"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, warmer today and Thursday; moderate northeast winds, becoming southeast Thursday.
For full weather report see PAGE 11.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 21,039. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1915.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

FIND F-4 DEAD AMONG DEBRIS

Only One Body, a Gunner's Mate, Thus Far Identified —Many in Fragments.

GRAVE OF A CREW OF 22

Submarine Lost on March 25 in Honolulu Harbor — Great Holes in Her Now.

ALL F-BOATS DEFECTIVE

Preliminary Board of Inquiry So Reports—Water Seeps In and Generates Deadly Gas.

HONOLULU, Aug. 31.—One body, found in the forward compartment on the United States submarine F-4, which was wrecked in the harbor here on March 25, with the loss of twenty-two lives, was identified today as that of George E. Ashcroft of Los Angeles, gunner's mate.

Many of the bodies, entangled in the debris of the submarine, are in fragments. It was not expected that the remaining bodies would be recovered before tomorrow. Meanwhile work of clearing the hull of sand and other debris continues.

The finding of the bodies was announced officially by Rear Admiral C. J. Boush. A hole was ordered in the forward compartment of the submarine, which so far had been inaccessible.

Preparations had been made to embalm the bodies as soon as taken out. If permission is granted from Washington the cruiser Maryland will be held here to take the bodies recovered to the United States.

The first body found was in the battery compartment amidships.

After being raised from a depth of 300 feet the submarine was placed in drydock yesterday. The pumping out of the drydock was completed last night. Today the F-4 lies on her starboard side in the drydock. When the Examining Board, composed of Rear Admiral C. J. Boush, Lieutenant Commander Julius A. Furer, and Lieutenant Kirby B. Crittenden, entered the vessel they found the starboard side and bottom filled with debris, battery plates, sand, and mud. They concluded that if any bodies remained in the hulk they were under the debris.

Great holes had been torn in the submarine, and only parts of these were protected by mats during the months of raising operations. This allowed the marine creatures with which the waters of Hawaii swarm to enter, and it was feared the bodies of the crew had been entirely destroyed.

In addition to gaping holes in the stern of the submarine, a big hole had been torn in the forward part. The investigating board has not definitely ascertained whether the holes caused the loss of the vessel or whether they were torn during lifting operations.

F-BOATS ALL UNSAFE, NAVAL BOARD FINDS

Preliminary Inquiry Into Loss of F-4 Shows Inherent Defects of the Type.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31. — The preliminary investigation into the cause of the sinking of the submarine F-4 on March 25 last at the entrance of Honolulu Harbor has resulted in a report to the Navy Department, which asserts that all four of the submarines of the F class, including the F-4, had inherent faults, and were difficult to keep in repair, and that serious trouble was experienced with their propelling engines, electric motors, and storage batteries; in short, that they were in a dangerous condition for use on long dives like the one on which the F-4 met with the accident which wiped out the lives of her officers and crew.

Probably the worst feature of the F-4 was the fact that sea water had at times seeped into the storage batteries, causing chlorine gas, which is quickly destructive of human life. A comparatively small amount of sea water can cause the liberation of sufficient chlorine gas to asphyxiate the crew of such a submarine as the F-4. The coverings over the storage batteries of the F-4 were supposed to be practically gastight and watertight. The investigation has developed that this condition did not obtain in the F-4 and other vessels of that class, and that the so-called battery decks of these submarines do permit water to seep into the batteries.

The Board of Inquiry found that the storage batteries of the F-4 were always in a state of being more or less electrically "grounded," due to leakage of electrolyte, and that these "grounds" have been of sufficient intensity to cause flame and the fusing of electrical connections, also that these facts obtained in all four of the boats of the F class, of which there are three remaining, the F-1, F-2, and F-3. The F-4's storage batteries evolved excessive quantities of hydrogen gas. The fumes of hydrogen and acid were noticeable inside the F-4 on long dives and on March 6 last, some days before the F-4 was lost, there was a hydrogen explosion in that submarine, which damaged the battery deck and broke several separators of the cells. The report just received by the Navy Department asserts that the "conditions under which an explosion of hydrogen is always possible obtain in all the boats of the F class."

Crews Knew the Danger.

The report shows that the officers of the F-4 and other submarines of the class were aware of these defects and of the fact that it was dangerous to use these vessels in this condition, but were diligent and alert in performing their duties and showed no reluctance

Continued on Page 2, Column 1.

AVIATOR PEGOUD REPORTED KILLED

Famous Airman, Who Originated Looping-the-Loop, Won New Fame by His War Exploits.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—It is reported that Adolphe Pégoud, the famous French aviator, has been killed.

Adolphe Pégoud gained renown in 1913 when he originated the feat of flying upside down in an aeroplane and looping-the-loop.

On the outbreak of the war, he joined the French aviation squadron and has been mentioned several times in dispatches for valor.

The last exploit credited to Pégoud was in April, when he attacked and brought down a German Taube near St. Menehould, capturing the two Germans in it, uninjured, at the point of his automatic.

Earlier the same day he had driven off three Taubes, one of which had dropped bombs on the railway station at St. Menehould.

Possibly his most notable exploit was on Aug. 20, 1914, when he fought a duel in which his own machine was smashed and he was obliged to descend and fell as if dead within the enemy's lines. When the victorious German approached, he shot him and then made his escape in the German aeroplane.

Aside from being mentioned in the dispatches Pégoud received the Military Medal in March. He was 32 years of age.

KAISER PLANS TO CALL MEN UP TO 54 YEARS?

Proposition to Raise Fighting Age Debated in Reichstag, Says Danish Newspaper.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 31, (via London.)—The Folkblad of Holding, a frontier journal with excellent sources of information in Germany, states that there was recently an altercation in the Reichstag concerning a national service law, which the German papers are forbidden to discuss.

"The law will increase the age limit to 54," this newspaper says. "It authorizes the calling out of all men who hitherto have been rejected on account of their physical condition, including even those who previously have not been considered fit for the untrained Landsturm."

POPE, THOUGH ILL, LABORS TO END WAR

Keeps in Constant Touch with Situation, Despite Insomnia and Restlessness.

ROME, Aug. 31. — Pope Benedict's anxiety over the war has reached such a point that he is restless and suffers from insomnia. However, he is untiring in his endeavors to mitigate the horrors of the conflict and to bring about a situation where his efforts in behalf of peace will be likely to have some chances of success.

The Pontiff daily receives a large number of reports concerning the situation, these reports being of diplomatic, economic, financial, and even military character.

KIPLING THRILLED BY THE NEW FRANCE

Would Kneel Before Every Frenchman, He Says—Vision of Paris Will Last Till Death.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—The Temps publishes two private letters, written from Paris by Rudyard Kipling. The first was dated Aug. 14, before visiting the front, and the second was written on the 24th, after his return.

In the first letter he says:

"It is the first time I see and really understand the face of Paris. One knew the soul, but the outward aspect was masked in the presence of Germans and strangers. I was most struck by a certain look in women's eyes, not of dream, but of realization, as if they were already regarding the greater distances. What courageous vivacity and determination to smile despite everything! I bow before the manifestation of courage whose touch is so light.

"One strange thing—I heard a laugh which, methinks, had never sounded since the Revolution—the guttural laugh of a woman of the people, telling a story about Germans that were killed. The laugh came after she mentioned the number.

"What a wondrous day in honor of the dead France and England will celebrate together every year to come! I foresee special ships, laden with pilgrims, going to the ceremony.

"Nothing is more interesting for me than to see our soldiers in France and to note the real solidarity between them and yours. But I hope that soon we will extend our front. They speak of doing it by piecemeal.

"I was greatly struck by the healthy appearance of the French soldiers—but the new vision of Paris will remain in my soul until death. I experience a surpassing all that words can say and of which I am extremely proud. It makes me want to kneel before each Frenchman I meet, but he might misunderstand.

"Postscript.—Yet I maintain that a year ago France herself did not know what she was."

BOMB FIRED AT HOME OF AEROPLANE MAKER

Vainly Warned First Not to Engage in Manufacture for the Allies.

DEPEW, N. Y., Aug. 31.—A dynamite bomb exploded today in front of the home of Maurice F. Coombs, head of an aeroplane company which soon intends to be engaged in the manufacture of aeroplanes for the Allies. The force of the explosion wrecked the wall and shattered windows in the vicinity. No one was injured.

The attempt on Coombs's life followed rumors that violence would be resorted to if necessary to prevent the company from undertaking the manufacture of machines for the allied armies. Coombs, who was formerly a Lieutenant in the British Army, is said to represent the French Government in contracts for

Continued on Page 3, Column 3.

MORE TROOPS GO TO GUARD TEXAS

Secretary Garrison Orders Three Regiments from Galveston to Mexican Border.

CONFIRM OROZCO'S DEATH

Federal Officials Get Reports That Huerta Partisan Was Shot by American Posse.

CARRANZA SCORNS APPEAL

First Chief Reasserts Intention of Brooking No Foreign Interference in Republic's Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Two regiments of infantry and one of cavalry were ordered from Galveston tonight to reinforce American troops patrolling the Mexican border.

Secretary Garrison announced that the War Department was sending the additional forces at the request of Major Gen. Funston, commanding the border patrol.

The Secretary explained that no emergency existed at this time, so far as he knew, and indicated that the troop movements comprised merely a part of a general plan evolved by General Funston for strengthening his positions.

The Fourth Infantry and Sixth Cavalry will go to Harlington, Texas, two battalions of the Nineteenth Infantry to Fort Sam Houston, and the Third Battalion of the Nineteenth to Del Rio.

When the raids along the Texas border several weeks ago were followed by sensational reports of preparations for a general uprising of the Mexican population in Texas Governor Ferguson appealed to the War Department for more troops. Secretary Garrison said at the time that, while the Federal Government would expect the State authorities to deal with all purely internal disturbances, such forces as might be necessary would be added to the command of General Funston whenever the latter made the request.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Aug. 31.—J. A. Hernandez and Lucio Luna, who, speaking at a large gathering of Mexicans Sunday night, made remarks calculated to incite Mexicans here to rise against Americans, were each sentenced in the Police Court today to 200 days in jail.

Domiciano Hernandez, who distributed a pamphlet among his hearers urging a social revolution, was sent to jail for 100 days on a vagrancy charge. The trio probably will be given into the hands of the Federal authorities after the jail sentences expire.

Twenty-four other Mexicans tried for vagrancy were allowed their freedom on proof that they were working.

GALVESTON, Texas, Aug. 31.—Orders have been issued by Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, commanding the Second Division, U. S. A., to commanders of the Fourth and Nineteenth Regiments of infantry and the Sixth Cavalry to hold their commands in readiness to entrain on short notice.

OROZCO WAS KILLED BY AMERICAN POSSE

Huerta General and Four Followers Met Death in Raid on Ranch in Texas.

EL PASO, Texas, Aug. 31.—Government officials here tonight said they had received reports confirming earlier rumors that General Pascual Orozco, prominent military leader during Mexican revolutions of the last five years, had been shot and killed in a fight between Mexicans and an American posse.

Civilians, United States customs officers, and members of the Thirteenth United States Cavalry participated in the battle, which, according to reports, was fought in the Green River Canyon of the high lonesome mountains, Culberson County, Texas. After a raid on the Dick Love ranch yesterday, Orozco and four companions were pursued from the Sierra Blanca country into the foothills. Orozco died at dusk tonight.

Official reports of the shooting said four Mexicans besides Orozco were killed.

According to reports, the raiders, led by Orozco, arrived at Dick Love's ranch, near Sierra Blanca, yesterday, and forced the cook to supply them with dinner while they made a ranch hand shoe their horses.

While they were eating, Dick Love and two cowboys were seen by the raiders aproaching the house, and the Mexicans fled, shooting as they rode, pursued by Love and his companions, who delayed only to arouse the surrounding country by telephone. The posse was formed hurriedly and the running fight, which ended when the last raider was killed, continued until dusk this evening.

Four bullet wounds were found in the body, positively identified, according to reports, as that of the Huerta General.

At the home of General Orozco's family here the report of his death could not be confirmed.

General Victoriano Huerta would make no comment.

General Pascual Orozco was the son of a storekeeper in Chihuahua. When he reached manhood he became a "bullion conductor" and with his party of guards escorted the pack trains loaded with bullion from the mines in Chihuahua through the bandit-infested hills to the railroad.

He also acquired a gold mine at Cusihuerachac which he was working in a small way when he started a revolution against the tyranny of General Luis Terrazas, who charged him taxes on his goats and mules, his cows and chickens. With his small band of freighters Orozco started out from San Andreas to force Terrazas to repeal his tax measures which

Continued on Page 3, Column 2.

Venizelos Urges a Balkan Conference to Decide What to Do Without Prompting

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Aug. 31.—The situation in the Balkans continues to be the centre of present interest in the European conflagration, as well as the centre for the representatives of all the belligerent countries which are striving to make their respective points of view triumph.

According to reports received here, Premier Venizelos of Greece dislikes what he considers the excessive interference of the powers. He urges the convocation of a conference of Balkan representatives to discuss their own affairs to see if an agreement is possible, then to decide on the action to be taken in their mutual interests.

Considering the well-known tendency of Venizelos to favor the entente powers, it is believed if his opinion prevails the central empires cannot hope to receive any assistance from the Balkans.

BERLIN, Aug. 31, (via London.)—The correspondent at Sofia of the Vossische Zeitung telegraphed today an outline of the proposals made to Bulgaria on both sides of the diplomatic contest. His dispatch says:

"The conditions which the Quadruple Entente imposed on Bulgaria in return for territorial concessions in Macedonia stipulated that Bulgaria obligate itself to declare war on Turkey.

"The central powers and Turkey, for their part, demanded from Bulgaria in return for cession of a portion of Turkish Thrace an extension of the hitherto existing benevolent neutrality. What this consists of had best be kept silent for the moment. It will make itself apparent later, as soon as events on the Danube front have advanced far enough."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 1.—A dispatch from Sofia to The Morning Post, dated Saturday, says:

"According to a private letter received from Adrianople, the Turks are preparing for the evacuation of the territory ceded to Bulgaria. They are demolishing the forts on the right bank of the Maritza and pulling down the doors and windows of barracks at Karagatch. The occupation of the ceded territory will follow soon."

COSTUME WELCOME TO WARDEN OSBORNE

Uncle Sam Heads Sing Sing Parade and Band Plays "Hail to the Chief!"

NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR

Knitting Class and 1,500 Other Convicts Cheer Return of "Tom Brown" from Society Resorts.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., Aug. 31.—It was a Roman holiday in Sing Sing. The only feature of a homecoming conquering hero spectacle that was lacking when Warden Thomas Mott Osborne got back to the prison this afternoon after three weeks' absence was the captives that weren't tied to his chariot wheel. The fact that Prison Supt. Riley wasn't present at the celebration did not cast a damper on the enthusiasm of the prisoners in the least.

As the 4:17 train passed under the tunnel at Sing Sing a lanky figure in the garb commonly attributed to Uncle Sam stepped out of the prison door, and, swinging a shiny baton, started toward the gate to the prison grounds. Behind him trooped the Sing Sing band in all its glory, every instrument polished so that it reflected the sun's rays like a mirror, and every convict musician freshly shaved and groomed. They halted at the gate, and waited beneath a festoon of huge American flags that had been hung for the occasion. Beside them were strings of the flags of every nation.

The Warden's automobile hove into sight. Professor E. Stagg Whitin of Columbia, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Committee on Prison Labor, was beside him. "Hail to the Chief!" the band played. As the Warden rose and bowed, hat in hand, O. K. Bill of the Executive Committee of the prisoners' Mutual Welfare League and the "efficiency expert" of the prison, gave the signal, and the other members of the Executive Committee drowned the music with three rousing cheers.

Then the triumphal march began. Uncle Sam led it, the band followed, every member proudly blowing himself red in the face, and the Warden came next, followed by the Executive Committee.

Roses for the Warden.

Near the prison itself the procession was stopped momentarily when one of the trusties with outside privileges rushed to the Warden's car and thrust a large bouquet of roses into his hand. Flags and bunting decorated the front of the prison itself and were festooned over the doorway.

As the Warden stepped into the prison he was confronted with a huge placard which read:

Welcome Home.

He was joined by Deputy Warden Johnson, Father Cashin, the prison chaplain, and other members of the staff and escorted amid deafening cheers back to the prison yard, where 1,500 more prisoners set up a din of cheering and shouting. The outside decorations were outdone in the yard itself. Flags, bunting, flowers, brilliantly colored placards, and banners were everywhere. North of the mess hall a platform had been erected. The Warden and his companions were led to it and given seats of honor, surrounded by the Executive Committee of the Welfare League.

To the vociferous strains of "We're Here, Because We're Here," a pageant such as had never before been seen in Sing Sing was begun. The Fire Department with all of its apparatus followed the band and Uncle Sam. The apparatus, however, was hidden by bunting and decorations. Then came the hospital corps in white. Each group stopped in front of the platform while its members chorused "Rah for Tom Brown," which was the name under which the Warden served a "bit" in Auburn prison. Followed the Sing Sing baseball team, in uniform and carrying a Mutual Welfare League banner of silk.

The Tom Brown Knitting Class.

Then came the "Tom Brown Knitting Class." Its members knit socks and other things for Polish war victims. Every member of this group wore some brilliant article that had been knitted by the class, and at the end of the group four of the class tugged what had been a truck, but was now a gayly decorated float. On it rode Frederick Dorner, Jr., aged 10, son of the Principal Keeper and mascot of the Sing Sing ball team, dressed in a knitted suit of brown and green.

Groups from other shops, wearing green-and-white paper hats, the colors of the Welfare League, followed, and cheered. The tin and blacksmith shop workers were led by an enthusiast who had succeeded in getting every color of the rainbow into his costume for the occasion.

Then came the modern substitute for the enemy that wasn't chained to the chariot, a solemn-visaged prisoner who weighed 210 pounds and was sent up for his proficiency in wielding the blackjack. He paraded by leading the prison goat. Behind him the banner bearer carried the following device:

"We've got the old captain's goat."

The bakers, the kitchen men, the outside trusties, convoy, the cart and

PRESIDENT PLEDGED TO ARMY OF 300,000?

Defense Bodies Assured That Congress Will Be Urged to Make Country Safe.

ATTACKS ON WILSON TO END

Campaign Directed Against Opposition in the House to be Launched in November.

Officials of the National Security League and of several other organizations which have been agitating for an increase in the army and navy are authority for the statement that they have received assurances that President Wilson will push a program for large national defense when Congress meets.

In consequence officials of the Security League and similar organizations who have united in a conference committee on preparedness have decided not to push their campaign until shortly before Congress meets and will not promote public representation that the Administration has been negligent of defenses.

Following the advice of Secretary of War Garrison the officials of the Security League have decided to concentrate their energies on an impressive campaign in November and December for the purpose of influencing Congress on the ground that since the Administration is openly favorable to ample national defense, the only possible source of opposition lies in the House.

Members of the Conference Committee credit Colonel E. M. House with convincing President Wilson that the agitation for preparedness did not originate in politics and with inducing the President to make defense an Administration policy.

Henry A. Wise Wood, Chairman of the Conference Committee of National Preparedness, took up the question with Colonel House at the instance of John Hays Hammond, and assured him that prominent men of all parties were backing the movement for preparedness and were not animated by politics. The conference with Colonel House took place shortly after his return from Europe. It was followed by President Wilson's call for reports on army and navy needs, and his authorization of the Plattsburg camp.

Wilson for Army of 300,000.

Officials of the Conference Committee were alarmed by the report that President Wilson had broken with Col. House, and was listening to Oswald Garrison Villard, a leader of the opposition to a larger military establishment, but this fear was short-lived.

The Conference Committee has been assured that President Wilson will act with unexpected vigor when Congress meets, and had reason to hope that he will ask Congress to grant even a larger army than was suggested in Secretary Garrison's initial recommendation. It was said yesterday that President Wilson's idea of preparedness contemplates a standing army of 300,000.

While many severe attacks were made on the President in the beginning of the preparedness campaign on the ground that he had prevented action by Congress by opposing the inquiry urged by Congressman Gardner, officials of the Conference Committee are opposed now to giving speakers opportunity to attack the Administration.

"We are strictly against agitation that will further the work of politicians," said an official yesterday. "Our purpose is now the same as that of the Administration. Practically every man who joined the league did so with sincere conviction that our helplessness put us in danger, and with no purpose of hurting the Administration.

"What we want will have to be got by legislation, and the Administration can get the legislation. It is not going to do us to attack the Administration.

"Since Mr. Bryan quit the Cabinet, the anti-armament influence there has about died out and Secretary of War Garrison's plans have been approved. The policy of working quietly till November and making a big display in November and December for the benefit of Congressmen, was suggested to us by Secretary Garrison.

"If we held meetings where President Wilson was attacked and circulated speeches attacking him, the league would not only be aiding the Republican Party and the Bull Moose, but would be working against its own object. The question of defense should not be made a partisan issue, for all parties have failed to grasp the situation in the past."

Seceders Organise for Defense.

One organization growing out of secession from the National Security League is the American Defense Society of 303 Fifth Avenue, whose origin is due to the charge that S. Stanwood Menken, President of the National Security League, and other prominent Democrats in it, were active in suppressing publicity material because it reflected upon President Wilson.

H. S. Thompson, who was publicity manager for the Security League, arranged the Peace and Preparedness conference at the Hotel [illegible]. Among the speakers [illegible] of the Navy [illegible] Secretary [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Hudson Maxim.

U-BOAT THAT STRUCK ARABIC IS SUNK; FULL GERMAN DISAVOWAL IS ASSURED BY LOSS OF HER EVIDENCE ON ATTACK

London Hears Patrol Sank Arabic's Destroyer; Berlin Still Without News of Missing U-Boat

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—In view of the reports from Washington relative to Germany's growing belief that the submarine which sank the Arabic had herself been sunk, it can be stated that rumors have been current in British shipping circles for several days that a British patrol boat had destroyed in the Irish Sea a German submarine, which was supposed to be the one which torpedoed the Arabic.

There is no official authority for the statement, which is, however, very widely credited in mercantile circles.

THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent received from Liverpool and Bristol detailed accounts of the sinking of a U-boat, which tally in most essentials and seem to point to the probability that the destroyer of the Arabic is at the bottom of the sea.

BERLIN, Aug. 31.—The German Admiralty today advanced the suggestion that the submarine that might have torpedoed the steamer Arabic possibly had foundered or been sunk by the British. A high official of the Admiralty, in again stating that no news on the sinking of the Arabic was yet available, said:

"Would it not be lamentable if the submarine should have been lost and we should never learn what happened? Soon after the Arabic sank I said we should in all probability have the details by the end of August, or early in September at the latest. Most of our boats which were on the west coast of England at the time have now returned, but none so far knows anything about the Arabic.

"It will probably be possible within a very short time—I cannot say precisely how many days—to tell whether our apprehensions regarding the submarine are correct."

The official would not say whether one or more of the submarines in question were still out, nor how long any one vessel had been away from its base, but remarked suggestively:

"They seldom remain out longer than three weeks, and we usually get a report on any torpedoing operations in eight to fourteen days, rarely later than a fortnight, after the occurrence."

BELGIAN ENVOY SENSED WAR PLOT

Wrote from Berlin Three Days After Ultimatum to Serbia That Germany Hatched Plan.

AND LET AUSTRIA EXECUTE

General Staff Saw Chance with Foes Weak, He Says—Believes the Kaiser Acquiesced.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 1.—Copies of the new Gray Book, issued a few weeks ago by the Belgian Government and containing supplementary dispatches dealing with the diplomatic crisis preceding the war, have been received by the London newspapers.

The Daily Chronicle publishes from this, a dispatch sent by Baron Beyens, the Belgian Minister in Berlin, by courier to his Government on July 26, 1914, (three days after the Austro-Hungarian note had been sent to Serbia):

"Repeated conversations I had yesterday with the French Ambassador, the Greek and Dutch Ministers and the British Chargé d'Affaires, have resulted in giving me the impression that the ultimatum to Serbia is a coup, prepared between Vienna and Berlin, or rather, one thought out here and executed in Vienna.

"It is this which constitutes the great danger. The vengeance to be exacted for the assassination of the grand ducal heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne and for the pan-Serbian agitation serves only as a pretext. The end that is aimed at, besides the wiping out of Serbia and of the pan-Slav aspirations, is to deal a mortal blow at Russia and France, with the hope that England would remain outside the struggle.

Thought Time Auspicious.

"To justify these views I must remind you of the opinion that prevails in the German General Staff, to wit: That war with France and Russia is inevitable and not far distant, (an opinion which they have succeeded in getting the Emperor to share,) [this appears in italics in the gray book.] This war, ardently desired by the military and pan German Party, might be undertaken today, this party judges, under circumstances which are extremely favorable for Germany and are not likely to present themselves again in any short space of time.

"Germany has completed her military reinforcements, provided for by the law of 1912, and on the other hand, she feels that she cannot keep up indefinitely the armaments race with Russia and France, which would end in ruining her. The war levy has been a disappointment for the Imperial Government to whom it has shown the limit of national wealth.

"Russia, before she has completed her military reorganization, has committed the mistake of exposing her strength. That strength will become formidable only some years hence. What she now lacks is the deployment of necessary lines of railway.

"As for France, M. Charles Humbert has revealed an insufficiency of guns of great calibre. Now it is just that arm that, so it seems, is to decide the battles.

"Finally England, whom for two years past, the German Government has been trying, and not without some success, to detach from France and Russia, is paralyzed by internal dissensions and the Irish quarrels.

"The [illegible] of Sir Edward Grey between Berlin and Vienna is proved to [illegible] me, my colleagues and myself by the testimony that Tschirschky adopts in denying that it had any acquaintance before Tuesday last with the tenor of the Austrian note. It was also on Tuesday that it became known in Rome, which explains the disgust and discontent displayed here by the Italian Ambassador.

"How can it be admitted that this note, [illegible] and inevitable

Continued on Page 2.

EXPECT BLOCKADE CONCESSION TODAY

Washington Officials Look for Word as to How Goods at Rotterdam Will Be Freed.

$150,000,000 WORTH HELD UP

British Not Likely to Withdraw Order-in-Council, but Will Relax Its Severity.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Officials of the State Department are awaiting information from London as to the manner in which the shipment to this country of American-owned goods of German origin through the British blockade lines is to be permitted. It is not understood that there has been, or is to be any modification of the Order-in-Council of March 15, but that the relaxation, described as a concession granted in an informal way, is to be in the method of enforcing the order, so far as it affects goods now tied up at Rotterdam and worth over $150,000,000.

Advices which are expected by tomorrow will, it is thought, state what goods are to be permitted to move from Rotterdam, the terms on which special permits will be issued, and the channels through which the goods are to be handled. A special question is whether American importers can apply through the Foreign Trade Advisers of the State Department to the British Embassy, and whether such applications will be treated as are applications made through attorneys on the ground in London.

Cablegrams received here indicate that it is the present purpose of the British Government to arrange a method by which permits may be issued for the movement of a large part of the goods at Rotterdam. But it is not clear whether the permits are to be confined to goods bought before March 1 but not paid for, or whether they are to apply to goods bought before March 1 to be delivered free on board at Rotterdam. A cable error in messages received here left this point in doubt, and London had to be asked to make it clear.

American importers are very much concerned over the status of their shipments at Rotterdam. They feel that where these goods were contracted for before March 1, even if not paid for, they should be delivered. Where the title had passed from the German and Austrian manufacturer to the American importer before March 1, it has been argued, the goods should be permitted to pass in any event, regardless of issues involved in the general controversy over the British blockade.

After the Order-in-Council went into effect in March, the British Government's agents, in informal conferences with the foreign trade advisers of the State Department, agreed to permit the movement to this country of certain American-owned goods, then in Germany. A note from the British Embassy on April 3 stated that where a merchant vessel sailed from a port other than a German port carrying goods of enemy origin, for which American impression of blockade, much less to detention, claim to have made payment prior to March 1, proofs that such goods were paid for before March 1 might be submitted to the Embassy, and these would be taken into account.

On March 30 the United States Government replied to the British Order-in-Council, assuming that the British Government would not deny the rule that innocent shipments might be freely transported to and from ports United States through neutral countries to belligerent territory without being subject to the penalties of contraband traffic or

Continued on Page 2.

ENDS TICKLISH QUESTIONS

Alleged Hold-Up of Order by von Tirpitz Is Now Shelved.

ALSO PUNISHING OF CAPTAIN

And Washington Sees Way Open for the 'Complete Satisfaction' Bethmann-Hollweg Promised.

NO STRINGS ON DISAVOWAL

Tying Up of Settlement with Our Representations at London Regarded as Unlikely.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The German submarine that sank the White Star liner Arabic, killing about forty persons, including two citizens of the United States, has herself been sunk.

This result of the activities of the British Navy, while comparatively insignificant from a military viewpoint, will probably prove of importance in smoothing the way to a pacific settlement of this phase of the controversy between the United States and Germany over submarine warfare.

The sinking of the submarine, which seems to have been accompanied by the loss of her commander and crew, removes the one obstacle to the fulfillment of the pledge of Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German Imperial Chancellor, to give the United States "complete satisfaction" in case it was proved that the Arabic was sunk without warning. This obstacle was the implied intention of showing Germany's good faith in disclaiming responsibility by punishing under naval law the commander responsible for the destruction of the liner.

The request of Count von Bernstorff that the American Government take no steps until the German report of the sinking of the Arabic could be received at once aroused the hope that Germany had given orders that passenger ships, at least, should not be attacked without warning.

The statement in the Ambassador's telegram to Mr. Lansing, that, while the good faith of witnesses on the Arabic was not questioned, the facts could not be as they reported, gave this hope little less than positive confirmation. And every official utterance since from Germany has fitted in with this view of the Ambassador's request, which he stated was submitted on orders from his Government.

Embarrassed by von Tirpitz.

Since then official word has come that the German Government was greatly embarrassed on one point. This was that while it had been officially determined to direct submarine commanders to refrain from sinking passenger ships without warning, the order had been held up in the Admiralty. The hand of von Tirpitz was seen in this, and the recent trip of the Chancellor and the Grand Admiral to the Kaiser's headquarters on the eastern battle front is supposed to have been due to this apparent insubordination on the part of Admiral von Tirpitz.

The chief embarrassment lay in the fact that if the order had not been sent to the submarine commanders the commander of the craft that sank the Arabic could not be punished, as he had obeyed all orders received. That might have thrown the responsibility back as far as the Grand Admiral himself, and it was feared that his disgrace, in lieu of the punishment of a subordinate, might have been regarded as too great a sacrifice by the German people.

Now, however, unless some unexpected disclosure throws the blame upon a high official of the German Admiralty, this whole embarrassment will have been removed by the loss of the submarine. Responsibility for whatever occurred can now be placed on its commander, and his death, if he were lost with his boat, will, it is thought, tend to soften criticism.

As a result of the destruction of the U-boat, Germany is deprived of the report which was to have been the basis of her attempts at justification or her disavowal of the act. The German Government, however, on Count von Bernstorff's request for a suspension of judgment, has gone on record as not questioning the good faith of the witnesses on the Arabic, although it hoped to be able to present evidence tending to show that the passengers and crew of the Arabic were mistaken as to the [illegible]

Continued on Page 2.

in rebuttal, will find itself forced to accept the statements of the passengers and crew that the attack was without warning. On this basis, a disavowal could easily be made in a way that would be satisfactory to the United States.

As such a disavowal would carry with it, either expressly or by implication, notice that the conditions of submarine warfare had been softened, this might be construed as the "assurances" demanded by the American Government in all its notes on the Lusitania incident.

While Germany undoubtedly hopes that the settlement of the Arabic case, with the consequent adjustment of the larger features of the Lusitania case, will be followed by a vigorous pressing against Great Britain of the American view of the "freedom of the seas," it is not believed that the continuance of the German order against attacks on passenger ships without warning will be dependent on the success of the American representations at London. It is known that the German disavowal of the Arabic's destruction was not to be made on such conditions. In practice, it is thought, they will not be made to hang together.

Indeed, Grand Admiral von Tirpitz's apparent contumacy in regard to the ameliorating order seems to work now for the United States. The embarrassment which the German Government has suffered on account of the failure of the order to reach the commanders of submarines and the publicity that has attached to the incident would, it is thought, put Germany too obviously in the wrong should she attempt to rescind the order. Too much unpleasant explanation, at home and abroad, would be necessary.

Few Chances of Further Friction.

According to the view held here, the only way in which further friction can arise between Germany and the United States as the result of submarine warfare will be through the possible sinking of an American ship by mistake, the sinking of a British passenger ship with Americans on board, under the belief that the ship was a freighter, or the sinking of a freighter which happened to have Americans in the crew.

The first two suppositions would hardly cause a revival of the acute situation of the past few months. Both would be met by prompt expressions of regret from Germany, with offers of compensations, as was done in the case of the aerial attack on the Cushing and the submarine attacks on the Gulflight and the Nebraskan. The third case seems to arouse some doubt. But the certainty that few Americans could conceivably be on a British freighter would probably lessen the effect of such a disaster on the public.

There have been intimations in the German press of late which show that some sections of unofficial Germany feel that the time has come to admit that the German submarine campaign is not stopping British trade and that the game is not worth the candle. Captain Persius's recent editorial was along this line.

There has been evidence, too, that Ambassador von Bernstorff believed this from the first, and, while a successful outcome of the present diplomatic snarl would mean in the larger sense a triumph for American diplomacy, it would also mean in a victory for the Ambassador in convincing his Government of the seriousness of American resentment and the need of cultivating American friendship through official acts rather than through propaganda that had largely aroused animosity in the United States.

HUNGARY WANTS CONTROVERSY ENDED

Reported to Be Pressing Berlin—Hostilities Would Shut Off Our Dollars.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUDAPEST, Aug. 31, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The sinking of the Arabic is widely discussed here just now, and although one cannot find a reproachful tone in the press the people are not at all in favor of provocation of America by Germany.

In Hungary everybody has some near relative in America, and it would be a great blow to the Hungarians if America was to be added to the number of countries at war with the monarchy. Not only sentimental reasons, but economic factors also are to be considered in this regard in view of the $120,000,000 which come to Hungary yearly from Hungarians in America. There are more than 300,000 people in this country dependent on American Hungarians, and they represent a class which would have to be supported by the State if communication with America was stopped.

I understand that the Government is trying to exert pressure on the Germans in this direction, but people here believe as little in its influence as before. The papers accuse England of fomenting hatred in America against Germany and say that the American press is entirely under British influence.

The Hungarian Minister of the Interior has expelled the Hungarian-American newspaper, Vilagesseag, edited by Louis Tarczal, brother of "I. T. T. Lincoln," the former member of Parliament for Darlington. This is the first case of a Hungarian newspaper being dealt with in this way. I understand that the Vilagesseag attacked the German and Austrian foreign Ministers for not defending "Lincoln," who it was said, was risking his life in trying to do a turn for the Germans against the accusation of the English.

BERNHARD'S VIEW OF SINKING.

Berlin Editor Not Yet Convinced a Mine Was Not Responsible.

BERLIN, Aug. 31, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The Overseas News Agency today says:

"A long editorial by George Bernhard in the Vossische Zeitung reiterates that the circumstances surrounding the sinking of the Arabic are still unknown, but that only one of two things is possible—either that the captain of the submarine feared that his vessel would be rammed or otherwise attacked and fired a torpedo at the liner, or that the Arabic was not torpedoed at all, but struck a mine."

TOLL OF BRITISH SEA LOSS.

Sixty-eight Steamers and Nine Sailing Vessels Lost in Three Months.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—Lloyd's quarterly report for the period ended Aug. 12 gives the losses to British shipping from submarines, other hostile craft, and mines in sixty-eight steamers, with an aggregate tonnage of 180,718, and

RUSSIANS DEFEAT FOES IN GALICIA

Stop Advance of Teutons and Take 3,000 Prisoners in Counterattacks.

REPULSE GERMANS IN NORTH

Stubborn Defense of Riga-Dvinsk Line—Invaders Approaching Vilna and Grodno.

MANY REARGUARD ACTIONS

Teutonic Armies Forced to Fight Their Way Slowly from the Brest-Litovsk Line.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The Russians thus far have prevented the Germans and Austrians from carrying into effect their efforts to force back the two extreme wings of the armies of Grand Duke Nicholas.

Successful Russian counterattacks on a wide front in the Stripa River district, Eastern Galicia, are reported in a Russian official statement given out there tonight.

The Russians claim to have captured 3,000 prisoners, 30 cannon, and 34 machine guns.

At the northern extremity of the front, that portion of Field Marshal von Hindenburg's army commanded by General von Bülow is still fighting for the bridgehead south of Friedrichstadt, while the Austro-German forces under General Eothmer, who broke through the Russian lines on either side of Brzezany, Galicia, have been checked at some points on the Stripa River.

Along the rest of the front the Germans claim to be making headway, although some who got through the forest region east of Bialystok have suffered a reverse at the hands of the Russian rear guard.

The points of most interest, however, are at the two wings. The Germans near Friedrichstadt are well east of Riga, and military experts here say that unless the Russians can dispose a considerable force so as to threaten the Teutonic flank it appears improbable that Friedrichstadt can be held much longer without grave danger. The threat against the other wing is not so serious, as it is more distant and the difficulties of the country are too great for rapid advance.

OFFICIAL REPORTS OF THE OPERATIONS

Petrograd Tells of Successes and Teuton Bulletins Admit Checks.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 31, (via London)—An official communication given out tonight is as follows:

In the Riga region on Monday night the enemy assumed the offensive from the railway to Gross Ekau and Neuhut northward. This offensive has been held up on the River Missa. Northwest of Friedrichstat the enemy's attempt to cross the Dvina was repulsed Sunday, and the Germans who crossed to the right bank were thrown back. At Friedrichstadt, under cover of artillery fire of hurricane intensity, there were further German attacks Sunday and Monday nights on the Russian bridgehead. All these attacks were repulsed, with heavy enemy losses.

On the right bank of the Vilija we assumed an offensive which developed successfully on the 30th. Between the Vilija and the Niemen we continue to hold the enemy's offensive. On the Upper Bobr we again repulsed enemy attacks in the regions of Lipsk and Sidra in the course of Sunday and Monday. There has been no essential change on the front between Grodno and the Gorodok district. On Monday in the Gorodok region we repulsed two enemy attacks.

In the region of Vladimir-Volynsky we took about 200 prisoners, repelling enemy attacks Sunday east of Svinuchovy.

In Galicia, after a prolonged lull, Austro-German troops on Sunday and Monday made a series of energetic attacks along our whole front. This offensive was preceded by very violent light and heavy artillery fire. The attacks were particularly fierce north of Zloczow.

In the regions of Pomorzany and Zboro, as well as on the front of the River Stripa between the railways leading toward Tarnopol and Czortkow, the enemy made eight separate attacks, which all were repulsed with such heavy losses to the enemy that in some districts he was compelled to make a precipitate retreat. Thanks to our counterattacks, we had great success on an extended front, capturing 30 guns, 24 machine uns, and about 3,000 prisoners, half of whom were Germans.

VIENNA, Aug. 31, (via London.)—The following official communication was issued today:

North and northeast of Lutsk, the enemy, after heavy fighting, was repulsed in a southern direction. We captured twelve officers and over 1,500 men, and in addition five machine guns, five railway engines, two railway trains and a great quantity of war material.

Near Svinuchy, Horochow, Razichow and Turaze, (southwest of Lutsk,) our troops have forced the Russians to continue their retreat. With their usual bravery regiments of the Budapest division stormed the strongly fortified line in the district of Razichow.

On the Stripa River (Eastern Galicia) fighting is proceeding for crossings. In this fighting the Russians at some points have delayed our advance by severe counterattacks.

On the Dniester and along the Bessarabian frontier there is nothing new.

Our forces fighting north of Kobrin (east of Brest-Litovsk) have advanced to Prushani, on the Upper Muchawiec.

BERLIN, Aug. 31, (via London.)—This official report on the eastern theatre was given out today at army headquarters:

Army Group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: The battle for the possession of the bridgehead south of Friedrichstadt still continues. South of the Niemen our troops are advancing in the direction of the railway leading from Grodno to Vilna. They have taken 2,000 prisoners.

On the eastern front of the Grodno fortress district Novydvor and Kusnica have been reached. The enemy, in the face of our attack, surrendered his positions on the eastern border of the Forest of Bialowies.

Army Group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: The passage of the upper Narew has been won step by step and the right wing of this army group is advancing against Grozana.

Army Group of Field Marshal von Mackensen: The pursuit of the enemy has been continued to the Muchawiec tributary. We defeated the enemy rearguard and 3,700 prisoners fell into our hands.

The pursuit by [illegible] Zlota Lipa, Galicia) was partially stopped on the Stripa by a counterattack on the part of strong Russian forces.

FIGHT FOR RIGA-DVINSK LINE.

Russians Offer Stubborn Resistance —Little Fear of Southern Movement

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 31, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Friedrichstadt continues to be the immediate object of the Germans in the north. They see in it the key to the Riga-Dvinsk route. Hence their move against Birsgallo for the purpose of turning the western position of Friedrichstadt, which, however, is meeting with stubborn resistance. Westward of Dvinsk the Russians are fighting successfully, having thrown the enemy back 40 miles.

A slow retreat from the Niemen is being continued methodically despite Eichhorn's attempt by reaching Orany to separate Vilna and Grodno. The withdrawal is covered by Grodno, which although more of a fortified camp than a fortress serves the purpose sufficiently.

It is now clear that Linsingen's and Pflanzer's armies in the region of Bukowina and the Dniester have been greatly strengthened by reinforcements brought along the southern railways of Hungary, which fact in due course has caused a rumor of a contemplated German advance against Serbia. These reinforcements, drawn from various fronts and placed under command of General Puhallo, awaited the fall of Brest-Litovsk before starting operations from Vladimir Volynski under cover of Mackensen's army. The deep turning move, however, was frustrated. Experts here regard calmly operations in the south, believing the enemy will soon be checked in the locality in which they are advancing.

In the region of Sokal, Galicia, Russian aviators threw bombs and exploded a depot of asphyxiating gas reservoirs, killing twenty-seven German officers.

A tradesman who has arrived here from Warsaw, which he left a week ago, says any one leaving the town is compelled to pay 3,000 marks bail, which allows him to remain absent three days; failing to return after that period the money is confiscated.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 1.—"The Russian rear guards are making a desperate resistance to the efforts of the forces of Prince Leopold of Bavaria, and Field Marshal von Hindenburg's southern wing to cut off the Russian troops still clinging to Vilna and Grodno," says the Petrograd correspondent of The Times. "The nature of the terrain facilitates the Russian task of regrouping in new positions in the rear.

"The new movement of General von Mackensen's army against the trunk line between Kovel and Kiev, which might isolate the Russian troops in Galicia, is regarded seriously in Petrograd, but the broken and woody nature of the ground is expected to retard the advance in this direction.

"It is persistently rumored that President of the Duma Rodzianko will shortly be appointed Premier, with wide powers as to the formation of a Cabinet."

BREST-LITOVSK DESTROYED.

Germans Find Heaps of Ruins—Thousands Leaving Vilna.

BERLIN, Aug. 31, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The following items were given out today by the Overseas News Agency:

"The special correspondent of the Vossische Zeitung on the Eastern front gives a description of the burning of Brest-Litovsk, picturing the scene as one of ghastly, senseless destruction. The entire space between the outer forts and the centre of the town had been laid waste, and ruins upon ruins were encountered. The market place was a scene of chaos. The factory district was filled with blackened heaps of masonry and a mêlée of metal debris in the midst of which crumbling chimneys belched forth smoke and flame. The railroad tracks were covered with ruins of demolished cars, while perishing cattle wandered nearby. The blue dome of the principal church, with its glittering gold cross, was destroyed. The town yesterday sheltered 50,000 inhabitants.

"A newspaper dispatch from Petrograd says that the evacuation of Vilna is being continued, thousands of people leaving the city. Refugees from the Kovno district who have reached Petrograd tell of their homes being reduced to smoking ruins by Russian soldiers. Feverish energy, the dispatch states, is being displayed in the manufacture of munitions and students in technical schools have been added to the forces working on munitions production. The question as to whether the Germans intend an advance on Petrograd, beginning with the seizure of Riga as a naval base, is being discussed, it is added. It is pointed out that the equipment of the German army in Courland indicates preparation for operations on an extensive scale."

SWEDEN DENIES PEACE TALK

That Country Not Concerned In Russo-German Negotiations.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 31, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—In consequence of rumors and press statements regarding an alleged separate Russo-German peace and the association with them of the Swedish Government, the Swedish Foreign Office has authorized press representatives here to state that the Swedish Government had nothing whatever to do with the statements in question, and that the statements are in this respect quite untrue.

AUSTRIA CURBS CHOLERA.

Number of Cases Cut Down to 929, Minister Reports.

GENEVA, Aug. 31, (via Paris.)—Advices reaching here from Vienna by way of Zurich state that the Austrian Minister of the Interior gives the number of cases of cholera in that country as 929.

Although the number of cholera cases in Austria has been abnormally large this Summer, on account of conditions brought about by the war, the foregoing dispatch indicates that the Austrian sanitary officials are dealing effectively with the disease. On Aug. 19, according to the Austrian Minister of the Interior, the number of cases was 1,568.

DAMAGED RUSSIAN CRUISER.

Sinope Said to be Lying in a Rumanian Port.

A Bucharest dispatch to the Vossische Zeitung of Aug. 12 reports that since the beginning of the month a Russian armored cruiser, heavily damaged, has been lying in the outer harbor of Mangalia in Rumania.

"The cruiser is said to be the Sinope," says the dispatch, "which was for a long time assigned to the Russian Black Sea fleet. On the 29th or 30th of July the cruiser participated in the attack by the Russian fleet upon the Turkish Black Sea coast. It struck a mine and was brought to the neutral harbor of Mangalia only with great difficulty. So far no steps have been taken to intern the ship, and the authorities are trying to keep the whole affair as secret as possible."

PUNCH'S IDEA OF IT.

Pictures Wilson Still Thinking While Crowd Cries for Intervention.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 1.—Punch publishes a cartoon entitled "Le Grand Penseur," ("The Great Thinker.")

It depicts a stern-faced Uncle Sam, carrying a banner whereon are inscribed the words, "Deeds, Not Words," standing outside President Wilson's street door, reading a bulletin posted thereon which says:

"Hush, the President is still thinking." (Signed) "J. Tumulty, Private Secretary." In the street is a clamorous crowd, carrying a banner with the words: "Intervention or Humiliation."

Coach Nickalls Gets a Commission.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—Vivian Nickalls, who resigned as rowing coach of the University of Pennsylvania in order to

BIG BRITISH LOSSES AT DARDANELLES

Over 50,000 Since Aug. 6, Says the Correspondent of a German Paper.

600 OFFICERS AMONG SLAIN

Assertion That Many English Soldiers Are Now Voluntarily Surrendering Themselves.

BERLIN, Aug. 31, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The British employed 100,000 men in their attacks on Turkish positions on the Gallipoli Peninsula last Saturday and Sunday, according to a dispatch from Constantinople to the Frankfurter Zeitung, and their losses were extremely heavy.

The correspondent estimates that since Aug. 6 the British losses have been in excess of 50,000 men.

According to the correspondent, the killed among the British troops in the fighting of Aug. 28 and Aug. 29 included about 600 officers. A cavalary division, he declares, was almost completely wiped out. The dispatch continues:

"British prisoners knew nothing of the fall of Warsaw and other Russian fortresses. They had been told that the Russians held the entrance to the Bosporus and were working toward a junction with the British. In contrast with the first months of the campaign, many British soldiers now voluntarily surrender themselves."

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 31.—The following official statement from the Turkish War Office on operations in the Dardanelles has been received here from Constantinople:

"The enemy yesterday undertook nothing in the Anafarta region. Nothing particular occurred in the Ari Burnu section. Near Sedd-el-Bahr artillery on our left wing destroyed an enemy position."

A special telegram from Constantinople to the Frankfurter Zeitung, of Aug. 15, just received here, asserts that the "severe losses" reported in the British official statement after the six days' battle at Sedd-el-Bahr and north of there were really between 11,000 and 13,000 allied troops in killed alone.

The correspondent states that the Allies's attack had been brought to a standstill. The Turks, he reports, gained important sections of territory at Sedd-el-Bahr and crowded the English almost to the shore

"The Allied offensive, undertaken with great subbornness," he says, "with the intention of conquering several heights occupied by the Turks and of great strategic value, went to pieces, amid terrible losses for the English, against the brilliant defensive of the Turks, who, yesterday, went over to the offensive. In doing so the Turks captured twelve mitrailleuses, which they were presently able to bring to bear against the English. In the northern division two purely English divisions of the most recent Kitchener formation were fighting.

"The losses of the English in killed in the northern section may conservatively be estimated at from 6,000 to 7,000 men, and those in the southern section at 5,000 men at least. For the first time, several troops of English wounded have arrived here at Constantinople, where they were well taken care of in the large hospital of the War College."

The Frankfurter Zeitung of Aug. 14 contains a Wolff Agency dispatch from Constantinople, in which Turkish Main Headquarters reports: "On Aug. 14 a German submarine sank a 10,000-ton transport ship with soldiers in the Aegean Sea. Only a few soldiers were rescued by a hospital ship."

GALATA BRIDGE BLOWN UP?

Allied Submarine Again Said to Have Entered the Golden Horn.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—An Athens dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says that a submarine of the Allies has blown up a portion of the bridge between Constantinople and the suburb of Galata.

It is not apparent whether this is merely an echo of the similar report of several weeks ago, which brought forth a denial from Constantinople.

There are two bridges leading from the Galata suburb of Constantinople on the eastern shore of the Golden Horn, the Old Bridge and the New Bridge to Stamboul, the native quarter. Galata itself, once inhabited principally by Greeks and Armenians, is now one of the busiest quarters of Constantinople. It is the business part of the city, with warehouses, banking houses, exchanges, and the custom house above Galata lies Pera, the European quarter.

The scene on each bridge all day long and most of the night is busy, cosmopolitan, and picturesque. The destruction of either bridge would be a serious blow to the life of Constantinople. The New Bridge, which is the more likely to have been attacked, as it is nearer to the entrance of the Golden Horn, was originally built of timber in 1845, being called the Sultan Valideh Bridge after its founder, the "Sultan's mother," and was rebuilt in 1877.

FORM BIG MUNITIONS FIRM.

Six Baltimore Companies United to Capture a $17,000,000 Contract.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 31.—Six big Baltimore concerns are associated in a company which is being formed here to capture a $17,000,000 contract for ammunition for the Allies.

W. W. Lanahan & Co., bankers, are helping in the organization of the new firm, in which the following concerns will combine their efforts to land the contract: The John B. Adt Company, the Sinclair Scott Company, the E. J. Codd Company, the Page Engineering Company, the Charles White Gas Engine Company, and the E. S. & G. L. Brown Machine Company. The new firm will be known as the Munitions Manufacturing Company, and will have New York offices.

L. F. Goldsborough, Vice President, said today:

"It is true that we have organized such a company. Of course it does not mean the merger of these companies, but only that we have joined in forming the new company—a separate corporation—for this particular business."

The Baltimore Metal Company, to control the ammunition feature of the Bartlett Hayward Company, has been incorporated with a capital stock of $3,000,000.

APPEAL TO DYNAMITE.

German Handbills Urge Wrecking Munition Plants and Railways.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 31.—Fifty handbills calling on German and Irish "patriots" in America to help end the European war by dynamiting factories and railroads engaged in the manufacture and transportation of war supplies for the Allies, were turned over to the Postmaster here today by G. A. Hoehn, editor of a labor paper. The handbills were wrapped in copies of the Hanover Anzeiger and were postmarked Blomberg, a small town near Hanover.

Postal authorities here do not take the handbills seriously. The bills were written in poor English and were signed "The German Committee." They contain pretended offers of $1,000 to $10,000 to the "patriot who will help us annihilate our enemies."

Certain factories and railroads are designated in the handbills for destruction.

Destroyed German Air Shed.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 31.—A telegram from Maasbode says that allied avia-

ALLIED GUNS ACTIVE IN POUNDING TRENCHES

Lively Artillery Engagements in Belgium and Near Arras and St. Mihiel.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—Artillery dueling has been the only activity along the western front, and while the French War Office bulletin speaks of the gun fire of their forces as "efficacious," there is nothing to indicate any specific purpose at the moment.

The communication, issued by the French War Office tonight, says:

There have been further lively artillery engagements in Belgium on the front of Steenstraete and Hetsas and in Artois between Neuville and Arras. The enemy has fired a few shells of large size on the town of Arras.

The cannonade also has been rather violent in southern Woevre, in the forest of Apremont and to the north of Flirey.

The afternoon bulletin says:

Our artillery followed up, last night, but without notable incident, its continued and efficacious action against the trenches in the shelters, and the quarters of the enemy.

The German Army Headquarters issued this statement:

There are no special incidents to be reported from the western theatre of war.

PLAN FOR WINTER CAMPAIGN.

French Authorities Are Making Preparations Already.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—France is preparing for next Winter's campaign.

An official note issued here today describes a visit to the front by Alexandre Millerand, Minister of War, M. Millerand discussed measures necessary for the Winter campaign with the commanders at various points, especially in the Vosges and Alsace.

BUYS 5,000 TONS OF SUGAR.

France Places Another Big Order in New York Market.

Contracts were closed yesterday for the sale to the French Government by the Federal Sugar Refining Company of 5,000 tons, or 10,000,000 pounds, of refined sugar. The cost, it is understood, was 5 cents a pound, or about $500,000 for the entire order. This, according to an official of the company, was slightly above the market price. He said the reason the French Government was willing to bid above the market price was because it wanted the sugar in a hurry.

Loading of the shipment was immediately begun at the company's plant in Yonkers yesterday. The entire shipment will be sent in one ship, which will clear within a short time.

France has bought a great deal of refined sugar in the American market since the war began. All told, according to an official of the Federal Company, the sugar bought in New York for the European account since the war began amounts to about 325,000 tons. Under normal conditions, it was pointed out, these orders would have gone to France, Germany, and the other beet-sugar producers of Europe.

Payment for the 5,000-ton shipment will be made in this city, it was said. It is understood that the payment will be in cash.

PUT U. OF P. STUDENT UNDER WATCH AS SPY

Federal Agents Send Young German's Sketches to Washington for Close Examination.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31.—Whether Dr. Carl Jiencke, a twenty-two-year-old post graduate student at the University of Pennsylvania, who for the last three months has been an assistant in the dental department of the State Hospital for the Insane at Norristown, will be arrested as a German spy suspect, will depend upon an examination now being conducted by Washington secret service men of certain papers and sketches belonging to him.

Frank Garbarino, an agent of the Department of Justice, today brought the young man from Norristown to this city and forwarded the documents found in his possession to Washington. One is a sketch that resembles the fortifications along the Delaware River, and, though Jiencke has not been arrested, he will be kept under rigid surveillance until word comes from Washington.

The Department of Justice agents became suspicious when the young doctor dropped a packet of papers in the corridor of the Norristown Asylum. They were found by an attendant, who noticed that one or two resembled maps. He turned them over to one of the officers of the institution, who at once sent them to Government officials.

According to employes of the hospital, and their statements are borne out by the institution's records, Dr. Jiencke has been away very frequently at week-ends. And from his conversation with physicians they gathered that he was familiar with League Island Navy Yard and other points along the Delaware.

Dr. Jiencke vigorously denied that the sketches had anything to do with fortifications. He said they were simply rough drawings of no importance or significance whatever, and asserted that he would be vindicated when they were looked over in Washington.

Investigation in Dr. Jiencke's past developed that he was born in Germany, and that he had visited the United States three times, the last time about a year ago, at which time he entered the University of Pennsylvania.

KOPSCH FREE ON $3,000 BAIL.

German Spy Suspect Will Answer Charges on Nov. 1.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Gustav Kopsch, the young German recently arrested, charged with making drawings and photographs of coast fortifications in Virginia, had a preliminary hearing before United States Commissioner Taylor today and was released on $3,000 bail to appear at Norfolk, Nov. 1, to answer the charges.

GERMANS FLAY COLONEL.

Veterans of Kaiser's Army Declare He Is Spiteful Against Empire.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 31.—Resolutions expressing disapproval of recent published utterances of Colonel Roosevelt were adopted today by the Federation of Associations of German Veterans, meeting with the Kriegerbund of North America at the closing session of that organization, which is composed of former members of the German Army, now living in the United States. The resolution condemned what is styled Mr. Roosevelt's "spitefulness against the German people."

After a spirited debate today the Kriegerbund voted to admit to membership certain veterans of the Austro-Hungarian Army. Many members opposed the measure, arguing that no matter what the present state of feeling was between Germans and Austrians it might change. Austrian membership finally was limited to those veterans who can read and write the German language.

Protest was made in resolutions adopted by the federation against the sale of arms and ammunition to belligerents, and the Government was asked to hold to strict accountability the "pro-English press," which, the resolution charges, is attempting to arouse hatred in the United States.

In an address to the delegates, Frank Erling of St. Paul said that, whatever the outcome of present negotiations be-

ITALIANS REVERSE BORDER ADVANTAGE

Have Now Fought Their Way to Positions Dominating the Austrian Frontier.

CONSTANTLY ON OFFENSIVE

More Gains Recorded Yesterday—Troop Trains Reported Moving Incessantly in Gorizia.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LUGANO, Switzerland, Aug. 31.—With the conquest of Cima Cista Mountain, over 7,000 feet high, in the Val Sugana district of the Trentino north of Borgo, which was held by a strong detachment of Austrian infantry and machine guns; with the recently gained Cima Salubli Mountains, near Armentera to the south, together with the increased territory taken on the Upper Isonzo, where the entire surroundings of Plezzo (Flitsch) are in Italian hands, and also the progress on the Santa Lucia and Santa Maria heights on the western front of Tolmino, the work of isolating the Austrian fortresses and towns and of consolidating the gains already made by Italy goes steadily on.

Less than four months of war have sufficed to reverse the relative positions of Austria and Italy on the frontier, which had so long been a peril to Italy's security and a threat to her national pride.

Italy is now constantly on the offensive and dominates one Austrian position after another, while the enemy, who boasted that he would have no difficulty in sweeping down immediately over Lombardy and Venetia, is reduced to an unsuccessful defensive accompanied by terrible losses of men and war materials.

The Lombardy-Trentino frontier was the result of the Italo-French war against Austria in 1859, when France concluded peace without the knowedge of Italy and Austria made the boundary. Seven years later Austria made the Venetian-Trentino boundary and that west of the Isonzo in similar circumstances, after the Italo-Prussian war against her.

ROME, Aug. 31, (via Paris.)—The official communication from the Italian General Headquarters, dated Aug. 31 and made public here tonight, says:

On the plateau northwest of Arsiero our troops attacked a strong position on Monte Maronia, north of Monte Maggio, and drove out the enemy. The enemy then concentrated an intense fire from pieces of every calibre on our new position, which, nevertheless, we retained and strengthened and in which we are now solidly established.

Around Plava, on the middle Isonzo front, groups of our crack riflemen boldly pushed forward against the enemy's line and succeeded in silencing the few machine guns and trench mortars with which our adversary, for the past few days, had been hampering our approach to his works.

An incessant movement of troop trains at the Gorizia station is reported.

On the Carso front during today and yesterday, (Aug. 30,) a number of small actions occurred. The results were in our favor.

In the Monte dei Sei Busi zone our troops have occupied more trenches, in which we found arms and munitions abandoned by the enemy. Some progress also has been made east of Cave di Selz.

The enemy's artillery has resumed the bombardment of houses at Monfalcone.

VIENNA, Aug. 31, (via London.)—The following report on the operations along the Italian frontier was issued today:

On the southwest front today and yesterday there was no fighting of any importance. Two enemy attacks near San Martino and attacks against the southern part of the bridge-head of Tolmino and on our position in the Flitsch Valley were repulsed.

SOARS AGAIN OVER TRIESTE.

D'Annunzio, Returning, Is Acclaimed at Ancient Grado.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VENICE, Aug. 31, (via London.)—Gabrielle d'Annunzio once more has flown in an aeroplane over Trieste on a special mission. Returning, he stopped at Grado, visiting the ancient Roman remains of the sixth century. He was recognized by the people and spoke words of congratulation to them on their restoration to the fatherland, from which they had long been parted.

The inhabitants responded with emotion, acclaiming Italy and her poet, whose patriotism and energy made him worthy to sing her greatness. Women and children covered the poet with flowers.

NEBRASKAN SAILS AGAIN.

American Steamer Torpedoed by Germans Has Been Repaired.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 31.—The American steamer Nebraskan, which was badly damaged by a German torpedo off the southern coast of Ireland on May 25, sailed from this port for Delaware Breakwater today, repairs having been effected.

The torpedoing of the Nebraskan caused a grave impression in Washington. The vessel at the time was on her way from Liverpool to Delaware Breakwater in ballast. After an investigation Germany expressed regret for the incident and readiness to make reparation, assuring the United States Government that the attack "was not meant for the American flag, but is to be considered an unfortunate accident." The Nebraskan was placed in drydock at Birkenhead, where repairs recently were completed.

HUNGARY BARS NEWSPAPER.

Journal Published Here Attacked Teutons in Ignatius Lincoln Case.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 1.—The Budapest correspondent of The Morning Post sends the following:

"A decree of expulsion from Hungary has been issued against the Hungarian-American newspaper Vilagossag, edited by Louis Tarnai, brother of Ignatius Tribich Lincoln. This is the first case of a Hungarian newspaper dealt with in this manner. It is charged that the Vilagossag attacked the Austrian and German Foreign Ministers for not assisting in the defense of Lincoln."

MOVIES CURE DEAF-MUTE.

Wounded Soldier Recovers Faculties at Entertainment in Liverpool.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—Robert Beck, of Chicago, who was made deaf and dumb by an injury sustained while fighting with the British army, suddenly recovered his speech and hearing today.

Beck, who was a motor cycle policeman on the Chicago force when the war began, became a dispatch bearer with the British troops and was struck down by a sniper's bullet in Flanders. He was sent to Liverpool.

From the time of his injury he had been unable to hear or speak, until he was [illegible] with other convalescents to a moving picture entertainment in Liverpool. While watching a comic picture, he suddenly burst out in



RAMESES
The Aristocrat of Cigarettes
Also in Week End Tins

BELGIAN DIPLOMAT SENSED WAR PLOT

Continued from Page 1.

excessive harshness of its conditions and by reason of the short delay allowed to the Belgrade Cabinet to carry them out, could have been drawn up without the knowledge of the German Government and without its active collaboration, when it involves for it the gravest consequences.

"What proves still more the perfect accord between the two Governments is their simultaneous refusal to prolong the period allowed to Serbia. The desire for immediate and unavoidable hostilities must have been the same in Berlin and Vienna.

"The paternity of the plan and the suggestion of the measures to be employed are attributed here in the diplomatic world, by reason of their very cleverness, worthy of a Bismarck, to the brain of a German rather than an Austrian diplomat. The secret has been well kept and its execution pursued with marvelous rapidity.

"Observe that if the secret aim of the statesmen of the two empires is not really to generalize the war and force Russia and France to take part in it, but only to wipe out the power of Serbia and to prevent her from pursuing her occult work of propaganda, the result is the same. It is impossible that the foreseeing of this result has escaped the clear-sighted eyes of the directors of the German Empire.

"In the one as in the other of these suppositions, the intervention of Russia would seem inevitable. They must have coldly faced this complication and prepared themselves to give energetic support to their allies.

"The prospect of the European war has not made them hesitate for an instant, even if the desire to unchain it has not been the motive of their conduct.

Reported Kaiser "Mortified."

The Daily News prints as "a most intersting document" a dispatch, dated Aug. 4, 1914, from the Belgian Minister at Berlin, giving a summary of a dramatic conversation he had on that day with Herr von Jagow, the German Foreign Secretary, relating to the German demand for leave of passage through Belgium. Herr von Jagow said:

"'We have been compelled by absolute necessity to make upon your Government this demand. It is for Germany a question of life and death. In order that she may not be crushed, she must herself first crush France, and then turn against Russia.

"'We have been informed that a French army is preparing to pass through Belgium in order to attack us on our flank. We are bound to prevent such an attack. If the Belgian Army does not blow up bridges and allows us to occupy Liège and itself retires to Antwerp, we promise not only to respect Belgian independence and the life and property of the inhabitants, but also to pay you indemnity.

"'It is with a feeling of extreme mortification (la mort dans l'ame—the death in the soul) that the Kaiser and his Government have been obliged to take this decision. To myself it is the most painful step that I have ever taken in all my career.'

"Baron Beyens's reply was: 'What would you say if we were to yield to a similar menace on the part of France? You would say that we were cowards, incapable of defending our neutrality and of leading an independent life. By way of acknowledgment of our loyalty you are about to turn Belgium into a battlefield between you and France. Europe will condemn you, and you will have England against you, as she is one of the guarantors of our neutrality.'

"On being pressed,' Baron Bevens continues, 'Herr von Jagow admitted that we could not reply to the German demand otherwise than in the way we did reply, and that he understood our reply. He several times repeated the expression of his sorrow that things had come to such a pass, but I replied that nations no more than individuals could live without honor.'"

GERMANS BID FOR COTTON.

Offer to Buy 1,000,000 Bales at 15 Cents a Pound.

BERLIN, Aug. 31.—German business men have transmitted to the United States an offer to buy 1,000,000 bales of cotton.

The price offered was 15 cents a pound, payable on delivery of the cotton in a German harbor.

At 15 cents a pound this reported offer from Germany involves the expenditure of $75,000,000.

EXPECT BLOCKADE CONCESSION TODAY

Continued from Page 1.

tion, requisition, or confiscation, and that this would, of course, include all outward-bound traffic from the neutral country.

While the United States Government could not lend its aid in such an "official and formal manner" to procuring American-owned goods now in Germany for importers here that would even in the slightest degree amount to recognition of the British position in respect to noncontraband goods, especially from neutral ports, the foreign trade advisers of the State Department have for months been trying to aid American importers by presenting proofs of ownership of goods to the British Embassy.

This arrangement only applied to American-owned goods at Rotterdam, which had been actually paid for before March 1, and did not include goods which, while contracted for before March 1, had not been paid for by the American importers. This was because the British Government had insisted that it could not grant special permits for goods not paid for by American importers. First it was insisted by the British authorities that the goods bought before March 1 and actually paid for, should be moved before March 15. Later the time within which the goods must be moved was extended to June 15. Since June 15 the foreign trade advisers of the State Department had been unable until the past week to obtain any assurances that goods not actually paid for before March 1, although contracted for, might also receive permits.

Hopes of the foreign trade advisers were revived by the information that attorneys in London, representing American importers, had obtained special permits for the shipments of consignments of German goods ordered before March 1, but not paid for. It is understood that goods worth about $300,000, were had granted favors to attorneys at London which it had failed to grant to foreign trade advisers of the State Department acting as spokesmen for American importers claiming to have goods in Rotterdam worth about $100,000,000.

The matter was brought to the attention of the British Government, with the result that informal assurances were given that a plan would be perfected by which American importers could make applications at Washington for the issuance of similar special permits.

DENIES TALK OF "EMBARGO."

Von Bernstorff Says He Didn't Assert Berlin Was Checking Exports.

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, denied last night a report, published in an afternoon paper, that he had told callers that Germany would not cease to discourage exports to America, despite England's readiness to raise her blockade to some extent.

"The report is all wrong," he said through his secretary. "I have discussed the subject with no one, and I know nothing of any such policy. If it is made an announcement on any subject it would be in the form of a written statement."

The article said that the Ambassador stated that Germany would discourage exports to America, because it would amount to a recognition of the legality of the English blockade, if goods were all

ENGLAND TELLS OF GERMAN TRAP

Foreign Office Says Proposed Agreement of 1912 Would Have Tied British Hands

BUT LEFT GERMANY FREE

Russia and France Would Have Been Left to Fight Against the Dual Empire.

BRITISH OFFER NOT ENOUGH

England Willing to Agree Not to Join Any Alliance—Word "Neutrality" Objected To.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The British Foreign Office tonight issued a lengthy statement concerning the negotiations between Great Britain and Germany in 1912, compiled from the official records in the Foreign Office. The statement follows:

"An account of the 1912 Anglo-German negotiations was published in the semi-official Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung last month. This account was misleading, and, no doubt, was intended to mislead. It made it appear that the British Government had at that time rejected what would be regarded in many quarters as a reasonable offer of friendship from Germany. In these circumstances it may be as well to publish a statement of facts compiled from the official records here.

The German Formula.

"Early in 1912 the German Chancellor sketched to Lord Haldane (then British Lord High Chancellor) the following formula as one which would meet the views of the Imperial Government:

First—The high contracting parties assure each other mutually of their desire for peace and freindship.

Second—They will not, either of them, make or prepare to make any unprovoked attack upon the other or join in any combination or design against the other for the purpose of aggression; or become a party to any plan of naval or military enterprise, alone or in combination with any other power, directed to such an end, and declare themselves not to be bound by any such engagement.

Third—If either of the high contracting parties becomes entangled in war with one or more powers in which it cannot be said to be the aggressor, the other party will at least observe toward the power so entangled benevolent neutrality, and will use its utmost endeavor for the localization of the conflict. If either of the high contracting parties are forced to go to war by obvious provocation by a third party, they bind themselves to enter into a friendly exchange of views concerning their attitude.

Fourth—The duty of neutrality which arises out of the preceding article has no application insofar as it may not be reconcilable with existing agreements which the high contracting parties already have made.

Fifth—The making of new agreements which render it impossible for either of the parties to observe neutrality toward the other, beyond what is provided by the preceding limitation, is excluded in conformity with the provisions of Article 2.

Sixth—The high contracting parties declare they will do all in their power to prevent differences and misunderstandings arising between them and other powers.

"Unfair and One-Sided."

"These conditions, although in appearance fair as between the parties, would have been grossly unfair and one-sided in their operation. Owing to the general position of the European powers and the treaty engagements by which they were bound, the result of Articles 4 and 5 would have been that, while Germany, in case of a European conflict, would have remained free to support her friends, this country would have been forbidden to raise a finger in defense of hers.

"Germany could arrange without difficulty that the formal inception of hostilities should rest with Austria. If Austria and Russia were at war Germany would support Austria, as is evident from what occurred at the end of July, 1914, while as soon as Russia was attacked by two powers France was bound to come to her assistance. In other words, the pledge of neutrality offered by Germany would have been absolutely valueless, because she could always plead the necessity of fulfilling her existing obligations under the Triple Alliance as an excuse for departing from neutrality.

"On the other hand, no such departure, however serious the provocation, would have been possible for this country, which was bound by no alliances, with the exception of those of Japan and Portugal, while the making of fresh alliances was prohibited by Article V. In a word, as appeared still more evident later, there was to be a guarantee of absolute neutrality on one side, but not on the other. It was impossible for us to enter into a contract so obviously inequitable, and the formula accordingly was rejected by Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary.

The British Formula.

"Count Paul Wolff-Metternich, then German Ambassador to Great Britain, upon this pressed for counterproposals, which, he stated, would be without prejudice and not binding unless we were satisfied our wishes were met on the naval question. On this understanding Sir Edward Grey, on the 14th of March, 1912, gave Count Wolff-Metternich the following draft formula, which had been approved by the Cabinet:

England will make no unprovoked attack upon Germany and pursue no aggressive policy toward her. Aggression upon Germany is not the subject and forms no part of any treaty, understanding, or combination to which England is now a party, nor will she become a party to anything that has such an object.

"Count Wolff-Metternich thought this formula inadequate and suggested two alternative additional clauses:

England will therefore observe at least benevolent neutrality should war be forced upon Germany.

Or,

England will, therefore, as a matter of course, remain neutral if war is forced upon Germany.

"This, he added, would not be binding unless our wishes were met with regard to the naval program. Sir Edward Grey considered that the British proposals were sufficient. He explained that if Germany desired to crush France England might not be able to sit still, though if France were aggressive or attacked Germany no support would be given by his Majesty's Government or approved by England.

Germany's "Real Object."

"It is obvious that the real object of the German proposal was to obtain the neutrality of England in all eventualities, since, should war break out, Germany would certainly contend that it had been forced upon her, and would claim that England should remain neutral.

"An admirable example of this is the present war, in which, in spite of the facts, Germany contends war had been forced upon her. Even the third member of the Triple Alliance, who had sources of information not open to us, did not share this view, but regarded it as an aggressive war.

"Sir Edward Grey eventually proposed the following formula:

The two powers being mutually desirous of securing peace and friendship between them, England declares that she will neither make nor join in any unprovoked attack on Germany. Aggression upon Germany forms no part of any treaty, understanding, or combination to which England now is a party, nor will she become a party to anything that has such an object.

"Sir Edward Grey, when he handed this formula to Count Wolff-Metternich, said that the use of the word 'neutrality' would convey the impression that more was meant than was warranted by the text. He suggested that the substance of what was required would be obtained from the more accurately expressed words 'will neither make nor join in any unprovoked attack.'

The German Naval Bill.

"Count Wolff-Metternich thereupon received instructions to make it quite clear that the Chancellor could recommend to the Emperor to give up the essential parts of the Novelle (the bill then pending for an increase of the German navy) only if we could conclude an agreement guaranteeing neutrality of a far-reaching character and leaving no doubt as to any interpretation. He admitted that the Chancellor's wish amounted to a guarantee of absolute neutrality, failing which the Novelle must proceed.

"Count Wolff-Metternich stated that there was no chance of a withdrawal of the Novelle, but said that it might be modified. It would be disappointing to the Chancellor if we did not go beyond the formula we had suggested.

"Sir Edward Grey said that he could understand that there would be disappointment if his Majesty's Government were to state that the carrying out of the Novelle would put an end to the negotiations and form an insurmountable obstacle to better relations. His Majesty's Government did not say this, and they hoped that the formula which they had suggested might be considered in connection with the discussion of territorial arrangements, even if it did not prove effective in preventing an increase in the naval expenditures.

"Sir Edward Grey added that if some arrangement could be made between the two Governments it would have a favorable, though indirect, effect upon naval expenditures. As time went on, it would have, moreover, a favorable direct effect on the public opinion of both countries.

"A few days afterward Count Wolff-Metternich communicated to Sir Edward Grey the substance of a letter from the Chancellor, in which the latter said that as the formula suggested by his Majesty's Government was, from the German point of view, insufficient, and as his Majesty's Government could not agree to the larger formula for which he had asked, the Novelle must proceed on the lines on which it had been presented to the Federal Council.

"The negotiations then came to an end, and with them the hope of a mutual reduction in the expenditure for armaments by the two countries."

LIFE INSURANCE LOSS BIG.

46,000 Claims Against British Industrial Companies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—It is estimated that the war has cost the life insurance offices in the British Empire $27,500,000 so far.

The number of claims of the British regular line life offices are not available, but the claims of the industrial offices are number 46,000, which is 4,000 more than a month ago.

DR. BOBO IN CUBA.

Says He Left Haiti Because His Popularity Would Provoke Disorder.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Aug. 31.—Dr. Bobo, one of the leaders of the recent revolution in Haiti, is now at Santiago de Cuba.

In an interview he explained that he left Haiti because he thought his immense popularity there was sure to provoke public disorder.

WARWICK MADE CONTROLLER

Wilson Appointee Has Been Long in the Federal Service.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—President Wilson today announced the recess appointments of Walter W. Warwick of Ohio to be Controller of the Treasury, to succeed George E. Downey, who has been appointed to the Court of Claims, and Charles M. Foree, to be Assistant Controller of the Treasury. Both appointments are promotions within the service. Mr. Warwick has been in the Controller's office for many years, and since 1913 has been Assistant Controller. Mr. Foree is Chief Clerk in the Controller's office.

Mr. Warwick came to Washington many years ago as private secretary to the first Controller of the Treasury after the reorganization of the department by act of Congress. President Taft sent him to Panama as auditor, and while Mr. Warwick was on the Isthmus offered him a place on the local Federal bench, which Mr. Warwick declined. Later President Taft made Mr. Warwick a member of the so-called Cleveland Efficiency Commission, which was organized in an effort to put the business of the Government on a business basis.

Policeman, Off Duty, Saves Girl.

Policeman James H. Redmond of Jamaica rescued Miss Lillie K. Grote, 362 East 156th Street, the Bronx, who became exhausted while swimming at Rockaway Park yesterday afternoon. The policeman, who is on his vacation, was training for a two-mile swim in which he intends to participate on Labor Day, when he heard the young woman's cries for help, swam out, and brought her to shore.

WINGED TORPEDOES IN BIG SKY ATTACK

Allies to Mass Bomb-Carrying Aircraft Under Automatic Control, Says A. B. Lambert.

LATEST EVOLUTION OF WAR

President of St. Louis Aero Club Describes a New Destruction Engine Which Guides Itself.

"At the end of six months there is going to be the greatest aerial attack by the allied forces in Europe that the world has ever seen," said Albert Bond Lambert, President of the Aero Club of St. Louis and a prominent member of the Aero Club of America, yesterday before leaving New York for his home.

"During the three years that I spent studying the science of aeronautics in France I knew a great many persons who have been taking an important part in the handling of the aerial service of the Allies," he continued, "and since the beginning of the war I have been able to keep in close touch with events in this line abroad through them. While I am not at liberty to make known the sources of my information regarding the coming mass attack with aeroplanes, I can say that they are many.

"The sensational feature of the attack will be that not a single aviator's life will be risked. Since the idea of building torpedo-carrying aeroplanes originated in this country the Allies have been experimenting on it continuously. They have now perfected a small aircraft which can carry a huge torpedo, or bomb, and which can be mechanically adjusted before it is sent into the air, so that it will fly and guide itself until the moment is reached for it to drop the torpedo. The torpedo is set free by a time-clock arrangement, and can be dropped accurately as far as twenty-five miles away from the original starting point of the little aeroplane.

Drops Its Bomb and Is Lost.

"No aviator accompanies the aircraft and torpedo; it is run entirely like a mechanical toy, and once it has dropped the bomb it is allowed to go wherever it will and destroy itself in its unguided descent to earth. When it is considered that it costs from $5,000 to $8,000 to make a modern torpedo, and that the little aeroplanes that will be used for these aerial bombs cost only $2,000 to construct, it can be seen that the abandoning of the machine in mid-air will not mean any great loss, as war expenses are rated.

"The Allies are now building great numbers of these little aircraft and the world has gone around that a grand aerial bombardment is to take place about the first of the year. I do not know whether specific points at which the aerial torpedoes are to be launched have been decided upon as yet, but from the descriptions that I have received of the manner in which they work it appears that they will prove invaluable as weapons.

"There is no defense against them. They are simply a matter of evolution, as the modern dreadnought and the submarine were matters of evolution, and a defense against them has not yet been devised. The submarine proved a greater weapon than the cruiser for certain purposes; the aerial torpedo will undoubtedly prove a far greater weapon than the old form of aeroplane.

"If the Dardanelles have not been captured by the time this air raid takes place, undoubtedly the aerial torpedoes will be used there. They will enable allied ships to stand out of range of the Turkish guns and to demolish the Turkish forts with aircraft that do not carry men. This form of aircraft must undoubtedly prove of the greatest efficacy wherever there is a bombarding fleet.

As It Would Affect New York.

"Suppose New York were being bombarded by a hostile fleet, for example. Safely beyond reach of our guns, twenty-five miles or more out in the sea, the enemy could send these aircraft over our heads timed to drop their bombs on the fortifications at Sandy Hook and directly in New York City. We would be at the mercy of the invading fleet with no method to strike back at them.

"While this highly effective modification of the old aeroplane is being worked out in Europe, it is based largely on ideas which originated in this country and which our country has thus far failed to develop for the national defense. It was never imagined that an aeroplane could be left to itself in the air, without a guiding aviator, until such devices as the Sperry stabilizer were invented. Sperry lives in Brooklyn, and he has received $50,000 for creating the gyroscopic stabilizer, but he received this amount not from the United States, but from the French government.

"The principle by which the little aircraft are guided, while flying, without a controlling hand is much the same as that by which water torpedoes are guided. Water torpedoes can now be made to run around a ship in a circle, or to describe the figure eight in the water. This is done by means of the gyroscope and the effect the water has on it. The same idea is carried out in the air."

Says Zeppelins Have Been Busy.

Mr. Lambert said that a mistaken idea had gained currency in this country regarding the effectiveness of the Zeppelin.

"It has been concluded here that the Zeppelin is a failure," he said, "but this is far from the truth of the matter. One instance in which its effectiveness can be seen is this: From two to three hundred of England's best aviators are spending all of their time in the vicinity of London, and about five hundred of their best aircraft are kept there, to ward off Zeppelin attacks. The fact that Zeppelins have appeared over London several times, has made this necessary. Thus an important part of England's air fighting division is kept always at home.

"But the most important feature of the success of the Zeppelin is to be found on the Russian front. Only on rare occasions have we heard of Zeppelin attacks on this front. And yet the Allied airmen know that Germany has had a large percentage of her Zeppelins on the eastern front. They have done more than make attacks with them. They have been able to use them of observation purposes behind their own lines.

"The aeroplane cannot do this work satisfactorily; it must move too rapidly. The German officers have been enabled by their Zeppelins to ascend far over their lines and study the grouping and massing of their own forces as it compared with that of the Russians. And then, by hurried movements and massed plunges against the Russians' weakest spots, they have been able to play havoc with the greater numbers pitted against them.

"If the Russians had had anything like the number of Zeppelins and aeroplanes that the Germans had they would never be in retreat at the present moment."

Thinks United States Is Negligent.

Mr. Lambert, who has made approximately 3,000 flights in aeroplanes of his own, believes that the most revolutionary development of the present war has been in the field of aviation, and that the United States should pay more attention to the improvement of its aerial defense. He is the President of a large drug manufacturing company in St. Louis. When asked yesterday if he had ever given any consideration to the question of preparing poisonous gases for the use of the American Army in the event that it was involved in a war, he said:

"No, I don't think we need devote any time to that. I don't think the American Army will ever have to wage that kind of warfare."

THE COLD WAVE SPREADS.

Extends from Rocky Mountains to Atlantic and Into the Gulf States.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Summer's coldest weather was spread today over the northern part of the country from the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic and southward well into the Gulf States. Warmer weather is in prospect for tomorrow. New low temperatures for August were reported to the Weather Bureau generally from the Ohio Valley, Indiana, Illinois, Eastern Missouri and Texas. Light frosts occurred during the night in portions of Michigan, Indiana and Illinois.

In the Far West high temperatures continued.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 31.—All low temperature records for the month of August since the establishment of the Weather Bureau in this city in 1870 were broken when the mercury went to 44 degrees at 6 o'clock this morning. The previous low record was 46 degrees, made Aug. 23, 1900.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 31.—This city today experienced the coldest August day in the history of the local Weather Bureau. The Government building thermometer registered 46 degrees, while the Clifton Observatory reported 43 degrees.

TOY AIRSHIP MAKES RECORD

Hand-Started Monoplane Model Makes 3,537 Feet.

At the second of the series of model aeroplane contests for the Aero Club of America prizes and the Henry S. Villard Trophy, held yesterday afternoon at the Garden City Aerodrome, a model monoplane owned and flown by Wallace A. Lauder, President of the Summit (N. J.) Model Aero Club, broke the world's record of 2,336 feet for model monoplanes. In the second flight of the hand-launched machine it flew 3,537 feet and was in the air four minutes. It reached a height of 500 feet.

Only one club, the Summit Model Aero Club, was represented. The flying conditions were ideal, and there was a ten-mile wind blowing out of the East. Mr. Lauder's machine in its first flight covered 2,273 feet. The second contestant was Carter Tiffany, Secretary of the club, whose model flew 1,843 feet.

The judges, representing the Aero Club of America, were Henry Woodhouse, G. Douglas Wardrop, Howard Huntington, Walter H. Phipps, and Burt M. McConnell.

COSTUME WELCOME TO WARDEN OSBORNE

Continued from Page 1.

lowed with placards and banners welcoming "Tom Brown" back home.

But it was the shipping department group that had the distinction of being the first in New York to name Warden Osborne as a Gubernatorial candidate. On one side of a great banner, waved in the air by one of their members, who was wheeled along in a decorated cart, was "Welcome, Tom Brown." They stopped in front of the stand, and all removed their colored caps as the standard bearer revolved his banner. On the other side, above and below a picture of the Warden, was this:

Tom Brown,
Our Next Governor.

Reliable reports have it that the cheering could be heard across the river when the prisoners saw the banner. A man whose record includes several arrests for repeating at the polls was among the first to offer his services in the event that the Warden ran for office after his term was finished.

Osborne Tells of His Trip.

When all the men had paraded past they prevailed upon the Warden to speak to them, and he told of having made speeches in their behalf while he was at Bar Harbor and Newport. Newport society had become especially interested in them, he said, and he told of the formation of a council there to work for prison welfare. Many persons at Newport had asked what they could do for the prison reform movement, he told the men, and he had advised them to visit Sing Sing for first-hand knowledge. He denied that he had cast any reflection in his speeches on the support being given him by the staff at Sing Sing.

Deputy Warden Johnson, who has resigned and who will be succeeded by Elihu C. Church, made a farewell speech to the prisoners. He expects to leave soon to head a reformatory. Professor Whitin and Father Cashin spoke briefly.

DANIELS CORRECTS LODGE ON NAVY

Asserts Senator Misquoted Him as Saying Ships Were Fit for Any Emergency.

POINTS TO LAST TWO YEARS

Shows Rapid Upbuilding—Won't Make Political Capital by Blaming Republicans.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 31.—Secretary Daniels of the navy has written to Senatory Henry Cabot Lodge the following letter, in answer to the speech made by the Senator at the Republican gathering at Riverside last Saturday:

U. S. S. Dolphin, Bar Harbor, Me., Aug. 29, 1915.

Senator H. C. Lodge, Boston, Mass.:

Dear Senator: The Boston papers of Sunday, reporting your speech at Riverside, quote you as making this statement:

"Secretary Daniels said, 'The American Navy is fit for any emergency,'"

I never made any such statement to anybody, at any place, at any time. What I did say in my speech in Boston after the naval review, which made the Governor's Conference and others proud of the splendid ships in the review, was:

"We should steadily strengthen the American Navy so that it will be fit for any emergency."

We are both agreed in favoring a larger and a stronger navy and deploring the fact that a too-small program during past years denies us as strong a navy as we would have if every Congress for twenty years had voted as much for new construction as the Sixty-third Congress. If every previous Congress had been as generous to the navy as the Congress elected with President Wilson, we would now have almost as many battleships and submarines as the General Board recommended.

As you may not have the facts before you, I am sure you will be glad to have your attention called to the fact that during the first two years of the Wilson Administration five dreadnoughts were ordered, as against two during the last two years of Taft's, and the Sixty-third Congress ordered twenty-six submarines, as against twelve ordered by the Sixty-second Congress. If every previous Congress had done as well for the navy in these particulars, there would be less cause to worry about the navy of today.

I agree with you that the next Congress should increase the number of men in the navy, so as to have enough trained men for the new ships authorized. It may be interesting in this connection to state that when President Taft went into office the number of enlisted men in the navy was 47,515. When Wilson was elected President there were only 47,367 enlisted men in the navy, or a decrease of 148 in the four years, though in the meantime Congress authorized an increase of 4,000.

Since I became Secretary of the Navy we have increased the enlistments 5,824 men, enough additional personnel to enable us to commission fully twenty submarines, four battleships, four destroyers, six gunboats, six cruisers, and three monitors, increasing the number of commissioned vessels forty-one over the number commissioned on March 1, 1913.

These facts should be widely known, because the public is entitled to know what progress has been made in the increase of their navy. Instead of being satisfied with the navy as it is today, I am strongly in favor of steadily increasing it in every material unit experience teaches us necessary, as well as increasing the personnel.

There should be no partisan politics injected in a naval program. Your party has been in entire control of government from 1897 to 1913. If I were disposed to make political capital out of the fact that the navy is not as strong as it should be it would be easy to say: "If there is lack of preparedness the fault lies at the door of the party that has been in full control for many years."

The navy will not be strengthened for me to charge your party for neglecting the navy from 1897 to 1913, or you to seek to lay all the blame for what the navy lacks to my party because in two years it has not created as powerful a navy as we both favor. Our appeals should rather be made to the American people of all parties to favor a strong and well-proportioned navy, equal to any emergency. Sincerely yours,

JOSEPHUS DANIELS.

Chokes to Death on Lima Bean.

Mrs. Rebecca Scandlen, 76 years old, of 6 Maple Street, Brooklyn Hills, Queens County, was eating her midday meal when a particularly large lima bean became lodged in her throat yesterday. Her family, frightened when she began to suffocate, hurriedly summoned a physician, but he arrived too late. Mrs. Scandlen had choked to death before he got there.

CELEBRATE OPENING OF ARK

Rare Rite Observed on Behalf of European Jews.

The ceremony of the Opening of the Ark, which has not been celebrated in this country for many years and which is one of the most solemn rites of grief of the Jewish faith, was observed last night in the synagogue of Congregation Beth Hamidrash Hagodal, 65 Norfolk Street, on behalf of suffering Jews in Europe. There Rabbi Israel Rosenberg of Paterson presided at a meeting of twenty-five rabbis and 1,000 members of the congregation.

After the rabbis had assembled on the platform with their backs to the congregation one of them drew back a curtain and opened the doors of the ark. The rabbis began a chant of the prayer "Ovinoo Malkeynoo," and slowly the women and men of the congregation joined in. When the ark had been closed and the chant ended Rabbi Margolis proclaimed Sept. 5 a day for general fasting, in sympathy for the 8,000,000 suffering Jews in Europe and Palestine, and ordained that on each of the approaching holidays a silver collection should be taken for them in all synagogues.

It was arranged to issue to each synagogue in the United States subscription blanks for the relief of Jews abroad. These are numbered, and through them it is hoped to obtain an approximate census of the Jews in this country.

FOR A JEWISH CONGRESS.

Chicago Meeting Plans Unification of 3,000,000 Jews in America.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—Resolutions calling for an American-Jewish congress to formulate plans for the unification of the 3,000,000 Jews in the United States were adopted at a meeting here tonight of the Lawyers' Jewish Congress Committee. The resolutions provided for the calling of an American-Jewish congress, to be convened on a representative plan, at which demands would be formulated on behalf of all Jews and action taken to expedite the granting of those demands.

American Jews, it was stated, comprised the largest Jewish population of any neutral country, and it was believed for that reason their demands would carry more weight.

THE CAYMANS DEVASTATED.

Majority of Cocoanut Trees Blown Down—Jamaica Aids Islanders.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 31.—A report received by the local Government from the Commissioner on Cayman Brac, to the northwest of Jamaica, indicates that the Cayman Islands suffered unparalleled damage in the West Indian hurricane of Aug. 13. Three-quarters of the 270 houses on the island were completely demolished, and 8 per cent. of the cocoanut trees were destroyed.

While the blow was not so severe on Little Cayman, half of the cocoanut trees were wiped out and several schooners were washed ashore.

As indicating the force of the storm at Cayman Brac, the new Government buildings, including the Post Office, the Collector's office and the Court House were carried completely off their foundations, while a store building 30 by 40 feet in dimensions was lifted bodily and landed on the opposite side of a forty-foot highway.

The schooners Blondyke and Connolley were driven ashore and the schooner Curacao, from Nasau, with a cargo of oil and gasoline, was lost. Much wreckage and two bodies were washed ashore.

Other schooners blown on shore were the Ithamar, loaded with lumber for Jamaica, and the Ocean Flower, the latter being completely wrecked.

Fifteen hundred persons are virtually destitute. Relief in the form of foodstuffs has been sent from here.

COLORADO PLOT CHARGES.

Mine Workers' Detectives Accused of Conspiring Against Militia.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 31.—A conspiracy to disrupt the Colorado National Guard and to obtain wholesale indictments of State officers and coal mine operators was charged in a partial report of the military court of inquiry made public tonight by order of Governor George A. Carlson.

The alleged conspiracy, according to the report, was entered into by a party of detectives under direction of A. M. Belcher of West Virginia, general counsel for the United Mine Workers of America, and C. D. Elliott, former Adjutant General of West Virginia.



NEW YORK FIRM BIDS LOW.

Wells Bros. May Build Westchester $600,000 Court House.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 31.—There were fifty bidders who appeared before the Westchester County Building Commission this afternoon and submitted bids for the erection of the new $600,000 court house. The commission, which consists of Robert S. Brewster of Mount Kisco, George E. Mertz of Portchester, and Arthur W. Lawrence of Bronxville, opened all the bids and found that the lowest was submitted by Wells Brothers of New York City.

Their bid is $543,000 for an Indiana limestone building, and $87,500 additional if Mohegan granite is used. The bids for the erection of the new $500,000 penitentiary and tuberculosis hospital, which is to be erected on the Alexander Smith Cochran estate at Eastview, will be asked for in a few days.

MORE TROOPS GO TO GUARD TEXAS

Continued from Page 1.

people. This was in November, 1910. They were all good shots, and won the first skirmish with the Federals at San Andreas without difficulty. This gave him a following, and the battle of Pedpaneles followed. There it was that Orozco, having never seen a machine gun before, charged one single-handed and succeeded in capturing it, admitting afterward that he did not know what the machine gun could do. Mal Paso was the next battle, and then Orozco joined with Madero in the Spring of 1911, when he besieged Juarez but did not succeed in taking the town. It was then that Madero crossed the line and joined Orozco's force after Garibaldi and Eduardo Hay had joined.

Facing superior forces, he remained in the field throughout the Madero revolution, escaping the pursuing federals by his knowledge of the mountains and his mobility of his mounted men. When Madero became President, Orozco accompanied him to Mexico City, but following a disagreement over large sums of money, Orozco alleged to be due him, he and his father abandoned their allegiance to Madero and again took to the hills.

With the fall of Madero, Orozco joined the adherents of Huerta and became one of the most active of the military chiefs of the latter. He took part in scores of engagements and skirmishes in Chihuahua, Durango, Coahuila and Nuevo Leon.

Determined efforts were made to capture Orozco and his band, but he always managed to slip through the net.

He was one of the nine Federal Generals at the battle of Ojinaga. The majority of the Federal officers and more than 4,000 men were interned in the United States after that disastrous defeat by the Villa forces, but Orozco made his escape and soon organized another command.

Thoroughly familiar with the border, he slipped in and out of Mexico apparently at will, although immediate execution was the kindest fate he might expect if captured by the Constitutionalists or the Villistas. He was equally successful in avoiding United States troops and Federal officers. He is known to have lived for months within a short distance of El Paso, but although a dozen expeditions were organized to capture him, he always received warning in time to make his escape to the hills.

His band finally was broken up last August with the advance on Mexico City of the Constitutionalists under Obregon, Jesus Carranza, Pablo Gonzales, and Gutierrez, while Villa's troops held the road to his old haunts to the north. He again slipped through the lines, however, and made his way into the United States.

With the arrival in the United States of General Huerta, Orozco joined his former Chief and accompanied him on the journey to El Paso which culminated in the arrest of both at Newman, N. M., last June by United States officials. After being released on bond he again escaped a few nights later and since that time it is supposed he has been in the vicinity where he was killed.

CARRANZA REFUSES ANY OUTSIDE HELP

Says No Nation Has a Right to Interfere in the Internal Affairs of Mexico.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, Aug. 31.—In a conversation with General Carranza today, he was asked why he would not enter the peace conference.

"Under no consideration," he said, "would I permit interference in the internal affairs of Mexico, as no nation has the right to interfere in the internal affairs of any country. No one has any right to interfere in the domestic affairs of a private house, to tell the owners how they must settle their affairs. Any one doing so must expect to meet resistance, which naturally could not be overcome except by overwhelming force." Asked if an embargo on arms would shorten the revolution, he said:

"I do not think so, as we had to start against Huerta without arms when Huerta had immense supplies of all kinds of munitions. He was defeated in spite of that fact, the very evident reason being that the Constitutionalists had the people supporting their movement."

General Carranza added that he had captured 3,000,000 rounds of ammunition from Villa at Aguascalientes which were, however, of different calibre than those used by the Constitutionalists.

The First Chief was gratified by the spirit of cohesion displayed by the Generals and Governors to whom the note was sent, as without exception and without suggestion, he said, they had referred the answer to him, showing they were a unit with no possibility of a split in the movement.

Asked when the revolution would be over, he said he thought it would end within six months, as within three months the Constitutionalists would be in Juarez. All organized resistance would be finished in less time if Villa would accept battle, as the Villa forces, he said, were degenerating into bandits, while the Zapatistas never made a stand.

"The fact that Villa is steadily beaten," he said, "shows that the Mexican people as a whole are suporting the Constitutionalist Government."

"What steps have been taken by the Government to relieve the food situation?"

"The Government has purchased large quantities of food, selling it at cost; has started large public works giving work to thousands of unemployed, revoked duties, so merchants could import food supplies, and is rapidly repairing railroads, to permit the entrance of large quantities of foodstuffs held for lack of communication. We have purchased 7,000 tons of wheat and corn from one hacienda, showing the immense quantities existing in the interior. With railroads open, we would have enough supplies until the new crops."

Questioned further about political developments, General Carranza said he would not talk of political movements, as it was not the right time, until the revolution was over, when elections would be called. He added his enemies had painted him black in the press of the United States because he was honest and never could be handled by the large interests. He was confident, however, the world would realize he had only the interest of the future of Mexico at heart.

SCOTT REPORTS TO WILSON.

President Gets First-Hand Data on Conditions Along Border.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—President Wilson got a first-hand report of conditions on the Mexican border today from Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff of the Army, just returned from El Paso, where he conferred with General Villa and other Mexican leaders.

General Scott told the President the Pan-American peace appeal was favorably received throughout the territory controlled by the Villa Army. The General said he expected the Pan-American conferees would meet again soon.

The Pan-American peace appeal now has been delivered to all military and political leaders in Mexico. Several leaders in remote sections have just been reached by courier, and to give them time for reply there probably will be no meeting of the Pan-American conferees until next week.

General Carranza's reply still is lacking, but it has been authoritatively declared that the conferees will proceed irrespective of his attitude.

Major Gen. Scott also conferred with Lansing today and reported the result of his conference with General Villa and other Northern Mexicans. General Scott said Villa and his adherents were sincerely anxious for peace.

"General Villa," said General Scott, "is earnestly desirous for peace in Mexico, and he is willing to sacrifice any personal ambitions and to eliminate himself if necessary in order to bring it about."

Advices reaching here today from Mexico City indicated that some of the foreign diplomats there were preparing to set up de facto relations with Carranza upon his arrival at the old capital. None of the representatives of foreign Governments accompanied Carranza when he moved his Government to Vera Cruz.

Today's reports said that conditions in Mexico City on account of food shortage still were bad.

PRESIDENT WANTS AN ARMY OF 300,000?

Continued from Page 1.

Meyer and Charles J. Bonaparte arraigned Secretary of the Navy Daniels. Mr. Thompson said he had received requests from all parts of the country for copies of the speeches and asked that they be published. Mr. Menken and other officials replied that they were not in a position to spend money for that purpose. There were other disagreements and finally a quarrel. Mr. Thompson accused Mr. Menken of playing Democratic politics and Mr. Menken replied that on the contrary he had been accused of assailing the Administration.

Mr. Thompson and Cushing Stetson then founded the American Defense Society, with an Advisory Board that included Theodore Roosevelt, Charles J. Bonaparte, Truman H. Newberry, Hudson Maxim, Major George Haven Putnam, Frederic R. Coudert, and Commander Roland R. Riggs, U. S. N., retired. Recently R. W. Neeser, J. Bernard Walker of The Scientific American, and ex-Secretary of War Dickinson, who accepted membership in the American Defense Society, have sent in their resignations.

The society has so far failed to get membership in the Conference Committee on National Preparedness, which now consists of the Navy League, National Security League, Army League, Aero Club of America, American Legion, Automobile Club of America, Red Cross, and American Institute of Engineers.

HEADS NAVY LEAGUE BOARD.

Robert L. Bacon Accepts Chairmanship of Executive Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Robert L. Bacon, former Secretary of State and former Ambassador to France, who is now serving at the rooky camp at Plattsburg, has accepted the Chairmanship of the Executive Committee of the Navy League, according to announcement from the league's offices here this afternoon. Mr. Bacon has been an active member of the league for some time and yesterday was elected a Director in New York.

Other members of the Executive Committee are Perry Belmont of Washington, John Callan O'Laughlin of Washington, Ralph Beaver Strassburger of Norristown, Penn., Charles A. Fowler of New York, and Colonel Robert M. Thompson of New York, President of the league and ex officio member of the Directorate.

The league is now working for the creation of a naval reserve of 50,000 men made up of graduates of Annapolis, former warrant officers and non-commissioned officers of the navy, and former enlisted men.

MAY PREPARE IF THEY WISH.

Pennsylvania R. R. Gives Its Men Time to Drill at Their Own Expense.

The Publicity Bureau of the Pennsylvania Railroad yesterday issued a statement denying a report circulated in Philadelphia that the road was preparing to place an army of 100,000 of its employes at the disposal of the United States Government in case of war.

What the railroad has done is to notify all department heads of the Pennsylvania system east of Pittsburgh that any employe who wish to take two weeks in addition to the regular two weeks' vacation for the purpose of attending military training camps may do so. No salaries will be paid during the extra vacation. This order affects about 150,000 men.

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★ ★

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Holds five or six suits or ten to twelve dresses on a rack which may be removed bodily, to hang in a closet.

Ample drawer space for underclothes, shirts, shoes and all the little things.

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Plenty of room—yet can't be packed with clothing to make the trunk overweigh the full baggage limit.

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Distinguished in appearance—handsomely finished, tough fibre covered over three-ply basswood box.

Might put $5 more finish on it and ask you $40 to $65, but—

Here it is for the price of a good suitcase, $15.

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Smoker's Stand—(centre) Solid mahogany stand, 24 inches high, fitted with removable crystal ash tray. Prince's silver-plated match box holder and two cigarette rests, complete.....**$4.50**

Sewing Basket—(at right) Tan English wicker body, colored morocco cover and rim, satin lining to match. Inside cover fitted with scissors, thimble, knitting, darning and milliner's needles, bodkin, and two packages of sewing needles. 8¼ x 6 x 3¼ inches.....**$6.75**

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ADOPT TAX ARTICLE AS UP-STATE WARNS

Constitutional Convention Indorses Proposal Giving State Board Increased Powers.

MAY REVIEW ASSESSMENTS

Check on Acts of Local Authorities —Real Estate Unduly Burdened, Saxe Asserts.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 31.—By a vote of 109 to 29 the Constitutional Convention today adopted the proposed new article on taxation. The opposition came from up-State Republicans, who expressed fear that the measure would deprive local Tax Assessors of much of their present powers and centralize all functions connected with taxation in the Tax Department at the Capitol.

Russell Wiggins, a Republican delegate from Orange County, warned the convention that the new article contained much dynamite. Ex-Justice Alphonso T. Clearwater of Ulster, after the article had been adopted, moved that it be submitted to the voters as a separate proposal, which would make it possible to defeat it without destroying all the other work of the convention. Judge Clearwater expressed solicitude for the rest of the Constitution, just as his motion was declared out of order by President Elihu Root, who occupied the rostrum.

Here is the full text of the article on taxation as it will go into the revised Constitution, if ratified by the voters:

1. The power of taxation shall never be surrendered, suspended, or contracted away, except as to the securities of the State or a civil division thereof. Hereafter no exemption from taxation shall be granted except by general laws, and upon the affirmative vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house.

2. Taxes shall be imposed by general laws and for public purposes only. The Legislature shall prescribe how taxable subjects shall be assessed and provide for officers to execute laws relating to the assessment and collection of taxes, any provision of Section 2 of Article 9 of this Constitution to the contrary notwithstanding. The Legislature shall provide for the supervision, review, and equalization of assessments.

3. For the assessment of real property, heretofore locally assessed, the Legislature shall establish tax districts, none of which, unless it be a city, shall embrace more than one county. The Assessors therein shall be elected by the electors of such districts or appointed by such authorities thereof as shall be designated by law. The Legislature may provide that the assessment roll of each larger district shall serve for all the lesser tax districts within its boundaries. No such tax district larger than a town, except a city, shall be established, until the law providing therefor shall have been adopted by a vote of the majority of the people voting thereon in such proposed district at an election for which provision shall be made by law. The Legislature may, however, provide for the assessment by State authorities of all the property of designated classes of public service corporations.

One new feature of the article is the power it vests in the State Department of Taxes to assess the property of designated classes of public service corporations in rural counties. There have been many abuses under the present system when that work was done by the local assessors. The Tax Department also will have enlarged powers of review over local assessments and over the equalization of taxes.

Alfred E. Smith, Tammany Democrat, in discussing these new powers, said that they were called for by present conditions in many up-State counties. He read from a list of assessed property in the town of Esopus, Ulster County, where many large corporations, for some reason, have established their chief offices.

The American Drug Syndicate, a $10,000,000 corporation, according to Mr. Smith, paid taxes on $18,000 worth of property in Esopus. The Brumbacher corporation, with $30,000 capital stock, was assessed for $400. The assessment against Gunther's Sons, furriers, a $10,000,000 corporation, was $8,000. Altogether, Mr. Smith said, there were corporations capitalized at $33,000,000 which paid taxes on an aggregate of $60,700 on their property.

"There should be the broadest possible authority," Mr. Smith said, "to get at taxable property wherever it may hide, to the end that taxes may be equalized and no section of the State be discriminated against."

Commissioner Martin Saxe, Chairman of the Committee on Taxation, warned the delegates that New York had lagged far behind other States in the matter of tax laws and that personal property here was not taxed as it should be, while real estate was made to bear unduly heavy burdens.

"You can go no further in taxing real estate without bringing about ruin," said the Commissioner. "We should take warning from some of the States in the Northwest where such conditions now obtain. Before 1925, the burden on real estate will be so heavy that extreme measures may be called for in dealing with personal property which ultimately may be exempted by law from local taxation in order that the State may reach it in its quest for added revenues."

FOR ELECTIVE MAGISTRATES.

Plan Permitting Different Borough Systems Indorsed.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 31.—With the aid of the Tammany delegates to the Constitutional Convention, the Republican delegates from Brooklyn managed today to keep in the new judiciary article an amendment adopted when the article was on second reading, providing that legislation may be enacted for the election of City Magistrates in any borough of New York City. The Sullivan element in Tammany Hall for many years has urged a measure of this kind on the Legislature.

De Lancey Nicoll, an Independent Democrat, at one time District Attorney of New York County, offered an amendment for the elimination of the provision in question, but under the rules of the convention Mr. Nicoll, who was a little late in offering the amendment, was unable to debate it and was defeated. When the final viva voce vote was taken, the ayes had it with what appeared to be a very substantial majority. The amendment which will inject into the organic law a provision which has been opposed consistently by civic organizations in New York City was offered by Alfhet R. Jenks, one of the Republican delegates from Brooklyn.

Under the present system City Magistrates are appointed by the Mayor. There is nothing in the present Constitution to prevent the Legislature from enacting a law to provide for filling places in the Police Courts by election, but the present Constitution embodies no provision which would sanction any plan for appointive Magistrates in one borough and elective in another.

On the strength of the defeat of Mr. Nicoll's amendment it was predicted tonight that the Republican organization in Kings would be in a position at the legislative session next year, provided always that the election results in the return of a Republican majority in the Assembly, to put through a law providing for the election of Magistrates in Kings, where the vote is fairly evenly divided between the two leading parties, while in Manhattan, with its heavy Tammany vote, the Magistrates would continue to be appointed by a Democratic Mayor who is more in sympathy with the local Republican than with the Tammany organization.

The convention, while the judiciary article was on third reading today, repudiated the action of its Judiciary Committee, of which ex-United States Attorney General Wickersham is Chairman, by rejecting the provision recommended [illegible] the official reporting staffs of the courts be continued. While leading lawyers have been unanimous in the opinion that the clause of the present constitution [illegible] engaged or interested in lumbering or water-power development ineligible as a Constitutional Amendment. He also declared through an amendment which he said was required to obviate any construction of the article by the courts which would prevent development of the State's water power for the public use under State ownership and control.

DISCUSS HOME RULE PLAN.

Low Revised Proposal Successfully Resists Attacks.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 31.—It became evident at the night session of the Constitutional Convention that the Low home rule proposal would go through in practically the form in which it was reported by the Cities Committee. The proposal was under discussion on the third reading, and every attack on any of its vital features was repulsed.

Alfred E. Smith sought to have the power of the Legislature to pass on charter amendments modified. His amendment would have given the Legislature power to establish a rule under which charter amendments coming within the twilight zone where State and city functions meet should be submitted to the lawmaking body for nullification on petition of a percentage of the electors of the municipality concerned.

Meier Steinbrink, a Republican from Kings, made a futile fight to have incorporated in the Constitution a provision assuring policemen of court review in cases of dismissal for cause.

"This is the most preposterous proposition I ever heard of," said Henry L. Stimson. "Isn't it time we turned our attention to the protection of the citizen rather than that of the policeman? We have had many demonstrations to convince us that our police system is not by any means the last word when it comes to police discipline. Court review very largely has been responsible for that condition. The prosecution of police officials by our present Governor to my mind indicates that policemen have had too much protection."

Ex-Deputy Commissioner Newburger said that court review was needed for the protection of policemen in doing their duty.

"Policemen frequently are the victims of political intrigue," he said. "Political cliques frequently succeed in destroying policemen who have incurred their wrath by doing their duty, largely because of the present lack of court review."

E. E. Franchet of Niagara succeeded in putting through an amendment under which cities will be free to adopt their own charters without legislative concurrence "unless and until the Legislature shall enact laws inconsistent with the amendments." The original draft of the home rule proposal gave municipalities power to amend their charters only within the powers definitely delegated to them under the Constitution.

NO FAVOR FOR VETERANS.

Committee Opposed Extension of Privilege in the Civil Service.

ALBANY, Aug. 31.—The Civil Service Committee of the Constitutional Convention reported today against any change in the present provisions governing appointment and promotion in the State service, thus administering what is considered a death blow to the proposal intended to grant preferment to Spanish-war veterans, volunteer firemen, members of the militia and others.

The report was commended by the Civil Service Reform Association in a statement filed with the delegates.

The Civil Service Reform Association issued a statement last night in which it said:

"The Civil Service Reform Association is opposed to any further creation of privileged classes in the civil service, on the ground that it is unjustifiable and detrimental to good administration. For this reason it is opposed to granting any further protection or further preference to veterans of the Spanish war, the Philippine insurrection or the Boxer rebellion and other special classes. In our opinion the interests of the service itself should be paramount to the personal interests of any class. We would not deny any proper recognition to those who fought in the wars of this country, but we hold that this recognition should take some other form than preference in the civil service."

RAISES LEGISLATORS' PAY.

Salaries of $2,500 and Mileage Favored by Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 31.—The Constitutional Convention today adopted the Ray B. Smith amendment giving the Assembly power upon its own motion for the removal of Judges or to begin impeachment proceedings, and the proposal of its Committee on Legislative Organization raising the salary of lawmakers from $1,500 to $2,500, and giving them in addition railroad fare to and from their homes once every week. At present they receive only an allowance of 10 cents a mile after each session.

RUSH SHORT BALLOT PLAN.

Leaders Predict Final Action at Friday's Session.

ALBANY, Aug. 31.—Majority Leader George W. Wickersham said today that the short ballot and departmental reorganization proposal probably would be called up on Friday for final action.

It is believed that little time will be required to pass the proposal. Leaders say that the subject has been discussed thoroughly from every angle.

Only slight changes in the draft as finally submitted were made by the convention before it was advanced to final passage at an early hour this morning.

The most important amendment gives the Governor power to appoint the Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Secretary of Charities, Tax Commission, and the Commissioners of Accounts, Health and Agriculture, without the consent of the Senate.

MINE EXPLOSION KILLS 16.

After-Damp of Gas Blast Overcomes Men in Johnstown Colliery.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn., Aug. 31.—Sixteen miners, mostly foreigners, were killed by a gas explosion in the Orenda mine of the Merchants' Coal Cowpany at Boswell today. Three hundred men were working in the mine at the time, and it was at first believed that all had escaped, with the exception of one, Joe Mantok, who was instantly killed.

When the débris near the entrance was penetrated tonight, however, rescuers found the bodies of fourteen others, who had been overcome by the after-damp. John Beegle, a motorman, died in a local hospital late today of injuries, and the condition of three others who were badly burned was critical.

'BIG BILL' EDWARDS ON TAMMANY SLATE

Will Be Named for Sheriff with Judge Swann for District Attorney.

MAY FUSE ON JUDICIARY

Five Sitting Justices of Supreme Court and Frank Tierney Likely to be Named.

Tammany made up its slate for the county offices last night. Judge Edward Swann of General Sessions was selected for District Attorney and ex-Street Cleaning Commissioner "Big Bill" Edwards for Sheriff. Tammany Leader Charles F. Murphy made the selections after a long conference with his political advisers and the district leaders. The official announcement of the selections will be made today, when the Executive Committee of the Democratic County Committee will meet at Tammany Hall.

Most of the district leaders were opposed to the selection of Edwards for Sheriff, although they admitted that Judge Swann would be satisfactory to them. Friends of City Magistrate Joseph E. Corrigan fought hard for him to the last hour, but he was finally told that his chances were gone and that he might consider himself available for a Supreme Court Justiceship within a year or two.

William J. Lee's friends said last night that their candidate for Sheriff might wipe Edwards's name off the slate before noon today.

Secretary Thomas F. Smith, who has been attending the Constitutional Convention at Albany, was at the hall yesterday for the first time in many weeks.

It was learned that Tammany will very likely indorse today the Supreme Court Justices designated by the Republicans, and who are now on the bench. These are Justices Clarke, Greenbaum, Shearn, Delehanty, and Finch. Frank Tierney will be selected as the candidate from the Bronx. There was considerable trouble over the selection of Justice Finch, who is a Republican, but Mr. Murphy was finally induced to accept his candidacy. The meeting of the Tammany Executive Committee will be held at 12:30 o'clock today.

The first designating petitions from Manhattan were filed yesterday with the Board of Elections. Thomas M. Farley, candidate for Alderman in the Eighteenth District, who hopes to defeat James J. Nugent, the present incumbent, had petition for Justice M. Leder for Assemblyman from the Twentieth District and another for Frank J. Ryan, candidate for Alderman from the Twentieth District, were also filed. They are candidates for the Progressive and Independence League nominations. The total number of petitions filed to date is fifty-three, of which forty are from Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond, and thirteen from Manhattan and the Bronx.

McCOMBS IS OUT FOR EDWARDS

National Chairman Calls on Democrats to Support "Big Bill."

William F. McCombs, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, at the Manhattan Club last night issued a statement calling upon all Democrats in New York County to support William H. Edwards for Sheriff. He said:

"I have taken great interest in the general movement for the nomination of former Street Cleaning Commissioner William H. Edwards in the approaching Democratic primaries for Sheriff of New York County. This movement has gathered force among persons of all shades of opinion in the Democratic Party. I am more than delighted to state that I indorse Mr. Edwards unqualifiedly.

"I have known him well for twenty years, and have had every opportunity thoroughly to gauge his integrity and ability. As Street Cleaning Commissioner of the City of New York he made a record of efficiency that has never been excelled. One of the features of his administration was the human interest he took in the men under him, thereby gaining their loyal and enthusiastic support, thus making the great success of his department possible.

"There is no man in this county who has a broader acquaintance or who is more generally popular and appreciated both for his human qualities and for his executive ability. He will appeal to the young and virile Democracy of New York. The new blood in the party will welcome his candidacy with peculiar delight. If he should be successful in the primaries—of which personally I have no doubt—I think his election is absolutely assured. I call upon all Democrats in the County of New York to support him to the utmost."

J. J. FITZGERALD FOR BENCH.

Brooklyn Democrats Put Register O'Loughlin on Slate.

The Democratic Executive Committee and the Democratic Advisory Committee of Fifty of Kings County held a joint meeting yesterday afternoon and designated the organization candidates for nomination at the primaries of Sept. 28. The slate was put through without any serious opposition. Edward T. O'Loughlin, Independence League, was named to succeed himself as County Register. O'Loughlin is said to have won the place on the strength of a promise of newspaper and other support from William R. Hearst.

The other designations made at the meeting were as follows:

For Justice of the Supreme Court—Congressman John J. Fitzgerald.

For Judges of the County Court—John F. Hylan, Robert H. Roy and ex-Secretary of State Mitchell May.

For District Attorney—Magistrate Howard P. Nash.

For County Clerk—Postmaster William E. Kelly.

For Sheriff—Edward Reigelmann.

QUINN DEFENDS ALDERMEN.

Says Criticism of Eleven Weeks' Vacation Is Not Material.

Declaring that an Alderman is at the beck and call of his constituents for 300 days a year, Alderman William F. Quinn yesterday made answer in the form of an open letter to the criticism of the Bureau of City Inquiry that the Aldermen take vacations of eleven weeks each year. In his letter Alderman Quinn said:

"Your criticism is conclusive that the record of the board is a thorn in the side of the general plan for which your society was formed and is proof that there is really no material criticism to be made of its record."

TANNER COMES HERE ILL.

Republican Chairman to be Operated on Today in Hospital.

Frederick C. Tanner, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, arrived here from Albany at 6 o'clock last night and will undergo an operation for appendicitis at the Post Graduate Hospital this morning. Mr. Tanner went from the Grand Central Terminal to his home at 12 Gramercy Park in an automobile, accompanied by Dr. John Endemann and Mrs. Stewart L. Woodford, widow of his former law partner.

As Chairman of the Committee on Governors and State Officers, in charge of the short ballot proposal in the Constitutional Convention, Mr. Tanner tried to continue his duties in Albany in the fight over the short-ballot amendment. On Monday his condition became so serious that he was excused from further attendance in the convention to permit him to come to New York for the operation.

J. A. YOUNG FOR BENCH.

Westchester Republicans Name Their Primary Slate.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 31.—The Republican County Committee of Westchester met this afternoon and designated the fololwing candidates for nomination:

J. Addison Youn gof New Rochelle, and A. S. H. Seeger of Newburgh, for Justices of the Supreme Court, Ninth District.

George F. Blakely for Assembly, First District; William S. Coffey, Second; Walter W. Lord, Jr., Third, and Floyd Hopkins, Fourth District. All are serving in the Assembly at the present time.

George Engel of Yonkers was named for Coroner. Engel has been a Supervisor for eight years. Coroner James P. Dunn of Yonkers, Democrat, has declined to be a candidate again this year.

KINGS REPUBLICAN SLATE.

John McCrate Named for Register and Schnitzpan for Sheriff.

The Republican Executive Committee of Kings County met at 192 Montague Street, Brooklyn, last night, and designated this ticket for the primaries:

For Supreme Court—Justice Stephen Callaghan, now serving by appointment of Governor Whitman.

For County Judges—County Judge Harry E. Lewis, George Fraifeld, present Municipal Court Justice, and Marcus E. Campbell.

For District Attorney—James C. Cropsey.

For County Clerk—Charles S. Devoy.

For Register—John McCrate.

For Sheriff—William Schnitzpan.

The name of Register E. T. O'Loughlin was offered by Deputy Register Alfred Hobley, and Mr. O'Loughlin received two complimentary votes. Assistant District Attorney George Voss, Mr. Cropsey's candidate for County Judge, received a few votes.

NEW LAW AIDS OUR SAILORS.

Last Year Shows Increase of 36,000 Men in American Ships.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The development in the merchant marine under the impulse of the new registry law and the war trade during last year is reflected in the increase in the number of seamen shipped, reshipped, and discharged by United States shipping Commissioners during the last fiscal year, the total number being 414,744, compared with 378,772 the preceding year.

The New York Commissioner reports 247,833 men, an increase of 43,486; New Orleans reports 27,687, an increase of 16,121; Seattle, 52,263, an increase of 2,706, and San Francisco, 29,285, a loss of 25,083.

Of 218,541 men shipped (including repeated voyages of the same men) 65,196 were native-born Americans, 29,965 naturalized Americans, 29,295 British, 28,236 Spaniards, and 21,853 Scandinavians. The Germans and Austrians reported number 13,002, but New York reports that seamen, believed to be Germans, shipped as of Swiss or Dutch birth.

These figures do not include 6,283 Asiatics shipped at Hongkong.

Ruoff Quits Connolly Machine.

Leonard Ruoff, County Clerk of Queens, who was not indorsed for renomination, has sent a letter to Leader Keating, resigning from the Executive Committee of the County Committee. He said that he would lead an independent fight in his home district, in Ozone Park, Queens, for a place on next year's County Committee.

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(A September Affair)

ALL through September in the China, Glass-ware and Lamp Sections, there will be the most seductive offerings to tempt Madam-of-the-Houschold.

A Tea-Set, for example, of imported, thin chinaware decorated in an Oriental design, consisting of 15 pieces—tea pot, sugar bowl, cream jug, 6 cups and 6 saucers, now sells for $1.25.

And this happens to be the first of a long list of such attractions.

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SUSPECT CHOLERA ON HOBOKEN SHIP

German Liner President Lincoln Quarantined by City and Federal Officials.

15 CASES UNDER SCRUTINY

Teutonic Refugees from the Orient Now Living on the Vessel May Have Brought the Disease.

The Hamburg-American liner President Lincoln, which has been tied up since the beginning of the war at a pier in Hoboken, and which has been used for months past as an asylum for German refugees who have left their homes in the Far East on account of the war with Japan and are on their way back to Germany, was put under quarantine last night on account of the discovery of fifteen cases of a disease which it is thought may be Asiatic cholera.

The quarantining followed a visit of inspection paid yesterday afternoon to all the ships interned in Hoboken by Dr. S. L. Williams of the United States Public Health Service and Chief Medical Officer of the Immigration station at Ellis Island; Dr. Charles G. Lavender, bacteriologist of the Port of New York; Dr. Joseph L. Stack, President of the Board of Health of Hoboken, and Inspector Fred Anderson of the latter organization.

It is believed that the germs of the disease have been brought by some of the refugees from the Far East, and it is said that a perfectly healthy person can carry the germ of cholera for some time before it gives any evidence of its presence and activity. Germans exiled from the Orient came here, stopped for a time on the President Lincoln, and then took ship for some neutral country to make their way back home.

At present thirty-seven of them are still on board the boat, besides the remnant of her crew—from 150 to 200 men. The crews of the various ships tied up at the piers intermingled a good deal. There was a public dining room on the docks where sailors from all the ships dined, and from time to time men would be moved from one vessel to another as the exigencies of the situation required. In this way there was much intercourse between the crews of the various ships.

A few days ago an employe of the company reported to the Health authorities the presence of a suspicious disease, and the matter was reported to Surgeon Gen. Rupert Blue, Chief of the Public Health Service, in Washington. He ordered today's inspection, the result of which was the quarantining of the President Lincoln, and an order by Commissioner Stack closing the public dining room on the pier.

Dr. Stack said later that there were fifteen persons on the boat suffering from vomiting, cramps, and other symptoms of cholera, but the nature of the disease is as yet uncertain, and bacteriological experts are coming from Washington today to make another inspection. There was a rumor current yesterday that the disease discovered was bubonic plague, but Dr. Stack's statement did not warrant that theory.

It is considered probable that the authorities do not consider the danger as serious. Otherwise they presumably would have quarantined the other vessels, whose crews have been intermingling with the crew of the President Lincoln. The Federal authorities refused to discuss the matter.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 31.—Surgeon General Rupert Blue said tonight that he had not heard what disease, if any, officers of the Public Health Service had found on the President Lincoln. He said he received a telegram from the New York office this morning saying that an inspection of the President Lincoln should be made. He authorized the inspection and ordered that a report be made to him as soon as possible, but up to a late hour tonight he had heard nothing further. Dr. Blue said he understood only that the President Lincoln was to be examined.

LIVES WITH BROKEN BACK.

Dr. Carr Believes New Device Will Save Henderson's Life.

Frank Henderson, an iron worker, of 239 Sixth Street, Brooklyn, six hours after his back had been broken in a six-story fall, demanded of the Bellevue nurses and doctors last night that he be lifted into a position at the Ward 9 window from which he could see the moving pictures in the hospital court. Dr. Frank Carr refused the request, but declared he hoped by a device never before used in Bellevue Henderson would recover to see many picture shows.

The appliance devised by Dr. Carr is composed of wooden splints, arranged in cruciform, one line supporting the body, which is paralyzed from the middle of the back down, and a crosspiece holding the outstretched arms, the whole being incased in plaster casts. After the casts had been placed, Henderson said he felt comfortable.

Henderson fell from the sixth floor of a building in Thirty-seventh Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, yesterday afternoon. In his descent he loosened a plank, which fell upon him and broke his back.

WIRES PARENTS OF WEDDING

Yonkers Girl Runs Away with Son of Russian Count.

Mr. and Mrs. William Lowa of 44 Caroline Avenue, Yonkers, received a telegram yesterday from their daughter, Ella, aged 20, saying she was married. She left home on Saturday, ostensibly to dine with friends and did not return. Her telegram announced her marriage to Paul Von Bartmer of Utica, an automobile dealer, and said to be the second son of a Russian Count now residing in this country. The couple are on their honeymoon up State.

The Von Bartmer family formerly lived here. The Lowas had objected to their daughter's acquaintance with the young man, and the elopement followed a clandestine correspondence of a year.

SIEGEL ASSETS BRING $3,700

Stock in Enterprises Allied with Bankrupt Concern Sold by Auction.

At a bankrupt auction sale yesterday some of the assets of Henry Siegel & Co., consisting largely of stock in the Siegel enterprises, were disposed of, the sale realizing $3,700. About 100 persons were present, among them several creditors of the bankrupt firm.

Naval Cadets Inspect the Canal.

PANAMA, Aug. 31.—The battleships Missouri, Ohio, and Wisconsin, with 860 midshipmen who are on the annual practice cruise, arrived at Panama today on their return from the Panama-Pacific Exposition, and passed through the canal. The squadron will remain at Colon for twenty-four hours to take on coal and give the cadets an opportunity to see the canal before returning to Annapolis.

Munroe Denies Neglecting Duty.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 31.—G. Rowland Monroe of Newark, one of the Rirectors of the wrecked Roseville Trust Company of Essex County, filed answer today to the $500,000 suit instituted by the State Department of Banking and Insurance against twelve Directors of the bank. Monroe denies any neglect of duty as a Director. Harvey Mott, another defendant, also filed his answer, which was substantially the same as Munroe's.

ENGLISH WAY AND OURS.

Two Letters Show Why American Trade with Panama Languishes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—A report to the Department of Commerce this week from Special Agent Garrard Harris, at Colon, Panama, commenting on the methods of American exporters in dealing with South and Central American customers, incloses two letters illustrating the difference between the way English business houses treat their patrons and that of manufacturers and jobbers in the United States.

In May there was a large fire in Colon and many business firms were burned out. A few weeks afterward one of the largest business firms there received letters in the same mail from an English house and a New York firm. The Colon firm had dealt with both of them for several years and was known to them as a responsible and safe customer. The commercial agencies also rated the firm as having first-class credit.

The English letter was most cordial and in part follows:

"We have many trading friends in the city of Colon, and we are anxiously awaiting news to hear that none of them have suffered from the fire. We realize full well that business cannot be very brisk on the Isthmus, and that this fire, coming along at this time, must indeed make matters very awkward for people in the city of Panama. We wish to take the opportunity of expressing our sincere regret at the disaster. Of course the burdens of the present situation in England are falling heavily on all of us, but we are meeting the situation. Give yourself no occasion for worry at the state of your account. We know how conditions are. Send on your orders, and they will be filled as usual and upon the usual credit terms."

The letter from New York was brief and matter-of-fact, and ran like this:

"Dear Sir: Owing to war conditions, we are compelled to curtail our lines of credit and the terms in future will be" &c.

The terms offered were practically cash. The contrast between the letters naturally had an effect on the minds of the Colon merchants, and Mr. Harris says that it is obvious that American trade in that quarter will not be likely to supplant that of European competitors.

GIFTS TO AEROPLANE FUND.

Flying Boat Worth $7,500 and $10,000 from Society Woman.

The National Aeroplane Fund received a check for $10,000 and a $7,500 flying boat yesterday. The announcement was made by the Aero Club of America, which founded the fund to supply aeroplanes and develop aviation corps for the National Guard and Naval Militia.

A prominent New York society woman, who had already given $1,000 to the fund, gave the $10,000. This sum will be expended in the purchase of a standard type military aeroplane, to cost $7,500; a course of training for two officers and two mechanics, $1,600; and the rent of hangars and general equipment expenses, $900.

Governor Whitman and Major General John F. O'Ryan, commanding the National Guard of this State, have been notified of the gift of money. The $7,500 flying boat was presented by a sportsman of this city and is the second that will be available for the Naval Militia. The first was given by the Curtiss Aeroplane Company, which also gave courses for the officers who will operate it. Ensign L. H. Harris and Electrician Robert H. Kahl of the First Battalion of the Naval Militia, who are now in training at the Curtiss School to qualify as instructors.

The National Aeroplane Fund has received altogether, cash subscriptions of $21,501 and flying boats and courses of instruction valued at $16,500.

RECRUITS INTRENCH AND REPULSE REDS

Victory for Defending Blues in War Game Battle Near Perry's Mills.

STRUGGLE FOR A BRIDGE

Reds Wipe Out Blue Cavalry, but Later Shatter Themselves in a Frontal Assault.

Special to The New York Times.

PERRY'S MILLS, N. Y., Aug. 31.—The Business Men's Regiment fought for nearly ten hours today without a let up or a bite to eat. The cause of it all was a retreat that started at Rouse's Point at 7:10 o'clock this morning, which carried the defenders nearly eight miles due west of Fort Montgomery, where they dug themselves in and successfully stopped the onrush of the Red Army under Colonel J. T. Dickman. It was a real test for the bankers, lawyers, and other men of affairs who constitute the enlisted personnel of the provisional regiment of infantry, and they had to make a stand in the face of a regular organization that outnumbered them more than two to one.

Today's action was for the first four hours an advance guard action, in which the regular troops did most of the fighting, while the Blue Army, the backbone of which was the Business Men's Regiment, trudged rapidly on until it reached a point near this place, where it hastily intrenched itself and awaited the coming of the main Red Army. The Business Men's Regiment, in order to get to the place where it was to make its final stand, had a two-hour start on the Red Army.

The Blue force consisted of the Business Men's Regiment, a squadron of the Second Cavalry, under Captain Frank O. Whitlock, and a battery of the Third Field Artillery. Opposing this force was a Red Army under Colonel Dickman, made up of the entire Thirtieth and Third Regiments of infantry, two squadrons of the Second Cavalry, machine-gun detachments, and a battery of field artillery.

The pursuing Reds, with the Third Squadron of the Second Cavalry, under Captain Joseph H. Herron, acting as the advance guard, started after the Blues shortly after 9 o'clock. Paul Revere never did any better riding than did the troopers under Captain Herron, whose orders were to get quickly in contact with the Blue rear guard, which was known to be commanded by Whitlock, and to capture or destroy it at any cost.

Struggle for the Bridge.

In the heart of the beautiful little border town of Champlain, on the Big Chazy River, Herron found his quarry. There was just one bridge over the Big Chazy that could possibly figure in today's manoeuvre, and that was the iron bridge at Champlain. Herron found the bridge protected on all sides by Blue troopers, who were backed up by a machine gun company, which was concealed in the shrubbery on the west bank of the stream.

Herron's troopers dismounted about half a mile east of the bridge and crept forward for the attack. A section of the Red artillery also came up and got in position to shell the position of the Blues beyond the bridge. The action was short and furious, and such a treat the good folks of Champlain never before enjoyed.

The Red artillery quickly silenced the machine guns of the Blues, and when Major Rivers came up with the rest of the Second Cavalry numbered among the Reds the command to charge was given. The dismounted troopers rushed forward with bayonets fixed, while the mounted reinforcements swept into action with sabres gleaming in the sun. It was the first sabre charge of the present war game.

The entire Blue cavalry were either captured or killed in this action the umpire so ruled.

"They are all yours, as well as the town," said Colonel Glenn, the chief umpire, to Captain Herron.

The Capture of the Champlain bridge made possible the hurried advance of the main infantry column of Reds, who had been held in reserve a mile back while the troopers of the two armies fought for the possession of the bridge. As soon as it passed into Red possession the Third and Thirtieth Regiments, which were to attempt to drive the Business Men from their intrenched positions further west, crossed the bridge and moved cautiously forward awaiting the definite location of the Blues by the mounted Red scouts.

The Victory With the Blues.

On a ridge on the southwestern edge of this village the scouts located the Blue line. Colonel McCoy, the Blue commander, had ample time to intrench, and scouts found the Business Men dug in in true European fashion, eagerly awaiting the advance of the Red infantrymen.

A chilly wind was blowing in from the north and the men in the trenches shivered with cold. They had been waiting more than an hour. The Red advance was a frontal assault. The regulars were concealed in a clump of woods about a half-mile distant from the Blue trenches. It was an advance by rushes, the men rushing out of the woods in small squads, sometimes only two or three appearing at a time.

The Blues welcomed the enemy with a deadly fire, and the umpires ordered the Reds back to their lines time and time again, ruling that the advance was impossible of accomplishment, and that, if necessary, the Blues, protected by their trenches and favored with a splendid field of fire, could hold a much larger army back for an indefinite period. As no flanking movement was attempted, the final victory went to the Blue army. At 4 o'clock the battle ended. The men marched a mile further west, where they pitched camp. They found a hot, steaming army meal awaiting them. They were all half famished.

"Another day like this and the Commissary Department will go broke," said a subsistence officer who witnessed the feast that followed the battle tonight. Another battle will take place somewhere in this part of the country tomorrow.

DYNAMITE TRAIN WRECKED.

7,000 Pounds of Explosive Blows Up, Killing Three Trainmen.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 31.—A train carrying 7,000 pounds of dynamite ran off the track at Pinole, Cal., today and blew up, killing Harold Bennett, engineer; Bert Talbott, fireman, and an unidentified laborer. Nothing remained of the train. Nearby powder plants were not damaged.

Pinole is on the shore of San Francisco Bay, fifteen miles from here.

FIND F-4 DEAD AMONG DEBRIS

Continued from Page 1.

to use these submarines. The action of the F-4 was irregular in diving, the depth to which it might descend was uncertain, and the method of checking the descent of the submarine was found by the preliminary investigation to depend more upon the skill of the commanding officer than upon the mechanical appliances of the boat.

The board which made the preliminary investigation consisted of Commander Sumner E. Kittelle and Lieutenant Milton S. Davis, Hugh Brown, and Charles T. Westcott, Jr. The board examined former officers and enlisted men who had served on the F-4 and officers who had served on all the other F class submarines.

It is expected that the disclosures contained in the report on the F-4 will cause a great outburst of criticism in Congress and out. Commander Yates Sterling testified as to the dangerous condition of these boats last year before the House Committee on Naval Affairs. It is believed that failure of the proper officials to remedy the defects before permitting the dangerous manoeuvres which resulted in the loss of the F-4 with more than a score of lives will lead to a demand in Congress for the punishment of the negligent person or persons. Representative A. O. Gardner of Massachusetts, who has been leading a fight for improvement of the submarines in the navy, has publicly charged that the submarine flotilla was not in condition and that there were serious derects that should be remedied.

As a result of this preliminary investigation which was based on the inspection reports and other data, the board reported the following findings:

The Preliminary Findings.

1. That the structure of the hull of the F-4 was regularly inspected and the condition as to repair and upkeep was excellent, only the most minor corrosion having taken place.

2. That the structure of the hull of the F-4 had not suffered loss of strength by corrosion of hull plating.

3. That the propelling engines of the F-4 (Diesel oil type 4 cycle) have inherent faults and are difficult to keep in repair, but were kept in as high a state of efficiency as was practicable within the limitations of said design.

4. That, further, this condition of propelling engines obtains in all the submarine torpedo boats of the F class.

5. That, further, this unsatisfactory condition of the propelling engines had no bearing on the loss of the F-4, as this boat at the time of her loss was being propelled by the electric motors and storage batteries.

6. That the electric motors were in good condition, having been repaired by the ship's force, assisted by the navy yard force, at the United States Naval Station, Pearl Harbor, Territory of Hawaii.

7. That the storage batteries were in good condition within the limitations of design.

8. That, further, the storage batteries were always in a state of being more or less electrically "grounded," due to the leakage of electrolyte, or by capillary action of the electrolyte or moisture and poor insulation, or bad electrical contact, and that these said "grouns" have been noted to be of sufficient intensity at times to cause flame and the fusing of electrical connections.

9. That, further, the condition above stated is one which obtains in all the boats of the F class of submarines.

10. That, further, this condition is well known to the officers and men of this submarine torpedo boat division, and that due care is exercised in attempting to reduce this danger to a minimum.

11. That, further, this condition seems to be inherent in this type of storage battery.

12. That the storage batteries of the F-4 during the charging evolved excessive quantities of hydrogen gas, and, further, during the early stages of discharging quantities of hydrogen gas was evolved, and the fumes of hydrogen and of acid became noticeable in the interior of the boat on long dives.

13. That, further, this conditions obtains in a less degree on all the boats of the F class.

14. That, further, on the F-4 on March 6, 1915, while one electrical ventilator blower was stopped for a short period for minor repairs, probably from a "ground" in the ventilating blower's electrical circuit, a hydrogen explosion took place, which damaged the battery deck and broke several separators of the cells of the storage batteries.

15. That, further, the conditions under which an explosion of hydrogen is always possible obtain in all the boats of the F class.

16. That the covering over the storage batteries or the battery deck, in accordance with specifications for submarine torpedo boat No. 29, is to be "practically gas tight and watertight," which condition does not obtain, as this so-called battery deck does permit water to seep into the batteries.

17. That, further, the sea water has at times seeped into the cells of the storage batteries of the boats of the F class, causing the evolution of chlorine gas, which gas is quickly destructive of life.

18. That, further, a comparatively small amount of sea water can cause the liberation of sufficient chlorine gas to asphyxiate the crew of a submarine while in a submerged condition.

19. That, further, this condition obtains in all boats of the F class, and that in the F-4 a small quantity of sea water seeped into three of the cells of the forward storage battery, damaging the cells and liberating quantities of chlorine gar. No fatalities or injuries to personnel followed, as the boat was moored to the dock and the hatches were open at the time.

20. That the steering gear of the F-4 had in the past given trouble, but had been repaired.

21. That, further, the design of the said steering gear is good and satisfactory.

22. That all inspections of safety appliances, as far as can be ascertained, have been carried out, as required by the Navy Regulations and Orders from the Division Commander of this division.

23. That all inspections were regularly carried out by the commanding officer of the F-4.

24. That the F-4 was docked recently and the question of stability investigated by the officers of the navy yard and found to be satisfactory.

25. That, in general, the condition of the F-4 compared favorably with the other three boats of this type.

26. That, further, the F-4 was maintained at as high a state of efficiency as was practicable within the limitations and difficulties existing in this type of submarine torpedo boat.

27. That the action of the F-4 has, in common with the other boats of the same type in diving or in trimming down, been irregular and the depth to which such a submarine torpedo boat would descend is uncertain, and the method of checking such a descent is dependent more upon the skill of the commanding officer than upon the mechanical appliances of the boat.

28. That the officers and men of the F-4 were, insofar as can be ascertained, diligent and alert in the performance of their duties, and no reluctance was shown by them in operating the said F-4, even though the said officers and crew were well aware of the existing defects.

29. That no conclusion at this time can be drawn as to the probable cause of the loss of the F-4.

The Navy Department tonight received from Rear Admiral Boush at Honolulu a message which said that the debris was being removed from the interior of the F-4, and that several bodies have been found in the submarine, but have not yet been identified.

Acting Secretary Roosevelt said tonight that, if Rear Admiral Bousch desired, the cruiser Maryland, about ready to sail from Honolulu, would be held for a few days to bring the bodies of the F-4 victims to the United States.

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YOUR USED PIANO Taken in Exchange

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WAREROOMS, 5th Av. & 39th St.

Supreme in Value Service—Convenient Terms

M'ADOO OPTIMISTIC OVER OUR FINANCES

Says He Has Never Considered Issuing Bonds to Pay Expenses of the Government.

TO RE-ENACT WAR TAX

May Recommend That Congress Renew This Act—Favors Tightening Up of Income Tax.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury returned to his desk today after a vacation at North Haven, Me., and expressed himself optimistically as to the financial condition of the Government. The United States, he said, was in a better position than any other country in the world for raising funds for necessary expenses without imposing hardships upon the people. He had never considered issuing bonds to pay the expenses of the Government, he said, and he did not have any idea that such a step would become necessary.

"Some people are needlessly nervous about the Government," said Mr. McAdoo with a smile. "But I have lost no sleep over the financial situation, and if anybody is to be sleepless, it ought to be me."

Mr. McAdoo said that until the estimates for the coming year were received from all the departments, which would be not later than Oct. 15, it would be impossible to formulate any definite plan for making up a budget and providing the needed funds. He admitted, however, that it was likely that the so-called war tax, which expires by limitation in December, would be re-enacted.

Last year, when the tax was under consideration by Congress, Mr. McAdoo asked that the levy be imposed "for the duration of the war," with authority for the President, by proclamation, to determine when the war ended and the tax lapsed. Mr. McAdoo may repeat this recommendation when the renewal of the tax comes up this Winter.

Mr. McAdoo is also in favor of tightening up the income tax without, however, according to his present information, increasing any of the rates. It might be more correct to say that he favors improving the machinery of collection to prevent the escape of tax-dodgers. As the law now stands, a taxpayer is required to return his income clear of the allowed deductions. But these deductions, or many of them, are not returned, so that the collectors have little to show whether the deduction was allowable or not. Mr. McAdoo would have all gross incomes above the taxable limit returned with such deductions as the taxpayer thinks himself entitled to, and the Treasury Department would then pass upon the deductions, as is now done in regard to the tax on corporations.

The declining revenues of the Government have led to many suggestions as to how a dangerous deficit could be avoided. Mr. McAdoo said that he had not gone into any of these suggestions. He admitted, however, that he had heard of a plan to continue the present customs duty on sugar, which otherwise would go on the free list next spring. The Underwood act provided for the free-listing of sugar by reductions extending over three years. Two of these reductions have been made, but in some quarters it is feared that if the final step is taken the Treasury would sorely miss the revenue from this source.

PICK UTICA AV. LINE STOPS.

Tentative Elevated Stations Selected by Service Board.

Tentative stations for the proposed Utica Avenue elevated line, Brooklyn, to be built by assessment, were announced yesterday by the Public Service Commission. The stations will be at New York and Remsen Avenues, Winthrop Street, Church Avenue, Avenues D, H, K, and N, at Flatlands, Fillmore, and Flatbush Avenues. A hearing on the proposed stations has been set for Sept. 17, when the final map will be approved. The subway is to run from Eastern Parkway to Flatbush Avenue, as part of the Eastern Parkway route, and is to be elevated from Utica Avenue to the Flatbush Avenue terminus.

Permission was granted yesterday for the B. R. T. to award to the Jobson-Gifford Company the contract for third-tracking the Broadway elevated line, between Myrtle Avenue and Aberdeen Street. The bid of this company, the lowest one put in, was for $400,441. The commission also awarded the contract for station finish on Routes 16 and 18, the Jerome Avenue and White Plains Road Elevated Railroad to the Altoria Realty and Construction Company, the lowest bidders, for $860,636.50.

The White Plains Road line is an extension of the Lenox Avenue Branch of the existing subway, up 180th Street, up White Plains Road to 241st Street, near the northern city boundary. This is a three-track elevated railroad.

Stabbed to Death by Business Rival.

John Lorito, a fruit peddler, 40 years of age, of 187 Boerum Street, Williamsburg, was stabbed to death yesterday morning by Tony Roselein, who owns a fruit store at 282 Bushwick Avenue.

Roselein escaped and the police have sent out a general alarm. According to the police, Roselein has been annoyed every morning for some time by Lorito stationing himself with his push cart in front of the Bushwick Avenue store and trying to attract customers from his competitor. Yesterday they fought and the stabbing followed.

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See the stamp on the selvage—the label in the garment.

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Regular goods taken from stock and reduced, therefore, of GIMBEL quality. A splendid chance! All sizes, 33 to 48. Almost all fabrics, blue serge included. Many silk-lined. Suitable for Fall wear. Fourth Floor

25,000 Pairs World-Famous Silk Hose at 40 to 60% Less

Bought from the four best known manufacturers in America and every pair FIRST QUALITY.

Women's $1.50 to $2.75 Italian Silk Hose, $1.15

Black, white and colors; all-over lace, insertion, hand embroidery and eyelet side clockings.

Women's $1.50 to $2.25 Thread Silk Hose, $1.15

Black, white and colors; double silk garter and foot with plain lisle interlining, medium and heavy weights.

Women's 35c Silk Hose, 3 Pairs for $1

Heavy quality boot silk, in a good assortment of colors.

Men's $1 Novelty Silk Hose, 55c

Plain colors with striped effects in various smart shades.

Men's $1 Silk Hose, 3 pairs for $1

"SECONDS," plain black only. All sizes.

See the Special Tables on the Main Aisle, Main Floor. Special force of salespeople.

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Suits up to $25 At $13.50

One of the best clothes buying opportunities that has ever been offered to men and young men. Included are several hundred of the past season's choicest models and most desirable designs—many of them with silk sleeve linings and quarter silk lined—all of them well tailored and extremely smart.

Suits Up to $20.00 At $8.50

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Not on sale at 49th St. or 1456 Broadway

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Broadway, at 49th Street — Broadway, at 42d Street
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September Sale of China, Crystals, Housewares and Lamps—*"With Ingenuity"*



$35 — $67.50

From France come these wonderful "Elite" Limoges Sets—a veritable GIMBEL triumph, worthy of "The Store of Dinner Sets."

$125 Gold-Encrusted Dinner Sets, $67.50

The admiration of the china trade. Consists of 108 pieces and is perhaps the most extraordinary value of the sale.

$55 107-piece "Elite" Dinner Sets, $35

Decorated with a dainty pink floral festoon border. Coin gold handled.

$55 Coin Gold Band Dinner Sets, $35

108 pieces. Coin gold handled. A very beautiful Dinner Set, indeed.

$85 "Elite" 108-piece Dinner Sets, $55

Full neat gold handled; charming floral border on an Ivory ground. OTHER REMARKABLE VALUES in Dinner Sets from England, Austria, France and America. Fifth Floor

ENGLAND SEEKING A WILLIAM PITT

Feels the Lack of a Great Statesman in Her Time of Stress.

LOOKING TO LLOYD GEORGE

He Has the Nation's Confidence to a Degree Unapproached by Any of His Colleagues.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—There is a curious political situation here. A cry for a William Pitt is going up, and so far it seems likely to be unanswered. The nation is asking for a leader, and he cannot be found. It is seeking direction, and it is told to "carry on" as usual.

On the one hand there are the people, for all their minor differences, willing to make any sacrifice to end the war; on the other is the Government that one day declares that the ordinary man does not realize the gravity of the crisis and the next refuses to do the specific things that most people consider necessary.

In the main it is probably the result of lack of imagination. The Ministers cannot realize that whenever and however the war ends, it will have left deep traces on the national life. They seem to think that everything will be just as it was before, and that immediately peace is declared the old questions and the old catchwords will have their old interest and significance. Yet already there is a change in some of the most sacred of British traditions.

Theoretically, of course, the normal political life of the nation is in a state of suspended animation. But the political truce came at a moment which made it peculiarly hard for the Radicals to admit that a change had come about. After years of exclusion from office, they had at last got in sight of the goal for which they had so long fought. They had removed the obstacles in their way at the cost of revolutionizing the British Constitution. They had destroyed the veto power of the House of Lords and had profoundly modified the position of the House of Commons. They were within a few months of attaining Home Rule, Welsh Disestablishment, and all the rest of the program, when the war came and all domestic questions were placed in cold storage until peace should be signed.

So it is natural that Mr. Asquith should try to wage the war as though it were a mere interlude in the nation's history. Of course he wants to win it and, to win it quickly, but he does not want to do anything that will leave its mark on the life of the nation. He wants to be able to take up the political game precisely where he dropped it on Aug. 4, 1914.

But there is a growing feeling that that is impossible. People are suffering too much and thinking too hard to be content with the old ways of doing things. Already the most extraordinary steps have been taken by the Government merely as emergency measures. The railroads are under national control; the people are registered and catalogued; stringent regulations have been placed on the press and the liquor trade; certain important industries have been placed under semi-Government supervision.

With it all the cry is not against all these invasions of the rights of the person and property, but for more and greater invasions. The average man will do anything the Government asks him and only asks to have his zeal directed. Many men have enlisted who should not have done so, particularly fathers of families. Some of the energy of private individuals and societies may be turned in useless channels; but it all shows the deep earnestness with which the nation has thrown itself into the struggle.

Old Methods Forever Outworn.

Then, when the war is over, a great army of civilians is about to return home. When the sacrifices that army has made are remembered, when the grief and desolation of the relatives of those who have fallen are calculated, it is impossible to believe that for years to come the nation will permit the old slipshod methods to prevail. England is being schooled in a terrible school, and every class, every region is taking to heart its lesson.

So there is an outcry already, growing louder every day, for some great man who will face the situation as it is and take the measures it requires unflinchingly. The munitions scandal shook the confidence of the people in its rulers. The delay in interning enemy aliens is causing intense aggravation. The lack of positive action with regard to cotton is arousing angry comment.

Conscription is talked of more freely every day, and there is deep-seated resentment against the men responsible for labor troubles, whether they be capitalists drawing unwarranted war profits or miners striking for a small increase of wages. Definite strenuous action to meet the necessities that arise is the demand of the nation, and it feels bitterly that its Ministers are not rising to the occasion.

One odd thing is the comparative eclipse of Kitchener. It is natural enough when his record is remembered, but a year ago there was a tendency to forget what kind of man he really was. He was talked of as a magician, a man who could create armies and organize a State with one touch of a wand. He always was, and still is, the very reverse of that. He is never hasty; he is always for calculated delays. Organization and preparation, and then carefully timed action, were the secrets of his success in the Sudan, and he is employing the same method today.

So he has dropped out of the public eye. A paragraph in the newspapers announces that he has visited France or Aldershot; once in every three months or so he makes a speech in the House of Lords or at some great meeting. The rest of the time no one knows where he is or what he is doing, and—still more important—what he is trying to accomplish. He has the confidence of the nation absolutely; but he does not give it his. He calls on it for the most implicit trust, but if there ever were any who saw in him a possible dictator, an absolute ruler who could take command of the entire affairs of the nation, they have long since changed their views. Kitchener is a great Secretary of War, most men believe, but he is nothing else.

Of the other members of the Cabinet so far none has shown any signs of rising to the situation. Asquith would leave all things as they were and is unwilling to do anything decisive for fear of upsetting the old condition of affairs. Balfour, as one of the Unionist leaders, is in a delicate position in the coalition, and was, moreover, before he took office, practically identified with the Government's naval policy in an unofficial way.

Winston Churchill is discredited by his Dardanelles and Antwerp policies, and his injudicious and boastful speeches. Bonar Law is a new man, with no Ministerial experience, and is in any case shut away in the Colonial office, where he can have little direct influence on the war.

So the list might be continued until you come to the Minister of Munitions—David Lloyd George. The very men and newspapers that eighteen months ago were reviling him now hail him as the one strong man of the day. When the need of munitions became known he was made Minister of Munitions; when the Welsh coal miners struck he was sent down to pacify them; when recruiting was slack in Wales his personal influence aroused the patriotism of the principality.

Lloyd George's Larger Vision.

Cold analysis might say that as a matter of fact he has not yet accomplished much, and that to mention his achievement in the same breath with Kitchener's army is absurd. But the fact remains that he has at the moment caught the popular fancy, because he at any rate is willing to conceive great things, if he has not yet shown that he can carry them out. He does realize the immensity of the crisis and the necessity for exceptional measures, and so men turn to him as a source of inspiration.

For today, above all things, England seeks a strong man of far-seeing vision and disciplined imagination. In the past she has had her Pitt, her William III., and her Burleigh; in the present she has as capable soldiers and sailors as ever she had, but she has not yet found her one great statesman. In spirit, in devotion to the Motherland, in willingness for work and sacrifice, she is showing a temper finer than even that of the Elizabethan age, but she needs the man to direct it and turn her efforts to good account.

WOMAN HELD FOR FORGERY.

Edna M. Marks Accused of Thefts That May Aggregate $6,000.

Charged with forgery, Edna May Marks, 23 years old, of 116 West 11th Street, Assistant Secretary of the Southern Travelers' Association of 47 West Thirty-fourth Street, was held yesterday in $1,000 bail for examination on Sept. 10 by Magistrate Deuel in Yorkville Court.

Seymour H. Lieberman, Treasurer of the association, in an affidavit alleged that she forged his indorsement to a check for $5 for dues made payable to the association, cashed the check and appropriated the money.

A friend of Miss Marks asked that bail be fixed at $500, but Lieberman declared there had been many peculations and the books of the company showed a shortage of $6,000. Bail was fixed at $1,000 and was furnished by a surety company.

Almshouse Inmate Drowned.

The body of Robert R. Gordon of 574 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn, was found in the East River yesterday. He was 74 years old, and for several weeks had been an inmate of the Almshouse on Blackwell's Island. No one connected with the Charities Department could explain last night how he was drowned.

Captain Finnegan Not an Attache.

Charles Clive Bayley, the British Consul General, said yesterday that Captain Finnegan, mentioned in THE TIMES yesterday in connection with an automobile arrest in Brooklyn as an attaché of the British Embassy, was in no way connected with the Embassy.

YUAN SHIH-KAI URGES CHINESE TO AWAKE

President, Addressing Cabinet, Paints Gloomy Picture of the Country's Dangers.

FEARS FOREIGN AGGRESSION

Points to Fate of Korea, Poland, and Annam—Deplores Curse of Official Corruption.

PEKING, July 21, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—President Yuan Shih-kai at a recent Cabinet meeting uttered an impressive plea for united action in China, and one which made a deep impression upon Chinese officials. Its publication in English today caused much discussion among foreigners. The Peking Gazette characterizes the address as "couched in the usual language of over-emphasis," but makes no attempt to discount the dishonesty and inefficiency of Chinese officials, which the President denounced as a great menace to the republic at a time when outside pressure is threatening.

"Our suzerainty in Southern Manchuria has gradually gone into the hands of foreigners," said the President. "The foreign aggressor has come to their doors, but our people are still dallying in the midst of calamities. As I am advanced in age and have received the sacred and weighty trust from the Tsing dynasty, how can I let the country go to ruin when I am assuming the duties of chief executive of the republic? By all means I must save the country. To avert the impending disaster is the sacred duty which lies upon the shoulders of every one of us."

President Yuan Shih-kai is less than sixty years old and in the best of health, consequently his allusion to his old age is largely figurative.

"Sorrow comes into my heart whenever I review our present situation," were the opening words of the President's appeal to the Cabinet. "It seems to me that the general policy of the nations of the world is to conquer a weak country, to invade the country which has forfeited the confidence of the other nations, to force order upon the country which is in a state of chaos, and to take over by force the country which is on the verge of ruin. In other words, as many foreigners claim, it is the heavenly duty for the strong and civilized nation to annex and control a nation which is barbarous or semi-civilized.

Reposing Over a Kindling Fire.

"Our country does not manifest any sign of instability, chaos or the lack of confidence of other nations, and it is most unlikely that any nation for the present will invade or insult our country. But when we think of the neglect of discipline by our soldiers, the irregularities in administrative affairs, the calamities of floods and drought throughout the provinces, the selfishness of some officials and the lack of public spirit among the people, we cannot help realizing the fact that we are enjoying ourselves while reposing on a bed of straw with a kindling fire beneath it. How many of us know the strength of our nation, the tendencies of our people and the general conditions of the world? What portion of our country has been free from the disturbance and molestation of the banditti and outlaws, and what percentage of the officials are enthusiastic and strictly carry out their duty?"

After deploring what he regarded as the many shortcomings of China, the President continued:

"Some persons say that, on account of our vast country and population, the destruction of our country by an alien people is a matter of impossibility. Look at Korea, the area of which is not much smaller than Japan. Some Japanese papers have stated of late that, although China has changed the monarchy into a republican form of government, her internal affairs are just as deplorable now as in the late dynasty and that bribery and gambling among officials still prevail.

"During the Chino-Japanese war and the Boxer trouble our people were greatly stirred up and determined to 'lie on straw and taste the bitterness,' to prepare themselves for future emergencies. But when the anxious time was once passed they forgot everything. It is worth while to note that when the imperial government was gone, it was the dynasty that passed away and not the country. The new method of destroying a country nowadays is not only to overthrow the government, but also to destroy the languages of the people and the very race of the nation.

A Small Boat on a Wild Sea.

"We cannot be ignorant of the history of Poland and Annam. During the crisis of the recent Chino-Japanese negotiations it was a good sign that our people were greatly awakened by the threatening calamity. Should they again quickly forget the indignity the country received, the greater calamity of the country is bound to come."

President Yuan Shih-kai concluded his appeal with this warning:

"Now the situation of our country is comparable to a small boat wandering on a wild sea. It is not the time for us to pursue our pleasures and let things drift into the course of destruction. Above all do not forget the national disgrace of May 7. [The acceptance by China on May 7, 1915, of the Japanese ultimatum, under the terms of which Japan obtained extensive political and industrial concessions.] Take off your easy garments and cast away your habitual laziness and go ahead with all your effort to avert the fate of impending disaster, so as to protect the people and save the country."

FINDS NO RIDDER PROPERTY.

Sheriff Returns Judgments Against Editor Unsatisfied.

The Sheriff returned judgments against Herman Ridder, editor and publisher of the Staats-Zeitung, aggregating $158,441, to the County Clerk's office yesterday, and reported inability to find property which might be attached to satisfy them.

The judgments are in favor of Eugene H. Paul, for $133,621; Isaac Goldman, for $541, and the Greenwich Bank, for $14,580. It is said that proceedings will be started immediately to determine what property Mr. Ridder owns, in order to attach it and satisfy the judgments.

WICKS FOUND IN MICHIGAN.

Indicted Hempstead Water Superintendent Under Arrest.

MINEOLA, L. I., Aug. 31.—Thomas J. Wicks, formerly Superintendent of Water Supply of Hempstead, was arrested this morning at Port Huron, Mich., according to a telegram received here from County Detective Emil Morse. Wicks disappeared shortly before the Grand Jury in June found indictments against him charging him with applying water rents to his own use.

On Saturday last County Detective Phineas Seaman learned that a registered letter had been sent from Hempstead to Wicks at Port Huron. Subsequently Wicks's sons, Kenneth and Mead, left Hempstead. Detective Seaman had Detective Morse trail them to Port Huron. Wicks's wife and daughter have been in Port Huron for some time.

Wicks lost his job in April when there was a change of administration. Two weeks later he swallowed bichlorides of mercury tablets, in mistake for medicine, he said, and was for some time in the Nassau Hospital. When he recovered he disappeared. Then the indictment was returned against him.

ARRESTED FOR MAIL FRAUD.

Prisoners Alleged to Have Professed to Have Counterfeiting Scheme.

Morris Shultz, a jobber of 2 West 118th Street, and Joseph Lach, a presser of 97 East 117th Street, were arrested on a charge of using the mails to defraud, last evening on complaint of F. Rudolph Hoffman, a private detective of 620 West 135th Street.

Hoffman says the prisoners approached Joseph Miller of Wellington, N. J., with a scheme to manufacture counterfeit money. Miller communicated with Hoffman and made an appointment to meet Shultz yesterday at 110th Street and Seventh Avenue. Miller, according to the police, handed Shultz $50 in marked money as his share in the proposed illegal transaction, and Shultz and Lach were arrested.

HONOR TO THE PERSHINGS.

Wyoming Towns Suspend Business While General's Family Is Buried.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Aug. 31.—Funeral services for Mrs. John J. Pershing and her three daughters who perished in a fire at the Presidio, San Francisco, last week, were held here today, Bishop N. S. Thomas officiating. Commercial activity in the larger Wyoming towns was stopped during the services out of respect for the dead.

The funeral party, which arrived early today from the Presidio, included General Pershing; United States Senator Warren of Wyoming, father of Mrs. Pershing, and other members of the Warren family.

The funeral procession from the train to the home of Senator Warren passed between long rows of citizens and representatives of fraternal societies, who stood with bared heads. Mrs. Pershing and her children were buried in one grave at the Lakeview Cemetery.

Fisherman Killed by Train.

Benjamin Gansberg of 180 East 100th Street was killed by a freight train yesterday at the City Island station of the New Haven Railroad. He had stepped through a gate used by employes to the westbound tracks when the train struck him. He was on the way to meet a fishing party at Orchard Beach.

WHITE TRUCKS

Awarded the GRAND PRIZE

BY THE PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION AT SAN FRANCISCO

THE ONLY GRAND PRIZE—THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR MOTOR TRUCKS

Was conferred upon White Trucks by the Superior Jury of Award, as officially announced by the Secretary of the Jury under date of August Second.

This is the ONLY GRAND PRIZE received by any motor truck at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

This decision of the Superior Jury of Award reflects the opinion of the largest users of motor trucks throughout the world—and is in accordance with the actual service results of motor truck experience. The points of merit upon which the Grand Prize is awarded are identical with those that have determined the selection of White Trucks by America's foremost firms in every line of business.

White supremacy in the motor truck industry is thus recognized by the highest award that can be bestowed by the greatest exposition the world has ever known—just as this supremacy has been recognized by motor truck users for many years.

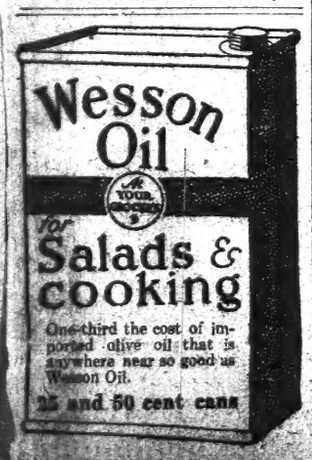
REGARDING OTHER CLAIMS

The decision of the Superior Jury is final in the matter of Exposition awards. Hence any announcements of other motor truck manufacturers, claiming to have received the Grand Prize and Highest Award for motor trucks at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, are automatically denied by this decision of the Superior Jury of Award.

THE WHITE COMPANY

BROADWAY AT SIXTY-SECOND STREET

Largest Manufacturers of Commercial Motor Vehicles in America



Out Today on All News Stands

SEPTEMBER NUMBER

Current History Magazine

Published by The New York Times

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"God Is With Us," by Emperor William.
A Year of the German Army's Achievements, by Major Moraht.
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Eyewitness Reports from German Great Headquarters

On Field Marshal von Hindenburg's Invasion of Courland.
Storming of Ban-de-Sapt and Battles of Les Eparges on the Western Front.

Maximilian Harden on "The Brave and Cheerful Briton."
Count Julius Andrassy on the "Guarantees of a Lasting Peace."
Dr. Theodor Schiemann, Berlin Professor and the Kaiser's personal friend, writes of "Russia on the Way to Revolution."
Herr G. Ast, German Socialism's Exponent, on "The Fight for Constantinople."
Professor Hermann Oncken of Heidelberg, author of "America and the Great Powers," discusses "American Opinion of Germany."
Kuno Francke of Harvard treats of "The Moral Right to Thrive on War."
Professor Leonhard of Breslau University states flatfootedly that there is "No Militarism in Germany."
Professor Schulze-Gaevernitz of Freiburg University tells of "The Collective Force of Germany."
Ludwig Ganghofer, the German novelist, describes his interview with "A Cheerful German Emperor."
Professor Max Sering of Berlin on "Germany Fed," and on "Self-Sustaining Germany," by the War Committee of the German Industries.

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"Britain's Courage Undaunted," by Sir Edward Carson.
"War to Date, from a British Standpoint," by Sir Gilbert Parker.
"United France," by President Poincare of the French Republic.
"France Is Fit," by Count Adrien L. de Montebello.
Prospect of Russia's Second Year of War, by a Russian Military Expert.

ARTICLES BY DISTINGUISHED FRENCHMEN

Pierre Loti on "A Vision of the Battle Front."
Anatole France on "Through the Mouths of Our Guns."
J. H. Rosny on "England's Fighting Qualities."
Paul Sabatier on "France's Fight Against 'Kultur.'"
Jean Finot on "Russia's German Bureaucrats."
Emile Boutroux on "The Spirit of France."

ARTICLES BY BRITISH WRITERS

Israel Zangwill on "The War and the Jews."
Eden Phillpotts on "English and German Ideals of God."
C. M. Trevelyan on "Italy in War Time."
Charles Friedlander on "Britain's New African Colony."
British Men of Distinction in a "Tribute to Italy."

Full Text of Austria's Note on Munitions and the American Government's Reply

GUGLIELMO FERRERO, Italy's Historian, on "Where, When, and by Whom Was the War Decided Upon?"
"Touring Europe in War Time," by Mme. L. de Hegermann-Lindencrone.
Britain's Blockade—Official Correspondence With the American Government.
Review of the Month's Military Operations in Europe, by a Military Expert.
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Current History Magazine

TIMES SQUARE, NEW YORK
SEPTEMBER NUMBER OUT TODAY

On their fifth anniversary he asked, "Well, honey, have I made you happy?" and she answered, "No. You haven't." Married people will want to see what happened next in "Man of My Dreams" by Eleanor Hallowell Abbott—and single ones too—in this week's

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CIVIL SERVICE.

EXAMINATION FOR
Superintendent New York City CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL & SCHOOLS, RANDALL'S ISLAND.
Salary $3,500 Per Annum.
Open to Male Citizens of the United States.

Candidates, who will not be assembled for the written examination, must have had not less than two years' experience in an executive capacity in an institution for the sick insane or mentally defective. They should have a working knowledge of the development of public and private agencies for the care and training for mentally defective children; of record forms and modern methods of record keeping for agencies of this character. The Superintendent will be in responsible charge of the children's hospital and schools at Randall's Island, with a census of 2,000 children, most of them mentally defective. He will be held responsible for the proper care, custody, and training of the inmates. Subjects and weights are: Experience, 4; Duties, 4; Oral, 2; 70 per cent. required on each subject.

Applications will be issued from and received at Room 1400, Municipal Building, New York City, from September 1 to September 16 at 4 P.M.

Candidates will be assembled for the oral examination, when a physical qualifying examination will be given. For this examination vouchers will be accepted from persons resident or engaged in business outside the State of New York.

The minimum age is 21 years.

Requests for application blanks by mail must be accompanied by a stamped self-addressed envelope (9½x4¼ inches) bearing 4 cents in postage.

Municipal Civil Service Commission.

Have you read the new "Penelope" book by Kate Douglas Wiggin ?

Penelope's Postscripts

The New York Times says it is "just as vivacious and readable as the former books, and just as full of Penelope's unexpectedness of word and deed," while the *Philadelphia Press* says: "Age cannot destroy, nor familiarity lessen, Penelope's power to charm. In these, her 'postscripts,' that power is as potent as ever."

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INSPECTOR OF FOODS (MILK)
(GRADE 2.)
Salary $1,200 Per Annum.

Candidates must have practical experience in dairying or other equivalent experience. Additional credit will be given for courses taken at a recognized school of dairying or agricultural college. The duties are to inspect milk and all conditions and methods surrounding its production, distribution, and sale, including dairies, creameries, and pasteurization plants. To instruct farmers and dealers in the improvement and correction of conditions found to be contrary to the regulations of the Department of Health. Applicants must be citizens of the United States and residents of the State of New York.

Subjects and weights are: Duties 5, 70% required; Experience 5, 70% required. A physical qualifying examination will be given.

Applications will be issued from and received at Room 1400, Municipal Building, New York City, from August 30 to September 14 at 4 P. M.

Requests for application by mail must be accompanied by a stamped self-addressed envelope (9½x4¼ inches) bearing four cents in postage.

The age limits are 21 to 45 years.

Municipal Civil Service Commission.

Belgium—Her Story.

The attempt of the Belgium troops to stem the onward rush of Germany's great armies. This is part of the record in pictures preserved in the bound volume of The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial, containing ten early numbers. Sent postpaid to any address, $1.00. The New York Times, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

LEITNER CONFESSES HE KILLED HIS WIFE

Private Detective Admits Shooting Her After She Had Attacked Him with a Hatpin.

MARRIED LIFE WAS UNHAPPY

Husband Says Trouble Started When She Began to Spend Nights Away from Home.

Standing before a table in the Coroner's Court in the Municipal Building yesterday morning Samuel Leitner, a private detective, confessed that he shot and killed his wife in his office at 52 East Eighth Street on Monday night. The tragedy came, he said, as the climax of more than ten years of constant domestic strife and his act was committed only after his wife had first attacked him with a hatpin and followed this up by attempting to grab the revolver that was on his desk.

The confession came unexpectedly, for, after an all-night grilling at Police Headquarters, the detective stuck to his story that his wife had been shot by "two men in gray caps," who had dashed out of the office and into the street after firing five bullets into her. Even when shown the revolver found hidden in the disused fireplace in his office Leitner would not admit his crime.

Finally Leitner broke down and told of constant bickering which apparently began when he found out that his wife in her girlhood had been an inmate of the House of the Good Shepherd and ended with the last quarrel which had to do with the payment of a deposit for rent on a flat into which they decided not to move.

"It was about 5:30 or 5:15, or maybe nearly 6 o'clock, I don't really know, when my wife came to my office. I—" Leitner paused.

"Go on," said Coroner Feinberg.

"Well, she told me she had been over in a department store in Fourteenth Street to see her sister," continued the prisoner. "Her sister wasn't there. I said, 'After we see the room we shall go to see mother.' With that my wife turned on me and said: 'What right have you telling my mother things about me?'

Attacked With Hatpin.

"With that she started in to make trouble. She had a hatpin in her hand and she started for me. The hatpin didn't worry me. She came toward me, and I grabbed her and threw her off. My gun was lying on my desk. She grabbed it and I jumped up and tore it from her hand. When I got the gun away from her I fired the five shots, and that finished her."

In the same even tone the detective answered the questions as the Coroner asked them. He said that after killing his wife he placed the revolver in the fireplace, where it was subsequently found. He thrust it through the stovepipe hole near the ceiling, and to get up there he used a short ladder which was in the rear room of the office. The cartridges he threw into a wash room.

While Leitner told his story his sisters-in-law, Annie and Dora Lubetsky of 71 Montgomery Street, Brooklyn, and his father-in-law sat near him in the court room. There were also in court detectives who had been at work all night gathering the details of the unhappy married life led by the Leitners. Early yesterday morning they visited the Leitner apartment at 1,213 Forty-first Street, Brooklyn. From the elder of the five children they learned that their father had a revolver, and that he frequently brought it home.

Wife Once Ran Away.

The story of the prisoner's married life was taken up by him as soon as he was brought before the Coroner. He said he was 33 years old and that he was born in Russia. His wife, he said, was Sarah Leitner, a daughter of Jacob Lubetsky, of 71 Montgomery Street. He said he tried to give his wife everything she wanted, but that seven years ago she ran away and he found her in a questionable house in Monroe Street. She finally returned and they went to live at 310 East Ninety-first Street. Then his wife started to stay out at night, he said.

"There my wife picked up with a woman named Dora and they went out to different places every day and met men who were married," continued Leitner. "The tenants told me my wife was bringing them into the flat when I was away. Then the wife of one of the men came to me about it. Soon afterward we moved again, and this time to East Ninety-second Street. Then she said she wanted five rooms and we moved to 201 East Eighty-seventh Street. We stayed there nearly a year. Sarah wanted a maid, as she said she was weak, and I got a girl for the children.

"Then she went out and left the girl there all day. She went out sometimes at 1 o'clock in the morning and came home at 2 o'clock the next morning. I spoke to her about leaving the children, and she said: 'Well, what have I got a girl for? She can look after the children.'"

Leitner said he found in a refuse pail a letter from a man whose name he had forgotten, in which the writer asked "Dear Sarah" to meet him as she had previously, and to come alone as he, the writer, did not like "the other woman." This letter continued: "You know, darling, how much I love you. I send you a carload of kisses. Don't forget to come Monday."

Had to Move Again.

"This letter was sent two months ago," said Leitner. "After that my wife wanted to move out where there was nice bathing, and we went to 1,213 Forty-first Street, Brooklyn. We stayed there two months up to last Thursday. About a week ago she came home from Coney Island early in the morning. Another woman with two children was with her. I said, 'How late your are in coming home,' and she refused to say where she had been and picked up a glass and threw it at me. She said the woman was going to stay with us, and I asked her if she didn't think we had enough children of our own, and she said, 'What do I care about your money? If you can't make enough go out and steal.'

"On Saturday I worked late, up to 3 A. M. on Sunday, and then I thought I would go back to the office instead of home. When I got there she was there and she wanted to know whether I was going to leave her with five children. 'If you do,' she threatened, 'I will get you with a hat pin or burn your eyes out with acid, so that no other woman will look at you.'"

His wife then attacked him, he said, and Leitner pointed to his shoulder to show where she had jabbed him with the hat pin. She chased him to the street. His narrative recited the quarrel over the deposit on the flat and his attempts to borrow a small amount of money on Sunday. Bickerings at home were transferred to the office. Then came the tragedy on Monday afternoon.

Mrs. Rae Lubin refused to discuss the case when seen yesterday at the toy and notion store kept by her husband at 1,589 Third Avenue. Leitner, before being taken to the Tombs, repeated his confession in the Homicide Bureau of the District Attorney's office.

JEALOUS, NOT INSANE.

Italian Who Locked His Wife in Flat for Four Years Is Released.

Keeping his wife locked up for four years in three small rooms with the windows sealed with wax and adhesive plaster did not signify insanity under the statutory meaning but merely abnormal jealousy on the part of Giuseppe Plenetta, a Hester Street cigarmaker, Dr. M. S. Gregory of Bellevue reported yesterday to Justices O'Keefe, Fleming, and Freschi in Special Sessions. Plenetta was released under a suspended sentence on his promise not to let his jealous disposition interfere with his wife's enjoyment of light and fresh air.

Plenetta was arrested on July 19 by agents of the Children's Society, after a complaint had been made at Police Headquarters that a woman and child were held prisoners in a room at 111 Hester Street. Detectives entered after they had seen the cigarmaker open the door. He tried to get a revolver from a table drawer, but was seized before he could reach it. His wife, Theresa, and two-year-old son, Louis, were released from their prison.

Judge Rosalsky, before whom Plenetta was brought for carrying a revolver, sent the man to Bellevue for observation. There Dr. Gregory made observations on which he made his report yesterday to the Justices of Special Sessions. Sentence was suspended on the concealed weapon charge also.

An Appeal from the Tenements.

Through vacations in the country and steamboat excursions, the Children's Aid Society has brought this Summer a ray of sunshine into the lives of more than 15,000 women and children of the tenements. While the contributions from the public for this immense work has been most generous, the society will face a deficit unless further contributions are received. They may be sent to Edwin G. Merrill, Treasurer, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

19 Years for Robbing Immigrants.

Joseph Baransky, said to be a member of a gang which makes a practice of enticing immigrants to a room under the pretense of getting them jobs and then robbing them, was sentenced to Sing Sing for nineteen years and six months yesterday by Judge Mulqueen in General Sessions on a charge of highway robbery. He had previously served three years for a similar crime. It was alleged that on July he held up a Russian and stole $20.

DR. OGLESBY'S WIFE PUT IN SISTERS' CARE

Court Appoints Committees for Insane Woman Sent by Husband to Ward's Island.

ORDERED TO RETURN NOTES

Wife's Relatives Accuse Husband of Plying Her with Drugs Till She Became an Addict.

Justice Greenbaum of the Supreme Court yesterday appointed Miss Kate Oglesby, of Mohegan Heights, Yonkers, and Mrs. Moselle Oglesby Peters a committee of the person of their sister, Mrs. Mabel C. Oglesby, wife of Dr. James Van Pelt Oglesby, who is now an inmate of the State Hospital for the Insane. The New York Life Insurance Company was also appointed a committee to take charge of her estate, and the court signed an order directing that Dr. Oglesby turn over to this committee two notes in his wife's name, one for $4,083.34 made by Eugene V. Haynes and the other for $2,000 signed "Albert I. Oglesby," of which $1,750 still remains unpaid.

The decision marks the end of a suit that has been in the Supreme Court for some months. Mrs. Oglesby, who is a daughter of the late Zenas W. Oglesby, a banker and railroad builder of Quitman, Ga., was committed to the Ward's Island Hospital as a public patient in April by Judge Beall of Yonkers on the application of her husband.

Her aged mother, Mrs. Kate Oglesby, who is a former President of the Daughters of the Confederacy, assisted by Mrs. Oglesby's sister, the wife of Congressman Wilson R. Oglesby of Westchester, a brother of Dr. Oglesby, then fought Dr. Oglesby's petition to be appointed a committee to take charge of the person and property of his demented wife. The Oglesbys of Georgia are not related to Doctor and Congressman Oglesby, except by marriage.

In the course of the hearings on Dr. Oglesby's petitions, the mother of his wife, said that he had led her daughter to become a drug addict. Dr. Oglesby also came in for bitter criticism from his wife's relations, in which it was said Congressman Oglesby concurred, for sending his wife to a State institution, when her income was more than $400 a month from the money and property left to her by her father.

Dr. Oglesby denied in court that he had given morphine to his wife, except when he prescribed it for her when she was suffering from neuralgic pains. However, he did testify that he sent her half a dozen hypodermic needles for administering the drug. Mrs. Ogiesby's mother said that he gave his wife morphine, "I well remember how he plied her with it," she said. "It is not only stamped on my memory, but it is seared on my heart." She added that she had seen her daughter under the influence of morphine and declared that drugs had been sent to her by her husband. She had vainly pleaded with her son-in-law, she said, but once when she mentioned the subject, she testified he answered: "I could have only one motive and that could be to get possession of her property."

Mrs. Oglesby is said to have inherited a share amounting to about $50,000 in the trust fund created by her father, her income from it amounting to more than $3,000 a year. There are also other property and possessions that came to her under his will.

Her sisters said yesterday that she would be immediately removed from the State Hospital and placed in a private sanitarium, where she would be supported from the income of her property.

WILL ENFORCE FOOD LAWS.

Director Brown to be Lenient at First with Small Dealers.

Lucius P. Brown, recently made Director of the Health Department Bureau of Food and Drugs, announced yesterday that, having familiarized himself with local conditions, he was prepared to direct a vigorous campaign to better food supply conditions.

"Inasmuch," he said, "as some of the regulations are highly scientific and technical, first offenders, particularly smaller dealers, will be handled with some measure of leniency. After a first warning, however, the bureau will proceed relentlessly against keepers of unclean stores, sellers of unfit foods and other violators of regulations. The bureau will be much more severe in its handling of the larger dealers, who are in a better position to familiarize themselves with the law."

INDICT WOMAN'S ASSAILANT.

Alice Henry Names Another Man She Says Helped to Beat Her.

With her face bearing marks of a brutal beating, Alice Henry, chief State's witness against Mortche Goldberg, appeared before the Grand Jury yesterday and gave testimony which resulted in the indictment of Frank Morris, or "Kid Mohawk," for assaulting her on Wednesday in a lunchroom at Thirty-fourth Street and Seventh Avenue, Goldberg, against whom the woman is to be a witness, was indicted during the vice inquiry of 1912 and 1913 for keeping a disorderly house. Morris was indicted on two counts—robbery in the first degree and assault in the second degree. Nothing was brought out before the Grand Jury yesterday to connect any of Goldberg's lieutenants with the attack on the woman, but it is hoped that there will be a confession which will clear up the case. Morris is under arrest in $5,000 bail, which he has not been able to furnish. He will be arraigned today before Judge Crain in General Sessions.

Alice Henry gave to the Grand Jury the name of a man who, she said, was with Morris when she was attacked. A warrant was issued for his arrest. Her story was corroborated by Albert Goldberg, proprietor of the restaurant; Joseph Goldberg, who was there when the assault occurred, and Patrick Lane, a cabman, who said that after the assault Morris asked him to drive him away "in a hurry."

CRASH STOPS JAMAICA LINE.

Steel Crane Falls on Trolley Tracks and Injures Two Workmen.

A big steel crane seventy-five feet long, used by contractors in constructing a viaduct across the Queens Boulevard at Fisk Avenue, Winfield, to be later used by trains of the Long Island Railroad, collapsed when hoisting a two-ton steel girder yesterday morning. James Syron, 36 years old, of 630 Westchester Avenue, the Bronx, engineer in charge of the crane, suffered a compound fracture of his left leg, and Michael Tripreto, 50 years old, a laborer of 80 Way Avenue, Corona, suffered internal injuries, and both men were sent to St. John's Hospital, in Long Island City. Several other workmen were slightly hurt.

The crane stood on a temporary track on top of the embankment, about twenty-five feet above the roadway, and when it collapsed it tore down telegraph and telephone wires and fell across the tracks of the Manhattan and Queens trolley road, which operates between East Fifty-ninth Street and Jamaica, blocking traffic for more than an hour.



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Read what the happy wife in the picture is saying:

"Just think, John, all this pretty furniture—8 pieces—for only $79. Isn't it a bargain? And we only have to pay $1.25 a week—could anything be easier than that?

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This RHEINAROON in anger soon
Will tell the dealer here
That nothing could be "just as good"
As Liebmann's Rheingold Beer.

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People who have once tasted Rheingold Beer are seldom satisfied with any other brew.

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FOLKS are often surprised to find themselves in secret sympathy with the prep-school daughter of the house—with all her enthusiasms and exaggerations.

She "*adores* crispy things and crackly things;" and she simply "*loathes* mushes and porridge."

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The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1915.

MR. ROOT'S MEMORABLE SPEECH.

Mr. ROOT's speech in the Constitutional Convention Monday made a profound impression on those who heard it, and will make a profound impression on the public. It is much more than oratory, though so considered it fulfills the highest standard of the orator's art, orderly arrangement, logical and convincing reasoning, fullness of matter, dignity of manner, grace, persuasiveness, crystalline clearness, fervor with restraint, power sustained and increasing to the end. In the peroration there is a fine imaginative quality, an austere pathos, which makes it literature, as, indeed, the whole speech is:

> Mr. Chairman, there is a plain old house in the hills of Oneida, overlooking the valley of the Mohawk, where truth and honor dwelt in my youth. When I go back, as I am about to go, to spend my declining years, I mean to go with the feeling that I can say I have not failed to speak and to act in accordance with the lessons that I learned there from the GOD of my fathers. GOD grant this opportunity for service to our country and our State may not be neglected by any of the men for whom I feel so deep friendship in this convention.

"It is a small college, and yet there are those who love it": somehow Mr. WEBSTER'S simple reference to the Dartmouth of his affection comes to mind at the thought of that "plain old house in the Oneida hills."

That toward the twilight of his years Mr. ROOT is in the full noon of his intellectual prime is news to no one. But this speech and his whole course in the convention, of which he is the most powerful member, testify to an ability most unusual among men of ripe age, the power of being contemporary in feeling with the younger generation, of taking the form and pressure of present time, of remaking their stock of ideas, of casting aside the political habits of thought, the prepossessions of a lifetime. Age may or may not bring wisdom. It usually brings an invincible conservatism, an unshakable attachment to old ways, distrust of innovations. The new notions of the new generation do not reach it. "It has served my time" is a sufficient defense of what the younger men find an abuse, an evil.

Mr. ROOT has seen political government-in-government, the now outworn autocracy, the rule of the boss, for the boss, by the boss, in a time when one might almost say each man was for party and no man for the State; the reign of the boss, distributer of patronage. It must not be thought that men were meaner or more ignorant in the heyday of the "machine" than they are now. Many admirable, and some heroic, figures flourished under the old system. The nomination of LINCOLN might be rudely described as a "deal" in which the Pennsylvania boss, SIMON CAMERON, had a hand. The Republican Party came to be regarded as a good in itself, as having some character of sacredness, and its "glorious history and achievements," "pointed to with pride," blinded the faithful to the evils of the boss business and "invisible government." Oldsters remember how CHESTER A. ARTHUR, so dignified and unexceptionable a President, was regarded as the type of the "machine" politician, as Collector of New York put on a par with the Butlerian Collector of Boston, the long forgotten SIMMONS. There were good men under the old political fashion, and the fashion was approved by the majority. It is no longer approved, it is abhorred by the young men, but it still finds honest adherents.

Mr. ROOT was an "organization Republican." He was of his time. Now he is of this time. The strut and gait of Congress, his political attitude and that of "Mr. Fix-It" are political recovery and long rule of that Easy Boss, about whose relations with himself Mr. ROOSEVELT has formed so curious a legend; "I am a Democrat" HILL, CORNELL and the "Young Scratchers," Stalwart and Half Breed, have passed. What remains is the Mugwump, by whatever name now surviving, the passion for honest, responsible, representative government. Now, when Mr. ROOT speaks with full conviction and power against irresponsible government by means of patronage and the boss, be they remembered, the earlier reformers—CURTIS, Mr. CONKLING'S "man milliner," and all the once despised "cranks" and Mugwumps, who preached reform in the desert. From the successors of these pestilent innovators, powerfully aided by independent newspapers, we have the short ballot and the reorganization and simplification of the State Government, now near their triumph. Let us honor all these mostly obscure workers, while giving its meed to a great speech of a great man.

HOBBLING THE PRESIDENT.

THOMAS NAST first pictured the Democratic Party as an ass, and its behavior at that time and subsequently made the characterization seem so apt that it stuck. When the skies seemed darkest for the Republicans their confidence was strong in the Democrats. That confidence was usually justified on the eve of a Presidential election by some foolish performance that lightened the skies for the Republicans and changed defeat into victory for them.

Of late the Democratic Party, through its representatives, has behaved itself in a way to make the characterization seem out of date. It is never too late to mar, however, and some outgivings by Democratic leaders indicate that the President will have need of all his strength to keep his party from refreshing the hopes of the Republicans by opposing or trying to weaken his program of preparedness. It is said, indeed, that he will face "a hard fight" in his coming endeavor to have Congress put the country in a position of defense.

If the President were a swashbuckling militarist there might be some excuse. But the country understands him by this time and knows that whatever he proposes in the way of preparedness will be proposed because he thinks it necessary, and that what he thinks necessary is pretty sure to be necessary. The question of preparedness will be to the front in the campaign of 1916, and the performances of Colonel ROOSEVELT show clearly that in the mind of that expert politician there is a great opportunity to put the Democrats at a disadvantage. The President's insistence on preparation will deprive the Republicans of their ammunition, if it is heeded, but not if the Democrats in Congress play into Colonel ROOSEVELT'S hands and handicap their own candidate with a record for which he will have to apologize.

This, of course, does not especially trouble the Democrats who are planning to thwart his policy. They are concerned not so much with Democratic victory in the nation as with their own fortunes in their Congress districts, and they, the obstructionists, come from communities where military preparation is unpopular. These communities are in the central part of the country, in States which would be the last to feel the weight of a foreign attack, where the expense of preparation looks larger than its necessity. If Mr. KERN can carry Indiana he will regret a Democratic defeat in the nation, but there will be solace for him.

Mr. BRYAN is still influential with a strong element in the Senate and House, and may be trusted to exert his marplot powers to the utmost, without regard to the effect on his party or the country. With him and with those who take their cue from him in Congress there is no use in arguing. They cannot prevent a measure of preparation, but they may be able to take the "starch" out of it, and even their unsuccessful attempt to do this will be fuel for the Republicans. It will avail the President little to go before the country on an honorable record of having urged preparation and won it if the reply is made that it was won only by Republican votes and in the face of opposition by the majority of his own party, headed by Majority Leader KITCHIN. His friends will hope that his campaign will suffer no such handicap.

THE ECSTASY OF BORROWING.

Nothing could have been more unexpected as an economic experience than that this country, having already more gold than it can use, should be obliged at the same time almost unwillingly to receive large additions to its hoard from Europe, where it is increasingly precious. The intelligence of Wall Street regards these importations of gold with misgivings. We do not need the gold; but that is not the point. Each dollar of incoming gold represents a potentiality of between five and six dollars of credit expansion, and there now is more credit in bank reservoirs than can be legitimately employed.

Steadily for nearly ten months, that is, since the opening of the Federal Reserve banks for business, bank loans have been expanding faster than the volume of trade, industry, and speculation. Under the Federal Reserve law the gold reserve required to be held against deposits was so reduced as to increase the lending power of a dollar about 25 per cent. Thus, by the taking effect of the act, more than 7,000 banks were automatically enabled enormously to expand their loans. That alone would have sufficed to take care of all the growth likely to take place in general business for two or three years; but, in addition, the new Federal Reserve banks began to lend, thereby increasing the supply of credit at a time when the danger already was that without their aid it would increase too fast. And now, in addition to the enormous expansion in currency and loans that has taken place and could still take place on demand, the Secretary of the Treasury proposes to force $30,000,000 of Government money into the banks of the South to be used as a basis of perhaps $150,000,000 special credit, this to be loaned to cotton planters at 6 per cent., in order that they may not have to bear the loss due to overproduction of cotton and the derangement of the market for the staple. Moreover, the Government is advertising to agricultural borrowers the fact that country banks can borrow unlimited amounts of money from the Federal Reserve banks at 4 per cent., wherefore they are justified in demanding to be accommodated by their banks at 6 per cent.

We are now evolving the practical definitions of elasticity and flexibility as applied in this country to currency and credit. An elastic currency is one that will expand so long as there is any elasticity left, and flexible credit is credit there is never going to be an end of. Contraction is impossible. Let anybody propose to contract the currency, to shut down the lid on credit, or to raise the price of credit to discourage extravagant use of it, as the Bank of England does in England, as the Bank of France does in France, and see what will happen. All the money lunatics would become articulate at once. Let anybody really try to bring about contraction, and see the heavens fall! The Federal Reserve Board has the power to curtail credit supplies, but so has almost any institution the power to destroy itself. Fancy the Federal Reserve Board agreeing with the intelligence of Wall Street to advance the rate of discount, namely, the price of credit, in order to force borrowers to liquidate! Mr. LA FOLLETTE would prove at last his conspiracy of "one hundred." Mr. MCADOO might find a way to print fiat money, or Congress might authorize him to sell bonds and lend the proceeds direct to the victims of bankers' avarice.

So, one may as well be reconciled to what is in the way of taking place, and make the best of it. There is danger of a wild, disastrous inflation, and there is apparently no effective disposition in the land to stop it. Bankers who protest are misunderstood for their pains and abused besides. They are suspect before they speak. Everybody knows that they wish money to be scarce and dear for the sake of their own dividends. So, why shouldn't a banker go on making dividends as everybody else does, without responsibility for what will happen in the future? The public will not worry. Neither will it hear. It has been told that this country has a panic-proof banking system and believes it, little knowing what a miracle that would be, if true.

ASSOCIATED DIPLOMATIC PERSONALITY.

A curious problem of double diplomatic personality may suggest itself to Mr. HENRY MORGENTHAU, Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Turkey, if that accomplished and astute American representative should ever find time to take a vacation from his difficult and important duties. Suppose that in some ebb of the tide of troubles his physician should prescribe rest and change of scene, bid him betake himself to the frosty Caucasus, or otherwhere in parts of the Muscovites.

It will be remembered that Mr. MORGENTHAU'S distinguished predecessor, Mr. OSCAR S. STRAUS, was not permitted by the Russian Government to enter the Russian domain as a private American citizen.

Mr. MORGENTHAU has just become the representative of the Russian Government in Turkey, the protector of Russian interests and citizens in that country, in a sense the Russian Ambassador. He is Russia in Turkey.

Well, then, Mr. MORGENTHAU'S medico ordains for him a trip to Russia. As an American citizen he applies, through the American Ambassador, to the Russian diplomatic representative in Turkey for a visé of his passport. After due deliberation the Russian diplomatic representative in Turkey, though having considerable unofficial and personal knowledge of the applicant, refuses to visé the passport. Thus, by means of his Russian double, Mr. MORGENTHAU closes to his American self all the Russias.

Amid his serious responsibilities, no doubt Mr. MORGENTHAU appreciates the true Gilbertian, ironic humor of the diplomatic duplication; and the joke is not on him.

We have considered only Mr. MORGENTHAU'S diplomatic duplication, with special reference to his first personal and his official Russian personality. As a matter of fact and mathematics, it is a case of diplomatic novemplication. Mr. MORGENTHAU is diplomatic agent at Constantinople for eight nations in Europe and Ambassador of his own nation. Were there six or seven "Miss Remingtons" in Mr. MORTON PRINCE'S studies in the dissociation of personality? At any rate, Mr. MORGENTHAU beats that "record" by his nine associated diplomatic personalities, and his own personality makes ten. More will be added unto him if the Balkan States come into the fray. On Monday he became an Italian, a Black Mountaineer, and a Russian, three new official personalities, in a day. But he is equal to his associated personalities, and in spite of complications and his work for many nations, he is American.

THE ONE OBSTACLE.

The persistent obstinacy of CARRANZA is the only obstacle to the consummation of the plans set forth in the Pan-American note. VILLA and ZAPATA have both accepted the proposals, and, while VILLA has undoubtedly lost power, the position of ZAPATA as actual ruler of the State of Morelos and terrorizer of a large part of the neighboring country has not been weakened in four years. But, although CARRANZA is still far from the realization of his hope to gain control in Mexico sufficient to justify his recognition as de facto ruler, the work of pacification could be better carried on with his assistance than without it. He has gained nothing lately. His boasts deceive nobody. His removal to the capital is still postponed because of his wholesome fear of ZAPATA. In fact, his position is such as to warrant the belief that if he were really the patriot and the constructive statesman he claims to be he would accept the invitation of the United States Government and the Latin-American republics and welcome a conference of all the belligerents, confident of his power peaceably to gain control by that means.

With or without CARRANZA'S co-operation, however, unless our Government and its Central and South American associates change their plans, the peace conference will be held at a time and place appointed by them, and unless CARRANZA abandons his present attitude he will be left as the only revolutionist in Mexico, and unable to renew his supply of arms and ammunition. Major Gen. SCOTT, who has lately been making observations on the frontier at the request of the State Department, is firm in his belief in the good intentions of FRANCISCO VILLA; he insists that VILLA is willing to discard his own ambitions and eliminate himself as a personal factor in the Mexican situation for the sake of a good Government. That ZAPATA will be equally tractable is scarcely likely, but the only intelligible item in ZAPATA'S plan from the first has been the return to the poor farmers of Morelos of the land which was stolen from them in the cientifico régime. The institution of a just land tax would probably be sufficient to meet that condition.

The outlook at present, however, is not very encouraging. CARRANZA has been the chief revolutionist. Vain and obstinate as he is, he has been the one comparatively respectable figurehead in the prolonged effort to establish a popular Government in Mexico. Obviously, he is quite incompetent to establish such a Government, or any other, without aid. The fidelity to him of some of his Generals is questionable. In his safe retreat at Vera Cruz he is a forlorn figure, who might be regarded as comic if the circumstances in which he is involved were less serious. His expensive propaganda in the United States has failed utterly. But his acceptance of the good offices of the Pan-American intermediaries would greatly strengthen his position and make him the most important factor in the establishment of a new provisional Government.

"We ought to be doing something" is a remark frequently heard from citizens, restless because they fear that the Government is dangerously lax in its provisions for national defense. This indicates a frame of mind not to be deplored. Citizens who feel that way ought to be striving to do something themselves. The Government is not in need of suggestions or advice. But there is room for a large number of able-bodied young men in the National Guard. Use your influence to induce young men to enlist. Use your influence with employers to induce them to encourage service in the State's soldiery among their employés. Also, spare no pains to let the Representative in Congress of your district know how you feel about the need for preparedness. Urge your friends in the district to do likewise. That is a sure way to decrease any opposition there may be in Congress to the execution of the excellent plans of the War and Navy Departments. Citizens who thus wisely exert themselves will have less reason to worry.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Relation of Success to Conservatism.

When a man calls himself a "conservative" it is always in a tone indicative of his sincere belief that of such as he is, if not the Kingdom of Heaven—he wouldn't like to say that, whatever his private opinion may be—at least the kingdom of good, sound, safe, and sane citizenship. If asked to explain his conservatism he says that he stands for the preservation of whatever has stood the test of experience, and, while he hotly denies antagonism to change of any sort, as such, he consciously or subconsciously views them with suspicion, and he approves them belatedly, if ever.

In short, the conservative belongs by temperament to one of the two parts into which humanity is pretty equally divided—the part of the race on the [illegible] and if he has a settled tendency to do it too often and too hard he still serves a useful and necessary purpose in restraining his radical neighbor from working after his opposite kind with an equal excess of zeal. As a matter of fact, change in everything goes steadily on in spite of him, and the only real grievance alleged against him by careful critics is that he accomplishes his designed end with a patience-trying air of superiority—a fault, by the way, from which the temperamental innovators are by no means always exempt.

One passage of Mr. ROOT'S great speech before the Constitutional Convention should give the more self-satisfied conservatives cause for thought. For it was to them that he referred when he said, "You cannot make any improvement in this world without overriding the satisfaction that men have in things as they are and of which they are a contented and successful part." That put in kindly phrase what was expressed harshly—and with no more accuracy—by him who defined the conservative as "the man who is getting along well in bad conditions and fears or knows that he wouldn't do as well if they were changed."

There is no question that contentment and conservatism go together, with success in the immediate neighborhood. This is not the same thing as saying that the radicals are all failures, or that incompetence is invariably the basis of their discontent with things as they are, but it is a fact that failure and incompetence, having little to lose and much to gain, tend naturally toward the reformer's camp.

Turns From Defense to Criticism.

Perhaps the most striking of the rather numerous indications lately to be seen in Germany of the reappearance there of something that vanished at the beginning of the war is to be found in the article by Captain L. PERSIUS on submarine warfare, printed in translation from the Berliner Tageblatt by THE TIMES yesterday.

The something is that the Germans are no longer all of one mind about everything military and governmental. Not only are some of them at last using facts as the basis of opinion, but they are expressing the opinions, even when they are more or less like the opinions of non-German critics—and they are not shot or even sent to a fortress for doing it, either.

Captain PERSIUS was for months a close competitor of Count REVENTLOW as a fiery defender of all that Germany had done or could do, and again and again has scornfully dismissed as treasonable folly suggestions for a mitigation of the "frightfulness" of her submarine warfare. But though the Count is still as fierce and firm as ever, the Captain has evidently seen a light. He does not yet admit that the work of the submarines is in need of defense as intolerably inhumane, but he does admit that the undersea boats have accomplished far less than was hoped and expected from them—that they have harassed British commerce without inflicting upon it an amount of injury properly to be called serious.

As news, this is old, out of Germany—and out of hyphenated circles in the United States—for it is what the English have been saying all along, and proving, too, by just such statistics as those used by Captain PERSIUS in his article. He might have gone a little further and added to his admission as to the military ineffectuality of a ruthless submarine warfare on merchantmen the admission that its all too great effectuality in exciting against Germany the hostility of neutrals convicted of unwisdom the originators and executors of the plan and proved that the use of submarines should promptly be brought within the limitations fixed by international law. In the circumstances, however, the Captain is pardonable for crediting his readers with the intelligence needed for drawing that very obvious deduction. That he has drawn it himself is certain, and again the German-Americans find that they have been—and are—more German than the Germans at home.

Joining and Sundering.

A Methodist clergyman of Cleveland, the Rev. J. L. BOYER, has views of his own on the divorce question, and he expressed them with some vigor in last Sunday's sermon. Evidently Mr. BOYER is not a cautious man, afraid of startling his own congregation or of exciting outside criticism, for not only did he declare himself a believer in divorce as an evil preferable to several others, but he denounced as hypocrites those who bemoan the number of divorces without doing anything to remove the causes that lead to them.

And Mr. BOYER manifested a special impatience with the foes of divorce who are constantly making solemn repetition of the phrase "whom GOD hath joined" as an argument against it. "Whom GOD joins together," said he, "there is no danger of man ever sundering," and then he added: "Just because a preacher uses that expression is no infallible sign that GOD had anything to do with it."

Observation of marriage as it is lived does seem to have a tendency to confirm the truth of that statement, but, coming from a pulpit, it is sufficiently unexpected to give the unprepared mind something of a shock. Of course, there be pulpits many from which it would never be heard—all those, for instance, the occupants of which talk more often of "priests" than of "preachers" and claim to speak with more, or at least with other, authority than Mr. BOYER apparently does.

A Lafayette Fund.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just read in THE TIMES that Sept. 6 will be the anniversary of Lafayette's birth. Would it not be a good way to celebrate it by starting a subscription of 5 or 10 cents from each patriotic American to be given to the Lafayette Fund for the wounded French soldiers? M. E. S.

New York, Aug. 28, 1915.

WE WHO WALK IN VERY QUIET WAYS.

We who walk in very quiet ways,
To whom the word of strange and violent death
Comes over garden walls on sunny days,
When all the fruitful earth seems to have breath;
We cannot think blood stains the trodden wheat,
We cannot think that apple-trees are torn,
And streets like our own little village street
Lie ruined and forlorn.
Our harvests wait unspoiled the reaper's hand,
Our children play unravished in the gun,
We walk with quiet men who understand
Tomorrow's work is what today begun;
Yet over common task and careless word,
Ring out such sounds as we have never heard!

[illegible]

THE NATURAL OLD MAID.

She Goes to College and Then the College Is Blamed.

New York, Aug. 30, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I should like to apply a little plain common sense to the elaborate statistical article of Mr. and Mrs. John Martin in THE TIMES of Aug. 29.

The first statement, that there are fewer marriages among college girls than among girls who do not go to college, is self-evident—and unimportant. Any one who knows life could go through a freshman class and almost inerrantly pick out those girls who will marry and those who will not—and there will be found a larger number than in most groups of those who, either from complete lack of magnetism, or because of a certain aloofness of nature, combined with an almost impossibly high standard, are practically sure not to marry, in the youthful mating season at least. It is not that the college turns out old maids, but that the natural old maid goes to college, and often becomes an extremely valuable member of the community.

The second point is that a comparison of Yale men and Vassar and Wellesley women shows that, of those who do marry, the Yale men have more children. This is an absolutely unfair comparison, as the economic problem, which is by far the most important factor in determining the number of children among educated people, presses far harder in the average college woman's family than in that of the college man. Ask any woman who has been trying to raise money for the Smith and Wellesley endowment fund and she will tell you that it does not need statistics to prove this.

There remain only the figures of Mary Roberts Smith showing that there are twenty-two more children per 100 families among their sisters and friends than among college women who marry. These figures are much the least startling of all the statistics in the Martin article and are the only ones that are entitled to any consideration whatever. While the numbers investigated by Mrs. Smith (337 college women and 389 others) are far too small to justify any safe generalization, if we accept them as indicative of the facts, we may either consider this the price we pay in quantity for something very well worth while in quality as the article admits, or, again, referring to our knowledge of life, rather than to misleading figures, we may recall the many marriages we have known contracted in later life between college women and men with whom their intellectual interests have thrown them; marriages that probably never would have taken place at all with women who led a narrower life.

The whole article, in fact, like so much of the current academic criticism of women, is the product of the closet rather than a rational criticism of life as it is lived. There are many perplexities and difficulties confronting us, Heaven knows, but let us not conjure up non-existent ones from terrifying figures that mean just nothing at all.

This dispute over figures does not, of course, go to the root of the doctrine which the article was intended to prove. It sometimes seems as if life would be much simpler if the Lord had made the world on the simple anti-feminist plan, with the capacity for work all in one sex, and for love and family life all in the other. Unfortunately heredity persists in confusing the issue, since girls will inherit their father's characters, and vice versa. No sane person will deny that at the present time it is an extremely difficult matter for a woman to gain from life and give to life what she feels that she might if conditions were different. Perhaps the best thing that women can contribute to the world is a rational technique that will make this as simple as it is now complicated.

JESSICA G. COSGRAVE.

The Speed Trap's Justification.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Under the title "The Speed Trap Revived," Mr. Bishop, a resident of Lenox, clearly entertains a fancied and unreasonable grievance against Berkshire County for reviving an "antiquated method of increasing the revenues of small towns," and advocates disloyalty to Berkshire County by bestowing custom on hotels and in towns where it will be more appreciated.

To the writer and to many others it would seem from observation of many motorists in this region that the "increase of revenue" of these small towns is not the cause of the speed trap revival, but that the basic cause is the desire on the part of these small towns that there should be at least a few survivors of disaster left to bestow their custom on Berkshire hostelries. If motorists stoutly and defiantly refuse to observe and obey speed regulations, and to disregard signs, the only resource left to the authorities is to re-establish speed traps, and thereby establish authentic records against violators of the law. Instead of carrying out the dire threat of "shunning these localities and bestowing custom on hotels where it will be more appreciated," if Mr. Bishop and other speed lovers will observe speed regulations and continue to bestow custom upon Lenox hostelries, all will be as happy as a marriage bell. F. S. STURGIS.

Lenox, Mass., Aug. 27, 1915.

Mosquitos and Real Estate.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to thank you on behalf of the mosquito-afflicted inhabitants of the Borough of Queens for your excellent editorial on mosquitos. Since 1907, when I came to live in this mosquito-ridden borough, I have been much interested in, and have given much thought and study to, the whole question of mosquito extermination. Inasmuch as the salt marsh mosquito constitutes the overwhelming majority of the mosquitos in this borough, it is difficult to arouse any interest in the abolition of the comparatively few local breeding places where the fresh-water mosquito breeds. As many of these mosquitos are of the malaria-carrying Anopheles, they are a much more serious menace to health than any number of the salt-marsh variety. If the people of Queens could be brought to realize that the abolition of the mosquito would result in an enormous increase in real estate values—many times the cost of exterminating the mosquitos—we would soon be rid of them. Heretofore real estate men—many of them—have frowned on any agitation of the mosquito question, imagining, as does the ostrich, that if his head is under the sand he cannot be seen by others. We dwellers in Queens do not wish to be mean, but really we are delighted that the good people of Manhattan are being bitten. We feel that, were it not that mosquitos have penetrated even to the citadel at Centre and Walker Streets, we in Queens might writhe unheard. DAVID T. MARSHALL,
Vice President of the Queensboro Mosquito Extermination Association.

Hollis, L. I., Aug. 30, 1915.

Odor Still There.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Can you explain the awful stench that seems to come from the river and permeates Riverside Drive, and often extends as far as Central Park? This stench, of a most nauseating character, usually comes in the evening. I should think that property owners who exact large rents for their Riverside Drive apartments would take the matter up, but so far I have not seen a word concerning [illegible] of New York's greatest nuisances.

[illegible]

THE WAR CANKER IN PREPAREDNESS.

Now to Increase Our Armament Against Cripples and Bankrupts Will Weaken Our Voice in the Councils of Peace.

By WASHINGTON GLADDEN.

Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 28, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As one of the much-berated class of American citizens who are not convinced of the wisdom of increasing our armament, naval or military, at the present time, I should like to offer a few reasons why those holding like opinions should not be consigned to execration as "mollycoddles" or "sissies" or public enemies. For my own part I am not conscious of any lack of respect for the honor of my country nor of readiness to protect her from unjust attacks. Nor am I relying upon any merely sentimental trust in the goodness of other nations. I am only trying to use my common sense in observing the conditions which now exist and in considering what are morally certain to follow the close of the war. Surely there is no nation on the face of the earth of which we need to be afraid except the nations engaged in the present war. And which of these nations is likely to be in a condition to attack us when this war is over?

The Allies are all our friends; it is irrational, it is unnatural, it is even indecent to discuss or consider the possibility of war with any of them. Granting that the Teutons, on the other side, may be suspected of predatory purposes, is there any probability that they will be in shape, when peace is concluded in Europe, to prosecute a war upon the American Continent three thousand miles from their own coast, with, presumably, two or three of the strongest European fleets, besides our own ready to dispute their passage across the Atlantic? And even if any of these nations should have a grudge against us, how absurd is the fear of invasion from them under present conditions. No matter how this conflict ends, every one of them will emerge from it shattered, crippled, exhausted. How could they recruit their armies for such a stupendous undertaking? The best of their fighting men will be in their graves. The best of them, believe me, will not be anxious for any more fighting just now.

All these nations will be practically bankrupt. Are any of their Legislatures going to vote the funds for such an invasion of the United States? Really, it seems to me that any American who can read, and who has taken any pains to inform himself concerning what is going on in Europe today, what the war is doing to the nations engaging in it, and what their condition is sure to be when the war ends, and who, with these facts in his mind, can work himself up into a hysterical fear lest some or all of these nations are coming over here to attack us as soon as the war is over, must be in a serious condition of health and would do well to consult his physician.

What the physical and financial condition of these belligerent nations will be at the end of the war anybody who knows a little arithmetic and owns a lead pencil and a writing pad can easily figure out. Their psychological condition may be uneasily predictable, but it doesn't take much of a seer to make a shrewd guess at that. My own conjecture is that some highly important changes in men's ways of thinking about many things are coming to light as the result of this conflict. I expect that these belligerent nations will come out of this war in a very different state of mind from that in which they entered it. I assume that it will be plain to a good many millions of average human beings in the desecrated armies and in the ruined factories and over the broken hearthstones, that war, at its very best, is a hideous insanity, a fiendish foolishness; and that a demand for putting an end to it, such as the Heavens have never heard, will arise from Christendom. I cannot think it possible that the world can pass through such an ordeal as that which is now wringing the heart of humanity and come out unchanged. For we must remember that nothing like this has ever happened to the world before.

Never has the mind of the race been so stirred with great questionings; never has the heart of man been so torn with shame and sorrow and anguish as during these eventful months. For this is retribution. The nations are getting just what they have bargained for. They are eating the fruit of their own doings. They have sown to the wind and are reaping the whirlwind. Is it creditable that they will learn nothing from all this lessoning? Not to me. There is nothing visionary or sentimental about this conclusion. It is simply based upon an estimate of how human nature is likely to act under certain circumstances. It is incredible that human beings should fail to learn, under this fiery tuition, the stupidity of militarism.

When, therefore, at the end of this war the nations shall come together to settle terms of peace, it is rational to expect that the central question will be how to make an end of the war. Indeed, most if not all of these fighting nations now protest and asseverate that the thing which they are fighting for is to put an end to war. By that time they will perhaps be logical enough to admit that a good way to put an end to war is to stop fighting.

It is rational, I insist, to believe that that congress of the nations will seek diligently for some way of preventing war. It is not silly or sentimental or unpatriotic for Americans to cherish that expectation. But if they are warranted in cherishing that expectation they are not warranted at this juncture in increasing the armament of this nation. To do so is to proclaim our belief that such an expectation is delusive.

We expect to have some part in that congress. Suppose that, with that in view, we proceed to build a dozen new warships and increase our army to half a million men, and then suppose our representatives, appear in that august tribunal, met to find a way of putting an end to war, with this announcement: "The United States desires peace. It aspires to be the leader of the nations in the path of peace, and by way of signalizing this ambition it is proceeding to double its fleet and multiply its army by five." I fear that the announcement would not be convincing.

It may be that if a league of peace is formed it will be necessary to provide an international police to enforce its decrees. I am not convinced that such a provision would be necessary, but if it were insisted upon by the other nations I would not have our nation refuse to bear her part in it. It is possible that our navy is large enough now to furnish our quota for such a force; if it is not, the additional vessels could speedily be provided. But if a world peace or anything approximating to it is to be looked for as the result of the present war, then the present increase of our fighting force is irrational and unpolitic, not to say reprehensible. There is no national fear of present aggression on the part of any of the nations of the earth, and it is only decent to wait until after the coming conference of the nations has indicated the direction of international policy before we begin to increase our armament.

WASHINGTON GLADDEN.

OUR NATIONAL MUSIC.

It Will Be Greatly Influenced by the Negro Melodies of the South.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reply to the very interesting letter in THE TIMES, referring to the essay on Southern music, by Professor Albert Mildenberg, as published in your Sunday Magazine, I venture to add a few words, the result of great interest and much research in my personal acquaintance of many years with the well-known English negro composer, Coleridge Taylor, and the famous American authority, Harry T. Burleigh, both of these men being grave and earnest musicians, yet each pursuing entirely different paths in the development of their art. In the case of Coleridge Taylor it has been a steady advancement of a great talent for composition along serious lines, with no leaning toward development of a race peculiarity or special influence, it being simply the following out of the classical as well as lighter forms of musical compositions following those of all of the modern celebrated European composers.

Regarding Mr. Burleigh, his work has been a development of an idea which has had as its main inception and essential character the bringing out of the peculiar and individual negroid qualities, so far as the themes and rhythm are concerned, of course, seriously treated, but nevertheless with the idea of establishing a splendid and delightful color in his work, and the existence of a characteristic that he attributes solely to the Southern plantation negro.

It is but just and fair to presume that the charming melodies sung by the Southern plantation negro, such as "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot" and "Steal Away to Jesus" and the numerous other spirituals that I have heard unlimited times during my investigations in the South, throughout that glorious "Land of Dixie," are of absolutely pure negro origin, and this fact no doubt reinforces the contention of Professor Albert Mildenberg's argument that we must look to these fundamental principles of melody and rhythm produced by these very Southern negro singers, and maintained by them to this very day in their original form, for the very essence of the material upon which our American folk-song exists and may be further developed.

The more treatment they will undergo at the hands of the trained and skilled musicians the further away from their intrinsic value they will be drawn, the more will they lose their entire individuality. The natural melodies in their original form, free from harmonic treatment by technical musicians, will of themselves be a potent factor in our future musical development.

ALBERT J. WEBER.

New York, Aug. 28, 1915.

Store Glasses.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In this cosmopolitan city we have departments of nearly every description, all tending toward the maintenance of health, safety, and the general public welfare. However, I desire to call attention to a subject of great importance, notwithstanding its existance having evidently been overlooked. I refer to the sale of eyeglasses in the small department stores, particularly the 5 and 10 cent stores. These spectacles are sold to ignorant parents for their children. Adults also buy them for their own use. After trying them on they select a pair, apparently feeling satisfied that they are the proper lenses for their eyes. I know of several cases where great suffering (often resulting in serious eye affections) has been traced to the use of these glasses, and in some instances almost to total blindness, where patients had to be taken to public institutions and became public charges. WINSTON H. IRVIN.

New York, Aug. 28, 1915.

A PRISONER'S GRATITUDE.

Testimonial on the Work of Chaplain Waring at Leavenworth.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

About the 6th of September Chaplain George J. Waring will enter upon his duties at Governors Island as Chaplain of the Atlantic branch of the United States Disciplinary Barracks. The Eastern branch is to be congratulated on the acquisition of such an asset for progress, enlightenment, and humane prison methods as Chaplain Waring has proved himself to be. During his year's incumbency of the office of Chaplain at the Disciplinary Barracks at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., he has set a pace in prison progress that will be extremely hard to better. An enumeration of the beneficent changes he has made or advocated there would be equivalent to giving the history of the phenomenal progress of that ancient penal institution. Suffice it to say that almost single-handedly he overcame the inertia which must always be overcome when any move contrary to hoary precedent, whether right or wrong, is contemplated.

His was the plan to grant practically unlimited writing privileges to the inmates—a plan which was advocated in various papers of the country after it had been in operation at the military prison for some time. He diverted the men's minds from harmful introspection by organizing theatrical entertainments, with talent taken from among the inmates. A good instance of the thoroughness with which he does whatever he undertakes was given when he took his entire minstrel troupe of over sixty prisoners outside of the prison and presented their really excellent program before many institutions, penal and others, of the neighborhood. Such a move was entirely unprecedented in prison annals, and was heralded far and wide over the country. The morale of the entire prison body was raised through this treatment of its members as human beings not devoid of all honor.

He broadened the reading privilege, improved the school system, and, more important than all for the inmates, he was their stanch and dependable champion. We will miss his genial good humor and his ever-ready helpfulness here, and the Fort Jay detentioners are correspondingly the gainers.

A GRATEFUL PRISONER.

Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Aug. 27, 1915.

Love of the Flag.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why not make more general use of our country's flag until the present unrest and agitation subsides and conditions become normal? If men, women, and children wore miniature flags or red, white, and blue ribbons on their coats or waists as an emblem of patriot

MANAGERS BANISH CUT RATE TICKETS

Also Agree That 50 Cents Premium Only Will Be Allowed Hotel Agencies.

TO HAVE CENTRAL BUREAU

Where All the Brokers May Obtain Their Seats to Sell—Bound to Cut Down Passes.

After a series of meetings extending over the last two weeks the theatre managers have reached a unanimous decision to eradicate the evils that in recent years have crept into the selling of tickets. At a meeting held yesterday afternoon in the Hotel Astor at which representatives of all the first-class theatres in Manhattan were present the final details of the plan were worked out. The managers who blocked a similar movement last Spring by refusing to agree to abolish cut-rate tickets are now heartily in favor of the plan.

The three evils dealt with are those of exorbitant prices charged by hotels and other agencies, the selling of tickets at box offices and agencies at prices below the regular schedule of prices, and the issuing of passes. The first two named are of more importance to the general public, for more people are affected by them.

Under the new agreement no agency will be allowed to charge more than a 50-cent premium for seats under penalty of having its supply cut off. A central agency will receive tickets from the various theatres and the other agencies will call upon the distributing agency for such seats as they need to supply their clientele. The managers feel that the booking agencies are a convenience to a considerable public, that it would be impossible to eliminate them and that it would be much more practical and satisfactory to regulate the prices they may ask. The privilege of returning unsold seats, it is thought, will counterbalance the loss to the agencies from the extra premiums they have hitherto charged.

The practice of selling tickets below the box office schedule will be stamped out by the theatres refusing to do so and by cutting off the supply to the cut-rate agencies. There are a number of these in the Times Square neighborhood that obtained their tickets direct from the managers during the latter half of last season. At some time during the run of the majority of plays last season it was possible to see them at half the usual price by patronizing the cut-rate offices. The contract adopted binds the managers to maintain the regular schedule of prices.

The issuing of passes has been used largely, as a means of filling a theatre in the case of a play that has not established itself or has exhausted its public. It has been found that this is detrimental to the business, for it is a psychological fact that the average person who once goes to the theatre on a pass never wants to pay after that if by any means he can graft his way in. The contract cuts down the number of passes that may be issued to a minimum.

A committee of five managers will meet today to adjust the final details of the matter.

WILL WED GEN. SCRIVEN.

Miss Elizabeth McQuade Engaged to Chief Signal Officer of U. S. Army.

Mrs. Peter McQuade of 299 Tompkins Avenue, New Brighton, announced yesterday the engagement of her second daughter, Miss Elizabeth McQuade, to Brig. Gen. George Percival Scriven, Chief Signal Officer of the United States Army. The romance began at Gloucester, Mass., this Summer, where both were visiting. The wedding will be celebrated quietly early in October at the bride's home in New Brighton, and Miss Betty Scriven, a daughter of the bridegroom, will be the maid of honor.

Miss McQuade is a sister of Victor J. McQuade, the Master of the Richmond County Hunt, and is herself an expert horsewoman. She has one sister, Miss Mary McQuade. General Scriven is a widower with two daughters, the Misses Katharine and Betty Scriven. His first wife, Miss Bertha Bragg, was the daughter of General Edward S. Bragg. He was graduated in 1878 from the United States Military Academy, West Point, and was fifth in his class. He has been military attaché in Mexico and Rome, attended the Russian coronation, and was detailed with the Turkish forces in 1897. He served in Cuba and in the Philippines, where he was on the staff of General Wesley Merritt.

General Scriven was Signal Officer of the Chinese Relief Expedition and was recommended for Chief Signal Officer to be brevetted Lieutenant Colonel for gallant conduct at Yangtsum on Aug. 6, and at Peking on Aug. 14 and 15, 1900. He is the author of various documents and received a gold medal from the Military Service Institute for his paper entitled "Nicaragua Canal and its Military Aspects." He is a member of the University and New York Athletic Clubs, and of the Army and Navy, Metropolitan, and Riding and Hunt Clubs of Washington, where his home is, at 2,009 N Street, N. W.

BREESE FAMILY WEDDINGS.

Brother and Sister to be Married in Southampton on Oct. 9.

There are to be two weddings in the family of Mr. and Mrs. James Lawrence Breese on Saturday, Oct. 9. The first will be that of their son, Robert Potter Breese, whose marriage to Miss Beatrice Claflin, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur B. Claflin of New York and Lakewood, N. J., will take place at noon in St. Andrew's Church on the Dunes at Southampton, L. I. Miss Eleanor Lamson is to be the bride's only attendant and Mr. Breese will have Gerald de C. May, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry May of Washington, as his best man.

The second wedding to immediately follow that of Mr. Breese is to be that of Miss Frances P. Breese and Lawrence McKeever Miller, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman Miller of Tuxedo. It will be celebrated at the Breese villa, the Orchard, at Southampton, and the guests will motor over from the church marriage of the bride's brother to attend it. The double reception will be held at the Orchard for Mr. Breese and his sister.

MISS WURTS ENGAGED.

Daughter of Yale Professor to Wed James L. Boyce.

Professor John Wurts of Yale and Mrs. Wurts have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Bertha Wurts, to James Leonard Boyce, a son of Mr. and Mrs. S. Leonard Boyce of Chicago.

Miss Wurts made her début in New York several years ago, when she spent part of the Winter with her cousin, Miss Laura Jay Edwards. She is through her father a lineal descendant of John Jay, the first Chief Justice of the United States. The wedding will take place in December at West Haven, Conn.

Mr. Boyce owns a fruit farm at Hamilton, Mont., where they will spend a part of their time after their marriage.

Kahle-Pickhardt Engagement.

Mrs. Marcell Kahle of Bridgehampton, L. I., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Helen Kahle, to Dr. Otto Carl Pickhardt, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Pickhardt of New York. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

TAFT IS JAPAN DAY ORATOR.

Speaks at Panama-Pacific Exposition for Closer Friendship.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 31.—William Howard Taft was the principal speaker at the celebration of Japan Day at the Panama-Pacific Exposition today. The ex-President spoke to several thousand persons, half of them Japanese. He paid a tribute to the late Emperor Mutsuhito, whom he had known personally, and added:

"The United States and Japan must maintain the strongest kind of friendship. We must come closer together by dealing justly with each other."

Thousands of Japanese from all parts of the State participated in the celebration, which ended tonight with a lantern parade and a display of Japanese fireworks. Throughout the day Japanese contests of all kinds were carried on in lavish fashion. The anniversary of the birth of the Emperor of Japan was made the motive for the day.

INDORSE WILSON FOR 1916.

Kentucky Democrats in State Convention Demand His Renomination.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 31.—Kentucky Democrats, in State Convention here tonight, unanimously indorsed President Wilson as the standard-bearer of the party in 1916. Kentucky is the first State to take such a step. Two thousand delegates cheered the resolution for several minutes when it was presented by the Resolutions Committee. The resolution reads in part:

"We believe that his mastery of the situation (European) requires his renomination in 1916, and we indorse him as the party's most efficient and trusted leader in the coming national election, believing that patriots without regard to party recognize Woodrow Wilson as the one man best suited to bear the burdens and perform the herculean tasks now confronting the President of the United States."

Brooklyn Bull Moose Slate.

The Kings County Progressives named the following primary slate last night: Supreme Court Justice, John R. Taylor; County Judges, William S. Miller, Charles J. Ryan, and George H. Ittleman; District Attorney, Robert H. Elder; Sheriff, Frederick H. Shoenburg; Register, Westervelt Prentice; County Clerk, Franklin S. Tomlin.

ADDRESS CHINESE STUDENTS

Minister and Admiral Point Out Opportunities Here.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Aug. 31.—The Chinese student conference at Wesleyan University today was addressed by Kai Fu Shah, the Chinese Minister, and Admiral Wei Ha, who is a member of a commission which is visiting industrial plants in this State. The students, when they greeted the speakers, gave a special college yell, which embraced several words in Chinese and the American "Rah, rah, rah."

Admiral Wei Ha spoke in his native tongue and urged the students to make the most of their opportunities, as China needed them. He spoke also for closer friendships between China and the United States.

Mr. Shah spoke in English, saying that before he left China President Yuan requested him to pay special attention to the students in this country. He said that China felt grateful to this country for remitting the Boxer indemnity, and that it would mean that 10,000 students sent to the United States for their education.

Miller-Cook Wedding Thursday.

George Everitt Miller, a brother of Walter Miller, who married Miss Patty Austin in New York a few days ago, and Miss Regina Elsie Cook, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Henry Cook of 815 Ditmas Avenue, Brooklyn, will be married on Thursday evening at the bride's home. Miss Cook will have Miss Lena Bossong as her maid of honor, and little Miss Jessie M. Johnson, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jesse W. Johnson, will be the flower girl. Mr. Miller will have his brother, Walter Miller, as his best man. Another brother of Mr. Miller, Dr. Frank Miller, was married on June 30 in Atlantic City to Miss Elizabeth H. Young, making three weddings in the family in two months.

Brooklyn Amateur Actors to Wed.

The marriage of Miss Ruth Bowers Davison, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alvah Davison, and a "leading lady" in Brooklyn amateur theatricals, and Percy Stewart will take place on Thursday night, Sept. 23, at the home of the bride, 75 Lenox Road. Mr. Stewart is also prominent in the Spotlight Club.

"Battle Cry of Peace" at Vitagraph.

"The Battle Cry of Peace," the motion picture produced by the Vitagraph Company to present the case of the unpreparedness of the United States for war, will be placed on exhibition in the Vitagraph Theatre next Thursday. The theatre will be closed the first half of the week, and when it reopens a new scale of prices, from $2 for box and rear orchestra seats down to 25 cents, will be charged. A symphony orchestra will play, and some special effects have been arranged by S. L. Rothapfel, who has been engaged to stage the entertainment.

Refuses to Enjoin Epoch Company.

Supreme Court Justice Clarence J. Shearn yesterday refused the application of George H. Davis of San Francisco for an injunction restraining the Epoch Producing Company from disposing of the western rights to "The Birth of a Nation" to any one but himself. The plaintiff had entered into negotiations with the motion picture company for the rights for several Western States for which he offered $100,000. It was shown that he had fallen through when he refused to bind himself to exhibit the picture at a certain scale of prices.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Leonard Willey and Edward Griffin are the latest additions to the cast Charles Hopkins is assembling for his production of a dramatization of Stevenson's "Treasure Island." The former will play the role of Captain Smollett and the latter Black Dog.

Two hundred contestants and officials in the national tennis tournament being played on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills will see May Irwin's performance in "No. 13 Washington Square" at the Park Theatre tonight.

The Candler Theatre will begin its new season tonight with the presentation of a new play by Max Marcin entitled "The House of Glass."

Frank Gillmore has been chosen by William Faversham for the role of Rene de Tierrache in "The Hawk" when that drama is sent on tour.

The first performances of the new Herve-Philipp-Paulton musical comedy, "Two Is Company," will be given in New Haven Monday night, Sept. 13. Georgia Caine, May de Sousa, Claude Fleming, Clarence Harvey, and Ralph Nairn are in the cast.

Burton Holmes is on his way back to Chicago from a six-months' tour of America in search of material for a new series of illustrated travel lectures. "Florida," "Dixie," "California," and "The Exposition" will be four of his subjects.

Andreas Dippel will send "The Lilac Domino" on tour from Sept. 23 to May 15. Helene Morrill will sing the role of Georgine, and others in the cast will be Humbird Duffey, Amparita Farrar, and Mlle. Vota.

Billie Burke, accompanied by her husband, Florenz Ziegfeld, left yesterday for California, where she will cast a series of pictures that will later be shown here in the Knickerbocker Theatre by the Triangle Film Corporation.

Andrew Mack is to return to the legitimate stage this season in some of the Irish dramas of his early repertoire, and later in a new play. The comedian is under the management of Edward H. Pidgeon.

On the St. Paul, due tonight or tomorrow, are Mr. and Mrs. Zelah Covington, the former the co-author of "Some Baby" the farce at the Fulton. The Covingtons were on the Arabic.

CANADIAN INDIANS MAKE LAND FERTILE

The Shuswaps Learned to Irrigate Fields and Made Columbia Valley a Beauty Spot.

RANCHERS WERE DRIVEN OUT

Railroad Opens Up Part of British Columbia to Settlers Who Have Prospered.

Railroad construction has just been completed through the upper Columbia Valley, in British Columbia, which has opened up for development one of the beauty spots of the world. This heretofore almost inaccessible country is the natural pocket between the Selkirk and the Rocky Mountain ranges, and it lies beyond the famous Big Bend near the headwaters of the Columbia River. The upper Columbia River and the Windmere Lakes are in a beautiful district where the deep blue horizon is jagged with the snowy mountain caps. Long before the railroad trains ran through the valley and before there was thought of its agricultural possibilities a band of Shuswap Indians followed the river to its source in search of salmon. They stopped near the Windmere Lakes. From fishing they turned to farming and varied the monotony of agriculture by hunting and stock round-ups. These Indians took advantage of the mountain torrents that raced across their chosen lands, diverted these streams, built lateral ditches and irrigated their fields. The results were such that the few ranchers followed their example.

Next some progressive agriculturist wanted fruits. He planted trees and they flourished, he planted berries and they blossomed as though blessed by a genii. A thousand dollar yield was easy for an acre set with strawberries. Other men followed the pioneers and outside capital came.

Ranchers Were Driven Out.

As the settlers increased the ranchers went out. Pasture lands became orchards, and the railroad crept to Windmere. In the Spring of 1912 the last herd of cattle on the east side of the river was rounded up and sold. Following their departure came the thousands of workmen constructing the extension of the Canadian Pacific from Golden South to link up with the Crowsnest Pass branch at Fort Steele, tapping the prairies from each end and affording a simple haulage problem in place of the complex railroad problem of the great hill at Field, B. C. That railroad has just now been completed, trains run through the valley and the country is open to settlement. Another change is taking place in the valley. Summer homes and hotels are being built and bungalow colonies have been erected. Earl Grey, the former Governor General, has built a house on the lakes. Large properties are owned there by the heirs of the Duke of Sutherland.

Although there are launches and steamboats on the river and one can often hear the blast of the automobile horn the sides of the valley are still inhabited by the elk, moose and deer.

Aside from its beauty the Government road affords interesting moments when the mind is taken back to the pioneer days. At one point the trail is passed which leads to the spot where a heavily laden whisky agent was murdered for the money he carried, at another place the whisky smugglers who gambled and fought while waiting the opportunity to run a cargo over prohibited territory were caught. Only a few years ago up toward the top of the pass, a red-headed horse thief with a Winchester rifle across his knees put to rout a Sheriff's posse that had followed him grimly for two long days.

"What do you fellows want?" the pursued asked when the pursuers reached the narrow point in the trail.

"We're after you, Red," the Sheriff replied at the head of his column.

"Well," drawled Red, shifting his rifle until the muzzle pointed at the posse. "Ye had better not try to get me here, ye had better go back a ways."

The Sheriff was wise in men and conditions. He knew that Red was too advantageously situated to be taken. He also knew how effectively Red could fight if he got started. So he retreated and sometime later Red slipped away.

Great Soil for Fruits.

Red reached Montana with his stolen horses and there found a ready market for them. Some years later Red was hunted out of Montana and in time he found his way back into the valley again. It is on record that he turned to the land and prospered. He paid for the stolen horses and lived for years near the spot where he had defied the Sheriff's posse.

Two tribes of Indians live in the valley, Kootenays and Shuswaps. The former are the original inhabitants, the other tribe having settled there sixty years ago. The Kootenays are high-spirited, law-abiding, but jealous of their dignity and condition. They refuse to till the soil, but will work for the white man and own some good stock themselves.

The irrigated land for fruits, gardens, and homes are the great object in the valley now. The soil—with water—will raise the fruit, but there is sometimes a tendency shown in cases of sale to leave impressions differing more or less considerably from fact. Every foot of the valley is beautiful to look upon, but every foot will not raise fruit or other agricultural products. Only that which is accessible for water is desirable for such purposes, and it is feared that some has been taken up which will not bear the test of real development in spite of assertions of original owners or selling agents. A man who was recently in the valley said:

"If a man buys a horse he should look at it, if he buys a gold mine he should have it examined first, if he buys a diamond he makes sure it is real. So with fruit lands, they are there, but not in the profusion that some declare. Those intending buying should let reason guide them and go see for themselves. If the country is seen it needs no verbal boosting, it boosts itself. But it should be seen. There may be ten productive farms at one point, and the next five miles may be eye-pleasing stretches of timber, sand, and non-irrigable upland. Much formerly unfertile land has been made fertile by irrigation, but all of it cannot be treated in this way."

ENGLISH PRELATE ILL.

Archbishop of Canterbury Will Not Be Able to Work for Weeks.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The announcement was made at Lambeth Palace today that the Archbishop of Canterbury last week had a serious return of the illness from which he suffered two years ago.

It was added that though his steady convalescence was expected, some weeks must elapse before he would be able to resume work.

BRADY DROPS $4,000 GEM.

Cotton Broker Who Finds It Is New "Diamond Jim's" Friend.

In the wee sma' hours yesterday morning—if you want to call three small—"Diamond Jim" Brady was dancing with (name deleted by Censor Brady) in the Domino Room of Bustanoby's in Columbus Circle, when something fell with a dull thud—but not enough of a thud to tell Mr. Brady he had lost a $4,000 diamond from one of his famous jockey cuff links.

When the dance was over Mr. Brady stopped dancing because there were no more dances, and told everybody he was going home. On his way straight home he telephoned from Healy's restaurant to Bustanoby's that he had lost the diamond.

There was excitement at Bustanoby's. Wasn't "Diamond Jim" Brady a good customer, and wasn't a $4,000 diamond a $4,000 diamond? Everything was searched, searched until dawn, and then the search did not cease. Anxious searchers went to the ash dump, the garbage dump, and other places to look for the diamond.

Suddenly, about noon, Victor—he's the head waiter who has just come back from fighting for France—Victor remembered he had seen a man, who is a frequent visitor to Bustanoby's, a cotton broker, he was said to be, pick up something from the floor about the time Mr. Brady was dancing with (name deleted by Censor Brady.) The upshot of it was that the cotton broker received a call from a representative of Bustanoby's, who reminded him that a diamond was missing.

"Sure," the broker is quoted as saying. "I picked up 'Diamond Jim's' diamond. I have wanted for years to meet Mr. Brady, and now I have a means of introduction. I can meet him now and I believe he will be glad to see me."

Mr. Brady was. And last night he confirmed the report that the broker had called at his home, Eighty-sixth Street and Central Park West, and obtained the coveted introduction in exchange for the diamond.

ARREST EXPELLED MINISTER

Author of Book Attacking Methodists Caught Begging.

Rufus T. Cooper, who is said to have been expelled from the Methodist ministry and membership in the conference in Minneapolis, Minn., May 28, 1912, was arrested at Mount Vernon last night for begging a meal at a restaurant. He pleaded not guilty to a charge of vagrancy. He had $2.50 in his pockets and was well dressed. He said he lived in Springfield, Mass., and was a book agent, but business was poor and that was why he was chef.

He admitted he had been arrested in Minneapolis in 1912 for disorderly conduct at a Methodist conference and had been sentenced to ninety days in the workhouse. City Judge George C. Appell reprimanded him and ordered him to leave the city.

Cooper is the author of "Jesuitism in Methodism, or the Ecclesiastical Politics of the Methodist Episcopal Church Under the Limelight," which is an attack on the Methodist Board of Bishops, whom he calls "would-be Popes." It contains an account of his expulsion from the Church and his experience in the Minneapolis Workhouse, where he learned to cook. He has held several pastorates in New York City and in Pennsylvania.

MOVIE SHOW AT BELLEVUE.

Five Hundred Patients See Pictures on Screen on Lawn.

Bellevue Hospital had a movie show last night under the auspices of Miss Elizabeth Graham, who has charge of the social service work. More than 500 patients, some in wheel-chairs, others on foot and some of the smaller children in the arms of the nurses, witnessed the performance.

Owing to the chill weather many of the older invalids were unable to venture out on the lawn, where the screen was placed, and sat in the windows of the main building of the hospital and watched the pictures.

New Jewish Information Bureau.

The Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society of America, of which ex-Judge Leon Sanders is President, announced yesterday that it had established at its offices, 229 East Broadway, a bureau through which dependent Jews in the war zones may be more readily located by their immigrant relatives in this country seeking to render them assistance. The society has made arrangements with similar national organizations in Russia, Austria, Germany, England, and France so that communication may be re-established between separated relatives when inquiries are received in New York for persons on the other side of the Atlantic.

MAJOR GEORGE K. SHAW.

Associate Editor of the Peace Forum Dies in His 73d Year.

Major George K. Shaw, an associate editor of the Peace Forum and formerly well known in the Middle West as a newspaper proprietor and publisher, died on Monday at his home, 931 Fox Street, the Bronx, in his seventy-third year. He was born in Bangor, Me., and went West when a young man. At the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted in a Wisconsin regiment. After the war Major Shaw went to Minneapolis, and at one time he was the proprietor of both The Minneapolis Journal and Tribune. Later he went to St. Paul, where he bought The St. Paul Despatch. Fifteen years ago he retired from active newspaper work and came here to live.

Major Shaw was a member of the Loyal Legion and the Sons of Revolution.

EX-PRESIDENT FLORES DIES.

Head of Ecuadorian Government from 1888 to 1892.

GENEVA, Switzerland, Aug. 31.—Antonio Flores, former President of Ecuador, is dead here.

Señor Flores was elected to the Presidency of Ecuador in 1888 and served the term of four years.

John A. McNab.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 31.—John A. McNab, for more than half a century head of the McNab & Harlin Manufacturing Company of this city, with offices at 55 John Street, New York City, died at his Summer home in West Oakland, N. J., and his funeral was held this afternoon in Oakland, with the interment in Paterson. Mr. McNab, who was 71 years old, was a poet, writer, ornithologist, and horticulturist. Among his books of poems to be published were "The Song of the Passaic" and "The Legend of the Lake." He lived in retirement for the last twenty years, spending his Summers here and his Winters at Lake Como, Fla.

Major Henry H. Baker.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 31.—Major Henry H. Baker, Vice President of The Times-Picayune Publishing Company, died today at his home here, aged 73. Major Baker served four years with the Confederate Army, and for many years he was advertising manager of The Times-Democrat before its consolidation with The Picayune.

SPEND LABOR DAY HOLIDAYS
—AT—
White Sulphur Springs
—WEST VIRGINIA—
MOST CELEBRATED WATERING PLACE IN AMERICA
THE GREENBRIER
EUROPEAN PLAN
OPEN ALL THE YEAR
FINEST BATH ESTABLISHMENT IN AMERICA
Extra Compartment Cars leave Friday, Sept. 3d, at 3:05 P. M.
Staff of experienced Physicians in attendance

J. G. METCALFE DIES; A RAILROAD PIONEER

Ex-President of the Mexican International Succumbs in His 67th Year.

EXPERT FOR SPEYER & CO.

A Director of London Underground Line and Active in the South American Field.

Jacob G. Metcalfe, former President of the Mexican International Railway, a Director of the London Underground Railway Company, and recently consulting railway expert for Speyer & Co., bankers of this city, died yesterday at Pocono Summit, Penn., in his sixty-seventh year. He was one of the pioneer railroad men of this country.

Mr. Metcalfe was born in Cambridge, Ohio, and after being educated in the public schools went into railroad work as a telegraph operator. Later he became chief dispatcher of the "Panhandle" line at Dennison, Ohio, after which he occupied the same position at Logansport, Ind. From 1883 until 1888 he was successively Superintendent of the Louisville and Cincinnati division of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad; then Superintendent of the St. Louis and Henderson divisions, and after this became Superintendent of the South & North Alabama Road and the Birmingham Mineral Road.

Mr. Metcalfe then served with various roads until 1900, when he became General Manager of the Denver & Rio Grande. A year later he became General Manager of the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad, where he remained until June, 1902, when he was appointed President of the Mexican International Railway. For a year, starting in April, 1904, he was Vice President of the National Lines of Mexico.

In 1905 Mr. Metcalfe became a consulting expert on railroad matters and was appointed Vice President of the Manila Railway Company, and retained this position until his death. He made extensive personal investigations in foreign countries and took an active part in solving the transportation problems of Peru, Chile, and Ecuador. At the time of his death he was Vice President of the Bolivia Railway Company and a Director of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. Mr. Metcalfe was called to London to help solve the problems of the London Underground Railway Company, of which he became a Director.

He was a member of the Railroad Club and the Ohio and Kentucky Societies of this city. His home was in Morristown, N. J., and he is survived by his wife, who was Miss Lucy Garrison of Louisville, Ky., and by four sons and a daughter.

THOMAS E. H. CURTIS DIES.

Art Collector Offered $500,000 Aid to New Institute of Arts.

Thomas E. H. Curtis, said to have been one of the founders of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, and known for many years as an art collector, died early yesterday morning at Atlantic City, where he had been spending the Summer, in his sixty-fourth year.

He formerly lived in this city, and went to Plainfield, N. J., twenty years ago, where he built a large home at 510 West Eighth Street. His art collection, comprising tapestries, rugs, and china, is said to be one of the finest in this country, and a number of his Roman and Phoenician specimens of glassware are now on exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

The collections are said to be worth more than $1,000,000, and the late J. Pierpont Morgan offered him $400,000 for his collection of Roman Phoenician glass. In addition to his art objects, Mr. Curtis was a numismatist and a member of the Grolier Club, all the members of which are stamp collectors.

Among the most precious objects in his art collection are vases of murrhine glass, inlaid glass, and rare specimens composed of strips of glass of various colors. Several of the rarest specimens came from the ruins of Antioch, the ancient capital of Syria, and others came from Rome and Egypt. In 1908, one of his finest pieces of Etruscan art was obtained from an excavation near Tyre, in Syria. This is a rare specimen of a terra cotta sarcophagus for holding the ashes of the dead, the only other funeral urn similar to it in this country being the one in the Museum of Columbia University.

Mr. Curtis was deeply interested in French art, and was one of the founders, and, at the time of his death, a Trustee and Vice President of the Museum of French Art.

When Archer M. Huntington gave the site for the National Institute of Arts and Letters on Broadway and 155th Street, last January, Mr. Curtis announced that he would give $500,000 toward the erection of the building. He was a graduate of New York University and a former member of the New York Stock Exchange.

Mr. Curtis is survived by his sister and three daughters.

Mrs. Susan P. Wingate.

Mrs. Susan P. Wingate, the wife of General George W. Wingate, died yesterday at her home, 1,100 Dean Street, Brooklyn. She was born seventy-three years ago in Westville Centre, Franklin County, N. Y., and was a daughter of Buel H. Man and Louisa D. Man of that place. Mrs. Wingate was for years a worker in behalf of the Home for Aged Men in Classon Avenue, Brooklyn, and was also interested in other charitable and church work. Besides her husband she is survived by two sons and two daughters. General Wingate is a prominent Brooklyn lawyer, a veteran member of the Board of Education and President of the Public Schools Athletic League.

Richard H. Burdsall.

Richard H. Burdsall, President of the First National Bank of Port Chester, N. Y., died on Monday at his country home in North Egremont, Mass., from heart disease. He lived in Port Chester and was an officer in many corporations, among which were the Russell, Burdsall & Ward of Nut and Bolt Company, of which he was Treasurer, and the Yonkers Trust Company and the Westchester Fire Insurance Company, of which he was a Director. Mr. Burdsall was also a member of the Board of Governors of the Port Chester Country Club and of the Board of Education and the Society of Friends. His wife and two sons survive him.

Julius Payerk, Explorer and Painter

VIENNA, Aug. 31.—The death of Julius Payerk, polar explorer and painter, is announced.

Crouch & Fitzgerald
Reliable Luggage

The Club Bag,
18 inch $17
Light Weight
Case,
24 inch $14
WARDROBE TRUNKS
14 West 40th St.
154 Fifth Ave., at 20th St.
177 Broadway

CHARLES T. WILLS DEAD.

Builder and Banker Was Prominent in New York Civic Life.

Charles T. Wills, banker, builder, and contractor, with offices at 285 Fifth Avenue, and who lived at Bells Haven, Conn., died yesterday in a hospital in Greenwich, Conn., in his sixty-fourth year. He was one of the leading builders of this city, and began life as a bricklayer when 17 years old.

Mr. Wills was the founder and President of C. T. Wills, Inc., and among the buildings his firm erected are the New York Stock Exchange, the Chamber of Commerce, the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, the Morgan Memorial at Hartford, Conn., the Morgan Library, the American Bank Note Company Building, and All Angels' Church. Mr. Wills was a Vice President of the Garfield Safe Deposit Company, a Director in the Garfield National Bank and the United States Mortar Company.

He was active in the civic life of New York, and was a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the American Museum of Natural History, the Board of Trade and Transportation, the Mechanics and Traders' Exchange, the American Institute, and a number of other bodies. He was also a member of the Union League, the New York Athletic, the Republican, and the Indian Harbor Yacht Clubs, and of the Automobile Club of America.

John D. Long Buried.

HINGHAM, Mass., Aug. 31.—The funeral of John D. Long, former Secretary of the Navy and once Governor of Massachusetts, was held today, and was marked by extreme simplicity. The service in the Third Unitarian Church consisted of scripture reading and prayer. There was no eulogy.

Obituary Notes.

LEON EDWARD MULLER, active in Democratic politics in Richmond Borough, died on Monday at his home, 1,061 Fingerboard Road, Grasmere, S. I., in his sixty-third year. He was born in this city and lived in the Eighth Ward until he sold his business and retired. His wife and three daughters survive him.

EDMUND C. HUNGERFORD, known as "Eddie Coleman" in racing and theatrical circles, died on Monday at his home in Bay Shore, L. I., in his forty-fourth year. He was a familiar figure at the old Guttenburg track, and at one time owned a number of thoroughbreds. Mr. Hungerford was a promoter of minstrel companies, which toured under the name of Coleman's Minstrels. His widow survives him.

MARTIN RICHARD ROMAINE is dead at Geneva, N. Y. He was 80 years old and was born in the old stone homestead at Rochelle Park, N. J., where Miss Anne Romaine now resides.

Former Police Recorder ELIJAH DOREMUS of East Orange, N. J., 77 years old, died in the Homeopathic Hospital, Newark, yesterday. Born in Morris County, Mr. Doremus was a descendant of one of the oldest families of Northern New Jersey. In 1852 he removed to East Orange, where he had since made his home. Mr. Doremus served as Auditor for twelve years in the East Orange Township.

Mrs. RUTH SPIER IRISH, wife of Dr. Robert L. Irish, who has an office at 314 Second Avenue, Manhattan, died on Monday at her home, 375 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn. Her father was the late William Hadden, in early days with the Western Union Telegraph Company.

Mrs. MARY O'CONNELL, widow of Edmond O'Connell, a retired business man of Sheepshead Bay, died on Monday at her home, 2,154 Eighty-fourth Street, Sheepshead Bay. She was 53 years of age and left a daughter.

Mrs. ANNA GARMS ALBERS, wife of Henry Albers, a retired merchant, died from diabetes on Monday at her home, 240 Decatur Street, Brooklyn. Mrs. Albers was a member of the Ladies' Aid Society and the Women's Home and Foreign Missionary Society of St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, in Manhattan. She was also actively interested in the work of the Wartburg Orphans Farm School, of which her husband is a trustee. Besides her husband she left a son, Henry Albers, Jr., who is an attorney in this city, and a daughter.

JAMES WALSH, a journeyman shoemaker for Hanan & Son and a member of Peconic Council, Royal Arcanum, and of the Holy Name Society of St. Mary Star of the Sea Church, died on Monday at his home, 24 Second Street, Brooklyn, aged 68 years.

JOHN J. FORAN, employed in the New York Custom House for more than fifteen years, died at his home, 508 Park Place, Brooklyn, on Monday, leaving a widow and four sons.

ANDREW AUGUSTUS FORBUSH, 85 years old, one of the old-time builders of Brooklyn, died on Monday at his home, 297 New York Avenue.

JOHN TURNER, for twenty-seven years cashier for Minden's Restaurant in Brooklyn, died on Monday at his home, 204 Harmon Street, aged 57 years.

Mrs. KATE F. REDDING, widow of Captain John W. Redding, a veteran of the civil war who served with Company A, Fourteenth Regiment, of Brooklyn, died in Milton, N. Y., on Monday, at the age of 78 years.

MICHAEL BUECHLER, formerly active in political circles in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, died on Monday at his home, 434 Humboldt Street, in his seventy-fourth year. Mr. Buechler was a native of Germany, but had lived in the Eastern District since 1866.

HENRY TIETJEN, 70 years old, a retired grocer for many years in business at Park Avenue and Ryerson Street, Brooklyn, died on Monday at his home, 198 Lenox Road, Flatbush, from heart disease.

EDWARD P. BRIDGMAN, aged 81, one of the few survivors of the band that fought with John Brown at Osawatomie, Kan., in 1856, died at his home in Madison, Wis., yesterday. Mr. Bridgman served with the Massachusetts regiment during the civil war.

The Rev. HENRY J. CUTLER, pastor of St. Mary's Catholic Church for nearly twenty-five years, and one of the best-known priests in Virginia, died in Alexandria, Va., Monday night. He formerly was Vicar General of the Diocese of Virginia. He was 66 years old, and a native of Ireland.

JOHN H. FOW, a well-known lawyer of Philadelphia, and for many years prominent in Pennsylvania Democratic politics, died yesterday at his Summer home in Spring Lake, N. J. He was 64 years old.

THOMAS THORSEN, a former Secretary of State of South Dakota and National Committeeman of the Republican Party in South Dakota, died on Sunday at his home in Canton, S. D., in his sixty-eighth year. He was born in Norway and came to this country with his parents in 1854. Mr. Thorsen was President of the First National Bank of Canton.

ROBERT H. PARK, a retired fire Captain of Newark, N. J., died yesterday at his home, 282 Littleton Avenue, after an illness of three years. On several occasions his daring nearly cost him his life while fighting fires. Captain Park left a wife, three sons, and four daughters.

Mrs. ELLEN SPLAN MARSHALL, Matron of the Essex County Hospital for the Insane for the last twenty-five years, died Sunday night at the hospital in her seventy-third year. She was the widow of Roger Marshall, a former Newark Alderman.

Mrs. MARY G. SHELDON, widow of Lewis Sheldon of the firm of Sheldon & Co., died on Monday at the Presbyterian Hospital in her seventy-fifth year. She lived with her brother, General Anson G. McCook, at 33 West Fifty-fourth Street, and was taken ill at her Summer home in Monticello, N. Y. Mr. Sheldon was born in Steubenville, Ohio, and is survived by two brothers.

GUSTAVE A. BERGMAN, quartermaster and pilot of steam vessels for thirty-five years before he retired, died recently at his home in New Rochelle, N. Y., in his sixty-third year. He was a native of Sweden, and is survived by his widow and two daughters.

Professor FIDELIS ZITTERBART, a musician and composer, died on Monday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. C. J. Braun, Jr., in Pittsburgh, Penn., in his seventy-first year. He was a member of the New York and Brooklyn Philharmonic Societies and of the Onslow Quintet Club of this city. Professor Zitterbart was also a Director of the Pittsburgh Philharmonic Society, and also of its successor, the Beethoven Society.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

SOLOW.—Aug. 31, 574 St. Nicholas Av., to Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Solow, (nee Koch,) a son.

Married

Brooklyn.

KOEHLER—MOGG.—Aug. 28, Louise Mogg to Harry Koehler.

STECKING—MARKGRAF.—Aug. 28, Ardell Markgraf to Henry A. Stecking.

Newark.

FRANZ—RITTWEGER.—Aug. 28, Carrie Rittweger to George Franz.

HODAPP—HOLLAND.—Aug. 29, Gretta E. C. Holland to Frank Hodapp.

MIKELES—MARX.—Aug. 29, Dora Marx to Dr. Frank Mikeles.

UNGER—SCHENKEL.—Aug. 29, Anna B. Schenkel to Samuel Unger.

Long Island.

WEIDENBECK—WARNECKER.—Aug. 25, Long Island City, Meta Warnecker to Maxwell E. Weidenbeck.

Died

BAER.—On Tuesday, Aug. 31, Samuel Baer, beloved son of the late Kaufmann and Emily Baer, and brother of Blanche, Meyer A., Emma Levy, and Lettye Frey. Funeral from his late residence, Cumberland Road, Palisades, N. J., at convenience of family.

BLAKE.—On Aug. 28, 1915, Alfred Louis, aged 11 years, youngest child of Thomas C. and Anna Quinn Blake. Funeral Wednesday, 9:15 A. M., from his late residence, 538 West 149th St., thence to St. Catharine's Church, 153d St., near Amsterdam Av. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

BLUHM.—Aaron, beloved husband of Ernestine, father of Leo, Julius, Philip, and Lewis Bluhm, suddenly, on Aug. 30. Funeral services at his late residence, 235 West 102d St., on Thursday, Sept. 2, at 10 A. M. Please omit flowers.

BOWSKY.—On Monday, Aug. 30, at New City, N

GIANTS, DODGERS, AND PHILLIES DIVIDE DOUBLE-HEADERS—TWO VICTORIES FOR BRAVES

NO-HIT GAME WON BY JIM LAVENDER

Defeats Giants by Score of 2 to 0—Cubs Lose Second Game by 7 to 1.

There was a huge impediment to the progress of the Giants at the Polo Grounds yesterday, namely one Jim Lavender, pitcher for the Cubs. McGraw's men have been playing better ball lately. They played a snappy game yesterday, but the heroic struggle to land somewhere in the first division drew no sympathy from Jim in the first game of a double-header. He had carefully saved his one great day in baseball to shatter the ambitions of the Giants. Yesterday he pitched a no-hit game against the New York team, the second that has been recorded in the big leagues this season. That's the reason the Giants were defeated, 2 to 0. During nine innings the only Giant to make the acquaintance of the bases was Merkle, who reached first base in the second inning on Fisher's error and drew a pass in the eighth. In the second game the Giants bumped along merrily and won by a score of 7 to 1.

The work of Lavender was probably as near perfection as any ever shown by a pitcher. His mastery of the situation was supreme. The Giants were as helpless as infants before his delivery. Just how helpless is shown by the fact that only twice during the contest was the ball driven beyond the infield. One of those drives was by Larry Doyle in the seventh, and it was the closest approach to a hit that the Giants got. He somehow, whether by accident or design, hit the ball solid, and it lofted far out to centre. Cy Williams went back for it on a hard run and just managed to make the catch. And there was a creditable list of strikeouts, too, Lavender causing eight of the Giants to follow along this trail.

Schauer pitched a good average game. One wild pitch let Good score in the fifth, and Williams hit a home run. There you have the abbreviated accounting of the tallies which were scored by Chicago.

That run by Williams, however, deserves particular mention. When Ty Cobb was playing in the Polo Grounds some time ago he hit the ball into the alley between the grand stand and the bleachers in right field. Cy was emulating Cobb yesterday for the hit went to the same place. Fortunately, there was no one on the bases to profit by the display.

The second game took on a different complexion. It was in this that Rube Benton made his second start with the Giants, and he justified the confidence of McGraw. For the first inning it looked as if Rube was going to be good by after a short stay. Two sharp hits bounded away after two were down, the second putting Schulte on third. With Zimmerman, he attempted a double steal and was nipped off at the plate. The threatened disaster being past, Rube settled down and pitched a strong game.

Perhaps he gained some confidence from the fact that the Giants gave him a two-run lead in the first inning. The willows had been idle in the first game, but in this contest they made up for lost time and there was a perfect feast of hits. Four of them in the first inning, after two were out, produced two runs.

Chief Meyers was particularly adept in the hitting. All the talk about the Chief going back looked foolish yesterday. He stood by going out on a dig to right. Then followed a single, and in the seventh the Chief reached the supreme moment of his life. He walloped the sphere to right, and you can gather some idea of the hit from the fact that Meyers reached third. When the Chief can take three bases on a hit you can bet that any one else would have gone twice around the trail on the same thing. In the next inning he doubled. The thing that Meyers did wrong was to try to steal second. He attempted that in the fourth, but only added to the result. He was caught almost before he started.

A series of errors gave the Giants a run in the third, and Brainerd added another in the fourth, scoring on Meyer's single. In the seventh Meyers scored on a wild pitch after making that triple, and in the eighth two more runs were counted, Doyle, Fletcher, and Meyer making doubles and Brainerd a single. The scores:

FIRST GAME

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Good, rf	3	1	0	0	0	Burns, lf	4	0	0	0	0
Fisher, ss	4	0	2	0	2	Grant, 3b	4	0	0	1	2
Sch'tz, lf	4	0	0	1	0	Rob'n, rf	3	0	0	2	0
Zim'n, 2b	4	0	1	1	4	Doyle, 2b	3	0	0	2	2
Saier, 1b	4	0	0	14	2	Mk'le, cf	2	0	0	1	0
Will'ms, cf	4	1	1	2	0	Mey'r, ss	3	0	0	2	3
Phel'n, 3b	4	0	0	0	1	Br'nd, 1b	3	0	0	10	0
Archer, c	4	0	0	8	3	Dooln, c	2	0	0	5	1
Lav'r, p	3	0	1	0	2	Schang, c	1	0	0	1	0
						Sch'er, p	2	0	0	0	2
Total	34	2	6	27	16	*Meyers	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	28	0	0	27	14

*Batted for Schauer in ninth inning.
Errors—Fisher, Fletcher.

Chicago	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Two-base hits—Williams, Lavender. Home run—Williams. Stolen base—Phelan. Earned runs—Chicago, 2. Left on bases—New York, 2; Chicago, 6. First base on errors—New York, 1; Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Schauer, 1; off Lavender, 1. Struck out—By Schauer, 3; by Lavender, 8. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie. Time of game—One hour and forty-one minutes.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf	4	0	0	1	0	M'ray, rf	4	0	0	5	0
Grant, 3b	4	0	0	0	1	Fisher, ss	4	1	2	1	2
Rob'n, rf	3	0	0	2	0	Sch'te, lf	4	0	2	0	0
Doyle, 2b	3	0	0	2	2	Z'm'n, 2b	3	0	3	1	1
Mk'le, cf	2	0	1	0	0	Saier, 1b	3	0	0	8	1
Mey'r, ss	3	0	0	2	3	Will'ms, cf	1	0	0	2	0
Br'nd, 1b	4	1	2	10	0	Phel'n, 3b	4	0	0	1	3
Dooln, c	4	1	3	8	1	K'sely, rf	3	0	0	1	0
Tes'u, p	4	0	0	0	1	P'lan, 3b	4	0	1	1	0
						Archer, c	4	1	2	7	2
Total	36	7	11	27	12	V'ghn, p	2	0	0	0	2
						*Sch'tz	1	0	0	0	0
						Adams, p	0	0	0	0	2
						†B'han	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	35	1	9	24	10

*Batted for Vaughn in eighth inning.
†Batted for Adams in ninth inning.
Errors—Fisher, Zimmerman, Archer, Burns, Robertson, (2.)

New York	2	0	1	0	0	1	2	1	0	7	
Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	

Two-base hits—Schulte, Doyle, Fletcher, Meyers. Three-base hit—Meyers. Stolen base—Brainerd. Earned runs—New York, 6; Chicago, 1. Double plays—Merkle and Brainerd; Doyle, Fletcher, and Brainerd. Left on bases—New York, 5; Chicago, 8. First base on errors—New York, 2; Chicago, 2. Base on balls—Off Benton, 1. Hits—Off Vaughn, 7 in seven innings; off Adams, 4 in one inning. Struck out—By Vaughn, 3; by Adams, 1; by Benton, 7. Wild pitches—Vaughn, 2. Passed ball—Archer. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes.

Braves Take Two Games.

BOSTON, Aug. 31.—Good pitching enabled Boston to take both ends of today's double-header from Cincinnati, each by the same score, 2 to 0. Nehf, who was in the box in the first contest, allowed only four hits and did not yield a pass. In the second game Hughes gave only three hits and one base on balls. Compton, the Braves' new pitcher, made a good showing in the second game, getting three hits and scoring both of Boston's runs. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Evers, 2b	4	0	1	0	1	Herzog, ss	3	0	0	1	3
Magee, lf	3	0	0	3	0	1b	3	0	0	9	1
Smith, 1b	4	0	0	10	0	Kl'fer, cf	3	0	0	1	0
Gowdy, c	3	0	0	5	1	G'fith, rf	3	0	1	2	0
Hughes, p	2	0	0	0	1	Wingo, c	3	0	0	10	0
						Rodg's, 2b	3	0	0	2	3
						ss	2	0	1	1	3
						M'y'r, ss	1	0	0	0	2
						Wagn'r, 2b	0	0	0	0	1
						Sch'der, p	3	0	0	1	2
Total	29	2	5	27	7	Total	29	0	3	24	9

Error—Schneider.

Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Two-base hit—Compton. Stolen bases—Griffith, Compton, Magee. Earned runs—Boston, 2. Double play—Mollwitz and Wingo. Left on bases—Boston, 6; Cincinnati, 3. Bases on balls—Off Hughes, 1; off Schneider, 3. Struck out—By Hughes, 4; by Schneider, 8. Time of game—One hour and twenty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and O'Day.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

American Association.

At Louisville—Louisville, 6; Cleveland, 5. (Eleven innings.) Louisville, 9; Cleveland, 0.
At Minneapolis—Minneapolis, 4; Milwaukee, 2.
At Indianapolis—Indianapolis, 4; Columbus, 0.
At St. Paul—Kansas City, 5; St. Paul, 4. (Ten innings.)

New York State League.

At Elmira—Binghamton, 3; Elmira, 3.
At Syracuse—Syracuse, 9; Utica, 4. Utica, 2; Syracuse, 0.
At Troy—Troy, 4; Albany, 2. Albany, 4; Troy, 3.
At Scranton—Scranton, 2; Wilkes-Barre, 1. Wilkes-Barre, 1; Scranton, 0.

New England League.

At Lawrence—Worcester, 1; Lawrence, 0.
At Manchester—Lowell, 4; Manchester, 2.
At Portland—Portland, 3; Lewiston, 2.
At Fitchburg—Fitchburg, 6; Lynn, 2. Fitchburg, 1; Lynn, 0.

Colonial League.

At Brockton—Brockton, 1; Hartford, 0.
At Springfield—Springfield, 4; New Haven, 0.

Southern Association.

At Atlanta—Atlanta, 6; Memphis, 5.
At Mobile—Mobile, 2; Chattanooga, 0.
At Birmingham—Nashville, 11; Birmingham, 5.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago, 2; New York, 0.
New York, 7; Chicago, 1.
Pittsburgh, 5; Brooklyn, 3.
Brooklyn, 3; Pittsburgh, 2.
Boston, 2; Cincinnati, 0.
Boston, 2; Cincinnati, 0.
Philadelphia, 3; St. Louis, 2.
St. Louis, 7; Philadelphia, 2.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Washington, 4; New York, 1.
Washington, 3; New York, 2. (Eleven innings.)
Cleveland, 6; St. Louis, 0.
Detroit, 9; Chicago, 8.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Newark, 6; Buffalo, 5.
Pittsburgh, 6; Chicago, 2.
Pittsburgh, 5; Chicago, 2.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Montreal, 1; Richmond, 1. (Ten innings; darkness.)
Buffalo, 4; Jersey City, 1.
Jersey City, 8; Buffalo, 3.
Harrisburg, 7; Toronto, 3.
Harrisburg, 1; Toronto, 0.
Rochester, 4; Providence, 2.
Providence, 8; Rochester, 3.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Philadelphia	66	51	.564
Brooklyn	66	57	.537
Boston	63	55	.534
Chicago	59	60	.496
St. Louis	58	64	.480
New York	55	61	.474
Pittsburgh	53	65	.472
Cincinnati	54	67	.446

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Boston	79	39	.670
Detroit	80	43	.651
Chicago	73	48	.604
Washington	62	57	.521
New York	55	62	.470
St. Louis	47	74	.388
Cleveland	46	74	.383
Philadelphia	36	81	.308

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Pittsburgh	69	52	.570
Newark	65	51	.560
St. Louis	66	56	.541
Chicago	66	59	.528
Kansas City	65	58	.528
Buffalo	60	67	.473
Brooklyn	57	67	.460
Baltimore	40	78	.339

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Providence	75	40	.652
Buffalo	69	41	.627
Montreal	59	54	.522
Harrisburg	54	59	.478
Rochester	53	60	.469
Toronto	53	62	.461
Richmond	50	67	.427
Jersey City	41	71	.366

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Philadelphia at New York.
St. Louis at Pittsburgh. (Two games.)
Cincinnati at Boston.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Washington.
Boston at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at St. Louis.
Chicago at Detroit.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Baltimore at Brooklyn.
Newark at Buffalo.
St. Louis at Pittsburgh.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Toronto at Harrisburg.
Buffalo at Jersey City.
Montreal at Richmond.
Rochester at Providence.

MARQUARD WINS FOR THE DODGERS

"Rube's" Late Entry Into Game Prevents Pirates Cleaning Up Double-Header.

There is no doubt in any one's mind now that Rube Marquard, like all left-handers, is eccentric. Decidedly so. He won a game for Brooklyn yesterday. He went into the second game against the Pirates at Ebbets Field when the Dodgers were trailing, 2 to 1. Rube's presence in the game acted on the Dodgers just like a hyperdermic shot. Zip, they threw up their arms, stretched, acted very queerly, and won out. The score was 3 to 2. You couldn't drag Marquard back to the bush leagues now with a yoke of oxen.

The 10,000—yes, at least that many—fans didn't bubble over with so much joy at the outcome of the first altercation as they did over the second. Brooklyn lost the first game, 5 to 3, after they had it ready for plucking. Old Jack Coombs pitched great ball up to the ninth inning, when the Pirates banged him off the mound and won. A spunky, spontaneous rally did the trick and took the Dodgers completely off their feet.

By spliting even yesterday the Dodgers still hold second place in the National fuss, but, by jimminy, only by three points. Squire Ebbets had better call out the State militia and completely surround those three points or some one will steal them. Boston seems to be headed due north.

Larry Cheney, who has been wished onto the Brooklyns along with Marquard, pitched seven innings of the second game, and it wasn't his fault that Brooklyn was behind when he was subtracted for a pinch-hitter. Marquard showed a barrel of speed in the last two innings, and he gets credit for the victory.

You're right, Roger, these left-handers are lucky.

Kantlehner pitched the second game for Pittsburgh, and he distributed some high-toned twirling until the ninth, when the Dodger bats began to wave wildly. The Dodgers got one run in the second when Myers walked, took third on Getz's single and scored on McCarty's sacrifice fly. The Pirates tied the score in the fourth. With two out, Hinchman singled and scored on Adam Wagner's double. This was a double because Casey Stengel says he didn't see the ball in the sun. The alibi may be a perfectly just one because he surely didn't get it and had to duck his head to prevent being hit by the ball. The Pirates took the lead in the fifth when Gibson singled and Kantlehner sent him to first. Carey singled and Gibson and Carey worked a double steal, Gibson being called safe at the plate after McCarty spilled the ball.

In the eighth, Daubert singled to centre and Stengel, trying to lay down a bunt, popped fly back of the infield. Wheat's sacrifice sent the runners up a peg, and George Cutshaw ripped a double to left, which was a fair ball by about an inch, and Daubert and Stengel rushed home with the glad news.

Hinchman's bat played an important role in the Pirates' victory, in the first game, with a triple, a double, and a single. Al Mamaux pitched for the Pirates. Coombs held his own up to the ninth, when he crumpled. Otto Miller had three chances to win the game for the Dodgers, coming up to bat three times with runners on the bases. Three times he struck out amid nerve-racking moans.

The Pittsburghs got one run in the second on Baird's double and Gibson's single. Brooklyn got it right back when Cutshaw scored on a double steal with Getz. A walk to O'Mara, Daubert's sacrifice, and Wheat's single gave another run in the third, and a single by Cutshaw, followed by Getz's triple, brought the third Brooklyn tally. Coombs's downfall came in the ninth. With one out, Costello, a pinch hitter, singled. So did Carey. Johnston singled to centre, scoring Costello. Coombs was taken out and Phil Douglass jumped into the breach. On a squeeze play, Collins was tossed out at first and Carey scored. Hinchman's triple scored Johnston. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf	4	1	1	3	0	O'Mara, ss	3	1	0	0	3
J'st'n, 1b	4	1	1	9	2	Da'b't, 1b	3	0	1	11	0
Col'ns, cf	4	0	0	3	0	Stengel, rf	3	0	0	2	0
H'ch'n, rf	3	1	3	1	0	Wheat, lf	4	0	2	2	0
Wagn'r, ss	5	0	0	1	3	C'ts'w, 2b	4	2	2	1	3
Viox, 2b	3	0	0	2	1	Myers, cf	3	0	1	5	0
Baird, 3b	4	1	1	0	4	Getz, 3b	4	0	1	2	5
Gibson, c	4	1	2	7	0	Miller, c	4	0	0	5	1
Mam'x, p	2	0	0	2	1	Coombs, p	3	0	0	0	2
Kelly, p	0	0	0	0	0	D'glass, p	0	0	0	0	0
Cooper, p	0	0	0	0	1	†Olson	1	0	0	0	0
*Barney	1	0	1	0	0						
†Costello	1	0	1	0	0						
Total	35	5	11	27	13	Total	34	3	8	27	10

*Batted for Mamaux in seventh inning.
†Batted for Kelly in ninth inning.
‡Batted for Douglass in ninth inning.
Errors—Gibson, Wheat.

Pittsburgh	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	—	5
Brooklyn	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	—	3

Two-base hits—Baird, Hinchman. Three-base hits—Getz, Hinchman. Stolen bases—Cutshaw, Getz. Earned runs—Pittsburgh, 5; Brooklyn, 2. Sacrifice hits—Johnston, Collins, Daubert. Sacrifice fly—Viox. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 9; Brooklyn, 8. Bases on balls—Off Mamaux, 2; off Coombs, 3; off Cooper, 1. Hits—Off Mamaux, 6 in six innings; off Kelly, 2 in two innings; off Cooper, none in one inning; off Coombs, 10 in eight and two innings; off Douglass, 1 in two-thirds of an inning. Struck out—By Mamaux, 7; by Coombs, 3; by Cooper, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Orth. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes.

SECOND GAME.

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
O'M'a, ss	4	0	0	2	7	Carey, lf	5	0	0	3	1
D'bert, 1b	3	1	3	17	2	J'ston, 1b	2	0	0	8	0
St'gel, rf	4	1	1	3	0	Col'ns, cf	4	0	0	4	0
Wheat, lf	3	1	1	2	0	H'm'n, rf	4	0	2	1	0
C'sh'w, 2b	4	0	1	0	6	H. W'r, ss	4	0	2	2	3
Myers, cf	3	1	0	1	0	Viox, 2b	4	0	0	1	2
Getz, 3b	3	0	1	0	1	Baird, 3b	3	0	1	0	3
McC'y, c	2	0	0	4	1	Gibson, c	3	1	2	3	2
Cheney, p	1	0	0	0	3	Kant'r, p	3	1	0	0	3
M'q'rd, p	0	0	0	0	0	*Harmon	0	0	0	0	0
‡Olson	1	0	0	0	0	†Gerber	1	0	0	0	0
						‡J. W'ner	1	0	0	0	0
Total	28	3	6	27	21	Total	34	2	7	24	13

*Ran for Gibson in ninth inning.
†Batted for Kantlehner in ninth inning.
‡Batted for Johnston in ninth inning.
§Batted for Cheney in seventh inning.
Errors—H. Wagner, Getz, McCarty, Cheney.

Brooklyn	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	—	3	
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	—	2

Two-base hits—H. Wagner, Cutshaw. Stolen bases—Johnston, Getz. Earned runs—Pittsburgh, 1; Brooklyn, 3. Sacrifice hit—Wheat. Sacrifice fly—McCarty. Double play—Carey, Baird, Gibson, and Wagner. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 8; Brooklyn, 6. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 1. Bases on balls—Off Cheney, 1; off Kantlehner, 2; off Marquard, 1. Hits—Off Cheney, 6 in 7 innings; off Marquard, 1 in 2 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Cheney, (Gibson;) by Kantlehner, (Cheney.) Struck out—By Kantlehner, 3; by Cheney, 1; by Marquard, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Orth and Rigler. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

Phillies Get Only Even Break.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31.—Philadelphia completed a successful home stand by breaking even with St. Louis today, the home team winning the first game, 3 to 2, and St. Louis winning the second, 7 to 2. The opening event was a duel between Rixey and Doak, the winning run being scored in the seventh inning on Paskert's single, an error by Huggins, and Cravath's single. With two men out and a runner on second base in the ninth inning Alexander took Rixey's place and fanned Gonzales.

St. Louis hit Demaree's delivery hard in the second game and won easily. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Stock, 3b	4	1	2	1	0	H'g'ns, 2b	3	0	0	1	4
B'cr'ft, ss	4	0	0	2	1	Hyatt, 1b	0	0	0	2	0
Pask't, cf	3	1	2	2	0	Butler, ss	3	0	1	1	6
C'v'th, rf	4	0	2	1	0	B'sch'r, lf	4	1	1	2	1
L'd'r'a, 1b	3	0	2	7	0	Long, rf	4	0	1	1	0
W'ted, lf	2	0	0	4	0	Wils'n, cf	3	1	1	1	0
Nieh'f, 2b	4	0	0	3	2	Miller, 1b					
Killifer, c	3	0	1	7	3	2b	3	0	1	11	0
Rixey, p	4	1	2	0	2	Betzel, 3b	3	0	1	2	1
Alex'r, p	0	0	0	0	0	Snyder, c	3	0	0	3	3
						Doak, p	2	0	1	0	2
Total	31	3	11	27	8	Griner, p	0	0	0	0	1
						*Dolan	1	0	1	0	0
						†Roche	1	0	0	0	0
						‡Gonzales	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	31	2	7	24	18

*Batted for Doak in eighth inning.
†Batted for Huggins in eighth inning.
‡Batted for Wilson in ninth inning.
Errors—Huggins, Long, Wilson, Cravath.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	—	3
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—	2

Two-base hit—Luderus. Stolen base—Miller. Earned runs—St. Louis, 1; Philadelphia, 2. Sacrifice hits—Paskert, Whitted, (2.) Double play—Rixey, Bancroft, and Luderus. Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; Philadelphia, 9. Bases on balls—Off Griner, 1; off Rixey, 1. Hits—Off Doak, 11 in seven innings; off Rixey, 7 in eight and two-thirds innings. Hit by pitcher—By Griner, (Luderus.) Struck out—By Doak, 2; by Rixey, 5; by Alexander, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Eason and Byron. Time of game—Two hours and three minutes.

SECOND GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Butler, ss	5	0	2	1	2	Stock, 3b	3	1	1	1	2
B'sch'r, lf	5	1	2	4	1	B'cr'ft, ss	3	1	1	0	4
Long, rf	5	1	3	0	0	Pask't, cf	5	0	2	2	0
Wils'n, cf	5	0	1	1	0	C'v'th, rf	4	0	1	0	1
Hyatt, 1b	5	1	1	9	0	L'd'r'a, 1b	4	0	1	13	0
Miller, 2b	4	2	1	2	2	W'ted, lf	4	0	1	4	0
Betzel, 3b	3	1	3	1	1	Nieh'f, 2b	2	0	1	3	2
Gonz'a, c	4	1	2	9	1	Burns, c	3	0	1	7	2
Ames, p	4	1	0	1	1	Dem'ee, p	2	0	0	0	2
						Mayer, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	40	7	16	27	8	B'g'ner, p	0	0	0	0	0
						*Becker	1	1	1	0	0
						†Dugey	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	34	2	9	27	12

*Batted for Mayer in seventh inning.
†Batted for Baumgartner in ninth inning.
Errors—Butler, Wyatt, Stock.

St. Louis	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	3	0	—	7
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—	2

Two-base hits—Bescher, Betzel, (2,) Long, Burns. Three-base hit—Long. Home run—Becker. Earned runs—St. Louis, 6; Philadelphia, 2. Stolen bases—Butler, Miller. Double play—Gonzales, (unassisted.) Sacrifice hit—Bancroft. Sacrifice fly—Betzel. Bases on balls—Off Ames, 4. Left on bases—St. Louis, 7; Philadelphia, 10. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1; Philadelphia, 1. Struck out—By Ames, 7; by Demaree, 5; by Baumgartner, 2. Hits—Off Demaree, 12 in six innings, (none out in seventh;) off Mayer, 1 in one inning; off Baumgartner, 3 in two innings. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Eason. Time of game—Two hours and nineteen minutes.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Tom Seaton Saves Newark with Buffalo Men Waiting to Score.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 31.—Newark won from Buffalo today, 6 to 5. After the locals had made four runs in the eighth inning, needing one more run to tie the score, and with men on third and first bases, Tom Seaton relieved Reulbach and retired the side without further scoring. In the ninth inning he retired the side in order. The score:

										R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	1	0	6	14	1
Buffalo	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	5	5	1

Batteries—Reulbach, Seaton, and Rariden; Anderson, Bedient, and Blair.

Two Games for Rebels.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 31.—The Pittsburgh Federal team defeated Chicago twice today by scores of 6 to 2 and 5 to 2. Hendrix was hit hard in the first game, while Allen was an enigma after the first inning. The visitors had a lead of two runs in the second contest when the locals bunched hits off Brennan and forged ahead. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

				R.	H.	E.
Chicago	2	0	0	0	0	0
Pittsburgh	0	1	1	0	0	1

Batteries—Hendrix and Wilson; Allen and O'Connor.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	0
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	5	9	1

Batteries—Brennan and Wilson; Comstock and Berry.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT RICHMOND.

										R.	H.	E.
Montreal	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	7
Richmond	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	8

Called on account of darkness.
Two batteries—Dowd and Howley; Cottrell and Sweeney.

AT JERSEY CITY (FIRST GAME.)

										R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	0
Jersey City	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	0

Batteries—Beebe and Onslow; Bruck and Schwert.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	8	0
Jersey City	1	0	1	0	0	5	1	0	—	8	12	2

Batteries—Bader and Onslow; Verbout and Schwert.

AT HARRISBURG (FIRST GAME.)

										R.	H.	E.
Toronto	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	3	3
Harrisburg	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	5	—	7	9	4

Batteries—Luque and Kocher; Lee, Chabek and Reynolds.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Harrisburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—	1	9	0

Batteries—Herbert and Kocher; Smallwood and Heckinger.

AT PROVIDENCE (FIRST GAME.)

| | | | | | | | | | | R. |

PLAY IN NATIONAL LAWN TENNIS AND GOLF UNDER WAY

ALEXANDER STARS IN TENNIS OPENING

Veteran Defeats N. W. Niles in Brilliant Match on West Side Courts.

HARD CONTESTS ON TURF

Form Rules in First Day's Play for Championship—Big Gallery Watches Matches.

Keen tennis, for the most part on the best of turf courts—courts that were in better than fair condition despite too much rain crowded into the week before—marked the opening of the National Championship at Forest Hills yesterday. There were practically no upsets either in results, or the form of the favorites, the latter coming through the first round comfortably, if one excepts Nathaniel W. Niles, who was beaten in a really brilliant match by the veteran Frederick B. Alexander. Fortunately for one of the best crowds that ever turned out in the Metropolitan district the day's play was progressive in quality and not without its side-light, that side-light being a practice match between R. Norris Williams, 2d, the champion, and Clarence J. Griffin, the stocky Californian, who may be a formidable contender later in the week, and who is worth watching for the fun as well as the tennis that is in him.

Most of the matches went with the grains behind the ball, court generalship proving more than a match for the daring of youth, as in the case of the contest between Whitney and Throckmorton, but the young players, notably Law, whom Yale men will remember as a cool-headed kicker on the football field, and C. S. Garland, the last named victor over W. D. Cunningham, played a pretty enough game to convince anybody that another tennis generation is in sight. Garland played both fast and heady tennis, his methods being almost beyond criticism, and there was a crispness about his style that was in the nature of a promise of better things to come.

Maurice E. McLoughlin won his match handily from E. F. Kuhn, coming up to the net much more frequently than he has done in most of his recent matches, but still failing to display the fire that in the past has been associated with his style. Kuhn was hardly resourceful enough to draw out the ex-champion, and it remains for a later round to determine whether the whirlwind player of old is himself again plus what he has sought to add to his game, or a backslider despite the broadening process. Of course the real puzzle of the tournament is this same young man from the Pacific Coast, who in the end will either surprise those who think he has spent too much time experimenting with his game, or justify the faith of those who believe that he has been trying to reserve his game of games for the final round. Win or lose, he probably will go far, and put on the severe service and the overhead smashing that raised him high enough in the tennis world to make it profitable to try to improve an already remarkable game.

For the most of orthodox tennis, however, the kind of tennis that is a real lesson to the average follower of the game, the crowd turned to Alexander and Niles, and most disappointed. It was only in the fifth set that the service became a deciding factor. Prior to that time both men sought victory through a thorough knowledge of the strategic value of the good court under their feet, shaving the side and back lines again and again, making difficult "gets" without waste of energy, and "foxing" each other out of position. Both men took the ball where they found it, stroking backhand or forehand as seemed handiest, without attempting to run around the ball, and intent at all times on placing.

Analysis of the points may or may not show something of importance, but it was plain throughout the five hard-fought sets that both men were masters of court generalship, and were depending upon that mastery for victory. They drove to the corners, they made smart cross-court strokes, but above all each kept the other from forcing the match save in the fifth set, when Alexander got his nearly placed service to the thorough working order and went into a lead that Niles could not fight through. And as in all matches of that type Alexander, once in a comfortable position in the best set, improved mightily. To a prospective winner nothing is impossible, and it was so with the veteran of many a hard won match. He was able to abandon his policy of what might well be called an aggressive defense, and carry the battle to his opponent. The last five minutes of the match were all Alexander, and he had earned those five eminently satisfactory minutes by playing a game that was always good and frequently brilliant.

It may be that a later round will provide a match of more value to the average lover of the game, but that is doubtful.

Ward Dawson and William M. Johnston were carefully watched, and both were worth it. The California tennis wise, whether from San Francisco or further South in that State, repays thorough study. Johnston was in especially good form against Harold H. Hackett, and looks to be at the peak of his game, while Dawson disposed of J. C. McKay.

Among the newcomers, D. S. Watters, from Louisiana, took Alrich H. Man, Jr., into camp, but only after a five-set struggle, and while his play was an improvement over his form at Longwood, he seems still to need experience in first-class company.

The second day of the tournament finds practically none of the various sections for the title eliminated, and every prospect of the survival of the ranking players.

The West Side Tennis Club took care of an unusually large crowd for the first day of a tournament of national consequence, and took care of it well. The four courts enclosed by the big wooden stands were, of course, the centre of interest, and the Alexander-Niles match was staged on the choice court just in front of the clubhouse, where McLoughlin beat Norman Brookes not so long ago in a match that will go ringing down the annals of tennis history. In the morning there was tennis of quality outside the main inclosure, and plenty of room for those spectators who are bent, because of the love of the game, upon making a week of it.

NO REVERSALS OF FORM.

Favorites All Won Their Matches on Forest Hills Courts.

Under perfect playing conditions the first round of the all-comers tennis championship was completed near sundown last night, and to bring a series of brilliant contests to a fitting close Frederick B. Alexander, the former international, and Nathaniel W. Niles played one of the most spectacular matches staged in the East since the Davis Cup matches, which were decided on the same courts last year. Rarely has the veteran been seen to greater advantage, and his triumph carried many of the oldtimers back to the time when he was practically invincible on the turf. The match was a justification of the judgment of the Executive Committee in selecting it as the feature event of the opening day, as the five sets brimful with brilliant work that raised the game to its highest heights.

The Alexander-Niles contest was but one of a number [illegible]

FACTS ABOUT TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

Thirty-fifth Annual Tournament for the Championship of the United States.

Place—West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, L. I., seven miles from Pennsylvania Station.

Trains—Leave Pennsylvania Station: A. M., 9, 9:20, 10:02, and 11:05; 12 noon; P. M., 12:20, 12:47, 1:10, 1:24, 2:06, 2:45, and 3. Can be reached by trolley from Queensboro Bridge.

Number of Contestants—128.

Title Holder—R. Norris Williams 2d, Philadelphia.

Time of Start—10 A. M. Continuous play until sundown.

Number of Turf Courts—24.

Official Referee—Robert D. Wrenn.

Number of Reserved Seats—7,000.

Special matches on the four championship courts, 10:30 A. M.—R. Norris Williams, 2d, versus Frederick C. Inman; 11:15 A. M.—T. R. Pell versus E. H. Whitney; 2:15 P. M.—Wallace F. Johnson versus Walter Merrill Hall; 3:15 P. M.—Dean Mathey versus Maurice E. McLoughlin and Watson M. Washburn versus George M. Church.

TIME SCHEDULE FOR TODAY.

10:30 A. M.—G. W. Wightman versus E. D. Toland, Jr.; S. O'Neale, Jr., versus B. C. Law; D. S. Watters versus High Talliant, E. C. Thomas versus A. E. Copeland, J. B. Adoue, Jr., versus Richard Stevens, Frederick C. Inman versus R. Norris Williams, 2d, L. W. Knox versus L. I. Grinnell, J. H. Blackstone versus Walter L. Pate, William Rand, 2d, versus W. I. Pitt, W. S. Anderson versus Frank T. Hunter, C. A. L. Dionne versus P. A. Valle, C. J. Post, Jr., versus J. S. Pfaffman, W. A. Campbell versus J. T. Allen, W. Halsey Wood versus Leonard Beekman, C. L. Johnson, Jr., versus S. Howard Voshell, Ralph C. Baggs versus Benjamin M. Phillips, Frederick T. Frelinghuysen versus H. D. Harvey.

11:15 A. M.—E. H. Whitney versus T. R. Pell.

2:15 P. M.—Wallace F. Johnson versus Walter Merrill Hall.

2:30 P. M.—Louis Graves versus Ward Dawson, Carlos C. Griffin versus C. S. Garland, William M. Johnston versus C. C. Pell, Karl H. Behr versus G. W. Phillips, H. S. Parker versus Robert Le Roy, Craig Biddle versus E. W. Peaslee, Frederick B. Alexander versus Philip Roberts, Bernon S. Prentice versus A. H. Coffey, Irving C. Wright versus G. C. Caner, Abraham Bassford, Jr., versus Charles M. Bull, Jr., H. A. Plummer versus F. H. Harris.

3:15 P. M.—Dean Mathey versus Maurice E. McLoughlin. Watson M. Washburn versus George M. Church.

Four matches were played during the day on the specially inclosed courts, and each one brought out competition of a high standard. The gallery began to arrive shortly after the first match was started in the morning, and when the afternoon play was in full swing 2,000 persons were applauding the spectacular returns of the veteran Alexander.

Sixty-four matches were scheduled for the opening day's play, and of this number sixty-one were played, and only three defaulted. This is a record for national championship tennis.

A bad day for the youngsters, as three interscholastic champions failed to survive the first round. Not a single reversal of form was recorded, and the majority of the victories were scored in an impressive style.

Far above the other, sixty contests the battle between Alexander and Niles commands outstanding attention. It was a contest between representatives of two different schools: Alexander, the possessor of skill, cunning and unlimited resources, matched his best efforts against the speed and cleverness of his young opponent, and in the end experience triumphed over youth and stamina. The pair played at top speed throughout, and to the great surprise of the majority of the spectators Alexander showed less apparent wear and tear than the Boston amateur.

Alexander started the contest with a speed and execution that threatened to overwhelm his opponent. He placed the ball with uncanny skill and smashed with a determination that bewildered Niles. The latter brought off a number of clever placement shots that cut the sidelines with accuracy and precision, which enabled him to equalize the first two sets. The veteran was driven to deuce before he captured the third set, and then led five games to 4 and 30 love on his own service in the fourth set. It was at this point Niles rallied, and for the first time during the contest really had his opponent on the run. The wily veteran, seeing things were going against him, settled back and Niles made the sets 2 all. Alexander then showed just what he is capable of when forced, and won the fifth and deciding set 6—2. The point score:

FIRST SET.

											Pts.	G.
Alexander	4	0	4	0	5	4	4	6	4	—31		6
Niles	2	4	2	4	3	0	4	2	—27			3

SECOND SET.

Alexander	0	4	4	5	6	2	2	4	2	4	0	3—36
Niles	4	1	6	3	4	6	4	0	4	2	4	5—41

THIRD SET.

Alexander	1	3	6	4	2	4	2	2	7	4	—46		7
Niles	4	6	4	1	4	1	2	4	4	5	1	—40	5

FOURTH SET.

Alex'dr.	5	4	1	1	5	2	4	5	2	8	9	0	4	2	4	0 1—53		8
Niles	3	1	4	4	4	3	4	2	2	4	5	7	4	2	1	4—63		10

FIFTH SET.

Alexander	4	2	4	4	2	7	5	4	—32		6
Niles	1	4	1	2	4	5	3	0	—20		2

While Alexander was giving a brilliant exhibition on the first championship court, his former partner in doubles, Harold H. Hackett, Captain of the Davis Cup team, was being put to an ignominious route by William M. Johnston, the brilliant young racquet wielder from San Francisco, on an adjoining court. Johnston scored a three-set straight victory at 6—1, 6—3, 10—8, and it was only the resourceful strategy of the Davis Cup player that enabled him to escape a more overwhelming score. He met Johnston's forcing tactics with good judgment mentally, and at times more than held his own against the aggressive young Westerner, whose passing shots and ability to entice his opponent out of position earned him an easy victory. The point score:

FIRST SET.

											Pts.	G.
Johnston	7	4	3	4	4	6	4—32					6
Hackett	5	1	5	1	1	4	1—18					1

SECOND SET.

Johnston	1	9	3	4	2	4	4	4	4	—37		6
Hackett	4	5	5	1	4	1	2	1	2	—25		3

THIRD SET.

Johnston—																						
	4	9	1	4	0	9	3	4	6	4	3	1	9	4	6	4	9	—81				10
Hackett—																						
	2	7	4	4	1	7	5	0	8	2	5	4	7	1	8	1	7	—77				8

B. S. Law of Philadelphia, the former Princeton football player, and Cedric A. Major, the Connecticut State champion, played the first of the special matches in the morning, and the former won, 3 sets to 1. Major opened his attack at top speed, and by clever driving and placing won the first set at 6—4. The Tiger gridiron star, however, refused to be flustered by Major's fiery start and played steadily, capturing the second and third sets at 6—2, 6—4. The rest did not improve Major's game although he forced Law into a deuce fourth set, the Princeton player by steady working to the net during the volleys won points by final smashes, taking the last two games of the deciding set, 4—1, 4—1. The point score:

FIRST SET.

											P.G.
Major	6	4	5	3	4	4	4	0	5	4	—39 6
Law	4	6	7	5	1	1	2	4	3	2	—34 4

SECOND SET.

Major	3	4	5	1	4	0	0	1	—27		2
Law	5	6	3	4	1	4	11	4	—38		6

THIRD SET.

Major	0	4	2	4	2	1	4	4	1	2—24	4
Law	4	1	4	0	4	4	1	0	4	4—26	6

FOURTH SET.

Major	4	4	2	3	4	2	3	2	4	4	1	1—38	5
Law	2	2	4	5	1	4	5	4	3	2	4	4—43	7

The Western delegation carried everything before them. Maurice E. McLoughlin, the former champion, played with a dash that was a reminder of his work on the same courts one year ago, when he defeated the celebrated pair, Norman E. Brookes and the late Anthony F. Wilding in the Davis Cup matches. He snapped the ball back and swept his opponent, E. F. Kuhn, off his feet, with a score of 6—1, 6—1, 6—0. Clarence J. Griffin disposed of Sidney Thayer, Jr., the young Philadelphia schoolboy, in straight sets and Ward Dawson, who is making his first appearance in a national tournament, was forced to a five-set match to win from J. C. McKay, Montclair A. C., former Indiana State champion. The Californian's smashing tactics carried him successfully through.

R. Norris Williams, 2d, national champion, had a day off, as his opponent, Adrian Riker, defaulted. Williams, however, will have a good tryout today when he faces Fred C. Inman. The summaries:

All Comers' Singles—First Round—Louis Graves defeated Norman Johnson, 6—3, 6—4, 6—4; G. W. Phillips defeated H. L. Bowman, 6—3, 6—0, 6—0; H. S. Parker defeated Charles Chambers, 6—3, 4—6, 6—2, 6—8; R. C. Thomas defeated S. E. Palmer, 6—2, 6—3, 6—1; L. I. Grinnell defeated T. A. Robinson, 6—3, 6—2, 6—2; W. I. Pitt defeated L. da Silva, 6—1, 6—0, 6—2; Lieutenant W. S. Anderson defeated S. P. Henshaw, 6—4, 6—1, 6—1; Leonard Beekman defeated A. H. Allen by default; Bernon S. Prentice defeated W. P. Bourne, 6—0, 6—3, 6—1; A. H. Coffey defeated Harold Swain, 6—4, 6—4, 6—1; Benjamin M. Phillips defeated T. R. S. Andrews, 6—3, 6—3, 6—3; Irving C. Wright defeated R. J. Sommer, 6—0, 6—0, 6—0; H. D. Harvey defeated Irving Riker, 7—5, 6—1, 4—6, 7—5; Ward Dawson defeated J. G. McKay, 6—3, 2—6, 4—6, 6—3, 6—1; J. S. O'Neale defeated W. M. Hall, 6—1, 6—2, 6—2; B. C. Law defeated Cedric A. Major, 4—6, 6—2, 6—4, 7—5; A. E. Copeland defeated J. S. Eaton, 6—4, 7—5, 6—0, 6—4; J. H. Blackstone defeated F. A. Hall, 6—4, 6—3, 6—1; Frank T. Hunter defeated M. Sargeant, 6—3, 6—2, 6—2; J. S. Pfaffman defeated Russell Brown, 6—3, 3—6, 6—0, 6—2; Ralph L. Baggs defeated Corsen Boocock, 6—0, 6—1, 6—2; Frederick T. Frelinghuysen defeated Alan Fox, 6—2, 6—0, 6—2; Frederick T. Frelinghuysen defeated E. F. Thomas, Jr., 6—2, 6—1, 8—6; G. C. Caner defeated J. S. Cushman, 6—2, 6—2, 6—1; S. Howard Voshell defeated R. B. McClave, 6—4, 6—4, 6—2; W. Halsey Wood defeated R. S. Stoddart, 6—3, 3—6, 7—5, 6—1; P. A. Valle defeated Middleturde Camp, 2—6, 6—3, 6—3, 6—4; C. J. Post, Jr., defeated F. W. Cole by default; J. B. Adoue, Jr., defeated F. S. Brinsmade, 2—6, 6—2, 6—3, 6—4; C. P. Garland defeated W. D. Cunningham, 6—3, 3—6, 7—5, 6—3; E. W. Peaslee defeated R. Rand, 6—3, 6—2, 6—2; L. W. Knox defeated J. W. Geary, Jr., 6—4, 4—6, 6—4, 6—2; E. D. Toland defeated Fenimore Cooper, 6—3, 4—6, 2—6, 6—3, 6—3; Watters defeated Alrick H. Man, Jr., 4—6, 1—6, 8—6, 8—6, 6—2; Walter L. Pate defeated Dr. B. F. Drake, 3—6, 6—3, 7—5, 6—2; William Rand, 3d, defeated J. G. Thomas, 7—5, 6—1, 5—7, 6—4; W. A. Campbell defeated Felix Doubleday, 6—2, 6—2, 7—5; J. T. Allen defeated P. W. Gibbons, 7—9, 6—1, 8—7, 6—0, 7—5; C. J. Griffin defeated Sidney Thayer, Jr., 6—2, 6—2, 6—7, William M. Johnston defeated Harold H. Hackett, 6—1, 6—3, 10—8; George M. Church defeated G. S. McKearin, 6—1, 6—0, 6—2; Wallace F. Johnson defeated E. H. Hooker, 6—0, 6—1, 6—1; Maurice E. McLoughlin defeated E. F. Kuhn, 6—1, 6—1, 6—0; Dean Mathey defeated Dudley Roberts, 6—1, 7—5, 6—0; G. W. Wightman defeated C. W. McMullen, 6—3, 6—1, 5—7, 6—4; Hugh Talliant defeated J. W. Carrico, 6—3, 6—3, 5—7, 6—3; C. C. Pell defeated L. F. Turnbull, 6—1, 9—7, 9—7; Robert Le Roy defeated Dr. William Rosenbaum, 7—5, 6—3, 6—0; Richard Stevens defeated A. L. Kodder, 6—4, 6—3, 6—2; R. Norris Williams, 2d, defeated Adrian Riker by default; Walter Merrill Hall defeated C. Burrows, 6—3, 6—3, 6—1; Craig Beddle defeated Herbert W. Forster, 6—2, 6—3, 6—3; C. S. Johnston, Jr., defeated Arthur S. Cragin, 8—6, 10—8, 8—6; E. H. Whitney defeated Harold A. Throckmorton, 6—3, 4—6, 6—4, 6—1; Charles M. Bull, Jr., defeated Lyle E. Mahan, 4—6, 12—10, 6—3, 6—4; Karl H. Behr defeated H. C. Martin, 6—1, 6—3, 8—6; Fred C. Inman defeated C. L. Childs, 7—5, 6—2, 6—3; G. A. L. Dionne defeated Middleton de Camp, 7—5, 6—2, 11—9; Abraham Bassford, Jr., defeated G. H. Nettleton, 6—4, 7—9, 6—2, 7—5; Watson M. Washburn defeated E. J. Newhouse, 6—0, 6—2, 6—4; Frederick B. Alexander defeated Nathaniel W. Niles, 6—3, 5—7, 7—5, 8—10, 6—2.

WILL DECIDE SINGLES FIRST.

Doubles Title Round Set for Next Week—Two Records Made.

Any questions as to the playing of the challenge round in the tennis doubles championship was dispelled yesterday when a message was received from San Francisco stating that Thomas C. Bundy had started East. He will reach New York on Saturday, and will spend several days tuning up with M. E. McLoughlin, his partner. They will play William M. Johnston and Clarence J. Griffin, the challengers, probably the last day of the tournament. It will be the first time in the history of the all-comers tournament that the singles title has been decided before the doubles.

The sensation of the early session of the opening round was the victory of D. S. Watters, the New Orleans boy who holds the Louisiana State title. He held the early afternoon crowd keenly interested as he defeated Alrick H. Man, Jr., the former Yale Captain, in five hurricane sets.

President Julian S. Myrick, of the West Side Club, announced yesterday that 2,500 reserved seats for each of the remaining days of the tournament remain unsold and can be purchased at the ticket offices on the club grounds. Several innovations have been adopted with success. One of these is a special telephone equipment from each umpire's chair of the twenty-four courts to the official tables in front of the club house, for the speedy adjustment of any differences that may arise.

There was quite a gathering of oldtimers who, in other years, had set high the standard of American tennis. These included George Wright, Clinton, Clifton, Childs of Pittsburgh, A. L. Hoskins of Philadelphia, William A. Larned, Henry W. Slocum, George T. Adee and D. Johnson of Philadelphia, father of Wallace F. Johnson.

The result of the tournament is being watched closely by representatives and friends of the Newport Casino. The management of the latter believes the championship tournament will return to its original home. Even in the event of its continued success it is hardly probable that the tournament will come back to Forest Hills next year. The Mervin Cricket Club of Philadelphia with sixty turf courts will make a strong bid for the event next year. The Onwentsia Club of Chicago and Cincinnati are also in the field for the attraction, but it is almost certain to remain in the East.

When McLoughlin took the court with E. F. Kuhn as an opponent there was a general exodus from the stands, and the feature matches on the championship courts lost their attractiveness in the face of the auburn haired comet from the West. By a peculiar coincidence Karl H. Behr, who recently defeated McLoughlin, played his first round match on the adjoining court, and the spectators were able to compare the styles of the rivals for championship honors.

The scene around the clubhouse resembled a convention with the elaborate West Side Club color hat bands and badges which were very conspicuous. The hat band is of dark green with narrow horizontal stripes of red, white and blue in the centre of the ribbon. The badges are of different color according to the nearness of the wearer to the Executive Committee.

When Charles M. Bull, Jr., of the Crescent Athletic Club, and Lyle E. Mahan, former Captain of the Columbia University tennis team, took the fourth championship court, the spectators had an opportunity of seeing the two tallest men among the entrants in competition. Mahan is 6 feet 4 inches tall and Bull is only two inches shorter.

It seemed a play of fate that the two old-time doubles champions and internationalists should be playing on adjoining courts with such widely different results. Alexander won all the applause because of his brilliancy, while on account of his poor showing against Young, William M. Johnston, the former Captain of the Davis Cup team, hardly drew recognition.

During the contest between Alexander and Niles probably the most interested spectator was Mrs. Nathaniel W. Niles, who followed carefully every stroke of the match. During the latter stages of the contest she was plainly nervous, but when the end came she was the first to congratulate Alexander and cheer her husband by telling him he played a splendid game.

Two hundred contestants and officials in the National championship will form a theatre party at the performance of May Irwin and her company in her new comedy, "13 Washington Square," tonight at the Park Theatre.

Fred Alexander made sad havoc with the cold drinks on the stand of the umpire's chair. In the second game of the first set he requested one drink, but instead of going over the net the ball struck a tall glass of ginger ale and carromed on to the second one. Both glasses were smashed.

George M. Church, Captain of the Princeton team, and intercollegiate champion, will oppose Watson M. Washburn, another college star, in the second round. Church and Washburn have been playing doubles together this Summer.

Harold Hackett made a great stand in the third set of his match with William Johnston, and by his steadiness in returning all of Johnston's shots, forced the young Californian into a deuce set, and several times was within a stroke of the set. He could not maintain the pace, and finally lost after a long rally with a netted ball.

Two records were recorded for a first day's play. First was with but three defaults in sixty-four matches, and, second, the fact that not a single upset occurred.

'CHICK' EVANS PUT OUT OF GOLF PLAY

Ned Sawyer Eliminates Old Rival—Ouimet and Travers Easy Victors.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Aug. 31.—Ned Sawyer of the Wheaton Country Club eliminated "Chick" Evans of the Edgewater Golf Club in the first round of match play in the national amateur golf championship over the Country Club of Detroit links today, leaving only five Westerners to compete for the crown held by Francis Ouimet.

Sawyer's success was predicted by many, but that he should obtain a 6 and 5 verdict was never even dreamed of. This was the fourth time that these Chicagoans have been opponents in tournaments, and it was the first time that Sawyer was victorious. His previous defeats have been by 2 and 1 scores, having been beaten by "Chick" in the national tournament two years ago at the Western amateur tournament at Cleveland in the semi-final round last month and also at Denver. It was figured by the majority who started out with this pair Tuesday morning to witness the first half of their thirty-six-hole contest that Evans had Sawyer just about figured right, and had his "nanny" tied to a tree, and that it was a practical impossibility for Evans to be down at any stage of the match.

But Sawyer played the coolest, most deliberate and perfect game that he has shown here to date, equaling the course record of 72 strokes in his morning round, with 36 going out and 36 returning. This mark was made by Howard Lee last year, when there were fewer traps and the course was generally conceded to be easier. Sawyer had the Western amateur title holder 2 down in the first eighteen holes, and increased this lead when play was resumed in the afternoon by taking the first three holes and continuing the pace until he gained the deciding advantage.

Although it was expected that Dudley Mudge, the medalist in Monday's thirty-six-hole qualifying round, would survive his match with Hamilton Kerr after his brilliant medal play exhibition, it was about the only real surprise of the afternoon when he was beaten by 4 and 3.

The national amateur and open champions, Ouimet and Travers, had comparatively easy sailing, the former beating W. H. Gardner, 2d, of Buffalo, 8 and 7, while Travers surpassed even his fondest hopes when he slipped a 14 and 13 defeat across on George Crump of the Pine Valley C. C.

Jimmy Standish's defeat of W. C. Fownes, Jr., of Oakmont, who won the national amateur championship at the Brookline Country Club in 1910, was the prettiest battle of the day, and it is doubtful if a Detroit golfer was ever followed by as large a gallery as that which watched him beat Fownes by 1 up in 37 holes. It was a carefully played game from the start, and a missed putt lost the sixth hole for Fownes, 5 and 4, and the match.

The Sherman brothers, from the Yahnundasis C. C., are still in the running, Tom having beaten George Rotan, 3 and 2, while Sherrill held a 2 up decision over Albert Seckel of the Riverside Golf Club. Max Marston, by coming back after being 4 down at the fifth, defeated Jesse Guilford of the Bellevue C. C., 3 and 2. Marston draws "Jerry" Travers for the second round, however.

If "Chick" Evans had been able to grin and bear a reversal, the same as Ned Sawyer, the Western wizard, who had a hunch, according to a confidential remark to a Chicago friend, that he had a better chance this year than ever to attach the national honors, might still be fighting for the crown. Evans played good golf, his medal score of the morning round being 75. In medal play he should have brought it down to a 74, as he was stymied on the seventh, knocking Sawyer's ball in. But "Chick" wasn't there in the pinch. When a pitch fell dead, when he overputted or didn't have quite enough of a swing behind his club on a long putt, the Edgewater crack wilted and was plainly disturbed. He made no effort to hide the fact, either.

Sawyer's only opportunity to display lack of proper golfing temperament occurred on the eighth hole in the afternoon round, when he used a 6 to Evans's 4. This was the only hole "Chick" won in the afternoon round. Of course, Evans did win the fourth, fifth, tenth, and thirteenth holes in the morning, but his margins were due to extraordinary good work on his part rather than failures of Sawyer.

The only flattery of the day followed Evans and Sawyer. Their cards follow:

Sawyer, out	4	4	5	4	4	4	3	5	3	—36
Sawyer, in	4	5	4	5	2	4	5	4	3	—36—72
Evans, out	4	5	4	3	3	4	4	5	4	—36
Evans, in	3	6	4	4	3	4	5	5	4	—38—74

The day's scores:

R. A. Gardner beat L. L. Bredin, 1 up; T. M. Sherman beat George V. Rotan, 3 and 2; D. E. Sawyer beat Charles Evans, Jr., 6 and 5; Gardner White beat Paul Hunter, 7 and 5; Jerome D. Travers beat G. A. Crump, 14 and 13; Max Marston beat Jesse Guilford, 3 and 2; Hamilton Kerr beat Dudley Mudge, 4 and 2; Howard B. Lee beat Eben M. Byers, 5 and 4; Nelson Whitney beat Davison Herron, 7 and 6; John G. Anderson beat Reuben Bush, 2 and 1; J. D. Schlotman beat L. H. Gardner, 4 and 2; J. N. Stearns, 3d, beat George S. Lyon, 4 and 3; Sherrill Sherman beat Albert Seckel, 3 and 1; James D. Standish, Jr., beat W. C. Fownes, Jr., 1 up, 37 holes; Francis Ouimet beat W. H. Gardner, 2d, 8 and 7; A. C. Ulmer beat R. C. Hunter, 7 and 6.

The pairings for tomorrow's matches are: R. A. Gardner vs. T. M. Sherman, Sawyer vs. White, Travers vs. Marston, Kerr vs. Lee, Whitney vs. Ulmer, Anderson vs. Schlotman, Stearns vs. Sherrill Sherman, Standish vs. Ouimet.

EVANS FAILS AGAIN.

Pride of Golfers in West Vainly Tries for Amateur Title.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 31.—From an Eastern standpoint, first-round matches in the national amateur golf championship tournament were quite satisfactory. To be sure, all those who qualified did not win, but it is worthy of mention that "Chick" Evans, the pride of the West, was again brushed aside.

For several years Evans has been boosted and picked to win the blue ribbon in golf, only to disappoint his adherents, but at the same time he has been right along the undisputed leader among the amateurs of the Middle West. They say that misery loves company, and in this instance the Edgewater man is surely not alone, for among the other "down-and-outers" are those former national champions, W. C. Fownes, Jr., of Oakmont and E. M. Byers of Allegheny.

So far as Max Marston of Baltusrol is concerned, it may be as well to extend the hand of congratulation as to wait for another twenty-four hours. The New Jersey champion won a fine uphill match over Jesse Guilford after the Massachusetts golfer had started off with a rush, winning the first four holes. That was enough to take the nerve of any ordinary mortal, but Marston only stuck to his guns and played his game.

After they had left the ninth tee in the morning where Guilford stood 2 up, Marston remarked: "If I could only get my putts working I would be all right. I would just like to get a hole or two and then get going." A moment later Max laid up a rare mashie approach practically dead to the pin. It enabled him to win the hole and from that moment the tide turned. Later on Marston made many other good shots, but the crucial point in the match was at the ninth. So fast did Max play on the inward nine holes that he came home in 36, and in consequence retired for the intermission 2 up. Guilford hung on gamely in the afternoon at one stage, being only 1 down, but Marston would not be denied. Apropos of the congratulatory reference, let it be said that Marston has to play Travers in the second round tomorrow. If he goes as fast as he did today he will be certain to make things interesting for the national open champion.

Travers, by the way, had the easiest kind of a time, largely because George Crump had been suffering from a severe cold and he could do nothing right. As a result, one hole was about the same as another, so far as this match was concerned. Travers won by the exceptionally wide margin of 14 up and 13 to play. Travers went out in 38 and came back in 37 for a 75.

After working hard all day Fownes disappointed himself and his friends by spoiling it all on the extra hole. He and J. D. Standish had finished all square on the thirty-sixth green. Both hit fine balls from the next tee and reached the green with their second shots. There stood the Pittsburgh man on the large, beautiful green, only a few yards from the cup, yet he took three putts, thereby losing the hole and match. "I would like to forget that hole," said Fownes as he walked back toward the clubhouse.

Gardiner White, the Flushing golfer, had to smile every time he thought of the way he played the sixth hole against Paul Hunter in the morning. The distance is 424 yards, and after his second shot White still had an approach left, and it so happened that that was all he needed, for the ball found the bottom of the cup, the stroke doing the business being a wrist mashie for a 3. White, by the way, had a 73 in the morning against Hunter, and that explains how it was that the New York golfer gained an early lead of six up.

Although Sawyer clearly outgamed Evans in their match, there was one visitation of hard luck in the morning that unquestionably had a decided bearing on the final outcome. It came at the seventh hole, the first time around. Standing on that tee Evans was 1 up. Neither man made the green with his mashie, Evans slicing to a trap and his opponent overrunning to the far side. Evans laid a beautiful shot out of the sand practically dead, only to have Sawyer on third stroke lay "Chick" a dead stymie. In attempting to negotiate this Evans knocked the other's ball in the cup and that gave the hole to Sawyer in 3 to 4.

That made a big difference in a contest between a pair so equally matched as those two, for Evans, who is a moment before appeared to have the hole won, instead of making Evans 2 up. Toward the end he clearly lost heart. Anyhow, "it's a long lane that has no turn." Sawyer had waited a good many years and doubtless the victory was all the sweeter in consequence.

John Anderson, the former Bostonian, now representing the Siwanoy Country Club, was pleased when he finished. At one stage he stood 4 down to Reuben B. Bush, the Southerner, but a shot at the long eleventh hole gave Anderson renewed hope. He had sliced his drive to a trap, but, taking a chance, used wood and actually got from this hazard clear across the ditch nearly to the green. The shot was probably 250 yards. Anderson made the match level at the end of the round and he did another stunt at the first hole in the afternoon when, after pulling his drive to the rough, he laid a 200-yard spoon shot to within twenty feet of the pin. He made the round in 73. Little wonder Anderson won. Even the margin was small.

WEINERT BEATS SAVAGE.

Jersey Heavyweights Box Ten Red-Hot Rounds in Garden.

Charley Weinert of Newark defeated Jim Savage of Orange in a ten-round bout at Madison Square Garden last night, which gives Young Weinert the heavyweight championship of New Jersey, a title which is nothing to sneer at. The superior boxing, the aggressiveness, and the stamina of the younger man were more than a match for the best that the veteran had to offer. But it cannot be denied that within Jim Savage there lies an indomitable courage which refused to bow before the incessant punishment administered by Weinert.

Nearly every boxing fan in Newark and Orange came over to the Garden in style. They rode in auto trucks and jitneys, and these, with the Gotham boxing enthusiasts, including a couple dozen women, made up a big crowd which gave the reopening ceremonies a big send-off.

Young Weinert had the better of every round except the second, when Savage landed a few wild swings on the head and made Weinert cautious. In two other rounds Weinert hit the veteran hard and fast. In the first round several jabs to the face started the blood from Savage's nose, and before the bout was over his face was cut and bruised and his left eye badly swollen.

In the fifth round Savage cut loose a right counter which caught Weinert in the left eye and brought out a swelling as big as a walnut.

It was one of the fastest bouts between "heavies" that has been seen around here in many a day. There was action every minute, and the new referee, who, by the way, was no improvement over the previous "third man" in Garden bouts, yanked the boxers apart every time the fast-tiring Savage tried to hang on to his youthful opponent to save himself.

The eighth round found Weinert rushing Savage to the ropes, where he smashed right and left hooks at his face and jaw until the Orange boxer was groggy and seemed ready to quit. During the later rounds of the bout Weinert hit Savage almost as he pleased. The continuity of his attack was only interrupted when Savage swung wildly and hopelessly trying to plant a knockout blow on Weinert's jaw. These blows were successfully blocked.

Savage made an attempt to rally in the tenth, but slipped to the floor, and Weinert, who was rushing at him, fell over him and almost went headlong out of the ring. Savage's attempts to get at his younger opponent failed throughout the bout, and, although Savage

MAPPING OUT THE DYESTUFF INQUIRY

First Thing Is to Find Out What Quantities of Each Color Have Been Used.

IT WILL SHOW THE NEEDS

Purpose Is to Remedy Present Conditions and Help Build Up a Domestic Industry.

Apart from receiving calls from several chemical manufacturers, Dr. Thomas H. Norton, commercial agent here to investigate the dyestuffs situation for the Government, devoted a good part of his day yesterday to mapping out the lines his inquiry is to take. It was made plain that the entire color situation is to be delved into, and not a single phase only, such as the present acute shortage of material.

One of the first things to be done in the development of the inquiry will be a study of past imports of German-made colors in detail to the end that the Government investigator may be in possession of the kinds of colors and intermediates actually consumed in the textile and other industries of this country. The Government's import statistics as published fail to differentiate colors and most classes of dyestuffs and, as a rule, lump all colors under a general designation.

Dr. Norton intends to find out just what amounts of a given color have been brought into this country. The importers, of course, are in a position to supply this information if they so desire, but it is understood that they are averse to opening their books for this purpose, alleging that to do so would be to reveal trade secrets which in some manner might become the property of rivals. It was regarded as significant, however, that the commercial agent lost no time in calling on Acting Collector Stuart for Custom House records, which will be scanned for the desired information.

It is thought important by Dr. Norton to have available a detailed survey of just what colors and intermediates have been in demand here. The feeling is that with these data in convenient forms, domestic manufacturers will be in a better position to know exactly what is wanted, and then go ahead so far as possible with their manufacture. According to some, the handlers of the German dyestuffs are not particularly enthusiastic over the Department of Commerce investigation. It may be said, however, on good authority, that there is nothing hostile in any way, so far as Dr. Norton's investigation is concerned, toward the German color industry. The present investigation, it was said, is essentially for the purpose of seeing what can be done not only to remedy the present critical color situation but to lay the foundation, if possible, for a strong and permanent American dyestuff industry.

Another thing hoped to be accomplished by the investigation, it was stated yesterday, relates to the matter of greater economy in the use of dyestuffs by textile and other manufacturers. Dr. Norton is said to be of the belief that much wastefulness in the use of colors prevails, which by care could be eliminated. A man closely connected with the investigation had this to say yesterday regarding the need of greater economy:

"To use a war term; there ought to be attrition in the number of colors used. At the present time, too many reds or too many blues, or what not, are used, when in many cases coming under my observation one color would suffice. This using of a great number of colors is costly and should be done away with wherever practicable. In the case of the National Aniline and Chemical Company, which is producing, and has placed contracts with hosiery manufacturers for, a single black. The trade appears to be satisfied with the single color, while the consuming public, presumably, will not notice the change.

"Another weak spot in the industries using dyestuffs has been the almost universal ignoring of the part to be played by the chemist in keeping down color expenses. Some mills employ so-called chemists, but in many instances these men are little, if any, more than mere dye-testers. As a matter of fact, the chemist should be, and is, capable of adding much to the economies of manufacture, and it would seem that present conditions call for a better recognition of this profession.

"It may not, of course, be within the financial ability of smaller plants to engage the exclusive services of a competent chemist, but in cases of this kind it would seem that a group of mills in fairly close proximity could combine and attain the desired object."

Consumers as well as importers expressed interest yesterday in the statement issued by the British Ambassador at Washington that England is still willing to permit two shiploads of German dyestuffs to be brought to this country to be paid for in American cotton delivered in Germany. When the arrangement was first made last April, it was specified that the cargoes were to be consigned to the Secretary of the Department of Commerce and to be distributed by him. When it came to putting the plan into effect, the German Government refused to let the colors come out.

A Government official made the statement to a TIMES reporter yesterday that the plan was upset by the importers of colors here, who wanted to handle the dyestuffs themselves or else keep them out of the country. Much the same condition prevails at the present time, it was said.

TOURISTLESS EUROPE.

Switzerland Losing Millions on Account of the War.

American tourists returning from abroad have frequently more or less humorously related their experiences with the "brigands" who are sometimes to be encountered in the shape of purveyors to the touring needs. But even these "victims" must have their compassion excited by the present sad state of the tourist industry in Switzerland.

This enterprise, it has been officially computed, used to bring in the handsome sum of a hundred million dollars annually to the Swiss people. The national railways collected between three and four millions, the postal receipts were swelled about a million, and the telegraph and telephone and customs receipts credited a half-million at least to the visitors. As to the hotels—there were some 3,500 of them, with a capital of a quarter of a billion and a payroll of 45,000 persons, totaling $5,000,000 annually. This was the direct interest, but it is impossible to calculate the indirect dependence upon the traffic.

Last year the outbreak of the war, and a poor season before that, cut the receipts from tourists to 40 per cent. This year there is practically no business at all. Added to the heavy burden of maintaining armed neutrality, the loss of this hundred millions and the paralysis of such large interests have created a desperate situation in the little republic. The hotel men, according to the Swiss papers, willingly at one time have advanced the novel proposal that the Government create a system of mortgages on their furniture and other assets, interest to be postponed until two years after the war. A revival of the industry is, of course, expected when peace is restored. In fact something like a boom may be looked for. Never has Europe had so many ruins to offer.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

SOME THRIFTY GRECIANS

Make Money in a Curious Way Because of the War.

The following clipping from Commerce Reports has a historical as well as practical interest: "Many Greek steamers have lately been sold because of the special conditions on which they have been financed. It has been common for Greek Captains who have saved money to aspire to ownership and to be financed by a bank to the extent of a certain proportion of the value of a fine steamer. The present prices are so favorable that many of these single ship owners have been able to sell their property, pay off the bank's loan, and retire with a considerable sum in cash."

This individual enterprise and nerve, which remind one of the old Yankee skipper owners, is what enables the Greek merchant marine to live and thrive without any Government subsidies.

It has other bearings as well. The Greek of today is not only an individualist—as his ancestors have been for some five and twenty centuries—he is also a man inspired by a peculiarly fiery patriotism. The combination, even though it lacks the scientific organization which makes Germany terrible, gives Greece far more importance and power than her size and wealth would seem to warrant.—Chicago Journal.

TAKES IN ALL KINDS.

Great Variety Included in a College's Student Body.

A modern college draws from all sorts. There are the sons of men with generations of culture and education behind them. There are sons of parents who have clambered upward. There are other sons who have done the climbing themselves. And these sons range from the vapid to the brilliant, from the congenital snob and the congenital sycophant to the straight-minded man to whom may be applied the oft-abused term of "gentleman."

And by and large it is true that a man will get from college just about what he puts into it. If he specializes intelligently on comradeship, generous friendship, he will find college rich in such returns—and there are far worse returns for men than this. If he pledges his efforts on to research and study, even in the least sympathetic atmosphere he can get back the measure to which his mind is fitted.

If he looks upon college as an anteroom to the world of men in which he must later go about his life, with the world's differences, the world's mixture of work and play, with the world's opportunities for displaying leadership and for widening and deepening one's own mental resources—and if he is a balanced and good-humored individual—he will find nearly all American colleges funded with a generous store of good.—New Orleans Item.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyer's Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

FOR SALE.—For manufacturing purposes, remnants from cotton cloth, black leatherette, elderdown cloth, fabrigrean, or knit cloth; fur remnants for slippers, mittens, gloves, buffing wheels, wiping and polishing, toys, small garments, infants' wear, clothing, furniture.
CHAS. W. BECKER, Commission Merchant, P. O. Box 510, AMSTERDAM, N. Y.

25,000 YARDS of low-priced corduroys wanted; odd lots bought. Star Waist Co., 786 Washington St., Boston.

THE PENN WAIST AND DRESS CO. is in the market for crepe de chines, taffetas, &c. 1,138 Broadway.

BUY FOR CASH job lot celluloid toilet articles, brass novelties, toys, souvenirs. Globe, 396 Broadway.

OPEN FOR 5,000 YARDS of white chinchilla, from $1.25 up; will pay cash. Rudinsky Bros., 27 West 24th.

WILL BUY quantity satin stripe tub silk. 1203, 39 West 32d St.

JOBBER IS LOOKING the whole week between 2 and 5 P. M. at cloaks, suits, skirts, and waists; giving immediate orders. 157 West 25th, 6th floor.

JOBBER LOOKING AT COATS, snappy styles; ready to place stock orders for cash. 146 West 25th, 12th floor.

JOBBER looking at ladies' coats and sport coats; ready to place orders. Benjamin H. Rubin, 142 West 24th.

JOBBER is looking at snappy suits and coats all week from 9 to 4. 32 West 27th St., 10th floor.

JOBBER LOOKING at samples of coats and suits. 22 West 26th; 6th floor.

WE ARE CONTRACTORS of shirts, athletic underwear, night robes; want jobbers or manufacturer to furnish piece goods and we will cut, sew, press, and ship to trade; big saving. T 108 Times.

CONTRACTORS WANTED on silk waists, with samples. Apply Aronson, Room 1,118, 220 5th Av.

CONTRACTORS ON SILK and serge dresses. Queen, 1,101 Broadway.

MANUFACTURER CLOSING OUT 600 up-to-date petticoats, assorted colors and sizes; regular $18 a dozen, for $12. Wellworth Dress Co., 39 West 21st St.

HAVE lot of white Chinchilla coats on hand to close out; all latest models in lengths from 32 to 40 inches; price $2.75 to $6.50; also have big variety of sport coats, which are at present in great demand, from $2.75 to $5. Rudinsky Bros., 27-35 West 24th St.

HAVE A SNAPPY LINE of junior and misses' cloth coats, from $5.75 to $7.50. Prashker Bros., 27-35 West 24th St.

FOR SALE.—26 pieces navy French serge, at 72½c; mill price, 77½c. Phone Mad. Sq. 5672. M. & J., 147 West 25th St.

CASH for high-grade women's suits, coats, skirts, waists, petticoats, and furs. Uneeda House, 8 Lispenard St. Franklin 4545.

ESTABLISHED dress concern wants a partner to invest five to ten thousand dollars. Z 202 Times Annex.

CASH PAID for job lots of women's apparel. Frank Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard St. Fr. 1950.

FIXTURES for a cloak and suit store for sale. Shulsky Bros., 245 7th Av.

WE ARE OPEN FOR 100 PIECES OF NAVY MESSALINE, CHEAP FOR SPOT CASH. KAYANEE WAIST & DRESS CO., 536 BROADWAY.

Wanted for cash—Coats, suits, skirts, dresses, &c.; quantity no object. Gross, Franzblau & Co., 27 Greene. Tel. 836 Spring.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN to handle popular-priced skirt line for Middle West as side line on commission basis; big line for right party. Address Box H 269 Times Downtown.

INTIMATE acquaintance wholesale notions, fancy goods, premium, and mail order buyers and leather manufacturers New York, Phila., Balto., and States. Outgrown present connection. Do you need a real salesman? 200 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN with large following Middle and Northwest desires popular-priced line either cloth, coat, or suit. T 106 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday 3½@3¾% per cent. for the best names
Monday...3¼@3¾ " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

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In a Strange Position.

Wool sweaters are in a strange position just now. With business on them none too good at the moment, and prospects for a substantial improvement none too bright, prices on them are not only being fully sustained, but advanced. The increases are due to the rising costs of the raw material, which are said to be so marked as to overbalance the present lack of demand for the finished goods.

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It Won't Be Placed.

The best evidence now is that the big Russian war order for underwear, which has been heard for some time in the local dry goods market, will not be placed. It is said to be due to the fact that satisfactory plans for the financing of so large an order could not be arranged. There are some in the market who have been skeptical about it all the way through. One of the leading selling agents, who usually gets in on all the big things that appear in the trade, said yesterday that he had heard a lot about the order in question, but had seen nothing.

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Plaid Ribbons Active.

The style tendency in ribbons generally follows that set in silks, and plaid ribbons are following this rule. A number of large contracts have been placed for next year at prices that are fair, everything considered. The goods taken by the large distributors are of the plain variety. Moires have been well taken for next Spring in 60 lignes. Velvet ribbons continue to feature present operations, and one large handler of these goods is practically sold up on them to the first of the year. All widths in velvets are desired and there is a particularly heavy demand for the cheaper numbers. Hair bows are moving very freely.

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Hard Coal Is More Active.

The Coal Trade Journal will say today that "the pulse of the anthracite trade showed a perceptible quickening during the closing days of the month. Of course, this was largely a reflection of the eleventh-hour desire of the dealers to take advantage of the August discount, but at the same time it is doubtful if the reaction will be as severe as that which followed the price advances earlier in the season. For one thing, retailers have a lot of orders booked which they have been unable to fill, owing to houses being closed while the occupants were away on vacations. Consumers of bituminous coal are taking a little more tonnage on their contracts, as a general thing, but the spot demand in the local market does not show a corresponding gain. In fact, some say the past week was the dullest period in August."

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Brisk Business in Silk Trade.

A very fair business is being placed on Fall silks. Plaids have taken an upward turn in the demand, and retailers are ordering them freely. Heavy satin goods are selling in the better grades, and in the darker shades for street wear. Black continues to be the favorite, and the demand for navy scarcely shows any let-up. So far the manufacturers have not been so seriously troubled by the dyestuff scarcity, but if the call for heavy colors keeps up, some of the producers may be hard put to it to supply their customers. The French houses are showing a large number of models made of gros grains, and it is generally believed in the market here that these goods will grow better as the season wears on. Taffetas and failles seem to be losing none of their popularity.

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Petticoats Selling Well.

As the Fall season advances, the trade position of petticoats keeps growing stronger and stronger. An especially good demand is reported for taffeta petticoats, both plain and in Scotch plaid effects, and Jersey tops are wanted also. The darker shades, to harmonize with the color schemes, are the best-selling lines.

Hosiery Novelties Lead.

The best part of the business now being done in the local hosiery field continues to embrace novelties of all sorts. The new vertical stripes are taking well, and while there is some difference of opinion expressed regarding horizontals, there are signs enough that they are still wanted by the public. Nothing appears too extreme at the moment, and the leading makers seem to be trying to extend themselves to the last possible degree of futurist art in designing their offerings. Staple goods, especially cheap cottons, are being badly overshadowed. This is true not only of the jobbing end of the business, but of the business that is being placed by the jobbers for Spring delivery. Export trade in hosiery continues to expand in a healthy way.

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Floods Injuring Jute Crop.

According to advices received in this market yesterday from Calcutta, floods in India threaten serious injury to the jute crop, and the market there is stiffening. Under the influence of the reports, jute was yesterday quoted at 25 pounds sterling per ton, delivered at London. A commerce report containing a forecast of the Indian jute crop for the current year shows a decrease of acreage under jute, as compared with 1914, of nearly 1,000,000, the 1915 total being 2,365,151. Much of the decrease is attributed to the sharp decline in prices which followed the outbreak of the war last year. Among jute merchants in Calcutta the official figures have been received with some skepticism, and are believed considerably to underestimate the acreage actually under jute at the present time. The sharpest acreage decreases are shown in Eastern and Northern Bengal.

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Staple Burlaps Quiet.

While there is little demand in the local burlap market at the moment for staple forty-inch goods, which are in liberal supply and easier in price in consequence, there is quite a good business being put through on the odd widths, notably thirty-six and forty-five inch fabrics. Some of these goods, because they are scarce and hard to get, are commanding premiums. They are being used to considerable extent for special bags, and it is said that a great many of them are being made up into sugar bags. Stocks of wide burlaps, suitable for backing linoleum, are getting low here, and the linoleum manufacturers are making all sorts of representations to the Dundee mills in order to get goods through that are already on order. These prices were quoted here yesterday on forty-inch goods, spot and nearby arrival: 7¼-ounce, 6.65c; 8-ounce, 6.75c; 10-ounce, 7.65c; and 10¼-ounce, 7.75c.

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Dress Goods Scarcity Predicted.

More than the usual number of predictions are heard this season of a scarcity of dress goods. So far the coat and suit trade has been rather disappointed over what the retailers have ordered. It would appear as if the buyers have taken just enough merchandise to supply them with models for window show purposes and to fill an occasional need. Despite the scarcity of initial business, however, most of the cutters-up expect an exceptionally brisk demand during the months of September and October. The dress goods mills are just about keeping up to their normal production marks and have not put in many anticipative orders. The dyestuff situation and the high prices of yards have made the mills cautious, and little has been done to provide for future needs. The high-grade coat and suit houses are taking gabardines and some whipcords.

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Large Sales of Printcloths.

Yesterday was another big day in the local gray goods market, with the bulk of the business confined to printcloths. Buyers of sheetings and drills apparently took the day off to digest the advances made on these goods on Monday, but they are expected to "get busy" again in the next day or so. The business that was done on printcloths was of a pretty general nature, about the only wide constructions that were not rushed being 39-inch 72-76s and 38½-inch 64-64s, on which some business was done in a quiet way at 5¼ and 4 cents, respectively. On all the other wide goods listed below, sizable spot and nearby business was done at the prices given, several of which represented advances over Monday's. Narrow goods were less active, but firm. For contract deliveries it was more or less of a question whether the mills would take an eighth above the spot figures, or whether they wanted even more of an advance. Fancies continued active. Spot prices on staple printcloths were:

39-inch, 80-80s	5¾c	38½-inch, 64-60s	3¾c
39-inch, 72-76s	5¼c	38½-inch, 60-52s	3½c
39-inch, 68-72s	4¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	3¾c
39-inch, 56-44s	3¼c	27-inch, 64-60s	2¾c
38½-inch, 64-60s	3¾c	27-inch, 56-52s	2¾c

Asked.

EVER EAT A "SARVISE"?

An Ohio Editor Recalls It as One of His Boyhood Joys.

The other day, in a light article, we used the word "sarvises," in connection with a wildwood scene. The compositor asked about the word, for he could not find it in the dictionary, which he examined to see if the spelling was right. We told him it was one of the fruits of our boyhood days, that we had often eaten it, and we spelled it the way it was pronounced among the boys of our time, and they knew.

We then inquired of a dozen of the compositors and all but three had never heard of such fruit. But those three had gathered quarts of it and had eaten and enjoyed the fruit in halcyon days. "Sarvises" was not in the dictionary. Lexicography did not recognize the luscious fruit of boyish days. Then we searched broadcast amid the fields of literature for the word, and at last found it, more truly spelled, however. Youthful fancy had lovingly changed it to "sarvise" berry from service berry, which was its classic and original name.

The "sarvise" was simply an intimate and tender cognomen which the three compositors quickly recognized with a smile, but the old dictionary that had no sentiment called it simply service berry, which is a formal name, while there is something about "sarvise" that swells the heart, for we had picked sarvises for our first sweetheart away back in the century agone, and the gentle memory sanctifies the fruit in its old name.—Ohio State Journal.

HOW WE HAVE ADVANCED!

Compare Mr. Wilson's Trip to Philadelphia with Washington's.

"President Wilson started for Philadelphia by motor," begins an item in the current news of the day. Shades of the fathers! When George Washington traveled between Mount Vernon and Philadelphia it was a journey of days, "on foot or a-horse," and now it is just the matter of a morning's ride in an auto.

The finest trains that run on railroads make frequent trips between the cities, but even the opulent luxury of these triumphs of transportation is eschewed by the President for the more alluring pleasure and privacy of his machine. Moreover, George Washington fell ill of a slight cold and died because of the crudeness of the medical science of his time, while Woodrow Wilson is privileged to take his morning drive to Philadelphia to consult his oculist.

These contrasts serve slightly to mark our progress in ways of living, but what would Andrew Jackson think into Washington from the Hermitage, or Tom Jefferson, traveling from Monticello to call on Washington at Mount Vernon, have to say about it?—Omaha Bee.

FEAR TROUBLE IN HARTFORD

Agitation Started for an Eight-Hour Day—One Strike Declared.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Aug. 31.—The fear that the eight-hour strike agitation is soon to be transferred from Bridgeport to this city and New Britain was partly strengthened today by the sudden walkout of eighty machinists at the National Marine Lamp Company of Forestville, the reported vote of polishers at Colt's to enforce certain demands, and the increased unionization of the big subsidiary plant here of the Niles, Bement, Pond Company. Further concern was caused in labor circles by the presence of a conciliation Commissioner of the Federal Department of Labor.

The workmen at the National Marine Lamp Company, most of whom are from New York, want more wages and an eight-hour day. Help was summoned here by the Bristol Police Department when the strikers gathered at the factory gates and jeered the men remaining at the benches.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

DOW LUNCH COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Dow Lunch Company, with restaurants at 980 Eighth Avenue and five other places, by Smith, Nichols & Co., $1,448; L. & B. Frank, $12,152, and New York French Range Company, $1,881. A meeting of creditors was held on Monday, at which a committee of three was sent to ask the landlords for an extension and to arrange for a reorganization. One landlord refused, and intimated that dispossess proceedings would be taken on Sept. 1. To protect the company pending a reorganization of the company. Liabilities are $32,000 and assets probably $15,000.

ADELSON BROTHERS, manufacturers of knee pants, 32 Waverley Place, have assigned to Israel Rotkowitz. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed by Adelina Fried, $484; Max Rubenstein, $490, and Bessie Smith, $211. Liabilities are $25,000 and assets $5,000.

JULIUS LEVETT.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Julius Levett, hardware, Nyack, by Sickels-Loder Company, $517; Baer Brothers, $79, and Robert J. Mastbeck, $274. Judge Mayer appointed Benjamin Haas of Nyack receiver; bond, $1,000.

CARLLER & CO., INC.—Judge Mayer has confirmed a composition of Carlller & Co., Inc., wholesale essential oils, 16 Cedar Street, with creditors at 25 per cent., payable 10 per cent. cash and 15 per cent. in notes. Liabilities were $88,245.

JOSEPH L. HIRSCH, men's furnishings, 52 East Twenty-third Street and 1,183 Broadway, has filed schedules showing liabilities $5,956 and assets $3,000.

LUIGI SILVAGNI, hats, 852 East 187th Street has filed schedules showing liabilities $1,983 and assets $253.

NATIONAL LITHOGRAPHIC COMPANY, 533 East Seventy-ninth Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $41,504 and assets $14,750.

LOUIS HAMBURGER & SON, mattresses, 617 East Twelfth Street, have filed schedules showing liabilities $2,756 and assets $768.

LEVISON BROTHERS & NEVING, women's apparel, 54 West Twenty-first Street, have assigned to Abraham A. Silberberg.

FRANK & WASSERMAN COMPANY, INC., coats and suits, 48 to 47 West Sixteenth Street, has assigned to Bernard M. Ewing.

HARRY GOODMAN, furnishing goods, 767 Columbus Avenue, has assigned to Harold F. Grayev.

BERNHARDT, ARTER, plumbing supplies, 1,195 Third Avenue, has assigned to Joseph Kleiner.

Reassignment.

WUNDER & PAUL, 61 West Forty-second Street, who assigned to Joseph J. Myers on June 27, 1914, have had their property reassigned to them.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 31.—George F. Shelvin Manufacturing Company, manufacturer of paper mill machinery, or Saratoga Springs; involuntary bankruptcy, with debts of $115,000.

Clarence Vandyck, proprietor of O. K. Vulcanized Works, Binghamton; bankruptcy, with liabilities of $18,936 and assets of $9,150.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 31.—Receiver named for International Poultry Sales Company, branch of International Correspondence School, and designed to teach poultry raising by mail.

CHICAGO.—James G. Kirk, real estate broker; voluntary petition; $28,611 due on Loop leases. Kirk took over the leases on parts of several Loop buildings and was unable to sublet the office space he had contracted for.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Helen B. Mortimer, housewife; debts, $47,500; assets, $200.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Albers, Rose—Franklin Simon & Co.....$282.41
Black, Madeleine—W. Watson.....1,259.58
Brodkin, Nathan—S. Goldenthal.....246.67
Chittick, William G., Jr.—O'Neill-Adams Co.....172.85
Dillon, Conrad G.—H. R. Patten.....517.70
Isabelarles, John L.—D. Toomey.....175.03
Evans, Amos H.—C. S. Hirsch et al.....1,110.23
Engel, Haakel—J. Feinstein.....115.90
Elsey, Herbert S.—Fisk Rubber Co. of New York.....113.87
Flemming, Grain and Hay Co., Inc.—Young Bros. Hay Co.....217.34
Friedman, Philip—R. Brown.....112.41
Gardner, Harold D.—Vanderbilt Av. Building Corp.....168.29
Gallipoli, Pietro or Peter—A. C. Holding Co., Inc.....344.41
Harre, John H.—Varick Confectionery Co.....169.34
Klein, John—H. Frank.....110.47
Kantor, Julius—F. Risser.....165.17
Korn, Peter—P. A. Minakakis.....988.28
Kemna, George W. Brackmann et al...350.26
Kinney, Morton—S. Banks.....247.67
Klein, Solomon—S. Grossbard.....129.80
Le Calle, May Miller, or May S. Miller—O'Neill-Adams Co.....187.96
Loeb, Julius—P. H. Irvin.....111.91
Meister, Wolf; Morris Meister, and Louis Murdick—N. H. Stone.....103.41
Munro, Alexender J.—W. D. McNulty..288.38
O'Hara, Richard, and Morris Doner—R. Green.....199.41
Nemark, Charles, and Aron Davis—M. A. Lazareff.....1,088.70
O'Rourke, Patrick—Tompkins-Kiel Marble Co.....269.46
Parentin, Nicholas—Luyties Bros., Inc.206.06
Parraga, Rafael E.—Stern Bros.....161.91
Power, Edwin F. M.—A. Well.....115.91
O'Farrell, Mary Ellen, individually, Trustee—Lawyers Mortgage Co.....1,330.69
Reser, Edw. A.—National Nassau Bank of New York.....319.43
Richards, Etta J.—Franklin Simon.....192.16
Roedder, Hans H. W. Stimpson.....177.21
Southam, Edith M., or Edith Simmons—H. S. Beidleman.....159.41
Same—Same.....523.87
Seidell, Charles F.—A. H. Myers.....174.81
Twombley, Eugenie—Judkins & McCormick Co.....254.11
Wiener, Julius—M. Hein.....366.54
Waterburg, Granville F.—J. F. DeBeau.348.09
Wood, Charles A.—A. Diaz.....131.99
Westerfeld, Alfred E.—J. E. Hodges et al., receivers.....1,030.24

In Bronx County.

Boettjer, Carl H.—A. E. Sheridan...$1,820.20
Bogumle, George E.—H. Herrmann Lumber Co.....218.89
Chinitz, Barney—C. Rothfeld.....200.09
Charkersoff, Edward—Same.....71.77
Hamilton, Harry T.—B. Printsman.....19.26
J. Marcus Woodworking Co. of Williamsbridge and Joseph Marcus—H. Herrmann Lumber Co.....156.84
Kahran, Frits—M. Koessel.....297.78
Miller, Abraham—State Bank.....124.81
O'Sullivan, John—A. M. Bollerman.....79.72
Rubel, Benjamin, and Grazia Giglio—H. B. Claflin Corp.....93.11
Rudgers, Max—M. Barr et al.....75.12
Roache, Cornelius A.—Staab Construction Co., Inc.....48.72
Skall, Barney H.—Grossman Bros. & Rosenbaum.....75.47

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed.

Bernhard, Edith—F. De Wolfe et al., Aug. 9, 1915.....$212.77
Same—H. Lieberman et al., Aug. 9, 1915.....381.22
Colaunno, Cronsio—Pioken-Quin Co., Dec. 17, 1914.....564.31
Koch, Margaret—H. Schoppner, March 5, 1914.....224.72
Lundine, Lee C.—S. Sprung, July 22, 1915.....111.01
Equitable Surety Co., 1,423 Broadway Corporation, and Margaret Fitzgerald—Howell, Field & Goddard, June 14, 1915.....1943.00
Same—L. G. Lithgow et al., June 14, 1915.....716.51
Gallagher, Patrick—I. B. Hasbrouck, Feb. 6, 1915.....1,061.70
Silion Construction Co.—Kertscher & Co., March 22, 1912.....10,373.75
Same—Larsen et al., March 22, 1912..782.15
Same—M. Arnstein, March 22, 1915....637.71
Radford, Guy B., and John Anderson—T. F. Devine, Jan. 20, 1908.....139.41
Silion Construction Co., Bernard London, and Joseph Silverson—A. M. Marsich, Feb. 9, 1911.....1,278.00
Same—Same, Feb. 9, 1911.....1,445.94
Valley Stream Realty Co.—J. S. Cohen, by guardian, Nov. 14, 1914 (vacated)..372.80

In Bronx County.

Surkel, Louis D.—M. S. Hyman, Feb. 28, 1913, (vacated).....$2.00
Same—S. Hyman, Feb. 28, 1913, (vacated).....2.00
Same—J. Sobsky, May 2, 1913, (vacated).....2.00
Same—R. Hyman, May 2, 1913, (vacated).....76.76

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY—J. Muhlfelder, millinery, 466 Broadway.
ALBOT, Mont.—A. S. Sachs, high school skirts; Breslin.
ATLANTA—Smith & Higgins; W. P. Rankin, domestics, linens, white goods; 1,118 Broadway.
ATHENS, Ohio—Zenner & Co.; T. W. Gaiss, ready to wear; 1,270 Broadway.
AUGUSTA, Ga.—J. B. White & Co.; Mrs. M. B. Schwelkert, corsets, muslin underwear; 16 Union Square.
AUGUSTA—J. A. Mullarky Co.; J. A. Mullarky, dry goods, ready-to-wear, furs, cloaks, laces, upholstery; Arlington.
BALTIMORE—H. Somerborn & Co.; S. Makover, woolens; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—Schloss Bros. & Co.; J. Schloss, woolens; 560 Broadway.
BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; J. S. Bark, waists; 470 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—I. Meyer & Co.; I. Meyer, manufacturers men's neckwear; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—Armstrong, Cator & Co.; H. L. McLanahan, hats; 200 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Stanton, Sons & Co.; Robertson, boys' clothing; W. B. Stanton, dress furn. goods, china; 18 West 35th.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss B. Dooley, laces, trimmings; M. G. Lasky, representing; S. Jacobson, upholstery goods; 220 5th Av.
BATTLE CREEK—The Specialty Store; J. Sharon, notions; Grand.
BEAVER FALLS, Penn.—M. Gordon, dry goods, clothing, &c.; Herald Square.
BENNINGTON—E. L. Nichols Co.; E. H. Nichols, coats, suits; Miss M. Hyde, skirts, dresses; The Washington, ninth floor, 105 Madison Avenue.
BOSTON—Shepard, Norwell Co.; J. Stewart, notions, leather goods; 220 5th Av.
BOSTON—Schultz & Gutrie; W. E. Guthrie, dry goods; Broztell.
BOSTON—S. Markowitz; M. Markowitz, laces, ribbons; Latham.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; T. N. Wyse; Miss O'Brien, cloaks, suits; 482 4th Av.
BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon Co.; Miss S. Dreyer, brassieres, corsets; 1,152 B'way.
BOSTON—P. Smith Co.; J. H. Mahoney, gloves; furnishing goods, boys' clothing; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—Conrad & Co.; Mrs. E. R. Adelson, silk waists; 15 E. 26th.
BOSTON—Max Feldman & Co.; M. Feldman, hardware, Nyack, by Sickels-Loder Company, Chestnut.
BOSTON—Jordan Marsh Co.; E. Emery, muslin underwear, petticoats; 34 Union Sq.; Gregorian.
BOSTON—Enterprise Cloak Co.; F. Wolbarst, ready to wear; 1,270 Broadway.
BRIDGEPORT—Caesar Misch, Inc.; H. W. Waidar, ready to wear; 1,270 Broadway.
BROCKTON, Mass.—H. D. G. J. Fraser, dry goods; Broztell.
BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Jose Batad; wash dress goods; Room 1,008, 347 B'way.
BUFFALO—Stichter's, Inc.; T. Mann, coats, suits, waists, dresses; McAlpin.
BUFFALO—Flint & Kent; F. Bartholomew, rugs; 220 5th Av.
BUFFALO—W. Va.—W. Archesson Co.; W. Archesson, men's, boys' clothing; Waldorf.
GREENSBORO, N. C.—Silks, Shoes & Co.; W. H. Stone, notions, dry goods, ready-to-wear; Wallick.
HARRISBURG—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; 220 5th Av.
HARRISBURG—Bowman & Co.; F. P. McCubbin, ready to wear; 1,270 Broadway, sixth floor.
HARRISBURG—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; 220 5th Av.
HAZELTON—Deisroth & Sons; J. B. Mackie, cloaks, suits, furs, laces, handkerchiefs, trimmings; 116 W. 32d.
HOLYOKE—McAuslan & Wakelin Co.; F. P. Brannan, dress goods, linings; Navarre.
HOLYOKE—McAuslan & Wakelin Co.; W. B. Wakelin, ladies' suits, laces, gloves; Miss Mary Labarre, ribbons; Navarre.
HOLYOKE—H. P. Ducharme & Co.; Miss M. Ducharme, Miss D. Ducharme, ready-to-wear; Breslin.
HOLYOKE—Beany Bros.; B. Beany, ready to wear; 1,270 Broadway.
HOLYOKE—Sample Cloak & Suit Co.; H. Miller, cloaks, suits; 1,270 Broadway.
INDIANAPOLIS—W. E. Hook Co.; H. G. Block, gloves, hosiery, underwear, laces; embroideries, neckwear; J. R. Hayes, basmat, ready to wear; 1,261 Broadway.
INDIANAPOLIS—W. V. Hargrove & Co.; W. V. Hargrove, coats; Normandie.
JACKSON, Tenn.—Marks Bros.; P. Marks, dry goods, clothing, hats, shoes, notions, carpets, furn. goods, millinery; Aberdeen.
KANSAS CITY—C. S. Kaufmann, rugs; Broztell.
KANSAS CITY—Stock Yards Clothing Co.; H. T. Poindexter, jobs in mill, suits, remnants, notions, furnishing goods, jewelry; Belleclaire.
KNOXVILLE—Myers-Bowman Hat Co.; B. L. Bowman, men's hats; Albert.
LANCASTER—Hager & Bro.; Miss H. Martin, laces, ribbons, neckwear, trimmings; 76 Irving Place.
LAWRENCE—Robertson-Sutherland Co.; Miss Snow, cloaks, suits; 482 4th Av.
LEWISTON, Me.—The Bashion; A. Singer, dry goods, notions, fancy goods, &c.; Breslin.
LEWISTON, Me.—Mendelsaon Bros.; M. Mendelson, ready-to-wear, dry goods, fancy goods; Breslin.
LEXINGTON—S. B. Smith & Co.; S. B. Smith, women's ready-to-wear; Grand.
LOS ANGELES—A. Hamburger & Sons; J. R. Collins, toilet, drug sundries, cutlery, photo supplies, souvenirs; 215 4th Av.
LOUISVILLE—Abe C. Levi Co.; H. Drautman, domestics; 200 5th Av.
LOUISVILLE—J. Bacon & Sons; E. Sterer, representing; 23 East 26th.
LOUISVILLE—J. C. Lewis Co.; J. J. Crotty, silks, velvets; G. Rose, dry goods; 116 West Broadway.
LOUISVILLE—John C. Lewis Co.; Miss L. Huber, Miss M. Cole, millinery; 116 W. 32d.
LOWELL—Bon Marche; P. Duvall, domestics; F. A. Dubois, dress goods, silks; Latham.
LOWELL—J. L. Challfour Co.; B. W. Montague, rugs, furniture; 17 East 22d; Herald Square.
MERIDEN—Ives, Upham & Rand Co.; J. Martin, domestics, wash goods, linens, white goods; 75 Spring.
MILWAUKEE—Milwaukee Apparel Co.; R. C. Baer, millinery; 244 5th Av.
MONTGOMERY—Rice, Stix, clothing, furnishing goods, hats, shoes, jewelry; 502 5th Av.
MURFREESBORO, Tenn.—R. E. Andrews, dry goods, notions, shoes; Arlington.
NASHUA, N. H.—Chamberlain-Patten Co.; W. H. Patten, notions, cloaks; Park Avenue.
NEW BEDFORD—Jos. Woodward & Sons; Miss M. A. Wimsper, millinery; Mrs. A. C. McFarland, ready to wear; 75 Spring.
NEW BEDFORD—New Bedford D. G. Co.; H. J. McNeily, dress goods, silks; G. O. Doyle, cloaks, suits, hosiery; Miss L. T. Sylvia, women's, infants' wear; M. E. Cummings, representing; 75 Spring.
NEW HAVEN—E. Malley Co.; I. Koch, corsets; M. J. Tubridy, dress, wash goods, silks; 1,270 B'way.
NEW HAVEN—Shulman & Evans; Mr. Shulman, Mr. Evans, woolens; Park Avenue.
NEW HAVEN—Rappaport & Tucker; Mr. Rappaport, Mr. Tucker, woolens; Park Avenue.
NEW HAVEN—H. Wallick, woolens;

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Are Irregular—Interest Centres in Foreign Exchange Situation.

Most stocks yielded ground yesterday, but a fair degree of resistance was shown to the further selling by traders and to the liquidation prompted by newly felt concern over the unsettlement of foreign exchange. In the environs of the Stock Exchange these days almost everything is likely to be correlated in some way with the war-order business, which has played such a prominent part in recent stock-market events, and part of the concern expressed over the fall in sterling to $4.55 yesterday—that was a drop of 5½ cents for the day—was due to the fear that the low rate for sterling might have the effect of holding up further orders for munitions and other supplies for the belligerent governments. That was a far-fetched fear, for England and her allies are likely to continue to buy much-needed munitions with relatively little thought about the current or prospective rate of exchange. Moreover, a large part if not all of the payments which are now being made for munitions purchased here by Great Britain are not being provided by sterling drafts, but are being met either out of the gold which is being sent here or out of the proceeds of the American securities shipped to this side.

The business most likely to suffer should the exchange market become further unsettled is that part of our export trade which does not represent the necessities of war and which Europe could curtail if the state of the exchange market made it too costly to continue buying in this market on the present scale. Quite possibly the stock market, which did not concern itself at all about the exchange market outlook in the earlier stages of the decline, is disposed now to worry too much about the exchange situation. Should it be allowed to go to the length of seriously checking our export business, it would undoubtedly be a grave mistake, but the chances are that following the conferences shortly to be held here between the British and French financial delegates and our bankers measures will be adopted which will relieve the exchange market of a good deal of the pressure which has recently found reflection in the rapid decline in the value of the pound sterling in this market. This market can easily handle a large amount of bills which in the ordinary course of our exports of agricultural products would be drawn on English banks ,and there is a variety of other measures which can be resorted to with a view to bringing an end to the unsettlement which has recently made the course of exchange an important element in considering the outlook for our foreign trade. Our trade with other countries is all the more important to us at this time in view of the fact that home trade has not improved to anything like the extent to which our trade with other countries has grown.

It was noteworthy in yesterday's Stock Exchange trading that the railroads contributed a number of issues which showed net gains for the day, notwithstanding the reactionary tendency which brought declines in most of the industrials. This movement hardly went far enough to be considered important in itself, but it reflected several interesting tendencies which have been working in favor of the railroads and have shared but slightly in the improvement which has come about in the market in recent months. For one thing, many believe that railroad questions will receive more sympathetic treatment at the hands of public regulators. The more technical considerations favoring the railroads include the feeling among many traders that some part of the speculative interest which has caused such large advances in the industrials may be expected to extend to the railroads, and the fact that Wall Street itself would find advantage in a larger proportion of railroad shares among the stocks which are being carried in commission house accounts.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, AUG. 31, 1915.

Stocks, (Shares.)	
Total sales	603,048
Same day last year	Exch. closed
Year to date	97,004,854
Same period last year	45,989,158
Average price and change 50 stocks	77.54 — .15
Same day last year	*Exch. closed

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	78.79	Aug. 17	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

*Closing average July 30, 57.77.

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
32⅝	33	300	Alaska Gold Mines	33	33	32½	33	— ½
37⅝	37¾	4,500	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	38	38½	36⅝	37½	—1
68½	70	700	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	69	69	68	68	—1
61⅝	62½	1,900	Am. Agricul. Chem.	63½	63¼	61⅝	61¾	—1½
94	95	60	Am. Agri. Chem. pf.	95	95	95	95	...
64⅝	65	3,150	Am. Beet Sugar	66	66	63½	65	...
59⅜	59¾	11,800	Am. Can	59¾	60¾	59¼	59¾	— ¾
105	105¾	900	Am. Can pf.	105	105¾	105	105	...
69¼	69½	8,400	Am. Car & Fdry.	70¼	70⅝	68	69¼	— ⅜
150	150½	2,800	Am. Coal Products.	154½	154½	149	150	—3½
117	117⅛	100	Am. Coal Prod. pf.	117½	117⅝	117½	117⅛	— ⅝
51	51⅜	600	Am. Cotton Oil	51½	51⅝	51	51	—1
9¼	9⅜	3,610	Am. H. & Leather	9⅜	9⅝	9½	9¼	...
39½	39⅝	5,620	Am. H. & Leath. pf.	40⅜	41⅜	39	39	—1⅝
23¾	24	100	Am. Ice Securities	23½	23½	23½	23½	...
21⅝	21⅝	13,220	Am. Linseed	23¾	23⅝	20¼	21½	—1½
37½	38	850	Am. Linseed pf.	39¾	39⅝	37½	37¾	+2¼
53½	54¼	3,700	Am. Locomotive	54	54⅝	53½	53⅜	— ¼
7⅝	7¾	2,400	Am. Malt	7½	8	7½	7½	...
27	28	1,200	Am. Malt pf.	25½	29¼	27¼	27½	...
80¼	80¾	3,500	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	80½	81	80½	80¾	— ⅜
106½	107½	300	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	107	107	106¾	106¾	— ¼
52	53	1,900	Am. Steel Fdries.	54	54	52⅝	53	—1
110¾	111	3,200	Am. Sugar Ref.	110¾	112¼	110	110¾	...
122¾	123¼	900	Am. Teleph. & Tel.	123⅝	123⅝	122⅝	122	— ½
107	108	100	Am. Tob. pf., new	107½	107¼	107¼	107¼	— ¼
33½	34	400	Am. Woolen	33	35	34	34	—1½
90	91	200	Am. Woolen pf.	90	90½	90	90⅜	— ⅛
8	8	50	Am. Writing P. pf.	9	9	9	9	...
72¾	72⅞	14,900	Anaconda Min. Co.	73	73⅝	72¼	72¼	— ⅞
101¼	101⅝	2,100	Atch., Top. & S. F.	101⅞	102	101½	101⅝	— ⅛
98	98¾	300	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	98½	98½	98¼	98¼	+ ¼
101⅜	105	200	Atlantic Coast Line.	103	103	103	103	...
82½	82¾	39,800	Baldwin Loco.	81⅝	83¼	80¼	82⅜	—1⅛
81½	81¾	1,210	Baltimore & Ohio.	81¾	81⅞	81⅛	81½	+ ⅛
70¾	71	200	Baltimore & O. pf.	70⅝	70⅝	70⅛	70⅜	— ¼
1¼	1⅜	100	Batopilas Mining	1⅜	1⅜	1¼	1¼	...
786	791	500	Bethlehem Steel	792	792	785	791	...
139	150	100	Bethlehem Steel pf.	141¼	141¼	141¼	141¼	+13½
85	85½	700	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	85¾	85⅝	84⅞	85⅜	+ ⅜
66⅝	66⅞	1,700	Butte & Superior	67	67	66½	66⅞	+ ⅜
10⅝	10⅞	6,400	California Petrol.	10⅝	10⅞	10⅜	10½	+ ½
43½	43¾	5,200	California Packing.	43¾	43⅞	43¼	43½	+2
150⅝	151¼	2,000	Canadian Pacific	150½	151¼	150	151	+ ¼
80	84	100	Case, (J. I.) Co. pf.	80	80	80	80	+12
43⅜	44	2,700	Central Leather Co.	44¼	44¼	43⅜	43⅜	— ⅝
47⅛	47¼	6,300	Chesapeake & Ohio.	46¼	47⅝	46¼	46¾	+1⅛
30	30½	800	Chi. Gt. West. pf.	30	30	29¾	30	...
82½	83	400	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	83	83	82¾	83	...
121	121¼	100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	121¼	121¼	121¼	121¾	+ ⅜
126	127	300	Chi. & Northwest.	127⅜	127½	127	127	...
23¾	23⅞	46,700	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	21⅞	24	21¼	23¾	+2⅝
46½	46½	3,900	Chino Copper	46⅝	46⅞	46	46⅜	...
42¼	42½	2,900	Col. Fuel & Iron.	42	42⅞	42	42¾	...
49	50	100	Col. & South. 1st pf.	49	49	49	49	+ ⅛
15	16	6,500	Comstock Tunnel.	*15	16	15	15	...
84	85	600	Continental Can.	85½	85½	84½	85	...
18¼	18¼	12,700	Corn Products Ref.	18¾	18⅞	17⅞	18⅛	— ⅛
83¾	84¼	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	84⅞	84⅞	84¼	84¼	— ⅝
74½	75	13,430	Crucible Steel	73½	76⅜	70⅝	74⅝	...
101½	102	200	Crucible Steel pf.	101⅝	102	101⅝	101⅝	— ½
117	119	900	Cuban-Am. Sugar	116	117	116	117	+1⅜
139	140	200	Delaware & Hud.	138½	139¼	138¼	139½	...
115¾	116¼	57	Detroit Edison Co.	115½	116	115¼	116	— ⅝
26¾	26⅞	3,500	Distillers' Secur.	27	27	26	26¾	...
21¼	21½	500	Dome Mines.	21⅞	22	21⅝	21⅝	...
28⅞	29	13,500	Erie	29	29	28¾	28⅞	+ ⅛
44	44⅜	1,100	Erie 1st pf.	44½	44⅝	44⅜	44⅜	+ ⅛
35	35⅜	100	Erie 2d pf.	35¾	35¾	35½	35½	—2
52	52	200	Federal Min. & S.	33	33	31	31	...
290	290	27	General Chemical.	295	295	295	293	...
174	175	500	General Electric.	175	175	174	174½	+ ½
218	219½	1,400	General Motors.	219	219½	218	218½	+ ½
109½	110¼	100	General Motors pf.	109¾	110⅛	109¾	109¾	— ⅜
61	61½	2,800	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	61¾	62	60½	61¼	— ⅝
107¼	108¼	300	Goodrich pf.	108	108	108	108	...
117¾	118	500	Great Northern pf.	118⅜	118⅝	118	118	— ⅝
41¾	41⅞	5,600	G. N certs.ore prop.	42⅞	42⅝	41¾	41⅝	— ⅝
66¾	67	6,225	Guggenheim Explor.	67⅛	67⅝	66½	67	...
35	35¼	6,900	Inspiration Copper.	35⅝	36	35	35⅛	...
21¾	21⅞	1,900	Interboro-Met. pf.	22	22	21½	22	+1½
76¼	77½	700	Interboro-Met.	77	77	77	77	+1½
21⅝	22	6,700	Interboro Consol.	21⅞	22⅛	21⅝	22	+ ⅛
75¾	76⅛	3,500	Interboro-Con. pf.	15⅝	76	75¼	76	+ ⅛
21½	22	1,000	Int. Agricultural.	22¾	22	22	22	—1
39	40	400	Int. Agricultural pf.	39	39	38½	38½	—1
106	107½	200	Int. Harvester, N.J.	108	108	107	107	+ ½
10¾	11¼	600	Int. Paper.	11¼	11½	11	11¼	+ ½
38	39	300	Int. Paper pf.	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	— ⅛
124	125	10	Kings Co.El.L. & P.	125	125	125	125	—1
70¼	70¾	13,250	Lackawanna Steel.	71½	71⅝	69	69½	+ ⅛
103	104	200	Laclede Gas.	103¾	103⅞	103¾	103¾	+ ¼
142¼	142⅜	300	Lehigh Valley.	142½	142⅝	142½	142½	...
39	42	100	Long Island.	39¼	39¼	39¼	39½	—1½
42⅜	42⅝	500	Maxwell Motors.	43	43	42¾	42¾	+ ⅛
90¾	90⅞	1,100	Max. Motors 1st pf.	91	91	90	90½	+ ⅛
90¾	90⅞	400	Max. Motors 2d pf.	90¾	90¾	90	90½	+ ⅛
35¾	36	3,500	Mexican Petroleum.	36¼	36⅝	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅛
26¾	26⅞	2,300	Miami Copper.	26¾	26⅞	26¾	26⅞	—1⅛
18	18¼	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	18	18	18	18	—1⅛
4	4¼	2,000	Missouri Pacific.	4¼	4⅜	4	4⅛	...
55	55½	800	Montana Power.	55	55½	55	55	...
105	105	200	Montana Power pf.	105	105	105	105	—1⅝
119½	119½	100	Nat. Biscuit Co.	119½	119½	119½	119½	+ ⅛
122¼	122¾	100	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	122¼	122¼	122¼	122¼	— ⅛
84	84	600	Nat. Cloak & Suit.	84	84	81½	82	—2½
27¼	27½	900	Nat. En. & St. Co.	27¼	27¼	27	27	— ⅛
89	89	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf.	89	89	89	89	— ⅛
63¾	64¼	400	Nat. Lead Co.	63¾	64¼	63¾	64¼	—4½
14½	14⅝	100	N. Rys. of M. 1st pf.	14½	14½	14½	14½	...
6	6	200	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf.	6	6	6	6	...
15	15	500	Nevada Con. Cop.	15	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
144½	145	2,300	N. Y. Air Brake.	147	147	142	144⅜	— ⅜
91⅝	91⅞	3,400	N. Y. Central.	91½	92	91½	91⅝	+ ⅛
67	67⅛	28,200	N. Y., N. H. & H.	66	67¼	65⅞	67	+1
27	27¼	700	N. Y., Ont. & West.	27	27¼	26¾	26¾	+ ⅛
106¾	107¼	1,400	Norf. & West. x d.	106½	106¾	105¾	106¾	+ ⅛
72½	74	2,900	North American.	74½	76¼	72¼	72¾	—2¼
107	107⅜	400	Northern Pacific.	107⅝	107⅝	107⅛	107⅜	+ ⅛
32½	33¼	100	Pacific Mail.	33	33	33	33	+1
36	36¼	1,400	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	37	37	35⅝	36	—1
106⅜	106⅝	3,500	Penn. R. R.	106⅝	106½	106½	106½	— ¼
88	89	2,200	Philadelphia Co.	88	89¼	88½	88½	...
34⅜	34⅝	6,410	Pittsburgh Coal.	34⅜	34⅝	33½	34⅛	— ¼
101	102	500	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	101	102¾	101	102¾	...
60¼	60¾	2,810	Pressed Steel Car.	60¼	60¾	60¼	60¾	+ ⅝
100	101	200	Pressed Steel C. pf.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	+ ⅝
158	159	100	Pullman Co.	159	159	158	158	—1
3¾	4½	500	Quicksilver pf.	4	4	4	4	—1
38¾	39	400	Railway Steel Sp.	38⅝	38⅞	38⅝	38⅞	—1⅛
22⅞	23	3,300	Ray Con. Copper.	23¼	23⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
148¾	148⅝	13,400	Reading.	149¼	149¼	148	148⅝	— ⅜
80	84	150	Reading 1st pf.	82½	82½	82½	82½	+1½
42⅞	43	3,200	Rep. Iron & Steel.	43⅜	43⅝	42¾	43	— ⅛
101	101½	800	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	— ⅛
⅝	⅞	200	Rock Island Co.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
½	⅝	700	Rock Island Co. pf.	½	⅝	½	⅝	+ ⅛
6¼	6½	1,800	Rumely, (M.,) Co.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
10	10¼	200	Rumely, (M.,) Co. pf.	10¼	10¼	10	10	— ⅛
5¼	5½	600	St. Louis & San F.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
6	6½	1,200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	6	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
14⅝	14½	300	Seaboard Air Line.	14⅝	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
154⅝	156	100	Sears, Roeb. & Co.	154⅝	154⅝	154⅜	154⅜	— ⅛
88¾	89¼	4,400	So. Pacific x d.	89¾	89¾	88¾	89¼	— ⅛
105⅞	106	100	So. Pacific L. r.	105⅞	106⅛	105⅞	106	— ⅛
77	77	50	S. Porto Rico Sug.	77	77	77	77	— ⅛
15⅝	15⅞	900	Southern Railway.	15¼	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	— ⅛
48	48½	300	So. Railway pf.	49	49	48¾	48¾	— ⅛
108	109	2,600	Studebaker Co.	108¾	109¼	107¾	108¾	—1⅛
104½	105	200	Studebaker Co. pf.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	+ ⅛
54¼	54¾	7,120	Tennessee Copper.	56	56	53¾	54¼	—1⅝
152⅜	154	1,300	Texas Co.	155½	155½	152⅜	152⅜	—3⅝
53¾	53⅝	3,600	Third Avenue	53⅞	54¼	53¾	53¾	—1
92	94	59	Twin City R. T.	92	92	92	92	...
79	81	300	Underwood Typew.	81	81	81	81	— ⅝
100	104	200	Underw. Typew. pf.	100	100	100	100	—5
7⅝	7¾	400	Union Bag & Co.	7⅝	7⅝	7⅜	7¾	— ¼
131⅜	131⅞	10,500	Union Pacific Co.	132⅜	132⅝	131½	131½	— ¼
82¼	84	400	Union Pacific pf.	82¼	82½	82¼	82¼	— ¼
52⅜	53	100	Un. Dry Goods pf.	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	+2½
24⅞	25	13,700	United Rys. Inv.	24½	28	24½	24⅝	— ⅛
40¼	40¾	2,800	United Rys. Inv. pf.	40¼	40¾	40¼	40⅜	— ⅛
20⅞	21⅜	1,000	U. S. C. I. P. & F.	21⅛	21⅜	21	21	— ⅛
71¾	72⅞	600	U. S. Indus. Alco.	73	73	71	71⅜	— ⅛
3¾	4½	100	U. S. Red. & Ref.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
49½	50	1,600	U. S. Rubber.	50	50¼	49¾	49¾	— ⅛
103¼	103⅝	200	U. S. Rub. 1st pf.	103⅝	103⅝	103	103	—2
75	75⅛	92,900	U. S. Steel.	75⅝	76⅜	74⅝	76	+ ⅛
112⅛	112⅜	1,150	U. S. Steel pf.	112⅝	113⅛	112⅝	113⅛	+ ⅛
67¼	67½	3,400	Utah Copper.	68¼	68⅝	67¼	67½	— ⅛
40	40	4,700	Va.-Car. Chemical.	40¾	40¾	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅜
57	59	300	Va. Iron, Coal & C.	57	57¾	57	57¼	+ ⅛
28	28½	100	Western Maryland.	28	28	28	28	+ ⅛
49	49	100	West. Maryland pf.	48	48	48	48	+ ⅛
74	75	4,000	Western Union Tel.	75¾	75¾	73½	74½	+1⅛
116¾	117	20,900	Westingh. E. & M.	116¾	117¾	115½	115⅝	— ⅝
180½	180¾	300	Willys-Overland.	180½	180¾	180	180	—1⅝
105	106	500	Willys-Overland pf.	105	106¾	105	106¾	+ ⅛
105	106	180	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co.	106	106	106	106	+ ⅛

*Cents per share.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	3	4	4	4	5
New York	3	4	4	4	5
Phila.	3	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	...	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	...	4	4	4½	5
Atlanta	...	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	...	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4	4½	5
Minneap.	...	4	4	5	5
Kan. City	...	4	4	4	5
Dallas	...	4	4	4½	5
San Fran.	3	3½	4	4½	6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2¼@2⅛
Ninety days	2¼@2⅛

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2	1¾	2	2

ON TIME.

60 days	2¼@2⅜
90 days	2¼@2⅜
4 mos.	3 @3¼
5 mos.	3¼@3⅜
6 mos.	3¼@3⅜
7 mos.	3¼@3⅜

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	3¼@3⅜
60 to 90 days	3 @3¼
Other names.	
4 months	3½@3⅝
6 months	3⅝@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.59	$4.55	$4.55
Cables	4.59½	4.56	4.56

Closing Rates.

Demand, (or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.55 — $4.56
Paris	6.02 — 6.01
Switzerland	5.44 — 5.43
Scandinavia	25.40 — 25.45
Berlin	80⅝ — 80¼
Austria	14.92 — 15.00
Russia	34.25 — 34.50
China—	
Hongkong	42.30 — 42.50
Shanghai	53.87½ — 54.00
Singapore	57.50 — ...
Greece	5.34 — 5.33
Holland	39¼ — 39⅛
India—	
Bombay	33.75 — ...
Calcutta	33.75 — ...
Italy	6.54 — 6.53
Japan—	
Kobe	49.37 — 49.45
Yokohama	49.00 — 49.25
Philippine Islands—	
Manila	49.62 — 49.75
South America—	
Buenos Aires	40.75 — 41.00
Rio	25.85 — 26.00
Spain	18.75 — 18.80

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.— 60 days.	90 Days.	Commercial.— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.55½	$4.55¼	$4.50	$4.48

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $373,276,055; balance $19,601,392; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $450,881. The local banks have lost $4,230,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 40c premium; Montreal, 46⅝c premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 23d, unchanged; New York, 46⅝c off ⅛c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Receipts and expenditures:

	Aug. 30.	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$326,329	$15,173,394	$24,158,676
Int. rev., cr.	987,361	28,125,906	57,380,154
Cor. & in. t.	94,947	1,570,261	2,955,428
Miscellan'us.	157,361	3,494,879	5,159,510
Net rec'pts	$1,458,519	$48,364,062	$105,653,768
Expenditures	2,128,436	61,600,108	124,871,576
Deficit	669,906	13,236,046	19,217,774

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Demoralization in foreign exchange tended to unsettle the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange and there was a selling movement early in the day under which prices for a time gave way easily. At the lower levels, however, a good absorptive power was displayed, and this operated to check the decline. The market in the later dealings was nervous and irregular. A few stocks developed special firmness. It was noted that the railroad shares as a whole acted rather better than the industrials, the recent good earnings statements of many of the companies evidently exerting a sustaining influence.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
290	Allis-Chal	58	58	57¼	58
190	Am. H. Sugar	68¼	68¼	68¼	68¼
1,910	Am. Can	59¾	60¼	59¼	59¾
40	Am. C. & F.	70¼	70¼	69	69
40	Am. Cot. Oil	51	51	51	51
10	Am. H. & L.	9¼	9½	9¼	9¼
370	Am. Linseed	24	24	20½	21½
50	Am. Locomo.	54	54¼	53¾	54¼
190	Am. Smelt	80¾	81	80	80¾
110	Am. Sugar	109½	112¼	109¼	111¼
1,235	Amacon. Cop.	73¾	74¼	73¼	73¾
10	At. T. & S. F.	101½	101½	101½	101½
5,100	Baldwin Loco.	81¾	85½	80¾	85¼
130	Balt. & Ohio.	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾
320	Cal. Pet.	15¾	16	15¾	15¾
110	Central Leath.	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
470	Ches. & Ohio.	46¾	47¼	46¾	47¼
1,689	C., R. I. & P.	23¾	24¼	23¾	24¼
30	Chino Copper.	46¾	47	46¾	47
310	Col. F. & I.	42¼	42¾	42¼	42¾
100	Corn Products.	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
280	Cruc. Steel	75	76	75	76
40	Dist. Securities	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
2,600	Erie	29¼	29¼	28½	29
100	Goodrich Co.	61	61¾	60¾	61¾
210	Gt. North. Ore	43¾	43¾	41¾	42¾
40	Gug'heim Ex.	66¾	67	66¾	67
170	Inspir. Copper.	35¾	35¾	34¾	34¾
70	Inter.-Met.	21¾	23	21¾	22
310	Int. Consol.	23¾	23¾	21¾	21¾
40	Lehigh Valley.	142¾	142¾	142¾	142¾
30	Maxwell Motor	43	43	42¾	42¾
90	Mexican Petrol.	35¾	36	34¾	35
70	Mo. Pacific	4	4¼	4	4¼
10	Nevada Con.	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
60	N. Y. Central.	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼
440	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	66¾	67¼	66¾	67¼
60	Pacific Mail.	34

Winchester Repeating Arms

Bought—Sold—Quoted

Gilbert Eliott & Co

SPECIALISTS

27 Pine St., N. Y. Tel. John 6210

The changed status of the stock of the

New York Central

is pointed out in a circular we have just issued. We believe the facts discussed to be of the greatest importance to investors and to be closely related to future prices of the company's stock.

Circular "C" mailed on request.

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Standard Assets Corp.
By-Products Coke Corp.
General Gas & Elec. Co.
Victoria Coal & Coke Co.
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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Stocks Decline in a Less Active Market—Bonds More Active and Higher.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 312,258 shares of stocks and $205,200 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 90,305; oils, 2,113; railroads, 200, and mining, 219,640. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
30	Am. Smelters Secur. pf. (a)	85	85	85	85
400	Am. Zinc	55	55	54½	54½
560	‡Can. Car & Fy.	101	103	100	102
400	‡Can. C. & F. pf.	116	116	113	115
12,000	‡Car. L. & P.	10⅝	11	9½	9¾
100	Central F'dry.	11	11	11	11
700	‡Cramp Shipbuilding	86	86	81	82
610	Driggs-S., w. i.	96	95	92	95
300	Electric Boat.	545	545	540	543
35,000	Submar. Boat, w. i.	53½	55½	52¾	53¾
50	Emerson Pho.	14	14	14	14
250	‡Hall Signal	19½	19½	18¾	19
450	‡Hendee Mfg.	37½	38	36½	37
85	‡Hopkins & Allen Arms	63	63	59	59
5,000	‡Int. Mer. Mar.	2½	3	2½	2½
3,300	‡Int. M. Mar. pf.	9¾	9¾	9⅛	9½
100	‡Int. Mer. Mar. pf., new, w. i.	63½	63½	63½	63½
1,500	‡Inter. Motors	33⅛	33½	31	33½
750	‡Int. Motors pf.	64	67½	62½	67½
90	‡Inter. Nickel	182	182	181	181
1,750	Kath. B'se pf.	3¼	3¾	3¼	3⅜
30	Kel. Sp'f'd T.	188	188	188	186
700	‡Lake Tor. B't	16	16	14	14
125	‡Lake Tor. B't. 1st pf.	20	20	20	20
2,000	Mar. of Am.	4	4	4	4
10	Nat. Steel Car.	46	46	46	46
275	N. Y. Transp.	17	17⅜	17	17⅜
2,000	Cor. of R. & H.	6¼	6⅜	5⅞	6
600	M. Rumely w. i.	23	25½	25	25½
2,200	‡Stand. Motors	12½	12⅝	11⅝	11⅞
2,000	‡St'l Co. of Can.	35	35	33½	34
2,500	‡St. Jo. Lead.	13⅝	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝
5,800	Tri. Film ctfs.	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞
1,500	U. C. S. new	9⅞	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝
3,500	Un. Prof. Sh.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
800	U. S. L. & H.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
100	U.S.L.&H.pf.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
300	Way. O. & G.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1,500	‡World Film	3⅞	3⅞	3½	3⅝

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
25	Buck. P. L.	103	101	102	— 1
38	Eureka P. L.	249	245	249	— 4
20	Gal.-Sig. Oil	167	166	166	— 1
25	Illinois P. L.	148	147	148	— 1
106	Indiana P. L.	104	102	104	+ 2
1,000	‡Inter. Petro.	10	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
90	Natl. Tran.	32¼	32¼	32¼	..
50	Ohio Oil	156	155	156	+ 1
200	Pierce Oil	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	..
12	Prairie Pipe L.	179	179	179	+ 1
45	South Penn Oil.	348	341	341	— 4
47	Stan. O. of Cal.	306	306	306⅜	— ⅛
12	Stan. O. of Ind.	457	455	457	+ 6
13	Stan. O. of K.	400	380	400	+25
250	S. O. of N. J.	449	441	441	— 9
40	S. O. of N. Y.	195	193	193	..
70	Union T. L.	84	84	84	— 2
40	Vacuum Oil	220	217	217	— 1

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	‡Wab. pf. (a).	41	41	41	41
100	‡Wab. pf (b).	22	22	22	22

MINING STOCKS.

1,600	‡Alaska Juneau	13½	13½	12⅝	12⅝
2,500	‡Alta-C. M. Co.	40	41	40	40
32,850	‡‡Am. Com'der.	12½	13	12½	13⅛
3,700	‡‡Atlanta	31	31	29	29
1,000	‡‡Big Cot'wood	6½	6½	6½	6⅞
800	Big L. D. Co.	2⅛	2⅞	2⅛	2⅞
1,500	‡‡Booth	43	43	42	42
3,000	Braden Copper.	8⅜	8⅝	8	8⅛
8,000	Butte & N. Y.	2⅝	3	2½	2½
100	Butte C. & Z.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
2,000	†Can. G. & S.	4	4	4	4
22,000	†Cashboy	4½	5	4½	5
500	‡Chile Copper.	19	19	18⅜	18⅜
300	Con. N. Utah.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	†C. O. D. Con.	4	4	4	4
200	Con. Cop. M.	1½	1½	1½	1½
1,000	Dia. B. Butte.	2	2	2	2
2,000	‡‡Emma Cop.	46	46	43	44
400	†Gen. Copper.	38	38	36	37
400	Goldfield Con.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
4,800	‡‡Gold. Merger.	19	19	18	18
300	‡Gold. Flor'nce.	47	47	47	47
100	Howe Sound.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
4,300	Jumbo Ext.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅛
22,000	Ken. Copper.	52½	52⅝	51⅝	52⅜
200	Kerr Lake.	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
4,500	‡‡Kewanas	16½	16½	14	14
2,500	Magma Copper.	14¾	14⅞	14¼	14⅜
100	Mason Valley.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
3,100	McIntyre	47	48½	47	48
240	†McKinley-D.	24	24	24	24
100	Montana Con.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
20,000	‡Mother Lode	25	26	24	25
3,500	‡‡Nat. Z. & L.	37	37	35	36
2,350	New U.-Bing.	3¼	3½	3¼	3⅜
1,500	Nip. M. Co.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5¾
14,000	‡‡Ore	7	7½	6½	7
13,000	‡‡Rex Con. M.	54	55	53	54
500	‡‡Sand. Kendall	7	7	7	7
400	Stand. Sil.-L.	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
1,300	Stewart	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
16,000	‡‡Success Min.	1¼	1¼	1	1
4,750	‡‡Superatt M.	24	24½	24	24½
500	Tono. Ext.	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	2⅛
300	†Tono. Jim B.	82	82	81	81
1,000	†Tono. Mid.	12	12	12	12
200	Wasatch	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,300	‡W. E. Con.	57	59	58	59
2,500	‡Wettlaufer Sil	10	10	9	9
400	‡W. K. Cop. pf	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2½

BONDS.

$30,000	Del. & Hud. cv. 5s, w. i.	102	102	101¾	102
200	Del. & H. rts.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
30,000	‡Int. M. M., new, 5s.	77⅝	78	77⅝	78
100,000	Ken. Cop. 6s.	163	167	162	163
25,000	Pierce Oil 6s.	80	80	78	78

*Odd lot. ‡Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

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Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in, compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Aug. 31. Bid.	Asked.	Aug. 30. Bid.	Asked.
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord.	13½	14¼	14	14½
Br.-Am. Tob., ord. br.	14	15	14	15
Electric Boat pf.	535	545	550	560
Franco-Spanish Pet., (a, prospect)	1	1¼	..	..
Intercon. Rubber	8	9	7	7½
Kelly Sp. Tire, new, 1st pf.	86	87	86	87
Mutual Profit Shar.	9	9½	9	9½
Pyrene Mfg. Co.	13½	13⅝	13½	13⅝
Savoy Oil	8	9½	8	9½
Sherman Carbide	8	10	8	10
Sherman Carbide pf.	10	14	10	14
Sterling Gum	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞

RAILROAD.

Wabash, w. i.	11½	12	11½	12

MINING STOCKS.

Greene-Cananea	40	41	40	41
Kerr Lake	3⅞	4	3⅞	4
La Rose Consol.	⅞	½	⅞	½
Majestic Mines	40	60	40	60
Tonopah Mining	5⅜	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝
Tri-Bullion	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Tuolumne Copper	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜

BOND.

Calaveras 6s	190	210	190	200

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MUNTIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives	123	129	125	130
Aetna Explosives pf.	79	84	79	84
Am. & Brit. Mfg. Co.	10	16	10	15
Am. & B. Mf. Co. pf.	34	44	35	45
Atlas Powder	220	230	226	230
Atlas Powder pf.	95	99	95	99
Bliss (E. W.)	375	395	340	370
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	130	140	130	140
Canadian Explo.	325	375	325	375
Canadian Explo. pf.	100	110	100	110
Carbon Steel	25	30	28	32
Carbon Steel 1st pf.	47	52	45	50
Carbon Steel 2d pf.	25	28	28	32
Colts Arms	550	575	550	575
Driggs-Seabury	85	95	85	..
Du Pont Powder	695	705	695	705
Du Pont Powder pf.	96	100	96	100
Hercules Powder	385	400	385	400
Hercules Powder pf.	111	116	110	115
Hopkins-Allen	65	90	65	70
Hopkins-Allen pf.	95	105	95	105
Niles-Bement-Pond	114	117	114	117
Niles-Bement-P. pf.	97	104	97	105
Savage Arms	310	340	310	340
Submarine Boat	54	56	56	58
Winch. R. Arms	2,400	2,700	2,400	2,700

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
4s	Sept., 1916	102½	102⅝	102½	102⅝
3s	Sept., 1917	103½	103⅝	103⅝	103⅞
4½s	June, 1960	101⅝	101¾	101⅝	101¾
4½s	March, 1963	101⅞	102	101½	102¼
4½s	Nov., 1957	101⅝	101⅞	101⅜	101⅞
4½s	May, 1957	101⅜	101⅝	101⅜	101⅝
4½s	Nov., 1917	100⅝	100¾	100⅝	101¼
4½s	May, 1917	100⅝	100⅞	100½	101
4½s	March, 1964	97⅞	98⅛	97⅞	98⅛
4½s	March, 1962	97⅝	98	97⅝	98
4½s	Sept., 1960	97⅝	98	97⅝	98
4½s	March, 1930-60	97⅝	98	97⅝	98⅛
4s	May, 1959	94⅛	94⅜	94⅛	94⅜
4s	Nov., 1958	94¼	94⅜	94¼	94⅜
4s	May, 1957	94¼	94⅜	94¼	94⅜
4s	Nov., 1956	93⅝	94	93⅝	94
4s	Nov., 1955	93⅝	94	93⅝	94
4s	Nov., 1936	94½	..	94½	..
4s	May, 1917	99⅜	..	99⅜	..
4s	Nov., 1915	99⅜	..	99⅜	..
4s	May, 1919	99⅜	..	99⅜	..
3½s	Nov., 1955	85	..	84⅝	..
3½s	Nov., 1954	85¼	86⅛	85¼	86⅛
3½s	May, 1954	85¼	86⅛	85¼	86⅛

Westinghouse Bonds Taken.

The Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company announced yesterday that all of the company's new convertible bonds excepting $457,000 had been purchased by stockholders. The balance will be distributed pro rata among the depositing bondholders, who will receive cash for deposited bonds not taken up at the rate of 100 and accrued interest.

NEW "MOP" COMMITTEE

To Protect Bonds on Which Interest Will Be Defaulted Today.

A protective committee has been formed to represent the first collateral mortgage 5 per cent. bonds of 1920 and the trust 5 per cent. bonds of 1917 of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company. Moreau Delano of Brown Brothers & Co. is Chairman of the committee. The other members are Willard V. King, President of the Columbia Trust Company; Asa S. Wing, President of the Provident Life and Trust Company of Philadelphia, and L. Edmund Zacher, Treasurer of the Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford. Morrell W. Gaines, 59 Wall Street, is Secretary of the committee. The Columbia Trust Company will be the depository, and bondholders have been requested to deposit their bonds.

It was announced that this committee would advance to depositing bondholders the amount of interest due today on the trust 5s, which interest will be defaulted by the Missouri Pacific. Similar action will be taken with regard to the interest due Feb. 1, 1916, on the collateral mortgage 5s in case that interest is not paid.

All of the classes of bonds which the committee seeks to have deposited figure in the proposed reorganization plan for the Missouri Pacific system. The reorganization managers are also seeking deposits of bonds, and the new movement is regarded as organized opposition to the proposed plan.

It was announced yesterday on behalf of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., the readjustment managers, that holders of the Missouri Pacific defaulted first and refunding 5s, the trust 5s, and the collateral trust 4s could, on deposit of their bonds, secure an advance of the defaulted interest from the respective depositaries for the bonds. It is the intention of the readjustment managers to proceed with the reorganization of the Missouri Pacific along the lines of the "voluntary" plan announced some months before the receivership.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.00	Kentucky Con.	.02
Alpha Con.	.02	Mexican	.53
Andes	.10	Occidental Con.	.79
Best & Blecher	.07	Ophir	.33
Bullion	.02	Overman	.12
Challenge Con.	.07	Potosi	.03
Chollar	.03	Savage	.09
Confidence	.15	Seg. Belcher	.08
Con. Cal. & Va.	.15	Sierra Nevada	.19
Gould & Curry	.04	Union Con.	.46
Hale & Norcross	.03	Utah Con.	.03
Julia	.03	Yellow Jacket	.16
Justice	.05		

TONOPAH.		Comb. Fraction.	.08
Jim Butler	.81	Diamondf. Daisy	.03
McNamara	.02	Diamondf. B. B'.	.01
Midway	.10	Florence	.45
Montana	.27	Goldf'd Con. M.	1.30
North Star	.10	Goldfield Merger	.18
Rescue Eula	.06	Jumbo Ext.	1.47½
Tonopah Ext.	2.37½	Lone Star	.03
Tonopah Merger	.34	Silver Pick	.08
Victor	.26	Vernal	.03
West End	.55	Nevada Hills	.18
GOLDFIELD.		Rochester Mines	.27
Atlanta	.29	Round Mountain	.38
Booth	.41	MANHATTAN.	
C. O. D.	.04	Man. Big Four	.05

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'kpot.	10	10¼	Isabella	16¼	16½
Elkton	28½	30	Jackpot	6½	7½
El Paso	76	90	McKinney	37⅛	38
Golden Cy.	176	177½	Portland	147	149¾
Findlay	3⅞	4½	Vindicator	157	162
Gold Dol.	..	4	Rav. B. H.	2	4
Gold Sov.	2	3			

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin	33.25	34.00	33.00	34.00
Lead	....	4.90	4.85	4.95
Spelter	*16.00	....	*17.00	....
Antimony	28.00	30.00	28.50	29.50
Quicksilver	$80.00	$90.00	$80.00	....
Aluminium	†35.00	36.00	†35.00	36.00
Iron, No. 2X fdy.	15.50	16.00	13.50	16.00

*Sales. †Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, was quoted at 18@18⅛c per pound in the open market. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Monday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	68	10	0	68	10	0
Copper, futures	69	15	0	69	15	0
Tin, spot	150	15	0	150	10	0
Tin, futures	152	0	0	151	15	0
Spelter	72	0	0	70	0	0
Lead	22	7	6	22	15	0

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	Adventure	2	2	2	2
80	Ahmeek	100	100	100	100
290	Alaska Gold	33½	33½	33	33
63	Algomah	2⅛	2⅛	2⅜	2⅜
60	Allouez	54¼	54¼	54	54
1,234	Am. Zinc	53⅜	55½	54⅜	55
234	Anaconda	73⅛	73⅛	72¼	72¼
890	Ariz. Com'l	9	9	8⅞	8⅞
170	Butte & Bal.	4⅛	4⅛	4	4
1,355	Butte & Sup.	67⅛	67⅜	66¼	66½
408	Cal. & Ariz.	64	65	64	64
10	Cal. & Hecla	567	567	560	560
42	Centennial	19	19	19	19
270	Copper Range	56	56	55	55½
25	Daly-West	3	3	3	3
360	East Butte	13⅛	13⅛	12¾	12⅞
30	Franklin	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
654	Granby	86	86½	85	85
235	Greene-Can.	40⅜	40⅜	39	39
60	Hancock	16⅞	17	16⅜	17
65	Helvetia	30c.	30c.	25c.	25c.
100	Island Creek	48½	48½	48½	48½
5	Isl'd Creek pf.	89	89	89	89
21	Isle Royale	26¾	27¼	26	27¼
5	Keweenaw	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Lake Copper	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
20	La Salle	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
5	Mason Valley	2	2	2	2
75	Mohawk	73	73	72½	72½
550	New Arcadian	10⅝	10⅝	10¼	10⅝
60	New Idria	9	9½	9	9½
210	Nipissing	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝
220	North Butte	30	30	29⅞	29⅞
6	North Lake	2	2	2	2
100	Osceola	83	84	82	84
550	Pond Creek	17	17¼	16⅞	17¼
40	Quincy	84	85	84	85
280	Shannon	7⅜	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜
230	South Lake	6½	6½	6¼	6½
25	St. Mary's Ld.	55½	55½	55½	55½
110	Sup. & Boston.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
230	Tamarack	53	53	53	53
150	Trinity	4	4	3⅞	3⅞
400	Tuolumne	47c.	47c.	47c.	47c.
30	U. S. Smelter.	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼
100	U. S. Smelt. pf.	46⅜	46⅜	46½	46⅜
15	Utah Apex	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
240	Utah Con.	12⅜	13⅜	12⅜	13⅜
100	Victoria	2½	2½	2½	2½
10	Winona	3½	3½	3½	3½
270	Wolverine	65	65	64	64
100	Wyandotte	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝

RAILROADS.

5	*Boston & A.	180½	180½	180½	180½
9	Boston El.	76	77	76	77
100	Boston & Me.	24½	25	24	24
25	C. J. & S. Y. pf.	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼
10	Maine Central.	97	97	97	97
100	Mass Electric.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
30	Mass Elec. pf.	33	33½	33	35¼
1,940	N. Y., N. H. & H.	66	67¼	65⅜	67¼
6	West End	64	64	64	64

MISCELLANEOUS.

80	Am. Ag. Chem.	63	63¼	61¾	62
92	Am. Ag. C. pf.	93	93	95	95
140	A. Sugar (cass'd.)	112	112	112	112
47	*Am. Sugar.	109½	110½	109¼	110½
44	*Am. Sugar pf.	114½	114½	114½	114½
350	Am. T. & T.	123⅞	123⅞	123¼	123½
120	Am. Woolen pf.	91	91½	91	91
1,860	A., G. & W. I.	12⅝	13	12¼	13
3,702	A., G. & W. I. pf.	28½	29⅜	28	29¾
10	Edison	232	232	232	232
40	Gen. Electric.	174	174	173¾	173¾
44	Mass Gas	91	91	91	91
6	Mass Gas pf.	88	88	88	88
4	McElwain pf.	97	97	97	97
50	Mexican Tel.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
10	N. E. Tel.	130	130	130	130
10	Reece Button.	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
309	Swift & Co.	120⅞	120⅞	119	120
291	United Fruit.	134	134	133	133
79	United Shoe.	49½	49⅝	49	49½
32	United Shoe pf	29	29	29	29
1,406	U. S. Steel.	75⅝	75⅞	75	75
31	U. S. Steel pf.	112	112½	112	112½
950	Ventura. Oil	12¼	12¼	11¾	11⅞
160	Wol'ton Land.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝

BONDS.

$4,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	88¼	88¼	88¼	88½
73,000	A., G. & W. I. 5s.	71½	72	71	71
11,000	C., B. & Q. Jt. 4s	96½	96½	96¼	96¾
4,000	Mass Gas 4½s.	91	91	91	91
1,000	N. E. Tel. 5s.	102	100½	100½	100½

*Ex dividend.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.30	.35	La Rose	.50	.55
Bay S Gas	.10	.11	Majestic	.48	.52
Begole	1	1⅛	McK-Dar	.22	.25
Bingham	8¾	8½	Mines of A	2¼	2½
Boston Ely	.20	.30	Mex Met	.25	.26
Butte & L.	.34	.36	Nev-Doug	.60	.64
Calaveras	1⅜	1⅝	New Baltic	3	3½
Cal-Corbin	.04	.06	N Cornelia	7⅜	7½
Chief Con	.96	.98	Ohio Cop.	.10	.15
Con Ariz.	.75	.82	Old D rcts	7⅛	7½
Con Cop.	1½	1⅝	Oneco	1	1¼
Cortez	.40	.55	Riker-H	5⅝	6
Crown Res	.32	.40	S W Miami	1·	1¼
Davis-Daly	1⅛	1¼	Stewart M	1⅛	1⅛
Eagle & B.	1⅝	1⅞	Tonopah M	6¼	6½
1st Nat C.	2⅛	2⅜	Un Verde	6⅝	6⅞
Goldf Con.	1¼	1⅝	Utah Met.	8½	8⅝
Houghton	3	3½	Yuk'n Gold	2¼	2½
Iron Blos.	.70	.74			

FINANCIAL BUSINESS.

Stock Exchange developments dealt with in the Annalist by authoritative writers. Every Monday, ten cents; $4.00 a year. Times Square, New York.—Adv.

NEW YORK CENTRAL EARNINGS INCREASE

Net Income for Month of July Shows Gain of $1,343,283 Over Same Period in 1914.

BEST REPORT OF THIS YEAR

Surplus Revenue Since January Aggregates the Sum of $22,700,000, a Growth of $8,000,000.

The New York Central Lines for the month of July showed a great improvement in earnings compared with the same month last year, and the report is the best shown by the company this year. The New York Central proper, including the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, increased its gross earnings by $832,974 and its net by $1,343,283. Of the eight subsidiaries of the company only one showed a decrease in gross earnings for the month, but three showed slight decreases in the net. In the case of one of the subsidiaries, the Toledo & Ohio Central, there was a surplus of $93,978, as against a deficit in 1914.

Gross earnings for the New York Central proper for July were $13,862,471, and the net earnings were $4,375,816. The large increase in the net earnings was due in part to the saving of $580,843 in operating expenses.

The Boston & Albany increased its net by $122,490, the Michigan Central by $224,447, and the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie by $273,073. The Cincinnati Northern, while it showed an increase of about $9,000 in gross, fell off about $2,000 in net. The New York, Chicago & St. Louis had an increase of $45,000 in gross, but fell off $4,000 in net. The Lake Erie & Western fell off $18,500 in gross and $37,000 in net.

For the seven months of the calendar year the showing of the New York Central Lines is in striking contrast with the same period in 1914. Without an exception the associated lines show increases in net earnings, and on only one line—the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie—are the gross earnings behind last year's figures. In the case of the Cincinnati Northern a deficit has been turned into a surplus of $112,600, and in the case of the Toledo & Ohio Central a deficit has been turned into a surplus of $233,000.

The New York Central proper, for the seven months, had gross earnings of $69,415,454, an increase of $3,233,654. The net earnings for the period were $22,706,984, an increase of $7,976,341. The operating expenses decreased $5,256,188.

HELPS WABASH-PITTSBURG.

Connection with Pennsylvania Insures Wider Coal Market.

A railroad connection between the Wabash

THE WAR STOCKS AGAIN

Those who accepted our opinions on the war stocks of May last have made profits of from 25% to 150% since that time in the issues which we passed upon.

We have now issued a further analysis of this group, from the standpoint of present conditions. This analysis is of vital importance, especially as the time to sell is distinctly point out.

A few extra copies of this new analysis are available.

Moody's Investors Service
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Chile Copper

As far back as last November The Financial World began to point to the probability of twenty-cent copper. Our readers consequently have had a proper appreciation of what might be expected in the metal market, and therefore find the articles by Kaufer on the leading copper producers so instructive and helpful. In this week's issue this well-known copper expert writes about Chile Copper.

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11 Broadway New York

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COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

KNIGHT & McDOUGAL,
New York and Chicago.

GEORGE M. PATCH this day retires from the firm of KNIGHT & McDOUGAL and the business of that firm will be continued by the undersigned under the same firm name.
Dated September 1st, 1915.
WILLIAM KNIGHT.
ROBERT McDOUGAL.

THE ANNALIST

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TIMES SQUARE, NEW YORK

COTTON ADVANCES ON CROP ESTIMATE

Market Closes with a Net Rise of from 20 to 22 Points for the Session.

BULLISH NEWS WELCOMED

Little Credence Put in Reports of Foreign Buying—Weather Forecast Favorable.

Although rumors that foreign Governments were heavy buyers of cotton were put forward to account for the strength of yesterday's market, the real explanation appeared to lie in the conviction that Monday's report from the Bureau of Crop Estimates was inherently bullish and that higher prices were justified. Very little credence was placed in the report that German interests were buying vast quantities of cotton in the South or that Great Britain was preparing to buy 400,000 bales around present levels.

There is little doubt that sentiment is turning bullish, and traders are inclined to credit almost any rumor which will serve to boost prices. Some short interest appears to be still outstanding, and on the bulge yesterday there was heavy selling for the account of Southern shippers to hedge purchases of spot cotton.

For the time being the trade is disposed to believe that the crop outlook did not point to a crop of much more than 12,000,000 bales. These ideas would be changes as a result of favorable weather and an open Fall with late frost. Weather conditions are more settled, and the forecast for the Western belt suggested clearing skies and higher temperature. The New Orleans market was closed yesterday owing to special elections.

Liverpool both bought and sold, but was a seller on balance. The English market was steady and higher than due, and offerings of spot cotton from the South were said to be limited.

A comprehensive review of crop conditions in Alabama is contained in the following report of the F. B. Fisk Cotton Company of Montgomery, Ala.:

"While on certain lands the damage from drought was so severe that it has been impossible to recover it, since the drought was relieved there has been improvement in the appearance of the crop everywhere, the plant in many fields, especially on the bottom and prairie soils, having again commenced to take on fruit. Moreover, the rain will cause the bolls already on the stalk to grow larger and more thoroughly mature, and on the whole we consider that the outlook for the crop has improved. The yield, however, will no doubt be materially short of last year, owing to decrease in acreage and in use of fertilizers, and from the present outlook, based on normal conditions from now on, we would estimate the crop in Alabama at 1,200,000 bales."

The market opened at an advance of 3 or 4 points, but gained strength throughout the session, and closed firm, at a net advance of about 20 to 22 points. Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged to 15 points advance. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 10 points advance, 9.50 for middling. Sales, 625 bales. Futures closed firm.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Aug.	....	....	9.76 B	9.50 B
Oct.	9.88	9.67	9.85@ 9.86	9.66@ 9.67
Dec.	10.26	9.98	10.16	9.96@ 9.97
Jan.	10.34	10.10	10.30@10.31	10.10@10.11
Mar.	10.50	10.40	10.57@10.58	10.36@10.37
May	10.80	10.61	10.75@10.78	10.56@10.57
July	10.97	10.77	10.93 B	10.73@10.80

Total port receipts, 14,145 bales; last year, 6,325 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yester-day.	Last Week.	Last Year.
New Orleans	2,592	1,569	4,248
Galveston	1,632	....	....
Mobile	94	28	90
Charleston	141	31	116
Savannah	5,461	2,588	943
Wilmington	3	41	....
Norfolk	397	824	85

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

Augusta	732	213	681
Memphis	40	1,013	55
St. Louis	....	203	....
Houston	7,342	2,126	5,930

Exports, 2,579; total thus far this season, 158,015; total last season, 16,107.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.		So. Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
550	Galveston	9.50	102,867	45,073
2,600	New Orleans	9.38	111,807	49,531
——	Mobile	9.00	11,751	1,858
3,297	Savannah	9.00	35,214	12,525
——	Charleston	....	39,613	1,384
——	Wilmington	....	27,345	7,563
813	Norfolk	9.25	38,338	15,956
855	Augusta	9.75	14,242	10,218
50	Memphis	9.25	31,018	14,907
——	St. Louis	9¼	....	14,121
1,091	Houston	9.50	....	....

The Liverpool market opened barely steady. There was a good business in spot cotton with middling 8 points decline at 5.73d. Sales, 12,000. Receipts, 1,000, American, 400. Market closed quiet.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Light & Traction	326	330
Am. Light & Traction pf	106½	110
Adirondack Electric Power	11	15
Adirondack Electric Power pf	49	53
*Am. Gas & Electric	104	107
*Am. Gas & Electric pf	48	50
Am. Power & Light	59	63
Am. Power & Light pf	80	83
Am. Public Utilities	30	35
Am. Public Utilities pf	63	66
Am. Water Works & Electric	5	8
Am. W. W. & E. participating	15	19
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf	56	62
Cities Service	44	47
Cities Service pf	82½	85
Colorado Power	17	19
Colorado Power pf	93	97
Commonwealth P., R. & L.	92	95
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf	78	80
Consumers' Power Co. 5s, 1929	90	91
Consumers' Power pf., Me.	90	94
Dayton Power & Light	30	38
Dayton Power & Light pf	85	87
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	91	93
Electric Bond Deposit pf	60	65
Electric Bond & Share pf	99	100
Empire District Electric 5s	72	77
Empire District Electric 5s pf	69	75
Federal Light & Traction	14	18
Federal Light & Traction pf	50	60
Gas & Electric Securities	50	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf	50	70
Great West. P. Co. 5s, 1946	81½	83
Lincoln Gas & Electric	10	20
Northern Ontario Light & Power	10	12
Nor. Ontario Light & Power pf	47	52
Northern States Power	29	31
Northern States Power pf	85	87
Ozark Power & Water	15	20
Pacific Gas & Electric	44½	47
Pacific Gas & Electric 1st	94½	96
Republic Ry. & Light Co	10	13
Republic Ry. & Light pf	41	46
Southern California Edison	69	73
Southern California Edison pf	93	97
*Standard Gas & Electric	5¾	6¼
*Standard Gas & Electric pf	29	30
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	4	6
Tenn. Ry., Light & Power pf	20	25
United Light & Rys.	50	60
United Light & Rys. 1st pf	68½	69
Utah Securities	13	14
Western Power	14	18
Western Power pf	47	50

*Par value $50.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Alt. Coast Line	1914-'23	4 @4½	4.55	4.40
Balt. & Ohio	1914-'23	4½	4.65	4.40
Buff., Roch. & P.	1914-'30	4½@5	4.90	4.40
Can. Pacific	1915-'28	4½	4.95	4.75
Caro., Cl. & Ohio	1915-'24	5	5.25	5.00
Ches. & Ohio	1914-'23	4½	4.85	4.65
Chi. & Northwest	1914-'23	4½	4.50	4.25
Chi., Ind. & Lou	1914-'23	4½	5.12	4.75
C., R. I. & P. Ry.	1915-'23	4½@5	7.15	5.75
C., St. L. & N. O.	1915-'24	5	4.80	4.55
C., C., C. & St. L.	1915-'29	5	5.12	4.90
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.55	4.45
Erie	1914-'23	4½@5	5.05	4.80
Hocking Valley	1914-'23	4 @5	4.80	4.65
Illinois Central	1914-'23	4½@5	4.60	4.40
Louis. & Nash.	1914-'23	5	4.50	4.30
Mo., K. & Texas	1914-'23	5	6.50	5.25
Mo. Pacific	1914-'23	5	7.00	5.00
N. Y. Cen. Lines	1915-'23	4½@5	5.00	4.70
Nort. & Western	1915-'24	4½	4.50	4.30
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1915-'26	6	5.00	4.75
Penn. Gen. Syst.	1914-'23	4 @4½	4.30	4.18
St. L., I. M. & S.	1914-'24	5	5.25	5.00
Seaboard A. L.	1914-'23	5	5.10	4.85
Southern Railway	1914-'24	4½@5	5.00	4.70
Southern Pacific	1914-'23	4½	4.55	4.40
Virginian Ry.	1914-'19	6	5.60	4.80

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

They Include Reappraisements on Silk Nettings Imports.

The Board of General Appraisers has taken adverse action on protests by the Surgical Supply Importing Company, dealing with the classification under the Tariff act of 1909 of hollow glass containers and covers. The Collector took duty as blown or decorated glassware. This called for a tax of 60 per cent., whereas the importers claimed 45 per cent. as manufactures of glass. There was some testimony that the cost of molding was greater than the cost of blowing, but, as the testimony was not conclusive, the board affirmed the Collector.

The board cleared the files of the following protests on account of lack of testimony: Chicago Live Stock World, German Press and Plate Company, H. Jevne Company, Frank A. Miller, Langstroh Company, Mattoon & Co., F. B. Shallus, H. M. Suermondt, the Strohmeyer & Arpe Company, P. J. Pastene & Co., H. S. Brown & Son, G. S. Pierce Company, and T. D. Downing & Co.

The war seems to be responsible for differences between shippers of silk goods from Lyons and the local Customs officials. One of these cases was decided yesterday by Judge Howell, sitting as a reappraisement officer. It had to do with Alençon silk nettings, 180 c/m, shipped to this country by G. Combier & Co. Some of the nettings were entered as having a value of 2.30 francs per meter, while the other lines were bought in at 2.85 francs per meter. Judge Howell, after hearing testimony, affirmed the local appraiser to the extent of holding that the proper foreign market value should be 2.70 and 3.25 francs, respectively.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

August, 1915.

*The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues and of these two groups combined for the month of August:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Railroads				
Aug. 2	70.78	69.77	70.15	+ .46
Aug. 3	71.15	70.22	70.64	+ .51
Aug. 4	70.91	70.44	70.69	+ .05
Aug. 5	71.46	70.32	70.87	+ .18
Aug. 6	71.91	70.72	71.28	+ 1.41
Aug. 7	71.44	70.82	71.03	— .25
Aug. 9	71.41	70.92	71.25	+ .22
Aug. 10	73.05	71.36	72.74	+1.49
Aug. 11	73.73	72.55	72.82	+ .08
Aug. 12	72.63	71.89	72.01	— .81
Aug. 13	71.90	70.94	71.03	— .78
Aug. 14	71.75	71.32	71.57	+ .54
Aug. 16	71.77	71.22	71.49	— .08
Aug. 17	72.84	71.56	71.85	+ .36
Aug. 18	72.18	71.55	71.78	— .07
Aug. 19	71.85	71.20	71.24	— .54
Aug. 20	71.31	70.58	71.10	— .14
Aug. 21	70.77	69.93	70.00	—1.10
Aug. 23	70.54	69.50	70.38	+ .38
Aug. 24	71.09	70.19	70.98	+ .60
Aug. 25	71.84	71.10	71.46	+ .48
Aug. 26	72.10	71.70	71.86	+ .43
Aug. 27	71.90	71.53	71.70	— .16
Aug. 28	71.84	71.46	71.70	....
Aug. 30	72.81	71.83	72.98	+ .28
Aug. 31	72.38	71.68	72.09	+ .11
Industrials				
Aug. 2	79.01	77.22	78.49	+1.05
Aug. 3	80.29	78.27	79.22	+ .73
Aug. 4	81.32	79.41	80.79	+1.57
Aug. 5	82.36	80.19	81.23	+ .44
Aug. 6	82.33	80.70	81.75	+ .52
Aug. 7	82.20	80.45	80.91	— .84
Aug. 9	82.80	81.01	82.20	+1.29
Aug. 10	83.08	81.64	82.16	— .04
Aug. 11	82.82	80.82	81.38	— .78
Aug. 12	81.91	81.32	82.13	+ .75
Aug. 13	82.96	80.91	81.88	— .27
Aug. 14	82.47	80.77	81.75	— .11
Aug. 16	84.72	81.86	83.81	+2.06
Aug. 17	85.25	82.14	83.90	+ .09
Aug. 18	84.85	82.80	84.04	+ .14
Aug. 19	84.59	81.74	82.19	—1.87
Aug. 20	82.05	80.02	81.79	— .40
Aug. 21	80.93	78.66	78.78	—3.01
Aug. 23	80.04	76.96	78.78	....
Aug. 24	81.21	79.15	80.95	+2.17
Aug. 25	83.89	82.01	82.64	+1.69
Aug. 26	83.87	82.54	83.07	+ .43
Aug. 27	84.81	83.05	84.07	+1.00
Aug. 28	84.52	82.67	84.06	— .01
Aug. 30	84.72	82.62	83.41	— .65
Aug. 31	83.94	82.35	83.00	— .41
Combined Average.				
Aug. 2	74.87	73.49	74.31	+ .78
Aug. 3	75.77	74.24	74.93	+ .62
Aug. 4	76.12	74.92	75.74	+ .81
Aug. 5	76.01	75.25	76.05	+ .31
Aug. 6	77.17	75.71	76.51	+ .46
Aug. 7	76.87	75.75	75.97	— .54
Aug. 9	77.10	75.81	76.72	+ .75
Aug. 10	78.05	76.60	77.45	+ .73
Aug. 11	78.29	76.70	77.10	— .35
Aug. 12	77.77	76.59	77.07	— .03
Aug. 13	77.13	75.87	76.54	— .53
Aug. 14	77.11	76.04	76.66	+ .12
Aug. 16	78.25	76.54	77.65	+ .99
Aug. 17	78.79	77.22	77.87	+ .22
Aug. 18	78.57	77.19	77.92	+ .05
Aug. 19	78.22	75.47	77.71	—1.21
Aug. 20	76.68	75.30	76.44	— .27
Aug. 21	75.85	74.24	74.39	—2.05
Aug. 23	75.29	73.18	74.58	+ .19
Aug. 24	76.67	74.67	76.32	+1.74
Aug. 25	77.56	76.44	77.43	+1.11
Aug. 26	77.98	77.12	77.46	+ .48
Aug. 27	78.25	77.29	77.88	+ .42
Aug. 28	78.19	77.56	77.88	....
Aug. 30	77.76	77.28	77.69	— .19
Aug. 31	78.11	77.01	77.54	— .15

August Range This Year.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Railroads	73.76 Aug. 11	69.38 Aug. 23	72.09
Industrials	85.25 Aug. 17	76.96 Aug. 23	83.00
Combined	78.79 Aug. 17	73.18 Aug. 23	77.54

*The Stock Exchange was closed during the month of August last year.

August Range in 1913.

Railroads	83.79 Aug. 13	80.89 Aug. 1	82.58
Industrials	89.80 Aug. 29	86.77 Aug. 2	89.65
Combined	71.65 Aug. 13	68.83 Aug. 2	71.11

August Range in 1912 and 1911.

RAILROADS.

1912	96.94 Aug. 14	93.55 Aug. 1	94.91
1911	97.35 Aug. 1	87.17 Aug. 31	87.40

INDUSTRIALS.

1912	72.87 Aug. 14	70.29 Aug. 1	71.94
1911	67.33 Aug. 1	59.00 Aug. 28	60.14

COMBINED AVERAGE.

1912	84.05 Aug. 14	81.52 Aug. 1	83.47
1911	82.34 Aug. 1	78.40 Aug. 30	73.77

This Year's Range to Date.

Railroads	76.19 Apr. 19	66.13 Feb. 14	72.09
Industrials	85.25 Aug. 17	51.86 Feb. 24	83.00
Combined	78.79 Aug. 17	73.18 Aug. 23	77.54

Last Year's Range to Date.

Railroads	84.94 Jan. 28	66.35 July 30	66.76
Industrials	91.71 Mar. 26	48.48 July 30	49.76
Combined	78.80 Jan. 31	57.41 July 30	57.77

Year's Range in 1914.

Railroads	84.94 Jan. 28	66.35 July 30	66.94
Industrials	91.71 Mar. 26	48.48 July 30	52.38
Combined	78.80 Jan. 31	57.41 July 30	60.20

Year's Range in 1913.

Railroads	91.41 Jan. 9	75.92 June 10	79.79
Industrials	97.08 Jan. 9	58.27 June 10	58.34
Combined	79.10 Jan. 9	63.00 June 10	66.06

Year's Range in 1912.

Railroads	97.28 Oct 4	88.89 Dec. 16	90.37
Industrials	74.50 Sep. 30	61.74 Feb. 1	66.13
Combined	85.82 Sep. 30	75.24 Feb. 1	78.10

Year's Range in 1911

Railroads	99.61 June 26	84.40 Sep. 25	91.37
Industrials	69.78 June 5	54.75 Sep. 25	66.83
Combined	84.41 June 26	69.57 Sep. 25	77.60

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday.		Monday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	110	111	110	111
American Cigar pf	97½	98	97¼	98
Am. Mach. & F'dry	90	99	90	99
Conley Foil	320	350	320	350
J. S. Young	165	175	165	175
J. S. Young pf	107	110	107	110
MacAndrews & F.	160	170	160	170
MacAndrews & F. pf.	90	101	90	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	180	190	185	190
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	375	395	370	385
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	119	121	119	121

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Cloudy and warmer in w., showers in e. Wed.; Thurs. fair, warmer; moderate n. e. to e. winds.

S. Car.—Cloudy and warmer in the interior, showers near the coast Wed.; Thurs. fair, warmer; mod. n. e. to s. winds.

Ga.—Cloudy Wed.; showers near the coast; warmer in n.; Thurs. fair; mod. n. e. to e. winds.

Fla.—Showers Wed., except fair in n. w.; Thurs. fair, except showers in n. e.; mod. n. e. winds, except e. over s.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Wed.; warmer in the interior; Thurs. fair; gentle to mod. n. e. to e. winds.

La. and E. Tex.—Fair Wed.; warmer in the interior; Thurs. fair; gentle to mod. e. to s. winds.

W. Tex.—Fair, warmer Wed.; Thurs. fair.

Okla. and Ark.—Fair, warmer Wed., Thurs. fair and warmer.

Tenn.—Fair, warmer Wed. and Thurs.

Ky.—Fair, warmer Wed.; Thurs., fair, warmer in e.

Ohio—Fair, warmer Wed. Thurs., fair, warmer in e.; moderate e. to s. winds.

Ind.—Fair, warmer Wed., Thurs., fair, mod. e. to s. winds.

Lower Mich.—Fair, warmer Wed., possibly showers at night in n. Thurs., fair, mod. s. w. winds.

Upper Mich.—Cloudy Wed., possibly showers. Thurs., fair; cooler in n. w.; fresh s. w. winds.

Mo.—Fair and warmer Wed. and probably Thurs.

Wis. and Kan.—Fair Wed. and probably Thurs.; warmer Wed.

Minn.—Fair Wed. and probably Thurs.; warmer in e. and s. Wed.; cooler in n. Thurs.

Iowa—Fair Wed. and probably Thurs., warmer Wed.

N. Dak.—Fair Wed. and probably Thurs., cooler.

S. Dak.—Fair Wed. and probably Thurs., cooler Thurs.

Neb.—Fair Wed. and probably Thurs., warmer in e. Wed.

Ill.—Fair Wed. and probably Thurs., warmer Wed. and in n. & cent. port.

MERCANTILE MARINE PLANS 3 IN NUMBER

De Forest Committee to Act Independently of Van Tuyl Stockholders.

WILL FIGHT BONDHOLDERS

No Assessment on the Stock and No $20,000,000 Treasury Securities in New Scheme.

The new Stockholders' Committee of the International Mercantile Marine Company, known as the De Forest Committee, it was learned yesterday, will act independently of the old committee, known as the Van Tuyl Committee, in its efforts to block the plan of reorganization proposed by the Bannard Bondholders' Committee. Efforts were made to combine the two stockholders' committees, but dissension resulted, and the De Forest Committee withdrew to fight the reorganization single-handed.

William D. Loucks, attorney for the De Forest Committee, in confirming the report that the two stockholders' committees had failed to agree on a course of action, said that the interests he represented would proceed immediately to perfect organization arrangements and start an active campaign against the adoption of the bondholders' plan. The committee will be enlarged, and the deposit of stock, both preferred and common, will be asked for.

It is the intention of the new committee, of which ex-Congressman Henry S. De Forest is Chairman, to draw up a modified plan for the reorganization of the International Mercantile Marine. This plan will eliminate any assessment on the stock. It will provide for greater returns for the stockholders in the securities of the reorganized company than does the existing plan, and it will eliminate the provision of the existing plan which calls for treasury securities of $20,000,000. The only point of similarity in the two plans, it is understood, will be a provision for the scaling down of the company's bonded indebtedness. The new plan will be more drastic in this respect than the present plan.

By agreement with the trustees of the two mortgages on which interest has been defaulted, no decree of foreclosure can be entered against the company before Sept. 15. This is the date on which the books will close for the deposit of the bonds with the Bannard committee. Any attempt to get a foreclosure decree entered on or after Sept. 15, it is believed, will meet with organized opposition.

The demand recently served by Mr. De Forest on P. A. S. Franklin, receiver of the Marine Company, that a suit for $10,000,000 be instituted against the Directors of the company, has not been answered. It is understood, however, that Mr. De Forest will take no action in the matter until the demand can be laid before a meeting of the Board of Directors on Sept. 9.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1915	100⅝	101	2.50
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100⅝	100⅝	5.25
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1917	100	100⅛	5.79
Argen. Govt.	6	May, 1920	98⅝	98⅝	6.59
City of Mont.	5	May, 1919	99	99⅝	5.05
City of Q'b'c.	5	Apr., 1920	98¼	98½	5.20
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100	100⅛	4.95
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	98⅛	100⅞	4.97
French Govt.	5	Apr., 1916	97⅛	97⅜	10.00
German Govt.	5	Apr., 1916	96	96⅛	5.50
Norway Govt.	6	Oct., 1916	99½	100	6.00
Norway Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	99½	100	6.00
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	99⅜	99⅝	6.20
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1916	99½	100	6.00
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	96⅝	97¼	6.29
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	96⅛	96½	5.75

Company Issues.

Ala. Power	6	Feb., 1918	100	101	5.90
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1916	100¼	101¼	3.20
Am.T.&T.sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100⅞	101	3.30
Ans. Copper	5	Mar., 1917	100⅝	100⅞	4.50
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1917	99½	99⅝	4.60
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1918	98⅝	98⅝	5.30
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	96⅞	100	5.00
Can. North'n.	5	Sep., 1917	98	98½	5.75
Can. Pacific.	6	Mar. 2, '24	101⅝	102⅛	5.70
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	92⅝	92⅞	7.25
Chi. & W. I.	5	Sep., 1917	100	100¼	5.40
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July, 1918	93	94⅛	11.30
Con. Power.	6	May1, 1917	98½	99½	6.50
Con. Gas, Balt.	5	May, 1917	98	99	4.98
C. P. R. & L.	5	June, 1916	98	99	5.50
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1916	100	100¼	4.70
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1915	100⅛	100⅛	1.00
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	99⅝	99¾	5.55
E. Pow. & Lt.	5	1918	98	98½	6½
Gen. Rubber	5	Dec., 1918	98⅝	99	5.60
Grand Rap. E.	5	May, 1916	100	100⅝	4.51
Grand R. Ry.	5	June, 1916	100	100⅝	4.47
Hock. V. Ry.	6	Nov., 1915	100½	100⅝	1.50
Hav. El. Ry.	5	Sep., 1916	98½	100	5.00
Int. Harv.	5	Feb.15,'18	100	100¼	4.95
Lack. Steel.	5	Mar., 1917	99½	100	6.00
L. S. & M. S.	5	Dec., 1915	100½	101	1.00
Louis.G. & E.	6	Apr., 1918	98⅝	99⅜	6.15
Mont. T.	6	1918	98	98½	6.50
Minn. Gen. E.	6	June, 1917	100½	101	5.50
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	99	100	6.00
N. E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	95¾	96½	8.20
N.Y.C.& H.R.	6	Dec., 1915	100¼	100⅜	1.50
N.Y.,N.H.&H.	5	May, 1916	100⅛	100⅜	4.35
No. States P.	6	June, 1917	99	100	6.00
Penn. R. Rev.	5½	Oct., 1915	100	100⅛	1.00
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	100⅛	100⅜	3.75
Sea. L.	5	Mar., 1916	100⅛	100⅜	3.75
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	100	100½	4.40
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	98	98⅝	6.15
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	100⅜	101⅛	4.10
U. S. Steel.	5	June, 1918	98	98⅝	6.40
Union Typew.	5	Jan.15,'16	94	96	14.80
United Fruit.	8	May, 1917	101½	102¼	4.75
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	96	96¾	5.15
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1916	100⅛	100⅜	5.40
West.S.G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	98¼	99¼	6.55
West. Power.	6	Mar., 1917	98½	99½	6½
W. Va.T. & E.	6	June, 1917	98	98	7½

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 31.—Twenty-one corporations were chartered today with aggregate capital stocks of $1,518,000. They include:

Willits Road Construction Co. of New York, construction, realty, personal property, water supply, $1,300,000; F. P. Hesse, J. J. Benson, C. S. Reed, Yonkers.

Salinger & Co., dresses, wearing apparel, $50,000; N. T. Jackson, B. Tannenbaum, A. Levy, 121 East 106th St.

The Hubert & Howdan Co., stocks, bonds, realty, $25,000; H. B. Edwards, M. Doebele, M. M. Haller, 263 6th Av., Brooklyn.

The Tupman Thurlow Co.,

STERLING EXCHANGE DECLINES TO $4.55

Market Demoralized by a Drop of 5½ Cents in the Value of the Pound in One Day.

LONDON FEARS A $4.50 RATE

Stock Brokers Advise Customers to Be Cautious Until Prices of Foreign Bills Advance.

Demoralization of the foreign exchange market was accentuated yesterday by offerings in large amount from several quarters when there was very little purchasing demand. The resultant break was the widest that has yet occurred, and bankers were at a loss last night to know what position to take. Demand sterling, in which most bills are drawn, broke from $4.60½, the closing price on Monday, to $4.57 before 3 o'clock, and after a temporary rally, dropped another two cents to $4.55. That was the closing figure on the worst market exchange dealers have ever seen.

A drop of 5½ cents in the value of the pound in a single day is so far beyond the imagination of dealers that no one was willing to predict the point at which the market would find a bottom. The English pound is selling here at a discount of 31.6 cents at last night's prices.

The weakness in yesterday's exchange rates was accounted for in some quarters by the withdrawal of support on the part of banks which had been buying exchange on earlier breaks, only to find after each experience that they must assume a loss. At least one important buyer of exchange has finally surrendered his bullish position and for the time being given up his efforts to steady the market.

Relief Plan Suggested.

The exchange situation has become a factor in the stock market, and many brokers were advising customers yesterday to assume no new commitments until it changed for the better. A great deal of interest is being shown in the forthcoming visit of English and French financiers who are coming to discuss with local bankers ways and means for restoring the value of exchange in international settlements. It is expected in some quarters that the first of the conferences will be held the last of this week, and that the American representatives in the discussions will be prepared to make some new offers for the purpose of righting the market.

One of these is a proposal that London shall be relieved of the necessity of discounting so many bills. It is thought that an arrangement can be made whereby exporters of cotton and grain, instead of drawing on London, can discount their bills with New York banks, which will grant the English debtors several renewals to carry the obligations beyond the usual season.

It is maintained by some exchange authorities that the funds provided here by Great Britain in the form of gold and loans on bonds deposited for collateral, have not kept pace with the growth in war exports, and that if a balance were struck now a very large credit arrangement would be needed to effect a settlement.

Brokers generally look for an upturn in foreign exchange on the announcement of arrangements for a large credit for the Allies, but they say that nothing but peace negotiations will restore rates to parity. Sterling cables yesterday got down to $4.56, francs to 6.02, and marks to 80.38.

Causes Enormous Losses.

What this depreciation actually means in money loss was explained yesterday by a man in touch with conditions in Wall Street.

"It has been estimated," he said, "that the war contracts placed in this country by England amount to $500,000,000. Now, these must be paid for here in American dollars, and if a pound sterling will buy only $4.50, as it is feared it will do before long, instead of $4.8665, as it does at par, then England will have to add nearly 37 cents in every pound when she pays. That is a premium of more than 7 per cent.

"In other words, British purchasers will have to send $1.07 to pay for every dollar's worth of goods, and to cover the $500,000,000 worth of goods contracted for they will have to pay out $535,000,000. This very serious loss, of course, is something that British business men do not intend to suffer if it can be prevented. But it cannot be prevented very well by the shipment of gold, for England has not gold in sufficient quantity. The bullion in the Bank of England last week was only about $385,000,000. Moreover, we do not want it, for we have already plenty of gold in this country, and the shipment of any more would in the end cause a period of great inflation such as would be disastrous to American business.

Several Remedies Suggested.

"Much more probable is it that England will cancel some contracts for such things as are not indispensable, but arms, ammunition, aeroplanes, automobiles, &c., she must have. She might buy in other countries such as the Argentine, where the exchange rate is more favorable, but these do not furnish a sufficiently capacious market.

"Another method would be the sale of the American securities still held in England. Many English investors have been unwilling to sell their American securities, but now, when they can sell them in this country for money which is worth $1.06 in London for every dollar in New York, the temptation to make this profit is likely to cause some unloading.

"There are several ways to correct the exchange situation, so far as I can see. One of these is to establish a huge credit here. Another is to resume exports from Great Britain on a huge scale. A third is to cancel contracts. The war practically precludes hope of increased exports for a time, and, in my opinion, the safety of the British Isles demands that there be no delay in the forwarding of supplies, such as would result if contracts were cancelled here to be placed elsewhere. Consequently, there is nothing for it but a big British loan, and experts from London are now on the way here to arrange this."

Britons Face Big Losses.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The American exchange problem is becoming more serious, notwithstanding recent shipments of gold to New York. Cable transfers were traded in to a considerable amount this morning at 4.60½. The quotation declined in the afternoon to 4.00 on the demand for remittances here.

Insurance houses and other financial institutions are taking advantage of the low rate to sell further blocks of American bonds, as the depreciation in these securities is more than balanced by the profit on exchange, even considering the cost of insuring and shipping bonds.

American financial houses and British traders who have funds to remit to America face a serious loss at the present low level of exchange. In some quarters a rate as high as 4.80 is being talked of for the near future unless effective action is taken.

The abnormal condition of the exchange market is much discussed in banking circles, and the belief is now expressed in some quarters that the authorities have worked out a plan to remedy the situation; otherwise, it is thought, they would have taken action before this to prevent the rate from falling to such a low level. It is agreed that a loan is necessary. Meantime the sovereign is depreciating in value in connection with payments to America notwithstanding the continued sale of securities and shipments of gold.

Prices Steady on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—Prices were steady on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 68 francs 50 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 50 centimes.

LONDON MARKET QUIET.

Money in Good Demand for Payment on the War Loan.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—Money was in good demand today for the payment of the call on the war loan. Discount rates were steady.

The stock market was quiet. Japanese bonds and the war loan were frequently marked, and copper stocks were steady, with the exception of Anaconda. American bonds were sold owing to the profit accruing through the present low rate of sterling exchange, which reached a record, cable transfers touching 4.60⅝. South African issues were firm under the lead of diamonds, which were steadily absorbed.

American securities were inclined to sag. United States Steel, Union Pacific, and New York Central were the most active shares. The closing was quiet.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

News in the wheat market was of a bearish character, and prices again made new low records for the season, closing with a partial rally, but at net losses of ⅞ to 1⅛c. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.03⅛, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, prompt, and No. 2 hard, $1.10⅛, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, to arrive; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 97½c., and No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, 92¾c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.	Last
Sept.	..	..	..	$1.02⅜	$1.04¼	$1.17⅛

CHICAGO PRICES.

Sept.	95⅝	92⅛	93⅜	95¼	1.10
Dec.	93½	91	92⅜	93½	1.14⅜
May	98⅛	95⅝	97¼	98⅝	1.21⅛

CORN.

Warmer weather over the Western corn belt and prospects of a general rise in temperature throughout the entire country caused an active selling movement in the corn market yesterday, and prices were weak, closing with net losses of 1⅛ to 1⅝c. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 86¾c.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Sept.	73⅝	71¼	71⅞	73½	79
Dec.	63⅜	61¼	61⅝	63½	72⅛
May	64½	62⅝	63¼	64½	74

OATS.

The oats market was easier early, in sympathy with wheat and corn and on large receipts and favorable weather for the movement, but rallied sharply on reports of export sales of over one million bushels, and closed firm, with net gain of ⅝c to ¾c. The local cash market was nominal; No. 2 white quoted at 42 to 43c, and No. 4 white at 40 to 41c.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September ...	36⅞	35⅝	36¼	35⅝	48
December	36¼	35½	36¼	35¾	51⅜
May	38⅝	37⅜	38⅝	38	54⅞

PROVISIONS.

The provision market declined early, especially for pork, under selling by longs as a result of weakness in the hog market and in sympathy with grain, but late in the day a firmer tone developed on covering, and final prices were at about the best. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 16,000; estimated for Wednesday, 23,000; Kansas City received 10,000 and Omaha 5,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.	Last
September	8.15	8.05	8.12	8.05	10.15	
October	8.25	8.12	8.25	8.17	10.37	
Ribs—						
September ...	8.35	8.27	8.27	8.32	12.60	
October	8.47	8.42	8.42	8.47	12.37	
Pork—						
September ...	13.40	13.25	13.32	13.32	20.00	
October	13.57	13.45	13.52	13.52	..	

COTTONSEED OIL.

A covering movement took place in the market for cottonseed oil and prices were firmer. Crude oil was being offered in moderation, and leading commission houses with Southern connections showed a disposition to sell on the bulges. Final prices were slightly below the top, but showed net gains of 9 to 14 points. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	5.80@6.15	5.67
September	5.83	5.71	5.81@6.00	5.68
October	5.76	5.63	5.72@5.73	5.58
November	..	..	5.75@5.78	5.62
December	5.85	5.71	5.78@5.80	5.68
January	5.95	5.81	5.90@5.92	5.79
February	..	..	5.98@6.03	5.89
March	6.13	6.02	6.11@6.12	5.98
April	..	..	6.17@6.25	6.00

COFFEE.

The coffee market was dominated largely by the exchange situation and prices were lower, closing with net losses of 7 to 11 points. Total sales for the day were 22,750 bags. The local spot market was inactive and unchanged, with Rio 7s quoted at 7 cents. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
September	6.15	6.10	6.08@6.09	6.15
October	..	..	6.11@6.12	6.20
November	..	..	6.14@6.15	6.24
December	6.30	6.15	6.17@6.19	6.28
January	..	..	6.21@6.22	6.32
February	..	..	6.25@6.26	6.36
March	6.45	6.30	6.30@6.31	6.40
April	..	..	6.35@6.36	6.45
May	6.55	6.40	6.40@6.41	6.50
June	..	..	6.45@6.46	6.55
July	6.50	6.50	6.50@6.51	6.60
August	..	..	6.54@6.56	..

SUGAR.

Opening quiet, 2 points higher to 5 points lower, the future market was inactive all the morning, with no sales up to the noon hour. There was little news of interest in the raw and refined situation, and the market lagged all day, closing 1 point net higher to 1 point net lower, with total sales 400 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
September	3.67	3.65	3.66@3.68	3.66
October	3.53	3.53	3.52@3.54	3.52
November	..	..	3.41@3.43	3.42
December	..	..	3.22@3.24	3.23
January	3.10	3.10	3.07@3.10	3.06
February	..	..	3.07@3.10	3.06
March	..	..	3.09@3.12	3.09
April	..	..	3.11@3.13	3.10
May	..	..	3.13@3.16	3.13
June	..	..	3.14@3.16	3.14
July	..	..	3.16@3.17	3.15

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts for week, 55,758 packages, as compared with 61,828 packages last week. Exports for week, 2,105 packages to Europe; to other countries, 316 packages. Imports for week, 26 packages. Some falling off in the arrivals, trade improved, and the market is closing about ½c higher on the desirable grades of creamery. Current sales of extras are mainly at 26½c, more than 500 tubs selling at that price under the call on 'Change yesterday morning. There was a decrease in the proportion of higher scoring lots, and these are taken by most of the buyers at 27@27½c. A large part of the fresh receipts, as well as the accumulated stock, grades fair seconds to fine firsts, and these range from 23@26c. There is a little more out-of-town demand. Renovated has advanced ½c because of the higher cost at points of manufacture, and ladies and packing stock show corresponding improvement with trade very good. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 26¼c; higher scoring, 27@27½c; firsts, 24½@26c; seconds, 22½@24c; thirds, 21¼@22c; State Dairy, finest, 26c; good to prime, 23½@25½c; common to fair, 20@23c; renovated, extras, 23½@24c; firsts, 22½@23c; lower grades, 20@21½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 22@22½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 21@21½c; seconds, 20c; lower grades, 18@19c; packing stock, June make, fine, 20c; current make, fine, 19½c; No. 2, 19c; lower grades, 16@18c.

EGGS.—Receipts for week, 73,561 cases. The arrivals of fresh gathered eggs have been light for the season, and the market has shown a generally firm tone. Some further advance in prices. At the close arrivals were more liberal than the tenor of Western advices led receivers to expect, but they included some lots of held eggs, and the supply of desirable fresh stock is still comparatively light. The market is sustained at the advance established, but closed with some activity, and there is not a complete clearance. Storage eggs are being used to some extent, chiefly from dealers' own stocks; occasional sales are reported from first hands in the ranges quoted, and at those figures there seems to be more than an ample offering of average best and lower grades. Some exceptionally fancy marks are held for more money. Nearby white eggs have accumulated in the average prime and lower qualities, and there has been a strong pressure to sell these at reasonable offers; very fancy new laid stock of uniformly large size and chalk-white color is in comparatively small supply and steady. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 27@28½c; extra firsts, 25@26½c; firsts, 24@25½c; seconds, 22@23½c; thirds and poorer, 20@21½c; dirties, No. 1, 20¼@21c; No. 2 and pooreer, 18@20c; checks, good to choice, dry 15½@19c; culls and inferior, 15@18c; refrigerator, firsts, 23@24c; seconds, 21½@22½c; thirds, or poorer, 18@21c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 32@36c; ordinary to good, 27@31c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 28@32c; Western, gathered whites, 25@28c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 29@31c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 24@28c; nearby, refrigerator whites, 26½@28c.

COLBURN'S BEQUESTS DISPUTED BY WIDOW

Objects to Distribution of $300,000 to Carnegie Institution and Science Service.

$1,200 A YEAR LEFT TO HER

Husband Said in Will He Did Not Want Her Tempted by "Charlatans or Parasites."

When the United States Trust Company filed an accounting of the estate of Richard T. Colburn in the Surrogates' Court yesterday it was indicated that his widow and relatives would contest the distribution of the residuary estate, amounting to $300,000, between the Carnegie Institution of Washington and the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

The accounting shows that there was a balance on Aug. 16 of $318,631.91, and that the widow had received an income of $100 a month and a legacy of $1,000, in addition to certain personal effects of her husband. The total paid out under the will was $4,900.

The widow and Richard T. Colburn, the next of kin of Mr. Colburn allege that Section 17 of the decedent estate law applies to the case, and the distribution of the residuary estate to the institutions named is invalid in that it excedes half of the estate.

Under the will of her husband, who died on Dec. 9, 1913, in his eighty-first year, the widow was to receive $1,000 outright, his personal effects, and $1,200 a year until she died or married. After a few minor bequests the residuary estate was left to the Carnegie Research Fund of Washington, D. C., named as the Carnegie Institution, and to the American Association for the Advancement of Science, share and share alike, the interest to be used for original research in physical or "psychic demonstrable sciences."

In that part of the will dealing with his bequests to his widow he says that he makes her the allowance "in order not to tempt her into unsound investment, speculations or lures of promoters, fortune hunters, charlatans, or parasites, this allowance is strictly limited for good and sufficient reasons. A modest scale of expenditure is my injunction to her."

He further provided that an executor be appointed by the Surrogate to administer the estate in accordance with the terms of the will, "provided always that the beneficiaries named herein shall be in no way culpable or responsible for hastening or causing my demise."

HORSEMAN LEFT $113,000.

Cornwell, Driver of Famous Blind Mare, Willed All to Family.

MINEOLA, L. I., Aug. 31.—Alfred C. Cornwell, a veteran horse trainer, who was killed on the fair ground track here on Aug. 14, when a mare he was driving ran away, left an estate of $113,000, according to an affidavit filed here today by his widow, Margaret Cornwell, in a petition for letters of administration.

The estate consists of $86,000 real and $47,000 personal. The realty consists of a forty-acre farm at Searingtown, near Roslyn, and several parcels on Riverside Drive, New York. The personal is principally mortgages. The entire estate goes to the widow and eight children, seven of whom are sons.

Cornwell was a native of Brooklyn and conducted a butcher business there before becoming a trainer and driver of horses. The blind mare, Amboy, which he drove in many races and won big stakes, made him famous. He was known to horsemen at nearly every track in the Eastern States.

Dr. E. R. L. Gould's Will Filed.

The will of Dr. Elgin R. L. Gould, City Chamberlain under Mayor Low and at the time of his death President of the City and Suburban Homes Company, was offered for probate yesterday in the Surrogates' Court. Dr. Gould died on Aug. 18 at Cartier, North Bay, Canada, from the effects of being kicked by a horse. In his will he gives his business as that of a "statistician" and the estate as exceeding $10,000 in value. The entire income is left to his widow, Mrs. Mary Helen Gould of 57 West Fifty-second Street. At her death the principal is to be divided equally between his three sons and one daughter.

TO INVESTIGATE B. R. T.

After Inquiry Kracke Will Answer Claim of $700,000 Loss.

Bridge Commissioner F. J. H. Kracke, on behalf of the city, will make an investigation into the earning power of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company as to its local and through traffic. The Brooklyn Rapid Transit asked the Bridge Commissioner to renew at the old rate the permit to operate cars on the Williamsburg Bridge and was anxious to avoid a heavier toll for its privilege on the ground that it was losing $700,000 a year.

Commissioner Kracke said yesterday that he would answer this contention only after an investigation by his department in conjunction with expert accountants from the Public Service Commission and the Controller's office.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The commission has closed the application lists for the following classes: Alienist, Grades 2 and 3; pathologist-bacteriologist, typewriting copyist, Grade 2, (female;) trade instructor, automobile engineman, (with knowledge of hoisting apparatus for sewage disposal;) craneman, (electrical,) Part 3 of labor class; fireman, Deputy Chief, Bureau of Fire Investigation; typewriting copyist, second grade, (male;) pharmacist.

The examination for promotion to fire chaplain, it is reported, will take place not later than December. First Assistant Chief Examiner Murray of the commission is said to have been in consultation with Acting Fire Commissioner Weeks and Chief Keilon regarding the conditions governing the examination. The test will be about the same as the previous one.

The experience papers have been rated in the examinations for Inspector of Weights and Measures, Deputy Chief, Fire Provention Bureau, and Deputy Fire Commissioner. The physical examinations, which have been deferred owing to the physical examination for firemen now under way, will be the next step. The physical date for the couple of foregoing examinations, however, will soon be set.

United States.

The commission announces an open competitive examination for Quarantine Inspector, for men only, to fill a vacancy in the office of the Federal Horticultural Board, Department of Agriculture, at $2,400 a year. The duties will be to supervise the fumigation of imported cotton, which for the most part will arrive at the ports of Boston and New York; to guard against the introduction of insect pests, and will require practical knowledge of the methods of hydrocyanic acid gas fumigation.

Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on education, experience, publications, and thesis.

The applicant must submit with his application a thesis of not less than 2,000 words on "The history and present status of fumigation with hydrocyanic acid gas." Applicants must not have reached their fortieth birthday on the date of the examination. Applications must be filed with the commission at Washington up to and including Sept. 20.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Motion days during the month of September, 1915, will be as follows:
Bankruptcy motions on Wednesday, Sept. 8, 15, 22, and 29.
General motions on Sept. 2, 9, 15, 20, and 30.
Notes of issue for the bankruptcy motion calendar must be filed on the Monday preceding the motion day.
Notes of issue for the general motion calendar must be filed not later than 12 o'clock noon on the day preceding the motion day.
DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 235, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy discharges.

Charles Haas,	Stultz Brothers,
William Weiser,	Bangs Laboratories,
Joseph Kraus,	Carlos Fernandez & Co.,
Nathan Rubenstein,	Stoppani & Hotchkin,
Bennie Holiner	Louis C. Neuberger,
Isaak Klein & Son,	W. H. Wellman,
George L. Cox,	Maud B. Barclay,
Charles Ironson,	Brenner Talking Machine Co.,
Albert G. Cutler,	Edward G. Saltmann,
Jacob W. Binder,	B. Ackerman,
E. H. Reardon,	John T. Gourney,
Homler Brothers,	W. Friedlander, Inc.,
Frank K. Drisler,	Maurice Altman,
Yankee Waist Co.	John O'Reilly,
Under objection:	Osborne, Rea & Co.,
John Hodge,	Maud B. Barclay,
Joseph Kantrowitz,	Cumberland Silk Co.,
Isaac Borovsky,	Orville E. Short, (2,)
D. Hawkins,	Charles Greenhut,
Benjamin Moskowitz.	Max Kobre,
Adjourned case:	Hens Triest,
Silver & Rabinowitz.	Frank A. Brobst,
Motions:	B'klyn Emb. &c, Co.
Jacob N. Binder,	
New Premier Market,	

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Equity calendar at 10 A. M.
Indiv Drinking Cup Co<Pub Service Co.
Stotesburg<Huber.
Spear, (Trustee)<Jennings.
Lande<Sternberg.
O K Tool Holder Co<J H Williams Co.
Hansen<Hansen.
Ambrosius<Ambrosius.
U S Benefit of Reynold<N Y S Const Co
Hegeman<Weber.
O'Conner, (Trustee)<Reilly.
Wadley<Elec Operators Co.
Bonnell<Ward.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Recess.
SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Munn & Co<Beach.
Lorsky<Blair (2.)
Roemer<Morris Hts Realty Co.
Re Narsisenfeld.
Rabe<Baldwin.
Suffern & Son<Warfield.
Hall(Wall)& Hanover St Realty Co.
Bunnell<Schneck.
Neef<B H RR.
Winberg<B, Q Co &c, RR.
Wipf<B H RR.
Strowger<Nas El RR.
Needham Piano, &c, Co<Heiser.
Loeb<Goldsmith.
Popkin<Nas El RR.
Re Goldstein.
Hans<Hans.
Hart<Gibson.
Berman<B H RR.
Bunnell<Public Bank.
Deegan<City Sales Agency.
Monypeny<Monypeny.
Loutrel<Van Benschoten.
CNY<Loyal Bldg Co.
Bigelow<NY.
Funke<Funke.
La Monde<De Soria.
Donovan<Dougherty.
Stefelband<Wenzel.
De Yon<Cuneo.
McLaughlin<McLaughlin.
Astor Trust Co<McKinstry.
Malden Lane Sav Bk<Graff Realty Co.
Re Standard Comput Scale Co.
Sturges & Son<Warfield.
Phillips<F & D Co.
Bonnell<Ward.
Panzer<Title G & T Co.
Graham<Graham, Kistler<Russman.
Re Seidmon.
Metzger<Kuns.
Zimmerman<Friedman.
Kramer<Kramer.
Re Winch.
Poppolardo<Poppolardo.
Re Leary.
Wachtel<Schwartz.
Schans<Boyd H. Wood Co.
Whitekeman<same.
Matuson<Meadow.
Rosenberg<D'Ascole.
Black<Black.
Re Fast, (Picker, assignee,)<Commissioner.
Arnold<Mitchell.
Licitra<Sarno.
Salomon<Nitti.

PART II.—Whitaker, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.
PART IV.—Recess.
PARTS III., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.
PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Wills for probate:
Evelyn L. Waterman, Jason C. Lotterband, Abram Kaplan, Mary Murphy,
Catherine Gibson, Helen M. Schwartz, Dora S. Horwitz, Mary Duffy.
TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.
Goldberg<Schulman.
Schulman<Wallace.
Shevisky<T New Const Co.
Warner<Mills & Marvin Co.
Berkowitz<Cole.
Louis<London Assur Corp.
Jackson<Fritz
Clarke<Sandheim.
Libien<McGowen.
McCarthy<Cutrone.
Hoffman<Zauderer.
Zinaman<Wallowitz.
Gottfried<Mailhouse.
Rosenblum<Westin.
Realty Co<Neumann.
Koffler<Lowenhaupt.
Samuel<Richards.
Wilbeth R Co<Crystal
Undefended divorces:
Sullivan,
Schmidt,
Tapp,
Mangin,
Deitch,
Levine,
Wagner,
Shinkle,
Cerasuolo,
Cullen,
Rohr,
Berman,
Sampliner,
Jacobs,
Lewenberg,
Miller,
Guardiola,
Adler.

PART II.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERMS—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Whitaker, J.—Mulholland<Allen—Ashbel P Fitch. Eagleton<Boom—Jacob A Cantor.
SUPREME COURT—Shearn, J.—August<Lefevre—Joseph J. Cunningham.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Whitaker, J.—John W. Bohlmann<Aaron Goodman—Ferdinand Levy. Luigia Laporta<Concetta Guinta—John F. Bottomley. Katharine A. Kingsland<Solomon Gerstner—Chester J. Byrnes. Charles Barut<Dora Cesarman—Joseph Cohen. Rockdale Land and Import Co.<Douglas W. Brown—John F. Bottomley. East River Savings Institution—Quadriborough Land and Development Co., (2)—Alexander Rickard. Louise L. Williams<Michael Kursman—John W. Keller.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—Motion calendar adjourned until Sept. 7.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Shearn, J. Duncan<Stevenson—Cyrus C Miller.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Germania Life Ins Co<Newman Holding Co—John P Leo. Same<same—John P Leo.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.
SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Callaghan, J.—Motions.
Hudson Wrecking & L Co<Burak.
Gottlieb<Booth.
Kreder Co<Price.
Vicentansky<Nalecz.
Matusow<Meadow.
Re Lally.
O'Toole<Netherlands-Am S Nav Co.
Collins<Thompson-Starrett Co
Crabbe<Degnon Contr Co.
Borough Bank<Gow.
Gannon<Engel Co.
Lang<Serno.
Wechsler<Salomon.
Kramer<Kramer, (2.)
O'Rourke<O'Rourke.
Doerfler<Pottberg.
Segal<Friedman.
Fuhrmann<Fuhrmann.
Suffolk Tract Co<Ascher.
Hudson Wrecking & L Co<Burak.
Panzer<Title G & T Co.
Graham<Graham, Kistler<Russman.
Re Seidmon.
Metzger<Kuns.
Zimmerman<Friedmann.
Kramer<Kramer.
Re Winch.
Poppolardo<Poppolardo.
Re Leary.
Wachtel<Schwartz.
Schans<Boyd H. Wood Co.
Whitekeman<same.
Matuson<Meadow.
Rosenberg<D'Ascole.
Black<Black.
Re Fast, (Picker, assignee,)<Commissioner.
Arnold<Mitchell.
Licitra<Sarno.
Salomon<Nitti.

PART II.—Benedict, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
Undefended divorces:
Sullivan,
Schmidt,
Tapp,
Mangin,
Deitch,
Levine,
Wagner,
Shinkle,
Cerasuolo,
Cullen,
Rohr,
Berman,
Sampliner,
Jacobs,
Lewenberg,
Miller,
Guardiola,
Adler.

PART III.—No calendar.
TRIAL TERM—No calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Mary L. O'Connell,
John Mahoney,
Margaret Golden.
Accounting of:
Peter Higley.
Lillian Von Deesten,
Florence Von Deesten,
John Wortman.
Estate of:
Frederick W. Colson.

County Court.

CIVIL—No calendar.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises, 5:26 | Sun sets, 6:35 | Moon rises, 10:26

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	12:26	12:54	6:55	7:20
Governors Island	1:09	1:39	7:34	8:27
Hell Gate	2:59	3:29	9:14	10:07

Arrived—Tuesday, Aug. 31.

SS Overdale, Spezia, Aug. 15.
SS Trinidad, Cardiff, Aug. 10.
SS Belita, Jamaica, Aug. 26.
SS Olinda, Nipe, Aug. 18.
SS Stavangaren, Sama, Aug. 25.
SS Wellington, Santiago, Aug. 21.
SS Driebergen, Fronters, Aug. 21.
SS Havana, Havana, Aug. 28.
SS Orion, Buenos Aires, July 29.
SS Metapan, Colon, Aug. 25.
SS Origen, Philadelphia, Aug. 30.
SS Lesdal, Shields, Aug. 15.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville, Aug. 20.
SS Lampasas, Tampa, Aug. 26.
SS Concho, Galveston, Aug. 26.
SS Uganda, Gibraltar, Aug. 16.
SS Maunda, Glasgow, Aug. 18.
SS Navahoe, Georgetown, Aug. 26.
SS Eureka, Balboa, Aug. 21.
SS Hypatia, Barbados, Aug. 24.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Sant' Anna	Marseilles	Aug. 16
Roma	St. Michaels	Aug. 24
Capac	Balboa	Aug. 18
Cuzco	Callao	Aug. 18
Peru	Hull	Aug. 24
Purus	New Orleans	Aug. 24
Rossano	Cardiff	Aug. 18
Dwinsk	Archangel	Aug. 20
Girnel Cover	Lisbon	Aug. 16
Nordam	Rotterdam	Aug. 21
Clan Campbell	Balboa	Aug. 23
Hanseat	Buenos Aires	Aug. 4
Italia	Lisbon	Aug. 22

DUE TOMORROW.

St. Paul	Liverpool	Aug. 25
Adriatic	Liverpool	Aug. 25
Oscar II	Christians'd	Aug. 21
Estrubo	Liverpool	Aug. 21
Colbert	Lisbon	Aug. 21
Urbino	Hull	Aug. 20
Caracas	Curacao	Aug. 23
Antilles	New Orleans	Aug. 28
El Dia	New Orleans	Aug. 28
Almirante	Colon	Aug. 26

DUE FRIDAY.

Tomaso d'Savoia	Genoa	Aug. 20
Saxonia	Liverpool	Aug. 25
Aladdin	Port Talbot	Aug. 23
Rio Blanco	Rio Janeiro	Aug. 11
Panama	Colon	Aug. 28
El Siglo	Texas City	Aug. 28
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Aug. 31

DUE SATURDAY.

I. P. Justesen	Ayr	Aug. 24
Indian Monarch	London	Aug. 21
Sao Paulo	Para	Aug. 11
Walton Hall	Victoria	Aug. 11
Manhattan	London	Aug. 21
Ulsborg	Aarhuus	Aug. 16
Ardgorm	London	Aug. 21
Ardgair	Havre	Aug. 22
City of Macon	Leghorn	Aug. 21
Hungarian Prince	London	Aug. 21
Housatonic	Rotterdam	Aug. 20
Lackawanna	Manchester	Aug. 21
Paraitah	Liverpool	Aug. 22

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Saramacca, St. Lucia	7:30 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Finn, Victoria	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Maracaibo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Santa Marta, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Parima, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Comal, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Olinda, Gibara	——	12:00 M.
Comus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Hellig Olav, Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Barbara, Buenos Aires	2:30 A.M.	5:00 A.M.
Oregonian, Barbados	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Morro Castle, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Maturs, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Advance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Grayson, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Sol, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Minas Geraes, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Mathilda, Argentina	7:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manuel Calvo, Cadiz	——	10:00 A.M.
Guantanamo, Santiago	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

St. Paul, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bergenafjord, Bergen	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Espagne, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Buenaventura, Argentina

RAINCOAT MAKERS WIN.

Union Gets More Pay and Shorter Hours from Manufacturers.

The officers of the Waterproof Garment Makers' Association, which controls a large percentage of the manufacture of raincoats, last night signed an agreement with the Waterproof Garment Workers' Union conceding the wage increases demanded. The new wage scale calls for 70 cents an hour for operators and cementers, $27.50 a week for cutters, $24 a week for pressers, $20.25 for underpressers, $15 for part pressers, and $18 for machine button sewers.

In addition to these increases, which mean from 15 to 80 per cent. addition to the wages of the workers, the employers have granted a forty-eight-hour week, review of discharges by an impartial tribunal, double pay for overtime, and inspection of shops by a union representative to adjust grievances. Under the peace contract all contractors and submanufacturers must be governed by the same conditions as those existing in the main shops. There will be no cessation of work in the shops of the members of the association.

Union officials were jubilant last night over this victory and expected that many of the independent manufacturers, several thousand of whose employes are on strike, would come in today and sign similar agreements. The strikes of the raincoat makers in outside cities, which may call out 25,000 men, are now scheduled provisionally for next Saturday.

BRIDGEPORT GROWS CALM.

Strike Matters Adjusting Themselves and Labor Situation Improves

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 31.—Strike matters were in a quiet state today. During the forenoon fifteen meetings of strikers were held in downtown halls, at which reports of various conferences were made. The general tenure of these reports was that present differences in most of the factories will be adjusted within a few days. The one exception was the Bias Narrow Fabric Company, where sixty girls are out. It was stated that the girls met the Superintendent, who agreed to give them the eight-hour day, but refused to recognize the union or a shop committee selected by the union.

Thomas H. Flynn, an organizer of the American Federation of Labor, in charge of the freight handlers' strike, stated today that he had had a conference with L. B. Nickerson, in charge of the railroad freight yards here, who had promised to take up the grievances with his superior officers. Mr. Flynn claimed that it is costing the railroad company 60 cents a ton to handle freight here, as against the usual cost of 16 to 18 cents.

The reported grievances of bayonet polishers at the Remington Arms and Ammunition Company are now the subject of conferences. The opinion held by labor men is that the alleged grievances can be settled without a strike.

ARMS STRIKE SPREADS.

Machinists at Dunkirk Plant Join Dissatisfied Comrades.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., Aug. 31.—The number of machinists who went on strike yesterday at the Brooks plant of the American Locomotive Company was increased this afternoon, when a large number of other machinists joined their comrades. The company is engaged in making shells for the Allies.

Eight hundred men are employed in the shell department at the plant, and it was said tonight that 500 are involved in the strike.

A meeting of the strikers was held today, at which a committee was appointed to confer with the officers of the plant with a view of effecting a settlement. The men demand a day rate of $4 for eight hours' work, or a piece work rate enabling them to make that equivalent.

The plant has been working day and night turning out shells for the past several weeks.

QUIT WORK ON ARMS PLANT.

Union Carpenters Declare Strike at New Remington Factory.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31.—Union carpenters employed in the erection of the new plant of the Remington Arms Company at Eddystone, near here, went on a strike today for a minimum wage of 45 cents an hour. There are about 350 carpenters employed at the plant, and all but about fifty are said to be union men.

The grievances of the men were presented to the contractors yesterday. Copies were also submitted to officials of the Remington Arms Company. The labor men believed their demands would be granted without walking out, because the tool manufacturing division is to be opened Sept. 15, and all departments by Oct. 1. There are eight contractors engaged in putting up the building, which covers twenty acres.

I. W. W. IS FROZEN OUT.

Bayonne Police Prevent Meeting and Miss Flynn Goes Home.

When the 1,500 employes of the Standard Oil and Tidewater Companies of Bayonne, N. J., gathered outside of Mydosh Hall last night to attend an I. W. W. meeting to be addressed by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Frank Tannenbaum and Alexander Berkman on "The Last Strike and the Future," they were met by twenty policemen with orders from Chief Reilly to prevent the meeting. Mydosh had been warned, and his hall was fast shut against trouble.

Miss Flynn, who arrived fter most of the men had gone home, said she had been invited by a Polish committee in Brooklyn to address the meeting. Chief Reilly said he would not allow the I. W. W. to come into Bayonne and stir up trouble, because he believes the workmen have had enough to last them for some time. No meeting permit will be issued except on an application from a Bayonne workman, so Chief Reilly feels that he has the strike situation under control.

STRIKES GOLD UP-STATE.

It's in Lewis County Rocks, and Dike Flies on Claim.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 31.—Gold has been discovered in the town of Diana, Lewis County, according to a claim filed today with Secretary of State Francis M. Hugo, by Nathan L. Dike, a resident of that section.

"Take notice," the claim reads, "that this day Nathan Dike has found gold in the rocks on or near the south line of the old Barber farm in the town of Diana."

The dimensions of the claim are set forth. A dollar bill accompanied the communication.

STRIKE AT AUTO PLANT.

Grinders Threaten General Walkout at Bristol Factory.

BRISTOL, Conn., Aug. 31.—Between 150 and 200 grinders at the New Departure Manufacturing Company, struck today, because it is alleged the company had discharged one of the employes who was active in the preliminary work of organizing a machinists' union.

The strikers assert that the entire plant, employing about 2,000 hands, will be affected by a general walkout to-morrow. The company manufactures automobile accessories.

Machinists Walk Out at Derby.

DERBY, Conn., Aug. 31.—Eighty machinists in the Birmingham Iron Foundry went on strike this afternoon after the company had refused to grant the eight-hour day with the present wages. The company had offered a fifty-four-hour week, instead of fifty-five hours, without a change in pay.

ERIE STRIKE GUARD SHOT.

Detective I. K. Pool Wounded at Edgewater Coal Docks.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Aug. 31.—While doing strike duty with members of the Erie police force at the Edgewater coal docks yesterday Ira K. Pool, an Erie detective, was shot and dangerously wounded. He was taken to the Hackensack Hospital, where he insisted he had been deliberately shot by a striker whose name he did not know. The police, however, are inclined to believe that the shooting was accidental.

"Just before I was shot," declared Pool, "the cry went up that the strikers were coming down the hill, and we grabbed our shotguns and started for the fence near the road to meet the strikers. I was sitting down awaiting developments when there was a loud report and I rolled over on the ground. Whoever shot me was within a few feet of me at the time."

The laborers who have quit work at the Susquehanna coal docks have displayed a bitter antagonism toward the police. Their demands for an increase in pay from 20 to 26 cents an hour have not been granted. Two hundred Italians are on strike at the coal docks.

The Erie officials, working on Pool's hypothesis that he had been shot by a striker, have begun an investigation.

NEARING RENEWS CAMPAIGN.

Dismissed Professor Issues a Pamphlet Calling Workers Bankrupt.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31.—Professor Scott Nearing, recently dismissed from the University of Pennsylvania because, he alleges, of his utterances on economic problems, is continuing his campaign in a pamphlet entitled "Work and Pay," which he has just issued.

In the chapter headed "Are American Workers Paid Enough?" Professor Nearing says that the estimates give the cost of decent family living in the Eastern industrial cities as from $750 to $1,000 a year, and that the wage figures of adult males—allowing for employment—shows that four-fifths get less than $750 and 95 per cent. less than $1,000.

Professor Nearing then considers the question of wages and its relation to the "health, efficiency, and decency" of the average family from the standpoint of up-to-date business practice. Continuing, he writes:

"Any business man who would attempt to conduct business on a basis that would pay only the flimsiest of upkeep charges would be regarded as a subject for mental treatment, yet the bulk of American workers find themselves exactly in that predicament. They are conducting a family business on a basis that will not pay reasonable running expenses. The legitimate fixed charges of business—interest on the investment, adequate insurance, and depreciation—are far above the reach of most wage workers who have a family of five to support. The ordinary worker's family is a bankrupt concern; it cannot meet even the interest on its bonds. And dividends? The ordinary workman is thankful if he can pay the bills incident to upkeep. Dividends are a luxury of which he does not dream."

MOTOR BOAT PARTY LOST.

Jump from Vessel, Thinking It Will Capsize—Four Drowned.

Special to The New York Times.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Aug. 31.—Four men were drowned, and two narrowly escaped the same fate when the Edna 2, a speed boat owned by Louis G. Delamarter, a theatre owner, threatened to capsize on Reeds Lake today. The dead are W. Paul Weston, Harris C. Jameson and Alfred G. Hunter, newspaper men, and J. Harley Smith, a clerk. Henry H. Tinkham, a political writer, and Delamarter, the owner of the boat, were saved.

The party was invited for a ride by Delamarter, and he was putting the boat to its greatest speed when Smith, at the wheel, attempted to make a sharp turn. All thought the craft was about to capsize and jumped. The boat, however, righted itself and continued on its way. Three men floundered around in the water for some time, Hunter being the first one to go down. Smith, James and Weston soon disappeared and Tinkman and Delamarter were saved by a woman camper, who hurried to the scene in a row boat.

Halts Increase in Freight Rates.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Tariffs of the Boston & Albany and New Haven Railroads, proposing to withdraw present proportional class and commodity rates between New York and Boston and other points in New England on traffic destined to or moving out of New York on the American, Hawaiian, United Fruit, and other steamship lines, were suspended today, and until Dec. 30 by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Withdrawal of the present rates would mean increases in class rates of from four to seventeen cents per 100 pounds.

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

FRONT ST, 284-286, — s, 79.11 ft from Roosevelt St, 46.8x74.3; Paul Grimm to Rosetta W., wife of Samuel Capen, jr., et al, Dedham, Mass., Aug. 30, 2 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $10,000

2D AV, s e corner of 93d St, 76x100; Davidena W. Lowden to Leopold Rosenblatt, 312 East 50th St, Aug. 30, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Myron Sulzberger, 38 Park Row. $4,000

14TH ST, n s, 156.11 ft w of 2d Av, 52.1x103.3; William Bernstein to St. Elizabeth's Industrial School, 236 East 15th St, Aug. 12, prior mtg $21,000, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Edward F. Moran, 51 Chambers St. $25,000

68D ST, 162 East, s s, 170 ft w of 3d Av, 16x102.7, prior mtg $12,000; Katharine P. Stone to George Draper, 162 East 68d St, July 31, due, &c, as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $6,000

104TH ST, n s, 513 ft e of 1st Av, 50x irregular to 105th St; Edwin Shuttleworth to Broadway Savings Institution of the City of New York, Park Place, due Nov. 1, 1916, Aug. 31; attorney, R. B. Kelly, 233 Broadway $5,000

105TH ST, s s, 533.4 ft w of 2d Av, 16.8x100.9; Matilda Orlando to Adalgiso Pumpiglia, et al, 71 Essex, 1859 St, May 26, 3 instalments, — p. c.; attorney, E. Califano, 4,321 3d Av. $1,500

112TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Thomas B. Fallon to Savoy Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty st, Aug. 31, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway, ... $20,000

140TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; Surety Land Co. to John Fuchs, 502 West 140th St, Aug. 18, due Aug. 30, 1916; attorneys, Amend & A., 119 Nassau St. $8,000

Bronx.

BOONE AV, s w corner of Drainage St, 50.7x46.9x25.4x25.4x40x100; August Busch to A. W. W. Co., Inc., 277 East 196th St, Aug. 30, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, ... $2,500

JACKSON AV, 1,024, w s, 19.3± irregular; Herman Frohlich to Agnes A. Laumeister, 420 East 161st St, Aug. 27, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $4,500

WRIGHT AV, e s, 100 ft s of Randall Av, 25 x105; also Wright Av, e s, 235 ft s of Randall Av, 25x105; also Wright Av, w s, 100 ft n of Nelson Av, 25x100; Michael J. Murphy to James A. Howell, Goethen, N. Y., Aug. 23, due as per bond; attorneys, Conklin & R., 31 Nassau St. $2,500

2D AV, e s, 149.8 ft n of 161st St, 21.7x129.9; Frank Kohlenberg to German Savings Bank, 157 4th Av, Aug. 31, 5 years, 5 p. c.; attorneys, Amend & A., 119 Nassau St...$16,000

S ½ of Lot 126, map of Unionport, 100x108; Katharina Jansen to Anna C. Quatlander, 846 St. Ann's Av, Aug. 16, due as per bond; attorney, C. Frauenmuller, 845 St. Ann's Av $1,000

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, 103 and 105; Fagen Iron Works against Wolf & Abrahams, owners; Leibowitz & Cohen, contractors. $1,722

5TH ST, 512; Morris Spergel against Frances B. Monge, owner and contractor. $38

57TH ST, 24 East; Isaac B. Miller against George Keiser and Margaret Mulhall, owners; James E. Kelly, contractor. $490

115TH ST, 75 and 77 West, and 60 and 62 West 116th St; T. Kare Co. against Henry F. Wagner et al., owners; Tiger Co., contractor $178

Bronx.

WASHINGTON AV, 1,248; Abram and Morris Abelman against Sarah and Solomon Goldberg, owners and contractors. $2,920

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, w s, 92.8 ft n of Wilgus St, 41x48,7; Joseph Lagana against Domenio and Teresa Gargiulo, owners; John Doe, contractor ..... $?

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Investors Buy Front Street Loft Building—New Law Tenements in the Bronx Sold—Sale of Three Hundred Lots in Jamaica Estates Foreclosure Suit Involving a Mortgage of $281,000.

Another Front Street loft sale, the third in the course of a couple of weeks, was one of the few interesting deals reported in the realty market yesterday. Rumors were numerous and brokers reported large sales pending, but none of them materialized.

The Front Street deal involved the five-story loft building occupying a lot 21.6 by 71, adjoining the corner of Dover Street. It was sold to Clara London and Nat E. Berzen for investment. J. Arthur Fischer negotiated the sale.

Last week an investing client of Warren & Skillen purchased for cash from Alice Story Rowland and Abby Story Marshall the five-story building, 5 Front Street and 26 Moore Street, being the southwest corner of those thoroughfares.

The property fronts 34 feet on Front Street and 54 feet on Moore Street, with southerly and westerly lines of 34.11 and 80 feet, respectively.

Hamilton Terrace Deal.

Franklin L. Graff is reported to have sold to an adjoining property owner 12 Hamilton Terrace, a three-story private dwelling on a lot 16 by 100 feet.

Bronx Sales.

Fanny Greenburg has purchased for investment, from George Meyer, 617 and 619 East Fordham Road, a five-story new law tenement on a lot 40 by 100, located 50 feet west of Hughes Avenue.

John Eggers purchased from Charles Doll, for cash, 1918 and 1920 East 145th Street, a five-story new law tenement on a lot 50 by 100. The property was held at $55,000. H. H. Cohen negotiated the transaction.

The Lawyers' Mortgage Company has sold 2,098 Valentine Avenue, a two-story two-family house, on lot 18.6 by 90, to an investor for occupancy.

Brooklyn.

I. Salzberg sold for M. Wilner to L. Krebs a two-family, nineteen-room, stucco cottage on a plot 60 by 100, situated on the north side of Forty-seventh Street, 320 feet east of Thirteenth Avenue, known as 1,337 Forty-seventh Street.

New Jersey.

Feist & Feist, Inc., sold for the Lincoln Building and Loan Association, of which John C. Eisele is President, the three-story and basement stucco store and apartment house at 847 Mt. Prospect Avenue, 75 feet north of Irving Street, Newark, occupying a lot 25 by 100. The purchaser is George Schmitt.

The American Can Company has enlarged its site at Kenilworth, N. J., by the purchase of several plots from the estate of J. N. Kennedy of Philadelphia.

The Federal Land & Improvement Company leased to the Newark Federal League Ball Club the new park at Harrison, N. J., for three years, at a rental of $20,000 a year.

To Foreclose $281,000 Mortgage on Jamaica Estates.

Surrogate John J. Graham of Nassau County has been appointed referee in the Queens County Supreme Court to sell under foreclosure, about 300 lots belonging to the Jamaica Estates, Long Island. The sale has been ordered in a suit in which the Matawok Land Company, represented by Attorney Frederic N. Watrisa, is the plaintiff, and the Jamaica Estates, Katherine M. Gallin, and the Title Guarantee & Trust Company, individually and as trustees, are the defendants.

The suit has been brought on a mortgage amounting to $250,000, on which there is unpaid interest amounting to $31,000. The defendants other than the Jamaica Estates are lien holders against the property.

The lots and plots to be sold are located on Hillside Avenue, Flushing Avenue, Midland Parkway, Columbus Avenue, Lincoln Avenue, Woodside Avenue, Union Turnpike, Grant Avenue, Chevy Chase Road, Wexford Avenue, and Foothill Avenue.

The Matawok Land Company is reported to be composed of Ralph Peters, President of the Long Island Railroad, and some Philadelphia capitalists allied with the Pennsylvania Railroad interests. They took title to the land involved in this sale, together with additional parcels, about 1906, when the boom was on in Long Island real estate, and sold to the Jamaica Estates, in which was interested the late Timothy L. Woodruff, Edward M. Grout, and Felix Isman of Philadelphia. At the time of the sale a mortgage of $1,100,000 was given, but of that sum $850,000 was later paid.

Last week one of the bond holders of the Jamaica Estates brought suit in this county for an accounting of its property. The plaintiff in that action had secured a judgment for unpaid interest on bonds.

326 Fifth Avenue in Foreclosure Suit.

Justice Whitaker of the Supreme Court has appointed John W. Keller receiver of the rents of 326 Fifth Avenue, a five-story building, pending a suit brought by Louise L. Williams, executrix of Rebecca Ladew, to foreclose a mortgage of $180,000.

Unadilla Apartment Leased for $135,000.

The Frank L. Fisher Company has leased for Gertrude M. Nelms of Venice, Cal., the seven-story modern elevator apartment house known as the Unadilla, 126 and 128 West Eleventh Street, to Henry H. Holland, for a term of years at an aggregate rent of $135,000.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Royal Scott Gulden has leased the residence of William H. Moffit, at 279 West End Avenue, southwest corner of Seventy-third Street, to Mrs. M. E. Tyson, for a term of years.

The Houghton Company has leased for Louise Kellogg the four-story American basement dwelling, 17 West Seventy-first Street, furnished, to Laura Campbell.

Pease & Elliman have leased for Robert Goelet the three-story and basement dwelling at 107 East Fifty-fifth Street, to the New Assembly of Long Branch, N. J. Also for Dr. A. B. Moldenke to George Fulbacher, the five-story American basement house, at 927 West End Avenue, between Ninetieth and Ninety-first Streets.

Broadway Widening.

The proposition of the widening of Broadway through the Third Ward in Queens to a 100-foot boulevard is about to be considered by the Board of Estimate. Although the owners in the Broadway-Flushing district are not opposed to the plan they are anxious to know what the cost of assessment will be before giving their consent.

Commercial Leases.

S. Osgood Pell & Co., in conjunction with the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company, have leased the entire building at 41 and 43 West Sixty-third Street, formerly occupied by the Bryant Motor Service Corporation and the Knickerbocker Garage, for the Fiss, Doerr & Carroll Horse Company to the Swinehart Tire & Rubsber Company, for a long term of years. The Swinehart Company, which is now located at 1,924 Broadway, after extensive alterations, will use the building for their salesrooms, executive offices and service station.

William A. White & Sons have rented the store and basement at 22 West Twenty-second Street to Frank & Loew, cotton converters.

Leon S. Altmayer and R. I. Brown Sons, Inc., have leased for a period of years the business building 3,419 Third Avenue to M. Winkle to be used as a public market.

Chris. Schierloh leased the four-story and basement private house, 444 West Thirty-fourth Street, for Peter McGirr to the West Side League House.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Central Park West, 464, w s, 57.11 ft n of 106th St, 18x100, five-story flat; M. A. Cohnfeld against Margaret Furlong et al.; J. P. Berg, attorney; Earle Webb, referee; dower sale; adjourned to Sept. 7.

121st St, 356 East, s s, 120 ft w of 1st Av, 20x100.11, three-story dwelling; A. B. Seligman et al., administratrices, against Louis Brenner et al.; Edmund Hurley, attorney; P. H. Gregory, referee; due, $7,616.04; taxes, &c., $308.75; adjourned to Sept. 13.

By Henry Brady.

St. Nicholas Av, 340, s s, 75.9 ft n of 127th St, 25.2x76.4x24.11x80.1; M. A. Smyth against R. D. Fye et al.; H. C. Knoeppel, attorney; A. S. Norton, referee; due, $4,580.81; taxes, &c., $681.75; subject to mortgage of $14,000; to the plaintiff for $18,175.

3d St, 818 East, s s, 112 ft w of Avenue D, 26.3x75x irregular, six-story flat and stores; Harry Hastorf against M. B. Barclay et al.; Horne, G. & V., attorneys; M. J. Scanlan, referee; due, $40,547.18; taxes, &c., $2,044.40; to the plaintiff for $43,800.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

113th St, 20 East, s s, 281.5 ft e of 5th Av, 18.9x100.11, five-story flat; M. E. Griffith against Simon Docter et al.; Duer, B. & W., attorneys; E. D. Dowling, referee; due, $17,751.58; taxes, &c., $677.77; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

By Samuel Marx.

137th St, 257 West, n s, 396 ft w of 7th Av, 18x99.11, five-story dwelling; West Side Savings Bank against St. John's Park Realty Co. et al., (Action 1;) E. R. Finch, attorney; A. J. Talley, referee; due, $14,773.98; taxes, &c., $132.37; to the plaintiff for $12,500.

137th St, 259 West, n s, 614 ft w of 7th Av, 18x99.11, five-story dwelling; same against same, (Action 2;) same attorney and referee; due, $14,773.06; taxes, $182.37; to the plaintiff for $12,500.

AT 3,206 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Washington Av, 1,797, w s, 103.6 ft s of 175th St, 25x150x irregular; four-story flat; T. A. Koch against Dora Wiebke et al.; Creevey & R., attorneys; A. H. Giegerich, referee; due, $18,870.10; to the plaintiff for $15,000.

By James L. Wells Company.

218th St, n s, 205 ft e of Barnes Av, 50x100; J. M. E. Viala against Bartholomew O'Connor et al.; Williamson & Bartlett, attorneys; C. E. Moore, referee; due, $3,888.27; taxes, &c., $246.08; to the plaintiff for $2,000.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Buhre Av, n s, 1.9 ft e of Westchester Av, 85x70.4 to Westchester Av, x109.3x—; R. C. Derick against L. Davis et al.; Anderson, I. & A., attorneys; G. B. Hayes, referee; due, $8,268.50; taxes, &c., $8,747.10; to the plaintiff for $500.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Naegel Av, s s, 288.9 ft e of Dyckman St, 104 x193.8x—, gore, vacant; J. E. L. Beals against F. W. Seybel et al.; Roe & H., attorneys; W. G. Brown, referee; due, $15,-960.88; taxes, &c., $959.46.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

36th St, 138 to 148 East, for two nine-story tenements, 62.6x83.8½; James Humes Co., Inc., Emma L. Reaney, 1,790 Broadway, President, owner; George and Edward Blum, 505 5th Av, architects; cost, $130,000.

Forest Av, s s, 144.42 ft n of 165th St, one-story brick garage, 50x82; Kilpain & Bodern, 1,046 Boston Road, owners; S. J. Kissler, 1,037 Teller Av, architect; cost, $5,000.

Fox St, w s, 85.06 ft n of 168d St, one-story brick garage, 110x103; Steinmetz Construction Co., S. B. Steinmetz, 1,416 Glover St, President, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, 3d Av and 148th St, architects; cost, $12,000.

Mayflower Av, w s, 425 ft n of Morris Park Av, one-story frame dwelling, 12.4x30; Concetta Capezzo, 50 Mayflower Av, owner; M. A. Buckley, 1,513 Lurting Av, architect; cost, $1,000.

Minnieford Av, e s, 171.02 ft s of Terrace Point, one-story frame dwelling, 18.2x36.8; City Island Homes, Inc., Raymond Belmont, 31 Nassau St., President, owner; George W. Kibitz, 688 King Av, architect; cost, $1,800.

139th St, 43 and 45 West, a six-story brick tenement house, 50x84.11; Emma Roberts, 6 East 79th St, owner; Gronenberg & Leuchtag, 303 5th Av, architects; cost, $50,000.

Lexington Av and 51st St, s e corner, a two-story brick building, stores and offices, 50.5x 100; Akron Building Co., 119 West 40th St, owner; Emery Roth, 119 West 40th St, architect; cost, $10,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Park Row, 31, to a five-story motion-picture theatre; Estate of Jay Gould, 185 Broadway, owner; Reliable Co., 11 Park Row, lessee; Louis A. Sheinart, 194 Bowery, architect; cost, $18,000.

626 St, 42 and 44 West, to a five-story garage; Louise W. McAllister, 63 East 77th St, owner; White Sewing Machine Co., Cleveland, Ohio, lessee; E. Hastae Simonson, 315 5th Av, architect; cost, $10,600.

181st St, 605 to 609, a six-story apartment house, altered to same, with stores and offices on the first floor, interior remodeling; Fred Butsch, 800 Riverside Drive, owner; Julee Nehring, 605 West 181st St, lessee; cost, $15,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, AUG. 31.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 428 to 432, s e corner of Howard St, (37 to 41,) runs e 123.5 x s 101.10 x w 24.9 x n 49.11 x w 98.4 to e s of Broadway x n 51.10 to beginning, (foreclosure Aug. 3;) Abraham Felt, referee, to Girard F. Thomson, 128 Central Park South, trustee of the will of Maria L. Miller, Aug. 4; attorney, George M. Thomson, 141 Broadway $300,000

FRONT ST, 284 and 286, the e wall of building, being 78.11 ft from Roosevelt St, 46.8x 73.5x47.8x74.3, e s; Rosetta W., wife of Samuel Capen, Jr., of Dedham, Mass., et al, to Paul Grimm, 58 South 7th Av, Rockaway Park, Borough of Queens, (mtg $10,000,) Aug. 20; agreement, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $100

FRONT ST, 263, begins at n e corner of 261 Front St, runs e 21.6 x s 70.10 x w 14.4 x n 5.11 x w 6 x n 64.8; Eugene A. Donohue to Harriet S. James, 859 Riverside Drive, June 5; attorney, J. A. Fischer, 930 6th Av. ..... $?

GREENE ST, 151, n w corner of Houston St, (44-48 West,) 20x79; Lillian and Henry Hof to Olive N. Chesebro, Mount Pleasant, N. Y., (mtg $45,500,) all liens, Aug. 31; attorney, E. H. Peck, 501 5th Av. ..... $?

PROSPECT PLACE, n e corner of 42d St, 17.1x58; Sadie Davis to Stephen H. Jackson, 151 West 121st St, quitclaim, all liens, Nov. 4, 1914; address, 106 Lexington Av. $1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, n e corner of 96d St, run n 114.4± e 152± s 50± w 0¼± s — x w 0¾ to n s of 96d St, x w 97.9 to beginning; J. J. Steindler Co., Inc., to Riverside Drive and 93d Street Corp., 8 West 38th St, (mtg $350,000,) Aug. 30; attorneys, Horowitz & R., 115 Broadway. ..... $?

11TH AV, n e corner of 48th St, 50.2x100; Mary L. Einhaus to Morris Weinstein and another, 106 1st St N W, Washington, D. C., Aug. 20; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway. $100

SAME PROPERTY, Morris Weinstein and another to William Lusgarten & Co., 68 William St, (mtg $28,000,) Aug. 30; same attorney $100

11TH ST, 323 West, n s, 117.4 ft w of Greenwich St, 28.7x96.4; Hermann Liebmann to Heiman S. Isaacs, 227 West 97th St (mtg $27,800,) all liens, Aug. 31; attorneys, Hoos, Gans & V., 115 Broadway. ..... $?

22D ST, 150 to 154 West, s s, 195.10 ft e of 7th Av, 62.6x98.9, with machinery, &c.; J. J. Steindler Co. to 150 West 22d Street Co., Inc., 8 West 38th St, (mtg $210,000,) Aug. 30; attorneys, Horowitz & R., 115 Broadway ..... $?

63D ST, 162 East, s s, 170 ft w of 3d Av, 16x102.7; George Draper to Katherine P. Stone, 113 East 62d St, (mtg $12,000,) July 31; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

105TH ST, s s, 33.4 ft w of 2d Av, 16.8x 100.9; Adalgiso Pumpiglia et al. to Matilda Orlando, 1923 East, 116th St, May 26, (mtg $7,500;) attorney, John Santora, 261 Broadway $1

112TH ST, 304 West, s s, 125 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100.11; Mary R. Thorp to Lewis D. Riggio, 222 East 116th St, (mtg $24,000,) all liens, Aug. 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $100

112TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Lawyers' Mortgage Co. to Thomas B. Fallon, 800 East 5th St, Brooklyn, Aug. 31, (mtg $20,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $100

114TH ST, s s, 156 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.10; John A. Quinci to Caterina Lacilno, 226 Greene Av, Brooklyn, one-half part, all title, (mtg $10,600,) Aug. 25; attorney, J. F. Rogers, 245 Broadway. $1

114TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.10; same to same, (mtg $9,300,) Aug. 25; attorney, same. $1

130TH ST, 23 East, n s, 262 ft s of 5th Av, 16x99.11; Johanna Metzger to Elise Halm, 454 East 140th St, (mtg $7,000,) Aug. 23; attorney, O. E. Davis, 3,210 3d Av. ..... $?

133D ST, 181 West, n s, 286 ft w of Lenox Av, 33.3x98.11, (foreclosure Aug. 3;) Robert C. Morris, referee, to J. Lawrence Pool, 30 Grace Church St, Rye, N. Y., trustee under will of John H. Pool and Emeline D. Lovett, Aug. 16; attorneys, Levin, M. M. & S., 43 Cedar St. $27,500

149TH ST, 503 West, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; John Fuchs to Surety Land Co., 2 Columbus Circle, (mtg $8,000,) Aug. 16; attorneys, Shipkard & M., 149 Broadway ..... $?

171ST ST, 425 West, n s, 150 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 25x99, (foreclosure Aug. 12;)

Thomas A. Foley, referee, to Edward F. Cahill, 301 West 106th St, Aug. 28; attorney, William F. Wund, 156 Broadway. $5,000

171ST ST, n s, 125 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 25x99.5; James J. Walsh, referee, to Edw. F. Cole, 301 West 106th St, Aug. 28; attorney, W. F. Wund, 156 Broadway. $6,000

Bronx.

GRAND AV, s e corner of Buchanan Place, 100x100; Kate M. Norton to St. Nicholas Avenue Construction Co., 562 West 176th St, Aug. 30; attorneys, Frees & McE., 3,020 3d Av. $100

LOTS 6 and 7, Block 23, map of Morris Park; Conrad Eisermann to Louis Eisermann, 754 East 235th St, (mtg $1,150,) Aug. 27; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

138TH ST, 408 and 410 East, s s, 50x100; Catherine G. Cahill to Vincent J. Cahill, 410 East 135th St, ½ part, July 26; attorney, Catherine G. Cahill, 410 East 135th St. $1

136TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of Alexander Av, 25x100; Koch Realty Co. to William Bantz, 421 East 76th St, Aug. 30; attorney, Joseph Hlavac, 1,509 1st Av. $1

136TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of Alexander Av, 25x100; Koch Realty Co. to Frank Slavick, 338 East 73d St, Aug. 30; attorney, Joseph Hlavac, 1,509 1st Av. $1

234TH ST, n s, 234.10 ft w of Katonah Av, 25.2x100; Helena Pfingstad to Thomas B. Malcolm Construction Co., 3,651 3d Av, (mtg $4,000,) Aug. 13; attorney, Thomas D. Malcolm, 3,651 3d Av. ..... Exchange

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

COLUMBIA ST, 77, all; Bella Feldmah to Abie Brecker, 238 2d St, 3 years, from Dec. 1, 1914; attorney, N. Lichtblau, 68 Park Row $825

KENMORE ST, 96 to 98, all; Sebastian Fasanello to Raffaele Noto Giannincto, 87 Macdougal St, 3 years, from Sept. 1, 1915; attorney, J. Viggiani, 103 Macdougal St. ..... $?

6TH AV, s w corner 323 St, south store; 6th Avenue Realty Co. to Barney Doktor, 217 West 110th St, 7 7-12 years, from Oct. 1, 1915; attorney, H. A. Cohen, 51 Chambers St. $6,000

6TH AV, 356, all; Elizabeth A. O'Keefe et al. to John McElduff, 356 8th Av, 10 years, from May 1, 1917; attorneys, Crosby & B., 309 West 34th St. $2,500

102D ST, 118 and 121 East, all; Freehold Construction Co. to Samuel Feit and another, 320 East 122d St, 3 years, from Sept. 15, 1915; attorney, Philip D. Shapiro, 119 Nassau St. $4,500

106TH ST, 322 East, store and basement, Antonio Mordente to Pasquale Acconcia, 626 Morris Park Av, 3 years, from May 1, 1915; attorney, Ebling Brewing Co., 760 St. Ann's Av. $3,900

117TH ST, 44 and 6 East, all; Minnie Crook et al. to Abe Goldberg, 802 East 180th St, 3 years, from Aug. 15, 1915; attorney, H. Koppelman, 144 Rivington St. $9,300

Bronx.

UNIVERSITY AV, 2,340, second flat; Concelta Riggio et al. to Mary R. Tharp, 2,338 University Av, 1 year and 1 month, from Sept. 1, 1915; attorney, Brewster & F., 165 Broadway $650

138TH ST, 588 East, store, &c., Charles Diehl and another to Abraham Silber, 161 St. Ann's Av, 8 years, from Aug. 1, 1914; attorneys, A. Silber & Son, 533 East 138th St. ..... $1,020 to $1,200

SATISFIED MECHANIC'S LIEN.

MADISON AV, 358; Miller-Reed Co. against Florence A. Alker et al., March 4, 1915. ..... $6,000

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Bronx.

New York Title Insurance Co. to Columbia Trust Co. $100
Same to same. $100
Bloomingdale, Samuel J., et al., private bankers, to Samuel J. Bloomingdale et al. $1
Same to same. $1
Koch, Edw. R., Trustee, to Maude M. Overington $1
Metropolitan Trust Co., Trustee, to George F. Droste $1

Covington, Maude M., to T. Emory Clarke. $2,500
Murray, Mary, et al, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co. $5,300

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

GREAT JONES ST, 30; New York Savings Bank against Leopold Kaufmann et al., (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. A. Dutton.

HENRY ST, 156; St. Vincent's Hospital of the City of New York against Rabbi Isaac Elchonon Theological Seminary Association et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, B. L. Peck.

LEXINGTON AV, 181, 183, 185, 187, and 127 East 23d St.; W. Forbes Morgan, Jr., trustee, against Justa Realty Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Gerard & Smyth.

MANHATTAN AV, e s, 25.11 ft n of 100th St, 87.6x94.8, and Manhattan Av, e s, 63.5 ft n of 100th St, 37.6x94.8; (2 actions;) the East River Savings Institution against Robert M. Silverman Realty and Construction Co. et al., (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, O. F. Hibbard.

MANHATTAN ST, n w corner Amsterdam Av, 72.8x112.8x irregular; 49 Franklin St; 8th Av, w s, 44.4 ft n of 117th St, 25.8x 100, ¼ part, and 7th Av, e s, 48 ft s of 21st St, 48x85; Edwin A. Cruikshank

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7 ROOMS, Foyer, 2-3 Baths, $1,550 to $1,900.
8 ROOMS, Foyer, 3 Baths, $1,800 to $2,000.

Rooms large and light; excellent service.

STUART ARMS,
226 West 97th St., near B'way
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1400-$1600
2 Room Kitchenettes, Bath, $540-$600.
Rooms very large, abundant closets.
Resident Manager on Premises.

COLUMBIA HEIGHTS.
THE MELVILLE,
Amsterdam Ave. at 118th St.
THE WINTHROP,
5-6-7 Rooms, $600-$900.
All Night Service.

HUDSONIA
79th St. & Riverside Drive,
315-321 West.

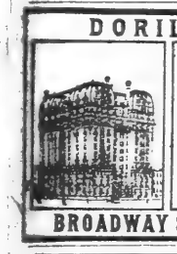
An apartment house of the highest class. Thoroughly modern and comfortable in every detail. Rooms conveniently arranged. Choice residential section. Subway, car and bus lines almost at door. Resident management.

6 & 7 Rooms, $840 to $1,100.

OFFICE ON PREMISES.
Tel 9171—Schuyler.

7&8 ROOMS 2 BATHS
RENTALS $1,380 TO $1,800
207 West 56th St.,
Between Broadway and 7th Ave.
Apply on Premises or
MOORE & WYCKOFF
546 5th Avenue
Corner 45th St. 'Phone 1263 Bryant.

DORILTON



MAGNIFICENT STRUCTURE

Unusual sunny exposure. Express subway station 100 feet away. Free electric light and refrigeration. Three vacancies only. 5 to 9 Rooms at $1,600 to $2,800. Write or telephone for leaflet.

BROADWAY & 71ST ST.

305 WEST 72d ST.
Adjoining West End Av.
4-5-6 ROOMS.
$1,100 to $2,000

31-3 WEST 11TH ST.
Eight-story fireproof elevator Apartment, four and five room suites.
Rents, $60 to $95.

45 WEST 11TH ST.
Eight-story fireproof elevator Apartment, four-room suites.
Rents $50 to $70.

J. IRVING WALSH,
73 West 11th Street.

Apartments
61st Street and Central Park West. Eigth rooms and bath. Four elevators.
Rents $900 to $1400
Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd
84 William Street

76 West 86th Street
AND
77 West 85th Street
Attractive Apartments of
6-7-8-9 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
All Large, Outside Rooms.
Rentals $1,000 to $1,600 yearly.
APPLY TO AGENT ON PREMISES.

Elevator Apartments
4, 5, 6 Rooms;
$28 Up.
335 West 14th St.
NEWLY RENOVATED. ALL IMPROVEMENTS. DECORATED TO SUIT. BEST VALUE ON WEST SIDE.

THE ADRIAN,
58 West 72d.

Eight large, light rooms, bath; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient subway, elevated, and surface lines. $1,100-$1,300. Inquire Superintendent.

3 Rooms (front)..$60
4 Rooms.....$65
5 " $75

New fireproof elevator apartment house, fine location, near subway and "L" stations.
55 WEST 95TH ST.

57th St., 322-328 West
8 HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS. Elegant large rooms; block to Broadway, L and Sub. stations; most convenient part of city; unexcelled service. $1000
Naughtin & Co., 2650 B'way. River.—1146

THE AYLSMERE,
60 West 76th St.

Seven and eight large, light rooms, bath; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,500. Supt. on premises.

BEAUTIFUL APARTMENT.
301 West 107th, corner Broadway.—Five light rooms, unfurnished; tiled bath; ground floor; hall service, telephone, clean, tidy; all improvements; private house block; select neighborhood; $50; decorated to suit.

$70, at 91st St. Subway.
2,465 Broadway.—Seven room elevator apartment; all improvements. Apply Superintendent, or 'phone John—2429.

The Sevillia
Apartment Hotel, 117 W. 58th St.
Apartment of 2 rooms and bath; also one 3 rooms and bath, unfurnished, from Oct. 1st.

FINE ELEVATOR APTS.
$35 IN BEST LOCATION IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. $60
4 & 6 ROOMS, $40 & $60; 3 & 5 W. 104TH ST. 5 & 6 ROOMS, $45 & $50; 40 W. 125TH ST. 4, 5 & 7 ROOMS, $35 to $60, 30 E. 128TH ST.

THE WEST POINT
336 West 95th St., near Riverside Drive.
HIGH-CLASS HOUSE.
Subway express 96th St. 6 Sunny Rooms. $50-$55
All night elevator.

80 WEST 92ND STREET
7 large rooms, bath; single flat; all improvements; refined neighborhood; near L, subway; $40.

Skylight Studios
5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $50

THE WAR.

Volume I. of The New York Times Current History, containing story of the European War from the beginning to March, 1915, obtainable in book form. 1,238 pages. Bound in handsome seal brown cloth, with gold lettering. Price, $2 in New York. Times Square, New York.—Adv.

Great Rent Reduction
NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

The Northern
Northwest Cor. 181st St. & Northern Av.
3 blocks west of Broadway. Subway station at 181st St.
Immense rooms and finest in city. Size 16x20 feet. Southern exposure.

9 Rooms, 2 Baths, Butler's Pantry (Corner)	$95	Formerly $125.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths, Butler's Pantry (Corner)	$75-$85	Formerly $110.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, Butler's Pantry	$70	Formerly $80.
6 Rooms, 1 Bath, Butler's Pantry	$60	Formerly $75.
5 Rooms, 1 Bath, Butler's Pantry	$50	Formerly $60.

The Kenilworth
45 Pinehurst Av., Northeast Corner 179th St.
Highest location in city, most desirable residential section. All rooms outside and extraordinarily large.

7 Rooms, 2 Baths (Front)	$70	Formerly $75 to $80.
6 Rooms, 2 Baths (Front)	$55-$60	Formerly $65 to $70.
5 Rooms & Bath (Front)	$50	Formerly $55.
4 Rooms & Bath (Front)	$40	Formerly $45.

Riverside Drive, 745
Southeast Corner 153d St.
Onondaga
Highest altitude on Palisades. Riverside Drive, with magnificent views of the Hudson and Palisades. Spacious rooms, with every conceivable improvement.

7 Rooms, 3 Baths (Corner)	$95 to $100	Formerly $110
7 Rooms, 2 Baths	$60 to $70	Formerly $90
6 Rooms, 2 Baths	$55 to $70	Formerly $85

Regent Hall,
3100 Broadway, N. E. Corner 123d St.
High-class house, convenient to subway; block from Grant's Tomb and Riverside Drive.

7 Rooms, 2 Baths (Corner)	$65-$70	Formerly $80 to $85
6 Rooms and Bath	$55-$60	Formerly $65
5 Rooms and Bath	$40-$50	Formerly $55 to $60
4 Rooms and Bath, ground floor, front, adapted for physician	$45	Formerly $50

JUST COMPLETED
Ten story fireproof and soundproof.
Highest type of elevator apartment.
BROADWAY, N. W. COR. 146TH STREET.
One block from Subway and surface cars.

Attractive apartments, every convenience, exquisitely appointed. Large rooms and all outside, overlooking Riverside Drive and Hudson River. Southern exposure. FULL SERVICE DAY AND NIGHT.

3 Rooms, Kitchenette & Bath, $575.
4 Rooms & Bath, $700.
5 Rooms & Bath, $1,000.
Renting Agent on Premises or
DuBOIS & TAYLOR, 3551 B'way (146th St.)

MANHATTAN—West Side.

CORNER APARTMENTS
8 ROOMS
AND
3 BATHS
RENTAL $2,200.
Absolutely fireproof; modern improvements.
CORNWALL
90th St. & Broadway
Agent on premises, or
SLAWSON & HOBBS, AGENTS,
162 WEST 72D ST.

THE ANTWERP
2333-9 B'WAY (COR. 85TH)
7 Beautiful rooms, extra large, light; will decorate to suit; convenient to Subway, L, and all surface lines. Fine neighborhood. $40 $60

WOODSTOCK & LOCKSLEY,
507-511 WEST 130TH ST.
NEW, HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS.
3 Large, light, especially well arranged rooms. All improvements. Telephone, 4 Electricity, etc. Near Subway and surface lines. Beautifully decorated. $20 $28

235 WEST 140TH ST.
150 Ft. to 6-9 "L" Express Station.
6 Extra large, light, newly decorated rooms; quiet, well kept and conveniently located house. Great value. $33 $35

47 EAST 88TH ST.
PRIVATE HOUSE BLOCK.
Fine, cozy rooms, improvements; newly decorated; convenient to all car lines. One block to Park. $35

These houses are under my personal supervision, service of the highest standard is assured.
HENRY LONDON 302 BROADWAY. Tel. Worth 96.

Best Values
ON
West End Ave.
5, 6 AND 7 ROOMS, 2 AND 3 BATHS.
RENTAL, $1,200 TO $2,000.
The Halsworth
645 WEST END AVENUE, S. W. COR. 92D ST.
Very Attractive and Light Apartments. Absolutely Fireproof. Every Improvement.
AGENT ON PREMISES, OR
SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents,
162 West 72d Street.

Wellesley
N.E. Corner 81ST. WEST END AVE
A Beautiful Apartment of 8 or 9 very large outside Rooms, three Baths, occupying the entire southwest wing overlooking Hudson and Palisades; electric light, refrigeration; separate laundry for each tenant; $2,700.
Smaller Apartment of 7 Rooms, $1,700. Residential Manager.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

Fairview Court,
3117-3127 Broadway,
Near 125th St.
Apartments of 3, 4, 5 and 6 large rooms
RENTS $30 TO $60
Elevator service—All improvements.
Superintendent on Premises, or
E. C. SIMONSON, 100 Broadway.

VERSAILLES PALACE
600 West W. 113th St., bet. B'way and Riverside Dr. Large, light rooms, fireproof building; elevator and all modern improvements; unexcelled service.
6 Rooms and Bath, $1,000
8 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,375 up
Apply premises or JOSEPH ATZ, 30 Church St.

GRAND CORNER
7th Av., 1,919, corner 116th; open plaza, bet. subway and "L" express stations; 7-8 rooms, extra large, light, high class; all improvements; newly decorated; reduced to $80, $70, $65; great concessions; see our inducements before you select.

THE MIDLOTHIAN
355 West 117th St.
5 and 6 Rooms, $35.00 to $45.00.
Elevator, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath, uniform service, electric light; all rooms outside light and air. Apply to janitor.

400 CONVENT AVENUE
147TH STREET.
A Few Choice, High-Class Apartments FROM OCTOBER 1ST.
Superintendent on Premises.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

603 W. 111th St.
The Antlers
between B'way & Riverside
7 Rooms, 2 Baths,
Attractive Modern Apts.
Owner on Premises
$1,400

THE MAJESTIC
St. Nicholas Av., S. E. Cor. 145th St.
7&8 Rooms & Bath
Rentals $720 to $1,000.
Large, light rooms, complete, elevator and telephone service. All modern conveniences. Close to subway and elevated lines.
J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.
N. E. Cor. Madison Av. & 41st.
Tel., Murray Hill—1481.
Renting Agent on Premises.

FOR SMALL FAMILIES
Six rooms and bath, with sunny exposure; elevator and telephone service day and night.
THE PLYMOUTH
537-541 WEST 149TH ST.
A street of private houses.
Rents $46 to $55.
Agents on premises.
DUBOIS & TAYLOR,
3,551 Broadway,
(146th St.)

CAMBRIDGE HALL,
544 WEST 157TH ST.,
One Door from Broadway and Subway Station. Fireproof and Sound Proof.
5, 6 AND 7 ROOMS.
$600 TO $840.
Agent on Premises or
Du Bois & Taylor, 3,551 B'way (146th St.)

REED HOUSE
Broadway at 121st St.

5 rooms....	$660	$720
6 rooms....	$720	$900
7 rooms....	$900	$1200

Perfect Service.
OWNER ON PREMISES.

THE GARFIELD,
200 Claremont Ave., Cor. 127th St.
One Block West of Broadway,
5-6 Rooms, $45 to $65
Elevator and All Modern Improvements.
Representative on premises, or
M. M. HAYWARD & CO., B'way & 100th St.

Riverside Drive
With Broadway entrance and convenience elevator.
6 ROOMS, $50. 5 ROOMS, $43.
5 ROOMS, CORNER, $75.
3609 Broadway, S. W. Cor. 149th St.

ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE,
SOUTHWEST CORNER 178TH ST.
4, 5 and 6 Beautiful Large Rooms in Elevator Apartment, $33 to $55.

Exceptional Outside Apartments
8 and 9 Rooms, $80 upward.
Splendidly finished, every modern improvement; restricted avenue; refined; references; owner resides on premises. WESTWOOD and CLIFFEWOOD COURTS, West 180th Street, on Fort Washington Avenue.

New High Class Apartments
72-82 Seaman Ave.,
4 blocks west 207th St. B'way Sub. Station.
4-5-6 Rooms, $33 to $42.50.
Southern Exposure.
Telephone each apt.; parquet floors, large closets; tennis courts; near 4 parks. Apply M. JUST, 612 West 207th St., Aud. 1886.

RIVERVIEW COURT,
611 West 136th St., near Riverside Drive.
Four and six rooms and bath, large and light, $35 and $35; subway 137th St. and Broadway; efficient service; references. Premises, or
ALL & BLOODGOOD,
542 Fifth Av. Tel. Bryant 7632.

CONCORD HALL
468 Riverside Drive,
Corner 119th St.
7-8 rooms, 2 baths, extra lavatory.
$1150—$1700. STRICTLY FIREPROOF.

Newly Finished Apartments
4 TO 6 ROOMS, $30
upward, every improvement, high-class service, refined neighborhood. Owner's management. Leases from Oct. 1st. Direct subway to West 116th St.

ROCKLEDGE HALL
Riverside Drive, Corner 102d Street,
Choicest Section of the Drive.
9 Rooms and 3 Baths.....$2,800-$3,200
With four exposures, fully unobstructed.
Largest rooms on the West Side.
Also 7 and 8 Rooms and 3 Baths...$1,900 to $2,200

Most Reasonable Rent on the Drive.
400 Riverside Drive
Corner 112th Street.
Modern building, embodying all the latest improvements; very attractive floor plan. Rents on application.
7 and 8 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.

THE OSTEND
2,880 BROADWAY, Cor. 112th St.
Modern elevator building; convenient to 110th St. Subway station; apartments are exceptionally large and well arranged.
9 and 10 Rooms, 2 Baths.
$1,400 to $1,800.
Apt. Suitable for Doctor or Dentist, 8 rooms, $1,200.

THE DORLEXA
318 WEST 100TH ST.
Adjacent Riverside Drive.
Absolutely fireproof; overlooking Riverside Drive; arrangement of rooms unsurpassed.
8 Rooms and 3 Baths.
Rent $1,600-$1,800.

JANUS COURT
106 MORNINGSIDE DRIVE,
South Cor. 121st St.
New fireproof and soundproof building; situated at highest point in city; every modern improvement.
5, 6, 7 Rooms and Bath.
$660 to $1,200.

DOUGLAS COURT
546 WEST 147TH ST.,
Southeast Corner Broadway.
High-class elevator apartments; only 2 blocks from Subway. Large, light, rooms, well planned.
5, 6 and 7 Rooms,
$480 to $900.

CHEPSTOW
215 WEST 101ST ST.,
N. E. Cor. of Broadway.
Convenient to Subway and "L" Stations; 10-story building; absolutely fireproof; filtering plant; 4 elevators.
6 and 8 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.
$1,300 to $2,100.

250 W. 104th ST.
BET. BROADWAY AND West End Av.
Nine-story fireproof apartment; private house location; one block from 103d St. Subway.
5 and 6 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
$1,100 to $1,450.

PICKEN COURT
706 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
Corner 148th Street.
Ten-story fireproof building; every convenience; excellent view; all rooms exceptionally large.
4, 5, 6, 7 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
$660 to $1,400.

CAROLYN COURT
414 WEST 121ST ST.,
Bet. Amsterdam Av. and Morningside Drive.
All modern improvements; convenient to car lines and subway station.
3, 4, 5 Rooms and Bath.
$480 to $720.

LINLITHGOW
640 WEST 139TH ST.,
Corner Riverside Drive.
Ideal location; unexcelled view of the Hudson River and the Drive.
4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms,
$480 to $840.

Apply to Superintendents on Premises, or
Calder, Nassoit & Lanning,
Broadway, Corner 105th Street.

High Class New Houses

GLEN CAIRN
270 Riverside Drive, Cor. 99th.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,600-$1,700
8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,100
9 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,300-$2,500
Absolutely fireproof and soundproof elevator apartments.

DAYTON COURT
35 Ft. Washington Av., Cor. 160th.
4-5-6 Rooms, $540 to $900
New, beautiful elevator apartments; in the highest and most healthful section of Washington Heights; street under supervision of Park Department. Rooms are extraordinarily large and light.

CHESBURNE
91 Fort Washington Av., Cor. 162d.
4-5-6-7 Rooms, $540 to $1,000
A magnificent elevator apartment. An ideal location, tree-lined avenue, overlooking Hudson and Palisades; every apartment isolated and complete as private dwelling; up-to-the-minute improvements.

65 Fort Washington Av.
Cor. 161st St.
4-5-6-7 Rooms, $540-$1,000
A high class elevator apartment house in Washington Heights' most beautiful residential section; delightful, spacious chambers, tremendously large closets and every newest improvement.

BERLIN RENTING AGENCY
Broadway, Cor. 162d St. 'Phone, Audubon—7478.
141 E. 17th St. 'Phone, Stuyvesant—3982.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

RIVERCLIFF
628 West 151st St.
New Elevator Building.
3 extra large light rooms, beautifully decorated, large 4 foyer hall; spacious closets; great value. $35 $60
Apply on Premises, or
KEMPE & CO.

Three minutes to 116th St. Express Station, 6th and 9th Ave. "L."
MORNINGSIDE PARK APARTMENTS
Facing Most Picturesque Park in Manhattan.
4 ROOMS, $35-$45
5 ROOMS, $50-$60
6 ROOMS, $60-$70
7 ROOMS, $80-$85
Every Modern Housekeeping Convenience.
RESTAURANT OPTIONAL
40 MORNINGSIDE AVENUE
N. E. CORNER WEST 118TH ST.

The Regnor
601 West 115th St.
N. W. Corner Broadway.
4-5-6-7 Rooms
1-2-3 Baths
Overlooking Columbia University.
$810 to $1,850

PANMURE ARMS
593 Riverside Drive N. E. COR. 136TH ST.
Ideal Home for Refined Families.
7, 8, 9 ROOMS
LARGE, OUTSIDE, PLEASANT.
Southern Exposure.
Block to Subway Station—Bus Line.
EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT.
Abundant Sunlight. Excellent Service.
RENTS REASONABLE.
KEMPE & CO. 87TH ST., Cor. B'way. Schuyler 5810.

THE IMPERATOR
S. cor. 150th St. & Riverside Drive.
High class, fireproof, elevator apartments
3-5-6 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents, $540, $600, $1,000 yearly.

PORT ROYAL, 246 W. 129th
EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT
OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT;
MODERN RENTS. BIG VALUE.
5-6 Large, Light Rooms.

PARTHENON & HESPERUS
117th to 118th St. and Manhattan Av.
Most convenient location in city; elevator apartments, within two blocks; 5, 6 and 7 rooms, $45 to $65.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

WESTDALE
602 W. 139th St.
Near Riverside Drive and Subway.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath
RENTS $50 TO $70.

BRAYMAN
3 W. 92d St.
Adjacent Central Park West.
7 Large Rooms and Bath
RENTS $80.

331 Lexington Av.
Corner 39th Street.
All Large, Outside Rooms.
8 Rooms and Bath
RENTS $1,500.

Kick & Sharrott
2,608 B'way, near 98th St.

THE CAMPUS
39-41 Claremont Ave.
Above 116th St., Adjacent to Riverside Drive.
4 & 6 Rooms & Bath
overlooking Barnard College and Columbia University; all rooms facing the outside and splendidly laid out. Also an attractive Suite
7 Rooms & 2 Baths
Modern fireproof building; under the personal management of the owner.
Rents Very Reasonable.

FORT TRYON APARTMENTS
561 WEST 180TH STREET,
Corner St. Nicholas Ave.
4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Elevator; Electric Light; $33 to $60.
Apply on premises, or
J. E. Whitaker, 2106 B'way, at 74th St.

High Class Elevator Apartments
4 to 6 Rooms, $40
upward; refined, restricted avenue; all improvements; exceptional service; owner's management, 435 Fort Washington Ave., Corner West 180th.

123d ST., 510-518 West.
COLUMBIA COURT
TRANQUILLITY, DIGNITY & COMFORT.
3 and 4 rooms; modern elevator apartments; all conveniences; rents $32 to $45.

57 W. 111th St.
Opposite express subway sta., corner elevator apartment, 6, 7, all light rooms, overlooking Central Park; all night service; $40, $50. Supt., or Mercer, 266 West 23d St.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

PARK AVENUE, 550 (S. W. Cor. 52nd.)
7 Rooms and Bath, $1,100-$1,750.
Fireproof. All night elevator.

61-69 EAST 86TH ST.
Choice apartments, 5, 6, 7 rooms; most convenient location in Yorkville; elevator service.

Three New Buildings

Now Ready for Occupancy

"500 West End Avenue"
At Northeast Corner 84th Street
Southern, Eastern and Western Exposures.
5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms—Rentals $1,100 to $2,700.

"575 West End Avenue"
At Southwest Corner 88th Street
Overlooking Riverside Drive.
5, 6 and 7 Rooms—Rentals $1,200 to $2,300
and
Doctor's Apartment of 9 Rooms—Ground Floor Corner. Specially Arranged for Office and Home.

84th St., Corner Broadway "The Alameda"
Southern and Eastern Exposures.
5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms—Rentals $1,200 to $2,400.

We have only one price for the apartments we manage

MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY
56 West 45th Street
Telephone Bryant 7848
Representatives on Premises

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.
SPENCER ARMS
S. E. Cor. Broadway & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
or larger combinations — maid service included, and meals served in apartments.
Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space.
Most convenient location in city.
RENTAL, $70 to $125.
Chas. F. de Casanova, Agt., on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 3996.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

122 E. 76th St.
Near Park Av.
New 9-Story Fireproof Apartments.
6, 7 & 8 Rooms
Rentals $1,700 to $2,250.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., Inc., AGENTS.
421 Madison Avenue, at 48th Street. Telephone, Murray Hill—5600.

160 West 95th St.
New 9-story fireproof apartments. Southern exposure.
ONLY THREE
5 ROOM APARTMENTS Left
$1,075 upward.
JULIUS TISHMAN & SONS, 18 East 41st St. Tel., 7518—Mur. Hill.

1219 MADISON AVENUE,
Southeast Corner 88th Street.
All apartments have dining room and living room facing the avenue. Each has a maid's toilet. All floors parquet and hardwood. Electric lights. All-night elevator service.
6 Rooms & Bath, $840 up.
8 Rooms & Bath, $1,000 up.
9 Rooms & Bath, $1,450.
MANAGEMENT BY RESIDENT OWNER. APPLY ON PREMISES.

104 EAST 40TH ST.
Exclusive Apartments
In the Fashionable Murray Hill Section.
5 and 6 Very Large Rooms with 1 and 2 Baths.
ALSO
A Very Desirable Bachelor Suite
AT PARK AVENUE

THE WAREHAM,
231 Lexington Av.,
NEAR 34TH STREET.
3-4-5 Rooms & Bath,
Rent $540, $600 & $720.
J. Romaine Brown Co.,
N. E. Cor. Madison Av. & 41st.
Tel., Murray Hill—1481.

THE PALACIO,
Park Ave., corner 65th St.
8 Rooms and 2 Bathrooms.
ALL LARGE, OUTSIDE, SUNNY ROOMS.
APPLY SUPERINTENDENT.

8 EAST 54
Triplex Apartment.
9 Rooms, 3 Baths, $3,400.
OPEN FIREPLACES. ROOF GARDEN.
Also
Physician's Office, 3 Rooms, $1,800.

THE SUSSEX
55 EAST 65TH ST.
Apartments of seven or eight rooms. Rent $1,400. Extra maids' rooms. Private house block. Apply to Superintendent.

LENOX COURT,
114-116 EAST 71ST ST.
7 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS.
APPLY SUPERINTENDENT.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Murray Hill Apts.
122-128 East 34th Street
S. W. cor. of Lexington Ave.
SEVEN & EIGHT ROOMS
RENTS, $1,200-$1,800

Bachelor Apartments
THE BERWYCK
65-69 West 54th Street
TWO ROOMS & BATH
RENTS, $480-$720
CONVENIENT TO THE UNION AND UNIVERSITY CLUBS.
DOCTOR'S OFFICE, $900
APPLY TO
HERMAN L. R. EDGAR
81 Nassau Street

Non-Housekeeping Apartments
A few Apartments available for fall renting, 1, 2 and 3 large, airy, outside rooms with baths, modern in detail. Day and night attendance. Vacuum cleaning system, maid service, mail chute, open fireplaces, ample closet room. Meals served in apartments. Agent always on premises. 'Phone, Plaza—6070.
Rents, $800 to $1,320.
507 Madison Avenue. At 53d St.

THE ENGLEWOOD
1,187 Lexington Ave., S. E. Cor. 81st.
7 Large, light rooms, bath, elevator, uniformed hall service; moderate rent. Superintendent on premises, or
MACLAY & DAVIES, 67 Wall St. Manor 8131.

BROOKLYN.

MOST EXCLUSIVE
APARTMENTS IN BROOKLYN
UNFURNISHED
One and two rooms, bath, kitchenette, housekeeping, non-housekeeping; gas and electricity and service included in rent, from
$20 TO $40 PER MONTH.
Resident Manager on Premises.
POUCH MANSION, 845 CLINTON AVE.

EASTERN PARKWAY,
749 to 761, Corner Kingston Ave.
$40 TO $50.
Modern apartments, 7 and 8 rooms, 2 baths; in the most healthful section of Brooklyn; easy access to Manhattan via subway.

PARKWAY COURT
Elegant, high-class apartments of 4 to 8 rooms, all improvements. Best section of Eastern Parkway. Rents, $35.00 to $75.00. Ready Sept. 1st. M. F. GLEASON, Eastern Parkway, corner Kingston Ave., Brooklyn.

To Let For Business Purposes
Thirty-five cents an agate line.
An unusually desirable light loft to rent; light on all sides; elevator service day and night; rent reasonable. Inquire 12th floor, 141 West 36th.

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate at Auction.

JERE JOHNSON JR. CO., AUCTIONEERS. 137 B'way, N. Y. 189 Montague St., B'klyn.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER. 166 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES. Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Craftsman Homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 13th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn. Avenue J station, Brighton Beach "L".

CRAFTSMAN HOMES, with garage, only $5,500. Little gems; 2 min. from Kings Highway sta. new Sea Beach Subway. OTTO SINGER, 248 Kings Highway, Brooklyn.

See our ad. Sunday, easy housekeeping homes, Crown St. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St.

Easy housekeeping homes, Crown St., see our ad. Sunday. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

$100 cash buys comfortable cottage, 7 rooms and bath; all improvements; nice lawn and garden plot; near trolley and depot; 25 minutes from Manhattan; balance payments like rent. Call at store, 1,218 Broadway, cor. Van Buren St., Brooklyn.

Jamaica—Sacrifice, six rooms, bath, $2,900; eight rooms and bath, $5,900; all improvements. Pajuet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful cheap bungalow plot, near sea; fine shade trees. P. O. Box 23, Great Kills.

Real Estate Wanted.

A modern private house, with garage, room for 3 cars, for rent in or around the West Bronx, New Rochelle, or Larchmont. Telephone before 12 o'clock, Fordham 160.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Exchange for term of years for New York apartment, (or rent,) beautiful country home; 10 rooms, furnished; modern improvements; large barn, garage; 25 acres land; flowing grist, sawmill; two ponds, 22 and 18 foot fall; noted trout stream; deer in abundance; phone; rural delivery; 2½ hours from New York. Address Z 215 Times Annex.

City Houses to Let—Furnished

An attractive furnished house, 10 rooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 toilets; electric lights and parquet floors throughout; on West End Av.; two minutes from subway; complete for $4,500 per year. Apply I. E. Newburger, 28 West 21st St. Telephone 5086 Gramercy.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

120th, 106 W.—Handsome 3-story and basement dwelling; 2 baths; $900 from Oct. 1.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

A Real Bargain.—On Sept. 15th, 10 o'clock, a beautiful brick apartment, located at 150 Woodworth Av., will be sold at public auction at City Hall, Yonkers, N. Y. All modern improvements. Would cost $30,000 to duplicate. Bank mortgage was $11,000 at 5%. Something over this figure will take property. Will you be the lucky one?

707 and 711 Nos. Broadway, Yonkers, two-story, nine-room dwellings, just completed; very attractive; newest improvements, handsome decorations; high-class location; attractive prices. River View Building Co., on premises, and 718 North Broadway, Yonkers.

Two very attractive all-year-round houses to rent; furnished or unfurnished; have all modern improvements; can be inspected any time. J. Gerhard, Redfield St., Rye, N. Y., or 27 East 40th St., N. Y. C.

New "Old Colonial," 5 rooms, 3 baths, in park, handy station, for sale; others to let. Maxwell Smith, Greenacres, Hartsdale, N. Y.

HOUSE PLANS and specifications made according to your ideas. Rousseau, 2 E. 23d.

Hudson River.

KENNETH IVES & CO., Westchester, 7 E. 42.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

SEMI-BUNGALOW, $5,000; 28 minutes from Manhattan, 100 trains, 4 minutes from express station; restricted, refined neighborhood; garden, shade trees; 7 rooms and tile bath; all city improvements, outside chimney and fireplace; built day's labor and guaranteed; easy terms. Write or phone J. Mead Briggs, 200 Broadway, N. Y. 3876 Cortlandt.

Pretty little bungalow, 5 rooms and bath, open fireplace, paneled walls and beamed ceiling and all other modern improvements; near bathing beach; ideal all year home; 45 minutes out; easy terms. Photos, &c., C. Cox, 1,218 Broadway, cor. Van Buren St., Brooklyn.

Bungalows and bungalow sites, Jamaica Bay; 8 miles water front; improvements; titles granted. Write J. S. Moriarty, 51 Chambers St. (Suite 1,111,) Manhattan.

Neponsit.—New York's most delightful shore homes colony. Neponsit Realty Company, 1 West 34th St.

7-room house; improvements, hardwood floors, easy terms; 35 minutes out. Holberg, Hillvale Av., Floral Park, Long Island.

SEE THE NEW HOMES AT KEW GARDENS. 15 minutes from Penn. Terminal.

For Sale—Fine plot, 75x150, at Brightwaters, L. I. "Lake Section." Address W. B. Sweet, 143 Liberty St., N. Y. C.

Neponsit.—Seashore homes in New York City. Neponsit Realty Company, 1 West 34th St.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

CHARMING COUNTRY HOME. Near the Water. Actual Water Rights, $6,000—ON EASY TERMS. Will sell newly built stucco seven-room house, on ½ acre, with all modern conveniences; tiled bath, steam heat, etc. Large veranda and sleeping porch overlooking two lakes; near village station; 750 feet elevation; on road of anthracite; only 48 minutes on train to N. Y. City. Ready to live in now. Can be seen by appointment. Write for photo and floor plans. Owner, 165 West 72d St. Columbus 8300.

Attractive bargains in one-family houses and choice building lots. THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50 per cent. of former prices. They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere, and Leonia, New Jersey. (opposite Grant's Tomb), within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan. Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy free. Address BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Department, 161 Broadway, New York City.

Beautiful new house; artistic outside and a model of perfection in its interior; 6 large rooms, tiled bath, front and rear porches; plot 60x120, large trees, park approach, fine street, 2 minutes to depot, easy commuting, $6,900 monthly. Price to sell quick, $4,150. For particulars, call, write or phone G. W. Angell, 76 East 94th St. Phone 6743 Lenox.

ENGLEWOOD, NEW JERSEY. For rent, furnished or unfurnished, for one year, beautiful residence on Woodland Street; 4 acres; 13 rooms; all improvements; very reasonable rental; near approach to Dyckman Street Ferry. ENGLEWOOD REAL ESTATE CO., 43 Dean St. Tel. 123; evenings 323J.

HIGH, HEALTHFUL GILLETTE. 55 minutes Lackawanna Railroad station on property of quarter-acre plots, all improvements; fruit, shade, garden space; $275, $5 monthly; ideal for year-round home, bungalow, or little farm; booklet mailed. W. H. Carlough, 1,270 Broadway, New York.

Small fruit farms, 75x500; five minutes to station; restricted section; twenty-mile view; new houses; every improvement; wonderful fruit; real opportunity, $5,000 to $6,500; terms. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

A Real Farmer's Opportunity!—196 acres; all but 8 acres in high state of cultivation, producing corn, potatoes, oats, hay; 2 miles from village; close to state. E. E. Slocum, 141 B'way.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL." All about the "Ideal Home Town." SECRETARY, Box 314, Nutley, N. J.

Bargain.—$6,500; easy terms; 10 rooms, 2 baths; 30 minutes to city. Box M 355 Times Downtown.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Property My Specialty. Harvey R. Linbarger, 197 North Av.

SMALL FARMS for commuters, 1 to 5 acres, $10 monthly. Room 1701, 141 B'way.

Georgia—For Sale or to Let.

SOUTHERN LANDS are low in price, but high in productive value; make two to four crops a year and give largest profits in grain, vegetables, fruits, live stock, and dairying. Unsurpassed climate; good markets. Southern progress is on the Southern Railway. Publications on request. M. V. Richards, Commissioner, Room 219 Southern Railway, Washington, D. C.

Apartments Wanted

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Wanted.—Above 59th, west of Broadway, furnished housekeeping apartment for 8 months, 5 to 7 rooms or 3 rooms and bath in apartment hotel; state location and price. H 273 Times Downtown.

Until Jan. 1.—Furnished apartment 7 or 8 rooms; 2d or 3d floor; location between 36th and 59th Sts. east or west. T 107 Times.

Unfurnished.

Wanted—Unfurnished kitchenette apartment [illegible]

Country Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Chicken or vegetable farm; new, 4-room house, range, tubs, china closets, &c.; large plot of rich soil; near trolley and depot and L. I. Sound; one hour from city; terms $100 down, $12 monthly. C., owner, 1,218 Broadway, cor. Van Buren St., Brooklyn.

To Let—Furnished.

Gentleman's country estate; rent, furnished, unfurnished; 45 minutes Pennsylvania R. R., Colonia, N. J.; near golf club; owner cares for grounds. Mrs. Alexander, 48 West 52d St.

To Let—Unfurnished.

FOR RENT—Riverdale on Hudson. New York City, thirty minutes Grand Central Station, attractive cottage, unfurnished; pleasant surroundings; ¾ acre grounds facing river; 8 rooms and bath; suitable married couple, three children; eight minutes' walk from station; city water and gas. Rent $1,500 per annum; suitable party. Address F. ALLIEN, 11 Wall St., N. Y.

Westfield, N. J.—Rent magnificent new house, $30; another, $60; plenty of land. H. C. LOCKWOOD CO., Woolworth Building.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Wanted on first mortgage, $18,500; present mortgage $17,000. Information, 326 West 23d.

ALBERT B. ASHFORTH, 14 WALL ST. MORTGAGE LOANS.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

THE HAMPTON, 22 EAST 31ST STREET. Attractive, furnished or unfurnished elevator apartment; two, three, four rooms and bath; now leasing for the coming season.

Apartments to rent, furnished and unfurnished, full hotel service; restaurant; cheapest rates in New York; 2 rooms and bath, furnished, $9 weekly and upward. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

HOTEL IRVING, 26 Gramercy Park. Why not live within walking distance of your business in the most central, homelike, fireproof hotel in New York City?

West Side

THE WILSONIA, 225-229 W. 69th St., near Broadway. 1 Room and Bath, $25 up. 2 Rooms, Bath, and Kitchenette, $40 up. 3 Rooms, Bath, and Kitchenette, $47.50 up. SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN. No Questionable or Objectionable Tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Ave. 1, 2, 3, & 4 Rooms SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE. with private bath and kitchenette; Complete—Dishes, Silver, Cooking Utensils Furnished—$30, $40, $50, $60 up monthly. CONCESSIONS ON LEASE and unfurnished. Near Subway and "L"—Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River, 3970.

Best bright seven-room apartment, two baths; southeast corner Broadway, 98th St.; 12-F; seven months or longer.

Exclusive listings; personally selected; Claremont Morris, specialist, 30 East 42d. Murray Hill 858.

Finely furnished private apartments, choice localities. Gray, 289 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

Choice list personally inspected furnished apartments. Frederick L. Hurt, 30 East 42d.

113th, 507 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

400 Riverside Drive, (112th.)—6 large rooms, best class, overlooks Hudson. 6B.

344 West 85th St.—Fully furnished seven-room apartment; first class.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

THE CLEVELAND, 126 to 130 East 24th Street, 9 rooms and bath, well arranged; rents, $800 to $1,200. Apply to Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd, No. 84 William Street.

ST. GEORGE. 1,125 Lexington Av., 78th St. Newly renovated; all light, corner apartments, 6 rooms, $900; 7 rooms, $1,000; every modern improvement; all night elevator service.

DON'T MISS SEEING Apartment seven unusually light rooms, 1,186 MADISON AVENUE. Corner 87th St. Electric light, parquet floors; price, $1,200. Superintendent on premises.

APARTMENTS, 137 EAST 34TH. Two rooms, bath, steam heat, large skylight; $40. Premises, or Ames, 26 West 31st.

"Kingston," 129-131 E. 76th St.; handsome apartments; 7, 8 large, light rooms.

CORNER, six rooms and bath, all OUTSIDE; owner's management. 130 East 31st.

West Side

THE NEWPORT 52d Street, 200-206 West, s. e. cor. Broadway. Five and six rooms, $55 to $75. Elevator, steam heat, electric lights. Quiet and respectable building. Apply on premises or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar Street. 'Phone 5700 John.

EMPIRE COURT, 811 West 95th St.

Very light rooms,	4 rooms, bath, $45 up
All Night	5 rooms, bath, $50 up
Elevator.	6 rooms, bath, $80 up
Telephone, &c.	7 rooms, bath, $70 up

GEO. R. READ & CO., 30 Nassau St.

THE INVERMERE, 415 West 118th.—Non-housekeeping apartments, 4, 5, and 6 rooms, with bath; elevator and all modern improvements; first-class cuisine; rent, $40 and upward.

261 WEST 71ST STREET. 10 rooms, 2 baths, electric lights, parquet floors, beautiful condition; rent $2,000. PEASE & ELLIMAN, Agents, 165 West 72d St. Columbus 8300.

THE LANGHAM, 73d to 74th St. and Central Park West. 10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 8-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Superintendent or phone Col. 4020.

Artist's studio, beautiful apartment; fine northern light; size studio 22x24; call at once. Miss Eifiein, Hotel Chelsea, W. 23d St.

84th St., 15 West.—Seven large rooms and bath, newly decorated; immediate possession. $50.00 and $60.00.

Will rent exceptional two-room and bath hotel apartment at great sacrifice. L 86 Times.

ELEVATOR APARTMENT, $45. Convenient, fashionable neighborhood. 509 West 112th.

Sunrise, Broadway, 2,708; 3 light rooms; housekeeping, non-housekeeping; restaurant; $576.

A.—156 West 72d St.—Bachelor apartment, 2-8 rooms, kitchenette; room service; $600-$900.

High-class apartments all over town. Berlin Renting Agency, 3,883 Broadway.

240-242 WEST 49TH STREET. 5-6 rooms; elevator apartment; reduced rentals.

94th St., 319 West.—Handsome 5-7 room apartments. Superintendent on premises.

130th, 202 West.—Modern apartments seven all large, light rooms, $40-$55.

Doctor's, Dentist's 6-8 rooms, elevator apartment, $40 up. 221 West 141st, (7th Av.)

180th, 660 West.—Elevator apartments, 5, 6, 7 rooms, $45 to $70.

611 West 176th.—Seven large, sunny rooms, 2 baths; $56 and $52.

88th St., 180 West.—High-class apartment, 8 rooms.

Bronx.

College Av. and 170th St.—Three and four grand rooms; beautiful neighborhood; references required.

Brooklyn.

ST. JAMES PLACE, NEAR FULTON ST. Delightful 6-room apt., $42; 7-room, $45; electricity, steam; parquet floors; near subway and L. Booklet. GOLDEN REALTY, 238 St. James Place.

New Jersey.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—HALDON HALL. Finest apartment in the State; 8-story elevator; fireproof; strictly high class; 6 and 7 rooms; decorations to suit; $65 to $85; any broker, or on the premises, 57 and 59 Union St.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

218T., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park privileges.)—Large, small, cool rooms; electricity; private bath, excellent table; references; phone.

30TH ST., 131 EAST.—Beautiful large and small rooms; private lavatories; good service; in artist's private home; French cuisine; choice residential district; refined people only.

46TH, 8 EAST. Room and bath; table board; references.

62D ST., 16 EAST.—Second floor; large room, single room; excellent table; reasonable.

73D, 12 EAST.—Double and single rooms, excellent tables; references required; [illegible] until Sept. 15.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

The Willows, Huguenot Park on the beach; boating, bathing, fishing, tennis; delightfully cool; lawn, porches; exclusive; comfortable surroundings.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements now; uncalled home cooking; large porches; well-shaded grounds; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Rockledge Manor, 124 Bruce Av., telephone 4158 Yonkers; convenient; refined home; moderate price.

Long Island.

Fall and Winter home; beautiful surroundings; large and small rooms; unexcelled home table; convenient to train and trolley. 96 Whitestone Av., Flushing, L. I.

New York State.

Ellswood.—Good board; Ulster County farm; arrange. White, 309 West 46th. Bryant 34.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH, East Orange, N. J., Corner Arlington Av. and William St. 30 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY. Why stay in a crowded apartment when you can come to Beautiful East Orange, with its oiled streets, beautiful lawns, sunshine, and flowers? A cool, airy apartment of parlor, bedroom, and private bath. Together with delicious meals for two persons, for only $25 per week; take the Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from the East Orange Station. Phone Orange 3620; write for booklet.

W. T. READE, Prop.

THE COLONIAL, SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J. Open through September. Misses Vanderhoof & Reynolds.

Pennsylvania.

Graduate nurses; modern place; board and care for invalids; moderate. Y 342 Times Annex.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

47 FIFTH AV. Cool single rooms; suites with bath.

MADISON AV., 213, (Near 36th St.)—Large and small rooms; some with private baths; newly furnished and decorated; excellent cuisine; references.

West Side

7TH AV, 2,053, (123d.)—Exceptional rooms; steam, hot water; home cooking; references.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Well-furnished rooms; private bath; excellent table; refined surroundings.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; unexcelled board; telephone.

47TH ST., 47 WEST.—Private boarding house; for the Winter; large and single rooms; private baths; table exceptional.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Exceptional rooms, large, single; private baths; excellent table. 4589 Bryant.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—First-class single, double rooms; suites; private baths; electricity; references.

56TH, 882 WEST.—Double, single rooms; home cooking; table guests; telephone; references.

57TH, 325 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large rooms; southern exposure; convenience; excellent table; reference.

57TH, 349 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath; with board; references.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

68TH, 58 WEST.—Private baths, electric light, steam heat; large rooms; Southern cooking; also smaller rooms; attentive service.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single, cool rooms, private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

70TH, 132 WEST.—Attractive rooms; twin beds; large private bathroom; references.

72D, 210 WEST.—NEWLY DECORATED, FURNISHED; ARRANGEMENT FOR FALL.

72D, 253 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive double rooms with bath; all conveniences; table guests.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; excellent board; table guests.

73D, 260 WEST.—To save money, you can get magnificently furnished, sunny rooms, with board, at the price you pay for rooms alone at the hotels, fitted with imported brass twin beds, box springs, hair mattresses; separate table; cuisine specialty; inspection invited.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; electricity; parlor dining room.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large and small, attractive front rooms; excellent table; table guests.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; excellent table; homelike; parlor dining; table guests.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; table guests; references.

77TH, 301 WEST, (344 West End Av.)—Select pensions offer superior accommodations, new, harmonizing furnishings; excellent table; electricity.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Single and large rooms, connecting shower baths; gentlemen; private family.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Newly decorated, large, small rooms; superior board; table board.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms with board; private or public bath; satisfaction guaranteed.

80TH, 108 WEST.—The House Richards. An "Old Home" place for refined people; all new, high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; also parlor floor; newly decorated; continuous hot water; excellent cuisine and service; private baths.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; electricity; good table; parlor dining.

81ST, 151 WEST.—Large and small rooms, baths; excellent cuisine; electricity; phone.

82D, 124 West (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

82D, 55 WEST.—Exclusive house, second floor front; private bath; single, medium rooms.

82D, 45 WEST.—Pleasant large, small rooms; running water; excellent table; reasonable.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; gentlemen, couple; superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Richly furnished second-floor front room; private bath; exclusive house; table, service, appointments of unusual excellence.

86TH, 187 WEST.—Can accommodate one or two adults in refined, exclusive Jewish home; easy access car lines; references.

89TH, 305 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate few people; excellent cooking.

90TH, 16 WEST.—Choice rooms; gentlemen, adults; exclusive; Jewish house. River 9793. Heliman.

93D, 21 WEST.—Large, small rooms; wholesome food; telephone; business people desired.

93D, 29-31 WEST.—Large, small rooms, newly decorated; parlor dining; reasonable.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly renovated rooms; private bath, electricity; excellent table; references.

94TH, 50 WEST.—Exceptional boarding; 33 rooms; 16 on one floor; every room with running water or bath adjoining.

94TH, 36 WEST.—Large second floor front room; excellent board; references. Strauss.

102D, 253 WEST.—Convenient to subway; saloon floor; large room and small room, with bath; Jewish family; excellent table.

102D, 216 WEST.—Attractive rooms, large, single; excellent table; gentlemen; elevator apartment. Mellhenny.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; modern private residence near Riverside and Broadway; two large rooms, bath.

113TH, 625 WEST.—Large room; private bath; suitable gentlemen, couple; home cooking; references.

113TH, 525 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private boarding house; table guest; home cooking.

118TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

121ST, 150 WEST.—Desirable rooms; bath, conveniences; excellent table; Hebrew family; table guests.

122D, 156 WEST.—Well furnished large, small rooms; refined house; reference; moderate.

141ST, 527 WEST.—Single and double rooms; all conveniences; excellent board; telephone.

145TH, 613 WEST.—Comfortable rooms overlooking Hudson; closets, water, good meals, telephone.

152D, 561 WEST.—Single, double rooms; electricity; every convenience; excellent table. 4678 Audubon.

156TH, 553 WEST.—Large and small rooms; excellent table; reasonable rates.

HOLLAN HOUSE, 98, 128, 130 West.—Rooms; high-class house; superior cuisine and service; parlor dining; table guests accommodated. Riverside 229.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 387.—Desirable rooms; gentlemen, couple, appreciating superior table; homelike surroundings. Apt. 4D.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 588, Apt. 31.—Beautiful rooms; southern exposure; superior board; [illegible]

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

THE EVELYN LODGE. Charming family House of high standard; Grand location; 30 min. Broadway. 5c fare; Lovely furnished rooms; suites; all comforts; Excellent chef and service; separate tables; Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly, $10-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

WEST END AV, 524, (86th subway.)—Beautiful rooms, floors; excellent table; references.

Widow will rent in her private house, Riverside Drive, 2 large connecting, handsomely furnished rooms, overlooking Hudson; private bath; also large rooms; excellent cuisine. Particulars 9th Apt. 84, 3,117 Broadway, (5805 Morning.)

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Convenient Borough Hall; rooms; excellent table. 1159W Main.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

SOUTHERN GENTLEMAN wants homelike room and board in refined family; convenient; $9; state particulars. Guerard, 601 West 110th.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH ST., 10 EAST, (NEAR 5TH AV.) Pleasant large, small rooms; every convenience.

22D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.) SUITE, two rooms and bath.

35TH ST., 20 EAST.—Desirable room, all conveniences; choice location; gentleman.

35TH ST., 10 EAST.—Small and large rooms, with private baths; also suites.

43D ST., 16 EAST.—Attractive accommodation for fastidious gentleman; room, with or without bath.

45TH, 18 EAST.—Room, with bath; room with piano; single room; references.

61ST, 159 EAST.—Beautiful, renovated rooms; steam, hot water; excellent table.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV, 295, (near 36th.)—Attractive large front room; bath. Murray Hill 725.

MADISON AV., 220.—Desirable rooms; running water; furnished, unfurnished; adjoining bath; electricity, telephone.

West Side.

9TH, 64 WEST.—Daintily furnished single, double rooms; bath, telephone, electricity; moderate.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming suite for bachelors; hot water, electricity; references.

12TH, 33 WEST.—Large room, private bath; also small room; telephone; references.

36TH ST., 40 WEST.—Comfortable, large room, conveniences, $7; small, unfurnished, $3.50.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small, airy rooms; board optional; references required; high-class house.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Exceptional rooms, large, single; private baths; board optional. 4589 Bryant.

53D, 62 WEST.—Desirable, large rooms; southern exposure; private bath; attractive small rooms.

57TH, 109 WEST.—Newly furnished suite, private bath, single room; reference required.

57TH, 153 WEST.—Medium-sized rooms; electricity; $5-$7; splendid location; telephone; references.

58TH, 46 WEST.—Newly renovated double and single rooms; parlor dining room; reference.

65TH, 5 WEST.—Large, comfortable front room; telephone; one flight; $6. Beeson.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Private house, up to date in every particular, offers several rooms, en suite, with private bath, or single.

71ST, 147 WEST.—Attractively furnished, immaculate suite of three sunny rooms, bath, second floor, for rent by private family to couple seeking homelike surroundings.

71ST, 106 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive large rooms; board optional; all conveniences; homelike atmosphere.

71ST, 218 WEST.—Electricity; parquet floors; hot, cold water; no rooming house.

72D, 138 WEST.—Exceptionally convenient location; very reasonable prices; large rooms, with or without bath, from $4 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive rooms, suitable one, two; private bath; gentlemen; reference.

75TH, 161 WEST.—Large and single rooms, newly decorated; parlor dining; home surroundings.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, small rooms; private bath; telephone; summer rates.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Attractive, homelike, sunny rooms; near bath; continuous hot water; electricity.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large room; adjoining bath; also small room; electric light; telephone.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive rooms, including handsome back parlor, with private bath.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Pleasant, cool, large, small rooms; electricity; private bath; moderate; telephone.

77TH ST., 102 WEST. Very attractive, pleasant rooms; home comforts.

77TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive rooms, with private family; very reasonable; telephone, references.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Large, airy front room, southern exposure, conveniences; reference; reasonable.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, large room; private house; suitable one, two; references.

79TH, 140 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms, single or en suite; private bath; references.

79TH, 225 WEST.—Large room; private bath, electricity; private home; subway; reference.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One suite, one small room; every convenience; references.

82D, 83 WEST.—Small family, rents two beautiful rooms; newly furnished; references.

82D, 152 WEST.—Moderate rates; handsomely furnished; all conveniences; subway and "L."

82D, 134 WEST.—Large, handsome second-floor rooms; private baths; single room; references.

82D, 27 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms, newly decorated; meals if desired.

82D, 52 WEST.—Attractive rooms; excellent table; baths, electricity, telephone.

83D ST., 231 WEST.—Exceptionally furnished sunny, large room; business gentleman; one flight. Reade.

84TH, 155 WEST.—Beautifully furnished small apartments; strictly modern, clean, complete; something new; reasonable prices; see to appreciate.

89TH 318 WEST.—Very attractive, large rooms; private bath; every convenience for refined people; arrangements for Winter season; excellent home cooking; references; table guests.

90TH, 58 WEST.—Newly furnished, attractive, large, medium-sized rooms, with private bath, telephone; references; private house.

90TH, 4 WEST. (Facing Park.)—Large back parlor, suitable various purposes; comfortable rooms.

91ST, 21 WEST.—Desirable large room, newly decorated; private bath; telephone; select; private.

91ST, 38 WEST.—Newly furnished house; electricity, parquet floors; large rooms; $7-$9.

91ST, 64 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms; convenient "L" subway; shower baths; reference.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Private house; conveniently located; rooms $5, $6, $8; electricity.

91ST, 64 WEST.—Physician's office ten years; retiring account illness. Riverside 786.

95TH, 11 WEST.—Large and small sunny rooms, newly furnished; private house.

96TH, 26 WEST.—Front room with dressing room; private house; telephone; references.

97TH, 147 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive, well furnished room; bath, telephone.

106TH ST., 348 WEST.—Attractive outside room; single room; breakfast; gentlemen; references. Clark.

107TH, 15 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; lady or gentleman; phone, elevator. Young.

112TH ST., 505 WEST.—Sunny outside rooms; lavatory; telephone; newly decorated; $3.25.

116TH ST., 420 WEST.—Exceptional single, double rooms obtainable at $25 and upward per month; excellent service included. Write, call, or phone 5500 Morningside.

116TH, 404 WEST.—Attractive, sunny room, every convenience; private family. Apt. 2.

118TH, 490 WEST.—Homes, for one or two; opposite Columbia; subway; all conveniences; unusual furnishings and care. Emmett.

121ST, 414 WEST.—Lady will rent large, outside room; elevator; top floor. Apt. 63.

122D ST, (136 Claremont Av.)—Overlooking Hudson; large, small; all conveniences. Wells.

126TH, 34 WEST.—Attractive rooms; hot, cold running water; private house; [illegible]

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

126, (41 St. Nicholas Terrace.)—Nice, comfortable room; elevator apartment; reasonable; gentleman. Apartment 44.

138TH, 604 WEST.—Attractive, large back parlor; also smaller room; home privileges; telephone.

BROADWAY, 2,930, (112th.)—High-class accommodations for permanent business man or woman; reasonable. Telephone 3908 Morningside. Apartment 8.

BROADWAY, 2,030, (70th St.)—Desirable room; high-class apartment; suitable business; gentlemen; references.

HOMELIKE, SUNNY, comfortable, furnished, medium-sized rooms; moderate price; strictly private family, owning beautiful house, adjoining Riverside Drive, near 103d St. subway; references exchanged. For full particulars telephone Riverside 962.

RIVERSIDE, 688, (144TH)—Attractive outside single room in private family. Apt. 55.

SOUTHEAST CORNER 118TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $4 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

WEST END AV, (93D.)—Lady having exclusive home will rent two suites, with baths, &c.; business gentlemen. Riverside 9633.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, NORTHWEST, (101 Waverley Place.)—Newly renovated; steam heat; electricity; gas; private baths; excellent table and service.

Bronx.

SIMPSON ST., 1,143.—Large, sunny room; every comfort; access conveniences; refined family; private house; board optional. Intervale 2389J.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

WEST END AV., 794.—One, two rooms, private bath; maid servant; low rent.

Rooms Wanted

Furnished.

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Gentleman wants, in apartment house near Riverside Drive and subway, well-furnished front bedroom with ADJOINING bath, on third floor or higher; elevator and telephone condition; only offers with indication of price will be considered. T 110 Times.

Gentleman living in the country and being in the city part of the week wants small room in private apartment, short distance from Times Square; light breakfast desirable; references exchanged. Address Y 377 Times Annex.

Furnished room for business young South American, with respectable, congenial family; no other roomers; moderate; state price and particulars. H 293 Times Downtown.

Young man desires newly furnished room with bath, meals if necessary; not above 72d St. Address H 270 Times Downtown.

Unfurnished.

STUDIO, near Bellevue Hospital; southwest light preferred. Artist, 63 West 56th.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

ASSISTANT, &c.—Office assistant, file clerk, switchboard operator; neat appearance; $7. H 278 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, &c.—Thoroughly experienced, double entry; accurate, efficient; capable to take charge of office, knowledge of typewriting. T 96 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, seven years' practical experience, efficiency unquestionable; qualified for responsibility. T 90 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Educated; long experience, office manager, corporation, financial department; $25. T 105 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry, 3 yrs.' experience, import, retail; $12. H 277 Times Downtown.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Young Scotswoman wishes position as chambermaid, waitress, J. F., care of Guthrie, 1,073 Summit Av., Highbridge, city.

COOK.—First class; Hungarian. Inquire Mrs. Stafford, 21 East 115th. Come personally.

DRESSMAKER.—Artistic; expert fitter; street, reception gowns; remodels; out, home preferred. Kelly, 878 6th Av. 1158 Circle.

NURSE.—Graduate Children's Hospital, returning to England in September, will care for children on voyage in return for fare. Z 212 Times Annex.

NURSE.—Refined; practical companion; care elderly person or child; light household duties; references. Mrs. Simpson, 172 East End Av.

NURSE, LIGHT HOUSEWORK.—Girl; first-class reference; city. Spice, 134 West 61st.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, stenographer, four years' experience; employed at present; desires position with advancement. Miss H 272 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER.—HIGH GRADE; THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED; HAS BEEN ASSISTANT TO EXECUTIVE. T 78 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER.—Energetic and capable; writes a good hand; understands filing, manifolding, billing, &c.; trustworthy; will begin at $7. Miss H., 36 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, correspondent; 8 years' experience; accustomed to rapid technical dictation; references; Christian; $15. Advertiser, 330 West 141st St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent, speedy stenographer desires position where executive ability and command of English will mean advancement. T 112 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Assistant bookkeeper; thoroughly experienced, capable and educated; salary $12. H 268 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, typewriter; neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 313 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, assistant bookkeeper; ambitious; any salary. B. B., 310 Times.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; thoroughly competent and efficient; salary $12. H 283 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant, two years' experience; references; moderate salary. H 276 Times Downtown.

STENOGRA

RICH MAN MURDERED CHILDREN FIND BODY

Thought to Have Been Killed by Auto Till Autopsy Shows Bullet Holes in Heart.

EVIDENCES OF HARD FIGHT

Clothing Torn and Flesh Lacerated —Thrown Over Embankment into Deep Ditch.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMDEN, N. J., Aug. 31.—Samuel S. McCord, a wealthy real estate operator of Laurel Springs, in lower Camden County, left his home yesterday to go to Delair, near this city. He did not return, and this afternoon children at play found his body in a ditch beside the river at Delair. It was supposed at first that Mr. McCord had been struck by an automobile, probably in the darkness last night, and had been rolled into the ditch, where he died of his injuries.

By direction of Prosecutor Kraft, however, County Physician Stem performed an autopsy which disclosed two bullet wounds through Mr. McCord's heart. The outer wounds where the bullets had entered the body had been concealed at first by Mr. McCord's clothing, which was badly torn. His hands were lacerated and his appearance was entirely that of a man who had been struck by a motor car and sent flying head over heels down a steeu bank to the bottom of the ditch. Both the Prosecutor and Dr. Stem had made superficial examinations of the body before the discovery of the bullet wounds and the closer examination was made partly because Mrs. McCord persisted in the belief that her husband had been murdered.

Prosecutor Kraft ordered county detectives to trace Mr. McCord's movements from the time he left home yesterday. Mrs. McCord said she understood that he had gone to Delair in connection with some real estate transaction, and, because of Mr. McCord's prominence in the neighborhood, it is hoped that his movements may be easily traced.

He had offices in the Bullitt Building in Philadelphia and was one of the most prominent and best known men in this vicinity. He was one of the first to settle in Laurel Springs, and then developed the suburb, building most of the houses there.

Mrs. McCord had no reason that the authorities can learn to desire to end his life, and no weapon was found near the body, though a search of the ditch was made after the autopsy. Besides he could hardly fire two bullets into his own heart. The Prosecutor is convinced that Mr. McCord was murdered and his body probably tumbled into the ditch by his slayers in the hope that it might not be found for some time or, if it were, that it might be believed he had been killed by an automobile.

F. J. VAN SICLEN MISSING.

Yakima, Wash., Elk Is Sought by Brooklyn Lodge.

The officers of the Brooklyn Lodge of Elks, No. 22, received a letter from the Elks Lodge of Yuma, Ariz., yesterday, requesting that efforts be made to find F. J. Van Siclen of Yakima, Wash., who left Yuma to visit relatives in Brooklyn two months ago. He was to have stopped at the Clarendon Hotel, where mail has been received from him during the past three weeks without being called for. No news of his arrival in Brooklyn has been received by his friends in Yuma, and they fear that something may have happened to him while traveling.

Officers of the Brooklyn lodge reported the matter last night to Acting Captain John Coughlan of the Brooklyn Detective Bureau, and he is making an investigation. Van Siclen is said to have been a member of the old Van Siclen family in Brooklyn, and it is reported that the chief purpose of his visit to Brooklyn was to receive his portion of a large estate left by his grandfather, Herbert Van Siclen, who died some time ago.

Prominent members of the Van Siclen family in Brooklyn denied all knowledge of the Yakima man. Nor did they seem to know of any Herbert Van Siclen, who left an estate running into millions. F. J. Van Siclen was also unknown to members of the Brooklyn Lodge until yesterday, when they received the letter from Yuma, which said he had held successively the offices of Sheriff, City Attorney, and Warden of the penitentiary in Yuma.

STATUE OF JUPITER FOUND.

Another Important Discovery Made at the Site of Cyrene.

ROME, Aug. 31.—Important archaeological discoveries have been made at the site of the ancient City of Cyrene, in the Barca region, Africa.

These include a large statue of Jupiter, which is said to be equal in artistic value to the famous statue of Alexander the Great, discovered at the same place last year.

TRAILING PASTOR'S SLAYERS

Authorities Now Believe His Death Due to a "War Plot."

Special to The New York Times.

GARY, Ind., Aug. 31.—The Federal and State authorities, who are investigating the murder of the Rev. Edmund H. Kayser, the Lutheran pastor who was found dead in a lot near his home last Tuesday night, are on the trail of several persons suspected of the crime, and one or more arrests are expected in a few days.

The officials are now satisfied that a "war plot" was responsible for the German clergyman's death. They have established that the murder was not the work of an individual, but of a gang, and the plot carefully worked out. They say the pastor's pro-German utterances led to his destruction.

Mrs. Dora Kayser, the pastor's widow, and her three children left tonight for Grand Haven, Mich., the home of her father.

Telegrams and correspondence seized following the murder are said to link the Rev. Mr. Kayser very closely with the German propaganda in this country. Government Secret Service men are investigating rumors that the pastor was plotting to tamper with or destroy mills making war munitions.

HAD BROKEN BACK 23 YEARS

Cold Fatal to Man Who Had Survived Railroad Accident.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J., Aug. 31.—After living twenty-three years with a split spine, W. Nesbitt Snedecker, 44 years old, brother of Chief of Police John R. Snedecker, died today of a heavy cold, contracted about ten days ago.

While acting as baggage agent and special conductor on a Central Railroad train, Snedecker, on Aug. 12, 1892, fell, in jumping from the train before it had come to a stop at West End, and was caught beneath one of the wheels. While recuperating at the Long Branch Hospital he fell in love with his nurse, and when he was able to leave the hospital he married her. He had to go to the altar on crutches and he had to use them until his death.

Snedecker opened a garage here about fifteen years ago, and he has been successful. Snedecker and his two brothers were the first brakemen on the first railroad train that came to Atlantic Highlands.

FIND TWO BATHERS' BODIES.

New York Youth Dragged Down by Man He Tried to Save.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Aug. 31.—The bodies of Paul Latourette Hanmer, 24 years old, and Leslie A. Friend, 19, who were drowned while bathing in Hunter Lake, near Parksville, Sullivan County, have been recovered, it was announced here today.

Hanmer, who was the son of Dr. J. L. Hanmer, Health Officer of Middleton, was drowning when Friend, son of Theodore H. Friend, a New York attorney, went to his assistance and was dragged down by the drowning man

SUBWAY CARS FOR ELEVATED

To Transfer Composite Coaches to Second and Third Avenue Lines.

By a vote of 3 to 2, the Public Service Commission yesterday gave permission for the 478 composite cars now in use in the subway to be transferred to the Second and Third Avenue elevated lines. Commissioners Williams and Wood favored the transfer and Hayward and Cram opposed it. E. E. McCall, the Chairman, cast the deciding vote. The company is expected to make the transfer before Dec. 1, which is the time limit on the use of the wooden cars for subway express service.

Mr. Cram severely criticised the wooden cars. "They are obsolete," he said, "and should not be tolerated in this twentieth century."

Mr. Hayward said he voted against the transfer because he did not consider the cars as safe as the steel cars. "If I were in a wreck on the elevated or anywhere else, I should prefer to be wrecked in a steel car," he added.

Chairman McCall refused to comment on the transfer, and left his office through the inner door. It is said the company's decision to use the cars may mean that the Third Avenue will have to be strengthened. According to Alfred Craven, Chief Engineer of the commission, only the Second Avenue line is strong enough to carry the cars.

SEVEN NEAR DEATH UNDER UPSET AUTO

Engine Goes On and Gasoline Drips While Wheels Whirl in the Air.

WILLIAM A. GLASGOW HURT

Girl in Car Runs Down and Drags Motor Policeman—Woman Injured in Park Smash.

Other motorists and men from a garage at 196th Street and Fort George Avenue saw a large touring car leap upon the sidewalk at the loop in the avenue a block above, about 7:0 o'clock last evening, strike a fire hydrant, bound into the air and, upsetting, fall on several men, women, and children who were in it.

A dozen men ran to the car, the engine of which was still running and the wheels revolving in the air. The gasoline tank was leaking and there was danger that it would explode. From beneath the car came the shrieks of the women.

The garage men shut off the engine but they dared not try to lift the heavy car, and Policeman Ward of the West 152d Street Station sent in a fire alarm, intending to get the firemen to raise the car with jacks. By the time they arrived, however, jacks and planks had been brought from the garage and the firemen helped the motorists lift the car.

From under it they took two men, two women, a baby, and two little girls. All except one of the men were semi-conscious. He apparently had escaped injury. He said he was Julian Douglass of 2,745 Amsterdam Avenue, and said the others were Edward Roome of 214 West 126th Street, owner of the car; Mrs. Anna Ferdinand, a widow, 30 years old, living at 510 West 177th Street, and her little girls, Sylvia, 6 years old, and Lillian, 7; Mrs. Edick Jockin, Mrs. Ferdinand's sister, who was 25 years old and lived at 503 West 169th Street, and her 16-month-old baby, Harry.

Dr. Gluckstein and Dr. Jacobs took all but Douglass to the Washington Heights Hospital, where it was thought at first that the baby, Harry, was dying of a fractured skull. Later it was found the infant's head was only bruised, and his mother took him home, the physicians saying he would recover.

Mrs. Ferdinand became ill after reaching her own home with her two little girls, and her family physician said he feared she had internal injuries. Roome, who was bruised only, was arrested and locked up, charged with intoxication and assault. He denied that he had been unfit to handle his car, and said the steering gear had broken. The police, however, pointed to the fact that he had said at first his wife was in the party and the two little girls belonged to him. Mrs. Roome, according to persons at the 128th Street address, was not in the car, and her only child is a four-year-old daughter.

Mrs. Jockin said that Roome was a friend of her sister and that she had been visiting Mrs. Ferdinand yesterday afternoon when Roome called in his car and invited them to ride.

William A. Glasgow Hurt.

Among those injured in automobile accidents yesterday was William A. Glasgow, a well-known lawyer of Philadelphia. His automobile collided with a motor truck at Seventh Avenue and 124th Street. In the car were Mr. and Mrs. Glasgow and Patrick J. Brophy, the chauffeur. The machine was badly damaged and the occupants were showered with broken glass from the windshield. Mr. Glasgow was severely cut, but refused medical attention.

While riding a motor cycle in Mosholu Parkway, near Webster Avenue, the Bronx, Policeman Joseph E. Monahan of the Bronx Park Station, was struck and knocked down by a car operated by Miss Lillian M. Sidzons of 21 Lawrence Street, Yonkers. The policeman was dragged a block before the driver could stop her car. After being attended by a surgeon from Fordham Hospital for multiple contusions, Monahan summoned Miss Sidzons to court for reckless driving. Her case was put over until Thursday.

Miss Anna Nolan of 602 East 138th Street is in Flower Hospital as a result of injuries received when an automobile in which she was a passenger upset on the east drive in Central Park, opposite Seventy-fourth Street. The accident happened yesterday morning. In the machine with her were Harold Gallagher of 695 Prospect Avenue, the owner of the car, and Edward Kiernan of 719 Tinton Avenue, both of whom escaped injury. The automobile was rounding a turn when it skidded, ran upon an embankment and overturned. Gallagher was arrested for reckless driving, but discharged in the Yorkville Court.

A Coroner's jury, after an inquiry into the death of five-year-old Archer Davis of Little Neck, brought in a verdict yesterday blaming George B. Warner, Jr., of Cedar Drive, Great Neck, for the lad's death. Davis was killed by the Warner car on Aug. 16.

Mr. Warner is Vice President and General Manager of the Renault Frès Selling Branch, Incorporated. The Davis boy was playing in Landing Road, near his home, when Warner approached in his automobile and struck the boy. He died on Aug. 16, the day after the accident. Witnesses testified that the Warner car was traveling at high speed.

Chauffeur Runs Away.

James Mason, 10 years old, of 183 Arnold Street, Maspeth, Queens, was struck by an automobile in Metropolitan Avenue, near his home, last evening. After striking the boy, the chauffeur put on speed and escaped in the direction of Brooklyn. Mason is injured internally. He was taken to the German Hospital, Brooklyn.

Struck by an auto truck on Williamsbridge Road near Walker Avenue, the Bronx, William Schwalienberg, 20 years old, received a fracture of the skull and internal injuries yesterday. He is in Fordham Hospital. The truck was driven by Harry Staher of 248 Gun Hill Road.

As a result of stealing a ride on an auto truck of the New York Edison Company, Julius Buchter, 9 years old, of 1,001 Findlay Avenue, the Bronx, is in Fordham Hospital seriously injured. He jumped from the truck at 147th Street and Rider Avenue, the Bronx, and was run over by the trailer which was being hauled by the truck. Frank O'Neil, the chauffeur, was unaware of the boy's presence on the rear of the truck.

Lillian, the five-year-old daughter of William Weiss of 807 Sixth Avenue, College Point, was knocked down by a limousine car owned and operated by Joseph Trexeli of 201 East 171st Street. She has a broken ankle and cuts about the head.

'Tango Charlie' Sentenced to a Year.

George W. Bennett, known to the Federal authorities as "Tango Charlie," a cabaret performer, was yesterday sentenced by Judge Julius M. Mayer, sitting in the Criminal Branch of the United States District Court, to one year in the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island for having in his possession at the King James Hotel a smoking opium manufacturing plant. Bennett and his wife are known in vaudeville circles as the Bennett-Mallory team. They returned to this city on May 30 from a three years' tango tour of Europe and their apartments were raided on July 27. Assistant United States District Attorney Harold A. Content told Judge Mayer that the opium found in Bennett's room was worth $10,000.

Dow Lunch Co. in Bankruptcy.

An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against the Dow Lunch Company, a New York corporation, which operates restaurants in various places in the city. Liabilities are placed at $32,000 and assets at about $15,000. Among the petitioning creditors and claims are Austin, Nichol & Co., Inc., $2,000; L. & E. Frank, $12,151, and the New York French Heage Company, $1,000.

GIRL FAINTS FROM HUNGER.

Jane Haurban Longs for the Home She Ran Away From.

Miss Jane Haurban, 18 years old, of 13½ Phelps Street, Binghamton, N. Y., was picked up yesterday fainting in front of a loft building at 448 Broadway. She was carried inside by Joseph Cunningham, the elevator man, and an ambulance was summoned. Dr. Mahoney of St. Vincent's Hospital had the girl removed to Bellevue Hospital.

Miss Haurban said she had run away to New York on July 1, leaving Binghamton, where she had been keeping house for her father and little sister ever since her mother's death. She had scarcely any money when she arrived here, she declared, and lived on Long Island until Aug. 22, when she secured a place as waitress in a lunchroom on Vesey Street.

Last Saturday she quit the lunchroom, although she had no money at all. She said she spent the nights sleeping in public parks and the days wandering about the streets. She had not eaten since Saturday noon, she told the hospital people, and had had no idea where the next meal was to come from when she collapsed on Broadway.

Miss Haurban, who is pretty and refined looking, said she was sorry she had run away and she was anxious to go back home, because New York was a very wicked place. She had received no word from her family since her departure, she declared, although she had sent them postcards on Aug. 23, her little sister's tenth birthday.

The police say that they have had no requests from Binghamton to look for the girl at any time. The Department of Charities was communicated with and telegraphed her father. Miss Haurban spent last night at the hospital awaiting word from her father.

OYSTERS IN SEASON TODAY.

The Only Food That Hasn't Increased in Cost in 25 Years.

This is Sept. 1, and oysters R in season.

Down in Chesapeake Bay the oyster fleet has gone forth, and thousands of the succulent bivalves are being dragged from their depths to grace the menus in New York and elsewhere. There are no indications that there will be any falling off in the supply, which now represents more than $10,000,000 a year.

Even the Bureau of Fisheries of the Department of Commerce had a good word to say about the oyster, which, its investigators found, was the only sort of food that had not increased in cost in the last twenty-five years. The supply has kept pace with the growth in population. Between 1900 and 1915 the wholesale quotations on canned and fresh oysters in New York were either practically stationary or did not increase more than 10 per cent., and recently oystermen and oyster growers have received a slightly lower price than they did twenty-five years ago. The average quality of oysters has improved as a result of oyster culture.

HUNT VOTES WITH CARTS.

Suffragists Purpose to Make Greenwich Village Tonight.

A horse and cart campaign is the latest suffrage venture of the Women's Political Union, and its workers in the Seventeenth Senatorial District and those of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District of the Woman Suffrage Party will unite tonight in what they call "walking Greenwich Village." The cart will carry the speakers. Miss Beatrice Brown, Miss Fanny Lawson, Miss Kathleen Taylor, and Mrs. Maud Schultz. They will have along a drummer and a fifer who will sound the alarum and call together the unconverted. Meetings will be held at Charles Street and Greenwich Avenue at 7 P. M., at Abingdon Square at 8:15, and at Fourteenth Street and Eighth Avenue at 9:15.

The horse and cart campaign will be continued up to election day. The union will have a series of torch light parades, beginning next Saturday.

JEAN WEBSTER TO MARRY.

Author of "Daddy Long-Legs" to Wed Glenn F. McKinney, a Lawyer.

Miss Jean Webster, the author of "Daddy Long-Legs," "Much Ado About Peter," and "Just Patty," is to be married next Tuesday to Glenn Ford McKinney, a lawyer of 54 William Street. They will be married in Washington Green, Conn., and the ceremony will be followed by a wedding breakfast in the Summer home of Mrs. Joseph W. Lewis of St. Louis.

Mr. Lewis will be best man, and his 6-year-old daughter, Emily, and 3-year-old son, Joseph, will be the only attendants.

Miss Webster lives at 128 West Fifty-ninth Street, and is a member of the Cosmopolitan, Woman's University, and the Pen and Brush Clubs. Mr. McKinney was graduated from Princeton University in 1891, and is a member of the University, Princeton, and Larchmont Yacht Clubs.

KILLS BROTHER BY ACCIDENT

7-Year-Old Boy Hit by Bat in Game of "One o' Cat."

Seven-year-old John Morgenthaler of 2,024 Pitkin Avenue, East New York died yesterday in the Kings County Hospital from injuries suffered in a game of "one o' cat" on Monday night. The boy got in the way as his brother Martin, 11 years old, swung his bat. There was an iron tip on it, and this struck him over the left eye.

It was not thought the blow was serious, but the boy was taken to the hospital because his parents feared an injury to his eyesight. John's condition grew rapidly worse, and he died early yesterday from injuries to his brain. Martin Morgenthaler is overcome with grief over the accident.

To Hold Congress at Buenos Aires.

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 31.—The Argantine Government has agreed to the selection of Buenos Aires as the place for holding the congress for the unification of the commercial laws of the Americas. The congress will meet on Nov. 1.

Lonely Old Man a Suicide.

Marcellus C. Arthur, 86 years old, a wealthy retired builder, was found dead in the bedroom of his home at 565 Willoughby Avenue yesterday morning, having committed suicide by taking gas. Loneliness in his old age is given as the cause of the suicide. His wife had died many years ago, and since that time Arthur, who retired from business forty years ago, had lived with a nephew, William S. Hawkins.

CHILD ELOPERS END TRIP AT TAMAQUA, PA.

Max Goodman and Viola Stevens Ask Police Chief for Drink of Water.

TIRED OUT AND PENNILESS

Girl in Knickerbockers Wanted to Continue Journey — Parents Go to Fetch Them Home.

The elopement via freight cars and dusty roads of Brooklyn's two juvenile elopers, Max Goodman, 16 years old, son of William Goodman of 700 Eastern Parkway, and Viola Stevens, 15 years old, daughter of Mrs. Adelaide Stevens of 859 Hancock Street, came to a sudden end last evening in the Pennsylvania town of Tamaqua. It was the Chief of Police of the town, Phil Ehrig, who put an abrupt end to the children's trip to Arizona, where young Goodman was going to make his fortune.

Before the children were found the alarm for them had gone out to police authorities and Boy Scouts in a dozen States and a dozen false clues had been traced down.

Unaware that they were attracting such wide attention, the runaways, both wearing boys' clothing and both dusty, thirsty, and tired from their long and arduous travel, strolled nonchalantly down the main street of Tamaqua, which is a town of about 10,000 in Schuylkill County, thirty miles from Wilkes-Barre, and asked the first man they saw where they could get a drink of water. The man happened to be Police Chief Ehrig, and he had read descriptions of the missing children in the papers.

"Right down the street, the first building to the left," the Chief told them. Then he followed them to the house he had indicated, which was the police station. The girl, although begrimmed with dust and looking as much like a boy as her companion, had given herself away by her voice, he said. When they were inside the building he brought them some water and then commenced questioning them.

"Viola stuck it out gamely for a long while," Chief Ehrig told a TIMES reporter over the long-distance telephone after midnight this morning, "but Max was already pretty tired of the rough road and of stealing rides in the freight cars. He broke down and admitted that he was the youngster who had run away from home after Viola's mother had laughed at his request for her daughter's hand. Then Viola told me all about it. Max was going to Arizona and was going to make a fortune for them both.

"They didn't have a cent, and had not had anything to eat for a long time, but the girl didn't mind that a bit. She wanted me to let them go on and not say anything about it, and was confident that with the experience she had already gained at walking and acting like a boy she could fool the rest of the people she met on the way out West.

"The children said that they had reached Allentown by freight train and had stopped there a while, and then caught another freight, but finally walked the rest of the way here.

"She was dressed in a brown knickerbocker suit which came to her knees and had on a light cap and black stockings and shoes. She wore a yellow shirt and red necktie, and at first avoided speaking as much as possible to keep her voice from giving her away.

"I called up the boy's father by long-distance telephone, and young Max spoke to a servant to identify himself. Then I took Viola to my home to await the arrival of her parents and had two good square meals sent to the police station for the hungry Max."

Mr. Goodman, who is a woolen merchant in Brooklyn, and Mrs. Stevens received the long-distance telephone call that told them of their children's whereabouts after they had returned from a fruitless trip to Lake Mahopac, in Putnam County, N. Y. A well-meaning villager had read the descriptions of the missing children and on Monday evening had seen two hiking Boy Scouts passing through the town with their packs on their backs. A Justice of the Peace was notified and the boys were detained over night. They did not resemble the elopers.

Another clue came from Dover, N. J., last night, where Miss Helen Louise Murphy failed in an attempt to detain two youths who, she said, answered the description of the missing elopers perfectly. They got away while she was in a telegraph office notifying Mrs. Stevens that her daughter had been found. Mrs. Stevens and Mr. and Mrs. Goodman left on a midnight train for Tamaqua.

CITY BREVITIES.

The Twilight Sleep Association, 505 Fifth Avenue, announced yesterday that it was about to start a campaign to raise $500,000 toward the erection of a lying-in hospital where the method will be taught.

The body of a man found in the East River on Sunday at Sixty-third Street was identified yesterday as Louis Rabonowitz, 23 years old, a clerk, of 15 Ashland Street, Boston.

The body of David Davis, 39 years old, a fireman on the steamship Hohoemus, which was recovered on Friday, was identified yesterday by Captain Herbert Ashley, master of the vessel.

Raymond O'Dell, 18 years old, of 493 Third Avenue, a prisoner in the Hart's Island Reformatory, died yesterday of typhoid fever in the City Hospital at Blackwell's Island.

A six-months-old baby girl with blue eyes was found yesterday by Anna Reichert in the hall of 301 West Ninety-third Street, and was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

Anna Nausbaum, the seventeen-year-old factory girl of Irvington, N. J., who was found dazed in the ferry house at St. George, Staten Island, on Monday night, had recovered yesterday and was sent home.

TWO IN AUTO SHOT FROM PASSING MACHINE

Providence Doctor and Woman Companion Probably Fatally Wounded on Ride.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 31.—Dr. C. Franklin Mohr, prominent in this city and in Newport, and Emily A. Berger of this city, were shot and probably fatally wounded while riding in an automobile in Nayat, near here, tonight.

The shots, it is said, were fired from another automobile, which passed the Mohr car after it had been brought to a standstill in a dark spot by the chauffeur, who was tinkering with the motor. The chauffeur, George W. Healis, was detained as a witness.

According to the story given out by the police, the second machine came from the direction of West Barrington. Five shots were fired from it, it is said, four taking effect. Both Dr. Mohr and his companion were shot in the head and shoulder. They were removed to the Rhode Island Hospital, in this city, where their condition was said to be critical. Neither was able to make any statement.

FIRE BOMB CASE CONTINUED

Magistrate Gives Police More Time and Holds Lighter Captains.

Following the request of the Police Deuartment for more time in which to investigate fires on transatlantic liners bound for allied ports, Magistrate McQuade in the West Side Court yesterday held in $1,500 bail for further examination on Friday six men arrested last Saturday on the charge of stealing from lighters sugar consigned to foreign ports. The police suspect the men, four of whom are Captains of lighters, of being responsible for fires which occurred on six liners they helped to load.

The charge of larceny was made by Thomas Matthews, President of Shortland Brothers, Inc., 110 Wall Street, owners of the lighters which conveyed sugar from the plant of the National Sugar Refinery of Yonkers to the liners at their docks.

The defendants were Michael Matzet, Captain of the lighter S. F. S.; Richard Myerhoefer, Captain of the lighter Trial; Ferdinand Hahn, Captain of the lighter John F. Rymer; Sigmund Sjornson, Captain of the lighter Dixie, John Peterson, mate of the S. F. S., and Jean Styrma, a checker for the French Line.

Three of the prisoners were represented by Louis Spiegel, 346 Broadway, who denied that his clients were in any way connected with German propaganda. Five of the six men are natives of Germany. Assistant District Attorney Bieler told Magistrate McQuade, in asking that the police be given more time for investigation, that more arrests might be expected.

Abraham Kochelink, proprietor of the warehouse at 89 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, where the stolen sugar was found, who was held on a charge of receiving stolen goods, was not arraigned yesterday.

MORE TYPHOID IN BROOKLYN

Twelve Deaths Last Week and Forty-one New Cases Reported.

According to figures supplied yesterday by the Department of Health, there were during last week twenty-four more deaths than during the corresponding week of last year. The deaths in the last week were 1,361 as compared with 1,286 for the week ended Aug. 29, 1914.

The important feature in the report for the last week is the increased mortality from typhoid fever. Of the twenty-one deaths from this disease last week, twelve occurred in the Borough of Brooklyn, and forty-one new cases were reported in that borough as against twenty-nine in the remaining four boroughs. The heaviest mortality occurred in the Eighth Ward of Brooklyn.

Of the contagious diseases, whooping cough was the one that showed an increase. The deaths reported from diarrhoeal diseases under 5, were more than during the corresponding week of last year. Considering the increase in population, this amounts to a material reduction in the rate.

The death rate for the first thirty-five weeks of 1915 is 13.64, as compared with 14.10 for the corresponding period of 1914.

Launch with 18 Men Run Down.

A motor boat carrying eighteen men employed by the A. Olsen Ison Company of 39 Union Street, Brooklyn, was run down by the ferrybost Pierrepont off Hamilton Avenue yesterday and three of the men in the launch were slightly injured. The ironworkers were on their way to Edgewater, N. J., to make repairs on a steamship moored there.

BOUGHT CITY PAVING BLOCKS

Meyer Krout Says Highway Foreman Sold Them to Him.

Meyer Krout of Furman Avenue, Middle Village, Queens, a dairyman, who told Justices Moss, Russell, and McInerny in Special Sessions at Jamaica yesterday that his business amounted to $75,000 a year, was acquitted of a charge of stealing a truckload of paving blocks owned by the City of New York. He said he had purchased the paving blocks from William Imley of Norman Street, Evergreen, a foreman in the Queens Highway Department.

Kruot said he didn't know the paving blocks were owned by the city, and supposed Imley had a right to sell them. So did John Renner of 735 Summerfield Street, Evergreen, a paving contractor, who testified that he had introduced Imley to Krout when the former asked him if he knew of any one who desired to purchase paving blocks. Krout said he agreed to pay Imley, through Renner, $24 for ten loads of Belgian block paving material, aggregating 3,000 blocks.

Alexander Baylis, confidential inspector for Borough President Maurice E. Connolly of Queens, and George Holland, Chief Inspector of the Highway Department, testified that they saw a driver employed by Krout filling a truck with the blocks, and traced the truck to Krout's dairy. They said the load was worth $6.

PEACH AUCTION OPPOSED.

Dealers Say It Will Add to Cost—Housewives to Sell Fruit.

Peaches continue to occupy the attention of the New York State Department of Food and Markets and of the Housewives' League, and steps were taken yesterday to assist in the disposal of the bumper crop. Commissioner John J. Dillon, head of the State Department of Food, met representatives of wholesale dealers and discussed the plan for distribution of the fruit through public markets.

While the plan was favored by the Commissioner, the dealers opposed it on the ground that this would increase the hauling distance and so increase the price. The heads of the firm of J. & G. Liggman of 338 Washington Street favor the private sale system, but said they were willing to learn how the proposed auction system worked out.

Commissioner Dillon said the public auction system would begin in a few days provided the State crop of peaches begins to come in. The market will be on the Desbrosses Street pier.

The Housewives' League is to open a station in the Bronx from which peaches will be sold direct. The peach growers around Rochester will begin to ship in peaches this week, it is expected. The retail price will probably be 60 or 65 cents a half bushel.

The league announces that the peach contest, with sixteen cash prizes for canning, spicing, preserving, and making jam, will begin on Wednesday.

These Theatres Do Not Deal with Tyson Co.

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d Street. Evenings 8:10. Matinees Today, Sat. & Labor Day 2:10. The Greatest Musical Show Ever Produced. ZIEGFELD FOLLIES. After the Play Visit Danse de Follies, New ZIEGFELD FROLIC After the MIDNIGHT Theatre

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evgs. 8.20. Mats. Today, Saturday & Labor Day 2:30. JUST OUTSIDE THE DOOR. HENRY MILLER, Mgr.

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings at 8.15. Mats. Today, Sat. & Labor Day. VIVID AND CONVINCING.—World. UNDER FIRE with WILLIAM COURTENAY

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. Today, Sat. & Labor Day. "A Real Smash—something new."—Journal. EDGAR SELWYN'S GREATEST SUCCESS. Rolling Stones

GEO. COHAN'S Thea., B'way & 43 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today, Sat. & Labor Day. JULIAN ELTINGE in "COUSIN LUCY." by CHARLES KLEIN.

FULTON 46th St., near B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today, Sat. & Labor Day. SOME BABY! "A LAUGHING TRIUMPH."—American.

BIRTH OF A NATION AT LIBERTY W. 42d St. THIS 2:15 & 8:15. TWICE Daily. Incl. Sunday. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Mats. ..... 25-50-$1. D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of 40.

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Today, Sat. & Labor Day. COMMON CLAY with JOHN MASON and JANE COWL

ELTINGE W. 42 St. Tomorrow OPENS NIGHT at 8:20. A. H. WOODS presents "SEE MY LAWYER" WITH T. ROY BARNES AND CAPABLE CAST.

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & Labor Day. BOOMS LAUGHTER MARKET."—Eve. Mail. THE BOOMERANG

PARK Columbus Circle and 59th Street. Phone 9590 Columbus. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:30. MAY IRWIN "Star Laugh Maker."—Sun. "13 WASHINGTON SQUARE" "most play she has had in years."—Eve. Sun. 25c—2d Balcony; 50c to $1—1st Balcony; $1.50. $1.50, $2.00—Orchestra. Today & Labor Day Mats. Best Seats $1.

GLOBE B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today, Sat. & Labor Day. MONTGOMERY & STONE. CAIN CHIN

IRVING PL. THEATRE. Every Eve. at 8:15. SYLVESTER SCHAEFFER

ASTOR THEATRE, B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Today, Sat. and LABOR DAY, 2:15. MATINEE TODAY AT 2:15 P. M. THE GREATEST OF ALL COHAN & HARRIS SUCCESSES. Young America. By FRED BALLARD. BIGGEST HIT BROADWAY HAS EVER KNOWN

CANDLER Theatre, W. 42 St. Cohan & Harris Present TONIGHT CURTAIN 8:15 SHARP. THE HOUSE OF GLASS. A NEW PLAY BY MAX MARCIN.

LONGACRE W. 48th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) Sat. & Labor Day. DIRECT FROM ITS BRILLIANT SUCCESS AT THE LYRIC THEATRE. THE SEASON'S SMARTEST MUSICAL COMEDY THE GIRL WHO SMILES Big Sister to "ADELE" By the Same Authors. "ONE OF THE HITS OF THE SEASON. FILLED WITH LAUGHTER."—Herald.

Steeplechase Grand Final Dancing Contest, Friday, Sept. 10th. $500 in Gold. Special Rates to Parties.

LUNA A STUPENDOUS HIT LUNA'S BROADWAY ECHO EVENINGS AT 9, 10 & 11. Free Dancing Contest Thursday Nights

PALACE B. F. KEITH'S B'way. 47 St. Daily Mat. 25 to $1. DELICIOUS LEMONADE FREE TO ALL. Gertrude Hoffmann & Co. of 60 in "SUMURUN" The Four Mortons, Others.

Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. 12-Act Vaudeville Show DELIGHTFUL PROMENADE. Every Eve. at 8:15. ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c, 35c, 50c.

NEW BRIGHTON Mat. Today Brighton Beach. EVA TANGUAY Gilbert & Sullivan Revue, Others.

PALISADES Amusement PARK Opp. W. 130th St. Ferry. SURF BATHING in Large Dance Pavilion. World's Largest Pool. Miles of Merry Midway.

S.S. "MANDALAY" DANCING Every Evening. Battery 7:30. W. 131st St. 8:30 P.M. Special Features

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Burlesque MAIDS OF AMERICA Matinee Today.

YORKVILLE 86th St. at 4th. Burlesque CHARLES ROBINSON and His PARISIENNE FLIRTS. Mat. Today 15c to 50c. Smoking Permitted.

LEXINGTON 51st St. Evs. at 8:15. Mat. Today 25c. to 50c. A. H. Woods Presents POTASH & PERLMUTTER

VITAGRAPH 44th and Broadway. 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c. ROBERT EDESON and All-Star Cast in "Secrets." 8:15 P. M. Other Pictures.

STRAND B'way & 47th. Mat. Today. DAWN in "NURSE EDITH CAVELL." Next Week: "THE SPY OF THE RHINE."

Rolling Stones

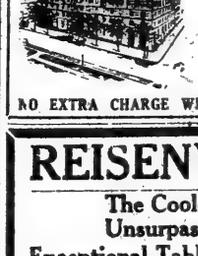
Steeplechase

Young America

THE GIRL WHO SMILES

POTASH & PERLMUTTER

Hotel Bretton Hall



BROADWAY 85TH TO 86TH ST. Subway Station at Door

Offers All the Advantages of the Best New York City Hotels at Much Lower Prices

EXCEPTIONAL APARTMENTS OF ALL SIZES

Furnished or Unfurnished for Long or Short Periods

Transient Rates $2.50 per Day Up

NO EXTRA CHARGE WHEN ROOMS ARE OCCUPIED BY TWO PERSONS.

REISENWEBER'S

Columbus Circle and 58th Street. Phone, 9640—Columbus.

The Coolest Dancing Room in the City. Unsurpassed Cooking. Popular Prices.

Exceptional Table d'Hote Dinner every evening six to ten. $1.00

Delicious Frog Dinner (In the Grill), $1.25

MENU: Little Neck Clams, Cherry Stone. Consomme in Jelly, Frog Legs, Sante Meuniere, Crab Meat Ravigote, Half Fried Chicken, Virginia Corn on Cob, Candied Sweet Potatoes, Salad, Peach Ice Cream, Watermelon, Cantaloupe, Cheese, Demi-Tasse.

DANCING Dancing Contest Every Friday Evening. CABARET

Hotel Wallick and Wallick's Restaurant

BROADWAY AT FORTY-THIRD STREET

Positively the Best Food, Values and Service in New York.

"The Wallick Is Popular, Because It Is Good"

ROOMS WITH BATH $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $4.00, $5.00 PER DAY.

In Philadelphia, Chestnut & 13th. Hotel Adelphia 400 Rooms 400 Baths

Prince George Hotel Fifth Ave. and 28th Street. One of the most beautifully appointed hotels in New York. 800 Rooms with Bath Rates $3 an up.

TEA ROOM 11 EAST 22ND ST. Southern Cooking. Hot Breads. BEST DINNER IN TOWN, 50c., 5:30 to 7:30

Gardens in the Air Atop the HOTEL MAJESTIC

A la Carte 6:30 to Closing. Dine and Sup in the Cool Air Above the Sky Line. Dancing under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. Rowley Downes, who appear in Exhibition Dances and Attraction Mlle Lubovska's Classic and Interpretive Dances.

HOTEL NETHERLAND

5th Av. & 59th St. Phone 3700 Plaza. NEW MANAGEMENT. Reduced Rates:—

ROOM & BATH, $2.00 up. SUITES - - $5.00 up.

Two Floors of Bachelors' Single Rooms at Special Low Rates.

Cuisine Unexcelled. Prices Very Moderate

RADNOR



THE NEW ARROW COLLAR

To Thrifty Mothers:

A saving of from $7.50 to $12 on your boy's suit.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Prep Suits

(long trousers) that are just the thing for the boy you are about to start off to school.

These are really wonderful bargains, but you'll have to come early to profit by them—you can realize how quickly they'll go at the price we've set—

72 of them were $18

52 of them were $20

22 of them were $22.50

All

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Cloudy today and Friday; not much change in temperature; strong northeast winds.
For full weather report see Page 12.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 21,040. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1915.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

BIG PARTIES FUSE ON THE JUDICIARY

Tammany and Republicans to Have No Contest Over Supreme and City Courts.

A. E. SMITH FOR SHERIFF

Murphy's Desire for Edwards Overruled by the District Leaders.

SWANN TO OPPOSE PERKINS

Lorenz Zeller for City Court and J. M. Tierney for Supreme Bench Are Promotions.

Fusion between Tammany Hall and the Republicans on six Justices of the Supreme Court and a Judge of the City Court was accomplished last night. Chairman Samuel S. Koenig of the Republican County Committee said his organization would take whatever action was necessary to eliminate any serious contest at the polls over candidates for the Judiciary. After the Democratic County Executive Committee had decided to designate these candidates for the Democratic rimary ballot:

For Justice of the Supreme Court—John Proctor Clarke, Samuel Greenbaum, Clarence J. Shearn, Francis B. Delehanty, Edward R. Finch, John M. Tierney.

For Justice of the City Court—Lorenz Zeller.

Tammany decided to designate Judge Edward Swann of General Sessions as the organization candidate for District Attorney and Alfred E. Smith for Sheriff.

The Judiciary slate was the result of a fusion arrangement with the Republicans, Tammany accepting the two Republicans, Justices Clarke and Finch. In return the Republicans will support the Democratic Justices. The arrangement also included the City Court candidates. In return for the Tammany indorsement of Justice Finch for the Supreme Court, the Republicans will accept a Tammany man, Lorenz Zeller for City Court. The Republicans have already recommended Paul Rogers for he City Court, but his name will be withdrawn and Zeller's substituted.

The Republicans will no indorse W. W. Niles of the Bronx for Supreme Court Justice as had been planned originally, but will take Tierney for that place. Tierney is at present Municipal Court Justice for the Bronx district.

Smith's Choice a Surprise.

The selection of ex-Speaker Smith for Sheriff was the big surprise of the slate making. Murphy, Murphy, it was generally understood, wanted ex-Street Cleaning Commissioner "Big Bill" Edwards for the place, and let it be known that he would not stand for the indorsement going to a district leader. In giving up his own candidate, Murphy was practically overruled by the Executive Committee, something that the oldest member of Tammany Hall said he could not remember having occurred before.

The Executive Committee met in the afternoon, but could not agree on a candidate for Sheriff, and an adjournment was taken until 7 o'clock last night. The committee fought for an hour and a half before an agreement was reached. Murphy's suggestion that the committee take Edwards did not meet with the approval of a single district leader. They had candidates of their own, including Frank Dowling, Tammany leader on the Board of Aldermen; Peter J. Dooling, Michael J. Cruise, John J. Dietz, James J. Hines, and John V. Coggey, all district leaders, and Richard J. Delany of the Seventh District.

Daniel Finn, leader of the First District, started the ball rolling for Smith by casting his vote for him. "Big Tom" Foley, leader of the Second District, in which Smith lives, followed suit. The other leaders then fell in line, Mr. Murphy also casting his vote for Smith. Frank J. Goodwin, leader of the Seventh District, moved that Smith's selection be made unanimous, and this was done.

Swann Won Easily.

Previous to this the candidate for District Attorney was chosen. Two-thirds of the leaders were for Judge Swann from the beginning, but half a dozen or more wanted Magistrate Joseph E. Corrigan. The name of President Thomas W. Churchill of the Board of Education was not mentioned. Leader Charles W. Culkin of the Fifth District moved that Judge Swann's selection be made unanimous, and it was carried.

Murphy moved that the selection of Justices for the Supreme Court and Zeller for the City Court be made unanimous. The following committee was named to fill vacancies: Henry G. Scheuerman, Michael J. Mulqueen, John F. Galvin, Henry Schneider, Thomas F. McAvoy, and George N. Reinhardt.

The selection of Assemblyman Smith for Sheriff was considered by Tammany men as being particularly fortunate. They said that ex-Senator Elihu Root had only recently pronounced him to be a splendid type of politician. Smith is popular in and out of the organization. He has been in the Assembly for a dozen years and was Speaker in 1913. He is at present minority leader of that body and also a member of the Constitutional Convention.

The fact that Murphy gave in to the district leaders caused a lot of comment around the Fourteenth Street wigwam. Some said it looked as if the Tammany Chief was "losing his grip." Still others said it was all a clever play on the part of Murphy and that his advocacy of Edwards's candidacy was to make the public believe he was for a candidate of the independent Democratic kind, while being for an organization man all the time. Murphy would not

Page 3.

TURKS REPORT ANOTHER ALLIED CRUISER SUNK

Said to Have Foundered off Smyrna—Say 20,000 British Fell at Anafarta.

BERLIN, SEPT. 1, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—A report was given out by the Overseas News Agency today that a cruiser of the Allies had met with disaster off the coast of Asia Minor.

"A telegram from Smyrna states that two hostile cruisers bombarded the city of Smyrna and the coast of the gulf to the south of the city," says the news agency. "One cruise foundered. The second ship attempted to go to the rescue, but was prevented by Turkish artillery.

"Telegrams from the Dardanelles report that the morale of the expeditionary force is badly shaken. A French soldier who was taken prisoner declared that the Germans would be in Paris before the Allies got to Constantinople. The troops are repoted as pessimistic over the prospect of a winter campaign. Spread of the dysentery epidemic that already is decimating the forces is feared."

TURKISH HEADQUARTERS ON THE GALIPOLI PENINSULA, Aug. 22, via Berlin and Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J., Sept. 1.—It has been impossible to ascertain the total losses of the British in the Anafarta egion, in the fighting which followed the landing of a fresh expeditionary force on Aug. 6 and 7. The losses in dead on the whole Gallipoli front which the Allies sustained as a result of the general offensive movement coincident with the Anafarta landing, exceed 20,000 men. Most of the bodies are still unburied. One battalion was annihilated.

Officers at the Turkish headquarters are of the opinion that the British have expended in the actions of the last two weeks, nearly all the troops landed on Aug. 6 and 7. The Turkish loses are not light, but they do not approach those of the British. The ground thus far occupied by the British is of little military value, if an attack on the Dardanelles forts is their objective.

The Associated Press correspondent saw a score of British prisoners. The faces of the men showed the strain under which they had been. They complained of the quality and quantity of the food which they had received. They said that they had had only meat, preserves and biscuits. The water supply was poor and insufficient, and the sanitary service was overtaxed by the numbers of the wounded, so that many sick soldiers were unattended. Some of them, the prisoners said, were abandoned and fell into the hands of the Turks.

From the stories of the prisoners it would appear that the great heat and the lack of sufficient food and good water are having a depressing effect on the British forces on the peninsula.

HONOR FOR DESIGNER OF 42-CENTIMETER GUN

Karlsruhe Academy Gives a Degree to Prof. Rausenberger—Big Mortars Prove Durable.

BERLIN, Sept. 1, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—The Technical Academy at Karlsruhe has conferred upon Professor Otto Rausenberger, who designed the famous 42-centimeter Krupp gun, the degree of Doctor of Engineering honoris causa.

Making this announcement, the Overseas News Agency adds:

"A unique celebration has been held by the artillerymen with a battery of Austrian 30-centimeter mortars on the Isonzo line. One mortar fired its 1,200th shot. This same mortar last year helped to reduce the fortifications of Namur and Antwerp, Belgium. This demonstrates the durability of the heavy Austrian guns."

SAY AMERICAN HAD MESSAGES FOR BERLIN

James Archibald, Correspondent, Carrying Embassy Dispatches, British Charge.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—According o the Central News, James F. J. Archibald, an American newspaper correspondent whow as apprehended by the British authorities when the steamer Rotterdam, bound from New York for Roterdam, put into Falmouth a few days ago, was carrying dispatches to Berlin and Vienna from the German and Austrian Embassies at Washington.

It is reported by the Central News that Mr. Archibald was charged with performing an unneutral service. He was subsequently released, but the dispatches were retained by the officials.

SEE WILSON RENOMINATED.

President's Closest Friends Laying Plans for 1916 Campaign.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Indications were given here tonight that President Wilson's colsest friends expect him to be renominated for the Presidency in 1916, and are laying their plans accordingly. The President himself, it was said authoritatively, however, is taking no part in such plans.

Gratification felt by the President over the action of Democrats in the Tenth Congressional District of Wisconsin in indorsing his Administration at a mass meeting to prepare for 1916 was expressed in a letter from Secretary Tumulty, which became public here tonight.

Word that Kentucky Democrats assembled in a State platform convention had indorsed President Wilson for renomination also was welcome news at the White House, but no formal comment was made.

Last September Secretary Tumulty sent to a New Jersey Democratic leader asking that no steps be taken to indorse the President for another term, and saying, "The President feels that it might seem as if he were taking advantage of the extraordinary situation now existing to gain a personal advantage through such an expression of confidence."

As far as the President himself is concerned, he is understood to take the same position, but many of his friends are said to believe that no further efforts should be made to stop political indorsements.

Before going to the Panama Exposition be sure and buy an Accident Policy in The Travelers Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.—Adv.

AUSTRIANS TAKE LUTSK FORTRESS

Threaten Russian Line Southward in Galicia—Germans Reach Grodno Outworks.

RUSSIANS RETREAT SAFELY

London Thinks They Will Win Race Against Time with Rains Soon to Hamper Pursuit.

HUGE LOSSES RECORDED

More Than 1,000,000 Russian Prisoners Taken in Four Months—2,000,000 Austro-Germans Engaged.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The minor Fortress of Lutsk, which with those of Dubno and Rovno forms a fortified triangle on Russian territory just north of the Galician frontier, was captured by the Austrians today, according to the official report from Vienna. It is in this direction that the Austro-German offensive has been the most aggressive during the last few days, the object being to separate the Russian army retreating through the pripet marshes from that operating in Galicia, which yesterday inflicted, so the Russians claim, a rather severe defeat on the Austro-Germans.

The capture of Lutsk, however, is likely to compel the Russians, despite their victory, to evacuate that part of Galicia still held by them; otherwise their flank there would be seriously threatened.

Among the rest of the front, except in the centre, where the Austro-Germans continue to make a slow advance, the Russians appear to be holding their own. They have thus far prevented the Germans from crossing the Dvina at Friedrichstadt, where a battle has been in progress for several days, they have arrested the German offensive between that point and the Gulf of Riga, and are still holding their ground between Kovno and Vilna and before Grodno, although the Germans have approached the outer position of Grodno Fortress.

The official Russian report shows fighting of a very desperate character at several points, notably in Galicia. The Russians have made successful attacks before Vilna, and a regiment that had been surrounded is reported to have broken through the ring, annihilating a hostile battalion. The withdrawal in South Russia is admitted, but heavy loses are being inflicted on the invaders, the report says.

In the opinion of military writers here the Russians now stand a good chance of winning the race for time. Within a few weeks the Autumn rains will begin, and, it is pointed out, unless they can succeed in gaining a decisive result before that time, the Austro-Germans can hardly hope to smash the Russian armies before, under cover of the long Winter, they are reformed and re-equipped. At present the Austro-Germans are straining every nerve to win this decision, but they have been greatly delayed by the intensity of the Russian counter-attacks and the stubbornness with which the Russian troops hold the positions protecting their retreating comrades.

The Russian losses, of course, have been enormous. According to Berlin, the Russians have lost more than one million in prisoners since May 2, the date on which the drive commenced in Western Galicia, while during August alone the captured included over a quarter of a million men and 2,300 cannon.

The Austro-German losses, too, have been heavy for killed and wounded, while the strain on the troops has been terrific. They still have, according to Petrograd estimates, about 2,000a000 men on the eastern front, 300,000 being in the Riga region, more than 1,000,000 in the centre, and from 600,000 to 700,000 in Galicia.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 1, (via London.)—The Russian success in Galicia, reported in yesterday's official statement, was wobtained against the army of General Pflanzer, which is estimated to comprise five Austrian and German army corps.

VIENNA, Sept. 1, (via London.)—The following official communication was made public today:

The fortress of Lutsk has been in our hands since yesterday. Archduke Rainer's Fifty-ninth Infantry regiment in a bayonet attack dislodged the Russians from the railway station and from the barracks north of the town, where they penertated simultaneously with the flight o fthe enemy. In the evening the town was cleared of the enemy, and our beaten adversary retreated toward the south and southeast.

Near Bialy-Kamien, Northeast Galicia, General von Boehm-Ermolli's broke through the enemy's lines on a front of twenty kilomters (twelve and one-half miles.) This double defeat compelled all the Russian forces still fighting west of the Styr River to retreat beyond the river.

During the course of this morning the enemy's backward movement extended also to the front near Zborow, which town General von Bothmer's army took yesterday.

On the River Strira fighting is still proceeding. Yesterday in the region of Korzowa one of the Russian counterattacks was repelled by one German and one Austro-Hungarian brigade, and the enemy was driven back some kilometers. Our troops started a flank attack in order to disperse the enemy, but before it was delivered the Russians hurriedly retreated on the ast bank.

North of Bucsacs the enemy's attacks were repulsed and he sustained heavy losses.

The number of prisoners captured in the last few days in East Galicia and east of Vidaimir-Volynskyi rose to 36 officers and 2,200 men.

The total number of prisoners captured in August by the allied troops under Austro-Hungarian command amounts to 190 officers and 53,290 men. The war booty taken was 34 gunds and 121 machine guns.

The total of prisoners and booty captured by these forces since the beginning of May amounts to 2,100 officers and 642,500 men and 394 guns and 1,275 machine guns.

BERLIN, Sept. 1, (via London.)—The official German report on the operations in Russia and Galicia is as follows:

Army group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg—Battles east of the Niemen River are taking their course.

On the western front of Grodno our troops are in front of the outer line of forts.

Between Odelsk, east of Sokolka, and the Forest of Bialowies, the enemy is being further pursued.

Army group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria—The upper Narew has been crossed. North of Grozana the enemy

CHAUFFEUR IN PLOT TO KILL TWO IN AUTO

Tells Providence Police He Drove Machine Into Ambush, Where Doctor and Woman Were Shot.

PLANNED ONLY TO ROB

Names Discharged Employe of the Physician, Who Dies of His Wound.

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 1.—Dr. C. Franklin Mohr and his secretary, Miss Emily G. Burger, who were shot last night during an automobile ride, as a result of which the physician died today, were led into ambush, according to a statement by the police tonight. The anouncement was based upon an confession told them by George W. Healis, the negro chauffer, who drove Dr. Mohr's car last night.

The chauffeur is said to have placed the responsibility for the plot upon a discharged employe of Dr. Mohr. This man, Healis is alleged to have told the police, made arrangements with him to stall the automobile at a certain place and share in the proceeds of the robbery, which the other claimed was to be the object of the ambush.

Healis is said to have insisted tonight that he actually saw no one when the shots were fired into the machine while it was stopped in a dark spot on the Nayatt Road, in Barrington, which he named as the place selected for the suggested hold-up.

On the strength of the statements attributed to the chauffeur, the police tonight are looking for a man formerly employed by Dr. Mohr and who is thought to have gone to the Roxbury district of Boston.

Dr. Mohr was well known in this city and in Newport, in both of which places he practiced his profession. He came here from Pennsylvania and was married twelve years ago, when he was 30 years of age.

Mrs. Mohr recently began a suit for separation, and the physician brought a counter suit. Twice recently he had appeared as a defendant in court. Once he was charged with assault upon a domestic employed in his home, and on another occasion he was fined $100 and costs for recklessly driving his motor car.

According to the story told to the police by Miss Burger, the two were motoring when engine trouble developed and their car stopped on a lonely spot in the Barrington road. As the chauffeur was attempting to remedy the trouble, she said, another car dashed by, an occupant of it firing upon the Mohr automobile as he passed. Mohr received a bullet in the head and another in the right shoulder. Miss Burger also was shot in the head and shoulder, but the wounds are not wounds are not serious

WOMAN LOST IN RIVER CRASH

Tug Runs Down a Launch Near the Sunken eMadows.

Transfer Tug 10 of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad ran down a launch in the East River, between Sunken Meadows and the Long Island shore, last night, crashed through the frail craft and threw the five occupants—three men and two women—into the river.

The tug was backed at full speed and the crew rescued the three men and one woman. One woman was missing, and is supposed to have been drowned.

According to the police report sent to Harbor Squad B, the Captain of the tug did not see the launch until he was right upon it. The heav ytug crumpled up the smaller boat and swept over it.

SAVED BY A TOW LINE.

Two Men from Upset Launch Cling to Cable—One Is Lost.

Andrew Gunn, a clerk living at 43 Andrew Street, Bayonne, N. J.; John Hagen of 38 West Twenty-seventh Street, Bayonne, and a man from Staten Island, whose name the police could not learn yesterday afternoon, started across from Staten Island to Bayonne in a motor boat. When they were half way across the Kill van uli—a quarter of a mile from either shore—the engine stalled, and the boat drifted with the tide toward a tug which was approaching, dragging three scows.

The motor boat was swept between the first scow and the wash from the tugboat's propeller upset it. Then the Captain of the tug slowed down so that the two rope dragged on the surface of the water, and Hagen and the unknown man succeeded in swimming to it and holding on until a launch that put out from Bayonne rescued them. Gunn, who could not swim, was drowned.

Gratifying, Says Roosevelt; Hopes Germany Keeps Pledge

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Sept. 1.—Colonel Roosevelt said tonight at his home at Sagamore Hill that he was very much pleased to learn of recent developments in the German situation, and then made the following statement:

On its face it appears to be most gratifying, and if the acts of the Germans bear it out, and if suitable amends are made for the lives lost on the Lusitania and Arabic and for the Gulflight and Falaba and similar cases, and if there is no provision expressed or implied as to action on our part, such as was requested by Germany before, as regards England and France, the results will in every way be satisfactory.

I wish to call attention, however, to one thing. This is in no sense a confession from Germany, as it has been styled in some papers.

It is an announcement that she intends to stop the policy of assassination. To stop the policy establishes no claim for gratitude; and I take it for granted, of course, there will be the most ample amends, so far as such amends are possible, made not only for the property, but for the 120 lives of American men, women, and children who have been assassinated during the four months and over that the policy has been carried out.

GIBBONS TO SEE WILSON

Call at White House May Relate to Pontiff's Plans.

WANTS NEUTRALS' SUPPORT

Benedict XV Is Now Preparing a New Appeal to Warring Nations.

WILL WARN OF DISASTER

And Seek to Show That Civilization Is Now Imperilled by the Conflict.

WASHINGTON IS INTENT

Meeting of Cardinal and President the Subject of Keen Conjecture.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Sept. 1.—Pope Benedict is preparing a new document with a view to inducing the belligerent nations and their rulers to conclude peace.

It is asserted that in this document the Pontiff will for the first time speak in regard to the general merits of the situation, showing the advisability, in the interests of all countries, of a cessation of the inhuman struggle. Its continuance, he will declare, will be even more disastrous than hitherto to all those participating in it, while an honorable peace would still succeed in saving European civilization.

It is asserted that neutral countries will be approached with a view to obtaining their support of the step which the Pope is about to take.

CARDINAL GIBBONS TO SEE WILSON TODAY

May Be the Bearer of a Message from the Pope in the Interest of Peace.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—A request made at the White House today on behalf of Cardinal Gibbons for an interview with President Wilson was regarded as significant in official and dipomatic circles in view of recent reports of the Pope's hope to bring about peace in Europe through co-operation with the head of neutral governments. The interview was arranged for tomorrow afternoon.

Many officials here believe the success of the negotiations with Germany over submarine warfare places the United States in an advantageous position to bring about an agreement between Germany and Great Britain on the question of maintaining the freedom of the seas, which ultimately may pave the way to a discussion of peace terms.

At the White House the object of Cardinal Gibbons's request for an interview was not disclosed, although it was indicated that he wanted to discuss the international situation. Mgr. William T. Russell of Washington, made the engagement.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 1.—It is believed here by friends of Cardinal Gibbons that he will be the bearer of a message from the Pope to President Wilson. There are some persons of high authority in the Church who believe that the question of bringing about peace will be discussed.

About a month ago information was cabled from Rome that Pope Benedict would send personal representatives to sound various countries on the question of peace. When the Cardinal returned from New Orleans some time ago he stated that he expected to have an interview with the President or the Secretary of State on the situation within a reasonable time. Since his return from the South he has not been at the White House.

The Rev. S. Byron Hershey, a Protestant minister of Washington, called on Cardinal Gibbons today in the interest of a church movement for the peace of the world. For more than half an hour Mr. Hershey talked with the Cardinal, laying before him a plan for united effort on the part of all denominations to bring to an end the war and to prevent such struggles in the future.

Mr. Hershey subsequently volunteered the information that the plan had received the Cardinal's warm approval and endorsement.

Mr. Hershey said he expected to be at the White House tomorrow. Asked if it was in the interest of his peace movement, he answered in the affirmative, and further stated that he hoped to be there with the Cardinal.

A SUMMER APPETIZER—A teaspoonful of Bromo-Seltzer's Acid Phosphate in a glass of cold water relieves appetite and indigestion.—Adv.

GERMANY GIVES A WRITTEN PROMISE TO SINK NO LINERS WITHOUT WARNING; POPE BEGINS NEW MOVE FOR PEACE

Text of German Pledge Sent by von Bernstorff to Secretary Lansing and the Latter's View of It.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Following an oral statement to Secretary Lansing today that Germany had accepted the declarations of the United States in the submarine warfare controversy, Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, sent the following letter to Mr. Lansing:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 1.

My Dear Mr. Secretary: With reference to our conversation of this morning, I beg to inform you that my instructions concerning our answer to your last Lusitania note contains the following passage:

"Liners will not be sunk by our submarines without warning and without safety of the lives of noncombatants, provided that the liners do not try to escape or offer resistance."

Although I know that you do not wish to discuss the Lusitania question till the Arabic incident has been definitely and satisfactorily settled, I desire to inform you of the above because this policy of my Government was decided on before the Arabic incident occurred.

I have no objection to your making any use you may please of the above information.

I remain, my dear Mr. Lansing, very sincerely yours,

J. BERNSTORFF.

In connection with the letter, Secretary Lansing made the following statement:

"In view of the clearness of the foregoing statement, it seems needless to make any comment in regard to it, other than to say that it appears to be a recognition of the fundamental principle for which we have contended."

FEW CONCESSIONS, LONDON THINKS

The Daily Chronicle Says We Appear to Give Quasi-Sanction to Odious Practices.

IT FEARS MORE OUTRAGES

Daily News Is Sure German Yielding Will Not Affect Our Neutral Attitude.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 2.—The London newspapers in their editorial columns continue to discuss the reply of the German Government to the announcement of its submarine policy.

The Daily News says: "Whatever the ultimate effect of Ambassador von Bernstorff's note to Secretary Lansing, its immediate result must be a material relief of the present critical situation, but neither in America nor here can there be any illusion as to the significance of Germany's recantation. It is much to have so far reformed a criminal as to reduce him to the observance of the letter of the law, but in this case it was too clearly to the force that lay behind the suasion that a return to outward decency must be ascribed.

"Despite a probable revulsion of feeling in America now that the immediate crisis is passed Germany will be deluding herself once more if she imagines, as there are already signs, that she does, that her forced concession reestablishes normal relations. She has chosen deliberately to forfeit every claim to respect, much less to friendship from the one neutral who it was supremely to her interest to conciliate, and the daily exposure of fresh offenses against American sentiment is effectively precluding the smallest relaxation of the frigid neutrality that the submarine concession enables Washington still to observe.

"The announcement that Admiral von Tirpitz has seized the occasion as an opportunity for an extended holiday is the strongest possible confirmation of the belief that the real crisis precipitated by the Arabic was not in Washington, but in Berlin."

Says Wilson Has Changed Attitude.

The Daily Chronicle says: "Germany's concession over the submarine question would be quite insufficient to satisfy the principles laid down in President Wilson's first Lusitania note, in which he condemned and denounced the submarining of merchantmen in any event, on the ground that a submarine could not insure the safety of the crews, but must needs expose them in open boats to the mercy of the sea, but in his last Lusitania note the President seriously whittled down these principles. He let it appear that if non-combatants were seen safely into boats he would consider it equivalent to insuring their safety, and he agreed that ships trying to escape or resist might be sunk. The German formula, therefore, only differs from his own in so far as it confines to 'liners' what he claimed for all merchantmen.

With his evident eagerness to catch at any straw that may preserve peace, it is plain that he will not press this difference.

"Mr. Wilson concedes, it would seem, that Germany may submarine and send to the bottom all enemy merchantmen except liners without notice and without making any provision for the safety of the crews. He concedes that even in the case of liners it shall be sufficient to see noncombatants into open boats in order to satisfy the requirement of insuring their safety. He concedes that even this precaution may be waived if a submarine likes to pretend that a liner attacked it, as has been semi-officially pretended by the Germans in nearly every much-commented case.

"These are very large concessions, whose effect is for the first time to give quasi-international sanction to odious and inhuman practices never before sanctioned by international law.

"From the point of view of law of nations, it might be argued that the President would have done better to maintain his protest on al the points, and to press it to an issue, or none, rather than purchase a recantation from the wrongdoer in one direction by giving him the charteed right to do wrong in the other.

"Protests on the side of international law do much to support it even if they are not pressed, but when they are deliberately withdrawn the law disappears.

Calls Submarine War a Failure.

"Germany's compliance is due to several causes. The submarine campaign

Continued on Page 2.

VON TIRPITZ ILL; PLANS VACATION

Navy Chief Who Upheld Submarine Warfare Is Advised to Take a Rest.

HAD OPPOSED CHANCELLOR

And Objected to Conciliatory Tactics Toward United States —Visited the Kaiser at Front.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Amsterdam says reports from Berlin are to the effect that Admiral von Tirpitz, the German Minister of Marine, is ill from overwork and exhaustion, and, on the advice of his physician, intends to leave Berlin for a holiday which will extend over several weeks.

Grand Admiral von Tirpitz is regarded everywhere as the chief advocate of the submarine warfare on merchant shipping. In addition to being the head of the navy he is regarded as the head of that unyielding faction which has made a bitter fight against any modification of orders to the submarine commanders. Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, has led the faction favoring conciliatory tactics toward the United States, and their joint conference with the German Emperor at the Eastern front recently undoubtedly was one of the momentous incidents of the war. Recent press dispatches from Berlin have indicated conclusively that the Chancellor won a victory for his policy, which fact lends significance even to a temporary absence of the Grand Admiral from his post of duty.

BERLIN PRAISING WILSON.

National Zeitung Admires Him for Not Yielding to Peace or War Factions.

BERLIN, Sept. 1, (via London.)—The National Zeitung publishes today a leading article under the heading, "Wilson, Bryan, and Roosevelt," which is noteworthy for its friendly tone, and for the ungrudging admiration expressed for President Wilson.

The article begins by saying that discussions of the Arabic affair have been in a quieter tone since Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador at Washington, presented his request to the American Government to delay action until Germany had had the opportunity of presenting its side of the case. Even the anti-German newspapers admitted the justice of this request, the article says, and there now remains no obstacle to friendly discussions of differences, which, while real, are by no means of such a nature as to prevent a satisfactory compromise.

The personality of President Wilson has been illuminated more strongly than ever before, the National Zeitung says, during the exciting days through which America has just passed. The President will appear to many in a new light. Never was his position more difficult than during the Arabic crisis, "when Mr. Bryan was calling on Americans for peace at any price and Colonel Roosevelt was summoning them to war against Germany."

President Wilson is pictured in the article as standing between the two rivals, whose activities threatened to bring about such a situation that the President might make his attitude toward Germany dependent on domestic political considerations.

"That President Wilson withstood this temptation and may be counted on to withstand it further must be acknowledged," the newspaper says, "notwithstanding the fact that the German people certainly have reason to be dissatisfied with his attitude in the matter of submarine warfare."

Mr. Wilson is characterized as a more clever politician than "the unlucky Bryan and the astute politician Roosevelt." The article concludes with the statement that Germany has always desired to maintain the traditional friendly relations with America, and that it may be hoped the Arabic case will serve to clear up misunderstandings on both sides. The National Zeitung adds that it must be possible to reach an understanding, inasmuch as the points in dispute are matters of principle and not of conquest, victories, or defeats.

Diamonds Bought for Cash. L. & E. KLEIN, 21 Maiden Lane.—Adv.

BERLIN YIELDS TO PRESIDENT

Bernstorff Brings Pledge for Safety of Non-Combatants at Sea.

DISAVOWALS TO COME NEXT

Oral Assurances Quickly Followed by a Formal Letter from the Ambassador.

VICTORY, SAYS WASHINGTON

Recognition of Fundamental Principle of Our Demands, Lansing Asserts.

GERMANY'S NOTE TO FOLLOW

Way Now Clear for Settlement of Lusitania Case and Whole Submarine Question.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Any doubt that may have remained of Germany's intention to acknowledge the justice of this Government's contentions respecting the illegality of the German submarine warfare and to furnish guarantees of a new line of policy was removed today when Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, gave to Secretary Lansing, both orally and in writing, assurances that liners would not be sunk by German submarines without warning and that provision would be made for the safety of noncombatants. This expressly concedes the major contention of the American Government as set forth in the three notes on the sinking of the Lusitania.

The only qualification of the German pledge was that this practice would be adhered to, provided the liners did not try to escape or offer resistance. But that is hardly a qualification, for the United States has acknowledged that resistance or effort to escape on the part of a merchant vessel would give the submarine the right of attack.

The importance of Count von Bernstorff's assurances, which were given in the form of a quotation from Germany's forthcoming note in answer to the American representations concerning the Lusitania, is indicated by a brief statement, made by Secretary Lansing, in giving out the text of an informal communication from the German Ambassador. Mr. Lansing said that the only comment needed was that the Ambassador's communication appeared to be "a recognition of the fundamental principle for which we have contended."

This conservative description of the German assurances, however, hardly represents the gratification with which Count von Bernstorff's statement has been received. It is not beyond the mark to say that officials are elated and feel that not only have President Wilson and Secretary Lansing won a notable diplomatic victory, but that the danger of war with Germany is definitely removed.

No Quibbling Intended.

Count von Bernstorff's note to Mr. Lansing seems to leave nowhere the question whether the duty of the search, now imposed by the German Government regarding "liners," will apply equally to freighters and passenger ships. But it is clearly understood that no such quibble is intended, and it was officially explained at the State Department that the death of an American sailor on a belligerent merchantman, whether a passenger or freighter, would be regarded as probably even more serious than the death of an American passenger. This view was explained on the ground that the sailor would be carrying out simply his normal calling, while the passenger might be regarded as voluntarily putting his life in jeopardy.

The full text of the German note, replying to the last American communication on the sinking of the Lusitania, of which Count von Bernstorff quoted one sentence, has not been received in Washington, and it may be delayed until the Arabic case is definitely disposed of. But when it comes it is hoped that it will in set terms clear up all uncertainties regarding the scope of the pledge to exercise visit and search hereafter before sinking merchantmen. The German word translated as "liners"

might in itself clear the whole subject.

One strong reason for believing that the German Government does not intend now to quibble over the difference between passenger and freight vessels lies in the known motive prompting of the publication of the promise at this time. Some weeks ago German officials let the American Government understand that the reply to the last Lusitania note would not be delivered before the United States sent forward its protest against the British blockade. The change of mind in this respect resulted from a desire on Germany's part to show her willingness to meet the wishes of the United States without regard to Great Britain's course. A desire to show this friendliness before Great Britain had a chance to make any further concessions to American demands might also explain the haste with which an isolated sentence from the coming formal note was cabled to the German Ambassador for transmission to the State Department.

Bernstorff's Success.

It is not difficult in all this to see the initiative of Count von Bernstorff. The circumstances under which he wrote his note this morning made it certain that he did so without consultation with his Government, altough, of course, that did not rob the quoted sentence of its formal character. It has been known for a long time that Count von Bernstorff was bending all his efforts to prevent a break between Germany and the United States. And to avoid that contingency he has pressed upon the German Chancellory the seriousness with which the marine incidents were viewed in the United States and the necessity of meeting that view by official concessions rather than by argumentative notes in justification of the submarine war, or by unofficial propaganda in this country. Today's events show he has succeeded.

As expressed at the State Department this afternoon, the next move is Germany's. This probably means that until the full text of the note is received the United States will not formally accept the assurances as satisfactory. Or it might mean simply that the policy upon which those assurances were based, which, as Count von Vernstorff pointed out, was agreed to in Berlin before the sinking of the Arabic, must be formally applied to the Arabic in order to close that incident.

The German Ambassador's statement that the policy was agreed to before the Arabic incident confirmed the report, first printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES, that there had been some embarrassing delay in the German Admiralty in giving effect to the policy of the German Chancellor. While a disavowal of the sinking of the Arabic is certain to follow, the assurance that attacks without warning would not be made in the future, it is believed that the reported loss of the offending German submarine will obviate the necessity of Germany accompanying that disavowal by the punishment of any German officer or official.

What remains now to meet the American demands is a disavowal in the Lusitania, reparation for lives lost on belligerent and American ships, and for damage done in mistaken attacks on American vessels. But it is quite probable that the German Ambassador in his conversations with Mr. Lansing has already indicated fully that American suggestions as to how reparation can be made will be satisfactory to Germany. A formal disavowal of intention to injure Americans will probably be accepted in view of Germany's present conciliatory stand as sufficient response to the American demand for a disavowal of the act of the submarine commander immediately responsible for sinking the Lusitania.

How Delay Was Gained.

It is believed that the German Ambassador conveyed informally to Mr. Lansing news of the German order ameliorating conditions of submarine warfare when he called at the State Department following his telegram ten days ago in which he asked that no action be taken until the German position could be sent out. His telegram made it certain that there had been a change of front on Germany's part. It is hardly likely that he would not have fully explained that inference to Mr. Lansing, who waited, however, till the statement could be made on official direction from Berlin with a textual citation of the assurance.

For some time back, dating probably from the Ambassador's New York telegram, if not before, the German plan as to the final disposition of the whole controversy has been clearly outlined. The ameliorating order was to be communicated officially to the United States as an assurance for the future. A disavowal of the sinking of the Arabic would clear up that incident. Then would come an invitation to the United States to suggest a way in which reparation for loss of American lives and property could be adopted. No difficulty is expected on that score

While the State Department was reluctant this afternoon to add anything to Mr. Lansing's statment appended to the press copy of the Ambassador's note it was said that the general principle, such as the German assurances conceded, would ordinarily cover all incidents to which it was applicable, even if the incident arose subsequent to the events about which the first dispute arose. That makes it certain that no developments of fact regarding the loss of the Arabic will be allowed to impair the complete understanding toward which the United States and Germany seem to be rapidly coming.

It is not believed here that the new German policy will have any marked physical effect upon the results of her submarine warfare. Freight steamers, probably because of their slow speed, or because there was no question of their being attached to the British Navy, have almost uniformly if not quite always received warning and time for the escape of the crews. And only two large liners have been sunk, so that a change as to them would be negligible.

The British Blockade.

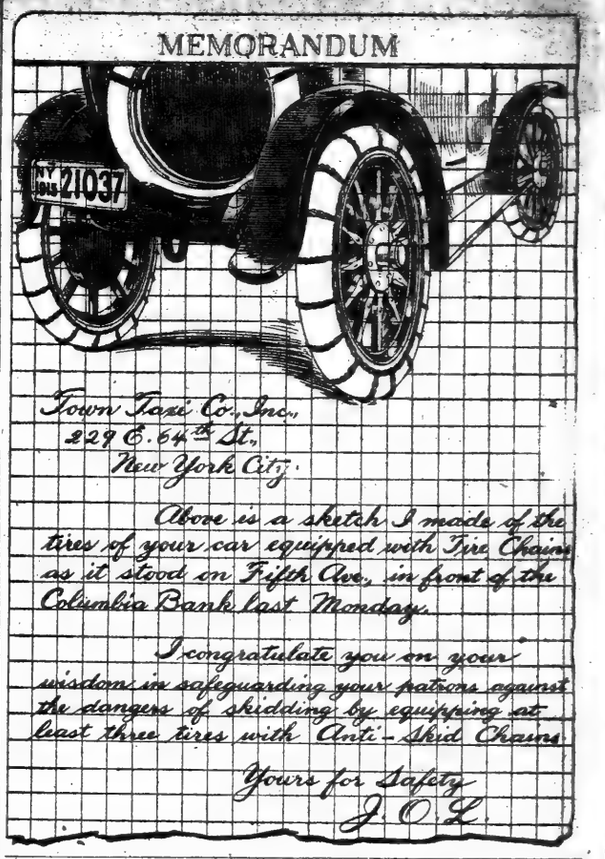
As officially expressed this afternoon, in a smiling response to a question, the next move as to the British blockade will come whenever the United States chooses to take a step. It is believed this will be soon. If the United States takes a determined stand it is not believed that Great Britain will be able to refuse important modifications of the Order in Council, for while the threat of war lurked at the back of the communications to Germany, the threat of an embargo would be equally as effective against Great Britain.

President Wilson once said of himself that he had a "single-track mind." That the diplomatic victory of the United States in its critical controversy with Germany was due largely to the President's adherence to the single-track principle, was more than ever apparent today. From the beginning of the differences with Germany the President has adhered to the policy of letting nothing interfere with a straight course in dealing with Germany. Efforts to persuade him to attack Great Britain vigorously—in a diplomatic way, of course—during the German crisis will make an interesting story when it is told.

"One Thing at a Time."

From many angles the man in the White House was insistently urged to take up with the British Government in a positive way the questions arising out of interference with American commerce. But the President would have none of it, for the very simple reason that it would be dangerously unwise to pick a quarrel with Great Britain while the possibility existed that Germany and the United States might become involved in war. "One thing at a time," was the President's motto, and by adhering to the single track he has managed to bring about what promises to be a satisfactory conclusion of the troubles with Germany.

The President's position was that, aside from the necessity of not undertaking to create two delicate diplomatic situations at one time, the principle involved in the differences with Germany affected human life and should be attended to at once in order to prevent the sacrifice of any more American citizens, while the differences with Great Britain involved dollars and cents. Now that the German crisis appears to have passed, the Government is in a position to press its representations upon Great Britain.



Comment of This Morning's Newspapers on the German Pledge on Submarine Warfare

NEW YORK CITY

Re-Establish Law of Nation.

From The World.

President Wilson's patient but unyielding devotion to vital principles of law and humanity has brought peace with honor out of the German crisis. The memorandum filed by Count von Bernstorff with Secretary Lansing is a complete acceptance of the American case on the part of the German Government. The guarantee is specific. Liners will not be sunk by our submarines without warning and without safety of the lives of non-combatants, provided the liners do not try to escape or offer resistance.

This pledge embodies the most essential rules of naval warfare for which the United States Government has contended since the Imperial Government issued its war-zone decree in February. It safeguards the rights of neutrals, for which the United States has contended. Chief Justice White describes Germany's surrender to the President's demands as "the greatest diplomatic achievement of the United States in a generation." It is that and more. The victory is a brilliant victory for the United States, but the consequences extend far beyond national boundaries. The President has re-established international law. He has again made it a living and compelling force in the affairs of a war-wrecked world. He has demonstrated that, even in the midst of a conflict that seemed to have turned law into anarchy, certain fundamental principles remained that even the mightiest military power known to human history could not override or ignore.

This is the President's victory, and it is a victory shared by the American people, whose loyal suport and splendid common sense made it possible. His trust in them has been vindicated, no less than their trust in him.

By the successful use of peaceful methods in bringing the German Government to the American definition of neutral rights the United States has gained a new prestige among nations. It is a prestige that could not have been won by rushing blindly into war, no matter what our ships and our armies might have done in battle. This is a moral triumph which in the circumstances surpasses in its permanent value to mankind anything that might have been achieved by force. It has been gained because the President never allowed himself to be swerved by the war-at-any-price extremists or the peace-at-any-price extremists, but held steadfastly to his course.

Thanks to his firmness and tenacity of purpose, a code of law built up by the slow process of civilization throughout the centuries remains to govern the relations of nation with nation. Thanks also to his firmness and tenacity of purpose the Republic stands before the world as the great guardian and protector of that law.

Wilson's Real Great Service.

From The New York Tribune.

There seems now no reason to doubt that the crisis in our relations with Germany has passed. Unquestionably the first emotion of most Americans will be one of relief and exultation that the peril of war has been averted. Such an emotion, however, can be but transient, nor will here be much longer span of life for that pride incidentally stirred by the successful stand of American statesmanship. We shall be more hankful that we have avoided war than exultant over any triumph in diplomacy, whether great or small.

What will be of permanent significance to Americans is the fact that lies above and beyond all else in the German-American controversy. American diplomacy—Mr. Wilson—and in all discussion it is Mr. Wilson whose responsibility has been complete and to whom all credit is equally due—has successfully defended civilization against barbarism, law against anarchy. It has vindicated the right to live assailed by the doctrine of "frigtfulness," which is but the policy of murder.

The massacre of the Lusitania was only incidentally an attack upon American citizens. Above all it was a question of the right of a great nation having the power to kill to use this power in defiance of all the agreements, conventions, principles which men have established and which stand as the sole monument to the progress of civilization.

Had we accepted this German principle, had we submitted to this new law, which was no law, international law would have become a mere nothing, a memory, a convenience. Nor would this have been the case solely in incidents affecting only Germany and the United States. Our case was the case of all neutral nations, of the countries which were small, as we were large, weak as we were strong.

Mr. Wilson's supreme service is to mankind, not to his own country. It does not come from a successful avoidance of war, it comes from a victorious defense of civilization, of liberty; not the liberty of his own nationals alone, or primarily, but that of all nations. He has maintained international law, he has upheld civilization, he has defended humanity—this is the great service, this is the thing that Americans hereafter will praise as they would have praised it if to do it he had been driven to take up arms, as other Presidents would have done in our history.

The greatest praise due Mr. Wilson, in the opinion of The Tribune, is for the courage he displayed after the Arabic, in frankly recognizing that the time for talking was over, that the hour for action had arrived. Had he, after the Arabic incident, contemplated another note, another exchange of messages, we should not now be approaching an honorable and final settlement of our differences.

What Strings Are Attached?

From The New York Press.

The present appears an occasion when it is well to await full knowledge and detailed terms before assuming too much in regard to the significance of a fragmentary communication. While the announcement by Count von Bernstorff is reassuring, it cannot be regarded as conclusive without more knowledge.

To make the concession regarding submarine warfare would greatly weaken and handicap Germany in the employment of her most effective naval weapon. As has been pointed out by Germany heretofore, this would make it possible for England to insure vessels of this class by merely having a few non-combatant passengers on board. It is possible, of course, to assume that Germany is being converted to the humanitarian view of the whole question, but there is no very impressive accumulation of testimony thus far to such a conversion. If, in fact, Germany has been converted on this point, that is one thing; if, on the other hand, the present concession is merely a move in the developing of the general policy of aggressive, brutal war, then opinion as to its significance must be reserved until it can be known just what strings are attached to the very brief communication thus far made.

It is a Mighty Victory.

From The New York Herald.

Verily, in th ewords of Chief Justice White of the United States Supreme Court, it is "the greatest victory for American diplomacy in a generation." The ultimate results, however, will be determined, not by Germany's words, but by Germany's deeds.

"So far as reparation is possible for injuries which are without measure" Germany can be counted upon to make reparation for the lives of Americans murdered upon the high seas. But what reparation can the German Government make for the slaughter its surrender has caused in the ranks of the faithful?

Another $5,000 might help with Fair Play, the usual "$1,750 per" may be sufficient balm for the sensitive soul of The Fatherland; but what of the Ridders, the Weissmanns, the Koeblers, and the lesser lights of the aiserbund who have so vociferously extolled the "kultur" that kills American men, women, and children? Where does this surrender leave these who have applauded acts which German itself now admits are indefensible and, in the case of the Arabic, says had been repudiated before committed?

And where does it leave the timorous person who scuttled from the Ship of State mumbling dire prophecy that the Stars and Stripes and President Wilson was taking in behalf of American rights meant War? What reparation can Germany make for all the suffering it has caused Mr. Bryan?

But the casualties are not confinded to the Kaiserbund. Where does Germany's surrender leave Mr. Roosevelt with his insistent excoriation f "Wilson diplomacy" as a thing of weakness? It has proved strong enough to accomplish its purpose, hasn't it? And isn't that the true measure of any diplomacy?

Some Must Eat Crow.

From The New York Commercial.

In spite of Colonel Roosevelt and other beaters of the war drums who have been attacking the policy pursued by President Wilson, the German Government did not doubt that he mean what he said in his last note regarding "deliberately unfriendly" acts. German newspapers and German language journals in the United States will have to revise their line of reasoning by which they sought to justify the illegal and brutal submarine warfare which has happily been ended.

No danger of war but considerable risk of injuring our export trade will attend the protests which Washington gossips say will be made against the style of blockade maintained by the Allies. The British Government has granted important concessions regarding our importations of goods made in Germany. The Allies are better prepared to supply their own needs than they were last Spring, and they might curtail purchases of war materials and foodstuffs here that would outweigh tenfold all we could sell to the Teutonic allies if no restrictions were placed on exports of noncontraband goods to neutral countries of northern Europe. In no case would contraband of war for Germany be free to pass, so our possible gains cannot compare with possible losses.

Debt of Gratitude to Berlin.

From The New York Sun.

The United States has won a great diplomatic and moral victory in the square acceptance by Germany of those principles concerning neutral rights on the high seas for which our State Department has been contending since last February. To positive demand, firmly but courteously reiterated, and supported by the overwhelming preponderance of American opinion, the answer, most gracefully express in Count von Bernstorff's note to Mr. Lansing, is unqualified acquiescence;fo r the stipulation that liners carrying non-combatants shall not try to escape or offer resistance is merely the statement of a universally accepted rule of war.

Ten thousand words could add nothing to the simple announcement that President Wilson has succeeded in this controversy in preserving for our people peace with full honor. The strain is over, the cloud has passed; and it would be ungracious, in welcoming now the result for which The Sun has hoped from the first, not to recognize the debt of gratitude due to the good sense and high estimate of the value of American friendship which prevailed at Berlin over the strongest temptations of military expediency.

ROCHESTER

Approach Great Britain Now.

From The Rochester Herald.

Now that Germany shows some signs of being willing to abandon its barbarous methods and evidence of little respect for this country, in conformity to international law, we can with more grace approach Great Britain in the matter of its interference with our trade with the Continent of Europe. Perhaps Germany has at last sensed the value of this with relation to its own affairs. If so, it was a long while seeing the light.

BOSTON

Victory for Pacific Methods.

From The Boston Globe.

Germany's decision means a triumph of the principles for which the United States have all along been contending. It means a victory of the pacific method of settling the gravest of international disputes, and, assuming that Germany intends to live up to this pledge, it means that, once this controversy is disposed of, our Government will be footfree to turn its attention to England's interference with the rights of neutrals, no less vigorously.

A Splendid Vindication.

From The Boston Herald.

The Imperial German Government has exhibited slight regard for the sensibilities of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt and other denouncers of elocution, as contrasted with action. For the President's Delphic phrase that some people are "too proud to fight," he has suffered many a jibe. All that the world now needs to know is that he did not fight when he might have done so, and that the aim of his endeavors, so far as American interests on the sea are concerned, has now been amply realized. This is a splendid vindication of the President's course. For his wisdom and patience in working out a troublesome complication he is entitled to the gratitude of his fellow-countrymen.

President's Imperishable Glory.

From The Springfield Republican.

To the everlasting honor of the United States, the issue has been squarely met and a complete triumph secured for the rights o fneutrals; and it is to the imperishable glory of President Wilson that in defending neutrals he has also vindicated the claims of civilization and humanity against a renascent barbarism.

HARTFORD

Liners Not Alone Involde.

From The Hartford Courant.

Count von Bernstorff told Secretary Lansing that the German Government had authorized him to say that "liners will not be sunk by our submarines without warning," &c. Liners are not the only merchantmen on the sea. In fact, they constitute a very small part of the world's shipping. Our contention has been that peaceful merchantmen must not be sunk without warning or without visit and search and opportunity for noncombatants to escape. Our contention was never limited to the big liners.

ALBANY

May Presage Peace Overtures.

From The Albany Press.

The statesmanship of President Wilson has triumphed in the controversy with Germany over submarine warfare. * * * It is a triumph that outshines the signal victory of Hamilton Fish when he induced the British Government to arbitrate the Alabama claims.

There will be nation-wide rejoicing today over the fact that Germany has at last seen the light. There may be even greater significance than appears on the surface in Germany's concessions. The conciliatory attitude of Germany, her abandonment of a policy of provocation of neutrals, may presage overtures for peace within a few months.

BALTIMORE

Inadequate Reparation.

From The Baltimore American.

While Germany's formal agreement to the demands of this Government regarding submarine warfare is a brilliant victory for President Wilson and Secretary Lansing, it is more than that. It is an open confession on the part of Germany that its undersea campaign has been in direct violation of international law. To this admission must be added the fact that it has been carried on with utter disregard of all laws of humanity.

The Kaiser's Government now indicates that it will be good enough and kind enough to pay damages for the sinking of the Lusitania and for the Arabic if satisfied that it too was the victim of a submarine. But what about the American lives sacrificed on both vessels? What about the innocent women and children murdered without a moments warning? What atonement does it propose to make for those it has wantonly put to death? Does Bethmann-Hollweg think that money can pay for these crimes, that the relatives of the dead can be satisfied with German coin, in exchange for the sorrow and suffering brought upon them? There must be a reckoning for this some day, and Germany must be made to understand that its promise to do so no more cannot be taken as a valid excuse for the atrocious crimes already committed.

A Diplomatic Triumph.

From The Baltimore Sun.

It may be that Germany has concluded that this concession is the best way to aid the Washington government to induce England to remove the ban on cotton. It may be that Germany has finally realized that the submarine warfare upon non-combatants, women and itle children, is barbarism and if persisted in would make her an outlaw. But, be that as it may, the outcome is a diplomatic triumph which will bring enduring renown to the administration of Woodrow Wilson and put his critics—the war party and the pease-at-any-price party—to confusion.

The scene now shifts to England.

CHATTANOOGA

A Most Reassuring Phrase.

From The Chattanooga Times.

The issue is: Does Germany propose to comply with international law hereafter in her submarine warfare? The intimation that the Imperial Chancellor, with the aid of the Kaiser himself, has secured from Count von Tirpitz, head of the Admiralty, a modification of his naval program so far as it effects submarines is, however, a most reassuring phase of the situation, and appears to have been so fr authorized that Washington has been relieved from any present apprehension of an enforced break with Germany.

CHARLOTTE

Wilson Divinely Appointed Leader.

From The Charlotte Observer.

Germany appears to have come unreservedly out for all the contentions of the United States Government, and President Wilson's vindication is about as complete as ft could be made. The position of the President of the United States today is immeasurably strong in the eyes of the world. The Observer is not given to irreverence, but, viewing the emergencies that have arisen cumulatively since Wilson was elected President, it is strengthened in the conviction that has possessed it for some time past that Wilson was a divinely appointed leader of the people of this country.

CINCINNATI

A Bluff as Good as Four Aces.

From The Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Since this nation at no time has occupied an uncompromisingly bellicose position and has been more interested in securing results than in exploiting a fictitious dignity, the Government well may afford to forget the brusque and undiplomatic language of the German notes written at a time when the Wilhelmstrasse statesmen thought Uncle Sam was sitting in the game with a pair of deuces. Whether or not their original estimate was correct is immaterial. A bluff is as good as four aces so long as it isn't called, and somewhere in the inner subconsciousness of the Teutonic mind there must have been a doubt that it was altogether a bluff.

CLEVELAND

Triumph for All Neutrals.

From The Cleveland Leader.

The success of the United States in bringing about important modifications of the German submarine was is a triumph, of course, for all neutral countries. It is far wider and finer than any possible advantage limited to this republic alone. It is a gain for humanity, a vindication of those who have insisted that no power could be great enough to place its war time needs above the rights of neutrals. Beyond doubt the United States will now exert heavy pressure upon reat Britain and France and their allies for the further advantage of neutrals and the honor of mankind.

Answers Wilson's Critics.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Germany's complete acceptance of America's interpretation of international law as to the activities of undersea craft furnishes a sufficient answer to two groups of critics in this country. On the one hand, the anyprice pacificists, who have decried the Administration's insistence that belligerents should respect the rights of neutrals because it was provocative of war, see the folly of their stand. On the other hand the jingoes, who have criticised the Government's stand as cowardly because it has preferred diplomacy to noisy bluster, and who would have had this nation declare war as the only fit reply to the Lusitania and the Arabic incidents, may now observe the complete triumph of methods they deemed inadequate.

PHILADELPHIA

Fundamental Principle Recognized.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

"It appears to be a recognition of the fundamental principle for which we have contended."

Such is the comment of the Secretary of State upon the note that the German Ambassador sent to him yesterday. There could hardly be a better statement of the case. There is no definite explanation or disavowal of the sinking of the Arabic, no formal apology for a "deliberately unfriendly act." But if Germany now redeems the pledge which the Ambassador has given, if no more liners are sunk by German submarines without warning and provision for the safety of non-combatants, then the point for which the Administration has so earnestly contended will have been gained.

Safety Methods the Problem.

From The Philadelphia Inquirer.

The crisis brought about by the sinking of the Arabic has been passed. If Germany sticks to the assurances which she has given the United States through her Ambassador at Washington, a great victory will have been won and what has constituted a serious menace to peace will have disappeared.

The position of the United States all along has been impregnable and unshakable. The victory is complete, so far as "principle" is concerned. We shall now see whether it is complete in the actual operations of the submarines. In what manner is safety of human life to be guaranteed? That is the vital question that applies to the future.

Will Thank God for Wilson.

From The Philadelphia Record.

The American people will unanimously give to President Wilson the credit for bringing Germany to this point of view without involving their country in the horrors of war or sacrificing one ot or title of the national dignity or honor. They will thank God for the wisdom and the firmness of their President, whose efficient handling of the Ship of State has immeasurably increased American prestige, not as a bully among nations, but as the stanch defender of justice.

INDIANAPOLIS

All Danger Not Removed.

From The Indianapolis Star.

It remains to be seen whether attacks on the passenger vessels will cease or how, if they are continued, the plan of giving time for passengers to take to the boats will work. Under such circumstances, even while it may be true that the submarines do not accomplish much toward ending the war, it is unlikely that the service will be given up, and, unless Americans are willing to take the risk of getting into small boats in mid-ocean and losing all their baggage, to say nothing of their lives, they will prudently hesitate before embarking under the British flag on a transatlantic journey.

KANSAS CITY

Service for All Humanity.

From The Kansas City Star.

The great service that Mr. Wilson will have rendered to the American people is doubly enhanced by the fact that it was a service performed for all humanity, in the name of humanity, the highest ideals, not only of the American Republic but of civilization, were contended for by the American President. They have been conceded, as it now appears, by the Imperial Government. That this great result will have been reached without a serious break in international relations will bring deep satisfaction to the United States.

PITTSBURG

Three Classes Discredited.

From The Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.

Germany having admitted the legitimacy of our demands, where does this leave those loud-voiced members of our home guard who have been consistently virulent critics of their country's course? There have been three classes of these critics: The pro-Germans, who in any dispute hastened to give the benefit of the doubt to the Fatherland; the jingoes, who howled for war without waiting for the aggressor to explain or justify or offer disavowal and reparation and who condemned the American Administration's policy before giving it a chance to make good; and the peace-at-any-price folk, who wanted President Wilson to back down for fear he might plunge the Nation into war. Now by Germany's action all three classes have been thoroughly discredited.

ST. LOUIS

Great Victory for Wilson.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

That this is a victory, a great victory, for the United States, for the American people and for President Wilson cannot be disputed. We could very easily have been drawn into a war over this matter. All the elements of a conflagration were present, and it but needed the touching of a match to se he country aflame. That the match was not struck is largely due to the clam, deliberate course of the President. Firmly, courageously and skilfully, he upheld the cause of government and the cause of humanity, and he won, as he deserved to win, for right was on his side.

The Better Germany.

From The St. Louis Republic.

Led by Woodrow Wilson, the United States has won a great victory for law and order. Germany, in acceding to our demands, has just awakened to her better self. This is the Germany whom we have known so long, with whom we have been friends for years.

The greatest thing that Germany could do today would be to repudiate and abandon the other practices by which she has alienated the sympathy of the neutral world, to disavow and make all possible reparation for her sin against Belgium.

DETROIT

Danger of a Rupture Over.

From The Detroit Free Press.

It would be a master stroke of diplomacy if, in return for abandonment of a comparatively ineffective means of reprisal, Germany could succeed in having her import trade restored through the aid of the United States. Taking the von Bernstorff letter at its face value, however, it indicates that the crisis in our relations with Germany has passed and that no further alarm need be felt over the situation. Whether the note is a complete disclosure of all the circumstances, or whether it covers unrevealed negotiations for aid to the Kaiser's Government by bringing American pressure to bear on Great Britain in behalf of Germany's ends, it could not have been written or accepted after all that has gone before it except with at least the tacit understanding that the two powers are no longer at odds over the Lusitania and Arabic incidents. The danger of a rupture with Germany must be over.

ST. PAUL

Will Bring Deep Relief.

From The St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Germany, her eyes at last opened to the enormity of her error, has withdrawn from a position impossible to a civilized nation, and we are of course satisfied. Having expressly rebognized the justice of our position, reparation for loss of American lives must come as a matter of course.

Thus ends the German embroglio. Thus the shadow of the European war, which has hovered perilously near these shores since last May, again recedes. To every American jealous of his country's honor, yet earnestly desiring to remain at peace with Germany, the news will bring deep relief.

RICHMOND

The Impossible Achieved.

From the Richmond Times-Dispatch.

We are perfectly willing to confess that the triumph of the President's patient diplomacy has attained what appeared to us impossible—we have said so on several occasions—but never before have we waked with more agreeable surprise to a conclusion of our own error. The President was wiser than the mass of his countrymen; war clouds that have been hanging so heavy of late and whose presence was seized upon by the jingoists to make bad matters worse. Coincident with the amicable settlement of these differences, the slump of the English pound may have a tendency to curtail the exportation of munitions to the Allies—whose financial sponsor England is and has been—and this will further the cause of pacification and perhaps peace.

Germany Magnanimous.

From The Cincinnati Volksblatt.

Germany has yielded more than one point to preserve peace with our country. This is in keeping with her conduct in the past. She fights heroically when pushed to the wall, but welcomes every opportunity to avoid war. We hope that the American public will appreciate her peaceful disposition and that the President will now insist England shall no longer outrage our maritime rights and our national honor.

German-American Press Comment Shelved by Mutual Concessions.

From The New York German Herold.

We are glad that the submarine issue between America and Germany has been shelved—we hope for good. Both parties have yielded to some extent. Mr. Wilson in his note of May 13 seemed inclined to extend the protection of the United States to all neutrals on board of vessels belonging to belligerents. In the later notes he confined his demands to the security of American citizens only. In his first notes he used the word "humanity", a great deal, more than might be expected from the chief of a nation whose principal ambition it is to become a base of supplies for warring nations. The last note very properly restricts itself to the tenets of international law.

The agreement of the United States and Germany augurs well for further amicable relations between the two nations. We hardly need suggest that they may become closer if Mr. Wilson is able to overcome his pro-British leanings to such an extent that in his dealings with England he shows a little of the firmness which we found in his correspondence with Germany.

GERMAN-AMERICAN PRESS COMMENTS

Gratified That Historic Friendship With Fatherland is Not to be Broken.

Following are comments of German-American newspapers on the latest turn in the controversy of the United States with Germany:

Cementing Bond of Friendship.

From The Colorado Herold (Denver.)

Germany's acquiescence in the principles set forth by President Wilson will go a good way toward again cementing the bond of friendship long existing between ermany and the United States, and, in effect, it will probably dispel all the war clouds that have been hanging so heavy of late and whose presence was seized upon by the jingoists to make bad matters worse. Coincident with the amicable settlement of these differences, the slump of the English pound may have a tendency to curtail the exportation of munitions to the Allies—whose financial sponsor England is and has been—and this will further the cause of pacification and perhaps peace.

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NEW RUMOR OF U BOAT'S LOSS.

Washington Convinced of Fate of Arabic's Destroyer.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—In a semi-authoritative way, it was said at the State Department today that the only information the department had received with respect to the statements that the German submarine which destroyed the Arabic had been hunk, was that the British Admiralty had heard such a report. These statements, it was indicated, had not been confirmed. But State Department officials acknowledged today that a report was received from Ambassador Page at London on the day after the sinking of the Arabic indicating that a German submarine had been destroyed near the scene of the Arabic disaster.

THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent feels justified in stating that information of a more positive character has reached Washington in an unofficial way, and this seems to leave no doubt that the German submarine was sunk. How any German submarine got to the bottom by a British vessel could be identified as the one that destroyed the Arabic is not clear, but one suggestion is that some of the submarine's crew were rescued and told that their vessel had attacked the Arabic.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The Admiralty has given out no information concerning the fate of the German submarine which sank the Arabic. Whether such information is in its possession is unknown, but it is believed the Admiralty is withhold news of this character.

Unofficial reports that the submarine has been sunk are being circulated widely. It is said that the craft attempted to torpedo the British steamer Nicosian, which arrived at Liverpool from New Orleans on Aug. 24, five days after the Arabic went down. According to this account, the Nicosian escaped and the submarine, while attempting to sink her, fell victim to a patrol boat.

FEW CONCESSIONS, LONDON THINKS

Continued from Page 1.

has filled the world with indignation and has been an utter failure. The damage wrought to British trade has been inconsiderable, and the enemy is doubtless glad to have an excuse for abandoning a method of warfare that cost more than it was worth and has covered the German name with ignominy.

"Moreover, Germany cannot afford to add to the ranks of her enemies. She dare not quarrel with the United States. We need not, therefore, attribute her change of policy to repentance and change of heart. It is the result of fear and failure. If it had been a success Germany would never have surrendered."



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THE DICTAPHONE

(This advertisement was dictated to the Dictaphone)

BRITISH SAY FOES SUPPRESS WAR DATA

Foreign Office Cites a Belgian Document Ignored by German Editors.

IT ASSURED NEUTRALITY

Promised That England Would Not Land Troops Unless Another Power Invaded.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—In a rejoinder to recent German allegations in the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung relating to the origin of the war, the British Foreign Office gives out a statement in which it intimates that an important document in the case, known to the rest of the world, has been suppressed in Germany.

The full text of the statement follows:

"First—The Germans maintain that the reason which led to the rejection of the proposal for a conference was the mobilization of Russia. In Paper No. 43 of our White Book, Sir E. Goschen (British Ambassador at Berlin) reported a conversation with the German Secretary of State, refusing a conference.

"The Secretary of State said that the suggested conference would practically amount to a court of arbitration and could not, in his opinion, be called together except at the request of Austria and Russia. He maintained that such a conference was not practicable. He further said that if Russia mobilized against Germany the latter would have to follow suit. As when he refused a conference he referred to the possibility of Russian mobilization, it cannot now be maintained that the reason for the refusal was the fact that Russia was mobilizing.

"As a matter of fact, the proposal for a conference was made July 26, 1914, and was refused by Germany July 27, 1914, while it was not until July 31 that orders were given for a general mobilization in Russia. On that day Germany presented an ultimatum to Russia requiring an undertaking that within twelve hours the Russian forces should be demobilized.

"Second—Doubt is thrown in Germany on the assurance we gave Belgium in 1913 that we should not land troops in that country except in the case of violation of its territory by any other power. Assurance was not only given to the Belgian Minister, but Sir F. Villiers gave Sir E. Grey's record of it to the Belgian Government at the time. This assurance appeared in the collected diplomatic documents. Why is it doubted? It is because the Germans have not allowed the reproduction of the document which is so damning to their case.

"Third—The final interview between Sir Edward Grey and Prince Lichnowsky (German Ambassador at London.) This interview, purely private, was held at a private house, and no record was made of it, but Sir Edward Grey is certain that he never made the statement quoted by the North German Gazette (Allgemeire Zeitung) with regard to the decisive factor in Great Britain's participation in the war, nor did he speak of mediation in favor of Germany. If need be, a fuller statement will be made in Parliament on the subject.

"Fourth—The immediate cause of this war was the dispute between Austria and Serbia, which then turned into a dispute between Austria and Russia. Yet it is worthy of note that it was Germany who declared war against Russia and France. The Austrian Ambassador remained in Petrograd after the German Ambassador left. Germany declared war on Russia on Aug. 1, and Austria on Aug. 6, 1914."

HAVENITH DEFENDS THE HONOR OF BELGIUM

Minister Denies That She Had a Military Convention With England.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Apropos of the reiterated German charges that Belgium had violated her neutrality before the German invasion, E. Havenith, the Belgian Minister, has issued this statement:

"The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, the official organ of the German Government, publishes an answer to Sir Edward Grey's open letter. The former answer states that the Chancellor never said that Belgium sold her neutrality to England, but asserted that it had been proved by documents that Belgium had fostered British military plans, thus herself violating her neutrality. The article points out that the discussion of all eventualities by British and Belgian military officers must have been reported to the British Cabinet. Documents found in Brussels, it is asserted, show conclusively that the British Military Attaché coolly told his Belgian colleague that Great Britain would land troops in Belgium, without Belgium's consent, and that Belgium never had protested against this, having decided not to resist a British violation of Belgian neutrality; but that upon the mere supposition that the German invasion was possible, the Belgian Government prepared complete plans for co-operation with British forces. Such a country, it is declared, is not a neutral country.

"It would appear superfluous to return to a question which has been already decided by the common sense of the world. But the Belgian Legation thinks it its duty to call attention to the manifest discrepancy between the official German statement and the well-known and established facts. The statement asserts that Belgium never protested against the British Military Attaché's declaration that Great Britain would land troops in Belgium without Belgium's consent. What are the facts? The document published by the German Chancellor himself proves the contrary. This document refers to a conversation between the British Military Attaché and General Jungbluth of the Belgian Army, in which the former said that the British troops would effect a landing in case of invasion by Germany even if we (the Belgians) did not ask for assistance. To this, the Belgian General replied that our (Belgium's) consent was necessary, and he added that we (the Belgians) were, moreover, perfectly able to prevent the Germans from passing through Belgium.

"What could be clearer proof than this that there was no military convention concluded between England and Belgium?

"In addition to this document must be cited Sir Edward Grey's dispatch to the British Minister to Belgium, dated April 7, 1913, in which the British statesman declares:

"In speaking to the Belgian Minister today, I said, speaking unofficially, that it had been brought to my knowledge that there was apprehension in Belgium lest we should be the first to violate Belgium's neutrality. I did not think that apprehension could have come from a British source. The Belgian Minister informed me that there had been talk from a British source which he could not name, of the landing of troops in Belgium by Great Britain, in order to anticipate a possible despatch of German troops through Belgium to France. I said that I was sure that this Government would not be the first to vilolate the neutrality of Belgium, and I did not believe that any British Government would be the first to do so, nor would public opinion here ever approve of it. What we had to consider—and it was a somewhat embarrassing question—was what it would be desirable and necessary for us, as one of the guarantors of Belgium's neutrality, to do, if Belgian neutrality was violated by any Power. For us to be the first to violate it and to send troops into Belgium would be to give Germany, for instance, justification for sending troops into Belgium also. What we desired in the case of Belgium, as in that of other neutral countries, was that their neutrality should be respected, and as long as it was not violated by any other Power, we would certainly not send troops ourselves into their territory.

"The Chancellor bases his accusations against Belgium of having violated her neutrality on the fact that the military attachés mentioned the possibility of military operations in case Germany attacked Belgium. With equal justice a murderer could plead that his victim was justly put to death because friends of his had been heard talking to him of coming to his help in case he were assaulted."

SIX MONTHS IN JAIL FOR WAR WRITINGS

British Correspondent of American Newspapers Sentenced—Is of German Parentage.

MANCHESTER, England, Sept. 1.—Theodore Sington, a British journalist of German parentage, was sentenced today to six months in jail for writing for American newspapers matter "calculated to prejudice the relations of the British Government with neutral countries."

When arrested, on Aug. 21, Mr. Sington denied that his articles were intended for publication.

HELD UP AN AMERICAN BARK.

German Submarine Forces Explanations from Ruth Stark's Skipper.

BOSTON, Sept. 1.—The American bark Ruth Stark of Boston was held up by a German submarine while bound from Liverpool for this port on Aug. 3. According to Captain Rawding, the submarine fired first what was probably meant as a warning for her to heave to, but a second shot, he said, appeared to be aimed at his vessel.

Soon afterward the submarine came alongside and after learning the identity of the bark and her destination permitted her to proceed.

The bark was carrying 700 tons of salt, and was 150 miles off Cape Clear, Ireland, when she was stopped. At the time her commander said there were two British torpedo boat destroyers within three miles of his ship. The Ruth Stark flew the American flag and American flags were painted on either side of her hull.

The bark had all her canvas set when the warning shot was fired. The Captain immediately ordered that the sails be lowered as quickly as possible. This was accomplished with difficulty, because of the heavy sea, and the sailors were finishing their beat with the canvas when, according to the commander, a second shot was fired, seemingly at the bark. hTis, if intended for the American vessel, went wide of the mark, and presently the submarine came alongside. The commander of the German vessel questioned Captain Rawling concerning his destination and ports, and then told him to go on his way. The bark left Boston with a cargo of lumber for Liverpool on May 12, and began her return voyage Aug. 1.

PEGOUD KILLED IN MID-AIR.

Received Fatal Wound in a Battle with German Aviator.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—The death in action of Adolphe Pégoud, the famous aviator, has been confirmed.

The news has caused sincere sorrow among the French people, who regarded him as a hero.

It is stated that Pégoud, unaccompanied, was making a reconnaissance. When close to Petite Croix he attacked a German aeroplane. He had fired several cartridge bands with his machine gun, when a bullet struck him, killing him instantly. His machine fell inside the French lines.

FORBIDS MUNITION WORK.

Dual Monarchy Threatens Subjects Who Indirectly Aid Allies.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 1, (via London.)—Following the example of Germany, the Austro-Hungarian Government now announces, according to the Frankfurter Zeitung, that all Austriasn and Hungarians in neutral countries, particularly the United States, are warned not to work in factories producing war material for enemies of the Dual Monarchy.

This newspaper says that violation of this decree is punishable by imprisonment of ten to twenty years, and even by capital punishment under certain conditions.

FRANCE TO DELAY MAILS.

Seeks to Prevent Forwarding of Military Intelligence.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—All transatlantic mail will be held hereafter by the French postal authorities for two days before being forwarded. An order to this effect was issued today. It applies also to English, French, and Swiss mails. The purpose is to delay the forwarding of letters which may contain military intelligence.

Letters posted in the zone immediately behind the fighting line have long been held for four days.

CLEARINGS AT KIRKWALL.

The Nordhaven and Siem Held—Three Other Steamers Freed.

LONDON, Aug. 30, (Delayed by Censor.)—The Danisht steamer Nordvalen, from Jacksonville for Nord-Sundby, with a cargo of rock phosphate, and the Danish steamer John Siem, from Baltimore for Copenhagen, with a cargo of wheat, have been detained at Kirkwall.

The Norwegian steamer Glitra, which was taken into Kirkwall in July by the British authorities, has been released.

The American tank steamers Pioneer and Platuria, after being held at Kirkwall for examination, have been released.

GERMAN WAR LOAN PLANS.

Terms for Subscription and Payment Announced in Berlin.

BERLIN, Sept. 1, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—"Subscriptions and payments for bonds of the new German war loan will be accepted by post offices for the accommodation of small subscribers," the Overseas News Agency says today. "Other subscriptions are payable thirty per cent. on Oct. 18, twenty per cent. on Nov. 24, twenty-five per cent. on Dec. 22 and the remaining twenty-five per cent. on Jan. 22. War loan bonds are being dealt in on the Stock Exchange above par, indicating a satisfactory condition of the money markets.

"In advance of the official time for opening subscriptions the Continental Catoutchou Company of Hanover has subscribed for $5,000,000 worth of war loan bonds on its own account and $1,000,000 worth for its Directors and employes and pension fund."

FLY ACROSS SWISS FRONTIER

Five German Aeroplanes Violate Neutrality; One Alights and Escapes

GENEVA, Sept. 1, (via Paris.)—German aviators violated Swiss territory yesterday for the fourth time. Five German military aeroplanes flew inside the Swiss frontier opposite the French town of Delle.

Although under fire from French artillery, the aeroplanes turned back. One damaged machine came down near the Swiss village of Puls, but afterward took to flight. [illegible]

EXPLOSION BURNS 6 IN MUNITIONS PLANT

No Bomb, but Pot of Molten Metal That Fell from Crane Into the Water.

MANY GERMANS EMPLOYED

Accident Followed Mysterious Fire and Suicide of Two Watchmen —Fear Strike Now.

An explosion in the sheet room of the National Conduit and Cable Company plant yesterday rocked the big foundry, where ammunition is being made for the Allies, from end to end, and resulted in injuries to six men. Patrick Martin was removed to the Dobbs Ferry Hospital in a serious condition. After the explosion a rumor was circulated that an attempt had been made to destroy the factory with a bomb which some pro-German agitator had hurled into a vat of boiling metal.

Investigation showed that a pot of hot metal had fallen from a crane into a puddle of water on the floor of the sheet room. The contact with the cold water caused the pot to burst and discharge a shower of steaming fluid, which fell upon and burned the six men who were in the room at the time. Dr. Frank R. Lyman attended the injured employes.

Nearly 4,000 men are employed in the foundry and among them are many Austrians and Germans. Several weeks ago two German watchmen employed in the foundry, Christopher Detchler and Gustav Groth, committed suicide, and it was reported at the time that they ended their lives because they could not endure employment in a factory where ammunition was being manufactured for the Allies.

Another circumstance which inspired belief in the bomb report yesterday was a fire which occurred in the foundry three weeks ago and destroyed the switchboard regulating the distribution of electrical power through the plant. The cause of this fire was not discovered.

The National Conduit and Cable Company manufactures metal cups, or disks, of brass and copper, which are shipped abroad and pressed into cartridge shells. The main foundry is being supplemented by five big new factories, which will result in the employment of an additional force of 2,000 men and 500 girls.

Certain evidences of a strike agitation have already manifested themselves. It is reported that J. J. Keppler, Vice President of the International Association of Machinists, in an address to be delivered at McCann's Hall in Yonkers tomorrow will launch an active movement for an eight-hour day and an increased wage rate in the National Conduit and Cable Company plant.

MAY HALT MUNITIONS PLANT

Yonkers and Hastings Machinists Agitating for Eight-Hour Day.

Returning from Bridgeport, where he had been directing the machinists in their efforts to get more pay, J. J. Keppler, President of the International Union of Machinists, will come to Yonkers on Friday night to address a meeting of machinists in McCann's Hall.

It is said that many of the machinists in Yonkers and Hastings have become dissatisfied with their wages recently, and they have asked Keppler to talk over conditions with their own officials.

None of the machinists will admit talking strike. It is said they will demand an eight-hour day and 40 cents an hour, with time and a half for overtime and double time for Sunday work.

There are a number of small shops in Yonkers, but at Hastings is the big plant of the American Conduit and Cable Company, where about 500 machinists are now employed, working night and day on war orders. If a strike occurs, it will affect about 4,000 persons.

The National people have recently begun the erection of five new buildings to take care of orders for munitions. It is planned to employ about 500 girls and 2,000 more men when these buildings are completed.

Although the National plant is an "open shop" there are many union machinists working there, and it is said that recently efforts have been made to get others into the union.

TELL OF STRIKES WON.

Machinists Give List of Plants That Granted Eight-Hour Day.

Officials of the International Association of Machinists issued yesterday from their offices at 116 Nassau Street a summary of the results of the first three months of the metal workers' campaign for an eight-hour day. The machinists say that the eight-hour day, without wage reduction, has been obtained in the following plants:

Remington Arms and Ammunition Company—Bridgeport, Conn., and Ilion, N. Y.

Winchester Repeating Arms Company—New Haven, Conn., with 10 per cent. wage increase.

E. W. Bliss Company, Brooklyn.

Scott Printing Press Company, Hall Printing Press Company, Vitaphone Company, Bosch Company, all of Plainfield, N. J.

Pond Machine Tool Company of Plainfield, with a 25 per cent. wage increase, and the Sauer plans of the Universal Motor Company at Plainfield, with a 20 per cent. increase. This also applies to the Mack Motor Truck Company of Allentown, Penn., owned by the same interests.

National Tool Company, Boston.

Wheeling Can Company, Wheeling, W. Va.

Hendee Manufacturing Company of Springfield, Mass., granted a fifty-hour week with 10 per cent. wage increase.

"The strike at the American-La France Fire Engine Company's plant at Elmira, N. Y., has been settled on a compromise basis," the statement says. "All strikers are to return to work; nine hours are to constitute a day's work, the wage question to be settled by arbitration."

BACKS UP TAILORS' STRIKE.

International Body Sanctions Action of New York Union.

The strike of the 20,000 ladies' tailors and dressmakers will have the support of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. This action by the International was decided last night at a conference between a committee of the General Executive Board of the International and the Executive Committee of the Ladies' Tailors' and Dressmakers' Union, Local 38. Acting Secretary Samuel Lefkowitz and Vice Presidents Solomon Metz and Jacob Halpern represented the International.

"The manufacturers have taken advantage of the workers' weak organization," said Mr. Lefkowitz, "until conditions have become so bad that all are ready to revolt. If the manufacturers do not grant the union's demands there is no alternative but the general strike in the 600 shops of New ork."

Mott Shell Makers Strike.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 1.—The action of thirty brass finishers, employed in the L. L. Mott Iron Works here, in going on strike this afternoon, may result in about 600 men being thrown out of work, as it will be impossible to operate the plant. The concern is filling about $5,000,000 worth of orders for shells for the Allies, and the plant is being run night and day. An addition to the plant is under construction. The brass finishers were told yesterday that beginning today they would have to accept a reduction in piece work or [illegible] they would be [illegible] for less [illegible]

BOTH SIDES ATTACK IN WESTERN WAR AREA

French Shell Germans' Aisne and Champagne Fronts; Silence Argonne Batteries.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—Heavy artillery and rtench guns bore the brunt of today's fighting on the Western front. Last night the Germans employed asphyxiating gas bombs in preparing an attack on trenches in the Vosges, but the French maintained their positions.

The French War Office issued this statement tonight:

Artillery actions have occurred in the sector to the North of Arras and in the regions of Roye and Quennevières.

The enemy has thrown some shells on Soissons and Rheims, and our artillery has directed a very efficacious fire against the enemy trenches on the Aisne and Champagne fronts.

In the Argonne the Germans during the course of the day bombarded our front on several occasions with bomb-throwers and guns of various calibers, particularly between the Ravine of La Houyette and La Fontaine-Aux-charmes. Our batteries and our trench guns replied and silenced the guns of the enemy.

In the Vosges there has been a rather violent cannonading in the Bande-Sapt and at Combekopf.

On the night of Aug. 28-29 our aeroplanes bombarded the German installations at Ostend, the cantonment at Middelkerke and the station at Thourout.

Enemy aeroplanes have dropped bombs on Lunéville. It is reported that there were some victims among the civil population.

Following is the French afternoon statement:

Several artillery actions were reported in the course of the night around Neuville-St. Vaast, in the region of Roye and in that of Ouberive on the Suippes.

In the Argonne there was violent cannonading yesterday to the North of Fontaine Houyette and on the Chevauchée heights. During the night it was calm.

In the Vosges, after a bombardment with asphyxiating gas bombs, the enemy last evening launched against our trenches at Linge and Schratzmannele a violent attack. We maintained our positions. At midnight a new German attack was also repulsed.

The Berlin War Office announces:

Northwest of Bataume an English aeroplane was shot down by one of our aviators.

AUSTRIANS ACTIVE IN ARTILLERY ATTACKS

Italians Repulse Them, But Think They Mask a New Offensive.

ROME, Sept. 1, (via Paris, Thursday, Sept. 2½)—The official statement issued by the Italian General Headquarters under date of Sept. 1 and made public tonight, says:

On the upper Noce River our artillery opened fire on the enemy intrenchments constructed opposite the position recently conquered by us at the head of the Strino Valley. Well placed shells damaged the intrenchments and compelled the defenders to abandon a portion of them.

The enemy's artillery on Monte Pamoloro, in Val Sugana, renewed the bombardment of Borgo, now deserted, and batteries posted in the environs of Cherz, in the Cordevole Valley, opened fire on Caprile, damaging the hospital.

In the Plezzo (Flitsch) basin our adversary has thrown a number of inflammable shrapnel bombs on the houses, causing fresh fires.

During the night of the 31st the enemy began an attack on our positions on the slopes of Bombon, but did not go beyond directing an intense artillery and rifle fire on them.

On the Carso front late on the night of the 30th, during a violent storm, the enemy made two attacks by the light of volleys of brilliant rockets, but our troops were able, thanks to a well-controlled fire, to repulse both attacks. During reconnaissances pushed well up to the enemy's lines we were able to observe that the enemy was engaged in replacing the men lining the trenches by fresh troops who arrived during the last few days.

The unaccu The unaccustomed activity shown by the enemy in the form of artillery and rifle fire and bomb-throwing seems intended to mask a movement of troops.

GERMANY DECIDES A WAGER.

Sends a Letter from a Soldier at the Front to the Waldorf-Astoria.

A sheet of Waldorf-Astoria stationery that reached the hotel yesterday from the western battle front of the European war decided a bet and made Eugene Ensinger, Captain of the third-floor waiters, happy because it bore news from his nephew in the German Army.

Ensinger was arguing with some of his associates in June as to the possibility of communicating with anybody in the German Army. The theory was advanced that to send a letter and get an answer to it was next to impossible.

"I will write to my nephew and get an answer," asserted Ensigner.

"But how could it be established that the letter you might receive was an answer to the one you wrote?" he was asked.

"I will send a blank sheet of Waldorf note paper, and I will stamp on it the date by the office stamp," returned nEsigner.

A committee accompanied the Captain to the office, where, with due formality, the stamp was put on. That was on June 4.

When a month had passed and no reply had come, the man who had made the wager with Ensinger, began to make a demand for payment, but Ensinger was confident of winning. He was happy yesterday when out of an envelope covered with the impressions of rubber stamps and queer-looking legends in German—not to mention a 10-cent due stamp—he drew a letter from his nephew, written on the shee of Waldorf paper sent to him. The letter came from Arras.

HORSE MEAT FOR ENGLAND.

Belgian Refugees Spreading Custom of Eating Equine Flesh.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The colonization of groups of Belgian refugees in various parts of England has brought with it the butcher shop for the sale of horse meat. The horse-butcher has hitherto been almost unknown in England, except in a few of the poorer quarters of London.

Three horse-meat shops have just been opened in Glasgow. Steaks are sold at 10 to 12 cents a pound, sausage at 10 cents a pound; pickled and smoked cuts are 14 cents. A Belgian butcher's shop at Stirling will give away several cartloads of horse meat to the English people of the town in the hope of popularizing their goods among a wider class.

There are probably twenty horse butchers' shops in London. Under the law, it is legal for any butcher to sell horse meat provided that a permanent notice is exhibited at the front of the shop to that effect, and provided also that the customers ask for or are informed that they are receiving such meat.

Carpenters Strike in Jersey.

Some 2,500 carpenters went on strike in Newark yesterday for an increase of 50 cents ada y in their wages. The strikers are under the jurisdiction of the Newark District Council of Carpenters and Joiners. It was said that many of the employers had agreed to grant the demands and that about 500 men would return to work. The strike involves union carpenters in Nutley, Harrington, Arlington, Harrison [illegible] By the [illegible] five [illegible] a day.

AUSTRIANS TAKE LUTSK FORTRESS

Continued from Page 1.

has been forced back across the marsh district.

Army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen—Our pursuit continues. Wherever the enemy has made a stand he has been defeated.

Southeastern theatre of war—The troops of General Count von Bethmer, in the face of stubborn resistance by the enemy, stormed heights on the banks of the Stripa, north of Zborow, overcoming a temporary delay after a repulse of the enemy's resistance.

During the month of August the number of prisoners taken by German troops in the eastern and southeastern theatres of war, and the quantities of war materials captured during the same period, totaled more than 2,000 officers and 269,889 men taken prisoner, and 2,300 cannon and 580 machine guns taken.

Of these 20,000 prisoners and 827 cannon were taken at Kovno. About 90,000 prisoners, including fifteen Generals and more than 1,000 other officers, and 1,200 cannon and 150 machine guns were taken at Novo Georgievsk. The counting up of the cannon and machine guns taken at Novo Georgievsk has not yet been finished, however, while the count of machine guns taken at Kovno has not yet begun. The figures quoted as totals, therefore, will be considerably increased.

The stock of ammunition, provisions, and oats in the two fortresses cannot be estimated.

The number of prisoners taken by German and Austro-Hungarian troops since May 2, when the Spring campaign in Galicia began, has therefore increased to considerably more than 1,000,000.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 1, (via London.)—The official communication made public by the War Office tonight says:

On the Riga-Dvinsk front the enemy during the course of Aug. 30 and 31 only showed activity in the region of Friedrichstadt, where there is no important change in the situation.

On the right bank of the Villya we have continued to advance successfully, and during the 30th captured four guns and machine guns from the Germans. Between the Villya and the Niemen the enemy, developing his offensive, occupied Orany.

On the right bank of the Meretchanka River the fighting is still of the same desperate character. One of our regiments which had been surrounded by the enemy broke through and annihilated a German battalion, taking seventy prisoners, including one officer.

In the district west of Grodno, on the 31st we repulsed a series of vigorous attacks by the Germans.

On the remainder of the front there is no important change in the disposition of our forces as far as the Pripet River.

In the direction of Lutsk and in Galicia we are holding the enemy while withdrawing to a less extended front, but at the same time inflicting heavy losses on the enemy's troops.

The total Austro-Germans made prisoner exceeds 100 officers and 7,000 men, of whom one-third are Germans, including some dozens of subalterns.

The enemy made most stubborn attacks during Aug. 30-31 in the districts of Radziechow, Zolvtcheff, Zborow and Bourkanoff on the Stripa and at Boutchatch. The enemy was repulsed everywhere, suffering enormous losses. In the region of Zborow the enemy made a series of repeated attacks, which were followed by counter-offensives on our side. The fighting in the region of Bourkanoff and Boutchatch also has been remarkable for its fierceness.

Here we repulsed numerous attacks by our fire and at the point of the boyonet. At some points the enemy was unable to stand the hand-to-hand fighting and withdrew to his trenches, leaving prisoners in our hands.

GERMANS SEE ODESSA AS GREAT OBJECTIVE

Asking Whether Their Armies Should Strike There, at Petrograd, or Against Italy.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—The Chicago Daily News prints the following dispatch from a correspondent in Posen under today's date:

"Petrograd realizes more keenly than any other part of the world how demoralized are the harassed and driven armies of the Czar. It is known that the Russian capital is already in the early stages of evacuation in view of the expected fall of Riga. If the latter city is captured by the Germans panic will reign in Petrograd.

"But will the German forces actually strike next at the Czar's capital?

"Politics and not military strategy may decide the objective of the next offensive movement by the German forces. The main Russian armies are apparently in a hopeless position in the Pripet swamps and the Bjalowiss forests and are ready to fall to pieces."

"Shall Germany's victorious armies strike at Petrograd or Odessa?

Petrograd would be the centre of the world's attention if the German armies marched toward it, but even the capture of Petrograd would hardly bring the Russians to their knees.

"To attack Odessa would mean the establishment of a German line of communication to the Black Sea around the Balkan States; it would also establish connections with Turkey and definitely end the doubt about the outcome of the fighting at the Dardanelles by making impossible further progress there by the Allies.

"The next possibility is a real offensive against Italy. So far the Austrians have only taken a defensive position toward the Italians and have suffered small losses in their attacks upon their mountain strongholds.

"On the west fronts the biggest objective is Calais, but the eastern war zones have gradually assumed greater importance. Here the German and Austrian forces are pounding away relentlessly, and terrible fighting is now in progress in the Russian swamps and forests."

RUSSIAN WAR EXPENSES $3,621,000,000 IN 1915

Plans Foreign Loan and More Paper Money to Meet Deficit Due to Conflict.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 1, (via London.)—The Finance Committee of the Duma presented a bill yesterday extending the rights of the State Bank to issue paper money. The committee report discussed the entire problem of meeting war expenses, stating that the sums needed were so large that all possible sources of revenue must be used—taxation, internal credit operations, an issue of paper money, and foreign loans.

"For 1915," the report stated, "the estimated war expenses are 7,242,000,000 rubles ($3,621,000,000), and other expenses $1,423,500,000, making a total of more than $5,000,000,000.

"The revenue from ordinary receipts is estimated at $1,386,000,000, while credit operations up to the present time have yielded $2,000,500,000, leaving more than $1,500,000,000 yet to be provided.

"The Government must prepare the ground for another important loan in foreign markets to pay for material purchased abroad, but in view of our agreement with our allies there is no doubt of our success. In the whole financial history of Russia there never has been a moment's delay in paying creditors."

[illegible] proposed development [illegible] paper money the report [illegible] with other nations, Russia holds the greatest cover in gold for her paper money, with the possible exception of Great Britain."

Minister of Finance Bark, supporting the report of the committee, said that in spite of the exploitation of internal credit to a degree hitherto unprecedented, amounting to a total of more than $1,500,000,000, Russia possessed immense reserves of savings, of which the Government intends soon to make use. The Government is increasing the number of savings banks and simplifying and facilitating their use by the people.

PUTS RUSSIAN LOSSES SINCE MAY AT 1,400,000

German Official Review Says Prisoners Are 1,100,000; Killed and Wounded 300,000.

BERLIN, Sept. 1, (by Telegraph to Sayville, L. I.)—An official review of the eastern campaign, as given out here today by the Overseas News Agency, estimates that since May 2 the Russians have lost at least 300,000 men in killed or wounded and 1,100,000 men captured by the Germans.

The announcement from the Overseas Agency is as follows:

"General Army Headquarters publishes a review of the results of offensive movements in Poland and Russia since May 2, beginning with the battle at Gorlice. Army Headquarters estimates the strength of the Russian troops which were then directly engaged in that region was about 1,400,000. In the fighting since May 2, 1,100,000 have been captured and a minimum of 300,000 wounded or killed. This is a very conservative estimate. The actual figures are surely much higher, because the Russians saved artillery by recklessly sacrificing their infantry. It is thus evident that the armies which were first attacked at the beginning of the Austro-German offensive movement have been annihilated and their losses made up by withdrawing troops from other regions, especially forces which were ready to invade Turkey.

"Garrisons of half-drilled men were hurriedly transported to the front from interior fortresses. All efforts of the Russians were fruitless, however. They were driven out of Galicia, Poland, Courland, and Lithuania. They were rolled backward in two separate groups. Twelve fortresses, among them four large and modern ones, which formed the Russian outer and inner lines of defense, are in the hands of the Germans and Austrians. This is the result of a campaign of less than four months."

BIG PARTIES FUSE ON THE JUDICIARY

Continued from Page 1.

talk about the ticket. He wore a broad smile when he came out of the meeting.

Two Republicans Out of Seven.

Tammany leaders said they were well pleased at the judicial slate. For the six positions on the Supreme Court bench and the one City Court Judge, Tammany gets five Democrats, leaving the Republican but two. Justices Clarke and Finch, are the only Republicans. Justice Greenbaum is an independent Democrat, Justice Hearst Democrat, and Delehanty, Tierney, and Zeller are Tammany Democrats.

When Samuel S. Koenig, President of the Republican County Committee, heard of the action of the Democrats, he said:

"Critisims from various quarters have apeared to the effect that the Republican organization was not consistent in its attitude in declaring that sitting Judges should be renominated, inasmuch as Judge Zeller, who has had experience as a Magistrate and Justice of Special Sessions for nearly fifteen years, was not on the list indorsed by us. It seemed to many Republicans that in view of the principle sought to be established that sitting Judges should be renamed regardless of party policy, the criticism as to Judge Zeller was well founded. In view of the fact that the Democrats have carried out this nonpartisan idea by naming Justice Edward R. Finch, it will be recommended to the enrolled Republican voters that the selection of these Judges be ratified at our primaries, thus eliminating them from party strife in a campaign.

Koenig Pleased at Fusion.

"It is also to be hoped that this principle wil be recognized by the Democrats in the case of Municipal Court Justice Edgar J. Lauer, in the Ninth District. He has served a full term with marked ability and is now up for re-election. Many lawyers hope that the precedent with regard to the Judges established this year will be adhered to in the future, thus for all time taking the judiciary out of politics—an object very much to be desired.

"With the judiciary issue eliminated our organization will start an active campaign to prevent the election of the Tammany candidates for District Attorney and Sheriff, and, with the aid of the good citizenship of this county, to bring about the retention of District Attorney Perkins and the promotion of Under Sheriff Bowers."

Tammany has not yet named its candidates for Municipal Court Justice for the Eighth and Ninth Districts.

PRIMARY FIGHTS IN QUEENS.

Astoria to Organize Society of the Native Born.

James P. Hicks for Sheriff and eGorge Emener for County Clerk will head an opposition ticket at the Democratic primaries in Queens. The Connolly-Keating machine has indorsed Mr. Benninger for Sheriff. Mr. Benninger was born in Canada, and yesterday a call was issued in Astoria for the organization of a society of the native born. An open-air meeting will be held next Tuesday night.

The Democratic enrollment in Queens is 42,312, Republican 12,329, and Progressive 2,078. The Republican machine indorsed no primary candidates, but the Bull Moose purpose naming a slate. Among the candidates talked of are Robert Price Bell of Flushing for County Judge, Samuel Sanders of Richmond Hill for County Clerk, and William Angel of Long Island City for Sheriff.

TO SMOKE LABOR DAY

A new cigar to suit an old taste.

La REALADAD (Monarch size) packed 25 in a box for $1.50—6 cents by the piece.

The Realadad is a wonderfully mild cigar that gets *just the right taste* from a blended Havana filler and a shade-grown wrapper.

The REALADAD is not a special cigar for Labor Day, but is introduced on this occasion, to get it quickly to public notice.

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14

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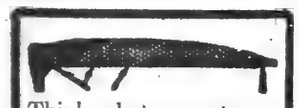
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THINK CARRANZA MAY NOT ANSWER

Washington Officials Consider His Reply to the Peace Appeal Long Overdue.

HIS PARTY REPORTED SPLIT

Cabrera and Roberto Pesqueira Said to Have Withdrawn, Favoring General Obregon for President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Official Washington is wondering whether General Carranza is going to reply at all to the Pan-American peace appeal. It was the understanding two weeks ago that General Carranza's response would be in the hands of the American Government by this time. Since then, however, Carranza, through his Minister of Foreign Affairs, inquired formally of the American Government whether the invitation was private or official. Secretary of State Lansing was asked today whether any response had been made to the latter interrogation, and replied that it had not been answered. It is not the understanding that any answer will be sent by this Government to the Carranza message.

The delay of Carranza in sending any answer to the Pan-American appeal has given rise to two sets of opinions in Washington. One of these is that Carranza does not intend to reply and will base his refusal on the failure of the State Department to answer his question, which sought information as to whether the invitation was individual or official. The other opinion is that Carranza's delay is the result of influences at work to induce him to enter the peace conference.

Paul Fuller, President Wilson's special agent in Mexico, conferred with Secretary Lansing today on personal matters and with Leon J. Canova, chief of the division of Mexican affairs, of the State Department, regarding the situation in Mexico, but the conferences developed no announcement. Mr. Fuller has been sounding leaders of various Mexican factions regarding their attitude toward efforts of the United States o assist in a solution of the problem.

Mexican and official circles here were considerably interested today in a report from El Paso that Luis Cabrera, Secretary of the Treasury in Carranza's Cabinet, and Roberto Pesqeira, who was formerly the confidential agent in Washington of the Carranza Government, had split with Carranza over his attitude toward the Pan-American peace plan. According to this report, they had urged Carranza to acept the invitation and he had refused. The most interesting features of a story which was published in The Washington Star this afternoon, are as follows:

"Further details were received in Washington today of the reported disaffection from the ranks of General Carranza of Luis Cabrera. The latter has been General Carranza's Minister of Finance, and is now in New York, where he has announced that he does not propose o return to Mexico. He is said now to be leading a newly formed group, assisted by Rafae l Zuburan and Jesus Urueta. This group, it is said, favors the retirement of Carranza and placing Luis Cabrero in the position of Provisional President for the purpose of calling elections, in the hope that General Obregon, one of Carranza's principal military commanders will consent to become candidate for President, and be elected. In Villista circles today this is soid to be the first outward manifesation of a new so-called Obregonista party.

"Mr. Cabrera, who is a Mexican lawyer, is now said to be closely associated in New York with members of the banking firm of Brown Brothers & Co. Mr. Cabrera has been the lawyer and agent for this firm in Mexican affairs. This firm is said to be interested in an enormous estate in Couhuila, known as Hacienda Tlahuahlo, where cattle, corn, beans, and a substitute for rubber are raised. Much of the estate is owned by a big British syndicate managed by James Brown Potter and the banking firm and the estate have a claim of millions of dollars against the Mexican Government. A year ago, when Carranza entered Mexico City, Mr. Cabrera is said to have persuaded the so-called Mexican First Chief to have Mr. Cabrera elected President of the National Railways of Mexico, and he assumed that position. Mr. Cabrera is said to have filled the Ministry of Finance with his personal following in the subordinate positions. It is said in Washington today that in consequence of these manœuvres a new Obregon party, backed by Cabrera and his friends, will soon appear in Mexico, as a result of which Carranza will, in all likelihood, lose much support among the generals who have apparently remained loyal to him.

The Villa agency, through Manuel Bonilla, issued a statement saying that certain Carrazanistas were lining up withformer Huertistas.

READY FOR OROZCO'S BAND.

Ranchers Under Arms to Meet Any Attempted Reprisals.

SIERRA BLANCA, Texas, Sept. 1.—Men of the Big Bend country, in the vicinity of the boundary line of El Paso and Culberson Counties, were under arms today for fear of reprisals by General Pascual Orozco's organization of "Colorados" as a result of the killing of the noted leader by United States soldiers and Texas ranchers on Monday.

Appeal was made for more military protection. It was believed that the followers of Eduardo Salinas, now at Bosque Bonito, were connected with Orozco's plans and might attempt to avenge his death.

From the reports, American authorities formed the theory that Orozco was trying to bring to a focus an organized invasion of Texas upon a large scale under the name of the Nationalist Party, into this party were to be drawn malcontents of all factions. This party eventually was to align with Carranza and not Huerta in the event of Carranza's refusal to accept the A B C plan for a peace conference of Mexican leaders, according to reports.

HEAVY TAX ON MINES.

Carranza Agrees to Hear Protests of the Owners.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 1.—Great satisfaction is expressed in mining circles here and in Vera Cruz over the report that First Chief Carranza is willing to listen to representations of mine owners for a reduction in the annual tax on mining properties. The present tax decreed by the Constitutionalist Government is 12 pesos a pertenencia (one hectare) annually up to ten pertenencias but if more than ten pertenencias are owned by the same person in the same mining camp he must pay 15 pesos a pertenencia per annum on the excess up to twenty pertenencias, 18 pesos on each pertenencia above twenty up to fifty pertenencias, and 24 pesos per annum on each pertenencia above fifty.

The object of this law is to give the small operator a chance by making more expensive the holding of large mineral areas by single companies or individuals. The annual tax, which is distinct from the tax on the actual output of gold and silver, is payable in Mexican gold coin, which commands a premium over paper about nine to one, and is estimated at par in exchange rates with American money, viz., two Mexican pesos equivalent to one American dollar.

The reason urged by mine owners for a reduction in the annual tax is that many, owing to a variety of circumstances, are unable to operate their properties, also the scarcity and dearness of cyanide and other imported articles. The former annual mining tax was 6 pesos a pertenencia, with a reduction for large holdings.

FIBRE FROM MEXICO SEIZED.

Charged That It Was Stolen by Villistas and Sent Here.

On a writ of replevin obtained by Edward, Harold and Miss Kate Meade, Deputy Sheriff Joseph Cook seized yesterday 1,121 bales of ixtle fibre that had been brought here from Galveston and piled on the Southern Pacific pier on the North River. The Meades said that a squad of General Villa's soldiers had forcibly taken 2,800 bales of the fibre from a storehouse at Cerritas, in the Mexican State of San Luis Potosi.

The alleged theft occurred early in August and the bales, it was said, were sent away in a number of freight cars that had been commandeered by the soldiers. Each bale bore the brand of the owners and full particulars of the matter were sent to the British representatives in Mexico and at Washington. Some of the bales were traced as far as El Paso and information of the shipment to this port was obtained after the steamer sailed. The firm of G. Amsinck & Co. of 9 Hanover Street made the necessary affidavit for the issuance of the writ.

The bales seized have a market value of $20,000. Ixtle fibre is used in making rope and basket ware.

Troops to Move Tomorrow.

GALVESTON, Sept. 1.—It was learned today that the troops of the Second Division ordered from Galveston and Texas City were not likely to move before Friday. The first troops to go will be four companies of the Nineteenth Infantry to Del Rio. Then six companies of this regiment will go to Fort Sam Houston. The Fourth Infantry will go to Harlingen, Texas, and the Sixth Cavalry will follow to the same point.

NAVAL ACADEMY HEAD IS ORDERED RELIEVED

Change Attributed to Admiral Fullam's Dissatisfaction at Result of Cribbing Inquiry.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The United States Naval Academy at Annapolis is to have a new Superintendent because of what is believed to be the result of the belief of Rear Admiral William F. Fullam that the manner in which he had handled the examination cribbing case last Spring was not indorsed by the Administration when it approved the findings of the court of inquiry which investigated the affair.

Announcement was made by the Navy Department today, through Acting Secretary Franklin D. Roosevelt, that Rear Admiral Fullam would be relieved from duty on Sept. 20. He will be succeeded by Captain Edward W. Eberle, now Commandant of the Washington Navy ard and Superintendent of the Naval Gun Factory.

Captain Eberle was born in Texas and brought up in Fort Smith, Ark. He entered the Naval Academy on Sept. 8, 1881. Graduating in 1885, Midshipman Eberle made his first cruise in the old Mohican to the South Pacific. Between 1894 and 1898 Captain Eberle was on duty at the Naval Academy in the department of international law and English. After that he was ordered to the Oregon, and made the trip around the Horn in her to take part in the battle of Santiago. On the Oregon Captain Eberle was in command of the first gun division of the Oregon's forward eight-inch guns during the battle. Captain Eberle was ordered in 1899 to serve as aid to Rear Admiral Richard Wainwright when the latter became Superintendent of the Naval Academy. Two years later he became ordnance officer of the battleship Indiana.

From 1911 to 1913 Captain Eberle commanded the Atlantic torpedo flotilla of forty-two submarines and destroyers, and after another tour of duty at the Naval War College he was placed in command of the armored cruiser Washington. From the Washington he was ordered to the Washington Navy Yard last year as commandant.

Rear Admiral Fullam, on being relieved from duty at the Naval Academy, will be sent to the Pacific Coast to take command of the Pacific Reserve Fleet, which is stationed in Puget Sound. This fleet consists of vessels which are not in active commission and which cannot now be placed in active commission on account of the shortage of men in the navy without putting other vessels out of commission. The present commander of the Pacific Reserve Flotilla, Rear Admiral Charles F. Pond, has been ordered to Portsmouth, N. H., to take command of the navy yard at that place.

Rear Admiral Fullam is now commanding the Naval Academy practice squadron, which passed through the Panama Canal yesterday on its way back from San Francisco.

It could not be ascertained from officials of the navy today whether Rear Admiral Fullam was being relieved at his own request or being displaced by orders from Secretary Daniels. It has been understood among friends of the Admiral in Washington that he was not anxious to remain on duty at the Academy because he felt that his administration did not enjoy the confidence of the Secretary of the Navy.

Rear Admiral Fullam made a preliminary investigation of the gouging scandal at the academy and recommended that seven midshipmen be dismissed. On top of that investigation, the Navy Department ordered a separate inquiry and the findings of the court of inquiry as approved by the Secretary of Navy resulted in the decision to dismiss only two of the middies. It is believed here that the change of superintendents at the academy will result in sweeping reforms and in certain other directions at the Naval Academy under the guidance of Captain Eberle, acting under orders from Washington.

The Pacific Reserve Fleet, which Rear Admiral Fullam is to command, consists of the armored cruisers South Dakota, Pittsburgh, San Diego, and West Virginia, and the cruisers Milwaukee, Charleston, and Albany.

RIVAL ARMIES REST ON EVE OF BATTLE

Great Mimic Engagement of Reds and Blues to be Resumed at Sunrise Today.

TROOPERS GO SCOUTING

Work on Outpost Problem—Enemies Fraternize in the Clinton County War.

Special to The New York Times.

PERRYS MILLS, N. Y., Sept. 1.—The advance of the Blue and Red armies was halted today and all the fighting that was done was of the outpost kind. It was in a way a day of rest, both for the regulars and the business men, to give them a chance to catch their breath before starting on the last three days of the campaign. These last three days will be the most strenuous of the mimic war and will keep the men in action right up to the city limits of Plattsburg, which the two armies plan to reach on Saturday night.

The present camp of the armies is on a high knoll, two miles west of the village of Champlain. The ground is dry and the conditions are as perfect as can be imagined for campaign. So rapid has been the pace at which the men have been pushed, that General Wood decided last night to give them a chance to rest, with just enough outpost work to keep them from forgetting that they are in war.

Indicative of the comradeship that prevails in the Red and Blue armies, it may be mentioned that, with the exception of the Second Cavalry, which is bivouacked a mile nearer to Champlain than this camp, the Reds and Blues are sharing the same ground. Enemies can be seen walking about arm in arm. A Red who yesterday killed a Blue comrade dined with his victim today, while late this afternoon Colonel McCoy, the Blue Commander in Chief, and Colonel Dickman, the leader of the Red army, were observed in friendly chat at the headquarters of the former.

While THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent was in the joint camp of the enemies this afternoon, he witnessed a meeting of Major Normoyle of the Third Infantry, and Captain Herron, the commander of the Third Squadron of the Second Cavalry. Normoyle on Sunday last reported that he had captured Herron and his entire command. Herron found out that he had been captured early yesterday morning and rode over to the Third's camp to find out all about it.

"What's this I hear about your capturing me?" asked Herron, as he grasped the outstretched hand of Major Normoyle.

"Well, I got you all right, and as far as I know I still have you," replied Normoyle.

"That's funny, for I saw you killed yesterday," said Herron.

As a matter of fact both Colonel Dickman and Normoyle were umpired out as slain yesterday. Herron maintains that up to the present moment he has not even been wounded.

The men were told this morning that they would not break camp until tomorrow and were ordered to prepare for an inspection of tents and equipment by General Wood. Regulars as well as business men figured in the inspection, which consumed half the morning.

About 200 of the business men, among them Mayor Mitchel, Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Robert Bacon, Sr., and Robert Bacon, Jr., Richard Harding Davis, and Perry Beadleston, this afternoon were set to work out an outpost problem. They operated as cavalry, using Second Cavalry mounts. Captain Lincoln C. Andrews commanded the squadron. The problem involved the discovery of the position and the composition of an enemy force that was scouting in the country to the west of Champlain. The rest of the Business Men's Regiment, the backbone of the Blue army, went out for tactical walks.

General Wood had as his guests today Major Gen John F. O'Ryan, commanding the National Guard of New York; Lieut. Col. Cornelius Vanderbilt, and Lieut. Col. Edward Olmstead of General O'Ryan's staff, and Adjt. Gen. L. W. Stotesbury. They will witness the big battle that will start at sunrise tomorrow and will continue throughout the day. The problem for tomorrow will involve an attack upon the defense of a wagon train that will be more than three miles long. This battle, which will take the men toward the little border town of Altoona, is expected to be the most thrilling engagement yet fought in the war of Clinton County.

General O'Ryan, Colonel Vanderbilt, General Stotesbury, and Colonel Olmstead were all deeply impressed with what they saw today.

The members of the Business Men's Regiment held a meeting in the camp tonight and decided to effect a permanent organization of the command. The meeting was opened by Mayor Mitchel, who is a Lieutenant in Company A, and Robert Bacon, former Ambassador to France, was elected Temporary Chairman. It was decided to appoint a committee of eight, one from each company. The committee will later be increased to thirty-five members. The organization will be perfected before the regiment is disbanded next Sunday.

CHICAGO'S MAYOR ENLISTS.

Files Application for Membership in Fort Sheridan Camp.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—Application for membership in the civilian military training camp to be established at Fort Sheridan Sept. 20 has been filed by Mayor Thompson and three of his cabinet members, it was announced today.

Besides the Mayor those who applied for membership are Percy B. Coffin, President of the Civil Service Commission; Dr. John Dill Robertson, Health Commissioner, and William H. Reid, Smoke Inspector.

FRANK LYNCHING GRAND JURY MEETS

Members Charged by Judge to Investigate Fully, but "Not as Detectives."

MARIETTA, Ga., Sept. 1.—The Cobb County Grand Jury, drawn for the July court term, was charged today by Judge H. J. Patterson to investigate the "resent lynching in this county," and at the close of the day several witnesses had been examined for information they might have of the hanging of Leo M. Frank. Indications were that the jurors would conclude the examination of the thirty-five or more witnesses called in time to report tomorrow.

Judge Patterson was emphatic on three points in his charge: That the crime should be thoroughly investigated; that this was not a special Grand Jury, as had been reported, and that the jurors were not "Secret Service men" compelled "to do detective work to perform their duties." He said Cobb County never had needed a special Grand Jury, and that the Frank lynching was not the sole cause of reconvening the jury that served during the July court term.

Soon after the jurymen retired witnesses called in the Frank case went before them, but the majority remained only a few minutes. Tomorrow it is expected members of the Georgia Prison Commission will be examined. The three members of the commission were at the State prison the night Frank was taken away.

Among the witnesses summoned is O. B. Keeler, a newspaper man, who will be asked to tell how he came in possession of Frank's wedding ring, which he says was mysteriously delivered to him with a request from Frank to see that it be returned to Mrs. Frank. Other witnesses are W. M. Swanson, Sheriff of Cobb County; G. M. Hicks, the deputy who took charge of Frank's body immediately after it was found; Mayor E. P. Dobbs and H. L. Looney, Chief of Police of Marietta.

In his charge to the Grand Jury Judge Patterson did not mention Frank's name. He said in part:

"I want to say that you are not a special Grand Jury, drawn by the Judge of the Blue Ridge Circuit, as has been stated, but the regularly organized Grand Jury of Cobb County. Not only in this, but in a great deal more that has been said recently in the press, the facts have been deviated from, and I want to strongly assert that the press generally has done Cobb County a great injustice.

"I have been informed that a murder was committed here in the county the day after the July term of court was adjourned. Of that I do not know, but the information has come to me. It has been published broadcast over the world that a lynching has recently occurred in Cobb County. It is your duty to make a thorough and complete investigation of that, as it is of all charges of crime when brought to your attention. Your oaths bind you to honestly, fairly, and impartially make an investigation of it, but it is not your duty to assume the role of secret service men—the role of detectives. You were not selected in the capacity of private detectives, but as grand jurors of your county, and your work is that of Grand Jurors, and not the work of secret service men. And yet it is your duty to do what you can to ferret out any crime alleged to have been committed within your county, to do it fairly, fearlessly, and without hope of reward, or the reverse.

"I want to caution you that your oaths require you to keep your counsel and that of your State secret; you are not to discuss on the outside anything that is done within your room; that you gentlemen must keep secret."

Prior to charging the jury Judge Patterson cautioned the bailiff to be "especially cautious in the care of any papers or documents intrusted to your care. Any matter delivered to you for transmission to the Grand Jury should have your protection."

NO BAIL FOR MRS. HAMLIN.

Court Decides to Hold Her to Await Result of Chemical Analysis.

JACKSON, Ky., Sept. 1.—Mrs. Mamie Hamlin, who says she is a daughter-in-law of a former Attorney General of Illinois and is charged with poisoning Mrs. Polly Davis of Portsmouth, was ordered back to jail today to await a chemical analysis of the stomach and kidneys of the dead woman. The court held that while the evidence in the hearing of the motion for bail had shown some motive for a crime, yet the fact that a crime had been committed had not been established. The motion for bail will be determined after the analysis of the organs is made.

Mrs. Clara Meyers of Charleston, West Va., completed her testimony today by saying that Mrs. Hamlin offered her $100 to sign the will as a witness, and later, after her name had been put to it by some one else, Mrs. Hamlin came to her home in West Virginia and offered to make her wealthy if she would back her up and swear to the signature to the will. She said that she returned to Kentucky to aid Mrs. Hamlin, but later decided to tell all she knew to the Attorney for the State.

Brooklyn Jews Greet Gov. Alexander

Elaborate preparations are being made to welcome Governor Moses Alexander of Idaho, the only Jew holding such high office, who is now a visitor in this city, by the members of Congregation Shaari Zedek of Brooklyn, on his visit to that Borough Friday evening. The meeting will be held at the synagogue in Putnam Avenue.

DEFENSE LEAGUE ANGERS GARRISON

In Sharp Reply, He Says His Good Faith and Sincerity Are Impugned.

DECLARES HIS VIEWS KNOWN

Position as to the Imperative Necessity of an Adequate Military Policy Was Made Clear.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Crisp rejoinder was made by Lindley M. Garrison, the Secretary of War, today to the open letter addressed to him on Saturday by the American Defense League. In this letter, which was printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Sunday, C. S. Thompson, as Chairman, and Cushing Stetson, as Secretary, acting for the Board of Trustees of the league, accused the Wilson Administration of opposing all practical efforts to put the country in a proper state of preparedness for defense. The letter, in effect, asked Secretary Garrison for an explanation of the Administration's attitude on preparedness.

Secretary Garrison's response, which he made public today, reads as follows:

Washington, D. C., Sept, 1, 1915.

The American Defense Society, Incorporated, 303 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen: Your letter dated Aug. 28 reached my office yesterday. It was published in the newspapers of Aug. 29, and quite obviously was prepared and published to cause me embarrassment.

I am asked in it, either directly or indirectly, to pass judgment upon the capacity or the good faith of many officials and other people, some of whom are named and others of whom are left unidentified.

My own good faith and sincerity are impugned by innuendo and inference.

If any one in this country is in any real doubt about my position with respect to the imperative necessity of a suitable and adequate military policy, that doubt has arisen from a failure to read the many presentations of my views which have appeared in the public prints, and that doubt will be instantly dispelled when they have read them. Sincerely yours,

LINDLEY M. GARRISON,
Secretary of War

Senator Tillman, who is Chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, discussed national defenses today with President Wilson. Later he said he favored a reasonable increase in the Navy, and would support the President's recommendations to Congress this Autumn.

No definite program would be mapped out until the President had received a report from Secretary Daniels and discussed the subject with himself and Chairman Padgett of the House Naval Affairs Committee.

It was stated authoritatively by Administration officials today that there was no basis for reports that the President had decided to recommend army and navy appropriations totalling 1500,000,000. One Cabinet member said he did not believe the amount to be asked for would be as large as that.

DEFENSE SOCIETY IS ACTIVE.

Trustees Will Keep Up Agitation for Preparedness.

The American Defense Society of 303 Fifth Avenue yesterday issued a statement saying that it would continue its agitation for a greater army and navy, although officials of the National Conference on Preparedness has decided, as stated in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Tuesday, to advise that the various organizations which it represents should quit agitating strenuously for the present and should concentrate on a vigorous campaign in November and December in order to influence Congressmen. The statement is as follows:

"The Trustees of the American Defense Society emphatically concur in the statement published in a morning paper to the effect that officials of the National Security League and certain other allied organizations are deferring all agitation in favor of adequate national defense until November or December. The Trustees conclude that the open use of Secretary Garrison's name at this time as the one chiefly opposed to agitating the question of preparedness is the first result of the open letter addressed to the Secretary on Sunday last, in which he was publicly asked to define his position, and to which, as yet, however, the American Defense Society has received no reply.

"In the meantime, however, the policy of the American Defense Society, as publicly announced in its literature and in the press, is to urge an immediate, aggressive campaign for proper national preparedness in case of war. If the President, as reported, has definitely decided in favor of an adequate army and navy, it still remains to bring Congress to his point of view, and to convert that entire portion of the public which is still unawakened or indifferent to our military needs. That this responsibility can be intrusted to leaders of Congress, or some reported spokesman for the President, we emphatically deny.

"Congressman Kitchin, in an open interview on Friday last, declared: 'I am a small navy man, and have been so for years. The European war has convinced me that my position is right, and I shall refuse to vote any appropriation for the dreadnought type of battleship. There is not a nation that could get within 250 miles of our shores if we had enough torpedo boats to patrol the borders. Congress is not going to be stampeded into appropriating great sums because a few men are heeding the howls of the jingoes. Less than $10,000,000 will be appropriated for national defense by the next Congress, unless I am badly mistaken.'

"United States Senator Kern of Indiana is another Congressional leader to speak out flatly against the Administration's newly adopted policy of stronger national defenses. Thus, also, Representative Hay. The American Defense Society specifically charges that although one whole year has now passed since the outbreak of the war in Europe, and although as a nation we have had grave diplomatic exchanges with at least two belligerent powers, showing the need of preparedness, the preliminary step remains to be taken; that not a man has been added to the army nor a sailor to the navy. The American Defense Society does not see the wisdom of still further postponing definite action or discussion till November or December.

"The American Defense Society, therefore, is calling attention, and will continue to call attention, to the fact that aggressive action should be taken at once to upbuild our national defenses; that the people should be educated to this fact, and that every Congressman should be held personally responsible for his attitude in the matter of preparedness."

The Trustees of the American Defense Society are C. S. Thompson, J. F. Hubbard, Paul Thompson, Cleveland Moffett, and Cushing Stetson. On the Advisory Board are Theodore Roosevelt, Charles J. Bonaparte, Truman H. Newberry, Hudson Maxim, Major George Haven Putnam, Frederic R. Coudert, and Commander Roland R. Riggs.

22 OGVERNORS AS ALLIES.

National Security League Announces They Are Members.

It was said at the headquarters of the National Security League yesterday that not more than one-third of the membership of the National House of Representatives was on record as committed to an enlarged plan of defense. The league hopes, the statement added, to obtain affirmative action from Congress in respect to the plans which are to be submitted.

It was announced that Governor Withycombe of Oregon, Governor Clarke of Iowa, and Governor Boyle of Nevada had consented to appoint State committees on national defense to aid the league in its work, and that some of these committees had already been appointed. Promises of similar action have been received from other Governors. It is the purpose of the league to form a State Committee in each State. Twenty-two Governors are already members of the National Committee of the organization.

The statement concludes:

"The league has not adopted any definite attitude as to what is necessary, but stands for the position that while it is insistent on proper national defenses it demands that the legislation be that approved by the expert minds in the country."

Battle Heads Relief Committee.

George Gordon Battle has accepted the Chairmanship of the National War Relief Committee made vacant by the death of General Benjamin F. Tracy. The committee has received an order from a large manufacturing concern in Ohio for 50,000 war relief stamps.

"The Dollar Dinner with Wine." Also a la Carte.

A Steady Stream of Happy Diners Flows This Way Every Evening!
5th Avenue Restaurant
ENTRANCE 24th ST.

NINETEEN DEAD IN MINE.

Affected Section of Johnstown Colliery Had Been Condemned.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn., Sept. 1.—The explosion of gas in the Ordens mine of the Merchants' Coal Company at Boswell yesterday claimed its nineteenth victim today when James Bergalena died in a hospital here. Two other miners, George Pescutz and Frank Comalich, who were badly burned, are in a critical condition.

Mine officials said that the section of the mine where the explosion occurred had been condemned by John Taylor, the fire boss, who fenced it off. Martin McClure, the foreman, it was stated, made a careful investigation and, convinced that the entries were safe, allowed the miners to go to work. McClure was killed.

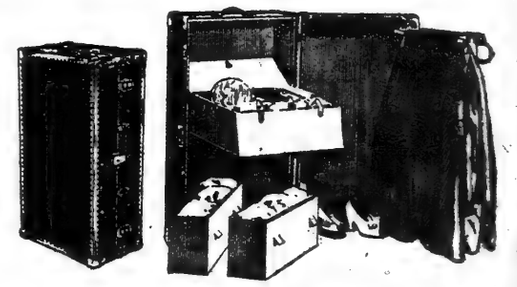
Rescue crews worked for hours before they reached the point where the tragedy occurred. There they found eight men unconscious, but still living, scattered among the dead. Many of the bodies when brought to the surface could not be identified.

A party of engineers from the Pittsburgh station of the Bureau of Mines arrived today to investigate the cause of the explosion.

Seek Long Island Florist.

Friends of John Eckhardt, 69 years old, a well-known florist of 550 Seventh Avenue, College Point, are much worried by his disappearance. His son-in-law, Henry Kramer, who lives with him has asked the Queens detectives to search for Eckhardt. Mr. Eckhardt is five foot, ten inches tall, weighs 160 pounds and has gray hair and mustache. He was when last seen a pepper and salt suit, white shirt and collar, black derby hat, black socks and black shoes. According to Mr. Kramer, his father-in-law has not been heard from since July 16, when he was in Sullivan County on a vacation.

HEINZ
Tomato Ketchup
Free from Benzoate of Soda
Pure as it is good. With the delicate flavor of fresh, ripe tomatoes.
One of the 57
Improves every other food with which it is served. The ideal relish.

Broadway Saks & Company 34th Street
Store opens 8:30 A. M., Closes 5:30 P. M. (Saturday 1 P. M.)

Everyone who travels and particularly the young men and women who are about to return to school or college will find that the
Neverbreak
(Patented)
Wardrobe Trunk No. 100
$15.00
is the most serviceable and practical Trunk obtainable
It is a small, compact, long-service trunk, that will outwear the bulky, clumsy kind heretofore used.
But don't for a moment think that it won't hold *all you need* for a week-end trip or an extensive tour—*It will!* And besides it has these vital features:
(1)—You *can't* pack it with clothing or accessories to exceed the free baggage limit.
(2)—You don't have to fill it with unnecessary clothes, merely to have it packed tightly.
(3)—It can be conveniently carried on any cab or taxi.
(4)—The *Self-locking, Removable Garment Rack* holds the clothing crisp and unwrinkled, and *swings every piece right out before you.* It can be lifted "bodily" (clothes and all) from the trunk and hung away *in one piece* without disturbing a single garment.
(5)—Holds enough for any trip any man or woman wants to take, yet is light, strong and easily handled.
The days of the necessity of paying a big price for a satisfactory Wardrobe Trunk are over—
The "Neverbreak" is only $15.00

Evans Ale And Stout
IN BOTTLES AND SPLITS
Autumn Supply at Nearest Dealer.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
346-366 — 366 Fifth Avenue — 467 — 479 6th
Are now Exhibiting
New Modes
Just received from Paris
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— Also Authentic Styles in Furs —


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PASS BILL TO BAR SECRECY AT ALBANY

Constitutional Convention Orders a Printed Record of All Legislative Proceedings.

ROOT MAKES A WARM PLEA

Delegates Prepare for Final Rush of Business—Adopt Strict Cloture Rule on Debate.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 1.—Again today the voice of Elihu Root was raised in the Constitutional Convention against "invisible government." He deplored the lack of a public record to show what the Legislature was doing and offered and had adopted an amendment presented by the Committee on Legislative Powers of which William Barnes is chairman, which, if ratified by the voters, will compell the publication of the full debates on all measures in the Senate and Assembly.

The absence of any such record up to the present time has been the subject of much criticism. It is true that the debates are taken by the public stenographers in bath houses and their notes are preserved for reference, but there is no public record of legislative proceedings available for distribution to public libraries and to the newspapers. Not even the journals of either house of the Legislature are available in printed form until after a lapse of weeks, although the law says that the journal of the preceding day shall be on the desk of a lawmaker when he takes his seat in the Senate or Assembly in the morning.

Under the Root amendment all that would be changed. The record of each day's proceedings would appear in printed form the following day, as does the record of every day's debate in the Constitutional Convention.

Mr. Root said that Congress, the French Senate and Chamber of Deputies, and both Houses of the British Parliament followed the practice he recommended, and there was no reason why the Legislature of the State of New York should not do likewise.

"The efforts of this convention in dealing with the conduct of our Government," Mr. Root said, "has rightly been to bring about public action rather than private—I will not say secret, but unknown, action. We have required that instead of the Governor sitting down for thirty days after the adjournment of the Legislature to revise in his own chamber the acts of the Legislature in making appropriations and in passing all kinds of bills, the Governor shall state in public before the action of the Legislature is taken precisely the considerations which hitherto he has acted upon in private in reviewing the action of the Legislature so that the expenditures of the State shall necessarily be a matter of public discussion before the Legislature acts.

To Keep the State Informed.

"This measure is designed to make the reasons for action on the part of the Legislature matters of public record. It is designed to enable the people of the State to know why the Legislature passes bills and why it refuses to pass them. It is designed to restore the art of debate to the Legislature of this State.

"It is designed to make the Legislature of the State an avenue to preferment, so that able and ambitious young men of the State may seek places in the Senate and the Assembly in order that they may demonstrate their capacity and become known to the people of the State. As it is now, no one knows what the Legislature is doing or why it is done except as the quite limited news articles of the public press are spread through the State.

"The record of this convention printed from day to day has gone to the libraries, to the newspapers, to the people interested in what we are doing, and has been the basis for a discussion of our affairs throughout the State. Already there has come back to us an expression of public opinion upon many of the measures before us, based upon the record of our debates, which has, in turn, had its just and salutary influence upon opinion in the convention.

"I see no reason why this great State of eleven millions of people should permit its Legislature to do its business in such a way that there is no means of knowing the reasons for its action."

Mr. Root said that he had prepared a statement showing the cost of printing the convention's record. The total cost of transcribing the stenographer's minutes and having them printed up to date had been only $15,474, he said.

"If you assume that each House of the Legislature would have as much debate as we have had, which I think is going quite beyond the probabilities," Mr. Root continued, "you would have the record printed and distributed for a little over $50,000 a year for both Houses. This is an expenditure which, applied to the very vital centre of the Government of the State, may well be afforded and for which many expenditures of the State could well be foregone."

At this point Mr. Root paused to pay a graceful tribute to John Marshall, the stenographer of the convention, and to the public printer.

In the last Constitutional Convention, of which he was the majority leader, twenty years ago, hardly a day passed, Mr. Root said, without complaints regarding the unsatisfactory and dilatory manner in which the record was furnished. Contrasting conditions today, Mr. Root said:

"I have not observed in this convention since the early days of organization until this time, when we are nearly through with our work, a single dereliction on the part of either the stenographer or the printer, and the cost has been kept rigidly within limits and has been less, both as to the stenographer and the printing, than the original estimate."

In prescribing legislative procedure the Barnes Committee's proposal failed to include the present rule requiring the attendance of three-fifths of the members of either house when tax measures or financial bills are being considered on final reading. The committee cut out all of Section 20 of article II. of the present Constitution, on the ground that as such measures could be passed by a majority, the attendance of only a majority should be required.

Alfred E. Smith was on his feet in an instant protesting. He urged that the attendance of at least ninety members in the Assembly when such measures were debated was highly desirable. Finally the section was restored, but amended to provide for the presence of three-fifths of the members at the final consideration of all bills.

This amendment was accepted by the Convention, in committee of the whole by a vote of 51 to 38. President Root and a number of the leaders voted against it on the ground that it would enable a minority to tie up legislative procedure. When the question came on the adoption by the Convention of the report on this proposal by the committee of the Whole, Herbert Parsons of New York moved dissent on this provision.

The debate on Mr. Parsons's motion was continued at the night session and the convention finally rejected the amendment requiring a three-fifths attendance. The proposal was then advanced to third reading with the amendment eliminated.

Prepare for Final Rush.

The convention leaders tonight made public their program for the remainder of the convention session. Thirteen measures were taken out of the General Order calendar and made special orders on second reading. It is likely that these are the only proposals which will receive any consideration in the convention, and that the General Orders calendar of the convention will be what it is in the Senate in the closing hours of a session, a place for measures which the leaders have no intention of pressing to final passage.

There are, however, only sixteen proposals which are likely to be on the left-over list when the convention adjourns, and some of these relate to matters for which provision already has been made in committee proposals which have been adopted or are included in the list of preferred proposals which the Rules Committee today shifted to the Special Order calendar.

The most important proposals not transferred are those presented by John G. Saxe of New York and Patrick J. Tierney of Clinton, restoring the party convention as a medium for nominations and the two proposals advanced by the Committee on Education, outlining the State's policy in educational matters.

With only three days remaining for public debate the Rules Committee today brought in a rigid cloture rule which the convention adopted without debate. This rule provides for debate limited to an hour on all except three of the thirteen measures which were made special orders.

A proposal for county home rule was the subject of a heated debate in the Committee of the Whole this afternoon. Several of the rural delegates objected to any curtailment of the Legislature's power in county affairs, but finally the measure was advanced to third reading without any change in its vital features.

Ex-Mayor Low of New York City objected to an amendment excepting the five counties in New York City from the provisions of this clause in the proposal:

"No local or special law relating to a county or counties shall be enacted, except upon request by resolution of the governing body of the county or counties to be affected."

Chairman J. L. O'Brian said that the committee was willing to accept the amendment, and it went in over ex-Mayor Low's protest. He objected to it on the ground that it might permit legislative tinkering with the county governments in New York City, a practice which, in the past, has caused many complaints from the city authorities. The home rule plan adopted by the convention was designed in part to eliminate this evil. It was learned tonight that the amendment had been prompted by the Republican delegates from Brooklyn as the price of their votes for the county home rule proposal.

Proposals Adopted by Convention.

The Convention today adopted these proposals:

Ray B. Smith's, providing that the Lieutenant Governor shall act for the Governor when impeachment proceedings against the former are pending. Provision is also made for the line of succession when a vacancy exists in the Governor's office, as follows: If there be no Lieutenant Governor, if he should happen to be under impeachment, the Temporary President of the Senate shall act as Governor. If for any reason this official should be unable to discharge the duties of the Governor, the Speaker of the Assembly is next in the line of succession.

Ray B. Smith's, providing that the Temporary President of the Senate shall act as Lieutenant Governor if that official is absent or under impeachment, and that the Assembly in the case the Speaker is unable to fullfil his duties shall have power to select a temporary Speaker.

Meier Steinbrink's, providing that the Legislature may enact laws for the registration on some date not more than five months prior to election of voters whose vocation keeps them away from the county on the regular days of registration.

The proposal of the Committee on Public Utilities, providing for the continuance of the two Public Service Commissions with their present powers and jurisdiction, subject, however, to change by Legislative enactments.

The proposal of the Committee on State Finance, providing that the Superintendent of Public Works shall certify the necessity or expediency of any local improvement before the Legislature can appropriate money therefor. The elimination of grade crossings and highway construction for which money is derived from authorized bond issues are excepted.

Louis Marshall's, referring to future amendments to the Constitution.

Louis Marshall's, providing that the revised Constitution, if ratified, shall go into effect on Jan. 1.

President Jacob Gould Schurman of Cornell University offered an amendment to the first Marshall proposal under which the affirmative vote of at least 25 per cent. of the electors would have been required in future to carry a constitutional amendment. Some of the leading men in the convention favored this, but the amendment was defeated after a bitter debate.

Music in the Parks.

Public concerts in the parks and on the Recreation Piers were announced yesterday by Park Commissioner Cabot Ward:

This Evening at 8 P. M.—Market Street Pier, East Side Municipal Band; Barrow Street Pier, West Side Municipal Band; Mount Morris Park, Uptown Municipal Band; Totenville, B. R., Staten Island Municipal Band.

Tomorrow Evening at 8—Hamliton Fish Park, East Side Municipal Band; Abingdon Square, West Side Municipal Band; Carl Schurz Park, Uptown Municipal Band; Washington Park, B. R., Staten Island Municipal Band.

Saturday Afternoon at 4—Seward Park, East Side Municipal Band.

Saturday Evening at 8—Central Park, First Regiment Field Artillery Band; Third Street Pier, East Side Municipal Band; West Fiftieth Street Pier, West Side Municipal Band; West 129th Street Pier, Uptown Municipal Band; Curtis Field, B. R., Staten Island Municipal Band.

Other evening concerts at 8 o'clock will be:

Sunday—Westerleigh, B. R., Staten Island Municipal Band.

Monday—Central Park, (orchestral.)

Tuesday—Pleasant Plains, B. R., Staten Island Municipal Band.

Wednesday—Alaska Park, B. R., Staten Island Municipal Band.

BELMONT PARK BETS INTEREST GOVERNOR

Telegraphs Sheriff Pettit He Purposes Starting an Investigation of His Own.

TO HOLD HIM RESPONSIBLE

District Attorney Smith Gets Copy of Warning — Sheriff's Men Reported No Bookmaking.

When he received a report that gambling started with the first race at yesterday's opening of the fifteen-day meet of the Westchester Racing Association at Belmont Park, Governor Whitman last night sent a telegram to Sheriff Stephen P. Pettit of Nassau County saying that the Governor would conduct an investigation of his own to find if the law was being violated and that he would hold the Sheriff personally responsible for violations of the law. The Governor's telegram to the Sheriff, a copy of which was sent to District Attorney Lewis J. Smith of Nassau County, read:

> You have abundance of power under the law to prevent gambling at the race track. I propose by independent investigation to learn if the law is being violated at Belmont Park. Shall hold you responsible for failure to enforce the law if such violations occur. The Sheriff is empowered, and it is his duty, to call to his aid as many Deputies as are necessary to put an end to law breaking.

Sheriff Pettit was not pleased to receive the Governor's telegram. He was found at the Elks' Club in Freeport, and when asked what he had to say about the Governor's proposed investigation, he said:

"And so the Governor is going to take the matter up himself. Well, I won't object. He is welcome to the job. There were no arrests today because no bookmaking was reported to me. I had my men on the job and I have done my duty. I have nothing further to say for publication."

Late last night the Sheriff said he would reply to the Governor's telegram today, either by wire or by letter. He did not wish to discuss what he would tell the Governor.

"If the Legislature would make it a crime to bet at a race track there would be no further need of investigations and convocations," said District Attorney Smith. "As things are now, Belmont Park is no different from any other race track in the State. The courts have held that oral betting is no crime, and that's what we're up against.

"It is the Sheriff's duty to make the arrests when his men discover bookmaking. I am not anxious to spend the county's money to hire men to hunt for bookmakers, but if I have to I will. I will prosecute to the limit any one who is arrested for bookmaking.

"I have had no report that bookmaking has been going on at Belmont since May 29, when four men were arrested and charged with bookmaking. They are now under indictment and will be tried this month.

"There is private betting going on, of course, and it will go on as long as the law stands as it is."

The meet which opened yesterday is the third of the year at Belmont Park. The first meet, in May, was under the auspices of the Westchester Racing Association; another, in July, was conducted by the Empire State Racing Association, and the present meet is run by the Westchester Racing Association.

On May 27, Governor Whitman sent a telegram to Sheriff Pettit insisting upon an inforcement of the law at Belmont, and the same day arrests were made, the prisoners being charged with bookmaking.

A man who has attended all the Belmont meets this year last night described the system of betting there:

"The layers of odds are bookmakers in fact, though not under the construction of the law. They quote odds all day, but do not display them, which is considered the characterizing act of the bookmaker. The betting is oral. I go up to a layer of odds and tell him I want to bet on a certain horse on a certain race and ask the odds. He tells me, and if I want to bet he takes me on. No money is passed when the wager is made, and very seldom is money paid directly after the race, or even on the same day. Practically all of the money is paid over, both by winners and losers, the next day.

"This system does not provide for the man who is not known to the layer of odds, and whom he does not trust. For the stranger there is the 'third party' system. If I am a stranger I ask the odds, and if they suit me I am referred by the layer of odds to a third party, a coworker of his. I give the third party my money, and he places the bet, making no memorandum—at least, not where it is seen. If I win, I get my money the next day from the third party. This makes it practically impossible for a man who goes to the race track on rare occasions to do any betting. But as it is the same crowd that bets day after day, as a rule the layers of odds can still do a fair business.

"The courts have said that such betting does not violate the law, and so it is hard to see what the Governor is going to do about it."

TORCH PLEA FOR SUFFRAGE.

Women to March in Elaborate Parade on Saturday Night.

The first of the yellow torchlight parades, forerunners of the big parade of Oct. 23, of the women suffragists of the city, will take place on Saturday night, and will have several elaborate features. There is to be a large suffrage float, covered with cloth of gold with New York State, Miss Bessie Brainerd, asking Justice, Miss Elisabeth Becker, for enfranchisement. Justice will be clad in robes of yellow in Greek design and her throne will be a beautiful Venetian chair from an artist's studio. Her eyes will be blindfolded and in her hands she will carry old-fashioned scales lent by the Commissioner of Weights and Measures.

Representatives of different classes of women in the State will be seen on the float. Mrs. Joseph Mondelli, will represent a mother and will hold a real baby, which is warranted to sleep peacefully, in her arms. Mrs. Charles Darnton will be a college woman; Mrs. E. J. Best, the farm woman, will carry farm tools and wear a gingham apron and sunbonnet; there will be a trained nurse among others, and a bodyguard of Equal Suffrage States, young women dressed in white, wearing filets of yellow and white flowers and carrying shields.

East side mothers, all of them housekeepers, will fill a big Fifth Avenue bus gayly decorated with flags and banners and with a band of women musicians on the top. From thirty to forty children will fill a large auto van, Miss Ermine Kahn, the trumpeter, who is only 17 herself, going with them. The "Baby" poster goes with this van. It reads:

> Our food, out health, our play, our homes, our schools, our work, are all ruled by men's votes.
>
> Isn't it a funny thing that father cannot see.
>
> Why mother ought to have a vote.

Oh, how can these things be?

Visitors from suffrage States, with Miss Rose Bower the corpetist, will be carried in the little suffrage wagon, Victory. East side politicians, local Captains, managers of boys' clubs, &c., with a fife and drum corps, will represent the Men's League East Side Branch. Marchers will get their Japanese lanterns from the lantern car on Sixtieth Street, east of First Avenue.

There will be many decorated autos, bands and transparencies, and Mrs. Frieda Kirchwey will be mounted on a white horse to represent the woman of the middle ages. The parade will start at Sixtieth Street and First Avenue, marching to 111th Street, and close with a big mass meeting in Jefferson Park. Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw is Chairman of parade, Mrs. J. Norman de R. Whitehouse is the pageant, Mrs. Ethel Watts Mumford is in charge of the floats, and Miss Ida Proper the decorations.

KILL FOUR-YEAR TERM FOR STATE'S GOVERNOR

But Constitutional Convention Raises Salary to $20,000—"Federal Group" Breaks Up.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 1.—The Constitutional Convention at its session tonight by the decisive vote of 85 to 45 killed a proposal to increase the Governor's term from two to four years. Ex-Senator E. T. Brackett of Saratoga, was defeated in an attempt to keep the Governor's salary at $10,000. Under the proposal it is raised to $20,000. Governor Whitman, if the new Constitution is adopted, will enjoy this increase, from Jan. 1 next. The four-year term proposal had the support of President Root, George W. Wickersham, Henry L. Stimson, and State Chairman Frederick C. Tanner. Louis Marshall and President Jacob Gould Schurman of Cornell, who generally stand with what is known as the "Federal" group in the convention, tonight joined the opposition.

It was noticeable from the very start that there was tremendous sentiment against the proposal, which came before the convention with the prestige of an indorsement from the Committee on Governors and other State officers.

Lemuel E. Quigg, William Barnes and President Schurman made speeches in opposition. Mr. Stimson spoke in favor of the plan.

"The Governor should go before the people every two years," said Dr. Schurman. "If he has made good he will have no difficulty in getting continued in office. If you deprive the people of an opportunity to hold their Governor accountable at two-year intervals they will insist on the recall."

Mr. Stimson, in defending the proposal, said that it would give the Governor time to make good and do something of real constructive worth.

Many amendments were sent to the desk after the debate. One offered by Isidore Buxbaum, a Republican delegate from Kings, killed the four-year term.

HARRY THAW FILES SUIT FOR DIVORCE

His Lawyers Bring Action in Pittsburgh—Charges His Wife with Infidelity.

NEW YORK CO-RESPONDENT

John Francis Named by the Plaintiff, but Papers Are Not Made Public.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 1.—Harry K. Thaw, recently adjudged sane by a jury in New York and released under $35,000 bond by Justice Hendrick, filed a suit for divorce this afternoon against his wife, Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, through his attorneys, Stone & Stone. John Francis of New York is named as co-respondent. The charge is infidelity.

Thaw was reported today to have arrived at the Panama Exposition in San Francisco, and his mother, Mrs. William Copley Thaw, at her home, in Cresson, Penn., said she knew nothing of her son's actions. Mrs. C. J. Holman, mother of Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, also said she would not discuss the case.

Asked for a statement relative to the court action, it was announced at the offices of Stone & Stone that the paper filed is brief and only intended to "start the ball rolling."

John Francis was a reporter on a New York newspaper when Stanford White was shot, and as such met Mrs. Thaw.

The brief papers in the case were not available at the Court House. Clerks said the papers were presented, and that Judge A. B. Reid read them, whereupon they were handed back to a representative of Thaw's lawyers, not to be made public until later.

It is understood the legal documents will not be spread upon the public records until notice has been served upon Mrs. Thaw. The case was made returnable Oct. 1, when the scheduled term of Divorce Court is opened.

On the day following his release by Justice Hendrick, Thaw announced in Atlantic City his intention of bringing a divorce. He called attention to the fact that he had denied more than a year ago reports that he was contemplating such a move if freed.

"There never can be a reconciliation between us," he said. "Ultimately there will be a divorce."

After Thaw escaped conviction on his plea of insanity and was sent to Matteawan, Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, who had been the chief witness for her husband, visited him several times in the asylum. About two weeks after he was sent there a quarrel arose between him and Mrs. Thaw, and she did not visit him at Matteawan again.

For some months Mrs. Thaw lived quietly, then she went on the stage as a dancer. Twice during habeas corpus proceedings which Thaw started in an effort to get out of Matteawan she took the stand against him, and once testified that Thaw told her that if he ever were released he would kill her. While Thaw was in Matteawan his wife became the mother of a child.

Mrs. Thaw is thought to be at a camp on Chateaugay Lake in the Adirondacks with Jack Clifford, her dancing partner, although her mother, Mrs. J. C. Holman of Mount Lebanon, asserted yesterday that she did not know her daughter's whereabouts. John Francis, who is named as co-respondent, lives at the Hotel Gerard.

TREAT FLIRTS AS VAGRANTS.

New Law Bears Down Hard on Annoyers of Women.

Hereafter the "male flirt" will be liable to arrest as a vagrant, just as a woman of the street, under a law which goes into effect today. Any one who accosts a woman on the street is a "vagrant" and may be sent to the Workhouse for not more than six months, with no alternative of a fine.

District Attorney Perkins, who was interested in the passage of the law, said that, besides the male flirts, disorderly resort keepers and proprietors of resorts where appointments are made over the telephone are also vagrants.

HOTEL BUSINESS IS BETTER.

Thought to be Due in Part to the War in Europe.

The hotel business, which has been better in New York this Summer than for many years, owing partly to the fact that many persons who used to go to Europe came to this city on the way to mountain or seashore, had a big spurt on Monday, and it grew even larger yesterday. At the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria, for instance, where more than 400 persons registered on Tuesday, it was reported that the business yesterday was the biggest ever done by the hotel on a first day of September since 1903.

Fifth Avenue was lined yesterday morning with automobiles containing many people who bore indications of being tourists. The cold weather may have sent people in from the seaside and the mountains a few days earlier than usual, the big day for the hotels in September usually being the day after Labor Day. Good business was reported everywhere yesterday, and hotel men are cheerful over the outlook for the Fall and Winter.

CITY WARS ON MOSQUITOS.

Health Department Issues Pamphlet to Direct the Fight.

Determined to rid the city of mosquitos, the Health Department has issued a large pamphlet with a portrait of an enlarged mosquito on the outside, over which is the headline, "Stop, Thief." Beneath the picture is the assertion that the mosquito is a thief because he will steal a person's sleep if allowed to.

The pamphlet discusses the best methods of ridding the city of the pests. Householders are warned against stagnant water around their dwellings. Areaways, drains, gutters, tanks, cisterns, &c., in fact, anything which can hold the smallest amount of water, should be closed tightly with wire, says the pamphlet, so that the mosquito may not enter. If one has careless neighbors who disregard this warning, he is asked to notify the department.

Three hundred thousand of these pamphlets will be distributed by the Tenement House Department, the police, the Inspectors, and nurses of the Department of Health, the Prudential Life Insurance Company, and the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

BALY SUES THE SHERIFF.

Strike Leader Says Kinkead Assaulted and Arrested Him.

Two suits for $2,000 each were filed yesterday in the Supreme Court of Hudson County by Jeremiah Baly of Elizabeth against Sheriff Eugene Kinkead for assault and for arrest and confinement in a Bayonne police station on July 20. Baly is a Socialist and acted as a member of the strikers' committee during the strike of the Standard Oil and Tidewater Oil Company's employes in July.

It is alleged he represented himself to be an employe on strike, although he had never been employed by either of the companies. When the Sheriff learned of this fact he called Baly to account, and, Baly says in his complaint, assaulted him "without justification."

GERMAN LINE RENEWS LEASE

Lloyd Company Takes Its Offices Here for Another Five Years.

The North German Lloyd Company renewed the lease of its spacious offices at 5 Broadway yesterday for another five years, beginning in 1916.

Charles von Helmolt, the General Manager of the company for the United States, said that he had increased the office space by including a large double room on the second floor in the new lease to give more room for the staff which would be needed in the near future.

Negro Suffrage Headquarters.

Headquarters for the work of the negro suffragists were opened at 207 West Sixty-third Street last evening with a big open-air meeting outside the building. Miss Lyda D. Newman is in charge of the work, and will continue canvasing and organizing street meetings through the thirteenth Assembly District from now until election day. Dr. Mary Halton and Miss Portia Willis were among the speakers last evening. Sixty-third Street was opened yesterday as a play street with no traffic from 3 to 9 P. M., and moters are invited to visit the headquarters and watch their children play from the windows.

Gifts for Louis Shapiro.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges receipt of the following contributions for Louis Shapiro: J. L., $3.00; Ishultz Farm at Liberty N. Y., $5.00; L. D. M., $5.00.

TANNER OPERATED UPON.

Republican Chairman Doing Well—His Fiancee at Hospital.

Frederick C. Tanner, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, was operated on successfully for chronic appendicitis yesterday afternoon in the Post-Graduate Hospital, and was reported last night as making excellent progress. Dr. John F. Erdman of 60 West Fifty-second Street, who performed the operation with the assistance of Dr. Thomas Chalmers of Forest Hills, L. I., said that Mr. Tanner would be up in a few days.

Mr. Tanner came to this city on Tuesday from the Constitutional Convention at Albany accompanied by his fiancée, Miss Jane Ogden of Albany, and her mother, Mrs. Charles Ogden, who spent yesterday at the hospital. Miss Ogden, whose engagement to Mr. Tanner was announced last May, is a daughter of Charles Ogden, a prominent architect of Albany. Two years ago she made an extensive tour of Europe and Egypt and was received in audience at the Vatican by Pope Pius X.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 1.—President Elihu Root of the Constitutional Convention at the afternoon session read from the rostrum a telegram he had received announcing that Frederick C. Tanner, Chairman of the Republican State Committee and delegate, had been successfully operated on for appendicitis. The announcement was greeted with applause, and on motion of Majority Leader Wickersham the convention directed President Root to convey its felicitations to Mr. Tanner and its wishes for his speedy recovery.

Bridge Marketmen Celebrate.

The Queensboro Bridge Marketmen's Association members held their first annual celebration in observance of the opening of the Queensboro Bridge Market yesterday. The markets under the bridge were decorated with flowers, and the marketmen sold food at cost and did a tremendous business. Brass bands played at the bridge all day long. The first annual outing will be a clambake on Sept. 5.

YOUR FRIEND AND US

YOUR friend would make a good executor of your estate—if he were a lawyer—if he had nothing else to do—if he would live forever.

Our Company would make a good one also if it had that warm personal knowledge of your affairs that your friend has.

Why not appoint us both to act together? Each supplies what the other lacks.

Any of our officers will be glad to discuss this with you.

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Water with Meals Ends Indigestion

Thousands of stomach sufferers have found that by sipping a glass of Mana-cea Water with their meals they can do away with drugs and artificial aids to digestion and still eat freely of hearty, palatable foods. Man-a-cea is a delicious natural mineral spring water used as a table water for thirty years in the treatment of stomach and intestinal disorders. It is sold by druggists and high-class grocers generally. Your money will be refunded if you do not benefit by its use, so why not 'phone your dealer for a case today? Man-a-cea is also most helpful in rheumatism and kidney disorders.

Business Hours until September 15th:

9 A. M. to 5 P. M. 12 Noon on Saturdays.

B. Altman & Co.

Autumn Styles in Men's Hats

The new assortments of men's derby and soft felt Hats are now on display, featuring an extensive line of imported Hats in the correct shapes and shades.

Young Men's Clothing

is shown in the extreme models favored by the young man desirous of being in the van of fashion; also in a choice selection of styles for the man of more conservative taste.

Boys' Suits and Furnishings

in the newest styles and fabrics for Autumn wear, are now in stock at attractive prices.

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A Wonderful HALF PRICE Furniture Offering!

$25,000 of C. P. Limbert Mission Furniture to Sell for $12,500

Five carloads have just come in—just too late for the August Furniture Sale, for which they were intended. Not too late, however, for those who were unable to take advantage of our August offerings. Durability—due to simple and solid construction—characterizes Limbert Furniture. It is preeminently *comfortable*, owing to its generous lines.



$213.50 10-Piece Dining Room Suite, $106.75

Note that the sideboard is 54 inches long. The chairs have leather pad seats. The oval top of the drop leaf dining table measures 60x48 inches. Copper trimmings, as shown, on every piece.

For the Dining Room

Buffets, 52-inch, with plate racks, at $20, from $40.

Buffets, 72-inch, with mirror back, at $50, from $100.

Extension Tables, 60-inch, at $45, from $90.

Dining Chairs, with leather seats, at $3.50, from $7.

Dining Tables, oval, with drop leaf, at $17.50, from $35.

For the Library

Leather Couches, 78 inches long, goat leather, with auto spring seat, at $32.50, from $65.

Library Tables, shaped, with 30x60 inch top, at $15, from $30.

Oblong Library Tables, with 5 drawers and 32x54 inch top, at $22.50, from $45.

Arm Rockers with leather seat and slat back, at $7.50, from $15.

Davenports, 5 feet long, with 2 pillows, at $32, from $64

For the Bedroom

Toilet Table with triplicate mirror, at $22.50, from $45.

Dresser, with 42-inch mirror, at $40, from $80.

Bedstead, with footboard and slat head, at $16.50, from $33.

Bedsteads, with footboard, at $11, from $22.

Screen, with panels of Spanish leather, at $25, from $50.

Seventh Floor

Mary Pickford

MILLIONS of people feel that they know Mary Pickford, the wonderful Famous Players' star, intimately. At least they have learned to love her because of her interpretation of many likeable characters. If you've seen her play one part you should see her in other picture plays which have scored tremendous hits.

These are a few of the plays in which "Little Mary," America's Sweetheart, has the leading role: "Such a Little Queen"; "Behind the Scenes"; "Cinderella"; "Mistress Nell"; "The Dawn of a To-morrow"; "Rags"; "Little Pal"; "The Foundling" and "Esmeralda".

These Pickford plays can be seen only at the theatres showing

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and many other equally well-known players.

A Motion Picture Magazine Free

Full of attractive photographs and live, interesting news of the motion picture world. Ask your theatre for a free copy of *Picture Progress*. If you can't get it, write us.

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JOHNSON AND CHURCH LOSE AT TENNIS, AND OUIMET AND TRAVERS AT GOLF

RANKING PLAYERS IN TENNIS UPSETS

Hall Defeats Johnson and Washburn Wins from Church in Championship Tourney.

RECORD FOR GAMES IN SET

Thirty-four Tilts in Hall-Johnson Match—Williams Gives Clever Exhibition.

FACTS ABOUT TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

Thirty-fifth Annual Tournament for the Championship of the United States.

Place—West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, L. I.; seven miles from Pennsylvania Station.

Trains—Leave Pennsylvania Station: A. M., 9, 9:20, 10:02, and 11:05; 12 noon; P. M., 12:30, 12:47, 1:10, 1:24, 2:06, 2:45, and 3. Can be reached by trolley from Queensboro Bridge.

Number of Contestants—128.

Title Holder—R. Norris Williams 2d, Philadelphia.

Time of Start—10:30 A. M. Interscholastic championship; 11:15 A. M., national championship. Continuous play until sundown.

Number of Turf Courts—24.

Official Referee—Robert D. Wrenn.

Number of Reserved Seats—7,000.

Special matches on the four championship courts, 11:15 A. M.—Ward Dawson versus Clarence J. Griffin; S. Howard Voshell versus Frederick B. Alexander; 1:30 P. M.—Karl H. Behr versus Robert Le Roy; 2 P. M.—Leonard Beekman versus Maurice E. McLoughlin; 3:15 P. M.—R. Norris Williams 2d, versus Walter M. Hall; T. R. Pell versus Watson M. Washburn.

OTHER MATCHES FOR TODAY.

2:30 P. M.—G. W. Wightman versus C. C. Law. D. S. Watters versus William M. Johnston. S. E. Thomas versus J. B. Adoue, Jr. Craig Biddle versus L. L. Grinnell. Walter L. Pate versus William Rand, 3d. Frank T. Hunter versus G. A. L. Dionne. J. S. Pfaffman versus W. A. Campbell. Bernon S. Prentice versus Benjamin M. Phillips. Irving C. Wright versus Frederick T. Frelinghuysen. Charles M. Bull versus F. H. Harris.

Thirty-two representative tennis players from various parts of the country survived the second round of the national championship singles yesterday on the courts of the West Side Club at Forest Hills, L. I., after a series of matches, in which sensational tennis was the rule rather than the exception. The group included the entire California contingent, a number of Eastern experts, and a sprinkling of Southern and Middle Western entrants.

The chief interest of the spectators, who followed the various matches, naturally centred in the showing of R. Norris Williams, 2d, the playing through champion, and Maurice E. McLoughlin, the former title holder and Williams's chief rival for the premier honors of the courts this season. While both the Eastern and the Pacific Coast stars won their contests it remained for other players of lower ranking to furnish the thrills of the day.

Williams defeated F. C. Inman of New York, 7—5, 6—1, 9—7, and McLoughlin came through at the expense of Dean Mathey, the Princeton University youth, by scores of 6—1, 6—2, 8—6. Of the two American internationalists, the showing of McLoughlin was the more disappointing, although it is probable that the majority of the spectators expected greater spectacular play from the California comet than they did from Williams.

The title holder in his contest against Inman exhibited a somewhat erratic game, although he always gave the impression of having something in reserve for the crucial stroke. He opened with a beautiful collection of placement shots, nicking the corners and baselines repeatedly. Inman, however, refused to be disconcerted by the champion's shots and played back every "getable" ball, forcing the Harvard expert into a deuce set before he would admit defeat.

Williams fairly ran away with the second set, his strokes and generalship being wellnigh perfect. In the third he appeared to grow careless, and the local player, taking advantage of this, lifted his game to a high point, forcing the champion to play desperately at the end to finish without the loss of a set. While Inman used both his service and cleverness in length and placement shots, it was Williams's repeated outs and netted balls that prolonged the set to sixteen games.

In some respects McLoughlin's first session on the grand stand courts resembled that of Williams. He won his first two sets against Mathey by one-sided scores, but the Princeton player covered the length and breadth of his court with lightning speed and made the San Francisco wonder battle for every point. It was during these rallies that the famous expert showed that he had not as yet reached the point in his play that gave him victory over both Brookes and Wilding in the Davis Cup matches of a year ago.

McLoughlin at times was reckless netting and outing the ball far more frequently than has been customary for him to do in past years. He evinced a disposition to play deep court most of the time, and when he rushed to the net for killing smashes, he appeared to lose his sense of distances, for he drove the ball into the net almost as often as he did into his opponent's court, much to his evident displeasure. Nevertheless, he held Mathey in check until the third set, when the Easterner made a strong bid and carried McLoughlin into a fourteen game contest before he could clinch the match.

More evenly matched players of high skill furnished the real thrills for the spectators in the other grand stand contests of the day, in one case establishing a new national tournament record in their efforts to win. The record-breaking occurred in the struggle between Walter Merrill Hall of New York, and Wallace E. Johnson of Philadelphia, for the first set went to 18—16 before Hall could conquer the Quaker City expert. This is the longest set in the history of modern American championship tourney play.

Notwithstanding this gruelling set of thirty-four games, which abounded with the highest class of tennis, Johnson came right back and took the next set 6—4. Then Hall added another to his string at 6—2, and Johnson won the fourth at 6—4. Hall finally clinched the match when he won the fifth set at 6—2. The exhausted players received a great send-off as they dragged themselves from the scene of their exceptional tennis battle wherein they had surpassed the record of 17—15 made by McLoughlin when he defeated Norman Brookes in the first set of their Davis Cup contest on the same turf a year ago.

Another bitterly fought match was that between George M. Church, the captain of the Princeton tennis team and present intercollegiate champion, and W. M. Washburn of New York, which was won by the latter 7—5, 9—11, 6—4, 6—2. The contest developed an unusual number of long drawn out rallies, in which all manner of strokes and shots were used by both players. The defeat of Johnson and Church came in the nature of upsets as they were both favored to win their matches.

HALL DEFEATS JOHNSON.

Philadelphia Star Loses Match with Record for Championship Set.

With the elimination of the second flight contestants in the first round of the national tennis championship tournament at Forest Hills, Long Island, followers of the sport are now beginning to critically discuss the possibilities of the ranking players, and yesterday afforded a splendid opportunity to gauge their playing strength. The three leaders, R. Norris William, 2d, the title holder; Maurice E. McLoughlin, the world's champion, and Karl H. Behr, the internationalist, came through yesterday's ordeal with credit, and no other player loomed up as a dangerous contender for titular honors. Each of the trio won his match in straight sets, and while extra games were required to reach a decision in three of the nine sets played, it is doubtful whether these would have been necessary had the leaders played their real game.

The unexpected defeat of Wallace F. Johnson, the chop stroke racquet artist from Philadelphia and George M. Church, the intercollegiate champion, together with the remarkable 18—16 first set of the Johnson-Hall match, were the outstanding features of a day of brilliant contests and interesting development. Although bearing a more important influence on the final outcome of the tournament, the matches in which the stars of the East and West completed, under the conditions, were relegated to secondary rank.

The downfall of Johnson was the first real upset of the tournament, and his vanquisher, Walter Merrill Hall, former Middle States champion, must face Champion Williams today. The first set established a recognized national championship record for games, when it was carried to 18—16. This is two games more than the famous contest between Maurice E. McLoughlin and Norman E. Brookes in the Davis Cup match last year, which was played almost on the same turf. It was stated that twenty-five years ago Palmer E. Presbry and another player engaged in a contest that was decided at 20 to 18, but no authentic figures are obtainable, and the 18—16 score of Hall and Johnson must remain a National Association record.

Hall's system of attack uncovered a greater variety of strokes, while the Philadelphian depended almost entirely on his chop stroke and kept well in the back of the court. He appeared overconfident, and when Hall came up to the net the Philadelphian attempted to pass him. In this he at times succeeded, but Hall repeatedly enticed Johnson out of position, and in the end was returned the victor by three sets to two at 18—16, 4—6, 6—2, 4—6, 6—2.

In his match with Frederick C. Inman on the championship court, Champion Williams displayed the finer elements of his game, although at times the forcing tactics of Inman compelled the champion to stiffen his service and put forth his best efforts. The passing strokes of the young and energetic defender were perfectly timed and he gauged Inman's plunges for the net to a hairsbreadth, and except at certain periods he held the mastery. At times Williams showed an inclination to shoot the ball over the line, but when the occasion warranted the effort he strengthened his game and by a series of swift attacks at the net, in which he outmanoeuvred Inman, the champion carried everything before him. The point score:

FIRST SET.

											Pts.	Gs.
Williams	2	4	4	2	4	2	5	4	2	5	7	4	45	7
Inman	4	1	0	4	1	4	3	1	4	7	5	1	35	5

SECOND SET.

Williams	4	4	4	2	6	4	4						28	6
Inman	0	1	0	4	4	0	2						11	1

THIRD SET.

Williams—																		
	3	1	2	4	0	4	4	4	2	4	2	1	4	4	4	7	9	
Inman—																		
	5	4	4	0	4	1	1	2	4	1	2	4	4	0	1	2	7	

The sizzling drives of Maurice McLoughlin in his match with Dean Mathey, the former intercollegiate champion, brought about the speedy downfall of the latter in two straight sets at 6—1, 6—2, 8—6. The Californian always used his heavy artillery service and depended upon it as much as ever. He forced his attack and drew whatever sting Mathey had from the start, and afforded the spectators a splendid opportunity of witnessing his flashing attack. He moved into the rallies with all his old-time abandon, and took all kinds of chances of being passed, so that by the power of his wonderful drive. The supposed softening of his game was not apparent, except possibly in instances where he placed the ball down the lines with good judgment instead of smashing for all corners of the court. The point score:

FIRST SET.

									P.	G.
McLoughlin	4	6	4	7	4	5	4	4	34	6
Mathey	0	4	0	9	2	3	0	1	8	1

SECOND SET.

McLoughlin	6	2	2	4	4	5	4	4	31	6
Mathey	4	4	4	2	0	3	2	1	20	2

THIRD SET.

McLoughlin	4	3	3	5	4	2	1	4	4	2	4	4	4	8	8			
Mathey	6	5	5	3	2	4	4	1	1	2	4	1	1	6	6			

The contest between T. R. Pell and Edward H. Whitney, the former Harvard Captain and intercollegiate champion, was a classic duel. Long driving rallies played the most important part in the match, with Whitney using every endeavor to keep the ball away from his opponent's powerful backhand drive. Whitney displayed a wholesome respect for Pell's ability to pass, a feature which the latter used with conspicuous success. After losing the third set, Pell resumed his forcing tactics and easily outplayed Whitney. The point score:

FIRST SET.

									P.	G.
Pell	4	7	1	4	5	3	4	4	4	31	6
Whitney	0	5	4	1	3	5	1	6	2	27	3

SECOND SET.

Pell	4	3	0	4	2	4	1	4	4	7	33	6
Whitney	0	5	4	1	3	5	1	6	2	27	3

THIRD SET.

Pell	2	1	2	1	1	2	11	6										
Whitney	2	5	4	0	4	0	4	1	2	5	25	4						

FOURTH SET.

Pell	4	1	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	32	6							
Whitney	1	4	1	2	5	1	2	6	0	22	3							

Washburn depeaded almost entirely on his famous short volleys to overcome the intercollegiate title-holder. The Harvard player's steady and consistent volleying at the net was his principal source of point getting. He was at times fast and aggressive. Church blended strategy with pace. He blocked many passing shots and scored continually by tremendous cannon shots, but his weakness with the lobs and disposition to go into the net proved his undoing. In attempting to return a ball in the fourth set he fell over a linesman's chair, but this did not affect the result of the match. The point score:

FIRST SET.

Washburn	1	1	4	5	0	4	2	2	4	5	4	5—7
Church	4	4	2	3	4	2	4	4	1	3	0	3—5

SECOND SET.

Washburn—																		
	1	3	2	3	1	2	5	5	4	7	1	4	2	6	2	4	0	4 4 1—62— 9
Church—																		
	4	5	4	3	4	4	3	3	6	5	4	1	4	4	4	1	6	4—64—11

THIRD SET.

Washburn	3	4	4	4	2	1	4	4	2	4—30—6								
Church	5	2	1	1	4	4	1	2	4	2—22—4								

FOURTH SET.

Washburn	1	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	28—6									
Church	4	1	5	0	1	2	2	2	17—2									

Bernard C. Law, the Princeton football star, advanced to the third round at the expense of J. S. O'Neale, the former Columbia University baseball pitcher, after four sets at 4—6, 6—2, 6—4, 6—4, and Craig Biddle disposed of E. W. Peaslee in straight sets, Irving Wright was at his best to win from G. C. Caner of Harvard, dropping one love set to his opponent.

The California contingent came through with flying colors. Ward Dawson defeated Louis Graves, but was forced to extra games in the second and third sets. William M. Johnston found an easy straight victim in C. C. Pell and C. J. Griffin dropped one set to C. S. Garland, the Yale interscholastic champion, before qualifying for the third round. The summary:

All Comers, men's singles championship, second round.—L. L. Grinnell defeated L. W. Knox, 7—5, 6—2, 6—1; Walter L. Pate defeated J. H. Blackstone, 6—1, 6—1, 6—4; William Rand, 3d, defeated W. C. Flitt, 6—0, 6—0, 6—2; Leonard Beekman defeated W. Halsey Wood, 6—1, 6—1, 6—2; S. Howard Voshell defeated C. C. Johnson, Jr., 6—2, 6—3, 6—2; R. Norris Williams, 2d, defeated Frederick C. Inman, 7—5, 6—1, 9—7; Theodore R. Pell defeated E. H. Whitney 6—3, 6—4, 6—3; G. W. Wightman defeated E. D. Toland, 6—3, 6—1, 6—1; B. C. Law defeated J. O'Neale, 4—6, 6—2, 6—4, 6—4; D. S. Watters defeated Hugh Tallant, 6—1, 6—4, 6—4; R. C. Thomas defeated A. W. Copeland, 6—3, 6—2, 6—4, 8—3; J. B. Adoue, Jr., defeated Paul S. Brinsmade, 6—3, 1—6, 6—4, 2—8, 7—5; J. S. Pfaffman defeated C. J. Post, Jr., 6—3, 6—0, 6—0; W. A. Campbell defeated J. T. Allen, 7—5, 6—3, 3—6, 6—2; Benjamin M. Phillips defeated Ralph L. Baggs, 6—0, 6—2, 6—2; Bernon S. Prentice defeated Lieutenant W. S. Anderson, 7—5, 4—6, 4—6, 6—1, 6—1; Frederick T. Frelinghuysen defeated H. D. Harvey, 3—6, 6—1, 4—6, 6—4, 6—0; Ward Dawson defeated Louis Graves, 6—2, 6—8, 10—8; Clarence J. Griffin defeated C. S. Garland, 6—3, 2—6, 6—2, 6—3; William M. Johnston defeated C. C. Pell, 6—4, 6—2, 6—4; Karl H. Behr defeated G. W. Phillips, 6—0, 6—8, 6—4; Robert LeRoy defeated H. S. Parker, 6—2, 6—4, 10—8; Craig Biddle defeated E. W. Peaslee, 6—2, 6—1, 6—0; G. A. L. Dionne defeated F. A. Vaile, 6—3, 6—0, 6—2; Maurice E. McLoughlin defeated Dean Mathey, 6—1, 6—2, 8—6; Frederick B. Alexander defeated P. Roberts, 6—4, 6—1, 6—1; Bernon S. Prentice defeated A. H. Corley, 6—8, 7—5, 6—1; Irving C. Wright defeated G. C. Caner, 6—2, 6—3, 6—3; Charles M. Bull, Jr., defeated Abraham Bassford, Jr., 4—6, 6—4, 6—4, 6—2; F. H. Harris defeated H. A. Plummer, 6—4, 6—2, 3—6, 6—3; Walter Merrill Hall defeated Wallace E. Johnson, 18—16, 4—6, 6—2, 4—6, 6—2; Watson M. Washburn defeated George M. Church, 7—5, 9—11, 6—4, 6—2.

TURF SHOWS WEAR AND TEAR.

Courts at Forest Hills Are Showing the Effects of Hard Playing.

The courts at Forest Hills are beginning to show signs of wear, although they have borne only two days of competition so far. Thirty-two matches were scheduled for yesterday, but it was decided to rest half of the courts, in order to keep the turf as smooth as possible. It is, however, the four championship courts that appear to have suffered mostly. This is due to the long drawn out matches and lengthy rallies. Charles M. Bulger and Lyle E. Mahan fought for fifty games on Court No. 4 and spiked Paddy Wallace Johnson and Walter M. Hall added seventy games yesterday, which did not improve it.

The furiously fought rallies in the match between Bernard C. Law of Princeton and J. S. O'Neale of Columbia attracted the biggest crowd of the day, outside of the featured events. Law's smashing and his fiery style made matters very interesting for a couple of hours.

The popularity of tennis as a college sport is attested to by the number of prominent past and present collegians now playing a prominent part in the championship tournament. In addition to the playing through title holders, the following intercollegiate champions are among the championship survivors: Frederick B. Alexander, Princeton; Robert Le Roy, Columbia, E. H. Whitney and Dean Mathey, Princeton, while Wallace F. Johnson, Pennsylvania; N. W. Niles, Harvard, and G. M. Church, Princeton, were eliminated in the first or second rounds. There are many other collegians of note still in competition who are not title holders.

Of the first ten ranked players six remain in the running for the title. They are McLoughlin, 1; Williams, 2; Behr, 3; Johnson, 6; Alexander, 8, and Washburn, 9. Church, who was ranked at No. 7, was defeated by Washburn, and R. Lindley Murray, No. 4; William J. Clothier, No. 5, and Ellis F. Fottrell, No. 10, did not compete.

Maurice McLoughlin's polo coat was compared to Sam Langford's bath robe, which has covered the colored boxer when entering the ring for the past decade. Chick Watson says the two garments are so much alike that he should be pardoned for the comparison.

George M. Church, the intercollegiate champion, narrowly escaped a bad accident during his match with Watson M. Washburn. After a brilliant rally, Washburn drove the ball down the sideline. Church raced after it and in his eagerness to make a return ran into the linesman's chair. He was sent sprawling on the turf. He limped slightly for a few moments, but quickly forgot the incident.

McLoughlin has only to appear in flannels when there is a general rush to see him. When playing a match he is certain of a big gallery, no matter if every other court is deserted.

SCHOOLBOYS ON THE COURTS.

Interscholastic Tennis Championship Tournament Starts Today.

The first event of the interscholastic championship tennis tournament, which is always a feature of the national tournament, will begin at 10:15 o'clock this morning on the turf courts of the West Side Club at Forest Hills, L. I. The present holder, Leonard Beekman, is a Yale student and a contestant in the national championships. Among the eight sectional representatives are four who have been eliminated from the all-comers' tournament. These are Herbert L. Bowman of Mt. Vernon, Harold A. Throckmorton, Charles S. Garland and Sidney Thayer, Jr.

On the form shown at Forest Hills the championship is thought to rest between Thayer and Throckmorton, with the latter a slight favorite should he be able to control the wildness he showed in his match with E. H. Whitney. The draw follows:

Interscholastic Championship.—Herbert L. Bowman, Westchester, versus Sidney Thayer, Jr., Harvard; John Virden, University School, Cleveland, versus Charles S. Garland, Yale; Cornelius Boocock versus Harold A. Throckmorton, Princeton; Willis R. Harlow, University of Pennsylvania, versus H. C. Tremaine, Columbia University.

Nassau Boys Tennis Winners.

Special to The New York Times.

RUMSON, N. J., Sept. 1.—The Nassau Junior tennis team of the Nassau Country Club of Glen Cove, L. I., was again victorious over the Rumson Juniors on the courts of the Rumson Country Club today. This victory for Nassau gives the boys the silver loving cup and the individual trophies presented by A. G. Dickinson, Jr., of the Nassau Country Club. The Rumson players were much more aggressive than in the first match played on the Nassau Club courts last week and captured four of the nine matches. The final score stands 12 to 6 in favor of the Nassa uteam.

TRAVERS AND OUIMET LOSE GOLF MATCHES

Max Marston and Standish Eliminate National Open and Amateur Champions.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 1.—No greater upsets were ever recorded in a national amateur golf championship tournament than resulted in the second round of match play at the Country Club of Detroit today, when two champions, Francis Ouimet and Jerome D. Travers, were eliminated. These holders of the national amateur and open titles, respectively, were beaten by Jimmie Standish and Max Marston, both practically unheard of in national competition. Standish won his match by 5 up and 4 to play, providing the biggest surprise of the day, while Marston's margin was 2 and 1.

Marston was forced to play record-breaking golf to beat Travers, who was decidedly off his game because of illness, making the afternoon round of eighteen holes in 71, bettering the course record of 72 strokes set by Howard Lee of the Country Club one year ago. At that time fewer traps handicapped the play and the fairways were wider, making drives and approach shots easier. Marston, the Baltusrol youngster, had his match won after halving the seventeenth hole, but the final hole was played to give Marston an opportunity to set the record, which he easily did when he showed a 33 for the inward journey, three better than par.

Another precedent was established when Bob Gardner, the former Yale track athlete, who has been cutting a rather wide swath in the tournament, made the seventh hole in one stroke, his drive hesitating somewhat on the green, and then deciding that it would be advisable to roll into the cup after all. It was the first time that a hole on the Detroit course was ever made in one stroke, and it was also the first time that a ball was holed out in one in any tournament under the auspices of the United States Golf Association. The seventh is the shortest hole on the course, 144 yards, and par for it is 3. Gardner made his one on the morning trip out.

With the downfall of Ouimet and Travers, the big three—Travers, Ouimet and Evans, all champions—are eliminated, and the highest amateur golfing honors in America lie among a crowd of players almost unheard of in the East, whence golf kings have been coming ever since the United States Golf Association was organized. John Anderson, Siwanoy; Sherrill Sherman, Yahnundasis, and Max Marston, Baltusrol, are the only Easterners who survived the second round of match play, which permitted only eight survivors for the third round to be staged tomorrow.

The other five are Westerners, and it is generally conceded by close observers of the qualifying rounds and the two matches already decided, that the next national amateur title holder will be a Western lad and a youngster.

Jimmie Standish, Detroit Country Club; Howard Lee, Detroit Country Club; Ned Sawyer, Wheaton Country Club; Bob Gardner, Hinsdale C. C., and Nelson Whitney, Audubon C. C., are the others who still have a chance for the crown, which has been held for the past year by Francis Ouimet. Considerable play was made on the chances of the two Detroit boys, Lee and Standish, after their performances today. Lee's 9 and 8 victory over Hamilton Kerr equaling the largest winning margin of the day.

Both are playing sensational golf and their success has been due to their own accomplishments rather than to failures on the part of their opponents. Ned Sawyer and Max Marston are two who are considered the only real stumbling blocks in the paths of the local lads. Marston must be beaten by Lee tomorrow to enable him to remain in for the semi-final round. Judging by his prowess the past few days, which has been about as brilliant as any golfer could desire, the mastering of two giants, Standish should survive his match with Sherrill Sherman. Although the "doping" is as difficult as possible, majority opinion in the nineteenth hole after today's play seemed to be that Sawyer, the upset downer of the third case another victory would be gained by the West. That would cause a great deal of trouble for Lee and Standish by Sawyer's ability.

Nelson Whitney, who has been named the Evans of the local lad whose successes are being slighted to a great extent and he must be carefully watched during the remainder of the tournament. Whitney draws John Anderson for his third round match and is generally considered the superior of the two in match play.

There was no alibi nor excuse for the defeat of Ouimet, but in the case of Travers, his illness explains this. Ouimet was merely outplayed from beginning to end and was fortunate in not being beaten by a greater margin, while Travers played good golf, as his cards of 76—73—149 for thirty-six holes prove. It was a nip-and-tuck battle that Travers had on his hands, and he was pitted against a player who had youth in his favor and was capable of keeping a stiff front in the face of the greatest reversal and playing his best at all times, a slip-up or flubbed shot bothering him only to the extent that it affected figures of his card.

Standish should have had Travers 3 down at luncheon time instead of being 1 down himself. Poor putting placed Jimmie in this position, and his mistakes were felt more keenly by the unusually large gallery, which is always with the under dog, than by himself, apparently, as he was constantly joking with friends in the gallery and always smiling, never appearing worried at any stage of the contest.

Similar mistakes lost the match for Ouimet. Francis realized that his own crown was gradually slipping from him, and this, together with the loud applause according Standish's shots, affected him a trifle, and caused his stiff upper lip to waver the least bit. He tried to figure his shots too closely, and usually by the time he was ready to meet the ball with his club he had lost his sense of direction and distance, and flubbed shots repeatedly.

Ouimet used a 32 going out in the afternoon and was doing little better when the match was terminated with the halving of the fourteenth hole. He sliced into the rough on the sixth going out in the afternoon, and then placed his second shot behind a tree. He lifted the ball into the ditch with his mashie, and did not get on to the green until five strokes had been spent. He holed out in 6 on a four hole, requiring more strokes for that hole than he needed for any other or than were used by his opponent during the entire match.

Standish confided to a friend during luncheon that he was "feeling great and like going out and doing something." He made good on this hunch by squaring the match on the second hole of the afternoon section by a 4-to-5 count. The next two were halved in 5, while the fifth, sixth, and seventh went to Jimmie with a 3-2-2, as compared to Ouimet's 4-3-4. The eighth and ninth were halved, leaving Standish 3 up at the turn, and feeling as chipper as it is possible for a golfer in the prime of youth to feel. Extraordinary good driving gave Standish his pairs of twos. He came within a few inches of making a one on the seventh, his drive dying just before reaching the cup. It was an easy two. He made the fifth by sinking a long putt from the rear of the green, while Ouimet required two putts.

Standish continued his sensational play on the play five holes, having a medal card of 18, par for them being 20, which the Boston Frenchman equalled. The Detroit lad did not appear overconfident nor bothered at any stage of the conflict. His attitude was always that of one who has everything to gain and nothing in particular to lose and of being willing to exert every possible means to attain the end desired. Jimmie, who is as erratic a golfer as has ever been developed in these parts, was enjoying one of his good playing streaks, and the best man in the world couldn't have beaten him while traveling along at that rate. In fact, Standish felt so well and so much like playing golf that he decided to continue the match and finish the remaining four holes "just for the fun of it." If that spirit and coincident ability continues during the remainder of the week, Standish will be a hot favorite to struggle along under the national amateur honors which are at stake.

Two stymies laid by Ouimet, one on each the thirteenth and sixteenth hole, affected the defeated champion little, spectacular work with his iron enabling him to halve these holes in 4 and 5, respectively. This occurred during the forenoon play. Standish should have had a 2-up margin at this time, but his putter failed to do just what Jimmie desired, so he was forced to be satisfied with keeping the match even. The seventeenth was also halved, Ouimet gaining his 1-up advantage on the first 18 holes on the final green when a six-foot putt which seemed easy for Standish was rimmed and Ouimet gained a 3.

Ouimet realized at the start of the afternoon round that he was doomed unless he uncovered more brilliant golf than he had shown in his qualifying rounds and in the first round of match play Tuesday. Every movement made by the Bostonian showed that he felt himself slipping. Both equaled par on the nineteenth with a 4, taking two putts. A 4 by Standish on the next squared the match, Ouimet needing a par 5. Neither showed anything on the twenty-first and twenty-second, these being halved in 5's. A beautiful drive placed Jimmie on the green on the next and he holed a 10-foot putt for a 2, gaining the upper hand for the first time. Ouimet had a 3.

The Detroit boy flubbed his drive on the twenty-fourth, barely rolling his ball 100 feet. A poor approach and two bad putts gave him a 5 and the hole, as his opponent was having similar trouble, but more of it, and took a 6. Standish barely missed getting a 1 on the next hole, which he won 2 to 4. The turn was reached after the next two had been halved, placing Ouimet 3 down.

A drive into the wilderness on the twenty-eighth practically dispelled what little hopes were still entertained by the followers of the former champion. An accurate drive and mid-iron placed Standish's ball within easy putting distance and he sank a 3 to Ouimet's 4, which is par for that hole. Both bettered par for the next by getting 4's for the longest hole on the course. Jimmie played a nice wooden on the next and reached the green in 2, but a pair of putts were needed befort he dropped into the cup, taking the hole 4 to 5. The last two holes were holed in par 4's and 3's, and what chances Ouimet had to retain his crown another year were shattered.

Results of the second round.

Jimmie Standish, Detroit C. C., defeated Francis Ouimet, Woodland G. C., 5 and 4; New Sawyer, Wheaton C. C., defeated Gardner White, Flushing C. C., 6 and 5; Howard B. Lee, Detroit C. C., defeated Hamilton Kerr, Ekwanok C. C., 9 and 8; Max Marston, Baltusrol C. C., defeated Jerome D. Travers, Upper Montclair C. C., 2 and 1; Nelson Whitney, Audubon C. C., defeated A. C. Timmins, Florida C. C., 9 and 8; Sherrill Sherman, Yahnundasis C. C., defeated J. N. Stearns, 3d, Williamsport C. C., 1 up, 37 holes; John G. Anderson, Siwanoy C. C., defeated J. B. Schloeman, Detroit C. C., 4 and 3; Robert A. Gardner, Hinsdale C. C., defeated T. M. Sherman, Yahnundasis C. C., 2 and 1.

MARSTON'S DRIVING LONG.

And His Approach Shots Excelled Travers's—New Record.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 1.—They are making golf history and making it fast in the national amateur championship tournament at the Country Club of Detroit. In the short space of a few hours today both national titleholders, Jerome D. Travers, wearer of the open crown, and Francis Ouimet, the amateur champion, were brushed aside.

And then to thing of a hole being made in one stroke! That climax was reached when Robert A. Gardner, one of the Chicago players, put Thomas M. Sherman to rout by holing a mashie shot at the short seventh.

"I would not have minded it so much," said the Utica man, "if it had not been that I had a 2 myself."

The writer recalls only one other feat of this kind which happened in the tournament at Atlantic City in 1901, when A. G. Lockwood made the eleventh in one stroke against the late W. A. Holabird, Jr., who holed out on his second stroke.

Dame Fortune never smiled on Sherman today. In the early hours Gardner did all sorts of things in the way of putting, bringing off long ones on several greens, and making the round in 73. That left Sherman 4 down at the end of the morning, but he lived up to his reputation as a fighter by going after his man in the afternoon to such good effect that he actually stood 1 up at the thirteenth. Gardner then won three straight holes and the match. He brought off a putt at the fourteenth, laid a full brassie close to the hole out of the rough at the fifteenth, and got down another putt on the sixteenth green.

"What can you do against that kind of golf?" remarked Sherman.

While in no way wishing to detract from the victory so well earned by J. D. Standish, Jr., over Ouimet, yet it should not be overlooked that all the forward tees today were used. In an all-day match this placing of the disks as far forward as possible is bound to make a big difference and in a way gives the good driver little or no advantage. At least, that was the way Ouimet looked at it. Always yards beyond Standish, this extra length by Ouimet would have helped more had the tees been where they were yesterday. They would have made the second shots different. On the other hand, it is a question if Ouimet or any one else could have made any headway against the putting of the Detroit golfer. In looking back over the day's efforts, the winner must have recalled with pleasure the way he holed putts on about ten different greens. Ouimet's irons shots were not up to his standard, nor was his putting as deadly as it often is. When driving the Woodland golfer stands far from his ball, and, while usually straight, the wonder is that he does not pull into trouble more often than he does.

The short tee argument advanced by the Boston contingent certainly did not apply in the match in which Max Marston of Baltusrol dethroned Travers. Off nearly every tee Marston had the advantage over the Upper Montclair golfer, but had the latter been able to control his irons, he might have been just as near the pin after the approach as the New Jersey "champ." Strange to relate, it was with the irons, usually Travers's long suit, where Marston really won. The thousand or more in the gallery that crowded about the seventeenth green, where the match ended, were as silent as a stone as Travers took his stance to make the putt that meant either defeat or a chance to continue further, Marston was dormie and his third shot, a chip from short of the green, had left him a putt of not more than a yard, whereas Travers had to get a long one, probably twenty-five feet for a three. He missed by a hair's breadth. Marston's spectacular shot was the jumping of a stymie for a 2 at the seventh hole in the afternoon.

WOMEN'S GOLF ENTRY LIST.

Only Five from Metropolitan District Will Play at Onwentsia.

With the largest total ever known in the hisory of women's golf, the list of entries for the women's national championship was announced last night at the offioe of Howard F. Whitney, Secretary of the United States Golf Association, in this city. There were 105 names on the list. Never before has the number of entries exceeded the hundred mark.

There are three foreign entries, Miss Vera Ramsay of England a favorite among many; Mrs. W. A. Gavin of Shirley Park, England and Mrs. F. D. Payne of Canada. The name of Mrs. J. V. Hurd of Pittsburgh who was Miss Dorothy Campbell appears. Mrs. Hurd is said to be playing the game of her life. She won the title in 1909 and 1910. The entries follow:

Miss Ethel Chatfield, Kishwaukee; Miss Kathryn Motley, Morris County; Mrs. Esra J. Warner, Jr., Onwentsia; Miss Marjorie Miller, Milwaukee; Mrs. A. K. Maxwell, Lake Geneva; Miss Elaine V. Rosenthal, Ravisloe; Mrs. E. S. Farrand, Wheaton; Mrs. G. A. McKinlock, Onwentsia; Mrs. Howard F. Whitney, Nassau; Mrs. Philip Armour, Onwentsia; Mrs. F. H. Newcomb, Wheaton; Miss Ruth B. Steel, Flossmoor; Mrs. Sherman L. Smith, Beverley; Mrs. W. France Anderson, Hinsdale; Miss Sarah Padden, Wheaton; Miss Ernestine Pearce, Flossmoor; Miss Jennie Jones, Sioux City; Miss Julia Thompson, Onwentsia; Mrs. Charles Adsit, Onwentsia; Mrs. F. H. Seymour, Inverness; Miss Caroline Palmer, Midlothian; Mrs. C. Fraley, Chevy Chase; Miss Laurie M. Kaiser, Flossmoor; Mrs. E. T. Sprague, Omaha; Miss Eleanor Hill, Westmoreland; Mrs. Caleb F. Fox, Huntingdon Valley; Mrs. Bruce D. Smith, Onwentsia; Mrs. H. B. Newall, Inverness; Mrs. Stanley Keith, Onwentsia; Mrs. Elizabeth Winkler, Evanston; Mrs. J. B. Terbell, Onwentsia;

GIANTS DEFEAT AND SURPRISE PHILLIES—YANKEES TO GET "HOME RUN" BAKER—TURF

JIM THORPE PUTS LIFE INTO GIANTS

Returns from Minor League and Slams Ball All Around Polo Grounds.

Jim Thorpe, the Indian friend of the King of Sweden, came over from Harrisburg yesterday and halted the pennant rush of Patrick Moran's Phillies. Thorpe was ably assisted by Bill Ritter, who did his Spring training at Marlin on typhoid fever. The Phils were halted by the proportion of 6 to 5. The general appearance of the game was radically changed from a Philadelphia to a Manhattan victory in the eighth inning, when the Giants batted George McQuillan out of the box.

Harrisburg must be a great little town. It did wonders for Jim Thorpe. When the Giants sent him back to the minors, Thorpe wasn't batting enough to keep warm. Yesterday he made three hits—two singles and a double—scored two runs and put the Giants on their feet. Why not send the whole team to Harrisburg for a visit?

The only sleepy feature about this club of Pat Moran's is the name on their baseball shirts. The players are on their toes, are scrappy and keep up an incessant volley of miscellaneous chatter. Luderus, at firstbase, is the leader of the gab club, and Stock at third base is first tenor. Niehoff at second is baritone, and Dave Bancroft bass. On the bench, Beals Becker, Baumgartner, and Alexander keep up a continual chorus of chin music. Since the Phils have become imbued with pennant madness, they have developed into the liveliest and the noisiest club in the league.

If Moran should win this pennant, he will not be called a miracle man. He should be called the master builder. He has built up a club of regulars. Stock wasn't good enough for the Giants, Niehoff was "fired" by Cincinnati, Demaree couldn't throw a ball fast enough to break glass when he was here, and Becker has made a general tour of the National League.

Any manager who can build a pennant winner with material of this sort could build a beautiful country villa on Long Island out of cigar boxes.

Ralph Stroud started to pitch for the Giants, and in the third inning the heavy hitters of the Phils made him think a cyclone had struck him. Here is where Bill Ritter came out of hiding. Just take a squint at what Bill did. He gave the mauling Phils two hits in six innings and struck out seven of them.

Up to the time that the Giants began to rally in the eighth, the pitching of George McQuillan was about as plain to them as looking through a ground-glass window. The Giants' hits yesterday went further than at any time this season—that is, further in the air. The higher they went, the easier it was for the Phils to grab them.

Philadelphia started after Stroud in the third inning and got him. After McQuillan skied to Merkle, Stock walked and went to third on Bancroft's double to left. Paskert smashed a triple over Merkle's roof in center and scored Stock and Bancroft. When the ball was returned to third, Grant muffed it and Paskert counted.

The Giants showed signs of consciousness in the fifth. Fletcher singled to centre and Ritter and Schang were easy outs on fly balls. Then Jim Thorpe cracked out a double and sent Fletcher to third. Burns singled to right and scored Fletcher and Thorpe.

In the first of the eighth, a lawless throw by Schang gave the Phils two more runs. After two were gone, Luderus tripled to right, the first hit off Ritter. Whitted got a hit to the infield. The runners started a double steal and Schang threw to third to catch Luderus. Both runners scored on the wild toss to left field.

Paskert made a wonderful catch of Schang's fly in the last half of the eighth, and Thorpe got his third hit of the day. Beals Becker batted for Burns and rolled to Stock who threw to second to Force Thorpe; and Niehoff muffed the ball. Grant walked and filled the bases. Robertson's single to centre scored Thorpe and Burns. Larry Doyle pounded a double to right and sent Grant home. McQuillan was withdrawn and Mayer went into the game. He passed Merkle and filled the bases again. Fletcher lofted a high fly to Paskert, after which Robertson scored with the winning run. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
G. B's, lf.	4	1	1	3	0
Grant, 3b.	3	1	0	1	2
R'tson, rf.	4	1	1	2	0
Doyle, 2b.	4	0	0	2	1
M'kle, cf.					
1b.	3	0	1	9	0
F'ch'r, ss.	3	1	1	1	3
Ritter, p.	3	0	0	0	1
Schang, c.	3	0	0	8	0
Stroud, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Thorpe, cf.	3	2	3	1	0
Total.	31	6	8	27	7

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Stock, 3b.	4	1	0	0	2
Bancroft, ss.	4	1	1	3	1
Paskert, lf.	4	1	1	3	0
Whitted, cf.	4	1	1	2	0
Luderus, 1b.	4	0	1	11	0
Niehoff, 2b.	3	0	0	2	3
Burns, rf.	3	0	0	1	0
Becker, rf.	1	0	0	0	0
Robertson, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Dooin, c.	4	0	0	5	1
Mayer, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Alexander, p.	1	0	0	0	1
Total.	32	5	4	27	7

*Batted for Mayer in ninth inning.
Errors—Niehoff, Grant, Merkle, Schang.

Philadelphia	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	0—6
New York	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	0—6

Two-base hits—Luderus, (2.) Bancroft, Merkle, Thorpe, Doyle. Three-base hit—Paskert. Stolen bases—Thorpe, Whitted. Earned runs—Philadelphia, 3; New York, 4. Sacrifice hits—Fletcher. Left on bases—New York, 4; Philadelphia, 7. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1. Bases on balls—Off Stroud, 2; off McQuillen, 1; off Mayer, 1. Hits—Off Stroud, 5 in three innings; off Ritter, 2 in six innings; off McQuillan, 8 in seven and one-third innings; off Mayer, none in two-thirds inning. Struck out—By Ritter, 8; by McQuillan, 3. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes.

Each Team Scores a Shutout.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 1.—Pittsburgh and St. Louis split even in the double-header today, each getting a shutout. St. Louis won the first, 4 to 0, and the locals the second, 7 to 0. Sallee's pitching was effective in the first game, while Harmon was invincible in the next. Perdue was knocked out of the box in the second inning of the second game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hur's, 2b.	3	1	1	4	6
Butler, ss.	4	1	3	1	3
B'cher, lf.	4	1	1	1	0
Long, rf.	3	0	1	1	0
Wh'n, cf.	3	1	1	3	0
Miller, 1b.	4	0	0	10	0
Betzel, 3b.	4	0	0	3	1
Snyder, c.	4	0	0	4	0
Sallee, p.	4	0	0	0	0
Total.	33	4	4	27	9

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf.	4	0	1	2	0
Mc'y, ss.	4	0	0	2	3
Collins, cf.	4	0	1	2	0
H'ch'n, rf.	4	0	2	3	0
Wilson, 1b.	4	0	1	11	0
Viox, 2b.	4	0	0	0	2
Baird, 3b.	3	0	1	2	3
Murphy, c.	1	0	0	0	1
Hill, p.	1	0	0	0	0
*Siglin	1	0	0	0	0
Cooper, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Adams, p.	0	0	0	0	1
W.W'r, c.	3	0	0	4	4
Total.	32	0	5	27	12

*Batted for Hill in eighth inning.
Errors—Butler, Baird.

St. Louis	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0—4
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hits—Butler, Hinchman. Three-base hit—Beacher. Sacrifice hit—Wilson. Sacrifice fly—Long. Stolen base—Butler. Double play—Huggins and Miller. Earned runs—St. Louis, 4. Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; Pittsburgh, 6. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1. First base on balls—Off Sallee, 1; off Hill, 1. Hits—Off Adams, 6 in three innings; off Hill, 4 in five innings; off Cooper, none in one inning. Struck out—By Sallee, 2; by Hill, 4. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Orth.

SECOND GAME.

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf.	5	0	2	3	0
Mc'y, ss.	5	0	2	0	4
Collins, cf.	5	0	1	1	0
H'm'n, rf.	4	1	2	1	0
Wag'r, 1b.	4	2	3	14	0
Viox, 2b.	3	2	2	1	6
Baird, 3b.	4	1	1	0	1
Gibson, c.	3	1	1	5	1
K'mon, p.	4	1	1	0	2
Total.	37	7	15	27	14

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hug's, 2b.	1	0	0	0	0
Hyatt, 1b.	3	0	1	4	0
B'tler, ss.	4	0	0	0	4
B'cher, lf.	4	0	0	1	1
Long, rf.	3	0	0	3	0
W'son, cf.	3	0	1	4	0
Miller, 1b.					
2b.	3	0	0	4	2
Betzel, 3b.	3	0	1	0	1
Gens'k, c.	3	0	0	8	0
Perdue, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Nieh's, p.	3	0	0	0	2
Total.	30	0	3	24	10

Errors—Wilson, Viox.

Pittsburgh	0	4	2	0	0	0	1	0	..—7
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hits—Wilson, McAuley, Hinchman (2.) Baird, Harmon. Home run—Viox. Sacrifice hit—Gibson. Stolen base—Carey. Double play—McAuley, Viox and Wagner. Earned runs—Pittsburgh, 6. Left on bases—

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 6; Philadelphia, 5.
Cincinnati, 4; Boston, 0.
St. Louis, 4; Pittsburgh, 0.
Pittsburgh, 7; St. Louis, 0.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Washington, 2; New York, 1. (Twelve innings.)
Cleveland, 6; St. Louis, 2.
Boston, 6; Philadelphia, 0.
Detroit, 5; Chicago, 4.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Baltimore, 7; Brooklyn, 4.
St. Louis, 7; Pittsburgh, 2.
Buffalo, 5 Newark, 2.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Providence, 5 Rochester, 4.
Montreal, 9; Richmond, 5.
Richmond, 7; Montreal, 4.
Buffalo, 4; Jersey City, 1.
Buffalo, 2; Jersey City, 2. (Called to allow Buffalo catch train.)
Harrisburg, 7; Toronto, 4.
Toronto, 2; Harrisburg, 0.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Philadelphia	66	52	.559
Brooklyn	66	57	.537
Boston	63	56	.529
Chicago	59	60	.496
St. Louis	60	65	.480
New York	56	61	.479
Pittsburgh	59	66	.472
Cincinnati	55	67	.451

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Boston	80	39	.673
Detroit	81	43	.653
Chicago	73	49	.599
Washington	63	57	.525
New York	55	63	.466
Cleveland	47	74	.388
St. Louis	47	75	.385
Philadelphia	36	82	.305

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Pittsburgh	69	53	.566
Newark	65	52	.556
St. Louis	67	56	.545
Chicago	66	59	.528
Kansas City	65	58	.528
Buffalo	61	67	.477
Brooklyn	57	63	.466
Baltimore	41	78	.344

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Providence	76	40	.655
Buffalo	71	41	.634
Montreal	60	55	.522
Harrisburg	55	60	.478
Rochester	53	61	.465
Toronto	54	63	.462
Richmond	51	68	.429
Jersey City	41	73	.360

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Philadelphia at New York.
(Two games; first at 1:45.)
Brooklyn at Boston.
St. Louis at Pittsburgh.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Washington.
Boston at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at St. Louis.
Chicago at Boston.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Baltimore at Brooklyn.
Newark at Buffalo.
St. Louis at Pittsburgh.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Rochester at Harrisburg.
Montreal at Jersey City.
Toronto at Richmond.
Buffalo at Providence.

St. Louis, 3; Pittsburgh, 8. First base on error—St. Louis. First base on balls—Off Niehaus, 1. Hits—Off Perdue, 6 in 1 1-3 innings; off Niehaus, 9 in 6 2-3 innings. Struck out—By Nieuhaus, 5; by Harmon, 5. Wild pitch—Perdue. Umpires—Messrs. Orth and Rigler. Time of game—One hour and forty-six minutes.

Braves Shut Out by Reds.

BOSTON, Sept. 1.—Toney had the Braves at a loss to hit his delivery today and Cincinnati won, 4 to 0. The visitors hit Ragan consecutively in the fourth inning for three runs. Snodgrass, who made the only hit off Toney, was removed from the game after throwing his bat in the air in protest against a strike-out decision by Umpire Byron. The score:

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Kil'ff, cf.	4	0	0	3	0
Groh, 3b.	3	1	1	1	3
H'rz'g, ss.	3	1	0	2	5
G'fith, rf.	4	1	3	1	0
W'ms, lf.	3	1	1	0	0
Lear, 1b.	4	1	1	12	0
Wingo, c.	4	0	2	7	1
R'gers, 2b.	3	0	0	2	3
M'w'z, 1b.	3	0	1	11	0
Toney, p.	3	0	0	0	1
Total.	31	4	8	27	13

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
C'pt'n, rf.	4	0	0	1	0
Evers, 2b.	3	0	0	2	3
S'gr'ss, cf.	3	0	1	1	0
Moran, cf.	1	0	0	1	0
Magee, lf.	4	0	0	4	0
Smith, 1b.	3	0	0	11	1
Smith, 3b.	3	0	0	0	1
M'v'le, ss.	3	0	0	3	3
Wh'l'g, c.	2	0	0	3	2
*Connolly,	1	0	0	0	0
Gowdy, c.	0	0	0	1	0
Ragan, p.	2	0	0	0	2
†Fitz'ck.	0	0	0	0	0
Tyler, p.	0	0	0	0	1
Total.	28	0	1	27	13

*Batted for Whaling in eighth inning.
†Batted for Ragan in eighth inning.
Errors—Herzog, Ragan.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0—4
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hit—Mollwitz. Three-base hit—Williams. Stolen base—Wingo. Sacrifice hit—Herzog. Double plays—Wingo and Groh; Schmidt and Maranville. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 5; Boston, 5. First base on error—Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Toney, 4; off Tyler, 1. Hits—Off Ragan, 7 in eight innings; off Tyler, 1 in one inning. Struck out—By Toney, 6; by Ragan, 2; by Tyler, 1. Time of game—One hour and forty-seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Bryon and Eason.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT PROVIDENCE.

									R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0—4	7	5
Providence	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	2	..—5	7	0

Batteries—Palmero and Williams; Cooper, Pennock, and Casey.

AT RICHMOND (FIRST GAME).

									R.	H.	E.
Richmond	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	0—5	8	7
Montreal	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0—6	9	2

Batteries—Fullerton and Howley; McHale and Sweeney.

SECOND GAME.

									R.	H.	E.
Richmond	0	0	1	1	0	4	1	0	..—7	16	1
Montreal	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0—4	6	1

Batteries—Cadore and Howley; Russell and Sweeney.

AT JERSEY CITY (FIRST GAME).

									R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—1	6	1
Buffalo	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0—3	6	2

Batteries—Fullenweider and Onslow; Sherman and Schwert.

SECOND GAME.

									R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2—2	7	1
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0—2	6	0

Called to allow Buffalo to catch train.
Batteries—Tyson and Onslow; Crutcher and Schmidt.

AT HARRISBURG (FIRST GAME).

									R.	H.	E.
Harrisburg	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	..—7	12	1
Toronto	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1—4	10	0

Batteries—Manning and Kocher; Goodbred and Reynolds.

SECOND GAME.

									R.	H.	E.
Toronto	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—2	9	1
Harrisburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0	3	1

Batteries—Cook and Kocher; Enzmann and Heckinger.

Southern Association.

At Atlanta—Atlanta, 3; Memphis, 1.
At Birmingham—Birmingham, 2; Nashville, 1.

YANKS BUY BAKER, 'HOME RUN KING'

Transfer of Famous Third Baseman for $15,000 Expected to be Made Today.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1.—The sale of J. Franklin Baker, former third baseman of the Athletics and "home run king" of the American League, will be announced tomorrow unless Connie Mack refuses to go through with the deal discussed here today. Ban Johnson, President of the American League; President Lannin of the Boston Club, Vice-President Huston of the New York Americans, and President B. S. Shibe of the Athletics were in conference all afternoon, and the transfer is expected to be made tomorrow. The sale was outright and the price is believed to be $15,000.

The sale of Baker is part of the plan devised by American League club owners to strengthen the Yankees and boost the game in New York, where interest in baseball has taken a big fall owing to the poor showing of the Giants and the tumbling fortunes of the Yankees. More than one American League club will contribute to the upbuilding of the Yankees, but Baker is the only player known to have been settled upon for transfer so far.

Ban Johnson stopped off in New York yesterday and came here today accompanied by Captain Huston of the Yankees, the tip being given out that Johnson's trip East was for the purpose of starting a crusade against gambling at the ball parks. As soon as the men got together, however, Johnson proposed the Baker deal and Huston expressed his willingness to pay a liberal price for the "fence buster." There is little doubt that New York paid well for Baker, because Connie Mack has repeatedly declared he would not allow Baker to go to any other major league club.

Many reports have been in circulation recently that Baker was to be sold, the name of the St. Louis team being repeatedly mentioned, but when the New York Yankees learned he was in the market they put in their bid and called Mack's attention to the fact that they offered to take him off Mack's hands last Spring, when Baker announced he had retired from baseball. New York has always been anxious to get the "home run king" because in addition to the strength he would bring to the club he would be a star attraction well worth paying a big figure for.

Baker is at his home in Trappe, Md., and will come here tomorrow to meet the New York Club's representatives. Baker has a contract with the Athletics which has three years more to run and which calls for a salary of $20,000 for three years.

Baker has received several offers from the Federal League, one stipulating that he was to become a member of the club to be placed in New York next season. It is understood the American League learned of this and at once got busy and persuaded Connie to sell the slugger to New York.

"Larry" McInnis, who has been missing from the Mack team for some time, turned up today and played first base for the Athletics. There are strong rumors in circulation, despite denials, that McInnis also will be sold by the Athletics, and four clubs are known to be bidding for him. The Red Sox, New York, and St. Louis teams all want him.

Red Sox Blank Athletics.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1.—Foster was in good form and received perfect support today and Boston defeated Philadelphia 6 to 0. The visitors made their runs by bunching hits with passes by Wyckoff and by bunting Nabors, who went to the rubber in the fourth inning. Jack Barry played his first game here against his former team, and was presented with a silver service by the fans.

President Ban Johnson of the American League, President Lannin of Boston, and Vice President Huston of the New York Americans, were among the spectators. Score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'per, rf.	4	1	1	0	0
J'v'n, ss.	3	1	0	1	2
Sp'ker, cf.	4	1	1	1	0
Hob'l, 1b.	1b.	5	1	2	14
Lewis, lf.	5	0	1	2	0
G'rd'r, 3b.	5	1	2	2	3
Barry, 2b.	0	0	0	3	4
Cady, c.	4	0	0	2	2
Foster, p.	3	0	1	0	2
Total.	31	6	8	27	15

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Kopf, ss.	4	0	1	2	3
Walsh, cf.	4	0	0	5	0
Str'nk, rf.	4	0	1	2	0
Lajoie, 2b.	4	0	0	2	2
O'Neill, 1b.	3	0	0	10	1
Oldr'g, lf.	3	0	1	4	0
Sch'g, 3b.	3	0	0	1	2
Lapp, c.	2	0	0	2	1
Wyck't, p.	1	0	0	0	2
Nabors, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	28	0	4	27	10

Errors—Schang, Nabors, (2.)

Boston	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	1—6
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Stolen base—Hobitzel. Earned runs—Boston, 3. Sacrifice hits—Jamieson, Cady, Barry, Nabors. Double plays—Kopf and McInnis; McInnis and Lapp. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 4. First base on errors—Boston, 2; Philadelphia, 1. Bases on balls—Off Foster, 2; off Wyckoff, 5; off Nabors, 1. Hits—Off Wyckoff, 2 in 3 innings, (none out in fourth;) off Nabors, 6 in 6 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Wyckoff, (Jamvin;) by Nabors, (Barry.) Struck out—By Foster, 1; by Nabors, 1. Wild pitch—Nabors. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Nallin. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes.

Detroit a Hoodoo to White Sox.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 1.—Detroit defeated Chicago in another erratic game today, 5 to 4. An error by Weaver after Burns had driven out a three-base hit in the eighth inning gave the Tigers the winning run. Both Scott and Coveleskie were knocked out of the box, the former retiring in the fourth inning and the latter in the eighth, when an error and three consecutive hits allowed the winning run to score. Chicago has won only one game here this season and has only one more to play on the local field. Score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt, 3b.	5	0	2	1	4
Bush, ss.	4	1	1	0	2
Cobb, cf.	2	1	0	4	0
C'w'rd, rf.	4	0	2	1	0
Veach, lf.	4	0	0	4	0
Burns, 1b.	4	1	2	10	1
Young, 2b.	3	2	2	3	5
Stan'ge, c.	3	0	1	3	1
Baker, c.	0	0	0	1	0
Cov'kie, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Boland, p.	1	0	0	0	1
‡Kav'agh.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	32	5	10	27	13

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
4M'phy, rf.	5	1	1	2	0
2J.C'ns, 1b.	4	1	1	10	0
0E.C'ns, 2b.	4	1	1	2	5
0J'kson, cf.	4	0	3	2	1
0Felsch, lf.	4	1	1	1	0
1W'ver, ss.	4	0	0	2	6
5Johns, 3b.	3	0	0	0	1
1Schalk, c.	1	0	2	7	1
0Scott, p.	1	0	1	0	1
0Benz, p.	1	1	0	0	0
0*Leibold.	1	0	0	0	0
0†Fournier.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	36	4	10	24	17

*Batted for Johns in ninth inning.
†Batted for Benz in ninth inning.
‡Batted for Stanage in eighth inning.
Errors—J. Collins, Weaver, Johns, Scott, Burns, Young.

Detroit	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	..—5
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0—4

Two-base hit—Jackson. Three-base hits—Crawford, Burns, Murphy. Earned runs—Detroit, 3; Chicago, 3. Sacrifice hits—Coveleskie, 2. Double plays—Bush, Young, and Burns, (2;) Weaver, Bush, Collins, and J. Collins. Left on bases—Detroit, 9; Chicago, 5. First base on errors—Detroit, 3; Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Boland, 1; off Scott, 2; off Benz, 2. Hits—Off Coveleskie, 0 in seven innings, (none out in eighth;) off Boland, 1 in two innings; off Scott, 7 in three and two-thirds innings; off Benz, 3 in four and one-third innings. Struck out—By Coveleskie, 1; by Boland, 1; by Benz, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Evans. Time of game—One hour and forty-four minutes.

American Association.

At Louisville—Cleveland, 12; Louisville, 4.
At Cleveland, 3; Louisville, 2.
At St. Paul—Milwaukee, 12; St. Paul, 3.
At Indianapolis—Columbus, 3; Indianapolis, 1.

New York State League.

At Binghamton—Binghamton, 5; Elmira, 1.
At Utica—Syracuse, 9; Utica, 0. Utica, 11; Syracuse, 3.
At Scranton—Wilkes-Barre, 2; Scranton, 0.
Scranton, 2; Wilkes-Barre, 1.
At Albany—Troy, 5; Albany, 4. Albany, 2; Troy, 2, (thirteen innings; darkness.)

New England League.

At Portland—Portland, 7; Fitchburg, 0.
At Lewiston—Lewiston, 2; Worcester, 1.
At Lawrence—Manchester, 2; Lawrence, 1.
At Lynn—Lynn, 3; Lowell, 2, (twelve innings.)

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YANKEES FAIL IN PINCHES.

Senators Get All the "Breaks" and Beat Donovonites in Twelfth Inning.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 1.—It took the Senators twelve innings to plaster a 2 to 1 defeat on the New Yorks this afternoon, and this time Ray Caldwell was the victim.

Pitifully weak hitting in the pinches proved the Yankees' downfall, for the visitors had more opportunities to send runners over the plate than did Washington, but the much needed hit failed to show.

Doc Ayers allowed four hits, only two of these coming in one inning, and in that chapter New York scored its only run.

If ever the breaks of the game went to one club, the Senators got them today, but there is an old axiom which says that "a team must have good pitching and breaks to win." Washington was that club.

Caldwell twirled a typical Caldwell game, almost unbeatable ball,. On the other hand, Ayers was a little better at critical stages. It was a tough one for Caldwell to lose and it would also have been a tough one to be charged against the husky Senator.

Both clubs scored in the third inning, and from that time until the twelfth, the fans watched one of the prettiest pitching duels ever staged at National Park. The score:

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'ler, lf.	5	0	0	6	0
Foster, 3b.	5	0	1	3	3
Milan, cf.	5	0	1	5	0
Sh'ks, 3b.	5	1	2	2	1
G'dil, 1b.	4	0	0	8	0
Acosta, rf.	2	0	0	3	0
Henry, c.	4	0	0	8	1
McB'e, ss.	4	1	1	3	1
Ayers, p.	4	0	2	0	2
Total.	38	2	7	36	8

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Cook, rf.	5	0	0	2	0
H'rr'l, 2b.	4	0	0	3	1
B'm'n, 3b.	5	0	1	3	1
Pipp, 1b.	5	0	1	11	1
Sh'ton, cf.	5	0	0	4	0
High, lf.	4	0	1	5	0
Boone, ss.	4	0	0	2	2
N'm'r, c.	4	0	0	5	1
C'well, p.	4	1	1	0	4
Total.	40	1	4	*35	10

*Two out when winning run was scored.

New York.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1
Washington.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—2

Two-base hit—Caldwell. Three-base hit—High. Stolen base—Milan. Earned runs—New York, 1; Washington, 2. Sacrifice hit—Gandil. Sacrifice fly—Acosta. Double play—Hartzell, Boone, and Pipp. Left on bases—New York, 4; Washington, 5. Bases on balls off Caldwell, 2; off Ayres, 1. Struck out—By Caldwell, 4; by Ayres, 6. Passed ball—Nunamaker. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and O'Loughlin. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes.

Cleveland Climbs a Notch.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 1.—Cleveland took sixth place from St. Louis by winning today's game, 6 to 2. Carter, a recruit pitcher for Cleveland, was strong in the pinches, and held St. Louis scoreless until the eighth, when Smith dropped Lavan's easy fly and let in the first run. Koob was forced to retire after yielding five runs in four innings. Score:

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
C'man, ss.	3	2	1	0	5
Roth, cf.	4	0	1	1	0

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 2, 1915.

GERMANY YIELDS.

President WILSON is in a position to say with the fervor of full conviction that "truth is mighty and will prevail." The great diplomatic triumph which, with the able and fortunate assistance of Secretary Lansing, he has achieved in the long controversy with Germany is one for which the world will award him great credit, it will bring him high distinction, but it is a victory as well of truth and of the "many sacred principles of justice and humanity" for which in the various notes dispatched to Berlin he has contended with so much firmness and ability. He stood upon the very rock of truth when in the first Lusitania note, that of May 13, he called the attention of the German Government to the rule "that "the lives of noncombatants, whether "they be of neutral citizenship or cit- "izens of one of the nations at war, "cannot lawfully or rightfully be put "in jeopardy by the capture or de- "struction of unarmed merchant- "men." He proclaimed a recognized truth when he told Germany that the principles of international law and the rules of warfare at sea demanded that warning should be given and provision made for the safety of a merchant ship's company of noncombatants before she could be fired upon in the attempt to destroy her. Germany yields to President WILSON, she accepts and promises to honor and obey the principles of law upon which our protests have been based. Ambassador VON BERNSTORFF informs the Secretary of State that his instructions concerning the German answer to our Lusitania note of July 21 contain the following assurance:

> Liners will not be sunk by our submarines without warning and without safety of the lives of noncombatants, provided that the liners do not try to escape or offer resistance.

This, as Secretary LANSING says, "is a recognition of the fundamental "principle for which we have con- "tended." It is an assurance that German submarines will not without warning launch their torpedoes against passenger ships, whether or not they carry American passengers. It applies to all "liners." Observed in good faith this means that the crew and passengers of merchant ships will not be lawlessly put to death by submarines. Germany promises "safety" for noncombatants and the word must be taken in its natural meaning, not that noncombatants will have a chance to escape by being allowed to take to the ship's boats even though she be at so great a distance from the nearest port as to make that chance practically one of death only, but that their lives and their safety shall be assured.

There will be speculation as to Germany's motive, after prolonged resistance, in making this full concession. It may be said that she accepts the conclusion of Captain PERSIUS, who declared the other day that submarine warfare was in the military sense profitless; it may be said that the English Navy has destroyed so many of her submarines that she finds it necessary to abandon operations in the war zone, and there is apparent confirmation of the report published some days ago that more than fifty German submarines have been destroyed by the British. It is unnecessary to speculate concerning minor motives, however, when the greater and determining motive is plainly in view. Germany yields to President WILSON'S firm representations, she promises obedience to law and usage, because she is unwilling to forfeit the friendship of this nation.

That was the situation that confronted her. We had told her in our last note of July 21 that the acts and contravention of our rights of which we had complained, if repeated, "ment of the United States, when "they affect American citizens, as "deliberately unfriendly." The destruction of the Arabic, causing the loss of American lives, followed. We did not repeat our protests, we made no new demand. We made no representation whatever to the Berlin Government. We instructed Ambassador GERARD to inquire if that Government had received a report concerning the Arabic. The President was calling for the facts, the facts as reported from British sources and from German sources. Plainly, action would follow. The situation was full of danger. Germany saw that a rupture of friendly relations with us was imminent. Then we were asked to withhold definite action until we heard from Berlin. We now hear from Berlin and the message is one of compliance, of friendship, of peace.

Most fortunately Germany is able to say to us through her Ambassador that the action now taken "was de- "cided on before the Arabic incident "occurred." Obviously, that relieves the very great anxiety due to the destruction of the Arabic after we had told Germany that such an act would be regarded as "deliberately unfriendly." Germany can now disavow that act, for she tells us that the policy of attack without warning and without provision for the safety of passengers and crew had been abandoned before the Arabic was destroyed. It is now believed that the submarine which sank the Arabic was itself sunk soon after. Whether its commander had disobeyed orders, or whether the orders issued by his Government had never reached him, is now a matter of minor moment. In view of her declaration Germany has no course but to disavow his act. The case of the Arabic and the case of the Lusitania as well are now plainly in the way of honorable and friendly adjustment. Reparation will be made and the controversy will end in the only right and just manner.

The satisfaction of the Government and the people of the United States will be deep and sincere. We have not desired trouble with Germany, even to the extent of sundering diplomatic relations. We have earnestly wished to retain her friendship and to give her our friendship. It is most gratifying to be assured that she has had no intention to show deliberate unfriendliness and it is satisfying to know that she intends to conform to the usages of civilized warfare. And it is not in this country alone that this sense of satisfaction will be felt. President WILSON in the second Lusitania note told Germany that this country was "contending for nothing "less high and sacred than the rights "of numanity which every Govern- "ment honors itself in respecting "and which no Government is justi- "fied in resigning on behalf of those "under its care and authority." The President spoke for all neutral nations, he had become the defender of their rights and the privileges of their citizens or subjects, which Germany now acknowledges and will respect. It is a triumph not only of diplomacy but of reason, of right, of humanity, of justice, and of truth.

Americans will be quick to recognize the very great part that Ambassador VON BERNSTORFF has played in these negotiations, and they will accord him full credit for the priceless service he has performed. What we have called the German propaganda in this country was a mistake, it did not promote friendship, it sowed the seeds of distrust and resentment. Count VON BERNSTORFF, it is now plainly evident, has put the truth before his Government with unmistakable plainness. He has told Berlin of the deep and universal feeling aroused here by the destruction of the Lusitania and of the Arabic, he has made his influence felt, he has succeeded in bringing his Government to see what he saw, to understand the sentiment of the American people. He shares in the triumph now won.

THE SELLERS' FESTIVAL.

American goods are the dearest in the world and yet, at the same time, Europe is so much in need of them that she has to go on buying them, with the effect of making them dearer still. Economic laws are turned upside down. We have, in this country, the best market in which to sell and the worst market in which to buy. But Europe has nothing to sell to us, or very little, and her necessities compel her to buy. So, the international account is thrown away out of balance. The buying is all on one side, the selling all on the other.

Normally, to continue at all, trade must be two-sided, tending always to come out even. In the course of a peaceful year it comes out so nearly even, between the United States and Europe, that only 2 or 3 per cent. of the total account has to be settled by the transfer of gold from one side of the Atlantic to the other; for the other 97 or 98 per cent. purchases balance sales, back and forth. Hence, the use of foreign exchange bills in lieu of gold shipments. A merchant in New York owing money in London would never think of sending gold. He would buy from a Wall Street banker a draft on a London banker for so many pounds sterling. Likewise a London merchant owing money in America, perhaps at the very same moment, is buying a London banker's draft on a New York banker for so many dollars.

This swapping of credit is but the means of swapping goods without the intervention of gold. It amounts to many hundreds of millions a year between this country and Europe. But now, because Europe buys so many more goods than she sells, the demand in London for dollar credit at New York is very much greater than the demand in New York for pound credit at London. Hence the premium on dollars and the discount on pounds. It is a premium not upon American gold over European gold; it is a premium on the means of settling debts in dollars without the use of gold. Europe would rather pay the premium than send the gold, because, for one reason, shipping gold is very costly and extra hazardous in time of war, and, for another, all the belligerents wish to keep their gold so long as they can afford to do so. It is, for instance, costing Great Britain 7 cents in every dollar to pay her American debts in credit rather than in gold.

Roughly, an American dollar buys a dollar and seven cents' worth of English goods. The English money equivalent of a dollar buys only 93 cents' worth of American goods. A little more than a year ago, when conditions were normal, a New York merchant desiring to make a remittance to London went into the foreign exchange market and bought an English pound sterling for $4.87⅞. This week, on the same errand, he could buy an English pound sterling for $4.50. Normally, in the foreign exchange market of Wall Street, one would have to pay 19½ cents for a French franc; one can now buy it for 16 2-3 cents. Normally, one would have to pay 23¾ cents for a German mark; it now is worth a trifle more than 20 cents.

That is the measure in which the present state of foreign exchange favors the American who is buying foreign credit with dollars. On the other side is the corresponding disadvantage of the foreigner buying American credit with pounds, francs, or marks. The cost of remitting $1,000 to New York, through a European banker, in July, 1914, and now, compares as follows:

	In July, 1914.	Now.
From London	205 pounds	220 pounds
From Paris	5,162 francs	6,010 francs
From Berlin	4,210 marks	5,000 marks

Only countries at war could afford to trade on these onerous terms. They are not likely to become less onerous so long as the war continues. The amount of gold that the Bank of England has allowed to be exported recently to this country, together with large quantities of American securities, has not perceptibly retarded the fall of the English pound sterling in New York exchange value. And yet, there is somewhere a limit below which it cannot go without making the cost even of war munitions prohibitive. It is obvious, on the other hand, that the Allies cannot pay in gold for the goods they are buying here—at least not without utterly denuding themselves of the precious metal. We could no more afford that than they could, for without gold they would be disastrously impoverished as future customers. Neither can we afford to take their credit at too great a discount. That, also, tends to diminish their future buying power. Therefore, it would seem to be the task of the highest banking intelligence in this country to develop the ways and means of placing American credit at Europe's disposal on terms short of ruinous. We have plenty of it. The need is but to mobilize it for this purpose.

THE ONE CONVENTION CITY.

San Francisco has just launched a campaign to win the next National Convention of the Republicans. The National Committee is to meet in December to decide that question. Other cities are also in the race, or will be, and the National Committee may be misguided enough to select some other than Chicago. Bidding and wire-pulling decide this matter far too often.

But those who are not attending their first convention, those who go regularly as delegates or whose business takes them there, will pray mightily that the committee may be gifted with a sense of duty. "There ought to be a law" providing that all national conventions of the two principal parties be held in Chicago. A convention can never be comfortable, but it is nearly comfortable in Chicago. The surroundings of a convention can never be business-like, but they are as business-like as possible in Chicago. There is as little as possible there to fret and worry delegates into making a hasty decision on some momentous question so that they can get out of town on the next train. A convention can never be evenly-poised and calm, with an unfretted mind, intent only on the welfare of the party, and Chicago is the only place where the worries are so few that that condition can be approximated.

The reason is that Chicago is no amateur. Handling a convention is part of her business; she knows it from stem to stern, having set about acquiring the details in her youth and having studied and practiced it ever since. Chicago's advantage over such places as Kansas City is the advantage that a white-whiskered and prosperous merchant has over a youthful shoestring peddler. Denver is a fine town, and with forty or fifty years' practice might be able to handle a convention as well as Chicago, and better, anyhow, than she did the Democratic convention of 1908. Baltimore—but why rake up terrible memories? In Chicago everybody, from policemen to statesmen, understands his business the moment the advance guard moves into town, and does it like clockwork without even stopping to think how. "There ought to be a law," but since there can not be, there should at least be an unbroken custom with the force of law. Let Chicago be the convention town forevermore; and if there be any voice of uninformed dissent, silence it with the words, "Remember Baltimore."

A NEEDED AMENDMENT.

Hitherto it has been difficult or impossible to punish those defacers of the highways and sinners against the landscape as well as trespassers on and disfigurers of public and private property, who stick or paste advertisements along the road, to the disgust of persons of good taste. You could nab sometimes the man who put the sign up, but the principal escaped. Yesterday this amendment of subdivision eleven of Section 1,423 of the Penal Law went into effect:

> A person who willfully or maliciously displaces, removes, injures, or destroys a mile board, milestone, danger sign or signal, or guide sign or post, or any inscription thereon, lawfully within a public highway; or who, in any manner, paints, prints, places, puts, or affixes, or causes to be painted, printed, placed, or affixed, any business or commercial advertisement on or to any stone, tree, fence, stump, pole, building, or other object, which is the property of another without first obtaining the written consent of such owner thereof, or who in any manner paints, prints, places, puts, or affixes, or causes to be painted, printed, placed, or affixed, such an advertisement on or to any stone, tree, fence, stump, pole, mile board, milestone, danger sign, danger signal, guide sign, guide post, billboard, building, or other object within the limits of a public highway is punishable by a fine of not less than $5 nor more than $25, or by imprisonment for not more than ten days, or by both such fine and imprisonment. Any advertisement in or upon a public highway in violation of the provisions of this subdivision may be taken down, removed, or destroyed by any one.

For the protection of the public, for the protection of property owners, for the general good and pleasure, this amendment was sorely needed. May it be vigorously and uniformly enforced.

MIDDIES ASHORE.

It is pleasant testimony that The Los Angeles Times bears to the impression made on California landsmen by the naval midshipmen ashore there on their practice cruise. That journal expresses fears for the safety of any one who should sing, "I Didn't Raise My Boy to Be a Sailor" in Los Angeles after seeing "such whole- "some, healthy, well-mannered, bright "boys":

> Every one of those boyish faces was a delight. Not an evil glimmer anywhere, just wholesome, intelligent goodness, unspoiled, unashamed. At the middies' ball, the most anxious of mammas felt at rest. The informality was perfectly safe: even seven dances with the same young man caused no alarm. They were just shy enough, but not too shy; just merry enough, but not too merry; self-control, dignified bearing, courteous gratitude, gracious manners, were the order of the day.

What Los Angeles saw, any other city will see whenever it has the privilege of entertaining the midshipmen. The Government is impersonal to the American citizen; the nearest he usually gets to seeing it is when the letter-carrier comes around. The army and navy are abstractions. It is almost amusing that when this California city had a chance to see the future commanders "close to," it should have recorded its pleasure with exclamation points. "The mothers "of those middies can know nothing "but pride and satisfaction," says the Los Angeles paper. "There wasn't a "smarty, fresh young man among "them. Their bearing toward woman- "hood was almost old-fashioned in "its courtliness." It would be a good thing if every American city had Los Angeles' opportunity, in turn. To most Americans the army and navy are two printed words of four letters each, and what manner of men the separate individual human beings may be who compose them is an unasked question.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Cause for Action, Not for Panic.

If the disease which developed on the German steamship President Lincoln had proved to be Asiatic cholera, there would have been excuse for some apprehension along the Hoboken water front, but none for excitement or panic, there or anywhere else.

It should not be forgotten that cholera, while still capable of producing frightful havoc in hot weather and among a densely crowded population ignorant of sanitary science or unwilling to take the precautions necessary for safety, is a disease far more easily handled, when and where those measures can be enforced, than is many another that is far less dreaded. For one thing, cholera is absolutely "non-contagious," to use a convenient description, though one now rather out of date. The method of its transmission being perfectly well known, the proximity of sufferers from it is dangerous only to those who by neglect of personal cleanliness and failure to guard against the use of infected food and water allow its living germs to enter their alimentary canals.

Cholera, in short, belongs to the class of diseases of which typhoid fever is a more familiar representative and it can never again last long or spread far in any enlightened and civilized community. Even where it is of comparatively easy prevention, however, once contracted, its cure is difficult and uncertain, and its mortality rate about what it was in the days when sanitation was the most rudimentary of sciences and its practitioners mere empirics, working entirely in the dark. There will never be another epidemic here now, for there will be no efforts to conceal the existence of such cases as may occur. That particular kind of folly is one of the few of which New York long since ceased to be guilty.

A Disaster Too Well Explained.

Obvious as it is from the report to the Navy Department on the submarines of the F class that the officers who made the investigation wanted to mitigate criticism as much as possible, they nevertheless told all of the facts. So sorry is the showing that it required much courage on the part of their departmental superiors to allow the publication of the report, but to let the truth be known was wise as well as courageous, for attempts at concealment would have been certain in the end to make a bad matter worse.

The F boats are of an obsolete type, of now recognized imperfection, and the wonder is, not that one of them went down, and remained down, off Honolulu Harbor, but that it or the others were allowed to be listed and used as units of strength for a "navy in being." Zealously as their officers worked at the task of keeping them in repair, they knew that it was an endless and hopeless task, and the statement that they have shown no reluctance to risk their lives in boats so dangerous is of course very far from either excusing or explaining the subjection of their devotion to "duty"—in other words, their readiness to obey without protest or complaint any orders from competent authority—to a test so severe and so unnecessary.

The investigators of the F boats say in substance that they have been kept in as good condition as their design permitted. They make clear, however, that the craft are what now would be alled an unsuccessful experiment in submarine navigation. Boats no better, indeed, have been used in every navy, as was proved some years ago by the long series of disasters, exactly like the one that killed the twenty-two men on the F-4, that occurred in European waters. But the best and most modern of submarines are run with a margin of safety so small that it would hardly be tolerated for any except military reasons. Their susceptibility to accident is almost that of an aeroplane, and the consequences to them of what to boats of other kinds would be slight mishaps are always serious and usually fatal. For using submarines any, except those of the latest types, justification is hard to find in time of peace.

A Common Error Corrected.

A mistake made by many critics of women's colleges in particular and of higher education for women in general was made notably clear in the letter from Mrs. JESSICA G. COSGRAVE, printed on this page yesterday.

To the familiar complaint that college women do not marry, and to the assumption, so dear to one large class, that the failure is the result of too much study devoted to subjects not distinctively feminine or feminizing, Mrs. COSGRAVE replied: "It is not that the college turns out old maids, but that the natural old maid goes to college—and often becomes an extremely valuable member of the community."

That statement is quite true as it stands, but of course it is also true that the "natural," or predestined, old maids are by no means alone in the colleges. If they are more numerous there than in other groups of like size—which is probable enough—the phenomenon is easily explained by the greater need that enforced or preferred celibacy has for the sort of training that colleges give.

The error corrected by our correspondent is the old one of "after, therefore because." Few of us avoid making that error sometimes, but it seems especially to abound in discussions of every phase of what is called the woman question.

An Anti-Tetanus Fund for Italy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Italy, the home of so many of our sunny, industrious co-workers, is in crying, urgent need of tetanus antitoxin to hold in check the dread scourge of army life today.

With war fought in trenches, dug in richly manured soil, reeking with carrion, the germ of tetanus, (lockjaw,) and infection by it are ever present. Under the unspeakably horrible conditions in which the European struggle is being waged, where a truce of an hour or two to collect the wounded and transport them immediately to the rear for proper medical attention, contrary to all the laws of humanity and precedent, is not given, the dose of anti-tetanus serum that can be administered under fire by the Red Cross on the field is a possible life-saver—at least, a probable preventive against a most agonizing, lingering death.

In this emergency American ingenuity has devised a package that meets the conditions. Contained in a small wooden box, ready for individual injection, are a tetanus antitoxin filled phial and syringe, combined, and a ready, sterilized needle, so that the dose in each package can be injected into each of the many infected quickly where they lie—no sterilization each time of syringe and needle—no refilling—the whole apparatus, after use, is simply cast away.

If you Americans, who have been far away from the maddening strife, could peer into each and every of the hundreds of Europe's war hospitals today and see therein the hundreds of jaw-set, spine-set martyrs with imploring eyes, begging for a hasty ending of their torture,—if you can picture it—I shall not ask in vain for subscription to this anti-tetanus fund.

Checks should be made out to the order of Llonello Perera, Treasurer, and receipts will be acknowledged.

Address V. Sydney Rothschild, care of Messrs. Llonello Perera & Co., Bankers, 69 Wall Street, New York City.

V. S. ROTHSCHILD.

New York, Aug. 20, 1915.

Glebe Island.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The island (not islands) referred to in the letters about the shark story is neither Globe nor Glabe, but Glebe Island. It presumably formed part of the glebe lands granted for the support of the Church of England in Sydney. N. W. S.

East Orange, N. J., Aug. 31, 1915.

LITTLE BO-PEEP.

Little Bo-Peep
Has gone to sleep,
And left the world behind her;
Left mother alone,
With a heart of stone,
And a three-legged sheep to remind her—
That little Bo-Peep
Has gone to sleep,
And left the world behind her.

To little Bo-Peep,
Who has gone to sleep,
The world was of play and laughter;
For little she knew,
As some of us do,
Of the pain and the tears that come after,

So why should we weep
For little Bo-Peep?
And mother's own grief should remind her,
That curly-haired tot
Is spared quite a lot;
And Some Day or Other she'll find her—
That little Bo-Peep,
Who went to sleep,
And left the world behind her.

STEPHEN CHALMERS.

ONE WOMAN'S GERMANY.

Romantic Defense of a Great, Real People by Maude Fay.

New York, Aug. 31, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

La belle Geraldine gave her reasons for pro-Germanism in a recent interview, and as gratitude is a rare and beautiful trait in human nature we, as well as the country to which she owes her magnificent equipment, can afford to commend her. But she is not the only one. I give, however, the following extracts from the letter of another American prima donna, resident in Germany, not only to show the profound feeling of loyalty with which a musical nation can inspire one of its distinguished pupils, but as a real curiosity. I had taken with a grain of salt much that I had heard of certain delusions regarding this country entertained by people cooped up in Germany, but this letter, written by a highly intelligent woman, but, of course with no sources of information save those emanating from the German Government, has prepared me for anything hereafter.

The writer is Maude Fay, a Californian by birth, who went to Dresden some fourteen or fifteen years ago to study for the operatic stage, and who has been chief lyric-dramatic soprano at the opera house in Munich since her début in 1906. She is as great an artist and as handsome a woman as Farrar, by the way—and as highly charged with electricity! She has been an idol in Munich from the first and has sung all over Europe, but is yet to make her American début. Including the fact that she has had a procession of young German noblemen (all officers, of course) in love with her, she would be a natural phenomenon if she were anti-German in her sympathies.

Here is the letter in part—her epistolary style has always been of the telegraphic order:

> Shall not begin with reasons and phrases why I have not answered your letter long ere this, for they would be many and boring. This has been such an eventful year—events that give one food for thoughts that never seemed to be there before. I am very happy I remained over here—many times was undecided—but I feel that I have lived through real things and with real people—for it is just the realness of these wonderful Germans that is pushing and leading them on to the victory they are willing to make sacrifices for—and which they deserve. Do hope this Warsaw victory will bring about peace with Russia at least.
>
> Hear you are not for Germany; is it true? Know you would be if you were here and could see and know conditions of all sides as they really are. Eastern America seems to have turned into an English colony—and can't they realize how England is laughing at them and always has? More than ever I call myself a Californian. California is certainly the most European place in the United States, and has individuality and courage of her opinions. The people there have something daringly elemental in them, and how I love it!—for they, too, are real. Have letters from people I never knew or met from there—since war broke out.
>
> Expect to cross over in December. Hope by that time the world will have become a bit sane. Doesn't it seem like a vast place now? Had a letter from [an English friend] the other day—took seven weeks over Rotterdam. England seems like antipodes now. Long letter from Marie Hay other day. Is at present with Liela von Meister in Hamburg—may come here to me. She stuck it out in Italy until hopelessness took complete hold of those poor betrayed Italians. Her letter is most interesting—don't dare inclose it to you, as America's English postman would hardly let it through—he'll not like this one either. I do wax violent, I know. * * * Munich is a real German city now. I think not more than 500 Americans have lingered on. No foreigners at all. I miss them very much. We are giving Parsifal and the Mozart Festspiel—and can you believe it—not a seat to be had even now. I feel I have sung a bellyband onto each soldier at the front—for it has been one charity concert after another. My coffers are empty, but I feel I've put a good load into my experience box—and enriched my ideals and belief in humanity. For this I must eternally thank these good Germans. * * * This terrible war has shown me the real German, and for this I am happy to have remained. * * *

I asked her in reply if she never had heard that New York was often referred to as the second German city, and gave her a few facts. I also asked her if it was really possible she believed that propaganda lie that the British Ambassador opened all German letters! Also told her that I had received several letters—untampered with!—from Marie Hay (Baroness Herbert von Hindenburg) even more pro-German than her own, one of which I published in THE TIMES, a pro-Allies paper. Also a few other facts, such as tiresome news stories daily via England of German triumphs in the east. As it was written in my worst handwriting I am hoping it will pass the censor.

I like to think that if I, too, were bottled up in Germany, seeing Germans far more intimately than ever before in some sort of work for their soldiers, hearing only of German triumphs, or the base treachery that caused defeat now and again, having absolutely no outside source of information, including the causes of the war, I should exercise my natural intelligence and refuse to believe absurd stories about my own country at least. But I am not so sure. Enthusiasm is communicable. Reiterated "facts" strike in. I might even refuse to believe that other countries were just as wonderful as Germany when at war; and Mr. Dunn, in his "Five Fronts," tells us that it is impossible not to be heart and soul with the country you are in at the moment. Miss Fay's brain is nearly as good as her voice, (which is beautiful,) and one day (when she has learned all sides of the present conflict as completely as she now thinks only being shut up in Germany can reveal) she may experience a sensation of amusement; but meanwhile enthusiasm will not hurt her. It is an experience for any artist to be grateful for. For any human being for that matter.

GERTRUDE ATHERTON.

Flies That Come Down Chimneys.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reply to L. F. Jewell's letter in THE TIMES, I would like to pass on a helpful word. Mr. Jewell asks how the nuisance of flies coming down a warm chimney and thence into the room, on cold nights, may be overcome. A teaspoonful of formaldehyde in a saucer of water placed on the ashes, when the family leaves the fireside for the night, will discourage the flies. Of course, as formaldehyde is a poison, the saucer must be so placed that children and pets are protected; the fire screen does this in my fireplaces.

A. C. GILBERT.

East Jewett, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1915.

In Out-of-the-Way Places.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just returned from several weeks' vacation at a little camp in the Adirondacks. The number of NEW YORK TIMES among the different cottagers was very noticeable. There were fifteen subscribers to THE TIMES and SUNDAY TIMES, and either five or six subscribers to all other New York papers combined. The cottagers were made up largely of people from Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, with one or two from New York. TIMES READER.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 31, 1915.

'TIS NOT LEARNING COOLS A WOMAN.

Old Maids Happen as Before, from Never Being Asked—As for the Race, It Requires Some Primal Fatherhood as Well.

BY A SPINSTER, A. B.

Women's University Club, Aug. 30, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The spirit of common sense has been goading me for this hour past to express in your horribly public columns my private sentiments on an article in Sunday's TIMES. I know I shall blush tomorrow, but I must speak tonight.

In this article Mr. (and Mrs.) Martin contend, on more than one page, that the higher education of women lessens the birth rate. One wonders how low an education is quite harmless, and why no scientist has estimated how far we may safely go, so that we may stop in time. And who clings to the higher education, anyway, per se? If I believed my education was responsible for my lack of proposals, (the only thing that has prevented my marriage,) I would feign ignorance with a skill no eligible man could detect. But the Martins have deduced their facts from a total of 20,000 graduates from a few of the colleges, sixteen years ago, of whom some 10,000 have remained old maids, (a regrettable circumstance,) and the rest have not yet had the proper number of babies. Surely this is not nearly enough cases, or recent enough, to justify generalizations. And if these are the only statistics available, why draw any conclusions at all? One of the three things I was taught in my higher education was never to make deductions from insufficient data. Let us, therefore, lay aside the whole question of the education of women till, say, 1930, and pass on to the higher education of man. The "perpetuation of the nation" will not suffer seriously by the delay.

The higher education of men has been going on for ever so many years, and is a widespread practice. Here we come to solid ground for reasoning, here are cases enough to deduce from. And we find that among men who have received a higher education, as opposed to the uneducated, marriages are later, and children are fewer. And, moreover, the higher the fewer, exactly like the mouse in the conundrum. And this is equally true, no matter how low the education of the woman implicated, for until twenty years ago the women of the upper classes were hardly educated at all, and still the birth rate was lower than that of the lower classes. (Is it possible that the education of the woman has so little to do with it? One thought it was the determining factor last Sunday.) Look for the man who marries in the early twenties, and has nine or ten children, and you find him in the laboring classes. Or among the Kings. Yes, and, by the way, Queens are the most highly educated of women, and look at Victoria's family, or the Queen of Spain's! But let that pass.

"Ultimately," say the Martins, in words that have a faintly reminiscent ring, "the woman's movement must succeed or fail according as it strengthens or weakens woman's motherhood." Kind friends, you will not disagree with me when I say, no motherhood without some fatherhood. (Oh! very little, of course, enough to be negligible to ardent minds like yours, but do not neglect it, it is almost indispensable.) And, since the higher education of man lessens his fatherhood, away with it! "Already" (to adapt the opening sentence by my coadjutors in the new movement for the total abolition of education) "the evidence is conclusive that the effects of education upon the inalienable function and immemorial duty of man, the begetting of children, are so appalling as to threaten the perpetuation of the race." What a truly awful thought, and improper, too! And to this Mr. and Mrs. Martin have logically led me.

It is here, Mr. Editor, that common sense comes to my rescue, and I begin to wonder if it can be possible that we are taking the degree of B. A. a trifle seriously? What, after all, so terrible thing does it represent? Not a vast amount of scholarship, hardly enough to hurt, nor a staggering amount of labor, nor years of heavy toil. Mr. and Mrs. Martin speak of "women who have studied hard for a decade, who have lived in cloisters where no child's laugh was ever heard." But whence this word "decade"? It only takes four years, and only part of those. And we didn't study "hard," and there weren't any "cloisters," merely boarding houses, and the laugh of children was just as freely heard on the campus as on East Sixty-eighth Street. So were the screams and quarrels of children, equally characteristic and lovable, of real children, though, I admit, out of key in an article like the Martins'.

Nay, I doubt if the average female Bachelor of Arts has had her primal instincts much affected by four years, and two letters applied in her downy youth. Yet Mr. and Mrs. Martin seem to say they believe this. Aye, and greater wonders than that. They speak of a "woman who, having won a salary and position as the guerdon of her pains, feels it hard to retire to the privacy of home." There are, then, men asking these hard-working old maids to marry them, and the old maids are refusing! Just Public, I commit these people to your judgment. To my simple mind it seems that they speak with a certain exaggeration. SPINSTER, A. B.

THE GUARD IN ITS PLACE.

Its Jealousy of the Plattsburg Experiment Is a Narrow Sentiment.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

More than six years' former service in a "crack" National Guard regiment of this State, combined with some intimate observation of life in the regular army through the fact of relationships in the corps of officers, may warrant my pointing out that nowhere do the published communications of opinion regarding Secretary Garrison's and General Wood's interesting experiment at Plattsburg go to the root of the matter in relation to the National Guard.

Leaving aside the fact that the one month's intensive training at Plattsburg equals the aggregate number of field days' training received by the average National Guardsman in three years, there is this great fundamental and vital difference in favor of Plattsburg as against any number of years' service in the National Guard:

At Plattsburg there is given to the recruit, from the start, the right mental outlook upon organized military governance and its problems. In this statement I do not refer to that rather indefinite thing in mind in speaking of "regular army discipline." The tactical discipline of several of our leading militia units will bear favorable comparison with that of the regulars, when the occasion is actual service. This the writer knows from experience in emergency service. But no possible solution of the perplexing national problem now confronting us will be found in any force of volunteer permanent soldiery whose organized form and conduct rest upon the elective privilege and interest of its members.

Here is where, from the start, the Plattsburg idea differs strikingly from any solution which an exclusive extension of the State militia system can offer. The Plattsburg camp does not tend to put corps esprit, corps identity, and corps management ahead of the needs of larger military policy and problems—something bound to result where these things proceed from and rest upon elective interest or the club governing principle.

This difference is vital to the question of efficiency for national needs under the constantly changing requirements of progressive military organization. A wide training movement of the individual which will leave him to fall into place at need in whatever organized unit may be provided for him, within the limits of a general arm, such as cavalry, infantry, &c., provided and maintained for him by the discretion of United States War Department authority, and the transformation of which unit into any other form and identity it would never enter his mind to question, is the fundamental and vital essential which the Plattsburg idea gives the recruit at the start, and in the making of a real army of soundly disciplined men is worth ten years' training from an entirely wrong point of view.

The best proof of this is the announced intention of the National Guard interests of the various States to vigorously and collectively oppose, at the forthcoming session of Congress, the establishment of any other permanent organized volunteer force outside the present national guard system. Without for a moment impugning the patriotism of the National Guard in placing this upon the issue of fairness and the avoidance of a cumbersome multiplicity of kind in our organized land forces, this nation cannot contemplate the principle and the possibilities, in the sphere of national defense, which are recognizable in the words "organization control."

The National Guard has its place, and, within its place as a valuable immediate auxiliary of defense, should be everywhere encouraged. Its broader-minded members will surely agree that it is a question of "country first," and from this standpoint draw inspiration from the attitude of the regular army in welcoming whatever will aid. As to relative judgment of the means, the writer believes that the discretion of the United States War Department authorities can safely take precedence over that of the militia, and Secretary Garrison and General Wood should be strongly encouraged in extending the system of citizens' camps.

STURGIS LAURENCE.

New York, Aug. 31, 1915.

Mr. Dwyer Is Not for Mr. Hicks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to inform you that I am not interested in any way in the primary fight being waged by James P. Hicks. Your article of Aug. 31 mentioned me as being one of those supporting Mr. Hicks. This is not so.

THOMAS F. DWYER,
Deputy Commissioner.

Long Island City, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1915.

OTHER PREPAREDNESS.

A Woman's Protest at Arming Against Foes That Are Remote.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In no captious spirit, and as a patriot who believes in adequate defense and preparedness for real dangers, permit me to call attention to the following considerations, about which one should be very clear before urging "instant action by Congress" and preparing to assist a greatly increased army:

1. The new power of the submarine is making battleships and armies for a nation situated like ours a negligible factor as a necessity for defense from sea. Mines and submarines can make our coast invulnerable. No British ship has been able to bombard a German port, and no German ship could bombard our coast or land troops had we enough submarines and mines. A citizen army, trained to rifle practice, would be as futile for us as it has been necessary for little Switzerland, surrounded with old enemies a yard across her border. Moreover, rifle shooting has proved the least important feature of this war, even when fought across adjacent borders.

2. Of course, army men talk of our helplessness should Germany land several hundred thousand men on our shores. The points for us women to consider are these: Could Germany by any possibility win in this war it will only be after fearful loss of all her best men; at the end she will have no force adequate to hold down a hostile Belgium and acquire English, French, and Italian colonies in Africa, to say nothing of shipping an army beyond sea to meet our navy. This is already next in size to what she had a year ago, but maybe its equal when her losses are reckoned.

To prepare for possible dangers is madness. We can reasonably prepare only for probable dangers. In the whole history of our Republic we have never been attacked, but ourselves began three quite unnecessary foreign wars. It is a thousand times more difficult to land on hostile shores 3,000 miles from home than to march across adjacent borders. These facts are ignored in the present craze for a futile type of preparedness.

Militarists understand the technique of one kind of defense, but they are the poorest judges of danger, as they everlastingly look on all neighbors as possible enemies. Their ignorance of new and powerful agencies for defense through a League to Enforce Peace, through drastic, concerted, economic compulsion, through other new preventive methods, makes them the poorest guide in a feverish time like this. Let women not fear to think for themselves and not blindly follow the noisy alarmists who are urging a policy

MISS M. W. COLGATE, BRIDE IN VERMONT

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James C. Colgate of New York Marries James S. Dennis

ON TERRACE AT BEN VENUE

Bride's Sisters Serve as Maid of Honor and Bridesmaid at Old Bennington Ceremony.

Special to The New York Times.

BENNINGTON, Vt., Sept. 1.—Many guests came from New York to attend the wedding at noon today in Old Bennington of James Shepard Dennis, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel S. Dennis of Morristown, N. J., and Miss Margaret West Colgate, the second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Colby Colgate of New York. The ceremony took place in the open air on the terrace at Ben Venue, the country home of the bride's parents, and an uncle of the bride, the Rev. Dr. Edward D. Tibbits, rector of Hoosac School, Hoosick, N. Y., performed the ceremony.

The bride, whose father gave her in marriage, wore a gown of white Georgette crêpe embroidered in pearls over white satin. The court train was old Brussels point and the long tulle veil which came to the end of the train was held by a lace cap bordered with pearls. She carried an armful of maidenhair fern.

The bride's sister, Miss Susan E. Colgate, was the maid of honor. Her white tulle frock was draped in pointed draperies over white crêpe de chine trimmed with white lace. The girdle was coral-colored satin, and she wore a large bronze tulle hat and carried gladioli of different colors.

The bridesmaids were the Misses Hope H. Colgate, another sister; Florance H. Colgate, a cousin; Elizabeth Stillman Kendall, Katharine Patteson, Louise Kellogg, Dorothy Freeman, and Dorothy Perkins of New York, Dorothy Lasell of Troy, Estelle Farrel of Ansonia, Conn., and Dorothy Dennis of Morristown, a sister of the bridegroom. They were gowned like the maid of honor and carried coral-colored gladioli. Little Miss Evelyn Colgate was her sister's flower girl. In white with a coral sash, a white lace hat, and carried a brown wicker basket filled with coral-hued phlox.

Mr. Dennis's best man was Hyatt Wight of Baltimore, and the ushers were George W. Perkins, Jr., the son of George W. Perkins; Ferdinand L. Mayer, Van Santvoord Merle-Smith, James Coristy Bell, Jr., Matthew Gault, William Scott Pyle, Henry A. Colgate, a cousin of the bride; Oscar Rose Ewing, Samuel Reed of Pittsburgh, James B. Waller, Jr., of Chicago, and Frederick Wayne of Indianapolis.

A wedding breakfast was served at 12.30 o'clock to the family and immediate relatives and at 2.30 o'clock a large reception was held. Mrs. Colgate, who received, wore a dark blue net and silk frock.

Mr. Colgate had the children of Bennington and their mothers entertained during the afternoon in the public playgrounds.

After their honeymoon Mr. and Mrs. Dennis will make their home in Short Hills, N. J.

The engagement was announced on April 1. Mr. Dennis was graduated from Princeton in 1910 and from the Harvard Law School in 1913. Miss Colgate made her début two years ago, and is the great-great-granddaughter of Aaron Hubbell, who took part in the battle of Bennington in 1777.

MISS CURTIS'S WEDDING.

Attendants for Her Marriage to Walter S. Ward on Oct. 8.

Plans have been completed for the wedding of Miss Berl Curtis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. N. Willard Curtis of 161 Arlington Avenue, Brooklyn, to Walter S. Ward of 165 Riverside Drive, which will be celebrated on Friday afternoon, Oct. 8, in Trinity Church, Brooklyn.

Miss Evelyn Huffman of Dayton, Ohio, will act as maid of honor. The bridesmaids chosen include Miss Ruth Martin of Pittsburgh, Penn.; Miss Alice Rorick of Toledo, Ohio; Miss Mildred Paterson of Kansas City, Mo.; Miss Dorothy Dickason of Chicago, and the Misses Elinor and Garnet Ward, sisters of the bridegroom, of this city. Miss Hilda Stark is to be the flower girl. Ralph Ward is to be his brother's best man.

The reception, which will follow the church ceremony at the home of the bride's parents, will be small. Many of the out of town guests for the wedding will be entertained at a house party at the Curtis country home at Belle Harbor.

MISS DOROTHY ROGERS WEDS.

Clark Settlement Worker the Bride of Frank D. Sprague.

The wedding of Miss Dorothy Howard Rogers, daughter of the late Robert Ogden Rogers of Scarborough, N. Y., and Mrs. Rogers, to Frank Desmond Sprague of this city, took place on last Saturday, in All Saints' Church, Briarcliff, N. Y. Only the immediate families attended the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Thomas R. Hazard, assisted by the Rev. Henry A. Dexter.

The engagement of the couple was announced a few weeks ago. Miss Rogers is a graduate of Wyckham Rise School, Class of '09, and for the last two years has been engaged in settlement work in this city, being associated with the Clark Settlement.

Mr. Sprague is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Julian Sprague of 241 West End Avenue. He is a graduate of Cornell University, Class of '11, and is an associate member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. He is engaged in business with his father, who is a pioneer in the development of electric transportation in this country.

PERRY-LLOYD WEDDING.

Plans for Ceremony in Church of the Heavenly Rest on Sept. 14.

The plans for the wedding of Miss Adele Augustine Phoenix Lloyd and John Prince Hazen Perry, a son of Alfred P. Perry, whose engagement was announced on Jan. 20, have been completed. The ceremony will take place at 4 o'clock on Tuesday, Sept. 14, in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, and the Rev. Herbert Shipman will officiate. Miss Lloyd's father, Dr. Samuel Lloyd, will give her in marriage. Mrs. Sherman Ford, (Miss Elinor Lapham) will be the matron of honor and Miss Katharine Wyndham Smith will be the maid of honor. The Misses Eleanor and Katharine Du Bois of New York, Louise H. Bell of Chicago, and Priscilla Phelan of Boston are to be the bridesmaids.

Mr. Perry's best man is to be Karl T. Frederick and the ushers selected are Roger B. Emmons, Victor H. McCutcheon, Fitch Haskell, John M. P. Thatcher, Leland T. Bateman, R. C. Wilson, Samuel Lloyd, Jr., a brother of the bride, and Harold E. Plummer of Buffalo. A small reception is to be held at the home of the bride's parents, 12 West Fiftieth Street.

Miss Lloyd will give a dinner for her bridal attendants on Sept. 10, and Mr. Perry will give his dinner party for the bridal party and ushers at the Engineers' Club on Sept. 11.

Miss Lloyd is with her family at their country place, Rosebrook Farm, New Canaan, Conn.

Miss Jordan Escapes Drowning.

BOOTHBAY HARBOR, Me., Sept. 1.—Miss Elizabeth Jordan, the author and editor, had a narrow escape yesterday, from drowning in Linkin Bay, near this place. A rowboat in which she was proceeding with three friends from Dace Point to Lobster Cove was overturned and sank a quarter of a mile from shore. Miss Jordan and the others reached deep sea floats from which finally they were rescued.

BROOKLYN RUNAWAYS HOME

Parents Bring Back Girl Who Fled with Youth in Boy's Garb.

Thoroughly repentant, the two runaways, Viola Stevens, 15 years old, of 859 Hancock Street, and Max Goodman, 16 years old, of 711 Eastern Parkway, both of Brooklyn, were brought back to their homes by their parents last night. Their return, under compulsion, marked the end of their plan to reach Arizona, where Goodman intended to make a fortune through a chemical composition which would produce radium.

The couple left their homes last Thursday. Before they were found a general alarm had been sent out and Boy Scouts in a dozen States made every effort to trace them. Both were dressed in boys' garb when found.

MISS DOMINICK A BRIDE.

Married to James Duane Pell in the Chancel of St. Thoma s.

The marriage of James Duane Pell, a son of the late Mrs. Walden Pell, and Miss Elsie Dominick, a daughter of Mrs. William Gayer Dominick of 35 East Fifty-seventh Street, took place at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the chancel of St. Thomas's Church, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, rector of the church. None except the relatives and a very few intimate friends, less than fifty, was invited and they were seated in the choir stalls. Vases of white lillies were on the altar. There was a recital of music on the organ during the wedding. The wedding was very quiet as both families are in mourning.

The bride entered the church at the side with her brother, William F. Dominick, and her mother gave her in marriage. She wore an afternoon frock of pale gray chiffon and silk topped by gray lace, veil, girdle, and a small, high gray chiffon hat, and orchids were fastened to her corsage. She had no attendants.

Mr. Pell had his brother Walden Pell as his best man, and the two ushers were Frank Hunter Simmons and F. Livingston Pell. There was no reception, but the relatives went to the bride's apartment in the St. Regis to congratulate her and drink to her health. Mr. Pell and his bride left for the Grand Cañon and California, and on their return will live at 118 East Fifty-fourth Street.

MABEL RUSSELL MARRIES.

One of Types in Times Contest Weds C. R. Runyon.

Miss Mabel Irving Russell, adjudged one of the distinctive types of American girlhood, in The Girl of Today Contest, by a jury of artists, for THE NEW YORK TIMES in December, 1913, was married last night to Carman Randolph Runyon of Yonkers.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Cornelius Brett of Jersey City, grandnuncle of the bridegroom, under a bower of smilax and pink roses in the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Russell, 563 Palisade Avenue, Yonkers.

The bride wore ivory satin, and her veil of tulle was held in place by a sprig of orange blossoms. She carried a shower bouquet of lilies-of-the-valley and white orchids. Her sole attendant was her younger sister, Miss Louise Russell. The bridegroom's best man was his father.

The ceremony was followed by a supper attended by 200 guests. The couple will spend their honeymoon in Southern California and will live in Kansas.

Miss Russell was one of last season's débutantes. She studied at St. Margaret's Academy, at Waterbury, Conn., and later at the Halsted School, Yonkers. She is an active member of the Seagirt Golf Club, Park Hill Country Club, and Amackassin Club.

Mr. Runyon is a graduate of Cornell University.

Sperry-Oerzen Wedding.

The marriage of Edward Chambers Sperry, a son of R. B. Sperry, and Miss Eleanor Marguerite Oerzen, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Oerzen of Woodycrest Avenue, the Bronx, took place at 4 o'clock yesterday in St. Luke's Episcopal Church, the Rev. George A. Oldham officiating. As Mr. Sperry's family is in mourning no formal invitations were issued. Miss Oerzen's sister, Miss Oerzen, attended her. On their return from their honeymoon trip they will live at 30 Hamilton Place. Mrs. Sperry was graduated from Barnard College, and Mr. Sperry was graduated from Harvard and the Harvard Law School.

Miss Harpley Weds A. O. Lynes.

The marriage of Miss Viva Jeanette Harpley of Orange, N. J., to Arthur O. Lynes took place at noon yesterday in the home which the bridegroom had fitted up for his bride at 75 Sussex Street, East Orange, N. J. The Rev. C. Duval Chambers of the Calvary Episcopal Church of New York City performed the ceremony. The bride's mother, Mrs. Andrew Grube, gave her in marriage. She was unattended. Julius Lynes was his brother's best man. Only the immediate families were present at the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Lynes will spend their honeymoon in Boston.

SLIMP—VAIL.

James Elbert Slimp of 35 West Sixty-fourth Street and Miss Eleanor Alberta Vail, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Vail of 208 West Seventieth Street, were married yesterday afternoon in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Dr. Palmer performing the ceremony. Miss Vail wore a blue traveling costume topped by a blue velvet hat, and carried orchids. There were no attendants for either the bride or bridegroom, and none except relatives were present. Mr. and Mrs. Slimp left after the ceremony on their honeymoon.

Ballou-Strong Wedding Today.

The marriage of Miss Helen Woodhull Strong, a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Woodhull Strong, and Edward Richardson Ballou, formerly of Providence, R. I., will take place at 12:30 today in the Fairchurch of the Heavenly Rest, and the Rev. Herbert Shipman will perform the ceremony. Miss Strong will have no attendants, and her brother, James Remsen Strong, will give her in marriage. Mr. Ballou will have for his best man Halsey De Wolf of Providence as his best man. A small reception for the family will follow at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. Howard H. Henry, 344 Lexington Avenue.

RANDALL—NOBEL.

Mrs. Howard E. Kilborn of New Canaan, Conn., announces the engagement of her daughter Miss Ethel Randall, and daughter of the late H. Le Roy Randall of New Milford, Conn., to Nussell Cutler Nobel of Waterbury, Conn. No date has been named for the marriage.

DIBBLE—HAWLEY.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Olive Thorne Dibble daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Irving Dibble of Norwalk, Conn., to Arthur Smith Hawley, son of the late Arthur Smith Hawley and Mrs. Hawley of this city. The wedding will take place in November.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

Some of the Passengers on Two Liners—The Departures.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

NOORDAM, (Rotterdam.)—F. L. de Beer, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Bickford, Walter Bickford, Dr. F. C. Davis, F. J. Horn, Miss Annie S. Lindemann, F. F. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. L. Persinger, R. Snellen, J. Speelman, S. A. Stein, Lieutenant H. G. van Steyn, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. M. Verbeek, Mrs. E. I. de Criss, and Miss Margaret Wright.

SANT' ANNA, (Marseilles.)—Frank Brennon, J. Fairchild, Arthur S. Fairchild, Clarence Gould, Miss Annie Harding, J. Corrigan, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Levigne, Miss Henri-Levigne, Miss Blanche Devigne, W. J. Johnson, and Dr. Elizabeth J. Van Slyke.

Some of those booked to leave on the Hellig Olav today for Copenhagen are:

Captain Emil Brockmoyer, Mrs. K. Howland, Miss Grace Howland, the Rev. Magnus Jonsson, Mrs. B. Jonsson, Countess Clara A. L. Knuth, Miss Xenia C. E. Knuth, Adolph Lass, A. Spieler, W. M. Nones, N. M. Nelson, and Mr. and Mrs. Peter C. Petersen.

'HOUSE OF GLASS' HIGHLY EXCITING

Candler Reopens with Intense Melodrama of the Law's Relentless Pursuit.

WRITTEN BY MAX MARCIN

New Playwright Auspiciously Introduced by an Able Company in Which Frank Thomas Excels.

THE HOUSE OF GLASS—A play in four acts by Max Marcin, in the Candler Theatre.

Nellie	Lila Rhodes
Margaret Case	Mary Ryan
Mrs. Brandt	Ada Gilman
Frank, a porter	Sam Myers
James Burke	Frank M. Thomas
Carroll, a detective	Thomas Findlay
Crowley, his Lieutenant	James C. Marlowe
A Policeman	E. J. McGuire
Watson, a butler	John Fenton
Harvey Lake	Frederick Burt
Edward McClellan	Harry C. Browne
Judson Atwood	William Walcott
Jap, a servant	Mann Wada
Edith, a maid	Florence Walcott
Gov. Patterson	Frank Young

A tense and engrossing melodrama of the school of "Within the Law" is the new play in four acts which was shown to this city for the first time last evening when the doors of the Candler Theatre were opened for the season. It is the work of Max Marcin, a playwright new to the New York stage.

After years of knocking at the managers' doors, he is to know all the exhilaration that goes with having two plays produced on Broadway in a single week, for he is also the author of the farce which will have its local première this evening at the Eltinge. Even before this second piece is presented for inspection, Mr. Marcin is decidedly to be congratulated, for while his play at the Candler will not exactly bring him immortality, it has all the marks of a pronounced popular success. What with the work of a competent company assembled by Cohan and Harris and what with his own handy use of sound and never failing theatrical material, there is evolved in "The House of Glass" a substantial evening's entertainment.

Ever since a certain evening just about three years ago, two inevitable questions have been put clamorously to all those emerging from the first night of any new melodrama in New York. Is it like "Within the Law"? Is it as good as "Within the Law"? And those coming from the first performance of "The House of Glass" must be affirmative to the first question and to the second, if it be sternly pressed, make answer: "No, not quite."

There is, indeed, a considerable resemblance between the two plays. A girl is arrested, convicted and sent to prison for a theft of which she was absolutely innocent, and those words of Mary Turner's, 'for something I haven't done' echo unspoken through the four acts of Mr. Marcin's play. But there is the difference that Mary Turner relentlessly pursued her past and Margaret Case is relentlessly pursued by hers.

The shadow of a prison wall falls always across the sunshine of the life to which she has made her escape by breaking her parole. The nouse of glass is that in which dwells a prosperous railroad head who, as he is sternly pressing the prosecution of a young employe caught stealing, learns at last through the very detective whose work he is backing up that his own wife is an ex-convict.

The great moment for which Mr. Marcin builds through the greater part of three acts is the one that comes when Mrs. Lake's past, which is the thing which for years has been her nightmare. Hurrying to speak to her husband and his guests in the reception room of her elaborate home in New York, she comes face to face with the central office man who had arrested her as a girl in the shabby downtown boarding house. The moment is cunningly sustained by a telephone conversation which holds the room silent and keeps these two facing each other, staring interminably.

For the remainder of that somewhat too protracted act, the interest slackens somewhat, but it is caught up again in act four and skillfully sustained till the last. It is rather too bad that the final turn of events is foreshadowed from the first by the tell-tale program, for if you are extremely clever you suspect from the fact of an able actor's being assigned to the rôle of the Governor of New York that executive clemency will ring down the curtain, and it is quite true that Mr. Marcin rescues his characters by the intervention of the god from the political machine.

As far as the sociological touch is felt at all in "The House of Glass," like the Veiller melodrama and "Kick In," plays with the question of the discharged convict and his after-life in a distrusting world; but, fortunately perhaps, Mr. Marcin seems to care really for his story alone and this he has told with considerable theatrical cleverness and with a dash—just a dash—of humor.

The performance is good, several members of the company lingering as if they had forgotten to leave when "On Trial" moved out for its long journey on the road. As with Mr. Robinson Crusoe's play so here, the leading rôle falls to Mary Ryan, a strikingly similar part, by the way, which she plays in much the same manner, nicely distinguishing the changing woman by the passing years and suggesting with success the weary collapse which comes when, beaten half insensible by adversity, Margaret Case's spirit of resistance leaves her utterly. In the intense emotional scenes Miss Ryan falls a little short, but it must be said in her behalf that Mr. Marcin has turned over to her an unconscionable amount of centre-stage agony.

In other rôles, Frederick Burt, Thomas Findlay, Harry C. Browne (who has learned not to shout), James C. Marlowe, Ada Gilman, and Frank Young all acquit themselves honorably. But, all in all, the finest single contribution of the evening is made by Frank M. Thomas, who takes a long stride ahead by his strikingly fine, sincere, and forceful performance as the thief who

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Otis Skinner returned yesterday from an extended holiday trip through the West. He will begin rehearsals today of a new play written for him by Henry Arthur Jones.

Clifton Webb, the dancer, has been added to the cast of "Over Watyuna's Town Topics," the revue with which the Century will begin its career as a music hall.

Jean Webster's play of last season, "Daddy Long-Legs," will play a return engagement at the Gaiety Theatre beginning Monday night. Ruth Chatterton and the original company will present it.

The last dress rehearsal of "Watch Your Step" will be held this morning and tomorrow the company will go to Chicago for an engagement in the Illinois Theatre. The Castles, Frank Tinney, Brice and King, and Harry Kelly will again be the principals.

Pauline Frederick has entered into a contract with the Famous Players Film Company whereby she will confine her services to the movies for a term of years.

A theatre party made up of more than a hundred contestants and officials of the national tennis tournament witnessed May Irwin's performance in "No. 13 Washington Square" at the Park Theatre last night. After the third act a floral piece, the gift of the West Side Tennis Club, was sent across the footlights to the comedienne.

REFORMS IN TICKET SALES.

Managers Give Details of Their Plan—Tyson Co. Distributer.

Details of the agreement entered into by the theatre managers to effect certain reforms in the sale of tickets were made public yesterday in a statement issued by the committee of five, appointed to arrange the final details. The main essentials of the plan agree with the outline in yesterday's TIMES, but there are some interesting points given as to its execution.

The statement emphasizes the fact that the question of hotel and other agencies received as much attention as that of cut-rate tickets, that the two questions were considered as features of one problem. The managers decided:

First: That hereafter there shall be no cut rate tickets issued, nor any device resorted to for the selling of cut rate tickets, nor any literature or advertisement published announcing that tickets can be purchased anywhere at less than the box office price. This, however, does not preclude any manager who wishes to reduce his prices of admission or seats regularly at his box office from doing so, provided he sells them to the entire public at that price.

Second: That there shall be no free list.

Third: The Tyson Company was selected as the distributor for the tickets actually allotted to the hotels and agencies, it being understood that the agencies now in existence shall get a certain allotment of tickets through the Tyson Company; and it is exacted in turn from the Tyson Company that it give a bond of $25,000, guaranteeing that no tickets shall be sold by it or any of its agencies for a sum of more than 50 cents in excess of box office price, and any agent caught imposing in excess of this price shall forthwith be cut off from the sale of tickets. On the other hand, the managers have bound themselves to each other to live up to their share of the contracts, and the managers' contract has been made a part of the Tyson contract.

It was further decided that there shall be prominently and permanently displayed at every hotel agency where theatre tickets are sold a sign calling the attention of the public to the fact that any tickets sold for more than fifty cents in excess of the box office price by said hotel or agency is an imposition on the public, and calling upon the public to report such imposition. This sign shall further inform the public that the salesmen or saleswomen who handle these tickets are there to assist the public in getting desirable seats for theatres, and are neither censors nor critics. They are forbidden to give their personal opinions of the merits or demerits of performances or to use their influence to sell one theatre's tickets to the exclusion of another.

At the end of the statement is this paragraph:

"This committee, and the association for whom it speaks, now asks the public to co-operate with them in running down any case in which an imposition has been practiced or an exorbitant price charged."

FANTASTIC GERMAN REVUE.

Sylvester Schaeffer the Hero of "Ein Ritterspiel" in Irving Place.

Sylvester Schaeffer, the ambidextrous descendant of a long line of German stage-folk, who appeared for a brief season last year at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre in an entertainment in which he was most of the cast, was the hero of a fantastic revue presented last night in the Irving Place Theatre. It is entitled "Ein Ritterspiel," and is intended to serve as a sort of prologue to the regular season of repertoire that Rudolf Christian's stock company that will follow.

A great deal was said then about this interesting young man from the German music halls, who smiles as unconcernedly while playing Shubert's "Serenade" on the violin, balancing a yard of puppies on a ladder aloft on his foot, painting a Delft scene in a hurry or shooting a pipe from a hunting dog's mouth. These are the other feats that caused the word "versatile" to be hurled at him from all sides upon the occasion of his first appearance, Mr. Schaeffer last night added that of authorship, for to him was credited the revue.

"Ein Ritterspiel" was not the least clever of his achievements. Its story of the dream adventures of Max and Moritz and Fipps, the monkey they stole from the zoo, gave the star a chance to exploit the varied facets of his skill. In the land of dreams Max becomes the King he wished to be and Moritz a Prince. But Moritz's choice was not particularly happy, for the Prince was enamored of a Princess for whose hand a Knight also contended, and in the lists the Prince's gold was a sorry match for the prowess of the Knight of the supple body and the sophomore hair. The Knight, you may have guessed, was none other than Sylvester Schaeffer.

The book was written in rhymes that rolled from the nimble tongues of the players, the majority recruited from Mr. Christians's company. Rudi Rahe, Christian Rub, Lotte Engle, and Emmy Nicklas among the number. Then there was Mizi Gizi, whose singing of a song in the uniform of an Austrian Hussar about the alacrity of her country to respond to the need of her ally struck the requisite patriotic note and brought a storm of applause. The lyrics were by Arthur Schoenstadt and Max Simon, and Anselm Goetzl, one of Andreas Dippel's conductors, led an orchestra that played his own music, music that was pleasing though, or because, generally reminiscent.

Dr. Samuel W. Dana.

Dr. Samuel W. Dana, a distant relation of the late Charles A. Dana of The Sun and Richard H. Dana, the poet, and who had been in active practice in this city for fifty years before he retired in 1908, died last night at his home, 162 West Ninety-fourth Street, in his eighty-eighth year. He was born in West Lebanon, N. Y., and after receiving his early education at the Kimball Union Academy, entered Dartmouth College, from which he was graduated in 1854. Dr. Dana then removed to this city and took his degree in medicine at the college of Physicians and Surgeons, being graduated with the class of 1858. He was connected with the New York Dispensary for many years and was a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, the County Medical Society, and a number of other organizations. His son and two daughters survive him.

Ex-Minister Guicciardini Dead.

FLORENCE, Sept. 1.—Count Guicciardini, former Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Italian Cabinet, died today.

Count Guicciardini, who was twice Foreign Minister in the Sonnino Cabinet —in 1906 and 1909—was born in 1851 and was a descendant of the celebrated Florentine historian. By his marriage with a member of the Strozzi family, he united two of the most famous names of Florence. He entered the Chamber of Deputies in 1882 and identified himself with the interests of labor and agriculture. For a short time he held a post in the Ministry of Agriculture.

Mrs. Raynolds, Missionary, Dies.

BOSTON, Sept. 1.—The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions received a cablegram from the American Consul at Tiflis, Russian Transcaucasia, today, announcing the death of Mrs. George C. Raynolds, one of the party of American missionaries whose flight from Van, Turkish Armenia, to Tiflis, had previously been reported in news dispatches.

Earlier advices were that Mrs. Raynolds was suffering from a broken limb and was in a serious condition. Her death occurred two days before the arrival at Tiflis of her husband, who was returning from the United States, where he had been detained by the interruption of travel resulting from the war.

Mrs. Raynolds had been stationed at Van for 46 years.

Mrs. George C. Stebbins.

EAST NORTHFIELD, Mass., Sept. 1.—Mrs. Elma Miller Stebbins, wife of George C. Stebbins, a singing evangelist and author of many gospel songs, died suddenly of acute indigestion at a hotel here today. She was 68 years of age. She and her husband had made several tours of the world with Dwight L. Moody, Ira D. Sankey and other evangelists.

Mrs. Stebbins sang with her husband for a number of years, both of them being members of the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church of Brooklyn. The family lived at 19 Verona Place, Brooklyn, and her son, George Waring Stebbins, is organist of the Emmanuel Baptist Church.

SUES TO GET BACK 5 FILM COMPANIES

Parent French Concern Says Manager Had No Right to Sell Its American Branches.

ALFRED W. VARIAN BLAMED

Had Power of Attorney from Foreign Society's Officials, Who Were Called to Serve in Army.

Suit was begun yesterday in the Supreme Court by Eliot Norton, representing the Société Française des Films et Cinematographes Eclair, a French corporation, to restore the company in this country to the standing it had prior to July, 1914. The defendants are the Pine Holding Company, the Eclair Film Company, the Motion Pictures Properties Company, the Leading Players Film Corporation, and the Feature Ideal, Incorporated. Individual defendants are Donald McLean Somers and Henry Calder as trustees, Emil Offeman, Alfred W. Varian, Frederic C. Rawolle, Arthur C. Rieger, George E. Van Vorst, and others.

The plaintiff company is one of the biggest film and moving picture machine companies in Europe. It was organized about seven years ago and has branches in South America as well as here. All of the defendant companies, except the holding company, were organized here in 1914. Charles Jourjon, President of the French company, and Marcel Vandal, its Vice President, were called to serve in the army and are somewhere in the trenches.

Mr. Varian received power of attorney to act for the company here with full authority to manage the local companies. These companies were in debt, and Mr. Varian set about setting them free. Jules Brulatour was a large creditor and much money was due others. There were cable communications between Mr. Varian and the parent concern, the result being that Mr. Varian was confirmed in his belief that his power of attorney gave him a free hand. He organized the Pine Holding Company, which took over the stock of the other American companies, and it is alleged he transferred 51 per cent. of this stock of the value of $132,000 and used it to raise money to pay the debts of the various companies.

In these transactions it is charged that Mr. Varian exceeded his authority in signing the name of President Jourjon to the papers and that he was wrong in sacrificing the control of the companies. A copy of the power of attorney given to Mr. Varian has been lost, and its precise provisions are not fully known to Mr. Norton.

The complaint asks that the stock of the local companies be restored to the original holders, that any notes in which the stock was used as collateral be declared null and void, and that the present officers of the companies chosen by Mr. Varian be ousted and the control be turned over to the parent company free of all entanglements.

Mr. Varian and Mr. Somers are members of the law firm of Black, Varian, Bigelow & Somers. Neither of them could be reached last night, but a man thoroughly familiar with the situation and directly interested in the pending suit said:

"All the money obtained by Mr. Varian was used in paying off the debts of the companies, and the main accusation against him is that he grossly exceeded his authority in the matter. The local companies are in a bad financial way. This was the natural outcome, because they lost their natural parents and missed the care and coddling such concerns need if they are to be successful."

HENRY M. STRONG DEAD.

Insurance Broker Was One of the Best Known of Old Brooklynites.

Henry M. Strong, a member of the insurance firm of Henry M. Strong & Son of 81 Fulton Street, Manhattan, and one of the best known of Old Brooklynites, died on Tuesday at his home, 680 Lafayette Avenue, in his seventy-ninth year. Mr. Strong was born in Rochester, N. Y., and came to Brooklyn in 1846 with his father. When the civil war began he enlisted in the Forty-seventh Regiment, serving under Colonel Meserole both at the front and in quelling the New York draft riots of 1862.

Mr. Strong was one of the oldest members of the insurance brokerage fraternity in this city, having succeeded his father in the business in 1861. With Darwin R. James, Jr., and other associates helped found the Throop Avenue Presbyterian Church in 1862, and upon the death of Mr. James Mr. Strong succeeded him as senior elder of the church. Mr. Strong was also one of the founders of the Throop Avenue Mission Sunday school, where he met and married Agnes Scott Patterson, one of the teachers of the mission school. Mrs. Strong died in January of this year.

Mr. Strong was a Director of the Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor, one of the Board of Managers of the Brooklyn Bible Society, a member of the Society of Old Brooklynites, Bureau of Charities, and of the Brooklyn City Mission and Tract Society. He is survived by four daughters and a son, William M. Strong.

ALBERT HENRY WALKER.

Author of "Walker on Patents" and Law Lecturer Dies at 70.

Albert Henry Walker, the author, lecturer, former member of the Connecticut Legislature, who wrote "Walker on Patents," which has since its first publication in 1883 been the leading text and reference book on the patent law of the United States, died on Tuesday at his home in the Hotel Majestic, where he had lived for the last seventeen years, at the age of 70.

He was born in Fairfax, Vt., and was a descendant of Captain John Prescott of Lancaster, Mass., who came to this country in 1640. In 1877 he was graduated from the Law Department of Northwestern University, and was the non-resident lecturer in law at Cornell University from 1889 until 1905, and at the University of Michigan from 1896 until 1913. Mr. Walker argued many important cases in the courts of twenty-two States, including those of Maine, California, Michigan, and Alabama, and also conducted litigations in more than thirty-six of the States of the Union. He was the author of several books, including a history of the Sherman law and his book on patents, which was published in revised editions in 1889, 1895, and lastly in 1904.

His office in this city was in the Park Row Building. He is survived by his wife.

Colonel Levi W. Barden died.

Colonel Levi W. Barden died late on Tuesday night at the home of his daughter, Mrs. A. H. Sabin, 432 Sanford Avenue, Flushing. Had he lived until Friday he would have been 76 years old. Mr. Barden was born in Benton, N. Y., and was admitted to the bar in this State. He went West about fifty years ago, and for more than half a century he practiced law in Portage, Wis. During that period he was a State Senator, a member of the Assembly, and a County Judge. Previous to leaving New York State Mr. Barden joined the New York State National Guard and rose to the rank of Colonel. His wife died fifteen years ago. He came to Flushing four years ago and had made his home with his daughter.

Mrs. Harry T. Herring.

Mrs. Harry T. Herring, wife of the Adjutant General of New Mexico, died early yesterday morning at her home in Santa Fé. Mrs. Herring was the adopted daughter of Dr. J. Seward Webb, her uncle. She was married to General Herring two years ago in Montclair, N. J., and went to Santa Fé. Mrs. Herring is survived by two children by her first husband, J. Laurence McKeever of New York City and Miss Janet F. McKeever of Santa Fé, and a brother, Major W. D. Webb, U. S. A. Mr. McKeever left for Santa Fé last night.

SAMUEL T. DAVIS, JR., DIES.

President of Locomobile Company a Victim of Ptomaine Poisoning.

Special to The New York Times.

FAIRFIELD, Conn., Sept. 1.—Samuel T. Davis, Jr., President of the Locomobile Company of America, died at his Summer home here this morning, after an illness of several days, due to ptomaine poisoning. He was taken ill in his office last Saturday. Death was produced by cerebral hemorrhage, which followed the poisoning.

Mr. Davis was born in Washington, D. C., and was in his forty-third year. He was graduated from the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in New York in 1895 and was the head of his class. After this he became associated with Amzi L. Barber in the asphalt business and for a time was Manager of the plant in Porto, Spain. He was a pioneer in the automobile business and when Mr. Barber formed the Locomobile Company in 1899 he went to Bridgeport, Conn., as Manager. His enthusiasm for motor-propelled cars was so great that fifteen years ago he drove a steam car to a world's record over the Coney Island Boulevard. His record was 1:13 for the mile, and Henri Fournier drove a gasoline car the same distance in 0:51 1-5, making another world's record.

In 1897 Mr. Davis married Miss Irene Barber, daughter of Amzi L. Barber, and made his home at Ardsley-on-Hudson until 1902, when he removed to Bridgeport and built a Summer home at Sasco Hill in this town.

Mr. Davis was the founder and first President of the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers, which became the Automobile Chamber of Commerce, in which he was a Director at the time of his death. He was one of the original members of the Automobile Club of America, and in addition to a number of other clubs and organizations, belonged to the New York Yacht and University Clubs of New York.

In addition to his widow, a daughter, Miss Irene Davis, survives him.

It is said that his firm has recently profited largely by war orders and that Mr. Davis was weakened by overwork and business cares when stricken by his fatal illness.

MARQUIS INOUYE DEAD.

One of Four of Japan's Elder Statesmen Was ex-Minister of Finance.

TOKIO, Sept. 1.—Marquis Kaoru Inouye, one of the Elder Statesmen of Japan, died today of nephritis at the age of 80 years.

He was born in the Yamaguchi Province of Japan, and became Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1885, when 50 years old. Three years later he was appointed Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, relinquishing this portfolio to become Minister of Home Affairs in 1892. In 1894 he was Minister Plenipotentiary to Korea. He has been created a Knight of the Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George by the Court of St. James.

His son, the Marquis Katsunoske Inouye, has been Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the British Government.

The death of Marquis Maoru Inouye leaves surviving only three members of the powerful group of "Genre" or Elder Statesmen, whose work and influence has had so much to do with the upbuilding of modern Japan.

Marquis Inouye, although an octogenarian and long lacking in vigor of body, retained his strong mental powers well to the last and continued to exert the direct influence he had long possessed over the financial and other affairs of the empire.

His career throughout his active political life, which dated back to the early '60s, was a distinguished one. At first possessed of anti-foreign ideas, he soon became a convert to the doctrine that Western civilization should be welcomed to Japan, and was active in the establishment of cordial relations with foreign powers.

Marquis Inouye was notably identified with Japanese finances, one of his early posts having been Minister of Finance, while industrial affairs also engaged his active interest. He and the remaining War Statesmen are credited with having been virtually the guiding forces of the empire during the critical days of the Russo-Japanese war, the Marquis paying particular attention to the nation's finances.

The Elder Statesmen remaining are Princes Yamagata and Oyama and Marquis Matsukata.

GERMAN HISTORIAN DEAD.

Felix Poppenberg, a Widely Known Essayist, Succumbs in Berlin.

BERLIN, Sept. 1.—Felix Poppenberg, widely known German essayist and historian, is dead at his home in Berlin, the Overseas News Agency announces.

Felix Michael Julius Poppenberg, Ph. D., was born in Berlin in 1869 and educated at the Friedrich-Wilhelm Gymnasium and the University of Berlin. He wrote many essays on history, literature, and civilization, his principal works being essays on Zacharias Werner, Maeterlinck, "Northern Portraits," "The Art of Books," "The New Scene," "The Living Garment," and "Rococo." He was a correspondent of the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Museum for Art and Industry and a member of the Goethe Society and the Society for German Literature.

Obituary Notes.

Ensign JAMES A. McCOWN, U. S. N., died Tuesday at the Naval Hospital at Norfolk. He was a native of Whitney, Texas, and appointed to the Naval Academy in 1910. He was promoted to Ensign June 6, 1914.

Mrs. ANNA GARNAR CAMPBELL, widow of John Campbell, a dealer in bookbinding materials, and until a few years ago an active worker in the Episcopal Church of the Redeemer and in the Sunshine Society, died on Tuesday at her home, 100 South Elliott Place, Brooklyn, in her seventy-eighth year. Her father was Edward M. Garnar, a prominent leather merchant of the Swamp district in Manhattan.

EMIL KAMMERER, a retired merchant and member of DeWitt Clinton Council, Royal Arcanum, and of St. John's Lutheran Church, died at his home, 1,472 Seventy-fifth Street, Brookl

BRUNO AND EDISON AID CHILDREN'S PLAY

Gather Greenwich Village Youngsters and Furnish Music for Dance and Drill.

PIED PIPER IN A HATBAND

Street Amusements Halt as Boys and Girls Flock Into Washington Square.

Down in Bleecker Street yesterday afternoon a street piano was banging out a one-step, half a dozen couples of little girls were swaying on the sidewalk, and scores of boys clustered up and down the street were playing that they were soldiers and fighting the Austrians, when a tall man in a pepper-and-salt suit, and a hat with a wonderful band, came along and looked over the crowd.

The girls were dancing, but they were dancing as if they had taught themselves. When the music stopped the tall man went among them and began to tell them about a place up in Washington Square, where there was better music, and some teachers who were going to teach them new and wonderful dances just for fun.

Some of the boys stopped their play and came down to hear what was going on, and from farther away other children noticed the crowd gathering, and trooped in toward the edges of the knot of listeners. The hatband attracted everybody's attention. It is the most wonderful hatband in New York, and even in the polychrome streets of Little Italy it stands out like a birthmark on a blonde. And so before long there were dozens of children grouped about the big man and ready to follow him to the place where the wonderful music and wonderful teachers could be found.

The man was Guido Bruno, and the promised land he was telling them about was the Children's Hour on Washington Square arranged by Charles Edison and Mr. Bruno by arrangement with the Park Department. There was a phonograph waiting for the children, and teachers; and because he wanted all the children in Greenwich Village to have a chance at it Bruno thought he would go out into the highways and byways and gather them in.

By the time he had the group in Bleecker Street ready to follow him a girl appeared in a white hat and white skirt and blue jersey. Many of them knew her already as Miss Frances Humler, who had been a worker at the Greenwich Settlement House and who was known and loved by almost all the children south and west of Washington Square. So the crowd was somehow divided, and Bruno told all the little girls to follow Miss Humler up to the square, while he took charge of the boys. When he had grouped them around him he looked over the array of wooden swords and stick rifles.

"Now, boys," he said, "how many of you want to be soldiers and fight for Italy?" They all did.

"All right. But if you want to fight you'll have to know how to march."

So he lined them up somehow and in a minute or two—he was once, they say, a captain in the Austrian Army—he had a squad of boys formed in a column and able to keep step.

"Now, then—left, right—" And so he led them off on the march to the dance. But not directly—the column filed around and about through one street after another of the Italian quarter, and then through the realm of the long-haired and undomesticated artists, and everywhere along the streets the boys fell in at the end of the line.

And so the procession went on and into Washington Square.

There they found Miss Humler and the throng of little girls who had followed her to the park, and they found two other teachers like unto herself in blue and white; and a phonograph was already turning out dance music. The girls took to it eagerly, and some of the boys presently and rather shamefacedly followed suit. Some of the boys couldn't be persuaded to dance; so Bruno reorganized his army and drilled the bearers of lath swords and broomstick rifles and then started them marching in regular order around the park.

Hovering outside the edge of the circle was a man whose rôle was as important as any. He was Patrolman Sullivan of the Mercer Street Station, and his job was to see that none of the youthful rough guys of the neighborhood broke in and spoiled the party. And they didn't.

The children's hour will be a regular feature every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, beginning at 2 o'clock.

CHANGES IN NATIONAL GUARD

Major Babcock and Major Campbell Put on the Retired List.

Major Louis L. Babcock, Judge Advocate of the 4th Brigade, N. G. N. Y., has resigned, and at his own request has been placed on the retired list after more than fifteen years service. He served in the 65th New York Volunteers in the war with Spain, and first joined the guard as a private in the 65th Infantry in January, 1890.

Major Samuel A. Brown, Medical Department, Surgeon on the staff of Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer, commanding the 1st Brigade, has resigned on account of business. He joined the guard as an Assistant Surgeon of the 12th Infantry in April 1903.

Major William F. Campbell, Medical Corps, Surgeon attached to the 2d Brigade, has been put on the reserve list at his own request.

Captain Charles W. Martyne of the 23d Infantry, at his own request has been placed on the retired list after more than 15 years service.

Clinton M. Lucas has been commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the 1st Field Artillery, and assigned to Battery D. Lieutenant Edward J. Westcott of the 10th Infantry has been assigned as an Assistant Adjt. Gen. Infantry. Edward F. Winnek has been commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 8d Infantry, and assigned to Company B.

RAILROAD MEN PENSIONED.

Pennsylvania Adds 56 Employes to Its "Roll of Honor."

The Pennsylvania Railroad announced yesterday the retirement with pension of fifty-six of its employes who had served the road from twenty to fifty-four years each. These men were put on the company's "roll of honor." The railroad reported that since it adopted the retirement plan in 1900 $11,610,191 had been paid out and that there were 4,479 former employes on the "roll of honor." In addition to these, 4,448 men who were on the roll have died.

Timothy A. Sullivan, a painter in the car shop in Altoona, Penn., was at the head of the service list among those retired yesterday. He worked for the company 54 years and 3 months, having begun when less than 16 years old. There were several others who had worked for fifty years with the company. Among them was Thomas McGovern, a section foreman at Buffalo. He was born in 1845, and, according to his record in the company's annals, "left the schoolroom to engage in the civil war." He enlisted in a Buffalo regiment when he was 16 and after two years of active fighting was wounded and honorably discharged. He then became a brakeman.

An employe retired on July 1, after nearly fifty-two years of service, won the distinction of receiving as a gift a "railroad of gold pieces" from his associates. This was Charles H. Cantwell, yardmaster at Wilmington, Del., and the gift was presented to him at a banquet in his honor. The car containing the gold pieces was a small model in complete detail of a Pennsylvania hopper car. It was constructed of mahogany and mounted on a standard roadbed of rails, ties, and stone ballast. It was loaded with $5 gold pieces and contained $225 in all.

BEGS POLICE TO SAVE HER FROM ABDUCTOR

Little Girl Tells Patrolman a Man Forced Her to Come Here From Shamokin, Penn.

An eleven-year-old girl, frightened and out of breath, ran up to Policeman O'Donnell of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station at Forty-second Street and Ninth Avenue last night and told the policeman that she had just run away from an Italian in the Pennsylvania railroad station. She wanted the policeman to protect her, she said, because she was afraid the Italian would catch her and take her away.

After she was taken to the West Thirty-seventh Station, she told Lieutenant Stevenson that she had been kidnapped by the Italian from her home in Shamokin, Penn. She gave her name as Katherine Klezynski of 902 Hemlock Street, Shamokin.

According to Lieutenant Stevenson, the child said she was returning home with a can of milk yesterday when an Italian jumped over a fence surrounding the Polish Catholic Church in Shamokin and grabbed her by the arm. He hurled her can of milk away and took her to the railroad station, where they boarded a train which brought them to New York at 7:30 o'clock.

On reaching the Pennsylvania station the Italian told the girl to wait for him in the women's waiting room while he purchased two tickets for another train going South. As soon as he was out of sight the child ran out of the station and was wandering about the streets until she met Patrolman O'Donnell.

Detectives of the Second Branch Bureau made a search of the Pennsylvania station last night, but found no trace of the kidnapper. The girl was then told to walk about the concourse as well as through the aisles of all the trains about to depart for the South, but no man appeared to claim her. The police of Shamokin were notified and the girl was sent to the Children's Society.

AUTO LOAD OF SIX LANDS IN HOSPITAL

Machine Starts With Man Hit by a Beer Bottle, But Crashes Into Street Sweeper.

George Edwards of 5 Beach Avenue, Rockaway Beach, became angry at Walter McKeeve of 2 Fourth Street yesterday morning in a chop suey restaurant and struck him over the head with a beer bottle because he thought McKeeve had insulted his girl companion. John O'Connor of Roger Avenue, Inwood, L. I., was passing in an automobile belonging to Mrs. Hattie Stillwagon, and the injured man was put in and rushed for the Rockaway Beach Hospital. In the machine were also Harry White of 405 Boulevard, Robert Cannon of 27 Waverly Avenue, and Frank Donaldson of Wainwright Place, all of Rockaway Beach.

As the machine sped along, without lights the police assert, it crashed into a street sweeper at Boulevard and Eldert Avenue, throwing the occupants of the car into the street and bruising Louis Reh of 20 Bruce Place, the driver of the sweeper. Reh was added to the passenger list of the machine, and it continued to the hospital with six injured after having started with but one.

GIRL SWIMS HUDSON TWICE.

Mary E. Miller, 14 Years Old, Makes the Round Trip in 1:51.

When she was 4 years old, Mary Elizabeth Miller, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John R. Miller of 600 West 142d Street, won a silver trophy in a swimming race at Bath Beach, Bensonhurst. Three years ago she swam across the Hudson from New York to the Jersey shore, and a year later covered the distance a second time. Yesterday she not only swam to the Jersey shore, but made the return trip as well. She is barely 14 years old.

She dove into the Hudson at the foot of 149th Street shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday. A second later her head appeared and she struck out for the distant goal. Almost at the same time a motor boat put out filled with a party of her friends, and a rowboat with her father followed her. He called directions to his daughter, guiding her course toward Fort Lee. The young swimmer showed wonderful speed, combining the double overhand stroke with the trudgen. There was almost no tide to interfere, but there was a strong northwest wind, which made the water choppy. Her arms flashed in steady rhythm, however, and fifty-six minutes after she started her hand touched the Jersey side.

Miss Miller did not pause for a rest, but instantly turned on the homeward journey. This time the course lay straight across the river. The tide was beginning to work against her, and the battle became harder. Her friends called their encouragement, for this was the supreme test. The swimmer showed no fatigue, but once when her father spoke to her she said she was very hungry. Nearing the New York side the swimmer increased the speed of her stroke, and 150 yards from shore broke into the Australian crawl, the stroke of the racing swimmer. This was to show that her long journey had not exhausted her. When she climbed on the float at the West End Yacht Club, at the foot of West 164th Street, fifty-five minutes had elapsed since she left the Jersey shore.

Miss Miller said after the swim that she had at no time felt exhausted, the only thing that bothered her being that she was very hungry.

NO CHOLERA ON LINERS.

24-Hour Quarantine on German Steamers to be Lifted Today.

The thirteen steamers of the North German Lloyd and Hamburg-American Lines lying up at the companies' piers in Hoboken were quarantined yesterday until 10 o'clock this morning as a precautionary measure by order of Surgeon General Blue, from Washington. This is the result of the discovery of illness on board the Hamburg-American steamer President Lincoln and the two small steamers moored outside her, away from the pier.

There was no idea among the doctors that it was Asiatic cholera, it was said, but as the sixteen patients had developed intestinal trouble, with a high temperature they were considered better to quarantine the vessels for twenty-four hours and not to permit the crews to mingle. There was no sickness of any kind on the North German Lloyd steamers.

Dr. Joseph J. O'Connell, Health Officer of the Port, visited the President Lincoln yesterday with a bacteriologist from the Quarantine station, and said he found that eleven of the crew had been sick, but had now practically recovered and were back at work.

From his investigation, he said late yesterday afternoon, there was no real cholera on the steamer, and it was a case of intestinal trouble through eating or drinking something that had disagreed with the men. He would order the quarantine to be removed from the ships at 10 o'clock today, he said.

CATCH BIG SHARK AT CONEY.

Eight-Foot Man-Eater Dragged Upon Beach by Four Men.

After a hard struggle lasting nearly half an hour, the shark whose rapidly moving fin has terrorized bathers at Coney Island for two weeks was caught and killed yesterday by Frank Selino, assisted by Hugh Joyce and four others.

The fishermen and lifeguards said last night that the shark was undoubtedly a man-eater that had come North on account of the warm water of Summer, looking for prey. He has been seen for the past two weeks and has alarmed many bathers, so that they refused to return to the water after his fin had been seen.

The shark is eight feet long and weighs more than 230 pounds, and last night was placed in a tool house, where he was an object of curiosity to hundreds.

TRADE GAINS NOTED BY RESERVE BOARD

Monthly Summary from Washington Shows Slow Industrial Improvement.

MONEY IS TOO PLENTIFUL

Bank Surpluses Large and Rates Low — No Business Depression Found and War Orders Continue.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The Federal Reserve Board's monthly summary of conditions in the twelve reserve districts show an absence of business depression, and the coming of the Fall harvests seems to be looked forward to with hope in agricultural communities. The general activity of industries affected by the demand of the Allies for war material continues, with good effect upon the production of iron, steel, wool, worsted, machinery, and leather. There is also a slight improvement in coal, though Pennsylvania mines are still running at half time. Banking conditions are unfavorable, with large surpluses and rates so low that bankers are not eager to make loans on outside paper.

The continuing war demand has made a great market for labor and skilled mechanics seem to be at a premium everywhere.

New York's wholesale trade shows an activity in contrast with depressed retailing.

Wet weather in New York has damaged the hay crop, but other farming products promise good returns.

The summary of conditions in New York is, in part, as follows:

"Industry was more active, particularly in iron, steel, machinery, wool, and leather. Foreign orders are still the leading stimulus. Labor troubles appeared in various places, but the differences were adjusted in most cases and some long standing strikes were settled. Suburban real estate is dull; in New York City a slow improvement continues.

Bank Clearings Here Up Half a Billion

"The New York bank clearings in July totaled $8,695,413,567, an increase of $514,928,945 over July, 1914. Other statistics compared for the same periods show: Building permits issued 50, for structures to cost $4,037,080, a gain of in number, but a decrease of $508,270 in amount; new incorporations, 84, with authorized capital $27,840,000, an increase of 28 in number and $12,330,000 in amount; New York State failures, 207, with liabilities of $2,470,510, a decrease of 37 in number and $5,276,715 in liabilities; transactions on the Stock Exchange, bonds, $50,489,500, an increase of $4,792,500; stocks, 14,226,813 shares, an increase of 6,436,214 shares and of 3,426,000 shares over June. A noteworthy volume of business was also transacted on other exchanges.

"On July 31 the combined figures of the members of the New York Clearing House showed loans, $2,577,944,000; deposits, $2,695,302,000, and excess reserves, $180,384,050. Compared with June 26, loans increased $101,647,000, and deposits $112,738,000, but excess reserves decreased $12,868,000. Money rates remained practically unchanged; bankers' acceptances, 2 1-16 to 2⅜ per cent, and prime commercial paper, 3¼ to 4 per cent., with occasional sales at 3 per cent."

The banking conditions in New England are summarized in the following paragraph from Boston:

"While early in the month a slight hardening tendency was noticeable in the money market, the month is ending with conditions much the same as previously reported. Call money to brokers is freely offered at 3 per cent.; six months' commercial paper, 3½ to 4 per cent.; loans to country banks, 3 to 4 per cent.; town notes, 2¼ per cent.; bank acceptances, 2¼ to 2¼ per cent.; excess reserve in Boston banks, $41,411,000, a decrease of $4,563,000 from the same date last month."

From Richmond it is reported that the tobacco crop promises local benefits, while in most of the Southern States a great increase in cotton warehouse facilities suggest that glutting a ralling market will not be repeated this year.

Minneapolis reports favorably of wheat crops and wheat prices; while Dallas, alone in the agricultural States, seems despondent as a result of long droughts, followed by devastating rainfall.

More Consolidated Exchange Seats.

The recent period of activity in the stock market has led the Consolidated Stock Exchange to decide on the issue of a number of new memberships. The Consolidated deals in ten shares as the unit instead of 100 as on the Big Board. Seats on the Consolidated have been selling at about $1,000, and the Governors hope to sell a number to men who want to deal in stocks for their own account.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 1.—Thirty-seven companies having aggregate capital stocks of $457,000 were incorporated today. They include:

Calox Steam Engineering Corpn., engineering, steam, mechanical and elctrical construction, $100,000; M. Friedlander, A. Alexanore, C. M. Walter, 500 West 144th St.

United Filling Stations Branch Stores, garages, gasoline, lubricants, $100,000; C. B. Tippett, D. F. Delany, H. Waring; 1,834 Broadway.

Progress Photos, moving-picture films, $25,000; A. Teitel, M. H. Ring, H. Schlatter, 395 Clinton Av., West Hoboken, N. J.

Goodwin Lithographing Corpn., Albany, printer, stationer, $25,000; O. K. and F. Fauci, A. H. Goodwin, Albany.

Stone Hall Realty and Building Co., Queens Borough, realty, $25,000; C. F. Perry, J. A. Wood, L. S. Ireland, 9 Brady St., Corona.

Atley Realty Corpn., realty, $15,000; J. J. Lazaroe, P. Aronson, H. Hyman, 420 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

Feldman-Garfield Co., embroideries, $15,000; A. Goldsmith, J. Garfield, J. Feldman, 1 West 92d St.

Embourg Textile Co., cotton, linen, $10,000; H. Weismann, C. Jackson, J. Lacov, 824 East 21st St., Brooklyn.

The Gasparello & Scarlino Printing Co., managing, conducting, printing establishments, $10,000; L. P. Scarlino, A. and B. Gasparello, Barre, Vt.

Badgley Cinematograph Co., New Rochelle, motion picture, vaudeville, $20,000; J. V. Judge, J. G. Russell, G. J. Badgley, New Rochelle.

Clearview Heights Co., Binghamton, realty, agent, broker, $10,000; S. Jahoda, H. and F. Housman, 211 East 85th St., New York.

Sackett & Taber, Addison, chemists, druggists, $10,000; P. W. Phillips, H. L. Cross, S. D. Brown, 162 West 76th St.

The Mahrt Corpn., Brooklyn, realty, $7,000; W. G. Louis F. and H. R. Mahrt, 826 East 7th St., Brooklyn.

Zee Kay Summer Homes Corpn, realty, $5,000; S. Zasuly, S. Kaplan, L. Zazeela, 1,046 Grant Av., Bronx.

Utilities Engineering Co., Albany, electrical engineering, constn., $5,000; E. E. Sheldon, E. J. Tosh, C. Ashmusen, 3 Fulton St., Albany.

Browns Buffet Lunch, restaurants, $5,000; A. Margulies, L. and J. Braunstein, 144 East 14th St.

Schiller Custom Coat Mfg Co., tailoring, garments, $5,000; N. and I. Schiller, S. A. Kors, 344 Broome St.

Stuyvesant Square Realty Co., realty, constn., $5,000; G. W. Sheridan, A. L. Berman, J. Valk, 103 Park Av.

Standard Bargain Store, Brooklyn, dry goods, wearing apparel, jewelry, picture frames, $5,000; I. Kostakowsky, H. Pike, S. Bederson, 396 Williams Av., Brooklyn.

United Gasoline Stations Corpn., Queens, oils, gasoline, distributing, $5,000; S. Randel, M. B. and L. W. Weil, 120, 220th St., Flushing.

Interstate Pneumatic Valve Corpn., Elmira, safety valves for pneumatic tires, $5,000; H. B. and F. Peck, C. H. Thayer, 708 Kenyon St., Elmira.

Eagle Advertising and Novelty Co., advertising, paints, varnishes, $5,000; L. Gill, L. Berkowitz, H. Krems, 489 Howard Av., Brooklyn.

Kaufmann⅛ Parker Co., men's furnishings, $5,000; H. Kaufmann, I. Parker, B. Twelg, 400 West 150th St.

Authorization: The Grand Lake Co., Calais, Me., wood products, paper, $50,000; Represe. G. E. Mullen, 18 East 41st St., Manhattan.

Capital Increase—Hartford-Fairmont Co., Carajohanie, $120,000 to $300,000.

Voluntary Dissolutions—Union Auction Co., Buffalo; Tip Top Pickle Works, Manhattan; The George E. Noeth Co., Rochester; Manufacturers Oxygen Co., Manhattan.

BANKERS SEE GOOD TIMES.

Declare "Almost Unbelievable Prosperity" is Coming to the Country.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—Bankers passing through Chicago today to attend the annual convention of the American Bankers' Association at Seattle, Wash., predicted that an "almost unbelievable prosperity" is rushing on the nation.

"When the bank reserves, which are greater now than they have ever been in the history of the country, are distributed, the nation will enjoy almost unbelievable prosperity," said William A. Law of Philadelphia, President of the American Bankers' Association. "The volume of money on hand is so great that it cannot find a natural outlet. The movement of the tremendous crops, with the attendant financial activity, will still further increase the bank reserves."

Mr. Law attributed the present state of business to the upset conditions prevailing in international trade relations and to a wave of economy.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

An active covering movement developed in the wheat market yesterday and after rather feverish fluctuations both ways prices closed with the September position 3c net higher, while the later months were up ⅝@¾c. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.12, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, prompt shipment; No. 2 hard $1.14, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, to arrive; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 98¾c, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, 94⅛c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	..	..	1.05½	1.02⅝	1.19

CHICAGO PRICES.

September	97⅛	93¼	96⅝	93⅝	1.11
December	94⅝	91⅝	93⅞	92⅝	1.14⅝
May	98¼	95⅞	97⅝	97¼	1.21⅞

CORN.

The improved weather over the West and prospects of larger receipts of old corn had a depressing influence on the corn market. Longs were disposed to sell, and while the advance in wheat exerted more or less influence on the market at times, closing prices were net unchanged to 1¼c lower. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 86½c, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	72⅞	71⅝	71⅞	71⅞	80¾
December	61½	60¾	60¾	61⅝	73⅝
May	62⅞	61¼	62	63¼	75⅞

OATS.

The oats market moved within a narrow range and closed at ¼c decline to ⅛c advance. Exporters were again in the market and sales were reported of about 350,000 bushels, but this was offset by the very favorable weather for marketing the new crop. The local cash market was largely nominal, with old crop oats quoted at 55@60c; new No. 3 white, 42@43c; No. 4 white, 41c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	36¾	35¾	36¼	36¼	48⅞
December	36¾	35⅞	36¼	36¼	52⅛
May	38⅝	38	38½	38⅝	55⅛

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was fairly steady early in the session on moderate covering prompted by a firmer tone to the hog markets, but during the day values again eased off, and closed at about the lowest. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 21,000, estimated for Thursday 15,000; Kansas City received 5,000, and Omaha, 5,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
September	8.15	8.05	8.05	8.12	10.22
October	8.27	8.17	8.17	8.25	10.77
Ribs—					
September	8.35	8.10	8.12	8.27	12.23
October	8.42	8.25	8.27	8.42	11.60
Pork—					
September	12.40	13.02	13.02	13.32	20.00
October	13.60	13.25	13.25	13.52	..

COTTONSEED OIL.

A steady undertone prevailed in the market for cottonseed oil, and prices at the close of the day were 1 to 6 points net higher.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	5.75@5.85	5.80
September	..	..	5.77@5.82	5.81
October	5.72	5.69	5.72@5.84	5.72
November	5.77	5.77	5.78@5.78	5.75
December	5.84	5.78	5.84@5.86	5.78
January	5.95	5.90	5.94@5.95	5.90
February	..	..	6.02@6.10	5.98
March	6.16	6.10	6.14@6.15	6.11
April	6.21	6.21	6.20@6.30	6.17

COFFEE.

The coffee market was further depressed by the action of the exchange market, as each decline in the price of sterling exchange makes purchases in Brazil possible at lower prices to the buyer, and under present rates coffee can be placed in store here at prices equal to, if not lower, than the offers from Brazil. In the cost and freight market Santos 4s sold late on Tuesday as low as 8.20c for September-October shipment, and were offered at 8¾c for the same shipment yesterday, although prompt shipment of 4s were offered at 8.40@8.50c and Rio 7s at 6¾c, all English credits. The local spot market was inactive and easy, with Rio 7s quoted at 6¾c.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
September	5.99	5.96	5.99@5.97	6.08
October	..	..	6.01@6.02	6.11
November	..	..	6.06@6.07	6.14
December	6.13	6.11	6.12@6.14	6.17
January	..	..	6.16@6.17	6.21
February	..	..	6.20@6.21	6.25
March	6.26	6.25	6.25@6.26	6.30
April	..	..	6.30@6.31	6.35
May	6.36	6.36	6.35@6.36	6.40
June	..	..	6.40@6.41	6.45
July	6.46	6.45	6.45@6.46	6.50
August	..	..	6.48@6.50	6.54

SUGAR.

Futures opened quiet, 1 point higher to 6 points lower, with no sales on the call. Trading continued slack and without sales until early afternoon, when there was a little general selling and prices declined further, the market closing easy, 2 to 8 points net lower, with total sales 2,150 tons.

Range of prices.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
September	3.60	3.60	3.58@3.60	3.66
October	3.53	3.47	3.50@3.51	3.52
November	..	..	3.38@3.40	3.41
December	3.21	3.21	3.20@3.21	3.22
January	..	..	3.06@3.07	3.07
February	..	..	3.06@3.07	3.07
March	..	..	3.08@3.08	3.09
April	..	..	3.08@3.10	3.11
May	..	..	3.10@3.12	3.13
June	..	..	3.12@3.13	3.14
July	..	..	3.14@3.15	3.16

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 15,430 packages. Supplies were more liberal yesterday, but there was good trading and the late advance was firmly maintained. Most of the open business in extras was at 26¼c, the market closing firm at that, with the higher scoring lots bringing 27@27½c. A very considerable part of the business was in fair seconds to fine firsts at from 23@26c; the market is still abundantly supplied with that class of stock. Renovated favoring the seller. Ladies are hardening a little, and there is a good firm market for useful grades of packing stock. Creamery, extras, (92 score, 26¼c; higher scoring, 27@27½c; firsts, 24½@26c; seconds, 22½@24c; thirds, 21½@22c. State dairy, finest, 26c; good to prime, 23½@25½c; common to fair, 20@23c; renovated, extras, 23½@24c; firsts, 22½@23c; lower grades, 20@21½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 22@22½c; ladies, current make, firsts, 21@21½c; seconds, 20c; lower grades, 18@19c; packing stock, June make, fine, 20c; current make, fine, 19½c; No. 2, 18c; lower grades, 16@18½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 16,071 cases. Arrivals were again somewhat larger than the corresponding day last week; the increase is apparently due to the forwarding of held stock from interior points. The supply of high qualities of fresh gathered is not large, but the trading is generally rather quiet and the tone of the market no more than steady, although values are fairly well sustained on the higher grades. Some increase in the use of ordinary storage eggs and storage dirties is affecting the market for the lower qualities of fresh gathered, which are slightly in buyers' favor. Near-by white eggs are without material change in the range of values, but the outside quotation is still extreme and reached only for exceptionally fancy qualities; many lots that usually command the top quotation have to be sold at more or less concession, and a large part of the business is in range of 30@33c, with decidedly defective goods lower. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 27@28½c; extra firsts, 25@26½c; firsts, 24@24½; seconds, 22@23½c; thirds and poorer, 18@21½c; dirties, No. 1, 20½@21c; No. 2 and poorer, 18@20c; checks, good to choice, dry, 19@19½c; culls and inferior, 15@18c; refrigerator, firsts, 23@24c; seconds, 21½@22½c; thirds or poorer, 18@21c; State, Penn., and near-by, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 32@35c; ordinary to good, 27@31c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 26@32c; Western, gathered whites, 25@28c; State, Penn., and near-by, hennery browns, 29@31c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 24@28c; near-by, refrigerator, whites, 26½@28c.

ROWDYISM IN CARS LESS, POLICE REPORT

Increase in Arrests Due to Suppression Campaign, Says Chief Inspector.

COURTS PRAISED FOR HELP

Sunday Games with Beer Keg Present Given as a Reason for Much Disorder.

There is material for a temperance lecture in the report just made by Chief Inspector Max Schmittberger to Police Commissioner Woods, regarding the arrests this Summer of rowdies on the street, elevated and subway trains. Beer and bad bringing up are almost entirely responsible for the misbehavior of youths and young men on the party" is a continual menace to the peace of the city.

The report shows an increase in the number of arrests over last Summer, but it is pointed out that this is really due to the increase in the number of policemen engaged in supressing rowdies. Notwithstanding the increased number of arrests, the police say that rowdyism is decreasing and the prediction is made at Police Headquarters that next Summer there will be a further decrease in the number of disorderly persons who make traveling on Sundays and holidays impossible for decent folk.

The report shows that during the Summer, up to Aug. 30, 1,071 arrests were made for disorder in public conveyances, against 622 in 1914. Four districts show a great increase in arrests. In the Seventh, 125 arrests were made, against forty-four in 1914. This district takes in the lower end of the Bronx, where there are several baseball parks. In the Thirty-third District, which includes resorts along Jamaica Bay, the arrests were 199, as against 33 in 1914. The record shows the activity of Inspector Cahalane in the Thirteenth District has been as great as that of Inspector Cohen in the Eleventh District, for his men made 121 arrests, 32 more than in 1914. This district takes in Staten Island, with Midland and South Beaches. In the Seventeenth District, which includes College Point and North Beach, acting Inspector Boetller gathered in 135 disorderly persons. The record of the district in 1914 was 68 arrests. One hundred and twenty-seven arrests were made in the Fifteenth District, the same number as last year. In this district is Coney Island. There was a decrease in arrests in the Second and Fifth Districts.

In every inspection district there are now at least four men assigned to plain clothes duty on days when travel is heavy, to arrest disorderly persons.

"The ages of the prisoners range from fourteen to twenty-four," said Chief Inspector Schmittberger. "Among the older prisoners beer is usually the cause of disorder and the men are arrested returning from a day spent in some beer park or at a game where the keg figures. In the case of the younger prisoners, the cause is horseplay, indulged in to the discomfort of other passengers, and the disorder is usually a demonstration of improper bringing up.

"The car rowdy is an imported article, or he is of the first generation of those who came to this country for greater freedom. In connection with our efforts to suppress the rowdy, I want to say that the Magistrates are giving us every support and rarely are prisoners discharged without a fine."

WILSON FAVORS VETERANS.

President Grants Leave with Pay for G. A. R. Encampment.

Henry C. Stuart, Acting Collector of the Port, received word from the Treasury Department yesterday authorizing leaves of absence to all veterans of the civil war employed in the Customs Service who may desire to attend the Grand Army of the Republic Encampment, to be held in Washington from Sept. 27 to Oct. 2.

Assistant Secretary Peters advised Mr. Stuart that, under an executive order signed by President Wilson, veterans are entitled to the leave with full pay and without reference to the regular vacation allowed under the Treasury regulations. The leave also embraces the time required to reach and return from Washington.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL

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BOYS SUCCESSFULLY PREPARED FOR COLUMBIA, CORNELL, HARVARD, PRINCETON, YALE, and other colleges.

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A home school for GIRLS, in the real country, under care of Friends. Boys admitted under 14 years (separate dept.). Home mother for young children. 44th year. 25 miles from N. Y.; 70 acres; 500 ft. elevation. Primary, Preparatory and Finishing Courses. Music, Art, Domestic Science, Manual Training, and Commercial Depts.; Gymnasium. Regents' Standards. Rates $300 to $875.

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STAMFORD, CT.

Why be hampered by the Forms necessary in a graded school, when you can do it all in one year? Send for circular with references and read Sunday's ad.

PRATT SCHOOL—64 West 45th St. Individual instruction, day, evening; Shorthand, Bookkeeping, Stenotypy, Secretaryship. Catalog free.

Blair Academy for Boys—100-acre campus; lake. 8 modern buildings; gymnasium, swimming-pool. Endowed. Terms $400. JOHN C. SHARPE, A. M., D. D., Headmaster. Box U, Blairstown, N. J.

IRVING SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Tarrytown-on-Hudson.

J. M. FURMAN, Headmaster. Box 777.

Suffield School for Boys, Suffield Conn.—Prepares thoroly for college and business; rate $350. Write for catalogue. Address Box C.

Moravian Seminary & College for Women

Bethlehem, Pa. Accredited. 174th year Sept. 22, 1915.

Warrenton Country School for Young Ladies. Warrenton, Va.

Manhattan College, B'way and 131st St. Studies resumed Sept. 13. Write for catalogue.

INSTRUCTION—Musical.

NEW YORK COLLEGE OF MUSIC. Directors:—Carl Hein, Aug. Fraemcke. Send for Catalogue. 128-130 East 58th Street, New York.

New York German Conservatory of Music Directors:—Carl Hein, Aug. Fraemcke. Send for Catalogue. 304 to 308 Madison Av., near 42d St., N. Y.

N. Y. College Music. 128 East 58th St.—Exceptional instruction all branches music.

INSTRUCTION.

School Information

EXPERT ADVICE FREE

Catalogs of all boarding schools in the United States. There are no fees or charges of any kind. Information given free. Please state kind of school wanted. For reliable advice on school matters, write, phone or call.

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The Barnard School of HOUSEHOLD ARTS 226 W. 79th St.

Household Accounts: Discussion of Values, Apportionment of Income, Comparative Study of Monthly Budgets, Bank Accounts. Practical courses in Cooking, Dressmaking, Decorative Arts, Conversational French, English, including Dramatic Art, Millinery. Part time courses.

BARNARD SCHOOL FOR GIRLS 421, 423 W. 148 St. Tel. Aud. 1555. 20th Yr.

Kindergarten to College. Certificate privilege. The school co-operates with the home in seeking to keep the pupil a wholesome girl.

BARNARD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL 177 St. & Ft. Wash. Av. Tel. 6831 Aud.

Primary and Grammar Grades. Girls and Boys.

AT **SCHOOL HOUSE ON THE HILL** THE W. 244th St., Opp. Van Cortlandt Park

The BARNARD SCHOOL BOYS are in close personal touch with their teachers in Class Room, Athletic Field, Gymnasium; the Small Classes assure this. They may remain all day, including Saturdays. Younger boys are escorted to and from school. Half our boys who enter college next Fall prepared in three years, instead of the usual four—the result of our daily Study, Recite and Play Plan. The School Building is new. A healthy school life out of doors, amidst country surroundings, makes a sturdy boy. Catalog. 30th year.

St. Paul's

Garden City

Healthfully located in beautiful Garden City, Long Island, 18 miles from New York. Fireproof buildings completely equipped. Gymnasium, swimming pool, 30 acres of fine athletic fields. Both class and individual instruction given. Prepares for any college or scientific school. Competent master at the head of each department.

A Lower School for Younger Boys

Fall Term Begins Sept. 16th.

Buildings Now Open.
Catalogue on Request.
WALTER R. MARSH, Headmaster,
Box 17, Garden City, L. I.

THE PENNINGTON SCHOOL

Ninety minutes from New York in hills of New Jersey. Prepares for all colleges, technical schools, or business. Expert male faculty. Modern gymnasium with 60-foot pool. COMPLETE SCHOOL for LITTLE BOYS 9 TO 13 YEARS. The Most Moderate Rates of Any School of Equal High Grade in Metropolitan Territory.

It will be to

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyer's Wants

50 *Cents per agate line each insertion.*
Count six words agate to a line.

JOBS of high-class and medium priced Fall suits, dresses, coats, waists, sample lines, or surplus stocks; spot cash; quantity no object. Ben F. Levis, resident buyer, 72 Madison Av. Phone 7197 Madison Square.

THE PENN WAIST AND DRESS CO. is in the market for crepe de chines, taffetas, &c. 1,133 Broadway.

Will buy for spot cash job of up-to-date dress skirts; call with samples. Nierenberg, Ehrlich & Co., 57 Walker St.

Open to buy 200 pieces crepe de chine for cash. Schwartz Bros., 39 West 20th.

Open for large quantity of mercerized plush. Box 2 217 Times Annex.

JOBBERS ready to place order, Friday, from 9 to 11, on velvet combination dresses in prices ranging from $5 to $10. 71 West 23d St., Room 812.

JOBBER IS LOOKING all week at babies' wash skirts for next Spring. 137 West 28th, eleventh floor.

JOBBER is looking at snappy suits and coats all week from 9 to 4. 32 West 27th St., 10th floor.

JOBBER LOOKING AT COATS after 10. Meyer, 35 West 30th St., third floor.

JOBBER will look at snappy sport coats. 7th floor, 122 West 26th St.

CONTRACTORS ON SILK and serge dresses. Queen, 1,161 Broadway.

TO SOUTHERN BUYERS: 100 ladies' linen dusters to be closed at a sacrifice. L. Feisenheld, Raincoat Specialist, 20 West 17th.

HAVE lot of white Chinchilla coats on hand to close out; all latest models in lengths from 32 to 40 inches; price $2.75 to $6.50; also have big variety of sport coats, which are at present in great demand, from $2.75 to $5. Rudinsky Bros., 27-35 West 24th St.

F. AND H. BROADCLOTH for sale, (Columbia,) brown, blue, black, green. Merchant Fabric Exchange, 79 6th Av., Stuyvesant 2947.

HAVE 150 COTTON DRESSES AT $1.25, WERE $4.37½ TO $7.50. SCHLANG, 151 WEST 26TH.

LYMANSVILLE CHEVIOT for sale cheap; black and navy. Warren Woolen Co., 40 West 17th.

CLOSING OUT Boys' Fall suits and overcoats; lots figures. Berman, 18 West 4th.

CASH FOR HIGH-GRADE women's suits, coats, dresses, skirts, waists, petticoats, and furs. Sunner, 8 Lispenard St. Fr'n 4343.

HAVE A SNAPPY LINE of junior and misses' cloth dresses, $3.75 to $7.50. Prashker Bros., 27-35 West 24th St.

ESTABLISHED dress concern wants a partner to invest five to ten thousand dollars. Z 202 Times Annex.

FIXTURES for a cloak and suit store for sale. Shulsky Bros., 245 7th Av.

WILL BUY woman's wearing apparel. Harris Bros., 40 West 22d St. Gramercy 2587.

OPEN FOR JOBS, coats, suits, and dresses, for cash. Handel, 336 6th Av.

Sacrifice—Silent salesman wall cases, tables, mirrors, &c., suitable for cloak and suit store; sell at once. 360 6th Av.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN to handle popular-priced skirt line for Middle West as side line on commission basis; big thing for right party. Address Box H 289 Times Downtown.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3½@3¾ per cent. for the best names
Tuesday.....3½@3¾
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Cultivating Conservatism.

A manufacturer, commenting on the general business situation yesterday, said much of the blame for the lagging spirit of the demand is due to the methods now being used by the retailers. "The buyers," he said, "are taking just enough to be able to say that they have something new in the house. They are offering no assortments to their customers, and it is exceedingly difficult for the purchaser to get his or her size in anything that is attractive. Every effort is being made to get rid of old stocks at prices better than they should bring. The average customer, who is disgusted with the attempts of the merchant to 'work' some thing did off on him, is continually wondering what is going to happen. He sees this spirit of conservatism and retrenchment on every side. Is it so strange then, that he thinks twice before spending his money? The storekeepers for no reason at all are teaching him to be very, very careful, with the result that there is no snap to what trade is being done."

Replacing Foreign Goods.

The salesmanager for a leading shirt and collar concern picked out a certain fabric that will be used in the line for the coming Spring. "This," he said, "is a cloth that we imported before the war. There was nothing made in this country that could equal it, so we were forced to buy it from a foreign manufacturer. Since the war started, however, American manufacturers have bent their efforts to making goods that they were formerly content to allow the foreigners to make. This piece of goods is domestic made and as good or better than anything we got from abroad, and from now on we will use it in our manufacturing.

Will Push Design Bill Again.

According to information received here by merchants interested in the movement, the bill providing for the registration of commercial designs that was buried at the last session of Congress will be brought up again in December and pushed hard. The necessary work will be done by representatives of the National Registration League, which has in its membership a large number of leading houses in a wide variety of trades. The bill in question, which was settled upon by those interested as the only satisfactory means of protecting owners of original commercial designs from the loss entailed by their prompt theft by less inventive and scrupulous merchants and manufacturers, provides for their bulk registration at a low fee. In case of dispute, it is provided that priority of registration shall be regarded as evidence of real ownership.

Trying to Vary Shoe Styles.

Reports from the shoe trade indicate that retailers of the better class of goods are trying to work out individual styles to take the place of the black shoes with white stitching that are now so generally popular for Fall. But it is further said they apparently can not stop the demand. One of these dealers is showing a woman's button shoe made entirely of one piece of black kid, including the button fly. For one reason or another a shoe of this kind will have to be retailed at $12 to $15 a pair. Another dealer is showing an all-patent leather, gypsy-cut lace shoe, with five rows of white stitching up the front to give the foot a slim appearance. Quite a little business is reported on dark tan lace shoes for women, in the heavier weights and better qualities.

Exports of Domestics and Duck.

Exports of domestics and cotton duck were heavy in the week ended Aug. 28, according to a statement issued yesterday at the Custom House. Shipments of domestics aggregated $334,020, while cotton duck exported had a value of $189,078. Cuba was the heaviest buyer of domestics, their value being $69,017, while Haiti, notwithstanding unsettled political conditions, took goods worth $56,201. Domestics for Central America were manifested at $35,022. San Domingo shipments totaled $27,793. French purchases of domestics shipped to Havre were set down at $37,587. The British War Office took duck worth $89,407, while shipments to Glasgow reached $69,297.

Printcloth Sales Very Large.

Active buying of gray goods, said by some to be the largest in a long time, was a feature of the cotton goods market yesterday. Printcloth sales were especially heavy, from all accounts, these constructions selling in a large way for delivery in the net sixty days: 39-inch 68-72s at 4½ cents, 39-inch 56-44s at 3 3-16 cents, 38½-inch 64-60s at 3⅞ cents, and 38½-inch 60-52s and 60-48s at 3½ and 3⅝ cents, respectively. Mills were not anxious to take contract business, and many of them were asking prices for late delivery goods that the buyers did not care to meet just yet. Sheetings were more active, some large sales of 36-inch, 48 square, 4-yard goods being reported, among others, at 4⅜ cents. Some good inquiries for drills were told of, among them bids of 4⅜ cents for 37-inch 3.95s. The mills, however, wanted at least 4½ cents, and it was figured that this price would be paid today, barring unforeseen events. A good and varied business in fancies was done. Staple spot prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	5¾c	38½-inch, 65-56s	5¾c
39-inch, 72-76s	5½c	38½-inch, 60-52s	5½c
39-inch, 68-72s	4½c	38½-inch, 60-48s	5¾c
39-inch, 56-44s	3¾c	27-inch, 64-60s	4½c
38½-inch, 64-60s	3⅞c	27-inch, 56-52s	3⅝c

*Asked.

Sardines Getting Scarcer.

The activities of German army contractors in buying up large stocks of Norwegian sardines at what seem here fabulous prices, are interfering with American importers getting their usual supplies of this fish. Sardine fishing in Norway continues in a satisfactory way, according to letter advices received by handlers in this city, but the prices asked for new stock were described by a factor in the trade yesterday as "crazy." While firms here desire to place orders for fresh supplies, they feel that present prices are prohibitive. Stocks are getting low, but importers in many instances are not charging high prices for the stocks on hand. It was said in the trade, however, that when the present supplies are exhausted, there will be a big jump in rates.

Buyers May Learn Something.

It has been suggested that, because of the difficulties confronting the makers of women's garments this season from the standpoint of getting in their fabric supplies, the retail buyers should cooperate in placing their orders earlier than usual. A dress goods salesman, who mentioned the topic, said little in the way of such co-operation can be expected from the retail buyers. "They pass up all warnings," he said, "and it is useless to try and get them to specify their requirements a minute before they are good and ready to put in their orders. I would almost say that, if every dress goods mill in the country were to burn down tomorrow, the retail buyers would not be at all disturbed. They have adopted the policy of disregarding all kindly warnings. All present indications point to a scarcity of dress goods this Fall, and I wouldn't be at all surprised if some of the buyers are to be taught a lesson."

Gem Imports Increasing.

Importations of precious stones at this port for August show a gain over previous months of the calendar year, according to a report given out yesterday by Appraiser Sague. The August entries of gems of all classes, including pearls, had a value of $1,561,502, which was a better record than the same month last year, when imports were appraised at $1,122,446. In August, 1913, when importers were rushing gems into the country in anticipation of the higher rates carried in the present tariff, entries totaled $3,781,975. Of last month's entries, $1,209,408 represented cut gems paying 20 per cent. ad valorem duty; $566,236 taxed at 10 per cent. as uncut, and miners' and glaziers' diamonds, free of duty, valued at $45,858.

Will the Orders "Stick"?

The chief concern of the men's wear branch of the piece goods market is whether the orders that have been booked on Spring fabrics will "stick." The clothing trade has not been doing so well for several seasons past, and the fabric sellers are more or less puzzled over the situation as it stands. They have been constantly warning the cutters-up of the dyestuff scarcity and the higher prices that raw wool and yarns are bound to reach, but the response to these warnings has proved larger than anticipated. In case there is a sudden change from a dull to a brisk demand in the clothing trade, certain mills, that have followed the custom of other seasons and taken more orders than they can deliver so as to allow for cancellations, may find themselves in trouble. On the other hand, it is beyong question that all the orders for lightweight goods are bona fide. The question is now how much leeway must be allowed for cancellations.

Wash Goods Still Active.

There has yet been no marked diminution in jobbing circles, in the demand for Fall wash goods, and indications are that the initial buying of these goods by the retail trade will continue longer than usual this year. This is due not only to the fact that it began somewhat later than commonly, but also to the great variety of goods shown, which naturally made buying slower and more difficult. Some surprise is expressed that, in spite of the lateness of the wholesale season, a good deal of the business now being placed is coming from territory outside of the so-called Metropolitan district. One of the features of the demand of late has been the increased call for plaids in the weights most suitable for school and play dresses.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Right Upheld to Make a Number of Claims in a Protest.

The Board of General Appraisers yesterday overruled a claim for shortage made by Alexander Murphy & Co., Philadelphia. The contention was that 600 bobbins were missing from cases when they were opened at the importers' store, the Customs Examiner reported that while he did not count the number of bobbins in each case, he checked up the accompanying cards and found that they corresponded with the invoices. Duty was accordingly taken on this basis. At the hearing a witness put on the stand in behalf of the firm, but his testimony was described by Judge Waite as "meagre." It was held that a shortage within the meaning of the tariff was not proved, the Collector being affirmed.

The board reaffirmed the right of an importer to make a great number of claims for lower duty in a single protest. The case before the board was that of A. Stein & Co., Chicago, who protested the Collector's assessment of elastic webbing. The Custom House authorities exacted duty at 60 per cent. on the ground that the merchandise was composed in chief value of artificial silk. When it came to trying the issue the Government counsel asked the board to dismiss the protest owing to the "multifarious" claims made by the importers. Judge Howell declined to take this action, the General Appraiser holding that the various claims were not so inconsistent and unreasonable as to be misleading. The importers' chief claim was for entry at 25 per cent. ad valorem as bandings, bindings, or other articles composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber. This claim, as well as the other alternative claims, were overruled.

In sustaining protests by Brown & Reesee, the board held that the protest fee of $1 required by the Tariff act of 1913 does not apply to merchandise entered and liquidated before the enactment of the present law, even though the protest itself was filed after the law became effective. The merchandise involved consisted of 2,120 bales of cork shavings, which were returned for duty at the rate of 10 per cent. ad valorem under the act of 1909 as "waste." The board held that the goods should be given free entry under Paragraph 547, which specifies 'cork wod, or cork bark, unmanufactured."

Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, were sustained in the contention that they should not be held liable for duty on 65 dozen collars never received. The testimony and the report of the Appraiser satisfied the board that the shortage existed at the time the importation was made. A reliquidation was ordered.

AVIATOR ATWATER IN JAIL.

Husband of Senator Platt's Former Wife Fails to Meet Court Order.

For failing to comply with the Federal Court order requiring him to pay $5,000 to his trustee in bankruptcy, William B. Atwater, aviator, was arrested yesterday by United States Deputy Marshal Doran and locked up in Ludlow Street Jail. His wife, Lillian Platt Atwater, widow of former Senator Thomas C. Platt, failed to come to his assistance.

Atwater was directed to pay the $5,000 by Referee in Bankruptcy William C. Anthony of Newburgh. The money was supposed to be the remainder of the proceeds of a trip that Atwater made around the world in 1912, when he gave more than 200 exhibition flights.

Edgar Armstrong Hamilton of 42 Broadway, Mr. Atwater's lawyer, said if Mrs. Atwater had believed her husband was justly obligated to pay the $5,000 she would gladly have paid it for him, but that she thought the referee's ruling was unfair.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

MOOS, WEIL & MOOS, millinery, 633 Broadway, have assigned to William Blau. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed by David Roggen, a creditor for $1,493. Liabilities are stated to be $50,000 and assets $20,000.

LEVISON BROTHERS & NEVINS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Levison Brothers & Nevins, dresses, 54 West Twenty-first Street, by Murray Lanner, $450; Simpson Levor, $100, and Sadie Katz, $50. Liabilities are reported at $30,000 and assets $12,000.

SAMUEL RENNECK.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Samuel Renneck, women's tailor, 50 West Forty-sixth Street, by Benjamin Pincus, $414, B. Schulich, Inc., $75, and Helen Landay, $100. Liabilities are $8,000 and assets $4,000.

RAPHAEL JARRET.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Raphael Jaret, grocer, 2,423 Arthur Avenue, by creditors with claims aggregating $634. Liabilities are $2,000 and assets $500.

RICHARD J. KIRKWOOD, 60 West 128th Street, who formerly kept a lunchroom at Allenhurst, N. J., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $661 and assets of $300.

AMEDEE YUCCINO, 324 West Twenty-fifth Street, employe of a cigarette company, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,987 and no assets.

BENJAMIN H. BENTON, Hotel Empire, Sixty-third Street and Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,315 and nominal assets.

LEWIS SELIGMAN, a salesman, 6 East 112th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $34,132 and no assets.

LOUIS J. NEWMAN.—Judge Mayer has dismissed the petition filed against Louis J. Newman, dresses, 28 West Fifteenth Street, on a settlement with creditors at 20 per cent.

DOW LUNCH COMPANY.—Judge Mayer has appointed Leopold Frank receiver for the Dow Lunch Company.

YANKEE WAIST COMPANY.—Judge Mayer has confirmed a composition of the Yankee Waist Company of 3 East Twenty-eighth Street with creditors at 33 1-3 per cent.

MAX S. FERSKO.—Judge Mayer has confirmed a composition of Max S. Fersko, jeweler, at 5 Cortlandt Street, with creditors at 25 per cent.

CHAS. S. BRADY COMPANY, INC., traveling bags, 558 Broadway, has assigned to Henry L. Schaefer. The company was formerly known as Brady & Scott, Inc., and the name was changed on May 5, 1915.

M. APPLEBAUM & SONS.—Max Applebaum, one of the surviving partners of M. Applebaum & Sons, neckwear, 481 Broadway, has assigned for the firm to Alex Aaronson.

BERNARD PINSKY, tailor, 2,552 Broadway, has assigned to Charles Alessi.

Bankruptcy Discharges.

Discharges were granted yesterday to these bankrupts:

NATHAN RUBENSTEIN, plumber, 954 Prospect Av., formerly a builder; liabilities, $418,975.

JOHN T. COURTNEY, furniture, Yonkers; liabilities, $125,527.

GEORGE K. COX, formerly Town Clerk at White Plains; liabilities, $23,641.

ALBERT G. CUTLER, professional billiard player; liabilities, $5,580.

BENJAMIN ACKERMAN, delicatessen, 2,745 Broadway; liabilities, $14,798.

CHARLES HAAS, bookkeeper, 1,041 Morris Av.

JOSEPH KRAUS, clerk, 309 West 111th St., formerly liquors.

BENINE HOLINER, dry goods, 119 Avenue C.

ISAAC KLEIN & SON, clothing, 114 Ridge St. and 173 Stanton St.

JACOB W. BINDER, 70 5th Av.

FRANK K. DRISLER, clerk, 127 East 72d St.

EDMUND H. REARDON, actor, 41st St. and Broadway.

HENRY MENAKER and SAMUEL ZERTLIN of the Wyoming Valley Milling Co. of 1,116 Broad St. and Wilkes-Barre, Penn.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Lyon Boiler Co., Depere, involuntary petition. The petitioning creditor is Walter D. Hawk, Chicago, who says he holds five promissory notes totaling $60,000. He gives the liabilities of the concern as $100,000; assets, $60,000. The Peoples Savings and Trust Co., Green Bay, has been appointed receiver.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

All Celtic Film Co., Inc.—Lewis Pub. Co.	$840.76
Atlantic Express Co.—J. J. Campian	188.66
Avidan, Henry G.—J. Robertson et al.	126.81
Averbach, Harry—M. Cohn	151.68
Alexander, Gus—J. Margolis	156.91
Black Bros., Inc.—J. Gewitz	106.76
Bryant, Geo. W.—E. L. Smith	110,586.43
Brockport Piano Mfg. Co.—Wood & Brooks Co.	2,222.27
Same—Seavers Piano Action Co.	474.42
Same—J. A. Thompson	172.44
Same—Kurtzmann Action Co.	541.74
Same—J. H. Lockey Piano Co.	982.82
Same—Richardson Piano Case Co.	790.76
Same—J. S. Lockey Piano Case Co.	994.15
Same—Richardson Piano Case Co.	795.67
Same—A. C. Cheney Piano Co.	1,354.22
Blegg, Theodore—S. Riegler	191.91
Berkowitz, Frank—J. Talcott	242.31
Baker, Chas. H.—Grasplt Mfg. Co.	302.27
Benze, Frank—P. Jones et al.	178.56
Cubbard, Catherine or Marvin—H. V. Briscoe	207.55
Conner, James E.—J. Friedman	134.91
Cornwell, Walter J. and Amelia G.—E. M. Waechter	134.91
Cinitz, Barney—C. Rothfeld	200.09
Collandano, Mamie, by gdn.—H. Warro, costs	107.10
Connor, James E.—J. Friedman	134.91
Cohen, Abraham—C. Altenberg	119.97
Carman, Alonzo—Lansburgh & Bro.	478.21
Fairchild, Geo. W.—C. E. B. Condit et al.	336.91
Friedlander, Samuel—I. Kamerman	241.53
Ford, Ernest H.—W. C. Arnold	264.45
Franklin Garage Co.—White Co.	297.99
Same—Same	275.31
Gordon, Harris—H. Lang	134.97
Greet, Ben—K. Wakeman	662.25
Haberman, Max—Michael McNamara	161.97
Varnish Works	175.91
Hopkins, Louis T. Wetzel	258.05
Hiltboldt, Arthur E.—Indian Refining Co.	258.05
Holden, Benedict M.—George Rector, Inc.	113.41
Hirsch, Bertha—J. J. Powers	124.72
Hanlon, Edward—Rembrandt Realty Co.	353.63
Jankower, David—H. E. Oppenheimer	781.89
Jewett, Alfred F.—J. Howard	2,724.32
Kleinman, David—L. Kass	144.93
Kovner, Louis—M. Ottinger et al.	703.10
Keppler, Charles—R. Martvigno	222.72
Kutner, Solomon—N. Y. Savings Bank	2,592.53
Keene, Attilla, Josephine Keene, Frederick W. Jones, Jr., and Emilie F. Hopkins, trustees—N. Y. Savings Bank	7,790.41
Kiernan, Matthew J.—J. Linde	276.96
Kaplan, Samuel A.—Lewis Frank & Sons	128.86
King, Ellen—I. D. Levy	111.81
Lenkowsky, Louis, Hyman Lenkowsky, and Adolph Blumenkrohn—M. Schneider	977.36
Munger, Alphonse—J. P. Mueller Co.	398.11
Marschauser, Geo. W.—Park & Tilford	306.31
Manufacturers' Millinery Co.—J. Tanenbaum & Sons	506.82
Metropolitan Trust Co. of the City of N. Y., adms.—Mechanics Bank & Trust Co.	26,846.07
Montgomery, Geo. F.—Helgar Corp.	240.30
Montgomery, Geo. N.—Helgar Corp.	240.30
Nell, John M.—E. L. Sykes	347.44
Paul, Frieda—People, &c.	500.00
Ridder, Herman—D. H. Hanckel	20,819.39
Rogers, Louis—H. Letzer	108.07
Rossa, John—People, &c.	500.00
Reinhardt, Joseph E.—G.—Illinois Surety Co.	297.19
Reynolds, Thomas L.—G. W. Bromley Co.	171.91
Semken, Harry—W. F. Brown	1,093.58
Strickland, Frank—J. Strickland	540.00
Scott, Wm. A.—F. Maldari	140.88
Strachan, Harry, Albert A. Higgins—W. Lunham et al.	424.01
Tablux, Ltd., Inc.—Bush Terminal Building Co.	869.86
Ten, Joseph—H. E. Jacobs	171.66
Weber, Robert G.—O. F. De Ganahl	108,041.50

In Bronx County.

Auerbach, Adolph—F. Barre	$1,633.49
Becker, George A.—M. W. Becker	162.34
Baumgartner, Charles S.—J. J. Singer	419.12
Bjurstrom, Ivar—B. Altman & Co.	328.35
Clowe, Charles W.—B. Altman & Co.	99.19
De Crignis, Josephine—B. Altman & Co.	41.80
Hollander, Morris E.—B. Altman & Co.	24.26
Hynes, James T.—Empire State Liquor Co.	60.28
Kay Co.—W. F. Smith, et al.	117.28
Monaghan, Blanche M.—Central Cigar Mfg. Co.	60.46
Mason, Carlisle—B. Altman & Co.	134.66
Patton, David G.—S. Gluck	96.43
Robinson, Max—M. Rosenberg	70.81
Russell, Arthur D.—B. Altman & Co.	134.66
Schwartz, Jacob—L. Schwartz	109.85
Schur, August—Anheuser-Busch Agcy.	138.40

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Consolidated Rubber Tire Co.—H. S. Bunner, March 3, 1915	$7,046.40
Cort Film Corp.—P. L. Waldo, July 6, 1915	284.41
Same—Same, July 6, 1915	131.91
Field, Lew M., and Edw. Margolies—Farmers Loan and Trust Co., Oct. 27, 1914	1,171.73
Field, Lew M—Hall Portrait Studio, Feb. 25, 1914	641.14
Old Dominion Steamship Co.—A. E. Salomon, Dec. 31, 1914	1,010.34
Standard Transit Co. and John S. Colenan—Concordia Contracting Co., Inc., Feb. 11, 1915	419.40
Sillon Construction Co., Joseph Silverson, and Bernard London—N. M. Wimple et al, June 7, 1911	320.46
Same—Same, March 15, 1911	216.17
Same—C. Jacobs, March 17, 1911	266.02
Same—N. J. Terra Cotta Co., April 8, 1911	347.59
Same—Same, April 18, 1911	454.36
Sillon Construction Co.—Central Chandelier Co., March 22, 1912	2,503.93
Same—N. W. Wimple et al., March 22, 1912	859.07
Same—Same, June 7, 1911	321.16
Same—Lockwood Co., March 22, 1912	1,245.77
Wilkinson, Frank C.—C. Munz et al., Feb. 15, 1915	13,011.04
Timpone, Anthony P., and Raffaele Cupoli—People, &c., July 21, 1915, (vacated)	2,000.00
Sheil, Robert F.—Wickes Bros., Inc., June 21, 1915, (vacated)	129.64
Frankel, Samuel—L. Rubin et al., Feb. 21, 1908, (canceled)	1,624.45

In Bronx County.

Mercadante, Joseph—B. Altman & Co., March 31, 1915	139.25
Sheil, Robert F.—Wickes Bros., Inc., June 21, 1915, (vacated)	129.64

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AKRON—L. G. Federman, girls', juniors' coats, ladies' plush coats; 71 W. 23d.
AKRON—M. O'Neil Co.; J. D. Martens, domestics; 37 W. 26th.
AKRON—A. Polsky Co.; H. O. Polsky, dry goods, notions, cloaks, suits; 253 4th Av.
ALBANY—J. G. Myers Co.; R. M. Rich, dress trimmings; 220 5th Av.; St. Denis.
ALBANY—S. L. Munson Co.; K. D. Hager, piece goods, trimmings; 225 5th Av.
ALBANY—Fromm & Mandelbaum; M. Mandelbaum, work pants; Navarre.
ALLENTOWN—J. Taylor & Co.; R. E. Hollenback, cloaks, suits, furs; Imperial.
ALLENTOWN—Hess Bros.; Miss M. Burke, art needlework; 315 4th Av.
ALTOONA—Wm. F. Gable & Co.; Miss Plank, embroideries; 2 Walker.
ALTOONA—Klene Bros.; Miss A. Szink, laces, embroideries; 23 E. 26th.
AUBURN—P. Paulvin, coats, suits, dresses, furs; Martinique.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; W. A. Applewaite, hosiery, underwear; C. L. Henderson, cloaks; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Armstrong, Cator & Co.; J. E. Hill, flowers, feathers; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; A. M. Goldsmith, men's clothing; A. Goodman, domestics, dress goods, silks; 470 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Bloch Bros. & Co.; Mrs. M. Lannon, knit goods, waists, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 18 West 35th.
BALTIMORE—Blumberg Bros. Co.; A. Blumberg, cloaks, suits, underwear, white goods; 43 Leonard.
BALTIMORE—Schloss Bros. & Co.; L. Schloss, S. Schloss, M. Schloss, woolens, trimmings; 840 Broadway.
BALTIMORE—Gutman, Joel & Co.; Miss F. T. Sheppard, men's furn. goods; 200 5th Av.; Holland House.
BALTIMORE—Hecht Bros. & Co.; F. S. Deutsch, women's garments; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; M. McGrath, dress goods, silks; Miss N. McDonald, notions, jewelry, fancy leather goods; M. Greaver, representing; 18 W. 35th.
BALTIMORE—P. Kahn & Co.; L. Katzenstein, men's, boys' clothing; Imperial.
BAY CITY, Mich.—Seitner D. G. Co.; D. Seitner, waists; 1,133 Broadway.
BENNINGTON—L. Nichols Co.; L. H. Nichols, coats, suits; Miss M. Buss, waists, dresses; 105 Madison Av.; Martha Washington.
BOSTON—William Filenes Sons Co.; J. Lyford, furs; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; E. H. Bell, upholstery, laces, curtains, portieres; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—Conrad & Co.; B. B. Conrad, ladies', misses', children's wear; Miss D. W. Killeen, dresses; 15 E. 26th.
BOSTON—Hamlin's; S. Strum, cloaks, suits, waists, dresses; 353 4th Av.
BOSTON—William Filene's Sons Co.; Miss M. A. Barnes, ruchings; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—Hub Cloak Co.; H. Goldberg, cloaks; Breslin.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; G. H. Noyes, millinery; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—Shepard-Norwell Co.; B. H. Norwell, silks, velvets, black dress goods; M. L. Miller, millinery; 220 5th Av.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; J. M. Jowett, Miss K. E. Leonard, millinery; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon Co.; D. Murphy, jobs men's, boys' sweaters, sporting goods, toys; Miss Mallee, furs; 1,133 B'way.
BOSTON—New England Skirt Co.; L. Davis, skirts; Union Square.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss Fraser, gowns, dresses; L. F. Hill, house dresses; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; basement; Mr. Ring, dresses; Miss Ornstein, millinery; Mr. Cooper, coats, suits; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—Conrad & Co.; Miss M. B. Grotjahn, ladies', misses' suits; 15 East 26th.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; Miss F. Hahn, women's waists, knit goods; H. Cook, kimonos, house dresses, petticoats, muslin underwear; B. W. Dempsey, gloves, ribbons; 432 4th Av.
BRIDGEPORT—Kline Bros.; A. L. Kline, notions, ladies' garments, furn. goods; Latham.
BUFFALO—Hamlin's; M. Kyser, men's, boys', children's clothing; 351 4th Av.
BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; N. Robertson, boys' clothing; 18 West 35th.
BUFFALO—Desbecker & Wolf; F. Wolf, clothing, furn. goods; New Victoria.
CALUMET—Glass Block Stores Co.; G. T. Miller, dress goods, fancy goods, notions, jewelry, umbrellas, rugs, hosiery, toys, men's clothing; 31 Union Square; Woodward.
CHICAGO—Lyman's; F. H. Lyman, dry goods, furnishing goods, &c.; Murray Hill.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; Miss S. Bernstein, waists, underwear, basement; Mrs. J. Nichols, millinery; 15 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; T. A. Lamond, domestics, bats, bags, wraps; 116 W. 32d.
CINCINNATI—G. F. Otte Co.; G. F. Otte, Jr., J. Oberhelman, carpets; Breslin.
CLEVELAND—Hart & Co.; J. H. Mellen, flowers, feathers; 37 West 32d.
CLEVELAND—Hirsch Co.; P. Hirsch, coats, suits; 470 4th Av.
CLEVELAND—Higbee Co.; F. Potts, linens, table covers; F. Schnebly, hosiery, gloves, knit underwear; 18 W. 35th; Vanderbilt.
CLEVELAND—Sterling, Welch & Co.; J. M. Crew, G. Killins, carpets, rugs; Imperial.
CLEARFIELD—Leitzinger Bros.; A. S. Leitzinger, dry goods, notions, carpets; Herald Square.
CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; C. Mashek, millinery; 71 West 23d.
CLAYTON, N. M.—S. Herzstein, cloaks, suits; 116 West 32d.
DALLAS—S. G. Davis Hat Co.; S. G. Davis, hats, caps, shoes; Imperial, Bros.; A. S. Leitzinger, dry goods, notions, carpets; Herald Square.
DALLAS—Wilkins Trunk Mfg. Co.; J. Adler, trunks; Netherland.
DETROIT—Newcomb-Endicott Co.; G. Harrison, hosiery, handkerchiefs, gloves; 200 5th Av.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; Mrs. D. I. Springer, children's wear; 50 Union Square.
DETROIT—Fenie's Outfitting Co.; S. M. Cohen, wearing apparel, jewelry, leather goods; 72 Madison Av.
DETROIT—Yale Hat Stores; W. F. Wilson, millinery; Marlborough.
EVANSVILLE—Lahr-Bacon Co.; J. Kenny, dress goods, silks; 20 West 22d.
FALL RIVER—M. J. Doran Co.; T. A. Sullivan, millinery, laces, fancy goods, jewelry, notions; Imperial.
FINDLAY, Ohio.—Charles D. Levy, silk waists; 72 Madison Av.
GARNER, Ia.—Bell Brothers; G. W. Brown, dry goods; Broztell.
HARTFORD—G. Fox & Co.; M. F. Marks, corsets, waists, ladies', infants' wear; 1,270 B'way.
HARTFORD—G. Fox & Co.; T. E. Rourke, cloaks, suits, furs; 1,270 B'way; Waldorf.
HERKIMER, N. Y.—M. G. Munger Co.; E. L. Jackson, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.
HIGH POINT, N. C.—Leonard-Bezavans-Stamey Co.; W. Beavans, dry goods, suits, &c.; Imperial.
HOMER, N. Y.—T. Blackman & Son; H. Blackman, flannel working shirts; Broadway Central.
HOUSTON—Mistrot-Curtis Co.; G. A. Mistrot, ladies' garments; Breslin.
HUGO—The Star Store; S. N. Landau, general merchandise; 39 W. 32d; Wallick's.
INDIANAPOLIS—Goldstein Bros.; A. Goldstein, leather goods, novelties, neckwear, &c.; 31 Union Square.
INDIANAPOLIS—Beckett Value Co.; E. L. Davis, cloaks, suits; Breslin.
INDIANAPOLIS—Efroymson & Wolf; U. E. Jones, dress goods, silks, white goods; 43 Leonard St.
JACKSONVILLE — Kohn-Furchgott Co.; E. Albrecht, carpets, rugs, upholstery; 108 Worth; Marlborough.
KNOXVILLE—D. Briscoe Co.; R. S. Hommel, cloaks, waists, women's, infants' wear, men's furn. goods, hosiery, gloves; 258 Church.
KNOXVILLE—Powers, Little & Co.; H. H. Powers, general merchandise; Marie Antoinette.
LAURENS, S. C.—The Minter Co.; E. P. Minter, clothing, shoes, dry goods, millinery; Gregorian.
LAWRENCE, Mass.—J. F. McGrath Co.; Mrs. A. Colburn, millinery; Miss V. Marier, infants' wear; Broztell.
MACON — Dannenberg Co.; W. Dannenberg, housefurnishing goods, upholstery; 1,133 B'way; New Victoria.
MORGANTOWN, W. Va.—The Quality Shop; S. Finn, women's, misses' ready to wear, furs, millinery; Herald Square.
MILWAUKEE—Blumenfeld-Locher Co.; Miss K. Laubenheimer, millinery; 640 B'way.
MINNEAPOLIS—Minneapolis Dry Goods Co.; C. J. Peterson, carpets, rugs; 432 4th Av.; Broztell.
MURPHY, N. C.—Chandler Department Store; G. W. Chandler, general mdse.; Mrs. E. Ottinger ready-to-wear; Aberdeen.
NASHVILLE—Palace Clothing Co.; S. Silverfield, men's, women's clothing; 170 5th Av.; Wellington.
NIAGARA FALLS—Niagara D. G. Co.; Miss Gaisinar, laces; 432 4th Av.
NIAGARA FALLS—Cornell & Daggett; C. W. Daggett, furniture, carpets, draperies, crockery, stoves; Cumberland.
NEW HAVEN—Shartenberg & Robinson; S. Muhlfelder, representing; T. H. Galligan,

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Turn Strong After Early Decline—Status of Exchange Situation.

After a decline due to increased concern over the exchange situation—demand sterling fell all of 5 cents further in the early dealings yesterday—the stock market turned strong on the news from Washington that the German Government, through its Ambassador, had formally accepted the position of the United States that passenger vessels must not be sunk without warning and without giving those aboard opportunity to escape. That news merely bore out the forecast which had been current for a week, yet it was accepted as confirming definitely the promise that the relations of this Government to Germany would again move into smooth channels and that was regarded as news of sufficient importance to warrant a resumption of the forward movement of the Stock Exchange. But that movement yesterday hardly seemed a spontaneous reflection of increased public confidence.

Scarcely had news come from Washington that Germany had formally accepted our position when word went forth in trading circles that certain stocks would be advanced and the market very quickly bore out these predictions. It was a professional traders' market rather than a public market which responded to yesterday's news from Washington. To that extent this news, which had undoubtedly been fully anticipated, was the excuse rather than the reason for the resumption of the upbidding of stocks, which followed upon the early uncertainty. Most of the major issues rose relatively little; some of the railroad stocks, which had been strong on Tuesday, fell back instead of advancing further; and it was left to the war stocks to give the market the largest share of he strength which it displayed after the first hour of trading.

With its attention again turned to war orders and war stocks, the market was disposed to pay little heed to the exchange situation, but so far as the stock market was related to the financial situation as a whole, it had the benefit yesterday afternoon of a sharp upturn in exchange following the severe break at the opening. Much was heard yesterday of short covering in the exchange market after the price had dropped to 4.50, compared with 4.55 at the close of the previous day. There were several reasons why a decline to that figure induced short covering. For one thing, the rapidity of the decline during the last few days offered tempting profits to any one who had taken a short position in sterling bills. For another, the fall to 4.50 fulfilled long-standing banking predictions that sterling would recede to that figure as a result of the enormous buying in this market by England and by those countries which England is financing, and as a reaction from the conditions which a year ago drove sterling exchange to prohibitively high figures. In addition to these considerations the market paid attention to the fact that the British and French Governments have appointed financial delegates to visit this country to consider along with our bankers the best means of stabilizing the exchanges. It is believed, therefore, that before very long measures looking to strengthening of the exchanges will be adopted, or at all events will be under active discussion with the likelihood of some workable plan being devised.

Our bankers cannot act alone. At present the problem is chiefly England's problem. The phases which concern us most directly have to do with the ultimate effect of a demoralized exchange situation on our own foreign trade and so there is less pressure here than on the other side to deal actively with this situation. The seeds of the present movement in exchange were sown a year ago when London was insisting upon our paying our debts in gold, which we did. Had London then taken our notes instead of our gold, she would have had an easier means of settling a part of what she has since come to owe us and so, in our case, if we now take notes instead of cash we will be in a position to stabilize the exchanges in our favor should conditions after the war bring about a violent recovery in exchange and possibly an advance to much above the normal level of the exchange as some bankers thing is likely to happen. Markets dealing with each other cannot be indifferent to the financial position of either, and we have a very real interest in co-operating to the fullest extent possible with the London market in straightening out the exchange situation so far as it can be straightened out under the extraordinary conditions brought on by the war. It will be with this mutual interest clearly in mind that our bankers will enter upon the conferences shortly to be held with the English and French representatives who are coming to suggest and discuss means of restoring a greater degree of order to the exchanges between this country and Europe.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.							
	10 or less	Over 10 to 30	Over 30 to 60	Over 60 to 90	Over 90.
Boston	3	4	4	4	5
New York	3	4	4	4	5
Phila.	3	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	..	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	..	4	4	4½	5
Atlanta	..	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	..	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½	5
Minneap.	..	4	4	5	5
Kan. City	..	4	4	4	5
Dallas	..	4	4	4½	5
San Fran.	3	3½	4	4½	6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2⅛@2¼
Ninety days	2¼@2½

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2	1¾	2	2

ON TIME.

60 days	2⅛@2¾
90 days	2¼@3
4 mos	2¼@3

COMMERCIAL PAPER.
Best Known Names.

4 months	3¼@3¾
60 to 90 days	3 @3¼

Other names.

4 months	3½@3¾
6 months	3¾@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.
Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.54½	$4.50	$4.54¼
Cables	4.56¼	4.51	4.55¼

Closing Rates.

Demand, (or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.54¼	$4.55¼
Paris	6.01	6.00
Switzerland	5.44	5.43
Scandinavia	20.40	20.45
Berlin	.50¾	.50¾
Austria	14.85	15.00
Russia	34.25	34.50
China—		
Hongkong	42.30	42.50
Shanghai	53.87½	54.00
Singapore	67.50	...
Greece	5.34	5.33
Holland	.39⅞	.39⅝
India—		
Bombay	33.75	...
Calcutta	33.76	...
Italy	6.53	6.52
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.00	49.23
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	40.75	41.00
Rio	22.85	23.00
Spain	18.75	18.80

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.60	$4.58	$4.59	$4.57

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $342,442,246; balance, $16,233,922; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $568,104.

The local banks have lost $4,698,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 40c premium; Montreal, 46⅞@62½c premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 23 3-16d, up 3-16d; New York, 46¼c, off ⅜c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1915.

Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	671,168
Same day last year	Exch. closed
Year to date	97,676,022
Same period last year	45,989,158
Average price and change 50 stocks	77.89 + .35
Same day last year	*Exch. closed

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	78.79	Aug. 17	59.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

*Closing average July 30, 57.77.

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
33½	33⅝	1,800	Alaska Gold Mines	33	33⅝	33	33⅝	+ ⅝
38½	38¾	10,300	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	37½	39¾	36½	39¾	+ 2⅜
69¾	70	900	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	68¾	69¾	68¾	69¾	+ 1⅛
62¾	63	2,000	Am. Agricul. Chem	61⅞	62⅞	61⅞	62¼	+ 1
94	95	25	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	95	95	95	95	...
65	65¼	5,550	Am. Beet Sugar	64½	65¼	64½	65	...
59½	59¾	14,600	Am. Can	58½	59⅝	58½	59½	+ ⅛
105½	106	200	Am. Can pf	103¼	106	105½	106	+ 1
60⅝	63⅞	9,875	Am. Car & Fdry	63¼	63⅞	63¼	63¾	+ ⅛
148	151	350	Am. Coal Products	150½	150½	150	150	...
117	117¼	100	Am. Coal Prod. pf	117½	117½	117½	117½	...
51	52¼	200	Am. Cotton Oil	51½	51½	51½	51⅝	+ ⅝
8⅞	9¼	2,200	Am. H. & Leather	9	9¼	8⅞	9	— ⅛
39¼	39⅝	2,800	Am. H. & Leath.pf	39	39¼	38⅝	39¼	+ ⅛
22½	23⅛	300	Am. Ice Securities	23¼	23½	23¼	23½	...
21⅝	21¾	5,700	Am. Linseed	21	21¾	20¾	21¾	— ⅛
37	37⅛	500	Am. Linseed pf	37	37⅝	36¾	37⅛	+ ⅛
54	54½	5,000	Am. Locomotive	54	54½	52½	54	+ ⅛
7⅞	7¾	700	Am. Malt	7½	7¾	7½	7½	...
81⅞	82	10,400	Am. Smelt. & Ref	80¾	82⅛	79¾	81¾	+ 1½
106¾	107	60	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	107	107	107	107	...
90¾	91¼	25	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	91	91	91	91	...
53¼	53⅝	3,700	Am. Steel F'dries	52⅞	54	52	53⅜	+ ⅜
109¼	111	100	Am. Sugar Ref. x d	109¾	109¼	109¼	109¾	+ ¼
122¾	123¼	1,300	Am. Teleph. & Tel	128	123	122¾	124	...
107¼	108	70	Am. Tob. pf., new	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	...
34½	35	200	Am. Woolen	33¾	34¼	33¾	34¼	+ ¼
72¾	73	18,700	Anaconda Cop. Co	71¾	73¾	71¾	73	+ ⅜
100¾	101	6,900	Atch., Top. & S. F	101	101¾	100¾	101	— ⅜
97⅜	98	300	Atch., T. & S. F.pf	98	98	97½	97½	— ⅜
82½	82¾	29,000	Baldwin Loco	82½	83⅜	82⅛	82⅜	+ ⅛
104½	106½	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	106½	106½	106½	106½	+ 1½
81½	81⅝	2,857	Baltimore & Ohio	81½	81¾	81½	81⅝	...
70	71	500	Baltimore & O. pf	70½	70¾	70¾	70¾	...
1⅛	1¼	100	Batopilas Mining	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	...
292½	293¾	500	Bethlehem Steel	285	298	285	292½	+ 1½
83	85½	1,000	Bklyn Rapid Tran	85½	86½	85¼	85¼	— ⅛
78	79	100	Brown Shoe pf	77	77	77	77	+ 2
78	79	20	do., odd lot	79	79	79	79	...
63⅝	66¼	2,100	Butte & Superior	67	67	65¾	66	— ⅞
18¾	18⅞	3,000	California Petrol	19¼	19¼	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
44½	45½	1,800	California Pet. pf	45⅜	45½	44¾	44⅝	— ⅜
150¾	151	2,800	Canadian Pacific	150	150⅞	150	150⅞	— ⅛
70	70	750	Case (J. I.) Co. pf	79	79	78½	78½	— 1½
43¾	44	2,350	Central Leather Co	43⅝	44	43¼	43⅝	+ ⅛
104½	106	100	Central Leather pf	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	...
250	300	3	Central R.R. of N.J	250	250	250	250	...
47	47¼	2,615	Chesapeake & Ohio	46⅝	47¼	46½	47¼	...
29⅜	30½	600	Chi. Gr. West. pf	30	30⅜	30	30⅛	+ ⅛
82¾	83	900	Chi., Mil. & St. P	82¼	82⅝	82½	82⅝	+ ⅛
121¼	122	300	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	121½	121½	121½	121½	+ ⅝
126	127	200	Chi. & Northwest	126¼	126¾	126	126	— 1
23	23¼	23,883	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	23⅜	24⅜	22⅞	23	— ⅝
46	46¼	2,800	Chino Copper	46	46½	45⅝	46	— ⅛
43⅜	44	26,400	Col. Fuel & Iron	42¼	44⅝	41⅝	44	+ 1¾
12	13	1,400	Comstock Tunnel	*15	15	12	12	— 3
85	86	700	Continental Can	83⅞	85¼	82⅝	83½	— ⅝
18½	18⅝	5,500	Corn Products Ref	18	18⅝	17⅞	18	— ⅛
83½	84	900	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	83½	83½	83½	83½	— 1⅛
82¼	82¾	49,470	Crucible Steel	74	84	73⅝	82⅝	+ 8
103½	104	1,100	Crucible Steel pf	101¾	103¼	101¾	103½	+ 1½
117	119	1,100	Cuban-Am. Sugar	117½	118½	117	118	+ 1
139	140	100	Delaware & Hud	139½	139¾	139½	139¾	...
116	116¾	10	Detroit Edison Co	116½	116¾	116½	116¾	...
26¼	26⅝	2,650	Distillers' Secur	26¾	26⅞	26	26⅝	...
21⅞	21¾	800	Dome Mines	21½	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	...
...	...	100	Elec. Storage Bat	69	69	69	69	...
28⅜	29	12,800	Erie	28⅜	29¼	28⅜	28⅝	— ⅛
44¼	44¾	2,200	Erie 1st pf	44½	44⅞	44½	44¼	— ⅛
34½	35½	400	Erie 2d pf	34½	35⅝	35⅜	35⅜	— ⅛
174¾	175	1,200	General Electric	174	175	173	176	+ ⅞
242	243	4,300	General Motors	219¾	240½	219¾	240½	+ 21¼
110¼	110¾	200	General Motors pf	109⅝	110⅞	109¾	110⅝	+ ⅛
61½	62	5,400	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	60¾	62⅜	60½	62	+ ⅞
106	108¼	50	Goodrich pf	106¼	106¾	106¼	106¾	...
117⅝	118	1,600	Great Northern pf	118⅜	118⅝	117⅝	117⅝	— ⅛
42¼	42⅝	5,700	G. N. certs.ore prop	41⅞	42¼	42¼	42⅜	+ ⅛
66¾	67⅛	10,100	Guggenheim Explor	67	67	66⅝	66⅞	— ⅛
117	...	48	Homestake Mining	118	118	118	118	...
101¾	102½	100	Illinois Central	102	102	102	102	— 1
35½	35⅝	8,000	Inspiration Copper	35	35⅝	34⅜	35⅝	+ ⅛
21⅞	22	1,500	Inter.-Met.	21⅞	22¼	21⅜	21⅞	...
77	78	100	Inter.-Met. pf	76¾	78¼	76¾	77¾	— ⅛
22⅝	23	3,500	Interborough Consol	22	22⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
76¼	76¼	4,300	Interboro Consol pf	75½	76⅞	75½	76⅛	+ ⅛
22	23	700	Int. Agricultural	21	22	21	22	...
39¼	39⅝	100	Int. Agricul. pf	39	39	39	39	...
107¼	108	600	Int. Harvester, N.J	106	107	106	107	— 2
68	75	200	Int. Harvester Corp	68½	68½	68	68	— ½
10¾	11	1,500	Int. Paper	10¾	11⅛	10¾	11	— ⅛
38	39	100	Int. Paper pf	39	39	39	39	+ ⅛
26½	27	1,600	Kansas City South	26¾	27	26¾	27	+ ⅛
57¾	59	100	Kan. City South. pf	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	— ⅛
124	125	2	Kings El. L. & P	124	124	124	124	...
70	70¾	4,420	Lackawanna Steel	70	71	70	70½	— ⅝
142½	143	7,700	Lehigh Valley	142	144¾	142	143	+ ⅞
220	225	100	Liggett & Myers	220	220	220	220	— 4
39	42	100	Long Island	40½	40½	40½	40½	+ 1
20	24	900	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	20	23	20	22	+ 1
94	98	100	Loose-W. Bis.1st pf	92	92	92	92	+ 1½
66¾	68	95	Mackay Cos. pf	68	68	68	68	...
44½	45¼	3,100	Maxwell Motors	43	45⅝	42½	45	+ 2¼
91¾	92¼	900	Max. Motors 1st pf	90¼	91½	90½	91½	+ 1
36¼	37¾	1,400	Max. Motors 2d pf	35½	37¾	35½	37¼	+ 1½
84½	85	5,600	Mexican Petroleum	84½	85	82	84⅝	— ⅛
27⅜	27½	3,700	Miami Copper	26¾	27½	26¼	27⅞	+ 1
7⅝	7⅞	300	Mo., Kan. & Texas	7½	7¾	7¼	7¼	— 1⅛
18	19	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	17	17	17	17	— 1
2	4	2,200	Missouri Pacific	3½	4	3½	4	— ⅛
55	55½	800	Montana Power	54½	55¾	54½	55⅜	+ ⅜
...	...	95	do., odd lot	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾	...
122	123	5,400	Nat. Biscuit Co	120	123½	120	122	+ 2½
82½	84⅞	200	Nat. Cloak & Suit	84	84	84	84	+ 2
26⅝	27	800	Nat. Enam. & Stg. Co	27	27¼	26½	26⅝	— ⅛
63⅜	64¼	700	Nat. Lead Co	63⅜	64¾	63½	64¼	— ¼
110	112	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf	112	112	112	112	...
14¾	15	200	Nevada Con. Cop	14¾	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	— ⅛
145¼	146	2,300	N. Y. Air B. R. d	142¼	147	141½	146	+ 2⅞
92⅜	93¼	7,900	N. Y. Central	91¾	92⅝	91¼	92¼	+ ⅜
66⅜	66⅝	2,200	N. Y., N. H. & H	66¾	67½	66¾	66¾	— ⅛
26½	27	200	N. Y., Ont. & West	26½	26½	26½	26½	— ¼
106¼	106¾	1,100	Norfolk & Western	106¾	106¾	106	106¾	+ ½
73	75	1,200	North American	72½	74	73½	74	+ 1
107	107½	3,228	Northern Pacific	107	107¼	106¾	107⅛	— ⅜
31	33	300	Pacific Mail	32¼	33¼	32	32	— 1
35	36	800	Pacific Tel. & Tel	36½	36½	35⅞	36	...
108	108¾	1,700	Penn. R. R.	108	108¾	108	108¾	+ ¼
115	116	100	People's Gas, Chi	115	115	115	115	— ¼
89	89	2,450	Philadelphia Co	89	89	87½	87½	— 1
71	71¼	700	P., C., C. & St. L	70½	71	70½	71	— 1
34	35	6,700	Pittsburgh Coal	34	35	33¼	34⅞	+ ⅝
103	105	1,200	Pittsburgh Coal pf	103¼	104	102⅞	103¾	+ 1¼
59½	60	3,600	Pressed Steel Car	59½	60	59	60	+ ¼
100½	101	100	Pressed Steel C. pf	100½	100½	100½	100½	...
100½	107	100	Public Service N. J.	100½	100½	100½	100½	...
3	3½	100	Quicksilver	3½	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
38	38½	100	Railway Steel Sp	38⅜	38⅝	38⅜	38⅝	...
22⅞	23	3,100	Ray Con. Copper	22¾	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
148½	148⅞	8,750	Reading	148	148⅞	147¾	148⅝	+ ½
43	43¼	4,100	Rep. Iron & Steel	42½	43¼	41¾	43⅜	+ ⅞
101¼	101¾	200	Rep. Iron & S. pf	101	101	101	101	— ½
¾	⅞	100	Rock Island Co	¾	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
⅝	¾	200	Rock Island Co. pf	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
6⅜	6½	2,900	Rumely, (M.,) Co	6	6½	5⅝	6½	+ ⅛
10	11	400	Rumely,(M.,) Co. pf	10	10½	10	10½	+ ⅛
6	6¼	1,000	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	6⅞	6⅞	6⅝	6½	...
22¼	32¾	100	Seab. Air Line pf	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	...
153½	155	300	Sears, Roeb. & Co	154½	154½	153	153	— 1⅝
53¼	55	1,000	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	52¼	55	52¼	55	+ 1½
88⅞	89	3,970	Southern Pacific	88¼	89	88¼	89	+ ⅛
...	...	135	So. Pacific L. r	104½	104½	104½	104½	+ 1½
15¾	15¾	600	Southern Railway	15½	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
48½	49	100	So. Railway pf	48½	48⅝	48½	48½	+ ⅛
54⅞	56	100	Standard Milling	55	55	55	55	— ⅛
71	73	100	Stand. Mill. pf. a20f	72¼	72¼	72¼	72¼	...
113¼	113½	10,200	Studebaker Co	107	113½	106	113½	+ 4⅜
104½	105	100	Studebaker Co. pf	105	105	105	105	+ ¼
56½	57	13,500	Tennessee Copper	54	57¼	52⅜	56½	+ 2
152½	154	500	Texas Co	154	154	152	154	+ 1⅝
10	10	100	Texas & Pacific	10	10	10	10	...
53¾	54	900	Third Avenue	53¾	54	53½	53½	+ ⅛
92⅞	92¾	200	Twin City R. T	92⅜	92¾	92⅜	92⅝	+ ⅛
80	80½	80	Underwood Typew	80	80½	80	80½	— ⅛
7	7⅛	100	Union B. & P. Co	7	7⅛	7	7⅛	— ⅛
27⅜	27⅜	100	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅝
128¼	129⅝	13,200	Union Pacific x d	128¼	129⅝	127¾	129¼	— ⅜
82	82	100	Union Pacific pf	82	82	82	82	...
80	80	100	do., x d	80	80	80	80	— ½
25	25¼	2,400	United Fruit	25	25¼	24⅜	24½	— ⅛
40½	41¼	4,300	United Rys. Inv. pf	40½	41¼	40	40⅝	+ ⅝
20½	20⅝	600	U. S. C. I. P. & F	20½	20⅝	20	20¼	— ⅝
71	72¾	700	U. S. Indus. Alco	71	72¾	71	72¾	+ ⅝
50	50½	100	U. S. Rubber	50	50½	50	50	— ½
103	104¾	103	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	103	104¾	103	104¾	+ 1½
74½	75¾	127,800	U. S. Steel	74½	75¾	73¾	75⅝	+ ⅝
112	112½	3,300	U. S. Steel pf	112	112½	111⅝	112½	...
67¼	67⅝	5,300	Utah Copper	67¼	67⅞	66⅝	67⅞	...
39⅝	40¾	2,400	Va.-Car. Chemical	39⅝	40¾	39½	40⅝	+ 1⅛
102	106	500	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	102	106	102	106	+ 4
¼	¼	600	Wabash pf	¼	¼	¼	¼	...
106	106¼	100	Wells Fargo Exp	106	106	106	106	...
28½	28⅝	900	Western Maryland	28½	28⅝	28	28½	+ ⅛
74¾	75½	3,350	Western Union Tel	75	75⅝	74⅝	75	+ ⅛
283	285	100	Westingh. A. B	283	283	283	283	...
116⅜	116⅞	25,800	Westingh. E. & M	115	116¾	114⅞	116¾	+ 1
187¼	188	3,800	Willys-Overland	180	188	178	187⅞	+ 7⅝
107½	108	200	Willys-Overland pf	107½	107⅝	107½	107⅝	+ ⅛

*Cents per share.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Edward J. Duffy has been admitted to partnership in the firm of Kean, Taylor & Co.

Governors of the Stock Exchange yesterday decided not to close the exchange on Saturday for the usual extra holiday preceding Labor Day. A petition for the extra day was not generally signed.

The Vicksburg, Shreveport & Pacific offers to extend its prior lien bonds maturing Nov. 1 next for twenty-five years, with interest at 5 per cent. The present first mortgage lien is to remain unimpaired. Holders who desire to extend their bonds must deposit them with J. P. Morgan & Co. on or before Oct. 1. Bonds not extended will be paid off at par and interest on or before Oct. 31.

LONDON MARKET QUIET.

Money in Good Demand and Discount Rates Easy.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—Money was in good demand and discount rates were easy today. New York cable transfers slumped to 4.48½, but hardened later to 4.53.

The stock market was quiet. The chief interest was in the American section, where the low rate of exchange brought out further stock offerings, which were well absorbed at gradually rising prices. Canadian Pacific, Erie, United States Steel and Union Pacific were the most active issues. Bonds shared in the improvement and the market closed firm. In other directions the war loan was the only active stock.

Prices Heavy on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—Prices were heavy on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 68 francs 50 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 27 francs 56 centimes.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

An Industry Hard Hit.

The eastern section of the Union is much less interested in the production of lumber than it is in pig iron, and it is not generally realized in New York that the buying power of the Northwest has been seriously interfered with by the absence of a demand for lumber. A report just issued by a committee of shareholders in a company now shut down and in financial straits reflects the unfavorable situation of a very important industry at this time. It says in part:

"Conditions in the timber and lumber industry could not be worse. A large proportion of the mills, both in British Columbia and on the Pacific Coast of the United States are shut down, being unable to operate at a profit, and it was apparent that many of these companies were on the verge of insolvency. Except in a few favored cases there are no ships to carry lumber for export, and there is no hope for a general betterment in present conditions until the war is over and international trade reaches a normal basis. It is estimated that there is an overproduction of 2,100,000,000 feet hanging over the legitimate demand. Hard times and depressions in the lumber industry are not new. They have been with us since 1907 and have gradually been growing worse, until the climax came in the cutting off of the ship supply to fill export orders. There are fundamental reasons to account for this. Iron and concrete are two of them."

***

Fixed Charges an Embarrassment.

Conservative bankers, from time to time, call attention to the evil of borrowing money that has to be returned on a certain date, only to tie it up in the form of a permanent investment. A bank loan is essentially part of a commercial undertaking, and when it is used to build plants or buy rails there is likely to be difficulty in arranging the financing necessary to take it up at maturity. The greatest evil in the lumber industry has been the bonding of timber and sawmill properties, and the customary overcapitalization. It is said in the Northwest that almost every timber mill with a bond issue has suffered financial embarrassment. Timber properties do not lend themselves to bonding because the lumber business is one of violent ups and downs. Usually before a mill with fixed charges to meet goes bankrupt it sacrifices its stumpage to meet interest and sinking fund charges, and this stumpage is generally what is called "the best logging chance."

***

A Stranger on the Exchange.

Although it was listed, no sale of Electric Storage Battery stock had taken place on the New York Stock Exchange for nine years, and the appearance of a buying order for 100 shares yesterday caused a little flurry of interest. The market was quoted at 66 bid and 70 asked, then 68 bid and 70 asked, and finally

Ordnance Stocks

We Will Buy

10 Colts Arms
10 Du Pont Powder
100 Driggs-Seabury
50 E. W. Bliss Com.
10 Electric Boat
50 Hopkins & Allen Pfd.
100 Midvale Steel
100 United States Cartridge
50 Western Cartridge
100 Washington Steel & Ordnance

We Will Sell

50 American & British Mfg.
50 Aetna Explosives
25 Atlas Powder
50 Carbon Steel
50 Electric Boat
100 Hopkins & Allen Com.
10 Hercules Powder
100 Lake Torpedo Boat
5 Savage Arms
5 Winchester Arms

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We Specialize In
United Cigar Stores Co. of America
United Profit Sharing Corporation
Riker and Hegeman Company
BAMBERGER, LOEB & CO.
25 Broad St. Phone 5501 Broad

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

100 Aetna Explosives Pfd. Stock
25 American Chicle Com. & Pfd. Stk.
50 By-Products Coke Stock
50 Continental Insurance Stock
25 E. W. Bliss Com. Stock
100 East. Steel Com. & 1st Pfd. Stock
100 International Salt Stock
25 T. H. Symington Co. Stock
5 Winchester Repeating Arms Stock

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

25 American Chicle Com. Stock
25 Cent'l Aguirre Sugar Com. Stk.
20 Childs (Rest.) Pfd. Stock
100 Electric Properties Com. Stock
120 International Salt Stock
100 International Steam P. Pfd. Stock
100 Interborough Rapid Transit Stock
25 New Jersey Zinc Stock
5 Winchester Repeating Arms Stk.

J.K.Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

We Deal in

Winchester Arms
Savage Arms
Aetna Explosives
Atlas Powder
E. W. Bliss
Du Pont Powder
Hercules Powder
New Jersey Zinc
Eastern Steel
American Brass
Phelps, Dodge & Co.
Internat. Nickel

FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
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Private telephone to Boston and Philadelphia.

Cin. Gas Transportation Com.
Eastern Pow. & Lt. Cor. Com.
International Traction Pfd.
Standard Gas & Electric Pfd.
Columbia Gas & Elec. 1st 5s
Kansas City Elevated 2d 4s
Minn. & St. Paul Joint 5s
Pitts. Term. R.R. & Coal 1st 5s
Bigelow & Company
25 Pine St. Tel. 6290 John.

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M. RUMELY CO.
Reorganization
Correspondence Invited.
Morton Lachenbruch & Co.
Investment Bankers
84 PINE STREET. Tele. 3860 John.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Prices Are Irregular in the Curb Market—Kinnecott Copper Bonds Active and Higher.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 386,263 shares of stocks and $224,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 87,315; oils, 1,895; railroads, 600, and mining, 296,453. In addition there were sales of 3,050 rights. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
300	Am. Zinc	53	54½	53	54½
500	†Can. Car & F.	102	102	100	100
500	†C. C. & F. pf.	114	116	113	114
10,000	†Car. Lt. & P.	9¾	10⅝	9¾	10⅛
1,500	†Cramp Shipb.	83	83	81½	83
785	Dr.-Seab. w. i.	95	95	92	95
75	†Elec. Boat	535	535	525	530
300	†Hall Signal	19	19	18½	18½
1,245	†Hendee Mfg.	37	37½	36¾	37½
7,500	†Int. Mer. M.	2⅝	3⅜	2⅝	3¼
15,000	†Int. M. M. pf.	9⅝	11⅝	9⅝	11⅜
1,755	†Inter. Motors.	33	34	32¾	34
985	†Int. Motors pf.	67	73	67	70
285	†Inter. Nickel	180	192	179	181
280	Kath. Br. pf.	3⅞	3⅞	3½	3⅝
235	Kelly Sp. Tire	188	192	188	192
110	Kelly Sp. Tire of Canada	33	34	32½	34
100	Sterling Gum	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
2,300	†St. Joseph L.	13½	13½	13⅜	13⅝
3,500	Triangle Film ctfs.	6⅞	7	6¾	7
800	Un. Cig. Stores, new	9¾	9¾	9⅝	9¾
100	Un. Cig. Stores pf., new	12	12	12	12
1,000	Un. Profit S.	2½	2¼	2½	2½
700	U. S. Lt. & H.	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2⅝
50	U. S. Lt. & H. Corp. pf.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
500	‡World Film	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
18	Galena-S. Oil	165	164	164	— 2
80	Ill. Pipe Line	150	147½	150	+ 2
1,200	Int. Petro'm.	9¾	9½	9¾	..
70	Nat. Transit	34	33½	34	+ ½
22	Ohio Oil	156	155	156	..
50	Penn. M. Oil	61	61	61	..
180	Pierce Oil	13	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
3	Prairie P. L.	175	175	175	— 4
60	Prairie O. & G.	405	398	402	— 4
25	Solar Refin'g	240	245	240	..
20	S. Penn. Oil	344	344	344	+ 3
6	S. Oil of Cal.	365	365	365	— 1½
25	S. Oil of Ind.	460	455	460	+ 3
2	S. Oil of Kan.	430	430	430	+30
10	S. Oil of Ky.	270	270	270	—12
59	S. Oil of N. J.	447	442	447	+ 6
35	S. Oil of N. Y.	194	193	194	+ 1

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	†Wabash, w. i.	11	11	11	11
400	†Wab. pf., (b).	21	21	21	21

RIGHTS.

3,050	Del. & Hudson.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛

MINING STOCKS.

1,500	†Alaska Jun.	13¾	13¾	12⅞	13½
1,000	†Alta-C. M. C.	40	41	40	41
47,300	†Am. Com.	12½	13	12½	13
1,500	†Atlanta	30	31	29½	30
1,500	†Big Cotton	6	6½	6	6½
2,100	Big L. D. Co.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
500	†Booth	41	41	41	41
600	Braden Copper	8	8½	8	8½
900	Buf. Mines	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
3,020	Butte & N. Y.	2½	2½	2	2⅜
400	Butte C. & Z.	2	2⅛	2	2⅛
1,500	Caledonia	99	99	97	98
9,500	†Cashboy	5	6	5	6
900	†Chile Copper	18⅜	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜
500	Cons. Ariz.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
250	Con. Mer. Val. C.	37	37	37	37
1,500	†Emma Co.	43	43	42	43
376	Goldf'd Con.	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
3,750	†Goldf'd Mer.	19	19	18	18
300	†Florence	45	45	45	45
500	Howe Sound	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
750	Jumbo Exten.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅛
60,600	Kennec. Cop.	52⅜	56	51⅞	56
200	Kerr Lake	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
2,700	†Kewanaa	15	15	14	14
600	La Rose	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000	†Lone Star	3½	3½	3½	3½
4,000	Magma Copper	15	15	14½	15
2,700	McIntyre	43	48	43	48
1,100	†McKin.-Dar.	23	24	22	23
250	†Majestic M.	50	55	50	55
75,000	†Mother Lode	25	25	25	27½
4,200	†Nat. Z. & L.	36	37	34	35
1,700	New U. Bing.	3½	3½	3½	3½
800	Nip. Mines Co.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
13,500	†Oro	6	6	6	6
18,300	†Rex. Con. M.	55	56	54	55
1,000	†Sand. Kendall	6	6	6	6
1,200	†San Toy	12	12	12	12
100	Stand. Sil.-L.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,500	Stewart	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
12,800	†Success Min.	1¾	1⅞	95	99
4,100	†Superstit. M.	24	24½	24	24½
400	Tono. Belmont	4	4⅛	4	4⅛
500	†Tono. Jim B.	83	83	81	83
867	Tono. Ext.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
900	†Tono. Merger	36	36	35	35
900	Tono. Mining	5½	5⅞	5½	5⅞
100	Tri-Bullion	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	†Wabash	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
150	†W. E. Con.	59	59	59	59
150	†W. K. Cop. pf.	2½	2½	2½	2½

BONDS.

$50,000	Del. & H. cv. 6s, w. i.	101½	101½	101¼	101¼
19,000	Int. M. M., new, 5s	78	78¼	74	78¼
175,000	Ken. Cop. 6s	165	170	162	169½

*Odd Lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

Note.—Not reported Aug. 30, 100 New York Transportation at 16⅜.

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Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in, compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Sept. 1. Bid.	Asked.	Aug. 31. Bid.	Asked.
E.-Am. Tob. Co. ord.	13½	14¼	13½	14½
E.-Am. T. Co., ord. b.	14	15	14	15
Electric Boat pf.	530	550	535	545
Emerson Phonograph	13	14	13	14
F.-S. Pet. (A Prep.)	1	1¼	1	1¼
Intercont. Rubber	8	9	8	9
Mutual Profit Shar.	9	9½	9	9½
Pyrene Mfg. Co.	13⅝	13⅞	13½	13⅝
Savoy Oil	9	9½	9	9½
Shermart Carbide	8	10	8	10
Sherman Carbide pf.	10	14	10	14
Way, Oil & Gas	3¾	4	3⅝	4

RAILROAD.

Wabash pf. (a)	40½	41½	41	41½

MINING STOCKS.

Con. Nevada-Utah	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Greene-Cananea	40	41	40	41
Kerr Lake	3⅞	4	3⅝	4
La Rose Consolidated	½	½	½	½
Tuolumne Copper	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
Wettlaufer Silver	10	12	10	12

BONDS.

Calaveras 6s	190	210	190	210
Pierce Oil 6s	77	79	77	79

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MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives	124	130	122	129
Aetna Explosives pf.	74	82	79	84
Am. & Br. Mfg. Co.	9	13	10	16
Am. & Br. M. Co. pf.	34	44	34	44
Atlas Powder	225	228	220	230
Atlas Powder pf.	94	98	95	99
Bliss (E. W.)	375	385	375	399
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	130	140	130	140
Canadian Explosives	325	375	325	375
Can. Explosives pf.	101	110	101	110
Carbon Steel	26	32	25	30
Carbon Steel 1st pf.	45	50	47	52
Carbon Steel 2d pf.	27	32	25	28
Colts Arms	560	580	550	575
Driggs-Seabury	96	..	95	..
Du Pont Powder	695	705	695	705
Du Pont Powder pf.	95	100	96	100
Hercules Powder	380	390	385	400
Hercules Powder pf.	111	115	111	113
Hopkins Allen	55	65	55	65
Hopkins-Allen pf.	95	105	95	105
Niles-Bement-Pond	114	117	114	117
Niles-Bement-P'd pf.	96	104	97	104
Savage Arms	305	315	310	340
Submarine Boat	52½	53½	54	55
Winchester Rptg. A.	2,400	2,500	2,400	2,700

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction yesterday by Adrian H. Muller & Sons, auctioneers, Exchange Salesrooms, 14 Vesey Street:

150 shares Bank of Commerce of Meridian, Miss., $300 lot.

100 shares Peoples Theatre Company, $100 each, $10 lot.

13 shares Lawyers Title & Trust Company, $100 each, 102.

2 shares Winchester Repeating Arms Company, $100 each, $2,500 per share.

10 shares Huguenot Trust Company, New Rochelle, $100 each, 89.

20 shares Equitable Trust Company, $100 each, 402-410.

5 shares Estates of Long Beach, $9 lot.

$1,000 Estates of Long Beach first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due July, 1917, $500 each, $400 lot.

5 shares Bayview Realty Company, $100 each; 10 shares Thorne Manor Company, $100 each; 300 shares Villa Park Association of Great Neck, $100 each, $100 lot.

$2,000 Big Run Water Company first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, due Dec. 1, 1942, redeemable 1922, interest June and December, $10 lot.

25 shares City of New York Insurance Company, $100 each, 100.

$1,500 Washington Farm Lands Company first and serial mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, Series "B," due June, 1923, interest June and December, $50 lot.

50 shares Southwestern Traction Company, $20 per share.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Advices from Washington that the submarine problem had been settled had a leading influence in changing the course of the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. The dominating factor early was the demoralization in foreign exchange rates. In the latter rally a number of the "war stocks" were particularly prominent. The most active stock was United States Steel common, of which 28,900 shares were sold. A large volume of odd-lot business was handled by commission houses.

Shares.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
800	Allis-Chalmers	36⅞	39	36⅝	39
80	Am. Beet Sug.	64⅝	65	64⅝	65
1,760	Amer. Can	58⅝	59⅞	58⅝	59⅝
40	Am. Car & Fy.	59	59⅝	59⅝	59⅞
140	Am. Hide & L.	9¼	9¼	9	9¼
40	Am. H.& L.pf.	39¼	39½	39¼	39½
110	Am. Linseed	21¼	21½	21	21½
370	Am. Loco	54⅝	54½	52⅜	53⅛
1,250	Am. Smelting	80	82¼	79⅝	81⅜
1,071	Anaconda Cop.	71½	73	71⅜	72⅞
140	At., T. & St.F.	100⅝	101¼	100⅝	101¼
4,130	Baldwin Loco.	82⅝	85⅝	82	85⅛
20	Br'klyn R. T.	85½	85½	85¼	85⅜
150	California Pet.	19⅝	19⅝	19	19
10	Can. Pacific	152¾	152¾	152¾	153¼
40	Central Leath.	44	44	44	44½
100	Ches. & Ohio.	47½	47⅝	46¼	46⅞
500	Cen. R. I. & P.	23½	24⅜	22⅞	23
1,630	Col. F. & I.	42⅝	44½	42¼	44¾
80	Corn Prod.	17⅝	18⅛	17⅝	18¼
7,900	Crucible Steel	74¼	83½	73⅜	82¼
10	Dist. Secur.	26	26	26	26
680	Erie	28½	29¼	28⅜	29
210	Erie 1st pf.	44⅞	45	44⅝	44⅞
60	Goodrich Co.	60½	62¾	60¼	62
170	Gt. Nor. Ore.	41¼	42⅜	41¼	42
110	Guggen. Ex.	67	68	67	67¾
150	Inspir. Cop.	94⅝	95⅝	94⅜	95⅜
120	Inter.-Met.	21⅞	22¼	21⅝	22
150	Inter. Consol.	22	22¼	21½	21⅞
10	Inter. Con. pf.	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛
80	Lehigh Valley	143	143	143	144
130	Mex. Pet.	84½	85	83¼	84⅝
80	Miami Cop.	27	27½	27	27½
50	Mo. Pacific	3⅜	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝
80	N. Y. Central	91⅞	92⅜	91⅝	92⅛
100	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	66¾	67	66⅛	66⅜
130	Pitts. Coal	34¼	35	34½	35
20	Pr. Steel Car	53⅝	56⅝	53⅝	56⅝
10	Ray Copper	28⅜	28¾	28⅜	28¾
1,360	Reading	147⅞	149	147⅝	149
210	Rep. Ir. & S.	42½	43⅜	42	43⅜
160	So. Pacific	88¼	90	88½	89
70	Studebaker	110¾	113¾	110¾	112¾
1,060	Twin Copper	53⅝	57½	52⅝	57
100	Third Avenue	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜
960	Union Pac.	124⅛	129⅜	123¾	128⅝
180	U. S. Rubber	49⅞	51¼	49⅞	50⅜
23,600	U. S. Steel	74½	75⅞	74	75⅝
220	Utah Copper	67	67⅝	66⅜	67¼
100	Va. Car Chem.	39½	40¾	39⅞	40¾
40	West Un. Tel.	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼
1,960	West. E. & M.	115	116¾	114⅞	116¾

52,830

MINING STOCKS.

1,000	Atlanta	.29	.29½	.29	.29½
1,900	Cornstock	14½	14⅝	13½	13⅝
300	Elkton	.25	.25	.25	.25
400	Florence	.45	.45	.45	.45
210	Goldfield Con.	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
600	Goldf'd Mer.	.18	.19	.18	.19
300	Isabella	.16	.16	.16	.16
200	Jumbo	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
400	Kewanas	.15	.15	.15	.15
200	Mexican	.53	.53	.53	.53
500	Tonopah Ext.	2.40	2.40	2.37½	2.37½
300	West End	.57	.57	.57	.57

6,310

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of those two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Railroads	72.04	71.33	71.84	— .20
Industrials	84.19	82.09	83.94	+ .94

COMBINED AVERAGE.

Aug. 24	76.11	74.67	75.82	+1.24
Aug. 25	77.86	76.44	77.03	+1.21
Aug. 26	77.98	77.12	77.46	+ .48
Aug. 27	78.25	77.29	77.88	+ .42
Aug. 28	78.19	77.06	77.88	
Aug. 30	78.76	77.28	77.60	— .19
Aug. 31	78.11	77.01	77.54	— .15
Sept. 1	78.11	76.71	77.89	+ .35

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.	Low.		Last.
Sep., 1914	Exchange closed.			
Sep., 1913	72.75	Sep. 15	69.81	Sep. 4 70.14
Sep., 1912	85.33	Sep. 30	82.10	Sep. 13 85.19
Sep., 1911	75.04	Sep. 6	69.57	Sep. 25 72.45
*Year, '15	78.79	Aug. 17	58.99	Feb. 24 77.89
Year, 1914	73.30	Jan. 21	57.47	July 30 60.20
Year, 1913	79.10	Jan. 2	63.09	Feb. 1 68.04
Year, 1912	85.52	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1 78.30
Year, 1911	84.41	June 26	69.57	Sep. 25 77.60

*To date.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1915	100⅝	101	2.50
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100½	100⅝	5.25
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1917	100	100⅛	5.75
Argen. Govt.	6	May, 1920	98⅝	98¾	6.30
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	98	98⅜	5.05
City of Q'b'c.	5	Apr., 1920	98¼	98½	5.30
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100	100⅛	4.95
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100	100⅛	4.95
French Govt.	5	Apr., 1916	98	98½	7.55
German Govt.	5	Jan., 1916	97¼	98	9.50
Norway Govt.	8	Oct., 1916	99¼	100	6.00
Norway Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	99¼	100	6.00
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	96¾	96¾	6.30
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1916	99½	100	5.00
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	96⅜	97¼	6.20
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	96⅛	96½	5.75

Company Issues.

Ala. Power	6	Feb., 1918	100	101	5.60
Am. Loco	5	July, 1916	100¼	101¼	3.20
Am. T. & T. sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100⅛	101	5.30
Ana. Copper	5	Mar., 1917	100¾	100⅞	4.50
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1917	99¼	99¾	4.60
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1918	98½	98⅝	5.10
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	99⅝	100	5.00
Can. North'n.	5	Sep., 1917	98	98½	5.75
Can. Pacific	6	Mar. 2, '24	101½	102	5.70
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	92¾	92⅝	7.25
Chi. & W. I.	5	Sep., 1917	100	100¼	1.00
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July, 1916	95	94½	11.30
Con. Power	6	May 1, 1917	98½	99¼	6.50
Con. Gas, Balt.	5	May, 1917	98¾	99¼	4.98
C. P. R. & L.	6	June, 1916	98	99	6.38
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1916	100	100¼	4.70
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1915	100¼	100⅜	4.50
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	99⅝	99¾	5.55
E. Pow. & Lt.	5	1918	98	98⅞	6%
Gen. Rubber	5	Dec., 1918	98¾	99	5.60
Grand Rap. E.	5	May, 1916	100	100⅜	4.51
Grand R. Ry.	5	June, 1916	100	100⅜	4.47
Hock. V. Ry.	6	Nov., 1915	100½	100⅝	1.50
Hav. El Ry.	8	Sep., 1916	98½	100	6.00
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15, '18	100	100¼	4.95
Lack. Steel	6	Mar., 1917	99¼	100	6.00
L. S. & M. S.	5	Dec., 1915	100⅛	101	1.00
Louis. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1918	98¾	99¾	6½
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	98	98½	6.95
Minn. Gen. E.	6	June, 1917	100⅜	101	5.50
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	99	100	6.00
N. E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	85¾	96¼	8.20
N.Y.C.& H.R.	5	Oct., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	1.00
N.Y.,N.H.& H.	5	May, 1918	100¼	100¾	4.25
No. States P.	6	June, 1917	99	100	6.00
Penn. R. R. cv.	3½	Oct., 1915	100	100¼	1.00
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	100¼	100⅝	3.75
Sea. A. L.	5	Mar., 1918	100½	100⅞	3.25
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	100	100¼	4.40
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	98	98⅜	6.15
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1918	100⅜	101	4.10
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	98	98¾	5.45
Union Typew.	5	Jan. 15, '16	94	95	14.80
United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	101½	102¼	4.75
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	99	99⅝	5.15
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	100¾	100⅞	5.40
Wat.S.G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	98¾	99¼	6.58
West. Power.	6	Mar., 1917	98½	99⅛	6¼
W. Va.T. & E.	6	June, 1917	96	98	7½

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.08	Kentucky Con.	.02
Alpha Con.	.02	Mexican	.51
Andes	.09	Occidental Com.	.79
Best & Belcher	.06	Ophir	.32
Bullion	.02	Overman	.11
Caledonia	.70	Potosi	.03
Challenge Con.	.07	Savage	.08
Chollar	.03	Seg. Belcher	.04
Confidence	.12	Sierra Nevada	.18
Con. Cal. & Va.	.14	Union Con.	.43
Con Imperial	.01	Utah Con.	.03
Crown Point	.04	Yellow Jacket	.16
Hale & Norcross	.05	Mexican Dollars	.41½
Julia	.02		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.85	Comb. Fraction	.07
Jim Butler	.81	Diamondf. Daisy	.03
McNamara	.02	Diamondf. B. B.	.01
Midway	.10	Florence	.45
Mizpah Ext.	.18	Goldfield Con. M.	1.50
Montana	.25	Goldfield Merger	.17
North Star	.10	Jumbo Ext.	1.45
Rescue Eula	.08	Lone Star	.03
Tonopah Ext.	2.35	Silver Pick	.03
Tonopah Merger	.74	Vernal	.03
Victor	.25	Nevada Hills	.19
West End	.57	Rochester Mines	.28
GOLDFIELD.		Round Mountain	.38
Atlanta	.28	MANHATTAN.	
Booth	.41	Man. Big Four	.05

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot	9⅞	10¼	Isabella	16⅜	17
Elkton	28	28¾	Jackpot	6¾	7
El Paso	76	100	McKinney	37	38
Gold. Cycle.	176	179	Portland	147¼	149½
Findlay	3⅞	4½	Vindicator	157	162
Gold Dollar	..	4	Rev. B. H.	2	4
Gold Sov.	2	4			

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Balt. Elec. pf.	42	42	42	..
46	Con. Power	106	106½	106	106½
50	Camden	6⅝	6⅝	6¾	6⅝
23	Fid. & Deposit.	134	134	134	134
1	Ger.-Am. Ins.	109	109	109	109
2	Houston Oil	13½	13½	13¼	13½
50	Mer.-Mech. Bk.	28	28	28	28
10	North. Central	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾
10	Penn. W. Pow.	68	68	68	68¾
90	Un. Rys. & E.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
200	Way. O. & G.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜

BONDS.

$1,000	Cent. Ry. cn. 5s.	102½	102½	102½	102½
300	City B. 4s, '58.	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜
300	City Balt. 4s, '61, S. L.	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼
1,000	City & Sub. of Wash. 5s	101½	101½	101½	101½
1,000	Con. C. rf. 5s.	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜
500	Con. Coal 6s.	101	101	101	101

Our charges are LOW *and are paid by those of your customers who DO NOT discount their bills.*

We have a very interesting proposition to explain to you and would be glad to explain it to you without obligation, whether you need money now or not.

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A. E. DUNCAN, President.

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Brooklyn Office: 166 Montague Street
569 Fulton Street

DIVIDENDS.

THE DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILROAD COMPANY.
Seven Per Cent. Cumulative Adjustment Mortgage Gold Bonds.

The semi-annual installments of interest on this Company's Adjustment Bonds, amounting to Three and One-Half Per Cent. (3½%), represented by Coupons Nos. 12 and 13, will be paid on and after October 1, 1915, at The New York Trust Company, 26 Broad Street, New York; at Messrs. John K. Millbar & Company, 2 Crosby Square, E. C., London, England, at the Deutsche Bank, Berlin, Germany, and at Messrs. Adolphe Boissev in & Company, Amsterdam, Holland.

THE DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILROAD CO.
By J. P. HOWLAND, Secretary.
New York, September 1, 1915.

AMERICAN CAR AND FOUNDRY CO.
New York, Sept. 1, 1915
PREFERRED CAPITAL STOCK
DIVIDEND NO. 68.

A dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the Preferred Stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable October 1, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business Friday, September 10, 1915.

Checks will be mailed by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

S. S. DE LANO, Treasurer.
WM. M. HAGER, Secretary.

AMERICAN CAR AND FOUNDRY CO.
New York, Sept. 1, 1915.
COMMON CAPITAL STOCK
DIVIDEND NO. 52.

A dividend of one-half per cent. (½%) on the Common Stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable Friday, October 1, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business Friday, September 10, 1915. Checks will be mailed by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

S. S. DE LANO, Treasurer.
WM. M. HAGER, Secretary.

THE NORTH AMERICAN COMPANY,
0 Broad St., New York, August 26, 1915.
DIVIDEND NO. 87.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND A QUARTER PER CENT. upon this Company's Capital Stock will be paid on October 1, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 15, 1915. The stock transfer books will not be closed. CHECKS will be mailed to stockholders who have filed permanent dividend orders at this office.

J. F. FOGARTY, Secretary.

GEORGE W. HELME COMPANY,
111 Fifth Avenue.
New York, September 1, 1915.

Dividends of One and Three-Quarters Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock and Two and One-Half Per Cent. on the Common Stock of George W. Helme Company were this day declared payable October 1, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 15, 1915. Checks will be mailed.

E. D. CHRISTIAN, Sec'y & Treas.

INTERNATIONAL SALT COMPANY,
2 Rector Street.

A dividend of one-half of one per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of this company, payable October 1, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 15, 1915, on which date the transfer books at the office of the Transfer Agent, the Corporation Trust Company, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., will be closed until October 2d, 1915.

WILLIAM H. BARNARD, Treasurer.

Electric Properties Corporation.
27 Wall St., New York, Aug. 31, 1915.

A dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) has been declared upon the preferred stock of Electric Properties Corporation for the three months ended June 30, 1915, such dividend to be payable September 10, 1915, to preferred stockholders of record at the close of business September 1, 1915. Checks will be mailed.

L. L. ELLIOTT, Sec'y and Treas.

SOUTH PORTO RICO SUGAR CO.
August 31, 1915.

The Board of Directors have this day declared quarterly dividends of 2% on Preferred Stock and 1% on Common Stock, also an extra dividend of 2% on Common Stock, all payable on October 1, 1915, to stockholders of record September 11, 1915.

F. A. DILLINGHAM, Sec'y.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company.
St Louis, Mo., August 25, 1915.

A dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Cent. (1¾%) has been declared upon the Preferred Stock of Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, payable on October 1st, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 15th, 1915. Checks will be mailed.

T. T. ANDERSON, Treasurer.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company.
St. Louis, Mo., August 25, 1915.

The Transfer Books of the registered 7 per cent. bonds of Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company will close at 3 o'clock P. M., September 15th, 1915, for the payment of interest on said bonds due October 1st, 1915, and will reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., October 2d, 1915.

T. T. ANDERSON, Treasurer.

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY,
111 Fifth Avenue,
New York, September 1, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that the transfer books of the registered 6% gold bonds of The American Tobacco Company will close at three o'clock P. M. September 15, 1915, for the payment of interest thereon due October 1, 1915, and re-open at 10 o'clock A. M., October 2, 1915. J. M. W. HICKS, Treasurer.

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY,
111 Fifth Avenue,
New York, September 1, 1915.

A dividend of 1¼% has been declared upon the Preferred Stock of The American Tobacco Company, payable October 1, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 15, 1915. Checks will be mailed.

J. M. W. HICKS, Treasurer.

P. LORILLARD COMPANY.
New York, September 1st, 1915.

Dividends of 1¾ per cent. on the Preferred Stock and 2½ per cent. on the Common Stock of P. Lorillard Company have been declared, payable October 1st, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 15th, 1915. Checks will be mailed.

WM. B. RHETT, Treasurer.

P. LORILLARD COMPANY.
New York, September 1st, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Registered Seven Per Cent. Bonds of this Company will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. September 15th, 1915, for the payment of interest thereon due October 1st, 1915, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. October 2d, 1915. WM. B. RHETT, Treasurer.

AMERICAN SNUFF COMPANY.
Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 1, 1915.

Dividends of 1½% on the preferred stock and 3% on the common stock of American Snuff Company have today declared, payable October 1, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 14, 1915. Checks will be mailed.

Transfer books will remain open.

M. E. FINCH, Treasurer.

WEYMAN-BRUTON COMPANY.
No. 50 Union Square North.
New York, September 1, 1915.

Dividends of 1¾% on the Preferred Stock and 3% on the Common Stock of Weyman-Bruton Company were this day declared, payable October 1, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 13, 1915. Checks will be mailed.

I. L. ELLIOTT, Sec'y and Treas.

FINANCIAL

31 Pine Street, New York City, July 1, 1915.

To Holders of Preferred Stock of
Georgia-Carolina Investment Company

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of Article III. of the Certificate of Organization of Georgia-Carolina Investment Company, the Board of Directors of said corporation has elected to call all of the preferred stock of said corporation issued and outstanding, and deliver in exchange therefor certificates of stock representing an equal amount in par value of the Six Per Cent. Cumulative Preferred Stock of Augusta-Aiken Railway & Electric Corporation, a corporation of the State of South Carolina, such exchange to be made on October 1, 1915, and said Georgia-Carolina Investment Company and its said Board of Directors do hereby call all of said preferred stock for exchange as aforesaid on said day.

Holders of preferred stock of Georgia-Carolina Investment Company are hereby required to present their certificates, properly endorsed in blank, on or after October 1, 1915, at the office of the undersigned, David H. Thomas, Secretary of Georgia-Carolina Investment Company, 31 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, for surrender and exchange for certificates for an equal amount in par value of said Six Per Cent. Cumulative Preferred Stock of Augusta-Aiken Railway & Electric Corporation. Said exchange will be without expense to the holders of said preferred stock of Georgia-Carolina Investment Company. Stockholders are requested to have their endorsements of certificates to be surrendered properly authenticated.

Holders of record as of 12 o'clock noon on September 15, 1915, of preferred stock of Georgia-Carolina Investment Company will be entitled to receive on October 1, 1915, a dividend of 1¼% on the par value of their stock; but, as provided in the Certificate of Organization of Georgia-Carolina Investment Company, upon and after October 1, 1915, all dividends upon the preferred stock of said corporation will cease, and the holders thereof will have no rights whatsoever in respect thereof except to receive from said corporation, upon demand and surrender of the certificates representing the shares of preferred stock severally held by them, the amounts of said preferred stock of said Augusta-Aiken Railway & Electric Corporation to which they shall respectively be entitled as aforesaid.

The transfer books of Georgia-Carolina Investment Company will be closed to transfers of preferred stock at 12 o'clock noon on September 15, 1915, and thereafter, pending further action of the Board of Directors.

By order of the Board of Directors.

DAVID H. THOMAS.
Secretary. Georgia-Carolina Investment Company.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Commissioners of the City of Asbury Park, until eleven o'clock A. M., September 17th, 1915, for the rental of the following buildings or concessions. Specifications can be obtained upon application to the City Clerk.

For the soda water, confectionery, ice cream and similar privilege along the line of the Boardwalk, now leased to W. J. Couse, including spaces in the Casino, Arcade and in the stores located in the bathing groups at Third and Sixth Avenues.

For the soda water, confectionery, ice cream and similar privilege at the Casino, including space in that building now occupied by W. J. Couse.

For the soda water, confectionery, ice cream and similar privilege at the Arcade, including space in that building now occupied by W. J. Couse.

For the store on the Boardwalk at Third Avenue now occupied by W. J. Couse.

For the store on the Boardwalk at Sixth Avenue now occupied by W. J. Couse.

For rolling chair and baby coach privilege, with space and shelter at Casino and Arcade.

For privilege of sand seats, camp chairs and umbrellas on beach front.

For space on bath houses at foot of Asbury Avenue, for showing advertisements and interesting views.

For the Program concession at Band Concerts and entertainments.

For west part of booth on Fishing Pier, now occupied by Seger.

For store northwest corner Second Ave. and Boardwalk.

For three booths and space between same on Boardwalk at Casino, now occupied by Bechtel.

For store southwest corner of Fourth Ave. and Boardwalk, now occupied as a jewelry store.

For second floor of Casino west of Boardwalk, occupied as moving picture theatre.

For telescope privilege at Pier or elsewhere.

For weighing and bootblack privilege and stand at Casino and Arcade.

For weighing and bootblack privilege and stand at Casino.

For weighing and bootblack privilege and stand at Arcade.

For east part of building on Fishing Pier to be occupied as Fishing Club.

For two booths west of Boardwalk, north of circle in Arcade, now occupied by Bechtel.

For booth in Casino, now occupied for sale of Indian baskets.

For booths in Arcade and Casino, occupied as cigar stores.

For booth in Casino, occupied as cigar store.

For booth in Arcade, occupied as cigar store.

For booth on Boardwalk foot of Second Avenue, occupied by Saratoga Spring.

For yacht landing privilege.

For booth on Boardwalk, foot of First Avenue, occupied by Sheffield Farms Dairy.

For room in Casino, formerly Bathing Office.

For store on Boardwalk near Sunset Avenue, now occupied by Schulte.

For booth on Boardwalk, south of First Avenue, occupied by photographer.

For the sale of newspapers and periodicals at the Casino, Natatorium and Arcade, including the easterly portion of building immediately south of north entrance to Casino, and now occupied by Golembok.

For the sale of newspapers and periodicals at the Casino, including the easterly portion of building immediately south of north entrance to Casino, and now occupied by Golembok.

For the sale of newspapers and periodicals at the Natatorium, including space in the lobby of this building.

For the sale of newspapers and periodicals at the Arcade, including space in said building.

For the rental of two booths to be erected in the middle of the Boardwalk south of the Casino.

This advertisement will appear once a week for a period of two weeks, in the Asbury Park Evening Press, The New York Times, The Philadelphia Record and The Newark Evening News.

HARRY B. WHITE, City Clerk.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Purchasing Department, Panama Rail Road Company, 24 State St., New York, until 2:00 P. M., Friday, September 10th, 1915, for furnishing the Commissary, the Panama Rail Road Company with Overalls, in accordance with terms and conditions set forth in Circular P-361, copy of which may be obtained at the office above mentioned.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The American Agricultural Chemical Company

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, Garfield Block, in the City of New London, Conn., on the 16th DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1915, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors to serve the ensuing year, and for such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

The Transfer Books of both the Preferred and Common Stock will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1915, and remain closed until 10 o'clock A. M. on FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1915.

By order of the Board of Directors.

HORACE BOWKER, Secretary.

New York, August 24, 1915.

Central Moron Sugar Company.

The regular Annual Meeting of Stockholders will be held at the Company's office, 149 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, Monday, September 13th, at 12 o'clock, noon.

CECIL A. CLARKE, Secretary.

THE ANNALIST

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TIMES SQUARE, NEW YORK

COTTON IRREGULAR AND CLOSES LOWER

Futures Here Respond to Great Strength at Liverpool and Then Break Sharply.

NET LOSS ABOUT 10 POINTS

Decline in Foreign Exchange Confuses Sentiment and Is a Disturbing Factor.

Cotton was active and highly irregular yesterday, with every bullish and bearish factor bidding for supremacy as influences on prices. Liverpool showed great strength, with an advance of 21 points in spot cotton on sales of 15,000 bales. The near positions were 20 English points, or $2 per bale, higher than Tuesday. One private cable said:

Market firm. Little offering; good demand for near positions owing to further decline in exchange.

The local market made only a partial response to Liverpool's strength, but worked 10 to 12 points over Tuesday's closing. On the bulge which carried prices close to their high level of Monday, before the issuance of the Government report, there was heavy selling, which caused a break of about 25 points. The market closed steady at a net loss of about 10 points.

The foreign exchange situation is disturbing the trade element on the Cotton Exchange. Yesterday's break to $4.50, with the possibility of a still further decline, naturally puts a damper on the bullish enthusiasm of those who realize the difficulties arising from this abnormal situation. The cost of importation by Europe is greatly increased, and while the chronic bulls take the view that cotton is a necessity instead of a luxury and must be bought regardless of price, there are many conservatives who believe that these purchases will be reduced in volume if Europe finds difficulty in making satisfactory payments.

The weekly weather report was almost ignored as a factor. The reading of the summary was less favorable than expected, and considerable stress was laid on cool weather, which is said to have retarded growth in the northern sections of the belt. In Texas, wet weather is said to have caused some rotting of bolls. Rust and shedding were reported from some sections, and boll weevils were reported as active in Texas.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were quiet, 7 to 10 points decline. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 10 points decline, 9.75c. for middling. Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.	9.98	9.71	9.74@ 9.75	9.85@ 9.86
Dec.	10.29	10.03	10.06@10.07	10 18
Jan.	10.42	10.17	10.20@10.21	10.30@10.31
Mar.	10.70	10.43	10.46@10.47	10.57@10.58
May	10.90	10.65	10.68@10.70	10.79@10.80
July	11.09	10.81	10.84@10.86	10.99 Bid

Total port receipts, 7,891 bales; last year, 3,800 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
New Orleans	537	538	54
Galveston	613	..	2,084
Mobile	12	7	124
Charleston	374	109	199
Savannah	3,483	1,360	909
Wilmington	90	60	..
Norfolk	374	642	382

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

Augusta	719	354	162
Memphis	114	295	21
St. Louis	44	500	127
Houston	5,924	1,066	1,686

Exports, 7,745 bales; total thus far this season, 157,061; total last season, 16,107.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	So. Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
200 Galveston	9.50	103,231	45,151
325 New Orleans	9.31	112,293	49,238
100 Mobile	9.00	11,762	2,007
2,284 Savannah	9¼	35,135	13,041
— Charleston	9.00	39,967	1,583
— Wilmington	..	27,375	7,563
390 Norfolk	9.38	38,406	14,328
784 Augusta	9.00	63,241	11,175
25 Memphis	9.25	61,062	14,858
35 St. Louis	9¼	11,728	14,121
1,913 Houston	9.40	54,953	33,141

The Liverpool market opened firm. There was a good business in spot cotton, with middling 21 points advance at 5.94d. Sales, 15,000 bales; receipts, 1,000 bales, all American. Market closed steady.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	110	114	110	111
American Cigar pf	98½	99½	97½	99
Am. Snuff & Fdry	85	90	90	99
Conley Foil	320	350	320	350
J. S. Young	165	175	165	175
J. S. Young pf	107	110	107	110
Mac-Andrews & F	160	170	160	170
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99	101	100	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	180	190	180	190
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	377	390	375	395
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	119	121	119	121

FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION OF
NEW ORLEANS, TEXAS & MEXICO RAILROAD COMPANY.

To the Holders of New Orleans, Texas & Mexico Division First Mortgage Gold Bonds of St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company and of Certificates of Deposit representing said Bonds, issued under the Agreement dated May 28, 1913, between Holders of said Bonds and the Undersigned Committee:

Pursuant to the provisions of the Agreement dated May 28, 1913, between the undersigned Committee and such holders of New Orleans, Texas & Mexico Division First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company as have become parties thereto in the manner therein provided, the Committee has prepared and adopted a Plan and Agreement for the reorganization of the New Orleans, Texas & Mexico Railroad Company and its subsidiary companies, and has filed a copy thereof with the Depositary.

Any holder of a certificate of deposit issued under said Agreement of May 28, 1913, may, at any time within thirty days from the date hereof, upon surrender to the Depositary of his certificate of deposit, with a properly executed transfer thereof if registered, and upon payment to the Depositary for account of the Committee of the sum of five dollars ($5) per share, as a contribution for the compensation and expenses of the Committee, to wit: $6.50 for each $1,000, bond, and of the additional sum of $11 for each $1,000 bond on account of the Committee for the withdrawing bondholders' pro rata share of all the indebtedness, obligations and liabilities of the Committee, withdraw from said Agreement as of date May 28, 1913, and thereupon shall be entitled to receive bonds to the amount of, and of the series represented by, his certificate of deposit. Holders of certificates of deposit who shall fail to withdraw their bonds within thirty days from the date hereof shall be conclusively and finally deemed for all purposes to have assented to said Plan and Agreement of Reorganization.

Holders of New Orleans, Texas & Mexico Division First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company who have not already deposited their bonds under said Agreement dated May 28, 1913, may deposit the same under said Plan and Agreement of Reorganization at any time within thirty days from the date hereof.

Holders of certificates of deposit issued under said Agreement of May 28, 1913, or under said Agreement who shall deposit pursuant to the provisions of said Plan, to subscribe, to the extent of twenty per cent. of the face value of their deposited bonds, for the First Lien Gold Bonds of the new Railroad Company provided for by said Plan and thereby secure the benefits accruing by reason of such subscription, must, on or before September 24, 1915, surrender their certificates of deposit to the Depositary and receive in lieu thereof new certificates of deposit evidencing also their subscriptions and the rights acquired by virtue thereof under the Plan.

Dated, New York, September 2, 1915.

WILLARD V. KING, Chairman,
STEDMAN BUTTRICK,
LEWIS L. CLARKE,
CARL A. DE GERSDORFF,
LEWIS B. FRANKLIN,
ALFRED L. LICHENSTEIN,
C. S. W. PACKARD,
JOHN E. SHEPLEY,
G. H. WALKER,
COMMITTEE.

GEORGE E. WARREN,
Secretary.

No. 60 Broadway, New York City.
COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY, Depositary,
60 Broadway, New York City.

INTERBOROUGH DIVIDENDS.

Rapid Transit Company Declares 5 Per Cent. for the Quarter.

The Board of Directors of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company declared a quarterly dividend of 5 per cent. yesterday, making a total of 20 per cent. for the fiscal year. This is equivalent to last year's payments, but in that year there were regular dividends of 10 per cent. and two extra dividends of 5 per cent. each. It is understood that the dividend, hereafter, will be on a regular 5 per cent. quarterly basis. The dividend declared yesterday is payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 22. The report on Interborough earnings will be out Tuesday.

At the meeting of the board of the new Interborough Consolidated Corporation, the holding company for the subway corporation, a quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. on the preferred was declared, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 10. This is the second quarterly dividend paid by the new company. The preferred stock of the old Interborough Metropolitan Company still outstanding can share in the dividend. Owners of this stock can get the two payments, or a total of 3 per cent., on their stock by exchanging it for the preferred stock of the new company. There are about 50,000 shares outstanding.

The question of fixing the amount of interest on the New York Railways 5 per cent. adjustment income bonds for the six months ended June 30 was again referred to a board of arbitrators. For the corresponding period last year the rate was 1.288 per cent., and the rate for the first six months of 1915 was 1.769 per cent. H. H. Porter and James Marwick of New York, and W. G. Ross of Montreal constitute the Arbitration Committee. The same committee served on the two former occasions.

To Clear Submarine Boat Stock.

As a result of a meeting at the offices of Pouch & Co., a committee of Stock Exchange houses has formulated a plan for the special clearance of Submarine Boat Company stock. The details are to be announced next Wednesday. The Submarine Boat stock is traded in on the curb, and the regular New York Stock Exchange Clearing House has no official connection with the proposed clearance plan.

DEMAND STERLING GOES DOWN TO $4.50

After a Violent Early Decline from $4.55 Sight Bills Rally and Close at $4.54½.

LOSS FOR DAY HALF A CENT

British Bankers May Arrive Today to Discuss the Problem, but Outlook for a Big Loan Is Poor.

Demand sterling, which closed Tuesday at $4.55, broke to $4.50 yesterday, and cables declined to $4.51. Exchange on the other European financial centres was sympathetically weak.

Yesterday's break of another 5 cents in the value of the English pound caused less consternation than would have resulted had the financial world not become accustomed to demoralization as the result of successive declines, which have carried exchange rates to new low levels each day recently.

As nearly as could be learned, sales made at the bottom figure yesterday were of limited volume, although a number of the most active houses had demand offered to them at that figure. On the other hand, the foreign exchange expert of one of the leading international firms said that no good paper was sold yesterday for less than $4.51½.

Whatever the bottom point was yesterday, it was not held for long. The upturn that succeeded the violent drop carried demand back to $4.54½, at which figure it was within half a cent of the closing price on Tuesday.

One reason for the recovery was found in the growing belief that the English discuss the Allies' debt with this country financiers who are on their way here to are on board the St. Paul, which docks today. New York bankers have not been able to get word as to the plans of the visitors, but they will not be at all surprised if the English members of the Conference Committee arrive today.

What the effect of the discussions to be held with the visiting bankers will be depends on their acceptance of the views of local financiers as to the gravity of the situation. There is a consensus of opinion among American bankers that an external loan of the size favored by the English cannot be placed with investors here. They agree that $100,000,000 is about the maximum amount of bonds that can be included in any plan for restoring British credit.

In some quarters there is a disposition to let exchange seek its level, on the theory that each new decline means an increase in the amount of goods which this country will import, the difference in exchange acting practically as a reduction in the price of the article imported. Against this theory it was pointed out that some American firms had been unable to increase their imports, or, indeed, to get their regular supplies from abroad. The diversion of men to the armies and the munitions factories has left mills shorthanded. The importers of woolens, especially, have had difficulty in getting goods.

The National City Bank, whose officers will figure largely in the credit discussions, takes up some phases of the problem in its monthly letter, which is out today. It says:

"But conditions will remain abnormal while the war lasts, and will have to be met with unusual efforts if the situation is to be kept under control; and if it is not kept under control there is likely to be serious interference with our foreign trade. There is no doubt that rates have been sustained in a material degree by the common expectation that arrangements would be effected for stabilizing exchange on something approximating the normal basis.

"The Allies still have large holdings of gold. It is as certain as anything can be that in taught by experience that the continued importation of gold is a menace to the orderly progress of business in this country. It is perfectly true that so long as the fabric of credits is not enlarged additions to the gold reserves will do no harm and serve to broaden the base under the situation; but bank credit is so readily available for a thousand inviting purposes that it is too much to expect of the people of the United States that they will abstain from using it for long at a time. It is certain that they have never persisted in such self-restraint, and that the bankers have never been proof against their persuasions. There is no Money Trust strong enough to close the vaults against the public when it is in earnest about wanting accommodations."

DISQUIETUDE IN LONDON.

Intimated That Government Will Act on Exchange Problem Soon.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—Some disquietude has been caused in London financial circles by the apparent inactivity of the Government in the face of the serious problem created by the recent fall in American exchange. I am able to say that the supposed inactivity is more apparent than real, and that definite measures have been taken by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to deal with the question in a way which it is hoped will prove entirely satisfactory settlement, both from the point of view of American interests and British credit.

As THE NEW YORK TIMES editorially pointed out some time ago, the United States doesn't require the gold which has been sent westward in driblets. This essential fact has obtained due recognition here, and before long an official announcement will be made which is likely to have a very favorable influence on conditions governing the rate of exchange.

The financial edition of The Daily Telegraph, writing on the American exchange today, says:

"There may be a few who are more anxious to covered, with the possibility of a yet lower level temporarily being reached, but as the position is now fully realized by the Government, one step toward its amelioration has already been achieved.

"There were sales of American securities again on a large scale yesterday, and the prices obtainable for bonds are such as surely to tempt the most conservative holders.

"At the present rate of exchange the seller gets what is to all intents a bonus of about 7 per cent., due to the fact that $453 will now buy £100, against a normal rate of $486. These sales will help to restore the equilibrium, quite apart from the special measures that are invited from the coming conference between the French and British delegates and the American bankers."

The financial editor of The Morning Post, commenting on the fall of the American exchange rate, says:

"The public should understand that, whatever steps may be taken to deal with the situation by the obtaining of credits in the United tSates, nothing can so materially and permanently relieve the situation as an actual reduction in our purchases abroad. Over and over again when exchange has been adverse to the United States, instead of being in its favor, as it is today, the situation has been righted by the rapidity with which the people in that country have faced the situation and by a process of economy have drastically curtailed their imports. In our own case the position is in rather different, owing to the many necessaries of life imported from abroad. The need, however, is all the greater that we should during the war cut down all these imports which are not really essential."

SUGGESTS AMERICAN LOAN TO FRANCE

Better Way Than by Flood of Gold to Stabilize Exchange, Says Senator Aimond.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—"France could send before the end of the war a billion and a half francs in gold ($300,000,000) to the United States without affecting her financial position in Europe," said Senator E. Aimond, eminent authority on financial questions and spokesman of the Finance Committee of the Senate, today.

"While we can do this, and will do it if America insists," he continued, "we think that the greatest service which can be rendered to France is to co-operate in stabilizing the exchange market, which Americans can do to their own advantage, as well as to ours, by granting a loan the proceeds of which would pay for supplies purchased in America. The only alternative is to submerge American banks with gold to meet all payments. This we can do as easily as was done a few years ago, when the Bank of France sent 100,000,000 francs to relieve the situation in Wall Street.

"Although France can send a billion and a half francs in gold to meet obligations near that amount now outstanding, the effect in the United States might be somewhat the same as that upon the mythological personage who was choked by his own riches. Business is not done today with gold, but with paper, and what the finances of both countries need is that their paper be maintained by the equilibrium of exchange values."

WAR PUSHING STEEL MILLS.

Domestic Buyers May Find It Difficult to Get Orders Filled.

The weekly reviews of the steel trade show that the bulk of new business is still coming from abroad, rather than from mills manufacturing for the domestic trade. The Iron Age says:

The main features of the steel situation are the large amount of war business offered, particularly in bars and wire, and the fact that the possible open-hearth steel output of the remaining months of this year is practically all under contract. Thus the very moderate pace at which new domestic business is coming in brings no misgivings.

There are signs that with each month the war is taking a larger part of the country's steel production.

The Iron Trade Review says:

August was another month of unusually heavy output for the steel works of this country. There is not the slightest evidence of any easing up in the tremendous demand for tonnage that is being made upon makers, and the situation, if anything, is becoming more congested. The heavy buying, directly or indirectly, for the account of belligerents, which is being done at lucrative prices, is raising a condition where purely domestic consumers are facing increasing difficulties to get supplies, because the ultimate limits of crude steel outputs have about been reached. In merchant bars a lighter home consumption and a "fair amount of stock at the beginning of the month have enabled domestic buyers to meet the changed conditions without embarrassment.

RAILROAD EARNINGS

The railroads reporting so far for the third week of August show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Four roads	$1,949,725	+$152,003
Twenty roads	9,636,223	— 894,066
Total (25 roads)	11,585,948	— 742,003

CHI., MIL. & ST. PAUL for July—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	$8,319,281	$7,824,886	$7,920,834
Net after tax.	2,811,727	2,383,897	2,280,269

The consolidated income account of the St. Paul system, including Tacoma Eastern, Gila Valley, Bellingham & Northern, and W. S. S. & Y. P. R. R., for July, follows:

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	8,351,417	7,976,803	374,614
Net after taxes	2,844,894	2,422,934	420,960
Interest	1,305,202	1,185,698	119,506
Balance	1,539,692	1,238,236	301,456

ILLINOIS CENTRAL for July—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Mileage	4,767	4,772	4,788
Gross	4,878,826	5,396,122	5,357,608
Net after taxes	1,331,297	1,736,483	1,726,480

INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN for July—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Mileage	459,957	497,397	39,400
Freight revenue	638,689	738,897	79,237
Passenger rev.	146,910	188,329	41,419
Total op. rev.	839,689	738,836	79,247
Mt. of wy.& str.	115,053	129,928	14,875
Mt. of equip.	141,171	140,507	663
Transp. expen.	362,461	451,360	148,899
Tri. op. ex.	506,541	792,404	185,864
Taxes	30,000	25,000	*5,000
Oper. income	23,000	78,000	*101,702

*Increase.

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES for July—
New York Central & Hudson River, (Excluding Boston & Albany).

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
July gross	13,862,472	13,029,498	832,974
Net after taxes	4,375,816	3,042,533	1,333,283
7 mos. gross	89,541,916	81,781,789	3,253,856
Net aft. taxes	22,706,985	14,730,644	7,976,341

Boston & Albany.

	1915	1914.	1912.
July gross	1,553,298	1,470,180	1,646,725
Net aft. taxes	483,700	361,210	395,720
7 mos. gross	9,654,805	9,528,829	9,993,325
Net aft. taxes	2,468,651	1,651,642	2,039,515

Michigan Central.

July gross	3,049,542	2,838,342	3,024,440
Net aft. taxes	885,903	671,455	547,194
7 mos. gross	19,607,596	19,100,630	21,032,638
Net aft. taxes	4,206,460	3,023,533	4,613,788

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis.

July gross	3,103,458	3,147,147	3,302,884
Net aft. taxes	750,026	730,454	102,921
7 mos. gross	20,205,718	19,720,992	21,994,651
Net aft. taxes	3,560,471	1,173,993	1,270,029

New York, Chicago & St. Louis.

July gross	964,788	920,657	938,446
Net aft. taxes	194,450	198,463	96,167
7 mos. gross	6,811,824	6,483,559	7,105,853
Net aft. taxes	949,573	533,635	1,100,639

Pittsburgh & Lake Erie.

July gross	1,655,433	1,503,661	1,746,487
Net aft. taxes	841,195	568,131	741,980
7 mos. gross	8,693,377	9,499,238	11,716,813
Net aft. taxes	3,878,780	2,917,238	5,160,121

Lake Erie & Western.

July gross	489,370	307,956	495,638
Net aft. taxes	89,653	126,851	56,006
7 mos. gross	3,255,318	3,193,217	3,371,894
Net aft. taxes	539,360	451,754	459,112

Cincinnati Northern.

July gross	139,018	130,220	112,960
Net aft. taxes	29,093	31,165	*14,798
7 mos. gross	846,497	767,820	727,997
Net aft. taxes	112,636	*15,941	65,880

Toledo & Ohio Central.

July gross	402,967	316,407	587,980
Net aft. taxes	93,979	*6,318	*116,903
7 mos. gross	2,475,030	2,372,356	3,315,852
Net aft. taxes	698,506	*32,026	826,695

Total All Lines.

July gross	23,262,355	23

TO SELL REMAINING SHIPS.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Will Dispose of Seven More Liners.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 1.—Negotiations are pending for the sale of the remaining seven vessels of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, it was stated today by A. F. Frey, assistant to the general manager. Mr. Frey said the sale might be made in a few days.

Five large vessels in the transpacific trade were sold a month ago and three smaller vessels two weeks ago. The seven vessels involved in the present deal are the City of Para, Peru, San Juan, Pennsylvania, Newport, San Juan, and Aztec, all under the American flag, running to Mexican and Central American ports.

The company announced in its previous sales that it could not operate under the Federal Seamen's act, effective next November.

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 84, w s, 50.5 ft n of 63d St, 25x100; William H. Gentzlinger to Rosella Hesslin, 315 West 73th St. Sepin, 1, 2 years, attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $28,000

BOWERY, w s, 90.6 ft s of Bleecker St, 22.6x80.5; Peter D. Wilson to Roger D. Granger, 753 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, Aug. 31, 2 years, 8 p. c.; attorneys, Foley & Martin, 64 Wall St. $1,500

BROADWAY, 1, s e corner of 53d St, 1x irr; Cafe Co., Inc., to George Ehret, 1,197 Park Av, Sept. 1, due Feb. 14, 1916; attorney, E. M. Burghard, 111 Broadway $28,000

BROOME ST, 519, s s, 23.6 ft e of Eldridge St, 25.6x75.4; Jennie Marino to Bettie Rothfield, 163 West 72d St, Aug. 31, 5 years; attorneys, Kurzman & F., 25 Broad St. $19,000

CAME PROPERTY; prior mtg $19,000; same to same, Aug. 31, installments, 6 p. c.; same attorneys $6,000

PARK ROW, s s, 51.7 ft e of James St, 21x77.8x39.8x102.4; Avenue C Amusement Co., Inc., to Nu-So-Ga Co., Inc., 291 Broadway, Sept. 1, due Sept. 1, 1917, 6 p. c.; attorney, Arthur L. Davis, 291 Broadway $2,000

PERRY ST, s s, 180 ft w of 4th St, 20x94.10; George H. Steltpes to Walter E. Maynard, 114 East 40th St, Aug. 31, 3 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $9,000

WAVERLY PLACE, s w s, 93.3 ft s e of 6th Av, 22x97; Alice Loughran to Stephen H. Olin et al., executors, Rhinebeck, N. Y., Sept. 1, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $12,000

WEST END AV, 290-292, e s, 64.6 ft s of 76th St, 35.8x84x irregular; Hannah C. Robinson to Bankers Trust Co., as trustee of Maria Lee Wing, Sept. 18 Wall St, Sept. 1, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $80,000

66TH ST, n s, 101.8 ft e of Lexington Av, 18.8x100.5; Lizzie I. Bulkley to Clara D. Wulff, Summit, N. J., Sept. 1, due Nov. 1, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Wells & S., 34 Nassau St. $700

94TH ST, 251 West, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5, prior mtg $10,000; Testonis, Impt. Co. to Philip Dinkel, 2,022 Amsterdam Av, Aug. 31, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, J. M. Ruck, 271 Broadway $2,500

127TH ST, s s, 39.6 ft w of 2d Av, 16.4x76.8; Frederick Lang to Solomon Cohen, 162 East 102d St, April 15, 1912, prior mtg $6,000, 2 years $1,000

66TH ST, n s, 358 ft e of Riverside Drive, 18x100.8, prior mtg $15,000; Charles H. Walker to Carrie E. Brinckerhoff, at Bright-waters, L. I., Sept. 31, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $12,500

9TH AV, 975 to 979, w s, 25.5 ft n of 57th St, 76x100, prior mtg $160,000; the Kingwill Co. to Samuel J. Bloomingdale et al., 771 Madison Av, Sept. 1, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Huys, H. & W., 165 Broadway $20,000

Bronx.

ALLEYWAY, 20 ft wide, laid out between the land and land of John Tighe, n s, (191 East Riverdale Av.) 48x80x47x52.6x100; 132d; Elizabeth Berne to Stephen M. Bull, Newburgh, N. Y., Aug. 32, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $6,000

BOSTON ROAD, 1,085-69, w s, 76x140.5; Johannes Bishel to Lawrence Davis, 76 Green St, Newark, N. J., prior mtg $59,000, Aug. 15, due Dec. 16, 1917, 6 p. c.; attorney, C. H. Friedrich, 35 Nassau St. $3,400

BRYANT AV, 1, s e corner of Freeman, 100x irr; Klappe Realty Corporation to Leonard Wehli, 155 West 103d St, prior mtg $43,000, Aug. 31, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $7,000

GRANT AV, e s, 82.8 ft n of 165th St, 25x103.4; Benjamin I. Freer to Charles Walter, 1,048 Grant Av, prior mtg $6,000, Sept. 1, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $6,000

LOTS 92 and 93, map of Wills estate; Morton M. Green to Frederick Merk, 3,204 Bainbridge Av, Aug. 31, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $900

OGDEN AV, e s, 250 ft n of 170th St, 50x111; August Busch to Hammer Realty Co., 3,824 Park Av, prior mtg $35,000, Aug. 31, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $11,500

STEBBINS AV, 1, s e corner of 163d St, Herman H. Kahrs to Sandow Realty Co., 198 Broadway, prior mtg $87,000, Aug. 31, due as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $23,160

STEBBINS AV, 1, w s, 115.3 ft n of 167th St, 33.3x irregular; Solomon Weinstein to Jacob Friedman, 1,275 Southern Boulevard, Aug. 24, due as per agreement; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $4,225

ST. LAWRENCE AV, w s, 130.3 ft s of West Farms Road, 45x100; William Orr to Elizabeth A. Hays, 324 Carlton Av, Brooklyn, Aug. 31, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $2,500

TELLER AV, w n corner of 169th St, 90x20; Marie Reiss to Rose Eschaw, 1,054 Grant Av, Aug. 24, due as per bond; attorney, Charles Eno, 5 Chambers St. $600

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 248 ft n of Quarry Road, 50x100, Henry Kirkland, Inc., to Cecilia Waldman, 3,969 West 42d St, prior mtg $4,500, Aug. 31, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1,000

WEST 242 ft. of east 550 ft of Lot 611, map Wakefield, 25x114; Charles P. Williams to Basil Fichter, 821 East 223d St, Aug. 30, 5 years; attorney, E. A. Acker, 776 Forest Av $5,600

SAME PROPERTY; same to William Fichter, 732 East 218th St, Aug. 30, due Dec. 1, 1916, 6 p. c.; same attorney $900

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

BROADWAY, 2,830, store and basement; City Real Estate Improvement Corporation to Edmund Bermann and another, 598 West 146th St, 21 years from Oct. 1, 1915; attorney, George Meyer, 408 Lexington Av. $5,000

MADISON AV, n w corner of 114th St, corner store and basement; The N. Z. Realty Co. to Pamile Nawhauser, 12 West 114th St, 10 years, from May 1, 1916; attorney, B. & S. P. Brewing Co., 128th St and Amsterdam Av. $1,620

PARK AV, 1,126, south store; Simon Pfiaster to Joshua Aronson, 1,126 Park Av, 4 7-12 years, from Oct. 1, 1915; attorney, Samuel Rabinowitz, 302 Broadway $960

29TH ST, 213 East, the land; Hamilton Fish et al., executors, to Richard Ranft, Bay Shore, L. I., 21 years, from May 1, 1914; attorney, H. J. Gucker, 276 3d Av $825

118TH ST, 125 and 127 East, all; Morris L. Goldstein to Hy. Fehr, 125 East 118th St, 3 years, from Sept. 1, 1915; attorney, Harry Berlin, 59 East 113th St. $5,700

Bronx.

MORRIS AV, 880, store, &c.; Henry Acker to Michael Pennotti, 849 Morris Av, 4 years from Sept. 1, 1913; attorney, Schafer & Son, 763 Courtlandt Av. ..... $540 and $600

DORSEY ST, 2,419, store; Giuseppe Parrillo to Pasquale Terilli, 2,419 Dorsey St, 5 years from May 01, 1915; attorney, Ebling Brewing Co., 760 St. Ann's Av. ..... $300 and $420

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

3D ST, 241 to 247 West; Samuels Carucci et al against Edward H. Raynolds et al., Jan. 29, 1915 ..... $650

SAME PROPERTY; Louis Berman against Forty-eighth St. Co. et al., Oct. 17, 1914 ..... $372

8TH AV, 1,066 and 1,067; National Bridge Works against Sixty-seven Fifth Avenue Co. et al., Aug. 26, 1915, (by bond)... $7,184

Bronx.

183TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Elton Av, 45x100; Jacob Keller Contracting Co. against Blanche D. Taylor et al., July 19, 1914 ..... $570

RECEIVERS' SALES.

RECEIVER'S SALE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—JULIUS LAUNER, as Trustee in Bankruptcy, &c., Plaintiff, against N. REISLER IRON WORKS, INC., et al., Defendants.

Pursuant to an order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, herein dated August 27th, 1915, the undersigned as Receiver of N. Reisler Iron Works, Inc., will receive written bids for the purchase of all or any part of the personal property of said corporation, located on the premises No. 801 East 137th Street, Borough of Bronx, New York City, at the office of said Receiver, Room 1804, 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, up to and including the 7th day of September, 1915. Terms of sale to be cash on confirmation by the court, and the Receiver to reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

Property consists of machinery and tools for ornamental iron work and miscellaneous items, wagons, and office furniture. The same may be inspected at the premises, No. 801 East 137th Street, Borough of Bronx, New York City.

Dated August 30th, 1915.

HUGH A. BAYNE, Receiver.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Indications were apparent last night of a disturbance of some intensity off the North Carolina coast and storm warnings were then displayed on the Atlantic seaboard, between Cape May and Cape Hatteras, in anticipation of strong northeast winds, probably reaching gale force off this section of the coast.

There have been scattered showers in the last twenty-four hours along the South Atlantic Coast and in the Northwest, while in other parts of the country the weather remained fair.

Temperatures near or below the seasonal average prevail generally, except in the north plains States and the Upper Mississippi Valley, where readings are ten or more degrees above normal.

Indications are that fair weather and moderate temperatures will continue Thursday and Friday east of the Mississippi River, except that overcast skies are probable along the Middle Atlantic Coast and in Southern New England.

Winds for Thursday and Friday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate to fresh north to northeast; Middle Atlantic Coast, strong northeast and north, probably reaching gale forces; South Atlantic Coast, fresh north to northeast, except strong off the Carolina coast.

Eastern New York and New Jersey—Fair in interior, cloudy on the coast Thursday and Friday.

Southern New England—Cloudy Thursday and Friday, probably unsettled on the coast.

Western New York—Fair Thursday and Friday.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Probably fair Thursday and Friday.

Northern New England—Fair Thursday and probably Friday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	71	60	4 P. M.	85	69
6 A. M.	69	68	7 P. M.	83	67
9 A. M.	76	61	9 P. M.	76	65
12 M.	84	64	11 P. M.	74	64

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 64; for the corresponding date last year it was 78; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 70.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 60, at 8 P. M. it was 66. Maximum temperature, 70 degrees at 3:40 P. M.; minimum, 58 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity, 64 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 61 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.32 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.34 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.

12:45—308 Canal St.; H. Harris & oths. $3,000
1:50—108-110 E. 4 St.; M. Moses $100
3:10—256 7 St.; Louis Mondschlev $100
3:45—146 Elizabeth St.; Knickerbocker Ice Co. ..... Slight
8:05—Foot E. 26 St.; (detention pen.) Dept. of Correction ..... Slight
10:20—2,208 Av.; Morris Flores ..... Slight
10:45—328 E. 79 St.; Lena Schlington ..... Slight
10:50—425 W. 56 St.; Mrs. Clancy ..... Slight
11:00—48 W. 136 St.; Joseph Ebert ..... Slight
P. M.
1:00—3 Dover St.; (vacant lot,) Egelston Bros. Co. $50
1:25—1,700 Washington Av.; I. Smith ..... Slight
1:30—447 Claremont Av.; H. Levine ..... Slight
4:30—230 W. 36 St.; Mrs. McCabe ..... Slight
5:56—63 Banks St.; George Schoener ..... Slight
6:25—1,523 Franklin Av.; M. Kaplan ..... Slight
7:20—64 Pike St.; Mrs. McSweeney ..... Slight
7:35—539 Av. J; Mrs. Mendelsohn ..... Slight
7:45—Grand Concourse & 169 St. ..Not given
8:35—33 E. 83 St.; Horace S. Ely & Co. ..... Slight
9:15—842 10 Av.; Victor Welding Works ..... Slight
10:00—423 W. 57 St.; Harry E. Reld ..... Slight
10:10—1,139 2 Av.; Henry Weil ..... Not given

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Relieved on 12 P. M., Aug. 31: Patrol. T. F. Tracy, 160, (on his own application,) at $700 a year; appointed Jan. 30, 1899.

Temporary Assignments: Lieut. J. Duane, 6, to D. Bu., 10 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 31; Mo. Sergt., with horse and equip'ts, W. J. Keyes, 170, to 103d St. & P. M., Sept. 11, to 8 A. M., Sept. 19; Sergts. R. B. Watt, 32, to office of Traffic and Marine Divs., 30 days, from 8 A. M., Sept. 7; to Training School precincts indicated, 10 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 2; Sergts. R. B. Watt, 32, to office of Traffic and Marine Divs., 30 days, from 8 A. M., Sept. 7; to Training School precincts indicated, 10 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 2; R. Holt, 42; A. Hoffman, 146; Ed. B. Johnson, 278; H. J. Haggerty, 99; C. V. Stephens, 172; W. Moaher, 276.

Leaves of absence without pay: Patrol. E. M. Joseph, 5, 1 day, 4 P. M., Sept. 6; W. Deal, 7, 1 day, 8 A. M., Sept. 4; J. McCaffrey, 32, 2 days, 4 P. M., Sept. 1; D. Levy, 35, 1 day, 8 P. M., Sept. 8; J. R. O'Brien, 277, 1 day, 8 A. M., Sept. 1; N. A. Grill, Traffic Div., Sub. D. D., 1 day, 8:30 A. M., Sept. 1.

Sick leave: Lieut. M. R. Kelly, 8 I. D., 13 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 1.

Full pay while on sick report: Sergt. N. J. Greenison, 79, 3:55 P. M., Aug. 30, to 12 P. M., Aug. 21; Patrol. B. Petersen, 32, 9:30 A. M., Aug. 19, (during disability;) C. G. Orr, 164, 9:15 A. M., Aug. 24, (during disability;) J. C. Garnar, 167, 1 P. M., Aug. 26, to 12 P. M., Aug. 29.

Fire Department.

Resignation accepted, 8 A. M., Sept. 2: M. A. Wood, H. & L. 105.

Mutual transfers, 8 A. M., Sept. 2: Eng. of Str. J. H. Robinson, Eng. 5, to Eng. 36; C. O'Neil, Eng. 66, to Eng. 57.

Special leaves of absence, without pay: Lieut. H. J. Joyce jr., & L., 16, 12 hours, from 12 noon, Sept. 2; Eng. of Str. J. Bridgson, Eng. 32, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Sept. 2; Eng. of Str. W. H. Robinson, Eng. 5, 36 hours, 8 A. M., Sept. 2; Fire., 1st gr. T. Meehan, Eng. 16, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Sept. 2; Eng. 1st gr. L. Beecher, Eng. 25, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Sept. 4; Fire., 2d gr. J. A. Harley, Eng. 32, 48 hours, 8 A. M., Sept. 3; Fire., 3d gr., A. Zeller, Eng. 46, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Sept. 6; Fire., 1st gr., J. Johnson, Eng. 63, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Sept. 5; Fire., 2d gr., H. Bierweiler, jr., Eng. 72, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Sept. 5; Fire., 2d gr., W. Luthin, Eng. 159, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Sept. 5; Fire., 2d gr., J. Harnett, H. & L., 12 hours, 8 A. M., Sept. 5; Fire., 1st gr., B. T. Kelly, H. & L. 125, 48 hours, 8 A. M., Sept. 5.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Nominations Committee of the Board of Education has sent a request to the Board of Superintendents asking them to report, at least two months before the expiration of the term of office of any officer, any recommendations that such officer may have made within the last five years for the improvement or betterment of the schools and the actual work done by such officer in that direction.

Although he favored a complete trial of the Gary school plan in this city, Associate Superintendent Meleney does not believe in putting swimming pools into elementary schools On this subject he is quoted as saying:

"I am opposed to swimming pools in the several schools of the Bronx because they are not at all necessary. I favor swimming, but I think that one or two swimming pools can be used by several schools as a group."

In its semi-annual report to the Board of Education the Local School Board of the Twentieth District, Manhattan, says there can be wider and wiser use of the present school equipment, and that the principles of the so-called "Gary Plan" might be applied with great benefit to the district in the interest of economy in buildings and efficiency in educating boys and girls who now have too much time on the streets.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Fair in the interior, probably rain on the coast Thurs. Fri. fair; strong n. e. winds.

S. Car. and Ga.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

Fla.—Fair Thurs. and Fri., except probably showers in s. w.; mod. n. e. and e. winds.

Ala., Miss., La., and E. Tex.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; mod. n. winds.

W. Tex., Ark., Tenn., Ky.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

Okla.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

Ohio, Lower Mich., and Ind.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; mod. s. winds.

Upper Mich.—Fair Thurs. Fri. cloudy, probably showers; mod. s. and s. w winds, becoming variable.

Ill. and Mo.—Fair Thurs. and probably Fri.; warmer Thurs.

Wis.—Fair Thurs. and Fri., except probably unsettled in w. Thurs.

Minn.—Fair Thurs., becoming unsettled Fri., with probably showers in n.

Iowa—Fair and warmer Thurs. Fri., cloudy.

N. Dak.—Unsettled weather Thurs. and Fri.; probably showers; colder by Thurs. night.

S. Dak.—Cloudy Thurs., with cooler in w. Fri. unsettled, with probably showers and cooler.

Neb.—Cloudy Thurs., becoming unsettled and cooler Fri.

Kan.—Fair and warmer Thurs. Fri. cloudy.

War History in One Volume.

It will be many years before the story of the European conflict is written authoritatively from all points of view. The New York Times Current History is anticipating the future historian with a clear and impartial account of the war, and the first six numbers, bound in cloth, may be had for $2. (delivery charges extra.) Times Square, New York.—Advt.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Motion days during the month of September, 1915, will be as follows:

Bankruptcy motions on Wednesday, Sept. 8, 15, 22, and 29.

General motions on Sept. 9, 15, 22, and 30.

Notes of issue for the bankruptcy motion calendar must be filed on the Monday preceding the motion day.

Notes of issue for the general motion calendar must be filed not later than 12 o'clock noon on the day preceding the motion day.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Court Room No. 1, Woolworth Bldg., at 10 A. M. Motion calendar.

Nitro Powder Co< Butterworth-Judson. Park & Sons Co< Buren. Girard Fruit Co<Murray. Barber<Harley-Davidson Sales Co. McLain<S S Dwinak. Sanitary, &c, Co<C Hvass & Co. Keystone Film Co< Waldman. Robinson<Vanoscope. Benden<Alstedter. Robinson<Van Riper. Thacher<A Guidone & Co. Peck & Mack Co<Am 5 and 10-Cent Stores. Peerless Feature Prod<Lew Fields. Brady<Reliance M P Corp. Cook<Flegg. US<Yee Tin. US<Lee Law Yon. Lennon<A Santini. Sunny Brook, &c, Co< Metzler. Greenwald Bros<Corn.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Donnally, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Cavanagh<Supreme Council C B A. Berry<Gurney. Universal Film Mfg Co<Ziegler. Weinstein<Freed. Caradonna<White Coal Co. Berger<Tilyou Rty Co. Smith<Thurston. Same<Gurnley. Abramowitz<Bradley Cont Co. Reehm<Reehm. Re Silverman. Townsend<Magonigle. Rau<Mut Life. Weed<Dean. United Cigar Stores Co <Andy Horn, Inc. Penn<Mail and Expr Co., (2.) Frobisher<Arnson, (2.) Stewart<Stokes. Seccafico<Seccafico. Bender<Bender. Seele<Van Hagen. Reynolds<Reynolds. Stuts<Ennis. Blanco<Blanco. Pravley<Perech. McGrath<Murphy. Onondaga Litholite Co <Staub. Cromwell<Kleine. Re Michel R E, &c, Co. Sortine<Sortine. Schreiber<Gem Stopper Co. Bolles<N Y Rys. (2.) Davies<Guzman. Moffatt<Lawder. Adler<Davidorf.

Hofman<Hofman. Kettler<J C McGrory Co. Soter Co<Themelis Bros Co. Re Velluccl. Helmick<Schaefer. Glickman<First Ind B B Socy. Frazier<McCann. Re Louis Bauer Co. McManus<Grein. Frazier<McCann, (2.) Kahane<Kahane. Re 49th St and Madison Av Co. N Y Life Ins Co<Reed. Reed Co. Seward<Taylor. Keane<same. Lentchner<Lentchner. City R E Co<Mulvany. Bertuch<same. Nicoll<same. Suffern & Son<Warfield. Kenny<Gilleran. Isaacsolin<Isaacsohn. Suffern & Son<Warfield. Re Dunham. Re 2d Av Professional and Business Men's Association. Nathan<Marans. Shulman<Ginsberg. Roden<Singer Sewing Mach Co. Foss<Foss. Weed<Seymour. Salvin<Rosenbaum.

PART II.—Whitaker, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART IV.—Recess.

PARTS III., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Wills for probate: Elias P Schinsky, Angelantonio Campiglia, Elizabeth Negline. Rose McAvoy. Almira M Costello, Cornelius Beeannon, Katharine W B Smith.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Lenox Wall Paper Co< Goldstein. Goldstein<Cushman. Goldstein<Singer. Merritt<Gibbins. Decker & Son<Matther. Delbrant<Dahl (2.) Same<Van Slze (2.) Same<Dahl. Waslkoski<Phila & Reading C & I Co. Mele<Waterbury Co. Zubriskas<Phila & Reading C & I Co. Stubmann<CNY. Munnich<same. Crabbe<Packard. Aldent Corpn<Doyle. Schaffner<Hartman. Lovejoy<Charplat (2.) Oehlers<Oehlers. Ray<Hartel (2.) Conley<Fulton Mkt Refrig Co. Voorheese<Unger. Schwarz<Schwarz.

Harrison<Fried. Kurlioff<Halperin. Kopczinski<Berlinski. Finamore<Finamore. Brown<Keeler. Silberberg<Wember. Bates<Mannus. Kominers<Robt Chapman Co. Powell<Statenville Reading C & I Co. Brown<Freisch. Hayes<Pasquini. Gribbin<Gribbin. Re Roslyn Estates. Panzer<Title Guar & Trust Co. Re Fast (Picker, Assignee.) Oestreicher<Oestreicher. Cohen<Cohen. Voorhees<Unger. Amer Tax Lien Co< Boyle.

PART II.—Benedict, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

PART III.—No calendar.

TRIAL TERM—No calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of: George H Burns, Adolph Ullman, Karl Grottjan, Accounting of: John Murphy, Elizabeth Steinbracker Tunis J Powell, Joseph Conlon, John Gallagher, Donald McNeill, William G Opry, Administration of: John T Wardley. Estate of: Elizabeth Winegar.

County Court.

CIVIL—No calendar.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

HUNDLEY, MABEL C., (Aug. 21;) estate worth more than $15,000. Her husband, J. R. Hundley, receives only $5. Susan Kennedy, an aunt, receives $2,000 and some personal property. The residuary estate goes to three nephews, Frederick, John, and Albert Colley of Irvington, N. J.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises, 5:27 Sun sets, 6:38 Moon rises, 11:16

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A. M.	P. M.	Low Water. A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	1:22	1:52	7:33	8:30
Governors Island	2:10	2:38	8:20	9:25
Hell Gate	4:00	4:28	10:10	11:05

Arrived—Wednesday, Sept. 1.

SS Noordam, Rotterdam, Aug. 28.
SS Geo, Quebec, Aug. 29.
SS Rosmaro, Cardiff, Aug. 18.
SS Sao Paulo, Para, Aug. 21.
SS Miguel Jaries, Lisbon, Aug. 16.
SS Purus, New Orleans, Aug. 24.
SS Somora, Havana, Aug. 28.
SS Annie, Norfolk, Aug. 23.
SS Chippewa, Sanches, Aug. 15.
SS Liberstad, Guantanamo, Aug. 15.
SS Manzanillo, Santa Cruz, Aug. 16.
SS Monlowo, Progreso, Aug. 20.
SS Colbert, Lisbon, Aug. 21.
SS Origen, Port Talbot, Aug. 18.
SS San Marcos, Brunswick, Aug. 29.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

St. Paul	Liverpool	Aug. 25
Adriatic	Liverpool	Aug. 25
Perio	Hull	Aug. 19
Dwinsk	Archangel	Aug. 20
Clan Campbell	Balboa	Aug. 23
Hanseat	Buenos Aires	Aug. 4
Haila	Lisbon	Aug. 29
Oscar II	Christiana'd	Aug. 21
Ftrubo	Liverpool	Aug. 21
Urbino	Hull	Aug. 20
Caracas	Curacao	Aug. 28
Antilles	New Orleans	Aug. 28
El Dia	New Orleans	Aug. 28
Almirante	Colon	Aug. 28

DUE TOMORROW.

Tomaso d'Savoia	Genoa	Aug. 20
Saxonia	Liverpool	Aug. 25
Aladdin	Port Talbot	Aug. 23
Rio Blanco	Rio Janeiro	Aug. 11
Panama	Colon	Aug. 28
El Siglo	Texas City	Aug. 28
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Aug. 31

DUE SATURDAY.

I. P. Justesen	Ayr	Aug. 24
Indian Monarch	London	Aug. 25
Walton Hall	Victoria	Aug. 11
Manhattan	London	Aug. 21
Ulsberg	Aarhuus	Aug. 21
Ardgorm	London	Aug. 21
Ardgair	Havre	Aug. 23
City of Macon	Leghorn	Aug. 21
Hungarian Prince	London	Aug. 21
Housatonic	Rotterdam	Aug. 21
Lackawanna	Manchester	Aug. 21
Paraitah	Liverpool	Aug. 22

DUE SUNDAY.

St. Kentigerm	London	Aug. 28
Camino	Balboa	Aug. 27
Strathford	Bordeaux	Aug. 24
El Mundo	Galveston	Aug. 31
Columbian	Balboa	Aug. 26
Belgrano	Balboa	Aug. 29
City of Savannah	Savannah	Sept. 2

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Hellig Olav, Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Barbara, Buenos Aires	2:30 A.M.	5:00 A.M.
Oregonian, Barbados	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Morro Castle, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Maiura, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Advance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Grayson, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Sol, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Minas Geraes, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Mathilda, Argentina	7:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manuel Calvo, Cadiz	——	10:00 A.M.
Guantanamo, Santiago	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

St. Paul, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bergensfjord, Bergen	9:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Stephano, St. John's	——	8:00 P.M.
Espagne, Bordeaux	12:30 M.	3:00 P.M.
Buenaventura, Argentina	7:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Vasari, Argentina	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Oosterdyk, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carolina, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Metapan, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Koroma, Pt. Tupnas	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Pennsylvania, Santos	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Naches, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Georgia, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.
Favignana, Naples	——	12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Momus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Valle, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Lampasas, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
San Marcos, Brunswick	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL SUNDAY.

Ardgorm, London	——	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Veendyk, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., SEPT. 1.

SS St. Paul, Liverpool to New York, was signaled; no time or distance given; due 2d, forenoon.

SS Adriatic, Liverpool to New York, was signaled; no time or distance given; due 2d, forenoon. White Star Line.

SS Oscar II., Copenhagen to New York, was signaled; no time or distance given; due 2d, forenoon. Scandinavian-American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Brilliant, Port Arthur to New York, was 109 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.

SS San Jacinto, Galveston to New York, was 225 miles E. of Galveston Bar at noon.

SS Comet, Baton Rouge to New York, was 398 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.

SS Antilles, New Orleans to New York, was 205 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.

SS City of St. Louis, Savannah to New York, was 486 miles S. at noon.

SS Perfection, New Orleans to New York, was 30 miles E. of Tortugas at noon.

SS El Occidente, Galveston to New York, was 65 miles E. of Galveston Bar at noon.

SS El Dia, New Orleans to New York, was 32 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Iroquois, Santo Domingo to New York, was 410 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 85 miles N. of Charleston Bar at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Rotterdam, at Falmouth, Aug. 30.
SS Carpathia, at Liverpool, Aug. 30.
SS Netherpark, at Antofagasta, Aug. 31.
SS Queen Maud, at Rio Janeiro, Aug. 20.
SS Kentucky, at Bordeaux, Aug. 27.
SS San Giorgio, at Naples, Aug. 25.
SS Lampo, at Savona, Aug. 22.

Sailed.

SS St. Louis, from Liverpool, Sept. 1.
SS Quebra, from Liverpool, Aug. 31.
SS Sigurd, from Lisbon, Aug. 25.
SS Guiana, from Demerara, Aug. 31.
SS St. Ronald, from Malta, Aug. 29.
SS Royal Sceptre, from Santos, Sept. 1.
SS Rio de Janeiro, from Barbados, Sept. 1.
SS Roumanian Prince, from Middlesborough, Sept. 1.
SS Crater Hall, from Valparaiso, Sept. 1.
SS Hellesford, from Barry, Aug. 21.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Sept. 4, SS St. Paul.

France—Close at 11 A. M. Sept. 4, SS Espagne.

Belgium—Service suspended.

Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. Sept. 10, SS Cretic.

Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. Sept. 4, SS Oosterdyk, and at 7:30 A. M. Sept. 6, SS Veendyk.

Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Close at 7:30 A. M. Sept. 4, SS Oosterdyk, and at 7:30 A. M. Sept. 6, SS Veendyk.

Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Sept. 2, SS Hellig Olav.

Norway—Close at 9 A. M. Sept. 2, SS Hellig Olav, and at 8:30 A. M. Sept. 4, SS Bergensfjord.

Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. Sept. 8, SS Ancona.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Phil

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

American Real Estate Company Sells Two Plots in East Bronx to Builders—Congressman George Loft Leases Forty-second Street Building at Aggregate Rental of $1,008,000.

The American Real Estate Company has sold two plots comprising about seven and one-half inside lots on the north side of 181st Street, between Vyse and Daly Avenues, the Bronx, to Abraham Kuttler, Jr., and Aaron Klein.

The plots are being improved by the erection of four five-story non-elevator houses, which will be finished and ready for occupancy early in the coming year.

The American Real Estate Company is the owner of the balance of the block, which is bounded by 181st Street, Bronx Park South, Vyse and Daly Avenues, facing Bronx Park.

Unusually sound rental conditions prevail in this immediate neighborhood, and it is understood that negotiations are under way for the sale of additional plots in this block by the American Real Estate Company.

Congressman Loft Leases Forty-second Street Store for $1,008,000.

One of the largest recent leases in the vicinity of Grand Central Station was closed yesterday by Congressman George Loft, who leased for a term of forty-two years, at an aggregate rental of $1,008,000, the six-story building at 11 East Forty-second Street.

The building, which is owned and occupied by F. G. Schmidt, occupies a lot 22 by 102 feet. Possession will not be obtained until April 1, 1916, when the lessee will make extensive alterations and use the property for one of his chain of candy stores.

Another Columbia College Leasehold Sale.

An investor has purchased from Frank E. Taylor the four-story private dwelling, 16 West Fifty-first Street. The structure occupies a lot 21.6 by 100.5 feet and is a Columbia College leasehold.

Bronx Sales.

Richard H. Scobie has sold for Mrs. Elizabeth Klein 456 East 138th Street, the four-story and basement, brownstone dwelling, on lot 16.8 by 100. The same broker sold the adjoining house, No. 454, a short time ago to an investor.

$35,000 Brooklyn Trade.

An investing client of A. Eisenstein has purchased from the M. B. Smith Realty Company 1,722 to 1,726 Union Street, Brooklyn, two four-story apartments on a plot 105 by 100.

In part payment the buyer gave 1,428 Gerhardi Avenue, a two-family brick dwelling in the Woodhaven section. The Union Street property was held at $85,000.

Brooklyn.

The Samuel Galitzka Company has sold for the K. & G. Holding Corporation to a client the two-story brick one-family house, 567 Seventy-seventh Street, on plot 18.5 by 100 for occupancy.

The Jerome Property Corporation of Brooklyn sold 407 Second Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, a two-story and basement, brownstone, private residence on a lot 20 by 100, for Mrs. S. F. Bieth to Mr. J. J. Carpper.

Long Island.

Burton Thompson & Co., Inc., sold for Miss S. S. Wakeman to a client fifty-five acres located on Glen Head and Cedar Swamp Roads in Northern Nassau County. This property adjoins the 100 acres recently sold, by the same firm, to Mr. Audley Clarke of Brooklyn. The purchaser proposes to improve the property with a handsome residence.

The Seidel Realty Company has sold for Ida Sprague a parcel of land on the east side of Eighth Avenue, near Vandeventer Avenue, in the residential section of Astoria. The purchaser, Martha Hansen, will erect a two-story brick private dwelling.

Goldschmidt & Macdonald sold for the estate of I. Phillips a house on the southeast corner of Central Avenue and Lafayette Place, Woodmere, on a plot 90 by 125 to Dr. J. Bunker, who will occupy the house after extensive alterations are made.

Westchester County.

The Robert E. Farley Organization has sold at Greenacres, Westchester County, the residence of Harvey W. Craw to R. Durstein.

Mr. Craw expects to break ground for another house at Greenacres within the next thirty days.

Elsie Janis, the actress, has bought Philipse Manor, the 300-year-old Colonial place near Tarrytown. She plans to preserve the house as it stands.

Upper Montclair Residence Sold.

The new residence situated at No. 177 Lorraine Avenue, Upper Montclair, New Jersey, has been sold to Carl Bonwit of New York City. The property is located on part of the estate of the late Walter F. Duryea. F. M. Crawley & Bros. of Montclair were the brokers.

Boynton Estate Sold.

Bryan L. Kennelly has sold for the estate of Frank Boynton a place in the Berkshires, near Great Barrington, consisting of about 400 acres, with buildings, to a client, who intends to make extensive alterations and occupy it. Isaac B. Wakeman was associated as broker in the sale.

Recent Buyers.

Paul Grimm is the buyer of the four-story loft 284 and 286 Front Street, sold recently by the Willets estate.

Cecelia Weidhass is the purchaser of 258 West 115th Street, a five-story flat, near Eighth Avenue, sold recently by Henry Cleland.

Margaret Weber is the buyer of the nine-story apartment at 37 and 39 West Eighty-eighth Street.

Another 56th Street Business Lease.

Royal Scott Gulden has leased the residence at 48 West Fifty-sixth Street, for the estate of Gustavus Sidenberg, to Madame Katherine Elise, a dressmaker, who will alter same for her business.

Up to a few years ago Fifty-sixth Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, was wholly a residential block. Now there are twenty-two buildings used for business purposes and forty private residences, fifteen of which are in the market. This street will eventually become a business thoroughfare.

$100,000 Apartment House Lease.

Rice & Hill have leased for the Pinta Realty Company to a client for a long term of years at an aggregate rental approximating $100,000 the six-story elevator apartment house known as Melrah Hall, at 608 and 610 West 139th Street. The building covers a plot 125 by 100, and accommodates forty-eight families.

New College of Dentistry Building.

Plans have been filed for the construction of a seven-story fireproof college building for the New York College of Dentistry. It will be located on the south side of Forty-second Street, 291.8 feet east of Second Avenue, with a frontage of 100 feet and a depth of 98.9 feet. Shape and Bready, the architects, have placed the cost at $50,000.

$2,345,400 for Queens Buildings.

According to a report issued yesterday by Supt. John W. Moore of the Queens Building Bureau, the total estimated cost of new buildings in that borough for the past month was $2,345,400. There were applications for 582 new buildings. This is one of the record months of the year and shows an unusual activity in building in that borough.

The principal operations were brick tenements and two-story brick dwellings in the Ridgewood and Maspeth sections; factories and loft buildings and tenements in the Long Island City section and frame dwellings in Woodhaven. There has been an unexpected development of stores and dwellings on Jamaica Avenue in the Richmond Hill section of the Fourth Ward.

Commercial Leases.

M. M. Hayward & Co. leased for James Bradley to a client a two-story and basement garage to be erected on plot 40x100 on the south side of 102nd Street, 175 feet from Broadway, for a term of twenty-one years; the aggregate rental is $100,000.

Louis Kempner & Son have leased for William Waldorf Astor the store at 2482 Broadway to E. W. Theodoroff and F. R. Landau.

Rice & Hill have leased for Joseph Shenk for a term of years to Harry V. Dodge the store and basement at No. 1692 Broadway for automobile tires.

William A. White & Sons have leased the store at No. 77 Irving Place to Divone & Fannelle.

Barnet & Co. have leased the store at No. 2104 Third Avenue to Jacob Gintell.

Nelson, Lee & Green have leased the store at No. 13 West Forty-second Street together with the larger portion of the first floor for a long term to Maurice Mendel, dealer in gowns and millinery.

Ernest Hafner in conjunction with Felix Isman has leased the store and basement at No. 10 West Sixtieth Street to the Ford Commercial Body Co.

Real Estate Notes.

The following streets are to be paved in the near future: Haven Avenue, 170th to 172nd Street, and Second Avenue, Third to Fourth Street.

The Roland Hotel, at 56 East Fifty-ninth Street, has been taken over by the Fleischmann Corporation for ten years at an aggregate rental of $120,000, and will be managed by Charles R. Smith.

Supreme Court Justice Whitaker has appointed Chester J. Byrne Receiver of the premises at No. 6 East 132nd Street, a five-story tenement, pending foreclosure proceedings.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Nagle Av, s s, 293.9 ft e of Dyckman St, 104 x193.3x—, gore, vacant; J. E. L. Beals against F. W. Seybel et al.; Roe & H., attorneys; H. G. Bruce, referee; due, $15,-960.88; taxes, &c., $959.46; to the plaintiff for $5,000.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Duane St, 42, s w corner of Lafayette St, 18.3x23.3x irregular, six-story loft building; H. E. Clare et al. against Madison Avenue Real Estate Co. et al.; Harrison Clark, Jr., attorney; J. H. Sanders, referee; due, $8,-597.08; taxes, &c., $1,880.81; subject to mortgage of $42,000.

132d St, 72 West, s s, 185 ft e of Lenox Av, 19.9x98.9, three-story dwelling; C. N. Webb against M. H. Johanson et al.; Gifford, H. & B., attorneys; A. W. Stump, referee; due, $6,760.90; taxes, &c., $94.91.

103d St, 167 East, n s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.11, four-story flat and store; Amelia Lohr against Morris Kurzrok et al.; Gerlich & S., attorneys; Ely Rosenberg, referee; due, $13,928.84; taxes, &c., $342.42.

By Henry Brady.

2d Av, 2,291½ w s, 75.6 ft s of 118th St, 25.2x110, six-story flat and stores; A. DeW. Seligman et al., executors, against Jennie Adler et al.; Edmund Hurley, attorney; N. T. Phillips, referee; due, $29,914.59; taxes, &c., $740.06.

By Daniel W. Greenwald.

49th St, 333 West, n s, 475 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100.5, three-story stable; Sheriff's sale of all right, title, &c., which W. S. Edelmeyer had on May 17, 1915, or since; H. L. Ruert, attorney.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

181st St, 450-2 East, s s, 91 ft e of Park Av, 50x150, two-story frame dwelling; American Savings Bank against Ray Weiss et al.; J. V. Irwin, attorney; A. N. Glegerich, referee; due, $15,785.72; taxes, &c., $963.89.

By Joseph P. Day.

Crotona Park East, 1,570, s s, 137.6 ft w of Suburban Place, 18.9x130, three-story dwelling; Andrew Colvin, assignee, against Jennie Euring, as administratrix; F. H. Smiley, attorney; A. N. Glegerich, referee; due, $3,-530.68; taxes, &c., $750.34.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

42d St, s s, 291.8 ft e of 2d Av, for a seven-story college, 100x98.9; New York College of Dentistry, 205 East 23d St, owner; Shape & Bready, Inc., 220 West 42d St, architects; cost, $50,000.

Alteration.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

46th St, 7 to 29 East, to an eighteen-story hotel; R. W. Goelet, owner; Warren & Wetmore, 16 East 47th St, architects; cost, $10,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 1.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 84, w s, 50.5 ft n of 83d St, 25x100; Rosalie Hesslein to William H. Gentzlinger, 97 Riverside Drive, (mtg $28,-000,) all liens, Aug. 17; attorneys, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

AMSTERDAM AV, 2,506, w s, 74.11 ft n of 184th St, 25x100; Elizabeth Knaust, Zeven, Hanover, Germany, devisee of Hy Knaust, deceased, to Hy Knaust, her son, 2,506 Amsterdam Av, 1-3 part, all title, Aug. 3; attorney, Louis Wendel, Jr., 277 Broadway.....$1,500

AUDUBON AV, 395, s e corner of 185th St, 26.11x95; Herman H. Kohrs to Sandow Realty Co., 198 Broadway, (mtg $30,000,) all liens, Aug. 31; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

BROOME ST, 319, s s, 25.6 ft e of Chrystie St, 25.6x75.4; Bettie Rothfeld to Jennie Marino, 54 Oak St, (mtg $25,000,) all liens, Aug. 24; attorneys, Kurzman & F., 25 Broad St.....$1

COLUMBUS AV, s w corner of 75th St, 127.8x100; S. Morrill Banner to Henry Dazian, 142 West 44th St., Sept. 1, (mtg $250,000;) attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

PERRY ST, 70, s s, 160 ft w of 4th Av, 20x 94.10; Roy M. Robinson, referee, to Georg H. Stelle, 246 West 4th St, Aug. 31; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$13,600

WAVERLY PLACE, 124, s w s, 98.3 ft s e of 6th Av, 22x97; Stephen H. Olin et al., executors, &c., Elizabeth J. Lynch, to Alice Loughran, 540 Bedford Av, Brooklyn, (mtg $12,000,) Aug. 11; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$15,000

SAME PROPERTY; Alice Loughran to Livia Realty Co., 299 Broadway, (mtg $12,000,) Sept. 1; same attorney.....$100

6TH ST, 206 East, s s, 105 ft e of Bowery, 25x97; Jos. L. Buttenwieser to Louise Fox, 520 Ocean Av, Jersey City, b. and s., all liens, Aug. 18; address 220 Broadway..$100

SAME PROPERTY; Louise Fox to Jos. L. Buttenwieser, 300 Central Park West, all liens, Aug. 24; address same.....$100

28TH ST, 27-29 East, n s, 141.8 ft w of 4th Av, 41.8x98.9; Lenox Hill Realty Co. to Edward M. James, 97 Hamilton Place, (mtg $160,000,) B. & S., July 29; attorneys, Neuman & Newgass, 2 Rector St.....$1

31ST ST, 406 to 426 West, n s, 425 ft e of 10th Av, 250x103.4x—x85.2; 406 West 31st Street Co., Inc., to Charles P. Fox, 193 Sherman Av, Jersey City, (mtg $855,000,) Aug. 27; attorney, E. M. Morrison, 2 Rector St.....$100

80TH ST, 313 West, n s, 149 ft w of West End Av, 16x102.2, (foreclosure Aug. 17;) Theo. Sutro, referee, to Mary M. and Florence Crutkshank, 170 West 74th St, (mtg $15,000,) Aug. 18; attorney, James H. Hickey, 49 Exchange Pl.....$2,391.44

86TH ST, 108 East, n s, 258 ft e of Riverside Drive, 18x100.8; Carrie E. Brinckerhoff to Charles H. Walker, 327 West 86th St, (mtg $15,000,) Aug. 31; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

80TH ST, 310 West, s s, 163 ft w of West End Av, 20x100.8; Louisa D. Simpson, by Eliz. J. Presby, her committee, to Henriette Thne, 533 West End Av, (mtg $22,000,) taxes $568.50, Sept. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$25,500

108TH ST, 52 East, s s, 300 ft w of Park Av, 17½ block; Florette Realty Corp. to Josephine A. Meyer, 133 West 76th St., h. and s., all liens, Jan. 4; attorney, Jacob A. Wolf, 160 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Josephine A. Meyer to Paul Fogal, 10 North Henry St, Rockaway Beach, (mtg $6,000,) March 18.....$100

10TH ST, n s, 71.2 ft e of 6th Av, runs e 95 x n 94.10 x w 45.2 and 49.8 x s 90.8 to beginning; Hy. Dazian to S. Morrill Banner, 25 Ridgeview Av, White Plains, N. Y., Sept. 1; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

111TH ST, 23 East, n s, 245 ft e of 5th Av, 23x100.11; Rose Bernhan to Samuel and Isaac Berman, 4 West 91st St, all liens; attorneys, Paskus, G. & H., 2 Rector St....$1

112TH ST, 19 and 21 West, n s, 293 ft w of 5th Av, 50x100, with all right, title, and interest to strip in rear; Samuel Rappaport to Aport Realty Co., 70 Lenox Av, (mtg $47,600,) Aug. 31; attorney, Oscar Aronson, 120 Broadway.....$100

115TH ST, 258 West, s s, 350 ft e of 8th Av, 25x100.11; Henry Cleland, Inc., to Marie Weidhaas, 408 West 42d St, (mtg $18,000,) Aug. 31; attorney, J. J. Pheelan, 261 Broadway.....$1

115TH ST, 258 West, s s, 350 ft e of 8th Av, 25x100.11; Marie Weidhaas to Cecilia Weidhaas, 408 West 42d St, (mtg $18,000,) Aug. 31; attorney, J. J. Pheelan, 261 Broadway, c. $100

125TH ST, 45 and 47 West, n s, 343 ft e of Lenox Av, 40x99.11; William H. Hamilton, referee, to Margaret O. Sage, 604 5th Av, Aug. 31; attorneys, De Forest Bros., 70 Broad St.....$55,000

133D ST, s s, 135 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; Wilbur Larremore, referee, to John M. Bowers, 45 East 65th St, Aug. 31; attorneys, Bowers & Sands, 46 Cedar St.....$13,000

141ST ST, 453 West, n s, 214 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x99.11; Julia A., wife of William H. Picken, to Frederick A. Goetse, 901 West 110th St, (mtg $15,000,) all liens, Aug. 25; attorneys, Stanley, H. & M., 42 Broadway.....$1

180TH ST, 820 West, s w corner of Pinehurst Av, 112.10x50x109.10x50.1, (foreclosure Aug. 10;) Robert L. Luce, referee, to Alcmo Co., 1,858 65th St, Brooklyn, (mtg $65,803,) Aug. 11; attorney, Oscar Hammann, 118 5th Av.....$15,100

2D AV, 1,434, s s, 42.8 ft s of 75th St, 25x100; Hy. Klapper to Leonard Weill, 155 West 106d St, (mtg $12,000,) all liens, Aug. 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....Exch.

7TH AV, 2,021, n e corner of 121st St, 163 West, 25.11x92; Henrietta V. Franke to Second Parkway Realty Co., 128 West 124th St, Aug. 31; attorneys, Dean, T. & McB., 160 Broadway.....$1

5TH AV, 975 to 979, w s, 25.5 ft n of 57th St, 75x100, (foreclosure July 14;) William Klein, referee, to the Zinwill Co., 115 Broadway, plaintiff, (mtg $160,000,) Sept. 1; attorneys, Hays, H. & W., 115 Broadway.....$40,000

Bronx.

BOSTON ROAD, 1,065 to 1,069, w s, 76.6x 140.5; Lawrence Davis to Josephine Fishel, 14 Manhattan Av, New Rochelle, N. Y., (mtg $39,000,) Aug. 15; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

BRYANT AV, n e corner of Freeman St, 53x 100; Leonard Weill to Theresa Lemmon, 107 West 114th St, Aug. 31; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

SAME PROPERTY; Theresa Lemmon to Klapper Realty Corp., 1,934 3d Av, (mtg $43,000,) Aug. 31; attorneys, A. & H. Bloch, 99 Nassau St.....$100

EASTERN BOULEVARD, n s, 23 ft w of Swinton Av, 50x100; Henry Goetting, 957 Broadway, Brooklyn, Sept. 24, 1914; attorney, Henry Goetting, 957 Broadway, Brooklyn.....$1

GRANT AV, e s, 83.8 ft n of 165th St, 25x 102.2; Chas. Walter to Benj. L. Freer, 910 West 184th St, mtg. $6,000, Sept. 1, attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$800

HUGHES AV, 2,314 e s, 25x100; Lauro Aiello to Anthony Esposito, 46 West 48th St, (mtg. $3,500,) Aug. 31; attorney, John B. M. Pennetto, 618 Crescent Av.....$100

LOT 203, map of Harrington estate; Nicholas Miraco to Eugenia Miraco, 1,487 Hoe Av, Aug. 24; attorney, Eugenia Miraco, 1,487 Hoe Av.....$100

LOT 84, map of J. E. Bullard & Co.; John Trort to Edward Trort, 157 Elliott St, South Yonkers, N. Y. (mtg $1,000,) April 16; attorney, A. L. Roth, 450 West 26th St..$100

LOT 31, map Thos. Bassford, 50x100, also Bathgate Av, s e e, 144 ft n of 178th St, 18x90; also 2d Av, w s, being lots 29, 30, 54, and 55, map John Cromwell, 100x200; also Morris St, n s, 151.6 ft e of Washington Av, 50.6x94; also Tremont Av, being lot 33 and school house lot on map, upper Morrisania, 0.11x94; Aloysius F. Dunne and another to Eliz. C. Holden, 61 East 121st St, ¼ part, Jan. 9, 1914; attorney, H. E. Lippitt, 35 Nassau St.....$1

LOTS 76 to 78, 92 and 93, Map Willis Estate; Katherine Hartung to Morton M. Green, 3,078 Perry Av, Aug. 31; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

NORTH ST, 3, n s, 20x125; Clifford C. Goodwin to James R. Pierson, 20 West 52d St, (mtg $5,000,) March 19; attorney, James R. Pierson, 20 W. Broadway.....$1

NORTH ¾ LOT 128, map Chas. Berrian, 37.6x163; Cath. Fitzgerald to Annie L. Fitzgerald, 2,657 Marion Av, Aug. 24; attorney, Wm. D. Moore, 149 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY, Mary J. Kubick to same, Aug. 24; same attorney.....$100

OGDEN AV, 1,386, e s, 50x111.1; Hammer Realty Co. to August Busch, 269 East 198th St, (mtg $35,000,) Aug. 31; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

STEBBINS AV, 873 to 881, w s, 120x100; Sandow Realty Co. to Herman H. Kahrs, 885 6th Av, (mtg $87,000,) Aug. 31; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

TELLER AV, s e s, 499.1 ft n of 169th St, 25x 80.9; Amy B. Upson to Fred J. Holman, 1,364 Teller Av, (mtg $3,000,) Aug. 31; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 B'way.$100

WALTON AV, 2,155, w s, 19x75; Louis Cohen to Theresa Cohen, 654 Bedford Av, Brooklyn, June 8; attorneys, Rogers & R., 160 Broadway.....$1

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 248 ft n of Quarry Road, 50x100; Marie Weidhaas to Henry Oeland, Inc., 1,849 Anthony Av, (mtg $8,000,) Aug. 31; attorneys, A. & H. Bloch, 99 Nassau St.....$100

WAVERLY ST, n s, 275 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 1.6x25; Dora S. Aston to William H. Woods, 222 8th St, Jersey City, Aug. 25; attorney, F. R. Woglom, 280 Broadway...$1

WEST 25 ft of east 50 ft of Lot 611, Map of Wakefield, 25x114; William Fichter to Charles P. Williams, 746 East 218th St, Aug. 30; attorney, E. A. Acker, 776 Forest Av.....$100

187TH ST, 451 East, n s, 16.8x100; Ada L. Winter to Herman Frohman, 50 West 77th St, ½ part, Aug. 23; attorneys, Lind & P., 46 Cedar St.....$1

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

DUANE ST, 131 to 135; Halprin & Nestal, Inc., against Estate of Eugene Hoffman, Inc., owner; Howard Contracting Co., contractor.....$105

Bronx.

WASHINGTON AV, 1,243; Leopold Altmann against Sarah and Solomon Goldberg, owners; Abelman & Abelman, contractors...$75

CHARLOTTE ST, e s, 100.7 ft n of Seabury Place, 75x —; George Colon & Co. against Charlotte Construction Co., owners; Han Construction Co., contractors.....$1,000

WASHINGTON AV, 1,243; Nathan Zwerling against Sarah and Solomon Goldberg, owners; Abelman & Abelman and Sarah and Solomon Goldberg, contractors.....$440

BRONXWOOD AV, w s, 80 ft n of 216th St, 25.1x105; John Tedeschi against Alfonso Rosati, owner and contractor.....$66

TYNDALL AV, w s, 100 ft n of 259th St., 50 x100; Israel Bornstein against Annie Klipatrick, owner; Patrick Manning, contractor.$185

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

132D ST, 268 West; Jesse S. Phillips against Edw. W. Swentzel et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. G. Dunham.

LOT 23, Block 1,863, Section 5; Frank W. Rickers against Jasper H. Livingston et al., (amended foreclosure of transfer of tax lien;) attorney, H. Swain.

106TH ST, 160 East; City Real Estate Co. against Gusta Jagendorf, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Swain.

GRAND ST, s e corner of Attorney St, 50x 100; Greenwood Cemetery against Israel Lippmann et al., (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Miller, King, Lane & Trafford.

70TH ST, 32 and 34 West, (two actions;) Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. against Eben Goodwin et al., (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Geller, Rolston & Horan.

128TH ST, 172 East; Mary Le Boutillier, executrix, against Carrie A. Miller et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. B. Aitken.

28TH ST, 123 and 125 West; Tenement House Department against John B. Smyth et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. L. Polh.

12TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 1st Av, 413x206.6x irregular to Avenue A and 11th St, except parts released; Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York against Trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral et al., (amended foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, F. L. Allen.

21ST ST, 353 West; John F. Barkley against J. Walton Brown et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

LEXINGTON AV, 77; Amy A. C. Montague against Michael D. Ryan et al., (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. H. Montague.

Bronx.

226TH ST, s s, 50 ft e of Lot 382, 25x114; Mary E. Hastings against C. Guidone, Inc., et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, McGuire, Horner & Smith.

CEDAR AV, w s, 91.3 ft n of 179th St, 16.7x100.8; Frederick T. Hoffman against Edison Building Co. et al, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. Hall.

CEDAR AV, w s, 107.9 ft n of 179th St. 16.7x100.8; Frederick T. Hoffman against Edson Building Co. et al; (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. Hall.

182D ST, n s, 100 ft w of Washington Av, 33.4x100; Edwin W. Bullinger against Charles T. Streeter Construction Co. et al, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. F. Johnson.

WAVERLY ST, n s, 275 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 1.5x25; William H. Woods against Louisa Schultz Brenner et al, (partition suit;) attorney, F. P. Woglom.

PROSPECT AV, w s, 13.8 ft s of Garden St, —x—; Clara S. Dashiell against Mary Ann Broyer et al, (action to foreclose transfer of tax lien;) attorney, W. C. Arnold.

LOTS 88, 89, 90, and 91, map of 305 lots at Clason Point; William Groesspeter against Henry A. Stadler, Jr., et al, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. H. Hildreth.

HOE AV, 1165; Henry Stehnken et al against Theodore F. Hahn et al, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. H. Hildreth.

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CONVENIENT OF COMMUTATION TO THE CITY.

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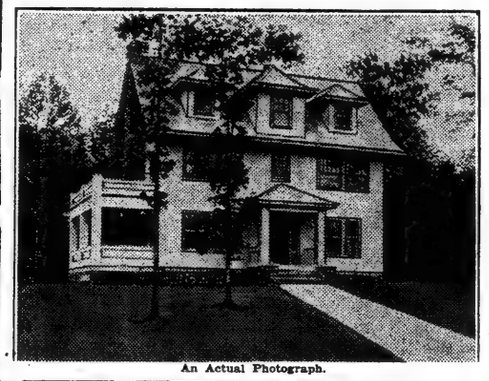
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Has separate entrance porch, large foyer hall; spacious living room, with large brick fireplace; handsome dining room, butler's pantry, and kitchen.

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Every modern convenience, electric light, parquet floors, beamed ceilings, walls beautifully panelled in hard woods. Convenient to country club, golf. Ideal outdoor and water sports. Send, call, or telephone for photographs.



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New stucco house, 10 rooms, 3 tiled baths, sun parlor; hardwood trim, parquet floors; on 100x100 corner; every city convenience; 32 minutes from Pennsylvania Station; will sacrifice. P. G. WEBB, 105 Garfield Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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Payments—just like rent—little cash. Booklet No. 1

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SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO.,
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8 rooms and bath; hot water heat; all improvements; sewer, water, gas, electricity; large plot; 30 minutes from Herald Square; restricted neighborhood; private bathing beach; $500 cash; balance to suit. C. STEPHENSON, 248 West 34th St., N. Y. Phone, 1760 Greeley.

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BUILDING loan provided to party who buys and wishes to build for own occupancy.

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GREENACRES; Colonial dwelling, 10 rooms, 3 baths, all improvements; garage; extensive views; station 5 minutes; price $15,000; rent furnished $150 a month.

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In Its Entirety,
SOUND—HUDSON—HILLS
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Will sell my all-year-round home; best residential park; 11 rooms, 3 baths; two-car garage, chauffeur's quarters; shade trees, shrubbery; reasonable offer refused. OWNER, Box 147 Times.

FARMS.

SMALL FARM

5 acres good soil; near large town; price $875; terms $50 cash; balance $10 monthly; for further information call or write. C. Baines, 243 West 34th St., N. Y.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.
NOTICE.

On August 23, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named court on behalf of the United States against 1,088 cases of canned tomatoes upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on September 8, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter), at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

August 28, 1915.

THOS. D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.
NOTICE.

On August 23, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named court on behalf of the United States against 560 cases of canned tomatoes upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States Revised Statutes.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on September 8, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter), at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

August 28, 1915.

THOS. D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

FACTORY SITES

On Deep Water with Railroad Facilities

Property located midway between Newark and Jersey City, N. J., 5 MILES FROM N. Y. CITY HALL, fronting on the Passaic and Hackensack Rivers; in the heart of the

World's Greatest Labor Market

crossed by

FOUR RAILROADS

and their branches, sidings from which can be obtained:

Pennsylvania R. R.
Central R. R. of N. J.
D., L. & W. R. R.
Erie Railroad

Newark Bay and Passaic River Channels up to the property 20 feet at low tide.

Property suitable for any kind of manufacturing or commercial enterprise requiring tide water and railroad facilities.

'Phone 744—Cort.
31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

Joseph P. Day
Industrial Department

House Bargain

Price $5,500, Including Garage.

$500 cash required; for business reasons must sell. This house is on a large plot and is up to date and modern; has seven large rooms and cosy inglenook, with open fireplace; large closets, sanitary gas kitchen, tiled bathroom, large piazza.

Location within 30 minutes of New York, with good transportation. Schools, clubs, churches, etc. All the conveniences, sewer, water, gas, electricity, high elevation.

This is not a speculative house, but was built by owner by day's work for his own occupancy. Full particulars and permits.

F. W. WAGGONER,
Room 516, 47 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

ATTRACTIVE BARGAINS

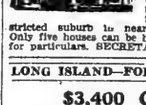
In modern one and two family houses and choice building lots at private sale, a large number from which to select.

THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50% of former prices. They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere and Leonia, New Jersey, (opposite Grant's Tomb), within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan.

An inspection of these properties will convince you that they are unusual bargains.

Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy Free. For further details and terms, address BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

IF YOU HAVE $100



and can save $25 monthly, *and are socially eligible* for membership in attractive country club, we will build to your order this beautiful Dutch Colonial House, facing Golf Course, in restricted suburb in nearby Northern New Jersey. Only five houses can be built on these terms. Write for particulars. SECRETARY, P. O. Box 416, N. Y.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$3,400 COTTAGE

Golden opportunity to become owner of first-class, all-year home, with money wasted paying rent; 6 large rooms, bath; latest and extra improvements; steam heat, gas; spacious porches, large garden; select location; 25 miles out; overlooking Great South Bay; boating, fishing, tennis courts; station, 5 minutes' walk; small first payment, remainder as rental. A. B. McCord, Bellmore, L. I.

4-5-ROOM BUNGALOWS

with all improvements, water, gas, electric lights, bath, gas range, instantaneous heater, wash tubs, and all other up-to-date improvements, on plot 50x100. Price $3,050. Terms same as rent. 4 blocks from trolley, 2 blocks from bathing beach, 40 minutes from Pennsylvania R. R. Depot. For information apply Owners, 243 West 34th St., N. Y.

Can You Spare 50c. Per Week?

That amount will purchase 4 very choice lots at Huntington, L. I., $80 each; near schools, churches and trolley; high and dry; title guaranteed; call for free tickets. HUNTINGTON ESTATES, C.-5 Hanson Place, B'klyn. Opp. Flatbush L. I. R. R. Depot.

4-ROOM HOUSE, $950

Large corner plot of level ground for cultivation and poultry; on South Shore; few minutes from Bay and station; easy commutation; only $75 cash; balance $7 monthly; act quick. C. OWNER, 5 Hanson Place, B'klyn. Opp. Flatbush L. I. R. R. Depot.

ALL-YEAR BUNGALOW

near Atlantic Ocean; 5 rooms and bath; all improvements, including heat; 42 minutes from city; short distance to trolley and station.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Fred'k Zittel & Sons

IN THE APTHORP. Broadway and 79th Street TEL., 9700—SCHUYLER.

Offer the following Elevator Apartments for Rent:—

801 West End Ave.,
N. W. Corner of 99th St.
Absolutely fireproof building conveniently located, close to 96th St. Subway express station and surface lines; large, airy rooms; every modern improvement.
6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $1,400 to $2,200.

The Prasada,
50 Central Park West.
South corner of 65th Street, overlooking Central Park.
Large rooms and closets.
8, 9 & 10 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,500 to $3,000.

The Dallieu,
101st St. and West End Avenue.
Southeast Corner.
Modern 12-story elevator apartment house. Thoroughly up-to-date in every particular.
6 Rooms and 3 Baths,
9 Rooms and 3 Baths,
Filtered water, elevator service, etc.
Rents $1,600 and $3,000.

251-55 West 98th Street,
Close to Subway Express Station.
Modern elevator apartment house of the most modern type; all light and airy rooms; southern exposure.
6 Rooms and 2 Baths.
$1,000 to $1,300.

The Runoia,
267 West 89th St.
New 8-story fireproof building; extra large rooms and closets; modern in every respect.
5 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,000.

Rafford Hall,
N. W. Corner Broadway and 144th St.
The rear apartments afford a splendid view of the Hudson River; all improvements; elevator service, etc.
One Apt. Suitable for Doctor.
5, 6 & 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $600 to $1,000.

The Arleigh,
620 West 115th St.
Modern elevator apartments. All modern improvements.
6, 7, 8 Rooms and 2 Baths.
$900 to $1,200.

The Rolyat,
Southwest Corner, Broadway and 140th St.
Large rooms, pantries, and closets.
Suites of 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $1,000 to $1,200.

St. Charles,
101 West 72d St.
Eight Large Rooms and Two Baths.
Must be seen to be appreciated; elevator service, etc.
Rents $1,200 to $1,300.

The Desmond,
2,026 Seventh Av., Near 121st St.
Building to be remodeled. Every improvement to be installed. Elevator service, etc.
8 Large Rooms and Bath.
Rents $900 to $1,000.

The Montague,
203 West 94th Street,
Adjoining Broadway.
Very Attractive 5 and 6 Room Apartments.
Rents $600 to $720.

St. Evona,
N. E. Corner 135th St. and Broadway.
New six-story fireproof elevator apartment house; large, sunny rooms; southern exposure.
5, 6 and 7 Rooms.
Rents $540 to $1,100.

If these apartments do not meet with your approval, we have others that do not appear in this advertisement. A call at our office will save you much time and annoyance. We will mail you our booklet containing full descriptions of our houses on request.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

The BELLGUARD

(Just completed.)
216 W. 89th Street
S. E. Cor. B'way.
A centrally located apartment house in a most desirable residential neighborhood, convenient to Subway, elevated and surface lines.
6 Rooms, 2 Baths
7 Rooms, 3 Baths
Rentals $1,300 and up.
Exceptionally spacious rooms, foyers and corridors, with roomy closets. Renting agent on premises, or apply to
J. AXELROD,
100 W. 72nd Street Cor. B'way

TERRACE COURT

202 Riverside Drive
S. E. Cor. 93rd St.
Modern fireproof apartment, 7, 8, 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths. Rentals $1,600 up.
166 WEST 87TH ST.
Only one Apartment to lease.
8 rooms and 3 baths with large foyer, $1,150.
Apply to Manager on premises, or SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents, 162 W. 72d St., or
J. AXELROD,
OWNER,
200 W. 72d Street. Cor. B'way

CENTRAL PARK
APARTMENTS
7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.
Large Corner Apartment with 5 Baths.
Smaller Ones with 2 & 3 Baths.
Two Apartments suitable for physicians.
Modern plumbing. Parquet floors.
Apply at Office,
175 West 58th St.

12 ROOMS & 3 BATHS

Really a private house on one floor; living room, 25x15.
230 WEST 107TH ST.,
Near Broadway.
ELECTRICITY INCLUDED in rent; NO INTERIOR ROOMS; all large and EXCEPTIONALLY BRIGHT; the CLOSETS are a particular feature; a home for refined people who demand the BEST SERVICE.
RENT $1600 to $1800 PER YEAR
Superintendent on premises.

AVONMORE

2,131 Broadway,
Between 74th and 75th Sts.
7 & 8 Rooms, $1,100-$1,800
Southern and Western Exposure.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.
87TH ST., WEST, 59-63.
Very desirable apartments of 6 and 7 rooms. Rent $60 and $65 per month. Apply premises or Lewis B. Preston, Inc., 165 Broadway.

Skylight Studios
5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $60

MANHATTAN—West Side.

LUCETINE

35-39 West 96th St.
8-story fireproof building, private house block.
One apartment left, 7th floor.
7 rooms, bath and maid's lavatory

RIVERSIDE DWELLINGS

611-19 West 114th St.
Between Broadway and Riverside Drive. Subway express station 116th St. and Broadway.
8 exceptionally large, light rooms, 2 baths.
All night elevator service.
One apartment suitable for physician.
Rents $1,100 to $1,400

ANNAMERE COURT

609-15 West 115th St.
7 and 8 large light rooms, 2 baths
All night elevator and 'phone service; superb location.
Rents $780 to $1,200
I. LOEWENWALD, Agent.
611-19 W. 114th St. Tel. 2896 Morningside.

9 Rooms and 3 Baths

RENTAL $3,100 & $3,300.
Absolutely Fireproof. Modern in all details.
WELLSMORE,
77th St. and Broadway.
Open Evenings.
J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.
299 Madison Av., cor. 41st St.
Tel. 1481—Murray Hill.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS
SPENCER ARMS

S. E. cor. B'way & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
or larger combinations — maid service included, and meals served in apartments.
Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space.
Most Convenient Location in City
Rental, $70 to $125
C. F. de Casanova, Agt., on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 8996.

210-230 WEST 107th ST.

HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS NEAR BROADWAY.
5-6-7 Rooms, Baths.
ELECTRICITY FREE.
Rents $720 to $1,800.
MANAGER ON PREMISES.

PARKWAY HALL

501 WEST 110TH STREET.
HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS ON CATHEDRAL PARKWAY.
6-7-8 Rooms, 1-2 Baths.
Rents $1,000 to $1,500.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES

3 Rooms (front) . . $60
4 Rooms $65
5 " $75
New fireproof elevator apartment house, fine location, near subway and "L" stations.
55 WEST 95TH ST.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Efficient Management

F. R. WOOD. W. H. DOLSON Co.

Broadway, Cor. 80th Street Telephone, Schuyler 3800
Branch Offices: 373 5th Ave., N. E. Cor. 35th St.; Broadway at 144th Street and 163rd Street.
Downtown Office: No. 140 Broadway, Cor. Liberty St.

THE BELNORD
Broadway to Amsterdam Av.
86th to 87th St.
7 to 11 Rooms, 2, 3 and 4 Baths.
Rents $2,100 to $7,000.
Including Electric Light and Refrigeration.
Vacuum Cleaner Service Free.
Extra Large Rooms.
All Bedrooms Face Private Garden.

THE CLIFDEN
264 Riverside Drive.
South Corner 96th St.
12 Story, 3 Elevators.
Southwestern Exposure.
7, 8 and 9 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.
Rents $1,300 to $2,400.

265 CENTRAL PARK WEST
South Corner 87th St.
Near Subway and "L"
4, 5 and 7 Rooms.
Rents $900 to $1,500.

VERSAILLES
250 West 91st St.
Southwest corner Broadway.
Subway Station at Door.
8 and 9 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,600 to $2,000.

THE HADRIAN
225 West 86th St.
Northeast corner Broadway.
10-Story Fireproof.
5 and 6 Rooms and 2 and 3 Baths.
Rents $900 to $1,200.
All Outside Rooms. 4 Exposures.

Ramona and Charlemagne
522-532 West 111th St.
Subway at 110th St.
3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
3 Rooms, Kitchenette.
Rents $600 to $1,100.

WALLACE
563 West 149th St.
Southeast corner Broadway.
Extra Large 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Connecting Bedrooms; Most Attractive.
Rents $720 to $840.

HOLLAND COURT
315 West 98th St.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
7 and 8 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,300 to $1,400.

CAROLYN COURT
565 West 162d St.
Northeast corner Broadway.
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $540 to $600.

THE COURTENAY
55 Central Park West.
Between 65th and 66th Sts.
10 Rooms, All Outside, 3 Baths.
One Apt. on Floor—Southern Exposure.
Rents $2,100 to $2,800.

THE BRAENDER
418 Central Park West.
South corner 103d St.
Near Subway and Elevated.
10-Story Fireproof; 2 Elevators.
Corner Apartment.
12 Large Outside Rooms and 3 Baths.
$1,800.
Southern Exposure.
5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms, $600 to $1,200.

ST. FRANCIS COURT
Riverside Drive, North Corner 135th St.
5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $540 to $1,200.
8 Outside Rooms, Corner, $1,200.
Immediate Possession.

THE ROSEMARY
4 and 6 West 83d St.
Adjoining Central Park.
Near "L"
8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $900 to $1,200.

VICTOR HALL
622 West 113th St.
8 Story Fireproof Modern Apartments.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $800 to $1,100.

THE SHOREHAM
60 St. Nicholas Av.
Northeast corner 113th St.
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $420 to $660.

HAZELTON COURT
3,099 Broadway, near 122d St.
4 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
3 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette.
Rents $360 to $540.

CASTLETON-SAGUENAY WELLINGTON-WELLESLEY
East Side Broadway, 142d to 144th St.
4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents, $35 to $75 per Month.

THE BARNARD
106-110 Central Park West.
Southwest corner 71st St.
10 Story, 3 Elevators.
6, 7, 8 and 9 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,500.
Including Refrigeration.
First floor for doctor.

THE STETSON
202 West 83d St.
Adjoining West End Av.
8 Large, Light Rooms and Bath.
Rents $1,300 to $1,400.

THE BELVOIR
472 West End Av.
Southeast corner 83d St.
Modern Apartments.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $1,500 to $1,600.
Corner apartment.

HEATHCOTE HALL
609 West 114th St.
One Block from Riverside Drive.
Convenient to Subway.
3 Rooms, Kitchenette.
4 and 5 Rooms, Kitchen.
Rents $600 to $1,000.

THE EVELYN
101 West 78th St.
Non-housekeeping Apartments.
Maid service and electric light.
2 and 3 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $660 to $900.
Extra Large Rooms.

MALVERN
47 Claremont Av.
Adjoining corner 119th St.
Overlooking Columbia and Barnard College.
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $540 to $900.

LUCILE
122 West 114th St.
Southeast corner St. Nicholas Av.
Near Subway and "L."
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $420 to $660.

451 WEST END AVENUE
Southwest corner of 82d St.
7 Rooms and Bath.
Rent $75.
Telephone and Hall Service.

THE KENWAY
462-474 Convent Av.
6 and 7 Rooms.
Rents $40-$50.

THE DORILTON
Broadway, Corner 71st St.
Magnificent Structure.
Unusually Sunny Exposure. Express Subway Station 100 feet away.
Free Electric Light and Refrigeration.
3 Vacancies Only, 5 to 9 Rooms.
$1,600 to $2,800.
Write or Telephone for Leaflet.

LARCHMONT
443 Central Park West.
South corner 105th St.
7 Rooms and Bath; Corner.
Rents $900 to $1,100.

IRVING ARMS
275 Riverside Drive.
Corner 94th St.
Fireproof Building.
Corner Apartment.
9 Rooms & 3 Baths, $1,700.
Southern Exposure. Vacuum Cleaning.
8 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Rents $1,300 to $1,600.

THE NORMAN
37-43 West 92d St.
Near Park, Subway and "L."
5, 6 and 7 Rooms.
$900 to $1,400.

THE TALLADEGA
61 Hamilton Place.
Corner 140th St.
All outside rooms, with southern exposure. Most attractive.
6 and 7 Rooms.
Rents $720 to $840.

SYLVIA HALL
569 West 144th St.
Near Broadway.
2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $360 to $720.

FLORENCE COURT
590 West 176th St.
Southwest corner Amsterdam Av.
3, 4 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $336 to $600.

JEANETTE COURT
248 Audubon Avenue,
Near 178th St.
4, 5 and 6 Rooms.
$420 to $660.

GREENWICH
446 Central Park West.
Adjoining corner 108th St.
Overlooking Central Park West.
8 Rooms and Bath.
Rent $900.

POWELLTON
320 West 87th St.
Northeast corner Broadway.
Modern Apartments.
8 and 9 Very Large Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.
Rents $1,600 to $2,000.

THE PASADENA
10 West 61st St.
Southwest corner Broadway.
12 Story, Overlooking Central Park West.
2, 4, 7, 8 & 10 Rooms & 1, 2 & 3 Baths
Rents $840 to $2,600.

817 WEST END AV.
Southwest corner 106th St.
Subway at 103d St.
Fireproof Apartments.
6, 7 and 8 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,400 to $2,000.
Extra Large Rooms.

GRACEHULL COURT
668 Riverside Drive.
South corner 144th St.
Excellent View of Hudson River.
One Block from Subway.
6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $840 to $1,200.

DALLAS COURT
Overlooking Hudson River.
Broadway, Southwest Corner 144th St
One Block from Subway.
5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $600 to $1,020.
Corner Apartment, 7 Rooms, $1,020.

DOROTHEA
331 West 101st St.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
Subway at 103d St.
All Outside Rooms Facing Hudson.
8 Large Rooms and Bath.
Rents $1,100 to $1,400.

THE CORINSECA
Northwest Corner.
209 West 97th St.
One Block 96th St. Subway.
7 and 8 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $780 to $1,150.

ELLERSLIE COURTS
West side B'way, 140th and 141st Sts
Cor. Rooms. All Southern Exposure
Immediate Possession.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $720 to $900.

FRANKLYN HALL
961 St. Nicholas Av.
158th to 159th St.
Near Subway and "L."
4 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $420 to $600.
All Outside Rooms.

OUR 1915 BOOKLET, CONTAINING DESCRIPTIVE MATTER AND FLOOR PLANS OF THE ABOVE AND MANY OTHER PROPERTIES, MAY BE SECURED AT ANY OF OUR OFFICES, OR WILL BE FORWARDED ON REQUEST

521 & 523 West 112th Street

Midway between Riverside Drive and Morningside Park

7 Rooms, 2 Baths and Foyer Hall

Rentals: $960 to $1350

The arrangement of the living rooms, grouped in the front part of the house and connected by a short hall, lends a peculiar charm to these perfectly appointed "New Home Apartments." Other features: 36 feet of Southern exposure, very large windows, high ceilings, parquet floors, absolutely fireproof, efficient day and all-night service.

CHARLES P. L. HUSTON CO., Inc.
15 East 40th St., New York.
TELEPHONE: Murray Hill 6860.

MANHATTAN—West Side.



HENDRIK HUDSON
Apartment Houses
Broadway, 110th St. and Riverside Drive
Subway Express Station at Building
THE two best known and best managed apartment houses. Under A. R. E. Co. management. Apartments from 3 rooms and 2 baths to 10 rooms and 3 baths. Rents $1,000 to $2,500.
Children's playground on the roof overlooking the Hudson, in charge of an experienced Kindergartner, with sandy beach, wading pool, and other unique features of these well-known apartment houses.
Owners
American Real Estate Company
FRANK A. PETELER, Manager of the Buildings
Telephone, 4262 Morningside

302-306 W. 79th St.

Bet. West End Ave. & Riverside Drive.
5, 6 & 7 ROOMS
Modern FIREPROOF building, located on the West Side's most FASHIONABLE street. Rooms large and bright; hardwood floors. Most desirable home for refined families who demand the best of service.
Rents $780 to $1,200 per Year.
Superintendent on Premises.

THE ADRIAN,
58 West 72d.
Eight large, light rooms, bath; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient subway, elevated, and surface lines. $1,100-$1,800. Inquire Superintendent.

THE AYLSMERE,
60 West 76th St.
Seven and eight large, light rooms, bath; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,500. Supt. on premises.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Exclusive Bachelor Apartments

Nineteen West Fifty-fourth Street, a few doors from the University Club.

Apply on premises or to

Wm. A. White & Sons
46 Cedar Street
Telephone 5700 John

250 W. 88 ST.

BETWEEN
B'WAY & WEST END AV.
THE METROPOLITAN
6-7 ROOM APTS., $1,400 TO $1,600.

FREMONT

8 LARGE ROOMS 2 BATHS
$1350. $1400.
310 W. 94th NEAR WEST END AVE

NEAR RIVERSIDE
314, 315, 321 West 94th St.
HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APTS.
4, 5, 6 & 7 Rooms & Bath.
$42.50 to $87.50.

80 WEST 92ND STREET
7 large rooms, bath; single flat; all improvements; refined neighborhood; near L, subway; $40.

LOUIS KEMPNER & SON,

2,443 BROADWAY, AT 90TH ST. Tel., 3120—River.
OFFER THE FOLLOWING ELEVATOR APARTMENTS:—

ST. REGIS COURT N. W. Cor. B'way & 152d St.
6-story elevator Apt. house, modern, fireproof, all improvements. Southern exposure.
Apts. of 4, 5, 7 and 8 Rooms and 1 and 2 baths.
Rents $420 to $1,000.

PONCHARTRAIN 312 West 109th St.
Between Broadway & Riverside Drive.
8-story elevator Apt. house, with all improvements.
Apts. of 6 and 7 Rooms and 1 and 2 baths.
Rents $840 to $1,200.
One 3-room and kitchenette Apt., 8th floor, $720.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

WHITE COURT,
203 WEST 107TH ST.
NINE-STORY ELEVATOR FIREPROOF. Between Broadway and Amsterdam Av.
Five and six rooms, large and light; select tenants; efficient service; $56 to $80. Premises, or
HALL & BLOODGOOD,
542 Fifth Av.. Tel. Bryant 7632.

7 Rooms $60
8 Rooms $80
1 West 102d St., or
424 Central Park West.
Elevator. Hall service. All other conveniences.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co.,
30 East 42d St.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

NEW
UNIVERSITY COURT

70 MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, Cor. 117TH ST.
Near Columbia University.
Every convenience known provided; view for 50 miles from the parlor windows; the entrance with the splash of its fountains unsurpassed; undesirable tenants excluded; no dogs allowed.
4 Rooms, $480-$540.
5 Rooms, $720.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,000.

HAGUE COURT

NEAR COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY,
400 West 118th St., facing Morningside Park.
7 Large Rooms, 2 Toilets, $900
7 Large Rooms, 2 Toilets, $1,000
7 Large Corner Rooms, $1,200
Apply Superintendent respective buildings or
W. ALANSON ALEXANDER,
503 5TH AV. TEL. 2718 MURRAY HILL.

CLARISSA ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
2400 7th Ave., Cor. 140th St.
5 rooms, bedroom 17x10, $40
6 rooms . . . . . $40 to $42.50

THE CHESKNOLL
160th Street, 560 West, 5 rooms, all improvements, rents $35 and up.
THE LEVERIDGE
77th Street, 172 West, 7 room corner, exceptionally large and light, $55.
THE TOWERS
120th Street, 372 West, facing Park, beautiful 7 rooms, corner, rent $45.
Also complete list of furnished and unfurnished apartments, $100 to $1,000 monthly.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.,
4520 Murray Hill. 507 Fifth Ave.

VELASQUEZ-GOYA

605-611 WEST 156TH ST.
New High Class Elevator Apartments, *directly opposite Spanish Museum grounds.*
5, 6, 7 Rooms, 2 Baths.
RENTS VERY REASONABLE.

STOP AT THE COLUMBUS,
Broadway, 157th St. (subway corner.) Latest improvements, fireproof building; 3, 4, 5 rooms, bath, $45-$55; 6, 7 rooms, bath, servants' toilet, $65-$80; cannot be duplicated. OWNER.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

Three minutes to 116th St. Express Station, 6th and 9th Ave. "L."
MORNINGSIDE PARK APARTMENTS
Facing Most Picturesque Park in Manhattan.
4 ROOMS, $35-$45
5 ROOMS, $50-$60
6 ROOMS, $60-$70
7 ROOMS, $80-$85
Every Modern Housekeeping Convenience.
RESTAURANT OPTIONAL
40 MORNINGSIDE AVENUE
N. E. CORNER WEST 118TH ST.

The Sophomore

21 Claremont Ave.,
Just Above 116th St.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths,
With Extra Lavatory.
Overlooking Columbia Grounds.
$1,400-$1,600.

LIDO HALL
Cathedral Parkway at 7th Av.
(N. W. Corner)
6-7-8-9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths
Rentals $1,600 to $1,700
Overlooking Central Park. Fireproof. Block to "L" or Subway. Car and bus.
Representative on premises or
W. F. Fuerst, 87 Nassau St.
Tel. Cort. 1022.

Manhattan Av. & 123d St.
Near 125th St. "L" and Subway.
High Class Elevator Apartments.
2-3-4-5 & 6 Rooms
Kitchens and Kitchenettes,
$28 to $60 Per Month.
Large Rooms, Unusual Closet Space.
'Phone 3927 Morningside.

PORT ROYAL, 246 W. 129th
EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT
OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT;
MODERN RENTS. BIG VALUE.
5-6 Large, Light Rooms.

High Class Elevator Apartments
4 to 6 Rooms, $40
upward; refined, restricted avenue; all improvements; exceptional service; owner's management. 485 Fort Washington Ave., Corner West 180th.

AN IDEAL LOCATION
High-class elevator apartments to lease 408-430 W. 130th, 409-419 W. 129th.
41 Convent Ave. and 49 St. Nicholas Terrace; 4-6 rooms; rental, $480-$900. Inquire on premises, or agent, 403 W. 130th.

Telephone, 6410—Bryant. **BING & BING,** 119 West 40th St.

SMALL APARTMENTS,

KITCHENS & KITCHENETTES.

		Large, Light Rooms. Fireproof.	
1, 2, 3 & 4 Rooms	The Dearborn, 350 West 55th St., Bet. 8th & 9th Avs.	Unfurnished. $30-$90.	Furnished. $37.50-$95.
3 & 4 Rooms	The Stanwood, 321 West 55th St., Bet. 8th & 9th Avs.	Living Room, 12x19 Bedrooms, 12x14 Unfurnished. $60 to $90.	Furnished. $75 to $110.
3 & 4 Rooms	135 W. 79th St. Bet. Columbus and Amsterdam Avs. New Building.	New Fireproof Building. Recently completed. Living Room, 12x20 Chambers, 12x12 Rental, $1,020 to $1,200.	
2, 3 & 4 Rooms	The Poinciana, 434 West 120th St., Cor. Amsterdam Av.	Unfurnished. $35 to $75.	Furnished. $45 to $90. Overlooking Columbia Campus. Large, Light Rooms.
2 & 3 Rooms	Whitestone, 609 West 127th St.	Bath, Kitchenette, unfurnished. $30 to $42.50.	Furn., $40 to $57.50.

Manager at each house. Satisfactory References Absolutely Indispensable.

160th St.---Riverside Drive---161st St.
and 655 West 160th St.
Overlooking the Hudson and Palisades
ROMAINE AND LOYAL
NEW BUILDINGS READY FOR OCCUPANCY
Suites of 4-5-6-7-8 Rooms, 2 Baths
Rentals $480 to $1320
Special Arrangements on Leases Signed Prior to October 1st
Renting Agent on Premises—Open Evenings—Phone Audubon 8591.
Friedman Construction Co. Phone Cortlandt 839 189 Broadway

West Side, Above 110th Street.

REED HOUSE
Broadway at 121st St.
5 rooms.... $660 $720
6 rooms.... $720 $900
7 rooms.... $900 $1200
Perfect Service.
OWNER ON PREMISES.

Westbourne Court
556 West 140th Street,
Corner Broadway.
6 and 7 Rooms
REASONABLE RENTS.
Superintendent on Premises.

RENAULT COURT
207-211 West 110th St.
High-Class Elevator Apartment.
One 7-Room & Bath Apartment.
Moderate rents.
OPPOSITE CENTRAL PARK.
Superintendent on Premises.

CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS
NEW 2 & 4 ROOMS
417 West 114th Street.

400 CONVENT AVENUE
147TH STREET.
A Few Choice, High-Class Apartments FROM OCTOBER 1ST.
Superintendent on Premises.

THE MIDLOTHIAN
355 West 117th St.
3 and 4 Rooms, $35.00 to $45.00.
Elevator, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath, uniformed service, electric light; all rooms outside light and air. Apply to janitor.

Newly Finished Apartments
4 TO 6 ROOMS, $30
upward, every improvement, high-class service, refined neighborhood. Owner's management. Leases from Oct. 1st. Owner, 345 West 150th.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

Several Very Desirable
SUITES TO LEASE
—IN THE—
BANCROFT
Kitchenette Apartments
509-517 W. 121st St.
Bet. Broadway and Amsterdam Ave.
LIVING ROOM, BEDROOM, KITCHENETTE AND BATH, $35 to $42.50
LIVING ROOM, TWO BEDROOMS, KITCHENETTE AND BATH, $45 to $60
LIGHT, UNOBSTRUCTED VIEWS.
NEW FIREPROOF BUILDING. FINE RESTAURANT ON PREMISES.
References absolutely indispensable.

SEQUOIA

Nos. 558 & 560 163th St., cor. B'way.
Large, new, absolutely fireproof, all modern improvements; mail chute and vacuum cleaner; day and night service, 'phones; safes. Subway.
Beautiful architecture, entrance and views. If you will come and look, you will rent. JOHN P. DIEHL, Agent, on premises.

The RAVENWOOD

S. W. Cor. Broadway & 180th St.
(Drug Store Corner.)
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $50-$60.
Every convenience. All night elevator service. Agent on Premises. Tel. Aud. 8577.

ALLVIEW
709 WEST 176TH ST.
4-5 Rooms, $30-$38
Class of tenants absolutely restricted.
Michael J. Martin Corp. on Premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

WILLIAM P. SHERIDAN, Agent,

549 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, Cor. 127th St. Phone 434 Morningside

Some of the buildings under my management in which desirable apartments may be found:

The Devonshire,
542 West 112th Street,
S. E. Cor. Broadway.
A ten-story fireproof building. Notably successful; personal attention of the management to tenants' requirements. Absolutely high-class house service guaranteed. 6 to 10 large rooms; foyers, reception hall; 2 and 3 baths.
Rents, $1,000 to $2,200.

The Roxbury,
540 West 122d Street.
Apartments of 5 and 6 rooms.
Rents, $540 to $840.

The Katahdin,
N. E. Cor. Broadway & 113th St.
Apartments of 8 rooms.
Rents, $1,200 to $1,600.

205 to 211 W. 107 St.
Near Broadway.
Splendid large apartments, 7 rooms and bath. Strictly modern, high class.
$660 to $720 year.

The Bordeaux,
S. E. Cor. Riverside Drive & 127th Street.
Full River View.
Apartments of 6, 7, and 8 rooms.
Rents, $800 to $1,200.

The Grosvenor,
548 Riverside Drive.
Full River View.
Apartments of 7 rooms.
Rents, $720 to $1,000.

Crescent Court,
S. W. Cor. Claremont Ave. & 127th Street.
Apartments of 4, 5, 6 and 7 rooms.
Rents, $420 to $840.

25 West 65th St.
Near Broadway.
Large rooms. All light. Every convenience. Moderate rent.
$540 to $660 year.

Attractive, Homelike Apartments, Moderately Priced, Under the Management of

A. L. MORDECAI & SON,

30 EAST 42D ST.

119 West 71st St. Fireproof Apartment House. ONLY ONE APARTMENT REMAINS TO LEASE.
4 ROOMS AND BATH
Rental $900.

The HAMPTONS
117th St., St. Nicholas and 7th Aves.
Most exclusive dwellings in Harlem. Every room an outside room. Elevator apartment. Convenient to Subway, "L" and surface cars. 7 and 8 room suites.
Rentals $720 to $1,100 yearly

The HUDSON FULTON
S. E. Cor. 136th St. and Broadway.
A few suites to let from next October in this elevator apartment house. 6 to 8 rooms and 2 baths. One block from Subway.
Rentals $800 to $1,000 yearly

BELNORD

86th St.—Broadway—87th St.

A HOME OF SUNLIGHT AND AIR



If you are looking for an apartment combining apartment features with exclusiveness of a refined home, if you fancy rooms of unusual size suggestive of the Louis XVI. period, with the later day utilities of modern art, inspect the Belnord—the last word in apartment construction. Careful superintendency and trained employees contribute to ideal service. Manager on premises.

7 to 11 Rooms, 2 to 4 Baths
Rental $2,100 to $7,000
F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co., Agents
80TH ST. AT BROADWAY
Tel. Schuyler 3800

BE SURE TO SEE BOTH OF THESE HOUSES BEFORE YOU DECIDE

VAUXHALL
780 Riverside Drive at 155th St.
Very unique corner, new Fireproof Building.
4 Rooms & Bath, $650.00; to 7 Rooms, 3 Baths, $1,350.00
Magnificent Views from Every Window—B'way Sub. Sta. 157th St.
One Splendid Doctor's Suite, with private entrance. Resident Manager, Phone 7100 Audubon.

GREYTON COURT
630 W. 141st. Cor. of Riverside Drive
3-5-6-7 ROOMS WITH 1 TO 3 BATHS.
Prices $600.00 to $1,300.00 per year.
Absolutely Fireproof—Large Rooms and Closets.
Best of Service. Resident Manager. Telephone 7610 Audubon.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

640-644 Riverside Drive

141st and 142d Sts.
12-Story Fireproof Apartment House.
Something more than a mere apartment. Unexcelled location.
4, 5, 6, and 7 Rooms
1, 2 and 3 Baths.
Every modern improvement. Excellent elevator service. Superior steam heating plants. Private laundries. Large, bright, airy rooms.
Efficient Day and Night Service.
Rentals:
$600 to $1,500
AGENT ON PREMISES.
Phone 6300 Audubon.

THE ARDELLE

527 Riverside Drive,
Opposite Grant's Tomb and Claremont.
One Apt. of 7 Rooms and Foyer, 2 Baths, $1,500.
The Best Built House on Riverside.
Management of Owner on premises.

Exceptional Outside Apartments
8 and 9 Rooms, $80 upward.
Splendidly finished, every modern improvement; restricted avenue; refined; references; owner resides on premises. WESTWOOD and CLIFFEWOOD COURTS, West 180th Street, on Fort Washington Avenue.

CONCORD HALL

468 Riverside Drive,
Corner 119th St.
7-8 rooms, 2 baths, extra lavatory.
$1150—$1700. STRICTLY FIREPROOF.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

The Riviera

Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th St.
Modern 12-story Fireproof Apartment. Subway Station Half Block Distant.
5 rooms $660 to $750 per annum
7 rms. $1000 to $1200 per annum
8 rms. $1200 to $1500 per annum
9-10 rms. $1600-$2000 per annum
A. J. ODELL, Resident Manager.
Telephone, Audubon—5400.
Service and management under direct supervision of owners.

Buckingham Court

310-312 West 99th St.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
Convenient to 96th and 103d Subway and Elevated Station at 99th St. and Columbus Av.
A High Class 8 Story Apartment.
8 Large, Light Rooms, 2 Baths
Rents $1200 to $1400 per annum
Ownership Management, Assuring Tenants of Excellent Service at All Times.
Apply to Supt., on Premises, or
Manhattan Leasing Co.,
149 Church St. Tel. 6390—Barclay.

ROCKLEDGE COURT,
3,044 Albany Crescent
B'way and 231st St. Sub. Station.
3-4-5-6 Rooms, $24.00-$43.00.
Large rooms, big closets; all improvements.
Ready for Occupancy Sept. 1st.
Class of tenants absolutely restricted.
Michael J. Martin Corporation
Owner on Premises.

THE KANAWAH,
203 WEST 111TH ST.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
ALL-NIGHT SERVICE.
5-6 ROOMS, $37.50-$47.50.

THE PLAZA,
795 ST. NICHOLAS AV.,
CORNER 150TH ST.
High-class, seven, eight rooms elevator apartments; unsurpassed service; $60-$75.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.

N. E. Cor. Madison Av. & 41st. Tel., Murray Hill—1481.
Offers a number of desirable Apartments, some of which are ready for immediate occupancy.

THE WELLSMORE
S. E. Cor. 77th St. & Broadway.
Modern in all details.
9 Rooms & 3 Baths, Rental $3,100 to $3,300.

The Cambria
347-351 West 55th St.
1 & 2 Rooms & Bath
Kitchenette.
Furnished or Unfurnished
$30 to $62.50 per Month

The Majestic
St. Nicholas Av., S. E. Cor. 145th St.
7 & 8 Rooms & Bath.
Rentals $720 to $1,000.
Very large, light rooms, complete elevator and telephone service. All modern conveniences. Close to subway and elevated lines.

The Elizabeth
248 West 105th St.,
S. W. Cor. Broadway.
8 Rooms, $1,080 to $1,200

Bonavista
362 Riverside Drive.
Magnificent Fireproof Apartments. Located in Best Section of Drive.
7 & 11 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths
Rental $1,400 to $2,500.

The Beauclere
N. W. Cor. B'way & 109th Street
7 Rooms & Bath,
$1,000—$1,400.

Elberon Hall
385 Central Park West,
Near 99th St.
8 Rooms & 2 Baths,
$780 to $1,200.

The Hillchester
547 West 157th St.
Near Broadway Subway station
4, 5, 6 & 7 Rooms & Bath.
$540—$900.

Prince's Court
N. E. Cor. B'way & 164th Street
6 & 7 Rooms & Bath.
$900.

Tenants living in apartments under our supervision are assured of the most efficient service and attention.

Fordham Heights

EXTENDING FROM MT. HOPE SECTION (TREMONT) TO MOSHOLU PARKWAY (BEDFORD PARK)

West Bronx

Most Healthful and Beautiful Residential Section in New York City.
New and Up-to-Date Apartments Now Ready to Lease.
SUITES OF 3 TO 7 ROOMS
On 188th St., Valentine, Creston, Briggs, Morris, Tiebout Aves. and the 200-ft. wide Grand Boulevard and Concourse.
High and Public Schools, Universities, Churches and Parks of the magnificent order.

TRANSIT FACILITIES—6th & 9th Ave. El. Roads to 155th St., then Jerome Ave. trolley to Fordham Road and walk east to Concourse; or 3rd Ave. El. to Fordham Road, walk west to Concourse; or Broadway Subway to 207th St. and Crosstown Car to the Concourse. Also by way of the N. Y. C. R. R. (Harlem Division), Tremont or Fordham Station, only 20 min. ride from Grand Central.
The new Elevated on Jerome Ave., now being completed, will make direct connections with 6th & 9th Ave. Express Trains.

THE FORDHAM HEIGHTS PROPERTY OWNERS' ASSOCIATION, Inc.

BEFORE DECIDING—INSPECT

The Cleburne

West End Ave.—Broadway—105th St.
OVERLOOKING HUDSON
New 6 to 10 Room Apartments.
Ready for Occupancy. Appointments Most Attractive.
ON PREMISES, OR
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.,
158 Broadway, Tel 6758 Cortlandt. | Columbus Ave. at 72d St. Tel. 2750 Columbus.

Chatsworth

344 West 72d Street, at Riverside Drive
Absolutely fireproof, overlooking the Hudson from the Statue of Liberty to Yonkers.
Apartments of 5 to 10 Rooms, $900 to $3,250,
INCLUDING REFRIGERATION.
To those leasing now apartments will be altered to suit.
In connection with Chatsworth is also a Restaurant, Cafe, Barber Shop and Valet Service, &c. Convenient to "L" and subway; Fifth Av. Buses at the door.
L. J. Phillips & Co., 72d St. & Columbus Av.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

1364-1372 St. Nicholas Ave.
(Near 179th St.)
Elevator Apartments.
One of the most desirable locations on Washington Heights. Convenient to Subway, Broadway car and crosstown lines. Cool, light, airy suites. 5 and 6 rooms.
Rentals $420 to $540.
Apply on premises, or to
HEILNER & WOLF,
30 East 42d Street.

THE GARFIELD,
200 Claremont Ave., Cor. 127th St.
One Block West of Broadway.
5-6 Rooms, $45 to $65
Elevator and All Modern Improvements.
Representative on premises, or
M. M. HAYWARD & CO., B'way & 100th St.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

109-111 East 56th St.
2 Rooms and Bath
Large, light rooms, elevator, room service. 1 Studio Apartment with skylight, fireplace, and balcony.

The Hetherington
571 Park Av., corner 63d St., a splendid 8-room apartment for $150 per month. Four of the rooms are large and square and front on Park Av.; elevator and hall service, etc.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co.,
30 East 42d St.

125-127 East 24th St.
Handsome elevator Apartment, eight rooms and baths; modern improvements; near elevated, and subway stations; rent $70 per month. Apply on premises.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

122 E. 76th St.
Near Park Av.
New 9-Story Fireproof Apartments.
6, 7 & 8 Rooms
Rentals $1,700 to $2,250.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., Inc., AGENTS.
421 Madison Avenue, at 48th Street. Telephone, Murray Hill—5800.

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160 West 95th St.
New 9-story fireproof apartments. Southern exposure.
ONLY THREE 5 ROOM APARTMENTS Left
$1,075 upward.
JULIUS TISHMAN & SONS,
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104 EAST 40TH ST.
Exclusive Apartments
In the Fashionable Murray Hill Section.
5 and 6 Very Large Rooms with 1 and 2 Baths.
ALSO
A Very Desirable Bachelor Suite
AT PARK AVENUE

THE KING
56 E. 87th St.
Highest Type Elevator Apartment
7 Rooms & Bath, Extra Maids' Toilet, Large, Light Rooms, $1,100-$1,200
Perfect Service Day & Night
Doctor's Apartment, 6 Rooms, $900
Owner on Premises—Personal Manag't

1337 MADISON AVE.
S. E. CORNER OF 94TH ST.
COMFORT AND ELEGANCE.
ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS.
CORNER APARTMENTS, 8 large, light rooms, 3 baths, phone, electric lights, all night elevator service; most moderate rents; park view; superintendent on premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MOREWOOD REALTY HOLDING COMPANY

offer the following choice high-grade Apartments to lease.
Being under ownership management, tenants are assured of excellent service and attention at all times.
The buildings are all new, absolutely fireproof, are ideally located and contain all up-to-date features with modern equipment throughout.

VAN DYCK & SEVERN
72d St.—Broadway—73d St.
Express Subway Station at 72d St.
6 to 11 Rooms, 2 to 3 Baths
Rentals $1,800 to $3,800
Including Refrigeration.
All large and light rooms, with abundant closet space.
There are no dumbwaiters—each apartment having a rear entrance and service Elevator.
Telephone, 3547—Columbus.

ADMASTON
N. W. Cor. Broadway, 89th St.
Near 91st St. Subway.
Every Modern Convenience.
Apartments of
5, 6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths
Rentals $1,200 to $2,200
The 8 Room Apartments Have Extra Shower.
Telephone, 7793—River.

EVANSTON
West End Ave., at 90th St.
Situated on the finest residential avenue in the city.
Duplex Apartments
9 & 10 Rooms, 3 Baths
Rentals $3,000 to $3,700
Telephone, 7793—River.

FORREST CHAMBERS
N. W. Cor. Broadway, 113th St.
Convenient to 110th St. Subway.
6, 7, 8 & 9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths
Rentals $1,100 to $2,400
Telephone, 6261—Morningside

RESIDENT MANAGER AT EACH HOUSE.

MANHATTAN—East Side.



The Schermerhorn

ENTIRE BLOCK FRONT, MADISON AVE., 82D TO 83D STS.
Exclusive APARTMENTS OF
9 and 10 ROOMS,
Foyer & 3 Baths.
APPLY TO
Mark Rafalsky & Co.,
56 WEST 45TH ST.
Telephone, Bryant—7848.

THE STUYVESANT
17 LIVINGSTON PLACE
Corner East 17th St., Overlooking Stuyvesant Park.
6 & 7 Rooms
RENTS $800-$1,200.
Large, light and airy; 'phone, elevators, electric light, uniformed hall attendants; separate servants' toilets.
Apply to Supt., on premises.

Apartments
998 Fifth Avenue
18 Rooms and 5 Baths, $15,000
500 Madison Avenue
Northwest Corner of 52d Street
7, 8, & 10 Rooms & 3 Baths, $2,500—$4,000
776 Lexington Avenue
2 & 3 Rooms and Bath, $420—$840
120 East 31st Street
8 Rooms & 2 Baths, $1,000—$1,500
Further particulars and plans of all the apartments on the east side are on file at our office at
10 East 45th St.
Tel. 3100 Murray Hill.

Douglas Robinson Charles S. Brown Co

1219 MADISON AVENUE,
Southeast Corner 88th Street.
All apartments have dining room and living room facing the avenue. Each has a maid's toilet. All floors parquet and hardwood. Electric lights. All-night elevator service.
6 Rooms & Bath, $840 up.
8 Rooms & Bath, $1,000 up.
9 Rooms & Bath, $1,450.
MANAGEMENT BY RESIDENT OWNER.
APPLY ON PREMISES.

BACHELOR
691 Madison Ave. N. E. COR. **62d St.**
Parlor, Bedroom, and Bath, Furnished or Unfurnished.
Service Included.
RENTS $480 TO $720.
Apply on premises, or to
MOORE & WYCKOFF
546 Fifth Ave., 45th St. Tel. 1268 Bryant.
APARTMENTS

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1 or More Rooms
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.
In "The Calumet," high-class family hotel, 340 West 57th St., catering to refined patronage. Superior restaurant and service. Doctor's suite, 8 rooms, ground floor.

CORONADO
Northwest corner of Park Av. and 81st St. High-class elevator apartment, 6, 7, and 8 rooms; rents, $900, $1,000, $1,300 yearly. Service unexcelled.

THE ST. ANDREW
2 EAST 127TH ST.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
ALL NIGHT SERVICE.
6-7 Rooms, $60-$80.

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829 Park Avenue
Corner 76th St.
This is a place you would like to call "home." It is an apartment house par excellence.
The rooms are large, bright, well arranged, north, south, east and west exposures.
Plenty of closet room. Every modern convenience. Popular duplex apartments.
Six rooms and bath, seven rooms and two baths, eight rooms and three baths.
Rentals $1500 to $2600
PEASE & ELLIMAN
340 Madison Avenue
Telephone Murray Hill 6200

The Southfield
145 East 35th Street
A superbly equipped apartment house on a quiet street, convenient to the shopping and theatre district.
Seven room apartments with two baths. Also Duplex Apartments. Large bright rooms. Extra maids' rooms. Exclusive features usually only found in higher priced apartments. Your inspection is respectfully invited.
Rentals, $1,500 to $2,300
PEASE & ELLIMAN
340 Madison Avenue
'Phone Murray Hill 6200.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

STUDIO
8 ROOMS AND BATH
RENT, $55.
3 Washington Square North.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co.,
30 East 42d St.

BRONX.

5 GRAND ROOMS $32—$38
JUST COMPLETED
University Heights Apartments
1905-1929 ANDREWS AVE.,
BET. WEST BURNSIDE AVE. AND WEST 179TH ST., WEST BRONX.
Broadway Subway, 181st. to University Av. trolley, 8 cents. Parquet floors; two families on floor; tenants restricted. Booklet.

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Most complete list of select apartments in
FLATBUSH.
4-5-6-7-8 rooms, $30 to $75.
WESTWOOD REALTY CO.
685 Flatbush Ave., corner Winthrop St.
Tele. Flatbush 4080. Closed Sundays.

FLATBUSH.
THE MARLBOROUGH APARTMENTS
Marlborough Road, near Cortelyou Road; 5 and 6 rooms; all modern improvements; ready for inspection; $42.50 to $45. F. W. YATES, owner, 34 Nassau St., Manhattan; telephone 1806 John, or Shachardt Realty Co., 1,508 Cortelyou Road, B'klyn.

PARKWAY COURT
Elegant, high-class apartments of 4 to 8 rooms, all improvements. Best section of Eastern Parkway. Rents, $32.00 to $75.00. Ready Sept. 1st. M. F. GLEASON, Eastern Parkway, corner Kingston Ave., Brooklyn.

DUFF & CONGER
Madison Avenue, Corner 86th Street
Offer Choice East Side Apartments at Moderate Rentals

THE QUEENSTON 16 East 96th St., Cor. Madison Ave.	8 & 10 ROOMS. 2 & 3 Baths.	$1400 to $2000
THE LAURISTON 1239 Madison Ave., Cor. 89th St.	8 & 9 ROOMS. 2 Baths.	$1500 to $2000
1261 MADISON AVE. Corner 90th Street	8 & 9 ROOMS. 2 Baths.	$2100
THE FAIRFAX Madison Ave., Corner 94th St.	7 ROOMS and Bath.	$840 to $1320
THE ALCAZAR 120 East 86th St., Near Park Ave.	7 & 8 ROOMS. Bath, Elevator.	$720 to $840
1246 MADISON AVE. Near 90th Street	7 ROOMS. Bath. Single Flats.	$600 to $720
THE SUNRIDGE 538-540 West 124th St.	7 ROOMS. 2 Baths, Elevator.	$600 to $660
58 TO 66 EAST 96TH ST. Corner Park Avenue	7 ROOMS. All improvements.	$450 to $540

Floor Plans and Full Particulars of All East Side Apartments

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405 Park Avenue
NORTHEAST CORNER 54TH STREET.
2 apartments, 11-12 rooms, 4 and 5 baths, $5,800, $6,000.
Doctor's Office, 4 Rooms and Bath, $2,100.
118 East 54th St.
1 apartment, 9 rooms, 3 baths, $2,800.
115 East 53rd St.
1 apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths, $2,700.
Doctor's Office, 3 Rooms and Bath, $1,200 to $1,440.
123 East 53rd St.
2 apartments, 7 rooms, 2, 3 baths, $2,100, $2,250.
Moore & Wyckoff,
Phone 1263 Bryant— **546 Fifth Avenue** —Corner 45th St.

BING & BING

119 West 40th St. Tel., 6410 Bryant.
NEW APARTMENTS
NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
LEASES FROM OCTOBER 1.

993 Park Av., Cor. 84th St.	8-10-11 Rooms 3 Baths	$2,800 to $4,300
955 Park Av., Near 82d St.	7-9-10 Rooms 3-4 Baths	$2,400 to $3,500
1,155 Park Av., Corner 92d St.	8-10-12 Rooms 3-4 Baths	$1,900 to $3,900

LARGER SUITES CAN BE ARRANGED.
An apartment furnished by Messrs. H. F. Huber & Co. Open for inspection in each house.

ALSO

Brentmore, 88 Central Park West, Corner 69th St.	9 Rooms 3 Baths	$3,750 to $4,000

Two Styles, Simplex and Duplex.
For rent from October 1st.
Immediate possession may be arranged.

Apply on Premises, or at the Office of Bing & Bing
119 West 40th St. Tel., 6410—Bryant.

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Craftsman Homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 13th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn. Avenue J station, Brighton Beach "L."

CRAFTSMAN HOMES, with garage, only $5,500. Little gems; 2 min. from Kings Highway sta. new Sea Beach Subway. OTTO SINGER, 248 Kings Highway, Brooklyn.

See our ad. Sunday, easy housekeeping homes. Crown St. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

$100 cash buys comfortable cottage, 7 rooms and bath; all improvements; nice lawn and garden plot; near trolley and depot; 25 minutes from Manhattan; balance payments like rent. Call at store, 1,218 Broadway, cor. Van Buren St., Brooklyn.

Do you want to own my fine home of 7 rooms and bath, all improvements, in town, 30 minutes from city, by paying $17 monthly? Concession to good party; write for particulars. THEISS, Box 136 Times Downtown.

Jamaica—Sacrifice, six rooms, bath, $2,900; eight rooms and bath, $3,900; all improvements. Paquet, 854 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful cheap bungalow plot, near sea; fine shade trees. P. O. Box 23, Great Kills.

Real Estate Wanted.

BROADWAY STORES WANTED, 72d to 181st. Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2705 B'way.

City Houses to Let—Furnished

An attractive furnished house, 10 rooms, 2 bathrooms, 8 toilets; electric lights and parquet floors throughout; on West End Av.; two minutes from subway; complete for $2,500 per year. Apply 1. E. Newburger, 23 West 21st St. Telephone 5086 Gramercy.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Beautiful 3-story, high-stoop dwelling, near Broadway; steam heat, hot water supplied free; $1,700. Hayward, 2,640 Broadway.

129th, 106 W.—Handsome 3-story and basement dwelling; 2 baths; $900 from Oct. 1.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Looking for OFFICES or a LOFT? We can save you both TIME and MONEY. Large or small space. All parts of city. Long or short terms. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,476 B'dway, (cor. 42d.) Bryant 5780.

An unusually desirable light loft to rent; light on all sides; elevator service day and night; rent reasonable. Inquire 15th floor, 141 West 36th.

34TH ST., 223 WEST, opposite Pennsylvania STATION ENTRANCE; very light small lofts; modern building; all improvements; very low rent. Apply on premises.

56th, 63 West.—Floors, steam heat, electricity, hardwood floors; basement suitable for caterer.

Wm. H. Whiting & Co., 41 Park Row.—Business Property—Sale, Rental, Management.

STORE, southeast corner 14th St. and 7th Av. E. S. Willard & Co., 32 William St.

RULAND & WHITING CO.,
5 Beekman St., New York City.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Two very attractive all-year-round houses to rent; furnished or unfurnished; have all modern improvements; can be inspected any time. J. Geraghty, 20 Redfield St., Rye, N. Y., or 27 East 40th St., N. Y. C.

New "Old Colonial," 8 rooms, 3 baths, in park, handy station, for sale; others to let. Maxwell Smith, Greenacres, Hartsdale, N. Y.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

New houses in Van Cortlandt Terrace. Rollins Bros., cor. Broadway & Oakmont Av.

Country Estates.—Westchester, Orange Counties. Seaman Lowerre & Co., 15 East 40th.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

Connecticut.

Westport.—10 acres, shore front, only $30,000. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St.

Real Estate Wanted.

Fruit farm, commercial size, 25 miles or less, in New Jersey or Long Island. Hope, Box 145 Times.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY. —In the matter of the general assignment for the benefit of creditors of LEWIS KAPLAN, doing business as the NEW YORK BARGAIN HOUSE.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on Monday, the 13th day of September, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 36 Walker St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of hosiery, shirts, ladies' coats and suits, men's clothing, overcoats, hats, sweaters, desk, safe, fixtures, &c.
JAMES P. STEPHENS, Assignee.
MARCUS HELFAND, Attorney for Assignee, 320 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—No. 20,651.—PHILIP ROSENTHAL, ISAAC ROSENTHAL and PHILIP ROSENTHAL, individually and as copartners trading as ROSENTHAL BROTHERS, Bankrupts.
Notice is hereby given that Philip Rosenthal, Isaac Rosenthal & Philip Rosenthal, individually and as copartners trading as Rosenthal Brothers, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated May 27th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, October 4th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, August 30th, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—No. 19,704.—THOMAS E. VERMILYE, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Thomas E. Vermilye, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 27th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, October 4th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, August 30th, 1915.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—JULIUS BLAUNER, as Trustee in Bankruptcy, etc., complainant, against N. REISLER IRON WORKS, INC., et al., defendants.
To the creditors of N. Reisler Iron Works, Inc.:
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Hugh A. A. Bayne has been appointed receiver of the property of N. Reisler Iron Works, Inc., by decree of this court, entered July 13th, 1915, and that pursuant to the order of said court dated August 27th, 1915, all creditors of said corporation are required to exhibit and prove their claims against said corporation before the said Receiver at his office, Room 1,806, 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 7th day of October, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M.
Dated August 30th, 1915.
HUGH A. BAYNE, Receiver.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 21,889.—JACOB KORNREICH, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Jacob Kornreich, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 25th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, October 4th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, August 30th, 1915.

NO. 22,099.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PETER H. REILLY and JOHN J. REILLY, individually and composing the copartnership of PETER H. REILLY & BROTHER, Bankrupts.
Peter H. Reilly and John J. Reilly, individually and composing the copartnership of Peter H. Reilly & Brother, were duly adjudicated bankrupts on August 24th, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on September 14th, 1915, at 10 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
MACGRANE COXE,
Sept. 1, 1915. Referee in Bankruptcy.

Property Out of the City

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

SEMI-BUNGALOW, $5,900; 28 minutes from Manhattan, 100 trains, 4 minutes from express station; restricted, refined neighborhood; garden, shade trees; 7 rooms and tile bath all city improvements; outside chimney and fireplace; built day's labor and guaranteed; easy terms. Write or phone J. Mead Briggs, 280 Broadway, N. Y. 3876 Cortlandt.

THE VENICE OF NEW YORK.

Thirty Minutes from "Herald Square."

All year round homes for refined people; motor boating, bathing beach, fishing, asphalt streets; last word in lot sub-division; will build to suit if purchased before September 30th; tides guaranteed. For terms and particulars write or call 208 West 96th St., near subway express. Private dancing and bathing pavilion.

BEAUTIFUL 5-room bungalow; decorate to suit; all latest modern improvements; beamed ceiling; paneled walls; open fireplace; modern kitchen; beautiful bath; hot running water; extra large veranda; on large plot, about one block from bay and bathing beach; built under personal care of owner; 12 minutes city; easy terms. Photos, &c., C. C. Cobt, 1,218 Broadway, cor. Van Buren St., Brooklyn.

AT NORTH FREEPORT, L. I.

New house, 6 rooms, bath, laundry, pantry, reception hall, all improvements and steam heat, fine shade, near trolley; $2,800, $100 cash, $25 monthly. C. Behr, Roosevelt, L. I.

Bungalows and bungalow sites, Jamaica Bay; 8 miles water front; improvements; titles granted. Write J. S. Moriarty, 51 Chambers St., (Suite 1,111,) Manhattan.

7-room house; improvements, hardwood floors, easy terms; 35 minutes out. Holberg, Hinsvale Av., Floral Park, Long Island.

FOR LOW COST, high-grade bungalows, visit Brightwaters; Booklet 3 on request. T. B. Ackerson Co., 1 West 34th St., N. Y.

For Sale—Fine plot, 75x150, at Brightwaters, L. I. "Lake Section." Address W. B. Sweet, 143 Liberty St., N. Y. C.

Neposnit.—Seashore homes in New York City. Neposnit Realty Company, 1 West 34th St.

Country Real Estate. L'Beluse, Washburn & Co., 18 East 34th St., New York.

RICKERT-FINLAY REALTY CO., Phone, Greeley 3600. 1 West 34th St.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

CHARMING COUNTRY HOME.

Near the Water.

Actual Water Rights.

$6,000—ON EASY TERMS.

Will sell newly built Colonial seven-room house, on ½ acre, with all modern conveniences: tiled bath, steam heat, eac. Large veranda and sleeping porch overlooking two lakes; near express station; 750 feet elevation; on road of anthracite; only 48 minutes on train to N. Y. City. Ready to live in now. Can be seen by appointment. Write for photo and floor plans. Address Bargain, P. O. Box 1,353, N. Y. C.

Attractive bargains in one-family houses and choice building lots

THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50 per cent. of former prices. They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Mornemere, and Leonia, New Jersey, (opposite Grant's Tomb), within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan.

Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy free. Address BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

Beautiful new house; artistic outside and a model of perfection in its interior; 6 large rooms, tiled bath, front and rear porches; plot 60x150; park approach, fine trees, paved street, 2 minutes to depot, easy commuting, $5.90 monthly. Price to sell quick, $4,150. For particulars, call, write or phone G. R. Angell, 76 East 84th St. Phone 6743 Lenox.

HIGH, HEALTHFUL GILLETTE.

55 minutes Lackawanna Railroad station on property; quarter-acre plots, all improvements fruit, shade, garden space; $225, $5 monthly; ideal for year-round home, bungalow, or little farm; booklet mailed. W. H. Carlough, 1,270 Broadway, New York.

Small fruit farms, 75x500; five minutes to station; restricted section; twenty-mile view; new houses; every improvement; wonderful fruit; real opportunity, $5,000 to $6,500; terms. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

RUTHERFORD.—$4,750 new house, 8 rooms, tile bath, fireplace, oak floors, slate roof, sleeping porch, steam, bath, electricity; 500-foot plot, convenient; high location; $500 cash. Van Mater, Shafer Bldg., Rutherford.

ALL THE ORANGES Modern houses, every description, sale or rent. Frank H. Taylor, Op. Brick Church Station.

MONTCLAIR residences; choice locations. MURDOCH, Op. Lackawanna, Montclair, N. J.

Cranford.—New houses; attractive prices and terms. Droescher, 79 Warren St., N. Y.

SMALL FARMS for commuters, 1 to 5 acres, $10 monthly. Room 1701, 141 B'way.

Country Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Chicken or vegetable farm; new, attractive, six-room house, range, tubs, china closets, &c.; large plot of rich soil; near trolley and depot; South Jersey; 1 hour from city; terms $100 down, $12 monthly. C., owner, 1,218 Broadway, cor. Van Buren St., B'klyn.

To Let—Unfurnished.

Ten-room modern house, three minutes to station; river view; ground 50x118; now ready; $600 per year. Farrell, 25 Park; call or address J. L. Taylor, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

Westfield, N. J.—Rent magnificent new house, $80; another $60; plenty of land. H. C. LOCKWOOD CO., Woolworth Building.

Furnished Houses Wanted.

White Plains or vicinity, furnished house, eight rooms, for several months. 142 8th Av., Whitestone, L. I.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Client has $100,000 loan; proposals only. L., Room 20, 69 West 125th.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

THE HAMPTON,

22 EAST 31ST STREET.

Attractive, furnished or unfurnished elevator apartment, 2-6 rooms, three, four rooms and bath; now leasing for the coming season.

Apartments to rent, furnished and unfurnished, full hotel service; restaurant; cheapest rates in New York: 2 rooms and bath, furnished, $12, weekly and upward. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

HOTEL IRVING, 26 Gramercy Park. Why not live within walking distance of your business in the most central, homelike, fireproof hotel in New York City?

West Side

THE WILSONIA

225-229 W. 98th St., near Broadway.

1 Room and Bath, $25 up.
2 Rooms, Bath, and Kitchenette, $40 up.
3 Rooms, Bath, and Kitchenette, $47.50 up.
4 Rooms, 2 Baths and Kitchenette, $75.

SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.

No Questionable or Objectionable Tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 110th St. and Cathedral Parkway, Cor. Col. Ave. } 1, 2, 3, & 4 Rooms SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE with private bath and kitchenette; Complete—Dishes, Silver, Cooking Utensils Furnished—$30, $40, $50, $60 up monthly. CONCESSIONS ON LEASE and unfurnished. Near Subway and "L." Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River, 4970.

Alcazar, 215 Manhattan Av., Corner 109th. Capitol, 107 West 100th St.

Elegantly furnished 2, 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath, modern elevator building, near "L," subway; Central Park; rents $30 monthly up; references essential. Phone 10200 and 9735 Riverside. Restaurant in building, open evenings.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.

Select list, handsomely furnished; all prices. EVERETT M. SELKAS CO., 4520 Murray Hill. 507 Fifth Av.

97th St., 308 West.—Five unusually large rooms; southern exposure; handsomely furnished; $115; elevator house. Ernest Tribelhorn, proprietor.

84TH, 155 WEST.—Beautifully furnished small apartments; strictly modern, clean, complete; something new; reasonable prices; see to appreciate

91st, 355 West.—Elegantly furnished, elevator building, two, three, four rooms and bath; kitchens and kitchenettes; $12 up; references necessary.

Handsomely furnished apartments; long, short leases; choice localities. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 5892.

76th, 205 West.—Seven large, all light rooms, well furnished and absolutely clean; $90 month; yearly lease; references.

Exclusive listings; personally selected; Claremont Morris, specialist, 30 East 42d. Murray Hill 868.

Choice list personally inspected furnished apartments. Frederick L. Hurt, 30 East 42d.

115th, 307 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

East Side.

THE CLEVELAND,

126 to 130 East 24th Street, 9 rooms and bath, well arranged; rents, $800 to $1,200. Apply to Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd, No. 54 William Street.

ST. GEORGE,

1,125 Lexington Av., 78th St. Newly renovated; all light, corner apartments, 6 rooms, $900; 7 rooms, $1,000; every modern improvement; all night elevator service.

DON'T MISS SEEING

Apartment seven unusually light rooms, 1,166 MADISON AVENUE,

Corner 87th St. Electric light, parquet floors; price, $1,200. Superintendent on premises.

LEXINGTON AV., 807, NEAR 62D ST. One and two rooms, bath; large, light; $30. to $45. HALL & BLOODGOOD, 542 Fifth Av. Tel. Bryant 7632.

70TH ST., 208 EAST.

Five and six large rooms, newly decorated; hot water supply; rent $25-$27. See janitor.

Attractive skylight studio apartment, elevator service; $960. Hoffman Arms, 640 Madison Av., 59th.

APARTMENTS, 137 EAST 34TH.

Two rooms, bath, steam heat, large skylight; $40. Premises, or Ames, 23 West 31st.

Elegant two-room kitchenette apartment, furnished or unfurnished. 747 Madison Av.

CORNER, six rooms and bath, all OUTSIDE; owner's management. 180 East 31st.

APARTMENTS, 2 TO 12 ROOMS.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.

Madison Av., 121.—Desirable housekeeping and non-housekeeping apartments.

West Side

Wadsworth Av., 382, one block from 191st St. Broadway subway station; highest elevation in Manhattan; exceptional high-class elevator house; rooms are extraordinarily large and light and contain every newest improvement; 4 all front rooms, $40; 5 rooms, $45, $50; 6 rooms, $60; 7 rooms, $65.

EMPIRE COURT, 311 West 95th St.

Very light rooms, 4 rooms, bath, $45 up
All Night 5 rooms, bath, $50 up
Elevator, 6 rooms, bath, $60 up
Telephone, &c. 7 rooms, bath, $70 up
GEO. R. READ & CO., 30 Nassau St.

DENTIST'S APARTMENT.

301 WEST 107TH, CORNER BROADWAY.

FIVE LIGHT ROOMS, unfurnished; tiled bath; ground floor; hall service; telephone; clean, tidy, all improvements; private house block; elegant neighborhood; $55; electricity.

THE LANGHAM,

73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.

10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 11-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Superintendent or phone Col. 4020.

20TH ST., 422 WEST—OVERLOOKING college grounds; fine air and light; quiet location; refined tenants; no small children; four, five rooms, bath, $33-$39.

51ST ST., 318-328 WEST.

THE WASHINGTON—THE JEFFERSON.

Attractive modern elevator apartments. WALDRON & FREEDMAN, 489 5TH AV.

204th St., just east of 10th Av.; Subway station at 207th St.—4 and 5 extra large and light room apartments, electric light, shower baths, &c. Rents $25 to $33 month. Superintendent on premises. New Buildings.

$23—4 AND 5 ROOMS—$24.

105th, 8 West, near Central Park.—Steam heat, hot water; location unexcelled; small families only; no dogs. Janitor.

Manhattan Av., 436 (near 116th St. "L" station)—Six rooms; bath; modern plumbing; steam heat; beautiful entrance; $26; newly decorated throughout. Janitor.

$22—264 WEST 118TH STREET—$22.

Near 116th St. "L" station—Five large, light rooms, bath; modern plumbing; hot water; hails heated.

St. Nicholas Av., 430, (facing St. Nicholas Park.)—Seven large, light rooms; steam heat; modern plumbing; location first class; $30. Janitor.

84th St., 15 West.—Seven large rooms and bath, newly decorated; immediate possession. $50.00 and $60 00.

Will rent exceptional two-room and bath hotel apartment at great sacrifice. L 36 Times.

ELEVATOR APARTMENT, $45.

Convenient, fashionable neighborhood. 509 West 112th.

228 WEST 58TH ST.

Two rooms, tiled bath, and kitchen; also studio apartments, $35 up. Lovell.

Ask Lewis B. Preston, Inc., 165 B'way, N. Y. C., for illus. bklt. on The Roxborough, 251 W. 92d St.

79th St., 307 West.—6 and 8 room apartments, $1,000 to $1,800. Superintendent, on premises.

82 West 58th St.—An apartment most attractive; 14 rooms and 5 bathrooms.

540 West 122d St.—Desirable five-room apartment; modern improvements. See Janitor.

Apartments to sublet on the upper west side, 4 to 10 rooms. Write Z., Box T 25 Times.

150 West 78th.—High-class apartments, nine rooms, duplex and simplex, $2,600.

Elevator apartments of 7 and 8 large rooms, $1,000-$1,500. 102 West 75th St.

27th St., 360 West.—High-class elevator, 4-5 attractive, large rooms; $40-$45.

Highest class bachelor apartments; complete hotel service. 12 W. 44th St.

6 and 7 rooms, $1,300 to $1,600. The Chesterfield, 260 Riverside Drive.

838-844 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

High-class apartments all over town. Berlin Renting Agency, 3,883 Broadway.

180th, 660 West.—Elevator apartments, 5, 6, 7 rooms, $45 to $70.

611 West 176th.—Seven large, sunny rooms, 2 baths; $50 and $52.

Bronx.

College Av. and 170th St.—Three and four grand rooms; beautiful neighborhood; references required.

Brooklyn.

ST. JAMES PLACE, NEAR FULTON ST. Delightful 6-room apt., $42; 7-room, $45; electricity, steam; parquet floors; near subway and L. Booklet. GOLDEN REALTY, 288 St. James Place.

New Jersey.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—HADDON HALL.

Finest apartment in the State; 8-story elevator; fireproof; strictly high class; 6 and 7 rooms; decorations to suit; $65 to $85; any broker, or on the premises, 57 and 59 Union St.

Apartments Wanted

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Two rooms, bath, apartments near subway station, $30 a month. T 130 Times.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS WANTED.
2 to 12 Rooms,
EAST OR WEST SIDE.
Temporarily or On Lease.
Send full particulars to
RULAND & WHITING CO.,
693 Madison Av.
Tel. Plaza 4951.

Wanted.—Furnished housekeeping apartment for one month, possibly longer, 4 or 5 rooms and bath; location, between 50th and 80th Sts., west side; state location and price first letter to J. Wild, Room 1,901, 110 West 40th St., New York.

Wanted.—Above 59th, west of Broadway, furnished housekeeping apartment for 3 months, 5 to 7 rooms or 3 rooms and bath in apartment hotel; state location and price. H 273 Times Downtown.

High-class furnished apartments wanted for waiting clients; short and long term leases. Send full particulars to Slawson & Hobbs.

Until Jan. 1.—Furnished apartment 7 or 8 rooms; 2d or 3d floor; location between 50th and 90th Sts. east or west. T 107 Times.

Unfurnished.

Wanted to sublet unfurnished apartment, six rooms, two baths, west of Broadway, between 72d and 92d Streets, West End Avenue or Riverside Drive; state best terms. Answer Room 1002, 120 Broadway.

Wanted—Unfurnished kitchenette apartment below 59th St.; $35 or $40. T 114 Times.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

218T., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park privileges.)—Large, small, cool rooms; electricity; private bath, excellent table; references; phone.

307TH ST., 131 EAST.—Beautiful large and small rooms; private lavatories; good service; in artist's private home; French cuisine; choice residential district; refined people only.

84TH, 117-119 EAST, (near Park Av.)—Large, single rooms, with board.

70TH ST., 173 EAST.—Large room; strictly private family; gentleman only.

43TH, 8 EAST.
Room and bath; table board; references.

78D, 12 EAST.—Double and single rooms; excellent table; references. Apply by letter until Sept. 10.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

The Willows, Huguenot Park on the beach; boating, bathing, fishing, tennis; delightfully cool; lawn, porches; exclusive; comfortable surroundings.

STATEN ISLAND.—Ten minutes' walk to ferry for New York; quiet; excellent table. Write A. E. M., 363 Westervelt Av., Tompkinsville.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large parlors; well-shaded grounds; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

ANY ONE needing outdoor life, appetizing food, restful nights, cheery heartening companionship, and care that makes for health, beautiful, spacious surroundings; motoring. D 50 Times Annex.

Rockledge Manor, 124 Bruce Av., telephone 4136 Yonkers; convenient; refined home; moderate price.

In large Colonial house, 4 acres, attractively furnished rooms; very reasonable. 426 Pelham Road, New Rochelle. Phone 2761—N. R. (6308 Morning.)

Long Island.

Fall and Winter home; beautiful surroundings; large and small rooms; unexcelled home table; convenient to train and trolley. 96 Whitestone Av., Flushing, L. I.

New York State.

Modern gentleman's place; fruit, poultry, dairy, farm; 90 miles; $9.00-$12.00; booklet; references. Spindler, Lefever Falls, Ulster Co., N. Y.

Ellisswood.—Good board; Ulster County farm; arrange. White, 309 West 46th. Bryant 34.

New Jersey.

THE COLONIAL.
SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
Open through September.
Misses Vanderhoof & Reynolds.

Pennsylvania.

Graduate nurses; modern place; board and care for invalids; moderate. Y 342 Times Annex.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

47 FIFTH AV.
Cool single rooms; suites with bath.

MADISON AV., 218, (Near 36th St.)—Large and small rooms; some with private baths; newly furnished and decorated; excellent cuisine; references.

West Side

12TH, 113 WEST.—Well appointed private house; home cooking; references. Chelsea 5455.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Well-furnished rooms; private bath; excellent table; refined surroundings.

47TH ST., 47 WEST.—Private boarding house; for the Winter, large and single rooms; private baths; table exceptional.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Exceptional rooms, large, single; private baths; excellent table. 4589 Bryant.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—First-class single, double rooms; suites; private baths; electricity; references.

56TH, 332 WEST.—Double, single rooms; home cooking; table guests; telephone; references.

57TH, 325 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large rooms; southern exposure; convenience; excellent table; refined.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single, cool rooms, private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

70TH, 130 WEST.—Well furnished single rooms, also double rooms, with private bath and piano; select meals; reasonable.

70TH, 132 WEST.—Attractive rooms; twin beds; large private bathroom; references.

72D, — (Broadway-West End;) high-class private residence; will accommodate few refined people; highest references exchanged. 2380 Columbus.

72D, 281 WEST.—Winter reservations; beautiful rooms; exclusive house; single or en suite; private bath. Columbus 10195.

72D, 111-117 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with board; ideal location.

72D, 253 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive double rooms with bath; all conveniences; table guests.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; excellent board; table guests.

73D ST., 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms, good table; subway, elevated; references.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; electricity; parlor dining room.

75TH, 20 WEST.—Delightful rooms; desirable location; excellent table; Winter arrangements made; references.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large and small, attractive front rooms; excellent table; table guests.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; excellent table; homelike; parlor dining; table guests.

76TH, 108 WEST.—Opportunity secure medium room, steam, first-class house, board.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; table guests; references.

77TH, 301 WEST (344 West End Av.)—Select pensions offer superior accommodations, new, harmonizing furnishings; excellent table; electricity.

78TH, 159 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; newly decorated; private bath; Fall arrangements.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Single and large rooms, connecting shower baths; gentlemen; private family.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Newly decorated, large, small rooms; superior board; table board.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive pensions, with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

80TH, 108 WEST.—The House Richards. An "Old Home" place for refined people; all new, high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals.

80TH ST., 123 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; also parlor floor; newly decorated; continuous hot water; excellent cuisine and service; private bath.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; electricity; good table; parlor dining.

81ST, 151 WEST.—Large and small rooms, baths; excellent cuisine; electricity; phone.

82D, 124 West (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

82D, 45 WEST.—Pleasant large, small rooms; running water; excellent table; reasonable.

83D, 17 WEST.

High-class private Jewish house; excellent table; large, small rooms; electricity; gentlemen.

88D, 5 WEST.—Unusually desirable suites; modern improvements; arrangements for coming season.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; gentlemen, couple; superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

86TH, 137 WEST.—Can accommodate one or two adults in refined, exclusive Jewish home; easy access car lines; references.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate few people; excellent cooking.

90TH, 16 WEST.—Choice rooms; gentlemen, adults; exclusive; Jewish house. River 9793. Hellman.

92D, 117-119-121 WEST.—Delightfully sunny front and rear rooms for Winter, opposite St. Agnes grounds; parlor dining-room; excellent food; permanent guests desired; telephone; references.

93D, 21 WEST.—Large, small rooms; wholesome food; telephone; business people desired.

93D, 29-31 WEST.—Large, small rooms, newly decorated; parlor dining; reasonable.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly renovated rooms; private bath, electricity; excellent table; references.

94TH, 36 WEST.—Large second floor front room; excellent board; references. Strauss.

102D, (Riverside Drive, West End.)—Two rooms, bath, with board; Christian adult family, owning beautiful home; no other boarders. Y 336 Times Annex. Telephone 2907 Riverside.

102D, 253 WEST.—Convenient to subway; saloon floor; large room and small room; with bath; Jewish family; excellent table.

102D, 216 WEST.—Attractive rooms, large, single; excellent table; gentlemen; elevator apartment. McIlhenney.

113TH, 625 WEST.—Large room; private bath; suitable gentlemen, couple; home cooking; references.

113TH, 525 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private boarding house; table guest; home cooking.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

121ST, 150 WEST.—Desirable rooms; bath, conveniences; excellent table; Hebrew family; table guests.

149TH, 552 WEST.—Large and small rooms; excellent table; reasonable; near subway.

152D, 561 WEST.—Single, double rooms; electricity; every convenience; excellent table. 4078 Audubon.

152D ST., 513 WEST.—Private family; large second floor front room; references. Audubon 7392.

156TH, 553 WEST.—Large and small rooms; excellent table; reasonable rates.

164TH, (Broadway Subway.)—Newly furnished rooms adjoining bath; exclusive private home; all conveniences; excellent home cooking. L 45 Times.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

HOLLAN HOUSE,

96, 128, 130 West.—Rooms; high-class house, superior cuisine and service; parlor dining; table guests accommodated. Riverside 2220.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 587.—Desirable rooms; gentlemen, couple, appreciating superior table; homelike surroundings. Apt. 42.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 249.—Elegant rooms; bath, shower, &c., superior board; $12 weekly; exceptional home surroundings, 4060 Morningside. Payne.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583, Apt. 31.—Beautiful rooms; southern exposure; superior board; refined.

THE EVELYN LODGE.

Charming family House of high standard; Grand location; 20 min. Broadway, 5c fare; Lovely furnished rooms; suites; all comforts; Excellent chef and service; separate tables; Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly, $10-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Widow will rent in her private house, Riverside Drive, 2 large connecting, handsomely furnished rooms, overlooking Hudson; private bath; also large rooms; excellent cuisine. Particulars Apt. 64, 3,117 Broadway, (6308 Morning.)

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

YOUNG LADY student wants two nice rooms and board in family where there are no other boarders; on the west side. T 128 Times.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH ST., 10 EAST, (NEAR 5TH AV.)
Pleasant large, small rooms; every convenience.

17TH, 130 EAST.—Desirable, well-furnished rooms on bathroom floor; moderate.

29TH ST., 118 EAST.—Small and large rooms; private family; all conveniences; telephone.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.) SUITE, two rooms and bath.

34TH ST., 46 EAST.—Elegant room, bath, electricity, $6.50; also, $7; telephone.

35TH ST., 20 EAST.—Desirable room, all conveniences; choice location; gentleman.

43D ST., 16 EAST.—Attractive accommodation for fastidious gentleman; room, with or without bath.

45TH ST., 16 EAST.—Attractive accommodation for fastidious gentleman; room, with or without bath.

61ST, 159 EAST.—Beautiful, renovated rooms; steam, hot water; excellent table.

76TH, 37 EAST.—Attractive front room; every convenience; telephone; private house, near park.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV, 265, (near 36th.)—Attractive large front room; bath. Murray Hill 728.

MADISON AV., 220.—Desirable rooms; running water; furnished, unfurnished; adjoining bath; electricity, telephone.

MADISON AV., 520.—Beautifully furnished rooms with, without private baths; phone; electricity.

West Side.

97TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming suite for bachelors, hot water, electric light; references.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Daintily furnished single, double rooms; bath, telephone, electricity; moderate.

97TH, 41 WEST.—Large, sunny front room, with private bath; also medium room.

12TH, 145 WEST.—Light, attractive room; small private family; home privileges; reasonable.

12TH, 111 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; private house; references.

40TH, 36 WEST.—Large, small, airy rooms; board optional; references required; high-class house.

47TH, 68 WEST.—Exceptional rooms, large, single; private baths; board optional. 4589 Bryant.

52D ST., 20 WEST.—To rent, furnished, in a select neighborhood, two large, bright rooms with bath, suitable for business men. Phone 1905 Plaza.

53D, 62 WEST.—Desirable, large rooms; southern exposure; private bath; attractive table guests.

57TH, 153 WEST.—Medium-sized rooms; electricity; $5-$7; splendid location; telephone; references.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Light, medium-sized rooms; modern conveniences; attractive location. Hammond.

57TH, 155 WEST.—Large and small rooms for gentlemen; desirable location; terms moderate.

58TH, 49 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large, small rooms; electricity; bath; select house; reasonable.

118 WEST 69TH ST.
WEST HALL.

Large, sunny room, second floor, with saloon dressing room and private bath; also smaller room; choice neighborhood; close to Broadway and convenient to all classes of transportation; house, equipment, and service distinctly high grade; men only.

TELEPHONE COLUMBUS 8775.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Private house, up to date in every particular, offers several rooms, en suite, with private bath, or single.

71ST, 113 WEST.—Attractively furnished, large room; private bath; electricity, steam; Southern exposure.

71ST, 106 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive large rooms; board optional; all conveniences; homelike atmosphere.

71ST, 221 WEST.—Excellent medium rooms, large clothes' running, continuous hot water; references exchanged.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Attractive, large and small rooms; private house; telephone; references.

71ST, 70 WEST.—Clean, well furnished; for gentleman; moderate terms; reference.

71ST, 216 WEST.—Electricity; parquet floors; hot, cold water; no rooming house.

72D, 138 WEST.—Exceptionally convenient location; very reasonable prices; large rooms, with private bath; also splendid Kitchenette apartment.

72D, 266 WEST.—Attractive, high-class, convenient location; subway express; meals optional.

72D, 121 WEST.—Parlor suite; bathroom; also large, medium room adjoining bath.

73D, 153 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, small rooms; electric light; subway express.

76TH, 180 WEST.—Large front room; private bath; electricity; parquet floor; references.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive rooms, suitable one, two; private bath; gentlemen; reference.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, small rooms; private bath; telephone; Summer rates.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Attractive, homelike, sunny rooms; near bath; continuous hot water; electricity.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large room; adjoining bath; also small room; electric light; telephone.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive rooms, including handsome back parlor, with private bath.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Pleasant, cool, large, small rooms; electricity; private bath; moderate; telephone.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.

Very attractive, pleasant rooms; home comforts.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Large, airy front room, southern exposure, conveniences; reference; reasonable.

77TH, 131 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished two-room suite, bath, kitchenette; reasonable.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, large room; private house; suitable one, two; references.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms, single or en suite; private bath; references.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One suite, one small room; every convenience; references.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Gentlemen; choice rooms, adjoining bath; all modern conveniences; references.

80TH, 138 WEST.—Back parlor, for family; other rooms; well furnished; reference.

82D, 33 WEST.—Small family, rents two beautiful rooms; newly furnished; references.

82D, 134 WEST.—Large, handsome second-floor rooms; private baths; single room; references.

83D ST., 231 WEST.—Exceptionally furnished sunny, large room; business gentleman; one flight. Reade.

90TH, 58 WEST.—Newly furnished, attractive, large, medium-sized rooms, with private bath, telephone; references; private house.

91ST, 88 WEST.—Newly furnished house; electricity, parquet floors; large rooms; $7-$9.

91ST, 64 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms; convenient "L," subway; shower baths; reference.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Private house; conveniently located; rooms $5, $6, $8; electricity.

91ST, 64 WEST.—Physician's office ten years; retiring account illness. Riverside 786.

92D, 253 WEST, (Broadway.)—Handsomely furnished large, medium rooms; baths; private residence.

94TH, 156 WEST.—Large, small attractive rooms, suitable one, two gentlemen; conveniences.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

94TH, 83 WEST.—Beautiful rooms for bachelors; ideal location. Magill.

95TH, 86 WEST.—Front room with dressing room; private house; telephone; references.

97TH, 147 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive, well furnished room; bath, telephone.

108TH ST., 248 WEST.—Attractive outside room; single room; breakfast; gentlemen; references. Clark.

112TH ST., 625 WEST.—Sunny outside rooms; lavatory; telephone; newly decorated; $3.25. Wilford.

119TH, 536 WEST.—Large, attractive, cool room; high-class elevator apartment; gentlemen. Bridges.

123TH, 541 WEST.—Two adjoining rooms, suitable two gentlemen; exceptional; moderate. Apt. 3.

116TH ST., 420 WEST.—Exceptional single, double rooms obtainable at $25 and upward per month; excellent service included. Write, call, or phone 5300 Morningside.

118TH, 430 WEST.—Homes for one or two; opposite Columbia; subway; all conveniences; unusual furnishings and care. Emmett.

121ST, 501 AND 519 WEST. (Morningside Heights.)—Delightful all-the-year-round location; opposite Columbia University; near Riverside and Morningside Parks; attractively furnished front rooms, with view of campus and southern sun, single or double, one to three windows, $6, $7, $8 week; front or rear, with running water, $4.50 to $7; with morning sun, $5, $6; other rooms front, side and rear, with kitchen privilege, $2.50 to $7; parlors for callers; meals entirely optional at cost in co-operative dining room, very reasonable; elevator, steam, gas, electricity, hot water, shower, telephones; Broadway subway; chaperons. At No. 501, Mrs. Young; telephone Morningside 4887. At No. 519, Miss Williams; telephone Morningside 8790.

122D ST, (The Claremont Av.)—Overlooking Hudson; large, small; all conveniences. Wells.

125TH, (Northeast Corner Broadway.)—Large room adjoining bath; telephone, electricity; private American family; gentleman; reasonable. Call, write Fentzleff.

126TH, 54 WEST.—Attractive room; hot, cold running water; private house; $5.50.

At Riverside Drive and 84th St., north corner, No. 120, eight and nine-room, all light, well-furnished rooms to let from Sept. 1. Call or address W. Stewart.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.)—High-class accommodations for permanent business man or woman; reasonable. Telephone 3903 Morningside. Apartment 8.

BROADWAY, 2,630, (70th St.)—Desirable room; high-class apartment; suitable business; gentlemen; references.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106.—Unusually attractive outside front rooms, overlooking Hudson. Apt. 92.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 103d.—Rooms overlooking Hudson to permanent, reliable party willing to pay for superior accommodation in private family. Phone 8600 Riverside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 452.—Attractive outside room, bath; private family; excellent service. Apartment 3A.

SOUTHEAST CORNER 116TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

WEST END AV, (98D.)—Lady having exclusive home will rent two suites, with baths, &c.; business gentlemen. Riverside 9678.

Bronx.

SIMPSON ST., 1,143.—Large, sunny room; every comfort; access conveniences; refined family; private house; board optional. Intervale 2389J.

Rooms Wanted

Furnished.

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Gentleman living in the country and being in the city part of the week wants small room in private apartment, short distance from Times Square; light breakfast desirable; references exchanged. Address Y 377 Times Annex.

BUSINESS COUPLE wants immediately large sunny room; convenient bath; permanent; in west 80's; $25 month. D 49 Times Annex.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER, (double entry,) stenographer; efficiency unquestionable; experience, eight years. T 116 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Educated; long experience, office manager, corporation, financial department; $25. T 105 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double-entry; 8 years' experience; import, retail; $12. H 300 Times Downtown.

COMPANION, cheerful, intelligent, generally useful, wishes position. L B., 307 West 22d St.

COOK, to go out; accommodating. 324 East 66th St., 2d floor, Room 8F.

ELDERLY WOMAN, refined, good cook and waitress; no laundry; adults; apartment; reference. M. L., 114 West 63d. Sullivan.

FRENCH woman who does not speak English, seeks position as Governess for children in good family. Best references. Employed many years in a Prince's service. Dasnet, 158 East 81st St.

GOVERNESS.—Kindergarten, German, French, physical care, wishes position. E. E., 235 East 60th St.

HIGH SCHOOL GIRL wishes position for Saturday; experienced as relief cashier and switchboard operator. H. F., 211 East 70th.

LAUNDRESS, first class, wants family hamper at home; ladies', children's wear specialty; prompt delivery. 469 Amity St., Flushing.

REFINED graduate nurse, colored, wishes care of chronic case, or other employment which will allow her to live at home. B. B. A., 29 East 28th St.

RESPONSIBLE position by woman of executive ability; wide experience in writing; critical, editorial, advertising work; languages. T 128 Times.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER. — HIGH GRADE; THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED; HAS BEEN ASSISTANT TO EXECUTIVE. T 122 TIMES.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER.—Competent; six years' experience; three years last position; $25 weekly, references. J. General Delivery, New Rochelle. Phone 2131 New Rochelle.

STENOGRAPHER AND CORRESPONDENT. A1; 6 years' experience; employed at present; wishes to make change; best of references. Box 29

OSBORNE'S UPLIFT FELT ON THE ISLAND

Calisthenics and Dancing for Woman Prisoners to Music of Mrs. Cram's Piano.

PROGRAM FOR LABOR DAY

Talent, Temporarily Torn from Broadway, to Give Big Entertainment on Island.

"The Rosary," played and sung yesterday afternoon by a Black Patti temporarily residing in Tier No. 2 of the Woman's Prison on Blackwell's Island, introduced a new plan which from now on is to be a beneficent feature of the prison life. The piano is a Steinway upright and is the gift of Mrs. J. Sergeant Cram. The women of the prison, it is said, are to have the monotony of their lives varied and their physical condition improved by calisthenics and dances to music. Just how this idea is to be developed has not yet been decided. It was heard at the prison, through Commissioner Davis, that Mrs. Cram was to make the gift, which was very much needed, and not long after it arrived on Monday morning Mrs. Cram appeared to see that it had made the trip in safety.

All this has been brought about through efforts to emulate Warden Osborne's work at Sing Sing.

The piano is now in the matron's sitting room on the second floor of the central building of the prison, where it can be, if desired, moved from one side to the other, to the men's prison or to the women's, and used for the entertainment of either. There are already two parlor organs in the prison, presented last Winter, but they have been housed on the "Flats," the lower floor of the prison, where with the dampness from open windows alternating with heat from the radiators they are both threatened with pneumonia and have husky voices quite out of tune.

There is musical talent in the woman's prison, and it is all to be brought out in an entertainment which Mrs. Cram is planning for Labor Day. A glee club of colored women was started a year ago by the chaplain's wife, Mrs. William Nichols, which did some very good work. It was made up of from twelve to fourteen colored girls who, sitting in the rear of the chapel, assisted with the services on Sundays and sang plantation songs, which they liked better under the name of folk songs, and other music at other times.

Owing to the temporary nature of the residence of the members of the club, its music is of varied excellence. Sometimes there is a good soprano and sometimes none and the club at times is made up entirely of altos and then there will not be one. But under the circumstances the music has always gone well and been greatly enjoyed by all the inmates of the women's prison. The new piano will give new opportunities.

The Black Patti who introduced Mrs. Cram's piano played only for a select audience of four and it did not matter that she began her program with the "Rosary," and wound up with a popular Irish air. The Black Patti of yesterday is not known by that name at the prison, though professional names flourish there.

When a woman at the prison refuses to give a name she gets one that is easy to remember. So from time to time the names of all the popular actresses are to be found within the walls; there have been any number of Mary Andersons and Bernhardts and more familiar names of American actresses. The Black Patti had not refused to give her name, but it is not necessary to mention it:

She is a professional colored pianist, and she likes "The Rosary." "Oh, I'm just crazy about it," she said yesterday. "I always play it at moving pictures when there is a priest in the scene or a church. It makes me feel like I was in heaven." The Black Patti's visit to the island was an accident. She was playing one evening at a house which was raided, and she shared the fate of others in it.

"It is the first time I have ever been in this place, and it will be the last, too," she said. "Ninety-three days and I've almost forgotten how to play."

There is a man, a vaudeville performer, in the men's prison who may take part in the Labor Day performance, but the real musical day in the men's prison is New Year's. Then all the inmates who have any musical talent are allowed to volunteer for a performance, and the men in the cells have their share—if they like the performance they applaud, and they boo any unfortunate they dislike.

Any one who wishes to do anything for the women's prison on the island may send over some material—white Swiss or something of that nature—for curtains for the dining room. There are eight great windows in it now entirely bare of adornment. Miss Harris, the Superintendent, was granted the privilege of having a part of the walls painted red, to give a less dismal look to the place, and now, she says, if some one will only give her curtains for the windows and window boxes with red geraniums she will be quite happy. It will take from forty-five to fifty yards for all the windows.

Held for Threat to Hang Wife.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Sept. 1.—John Skricki was committed to jail today on a charge of having threatened to hang his wife. She fled from him to the home of her brother, Michael Holub, when it appeared to her that he intended to carry out his threat. Skricki located her and bombarded Holub's house with stones until he was arrested.

PARTNER HELD IN CORD CASE

Prosecutor Wants Explanation of Business Relations with Realty Man.

CAMDEN, N. J., Sep. 1.—After having been questioned all afternoon by Public Prosecutor Kraft as to his business relations with Samuel S. Cord, the wealthy real estate dealer, whose body was found yesterday afternoon on the River Road, near Pelair, with five bullets in it, Otaf Peterson, who is also a rich real estate dealer and promotor, was arrested and held tonight on the order of the prosecutor of Camden County as a material witness.

Peterson, whose home is at Riverton, was a partner of Cord in the Buchanan Lumber Company and other enterprises, and he will be held pending further investigation of the circumstances surrounding his partnership.

This action occasioned some surprise, as the theory of the murder which had found favor with the authorities all day was that Cord had been killed by some one who owed him money and was unable to pay. He did a large business in small loans on houses and lots in the lower end of the county, and was known as a man strict in collections and very prompt in foreclosure. He had founded and built up the town of Laurel Springs, where he lived, and many people there owed him money, for which they had given their homes as security.

The view that Cord was murdered by one of these men, either for revenge or from fear of action he would take, was supported by the fact that no notes, memoranda, or legal papers were found in the dead man's pockets, although he usually carried many papers around with him.

Coroner Henry Baskey and County Physician Frank Stem say that Cord had been dead about twenty hours when his body was found on Tuesday afternoon. No one has been found who saw him after he left his office in the Bullitt Building, Philadelphia, at 4 P. M. Monday.

When Cord was first found it was believed that he had been killed by an automobile, as the body was much lacerated. It is now thought possible that his murderers met him shortly after he left his office, took him out in an automobile, and then killed him in the car and threw his body out.

He was found several miles off the road to Laurel Springs, his home, and in a lonely spot; all five bullets had apparently been fired into him at close range, and it is thought that the injuries on the body may have been caused by its striking the ground and rolling into the ditch after being thrown out of the car.

John Harned, a Camden lawyer, who had been Cord's attorney for twenty-five years, holds to the theory that the dead man was killed by robbers. Though Cord's watch and purse were found on the body, a diamond stud was missing, and the large diamond set of a ring had also been removed. Mr. Harned thinks that Cord was killed by thugs, who took the diamonds and either ignored or overlooked the other valuables or were frightened away before they had a chance to get them. The officials, however, point out that if Cord were thrown out of an automobile the diamonds might have been knocked loose and have been lost.

CATCH ELOPING COUPLE IN THE GRAND CENTRAL

Former Court Messenger in Waterbury Ran Away With Niece of Judge Who Aided Him.

When the train from Boston arrived at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon to the Grand Central Station Detectives Dietsch and Manning of the Second Branch were among the crowd that gathered around the gate. They were waiting for a man who was with "a pretty girl with a baby face and a white hat trimmed with flowers," according to a description furnished by the police of Waterbury, Conn., where the couple came from. When the two came out into the waiting room the detectives asked the girl if she was Agnes McDonough, and when she admitted it they detained her and arraigned her companion, Angus McKay, on a charge of abduction.

McKay, who is 24 years old, was up till Tuesday a messenger in the District Court in Waterbury. For some time he had been courting seventeen-year-old Agnes McDonough, who is a niece of Judge McDonough of Naugatuck, an old friend of McKay's family and the man whose influence got him his place. The girl's widowed mother thought that a schoolgirl of 17 was too young to think of marrying, and her family gradually changed from friendship toward McKay to open disapproval.

On Tuesday Judge Reeves dismissed McKay from his place as messenger; there were some trifling irregularities in his accounts, and since his love affairs had been going badly he had not paid attention to business. This disgusted him with Waterbury, so he went to Miss McDonough and asked her to go to New York and marry him.

Mrs. McDonough, when her daughter disappeared yesterday, promptly informed the Waterbury detectives. They sent out a general alarm.

McKay was locked up in the East Fifty-first Street Police Station on the charge of abduction.

Those Theatres Do Not Deal with Tyson Co.

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d Street. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Sat., Mon. (LABOR DAY) & Wed. 2:15. The Greatest Musical Show Ever Produced. ZIEGFELD FOLLIES. After the Play Visit Danse de Folies, NEW ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC Atop This Theatre

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evgs. 8:30. Matinee Saturday 2:30. JUST OUTSIDE THE DOOR. NEXT MON. MATINEE.... SEATS NOW. Ruth Chatterton in Daddy Long Legs

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees Wed., Sat. & Labor Day. "VIVID AND CONVINCING."—World. UNDER FIRE with WILLIAM COURTENAY

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Labor Day 2:15. "HAS THE SPIRIT OF THE U. S. A."—PRESS. Rolling Stones

GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea., B'y & 43 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Labor Day. JULIAN ELTINGE in "COUSIN LUCY," by CHARLES KLEIN.

FULTON 46th St., near B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Labor Day. SOME BABY! "A LAUGHING TRIUMPH." —American.

AT LIBERTY W. 42d St. THE BIRTH OF A NATION TWICE Daily, Incl. Sunday. Ev. &Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Mats.....25-50-$1. D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of 40.

LYCEUM West 45th St. NEXT MON. SEATS NOW. MARIE TEMPEST & COMPANY in the Double Comedy Bill J. M. BARRIE'S ROSALIND and Robert Marshall's 3-Act Comedy, THE DUKE OF KILLICRANKIE

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Labor Day. COMMON CLAY with JOHN MASON and JANE GOWL. SEATS SELLING 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

ELTINGE W. 42 St. TONIGHT AT 8.20. OPENS A. H. WOODS presents "SEE MY LAWYER" WITH T. ROY BARNES AND CAPABLE CAST.

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. TODAY, Sat. & Labor Day. THE BOOMERANG

PARK Columbus Circle and 59th Street. Phone 9590 Columbus. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. MAY IRWIN "Star Laugh Maker."—Sun. "13 WASHINGTON SQUARE" "Best play she has had in years."—Eve. Sun. 25c—2nd Balcony; 50c to $1—1st Balcony; $1.00, $1.50, $2.00—Orchestra. Mat. Labor Day (Monday) Best Seats $1.00.

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LEXINGTON 51st, Lex. Av. Evs. &Sat. Mat. 25c. to $1. Mat. TODAY 25 & 50c. A. H. Woods Presents Potash & Perlmutter. Next Week—"7 KEYS TO BALDPATE."

Standard B'way & 90th St. Phone 42 River. Evs. 25c to $1. Sat. Mat. 25 to 75c. Tues. & Thurs. Mats. 25 & 50c. Opens Mon. (Labor Day Mat.) (Seats Now.) A. H. Woods Presents THE YELLOW TICKET

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—Wall Street in Flames
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30,000 SOLDIERS—17 AEROPLANES AND ZEPPELINS.
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"A CALL TO ARMS—AGAINST WAR!"

THE SMASHING BIG MUSICAL COMEDY HIT OF THE YEAR



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Big Sister to "Adele"
THE GIRL WHO SMILES
By the Same Authors
A story with a human thought—charmingly "Frenchy."
Will bring youthful, happy thoughts to the most jaded and tired mind.
"Genuine melodic hit."—World. "One of the hits of the new season; filled with laughter."—Herald.
A GLORIOUS MIXTURE of HAUNTING MELODIES. EXQUISITE SCENES. Will be loved by the women—Admired by the men.
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CANDLER Theatre, W. 42d St. Ev. 8:15 Sharp. Mats. Sat. Labor Day & Wed. COHAN & HARRIS present. The House of Glass. By MAX MARCIN. A BIGGER HIT THAN "ON TRIAL"

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DALY'S Burlesque Broadway & 30th St. Mat. Daily 10, 15, 25c. Nights, 25, 35, 50c. SAM RICE'S Daffydil Girls. Katherine Constantine, "Some Dancer."

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TEA ROOM 11 EAST 22ND ST. Southern Cooking. Hot Breads. BEST DINNER IN TOWN, 50c., 5:30 to 7:30

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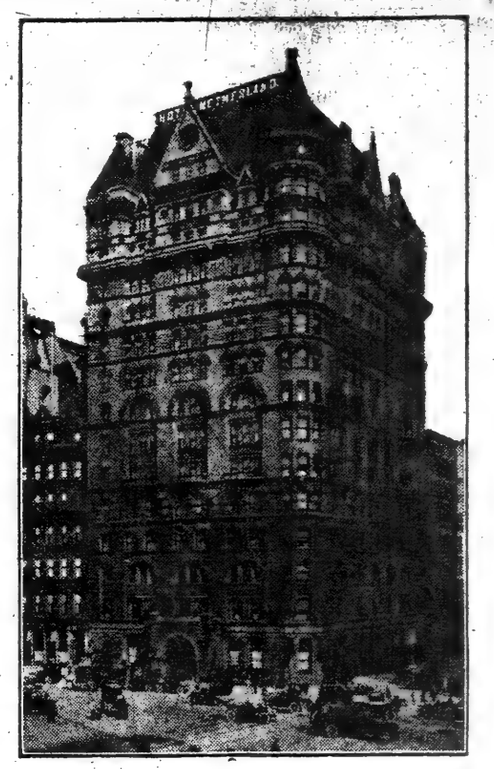
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A. A. SAATO ACADEMIES OF DANCING. Broadway, 86th-87th Sts. All modern dances taught. Summer rates. 6456 Schuy. Mansfield Studios, 32 West 44th.—All dance taught, absolute privacy: Summer prices. MISS BENA HOFFMAN, 64 E. 34TH ST. Murray Hill 966



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NEW MANAGEMENT
REDUCED RATES
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ON YEARLY LEASE
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath.....$1,500.00 up
Parlor, two Bedrooms and Bath..... 2,100.00 up
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The largest three-room Apartment in New York, overlooking Central Park..... 7,000.00
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Dinner at Shanley's
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A cabaret of the highest order—evenings seven to one.
A really delicious seven course luncheon—75c. (Music)
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Apartments for Fall Leasing Are Now Being Shown.
Best uptown Restaurant at Lower Prices. Table d'Hote Dinner on Sunday at $1.00.

EXCELLENT TABLE D'HOTE IN THE GRILL ROOM, $1.00
Jamssen wants to see you
Excellent Cuisine. Finest Imported Beers and Wines. Beautiful Music before and after Theatre.
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Famous for its Ladies' and Business Men's Luncheons.
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The Coolest Dancing Room in the City.
Unsurpassed Cooking. Popular Prices.
Exceptional Table d'Hote Dinner every evening six to ten $1.00
Delicious Frog Dinner (In the Grill), $1.25
MENU:
Little Neck Clams, Cherry Stone. Consomme in Jelly, Frog Legs, Saute Meuniere, Crab Meat Rayigote, Half Fried Chicken, Virginia Corn on Cob, Candied Sweet Potatoes, Salad, French Ice Cream, Watermelon, Cantaloupe, Cheese, Demi-Tasse.
DANCING Dancing Contest Every Friday Evening. CABARET

Last Week of the Last Sale of Hart Schaffner & Marx Summer Suits This Season
Your opportunity for profitable buying is here—Now! But you must seize it quickly. This sale ends Saturday. Until then—
Summer Suits that were sold up to $50 go for 22.50
Summer Suits that were sold up to $35 go for 16.50
At all four Stores.
Sale of Prep. Suits at 10.50
Real bargains these; made by Hart Schaffner & Marx, long trousers, sizes from 28 to 33—were $18, $20 and $22.50, now $10.50.
This sale at two stores only: Broadway, at 29th Street, and 246-248 West 125th Street.
Advance showings of Clothing, Hats and Furnishings for Fall are ready.
Are you?
Wallach Bros.
Broadway, cor. 29th St. Broadway, below Chambers St. Third Av., cor. 122d St. 246-248 West 125th St. Open Evenings

MOHAWK. MADE WITH SLIP-OVER BUTTONHOLE TIE SLIDES EASILY. Lion Collars. OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA. UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N.Y.

RIPWOOD. E&W RED-MAN COLLARS 2 for 25cts. TROY'S BEST PRODUCT

162 Light Weight Suits that were $15 to $23.50—now $10
Mostly light colors, and not all in complete sizes, that is why so low-priced. Every suit my own make and correct in style. Just as good next summer as this, but I must clear my shelves for fall.
G. N. Vincent 524 6th Ave. (n'r 31st St.)

Fall and Winter Weights $25 to $40 Values,—$20
Exclusive patterns carried over from last year at half their real worth. A large variety to select from.
Suit or Overcoat, to Measure, $20
Visitors to New York can take advantage of this exceptional offer. Delivery guaranteed in twenty-four hours, if necessary.
Broadway & 9th St. Open Saturday Until 6 P. M. Arnheim

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and probably tomorrow; fresh to strong north winds off the coast.
For full weather report see Page 18.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 21,041. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1915.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

WILSON ORDERS NEW PLANS MADE FOR OUR DEFENSE

His Letters to Daniels and Garrison, Sent in July, Now Made Public.

A REPLY TO ROOSEVELT

Colonel Alleged Dereliction—Hammond Warns Republicans to Support Administration.

PROJECT OF NAVAL RESERVE

Department's Scheme Calls for 50,000 Trained Men and Use of Auxiliary Fleet.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—President Wilson today made public the letters he wrote to Lindley M. Garrison, Secretary of War, and Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, on July 21 last,, asking them to have the best minds in their respective departments formulate in definite terms a program of national defense. The publication of these letters is regarded by supporters of the Administration as a refutation of the charge made by Theodore Roosevelt and others that the Admanistration has been derelict on the national defense question.

Simultaneously with the handing out of these letters Secretary Garrison made public a telegram which he today received from John Hays Hammond, in which the latter asserts that the people are behind Secretary Garrison in his plans for the reform of the army and that leaders of the Republican Party will make a mistake if they fail to cooperate with the Administration. The telegram reads:

Gloucester, Mass., Sept. 2, 1915.
Hon. L. M. Garrison, Washington, D. C.:

Regardless of politics, the people are behind you in the important work you are so ably doing for our national defense. Any suspicion as to your integrity of purpose is entertained only by shallow minds and by contemptible politicians whose wish is "father to the thought." It will prove to be political suicide to so-called leaders of the Republican Party if they do not cordially co-operate with the Administration in the matter of national defense.

JOHN HAYS HAMMOND.

The President's letters to Secretaries Daniels and Garrison, dated July 21, were written on the very day that the last American note to Germany dealing with the German submarine warfare was approved. Finally the President Wilson and forwarded by Secretary Lansing to Ambassador Gerard at Berlin. This was the note which concluded with the words "deliberately unfriendly" as applied to a continuation by German submarines of the attacks on merchant ships without affording passengers and crews a chance to escape.

The letters show that the President wants to submit to the next session of Congress a wise and adequate naval program and a program for the development and equipment of the army and for training American citizens to arms, and that he intends to deal with these matters in his forthcoming address to Congress. Secretaries Garrison and Daniels now have before them definite recommendations prepared by officers of the army and navy, and these will soon be submitted to and considered by the President.

The Letter to Daniels.

Here is the letter the President wrote to Secretary Daniels:

The White House,
Washington, July 21, 1915.

My Dear Mr. Secretary: I have been giving, as I am sure you have also, a great deal of thought to the matter of a wise and adequate naval program, to be proposed to the Congress at its next session, and I would like to discuss the whole subject with you at the earliest possible date.

But first we must have professional advice. I would be very much obliged if you would get the best minds in the department to work on the subject; I mean the men who have been most directly engaged with the modern conditions, who have most thoroughly comprehended the altered conditions of naval warfare, and who best comprehend what the navy must be in the future in order to stand upon an equality with the most efficient and most practically serviceable. I want their advice, as I am sure you have stimulated in the most definite terms. Whether we can reasonably propose the whole of it to the Congress immediately or not we can determine when we have studied it. The important thing now is to know, and to know fully, what we need. Congress will certainly welcome such advice and follow it to the limit of its opportunity.

It should be a program planned for a consistent and progressive development of this great defensive arm of the nation and should be of such a kind as to commend itself to every patriotic and practical man.

I shall return to Washington in a few days and shall be glad to take this important matter up with you at your early convenience. Cordially and faithfully yours,

WOODROW WILSON.

Hon. Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy.

The Letter to Garrison.

Here is the letter the President wrote to Secretary Garrison:

The White House,
Washington, July 21, 1915.

My Dear Mr. Secretary: I have been giving scarcely less thought than you yourself have to the question of adequate preparation for national defense, and I am anxious, as you know, to incorporate in my next message to Congress a program regarding the development and equipment of the army and a proper training of our citizens to arms which, while in every way consistent with our traditions and our national policy, will be of such a character as to commend itself to every patriotic and practical mind.

I know that you have been much in conference with your professional associates in the department, and that you have yourself come to some very definite conclusions on these exceedingly important matters. I shall be away from Washington for a few days, but I would be very much obliged if you would be kind enough to prepare for me a program, with estimates, of what you and the best-informed soldiers in your counsels think the country ought to undertake to do. I should like to discuss this program with you at as early a time as it can be made ready. Whether we can reasonably propose the whole of it to the Congress immediately or not we can determine when we have studied it. The important thing now is to know, and to know fully, what we need. Congress will certainly welcome such advice and follow it to the limit

Continued on Page 3.

TIRPITZ MAY RESIGN FROM KAISER'S CABINET

Amsterdam Hears He Is to Be Succeeded by von Pohl, Chief of the Battle Fleet.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—An Amsterdam dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says it is reported that Admiral von Tirpitz, the German Minister of Marine, will resign.

It is said he will be succeeded by Admiral von Pohl, now chief of the Admiralty Staff and commander of the German battle fleet.

Another dispatch from Amsterdam says:

"Telegrams received here from Berlin express fears that the German Government's decision to relax its submarine campaign will cause most serious internal troubles, as the Chancellor's action conflicts with the opinion of all the maritime chiefs.

"It is rumored that Admiral von Tirpitz, the Minister of Marine, has gone to the headquarters of Emperor William to confer with the chief of the Emperor's Naval Staff and that he intends to resign."

TURKS MASSACRE ARMENIANS OF ISMID

Burn the Asia Minor Port, Only 56 Miles from Constantinople.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegram Company from Athens says:

"Travelers arriving from Constantinople announce that on Friday last Turks burned the town of Ismid and massacred a large number of the Armenian inhabitants."

Ismid lies at the head of the Gulf of Ismid in Asia Minor, about fifty-six miles southeast of Constantinople. It has been the residence of both Greek and Armenian Archbishops. Its population is about 25,000.

BRITISH TORPEDO FOUR TURKISH TRANSPORTS

Submarines Operating in Dardanelles—Turks Report Checking the Allied Advance.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—Four Turkish transports have been torpedoed by British submarines. Announcement to this effect was made here today officially as follows:

In the Dardanelles the last week of August has been calm throughout on the southern front. In the northern zone British troops delivered successful attacks which put them in possession of a hillock to the west of Buvuk Anafarta, which had been contested keenly.

To the transport sunk on the 20th of August by one of our aviators in the anchorage at Acbashlihman it is necessary to add four transports torpedoed by British submarines; two of them at the same point, and two others between Gallipoli and Nagara.

The guns of the battleships have hit several vessels anchored in the strait.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 2, (via London.)—Heavy fighting is still in progress on the Gallipoli Peninsula, and according to the Turkish War Office, the Franco-British forces have again failed to prosecute a successful offensive movement. The following announcement was made today:

Near Sedd-el-Bahr the enemy's left wing unsuccessfully attempted to destroy our trenches, wasting a great amount of ammunition. Two bombs from one of our mine howitzers hit a trench of the enemy, who thereupon ceased his bomb-throwing.

On Monday our batteries at the strait forced enemy mine-sweepers to retreat after they had approached the entrance to the Dardanelles. The same batteries dispersed other mine-sweepers near the point, at Sedd-el-Bahr, and successfully bombarded the infantry of the enemy nearby.

CHARGE GIGANTIC PLOTS TO VIOLATE NEUTRALITY

Federal Agents Working on Kayser Murder Say Allies and Teutons Are Both Guilty.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—"Gigantic plots in violation of American neutrality, with two organizations of nation-wide extent in every large city, agents for dynamiting powder mills and arms plants, and recruiting officers secretly working in Chicago, New York, Cleveland, and other Northern cities have been unearthed by Government agents."

This summary of the investigation started by the assassination of Edmund Kayser, the German pastor of Gary, Ind., was prepared for telegraphic report today for Washington by Federal agents here.

"There are unmistakably agents of warring Governments at work in America," admitted United States District Attorney Charles F. Clyne. "We have positive evidence against at least twenty Montenegrins who were at work among laborers of their own country and others, recruiting them for service in the Allies' armies. They made offers to many men to leave America and join the armies at war. Before they were detected they had secured a large number of recruits and had shipped them out of the country, if our information is correct."

Mr. Clyne refused to make further disclosures. It was learned in Federal circles, however, that more than a score of Government secret agents, now at work in Chicago and vicinity, had discovered:

That agents are continuously recruiting Americans for the British Navy and shipping them to Montreal.

That the rate of departure from Chicago within the last few weeks justifies the deduction that at least 10,000 Americans are now in the service of the Allies. The agents engaged in this service were connected directly with Allies' secret representatives in Gary, it is said.

A national peace movement that is now attracting attention by mass meetings, the issuance of press matter, and the delivery of speeches for the "freedom of the seas" is believed by the Government to be financed by a foreign power to affect American sentiments.

The lavish expenditure of money by these agents of foreign Governments prompts the estimate by the Federal investigators that at least $1,000,000 has already been spent in filibustering and agitation.

Continued on Page 3.

MEXICAN RAIDERS KILL 2 AMERICANS

Kidnapped Three, but Released One When Told He Was a German.

BATTLE WITH SOLDIERS

Band Supposed to Have Fired Railroad Trestle Is Attacked and One Killed.

MORE FIGHTING EXPECTED

Invaders Endeavor to Stir Up Mexicans Living in Texas to Join Their Movement.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Sept. 2.—The bullet-riddled bodies of two Americans, who were early today kidnapped by Mexican bandits about twelve miles north of here, were found late today in the bed of a dried lake. They were Earl Donaldson, a farmer, who came here from Fayette, Mo., two weeks ago, and an engineer named Smith, engaged in concrete construction work on an irrigation canal. The bodies were brought to Brownsville tonight.

In a fight today between a platoon of United States Infantry and sixteen outlaws one of the Mexicans was killed and the rest of the band put to rout. The fight occurred eleven miles north of here. None of the Americans was hurt.

The band to which was ascribed the burning of a railroad trestle north of here last night today was held responsible for the kidnapping of three Americans and the burning of a pumping station. A contractor named Stanley Dodds managed to make his escape when the American troopers appeared and fired on the Mexicans.

Dodds was said to have been unharmed by the outlaws because one of the band told the others that Dodds was a German. His hat and shoes, however, were taken. Dodds, on escaping from his kidnappers, went to a ranch house, where he telephoned regarding his safety.

The other Americans were carried away by the Mexicans, and their fate was not learned until their bodies were found.

Lieutenant Faulkner, who commanded a detachment searching for outlaw Mexicans, reported that the automobile trucks bearing the Americans were traveling along the old Alice stage coach road when a band was seen. Called upon to halt, six of them showed fight, using an irrigation canal as a trench, while ten fled down the canal. The five, after a short fight, also escaped, leaving their dead comrade.

Following a flight this afternoon, Aviation Lieutenant Joseph C. Morrow, pilot, with Lieutenant B. O. Jones, observer, reported that United States cavalry and infantry there were well disposed throughout the section, in which there were believed to be from fifty to sixty Mexican bandits. Further fighting was expected.

At the Fresno irrigation canal, the bandits yesterday fired probably a score of shots at Perry Clark, an American land-clearing contractor, but none took effect.

A Mexican who saw and talked to members of the band said they were trying to force the Mexican population of this section to join them. All were reported to be strangers in this section.

Officers said tonight that Aniceto Pizano, a Mexican who was engaged in the Los Tulitos fight last month and escaped to Mexico, and whose name later was signed to a circular distributed in Mexico urging Mexicans to rise in arms against Americans, was the leader of the band engaged in today's fight and held responsible for the kidnapping and death of the two Americans.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Secretary of War Garrison today received several messages from Major Gen. Frederick Funston, commanding the army forces on the Texas frontier, confirming press reports of the activity of Mexican raiders and bandits who have burned bridges and committed other depredations at Brownsville.

The first of the telegrams, sent this morning from Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Texas, said that General Funston had just received this message from the army commanding officer at Brownsville:

"Twelve feet of trestle burned by bandits on the railroad between Brownsville and Harlingen, 14 miles from Brownsville, at 1 o'clock this morning. At the same time and place two automobile loads of civilians were fired on. No hurt reported. Trains are expected to run hour or two late. Troops on the scene from here in about an hour and a half. Indirect reports say that the troops met with no resistance. Aeroplane flight here yesterday twice called out rifle fire, fifteen shots each time, from the Mexican side or the river."

A second telegram from General Funston transmitted a dispatch he had just received from Major Anderson, the commanding officer of the United States Army forces at Harlingen, as follows:

"Reported two automobiles were fired on about midnight last night near Bareda. One was hit five times. Two railroad bridges south of San Benito on first. Sent Lieutenant Mallary with ten men at 2:30 o'clock this morning in automobiles and sent Bristol with all the available men of troop A from the river. No telephone communication between here and Brownsville. Bareda is the first station south of San Benito."

GIBBONS TALKS OF MEXICO

When He Visits Wilson and Lansing —Carranza Garrisons Revolt.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—During his visit to the White House and the State Department this afternoon to present and discuss Pope Benedict's peace proposal, Cardinal Gibbons discussed the Mexican situation with President Wilson and Secretary Lansing. On leaving the White House the Cardinal stated that he had concluded his conversation with the President with an incidental reference to the Mexican situation. After seeing Secretary Lansing the Cardinal said he had talked with Mr. Lansing about the Mexican problem, but only in a most general way. It had been known that the attitude of both Carranza and Villa toward the Catholic Church in Mexico had caused intense indignation in the Catholic hierarchy in the United States.

At the State Department today it was asserted that the reply of General Carranza and several other factional leaders

Continued on Page 3.

The Fading of the Maternal Instinct

By MR. and MRS. JOHN MARTIN.

The article by the same authors in last Sunday's Magazine aroused the widest kind of a discussion. This article will be debated even more widely.

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

ORDER THE SUNDAY TIMES TODAY. THE TIMES IS ALWAYS SOLD OUT EARLY.

MRS. MOHR HELD FOR MURDER PLOT

Hired Them for $5,000 to Kill Doctor, Say Negroes Who Confess the Shooting.

COURT ADMITS HER TO BAIL

Widow Says the Conspiracy Tale Is False—Police Find Threatening Letter She Wrote.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 2.—Mrs. Elizabeth F. Mohr, widow of Dr. Charles Franklin Mohr, who was shot to death in his automobile between here and Newport on Tuesday night, was arrested today on a charge of plotting his murder, and released tonight in $10,000 bail.

Accused by three colored men who said they did the shooting after having been promised $5,000, she was arraigned with them in the District Court at Warren, the charge against her being that of inciting to murder. As the District Court cannot accept bail in a murder case, Mrs. Mohr was, by agreement, brought to this city and taken before Judge George T. Brown in the Superior Court, who admitted her to bail. Surety was furnished by her attorneys, Arthur J. Cushing, James J. Finan, Robert F. Jones, George A. and Mary Gifford.

Mrs. Mohr appeared calm in the face of the charge, and after being released on bail left court with her lawyer.

Little surprise was felt at her release under bail. The circumstances regarding her separation from her husband had become well known through the court proceedings in connection with her suit for separation, and also in the suit for assault brought against the doctor by Mrs. Mohr's maid. Dr. Mohr was found "probably guilty" of this charge in a lower court, but was acquitted when he carried the case higher.

An examination of his books today was said to show that he had an income of $50,000 a year from his medical practice. His office was located in a quiet neighborhood some distance from the fashionable residential district.

Late tonight it was learned that Mrs. Mohr would attend the funeral of her husband, which will be held tomorrow noon. The services, according to the funeral notice, will be private. All the arrangements, it is understood, have been made by Mrs. Mohr personally.

Arrested at Her Home.

Mrs. Mohr's arrest came at her home, 1 Reservoir Avenue, this morning, immediately after three negroes, one of them the chauffeur who was operating Dr. Mohr's machine when the attack was made, had signed a confession in which they declared that Mrs. Mohr hired them to kill her husband and whoever might be riding in the tonneau of the machine with him, whether it was Miss Emily G. Burger, his secretary, or Florence Crosby, a maid employed in his office.

Mrs. Mohr denied emphatically having had any part in the murder. She denied every part of the confession signed by the three negroes, who are also held in connection with the crime in which Dr. Mohr was killed and Miss Burger was slightly injured by bullets.

When confronted with Cecil Victor Brown, the former hostler on the Mohr estate, she said:

"It is not so. You know you came up to my house and said that you were going to get square with the doctor because he did not pay you what he owed you. I told you not to be foolish."

The three negroes who have been arrested and held are George W. Healis, chauffeur for Dr. Mohr and driver of the automobile at the time the attack was made; Cecil Victor Brown, hostler for Dr. Mohr up to about three weeks ago, and Henry Spellman, Brown's half brother.

The Confession in Full.

The following confession was sworn to and signed by Cecil Brown early this morning, and later the other two negroes confessed, individually, to their share in the crime as set forth in Brown's statement:

"I, Cecil Victor Brown, 27 years old, of 39 Hammond Street, Boston, Mass., saw Elizabeth F. Mohr Monday night between 8 and 9 P. M. Aug. 30, 1915. She sent for me and told me to prepare to kill Dr. Mohr because she could not stand him any longer. I did not want to do it. Then she said: 'There is something in it for you. I will put you in the garage business. Don't be afraid, as I stand in with all of the detectives and Chief down in Newport and the Judges in Providence.'

"She said if we got in any trouble she would spend her last dollar to get us out of it and be sure and tell George [Healis,] to come over so as she could have a good talk with him. After nine days she would have everything settled, that is, her part of the estate. She also said she did not know if his other two children, belonging to his first wife, would come in for their share and she would pay me $2,000 and also pay George $2,000, and Henry, [Spellman,] $1,000, and if she had enough left she would give me $500 more.

"'There is no need of being scared, everything will blow over. This is something that has got to be done.'

"She made me ride to Boston on a train leaving Providence at 7:40 P. M. to purchase a revolver in a pawnshop in Beach Street, Boston, Mass., about three months ago, which I paid $6 for, .38 calibre. Mrs. Mohr said, 'Get a good one.' I was did not kill him she was going to do it herself. She paid $100 for the motor cycle I own, in May this year."

Believed as Estate's Custodian.

In connection with the statement in the confession that Mrs. Mohr had told the negroes that she would get the doctor's estate, or her share of it, in nine days after he died, it is noted that yesterday, within perhaps two or three hours after Dr. Mohr died at the Rhode Island Hospital, Mrs. Mohr applied to Judge Stone of the Municipal Court here and was appointed custodian of the estate. This afternoon after her arraignment she resigned this position, and Judge Stone appointed two joint custodians.

The police entertain two possible mo-

Continued on Page 4.

BELMONT PARK BETS CAUSE 12 ARRESTS

Sheriff Pettit and 50 Deputies Invade Track and Find Memoranda Wagers Made.

TO TRY TEST CASES AGAIN

Layers of Odds Say the Oral Betting All Summer Has Been Held to be Within the Law.

Sheriff Stephen P. Pettit of Nassau County, clothed in the majesty of the law and a new slouch hat, armed with a pocketful of John Doe warrants, and backed by a corps of fifty deputies sworn in for the occasion, visited the Belmont Park racetrack yesterday. The Sheriff is no stranger to the track, as he has been keeping an eye on "oral bettors" almost every day there has been racing at the course this year.

Yesterday's visit was an event, however. Governor Whitman had telegraphed Sheriff Pettit rather sharply to the effect that the Sheriff had abundance of power under the law to prevent gambling at the racetrack and that he would hold him responsible for failure to enforce the law if such violations occurred. District Attorney Lewis J. Smith of Nassau County had also intimated to the Sheriff that if there was anything that looked like gambling at the track it was up to the Sheriff to round up the offenders, even though he had done so two or three times earlier in the season.

The Belmont Park management had rather prided itself on the fact that there had been no "gambling" within its inclosure. Admittedly there had been a lot of "betting" there, but it was of the "oral" sort, where no money passed, and where each party to the wager had to take the other on trust, and collect winnings or losings if he could. That sort of betting, the managers had been assured by their legal advisers, was not in violation of the law against gambling, as interpreted by the courts in a lot of cases where the specifically inclined had been arrested and discharged from custody because the court held there had been no violation of the law as set down in the penal code.

Smaller Crowd, Smaller Bets.

The Sheriff did not find a large crowd at the track. Nor did he find the highfliers of the betting fraternity who stand around and sniff at a man unless he offers to bet a "century." They had gone out of business for the day. At least they did not engage in the accepting of "memoranda" bets. Broadway seemed to have unusual attractions for them yesterday. Their cashiers were at the track, however, to make good obligations incurred in the races on Wednesday. Most of those cashiers settled at the Pennsylvania Station before the departure of the race trains yesterday, and early goers at Belmont Park saw more money flashed and exchanged in the big marble rotunda of the railroad station than they have seen at a race course since the days of promiscuous betting and open bookmaking.

Compared to the size of the crowd there was just as much and just as open betting at Belmont Park yesterday as if Sheriff Pettit had not been there. There was something of a curb on the marking of race programs with cabalistic figures which are generally supposed to represent the price the holder of the penciled card is willing to lay against the horses in the race under specific consideration. The better had to ask for prices against the horse of his choice instead of merely glancing at the card of the layer, or the little white slip often held in his hand and which answered for the marked racing program.

There was also a marked reluctance to accept cash from unknowns on the lawns in both the reserved and the general admission sections of the track. But otherwise business went on about as usual, if one could nose his way between the deputy sheriffs and the horde of Pinkertonians both uniformed and in plain clothes, who outnumbered the men who were willing to lay the odds.

Twelve Men Arrested.

Memoranda making was done as plainly and openly as ever and the professional layers accepted these evidences of wagers without much attempt at hiding their operations. It was only when a strange face appeared that they shied. But Sheriff Pettit's men did their work and during the afternoon arrested twelve men who either made or accepted these memoranda, or who attempted to pay to some successful better the amount he had won on a race just finished.

The haul was enough to thoroughly try out the question as to whether what the arrested parties were doing was a violation of the law, in the opinion of the Sheriff.

The whole lot were taken to Hempstead last evening, arraigned before Magistrate Jones and remanded until this evening bonds being furnished by men who have something more than a passing interest in the politics of the county.

Most of those placed under arrest gave New York City as their residence, their names being Richard Weldon, Henry Stedeker, Joseph Blumer, Peter Blong, Nicholas Nascolozo, Samuel Brauenstein, George Long, Samuel Gordon, Hugh Collins, Cy Goldie, Harry Hart, and John J. Grundy. All were charged with violation of the section of the penal code prohibiting gambling.

How the Layers of Odds View It.

How the layers of the odds viewed the affair was voiced in a fashion that runs about like this:

"The political pot is boiling and some one wants to get into the limelight in the big city. Saratoga was not a favorable spot to make the play, as there are some political powers up that way who object to having their toes or those of their constituents trodden on. So we are the goats. How else can we account for this sudden interest in the betting at Belmont Park at this late day? Are we violating the law any more than we were up in Saratoga, and the Governor was within stone throw of the racetrack up there two or three days during the season unless all the reports as to his visits to Saratoga Springs were mistakes. Politics is a funny game, isn't it?"

Before going to the Panama Exposition be sure and buy an Accident Policy in The Travelers Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.—Adv.

POPE ASKS WILSON TO SEND PEACE APPEAL TO THE WARRING POWERS, BUT PRESIDENT AWAITS THEIR CALL

Germany Offers to Submit Lusitania and Arabic Claims to The Hague for Agreement on Damages

BERLIN, Sept. 2, (via London.)—Germany, according to Count von Bernstorff's instructions, offers to submit the claims for compensation arising out of the Lusitania and Arabic cases to The Hague for adjudication.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—It is the understanding here that the method of fixing reparation to be suggested by the German Government in the Arabic and Lusitania cases will be in accordance with The Hague agreement for the settlement of international disputes. Under this method an international commission would agree upon the amount of compensation to be paid by Germany. The position of the United States, it is expected, will be favorable to this proposal, provided that the disavowal in each case is satisfactory.

ENGLAND ADMITS WE WON A VICTORY

Hopes President Will Demand More Concessions Than Germany Has Agreed to Make.

SUSPECTS BERLIN'S MOTIVE

Fears That by Change of Front and Artful Propaganda She Will Strive for Advantages.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 3.—More explicit information respecting Germany's offer to modify the submarine campaign in deference to America's representations is awaited here with intense interest. The cabled information so far has been meagre, and the chief impressions conveyed by it are, first, the practically unstinted satisfaction of the American press and public with President Wilson's diplomatic victory, and, second, the apparent disregard in the terms of Count von Bernstorff's specifications in his letter to Secretary Lansing, and the verbal statements made by the Ambassador.

That President Wilson won a diplomatic victory in bringing Germany to her present position is fully acknowledged here, particularly by those acquainted with domestic conditions in Germany. The President's triumph can be measured, it is said, by the victory which Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg won over Grand Admiral von Tirpitz. Germany has been forced by President Wilson's policy to some recognition of the principles of humanity. American satisfaction is furthermore understood because it evidently is based on the belief that by making any modification of the submarine policy Germany plainly signifies her intention of going as far as may be necessary to avoid a rupture with the American nation.

It is no exaggeration to say that it is hoped here that Mr. Wilson will press for more in the way of "concessions" than Germany has yet shown she is prepared to mawe. This hope is founded on the argument that in his first Lusitania note President Wilson contended for "nothing less high and sacred than the right of humanity," and that Germany's promised modification of her submarine methods only meets his contention in one particular. Secretary Lansing's guarded phraseology in commenting on Count von Bernstorff's letter, namely, that it appeared to be a recognition of "the fundamental principle for which we contended," is taken to indicate that the President will insist on having all possible doubts of Germany's complete recognition of the principles laid down in his notes before accepting the present concessions as entirely satisfactory.

Summing up the impressions created here on the data available, it may be said that while there is a certain amount of satisfaction with the turn of the German-American situation, this satisfaction is immoderate in degree and is tinged with the suspicion that Germany's objective is to abandon a really untenable position with such an air as will enable her to save her face with her own people and obtain grace for her in the eyes of the American nation. Some little apprehension exists as to the advantages Germany may be able to obtain in this latter respect by an artful and elaborate propaganda in America, but on the whole, in the best-informed circles, it is believed that American public opinion will be quick to detect any German effort to draw a red herring across the trail, and will hold a correct balance between Germany's so-called concessions, forced upon her by necessity and Great Britain's consistent efforts to safeguard the interests of neutrals in the prosecution of an indispensable naval policy.

The Daily News in an editorial says that the Lusitania note of July 2 dwelt specifically on the use of submarines against merchantmen on the high seas, and that the German answer, which gives assurance of future respect for liners and liners alone, "is to burke the issue according to the best traditions of modern German diplomacy.

"It cannot be supposed that America will be satisfied with anything less than a full concession of her minimum demands. America has already exacted a definite and substantial concession from Germany, and it is impossible to imagine her as withdrawing from the unequivocal position she assumed in the Lusitania note."

The Daily News says that in shipping circles Germany's climbdown in the submarine policy is not regarded as an event of supreme importance, adding: "That it is a diplomatic triumph is conceded, but it is looked at from a purely practical point of view—the safety of shipping. There is in Liverpool a disposition to be skeptical of Germany's real intentions. One of the best known figures in the shipping world said the outburst of joy over von Bernstorff's note appeared to him altogether premature and immoderate.

"'I see nothing in it,' he said, 'to be enthusiastic about. Any sea lawyer could riddle holes in the main point of the note, which purports to guarantee the observance of international law. What it means by the statement that liners will not be sunk without warning

Continued on Page 2.

BERNSTORFF HAS WIDE POWERS NOW

Berlin Believes He Is Authorized to Settle the Whole Submarine Controversy.

NO COUNTER-PROPOSAL

Denial That Germany Demands That We Raise the Blockade Issue with England.

BERLIN, Sept. 2, (via London.)—Official circles in Berlin treat the negotiations now in progress with the United States on the submarine problem as highly confidential, and this makes it most difficult to obtain any authoritative information or to transmit the views held in various quarters. The highest officials, nevertheless, are not adverse to admitting that they regard the situation with optimism—an optimism based on a knowledge of the instructions which have been issued and the developments here which will probably facilitate the task of negotiation.

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador at Washington, it is understood, is in possession of fairly wide-reaching authority to negotiate for a settlement of the submarine question, and it is believed that the proposals he is authorized to make will strike at the heart of the problem as affecting the United States. They provide for immunity from attack without warning for passenger steamers, which are to be destroyed only after being halted and full opportunity has been given to the passengers and crews to embark in the boats under conditions of safety. Submarine commanders will be advised of the expected arrival of liners on regular schedules. How far beyond this provision for the safety of the larger ships Count von Bernstorff's instructions go cannot be learned.

Newspaper reports reaching here, to the effect that the solution of the submarine problem is coupled with a settlement of the negotiations with Great Britain, are declared in initiated circles to be incorrect. It is true that Count von Bernstorff has been instructed to say that the settlement of the old blockade problem would enable Germany to drop the whole submarine warfare against commerce, but this suggestion is quite apart from the proposals indicated above, which are independent and unconditional.

One high Government official, in commenting on the situation, dilated on the danger from the United States itself in pressing its demands too far. He said: "There is no telling when the United States itself may want to use its submarines in a life-and-death struggle. It may perhaps be sorry if it has bound its hand too tightly."

The press continues to display restraint so as to avoid embarrassing the Government in the delicate negotiations. No paper follows the lead of the National Zeitung in praising President Wilson, but there is an entire absence of hostile or abusive comment or criticism of Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg's policy.

EIGHT BRITISH SHIPS SUNK BY SUBMARINES

Berlin Announces Renewed Activity on Part of U-Boats—Three of Savona's Crew Lost.

BERLIN, Sept. 2, (by Wireless Telegraphy to Tuckerton, N. J.)—The Overseas News Agency today says:

"According to an official report, the following British steamers have been sunk by submarines during the last few days:

"The Paroo, the Shrikby, the Glenby, the Queen, the Trafalgar, and one fishing steamer."

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The British steamer Savona, 1,180 tons gross, and owned in Leith, has been sunk.

Three members of the crew are missing.

HARTLEPOOL, England, Sept. 2.—The British steamer Whitefield has been sunk. Her crew was saved.

Shipping [illegible] list the British steamer Paroo as of 2,365 gross tonnage. There is no record of her movements since she arrived at Singapore on Aug. 8 from Freemantle. The Glenby, of 3,196 tons gross, was at Cardiff on Aug. 18. Three steamers named The Queen, all of less than 400 tons, are listed, while two Trafalgars are on the records, one of 4,572 tons and the other of 1,539 tons.

Available records do not contain the name of a steamer Shrikby.

The Whitefield was a vessel of 4,422 tons. She was owned by W. MacLean & Co. of West Hartlepool. Available shipping records do not show the recent movements of the steamer.

BOSCA ITALIAN SPARKLING WINES. Equal to the best Champagne.—Advt.

CARDINAL BRINGS MESSAGE

Gibbons Spends a Half Hour at White House and Leaves Hopeful.

ASKS WILSON'S AID ALONE

Pontiff's Appeal Is Personal and Its Contents Strictly Guarded.

PLEA PLEASES PRESIDENT

But He Fears Some of the Belligerents May Take Offense if He Acts Now.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—A message in writing from Pope Benedict to President Wilson in the interest of peace in Europe was presented to the President today by Cardinal Gibbons. The Cardinal said afterward that the President was greatly gratified. He made the important announcement that the message he delivered to the President was for the United States alone, and was not communicated to any other neutral nation.

While the terms of the Pope's communication are not disclosed, and there is no authoritative statement as to its effect upon this Government, it may be said that the United States will not undertake to make overtures to all or any of the warring powers unless it is assured in advance that its mediation will be acceptable to every great nation concerned.

In this connection it is learned that the Government knows that Great Britain and probably the other members of the Quadruple Alliance would regard as unfriendly any effort of the United States to attempt peace negotiations at this time. For this reason, in addition to its own decision to follow a policy of caution, it may be taken for granted that if neutral parties desire to initiate a peace movement at this time they must not look to the United States to act as the active peacemaker. This Government will act only upon a request of the principal belligerents or authentic assurances that they are now willing to discuss an amicable settlement of their differences, unless one group should make the proposal in the realization that its cause was lost—in other words, sue for peace.

There is a growing belief here that Germany and Austria are anxious for peace. Observers here insist that the Teutonic allies believe that under present conditions they are in a strong position to get advantageous peace terms.

With the President a Half Hour.

Cardinal Gibbons called at the White House by appointment at 2 o'clock and had an interview with the President lasting nearly half an hour. The interview took place in the Blue Room, the apartment where distinguished visitors are received. The Cardinal went from the White House to the State Department, where he talked with Secretary Lansing for another thirty minutes. On both occasions he was accompanied by Mgr. William T. Russell, rector of St. Patrick's Church of this city. From the State Department the Cardinal went to St. Patrick's rectory for a few minutes, thence to the Union Station, where he took a train for Baltimore.

In their interview the Cardinal and the Secretary of State talked of the Mexican situation incidentally, but they did not discuss the matter of the disposition of Catholic property or the protection of Catholic rights in that country. The major portions of the Cardinal's interviews with the President and the Secretary of State were taken up, it was said, in discussing the peace proposal of the Pope. No statement was forthcoming from either, the Executive offices or the State Department. Cardinal Gibbons said it was true that he had delivered to the President a message from the Pope, but he was unable to discuss it for publication. He said the interview with the President was highly satisfactory, and he was much pleased with his reception by the President. The entire situation was gone over, "and I might add," said the Cardinal, "that the President was greatly gratified."

The Cardinal refused to give information, in response to inquiries as to whether it was likely that the Pope's message to the President would be made public, that he was communicating with the Vatican, and might be able to have something to say in a few days.

"The settlement of the questions at issue between Germany and the United States has brought the possibility of peace nearer," said Cardinal Gibbons. "I expressed to the President most decidedly my great gratification over the advantageous conclusion of the discussions with Germany."

In the absence of any disclosure as to the nature of the Pope's message to President Wilson, it may be worth while to mention that in a quarter usually well informed on matters concerning the Catholic Church the statement was made that the Pope desired the President to draft and present to the European belligerents a proposal for a cessation of hostilities, during the pendency of which possible terms for a settlement of their differences might be discussed. It is impossible, however, to say what value should be attached to this statement.

Pope Acting Alone.

Nothing has come to light in Washington to indicate whether the message of the Pope was in any way due to a suggestion by Germany that she was anxious to make peace, but it is not doubted here that the Pope believes Germany and Austria desire to have the war come to an end as quickly as possible. It was learned that at the interview between President Wilson and

Cardinal Gibbons nothing was said to indicate that the Pope was acting except on his own initiative. That Germany is holding out the promise that Catholic Poland will be made independent is believed here, but nothing came to light today to show that the Vatican had been in any way influenced by this.

The desire of Germany for peace has been marked within the past week. It is known that there is a hopeful feeling in German circles that the efforts of the United States to obtain modifications of the British blockade may serve as the basis for peace talk. Germany is now at the height of her military success, and obviously in a better position to discuss peace terms than she may be in the future. Confidence exists among the Germans that the successes in Russia can be continued, but continued at a cost so great that Germany would prefer not to undertake them. There are indications that if a peace movement should be entered upon at this time, Germany would be willing to propose to withdraw from Belgium and Northern France, and in addition might include in her program the establishment of an independent government in Poland, and possibly cede to the restored kingdom part of Polish Germany, and cede the Russian province of Bessarabia to Rumania.

With other parts of Russia in her possession, and on the basis of her occupation of Belgium and portions of France, Germany might be in a position to trade for the return of her colonies and to obtain other concessions from her enemies. She would also be in condition to help Austria obtain the dominating influence in the Balkan States. A years from now Germany might not have so good an opportunity to trade with advantage, and no doubt remains in the minds of those having some knowledge of the situation that Germany is ready and anxious to make peace, but it is not willing to come forward with overtures to the United States or any nation that might be able to serve as mediator.

Powers Must Act First.

It cannot be too strongly emphasized that the United States Government, while hoping that peace may come soon and ready to do its part toward bringing about negotiations for an amicable settlement, will not take any step until assured that its advances will not be rejected, or, more than that, will be received in a friendly and sympathetic spirit. President Wilson tendered his good offices to the European belligerents when the war was young, and found that it was impossible to make headway. Thereupon he made a standing offer to serve the warring nations whenever they felt that he could do so. As the present position of the Government is understood, there is no intention on the part of President Wilson to follow the example set by President Roosevelt in the war between Japan and Russia, when he called upon both belligerents to let him exercise his good offices toward bringing the war to an end. The outcome of the Roosevelt effort was the Japanese-Russian Peace Conference at Portsmouth, N. H., where a treaty of peace was signed by the Russian and Japanese plenipotentiaries in September, 1905.

The purpose of the Government is to wait for some of the warring powers to take the initiative in an effort to induce it to bring its good offices into play. But it will not undertake any formal overtures until absolutely certain that its well-meant intention will not meet with a rebuff. If one of the belligerents should ask the President to propose peace in its behalf, it is likely that the request would be transmitted; but there is no disposition here to believe that any belligerent, however much it may desire to have the war end soon, will commit itself to a move that might be construed as a confession of weakness. As for efforts on the part of neutral nations to have the United States open up peace negotiations, it is well understood that such a request will not bring a favorable response from this Government, unless the President has reason to believe that his approaches will not be unwelcome to the principal nations engaged in the conflict.

This Government is well satisfied with the status of its European relations. Believing that some of the belligerents are in no mood to discuss peace and that it would be useless as well as unwise to endeavor to persuade them to take a contrary view, the Government, although disappointed over this condition, is taking satisfaction in the apparent certainty that the danger of the United States becoming involved has passed. Throughout the country the feeling exists that the assurances given by Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, that "liners" would not be sunk without warning and without safety to the lives of noncombatants, marked a great diplomatic victory for President Wilson. The White House has made well aware of that today, and to say that officials are elated is expressing it mildly indeed.

English Blockade Problem.

The differences between the United States and Great Britain, while troublesome enough to give promise of some spirited exchanges, are not of a character to cause any apprehension of hostilities. Opinion here is that this fact has never been appreciated in Germany, where officials seemed to have lost sight of the distinction between the saving of lives and the protection of material interests expressed in dollars and cents. It is not doubted here that the American representations to Great Britain will be vigorous, but those who have said that the United States would be willing to go to war on the questions involved when the Arabic was sunk two weeks ago, war, or at least the severance of diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany was within the range of probability. Today war seems a remote possibility, in the opinion of those best qualified to judge of the attitude of the Administration.

Germany's next move toward the settlement with the United States will have reference to the Arabic. It is supposed here that Germany hesitates to communicate with this Government on the subject until the last hope of ever hearing from the submarine which sank the Arabic has vanished. Enough evidence is at hand to show that the submarine will never appear in a German port. Washington expects that Germany will not delay many days in sending her Arabic note. She will make ample amends, according to the view here, in the way of disavowal of intention to have attacked any passenger vessel, and will point to her assurances of yesterday that submarine commanders had been instructed not to sink liners.

With the Arabic case out of the way, Germany will come forward with her proposal for the adjustment of the differences arising out of the sinking of the Lusitania, and the attacks on other vessels. It is expected that she will disavow any intention of having purposely imperiled American lives in attacking the Lusitania, and will offer to make reparation. The recognition of the principles of international law for which the United States has been contending also will be forthcoming, it is thought. In addition Germany will note with satisfaction the assurances that the United States stands for the freedom of the seas—these assurances being contained in the American note of July 23, and will indicate that she looks to the United States to carry out the virtual promise contained in that note.

CARDINAL IN BALTIMORE.

Says Pope's Message to President Is Highly Confidential.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 2.—Cardinal Gibbons, upon his return to Baltimore from Washington, this evening, declined to discuss his conference with President Wilson or the nature of the message from Pope Benedict, which was received by him last Monday. He was paying a visit to friends in the country near Baltimore at the time, he said, and hurried home to make the necessary arrangements for seeing the President.

The Cardinal repeated his expressions of gratification over his interview with the President, but declined to make any comment upon the contents of the message at this time. The communication was of such a confidential character, he said, that he felt it would be highly improper for him to reveal it until he had received authorization to do so from the Holy See at Rome.

BRITISH THANKS TO WILSON.

Shipmasters Congratulate Him on Fight for Safety at Sea.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The Mercantile Marine Service Association has sent a cable message to Secretary of State Lansing in Washington thanking and congratulating President Wilson, in behalf of British shipmasters and officers, on the success of what are alluded to as his humane efforts to safeguard the lives of noncombatants at sea.

TURKS DENY PEACE RUMOR.

No Negotiations with the Allies, Says Official Newspaper.

BERLIN, Sept. 2, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The Overseas News Agency says:

"The Tanine of Constantinople in an official inspired article refutes the suggestion that negotiations have been in progress between the Quadruple Entente and Turkey with the object of concluding a separate peace.

"This is characterized as an insult to a nation fighting for its existence, its religion, and its honor."

GERMAN-AMERICAN VIEWS.

Further Newspaper Comment on the German Government's Pledge.

Following are additional editorial expressions by German-American newspapers on the German pledge to respect American rights in its submarine warfare:

For the German-Americans.

From the New-Yorker Herold.
Evening Edition.)

The Anglo-American newspapers today are trying to make it appear as if Lansing and Wilson had won a victory by inducing the German Government to yield. The favorable solution of the difficulties is to be credited solely to the circumstance that the German Government said to itself in a critical moment that a breach with the United States must be avoided for the sake of the German-Americans. They wanted to spare us German-Americans the deep tragedy that would fall upon us if hostilities should develop between the two countries.

Our own Government has not taken a moment's thought about destroying our peace of mind by means of harsh procedure against Germany. How well it would be for us if in Washington as much tender consideration were shown for us as the German Government shows for us, by seeking to clear away the cause of conflict between Germany and the United States.

A Tribute to Berastorff.

From the New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung.
(Evening Edition.)

We would be bad Americans if we did not rejoice that the United States, amid all its other mistakes in the treatment of foreign powers, here at least made no mistake. Full recognition for the President that he squeezed through! Recognition for the representative of the German Empire, who never seemed greater to us than in the many weeks in which, literally pursued by the hue and cry, insulted daily, slandered, nevertheless maintained the calm that distinguishes a diplomat and a gentleman from the chatterbox and poltroon of the British-Roosevelt class, and fearlessly fought for the one goal that has now been reached—to keep the valuable friendship of the American people undimmed for the German.

Germany Values Our Friendship.

From the St. Paul Volkszeitung.

The concessions which Germany offers this country in regard to the submarine warfare show the intense desire of Germany to preserve peace with our country. It proves that the German Government prefers to endanger the lives of its own people rather than the lives of American citizens who insist on entering the war zone on ammunition-laden belligerent ships. It does not necessarily mean a change of opinion on the part of the German Government so far as the principle is concerned; it simply means that the century-old friendly relations between the two countries are worth more to Germany than all submarine successes combined.

Heavy Blow to the Allies.

From the Milwaukee Germania Herold.

The peaceful settlement of the controversy between the United States and Germany is one of the heaviest blows which England and its allies have suffered. The Eastern jingo papers of the stripe of THE NEW YORK TIMES, The New York World, &c., will now have to resign themselves to burying once and for all time the hope that affairs might come to a point of a severance of diplomatic relations or even to war.

GERMANY TIRED, TURKS HEAR.

Minister Returns to Porte with a Gloomy Report.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Sept. 2, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—According to reliable information from Constantinople, the Young Turks' Committee met on Aug. 7 when Djavid Bey, Minister of Finance, lately returned from Berlin, declared the German interior situation serious and that financial collapse threatened.

Germany's military resources, he said, had been exhausted and her garrisons were now composed of men over 50. There were signs of popular discontent which were clearly apparent in certain towns. The same report was submitted by Djavid Bey to the Sultan.

There is a noticeable decline in the Turkish press of the former feeling of enthusiasm for Germany.

ENGLAND ADMITS WE WON A VICTORY

Continued from Page 1.

or (not and, you will notice) without ensuring the safety of the lives of noncombatants? What is to be regarded as adequate time for the passengers of a big Atlantic liner to be got away from the ship safely? Then nothing is said of any intention to carry out the duty of search before a ship is sunk. From the shipowners' point of view there is little to indicate much change in the situation."

Calls It No Reply at All.

In an editorial headed "Blackmail Diplomacy," The Morning Post says:

"Strictly speaking, the reply of Germany to the United States is no reply at all. What Bernstorff engages to do is to refrain from sinking liners under conditions. The distinction between liners and other vessels is purely arbitrary and has no meaning in international law. Nor does Herr Bernstorff condescend to define the term.

"A liner is a vessel which runs backward and forward on a certain route or line, whereas a tramp goes upon a round voyage. By what means is a German submarine officer to discover whether any given vessel is a liner or a tramp until he had visited her and examined her papers?

"Bernstorff does not even suggest she should be visited. He merely says that a liner shall receive a warning before it is torpedoed. He also states that the safety of the lives of noncombatants would be ensured. By what means is the safety of lives to be ensured?

"The German Ambassador adds a condition which is also illegal—'provided liners do not try to escape.' The law of nations does not sanction the destruction of merchant vessels which endeavor to escape a belligerent man of war. All destruction of merchant vessels is contrary to the law of nations except under very rare conditions.

"The main point at issue thus becomes clear. The United States protested against the sinking of merchant ships by submarines, giving excellent and irrefragable reasons for her insistence upon neutral rights. In the same note it was plainly stated 'that no warning of an unlawful and inhumane act that will be committed can possibly be accepted as an excuse or palliation of that act or as an abatement of responsibility for its commission.' But that is precisely the excuse proffered by Bernstorff, and in these circumstances it is difficult to perceive in what respect American diplomacy has succeeded. Bernstorff is, in fact, attempting to evade the demands of the United States as it was attempted to evade them in the German note of July 8, in which it was suggested that certain vessels should be held immune from submarine attack.

"To that impudent proposal the United States most properly replied that 'the very agreement would by implication subject other vessels to illegal attack and be a curtailment and therefore an abandonment of the principles for which this Government contends.' By a parity of reasoning, should the United States agree to the German proposal that submarines should be permitted to sink liners after warning them? By that America would not only tacitly agree to the destruction of other vessels, but would condone what is in fact an outrage upon the law of nations."

Sees Nothing to Praise.

The Times's naval correspondent says:

"Examination and analysis of Count von Bernstorff's memorandum to Secretary Lansing afford little or no grounds for the fulsome adulation and gush which have been bestowed upon that document in certain quarters. Time enough it will be to talk about the reestablishment of legal and humane practices in the German conduct of war by sea when there are facts to show that a step has actually been taken in this direction. A distinction in favor of passenger-carrying ships is certainly out of accord with international observance and law. The time-honored practice of warning, detention, and search has always been applied to every merchant vessel, and the dictates of humanity further prescribe that not only the lives of passengers in the liners, but of all noncombatants, whether neutrals or hostile nationals, should be spared. The lives of fishermen in our trawlers are no less sacred than those of people whose business or pleasure takes them in floating hotels across the Atlantic.

"Past experience with the 'blockade' affords little guidance as to what interpretation will be placed upon the announcement of a warning. In the case of the Lusitania notice was given before the vessel sailed, but none when the submarine discharged her torpedo. On the other hand, the warning to abandon ship given to the Falaba was followed so quickly by action that over a hundred lives were lost.

"As to the means of insuring the safety of noncombatants, there is less room for doubt. Turning poor seamen and others adrift in open boats insufficiently clad and with the loss of their possessions is sorry business, though it certainly gives them a chance for their lives. There have been cases, however, of men being four days without food and water before being picked up, and some died from exposure."

The Daily Telegraph says, "The suggestion that Germany is making a complete surrender to the United States on all points raised by that government in its successive notes on the submarine policy, must be dismissed. There is cause for congratulation in the statement which our New York correspondent makes this morning to the effect that 'American satisfaction' over the latest development was yesterday greatly tempered by misgivings owing to the ambiguity of the undertaking."

Views of the Press.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—That Great Britain cannot be a consenting party to a settlement of the submarine question which puts a liner and its passengers into a class apart from a merchantman and makes it legitimate to attack without warning is the attitude taken by the evening newspapers on the note of Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador to the United States, to Secretary Lansing in Washington.

"We can acknowledge no such distinction," says The Westminster Gazette, "and for full satisfaction of our claims we can accept nothing less than re-establishment of the law which protests all noncombatants, whether neutrals or nationals, whether they are traveling on liners or on ordinary merchantmen.

"Our case has been admirably defined by President Wilson, both in the note he wrote on February 10, when Germany had given notice of her intention to ruthlessly destroy, and in the further note after the sinking of the Lusitania. In these no distinction was made between a liner and a merchantman. We cannot help hoping that the United States will put on record that it stands by the whole of the doctrine so forcibly expounded in the President's earlier communications."

The Pall Mall Gazette considers Germany's offer to change her methods of submarine warfare to be limited by the condition that it applies only to liners. "Don't try to escape or offer resistance," has few attractions for British sailors, it says.

"Count von Bernstorff's letter," continues The Gazette, "has all the appearance of an effort to maneuver our mercantile marine out of the freedom gained for it by its own seamanship and by the failure of the submarine campaign. The submarine blockade has been an abject failure, and what its authors would like now is to get a price for the wreckage."

The Evening Standard remarks that if President Wilson's only object is to protect American lives he may accept Ambassador von Bernstorff's proposals; but if the mission of America is, as President Wilson's language itself suggested, to uphold the laws of humanity, we fail to see how he can accept anything less than an undertaking by Germany to abandon her submarine piracy entirely. If an agreement be reached on the basis of Count von Bernstorff's letter, America will have found an excuse for not taking drastic measure against Germany, but in that case she must not expect to be regarded by the world as a protector of noncombatants and champion of international morality."

HOW THE BRITISH LOST SARI BAIR

Turks Swept Gallant Colonials from the Gallipoli Heights They Had Almost Scaled.

AUSTRALIANS' GREAT FEAT

Captured and Held Lone Pine Hill, Slaughtering 5,000 Turks in Trenches.

A SECOND INKERMAN

British Observer Calls the Conflict the Most Ferocious "Soldiers' Battle" Since Crimean War.

By ELLIS ASHMEAD-BARTLETT.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN, Aug. 19, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Since the great battle, the greatest fought on the Gallipoli peninsula, closed on the evening of Aug. 10, both armies have been busily engaged in consolidating their new positions, in taking stock of gains and losses, replenishing their ammunition and munitions, and reorganizing the divisions, brigades and battalions which of necessity became interminged in this rugged, mountainous counuy.

Since my last cabling I have had time to visit the ground over which the Anzac corps advanced in its desperate efforts, extending over four consecutive days, to reach the crest of Sari Bair, commanding the ridge overlooking the Dardanelles. The New Zealand infantry, the Gurkhas, and some other battalions almost reached the objective, but were unable, through no fault of their own, to hold their position. A battalion of Gurkhas actually reached the crest of the plateau, but the Turks, taking advantage of the confusion, counterattacked in great force, and the gallant men from the hills were driven from the crest to lower spurs beneath.

It was a bitter disappointment to have to relinquish the crest when almost seemed to be within their grasp after so many months, but there was no alternative. The Anzac corps fought like lions and accomplished a feat of arms in climbing these heights almost without a parallel through, however, they were handicapped by the failure of the corps to make good its positions on the Anafarta hills, farther north, and thus check the enemy's shell fire.

Colonials' Reckless Bravery.

When all the details of these complicated arrangements are collected and sifted, they will form one of the most fascinating pages of the history of the whole war. It was a combat of giants in a giant country, and if one point stands out more than another it is the marvelous hardihood, tenacity, and reckless courage shown by the Australians and New Zealanders.

In order to enable the forces detailed for the main movement to go forward, which it was hoped would lead to the occupation of the Sari Bair position via Chunuk Bair through Q Hill to Koja Chemon Tepe, it was necessary to attract the enemy's attention toward the south and force him to keep his troops in front of our lines in that section, while the main force debouched from the Anzac position on Little Pine, a position situated on a plateau 400 feet high, southeast of the Anzac lines.

The Australians rushed forward to the assault with the fanatical fanatics, taking little heed of the tremendous shrapnel fire and enfiladng rifle fire. On reaching the trenches the great difficulty was to force a way in, for the cover was so strong and heavy it had to be torn away by main force. Groups of men effected entrances at various points and jumped in on top of the Turks, who fought furiously, caught as they were in a trap. Some surrendered, but the majority chose to die fighting. Lower trench and sap and dugout desperate hand-to-hand fighting took place, four lines of trenches being captured in succession, and fresh infantry being poured in as the advancing lines were thinned by losses.

In this fighting bombs played the most important role, and it was only by keeping up and increasing the supply that the Australians were able to hold the position after it had been won. The Turks massed their forces, and for three nights and days made desperate counterattacks, frequently retaking sections of the line, only to be driven out again.

In this extraordinary struggle, which took place almost under ground, both sides fought with utter disregard of life. The wounded and dead choked the trenches almost to the top, but the survivors carried on the fight over heaps of bodies. In spite of immense reinforcements, with most determined courage the Australians held the ground thus won, and finally the Turks wearied of the struggle.

The trenches were now merely battered shambles, and the task of removing the dead and wounded took days to accomplish. The bodies of 1,000 Turks and Colonials were removed from the trenches alone, while hundreds of others lie outside. The total Turkish losses in this section alone are estimated at 5,000, chiefly incurred in furious counter-attacks, among which each bomb burst with fearful effect.

This capture of Lone Pine is the most desperate hand-to-hand fight that has taken place on the Peninsula, but this was but a diversion and preliminary to the main movement northward, which began the same evening under cover of darkness. No finer feat has been accomplished in the course of the war than the manner in which the troops destined for the main movement against Sari Bair Ridge were deployed for the attack. Millions of rounds of ammunition and thousands of shells were successfully concentrated at advance posts without the enemy becoming aware of the movement. Neither did he know of the strong reinforcements which had reached the Australian corps. All this required the utmost skill, and was successfully kept a profound secret.

It was at 9 P. M. Aug. 6 when the force destined to attack old No. 3 post crept forward from the outposts. For nights past the navy had thrown searchlights on this and other lower positions and had bombarded them at frequent intervals. This procedure was not departed from on the 6th, and the Turks had no suspicion of the coming attack. When the lights were switched on to another position the Australians dashed forward and speedily captured the positions in succession, and throughout the night Bauchop's Hill and Big and Little Table Tops were occupied.

By the morning of the 7th our whole force was holding the front from Damakjelik Bahr to Sazli Dere and slowly moving toward the main Sari Bair position in face of great difficulties, harassed by the enemy's snipers and checked by the difficulties of the ground and the scarcity of water.

At dawn on the 7th the left of our line had reached the Asma Dere position. The Indians had advanced a long way toward Dehunuk Bahr, while the New Zealand infantry was on the Rhododendron spur and ridge. It was decided to postpone a further advance until nightfall. The forces were reorganized into three columns. For the final assault on Chanuk Bahr, which was timed to begin at dawn on Aug. 8, large reserves from another division were thrown into the firing line to assist the New Zealand and Indian infantry, and the men, as far as possible, rested through the day and the early part of the night.

The advance on the morning of the 9th was preceded by a heavy bombardment of Chanuk Bahr and Q Hill by the navy and land guns. The advance of No. 8 column was delayed by the broken nature of the ground and the enemy's resistance.

Gallant Gurkhas Reach the Crest.

Meanwhile the Gurkhas advanced gallantly up the slope of Sari Bair, and actually succeeded in reaching the heights on the neck between Chanuk Bahr and Q Hill. It was from here that they looked down on the Dardanelles, but were unfortunately unable to hold the position in face of violent counter-attacks and heavy shell fire.

During this time the Turks counterattacked the left column in great strength, and the column was compelled to withdraw to the lower slopes of Sari Bair.

Meantime throughout the day and night the New Zealanders succeeded in maintaining their hold on Chanuk Bahr, although the men were thoroughly exhausted. During the night of the 9th the exhausted New Zealanders were relieved by two other regiments. At dawn the Tenth Regiment of the Turks, who had been strongly reinforced, made a desperate assault on our lines from Q Hill and Chanuk Bahr. To its strength of a division, in successive lines, they hurled themselves, quite regardless of their lives, on the two regiments who, after desperate resistance, were driven from their position by artillery fire and sheer weight of numbers further down the slopes of Chanuk Bahr.

Following up their success, the Turks charged right over the crest and endeavored to gain the great gully south of Rhododendron Ridge, evidently with the intention of working round in between our lines and the Anzac position. But they had reckoned without our artillery and ships' guns. This great charge of four successive lines of infantry in close formation was plainly visible to all our warships and all our batteries on land. In this section the Turks were caught in a trap. The momentum of their charge down hill prevented them from recoiling in time, and they were swept away by hundreds in a perfect storm of high explosive shrapnel and common shells from the ships' guns and our howitzers and field pieces.

Turkish Division Broken Up.

Never since the campaign started has such target delighted the hearts of our gunners. As the huge shells from the ships exploded huge chunks of soil were thrown into the air, amid which you saw human bodies hurled aloft and then chucked to earth or thrown bodily into deep ravines. But even this concentrated artillery fire might not have checked the Turkish advance unless it had been assisted by the concentrated fire of ten machine guns at short range. For half an hour they maintained a rapid fire until the guns smoked with heat.

During the whole of this time the Turks were pouring across the front in dense columns, attempting to attack our men. Hardly a Turk got back to the hill.

Their lines got mixed up in a wedge, as those in front tried to retire, while others pressed them from the rear. Some fled back over the crest, seeking to regain their trenches, others dashed downward to the ravines.

In a few minutes the entire division had been broken up and the survivors scattered everywhere.

Thus, if they succeeded in driving us from the crest of Chanuk Bahr, the Turks paid a terrible price for their success.

Thus closed, for the time being, amid these bloodstained hills, the most ferocious and sustained "soldiers' battle" since Inkerman.

HITCH IN RELEASE OF GERMAN GOODS

Britain Postpones Giving Terms for Modification of Blockade Affecting Rotterdam.

DOES NOT EXPLAIN DELAY

American Importers Clamoring for Release of $150,000,000 of Seasonable Goods Held in Dutch Port.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—A hitch has occurred in the promised plan for the British Government to facilitate the procedure by which American importers might obtain special permits for movement of their goods of German origin now at Rotterdam. Walter Hines Page, the American Ambassador at London, cabled to the State Department today that he had not yet been able to obtain from the British Government the information called for by the foreign trade advisers of the State Department. This information was sought so that the foreign trade advisers, acting unofficially and informally, might be able to inform clamoring American importers whether and under what arrangements American - owned, German - made goods worth $150,000,000, now tied up at Rotterdam by the rigidity of the British blockade, might be permitted to move under special permits to the United States for use in this year's Fall and holiday trade.

Earlier this week messages had been received in official quarters here from London indicating that the British Government was prepared to facilitate on special permits the movements of a large quantity of these goods, provided they had been bought before March 1, and either paid for or so contracted for as to legally bind the American purchasers. It was the understanding that the British Government contemplated making an arrangement by which American importers, instead of sending their proofs to London and having the cases handled by specially employed lawyers there, might submit their proofs to the foreign trade advisers of the State Department, to be turned over to Sir Richard Crawford, the commercial attaché of the British Embassy, to be scrutinized and examined by him, so that he might make recommendations to the London Government upon which the issuance of special permits might be based allowing the ships carrying these approved goods to pass through the blockade.

Inquiries of Great Britain.

There was a mix-up in the cablegrams which came from London, as a result of which Ambassador Page was directed to call upon the British Government and make certain inquiries. It is understood that Mr. Page was to ask Great Britain to state the course to be pursued by American importers seeking special permits for the movement of these goods, whether these permits were to be issued only in London through the medium of special attorneys seeking them or whether to the Foreign Trade Advisers of the State Department, acting informally and unofficially, the assurance of their willingness to have importers would be accorded that had been granted to those American lawyers in London.

Having failed to obtain this information several days ago Ambassador Page was again cabled to ask for information. His reply came to the State Department today. The text of the reply was not made public. It was learned, however, that the Ambassador explained that he had not been able to have his inquiries definitely answered, and indicated that the London Government asked to be allowed to postpone its answer to the inquiries that had been made. It is not understood that any reason was given for the postponement. There is no indication in Washington to show whether the British Government does not now care to have this projected arrangement perfected or whether it merely wants to carefully look into the matter before giving its answer.

The Washington Government will be greatly disappointed if the British Government's answer is in the negative. Earlier official messages from London had inspired the hope that this "concession" would be made. While it is so described, it must be understood that it could not be accepted by the American Government, acting officially, as a concession, because the Government is contending in its diplomatic controversy with England over the manner of enforcing the Orders in Council that these goods have a right, under international law, to move from Rotterdam to the United States. The so-called "concession" can only be accepted unofficially by the trade advisers, acting informally for the American importers, who have been pressing the State Department for action on these Rotterdam cases.

Permits Issued in London.

Definite information has reached the Washington Government that special permits have been issued by the London Government to American lawyers for the movement of about $2,500,000 worth of goods out of the total of $150,000,000 which American importers bought before March 1, and which are now tied up at Rotterdam. These permits were issued after assurances had been given by authorized representatives of the British Government and by the British Embassy here that only goods bought before March 1, 1915, and actually paid for, would be allowed to move under special permits. These goods were to be moved by March 15.

Thus the Foreign Trade advisers were unable to handle any applications for special permits covering goods bought before March 1, but not actually paid for, although these goods had been contracted for before March 1. Nor were goods bought and not paid for, but contracted for before March 1, under free-on-board arrangements, able to move on special permits to be obtained informally on the basis of examination of proofs by the British Embassy at Washington.

Privileges to W. W. Bride.

One of the lawyers in London who has been able to obtain the release of Rotterdam goods for American importers is A. G. Hays of New York City. Another is W. W. Bride of Washington. Mr. Bride was formerly employed in the office of the Foreign Trade Advisers of the State Department. He is a son of Cotter T. Bride, an ardent friend of W. J. Bryan. W. W. Bride was a Bryan appointee in the State Department. He severed his connection with the office of the Foreign Trade Advisers about the time that Mr. Bryan resigned as Secretary of State. He went to London in a private capacity as a lawyer and interested himself in endeavoring to have released shipments which the Trade Advisers had not been able to persuade the British Government to release.

The State Department has come into possession of letters sent out to American importers asserting that persons supposed to be representatives of the State Department in London are able to obtain special permits for the release of detained cargoes. One of the letters, signed by John L. Vandiver of Philadelphia, goes on to say that "Mr. Bride went to London in our employ, duly accredited by the State Department and the British Embassy, and is assured of the assistance of Ambassador Page, of London, if found necessary."

These letters are now being investigated by the State Department. Mr. Bride is not in London as an accredited representative of the State Department.

A formal statement for the guidance of importers will be issued by the State Department tomorrow on the basis of Ambassador Page's cablegram of today.

JAIL FOR WAR CAPTIVES.

Britain Punishes Germans Who Escaped from Camp.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—Three German officers who escaped from a prison camp near Denbigh, Wales, and subsequently were recaptured, were sentenced by a military court today to serve eighty-four days each in prison. This is the first instance in which jail terms have been given to prisoners of war.

$500 REWARD

is deposited with the Police Department, Boston, Mass., for information resulting in the arrest of

GEORGE SANFORD INMAN

defaulting cashier of the United Fruit Company in Boston, on whose account the National Surety Company paid a large sum under its bond.

Address: Police Department, Boston, Mass.

OR

National Surety Company

Secret Service Department
115 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY

45 ARABIC SURVIVORS HERE ON TWO LINERS

Playwright Tells Graphic Story of Attack and Praises the Bravery of Capt. Finch.

SAW TORPEDO APPROACHING

W. W. Bride, Son of Bryan's Friend, Active in London, Getting Stipulated Cargoes Released.

Forty-five men, women, and children, survivors of the sinking of the White Star liner Arabic by a German submarine off the coast of Ireland on Aug. 19, arrived here yesterday from Liverpool on the steamers St. Paul and Adriatic, and are the first to reach this country.

In interviews with the reporters they all confirmed the statements made in Liverpool by Captain William Finch and his officers and crew, that the Arabic was hit by a torpedo which was fired from a submarine without any warning. No one saw the submarine. Some of them thought that Captain Finch realized his peril when he got close up to the British freighter Dunsley, chartered by the Cunard Line, behind which the submarine lay waiting for the Arabic, and altered his course, but the majority agreed nothing alarming occurred until Second Officer Steele saw the torpedo coming toward the ship's side.

The survivors were unanimous in their praise of the seamanship of Captain Finch, who went full speed astern directly the Arabic was hit, and stopped the headway so that the lifeboats could be lowered in safety, and also of the heroic conduct of the fourth engineer, who lost his life standing by the engines below.

The thirty-five survivors on the St. Paul were:

FIRST CLASS.

Covington, Zellah.	Rose, Miss Margaret.
Covington, Mrs.	Rowley, Dr. J. F.

SECOND CLASS.

Christie, Mrs. Catherine.	Pryce, F.
Coller, Philip W. A.	Ramsdell, W. E.
Coller, Mrs.	Roode, Claude M.
Dunlop, Miss E.	Webeker, A.
Harrison, Mrs. Mary.	Gualtor, A.
McTamney, C.	Money, Major.
Nolan, John.	Money, Miss E.
O'Farrell, Miss T.	Money, Miss M.
Olschewski, John.	Money, C.

THIRD CLASS.

Duckers, William.	Davy, Florence.
Morrisey, John.	Mooney, Annie.
Hughes, William.	Connell, Katy.
Olson, John.	Hays, May.
Dugal, Peter.	Loftus, Martin.
Carsher, Francis.	Carlson, J. A.
Willoughby, R.	

The ten survivors on the Adriatic were Mrs. F. O. Allison, B. Bathurst, Miss Christophersen, Frederick Martin, John Doherty and Mrs. Sarah E. Salt and her four children, Mary, 15; Frederick, 11; Mona, 9, and Florence, 6 years.

The thirty-five survivors on the St. Paul were met at Quarantine yesterday morning by Dr. Katharine B. Davis, Commissioner of Correction, who went down the Bay on the reveneue cutter and boarded the vessel by climbing up a long ladder. She said, that her object was to question the survivors to see if any of them had seen Dr. Edmund F. Woods of Jamesville, Wis., one of the two Americans drowned in the disaster, and whose widow was waiting to meet them at the pier.

The Commissioner was fortunate in meeting Aubrey Gualtor, a young Englishman on his way to British Columbia, who had shared a cabin with Dr. Woods on the Arabic. He said that no one had seen him after the torpedo struck the ship, and it was presumed later by the bedroom stewards that he never got out of his cabin.

Zellah Covington, the author of the play, "Some Baby," who was among the survivors on the St. Paul with his wife, said they sighted the Dunsley about 7 o'clock as she was slowly sinking. The lifeboats on the Arabic had been swung out the previous night on leaving Liverpool and lowered to the level of the main deck, and the crew had placed a number of lifebelts all along the deck in case of emergency.

"Captain Finch headed the Arabic toward the sinking steamer," Mr. Covington said, "and we realized that she had been torpedoed, and the majority of those on deck put on their life preservers, ready for anything that might happen. When we got within half a mile of the Dunsley we saw her crew getting into the boats and one of the officers told us afterward they wanted to warn us, but were prevented from doing so by the Germans on the submarine alongside their ship. Nobody on our ship saw the submarine and did not know what was going to happen until Second Officer Steele shouted out from the bridge, 'Look out! Here comes a torpedo!' The next moment it struck the Arabic on the starboard side in number five hold, just behind the engine room, and the shock of the explosion nearly threw us off our feet.

"The discipline maintained on the ship was excellent and there was no confusion of any kind. The officers went along the decks ordering the passengers to put the lifebelts on and giving them seats in the boats, while the plucky bugler stood by sounding salutes as each boat was lowered away to cheer the people up. In the boat where Mrs. Covington and myself were assigned there was no one at the helm and only stokers to row us, but they managed to get clear after a while without any accident.

"As the boat was leaving the ship's side, I saw Chris Mactamney, an old friend I had not seen for ten years, come to the rail and wave to us. He is a trapeze performer and was going to slide down a rope when he saw Miss Margaret Ross of Vancouver standing on deck. She was too scared to jump into a boat, so he first dropped her over the side and then came himself into the boat.

"The Arabic sank stern first, with her bow pointing skyward about 100 feet out of the water. After rowing about until 2 in the afternoon we were rescued by the mine sweeper Magnolia and landed at Queenstown. Just before this the Magnolia had fired five shots at what they believed to be a submarine on the side farthest away from us."

John Donerty, an American mechanic of Providence, R. I., who was a passenger on the Arabic, said he saw the torpedo coming because of the air bubbles on the water and was only 150 feet away from the place where it struck.

"The concussion was so great," he said, "that I was stunned for a minute or so and was up to my waist in water. Then I realized what had happened and seized a lifebelt off No. 5 hatch and put it on and jumped into the sea. After swimming about I reached a raft with a man on it holding a baby in his arms, and was so cramped that I could not climb up but managed to put my arm through the life becket at the side. Then I heard a woman scream out to the man, 'Save me for my child.' The man said he could not do it alone but he managed to grab her arm and hold her up until Captain Finch swam alongside and helped me to lift her on to the raft.

"The Captain had a wound in his leg and we had great difficulty in getting him on to the raft on account of his weight, but we managed to do so after a while and remained on it until 6 o'clock, when we were picked up and landed at Queenstown."

The agents of the International Mercantile Marine Company received a cablegram from Liverpool stating that the following survivors of the Arabic had sailed on the Lapland for New York and are due to arrive on Sept. 9: John Stewart, Alexander N. Norton, Mr. and Mrs. James Calmon, and Domenico Moresi.

On the American liner New York due here the same day are: Rev. Dr. G. A. McAllister, Gabriel Kantor, Reginald A. Burns, Mrs. J. Gillender, W. N. Gillender, and Owen Kilduff.

MANY BOMBARDMENTS ON WESTERN FRONT

French Silence Germans' Fire at Armancourt—Germans Regain Vosges Positions.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—Bombardments were general along the western front today, big guns, trench batteries, and hand grenades being employed. The Germans used incendiary shells in the Soissons region. Berlin reports the recapture of positions near Lingekopf.

Following is the night official report from Paris:

In Belgium, replying to a bombardment directed against the town of Nieuport and the sectors of Steenstraete and Boesinghe, our artillery brought into play an efficacious fire against the bomb throwers and batteries in action and against the assemblies and parks of the enemy.

On the Artois front there has been an exchange of bombs and grenades at the sapheads. Between the Somme and the Oise our batteries have silenced the fire of the German artillery in the environs of Armancourt and Canny. The enemy has fired a number of incendiary shells on Soissons and the region roundabout.

A bombardment, intense and reciprocal, has taken place on the Aisne front between Ville-aux-Bois and Godat, in Champagne, and on the western outskirts of the Argonne. A commando has occurred in Lorraine and in the Vosges, in the sector of the Fecht.

This is the afternoon communiqué from Paris:

Fighting with hand grenades occurred in the course of the night in the vicinity of Souchez. There were several artillery engagements in the sector of Neuville and Roye.

In the Vosges fighting with bombs occurred at Schratzmannele.

Berlin gives out the following official statement:

In the Vosges, north of Münster, our attack on Aug. 31 resulted in our recapturing the trench sections lost to the French in battles from Aug. 25 to 28. The battle line of Lingekopf-Bureruskopf thus passed again into our possession. All counter-attacks have been repulsed. Seventy-two mountain chasseurs were taken prisoners. Three machine guns were captured.

A French aeroplane flying over Avocourt, northwest of Verdun, was shot down by one of our battle aviators. The machine was set on fire.

AUSTRIANS REPORTED OUT OF ROVERETO

Rome Officially Tells of Advance of Italians on Several Fronts.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—A dispatch from Rome says that the Austrians have evacuated Rovereto, which recent Italian advances had threatened to cut off.

RO

RUSSIANS GIVE UP GRODNO FORTRESS

Fall Back Across the Niemen—General Retreat Extends to the Dniester.

GERMANS CHECKED IN NORTH

But Austrians Are Rapidly Winning Back Narrow Strip Held by Czar in Galicia.

FEW PRISONERS ARE TAKEN

Russians Saving Armies and Guns from the Big Invading Forces.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 2, (via London, Sept. 3.)—An official communication made public tonight by the Russian War Office announces the evacuation by the Russian forces of the Fortress of Grodno and the retirement of the troops to the right bank of the Niemen River.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—Except in the region of Riga, where the Russians are presenting a solid front to Field Marshal von Hindenburg, the Austro-German offensive is again making headway, and, as they have been doing for four months, the Russian troops have resumed their withdrawal movement.

In the southeast Vienna reports a series of successes, which have practically driven the Russians out of Galicia. They now hold only a very narrow strip between the Sereth River and Bessarabia. Behind their lines, the Austrians state, the Russians set fire to a number of villages, which might indicate a further retreat. Thus the hopes raised in the allied countries by recent successes in Russia at last was making a stand, have been dissipated.

Everywhere the Austro-Germans claim to be advancing, but they have not captured of late any great number of men or guns. The Russian guns have been kept well behind the infantry and are quickly moved back when the rearguards are unable longer to hold off the invaders. There is some talk of an advance on Kiev, but the distance to that city is considerable and the country over which it would have to be made is difficult for the movement of troops.

SIGNS OF TURNING TIDE.

Climax May Have Been Reached in Russian Invasion.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 2, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The first faint signs may now be detected of what is possibly a change for the better all round on the Russian side. It is possible the Austro-Germans may be engaged in completing new combinations on the nature of which it is useless to speculate. On the other hand, it is equally possible that a satisfactory change is ripening.

If the climax, indeed, has been reached, it comes much earlier than was expected or even wanted here. It is desirable that the Germans should come another hundred miles yet deeper into Russia, or even more, until Germany is drained of its last drops of manhood in her efforts to keep up the pressure upon the Russian tide. The moment the pressure relaxes the tide will turn, and the Germans know it.

It will be opportune to note the front now occupied by the German invaders. It extends in a double zigzag from the Baltic to Bukowina. The northern half from the neighborhood of Dinaburg runs practically parallel to the Dvina as far as the Dvinsk, thence parallel to the railway joining Dvinsk, Vilna, and Grodno, being at distances varying from a few miles to several marches west of these landmarks. The Germans thus have a salient angle toward Dvinsk. The Russian salient terminates within a score or so of miles of the German frontier west of Grodno. From this point the line runs southeastward to the Pinsk marshes, begins again west of Lutsk, and runs southeastward again by Radzichaw, Zloczow, Zborow Burkanow, and Butschtch to the Dniester, or, roughly, along the west bank of the Stripa River.

Apart from the fighting on both wings of the grand strategic front, in order to carry into effect the German plans of marching on Petrograd from Riga as a base and upon Kiev from Galicia the most significant point now is the Russian salient west of Grodno. We do not know whether the obstinate defense of the Grodno-Vilna-Dvinsk Railway, especially in the neighborhood of Vilna, means that time is needed thoroughly to evacuate Grodno and the other fortresses. A few days now will show what interpretation must be put upon the present very strenuous fighting

REPORTS OF WAR OFFICES.

Russians Gain in the North, But Fall Back Elsewhere.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 2, (via London.)—The following official communication was issued today:

On the Riga-Dvinsk front, generally speaking, there has been no important change. The German attack in the region of Friedrichstadt again has been repulsed.

Our troops are making successful progress between the Sventa and the Viliya Rivers. They are approaching very near Wilkomii and further on they occupy the front of Svyentsyany-Mizsayala-Zukshty. On the evening of Sept. 1, near Svyentsyany our cavalry carried two villages at the point of the bayonet, repulsing the Germans in disorder and making prisoners.

Progressing along the right bank of the Viliya, we captured from the Germans in the Dukshty region one mortar and several caissons.

The situation between the Viliya and Niemen Rivers is unchanged. The enemy's efforts are directed chiefly along the Olita-Merecz road, where the night of the first we repulsed many obstinate attacks. A stubborn fight occurred near Orany.

Near Grodno, after having held the enemy as long as necessary to enable us to evacuate this point, our troops on the night of the first crossed to the right bank of the Niemen River.

To the south of Grodno on the whole front as far as the Pripet River the situation is without essential change.

In the region of Lutsk, after having held the enemy in obstinate combats on the River Styr our troops the night of the first fell back upon the Olyka-Radziwiloff front. During the day we captured a hundred prisoners, including officers and machine guns.

The enemy has occupied Lutsk.

In conformity with the retreating movement from the Styr River our troops in Galicia have occupied new positions, enabling us to cover our movements with rear guards. The enemy has again suffered very heavily in rear guard actions in the regions of Zloczow and Zborow and at the mouth of the Stripa. After repulsing here repeated attacks we assumed a partial offensive, capturing machine guns, prisoners and much war material.

BERLIN, Sept. 2, (via London.)—The official German report on the eastern and southeastern theatres, given out today, reads as follows:

Army group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: The village of Czarnoko, on the Vilna-Grodno railway, was taken by storm. At Merecz (on the Niemen River about forty miles northeast of Grodno) our attack made progress.

On the western front of Grodno the outer line of forts has fallen. The North German Landwehr took by storm yesterday Fort No. 4, situated to the north of the Dombrovo-Grodno highroad. The garrison, consisting of 500 men, was captured. Late in the evening this was followed by the capture by troops from Baden of Fort No. 4A, situated further north. Here we took prisoners, a garrison of 150 men. The other fortifications on the advanced western front were thereupon evacuated by the Russians.

East of the forest of Bialowies, crossings over the Swislocz and Makarowcz on the upper streams southeast of Odelsk, were occupied by our troops after a hard struggle.

The total captures made by this army group yesterday amounted to 3,070 prisoners, one heavy gun and three machine guns. In addition to this three heavy cannon hidden by the enemy in the marshes near Osowetz were dug out.

Army group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: Yesterday we won our way out of the northeastern border of the forest of Bialowies. During the night we obtained possession of a crossing over the Jasiolda, in the marsh district north of Grodno (Gorodok?,) by a surprise attack. One thousand prisoners were taken.

Army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen: The Muchawie section (in the Pripet marsh region,) has been crossed along the entire front during our pursuit of the enemy.

Southeastern Theatre: During yesterday's pursuit more than 1,000 prisoners and one machine gun fell into the hands of the German troops.

VIENNA, Sept. 2, (via London.)—The official communication issued today by the War Office says:

The pursuit of the Russians is progressing well. In the district of the Volhynia triangle of fortresses from Lutsk upward, our forces have crossed the Styr River on a wide front.

In East Galicia the enemy also is retreating. The troops of General von Böhm-Ermolli entered Brody (on the railway about four miles from the border of Russia), and today are advancing east from Brody across the frontier.

The north wing of the army of General von Bothmer is pursuing the defeated enemy on the roads from Zborow, Zalosce and Tarnopol. The enemy is retreating toward the Sereth River.

The army of General Pflanzer yesterday, after heavy fighting, repulsed the enemy across the heights of the lower Seripa River. Under this shock the Russians retreated from the Dniester front up to the confluence of the Sereth River.

Behind the Russian position on the Bessarabia frontier numerous villages are burning.

The Austro-Hungarian and German troops fighting northeast of Kobrin (in Russia to the northeast of Brest-Litovsk) gradually are driving the enemy back.

In the marshy district of the upper Jasiolda River there is no change in the situation.

WESTERN STRATEGISTS TO AID THE RUSSIANS?

Berlin Hears of Plan to Send Officers from France and England —New Chief of Staff.

BERLIN, Sept. 2, (By Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—"The Lokal-Anzeiger learns from Paris," says the Overseas News Agency, "that France and England are ready to assist Russia by detailing expert strategists to the headquarters of Grand Duke Nicholas to replace incapable Russian staff officers.

"It is planned also to establish a Franco-British advisory board of financial experts to assist the Russian Finance Minister."

LONDON, Sept. 2.—Official announcement was made yesterday in Petrograd that General Yanushevitch, Chief of Grand Duke Nicholas's staff, had been appointed Assistant Viceroy of the Caucasus.

He will be succeeded as Chief of Staff by General Alexiev, Commander in Chief of the armies on the northwestern front.

SAYS RUSSIANS WILL RETURN.

Head of General Staff Promises Advance When Supplies Are Ready.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 2, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—In an interview published in the Bourse Gazette the head of the General Staff at Petrograd, General Nikjehevitch, says:

"There can be no doubt that the German army is being exhausted by the drawing out of its communications. According to the direct testimony of those at the front, it now consists of nothing more than the élite, all the soldiers of the best age have been used up and those who remain are either youths or men well on in years."

If the Germans still retain the upper hand it is because of their technical superiority and because their army follows the artillery while our artillery follows the army.

"The Russian retirement is imperative, but it should not for a moment shake the confidence of the public in final victory. The vital forces of Russia stand incomparably higher than those of Germany. All necessary measures have now been taken for an immeasurable development of Russia's technical resources and the increase of her output of war munitions. As soon as the requirements of the army in this respect have been satisfied the Russian advance and the German retreat will begin."

RUSSIA LIMITS PASSPORTS.

Will Not Accept Those of Neutrals Who Change Allegiance During War.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The State Department today announced that it was in receipt of a note under date of Aug. 27, from the Russian Ambassador, in which he says that the Russian Government has just issued orders to its diplomatic and consular officers to visé the passports of citizens or subjects of neutral countries only in the case that their papers show that they owed allegiance to such countries before Aug. 1, 1914.

This is the date of the opening of the war in Europe and the action is taken to mean that it is not the purpose of the Russian Government to recognize, at least for passport purposes, the action of those citizens of the United States or other neutral countries who changed their allegiance after the opening of the war.

BANISH RUSSIAN FROM LODZ.

New Council Decrees That Only German and Polish Be Used.

BERLIN, Sept. 2, (by wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The following item was given out today by the Overseas News Agency:

"The Municipal Council elected by the citizens of Lodz, (a city of Russian Poland, now in the hands of the Germans,) has banished the Russian language and only Polish and German will be used."

FIRE ON THE ROTTERDAM.

Arrives in Home Port with Blaze in Her After Hold.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—A dispatch to Lloyds from Rotterdam says that the Holland-American Line steamer Rotterdam arrived there on her voyage from New York with a fire in her after hold, which contained mail and cotton and other cargo.

The correspondent adds that much water has been pumped into the hold and that the fire now is apparently extinguished.

The Rotterdam left New York Aug. 21 and was last reported as having arrived at Falmouth Aug. 30, and sailing thence for Rotterdam.

NEW POST FOR DERNBURG.

Heads German Economic League for Latin America.

AMSTERDAM, Friday, Sept. 3, (via London.)—According to the Cologne Gazette, a German economic league or South and Central America has been formed, with Dr. Bernhard Dernburg as President.

BELL-ANS
Absolutely Removes Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists.
Contains no harmful or deleterious substance.

EXCHANGE RATE GOES UP TO $4.62

Covering by Shorts and Sales of Stocks by England Rally Demand Sterling.

GAIN FOR DAY IS 7½ CENTS

Agents of Allies on the Way Here to Insist America Must Give Credit to Sell Its Goods.

There was a sharp recovery yesterday in the rates for foreign exchange. The arrival of two transatlantic liners bringing back quantities of American securities, coupled with heavy sales of stocks and bonds in this market on cabled orders, caused brokers who had sold sterling short to buy it back in the expectation of a sudden increase in the demand. The desire to transfer into English pounds for remittance to London the dollars obtained here by sales of the foreign-owned securities soon brought about that demand, and then prices soared, with occasional reactions, until demand sterling closed for the day at $4.62, which was 12 cents to the pound above Wednesday's record low of $4.50.

Francs, lire, and marks also showed improvement. Francs went to 5.97 as against Wednesday's low price of 6.05. Lire closed at 6.47 against 6.54 at the bottom on Wednesday. Marks closed at 80⅝, a gain of ⅝ of a cent from the lowest price the day before.

London made heavy sales of Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, New York Central, Pennsylvania, and Canadian Pacific in this market on Wednesday, as well as blocks of the leading industrial stocks like United States Steel and the coppers. The selling was renewed in these shares when the market opened yesterday, and it was reported by cable from the other side at the close of the market there that the transactions for the two days totaled several million dollars. These securities, according to the cabled advices, will be returned to America by the next liners sailing to New York from British ports.

One of the leading bankers in the financial district said last night that a continuation of the foreign liquidation was to be expected, and that it would be welcomed for the corrective influence it would exercise on the exchange position, in his opinion, the restoration of foreign exchange to a normal basis was a matter of as much moment to this country as it was to Europe.

"Europe can buy its grain, its meats, its hides and leather in other markets than ours," he said, "but Europe must come here for war supplies. No other nation is in a position to manufacture them in the quantities desired. Unless foreign money gets back near to a parity with our own, therefore, this country may lose its trade with Europe in those articles which Europe can purchase on a money parity elsewhere; that is to say, with the South American countries.

"Commissioners from England and France are on the way here and should arrive by the end of this or the first of next week. I understand that the purpose of their coming is to negotiate a loan, the top figure of which has been placed at $750,000,000, and the proceeds of which will be used here to buy supplies and ammunition contracted for by their Governments. A loan of this sort will, of course, solve the problem so far as France and England are concerned as Governments; but the individual importers of those Governments will be left to deal with the exchange problem on their own account. Their only hope of meeting the problem satisfactorily, from my point of view, is to induce exporters in this country to trade and importers in this country to move more goods across the Atlantic to us. We have been selling enormous quantities of supplies to Europe and taking very little in return. The answer to the problem is this: We must now buy more from Europe or Europe will be forced to buy less from us. In other words, we must increase our imports or our exports will decrease, because Europe must have the dollars that continue to buy in a market in which their money is at such a tremendous discount."

The English bankers who are to confer with big interests here on the foreign exchange situation had been expected on the New York liner Celtic, which arrived yesterday. Sir Henry Holt, President of the Royal Bank of Canada, one of the passengers on the Adriatic, said that Sir Eldward Holden and the other bankers constituting the British delegation had changed their plans at the last moment. He did not know, he said, why the sailing plans had been changed.

According to London advices the English bankers are now on the war there, but it has not been ascertained on what ship they are coming. One unconfirmed rumor which reached Wall Street yesterday was that the bankers were coming on a British cruiser. Another large shipment of gold is expected from England, and it was considered not improbable that the delegates might take advantage of an opportunity to cross the Atlantic in the war ship containing the gold.

TO ASK CREDIT OF AMERICA.

British Envoys, Now on the Way, Will Urge the Demand.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—Plans for correcting the abnormal exchange situation and putting the entire machinery of settling trade balances between America and Europe on a stable basis will be clarified within the next few days on the arrival in New York of the French and British Financial Commissions.

Both commissions have received their instructions and are on their way, the French Commissioners having sailed from Boulogne last Saturday. The British authorities have requested that details regarding the British commission be not discussed until the delegates are well outside the danger zone, after which all reservations will be removed and the subject opened to the fullest discussion.

Meanwhile it is known that the commissions are in a position to correct some misapprehensions which are believed to exist in the United States concerning British, French, and Russian dependence on America. One of the best-informed authorities said today:

"The idea seems to prevail in New York that we are on our knees and begging America to come to our assistance. The situation is exactly the reverse. America wants to sell Europe its goods, and if Americans hope to continue these sales they must find a means of giving the usual credits and stabilizing exchange."

The British Commissioners are fully conversant with the attitude of the Government, which does not regard the present situation as alarming. On the contrary, the Government view is decidedly hopeful and serene, as the recent success in floating the gigantic war loan has given it confidence that the largest financial problems can be readily surmounted.

The commission will be in a position to point out that two distinct classes of credits are being incurred in America. The first results from purchases of supplies and munitions by the allied Governments, the second from ordinary purchases and sales between private traders.

Concerning the Government purchases, not the slightest question has been raised regarding the unbounded resources of the Government, permitting it to make payments as fast as required. This is likely, it is pointed out, to be emphasized by the readiness of the British authorities to pay in American gold eagles if any question exists regarding the rate of exchange on the British pound sterling, that is, the American unit of value probably would be held to be acceptable if any question arose concerning the fluctuation of the British unit.

As to ordinary sales between private parties, this is not considered a matter pertaining to the Government, but one which buyer and seller should adjust. However, the British Government is interested in seeing this private adjustment satisfactorily accomplished, so as to preserve normal and healthy financial conditions. Therefore the commissions are likely to explain the ability and willingness of the Government to meet all credits for Governmental supplies by gold payments in the American unit, or American eagles, if desired, while a plan for dealing with credits growing out of private sales will probably await conferences between the British and French delegates and American financiers.

Indications, however, are that overtures will be expected from the American side, as the view prevails in the highest quarters here that if America wants to sell it must provide the means of credit. As showing that this is the real condition, it is pointed out that America's great wheat crop now being harvested will normally be taken by Europe at good prices if a credit system is provided by the American sellers. Otherwise, it is stated, reports reaching the Government concerning the wheat field in India, Australia, and Canada are such as to indicate that Great Britain and her allies would be permitted for the first time to buy their wheat in the countries named instead of in America, as India, Australia, and Canada will give the necessary credit facilities.

This is one of the phases of the situation upon which the Commissioners are fully informed in connection with the approaching discussion of exchange and the machinery of settling balances between America and Europe.

CALL FOR GERMAN LOAN OUT

Railroad Men's Union Subscribes $500,000 for War Bonds.

BERLIN, Sept. 2, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The managers of the Reichsbank have issued a formal call for subscriptions to the new war loan.

The newspapers point out editorially that great advantages are offered to investors, who are able to obtain with their savings nine-year imperial bonds paying 5 per cent. Private banks and saving institutions announce their readiness to assist their depositors to subscribe.

The loan has several new features. The issue will be confined to bonds, no Treasury notes being sold. Moreover, it will be possible for the first time to purchase these bonds at Post Offices.

The Reichsbank managers, private bankers, and the newspapers predict that the loan will be as successful as on the two former occasions, and that Germany will win "a third great battle upon the financial field." The Overseas News Agency says:

"Subscriptions for the third German war loan are already being received. From the Association of German Railroad Workmen a subscription of 2,000,000 marks ($500,000) has come in; from the City of Wiesbaden, 1,000,000 marks, while three subscriptions, aggregating 4,000,000 marks, have been received from industrial concerns and a financial institution."

Reichsbank Gets More Gold.

BERLIN, Sept. 2, (by Wireless Telegraphy to Tuckerton, N. J.)—The latest weekly report of the Reichsbank shows an increase in gold reserve of 2,000,000 marks.

MR. TAFT PROPOSES INCREASED DEFENSE

Would Enlarge Army and Navy Materially and Strengthen Coast Artillery.

COST PUT AT $450,000,000

Suggests Small Tax on Small Incomes to Meet Part of Expense —Congratulates Wilson.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 2.—William H. Taft advocated preparedness for war today in an address at the Panama-Pacific Exposition delivered at "Taft Day" exercises.

In the ceremonies preceding the address, Mr. Taft, who, while President of the United States, broke ground for the exposition four years ago, again took in hand the silver spade he used then and planted a California redwood tree in "Taft Circle." He reviewed the United States Coast Artillery at the Presidio of San Francisco, and later addressed the members of the Business Men's Training Camp at the exposition, where they made their first public appearance in company formation. A silver loving cup, inscribed "in grateful remembrance of his unfailing friendship and the fulfillment of his confidence that 'San Francisco knows how,'" was presented to him by exposition officials.

"The very recent news from Washington," said Mr. Taft, in his address, "shows that the firm attitude of President Wilson in maintaining the rights of our noncombatant citizens on commercial liners of belligerents to be safe from drowning without warning and an opportunity for rescue has been acquiesced in by Germany. This must and should be the cause of profound rejoicing by every patriotic American and the occasion for congratulation to the President.

"It must relieve the strain between the two countries. The shadow of a serious breach passes. It should not, however, lead our people away from their duty of reasonable preparation. The incident, though closed, as we all hope, except as to indemnity for the lives of those already drowned, shows how near, as neutrals, we are to the war. It shows that we must be careful to insist upon our rights as such, and that we ought to be reasonably prepared to defend our country against invasion by any belligerent power."

Mr. Taft's Proposals.

In summing up what he regarded as necessary preparation the ex-President said:

First—An increase of our navy tonnage as rapidly as possible by 30 per cent., and an immediate increase of the personnel of the navy by nearly 20,000 sailors and 900 officers.

Second—An increase in ammunition for our great coast defense guns, the making of a few sixteen-inch guns, and the completion of the defense of the Chesapeake at Cape Henry; in addition, an increase of 10,000 trained coast artillerymen and 400 officers to man the coast defenses properly.

Third—An increase of our regular mobile army of 50,000 troops and a quadrupling of the supply of educated military officers. We should also adopt a reduced term of enlistment, with inducement to the formation of a reserve of trained men.

Mr. Taft pointed out that the national Treasury was not in a condition to warrant such expenditures.

"The program I have proposed," he said, "modest as it is, will certainly increase the annual cost of the army and navy appropriations by perhaps $150,000,000 for each of three years and probably more. This leaves $325,000,000 at least of necessary income to be provided for by new legislation of Congress over and above what existing law would probably produce. This could be partly made up by the renewal of the war tax and the sugar tax, yielding, say, $125,000,000. There would be left from $150,000,000 to $200,000,000 of a deficit still to be provided for either by cutting down expenses or by additional taxation."

Not Appealing to Partisanship.

Mr. Taft suggested that expenses could be cut down by giving authority and responsibility to one body of men to consider the whole field of Government income and expenditure. A large sum, he said, would under any circumstances have to be raised by taxation. As a Republican, he said, he believed that a change of policy to a high protective tariff would serve most satisfactorily, but that he would not urge it because "I am trying to make practical suggestions, and not a partisan speech, and I am looking to what may reasonably be demanded of a patriotic Democratic Congress, in view of the present imperative need of increasing our national income and their anti-protection views.

"The imposition of a small tax on small incomes," he went on, "asks a sacrifice from our patriotic citizens that they will be willing to make if our politicians have the courage to impose it and explain the imperative necessity. The payment of a tax, however small, makes a man a better citizen. To assume that the plain people are unwilling to pay increased taxes in case of national need is to distrust them and to ascribe to them the lowest motive for political action.

"Let us exclude politics from the question of preparedness. Let us accept the cost. Let us insist that Congress and the Administration manifest the courage to incur the odium of unthinking and unpatriotic men, who would resent contributing to such a cause. Let us insist that the Congress and the Administration shall defer to the judgment of real expert naval and army officers and boards as to how we should prepare, and shall not allow the dangerous little knowledge of committee chairmen and civilian politicians, ignorant of our needs, to obstruct the work of proper national defense."

MOTOR CYCLISTS TO ENLIST.

500 Volunteer to Form Mounted Detachment in Militia.

The adaptability of the motor cycle to many kinds of military operations will be demonstrated at the mobilization of State troops at Van Cortlandt Park on Sept. 25. The exhibition is to take place in pursuance of an order issued by Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan of the National Guard, who instructed Captain Lorillard Spencer of the Coast Artillery command to organize, without expense to the State, a detachment of motor cyclists who would be willing to participate in the military manoeuvres at Van Cortlandt Park.

Captain Spencer issued a call for volunteers several days ago, and he has received an enthusiastic response from members of motor cycle clubs throughout the State. He said yesterday that he would have 500 of them present at the mobilization exercises, and later he expected to have 500 more. A mass meeting of those who have already volunteered will take place next Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock in the Eighth Coast Defense Command Armory at Ninety-fourth Street and Park Avenue. In order to participate in the exhibition the motor cyclists will not be required to enlist.

Motor cyclists will divide into companies as follows: Mounted orderlies for staffs, machine gun companies, transport companies for the transportation of ammunition and auxiliary companies for field hospital service. The volunteers will be required to drill on Saturday afternoon, Sept. 18, and the entire day Sunday, the 19th, and on Saturday, the 25th.

FRENCH MUNITIONS SCANDAL

Factory Director Accused of Having Bribed Government Inspectors.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—The French Government, which has been running down and tion in the purchase of army supplies, has caused the arrest of two technical agents, one in the Marine and the other in the War Department. These agents were detailed to inspect shells manufactured at the works at Saint-du-Tarn.

M. Leblond, director of the works, has also been arrested. He was accused of having paid monthly subsidies to the technical agents, in return for which the agents are said to have been lax in their inspection.

WILSON IN JULY PLANNED DEFENSE

Continued from Page 1.

of its opportunity. Cordially and faithfully yours,

WOODROW WILSON.

The Hon. Lindley M. Garrison, Secretary of War.

Secretary Garrison had set the wheels in motion for the preparation of a program of army reform several months before he had received the President's letter. The Army War College has been at work for some time in the preparation of a program which has been considered by high officers of the army and by a special Board of Review.

Upon receipt of the President's letter of July 21, Secretary Daniels delivered a copy of it to the General Board of the Navy, which has been meeting in Washington for more than a month engaged in the preparation of a program now in the hands of Secretary Daniels for consideration.

NAVAL RESERVE PLANNED.

Calls for Training of 50,000 Men and Mobilization of Auxiliary Fleet.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Plans of the Navy Department for the organization of a National Naval Reserve, embracing retired officers, former enlisted men, other branches of the Federal and State Governments, and volunteer civilians, were announced today by Franklin D. Roosevelt, Acting Secretary. It is expected to obtain under the plans the services of not less than 50,000 men for the National Naval Reserve, exclusive of the Naval Militia of the various States, now numbering about 7,000 men. With the navy included, these plans contemplate giving the navy not less than 125,000 men for naval service in war, as follows: Regular navy, present strength, including the Marine Corps, 61,500; probable increase in enlisted force of the navy by the coming session of Congress, 6,500; present State Naval Militia, 7,000; proposed National Naval Reserve, 50,000.

Acting Secretary Roosevelt's announcement of the plan for the organization of the National Naval Reserve follows:

"The department has had under consideration for some time a plan for the proper organization of various elements which should be considered a natural reserve from which the navy could draw outside of its regularly constituted forces. It is, of course, well known that so-called war plans have long been drawn as a part of the regular duty of the service and that these war plans contemplate a material increase in officers, men and vessels in case of emergency. Outside of the regular navy and the State Naval Militias, the plan of organization contemplates a National Naval Reserve, to be constituted briefly as follows:

"1. RETIRED OFFICERS AND FORMER ENLISTED MEN OF THE NAVY.—The organization of retired officers already exists, and a step toward securing a reserve of former enlisted men was taken last Spring by Congress. While the results of this examination have not yet been large and but two months it has been in effect—116 have been enrolled up to Sept. 1, 1915—it is believed that an increasing number of men whose enlistments expire will take advantage of the opportunity offered; and it is already having the effect of increasing the number of re-enlistments.

"2. OTHER BRANCHES OF THE FEDERAL AND STATE GOVERNMENTS.—This means the co-ordination of the Coast Guard, i. e., the Revenue Cutter and Life Saving Services, the Lighthouse Service, the Coast Survey, the State nautical training schools, harbor police, &c., in such manner as to fit readily into the naval service at short notice. Little legislation is necessary to accomplish this, and the organization of this work is already under way.

"3. VOLUNTEER CIVILIANS.—It is believed that the reserve of personnel should total 50,000 officers and men. What is particularly desired is not merely numbers, but individuals who will be capable of doing the highly specialized service which exists in modern navies. For instance, in wartime the navy would need the services of possibly 1,000 additional radio operators; it would require local pilots for inside waters, helmsmen, gunners, gasoline motor experts, signal men, &c., besides, of course, first-class seamen. The department has had many letters asking whether an opportunity could be given individuals to take courses of training in these specialties, and if the general plan is approved, it is hoped that next Summer courses of instruction can be started, using reserve or other available ships, and giving to those who desire three or four weeks of training so that they could become of some definite use if called upon.

"Any amateur operator, any yachtsman, motorboat enthusiast, in fact, any citizen with intelligence and application could learn how to fit into some place where he might be needed. Possibly some form of certificate could be given at the close of instruction, showing exactly what service the individual is capable of performing, the holder to be under no further obligation than to keep the Navy Department, at stated periods, informed of his address.

"4. MERCHANT VESSELS, YACHTS, AND POWER BOATS.—It is obvious that the navy would need a great number of auxiliary ships as patrol boats. Steps have already been taken to organize the merchant shipping, but much remains to be done. Modern naval operations have shown the great need of a large number of small and fast yachts and motor boats of a type as seaworthy as possible. The department has already endeavored to co-operate with the power squadrons, and it will be possible, in connection with the training of volunteer civilians, to list all suitable vessels and their owners in the duties that would be expected. This training would be given in conjunction with the use of naval vessels in the Summer time, and would be in charge of regular officers."

It was learned today that motor boats of a special type for possible use as submarine chasers were being built at Boston by a group of elk men interested in national defense. They are gasoline launches with high freeboards, each boat mounting a rapid-fire gun, so constructed as to be able to pass over minefields without danger and capable of going twenty to thirty miles off shore. The plan of the Navy, as announced today, is to take in these motor boats and the men trained to operate them.

The New York Times in August printed 699,508 agate lines of advertising, a gain of 95,205 agate lines over the corresponding period last year—a greater gain than that of any other New York morning or evening newspaper.



ALLIES CONFIDENT, BORDEN REPORTS

Canadian Premier, Back from the Front, Sees No Cause for Discouragement.

DISCUSSED CANADA'S AID

Great Crop to be Sent to England—Dominion Minister of Militia with Him.

Sir Robert Borden, the Premier of Canada, returned yesterday on the White Star liner Adriatic after a brief trip to England, and drove from the pier to the Hotel Algonquin, in West Forty-fourth Street, with Major Gen. Sir Sam Hughes, Canadian Militia Minister, who accompanied him on the liner. An escort of three torpedo boat destroyers accompanied the Adriatic from Liverpool on Aug. 25 as far as the Fastnet Rock, where they left her the following morning. The liner had been convoyed in the same manner, as a compliment to Sir Robert, when she arrived off the Irish coast on the eastward voyage and escorted to Liverpool. As she came up the harbor the Adriatic flew the Canadian flag at the mainmast head.

The Premier looked to be in perfect health, and said he had enjoyed the trip to England and back very much. When asked for an interview by the reporters and correspondents who met the ship at Quarantine he gave out this statement:

"The purpose for which my visit and that of the Minister of Militia were undertaken has been very fully accomplished. We have taken up with the several departments of the British Government many matters touching the cooperation of the two Governments in carrying on the war. The opportunities thus afforded for close and careful consideration and discussion of these subjects have been excellent, and I feel convinced that our visit will have results of marked advantage.

"In addition to the organization of military forces other matters of great importance have been under consideration; and among them the provision of adequate transportation on both oceans. Especially has consideration been given to the provision of transportation for the magnificent crop now being harvested, and I am convinced that the arrangements which have been made will prove both efficient and satisfactory.

"He found the Canadian troops at the front in splendid physical condition and in high spirits. The indomitable courage and the wonderful tenacity and resourcefulness which they have displayed in every engagement have elicited everywhere the highest praise. The Canadian forces now stationed at Thorncliffe and elsewhere which are awaiting orders to proceed to the front will undoubtedly perform their duty with equal distinction.

"In many hospitals and convalescent homes I had the privilege of visiting the Canadian wounded, men who had fought in some of the fiercest battles of the war. Patience, courage, and fortitude everywhere animated them, and notwithstanding all this they had suffered I found them possessed of the same undaunted spirit which distinguished them at the front.

"In many hospitals I found men from the British Isles, Australia, New Zealand, and Canada side by side as good comrades who had fought bravely in the same great cause. It was both a privilege and an inspiration to see men thus gathered from the farthest confines of the empire united in their determination to uphold the great cause for which they have fought and for which they will still fight.

"The same spirit of determination animates both the British and French nations. It is everywhere felt that the gallant Russian armies, handicapped as they have been by lack of the enormous preparation for this war which has been made by Germany and Austria-Hungary, have made a most splendid and heroic resistance. The same lack of preparation for war on so tremendous a scale has hitherto fettered the efforts of our Empire, but considering the preparations now under way and the response that is being given not only in the United Kingdom, but in every part of the Empire in the numbers and resources at the command of the allied nations, there is the highest confidence in the final outcome. More than ever the people of the United Kingdom are convinced that the struggle now proceeding is one which does in truth involve the continued existence of our Empire. With that truth firmly grasped and with the spirit which it already has evoked and will continue to evoke, there is no occasion for one moment's discouragement. Ours is the ability to make the allied cause triumphant; ours must be the effort to accomplish that great purpose, upon which hangs the future destiny of the world.

"No statement would be complete without a tribute to the great missions of mercy which have been organized by the people of the United States in providing relief for the sufferings and destitute in Belgium and Northern France and in the establishment of hospitals for the care of the wounded. It is almost unnecessary to say that the deepest appreciation of this noblest work is everywhere felt, not only in our Empire, but in France as well."

Major Gen. Sir Sam Hughes said he had been away two months in England and France, and was very pleased with the spirit and condition in which he found the Canadian troops both in the trenches in France and in the training camps in England. He said he felt very proud of what they had done in the field and also of the mettle shown by the American boys who had gone over and enlisted in Canadian regiments. When asked how long he thought the war would last, the Minister of Militia replied that he was not fool enough to make any prediction.

MEXICAN RAIDERS KILL 2 AMERICANS

Continued from Page 1.

to the Pan-American peace invitation had not been received.

That all is not going smoothly with the Carranza movement was disclosed late this afternoon, when the State Department received official information that the garrisons at Frontera and San Juan Bautista, in the State of Tabasco, have revolted against the Carranza authorities. The report to the State Department added that the Carranza Governor General and a few other Carranza officials had made good their escape from Tabasco.

A delayed dispatch to the State Department this afternoon, sent from Vera Cruz on Aug. 28, stated that the Interoceanic Railroad was cut on Aug. 25 between Vera Cruz and Mexico City.

General Luis Gutierrez has answered the Pan-American appeal with a statement that First Chief Carranza is the only person authorized to answer for the Carranza Government or any of the branches in international matters.

The State Department received advices today that the main railroad offices in Villista territory had been moved from Torreon to Chihuahua in anticipation of the prospective battle around Torreon between the Villistas and Carranzistas.

MEXICANS FOR INTERVENTION.

"Orderly Element" Wants Action, Says Letter Received Here.

A man formerly prominent in Mexican business has written a letter to E. H. Talbot, editor of The Pan-American Magazine, in which he says:

"I am sure you do not picture, you cannot know, of the misery in which we have fallen—the changes of Government every two or three months, every one of which seems to bring no other program than the gradual plundering of the city's resources and the issuance of more and more paper money with the consequent depreciation of the Mexican currency, and furthermore, the violation of all that is considered sacred in civilized countries, the right to property, the home and religious beliefs.

"The orderly element, which forms the minority in Mexico, as you well know, formulates this daily question: 'Is the United States going to intervene at all, or are we to stand this misery indefinitely until we see the whole people die of starvation?' Intervention to bring an end to this chaos and anarchy is urgently needed. We are enduring hardships almost as acute and more prolonged than those suffered by the heroic Belgian people."



"Turner for Concrete"

One of five rubber goods companies for whom Turner has built in reinforced concrete.

Buildings such as this are fireproof, can be quickly constructed, cost about 10% less than structural steel, and secure lowest insurance rates.

TURNER
Construction Co



AEOLIAN HALL

"A Business Community with Distinction"

A few top-floor offices — great, airy rooms, with a magnificent outlook —are here for the concerns who appreciate the value of perfect environment. Rentals surprisingly reasonable.

ELLEN & JEFFERY
Agents for Aeolian Hall
Telephone Bryant 897

YOU boys and girls whom the cold weather has brought back to town before Labor Day—in case your mother happens not to know it, tell her—

That to help her get your school clothes comfortably, ahead of the rush, Best's will be open all day Saturday, September 4th.

Complete Fall stocks are here. We are ready for you.

And we know how to get ready for you before school begins, for we have done it every year for thirty-six years.

Remember:

"You never pay more at Best's."

Fifth Avenue, West Side, Corner of 35th Street

DE PINNA

FIFTH AVENUE
AT THIRTY-SIXTH ST.
NEW YORK

(Open All Day Saturday)

Autumn Clothes for School Boys and Girls



New suits and dresses—complete new outfits—giving their youthful wearers pride and self-assurance at the threshold of the new school year.

Special De Pinna designs and materials, the most appropriate that can be selected for boys' and girls' wear.

Things which meet the smart tastes of the young folks themselves and add to their comfort of mind and body.

Every item the product of the recognized specialists for young people.

Complete School Outfits for Boys

Serviceable blue cheviot knickerbocker suits, for dressy wear as well—at $15.

Mackinaws of particularly good, smart, serviceable materials—waterproof and windproof—specially priced at $9.

Mackinaw caps to match, $2.

Boys' School Overcoats, medium and heavy weights—exclusive models and fabrics; $18 to $25.

Shirts, Cravats, Underwear and Hosiery.

The celebrated "Anniped" shoes for boys and girls—exclusive to this house—for every school purpose.

Boys' School Hats and Caps

The newest English styles, for boys of all ages—the latest shapes and colors in soft hats.

De Pinna Special Boys' Knickerbocker Suits for School $8.75

The popularity of these suits is a tribute to De Pinna tailoring.

Greater in variety of material than ever before—for boys from 7 to 16.

Good, serviceable mixtures, of smart English colorings, specially made for this purpose—for constant, hard, school wear.

Two new Norfolk models.

Young Girls' First School Suits

Graceful little suits, the result of De Pinna care and study, correct in coat and skirt—devoid of the suspicion of being an older girl's things cut down.

Mixtures, cheviots, whipcords, corduroys and broadcloths—hunter's green, royal blue, African brown, heathers and checks.

Many with fancy silk linings specially selected.

Every suit the result of careful planning.

Dressy three-piece models, of imported English broadcloth, with suspender waist and detachable, washable white guimpes.

Prices, $25 to $48.

Regulation Reefers School Coats and School Shoes for Girls

Everything that a girl needs in her school outfit—bring her to the store and select the things that are best fitted to her individual requirements.

A special showing of school hats of imported velours and velvets.

All the new things in school sweaters.

DE PINNA
Exclusive Outfitters
for Young People
Fifth Ave. at Thirty-Sixth St.

GOMPERS DENOUNCES 'FRIENDS OF PEACE'

Pro-German Society Under False Colors, He Writes Its Chairman, Brisben Walker.

SOUGHT TO CORRUPT LABOR

Some Led by Fair Words to Support Movement—Labor Chief's Compliments to Henry Weismann.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, today declared that the Friends of Peace, a pro-German organization, had, "by insidious and false representations attempted to corrupt financially a large number of representative men among the union workers of the United States." While many of the workers proved themselves incorruptible, said Mr. Gompers, some had been cajoled into believing the society was really working for peace. According to Mr. Gompers, the name of the society is misleading; it works to put the United States in a false and unneutral light, he says, and has bent its efforts to lend support to one of the contending groups in Europe.

Mr. Gompers's criticisms are contained in a letter to John Brisben Walker of New York, Chairman of the National Committee of the Friends of Peace. Mr. Gompers, in his letter, emphatically declines an invitation to associate himself with the society. Mr. Walker, he says, has taken upon himself to speak for labor because sixteen years ago he was invited to preside at a labor dinner. On the strength of that incident, says Mr. Gompers, Mr. Walker has ventured to stigmatize workingmen who differ from his "quaint understandings" as traitors to their fellows.

Mr. Gompers's letter follows letters from several labor leaders resigning from or refusing to join the Friends of Peace or Labor's National Peace Council, all of which have been given out from his office. Mr. Gompers is convinced that neither of the societies is interested in peace and that neither is neutral. His associates seem to be of the same opinion.

"If it were possible for me," says Mr. Gompers in his letter to Mr. Walker, "to regard the movement in which you are engaged as prompted in the interest of peace, I would not hesitate to pledge my most earnest and active cooperation; but from my knowledge of events it is not peace which is being furthered by your movement and your meeting; your purpose is to place the people of the United States in a false position before the world, to play into the hands of one side of the warring nations as against the other. Carried to its logical conclusion, your movement would make of the United States not only an unneutral nation, but would lead to the direst limits of militarism in every country and in its worst form."

Mr. Gompers refers to an editorial by Mr. Walker in Your Affairs, the publication of the Friends of Peace, in which a European confederation was proposed for the preservation of the German and other monarchies against the rising tide of democracy, and then proceeds:

"If you believe that the perpetuation of empires, royalties and thrones is the course which the citizens of this republic should advocate, then, Sir, it might be well, in order to be consistent, to advocate the establishment of monarchical institutions in our Republic. If you think that, after the war is over, the democratic sentiment deep down in the hearts of the German and Austrian people, when these men can and dare speak, will afford any resting place for your propaganda for the perpetuation of empires, dynasties and thrones, you have misread and misunderstood, and now misinterpret the feelings of the people of Germany and Austria, and England, and Italy, and the other countries.

"The first name appearing upon your letterhead is that of Mr. Henry Weismann, a most delectable person, one whose career in the men in the labor movement have closer noted for more than twenty-five years. He has been an active worker in at least a half dozen different movements, each the very antithesis of the others, and in no movement with which he has been connected has he proved himself other than an apostate. If your movement were possible of growth, you had better watch out for him. Of the other persons whose names appear upon your letterhead, the world knows of their general attitude of mind.

"It may not be uninteresting to call attention to the fact that paid emissaries of your 'Friends of Peace' have gone from city to city and by insidious and false representations attempted to financially corrupt a large number of representative men among the union workers of the United States. That so many have proved incorruptible is due to their intelligence, to their honor, and to their integrity. That a number of workers have been cajoled into the belief that by attending your meeting they enlist themselves as friends of peace may be true, because they want peace, they are friends of peace, as is every humanity-loving man and woman of our country; but the false pretense will disclosee itself to them not only by your meeting but by that which will inevitably follow.

"The American Federation of Labor's officers have been in almost uninterrupted communication with the representatives of the organized workers of the countries now engaged in war, and when the time shall at all seem to be ripe for any decisive move to be made in the interest of peace, all may rest assured that no effort will be left untried to accomplish peace, a peace founded upon righteousness, upon justice, upon democracy and brotherhood the world over."

ETTOR GETS SIX MONTHS.

I. W. W. Leader Sent to Jail for Disturbing the Peace in Waterbury.

WATERBURY, Conn., Sept. 2.—Joseph J. Ettor, the I. W. W. leader, who has been addressing mass meetings in a hall which he hired after the police refused him permission to hold such meetings on the city streets, was sentenced to jail for six months, by Judge W. J. Larkin, Jr., in the City Court today for breach of the peace. Sentence on the charge that he resisted an officer was suspended.

Ettor, in his speech last night, according to testimony, heaped verbal abuse upon the Police Department and individual members, and then tried to eject Detective Sergeant Colesanto, who was in plain clothes, from the hall. An appeal was taken by Ettor.

CELESTINS
VICHY
(FRENCH REPUBLIC PROPERTY)
Natural Alkaline Water
For 50 years the standard Mineral Water for the relief of Sour Stomach, Indigestion and Uric Acid.



ASK YOUR PHYSICIAN
Bottled at the Springs

LEBAUDY DISOWNS EMPRESS

Jacques the First Won't Pay Any Debts but His Own.

In a letter, posted at 8:30 o'clock last night in the Times Square Post Office station and received at 11:30 o'clock last night at THE NEW YORK TIMES office, was this communication, typewritten, but apparently from Jacques Lebaudy, or "Jacques the First, Emperor of all the Saharas," as he has called himself since that day when, having inherited $15,000,000 from his father, the Sugar King, set up an empire on Africa's sands:

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. J. Lebaudy of Phoenix Lodge, Westbury, L. I., wishes to announce that he is not responsible for any debts or obligations contracted by anyone else but himself, and calls the attention of tradesmen in general to the above notice.

Inclosed in the same envelope was this second notice:

Mr. Jacques Lebaudy of Paris, France, calls the attention of the public to the following facts:

A French woman of no social standing has been for some time attempting to pose as being wedded to him.

She has the audacity to use the name of a respected family and is deceiving in every way possible tradesmen and other people.

He is taking legal steps to have her enjoined.

Apparently Mr. Lebaudy, if it were the Emperor who sent the notices, intended them as advertisements to insure himself against the payments of future bills incurred by the woman who has generally been believed to be his wife.

ORBOLPH IS RELEASED.

Evidence Against Alleged German Spy in Florida Insufficient.

Special to The New York Times.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Sept. 2.—August Orbolph, a German held here, charged with entering Government reservations to obtain information regarding national defenses, was released today.

United States District Attorney John L. Neely at the hearing asked for the dismissal or indefinite postponement of the charges. The evidence was said to be probably sufficient to hold Orbolph for the Grand Jury, but not enough to convict.

Federal agents were unable to locate Orbolph's music roll, which witnesses said contained a number of some kind of maps and drawings. The evidence indicates that Orbolph spent two years in this country on the pretense of hunting a location for a bee farm. He has received many large remittances from abroad.

Orbolph was arrested three weeks ago. It was alleged he made sketches of military and lighthouse reservations along the Florida coast.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The preliminary hearing of Gustav Kopsch, alleged German spy, which was to have been held here today, was obviated by Kopsch's admission to bail two days ago. The hearing is fixed for Norfolk, Va., on Nov. 1.

SHAW FOR FORCED SERVICE

But He Believes Army's Work Could Be Done by Civilians.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The Daily Sketch publishes the following letter, written by G. B. Shaw to a fellow Socialist on the subject of compulsory service.

"I don't think anybody is justified in asking anybody else to join the army. It is a serious question, which every man should decide for himself.

"It seems to me that all Socialists should advocate compulsory national service, both civil and military, but compulsory soldiering is another matter. A soldier is a slave without rights of any kind. There is no reason why the work of the army should not be done by citizens, with full civil rights. I have dealt with this question in the preface of 'John Bull's Other Island,' and in my 'Common Sense About the War.'

"Human nature breaks down under the strain of war, just as it does under the strain of fever. You must regard people at present as more or less delirious. They will come right again when the war is over."

SAYS ENGLAND IS NOT CANDID

German Bureau's Comment on Statement as to 1912 Negotiations.

BERLIN, Sept. 2, (via London.)—The Wolff Bureau today gave out a summary of the British Foreign Office statement concerning the unsuccessful Anglo-German negotiations in 1912 for a rapprochement between the two nations. The bureau says in this connection:

"We are informed from an authoritative source that the final criticism of the communiqué of the British Government cannot be made until the text of the communiqué is available. However, the foregoing extract shows that it is an attempt to conceal the fact that the German Government finally modified its original demand for absolute neutrality to a demand for British neutrality in case war should be forced on Germany."

HURTS AMERICAN PASSPORTS

Washington Says That Is the Effect of the Archibald Case.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Ambassador Page at London cabled the State Department today a report on the case of James F. J. Archibald, an American newspaper correspondent, from whom the British authorities seized papers alleged to have been communications to the German and Austrian Governments from their Embassies in Washington.

Archibald himself was released, and no further developments are expected. It was said here, however, that the value of American passports in the allied countries would be considerably impaired if such incidents continued to occur.

URGES LABOR DAY SAFETY CAMPAIGN

Long Island Railroad Asks Automobilists to be Cautious at Grade Crossings.

NO FATALITIES IN 3 MONTHS

General Manager McCrea Thanks the Press for Success of Effort to Lessen Accidents.

The active campaign of the Long Island Railroad against reckless and careless driving over grade crossings has been productive of good results. General Manager McCrea said yesterday:

"Our records show that from June 1 to Sept. 1, during the period of heaviest traffic on both the highways and the railroad, there has not been an accident to an automobile at a grade crossing which has resulted in a fatal injury. As a matter of fact, there have been but two cases of automobiles being struck, and the injuries were comparatively trivial. This is very significant, because in the past five years an average of eight or nine automobilists have been killed at grade crossings each year, due to reckless driving, and especially during the Summer months. We hoped to go through this Summer without recording any death at a grade crossing, but this record was made impossible in July by the collision of a motor cyclist with the second car of a fast train on a grade crossing at Deer Park.

"All the things we have done, with the great assistance of the press, which has been given us so freely for the sake of safety, have undoubtedly produced this excellent result. I cannot but believe that we have been very lucky, as our records further show that in the ninety-day period from June 1 to Sept. 1, at least seventy-five chauffeurs, motor cyclists, and drivers of other vehicles have disregarded the safeguards we have put in their way, to the extent of running into the gates which were lowered to protect the public from an approaching train. Some of these cases were not narrow escapes, but in the majority it only seemed that some special providence saved the heedless drivers from death.

"The Long Island Railroad went through the Fourth of July holidays without accident. We had hardly dared hope for this, and we attribute it to the publicity given our campaign. The Labor Day holidays begin tomorrow. If the weather is good the travel will be even heavier than over the Fourth of July. The attention of the public is again called to the necessity of caution at grade crossings. 'Stop before you cross.'"

Mr. McCrea added that the co-operation of the newspapers had been very helpful in keeping before the public the dangers at grade crossings.

FORWARDING IN NEW HANDS.

Oelrichs & Co. Turn Department Over to Frederic Henjes, Jr.

Oelrichs & Co., agents for the North German Lloyd Line, at 5 Broadway, have announced to their customers that they have discontinued their forwarding department at 31 Water Street, and that it has been taken over by Frederic Henjes, Jr., and will be conducted by him at the same address. Mr. Henjes was the manager of the department from its inception at the end of 1906, and he will assume all liabilities as of July 1, 1915.

Shipping companies generally do not go out into the interior and engage to book freight through, as, for example, from Milwaukee to Moscow. They ship merchandise from the loading port to the port of destination and there the work ends so far as the steamship company is concerned. Through the forwarding department Oelrichs & Co. were able to send agents to various cities and book freight to all parts of the world. The new departure succeeded so well that the International Mercantile Marine Company followed the example.

In shipping circles it is considered that the European war has caused the North German Lloyd to turn the forwarding business over to its manager.

LASSO SHARK AT CONEY.

Another Supposed Man-Eater Killed by Fishermen.

Another shark, supposed to have been a man-eater, was captured at Coney Island yesterday. Before his presence was suspected, the shark managed to consume many bags of fish which the fishermen on Dreamland Pier had lowered into the water to keep fresh until they were ready to go home. When they were certain that a shark was near by the fishermen flung into the water a heavy rope, to the end of which they had attached a longshoreman's bale hook, loaded down with dogfish.

Before long William Matzen and Andrew Simms, who held the rope on the pier, were thrown to their feet by a violent jerk. Several fishermen rushed to their assistance. Then followed a tug between the men on one end and the huge shark on the other. Honors were about even, when one of the fishermen thought it would be a good idea to lasso the shark's tail.

This feat was accomplished after many attempts and just in time to prevent the escape of the shark which had broken loose from the hook at the very moment that the rope slipped around his tail. He was pulled into shallow wtaer, where a dozen men armed with poles and baseball bats clubbed the shark to death.

The shark was seven feet long and weighed 200 pounds. It was somewhat smaller than the one which was caught at Coney Island on Wednesday.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
554-556 and 558 Fifth Avenue 46TH AND 47TH STS.

OFFER FOR SALE, TODAY,

Small Groups of Summer Garments—*at "Clear-away Prices"*

$35 to $75 Dresses—$10 & $18
Of net—organdie—voile—crepe and linen.

$45 to $95 Dresses—$25
The remainder of various lines; in afternoon and street dresses, of cloth and silk—or in combinations of silk-with-chiffon.

$85 to $150 Gowns—$38
Handsome Lace and Net Gowns—Matinee and Calling Gowns; also a few unusually attractive Dancing-Dresses—the last of their respective lines.

$45 to $85 Silk Wraps—$18
A limited number of remaining styles—for afternoon or evening.

GREENHUTS INCORPORATE.

New Store to Start with a Capitalization of $10,000,000.

Following the agreement of the creditors of the J. B. Greenhut Company at hearings before Referee Peter B. Olney to plans for a settlement of their claims, the Greenhut Company was incorporated yesterday with a capital of $10,000,000 to carry on the business of the old firm, which was thrown into bankruptcy last April. The assets are given as "the good will of the J. B. Greenhut Company," and it is stated that the business is to be carried on with $7,625,000. The incorporators are Sidney A. Anderson, Joseph F. Curtin, and Howard K. Wood of 36 Nassau Street. The formation of the new company is in accord with an agreement dated Aug. 17 and entered into by the Monmouth Securities Company, Joseph B. Greenhut, and Benedict J. Greenhut, with Otto L. Domerich and Frank L. Worrall, Chairmen of creditors' associations.

The Big Store Realty Corporation, to do a business in realty, construction, furnishing, and merchandise, was also incorporated yesterday, capital stock of no par value, to carry on business with $300,000. The incorporators were Edward Willis, Edward W. Tood, and John P. Fritts.

TEACHERS PLAN BIG FIGHT.

Will Take Action Against Chicago Federation Before the Courts.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—The Chicago Teachers' Association, which has been declared an outlaw organization by the Board of Education, will appeal to the courts for protection against the Loeb law, which is aimed at the abolition of unionism among Chicago teachers. Preliminary steps to bring such proceedings were taken today.

Constitutional questions, both State and Federal, will form the basis of the teachers' action. The "bill of rights"—the right to acquire and hold property, the right to contract and the pursuit of happiness—will constitute the State Constitutional arguments.

Organized labor is preparing a nation-wide fight against the attack upon the Chicago teachers' federation, for, it is said, the effect of the new rule will be felt throughout the country. The first attention of the labor leaders will be turned to the local City Council. Mayor Thompson will, early in October, name seven school trustees to succeed that number whose terms have expired. The Aldermen must confirm these appointments.

Quarantine Off German Ships.

Discovery that the illness of some men on German ships at Hoboken which resembled cholera was caused by food poisoning. Dr. Stack, Health Officer of that city, has lifted the quarantine placed on vessels of the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd lines except the President Lincoln and the Vaterland of the Hamburg fleet.

MRS. MOHR HELD FOR MURDER PLOT

Continued from Page 1.

tives in the case—jealousy on the part of Mrs. Mohr toward Miss Emily G. Burger, and an alleged desire by the wife to obtain possession of her husband's considerable estate before the culmination of a countersuit brought by the physician in answer to a suit for separation instituted by Mrs. Mohr and now pending in court.

Mrs. Mohr was asked by Chief O'Neil to explain a letter purporting to have been written and signed by her about a year ago to George Rooke, brother-in-law of Miss Burger, in which the life of Miss Burger was threatned. The Chief says an explanation was given but he would not tell what it was.

Miss Burger Threatened in Letter.

The letter follows:

"Dear Mr. Rooke: Just a line to tell your sister, Emily Burger, that if she dares to go into my Newport home she will never come out alive. I was told about her buying them at Gladdings for Mr. Mohr. I do hope you will try and straighten the matter out. I know I cannot stop her from going out to dinner with him, but she will have a sad ending if she keeps aggravating me.

"My home is being watched, and if I should leave Newport this Summer my home will be watched just the same. Should I get word I will come over. The world is with me in my sorrow. I am heartbroken. Respectfully,

ELIZABETH T. MOHR."

Mrs. Mohr and the three colored men were arraigned about 11:30 o'clock before Judge Frank H. Hammill, in the Fifth District Court at Warren.

The charge brought against her was that she "did feloniously and with malice aforethought aid, assist, abet, counsel, hire, command and procure George W. Healis, Cecil Victor Brown, and Henry Spellman to commit a certain crime, to wit, feloniously and with malice aforethought, kill and slay one C. Franklin Mohr."

She pleaded not guilty.

The Three Negroes Stay in Jail.

The three men were charged with killing C. Franklin Mohr. They pleaded not guilty and were held for a hearing two weeks from today. They were lodged in the Bristol County Jail at Bristol.

Brown, in his statement to the detectives, declared that it was he who fired the shots which caused the death of Dr. Mohr. Spellman admitted to the police that he shot at Miss Burger and wounded her as she jumped from the automobile after Dr. Mohr had been shot, according to the detectives.

Healis has admitted plotting with the other two negroes and bringing the car to a stop at that particular place so that the attack could be made, the police state.

The police say the negroes told them how they planned the attack, and how Brown and Spellman went to the scene of the shooting on a motor cycle, hid the machine in the grass beside the road, waited for the signals given by Healis as the car stopped, did the shooting, and sped away on their motor cycle after having thrown the revolvers in the stream running into the golf course of the Rhode Island Country Club.

The police have learned that on June 17 Healis purchased a 38-calibre revolver from Charles Colitz.

MOHR IN ALIENATION SUIT.

Grew Prosperous After Settlement of Case, Says His Lawyer.

William Greenthal, a lawyer at 277 Broadway, who was counsel for Dr. Charles Franklin Mohr in 1897, when the physician sued Dr. William Stevens for $50,000, charging alienation of his first wife's affections, said last night that soon after a mysterious termination of the suit Dr. Mohr seemed to become very prosperous. Mr. Greenthal said that Dr. Stevens, in his reply to the suit, alleged that it was a plot to defraud him, and that Dr. Mohr and the woman in the case were not married. He said that after this reply to the suit Dr. Mohr told him suddenly that the case had been settled out of court, and that Dr. Stevens had given the plaintiff promissory notes.

"I never quite understood the settlement of the suit," said Mr. Greenthal. "I was never told the details, although I was Dr. Mohr's lawyer. All I know is that soon after Dr. Mohr grew rich very suddenly. He was not at all wealthy at the time he brought the suit."

Broadway Saks & Company 34th St.

The Store will be open on Saturday from 8:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M. Closed all day Monday, Labor Day.

We Announce a Sale of
Trousers left-over from Suits
of all grades
one Lot at $2.50 a pair
one Lot at $3.75 a pair
In both lots are quite a sprinkling of blacks and blues.

Also about 100
Coats and Vests at $5.00
for the coat and vest
We don't want them! Can you use them?

These prices are practically regardless of former prices. After the very large season's selling, these oddments and mismated garments remain. They afford splendid economies, for

the prices are half or less than half

the prices at which their mates have sold throughout the season. Men who are accustomed to grasping real opportunities will come for these today and tomorrow. Among the coats and vests are particularly good pickings for large men.

Today the final Clearance of
Men's High-grade Shirts
have been $1.00, $1.50 and $2.00
now 68c
Pre-eminent Shirt economy event of the season

Negligee or sport styles. Soft or laundered cuffs. Woven or printed Madras in a great variety of colorings. Sizes 14 to 18. Main Floor.

WANDERING WOMAN HAD GOLD AND GEMS

Mrs. Emma Shute's Bank Books Showed $20,000 Deposits in Cincinnati.

FOUND NEAR THE RIVER

Well-Dressed Woman Told Police Her Mother Was Queen of England and Her Father a King.

A well-dressed woman was found by a policeman last evening wandering about the river front at Twenty-second Street and Twelfth Avenue. When, in reply to his questions, she told him her mother was the Queen of England and her father was a King, while her sister was the Goddess of Liberty, he took her to the West Twentieth Street Station. An ambulance was called, in which she was taken to the psychopathic ward in Bellevue Hospital.

There she said she was Mrs. Emma Shute, 56 years old, of Cumminsville, a section of Cincinnati. Nurses undressed her and a seam in her skirt burst open. From it poured a stream of gold pieces, piece after piece of jewelry and two bank books which the astonished nurses gathered up and dropped onto a stretcher, where physicians counted the wealth before putting it in the safe.

They found there was $1,600 in gold and estimated the value of the jewelry at $1,500. The bank books each showed deposits of $10,000, a total of $20,000. One was on the German National Bank of Cincinnati and the other on the Bank of Cincinnati.

"It was a lucky thing the woman was found by a policeman," was the general expression of doctors and nurses.

The neighborhod in which she was found is deserted after dark except for sailors and denizens of the poor tenements in adjoining side streets. It is south of the famous Hell's Kitchen district, but is the resort of similar gangs. Mrs. Shute would have been a rich haul.

How the woman got there is a mystery to the police and to the hospital authorities. Both questioned her at length, but to neither could she or would she give any account of herself except to say she had a husband, Henry.

There were no letters or papers in the woman's possession to show where, or with whom, she was staying in this city, or whether she had just arrived from her home in Cumminsville.

The police telegraphed to the police of Cincinnati, asking them to notify Mr. Shute, and until a reply is received Mrs. Shute will be kept in the hospital. There, it was said last night, the doctors hoped Mrs. Shute might be less disturbed mentally by this morning, when another attempt would be made to learn the names of friends who might be reached here.

E. C. POTTER HOME ROBBED.

Sneak Thief Gets Several Thousand Dollars' Worth of Jewelry.

The police were asked yesterday to look out for several thousand dollars' worth of jewelry stolen on Wednesday evening from the Summer home of E. Clifford Potter, at Easthampton, L. I. A sneak thief gained admission to the house through the front door while the family were at dinner. The rooms of Mr. and Mrs. Potter on the second floor were plundered.

Mr. Potter said last night that he could not tell just what articles had been stolen until he made up a list. He could not tell whether the thief unlocked the front door or took advantage of a servant's carelessness in leaving the door unlocked.

"I have been going over things today," said Mr. Potter, "and I cannot tell now what has been stolen or the value of the articles taken. My house was visited by a sneak thief who, apparently, attempted no extended search. Only the two front rooms on the second floor were visited."

The Potter home is situated near the beach in a section where there are many large Summer homes. It is said that at least ten of the homes in the neighborhood have been robbed this season.

CLARK PREVENTS LYNCHING.

Speaker Saves Negro by Eloquent Plea to Missouri Mob.

Special to The New York Times.

BOWLING GREEN, Mo., Sept. 2.—Harry Rose, a negro, who is charged with killing David Davidson of Clarksville, Mo., a white farmer, probably owes the fact that he is alive today to Speaker Champ Clark's eloquence and prestige in Pike County.

Aroused from his bed by the motor cars loaded with farmers from Clarksville, who were intent upon hanging the negro, the Speaker rushed from his house and into the crowd, where he pleaded with the members to let the law take its course. There were murmurs against the interference, but the Speaker's word prevailed and the mob dispersed.

Rose was brought to the jail here today. He killed Davidson with a pitchfork during a quarrel yesterday.

$48,000 for Killing Seven Spaniards.

MADRID, Sept. 2, (via Paris.)—The German Government has paid to the Spanish Government through its Ambassador at Madrid 240,000 pesetas ($48,000) indemnity for the deaths of seven Spanoards who were shot at Liége in August, 1914.

IF AND BUT

If we were to compute our fees for work on the basis of our cumulative experience in building, we would in all probability be the highest priced contractors in the world.

But inasmuch as our cumulative experience is utilized by us, not to add to the cost of the work but rather as a means of reducing it, we are obviously the most economical contractor an owner can employ.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction.

30

What is THIRTY?

The moving love story of a man who has worked up from the bottom and a girl born and bred at the top, making a novel that is one of the best by a new American author that has appeared in a long time.

The price is $1.35.

The value is whatever four hours of real enjoyment are worth.

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SOFT WHITE HANDS
Under All Conditions If You Use Cuticura. Trial Free.

The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and heal. Nothing better, purer, sweeter or more effective at any price than these emollients.

Sample Each Free by Mail
With full directions. Address post card, Cuticura, Dept. 5, Boston. Sold throughout the world.



"A good line"
(George Washington, Surveyor)

Centuries ago, Indians blazed the "Nemacolin" trail across the Alleghenies.

Years later, George Washington, surveyor, selected this same trail for a stage road from the East, to the Ohio country at Fort Duquesne, now Pittsburgh.

The Baltimore & Ohio, the first railroad in America, closely follows these same natural, logical routes to Pittsburgh and thence to Chicago.

From its trains are seen beautiful mountains and rivers, famous battle grounds, historic cities, the great steel manufacturing centers, as well as the wonderful agricultural country in Ohio and Indiana.

Splendid all steel trains, modern coaches, drawing room compartment sleepers, observation parlor cars, lounging observation and library cars and the best of dining service afford every accommodation and convenience demanded by fastidious travelers.

When you go to Chicago take the Baltimore & Ohio. You will add to your present understanding of how much a railroad can offer in Scenery and Service.

Four through trains leave at convenient hours; liberal stop-over privileges.

"See America" and "The Blue and the Gray"—Free—get these new books at Ticket Offices—1276 Broadway; 7 Cortlandt St.; 245, 398, 1328, 1354, 2174, 2081 Broadway; 225 Fifth Avenue; 4 West 125th St.; 4 Court St., Brooklyn; and Stations foot Liberty St., and foot West 23rd St., or write to

J. B. Scott, General Eastern Passenger Agent
1276 Broadway, New York

BALTIMORE & OHIO
"Our passengers are our guests."

New York City Mortgages
5%
Principal and Interest
GUARANTEED
You may invest $100 and upwards. Interest checks mailed every six months.
Write for Booklet "The Ideal Investment."
New York Mortgage & Security Co.
Capital and Surplus, $2,500,000
135 Broadway, New York — 203 Montague St., Brooklyn

THE RAINBOW TRAIL
Zane Grey's
New Novel
"Has an effect like that of a strong, cold wind blowing through a heated, scented chamber. Not that the romance is intrinsically chilly; on the contrary, it overflows with warmth and color. But its passion is robust and primitive, its tone sturdy and wholesome, its feeling that of the wonderful, widespreading plains. . . . The action is quick and harmonious, the end all that could be asked by the lover of romantic happiness."—Chicago Herald.
$1.35 *net.*
HARPER & BROTHERS
(*Established* 1817.)

New Jersey Central One Day EXCURSIONS
LABOR DAY SEPT. 6th
Lake Hopatcong, $1.00
ALSO SUNDAY, SEPT. 5th
Lv. W. 23d St. 8.50; Liberty St. 9.00; Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 9.17; Lv. Broad St., Newark, 8.30 a.m.
Mauch Chunk $1.50
LABOR DAY, ALSO SUNDAY, SEPT. 12th
Lv. W. 23d St., 8.20; Liberty St., 8.30 a.m. Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.47 a.m. Lv. Broad Street, Newark, 8.15 a.m.
Atlantic City $2.50
NEXT SUNDAY, SEPT. 5th, ONLY
Lv. W. 23d St., 7.50; Liberty St., 8.00 a.m. Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.17 a.m. Lv. Broad Street, Newark, 7.55 a.m.
HARD COAL NO SMOKE COMFORT

Pussy Willow
PUSSY WILLOW will give you a new idea of how good silk can be. Sold everywhere
See the stamp on the selvage—the label in the garment
AUTHENTIC CHARMEUSE SILKS

FINDS MORE TO SEE HERE THAN ABROAD

Charles Steckler Is Keen for America After Cross-Continent Motor Trip.

ROADS AND HOTELS BETTER

Scenery Beats Old World Offering—Other Cities Ahead of Us in Court Houses.

After a trip across the American continent in an automobile lasting, several seven weeks, Charles Steckler, the lawyer and member of the Court House Board, returned to New York City yesterday. A year ago, before the war began, Mr. Steckler toured Europe in an automobile, and as a result of his Frisco trip he said he does not now see why anybody looking for pleasure should go anywhere beyond America. European scenery, he said, could not compare with what America has to offer.

Mr. Steckler paid special attention to the highways across the continent, and also looked over the Court Houses in many cities. While several of the States through which he passed have stretches of roads that equal the best he found in Europe, the same could not be said of other spots, where the roads were all but impassable. Those sections of the Lincoln Highway that are completed, especially in the neighborhood of cities, are all that could be desired, said Mr. Steckler, but the highway is by no means continuous, and a great deal of money must be spent, he said, before a continuous highway across the continent is achieved.

Mr. Steckler, who was accompanied by Samuel H. Levy, a retired merchant, left New York on June 2 and took the roads paralleling the New York Central and Lake Shore routes to Chicago. From there the Overland Trail was used to San Francisco. After visiting the Exposition, Mr. Steckler returned to New York by rail, taking only three and a half days, compared to the seven weeks the automobile trip westward consumed.

Better Scenery Than in Europe.

"Europe has nothing that can beat the scenery in this country," said Mr. Steckler with enthusiasm. "If New Yorkers who go to Europe in search of novelty saw more of their own country they wouldn't go to Europe any more. They would be surprised at how little they know of this country. Even in the matter of climate Europe has nothing to compare with the West. The great variety of scenery along the Lincoln Highway is a constant source of pleasure and interest to the tourist. This scenery is so different from anything found in Europe that it makes a wonderful impression on the motorist. In Europe everything is old, the towns and villages are old, the people and their customs are old, while in this country everything is new.

"The greatest variety of scenery is along the Lincoln Highway in the 600-mile stretch from San Francisco to San Diego. It is the finest I have ever seen and is well worth a trip across the continent. The only way to see such scenery thoroughly is by automobile. It is impossible to get a thorough idea of the wonderful country in which we live without traveling over it in a motor car.

Good Hotels Everywhere.

"Probably the most surprising feature which we found on our trip was the abundance of good hotels along the route. We were on the road forty-nine days and with the exception of two nights we had good rooms and baths. This was a big surprise, as we anticipated some hardships on such a long trip. It was hard to believe that away out in the desert country and in the middle Western part of the United States we could travel all day in a motor car and find first-class hotel accommodations at night. It would be impossible to do this even in the most popular touring regions of Europe.

"We did not find the trip at all tiring. The long stretches of desert road were rather interesting, as they were in such strong contrast to the excitement usually found in touring. The roads along the entire route, with the exception of a few stretches far from cities and towns, are in excellent condition. Ordinarily the roads in Iowa and Nebraska are good dirt ones, but the great amount of rain with the consequent overflowing of the Platte River had caused mud. Nevada, Wyoming, and Utah are the States that need improved highways, and the only way to get them is to have Federal aid. These States are so large and the population so small that it will be necessary for the Government to aid in completing a transcontinental highway through them.

"It would take more than $10,000,000 to complete a transcontinental highway that would reach from New York to San Francisco, and if the Federal Government would do this it would mean more to the entire country than a transcontinental railroad. If there was a fine highway across the continent 100,000 motorists would go to the Pacific Coast every year, and there would be just as heavy travel eastward. In fact, if it were possible to make the trip from coast to coast over a fine highway every owner of an automobile in this country would want to make the trip.

Best Roads at Ends of Route.

"The two States that have the best roads are New York and California. In the latter State the system of highways is perfect. The coast route from San Francisco to San Diego is 75 per cent. completed and the remainder is under construction. Many of the roads in both New York and California equal the best military roads of Europe. One of the most remarkable things about the many cities and towns we passed through was the fine lighting system they have. Even in such towns as Cheyenne, Rawlins, Cedar Rapids, and Clinton the lighting is perfect. Even the smallest communities have many lights in the streets and it makes the towns look well kept and prosperous."

Mr. Steckler said he found time to visit the Court Houses in many of the cities and was surprised at the magnificent buildings. The cities that haven't new Court Houses are building them, and he said New York City could not afford to be behind the rest of the country in this particular. San Francisco, he said, is building a new civic centre and an especially fine and commodious Court House.

"New York City is away behind many Western cities in the matter of Court House facilities," said Mr. Steckler. "We should have a court building here that would be in keeping with the largest city in the world. I am not in favor of too much luxury, of course, but there is no reason why lawyers, litigants, and jurymen should not have ample accommodation. The cost of the site for the new Court House here is so much that a building should be erected in keeping with it.

"To make the trip from New York to San Francisco is an eye-opener in many ways. I have traveled all over Europe, but this transcontinental trip is more interesting and can be made with more comfort than any long trip in Europe, and is certainly deserving of the see-America-first idea."

Leon Catlin, the chauffeur who had charge of the Steckler car, was with Mr. Steckler on all his European tours. Besides being able to speak four languages, he was able to rebuild the machine on the road if necessary. The entire trip, however, used up only four extra tires.

TANNER IS IMPROVING.

Miss Ogden, His Fiancee, Spends Days at the Hospital.

Frederick C. Tanner, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, who was operated on for appendicitis on Wednesday, was reported last night to be rapidly improving. Dr. John F. Erdmann of 60 West Fifty-second Street, who performed the operation, said that his patient had passed a comfortable night and was doing exceptionally well.

Miss Jane Ogden, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ogden of Albany, to whom Mr. Tanner's engagement was announced last May, with her mother, has spent most of her time at the Post-Graduate Hospital, where he was operated upon.

Mr. Tanner came here on Tuesday from Albany, where he had been attending the Constitutional Convention, and was accompanied by Miss Ogden and her mother, who are staying at the Gotham Hotel. When the convention was notified at the close of Wednesday's afternoon session that Mr. Tanner had come through his operation with flying colors, there were cheers from the delegates, and on the motion of George W. Wickersham a message of good wishes was sent to the patient.

Jack Sullivan's Brother Stabs Man.

Charles Rich, also known as Charles Sullivan, a brother of the "Jack Sullivan" who figured in the Becker case, was held in $1,500 bail by Magistrate Levy in the Tombs Court yesterday for examination Tuesday on the charge of stabbing Jacob Tobin of 78 Forsythe Street in the back. Rich is employed by The Globe in the distributing department, and Tobin was discharged recently from that department. He blamed Rich for his discharge, and went down yesterday morning to take up the matter with the manager. He was standing near The Globe office when he was stabbed below the left shoulder. He was taken to Hudson Street Hospital.

EDWARDS TO FIGHT SMITH IN PRIMARY

"Big Bill" Will File His Petition for Nomination as Sheriff Today.

MANY PLEDGES OF SUPPORT

Fusion on Judiciary Backed by Gov. Whitman, It Is Said—Swann Doesn't Expect to Resign.

Although Tammany refused to name him as its candidate for Sheriff, ex-Street Cleaning Commissioner "Big Bill" Edwards announced yesterday that he would make a fight in the primaries for the nomination. Ex-Senator Walter R. Herrick, his campaign manager, was busy at headquarters in the Hotel Marie Antoinette, and said that already more than 1,000 signatures of enrolled Democratic voters to the Edwards petition would be filed today.

Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson telephoned his indorsement of Mr. Edward's candidacy, and the mail brought many offers of support. Assistant Corporation Counsel George Curtis is to be Chairman of the Edwards Campaign Law Committee. The Chairman of the Finance Committee is to be Walter C. Booth of 45 William Street. The Jeffersonian Alliance has been pledged to Edwards by Bert Hanson, John J. Hopper, Henry Fletcher, Jacob H. Shafer and others. Raymond B. Fosdick has written to Mr. Edwards, warmly indorsing his candidacy.

Tammany leaders were well pleased at the selection of Assemblyman Smith, and they laughed at the reports that in giving in to the district leaders Murphy was losing power with the organization. Magistrate Joseph E. Corrigan, who was an unsuccessful candidate for the designation as District Attorney, came out with high praise for the entire Tammany slate.

"Judge Swann and Mr. Perkins are both men of the highest personal character, learned in the law and well qualified by experience for the office they seek," he said. "No matter which the voters select the whole public may be sure that its interests in the District Attorney's office will be well served, and the loser will have the satisfaction of knowing that he was beaten for political and not for personal reasons.

"For myself, I do not see why any New York Democrat, regular or independent, should hesitate to accept his party's primary choice this year. The proposed nomination of Alfred E. Smith for Sheriff is most commendable. It is a proclamation to the young men of New York that the profession of politics as practiced by Mr. Smith, aggressively but always kindly, shrewdly but always honorably, is a good one for a clever man with clean ideals."

The fusion on the Republican and Democratic candidates for Supreme Court Justice and for the candidate for City Court pleased members of both organizations. It was said that Governor Whitman was consulted in regard to the fusion arrangement, and gave it his hearty indorsement.

It was said that part of the arrangement was for Governor Whitman to appoint a Democrat to succeed Swann as Judge of General Sessions, and that Warren W. Foster, former Judge of the Court, was to be appointed. Judge Swann said that no suggestion that he resign had come to him, and that he was not considering the matter.

AUTO SKIDS; THREE DEAD.

Joy Riders Returning from a Concert Run Into a Tree.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 2.—A large automobile containing a party of eight young people from Leroy and Pavilion left the road at Skivington's Corners, east of Mumford, near midnight last night, crashed through a fence, and was wrecked against a tree. Two of the occupants were instantly killed and another died in the hospital as the result of injuries. The dead are George B. Cook, Pavilion; Miss Mary Luttrell, Leroy, and Miss Huffman of Leroy.

The injured are Miss Anna Collins, Miss Allslacker, Leroy; Glen Van Duser, Kenneth Trescott, and Harold Kemble, all of Pavilion.

The party was returning from a joy ride to Scottsville, after attending a band concert at Leroy. George B. Cook, the son of a farmer who owns the car, was driving. Young Cook attempted to take the curve at so high a rate of speed that the car skidded.

Broadway and 33d Street — GIMBELS — Store Opens 8:30; Closes 6
Store Open ALL DAY Saturday

"Leading in a Winner"



A Clean-up at
$15
For Men's $25 to $37.50 Suits
and $25 and $30 Overcoats

THE SUITS are in light, medium, and heavy weights—just right for Fall and Winter, most of them. All sorts of weaves, effects, and colorings. Linings all the way from skeleton to full. Some silk-lined. Some blue serges.

THE OVERCOATS are Oxford grey, silk-lined; tan covert cloth, with silk top and sleeve lining; loose fitting knitted cloth, with silk top and sleeve lining.

Fourth Floor

The "Event"—$4
STETSONS Latest Hat for MEN—At GIMBELS
Other STETSON HATS in fullest assortment, including a Fall model exclusive at GIMBELS—
The "Lakewood" $4



Fourth Floor

Equitable superiority

There is nothing mythical about the Equitable's claim to superiority—we have no need to befog the issue with a lot of hackneyed phrases about "highly modern construction, accessibility of location," etc.

The Equitable is the greatest, latest, safest office building in existence, and as near to 100 per cent. perfect in all respects as a building can be *and that is all there is to it.*

Equitable Building Corporation
120 Broadway

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE" Meet me at the Fountain
NEW ANNEX SIXTH AVE., 18th TO 19th STREET

Trustees' Sales

50 S.H. Green Trading Stamps FREE Today with purchases of $1 or more. Present Coupon.

THIS COUPON GOOD TODAY
Cut out this coupon. It is good for 50 (FIFTY) S.H. Green Trading Stamps FREE with purchase of $1 or more Today, Friday, Sept. 3.
These 50 FREE Stamps are of the same kind as those which you would ordinarily obtain with your purchases.
N. Y. T., 9-3-15. J. B. Greenhut Co. 76

We cannot guarantee to fill mail or telephone orders on these items.

Today's Amazing Values in
New Fall Suits
For Men and Youths
At $11.95, $13.95 & $16.75

Here's the kind of a timely sale that you don't get even at Greenhut's more than once a year. It is an advance event, coming before the real opening of the season in the Men's Store.

Autumn's Newest Styles and Materials for MEN and YOUTHS

These Suits were gathered in small but especially fine lots from the foremost tailors of the East and disposed to us 'way under price because they are classified as surplus lots—left over after filling Fall orders.

Exceptionally handsome patterns in Grays, Browns, Blue and Black Mixtures, and any number of the new, smart stripes, plaids and checks.

Every Suit doubly guaranteed—our guarantee and that of the makers.

All sizes in the collection, but not all sizes in each style and material.

Also For Today—Hundreds of Pairs of Guaranteed "KINGLY" TROUSERS, in all sizes, at $2

Today's Other Big Sales Are:—

Boys' Suits—usually to $4; some with two pairs of Knickerbocker trousers; at $2.95

Boys' Fine Suits—some with two pairs of lined Knickerbockers; sizes 7 to 17 years; ALL OF THESE SUITS ARE GUARANTEED FOR LONG, SATISFACTORY WEAR; at $3.45

School Outfits—Just in time for school opening; wonderfully low prices on everything the young scholar can possibly require in the class-room or to wear.

First Great Fall Sale Today of
Women's $3 & $3.50 Fancy Top
High Shoes at $1.95
Daintiest styles in Gunmetal Calf and Patent Leather in button and lace.
Fawn, Gray and Brown Cloth Tops; Cuban and Spanish Cuban heels; every pair Goodyear welted. All sizes 2½ to 7.
Sale of Odd Pairs of
Women's $3 Novelty Pumps at 79c
Not all sizes in each style, but all sizes up to 6 in the lot.

A Fine Convertible Bracelet Watch—for $4.95
A dainty little timepiece which can be converted into a bracelet or worn separately as a watch on chain or pin.
The watch and bracelet are gold-filled, guaranteed for 10 years. Fitted with seven jeweled adjusted movement. White and gold dials.

Sales of Home Furnishings
Everything to Furnish and Outfit the Home at Greenhut's Famous Low Prices

In the Furniture Store.

$7.50 White Enameled Bed $5.25
$12.50 White Enameled Bed Outfits—continuous post, white enameled bed; Romelink spring and soft top mattress $9.25
$5.50 Crown Woven Wire Springs $3.95
$9 "Greenhut Special" Roll Edge Felt Mattress $6.95
$25 Genuine Ostermoor Mattress $15
$2.50 Cotton Mattress $2.10
$16 Solid Mahogany Chairs $10.25
$75 Library or Living Room Suites—3 pieces; covered in heavy Spanish leather; birch frames, finished in rich mahogany color; suite consists of settee, rocker and arm chair $59

China and Glassware Store.

$16.95 Open Stock English Porcelain Dinner Sets—100 pieces; blue Flemish and Minton designs; sale $12.95
$8.95 Rich & Brilliant Cut Glass Water Sets—4 pt. jug; 6 tumblers and 14 inch footed reflector; combination chair bottom and flower cutting; all highly polished $6.49
$7.95 Gas Domes—beautiful filigree border; ruby diamonds and bell fringe to match; complete with Welsbach outfit $5.95
$12.50 Gas Domes—mosaic effect; beautiful floral design border; complete with Welsbach outfit; sale $9.50
$8.50 Gas Domes—2 styles; 10 and 12 panels; 24 inches diameter; complete with Welsbach outfit; sale $4.50

Double S.H. Green Trading Stamps in Forenoons—Single Stamps Afternoons

Three new Victrolas
—at all Victor dealers.

Victrola XVIII $300
Victrola XVIII electric $350
Victrola XVI electric $250

Daily demonstrations—any Victor dealer will gladly play your favorite music. Other styles of the Victor and Victrola $10 to $250.

Victor Talking Machine Co., Camden, N. J.

Victrola XVIII, $300
Matched mahogany cabinet with paneled moulding, swell front and sides.

NUMBER FIFTY-TWO OF
The New York Times
Mid-Week Pictorial
On All News Stands

CONTENTS:

Front Cover—Great crowd of Germans in the shadow of the Bismarck Monument, Berlin, celebrating recent German victories in Russia.

The Czar—Full-page picture of the Czar reviewing convalescent soldiers in a military hospital.

Vienna—Two full-page pictures—(a) Crowd awaiting word of Warsaw's fall. (b) The same spot a few hours later, after news had come from Russia.

Gallipoli—Full-page picture of sand barriers across a mountain. Thus the Australians protect themselves from the fire of the Turks.

France—Full-page picture of French artillerymen, with masks to guard against enemy's gas clouds, serving the guns.

Tyrol—Full-page picture of an Italian military base high in Tyrol.

Serbia—Pictures of Serbians again in the field.

Eastern Front—Austrians occupying Lemberg. Austrians pouring into Lublin after evacuation by the Russians.

Italian Front—Italians crossing the Isonzo. Field telegraph and telephone stations in Isonzo district. General Segato and General Pepite. Italian cavalry.

Riga—On the shore of the Gulf. The Czar in Riga. Snapshots made on the island of Runa in the Gulf.

England—The parks and public squares in London utilized for drill grounds. How England is training her men for the big conflict.

France—A Captain on short leave met by his loved ones at the railway station. Another meeting of man and wife on his return for a short rest from the trenches.

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W. M. WASHBURN BEATEN BY PELL AT TENNIS—EASTERN GOLFER FAVORITE FOR TITLE

PELL SCORES OVER WASHBURN AT NET

Harvard Player's Defeat Feature of National Tennis Tourney at Forest Hills.

STARS PLAY INDIFFERENTLY

Sixteen Contestants Left to Decide the Amateur Championship—Three Californians Survive.

FACTS ABOUT TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

Thirty-fifth Annual Tournament for the Championship of the United States.

Place—West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, L. I.; seven miles from Pennsylvania Station.

Trains—Leave Pennsylvania Station: A. M., 9, 9:20, 10:02, and 11:05; 12 noon; P. M., 12:20, 12:47, 1:10, 1:24, 1:54, 2:06, 2:45, and 4. Can be reached by trolley from Queensboro Bridge.

Number of Contestants—128.

Title Holder—R. Norris Williams 2d, Philadelphia.

Time of Start—10:30 A. M. Interscholastic championship; 11:15 A. M., national championship. Continuous play until sundown.

Number of Turf Courts—24.

Official Referee—Robert D. Wrenn.

Number of Reserved Seats—7,000.

MATCHES FOR TODAY.

10:30 A. M.—Interscholastic championship, semi-final round.—Sidney Thayer versus C. S. Garland and Harold A. Throckmorton versus Willis R. Harlow.

National championship, 11:15 A. M.—Clarence J. Griffin versus B. C. Law; T. R. Pell versus Charles M. Bull, Jr.

2 P. M.—Maurice E. McLoughlin versus Frederick B. Alexander.

2:30 P. M.—J. B. Adoue, Jr., versus R. Norris Williams, 2d; Craig Biddle versus William M. Rand, 3d; Frank T. Hunter versus J. S. Pfaffman; Bernon S. Prentice versus Irving C. Wright.

3:15 P. M.—William M. Johnston versus Karl H. Behr.

Reversals spice a tennis championship and T. R. Pell added the condiment in a mild form at the close of the third day's play in the all-comers' singles championship tournament yesterday on the turf courts of the West Side Tennis Club, at Forest Hills, L. I. Pell was in his happiest mood. His strokes came off freely and fluently. He cared not what variety of pace Watson M. Washburn, the Harvard player who had a place on the Eastern States team, chose to bring against him. Pell appeared careless. It was unfortunate for Washburn that this was so, for it added another notch to Pell's string of reversals for the season, and incidentally furnished a satisfactory retaliation for the defeat which Pell experienced last Saturday in the final of the tournament on the courts of the Meadow Club, at Southampton.

Surely and with a regularity that prolonged many of the rallies Pell kept the ball going back to Washburn. Once in a while when he had a safe and sure opening he played for it. He had apparently determined to let Washburn set the pace, and he held grimly to his resolve.

Pell played carefully and without any attempt at brilliancy, allowing Washburn to defeat himself. Many of the Harvard player's returns landed in the net, Pell winning easily at 6—4, 6—4, 6—3. While Pell's game as he played it was chiefly of the plodding sort, still it had an occasional drive along the side line that was good for a pass, as Washburn never reached the ball. The victory certainly helped Pell's rating for next year and is likely to put him up among the top ten, for he has defeated during the season Washburn, William M. Johnston, and Clarence J. Griffin.

The victories of R. Norris Williams, 2d, the playing through holder of the All-Comers crown; of Maurice E. McLoughlin and Karl H. Behr were in every sense about as unimpressive as might well be imagined. By one of those strange tricks of coincidence each dropped a set to his opponent. Williams, following his usual trait of alternately hitting the top and the depths of his game, finally braced and defeated Walter Merrill Hall at 6—3, 9—7, 2—6, 6—1. Hall fairly outstripped himself. He had a favorite shot, a swift backhander, which, played from deep court, sent the ball screaming down Williams's forehand, practically paralleling the line on that side of the court. Hall made use of this shot at least once in every game, and in five cases out of six won his point on it. There were times in the third set when he was completely mastering Williams that Hall played centre line service aces with a frquency that was enough to shake the nerves of any opponent.

McLoughlin won against Leonard Beekman, one of the most formidable of the young "comers" at 6—2, 3—6, 6—2, 6—2. It was only at times when he tried to hit it up to his old speed limit that the Comet scintillated. There was more fire and sting to Beekman's game than he has revealed in many of his recent matches. He anticipated well, and often like a pointer to the bird, was in position and on the ball almost as soon as it had left McLoughlin's racquet. All through the contest it seemed as if the great Californian was forcing himself. There was not the natural explosiveness, the spontaneity about his game that once made it the talk of the world. Altogether McLoughlin played unconvincingly, and there was more than one who left the field with the impression that the Comet is not to regain his crown in this tournament.

It may be said of Behr that in defeating Robert Le Roy at 4—6, 6—4, 6—4, 6—4, he at least removed from his path one of the strongest contenders whom he will have to meet on his way to the finals. Le Roy, the crafty wielder of the racquet and one of the greatest of American court generals, sounded every weakness and every point of strength in Behr's game. When he found that Behr's short volleys were not crossing the net in the majority of instances, he coaxed the famous internationalist up the middle of the court delivering the ball right to Behr's racquet and letting him bungle it into the net. Behr was also weak on handling the reply to service. He was overanxious to make his points. Nearly all of his shots were cracked off ahead of time, so that it was only when he was playing with plenty of net room that he accomplished anything like the results he desired.

As for the other winners of the third round, which narrowed the field to sixteen survivors out of the 128 that began on Tuesday, the best form was shown by William M. Johnston, the Californian; William Rand, 3d, the young Harvard player, and Frederick B. Alexander, the international veteran. Johnston was playing with remarkable accuracy. He was forcing the openings, and, as he was done in so many of his matches in the East this season, demonstrating that he possesses a ground stroke game of some dependability.

PLAYERS BELOW FORM.

Williams and McLoughlin Give Disappointing Display at Forest Hills.

With sixteen survivors as the result of yesterday's competitions the national all-comers' tennis tournament now in progress on the turf courts of the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills, L. I., will assume a serious and businesslike aspect, and beginning today close students of the sport will begin the task of making comparisons between the players with a view to naming the prospective amateur champion of the United States.

There was very little opportunity to use yesterday's court work as a basis of comparison, as, with few exceptions, the playing of the ranking racquet wielders was far below the average. This was particularly true regarding R. Norris Williams, 2d, of Philadelphia, the playing-through champion, and Maurice E. McLoughlin of San Francisco, the vanquisher of Norman E. Brookes, and Anthony J. Wilding, who are expected to battle in the final round for the tennis crown.

The one bright, redeeming feature of the disappointing display was the really brilliant exhibition of Williams in his last set with the former Middle States champion, when he made the latter appear like a novice and gave the big gallery an idea of how he triumphed over the auburn-haired Californian last year and repeated the performance two weeks ago on the Casino courts at Newport.

There was, however, one match that is deserving of special consideration. This was the one in which T. R. Pell revenged himself on Watson M. Washburn, the former intercollegiate champion, for the latter's victory last Saturday in the final round of the Meadow Club Cup at Southampton. Pell caused the only reversal in form when he beat the Harvard star in three straight sets at 6—4, 6—4, 6—3.

While the Pell-Washburn match was made the feature, the spectators devoted most of their attention to the doings of Williams and McLoughlin. It was not until the fourth set that Williams displayed the finer elements of his game, when his passing strokes to the undefended sections of the court showed his ability to cope with a situation when forced. He wore his opponent down in the first three sets and, with the opposition weakening on the other side, he moved with greater freedom and played his strokes with a degree of accuracy and confidence that brooked no denial. Hall was seen at his best in the third set, when he outplayed the champion and displayed unexpected speed. The point score:

FIRST SET.

										Pts.	G's.
Williams	5	1	4	4	4	6	1	4	9—38		6
Hall	3	4	2	2	2	8	4	2	7—34		3

SECOND SET.

Williams	4	2	1	4	4	1	5	5	6	1—53
Hall	1	4	4	2	1	4	7	3	4	4—50

Williams	4	2	1	4	4	1	5	5	6	1—53
Hall	1	4	4	2	1	4	7	3	4	4—50

Williams	1	1	0	4	2	6	7	4	4—25	2
Hall	4	4	4	2	4	8	5	6	6—37	6

FOURTH SET.

Williams	4	4	5	4	8	5	5	5	6—35	6
Hall	2	0	3	2	10	3	3	3	4—23	1

McLoughlin's heavy artillery service did not appear as severe as usual when directed against young Beekman. He also failed to draw the sting from the schoolboy's attack, while his smashes and volleys often went wide of the mark. He took many chances of being passed, expecting to carry everything before him by the power of his game, but in this he was frequently disappointed, as Beekman made a brilliant showing in the majority of the rallies, and scored time and again against the powerful attack of the Westerner. The point score:

FIRST SET.

									Courts.	Gms.
McLoughlin	4	4	5	4	2	4	1	4—28		6
Beekman	0	0	3	0	4	0	4	2—13		2

SECOND SET.

McLoughlin	6	7	2	4	1	4	4	1	2—31	8
Beekman	8	5	4	2	4	2	6	4	4—39	6

THIRD SET.

McLoughlin	4	9	4	4	4	8	9	4	4—41	6
Beekman	1	11	1	1	2	5	7	0	0—28	2

FOURTH SET.

McLoughlin	1	1	4	4	4	1	4	19	34	6	
Beekman	4	2	2	1	4	4	2	10	24	2	

Pell lost no time in getting his famous backhand strokes working, and he succeeded in keeping the Harvard player away from the net, which is the latter's strongest play. Pell used good judgment and made many well-time placement shots. Washburn's steady and conservative volleying at the net was his principal source of point getting, but he was not permitted to take advantage of his most valuable court asset. He was fast and aggressive, but Pell always had more at his disposal than his opponent. The point score:

FIRST SET.

Washburn	2	1	4	4	4	2	1	2	5	2—37—4
Pell	4	4	2	0	2	4	4	4	3	4—31—6

SECOND SET.

Washburn	2	0	5	3	2	4	4	4	4	2—30—4
Pell	4	4	7	5	4	2	6	2	4	6—36—6

THIRD SET.

Washburn	2	6	6	2	3	2	2	0	2	2—26—3
Pell	4	4	4	4	2	4	4	4	4	4—34—6

In the first set of the match between Karl H. Behr and Robert Le Roy the latter showed exceptionally good form and completely outplayed the former international, but once Behr got to his favorite position at the net the result was never in doubt. Behr's cross-court cuts were a contributing element to his victory. The point score:

FIRST SET.

										Pts.	G.
Behr	3	4	4	4	4	4	1	1	1	0—35	4
Le Roy	5	1	4	2	4	4	4	4	4—32		6

SECOND SET.

Behr	3	4	4	4	4	3	5	5	4	5—39	6
Le Roy	5	6	0	2	1	5	5	3	2	3—32	4

THIRD SET.

Behr	4	5	4	4	1	2	1	4	2	4—31	6
Le Roy	2	3	1	0	4	4	4	2	4	2—26	4

FOURTH SET.

Behr	3	2	2	4	6	5	4	5	4	6—41	6
Le Roy	5	4	4	2	4	3	1	3	6	4—36	4

Frederick B. Alexander again displayed winning form against S. Howard Voshell, the Long Island champion. The veteran internationalist forced the issue throughout, but was not required to extend himself to win in straight sets. In the third set he completely overwhelmed Voshell, winning five straight games and allowing his opponent but five points. The point score:

FIRST SET.

										Pts.	Gs.
Alexander	3	4	4	5	2	4	2	2	4	34	6
Voshell	5	2	0	3	4	1	4	4	1	28	4

SECOND SET.

Alexander	4	2	4	5	1	5	4	4	4	4	6
Voshell	1	4	1	3	4	7	0	6	0	1	4

THIRD SET.

Alexander	4	2	4	1	4	4	4	4	4	2	6
Voshell	4	2	4	2	0	1	2	0	1	5	2

Ward Dawson was the first of the visiting Californians to be eliminated. He was defeated by another Westerner, Clarence J. Griffin, who showed marked superiority over his young opponent. Griffin played with greater science and less speed than the other Westerners. The point score:

FIRST SET.

Griffin	4	5	3	4	4	4	0	4	4—32	6
Dawson	2	3	5	2	1	1	6	4	0—24	3

SECOND SET.

Griffin	4	3	1	5	4	7	3	1	4	2	4—42	7
Dawson	0	5	4	3	0	5	5	4	2	4	1—34	5

THIRD SET.

Griffin	4	4	4	1	6	6	1	6	4—32	6
Dawson	0	1	1	4	4	4	4	4	4—22	2

In the other contests form ruled and favorites came through in every encounter. W. M. Johnston of California and Craig Biddle of Philadelphia played particularly strong. The summary:

Allcomers National Championship.—Third Round—Clarence J. Griffin defeated Ward Dawson, 6—3, 7—5, 6—2; Irving C. Wright defeated Frederick T. Freylinghuysen, 6—3, 6—2, 6—0; Frederick B. Alexander defeated S. Howard Voshell, 6—4, 6—4, 6—2; Craig Biddle defeated L. I. Grinnell, 6—1, 6—2, 6—2; Maurice E. McLoughlin defeated Leonard Beekman, 6—2, 3—6, 6—2, 6—2; Karl H. Behr defeated Robert Le Roy, 4—6, 6—4, 6—4, 6—4; William M. Johnston defeated D. S. Watters, 6—2, 6—1, 6—2; William Rand, 3d, defeated Walter L. Pate, 6—1, 6—4, 6—1; J. S. Pfaffman defeated W. A. Campbell, 7—5, 6—4, 6—1; Bernon S. Prentice defeated Benjamin M. Phillips, 6—0, 6—1, 5—7, 6—0; Charles M. Bull, Jr., defeated F. H. Harris, 6—3, 5—7, 7—5, 9—2; T. R. Pell defeated Watson M. Washburn, 6—4, 6—4, 6—3; R. Norris Williams defeated Walter Merrill Hall, 6—3, 9—7, 2—6, 6—1; B. C. Law defeated B. W. Wightman, 5—7, 2—6, 6—4, 7—5, 6—4; Frank T. Hunter defeated G. A. L. Dionne, 10—8, 6—3, 2—6, 2—6, 6—3; J. Adoue, Jr., defeated B. C. Thomas, 6—2, 7—5, 6—4.

KEEN TENNIS BY SCHOOLBOYS.

New York Youngsters Eliminated in Interscholastic Championship.

The result of the first round of the interscholastic tennis championship played yesterday on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills, L. I., found three Pennsylvanians and one New Jersey boy in the semi-final round. Eight youngsters competed in the first round of the tourney, which is one of the added features of the national association tournament. The semi-final round will be started at 10:30 o'clock this morning.

Principal interest is centred in the playing of Sidney Thayer, Jr., of Philadelphia, who is a student at Andover and winner of the Harvard championship, and Harold A. Throckmorton of the Woodbridge High School, New Jersey, who captured the Princeton interscholastics. Thayer defeated Herbert L. Bowman, the Mount Vernon schoolboy, who was the victor in the Westchester tournament, in straight sets, at 6—2, 6—1, 6—3. The youngest member of the famous football and cricket family played a strong game and forced his opponent throughout.

Throckmorton, who is the junior metropolitan champion, curbed his wildness when opposed to Cornelius Bocock of Buffalo High School, who carried off the first honors in the Western New York interscholastic tournament, and came through with little apparent effort, at 6—2, 6—2, 6—3. The Woodbridge schoolboy had a big advantage over Bocock in court experience.

Willis R. Harlow, wearing the colors of Hill School, Pottstown, Penn., and winner of the University of Pennsylvania interscholastics, was forced to an extra set to win from H. C. Tremaine of Kingsley School, New York, who captured the Columbia University competition. Harlow made an impressive showing, and won at 2—6, 6—4, 6—4, 6—2. In the fourth contest C. S. Garland of Edgewood High School, Pittsburgh, winner of the Yale tournament, triumphed over John Virden, University School, Cleveland, 6—1, 6—0, 6—3. The summary:

Interscholastic Championship.—First Round—Sidney Thayer, Andover, (Harvard,) defeated Herbert L. Bowman, Mount Vernon High School, (Westchester County,) 6—2, 6—1, 6—3; C. S. Garland, Edgewood High School, (Yale,) defeated John Virden, University Schools, (Cleveland,) 6—1, 6—0, 6—3; Harold A. Throckmorton, Woodbridge High School, (Princeton,) defeated Cornelius Bocock, Buffalo High School, (Western New York,) 6—2, 6—0, 6—3; Willis R. Harlow, Hill School, (University of Pennsylvania,) defeated H. C. Tremaine, Kingsley School, (Columbia,) 2—6, 6—4, 6—2.

DATES FOR TENNIS FINALS.

Singles Scheduled for Tuesday and Doubles One Day Later.

President Julian S. Myrick of the West Side Tennis Club yesterday announced the plans for the national finals and East versus West matches. Unless weather conditions interfere the final match in the all-comers tournament will be played on Tuesday of next week. On the following day Maurice E. McLoughlin and Thomas C. Bundy, the defenders, will face Clarence J. Griffin and William M. Johnston in the challenge round for the national doubles championship.

A new train, not on the time table, will be put in service to Forest Hills today for the remainder of the tournament. It will leave Pennsylvania Station at 1:54 P. M. daily and is expected to relieve the congestion of traffic.

MARSTON PICKED TO WIN AMATEUR GOLF

Baltusrol Youngster Plays Wonderful Uphill Match and Defeats Lee.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 2.—Robert A. Gardner of the Hinsdale Country Club is th only Westerner who survived the third round of match play in the national amateur golf championship over the Country Club of Detroit links today. Gardner won a place in the semi-finals by ousting Ned Sawyer 7 up and 6 to play, giving that friendly neighbor the worst beating any of the eight contestants in today's competition suffered. Sawyer is from the Wheaton Golf Club, adjoining Gardner's club in Chicago.

The two Detroiters, who were figured by many to have excellent chances of playing in the final round on Saturday, were also eliminated, Edward Lee succumbing to Max Marston of Baltusrol 1 up after two extra holes of hard tussling, while Jimmie Standish lost to Sherrill Sherman of the Yahnundasis C. C. by a similar margin over the regulation thirty-six holes.

Eastern golfers put the local stars out of the running in two of the most exciting and nip-and-tuck battles which have occurred to date. Johnny Anderson of the Siwanoy C. C., also an Eastern organization, won the fourth contest by putting the skids under Nelson Whitney after that sensational youngster from the South threatened to run away with the honor, following his cutting down of Anderson's lead from 5 up at the seventh hole to 1 up at the thirteenth in the afternoon round.

With a little more tournament experience and the ability to keep a stiff upper lip in the face of reversals, both Standish and Lee would have pulled through in the lead, and the West would have had three representatives in the semi-final round for the highest amateur golfing laurels in America instead of just one. Each of these youngsters should have won his match by the brand of golf that was being displayed, but the coolness and deliberate playing, together with nerve and ability to make one's club work with the mind, enabled their opponents to triumph by 1 up.

As a result of today's matches Bob Gardner clashes with Max Marston in the semi-finals, while Anderson and Sherman will be opponents. Doping these events is as difficult as forecasting any portion of this tournament, which has been a record one for knocking predictions in the head. Easterners favor Marston, and they have reason enough for backing him. Westerners figure that Gardner's class is sufficient to overshadow anything that the conqueror of Open Champion Jerry Travers may uncover. There seems to be an edge granted Johnny Anderson in his match with Sherman, however, inasmuch as Johnny is a veteran who was runner-up to Travers at Garden City in 1913. Sherman has had plenty of tournament experience, but not as much as the Siwanoy Country Club player has.

There wasn't any consistently clever golf played in any of today's matches. All the players seemed desirous of playing things safe and retaining the real stuff for the pinches. This ability to conserve energy and nervous tension really decided both matches lost by the Detroit stars, Standish and Lee. Standish had Sherman 1 down at the completion of the morning round, while Lee was 4 up on Marston, with but 6 to play in the afternoon round.

Lee gave way under the strain, however, when the tall, curly-haired golfer from the Baltusrol Club squared things by capturing the next four holes. The little Detroiter's approaches were just a trifle short and his putts usually lacked merely a hair's breadth of giving him a chance to break in. He surprised the large gallery—and it was the biggest which has ever followed a golf match in this vicinity—by holing his own for the greater part of the drives and on several holes he drove an even longer ball than the Easterner, who has considerable of a reputation along these lines.

Howard wasn't actually upset until the sixteenth hole during the afternoon round, when Marston's coolness and nerve asserted themselves after the latter slid his second shot into the rough, to the right of the road. The ball went over a wire fence and it was figured momentarily that it had been driven out of bounds, so Marston played another which reached the edge of the green. A hurried consultation of U. S. G. A. officials and the local greens committee resulted in the decision that the first ball was in bounds as the land fenced off was club property and therefore, according to general ground rules of golf, not outside bounds.

Marston's ball was deep in weeds and in the thickest wilderness on the Country Club course. He figured his shot carefully and was accorded louder applause than it is considered proper etiquette to render on a golf course when his pitch settled about 40 feet from the green and in the clear. Lee's third shot stopped about three feet from the pin. Marston's chip shot nestled close to Lee's ball and about equally distant from the hole. It was figured that Lee had an easy victory on this hole, but he overputted his fourth and foozled the easiest putt in the world on his fifth, Marston being 1 up after sinking his fifth handily.

This was really the turning point of the match, as it practically broke Lee down. He did win the seventeenth with a 5, but it was due more to Marston's mistakes than his own ability, the Easterner lifting his second into the rough, requiring 2 to get out and missing two putts later for this hole in 4. The final hole was halved in 4. Lee drove a low ball, which rolled along the left side of the green and dropped into the sand pit at the far side of the green, while Marston's ball remained clear. A clever pitch placed Lee about sixteen feet from the cup, but he missed the putt. When his opponent spoiled two opportunities to clinch the match by inaccurate putting, Lee's followers began to hope that the strain had been too great and that Marston was ready to quit. He surprised them, however, by dropping in his fourth, halving the hole.

A long hole greeted them when overtime play was required, the first being 422 yards. Both showed signs of weakening and their short drives proved the fact, Marston's ball traveled about 180 yards, about 15 yards beyond Lee's, both balls just going to the other side of the slope. Marston's second shot just missed the bunker to the left, while Lee's was sliced a bit and stopped about sixty feet from the hole. Marston placed his third just the other side of the cup in a slight hollow on the green. Many of the spectators, being unable to see it, applauded, thinking that he had sunk the pitch. Lee, with a do-or-die expression, and appearing rather nervous, rolled his ball within two feet of the cup and then verified the many statements to the effect that he was upset by missing that easy putt. But Marston's putter was wabbly too, and his ball stopped short, neither holing out, but conceding each other a 5.

Good drives and approaches placed both balls on the second green in 2, but Lee settled about 15 feet further to the left than Marston, who was on the edge of the green. Howard lifted his ball to within about two clubs' lengths of the hole on his third, while Marston's ball rolled by to one side. Lee's fourth appeared ready to drop into the hole, but it stopped on the brink and a breath of air would have toppled it in, while Marston had an easy 4 and victory.

Famous men in other lines of sport watched the golfers play. Hughey Jennings of the Tigers and Eddie Collins of the White Sox saw Standish perform in the morning. Coach Fielding H. Yost of the University of Michigan football team was part of the gallery in the afternoon. One of the biggest surprises was the easy time Gardner had in trimming "Ned" Sawyer. The first man to congratulate Gardner after Sawyer himself had shaken hands was "Chick" Evans, who had been eliminated by Sawyer.

Gardner finished the morning play with a lead of four holes over Sawyer. Bob started the morning in whirlwind style, doing the first nine holes in 35 strokes.

As if he thought that the four hole lead gained in the morning was not enough, Gardner started out early in the afternoon hammer and tongs after his opponent. He was content with halving the two first holes, retaining his advantage. He lost the third, then he took five holes in a row and cinched the match.

Sawyer managed to halve the ninth and he actually took the tenth hole when Gardner topped his drive into a trap and refused to play the hole seriously. The twelfth hole was halved, leaving Gardner 7 up and 6 to play.

It was Gardner's wonderful play on the first nine holes of the course that won him his right to enter the semi-finals. He topped his drive off the first tee in the afternoon, but Sawyer's approach was short and he missed a ten foot putt, failing to take advantage on Bob's slip. Both men had long putts, carrying the ball within 18 inches of the pin on the second hole. On the third hole Gardner was in serious trouble. He was in a little ditch on his drive and in the rough on his second. Sawyer took the hole.

On the fourth the carnage began. Sawyer's second shot was into a ditch and his third overran the green. Gardner's play was perfect. Sawyer was stymied on the fifth and hit Gardner's ball trying to hole. Sawyer missed a ten-foot putt on the sixth. Gardner was within an inch of stymie on the seventh green, but he slid by Sawyer and captured the hole. Gardner outputted Sawyer to win the eighth.

On the tenth hole Bob shot his drive into a trap and made no serious effort to recover, apparently confident that he did not need to work hard.

A putt of sixty feet by Gardner, that rolled dead to the pin, squelched Sawyer's chance of winning the eleventh. Sawyer was in a trap at the edge of the twelfth hole and never had a chance to do better than halve it.

Jimmie Standish was playing poor golf on the greens in his match with Sherril Sherman, the Easterner gaining practically all of his advantage by mistakes made by the young Detroiter, with his putter. Standish was four over par after playing five holes, and he seemed unable to locate himself sufficiently during the nine holes to display the sort of golf which enabled him to down the present amateur champion, Francis Ouimet, on Wednesday.

Jimmie was two down at the first turn and he had a medal score of 42, five strokes over par. Sherman didn't play as good a game as he has shown here either, but it wasn't necessary to gain the upper hand on Standish. Sherman had a card of 40. Standish recovered on the inward journey, his 39 enabling him to hold a 1 up advantage at lunch time. Sherman started out in the afternoon by sinking three 4's to Standish's 5's. The next three were halved, while Sherman won two of the other three, making him 3 up at the start of the final lap.

Standish took the tenth with a 4, but lost the next when he was unable to find his ball, which had been sliced into the rough, in the stipulated time. Shortly after the officials called time and he was forced to forfeit the hole, his caddie recovered it. Jimmie took the twelfth 4 to 5, halved the next and won the fourteenth 3 to 4, and the fifteenth 4 to 5. He lost the next with a 5, but squared the match by taking the seventeenth with a 4. A missed putt caused him to drop the final hole and the match, Sherman sinking a 4. The following are the cards:

FORENOON CARDS.

Gardner, out	4	4	4	4	2	5	3	5	4—35	
In	4	7	4	3	4	4	5	5	4—40—75	
Sawyer, out	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	4—40	
In	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	6	4—40—80	
Gardner 4 up.										
Marston, out	5	4	5	5	4	5	3	5	5—41	
In	4	6	4	5	4	5	5	5	4—42—83	
Lee, out	5	5	5	5	2	5	7	7	5—46	
In	3	5	6	4	4	5	6	4	5—41—87	
Marston 1 up.										
Standish, out	5	6	4	5	4	5	3	6	4—42	
In	4	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	4—39—81	
Sherman, out	4	6	5	4	4	5	2	5	5—40	
In	4	6	5	5	3	5	5	5	4—42—82	
Standish 1 up.										
Whitney, out	4	5	5	5	3	4	4	5	4—39	
In	4	7	6	4	3	5	5	4	3—41—80	
Anderson, out	5	4	5	4	3	4	2	5	5—37	
In	5	5	5	4	3	5	5	5	3—40—77	
Anderson 1 up.										

AFTERNOON CARDS.

Gardner, out	5	4	5	4	3	4	3	5	4—37	
In	5	5	4							
Sawyer, out	5	4	4	5	4	5	4	6	4—41	
In	4	5	4							
Gardner won, 7 and 6.										
Anderson, out	5	4	4	4	2	5	3	6	5—38	
In	4	6	4	5	4	4	5			
Whitney, out	5	5	6	4	3	5	5	5	4—41	
In	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	6		
Anderson won, 3 and 2.										
Marston, out	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	6	5—41	
In	5	5	6	4	3	4	5	5	4—41—82	
Extra holes, 5—4.										
Lee, out	5	5	4	5	4	5	3	5	5—38	
In	4	5	5	5	4	5	6	5	4—43—81	
Extra holes, 5—5.										
Marston won, 1 up in 38 holes.										
Standish, out	5	5	5	4	4	5	4	6	4—42	
In	4	*	4	4	3	4	5	4	5—38—75	
*Lost ball.										
Sherman, out	4	4	4	4	4	5	3	6	4—38	
In	5	5	5	4	4	5	4	5	4—41—79	
Sherman won, 1 up.										

TRAVERS ACTS AS CADDIE.

Open Champion Carries Marston's Clubs and Gives Him Advice.

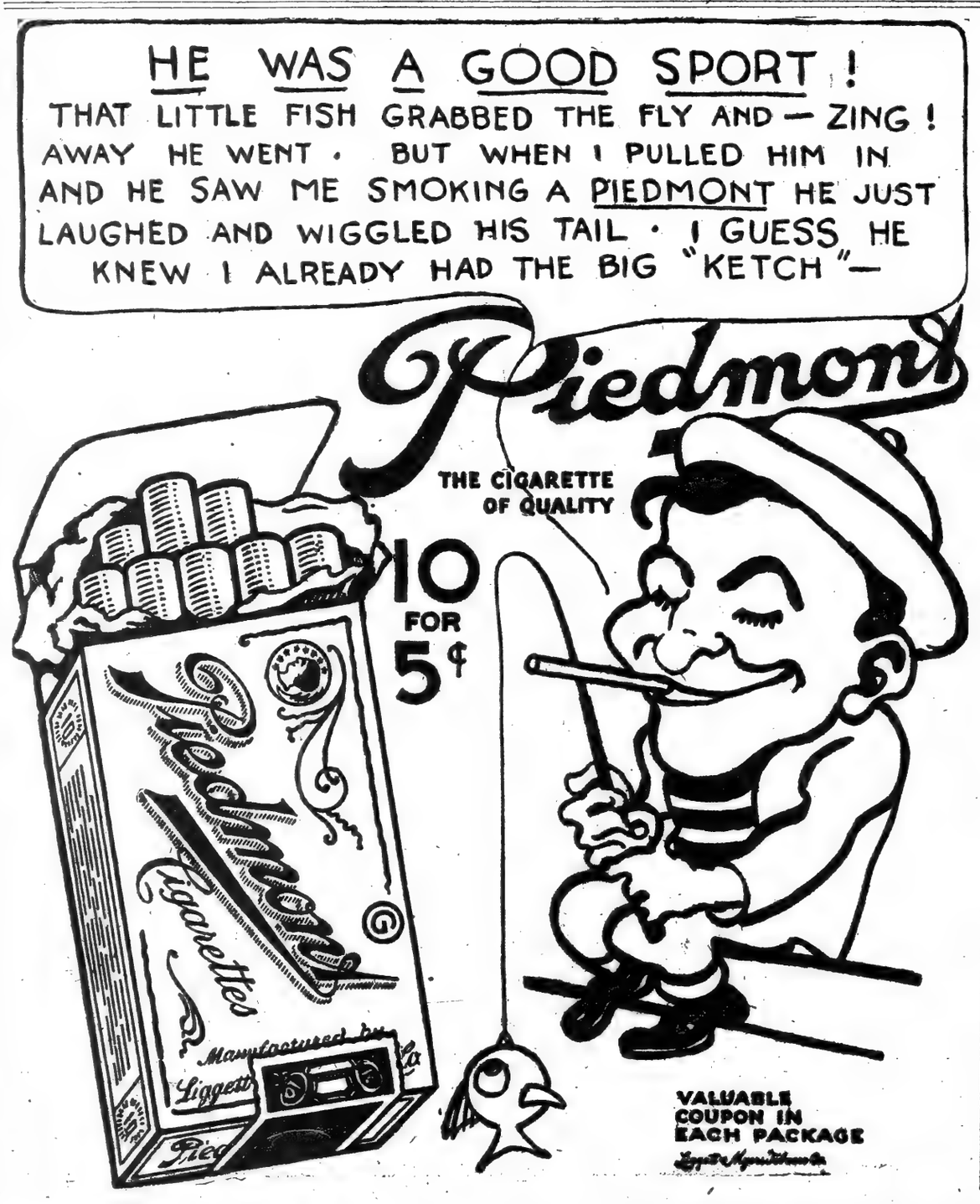
Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 2.—After losing his second round match to Max Marston by 2 and 1 Wednesday, Jerome D. Travers, who won the last national open championship, surprised the gallery at the national amateur tournament at the Country Club today by caddying for the Baltusrol youngster in his match with Howard Lee of Detroit.

That a title holder would shoulder a bag of clubs and journey around the course with a player who had prevented him from setting a precedent in America's golf history by taking both amateur and open titles in one season jarred the entire gathering and raised Jerry considerably in the estimation of the spectators.

Travers offered Marston his services just before the start of the afternoon round, when he realized that Marston was somewhat handicapped, being alone and without any one to suggest corrections in his style and offer advice. Although Travers was downed by the Baltusrol star he noted certain peculiarities in his style which were far from advantageous in improving his game. Comforting advice aided Marston greatly today, and Travers was always close to him ready to suggest the shot or club to be selected.

Howard Lee also had a star carrying his clubs, Fraser Hale of Chicago acting as the Detroit boy's caddie. This was the first time that a golf gallery in Detroit had the opportunity of witnessing champions act in the capacity of caddies in a tournament.





Chalmers Six-40

$1350 Seven Passenger

Drive This Car Yourself!

Arrange for a Labor Day Demonstration and Take the Ladies of Your Family Along

The Chalmers Six-40 seven-passenger touring car has the wonderful valve-in-head motor with overhead camshaft which is taking the public by storm just as the same type of motor swept everything before it at this year's speedway races.

The Labor Day holiday offers you the opportunity to drive this car yourself.

Arrange with us for demonstration on that day and take the ladies of your family along.

After all, they are the real judges of style, beauty and comfort in a motor car and will be interested in its artistic "coach" finish, aristocratic fenders and smart wheels.

You're the best judge of its mechanical features.

Step on the Accelerator

Notice the "trigger quick" response.

Feel the thrill as it leaps away with the strength of its 20% more power.

You will realize that you have a real power plant at your command.

Listen to the Motor

It has a healthy purr.

When you get behind the wheel of this car you experience a sensation of having surplus power.

You will gain a genuine affection for both the sound and feel of this motor.

There is nothing like it in any other American stock car.

Ask the Ladies About Comfort

We believe that this is the easiest riding motor car ever built but we are willing to abide by the decision of the ladies after they s

GIANTS DROP TWO GAMES TO PHILLIES—YANKS AND DODGERS WIN—BASEBALL PEACE AGREEMENT

ALEXANDER BEATS OUR OLD MASTER

Phillies' Great Pitcher, However, Has Better Support Than Matty—Quakers Win Twice.

Those Phillies are coming back, and the nature of their action is just like a man with a bear after him. Yesterday afternoon they took two games from the Giants, the first by a score of 3 to 1 and the second by 2 to 0. There may not be anything unusual in beating the Giants. It is getting to be a habit with most of the other teams, but yesterday McGraw's men were playing great ball, that is all but one, a second baseman named Larry Doyle, which is further proof of the adage that a chain is no stronger than its weakest link. Larry was the weak link yesterday, and fine pitching by Matty and Tesreau went for naught.

Every once in a while Doyle makes a fumble of what should be an easy out. He does it so naturally that you almost believe that he could produce the same thing in every game. It isn't quite as bad as that, but strangely he picks out the time for his lapses just when the fielding should tighten up. He lost the first game yesterday in the fourth inning, when he let an easy grounder by Becker go through his legs. It went on its way just the same as if Larry hadn't been there. The disheartening was that two Quaker runners dashed to the plate.

In the second game there may be those who would not hold Doyle accountable for the Quaker victory. He isn't credited with an error in the sixth inning, but a little effort on his part might have turned away at least one Quaker run. Bancroft singled to left, and then Paskert shot one at Doyle that he should have gobbled up for a double play. He didn't. The ball went on to right field, and Bancroft was resting on third. Becker had only to lift a sacrifice fly and one tally went over to the Phillies.

Each of the games proved to be a pitchers' duel, and if ever a man deserved a victory it was Tesreau in that first lamentable affair. Opposed to him was George Chalmers, who John McGraw decided at the outset of the season wasn't as good as his friend Parrit, and turned him back to the Phillies free of charge. He was in fine form, too, but Tesreau had his measure. The Quakers never did become well acquainted with the slants that Jeff bent over the plate. There was the trifling total of five hits from his delivery—not enough to bank on to win a ball game. Three of those hits came in the fourth inning, but had it not been for Doyle's error probably only four men would have faced him. Jeff wasn't working his fielders hard, either. Ten of the Quakers went down by the strike-out route.

In the second game a hard task was handed to Matty. Opposed to him was Alexander, a name that has struck terror to every team. The Giants' veteran, however, would not laugh at that. He was twirling just the same as he did when he was the leading pitcher of the National League, when he occupied the place that Alexander holds today. When you consider the hits that were made from each pitcher it was a break of seven apiece, but Alexander pitched one inning longer than did his rival. In the eighth inning Matty was withdrawn so that Chief Meyers might bat for him and Schupp took his place on the mound. The result of the change in the order of things gave the Phillies another run. Something like that always occurs when Ferdie takes a hand in the pitching.

Matty pulled himself out of one bad hole in the fourth inning. Paskert singled to left and Becker struck out. Robertson dug his nose into the sod when he went after Luderus's hit and the runner was safe. Whitted bounced a hit off Matty's shins and the bases were full. Niehoff, however, hit into a double play which cut short the impending disaster.

The three runs scored by the Phillies in the first game started with a pass to Bancroft. Paskert doubled to right and both men scored when Becker's grounder rolled between Doyle's legs. Luderus fanned. Whitted, however, singled to centre, Becker going to third. Another single to centre by Niehoff scored Becker. The Giants' tally came in the last half of the inning. Doyle singled to right and stole second. Merkle struck out, but a double by Fletcher brought Doyle in.

In the second game the Phillies scored in the sixth, singles by Bancroft and Paskert and a sacrifice fly by Becker producing one run. The last count was in the ninth when Luderus scored. He singled, was advanced on a sacrifice by Whitted, and went to third when Niehoff beat out an infield hit. A sacrifice fly by Killifer brought in the run. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Stock, 3b.	4	0	0	1	2	G.B'ns, lf.	3	0	0	0	0
Bancr'ft, ss.	4	1	1	2	3	Doyle, ss.	3	0	0	1	3
Paskert, cf.	4	1	1	2	0	Robt'n, rf.	4	0	1	3	0
Becker, rf.	4	1	0	1	0	Doyle, 2b.	4	1	2	1	1
Lud's, 1b.	4	0	0	10	0	Merkle, 1b.	4	0	0	7	0
Whitt'd, c.	3	0	0	7	0	O'Farr'll, c.	3	0	0	4	0
Niehoff, 2b.	3	0	0	2	0	Thorpe, cf.	4	0	0	3	0
K.B'rns, c.	2	0	0	5	1	Meyers, c.	3	0	1	11	1
Chal'rs, p.	3	0	1	0	0	Tesreau, p.	3	0	1	0	0
						*Kelly	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	31	3	5	27	12	Total.	31	1	3	27	6

*Batted for Tesreau in ninth inning.
Error—Doyle.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Two-base hits—Fletcher, Paskert. Stolen bases—Doyle, Meyers. Sacrifice hits—Thorpe, Tesreau. Earned runs—Philadelphia, 2; New York, 1. Double play—Chalmers, Bancroft, and Luderus. Left on bases—New York, 8; Philadelphia, 3. First base on error—Philadelphia. Bases on balls—Off Tesreau, 2; off Chalmers, 3. Struck out—By Tesreau, 10; by Chalmers, 5. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes.

SECOND GAME.

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Stock, 3b.	4	0	1	0	2	Burns, lf.	4	0	1	1	0
Bec'r, ss.	4	1	1	2	5	Grant, 3b.	4	0	1	0	2
Paskert, cf.	4	1	2	0	0	Robt'n, rf.	4	0	1	3	0
Becker, rf.	3	0	0	0	0	Doyle, 2b.	4	0	2	3	0
Lud's, 1b.	4	0	0	11	0	M'kle, 1b.	3	0	1	7	2
Whitt'd, c.	3	0	1	2	0	Flet'r, ss.	4	0	1	3	2
Niehoff, 2b.	4	0	0	4	2	Th'pe, cf.	2	0	0	5	0
Killifer, c.	3	0	0	6	0	†Schang, c.	1	0	0	7	0
Alex'r, p.	3	0	0	0	2	Bab'n, cf.	0	0	0	0	0
						Wend'l, c.	3	0	1	4	2
Total.	32	2	2	27	13	Math'n, p.	2	0	0	1	0
						‡Meyers	1	0	0	0	0
						Schupp, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						Total.	32	0	7	27	11

*Batted for Thorpe in seventh inning.
†Batted for Mathewson in eighth inning.
Errors—Grant, Wendell.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Two-base hits—Luderus, Fletcher. Stolen base—Stock. Earned runs—Philadelphia, 2. Sacrifice hit—Whitted. Sacrifice flies—Becker, Killifer. Double play—Fletcher, Doyle, and Merkle. Left on bases—New York, 6; Philadelphia, 6. First base on error—Philadelphia. Base on balls—Off Alexander, Mathewson, 1; off Matty, 1; in 11 innings; off Schupp, 2 in 1 inning. Struck out—By Mathewson, 5; by Alexander, 7. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie. Time of game—One hour and twenty-eight minutes.

Pirates Easy for Cardinals.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 2.—St. Louis defeated Pittsburgh, 7 to 2, here today, in a game featured by loose work on the part of the locals. Doak, for the visitors, kept the Pirates' hits scattered. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hug's, 2b.	5	0	0	1	3	Carey, lf.	3	0	0	2	0
Butler, ss.	4	2	1	4	2	M'A'y, ss.	4	0	0	1	2
B'cher, lf.	3	0	1	2	0	†Gerber	1	0	0	0	0
Long, rf.	3	0	1	1	0	C'llins, cf.	3	0	1	3	0
Wil'm, cf.	3	1	0	2	0	B'lang, cf.	2	0	1	1	0
Miller, 1b.	4	0	2	11	0	H'ch'n, rf.	5	0	2	3	0
B'tzel, 3b.	4	2	1	1	0	Wag'r, 1b.	4	0	2	9	2
Snyder, c.	3	0	0	7	2	Vlox, 2b.	4	0	3	0	3
Doak, p.	3	0	0	0	4	Baird, 3b.	3	0	0	0	0
						Gibson, c.	1	0	0	3	0
						M'phy, c.	2	1	0	2	0
						Kelly, p.	2	1	1	1	5
						Cooper, p.	1	0	1	0	1
						‡Costello	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	32	7	8	*26	11	Total.	35	2	11	27	13

*Hinchman out, hit by batted ball.
†Batted for McAuley in ninth inning.
‡Batted for Cooper in ninth inning.
Errors—Huggins, Snyder, McAuley, Collins, Hinchman, Baird, Gibson.

St. Louis	0	2	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	7
Pittsburgh	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2

Two-base hits—Butler, Miller, Betzel. Three-base hit—Kelly. Sacrifice hits—Beecher, Snyder, Doak. Sacrifice fly—Carey. Stolen bases—Butler, 2; Long, Wilson, Vlox. Earned runs—St. Louis, 4; Pittsburgh, 1. Left on bases—St. Louis, 4; Pittsburgh, 11. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1; Pittsburgh, 1. First base on balls—Off Doak, 4; off Kelly, 2. Hits—Off Kelly, 6 in five innings, and Cooper, 5, in four innings. Hit by pitcher—By Kelly, (Wilson.) Struck out—By Doak, 6; by Kelly, 4. Double plays—Huggins, Butler, and Miller; Doak, Snyder, and Miller; Vlox, McAuley, and Wagner. Passed ball—Snyder. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Quigley. Time of game—One hour and forty-eight minutes.

BROOKFEDS LOSE ANOTHER.

Have No Pinch Hitter, So Terrapins Win by Score of 2 to 1.

The fact that the Brookfeds cannot boast a pinch hitter in that vast array of baseball material at Washington Park accounts for the fact that Otto Knabe's Terrapins walked away with a 2 to 1 victory yesterday afternoon. The situation came in the eighth inning. Anderson opened for the Brookfeds with a single to centre and advanced on a sacrifice by Magee and an infield out by Cooper. Benny Kauff walked and stole second. Myers, never a strong hitter, was the next up. It would have been in order for Manager Ganzel to have sent some one to hit for him, but John has tried out all the reserve material of the Brooklyn team and found it wanting. Therefore Myers did the hitting and his best effort was a fly that was an easy out in centre. Right there Brooklyn's chance of victory was smothered.

The Terrapins, however, did not have any easy time winning the game. They were possessed with the idea that Umpire Finneran was trying to rob them in the calling of balls and strikes and in the fifth inning the game was held up about ten minutes while Otto Knabe, and all the other members of the team, argued with Finneran. Knabe was reluctantly banished. The score:

BALTIMORE.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Agler, 2b, 1b	4	1	1	11	0
M'C's, cf.,3	0	0	3	0	
Duncan, lf.					
2b	2	0	0	1	0
Evans, 1b, rf	4	0	1	2	1
Kirkpatr'k, 3b, 2b	3	0	0	3	5
Knabe, 2b,2	0	0	2	0	0
Owens, c.	4	0	1	3	3
Galla'r, ss.	3	0	0	1	2
Suggs, p.,2	1	0	0	1	2
Zinn, lf,rf.2	0	0	1	0	
Total.	29	2	3	27	13

*Ran for Land in ninth inning.
†Batted for Bluejacket in ninth inning.
Errors—Gallagher, Myers, Holt.

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
And'n, rf.,3	0	1	0	0	
Magee, 2b.3	1	2	2	6	
Cooper, lf.3	0	1	2	1	
Kauff, cf.	0	0	2	2	0
Myers, 1b.3	0	0	12	0	
Holt, 3b.,4	0	1	0	0	
F.S'th, ss.4	0	0	1	6	
Land, c.	0	0	1	8	2
Bluej't, p.3	0	0	0	3	
*Tech	0	0	0	0	0
†Hu'rich.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	30	1	8	27	18

*Batted for Davis in the fourth inning.

Baltimore	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Two-base hit—Cooper. Stolen bases—Magee, Cooper, Kauff, Agler. Earned runs—Baltimore, 1; Brooklyn, 1. Sacrifice hits—Myers, Magee. Double play—Gallagher, Kirkpatrick, and Agler. Left on bases—Baltimore, 4, Brooklyn, 6. First base on errors—Baltimore, 2. Brooklyn, 1. Bases on balls—Off Suggs, 2; off Bluejacket, 4. Struck out—By Suggs, 4; by Bluejacket, 4. Umpires—Messrs. Finneran and Westervelt. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

Name Daubert for Alderman.

Jake Daubert, first baseman of the Brooklyn National League team, has been designated as the Democratic candidate for Alderman in the Fifty-ninth Ward, Brooklyn. His home is at 721 Coney Island Avenue, Flatbush, but just at present he is with the Brooklyn team in Boston. No answer has yet been received to a telegram telling him of the political honors that have been thrust upon him. Daubert was proposed as a compromise candidate, and his name was satisfactory to all factions.

Motor Boat Right Bower Burns.

Special to The New York Times.

NYACK, N. Y., Sept. 2.—Commodore Harry S. Ford of the Tappan Zee Yacht Club suffered a heavy loss today when Right Bower, one of his speed boats, caught fire and burned to the water's edge. The gasoline feed pipe broke and caused the carburetor to back fire. The gasoline ignited, and flames quickly enveloped the boat. Commodore Ford and two mechanicians fought the blaze with fire extinguishers until they were forced to board the launch of a rescuing party. Right Bower was built last Spring and cost about $10,000. She had just been overhauled for the Labor Day races of the Hudson River Yacht Racing Association at Poughkeepsie. This was the second boat lost by Commodore Ford this season. Little Joker III. sinking during the first day's races for the Gold Challenge Cup at Manhasset Bay a few weeks ago.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Philadelphia, 3; New York, 1.
Philadelphia, 2; New York, 0.
Brooklyn, 10; Boston, 1.
St. Louis, 7; Pittsburgh, 2.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York, 1; Washington, 0.
Detroit, 8; Chicago, 6.
Boston, 8; Philadelphia, 2.
St. Louis, 4; Cleveland, 2.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Baltimore, 2; Brooklyn, 1.
St. Louis, 4; Pittsburgh, 3.
Newark, 9; Buffalo, 1.
Chicago, 5; Kansas City, 2.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Montreal, 8; Jersey City, 2.
Rochester, 9; Harrisburg, 6.
Toronto at Richmond—(Rain.)
Buffalo, 3; Providence, 1.
Buffalo, 1; Providence, 0.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Philadelphia	63	52	.567
Brooklyn	57	57	.540
Boston	63	57	.525
Chicago	59	60	.496
St. Louis	61	65	.484
New York	56	63	.471
Pittsburgh	59	67	.468
Cincinnati	56	67	.451

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Boston	81	39	.675
Detroit	82	43	.656
Chicago	73	50	.594
Washington	63	58	.521
New York	56	63	.471
St. Louis	48	75	.390
Cleveland	47	75	.385
Philadelphia	36	83	.303

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Pittsburgh	69	54	.561
Newark	66	52	.559
St. Louis	68	56	.549
Chicago	67	59	.532
Kansas City	65	59	.524
Buffalo	51	68	.473
Brooklyn	57	69	.452
Baltimore	42	78	.350

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Providence	76	42	.644
Buffalo	73	41	.641
Montreal	61	55	.526
Harrisburg	55	61	.474
Rochester	54	61	.470
Toronto	54	63	.462
Richmond	50	68	.429
Jersey City	41	74	.356

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Philadelphia at New York.
Brooklyn at Boston.
Chicago at Pittsburgh.
St. Louis at Cincinnati.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at Washington.
Detroit at St. Louis.
Boston at Philadelphia.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Baltimore at Brooklyn.
Newark at Buffalo.
St. Louis at Pittsburgh.
Chicago at Kansas City.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Toronto at Richmond.

BASEBALL TO HAVE PEACE NEXT YEAR

Agreement Reached by Warring Leagues, Is Report from Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2.—A peace agreement has been reached by organized baseball and the Federal League, and the "outlaw" organization will open the 1916 season as the third major league under the protection of the National Commission, according to information obtained here today from authentic sources. In reaching the agreement, all the details of which will be completed at the end of the present season, the Federals were compelled to withdraw their teams from Chicago and St. Louis and give up their plan to invade New York.

These arrangements were made at a recent meeting of representatives of the warring factions at the Hotel Biltmore in New York City, and the agreement was signed by representatives authorized by the officials of each league.

The National and American League circuits will remain just as they are, but each major league city in organized baseball which is represented by but one team will have a Federal League franchise, and two teams will be placed in another city. Just how the Baltimore and Newark Federal League franchises will be taken care of has not been decided, but all other arrangements have been perfected.

The most difficult problem that confronted the peace delegates was inducing the Federal League to withdraw from Chicago. Owner Weeghman insisted that Chicago was capable of taking care of three teams, but he was finally persuaded to allow the franchise to be transferred to Detroit. Whether he will sell out his holdings and be allowed to buy stock in the Cubs is not known, but it is certain he will not be owner of the Detroit Federal League franchise.

Phil Ball was willing to give up St. Louis for a block of stock in the Cardinals or Browns, and the Federal franchise will be transferred to Washington, which has only one major league team. Both Ball and Weeghman wanted peace, but neither wanted to have his franchise moved.

In accomplishing this the organized ball forces scored a diplomatic victory, as it was freely predicted that there never could be peace with three clubs in St. Louis and Chicago, and the Feds have always maintained that they would not give up these cities.

The Kansas City franchise will be moved to Cincinnati, and both teams will play on the Reds' field, while the Buffalo franchise will be switched to Cleveland. The American Association team in Cleveland will be transferred to a city that is at present in the Western League circuit, with chances favoring Denver.

Brooklyn and Pittsburgh will continue with one Federal and one National League team in each city, but the games will be played at Ebbets Field in Brooklyn and Forbes Field in Pittsburgh.

By making these arrangements the expenses will be cut down for all concerned, as one field will be used in each city where a consolidation has been effected, thus reducing the rental one-half.

Though there has been much laughing at the Federal League's plan for 10-cent baseball, it is said that there will be 10-cent seats in several parks This will be done to educate the fans and to allow those who cannot afford to pay more to see the games. These bleachers will accommodate only a small crowd and will be in some remote corner of the park.

In all other respects the prices will be uniform in every city. The admission rates will be $1, 75 cents, 50 cents and 25 cents, as they are at the present time in every city in the National and American Leagues.

White Sox Out of Pennant Race.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 2.—Chicago lost its final 1915 game on the Detroit field today, 8 to 6. As in several previous contests, Chicago went to pieces when the Tigers started to hit its pitcher, giving an awful exhibition of kicking bunts and throwing the ball away in the second inning. There were three wild heaves on one batted ball in this session. Cobb's hitting was noteworthy. The result of the series just ended, of which Detroit made a clean sweep, eliminated Chicago from any possible consideration as a pennant contender. The score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt, 3b.	4	1	2	0	1
Bush, ss.	4	1	1	2	3
Cobb, cf.	4	1	3	1	0
Cravf'd, rf.	4	0	2	2	0
Veach, lf.	4	1	1	7	1
Burns, lb.	4	1	1	7	1
Young, 2b.	3	1	1	2	4
Stanage, c.	3	1	1	4	1
James, p.	2	1	1	1	0
Oldham, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*Leibold	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	35	8	12	27	9

CHICAGO	AB	R	H	PO	A
J.Coll's, lb.	4	1	2	7	3
E.Coll's, 2b.	3	0	0	5	2
Jack'n, cf.	5	1	1	5	0
Leibold, lf.	3	0	0	3	0
Weaver, ss.	4	0	1	4	2
Wilns, 3b.	4	1	1	0	2
Mayer, c.	4	0	1	6	0
Russell, p.	1	1	1	0	0
Davis, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*Felsch	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	36	6	10	24	14

*Batted for Davis in ninth inning.
Errors—Weaver, Johns, (2,) Cobb, Stanage.

Detroit	1	4	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	—8
Chicago	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	—6

Two-base hits—Vitt, Burns, Weaver, Russell. Three-base hits—Murphy, J. Collins, (2.) Jackson. Earned runs—Detroit, 3; Chicago, 5. Sacrifice hit—J. Collins. Double plays—Veach and Stanage; Johns, J. Collins, and Weaver. Left on bases—Detroit, 3; Chicago, 7. First base on error—Chicago. Bases on balls—Off James, 3; off Russell, 1; off Davis, 1. Hits—Off James, 8 in six and two-thirds innings; off Oldham, 2 in two and one-third innings; off Russell, 12 in seven innings; off Davis, none in one inning. Struck out—By Oldham, 2; by Davis, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Chill. Time of game—One hour and forty-three minutes.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

American Association.

At Indianapolis—Indianapolis, 10; Cleveland, 0.
At Columbus—Columbus, 5; Louisville, 4.
At Minneapolis—Kansas City, 7; Minneapolis, 6.
At St. Paul—St. Paul, 5; Milwaukee, 3.

New York State League.

At Lowville, N. Y.—Syracuse, 13; Utica, 8.
At Scranton—Scranton, 4; Wilkes-Barre, 3.
At Troy—Troy, 1; Albany, 0. (Ten innings.)
At Binghamton—Binghamton, 9; Elmira, 4.

New England League.

At Portland—Portland, 6; Fitchburg, 0.
At Lewiston—Worcester, 4; Lewiston, 3.
At Manchester—Lawrence, 4; Manchester, 2.
At Lowell—Lynn, 6; Lowell, 0. Lowell, 4; Lynn, 0.

Colonial League.

At New Bedford—Hartford, 12; New Bedford, 3.
At New Haven—Springfield, 7; New Haven, 0.
At Brockton—Brockton, 3; Pawtucket, 2.

Southern Association.

At Birmingham—Birmingham, 5; Atlanta, 2. Birmingham, 4; Atlanta, 0.
At Nashville—Memphis, 7; Nashville, 3.
At New Orleans—New Orleans, 5; Mobile, 1.
At Chattanooga—Chattanooga, 2; Little Rock, 0.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT JERSEY CITY.

									R.	H.	E.
Montreal	0	0	2	3	0	1	2	0	0—8	15	1
Jersey City	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—2	10	1

Batteries — Dowd and Madden; Ring, Brucke, and Schwert.

AT HARRISBURG.

									R.	H.	E.
Rochester	2	0	1	2	3	0	0	0	1—9	13	1
Harrisburg	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	2	0—6	12	2

Batteries—Herche and Williams; Lee, Chabek, and Heckinger.

AT PROVIDENCE—FIRST GAME.

									R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0—3	6	1
Providence	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—1	6	2

Batteries—Gaw and Onslow; Oescher and Haley.

SECOND GAME.

									R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1—1	6	0
Providence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0	6	0

Batteries—Bader and Onslow; Pennock and Casey.

AT RICHMOND.

Toronto-Richmond game postponed; rain.

DODGERS WIN AT START.

Dick Rudolph Driven from Box in First Inning When Six Runs Are Scored.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 2.—The way those pennant chasers from Brooklyn shook up Boston this afternoon is painful to relate. Ten to 1 was the score, and in this overwhelming defeat Bostonians think they foresee the loss of the National League pennant of 1915. News of the double victory of Philadelphia came as an additional blow to the hopes that still hung trembling in the wind of adversity.

The Braves simply were not in it at any stage. Their impending doom seemed to overcast the field from the very start of the game, and, while they failed to bat Pfeffer's delivery, they fell down in fielding, six errors being chalked up against them.

Dick Rudolph, Stallings's mainstay in a crisis, proved good pudding for the visitors, but, after all, it was his poor support that was responsible for the dashing of Boston's hopes.

The first inning settled the game. After O'Mara had walked, Jake Daubert got an infield single, Maranville barely reaching the ball and knocking it down. Stengel bunted in front of the plate, but Gowdy threw high to Smith and the bases were full. Wheat was passed, forcing O'Mara to score. Cutshaw hit to Maranville, who threw to second, but Evers muffed the throw, Daubert scoring and leaving the bases still full. Myers singled to left, scoring Stengel and Wheat. Getz flied to Magee. Smith fumbled McCarty's grounder, and the bases were again filled. Pfeffer bunted safely, and Cutshaw came home. O'Mara also bunted, but he was thrown out by Rudolph. Myers scoring. Maranville threw out Daubert, stopping proceedings with six runs stowed away in Brooklyn's strongbox.

In the next inning, after Davis had replaced Rudolph, Maranville's fumble of Stengel's hit, followed by a sacrifice by Wheat and Cutshaw's single to left, resulted in another run. Inning No. 3 was also signalized by run getting, when hits by Pfeffer, O'Mara and Daubert resulted in two tallies, making the score nine, and still another came in the seventh.

Pfeffer had the Braves buffaloed in real earnest. Only six safe hits could they acquire, and these were so artistically scattered that one run was the net result. This came in the third inning, when Maranville doubled to right centre and Gowdy's single was too hot for O'Mara, Maranville taking third. Davis sent a sacrifice fly to Myers, Maranville scoring. Compton forced Gowdy—Pfeffer to Cutshaw. Evers singled, through Cutshaw, Compton going to third, but Snodgrass fanned, and enough said.

Captain Evers was banished by Umpire Byron in the sixth inning for protesting the third strike called on Snodgrass. Fitzpatrick succeeded him at second base. Hitt, who had been pitched Fitz was ejected also. The Braves continued to protest, and Schmidt was put out of the game. When play resumed, Egan was at second base, Magee at first, and Moran in left field. But these changes were not responsible for anything in the score. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
O'M'a, ss.	4	2	1	4	2
D'bert, 1b.	4	1	2	11	0
Stgel, rf.	5	1	2	3	0
Wheat, lf.	1	1	0	3	0
C'sh'w, 2b.	5	1	1	1	2
Myers, cf.	5	1	1	1	0
Getz, 3b.	5	0	0	1	3
McC'y, c.	5	0	1	4	1
Pfer, p.	4	1	3	0	6
Total.	38	10	11	27	14

BOSTON	AB	R	H	PO	A
C'pton, rf.	4	0	1	1	0
Evers, 2b.	3	0	1	1	1
Mag'e, lf.	3	0	1	2	1
Egan, 2b.	1	0	0	0	2
S'dg's, cf.	4	0	0	1	0
Magee, lf.					
1b.	3	0	1	7	0
S'midt, 3b.	2	0	1	0	0
Moran, lf.	1	0	0	1	0
Smith, 3b.	4	0	0	0	0
M'Ty, ss.	4	1	1	4	4
Gowdy, c.	4	0	1	4	2
Rud'ph, p.	0	0	0	0	1
Davis, p.	0	0	0	0	2
*Connolly	1	0	0	0	0
Barnes, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	32	1	6	27	12

*Batted for Davis in the fourth inning.
Errors—O'Mara, Evers, Smith, (2,) Maranville. (2,) Gowdy.

Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—10
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—O'Mara, Maranville. Stolen base—Daubert. Sacrifice fly—Davis. Sacrifice hits—O'Mara, Wheat. Double play—McCarty and O'Mara. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 9; Boston, 7. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 2; Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Pfeffer, 1; off Rudolph, 2; off Davis, 1; off Barnes, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Pfeffer, (Magee;) by Barnes, (Wheat.) Struck out—By Pfeffer, 4; by Barnes, 5. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Eason. Time of game—Two hours and eight minutes.

Ayres Angered Billy Evans.

Another instance of the rowdyism that is hurting baseball occurred a few days ago at St. Louis. "Doc" Ayres, a pitcher for the Washington Club, became enraged at a decision against him on balls and strikes and made a rush at Billy Evans as he was leaving the field at Sportsman's Park. He was restrained by several of his teammates, but Evans took off his hat and coat and called, "Let him come on." Clark Griffith, however, appeared at that time and stopped hostilities.

Not to Leave Baltimore.

James A. Gilmore, President of the Federal League, yesterday characterized as false the report that the Baltimore club would not remain in that city after this year. The team, he said, was being strengthened for next season. Several wealthy men, he said, were interested in the club, and they were willing to spend a large amount of money to procure a good team.

Rumson Blues Beat Reds.

Special to The New York Times.

RUMSON, N. J., Sept. 2.—In a practice polo game preparatory to the Rumson polo tournament, which starts Sept. 13, the Blues defeated the Reds today by the score of 12 goals to 9. Hugh Barrett, Emil P. Fizzard, J. B. Waters, and Warren Barbour played for the Blues, and G. Jason Waters, Leland

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, SEPT. 3, 1915.

THE EXAMPLE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

In Alabama, Arkansas, California, Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wyoming, twenty-four States, if we count straight, the Governor's term is four years. Some of these States are highly conservative, some are highly radical. All, it must be assumed from the triumphant opinion at Albany on the project to make the Governor of New York hold office for four years and from the righteous heat engendered by that project, are in the hands of "autocracies" and "oligarchies."

Fortunately, the State of New York, faithful, though most of her sisters are faithless, to an annual Legislature, will not submit as twenty-four craven States do to quadrennial oligarchy and autocracy.

New York is safe; yet should she not strive for that pitch of anti-autocratic virtue now reached by Massachusetts alone? Massachusetts combines with the blessing of an annual Legislature the boon of an annual Governor.

TEUTON AND SLAV.

It seems necessary to think of the war in Russia romantically. It is almost impossible to think of it at all in other ways. The facts alone, unsymbolized, overwhelm the imagination. What can you do with the mere physical circumstance of three and one-half or four million men in combat? It is too much. Man has aggregated his units beyond his power of visualization. Facts in such magnitude are mentally unmanageable. Besides, they are untrustworthy.

When the Germans opened their terrible campaign against the Slav in May they accounted for 1,500,000 Russians to be overcome in Poland and the Baltic provinces; they have, according to their own estimate, killed or wounded 300,000, they have captured 1,100,000; but they are still apparently pursuing the Russian Army, having failed either to destroy it or induce it to accept a decisive action. What is this Russian Army? It has been wholly lost, statistically, and yet now here, now there, it stops to fight a rear-guard action and takes no trifling toll of Germans. The German count may have underreckoned the numerical Russian strength to begin with, and may now exaggerate the number of killed, wounded, and captured that has been subtracted from it by four months of defensive fighting. That is an obvious supposition. Nevertheless the French War Office, on May 31, estimated the Russian loss to that date at 1,250,000 killed, 1,680,000 wounded, and 850,000 captured—total 3,780,000. To this now add whatever you please of the German estimate of subsequent losses, halve it if you will, and you are still amazed that there is any Russian Army left. Never has a country flung human material into war on a scale like this.

The nature of the Germans' victory yet remains to be determined. Some think it a triumph of arms complete, a crushing of the Slavic foe, while others hold that for all its loss in men Russia is undefeated and has but been giving space for time. These others ask why, if the Slavic peril is crushed, do the Germans yet pursue it? While doing so they talk of the abominable desolation left by the Russians as they go. They take time to burn ungathered crops, piling straw upon the fields and setting it afire. They seldom yield a place before they have dismantled it, even to the church bells. They probably also save the untold treasure in the churches. There is perhaps more portable wealth of gold and jewels in Russian churches than was ever counted in both the Kaiser's war chest at Spandau and the Imperial German Bank. That the want of guns and ammunition caused the Russian resistance to break down is commonly believed. Then Berlin tells of having found at Novo Georgievsk, abandoned by Grand Duke NICHOLAS, 1,200 cannon, 150 machine guns, and incredible stores of food and ammunition, undestroyed by 90,000 prisoners who held out there a week beyond the fall of Warsaw. That for contradiction.

This is panoramic warfare, glamourous, like a pageant, of which the connected story will remain always to be written. It is vastly more interesting, more emotional, more human in all aspects than the way men fight as moles in France and Flanders. Its possibilities are unexpected, as warfare always was in Russia. The activity abates suddenly in one direction, then increases in another. The German objective has been supposed to be Petrograd. Now all at once it may be Odessa instead. The fighting in the last few days has been more animated east and southeast of Lemberg, on the Galician frontier, where the Austro-German forces, if they had been strengthened unawares, might gain control of the railroads leading to Odessa, some 400 miles away.

Pushing eastward through Poland the German forces got control of the railway lines on which the Russians would rely for rapid transportation of troops and supplies from northern into southern Russia. It may be, therefore, that German strategy was to force the Russian Army back toward Petrograd, northeast, cut it off from the south, and then to make Odessa the new objective. The peril in this to Russia is apparent. At Odessa the Germans would establish communications with the Turks at Constantinople, via the Black Sea, and reinforce them against the Allies, who are attacking from the outer end of the Dardanelles. That would be for Germany to reach hands with Turkey without thoroughfare through the petulant Balkan States.

GOLFING CHANCES.

Though they fell by the wayside at Detroit, JEROME TRAVERS and FRANCIS OUIMET will still be the leaders among the golf amateurs of this country. Among the twenty winners of the amateur championship between 1895 and 1914 were quite a number of players who never were classed with the few who led the way. We need not argue, however, that the championship signifies nothing. It is well worth the winning, and there is always a chance that the winner, if he is a "dark horse," may thereafter prove himself to be the foremost golfer, one who has carried golfing skill nearer to perfection than any of his predecessors. Moods count for much in golf. Obviously neither TRAVERS nor OUIMET was in his best mood, while EVANS, who has so frequently lasted until the finals, was even less fit than they. Still it must be admitted that TRAVERS played about as he did when he won the open championship early in the Summer. His score for 72 holes then was 298 and he scored 149 in his 36 holes on Thursday. MARSTON, who has been playing so well all the season, beat him by a small margin. The victory of young STANDISH over OUIMET was more pronounced. But "one up" is all that is necessary.

TRAVERS has held the title four times and is as likely to win it as any other golfer next year. OUIMET can well afford to let it go this year. His triumphs will not be forgotten. But the golf championship tournaments are interesting illustrations of the mutability of human affairs. A week ago everybody who talks golf was speculating whether OUIMET or TRAVERS would win this year, or if possibly energetic EVANS would hold out longer than the thirty-fifth hole and get the title he has often so nearly won. So, also, they speculated about the chances of the favorites the years FOWNES, HARRIMAN, JAMES, and BYERS won, or the year Mr. HILTON, the British golfer, proved himself theoretically the best man. The winner is not practically the best man always. One may not claim the championship for his average. Past performances do not count. But, nevertheless, nobody plays golf who would not be glad to be amateur champion for a year.

LAND DEFENSE PLANS.

In various unofficial reports of the projected plans of Secretary GARRISON for the strengthening of our military defense an increase of the regular army to 210,000 has been mentioned. If Secretary GARRISON names so large a number in his tentative bill it will doubtless be with the object of giving Congress an opportunity to reduce it without injury to his plan. So far as the regular army is concerned that will not be an emergency measure; whatever increase is decided upon will be permanent. With 125,000 regular troops the Coast Artillery could be effectively strengthened and the garrisons of all our outlying possessions kept up to the mark, while there would always be a mobile force of 50,000 men in the United States. A most important feature of the plan is the proposed reduction of the term of enlistment in the colors to two years, with an obligation to serve in the reserve for four more years. This, with the institution of a reserve for the National Guard, would soon provide the nation with a military reserve to be reckoned with in case of peril. A drastic elimination of useless garrisoned posts, so that the available regulars could be concentrated at a few central points, may also be proposed. If so, it will be hotly contested, of course, but no wiser measure of army improvement has yet been suggested.

It is known that the Governors who were lately in convention at Boston have returned to their homes intent on doing all they can to upbuild the National Guard. Extravagant estimates have been printed of the increase expected in the numbers of the State soldiers. If the Guard a year hence is as large in fact as it now is in theory, and all its members enjoy the benefit of training by Federal army officers, we shall be very well off indeed. Extension of the system of Federalization of the National Guard, which was begun in 1903, is contemplated, and the bill for the payment of Guardsmen by the War Department will be pressed in the next session of Congress, with what success remains to be seen.

Not the least important of the measures contemplated by the War Department is the formation of an irregular reserve force, to which end such experiments as the present camp of citizen soldiers at Plattsburg have been instituted. An effort has been made and will be continued throughout the country to secure a "citizenry trained." The camp experiment will be repeated in many States. Much has been said of the Swiss system, under which every able-bodied man receives military training. But that implies compulsory service, and it is needless to say that compulsion has no place in the plans of the Secretary of War.

THE CANDIDATES.

The union of the Republicans with the Democratic organization upon judiciary candidates forestalls any political contest this Fall in the First Judicial District. Whatever joy is to be had from political strife will be found in the campaign for county officers. Tammany has designated as its candidate in the primaries for Sheriff ex-Speaker ALFRED E. SMITH, a man of quite unusual quality for that office. Mr. SMITH has done good service in the Assembly, lately as minority leader, and the organization will not easily find a man to fill his place at Albany. It has chosen Judge EDWARD SWANN of the General Sessions Court to be its candidate for District Attorney. Judge SWANN is a straight organization man, and Tammany has never yet profited in any visible degree by the election of an organization man to the office of public prosecutor.

District Attorney PERKINS, already designated by the Republicans and sure of the support of many Democratic members of the bar who have joined in urging his nomination and of much greater numbers of Democrats and independents who recognize his high qualifications for the place, has the advantage of holding the office already and of having proved his fitness. It is not always easy to defeat Tammany in New York County, but the District Attorneyship is an exception to the general rule. Mr. PERKINS will have not only the support of his party, but, we judge, a very large independent and Democratic vote, cast by electors who will pay no attention to party lines because of their conviction that he should be continued in office.

AN EXCURSION IN PENROSIA.

The Hon. BOIES PENROSE lends his unconsciously powerful help to the friends of the shorter ballot and emancipation from "invisible government." He repeats the saying of the bosses to the effect that "the so-called short ballot is only another name for concentrating power in the hands of one individual." That is just what is wanted. Instead of a blind confusion wherein the people are unable to find or hold anybody responsible, put the power where everybody can see it, where its just use or its abuse can be distinctly traced to "one individual." Under the existing distribution and entanglement that is impossible. The trouble with the Tanner plan at Albany is that it does not go far enough in the way of concentration, that in a compromise unfortunately deemed necessary the old system is to be allowed to exist side by side with the new and to its detriment.

Mr. PENROSE is good enough to remark that "the term 'invisible government' is one of those catch-penny phrases which have been worn quite threadbare and will not find much currency in these days when common sense is beginning to exert itself." Of course, invisible government is perfectly visible to Mr. PENROSE. If the adjective of invisibility seems to this distinguished friend of good government to have lost its nap, perhaps he will accept "Penrosian" as a substitute.

Meanwhile the Pennsylvania statesman's Republican brethren at Albany, who view with alarm the concentration of "enormous power in the hands of one individual," are chuckling because the Governor's power, under the Tanner plan, will not be enormous. "No matter how autocratic the Governor desires to be under this new reorganization plan," cries Mr. CHARLES H. BETTS of Ontario County and the Republican State Committee, "he can be curbed effectively by the Controller and the Attorney General." And the mathematicians among the spoilsmen are joyously counting the jobs and salaries, the pile of patronage in the bestowal of the Controller and the Attorney General. More than the Governor's, they make it, and their hearts are uplifted. Government by patronage still lives.

All this is enlightening to the public. If there has been any disposition to regard the Tanner compromise as anything more than a compromise, to confound the shorter ballot with the true short ballot, to believe that the fight for a wholly responsible State Government would be won by the acceptance of a mixture of accountability and nonaccountability, the complacency of the partisans of the old patronage-and-muddle fashion will undeceive the credulous. The fortunes of genuine anti-"Venezuelan" government in this State do not rest upon the Tanner plan. The popular interest in the subject, the ventilation of imperfections and anomalies, understanding of the great difference between what is to be offered, excellent as it is, and what is needed: all this will work for the necessary changes and improvements, no matter what the voters do to the amendments. The popular common sense will yet exert itself in a manner distressing to the Penrosians.

THEATRE TICKETS.

The theatre managers have done well to clean house. The scandal of cut-rate tickets now passes into history along with the ancient evil of sidewalk speculation. Tickets will still be sold by various authorized agents at an advance of 50 cents on the box-office price to accommodate those extravagant persons who will not put themselves to discomfort by going to the box-offices. But if this business is well-handled there ought always to be good seats at the theatres for those who will not pay the extra price. The charge of $2 is enough for the best seats. Whatever the managers do to enable the people who support their business to get good seats at that price will benefit their houses. The abolition of the preposterous free list is included in the reform movement. The multitude of theatrical hangers-on will not have tickets to dispose of among their friends hereafter.

The purchasers of cut-rate tickets, the hungry seekers for free admission, and the complacent patrons of the agents who sell a $2 article for $2.50, do not combined constitute a majority of the theatregoers. The monopoly of the best seats by the agents' customers and the sharing of the others by persons who have paid only a small proportion of the regular price has caused resentment in the past. To serve all alike should be the aim of the managers. If they can carry out in practice the plan set forth at their meeting on Thursday they will put the army of theatregoers in good humor. It is not disputed that theatregoers have been in a bad humor for some years.

A PRESS WITHOUT A COUNTRY.

Bombinating in a vacuum, the German-American newspapers must now devour themselves as the only way of escape from the pain and humiliation of hopeless wrong-headedness. When the President's last Lusitania note went to Germany the Illinois Staats-Zeitung declared that "Germany can never submit to the tone of it and will, as much as we are sorry for it, find no other answer to it but the breaking off of diplomatic relations." It was apparent that our Government "has a secret agreement with England to intentionally provoke Germany." The Cincinnati Freie Presse declared that the President had set up "an almost monstrous thesis." The German Correspondent of Baltimore declared that "one thing seems clear, Germany will not and can not give up her submarine warfare." And almost without exception the newspapers printed here in the German language assailed the President's position, and some went so far as to defend the murder of noncombatants by German submarines.

Now the German Government does the very thing these newspapers said it could not do. It yields to our protests, it heeds our demands, it promises that the slaughter of peaceful passengers shall cease. It leaves the German-American press in a pitiful plight. Less American than the Americans, condemning Administration policies to which the loyal American people gave united support, impervious to the sentiments that moved every American bosom, yet more German than the Germans, more imperialist than the Emperor, the German-American newspapers are now left without a country.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Illustrating Imperial Efficiency.

One of yesterday's dispatches told a story about the Kaiser that will be, if accepted as true—and there are many reasons for believing it—of value as well as of interest to both professional and amateur psychologists because of the light it throws on the mind and character of this great, or at least highly important, man.

The tale described the presentation to the Kaiser while in Poland of a bouquet by one of his officers. He accepted the flowers, graciously, of course, and then, stepping to the graves in which some German soldiers killed that morning had been buried, he put a blossom on each. Immediately he turned to a Captain who with others stood watching the scene with uncovered head and said: "Please communicate this event to the parents or families of the men buried here."

Exactly to measure the significance of that story it would be necessary to know just what German word was translated by the narrator as "event," but even if the translation exaggerates a little, the underlying fact remains the same—the Kaiser had been fully conscious, while paying what looked like an impulsive tribute to the dead soldiers, that the act was of consequence enough to be made known beyond the little circle of those who saw it.

At first thought, his request—equivalent, of course, to an order—that the parents or families of those whose graves he had honored should be informed—seems like a manifestation, more or less amusing, of egotism and vanity. That interpretation of the episode would probably be inaccurate; perhaps it would be altogether wrong. One should remember that the Kaiser's estimate of his own importance is not a mere personal judgment, and, as such, absurd, but is sincerely shared by a great majority of his subjects, and that what he expected to follow the execution of his order really would do so. For one of our Presidents to do the same thing would be about equally ridiculous and offensive, but a Kaiser stands in a wholly different relation to his fellow-countrymen. He is justified in assuming that expressions of kindness or sympathy, when they come from him, count for much more than they do when coming from other men. It may well be, too, that what the Kaiser did is another illustration of German efficiency in general, and, in particular, of his own thorough training in the profession or trade of ruling a nation.

Planning a Needed Publication.

Among those of us whose sense of duty, and devotion to it, are sufficiently strong to make us read faithfully each fast-following and often huge issue of The Congressional Record, the fact that there may soon be imposed upon us the added task of wading not less conscientiously through a like chronicle of everything said in the New York Legislature, is—well, to say the least, the emotions excited are of the kind described by euphuists as "mingled."

It cannot, or at any rate it shall not here, be denied that perfect soundness marked the arguments made in the Constitutional Convention by Mr. ROOT and others in advocacy of the establishment in Albany of a public journal giving, fully and promptly, about the doings of the State's lawmakers, the sort of information which is supplied from Washington about Congress to all who can be persuaded or forced to take it. The doings, and even the sayings, of our representatives in the one place as in the other will be the better for publicity. Also, the doers and sayers. Who are we, therefore, that we should make moan because the voters of the State may put the proposed amendment into the Constitution without realizing as clearly as they would if more than one in a thousand of them ever saw The Congressional Record or more than one in ten thousand ever read it, just what sort of a job they are imposing on the driven students of this sort of literature?

Of course most of the legislators will be pleased by the plan. Its execution, indeed, will involve the making of a permanent and nearly indisputable record of certain speeches and remarks which in the maker's opinion would be better kept from the people of his district, but a new caution will largely obviate that peril, and breathes there the Senator or Assemblyman with soul so dead as never to himself have said what a precious boon "leave to print" would be to him? Not one, probably!

It is, however, one thing to report a Constitutional Convention and quite another to render the same service to a Legislature—so different that the more instructed taxpayers will smile wanly at the prophecy that a journal of the kind in view can be run for $30,000 a year. The various, and presumably numerous, men who must already be thinking hard of their own special competency—or desire—for the office of State Printer—an inevitable, though perhaps not immediate, consequence of having a Legislative Record—will also smile at that prophecy—but not wanly, not at all wanly.

A Voice from the Front.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An American professor of literature, now residing in Switzerland, writes me an interesting letter of events as he sees them, and among other things makes the following quotation from a letter recently received from a young soldier friend in the German Army. It shows that all is not as the German propagandist would have us believe.

The longing for peace is intense with us; at least with all those who are at the front, forced to kill and be killed. The newspapers say it is impossible to stem the war passion of the soldiers. They lie, knowingly or unknowingly. Our pastors deny that the passion is abating. You cannot think how indignant we are at such nonsense. Let them hold their tongues and not speak of things they do not understand; or, rather, let them come here, not as chaplains, in the rear, but in the time of fire with arms in their hands. Perhaps they will then understand the inner change going on in thousands of us. In the eyes of these parsons a man who has no passion for war is unworthy of his age, but it seems to me that we who are faithfully doing our duty without enthusiasm, and hating it from the bottom of our souls, are finer heroes than the others. They speak of a "Holy War." I know of no "Holy War." I know of only one war, and that is the sum of everything inhuman, impious, and beastly in man, a visitation of God and a call to repentance to the people who rushed into it, or allowed themselves to be drawn into it. God has plunged men into this hell in order to teach them to love Heaven. As for the German people, the war seems to be a chastisement and a call to contrition, addressed first of all to our German Church.

New York, Aug. 17, 1915. G. R. M.

Was Lucifer Unprepared?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter published last week in THE TIMES, under the captain "Sans Food or Alcohol," interested me, especially on one point. Is it not going rather far to claim the triumph of right over wrong in the war in heaven as due to 'preparedness'? Did God really win only because on his side were the most battalions? Doubtless Satan thought so, but need we go so far?

Preparedness is an ancient cry. Its specious promises have been heard before. If Mr. McGrew is right about the facts, preparedness even in this case did not prevent war. As an insurance against war, preparedness is questionable. As an incentive to aggression, it is at least debatable. But let us leave Heaven out of it, except to remember that the way of the aggressor was downward. S. W.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 1, 1915.

YOUTH.

My body held a merry guest
A many years ago.
He made of it a songful nest
A many years ago.
He sang through storm, he sang through shine;
His blood was quick as beaded wine,
His speech was like a wild rose vine,
A many years ago.

The sad folk came from far and near
A many years ago
His willful caroling to hear
A many years ago.
His mouth an April sun had kissed;
He was of faerie folk, they wist.
He vanished like the morning mist
A many years ago.

CAROLINE STERN.

SPIRIT OF FRANCE IN 1775.

Inspired with Enthusiasm for Success of American Colonists' Ideals.

New Haven, Conn., Aug. 31, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mrs. Atherton, in her interesting letter in THE TIMES, has explained the motives of French intervention in the American Revolution only partially. She has voiced a half truth instead of a whole truth, and thereby done the French people of 1775-83 an injustice. She denies that they were prompted by any disinterested considerations in coming to our rescue. Quoting Hamilton, she virtually declares that France was inspired by two motives: First, by a desire to seek revenge upon England for losses incurred in the Seven Years' War, and, second, by a desire to extend her commercial relations in the New World. In the words of Hamilton: "To ascribe to France any other motives, to suppose that she was actuated by friendship toward us, is to be ignorant of the springs of action which invariably regulate the Cabinets of Princes. A despotic Court aid a popular Government through sympathy with its principles!"

This statement deviates so far from the truth as students of history know it today that I cannot refrain from calling attention thereto, especially since the editor of the Topics of the Times has seen fit to repeat Mrs. Atherton's views.

In 1911 the late James Breck Perkins published his "France in the American Revolution." It is now regarded as one of the standard works on the subject. The author was a careful scholar; his researches were wide, and his work is based upon original documents, to a few of which Hamilton had access. He was therefore in a better position to judge of France's motives than the celebrated financier.

Mr. Perkins, while admitting that France was actuated by the political and commercial reasons aforesaid, says, (Page 204:)

There was an influence more potent than any of these considerations of policy, of national advantage, and national dislike. This influence was philosophic. French thought was at this time permeated with the doctrines of Voltaire and Rousseau. The French people thought they saw the realization of those doctrines in America. The followers of Voltaire, who yearned for religious liberty, pointed enthusiastically to the entire separation of Church and State in America, and to the absence of religious restrictions in the State Constitutions. The disciples of Rousseau, who hoped for political liberty and equality, seemed to witness the fulfillment of their hopes in the social conditions of the new Republic, while the Economists found in America (ironical as it now seems) the future champion of free trade. Paine's "Common Sense" and the Declaration of Independence were translated into French and spread broadcast. They thrilled the people. The popularity of the American cause also received a stimulus in the unique personality of Franklin, one of the Commissioners whom Congress sent to Paris. His quaint manners, his scientific achievements, the "mingled wit and wisdom" of his conversation made him the idol of all classes. To Marie Antoinette credit must also be given for having helped to make the American cause a fashion at Court.

Thus were the French inspired with enthusiasm for the success of the rebel colonists, partly owing to political and commercial reasons, but mainly on philosophic grounds.

Mrs. Atherton may well question; however, whether philosophic considerations dictated the policy of the Government. Were the King's Ministers not dominated solely by selfish motives, by a desire to wreak vengeance on England, and to extend French trade? Mr. Perkins's reply is as follows:

Such sentiments (i. e., philosophic considerations,) were less potent among the statesmen in whose hands rested the final decision of an American alliance. It was their duty to consider the interests of their own land, and not to enter into war without proper regard for the welfare of the people whose servants they were. And yet, though the reasons for helping the Americans were discussed in grave official papers with as little pretense of philanthropy as if it had been a question of the balance of power in Europe, it was the popular enthusiasm for American liberty which penetrated the council chamber and influenced the Ministers in their decision, even if they failed to recognize such a motive.

EDWARD E. CURTIS.

A Stenographer's Destiny.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was very much pleased to read Mr. Victor's letter in THE TIMES. All he says is very true; at least that is my personal experience. I have been with one large firm for fifteen years, am a good stenographer, and, what is really just as important, an excellent grammarian, a quality in which my employers are somewhat lacking, and thus was my value enhanced to them. In my earlier years, when I was tempted to leave them, they induced me to remain by promising me great things for the future. Alas, such promises have amounted to very little. Now I am near middle age, married, and cannot take the chance of leaving because I could not afford to accept a smaller salary, such as would be offered me in a new position. In the meantime I have suffered many a pang by seeing men who formerly under-ranked me promoted above me. They did not know shorthand and were not kept in a "rut" because of being very useful to the boss in a particular specialty.

My opinion is that the knowledge and practice of stenography to a young man is more of a deterrent than otherwise, in business life anyway. H. MACALPINE.

New York, Aug. 27, 1915.

A Friable Battleship.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Reading with interest Mr. Gathmann's article about unsinkable ships, I wish to confirm his views. In 1880 I invented such a vessel and offered it to our Government during Mr. Cleveland's Administration. It was rejected. I then offered it to Britain in 1883. It was shelved for over a year, when I finally demanded my plans returned.

My vessel would turn around almost on its axis; could be cut in three or four pieces, and each piece float and fight, and, complete, I guaranteed forty knots an hour. With a few of these, and with plenty of good men and ammunition, we could laugh at other navies. J. Q. DIXON, M. D.

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 22, 1915.

Mr. Davis and Poe's Cottage.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I do not know who wrote the article about "Poe's Little Cottage Now Houses Another Poet," in your Magazine Section, but I do not see any mention made of Mr. Albert E. Davis. He was the one member of the Bronx Society of Arts and Sciences, who, more than any other, "was chiefly responsible for the purchase of the cottage and the establishment of the park by the city," and had a special committee and a custodian appointed to look after the Poe Cottage. He designed the pedestal for the bust of Poe, and it was through his efforts that many articles in the museum were collected, and it seems as though some recognition is due him for his share in the work. E. C. DAVIS.

New Rochelle, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1915.

Mosquitos in Hospitals.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Commissioner Goldwater says the mosquitos are not of the malarial type, and the only harm is the discomfort they cause. I would like to call his attention to conditions over here at Sea View Hospital, on Staten Island, where the mosquito question is not a matter of mere comfort. Sea View has been open about two years, and they say it cost the city $4,000,000, and yet it is unscreened. Hundreds of patients lying here burdened with tuberculosis have the additional misery of flies in the daytime and mosquitos at night. Sleep is a mighty precious thing to a patient, and I know what it is to lie awake through the long nights fighting off the mosquitos. Is this a matter of mere comfort? I wonder if anybody cares? A. T. B.

Sea View Hospital, S. I., Aug. 31, 1915.

MAN IS FOR JUSTICE, WOMAN FOR MERCY.

Their Virtues Differ, So That One Is Better Adapted for Government and the Other for Works of Voluntary Association.

A letter from Judge Edgar M. Cullen to Miss Alice Hill Chittenden.

New York, Aug. 31, 1915.

My Dear Miss Chittenden:

I am opposed to woman suffrage and will briefly give my reasons for my position:

I think it cannot be shown that women, as a matter of right, are entitled to vote. The ultimate foundation on which all government rests is force; that is to say, its citizens, if necessary, will lay down their own lives in its defence and support and take the lives of those who seek to overturn it or resist its mandates. The better a government is the more it rests on the approval and affection of its citizens, and the more is the factor of force relegated to the background. But, nevertheless, it always exists, and it is necessary that it should exist. I think no one would suggest drafting women into the army or imposing upon them the duty of fighting for the country. There are physical reasons peculiar to women that also disqualify them in the discharge of other necessary duties of the male citizen to the State. Nor does the possession of property necessarily entitle them to vote. Except in rare instances the fortunes possessed by women have not been acquired by them, but proceed from men, so that these fortunes have been at some time represented in the Government. If any class of women might on this ground claim a right to share in the control of the Government, it is those women who earn their own living. What I have said is merely an answer to the claim of woman's natural right to vote. I urge it, because I have never been able to convince myself that either the laws of morality or the principles of justice rest solely on a utilitarian foundation, and if I believed that justice dictated that woman should be given the vote, I would not feel inclined to deny it to her, even though I thought the grant inexpedient.

I do not think that it is expedient. The experience of the world shows that government rests also in no small degree on custom. A reasonably decent Government, the longer it lasts the more it becomes imbedded not only in the respect, but in the affection of its people. For this reason radical innovations in its character should not be made lightly nor unless an existing evil is apparent and the remedy reasonably plain. The burden is, therefore, on those who ask for essential changes in government to show both the evil and the remedy.

What is the evil? Under what wrong are women now laboring? It is true that under the old common law woman suffered many disabilities, especially as to her property. When Blackstone wrote in his "Commentaries" "So great a favorite is the female sex of the laws of England" he should have anticipated the epistolary style of the late Artemus Ward and added "N. B. This is sarcasm." But sixty-seven years ago, at a time when no one dreamed of woman suffrage, a statute was passed in this State abolishing practically all the common law restrictions on the personal or property rights of women. Every one knows that in this country the position of women is higher than in any other. Before the law the woman in theory is the equal of the man, while in practice the common complaint is that a man does not have a fair chance in litigation when opposed to a woman. There may be still trifling matters of which woman can justly complain, but they would be redressed for the asking. A husband is entitled to a wife's services, and, therefore, to her earnings. But, on the other hand, a wife has a right to be supported by her husband, while it has been expressly decided that a wife is under no legal obligation to support her husband, though she have a fortune. We need no other proof of the ability of women, under existing conditions, to obtain legislation in favor of their sex than the enactment of the law which raised the salaries of women teachers in the City of New York to those paid to men and imposed an annual expense on the city of millions of dollars. So, I repeat, what do women expect to gain by the suffrage?

The only answer any advocate of the cause has ever given me is, "We can pass laws." I do not deny that women's advocacy of certain reforms in social matters has been a potent factor in their adoption, but also it cannot be truly denied that they advocate many unwise measures. Women's faith in the efficacy of a statute may be sadly misplaced. Some eight years ago, by the influence of women, under the leadership of a most high ecclesiastical dignitary, now deceased, a statute was enacted making the act which is the only cause of divorce in this State a crime. It has been such for many years in other States, though its prosecution has fallen into disuse. Divorces are granted nearly every day in this State for the statutory offense, in the majority of cases committed within the State. I know of not a single prosecution of the crime. On the contrary, the Judges often direct that the testimony shall be sealed so that the details of the offense may not be exposed. In fact, courts, prosecuting officers and the whole community have seen fit to utterly ignore a statute only eight years old. I am not criticising the conduct of any public official. The act made criminal is, undoubtedly, a grievous moral offense. But it seems to be the general view of the community that it cannot well be dealt with by the criminal law. The effect of enacting a law which cannot be enforced is to bring law into contempt.

My own belief is that to grant women suffrage will not make any substantial change in government and laws; that the great mass of women will exercise the suffrage in harmony with their men relatives and friends. In that case the grant of suffrage will have had no practical effect, except to increase the cost of elections. If I should be mistaken in the forecast, that men and women will vote alike, and on an issue between the sexes women should become dominant in the Government and "pass laws" it would only result that the laws would be ignored as they have been in the case I have instanced. A wise man may well submit to female domination in domestic matters, but beyond that domain men will not ordinarily submit to that control, and women could not enforce it.

Not only are there physical differences between men and women, but as sexes they differ mentally and in temperament. Their very virtues differ; that is to say, while those virtues are not wholly absent in either sex, some largely dominate in one sex and others in the other. Undoubtedly, one of the greatest contributions Christianity has made to civilization has been the exaltation of so-called feminine virtues which, though not wholly unpracticed in the Old World, were held by it in slight esteem. But masculine virtues are best adapted to the administration of government, while feminine virtues find their best fields in the voluntary associations of human beings. A man is apt to prize justice more highly, while a woman of equal culture and as high ethical standards will be apt to prize most mercy. The most essential quality of good government is the exercise of justice while, despite Portia's encomium, indiscriminate mercy may lead to anarchy, and it should always be borne in mind that mercy to the wicked is often oppression of the good.

Finally, woman suffrage has been had for some years in several States. It does not seem to have improved the character of their Governments, to have raised the ethical standards of their citizens, or to have diminished vice or crime. Why adopt something new, if advantage is not to come from it? Why add to the already extravagant expense of the elections that are now held in this State?

I have purposely refrained from referring to what I fear may be the evil effects of the entry of women into politics, both on their own character and on the esteem in which they are held by men, at least, in this country. I have preferred to consider the propriety of women voting solely from its effect on government, though the other aspect of the subject may be the more important.

EDGAR M. CULLEN.

A JURY'S DISCRETION.

An Argument Against Extending It to Capital Punishment.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The action of the Committee on Bill of Rights of the Constitutional Convention in recommending an amendment to the Constitution to authorize juries to bring in verdicts without capital punishment in murder cases has not attracted the attention such a serious step deserves, and it has not been discussed at any length. The motives for such proposed change are, doubtless, the growing sentiment against capital punishment, the feeling that irrevocable capital sentences should not be imposed in any case, where some possible subsequent disclosures may establish innocence or mitigating circumstances, and, perhaps, most of all, recognition of the fact that these factors often interfere with the efficient administration of justice in murder cases, by causing disagreements of juries, or the like. It may be doubted, however, whether this new procedure would not lead to much more serious evils, for it is probable that it would often happen that jurors would fail to agree upon any verdict because of difference of sentiment between them as to whether the verdict should be without capital punishment or not.

The recommendation of the Committee on Bill of Rights is not without precedent, for both the Federal Government and several States have heretofore authorized juries to bring in verdicts thus qualified, so as to save such prisoner from capital punishment, though generally this measure has been resorted to to modify the common law rule, which knew no degrees of murder, such as are established by our New York statute, and which, therefore, was an earlier step in the same direction of mitigating the harshness of capital punishment.

In practice, however, it is well known that this measure of authorizing verdicts qualified to imprisonment for life has worked badly, leading to disagreements and miscarriages of justice in many cases. In fact, the United States Supreme Court construed the Federal statute to this effect in the case of Winston vs. United States, 172 U. S., 303, as leaving it wholly to the jury to decide whether thus to qualify its verdict in its unrestricted discretion or caprice, so that a Judge's charge was even held to be erroneous to the effect that the jury should qualify their verdict only if of opinion that there are mitigating or palliating circumstances. It is obvious that, under such a law, jurors may disagree, not upon any question of fact upon which argument may set a dissenting juror right, but purely upon an irreconcilable question of sentiment.

It would seem that all the advantages of the proposed amendment, without these disadvantages, could be achieved if the amendment were recast so as to authorize the Judge in his discretion, on imposing sentence, to thus qualify a verdict of guilty in murder cases, so as to relieve the defendant from the death sentence. MAX J. KOHLER.

New York, Sept. 2, 1915.

MEN ARE AFRAID.

They Flee from College Maids and Seek the Clinging Kind.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with considerable interest your discussion of why college women do not marry. As long as the man is the one who does the proposing, would it not be fairer to put it: "Why are men afraid to marry college women?"

I received my A.B. ten years ago at Barnard. Of the eighty-three members of the class (now over 30 years of age) only forty-one have married. The two "class beauties," one of whom is wealthy and a strong believer in anti-suffrage, the other a public school teacher, somewhat of a suffragist, are still unmarried. The President of the undergraduate association and senior class President of 1905 are also unmarried. The three members of the class who have done writing of an original and valu

'SEE MY LAWYER' AT THE ELTINGE

Second of Max Marcin's Plays to be Shown Here in One Week.

T. ROY BARNES AMUSING

Engaging Recruit from Vaudeville Works Valiantly in a Somewhat Dreary Farce.

SEE MY LAWYER, a farce in three acts, by Max Marcin. In the Eltinge Theatre.

Agnes.....Amy Sumers
Postman.....Frank Brownwell
Anson Morse.....Harold Russell
Martha Gardner.....Inez Buck
Lucille Joyce.....Margot Williams
Robert Gardner.....T. Roy Barnes
Fred Noble.....Sydney Booth
Trueman.....Gus C. Weinburg
Stockbridge.....Walter Horton
T. Hamilton Brown.....John Flood
Saxton.....Stapleton Kent
Dr. Drew.....John Daly Murphy
Robinson.....Frank Monroe
Tom.....Conrad Cantzen
First Attendant.....John Morrissey
Second Attendant.....William S. Ely
Dr. Bartlett.....Jules Ferrar
Dr. Pyle.....Richard Lyle

Max Marcin, the young writer for the stage who, so recently as Wednesday afternoon of this week, had never had the pleasure of seeing a piece of his played in a New York theatre, now has two of them running side by side. For that same night "The House of Glass" was presented at the Candler and last evening the Eltinge was opened for the season with the production there of "See My Lawyer." The first is a four-act melodrama with a rather liberal supply of agony. The second is a farce with a rather scant supply of humor. The valiant and sustained efforts of T. Roy Barnes, one of the most engaging cutups that ever delighted the halls of the two-a-day, do not quite serve to conceal the fact that whole stretches of Mr. Marcin's farce are no laughing matter.

Not that there was no laughter last evening at the Eltinge. It abounded, but in so reporting, it should also be said that first-night audiences often rock with very paroxysms of apparent amusement at some of the saddest and shortest-lived farces that come to town in the course of a season. So, though there seemed to be laughter a-plenty to greet "See My Lawyer," there were some of us who, if challenged in the midst of the performance, would have had to respond with the phrase which the late Queen Victoria is said to have used with disconcerting and possibly depressing effect on the wits of her Court:

"We are not amused."

This play sets out to deal lightly with such materials as the prospective ruin of innocent investors, the disappointment and woe of a fanatical inventor whose lifelong invention won't work, and the comic aspects of a commitment to an asylum for the insane. There is really stuff here for a rather ghastly melodrama. Indeed, pretended insanity is the plot.

"Where are you going?" asks the lawyer.

"I'm going crazy," replies the hero quick as a flash.

He is almost as good as his word and a whole lot better than his joke. To protect himself from a swindling charge, innocently incurred, he feigns madness with such success that alienists set down dreadful things about him in a report to the Supreme Court, and he nearly goes mad in earnest in the frantic act and a half it takes him to convince the authorities that he is quite bright.

Matters are adjusted, however, when it is discovered that, while the great machine will not precisely produce synthetic rubber, it will turn out indestructible and therefore very precious paving blocks. So the final curtain falls with nearly everybody rich and nearly everybody happy, including the alienist, who, though discomfited, has made a tidy bit out of it just the same.

Chief honors go to T. Roy Barnes. He is funny. He always is, whether he is patroling the aisle in a vaudeville house, warbling huskily in a musical comedy, or diverting his brother Lambs with an after-dinner speech. He is an amiable and pleasing entertainer who, if obliged to leave the stage, could still make a fortune selling his portrait for use in soap advertisements. Of genuine ability as a farceur, he gives here, at least, no evidence whatever, but he plays all his old tricks, and they are all amusing.

John Daly Murphy does very well as the reasonable and thrifty alienist, but such accomplished players as Sydney Booth, Margot Williams and Inez Buck are somewhat at a loss in this hybrid play.

It is difficult to believe that the owners of "The House of Glass" will rush forth to advertise their property as the work of the man who wrote "See My Lawyer," now at the Eltinge, and it is quite easy to believe that Mr. Marcin himself, when privately consulted as to which of his plays one ought to see first, will murmur in however considerate a whisper:

"See my melodrama."

BERNHARDT TOUR DELAYED.

"Moloch" Fills the Time of Her Engagement at the Amsterdam.

The delay in the departure of Sarah Bernhardt for America yesterday caused a change in plans to be made for the New Amsterdam Theatre. Mme. Bernhardt was to have begun her engagement in that playhouse Monday, Sept. 20. About the same time Klaw & Erlanger, in association with George C. Tyler, had planned to produce Beulah M. Dix's new war drama, "Moloch," in the Liberty Theatre.

As the production of this play, in which Holbrook Blinn is to play the principal rôle, progressed it was decided the stage of the Liberty was too small, so Klaw & Erlanger effected an arrangement with William F. Connor, Mme. Bernhardt's manager, whereby the French actress's engagement at the New Amsterdam will be temporarily deferred.

Mme Bernhardt still contemplates making her American tour. When she arrives if the New Amsterdam is occupied another theatre will be placed at her disposal. "Moloch" was acted out of town last Spring. It is an elaborate play in five scenes and more than sixty principals and supernumeraries appear in it.

Mary Cecil Weds Henry T. Parker.

Mary Cecil, an actress, was married yesterday to Henry Tilford Parker, a reporter on the staff of The Morning Telegraph. The ceremony was performed at the Municipal Building by Acting Mayor Curran. Miss Cecil's last appearance here was in a sketch by Digby Bell, entitled, "It Happened in Topeka."

LINCOLN TRUST
Company

THIS institution conducts a commercial banking business; numbering among its customers many of the most conservative mercantile houses in New York.

204 Fifth Avenue
(Opposite Madison Square)
BROADWAY AT LEONARD STREET
BROADWAY AT 72ND STREET

SEEKS HER $20,000 GEMS.

Dancer Offers Reward for Pieces Bearing New Yorker's Initials.

The Ervin J. Smith National Detective Agency of 13 to 21 Park Row yesterday sent circulars to the principal pawnbrokers in New York, offering a reward of $2,500 for the return of diamonds and jewelry valued at more than $20,000 stolen from Beatrice Allen on Monday, Aug. 16, in Chicago.

Miss Allen, who is better known as "Billie" Allen, is a professional dancer. At the time of the robbery she was appearing in a musical play which recently concluded a Summer engagement in Chicago.

The robbery, according to the circular, was committed by two holdup men at 8:30 o'clock in the morning in Miss Allen's apartment, 1,615 Hyde Park Boulevard. The reward offered is for the return of all the jewels, or a proportionate amount for the return of a part of them.

Miss Allen was at one time in the chorus of Ziegfeld's "Follies," and when the dancing craze was at its zenith, two years ago, she was one of the dancers at the Jardin de Danse. The articles covered by the reward are:

One pearl necklace, sixty pearls, large pearl in centre with two pear-shaped white diamonds, each five carats, $9,800.

One 12-carat diamond solitaire ring, Tiffany setting, $5,000.

One diamond and ruby bracelet, narrow flexible chain, four 1-carat diamonds surrounded by rubies, $1,500.

One ring, diamond, 4 carats, surrounded by square emeralds, $2,000.

One ring, pear-shaped 2-carat diamond surrounded by square rubies, $350.

One ring, pear-shaped white diamond, 3¼ carats, black onyx setting, with square diamond on each side of pear-shaped stone, $800.

One diamond bar pin, 14 diamonds set in platinum, $425.

One lorgnette, handle studded with diamonds, and chain attached, 30 inches long, with 22 diamonds, $500.

One lady's gold cigarette case with 1-carat diamond surrounded by small stones, shaped in square, with monogram "B. A." in diamonds on back of case, $700.

One gold cuff-pin case, on front 1-carat diamond in square of small diamonds, on back monogram "B. A." made of diamonds, and inside case engraved "To Billie from J. A. H.," $500.

One diamond guard ring, band covered with diamonds, $185.

One Japanese silk bag, black, embroidered with dragons, two black rings for handles.

On account of the value of the stolen property it is thought the thieves would attempt to dispose of them here rather than in Chicago, where there are fewer channels through which to market them.

PRESIDENT AT THEATRE.

Persuaded to Attend Performance as Relaxation from Duties.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—President Wilson went to a theatre here tonight for the first time in more than a year. He was persuaded to go as a relaxation from the work he has been doing recently on foreign problems.

Actress and Actor Marry.

Miss Marjorie Murray, who played here in "The Whip," and Paget Hunter of New Zealand were married yesterday in the apartment of George Murray at the Knickerbocker, the Rev. J. T. McGuinness of Arden, N. Y., performing the ceremony. Miss Murray had Miss Madeleine Murray, a daughter of George Murray, as her maid of honor, and Mr. Rushton was Mr. Hunter's best man. The bride played in road companies of "Bunty Pulls the Strings" and "The White Feather," and Mr. Hunter also plays in "The White Feather." Mr. Murray, in whose apartment the wedding took place, is not a relative of the bride.

SUFFRAGE BATTLE BANNERS

Famous Sentiments to be Carried in Torchlight Parade.

Famous suffrage banners will be carried in the big torchlight parade of the Woman Suffrage Party which marches up First Avenue from Sixtieth Street to 111th Street tomorrow night. One of these, foretelling "Victory in 1915," has been used by the women for six years and has been carried in twenty-five parades in tours across the State and by the famous "Flying Squadron" of New York City. There will be a new "Victory" banner, but the old one will hold the place of honor.

A Chinese suffrage banner will be among those inscribed in foreign languages in the section led by Miss Lavinia Dock. Eight nationalities will be represented in this section, among them German, Greek, Italian, Irish, Polish, Yiddish, and Syrian. Two thirty-foot banners will be carried by sixty young girls dressed in white. A smaller banner, the one used in the campaign and bearing the words, "Vote for the Woman Suffrage Amendment Nov. 2," will have six bearers. Great numbers of transparencies with pithy suffrage sentiments inscribed upon them will be in the parade.

AGAINST WOMEN AUTOISTS.

Magistrate House Would Bar Sex from Running Cars.

"This ought to be of interest to you," said Magistrate House in West Farms Court yesterday when fining Mrs. Lillian M. Siddens of 21 Lawrence Street, Yonkers, $50 for reckless driving. "In my opinion, no woman should be allowed to operate an automobile. In the first place, she hasn't the strength, and, in the second place, she is very apt to lose her head. I know what that would mean if women had the vote and I was running for office."

Mrs. Siddens was arrested on Tuesday afternoon after she had run down Patrolman Joseph E. Monahan, temporarily in charge of the motor cycle squad at the Bronx Park Station, in Mosholu Parkway. Monahan was not seriously injured.

Mrs. Siddens paid her fine.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

W. J. Ferguson, the veteran character actor, has been engaged by Charles Hopkins for the role of George Merry in his forthcoming production of Stevenson's "Treasure Island" in the Punch and Judy Theatre.

Elsie Ferguson returned from her Summer holiday in the Adirondacks yesterday and began rehearsals of "Outcast," in which she will appear in the larger cities this season. David Powell will play the role of Geoffrey, and the remainder of the cast will be practically the same as last year.

Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels and his family will attend the performance of "Common Clay" at the Republic tonight as the guests of A. H. Woods.

The New Brighton Theatre will end its Summer season next week. A special bill has been prepared for the last week.

A party of 100 men engaged in various branches of the automobile business saw the performance of "Maids of America" at the Columbia last night. A motor number in which the chorus girls wear costumes with bodices made to resemble the radiators of various makes of cars is a feature of the entertainment.

May Irwin is superstitious, as are many of her admirers, and when a considerable number of the latter sent her letters obje cting to the numerals in the title of her play, "No. 13 Washington Square," the comedienne decided to change the street number to 33.

When the picture, "The Battle Cry of Peace," is shown publicly at the Vitagraph Theatre, Thursday, it will include several scenes that have been added since the private showing several weeks ago.

At the conclusion of the engagement of Ziegfeld's "Follies" Saturday night, Sept. 18, at the New Amsterdam, the revue will go to the Colonial Theatre, Boston, for an indefinite run.

June Congreve is to be presented in a play by Will W. Whalen entitled "Ill-Starred Babbie." Rehearsals will be begun soon under the direction of Bartley Cushing.

A new motion picture company, known as the Ziegfeld Films Corporation, has opened offices in the New York Theatre Building. It is capitalized at $100,000, and W. K. Ziegfeld, a brother of Florenz Ziegfeld, Jr., is at its head. Mr. Ziegfeld has produced opera and musical comedy in Chicago.

Margaret Dale, the actress, is ill at Atlantic City with auto-intoxication and has had to cancel her engagement to appear as E. H. Sothern's leading woman in "The Two Virtues," rehearsals of which are scheduled to begin today. Miss Dale will probably not be able to return to the stage for several weeks.

MISS HELEN STRONG WEDS E. R. BALLOU

Ceremony in the Church of the Heavenly Rest Attended by the Relatives Only.

BROTHER GIVES BRIDE AWAY

Wedding Breakfast is Held at Home of Her Brother-in-Law and Sister, Mr. and Mrs. Howard H. Henry.

The marriage of Edward Richardson Ballou, formerly of Providence, R. I., but now of New York, and Miss Helen Woodhull Strong, a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Woodhull Strong, took place at 12:30 yesterday in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, the Rev. Herbert Shipman, Rector of the church, officiating. It was a small wedding, with less than twenty-five guests, all members of the immediate families, and they were seated in the choir stalls.

Miss Strong walked with her brother, James Remsen Strong, who gave her in marriage. She was in an afternoon frock of chestnut brown satin and chiffon, topped by a satin hat to match, trimmed with cream chiffon, fur and pink roses, and wore a corsage bouquet of pink roses and lilies of the valley. The bride was unattended and there were no ushers, but Mr. Ballou had Dr. Halsey De Wolf of Providence, R. I., as his best man.

The ceremony was followed by a wedding breakfast at the home of the bride's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Howard H. Henry, 344 Lexington Avenue, who opened it for the occasion. Those present included, besides Mr. and Mrs. Henry, the Misses Grace and Frances W. Henry, and the latter's fiancé, Harvey Graham; Mrs. James Remsen Strong, the Misses Charlotte and Marion Strong, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Ballou, and Miss Charlotte Ballou of Providence, and Miss Lillian Williams. Mrs. Daniel B. Fearing of Newport, a sister of the bride, is in California.

On their return from their bridal trip Mr. and Mrs. Ballou will live at 47 East Fifty-eighth Street.

MISS LAMPREY'S WEDDING.

Attendants for Her Marriage to Dr. Thomas W. Edgar on Sept. 7.

The wedding of Miss Arlein E. Lamprey, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter B. Lamprey of 195 Claremont Avenue, New York, and Dr. Thomas W. Edgar will take place on Tuesday, Sept 7, in St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Lawrence Street. Miss Lamprey will have Miss Dorothy A. Dunston of New York and Hudson as her maid of honor and the bridesmaids are to be the Misses Jean Edgar, Elsie Wittkower, Isabel Howard of Malone, and May Harrington of Flatbush, the last two having been classmates of the bride.

Dr. Edgar's best man is to be Dr. Gilbert M. Weaver of East Orange, and the ushers selected are Sumner Benedict of New Rochelle, Dr. Lawrence G. Cummins of Ossining, Bert Marzo and Albert Paine of New York. Dr. Edgar was graduated from the New York University and the Bellevue Medical College several years ago.

SHAEFFER-LOONIE WEDDING.

Plans for the Ceremony in Corpus Christi Chapel on Sept. 16.

The marriage of Miss Frances M. Loonie, the daughter of Mrs. Mary Loonie of 548 Riverside Drive, and Donald E. Shaeffer, the son of Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Shaeffer of East Orange, N. J., will take place on Thursday, Sept. 16, in Corpus Christi Chapel, 535 West 121st Street, and the Rev. John H. Dooley will officiate. The reception will be held at the home of Mrs. Loonie.

Miss Loonie's attendants are to be her cousin, Miss Kitty Gallagher of Binghamton, N. Y., Miss Mazie Quinn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Q. Quinn of New Orleans; Miss Grace Hofheimer, a daughter of Dr. J. A. Hofheimer, and Mrs. Ronald Orr, the daughter of Alan Dale. Mrs. William H. O'Connor, a sister of the bride, will be the matron of honor, and little Kelly Orr is to be the page.

Mr. Shaeffer will have William H. O'Connor as his best man and the ushers are to be William R. Eno, Frank R. Cook, P. J. O'Connell, and Harry Monaghan.

PAYNE—DEISER.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Evelyn Payne, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Martin N. Payne of 77 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, to Norman A. Deiser, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis A. Deiser of 1,252 Carroll Street.

FISCHER—SWEET.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick G. Fischer of 21 South Portland Street, Brooklyn, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Margarette Fischer, to Harvey L. Sweet, the younger son of Mr and Mrs. Harvey Louis Sweet. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

Du Bois-Murphy Engagement.

The engagement of Miss Alison Goddard Du Bois, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Delafield Du Bois of 14 Walden Place, Montclair, N. J., and Deacon Murphy, a son of Mr. and Mrs. William D. Murphy of 40 East Forty-ninth Street, and a Deputy Assistant District attorney, is announced. No date has been set for the wedding. Mrs. Du Bois and her family have been spending the Summer at Wiano, Mass. Miss Du Bois has a younger sister, Miss Ethel Du Bois, and a brother, Norman Delafield Du Bois.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Cobden, Jr., are being congratulated upon the birth of a daughter. Mrs. Cobden was Miss Mary Steele Matthews, and her marriage took place last October. The newcomer is a granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. John V. Matthews and the Rev. Richard Cobden and Mrs. Cobden.

Mrs. John Yeomans Boyd has issued invitations for the marriage of her daughter, Miss Eleanor Gilmore, to John Milton Colt, on Tuesday, Sept. 7, at 4 o'clock, at Oakleigh, Harrisburg, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Falconer have left Gedney Farm for Atlantic City, where they will spend the Autumn.

Mr. and Mrs. Allan B. Forbes of Boyd-hurst, Greenwich, Conn., are at Loon Lake House, in the North Woods, on their way back from a motor trip through Canada.

The wedding of Miss Ella Gaynor McCall, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward E. McCall, and William R. Maloney will be celebrated in the early Winter.

1% Per MONTH ON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street.
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
Seventh Av., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.

BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.

BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

½ PER CENT. CHARGED ON LOANS REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE.

RACE OF LINERS DENIED.

St. Paul and Adriatic Within Sight of Each Other Four Days.

Shipping men along the water front were surprised yesterday to hear that the White Star liner Adriatic and the American liner St. Paul had arrived at the Ambrose Channel Lightship from Liverpool within an hour and six minutes of each other and made fast at their piers at 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

While the Adriatic is looked upon as a good seventeen-knot ship, the St. Paul is credited with being a nineteen-knot ship, but she averaged only 17.25 this trip in fine weather, against 17.17 knots made by her opponent.

The time of the St. Paul's passage was 6 days 15 hours 19 minutes, over a course of 2,790 miles. The Adriatic took 6 days 18 hours 50 minutes for 2,795 miles. Both vessels came over the short northerly course.

In spite of denials by officials of the International Mercantile Marine Company that there was a race between the two liners, the passengers insisted that there was, and many bets were made as to which would reach the Ambrose Channel Lightship first on Wednesday night.

Officers of the Adriatic said she passed the Rock Light, where the trip begins, at 3:25 P. M., Aug. 25. The St. Paul passed the same point at 8:51 that night.

The steamers did not sight each other until 6 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, when the officer on the bridge of the St. Paul saw the Adriatic dead ahead. She had stopped and lowered a boat to pick up George Harup, a fireman, who had jumped overboard. The man was seen to swim toward two lifebuoys thrown to him, but when the lifeboat reached the spot he had disappeared. The St. Paul got ahead of the Adriatic while she was trying to rescue the man and kept her lead for the rest of the voyage, during which time they were never out of sight of each other for more than two or three hours, day or night.

Although there was a haze off Nantucket, the Adriatic reeled off 435 miles up to noon on Wednesday, which is one of the best runs she ever made.

The officers of the St. Paul scorned the idea of racing a slow boat like the Adriatic and put down their speed to bad coal. In addition to losing a fireman overboard, George Thompson, a coal trimmer on the Adriatic, died of pneumonia, and was buried at midnight on Sunday. An hour later G. C. Flemyng, the ship's surgeon, with the assistance of Dr. A. L. Lockwood of Ottowa, who was a passenger, saved the life of another fireman, David Wilson, by successfully operating on him for strangulated hernia. Had he been left another hour he would have died, Dr. Flemyng said.

MRS. A. S. PIDGEON WEDS?

Owner of Handsome Great Neck Estate and J. Algie Get a License.

Mrs. Anna S. Pidgeon and James Algie of Guilsie, Ontario, Canada, obtained a license to wed from Thomas O'Connell, Town Clerk of North Hemstead, L. I., Wednesday afternoon. They drove up to the Town Hall in a limousine and when answering the questions required by law both gave their ages as 60. Mrs. Pidgeon was attired in a stylish traveling gown. Mr. Algie stated that this was his third matrimonial venture. It is Mrs. Pidgeon's second.

Several years ago Mrs. Pidgeon purchased the estate of J. Lewis Schaefer on the Hempstead Turnpike at Great Neck, paying $45,000 for it. The estate is one of the most elaborate on that picturesque highway. At the Pidgeon home last night a servant said that the family was out of town, and that Mrs. Pidgeon was married Wednesday night, but could give no details.

LI YUAN-HUNG RESIGNS.

Exit of Chinese Vice President Supposed to Presage a Monarchy.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 2.—Li Yuan-Hung has resigned as Vice President of the Chinese Republic. The interpretation placed upon his act is that it is preparatory to the establishment of a monarchy, which is popularly regarded as virtually certain.

A dispatch from Peking last night said that the failure of Li Yuan-Hung, who has been virtually a prisoner in the palace grounds for many months, to attend yesterday's session of the Advisory Council had been made the basis of a sensational story published by the Peking newspapers. Li Yuan-Hung was reported in Peking to have asked President Yuan Shih-kai for permission to depart from the "forbidden city." He is said to have informed the President that he would not oppose the re-establishment of a monarchy, but would not subscribe his name to a petition favoring the project.

Wireless Station Clogged.

It was announced yesterday that the wireless station at Sayville will handle no further messages to Europe until the present congestion of business is relieved. According to officials of the Atlantic Communication Company, it will take two days to dispose of the messages now on hand. The congestion results from the closing of the Tuckerton station to commercial messages.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

Some of the Passengers on Three Steamships.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

ADRIATIC (Liverpool)—R. V. G. Adamson, J. F. Brennan, H. A. Carpenter, J. J. Carrick, C. H. Champness, E. J. Clark, A. E. Cooper, Mrs. M. Craddock, Miss Olive Craddock, F. H. Davis, R. B. Ferguson, W. W. Fletcher, Mrs. A. Hamilton Gault, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Guedella, Donald Hammond, Major General Sir Sam Hughes, Sir H. Holt, A. L. Lockwood, Mr. and Mrs. Guy St. John Makin, J. H. Pritchard, Mr. and Mrs. F. Chattan Stevens, Mrs. P. Warren, H. P. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Wetmore, Miss C. B. Wheeler, Dr. J. William White, R. B. Bennett, M. P., and Sir Robert Borden, Premier of Canada.

ST. PAUL, (Liverpool.)—Mrs. S. Adams, R. J. Albuto, James Alwin, Captain the Hon. A. Anson, Mr. and Mrs. Niles S. Babbitt, Otto T. Bannard, Hamilton Bell, H. B. Bowen, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Boyd, F. E. Byrne, Miss Eleanor Campbell, Clifford N. Carver, Secretary U. S. Embassy at London, Dr. and Mrs. G. H. Cowles, Miss E. J. Cowles, Mrs. A. L. Dale, Peter Doelger, Mrs. H. M. Elder, Miss B. A. French, J. J. Grant, Mrs. W. H. Hall, Miss M. M. Hearth, Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Hughes, Dr. H. S. Hunting, W. M. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Loring, Mrs. G. C. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Mortimore, Miss E. R. Napier, Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Paine, Miss E. M. Randall, Dr. J. F. Rowley, Miss E. C. Strobell, P. A. Swords, H. B. Wise, S. G. Wood, Mrs. C. S. Trench, Miss Isabel Trench, Miss Adeline Thomas, Eliot Wadsworth.

OSCAR II (Copenhagen.)—Charles Anderson, M. F. Anderson, Mrs. Anna Eckstrom, Mrs. A. H. Jonsson, Emil Svanson, John Watson, J. Bholin, I. Marcus Braun, T. J. Beck, Dr. Francis D. Donoghue, R. D. Fell, C. A. Johnson, Leo Lind, Miss Lilly Lind, Mrs. Hilda Nelson, C. J. Pearson, Miss Anna Ryden, Mr. and Mrs. M. Wood.

It's Easy to Peel Off Your Tan or Freckles

This is what you should do to shed a spoiled complexion: Spread evenly over the face, covering every inch of skin, a thin layer of ordinary mercolized wax. Let this stay on over night; wash it off next morning. Repeat daily until your complexion is as clear, soft and beautiful as a young girl's. This result is inevitable; no matter how soiled or discolored the complexion. The wax literally peels off the filmy surface skin, exposing the lovely young skin beneath. The process is entirely harmless, so little of the old skin coming off at a time. Mercolized wax is obtainable at any drug store; one ounce usually suffices. It's a veritable wonder-worker for rough, tanned, reddened, blotchy, pimpled or freckled skin.

Pure powdered saxolite is excellent for a wrinkled skin. An ounce of it dissolved in a half pint witch hazel makes a refreshing wash-lotion. This renders the skin quite firm and smooth.

COL. R. B. WOODWARD, FINANCIER, IS DEAD

Old Brooklynite Gave Institution of Arts and Sciences More Than $100,000.

STRICKEN IN COOPERSTOWN

Founder of Brokerage House Was a Director in Many Big Business Corporations.

Colonel Robert B. Woodward, a well-known Brooklynite, who was a Director in many large business corporations, and for many years a prominent figure in the affairs of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, died yesterday at the Hotel O-te-sa-ga, Cooperstown, N. Y. He had been in poor health for some time and left town about a month ago for a trip up State. His illness took a more serious turn when he reached Cooperstown. With him at the time of his death was his niece, Mrs. Jennie W. Hughes, who made her home with him in Brooklyn.

Colonel Woodward was a member of an old and prominent Brooklyn family. He was born in Brooklyn seventy-five years ago and for the last quarter of a century had lived at 118 Pierrepont Street. He was a son of Thomas Woodward and Mary Barrow Woodward. His wife died in St. Louis in 1902, and he left no children.

Colonel Woodward was a Vice President and Trustee of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences and, like his brother, the late General John B. Woodward, contributed largely to the upbuilding of that institution. His gifts amounted to more than $100,000, and in acknowledgment of these he received the title of "benefactor" of the institute in April of last year. Two of his gifts were made in the forms of trust funds of $25,000 each. The income from one fund is devoted to the purchase of oil paintings by American artists for the Institute Museum in Eastern Parkway. Objects of art or antiquity selected by the President and art committee of the Institute are purchased for the museum with the income from the second fund. Colonel Woodward also presented the institute with a valuable collection of antique glass, and a contribution from him made it possible for the institute to secure the Bessellevre collection of antique laces last March. Colonel Woodward made many other gifts to the institute, some of them anonymously.

He was one of the founders of the brokerage and commercial paper house of Platt & Woodward, which is now the firm of Hathaway, Smith, Folds & Co. of 45 Wall Street. He had not been active in the business for several years. Colonel Woodward was a member of many corporations, including the Bowery Savings Bank, Brooklyn Union Gas Company, Nassau National Bank of Brooklyn, Mutual Life Insurance Company, Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company, Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Company, Estates of Long Beach, Home Life Insurance Company, and the United States Casualty Company.

WILLIAM H. L. DENNY DIES.

English Character Actor Who Was Well Known in America.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The actor William H. L. Denny, formerly prominent in Gilbert and Sullivan operas, is dead.

William H. L. Denny's last appearance here was in the New Theatre production of Maeterlinck's "The Blue Bird," in which he played the Dog. The preceding year he had created the rôle of Perissard in "Madame X," which he played in Chicago and New York.

Mr. Denny made his American début in 1887 on the occasion of Lydia Thomson's last visit to this country. Then he appeared for a season under the direction of Mrs. John Drew at the Arch Street Theatre, Philadelphia. In 1894 he was a member of Lester Wallack's company and the following year he toured in the first company managed by the late Charles Frohman. Some of the other plays in which he was seen here were: "The Girl from Paris," "The House of Burnside," "The Earl and the Girl," "The Vicar" and "The Gay Hussars."

Mr. Denny was born in Birmingham in 1853. He made his first appearance on the stage at the age of 6 in "The Stranger." His professional début followed in 1871 at Dundee, Scotland. Some of his best work was done in the Gilbert and Sullivan operettas at the Savoy.

Obituary Notes.

Miss KATHERINE M. CHAUNCEY, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Peter S. Chauncey, rector of St. James's Church, New York, and granddaughter on the paternal side of Commodore Isaac Chauncey, famous in the war of 1812, and on the maternal side of Commodore James T. Renshaw, a United States naval officer, died in Hartford, Conn., yesterday.

CHARLES LOUIS HOUSMAN, President of the Williamson-Housman Company, of 632 Broadway, manufacturers of women's hats, and a resident of Brooklyn for the last fifty years, died on Wednesday at his home, 812 Carroll Street, his 51st-sixty-sixth year. Mr. Housman was a native of Brunswick, Germany, and for a number of years was the Adjutant of the Ninth Regiment, N. G. N. Y. He was a member of Long Island Lodge, No. 382, F. and A. M., the Montauk and Germania Clubs of Brooklyn, and of the Veteran Association of his regiment. He left a widow.

Mrs. EMMA ROBINSON, wife of George L. Robinson, a silversmith, is dead at her home, 1,311 Rockaway Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 36 years. She was a member of the Home Department of the Dutch Evangelical Reformed Church and of the Mothers' Club of Public School, 114.

Mrs. PHEBE M. LOTT, widow of James C. Lott, who was a large property owner of New Utrecht and for many years prominent in the affairs of that town, died on Wednesday at her home, 8,801 Bay Parkway, Brooklyn, in her Eightieth year. Mrs. Lott was born in the Bedford section of Brooklyn and was formerly active in the work of the New Utrecht Reformed Church. She was one of the organizers of the Edgewood Reformed Church and was an oficer of the Ladies' Aid Society. She is survived by two sons, Charles H., a lawyer, and Moe S. Lott, who is with the Corn Exchange Bank.

Mrs. HELENA NEUMARK, widow of the Rev. Dr. Abraham Neumark, first rabbi of the Orach Chaim Synagogue, in Manhattan, died from heart disease on Wednesday at her home, 16 Bay Twenty-ninth Street, Brooklyn. Mrs. Neumark was a native of Germany and formerly lived in this city. She left two sons and three daughters.

FRANK MAUER, 71 years old, retired, died at his home, 621 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, on Wednesday. Mr. Mauer had been a resident of that borough for forty-five years, and left a widow, two sons and a daughter.

ALEXANDER S. SMITH, one of the best-known fishermen in Highlands, N. J., died in that place on Wednesday from pneumonia. He was 54 years of age.

Mrs. JENNIE K. LUCAS, wife of Melbourne Lucas, a Brooklyn builder, is dead at her home, 2,002 Avenue M., Flatbush, aged 35 years.

DANIEL JOSEPH McNAMARA, 30 years old, a stenographer in the Tax Department, died on Wednesday at his home, 334 Seventy-fifth Street, Brooklyn, of typhoid fever. He was a member of the Knights of Columbus, and left a widow.

TIMOTHY DWIGHT COLEMAN, who died at his home, 115 Kosciusko Street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, was buried in Englewood, N. J., yesterday. Mr. Coleman, who was 80 years old, was born in South Coventry, Conn., and came of Revolutionary stock, being a descendant on his mother's side of the Grant family, of which General U. S. Grant was a member. He was one of the first manufacturers of soft felt hats in this country and during the civil war he had large contracts with the Government for making army hats for the Union soldiers. Mr. Coleman retired from business many years ago.

CHARLES J. HUNT, a retired merchant of this city, died on Wednesday at his home in Rutherford, N. J., in his seventy-sixth year.

SISTER ALANA of the Order of the Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis died on Wednesday at St. Michael's Hospital in Newark, N. J., where she had been a nurse for twenty-five years.

Mrs. ETHEL LIPMAN ARENDT, wife of Professor Morton Arendt of the Department of Electrical Engineering of Columbia University, died on Wednesday at the Hotel Ansonia. She was a daughter of the late Julius Lipman.

Dr. JEREMIAH COTTER, widely known in Great Britain as a consulting physician, died recently as he was about to start for this city on his second trip to this country.

Dr. GREEN VARDIMAN BLACK, author of many books on dentistry and known as "The Father of Modern Dentistry," died on Tuesday at his farm near Virginia, Ill., in his eightieth year.

AUGUSTUS C. PARLIN, Supervisor of the State Hospital at Middletown, N. Y., died on Wednesday in St. Luke's Hospital in San Francisco, Cal.

CLIFTON T. CARUTHERS, youngest son of Frank D. Caruthers, assistant business manager of The New York World, died yesterday in a hospital in Charleston, W. Va., in his twenty-first year.

EDWARD H. TUCKER, a veteran of the civil war, died on Wednesday in the Home for Disabled Soldiers at Kearny, N. J., in his seventy-sixth year.

JAMES F. KEON, 49 years old, a member of the railroad contracting firm of Ryan & Keon of Boston, died on Wednesday at the Polyclinic Hospital here.

EDWARD D. FARRELL, a retired furniture dealer, died on Wednesday at his home, 18 West Eighty-sixth Street, in his seventy-first year.

Mrs. LAURA LOUISE WALLEN, widow of General Henry D. Wallen, a bridesmaid at the wedding of General and Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant, died on Thursday at her home in Atlantic City in her 94th year. She was a daughter of the late Surgeon John De Camp, U. S. A., and was a classmate of Mrs. Grant.

Mrs. MARY MORRIS, widow of Thomas H. Morris, died yesterday at her home in Baltimore. She was a daughter of the late Reverdy Johnson, one-time Minister to England. She is survived by three daughters, Mrs. Richard Irvin of New York, Mrs. Millie McKim and Mrs. Clayton C. Hall of Baltimore.

Mrs. E. TERESA ROVIRA NEWMAN, widow of Lewis N. Newman, died yesterday at the home of her brother, Joel Benito Rovira, at 202 Riverside Drive. She was a daughter of the late Benito Rovira, a pioneer cigar manufacturer, who founded the Benito Rovira Company, and was a leader in the Spanish colony here.

Mrs. MARIA WYNNE, who for more than twenty years was children's attendant at the Arsenal in Central Park, died last night. She lived at 66 East Ninety-third Street.

Mrs. BARBARA SEID, who for ten years was President of the Armina Sick Benefit Society, died Wednesday night at her home, 224 Sixteenth Street, College Point, L. I., aged 72 years. She was a native of Bavaria, Germany, and had lived in College Point for nearly fifty years.

ROBERT E. BURKHARDT died suddenly at his home in Bergenfield, N. J., Wednesday night. He was sixty-three years old, and a retired New York undertaker.

GEORGE W. HALL, aged 82 years, died yesterday at his home in Rahway Avenue, Westfield, N. J. He was a native of Canada, and for many years ran a hotel at Horseheads, N. Y.

ALBERT TOMPKINS, well-known inventor of knitting machinery and a manufacturer, died yesterday at his home in Troy, N. Y., at the age of 86. He was a veteran of the civil war.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged

NISBET—HOPSON.—Mrs. Herbert Goffe Tully announces the engagement of her sister, Miss Alice S. Hopson of Kent, Conn., to Mr. William D. Nisbet of Providence, R. I. No date has been set for the wedding.

HARTIG—WEHNKE.—Adele Wehnke to C. C. Hartig.

Married

BALLOU—STRONG.—On

WAR AIDS BUSINESS IN WESTERN STATES

Idaho Is Shipping Horses for the Allied Armies by the Trainload.

UTAH SUGAR PRICES HIGH

Two Governors and an ex-Governor at the Waldorf Praise Wilson's Foreign Policy.

Two Governors and an ex-Governor were in the Waldorf yesterday morning, the former returning from the recent Congress of Governors in Boston and the latter, ex-Governor C. M. Haskell of Oklahoma, having run up from Washington. Governor William Spry of Utah and Governor Moses Alexander of Idaho reported prosperity and great satisfaction in those States with the way President Wilson has conducted the foreign relations of the United States during the war in Europe. Ex-Governor Haskell also brought a similar report from Oklahoma.

"The Congress of Governors was one of the most satisfactory ever held," said Governor Spry, who left at noon for Washington. "Unquestionably the most important features were the naval and military demonstrations that served to impress every one with the need for an adequate defense in this country. Not a Governor present but had brought home to him the necessity of increasing the defensive arm of the Government.

"The Senators and Congressmen from Utah have always supported increased army and navy appropriations, and in view of the critical situation of the country in the last twelve months, there is no question of their failing to support any defensive measure that may come before Congress.

"My idea is right here that the traditional idea some of us had that Boston and Massachusetts were cold was dissipated by the tremendous and unstinted hospitality that was showered upon us.

The War Has Helped Utah.

"Utah has not been hit by the war. The tendency to stiffen the price of beet sugar has helped the State. I don't know what would have happened to this industry had it not been for the war. We are strongly in favor of a tariff on sugar. We have seven big sugar factories, and only one-third of what sugar we produce is consumed in the State. The rest has to be sold outside. Farmers get $5 a ton for their beets, and the industry has done more to distribute money in the State than any other means. We feel keenly the effect of any attempt on the part of Congress to interfere with sugar, and we are glad to see a tendency to restore the tariff upon it.

"In my opinion, there is no question but that President Wilson has done a remarkable thing in keeping this country out of war in the late crisis. We don't want war in this, but if we have got to have it we must be prepared. I believe the crisis in our European relations is now past. I wish I could think the same with regard to our Mexican difficulty.

"Out in Utah we are a conservative people, and have been since pioneer days. We do not introduce fads and fancies into our lawmaking. We let other States do the experimenting, and if they find anything new that is really good, then we may accept it. But our legislation is sound for the investor and for the laboring man. The only thing we need now is more people, and we would be grateful if some of the congestion in New York could be steered out to us and induced to take up land."

Good Business in Idaho.

"Business conditions in Idaho are exceptionally fine at present," said Governor Alexander. "The automobile has done a great deal for the boy on the farm, for it is now possible for him to get to the city and back within an hour, whereas a few years ago such a journey involved a day or more, and was sometimes a considerable undertaking. Having the facility now of easy communication with the city, the country lad is more disposed to be satisfied with his vocation, and at the same time is able to keep abreast of what is going on. The slogan of 'Back to the land' is bearing fruit not only in Idaho, but all over the whole country, as I have gathered from conversations with Executives and with business men of many States.

"Am I for the renomination of President Wilson? Well, I was the first man to bolt Champ Clark for Wilson at the Baltimore Convention. Idaho, though a Republican State, I am sure would go for the President, if only because he has kept us out of war.

"I am proud to be the first Jew to be elected Governor of a State in the Union," volunteered Governor Alexander.

Horses Shipped by Trainloads.

"From the base of the Rockies to the Pacific Coast, and including Idaho, crops were never in better condition than now. We have more wheat and other grain coming along than we have had in years, and we shall produce a lot of wool. The price of cattle is exceptionally high, and horses are being shipped from Idaho, not by carload, but by the trainload, for the armies of the Allies. I have lately visited every town and every hamlet in the State, and the general opinion is that we are in for a year of great prosperity."

Ex-Governor Haskell said that crops were good and oil production big in Oklahoma, where factories for the utilization of petroleum by-products were fast increasing in number. If Wilson is nominated, he added, he believes he would have the hearty support of Oklahoma.

Jersey Police Chiefs in Convention.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 2. — Crooks are fighting shy of Paterson tonight. There are fifty-five heads of police departments from all over New Jersey here as the guests of Chief John Bimson of the city at the annual meeting of the New Jersey State Police Chiefs' Association. Following an executive session the visitors were taken for an automobile tour of the city and tonight they had a dinner at Crawford's Restaurant. Among the speakers were Mayor Robert Fordyce and the members of the Police Commission.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

LA BELLE WAIST SHOP.—Harry Rainbow and Samuel Mangel, trading as La Belle Waist Shop at 883 Longwood Avenue, have filed petitions in bankruptcy, individually and as a firm. The liabilities are $1,776 and assets of $553.

JOSEPH W. SMILEY, 530 Riverside Drive, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $2,281 and assets of $12.

ATLAS ENGRAVING COMPANY, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Atlas Engraving Company, Inc., 203 West Fortieth Street, by Ludwig Diller, $50; Sidney Hoffman, $500, and the Spray Electric Co., Inc., $57.

CHARLES S. BRADY COMPANY, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Charles S. Brady Company, Inc., formerly doing business as Brady & Scott, Inc., manufacturers of bags at 538 Broadway, by Jonge & Co., $653, and Moritz Eichner, $49.

SAMUEL LENNECK.—Judge Mayer has appointed Oliver Goldsmith receiver for Samuel Lenneck, woman's tailor, 50 West Forty-sixth Street, in $2,000 bond.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Bernato, Fred—F. E. Peters.....$203.63
Bracker, Ernest — Empire State Liquor Co.....108.14
Bloan Realty Corporation — Flatbush Water Works Co.....224.90
Balkind, Joseph L., and Isaac Joseph; Ray Balkind and Harriet M. Joseph—J. L. Judah.....278.41
Braue, John D., and Mary Loretta Braue—J. Levy.....2,293.08
Brophy, Wm. P. — Interstate Note and Holding Co.....120.44
Coverdale, Robert J.—Rogers Peet Co...136.72
Chesterfield Sales Co.—R. Rothschild....400.27
Cohn, Louis—521 West 112th St. Co.....389.50
Delia Lunch, Inc.—Boell Coffee Co., Inc.143.91
Dalakian, Hampar, and Louis Wald—James A. McCafferty & Sons Mfg. Co., Inc...273.83
Dauchy, John D.—R. Well et al.....521.98
Delaware Structural Painting Co., Inc. —Marine Mfg. and Supply Co.....133.13
Fuchs, Emil E.—C. Minnere et al.....120.82
Gillies, Homer R.—M. O. Sage.....14,279.54
Goldman, Jacob—Michaels Bros.....425.38
Gumbe, Edward—E. B. Latham & Co., Inc.....427.08
Gosnold-Mills Co.—Warner-Godfrey Co., costs.....120.45
Goodkind, David and Leo—E. M. Auerbach.....425.20
Goldberg, Fanny—A. Kutlik et al.....174.15
Hotel Utilities Co.—H. B. Claflin Corp..167.76
Halpen, Nicholas and Thomas—Central Cigar Mfg. Co.....184.01
Howard, Robert E. W.—F. W. Wulf....109.45
J. A. Myers Co.—Leon Hirsch, Inc.....478.04
Krakes, Rudolph—S. Naueth.....121.94
Levy & Weinstein Realty & Construction Co., Harris H. Uris, Adolph Hirschfeld, & Emanuel M. Krulewitch, executors—B. Mordecai et al.....2,388.19
Licht, Herman A.-Matz & Cohen, Inc.147.06
Lagen, Marc—E. E. Wycoff.....177.00
Levitt, Samuel & Emily—Empire States Liquor Co.....219.41
Miller, Samuel—S. Schervin.....137.42
Madison Avenue Real Estate Co.—"Blackforde".....340.66
Masi, Gaetano—People, &c.....200.00
Marasco, Carmine & Pietro Alvino, executors—B. Fogy.....7,278.66
Masiello, Angelo (or Giovanni-Fasella—Frozen Covering Co.....266.51
Nester, George—Western Felt Works...120.65
Phillipi, Frederic—J. Auerbach.....123.02
Paturzo & Luigi—French American Wine Co.....208.87
Same—Same.....574.33
Rock Island Co.—United States Realty & Improvement Co.....5,747.80
Rogers, Manfield & Carbon Paper Co.—H. Whitfield.....6,241.70
Robertson, David T.—C. D. Davis et al.126.21
Rappa, Francesco, or Francesca Damico Bogert Floor Co.....480.10
Smiley, Mary C.—M. E. Townsend....3,183.97
Schrenkeisen, Albert—F. M. Wells....2,182.70
Stein, Stanley J.—Ratner Bros.....186.91
Scalfari, Sam—F. E. Peters.....157.13
Thulman, John A.—C. A. Thulman....524.18
Same—L. B. Kelley.....526.74
Vanini, August—L. Bergonzi et al.....101.34
Wurtz, William D.—Keasbey & Mattison Co.....1,302.75
Wright Reservation Inc.—G. A. Walker, Jr.....325.91
Waddell, & Mahon Corp. & James A. Waddell—J. H. Stewart.....456.98
Wood, J. Henry—C. Hook.....320.16

In Bronx County.

Auslander, Matthew—D. S. Saqui.....$57.80
Burke, Sarah C.—N. Y. Railways Co..137.87
Ignelzi, Maurice—Interborough Rapid Transit Co.....57.63
Kreussen, Leo—S. Fishman.....169.32
Kravitz, Nathan—Long Dock Mills....825.98
Katz, Morris—Interborough Rapid Transit Co.....57.63
Milch, Joseph—S. Cohen.....150.80
McShane, Henry—Interborough Rapid Transit Co.....57.63
Ritchie, James—J. B. Kilsheimer, Jr..188.17
Tilbor, Isaac—S. Cohen.....146.57
Vincenzo, Vanni, and Guidette Ferrucci—J. Petrocelli et al.....101.88

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Cohen, Jacob—A. Risi, Dec. 5, 1914...$284.03
De Saulles, John L.—I. H. Shimer, Aug. 31, 1915.....131.06
Eden Mfg. Co.—Inc.—Bederick Waist Co., July 10, 1915.....200.00
Friedlander, Bernard A.—B. Erdman, April 20, 1914.....109.41
Grodjinski, Esther, or Esther Davis—M. Drucker, Feb. 23, 1915.....819.83
Kupferberg, Simon, and Morris Hollinger —J. Rosenthal, March 24, 1915.....1,900.32
Kander, Allen—Dodd, Mead & Co., Aug. 20, 1915.....164.91
Lewenthal, Marc—Lewis H. May Co., April 29, 1915.....181.98
Manypenny, William T.—E. F. Jordan, June 23, 1915.....534.65
National Surety Co. and Charles L. Smith—People, &c., July 8, 1914.....500.00
Ahrens, Herman F.—M. Baket et al., Sept. 11, 1914.....242.51
Bemberger, Leon J.—E. L. Richards, June 26, 1915.....1,124.88
Estey Wire Works Co., John C. Anderson, and William S. Estey—Rome Brass and Copper Co., Jan. 27, 1915.....1,058.86
Rauch, Samuel—B. Bernstein, Dec. 29, 1914.....541.51
Sanguinitto, Albert E. F.—J. J. Curran, Oct. 29, 1913.....272.88
Vierstein, Joseph—Charles Kurland and Abraham B. Alterman—A. Jacobs et al., Nov. 17, 1914.....320.12
Silion Construction Co.—Brooklyn Fireproof Sash and Door Co., March 31, 1911.....127.27
Same—Paul Scherbner Iron Works, April 13, 1911.....489.19
Same—Jackson Mantel and Grate Works, March 22, 1911.....2,529.43
Silion Construction Co., Bernard London, and Joseph Silverson—Murtha & Schmoll Co., April 14, 1911.....1,536.12
Same—Same, April 14, 1911.....1,416.12
Same—Same, April 14, 1915.....1,536.85
Silverson, Joseph, and Bernard London —S. Ephraim, April 2, 1913.....144.21
Same—Leuder, April 12, 1911.....292.77
Goldstein, Isaac—J. Tishman et al., June 7, 1915. (released).....139.41
McKenna, Catherine E.—Tenement House Department, June 16, 1914, (vacated).262.00
Peirson, Edw. E.—City of New York, Nov. 6, 1910, (vacated).....206.79
Kuhne, Percival; Max Hesslein, Wilhelm Knauth, and Max Jaffe—L. Casper, Jan. 16, 1912, (reversed).....726.84

AUCTION SALES.

MERCHANDISE.

$35,000

WHOLESALE BANKRUPT STOCK OF

MILLINERY

Being the entire stock formerly of G. R. FISK & CO., of Boston, Mass., consisting of $11,000 worth of RIBBONS
$9,000 worth of VELVETS & PLUSHES
$2,000 worth of SILKS
$6,000 worth of LACES & ORNAMENTS
$7,000 worth of FLOWERS, FEATHERS, BRAIDS, LININGS & HATS

CHARLES SHONGOOD, Auctioneer, will sell on Tuesday, September 7, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, N. Y., the above large up-to-date stock. ALL IN ORIGINAL PACKAGES.

TRADE SALE

Greenwald & Co., Auct'rs, Will Sell This Day,

SEPTEMBER 3RD, 1915, AT
23 Lispenard Street, at 10:30 A. M.,
10,000 Yards High Grade

Woolens

Dress Goods, Suitings,

Ranging from $2.00 to $5.00 per yard, consisting of Valour de Laine, Scotch Tweeds, Serges, Cheviots, Novelty Bengaline, Poplins, Broadcloths, Fancy Suitings, Imported Cheviots, Scotch Plaids. To be sold without reserve. This is the highest class piece goods sale offered this season, and should command the attention of the retail and wholesale trade. Auctioneer's office, 23 Lispenard St. Auctioneer's phone, 1264 Franklin.

DAVID W. BIOW CO.,
526-532 BROADWAY.
Tel. 6680-6681 Spring. Near Spring St.
To-day, Friday, Sept. 3rd, 10:30 A. M., Special Peremptory Auction Sale of
DRY GOODS,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, SILKS, SATINS, COTTON AND DRESS GOODS,
Men's & Ladies' FURNISHINGS,
BED LINENS, CURTAINS,
Ladies', Misses' and Children's
Wearing Apparel,
LADIES' FUR COATS,
FUR SETS, SWEATERS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FIXTURES

of the CLARK-HUTCHINSON (N. Y.) Wholesale Shoe House of
125 Duane St., New York City,
will be sold TODAY, FRIDAY,
10:30 A. M. sharp, at the above address. The entire fittings of the above 6-story building, consisting of about
50 Roll Top, Flat and Typewriter Desks
10 Underwood & Remington Typewriters, double door combination Marvin safe, show-cases, water cooler, Dey time register, outside clock, oak tables, chairs, 75 salesmen's trunks, large quantity of lumber and shelving on all floors, sample cabinets of all descriptions, filing cabinets, Brad-Stewart machine, Fairbanks platform scale, rolling ladders, pneumatic tubes throughout the building, fire buckets, and, in fact, everything pertaining to fixtures that you would find in a wholesale house of this kind. Terms—cash —deposits required from all buyers.
VAN PRAAG & CO., 15-17 Greene St., and MAX KALTER, 487 Broadway, Auctioneers. By order of MORSE & ROGERS.

THE SHORTAGE OF DYES.

Makers of Inks and Silks Confer with Dr. Norton About It.

Unless relief comes quickly in the form of additional supplies of chemicals used in producing ink, the flaming circus or theatrical poster will soon be a thing of the past. This is substance was the information given yesterday to Dr. Norton, the Government agent now in this city investigating the chemical and dyestuffs situation. Officers of the National Association of Printing Ink Manufacturers, together with members of that organization, met him at an informal luncheon at the Whitehall Club, and outlined the serious situation brought about by the embargo existing on German chemicals and intermediates used in this country in making inks of all kinds.

"These men told me," said Dr. Norton, "that the present situation is very serious as it relates to lithography, placard printing, wall paper printing and other lines in their trade. It seemed to be the belief that, unless something can be done without delay to bring in new supplies, many ink manufacturers there will have to drop colors almost altogether. This, of course, would strike a vital blow at billboard advertising and result in great loss all around."

The commercial agent stated that another meeting is to be arranged, probably in the evening, when a larger representation of the industry can be present. At this conference ways and means to alleviate present conditions will be discussed, as well as the economic and other problems developed by the famine in chemicals and intermediates having to do with ink production. The meeting will also probably consider what measures should be adopted by Congress to safeguard the industry in the future. It was said yesterday that an anti-dumping law is favored by ink manufacturers among other things.

Dr. Norton said he has been invited to attend the first convention of the American silk industry to be held in Paterson Oct. 10, when the dyestuff scarcity as it affects the silk industry will be thoroughly canvassed. While that industry is not in as bad shape as the woolen and cotton industries, owing to the larger use of logwood coloring, the situation is following in course with time, Dr. Norton said a multitude of silk products, including ribbons, require aniline dyes, and the coloring shortage is now getting acute as to these goods.

Silk goods manufacturers are now extremely limited in the matter of colors for next Spring's merchandise. "The color shortage has thrown the makers of these goods out of gear," said he, "and they are unable to make contracts with any certainty for six months ahead that they will be able to supply fast colors."

Today Dr. Norton will confer with fertilizer interests, especially those handling potash. The conference will take up the question of extending the development of potash production in this country, with special reference to the supplies to be had on the Pacific Coast.

Denial was made yesterday by officials of the du Pont De Nemours Powder Company that the concern has any present intention of going into dyestuff manufacturing business. While the company is producing at the present time large quantities of chemicals needed in making colors, they are being utilized in the manufacture of shells and other war material. It was said that the powder company is so tied up with war contracts that it is unable at the present time to supply any of the acids or other ingredients required by domestic color manufacturers. After the close of hostilities it is likely that the du Pont De Nemours concern will be in a position to furnish many ingredients required in the production of domestic colors. In that event, the Wilmington powder concern might become a king of "chemical Carnegie," owing to its vast output of materials.

Dr. Norton is of the belief that when the war closes ammunition makers and other munitions plants called into existence by the demand for war supplies will prove a powerful factor in the development of the American dyestuff industry. At the moment, however, one of the pressing questions confronting American color manufacturers is whether they will be able in the next few months to get the chemical supplies necessary to continue turning out colors. Prices have gone so high for basic agents that color makers are apprehensive for the immediate future. Dr. Norton acknowledged yesterday that their fears appear to be well founded.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 2.—Forty-nine corporations, with capital stocks aggregating $11,506,100, were chartered today. They include:

Greenhut Company, general department stores, manufactures, agents, merchandise, dry goods, textile fabrics, assets, good will of J. B. Greenhut Co., formerly Greenhut-Siegel-Cooper Co.; business to be carried on with $7,625,000; capital, $10,000,000. Sidney A. Anderson, Joseph F. Curtin, Howard K. Wood, 36 Nassau St. (Further details elsewhere.)

The Elg Store Realty Corp., realty, construction, furnishing, merchandise, capital no par value, carry on business with $300,000. Edward Willis, Edward W. Tood, John P. Fritts, 209 West 38th St.

Bay and Wave Realty Corp., Richmond, realty, construction, motion pictures, vaudeville, fairs, $50,000. Kate Reilly, Thomas F. MacMahon, Isidore Spiegel, 13 Park Row.

Cyclemotor Corporation, Rochester, bicycles, autos, $500,000. John F. Braam, Lyman E. Dodge, Milmer W. Solmon, Rochester.

Atlantic Supply House, Rochester, store fixtures, groceries, confectionery, $50,000. Charles G. Stumpf, Edna M. and William F. Walsh, 41 Genesee St., Rochester.

Walmenwetsch Reducing Co., Buffalo, machinery, soap, and fertilizer tools, $50,000. George Lauffer, Arthur M. Thomas, C. H. A. Walmenwetsch, Buffalo.

Bankers Disability Corporation, insurance brokers, merchandise, $200,000; Frank V. and A. M. Ainslie, H. H. Waller, 140 Nassau St.

W. R. Price, Inc., toys, novelties, furniture, charts, stationery, school supplies, $25,000; in Carswell, Leda E. and William Reese Price, 127 5th Av.

Sanitary Containers Co., merchandise, cream, butter, lard, $10,000; Rudolph L. Gaden, George M. Bowen, George W. Steckler, 305 Court St.

Ever-Last Cotton Shoe Corp'n, sales for shoes, $25,000; Joseph Graham, John S. Busky, Audre Roosevelt, Dougan Hills.

Narragansett Realty Co., realty brokerage, agency, $20,000; George A. Turley, John J. Pokorney, Thomas J. Burke, 49 West 44th St.

Westchester Accessories Co., automobile accessories, $5,000; Carsten H. Ludder, David J. Wagner, Paul M. Pellstreau, 2 Rector St.

The Hermann Building Co., Queens, realty, construction, agency, brokerage, $10,000; Stephen T. Ritschler, Elsie and Emily Hermann, 1,674 Myrtle Av., Ridgewood.

Fletcher Toy Mfg. Co., playthings, paper designs, amusement cards, postcards, $15,000; E. W. Traub; Archibald, Newbery, J. Alan Fletcher, 1 Parkside Court, Brooklyn.

Falkinburg & Son, Queens, building materials, agent, broker, $15,000. Nelson H., George J., and Elminna S. Falkinburg, Dean St. and Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Pennington Black Co., Geneva, produce, $7,500; Raimel Smith, Mathew W. Black, Robert H. Pennington, Evansville, Ind.

C. H. Hoffman & Co., Queens, advertising novelties, $10,000; H. H. Walter, C. H. and C. M. Hoffman, 305 Freeman Ave., Long Island City.

Blass Construction Co., Brooklyn, realty agency, brokerage, $5,000; Thomas H. Fraser, George Giefer, John F. Blass, 1,240 Gates Ave., Brooklyn.

H. Halper, Inc., drugs, chemicals, patent medicines, $10,000. A. Aaron Wilman, Charles H. and H. Halper, 2 Pinehurst Ave.

The Ragged Messenger Co., theatricals, $5,000; Morris Schneider, Alfred J. Wolff, Abner B. Stupfal, 57 East 85th St.

J. & P. Realty Co., $5,000; Hessel Shau, Jacob Tiger, Jacob Paletz, 200 West 146th St.

Ideal Sporting Goods Manufacturing Corporation, bats, caps, hunting, school bags, novelties, $5,000; Beatrice Oliver, Philip and Sadie Smith, 1,288 Southern Boulevard.

Pinner Realty Co., $5,000; Evelyn J., Alfred, and Max Pinner, 722 East 134th St.

Casey Bros. Engineering Co., construction, contracting, building materials, $5,000; J. B. Franklin, Margaret and Joseph P. Casey, 129 Pulaski St., Brooklyn.

Clireburgh & Clireburgh, building, contracting, construction, architecture, engineering, machinery hotels, $5,000. Rudolph Schroeder, John A. and Valr J. Clireburgh, 126 West 104th St.

World's Fair Waist Co., wearing apparel, $5,000. Emanuel, Augusta, and Bernard Mahlendorf, 695 Clarewont Parkway, Bronx.

M. Salisch Co., fruits, vegetables, produce, merchandise, $5,000. Murray J. and Isidore P. Heller, Max Salisch, 1,029 Lexington Av.

Gibbons Corpn Co., Binghamton, dies and children's wearing apparel, $5,000. David Lavine, Phillip Malovilsky, Benjamin Lebowitz, 1,466 42d St., Brooklyn.

Capital Increase—Power City Bank, Niagara Falls, $100,000 to $300,000; Metal Arts Co., Rochester, $5,000 to $25,000; Simons & Breen Co., New York, $5,000 to $12,000.

Capital decreases—Forest of Dean Iron Ore Co., New York, $400,000 to $150,000.

Voluntary dissolutions—Polychromide Co. of American, Manhattan; National Cartage and Warehouse Co., Manhattan; Stave Electrical Co., New York; Isaac Waldfins Sons Co., Utica.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyer's Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

WE are open for quantities of opossum trimmings. Call, with lock bottom prices and samples, Friday morning, Hurwits & Sons, 11 West 20th St.

CASH for plushes and plush coats. Call, with samples, Merrit, 19 West 24th St.

JOBBER looking at suits up to $8.50, sport coats to $4. Friday morning, Room 903, 95 Madison Av.

JOBBER will look at snappy sport coats, 7th floor, 122 West 26th.

CONTRACTORS wanted for silk waists, from $35 to $90. T 151 Times.

CONTRACTORS ON SILK and serge dresses. Queen, 1,161 Broadway.

HAVE lot of white Chinchilla coats on hand to close out; all latest models in lengths from 32 to 40 inches; price $2.75 to $4.50; also have big variety of sport coats, which are at present in great demand, from $2.75 to $5. Rudinsky Bros., 27-35 West 24th St.

60 DOZEN silk taffeta petticoats to close out at special price; A. E. Levy Co., 1,175 Broadway.

JOB in ladies' cloth, plush, and corduroy coats, to close out. Ulin Bros., 34 West 8d St.

60 PIECES OF COPENHAGEN POPLIN at 87½ cents. Call 6th Floor, 188 West 25th St.

MANUFACTURER RETIRING, complete dress and waist plant with stock and fixtures, will consider a silent partnership or complete sale; about $5,000 needed. Box 196, 352 6th Av.

SUCCESSFUL department store men's shoe department to let; great opportunity. Address D. B., Box 186 Times Downtown.

CASH FOR HIGH-GRADE women's suits, coats, dresses, skirts, waists, petticoats, and furs. Sumner, 8 Lispenard St. Fr'n 4344.

Sacrifice.—Silent salesman, wall cases, tables, mirrors, &c., new; cheap; clonk and suit store; sell at once. 360 6th Av.

CASH PAID for job lots of women's apparel. Frank Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard St. Fr. 1350.

Help and Situations Wanted.

WOMAN buyer and manager for waist and children's wear department; an opportunity to make a good showing in a department where the sales are now comparatively small; state former experience, references, and salary expected; location Baltimore, Md. Box Z 210 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Manufacturer of pajamas and night robes, having first class reputation, is open for salesman on strictly commission basis for city and vicinity; only those with experience and acquaintance among buyers need apply; give references and experience. A 280 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Must have experience in selling to hospitals and institutions; write, giving full particulars; salary or commission. A 281 Times Downtown.

SENIOR ASSISTANT.—Competent, experienced senior assistant wanted, for office of public accountant; state age, experience and salary. H 313 Times Downtown.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..3¼@3¾ per cent. for the best names
Wed'day..3¼@3¾ "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Dutiable Silk Imports Drop.

Statistics compiled by the Silk Association of America, covering imports of dutiable silks at the Customs Districts of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Connecticut, Chicago, Ohio, and San Francisco in the three months ended June 30, show a decline in these imports as compared with those of the corresponding period in 1914. The respective foreign invoice value totals were $6,616,241 and $6,876,405, and the duties collected amounted to $2,945,182 and $3,087,118, respectively.

About the Fall Shoe Styles.

While eight inches is the accepted height for women's shoes for Fall, a few styles are being shown that run nine to ten inches high. All of them have leather Louis heels. Slipper buckles made of cut steel beads are now being offered for sale here by manufacturers, and are being pushed hard. They can be retailed at $1, and are said to look as well as imported ones costing several times that price. From present indications there will be a wide use of overgaiters, or "spats," this Fall. By some the demand for them is expected to be even larger than last year.

Crude Rubber Prices Softening.

The continued lack of a real demand for crude rubber in this market, coupled with fairly liberal supplies, is being reflected in the extent to which prices are easing off. Yesterday it was said to be possible to get up-river fine, the best grade of Para rubber, for spot delivery anywhere from 54 to 56 cents a pound, while in the plantation grades smoked sheets and pale crepe were available at 50 cents for immediate shipment. The price on up-river fine is said to be one of the lowest points touched in a long time, but if nothing startling develops in the way of buying in the near future there is a good chance of a new low level being set.

Expediting Paris Gowns.

Parisian model gowns for local women's wear manufacturers are now being received at the Appraiser's Stores in almost the usual quantity, it was said yesterday by an official. According to this man, the war seems to have had very little effect in the matter of shipments. Nearly all the noted firms of Paris are represented in the models up for Customs examination, the only firms not represented in the importations being those with Austrian or German affiliations. The passage of the models through the Public Stores is being expedited, as the manufacturers are in a hurry to get the new styles into their workrooms.

Fancy Cottons Advancing.

While the cost of cotton is said not to be so great a factor in making prices on fancy goods in the gray as in making them on staples, the recent advance in that commodity, coupled with the active buying of this merchandise that has marked the last several weeks, has caused an upward movement in the goods. Another factor, which is entering the cost of goods, both in the finished and unfinished state, is the rapid advance in the cost of artificial silk yarns. A great deal of these yarns is being used in fancies for Spring, not only in the way of stripes, but in novelty figured effects. In the best classes of goods where real silk is used, the same thing holds true, the increasing price of the raw material making the finished goods cost more.

Value in the Suggestions.

A salesman often has some valuable suggestions to offer the house that employs him, particularly when the territory he covers demands something a little different than the usual run. If the employer is willing to make slight changes in his line, to fit in with the salesman's idea of what is needed, the salesman will devote more energy to sell those goods than if his suggestions are turned down. He will take more interest in the business itself, and less in "what he gets out of it," to quote the salesman who would like to see all employers confer with their selling staffs. Before a line is taken out on the road, costly mistakes might be minimized by the simple expedient of having the salesmen inspect the goods, and, if any improvements are to be made, suggest them and have them put into effect.

Poplins Stay in Favor.

While the dress goods market is an uncertain proposition at any time, with different fabrics at different times rising and falling in the buyer's favor, little surprise is shown over the long and successful run taking place on poplins. This cloth has been marketed now for several seasons in very large quantities. It is now generally understood to be a semi-staple with the cutting-up trade, and the large business done upon it is taken as a matter of course. What effect the entrance of other fabrics into the class of semi-staples will have on serge, which formerly had the staple field quite to itself, remains to be seen. The conclusion is at once apparent, however, that there will not be quite the amount of serge sold as if the staple demand were restricted to this cloth alone.

Methods Change with Styles.

The development of the men's wear piece goods business along lines that were thought to belong to dress goods alone has brought with it a change in selling methods. A number of the mills are now conducting the initial operations for the season just to keep in the market. The orders they book are merely nominal and intended to be so. The trend in styles is watched carefully, however, and when a favorable opportunity comes along to "clean up," there is plenty of machinery free of work to set on the fabric that has suddenly come into demand. This sort of business yields more than the usual profits, and is fairly safe if the sales force is alive and alert to changing conditions. Mistakes are made, of course, but the risk is less than in the women's wear business because styles in the men's wear branch do not change as often.

Dress Duplicates Coming Early.

Evidences of early buying by patrons of retail stores in the metropolitan district are seen in the duplicate orders on Fall goods that are now being received in certain quarters of the dress trade. The bulk of these duplicates call for street dresses, it being too early yet for any real business to develop at retail on evening wear. In fact, initial buying of the latter class of goods is reported to be just beginning to show notable proportions. Some really extraordinary evening gowns are offered this season by the leading costumers, in which taffetas, in delicate shades, are featured to quite an extent. Taffetas are apparently "weak sisters" in the afternoon or street garment end of the business, the demand clinging firmly to a general range of satin-faced materials in natural waistline effects. An increasing number of draped skirts are being shown.

Entered Values Held Correct.

Judge Cooper, sitting as a reappraisement official of the Board of General Appraisers, yesterday decided that the entered values placed by Henry Glass & Co. on matting cloth, and various fancy cloths from A. Riley & Co., Manchester, were correct. When the goods reached here several months ago, they were sent to the Public Stores for appraisal. Examiner Parkhill reported to Appraiser Sague that the merchandise was not entered at the correct market values prevailing in Manchester when the goods were shipped to this country. The exaction of higher duties resulted in an appeal to Judge Cooper. Ex-Judge Sharretts, counsel for the importing firm, summoned witnesses in the trade here, who disputed the Government's values. After hearing this testimony, the General Appraiser decided the Appraiser's figures were too high and sustained the protest.

Italians Order More Overcoats.

The Italian Government has given out another large order for overcoats. Mark Cowen & Co., and the A. B. Kirschbaum Company are said to have each received contracts to make 100,000 overcoats for Italy. Quick deliveries are specified. Belgian business appears to be concluded for the time being, with the order for 50,000 dozen shirts, which was placed recently. The shirtings to fill this order are being made by mills belonging to the S. H. & G. B. Newhouse combination. The Italian War Office has notified its purchasing agents on this side that no more orders are to be placed here. This action is attributed to the drop in Italian exchange. The French are similarly handicapped by the exchange rate, which has dropped to a point where it takes considerable more for the French to pay for their goods than they care to. Russian business of the army contract sort is quiet.

Jobbers Buying Spring Silks.

Quite a little buying of silks for Spring by the jobbers is reported in the local silk trade. The individual orders are said to be somewhat larger, as a rule, than has been the case in the last several seasons, the uncertainty of the dyestuffs situation causing buyers to be less conservative than has been their habit of late. While realizing that there is more or less of a gamble attached to buying colored goods at this time, before the prospective authoritative Spring colors have been announced by those who are supposed to select them, the jobbers are operating in the belief that almost any color that can be had by Spring will be fashionable. It is for this reason, it is thought, that sales of silks in the gray are less numerous than heretofore. The usual run of staple silks is being bought, the only feature developed so far by the purchases of "doubtful" silks being the large call for taffetas in black and colors.

Gray Goods Sales Smaller.

While buying was by no means light in the local gray goods market yesterday, there were evidences of less activity than on any of the preceding days of the week. This was held by some to be due to the fact that the big buyers had covered their immediate requirements and were waiting for their "second wind," while others said that it was due to the fact that several of the mills had reached a point where they preferred to pick and choose and, consequently, were refusing bids they would have accepted gratefully not many days back. The day's business, for spot and nearby delivery, covered the range of goods that has been moving steadily in the last few days, about the only new price level being established on 39-inch 56-44s, which sold for delivery in the next thirty days at 3¼ cents. Mills are a bit chary as a rule about taking long contract business, but 38½-inch 64-60s are known to have sold at 4 cents for delivery in the first three months of 1916. Sheetings continue a bit slow, though some nice sales of four-yard, 56-60s are reported at the new price, 4¾ cents. The movement of drills has been more active, and in certain quarters no more 4.20s and 3.95s can be had at 4¼ and 4½ cents, respectively, sellers asking a sixteenth more on each. Spot prices on staple printcloths were:

39-inch, 80-80s	5¼	38½-inch, 65-56s	3⅝c
39-inch, 72-76s	5¼c	38½-inch, 60-52s	3¾c
39-inch, 68-72s	4¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	3¾c
39-inch, 56-44s	3¾c	27-inch, 64-60s	2⅝c
38½-inch, 64-60s	3⅝c	27-inch, 56-52s	2¾c

*Asked.

CORN IS FINE IN TEXAS.

Outlook Is Good for the Winter, Big Ranch Owner Says.

W. W. Jones of Corpus Christi, who is said to be in several ways the biggest man in southern Texas, being considerably over six feet and owning several hotels and a big ranch, besides other enterprises, arrived at the Waldorf yesterday, and reported that, with the exception of cotton, everything in the section of the country was in fine condition, with the outlook good for the Winter.

"Usually we produce from three-fourths of a bale to a bale of cotton to the acre," said Mr. Jones, "and the yield this year promises to be only one-half to three-fourths of a bale, so that there is roughly about two-thirds of a crop. But the corn is fine.

"In our country there is now a great shortage of cattle, due, not as has been alleged, to the difficulty in getting young Mexican cattle, but to temptation offered in the way of high prices owing to the war. These have caused people to keep their calves in the market, instead of raising them, and to sell cows that have usually been kept for breeding purposes. The consequence is that there has been a shortage on all the big ranches. Then, of course, the cutting up of the ranches has hurt the cattle industry, the land that was formerly used for ranges now being turned over to agriculture.

"The outlook for southern Texas for the Winter is extremely good. In my opinion, and I should say that on the whole that part of the country is extremely prosperous."

Farmers in Auto Fire Brigade.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 2.—Nearly 100 farmers, summoned by telephone and arriving on the scene in their own automobiles, saved the home and barns on the farm of Theodore G. Sullivan at Stelton Heights from destruction by fire early today. An explosion of gasoline started the fire. Sullivan had 200 bushels of oats, his rye crop and other goods in his barns, all of which were saved.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Distinctions Which Made a Difference in the Rates of Duty.

It was decided yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers that sets of checkers or draughts, with checker boards, were properly assessed at the rate of 50 per cent. under the specific provision in the present tariff for such goods. The articles were composed in chief value of mother of pearl, and on this account the Greenleaf & Crosby Company, Tampa, the importers, claimed a rate of 25 per cent. ad valorem as "manufactures of mother of pearl." Judge Hay said there was nothing in the record to show that the Collector erred in his classification.

C. D. Soule, Seattle, imported mounted deer and other animals' heads, which were returned for duty at the rate of 15 per cent. ad valorem as "unenumerated manufactured articles." The claim was for free entry under the law's provision for "household effects." Affirming the Collector, the board held that, while the case was submitted without the introduction of testimony, the

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STATE WILL POUR SEWAGE INTO LAKE

Disregards Water Commissioner's Protest That Croton Supply Will Be Contaminated.

DR. BIGGS APPROVES PLANS

Disposal Plants to Purify the Effluent from Great Institutions at Yorktown Heights.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 2.—Despite the protest of William Williams, Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity of New York, that the drainage of the New York Training School for Boys at Yorktown Heights and the Mohansic State Hospital at Yorktown, if it is conducted into Mohansic Lake, as planned, will pollute Croton Lake, which furnishes part of New York City's potable water supply, the plans are to be carried out. The drainage plans for the training school have been approved by the State Hospital Commission, the Conservation Commission, and the State Health Department, and bids for construction soon will be requested. The hospital drainage plans are now before the Conservation Commission, and upon approval will go before the Health Department. In about ten days, in all likelihood, bids will be called for.

Attorney General Woodbury has given the Health Department an opinion on the subject, in which he holds:

"The City of New York cannot enjoin as a threatened nuisance the construction of sewage disposal plants for State institutions on the Croton watershed after the State Department of Health has approved the plans therefor. Until their operation demonstrates the plants to be nuisances, the court is without jurisdiction to intervene."

In conclusion he holds that the City of New York cannot at this juncture of the work intervene. The Department of Health, whose head is Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, asserts that the water supply of New York City will not be defiled by the sewage from these institutions after the treatment which it is to receive. In a letter to State Architect Lewis E. Pilcher accompanying the plans, Dr. Biggs says that the State Health Department considers Crom Pond the most suitable point of discharge for the properly purified effluent from the disposal works of the Mohansic Hospital, "under the same conditions imposed in the approval of the plans for a sewage disposal plant for the Yorktown Heights Training School for Boys, viz.: He sees no reason why while the institution is designed to house 6,000 persons ultimately, the intention is to provide for 1,500 only at the present time. The disposal plant, he says, will include coarse screens, Imhoff tanks, and sand filter beds. These also will be chlorination of the final effluent with liquid chlorine at the point of its discharge into Mohansic Lake. This treated sewage, which it is asserted will contain no trace of poison, will flow from Mohansic Lake through streams to Croton Lake, from which part of New York City's water supply is taken.

Dr. Biggs in his approval of the Training School sewage plans on July 27, says in the accompanying letter:

"They (the plans) provide that the effluent from this plant shall be discharged beneath the surface of the waters of Mohansic Lake. The system proposed furnishes adequate provision for sedimentation and sand filtration and terminal chlorination, and is in accordance with sewage disposal work recommended for this institution by a commission of experts consisting of Dr. T. Mitchell Prudden, Dr. William H. Park, Professor C. E. A. Winslow, Professor Henry N. Ogden, and George C. Whipple."

The plan provides that the effluent from the plant shall be discharged into the lake free of any extraneous matter. A proposal to use the sewage to the Hudson River was considered out of the question because of the topography of the country and the expense. A drain following the surface, it is asserted, would have to drop twenty feet in some instances, and then rise to the high ground again. The distance is about seven miles, and the cost would be several hundred thousand dollars. To tunnel the sewer, it is estimated, would cost over $200,000 a mile, and it would interfere with the water supply conduit. These estimates do not include the cost of land.

State Architect Hoefer, in a letter in January, 1913, to the Hospital Commission said:

"To construct a cast iron pipe line from Mohansic Hospital site to the Hudson River would be very costly, without considering the expense of obtaining right of way. It would also be very difficult to construct and operate such a line on account of the topographical conditions in this rolling country.

"The Health Department, in consultation with the Board of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity of New York City, has recently approved sewage disposal plans for the New York State Training School for Boys at Yorktown Heights. I am also informed by Dr. Harris that Mr. Coffin, Sanitary Engineer of the Croton watershed, has recently visited the site of Mohansic State Hospital and stated that there would be no objection to the installation of a sewage disposal plant such as has been proposed.

"For the above reasons I recommend that the sewage disposal plant be installed on the site of Mohansic State Hospital rather than to install a pipe line to the river to handle sewage under the above mentioned conditions."

Commissioner Biggs, who was in this city yesterday, said he did not support the view of Commissioner Williams. He told about the commission of experts which he appointed to consider the situation, and said:

"This commission reported that the plan of draining the sewage from the Mohansic Hospital first into Mohansic Lake and then into Crom Pond after it had been disinfected with chlorine, was entirely feasible and there was no need to go to the expense of pumping the sterilized effluent clear over into the Hudson. You see Crom Pond is twelve miles as it flows to Croton Lake and the effluent would be perfectly sterile by the time it got to the watershed.

"Of course, if the State and the city wish to go ahead and spend the money to drain the hospital into the Hudson that is not my affair. But after thorough and careful investigation that has been made and the favorable reports received I do not feel justified in holding up the erection of the buildings at the Mohansic Hospital that are so urgently needed in view of the crowded conditions of our State institutions. The drainage may be safely made under existing circumstances and we need the enlargement of the hospital. That is all I am concerned with."

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CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

An early improvement in prices on the Consolidated Stock Exchange encountered a supply of stocks in volume, with way. Indications pointed to the presence in the market of a considerable volume of liquidation for foreign account. The improvement recorded at the start was in a large measure a reflection of the relief felt because of the apparent complete clearing up of the submarine dispute with Germany. A helpful influence was also exerted by the recovery in foreign exchange rates from the recent demoralization. The leading stocks quite generally closed at but slight rallies from the list, as a whole, gradually giving their lowest.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	Allis-Chalmers.	40	40⅞	38⅝	38⅝
1,410	Am. Beet Sug..	66	68¼	65⅝	67⅛
1,710	Am. Can	60	60¾	59⅝	59¾
100	Am. Car & Fy.	70½	70½	68½	68½
60	Am. Hide & L.	9⅜	9⅜	9	9
70	Am. Linseed ..	21⅜	21⅜	19½	19½
410	Am. Loco.....	54⅛	56¾	53⅜	54⅛
1,590	Am. Smelting.	82¾	83¾	81¼	81¾
150	Am. Sugar	110⅛	110⅞	110¼	110⅞
2,125	Anac. Cop.....	73⅝	73⅝	71½	71½
40	At., T. & S. F.	101¾	101¾	101	101
2,680	Baldwin Loco..	83¾	83¾	81	81¼
10	Balt. & Ohio..	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞
80	B. R. T.....	85⅞	86¼	85⅞	86⅛
110	Cal. Pet.	18½	18½	17⅝	18¼
60	Cent. Leather.	44⅛	44⅞	43⅞	43⅞
60	C., M. & St.P.	82¼	82¼	81⅜	81⅜
280	Chi., R. I. & P.	23	23⅛	22½	22½
100	Chino Copper..	45⅝	45⅝	45⅜	45⅜
5,560	Col. Fuel & I..	44⅜	46⅜	44	44⅛
50	Corn Products	18	18	17⅝	17½
6,100	Crucible Steel.	93½	93	90¼	90¼
700	Erie	29¼	29¼	28⅛	28⅛
10	Erie 1st pf....	43⅝	43⅝	43⅜	43⅜
150	Goodrich Co..	63	63	62	62⅝
80	Gt. Nor. O....	43¼	43¼	41⅜	41⅝
110	Guggenh'm Ex.	67¼	67¼	67	67
240	Inspirat'n Cop.	35½	36¼	35¼	35¼
90	Inter.-Met.	21⅞	22	21½	21½
220	Inter. Consol..	22	22	21⅜	21¼
90	Lacka. Steel ..	71¼	71¾	71¼	71½
20	Max. Mot.	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜
80	Mexican Pet ..	85⅝	85⅝	84	84
130	Miami Copper.	27½	27½	27⅜	27⅜
90	Mo. Pacific ...	3⅞	4⅜	3⅞	4⅜
20	Nat. Lead	67	67	67	67
60	N. Y. Central.	93	93	91½	92
110	N.Y.,N.H.&H..	66	66¾	65⅞	66⅜
10	N. Y., O. & W.	26⅝	26⅝	26⅜	26⅜
40	Nor. Pacific..	107	107	106¾	106¼
10	Pitts. Coal....	35	35	35	35
70	Prsd. Steel Car.	60½	60½	60	60
440	Reading	149	149⅞	148	148⅛
170	Rep. I. & S...	44	44⅛	43⅜	43½
960	So. Pacific....	89¼	89¾	87⅞	88
40	Studebaker ...	115	115	113¾	113¾
450	Tenn. Copper..	57½	57½	56	56
700	Third Ave....	53¾	53¾	53⅜	54
960	Union Pacific.	126⅜	126⅞	125¾	126⅛
170	U. S. Rubber..	50⅛	50½	50	50
16,020	U. S. Steel....	76¾	76½	74⅞	75⅛
130	Utah Copper...	67½	67½	66¼	66¼
70	Va. Car. Ch..	40¾	41¾	39	39
1,100	Westing. Elec.	117¼	117¼	115⅝	115⅝

47,305

MINING STOCKS.

1,000	Atlanta	.28⅛	.29	.28⅛	.29
1,000	Comstock	.14	.15	.14	.15
1,300	C. O. D.....	.04	.04	.04	.04
300	Goldf. Merger.	.18	.18	.18	.18
400	Isabella	.16	.16	.16	.16
900	Jumbo Ext....	1.50	1.50	1.40	1.40
600	Midway	.12	.12	.12	.12
600	Montana	.29	.30	.29	.30
300	Portland	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45
400	Sierra Nevada	.17	.17	.17	.17
400	Ton. Exten...	2.37½	2.37½	2.37½	2.37½
500	Union Consol.	.55	.56	.55	.56

7,700

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	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Light & Traction	328	331
Am. Light & Traction pf	106½	110
Adirondack Electric Power	14	16
Adirondack Electric Power pf	49	53
*Am. Gas & Electric	104	107
Am. Gas & Electric pf	45	50
Am. Power & Light	59	63
Am. Power & Light pf	79	83
Am. Public Utilities	30	35
Am. Public Utilities pf	64	66
Am. Water Works & Electric	5	8
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf	15	19
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf	55	60
Cities Service	44	47
Cities Service pf	53	55
Colorado Power	17	19
Colorado Power pf	63	67
Commonwealth P., R. & L.	50	52
Commonwealth P., R. & L. pf	78	80
Consumers Power pf. (Me.)	90	94
Consumers' Power Co. 5s, 1929	90	91
Dayton Power & Light	30	33
Dayton Power & Light pf	85	90
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	91	93
Electric Bond Deposit pf	60	65
Electric Bond & Share	99	100
Empire District Electric 5s	72	77
Empire District Electric pf	60	70
Federal Light & Traction	14	18
Federal Light & Traction pf	52	60
Gas & Electric Securities	50	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf	50	70
Great West. P. Co. 5s, 1946	10	81½
Lincoln Gas & Electric	10	20
Northern Ontario Light & Power	10	13
Nor. Ontario Light & Power pf	47	52
Northern States Power	28	20½
Northern States Power pf	86	87
Ozark Power & Water	15	20
Pacific Gas & Electric	47½	49
Pacific Gas & Electric pf	84½	87
Republic Ry. & Light Co	10	13
Republic Ry. & Light pf	41	46
Southern California Edison	63	73
Southern California Edison pf	93	97
*Standard Gas & Electric	6	7
*Standard Gas & Electric pf	29½	30
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	5	6½
Tenn. Ry., Light & Power pf	20	25
United Light & Ry	38	40
United Light & Rys 1st pf	67	69
Utah Securities	13	14½
Western Power	14	16
Western Power pf	47	50

*Par value $50.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.05	Kentucky Con	.02
Alpha Con	.02	Mexican	.50
Andes	.09	Occidental Con	.30
Best & Belcher	.09	Ophir	.33
Bullion	.02	Overman	.10
Challenge Con	.06	Potosi	.03
Chollar	.03	Savage	.06
Confidence	.16	Seg. Belcher	.04
Con. Cal. & Va.	.15	Sierra Nevada	.20
Con. Imperial	.01	Union Con	.44
Gould & Curry	.01	Utah Con	.02
Hale & Norcross	.05	Yellow Jacket	.16
Julia	.01	Silver Bars	47⅞
Justice	.04		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.75	Comb. Fraction	.07
Jim Butler	.03	O'Field Daisy	.02
McNamara	.02	D'field B. B.	.01
Midway	.10	Florence	.45
Mizpah Exten.	.17	G'field C. M.	1.32½
Montana	.25	G'field Merger	.16
North Star	.10	Jumbo Exten.	1.40
Rescue Eula	.08	Lone Star	.03
Tonopah Exten.	2.30	Silver Pick	.08
Tonopah Merger	.13	Stray Dog	.03
Victor	.25	Nevada Hills	.19
West End	.56	Rochester-M.	.26
GOLDFIELD.		Round Mountain	.38
Atlanta	.27	MANHATTAN.	
Booth	.40	Man. Big Four	.05

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot.	9⅞	10⅛	Isabella ..	16¾	17⅛
Elkton ...	26⅜	27¼	Jackpot ..	6½	7
El Paso...	76	100	McKinney.	37	38
Findlay ...	3¾	4½	Portland ..	.149	150
Golden C..	.176	180	Vindicator.	157	162
Gold Dol...	2	4	Rav. B. H.	2	4
Gold Sov..	2	4			

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday.		Wednesday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	109	112	110	114
American Cigar pf....	98	100	98¼	99½
Am. Mach. & F'dry..	85	90	85	90
Conley Foil	320	350	320	350
J. S. Young	165	175	165	175
J. S. Young pf.....	107	110	107	110
MacAndrews & F....	160	170	160	170
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99	101	99	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	180	190	180	190
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	380	400	377	390
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	119	121	119	121

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Company carried 4,303,032 passengers in July, compared with 4,653,546 in July, 1914. The net operating income was $247,982 for the month, compared with $255,558 for the same month last year.

The current assets of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company as of June 30 are given in the annual report as $36,288,059. The liabilities were $11,020,020, leaving a working capital of $25,268,030.

Jenks, Gwynne & Co. are distributing a booklet on the Standard Oil stocks.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Cloudy Fri.; Sat., probably fair; strong n. e. winds, diminishing.

S. Car.—Fair Fri.; Sat. cloudy; fresh n. e. winds.

Ga.—Fair Fri.; Sat. cloudy, probably followed by showers in s.; fresh n. e. winds.

Fla.—Rain Fri. and probably Sat.; increasing e. winds, probably reaching gale force over s.

Ala., Miss. and La.—Fair Fri.; Sat. cloudy, probably rain on the coast; increasing n. e. winds on the coast.

E. Tex.—Fair Fri. and probably Sat.; mod. n. winds.

W. Tex., Ark., Tenn., and Ky.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Okla.—Fair Fri. and probably Sat.

Ohio and Ind.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; light to mod. variable winds.

Lower Mich.—Fair Fri. and probably Sat.; mod. variable winds.

Upper Mich.—Cloudy Fri. and Sat.; mod. variable winds.

Ill.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; probably becoming unsettled by Sat. night.

Wis.—Fair Fri.; Sat. cloudy and probably unsettled and cooler by night.

Minn.—Showers and cooler Fri. or Fri. night; Sat. cloudy, with cooler in e.

Iowa.—Fair Fri.; Sat. unsettled and cooler, with probably showers in w.

N. Dak.—Cloudy and cooler Fri., with probably showers; Sat. fair.

S. Dak.—Showers and cooler Fri.; Sat. cloudy.

Neb.—Cloudy, with showers, Sat., and in w. Fri.; cooler by Fri. night.

Kan.—Fair Fri.; Sat. unsettled and cooler.

ADOPT HOME RULE AND SHORT BALLOT

Albany Convention Finally Passes Both Proposals with Overwhelming Majorities.

PARTY LINES ARE LOST

Great Measures Rushed Through as Adjournment Approaches—Plan to Control Tenement Manufacturing.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 2.—Party lines were lost in the Constitutional Convention today when the work of clearing the calendars began, preparatory to the closing of debate by Saturday. With staggering majorities a number of the most important measures pending before the convention were adopted in rapid succession, while in the advancement of other proposals which had not yet reached the order of third reading the opposition was snowed under. Included in the measures adopted were the home rule and short ballot proposals.

The forenoon and the night session were devoted to the final disposition of measures which had been debated but had been laid aside for printing with the amendments adopted on third reading.

The convention at the afternoon session engaged in an animated debate on social welfare proposals demanded by labor organizations and recommended by the Committee on Labor and Industrial Relations. They were advanced to the order of final reading with less than a score of votes in opposition.

Throughout the day William Barnes found himself in the losing minority. At times it was Mr. Barnes and the Tammany Democrats; at other times it was Mr. Barnes and a handful of reactionary Republicans from up-State who fought the advancement or adoption of proposals which the convention leaders had included among those they were determined to put through.

Here is a list of proposals that were put on third reading and adopted today:

Short ballot proposal under which four State officers only will be elective—the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General and Controller. Adopted by a vote of 124 to 30.

Conservation article, providing for a new Conservation Commission of nine unpaid members, to serve terms of nine years. Adopted by a vote of 121 to 11.

Judiciary article, embodying a plan for the consolidation of the civil and criminal courts in New York City, a Court of Appeals of ten elected members with the right to draft other Judges for service to enable that tribunal to sit in two parts until its crowded calendars are cleared, and other reforms to obviate the law's delays and the high cost of justice to litigants. Adopted by a vote of 135 to 3.

Home Rule article. Adopted by a vote of 120 to 17.

Proposal governing the management of the canals, prohibiting the lease or sale of canal terminals, safeguarding the sale of abandoned canal lands, and prescribing rules for the leasing of surplus water powers from the canals or canal feeders. Adopted by a vote of 127 to 10.

Proposal relating to serial bonds for cities. Adopted by a vote of 141 to 0.

Finance Committee proposal, providing that the certificate of the State Superintendent of Public Works as to the necessity of local improvements shall be required before the Legislature can appropriate funds for such undertakings. Adopted by a vote of 145 to 2.

Proposal relating to the method of amending the constitution in future years. Adopted by a vote of 145 to 0.

County home rule article vote 128 to 11.

Proposal from Committee on Legislative Powers, prohibiting the Legislature from passing any private bill granting any corporation or individual the right to prove a claim against the State or to permit any civil division to allow or pay any such claim on account. This measure carries the Root amendment providing for the prompt publication of debates in the Legislature and the record of legislative procedure. Adopted by a vote of 132 to 0.

Landslide for Short Ballot.

The short ballot proposal which had been held in abeyance to permit the amendments on third reading to be printed was put through late tonight. It won in a landslide. Thirty votes were all the opposition could muster.

William Barnes, who a short time ago downed the short ballot plan on the floor of the convention as "autocratic," deserted the opposition which had counted on him and voted with the majority for the proposal. Tammany's delegates were about evenly divided. Secretary Thomas F. Smith of Tammany Hall, Senator Robert F. Wagner and former Speaker Alfred E. Smith, minority leaders of the Legislature, voted for it.

Mr. Barnes in explaining his vote on the short ballot proposal, said:

"Although this plan may come clothed with autocracy, it embodies a proper classification of the departments of the State and with one possible exception no proper provision as regards which of the State officers shall be elective."

Supposed Attack on Root.

What was construed as a vicious attack on Elihu Root, President of the convention, was made during the debate on the short ballot proposal by William S. Ostrander of Saratoga. Mr. Ostrander is an associate of ex-Senator E. Brackett, leader of the Republican reactionaries who have been fighting the short ballot. Mr. Ostrander said:

"These men who declaim most loudly against the shades or dead horses and invisible government were never heard to raise a voice against them in their life time, but mostly took their fees, did their bidding, and received the benefit of their assistance with glad hearts. It ill became Solomon to cry 'All is vanity and vexation of spirit!' when he was old. It would have been more to his credit in his younger days while he was enjoying the things which he later decried. His repentance came too late. So these corporation defenders and contrivers love the people too late.

"I have finally come into the visible presence of financial and political authority, aristocracy, purity, and almost Deity—have seen it in the flesh—have seen how the rattle of stage thunder is produced and am disillusioned. I am sorry this birthright is being bartered away, in the name of the Republican Party. The voice is the voice of Jacob, but the hand is the hairy, selfish hand of Esau. It smells too much of the sky-scraper."

Barnes in Losing Minority.

The negative votes on the Home Rule proposal were furnished by the Tammany delegates reinforced by William Barnes and William S. Ostrander of Saratoga, the only Republicans to vote against the new charter of freedom for municipalities. Mr. Barnes made an angry speech against the measure which was adopted in the afternoon.

"In this bill there is embodied an extremely vicious principle," said Mr. Barnes in explaining his vote. "It permits the people of a city to make a charter which should be a gift from the State. A charter is not a constitution. It will tend toward the development of a line of thought, already frequently expressed, namely, that cities are sufficient unto themselves and have ceased to be an integral part of the State of New York. In my judgment the clamor which has prompted this action by the convention will come back in the fullness of time to plague the very cities that have been most insistent on the adoption of this proposal."

The proposal reported by the Cities Committee which compels the Legislature to enact laws to provide for the issue of serial bonds instead of long-term securities in future financing of municipal improvements, came up on third reading at the morning session but was sent back for amendment. A communication from Mayor Stevens of Albany was responsible for this. Mayor Stevens said that it would mean financial ruin for many municipalities if they were compelled to take up their present outstanding securities and convert their funded indebtedness into serial bonds.

Under an amendment offered by Henry L. Stimson, Chairman of the Committee on State Finances, there will be room for the exercise of discretion on the part of the Legislature in providing for methods of municipal financing. The proposal came back from the printer in its amended form in time to be placed on the third reading calendar at the night session.

Wisely divergent opinions were expressed in the debate at the afternoon session when the industrial welfare measures, one proposed by Herbert Parsons and the other by the Committee on Industrial Interests and Relations, came up for discussion on second reading. Mr. Parsons is Chairman of the committee. Both measures were advanced by a standing vote which showed an overwhelming majority in favor of them.

One proposal would write into the constitution a grant of power to the Legislature to "regulate or prohibit" manufacturing in tenement houses. The other includes among the grounds on which industrial workers may claim compensation all occupational diseases.

Republican delegates from rural districts up-State were the backbone of the opposition. The only Republicans of any prominence to speak against either were William Barnes and Louis Marshall.

Parsons's Proposal Strengthened.

The first proposal was virtually rewritten before it was advanced, but the revision, if anything made it stronger than it was in its original form. The final draft read as follows:

"The Legislature shall have the right to regulate or prohibit manufacturing in tenement houses."

Mr. Parsons in moving that his proposal be advanced said that manufacturing in tenement houses under insanitary conditions was unfair competition for the enlightened and humane manufacturer who tried to provide proper surroundings for his employes. William Barnes said that the Court of Appeals had decided in unequivocal terms that a person could do what he pleased in his own home. Ex-Judge Watson T. Dunmore of Utica said it was wise to let a woman who had young children or a sick husband in need of nursing dependent on her earnings sit by their bedside and do her sewing.

"The Legislature should have a free hand to regulate, not necessarily to prohibit, manufacturing in tenements," said Alfred E. Smith, who was Vice Chairman of the Factory Investigating Commission. "The Legislature may be depended upon to do its duty with proper regard for every interest involved."

The up-State Republicans had complained that the adoption of the proposal might interfere with domestic manufacture of butter and cheese in the rural districts. Ex-Justice Alphonso T. Clearwater, addressing the delegates, said:

"I agree with the next Sheriff of New York County that the Legislature may be trusted in this matter. The Legislature is not likely to be composed entirely of fools, and will not do anything to prevent the production of butter and cheese on the farms."

Justice Clearwater told of conditions that had come within his knowledge, when dolls' clothing in the process of manufacture in a tenement had been spread on the bed of a child dying with scarlet fever, and how children's clothing in process of manufacture had been used as a bedspread for a tenement dweller ill with tuberculosis.

"Tenement-made articles reach the dwellers in the country districts as well as those in the cities," said Judge Cleary. "In the interest of the public health, as well as in the interest of the poor man and woman who try to make a living by working in their own homes, the Legislature should have broad powers of regulation."

Louis Marshall, who backed the Parsons proposal on the ground that it interfered with personal liberty, and said that tenement house workers had been grossly slandered in what had been said in support of it. The police power of the State was ample to deal with the situation, he said.

The proposal to include occupational diseases within the scope of the compensation law aroused the anger of William Barnes.

"If you do it, I predict that the Republican electors in this State will not approve your action," Mr. Barnes said. "If they do, then the Republican Party is not the party I have known it to be, nor the party of which I am a member."

Herbert Parsons and George W. Wickersham referred Mr. Barnes to the Republican State platform adopted at Saratoga last year, when Mr. Barnes was a member of the Committee on Resolutions.

"It might not be out of place to remind you that I was not the convention," said Mr. Barnes. "I did not deem it either wise or necessary to press my own views on that convention."

"If a council of doctors had framed the compensation law, I firmly believe that they would have selected to provide against occupational di

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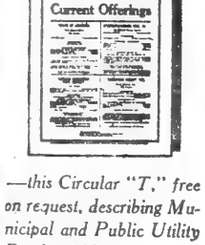
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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Feel Effect of Foreign Liquidation — Exchange Situation Improved.

One of the effects of the prolonged decline in sterling took a form yesterday which made the foreign exchange situation a direct and specific factor in the stock market instead of merely being a general and indirect one. The pressure put upon the London market for remittances to New York brought a good many English held American securities out of hiding and these were sold in this market yesterday on a scale much in excess of any recent experience. A very large part of the American securities which have been lately sold here or sent here for sale have been bonds. Yesterday's selling included a large proportion of stocks, mostly railroad issues, and the selling of these had appreciable effect upon the course of prices. The renewed reaction was not out of keeping with recent events in the stock market, where for some days signs had been appearing that the buying movement had for the time being lost its impetus. The selling by traders which this state of the market encouraged, supplemented as it was by a substantial volume of foreign liquidation, did not stand in the way of further upbidding of some stocks which are the creatures of war order prosperity, but the list as a whole showed very clearly the influence of this dual pressure.

In a sense the foreign selling, prompted by the fall in exchanges, was an aftermath, for the exchange situation itself was much improved yesterday. Sterling rates at the best were more than 10 cents to the pound above the low rate of Wednesday and there was widespread belief that effective means to support the exchange market would now be taken. The British financial delegates did not arrive by yesterday's steamer, as some had expected, but they are looked for shortly. When they arrive it is not likely that much time will be lost in taking up a practical discussion of ways and means to put the exchanges between this country and England, and thereby, to some extent at least, between this country and all the countries in whose financial operations the London market is participating, on a more stable basis. Meanwhile, the exchange market has profited by the covering of a large short interest, by support extended by bankers, and by the general expectation that at last relief measures will be adopted.

There is some chance that the exchange situation will be dealt with in a way which will call into active operation on a large scale the facilities for an international discount market, which now exists here, but which so far has been availed of only on a small scale. That, in some respects, would be the best possible method of dealing with the situation, for it would give this market experience and opportunity without which it will not be able to profit fully by the power which it possesses through its enormous banking resources, made more liquid and therefore more potent by the establishment of the Federal Reserve Bank system. The employment of a large amount of money in commercial bills arising out of our own trade, which ordinarily gravitate to London, would make a very good beginning. It is to be hoped that the foreign financial delegates will give as willing an ear to suggestions along this line as to the proposal for a straight British credit in this market, or even to a British loan secured by American collateral. The opportunity which the present occasion offers to expand the embryonic New York discount market should not be lost.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 to 30.	Over 30 to 60.	Over 60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	3	4	4	4	5
New York	3	4	4	4	5
Phila.	3	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	3	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	3	4	4	4½	5
Atlanta	3	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	3	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½	5
Minneap.	3	4	4	5	5
Kan. City	3	4	4	4	5
Dallas	3	4	4	4½	5
San Fran.	3	3½	4	4½	5

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2⅛@2¼
Ninety days	2¼@2½

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2	1⅝	2	2

ON TIME.

60 days	2⅛@2¼	5 mos.	3 @3½
90 days	2¼@3	6 mos.	3 @3½
4 mos.	3 @3½		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	3½@3¾
6 months	3½@3¾
60 to 90 days	3 @3¼

Other names.

4 months	3½@3¾
6 months	3¾@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.62	$4.56	$4.62
Cables	4.63	4.57	4.63

Closing Rates.

	Demand. (or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.62	$4.63
Paris	5.97	5.96
Switzerland	5.40	5.39
Scandinavia	25.50	25.60
Berlin	.80⅝	.80¾
China—		
Hongkong	42.30	42.50
Shanghai	53.87½	54.00
Singapore	57.50	..
Greece	5.34	5.33
Holland	.39⅝	.39½
India—		
Bombay	33.75	..
Calcutta	33.75	..
Italy	6.47	6.46
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.00	49.25
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	40.25	40.30
Rio	22.30	22.40
Spain	19.00	19.87
Austria	14.85	15.00
Russia	33.50	33.50

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.56½	$4.51½	$4.56	$4.54

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $365,244,658; balance, $39,507,972; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $532,005.

The local banks have lost $4,263,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 40c premium; Montreal, 93⅜@1.25 premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 23 5-16d, up ⅛d; New York, 47¼, up 1c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Receipts and expenditures:

	Sept. 1.	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$710,462	$710,462	$31,476,836
Int. rev., ord.	518,970	518,970	59,630,792
Cor. inc. tax	64,798	64,798	10,066,426
Miscellaneous	1,205,518	1,205,518	9,376,856
Total rcts.	2,499,740	2,499,740	110,750,211
Expenditures	2,596,648	2,596,648	128,428,690
Deficit	96,907	96,907	23,689,479

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, SEPT. 2, 1915.

Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	656,553
Same day last year	Exch. closed
Year to date	98,332,575
Same period last year	45,989,158
Average price and change 50 stocks	77.20 — .60
Same day last year	*Exch. closed

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	78.79	Aug. 17	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

*Closing average July 30, 57.77.

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
33	33½	600	Alaska Gold Mines	33½	33½	33	33½	— ⅝
38½	38¾	17,523	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	40	40⅝	38½	38½	—1⅛
69¼	70	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	69½	69½	69½	69½	...
61½	62	1,800	Am. Agricul. Chem.	62⅜	63⅛	62	62	— ⅛
94½	95⅜	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf.	95	95	93	93	...
66½	66¾	18,900	Am. Beet Sugar	63¾	68¼	63½	66⅜	+1⅝
50	50⅜	13,150	Am. Can	60	60⅝	59	59½	— ⅝
105¾	105⅞	500	Am. Can pf	105½	105¾	105½	105½	— ½
67¾	68½	6,500	Am. Car & Fdry	70⅜	70⅞	67⅝	68	—1⅜
...	...	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf.	116½	116½	116½	116½	—1½
151	154	1,000	Am. Coal Products	154	154	151½	151½	+1½
50	51½	400	Am. Cotton Oil	51¼	51¼	50¾	50¾	—1½
98	100	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	99½	99½	99½	99½	+2½
8⅞	9⅛	2,500	Am. H. & Leather	9½	9⅝	9	9	...
39¼	39¾	2,800	Am. H. & Leath. pf.	40¼	40¾	39½	39½	+ ⅞
23	24	500	Am. Ice Securities	23½	23⅝	23	23⅝	+ ⅛
20	20¼	2,900	Am. Linseed	21½	21¾	20	20	—1¼
36	37	800	Am. Linseed pf	38	38	37	37	— ⅜
53⅜	53⅝	11,500	Am. Locomotive	54¼	56	53	53⅝	— ⅜
7⅛	7⅞	200	Am. Malt	7¾	7¾	7½	7⅞	...
25	28	28	Am. Malt pf	25	25	25	25	...
81¾	81⅞	8,900	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	82⅛	82½	81¼	81⅝	— ⅛
149	150	500	Am. Snuff	149	150	149	150	...
53	53½	2,300	Am. Steel F'dries	53¾	54¼	52	53	— ⅜
108¾	109	3,500	Am. Sugar Ref	109	111¼	109	109	— ¼
121½	122	700	Am. Teleph. & Tel	123	123	122	122	—1
34½	35	100	Am. Woolen	34½	34½	34½	34½	+ ¼
91½	92	100	Am. Woolen pf	91	91	91	91	+ ⅛
71½	71⅝	23,300	Anaconda Cop. Co	73⅜	73⅝	71⅝	71⅝	—1⅝
100¾	101	4,000	Atch., Top. & S. F.	101	101¼	100¾	100¾	— ⅞
98	98½	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	98½	98½	98½	98½	+ ⅛
...	...	15	do., odd lot	98½	98½	98½	98½	...
102	104½	100	Atlantic Coast Line	103	103	103	103	...
80¾	81	15,500	Baldwin Loco	83⅜	83⅜	80¼	80⅞	—1⅝
81½	81⅝	2,600	Baltimore & Ohio	83⅛	81⅞	81½	81⅝	— ⅞
288	292	500	Bethlehem Steel	293	294	290	292¾	+ ¼
140	142	200	Bethlehem Steel pf	141	141	140¾	140¾	—1⅛
85½	86	1,600	Bklyn Rapid Tran	85½	86⅜	85½	85⅞	+ ¼
126½	129	100	Bklyn Union Gas	127	127	127	127	— ⅜
32½	...	100	Brown Shoe	32	32	32	32	+⅛
80	82	340	Brown Shoe pf	79	81	79	81	+1
64¼	64⅝	1,900	Butte & Superior	66¼	68¾	64	64⅝	—1¼
17⅞	18	1,400	California Petrol	18⅝	18⅝	18	18	— ⅞
43	44	1,400	California Pet. pf	45¼	47½	43½	43½	—1¼
150	150⅝	1,900	Canadian Pacific	151	151	150⅜	150⅜	— ½
70	73	100	Case (J. I.) Co. pf	78¼	78¼	78½	78½	+ ⅜
43¾	44	1,700	Central Leather Co	43¾	44¼	43¾	43¾	— ⅜
104½	106	200	Central Leather pf	104⅞	106¼	104⅞	105¼	+ ⅜
127	128	10	Cent. & So. Am. Tel	128	128	128	128	...
46	47	1,600	Chesapeake & Ohio	47¼	47⅝	46	46	—1⅛
11⅞	12	100	Chi. Great Western	12	12	12	12	+ ⅛
30¼	30¼	700	Chi. Gt. West. pf	30	30½	30	30	— ⅛
81¾	82½	1,100	Chi., Mil. & St. P	82⅜	82⅜	81⅝	82	— ⅛
120¾	121	200	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	120⅞	120⅞	120⅞	120⅞	— ⅛
126	128	100	Chi. & Northwest	126	126	126	126	...
22¼	22⅜	7,100	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	23	23⅛	22¼	22⅜	— ⅛
43¼	45½	1,200	Chino Copper	46	46	45½	45½	— ⅛
106	...	200	Cluett, Peabody pf	106	106	106	106	+2½
43⅝	44	35,400	Col. Fuel & Iron	44½	46⅜	43¾	45¾	— ¼
35	40	100	Col. & South. 2d pf	35	35	35	35	—13
...	...	3,600	Comstock Tunnel	*14	15	14	15	+3
85	87	900	Continental Can	85	86	84¾	86	+ ¾
17⅝	17¾	3,600	Corn Products Ref	18¼	18¼	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
83¼	83½	66,800	Crucible Steel	84	88⅝	82½	88¼	+ ⅞
102	104	1,500	Crucible Steel pf	105	105½	104	104	+ ½
116	119	800	Cuban-Am. Sugar	118	119	118	118½	+ ½
26⅜	26½	1,900	Distillers' Secur	28	27	26	26½	— ¾
21½	21¾	200	Dome Mines	21⅜	21¾	21⅜	21¾	...
74½	75½	9,700	Elec. Storage Bat	76	76	70	74½	+1½
28	28¼	16,600	Erie	29¼	29¼	28	28	— ⅞
43⅞	43⅞	1,000	Erie 1st pf	44¼	44¼	43⅞	43⅞	— ⅞
290	298	200	General Chemical	295¾	298¾	298¾	298¾	...
290	298	200	do., odd lot	295	295	295	295	...
173	174¼	1,000	General Electric	175	175	173¾	173¾	—1½
241½	244½	2,000	General Motors	246	246	240½	241	+ ½
112½	113¼	1,200	General Motors pf	110¼	112¼	110¼	112½	+2⅝
60½	60¾	9,800	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	63	63	60⅝	60⅝	—1⅝
117⅝	118¼	1,000	Great Northern pf	117⅝	118½	117⅝	117⅞	— ⅛
41⅝	41⅞	4,600	G. N. certs. ore prop	42⅜	42⅜	41⅞	41⅞	— ⅜
66¼	66⅜	3,350	Guggenheim Explor	66⅞	67⅛	66⅜	66⅜	— ⅝
35⅛	35⅝	7,500	Inspiration Copper	35⅞	36⅛	35¼	35¼	— ⅝
21	21¼	2,400	Inter.-Met.	22⅜	22¾	21	21	— ⅞
75	75½	100	Inter.-Met. pf	77⅞	77⅞	77⅛	77⅛	+1½
21	21¼	6,400	Interboro Consol	21¾	22⅛	21	21⅞	— ⅝
76	78	2,650	Interboro Consol pf	73⅞	76½	75½	76½	—1
22	22	100	Int. Agricultural	22	22	22	22	...
36½	40	500	Int. Agricultural pf	38⅜	38⅜	36½	36½	— ⅝
106½	107	100	Int. Harvester, N.J	106½	106½	106½	106½	— ½
...	...	116	Int. Harv. N. J. pf	115½	116½	115½	115½	+5½
10¾	11	600	Int. Paper	11	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
38	39	200	Int. Paper pf	38	38½	38	38½	— ⅞
26⅜	26½	600	Kansas City South	27	27	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
57¾	58¼	400	Kan. City South. pf	58	58	57¾	57¾	...
70	71	6,100	Lackawanna Steel	71⅞	72	70	70	— ⅛
142	142¼	2,900	Lehigh Valley	143	144	142	142	—1
220	228	200	Liggett & Myers	225	225½	225	225½	+5½
40½	42	100	Long Island	42½	42½	42½	42½	+2
91	94	100	Loose-W. Bisc. pf	92	95	95	95	...
44	46	2,000	Maxwell Motors	44⅞	44½	45	45	...
91	92	1,100	Max. Motors 1st pf	92	92½	91⅜	92	+ ½
37½	38½	1,500	Max. Motors 2d pf	37⅞	38½	37⅞	38	+ ¾
95	97	900	May Dept. St. pf	96	96	96	96	+1
83⅞	84	4,300	Mexican Petroleum	85¼	85½	85⅜	84	— ⅜
27⅛	27¼	2,400	Miami Copper	27⅜	27⅜	27	27⅜	— ⅛
30½	36	200	Minn. St. P. L. pf	30	30	30	30	—2
3½	3¾	3,600	Missouri Pacific	3¼	4⅛	3⅜	3⅜	— ¼
...	...	20	Mont. Ward & Co. pf	113½	113½	113½	113½	...
57¼	58¼	4,300	Montana Power	58	59	56	57½	+1⅜
122½	123½	1,700	Nat. Biscuit Co	123	124	123	123½	+1½
81	84	400	Nat. Cloak & Suit	84⅞	86½	84½	84½	+ ⅞
108	109	100	Nat. Cloak & S. pf	108½	109½	108	108½	+ ⅞
27½	28	3,700	Nat. Enam. & St.	27¼	29	27⅛	28	+1¼
64⅜	65	9,200	Nat. Lead Co	65	66⅞	65	65	+ ⅝
14⅝	14⅞	500	Nevada Con. Cop	14⅝	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅜
149	150	8,750	N. Y. Air Brake	147	152	146	150	+4
91	91⅝	8,700	N. Y. Central	93¼	93¼	91¼	91¼	—1½
65½	66	900	N. Y., N. H. & H	67	67	65⅝	65⅞	—1½
26	27½	100	N. Y., Ont. & West	28¼	28½	26½	26½	...
107	107½	1,000	Norfolk & Western	106¾	107⅝	106¾	107⅜	+1
80	90	100	Norfolk & West. pf	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼	—2½
72½	72¾	300	North American	74	74	72½	72½	—1
106	106¼	1,900	Northern Pacific	106⅞	106⅞	106	106	—1½
35	35¼	200	Pacific Tel. & Tel	35½	35¼	35¼	35¼	— ⅝
100	101	1,676	Penn. R. R.	100	109	108⅝	108⅝	— ⅝
88	88	700	Philadelphia Co	88	88	88	88	— ⅛
100	...	100	P. C., C. & St. L.	70½	70½	70½	70½	— ½
35	35¼	5,300	Pittsburgh Coal	35	35¼	33¾	33¾	—1
103¼	104	600	Pittsburgh Coal pf	103¼	104¼	101	102	—1⅜
154	...	21	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi	154	154	154	154	...
3,300	...	100	Pressed Steel Car	60¼	60½	59½	59½	— ⅛
100	107	100	Public Service N. J	100½	100½	100½	100½	...
158	160	100	Pullman Co	159	159	158	159	— ⅛
3	3¾	300	Quicksilver	3	3	3	3	— ⅛
3¾	4½	100	Quicksilver pf	4	4	4	4	...
39½	39½	300	Railway Steel Sp	39¾	39¾	39½	39½	+ ⅛
22⅜	22⅝	2,900	Ray Con. Copper	22⅞	22⅞	22⅜	22½	— ⅜
148¼	148¾	6,210	Reading	149½	149⅝	148	148¾	— ½
42½	43	6,200	Rep. Iron & Steel	43½	44½	42⅝	42⅝	— ⅞
101¾	102	800	Rep. Iron & S. pf	101¾	102	101¼	101⅜	+ ⅜
⅝	⅝	100	Rock Island Co. pf	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	...
6¼	6½	800	Rumely, (M.,) Co	6½	6½	6	6	— ½
9¾	10	200	Rumely, (M.,) Co. pf	10½	10¾	10	10	— ⅛
4¾	5	300	St. Louis & San F.	5	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
6	6¼	900	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	...
13½	15	200	Seaboard Air Line	14¾	14¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅜
31	31¾	400	Seab. Air Line pf	32⅜	32⅜	31¾	31¾	—1
154½	155	500	Sears, Roeb. & Co	154½	154⅝	154½	154⅝	+1⅛
...	...	100	Sears, R. & Co. pf	125	125	125	125	+ ¾
87½	87⅞	16,600	Southern Pacific	89	89⅜	87½	87½	— ⅞
...	212	1,700	So. Pacific of Mex	103¼	106¼	103¼	106¼	+2¼
15⅜	15⅝	500	Southern Railway	15⅞	15⅞	15½	15½	— ⅝
47¾	48	100	So. Railway pf	48⅝	48⅝	48	48	— ⅛
55	56½	100	Standard Milling	55½	55½	55½	55½	— ½
71	72¾	120	Stand. M.pf.odd lots	72⅝	72⅝	72	72	...
110	110¾	6,000	Studebaker Co	110¾	111¾	110½	110½	—3
104	105	400	Studebaker Co. pf	104	104	104	104	—1
55¼	55½	13,810	Tennessee Copper	58	58	55¼	55¼	—1¼
153	154	300	Texas Co	155	155	154	154	...
145	150	100	Tex.Co.sub. rcts. f.p.	149	149	149	149	+ ½
54¼	54½	13,950	Third Avenue	53⅞	55⅝	53¼	54¼	+ ⅛
104	...	200	Underwr Typew. pf.	103½	104	103½	104	+4
...	7½	400	Union B. & P. Co.	7¼	7¼	7	7½	— ⅛
128¼	128½	10,620	Union Pacific	129⅜	129⅞	128¼	128⅝	— ⅞
80	80⅝	300	Union Pacific pf	80¼	80½	80	80	...
80	80⅝	15	do., odd lot	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	...
24⅜	24½	4,050	United Rys. Invest.	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅛
39½	40	1,900	United Rys. Inv. pf.	40½	40½	39¾	39¾	—1
20⅜	20½	200	U. S. C. I. P. & F.	20½	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
71	72	1,000	U. S. Indus. Alco	72¼	72¼	71	71	—1⅝
3½	4	100	U. S. Red. & Ref.	3½	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
4½	5	100	U. S. Red. & R. pf.	5½	5½	5⅝	5½	— ⅛
49½	50½	1,500	U. S. Rubber	50½	50⅝	50	50	...
104	105	200	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	105	105	105	105	+ ¼
74⅞	75	95,400	U. S. Steel	76	76⅝	74⅞	75	— ⅝
112¾	112⅝	600	U. S. Steel pf	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	— ⅛
68⅛	68½	3,700	Utah Copper	67¼	67⅝	68¼	66¼	—1¼
39⅝	40⅜	3,200	Va.-Car. Chemical	40⅜	41	39	39	—1⅜
106	107	500	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	105	106¼	105	106¼	+1¼
59	60	400	Va. Iron, Coal & C	58	59½	58	59½	+2½
...	⅛	200	Wabash pf	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
27½	28	700	Western Maryland	29	29	28	28	— ½
41	48	100	West. Maryland pf	44	44	44	44	—2
74⅜	74⅝	1,700	Western Union Tel	75⅜	75⅝	74½	74½	— ⅛
115½	113⅝	21,600	Westinghouse E. & M	116⅜	117	115½	115½	—1¼
184	186	2,010	Willys-Overland	189	190	186	186	—1⅝
105	108	100	Willys-Overland pf	107½	107½	107½	107¼	— ⅛

*Cents per share.

LONDON MARKET IRREGULAR

American Section the Most Active—Discount Rates Rule Easy.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—Money was plentiful today, and discount rates ruled easy.

The combination of Russian news, the recovery in American exchange, and Germany's compliance with American demand created a good tone on the Stock Exchange, but failed to increase business. Russian securities hardened, and oils stocks advanced.

Business in the American section was fairly active, and the closing tone was easy. Canadian Pacific, United States Steel, and Atchison received the most attention of the market, which was somewhat irregular.

British Bank Statement.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve increased	£611,000
Circulation increased	522,000
Bullion increased	1,132,492
Other securities increased	2,068,000
Other deposits decreased	1,843,000
Public deposits increased	3,881,000
Notes reserve increased	353,000
Government securities decreased	1,237,000

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 24.15 per cent.; last week it was 24.13 per cent

Rate of discount 5 per cent.

Prices Irregular on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—Prices were irregular on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 68 francs 50 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 27 francs 60½ centimes.

French Bank Statement.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Gold in hand increased	60,035,000
Silver in hand decreased	38,000
Notes in circulation increased	109,722,000
Treasury deposits decreased	88,279,000
General deposits increased	25,601,000
Bills discounted increased	8,540,000
Advances increased	1,000

Calumet & Hecla Declares Dividend.

BOSTON, Sept. 2.—A quarterly dividend of $15 a share was declared by the Directors of the Calumet & Hecla Mining Company today. The June dividend was $5. Including that declared today the total of dividends for this year is $35.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Municipal Bond Sales.

With very little activity showing on the surface of the bond market, there has been a considerable amount of investment buying this Summer; and despite the lack of new security issues of prominence, most of the distributing houses have been kept fairly busy. New municipal issues put out last month totaled $21,500,000, which compares with $9,213,000 sold in the same month of last year, though conditions in 1914 were as unfavorable as could be imagined for any new financing. In ten years the August total has never exceeded $24,000,000, according to records of The Daily Bond Buyer. Sales of this type of security in the first eight months of 1915 not only exceeded the volume in the corresponding period of 1914, but were greater than in any year on record.

***

Un-American Activities.

The fires and explosions that have taken place in a number of plants now engaged in the production of powder and shells for the Allies are not regarded by manufacturers as part of the ordinary risks attending such business. They have been occurring too frequently to be explained by the laws of chance. It was learned yesterday that bankers who are directly concerned in the successful operation of these war order companies have been growing greatly concerned over the frequency of accidents, and a representative member of the group did not hesitate to say yesterday that he suspected the presence in this country of a group who are engaged in a plot to hinder the output of munitions. All of the plants are being carefully guarded against attacks from outside, but they are almost helpless against the work of employes.

***

A Peaceful Hindrance.

So far, the destructive effect of the work of anarchists has not reached such proportions as to figure in the output of munitions. Another method which has been tried in the hope of causing interference with the shipment of war supplies is credited to agents of the German Government, who have bought articles needed in warfare without any immediate prospect of being able to get them delivered. According to one authority, small plants here and there which have been engaged in turning out essential tools for war machinery, or parts for guns and shells, have received orders from German sources which will take all of their output. The theory is that if the delivery of ammunition to the Allies cannot be stopped in this way it can be slowed down.

***

American Stocks from Abroad.

One way in which to persuade the foreign holder of American securities to sell them back is to make the price so attractive, when taken in conjunction with the distortion in exchange rates, that he cannot resist selling. The advantage of the dollar over the pound works both ways, and the English holder of American stocks not only has been able to sell at a much higher figure than he has been offered for some months, but he has had the advantage of a profit in exchange to induce him to let his Americans go. There was evidence yesterday of heavy foreign selling in the liquidation that made the stock market react.

***

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COTTON CONTINUES IRREGULAR COURSE

Market Advances Sharply on Report of Impending Storm and Then Turns Weak.

NET GAIN 4 TO 9 POINTS.

Liverpool Had Big Trade in Spots, Which, with Low Exchange Rate, Made for Higher Prices.

Cotton did not seem to be able yesterday to shake off the irregularity that had prevailed for several days. The opening was a shade lower in spite of the big spot sales at Liverpool, which amounted to 20,000 bales. At the opening of the Liverpool market prices there were sharply higher in reflection of Wednesday's weakness in foreign exchange. Most of this gain was lost, however, before the New York market opened.

The factor which contributed chiefly to the strength was the Weather Bureau announcement from Washington of warnings from Florida to Maine which threatened the worst rain and wind storm of the season. Buying orders from the Carolinas and Georgia and local shorts displayed considerable nervousness. Prices worked up practically to the high level of the week. On the bulge, however, there was considerable pressure from the trade element with some selling by the South. An unofficial statement from the local Weather Bureau to the effect that it had no knowledge of the Caribbean storm as announced in Washington dispatches was a factor in causing the late recession which left prices four to nine points net higher.

The weather throughout the South was more settled with no rain in Texas or Oklahoma and temperatures somewhat higher than the recent average.

The big Liverpool spot sales were explained on the ground that much of the business was for export. This leads to the belief that there will be a rapid decrease in the Liverpool stocks and thus lead to the necessity of fresh importations by English cotton merchants.

The weekly letter of the National City Bank of New York says:

The cotton crop has deteriorated during the months and from the latest reports will hardly reach 12,000,000 bales. The expected has happened in the action of the Governments of Great Britain and France declaring it contraband of war, but the market had evidently discounted the effect upon the price. The normal takings of Austria-Hungary and Germany amount to 2,500,000 to 2,800,000 bales, but much of this is made into goods for export, which, presumably, will be made elsewhere this year. Moreover, there is reason to believe that German interests will take the precaution of buying and storing in this country at least a portion of their possible requirements.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged, 10 to 13 points advance. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 10 points advance, 9.85 for middling. Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.	9.92	9.67	9.82@ 9.83	9.74@ 9.75
Dec.	10.26	9.99	10.15@10.16	10.06@10.07
Jan.	10.41	10.13	10.30@10.31	10.20@10.21
Mar.	10.84	10.39	10.50@10.51	10.46@10.47
May	10.85	10.62	10.73@10.74	10.68@10.70
July	11.00	10.82	10.89@10.91	10.84@10.86

Total port receipts, 10,206 bales; last week, 4,649 bales; last year, 3,242 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
New Orleans	658	1,336	218
Galveston	3,501	....	1,566
Mobile	265	84	127
Charleston	180	74	....
Savannah	4,461	1,400	1,308
Wilmington	288	4	....
Norfolk	918	202	1

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

Augusta	1,195	472	816
Memphis	234	133	67
St. Louis	6	229	150
Houston	6,525	2,631	4,334

No exports were reported. Total thus far this season, 157,061; total last season, 19,657.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	So. Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
350 Galveston	9.50	109,622	41,444
875 New Orleans	9.44	113,084	49,461
25 Mobile	9.00	11,790	2,134
520 Savannah	9½	69,581	14,267
200 Charleston	9.00	40,007	1,544
— Wilmington	....	27,663	7,563
264 Norfolk	9.25	58,886	13,987
1,067 Augusta	9.44	65,947	11,729
100 Memphis	9.25	59,946	14,765
296 St. Louis	9¼	11,371	14,121
1,827 Houston	9.50	57,829	33,178

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a large business in spot cotton, with middling 3 points decline, at 5.91d. Sales, 20,000 bales; receipts, 1,000; American, none. Market closed barely steady.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1915	100⅝	101	2.50
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100½	100⅝	5.25
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1917	100	100⅛	5.75
Argen. Govt.	6	May, 1920	98⅝	98⅜	6.30
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99	99⅛	5.05
City of Q'b'c	5	Apr., 1920	98¼	98½	5.20
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100	100⅛	4.95
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100	100⅛	4.98
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100	100⅛	4.95
French Govt.	5	Apr., 1918	98	98⅛	7.55
German Govt.	5	Jan., 1916	97⅛	98	9.50
Norway Govt.	6	Oct., 1916	99⅛	100	6.00
Norway Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	99⅛	100	6.00
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	99⅛	99⅜	6.20
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1916	99½	100	5.00
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	98⅜	97⅛	6.20
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	96	96½	5.75

Company Issues.

Ala. Power	6	Feb., 1918	100	101	5.60
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1916	100¼	101¼	3.20
Am.T.&T.sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100⅛	101	3.30
Ana. Copper	5	Mar., 1917	100⅜	100⅞	4.50
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1917	99½	99¾	4.60
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1918	98½	98⅝	5.10
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	99⅝	100	5.00
Can. North'n	5	Sep., 1917	99	99⅛	5.75
Can. Pacific.	6	Mar. 2,'24	101½	102	5.70
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	91¾	92¼	7.25
Chi. & W. I.	5	Sep., 1917	100	100¼	1.00
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July, 1916	92	93½	11.50
Con. Gas Balt.	5	May, 1917	98¼	99⅛	4.98
Con. Power	6	May 1,'17	98½	99¼	6.50
C. P. R. & L.	6	June, 1916	98½	99	6.38
E. Pow. & Lt.	5	 1918	93	96¼	6⅝
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1916	100	100¼	4.70
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1915	100¼	100⅜	1.00
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	99⅝	99¾	5.55
Gen. Rubber	5	Dec., 1918	98¾	99	6.60
Grand Ry.	5	June, 1916	100	100⅜	4.47
Grand Rap. E.	5	May, 1916	100	100⅜	4.51
Hav. El. Ry.	6	Sep., 1916	98½	100	6.00
Hock. V. Ry.	6	Nov., 1915	100¼	100⅜	1.50
Int. Harv.	5	Feb.15,'18	100	100⅛	4.95
Lack. Steel	6	Mar., 1917	99½	100	6.00
L. S. & M. S.	5	Dec., 1915	100¼	101	1.00
Louis. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1918	98¼	99⅜	6⅛
Mich. Sta.	6	June, 1919	99½	100	6.00
Minn. Gen. E.	5	June, 1917	100¼	101	5.50
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	95	98⅜	6.95
N. E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	96	96½	8.20
N. Y. C. & H. R.	6	Oct., 1915	100	100⅛	1.00
N.Y.,N.H.&H.	5	May, 1916	100¼	100½	4.25
No. States P.	6	May, 1917	99	100	6.00
Penn. R. R. cv.	3½	Oct., 1915	100	100⅛	1.00
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	100¼	100⅝	3.75
Sea. A. L.	5	Mar., 1918	100	100⅞	3.25
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	100	100⅛	4.40
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	98	98⅜	6.15
Sulz. Ir. & Sy.	6	Mar., 1916	100⅝	100⅞	4.10
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	98	98⅜	5.45
Union Typew.	5	Jan.15,'16	94	95	14.80
United Fruit.	5	May, 1917	101⅞	102⅛	4.75
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	99	99⅜	5.15
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	100¼	100⅜	5.40
West. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	98¼	99.25	6.58
West. Power.	6	Mar., 1917	98½	99¼	6⅛
W. Va. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	96	98	7½

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	—Sept., 1916	102¼	102⅛	102¼	102⅜
6s	—Sept., 1917	103⅜	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
4½s	—June, 1965	101⅜	101⅞	101⅜	101⅝
4½s	—Mch., 1963	101⅜	102	101⅜	102
4½s	—Nov., 1957	101⅜	101⅞	101⅜	101⅞
4½s	—May, 1957	101⅜	101⅞	101⅜	101⅞
4½s	—Nov., 1917	100⅜	101⅛	100⅜	101⅛
4½s	—May, 1917	100⅛	101	100⅛	100⅜
4½s	—Mch., 1964	97⅞	98¼	97⅞	98⅛
4½s	—Mch., 1962	97⅜	98	97⅜	98
4½s	—Sept., 1960	97⅜	98	97⅜	98
4s	—Mch., 1930-60	97⅜	98¼	97⅜	98⅛
4s	—May, 1959	94½	94⅝	94¼	94⅜
4s	—Nov., 1958	94½	94⅝	94¼	94⅜
4s	—May, 1957	94½	94⅝	94¼	94⅜
4s	—Nov., 1956	93⅝	94½	93½	94
4s	—Nov., 1955	93½	94½	93½	94
4s	—Nov., 1936	94½	..	94½	..
4s	—May, 1917	99¾	..	99¾	..
4s	—Nov., 1918	99⅜	..	99⅜	..
4s	—May, 1919	99⅛	..	99⅛	..
3½s	—Nov., 1955	85	..	85	..
3½s	—Nov., 1954	85¼	86⅛	85¼	86⅛
3½s	—May, 1954	85¼	86⅛	85¼	86⅛

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
27	Cons. Power	106	106½	106	106½
12	Cons. Pow. pf.	111	111	111	111
5	Fidel. & Dep.	138	138	138	138
20	Mer.-Mech.	28	28	28	28
95	Penn. W. & P.	69	70	68	70
310	Un. Rys. & E.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
6	U. S. F. & G.	192½	192½	192¼	192½

BONDS.

$7,000	Atlanta L. 4½s	91½	91½	91¼	91½
800	C. B. 3½s, '90	82	82	82	82
400	C. B. 3½s, '80	81	81	81	81
100	C. B. 3½s, '28	91	91	91	91
500	City Balt. 4s, '61, D. L.	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼
2,000	Cons. F. 4½s	85¾	85¾	85½	85½
5,000	Elkhorn F. 5s	96½	96½	96½	96½
15,000	G. C. & N. 5s	101	101	101	101
6,000	U.R.&E.1st 4s	80¾	80¾	80¼	80¼
7,000	U.R.& E.Inc.4s	67½	67½	67½	67½

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
181	Ahmeek	100	100½	99½	99½
109	Alaska	33½	33⅝	33⅛	33⅛
300	Algomah	3	3	2⅞	2⅞
10	Allouez	54⅜	54⅜	54⅛	54⅛
3,080	Am. Zinc	54⅛	54⅜	53⅝	53⅝
540	Anaconda	73½	73¾	71⅜	72
500	Ariz. Com'l	8⅝	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝
1,303	Butte & Sup'r	66	66	64½	64½
65	Cal. & Arizona	64	64	63⅝	63⅝
308	Cal. & Hecla	565	575	565	570
231	Copper Range	53¼	55¼	54⅜	55
800	East Butte	12⅜	12½	12⅛	12½
85	Franklin	9¼	9¼	8⅝	9
400	Granby	84½	84⅝	83⅝	84⅜
290	Greene Can.	39½	40	39¼	40
50	Indiana	5½	5½	5⅜	5½
30	Lake	14½	14½	13⅝	13⅝
10	La Salle	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
10	Mass. Cons.	10¾	10¾	10⅛	10⅛
90	Miami	27⅛	27⅛	27	27⅛
135	Mohawk	73	73	72½	72½
185	New Arcadian	10⅝	10⅝	10½	10⅝
100	New Idria	8½	8½	8⅛	8⅛
50	Nipissing	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞
200	North Butte	80	80	80	80
25	North Lake	2	2	2	2
35	Osceola	83	83	83	83
30	Pond Creek	17¼	17¼	17	17⅛
55	Quincy	85	85	83	85
20	Shannon	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
141	Shattuck	25⅜	25½	25	25⅛
150	South Lake	6⅜	7	6¾	7
125	Sup'r & Boston	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
10	Sup'r Copper	28	28	28	28
125	Tamarack	52½	53	52½	53
872	U. S. Smelting	41	41	40¼	40⅝
69	U. S. Sm'g pf.	46⅜	47	46⅜	46⅝
400	Utah Apex	3⅞	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜
90	Utah Consol'd.	13	13	13	13
385	Wolverine	64⅜	64¾	64	64

RAILROADS.

4	Boston & Alb.	182	182	182	182
120	Boston Elev.	77	77	76¼	76¼
43	Boston & Me.	24½	24½	24½	24½
37	Maine Central	97	97	96½	96½
150	Mass. Electric.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
106	Mass. Elec. pf.	40	40	39¾	39¾
110	N. Y., N. H. & H.	67	67	66½	66
14	Old Colony	140	140	140	140
10	Vt. & Mass.	115	115	115	115

MISCELLANEOUS.

75	Am. Agr. Ch.	63	63	63	63
77	Am. A. C. pf.	95	95	95	95
55	Am. Pn. S. pf.	15½	15½	15½	15½
77	Am. Sugar	110	110	110	110
42	Am. Sugar pf.	115	115	115	115
875	Am. Tel. & T.	123	123⅜	121⅞	121⅞
455	Am. Wool. pf.	91⅜	92	91½	92
802	A. G. & W. I.	12⅝	13	12⅜	13
1,060	A.G. & W.I.pf.	29¼	29¼	28¾	28¾
28	Edison	232	232	232	232
10	General Elec.	174	174	173½	173½
62	Mass. Gas	91	91	90½	90½
1	Mass. Gas pf.	87½	87½	87½	87½
31	McElwain pf.	98	98	98	98
9	Pullman	160	160	160	160
55	Swift & Co.	120	120	119	119½
54	United Fruit.	134	134	131½	132
300	Un. Shoe Mach.	48¾	49½	48¾	49
100	Un. Sh. M. pf.	29½	29½	29½	29½
1,764	U. S. Steel.	76¼	76¾	74⅞	74⅞
6	U. S. Steel pf.	112	112	112	112
177	Ventura Oil.	12	12	11⅜	11⅜
150	Wollaston L'nd	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝

BONDS.

$300	Am.A.Ch.5s,'24	92½	92½	92½	92½
32,000	A.G. & W.I. 5s	71½	71½	71½	71½
1,000	Miss. Gas 4½s, 1951	....	91¾	92	91¾
1,000	New River 5s.	76	76	76	76
4,000	Swift 5s	....	96⅞	96⅝	96⅞
5,000	West.T. & T.5s	96½	96¾	96½	96¾

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado.	.50	.80	Iron Blos.	.68	.72
B S Gas.	.10	.12	La Rose.	.45	.50
Begole	.50	1	Majestic	.45	.50
Bingham.	7⅛	8	McK-Dar.	.20	.25
Bost Elev.	.20	.30	M of Am.	2¼	2⅜
Butte & L.	.35	.36	Mex Met.	.21	.23
Calaveras.	1¾	1⅞	Nev-Doug.	.55	.60
Cal Cor.	.04	.06	New Balt.	8	8½
Chief C.	.95	.97	N Cornelia.	.08	.09
Cons Ariz.	.75	.85	Ohio Cop.	.10	.15
Cons Cop.	1½	1⅝	Old D r.	7¼	7½
Cortez	.40	.55	Oneco	1	1⅛
Cr Res.	.32	.40	Riker-H.	3¾	4
Davis-Daly	1⅛	1¼	S W M.	1	1¼
Eagle and Bluebell.	1⅝	1¾	Stew't M.	1¼	1⅜
Ely Con.	2½	2⅝	Tonop M.	3⅝	3¾
Ely Cons.	2¼	2⅜	Un Verde.	6¼	6½
G'f'd Cons.	1¼	1⅜	Utah Met.	8½	8⅝
Houghton.	2¾	3	Yukon G.	2¼	2½

CHICAGO.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1	Am. Shipbldg.	40½	40½	40½	40½
100	Canal D.	40½	40½	40½	40½
170	Chi. Pn. Tool	77	77½	77	77
50	Ch. Ry. ser. 2	19	19	19	19
17	Chi. Ti. & Tr.	205	205	204½	205
8	Com. Edison	137½	137½	137½	137½
10	Dia. Match	95	95	95	95
85	Deere pf.	92½	92½	92½	92½
85	H. S. & M. pf.	112¾	113	112¼	113
59	Ill. Brick	65½	65½	65½	65½
128	K. R. & Locfs.	24½	30½	24½	30½
545	Mont. W. pf.	112	112	112	112
5	Pac. Gas	45	45	45	45
40	Peo. Gas	113½	115½	113½	115½
1	Pub. Serv. pf.	95	95	95	95
62	Quaker Oats.	230	230	230	230
220	Sears Roebuck.	155	155½	154½	154⅝
58	Stew. Warner.	64½	64½	64½	64½
175	Swift & Co.	110¼	110¾	110¼	110¾
80	Union Carbide.	150	150	150	150

BONDS.

$5,000	Chi. Ry. B. 5s.	70	70	70	70
500	Ch. Ry. Inc. 4s	36	36	36	36
3,000	Chi. Tel. 5s.	100½	100½	100½	100½
1,000	Swift 5s.	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾

PHILADELPHIA.

Sales.		Open	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Anaconda	72	72	72	72
50	Baldwin	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾
210	Brill	46	46	44½	45¾
12,927	Cambria Steel.	54¼	57⅝	54⅛	56⅝
700	Crucible Steel.	85⅛	85⅝	85⅛	85⅞
100	C. R. I. & P.	22⅞	22⅞	22¼	22⅞
28,086	El. Stor. Bat.	69½	75⅝	69½	74
20	Erie	29	29	29	29
110	Gen. Asph. pf.	68	68	68	68
100	Inter. Met.	22	22	22	22
100	Ins. Co. N. A.	22⅜	22¾	22¾	22⅝
50	Keystone Tel.	14	14	14	14
10	Key. Tel. pf.	60¾	65¾	65¾	65¾
1,965	L. Superior.	9⅝	10¾	9⅝	10
286	Lehigh Nav.	74	74	73½	73½
25	Lehigh Valley.	71⅝	71⅝	71⅛	71⅛
505	L. V. Trans.	16¾	17	16¾	17
750	L. V. Tr. pf.	32½	34	32½	33½
5	Pacific Mail.	31½	31½	31½	31½
50	Pitts. Coal.	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛
358	Penn.	54½	54⅝	54⅛	54½
58	Penn. Salt Mf.	94½	95	94½	95
100	Phila. Co.	44	44½	44	44½
336	Phila. Elec.	24⅛	24½	24⅛	24½
830	P. R. T. t. c.	10¼	10½	10¼	10⅝
1	Phila. Trac.	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
400	Ton. Belmont.	4	4	4	4
180	Ton. Mining.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
625	Union Traction	35⅝	36⅛	35⅝	36⅜
100	Un. Gas Imp.	84⅜	84⅜	84⅛	84⅜
4,676	U. S. Steel.	76	76¼	75	75
5	War. I. & S.	10½	10½	10½	10⅝

BONDS.

$500	A. G. & E. 5s.	87⅞	87¾	87¾	87⅞
4,000	Keyst. T. 1st 5s.	95	95	95	95
3,000	L. V. Gen. 4s.	86½	86½	86½	86½
2,000	Pa. Gen. 4½s.	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼
10,000	Ph. Co. 1st 5s.	99⅜	100	99⅜	100
1,000	Phila. Elec. 4s.	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝
5,000	Read. Gen. 4s.	92	92	92	92
3,000	Un. R. Inv. 5s.	70	70	70	70

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
25	Am. Sewer P.	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
200	Am. W. Gl. pf.	101	101	101	101
1,780	Am. Wr. Glass Machine	21½	22½	21½	22
170	Am. W. Glass Machine pf.	95	95	95	95
120	Canay R. Gas.	26½	26½	26½	26½
175	Colum. G. & E.	14⅜	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛
26	Crucible Steel.	88	88	87½	87½
80	Cruci. Steel pf.	103	105	103	105
20	Fide. Brew pf.	14½	14½	14½	14½
250	La Belle Iron.	40	41	40	41
470	Nat. Fireproof.	6⅞	7¼	6⅞	7⅛
265	Nat. Fire. pf.	21½	21⅜	21¼	21¼
30	Ohio Fuel Oil.	15	15	15	15
40	Ohio Fuel Sup.	40	40	40	40
10	Okla. Nat. Gas	67	67	67	67
515	Pitts. Coal.	35¼	35⅝	34	34½
50	Pitts. Coal pf.	101	101½	101	101½
145	Pure Oil.	17⅛	17⅜	17	17
200	San Toy.	15c	15c	15c	15c
120	Un. Nat. Gas.	131	131	131	131
45	Union S. & S.	107	107	107	107
80	U. S. Steel.	76½	76½	75⅝	75⅝
295	West. Air Br.	141⅜	141⅜	140	140

BONDS.

$2,000	Col. G. & E.5s.	74	74	74	74

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	—Yesterday— Bid.	Asked.	—Wednesday— Bid.	Asked.
Tin	....	34.00	....	34.75
Lead	....	4.90	....	4.90
Spelter	*15.00	....	*15.00	....
Antimony	28.00	29.00	28.00	29.00
Quicksilver	*$88.00	....	*$88.00	....
Aluminium	36.00	37.00	35.00	36.00
Iron, No.2X fdy.	15.50	16.00	15.50	16.00

*Sales. †Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, was quoted at 17¾@18c per pound in the open market. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Wednesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	68	5	0	67	15	0
Copper, futures	69	10	0	69	0	0
Tin, spot	153	10	0	151	15	0
Tin, futures	155	0	0	153	0	0
Spelter	72	0	0	72	0	0
Lead	23	12	6	23	0	0

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Wide Price Changes in Curb Stocks, with Advances the More General—Bonds Firm.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 360,451 shares of stocks and $265,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 148,525; oils, 1,576; railroads, 2,290, and mining, 208,000. In addition there were sales of 1,000 rights. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
800	Brit. Am. Tob. Co., or. bear.	14	14½	14	14½
500	†Can. C. & F.	101	102	101	102
200	†Can. C.&F.pf.	115	117	115	116
15,000	†Can. L. & P.	10¼	10⅜	8⅝	8⅝
1,000	†Central Pury.	11	13	11	13
575	†Cramp Ship'g	82	84½	82	84
1,185	Dr.-Sea'y, w.i.	95	98	94	98
180	†Elect'c Boat.	533	535	515	515
75	†En. Boat. pf.

FEWER BUSINESS FAILURES.

Bradstreet's August Report Looked Upon as Encouraging.

There were 1,262 business failures in the United States reported to Bradstreet's for August, a decrease of 12.5 per cent. compared with July, while liabilities were 20 per cent. smaller than in July. Commenting on the improved business conditions Bradstreet's will say tomorrow:

August failure reports point quite unmistakably to a change for the better in underlying business conditions. For instance, the number of failures in that month is the smallest recorded in any month for a full year past, and liabilities are the smallest recorded in any month since July, 1911. It remains true, however, that there were more failures in August this year than last, and that the number of failures for the eight months of this calendar year were never equaled. Decreased from a year ago, shown for a few months past only in the case of New York City, are now also visible in the New England States and the Middle States group.

Failures in Canada in August numbered 205, a decrease of 12 per cent. from a year ago, but liabilities increased 3 per cent.

Tobacco Company Declares Dividend

Special to The New York Times.

SALEM, N. C., Sept. 2.—The R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company today declared its regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on preferred stock and 3 per cent. on common stock, both payable Oct. 1.

FINANCIAL.

THE PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.
Treasury Department.
Pittsburgh, Pa., September 1, 1915.
CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS FOR THE SINKING FUND.

Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of this Company to an aggregate cost of $932,212.56 will be purchased October 1, 1915, at the Agency of the Company, The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New York City, under the following provision of the mortgage:

Sealed proposals for the sale of said bonds will be received at the Agency of said Railway Company in the City of New York, on or before the day prior to the time of making such purchase, and bonds offered at the lowest price, but not exceeding par, will be accepted and paid for. Should bonds of different holders be offered at the same price, the number of bonds so purchased shall be on a pro rata basis, as near as practicable in proportion to the whole number of bonds offered.

Proposal to sell bonds to the Sinking Fund must be in the hands of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company before three o'clock P. M., Thursday, September 30, 1915, and bonds must be delivered on October 1st or security furnished that day, if required, that delivery will be made within ten days.

T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

THE CLEVELAND, AKRON & CINCINNATI RAILWAY COMPANY.
Office of the Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, Pa., September 1, 1915.
NEW FIRST CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE 4 PER CENT. BONDS of the CLEVELAND, AKRON & COLUMBUS RAILWAY COMPANY

to an aggregate cost of $15,000.00 will be purchased for the Sinking Fund October 1, 1915, from the lowest bidders, at a price not to exceed par and interest. Sealed proposals to sell bonds must be in the hands of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Company, New York City, before three o'clock P. M. Thursday, September 30, 1915.

T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

THE CLEVELAND, AKRON & CINCINNATI RAILWAY COMPANY.
Office of the Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, Pa., September 1, 1915.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the CINCINNATI AND MUSKINGUM VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY

to an aggregate cost of $17,190.00 will be purchased for the Sinking Fund October 1, 1915, from the lowest bidders, at a price not to exceed par and interest. Sealed proposals to sell bonds must be in the hands of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New York City, before three o'clock P. M. Thursday, September 30, 1915.

T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL BREWING COMPANY.

FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY, Trustee under the Mortgage of the Pennsylvania Central Brewing Company, dated October 25, 1897, invites proposals for the sale to the said Trustee of all or any part of Fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) of bonds secured by the said Mortgage, proposals to be addressed to the said Trustee at its office, Nos. 325-331 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, to be opened and acted upon Wednesday, September 15, 1915, at 12 o'clock M.

R. ELLIS, President.

DIVIDENDS.

BETHLEHEM STEEL CORPORATION
Notice of Dividend on Preferred Stock.

The third instalment of 1¾% of the seven per cent. dividend which was declared upon the preferred stock of Bethlehem Steel Corporation on January 19, 1915, will be payable October 1, 1915, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on September 16, 1915; and the fourth on January 3, 1916, to stockholders of record at 3 P. M on December 16, 1915. Checks will be mailed.

B. H. JONES, Secretary.

Dated September 1, 1915.

NEW YORK TRANSIT COMPANY.
26 Broadway.
New York, August 28, 1915.

A dividend of $4.00 per share has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable October 15, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 23, 1915.

All communications regarding payment or change of address should be sent to the undersigned not later than October 8, 1915.

GEORGE CHESEBRO, Secretary.

INTERBOROUGH CONSOLIDATED CORPORATION.
Notice of Payment of Dividend.

The Board of Directors of the Interborough Consolidated Corporation, at a meeting held today, declared from surplus a dividend of 1½% on the preferred stock, payable at the office of the Corporation, No. 165 Broadway, New York City, on October 1st, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 10th, 1915.

H. M. FISHER, Secretary.

New York, Sept. 1st, 1915.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK
New York, Sept. 1, 1915.

The Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend of Six Per Cent. and an extra dividend of Two Per Cent. on the capital stock of this company for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1915, payable at the close of business on that date to stockholders of record Sept. 23, 1915.

E. C. HEBBARD, Secretary.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY.
New York, August 28rd, 1915.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of One and One-Half Per Centum (1½%) on the outstanding capital stock of this Company, payable on October 1st, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Thursday, September 9th, 1915. J. H. BENNINGTON, Secretary.

UNCLAIMED BANK DEPOSITS.

REPORT OF THE UNCLAIMED DEPOSits, Dividends and Interest of the BROADWAY TRUST COMPANY, New York, on the first day of August, 1915, made in accordance with the provisions of the Banking Law, Sections 134 and 219.

Name and last known address.	Deposit.
Booth, Amelia, Guardian, East 18th St. and Beverly Road, Brooklyn, N. Y., July 9, 1900	$60.00
Bucher, John L., 823 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan 31, 1905	90.24
Brown, Martin R., care Erasmus High School, Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 15, 1902	50.78
Ferman, W. L., Coney Island Av. and Kings Highway, Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 9, 1901	116.19
Stugel, Henry, Jr., 235 E. 19th St., Brooklyn, N. Y., May 1, 1905	122.85

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

FREDERIC G. LEE, President, and JOHN W. H. BERGEN, Secretary of the Broadway Trust Company, a Trust Company located and doing business in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself says that the foregoing report is in all full, true and correct statement of the unclaimed deposits, dividends and interest of the Broadway Trust Company, made in accordance with the provisions of Sections 134 and 219 of Chapter 369 of the Banking Law as shown by the books of said Company on the first day of August, 1915.

FREDERIC G. LEE, President.
JOHN W. H. BERGEN, Secretary.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the ... day of ..., 1915, before me.

HERMAN W. WILLIS, Notary Public, Kings Co.

Certificate filed in New York County.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

SIRS: PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT the co-partnership heretofore existing between CLAUDE M. HARBURGER and BENNO TRAUBMAN under the firm name and style of HARBURGER AND TRAUBMAN, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, and that CLAUDE M. HARBURGER has withdrawn from the business carried on by said co-partnership; that BENNO TRAUBMAN will continue the business thereof under the same firm name, and has assumed to pay the debts thereof.

Dated New York, Sept. 1st, 1915.

CLAUDE M. HARBURGER, BENNO TRAUBMAN.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

Values in the wheat market were firmer, with active covering, and, while part of the advance was lost under profit taking, final quotations showed net gains of ¾c to 1c. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.15, cost, insurance, and freight, New York prompt; No. 2 hard, $1.13, cost, insurance, and freight, New York to arrive; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, 95¾c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Sept.	....	....	....	$1.06⅝	$1.05½ $1.25

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Sept.	98¼	95½	97⅝	96⅜	1.14⅝
Dec.	95¼	93⅝	94½	93⅜	1.18⅝
May	99	97¼	98⅝	97⅜	1.25½

CORN.

The market for corn was irregular, the September position showing an advance of ⅞c on covering prompted by the firmness in wheat, while the late positions were ⅝c to ¾c lower under selling on more favorable weather and on Snow's estimate of 2,986,000,000 bushels. In the local spot market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 88½c, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Sept.	73⅝	71⅜	72¾	71⅜	81⅛
Dec.	60⅝	59⅜	60⅛	60⅛	74⅞
May	61⅞	60⅞	61¼	62	77⅛

OATS.

The oats market was firmer with wheat, but the demand was not particularly active and prices lost part of the gain, closing net unchanged to ⅜c higher. The local spot market was steady; old oats quoted at 53@60c; new No. 3 white 42@43c; and new No. 4 white at 41c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	37¼	36	36⅝	36¼	49⅜
December	36⅝	36⅛	36½	36⅝	53⅝
May	38⅞	38⅜	38½	38½	56⅛

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was moderately active and prices irregular, lard closing slightly higher, while ribs showed little change, and pork was lower. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 16,000, estimated for Friday 14,000; Kansas City received 3,500, and Omaha 6,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last.
Lard—					
September	8.10	8.02	8.10	8.05	10.20
October	8.22	8.15	8.22	8.17	10.82
Ribs—					
September	8.15	8.10	8.12	8.12	12.00
October	8.30	8.15	8.25	8.27	11.55
Pork—					
September	13.07	12.85	12.85	13.02	20.00
October	13.32	12.77	13.00	13.25	....

COTTONSEED OIL.

A steadier tone prevailed in the market for cottonseed oil, and at the close of the day values were 8 to 15 points net higher.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	5.90@....	5.75
September	5.93	5.93	5.92@5.97	5.77
October	5.90	5.86	5.89@5.91	5.72
November	5.82	5.81	5.87@5.93	5.76
December	5.91	5.90	5.92@5.98	5.84
January	6.03	5.97	6.04@6.05	5.94
February	....	....	6.12@6.20	6.02
March	6.24	6.16	6.22@6.24	6.14
April	....	....	6.30@6.35	6.20

COFFEE.

Trading in the coffee market was quiet, the total day's business amounting to 8,000 bags, but while the selling pressure was not particularly heavy the market was easy, closing with net losses of 6@7 points. The local spot market was quiet and easy, with Rio 7s quoted at 9¾c.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
September	5.92	5.90	5.90@5.92	5.96
October	....	....	5.96@5.97	6.01
November	....	....	6.06@6.07	6.06
December	6.10	6.07	6.06@6.08	6.12
January	....	....	6.10@6.11	6.16
February	....	....	6.14@6.15	6.20
March	6.21	6.19	6.19@6.20	6.25
April	....	....	6.24@6.25	6.30
May	6.31	6.29	6.29@6.30	6.35
June	....	....	6.34@6.35	6.40
July	6.40	6.37	6.38@6.39	6.45
August	....	....	.....	6.48

SUGAR.

The market for sugar futures was irregular, with the near positions lower under liquidation prompted by the inactivity in the market for raw sugar as well as the easier trend of values in raws, while the late months were steady in absence of selling pressure, and closing quotations were 9 points lower to 2 points higher. Total sales for the day were 5,050 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
September	3.50	3.50@3.52	3.58	
October	3.46	3.41	3.41@3.43	3.50
November	3.32	3.32	3.32@3.33	3.38
December	3.18	3.17	3.16@3.17	3.40
January	3.08	3.06	3.06@3.07	3.05
February	....	....	3.06@3.07	3.05
March	....	....	3.08@3.09	3.08
April	....	....	3.09@3.10	3.08
May	....	....	3.12@3.15	3.10
June	....	....	3.13@3.15	3.12
July	....	....	3.14@3.16	3.14

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 7,386 packages. Prices advanced ½c on the finer grades of creamery, but buyers responded rather slowly and the volume of business was not so large as Wednesday. Medium qualities are hardening a little, but do not show the same improvement as the finer goods. Renovated shows an advance of about ½c, and there is a stronger market for both ladles and packing stock. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 26¾@27c; higher scoring, 27½@28c; firsts, 24¼@26¼c; seconds, 22½@24c; thirds, 21¾@22c; State dairy, finest, 26@26½c; good to prime, 24@25½c; common to fair, 20¾@23¾c; renovated, extras, 24@24½c; firsts, 23@23½c; lower grades, 20½@22c; imitation creamery, firsts, 22@23c; ladles, current make, firsts, 21@22c; seconds, 20@20¾c; lower grades, 18½@19¾c; packing stock, June make, fine, 20@20½c; current make, fine, 20c; No. 2, 19@19½c; lower grades, 16¾@18½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 9,361 cases. There is a better demand for exceptionally fine qualities of fresh western eggs containing a good to large proportion of new-laid stock, and for these prices tend in sellers' favor. Sales reported in high-grade firsts and higher grades warrant a slight advance in quotations. Average prime and lower qualities are moving rather slowly, and are without improvement, with a barely steady tone. The market for undergrade fresh gathered has been affected somewhat by the receipt of storage stock from interior points. Some lots of storage duties are now offering at 19c, although better prices are still obtainable for all the fine qualities of fresh. Nearby white eggs are in lighter receipt this week, and the market is steadier for fine to fancy goods; there is still but a small proportion of the supply salable at top quotation and accumulations from previous receipts are still offered at comparatively easy prices. Fresh gathered extras, per dozen, 28@29c; extra first, 25½@27c; firsts, 24@25c; seconds, 22@23½c; thirds and poorer, 19@21½c; dirties, No. 1, 20½@21c; No. 2 and poorer, 18@20c; checks, good to choice, dry, 19@19½c; culls and inferior, 15@18c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, 24½c; firsts, 23@24c; seconds, 21½@23¼c; thirds or poorer, 18@21c; State, Penn., and nearby, henneries, fine to fancy, 33@36c; ordinary to good, 27@32c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 26@32c; Western, gathered whites, 25@28c; State, Penn., and nearby hennery browns, 29@32c; State, Penn., and nearby gathered brown and mixed colors, 24@29c; nearby refrigerator whites, 26½@28c.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the third week of August show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Five roads	$1,994,325	+$154,764
Twenty roads	9,636,223	894,096
Total (125 roads)	11,630,548	— 730,302

ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN for July—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	402,147	413,617	435,651
Net aft. tax.	108,578	85,415	80,823

ATLANTIC COAST LINE for July—

Gross	2,177,387	2,337,140	2,457,152
Net aft. tax.	237,553	316,391	335,328

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO for July—

Mileage	2,374	2,367	2,341
Gross	3,642,577	3,284,098	2,923,785
Net	1,457,903	985,719	876,121
Total inc.	1,278,687	945,261	937,550
Sur. aft. chgs.	493,167	136,291	198,588

CIN., N. O. & TEXAS PACIFIC for July—Queen & Crescent—

Gross	766,776	821,499	827,109
Net aft. tax.	218,083	190,022	217,621

DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC for July—

Gross	308,484	293,357	320,849
Net	81,879	81,455	73,740
Sur. aft. chgs.	5,335	*31,371	*27,306

GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA for July—

Gross	186,498	217,252	203,107
Net aft. taxes.	32,811	35,972	21,199

MINERAL RANGE for July—

Gross	89,333	78,271	58,220
Net	25,433	25,925	10,004
Sur. aft. chgs.	12,771	12,684	*2,260

*Deficit.

MOBILE & OHIO for July—Inter-

Gross	896,356	1,098,606	1,059,143
Net aft. tax.	172,431	227,501	234,837

THIRD AVENUE for the year ended June 30—

Gross	10,895,859	10,858,216	10,117,801
Net aft. taxes	3,178,845	3,121,396	3,042,015
Other income	81,128	75,215	70,171
Total income	3,259,773	3,196,612	3,112,186
*Deductions	2,565,730	2,570,306	2,186,238
Surplus	694,043	626,306	916,958

*Deductions include interest on adjustment income bonds, 5 per cent. being paid in 1915 and 1914 and 3½ per cent. in 1913.

BANNARD PLAN IS FAVORED.

International Mercantile Marine's Foreign Shareholders For It.

The reorganization plan of the International Mercantile Marine drafted by the Bannard Bondholders' Committee has the support of the great majority of the bondholders of the company, according to Otto T. Bannard, and there is reason to believe the plan will be formally adopted. Mr. Bannard, who returned yesterday from Europe, whither he had gone in the interest of the holders of the company's 4½ per cent. bonds, said the English and Dutch bondholders were pleased with the plan, and it had been accepted by the foreign bondholders' committees.

Mr. Bannard was informed of the organized opposition by the minority stockholders, headed by ex-Congressman Henry S. De Forest of Schenectady, N. Y. He said he would be glad to confer with the De Forest Committee and hear the committee's grievances. It did not appear probable, however, he added, in view of the general assent to the plan, that changes would be made.

One of the objections to the plan is the assessment of $2.50 on the stock. It was learned yesterday that this provision was written into the plan to overcome possible legal complications under a decision recently handed down in a Western railroad case.

It was announced yesterday that of the 4½ per cent. bonds about 88 per cent. had been deposited, and of the 5 per cent. bonds about 70 per cent.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Touraine, at Bordeaux, Aug. 30.
SS Pioneer, at Copenhagen, Aug. 31.
SS Escalona, at Manchester, Sept. 2.

Sailed.

SS Lapland, from Liverpool, Sept. 1.
SS Ekaterinoslav, from Hull, Sept. 1.
SS La Drome, from Bordeaux, Aug. 31.
SS Narragansett, from London, Sept. 1.
SS Wilhelmina, from Cardiff, Sept. 1.
SS Comanche, from Manchester, Sept. 2.

Passed.

SS Langdon Hall, New York for Bombay, passed Perim.
SS Dijkoute, New York for Marseilles, passed Sagres.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Perfection, New Orleans to New York, was 62 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 134 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Comet, bound to New York, was 185 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Jacinto, Galveston to New York, was 160 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah to New York, was 244 miles S. at noon.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 206 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS City of Savannah, Savannah to New York, was 5 miles S. of Martin's Industry at 7 P. M.
SS El Mundo, New Orleans to New York, was 314 miles S. E. of South Pass at noon.
SS Iroquois, San Domingo to New York, was 165 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS El Dia, New Orleans to New York, was 28 miles S. at 6 P. M.
SS Radiant, Baton Rouge to New York, was 30 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Florida, Tampico to New York, was 474 miles W. of Sand Key at noon.
SS Brilliant, Sabine to New York, was 140 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Coamo, San Juan to New York, was 1,126 miles S. at noon.
SS El Siglo, Galveston to New York, was 325 miles W. of Tortugas at 6 P. M.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Sept. 4, SS St. Paul.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Sept. 4, SS Espagne.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. Sept. 10, SS Cretic.
Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. Sept. 4, SS Oosterdyk, and at 7:30 A. M. Sept. 6, SS Veendyk.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Close at 7:30 A. M. Sept. 4, SS Oosterdyk, and at 7:30 A. M. Sept. 6, SS Veendyk.
Norway—Close at 8:30 A. M. Sept. 4, SS Bergensfjord.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. Sept. 8, SS Ancona.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.
Hawaii and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Matsonia.....Sept. 3
Hawaii (via Seattle)—Hyades.....Sept. 6
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Lurline..Sept. 9
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West.) (via San Francisco)—Moana..Sept. 10

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, July 31; Hongkong, Aug. 3; Shanghai, Aug. 6; Yokohama, Aug. 13, and Honolulu, Aug. 23—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Persia, were dispatched east on Aug. 30, and are due in New York today.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises 5:27 | Sun sets 6:31 | Moon rises 12:00

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	2:24	2:32	8:35	9:30
Governors Island	3:14	3:37	9:27	10:19
Hell Gate	5:04	5:27	11:07	11:59

Arrived—Thursday, Sept. 2.

SS St. Paul, Liverpool, Aug. 25.
SS Adriatic, Liverpool, Aug. 25.
SS Oscar II., Copenhagen, Aug. 31.
SS Roma, St. Michaels, Aug. 24.
SS Jos. di Giorgio, Jamaica, Aug. 28.
SS Santurce, Ponce, Aug. 18.
SS R. M. Thompson, Guantanamo, Aug. 27.
SS Strubo, Liverpool, Aug. 21.
SS Antilles, New Orleans, Aug. 28.
SS Baton Rouge, Tuxpan, Aug. 21.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Saxonia	Liverpool	Aug. 25
Ferio	Hull	Aug. 18
Clan Campbell	Balboa	Aug. 28
Hanseat	Buenos Aires	Aug. 4
Italia	Lisbon	Aug. 22
Almirante	Colon	Aug. 26
Tomaso d'Savoia	Genoa	Aug. 20
Aladdin	Port Talbot	Aug. 23
Rio Blanco	Rio Janeiro	Aug. 11
Panama	Colon	Aug. 28
El Siglo	Texas City	Aug. 28
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Aug. 31

DUE TOMORROW.

L. P. Justesen	Ayr	Aug. 24
Indian Monarch	London	Aug. 25
Walton Hall	Victoria	Aug. 11
Manhattan	London	Aug. 21
Ulsborg	Aarhuus	Aug. 10
Ardgorm	London	Aug. 21
Ardgair	Havre	Aug. 22
City of Macon	Leghorn	Aug. 21
Hungarian Prince	London	Aug. 21
Housatonic	Rotterdam	Aug. 20
Lackawanna	Manchester	Aug. 21
Paraltah	Liverpool	Aug. 22

DUE SUNDAY.

St. Kentigern	London	Aug. 23
Carlton	Balboa	Aug. 27
Strathord	Bordeaux	Aug. 24
El Mundo	Galveston	Aug. 31
Columbian	Balboa	Aug. 25
Belgrano	Balboa	Aug. 29
City of Savannah	Savannah	Sept. 2

DUE MONDAY.

Cameronia	Liverpool	Aug. 28
America	Naples	Aug. 25
Dante Alighieri	Palermo	Aug. 27
California	Barbados	Aug. 26
Urbino	Hull	Aug. 31
Ulelboe	Greenock	Aug. 20
Iroquois	Macoris	Aug. 27
Pastores	Havana	Sept. 2
Santa Clara	Balboa	Aug. 29
Tivives	Jamaica	Aug. 31
Creole	New Orleans	Sept. 1
Honduras	Freeport	Aug. 28
Mayaro	Port Spain	Aug. 28
Alamo	Mobile	Aug. 31

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Minas Geraes, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Oregonian, Barbados	3:00 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Mainlina, Argentina	7:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manuel Calvo, Cadiz	———	10:00 A.M.
Guantanamo, Santiago	———	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

St. Paul, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bergensfjord, Bergen	9:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Stephano, St. John's	———	3:00 P.M.
Espagne, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Buenaventura, Argentina	———	3:00 P.M.
Minas Geraes, Bahia	6:00 A.M.	8:00 A.M.
Tina	7:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Vasari, Argentina	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Oosterdyk, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carolina, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mathilda, Montevideo	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Metapan, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Koronia, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Pennsylvania, Santos	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
Neches, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
Georgic, Liverpool	———	12:00 M.
Favignana, Naples	———	12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.
Momus, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
El Valle, Galveston	———	12:00 M.
Lampasas, Tampa	———	1:00 P.M.
San Marcos, Brunswick	———	1:00 P.M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Veendyk, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.

Take Your Guests

No better way to entertain your out-of-town guests than with a trip up the Hudson on one of the luxurious Day Line Flyers. There's a wonderful variety of one-day outings at your command.

ALL SERVICE DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.
Music. Restaurant. Direct rail connections. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted.
Leave Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; West 42d St., 9:00 A. M.; West 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany.
Also Desbrosses St., 9:40; W. 42d St., 10:00; W. 129th St., 10:20; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M., for Bear Mountain, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.
One-Day Outings to Poughkeepsie, Newburgh, West Point or Bear Mountain.
Special Labor Day Excursion to Kingston Point on great Steamer "ROBERT FULTON."
HENDRICK HUDSON.
Afternoon Boat for Bear Mountain, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston and way landings, lea ves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P.M.; W. 42d St., 2 P. M.; W. 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Ideal outings to Bear Mountain and West Point, returning by Str. "ROBERT FULTON."

Hudson River Day Line

(ALBANY DAY LINE)
Desbrosses St. Pier. Tel. 4141 Spring. New York.



DON'T STAY HOME SUNDAY

Come out on the Hudson River, where the cool breezes blow. Everybody knows why the most popular steamer on the Hudson is the



"ADIRONDACK"

To NEWBURGH and POUGHKEEPSIE

Leaves Pier 32 N. R., Foot Canal St.....10:30 A. M.
West 132nd St. Pier.....11:00 A. M.
Round Trip Fare $1.00
HUDSON NAVIGATION COMPANY.

LABOR DAY

Magnificent steamship

"C. W. MORSE"

to

WEST POINT

(See Sunday's N. Y. Papers)
HUDSON NAVIGATION COMPANY



SUNDAY ON THE HUDSON
"RENSSELAER"
Leaves Pier 32, N. R., 9:30 A. M.; W. 132d St. Pier, 10:00 A. M., for Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Albany.
Connecting at Newburg or Poughkeepsie with "Trojan" returning.
ORCHESTRA. DINNER A LA CARTE.
POUGHKEEPSIE AND RETURN, $1.00
HUDSON NAVIGATION CO.

SUNDAY AND LABOR DAY TRIPS
STEAMER CITY OF LOWELL

SUNDAY, SEPT. 5
TO BRIDGEPORT
Leave Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., 10:00 A. M.; Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., 10:15 A. M. Due Bridgeport, 2:15 P. M. Ret. leave Bridgeport 5:00 P. M.; due N. Y. 9:00 P. M. Tickets $1.00; children, 50 cents.

MONDAY, SEPT. 6
OUT ON LONG ISLAND SOUND
Leave Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., 10:00 A. M.; Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., 10:15 A. M. Ret., due N. Y. 5:15 P. M. Tickets, $1.00; children, 50 cents.

STEAMER RICHARD PECK
SUNDAY, SEPT. 5, AND MONDAY, SEPT. 6
TO NEW HAVEN
Leave Pier 28, E. R., 9:30 A. M.; ft. East 22d St., 10:00 A. M.; due New Haven 2:30 P. M. Return, due N. Y. 9:00 P. M. Two hours in New Haven. Tickets, on Sunday, $1.00; on Sept. 6, $1.50. Children, half fare.

A DELIGHTFUL SAIL ON LONG ISLAND SOUND.
MUSIC. RESTAURANT.
The New England Steamship Co.

Go to the Mountains
LABOR DAY
$1.50 Round Trip
Mauch Chunk / Glen Onoko (Excursion tickets SUNDAY and MONDAY)
(Return Same Day)
Bellewood Park
MONDAY
$1.00 Round Trip
(Return Same Day)
Lehigh Valley Railroad
"Black Diamond Express Route"

Labor Day Outings
On the big Day Line steamers
"Hendrick Hudson"
and
"Robert Fulton"
Kingston Point & Return, $2
Also excursions to West Point or Newburgh and return, $1.00; Poughkeepsie and return, $1.50.
Leaving Desbrosses St., 8:40 and 9:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 and 10 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 and 10:20 A. M.
Restaurant and Orchestra on all Steamers
Hudson River Day Line
Desbrosses St. Pier. Tel. 4141 Spring, N.Y.

"The World's Pleasure Grounds"
GLEN ISLANDS
New Features Every Day
Steamers leave Battery 9:45, 11:15 A.M., 2:30, 3:30 P.M. East 34th St. half hour later. Extra Boats Sundays. Round Trip 50c.

A DAY'S PLEASURE
EXCURSIONS
HARD COAL—NO SMOKE—COMFORT
New Jersey Central
LABOR DAY SEPT. 6th
Lake Hopatcong $1.00
ALSO SUNDAY, SEPT. 5th
Lv. N.Y., W. 23d St., 8.50; Liberty St., 9.00 a.m. Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 9.17 a.m. Lv. Broad St., Newark, 8.30 a.m.
Mauch Chunk $1.50
LABOR DAY, ALSO SUNDAY, SEPT. 12th.
Lv. N.Y., W. 23d St., 8.20; Liberty St., 8.30 a.m. Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.47 a.m. Lv. Broad St., Newark, 8.15 a.m.
Atlantic City $2.50
NEXT SUNDAY, SEPT. 5th, ONLY
Lv. N.Y., W. 23d St., 7.50; Liberty St., 8.00 a.m. Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.17 a.m. Lv. Broad St., Newark, 7.55 a.m.
VIA NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

TO ATLANTIC CITY
About 8 hours, all daylight. "Never out o' sight o' land." Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 46, N. R., foot W. 10th St., New York.
ONE WAY, $2.50. ROUND TRIP

ROB NINE JAMAICA HOMES.

Thieves, Believed to be Boys, Leave Jewelry and Silverware.

Daylight sneak thieves have entered nine homes in Jamaica, L. I., and vicinity since last Friday. The victims ascribe the work to boys, for, while most of the houses were thoroughly ransacked and left in disorder, valuable silverware and jewelry were overlooked, while cheap trinkets and small amounts of money were taken. Altogether, the loot is said not to amount to more than $250 in value.

The thieves operated in the Hillcrest district of Jamaica Friday afternoon, entering the homes of Clifford M. Tappen, a lawyer; Thomas F. Dwyer, Deputy Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity; J. S. Callahan, Carl Debaugh, J. G. Armstrong, R. M. Helmer, and H. S. Griffin. The thieves visited the Queens district of Jamaica on Wednesday, robbing the homes of George Haubitzer and Ralph E. Hutchinson on Voegal Avenue. One thief was chased by a policeman, but escaped in a cornfield.

WATER WORKS CO.'S YEAR.

Annual Report Shows Surplus of $478,638.

The first annual report of the American Water Works and Electric Company, successor to the American Water Werks and Guarantee Company, shows gross income for the year ended June 30 of $994,475. Expenses and taxes were $48,354, and interest charges totaled $467,484, leaving a surplus for the year of $478,638. This report does not include the revenue from the West Pennsylvania Traction Company.

It is announced that a reserve fund of $1,250,000 will be set aside to finance subsidiary water companies. Owing to a desire to build up the financial position of the company, the report says, the Directors postponed a dividend on the preferred stock.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAUL OLINEN and ISAAC OLINER, individually and as co-partners, trading as OLINER BROS., Bankrupts.—No. 20,724.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupts:

Please take notice that the personal and real property belonging to the estate of the above named bankrupts will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Eugene Lamb Richards, Trustee, Charles Ensign Sigood, U. S. Auctioneer, on the third day of September, 1915, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at 27 Broadway, Borough of New York.

A general description of the personal property to be sold is as follows, viz.:

Clock, desks, cuspidors, safe, wardrobes, typewriter, furniture, fixtures, &c.; 7 bonds of the City of Yonkers, No. 980-981; 1 corporate stock of City of New York, due 1964; 1 note of City of New York, No. V342; 1 N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R. Co. registered refunding and improvement bond, due 2013; 1 corporate stock of City of New York, due 1930.

A general description of the real property to be sold is as follows, viz.:

Nos. 448-458 Audubon Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, 185.9x75 feet; No. 154 Suffolk Street, 25x75 feet on Stanton Street, Borough of Manhattan, 25x44 feet on Suffolk Street and 22x75 feet on Delancey Street; 539 Warren Street, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, 25x100 feet; 50 lots in the County of Richmond, New York, Ward 3, Block 200, designated as the property of the Londongerry Realty Company, Inc., Borough of Richmond, and known as lots Nos. 58-60, 174-177, 188-210, 215-226, all in Area Park, Borough of Richmond, New York City.

The said premises will be open for inspection at the above premises on August 30th and 31st, 1915, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw from sale any property that does not bring at least seventy-five per centum of the appraised value.

For further particulars concerning sale apply to Phillips, Mahoney & Wagner, attorneys for Trustee, No. 51 Chambers Street, New York, on any day prior to day of sale.

Dated New York, August 28th, 1915.

EUGENE LAMB RICHARDS,
Trustee.

MAYER, GUNTHER, LEVY & MACKOIL,
Attorneys for Trustee,
No. 27 William Street,
New York City.

ALEXANDER MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Sept. 2, 1915.

NO. 22,021.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of RUSSIAN IMMIGRANT INC., Bankrupt.

Pursuant to the Order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, the undersigned, John L. Lyttle Receiver in Bankruptcy of Russian Immigrant Inc., will sell at public auction by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, on Friday, September 3rd, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 257 East 10th Street and at 539 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of printing machines, linotype machines, printers' type, metal, office supplies, desks, chairs, typewriting machines, adding machines, safes, paper, books, and other fixtures, together with the good will of the business of the said bankrupt, and the unexpired term of the lease of premises 257 East 10th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, as well as accounts.

JOHN L. LYTTLE, Receiver.

L. S. CHIRURG, Attorney for Receiver, 27 Cedar St., New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DIST. COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—ALVI T. BALDWIN, Bankrupt.

Alvi T. Baldwin, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 24th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy. Creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, October 4th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MASON, GOULD & RACKOW,
Attorneys for Petitioner,
No. 149 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ALEXANDER MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Sept. 2, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of RAMBOW & CO., Bankrupt.

M. Rambow & Co. were duly adjudicated bankrupt on August 23rd, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 238 Broadway, City of New York, on September 17th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. If creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MAURICE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Sept. 2, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of RUSSIAN IMMIGRANT INC., Bankrupt.

Pursuant to the Order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, the undersigned, John L. Lyttle Receiver in Bankruptcy of Russian Immigrant Inc., will sell at public auction by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, on Friday, September 3rd, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 257 East 10th Street and at 539 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of printing machines, linotype machines, printers' type, metal, office supplies, desks, chairs, typewriting machines, adding machines, safes, paper, books, and other fixtures, together with the good will of the business of the said bankrupt, and the unexpired term of the lease of premises 257 East 10th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, as well as accounts.

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L. S. CHIRURG, Attorney for Receiver, 27 Cedar St., New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

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MASON, GOULD & RACKOW,
Attorneys for Petitioner,
No. 149 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ALEXANDER MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Sept. 2, 1915.

NO. 22,021.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of M. RAMBOW & CO., Bankrupt.

M. Rambow & Co. were duly adjudicated bankrupt on August 23rd, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 238 Broadway, City of New York, on September 17th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. If creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MAURICE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Sept. 2, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21527.—In Bankruptcy.—JOSEPH M. BLEYER, Bankrupt.

Joseph M. Bleyer was duly adjudicated bankrupt on June 26, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on October 7, 1915, at 3 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21896.—In Bankruptcy.—ABRAHAM P. PERLSTEIN, Bankrupt.

Abraham P. Perlstein was duly adjudicated bankrupt on August 27, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on October 7, 1915, at 2:30 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A petition will be presented at a Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court, held in and for the County of New York, in which county the CHARLES S. LEAVY CO., INCORPORATED, has its principal place of business, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of September, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, to change the name of the CHARLES S. LEAVY COMPANY, INCORPORATED, to GREELY DRESS COMPANY, INCORPORATED.

ROSENBERG, LEVIS & BALL,
Attorneys for Petitioner. Office and Post Office address, 74 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

THIRD AVENUE ROAD NEARING A DIVIDEND

President Whitridge Predicts a Payment to Stockholders Within Twelve Months.

NET EARNINGS OF $694,000

This Income, However, Is Not In the Treasury, Having Been Spent to Improve the Property.

Inquiries directed to Frederick W. Whitridge, President of the Third Avenue Railway Company, as to when the company would be put on a dividend-paying basis were answered yesterday by Mr. Whitridge in his annual report to the stockholders. Barring a material decrease in the net earnings of the company, Mr. Whitridge said, a dividend is a probability within twelve months.

"In my last report," said the President, "I said that dividends should only be paid when the money is in the bank with which to pay them and there is no immediate prior claim upon it. I think that this condition will be met within a measurable time, and I hope and expect that, if there be no material decrease in net earnings, it will therefore be possible to declare and pay a dividend within the next twelve months."

Preliminary figures of the year's operation were published last month. The complete report shows that the company for the year ended June 30 had gross operating revenues of $10,885,803, an increase of $27,643, and a net income, above all charges, of $694,043, an increase of $67,737. The assets of the company were $87,281,190, compared with $86,166,980 on June 30, 1914. The total surplus was $2,402,850, compared with $1,908,028 on June 30 last year.

President Whitridge warned the stockholders in his report not to accept literally as net profits the item which appears in the report as "surplus."

"The balance of $694,043," he said, "is commonly called 'net earnings, or surplus earnings, or net revenue. These terms are misleading in that they permit of the assumption that the money can be withdrawn from the company and used for the payment of dividends to the stockholders. The matter of fact no such 'surplus' or 'net earnings' would appear in the income statement were it not for the system of keeping accounts prescribed by the public authorities having jurisdiction over our accounts, because it has been necessary to expend the whole of the money represented by them upon the property, and if those expenditures had been what I think properly charged the so-called net earnings would not have appeared."

Causes which prevented a better showing in net returns for the year, according to Mr. Whitridge, were general business depression and increased expenses. The heavy snow storms alone cost the company at least $300,000, he said.

Police Officers on Trial.

Inspector George R. Wakefield of the Second Inspection District and Captain William H. Scoble of the Mercer Street Station were tried yesterday before Second Assistant Deputy Police Commissioner Frank A. Lord on a charge of failing to report that gambling was being carried on in the district in a building in West Eighth Street and at another place on Broadway. The Commissioner reserved his decision.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—1st Lt. W. N. Porter, C. A. C., from Coast Defenses of Boston—to San Francisco, in time to sail on transport leaving San Francisco about Nov. 5 for Manila, for duty Coast Defenses of Manila and Subic Bays.

Maj. T. Q. Ashburn, C. A. C., from duty Coast Defenses of Manila, effective Dec. 15, to United States, reporting to Commanding General, Western Dept.

1st Lt. B. Tucker, retired, upon his own application, detailed as Prof. of Mil. Science and Tactics at University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras, P. R., effective Sept. 15.

1st Lt. J. P. Keeler, C. A. C., from assignment to 95th Co., about Nov. 1, to United States on first transport, reporting to Commanding General, Western Dept., San Francisco.

2d Lt. T. H. Jones, C. A. C., from assignment to 13th Co., about Nov. 15, to United States, reporting to Commanding General, Western Dept., San Francisco.

Orders Aug. 30, amended to replace name of 1st Lt. E. F. Duckwell, Med. Corps, with that of 1st Lt. B. F. Duckwall.

Orders Aug. 31, relating to 1st Lt. L. E. Tefft, Med. Corps, amended to direct him, upon relief at Walter Reid General Hospital, to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., and by letter to Commanding General, Eastern Dept.

1st Lt. L. Doyle, M. R. C., now on active duty at Fort Ontario, N. Y., and by letter to Commanding General, Eastern Dept.

Orders Aug. 30, relating to 2d Lt. W. E. Burr, 5th Lt. Vermont, amended:

2d Lt. J. G. Burr, 5th F. A., to Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, for examination as to fitness for duty in Aviation Section of Signal Corps, thence to proper station.

Following officers, (relieved from assignment to 2d F. A.,) effective Oct. 1, assigned to individual batteries: Capt. T. W. Holliday, 1st Lt. J. W. Riley, 2d Lt. J. Magruder and Veterinarian A. Mitchell, to 3d F. A.; 1st Lt. C. Parker, to 4th F. A.; 2d Lts. J. F. Barnes, A. Gillespie, J. Meyer, E. E. Riggs, to 5th F. A., and upon arrival in United States and expiration of leave will join their proper stations.

2d Lt. J. F. Beatty, 2d F. A., from treatment at Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, to proper station.

1st Lt. C. Smith, Whte, M. R. C., resigned, effective Sept. 1.

Leaves: Maj. H. Page, Med. Corps, 4 days; 1st Lt. W. R. Pope, 14th Cav., extended 7 days.

Navy.

Rear Admiral C. W. Pond, Commander in Chief, Pacific Reserve Fleet, to Commandant, Portsmouth, N. H., Yard; A. Reynolds, Naval Examining Board, Washington, D. C., home, and, when ordered, to Naval Academy, Annapolis, to Commander in Chief, Pacific Fes. Fleet.

Capt. E. W. Eberle, Commandant, Washington Yard, to Supt., Naval Academy, Annapolis.

Lt. Commander B. McCauley, the Rhode Island, to treatment Boston Naval Hospital.

Junior Grade Lt. (S. D.) Duffy, the Petrel, to the Aylwin; G. M. Lowry, the N. C., to the O'Brien; C. A. Pownall, the Aylwin, to Naval Academy, Annapolis; L. A. Davidson, the O'Brien, to Naval Academy, and W. L. Moore, the Cassin, to Naval Academy.

Ensigns H. E. Fisher, the North Dakota, to the Cassin; W. D. Lemont, the North Carolina, to the Petrel; G. S. Dale, the Nepsic, to the Vermont; H. Stanley, Masek, the North Dakota, to the New Jersey.

Chief Bosn. J. J. Holden, command the Amphitrite, to treatment Norfolk (Va.) Naval Hospital.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

ARRIVED: Missouri and Wisconsin at Cristobal; Kentucky at Philadelphia; Paul Jones, Preble, Perry, and Whipple at Juneau; Prometheus at Cordova; Barney at Annapolis; Arkansas, Texas, Florida, Michigan, South Carolina, and Utah at Southern Drill Grounds; Dolphin at Cape Cod Canal; Castine at Gonaives; Stewart at Juneau; Jason at Port au Prince; North Carolina at Pressed Steel Shops, Chicago; Lynnhaven Roads for Astoria; Vestal at Lynnhaven Roads, and the Barry at Cavite.

SAILED: Ohio, Cristobal for Guantanamo; Eagle, Port au Prince for Petigoave and Miragoave, Haiti; Kanawha, Norfolk for Port Arthur, Texas; New York, New York Yard to sea; Nashville, Port de Paix for Port au Prince, Cape Haitien, Lynnhaven Roads for Port au Prince, and the Dolphin, Cape Cod Canal for New York City.

Marine Corps.

Capt. A. B. Owens, Marine Barracks, Mare Island, to Marine Barracks, Philadelphia.

2d Lts. S. N. Raynor, to Marine Barracks, Philadelphia, upon discharge from hospital, and R. J. Mitchell, R. O. Burwell, L. R. De Roode, J. A. Minnis, De W. Peck, A. F. Howard R. M. Burstan, P. A. del Valle, and O. E. O'Neill, to Mare Island.

Coast Guard.

1st Lts. J. L. Maher, to the Golden Gate, Sept. 15; W. A. Wiley, from the Golden Gate upon relief, to Asst. Inspector at Salisbury, Md.; H. G. Fisher, preparatory orders to the Onondaga; W. J. Wheeler, preparatory orders to duty as Asst. Inspector at Patchogue, N. Y., and C. Satterlee, nominated for Captain, vice Capt. W. W. Joynes, retired, Aug. 31.

2d Lts. of Engineers C. T. Henley, Jr., E. F. Palmer and R. S. Patch commissioned; C. T. Henley, Jr., preparatory orders to the Tamaroa; E. F. Palmer, preparatory orders to the Unalga, and R. S. Patch, preparatory orders to the Onondaga.

3d Lt. G. U. Stewart assigned to engineering duty on the Thetis.

Capt. D. F. A. de Otte assigned to duty as Assist. Inspector at Washington, D. C., Sept. 15.

2d Lt. A. H. Scally nominated for 1st Lt., vice Satterlee, promoted.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—There have been scattered rains in the last twenty-four hours in Virginia, North Carolina, Florida, and over the west plateau and North Rocky Mountain regions. Elsewhere fair weather continued.

Temperatures have fallen considerably in the North Rocky Mountain region and they have changed little elsewhere. Readings approximate the normal in nearly all parts of the country.

Except for rains along the Middle Gulf Coast and in Florida, the weather will be fair Friday and Saturday generally east of the Mississippi River.

No important temperature changes are indicated for the East and South during the next thirty-six hours.

Storm warnings are displayed on the South Florida Coast and will be fresh to strong from Cape Hatteras to Cape Cod.

The weather map of Thursday night shows a storm of considerable intensity near Bermuda, where the pressure was down to 29.18 inches. Advices concerning this storm were sent to Atlantic ports Wednesday night.

Special reports from the Cuban Meteorological Service at 4 P. M. Thursday located a tropical storm of increasing intensity near the Isle of Pines. It is predicted that this storm will move to the central Gulf of Mexico winds that will be dangerous to all shipping. Advices to this effect have been sent to all South Atlantic and Gulf ports, and to the United States Navy wireless stations, for dissemination to vessels in these waters.

Winds Friday and Saturday along the North Atlantic Coast will be fresh to strong north; Middle Atlantic Coast, strong north and northwest; South Atlantic Coast, fresh to strong north to east, probably increasing off the South Florida Coast.

FORECASTS—FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, and New England—Fair Friday and probably Saturday.

Western New York—Fair Friday and Saturday.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Probably fair Friday and Saturday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	72	61	4 P. M.	89	76
6 A. M.	72	61	6 P. M.	87	73
9 A. M.	77	69	8 P. M.	84	68
12 M.	86	73	11 P. M.	81	68

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 68; for the corresponding date last year it was 78, while the average corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 80.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 60; at 8 P. M. it was 70. Maximum temperature, 77 degrees, at 4:10 P. M.; minimum, 60 degrees, at 5 A. M. Humidity, 51 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 46 per cent. at 8 P. M. The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.34 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.26 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
2:00—B'way and 54 St.; Hotel Empire	None
8:25—60 Av. B; Bessie Schoenwetcher	None
8:45—308 Delancey St.; Lena Nagler	Slight
11:15—88 Delancey St.; not given	Slight
P. M.	
12:40—627 E. 13 St.; Mary Bubonum	Slight
12:50—355 E. 108 St.; John Cali	Slight
1:35—185 Suffolk St.; Samuel Schetzer	Slight
2:05—100 W. 47 St.; not given	Slight
3:00—161 1 Av.; Samuel Krohn	$5
5:20—3,157 B'way; Mary Donovan	Slight
5:40—Av. A., bet. 39 & 90 Sts.; city	None
6:23—3,780 3 Av.; E. Weiss	Not given
7:05—79 Columbia St.; Louis Kedosky	Slight
7:15—1,249 Amsterdam Av.; James Averlen	Slight
7:50—225 E. 75 St.; Maura Brown	Slight
8:25—13 Av. D.; Adolph Menzer	Slight
9:05—248 W. 56 St.; T. Montgomery	Slight
10:15—116 St.; Schwartz Amuse't Company	Slight
10:40—16 E. 10 St.; Mrs. S. Baildon	Slight

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Reinstatement: 2:30 P. M., Sept. 1, as probat. patrol, W. H. Kaltenback, assigned to 3d, qualified and appointed as patrol Sept. 2.

Transfers and assignments: Patrol, 4 P. M., Sept. 3: W. G. Wimert, 3 to 99; H. Van Cott, 22 to 167; H. J. Haggerty, 99 to 171, assignment to bicycle duty disc.; C. F. Hall, 99, bicycle duty; T. S. Carlin, 167 to 22; L. S. Rogers, 174 to 3, assignment to mounted duty disc.; J. J. Sullivan, Traffic Div., Subdiv. C to C. O., to Bur. of Infor.

Temporary assignments: Surgeons J. D. Gorman, 4 Sur. D., to assume duties of Chief Surgeon, in addition to his own, 2 days, noon, Sept. 2; A. H. Brown, 8 S. D., in charge 10 S. D., in addition to his own, 9 days, 12 P. M., Sept. 2.

Sergt. N. J. Greenison, 79, to Traffic Div., Subdiv. A, 30 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 7.

Patrol, J. Dondero, 4, and N. Campo, 22, to T. I., 30 days, 4 P. M., Sept. 6; J. Brodsky, 5, to D. B., 10 days, 4 P. M., Sept. 4; W. E. Anderson and A. Braunworth, 13, duty in plain clothes, 30 days, 4 P. M., Sept. 8; W. F. D. Schroder, 16, to D. B., 5 days, 4 P. M., Sept. 4; E. Cahill, 21, to C. O., duty in office of Chief Inspector, 15 days, 4 P. M., Sept. 1; J. P. Murphy, 22, to D. B., 10 days, 4 P. M., Sept. 3; J. Callaghan, 30, to C. O., duty in office of Chief Inspector, 10 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 5; A. J. Terra, 29, to D. B., 20 days, 6 P. M., Sept. 3; W. A. Brady, 36, to C. O., duty in Special Squad 4 30 days, 4 P. M., Sept. 1; E. E. Ryan, 39, to D. B., 5 days, 4 P. M., Sept. 1; E. G. Buchman, 164, to 17 I. D., 15 days, 4 P. M., Sept. 2; N. M. Grotheer, Traffic Div., Subdiv. A, to D. B., 20 days, 4 P. M., Sept. 2.

To T. I. at 4 P. M., Sept. 7: T. M. Webster, 279; T. L. Connors, 281; H. H. Marks, 283; P. Schappert, 283; H. Winters, 285; T. Duffy, 285.

Leaves of absence with full pay: Chief Surgeon E. T. Higgins, 2 days, noon, Sept. 2, (to be deducted from vacation;) Surgeon C. J. Dillon, 10 S. D., 9 days, 12 P. M., Sept. 2, (balance of vacation.)

Without pay: Patrol, F. J. Smith, 4, 1 day, 4 P. M., Sept. 4; E. Hillfiker, 4, 3 days, 12 P. M., Sept. 4; J. Cohen, 13, 2 days, 6 P. M., Sept. 4; D. Doyle, 14, 1 day, 6 P. M., Sept. 3; M. McDonnell, 25, 1 day, 4 P. M., Sept. 5; M. L. Fitzpatrick, 29, 1 day, 8 A. M., Sept. 6; M. Gurley, 29, 1 day, 4 P. M., Sept. 5; E. Prael, 36, 1 day, 4 P. M., Sept. 2; H. D. Bloomfield, 38, 2 days, 4 P. M., Sept. 10; W. F. Hayes, 37, 1 day, 8 P. M., Sept. 4; J. W. McDonough, 144, 2 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 5; J. T. S. Lovett, 148, 1 day, 4 P. M., Sept. 5; A. Meyer, 152, 1 day, 4 P. M., Sept. 5; S. Rosenthal, 165, 2 days, 4 P. M., Sept. 8, and 1 day, 8 A. M., Sept. 18; H. J. L. Withus, Jr., 172, 1 day, 4 P. M., Aug. 20.

Full pay while on sick report: Patrol, C. F. Golden, 38, 3:25 P. M., Aug. 1, to noon Aug. 6; J. H. Bearens, 6 I. D., 5:20 P. M., Aug. 28, (during disability;) R. Jenkins, Traf. Div., Subdiv. B, 8:26 A. M., Aug. 19, (during disability.)

Fire Department.

Pending alterations to company quarters, Engnie Co. 253 will locate and go into service in temporary quarters at Harworth Av. and 25th St. at 8 A. M., Sept. 4.

Special leaves, without pay: Fire, 1st Gr. C. J. Woife, Eng. 84, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Sept. 6; Fire, 3d Gr. W. Sandberg, H. & L. 119, 48 hours, 8 A. M., Sept. 5; Fire, 1st Gr. W. S. Dooley, Eng. 203, 96 hours, 8 P. M., Sept. 2; Fire, 1st Gr. W. Silbernagel, Eng. 38, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Sept. 5; Ch. of Batt. J. C. Brogan, 22d Batt., 12 hours, 9 A. M., Sept. 6, Fire, 1st Gr. E. Keegan, Eng. 63, 96 hours, 8 A. M., Sept. 5; Fire, 1st Gr. Wm. Schultz, Eng. 62, 24 hours, 8 P. M., Sept. 4; Fire, 3d Gr. E. J. Rieth, Eng. 83, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Sept. 5; Fire, 3d Gr. C. A. Horton, H. & L. 22, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Sept. 6; Engr. of Steamer H. T. Power, Eng. 71, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Sept. 4.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Registration will begin Monday, Sept. 13, at the evening high and trade schools for the season of 1915-16, where the buildings used last season will again be used for this purpose. The regular term will begin Monday evening, Sept. 20. The applicant must either be a graduate of an elementary school or have an equivalent education. The latter class will be required to pass test. Graduates of elementary schools should bring with them their diplomas or card of admission to high schools.

The Board of Superintendent has authorized the Director of Physical Training to conduct an experiment in school health in Public Schools 72, 83, 101, and 172, Manhattan, for the purpose of establishing a sound basis of co-operation between the Department of Health and the public schools of this city. The experiment involves the medical inspection of school children, and will make the work of the department of physical training synchronise with that of the Department of Health.

It has been decided to introduce in one school the open-window classes plan on a much larger scale than last year, the success of the plan having been definitely admitted; twenty-four classrooms in Public School 39, Boys, Manhattan, will be set apart for that purpose, only eight rooms being left with closed windows.

The ten teachers of physical training and athletics and one inspector of the prophylactic tuberculosis clinic for children, requested by Dr. C. Ward Crampton, Director of Physical Training, will not be provided for in the 1916 budget. The request was disapproved by the Board of Superintendents, as was the recommendation made at the same time, that $2,400 be included in the 1916 budget for the employment of an Inspector of Classes of the physical defectives.

Fete Earns $1,481 for Diet Kitchen.

Thanks to Mrs. William Curtis Demorest, the New York Diet Kitchen Association of 1 West Thirty-fourth Street is richer by $1,481.05. This sum will be used by the association in its work to reduce infant mortality in this city. Mrs. Demorest, who is First Vice President of the association, recently held a fashionable fete for the benefit of the association at her country place, Hukween Lodge, at Loon Lake, in the Adirondacks. The check sent the association represented the net returns from this function.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following promotion list has been made public by the commission:

To Insp. of Repairs & Sup., 3d Gr., Pres. Manh., General Admin. Offices.—1, William J. Dalton, 86.40. To Clerk, 5th Gr., Docks & Ferries, Bur. of Accounts—1, Michael A. Sullivan, 83.33. Asst. of Mechanical Engineering—1, William E. Bailey, 82.20. Bur. of Sup.—1, Arthur Casson, 80.83. To Stenog. & Typewr., 3d Gr., Docks & Ferries, Admin. Bur.—1, Joseph A. Boylan, 87.41. Dept. of Parks, Manh. and Rich.—1, Catherine J. McCrocken, 84.65; 2, Mary F. Sullivan, 81.90; 3, Lena Rosen, 80.43. To Clerk, 2d Gr., Bd. of City Magistrates, First Div.—1, Joseph Aronstein, 78.50; 2, Herman Stein, 74.15; 3, John J. Reehil, 74; 4, Dennis T. Lynch, 73.15.

United States.

The commission announces an open competitive examination for field assistant in marketing investigations, for men only, to fill a vacancy in the Office of Markets and Rural Organization, Department of Agriculture, at a salary ranging from $1,800 to $2,400 a year. The duties of this position will be to investigate and advise concerning the improvement and development of marketing facilities and of cooperative organizations devoted to the sale of agricultural products, or the purchase of farm supplies, and to carry by demonstration and otherwise to the people of the territories in which they are stationed useful information relating to the marketing and distribution of agricultural products. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on the following subjects: Education, experience, publications or thesis. Applications must have reached the Commission by the date of the examination. Applications must be filed with the commission at Washington prior to the hour of closing business on Oct. 5.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

LOWERRE, CHARLES H., (Oct. 31, 1914;) net estate, $400,348. Martha T. Lowerre, widow of the decedent, receives an annuity of $8,000, personalty worth $3,128, and a life estate in $400,000. Charles H. and Ernest H. Lowerre, sons, each receive a legacy of $10,000 and a life estate in $103,802; Leroy L. Harding, grandson, receives a legacy of $10,000 and a life estate in $103,802; four nieces of decedent each received $1,250, and Margaret Moran, an employe $500. Realty, 17 West 76th St., appraised at $50,000; bank, $5,366; realty and jewelry, $5,204; notes and mortgages, $253,879, and stocks and bonds, $103,573. The larger holdings of stocks were: 25 shares Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co., $6,750; 39 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co., $16,210, and 65 shs. Lawyers Mortgage Co., $11,468.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Motion days during the month of September, 1915, will be as follows:

Bankruptcy motions on Wednesday, Sept. 8, 15, 22, and 29.

General motions on Sept. 9, 15, 28, and 30.

Notes of issue for the bankruptcy motion calendar must be filed on the Monday preceding the motion day.

Notes of issue for the general motion calendar must be filed not later than 12 o'clock noon on the day preceding the motion day.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Day calendar at 10 A. M. Re Lincoln.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Romano vs. Gross, (2.)
Flagler vs. Wade.
Phoenix vs. Cushier.
Re Gildersleeve.
Corbin vs. Corbin.
Shepherd vs. Selbert.
Re CNY. (Rosedale Av.)
Re Fletcher.
Dunigan vs. Kraus.
Simmons vs. Treuhold.
Girard Trust Co vs. Wise, Met Sav Bank vs. Budelman.
Re Berman.
Lyner vs. Lyon.
Tunstall vs. Tunstall.
Am Baptist Home Mission Soc vs. Brener.
Re Ettlinger.
G C Graham Const Co vs. Graham.
Tepper vs. Tepper.
Ascher vs. Wolf.
Re Wolfe vs. Neuhauser.
Krotosky vs. Krotosky.
Re CNY. (Bronx Boulevard.)
Edelstein vs. Bell.
Am Flooring Co vs. CNY.
Re S W Burnett Co.
Futterman vs. Fox.
Re Grimm.
United Hebrew Community vs. Adath Israel of New York.
City of N Y vs. Ratner.
Smith vs. Smith.
Eckerson vs. Shubert Theatrical Co.
Bricker vs. Farrington.
Bennett vs. Myers.
Briggs vs. Gouradu.
Rezzano vs. Rezzano.
Re Katz.
Herrman vs. Herrman.
Bright & Co vs. So America Sec Co.
Peck vs. Peck.
Siegal vs. Lechner.
Solomon vs. Bernstein.
Cirnulis vs. Cirnulis.
Holland vs. Elite Garment, Inc.

Schneider vs. Levy, (2.)
Silmacher vs. Heidt.
Smith vs. Ehret.
Jones vs. Altenbrand.
Jacobson vs. Strand Men's Wear Co.
Katz vs. Platt.
Ellis vs. Sage F H Co.
Fortunate vs. Shepherd.
Lenox W P Co vs. Paley.
Iskowitz vs. Wilson.
Costume Friend.
Fisher vs. Lessler.
Am. Kalamein W'ks vs. 88 West 59th St Co.
Decker vs. Shapiro.

PART I.—Whitaker, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART IV.—Recess.

PARTS III., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Wills for probate:
Adella O N Austin.
Anastasios N Slathopoulous.
Rebecca Ginsberg.

William Henkel.
Martha Michler.
Laura Frances Archer Mary J Donnelly.
Simon Schmerinski.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Twyman vs. Childs & Co.
Farber vs. Essie Con Co.
Sternberg vs. Silberberg.
Fischer vs. Halesite Co.
Ross vs. Clements.
Kiernan vs. Butterly.
Berkowitz vs. Smith.
Berger vs. House.
Bishop vs. Galliker.
Weiss vs. Singer.
Dunwoodie C C vs. Pratt.
Packard M C vs. C C Blair.
Hicken vs. Ayer.
Milgram vs. Mahieu C C.
Fuerst vs. Rosenberg.
Stackof vs. Liebmann's Bros.

Schneider vs. Levy, (2.)
Silmacher vs. Heidt.
Smith vs. Ehret.
Jones vs. Altenbrand.
Jacobson vs. Strand Men's Wear Co.
Katz vs. Platt.
Ellis vs. Sage F H Co.
Fortunate vs. Shepherd.
Lenox W P Co vs. Paley.
Iskowitz vs. Wilson.
Costume Friend.
Fisher vs. Lessler.
Am. Kalamein W'ks vs. 88 West 59th St Co.
Decker vs. Shapiro.

PART II.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—Salisbury vs. Stein—James A Lynch. Stewart vs. Stokes—Eleo J Ludvigh.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TO-MORROW

"The Heart of Long Island"

EVERYBODY KNOWS

That Real Estate Values Are Now Down to Bed Rock

And everybody knows equally well that the time to buy any commodity is when it is purchasable at the lowest possible price. That's good business sense. Therefore,

THE TIME AND PLACE TO MAKE EASY MONEY IS AT

Hempstead Greens

Clean-Up Auction Lot Sale

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HEMPSTEAD, Long Island

Commencing To-morrow, Saturday, Sept. 4

AT 10 A. M. and 1.30 P. M.

and Continuing LABOR DAY, Monday, Sept. 6, 1915, and Daily Until All Are Sold.

631 Lots Will Be Sold

TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER

$25 SECURES ANY LOT

Balance on Easy Terms to suit your purse and income.

SPECIAL FREE R. R. TICKETS Our representative will be at the Pennsylvania Station (Long Island R. R.,) 32d St. and 7th Ave., from 12:00 noon to 2:00 P. M. to-morrow, Saturday, Sept. 4th, or Labor Day, Monday, Sept. 6th, and will furnish free railroad ticket to Hempstead and return.

FREE AUTOMOBILES will meet you at Hempstead station. Brass band concerts all day. Everybody is cordially invited. Ladies are especially welcome.

WHY PAY RENT? When you can get a home with the money now going to the landlord. The helping hand is reaching out to you at Hempstead Greens. Mr. Houserenter, Mr. Home Seeker, Mr. Speculator, here is your chance. Don't miss it.

This Property Must Be Sold to Close Estate of Hon. W. M. Brown, Deceased.

T. R. WINSHEIMER, Auctioneer, 8 Bank Building, Hempstead, L. I.

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QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$100 CASH BUYS 7 ROOM HOUSE

All improvements; 35 minutes from city; balance $16 monthly; title guaranteed. FLORAL, Box 139 Times Downtown.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

AN OLD MILLER

DESIRES TO SELL HIS HOME.

Situated in a quaint valley in the Westchester Hills, near RYE; consisting of 5 acres on a swiftly flowing river. Old mill still in use. Tall trees tower over the house, which is completely surrounded by old-fashioned shrubs and flowers. PRICE $16,000.

An Opportunity for the lover of the Picturesque.

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AT PELHAM MANOR

Beautifully Furnished, All-Year Residence. 11 rooms, 3 bathrooms, electricity, gas, hot water heat, fireplaces, parquet floors, extra large living room, extensive verandas, strictly modern throughout; plot about 1 acre; large garage, beautiful gardens, shade, shrubbery. RENT $2,400 PER YEAR.

JAMES D. McCANN, 221 Huguenot St. Tel. 451. New Rochelle, N. Y.

FOR RENT FURNISHED

Country Estate at New Rochelle

7 master's rooms, 5 maids' rooms, 3 baths, 2 acres, stable, garage, chicken houses and runs, beautiful lawn, shade; fine garden.

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$65,000 DWELLING,

Built 1914, a Marvel of Completeness, TO BE SACRIFICED.

For Full Particulars Address Lucas, MT. VERNON, New York

SCARSDALE AND VICINITY

Residence Properties—Sale or Rent

Joseph Elsener, Scarsdale, New York

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KEANSBURG BEACH

A REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT HERE WILL PROVE PROFITABLE.

Lots from $125

Trolley and railroad on the property. New boat landing for New York and Newark boats. Best bathing beach on Jersey coast. Boat harbor and fine fishing.

$25 Secures Two		$125 Lots	
$40	" "	$200	"
$50	" "	$250	"
$55	" "	$275	"

balance in 36 monthly payments.

SEND FOR MAPS AND PRICES.

CHARLES CARR, Owner

Keansburg, N. J.

F. BRADLEY COX,

SALES AGENT,

Suite 1852, Hudson Terminal Building, NEW YORK CITY.

NAVESINK PARK, ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS.

Highest Point on Coast Between Maine and Florida.

CONSISTING of 200 acres, divided into suitable building plots, fully restricted. Attractive prices. Delightful scenery. Over a mile of water front. State automobile Boulevard traverses property. Within easy access of the Sandy Hook steamers of the New Jersey Central Railroad.

EDWARD D. LOUGHMAN, 280 Broadway, New York City.

ATTRACTIVE BARGAINS

In modern one and two family houses and choice building lots at private sale, a large number from which to select.

THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50% of former prices. They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere and Leonia, New Jersey, (opposite Grant's Tomb), within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan.

An inspection of these properties will convince you that they are unusual bargains. Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy Free. For further details and terms, address BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

MADISON, N. J.

Large, modern house; plot 216x274; fine trees, shrubbery; greenhouse. Will sell great reduction. Real estate moving upward; take advantage this offer now. OWNER, Room 709, 141 Broadway, N. Y.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

CENTRAL PARK WEST

Near 86th Street.

Elegant four-story house. All improvements; ideal for physician; from Oct. 1 or before. BIERHOFF, 845 Lenox Ave.

REAL ESTATE.

FINE 3 ACRE FARM, $550

Healthy location; near big towns; good tillable soil; great for chickens and small truck farming; $25 down; balance $5 monthly; good title. C. FARM, 5 Hanson Place, B'klyn. Opp. Flatbush L. I. R. R. Depot.

"Stock Farm Bargain!"

140 acres, main highway, mostly cleared, running stream, fertile, orchards, house 8 rooms, barns, granaries, poultry houses, numerous outbuildings; excellent condition; $20,000, worth double. HARVEY B. NEWINS, WOOLWORTH BLDG., NEW YORK.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

STUDIO AND OFFICES TO LET

BROADWAY STUDIO BUILDING, Broadway and 80th St.

Studio and offices to rent; subway entrance same block; steam heat. Apply on premises, No. 2,231 B'way. Elevator 80th St.

STORE TO LET.

STORE TO RENT AT No. 49 NASSAU STREET.

Apply OWNER, 139 West 32d Street.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

133 WEST 72D STREET

MODERN BUILDING FOR

PHYSICIANS AND DENTISTS

Each suite contains 2 offices, 2 operating rooms, 2 dressing and reception rooms. $1,200 per annum.

CHARLES J. F. BOHLEN, Agent, 166 E. 23rd St. Phone 4641 Gramercy.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

150 WEST 79TH ST.

Bet. Columbus & Amsterdam Aves. 12-Story Fireproof Building.

One 9 Room Duplex Apartment. Rental $2,600.

587 RIVERSIDE DRIVE

Corner 136th St.

5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms. Rental $780 to $1,380.

1,100 PARK AVE.

Corner 89th St.

9 Rooms. Rental $1,600.

ONE 7 ROOM APARTMENT, 4 ROOMS OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK — $1,900.

EDGAR A. LEVY, 505 Fifth Ave. Telephone 6960—Murray Hill.

244 Riverside Drive (97th St.)

5, 7, 8 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths, all light rooms, modern elevator house. $840 to $1500.

THE MARION

2612 BROADWAY (98TH ST.)

5-6 Rooms & Bath, $720-$930.

Fireproof elevator house, all improvements.

IRVINGTON 407 Central Park West

At 100th St., facing Park. Elevator house. 8 Rooms & Bath, 2 Toilets, $80-$85.

THE STANTON

9 West 91st St. Elevator House. 8 Rooms & Bath, 2 Toilets, $930-$1100.

200-202 WEST 78TH ST.

7 & 8 Rooms & Bath, $57.50-$60. Hall service, steam heat, hot water.

Broadway REMCO 98th Street.

160 W. 95th St.

New 9-story fireproof apartments. Southern exposure.

ONLY THREE 5 Room Apartments Left

$1,075 upward.

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Eight-story fireproof elevator Apartment, four and five room suites. Rents, $60 to $95.

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Eight-story fireproof elevator Apartment, four-room suites. Rents $50 to $70.

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7 Rooms $1,300

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317 W. 99th Near Riverside

Modern Fireproof Elevator Apartments. Apply to Superintendent.

RIVERVIEW COURT,

511 West 136th St., near Riverside Drive. Four and six rooms and bath, large and light, $36 and $55; subway 137th St. and Broadway; efficient service; references. Premises, or

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APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

AN INNOVATION, 106 West 69th St.

New, Fireproof; located on private house block, between Columbus Av. and Broadway. Housekeeping Apartments with Maid Service.

3 & 4 Exceptionally Large Rooms.

Modern in every particular.

Rents from $840 to $1,300

The Del Monte, 102 West 75th St.

Elevator apartment building located on an exclusive private house block; convenient to subway express station, "L" station, and all car lines; all rooms are exceptionally large.

7 & 8 Large Rooms, $1,000 to $1,500.

The Chateau, 314-316 West 100th St.

Between West End Av. and Riverside Drive. An ideal residential location. Eight-story modern fireproof structure, containing every convenience.

4-5-7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $720 to $1,400

The Kenmare, 327 Central Park West.

Corner 93d St. Overlooking Central Park, convenient to "L" station at 93d St. and 91st St. Subway.

8 Exceptionally Large Rooms, $1,200 to $1,500 Per Annum.

Corner apartments, every room outside.

814-816 WestEndAv Between 99th & 100th Sts.

Located on restricted Park thoroughfare, in one of the best residential sections of the city, easily accessible to subway, elevated, bus and all surface lines.

8 Large, Light Rooms and 2 Baths, $1,400 to $1,500.

The Mont Cenis, 54 Morningside Drive W.

Corner 116th St. Convenient to Subway station at 116th St. and Broadway, also Broadway and Amsterdam surface cars. Located on a quiet residential thoroughfare, overlooking Morningside Park. Elevator, Mail Chute and all improvements.

6-7-8 Large, Light Rooms, $840 to $1,500

Corner apartments, all outside rooms.

SHARP & CO., Broadway, Cor. 99th St.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

THE ANTWERP

2333-9 B'WAY (COR. 85TH)

7 Beautiful rooms, extra large, light; will decorate to suit; convenient to Subway, L, and all surface lines. Fine neighborhood. $40 $60

WOODSTOCK & LOCKSLEY,

507-511 WEST 130TH ST. NEW, HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS.

3 Large, light, especially well arranged rooms. All improvements. Telephone. $20

4 Electricity, etc. Near Subway and surface lines. Beautifully decorated. $28

235 WEST 140TH ST.

150 Ft. to 6-9 "L" Express Station.

6 Extra large, light, newly decorated rooms; quiet, well kept and conveniently located house. Great value. $33 $35

47 EAST 88TH ST.

PRIVATE HOUSE BLOCK.

Fine, cosy rooms, improvements; newly decorated; convenient to all car lines. One block to Park. $35

These houses are under my personal supervision, service of the highest standard is assured.

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Apartments

Chester Court 86 West 119th St. 6, 7, 8 and 9 Rooms and Bath newly renovated. $600—$1,200

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MAGNIFICENT STRUCTURE

Unusual sunny exposure. Express subway station 100 feet away. Free electric light and refrigeration. Three vacancies only, 5 to 9 Rooms at $1,600 to $2,800. Write or telephone for leaflet.

BROADWAY & 71ST ST.

305 WEST 72d ST.

Adjoining West End Av.

4-5-6 ROOMS.

$1,100 to $2,000

Elevator Apartments 4, 5, 6 Rooms; $28 Up. 335 West 14th St.

NEWLY RENOVATED. ALL IMPROVEMENTS. DECORATED TO SUIT. BEST VALUE ON WEST SIDE.

57th St., 322-328 West

HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.

8 Elegant large rooms; block to Broadway, L and Sub. stations; most convenient part of city; unexcelled service. $1000

Naughtin & Co., 2650 B'way. River.—1146

THE ADRIAN, 58 West 72d.

Eight large, light rooms, bath; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient subway, elevated, and surface lines. $1,100-$1,800. Inquire Superintendent.

THE AYLSMERE, 60 West 76th St.

Seven and eight large, light rooms, bath; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,500. Supt. on premises.

80 WEST 92ND STREET

7 large rooms, bath; single flat; all improvements; refined neighborhood; near L, subway; $40.

3 Rooms (front)..$60
4 Rooms.....$65
5 " $75

New fireproof elevator apartment house, fine location, near subway and "L" stations.

55 WEST 95TH ST.

BEAUTIFUL APARTMENT.

301 West 107th, corner Broadway.—Five light rooms, unfurnished; tiled bath; ground floor; hall service, telephone, clean, tidy; all improvements; private house block; select neighborhood; $50; decorated to suit.

$70, at 91st St. Subway.

2,465 Broadway.—Seven room elevator apartment; all improvements. Apply Superintendent, or 'phone John—2429.

The Sevillia

Apartment Hotel, 117 W. 58th St.

Apartment of 2 rooms and bath; also one 3 rooms and bath, unfurnished, from Oct. 1st.

Skylight Studios

5 West 16th Street

Bachelor Apartments

$30 to $40

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

ROCKLEDGE HALL

Riverside Drive, Corner 102d Street,

Choicest Section of the Drive.

9 Rooms and 3 Baths.....$2,800-$3,200

With four exposures, fully unobstructed. Largest rooms on the West Side.

Also 7 and 8 Rooms and 3 Baths....$1,900 to $2,200

Most Reasonable Rent on the Drive.

400 Riverside Drive

Corner 112th Street.

Modern building, embodying all the latest improvements; very attractive floor plan. Rents on application.

7 and 8 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.

THE OSTEND

2,880 BROADWAY, Cor. 112th St.

Modern elevator building; convenient to 110th St. Subway station; apartments are exceptionally large and well arranged.

9 and 10 Rooms, 2 Baths. $1,400 to $1,800.

Apt. Suitable for Doctor or Dentist. 8 rooms, $1,200.

THE DORLEXA

318 WEST 100TH ST.

Adjacent Riverside Drive. Absolutely fireproof; overlooking Riverside Drive; arrangement of rooms unsurpassed.

8 Rooms and 3 Baths, Rent $1,600-$1,800.

JANUS COURT

106 MORNINGSIDE DRIVE,

South Cor. 121st St.

New fireproof and soundproof building; situated at highest point in city; every modern improvement.

5, 6, 7 Rooms and Bath. $660 to $1,200.

DOUGLAS COURT

546 WEST 147TH ST.,

Southeast Corner Broadway.

High-class elevator apartments; only 2 blocks from Subway. Large, light, rooms, well planned.

5, 6 and 7 Rooms, $480 to $900.

CHEPSTOW

215 WEST 101ST ST.,

N. E. Cor. of Broadway.

Convenient to Subway and "L" Stations; 10-story building; absolutely fireproof; filtering plant; 4 elevators.

6 and 8 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths. $1,300 to $2,100.

250 W. 104th ST.

BET. BROADWAY AND

West End Av.

Nine-story fireproof apartment; private house location; one block from 103d St. Subway.

5 and 6 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths. $1,100 to $1,450.

PICKEN COURT

706 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,

Corner 148th Street.

Ten-story fireproof building; every convenience; excellent view; all rooms exceptionally large.

4, 5, 6, 7 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths. $660 to $1,400.

CAROLYN COURT

414 WEST 121ST ST.,

Bet. Amsterdam Av. and Morningside Drive.

All modern improvements; convenient to car lines and subway station.

3, 4, 5 Rooms and Bath. $480 to $720.

LINLITHGOW

640 WEST 139TH ST.,

Corner Riverside Drive.

Ideal location; unexcelled view of the Hudson River and the Drive.

4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms, $480 to $840.

Apply to Superintendents on Premises, or

Calder, Nassoit & Lanning,

Broadway, Corner 105th Street.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

THE CAMPUS

39-41 Claremont Ave.

Above 116th St., Adjacent to Riverside Drive.

4 & 6 Rooms & Bath

overlooking Barnard College and Columbia University; all rooms facing the outside and splendidly laid out. Also an attractive Suite

7 Rooms & 2 Baths

Modern fireproof building; under the personal management of the owner.

Rents Very Reasonable.

Three minutes to 116th St. Express Station, 6th and 9th Ave. "L"

MORNINGSIDE PARK APARTMENTS

Facing Most Picturesque Park in Manhattan.

4 ROOMS, $35-$45
5 ROOMS, $50-$60
6 ROOMS, $60-$70
7 ROOMS, $80-$85

Every Modern Housekeeping Convenience.

RESTAURANT OPTIONAL

40 MORNINGSIDE AVENUE

N. E. CORNER WEST 118TH ST.

REED HOUSE

Broadway at 121st St.

5 rooms.... $660 $720
6 rooms.... $720 $900
7 rooms.... $900 $1200

Perfect Service.

OWNER ON PREMISES.

THE GARFIELD,

200 Claremont Ave., Cor. 127th St.

One Block West of Broadway,

5-6 Rooms, $45 to $65

Elevator and All Modern Improvements.

Representative on premises, or M. M. HAYWARD & CO., B'way & 100th St.

536 W. 111th St.

Modern fireproof building, adjacent to Broadway. Superb Apartments, large, light rooms. Appointments and service of highest standard.

3 Rooms, kitchenette and bath..... $570 to $700
4 Rooms and bath..... 780 to 825
5 Rooms and bath..... 840 to 1,000
6 Rooms, bath, extra lavatory ..... 960 to 1,050
7 Rooms and 2 baths..1,100 to 1,250

APPLY MANAGER, ON PREMISES.

Manhattan Av. & 123d St.

Near 125th St. "L" and Subway.

High Class Elevator Apartments.

2-3-4-5 & 6 Rooms

Kitchens and Kitchenettes,

$28 to $60 Per Month.

Large Rooms, Unusual Closet Space.

'Phone 3927 Morningside.

504 WEST 111TH ST.

MODERN BLDG., NEAR BROADWAY

Night and Day Hall and Elevator Service.

EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS

4 Rooms and Bath, $510 to $660
5 Rooms and Bath, $720 to $780

MANAGER ON PREMISES

203 West 81st St.

3-4-5-6

Extraordinary large, light rooms, 1 and 2 baths. $700 TO $1,500.

Every modern convenience. Two absolutely fireproof, 9-story elevator buildings. Near Subway and Elevated Station. Very desirable physician's apartment.

Newly Finished Apartments 4 TO 6 ROOMS, $30

upward, every improvement, high-class service, refined neighborhood. Owner's management. Leases from Oct. 1st. Owner, 865 West 180th.

Exceptional Outside Apartments 8 and 9 Rooms, $80 upward.

Splendidly finished, every modern improvement; restricted avenue; refined; references; owner resides on premises. WESTWOOD and CLIFFEWOOD COURTS, West 180th Street, on Fort Washington Avenue.

CONCORD HALL

468 Riverside Drive,

Corner 119th St.

7-8 rooms, 2 baths, extra lavatory.

$1150—$1700. STRICTLY FIREPROOF.

THE MIDLOTHIAN

355 West 117th St.

5 and 6 Rooms, $35.00 to $45.00.

Elevator, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath, uniform service, electric light; all rooms outside light and air. Apply to janitor.

High Class Elevator Apartments 4 to 6 Rooms, $40

upward; refined, restricted avenue; all improvements; exceptional service; owner's management, 495 Fort Washington Ave., Corner West 180th.

PORT ROYAL, 246 W. 129th

EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT; MODERN RENTS. BIG VALUE.

5-6 Large, Light Rooms.

11TH ST., 128 WEST

MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.

Six and seven attractive, well-planned rooms, every modern convenience. $70.00. $80.00. Manager on Premises.

MANHATTAN—West Side.



One block from Riverside Drive.

MANHASSET APARTMENTS

Broadway, 108th to 109th Streets. Under A-R-E Co. Management. Subway Express Station one block.

A select house in a select district for select tenants.

Corner apartment or six rooms, $1200. Seven rooms, occupying entire wing of building, $1200 to $1600. Eight and nine rooms, also occupying entire wing of building, $1650 to $2000. Manager on premises.

Owner

Marbrick Realty Corporation

H. B. Snyder, Mgr. Phone 9400 Riverside

West Side, Above 110th Street.

Strathcona on the Hudson

709 West 169th Street Corner Haven Avenue

Unusually desirable apartments. Unsurpassed location. Unobstructed view of Hudson from every room; all large and sunny. Kitchenette with 2 and 3 rooms.

2-3-4-5 rooms, all improvements

NIGHT AND DAY SERVICE.

Rents $275 to $780

Apply on premises, or

CHARLES A. ADRIAN, Agent, 3536 Broadway

Telephone 2649 Audubon.

PANMURE ARMS

593 Riverside Drive N. E. COR. 136TH ST.

Ideal Home for Refined Families.

7, 8, 9 ROOMS

LARGE, OUTSIDE, PLEASANT.

Southern Exposure.

Block to Subway Station—Bus Line.

EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT.

Abundant Sunlight. Excellent Service.

RENTS REASONABLE.

KEMPE & CO. 27TH ST., Cor. B'way. Schuyler 5610.

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S. cor. 150th St. & Riverside Drive. High class, fireproof, elevator apartments

3-5-6 Rooms, 2 Baths.

Rents, $540, $900, $1,000 yearly.

THE OGONTZ,

509-511 W. 122d St. NEAR B'WAY.

4, 5 & 6 rooms with shower bath; all light and airy; elevator, &c.; good service assured; rents moderate; worth investigating. Superintendent on premises.

PARTHENON & HESPERUS

117th to 118th St. and Manhattan Av.

Most convenient location in city; elevated express trains two blocks; 2, 4, and 6 rooms; rents, $30 to $65; restaurant.

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603 W. 111th St.

The Antlers

between B'way & Riverside

7 Rooms, 2 Baths,

Attractive Modern Apts.

Owner on Premises

$1,400

THE MAJESTIC

St. Nicholas Av., S. E. Cor. 145th St.

7&8 Rooms & Bath

Rentals $720 to $1,000.

Large, light rooms, complete, elevator and telephone service. All modern conveniences. Close to subway and elevated lines.

J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.

N. E. Cor. Madison Av. & 41st. Tel., Murray Hill—1481. Renting Agent on Premises.

The Regnor

601 West 115th St.

N. W. Corner Broadway.

4-5-6-7 Rooms

1-2-3 Baths

Overlooking Columbia University.

$810 to $1,850

Fairview Court,

3117-3127 Broadway,

Near 125th St.

Apartments of 3, 4, 5 and 6 large rooms

RENTS $30 TO $60

Elevator service—all improvements. Superintendent on Premises, or E. C. SIMONSON, 100 Broadway.

Riverside Drive With Broadway entrance and convenience elevator.

6 ROOMS, $50. 8 ROOMS, $62.

9 ROOMS, CORNER, $75.

3609 Broadway, S. W. Cor. 149th St.

ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE,

SOUTHWEST CORNER 178TH ST.

4, 5 and 6 Beautiful Large Rooms in Elevator Apartment, $33 to $55.

123d ST., 519-521 West.

COLUMBIA COURT

TRANQUILLITY, DIGNITY & COMFORT.

3 and 4 rooms; modern elevator apartments; all conveniences; rents $32 to $45.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

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Now Ready for Occupancy

"500 West End Avenue"

At Northeast Corner 84th Street

Southern, Eastern and Western Exposures.

5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms—Rentals $1,100 to $2,700.

"575 West End Avenue"

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Overlooking Riverside Drive.

5, 6 and 7 Rooms—Rentals $1,200 to $2,300

and

Doctor's Apartment of 9 Rooms—Ground Floor Corner. Specially Arranged for Office and Home.

84th St., Corner Broadway "The Alameda"

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We have only one price for the apartments we manage

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NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.

SPENCER ARMS

S. E. Cor. Broadway & 69th St.

2, 3 & 4 ROOMS

or larger combinations — maid service included, and meals served in apartments.

Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space.

Most convenient location in city.

☞RENTAL, $70 to $125.

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UNUSUAL APARTMENTS MAINTAINING THE HIGHEST STANDARD OF SERVICE

THE ALLERTON 600 W. 113th St., cor. B'way. Modern 12-Story Building. Corner Suites of Exceptional Desirability. 6-7 & 8 Rooms & 2 Baths $1200 to $1800

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GOODALE, PERRY & DWIGHT, Inc.

Tel. Riverside 975 2705 Broadway at 103d St.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

RIVERCLIFF

628 West 151st St.

New Elevator Building.

3 extra large light rooms, beautifully decorated, large 4 foyer hall; spacious closets, great value. $35 $60

Apply on Premises, or

KEMPE & CO.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Murray Hill Apts.

122-128 East 34th Street

S. W. cor. of Lexington Ave.

SEVEN & EIGHT ROOMS

RENTS, $1,200-$1,800

Bachelor Apartments

THE BERWYCK

65-69 West 54th Street

TWO ROOMS & BATH

RENTS, $480-$720

CONVENIENT TO THE UNION AND UNIVERSITY CLUBS.

DOCTOR'S OFFICE, $900

APPLY TO

HERMAN L. R. EDGAR

81 Nassau Street

Select Apartments

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Near Park Avenue.

2, 3 and 4 Rooms and Bath.

Extraordinary large rooms, every room light; large closets, parquet floors. Rents $50, $70 and $85. All improvements. Decorated to suit.

PARK AVENUE, 550 (S. W. Cor. 52nd.)

7 Rooms and Bath, $1,100-$1,750. Fireproof. All night elevator.

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Choice apartments, 5, 6, 7 rooms; most accessible location in Yorkville; elevator service.

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RIVERCLIFF

628 West 151st St.

New Elevator Building.

3 extra large light rooms, beautifully decorated, large 4 foyer hall; spacious closets, great value. $35 $60

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TWO ROOMS & BATH

RENTS, $480-$720

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DOCTOR'S OFFICE, $900

APPLY TO

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81 Nassau Street

122 E. 76th St.

Near Park Av.

New 9-Story Fireproof Apartments

6, 7 & 8 Rooms

Rentals $1,700 to $2,250.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co., Inc., AGENTS, 421 Madison Avenue, at 48th Street. Telephone, Murray Hill—5600.

1219 MADISON AVENUE,

Southeast Corner 88th Street.

All apartments have dining room and living room facing the avenue. Each has a maid's toilet. All floors parquet and hardwood. Electric lights. All-night elevator service.

6 Rooms & Bath, $840 up.

8 Rooms & Bath, $1,000 up.

9 Rooms & Bath, $1,450.

MANAGEMENT BY RESIDENT OWNER. APPLY ON PREMISES.

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231 Lexington Av., NEAR 34TH STREET.

3-4-5 Rooms & Bath, Rent $540, $600 & $720.

J. Romaine Brown Co., N. E. Cor. Madison Av. & 41st. Tel., Murray Hill—1481.

CORONADO

Northwest corner of Park Av. and 81st St. High-class elevator apartment, 6, 7, and 8 rooms; rents, $900, $1,000, $1,300 yearly. Service unexcelled.

THE ST. ANDREW,

2 EAST 127TH ST.

HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS. ALL-NIGHT SERVICE. 6-7 rooms, $56-80.

THE HAMPTON,

22 EAST 31ST STREET.

Attractive, furnished or unfurnished elevator apartment; two, three, four rooms and bath; now leasing for the coming season.

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FLATBUSH.

THE MARLBOROUGH APARTMENTS

Marlborough Road, near Cortelyou Road; 5 and 6 rooms; all modern improvements; ready for inspection; $32.50 to $45. F. W. YATES, owner, 34 Nassau St., Manhattan; telephone 1806 John, or Shacknell Realty Co., 1,502 Cortelyou Road, B'klyn.

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Elegant, high-class apartments of 4 to 8 rooms; all improvements. Best section of Eastern Parkway. Rents, $32.50 to $75.00. Ready Sept. 1st. M. F. GLEASON, Eastern Parkway, corner Kingston Ave., Brooklyn.

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Thirty-five cents an agate line.

JEREE JOHNSON JR. CO., AUCTIONEERS, 147 B'way, N. Y. 198 Montague St., Brklyn.

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Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES, Real Estate. 148th St. and 3d Ave.

Clifford B. Harmon & Co., Real Estate, Vanderbilt Avenue Bldg., opposite Grand Central.

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Craftsman Homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 13th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn. Avenue J station, Brighton Beach "L."

CRAFTSMAN HOMES, with garage, only $5,500. Little gems; 2 min. from Kings Highway sta. new Sea Beach Subway. OTTO SINGER, 248 Kings Highway, Brooklyn.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Jamaica—Sacrifice, six rooms, bath, $2,900; eight rooms and bath, $5,800; all improvements. Paquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful cheap bungalow plot, near sea; fine shade trees. P. O. Box 23, Great Kills.

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An attractive furnished house, 10 rooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 toilets; electric lights and parquet floors throughout; on West End Av.; two minutes from subway; complete for $2,500 per year. Apply 1, E. Newburger, 23 West 21st St. Telephone 5096 Gramercy.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

A modern private house, with garage, room for 3 cars, for rent in or around the West Bronx, New Rochelle, or Larchmont. Telephone before 12 o'clock, Fordham 160.

129th, 106 W.—Handsome 3-story and basement dwelling, 2 baths; $900 from Oct. 1.

127th St., 115 West.—14 rooms; only $65 per month. Apply John Kirk, 41 West 5th St.

City Houses Wanted.

Wanted to Rent.—Furnished or unfurnished, 6 or 8 room modern house; $400-$500 annual rental; three adults; responsible. Brundage, 101 Park Av., Manhattan.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Exchange for term of years for New York apartment, or rent, beautiful country home; 10 rooms, furnished; modern improvements; large barn, garage; 25 acres land; flour, grist, saw mill; two ponds, 22 and 16 foot fall; noted trout stream; deer in abundance; phone; rural delivery; 2½ hours from New York. Address Z 215 Times Annex.

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Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

A Real Bargain.—On Sept. 15th, 10 o'clock, a beautiful brick apartment, located at 150 Woodworth Av., will be sold at public auction at City Hall, Yonkers, N.Y. All modern improvements. Would cost $30,000 to duplicate. Bank mortgage was $17,000 at 5%. Something over this figure will take property. Will you be the lucky one?

Mamaroneck, N. Y.—Sublet house, 10 rooms, bath; garage; plot 100x100; corner; sacrifice for balance of lease, $40 month. C. H. Place, care of N. Y. Mackintosh Co., Mamaroneck, N. Y.

Two very attractive all-year-round houses to rent; furnished or unfurnished; have all modern improvements; can be inspected any time. J. Gerasnty, 20 Redfield St., Rye, N. Y., or 27 East 40th St., N. Y. C.

New "Old Colonial," 8 rooms, 3 baths, in park, handy station, for sale; others to let. Maxwell Smith, Greenacres, Hartsdale, N. Y.

HOUSE PLANS and specifications made according to your ideas. Rousseau, 2 E. 23d.

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Dayroom to let in elegant office. Longacre Bldg., Broadway & 42d, R. 622.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

SEMI-BUNGALOW, $5,900; 28 minutes from Manhattan, 100 trains, 4 minutes from express station; restricted, refined neighborhood; garden, shade trees; 7 rooms and tile bath, all city improvements; outside chimney and fireplace; built day's labor and guaranteed; easy terms. Write or phone J. Mead Briggs, 100 Broadway, N. Y. 3876 Cortlandt.

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Thirty Minutes from "Herald Square."

All year round homes for refined people; motor boating, bathing beach, fishing, asphalt streets; last word in lot and house; will build to suit if purchased before September 30th; titles guaranteed. For terms and particulars write or call 205 West 96th St., near subway express. Private dancing and lounge pavilion.

Bungalows and bungalow sites, Jamaica Bay; 2 miles water front; improvements; titles granted. Write J. S. Moriarty, 51 Chambers St. (Suite 1,111,) Manhattan.

7-room house; improvements, hardwood floors, easy terms. 35 minutes out. Holberg, Hinsvale Av., Floral Park, Long Island.

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CHARMING COUNTRY HOME.
Near the Water.
Acre Lots.
$6,000—ON EASY TERMS.

Will sell newly built stucco seven-room house, on ½ acre, with all modern conveniences; tiled bath; steam heat; garage. Large veranda and sleeping porch overlooking two lakes; near express station; 750 feet elevation; on road of anthracite; only 48 minutes on train to N. Y. Quality. Ready to live in now. Can be seen by appointment. Write for photo and floor plans.
Address Bargain, P. O. Box 1,353, N. Y. C.

Attractive bargains in one-family houses and choice building lots.
THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50 per cent of former prices.
They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Marsemere, and Leonia, New Jersey, opposite Grant's Tomb, within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan.
Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy free. Address Special Deputy, RIGHT. Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

RIDGEWOOD, N. J.—Near Country Club in private residence park, beautiful grounds, laid out with shrubs and flowers, with several magnificent old shade trees; modern house, 11 rooms, 2 baths, roomy sleeping porch, piazza on two sides, steam heat, and every modern improvement. Large garage, having room for two cars, and living quarters above, will be sold for considerable less than cost to immediate purchaser. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J.

Beautiful new house; artistic outside and a model of perfection in its interior; 6 large rooms, tiled bath, front and rear porches; plot 60x120, large trees, park approach, fine street, 2 minutes to depot, easy commuting, $5,90 monthly. Price to sell quick, $4,100. For particulars, call, write or phone G. R. Angell, 76 East 94th St. Phone 6743 Lenox.

HIGH, HEALTHFUL GILLETTE.

55 minutes Lackawanna Railroad station on prospect; quarter-acre plots, all improvements; fruit, shade, garden space; $275, $5 monthly; ideal for year-round home, bungalow or little farm; booklet mailed. W. H. Carlough, 1,270 Broadway, New York.

Small fruit farms, 75x500, five minutes to station; restricted section, twenty-mile view; new houses; every improvement; wonderful fruit; real opportunity, $5,000 to $6,500; terms. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Montclair.—Desirably located house; attractive grounds; for sale or rent, unfurnished or furnished; newer section; all uncertain remaining. Anderson, 31 West 15th St.

We specialize in Bergen County real estate. Write for Booklet. A. N. J. Title Ins. Co., Hackensack, N. J.

Bargain.—$6,500; easy terms; 10 rooms, 2 baths; 50 minutes to city. Box M 335 Times Downtown.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Property My Specialty. Harvey R. Linbarger, 197 North Av.

SMALL FARMS for commuters, 1 to 5 acres, $10 monthly. Room 1701, 141 B'way.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PRYER, CATHARINE JANE.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Catharine Jane Pryer, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at the office of transacting business, No. 115 Fulton Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-eighth day of February, 1916.
Dated, New York, the 19th day of August, 1915. CHARLES STEWART PHILLIPS, Executor.

STOCK EXCHANGE MOVEMENTS.

Reports of business on the leading exchanges and lists of quotations of outside securities in The Annalist, every Monday. Important articles on subjects of interest to investors. Ten cents—on all news stands. Four dollars a year. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

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Thirty-five cents an agate line.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

ENGLEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.
For rent, furnished or unfurnished, for one year, beautiful residence on Woodland Street; 4 acres; 13 rooms; all improvements; very reasonable rental; near approach to Dyckman Street Ferry.
ENGLEWOOD REAL ESTATE CO., 43 Dean St. Tel. 123; evenings 3233J.

Country Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

To Let—Unfurnished.

Westfield, N. J.—Rent magnificent new house, $30; another, $60; plenty of land. H. C. LOCKWOOD CO., Woolworth Building.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line

ALBERT B. ASHFORTH, 14 WALL ST.
MORTGAGE LOANS.

Client has $100,000 loan; principals only. L., Room 20, 69 West 125th.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

Apartments to rent, furnished and unfurnished, full hotel service; restaurant; cheapest rates in New York; 2 rooms and bath, furnished, $12 weekly and upward. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

HOTEL IRVING, 28 Gramercy Park.
Why not live within walking distance of your business in the most central, homelike, fireproof hotel in New York City?

Small kitchenette apartment to responsible person appreciating antique furnishings. T 118 Times.

Three-room suite also large studio; suitable for club purposes in interesting old house. 122 East 17th St.

38th St., 10 East.—One, two, three rooms with bathh; also elegant parlor floors.

West Side

THE WILSONIA,
225-229 W. 69th St., near Broadway.
1 Room and Bath, $25 up.
2 Rooms, Bath, and Kitchenette, $40 up.
3 Rooms, Bath, and Kitchenette, $47.50 up.
4 Rooms, 2 Baths and Kitchenette, $75.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.
No Questionable or Objectionable Tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Ave. ATTRACTIVE 1, 2, 3, & 4 Rooms SPECIALLY with private bath and kitchenette; Complete—Dishes, Silver, Cooking Utensils Furnished—$30, $40, $50, $60 up monthly. CONCESSIONS OR LEASE and unfurnished. Near Subway and "L." Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River 3970. CONVENTIONS ACCOMMODATED.

An apartment that is a real home; location convenient shops, theatres; West 71st St., 342; six and eight rooms, 2 baths; living room 22x18, bedroom 22x16; elevator house; will furnish new rugs, furniture, beds, bedding, &c., to suit prospective tenant. Apply premises or Ernest Tribelhorn, 60 Wall St.

Beautifully furnished studio apartments, new building; 3 bedrooms; Eighties, West End Av.; $175 monthly; year less. Columbus 3974.

Private party will sacrifice beautifully furnished apartment, 7 rooms, foyer, on Drive; bargain, $150 lowest. Telephone 4208 Morningside; 450 Riverside Drive; see superintendent.

A.—6 rooms, 2 baths, high-class elevator apartment; all corner rooms; completely furnished; references. 225 West 80th St. Saunders.

97th St., 308 West.—Five unusually large rooms; southern exposure; handsomely furnished; $115; elevator house. Ernest Tribelhorn, premises.

84TH, 155 WEST.—Beautifully furnished small apartments; strictly modern, clean, complete; something new; reasonable prices; see to appreciate.

Belnord, 86th, B'way.—Seven very large rooms, two baths; cool, quiet; $110; includes light, refrigeration, linen, silver; until Oct. Apt. 208.

A.—8-room apartment, living room, bedroom, and kitchen; Broadway exposure; reasonable; references. 225 West 80th St. Saunders.

Exclusive listings; personally selected; Claremont Morris, specialist, 30 East 42d. Murray Hill 858.

Choice list personally inspected furnished apartments. Frederick L. Hurt, 39 East 42d.

113th, 507 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

ST. GEORGE.
1,125 Lexington Av., 78th St. Newly renovated; all light, corner apartments, 6 rooms, $900; 7 rooms, $1,000; every modern improvement; all night elevator service.

DON'T MISS SEEING
Apartment seven unusually light rooms, 1,186 MADISON AVENUE,
Corner 87th St. Electric light, parquet floors; price, $1,200. Superintendent on premises.

227-229 EAST 72D ST.
6 and 8 rooms, bath; steam heat; elevator. Rents $35 to $50. Apply Supt.

CORNER, six rooms and bath, all OUTSIDE; owner's management. 130 East 31st.

Madison Av., 121.—Desirable housekeeping and non-housekeeping apartments.

West Side

An apartment that is a real home; location convenient shops, theatres; West 71st St., 342. Apartment, six and eight unusually large, cheerful rooms, three baths; living room, 20 by 20; bedroom 16 by 22; unusually large room; high class elevator house; reasonable rent; immediate possession. Particulars, Ernest Tribelhorn, 308 West 97th St.

EMPIRE COURT, 311 West 95th St.

Very light rooms,	4 rooms, bath, $45 up
All Night	5 rooms, bath, $50 up
Elevator.	6 rooms, bath, $60 up
Telephone, &c.	7 rooms, bath, $70 up

GEO. R. READ & CO., 30 Nassau St.

THE LANGHAM,
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 11-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Superintendent or phone Col. 4020.

48 WEST 93D ST.
Single apartment, 8 large rooms, bath, all light; electricity; convenient to "L," Subway, and Park entrances; $55.

117th St., 368 W., Cor. Morningside Av.
4 LARGE ROOMS & BATH, $30.
6 LARGE ROOMS & BATH, $35.

Broadway, 2708 (103d).—Three rooms, bath; housekeeping; non-housekeeping; restaurant service; $40.

306-308 WEST 112TH ST.—4-5-6 large, light rooms, steam heat, electric light, telephone, elevator. Rents $30 to $46. Apply Supt.

100 WEST 113TH ST.
6-7 large, light rooms; steam heat.
Rents $32 to $50. Apply Supt.

84th St., 15 West.—Seven large rooms and bath, newly decorated; immediate possession. $50.00 and $60.00.

A.—158 West 72d St.—Bachelor apartment, 2-3 rooms, kitchenette; room service; $600-$900.

Will rent exceptional two-room and bath hotel apartment at great sacrifice. L 36 Times.

ELEVATOR APARTMENT, $45.
Convenient, fashionable neighborhood. 509 West 112th.

94th St., 319 West.—Handsome 5-7 room apartments. Superintendent on premises.

27th St., 361 West.—High-class elevator, 4-5 attractive, large rooms; $40-$45.

For apartments on Grand Concourse, consult H. A. Douglas, 2,428 Grand Concourse.

High-class apartments all over town. Berlin Renting Agency, 3,893 Broadway.

156th, 601 West.—Elevator apartments, 4, 6, 7, 8 rooms; $38 to $100.

611 West 176th.—Seven large, sunny rooms, 2 baths; $50 and $52.

Bronx.

College Av. and 170th St.—Three and four grand rooms; beautiful neighborhood; references required.

Brooklyn.

ST. JAMES PLACE, NEAR FULTON ST.
Delightful 6-room apt., $42; 7-room, $45; electricity, steam; parquet floors; near subway and L. Booklet. GOLDEN REALTY, 238 St. James Place.

New Jersey.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—HADDON HALL.
Finest apartment in the State; 8-story elevator; fireproof; strictly high class; 6 and 7 rooms; decorations to suit; $65 to $85; any broker, or on the premises, 57 and 59 Union St.

Apartments Wanted

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Wanted.—Furnished apartment, two rooms and bath, including service; location west, between 60th and 90th Sts.; will pay $60 per month. T 102 Times.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

21ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park privilege.)—Large, small, cool rooms; electricity; private bath, excellent table; references; phone.

30TH ST., 131 EAST.—Beautiful large and small rooms; private lavatories; good service; in artist's private home; French cuisine; choice residential district; refined people only.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (near Park Av.)—Large, single rooms, with board.

70TH ST., 173 EAST.—Large room; strictly private family; gentleman only.

45TH, 8 EAST.
Room and bath; table board; references.

73D, 12 EAST.—Double and single rooms; excellent table; references. Apply by letter until Sept. 10.

47 FIFTH AV.
Cool single rooms; suites with bath.

MADISON AV., 213, (Near 36th St.)—Large and small rooms; some with private baths; newly furnished and decorated; excellent cuisine; references.

West Side

7TH AV, 2,053, (123d.)—Exceptional rooms; steam, hot water; home cooking; references.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Well-furnished rooms; private bath; excellent table; refined surroundings.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; unexcelled board; telephone.

47TH ST., 47 WEST.—Private boarding house; for the Winter, large and single rooms; private baths; table exceptional.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Exceptional rooms, large, single; private baths; excellent table. 4589 Bryant.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—First-class single, double rooms; suites; private baths; electricity; references.

56TH, 832 WEST.—Double, single rooms; home cooking; table guests; telephone; references.

57TH, 325 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large rooms; southern exposure; conveniences; excellent table; reference.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single, cool rooms, private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Electric lights; steam heat; private baths; suit particular people.

72D, 111-117 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with board; ideal location.

72D, 253 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive double rooms with bath; all conveniences; table guests.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; excellent board; table guests.

73D ST., 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms, good table; subway, elevated; references.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; electricity; parlor dining room.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; excellent table; homelike; parlor dining; table guests.

76TH, 108 WEST.—Opportunity secure medium room, steam; first-class house, board.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; table guests; references.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Single and large rooms, connecting shower baths; gentlemen; private family.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Newly decorated, large, small rooms; superior board; table board.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea rooms and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

79th, 121 WEST.—Rooms with board; private or public bath; satisfaction guaranteed.

80TH, 108 WEST.—The House Richards. An "Old Home" place for refined people; all new, high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals.

80TH ST., 123 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; also parlor floor; newly decorated; continuous hot water; excellent cuisine and service; private bath.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; electricity; good table; parlor dining.

81ST, 151 WEST.—Large and small rooms, baths; excellent cuisine; electricity; phone.

82D, 124 West (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

82D, 54 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; excellent table; references.

82D, 45 WEST.—Pleasant large, small rooms; running water; excellent table; reasonable.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; gentlemen, couples; superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

86TH, 55 WEST.—Exceptional 2d floor; private baths; continuous hot water; other rooms.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate few people; excellent cooking.

90TH, 16 WEST.—Choice rooms; gentlemen, adults; exclusive; Jewish house. River 9793. Hellman.

92D, 117-119-121 WEST.—Delightfully sunny front and rear rooms for Winter, opposite St. Agnes grounds; parlor dining-room; excellent food; permanent guests desired; telephone; references.

93D, 21 WEST.—Large, small rooms; wholesome food; telephone; business people desired.

93D, 29-31 WEST.—Large, small rooms, newly decorated; parlor dining; reasonable.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly renovated rooms; private bath, electricity; excellent table; references.

94TH, 36 WEST.—Large second floor front room; excellent board; references. Strauss.

102D, 253 WEST.—Convenient to subway; saloon floor; large room and small room, with bath; Jewish family; excellent table.

102D, 216 WEST.—Attractive rooms, large, single; excellent table; gentlemen; elevator apartment. Mollhenney.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; modern private residence near Riverside and Broadway; two large rooms, bath.

110TH, 141 WEST.—Superior accommodations; reasonable; private home; very accessible; facing Central Park.

113TH, 625 WEST.—Large room; private bath; suitable gentlemen, couple; home cooking; references.

113TH, 525 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private boarding house; table guest; home cooking.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

121ST, 150 WEST.—Desirable rooms; bath, conveniences; excellent table; Hebrew family; table guests.

130TH, 144 WEST.—Large, nicely furnished room; excellent table; every convenience; telephone; reasonable.

149TH, 544 WEST, (near Broadway Subway,) The Audubon.—Bright rooms, good board, $8 up, singly; $15 up, two. Telephone 2757 Audubon.

149TH, 552 WEST.—Large and small rooms; excellent table; reasonable; near subway.

152D, 561 WEST.—Single, double rooms; electricity; every convenience; excellent table. 4678 Audubon.

152D ST., 513 WEST.—Private family; large second floor front room; references. Audubon 7392.

156TH, 553 WEST.—Large and small rooms; excellent table; reasonable rates.

164TH, (Broadway Subway.)—Newly furnished rooms adjoining bath; exclusive private home; all conveniences; excellent home cooking. L 45 Times.

BROADWAY, 245 WEST 104th.—Attractive rooms; southern exposure; home cooking; telephone. Jantzen.

HOLLAN HOUSE,
99, 123, 130 West.—Rooms; high-class house, superior cuisine and service; parlor dining, table guests accommodated. Riverside 229.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 683, Apt. 31.—Beautiful rooms, southern exposure; superior board; refined.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming family House of high standard; Grand location; 20 min. Broadway, 5c fare; Lovely furnished rooms, suites; all comforts; Excellent chef and service; separate tables; Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly, $10-$14 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

WEST END AV, 524, (86th subway.)—Beautiful rooms, floors; excellent table; references.

Widow will rent in her private house, Riverside Drive, 2 large connecting, handsomely furnished rooms, overlooking Hudson; private bath; also large rooms; excellent cuisine. Particulars Apt. 64, 3,117 Broadway, (5805 Morning.)

Brooklyn.

Nurse takes invalids and infirm in her detached cottage; countrylike; homelike. 357 78th St., Brooklyn.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Wanted.—Room and board, private family; business girl; terms moderate; below 42d St. J. J., 410 Times.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH ST., 10 EAST. (NEAR 5TH AV.)
Pleasant large, small rooms; every convenience.

14TH, 180 EAST.—Desirable, well-furnished rooms on bathroom floor; moderate.

23D ST., 20 EAST. (Madison Square South,) SUITE, two rooms and bath.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

The Willows, Huguenot Park on the beach; boating, bathing, fishing, tennis; delightfully cool; lawn, porches; exclusive; comfortable surroundings.

STATEN ISLAND.—Ten minutes' walk to ferry for New York; quiet; excellent table. Write A. E. M., 363 Westervelt Av., Tompkinsville.

Westchester.

Hastings, stone's throw of Hudson; 5 minutes train, trolley; 8-roomed house, hall, laundry, sleeping piazzas, oak floors, electricity, beamed ceilings, asbestos hot air; boat club, tennis, skating; $95. Blaine.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-shaded grounds; river view. W. H. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

In large Colonial house, spacious grounds, garage; attractively furnished rooms; 426 Pelham Road, New Rochelle. Phone 2761-N. R.

Rockledge Manor, 124 Bruce Av., telephone 4136 Yonkers; convenient; refined home; moderate price.

Long Island.

Fall and Winter home; beautiful surroundings; large and small rooms; unexcelled home table; convenient to train and trolley. 96 Whitestone Av., Flushing, L. I.

SEE THE NEW HOMES AT
KEW GARDENS.
15 minutes from Penn. Terminal.

Crystal Lake House, Freeport.—Family hotel; Fall rates; ideal location; all outside rooms; booklet. Special rates for Labor Day.

Far Rockaway.—Maison Louis, 60 Carlton Av. Boarding; week-ends; $5.50; French table.

New York State.

Modern gentleman's place; fruit, poultry dairy, farm; 90 miles; $9.00-$12.00; booklet; references. Spindler, Lefever Falls, Ulster Co., N. Y.

Billewood.—Good board; Ulster County farm; arrange. White, 309 West 46th. Bryant 34.

New Jersey.

THE BOYKEN, Morristown, N. J.; Fall and Winter engagements; moderate prices; rooms single and en suite; private baths; unexcelled home table and service; convenient to R. R. station and trolley.

THE COLONIAL.
SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
Open through September.
Misses Vanderhoof & Reynolds.

Orange, N. J., 211 Lincoln Av.—Six minutes from Highland station; high, excellent location; large, bright, airy rooms, with board; moderate rates; reference.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

35TH ST., 20 EAST.—Desirable room, all conveniences; choice location; gentleman.

34TH ST., 46 EAST.—Elegant room, bath, electricity, $6.50; another, $4; telephone.

38TH ST., 10 EAST.—Small and large rooms, with baths; also suites.

43D ST., 16 EAST.—Attractive accommodation for fastidious gentleman; room, with or without bath.

45TH ST., 16 EAST.—Attractive accommodation for fastidious gentleman; room, with or without bath.

49TH, 38 EAST.—Well-furnished, moderate-priced room for gentleman; owner's house; references.

61ST, 159 EAST.—Beautiful, renovated rooms; steam, hot water; excellent table.

76TH, 37 EAST.—Attractive front room; every convenience; telephone; private house, near park.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV, 265, (near 36th.)—Attractive large front room; bath. Murray Hill 728.

MADISON AV., 220.—Desirable rooms; running water; furnished, unfurnished; adjoining bath; electricity, telephone.

MADISON AV., 529.—Beautifully furnished rooms with, without private baths; phone; electricity.

West Side.

97TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming suite for bachelors, hot water, electricity; references.

9TH, 64 WEST.—Daintily furnished single, double rooms; bath, telephone, electricity; moderate.

12TH, 111 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; private house; references.

86TH ST., 40 WEST.—Comfortable single, en suite; bath; $4-$10; unfurnished, $6.50.

90TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small, airy rooms; board optional; references required; high-class house.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Exceptional rooms, large, single; private baths; board optional, 4589 Bryant.

57TH, 153 WEST.—Medium-sized rooms; electricity; $5-$7; splendid location; telephone; references.

58TH, 46 WEST.—Newly renovated double and single rooms; parlor dining room; reference.

57TH, 109 WEST.—Newly furnished suite, private bath, single room; reference required.

57TH, 155 WEST.—Large and small rooms for gentlemen; desirable location; terms moderate.

57TH, 260 WEST. — Light, medium-sized rooms; modern conveniences; attractive location. Hammond.

69TH, 143 WEST.—Attractive living and bedroom; exclusive apartment; shower; electricity; breakfast. Wilde.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Private house, up to date in every particular, offers superb rooms, en suite, with private bath, or single.

71ST, 106 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive large rooms; board optional; all conveniences; homelike atmosphere.

71ST, 221 WEST.—Excellent medium rooms, large closets, running, continuous hot water; references exchanged.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Attractive, large and small rooms; private house; telephone; references.

71ST, 218 WEST.—Electricity; parquet floors; hot, cold water; no rooming house.

72D, 138 WEST.—Exceptionally convenient location; very reasonable prices; rooms, with or without private bath; continuous hot water.

72D, 266 WEST.—Attractive, high-class, convenient location; subway express; meals optional.

73D, 272 WEST.—Double rooms; private bath, shower; single; near West End; references.

74TH, 134 WEST.—Private family; large, small room; gentlemen; high-class references; owner.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive rooms, suitable one, two; private bath; gentlemen; reference.

75TH, 105 WEST.—Two large rooms; single, en suite; small rooms; private family; conveniences.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, small rooms; private bath; telephone; Summer rates.

76TH, 110 WEST.—Unusually refined room; dressing room adjoining bath; electricity; references.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Attractive, homelike, sunny rooms; near bath; continuous hot water; electricity.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large room; adjoining bath; also small room; electric light; telephone.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive rooms, including handsome back parlor, with private bath.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Pleasant, cool, large, small rooms; electricity; private bath; moderate; telephone.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.
Very attractive, pleasant rooms; home comforts.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Large, airy, front room; southern exposure; conveniences; reference; reasonable.

77TH, 131 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished two-room suite, bath, kitchenette; reasonable.

77TH ST., 160 WEST.—Large and single rooms; all conveniences; gentlemen; references.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, large room; private house; suitable one, two; references.

79TH, 140 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms, single or en suite; private bath; references.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One suite, one small room; every convenience; references.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Gentlemen; choice rooms, adjoining bath; all modern conveniences; references.

82D, 33 WEST.—Small family, rents two beautiful rooms; newly furnished; references.

82D, 115 WEST.—Comfortably furnished large and small, sunny rooms; all conveniences; reasonable.

82D, 134 WEST.—Large, handsome second-floor rooms; private baths; single room; references.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large furnished front room, private bath, electric light; references.

82D, 52 WEST.—Attractive rooms; excellent table; baths, electricity, telephone.

83D ST., 231 WEST.—Exceptionally furnished sunny, large room; business gentleman; one light. Beadle.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty cents an agate line.

A late 1914 Chalmers Master 6; will sell at great sacrifice; touring car like new, cost $2,400, used less than seven months, has self-starter, electric light, non-stallable motor, oval fenders, stream lined body, demountable rims, rain vision windshield, speedometer; everything essential for a high-class automobile; motor runs like new; price, $975 cash. Call today. Owner's residence, 127 Lenox Road, near Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

For Sale.—Two 5-ton Saurer dump trucks, with Woods hydraulic hoist and 4-yard steel bodies.
One 5-ton Mack, with mechanical hoist and 4-yard body.
One 3-ton Packard, hand hoist, 4-yard body. These trucks are just one year old, and in good condition; can be bought for very reasonable figure. Z 221 Times Annex.

PRIVATE PARTY WILL DISPOSE
Studebaker 6-cylinder 6-passenger; new tires; extra tires with rims; demountable rims; rear vision mirror; slip covers; electric lights; self-starter; car is perfectly new; must be seen to be appreciated; price $850. See coachman, private estate, 921 Putnam Av., 2 blocks off Broadway, Brooklyn. Telephone 7112 Bushwick.

CADILLAC Touring, 1914, in appearance and condition practically a new car; newly painted, electric lights, self-starter, good shoes, two extra shoes, silk mohair top; completely equipped; ready for immediate delivery. Stearns Co., 417 West 55th. (Columbus 7600.)

Locomobile, 1913, touring; electric lights, extra shoe, demountable rims, motor-driven tire pump; perfect condition.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP,
18 Halsey St., Brooklyn.

Stearns Knight Touring, 1913, 7-passenger; six-cylinder, newly painted Brewster green; Perry & Davis electric starting, lighting. Overhauled and guaranteed by Stearns Company, 417 West 55th. Phone 7600 Columbus.

Great sacrifice, $250 Krit, very late 1913; light, five-passenger touring; in perfect condition; any demonstration desired and trial allowed. Miss Beatrice Bingham, Melrose 8649.

Lippard-Stewart Commercial Trucks, 1,500 pounds and 1 ton; just overhauled and newly repainted, with guarantee; investigate quick; $1,000. H. K. Reilly, 136 West 52d St.

Hupmobile, Model 32, 1914 touring cars and roadsters; will sacrifice to make room for new models. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

A Detroit electric brougham, in excellent condition; cost $2,800, sell $750. Werner, 258 Riverside Drive, 2400 River.

Packard (1915) Touring, 38 H. P.
Cadillac (1914) Touring; like new.
Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

Renault, fine condition; beautiful collapsible limousine body; will rent or sell. Mrs. Lloyd, 160 West 56th St.

White steamer, $2,000; sell $200; perfect condition; Model O. 460 East 167th St.

Rauch & Lang dual controlled coach, like new; Edison batteries. X 233 Times Annex.

Rauch & Lang worm-drive brougham; owner leaving city; must sell at once. S 12 Times.

Reo, 1914, touring, 30 H. P.; splendid condition; $500. T 139 Times.

Automobiles for Rent.

Renault and Packard cars for hire, hour, day or month; classy and up to date; reliable chauffeurs. Lewis, Hotchkiss Garage, 20 West 60th St. Phone 1509 Columbus.

Renault and Packard cars for hire, hour, day, or month; classy and up to date; reliable chauffeurs. Lewis, Hotchkiss Garage, 20 West 60th St. Phone 1509 Columbus.

O'Connor Packard Renting Co. Touring Limousines, Landaulets; all occasions; special shopping rates. 235 West 50th. Tel. 2177 Circle.

Beautiful Garford Six; seven passenger touring; like new; wire wheels; hour, week or month; owner drives. Lenox 8767.

To Hire—High-grade five or seven passenger car, select trade only. F. Perry, resident telephone Hamilton 1777, Brooklyn.

Private seven-passenger Packard to responsible party; very reasonable. Sulkins, Columbus 5358.

1914 Reo touring, $2 hour; day, reasonable; reliable people only. D 39 Times Annex.

Packard seven-passenger touring car; day, week, month. Henry Abbey; Col. 1504.

FIAT touring car; rent, daily, weekly, monthly. Al Cella, phone Plaza 470.

Automobile Repairing.

Electric Starting—Lighting Systems.
Detachable Wire Wheels.
Jesco Company, 245 W. 55th St. Circle 1558.

Automobile Instruction.

Largest and Best School in WEST SIDE U. S. Send for Booklet and Y. M. C. A. Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 80th St. 5th Av. Cor. Special class for women.

Owners will profit greatly by taking our special six weeks' course. Y. M. C. A. Automobile School, 1,121 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Booklet and pass to school free.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

90TH, 53 WEST.—Newly furnished, attractive, large, medium-sized rooms, with private bath, telephone; references; private house.

91ST, 21 WEST.—Desirable large room, newly decorated; private bath; telephone; private family.

91ST, 38 WEST.—Newly furnished house; electricity, parquet floors; large rooms; $7-$9.

91ST, 64 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms; convenient "L," subway; shower bath; reference.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Private house; conveniently located; rooms $5, $6, $8; electricity.

91ST, 66 WEST.—Suite 3 rooms, private bath, kitchenette; large rooms; service.

91ST, 64 WEST.—Physician's office ten years; retiring account illness. Riverside 786.

92D, 46 WEST.—Newly decorated house; large rooms, with dressing rooms; $7-$9.

93D ST., 251 WEST.
Single, outside; connecting lavatory. Crane.

94TH, 168 WEST.—Large, comfortable front

LITTLE BOY DROWNS SAVING SISTER'S LIFE

Jumps Into Sea to Rescue Her When She Falls from Jetty at Coney Island.

GIRL CLUTCHES HIS NECK

Life Savers Pull Both from Water, but Pulmotor Fails to Resuscitate the Lad.

While scores of bathers were rolling in the surf at the foot of West Fifth Street, Coney Island, yesterday, two children ran, laughing, to the end of the jetty which extends out from the beach. They were Stanley Hewitt, 12 years old, of Siegfried Court, Coney Island, and his sister, Mabel, 9 years old. Despite their mother's warning against going too far, the youngsters insisted upon running back and forth along the jetty without any thought of danger. Both of them were clad in bathing suits.

With a peal of laughter at her brother, who linkered behind, Mabel started again for the end of the jetty, and Stanley followed her reluctantly, for he knew their mother would be angry with them for staying out so long.

"You had better come in," shouted Stanley to the little girl. But she shook her curls and took another hop toward the end of the jetty. As she turned to see whether Stanley was following she missed her footing and fell into twelve feet of water. Realizing her danger, Stanley screamed to nearby bathers for help, but his cry was not heard because of the noise made by the pounding surf.

Mabel was splashing and gasping in the water. The boy yelled again and then jumped off the jetty determined to hold her head above the surface until help arrived. He finally reached her and seized her under the arms. Mabel clutched his neck and the boy was too helpless to free himself. Again he screamed and again no one heard him.

When he made a final call for help two lifeguards of the Municipal Baths, Harry O'Neil and John McMonigle, caught sight of the girl's hair fluttering on the surface of the water. They called to another lifeguard in a boat near by and swam out to the spot where brother and sister, clasped in each other's arms, had about given up their struggle for life.

They sank once but before they went down again the lifesavers pulled them into the boat. When they reached the beach, a hurry call was sent to the Coney Island Hospital. Hundreds of bathers gathered around the unconscious forms of the two children and four policemen had to clear a path for the ambulance surgeon, Dr. O'Reilly who arrived with a pulmotor which he immediately applied in an effort to revive the children.

Mabel finally opened her eyes and regained consciousness, but her brother failed to show any signs of life and the surgeon finally said he was dead. The girl was then taken to the Coney Island Hospital to be treated for submersion.

2 DIE IN FIREWORKS BLAST.

Explosion Destroys Factory in Hackensack Meadows.

An explosion yesterday wrecked the fireworks factory belonging to Michael Marano in the Hackensack Meadows in the Granton district of North Bergen, N. J., and started a fire which destroyed what was left of the building. Two workmen were burned mortally and others were injured less seriously.

According to Marano, the owner, who lives at Sixth and Adams Streets, Hoboken, he was working with two men, William Brookes of Hackensack Plank Road, North Bergen, and Carrelo Calvano of 406 Adams Street, Hoboken, in filling aerial bombs. A brother of Calvano's, who lives at the same address, was working in another part of the one-story building which composed the factory.

Suddenly there was an explosion, the force of which drove Marano through the door, to which fact he considers he owes his life, since the men he was working with, Brookes and Calvano, were so badly burned that they died later at the North Hudson Hospital. David Calvano was injured as well as his employer, but both were able to go home after their wounds were dressed. No explanation was offered as to the cause of the explosion.

PREDICT SUFFRAGE DEFEAT.

Opponents Hold Conference to Promote Their Campaign Work.

Methods to oppose woman suffrage in the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts were the chief topic of discussion at the meeting of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage at the headquarters of the organization, 37 West Thirty-ninth Street, yesterday afternoon.

"Our reports indicate that there will be large majorities against suffrage in all four States," said Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, the National President. "This has been shown by the number of men who have attended our meetings, and has been foreshadowed by straw votes. Many men hold that this is not the time to double the electorate and introduce at the polls large numbers of emotional and inexperienced voters."

Reports were received at the meeting from State and campaign managers. It was decided that each State should be given an opportunity to try out the methods that had proved to be most successful in others.

Attending the meeting were Mrs. James N. Codman, Boston; Mrs. E. Yards Breeze and Miss Anne MacIlvaine, Trenton, N. J.; Miss Clara Vexin, Elizabeth, N. J.; Miss Caroline Stewart, Glen Ridge, N. J.; Mrs. Thomas B. Adams, Summit, N. J.; Mrs. Frank J. Goodwin, Westfield, N. J.; Mrs. Horace Brock, Philadelphia; Miss Florence Hall, Bryn Mawr, Penn.; Miss Eliza Armstrong, Pittsburgh; Miss Caroline Patterson, Macon, Ga.; Mrs. James B. Wells, Brownsville, Texas, and Miss Alice Hill Chittenden and Miss Minnie Bronson, New York.

BURTON TALKS LANDSLIDE.

Sees Republican Victory—Governor Gates Thinks Wilson Will Win.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—Fresh from a trip through the Western States, where he addressed large meetings, former Senator Theodore E Burton of Ohio, who, it is believed, will be a Republican candidate for President, stopped over in Chicago today long enough to assure local leaders that the Republicans would win in a landslide in 1916.

Mr. Burton said he had had opportunity to make a political survey of the country, and saw nothing but victory for the Republican candidate, whoever he may be.

The ex-Senator said he did not believe that the solution of the disagreement between this country and Germany, which redounds, he said, to the personal credit of President Wilson, will be sufficient to prevent Republican success.

Governor Charles W. Gates of Vermont, one of the two Republican States in 1912, when he arrived at the Blackstone Hotel today, said:

"We are all Americans in Vermont. We are doing our best to support President Wilson and his Administration, and we hope that he will continue to be successful in keeping our country out of war. If present conditions prevail in 1916 America will support the Administration now in office."

SHERMAN PRAISES WILSON.

Senator, as an American, Indorses Stand in German Crisis.

ROCHESTER, Ill., Sept. 2.—United States Senator Lawrence Y. Sherman, a candidate for the Republican nomination for President in 1916, in an address at a "homecoming celebration" here today, praised the policy of President Wilson in dealing with internatial questions and discussed the utterances of Theodore Roosevelt relative to the Administration.

"President Wilson is not a Republican," he said, "and I am not a Democrat, but I am an American. As a voter in the United States I shall stand behind Wilson as long as he takes the stand that he has taken between the United States and Germany. The people should be non-partisan in a situation of this kind."

Nutmeg Democrats Indorse Wilson.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 2.—Resolutions indorsing the Administration of President Wilson and pledging him the loyal support of the Democrats of Connecticut were adopted at a meeting here today of the Democratic State Central Committee.

STRIKE FEVER'S END NEAR IN BRIDGEPORT

Capital and Labor Eager to Settle Down to Work—Hours of Toil Reduced.

UPHEAVAL SHOOK THE CITY

Some Employes in Munitions Factories Find They Earn Less Under Straight 8-Hour Day.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 2.—Bridgeport is slowly, but surely, convalescing from the strike fever which has been upon it for the past three months. Everything and everybody has been in one or more of the seventy-five industrial quarrels; everything and everybody is more or less unionized. It started with the machinists and before it stopped school teachers, barbers, janitors, window cleaners, and jitney drivers unionized, had strikes, and settled them. The strike movement is expected to end on Labor Day and the whole city, capital and labor alike, hopes that the one idea of getting down to work will supersede all others.

This busy arsenal city still has on its hands a dozen or more strikes, but as nothing serious is involved it is expected they will soon end, as the others did when the workers got tired of their French leave holiday and the employers decided to concede a point or two to keep their plants running.

The upheaval has not been without gains for the workers. One of the country's busiest manufacturing communities has, in two brief months, changed its weekly working schedule from fifty-five hours to fifty, and in many instances to a straight eight-hour day, without any reduction in wages. The treasuries of the unions have been strengthened by the initiation fees and dues of new members.

Other changes not so often mentioned are the severing of many warm friendships between employers and employes, and only yesterday the death of a warm friend of the workers, S. T. Davis, Jr., President of the Locomobile Company of America, who died of cerebral hemorrhage, superinduced by the strain of the past two months. The industrial upheaval has also resulted in the smashing of Bridgeport political machines and it is entirely probable that this effect will be felt all over the State.

Still another result has been the cancellation of a number of war orders by dealers who feared a serious strike here, and efforts of other cities to get manufacturers to leave Bridgeport. Committees from Ithaca, N. Y., Ashland, Wis., and Norfolk, Va., were here this week trying to persuade Bridgeport manufacturers to locate in their cities.

Eight-Hour Day Curtails Earnings.

A peculiar result of the strike movement is that many of the employes find themselves earning less than before the strikes. Formerly they were making overtime wages in almost all plants, but when the eight-hour system was insisted upon the employers put in the shift schedule, which precluded any one employe from working more than eight hours a day.

Employes were receiving union wages and often more before the strikes, with war bonuses in many factories. Everything was working smoothly until labor leaders who came here to settle a jurisdictional dispute among workers on the new Remington plant found Bridgeport like a small tree overburdened with fruit ready to be picked. They started strikes and the fever caught the city. The strikers demanded an eight-hour day. They got it, but kept on striking, marching about the city, blowing horns, but doing no damage. It was more like a picnic than anything else. There was no suffering, for all the workers had been making big money.

So general was the horn blowing that one manufacturer has had for six weeks hundreds of horns on hand to give to his employes when they go on strike. He still has the horns. Some of the strikes have had an element of humor. Several hundred girls went out several days ago for union wages on piecework they were doing. After they struck they found they had been getting two cents above the union wage. Another strike for an eight-hour day came to an end when some level-headed striker figured out the men had been working but forty-four hours a week.

The length to which the strike fever went is shown by the fact that the jitney bus drivers, of whom there are hundreds in Bridgeport, and who own their own cars, formed a union, formulated a list of demands, went on strike and announced they had reached an amicable settlement. Whom they settled with and whom they struck against has not yet been announced.

Many of the workers have found that the eight-hour day is not a money-making thing for them, inasmuch as it kills the overtime opportunity, with extra pay. Some who were ringleaders in the strike for an eight-hour day are now circulating petitions asking to go back to the ten-hour schedule, with overtime pay effective after the completion of the primary eight hours.

Settlements the Order of the Day.

There were few indications of labor troubles here today. The meetings of strikers of eleven plants in which differences over hours and wages are not settled were few, and these were short. Reports made to them were to the effect that settlements were in prospect. The 1,500 employes of the Bryant Electric Company, who had been out, returned to work, having won their demands.

The strikers of the Salts Textile Company will meet tomorrow, when President John Golden of the United Textile Workers of America will make an address. Thomas H. McMahon, an organizer, told strikers today that weavers, slashers, and twisters were needed in Philadelphia and that if they wanted to go there transportation would be provided.

The blacksmiths and helpers were organized last night. Most of them are working in factories in which there have been no strikes as yet.

The 150 men at the Automatic Machine Company, who had been on strike and who accepted a compromise of the fifty-hour week, returned to work today.

At the meeting of the strikers of the Bias Narrow Fabric Company it was stated that the company had agreed to all demands.

At the Canfield Rubber Company's strikers' meeting it was announced that Superintendent Holcomb would give the fifty-hour week. The demand is for the eight-hour day.

The differences at the Remington Arms and Ammunition Company affecting the polishers are still the subject of conferences.

REMINGTON CARPENTERS OUT.

Seven Hundred Working on Plant at Eddystone Ask 8-Hour Day.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2.—Construction of fifteen buildings which are being erected by the Remington Arms Company at Eddystone was halted today when 700 carpenters went on strike for an eight-hour day and recognition of their union.

There were reports about Eddystone today that unless the demands of the striking carpenters were granted, a general strike of the other men at the plant might follow.

Officials of the company, it was reported, were making arrangements to import carpenters from New York, Washington, Baltimore, and other cities to take the places of the men who were on strike.

The Metal Trades Council asserted today that demands would be made on the Baldwin Locomotive Works in this city as well as on the Remington Arms Company, and that a strike certainly would be called if they were refused.

TIE UP MUNITIONS PLANT.

Machinists in Youngstown Demand an Increase in Wages.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Sept. 2.—Workmen employed in the munitions making department of the William Tod Company, manufacturing machinists here, went on a strike today for higher wages. The men demand 42 cents per hour for roughers and heaters and 36 cents per hour for operators and greasers. A compromise offered by the company was refused.

More than 100 men engaged in the manufacture of shells and shrapnel for the Allies are affected. The plant is being picketed.

SUFFRAGE MEETING SPOILED

Red Fire Mistaken for Blaze and an Alarm Is Turned In.

The yellow wagonette "Victory," filled with speakers and drawn by a horse belonging to the Woman Suffrage Party, pulled up at St. Mary's Park, 143d Street and St. Ann's Avenue, the Bronx, last evening. The workers for The Cause began their task of persuading the male part of their audience to give them the vote.

The crowd wasn't all that the speakers desired, and to attract attention they set off a few packages of red fire. The glare lit the surrounding neighborhood, and from a distance some one thought all St. Mary's Park was on fire and promptly turned in a fire alarm.

Then from all sides there bore down on the little yellow wagon fire engines and tenders, trucks, and fuel wagons and several Chiefs' buggies. The crowd cheered and the firemen, disgusted, turned around and went home again. But the effect of the meeting was spoiled. Many of the crowd followed the engines, and presently the little yellow wagon hauled the speakers away to more promising fields.

F-4 BODIES IDENTIFIED.

Notebook on One Victim Gives No Clue to Cause of Disaster.

HONOLULU, T. H., Sept. 2.—The two bodies taken out yesterday from the United States submarine F-4 were identified today as those of Charles H. Wells of Norfolk, Va., machinist's mate, and Frank N. Herzog of Salt Lake City, Utah, electrician.

Wells was identified by a notebook which, naval officers in charge of the work intimated, contained no information that would solve the mystery of the submarine's disappearance in Honolulu Bay March 25 with twenty-two men on board.

The identification of Herzog was made through records of dental work done for him.

The only other body identified so far is that of George T. Ashcroft, gunner's mate, of Los Angeles, found Tuesday in the battery room of the vessel.

GIRL CLERK ROBS JEWELER.

Thelma Seaman Says She Stole to Make Presents to Friends.

FREEPORT, L. I., Sept. 2.—Miss Thelma Seaman, the nineteen-year-old clerk of George Fyfe, a jeweler, whose store was robbed two weeks ago, was arrested this morning, following her admission that she had plundered her employer's stock for some time for gifts to friends. After pleading guilty to petit larceny before Police Justice Clinton M. Flint, she was committed to the Bedford Reformatory.

The young woman refused to admit that she had any connection with the theft of $1,000 worth of valuables from Fyfe's store on the night of Aug. 22. The police worked for several days on the theory that possibly the Seaman girl had an accomplice who broke into the store and took valuables to cover up her thefts.

Chief of Police Roland M. Lamb said seventy-nine articles, worth 50 cents to $10, had been recovered from persons who had received them as gifts from Miss Seaman. It was expected that more would be recovered.

FRANK JURY FAILS TO FIND LYNCHERS

Reports That It Has Done Its Best, but Has No Evidence on Which to Indict Any One.

Special to The New York Times.

MARIETTA, Ga., Sept. 2.—The world will never know who were in the party that kidnapped Leo M. Frank from the State prison farm at Milledgeville and took him on a 140-mile auto trip to Marietta, where he was hanged to a tree within a stone's throw of the place where Mary Phagan, his alleged victim, was born. This was made certain today when the Cobb County Grand Jury, after holding a two days' session and examining over thirty witnesses, returned presentments to Judge H. L. Patterson in which the declaration is made:

"We have done our best under our oath, and we regret to state that we have been unable to find enough evidence to indict any one for this crime."

This puts the finishing touches to Georgia's greatest criminal case. The action of the jury means that Cobb County is through with her investigation. The Governor has done everything in his power. There is no other step that he can take. In part the presentments read:

We have diligently inquired, without envy, hatred, or malice, and without fear, favor, affection, reward or hope thereof, into all the circumstances connected with the killing of Leo M. Frank. We have worked faithfully and hard to discover who are the perpetrators of this crime.

We have had the active co-operation of the Governor of the State, he giving us all information that he has; of the Attorney General of the State, and especially have we had the active co-operation of the Solicitor General of this circuit and of the Sheriff and his deputy in Cobb County.

We have found several clues, but have been unable to find any one who could identify any party. We have done our best, under oath, and we regret to state that we have been unable to find enough evidence to indict any one for this crime.

We have made a list of all the witnesses we had before us. The Solicitor General was before our body, and personally examined these witnesses, and we have turned this list over to him for his information, to follow up at another Grand Jury, if any more evidence can be found to connect any person or persons with the death of Leo M. Frank.

We have been unable to connect anybody with the perpetration of this offense, or to identify any one who was connected with it, although we have investigated the information furnished us by officers and other parties, and have followed up letters which have been received by the officials, both signed and unsigned, and to this end we have subpoenaed and examined many witnesses in an effort to disclose the perpetrators of this crime, but none of these witnesses could identify any of the parties.

From careful investigation we find that the reports which have gone all over the country of lawlessness in Cobb County and the City of Marietta, before and after this crime, are untrue.

ASKS SICKLES RECEIVER.

Albany Trust Co. Wants to Recover on a Judgment.

Leonard Klaber, on behalf of the Albany Trust Company, will ask Justice Donnelly of the Supreme Court to name a receiver to take charge of the property of George Stanton Sickles, son and executor of General Daniel E. Sickles, to the end that an unsatisfied judgment amounting to a few hundred dollars may be paid. The trust company obtained the judgment several years ago and when it was not paid Mr. Sickles was examined in supplementary proceedings. There was no evidence showing that he was able to pay.

The receiver is asked for on the ground that enough assets might be obtained to satisfy the judgment. It is asserted that Mr. Sickles had a one-eighth interest in nearly $1,000,000 left him by his grandfather, and that while the total amount of this property might have been dissipated through business losses sustained by General Sickles, who was trustee of his son's estate, enough might remain to pay the judgment. The fact that the will of General Sickles has not yet been probated leaves the matter in doubt.

Mr. Klaber refused last night to discuss the matter. He was asked if Mr. Sickles held a note of $25,000 against the members of a realty concern in which General Sickles was interested. He replied that there was nothing in the suggestion.

STAMP CLERK ARRESTED.

Inspectors Say Sheridan of Wall Street Post Office Is $1,000 Short.

James J. Sheridan, 46 years old, of 2,519 Madison Street, Brooklyn, for twenty-one years clerk in charge of the wholesale stamp window in the Wall Street station of the New York Post Office, was arrested in Watermill, L. I., last night by Postal Inspectors Jacobs and Pollitt, charged with embezzling Government funds. He was locked up in Police Headquarters.

The police say he broke down in Headquarters and said he took the Government money to pay expenses incurred by the illness of his wife, who died last December. Inspector Jacobs said an inventory of Sheridan's accounts revealed a shortage of $1,000.

$26,500,000 RIFLE ORDER.

North Tonawanda Firm to Make 1,000,000 for a European Belligerent

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 2. — Enormous contracts for rifle cartridges for the European armies are pending in Cleveland. A. C. Reinicke munitions broker, today exhibited inquiries from the Russian, French, and Italian War Offices for 12,000,000,000 cartridges. He also announced the closing of a contract for 1,000,000 rifles at $26.50 each, which he has placed with a firm in North Tonawanda, N. Y., after the collapse of negotiations with a Canton factory.

He is also working on the formation of a syndicate of Cleveland capitalists and manufacturers to take over a $20,000,000 order for shrapnel shells for the Allies.

APPLES AT $3 A BARREL.

Second State Fruit Auction Brings $30,000 to Farmers.

The second State apple auction took place yesterday in Gardiner, Ulster County, when 10,000 barrels were sold at an average price of $3 a barrel. The third auction will take place at Syracuse next week, when 40,000 barrels will be offered.

Commissioner Dillon told the farmers of Ulster yesterday that if they would undertake the cold storage of their fruit he would obtain for them from the State Land Bank 80 per cent. of the cost of storage and guarantee they would get back the entire investment.

The Department of Foods and Markets will begin next Tuesday at 2 A. M. the auction of peaches, plums, and pears on the Desbrosses Street Pier.

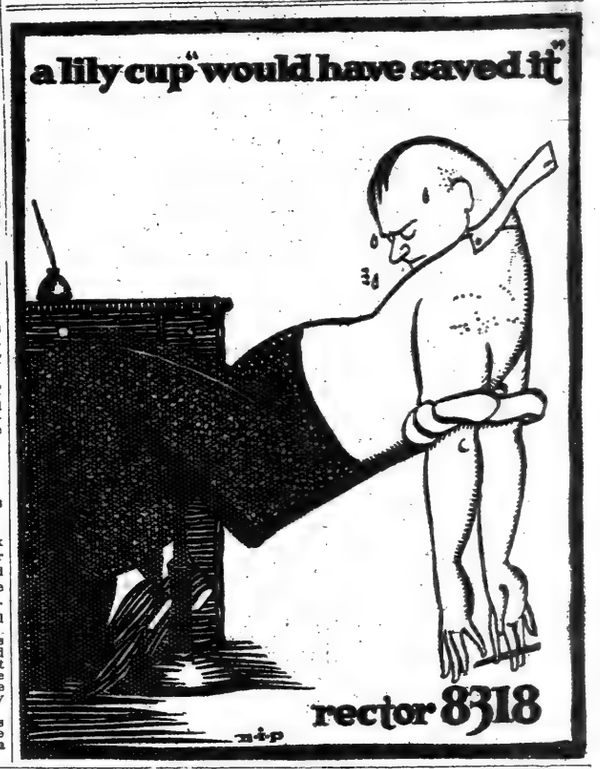
PAPER MAKERS ON STRIKE.

Allege Mill Owners Are Discriminating Against Union Men.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 2.—Alleging that the paper mill owners are not living up to their agreement, in that they are discriminating against union men, a strike affecting about 1,000 men, employed in various mills, was called today by officers of the International Brotherhood of Papermakers.

A strike which was in progress for several months in ten paper mills in this section was settled Aug. 16 last. The union men now claim that the mill owners are violating the agreement which resulted in a settlement of that strike.

The mills involved are the St. Regis Paper Mill at Baferiet, the three mills of the Remington Paper and Power Company at Norwood, Norfolk, and Raymondville; the Champion and West End Paper Mills at Carthage, the Donnacona Mill at Donnacona, Quebec, and the Continental Paper Bag Company in this city.



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The refined atmosphere, the luxurious surroundings, the good food, the finest cooking, perfect service, and prices startling in the reasonableness—combine to make Rector's an ideal place to seek real enjoyment.

RECTOR'S ALL-STAR CABARET
A program of entertainers that will compare favorably with those of our leading theatres.

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Opens at 8 P. M. Superb music. An ideal floor. Supper and refreshments. Professional dancing acts.

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Russia's Greatest Impressionistic Danseuse
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Every evening in the main Dining Room during dinner; after the theatre, in Rector's Grand Ballroom. To avoid disappointment, 'phone your reservations—Bryant 3200.

BROADWAY, 48TH STREET AND 7TH AVENUE

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d Street. Evenings 8:10. Mats. Tomorrow, Mon. (Labor Day) & Wed. 2:10. The Greatest Musical Show Ever Produced. ZIEGFELD FOLLIES. After the Play Visit Danse de Follies. NEW ZIEGFELD FROLIC MIDNIGHT Atop This Theatre

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. JUST OUTSIDE Evs. 8:30 Matinee THE DOOR Saturday 2:30. NEXT MON. MATINEE....SEATS NOW. Ruth Chatterton in Daddy Long Legs

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow, Mon. & Wed. "VIVID AND CONVINCING."—World. UNDER FIRE with WILLIAM COURTENAY

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow, Mon. & Wed. "HAS THE SPIRIT OF THE U. S. A."—PRESS. Rolling Stones

GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea., B'way & 43 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w, Mon. & Wed. JULIAN ELTINGE in "COUSIN LUCY," by CHARLES KLEIN

FULTON 46th St., near B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow, Mon. & Wed. SOME BABY! "A LAUGHING TRIUMPH."—American.

BIRTH OF A NATION AT LIBERTY W. 42d St. THE TWICE Daily, Incl. Sunday. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Mats. ..... 25-50-$1. D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of 40.

LYCEUM West 45th St. NEXT MON. SEATS NOW. MARIE TEMPEST in the Double Comedy Bill J. M. BARRIE'S ROSALIND and Robert Marshall's THE DUKE OF KILLICRANKIE

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evenings at 8:30. Mats Tomorrow, Mon. & Wed. COMMON CLAY with JOHN MASON and JANE COWL. SEATS SELLING 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

ELTINGE West 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow, Mon. & Wed. 2:20. "SEE MY LAWYER" WITH T. ROY BARNES AND CAPABLE CAST.

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow, Mon. & Wed. THE BOOMERANG

PARK Col. Circle & 59th. Phone 9590 Col. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. May Irwin. Star Laugh Maker.—Sun. In the new comedy, "33 WASHINGTON SQUARE." Mat. Labor Day (Monday). Best Seats $1.

GLOBE B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w, Mon. & Wed. 2:15. MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN

Steeplechase. Grand Final Dancing Contest, Friday, Sept. 10th. $500 in Gold. Special Rates to Parties.

NEW Mat. Today BRIGHTON Brighton Beach. EVA TANGUAY Gilbert & Sullivan Revue, Others.

Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Eve. at 8:15. 12-Act Vaudeville Show. ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c, 35c, 50c. DELIGHTFUL PROMENADE.

CANDLER THEATRE, W. 42d St. Ev. 8:15 Sharp. Matinees Sat., Labor Day & Wed. A GREAT BIG HIT. The House of Glass. By MAX MARCIN. A BIGGER HIT THAN "ON TRIAL."

ASTOR THEATRE, B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow, LABOR DAY and Wed. 2:15. "A REAL PLAY AT LAST."—Mail. Young America. COHAN & HARRIS' GREATEST TRIUMPH

LONGACRE West 48th St. Evs. 8.15. Mats. Wed. (POP.) Sat. & Labor Day. THE GIRL WHO SMILES. Big Sister to "ADELE," by the same author.

SEATS ON SALE MONDAY, for THE BATTLE CRY OF PEACE. VITAGRAPH THEATRE FIRST TIME THURSDAY, SEPT. 9.

LEXINGTON 51st & Lex. Av. Evenings 25c to $1. Mat. Sat. 25 & 50c. A. H. Woods Presents Potash & Perlmutter. Next Week—"7 KEYS TO BALDPATE."

Standard B'way & 90th St. Phone 42 River. Evs. 25c to $1. Sat. Mat. 25 to 75c. Tues. & Thurs. Mats. 25 & 50c. Opens Mon. (Labor Day Mat.) (Seats Now.) A. H. Woods Presents THE YELLOW TICKET

York 116 St., nr. Lenox Av. Phone 1354 Morn. Evs. 25c to $1. Sat. Mats. 25 to 75c. Tues & Thurs. Mats. 25c to 50c. Opens Mon. (Labor Day) Mat. (Seats Now.) JOHN CORT Presents THE NATURAL LAW

"Mandalay" Floating Carnival Evs., Sept. 6 to 11, inclusive. REFINED AMUSEMENTS & DANCING. Sept. 6—Special Contests, Exhibition Dances. Sept. 7—Cake Walk, Night Grab Bag Contest. Sept. 8—Moving Picture Stars appear tonight. Sept. 9—Masque Costume Ball, Singers; Messrs. Flynn, Grant, Young, Miss Barry, 'Little Cafe Co.' Sept. 10—Dancing Contest, Champ'ship of Hudson. Sept. 11—Contests, Dancing Specialties. Usual Big Night. LAST WEEK OF SEASON. Leaving Battery Pier 7:30, W. 131 St. 8:30 P. M.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way. 47 St. Daily Mat. 25 to $1. Gertrude Hoffmann & Co. of 60 in "SUMURUN" The Four Mortons, Oths. DELICIOUS LEMONADE FREE TO ALL.

LUNA A STUPENDOUS HIT LUNA'S BROADWAY ECHO EVENINGS AT 9, 10 & 11. Free Dancing Contest Thursday Nights

YORKVILLE 86th St. at 3d Ave. Burlesque. CHARLES ROBINSON and His PARISIENNE FLIRTS. Mat. Today 15c to 50c. Smoking Permitted.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Burlesque MAIDS OF AMERICA. Matinee Today.

VITAGRAPH 44th and Broadway. 1 to 11 P. M. ROBERT EDESON and All-Star Cast in Mortmain. Other Pictures. 10c. 15c. 25c. 50c.

STRAND B'way & 47 St. Noon to 11:30. 10c to 50c. HAZEL DAWN in "Heart of Jennifer." Strand Orch. & Soloists. Next Week: Mary Pickford in "CINDERELLA."

Saturday Writes Finis to the Last Sale of Hart Schaffner & Marx Summer Suits This Season

There's a rare bargain here for you; if you snap it up quickly. You may find it in a Blue, Black or Fancy Summer Suit—all are included in this sale

Those that were sold up to $50, are now $22.50

Those that were sold up to $35, are now $16.50

Lots of new Clothing, Hats and Furnishings for Fall are here.

Come in and see them.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, cor. 29th St. Broadway, below Chambers St. Third Av., cor. 122d St. 240-248 West 125th St. Open Evenings



ARROW Soft COLLARS

Of White Pique or Repp, or plain Mull. Very superior in fit and wear. It pays to ask for Arrows.

2 for 25c.

CLUETT, PEABODY & CO., INC. MAKERS

Special—Genuine Cowhide Suit Cases $3.95

Usual price, $6.00

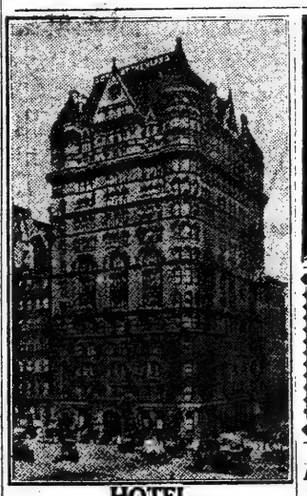
Friday and Saturday Only

In tan leather, these 24-inch cases have scalloped corners, each reinforced with six rivets, one-inch straps all around, solid brass pull-down lock and brass bolts, patent safety non-breakable hinges that will not pull out, and hand-sewed handles reinforced with hard fibre. They are linen-lined, and fitted with shirtfolds and four sets of leather inside-straps—a real bargain.

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VALET SERVICE FREE.
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MENU:
Little Neck Clams, Cherry Stone. Consomme in Jelly, Frog Legs, Sauté Meuniere, Crab Meat Ravigote, Half Fried Chicken, Virginia Corn on Cob, Candied Sweet Potatoes, Salad, Peach Ice Cream, Watermelon, Cantaloupe, Cheese, Demi-Tasse.
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BROADWAY AND FORTY-THIRD STREET
POSITIVELY BEST LOCATION, VALUES AND SERVICE IN NEW YORK.
ROOMS, WITH BATH, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $4.00, $5.00 PER DAY.
ALSO ATTRACTIVE SUITES AT REASONABLE CHARGES.

Dinner $1.25 Luncheon 75c Arthur 5 EAST 45TH STREET Cuisine Francaise No Cabaret CLOSED SUNDAYS.

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Known the world over. French Cuisine, "Amateur Soiree." BUSTANOBY RESTAURANTS 39th Street (METAMORA CLUB.) Dancing prizes at lunch, tea, dns.

OPEN AIR DINING CARLTON TERRACE 100TH ST. & BROADWAY JOSEPH F. PIKE, SOLE OWNER.

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LARGEST AND COOLEST Transient & Family Hotel Uptown
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Absolutely Fireproof.
Single Rooms AND BATH $1.50 Per Day and Up
Double Rooms AND BATH $2.50 PER DAY
All Outside Rooms
Breakfast, 50c. Lunch, 50c. Dinner, $1.00.
We Cater to Dinner Parties.
Single Room with Bath (per year) ... from $540
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Special Rates by Month and Season.
BOARD, $10.50 PER WEEK.
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EXCEPTIONAL APARTMENTS OF ALL SIZES,
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, FOR LONG OR SHORT PERIODS.
Transient Rates, $2.50 per Day Up
No Extra Charge When Rooms Are Occupied by Two Persons.

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LOUIS H. CHALIF. Graduate, Russian Imperial Ballet School. Personally teaches teachers, in daily normal classes for interpretive, simplified classic, racial and ballroom dancing, at 7 West 42nd St., N. Y.

LILLIAN LANG IRENE ST. JOHN. ALL MODERN DANCES TAUGHT. ST. JOHN DANSE STUDIO. 30 E. 34th St. Mur. Hill 3010.

John A. Ross. Miss Mabelle C. Jarvis. Studio closed for the summer.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and probably Sunday; slight temperature change; moderate to fresh north winds.
For full weather report see Page 8.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 21,642. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1915.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

MEXICANS FIRE ON ARMY AVIATORS

Then Turn Their Guns on Soldiers in Brownsville, Who Return the Fire.

SEVEN MORE BANDITS SLAIN

Cavalry Also Captures Three in Search for Band Which Murdered Two Americans.

REPLY SENT TO CARRANZA

Told by Lansing That Peace Appeal Has Sanction of Latin Republics Represented by Envoys.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Sept. 3.—Mexicans on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande late today fired nearly a hundred shots at an American Army aeroplane flying over Brownsville, and then turned their guns against a squad of American soldiers on guard at the Brownsville electric light plant.

When the firing started the soldiers got behind shelter and returned the fire. There were no casualties.

Lieutenants Joseph G. Morrow and B. Q. Jones were in the aeroplane.

This was the second time within two days that a United States Army aeroplane was fired upon. The aviators did not know they had been fired on until they landed.

A detachment of the Twelfth United States Cavalry early tonight had a short fight with four Mexican bandits, one of whom was killed and the three others captured, about twelve miles north of here. None of the cavalrymen was injured. The prisoners were taken to San Benito.

This information was brought here in an official report tonight.

United States soldiers at Los Tulitos Ranch, twenty miles north of here, have captured and are holding for investigation ten Mexicans supposed to be members of a raiding gang.

United States cavalry and infantry and posses of county officers, and citizens tonight continued a search for outlaw Mexicans through the section of country eleven miles from here where two Americans were murdered yesterday.

The list of bandit dead stood at six tonight, though others probably have been killed and not reported.

Three of the Mexican bandits operating just north of Brownsville were killed last night by county officers at Los Quatros, five miles east of Barreda Station, fourteen miles north of Brownsville.

In addition to the Mexicans killed last night it is said a Mexican woman, deserted by her husband when the outlaws appeared at their home north of here, last night was accidentally killed by United States soldiers when she approached them in the darkness in search of protection.

The county officers who killed the three Mexicans last night are reported to have in their possession several rifles and bags of cartridges left by the dead Mexicans and their comrades who fled.

At Fort Brown it was said today infantry and cavalry would remain in the field until the bandits are captured or killed.

The body of Earl Donaldson will be sent to his former home in Montgomery, Me., for burial. Smith will be buried at San Benito.

LAREDO, Sept. 3.—Americans at Encinal, Texas, forty miles north of Laredo, are under arms, owing to reports that a band of Mexicans are in that vicinity and have threatened to attack the town. A considerable movement of strange Mexicans along country roads in Webb County was reported last night.

ORDERS RELEASE OF FRANCIS.

Carranza Acts After Vigorous Protest from Washington.

VERA CRUZ, Sept. 3.—Henry W. Francis, an American newspaper correspondent, who was imprisoned here on Aug. 10 by order of General Carranza, charged with distributing news in the United States unfavorable to the Carranza party, is to be released tonight, General Carranza having issued orders to that effect. No explanation as to the circumstances which led to the issuance of the release order has been given.

The State Department at Washington has twice made decands for the release of Francis. The most recent representation, on Aug. 27, were said to have been of a vigorous character.

Francis is a British subject, but was in Mexico under employment by an American newspaper.

LIMIT MEXICO CITY PRICES.

Dealers Arrested Who Overcharge or Refuse to Sell.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 3.—Provost Patino today told THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent that a number of provision dealers were observing the schedule of prices for staples issued by him; at the same time others were infringing, either telling customers they were out of the articles or were selling short weight measure. These methods account for twenty arrested today, Mexicans and Spaniards.

The Provost intimated that if Spanish grocers took an unfair advantage of the people's wants they may be expelled or if they close stores they may not be allowed to reopen. He added, however, that no extreme measure would be taken hastily and efforts would be made to bring backsliders into line by moral persuasion.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 2, (via Galveston, Sept. 3.)—The re-establishment of Government offices is proceeding rapidly here. Today the patent office reopened and handled a large volume of business, many American inventors lodging applications.

Pablo Gonzales tonight denied the

Continued on Page 2.

GERMAN SUBMARINES SINK TWO MORE SHIPS

The Crews of British Steamers Safely Landed Along the Coast, It Is Reported.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—German submarines today sunk two more British vessels. Word was received here this morning of the sinking of the steamer Roumanie. The crew, it was said, had been landed safely somewhere along the coast.

The British steamer Churston, it was announced, was also sent to the bottom by a German torpedo. The crew of this vessel was also saved.

The Roumanie was a vessel of 1,638 tons. She sailed from Blyth July 13 for Archangel, where she arrived July 25. No records are available of her movements since that date. Available shipping records do not contain the name of a steamer Churston.

One Ship in 20 Sunk, Berlin Figures.

BERLIN, Sept. 3, (by Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—The Cologne Gazette publishes statistics to show that the losses to British shipping during the war "at the minimum amount to 4½ per cent. of the whole tonnage," says the Overseas News Agency.

"Of vessels above 100 tons, an average of one in twenty of the British merchant fleet has been lost."

GERMANY TO RELEASE MME. CARTON DE WIART

King Alfonso's Intercession Will Win Liberty for Patriotic Belgian Woman.

HAVRE, Sept. 3.—The Belgian Government has been officially informed that, in deference to the wish expressed by the King of Spain, Mme. Carton de Wiart, wife of the Belgian Minister of Justice, will be released from prison tomorrow, but will not be allowed to return to Belgium. Her husband has gone to Switzerland to meet her.

Mme. Carton de Wiart was arrested in Belgium by the Germans late in May and sentenced to three months' imprisonment for aiding the correspondence of Belgian soldiers with their families. It was reported later that she had been taken from Belgium and placed in prison in Berlin.

SAVES FELLOW AIRMAN UNDER TERRIFIC FIRE

French Aviator Lands, Gets Comrade, and Escapes, Though Hit —His Machine Riddled.

PARIS, Sept. 3.—Adjutant Bertin of the French Aviation Corps has been cited in the Orders of the Day, and the decoration of the Legion of Honor has been awarded him for his feat in alighting behind the German lines and bringing back in safety Adjutant Boyer, who was compelled to set fire to his machine as the result of an accident.

The aviators were on reconnoitring expeditions in the same direction, Bertin's landing point being about four miles beyond that of Boyer. On returning from his mission, Bertin saw Boyer's machine in flames. He landed in face of a heavy fire, picked up his comrade, and flew back to the French lines with a fragment of a shell in his thigh. The aeroplane was struck in ninety-eight places by bullets and pieces of shells.

INVENTS DEADLY BOMB CARRYING LIQUID AIR

French Professor Joins Army as Volunteer and Destroys Chateau Held by Foe.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 3.—A well-known aviator describes how a 60-year-old professor of science joined the air service as sub-lieutenant to try out a new liquid air bomb he had invented.

A member of the Academy of Science and an officer of the Legion of Honor, the professor offered his bomb free on condition that he be allowed to direct the first military trial, but as the regulations forbid any save that he be a member of the army taking war flights, he promptly volunteered and received a commission. He took the observer's seat in a biplane during operations near Hebuterne and accurately dropped a bomb, weighing a hundred pounds, on a château, the local German headquarters. When the smoke cleared away they saw the château had been practically demolished.

The airman asserts that the bomb is tenfold more destructive than the same weight of dynamite. The professor is now directing the manufacture of these bombs, which have contributed largely to the success of the recent raids by French airmen.

TURKISH REVERSE AT DARDANELLES?

Athens Hears That the Allies Have Surrounded an Important Gallipoli Force.

PARIS, Sept. 3.—An important part of the Turkish forces on the Gallipoli Peninsula has been surrounded by the Allies, and its surrender is imminent, says an Athens dispatch to the Fournier Agency.

A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Bucharest, dated Sept. 1, says:

"Constantinople telegrams say that the Committee of Union and Progress is beginning to have doubts as to the final victory of Germany and is considering the consequences of defeat. It has given orders that Greeks and Bulgarians be treated with all consideration. Other foreigners, including belligerents, are closely watched, but are not being molested.

"The great fear in Turkish official circles is that Bulgaria will refuse the agreement proposed, and that Germany will fail in her negotiations with Rumania for the transit of munitions. The opinion in Constantinople generally inclines to pessimism."

AMERICAN SOLVES OUR DYE PROBLEM

Invents a Process That Makes Our Manufacturers Independent of Germany.

GETS RAW MATERIAL HERE

Government Agent Announces That Production May Begin Within Two Weeks.

AMPLE FINANCIAL BACKING

New Means for Drying Kelp Expected to Lift War Embargo on German Potash for Fertilizer.

Dr. Thomas H. Norton, Government agent conducting an investigation into the dyestuffs situation of the country, with headquarters in the Custom House, announced yesterday that American genius had found a way to revolutionize the production of dyestuffs from coal tar. The new discovery, or process, Dr. Norton said, from what he knew of it, would free this country from dependence on foreign markets. The Government color expert made the further statement that dyes under the new process will be turned out in about a fortnight.

Dr. Norton made his announcement at the close of a busy day spent in receiving factors in the dyestuff and chemical trades. While he declined to reveal the identity of the inventor or to tell what interests are back of it, it was apparent that he regarded the process as an extraordinary invention.

It was made plain that the new process has been so far developed that colors are expected to be turned out commercially within a few weeks. Dr. Norton said a report on the discovery would be filed at once with William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce, who in due time will make a public statement. Dr. Norton said it was possible that he would describe the discovery at the convention of silk manufacturers, to be held in Paterson, on Oct. 10. He added that there was ample capital back of the enterprise so as to assure production on a large scale.

Will Solve the Problem.

"I might say," said Dr. Norton, "after a day spent conferring with chemical manufacturers regarding the dyestuff shortage, that the attention of the Department of Commerce has been called to a new process of dyestuff making which is revolutionary in its nature—something entirely different from anything heretofore attempted in America. I can say that from my investigation of the process it is founded on sound technical lines, and I believe it will solve the dyestuff problem now confronting this country. The process is entirely novel and from the standpoint of cost of production it may possibly revolutionize the whole art of dyestuff manufacture.

"I believe this discovery is of far-reaching importance, and it is most gratifying to know that American chemists who have ample financial backing are able to come forward at this time with the products we need, made from American crude materials. The Department of Commerce cannot make public details of the invention. It can be said that within a fortnight the product of this new system will be on the American market.

"The discovery is of exceptional interest and importance in clearing up the dyestuff situation, and I may say that this new American coal-tar process is of great scientific and commercial interest. I intend to give out some details of this system at the silk manufacturers' convention in Paterson in October, because it is of prime importance to the silk industry of America, along with other lines of textile manufacture."

Asked whether this new process had been patented, Dr. Norton said that owing to the confidence of the inventors that the secret could not be discovered they had not gone to the trouble of securing a patent. The doctor added that he had warned those interested in the method that they should not be too sure that their secret process could not be ultimately revealed by clever chemists.

Old Process Very Complicated.

Dr. Norton's intimation that the new process might result in freeing this country from the German domination in dyestuffs was considered of much significance owing to the intricate and highly elaborate processes required up to this time in producing dyeing material. In a recent publication issued by the Department of Commerce and written by Dr. Norton, the complexity of dyestuff production is dwelt upon at length. One extract from the chapter devoted to the advantages possessed by the German manufacturers reads:

"The coal tar chemical industry includes not only the manufacture of dyestuffs, but of a number of valuable medicinal preparations, and of various high explosives. It is based upon the use of crude compounds present to a small extent in the tar obtained in the destructive distillation of coal in gas works and coke ovens. These ten crude compounds—benzol, carbolic acid, antracene, &c.,—are separated from some 145 other substances present in tar, by fractional distillation. This is the work of the tar distiller.

"From the ten crudes, nearly 800 more complex compounds, none of them dyes, are produced by highly refined and complicated chemical and mechanical processes, involving in most cases, a number of complete chemical transformations. These serve as the materials for the manufacture of about 920 dyestuffs now in current use."

Wall Street interests have become much interested in the possibilities of the dyestuff industry in this country, according to Dr. Norton. There have been many inquiries from important financial interests asking for advice from the Department of Commerce as to the outlook for the industry after the war is over. These inquiries, Dr.

Continued on Page 3.

42 Submarines Sunk, Gen. French Writes; Paris Hears that Germany Has Lost 54

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Up to three weeks ago the British Navy alone, without regard to the navies of France and Italy, had sunk or captured forty-two German submarines. This information is contained in a personal letter from Field Marshal Sir John French, Commander in Chief of the British Army in Flanders, to one of the best-known men in America, who is an old friend of Sir John. It indicates that Germany has lost at least half a hundred submarines since the war began. French destroyers are known to have sunk several submarines, and Italy may have accounted for one or two.

The number mentioned in Sir John French's letter is only two short of the full number of German submarines built and building on July 1, 1914, as officially announced by the American Bureau of Naval Intelligence. That was one month before war was declared. After the conflict began Germany rushed the construction of submarines, greatly increasing their displacement and improving their mechanism. A submarine is ordinarily built in this country in about two years. But it is estimated that by using new shifts of men every three hours, a boat can be finished in nine months. Even this minimum may have been reduced. It is regarded here as certain that Germany has launched many submarines since the war began.

News that about fifty German submarines have been sunk goes far toward explaining the complete change in the German attitude toward this phase of the war. Recently editorials have appeared in German papers warning the people that too much must not be expected from the submarine campaign. These editorials seemed to pave the way in the public mind for the concessions decided on toward the United States. But it seems now that they were also intended to soften the shock to be expected when German submarine losses were finally announced.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 3.—With regard to the statement that the chief reason the Germans are preparing to abandon submarine warfare is because of their heavy losses, it is authoritatively asserted that fifty-four of the U-boats have been lost.

A naval banquet was held in England recently to celebrate the destruction of the fiftieth submarine.

NURSE TRIED TO AID MRS. MOHR, SHE SAYS

Miss Burger, Who Was on Fatal Ride with Doctor, Asserts She Sought a Reconciliation.

WIFE CHARGES CONSPIRACY

Says She Is Being Made the Victim of a 'Frame-Up' Between Real Slayers—Directs Husband's Funeral.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 3.—While Dr. C. Franklin Mohr was being buried today his secretary, Miss Emily D. Burger, who was on the fatal ride with him, and who is in a local hospital recovering from bullet wounds which she received, asserted through her brother-in-law, George Rooke, that she had made frequent attempts to bring about a reconciliation between the slain doctor and his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth T. Mohr, who is out on $10,000 bail under a charge of inciting his murder. Miss Burger, jealousy of whom, it is alleged, inspired the crime, has not yet been told of the death of her employer.

After visiting her today her brother-in-law said that Miss Burger's feelings the physicians were such that knowledge of his death would kill her. She frequently inquires as to the condition of Dr. Mohr, and is told that he is resting comfortably.

"For a long time," said Mr. Rooke, "Miss Burger did all in her power to reunite Dr. Mohr and his wife. She pleaded with the doctor to overlook their differences and take his wife back. She found that he was bitter against Mrs. Mohr and would not entertain any such idea."

During their talk, Miss Burger gave Mr. Rooke a statement for the press. It was the first version of the shooting given out by Miss Burger, and said in part:

Miss Burger's Statement.

"Dr. Mohr was suspicious during the ride. Healis started the machine from the Stewart Street office which he maintained. Several times the doctor remarked on the speed.

"We did not make a stop until the chauffeur brought the machine under the trees on the Washington Road. George then stooped down and switched off his headlights and turned on the sidelights, remarking, 'I am having trouble with my gas.'

"We sat in the tonneau of the machine and neither questioned the statement of Healis.

"I was startled by the first shot that was fired, but thought it was the car backfiring. A second shot did not make me realize my danger. Then three successive shots caused me to feel pain behind my ear and in my shoulder, but even then I did not realize that I was wounded and thought that some accident had occurred to the car.

"I jumped up when I saw the blood streaming from Dr. Mohr's wounds, but all this time I had no idea of the true state of things. I sprang out of the car. I remember standing on the ground and remember Healis grabbing me roughly by the arm. He dragged me to the grass by the side of the car and put me down. I did not see either Brown or Spellman before or after the shooting."

Widow Asserts Her Innocence.

Mrs. Mohr, the widow, issued a statement while guarding the body of her husband today, asserting her innocence and charging that she was being made the victim of a conspiracy. In an interview, which was terminated when she lost her composure for the first time since her arrest, she declared her belief that the three assassins who now accuse her, had planned to waylay the doctor and rob him. She holds that when they broke down under the grilling of the police, they hoped to mitigate their punishment by representing that they had been incited by her upon the promise of a reward.

"I am absolutely innocent of this whole terrible affair," she said. "I do not care so much for myself as for my dear children." With the mention of the children the tears came, and it was some moments before she could continue. Then she said: "But I am innocent, and I have nothing to fear. The story told by those negroes is ridiculous. There is no question but that the story they first told of their plan to rob the doctor was the real motive for the shooting."

Dr. Mohr's body was placed in a receiving vault at the Swan Point Cemetery after brief ceremonies in the presence of a handful of relatives and neighbors. The funeral arrangements were attended to in person by the widow and her attorneys. The body of the slain

Continued on Page 5.

GEN. SICKLES'S SON SEEKS LOST MILLION

Action Started to Discover What Dead Veteran Did with His Father's Estate.

LEFT AS A TRUST FUND

Receiver Will Be Asked to Find Out to Whom Valuable Real Estate Was Transferred.

Through an application for a receiver for George Stanton Sickles, son of the late Brigadier General Daniel E. Sickles, made yesterday before Supreme Court Justice Donnelly, an action was begun which has for its purpose the discovery of what has become of the vast trust fund created by George G. Sickles, the grandfather of George Stanton Sickles, and of which General Sickles was the trustee.

It will begin an action, which may put on the witness stand the Misses Johanna M. and Julia L. Wilmerding, sisters of Miss Eleanor Earle Wilmerding, who was until her death the General's housekeeper in his home at 23 Fifth Avenue. It is also possible that the widow who figured as "the prominent society woman" alleged by the General's son to be responsible for his father's estrangement from his family, may also be asked to take the stand. The object of this step will be to inquire whether they have any knowledge as to what disposition the General made of the funds of which he was the trustee.

The receiver is asked for by the Albany Trust Company, which is the holder of a note for $250 discounted for a customer who obtained it from G. S. Sickles. The trust company, in making the application through its attorney suggests that the executors of General Sickles will be asked to account for the trust. Mr. Sickles said last night that he had the money with which to meet the note, but he wants the appointment of a receiver so that the tangled affairs of his father can be straightened out. The note discounted by the Albany Trust Company was, he said, given to a lawyer. It is Mr. Sickles's purpose to assist in the work of the receiver.

Left Valuable Real Estate.

George G. Sickels left a million-dollar estate, which in his day was considered a big fortune. He owned a great tract of land in what is now the Town of New Rochelle. Here was located the Sickles homestead. His property included two houses in Nassau Street, some in other parts of the city, and some land in Brooklyn and in New Jersey. In his will he created a trust fund and George Stanton Sickles and his sister, now Mrs. Edna Sickles Crackenthorpe, the wife of a British diplomat, had each an eighth interest. General Sickles was made the trustee.

The General never accounted for his trust, his son said, and in the latter years of his life, when troubles came fast upon him, his son did not desire to bring suit against him for an accounting. Mrs. Crackenthorpe, however, did bring suit in 1911 to prevent her father from disposing of property she alleged was hers. This suit came to nothing, and the son says that his father died in 1914 without his family knowing what had been done with the trust fund.

When General Sickles's will was read it was found that he had willed his property to his three grandchildren. A legacy of $5,000 was made to General Horatio C. King, and smaller legacies to some of his servants. He made no mention of property his children say he held in trust for them. He appointed Daniel P. Hays, of Hays, Hershfield & Wolf, of 115 Broadway, as executor. Mr. Hays read the will, and after reading it he withdrew as executor.

"I feel that I have done my whole duty to General Sickles during his lifetime," he said, "and I do not care to assume the responsibility of settling up his estate."

George Stanton Sickles refused to allow the will to be probated.

Seeks the Assets.

"General Sickles is dead and the property he held in trust is unaccounted for," Mr. Sickles said last night. "There the matter rests and there it will apparently rest unless I can force some sort of inquiry as to what he did with the assets before he died. I did not take this action while he was alive because he was my father, for one reason, and for another, because I do not think he was responsible for what he did in the latter years of his life. The trouble that he had is over, and there is not the slightest disposition to go into that. What I want to see is a light, and a strong light,

Continued on Page 4.

BRITAIN WILL AGREE TO NO PEACE TERMS TILL MILITARISM HAS BEEN OVERTHROWN, SAYS A HIGH GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL

Pope Says President Wilson Has Won the Right to Speak With Authority in Interest of Peace

ROME, Sept. 3.—Pope Benedict today expressed pleasure over the fact that the diplomatic negotiations between the United States and Germany had resulted in a promise from Germany to modify her submarine warfare. The Pontiff said that President Wilson, having shown both groups of belligerents the fairness, firmness, and good-will of the American Government, could now address them with authority and probably induce them to take the preliminary steps which would gradually lead to negotiations for peace.

The Pontiff was gratified to learn of the cordiality that marked the conversation between President Wilson and Cardinal Gibbons on Thursday, when the Cardinal delivered to the President a message dealing with peace.

His Holiness said today he hoped everybody, both in Europe and the United States, would be convinced that his constant prayer was for the ending of the war and that his work in this direction was entirely disinterested, being inspired only by the teachings of Christ and his love for humanity. He added that he would be ready to give the whole support of the Catholic Church to the person, institution, or country that undertook the noble mission of ending the war.

SERBIA WILL YIELD AREA TO BULGARIA

But She Insists That Her Frontier Must Touch That of Greece in Some Part.

MAY MEAN ALBANIAN DEAL

Bulgars Still Hesitate Between Neutrality and Entering War to Gain a Great Stake.

ATHENS, Sept. 3.—It is announced here that Serbia has accepted in principle the Entente proposals for territorial concessions of Bulgaria, with the reservation that the new Serbian frontier remain in contact with Greece in some part.

The Greek Chamber adjourns tomorrow until Oct. 15.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 4.—A Reuter dispatch from Nish says that it is semi-officially announced there that Serbia's reply to the demands of the Entente powers has been drafted and will be presented soon.

ROME, Sept. 2, (via Paris, Sept. 3.)—Revision of the treaty of Bucharest has been agreed to explicitly by Serbia, Rumania and Greece, according to reports received here, but it is said that these countries are not willing to satisfy entirely Bulgaria's claims to territorial compensation for participating in the war.

Bulgaria's pretensions are apparently irreconcilable with what her neighbors are willing to grant, and the impression is gaining ground here that she is prolonging the negotiations with the aim of postponing the day when she must reach a decision.

GENEVA, Sept. 3.—Information coming from Bucharest by way of Zurich represents the situation in Bulgaria as becoming more unsatisfactory, owing to the indecision of the Government.

Most Bulgarian statesmen favor a rapprochement with the Quadruple Entente, Serbia and Greece. In view of public feeling and the news from Nish that Serbia is willing to make territorial concessions, the Bulgarian Government finds it embarrassing to continue its policy of neutrality.

It is set forth that German diplomatic agents have been unable to give Bulgaria sufficiently satisfactory guarantees concerning the furnishing of ammunition and other supplies.

Relations between Bucharest and Sofia are strained.

DEMAND ALL MACEDONIA.

Bulgars Won't Join War Unless Guaranteed Stake Is Large Enough.

SOFIA, Sept. 1, (via London, Sept. 3.)—Despite the fact that a decision of the Bulgarian Government regarding the Macedonian question is generally regarded as imminent, as it is realized on all sides that the time is not far distant when this issue must culminate in more than diplomatic conversations, there are no signs of excitement here.

At the Foreign Office this afternoon this statement was made:

"The Bulgarian Government is engaged in formulating its reply to the Serbian Government, although Serbia's statement has not yet been received, being guided in this by an intimation recently given by the Quadruple Entente. Meanwhile the Bulgarian Government is continuing its negotiations with the Turkish Government concerning the cession of the Lypimets-Adrianople-Dedeaghatch Railroad line and certain adjacent territories of great strategic importance. The prospects of a quick and satisfactory settlement are good, although hitherto the Turkish Government has required much time in reaching decisions on matters contributory to the main issue.

"The Bulgarian Government is not inclined to embark upon an adventurous career. Statements to the contrary, purporting to come from Bulgarian sources, are made by political opponents of the Government, who are using them among the people for internal political purposes. Now as heretofore the Bulgarian Government is guided by three factors:

"First—Non-acceptance of the Treaty

Continued on Page 2.

BOSCA ITALIAN SPARKLING WINES. The Wines for the Connoisseurs.—Advt.

AUSTRIA INSISTED ON PEACE WITH US

For Once She Took a Firm Stand with Berlin and Demanded That a Quarrel Be Avoided.

THOUGHT OF SONS HERE

And of the $150,000,000 They Send Home to Famished Peasant Kin Every Year.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—THE NEW YORK TIMES has received the following from a correspondent who is reasonably well informed regarding Austro-Hungarian affairs:

"Satisfaction expressed in the Austro-Hungarian papers over the solution of the Arabic difficulties and its influence on the future of submarine warfare is touched with a note of special gratification over the influence of Austro-Hungarian statesmanship. Ten days ago the Neue Freie Presse declared with a firmness quite uncommon in matters concerning 'the bigger brother' that 'by mutual goodwill an understanding can and must be arrived at.' Similar utterances were to be found in other Vienna and Budapest papers, which, as a rule, voice the opinions of the Government in all references to U-boat methods.

"It appears now that the Austro-Hungarian Government has for once taken a firm stand and exercised all its influence with the Chancellory at Berlin in the direction of a conciliatory attitude toward the United States. On the part of the Dual Monarchy this sudden burst of courage is easily explained, if one considers the added burden which the monarchy would have had to shoulder on top of its existing financial difficulties if a breach with the United States had become an actuality. A large part of the agricultural population of Austria, and particularly of Hungary, emigrated to and settled in the United States. At the present moment 2,000,000 of these emigrants are regularly sending their savings, amounting yearly to $150,000,000, to their folks in the mother countries. That means $75 a year per emigrant, and what it means today to the agriculturists of the Bohemian and Hungarian plains, to famished peasants of Galicia, Bukowina, and Transylvania can hardly be conceived by anybody who is not aware of the miserable conditions of their existence. But it means just as much or more to the Governments of Austria and Hungary.

"If relations between the United States and the Central Empires had been broken off support of this vast number of unfortunates would have been thrown on the authorities. In that event it is not too much to say the Austro-Hungarian Government would have been brought face to face with an insoluble problem. The voice of the Austro-Hungarian Government was certainly strengthened in Berlin by consideration of the very great number of men belonging to the various races of the Danube Monarchy and residing in the United States. There they form a strong contingent of the unabsorbed and partly absorbed population. This contingent, it is rightly feared, would cease to be a stiffening of the Teutonic element in the United States the moment that a rupture between the United States and Germany became an accomplished fact."

KRUPPS GET $10,000,000 OF GERMAN WAR LOAN

Cologne Savings Bank the Largest Subscriber, With $11,250,000.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 4.—An Amsterdam dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says the Krupp Company of Essen has subscribed 40,000,000 marks ($10,000,000) to the German war loan.

The dispatch adds that the record subscription to the loan came from the Cologne Savings Bank. It was for 45,000,000 marks ($11,250,000.)

Before going to the Panama Exposition be sure and buy an Accident Policy in The Travelers Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.—Advt.

ALLIES RESOLVED TO WIN

No Chance of Separate Peace Either, British Official Asserts.

QUOTES PREMIER ASQUITH

Guildhall Speech Stands for England's Position Now Just as It Did When War Began.

CARDINAL GIBBONS HOPEFUL

Pope's Peace Efforts Neutral—Washington Sees Prospects of U. S. as Mediator.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—In an authoritative interview with THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent tonight a high Government official enunciated Great Britain's fixed resolve to push the war to a conclusive end with Germany. This emphatic reiteration of the British Empire's attitude came as a sharp reply to what is taken in officialdom here, in the light of recent events, to be an attempt by Berlin to bring about peace now on terms of the highest advantage to Germany.

The official, who would not allow his name to be mentioned, but who is in intimate touch with governmental affairs, pointed out that, while Great Britain was anxious for the war to end, she could never consent to any peace that would permit Germany to attain her ambition of Prussianizing Europe. Peace can come, he said, only after Germany has been beaten in the military warfare of which Germany, realizing it is hopeless to push the war, agrees to terms that guarantee the peace of Europe in the future.

The interview has special significance in view of the belief held generally here that Germany agreed to abandon the policy of sinking liners with Americans aboard without warning only when she realized she must try to win the friendship of America. Germany's offer to stop torpedoing liners at the same time that the hint is thrown out that she expects a modification of the British food blockade is argued to be only a shrewd effort to put Great Britain in a false light. Great Britain's blockade, this official says, is a legal act of war in preventing supplies reaching the enemy.

Defends England's Course.

"All along," he said, "Germany has been trying to create the impression that Great Britain was not acting legally in warfare. That is false and any argument based upon it is shallow. Great Britain never wanted this war, and she is in it because she lived up to her sacred obligation toward Belgium when that country was invaded by Germany. Great Britain could do nothing else but go into the war as she did. Not one thing Great Britain has done since the start of the war was contrary to the international war conventions of The Hague. She has been scrupulously careful of every step she has taken, and she will pursue exactly the same policy while the war lasts.

"Great Britain would like to see peace tomorrow if possible, but could not consent unless Germany should be made to abandon the idea of Prussianizing all Europe, and unless assurance of the future peace of Europe was given. When peace comes it will not be for Germany to dictate terms, for she has shown herself unfit by her methods of barbarous warfare to have say as to what the peace conditions ought to be."

"Suppose America, through the Administration at Washington, submits proffer of peace, what would Great Britain do?" THE TIMES correspondent asked.

"It is impossible to say anything now except that Great Britain is always willing to hear overtures of peace from any source," was the reply. "And you can be certain that Great Britain will seriously and faithfully consider any proposal looking to the end of the war. That doesn't mean, however, that Great Britain is eager for peace at any price, for she is not. I can only quote from the speech made by Premier Asquith at Guildhall on Nov. 9 of last year." Turning to his desk, the official produced a typewritten copy of Mr. Asquith's speech, reading:

"We shall never sheath the sword which we have not lightly drawn until Belgium recovers in full measure all and more than all she has sacrificed; until France is adequately secured against menace of aggression; until the rights of the smaller nationalities of Europe are placed upon an unassailable foundation, and until the military domination of Prussia is wholly and finally destroyed."

Useless to Talk of Terms.

"That is exactly Great Britain's attitude today," said the official. "Great Britain maintains the fight for the same principle today that brought her into

the war, and she will maintain it to the end. It is useless to talk now of what Great Britain on her part will demand in making peace. That can only come when the peace discussion is taken up."

"If Germany succeeded in getting Russia to sue for peace, what would Great Britain do?" asked the correspondent.

"The Allies are in a solemn compact, and Russia won't agree to any peace terms unless all do," was the reply. "That may be taken with all finality."

"Would Great Britain be willing to abandon the blockade against Germany's supplies if Germany gave up submarine warfare?" was asked.

"Great Britain will never barter for peace on any such proposal," was the decisive reply. "England's blockade is legal. If she didn't think it was Great Britain would not have started it, and being convinced of its legality, she is not going to abandon it because Germany is willing to give up submarine warfare. England is unable to discriminate as to precisely what foodstuffs being sent across the seas for Germany are for Germany's military or her civil use. We are concerned in keeping Germany from carrying on the ravages of a war that is without a parallel in uncivilized methods. To do it is to be obliged to see that Germany gets nothing for her army that will enable her to prosecute war any longer than we can prevent. When Germany abandons all the illegalities of warfare it is time to think of what Great Britain will do and not a moment sooner.

"It strikes one as queer that Germany is just beginning to find out what others knew all along to be illegal warfare."

"You believe, then, that Germany is actuated by ulterior motives in trying to create the impression in America that she is eager for peace on decent terms, while Great Britain is obstinately holding out?" was asked.

"It would hardly do to comment on Germany's motives, but it is evident Germany is trying to enlist the sympathy of America," replied the official.

Asked what he thought of the efforts of Cardinal Gibbons at Washington, the official replied that he was not informed as to what proposals the Cardinal had made, so he was not in a position to discuss the question.

The official made clear his belief that Germany would be beaten, and expressed it as the opinion of the other members of the Government.

"I am as sure of Germany's being conquered as I am that none of the Allies will listen to proposals for a separate peace," he said. "I cannot put it stronger."

CARDINAL HAS HIGH HOPES.

Evasive, but Thinks the Pope's Message Will Bear Fruit.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 3.—Cardinal Gibbons probably will announce tomorrow the details of his visit to the White House, its purpose, and its probable results. The Cardinal said today that it had an indirect bearing on peace between the warring nations of Europe and that its results should make for better relations.

"I delivered to the President," said the Cardinal, "a message from the Holy Father. It was very gratifying to the President and also to Mr. Lansing, with who I also had a long conference. You are all guessing about what it was, of course. But you are not guessing right. It had an indirect bearing on peace. I have communicated the results of my visit to his Holiness. I am not at liberty to say any more about it. Perhaps it may be made public."

"May definite negotiations toward peace be expected to result from the communication?" he was asked.

But Cardinal Gibbons preferred not to give a direct reply to the question. "It should make for better relations," was all he would say.

The Cardinal's manner was that of one who was very much pleased. While he repeated several times that the matter under discussion had an "indirect" bearing on peace and should "make for better relations," he gave the impression very distinctly that he had taken some single, definite subject to the President and the Secretary of State for discussion with the Holy See.

He left the impression that he had not gone to Washington simply to discuss in general terms the possibility of peace in Europe. He emphasized the statement that his "long conference" with Secretary of State Lansing had been gratifying both to Mr. Lansing and himself.

POPE IS NEUTRAL IN SEEKING PEACE

Merely Strives to Shorten the Struggle Even if Only by an Hour.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—With peace talk in the air particular interest attaches to an article from the usually well-informed Rome correspondent of The Birmingham Post, who is in a position to define exactly the views of the Pope and the hopes his Holiness cherishes of playing a useful rôle in bringing about peace. The correspondent draws a distinction between what he calls "Vatican circles," which he says have been the centre of Austro-German intrigue, and the Pope himself, who is personally neutral in the strictest sense of the word.

"Benedict knows something of what the British Empire means," he writes. "His own utterances show he appreciates to the full the loyalty of the Belgian and French Catholics under the awful strain. He has explicitly condemned the violation of Belgian neutrality, for reasons explained a hundred times. Further than that, in explicit condemnation, he cannot go. Granting to the full the enormous moral influence of the Papacy and with a due appreciation of the effect it might have had on 18,000,000 Catholics in America and those in other neutral countries, might not the possible good of a more explicit condemnation have been more than balanced by the possible material evil which would have followed in the reduction of the Pope's power in assisting prisoners and other sufferers.

"The Pope above all things desires peace. What peace, what sort of peace, it will be asked. How can any good man desire peace at this critical juncture when wrong is for the moment triumphing over right; when the invasion of Belgium, explicitly acknowledged by the Pope himself to have been a crime, not only is still unpunished, but has enabled the perpetrators of the crime to attain their present apparent triumph? The answer is not difficult for any one who has studied Benedict XV. The utterances of the Pope, when he speaks of peace, have not envisaged any concrete thing. His neutrality is founded on his conception of himself as a common father, who cannot take sides. Similarly his desire for peace is a desire that the peoples may first of all think of that charitable end, and may not be so obsessed by warlust as to forget it altogether.

"If some peoples will keep in their minds the realization that peace must come some time, that time may be hastened by a month, week, day, or even an hour, and a little slaughter and misery may be spared. It is with this thought he welcomes the opportunity of keeping in touch with Holland, Switzerland, and the United States. He sees it as his duty to himself, to his children, and to the great institution of which he is the head to be the means if possible of bringing the warring nations together when the opportune moment arrives. Further than that there is no need to go for the present. When the time comes for an examination of the facts, a judgment of responsibility and a final settlement it would be natural that the Pope should see an opening for that great institution of which he is the head. But Benedict—with the representatives of the British Empire, Belgium, Russia, and Serbia prompt to let him know the exact truth at every juncture—must see that the time is far off. Good judges here believe he thinks his mission is not to arbitrate at the first peace congress which will settle the state of Europe after this war but to exert the unrivaled moral influence of the Holy See for the success of the second, which shall make it impossible for one person, the Irishman and un-Christian ambition of one people, to commit another such crime."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Sept. 3.—The friendly way in which President Wilson received Cardinal Gibbons and the Pope's message has revived hope at the Vatican that America may undertake mediation. The Pope will use all the influence which he enjoys at Berlin and Vienna to have peace accepted there.

GERMANS WELCOME AN UNDERSTANDING

Berlin Tageblatt Links It with the Critical Balkan Situation.

AFFECTS NO VITAL INTEREST

Frankfurter Zeitung Says Germany, as Victor, Can Afford to Conciliate America.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
From a Staff Correspondent.

BERLIN, Sept. 3.—Theodore Wolff, editor of the Tageblatt, hails the turn of events in a long editorial entitled "An Understanding with America."

"The tension following the sinking of the Arabic," he says, "was greater than is generally known to the German public. The possibility of a conflict which might have found expression in the breaking off of diplomatic relations was very near. If an understanding has been reached on the reported basis, a new crisis will be prevented, and another hope of Germany's enemies will be destroyed. We greeted this with the satisfaction one must always experience when the inevitable has happened.

"The Balkan situation hurries toward a solution. It cannot be doubted that diplomatic orders of the Entente Powers to prevent the signing of the Turco-Bulgarian agreement have in the last few days in Sofia pointed to difficulties which would accrue to the Central Powers from a break between Germany and America and the possible participation of a new enemy.

"It must again be emphasized that our most pressing problem is a free road to Constantinople; but we cannot get there if we saddle ourselves with new enmity. That is one reason justifying the wish for an understanding with America. A second reason is that nothing would be so illogical as a conflict with America. In all the notes from Berlin to Washington we have repeatedly expressed a desire to live in friendship with the American people. This friendship undoubtedly has been muddled by the events of the war. It will not presumably return to the same degree of warmth But feelings are changeable; there is no ineradicable difference of interest to make them permanent.

"The concession that passenger ships shall be torpedoed only after warning and saving non-combatants will certainly not have a far-reaching influence on the outcome of the war, and if a way is now found to render easier the prevention of painful catastrophes such as that of the Lusitania, that is clearly to our interest and in line with our feelings.

"One may hope that the understanding will be permanent, and that the American people will consider the German Government's course as unqualified proof of peaceful desires and friendly good will.

"One would like no less to hope that it will occur to the American Government to draw the just conclusions from Germany's attitude in its negotiations with England. One may further hope that nowhere in Germany will there be a misunderstanding of the guiding thought which resulted in seeking an understanding with America, rather than a conflict. Anyone of a contrary opinion should ask himself whether he considers it more to Germany's advantage to have war with America, or even a diplomatic break, rather than a sensible compromise, and whether, particularly at the time of the Balkan decision, the enmity of at least a vastly rich State would not endanger German interests and aspirations.

"That the Balkan situation was one of the deciding factors to come to a friendly understanding with America on the submarine war is the general opinion here. Other factors were the continued Eastern victories, which made an unlimited submarine war no longer seem worth the price of a possible American conflict.

The German press prints a brief inspired statement that the American Government has been advised that there will be no more torpedoing without warning and without securing the lives of noncombatants, adding that it is safe to assume that the differences with America will thereby be settled; but with few exceptions the newspapers refrain from editorial comment.

BERLIN, Sept. 3, (via London, Saturday, Sept. 4.)—The Frankfurter Zeitung, in an article written before the publication of the news from Washington that Germany had agreed to a revision of her submarine campaign, but in anticipation of such an eventuality, says:

"Not only will a peaceful solution of the question be greeted with deep satisfaction as disappointing the hope of Germany's enemies, but other far more important considerations speak in favor of avoiding a conflict with the United States. Millions of Americans of German blood would be thrown into a tragic situation, torn between the land of their allegiance and that of their traditions. The reawakening of German consciousness and pride in German descent in the millions of hearts in America, which promise so much for a closer knitting of German-American relations after the war, would be stifled in long years of bitterness. A long series of other reasons speaks in favor of a compromise.

"An understanding, which naturally will involve no vital German interest, will be made much easier for Germany by the great victories of her armies. It is certain that ultimate victory cannot be wrested from her. Germany as a victor does not need to display the spirit of inflexibility which in the French communications, for example, is used as a cover for weakness, but can gracefully participate in a compromise which is the more advisable because it has been shown that Germany, too, has a big body of friends in America—those of German descent who are opposed to the present trade in munitions."

Germania points out that Count von Bernstorff's instructions were really in accord with the spirit of the earlier German announcements, which emphasized the desire not to harm neutrals or noncombatants.

SAYS GERMANY SEEKS TRADE.

New Policy Result of Shrewd Calculation, Saturday Review Thinks.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 4.—The Saturday Review says:

"The change in Germany's attitude is not due to any prickings of humanity, to any mere domestic quarrels between Von Tirpitz and Bethmann-Hollweg, to any admission that the torpedoing of the Lusitania was at the time a grievous error. It is due to a very shrewd calculation of profit and loss.

"The German Government seems to have decided to exchange the dwindled profits of its campaign by submarines for diplomatic advantages in America. The German Foreign Office, which hitherto had to pray for American good will with von Tirpitz as a millstone, has now freed its neck and will be in a far stronger position to forward its campaign of organized mischief. We must expect that Germany's vast organization for influence of neutral opinion will henceforth be worked to better advantage than hitherto.

"Germany is counting that in return for refraining from the murder of American citizens on the high seas she may get by way of American influence facilities for German-American trade. Her change of tactics is not a change of soul, but unwavering and unscrupulous pursuit of the same end by another method."

SCOUTS PEACE TALK.

London Daily News Says the Time for It Has Not Arrived.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 4.—The Daily News says:

"The more closely Ambassador Bernstorff's note is scrutinized the less satisfactory it appears. His concession is not merely capitulation at the bayonet's point, it is a concession whittled down till it becomes almost studied insolence, yet even so it is an advertisement to the world of hopeless and conclusive failure.

"Capitulation to America is sufficiently explained. Germany may have replaced her lost submarines, but she cannot replace their crews. Officers and men whom only years could train for undersea warfare are lost to Kiel and Wilhelmshaven and Zeebrugge. If the sword is sheathed it is because the edge is turned and blunted.

"It is out of the question to speak seriously of peace, yet the persistent rumors from America may well have solid foundations. It is no secret that Germany would welcome peace on her terms, no less than the Allies on theirs. Her approaches to Russia and France leave no room for doubting that the day is not yet in sight when the question of peace can assume reality, but it is something to see even one bar broken that fastens the door against it, and in von Tirpitz's fall we are justified in seeing that."

The Daily Chronicle says: "Count von Bernstorff is following up his somewhat illusory offer to the United States in the submarine controversy by making a fresh plunge into peace talk. The manifesto which he issued is a somewhat clumsy attempt to exhibit Germany in the light of a universal emancipator. She is to emancipate Poland, emancipate the Jews and emancipate the sea.

"Nothing is said, of course, about emancipating Europe from the menace of her own bloodthirsty aggression, nor about the evacuation and compensation of Belgium. Nor is the United States reminded of Dr. Heifferich's recent program, according to which Germany is to hold her temporary conquests in pawn in order to extort colossal indemnities from peoples whom she so deeply wronged.

"Evidently the sole object of this manifesto is to provide a text for the pro-German propagandists whose cue it will now be to represent that the Allies, as wicked war mongers, are wantonly prolonging the conflict which pacific Germany is magnanimously willing to end. But we doubt whether anybody else will be taken in. In light of thirteen months of history, the pose lacks plausibility, and the world is not unaware of special interests which Germany has in bringing about peace while her victories are still fresh and before the Allies superior endurance has worn her down."

The Daily Express says:

"Germany has, as we anticipated, immediately followed her promise to America to abstain from further murders on the high seas with suggestions of terms on which she is ready to make peace.

"The statement issued by the German Embassy at Washington is comic in its disingenuous futility. Before the war the seas were free for all the shipping of the world, and this new Teutonic demand for freedom merely means that Great Britain is to surrender the power that comes from its preponderant navy and to rob itself of its principal weapon, both of offense and defense.

"Russia has pledged herself definitely to the reconstruction of an autonomous Poland, but this does not imply a Poland that is a mere appanage of the German Empire. Poland remembers that the engineer of her enslavement was a Prussian, Frederick the Great, whose memory the Kaiser reveres, and the Poles in the districts round Posen will smile at this latest character of the Hohenzollern comedian.

"The impudent claim that Germany is fighting for the freedom of the Jews is evidently intended to please the American Jewish financiers. Germany's patronage of the Jew is made the more ridiculous when it is remembered that until the outbreak of the war no Jew was allowed to be an officer in the German Army."

HOPE OF WORLD PEACE GROWS AT WASHINGTON

Officials See Renewed Prospects of the United States Acting as Mediator.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The international situation as reflected in Washington today is one of rest and relief. There have been no developments since Cardinal Gibbons's visit yesterday. The fact that his Eminence made his appointment immediately after the publication of Count von Bernstorff's note to Secretary Lansing, largely removing causes for friction between the United States and Germany, is taken to mean that with the closing of the Lusitania incident prospects of the United States acting as peacemaker are improving. This is highly gratifying to officials here.

The report from Berlin that added powers had been given to Count von Bernstorff for the settlement of the remaining details of the controversy also increased the optimism here. It has been realized here for some time that the Ambassador was working hard to overcome the influence of the radical element in Berlin and he seems to have been successful. Officials here are pleased to think that his milder cothheld will be determinative in the remaining negotiations.

The Ambassador himself apparently expects no recurrence of the crisis, because he left Washington last night to resume his vacation. Some time is expected to elapse before the full text of the German note is received here.

There were strong intimations today that Germany was working for the adherence of all the powers to the principles of the Declaration of London. Whether this plan involves the strict application of the London conventions to the British blockade is not clear. But it is understood that Germany wants a provision upholding the declaration in the final peace terms. This subject is still rather vague here, but it is suggested that the broaching of any such subject now, with its possible bearings on terms of peace, may prove an entering wedge for negotiations looking to the end of the war.

CONGRATULATES PRESIDENT.

Peace and Arbitration League Also Sends a Message to Bernstorff.

The American Peace and Arbitration League, of which Henry Clews is President, sent this telegram to President Wilson yesterday:

Please accept the congratulation of the American Peace and Arbitration League upon the gratifying outcome of your negotiations with Germany. In the recognition of the fundamental principles which you have maintained so successfully all nations will be ultimately benefited. You certainly are entitled to receive the support of the nation in your splendid accomplishment.

The league sent the following telegram to Ambassador von Bernstorff:

The American Peace and Arbitration League has congratulated the President on the gratifying adjustment of the controversy between the United States and Germany. We think his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Germany and your Excellency should share in the felicitations which we most heartily extend.

The far-reaching results of the fundamental principle agreed upon will benefit all nations and promote the cause of world peace.

SAYS WE OPPOSE PEACE.

And New Yorker Herold Attributes It to Munition Trade.

The New Yorker Herold, in its evening edition yesterday, said, under the caption "For the Time Being the War Pays":

"It does all honor to the heart of the Pope that he steps forth anew in an attempt to prepare the way for peace negotiations. But it seems to us that he has applied to the wrong blacksmith's shop in turning to Washington and suggesting to President Wilson to devote himself to bringing about peace. As long as huge orders for war material of all sorts continue to flow into the United States, so long as it pays to let the factory smoke stacks belch smoke and to forge armament for the Allies, it is not to be thought of that our Government will act with the necessary energy upon the suggestion of the Pope. Our war shippers would think very ill of the President if he now tried to spoil the business that is bringing such a rich profit. But at the moment in which the Allies think of curbing their orders Washington will consider that it is the highest duty of the American Government to advise the warring nations to make peace.

"Besides, Wilson could not accomplish much today anyway, either in London or Berlin. The Britons have, to be sure, lost their former arrogance, but they still entertain the hope that the fortune of war will turn and create, if not a complete victory, at least a better situation for them than exists today. The French entertain similar hopes. Even the Russians appear not to be whipped sufficiently to be inclined to negotiate for peace.

"Now, to be sure, attempts are made in Anglo-American newspapers to make it appear as if Germany were making great efforts to start negotiations for peace, as if it were casting yearning glances toward the United States in order to win our President as peace mediator. One may dismiss these rumors calmly as utterly unfounded."

PREDICTS PEACE BY DEC. 25.

Ritz-Carlton Chairman Says It Will Be Due to Exhausted Finances.

Peace before Christmas is the prediction of William Harris, head of one of the biggest international hotel businesses in the world. Mr. Harris is Chairman of the Ritz and Carlton hotel companies in London and President of the Ritz-Carlton Hotel Company in New York.

"I am certain that peace will be here before Christmas," said Mr. Harris, at the Ritz-Carlton yesterday. "I have not the slightest doubt of it. It will come just as suddenly as war was declared. It will come as the result of the lack of money. They are going to stop fighting, and they are going to stop it quickly.

Observe Lafayette Anniversary.

The Lafayette Fund, with headquarters at the Hotel Vanderbilt, which has sent thousands of comfort kits to the soldiers in the French trenches, will celebrate the 138th anniversary of Lafayette's birth on Monday. Under the auspices of the fund, 50,000 Lafayette buttons, made in the tri-color scheme of France, and inscribed in gold letters, "Lafayette, Major General, U. S. A., born Sept. 6, 1757," will be sold throughout the country. The price of the buttons will be 10 cents, and the proceeds will be added to the fund.

The Balkan States, Before and After the Treaty of Bucharest



The dotted section on this map represents the area added to old Serbia under the treaty signed at Bucharest on Aug. 10, 1913, which ended the conflict among the Balkan powers that followed their war with Turkey. The shaded portions show the territory added to Montenegro, Greece, Bulgaria, and Rumania, all being carved out of old Turkey, except the slice added to Rumania, which was ceded to her by Bulgaria.

The crux of the whole Balkan problem, so far as it concerns the possible participation of the now neutral powers as allies of the Quadruple Entente, is whether Bulgaria shall receive back all or virtually all of the fragments of Macedonia that were given to Serbia and Greece as a result of the inter-Balkan war.

The boundaries of Macedonia can be only loosely defined, but to the westward it stretches nearly to the present Albanian frontier and northward to the old Serbia border, while to the southward it touches the Aegean Sea. Thus Serbia, if she insists on having part of her frontier, after the recession to Bulgaria, touch that of Greece, must be content with a narrow strip of land between Albania and the enlarged Bulgaria, or there will be a new deal involving possibly a partial division of Albania between Serbia and Greece.

SERBIA WILL YIELD AREA TO BULGARIA

Continued from Page 1.

of Bucharest, which was not ratified by the National Assembly and is not acceptable to Bulgaria so long as it remains unrevised.

"Second—The unwillingness of the Bulgarian people to engage in a war the outcome of which is at all doubtful.

"Third—The absolute necessity of convincing the Bulgarian people that whatever action is undertaken for a result to be achieved will be such that no betrayal afterward will be possible."

From other governmental sources it was learned that the Bulgarian Government, and, it is said, the Bulgarian people, had in no wise modified the policy in regard to Macedonia as outlined in February in a statement by Premier Radoslavoff, when he stated that the domination of Macedonia by Serbia and Greece had produced results diametrically opposite to the principles for which Bulgarians had stood for many centuries, and that Bulgaria could not afford to remain heedless of the appeals of the Macedonians.

Bulgaria, it is learned, will have all of Macedonia, and not only those parts made the subject of recent notes by the Quadruple Entente. Meanwhile the Entente Powers insist that Bulgaria earn these parts by making war upon Turkey, while the Bulgarians see that the Central Powers never went further than to assure the free passage through Bulgaria of materials needed by Turkey.

It is argued here that while the proposals of the Entente would, if accepted, involve the shedding of Bulgarian blood against Turkey, those coming from the other side do not necessarily demand this from a nation still keenly mindful of its losses in the recent Balkan war.

"All Macedonia" is the slogan now of all circles in Bulgaria, although the country is still divided into two camps as to the best method by which the goal may be reached. Meanwhile the ability of the Turkish army in beating off attacks on the Gallipoli Peninsula has made a deep impression here. A high military officer said today:

"Evidently the Turkish Army of today is altogether unlike the army we fought two years ago."

Duke Johann Albrecht of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, former regent of Brunswick, who was recently in Constantinople on a diplomatic mission, is now in Sofia accompanied by a Berlin Foreign Office expert on Balkan affairs.

From a trustworthy source it is learned that no change in the present situation is likely during the next eight days.

BERLIN WATCHING EAGERLY.

Still Optimistic, but Wishes Troops Were There to Cow Balkans.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Sept. 3.—Official circles are anxiously awaiting some decisive news from the Balkans in the very immediate future.

The opinion has been expressed here that the presence of several hundred thousand German troops on the Balkan frontier would be likely to bring a quick decision, that would result in a Teutonic victory in the diplomatic battle of the Balkans.

The Vossische Zeitung's correspondent at Sofia wires:

"The Turko-Bulgar treaty is finally determined in all its details. Thanks to the statesmanlike wisdom of responsible Turks one may consider the relations between Bulgaria and Turkey as made secure.

"The putting into effect of the terms of the agreement is bound up with the consideration of certain facts for which we shall not have to wait much longer."

SERBIANS SHELL DEFENSES.

Stop Work on Fortifications—Brief Artillery Duel.

NISH, Sept. 3, (via London, Sept. 4.)—The Serbian War Office today made public the following official communication:

On the Danube front the enemy's work of fortifying was interrupted at the village of Startchevo. On the Save front similar work was interrupted at the village of Trogar, opposite Uhinskaada.

Wednesday, on the Save front, the enemy's work of fortifying opposite Jobitchina, Bara, and Skalinskaada was stopped by the fire of our infantry. On the same front toward Fenek there has been brief artillery fighting, one of our batteries discovering the enemy's guns and immediately reducing them to silence.

MAY PARTITION ALBANIA.

Interesting Possibilities of Serbia's Terms for Yielding to Bulgaria.

The condition that Serbia has made that she retain a frontier common with Greece would imply that she wishes to keep a narrow strip of the western part of what was formerly the Turkish vilayet of Monastir, running along the eastern side of Albania, or that Albania itself is to be partitioned. The only other possibility is that Albania may be divided largely between Greece and Serbia with Italy perhaps obtaining 1,000 square miles around Avlona, which she now holds.

The bone of contention, Macedonia, is a mere geographical expression, which, in the racial conflicts preceding the Balkan wars of 1912-13, as well as in ancient times, included the Turkish vilayet of Saloniki and the eastern part of Monastir.

By the Treaty of London, of May 30, 1913, which closed the first Balkan war, Turkey gave up 70,500 square miles of territory, including the vilayets of Adrianople, Saloniki, Monastir, Kossovo, Scutari, Janina, and part of Chatalja. What Montenegro was to get was left to an arrangement between that country and Serbia; the rest of the partition was as follows: Bulgaria, 20,500 square miles; Greece, 23,000 square miles; Serbia, 18,000 square miles, and Albania, 9,000 square miles.

This arrangement would have given all of Macedonia to Bulgaria. During the second Balkan war, which was fought by Bulgaria on one side and Serbia, Greece and Rumania on the other, Turkey recaptured part of the vilayet of Adrianople and Chatalja. Moreover, when the new division was made at Bucharest, on Aug. 10, Bulgaria had to give up much of the other territory allotted to her in the previous treaty. The Bucharest partition stood thus: Bulgaria, 5,306 square miles; Greece, 16,933 square miles, and Serbia, 15,241 square miles.

RIGA THREATENED BY GERMAN GAIN

Russians Lose Bridgehead on Dvina, but Prevent Foe from Crossing River.

SHARP FIGHTING IN GRODNO

Garrison Escapes and Germans Take Only 100 Prisoners in the Deserted Fortress.

INVADERS MOVE SLOWLY

Meet Stubborn Resistance East of Brest-Litovsk and Before Forts in Volhynia.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The Germans in their official report today say they have carried by assault the fortified bridgehead at Lennewaden, on the Dvina River between Friedrichstadt and Riga. This is considered for the Russians the most critical point on their whole front, for should the Germans succeed in crossing the Dvina the Russians would be compelled to evacuate Riga, and their position between the Dvina and Vilna, and even southwest of the latter city, would be jeopardized.

The Germans, however, have not crossed the river, which is being defended by a reinforced army under the command of General Ruzsky, who has proved himself to be one of the greatest strategists of the war and who brought the previous German advance to a stop on the Bzura River in front of Warsaw. It is believed by military critics that the Russians will make a stubborn defense on the Dvina, the opinion being expressed that should they fail here the German fleet would gain command of the Gulf of Riga and by landing troops at Pernau would considerably shorten the protracted march to Petrograd, which is understood to be the ultimate objective of the German higher command.

In view of the importance of the battle raging along the lower Dvina the fighting elsewhere loses some of its interest, for wherever they are the Russians must keep their eyes on this corner of the map.

Grodno, which the Russians evacuated, apparently proved an empty shell to the Germans, as they captured only 100 prisoners after street fighting. To the northwest of Vilna the Russians are on the offensive, and while the Germans say the Russian counterattacks have been a complete failure, it is said in Petrograd that the counteroffensive seriously threatens the German left flank and communications with the army of Lieut.-Gen. von Eichhorn.

The Russian centre is still retiring through the marshy districts. However, every day they are taking a toll of their pursuers. The Russians also are offering resistance to the Austro-German offensive in Galicia, and southeastward in Lutsk hold a front of some fifty miles, intersected by hills, woods, and rivers, which afford a splendid cover for a defensive army.

There is still some doubt as to what the Austro-German intentions are in the southeast, military critics being divided in opinion as to whether there will be an advance on Kiev, or whether an attempt will be made to project a wedge between the Russian armies and Rumania, which would make it a serious matter for the Rumanians to refuse longer the German demands for a free passage of munitions over Rumanian railways for the Turks, who are reported to be very short of shells necessary to prevent the Allies conquering the Gallipoli Peninsula.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNTS.

Germans and Austrians Meeting Stubborn Resistance.

BERLIN, Sept. 3, (via London.)—The following statement was given out at Army Headquarters today:

Army group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: Our cavalry carried by assault the fortified bridgehead at Lennewaden, northwest of Friedrichstadt, which was held by infantry of the enemy. Yesterday they took prisoners, three officers, and 350 men, and captured one machine gun.

On the battle front, northwest and west of Vilna, the Russians attempted to arrest our victorious advance. Their counterattack was a complete failure, and cost them extraordinarily heavy losses. Southeast of Mereca the enemy suffered a severe reverse. Between the Augustowo Canal and Swielocoy our troops reached the Niemen.

At Grodno our assaulting party succeeded in crossing the Niemen with a rush, and, thanks to their speed in action, captured the town after fighting from house to house. One hundred prisoners remained in their hands.

General von Gallwitz broke down the resistance of the few Russian rearguards which were holding the highroad from Alexsyeve southeast to Odelsk and Switzkoc.

This army group took altogether more than 3,000 Russian prisoners, one cannon and eighteen machine guns.

Army Group of Prince Leopold: Our column, pursuing the enemy, is still fighting hard to win its way out of the marshy district north of Prussany.

Army Group of Field Marshal von Mackensen: During the pursuit of the enemy we made ourselves masters of the Jasiolda River at Slinek, Bereza, Kartucke, and in the region of Antopol. Austro-Hungarian forces are penetrating eastward and southward of Boloto and Dubowoje.

The army of General von Bothmer is approaching the Sereth, fighting all the way.

VIENNA, Sept. 3, (via London.)—The official communication issued today by the Austro-Hungarian War Office says:

In East Galicia the enemy everywhere is retreating to the Sereth line, pursued by our armies. On the frontier north of Baloice and east of Brody and in the district west of Dubno and the Volhynian triangle of fortresses the enemy again is offering resistance along the entire front. Our troops are attacking.

On the Upper Jasiolda River fighting is still proceeding. The Russians have been ejected from some of the fortifications erected at the border of the swamps.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 3.—The official communication made public tonight says:

On the Riga-Dvinsk front, in the region of the village of Lindeh, our troops, after a stubborn fight, retired the morning of Sept. 2 to the right bank of the river, after setting the bridge afire. The fighting continues.

Our positions near Friedrichstadt were bombarded on the 1st and 2d by the enemy's heavy artillery.

Between the Sventa and Viliya Rivers our offensive met with fierce resistance. Nevertheless, we continued to advance, and have captured during the last two days 18 machine guns and 300 prisoners, including officers.

Between the Viliya and the Niemen and further to the right, as far as Grodno, the situation is unchanged. Near Grodno, toward the evening of the 2d, the enemy succeeded in throwing a portion of his forces on the right bank of the Niemen. Desperate fighting ensued in the northern and western suburbs.

In the region between Grodno and the Pripet River no material change has been reported. Stubborn rear guard fighting occurred only in the region south of Indura, near Berestovita and south of Gorodets.

In the direction of Lutsk, toward Klevan and Targovitza, on Sept. 1 there were only minor engagements, which were without appreciable results for either side.

In Galicia as far as the Dniester the occupation of new positions by our troops on the River Seretb has been accompanied by slight engagements. During Sept. 1 attempts at an offensive by the enemy in the region of the confluence of the Stripa and Zaleszczuky were repulsed.

RUSSIANS LEAVING DESERT BEHIND THEM

Austrian Officer Tells of Advance Through a Country Devastated by Fire.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 4.—The Daily News gives the story of an Austrian officer who went through all the fighting of the last few weeks on the Russian front. He calls the great retreat a masterpiece of terrifying and systematic devastation, a second 1812. In a few vivid strokes he shows how the invader found nothing but black desert, not a human being, not a roof, not a grain of corn.

"An immense sea of flame marks the line of retreat," he said. "For miles and miles the roads are bordered by burning houses. Near Sokal, in the vicinity of the Monastery of St. Bernard, 200 blackened chimneys show where one of their field hospitals stood. They have taken away the wounded and burned the hospital.

"General Mistchenko's army is followed everywhere by well-organized detachments of Cossacks, whose task is to burn everything behind the army. They carry out their mission pitilessly. When the Hungarian Honveds entered Krylov every street was ablaze. The heat from this immense brasero was so fierce that they could not pass through the town, but had to lose precious hours in a wide sweep around it.

"When Vladimir Volinski was reached it was found to be burning also, and from it could be seen flames shooting skyward from Verba as well. And beyond that were burning villages. Waves of this sea of flame rolled over the whole of the plain of Kovel and engulfed the villages bordering it.

"For days and days, Austro-Hungarian troops could not find the slightest shelter. The state of the roads beggars description. Our supply convoys arrived regularly a day and a half behind time. The vehicles sank in the mud up to the axles. One day it took fifty soldiers to drag one along and they themselves were knee deep in mud.

"As for the railways, thousands of men had to be set working on the line from Sokal to Vladimir Volinski. If it had not been repaired in time it would have been a disaster. The inhabitants who have not been swept away in the Russian retreat are speechless with fright and horror."

POLIVANOFF FOR PREMIER.

Believed in Petrograd War Minister Will Reconstruct Cabinet.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 4.—The Petrograd correspondent of The Times says it is believed that General Polivanoff, Russian Minister of War, will become Premier with extensive powers to reconstruct the Cabinet.

HINDENBURG GOES HUNTING.

Kills Two Fine Stags Near Scene of His Great Battles.

BERLIN, Saturday, Sept. 4, (via London.)—Although he is conducting the greatest campaign of history, Field Marshal von Hindenburg found time this week to take a day off for his favorite sport of deer stalking. He arrived on Monday evening at Schippenbeil, in East Prussia, near the scene of his two great battles—those of Tannenberg and the Mazurian Lakes.

Accompanied by Prince Dohna-Schlobitten and Count Dönhoff, the Field Marshal hunted in the forest of the Countess of Eulenburg and killed two fine stags.

GERMAN SCHOOLS IN WARSAW.

Property Restored to the Catholic Clergy There.

BERLIN, Sept. 3.—(by Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—The Overseas News Agency today says:

"Advices from Warsaw are that a school committee elected by the citizens has introduced the compulsory schooling of all children after the German pattern. The Government, it is announced, has restored to the Catholic clergy their property confiscated in 1868 by the Russian Government.

Austrian Governor for Poland.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The Amsterdam correspondent of Reuter's Telegraph Company says a dispatch from Vienna states that Baron von Diller has been appointed Governor General of the occupied region of Russian Poland which is under Austrian administration.

FIGHT WITH BOMBS BEFORE DIXMUDE

Belgians Report They Got the Upper Hand—Artillery Activity Continues.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—A steady continuance of artillery fire is almost the only feature of fighting on the western front. Before Dixmude, however, there has been a lively combat with bombs, in which the Belgians say they won.

This statement was made public by the Belgian military authorities at Havre:

Last night and this morning were quiet. During the afternoon marked activity was shown by the German artillery. Heavy bomb fighting occurred before Dixmude, in which we held the upper hand.

The night bulletin of the French War Office reads:

Cannonading of a violent character on both sides has occurred at a great many points, especially in Artois, in the Lorette and Neville sector, between the Somme and the Oise; also in the region of Pouquescourt, Dancourt, and Tilloloy in Champagne, in the vicinity of Souain in the Argonne, on the front of Lorraine in the Remabois Valley, and in the environs of Gondrexon and Chazelles.

Cannonading is also reported in the Vosges, in the region of Lesseux and Barrenkopf.

The afternoon statement reads:

In the course of last night our artillery displayed the same activity as has been the case recently, without notable incident.

The German headquarters dispatch says:

Near Souches attacks delivered by the French with hand grenades were repulsed.

In Flanders and the Champagne mines were exploded successfully.

TELL PAGE TO PRESS FOR BRITISH REPLY

Washington Officials Want Answer to Inquiries About Goods Held Up at Rotterdam.

MATTER PENDING FOR WEEK

London Reported to Contend That Fran , Must Be Consulted on This and Cognate Matters.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Instructions were sent by Secretary Lansing today to Ambassador Page at London, directing him to press for an immediate answer to the inquiries which the Washington Government has been propounding to the British Foreign Office concerning the method of obtaining the release of American-owned goods of German origin, valued at over $150,000,000, which are now tied up at Rotterdam.

The facts of this action by the State Department were made known in this official statement:

Many importers are laboring under a mistaken impression in regard to Great Britain's attitude touching the bringing forward of goods of German origin. They seem to believe that goods contracted for prior to March 1, with legal liability of payment, are now freely coming forward, and that applications will be received by the British Embassy at this capital. This is an error.

The American Consul General at London informed the department that attorneys on the ground were obtaining permits for such goods upon certain conditions, which were not specifically stated. Ambassador Page was immediately instructed to take up the matter informally with the British Foreign Office and to inquire through what channels applications for permits were being received, and what treatment would be accorded applications made through the Foreign Trade Advisers as unofficial representatives of the American owners, as in cases prior to June 15.

A cablegram was received Sept. 1 from Ambassador Page, reporting in effect that the British Government had replied that the questions propounded are connected with the general question of shipments from neutral ports, now under discussion, about which the French Government is being consulted, and that an answer might be exp

TURKISH GUNS ROUTED BRITISH

Frontal Attacks Following Sari Bair Repulse Beaten Back with Heavy Loss.

WOUNDED LEFT TO FOES

Brilliant Charges Up Gallipoli Heights Shattered Against the Stonewall Ottoman Defense.

MOWED DOWN IN THE OPEN

Temporary British Gain Nullified by Enfilading Fire—Fighting in a Forest Fire.

By ELLIS ASHMEAD-BARTLETT.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN, Aug. 23, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—If we have failed in the great strategic scheme of getting astride of the peninsula north of Anzac by seizing the hills around Anafarta and forcing the enemy to abandon his positions before Atchi Baba and on the Kilid Bahr salient, it certainly has not been through want of trying. The original plan just failed, as the most carefully laid plans will go wrong in war, because a corps failed to carry out the task assigned it, namely, to push through with a rush when the enemy was completely surprised and had only a few battalions to oppose our divisions.

The first attempt to seize the hills around Anafarta having definitely broken down by the morning of Aug. 10, it required time to sort and reorganize the units, collect the wounded and land stores, ammunition and artillery before any fresh attempt could be made against the position, and it was not until Aug. 21 that the army was in position to make a frontal attack on the Turks in this quarter.

This ten days' interval was made full use of by the enemy, who now, knowing definitely where our main blow would fall, was able to release his divisions in the north, stationed around Bulair, and bring some of them to the threatened point. All hope of effecting a surprise had now vanished, and it was obvious that the position comprised within the sector stretching from Hill 70 to Hill 112—the line chosen for our assault—could only be taken by a frontal attack and sheer hard fighting. Meanwhile, the Turks had made full use of the time afforded them, and, according to their invariable practice, dug themselves in up to their necks.

Hill 70 One Objective.

Our immediate objective on the left was the capture of Hill 70, which lies in front of the main position, and has caused us so much trouble ever since the landing. Our centre and right were to advance from the ridge in front of Chocolate Hill to Yilghin Burnu, as it is marked on the map, and from the trenches in the plain south of it, and, after capturing the Turkish trenches in the low ground in the immediate front, were to converge and assault the main objective, Hill 112.

For the bombardment which was to precede the attack the battleships moved in closer to shore, being supported by cruisers and several monitors. At exactly 3 P. M., Aug. 21, the first gun was fired, and for a half hour we witnessed another of those terrible bombardments which become a commonplace on this bloody soil. Once again the enemy's trenches appeared to be swallowed up in clouds of earth and smoke; but the Turks showed no sign, and not a man left his position. While this bombardment lasted the enemy's guns replied furiously, concentrating their fire chiefly on and behind Chocolate Hill, which was wreathed in bursting shrapnel.

Very soon the shells set fire to the bush and scrub, and the fire, fanned by the breeze, burned furiously, spreading with amazing rapidity and at times blotting out the position in clouds of rolling smoke and flames. At 3:30 a regiment crept forward from the trenches and endeavored to form a firing line at the foot of Hill 70. This was the signal for a terrific outbreak of rifle fire from the whole length of the Turkish line. At the same time another regiment advanced against the south side of Hill 70 and established themselves in the burnt scrub at its foot.

Ships' Guns Aid Land Forces.

The guns still thundered away at the trenches at the top, but the Turkish infantry did not seem to care, many standing boldly up from their cover in order to get a better view of the advancing lines of khaki figures. The rifle fire was deafening, and I do not think I ever heard such a din as that produced by the ships' guns and the field pieces, the bursting shells and thousands of rifles on any battlefield before.

At 3:50 two regiments made a final rush up the hill—one battalion from the west and another from the south. A great solid mass of khaki with bayonets glistening amid the smoke and dust seemed to emerge from the burned scrub and surge toward the trenches on top. For a few minutes the artillery lengthened their fuses and shelled the reverse slopes, leaving the trench line clear. The Turks came out on top and fired furiously into the advancing lines. Some of them seemed to waver for a moment and abandoned the crest, running down behind; but the majority stuck to their trenches, determined to die where they stood.

Wounded Abandoned to Turks.

Our men got high up on the hill, but on the north side the battalion was brought to a standstill by machine guns and a cross fire on the south. Some of our men reached the top and jumped into the trenches, where they died fighting among the Turks at the point of the bayonet. In fact, at this southern angle a desperate hand-to-hand fight took place, and never have the enemy fought with greater courage and determination. For a few minutes it looked as if the hill was won, for our men were swarming all over it just below the crest and actually occupied a section of the trench line on the south, but then a Turkish battery behind Hill 112 fired salvos of shrapnel at a range of only 1,200 yards, which simply swept whole lines away and forced the survivors to retire farther down the slopes to some feeble cover. Here they hung on a few minutes, but the attack had spent its force, and they came back to the trenches so recently left. The attack had failed once more, Hill 70 was left to the Turks, with our wounded and dead.

Meanwhile the fighting had been just as severe on the right, for at half-past three the troops of a certain division rushed from the trenches and stormed the first Turkish line under a fearful fire, over ground without a particle of cover. Unfortunately it was found impossible to storm the second Turkish line in the flat, which was established in a deadly loopholed trench, with overhead cover.

Unable to clear the Turks from the open, our infantry wheeled to the North, according to a previous plan, to form an assault on Hill 112, while a brigade advanced from the ridge in front of Yilghin Burnu—or rather, they were driven off it to the south side by the terrible fire which had broken out, this having been started by the bursting shells. The flames swept in a solid bank, surmounted by rolling clouds of black smoke, right across the hill, and the heat was terrific. Many of the wounded, who had been placed or had crawled there for safety, had to be hastily carried out and laid out in the open. All this delayed and stopped the further development of the attack on Hill 112. A division wheeling toward the same objective was caught at short range by the enemy's second trench on its flank in the open plain.

It became obvious that it would be impossible to proceed with the advance on Hill 112 unless this trench line were taken. Throughout the afternoon the fighting in this quarter was intense, and the rifle fire tremendous, but we could not gain another yard of ground.

Second Assault on Hill 70.

Meanwhile, orders were issued for another attack on Hill 70 by a battalion which had hitherto been held in reserve and a mounted division in reserve behind Lala Baba. This splendid body of troops, in action for the first time and led by men bearing some of the best-known names in England, moved out from under cover and proceeded to cross the Salt Lake in open order. No sooner did they appear than the enemy concentrated a heavy shrapnel fire on the advancing lines, fully exposed as they were in the open; but the men, moving as if on parade, pressed steadily on, losing many, but never wavering, and formed up behind the infantry brigade in front of Hill 70.

It was now 6 o'clock, and once more the crest was furiously bombarded by every available gun, while the Turkish batteries concentrated on our trenches. The scene was majestic, but awful, for the light was now rapidly waning, and the whole horizon was almost blotted out with enormous clouds of smoke and flames, as trees, scrub, homesteads and the very grass burned furiously at a dozen points, while the noise of the thousands of rifles rendered the scene a perfect inferno.

A little after six, the battalions went forward, seized the southern slopes of the hill and began to dig themselves in, preparatory to a further advance against the top. At this point the shell fire seemed to begin to tell on the Turks, for many of them could be seen streaming from the northern knoll of the hill, down to the trench line, either because it had become untenable or they were preparing to meet the advance of our men. For about an hour there was no change in the situation, and then the yeomanry again moved forward in a solid mass, forming up under the lower western and northern slopes.

Yeomanry's Brilliant Charge.

It was now almost beginning to be dark, and the attack seemed to hang fire, when suddenly the yeomanry leaped to their feet and as a single man charged right up the hill. They were met by a withering fire, which rose in crescendo as they neared the northern crest; but nothing could stop them. They charged at amazing speed, without a single halt from the bottom to the top, losing many men and many of their chosen leaders, including gallant Sir John Milbanke. It was a stirring sight, watched by thousands in the now ever-gathering gloom, for everyone knew we were on the crest, the next on top. A moment after many had disappeared inside the Turkish trenches, bayoneting all the defenders who had not fled in time, while others never stopped at the trenches line, but dashed in pursuit down the reverse slopes.

From thousands of lips the shout went up that Hill 70 was won. But the night was now rapidly failing. The figures became blurred, then lost all shape and finally disappeared from view, and as one left Chocolate Hill he looked back on a vista of rolling clouds of smoke and huge fires, from the midst of which the roar of the rifle fire never ceased.

All through the night the battle raged incessantly, and when morning broke Hill 70 was no longer in our possession. Apparently the Turks were never driven off the knoll on the northern crest, from which they could enfilade us with machine guns and artillery fire, while those of the yeomanry who dashed down the reverse slopes in pursuit were counter-attacked and lost heavily, being obliged to retire. In the night it was decided that it would be impossible to hold the hill in daylight, and the order was given for the troops to withdraw to their original positions. Nothing, however, will lessen the glory of that final charge of England's yeomen. Thus ended this great fight.

However, the troops at Anzac achieved some successes, the Australian infantry finally driving the enemy from Hill 60, while our whole line was linked up with the trench line instead of isolated posts.

BRITISH TRANSPORT SUNK?

Report via Sofia May Refer to Loss of the Royal Edward Aug. 11.

BERLIN, Sept. 3, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—"Telegrams from Sofia," says the Overseas News Agency today, "state that off the entrance to the Dardanelles a British transport struck a mine and sank with 320 officers, 1,250 soldiers, and 800 members of the crew, all of whom were drowned. Six hundred bodies were recovered."

The British Government officially announced on Aug. 17 that the British transport Royal Edward had been sunk on Saturday, Aug. 11, in the Aegean Sea by a German submarine. The number of troops on board was given as 1,850, with 250 officers and men of the crew, and it was stated that about 600 were saved.

In the absence of a date for the sinking of the transport reported through Sofia, it is uncertain whether this refers to the sinking of the Royal Edward or to the loss of another transport by the British.

WOULD TRUST KITCHENER.

Rosebery Thinks He Will Ask for Conscription If It Is Needed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 4.—The Daily Chronicle says:

"Lord Rosebery, in a speech at Glasgow yesterday, referred to the subject of compulsory service. We had established, he pointed out, after great effort, a national Government in which we might put unlimited confidence, positively because it was a collection of the most able men, and negatively because there was no other government to take its place.

"We knew also the disadvantage of swapping horses when crossing a stream, and our only course as patriotic citizens was to put illimitable confidence in the Government. Surely we should have confidence in the Government, which alone had the necessary information as to the question of compulsory service.

"Of course, in this respect, the Government was mainly Lord Kitchener. Why this wrangle about it in the newspapers? Those who argued could not know half as much as the Government. If we did not put our trust in the Government and Lord Kitchener, we were representing, indeed, a lost cause.

"Lord Rosebery believed that if Lord Kitchener found the moment ripe and the need imperative, he would not scruple to ask the country to give him the power requisite for carrying compulsory service into effect."

SPAIN AWAITS REPLY.

Protest Regard German Submarines Attack Yet Unanswered.

PARIS, Sept. 3.—Premier Dato of Spain announced today that his Government had received no reply from Germany to its protest against the sinking of the Spanish steamship Isidoro by a submarine, except the statement that Germany still lacked information concerning the incident.

In transmitting this information to Paris, the correspondent of the Havas Agency at Madrid adds:

"The Spanish Government makes formal denial of the statement published abroad that it had determined upon a general mobilization of 600,000 troops in October."

RALLY TO PRESIDENT ON DEFENSE POLICY

Defense Society Telegraphs Indorsement and Navy League's Secretary Lauds Program.

NAVY SEEKS SUPPLY DATA

Is Inquiring of Manufacturers Their Facilities for Furnishing All War Material.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Friends of national defense are rallying to the support of President Wilson's announced policy.

Publication in this morning's papers of the letters which the President sent to Secretaries Daniels and Garrison on July 21 calling on them to have experts formulate a definite program for developing the army and navy drew responses today from organizations favoring a strong national defense policy. Enthusiastic indorsement of the President's program, as outlined in most general terms, was received at the White House today in this telegram from the American Defense Society:

Your Excellency's call for a definite defense plan for submission to Congress based upon expert opinion in the army and navy, deserve united indorsement of the country to arouse the public and its representatives in Congress to the needs of an adequate army and navy as outlined in your statement. We pledge our unremitting support.

President Wilson also received assurances of support from the Navy League in a letter from A. H. Dadmun, its Secretary, as follows:

"On behalf of the Navy League, I heartily thank you for your letter of July 21 to Secretary Daniels asking him to have our best naval experts formulate a consistent, continuing, program of naval construction that our navy in the future may 'stand upon an equality with the most efficient and most practically serviceable.'

"The General Board of the Navy, in the light of your instructions, will be able to inform Congress and the country as to what constitutes 'an adequate and well-proportioned navy, sufficient to defend American policies, protect her citizens, and uphold the honor and dignity of the nation,' in accordance with the navy plank of the Baltimore platform.

"It is evident that we cannot secure the navy that we need in one year, and therefore a consistent and progressive development of the navy, covering a period of years, should, as you say, commend itself to every patriotic and practical man.

"I am inclosing a brief outline of legislation, advocated by the Navy League, which I hope you will find time to read, for it is in entire harmony with the declared policy of your splendid letter, addressed to the Secretary of the Navy.

"It will be exceedingly unfortunate if national defense ever becomes a political issue. Personally, I am sure all friends of national defense will rally to the support of the policy outlined in the letter referred to.

Inquiries have been addressed by the Navy Department to manufacturers, it was announced today, as to the available output of materials needed by the navy in time of war.

In explanation of this action Secretary Daniels said today:

"This is in line with the development of campaign plans under consideration by the Department as it is expected that the work will require months, in fact, years before it is completed.

"The inquiry the Department is instituting pertains primarily to the manufacture or output of structural materials, used in the building of ships, and various articles of boat and ship equipment, provisions, raw materials for the manufacture of clothing and outfitters that may be available for transporting supplies to the fleet.

"The inquiries will be recorded and replies regarded as confidential and will be changed from time to time, as conditions in the manufacturing districts warrant.

"While this is a peace-time procedure, pure and simple, the demands from abroad for various articles have so taxed the facilities of home manufacturers as to make it difficult to obtain certain classes of articles. In the case of some materials, such as acids, dyes, &c., the local supply is short because of the reduced importations, and in some cases it has been necessary to 'comb' the market as it were in order to find some of the things wanted.

"Fortunately, this condition applies to only a few items which so far the Navy has been able to obtain and at favorable prices; but it has been noticed that recently long term deliveries are being quoted in tenders for rolled and sheet materials; and it is hoped that by means of the circulars which have been issued, the Navy Department will be able to keep in closer touch with industrial conditions as they exist throughout the United States.

"By this means the facilities of various manufacturers for turning out munitions of war have been so increased that it is desired to know what the increased output may be."

The inquiries will cover a wide field, such as the facilities of transportation lines, principally by sea; the supply of fuel and the output of supplies and materials of many descriptions.

NEW LONDON SUBMARINE BASE

Captain Grant Will Establish Headquarters in Old Marine School.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Upon his return to Washington today Secretary Daniels announced that a submarine base for the navy would be established at New London, Conn.

Captain Grant, who has charge of the work of developing the submarine arm of the service, will make his headquarters there, and old Marine School quarters will be used.

Secretary Daniels said that Captain Grant had examined the quarters and found them ideally adapted for submarine base work. The buildings will accommodate 150 men and officers, and a mile and a half of waterfront can be used at the station.

The plants of the Electric Boat Company and the Lake Torpedo Boat Company are near by, and the Diesel Engine Company has its headquarters at New London.

ACCUSES DEFENSE SOCIETY.

Major Putnam Resigns Because He Says It Is Partisan.

In a letter received by S. Stanwood Menken, President of the National Security League yesterday, Major George Haven Putnam announces that he has resigned from the American Defense Society because it was employing the cause of national defense for partisan and political purposes. He states he is ready to resume his part in the work of the National Security League and congratulates the league on remaining independent of political agitations.

Major Putnam points out that the membership of the league is made up of representative Democrats like Judge Parker and Secretary Garrison, and leading Republicans, like Joseph Choate, ex-Secretary Stimson, and ex-Secretary Meyer. The presence in the league of men of different political convictions, he says, should be a security against any partisan activity. The National Security League, he states, should devote itself exclusively to the question of national defense.

FEW NEUTRAL FRIENDS, ADMITS DR. DERNBURG

Germans Need More Discretion, He Tells Society Seeking Latin American Trade.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 4.—Telegraphing from Amsterdam, the Reuter correspondent says that on the election of Dr. Bernhard Dernburg on Wednesday as President of the German Economical Association for South and Central America he said in his speech of thanks:

"At the present time Germany has but a few friends in the world. Sentiment in South America is divided, and the real neutrality of North America is doubtful.

"It is not uninteresting to remember that Viscount Haldane (then Lord High Chancellor, explained to the merchants at Manchester that now was their chance to snatch from Germany forever commercial supremacy.

"Continuance of the war will compel us to find new openings, for the commercial recapture of markets, now lost, will become more difficult. Without coal and iron South America will always be dependent on Industrial States. Therefore the investing of more capital in South America would be well worth while with a view to gaining lost ground. Besides strengthening our economic influence it would be important, also to obtain the moral influence, which hitherto has been greatly underestimated.

"We have failed to understand not only the sentiment in southern America, but even that of other peoples, and, therefore, find few friends among the neutrals.

"This is greatly the fault of the Germans, who must learn to understand peoples and to introduce German achievements in science and technics among them with more discretion than heretofore.

"Only too often the German merchant shows the lack of friendly disposition toward merchants abroad, which is of special weight with the southern peoples."

BERLIN, Sept. 3, (by Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—The German Economical Association for South and Central America was formed by combining the German-Argentine Central Association and the German-Brazilian Commercial Association.

The meeting at which this association was founded was largely attended. Representatives of various departments of the Government were present. The President of the German-Brazilian Association, Herr Maschke, stated that the new enterprise was intended to prepare during the war for future developments, and that Germany's connections with Central and South American countries, which played a most important part in this nation's commerce, should be closer rather than otherwise after the war.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 4.—At an extraordinary meeting of the German General Electric Company in Berlin yesterday Dr. Walter Rathenau, President of the company, delivered a highly optimistic speech regarding Germany's industrial and economic condition, according to the Amsterdam correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company. Dr. Rathenau is quoted as follows:

"Our anxiety concerning raw materials has vanished. The blockade no longer afflicts us. On the contrary, England, who hoped to destroy us industrially and economically, now suffers the most heavily from her own blockade, while we, despite the blockade, are able to continue our immense work of producing unprecedented quantities of war materials.

"We see that England works hard to raise the means to meet bills for thousands of millions, while we, depending on home production, have escaped economic embarrassment, and once more foster the hope that brilliant subscriptions to the war loan will confirm our independence abroad."

REPORT ITALIAN RETREAT.

Austrians Claim Minor Successes on the Tyrolean Battle Front.

VIENNA, Sept. 3, (via London.)—The following report on the operations along the Italian frontier was issued today:

On the southwestern part of the line yesterday and today were quiet.

On the Tyrolean frontier there was minor fighting at Mandrohnitze, in Upper Val di Genova, and south of Mori, which ended in the retreat of the enemy.

In the district of Flitsch and at some other points on the front of the coastal district there has been artillery combats and bombthrowing. Our troops have repulsed a heavy attack against the southern part of the bridgehead of Tolmino.

ROME, Sept. 3, (via Paris, Saturday, Sept. 4.)—The following official statement, received under Friday's date from General Headquarters of the Italian Army, was given out here tonight:

On the Upper Rienz the enemy again attempted an attack on our position on Monte Piana, but was repulsed, with heavy losses.

In the zone of Paralba (the Upper Piave), the enemy occupied the rugged range of Monte Chiadenis and Monte Avanza, between the valleys of Sesis (the Piave) and Bicflions (the Degano). A series of operations was concerted between our troops on the Upper Piave and those in the Degano valley with the object of driving the enemy from this important position. The action, skilfully prepared and carried out with boldness and tenacity, assured us of possession of the entire range, notwithstanding the determined resistance at certain points of the enemy, who had moved from summit to summit and finally from two steep peaks of Chiadenis upon which small detachments were strongly intrenched. On the evening of Sept. 1, enemy contingents, with the help of searchlights, tried to attack the lost positions, but were completely repulsed.

On the Carso, in the Sei Busi zone, the skillfull manoeuvring of one of our detachments enabled us to occupy almost without resistance several enemy trenches.

One of our aeroplanes effectively bombarded Austrian encampments along the road from Kostanjebice to Vouscica.

AUSTRIANS TURN BACK.

Army in Poland Believed to be Bound for Serbian Front.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The German and Austrian armies on the eastern front are about to part company, according to a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Amsterdam. This quotes a message from Vienna announcing that Field Marshal Archduke Frederick, Commander in Chief of the Austrian armies, today bade official farewell to Field Marshal von Mackensen, the German commander at Brest-Litovsk, as henceforth the armies of the two commanders were to cease co-operating with each other.

The message says it is believed the Austrian armies that have been operating in Poland will shortly be removed in the direction of Serbia.

TO MAKE ENGLISH GUNS HERE

Colts Will Manufacture Rapid-Firers for Our Army and England's.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 3.—Arrangements are being made by the War Department to manufacture the new model Vickers-Maxim rapid-fire gun at the United States armory in this city. The Colt Fire Arms Company of Hartford owns the American rights for the new gun, which is of English design, and under the agreement now being negotiated both the Hartford Company and the armory will turn out these weapons.

The new model was recently adopted by the War Department after thorough tests of almost every modern type of machine gun to determine which was the most efficient. It is somewhat lighter than the old Vickers-Maxim, has a water cooled barrel device, and is capable of firing 600 shots a minute.

The Colt plant in Hartford is being equipped to turn out the gun, and it is understood that this concern will manufacture both for this country and for England.

CALLS THE ENGLISH INDIFFERENT TO WAR

R. G. Paterson Says They Need the Stimulus of a German Invasion.

'LENDING A HAND TO FRANCE'

That, He Says, Is the Popular View —Thinks Present Recruiting Methods Ineffective.

Robert George Paterson, writer and lecturer, who returned from England on the American liner St. Paul, said yesterday that the presence of a German fleet in the River Thames would perhaps break the self-satisfied lethargy of the English, who, he thought, had so far seen no necessity for fighting, because the blow had not fallen close enough to home. When aroused, he believes, they will follow the example of the Scotch and the Colonials, who, according to Mr. Paterson, have so far done the fighting. He believes in the ultimate success of the Allies, but he sees eighteen months or two years of fighting ahead.

Mr. Paterson, who left New York on July 17, saw something of the fighting line at Soissons and Arras. He made the trip under the guidance of a courier supplied by Théophile Delcassé, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs.

At present all along the French and Belgian front, he said, the men were preparing for the great German drive that all expected to come just as soon as the Germans had finished their Russian campaign. The French, according to his information, are now holding 300 miles of front, and the British seventy. It was in a discussion of this fact that led Mr. Paterson to speak of the attitude of the English toward the war.

"The capture of Calais by the Germans and the threatened invasion of the British Isles might arouse the British," said Mr. Paterson, "but at present their attitude is simply if the French can't whip the Germans then 'we' will give them a hand. In France they say that the British officers stop fighting for 4 o'clock tea, and that the great recreation of the officers is crossing the Channel for the week-end. Perhaps, if a German fleet got within sight of the Parliament Buildings the people would wake up to the gravity of the present situation. Mind, this is not a criticism of the fighting qualities of the English. They can fight and fight with the best in the world, but as long as they maintain their present attitude they have simply only the necessary enthusiasm that comes of lending a helping hand."

"In London this feeling of the people is reflected, perhaps, as nowhere else in England," Mr. Paterson said. "When the traveler goes into Regent Street, Trafalgar Square, Piccadilly, or Hyde Park he sees crowds surrounding men in uniform. He finds that the men in uniform are busy trying to persuade men to join the army. The speakers dwell upon the advantages to be gained in fighting and will offer free medical inspection or some other inducement. The recruiting officer will point out three or four men and ask them pointedly what they are doing and follow it up with: 'Will you fight for your country?'

"Perhaps by this method three or four men will be persuaded to join the army. There is much cheering on the part of those who have not joined. The three or four recruits are placed in line, and then the band strikes up 'God Save the King,' and they are marched away. So the army is being recruited in London, not by a popular movement, but by persuading the threes and fours to respond to the call to fight."

BRITISH HOLD AMERICAN.

Pray, Self-Styled Escaped Prisoner, Arrested for Impersonation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—An American who, according to his own story, invented the liquid fire which the Germans use in battle, appeared in Clerkenwell Police Court today charged, under the Alien Registration Act, with making a false declaration. He gave the name of Charles B. Pray, but the police say his real name is Curran.

His sensational story of how, while working as an engineer in Detroit he was induced to go to Germany and unwittingly invented liquid fire was published in a London evening paper to the extent of four columns. The prisoner, who pleaded guilty, was remanded.

A detective told the court the prisoner had worked his way from America to Glasgow and had obtained lodgings by false pretenses in various places. It was also alleged that he was "wanted" for a serious offense committed three years ago. He is said to have been going around London to dancing academies, trying to engage young girls.

On reaching London in July, a man who described himself as Charles B. Pray of Flint, Mich., submitted to the American Consulate an affidavit stating that he had been held in a German concentration camp since the beginning of the war, having previously been employed by a German automobile company. Although he showed a passport, he said, he was prevented from communicating with American Consulates and was compelled to perform hard manual labor. He said he escaped from a Württemberg detention camp in May and walked across France, working his way to London.

"FRIENDS OF PEACE" PLAN

To Unite 5,000,000 Teuton Voters, Says Head of Chicago Branch.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—Chancellor J. J. Tobias of the Chicago Law School and head of the Chicago branch of the "Friends of Peace," in discussing the objects of the society, in answer to the question, "What are the Teutonic nationalities going to do at the polls next election?" said:

"They are going to raise hell with any party that is not in our favor. The Teutonic nationalities will muster fully 5,000,000 votes, and they will vote solidly and I do not think any sympathizer for the Allies will be able to muster votes enough to counteract this strength."

Delegates began arriving in Chicago today to make final plans for the national convention of the "Friends of Peace," which is to open a two-day session here Sunday.

John Brisben Walker, President of the organization, denies the statement attributed to Samuel Gompers to the effect that emissaries of the "Friends of Peace" had attempted to corrupt a large number of representative men among union labor.

"The funds in the possession of the 'Friends of Peace' right now are not enough to buy sufficient stamps for postage," said Mr. Walker. "Our collections are received in small amounts, and the deficiency is made up by leaders in the movement when necessary."

Several hundred delegates from New York left yesterday for Chicago.

To Sell Famous French Stable.

PARIS, Sept. 3.—Much surprise has been caused among sportsmen, says the Matin, by the announcement that Edmund Blanc, a famous owner of racehorses in France, will sell his racing stable on Oct. 9. M. Blanc is the father-in-law of Prince Roland Bonaparte and grandfather of Princess George of Greece.

THE KING OF TABLE WATERS
GEYSER

BURN EXPOSITION MORTGAGE

Panama Fair Officials and Crowds Celebrate Freedom from Debt.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 3.—The burning of the mortgage in the Court of the Universe at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition occurred tonight. Twelve million people have entered the gates of the exposition since the opening of the big show in February, the result being that the exposition is entirely out of debt and has money in the treasury—a financial feat never before accomplished in the history of expositions. The crowds are constantly increasing, and the town is filled with strangers coming and going. The railroad companies prophesy a larger influx during the Fall than throughout the Summer, and optimism is running high. The crowd this evening numbered a hundred and some odd thousand—a crowd composed of cheering Californians and ever a larger number of enthusiastic Easterners, who came to join in the merrymaking.

The ceremonies began at 8:30 o'clock, when President C. C. Moore, accompanied by ex-President Taft and a number of officials and Directors of the exposition, appeared on the platform, attended by a number of characters costumed to represent the factors in the conception and construction of the exposition. Senator Phelan handed the mortgage to President Moore, who gave a short address on the trials of the exposition and its ultimate success. Then followed a pageant, in which the Padre, the Indian, the Pioneer, the Cavalryman, Energy, Labor, Genius, and Imagination played important parts, the last putting the torch to start the funeral pyre of the mortgage. Mr. Taft, after a few felicitous words, placed the mortgage upon the burning logs, and the exposition was free and untrammeled.

After a display of pyrotechnics the crowd adjourned to the Zone, where merrymaking continued throughout the evening.

GERMANS TO SEND DOCTORS

First of a Number of Expeditions to Sail Next Thursday.

The American Physicians' Expeditions Committee, composed of German-Americans, was incorporated at Albany yesterday "to equip and send to foreign countries and therein maintain surgical, medical, and other relief expeditions." The Directors are Arthur von Briesen, Bernard H. Ridder, Victor F. Ridder, Carl L. Schurz, and Adolph Kutroff, all of New York City.

The incorporation is a result of work that has been going on quietly for several months for the perfection of a system that would send from America aid to the medical forces of the German Army, sorely taxed in the big battles on the Russian frontier. Funds have been raised, elaborate plans made, and the assistance of the American Red Cross obtained.

The first of the expeditions will sail from New York next Thursday for Copenhagen, whence the members will proceed to Berlin and Vienna, to be sent to points at the front where they are most needed. Bernard H. Ridder said last night that the first unit would consist of twenty persons, surgeons and nurses, and that all would be American citizens. Dr. Herman Fischer, who has been for years connected with the German Hospital, will head the initial expedition.

The medical and surgical supplies will not go with the surgeons and nurses, but will be sent on a separate ship, under the supervision of the American Red Cross, and turned over to the expedition in Austria and Germany.

BRITISH SHIP A DERELICT.

San Francisco Owners Hear the William T. Lewis Was Torpedoed.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 3.—The British bark William T. Lewis is reported to be a derelict. The members of her crew are said to be aboard a steamer which rescued them.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 3.—The British ship William T. Lewis, owned by Hind, Rolph & Co. of San Francisco was fired on and is believed to have been sunk today off Queenstown by a submarine, according to a message received here by the marine department of the Chamber of Commerce. The steamer sailed from Everett, Wash., March 29, for Sneerness, England, with a cargo of lumber.

Captain Manning and the crew of thirty abandoned the ship, the message said. They are said to have been picked up by the Danish motor ship Australia.

James Rolph, Jr., Mayor of San Francisco, is a member of Hind, Rolph & Co., owners of the vessel.

DELAYING AMERICAN MAIL.

French Government Suspects German Correspondents in France.

PARIS, Sept. 3.—It was learned today that the decision of the French Government to hold up American mail for two days before forwarding it was due to the discovery that Germany was communicating with persons in the United States through intermediaries in France.

When this fact was established the War Office determined to delay American letters as well as English and Continental mails.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—While not officially advised of any delay to American letters in France, postal officials here today pointed out that there was no necessity for the German Government or people to communicate with the United States by way of France. There is a sealed bag mail service, carrying Germany-United States mails, averaging twice a week, by way of Holland, Denmark, and Norway.

JAPANESE FAIR IN CHILE.

Opened at Santiago in the Hope of Encouraging Trade.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 3.—A Japanese exposition has been opened here by a committee selected by the President of the Republic. The opening of the exposition is in pursuance of efforts on the part of the Japanese to establish commercial intercourse between Japan and Chile.

The exhibit is regarded as a decided success.

Smart Stein-Bloch Suits, ¼ Lined, For Autumn

As the early showing is always the choicest, *come to-day.* Totally new patterns; soft, shapely hand-tailoring; ¼ or full-lined.

These style-models, tailored by Stein-Bloch, are in our private designs. $20 to $45.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

FIND MAN WHO SAW CORD MURDER AUTO

Machine with Body in Tonneau Stopped Near Spot Where Corpse Was Thrown.

PROVES POLICEMAN'S STORY

Now Thought That Rich Real Estate Man Was Slain in Philadelphia; Maybe in Office.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMDEN, N. J., Sept. 3.—As soon as the identity of one man is established it will probably be known who murdered Samuel S. Cord, wealthy real estate dealer of Laurel Springs, N. J., whose body, with five bullets in it, was found on Tuesday in a gully along the lonely River Road in Pensauken Township, near Camden.

A man walked into the Philadelphia Detective Bureau this afternoon and said that while going along the road near where the body was found on the night of the murder he came upon a large machine standing at the roadside. Seeing no one about, he walked up to the tonneau and looked in. There, he said, lying half on the floor and half against the seat, was a dead man. In fright and horror from the sight and the lonely surroundings, he started back. Just then a man rose from the other side of the car. The witness was frightened, and not knowing what to do or say he stammered: "Is this the road to Camden?"

"Yes, and you keep right on going," said the man on the other side of the car, and, as he gave the command, he leaped into the driver's seat, turned on the power and the car shot up the road.

This automobile is believed to have been the same one which dashed by Policeman Howard Smith, while he was stationed at Eleventh and Market Streets, in this city. The times coincided, although Smith said he saw two men, apparently much excited, in the tonneau with the body of a third man, either unconscious or dead.

This latest discovery also seems to substantiate the theory that Cord had been murdered, probably in Philadelphia and his body carried out along the road. It has also been suggested that, at the time the Philadelphia witness came upon the automobile, the other men seen by Policeman Smith were near the roadside seeking a place to hide the murdered man.

The attitude of Olaf Peterson, Cord's business partner, held as a material witness, has angered Prosecutor Kraft. The former's statements have been so conflicting that the Prosecutor today branded him as a liar and said that he would hold him in jail until he is fully satisfied that Peterson knows nothing about the crime.

It also developed today that Peterson had been in straitened circumstances, that Cord had virtually been supporting him and his family, and that the two men had many violent disputes in Cord's office. John F. Harned, Cord's attorney, is responsible for the first two statements, while the last was made by Charles Lubie, the office boy employed by Cord.

WAR NEWS FROM BERLIN.

German Capital Spends Nearly $14,000,000 for Relief Work.

BERLIN, Sept. 3, (by Wireless Telegraphy to Sayville, L. I.)—Included in the information given out by the Overseas News Agency today was the following:

"The municipal administration of Berlin during the first year of the war spent $13,750,000 in relief work for the families of soldiers. This was exclusive of the expense of administration.

"A dispatch from Brussels says that on Sept. 1, the anniversary of a German Governor-Generalship over Belgium, General von Bissing, the Governor-General, called the military and civil officers together and reviewed their activities of the year. These he said were bearing rich fruit, as order and peace and regular work in all branches of activity, especially in agriculture, had been restored.

"Active trading is reported at the fair being held in Leipsic. There is a lively demand for toys, chiefly those of a military or naval character. The paper department, which contains every variety of national and warlike emblem, is doing a rushing business. It is regarded as a noteworthy fact that cities lying near the battle line have bought more freely than usual. The greatest demand is for articles of necessity. On the whole, the fair's activities approximate those of peace times.

"The Cologne Savings Bank has subscribed $11,250,000 to the third German war loan. Subscriptions amounting to $5,000,000 have been received from four other corporations."

LINCOLN MAY GO TO BRITAIN.

Judge Veeder Intimates That He Will Grant Extradition.

Judge Veeder in the United States District Court, Brooklyn, yesterday again intimated that he would grant extradition in the case of Ignatius T. T. Lincoln, a former member of the British Parliament and alleged German spy, who is wanted in England on charges of forgery.

When the matter came up yesterday it was adjourned until next Friday. Quoting from a decision by the United States Supreme Court, Judge Veeder said it was common in extradition cases to attempt to bring to bear all the fictitious niceties of a criminal trial at common law. Good faith to the demanding Government, he said, required the surrender of the accused and we were bound by the existence of an extradition treaty to assume that the trial would be fair.

Lincoln, who is fighting extradition, declares that the forgery charges are merely a subterfuge to get him into the hands of the British authorities for execution as a spy.

TAGGART MAN MAKES PLEA.

Indianapolis Saloonkeeper Eighth of Defendants to Admit Guilt.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 3.—Ernest Roeder, indicted with Thomas Taggart and Mayor Joseph E. Bell for conspiring to commit felonies in the primary and election of 1914, pleaded guilty before Special Judge W. H. Eichhorn here today. Roeder, who is a saloonkeeper, was a close associate of James Gibson, who pleaded guilty last week to the same charge.

Roeder, on arraignment day, had entered a plea of not guilty, and was represented by the same firm of lawyers as represents Mr. Taggart, Mayor Bell, and the majority of the defendants. When informed of Roeder's desire to plead guilty, the attorneys withdrew their appearance for the defendant.

On the recommendation of Prosecutor Alvah J. Rucker, Roeder, whose wife is ill, was released on his own recognizance without being sentenced. Judge Eichhorn said, however, that he understood that the $2,500 bond furnished for Roeder's release at the time of his arrest was still in force.

Roeder is the eighth man to plead guilty to the conspiracy charge. The trial of Mayor Bell will begin next Monday.

MORE F-4 VICTIMS FOUND.

Bodies Crowded Together in Engine Room Supports Explosion Theory.

HONOLULU, T. H., Sept. 3.—Ten more bodies were found today in the hull of the United States submarine F-4. They were crowded together in the engine-room, where a hole was made through the steel plates to effect an entrance. One body was identified as that of Ivan L. Mahan, Machinist's Mate, of Lima, Ohio.

Members of the Naval Board of Inquiry declined to discu

GODOWSKY MISSING; WIFE'S SEARCH FAILS

Police Send Out Alarm for the Noted Pianist, Gone Since Wednesday.

FAMILY FEARS FOUL PLAY

When Last Seen He Had $1,000 in Cash and Valuable Jewels—May Be Amnesia Victim.

The police of the entire Eastern United States yesterday started a search for Leopold Godowsky, the noted pianist and composer, who has been missing since Wednesday. At the request of Mme. Godowsky, Fifth Deputy Police Commissioner Scull sent out a general alarm for the artist, and assigned a score of detectives to search for him here. Police Commissioner Woods has taken an active interest in the hunt, and has asked the authorities of other cities to co-operate.

Godowsky was last seen leaving a hairdressing establishment in Thirty-fourth Street near Fifth Avenue at 6 o'clock Wednesday evening. He left his home at Avon, N. J., on the 8 o'clock train Wednesday morning, telling his wife he was taking $1,000 to deposit in a New York bank, and that he had some other business to attend to.

When the pianist did not reach home Wednesday night, his wife communicated with acquaintances, and a quiet



LEOPOLD GODOWSKY.
The Pianist Who Is Missing.

search was started. A hunt in hospitals and other places revealed nothing, and at noon yesterday, accompanied by Berthold Neuer, manager of the Knabe Piano Company, a personal friend of the artist, Mme. Godowsky asked the police to aid her.

Didn't Visit Banks.

An investigation failed to reveal at any of the banks at which Godowsky kept accounts that he had made a deposit on Wednesday. Among his errands he told his wife he was to go to a music store in East Forty-third Street. Inquiry at the store revealed that he had been there between 3 and 4 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. Knowing where he often had his hair treated, Mme. Godowsky went to the hair parlor to be told that her husband had been there Wednesday and left in time to catch his train.

Mme. Godowsky said her husband had with him, besides the $1,000 in cash, jewelry worth $2,000. He carried a very expensive watch with a diamond monogram on the back, a diamond monogram fob and a valuable stickpin. Mme. Godowsky said that he had been working under a great strain to complete some work for the Art Publishing Company of St. Louis, of which he is editor in chief, by Sept. 15. She telegraphed to St. Louis, but got no word about her husband. Emerson Whithorne, who is interested with the pianist in the St. Louis firm, came to New York to direct the search.

Mme. Godowsky left her four children at the Avon home and came to New York yesterday, registering at the Hotel Claridge, to do everything in her power to find her husband. She was prostrated after her visit to Police Headquarters, and is under the care of physicians, who fear the nervous strain will result in a nervous breakdown. She said she believed her husband was a victim of amnesia, or that he had met with foul play.

Police Have No Clue.

Detectives who scoured the city for the missing pianist had no promising clues last night. They sent out a description of the missing man. He is 45 years old, short and rather stout, with black hair and full face and features.

Mme. Godowsky laid much stress on the great amount of work her husband had been doing in the last month. He was under contract to deliver thirty adaptations to the St. Louis firm by Sept. 15 and had completed twenty-one.

"He has said to me often, 'They will think I am not living up to my word if I don't get this work done in time,'" she said, but she does not think he has gone off to some secluded spot to complete his tasks.

Miss Vanita Godowsky, daughter of the pianist, said at Asbury Park last night that her father did not have any mental ailment, and she did not believe he suffered from amnesia. She believes he was attacked because of the money and jewelry he had with him.

Mme. Godowsky is a native of New York City. She was Miss Frieda Saxe and married the pianist in 1891. Godowsky is much better known in Europe than in this country. In 1900 he was appointed by Emperor Francis Joseph head of the Meisterschule at Vienna, one of the world's foremost musical educational institutions, and was also created Imperial Royal Professor of the highest rank.

Born in Vilna, Russia, Feb. 13, 1870, his father was Dr. Matthew Godowsky, a physician. When but three years of age Godowsky began to show signs of rare musical aptitude. Many of his juvenile compositions have since been played by the pianist in great music centres. When 9 years old he made his first public appearance in his native city, his success being so emphatic that he at once made a tour through Poland and Germany. When he was 13 years old, by the generosity of a Königsberg banker he was enabled to enter the Hochschule at Berlin, where his masters were Margiel and Rudorff.

Pupil of Saint-Saens.

In 1884 he made his first American tour in conjunction with Odide Musin, the violinist. Two years later he returned to Europe and became a pupil of Saint-Saëns at Paris. Then followed a tour of France and a trip to London in 1888, where he was commanded to appear at the British Court. In 1890 he returned to America and married the following year. Subsequently he made his home in New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago, where in 1895 he became Director of the Chicago Conservatory of Music. On Dec. 6, 1900, Godowsky appeared in Berlin and received such a reception that for the past twelve years he has lived most of the time abroad.

Besides his leadership of the Meisterschule at Vienna he has a school at Vilna. He returned to America last November. His citizenship was then a matter of discussion. When he went to Europe in 1900 he was an American citizen. When he received his appointment from the Austrian Emperor, by the laws of Austria, he became an Austrian subject. However, he considers himself a citizen of America.

Godowsky is considered the greatest interpreter of Chopin. He has written fifty studies on Chopin's "Etudes" and sundry smaller works. Among pianists he is known as a master of one-graduation and excels in the simultaneous manipulation of many themes.

Several months ago he and Caruso were on a program for a concert at the Biltmore. When he read in the announcement that Caruso had been billed as the star of the occasion he refused to appear.

SUICIDE FROM STEAMSHIP.

L. P. Dargan of Asheville Jumps from the Mascotte Near Cuba.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Sept. 3.—Louis Pegran Dargan, 45 years old, of Asheville, N. C., committed suicide by jumping overboard from the steamship Mascotte when the vessel was in sight of Cuba today, on her trip from Key West.

Dargan left six letters.

He spent most of the five hours of the voyage writing. He talked to passengers, not giving any signs of trouble. At 1 o'clock this afternoon he threw overboard various articles of clothing and at 2:40 o'clock jumped overboard.

A passenger threw a life preserver and the steamer turned back and spent more than an hour searching for him, but he was not found. The letters are addressed to Mrs. M. C. Dargan, 62 College Street, Asheville; to Charles Duquesney of Brockhaven, Miss., and William R. Porter, a brother-in-law in Key West; one to Mrs. E. Keith Dargan, Asheville, and one to the Captain of the Mascotte.

The last letter was as follows:

Dear Captain—Please mail these letters at Key West. Deliver my handbag to William R. Porter of Key West when you arrive there again. I regret to trouble you and offer my thanks in return. Nobody is to blame but myself. Don't attempt to recover my body, as I've arranged that it will not rise, so when you get this don't delay a minute, it will be useless. Thanking you again,

PEGRAN DARGAN.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Sept. 3.—L. P. Dargan is not listed in the directory here.

VAGUE ADDRESSES NO BAR.

Hotel Clerk Doesn't Need Names to Deliver Mail to Owners.

Louis Parsons, room clerk at the Waldorf, had the task yesterday of finding the persons for whom two vaguely addressed letters were meant.

One was from two little boys to their mother. They just addressed the envelope to the Waldorf-Astoria, and let it go at that. It was signed "Clayton and Clitus." The letter was postmarked "Detroit," and Parsons hunted up the names of all the visitors from Detroit until he came to the name of a woman who was evidently married, and who looked as if she might have two little boys. This letter was for her.

Then came a letter from a woman in Saskatchewan. She said that her sister had arrived at the Waldorf and that she did not know her name. Her sister, she added, had been married recently, but when she went home had neglected to say what her husband's name was, and had simply signed her first name, "Christine," to her letter. However, she had sent two tiny photographs of herself and her husband, and the writer inclosed these, in the hope that they would serve to identify the couple. So Parsons watched the people coming from the restaurant after luncheon. When Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Le Couteur of Birmingham, England, who had been in the hotel for several days, appeared, the room clerk noted a decided resemblance to the photographs, and soon learned the letter was for Mrs. Le Couteur.

A RESCUER AT 73.

Drags Three Drowning Persons from Canandalgua Lake.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 3.—Three Rochester persons were saved from drowning at Canandalgua Lake today by James Menteith, 73 years old. Mr. Menteith was an expert swimmer for many years, but he had not kept up his practice in twenty years. The persons saved were Mrs. Andrew Gleason, Miss Eleanor Gleason, and Emmett Gleason.

The boy, 12 years old, walked out into the water beyond his dept, and Miss Gleason, in trying to rescue him, was overcome. Mrs. Gleason, who was on shore, ran to rescue the two and soon was in danger herself. Menteith heard their cries and rushed into the water. He brought Mrs. Gleason and Miss Gleason ashore, thinking they were the only ones in danger, and when he was told that the boy had sank, he dived into the water, brought the boy to the surface and ashore.

After rescuing the three he directed first aid measures for their resuscitation.

WANT MAINE'S RELICS BACK.

Commissioners Ask for Them as Cuba Has Not Built Monument.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Sept. 3.—The Cuban newspaper La Noche states that inasmuch as Cuba has not done anything with the relics of the battleship Maine which the Maine Commissioners allotted to this country to form part of the proposed Maine monument, the American officials have signified their desire that the relics be returned. The relics consist of the after turret and two fourteen-inch guns.

Various projects have been suggested at different times for the Maine monument, but nothing was done beyond the appointment of a commission to pick out a site. It selected a beautiful spot.

La Noche points out that the relics have been allowed to lie rusting on the shore where the Americans left them.

Held for Post Office Shortage.

James J. Sheridan, stamp clerk in the Wall Street Branch Post Office, who was arrested Thursday night by Inspectors Jacobs and Pollitt on the charge of embezzling Government money, was arraigned yesterday before United States Commissioner Houghton and held in $1,500 bail to await the action of the Federal Grand Jury. Sheridan had been in the Postal Service more than twenty-five years, and when he went on his vacation to Watermill, L. I., a shortage of about $1,000 in his accounts was discovered.

BLUES WIN A HILL IN BIG SHAM BATTLE

Company and a Half of Business Men's Regiment Wiped Out in Four-Hour Engagement.

MAYOR AMONG THE 'KILLED'

Lieutenant Bacon and Corporal Phil Roosevelt Also on Casualty List—War Ends Tonight.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Sept. 3.—In the hills fifteen miles north of this place the battle of Hill No. 1,100 was fought today. From 10 o'clock this morning until 2 o'clock this afternoon the Reds and the Blues struggled for the possession of this hill. The Blues have it tonight, but they hold it at a terrible cost in killed and wounded, among the officially ruled out dead being practically the entire Company A and half of Company B of the Business Men's Regiment.

Just two more battles remain to be fought, the last of them a night affair. Early Sunday morning the Treaty of Plattsburg will be signed and the war will be over, so far as the present business men's organization is concerned, until some time next Summer.

The retreat of the Blues on Plattsburg was resumed shortly after sunrise this morning with Major Normoyle's battalion of the Third Infantry and the First Battalion of the Business Men's Regiment, acting as the advance guard with the Second Battalion of the Business Men's Regiment, and the Thirtieth Infantry operating as supports for the advance forces. Colonel Edwin A. Root of the Thirtieth Infantry commanded the Blues, while the Red army, comprising the Second Cavalry and a battery of field artillery, in addition to machine-gun detachments, was commanded by Captain Lincoln C. Andrews of the Ninth United States Cavalry.

The job that Captain Andrews was given involved the outflanking of the Blue army. Andrews is one of the crack cavalry officers of the service, and he went at it hammer and tongs fashion in the effort to gain a decision over the much superior force of Blues. He had a worthy opponent, however, in Colonel Root, who anticipated many of his moves and checkmated him time after time when it seemed that the Reds were about to gain a victory.

Battle on Hill No. 1,100.

Andrews swung his whole command to the east and, after occupying the various chazy townships, and leaving sufficient forces to guard them, moved rapidly to the south, toward this place, in an effort to outflank the enemy. Near an eminence on the military maps as Hill No. 1,100 the main Red force came in contact with the advance guard of the Blues, under Normoyle. Artillery, machine guns, and musketry all figured in the battle that followed. The dust cloud rose hundreds of feet into the air and it formed a blanket as thick as a Sandy Hook fog.

Captain Andrews ordered the Blue advance guard captured, if possible, and failing that his orders were to delay it as much as possible in order to permit the Red reinforcements to come up in time to assist in the flanking movement. But the Blues were ready and met the advance of the Reds with a deadly fire of musketry and artillery so well directed that the umpires ruled the Reds into retreat, but not until they had partly accomplished their purpose of seriously delaying the advance of the main Blue army.

It was in this fight that Company A and a part of Company B of the Business Men's Regiment were wiped out. Lieutenant J. P. Mitchel, Lieutenant Robert Bacon, Corporal Crawford Bladden, Corporal Phil Roosevelt and Color Sergeant George Wharton Pepper were among those whose names decorated the "casualty list." Captain King and Captain Herron of the Second Cavalry, as well as Lieutenant Taulbee of the same command, were also umpired into the next world. The wounded were too numerous to enumerate.

War Ends Tonight.

The battle ended shortly before 2 o'clock with both forces still holding their positions. The Reds intrenched themselves and were just opening a galling fire with their artillery and machine guns when the umpires called the fight off for the day.

Tonight both armies are encamped on the crest of a giant hill near the little stream known as Robinson's Brook. Tomorrow morning they fight again and tomorrow night the war ends with a battle which will be fought under the glare of great searchlights which will be carried on giant motor trucks specially built for that purpose. This will be the first time these trucks have been used in manoeuvres in this part of the United States.

The wireless will also play an important part in the night battle. The Signal Corps will handle the wireless end of the game.

TRAIN POLICEMEN FOR WAR.

Sixteen More Will Be Sent to Plattsburg by Woods.

As part of Police Commissioner Woods's plan so to train the police that, in event of war, the force might be a protection to this city, Chief Inspector Max Schmittberger and sixteen other officers will leave next week for the second military camp at Plattsburg, N. Y., to stay the full thirty days, with the exception of the Chief Inspector, who will return after ten days. He will leave on Sept. 12. The others will depart on Wednesday.

They are Inspector Cornelius Cahalane, Acting Captain Richard Enright, Lieutenants J. J. Hughes, Walter Rouse, Maurice Hannon, J. A. Parke, and J. J. Skeehan, and Sergeants G. H. Griffin, J. J. Hymes, J. A. Crowley, J. J. Lynch, J. A. Murray, P. J. Gannon, J. J. Noonan, W. J. Rotherman, and W. J. Flynn.

Some time ago the Commissioner borrowed eight machine guns from the navy and mounted them on police launches. The Government loaned army and navy officers to instruct the men in the use of the weapons and in signal practice, while Lieutenant Quackenboss of the Bureau of Information gave instruction in wireless telegraphy and listed every private plant in the city so that communication could be maintained among all precincts even should the usual telephone and telegraph service be interfered with.

An index was made, also, of all places where dynamite is stored and where other explosives and automobiles may be found.

Commissioner Woods himself spent some time at the first military camp and many officers of the department attended that also. When these last men shall have been trained the Commissioner hopes he will have a corps capable of instructing the rank and file of the department in at least the elements of soldiering.

COLLECTOR MALONE ILL.

Caught Cold Wading Through Icy Water in Sham Battle.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, Sept. 3.—Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port of New York, who is a corporal in Company G of the Business Men's Regiment at the Plattsburg camp, has been ill since Wednesday and has been unable to take part in any of the battle exercises held since that date. Mr. Malone is at the home of H. A. Grombly, the Collector of Customs at Rouse's Point, on the Canadian border.

Mr. Malone was one of the men of the Business Men's Regiment who had to wade through the Chazy River during the battle fought near Coopervillle last Sunday. He contracted a severe cold, and on Wednesday his condition was such that he had to leave the command. Several others among the business men's contingent who waded through the icy waters of the Chazy suffered from colds afterward, but all were able to continue their work in the field.

It was stated tonight that Mr. Malone is a great deal better, and that he expects to rejoin the regiment in time to be mustered out of service on Sunday.

FIRE FORT TOTTEN MORTARS.

Gunners Make Good Record in Test of Thirty-four Shots.

Target practice was resumed at Fort Totten yesterday with the twelve-inch mortars, and a high record of efficiency was made. Lieutenant Robert N. Campbell of the 101st Company of Coast Artillery, which did the shooting, and Colonel C. C. Hearn, in command of the coast defense of the eastern New York district, were congratulated.

The practice yesterday differed from that of last week in that the guns were trained to land their big projectiles close to Hart's Island instead of sending them across the millionaire colony at Great Neck to rest in Hempstead Harbor. Mme. Frances Alda, the operatic star, who lives on the peninsula at Great Neck, remarked after the practice that she was glad the Government had decided to train its guns so that the shells would not cross her land. In spite of her patriotism, it gave her a thrill of fear to hear the gigantic projectiles whirring over her house. She feared one of them might fall.

Moving picture operators took films of the practice with Colonel Hearn's permission to show in connection with a picture dealing with the army and navy. Eighteen shots were fired during the day, six single shots to locate the range, and twelve in salvos of two. Practice was resumed after dark and sixteen more shots were fired.

GEN. SICKLES'S SON SEEKS LOST MILLION

Continued from Page 1.

thrown upon the apparent disappearance of the trust fund my grandfather left.

"Some one has said we have the interest in a million-dollar estate. It is much more than that, I am sure, just how much I cannot tell, and perhaps never can tell, because there has never been an accounting. Mr. Hays was my father's attorney, and he may be able to throw a light upon my father's affairs. He will perhaps know where the trust papers are. I asked Mr. Hays about the trust before my father died, and he told me that my father would see that our interest did not suffer. That was before father died. I have learned little from Mr. Hays since that time. I want him to tell what he knows about my father's trusteeship.

To Investigate Transfers.

"I believe that my father transferred stock and securities which he had no right to give away or sell. I had a one-third interest in the Sickles Estate Improvement Company, that was organized by my father to develop the land on Rochelle Heights in New Rochelle where the homestead stood. That stock, I believe, has been pledged or sold to different persons, and through the application for a receiver all those transfers may be cleared up. It may at least furnish us with a clue upon which to bring about future developments. To know that property owned by the trust was sold by my father as trustee and this money used to improve the real estate company's property by the erection of small homes. These sales will also be a subject of investigation, for I say now that if this is not brought out through the receivership inquiry I will begin an inquiry through my own attorney.

No Trace of Trust.

"Some of this property I know was sold in 1895, but how some of the other properties were disposed of I cannot tell. The situation is just this: My sister and I are part heirs to millions of dollars and our father was in charge. Suddenly he died and nothing is left, not of his own property, but of property which had been given into his hands as a sacred trust. So far as I can tell even the Sickles Estate Company had changed its name."

Before his father died Stanton Sickles accused him of having spent nearly $4,000,000, including his children's inheritance. He said at that time:

Three women have stolen my inheritance and those of my two sisters, in addition to that of father. This money came from the estate of my grandfather, George E. Sickles, who died in 1887, and amounted to approximately $4,000,000. I do not know whether anything remains of my grandfather's estate which was left in trust to my father. Mrs. Crackenthorpe brought suit to compel her father to restore to her $47,354.79, which she claimed as her share in her grandfather's estate.

Mr. Hays could not be found last night. It was said that he was on his way to the camp in the Maine woods. At the time of the General's death, however, he was reported to have said:

I read the report that General Sickles owned a large amount of property in New Rochelle and some lots in this city, but there is no truth in that report. General Sickles once owned property of that description, but it was all sold. He owned nothing but his house and lot, and it is doubtful if their value exceeds the debts against them.

Mr. Sickles's lawyer is Franklin Brooks of 32 Nassau Street.

7 ELEVATORS FALL; SAVED BY AIR PAD

Burst Pipe Relieves Water Pressure Suddenly in Bowling Green Building.

SHOCKS 30 PASSENGERS

Plunge That Seemed Surely Fatal Ends Safely When Safety Device Is Reached.

Thirty persons in seven elevators in the Bowling Green Building, 11 Broadway, were badly frightened yesterday when the elevators paused a moment, then dropped straight to the bottom of their shafts. That they landed lightly was due, said the Superintendent of the building, to the air-cushion safety device with which they are equipped.

It was just after noon and many of the passengers were hurrying to luncheon. Some were discussing a particularly loud blast in the new subway excavation near Bowling Green, a matter of interest in the building, which is sixteen stories high and stands near by. Then, before any one realized that anything was wrong, there was a downward rush of elevators which fairly took the breath from every passenger. The cars simply dropped and the occupants huddled together and waited for the shock, which did not come. As they neared the bottom of the shafts the emergency air checks provided a soft bed for the falling elevators. The passengers emerged white-faced and trembling, but no one suffered except from shock and fright, and all were able to continue their way to luncheon.

The accident was due to the breaking of the main pressure pipe connecting the hydraulic tanks with the cylinders. The water trickled through at first in a small stream and then burst out with a rush, and the cars fell. A blast in the subway excavation is thought to have started the break, though that is not certain. Many of the passengers recalled an extraordinarily loud blast just before they made their rapid descent.

An auxiliary elevator, which was stationed at the bottom of its shaft, seeing its sister cars acting queerly, apparently decided to join the affair, whatever it might be, and so shot up four floors without any known reason and stuck there.

Traffic in the building was disturbed by the accident and when tenants returned from luncheon they faced the necessity of transacting business on the curb or climbing stairs to their offices. Many preferred to stay where they were and the lower floor of the building assumed a very busy appearance.

Finally, some one, presumably an office boy, discovered a comparatively easy way of going up by ascending to the top floor of the adjoining eleven-story building and then crossing over the roof. Throughout the afternoon tenants in the Bowling Green Building might be seen crossing the roof of the next building.

Arrest Woman in Jewel Robbery.

Mrs. Peppina Vanco, 56 years old, of 324 East 102d Street, was held in $5,000 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury by Magistrate Barlow in Harlem Court yesterday, charged with receiving stolen goods. She was alleged to have received part of the $15,000 worth of gems and jewelry stolen from the pawnshop of Adolph Stern, at 1,508 Third Avenue, on Jan. 30 last. Two men are in the Tombs awaiting sentence for complicity in the hold-up of the three clerks in the store. They are Morris Dickler, formerly a clerk in the pawnshop, and Tony de Lalla. They pleaded guilty to robbery in the second degree.

SEVENTH WINS RIFLE MATCH

State Militia Championship Back in This City After Eight Years.

For the first time since the Creedmoor rifle range was closed in 1907 a New York City National Guard regiment won the New York State rifle match at Peekskill yesterday, when the twelve-man team of the Seventh Regiment was victorious by a margin of 13 points over eight other teams.

The championship came to the city quite often when the marksmen could go to Creedmoor and practice, but now that the nearest range is at Peekskill it has not been possible for the teams here to get enough practice to make them dangerous contenders. According to members of the Seventh Regiment, however, its rifle team has been a fairly regular commuter this year, and the result was shown yesterday.

The Seventh led with a score of 2,730; the Seventy-fourth Regiment, from Buffalo, was second with 2,717, and the First Regiment, composed of units scattered in a number of up-State cities, was third, with a score of 2,695.

The Seventh Regiment's winners, with their individual scores, were: Ordnance Sergeant Wenneis, 287; Corporal Hutchinson, 283; Lieutenant Knust, 231; Corporal Sunger, 229; Private Hutchinson, 229; Corporal Lumley, 228; Quartermaster Sergeant Allison, 227; Sergeant Kennelly, 225; Captain Nicoll, 225; Corporal Langworthy, 224; Maor Fewlerl, 223, and Private Thees, 219.

Ordnance Sergeant Wennels was also high man in the competition, leading all his fellow-guardsmen by several points. His score was 287 out of a possible 250.

The Seventh Regiment won another competition last Thursday, when its three-man team from Company D won the Adjutant General's Match, with a score of 524 out of a possible 300. On the same day Artificer Underwood of the Second Infantry, an up-State regiment, won the Governor's Match by the brilliant score of 97 out of a possible 100.

The match yesterday included "battle practice," and is that which the guardsmen would be called on to use if in actual warfare. Ten shots were fired at 200 yards, five kneeling and five sitting; ten at 300 and ten at 600 yards, lying flat, and then ten in one and one-half minutes at 300 yards, kneeling, and ten at 300 yards in two minutes, lying prone. The Seventh's team shone especially in Thera nge is in charge of Colonel N. the last two tests.

The range is in charge of Colonel N. B. Thurston, Chief Ordnance Officer of the New York Division of the National Guard, and the matches were under his supervision.

CHAMPIONS I.R.T. EMPLOYES

Broker Tells Service Board Twelve-Hour Day Is an Injustice.

The Public Service Commission is to make an investigation of the working hours of the telegraph and telephone operators, levermen and train despatchers employed on the Interborough and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit systems. Complaint against the men's working hours on the Interborough was filed with the commission by Robert M. Thomas of 51 Exchange Place, who gave his business as a broker. He said the men are being worked twelve hours a day, in direct violation of the labor laws. The commission decided to take up the matter at once and include the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company in its investigation, which will be conducted by Commissioner William Hayward.

Mr. Thomas said the employes should be allowed to work only in eight-hour shifts. Working twelve hours each day, he said, has proved so injurious to many employes that they have broken down. Some frequently fall asleep from sheer exhaustion. The bad ventilation in the subway, especially during the hot weather, coupled with the long hours, has made the situation serious with the workers, the complaint states. Public Service Commission Inspectors have begun collecting testimony on the subject, and it will be submitted on Thursday.

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PASS WELFARE BILLS AFTER BITTER FIGHT

Albany Convention Indorses Measure to Control Manufacturers in Tenement Houses.

DISCUSS BILL OF RIGHTS

Many Efforts to Abolish Capital Punishment—Marshall Resents an Attack.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 3.—The Constitutional Convention late tonight adopted the proposal giving the Legislature power to regulate manufacturing in tenements and the proposal enabling the law-making body to bring occupational diseases within the scope of the workman's compensation law. The vote on the first proposal stood 97 to 46. On the other proposal 125 votes were cast in the affirmative and only 17 in the negative.

Despite the fact that the convention advanced both measures to third reading by overwhelming majorities there was a bitter fight over them at tonight's session. More than a dozen amendments were offered to the proposal affecting manufacturing in tenements, and for a time it looked as if the proposal might be defeated.

The convention devoted most of its attention today to the Bill of Rights article and the debate was continued at the night session. The Bill of Rights article finally was laid aside for consideration of the welfare measures.

The convention early in the day defeated a clause in the Bill of Rights article providing that a military tribunal shall not exercise jurisdiction over a civilian while regularly constituted State courts are open to administer justice. In the debate it was pointed out that it would breed disturbance and encourage mob violence in times of industrial unrest by preventing the authorities from proclaiming martial law until disturbances had assumed colossal proportions.

A debate on capital punishment arose over the amendment to the Bill of Rights article presented early in the session by Charles H. Betts of Lyons. In its original form this amendment abolished the death penalty. The committee refused to favor the Betts proposal in that form. A compromise measure was reported, leaving it to the jury in capital cases to declare whether a convicted murderer shall be sent to the electric chair or be imprisoned for life with every avenue to possible pardon or commutation of sentence cut off.

The question has been a live topic in the convention ever since the Betts proposal first made its appearance. Every mail has brought letters to the delegates advising them how to deal with the question. As soon as the clause came up in debate, a dozen amendments were offered. Most of them were designed to abolish capital punishment. One such amendment was offered by Mr. Betts, sponsor for the proposal.

"It is time for the State to do away with its policy of vindictive retaliation," he said. "The State has no more right to kill than has an individual.

Nicoll Calls It Unnecessary.

"The provision is entirely unnecessary," said De Lancey Nicoll, who once was District Attorney of New York County. "The judges now have the latitude this clause would give to juries. Let us leave one article of the old Constitution alone, just to show that this Constitutional Convention is not radical."

Ex-Justice Alphonso T. Clearwater of Kingston urged that the matter be left to the Legislature. The lawmakers, he pointed out, had ample powers under the Constitution to deal with the question.

"It is not a question that properly should come up for determination in a Constitutional Convention," said the jurist. "No matter how many romances may be woven about innocent men being sent to their death at the hands of the State, we know that the proportion of cases where innocent men are convicted is a negligible quantity."

Chairman Marshall Angry.

When the debate on the Bill of Rights proposal opened at the morning session, Louis Marshall, Chairman of the Bill of Rights Committee, branded as false accusations contained in a letter which delegates found on their desks in the morning. In this letter it was intimated that Mr. Marshall might have permitted professional interests to sway his judgment with regard to provisions affecting the power interests which had gone into the Bill of Rights proposal.

No one in the convention had paid much attention to the missives, but Mr. Marshall was much stirred up over them. He asserted that they had been prompted by the hostility of a man whom he, acting as a retained attorney, had opposed and defeated in some litigation concerning power development.

Mr. Marshall made his denial while he was explaining a clause which had been written into the proposal from his committee, giving owners of power plants the right when necessary for the proper development of their own plants to acquire adjoining property through condemnation proceedings when the capture of such lands would not interfere with any other power plant. It is virtually the present Massachusetts Mill Site act. The clause reads as follows:

"General laws may be passed permitting private property to be taken by the owner of a water power site which has been actually developed, for the more effective development of power at such site and not elsewhere, where such development will not damage an existing unabandoned dam or mill, under proper restrictions and on making just compensation."

The letters which had been sent to all the delegates charged that this clause would have the effect of nullifying the unanimous decision of the Appellate Division against Mr. Marshall and Henry Purcell, attorneys in a water power suit.

Mr. Marshall said that the clause had been inserted to prevent people from holding at unreasonable value property needed for the generation of power. Continuing, he said:

"The fact that I had an interest in some cases of this kind has resulted in this convention being flooded with letters from a man by the name of Horton, telling of some litigation I conducted against him. I want to tell this convention that the Bill of Rights Committee knew all about this matter and about litigation, as well as my own connection with it. Horton had a piece of property that was worth about $25. He asked $80,000 from a company which needed it for the proper development of a power plant in which they had $1,000,000 invested. You can draw your own inference.

"I want this convention to know also that I have less interest in this clause than in any other portion of the Bill of Rights. It was put there to prevent hold-ups. You may do with it as you please, but you are entitled to know the facts. If I should have been compelled to remain silent on this important subject just because I have been retained as counsel in a case of this character, then for similar reasons I would be compelled to remain silent on practically every question coming before this convention, for I have been interested in litigation involving practically every phase of constitutional law."

Mr. Marshall spent two hours in explaining the provision in the article reported by the committee. In it occurs a provision new to the Constitution of this State prohibiting the leasing or transfer of any State property without adequate compensation. Mr. Marshall asserted that the policy pursued in this State until the advent of Governor Hughes had proved costly.

"We gave away the power rights on Niagara River," he said, "and we came near giving away the Long Sault. Property values staggering to the imagination have been given away by the State with lavish hand, but now the time has come when we must stop."

KEEP CURB ON THE CITY.

Convention Retains Rule Limiting Representation in Senate.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 3.—Fighting furiously for a forlorn hope the Democratic delegates to the Constitutional Convention today went down to defeat in their attempt to have stricken from the Constitution the clause which for the next twenty years will prevent the three greatest boroughs in New York City from having representation in the Legislature in proportion to population. It was the desire to abolish what they characterized as unjust discrimination in the present Constitution that prompted the Democrats while they were in power at the Capitol to plan for a Constitutional Convention two years ahead of time. The return of a Republican majority to the convention spoiled all their plans.

In the fight today they, however, won a half victory. This was due in a measure to the attitude of such prominent Republican delegates from New York City as Herbert Parsons and Henry L. Stimson. The Committee on Legislative Organization, of which ex-Senator E. T. Brackett is Chairman, had presented to the convention a proposal under which all the counties of New York City would have come under the ban which forbids the Counties of New York, Kings, and Bronx from ever having more than one-half of the total number of Senators, regardless of population. The protests of Republicans, however, led to the rejection of that portion of the Brackett proposal and preserved the status quo established by the present Constitutional provision.

The New York City Republicans joined hands with their Republican colleagues from up-State in resisting the attempts of the Democrats to obtain representation for the City of New York on the basis of population.

The amended Brackett proposal was sent to third reading by a party vote of 82 to 30. It will come up for final passage tomorrow when the Democrats threaten to renew their fight.

Under the present Constitution it is provided that no three counties within a city, separated by a navigable water, shall have more than one-half of the number of the Senate members. In the proposal as it came from the Brackett committee, it was provided that no counties wholly within a city shall have an aggregate representation in the Senate equal to more than half the number of Senators. The provision was obviously directed against New York City and no effort was made to conceal the fact by the Republicans.

REJECTS $10,000 INCREASE.

Governor Gets Convention to Amend Its Doubled Salary Proposal.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 8.—Governor Whitman sent a letter to the Constitutional Convention today in which he urged that the proposal doubling the Governor's salary be amended so as not to take effect during his present term. The Governor said that in raising the Governor's compensation to $20,000 a year from $10,000, the convention had acted wisely and justly, but owing to the present Constitutional proviso that the salary of no official shall be increased or diminished during his term, he thought that the amendment should not go into effect until Jan. 1, 1917.

In deference to the Governor's wishes the Committee on Governor and Other States Officers started out to amend the proposal and did it so thoroughly that if the error had not been discovered in time Governor Whitman would have been compelled to serve without any salary whatever next year.

POLICE CURB I. W. W.

Clear the Hall and Send Agitators Out of Paterson.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 3.—Mayor Robert Fordyce and Chief of Police John Bimson had just finished closing and locking Institute Hall in Market Street this evening, having heard that Local 152 of the Industrial Workers of the World had invited Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and Carlos Tresca to Paterson to speak there, when they got word that the agitators had arrived on the 8:08 train and had been escorted to a hall at 41 Bridge Street, where the Jewish Workingmen's Circle, about to complete its regular meeting, had agreed to turn over the hall to the I. W. W. Bimson, with Chief of Detectives John Tracey, Detective Sergeant William Lord, and half a dozen detectives and men in uniform hurried to the hall.

There were jeers and threats were muttered, but the crowd let itself be pushed and shoved out into the street, where nearly 1,000 men and women gathered. Elizabeth Gurley Flynn remained seated at a table until Tracey ordered her out.

At Police Headquarters Chief Bimson told Miss Flynn she was an undesirable character and would not be permitted to remain in Paterson, much less speak there.

She was still talking about the right of free speech when three detectives escorted her to the Erie station, where Tresca joined her. Both were assisted on to the 9:15 train for New York.

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UNIONS RENEW WAR ON KATHARINE DAVIS

Central Body Will Take Her Use of Convicts on City Work Up to Mayor and Courts.

HIT PLAN TO PAY FULL WAGES

Say It Would Make Jail so Attractive That Unemployed Would Swamp Prisons.

At a stormy meeting last night, the Central Federated Union drafted a letter to Commissioner of Corrections Katharine B. Davis, notifying her that organized labor stood ready to fight to a finish her plans to use convict labor in city work. The letter said the Central Federated Union would appeal first to Mayor Mitchel, and then to the courts, and would ask for ordinances from the city Government and laws from the State Government to put an end to the employment of convicts on work labor officials thought should be done by free men.

After paying their respects to Dr. Davis for the employment of convict lavor on the demolition of the old pier at the foot of West Fifty-seventh Street, members of a Committee on Convict Labor wrote Dr. Davis they had discovered that she was employing convict labor in the construction of a $4,500 garage on Blackwell's Island; that they were proud of the convict bricklayers who had refused to work on the building, and that if Dr. Davis's plan for the wider use of convict labor and the payment of union wages succeeded, there would not be enough prisons in New York State to hold the men who would commit paltry crime in order to get a job.

Ernest Bohm, Corresponding Secretary of the Central Federated Union, said last night that a law was being framed for introduction at the next session of the legislature to prevent the use of convicts on any work outside of the Prison Department. He charges that Dr. Davis has transferred convicts at Blackwell's Island to work that should be done under other city departments by citizen labor.

The Central Federated Union's letter to Dr. Davis, which was signed by Mr. Bohm and by Edward Hannah, Chairman of the Committee on Convict Labor, said:

"In reply to your favor of Aug. 24 in regard to the employment of convicts to do laborers' work on the dismantled pier and dock yard at the foot of West Fifty-seventh Street and the North River, in which you admit convicts are employed loading barges with material with which the sinking fund has given your department, we realize that this material has to be removed so as to place the dock in a condition for use. In the performance of this class of work in former years it was always done by citizen labor employed by the Dock Department and ought to be done by citizen labor now. And no doubt citizen labor would be employed, only for the substitution of convict labor.

"We are not surprised to learn of the views of prison labor expressed in your letter as the policy of this administration, and if it were permitted to be put into effect along the lines stated, instead of it costing the taxpayers $244 a year to board prisoners, and if they would receive the prevailing wage for their hire, and after their board would be deducted and taking into consideration the many occupations of men in prison, it would average over $500 a year in wages to each prisoner.

"You can imagine what this would mean. Do you believe there would be prisons enough to hold all who could get employment by committing a crime so as to be able to support their families? Do you think the workingman would even be able to pay his taxes to create this demoralizing system which would take employment away from the citizen workingman?

FIND 32 IN ONE FAMILY.

Yonkers Flock Gives Work for the Census Enumerator.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 3.—According to the report of one of the Census enumerators, a family of thirty-two persons lives at 85 Bronx River Road, Yonkers. The members of the family, with the exception of the children, are on the stage or in the sawdust ring. The family name is Lucas.

"While members of the Lucas family have probably been billed on posters as the Lucas Family," Secretary of State Hugo said today, "it was only in checking over the enumeration sheets that the whole family from Mrs. Francis Lucas, 55 years of age, down to Bud, the baby, were brought to light."

The founder of the family is dead. Mrs. Lucas lives at the Yonkers address, as do her sons, Stephen, 34 years of age; George, 26; Augustus, 24; Eli, 21, and Joseph, 18. There are two daughters, Millie, 22, and Rose, 15 years of age.

Stephen's family consists of a wife and eight children, while George has a wife and five children; Augustus, a wife and three babies, and Eli, a wife and three children. Joseph and his wife have no children.

MAY SUE FOSS FOR LIBEL.

Labor Leader Is Aggrieved by ex-Governor's Assertions.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 3.—Ex-Governor Eugene N. Foss, who is again a candidate for the office on a platform, the chief plank of which seems to be prohibition, is threatened with a suit for criminal libel.

A few days ago he assailed Dennis D. Driscoll, a local labor leader, saying that during his last year as Governor Driscoll came to him with ex-Mayor John F. Fitzgerald as sponsor, and asked to be appointed Penal Commissioner. At that time there was a strike on at Foss's machine shops, and the ex-Governor alleged that it was promised him that if he would give Driscoll the office this strike would be called off.

Fitzgerald replied to this statement in an emphatic manner, and now John H. Feeney, an attorney for Driscoll and Fitzgerald, announces that tomorrow he will ask for a warrant for Foss, charging criminal libel. A civil suit for libel, it is said, may be brought by the Trades Union Liberty League, for which Driscoll is at present at work against prohibition.

Foss says he is glad that Driscoll has "beaten the game from cover," as "relevant to his charge of criminal libel against me are all the facts of the campaign of the liquor interests, and I shall of course subpoena the officers and agents of certain corporations with their books and records, and certain politicians and public officials."

FILE BRIEF IN TRUST SUIT.

Department of Justice Takes Action Against American Can Company.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 3.—A brief on behalf of the Government in its anti-trust suit against the American Can Company was filed in the United States District Court here today by officials of the Department of Justice. The document proceeds upon the same theory of the law as the brief filed last Spring in the Supreme Court in the Harvester case, and thus sums up the effect of the construction of the law, contended for by the Government.

It sets no limit to the size which a business may attain by internal expansion. It freely permits combinations of trade units which supplement each other. It permits combinations of competitive units within limits. It prohibits, however, in any manner whatever, the combining of competitive traders or trade units which together would occupy a preponderant position in any branch of trade.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The anti-trust suit against the American Can Company, charging it with being a monopoly in restraint of trade, was instituted last year and voluminous testimony has been taken since. The brief filed today is in support of the complaint, and declares that the company is not a natural growth but an artificial combination which controls more than 50 per cent. of the trade.

NURSE TRIED TO AID MRS. MOHR, SHE SAYS

Continued from Page 1.

physician lay at his home in this city all day, and was guarded by Mrs. Mohr, her two children, Charles Franklin, Jr., and Virginia Blair, together with Gustave D. Mohr, a brother of the dead man, and Charles M. Mohr, a son by a former marriage.

Simple Services Over Body.

The services, which were of the simple Episcopal character, were read by the Rev. Henry Bassett, rector of the Church of the Epiphany. There was no music.

A solitary floral piece, composed mostly of lilies and crossed by a satin band upon which was inscribed the one word "Husband," was at the head of the coffin.

Mrs. Mohr and her children arrived at the house a few minutes before noon and went to a room directly across the hallway from the one in which the body lay. There Mrs. Mohr remained during the reading of the service, sobbing softly at times. She did not attempt to enter the room in which the body lay, until the lid was fastened upon the coffin.

As her carriage was called Mrs. Mohr came from the room in which she had been sitting, leading her children, one on each arm. She was weeping as she descended the stairs on the way to the street.

Upon the return from the cemetery Arthur Cushing, Mrs. Mohr's attorney, gave out the first statement in behalf of his client. Mr. Cushing said both he and Mrs. Mohr had been occupied for the last two days in making funeral arrangements and other matters connected with these so that he has been unable to discuss defense plans with his client. He said that he would see her tomorrow, but that he doubted very much if any presentation of her side of the case would be given out before the trial, on Sept. 16.

"However," said Mr. Cushing, "one thing should be kept in mind, and that is that murder is usually committed in the heat of anger or jealousy. In this case Dr. and Mrs. Mohr had been separated for a year and a half, and the temper of Mrs. Mohr died out long ago."

Her Attorneys Take Possession.

Following the funeral this afternoon, Dr. Mohr's Elmwood Avenue home was locked up by Joseph Rush, secretary to Mr. Cushing, who has possession of the keys to the property, and also those to the Stewart Street office of the murdered physician.

Late this afternoon Messrs. Carrol and Hurley left for Newport to take charge of Dr. Mohr's estate in that city. Mr. Cushing said he would begin a search for the doctor's will. He had full charge of the books and papers of the doctor, he said, and expected to make careful search for valuable documents. He could not estimate the value of Dr. Mohr's estate, but friends of the physician who said they were familiar with the extent of his practice said that it would reach $500,000. They estimated his income during the last fifteen or twenty years at from $50,000 to $75,000 annually.

While the funeral was in progress today Chief Robbins of the Barrington police and his constables were searching the scene of the crime in an endeavor to find the revolvers with which Dr. Mohr was killed and Miss Burger wounded. Up to a late hour tonight, however, they were unsuccessful.

The three negroes who are held at Barrington without bail for the actual killing of the doctor did not add anything new to their story of the case today. A search of Dr. Mohr's home in Middletown, just outside of Newport, revealed two letters, one written to Healis, the doctor's chauffeur, and the other written by Brown, one of the men arrested, to a woman living in Elmwood, near Dr. Mohr's home in this city. The contents of the letters have not been made public.

Lawyers in this city tonight expressed doubt whether the confessions of the three negroes would have any standing in court in so far as they tend to implicate Mrs. Mohr. The Rhode Island law, they explained, does not allow the admission as evidence of a confession by one person tending to incriminate another. Precedents were cited to support their views.

DR. MOHR MARRIED BEFORE.

His First Wife, of Whom Little Is Known, Was a Baltimore Girl.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 3.—That the first wife of Dr. C. Franklin Mohr, who was murdered near Providence, R. I., was a Baltimore woman, and that she is now dead, was asserted this afternoon by Mrs. C. Manning Mohr, the wife of the slain physician's son.

Mrs. Mohr said that her husband's mother was a Baltimore girl, Miss Josephine L. Hastry. She married the doctor in Baltimore twenty years ago, it was said.

Mrs. Mohr left for New York tonight to join her husband, who is now in Providence. She says he did not know his stepmother.

CARRIES OUT THREAT TO TAKE HER LIFE

Mrs. S. M. Kinter, Separated from Husband, Drinks Acid in Her Riverside Drive Home.

BROODED OVER TROUBLES

Mother Tells Coroner That Domestic Differences Had Broken Her Daughter's Heart.

His mother, Mrs. Z. C. Blanchard, widow of a wealthy furniture merchant of Shelbyville, Ind., was taking a nap yesterday afternoon in her apartments at 431 Riverside Drive, near 116th Street, and his sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Kinter, had followed soon after, saying that she, too, meant to rest, when Frank Blanchard heard some one groaning in the rear of the apartment. He ran to his mother's room, found her asleep, and then hurried to Mrs. Kinter's room.

She lay unconscious on her bed with a handkerchief over her face. Beside her lay an empty bottle which the brother recognized as having contained carbolic acid. Since she had separated from her husband, Samuel Montgomery Kinter of Pittsburgh, nine months ago, Mrs. Kinter had brooded and had threatened several times to take her life.

Blanchard ran to the telephone and got Dr. Warren Stone Bickham of 440 Riverside Drive, and the physician came to the apartment at once. For more than an hour he worked over Mrs. Kinter, but he was unable to resuscitate her and at last she died.

Mrs. Blanchard, who had been roused by her son's cries, when he had found his sister unconscious, was almost overcome by the shock. She told Coroner Feinberg that Kinter had left her daughter and that this had broken Mrs. Kinter's heart. Blanchard, however, declared that his sister had been the one to leave her husband and that they had separated only after they had found themselves in recent years growing apart from each other. They had been married fifteen years.

Mrs. Kinter left a note, which was found beside her on her bed, but in it she did not explain the reason that had driven her to seek her own life. The note read:

I am taking carbolic acid, as I feel I cannot live any longer. Do not try to find out how I died, as I do not wish to be dissected. Bury me here and forget me.

ELIZABETH.

Young Blanchard, who is taking a post-graduate course at Columbia University, said:

"My sister was very reticent about her differences with her husband. I do know that it was she, however, who left him, and that she went home to Shelbyville about last Christmas time. She had been married there and had gone with Mr. Kinter to live in Pittsburgh.

"She remained at home until last February, when she went to a rest cure in Michigan, and then she came here to us. She brooded constantly over the wreck of her life and tried every sort of medicine and cure. She took up Christian Science and for a time believed it benefited her, but at last she abandoned this and declared she had no more to live for."

His mother and brother watched Mrs. Kinter because of her threats to end her life, but yesterday afternoon she seemed happy enough and Blanchard never suspected that she meant to do more than take the nap she declared she was going to take.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Sept. 3.—Samuel M. Kinter, husband of Mrs. Elizabeth Kinter, who committed suicide in New York, received the first word of his wife's death tonight from a reporter at his home, 1,225 William Pitt Boulevard. Mr. Kinter said he was too shocked to discuss any of the motives for his wife's death. He is prominent socially. Mr. Kinter had begun proceedings for a divorce in the Allegheny County courts. The couple had no children.

QUITS PROGRESSIVE PARTY.

Hugh Gordon Miller Says Senator Root Has Been Converted.

Hugh Gordon Miller, who was the regular Progressive candidate last year for Supreme Court Justice, announced yesterday that he had left the Progressive Party. He resigned to Walter Johnson, State Chairman of the Progressive Party, as a member of the State Committee from the Nineteenth Assembly District.

"My main reason for resigning," wrote Mr. Miller, "is because I can plainly see in the recent great Progressive speech of Chairman Root in the Constitutional Convention and its reception by other hitherto utterly reactionary leaders that they have at last and as a result of our campaigns seen considerable light. The work of the Progressive Party as a distinct party entity is, in my judgment, done, if the program of Messrs. Root and Tanner is carried out, which seems practically certain.

"As long as war issues are prominent and the President steers even a fairly correct course, we should uphold him regardless of party. No man could defeat Wilson if he were running now. If the good work of Republican reform goes on and is consummated I shall enroll as a Republican unless paramount international affairs move me to do otherwise. If Senator Root's plea goes unheeded and the reactionary element of the Republican Party finally dominates in this Constitutional Convention battle, I shall enroll as a Progressive or as a Democrat."

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 4, 1915.

THE POPE'S MOVE FOR PEACE.

Austria is in closer relations with the Vatican than any other European Power. It is natural, therefore, that the Pope's message, transmitted through Cardinal GIBBONS, urging President WILSON to make a tender in some form to the European belligerents of his good offices, with a view to bringing about a peace conference, should be almost universally accepted as a confirmation of the belief that the Teutonic Allies and Turkey would not be at all disinclined to listen to peace proposals. Turkey, we may be very sure, would be glad to be set free from the necessity of fighting in a way into which she plunged without sense or reason under German pressure. Austria, never financially strong, would doubtless be glad to have the war ended at any moment when she could make reasonably satisfactory terms of peace. Germany was never stronger than today, perhaps she is stronger than she will be a few months hence. She has won great victories over the Russians, but she knows the enormous cost of her triumphs. She has made immense drafts upon her resources of men and money. There must be a limit even to her power to continue the work of waste and destruction. Occupying at this moment so much enemy territory, and with practically no enemies on her own soil, it is inherently probable that she would not turn away the ear into which the suggestion of peace was whispered. At least, it is not quite supposable that Austria would have made the suggestion of a peace move to the Pope without consulting her ally.

To Pope BENEDICT the war has been the cause of deep pain, he is sincerely devoted to the interests of peace, and it is natural that he should turn to President WILSON as a source from which the suggestion of pacific negotiations might come with some hope that they would be well received. It is unnecessary to search for any political motive underlying the move the Pope has made. It will be remembered that when the Turks began the siege of Constantinople in 1453 an urgent appeal was sent to the Pope and the Christians of the West for help. No help was given. It has been rather ungenerously said that the Pope preferred to see Constantinople in the hands of the infidels rather than in those of the schismatics. That situation is now reversed, for should Constantinople fall, the Russians would succeed the Turks and the historic city would again become an important seat of the Eastern Church. But such considerations have had no place in the mind of Pope BENEDICT. He would end the war to stop the awful waste of human life, he abhors its cruelties and its wickedness.

While the generous and humane impulses of the head of the church are worthy of all praise, the suggestion he makes is not one which it is possible for the President to act upon. President WILSON'S continuing offer to use his good offices for peace whenever the belligerents are willing to listen is before them. He could not now renew that offer, because renewal would seem to be insistence, and that would be offensive. The situation is altogether unlike that of Japan and Russia when Japan, triumphant upon the battlefield, but feeling that she was dangerously near exhaustion and collapse, appealed to President ROOSEVELT to sound Russia as to her willingness to talk about peace. Russia was quite willing, for she had made the war in a half-hearted fashion, and without credit to herself.

The Allies are not in that position. They have not hitherto been prepared for war, they are putting themselves in a state of preparation by enormous expenditures for munitions of war. To them the tender of good offices now would be as offensive as the execution of NAPOLEON III.'s plan of interference in the war between the States would have been to us. The President cannot dictate peace, it is not in his discretion to tell the belligerents that they have fought long enough, and a hint to that effect, however delicately conveyed, would be considered unfriendly. It is known to all the warring Powers, however, that his good and impartial offices are at their disposal whenever they are able to unite in an invitation for him to exercise them.

WOMEN AT THE WHEEL.

In West Farms Court Magistrate HOUSE, fining a woman for reckless driving, uttered this altogether too obiter dictum:

> In my opinion, no woman should be allowed to operate an automobile. In the first place, she hasn't the strength, and, in the second place, she is very apt to lose her head.

In "generals" danger lurks. Doesn't Magistrate HOUSE stand an exception on its head and pronounce it a rule? There are unskillful goddesses of motor cars. There are a few with a passion for making the gasoline jade go faster than the winds and the wings of the lightning. Some there are, beautiful and roguish, who love to tease the much-enduring motorcycle policeman, dash by him in wild flight. He arrests them when patience ceases to be a virtue. Some of them remain impenitent. Some yield to reason, experience, the wrath of Judges, the admonitions of stern fathers, even, it may be, of husbands. But are there many offending or incompetent motor drivers in petticoats?

Magistrate HOUSE sees a few culprits. He doesn't see, or he forgets, the multitude of accomplished and calm woman drivers, safe, steady, no monopolists of the road, no eaters of miles, careful of themselves and the public. There are men, and there are women, who "don't like to see a woman drive an automobile; it's no place for her." Delightful conservatives, but is their opinion ratified by the facts, by observation? Why, if Magistrate HOUSE will take a day off in the country he may find that very many of the chariots of swiftness are steered, and steered judiciously, by girls and women. Father's in the counting house, grinding out the needful, daughter's in the "bubble," driving very heedful, (and very seldom speedful.)

We maintain, and will to the uttermost, that any quantity of the superior sex have, and habitually employ, the strength, the skill, the self-possession, and the respect for the rights of others that are the Bill of Qualifications of the automobile steersman; and what a vision are the rainbows of their sweaters! Why, there are respectable families wherein the womanfolks are the only chauffeurs.

NATIONAL DEFENSE ASSURED.

The publication of President WILSON'S letters of instruction to Secretary DANIELS and Secretary GARRISON, written on July 21, the date of the latest note to Germany on the Lusitania matter, will remove the last hope of the President's political opponents that he will prove lukewarm on the subject of national defense and thus provide them with an issue for the next campaign. The letters were written when the possibility of a foreign war seemed not as remote as now, and they are published when some of the unofficial agitators for stronger defense have been carrying their activities beyond the limit of prudence. They prove conclusively that the Administration is willing and prepared to take up the work of upbuilding our sea and land defenses and carry it through. The President apprehends no needless delay from Congress. On the contrary, in his letter to Mr. GARRISON, speaking of the plans he proposes to lay before that body, he says "Congress will "certainly welcome such advice and "follow it to the limit of its opportunity." The President instructs Mr. DANIELS to submit "a wise and "adequate naval program of consistent and progressive development" after consultation with the best minds in his department, "the "men who have been most directly "in contact with actual modern conditions, who comprehend the altered "conditions of naval warfare." He says plainly that our navy in the future "must stand upon an equality with the most efficient and "most practically serviceable." What member of the Navy League or of the National Security League can ask for more than that? After acknowledging the spirit in which Mr. GARRISON had already taken up the subject of bettering our land defenses the President says he has given scarcely less thought to the matter himself, and calls for a program, with estimates, of what the Secretary and the best-informed soldiers in his counsel think the country ought to undertake to do.

While there has been no lack of evidence that the Administration was thoroughly alive to the necessity of preparing the nation for efficient defense in case of peril, the publication of this irrefutable documentary testimony was needed to silence the agitators who have been pretending to believe that a policy of inactivity would be persistently followed. The professional peace advocates, who make it their practice to condemn all measures for preparedness, may also take notice that wisdom will prevail over their arguments. The country is to be protected. We have dwelt in insecurity many years. Party politics have hampered the development of the army. The growth of the navy has been foolishly checked. But our seacoasts are to be adequately defended, we are to have soldiers enough to guarantee the presence of a mobile force in the United States sufficient to meet any sudden emergency, the development of the National Guard is to be insisted upon and to be practically encouraged, a reserve force is to be established. The navy is to have submarines in plenty, aeroplanes are to be provided, and a vast and most promising scheme will be set afoot, has in fact already been put in operation, to secure to the nation the services of a large number of mechanicians and technical experts in various branches.

As to the magnitude of these plans for defense, when stated in the terms of money, we are bold enough to say that the politicians and peace advocates alike have greatly overstated them. In building up the regular army, money can be saved by eliminating many superfluous garrisoned posts and concentrating the troops on this continent in a comparatively few centres easy of access. Neither the army nor the navy nor both together will require so large an appropriation as $500,000,000 in one year. Money must be expended in large sums, and while it is needed for a purpose so essential to the life and general prosperity of the nation, saving must be effected in other ways. That can easily be accomplished. The President's faith in the willingness of Congress to accept and promote his plans is not to be taken lightly. We may be sure he speaks with knowledge. There will be opposition, of course, and the attitude of some Representatives and Senators will reflect it; there will be more or less hostile criticism of every step that is taken, but the plans will be carefully matured and thoroughly carried out and before long we shall not labor under the reproach of being practically without the means to protect ourselves against a third-class power.

VISIBLE GOVERNMENT.

The adoption of the shorter ballot plan by a vote of 124 to 30 in the Constitutional Convention stirs good hope among the believers in responsible State government. The nays were equally divided among Democrats and Republicans, adherents of a school of politics and government which has ruled too long. Tammany may or may not be assuming a virtue though it have it not, but the affirmative vote of Tammany men so conspicuous and able as ALFRED E. SMITH, ROBERT F. WAGNER, THOMAS F. SMITH, and JAMES A. FOLEY seems to show an appreciation among the leaders of the Hall of the tendency of political thought and feeling in all parties, the acceptance of reform as a matter of necessity and expediency, if not of conviction.

In the Constitutional Convention, as in its nominations, the Tiger puts its best foot forward. The cynical may say that the support of reform in the convention may be followed by orders to "knife" it at the polls, but bad faith should not be imputed until it is proved. Doubtless there are members of the convention in both parties who, not too fond of the proposed lessening of the number of elective State officers and the consolidation of 152 departments of the State Government into 17, have yet voted aye. Presumably they are forced by a prevailing public opinion in their district. The notion that this or that amendment is consented to for the sake of killing the work of the convention with the voters is a bit too Machiavellian. Why should any politician yearn to be identified with failure? What mere politician has a hankering for minorities?

The Tanner plan is by no means perfect, but it is good so far as it goes. May its fortune in the convention be repeated at the election. The reorganization of the State departments and a State budget initiated by the Governor would be long steps toward accountable, visible government.

UNDOUBTEDLY BURTON'S YEAR.

Cheer comes to the Republican Party from its two Ohio candidates for the Presidency. Ex-Senator BURTON, returning from the regular and prescribed trip of all Republican candidates to the San Francisco Fair, has viewed the intervening States and sees "nothing but victory for the Republican candidate, whoever he may be." Governor WILLIS, as yet without the San Francisco stamp on his boom, but preening his wings for the necessary westward flight, declares at Columbus, "The Republican Party will win in 1916 in State and nation."

Mr. WILLIS'S features, personality, qualifications, and intellect have not yet risen far enough above the Ohio horizon for the rest of us to know anything about him except his name, and we have no information concerning his skill as a prophet; but we all know ex-Senator BURTON. We even know why there is an ex on his title. It is because of his wonderful political acumen. His finger is ever on the public pulse; no underground rumble fails to jar his ear, held close to the ground. The premonitory signs which mean victory or defeat never escape that eagle eye.

The last exhibition he gave of his skill was only last year. He was a United States Senator, and his term was ending. To that eagle eye it was as plain as the nose on that shrewd face that it was a Democratic year; that he had not the ghost of a chance of election, and that his candidacy would result in just such a humiliating wallop as the one he received when, thinking it was a Republican year, he ran for Mayor of Cleveland. So he declined to be a candidate and let the empty honor go to WARREN G. HARDING; and through the campaign he sat at home, congratulating himself on his foresight and commiserating the reckless and short-sighted HARDING. HARDING was elected by a majority of 103,000, and that is why BURTON is ex-Senator BURTON instead of Senator BURTON.

With the same clear and immutable prevision, Mr. BURTON again gazes into the crystal and sees nothing but victory for the Republican candidate for President, "whoever he may be." In certain circles of which moralists have only a hearsay knowledge, but which are distinguished for their acquaintance with chances and the sumptuousness of their vocabulary, there are persons classified as "sure-thing players." Mr. BURTON is a sure-thing player; he demonstrated it in Cleveland in the Mayoralty contest and in Ohio last year. He sees a sure thing now; and who can blame him for playing it? If victory is sure for the Republican candidate, "whoever he may be," it is just the year for BURTON to run.

SHALL PARTY LINES GO?

Wisconsin used to be styled the experiment station of the Union. Ex-President TAFT, who is visiting the Fair, transfers that title to California and dubiously congratulates his hosts upon it, observing that it is a good thing for the rest of the Union if California can stand the expense.

Some time, of course, California will get tired of it as Wisconsin did. Whether she is tired of it now will be seen when she casts her vote on the latest experiment proposed to her, that of abolishing political parties. The Legislature passed an act doing away with them so far as State elections are concerned, but it has not yet become law because it was arrested by a referendum petition and must now be voted upon by the people. If they vote affirmatively candidates will hereafter run for office as individuals and not as the nominees of any party.

This seems more innovatory than it really is. In form it is new, but in substance it is not. It seems to its advocates to be a reform, but it is only a change, and in its essence and spirit not a novel one. There are many States where party elections have disappeared these many years, except that the outworn and disregarded form is maintained. They are the Southern States. Nominally there are two parties there, the Republican and Democratic, but in most of them the Republican Party exists only in name, and the white men are all characterized as Democrats. This does not eliminate severe political fighting, but it makes the fighting a warfare between individuals instead of between parties. There are parties within the Democratic Party in each Southern State, but they are parties representing issues of the moment, and there is no fixity to their membership.

In Georgia, for instance, the real parties have been the Hoke Smith and Joe Brown parties, who have fought each other hard on certain issues. But let other issues arise in the future and men who have belonged to the Smith party will pass over and join with men who have served under the Brown flag. This is the chief if not the only difference between politics in a State where there are two permanent parties and in a State where party contests have disappeared. The California reformers, if they succeed, will merely have created artificially in their State a condition which has long existed in most of the Southern States. Whether the change would be an improvement is a question that need not be debated as a question of untried theory; the debate can rest on facts, on arguments drawn from the conditions in Florida or Mississippi and those in New York or Ohio. That the party system is the better, despite its obvious sins and failures, is suggested in the frequently recurring mournings among intelligent Southerners over the fact that the race problem makes it impossible to restore it in their States.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Jurors and Capital Punishment.

Among the proposed changes in the State Constitution is one recommended by the convention's Bill of Rights Committee which, if adopted, would give to juries in capital cases the power to decide whether the convicted murderer should be put to death or imprisoned for life.

As it is well known, or at any rate commonly believed, that juries not infrequently render verdicts of acquittal rather than send even a guilty man to the gallows or the electric chair, this proposal seems at first thought, and perhaps even at second, one calculated to decrease the present difficulty, admittedly too great, of convicting murderers. Anything that does that has at least the presumption of wisdom in its favor. The once necessary protections for the innocent against the abusive uses of power have come, not only to be unneeded, but to serve as bulwarks against deserved punishment far oftener than their designed end. Undeniable, too, is it that antagonism to capital punishment is already widespread and probably extending, and this tends to sustain the contention that verdicts of guilty would be brought in whenever they should be if they did not involve the infliction of a punishment from which the modern juror or shrinks from having any part in inflicting.

Some such arguments as these must have been the basis of the committee's recommendation. There is, however, another side to the case—that presented by one of our correspondents yesterday. Mr. KOHLER wrote that the lesson of experience from the Federal courts and States where the determination of the kind of punishment has already been left to the jurors, is that the plan increases the number of hopeless disagreements. This it does by transferring discussion from questions of fact, concerning which opinions can be changed by appeals to reason, to questions of the sort that are answered according to the dictates of temperament and sentiment, neither of which is guided by logic.

So easy is it to understand that this would be the case that it really seems better to give the proposed power, if to anybody, to Judges rather than to jurors, leaving the latter, as now, to decide only whether the accused is innocent or guilty. There is, of course, always the alternative of abolishing capital punishment, and that ought to be done if the general dislike for the death penalty is really interfering with the administration of justice to a serious degree—which can be doubted, if not denied.

Light on "Friends of Peace."

Unlikely as it is that we are to hear as much in the future as in the past about a "German propaganda" here, it is nevertheless a cause for general satisfaction that SAMUEL GOMPERS has taken the trouble to address to the Chairman of the National Committee of the Friends of Peace a public letter telling him clearly and vigorously that the part of "labor" for which the writer speaks has no sympathy for the real objects of that ingeniously mismamed organization.

Of course not quite everybody in it is as well aware as Mr. GOMPERS shows himself to be of what the effective element in its membership is doing and hopes to accomplish. Some have been beguiled into joining it through precisely the same device as is used by the anti-vivisectionists for getting nominal adherents to their cause. In the one case people are asked if they love peace, in the other if they hate the torturing of animals, and as there is but one answer to either question, careless logicians find themselves where they do not belong, and some of them stay there in honest ignorance of the fact that they have been fooled.

Mr. GOMPERS is not of that sort. He very promptly saw that the peace which these friends wanted and were working for was the peace that would follow a German triumph over the Allies, and that the violence of their antagonism to America's taking any part in the war was due, not to hatred of war, as such, but to the knowledge that by no possibility, if this country did enter the conflict, would it be on Germany's side. The verbal trickery of these Friends of Peace is as obvious as is that of the people who denounce our sales of munitions because, they say, "it prolongs this dreadful war," but the phrases are accepted at their face value by the peace-at-any-price people, and by a few others who for one or another reason cannot see the possibility of saying one thing and meaning something quite different.

Mr. GOMPERS, whose sources of information on what goes on in labor circles are many and trustworthy, declares that the Friends of Peace, not content with deception, have attempted to use money for the corruption of labor leaders, usually, but not always, without success. While this assertion does not prove, and presumably was not intended to charge, that every labor man who countenances the Friends of Peace does it because he has been bought and paid for, it certainly makes their position an uncomfortable one.

A Convict Discusses His Visitors.

One of the writers who make The Star of Hope, Sing Sing Prison's addition to the number of American newspapers, a production so astonishing to readers with conventional ideas as to what convicts are and can do, contributes in its current issue an editorial article on "Prison Visitors" which, besides being well written, is both interesting and instructive. From it we can learn that the prison visitor is observed quite as much as he or she observes. On general principles and as an individual in an invidious and embarrassing position, the prisoner hates to be exhibited as an object of curiosity, and he bitterly resents as impertinent or insolent the audible comments in which some visitors indulge and the too intimate and personal questionings to which others subject him. Some of them, however, though strangers, are sympathetic and helpful. Visitors of all kinds have been unusually numerous since the recent rather impassioned discussions of prison management began, and the prisoners, whether they like it or not, now have to endure almost constant inspection by outsiders. The Star of Hope editor declares that, everything considered, visitors are doing and always have done much more good than harm. For one thing, their presence tends to prevent or decrease the evils and cruelties that secrecy always follows, and for another it gives the prisoners a needed training in self-control in conditions analogous to those that will confront them on release. Highest of all the advantages derived from visitors, according to this authority, is "the gradual dissemination in the community of knowledge of the fact that convicts—to use a term that is deemed objectionable—are ordinary men and women just like the visitor's friends, neighbors, and acquaintances, not strange and horrible monsters that can be kept safely only when securely locked in menagerie-like cages. And those who visit prisons do learn that this is so and do carry the news abroad, and wonderful news it is to some."

THE FATHER PAIN.

Oh, wasn't it just a May ago
That I stood by her mother's bed,
Ablush at the little a man can know
As I fondled that small pink head.

And I taught her flowers and birds and bees,
And the letters around her plate,
And this morning she cried, "I've enough of these!"
And she challenged me—tall and straight,

With the passion of womanhood in her eyes,
And the orange blooms in her hair;
Why didn't they warn me she'd grow so wise—
I tell you it isn't fair!

I'd bind her fast in a cold, gray cell
And keep her youthfulness free,
If I didn't remember quite so well
The love of her mother for me.

I'll keep her dolls and her flag and drum,
And I'll sing to her birds and bees,
For who can tell but her children may come
To learn at my shaky old knees.

JANE BURR.

SPINSTER STATISTICS.

They Are Obviously Unfair, Especially to All the Gertrudes.

Washington, Conn., Sept. 2, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you give space to a few questions which come to the mind of one who has read with much interest the article by Mr. and Mrs. Martin, but who knows from experience how very misleading statistics are, and who therefore ventures to doubt some of their undoubtedly accurate figures?

So many questions arise in my mind that I fear you will have room for only a few. For instance, the figures are taken almost entirely from Eastern colleges, the bulk of whose students come from Eastern States. Is it not true that in the East the women outnumber the men, while in the West the reverse is true? Therefore, is not the comparison between collegiate and non-collegiate women unfair, if the latter include "all native white women" from Maine to California, and the former class has a much larger percentage of women from New England and the other Eastern States?

The same fact would make the comparison between Yale and Vassar graduates doubly unfair—both being Eastern colleges, naturally the men would have a larger proportion of marriages to show. If in Massachusetts alone there are 20,000 more women than men, would statistics of marriages among Massachusetts college graduates be fair unless that fact was stated and due allowance made? New England is full of spinsters, it is true, but not because of college life or the feminist movement. The statistics given very properly stopped at 1889, but is it not highly probable that those early college women were of rather a different type than the average college girl of the present day? A girl was considered a little queer and "strong-minded" who wished to go to college thirty or forty years ago. Naturally the "Elizabeths" went and the "Gertrudes" stayed at home. An observer of present-day college girls finds quite as many Gertrudes "around whom the boys gather as 'flies around honey'"; Elizabeths "care little for young men."

Again, the comparison between Yale and Vassar graduates as to their fecundity ignores the fact that for most women the child-bearing age is over at 40, or even earlier. Children born after the mother is 40 are comparatively rare—which is, of course, not the case with men. Moreover, second marriages are more common with men than with women, and many of those families have had to have two mothers to produce even the small number of children quoted—approximately one and a half for each man! (Right here it occurs to me to wonder why we are not given statistics of the comparative fecundity of collegiate and non-collegiate men, and if the advantage is in favor of the non-collegiate men, why are we not "appalled" and advised to abolish all colleges, men's as well as women's?)

A year or so ago the writer had charge for some months of a beautiful 7-year-old boy, whose parents—very fashionable people—"did not care to be bothered with him," and not once during a period of nine months did they write a line either to me or the child or send him a gift. The child's aunt, who is bringing him up, tells me that it is not an exceptional case at all—that she knows many society people who feel the same way.

These are dangerous tendencies in American life, but let us look for them in the right place—in the selfish love of ease and luxury on the part of the women, in the immoral life led by a large number of the young men of our "best families," and not put a straw in the way of the noble band of college educators—men and women who are straining every nerve to lift up college ideals and to send out young women trained to meet the immense demands of our present-day life. College girls are ready and willing to do their part. Let the men ask them and find out.

A. B.

War Spirit in England's Masses.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reply to Mrs. Reginald Wright Kauffman's attack on my letter "Why England Falls Down," allow me to say that being convinced of the truth, justice, and righteousness of the cause England represents in this war I am not likely to write of English conditions anything hostile or even ill-considered. But the truth is the truth and always wholesome. It happens also that in this case the truth has, for us in America, grave significance to which we ought to give utmost heed, no matter how disagreeable the facts may be.

There is not the least doubt that the classes of English people that Mrs. Kauffman knows, or is likely to know about, are profoundly moved by the war. I tried to make that clear in my article. How much the masses are moved any one can easily ascertain that will take the trouble to study the record of strikes in Great Britain since the war began, or even the strikes now in progress. Or if Mrs. Kauffman will spend but one afternoon anywhere east of Aldgate she will find overwhelming evidences that my report was accurate. The matter does not seem to be open to controversy, so patent are the facts. We are now in the fourteenth month of the war. If the British masses are deeply concerned about it, why do they not enlist? In spite of all these frantic appeals Great Britain is still without an adequate army, and still we are stared in the face by the strange fact about the divisions of the western battle front. The French hold 543 miles, the British 31, and the Belgians 17. That seems to be the final and conclusive evidence.

CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL.

New York, Sept. 1, 1915.

Chances Offered on a Man.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will some employer take a chance on a young released prisoner, who, serving a short sentence recently in the workhouse, plunged into the swift current of the East River to save the life of a poor Italian prisoner whom he did not know, who had fallen in and was being swept away? The young man in question is 23 years old, of American parentage, and was the only one of more than a score of prisoners to "take a chance" by which he might have lost his life.

Surely a young fellow, who assures us that he never has been convicted before, and this time was sent to the workhouse because of drug addiction, from which he is now free, ought to be given a fair chance.

He has no trade, but wants to be a driver or driver's helper or "work around horses." Indeed, any reasonable job at manual labor he would take. Commissioner Davis has given him an excellent letter of commendation, and it is quite possible that a life-saving medal will be given to him.

Who in turn will help save his life? Letters in his behalf should be addressed to me at the Prison Association, 135 East Fifteenth Street.

O. F. LEWIS.
General Secretary, The Prison Association of New York.

New York, Sept. 3, 1915.

Inaccessible Life Preservers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It has struck me quite forcibly that the life preservers on the decks of our pleasure and excursion boats are secured by means of slats to the under side of the upper deck, far out of reach of the average passenger who might have occasion to use them. Even by stepping on a deck chair it is doubtful whether one could easily reach the slats and break them away in case of emergency. Cannot something be done to make all life preservers easily accessible to the passenger, so as to prevent another great disaster?

W. C. F. F.

Rutherford, N. J., Sept. 2, 1915.

YET A NATION MAY BE ALTRUISTIC.

This One Has Been So in Past Relations, as with Spain and China, and Is Further Pledged to Be.

By REBECCA SHELLY,
A Delegate to the International Congress of Women at The Hague.

New York, Sept. 2, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Trusting to the open-door policy of your letter column, a delegate to the International Congress of Women at The Hague wishes to take issue with the attitude expressed by Gertrude Atherton in last SUNDAY'S TIMES. Mrs. Atherton's fundamental contention is that nations can achieve peace and proud safety only through selfishness, and that altruism between nations is impossible. She incidentally implies that men whose love of country does not find expression in willingness to kill those of another are supine beings, utterly unfit for the sterner duties of life, meek playthings and providers for women. Apropos of this wholesale condemnation, I merely wish to ask: Was Tolstoy a "mere provider for women"? Is Karl Liebknecht supine? What does history tell us of William Penn's contribution to our country's greatness, and have the Quakers of any land shown themselves "unfit for the sterner duties of life"? As to Mrs. Atherton's opinion of such women as myself, I am absolutely undismayed by the appellation "hysterical old maid," for I am standing in the ranks defended by such men as Victor Hugo, Kant, and Shelley.

We should be a selfish nation, Mrs. Atherton contends. Of the various definitions of selfishness given in the Standard Dictionary, the following is the clearest: "Selfish, influenced by personal motives or desires to the disregard of rights, comfort, or wishes of others." Of course the fallacy of Mrs. Atherton's contention that peace may be achieved through selfishness is exposed by the mere definition of that quality. If any country disregards the rights of Americans to travel whenever and wherever they please, the cry arises: "We must fight to defend our rights." At first one suspects that Mrs. Atherton wants us merely to have the power to be selfish in order to restrain those who might infringe upon our rights. But she later makes the uncompromising statement that "all nations are utterly and undeviatingly selfish," and the conclusion is that we must have the military power necessary to exercise that quality. Of course America has at times been culpably selfish. But utterly and undeviatingly so? As an American who, in spite of my pacifism, "thrills to the sight of the flag," I would not even argue the matter.

It is assumed, of course, that a nation must look out for its own interests, as does the individual, but the contention that the nation which is not selfish must perish is as false for the nation as for the individual.

The following quotation from an address delivered by Mr. Taft at the time he was President shows that the practice of altruism is part and parcel of our national policy:

> We have become a powerful member of the community of nations in which we live, and there is, therefore, thrown upon us a care and responsibility for the peace of the world in our neighborhood, and a burden of helping those nations that cannot help themselves.

Mr. Taft referred here more particularly to our policy toward our sister republics, a policy which, in comparison to that of Rome, shows that human nature does change, and for the better. But the most striking examples of real altruism are found in our dealings with China and Spain. We refunded $10,000,000 of the Boxer indemnity, which now forms an educational fund for the purpose of sending young Chinese students to America. In 1898, instead of exacting an indemnity from vanquished Spain, we paid her $20,000,000 for what we might have taken, and gave Cuba her independence. And when the Philippines show themselves capable of self-government, and we acknowledge their independence, we will have given the world the greatest example of altruism on record.

Herein, then, lies America's power to be a great nation, great because she has contributed to the world the ideal of the brotherhood of all countries, and the duty of the strong toward the weak. And the greatness of this destiny is co-equal to the ancient glory of Greece and the divine mission of Palestine. Can we not see the signs of the times? I wish some great artist would paint the picture as I saw it at The Hague, and later in the war zone—noble, inspired women from the neutral countries, looking to America for leadership in their efforts; saddened, tragic-eyed women burdened with the cry "Give us back our men"; passionate, dark-eyed Italy crying out in those days of tortuous suspense just preceding the declaration of war, "Oh, we are all mad over here! America must help us."

Don't misunderstand me. I do not imply that America should have insisted on the rôle of peacemaker. I am simply trying to visualize to the American people those grief-stricken women, their hands outstretched to America with the vague, undefined hope that this strong country might somehow help them. Call it what you like—that solemn exalted feeling that came to us Americans who felt the suffering nations tugging at our heart strings. In me, my patriotic idealism resolved itself into the consciousness of my country's high destiny among the nations. From the thoughtful people of all lands has gone forth the call for leadership in the work of peace and good-will, and America is responding.

Therefore, some one must answer when Mrs. Atherton summons us to arm for peace and proud safety, pointing to the "blazing lessons of history, past and present." Is not the most patent lesson of all the fact that preparedness was a cause of mutual suspicion and jealousy, but absolutely no preventive against war? Let us be absolutely fair and admit that both sides were preparing as hard and as fast as they could, the entente spending much more money than the alliance, building nearly twice as many battleships, and keeping up much larger armies. Yes, preparedness has utterly failed of its purpose, and the unfortunate believers in the "power of selfishness" are being so crushed by the armaments in which they trusted that any talk of their invasion of America seems a ghastly joke.

Mrs. Atherton's carefully worked out comparison of the present situation with that of 1797 falls flat when we consider that President Wilson's complete diplomatic victory was won at a time when our "utter lack of preparedness" was being shouted to the four corners of the globe, and there was no Congress in session to vote military supplies.

Ex-President Taft, Nicholas Murray Butler, and others of our wisest American thinkers are working out plans for limitation of armaments. These plans will be presented at the conference which will determine the terms of peace closing this war. America, as the greatest neutral nation, should naturally take the lead in urging an international agreement to limit armaments. But do we realize that the big armament policy advocated by the "preparedness" people will mean a greater military budget than that of any European power on a peace footing, with the possible exception of Russia? How can we propose reduction of armament to Germany if we are launched on a policy which means $120,000,000 more for guns and battleships per year than Germany ever spent? The old dictum, "That is none of our business," or "This is our own affair" can never again be put forth as a quietus. We must see our armament policy in its bearing upon Germany, England, Japan, and other nations. We who oppose a present increase in armament are not "peace-at-any-price" people, but we insist that this is not the time to increase our armament, and that we should use our every influence to have freedom from the ante bellum burden of armaments a part of the peace terms.

REBECCA SHELLY.

A JAPANESE ON THE WAR.

Professor Yoshino Sees in Germany a Desperate Nation Unable to Win.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Professor of Politics S. Yoshino of the Tokio Imperial University, writing in the current number of the Shinjin, makes some interesting remarks on the future of the war, a synopsis of which I have translated herewith in shortest space possible. I should like to note, by the way, that Professor Yoshino studied several years in Germany prior to taking up the professorship in the Imperial University. He says:

After a year's conflict in Europe the end of the war seems today as remote as ever. While the admirable achievements of the Germans stand conspicuous from those of the other belligerents, the present position of their country is none the less the most difficult one. Germany's population is about 60,000,000, of whom she can send to the front say 5,000,000 men at the most. Today, the German-Austro-Hungarian Armies fighting the Allies already number from 4,000,000 to 5,000,000, and the Kaiser is able to avail no more men in his empire. With almost all the youth of the nation in the battlefields, the growing decrease and lack in the supply of all sorts of necessities are not difficult to imagine. To make the matter worse, the acute relations between her and the United States have smashed the hope of getting them from the latter.

In spite of her ostensible victories, therefore, Germany is on the way from bad to worse. No wonder that she is striving to finish the struggle earliest, at an expense beyond measure. The recent offensive movement in a stupendous scale against the Russians is attributable to this motive. The world is struck with the German success, but I presume that it was due to the fact that they were driven by the critical status of the country to the fight of life or death, first against Russia, and then against France and England, no matter how much it might cost them. The more Germany pursues this course, the more apparent becomes the desperate conditions of the isolated empire.

Of course, there are as many drawbacks in France and England as in Germany. France has gone to the limit in sending the men to the front and in England they are lamentably slow in responding to the nation's call. Russia is also suffering defeat after defeat because of her lack in guns and munitions.

From the above observations it seems to me three conclusions can be drawn as to the conditions under which the great war may come to an end:

(1) No matter to what degree Germany may be able to defeat the Allies in battles, it is beyond her to place them in a complete submission. Unless an extraordinary cataclysm happens in the meantime, the loss of the Triple Entente is unthinkable.

(2) However eagerly and earnestly the Pope and the United States may be waiting for the opportunity to tender their good offices to bring about the peace among the belligerents, no one at present can tell when that opportunity for mediation may come, so long as the pushing of the repeated declarations of each belligerent's repugnance to stop in a draw.

(3) While Germany's getting the worst of the war seems inevitable, to defeat her the Allies must be more greatly more, spirited and bold than they are. Should they be able to deal some blows upon Germany, she could not maintain her present attitude and the whole structure might begin to shake both from without and within.

I spare no word in admiring the heroic struggle of the Germans during the first year of the war, but with deep sympathy I fail to see light for Germany in the outcome of it. With all the representations of her power and influence in the outside world gone, Germany has been bagged in the Fatherland; her armies, it may be said, are doomed to share the destiny of the land.

KENJI OGOMORI.

Nantasket Beach, Mass., Aug. 29, 1915.

THE FRENCH FAD FOR US.

That Had Little to Do with the Politics of Our Colonial Time.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Just a word in reply to Mr. Curtis's answer to my letter of Sunday and quoting the historian, James Breck Perkins.

Only the ordinary exercise of the logical faculty and acquaintance with a few leading facts are needed. It is true that our ideals of liberty were popular among the people of oppressed France in the eighteenth century, but if the French Government had been in the habit of listening to the people of France there would have been no French Revolution. Mr. Perkins can have no proof that sympathy for a colony in revolt against a central power existed among the French "statesmen" of Louis XVI.'s reign, either individually or collectively, for if they had been capable of such an enlightened sentiment—once more, there would have been no French Revolution, still the most picturesque event in European history, and whose significance and causes the most indifferent has absorbed from the gossips of the century.

As for Marie Antoinette, no doubt the "American cause" was one of her fads, just as milkmaiding was before or after, but Marie Antoinette was a poor fool whose tragedy alone gives her more than passing mention in history as a King's consort. I wonder Perkins condescended to quote her. I can well imagine that our astute Franklin subtly implanted that particular fad in the royal vacuum.

The France of the Great War we may admire without a reservation as we know it at this distance, but we would be a curious breed of twentieth century republic if we had anything but abhorrence and contempt for the France of the eighteenth century. As well ask us to admire

AUTO CRASH HURTS 2 IN CENTRAL PARK

Young Woman and a Chauffeur Injured and Both Motors Are Wrecked on West Drive.

CHILDREN ARE RUN DOWN

Coroner Israel Feinberg Is Bumped by a Bus on Fifth Avenue and Has the Driver Arrested.

A touring car and a taxicab were wrecked and at least two persons were severely hurt in a collision on the West Drive, near Eighty-first Street, in Central Park yesterday morning. The police got their information about the accident in various ways during the day, but were satisfied last night that the facts which they had gleaned were very incomplete.

News of the accident was first obtained when the Lieutenant at the West Thirtieth Street Station heard that a hurry call had been sent to the New York Hospital for a physician to attend Miss Maud Talbot at the Wilmot apartments, 28 East Twenty-eighth Street. Dr. Lisle found that she was suffering from abrasions of the face and body and an injury to the knee, but her condition was not serious.

Policeman Lynch, who was sent out from the West Thirtieth Street Station, was told by Miss Talbot that she had been hurt when she was thrown to the side of her car in an automobile accident in Central Park. The Arsenal Station in Central Park was notified, and after a search the police of the Arsenal Station found the two wrecked cars near the West Drive and Eighty-first Street.

By one of the cars was a man, who said he was Samuel Thorn, part owner of the Buena Vista Garage at 254 West 109th Street, and owner of the wrecked touring car. Thorn said he was the only man in his machine when the collision occurred. The police learned that Martin Hogan, the chauffeur of the taxicab, was in St. Luke's Hospital, where he was being treated for severe lacerations and contusions.

Later a young woman at the Wilmont Apartments, who said that Miss Talbot lived with her, explained that Miss Talbot had been in Thorn's car and that with her were a man and woman whom she would not name.

Held for Manslaughter.

Harold Grahn of Tenafly was locked up in the Hackensack Jail yesterday on a charge of manslaughter following the death of an unidentified man in an accident Thursday night, when Grahn's car struck an auto bus near Englewood. Grahn had met the man walking on the road and invited him into the machine shortly before the collision. The arrest was made after the occupants of the bus had charged that Grahn was responsible for the accident.

John Broughal, driver of a Fifth Avenue bus, bumped into the rear of an automobile and put out the tail lights at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street last night. The driver of the auto got out and began to reprimand the driver of the bus. "Out of the way," shouted the bus driver. The passengers in the bus clamored to have their machine continue on its way, and the conductor rang its bell. The driver of the bus started to move ahead slowly, pushing the touring car before him. The driver of the touring car blew his police whistle.

A policeman appeared and immediately recognized the man who had been whistling as Coroner Israel Feinberg. Broughal was at once put under arrest. Magistrate Pecheles in the Men's Night Court found him guilty of disorderly conduct and fined him $10.

One boy, with a small soapbox over his head and resting on his shoulders, was playing a kind of blind man's buff with two others at Grand and Washington Sts., Jersey City, last night, when an automobile horn tooted. The boy with the box on his head started one way, then another, and ended by being struck by the mudguard and thrown under the wheels of the machine. He was picked up and taken to the City Hospital, where it was found that he had suffered internal injuries and was likely to die. The injured boy was Sandor Glower, 11 years old, of 144 Essex Street, Jersey City. The car was driven by George de Marck of 445 Boulevard, Bayonne.

Swerves to Avoid Girl.

Samuel Berger of 348 St. Nicholas Avenue gave his automobile a sharp turn in West Seventeenth Street near Tenth Avenue last night to avoid running down Mary Gale, 8 years old, of 450 West Seventeenth Street, who was playing in the street in front of her house, and struck a large truck owned by the National Fireproofing Company. The windshield and two front wheels of Berger's car were smashed, and he was cut by flying gas. The little girl was struck by his mudguard and suffered contusions on the right side. Neither was seriously hurt.

Louis Sellinger, a Russian tailor of 191 Allen Street, was knocked down at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street last night by an automobile owned by Catherine Wegmore, and operated by Howard Carr of 99 Fulton Street. Sellinger suffered a fracture of the left leg and was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

Frank Grabenatter, of 682 Kosciusko Street, Brooklyn, a boy employed by a peddler, was crossing Fulton Street near Wheeler Avenue, Jamaica, with a basket of fruit, and was run down by an automobile driven by Jockey George H. Byrne, who rode in the third race at Belmont Park yesterday. The boy was taken to St. Mary's Hospital, Jamaica, suffering from concussion of the brain.

Miss Helen Elliott of 39 West Ninety-eighth Street was removed to Flower Hospital yesterday afternoon, suffering from shock and bruises sustained when the automobile in which she was riding in the West Drive, Central Park, near Seventy-seventh Street, came into collision with another.

Garret Murdock of 1,278 Halsey Street, Williamsburg, was seriously hurt yesterday at Knickerbocker Avenue and Eldert Street, Brooklyn, when he was knocked from his bicycle by an automobile driven by Frederick Kanzman of 235 Eldert Street. He was taken to the German Hospital, suffering from concussion of the brain.

Arrest Sailor for Comrade's Death.

Lawrence K. Rowe, a fireman in the American-Hawaiian liner Honolulan, now moored at Forty-second Street, Brooklyn, was arrested last night charged with the murder of Thomas Sanchez, another fireman. Sanchez's body was found yesterday in the engine pit. He had been beaten over the head with an iron bar and his pockets were turned inside out.

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SUFFRAGIST IN AUTO PATROL

Woman in Station, Then in Court on Street Loitering Charge.

Miss Helen Schloss, a suffragist, of 420 East 116th Street, apeared before Magistrate Koenig in the Harlem Court yesterday morning in answer to a summons served on Thursday evening charging her with violating a city ordinance regarding littering streets with handbills. The case was adjourned until Tuesday morning next at 9 A. M.

Miss Schloss was holding a meeting at Ninety-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue on Thursday evening when she and Patrolman John Scotti had a disagreement about giving out handbills. Miss Schloss was taken in an auto patrol to the Thirty-ninth Precinct Station, where she was allowed to go upon promising to appear in court.

"That is the second time I have had trouble with the same policeman," said Miss Schloss yesterday. "We had literature to distribute, and he told me that I must not give it out. I told him we were only giving the bills to people who really wanted them.

"The policeman told me he would summon me, and I only laughed, for I thought he was joking even when he said the auto patrol was coming for me. I had no intention of breaking the law. This same policeman made trouble for about two months ago. We went to the station to see about it then, and the man at the desk told us that while we violated a city ordinance if we were careful we could go on."

SUFFRAGE BIRTHDAY PARTY.

Yellow Surprise Entertainment for Mrs. Mabel Russell.

The Woman Suffrage Party gave its first birthday surprise party yesterday for Mrs. Mabel Russell, who is something of a Suffrage majordomo, and without whom the wheels could not go round. The suffrage party table was spread in the front room of the Headquarters, 48 East Thirty-fourth Street, with yellow roses and yellow decorations. There was yellow ice cream to eat and a beautiful yellow and white birthday cake with 21 yellow candles on it. That means that after Nov. 2 women will have gained their majority in New York State and Mrs. Russell will be entitled to vote.

MISS MILLIKEN'S WEDDING.

Plans for Her Marriage to Robert T. Houk, Jr., on Sept. 18.

The wedding of Miss Ruth Milliken, daughter of Foster Milliken, of 22 East Forty-seventh Street, to Robert Thurston Houk, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert T. Houk of Dayton, Ohio, will be celebrated at noon on Saturday, Sept. 18, in the chantry of St. Thomas's Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street. The Rev. Irving McGrew will officiate, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, rector of the church.

The bride will be attended by Miss Katherine Talbott Houk, sister of the bridegroom, who will act as maid of honor. The bridesmaids chosen are Miss Marjorie Ladew Williams of this city, Miss Katherine M. Brown of Plainfield, N. J.; Miss Louise Lynch of Towanda, Penn.; Miss Anna M. De Graff of Plainfield, N. J.; Mrs. Philip Schuyler Flagler of Geneva, N. Y., and Mrs. Alexander Hammer of Lexington, Mass., sister of the bridegroom.

Mr. Houk will have as best man his cousin, Harold Talbott of Dayton, Ohio, and his ushers will include Alexander Hammer, Philip S. Church, Nelson P. Talbott, George Mead, William D. Graves, and Foster Milliken, Jr., brother of the bride.

Following the church ceremony a small reception will be held at the St. Regis.

HENRY A. GUILER TO WED.

Special Assistant U. S. District Attorney Engaged to Miss Merrill.

Mr. and Mrs. William D. Merrill of Rushford, N. Y., announced yesterday the engagement of their daughter, Miss Winifred Merrill, to Henry A. Guiler, special Assistant United States District Attorney in charge of the anti-trust department. Miss Merrill is a cousin of Dana T. Ackerly.

Among the cases of which Mr. Guiler has had charge are the James A. Patten cotton corner conspiracy and the North Atlantic pool. He has also successfully prosecuted railroad and other corporations for violations of the rebate sections of the interstate commerce law.

No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Henry T. Sloane and his daughter, Miss Emily E. Sloane, whose engagement to the Baron Amaury de La Grange was announced last week, are booked to sail today on the Espagne for Paris, at which country place at Cold Spring-on-the-Hudson.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel K. Probasco and the latter's son are at Yama Farms Inn, Napanoch, N. Y., having returned yesterday from their California trip.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward E. Shaw are spending the Autumn at Cherry Croft, on Storm King Mountain, Cornwall-on-Hudson. Cherry Croft was formerly the home of Mrs. Amelia E. Barr.

Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer and Miss Anne Morgan are among those who left the Plaza yesterday to spend Labor Day at the White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

OFF FOR EUROPE TODAY.

Some of the Passengers on Three Liners—The Arrivals.

Transatlantic liners sailing today and some of those booked to leave on them are:

ST. PAUL, (Liverpool.)—R. M. Atcheson, Dr. H. P. Allen, J. J. Bailey, W. E. Barker, Mrs. G. W. Beatty, Mr. and Mrs. Everett Brown, Mr and Mrs. D. C. Cale, Leslie Chatfield, Mr. and Mrs. Cresswell Cress, J. David, Mrs. J. Day, Miss Evelyn Day, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Edwards, Colonel C. J. Eccles, J. K. Erskine, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Foster, D. M. Goodrich, M. L. Gordon, Mrs. Tillie Graham, Miss Ruth Gurnett, Colonel T. D. Halse, Page Harris, W. Harper, P. W. Hunter, C. F. Hyde, E. D. Kennedy, S. W. Lake, Mrs. and Mrs. Daugherty, C. R. Logan, Major Noel Money, Dr. H. F. Moore, Lady Morris, Sir Hubert Perry, D'Arcy Scott, H. N. Slater, Mrs. S. B. Steele, J. R. Tyrell, Mrs. Roberta M. Young, Mr. and Mrs. S. Wiseman.

ESPAGNE, (Bordeaux.)—Mrs. S. Bonsal, Mr. and Mrs. M. Bonnell, T. Chevalier, Mrs. C. A. de Casasus, C. H. Coulier, Eugene Davis, R. Elson, R. W. Gaylor, Professor O. G. Guerlac, C. E. Lufbery, Albert Levy, Z. McKinley, Miss E. McFarland, Miss A. G. Newton, Mr. and Mrs. V. Revilion, Mrs. E. E. Sloane, Henry T. Sloane, Dr. Cyrus J. Strong, W. A. S. Tresedu, and Miss C. C. Wallace.

BERGENSFJORD, (Bergen.)—M. Baker, Mrs. C. Catlin, Mr. and Mrs. O. J. Frances, Miss Norma Frances, A. M. Hamilton, Ira Nelson Morris, United States Minister to Sweden; Mrs. Morris, Mrs. F. J. Parsons, M. Stoddard, and Mrs. M. H. Young.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

TOMASO DI SAVOIA, (Naples.)—Dr. and Mrs. W. Clark, Donald Clark, S. D. Huntley, Miss Estelle Hartmann, H. Arnold, and Miss A. Sitterly.

Dr. and Mrs. W. Clark, Donald Clark, S. D. Huntley, Miss Estelle Hartmann, H. Arnold, and Miss A. Sitterly.

SAXONIA, (Liverpool.)—W. J. Allen, A. E. Arnold, C. J. Barrett, Miss Helen Burke, Mrs. Annie Campbell, A. B. Davis, H. Eardley-Smith, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. M. Ellis, Mrs. H. Field, Miss E. Field, Norman Foster, Miss Margaret Foster, Miss Violet James, Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Harvey, Mrs. J. Holmes, S. E. Hume, Miss A. Purington, Miss M. Roberts, C. E. Steele, John Silvester, Mr. and Mrs. L. Robertson, Charles Martyn, Mrs. A. White, and A. Woolley.

Five Dollars More for Shapiro.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges the receipt of $5 from Mrs. A. Liebmann for the benefit of Louis Shapiro.

OPENS SPINE TO CUT PAIN CARRIER NERVE

Surgeon Relieves Agony in Leg Stump and Hopes to Cure Neuritis with Knife.

RELIEVE RAYNAUD'S DISEASE

Operation Makes Limb Numb, but Does Not Reduce Power of Motion or Strength.

By cutting into a man's spinal column and removing a nerve which was causing him great pain, the physicians of the Beth Israel Hospital of 70 Jefferson Street have just demonstrated the possibilities of a novel, though dangerous, method of treating neuritis. The spine was opened and the nerve extracted at its root so that the patient would no longer be conscious of sensations carried by that particular nerve from the stump of his amputated leg.

The patient was Max Solomon, 40 years old, of 213 Madison Street. For several years he had suffered from Raynaud's disease. This disease affects the legs and arms, causing the extremities to become white and cold, then congested, and finally, in some cases, gangrenous. These changes are accompanied by neuralgic pains, tingling and burning. Solomon was afflicted at first in the right leg. After all efforts to relieve him had failed, he finally consented to have his leg amputated.

But the pain did not disappear with the leg. Instead, it continued to center in the stump, causing the patient as much suffering as before. For months he has been in the Beth Israel Hospital, where the physicians tried without success all the usual treatments. They found, too, that the disease had appeared in the left leg.

It was reasonably sure that unless heroic measures were taken the patient would die, and he begged the doctors to do anything to relieve him.

The doctor who operated cut the inner attachment of the nerve in the spinal column at the point where sensation enters to be delivered to the brain. This was in the small of the back. After distinguishing the nerve of sensation from the surrounding motor nerves, the doctor severed its connection with the spinal cord, so that this particular nerve could no longer transmit sensations from the affected part to the brain.

Since the nerve was severed, Solomon has experienced no pain whatever in the stump of his amputated leg. The doctors are so encouraged that they are considering whether they may not save the man's other leg by a similar operation. Removing this nerve would not damage the leg or reduce its usefulness. It would render the patient unconscious of any feeling in the leg without depriving him of the voluntary. In some cases, however, where the patient has been suffering for many years, there may be "associative" or "memory" pains, which usually disappear.

The medical staff at the Beth Israel Hospital is satisfied that where counter irritation of the inflamed parts, such as the burning and blistering of the skin, fails to produce results, such an operation as was performed on Solomon would be advisable.

IN THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.

Geraldine Farrar Attends a Concert at the Mount Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., Sept. 3.—Motoring to the Mount Washington Hotel today for luncheon and the Friday concert by the combined orchestras were Miss Geraldine Farrar and her manager, Charles Ellis, of the Profile House; Mr. and Mrs. James d'Olier and party of Philadelphia, from the Waumbek; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Burnham Squier of New York, from the Profile, and Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Thompson and party of the Crawford House.

Many attended the annual afternoon lecture by the United States Hay Fever Association at the Maplewood Casino, and several motoring from other resorts remained at the Maplewood for luncheon. There was a large gathering at the Maplewood Gun Club today, and the golf links were crowded with players in practice for the State championship there on Labor Day.

Mrs. W. H. Scott Cameron of New York entertained at cards at the Profile. Mrs. Henry K. McHarg gave an oyster supper in her cottage for twenty guests. Her daughter, Mrs. Venable, has arrived with her family to spend the remainder of the month.

Miss Eckert of St. Augustine, Fla., is the guest of General and Mrs. W. N. P. Darrow at the Profile. Motoring from the North Shore to Bretton Woods to spend a few days were Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Stackpole of Boston.

Motoring to the Red Squirrel Inn for tea were Mr. and Mrs. Howard Coonely and party and Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Blair and party of the Waumbek.

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Mundy and Miss Mundy of Montclair have just joined Mr. and Mrs. Norris W. Mundy at the Mount Washington Hotel.

Miss Alice May well entertained several friends in the Cave Grill at the Mount Washington, where Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Conyngham entertained at supper.

W. R. Allison of Rosemont, F. G. Griscom of Bryn Mawr, and Kenneth Rushton, Jr., of Wynnewood, Penn., have come to the Mount Pleasant House for the golf. Mr. and Mrs. John S. Perry of Albany, Mrs. John P. Butler of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Levering touring from New York, Ten Eyck Wendell and Ten Eyck Wendell, Jr., of Washington have arrived at the Mount Pleasant House. Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Bell and party motored here from Nyack over the ideal tour.

At the Sinclair House motorists arriving today included Mr. and Mrs. Francis A. Lewis of Philadelphia en route to Intervale, and Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Wood and Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Batcheldor, who came from Little Boars Head.

John Boyd of New York has joined Mrs. James Boyd at the Maplewood, where he is entertaining for a number of the younger set tonight. Later arrivals to join the Mountain View Golf Club are Colonel W. H. Webster of New York, Francis M. Brooks, Jr., of Philadelphia, and Talbot C. Chase of Milton.

Expect Tanner Out in Ten Days.

Frederick C. Tanner, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, who underwent an operation on Wednesday afternoon for chronic appendicitis, passed a comfortable night in the Postgraduate Hospital, according to a statement issued yesterday by his physician, Dr. John F. Erdmann. It was also said that he would probably be able to leave the hospital in ten days.

Thief Chooses War Rather Than Jail

Iascne Commi of Yonkers when arraigned before Judge Beall on a charge of petty larceny yesterday pleaded guilty. When the Judge asked him if he had anything to say before sentenced, Commi said he was an Italian reservist and showed papers calling him to war. Judge Beall gave him the alternative of going to war or to jail, and the prisoner chose war. Judge Beall allowed him to go under suspended sentence.

Ex-Senator Perkins Seriously Ill.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 3.—Former United States Senator Perkins has been seriously ill for months in his Oakland home. He is palsied and virtually helpless, but his physicians say that he may live for a year or more, although there is no hope of recovery. His condition today virtually is the same as it was three months ago, at which time it was rumored that he was dying.

DIES IN HER 107TH YEAR.

Mrs. Jeannette Schwartz Believed Beer Helped Prolong Life.

Mrs. Jeannette Schwartz, called the oldest woman in New York State, and for the past year one of the most active inmates of the Brooklyn Home for the Aged at Dumont and Howard Avenues, died last night in her 107th year.

She was conscious to the very last and retained all her faculties. Late yesterday afternoon she sent for Max Shapiro, the Superintendent, and told him that she was going to die.

"Before I go I want to thank you for all your kindness," she said, "and I want to tell you how sorry I am that I used to disturb you at night. Tell all the boys and girls that I send them my love, and that I will wait for all of you in Heaven."

Mrs. Schwartz, who was a few inches over two feet in height and weighed a little less than twenty-five pounds, was a firm believer that beer prolonged life. Ever since she was brought to the institution in May, 1914, she had been in the habit of calling the Superintendent or a nurse in the middle of the night and asking for a glass of beer, and sometimes a piece of cake. She never wore glasses except when she used to put on a pair for a joke, so that she might read "like all the rest of the old people."

She was born in Stuttgart, Germany, and came here sixty-one years ago. Her husband died forty-five years ago. In addition to her interest in other things, she used to spend hours arguing for the Fatherland. She remembered the folk-songs of her childhood, and would often sing them in her thin, quavering voice, for the amusement of the other inmates.

Last May, her birthday was celebrated by a party which was attended by several thousand children and members of the organizations affiliated with the home. Her birthday cake had 106 candles and she was one of the liveliest at the celebration, which was attended by Mrs. Miller, now at the home, who is 102 years old.

Her funeral will take place tomorrow.

JITNEY ROMANCE IN COURT.

Connecticut Chauffeur Held Here on Charge of Abducting Girl.

The romance of a jitney bus in a New England town, a trip to this city in the bus and a young girl's refusal to return home, were revealed in the West Side Court yesterday when Magistrate McQuade held Daniel O'Donnell, 20 years old, of Watertown, Conn., without bail for examination on Tuesday on a charge of abduction.

In the meantime the police are looking for Emily S. Nupek, 14 years old, also of Watertown, who was O'Donnell's companion on the trip, but who has since disappeared.

According to Detective Butts, O'Donnell met the girl while driving a bus between Watertown and Waterbury and a trip to this city was suggested. The girl, with a girl friend and a man friend of O'Donnell, came to this city in the bus on Aug. 18. The following day O'Donnell's friend returned and the two girls refused a jitney ride back to Connecticut, saying they liked New York. O'Donnell made several trips to this city to induce the girls to return, but each time they declined.

Detective Butts learned that two young girls from out of town were at a house in West Ninety-eighth Street, but when he went there found that they had gone a few hours before. Shortly afterward O'Donnell appeared and inquired about Miss Nupek and was arrested. He told the detective he did not know the girl's whereabouts or the name of the other girl. The Watertown police were notified and asked that O'Donnell be held on an abduction charge.

COMPROMISE ERASMUS CASE

May Use All of Wooden School Buildings Until Oct. 1.

City officials reached a compromise yesterday regarding the continued use of the wooden buildings of the Erasmus High School in Brooklyn, which Fire Commissioner Adamson wanted closed on the ground that the buildings were firetraps.

The Fire Commissioner, after a thorough investigation, is willing to allow the two floors of the building to be used until Oct. 1, but after that only the first floor may be used.

Acting Mayor Henry Curran had requested City Chamberlain Bruere to make an investigation of the situation and the Chamberlain reported that it would do no harm to use the two floors until Oct. 1, pending the rearrangement of the classes, and thereafter the use of the first floor until such time as new accommodations could be provided. Commissioner Adamson explained that the teachers who are now on vacations would not get back in time to rearrange their classes by the time school opens on Sept. 13, and that he was willing to allow all the floors to be used for school purposes until Oct. 1.

AGREES TO HAPPY ENDING.

Pinero Alters His New Play, but Thinks It Is a Mistake.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 4.—The Daily Chronicle says that Sir Arthur W. Pinero has altered the last act of his play, "The Big Drum," produced at the St. James's Theatre on Wednesday. It now ends on a happy note, with the lovers united instead of separated. Sir Arthur, in explaining the reason for the alteration, said:

"Members of the first night audience complained that for wartime the end was rather a sad one. They wanted to be cheered up, not depressed, so we thought in these exceptional days that we ought to meet the public."

Asked if he would have altered the play if there had been no war, Sir Arthur replied:

"Certainly not. When the play is produced elsewhere—in America, for example—the original form will be adhered to, for I still hold that the unhappy ending is the true one."

Wayburn Hurt in Taxi Accident.

Ned Wayburn, the theatrical producer, narrowly escaped serious injury in a taxicab accident yesterday. Mr. Wayburn was on his way to the Century in a cab when a motor truck crashed into it at Tenth Avenue and Thirty-second Street, upsetting the taxi and painfully cutting and bruising Mr. Wayburn. He received first aid in a drug store and later his physician attended him.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

May Irwin has made Charlotte Carter assistant stage manager at the Park Theatre, where she is appearing in "33 Washington Square." This is the first time a woman has held such a job on Broadway. Votes, and likewise jobs, for women!

A cablegram received yesterday from Frieda Hempel stated she would sail from Rotterdam on Sept. 18. Early in October the soprano will begin a tour of the principal cities of the East and Middle West. In February she will come to the Metropolitan Opera House for her third season.

Adele Blood returned yesterday from spending two months on the Pacific Coast. She will begin rehearsals shortly of a new comedy by Wilson Collinson, entitled "When Kittie Comes Home." The first performance will be given late next month.

In a letter to THE TIMES Ossip Gabrilowitsch denies a reported printed in the Boston papers that he will play in vaudeville this season. In the letter, which was sent from St. Albans, Vt., Mr. Gabrilowitsch states that he has never contemplated such an engagement.

A hundred moving picture players and directors have been invited to take part in the festivities that will be held aboard the steamer Mandalay on its trips up the Hudson this week.

Motion pictures of the diving scene Gertrude Hoffmann will introduce in "Sumurun" at the Palace on Monday will be taken and sent in advance to the cities she will visit to announce her coming.

HORLICK'S
The Original
MALTED MILK
Unless you say "HORLICK'S" you may get a Substitute.

CAPTAIN BRADSHAW OF LAKEWOOD DIES

"The Father of City" Was the Former Republican Leader of Ocean County.

PIONEER IN DEVELOPMENT

Postmaster Opened "First National Bank" in a Crockery Store and Thwarted Banker Rivals.

Captain Albert M. Bradshaw, known for many years as "the Father of Lakewood," died yesterday at his home in Main Street, in that city, in his seventy-eighth year. He was born in this city and fought through the civil war with a New York regiment. Enlisting as a private, he was mustered out a Captain, his rank having been conferred on him by President Lincoln for gallant services. After the end of the war he went to Lakewood to live and devoted himself to the building up of that community.

In 1900 Captain Bradshaw was said to control the city. He was the Republican leader of Ocean County, Postmaster of Lakewood, President of the Lakewood Trust Company, which office he retained until his death; President of the Bricksburg Land Improvement Company, promoter and organizer of the Lakewood Gas Company, a Commissioner of Deeds and Notary Public, and a Director of the First National Bank. The Post Office was in his building.

The promotion of the First National Bank of Lakewood was said to have shown Captain Bradshaw's control of affairs in that city. A New York newspaper, in speaking of this, said:

"The Lakewood Trust Company, of which he is President, was the only banking institution in the village. Some of the business men were desirous of establishing an independent bank. They prepared a petition to send to Washington. Captain Bradshaw heard of this. These promoters of the independent bank were astonished one morning to see the sign, 'First National Bank,' in the window of a crockery store where wash basin bargains had been exhibited the day before. A space about 12 by 15 had been partitioned off and a small safe moved into the enclosure. One man was paying teller, receiving teller, cashier, bookkeeper, and messenger. Captain Bradshaw, through political influence at Washington, had succeeded in having the authorization for establishing a bank rushed through in time to thwart the independent movement."

Through his real estate and insurance business he is said to have amassed a large fortune. At the time of his death, in addition to being President of the Lakewood Trust Company, he was President of the J. M. Bradshaw Company and Secretary of the Forest Hotel Company, which operates the Laurel-in-the-Pines Hotel. In 1909 he was appointed by Governor Fort a member of the commission to revise the banking laws of New Jersey. Captain Bradshaw was also a former member of the State Legislature, to which he was elected in 1889, and in which he served two terms. For a number of years he was a member of the Republican State Committee. Captain Bradshaw was a member of the Loyal Legion and the G. A. R. His widow survives him.

EDWARD W. HOOKER DEAD.

Ex-Mayor of Hartford Had Suffered from an Enlargement of Heart.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 3.—Edward W. Hooker, former Mayor of Hartford and a former State Senator, died at his home here today after a long illness, aged 50.

Mr. Hooker had suffered for several years from an enlargement of his heart, which was said to have been more than twice the normal size. During the early stage of his illness he lost more than 100 pounds. He was a direct descendant from Joseph Hooker, the founder of Hartford.

GREEN ESTATE ACCOUNTING.

Trustees File Report Showing Gains with Surrogate.

An accounting by the trustees of the estate of Andrew Haswell Green was filed in the Surrogate's Court yesterday. Mr. Green, who was known as the Father of Greater New York, was shot and killed by Cornelius M. Williams, an insane negro, on Nov. 13, 1903.

The trustees are the four nephews of Mr. Green, Timothy Ruggles Green, William Ogden Green, Samuel Martin Green and Nathan Williams Green. Mr. Green left all of his property to relatives, except $11,000. The American Antiquarian Society and Clark University, both of Worcester, Mass., received $5,000 each, and $1,000 was left to Isabella Heimath.

In the accounting the trustees charged themselves with the total principal of the estate, amounting to $2,284,946, including the $100,000 trust fund created for the benefit of Timothy Ruggles Green, and $420,342 received through sales of real estate. The increase in the value of the securities, amounting to $99,018, goes to make up to principal, as well as $1,567,100 turned over to the trustees by the executors after the last accounting in 1906.

The expenses against the estate include $50,758 for administration, which reduce the principal to $2,213,887. In accounting for the income of the estate the trustees show that $860,000 has been paid to the residuary legatees and $43,200 to Timothy Ruggles Green, the beneficiary of the $100,000 trust fund. The balance of the residuary trust is $26,962.

LEFT SERVANT $40,000.

Franz Schreiber Had Been in Mrs. Dater's Employ 25 Years.

Mary C. S. Dater, an American woman who lived mainly abroad, and whose death occurred in Geneva, Switzerland, on July 12, and whose will was filed for probate yesterday, left an estate of about $180,000. Among the bequests was one of $40,000 to Franz Schreiber, who is referred to in the will has having "been in my service." Accompanying the will was a brief affidavit from Schreiber in which he said, "I was employed by her for over twenty-five years past and was for said period a member of her household." Schreiber was also left a year's salary of $2,500.

Bequests of $10,000 each and an equal share of the residuary estate was left to Henry Dater, a nephew, and Harriet Amelia McLean, Annie Josephine Gruner, and Laura Dater, nieces. All of them are residents of New York State. Jewelry and money totaling $26,000 were left to a number of friends.

JOHN W. AITKEN DEAD.

Retired Dry Goods Merchant and Banker Succumbs at 65.

John W. Aitken, senior partner in the firm of Aitkin Sons & Co., Inc.; dry goods, of 417 Fifth Avenue, until he retired in 1912, and a banker, died yesterday at his home, 28 West Fifty-fourth Street, in his sixty-sixth year. He was a son of the late John and Ann Anderson Aitken of Cumbernauld, Scotland, who came to this city in 1833. Mr. Aitken was born here and after attending the old Washington Collegiate School, entered Princeton University, from which he was graduated in 1869 with the degree of B. A., later, in 1872, receiving the degree of A. M. He was the President of his class.

Mr. Aitken entered his father's business, which was founded in 1835, in 1870, and three years later became a member of the firm. In 1879 he succeeded his father as senior member, and remained in the business until 1912, when he retired.

He was a Trustee of the Bowery Savings Bank and the Polyclinic Hospital; a Director of the Second National Bank, the Fifth Avenue Safe Deposit Company, and of Aitken, Son & Co., Inc.; and a member of the Union League, the Metropolitan, the University, and the Princeton Clubs.

Mr. Aitken is survived by a son, John Aitken, and a daughter, Miss Helen Jean Aitken. His wife, who was Miss Helen F. Powers, and whom he married in Rochester, N. Y., in 1877, died in Paris, France, in 1909.

FUNERAL WAITS ON SON.

Baltimore Woman Seeks Brother While Mother's Body is Held.

Mrs. Frank W. Harwood, 2,008 Preston Street, Baltimore, came to New York yesterday to search for her brother, George Winters, so that they can return to their home and bury their mother, Mrs. Anna Maria Winters, who died on Aug. 24.

Mrs. Harwood said when all efforts to find her brother had failed she decided to ask THE NEW YORK TIMES to aid her, because she feared her brother, ignorant of his mother's death, was about to sail for South America.

His sister said Mr. Winters was formerly employed on a ship of the Southern Pacific. On May 24 he wrote, saying he was planning to go to Buenos Aires. That was the last message the family received from him. Until Mr. Winters is found his sister says the burial of his mother will be delayed, because there are important matters in connection with the family estate that must be settled.

Ex-Tombs Warden James Finn.

James Finn, who held the post of Warden of Tombs Prison longer than any other incumbent of that office, died on Wednesday at his home, 176 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn, after a long illness. Mr. Finn in early life was a detective on the old Metropolitan force, and was appointed Warden of the Tombs in 1878, and held that office until 1887, when he was placed in charge of the district prisons of New York during Mayor Hewitt's administration. He was also active in Democratic politics and was a warm friend and adviser of John Kelly, former leader of Tammany Hall, and of Richard Croker. He is survived by an son, Charles E. Finn, who is employed in the Finance Department, and a daughter, Mrs. Agnes Cary. Mr. Finn was 72 years old.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. EMILY D. BROWNELL, 76 years old, a resident of Brooklyn for sixty years, died yesterday at her home, 79 Halsey Street. She was the widow of John Brownell, Assistant Superintendent of the New York and Brooklyn Ferry Company, and sister-in-law of the late General William H. Brownell, a former Commander of the Second Brigade of the National Guard. Mrs. Brownell is survived by two daughters and a son, James K., manager of the Syracuse branch of the Woolworth Company.

DAVID B. LEAHY, 41 years old, a brother of the Rev. Patrick Leahy of the Holy Cross Church in Flatbush, died on Wednesday at his home, 424 Pierce Avenue, Long Island City.

Miss AGNES UNGER, a daughter of Daniel Unger, who is with the Bureau of Highways in Brooklyn, died on Wednesday at Fort Plain, Montgomery County, where she has been staying for the last three weeks. Her home was at 220 Johnson Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mrs. JOSEPHINE MacENDOW DOUGLAS, wife of Alden S. Douglas, died yesterday at her home in Sag Harbor, L. I. She was 50 years of age and was born in Brooklyn.

GEORGE B. HOPE, a son of the late George Hope, a prominent citizen of Brooklyn and himself associated with J. Wilson Bryant of the Bronx in the law business, died on Thursday at his home, 244 Grand Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 58 years. As a young man Mr. Hope travelled all around the world. He was active in Republican politics in Brooklyn and was formerly Captain of his election district. He left a wife, a brother, William T. Hope, also a lawyer, and his mother, Mrs. Martin Hope.

GUY HOMER HUBBARD, of 41 Madison Street, Brooklyn, died in St. Luke's Hospital, Manhattan, on Thursday, and will be buried in New Haven, Conn., his home town. Mr. Hubbard was a graduate of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute and began a journalistic career as editor of Crerend's Cloak Journal. He was also associated in an editorial way with The American Cloak and Suit Review and with Nugent's Bulletin, trade publications. Mr. Hubbard was 41 years old and unmarried.

FRANCIS RYAN, formerly in Democratic politics in the Twenty-third Ward, and for a quarter of a century employed at the county buildings by the Citizens' Committee, died on Thursday at his home, 19 Dewey Place, Brooklyn, from paralysis. He was born in Ireland 80 years ago and was one of the oldest members of the Church of Our Lady of Victory.

Mrs. MARY O'MELIA, wife of Patrick O'Melia, an assistant weigher in the Custom House, is dead at her home, 100 Guernsey Street, Greenpoint, aged 83 years.

Mrs. EDWARD RUTH, wife of the Treasurer of M. Dobb, Sons & Co., lace importers of 102 Fifth Avenue, died on Thursday at her home, 253 West 148th Street, in her forty-fifth year.

Mrs. SARAH MELVIN, proprietor of the leading hotel at Laurel, Del., for many years, died there on Thursday, in her seventy-third year.

Mrs. CLARENCE A. LEONARD, wife of the Treasurer of Unger Brothers, silversmiths of Newark, N. J., died on Thursday at her home in East Orange.

Mrs. ANNA BRAUD, 80 years old, widow of Adelard Braud, for many years a sugar planter in Louisiana, died yesterday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. John F. Terrio, Long Island City.

DOUGLAS WILES, 24 years old, a Corporal in the British Army, died on Aug. 8, from wounds received in service at the front, in the General Hospital in Rouen, France.

WILLIAM H. SCHWERMER, 47 years old, of 96 Seymour Avenue, Jersey City, died at sea on Aug. 27, according to the cable received by his widow, Mrs. Anna M. Schwermer, yesterday, from the American Consul at Rotterdam. He was crossing on the New Amsterdam, and died when three days out.

CARLTON E. SANFORD, aged 64 years, President of the People's Bank at Potsdam, N. Y., died there Thursday night.

FERDINAND LENHARDT, 86 years old, is dead at his home, 79 Clermont Avenue, Montclair, N. J. Mr. Lenhardt was born in Germany, and came to the United States when a young man. He was a member of the Lithographia of Hoboken. His wife, two sons, and two daughters survive him.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

TURNER.—To Mr. and Mrs. Harold Turner, (nee Deeley,) a daughter, Henrietta, on Wednesday, Sept. 1,

GIANTS CHECK PHILLIES IN PENNANT RACE—DODGERS AND YANKEES LOSE—TURF

PERRITT BAFFLES QUAKER BATSMEN

"Pol" Touched for Only Four Hits and Giants Shut Out Phillies by 2 to 0.

The war paint of the pennant-chasing Phillies turned a sallow hue at the Polo Grounds yesterday. All of the confidence bred of a double victory over the Giants on Thursday was shattered. John J. McGraw's men were having one of their good baseball days, and when the Giants are going smoothly, even though they may not be far up in the league race, they can produce convincing testimony. The Quakers can certify to this, for they were shut out in a speedy contest by a score of 2 to 0.

You will be surprised when you hear who pitched the victory. It was none other than Pol Perritt. The only difficulty that has beset Pol heretofore has been that rule makers of baseball determined that nine innings should be the length of a game. If it had been seven Perritt would have been another Alexander or a Mamaux. At just about the seventh inning he usually blows up with a big bang that makes you think of Fourth of July before the "safe and sane" was tacked to the holiday.

But Pol didn't blow up yesterday. The Phillies were expecting he would, so the two runs that the Giants scored in the fourth inning did not worry them much. They didn't know that Perritt had reformed. It was a fearful surprise to them. Some mighty enthusiasm pervaded every one of the Giants, and Perritt shared in the festival. That's the reason he pitched masterly ball. The Phillies couldn't hit him any harder than they could hit the moon. Four hits was the quota that he allowed, and one of those was quite questionable.

Somewhere out in right field there is a hummock of dirt that bothers Davey Robertson. Either that or his feet get in the way of each other. At any rate he has a habit of digging his nose into the dirt when he tries to make a catch that he has to run toward the infield to get. In the fourth inning yesterday Becker sent one in that location. Davey started for it and fell down just as he got his hands to the ball. He didn't have far to go, and the tumble proved costly, for the ball cavorted away and Becker got credit for a double. With this alibi you can readily see that there were only three real hits made off Perritt. This hit is noticeable from another standpoint, however, for Becker was the only one of the Phillies who got around the trail as far as second base.

It was in the fifth inning that Perritt gave the only pass. Cravath was batting for Mayer and walked. There was only one down. Stock then hit to Fletcher, and a little double play was enacted, thus nipping rising Quaker hopes. It was Fletcher who did a lot of snappy fielding, and Perritt, too, swept his part of the diamond clean.

Fred Merkle won the game for the Giants, for his double in the fourth brought Doyle to the plate. That made one run, and one run was enough to beat the Phillies yesterday. Erskine Mayer was pitching excellent ball for the Quaker City men, but in this inning the Giants got to him for a pair of hits. Lavan Doyle led off with a single to right, a grounder that streaked between Luderus and Niehoff. Fred Merkle crashed the ball along the left-field foul line for a double and Larry Doyle just beat the throw to the plate. He bumped none too gently Killifer, who was in his path, and the ball rolled away from the Phillies' catcher, so that Merkle stretched his hit to third base. Fletcher sent a ball sky rocketing to right and Merkle came in with the second run. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf	4	0	1	1	0
Grant, 3b	4	0	0	2	1
P'tson, rf	4	0	1	0	0
Doyle, 2b	3	1	2	3	4
Mkle, 1b	3	1	1	13	0
Fl'ch'r, ss	2	0	0	1	7
Thorne, cf	3	0	1	2	0
Dooln, c	3	0	0	4	0
Perr't, p	3	0	0	0	3
Total	29	2	6	27	15

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Stock, 3b	4	0	0	1	2
B'Cft, ss	4	0	0	3	5
Paskt, rf	4	0	1	0	0
B'ker, rf-cf	3	0	1	2	0
Lud's, 1b	3	0	1	12	0
W'ted, cf	3	0	1	2	0
Niehoff, 2b	3	0	0	3	2
K'fer, c	3	0	1	2	0
*Clvath	1	0	0	0	0
†Dugey	0	0	0	0	0
McQ'n, p	0	0	0	0	1
Total	30	0	4	24	15

*Batted for Mayer in eighth inning.
†Ran for Cravath in eighth inning.
Errors—Bancroft, Niehoff.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
New York	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Becker, Merkle. Stolen base—Whitted. Earned runs—New York, 2. Sacrifice fly—Fletcher. Double play—Fletcher, Doyle and Merkle. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 4; New York, 4. First base on errors—New York, 2. Bases on balls—Off Perritt, 1. Hits—Off Mayer, 6, in 7 innings; off McQuillan, none, in 1 inning. Struck out—By Perritt, 4; by Mayer, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie. Time of game—One hour and eleven minutes.

Reds' Errors Help Cardinals to Win.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 3.—St. Louis took advantage of Cincinnati's errors today and won 3 to 1. The scoring started in the fourth inning when Bescher reached first base on Rodgers's error. Long singled to left. Williams fumbling the ball and throwing wild to the plate in his effort to catch Bescher. Wingo then tried to catch Long at first base but instead threw the ball over Groh's head, Long scoring. Williams's error in the ninth gave St. Louis another run. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Butler, ss	4	0	1	2	3	0
B'cher, lf	4	1	1	4	0	0
Long, rf	4	1	1	1	0	0
Wilson, cf	3	1	1	2	0	0
Hyatt, 1b	4	0	0	12	0	0
Miller, 2b	4	0	2	3	7	0
Fitzel, 3b	4	0	0	0	2	0
Snyder, c	2	0	0	2	2	0
Mead's, p	3	0	0	0	1	0
Total	32	3	6	27	15	0

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Killi'r, cf	4	0	1	2	0	0
Groh, 3b	3	0	1	0	2	0
H'zog, ss	4	0	1	2	3	0
Grif'h, rf	4	0	0	3	0	0
Wilh's, 1b	3	0	0	9	0	0
Wingo, c	3	0	1	5	2	1
R'dg's, 2b	3	1	2	4	3	0
Moll'z, lb	3	0	2	7	0	0
Schn'r, p	2	0	0	0	3	0
Rogers, p	1	0	0	0	0	0
*George	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	30	1	7	27	11	1

*Batted for Schneider in eighth inning.
Errors—Williams, (2,) Wingo, Rodgers.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	—3
Cincinnati	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hit—Mollwitz. Stolen bases—Rodgers, Bescher, Wingo. Earned run—Cincinnati. Double plays—Schneider, Rodgers, and Mollwitz; Butler, Miller, and Hyatt. Left on bases—St. Louis, 4; Cincinnati, 4. First base on error—St. Louis. Bases on balls—Off Meadows, 2; off Schneider, 1. Hits—Off Schneider, 6 in 6 innings; off Leaf, 2 in one inning. Hit by pitcher—By Schneider (Wilson.) Struck out—By Meadows, 2; by Schneider, 3. Passed ball—Snyder. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Orth. Time of game—One hour and thirty-three minutes.

Pirates Hit Cubs' Pitcher in Second.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 3.—Humphries, pitching for Chicago, was batted in the second inning of the game today for four hits and three runs, which was enough for Pittsburgh to win, the final score being 4 to 1. Standridge took Humphries's place in the third and did good work. Mamaux was effective throughout. The score:

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf	3	0	0	2	1
M'A'y, ss	4	0	0	2	2
C'llins, cf	4	1	0	2	1
H'ch'n, rf	3	1	1	2	1
Wag'r, 1b	4	1	2	10	2
Viox, 2b	3	0	2	4	5
Baird, 3b	3	1	1	0	3
Gibson, c	1	0	0	6	1
Mam'x, p	3	0	0	0	0
Total	28	4	8	27	14

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Good, rf	3	0	0	2	0
Fisher, ss	4	0	0	4	1
Sch'te, lf	3	0	1	3	0
Zim'n, 2b	4	0	3	3	4
Saier, 1b	4	1	1	8	0
Will's, cf	3	0	0	1	1
Phel'n, 3b	4	0	0	0	1
Bres'n, c	3	0	0	2	2
H'ph's, p	0	0	0	0	0
*McLarry	1	0	0	0	0
Stand'e, p	1	0	0	0	1
Total	29	1	5	24	10

*Batted for Humphries in third inning.
Errors—Fisher, Bresnahan, Baird.

Pittsburgh	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	.	—4
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1	

Two-base hits—Schulte, Wagner. Three-base hits—Wagner, Baird. Sacrifice hit—Gibson. Sacrifice fly—Hinchman. Stolen bases—Carey, Collins. Double play—Carey and Gibson. Earned runs—Chicago, 1; Pittsburgh, 3. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Pittsburgh, 5. First base on error—Pittsburgh, 1. First base on balls—Off Standridge, 2; off Mamaux, 5. Hits—Off Humphries, 4 in 2 innings; off Standridge, 2 in 6 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Standridge, (Viox); by Mamaux, (Williams.) Struck out—By Standridge, 1; by Mamaux, 4. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and O'Day. Time of game—One hour and thirty-three minutes.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York, 2; Philadelphia, 0.
Boston, 6; Brooklyn, 3.
Pittsburgh, 4; Chicago, 1.
St. Louis, 3; Cincinnati, 1.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Washington, 2; New York, 0.
Boston, 10; Philadelphia, 2.
Chicago, 8; Cleveland, 2.
Cleveland, 6; Chicago, 5.
St. Louis, 3; Detroit, 2.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn, 3; Baltimore, 2.
Pittsburgh, 3; St. Louis, 1.
Kansas City, 4; Chicago, 0.
Buffalo, 8; Newark, 1.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Toronto, 6; Richmond, 5.
Harrisburg, 5; Rochester, 2.
Providence, 8; Buffalo, 4.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Philadelphia	68	53	.562
Brooklyn	67	58	.536
Boston	64	57	.529
Chicago	59	61	.492
St. Louis	62	65	.488
New York	57	63	.475
Pittsburgh	60	67	.473
Cincinnati	55	68	.447

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Boston	82	39	.678
Detroit	82	44	.651
Chicago	74	51	.592
Washington	64	58	.525
New York	56	64	.467
St. Louis	49	75	.395
Cleveland	48	76	.387
Philadelphia	36	84	.300

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Pittsburgh	70	54	.565
Newark	66	53	.555
St. Louis	68	57	.544
Kansas City	66	59	.528
Chicago	67	60	.527
Buffalo	62	68	.477
Brooklyn	58	69	.457
Baltimcre	42	79	.347

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Providence	77	42	.647
Buffalo	73	42	.635
Montreal	61	55	.526
Harrisburg	56	61	.479
Rochester	54	62	.466
Toronto	55	63	.466
Richmond	51	69	.425
Jersey City	41	74	.356

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Philadelphia at New York.
Brooklyn at Boston.
Chicago at Pittsburgh.
St. Louis at Cincinnati.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at Washington.
Boston at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at Chicago.
Detroit at St. Louis.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Baltimore at Brooklyn.
Newark at Buffalo.
St. Louis at Pittsburgh.
Chicago at Kansas City.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Rochester at Harrisburg.
Montreal at Jersey City.
Toronto at Richmond.
Buffalo at Providence.

EVERS SUSPENDED AGAIN.

Five-Day Penalty Imposed for His Dispute with Umpire Byron.

Johnny Evers, Captain of the Boston Braves, was yesterday suspended by President Tener of the National League for five days because of his dispute with Umpire "Lord" Byron at Boston Thursday. First baseman Schmidt was fined $100 for his part in the affair, and a $50 fine was imposed on Fitzpatrick. Evers started the trouble by protesting, in his usual manner, a strike that was called on Snodgrass, and was banished from the game.

The Captain of the Braves has come under the ban of the league on a number of occasions this season. President Tener started by fining him, and the last time that Evers caused trouble on the ball field, suspended him for three days. At that time he said he would increase the penalty, if there was another offense, to five days—the one now imposed—and if there was another outbreak it would be ten days, with indefinite suspension following still another offense.

President Gaffney also has punished Evers for the last occurrence. He has fined him his salary for the time he is out of the game.

Evers has had trouble throughout the circuit this season, both with umpires and spectators. On the last Western trip he became involved in a fray with Fred Clarke at Pittsburgh, but was not punished because the umpires did not see the fight, which occurred near the players' bench. In this city he was threatened with a damage suit by one of the spectators whom he berated. Not long ago Evers decided he was being hounded by those who disliked him and threatened to quit baseball for the season, but within a day or two reconsidered his action.

This Lad an Endurance Pitcher.

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 3.—Walter Breymeir, 18 years old, pitcher for the Proctor Recreation Centres, a semi-professional team, today pitched thirty-four innings in a double-header against Keifer's Colts, another semi-professional team. The first game was called at the end of the eleventh inning, with the score 6 to 0, while he won the afternoon game for his team, 5 to 4, with a single in the twenty-third inning. It took three hours and thirty minutes to complete the second game.

Three-Year Lease for Newark Feds.

The Newark Club of the Federal League has completed arrangements for a three-year lease of Harrison Park at a yearly rental of $20,000.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

American Association.

At Minneapolis—Minneapolis, 14; Kansas City, 2.
At Columbus—Columbus, 6; Louisville, 1.
At Indianapolis—Cleveland, 6; Indianapolis, 5. (Eleven innings.)

New York State League.

At Binghamton—Binghamton, 4; Elmira, 2.
At Albany—Troy, 8; Albany, 7. (Ten innings.)
At Utica—Syracuse, 5; Utica, 3.
At Scranton—Scranton, 6; Wilkes-Barre, 1.
Scranton, 4; Wilkes-Barre, 3.

New England League.

At Portland—Portland, 9; Worcester, 4.
At Lynn—Lynn, 5; Lawrence, 2.
At Manchester—Lowell, 5; Manchester, 0.
Lowell, 4; Manchester, 0.
At Lewiston—Fitchburg, 3; Lewiston, 1.

Colonial League.

At New Bedford—New Bedford, 8; Hartford, 6.
At Brockton—Brockton, 3; Pawtucket, 2.
At New Haven—New Haven, 7; Springfield, 4.

Southern Association.

At Birmingham—Birmingham, 4; Atlanta, 3.
At Nashville—Memphis, 6; Nashville, 4.
At Chattanooga—Little Rock, 5; Chattanooga, 1.

BRAVES GET REVENGE ON THE DODGERS

Rudolph Goes Into Box and Holds Brooklyn to Five Hits and Three Runs.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 3.—With Johnny Evers benched for five days because of his run in with Umpire Byron yesterday and with big fines imposed by President Tener ranking in the breasts of Schmidt and Fitzpatrick, the Braves, nevertheless, pulled themselves together and won the second game with Brooklyn 6 to 3.

Something also rankled inside Dick Rudolph. He requested and received permission to ascend the mound again, and the way in which he retrieved yesterday's rout must have been as pleasing to him as it was to the 8,000 fans who had assembled.

Dick wabbled in the second inning, and as a result the visitors stowed away three runs in their traveling bag, but that was all. None crossed the plate thereafter. In their half of the same second inning Red Smith scored for Boston. Schmidt had singled ahead of him. Smith forced him at second. Maranville hit to Cutshaw, who fumbled, but recovered and threw the "Rabbit" out at first base. Gowdy's single to right scored Smith. Then in the third inning the local luminaries took the lead in a gallop.

Fitzpatrick hit past third. Wheat turned his ankle in fielding the ball and Hummel succeeded him. Compton then hit to Cutshaw, who tried to force Fitz at second, but hit the runner and Fitz went to third. Compton started to steal and was safe as O'Mara muffed a perfect throw from Miller. Magee hit to Douglas and Fitz was trapped between third base and home. He dodged back and forth, finally dashing back to third in safety, but Compton, who was also at that base, was touched out, the play going from Douglas to Getz to Miller. Schmidt singled to left, scoring Fitz and Magee, the latter having reached second on the previous play. Stengel's throw to the plate to catch Magee bounded over Miller's head and Schmidt went all the way to third. Smith hit to O'Mara and Schmidt was run down, O'Mara to Miller, to Getz; Smith reaching second. Maranville doubled to left, scoring Smith, and then stole third.

It was then time for a change of pitchers. Smith displaced Douglas. Gowdy then was easily thrown out by O'Mara.

Smith was very steady and only in the sixth inning did the home team get a chance. In that frame Red Smith and Rudolph both made two-base hits and these with a sacrifice by Snodgrass resulted in two more runs.

The crowd was alarmed in that second inning, when the Brooklynites got their three runs. Wheat, the first man up, walked. Cutshaw sacrificed, Rudolph to Fitz, who covered first base. Myers was hit by a pitched ball, Getz singled to centre, scoring Wheat, Myers stopping at second. Miller smashed a fast one that Smith partly blocked, but the ball rolled into left field. Smith got in Myers's way as he was rounding third, and Umpire Eason allowed Myers to score for this interference. Douglas was out on an infield fl yto Maranville. O'Mara singled to centre, scoring Getz. Daubert closed the inning by flying to Magee.

Rudolph was his old self after this inning, and though his delivery was hit occasionally he was master of the situation. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Snod's, rf	3	1	1	0	0
Fitz'k, 2b	4	1	2	2	6
C'pt'n, rf	4	0	0	0	0
Magee, lf	4	1	0	4	0
Sch'dt, 1b	4	0	2	10	0
Smith, 2b	4	3	2	1	3
Mar'e, ss	4	0	1	2	2
Gowdy, c	3	1	1	5	0
Rud'ph, p	2	0	1	0	2
Total	32	6	10	27	13

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Dau'd, rf	4	0	1	3	0
D'ub't, 1b	4	0	0	13	0
St'gel, rf	4	0	0	0	0
Wheat, lf	1	1	0	1	0
Hum'l, lf	2	0	1	4	0
Cut'w, 2b	3	0	1	2	3
Myers, cf	3	1	0	0	0
Getz, 3b	4	1	1	2	5
Miller, c	3	0	1	3	2
Doug's, p	1	0	0	0	1
Smith, p	2	0	0	0	1
Total	31	3	5	24	12

Error—Cutshaw.

Brooklyn	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Boston	0	1	3	0	0	2	0	0	.	—6

Two-base hits—Maranville, Smith, Rudolph. Stolen bases—Fitzpatrick, Compton, Maranville. Sacrifice fly—Snodgrass. Sacrifice hit—Cutshaw. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 4; Boston, 5. Bases on balls—Off Douglas, 1; off Smith, 1; off Rudolph, 1. Hits—Off Douglas, 6 in 2 2-3 innings; off Smith, 4 in 5 1-3 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Rudolph, (Myers.) Struck out—By Rudolph, 4; by Smith, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Eason. Time of game—One hour and fifty-three minutes.

BROOKFEDS WIN IN TENTH.

Anderson's Long Drive Scores Winning Run At Washington Park.

It took the Brookfeds ten innings to win over Baltimore at Washington Park yesterday afternoon, and it was Anderson's hurricane smash that scored the winning run in the tenth session and gave Brooklyn the game 3 to 2. The teams started the tenth inning with the score tied at 2 runs and with Rankin Johnson and Joe Finneran, the opposing pitchers, twirling gilt-edged ball.

McCandless, the first man up for Baltimore in the tenth, was hit by pitched ball. He went to second on Duncan's sacrifice. Steve Evans was passed, and after Fitzpatrick had hammered a long foul drive to the fence Manager Ganzel took out Finneran and sent Frank Smith to the mound. Smith gave Fitz a free pass, filling the bases. Then Knabe sent Zinn to bat. When Ganzel saw Zinn he withdrew Smith and sent Wilson in to pitch. Knabe was not to be outdone on strategy, so before Wiltse threw a ball Zinn was benched and Quinn sent in to bat.

Quinn banged a hot one to Lee Magee at second and Lee made a quick throw to the plate, forcing McCandless, and Land threw to Hap Myers at first, completing a double play. This pulled the Brookfeds out of a bad hole. For the Brookfeds, Holt singled in the tenth and went to second on Fred Smith's infield tap. Then Land sacrificed, both men advancing a base. Smith was sent out to third to run for Holt, and when Anderson walloped the ball high and far over the centre fielder's head to the scoreboard Tech jogged in with the winning tally. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
And'n, rf..5	1	2	2	0	
M'gee, 2b	4	0	2	6	2
Cooper, lf	4	0	0	3	0
Kauff, cf	4	0	0	3	0
Myers, 1b	4	1	1	12	1
Holt, 3b	3	0	1	0	5
Fred S'th, ss	4	0	1	2	3
Land, c	4	0	0	4	2
Finn'n, p	3	0	0	0	2
F'k S'th, p	0	0	0	0	0
Wiltse, p	0	0	0	0	0
†H. S'th	1	0	0	0	0
‡Tech	0	1	0	0	0
Total	36	3	7	30	15

BALTIMORE.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Agler, lb	5	0	0	13	0
M'C's, cf	4	0	1	2	0
Duncan, lf	3	0	0	1	0
Ev'ns, rf	3	0	2	3	0
Kirkp'k, 3b	5	1	1	2	0
Evans, rf	3	0	2	8	0
John'n, p	3	0	1	0	4
*Zinn	0	0	0	0	0
Quinn, lf	1	0	0	0	0
Total	36	2	7	29	9

*Batted for Knabe in tenth inning.
†Batted for Wiltse in tenth inning.
‡Ran for Holt in tenth inning.
¶Two out when winning run was scored.
Errors—Gallagher, Myers, Holt.

										R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1—3	7	1
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0—2	7	0

Two-base hits—Anderson, Duncan. Stolen base—Myers. Earned runs—Baltimore, 2; Brooklyn, 3. Sacrifice hit—Kirkpatrick. Double plays—Knabe and Agler; Magee, Land and Myers. Left on bases—Baltimore, 8; Brooklyn, 5. First base on errors—Baltimore, 2; Brooklyn, 1. Bases on balls—Off Finneran, 2; off Smith, 1; off Johnson, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Finneran, (McCandless.) Struck out—By Finneran, 2; by Johnson, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Westervelt and Finneran. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes.

Playground Baseball Championship.

By winning the 120-pound baseball championship of the Public Park Playground League, the Chelsea team has earned the right to represent the Manhattan playgrounds in the series with the championship team of the New Jersey playgrounds. The first game will be played this afternoon at Astor Field, 140th Street and Eighth Avenue. The Jasper Oval team has won the 85-pound championship of the Manhattan playgrounds. The championship in the 105-pound class will be decided when Reservoir Oval plays Chelsea.

REHEARSING BIG BOUT.

Sparring Partners of McFarland and Gibbons Test Motordrome Ring.

The work of reconstructing the Brighton Beach Motordrome and making it into a big boxing arena, where the McFarland-Gibbons bout will be held on Saturday night, Sept. 11, has been completed. Last night a sort of dress rehearsal took place in the big arena. Two of the boxers' sparring partners were fitted out in boxing togs and a short bout took place in the ring, while W. C. Marshall, promoter of the big bout, and a number of friends and officials from the training camp went to every part of the big arena to see if there would be any difficulty encountered in getting a clear view of the men in the ring.

From cheaper seats, furthest from the ring, and at the outer edge of the big stands, every move the boxers made could be clearly seen. A battery of high-powered incandescents poured a strong light down on the ring, so that from every part of the arena the ring and its occupants could be clearly seen. In order that the fans themselves can get an idea of what the 'drome will look like on the night of the bout and how clearly one can see the ring, the lighting system will be turned on every night until the bout, and the arena will be thrown open for the inspection of the public.

Gibbons and McFarland are hard at work every day at their training quarters within a stone's throw of the ring where the contest will take place and both are in condition now. McFarland, who it was reported was somewhat flabby and overweight, is the picture of health. Both men spend considerable time daily on the tennis courts at Brighton Beach, and are acquiring a dashing style of play that rivals that of an expert racquet wielder.

The sale of tickets for the bout goes merrily on, and the club officials will not be at all surprised if there is a "capacity house" on the night of the bout. The boxes are practically sold out, and the club's officers are visited daily by hundreds who desire to buy the cheaper seats. "Tex" Rickard, who was the promoter of the Jeffries-Johnson fight, in speaking of the coming bout, said: "That man Marshall is game, and unless I miss my guess they will have a $100,000 gate. I have bought eighteen box seats and I'll be there with seventeen men who are associated with me in business. I wish the bout was to be more than ten rounds."

RESTA AUTO RACE FAVORITE.

Speed King Will Be First Away in Fort Snelling Derby.

FORT SNELLING, Minn., Sept. 3.—The Speedway was pronounced in good shape by experts tonight and everything was in readiness for the 500-mile Automobile Derby tomorrow, in which many of the leading drivers of the world will participate. Barney Oldfield, who had not yet arrived, will get an opportunity to qualify tomorrow morning.

No preliminary trials were run today, but twelve drivers who had qualified up to last night and three others who had received positions in the race and who may get opportunities to qualify tomorrow, were on the track putting their machines through fire and engine tests.

The speed of Dario Resta in the preliminary trials, which was 102½ miles an hour, has made him a favorite, and also has placed him in the coveted first position for the start.

Ralph Mulford, Palmo, considered a dangerous contender for tomorrow's prizes, which total $50,000, will hold fourth position in the first row at the start. Fair weather is predicted.

Auto Race Meets for Newark.

Seventeen entries have been made for the automobile race meet that is to be held on the Olympic Park track in Newark on Labor Day under the auspices of the Matty Mathews Auto Racing Association of New York.

The track was recently placed under the ban by the Contest Board of the American Automobile Association, following the running of an unsanctioned night meet, but Manager Mathews today claims to have succeeded in getting the governing body's sanction to hold the meet next Monday afternoon. The plans call for races to be held once a month as long as the weather will permit.

British Boxer Lasted Thirty Seconds

Recent casualty lists published in England announced the death of Lieutenant George Mitchell, amateur heavyweight boxing champion of Yorkshire. Mitchell caused a mild sensation about a year ago by standing up against Georges Carpentier, the French middleweight champion, not long after the Frenchman had knocked out Bombardier Wells, in a match that lasted less than a minute. The amateur boxer had asserted he could make as good a showing as Wells had. Mitchell's friends then arranged a match with the French boxer, and the English amateur lasted just thirty seconds from the first gong.

McCoy in Astor Cup Race.

Kid McCoy says he is trying to buy a foreign car to enter in the Astor Cup race at Sheepshead Bay speedway on Oct. 2. McCoy can get the car he wants he says he will drive it.

For and Against Sunday Rowing.

In spite of decided opposition from the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen the New York Rowing Association will hold its annual regatta on a Sunday this year. The regatta will be held on Sept. 12 on the Harlem River. President Charles Stuyvesant of the local association applied for the sanction of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen at the annual meeting at Springfield, Mass., on Aug. 13, and a bitter fight in the convention was the result. Mr. Sturcke was backed up by almost all of the Metropolitan oarsmen, but those from New England and the West were decidedly in opposition to the movement. Mr. Sturcke said that he had interviewed public officials, prominent citizens, and clergymen of all denominations, and that they were all in favor of Sunday rowing and that it would be possible for a great many more people to witness the races on Sunday than on any other day. J. D. Denegre of St. Paul, Vice President of the National association, said that the sentiment of the West was against Sunday regattas, and John Sheehan of Springfield, Mass., pointed out that it was illegal in a great many States, and that as a national body they should not support any such movement. President Pilkington came out flat-footed against the idea. He asserted that regardless of the religious issue, it was contrary to all precedent and to the best interests of the sport, and that it would tend to cheapen and belittle the regattas that are the backbone of the rowing game in this country. While the debate was at its hottest Fred Fortmeyer discovered that according to the by-laws of the association the sanction of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen was not needed for this regatta, provided the entries were confined to members of the New York Rowing Association, so the discussion was dropped. At the next meeting an attempt will be made to put the National Association on record either for or against the movement.

In the meantime all the clubs in the Metropolitan district are grooming their crews, and, as usual in such regattas, the rivalry will be keen. The Metropolitans and Nonpareils and the Wahnetahs of Flushing will have the largest entries, but almost every club in the Metropolitan district will be represented in the regatta.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT RICHMOND.

									R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	6—15	0	
Richmond	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	5—10	0		

Called on account of darkness.
Batteries—McTigue and Kocher; Morrissette, Healey, and Sweeney.

AT HARRISBURG.

										R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0—2	9	2	
Harrisburg	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	.—5	9	1	

Batteries—Erickson and Williams; Smallwood and Reynolds.

AT PROVIDENCE.

										R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0—4	7	0	
Providence	0	7	0	0	0	1	0	0	.—8	11	0	

Batteries—Fullenweider and Onslow; Schultis and Haley.
Other teams not scheduled.

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Walter Allows Four Hits and No Runs—Senators Bunch Hits on Pieh.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 3.—Pitcher Cy Pieh, who tamed the Senators in New York last month, was unable to repeat today, losing a tight game 2 to 0 when Washington obtained a pair of doubles and a single in the sixth inning.

Pieh drew as his opponent Walter Johnson, who was at his best, which explains why the Donovanites went runless. Four hits, one of them a real drive, the other three scratches, were all Johnson allowed. Thirty-one men faced him, and nobody reached third base. Both teams again fielded brilliantly, the New Yorks continuing to play errorless ball.

New York's best chance to score came in the first inning, the only chapter when a player reached second base. With Hartzell out of the way, Peckinpaugh dropped a Texas Leaguer into left centre field. Bauman followed with a single to centre, advancing Peckinpaugh to second base. Pipp grounded to Johnson, and Peckinpaugh was forced at third base. Miller was easy on a tap in front of the plate.

After the first inning only three Yankees got on the base paths. A pretty double play killed off a possible chance in the sixth, when Peckinpaugh scratched a single to left after Hartzell had been retired, but Bauman grounded to Foster, who flagged

CALIFORNIA TENNIS STARS WIN—EAST VS. WEST IN AMATEUR GOLF

CALIFORNIANS LEAD IN TENNIS ATTACK

McLoughlin, Johnston, and Griffin Show Brilliant Form in National Tourney.

YOUNGSTER DEFEATS BEHR

Twenty-Year-Old Pacific Star Carries Off the Honors Against Internationalist.

California lawn tennis furnished the climax to the fourth day of the All-Comers national championship with William M. Johnston bringing off a sensational reversal, while Maurice E. McLoughlin himself flashed to his old form to defeat his veteran rival, Frederick B. Alexander. Rarely in the history of the All-Comers have two such brilliantly played matches followed in rapid succession as was the case on the turf of the West Side Tennis Club, at Forest Hills, Long Island, yesterday.

The courts, despite the fact that they show the effect of hard-fought matches, were fairly true, for otherwise it would have been impossible for Johnston to have brought off the sort of half volleys and spanking returns with which he overwhelmed Karl H. Behr by the score of 3—6, 6—3, 6—2, 7—5, and likewise Alexander would never have been able to hold up his end with McLoughlin as he often did in the rallies. The score of the latter contest was 6—3, 6—2, 1—6, 6—3. As Clarence J. Griffin also emerged a survivor into the round before the semi-finals of the tournament, it was a banner day for the racquet wielders from the Pacific Coast.

To the initiated the victory of Johnston over Karl Behr came as a surprise, but it will go down in tennis history as one of the most remarkable upsets for Behr, a Davis Cup veteran and reserve man of last year; the player rated next to McLoughlin and Williams at the top of American tennis was clearly outplayed by the sparkling who was No. 6 on the list last season.

Johnston had far too much pace to his shots for Behr. He sent the ball skimming back for splendidly placed drives, and once in a while he used the short spankers which he knows how to use with such deadly effect that he was continually catching Behr out of reach of the ball. Keyed up to a high pitch, Behr fought with his furious intensity. He fought so well that the struggle between him and victory was very, very slender.

It was the finest sort of tennis to watch, for there were constantly changing manoeuvres, with hard hitting and spectacular recoveries. It was hit and run and backhand drive and smash, with Johnston showing decided superiority when it came to covering up at the net. On the earned points of placement there was not much to choose between the two, for Johnston came through with a total of 41 to 39 for his rival. It was on the errors of nets, outs and double faults of service that Johnston showed his steadiness under fire, and to discount the fastest pace that Behr knew how to serve and still keep the ball in court. Johnston lost a total of 63 points in this way to 75 for Behr; and that difference told the story. Behr failed to play with the required accuracy. He was overambitious. Most of the time he hit too soon, and so spoiled good chances. There were occasions when his wonderful crossing shot to Johnston's back hand came off with such dazzling speed as to cause the crowd to fairly gasp in astonishment. With the exception of the first set Behr never had a lead. Johnston was always the aggressor, and so confidently did he stroke the ball that he carried his position in easily the majority of the rallies.

From the manner in which McLoughlin played all that the Comet needed to bring him back to his old fiery and showy game was an opponent of his own class. Alexander furnished that part of the contest, and he did wonders considering that McLoughlin kept flogging away at the ball with fury most of the time. Those who had been wondering whether or not McLoughlin still had any of his old form left in him received their answer. True there were times when his ground strokes were apt to play him false. He did not always shine from deep court. When he lifted up his racquet, when he moved into the forecourt, and when the ball came to him shoulder high the swift finality with which he brought off the overhead volley or the smash left no doubt as to whether or not McLoughlin was out again to win the crown of the courts.

There was a similarity about the elements which contributed to the defeat of the veterans Behr and Alexander. The opposite pair had the better edge on speed against them. There were many times when Alexander got his racquet to the ball only to flub the return because he was being overwhelmed by speed. As for service, the famous Californian commanded a full rival for aces almost any time he cared to do so. McLoughlin ended up the last game of the first set in this manner, serving four service aces in a row to the glee of the crowd.

The other contests moved along according to form and the usual order of things. There was just one feature worth paying attention to, and that was the perfect manner in which T. R. Pell timed his shots in defeating Charles M. Bull, Jr.

THE TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

Thirty-fifth Annual Tournament for the Championship of the United States.

Place—West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, L. I.; seven miles from Pennsylvania Station.

Trains—Leave Pennsylvania Station: A. M., 9, 9:20, 10:02, and 11:05; 12 noon; P. M., 12:30, 12:47, 1:10, 1:24, 1:54, 2:06, 2:45, and 3. Can be reached by trolley from Queensboro Bridge.

Number of Contestants—128.

Title Holder—R. Norris Williams 2d, Philadelphia.

Time of Start—10:30 A. M. Interscholastic championship; 11:15 A. M., national championship. Continuous play until sundown.

Number of Turf Courts—24.

Official Referee—Robert D. Wrenn.

Number of Reserved Seats—7,000.

MATCHES FOR TODAY.

Interscholastic Championship—Final Round —11:15 A. M.—Harold A. Throckmorton versus C. S. Garland.

National Championship—1:45 P. M.—R. Norris Williams, 2d, versus William Rand, 3d; Irving C. Wright versus T. R. Pell.

3:30 P. M.—Maurice E. McLoughlin versus Frank T. Hunter; Clarence J. Griffin versus William M. Johnston.

and this probably caused him to slow up somewhat, but it did not explain his many faulty strokes.

Williams's game lacked the finer elements which have enabled the Philadelphian to take the measure of Maurice E. McLoughlin on two occasions, nor did he display any particular effectiveness with his passing shots, which is a feature of his game. Opposed as he was by a player of the second rank, he was not required to bring all his resources into play, but so loose was his work at times that Adoue was able to take three games in the first set. Williams hit up his pace in the last set and showed marked improvement, but even then there was much to be desired in his play.

Probably the biggest upset of the tournament was the defeat of Craig Biddle of Philadelphia, although the result will hardly have any bearing on the outcome of the subsequent rounds, as William Rand, 3d, of Harvard, who won from Biddle, is drawn against Williams today. In view of Biddle's playing in the big invitation tournaments, previous to the national championship, it was expected that he would have an easy journey to the fifth round of the "all-comers," he was compelled to bow to the superior playing of young Rand, who won three sets to two at 3—6, 6—3, 6—3, 2—6, 6—3. Biddle in the early stages of the battle made the mistake of holding his opponent too cheaply, and when he attempted to correct this error of judgment it was too late, as he did not possess the stamina to head off the Crimson racquet wielder.

The Californians made a splendid record, each of the two coming through in brilliant fashion. Point scores and summary:

PELL VERSUS BULL—FIRST SET.

Pell	4	1	4	4	4	4	4—25	6	
Bull	0	4	1	2	2	1	2—11	1	

SECOND SET.

Pell	4	5	3	4	2	4	5	4—36	6
Bull	0	3	5	2	4	0	3	0—17	2

THIRD SET.

Pell	1	7	4	6	4	1	4	4—35	6
Bull	0	5	2	4	2	0	2	2—17	3

BEHR VERSUS JOHNSTON—FIRST SET.

Behr	5	4	4	4	3	1	4	3—32	6
Johnston	3	1	2	2	5	4	1	5—24	3

SECOND SET.

Behr	2	3	1	4	0	2	4	4—20	3
Johnston	4	5	4	2	4	4	2	0—26	6

THIRD SET.

Behr	2	4	4	2	0	4	4	3—28	2
Johnston	4	6	1	4	4	1	6	5—31	6

FOURTH SET.

Behr	4	0	4	2	5	2	1	4	4—31
Johnston	2	4	0	4	3	4	4	1	0—25

McLOUGHLIN VERSUS ALEXANDER—FIRST SET.

McLoughlin	2	4	4	5	4	1	4	2	4—30
Alexander	4	1	2	3	0	4	0	4	2—20

SECOND SET.

McLoughlin	5	6	4	4	0	4	1	5	6
Alexander	3	4	2	1	4	2	4	3	2

THIRD SET.

McLoughlin	3	2	2	0	1	3	4	2	0
Alexander	5	3	4	4	4	4	6	6	3

FOURTH SET.

McLoughlin	4	0	4	4	4	4	2	6	6
Alexander	2	4	2	6	1	0	0	4	4

Summary:

National Championship Men's Singles.—Fourth Round—T. R. Pell defeated Charles M. Bull, Jr.; 6—4, 6—2, 6—3; William Rand, 3d, defeated Craig Biddle, 3—6, 6—3, 6—3, 2—6, 6—3; Maurice E. McLoughlin defeated Frederick B. Alexander, 6—3, 6—2, 1—6, 6—3; R. Norris Williams, 2d, defeated J. B. Adoue, Jr., 6—4, 6—0; Clarence J. Griffin defeated Bernard C. Law, 6—2, 6—4, 6—2; Frank T. Hunter defeated J. S. Pfeffman, 6—3, 6—4, 6—1; William M. Johnston defeated Karl H. Behr, 3—6, 6—3, 6—2, 7—5; Irving C. Wright defeated Bernon S. Prentice, 7—5, 6—4, 6—3.

THROCKMORTON A WINNER.

Junior Metropolitan Tennis Champion Leads for Interscholastic Title.

The defeat of Sidney Thayer of Philadelphia, winner of the Harvard interscholastic tournament, by C. S. Gasland, Edgewood High School, the victor in the Yale preliminary tournament in the semi-final round of the interscholastic championship on the West Side Club courts yesterday, was a big surprise to the followers of tennis. The big reversal of form was not due to any accident, but because Garland outplayed the young Philadelphian in the three sets which went to 6—4, 6—3, 6—0.

The second Pennsylvanian to fall was Willis R. Harlow of Hill School, Pottstown, who captured the University of Pennsylvania tourney. His defeat came at the hands of Harold A. Throckmorton, Woodbridge High School, Junior Metropolitan title holder and winner of the Princeton interscholastics. It was a straight set victory at 6—3, 6—2, 6—2, and showed Throckmorton at the highest flights of his game.

CHAMPION IN FINAL ROUND.

Miss Bjurstedt to Play Mrs. Wightman in Rockaway Tourney.

Miss Molla Bjurstedt of Norway, the national champion, and Mrs. George Wightman will play the final round of the invitation women's singles tennis tournament at the Rockaway Hunting Club, Cedarhurst, tomorrow afternoon. The two finalists qualified in the semi-final round yesterday, when Miss Bjurstedt defeated Miss Clare Cassel in straight sets at 6—2, 6—3, and Mrs. Wightman won from Mrs. Barger Wallach 6—0, 6—2.

The tournament is indirectly connected with the national event, as the matches were arranged to select the best sixteen women players to compete in the mixed doubles tournament, which starts today on the Forest Hills courts. Many of the best players who have been eliminated in the national championship will take part, while among the women will be: Miss Molla Bjurstedt, Miss Marie Wagner, Miss Ina Gessel, Mrs. Barger Wallach, Mrs. George Wightman, Miss Clare Cassel, Mrs. Rawson Wood, Mrs. S. F. Weaver, Miss Florence Ballin, Miss Florence Sheldon, Mrs. W. H. Pouch, and Miss Gertrude Della Torre.

Ekwanok's Two-Day Handicap Golf.

Special to The New York Times.

MANCHESTER, Vt., Sept. 3.—The qualifying round and first round of match play were completed at Ekwanok Country Club today in the two-day handicap for the Frank Presbrey Cup. G. Gwathmey of Apawamis, with a card of 78, 1—77, and C. S. Clark of Ekwanok, with 78, 3—75, were tied for best gross score, and will play off the tie later, the loser getting the prize for best net score. Contestants qualified in three flights of eight each. The one extra hole match was in the third flight, and between George Orvis or Garden Clark and E. Stillman of Flushing, the former winning at the nineteenth green. The combined summary of qualifying round and first round of match play follows:

First Flight—Orvis Griffin, Richmond County, (85, 7—78,) beat John Godfrey, Brook lawn, (90, 12—78,) 8 and 6; C. S. Clark, Ekwanok, (78, 3—75,) beat T. H. Knight, Philadelphia C. C., (93, 12—81,) 3 up; G. Gwathmey, Apawamis, (78, 1—77,) beat C. M. Clark, Sunnybrook, (85, 7—78,) 2 and 1; C. H. Hart, Dunwoodie, (88, 7—81,) beat E. J. Wright, Annandale, (96, 12—84,) 4 up.

Second Flight—C. M. Cook, Braeburn, (97, 12—85,) beat H. C. Taylor, Racebrook, (92, 5—87,) 4 and 3; W. A. Barber, Jr., Ekwanok, (87, 0—87,) beat P. S. MacLaughlin, Scarsdale, (90, 7—83,) 2 and 1; J. L. Hamill, Columbus G. C., (90, 7—83,) beat W. O. Henderson, Arlington C. C., (92, 7—85,) 6 and 5; F. T. Clark, Ekwanok, 85, 0—85,) beat A. B. Pratt, Nassau, (93, 10—83,) 4 and 3.

Women's Record for Shenecosset.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Sept. 3.—Mrs. Frank G. Jones of Memphis, Tenn., made a new record for women on the Shenecosset Country Club today. Her score for the 18 holes was 97. She was playing with her husband, Frank G. Jones, the well-known Southern horseman, H. D. Saxton, and B. P. Foster of New York. Mrs. Jones holds the woman's Southern championship, having gained that distinction at Belle Air, Fla., last Winter. Her score today was:

Out	5	5	5	7	4	5	5	5—49	
In	6	7	5	4	5	4	5	7	5—48—97

John Simpson a Golf Champion.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—John Simpson of Terre Haute, Ind., representing the University of Illinois, today won the individual golf championship of the Western Intercollegiate Golf Association by defeating Charles F. Grimes of the University of Chicago 2 and 1 in the final round at the Ravislow Country Club. J. J. Donahoe of the University of Chicago won the second trophy by defeating Clarence Bishop of Lake Forest University one up. The third honor went to Clair Maxwell of Lewis Institute, who defeated Staver Moulding of Northwestern University, 2 and 1.

ANDERSON TO PLAY GARDNER IN FINAL

Marston and Sherman Eliminated from National Amateur Golf Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 3.—The unyielding grit and steel heart of a great athlete gave Robert A. Gardner of Chicago and Yale one of the most brilliant victories in his golf career this afternoon. He defeated Max R. Marston of Springfield, N. J., 1 up in 37 holes, in one of the semi-finals for the National Amateur Golf Championship. Tomorrow in the final match he will play John G. Anderson, the veteran from Mt. Vernon, N. Y., who eliminated Sherril Sherman of Utica, 2 up and 1.

Anderson defeated Sherman in a match featured by the dogged persistence of the loser and the steady effectiveness of the victor. Gardner owes his place in the finals to a magnificent display of sheer grit that enabled him to beat Marston after Max's triumph seemed so certain that a good part of the gallery had started to run to the club house so as to beat the majority to the cooling beverages. A missed putt of about two feet on the thirty-sixth green lost Marston the match.

The score of the Anderson-Sherman match was 2 up and 1 to play. Anderson never was worse than 2 down to his opponent and that was early in the match. He finished the morning round 1 up and held his advantage all through the afternoon, sometimes increasing it and always appearing to have something in reserve that he could uncork if the time came when a Garrison finish was necessary. He had a lead of 4 up at the turn in the afternoon round and seemed to be on easy street, but Sherman did not share the popular view that it was all over except the shouting and kept right along playing golf.

Calm and deliberate, the Utica man figured out every shot before he made it, and kept banging away as though the match meant nothing but practice to him. He gave Anderson no time to ease up and half seven if John had wanted to do that. In the end the Siwanoy man's steadiness enabled him to stall off the late rally of his up-State rival.

Anderson outdrove Sherman three out of every four holes and showed much better work on the greens in the afternoon, accounting for his 2 and 1 victory. The canny Scot was only 1 up at the expiration of the morning round, but he played according to his own tactics in the last eighteen holes, instead of following sliced drives and following the New Yorker into bunkers, as he did in the forenoon.

Sherman placed his second just short of the first green, while Anderson sliced his iron into what used to be the fairway, but is now classed as rough, clipping his third on to the green and holding out in 4. Sherman lifted his fourth within striking distance, but missed his effort and the match was squared when Sherman sank his second putt on the next green for a 4, while Anderson's slice into the bunker cost him a stroke. Both reached the third in 2, Anderson's second being lofted out of the sand into the fairway, and then stopped two feet short, he being halved at 4 when Sherman missed an easy putt.

A beautiful drive bounded on the green for Anderson, the ball stopping at 6 feet. After Sherman had missed his putts to win the fourth hole 4 to 5, Sherman encountering trouble by rolling into the bunker to the right of the green. Both found a trap on their next drives, Sherman pitching his ball about ten feet over the hole, while Anderson fed his ball into the rough just alongside the green on his second shot. Two putts were used and the hole halved at 4. The sixth was also halved at 4, both slicing their irons into the sand pit following fine drives. The ball he had used in part settled on the side of the bunker close to one another. After pitching about fifteen feet from the pin, both holed out in 4.

Sherman teed his next off under the rays of a lucky star, which appeared on several other occasions while he was playing, his ball striking a stone on the bank of the canal and bounding up and rolling to within about fifty feet of the pin. A few inches to the left and he would have lost his ball in the water. Anderson's drive was somewhat better, but the work on the green was similar and the hole was halved in 3.

Sherman evened things on the eighth, winning 5 to 6 after being outdriven about fifty yards. Poor approach work and a flubbed pitch gave him this advantage, Anderson's second falling in a trap and his third carrying him down the far slope of the green and into the rough. His next two shots were missed, while Sherman sank his fifth. Some more of the inclination to find the roughest spots possible enabled Sherman to have Anderson 1 down at the turn, Johnny sinking his first two in the long grass while Sherman played par golf, gaining a medal score of 38 for the nine holes.

They made up for some of their poor golf by starting the inward journey with a halved hole in 5, one in which Sherman ing splendid shots and putting mighty well. Anderson then returned to his former tactics by sinking his drive into the bunker and needing three to reach the green. His fourth was a club's length shy, while he slipped up on the easy putt. Par golf for four shots placed Sherman within a few inches of the cup and he was conceded the hole, 5 to 6, which gave him the biggest margin he held at any time during his match, 2 up.

Anderson squared things by taking the twelfth and thirteenth, 4 to 5, with par golf, making two splendid drives of 200 yards, the first one clearing the canal. Extra putts lost for Sherman. Both reached the next in 1 and holed out in 3, but dropped off on the sixteenth, one of the two longest holes of the course. Anderson winning, 5 to 7. Sherman topped his drive on this hole and needed 4 to reach the green, while Anderson spoiled a 5 by overputting, his ball dancing around the rim of the cup and then continuing. The seventeenth was halved in 4, while Sherman cut Anderson's lead to 1 up by taking the eighteenth in 3 after his ball dropped dead on the bank just above the sand pit.

Johnny showed more life when he started the afternoon round, but followed the morning's form on the first hole by slicing into a bunker and halving in 5 after two putts. His medal score was improved when he captured the second in 3, par being 5, a long, low drive, and good approach bringing his ball to rest from the pin. Sherman's fourth and eight feet from the cup. Anderson seemed to have found himself and took the next two with fours, placing him 4 up, the greatest advantage he held at any time.

The fifth, a short hole, was halved in 3s, Anderson getting a hand when he lifted his ball over after having been stymied and holing out. The Utica man, however, continued scrapping and won the sixth and seventh with par golf, 4 to 5 and 3 to 4, respectively. Anderson made up his lead when Sherman's poor work with the putter furnished him an advantage on the eighth and ninth, while it was played according to the card and made the final turn 4 up.

Sherman's drive on the tenth barely cleared the bunker, while his second carried him 10 feet short, Anderson's second being just the other side of the green. A putt placed Sherman a hair's breath of the cup and he won the hole, 4 to 5. A hook into the rough placed Sherman at a disadvantage on the eleventh, Anderson winning, 5 to 6, playing the longest hole on the links in par. The twelfth was halved in 5s, both balls being trapped on the approach while the pitches fell about 18 feet short, two putts completing the hole.

Those who did not give Sherman a chance were surprised when he won the next hole, 4 to 5, sinking an eight-foot putt, and tied the fourteenth with a 4. His drive was buried in a soft spot and he was forced to dig the ball out. Anderson spoiled his opportunity to clinch the match by topping his next drive and losing, 4 to 5, when his fourth threatened the cup, but backed a few inches away after gazing into it. This made it 2 up with 3 to play. Had Anderson won that hole, his victory would have been by 4 & 4 up and 3 to play margin.

The sixteenth and seventeenth were halved in 4s and 5s, respectively, Sherman threatening a come-back by outdriving Anderson forty-five feet on the former. His second was flubbed into a trap, however. When his second on the last hole they played also was trapped Sherman's chances for victory were gone and he was fortunate in obtaining a halved hole.

The medal scores for the morning round were good considering the strain the contestants were under, Sherman getting a 77 and Anderson a 78. They fell down in the afternoon, however, Sherman having 78 for seventeen holes, while Anderson boasted a 77.

Gardner took his match with Max Marston, 1 up, in thirty-seven holes on the greatest display of sheer nerve ever seen on the local links. Gardner, putting wretchedly but otherwise playing a wonderful game, was 3 down with 5 to go on the afternoon round. A victory was apparently as far away as the clouds, but he pulled up, finally squaring the match on the eighteenth green and winning it in an extra hole. The last hole that Marston took was an especially heart-breaking one, as Gardner hit the thirteenth cup for a halved hole and bounced back. The fourteenth Gardner was in while Marston overran. The fifteenth he sunk a ten-foot putt and won. They halved the next two, and Gardner took the eighteenth when Marston missed a putt of some three feet. He laid Gardner a half stymie, but the Chicagoan rolled the ball in.

The extra hole was won by Gardner's wonderful iron shot, which put him on the green in two, while Marston took three, running into a third. Gardner took two putts for the hole and the match.

Starting even in the afternoon round, Gardner and Marston started to repeat the morning round. This time Gardner's poor putting was costly. He lost three holes, but won the sixth by jumping out of a stymie. At the seventh the match stood Gardner 2 down.

Gardner was in the rough on his drive, but got out well and was on the green in three, as was Marston, who hooked his second shot. Both missed putts, but Marston laid Gardner a stymie, and the Chicagoan lost.

His poor putting lost him a chance to even on the next green, which was halved. Marston had to sink a ten-foot putt to halve the third, but he made it. Marston made it up when he laid his approach on the fourth five feet from the cup and holed after Gardner missed a ten-foot putt for a half. A five-foot putt missed kept Gardner from taking the fifth. Gardner took the sixth by jumping over a stymie. Bad putting again cost him the seventh, again putting him 2 down.

Marston lost the eighth, missing a two-foot putt. He got it back on the ninth and was 2 up at the turn, when he made a pretty out from a trap and Gardner overran his approach. They halved the ninth with fours.

Marston missed a four-inch putt on the eleventh and lost the hole. He got it back on the twelfth by holing a forty-foot putt. A putt that bumped the cup lost Gardner the thirteenth, and Gardner took the fourteenth when Marston was 3 up. Marston pitched his first into the bunker and was over on his recovery.

A ten-foot putt for a 3 and overrun one gave Gardner the fifteenth. Marston was short twice on this hole and took three to reach the green.

The sixteenth was halved, as was the seventeenth. On the eighteenth Marston missed an eighteen-inch putt, laying Gardner a half stymie. The Chicago man holed and squared the match.

Marston's short iron and overrun approach lost him the extra hole and the match.

Jerome D. Travers, Francis Ouimet, and "Chick" Evans will play tomorrow afternoon for the Country Club Trophy, put up by the club to bring the three together. This match will take place immediately after the championship, and will be thirteen holes of medal play. Today's cards:

MORNING ROUNDS.

Gardner—									
Out	5	4	5	6	4	5	4	5	4—42
In	4	5	5	4	3	4	5	4	5—39 81
Marston—									
Out	5	4	5	4	4	3	6	6	4—41
In	4	6	4	2	4	6	4	3	4—39 80

Forenoon round even.

Anderson—									
Out	4	6	5	4	4	4	3	6	6—42
In	3	6	4	4	3	5	6	4	3—38 80
Sherman—									
Out	5	4	5	5	4	4	3	6	4—39
In	3	5	5	5	3	4	7	4	4—40 79

Anderson one up.

AFTERNOON ROUNDS.

Marston—									
Out	5	5	4	3	3	5	3	6	4—38
In	4	6	3	4	5	5	4	4	4—39 77
Gardner—									
Out	6	6	3	4	5	4	4	5	5—40
In	5	5	3	4	5	5	4	3	3—37 77

Extra hole—Marston, 5; Gardner, 4. Gardner won 1 up in 37 holes.

Anderson—									
Out	5	3	4	4	3	5	4	5	4—37
In	5	5	5	4	5	4	6	6	
Sherman—									
Out	5	4	5	5	3	4	3	6	5—40
In	4	5	4	4	4	4	6	6	

Anderson won 2 and 1.

WITH THE GOLF GALLERY.

Following the Players Around in the Amateur Championship.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, September 3.—When the semi-finals in the golf championship tournament came to a close today the immense gallery was divided into two parts, one dazed and the other jubilant. For a moment as Max Marston walked toward his ball on the home green it looked like a certainty that he had Robert Gardner beaten. And then came a missed putt of a foot and a half on the part of the Jersey champion that enabled Gardner to win the hole on three and square the match. And maybe the Western forces were not happy.

Of course there was an extra hole to be played and Marston still had a chance, but that missed putt unquestionably shook his confidence, whereas the Hinsdale golfer acted like one revived. No one could beat the way Gardner played that extra hole. A 250-yard drive and an iron shot as straight as arrow in its flight, landed his ball not more than twenty feet off the pin. Marston, falling short so that he had to chip up with his third, was unable to lay the ball dead and missed the putt. Gardner got his four quite easily.

As it is now, only John G. Anderson of Siwanoy stands between Gardner and the title which the last named won back in 1909. Although there was little showy about Anderson's golf, the former Bostonian went along steadily enough. His putting might have been better, but when one considers the strain almost anything is excusable.

Nat a little credit is due to Sherrill Sherman, who after playing golf for twenty years comes through a national tourney far enough to win a bronze medal. He is not as brilliant a player as his younger brother, which only goes to show that brilliancy without certain percentage of steadiness doesn't get far.

When experts are on their mettle for so many hours at a stretch they are bound to do stunts. Sayers stymied Harriet today. On the sixth green, in the morning, Gardner took his mashie and deftly jumped Marston's ball. Gardner won the hole by the operation. There was a double stymie in the other match. On the fifth green in the afternoon both Sherman and Anderson had the way to the hole blocked, yet they managed to halve in 3. Had the stymies not appeared both would have won the holes, for they were rather long the chances are that they would not have been made.

In the opinion of those who attended the Anderson-Sherman match, the best shot of the match was brought off by Anderson at the second hole in the afternoon. This is 447 yards long, yet Anderson laid a beautiful spoon shot within ten feet of the flag, and got the putt down for a 3.

When Ned Sawyer was asked what he thought the probable outcome of the final would be he replied without hesitation, "Gardner all the way." There are others who believe that this is Anderson's golden opportunity, and that he will not let it slip.

Possibly the eighteen-hole exhibition match between Jerome Travers, Francis Ouimet, and Chick Evans, which has been arranged to take place immediately after the finish of the final tomorrow, will be productive of "some" golf.

More Entries for Women's Golf.

Howard F. Whitney, Secretary of the United States Golf Association, gave out yesterday eight additional entries for the women's national championship, which will begin on Monday over the links of the Onwentsia Country Club at Lake Forest, Ill. There are many golfers in this vicinity who will learn with satisfaction that the name of Miss Alexa Stirling of Atlanta, the women's Southern champion, is among them. Miss Stirling captured many friends by her method of playing in the last national championship at Nassau last Fall. The eight additional names bring the total number of names up to 118, the extra ones being as follows: Miss Alexa Stirling, Atlanta, Ga.; Mrs. C. B. Meely, Miss Elizabeth V. Burtes and Mrs. R. H. Ripley, Chicago; Mrs. G. D. Barraws, Portland, Me.; Mrs. Paul E. Turner and Mrs. Bruce Borland, Onwentsia, Ill., and Mrs. Warren McArthur, Flossmoor, Ill.

JUDGE MOORE AGAIN IN HORSE SHOW RING

Carries Off Blue Ribbons in Several Classes at Newport—Other Winners.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 3.—Two things marked the opening of the Newport Horse Show at the Casino today. One of these was the absence for the first time of any horses from the Vanderbilt stables, and the other was the return to the ranks of the exhibitors here of Judge William H. Moore of Pride's Crossing. Judge Moore at one time was a regular exhibitor here, but he stopped coming, and his horses have been absent for a number of years. The horses that he exhibited today showed still that he has some of the best of ring performers, and he carried off the first honors in several of the big classes. His bay gelding Maiden and Bouncing Boy won first honors in the novice class for pairs, and Bouncing Boy took the blue in the class for novice single horses.

In the classes for hunters and jumpers, the Glen Riddle Farm entries from Glen Riddle, Penn., were, as usual, in the lead, the horses from the farm performing in fine style, though Willow King, an old-time winner, could not do better than fourth on his first appearance. Later the horse came up to second in another class, while Bloodstone, a new horse from the farm, was the blue winner in a couple of classes.

Spencer Borden of Fall River had a number of his Arabian horses entered, and they made a clean sweep in the two classes, both for mares and stallions.

Miss Clemence Crafts of The Model came in for its share of the winnings, and Mrs. Godfrey Preece with her horses from Queens, L. I., also was a prominent winner in some of the classes.

As usual, one of the features of the show was the local classes open to residents of this county, and made principally for the Summer residents of this city. The horsesfrom these stables were out in force, and there were two close competitions. One of the closest was in the pairs in which Henry A. C. Taylor and J. Stewart Barney clashed. While Mr. Taylor's entries seemed to be popular with the large crowd present, Mr. Barney's horses were the popular ones with the judges, they getting the blue.

In the class for park hacks, Miss Dorothy Webb of New York drove Francis Roche's Cleveland, a bay gelding, winning second prize.

THE WASP BEST JUMPER.

E. B. McLean's Gelding Beats Famous Confidence at Rochester Show.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 3.—The same large classes, keenly competed and the same large crowds made the fourth day of the Rochester Horse Show as notable as its predecessors. In the hunter classes Genesee Valley horses again showed well against the pick of the McLean and Brady stables, and a local saddle class was especially interesting in the number of good city-owned horses it brought out. The show closes tomorrow with judging both morning and afternoon.

The gig class, in which were entered John L. Bushnell's The Governor, Miss Wanamaker's Regie's Pilot, Miss Gillinder's Sir Rose and Lord Rose, and Walter H. Hanley's Royal Fashion, was easily the stiffest of the afternoon. Reginald Vanderbilt, as judge, found it necessary to drive the Bushnell, Wanamaker and Hanley tries around the ring himself before he could decide the blue. The Governor finally got the blue, with the Wild Rose entries, Sir Rose and Lord Rose, second and third, respectively.

The Wasp, E. B. McLean's bay gelding, added another to the list of blue ribbons captured in the Rochester show by himself and his stable mates in the jmping competition. T. L. Chadburne Jr.'s famous Confidence, which holds the world's record for high jumping, took the red. James Cox Brady's Charlie was third.

Two harness pony classes were especially pretty and judging was close. Mr. Brady's Irvington Model, one of the smartest little horses ever seen in the Rochester ring, was first in Class 25, and Charles E. Coxe's Willisbrook Farm entry, Tissington Amity, a consistent winner, was the blue winner in the class for high-stepping ponies. Walter H. Hanley's pretty little Bit of Fashion was second.

MOTORS TO PRACTICE SOON.

Entrants in Astor Cup Race to Begin Trial Spins Sept. 10.

Such progress has been made in the construction of the Sheepshead Bay Speedway in the last two weeks that Superintendent Boylan has notified the officials that the track will be ready for practice spins on Sept. 10. The officials had feared that the track would not be completed soon enough for the drivers to become accustomed to the course before the Astor Cup Race on Oct. 2.

The wooden track is almost completed, and work of planing its surface has begun. The old stables of the Coney Island Jockey Club are being torn down and the work of grading the inclosure for a parking place for automobiles has been started. The builders had difficulty in constructing the subway under the big stand for the passage of autos into the inclosure because of the sea water that backed into the excavation. Unable to overcome the obstacle, the engineers changed the subway to a pedestrian passage. The automobile subway has been built at the northern end of the track, where the backing of the sea water did not hamper construction.

The new style pits in front of the grandstand have brick floors with numerous drains to carry off the oil or gasoline dripping from the racing machines. These pits have been so constructed that it will be possible to go from one to another without climbing over a wall. This will be a convenience for companies having more than one car in the race.

All the companies with entries in the race are building new and special cars. The three Mercer cars are completed, and will probably be tried out at the track Sept. 10. The Western entrants are not expected to arrive until Sept. 20.

To Push Peanut to Pay Bet.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 2.—Much interest has developed here over a bet that is to be paid as a result of the Jim Savage-Charlie Weinert fight. George Magee of this city, after having Savage in training, was so confident that this trainer of Jess Willard would be returned the victor that he was willing to make any kind of a bet to back his belief. Jack O'Neil, a local man, feeling sure Weinert would be victorious, decided there would be more satisfaction in having Magee do some foolish stunt. It was then agreed that if Savage lost Magee would push a peanut from St. Mark's Triangle in West Orange along Main Street to Harrison Street, a distance of nearly two miles.

True to his promise, Magee will start out Monday evening at 8:15 o'clock to pay his bet. To make the spectacle more conspicuous O'Neil has engaged a band to lead Magee, and red fire will be burned along the way. Both Weinert and Savage have agreed to be in the procession.

St. Bridget's Lyceum Games.

The second annual athletic meet of the St. Bridget's Lyceum will be held on Sunday afternoon, Sept. 19, at Montgomery Park, Jersey City. There will be an invitation 800 meter scratch event named after the A. A. U. Commissioner Tom Cassidy and known as the Cassidy Invitation Race. Other A. A. U. events to be contested are: 100-yard handicap, 300-yard handicap run, 1,000-yard handicap run, three-mile handicap run, and a mile novice race. There will also be an open handicap medley relay race with each man of a four-man team running 220 yards, 440 yards, 880 yards, and one mile, respectively. There will be a 600-yard run and a 150-yard dash open to members of the Lyceum only. Gold, silver and bronze medals will be awarded. Entries close with Charles McCourt or Fred Maguire at St. Bridget's Lyceum on Sept 13.

AQUATIC RULES CHANGED.

Division of Pool Into Lanes Intended to Prevent Fouling.

The Aquatics Committee of the National Collegiate A. A. has completed a set of rules for the government of 'Varsity swimming meets, that promises to stand

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Railroads Up; Many Industrials Down—Exchange Fluctuates Violently; Closes Higher.

Tangible proof that the attention of the financial community at the moment is directed more to other things than to the stock market was supplied yesterday in the fact that the trading in stocks was the lightest since July 23. Traders reported that they encountered a good deal of stock when they tried to bid prices up and a good many buying orders when they attempted to put stocks down. It was a situation which reduced the market largely to trading operations within narrow limits. The public, it seemed, had less part in the dealings than at any time in weeks.

The foreign exchange situation was not unconnected in practical fashion with the course of prices, for railroad stocks were strong, while industrial issues in many instances were reactionary, and this, in part at least, was due to the lifting of the pressure which foreign liquidation had put upon the railroad stocks on Thursday, after the very severe break in exchange on Wednesday. Sterling opened at a large advance yesterday and, though it retained but a part of this gain, closed several cents higher than it had the previous day.

The contrary movement of the industrials was associated to some extent with the talk of early peace, to which Wall Street gave halting heed yesterday. It did not believe that the time for peace had come, but at the same time did not feel certain that peace at this time was impossible. Peace, the argument ran, would mean the canceling of a great many war orders, and that would be bad for the industrials. The peace talk was believed just enough to make it a factor under the market conditions which prevailed yesterday. Professional traders are more inclined now to look for further reaction than for further advance at this time, and they are disposed to accept suggestions of bearish import.

The violent fluctuations in exchange showed that the market was still very sensitive, but the maintenance of a level much above the low rates of two days ago showed clearly that sellers were not disposed to accept those rates as fairly indicative of the probable state of the sterling market in the near future. Buyers were loath to follow up yesterday's very sharp opening advance, but those who had actual requirements to fill were naturally moved by the very general expectation that measures for the stabilization of exchange will be taken very shortly. They were influenced, too, by the reports that a large British credit had already been arranged. The fact seems to be that, in addition to the American securities which have been sold, some of those known to have been sent here during the last three weeks have been pledged.

It is understood that a large addition has been made, or is about to be made, to the French loan, another big batch of American securities having been received from France this week. Both of the recent shipments of gold from London were accompanied by large shipments of our securities, and these have for some time now been available for loans here, and presumably have in part, at least, been used for that purpose. Another shipment of gold and securities is due here the first of next week, and it may be found that this shipment is larger than any which went before it. These transactions for the account of the British Government do not directly affect the exchange situation so far as commercial requirements are concerned, but they are taken as pointing the way to comprehensive treatment of the exchange problem with a view to forestalling the adverse effect which an unsettled exchange situation would eventually have on our trade.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, SEPT. 3, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	486,794
Same day last year	Exch. closed
Year to date	98,819,369
Same period last year	45,989,158
Average price and change 50 stocks	77.38 + .09
Same day last year	*Exch. closed

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	78.79	Aug. 17	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

*Closing average July 30, 57.77.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
33	33¼	300	Alaska Gold Mines	33	33	30	33	– ⅛
38¼	38¾	16,800	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	39½	39⅞	38	38½	– ¼
68½	69½	300	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	69½	69½	68½	68½	– 1
61¾	62	800	Am. Agricul. Chem.	62	62½	61⅞	61⅝	– ⅛
65⅞	66	9,210	Am. Beet Sugar	66½	67⅝	65⅞	66	– ⅞
88	92	100	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	88	88	88	88	– 1
58¼	58½	14,550	Am. Can	59⅛	59⅝	57½	58⅛	– 1
105⅜	105⅝	350	Am. Can pf.	105⅞	105⅞	105	105	– ½
67¾	68	8,100	Am. Car & Fdry.	67½	69	67½	68	...
149	150½	500	Am. Coal Products	151	151	149½	150½	– ¾
117	118	100	Am. Coal Prod. pf.	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	+ ⅛
50	51¼	900	Am. Cotton Oil	50⅜	50⅜	49½	49⅝	– ⅝
95	100	100	Am.Cot.Oil pf.s.5 f.	98	98	98	98	...
8½	8⅝	1,500	Am. H. & Leather	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8⅝	– ⅛
38⅜	38¾	2,000	Am. H. & Leath.pf.	39¼	39½	38¼	38⅝	– ¾
23½	23½	200	Am. Ice Securities	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼	– ⅛
19¾	20	2,000	Am. Linseed	20¼	20¼	19¼	19¼	– ⅝
52⅞	53⅛	2,900	Am. Locomotive	53	53⅞	52⅞	53	– ⅛
96½	98	300	Am. Locomotive pf.	97½	97½	97	97	– ⅛
6	6¾	400	Am. Malt	7	7	6¾	6¾	– 1⅜
81	81⅝	8,500	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	81⅝	82⅝	81	81	– ⅝
106¾	107	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	107	107	107	107	+ ¼
80½	81½	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B.	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	...
51½	52	400	Am. Steel F'dries.	53¼	53¾	51⅞	51⅞	– 1½
100	103½	700	Am. Sugar Ref.	100⅞	103⅞	100	103	...
60¾	65	20	Am. Tel. & Cable.	64	64	61	61	...
122½	122⅝	100	Am. Teleph. & Tel.	122	122⅝	122	122⅝	+ ⅛
225½	227½	900	Am. Tobacco	225½	225½	225½	225½	+ ⅛
108	109	100	Am. Tob. pf., new	108	108	108	108	+ ⅛
37⅛	38	3,920	Am. Woolen	34½	38	34½	38	+ 3½
12¾	13⅛	1,100	Am. Woolen pf.	11	13⅜	11	13⅜	+ 2¼
71	71½	9,800	Anaconda Cop. Co	71½	72¼	71	71⅜	– ½
48	52½	100	Associated Oil S. G.	50	50	50	50	...
101⅜	101⅞	3,700	Atch., Top. & S. F.	100⅜	101⅞	100⅜	101½	+ ⅜
127	129	100	Atch., T. & S. F.pf.	128¼	128½	128¼	128½	+ ⅝
80	82	100	Brown Shoe pf.	81	81	81	81	...
62½	65	1,500	Butte & Superior	64	64	61⅜	63	– 1⅝
18	18¾	100	California Petrol.	18	18	18	18	...
43½	45	300	California Pet. pf.	43⅜	45⅜	43½	43½	...
51	56¾	10	Canada Southern	53	53	53	53	...
151¼	151½	3,300	Canadian Pacific	150⅜	152	150⅜	151⅜	– 1⅝
78	79	200	Case, J.I. Thr.	78¼	79⅜	78½	78½	...
43½	43¾	1,300	Central Leather Co.	43⅞	44	43½	43⅝	...
104½	105	200	Central Leather pf.	104⅞	104⅞	104⅝	104⅝	– ½
47	47½	10,200	Chesapeake & Ohio.	46½	48¼	46	47½	+ 1⅛
11¾	12	200	Chi. Great Western.	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	– ⅛
29¾	30⅛	400	Chi. Gt. West. pf.	30	30⅜	30	30⅛	– ⅛
83½	83⅝	5,700	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	82¾	84	82	83⅝	+ 1⅛
120⅞	121½	100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	120⅞	120⅞	120⅞	120⅞	...
126	127	400	Chi. & Northwest.	126⅛	126⅞	126⅛	126⅞	+ ⅞
22¼	22½	8,150	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	22¼	23⅛	22¼	22½	– ⅛
...	...	2,125	Chino Copper	43⅞	45¼	45⅛	45⅜	– ⅛
60	62	100	C., C., C. & St.L.pf.	60⅞	60⅞	60⅜	60⅜	+ ⅜
60	62	25	do., odd lot	58	58	58	58	...
106	...	100	Cluett, Peabody pf.	106	106	106	106	...
45⅝	45⅞	26,650	Col. Fuel & Iron	43⅝	46¼	43⅜	45½	+ 1¾
48	50	100	Col. & South. 1st pf.	4½	49½	48½	48½	– ½
...	...	500	Comstock Tunnel	*15	15	15	15	...
125	126¼	500	Consolidated Gas	123⅜	126⅞	123⅜	126⅛	+ ⅜
85	85	1,100	Continental Can	84⅛	85⅞	82⅝	82⅝	– 3⅛
102½	103	700	Continental Can pf.	103⅛	103⅝	102⅝	102½	– 1
17⅛	17⅜	2,500	Corn Products Ref.	17⅜	18	17⅜	17½	– ⅛
85	86	300	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	83	84½	83	84¼	+ ⅝
82	82¼	37,900	Crucible Steel	83	85¼	81¼	82	– 1¼
102½	104	600	Crucible Steel pf.	104	104½	103½	103½	– 1½
115	116	700	Cuba Am. Sugar	115¾	116	115¾	116	...
139¾	140	500	Delaware & Hud.	138¾	140	139⅝	139⅞	+ ¾
139½	140	20	do., odd lot	140¼	140¼	140⅜	140⅜	...
26	26½	1,000	Distillers' Secur.	26⅛	26⅝	26	26	– ½
21¾	21⅝	400	Dome Mines	21¾	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
...	...	100	Du Pont Powder pf.	100	100	100	100	+ 1
75⅜	76¾	9,200	Elec. Storage Bat.	78½	78½	74¼	75⅜	+ 1¼
28⅜	29	10,300	Erie	29⅛	29⅝	28⅛	28⅞	+ ⅞
44⅝	44⅝	2,000	Erie 1st pf.	45⅜	44⅝	43⅜	44⅜	+ ½
45	48½	100	Federal M. & S. pf.	45	45	45	45	...
110	111	100	Gen. Chemical pf.	111	111	111	111	+ ½
171	172	1,000	Gen. Electric x d.	171½	172	171	171¾	+ ½
242	243	1,600	General Motors	242	243	243	243	+ 2
111½	113¾	200	General Motors pf.	112½	112¾	112¼	112½	– ⅜
61	61⅝	6,000	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	60¾	62⅞	60⅜	61⅞	+ 1⅛
118¼	118⅜	800	Great Northern pf.	117¾	118⅜	117⅞	118⅛	– ⅛
41⅜	41¾	3,100	G. N. certs.ore prop.	41⅜	42⅜	41⅜	41⅞	– ⅛
66⅝	66⅞	2,700	Guggenheim Explor.	66⅜	66⅝	65¾	66⅛	– ⅜
100½	100⅝	200	Hav. Elec. & L. pf.	100	100⅜	100	100⅛	...
35¼	35⅜	3,935	Inspiration Copper	35¼	35⅜	35	35¼	...
21	21¼	1,300	Interboro-Met.	21⅛	21½	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
21	21¼	1,500	Interboro Consol	21	21⅞	20⅝	21⅜	+ ¼
7⅝	7⅞	300	Interboro Consol pf.	7½	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
20½	22½	600	Int. Agricultural	19¾	20½	18	20¼	– 1½
37	40	100	Int. Agriculture pf.	36	38	36	38	...
106	106½	100	Int. Harvester, N.J.	106¼	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	...
10	10¼	700	Int. Paper	10⅜	10⅜	10	10	– 1⅛
26	26⅜	1,200	Kansas City South.	27⅜	27	25⅝	26⅜	+ ⅝
57½	60	100	Kan. City South. pf.	58¼	58¾	58¼	58½	+ ⅝
124	125½	50	Kings Co. El.L.& P.	125	125	125	125	...
68	68¼	1,600	Loose-W. Bis.1st pf.	70	70	68½	69½	– ½
143	143½	4,500	Lehigh Valley	142	144½	142	143¾	+ 1¼
220	225	18	Liggett & Myers	220	220	220	220	...
91	97¾	100	Loose-W. Bis.1st pf.	93	93	93	93	...
160	180	11	Lorillard (P.) Co.	180	180	180	180	...
57½	59	100	Manhattan Shirt	59	59	59	59	+ 8
43¾	43¾	500	Maxwell Motors, Inc.	43⅜	44¼	43⅜	44¼	– ⅝
90½	90⅝	500	Max. Motors 1st pf.	91⅜	91⅜	90⅜	90⅝	– 1¼
37¼	38	400	Max. Motors 2d pf.	38½	38½	37¼	37¾	– ½
83	83¼	3,100	Mexican Petroleum	84	84½	83	83	– 1
27	27¼	2,200	Miami Copper	27⅜	27½	27	27½	– ⅛
13½	14	895	Minn., St. Paul	13½	14¼	13½	14	...
7¼	7⅜	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	7¼	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	+ ¼
17	19	100	Mo. Kan. & T. pf.	18	18	18	18	+ 1
3½	4	2,200	Missouri Pacific	3⅝	4⅛	3½	4⅛	+ ⅝
56½	57	600	Montana Power	58	58	57¼	57¼	– ¼
56½	57	50	do., odd lot	56¼	56½	56¼	56¾	...
106	107½	400	Montana Power pf.	107⅜	107⅝	107⅛	107⅝	+ 2½
120	123	500	Nat. Biscuit Co.	122	122½	122	122	– 1½
82	85	100	Nat. Cloak & Suit	84	84	84	84	– ½
27½	27½	200	Nat. En. & St. Co.	27¾	27¾	27¼	27¼	– ¾
64½	65	1,400	Nat. Lead Co.	64¼	65¼	64¼	65	...
147	147¼	1,700	N. Y. Air Brake	148⅜	149	146	147¼	– 2¾
92	92¼	3,100	N. Y. Central	91¼	92⅜	91	92¼	+ 1¼
68¾	69	1,800	N. Y., N. H. & H.	68	68⅜	67⅝	67⅞	+ ¼
26⅞	27⅜	950	N. Y. Ont. & West	2 3⅜	27¼	26⅞	27	+ ⅛
108⅜	108⅝	5,100	Norfolk & Western	108⅜	110⅜	108⅛	109⅜	+ 1⅝
72	72	100	North American	72	72	72	72	– ½
106	107⅛	1,700	Northern Pacific	106	107⅛	106	107	+ 1
32¾	33	300	Pacific Mail	32¾	33	32⅝	33	+ 1
33	35	200	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	33	35	34½	34½	– ⅜
108⅛	110¼	6,200	Penn. R. R.	108⅛	110¼	108⅛	109¼	+ ⅜
59⅜	59⅝	50	Pettibone, M. & Co.	59⅜	59⅝	59⅜	59⅜	– ⅛
87¼	87¼	900	Philadelphia Co.	87¼	87¼	86	86¼	– 1⅛
72	72	100	P. C. C. & St. L.	72	72	72	72	– 1½
32¾	33⅛	7,200	Pittsburgh Coal	32¾	33⅜	32	32¾	– 1¼
101	102	900	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	101	102	101	102	...
154	154	25	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi.	154	154	154	154	...
59½	63⅛	14,300	Pressed Steel Car	59½	63⅛	58⅜	62⅝	+ 3½
39	39	200	Railway Steel Sp.	39	39	39	39	...
22¼	22⅝	1,500	Ray Con. Copper	22¼	22⅝	22	22½	– ⅛
145⅜	146⅜	22,400	Reading	146⅜	150⅝	145⅜	149¾	+ 1⅞
82	83	100	Reading 2d pf.	83	83	83	83	+ 1
42⅜	42⅝	2,600	Rep. Iron & Steel	42¼	43¾	42¼	42⅝	+ ⅛
101¼	101¾	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	101¼	101¾	101¼	101¾	– ⅛
...	...	100	Rock Island Co. pf.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	– ⅛
6	6⅛	400	Rumely, (M.,) Co	6⅛	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	...
9	10¼	100	Rumely (M.,) Co. pf.	10	10	10	10	...
6	6¼	425	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	6½	6½	6	6	– ⅛
13⅜	14	100	Seaboard Air Line.	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	– ⅛
32	32¾	100	Seab. Air Line pf.	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	– ½
154	154½	300	Sears, Roeb. & Co.	154⅜	154⅜	154½	154½	– ¼
124⅝	...	100	Sears, R. & Co. pf.	125	125	125	125	...
88	88¼	5,900	Southern Pacific	88	88⅜	87⅝	88⅛	+ ⅜
15⅜	15⅝	300	Southern Railway	15⅜	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+ ⅜
48	49½	3,000	Studebaker Co.	48	49⅛	48	49¼	+ 1½
110¼	111	3,900	Tennessee Copper	111	111	108½	110¼	+ 1½
54⅛	55⅜	9,300	Texas Co.	54⅛	55⅜	53⅝	53⅞	– ⅜
151	152	400	Texas & Pacific	151	152	151	152	– 2
10½	10⅝	200	Third Avenue	10½	10⅝	10½	10½	+ ½
54¼	54⅞	3,800	Twin City R. T.	54¼	54⅞	54	54½	...
92½	92⅝	94	Union Bag & P. Co.	92½	92⅝	92½	92½	+ ⅜
7	7	100	Union B. & P. Co.	7	7	7	7	– ⅛
128⅜	129⅛	5,950	Union Pacific	128⅜	129⅛	128⅛	129¼	+ ⅜
80½	80⅝	100	Union Pacific pf.	80½	80⅝	80½	80⅝	+ ⅛
31¼	31¼	100	Union Pacific war.	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	...
55	55	25	Un. Dry Goods pf.	55	55	55	55	...
24¼	24¾	1,600	United Rys. Invest.	24¼	24¼	23¼	23⅝	– 1
39¼	39¼	1,000	United Rys. Inv. pf.	39¼	39¼	38¼	38⅞	– ⅞
20	20	400	U. S. C. I. P. & F.	20	20	19¼	19¼	– 1
70⅝	72	1,100	U. S. Indus. Alco.	70⅝	72¼	70⅝	71⅜	+ ⅛
36⅜	36⅝	300	U. S. R. & Imp. Co.	36⅜	36⅜	35	35	– 2
49¾	50⅜	500	U. S. Rubber	49¾	49¾	49¼	49⅜	– ¼
104⅞	104⅞	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf.	104¼	104¾	104¼	104½	– ⅜
74¼	75⅜	64,200	U. S. Steel	74¼	75⅜	74¼	74⅜	– ⅝
112⅜	113¼	3,400	U. S. Steel pf.	112⅜	113¼	112⅜	113¼	+ 1
66⅛	66⅜	5,400	Utah Copper	66⅛	67¼	66⅛	66½	+ ¼
38⅝	39	1,000	Va.-Car. Chemical	39¼	39¼	38⅝	39	...
58	59	500	Va. Iron, Coal & C.	59	59	58½	58½	– 1
13	15	100	Vulcan Detinning	13	13	13	13	+ 6
⅛	¼	100	Wabash pf.	¼	¼	¼	¼	...
107	109	60	Wells Fargo Exp.	107	107	107	107	...
30	30½	8,500	Western Maryland	28¾	31	28¾	30½	+ 2⅜
47	48	500	West. Maryland pf.	47	48¾	47	47⅞	+ 1½
74	74¼	600	Western Union Tel.	74¼	74¼	74	74¼	+ ⅛
115¼	115¾	14,400	Westingh. E. & M.	115¼	116½	114⅜	115¼	– ¼
182	185	430	Willys-Overland	186	186	183	183	– 3

*Cents per share.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Anthracite Rate Decision.

The best news from Washington in a long time, as the anthracite carriers see it, was the announcement yesterday by the Interstate Commerce Commission that the new anthracite rates would not become effective until Dec. 1. The original date was Oct. 1, and it was on the application of the railroads that the date was changed. Wall Street saw the significance of the postponement, and the "hard coalers" made a move upward on the Exchange. The delay covers the two heaviest months in the anthracite business, and there is now no possibility of cheaper anthracite until long after the first snow is due to fall. Lehigh Valley, which has the most to gain by the postponement, moved up 1¾ points, Reading gained ⅞, Delaware & Hudson ¾, Pennsylvania ⅝, and Erie ⅞.

***

Western Rate Rehearing.

It was stated yesterday in Western dispatches that an application for a rehearing of the Western rate decision would be filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission next week. The main ground cited in the brief will be that the commission was inconsistent in lowering rates. The brief, it is understood, will also maintain that the commission's decision misstated the facts brought out at the hearing.

***

Attitude on Foreign Bonds.

The attitude which most bankers feel would be taken by the American public if it were decided to bring out a large offering of British Government bonds here in connection with the plans for righting the market in foreign exchange was typified unconsciously yesterday by an investor in conversation with a broker. The customer was strongly of the opinion that this country's plain duty to the Allies, who are buying supplies here on such a liberal scale, is to subscribe to any foreign bond issue which may receive the approval of American bankers. "I think that every American with money ought to buy such bonds," said the customer. "You have a few thousand dollars," replied the broker, "will you authorize me to invest them in British bonds?" "Yes," said the customer, "just as soon as peace is declared, and we know what the future of the British Empire is likely to be."

***

To Standardize Mining Stocks.

If plans work out, not the least of the benefits accruing from the San Francisco fair will be an arrangement for separating the sheep from the goats in mining securities. The first national convention of brokers in mining issues has been called for Sept. 21, and it is proposed to form an organization which will provide more adequate protection for the public, while incidentally giving a wider market for mining and metal stocks of merit. It is expected that the later purpose will be accomplished through the establishment of a common list of mining stocks to be traded in on all exchanges where mining issues are listed. Under the present system the Salt Lake Exchange deals mainly in Utah stocks, the San Francisco exchange in Nevada issues, and the Boston exchange in the coppers. A man in San Francisco wishing to buy copper shares has to pay wire tolls, just as the Boston man does when he purchases on the Pacific Board.

***

Foreign Financiers Welcome.

Never has a distinguished party of foreigners approached these shores with so few preparations made for their reception as is the case with the French and British financiers coming here to talk exchange. If the New York bankers expressed their gratification over the object of the visit as they would like to do, a whole squadron of decorated yachts might steam out to welcome the delegates. As it is, only a limited number of men have been allowed to learn when the financiers will reach this country, and the point of their entrance. The European censors have carefully edited out of news dispatches any reference to the date of the party's sailing.

***

Safety First for Investors.

The plans to be set before the brokers at their convention evidently do not include the New York Curb Market, for it is proposed that before a mining stock is listed it must pass through a system of scrupulous investigation, in the course of which it will be put under the microscope by committees representing all of the exchanges. "If the stock is listed," says the announcement of the forthcoming convention, "that would of itself be a recommendation of the stock's worth." If the curb brokers contented themselves with dealings in issues bearing a guarantee of mint, the market could be held in one of the adjacent doorways.

***

May List South American Stocks.

There is increasing agitation among bankers and brokers for listing on the New York Stock Exchange the leading securities of South American companies. The rails of Argentina and Brazil, it is contended, would be particularly welcome. Any large British loan floated here may be backed, in part, by collateral which is not made up entirely of the favored securities of our own country. There may be Canadian collateral, and perhaps South American. Under these conditions, it is contended, there would be a market for South American railroad stocks, and such a market would be particularly desirable in case of liquidation of the British loan. A Governor of the Stock Exchange said yesterday that there was a growing disposition to consider favorably any application to list good South American securities, but no applications were under consideration.

***

Our Field Too Narrow.

An international banker, in discussing the probability of listing South American stocks, pointed out that our present list of securities was very narrow. To illustrate what he meant he directed a query to one of those in conversation with him. "Can you name five representative railroad stocks of the South American republics?" he asked. He received a negative reply. "We could well afford to branch out," continued the banker. "Of course I should like to see the first installment of a British loan backed wholly by American securities, but for future installments other collateral should be welcomed. It would pay us to get better acquainted with South American ventures. If we expect to hold our new trade connections in South America we must cultivate the South American investors."

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Total sales Sept. 3	$2,461,000
Same day last year	Exch. closed
Year to date	$534,443,200
Same period last year	425,061,100
Average price and change 40 bonds	81.83 + .06
Same day last year	*Exch. closed

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	84.48	Apr. 29	81.51	Jan. 2
Same period last year	89.42	Feb. 4	82.78	July 30
Year 1914	89.42	Feb. 4	81.42	Dec. 2
Year 1913	92.31	Jan. 10	85.45	Dec. 18

*Closing average July 30, 82.73.

Jap Gov 4½s, ster loan, 2d Ser	1,000	73⅝	Chi Gr Wn 4s	3,000	63½	Lack Steel 5s, 1923	5,000	95½
German stamp	3,000	71		5,000	65⅝		1950	
	1,000	71⅛	Chi & E Ill gen 5s	3,000	59		10,000	85½
	1,000	71	Chi, Mil & St P conv 4½s	1,000	93¾		10,000	85½
N Y City 4s, 1959	3,000	94½		10,000	93¾		10,000	85½
4½s, 1960	1,000	93	gen 4½s	6,000	93		11,000	85¼
	12,000	93	conv 5s, Ser B	13,000	102¼		43,000	85
4½s, 1964	4,000	98½	C & P Wn 5s	8,000	102⅝		5,000	84⅞
4½s, May, 1957	1,000	101¾		1,000	102⅛		5,000	84⅞
Nov., 1957	21,000	101¾	Chi, St P, M & O deb 5s	10,000	99⅞		10,000	84⅞
4½s, 1963	6,000	102		15,000	99¾		6,000	84⅝
4½s, 1965, tem r	8,000	101⅞	Chile Copper 7s	2,000	113¼		10,000	84⅝
	1,000	102		12,000	114		2,000	100
Am Ag Ch cv 5s	5,000	100⅝	Col & So 1st 4s	2,000	85	Mex Petro 1st ref conv 6s, Ser A	2,000	105
	1,000	100⅞	ref & ext 4½s	1,000	79	Series C	2,000	102
Am Sm Secur 6s	1,000	105½	Con Gas conv 6s	5,000	116¼		4,000	101
Am T & T col 4s	3,000	87⅝		14,000	116¼		1,000	104
	conv 4½s	87⅞		11,000	116	Mo, K & T 1st 4s	2,000	75⅝
John 4s	12,000	96¼		300	116⅜		4,000a30f	75⅝
	10,000a30f	96¼		500	116⅝	1st & ref 4s	1,000	46½
	20,000	96¼	D & R deb 4s, 1918	1,000	100¼	Mo Pac 5s, 1917	3,000	78½
	1,000	96¼	lien equip 4½s	4,000	100¼		2,000	78⅝
Nebr ext 4s	1,000	94¾	Den & R G con 4s	3,000	69		10,000a10f	78⅝
Iowa Div 5s	1,000	102¼		8,000a30f	69		10,000	79
Chi, R I & P Ry ref 4s	14,000a30f	62¾	Detroit Edison 5s	1,000	102¾	1st 6s	1,000	92½
	10,000	62⅜	Det U Ry con 4½s	10,000	74½	Mo Pacific 4s	1,000	29½
	1,000a30f	62⅝	Dist Sec Corp 5s	1,000	65	Mor & Essex 1st & ref 3½s	5,000	84⅝
deb 5s	5,000	46¼		3,000	64¾	N Y Air Brake 1st conv 6s	7,000	102¼
	4,000	46	Du P de N P 4½s	18,000	100	N Y Cent deb 6s, s

DEMAND STERLING RALLIES TO $4.68 3-4

Sharp Upturn in the Value of the English Pound Due to Covering by Shorts.

DAY'S GAIN NEARLY 7 CENTS

Speculators Scared by Unfounded Report of an Advance Credit Already Granted to Allies.

The recovery in the foreign exchange situation which set in Thursday was resumed yesterday, when demand sterling, the gauge of the market, opened with a gain of 2¾ cents overnight and advanced another 4 cents. It closed last night at $4.68¾, which represented a gain of nearly 19 cents in the value of the English pound in forty-eight hours. Cables were 1 cent higher than demand.

The sharp upturn yesterday was regarded by the best authorities as being due almost entirely to fear, on the part of speculators who had sold exchange, of an early announcement of the completion of arrangements for a foreign credit at this centre. If this was the reason, the speculators were needlessly alarmed, for it was learned on the highest authority last evening that none of the stories of an advance credit already granted the Allies had the slightest foundation in fact.

Francs closed 5.95 to the dollar, against 5.97. Marks were 80⅝, against 80¾ on Thursday. Bankers thought that the advance could be credited to buyers who were covering short sales of exchange, but New York's first quotations were based on the London prices, which showed a sudden strengthening of rates there.

The Guaranty Trust Company started the upward movement Thursday, and this institution was again an important purchaser yesterday. It was said there that the company had not taken a position on the market, but had bought and sold on order. In other quarters it was said that when buyers of demand sterling and cables on London started out Thursday they failed to uncover any considerable amount of bills, with the result that they became panicstricken and pushed rates up. A leading foreign exchange expert said the market was so narrow and unstable that a single good-sized offering of bills on London, if carelessly handled, might break prices under $4.50, while a single purchasing order of the same size could be used to bring about a big advance.

The report that in advance of the arrival here of the British and French financiers a preliminary credit had been provided for the Allies was unequivocally denied by the several institutions which would have been concerned in any such arrangement. J. P. Morgan & Co. have received two consignments of British-owned American securities, which are thought to be of an aggregate value of about $60,000,000. These came in through Halifax on the same warships that brought $40,000,000 of gold coin here in two shipments. These securities were sent to be used as collateral, and the balance of the British Government with Morgan & Co. was immediately credited with the loan value of the securities. None of the bonds has been sold here, nor will be sold, according to present plans. It was also denied by the international bankers that any proposals involving the sale of a large amount of British bonds were ready for submission at the coming conference.

The identity of the visiting bankers, other than the French representatives and Messrs. Holden and Simpson, as well as the time of their arrival, is being kept strictly secret by those who have been informed. A report which has gained credence in Wall Street is to the effect that the French bankers joined the English at Liverpool, and that the party sailed from that city on Wednesday of this week on board a British cruiser. Another consignment of English gold and American securities is being awaited at Halifax, and it may be that the party is on board the same vessel, although there is a conflict in the matter of time, the securities being due a few days earlier than a vessel sailing Wednesday would get here.

The British regard the risk attending the shipment of treasure and the departure of the bankers to arrange a big war credit here as so great that no news on it has been allowed to come through the censor's hands, and it was not until yesterday that the New York bankers got definite information on the matter. They were pledged to secrecy, and no announcement will be made until the visitors request it.

LONDON TURNS OPTIMISTIC.

Thinks Worst Depression in Sterling Exchange Is Over.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—There were further erratic fluctuations in American exchange this morning, and the market was nervous for a time. Cable transfers opened unsettled and considerably higher than New York, at 4.65 to 4.67. The quotation jumped almost immediately to 4.70 sellers, there being few buyers. At about noon there were some covering operations, which caused a decline.

The rise already has had a detrimental effect on the market for American securities. Although more stock is coming out, there is not the same inducement to sell as when the transfer rate stood at 4.50.

Large American financial houses in London, such as Morgan-Grenfell & Company, the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company of New York, and the Equitable Trust Company of New York, were highly gratified at today's upward bound in exchange, which they construed as indicating that the recent decline had reached the bottom point and that conditions were now likely to improve. The consensus of opinion in these circles was that the suddenness of the fall and again of the recovery clearly show the drop was the result of speculation rather than of any deep-seated evil in financial conditions.

It developed today that daily sessions had been held of late by representatives of leading financial intertats with a view to formulating remedies for exchange difficulties, but that these were discontinued on the sailing of the British Commissioners for New York, as future remedies are largely committed to their care. The main remedy proposed during the recent sessions was heavy shipments of gold; but when this was broached to American financial representatives, they, it is stated, urged that the United States did not wish a flood of gold. This caused some perplexity, one of the participants in the conference remarking:

"They ask us to propose a remedy, and when we do so they don't want to accept it. Therefore the next move is with them in proposing a remedy."

The manager here of the Equitable Trust Company pointed out today that the recent heavy decline in rates was largely on paper, as people had stopped doing business and virtually no sales had occurred during the depression. While expressing hope for a steady improvement, he said he considered it premature to assert that this was assured, as no one was able to tell in advance. As showing the futility of predictions regarding a rise or fall, he cited the recent widespread discussion of a foreign loan which, it was believed, would have the effect of steadying rates. Instead of doing so, he said, rates declined after the loan was discussed and reached their lowest point some time after the loan proposal was made.

The manager of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company said that one of the main contributing causes to today's recovery in rates was that people outside the speculating class had concluded to defer payments until the situation had improved, and this caused such a falling off of business at low rates that they moved upward to a level which would attract business. He and the other best informed authorities expressed the belief that the worst of the depression had passed and that conditions would improve steadily. All said they looked forward hopefully to the arrival of the French and British Commissioners in New York within a few days as likely to produce a definite adjustment of rates and of the whole range of financial intercourse between Europe and America.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2	Com'l Credit	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
40	Consol. Power	106	106	106	106
15	Fidelity & Depos.	135	135	135	135
150	Penn. Water & P.	70	70	69¾	69¾
168	Unit. Rys. & Elec.	24	24	23¾	23¾
12	U. S. Fidel. & C.	193	193	193	193

BONDS.

$200	City Balt. 4s, '51,				
	inc. 4s	95½	95½	95½	95½
2,000	Ga. So. & Fla. 5s	100½	100½	100½	100½
1,000	G. B. S. Brew. 4s	18	18	18	18
1,000	Nort. Ry. & L. 5s	95	95	95	95
4,000	Unit. Rys. & El.				
	1st 4s	80¼	80¼	80¾	80¾
2,000	Unit. Rys. & El.				
	inc. 4s	57½	57½	57½	57½
100	Unit. Rys. & El.				
	con. 5s	82½	82½	82½	82½
1,000	Unit. Rys. & El.				
	fdg. 5s	82¼	82¼	82¼	82¼
500	Va. new 3s	87	87	87	87

BOSTON.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
35	Ahmeek	99	99	99	99
215	Alaska	33½	33½	32⅞	32⅞
36	Allouez	55	56	53½	54½
5,015	Amer. Zinc	53½	53⅞	52¼	52½
510	Arizona Com.	8⅝	8⅞	8⅝	8½
2,052	Butte & Sup.	64¼	64¼	61	62¼
280	Calif. & Aria.	62⅝	63	62¼	63
59	Calumet & H.	550	550	545	548
15	Centennial	18	18	18	18
243	Copper Range	54½	54¾	53⅞	53⅞
615	East Butte	12½	12½	11¾	12¼
140	Granby	83⅝	83⅝	81½	81½
50	Greene-Can	39¾	39¾	39	39
25	Hancock	17	17	17	17
15	Indiana	5	5	5	5
100	Island Creek	48¼	48¼	48¼	48¼
5	Isl. Creek pf.	89½	89½	89½	89½
25	Lake	13½	13½	13¼	13½
50	La Salle	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
40	Mason Valley	2	2	2	2
50	Mayflower	3½	3⅞	3½	3⅞
80	Miami	27½	27½	27½	27½
35	Mohawk	72¾	72¾	72	72¾
675	New Arcadian	10	10	9¾	10
150	New Idria	8½	8½	8	8
5	Nipissing	5½	5½	5½	5½
233	North Butte	29¾	29¾	29½	29½
20	Old Colony	3	3	3	3
5	Osceola	82½	82½	82½	82½
30	Pond Creek	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
53	Quincy	82½	82½	82	82
20	Santa Fe	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
225	Shannon	7¾	7¾	7½	7½
35	South Lake	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
73	St. Mary's	54	54	53½	53½
215	Sup. & Boston	2⅜	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛
51	Sup. Copper	27¼	27¼	26½	26½
165	Tamarack	53	53	53	53
230	Trinity	3¾	3¾	3½	3½
100	Tuolumne	42c	42c	42c	42c
50	Un. Com. Land	1	1	1	1
394	U. S. Smelt.	40½	40½	40	40¼
35	U. S. Smel. pf.	48¾	47	46¾	47
400	Utah Apex	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	Utah Copper	66	67	66	67
150	Winona	3¼	3¼	3	3
145	Wolverine	64	64	64	64

RAILROADS.

2	Boston Elev.	77	77	77	77
6	Boston & Me.	24½	25	24½	25
10	Bos. & W. pf.	46	46	46	46
23	Mass. Electric	7	7	7	7
60	Mass. El. pf.	39½	39¾	39¼	39¼
66	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	66	67	65½	66
10	Verm. & Mass.	115	115	115	115
23	W.E. S. R. pf.	81	81	81	81

MISCELLANEOUS.

10	Am. A. C. pf.	95	95¼	95	95½
25	Am. Sugar	109¼	109¼	109½	109½
70	Am. Sugar pf.	115½	115¾	114	114
684	Am. Tel. & T.	122	122¼	122	122½
10	Am. Woolen	35½	35½	35¼	35½
411	Am. Wool. pf.	91	91¼	90	91
862	A. G. & W. I.	12¼	13¼	12¾	13
1,536	A.G. & W.I. pf.	29½	29¾	29	29½
5	E. Boston Ld.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
73	Edison	232	232	232	232
140	Mass. Gas	90½	91	90½	90½
1	Mass. Gas pf.	87	87	87	87
5	Mergenthaler	172	172	172	172
10	N E Telephone	129½	129¾	129½	129½
100	Reece Folding	4	4	4	4
33	Swift & Co.	120	120	119¾	119¾
30	Torrington	33½	33½	33½	33½
10	Torrington pf.	28	28	28	28
219	United Fruit.	132¾	134½	132	132¼
250	United S. M.	49½	49¾	49¼	49½
51	Un. S. M. pf.	29¾	29¾	28	28
655	U. S. Steel	74¾	75¼	74¾	74¾
15	U. S. Steel pf.	115¾	115¾	112¾	112¾
610	Ventura Oil	11¾	11¾	11¼	11¼

BONDS.

$4,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
400	A. T. & T. 4½s	100	100	100	100
10,000	A.G. & W.I. 5s	71	71¼	70½	71
2,000	W. T. & T. 5s	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
*Ex dividend.					

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.50	.90	Iron Blos.	.71	.74
Bay S. G.	.10	.12	La Rose	.46	.48
Begole	.50	1.00	Majestic	.45	.50
Bingham	⅞	8½	McK.-Dar.	.23	.26
Bost Ely	.30	.40	M. of Am.	2¼	2½
Butte & L.	.35	.37	Mex Met.	.21	.23
Calaveras	1¼	1⅞	Nev Doug.	.55	.62
Cal Corbin	.04	.06	New Balt.	⅜	3½
Chief C.	.92	.98	N Cornelia	17¾	18
Cons Ariz.	.75	.85	Ohio Cop.	.10	.15
Cons Cop.	1½	1⅝	Old D r	7⅜	7½
Cortez	.40	.55	Oneco	1	1¼
Cr Res	.35	.40	Rlker & H.	6	6¼
Eagle and			S W M	1	1¼
Bluebell	1⅞	1½	Stew't M.	1¼	1⅜
Ist Nat C.	2½	2⅝	Tonop M.	5⅝	5¾
G'f'd Con.	1¼	1½	Tonop Exte.	6	6¼
Houghton	2¾	3	Utah Met.	8¾	8¾
			Yukon G'd	2¼	2½

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Atchison	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
10	C. M. & St. P.	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾
210	Chi. Pn. Tool	78	78½	78	78
77	Com. Edison	137	137	137	137
57	Dia. Match	95	95¼	95	95½
30	Mont. W. pf.	111½	111¾	111½	111¾
70	Public Serv.	87	87	87	87
50	Pub. Serv. pf.	96	96	96	96
50	Quaker Oats	230	230	230	230
125	Sears Roebuck	154¾	155	154¾	155
413	Stew. Warner	64⅜	65¼	64⅜	64¾
213	Swift & Co.	119½	119½	119½	119½
185	Union Carbide	159	159	159	159

BONDS.

$2,000	Com. Edis. 5s	100⅝	100⅝	100¾	100¾
1,000	Ogden Gas 5s	94	94	94	94
10,000	South Side 4s	88	88	88	88
15,000	Swift 5s	95¾	95¾	95½	95½

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	Am. Can	55¾	55¾	54½	54½
10	Am. Mfg.	6	6	6	6
158	Am. Railways	24½	24½	24½	24½
510	Bald. Loco	81	81	80¾	81
10	Brill	45	45	45	45
10,030	Cambria Steel	57⅝	59½	57¼	59¼
10	Col. Fuel & I.	43⅞	43¾	43⅞	43⅞
12,426	Elec. Stor. Bat	78	78	75	75⅝
550	Gen. Asphalt	32	32	31	32
945	Gen. Asph. pf.	68	69¼	68	69¼
289	Ins. Co., N. A.	22¾	22¾	22⅜	22⅜
100	Keystone Tel.	14	14	14	14
630	Lake Superior	10¼	10¼	10	10¼
652	Lehigh Nav.	73¼	73½	73¼	73½
78	Lehigh Valley	72	72	72	72
2,030	L. V. Transit	17	17¾	17	17½
120	L. V. Tran. pf.	34¼	34¼	34	34
10	N. Y., O. & W.	27	27	27	27
767	Pennsylvania	54½	54¾	54⅜	54¾
175	Penn. Steel pf.	82	82	82	82
290	Phila. Co.	44	44	44	44
50	Phila. Co. cum.				
	pf.	44	44	44	44
255	Phila. Elec.	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼
590	Phila. R. T.	10¾	10¾	10½	10¾
25	Phila. Traction	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
80	Reading	74½	75	74½	75
435	Tono. Belmont	4	4	3¾	4
210	Tono. Mining	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
10	U. S. Rubber	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾
190	Union Traction	36⅝	36⅝	36	36¼
474	Un. Gas Imp.	85	85	85	85
2,777	U. S. Steel	74¾	75	74¾	74¾
3	W. J. & S. S.	49	49	49	49
15	Wes. Coal	65	65	65	65
100	Cramp	80	80	80	80
100	York Ry.	7	7	7	7

BONDS.

$3,000	Am. G. & E. 4s	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
700	Am. Gas & E.	87	87	87	87
700	Elec. & P. 5s	74	81	74	81
1,000	L. N. con. 4½s	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼
3,000	L. N. gen. 4½s	98½	98½	98½	98½
5,000	Penn. gen. 4½s	97½	97½	97½	97½
2,000	Phila. Elec. 4s	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾
8,000	Read, gen. 4s	92	92	92	92
1,000	Spanish-Am. I.				
	6s	101½	101½	101½	101½
1,000	Un. Ry. inv. 5s	70	70	70	70

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Am. Sewer P.	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
695	Am. W. G. M.	22	22	21¾	21¾
120	Am.W.G.M. pf	94½	94½	94	94½
1,430	Col. G. & El.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¾
35	Cruc. Steel pf.	103	103	103	103
50	Exlep. Brewing	2¾	3¼	2½	2½
192	La Belle Iron.	40½	40¾	40	40
23	Lone Star Gas.	93	93	93	93
650	National Fire.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7½
680	Natl. Fire. pf.	21¾	21¾	21½	21½
15	Ohio Fuel Sup.	40	40	40	40
20	Pitts. Brew.	4½	4½	4½	4½
625	Pitts. Coal	33¾	33¾	32½	33
50	Pitts. Coal pf.	102½	102½	102	102
26	Pure Oil	17	17	17	17
60	Union S. & S.	107	107	107	107
50	U. S. Steel	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
908	West. Air B.	141	142	141	141½
50	Westing. Elec.	67½	67½	67½	67½

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Stocks Move Irregularly in a Fairly Active Market—Bonds Active and Firm.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 326,231 shares of stocks and $185,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 104,430; oils, 2,456; railroads, 100, and mining, 219,225. In addition there were sales of 1,500 rights. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
175	Aetna Explo.	135	135	120	132½
55	Aetna Exp. pf.	79	79	71	73
500	Am. Zinc	54	54	53⅝	53⅝
200	Burns Bros. Cl	79	79	79	79
1,500	†Can. C. & F.	101	107	101	107
1,000	†C. C. & F. pf.	115	119	115	118½
5,000	†Car. L. & P.	8¾	9¼	8⅝	9
800	†Cent. F'dry.	12	12	11	11
1,150	†Cramp Ship.	82	82½	80	82
465	Driggs-S'bury.	98	98½	96½	98¼
80	†Electric Boat.	490	490	490	490
300	Emerson Phono	13¼	13¼	13½	12½
1,076	Guant. Sugar.	65	66	61	64
100	†Hall Signal.	18½	18¾	18	18
175	†Hendee Mfg.	36½	37	36½	36½
85	†Hop. & A. A.	53	55	53	55
5,000	†Int. Mer. Mar	3¾	4⅜	3¾	3¾
8,000	†Int. M. M. pf	14½	14½	13	13⅝
440	†Int. Mer. M.,				
	new, w. i.	53	54	53	53½
400	†Int. Mer. M.,				
	new, w. i. pf.	65	66	65	66
1,100	†Int. Motors	33	33	30	31
850	†Int. Mot. pf.	67	67	60	60
280	†Int. Nickel	183	184½	179	184½
605	Kath'n Br. pf.	4	4	3¾	4
120	Kelly Sp. Tire.	200	205	200	202
4,700	†Lake Tor. Bt.	18¾	18¾	10	11½
325	†Lima Locomo.	26	28	26	28
1,000	Marconi Int.	3¾	3¾	3⅝	3¾
200	N. Y. Transp.	17	17⅜	17	17⅜
350	†Pyrene Mf.Co.	13	13⅜	13	13½
1,500	Corp. of R.&H.	6	6¼	6	6¼
100	McIntyre	50	50	50	50
100	†Majestic Mines	40	40	40	40
77,000	†Mother Lode	28	29½	27¼	28½
7,800	†N. Zinc & L.	33	43	33	43
1,200	N. Utah Bing.	3¾	3¾	3½	3¾
100	Niplss. M. Co.	5⅞	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞
500	†No. Butte D.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
10,000	†Oro	5	6	5	5½
7,200	†Rex C. Min.	55	55	53	54
1,000	†Sandst.	6	6	6	6
1,000	†Silver Pick.	9	9	9	9
300	Stand. Sliv.-L.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,800	Stewart	1½	1½	1½	1½
22,000	†Success Min.	97	97	94	93
3,800	†Super. M. Co.	24	24	24	24
700	Tonopah Ext.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
200	†Tono. Merger.	35	35	35	35
375	Tonopah Min.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1,000	Tuolumne	¼	¼	¼	¼
135	†Wasatch	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,000	†W. End Con.	58	59	58	59
350	†Wh. K. C. pf.	2½	2½	2¼	2½

BONDS

$35,000	Del. & Hud.				
	con. 5s, w. i.	100½	100½	100½	100½
150,000	Kennecott Cop.				
	per cts	170	178	170	175

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

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Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in, compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Sept. 3. Bid.	Asked.	Sept. 2. Bid.	Asked.
Alliance Film	¼	⅜	¼	⅜
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord.	13½	14½	13½	14½
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord. bearer	14	15	14	15
Franco-Spanish Pet. (a prospect)	1	1¼	1	1¼
Intercon. Rubber	8	9	8	8
K. S. T. new 1st pf.	86	87	86	87
Mutual Profit Shar.	9	9½	9	9½
U. S. L. & H. C. pf.	4	4½	4	4½
Wayland O. & G.	3⅝	4	3½	4

RAILROADS.

Wabash pf. (a)	41	38¼	40	
Wabash pf. (b)	19½	19	20	

MINING STOCKS.

Greene-Cananea	40	41	40	41
Kerr Lake	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3¾
Tonopah Merger	34	34	34	36
Tri-Bullion	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
Tuolumne Copper	½	½	½	½

BONDS.

Calaveras 6s	190	210	190	210
Int. M. M. new 5s	77½	78½	78	78½
Pierce Oil 6s	77	79	77	79

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MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives	123	130	125	127
Aetna Explosives pf.	78	82	74	82
Am. & Brit. Mfg. So.	9	14	9	14
Am. & Br. M. Co. pf.	35	45	34	44
Atlas Powder	215	220	219	225
Atlas Powder pf.	94	99	96	97
Bliss (E. W.)	370	390	370	390
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	128	140	130	140
Canadian Explos.	325	375	325	375
Can. Explos. pf.	100	110	100	109
Carbon Steel	26	32	26	32
Carbon Steel 1st pf.	40	50	46	52
Carbon Steel 2d pf.	27	33	26	33
Colts Arms	535	585	558	570
Driggs-Seabury	94	100	96	
Du Pont Powder	688	700	690	700
Du Pont Powder pf.	99	104	96	100
Hercules Powder	375	390		390
Hercules Powder pf.	111	115	111	116
Hopkins-Allen	55	65	55	65
Hopkins-Allen pf.	95	105	95	105
Niles-Bement-Pond	113	116	113	116
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	104	107	104	107
Savage Arms	290	310	300	325
Winch. Rptg. Arms	2,450	2,650	2,400	2,700
Submarine Boat	48¼	49	53⅜	54½

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of those two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Railroads	72.43	71.29	71.98	+ .68
Industrials	83.72	82.17	82.79	— .44

COMBINED AVERAGE.

Aug. 27	78.25	77.29	77.88	+ .42
Aug. 28	78.19	77.56	77.88	— ..
Aug. 30	78.78	77.29	77.69	— .19
Aug. 31	78.11	77.01	77.54	— .15
Sept. 1	78.11	76.71	77.89	+ .35
Sept. 2	78.49	77.11	77.29	— .60
Sept. 3	78.07	76.73	77.38	+ .09

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Sep., 1914	Exchange closed.		
Sep., 1913	72.73	Sep. 15	69.81
Sep., 1912	85.83	Sep. 30	82.10
Sep., 1911	75.64	Sep. 6	69.57
*Year, '15	78.79	Aug. 17	58.96
Year, 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.47
Year, 1913	79.10	Jan. 2	63.09
Year, 1912	85.52	Sep. 30	75.24
Year, 1911	84.41	June 26	69.57
*To date.			

Sep. 4 70.14
Sep. 13 85.19
Sep. 25 72.45
Feb. 24 77.88
July 30 60.20
Feb. 1 68.04
Feb. 1 78.30
Sep. 25 77.00

ANTHRACITE ORDER DELAYED

New Rates Will Not Go Into Effect Until Dec. 1.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The Interstate Commerce Commission today postponed until Dec. 1 the effective date of its order reducing freight rates on anthracite railroads. The order was to go into effect Oct. 1.

In their petition asking for an extension the anthracite roads expressed a general intention to comply with the reduction but suggested that a complete checking of the proposed tariffs required labor and time. The commission, following its custom in important cases, decided to grant the extension.

A thorough checking of the tariffs may lead to further requests for minor modifications, but it was believed here today that for the present there was no prospect of litigation by the railroads to test the order.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

The railway issues were relatively stronger than the industrial shares during a considerable part of yesterday's trading on the Consolidated Exchange. Near the close, however, the whole market felt the effect of profit taking as well as the restrictive influence of the approaching holidays.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,100	Allis-Chalmers	39	39⅝	38	38½
610	Am. Beet Sug.	67¼	67⅝	66¾	66¾
2,320	Am. Can	59¾	60¾	57¾	58
190	Am. Car & Fy.	68¾	68¾	67⅞	68¼
40	Am. Linseed	20	20	19¾	19½
10	Am. Linseed pf.	38⅞	38⅞	38¾	38¾
200	Am. Locomo	53	53½	53	53
1,210	Am. Smelting	81¾	82½	81¼	81¼
1,598	Anaconda Cop.	71⅞	72¾	71	71½
36	A., T. & S. Fe.	101	101	101	101¾
1,150	Baldwin Loco.	81½	82	80¼	80¾
20	Cal. Petroleum	18	18	18	18
10	Can. Pacific	150½	150½	150½	150½
50	Cent. Leather	43⅜	43⅜	43	43⅜
10	Cent. Leath. pf.	105½	105¾	105½	105½
870	Ches. & Ohio	46	48¼	46	47⅜
30	C., M. & St. P.	82¼	83¼	82¼	83¼
270	C., R. I. & P.	22¾	22¾	22	22½
10	Chino Copper	45½	45½	45½	45½
7,320	Col. Fuel & I.	49½	49¾	48¾	49¼
270	Corn Products	17¾	18	17¾	17¾
3,800	Crucible Steel	82¾	85	81½	82¼
1,530	Erie	28¼	29¼	28¼	28¾
40	Erie 1st pf.	46¾	48¾	43¾	44½
200

STANDARD OIL GIVES THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY

25,000 Employes Affected by Voluntary Action of New Jersey Company.

NO REDUCTION IN WAGES

Leader of Old Trust Reasserts Intention of Bettering Men's Working Conditions.

The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, the parent company in the old Oil Trust that was dissolved by a decree of the United States Supreme Court, announced last night that it had voluntarily decided to grant an eight-hour day to all of its 25,000 employes.

This action was taken at a meeting of the Directors held yesterday at 26 Broadway. It was announced afterward that the change would be made without any reduction in the pay of the men, and that it would be put into effect on Sept. 15. The company issued the following statement:

In accordance with the policy of this company to keep its wages and working conditions equal to, or in advance of, the wages and working conditions of other men doing a similar class of work, it has been decided to adopt the eight-hour day.

This change will be made without loss to the men.

As it will be necessary to make certain changes in the present methods of conducting the plants, the eight-hour day will become effective on Sept. 15, and notices have been posted to that effect in the various works operated by this company.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY.
NEW JERSEY.

The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey is the largest manufacturing unit in the Standard Oil family. For the first time in years it had labor troubles with employes at some of its New Jersey plants this year, but it was said last night that a satisfactory settlement had been reached with the disaffected men through a 10 per cent. wage increase. It was said that the adoption of the shorter day had not been announced under any strike threats.

John D. Archbold is at the head of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. None of the officials could be reached after the meeting yesterday, and it was said that most of them had left town for a three-day holiday. A representative of the company, who made the announcement of the reduction in the working day, said that the change had been made without consultation with officials of the other Standard Oil companies, and that he was unable to say whether or not they would take similar action.

"The Standard Oil Company has always prided itself on its treatment of its employes and on the friendly relations that have obtained," said this man. "This reduction in hours was not the result of recent troubles, but was adopted as a part of the welfare work that the company has always been interested in. With an eight-hour day, 10 per cent. in the working day, I should say that it will be necessary to increase the number of employes very considerably.

"The shorter day has been discussed from time to time for several years, and this appears to be the logical time for the change. I do not believe that the Walsh hearings or the Colorado labor troubles had any bearing on the decision."

George B. Gifford, General Manager of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, said last night that the eight-hour order would affect 4,520 men employed at the Bayonne works. The men had been working nine hours a day. The men received a 10 per cent. increase in wages following the recent strike at Bayonne.

Mr. Gifford said that the eight-hour day had not been given in response to any demand by the employes.

"There has been no demand made to the company," said. "This is a purely voluntary action on the part of the Standard Oil."

ANOTHER BRIDGEPORT RIOT.

Three Policemen Injured by Flying Bricks—Two Strikers Arrested.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Sept. 3.—A riot at the Crane Valve Company's plant early this morning caused a great deal of excitement and surprise, coming as it did when the labor troubles here appeared to be on the wane. Three policemen were injured by bricks and clubs, several of the ringleaders were arrested, and more than two score of rioters were home suffering from cracked heads as the result of the liberal use of night sticks on the part of the police, who soon dispersed the rioters.

Later in the city court, Tony Moskowie of 174 Spruce Street and Steve Shusenski of 2 West Avenue, were fined $5 and costs and committed to jail for one year for assault and breach of the peace. The entrance to the plant is in the Hungarian section of the city, and mostly Hungarians are employed there. Half of the employes went out on a strike two weeks ago.

The trouble started about 6 o'clock this morning when a workman appeared on a bicycle. As he neared the gate several strikers, doing picket duty, rushed at him and pulled him off the wheel. Two policemen started after the group, but the strikers were reinforced and gave battle. A passerby sent in a call for reserves and when these arrived the rioters were soon disbursed.

WORKERS TO SHARE PROFITS

Atlas Powder Company Will Make Distribution to Its Employes.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 3.—The Atlas Powder Company, which is filling war orders, today announced a distribution of the extra profits of the current year with employes, to take place during December. Details are not given. The company also announces having placed employes at its plants on an eight-hour day.

It was stated at the offices of the concern that the profit-sharing action is taken at this time in order that the employes of the company may have some knowledge of the policy of their company in the face of the many rumors and statements appearing from day to day as the extra wages and profit distributions.

TROOPS TO QUELL RIOTS.

Governor Whitman Orders Militia to St. Regis Paper Mill.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 3.—Seventy-four members of Company C, New York National Guard, under command of Major M. H. Rice, arrived at Deferiet late today, where they were ordered by Governor Whitman in connection with the St. Regis paper mill strike.

The strikers are encamped near the mill and are armed. The village of Deferiet is about twelve miles from this city. Rioting took place at the mill last night, shots being fired through windows of the mills, telephone wires cut and several men pummeled by the strikers.

Sheriff Hosmer of Jefferson County has a force of about thirty deputies in charge at the mill.

ATTACK PLASTERERS' RULES.

Employers Denounce Union's Effort to Limit Output.

The Plasterers' Union's Executive Board, at a meeting in the Labor Temple, in East Eighty-fourth Street, last night made plans to fight employers who have attacked certain rules laid down by the union as un-American and obnoxious.

The Employing Plasterers' Association yesterday sent to all its members a notice, in which is said:

"This is to advise you that the Operative Plasterers' Association of New York City, known as Local 60, has passed resolutions limiting the quantity of work that a plasterer may perform, and is now endeavoring to enforce this rule by the employment of shop stewards.

"In addition to this it has passed a resolution requiring each employing plasterer to employ 25 per cent. of Italian plasterers, and is now attempting to enforce this rule by removing all plasterers from the employ of one of our members who had declined to comply with the order.

"We therefore deem it necessary to resent this interference in the management of our business, and to that end we have the unanimous support of the Building Trades Employers' Association.

The only comment the officials of the Plasterers' Union would make on the order last night was that their rules had been misinterpreted. It was said that the order affecting the employment of Italians did not affect downtown builders.

TWO STRIKES SETTLED.

Cottonseed Oil Workers and Carpenters Obtain Wage Raise.

The 350 employes of the American Cottonseed Oil Company's plant at West New York, who went on strike several days ago, returned to work yesterday following a conference with officials of the company. The men receive a 7½ per cent. increase in wages and a nine-hour day. Their original demands were for a 15 per cent. increase and an eight-hour day.

The strike of carpenters in Newark, which involved about 3,000 men, is practically over. The carpenters demanded a daily wage of $4.50 instead of $4. More than ninety employes have signed an agreement granting the demands.

Demanding an eight-hour day instead of ten hours, 100 carpenters and helpers employed on workmen's houses for the du Pont de Nemours Powder Company at Haskell, N. J., went on strike yesterday morning.

Business Agent Deering of District 15 of the International Association of Machinists yesterday announced the granting of the eight-hour day to the 450 machinists employed in the plant of the Sperry Gyroscope Company, Jay and Nasau Street, Brooklyn.

BAN ON HEBREW TRADES.

Gompers Formally Orders Withdrawal of Federation Members.

President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor has sent to international unions in New York City definite instructions to order all locals affiliated with the United Hebrew Trades to withdraw from that organization because of its refusal to expel the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, which was organized by delegates who were refused admission to the Nashville convention of the United Garment Workers of America last year.

About 300,000 workers are affiliated with the United Hebrew Trades.

8-Hour Day for Westinghouse Men.

MERIDEN, Conn., Sept. 3.—Employes of the local factory of the New England Westinghouse Company, 500 in number, were notified today that the eight-hour day will be established, conforming with new conditions given employes in the company's factory in Massachusetts. The new time schedule is effective Sept. 13.

$100,000 Bonus for Ship Workers.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Sept. 3.—The New London Ship and Engine Company posted a notice today at its plant in Groton offering a bonus of 10 per cent. weekly in addition to the regular pay of the employes. It is estimated that the bonus will amount to $100,000 a year.

6 HELD FOR SUGAR THEFTS.

Boatmen Accused of Robbing Lighters of Yonkers Company.

Charged with grand larceny in connection with the disappearance of large quantities of sugar while in transit on lighters from the National Sugar Refining Company of Yonkers to steamships here, six men were arraigned before Magistrate McQuade in the West Side Court yesterday, and were held for trial. Detective Barnitz related the alleged confessions of the men, after which they waived examination.

The men were Mitchell Matzer, Master of the lighter S. F. S.; Richard Meyerhoefer, Master of the John F. Rymer; Sigmund Sjornsen, Master of the Dixie; John Peterson, Mate of the S. F. S., and Jean Storms, Checker of the steamer Harrovain.

Matzer was held in $2,000 bail, and the bail in the case of each of the others was fixed at $1,500. The men were arrested last week.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 3.—Thirty-four corporations chartered today had aggregate capital stocks of $674,300. They included:

Big Three Amusement Corporation, theatrical, motion pictures, $100,000; Charles A. Goldreyer, Maurice L. Fleischman, Max J. Kramer, 103 Alexander Av., Queens Borough.

Animated Target Company, Kinemetograph Rifle Ranges, moving picture shooting galleries, contracting, mining, transporting, hotels, $100,000; Joseph T. Pousson, Jessie Eolton, William A. Fortlandt St.

Capital increases: Premier Program Corporation, New York, $1,000 to $225,000; Sultzer & Chabre, New York, $5,000 to $50,000; Chautauqua Chair Co., Jamestown, $20,000 to $50,000.

Capital reduction: American Grondal Co., New York, $100,000 to $30,000.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 3.—Incorporations filed:

Empire Manufacturing Co., Newark, to manufacture spark plugs, &c., $25,000; J. L. Cobb, F. J. Miles, W. P. Murphy, all of Newark.

The Lake Nepahwin Co., Pompton Plains, to deal in real estate, $50,000; M. W. Dennon, L. G. Hall, A. J. Calvin, all of Pompton Plains.

$15,000,000 AT ONCE TO FINANCE COTTON

McAdoo Promises Great Deposit and the Reserve Board Makes Terms.

6 PER CENT. FROM GROWERS

New Regulation Issued for "Commodity Paper" Limits the Profits of All Member Banks.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The Federal Reserve Board and Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury, the latter acting both as head of the Treasury Department and as a member of the board, today took steps to finance the cotton crop. Mr. McAdoo announced that, after consulting with the other members of the board, he had decided to deposit the promised $30,000,000 of Government funds with the Federal Reserve banks at Richmond, Atlanta, and Dallas, rather than with the member banks directly, and that $15,000,000 would be deposited immediately. At the same time the board issued regulations for the rediscounting of paper based on imperishable commodities like cotton, which are intended to make the rate to the immediate borrower not more than 6 per cent.

This paper is described as "commodity paper," defined as promissory notes having not more than ninety days to run, which are specifically secured by warehouse receipts for staple and readily marketable commodities of a nonperishable character, properly insured.

"It is believed," says a statement from the board, "that preferential rates on this class of paper will be of especial service at this time in aiding in the gradual and orderly marketing of the cotton and other crops. In order that producers may be directly benefited by the low rates authorized, the board has made it a condition that paper offered by member banks for rediscount at the preferential rate shall be paper on which the makers have paid or have contracted to pay in the way of interest or discount, including commissions, a rate of not exceeding 6 per cent. per annum. The Secretary of the Treasury has announced his intention of making deposits in the Federal Reserve banks, which are located in the cotton-growing sections, in order that they may have enlarged resources to assist the crop situation.

"A rate of 8 per cent. for special 'commodity paper' has been proposed by the Federal Reserve banks of Atlanta and Dallas, to which the substance of the proposed regulation had been communicated, and this 8 per cent. rate was approved at the meeting today. This means that the member bank which applies for a rediscount of paper secured by properly insured staples will obtain the funds asked for at 7 per cent., provided that the total charge made by such member bank to the maker of the paper did not originally exceed 6 per cent. per annum, including commission."

Governor Hamlin, in a circular issued today, says:

"The term 'commodity paper' is defined as a note, draft, or bill of exchange secured by warehouse terminal receipts, or shipping documents covering approved and readily marketable, non-perishable staples properly insured.

"Commodity paper to be eligible for discount by a Federal Reserve bank under Section 13, at the special rates hereby authorized to be established for commodity paper below the usual commercial rates, must comply with all the requirements of Regulation A, Series of 1915, Paragraph I. and II., or with the requirements of Regulation C, Series of 1915, and be paper on which the rate of interest or discount, including commission, charged the maker, does not exceed 6 per cent. per annum, and be also comply with such regulations as may be issued by Federal Reserve banks covering requirements as to warehouse or terminal receipts, shipping documents, insurance, &c., adapted to the particular needs of its district, as a condition of the special rate herein authorized.

"Reserve banks are now authorized to submit rates for the discount of commodity paper in accord with this regulation for review by the board."

In discussing the plans Secretary McAdoo said:

"The sum of $5,000,000 will be deposited immediately in each of these banks, making a total initial deposit of $15,000,000.

"The Federal Reserve banks will have the organization, the knowledge of local conditions, and the powers under the Federal Reserve Act, and the regulations of the Federal Reserve Board through which the proposed aid may be most effectively rendered."

Referring to the Board's regulation, Mr. McAdoo gave the illustration: A borrower asks his local bank for a loan on his note, secured by warehouse receipts for cotton. The bank is satisfied that the cotton is in a responsible warehouse, properly insured, and that the note is good, it may make the loan. If the local bank charges the borrower a rate of interest, including commission, not exceeding 6 per cent. per annum, it may indorse the note over to the Federal Reserve bank of its district, and the Federal Reserve bank may advance to the local bank the full amount of the loan. The rate of interest which the Federal Reserve bank will charge the local bank will be sufficiently low, say 3 per cent., to enable the local bank to make loans at a rate of interest not exceeding 6 per cent. per annum, and have a liberal margin of profit on such transactions.

It must not be inferred that the regulations adopted by the Federal Reserve Board concerning commodity loans apply only to cotton. The deposit of Government funds in the South to aid in moving the cotton crop is carrying out the policy adopted by the Treasury Department in 1913, when the first crop moving deposits were made. In 1913 and 1914 Government deposits were made to assist in moving the grain crops in the West and Northwest, as well as the cotton crop in the South. This year the South is the only part of the country where Government deposits appear to be needed; but if it should develop that crop deposits are needed in any other part of the country, the Treasury Department will extend assistance within the limit of its available resources.

GIRL DRESSED FOR $37.50.

Demonstration of How Cheaply Women Can Clothe Themselves.

There was a demonstration of good dressing for little money at the Hotel McAlpin yesterday afternoon, and Miss R. B. Wells, corsetiere of Washington, showed that a young girl could be dressed with her entire outfit from head to foot costing only $37.50.

The young woman was chosen as representing a typical New York girl. She was dressed in a dark blue suit costing $19, which she wore with a blue crepe de chine waist at $2.95, and her five-dollar hat was of black velvet with a wired bow and roses and a ribbon. Her shoes cost $4 and her gloves $1. The underwear was scheduled as follows: Union suit, 35 cents; stockings, 25 cents; corsets, $2; brassiere, 50 cents; knickerbockers, 50 cents, and underskirt, $1.

Miss Wells said that, as the clothes could be cleaned and would stand weather and dust, with a few extra garments, the young woman could be clothed for a year for $50 to $75. To the original full suit she would add a gown at a cost of $13.50, which, with nightwear, duplicate sets of underwear, a kimono, and seeveral shirtwaists, would make up the entire wardrobe.

An "average married woman" was allowed in addition two dresses, a suit, an afternoon dress, corsets at $6.50, and shoes at $6, the total amounting to $105. An evening dress at $75 and a suit at $75, with a hat at $25, were allowed a woman who paid $300 for her outfit.

All the clothes came from the city department stores, and the girls in the shops assisted in the game, for they were told the young woman's outfit was for a $6 a week shop girl. They assisted with advice, telling the secrets of their own economies in shopping.

FORGETS NAME, ASKS POLICE

Amnesia Victim May Be Hugo A. Tillgren of Brockton, Mass.

A well dressed young man entered the West 125th Street police station last evening and said to Lieutenant Kerr:

"I don't know who I am, and I want you to look out for me?"

"Don't know who you are?" questioned Kerr. "Don't you know your name?"

"No," responded the youth, "I guess I've got amnesia."

Kerr looked through the young man's pockets and found a life insurance policy made out to Hugo A. Tillgren of 166 Launeston Street, Brockton, Mass. The youth stood silent while the Lieutenant was examining the policy and suddenly Kerr called out:

"Hugo."

The young man started, but he shook his head when Kerr asked if he had recognized his name and seemed to lose the spark of memory that had been stirred into being by the sound of the name.

Dr. Hohman took him to the Knickerbocker Hospital, where he told a nurse he thought he had been a truckman. He was well dressed, however, and his hands did not show signs of manual work. In his pocket was a slip of paper which seemed to indicate that he was entitled to a bonus for a large sale of shoes, and the authorities believe he is a shoe salesman for some Brockton manufacturer.

TRUSTED HEIRS' PROMISE.

J. H. Allen Arranged That Half His $3,000,000 Go to Charity.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 3.—"All that we have belongs to the Lord and should be used for His honor and glory," reads the will of James H. Allen, a cotton broker, submitted for probate today. Mr. Allen, a brother of "Private John" Allen of Mississippi, died last Sunday, leaving an estate of $3,000,000.

Although the will divides his property almost equally between his widow and five children, it contains the statement that each heir has promised to give half his inheritance to charitable and Christian work and use the other half to try to earn other property, "to be used for good Christian purposes."

"The devil is smarter than all mankind put together," reads a paragraph in the will, "and will always lead us astray if left to our weak selves, so our only hope is in the Lord, who has promised us if we love, serve and obey Him that no temptation shall befall us, but that He will provide us an escape."

"Rather be wronged any time than wrong others," is another paragraph.

Mr. Allen was an active church worker.

WILL REVEALS ROMANCE.

Leaves Oil Man's Estate to Long-Lost Daughter.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 3.—A holographic will bequeathing to Mrs. Louisa Thompson of Los Angeles an estate appraised at $631,000, left by John M. Keith, was filed in the Superior Court today.

The will is dated seven days before Mr. Keith's death, and postdates a will previously filed, which does not mention Mrs. Thompson, who says she is Mr. Keith's daughter and was lost from him in a shipwreck in Alaska.

Mrs. Thompson says that she grew up in an Eskimo village and learned of her father only through newspaper notices of his death. Mr. Keith was an oil operator at Bakersfield, Cal.

The will previously filed leaves $50,000 to Mrs. Frank W. Wakefield, who recently obtained a divorce from John D. Spreckels, Jr., and makes various other bequests.

Sues Manhattan Navigation Co.

Frank J. Ferris, who holds $10,000 worth of the stock of the Manhattan Navigation Company, that operates steamers between this city and Albany, applied to the Supreme Court yesterday for the appointment of a receiver of the company, which is capitalized at $250,000. Mr. Ferris accuses the officers of the company of failing to call the usual meeting of stockholders last June and of wasting, diverting, and transferring the assets of the company to the Manhasset Terminal Company, which he said was organized for that purpose.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

BROADWAY KNITTING MILLS, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Broadway Knitting Mills, Inc., of 40 East Twentieth Street, with a branch in Brooklyn, by Henry Bergman, $39; L. Schochter, $725, and Nathan Siegel, $250.

COHN BROS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Ferdinand Cohn, individually and trading as Cohn Bros., and the firm of Cohn Bros., jobbers in woolens at 257 Canal Street and Holden, Leonard and —M. L. Bloch 438.41
Florio, Antonio—Fruit Auction Co.....187.67
Gootrad, Abraham—G. Willis et al.....269.79
Goldstein, Jacob—Lewis 273.32
Gaynor, Philip R.—R. Graves.....871.20
Goldberg, Louis—L. Levy 1,122.65
Holden, James H.—S. L. Harris.....281.37
Hirschfield, Baruch H.—E. L. Richards.444.90
Illinois Surety Co.—C. R. Neidlinger...173.47
Kurth, Ernest—Empire State Liquor Co. 196.55
Levin, Solomon—J. Meisel 262.07
Lendinger, Fritz—Lyttles Brothers, Inc.100.07
Lichtenstein, Morris, and Irving Solomon—Long Dock Mills.....317.06
Lombino, Vincenzo—Fruit Auction Co...230.88
Lyons, James and Delia—E. Ehling & Co. 117.22
Monterino, Pietro—Fruit Auction Co..125.52
Megna, Simone—L. Goldman.....483.75
McDonough, James J.—Seneca Distributing Co. 858.86
Mortgage Corp. of America—Empire Trust Co. 484,047.08
Morando, John—Lachman & Jacobi of N. Y. 179.86
Murtha, John F., and Peter Flynn and Michael Murtha, exr.—P. Doelger et al. 8,196.46
Miles, William—A. Coopersmith.....320.91
Obornik, Paul—Fortgang Bros.....201.91
Putcher, Romana A.—A. H. Wray.....434.01
Ranieri, Antonio—Fruit Auction Co..1,249.21
Reichenbach, Harry L.—Jesse L. Lasky Feature Play Co., Inc. 111.67
Saluteri, Antonio—Fruit Auction Co..105.31
Seide, Mark L.—Barrett Mfg. Co.....124.85
Shea, Charles—H. Silberg 112.41
Terminal Milk Corp.—Chemung Valley Dairy Products Co., Inc. 584.45
Wright, Wm. W.—W. H. Westcott.....280.65
Wardle, Frank B., Mining & Co.....361.57
Wise, Franklyn M.—Mfrs. Citizens Trust Co. 1,506.67
White Plains Wood Working Co., Inc.—Excelsior Cypress Co. 447.90
Lewisohn, Franz—City of N. Y. 135.77
Loeb, Amelia, ex'x.—Same.....629.40
N. Y. Vending Machine Co.—City of N. Y. 195.32
National Gauge Co.—Same.....147.53
Patterson, George L.—Same.....695.92
Piercy, H. C. & A. J.—Same.....892.44
Ruppert, Joseph—Same.....262.42
Shoemaker, Ellery B. O.—Same.....264.25
Tofano, Frank—Same.....140.47
Realty Purchasing & Mortgage Corp.—Same 143.47
Voorhees, Abraham—Same 262.42
Wanamaker, Louis A.—Same.....526.90
Whalen, John L.—Same.....262.42
Welsman, Henry—Same 262.42
Wuff, Mary J.—Same.....262.42

In Bronx County.

Brocaval Realty & Holding Co.—Public Bank of N. Y. City.....$7,338.87
Fischer, Solomon—A. Wlosko.....28.72
Bollhorst, John—C. Sittig.....262.42
Christiano, Giovanni—Bogart Flour Co...131.01
Damon, Charles—H. Schlueter.....71.19
Finkelstein, Max—S. Jacobs et al.....188.18
Fradus, Jacob—Gibney Tire & Rubber Co., Inc. 400.47
Fink, Harry J.—C. Rathfelder.....113.77
Gallella, Antonio—R. Trapassi.....137.00
Glasser, Conrad—Evans Bros. & Ryan, Inc. 87.22
John Langley Co.—A. B. Beith et al...284.41
O'Rourke, Patrick—Tompkins-Kiel Marble Co. 269.46
Pragnell, Agnes M.—J. G. Stub.....381.01
Sennett, James B.—A. Wlosko.....33.22
Thulman, John A.—C. A. Thulman.....524.18
Same—L. B. Keiley 526.74

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Drew, Walter—J. F. Davern, Feb. 3, 1912 .....$1,000.00
Edwards, Bruce—G. M. Creevy, Oct. 17, 1908 .....189.20
Flushing Grain and Hay Co., Inc.—Young Bros. Hay Co., May 31, 1913...217.54
Kimmel, Louis—S. Lorber et al., Feb. 17, 1915 .....445.49
Silion Construction Co., Bernard London, and Joseph Silverson — W. H. Dewey et al., Oct. 23, 1913.....3,951.29
Vermont Hygeia Ice Co.—Security Bank Note Co., July 10, 1915.....314.31
McGovern, Patrick—American Bridge Co., Aug. 27, 1915, (vacated).....10,038.11
Mirsky, Michael P.—City of New York, Oct. 5, 1911, (vacated).....118.94
Schultze, Max H.—H. F. Hatch et al., Oct. 24, 1912, (canceled).....19,497.67

HELD AS MURDER SUSPECT.

Jersey Prisoner May Have Killed Station Agent at Croton Lake.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 3.—In the arrest of Leroy Ford here today, Chief of Police Mulcahy believes he has caught the murderer of Charles H. Conklin, station agent at Croton Lake, N. Y., who was killed and robbed in a raid on his station by a gang of bandits on April 8, 1911. Chief Mulcahy says Ford's picture and Bertillon measurements are identical with those of Walter Briddle, alias Lewis, for whom a general alarm has been out ever since the night of the murder.

Ford was picked up by Patrolman John Brennan at the Pennsylvania Railroad Station as a suspicious person. He resisted arrest and is held on the technical charge of disorderly conduct until the authorities of Westchester County, N. Y., arrive to identify him. Ford's story of his whereabouts during the past four years is declared by the police to be false. He said he had been employed in a hotel at Richmond, Va., and denied any knowledge of the Croton Lake murder.

Charles H. Conklin was station agent at the Croton Lake Station for twenty-seven years. On the night of April 8, 1911, three bandits entered the ticket office with the intention of committing robbery. In the fusilade of shots which followed Conklin was killed. His body was discovered by his son, Charles Conklin, Jr. There were twenty-dollar bills and considerable silver scattered over the floor. Five bullet holes were found in different parts of the station, indicating that Conklin had resisted the bandits.

One of the bandits, George Williams, was found lying in a lot a short distance from the station. Both his feet were frozen and there was a bullet hole in his chest. In a statement to the police he admitted that he and two others attempted to rob the station agent, but he denied that he fired the shot which killed Conklin. Williams was tried and convicted and sentenced to the electric chair by Justice Tompkins in the Supreme Court at White Plains on Nov. 23, 1911.

ARREST IN WATCH THEFTS.

Driver Charged with Stealing Swiss Movements Worth $500.

Charles Forbell, 22 years old, a driver, of 1,157 Hackensac Road, New Durham, N. J., was locked up in Police Headquarters last night, on a charge of stealing Swiss watch movements worth $500. The complainant is M. C. Eppenstein of Elgin, Ill., an official of the Illinois Watch Company.

Frequent complaints have been made of the theft of watch movements consigned from Switzerland to G. W. Sheldon, a custom broker, at 17 State Street, for the Illinois concern. Detectives Oliver and Fennelli, who followed the watch movements yesterday from the warehouses, where they had been appraised by Government agents, say they saw Forbell take several small cases, containing six movements each, and secret them in a feed bag under the wagon he was driving. When they arrested him they also arrested a boy helper of Forbell, Frank Casino, 14 years old, of 110 Barrow Street, charging him with juvenile delinquency.

Detective Oliver said that Forbell confessed to having stolen many watch movements, and to having sold twenty-nine dozen of them, valued at $1,000, to Bleecker Street jeweler for $3.50 a dozen.

Following this alleged confession, Oliver arrested, Jacob Meadow, 32 years old, a jeweler, of 258 Bleecker Street, and locked him in police headquarters on a charge of receiving the stolen property. No watch movements were found in Meadow's store.

Celebrate Half Moon Day.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Sept. 3.—The 306th anniversary of the arrival of Henry Hudson in Sandy Hook Bay in the brigantine Half Moon was celebrated today by the Arrowsmith Post, No. 61, G. A. R., and its guests, the Sons of Veterans, and Sons of Veterans' Auxiliary, who journeyed to Sandy Hook this afternoon in launches and were welcomed at Fort Hancock by the officials.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyer's Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

WANTED TAFFETA, black, navy, green, brown; 50 cents to 90 cents; submit samples. 136 5th Av., 3d floor.

CASH for plushes and plush coats. Call, with samples. Merrit, 15 West 24th St.

60 PIECES OF COPENHAGEN POPLIN at 87½ cents. Call 6th Floor, 138 West 25th St.

MANUFACTURERS.—I want to sell your goods of Fall suits, dresses, coats, sweaters, on weekly payments; good results. S. A., 18 French St., New Brunswick.

CASH FOR HIGH-GRADE women's suits, coats, dresses, skirts, waists, petticoats, and furs. Sumner, 8 Lispenard St. F'n 4343.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday, 3¼@3¾ per cent. for the best names
Thursday, 3¼@3¾ " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Have to Rent Their Tires.

The situation of automobile traffic in Stockholm, according to Chargé d'Affaires Jefferson Caffery, stationed there, is becoming worse daily owing to the tire shortage. One rubber company is renting out tires by the day to automobile owners. The largest company operating public vehicles is the Taxameter Company, which owns twenty-five automobiles. It is estimated that this concern can keep its cars going until Dec. 1. A man having six automobiles gives them only two weeks longer to run because of the tire shortage.

Suit Business Is Picking Up.

The cooler weather of the last week or so has had a favorable effect on business in the cutting-up trade so far as coats and suits are concerned. This business opened slowly and was more or less unevenly divided up to recently, but now things are said to be moving better. However, there is still the disposition reported to place smaller orders and to distribute them more than used to be the case. Both women's and misses' suits are selling, this business so far being better than that done on coats. One of the features has been the increased orders placed on velvet and other pile fabric garments. The use of fur trimmings seems to be growing as the season advances, and it is said by some that this feature will be even more pronounced this Fall than it was last year.

Wary of Big Sellers.

The usual doubts are being raised in the dress goods market over poplins, because of the very successful sale of these goods for the Spring. On the first day the leading factor in the market is said to have obtained orders for 60,000 pieces. Another group of mills has sold up and withdrawn this fabric. Sellers cannot understand why there should be such an enormous demand for poplins in view of their successful run for several seasons past. When the initial business has been much larger than usual on any one fabric the market begins to get worried. On the other hand, the houses that have sold a large quantity of poplins say that there is nothing remarkable about the demand, since the fabric has become a semi-staple and will continue in constant request.

The Raw Silk Summary.

The Yokohama raw silk market has advanced again on resumed buying by American purchasers. Sales for the week there amounted to 4,000 bales, while stocks remain at 7,500 bales. Canton reports the market advancing, and it is very difficult to buy. Stocks on hand are small, and holders are offering sparingly. The Shanghai market is very firm. Cables from there report purchases of 1,000 bales of steam filatures for American account, and reelers are refusing all concessions. Tsatlees are unchanged, while tussahs are more active and advancing. Advices from Italy, received by H. L. Gwalter & Co. of this city, report an active demand both from Europe and this country. Reelers have again advanced their lire prices, as a result of the higher cost of cocoons. Locally there is a steady demand for spot and nearby silk at full prices.

Clothing Trade More Active.

Different movements set on foot to create a brisker demand for clothing are having their effect. Manufacturers see in the prosperous conditions throughout the country a sure indication that sales will take an upward bound during the present month. The local retail trade is starting up a little earlier than usual owing chiefly, it is said, to the cool weather which set in toward the end of last month. From the South there are signs of renewed activity, the merchants in that section taking heart over the brighter outlook for cotton. The wave of economy has practically receded, and in the farming districts of the Middle West the demand for clothing is very satisfactory. New England, which was a sore spot for the clothiers, has begun to feel the effects of the war orders being made there, and, with labor more constantly employed and at higher wages, the demand for clothing has improved in that territory.

White Goods Did Pretty Well.

With the initial buying of Spring white goods by the jobbers practically completed, the results with the leading houses are said to show up extremely well. This is especially true of the novelty fabrics, particularly those in which artificial silk is used to a considerable extent, though the recent advances in the prices in these goods have tended somewhat to lessen the demand. On the whole, predictions of a record season for white goods stand a whole lot more chance of being confirmed by actual facts about six months from now than was the case last year. While the dyestuff situation is said to be a leading factor in the improved demand for white goods, it is by no means the only thing that is making good business in this line. It seems to be pretty well understood in manufacturing and selling circles that fashion is going to look with more than the usual favor on white goods in 1916. But how the weather will look on them is a question.

Exports of Cottons Fair.

Export business in cotton goods in the last week or so has not been all that could be expected of it. The inability of the Chinese politicians to decide whether the country is to become an empire or to continue as a republic, together with the upset financial situation of the country, naturally precludes that market for the time being at least. India is doing little, and the Red Sea district is said to be showing less life than heretofore. From certain parts of Africa and the antipodes a pretty fair business is coming, while orders from the Latin-American countries and the West Indies do not leave much ground for complaint. Business with these points is being hampered more and more, however, as the dyestuff situation becomes more complex, and the higher prices that are being asked for certain goods are not helping matters much. The same is true of business with the Philippines. A steady demand is reported for cotton duck for commercial and war purposes.

About the Colored Cottons.

About the most notable feature of the week in the colored cotton goods market was the announcement that the largest mills in the country making denims had been started again after being closed for a month or so. It is said, however, that a substitute for indigo is being used because of the inability to secure adequate supplies of it, and it is understood that even the supply of the substitute coloring is uncertain. Business on chambrays was fairly good during the week, and a pretty good business was booked on madras fabrics. Spring dress ginghams continued to be sold in a quiet way, while staple ginghams continued to move well at the prices made not so long ago. Some time during the coming week the principal Eastern factor in the dress gingham trade is expected to name prices for Spring. Plaids are selling well in the South and Southwest. Percales are moving quite freely. The other fabrics in this end of the market do not show a great deal of change.

Voting by Absent Salesmen.

The various associations of traveling men have under consideration a plan whereby any infringement of the absentee voting permitted to their members by those not entitled to the right will be vigorously prosecuted. It is proposed to work out a system in harmony with the trade organizations, which will prevent corrupt influences from making use of the right accorded the salesmen to vote while away from their home city or town. The action of the Constitutional Convention in amending the registration laws of the State so as to extend the period of registration, will add, it is said, considerable impetus to the votes-for-salesmen movement throughout the country. Wisconsin, Michigan, Missouri, Kansas, North Dakota, and Texas now make provision for the absentee voter, and the question is being agitated in Pennsylvania, Minnesota, Washington, Oklahoma, and Ohio. The vote privilege will affect 140,000 salesmen in this State. Sixty per cent. of this number are out of town during election time.

Gray Goods Prices Firmer.

Continued activity in the gray goods market here yesterday resulted in a firming up of prices on several constructions. For instance, at the close it was very difficult to get 38½-inch 64—60s at 3⅞ cents for delivery beyond the end of this month, while in certain quarters this price could buy spot goods only. On 39-inch goods, sales were made on 68—72s at 4½ cents, on 80 squares at 5⅝ cents and on 56—44s at 3¼ cents, all for spot and nearby delivery. So firm were some of the mills on 38½-inch 60—52s and 60—48s that they refused nearby bids at 3¼ and 3⅜ cents, respectively, and would sell only spots at those prices. In more isolated cases even spots could not be had. All the sales made were large. In the sheeting end, business was good, 36-inch, 48 squares selling at 4½ cents. On 36-inch, four-yard, 56—60s, practically all the goods still available at 4⅝ cents were cleaned up, and 4¾ cents is generally asked and got. On drills, some nice sales of 3.90s were reported. Fancies continued active. Spot printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s....5½c 38½-inch, 65-56s..3⅝c
39-inch, 72-76s....5½c 38½-inch, 60-52s..3½c
39-inch, 68-72s....5¼c 38½-inch, 60-48s..3⅜c
39-inch, 56-44s....3¾c 27-inch, 64-60s..*2¾c
38½-inch, 64-60s..3½c 27-inch, 56-52s..2⅝c
*Asked.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

BALTIMORE—The Hub; Mrs. H. Sloman, ready-to-wear; Gregorian.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; C. Mulliken, drug sundries; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—M. Epstein, cloth caps; St. Denis.
BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; W. B. Stanton, houseturn, goods, toys; 18 W. 35th.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss J. A. Callahan, muslin underwear, kimonos, dressing sacques; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—W. & A. Baron Co.; C. A. Hanley, carpets, rugs; 1,133 Broadway.
BOSTON—Jordan Marsh Co.; H. J. Pollock, carpets; 31 Union Square; Gregorian.
BOSTON—Caro Waist House; I. Caro, silk waists; 17 West 28th; Latham.
BOSTON—H. Jud & Co.; C. A. Jones, upholstery, brass ornaments; Marlborough.
BUFFALO—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; H. N. Ness, carpets; 2 Walker.
BUFFALO—Sinclair, Rooney & Co.; W. Bone, flowers, feathers; 121 Broadway.
CHICAGO—J. M. Smyth Mdse. Co.; C. Callahan, women's underwear; J. E. Parker, cloaks, suits, furs, waists; Gregorian.
CHICAGO—Hamann Bros.; C. Kaufmann, woolens; Longacre.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; W. R. Scott, knit goods; 104 North St.
CHICAGO—Strauss Bros. Co.; T. J. Phelan, untrimmed hats; 621 Broadway.
CHICAGO—Rosenberg's Dept. Store; H. J. Rosenberg, dry go

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

Associated Bible Students.

PASTOR RUSSELL AT THE TEMPLE, West 63d St., near Broadway.
10:30 A. M.—Discourse by R. J. Martin.
3 P. M.—"A Plea for a United Christendom."

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE, 13-17 Hicks St., near Brooklyn Bridge.
3 P. M.—" His Banner Over Me is Love."
SEATS FREE. NO COLLECTION.

Baptist.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, West 57th St., bet. 6th and 7th Aves. Rev. Thomas M. Dadson will preach 11 A. M.

HOPE BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway, 104th St.—Rev. E. S. HOLLOWAY, pastor. 11—" Wrong and Right Views of Religion." 8—" Motto For Labor Day."

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, Madison Av., Corner 31st St.
CLARENCE A. EATON, D. D., Pastor.
MAURICE PENFIELD FIKES, D. D., of Detroit, will preach Sunday.
11 A. M.—" God's Masterpiece."
8 P. M.—" A Twentieth Century Investment." Union Bible Class, 9:45. Rev. C. F. Hall, Ldr.

Congregational.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Broadway and 56th St. Rev. Wm. A. Kirkwood preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Disciples of Christ (Christian).

CENTRAL CHURCH, 142 W. 81ST ST. 11 A. M., Rev. MARION J. BRADSHAW will preach. Cordial welcome to strangers.

Lutheran.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT. Broadway at 93d St., Rev. WM. M. HORN, Pastor. Services at 11.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 65th St. and Central Park West. Rev. CHARLES J. SMITH, D. D., Pastor. Service at 11 A. M.

Methodist Episcopal.

CHELSEA M. E. CHURCH, 178th St. and Fort Washington Av.—11 A. M., Rev. Clyde Black, Milroy, Ind., will preach and sing.

MADISON AV. MADISON AV., COR. 60TH ST. Rev. Worth M. Tippy, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. 11 A. M.—Holy Communion. 8 P. M.—"What Labor Is Fighting For." Employers and laboring men especially invited

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH. Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

18TH ST. M. E. CHURCH, 18th St., near 8th Av.—S. C. WARREN, Minister, 10:45 and 8.

New Thought.

ACADEMY HALL, 115 W. 79TH ST. THE NEW THOUGHT CHURCH. Sundays 11, all Summer. F. W. Sears.

NEW THOUGHT LECTURES, 32 West 58th St.—Sunday, 11 A. M.; Thursday, 8 P. M. Speaker, W. Ellis Williams. Public invited.

UNITY SOCIETY OF PRACTICAL CHRISTIANITY, 806 Madison Av. Sunday, 11—Francis E. Shober speaks; subject: "Love the Greatest of All."

Presbyterian.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 114th St. and Broadway. WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D. Minister, preaches at 11 A. M.

COME AND SEE.
SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 96th St. and Central Park West.—ROBERT WATSON, Minister. Rev. Wm. B. Gates, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av. and 55th St. Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Dr. J. ROSS STEVENSON will preach at both services.

FORT WASHINGTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 174th St. at Broadway. Rev. D. HOPEMAN MARTIN, D. D., Pastor. Rev. LYMAN B. HARTLEY at 11 A. M. Rev. ALBERT J. MURPHY, M. A., at 8 P. M.

JOHN BALCOM SHAW, D. D. 11 and 8 at Harlem, New York, 125th Street and Seventh Av.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast Corner of 73d St. Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor. Mr. JAMES GORDON GILKEY will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE—ELEVENTH STREET. Howard Duffield, D. D., Pastor. 11—Mr. H. C. Jaquith will preach. 8—Service on church lawn.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Rev. J. T. LYTLE, Pastor. W. J. GILLESPIE, D. D., Assistant Pastor. Dr. Gillespie will preach at 11 A. M. "THE CHURCH WORTH WHILE." The Pastor at 8 P. M.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Amsterdam Av. and 105th St. 11 and 8. Rev. CHARLES STELZLE.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av. Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D., } Pastors. Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., } Rev. SAMUEL MILLAR preaches at 11 A. M.

Protestant Episcopal.

CALVARY CHURCH, 21st St. and 4th Av. Services, 8 and 11 A. M.; 8 P. M. 11 A. M.—Rev. B. D. Chambers. 8 P. M.—Rev. Henry R. Remsen.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St. Low masses, 7:30, 9. High mass and sermon, 10:45; Evensong at 4.

Protestant Episcopal.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 20TH Street & Sixth Ave.
8:00 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11:00 A. M.—Rev. J. A. Haughton-Burke.
12:00 M.—Holy Communion.
8:00 P. M.—Rev. J. A. Haughton-Burke.
Daily Noon Day Service, with Address, commencing 12:30 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison Av. and 35th St. REV. H. C. ROBBINS, RECTOR. 11 A. M.—Morning prayer, Holy Communion, sermon (rector.) Evening prayer.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and 10th St. 8; and 11 (Bishop Gailor of Tennessee). 8 (Bishop Gailor.)

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Madison Av. at 44th St. The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D. D., Rector. SERVICES 8 AND 11 A. M. Preacher, Rev. SYDNEY N. USSHER. All Seats Free.

ST. IGNATIUS'S CHURCH, West End Av. and 87th St., Rev. MAXWELL GANTER, Rector.—Mass at 7, 8, and 11. Vespers at 4. Weekdays, mass at 7; holy days and Friday, at 7 and 10.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, 5th Av. and 53d St. Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector. 8 and 11 A. M. Rev. W. STROTHER JONES, D. D.

THE ASCENSION, 5TH AV. & 10TH ST. Rev. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector. 11 A.M.—Rev. Charles W. Naumann, Preacher

THE TRANSFIGURATION, 1 E. 29. COMMUNIONS, 7, 8 A. M. 10:30 SERMON and CHORAL MASS. EVENSONG, 4.

TRINITY CHURCH.

SUNDAY SERVICES.
7, 9 A. M.—Holy Communion.
10:30 A. M.—Morning Prayer.
11:00 A. M.—Holy Communion and Sermon.
3:30 P. M.—Evensong.

WEEKDAY SERVICES.
7:30, 9 A. M., 3 P. M.
Short service for business people daily, except Saturday, at 12 M.

CHURCH OPEN ALL DAY.

Reformed.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St. Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister. Rev. Harold W. Schenck will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St. Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D.D., Minister. Rev. Francis L. Patton, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, 5th Av. and 48th St. Rev. MALCOLM JAS. MACLEOD, D.D., Minister. Rev. Robert F. Coyle, D. D., will preach. 11 A. M.—"The Silence of God." 8 P. M.—"This Dreamer."

THE WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St. Rev. HENRY EVERTON COBB, D. D., Minister. Rev. Winfred B. Ackert will preach at 11 A. M.

Society of Friends.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, and 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

Religious Society of Friends, (Orthodox.)—Meeting 11 o'clock, 30 Gramercy Park, Manhattan.

Spiritualists.

FIRST GERMAN SPIRITUALIST CHURCH. Services in English, Sundays, 8 P. M. Pabst Grand Circle, 59th & Columbus Circle.

SPIRITUALIST meeting under auspices of Psychological Research Soc'y N. Y., Inc., Tuxedo Bldg., cor. 59th St., Madison Av., (627 Mad. Av.,) Sunday, 3 and 8; Mon., Thurs., 8; Wed., 3 P. M. Psychic Class, Friday, 3 and 8 P.M. Christensen, Psychic, answers questions.

Other Services.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 8th Av. and 44th St., Rev. A. B. SIMPSON, Pastor. —Preaching 10:30 A. M. by the pastor; 8 P. M., " Young People's Rally."

TENT EVANGEL, Final Rallies.
West 125th and Manhattan Sts.
Sunday, 3:30 and 8—Rev. Dr. Hubbard, Florida.
Sept. 6, 8 P. M.—Dr. W. H. Morgan, Calvary M. E. Church.
Sept. 7, 8 P. M.—G. W. McPherson, " The Man Who Wins."
Sept. 8, 8 P. M.—Dr. Curtis Lee Laws, Watchman-Examiner.
Sept. 9, 8 P. M.—Dr. A. C. DIXON, Spurgeon's successor—Lecture: " War Conditions in England and God's Call to Christians in this World Crisis."
Sept. 10, 8 P. M.—Dr. CORTLANDT MEYERS—Lecture: " The Supreme Need of the Hour in this War-Cursed World." Noted Minister, Tremont Temple, Boston.
Sunday, Sept. 12, 3:30 and 8, and Sept. 13, 8 P. M.—Dr. CHAPMAN and Mr. ALEXANDER.
Admission free. 1,500 extra seats provided. Sections reserved for Church Delegations.

BROOKLYN

Congregational.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, Orange St., Rev. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS, pastor.—Services at 11 o'clock. Sermon by the Rev. Roland S. Dawson, the assistant pastor, on "The Patience and Permanency of Christ's Ministry; His Example and Service to the World Today." No evening service.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 20,516.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of J. FRED PIERSON, Jr., and CLARENCE E. FELL, individually and as copartners doing business under the firm name and style of J. F. PIERSON, JR., & CO., alleged bankrupts.

To the creditors of the above-named alleged bankrupts: Notice is hereby given that J. Fred Pierson, Jr., and Clarence E. Fell, individually and as copartners doing business under the firm name and style of J. F. Pierson, Jr., & Co., have filed their petition, dated August 26th, 1915, praying that the composition heretofore offered by them to their creditors and accepted in writing by a majority in number of creditors whose claims have been allowed and filed, which number represents a majority in amount of such claims, may be confirmed by the court at the hearing upon said petition before the United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 15th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the alleged bankrupts thereon.

Dated New York, Sept. 1st, 1915.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 22,088. —In Bankruptcy.—AARON BORDEN, Alleged Bankrupt.

To the creditors of the above-named alleged bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on August 27th, 1915, an order was made referring the above-entitled proceeding to the undersigned as Special Master under Section 12-A of the Bankruptcy Act, and

Notice is hereby further given that a meeting of creditors will be held at the office of the undersigned, at No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, on the 14th day of September, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the bankrupt, consider an offer of composition to be made by the alleged bankrupt herein, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy, as Special Master.

Dated, New York, September 2nd, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 22,108.—In Bankruptcy. —MAYER PAGET, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Mayer Paget are hereby given notice that on August 26th, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, September 16th, 1915, at one P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 22,107.—In Bankruptcy. —JAMES D. O'BRIEN, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said James D. O'Brien are hereby given notice that on August 23d, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, September 16th, 1915, at 12:30 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 22,107.—In Bankruptcy. —LONDON THEATRE COMPANY INCORPORATED.

Creditors of said London Theatre Company Incorporated are hereby given notice that on August 26th, 1915, it was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, September 16th, 1915, at 12:30 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of ROBERT M. BERNAGOZZI, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Robert M. Bernagozzi, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 18, 1915, praying for the confirmation of a composition in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, Sept. 15, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Sept. 3, 1915.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—No. 22,113. —In Bankruptcy.—NOAH C. HERR, heretofore trading as International Optical Co. and Mexican Optical Co., Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Noah C. Herr, heretofore trading as International Optical Co. and Mexican Optical Co., are hereby given notice that on August 28th, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, September 15th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated, New York, September 3rd, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, So. Dist. of N. Y.—No. 22,110.—In Bankruptcy.—CHARLES ENDRES, individually and as a member of the firm of Charles Endres & Company, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Charles Endres, individually and as a member of the firm of Charles Endres & Company, are hereby given notice that on August 27th, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, September 15th, 1915, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

Dated New York, September 3rd, 1915.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 19,602.—In Bankruptcy. —FRAMINGHAM HAT CO., Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Framingham Hat Co. are hereby given notice that on July 7th, 1915, it was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, September 16th, 1915, at 2:30 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 20,928.—In Bankruptcy. —CHARLES E. HAFF COMPANY, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Charles E. Haff Company are hereby given notice that on April 27th, 1915, it was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, September 16th, 1915, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

War History in One Volume.

It will be many years before the story of the European conflict is written authoritatively from all points of view. The New York Times Current History is anticipating the future historian with a clear and impartial account of the war, and the first six numbers, bound in cloth, may be had for $2, (delivery charges extra.) Times Square, New York.—Advt.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..5:30|Sun sets..6:36|Moon rises..12:18

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	3:30	3:50	9:35	10:25
Governors Island	4:13	4:31	10:23	11:09
Hell Gate	6:02	6:21	12:08	12:49

Arrived—Friday, Sept. 3.

SS Manhattan, London, Aug. 21.
SS Ardgorm, London, Aug. 20.
SS Tomasi di Savoia, Genoa, Aug. 19.
SS Liama, Copenhagen, Aug. 15.
SS Almirante, Colon, Aug. 28.
SS Florizel, St. John's, Aug. 31.
SS Lord Ormonde, Havana, Aug. 19.
SS Magdala, Greenock, Aug. 19.
SS Livingston Court, Havre, Aug. 21.
SS Corfe Castle, Baltimore, Aug. 29.
SS Iroquois, Maceris, Aug. 27.
SS Veendyk, Baltimore, Aug. 27.
SS Almeda, Boston, Sept. 1.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville, Aug. 31.
SS Bjornefjord, St. Lucia, Aug. 25.
SS El Dia, New Orleans, Aug. 28.
SS Hjelljefjord, Barry, Aug. 23.
SS Paraitah, Liverpool, Aug. 25.
SS Welsh Prince, Brest, Aug. 14.
SS Saxonia, Liverpool, Aug. 26.
SS Delaware, Philadelphia, Aug. 31.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah, Aug. 31.
SS Hungarian Prince, London, Aug. 21.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Clan Campbell	Balboa	Aug. 23
Hanseat	Buenos Aires	Aug. 4
Italia	Lisbon	Aug. 22
Aladdin	Port Talbot	Aug. 23
Rio Blanco	Rio Janeiro	Aug. 11
L. P. Justesen	Ayr	Aug. 24
Indian Monarch	London	Aug. 25
Walton Hall	Victoria	Aug. 11
Ulsborg	Aarhuus	Aug. 16
Ardgair	Havre	Aug. 23
City of Macon	Leghorn	Aug. 21
Houstomic	Rotterdam	Aug. 20
Lackawanna	Manchester	Aug. 21

DUE TOMORROW.

St. Kentigern	London	Aug. 28
Camino	Balboa	Aug. 27
Strathord	Bordeaux	Aug. 24
El Mundo	Galveston	Aug. 31
Columbian	Balboa	Aug. 25
Belgrano	Balboa	Aug. 29
City of Savannah	Savannah	Sept. 2

DUE MONDAY.

Cameronia	Liverpool	Aug. 28
Dante Alighieri	Palermo	Aug. 27
California	Barbados	Aug. 26
Urbino	Hull	Aug. 20
Ulebos	Greenock	Aug. 20
Pastores	Havana	Sept. 2
Santa Clara	Balboa	Aug. 29
Tivives	Jamaica	Aug. 27
Creole	New Orleans	Sept. 1
Honduras	Freeport	Aug. 28
Mayaro	Port Spain	Aug. 25
Coamo	San Juan	Sept. 1
Alamo	Mobile	Aug. 31

DUE TUESDAY.

Rochambeau	Bordeaux	Aug. 29
Ryndam	Rotterdam	Aug. 28
Angelica Accame	Barbados	Aug. 26
Fauna	Trinidad	Aug. 25
Athinai	Gibraltar	Aug. 26
Creole	New Orleans	Sept. 2
El Mundo	New Orleans	Sept. 2
Clearpool	St. Nazaire	Aug. 26
Saratoga	Havana	Sept. 4
America	Naples	Aug. 28
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Sept. 4

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
St. Paul, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bergensfjord, Bergen	9:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Espagne, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Minas Geraes, Bahia	6:00 A.M.	8:00 A.M.
Vasari, Argentina	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Oosterdyk, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	3:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carolina, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Oregonian, Barbados	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mathilde, Montevideo	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Metapan, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Korona, St. Thomas	1:30 P.M.	7:00 P.M.
Pennsylvania, Santos	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Neches, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Georgic, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.
Parisiana, Naples	——	12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Momus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Valle, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Lampasas, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
San Marcos, Brunswick	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Veendyk, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Noordam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manuel Calvo, Cadiz	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Santa Anna, Pacific Mail	——	3:00 P.M.
Buenaventura, St. Lucia	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., SEPT. 3.

SS America, Naples to New York, was signaled: no time or distance given; due 7th, forenoon. Italian Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Finland, San Francisco to New York, was 630 miles from Panama at 7 P. M. 2d.

SS Zulia, La Guayra to New York, was 50 miles N. of Curaçao at 8 P. M. 2d.

SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 82 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.

SS El Mundo, New Orleans to New York, was St. 100 miles E. of Jupiter at noon.

SS Brilliant, Sabine to New York, was 294 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Nacoochee, Savannah to New York, was 18 miles N. E. of Frying Pan at noon.

SS Radiant, Baton Rouge to New York, was 10 miles W. of Sand Key at noon.

SS El Alba, Galveston to New York, was 45 miles E. of Galveston Bar at 6:45 P. M.

SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 322 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Florida, Tampico to New York, was 326 miles W. of Sand Key at noon.

SS Coamo, San Juan to New York, was 77 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.

SS El Sigio, Galveston to New York, was 60 miles W. of Tortugas at 6 P. M.

SS Coamo, San Juan to New York, was 806 miles S. at noon.

SS Neches, Mobile to New York, was 68 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.

SS City of Savannah, Savannah to New York, was 45 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Stampalia, at Naples, Sept. 2.
SS Romney, at Bordeaux, Aug. 30.
SS Herm, at Lisbon, Sept. 1.
SS Lord Tredegar, at Cape Town, Sept. 1.
SS Sabine, at Cape Town, Sept. 1.
SS Roumanian Prince, at Middlesborough, Sept. 3.
SS Manin, at Genoa, Aug. 27.
SS St. Bede, at Port Said, Sept. 3.

Sailed.

SS Europa, from Naples, Aug. 28.
SS Calabria, from Gibraltar, Aug. 30.
SS Kardamilla, from Newport, Aug. 30.
SS Brisbane River, from London, Sept. 1.
SS Athinai, from Gibraltar, Aug. 26.
SS Sagama River, from Liverpool, Sept. 2.
SS Richmond, from London, Sept. 3.
SS Sverre, from Glasgow, Sept. 3.

Passed.

SS Buffalo, New York for Hull, passed Dungeness.
SS New York, (tank,) New York for London, passed Lizard.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Sept. 4, SS St. Paul.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Sept. 4, SS Espagne.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 8 P. M. Sept. 10, SS Cretic.
Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. Sept. 4, SS Oosterdyk, and at 2:30 P. M. Sept. 4, SS 2:30 P. M. Sept. 4, SS Veendyk.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Close at 7:30 A. M. Sept. 4, SS Oosterdyk, and at 2:30 P. M. Sept. 4, SS Veendyk.
Norway—Close at 8:30 A. M. Sept. 4, SS Bergensfjord.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. Sept. 8, SS Ancona.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.
Hawaii (via Seattle)—Hyades.....Sept. 6
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Lurline..Sept. 9
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West.) (via San Francisco)—Moana..Sept. 10

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—No. 20,531.—ROBERT M. BERNAGOZZI, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Robert M. Bernagozzi, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 18, 1915, praying for the confirmation of a composition in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, Sept. 15, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Sept. 3, 1915.

SUNDAY AND LABOR DAY TRIPS
STEAMER CITY OF LOWELL

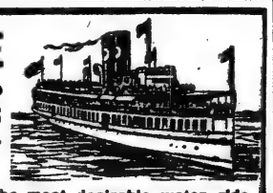
SUNDAY, SEPT. 5
TO BRIDGEPORT
Leave Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., 10:00 A. M.; Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., 10:15 A. M. Due Bridgeport, 2:15 P. M. Ret. leave Bridgeport 5:00 P. M.; due N. Y. 9:00 P. M. Tickets $1.00; children, 50 cents.

MONDAY, SEPT. 6
OUT ON LONG ISLAND SOUND
Leave Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., 10:00 A. M.; Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., 10:15 A. M. Ret., due N. Y. 5:15 P. M. Tickets, $1.00; children, 50 cents.

STEAMER RICHARD PECK
SUNDAY, SEPT. 5, AND MONDAY, SEPT. 6
TO NEW HAVEN
Leave Pier 28, E. R., 9:30 A. M.; ft. East 22d St., 10:00 A. M.; due New Haven 2:30 P. M. Return, due N. Y. 9:00 P. M. Two hours in New Haven. Tickets, on Sunday, $1.00; on Sept. 6, $1.50. Children, half fare.

A DELIGHTFUL SAIL ON LONG ISLAND SOUND.
MUSIC. RESTAURANT.
The New England Steamship Co.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE
The Most Delightful Way to NORTH JERSEY COAST RESORTS
Atlantic Highlands, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, Belmar, Spring Lake, Point Pleasant, etc.



The Finest and Fastest Steamers in the Harbor Run as follows:
Lv. N. Y., Pier 81, N. R., foot W. 42d St., week days, 8.50, 8.35, 10.30 a.m.; 12.30, 1.30, 3.15, 4.15 *5.25, 7.45 p.m. Sunday 9.00, 10.00 a.m.; 1.00, 3.30, 7.15 p.m. (10.40 p.m. E. Long Br. only.)
Lv. N. Y., Pier 10, N. R., foot Cedar St., week days, 9.15, 10.00, 11.00 a.m.; 1.00, 2.00, 3.45, *4.45 *5.45, 8.10 p.m. Sunday 9.30, 10.30 a.m.; 1.30, 4.00, 7.30 p.m. ($1.10 p.m. E. Long Br. only.)
*Except September 6th.
The most desirable water ride about New York
is to Atlantic Highlands and return
THE FARE OF ONE DOLLAR MAKES IT THE MOST EXCLUSIVE
First Class Meals at Popular Prices
THE ROUND TRIP TO ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS MAY BE MADE ON ALL STEAMERS EXCEPT THOSE LEAVING AS FOLLOWS:
From Pier 81, N. R., foot W. 42nd St. Week days—*5.25, 7.45 p.m. Sundays—10.40 p.m.
From Pier 10, N. R., foot Cedar Street. Week days—*5.45, 8.10 p.m. Sundays—11.10 p.m.

A DAY'S PLEASURE
EXCURSIONS
HARD COAL—NO SMOKE—COMFORT
New Jersey Central
LABOR DAY SEPT. 6th
Lake Hopatcong $1.00
ALSO SUNDAY, SEPT. 5th
Lv. N.Y., W. 23d St., 8.50; Liberty St., 9.00 a.m. Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 9.17 a.m. Lv. Broad St., Newark, 9.30 a.m.
Mauch Chunk $1.50
LABOR DAY, ALSO SUNDAY, SEPT. 12th
Lv. N.Y., W. 23d St., 8.20; Liberty St., 8.30 a.m. Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.47 a.m. Lv. Broad St., Newark, 8.15 a.m.
Atlantic City $2.50
NEXT SUNDAY, SEPT. 5th, ONLY
Lv. N.Y., W. 23d St., 7.50; Liberty St., 8.00 a.m. Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.17 a.m. Lv. Broad St., Newark, 7.55 a.m.
VIA NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

Labor Day Outings
On the big Day Line steamers
"Hendrick Hudson"
and
"Robert Fulton"
Kingston Point & Return, $2
Also excursions to West Point or Newburgh and return, $1.00; Poughkeepsie and return, $1.50.
Leaving Desbrosses St., 8:40 and 9:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 and 10 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 and 10:20 A. M.
Restaurant and Orchestra on all Steamers
Hudson River Day Line
Desbrosses St. Pier. Tel. 4141 Spring, N.Y.

BLOCK ISLAND
Every Sunday and Labor Day
R. I. $1.50
Special train, with parlor car, leaves foot East 34th St., N. Y., 8:30; B'klyn, Flatbush Ave., 8:40; Nostrand Ave., 8:44, and East N. Y., 8:49 A. M., for Montauk, thence by the steamer "SHINNECOCK."
Lve. Block Island, returning, 4 P. M.
Tickets on sale, commencing Saturday of each week, at 170 Broadway, 8th Ave. Bldg., (5th Ave. and 23d St.) and Long Island R. R. stations, foot 34th St., E. R., N. Y.; Long Island City, and Brooklyn. Sale of tickets limited. The right is reserved to postpone the excursion and redeem tickets. Restaurant, Lunch Counter and Cafe service on steamer.

Delightful Afternoon Trip
to Bear Mountain Park or WEST POINT
Str. "Albany" Returning on Swift
Str. "Robert Fulton"
Leave Desbrosses St. Daily, except Sunday, 1:45 P. M.; West 42d St., 2 P. M.; West 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. $1 round trip, 1½ hours at Bear Mountain or ample time at West Point to drive around the Post. Orchestra. Restaurant.
Best Trip for Saturday Afternoon.

UP THE HUDSON, SATURDAY
SEPT. 4, STR. HOMER RAMSDELL for West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie and Kingston, leaves Franklin St. 1:00; W. 129th St. 1:30 P. M. Connection at West Point and Newburgh with Str. Benj. B. Odell for New York. $1 Round Trip. Music. Restaurant, Lunch Room. Str. W. F. Romer leaves Franklin St. 2:30; W. 129th St. 3:00 P. M. for landings Highland Falls to Kingston. Connection at Highland Falls or West Point for return boat to New York same day.
ROUND TRIP, $1.00
CENTRAL HUDSON LINE

VALLEY GROVE
EVERY SUNDAY AND LABOR DAY 75c
BATHING, DANCING
STR. "MONTAUK" ½ Fare 40c
Leave Pier ft. E. 34th St., 10:00 A. M.
Leave Pier ft. E. 138th St., 10:30 A. M.
4 hours ashore, returning leave 5:00 P.M.
Dining Room, Lunch Counter, Refreshments.

Atlantic Highlands
STEAMER "CASTLETON" **FARE 10 Cts**
Automobiles Carried. Capacity 30 cars.
This Route for All Jersey Coast Resorts.
Lve. Belly ft. Wall-hall St., next to South Ferry, 10 A.M., 3 P.M.
Atlantic Highlands 11:45 A.M., 6 P.M.
Tel., Broad 179 or 8293.
Trains & Trolleys to all Coast Resorts
Passenger Capacity Is Limited to 1,350.
TO NORTH JERSEY COAST RESORTS
Sandy Hook Route New Jersey Central.

DAYLIGHT TRIPS
Long Island Sound
New London Line On Mondays Str. CHESTER W. CHAPIN leaves Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., 10:00 A. M.; ft. of East 22d St., 10:30 A. M., for New London, Norwich, Stonington, Watch Hill, Providence, Boston, etc. Folder on request. City Ticket Agent, 171 Broadway, N. Y.

SUMMONSES.

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—JOSEPH A. GLENNON, plaintiff, against THE WRITE-AWAY PEN COMPANY of America, defendant.—To the above-named defendant: YOU ARE HEREBY SUMMONED to answer to the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within six days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

IN FEAR OF LEBAUDY WIFE CALLS SHERIFF

Steve Pettit Sends Deputy to Ward Off Jacques the First's Minions.

TELLS OF CHURCH WEDDING

The Date's In the Ring and a Priest Made Them One, Wife of Sahara Emperor Asserts.

A frantic telephone call for help from Mrs. Margaret Lebaudy, wife of Jacques Lebaudy, self styled, "Jacques the First, Emperor of the Sahara," caused Sheriff Stephen Pettit yesterday to detail Deputy Sheriff Humber as a guard at her home, Phoenix Lodge, Westbury, L. I.

She told the Sheriff that late the night before she had received a telephone message from her husband, who is staying at a hotel in this city, telling her that early yesterday morning, four men would arrive at the Lodge, and acting on his orders, "would clean the place out."

The men did not arrive, so the Deputy Sheriff was not called upon to protect Mrs. Lebaudy, who appeared to be very frightened and very indignant at the latest eccentricities of the "Emperor."

When Sheriff Pettit asked her about the advertisement Lebaudy inserted in THE TIMES of yesterday morning, in which he said she was not his wife and that he would not be responsible for her debts and that "a French woman of no social standing has been for some time attempting to pose as being wedded to me," she said that the entire statement was false.

"It is all a base fabrication," she said in her broken English, "I was married to Jacques Lebaudy in Paris in May, 1896. The date in my wedding ring is the correct date and the ceremony was performed by a Roman Catholic priest. I do not remember his name, but it is signed to our marriage certificate now in the possession of my husband. Everyone, here and in Paris, knows that I am his wife."

Mrs. Lebaudy told Deputy Sheriff Humber that her husband had tried to do a number of things in the past few days in order to make Phoenix Lodge uninhabitable. According to Humber, Lebaudy went to the telephone and electric light companies and tried to have the contracts for the Lodge service changed from his wife's name to his so that he could order both discontinued. The companies notified Mrs. Lebaudy, and as there was no cause for discontinuing either service, the contracts were not changed.

Then yesterday morning a locksmith arrived and began to change the lock of the front door. He said he acted on orders from Mr. Lebaudy. As soon as Mrs. Lebaudy discovered him she called the Deputy Sheriff and he was driven away.

Lebaudy is said to have become angered at his wife because she sold eight cows and thirteen of the twenty-six horses that he recently bought. When the horses arrived Lebaudy proclaimed that now he had "more horses than any of his rich neighbors," and then he proceeded to organize his cavalry corps, using Western Union messenger boys as a nucleus. It was the first unit of this corps that engaged Sheriff Pettit in battle on Aug. 18, the engagement ending in the dispersion of the "Emperor's army" and the subsequent capture of Lebaudy in the woods of Long Island, after which he was temporarily detained in a sanatarium.

This was followed by his escape, only to be recaptured in the woods fighting mosquitos, which he insisted was preferable to life in the sanitarium. He was released last Friday on the demand of his attorneys, Winthrop & Stimson, his emergency commitment of ten days being over, and it was said then that he would go abroad, although it was not known whether he would return to the Sahara or not.

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AUDUBON AV, n e corner of 180th St, 100x 72; N. S. & J. Corporation to Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., Madison Av, Sept. 3, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Woodford, B. & B., 1 Madison Av. $77,000

LENOX AV, s w corner of 136th St, 24.11x 75, prior mtg $28,000; Lenox Investing Co. to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, Aug. 5, due Oct. 10, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway..... $4,000

LEXINGTON AV, 1,190, n w corner of 81st St, 17.2x35; Charles A. Louis et al to Bowery Savings Bank, 128 Bowery, May 6, due April 30, 1920; attorneys, Strong & C., 40 Wall St. $4,500

29TH ST, s s, 383.4 ft. w of 8th Av, 16.8x 98.9; Agnes McGirr to Michael Shea and another, executors, 508 West 143d St, July 9, (mtg $5,500,) 2 years; attorney, J. Edward Murphy, 42 Broadway..... $2,500

40TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 7th Av, 25x98.9; Eva S. F. Rosseau to John T. Stanley, 448 W. 23d St, Sept. 3, prior mtg $17,000, due as per bond; attorney, H. M. Kirk, 130 Fulton st. $6,500

143D ST, s s, 487.6 ft e of Broadway, 18.9x 99.11; Mary R. Shea to Michael Shea, executor, 508 West 143d St, April 16, prior mtg $8,000, 2 years; attorney, J. Edward Murphy, 42 Broadway..... $2,000

180TH ST, n s, 72 ft e of Audubon Av, 48x 100; N. S. & J. Corporation to Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., 1 Madison Av, Sept. 3, 5 years, 6 p. c. and 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Woodford, B. & B., 1 Madison Av.....$35,000

Bronx.

DECATUR AV, s e corner of 197th St, 40.4x 100, Elizabeth Klein to Miltner Brothers, Inc., 63 Henry St, Corona, L. I., prior mtg $30,000, Sept. 1, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Insurance Co., 160 Broadway $9,000

INTERVALE AV, e s, 92.2 ft s of Freeman St, 30.9x82; Clarence M. Rooney to New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway, Sept. 1, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway..... $4,500

LONGFELLOW AV, n e corner of 173d St, 35.10x100.11; W. A. J. Building Corporation to Manhattan Mtg. Co., 200 Broadway, Sept. 2, due as per bond; attorney, Manhattan Mtg. Co., 200 Broadway..... $38,000

LOT 5, Block 11, Map Morris Park; William J. McKinley to North Side Mortgage Corporation, 391 East 149th St, Aug. 24, due as per bond; attorneys, Clocke, K. & S., 391 East 149th St. $2,500

MOHEGAN AV, n e cor 175th St, 28.6x 104.10; John Boyle, Jr., to Hattie A. De Clyne, Mountain Lakes, N. J., Sept. 2, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. C. Leubuscher, 256 Broadway..... $1,800

MORRIS PARK AV, s w corner of Appleton Av, 100x100; Mary A. Thornton to Annie Kelly, 1 West 83d St, Sept. 3, due as per bond; attorney, J. J. O'Kennedy, 99 Nassau St. $1,000

PROSPECT AV, s e s, 242.10 ft n e of 177th St, 47.1x irregular; Corner Construction Corporation to Rockland Realty Co., 509 Willis Av., prior mtg $14,000, Sept. 2, due as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..... $10,000

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 109.7 ft s of 176th St, 53.5x140.11; Katie Frick to Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Sept. 2, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway $8,000

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 10.10 ft n of 180th St, 50x91.9; Mary E. McCormack to Congregation of the Holy Ghost and of Immaculate Heart of Mary at Cornwalls, Maud P. O., Pennsylvania, prior mtg $5,000, May 25, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..... $5,928

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

DIVISION ST, 37, store and basement; Ida Realty Co. to Jacob Klein, 860 East 161st St, 5 years, from May 1, 1916; attorney, W. H. Chorosh, 51 Chambers St..... $3,600

GOERCK ST, 105 and 107, all; Rebecca Roader to Vessie Rosenthal and another, 224 8th Av, 4 years, from Sept. 1, 1915; attorney, Harris Koppelman, 144 Nassau St. $4,891

JAMES ST, 45, all; Metropolitan Savings Bank to George Contos, 40 Madison St, 3 years, from Nov. 1, 1915; attorney, Andrew X. Alexakis, 141 West 28th St..... $1,200

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 1,366, two stores north of entrance; The Asgriwall Apartments, Inc., to Louis Scheinberg and another, 252 South 4th St, Brooklyn, 4 years, from April 1, 1916; attorneys, Borowsky & B., 132 Nassau St. $1,400

26TH ST, 102 and 104 West, part store and basement; Joseph W. Stern and another to Charles Offen, 236 East 6th St, 7 years, from Dec. 1, 1915; attorneys, Hirschman & Stern, 200 Broadway $5,250

Bronx.

LEGGETT AV, s w corner Beck St, store, &c.; Macy Construction Co. to Joseph Frohlich, 819 East 101st St, 5 years from Oct. 1, 1915; attorney, Louis Aginino, 570 Prospect Av. $660

PINTON AV, 608, corner store; William Lorn to Alexander Barack, 1,172 Vyse Av, 5 years from March 15, 1915; attorney, I. Steinhaus, 233 Broadway ..... $780 and $900.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

$1,000,000 Sixteen-Story Loft Building to be Erected on Northwest Corner of Madison Avenue and Thirty-first Street—Record Prices for Queens Borough Property at Foreclosure Sale.

The realty market, which has been fairly active during the past week, suffered a bad slump yesterday when only a few scattering sales of minor importance wer ereported in Manhattan. There were several Brooklyn and Long Island deals, where brokers report a good demand for small homes by investors.

Important among the plans filed with the Building Department were those of Sommerfeld & Steckler, architects, which call for the erection of a sixteen-story fireproof commercial loft building by the George Backer Construction Company on the northwest corner of Thirty-first Street and Madison Avenue, running through to Thirty-second Street.

The new structure, which is estimated to cost $1,000,000, will have a frontage of 116 feet on Thirty-first Street, 147.11 feet on Madison Avenue, and 21.10 feet on Thirty-second Street.

Deal in East 22d Street.

A vacant lot at 145 East Twenty-second Street, 25 by 100, has been sold by the Hewitt Realty Company to a builder. The property adjoins the new Children's Court. William A. White & Sons and the A. N. Gitterman Corporation negotiated the sale.

Investor Buys Harlem Tenement.

Mrs. E. F. Power has sold to an investing client of H. T. Wood 23 East 105th Street, a five-story tenement, on a lot 25 by 100, located 120 feet west of Madison Avenue.

Important Thirty-fourth Street Lease.

Spear and Company, dealers in furniture and carpets, are negotiating for a lease of the former Forsythe building, at 22 to 26 West Thirty-fourth street, one of the holdings of the late Colonel John Jacob Astor, and which was left to his widow.

The property consists of a six-story building occupying a plot 75 by 100, located just west of Astor Court, at the rear of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

Lease Old Wanamaker Garage.

The Christman Estate has leased the former Wanamaker garage at 543 to 553 West Twenty-fifth Street, 125 by 98.9, between Tenth and Eleventh Avenues; to the Superior Motor Garage Company, L. K. Schwartz, Vice President and General Manager.

The lease is for a long term of years. The A. N. Gitterman Corporation and James N. Wells & Sons negotiated the lease.

Bronx Sales.

The Lawyers' Mortgage Company is reported to have resold to Patrick Mitchell 612 Union Avenue, southeast corner of 151st Street, a four-story flat with store, on lot 17.6 by 90. The selling company took the property over last month in foreclosure proceedings at $11,500.

Brooklyn.

Frank A. Seaver & Company have sold a plot 240 by 145, on the southerly side of Sixty-eighth Street, 127 feet westerly from Ridge Boulevard, Bay Ridge, for George Parkinson, to the Owl's Head Realty Company, who will begin building operations immediately.

Mapleton Park Sales.

The real estate market in Mapleton Park is showing the effects of operation of trains through the Sea Beach cut. The Alco Building Company, which owns and controls the largest single development along this line, sold five one-family houses this week, as follows: To Rev. D. Russell, 1,942 Sixty-fifth Street; David Weiller, 2,074 Sixty-fifth Street; Charles E. Hyde, 2,108 Sixty-sixth Street; Bernard Karp, 2,073 Sixty-fifth Street, and Mrs. Mary Mullen, 1,815 Sixty-second Street.

Active Buying in Queens Borough.

During the past two days a number of important transfers of real estate have been concluded in Queens Borough, both in sales by referees in foreclosure and at private sale. One of the most interesting indications of the revival that is taking place in the Queens field is the record prices that are being paid at foreclosure sales.

Charles Schaefer of Brooklyn was the purchaser of two parcels sold yesterday under foreclosure in an action brought by the Long Island City Savings Bank against Joseph McGuiness. The property was located at two corners at Clinton Avenue and Townsend Street in the Laurel Hill section of Long Island City and comprised 200 feet frontage on each street. The price paid was $11,755. This was above a second mortgage of $4,000 on the property.

Other sales under foreclosure were those by Leander B. Faber of a plot 415 by 348 feet on the north side of the Jericho Turnpike west of Lincoln Avenue, Queens (village,) to L. F. Hepburn for $19,173, and a parcel 265 by 415, at the northwest corner of Lincoln Avenue and Columbus Street, to the same party for $5,500.

The Queens Farm Corporation has taken title from F. A. Sturgis to a tract at Floral Park, having a frontage of 2,719 feet on the Jericho turnpike and 1,834 feet on the Little Neck Road. The property has been held at $100,000.

Long Island.

The Lawrence Manor Building and Realty Company has sold to the Bayside Estates Company of Manhattan, four plots on the map of Bayside-Flushing. One is 20 by 88 on the east side of Bell Avenue, 120 by 95 on the west side of Bell Avenue, near Palace Avenue, 50 by 100 on Palace Avenue, near Bell Avenue and four lots on Bell Avenue, Bayside.

Herbert A. O'Brien, as referee, has sold a plot 100 by 100 on the west side of Gardiner Street, near Warburton Avenue, Bayside, to the Bayside Estates Company. The consideration was $9,600.

New Jersey.

Geo. W. Mercer & Son have sold for the estate of Wm. L. J. Pidgeon, the dwelling and garage on a plot 100 by 100 at Hasbrouck Place, Rutherford, N. J.

$130,000 Parochial School.

Plans were filed yesterday for the construction of a five-story fireproof school building on the north side of Thirteenth Street, 157 feet east of Hudson Street, for St. Bernard's Roman Catholic Church.

It will have a frontage of 125 feet and a depth of 66.4 feet. James S. Maher is the architect, and has placed the cost at $130,000.

$85,000 Bronx Flats.

Plans are being prepared by Gronenberg & Leuchtag for two five-story and cellar apartment houses on a lot 100 by 100 feet for the Durbar Realty Company, owners, located on the north side of Home Street, 286.5 feet east of Longfellow Avenue, Bronx. The buildings will accommodate fifty-two families and will cost $85,000.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Worthington Whitehouse, Inc., has leased for Agnes S. Wittenberg the dwelling 33 West Fiftieth Street to William S. Fanshawe; also for the Clark estate the dwelling 136 East Seventy-first Street to Martin S. Baldwin.

Thomas J. O'Reilly has leased for Mrs. Lena Post 544 West 112th Street, a four-story dwelling, to Mrs. A. Collett Levy, for a term of years.

The Frank L. Fisher Company has leased for A. C. and H. M. Hall to Mary Elizabeth Osborne the four-story and basement private dwelling 790 West End Avenue.

The Gaines & Drennan Company, Inc., have leased the dwelling at 129 East Nineteenth Street to Humphrey T. Nichols for a term of years.

Goodale, Perry & Dwight, Inc., have leased the private house 869 West End Avenue for A. C. Dodman to Mrs. M. Kearney.

John J. Clancy & Co. have leased for the estate of I. and S. Wormser 14 West Eighty-fourth Street, a four-story and basement dwelling, to a client for a term of years.

Commercial Leases.

The Cross & Brown Company has leased the building at 131 West Fifty-first Street to Roscoe Clark, L. J. Kerrigan, and C. J. Minn, for the Oakland Motor Company.

Pease & Elliman have leased stores in 873 Amsterdam Avenue to Joseph Malin and to Eugene Smith.

Samuel H. Martin has leased the store and basement at 865 Ninth Avenue to Joseph Lieberman.

George W. Mercer & Son have leased to the Abbott Bakeries, Inc., the northeast corner of Twenty-second Street and Eighth Avenue, together with the two adjoining buildings, 275-277 West Twenty-second Street, for a term of years.

Thomas J. O'Reilly has leased the store at 2,820 Broadway to Kahn & Co., ladies' furnishings, for a period of years, for Mrs. Thalia W. Millett.

Realty Notes.

Mrs. R. J. Wharton of Philadelphia is the lessee of the large private dwelling on the northeast corner of Washington Place and Washington Square. The house was formerly occupied by the Progressive Club and has been extensively altered.

The German Hospital and Dispensary have added to its holdings 1,086 Lexington Avenue, a three-story dwelling, 17x72.10. The property was sold recently by Adolf Mayer.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 3,206 THIRD AVENUE.
By Henry Brady.

Beaumont Av, 2,286, e s, 52 ft s of 183d St, 20x92.11, two-story dwelling; also Beaumont Av, 2,284, e s, 72.6 ft s of 183d St, 20.11x92.11, two-story dwelling; also 179th St, 752-754 East, s w corner of Mapes Av, 100x35, five-story flat; R. G. Perry, Trustee, against Charles Schaefer, Jr., et al.; F. X. Hennessy, attorney; T. D. McCarthy, U. S. Marshal; due, $15,496.95; subject to prior mortgs aggregating $40,000; adjourned to Sept. 10.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

13th St, n s, 157 ft e of Hudson St, for a five-story school, 125x66.4; St. Bernard's Roman Catholic Church, 328 West 14th St, owner; J. L. Maher, 431 West 14th St, architect; cost, $130,000.

31st St, n w corner of Madison Av, for a sixteen-story store and lofts, 116x147.11x irregular to 32d St x 21.10; George Backer Construction Co., 56 West 45th St, owner; Sommerfeld & Steckler, 31 Union Square, architects; cost, $1,000,000.

King Av, w s, 65.1 s of Terrace Pl, one and one-half story frame dwelling, 19.10x44.6; City Island Homes, Inc., Raymond Belmont, 31 Nassau St, President, owner; Karl F. Seiert, 104 West 42d St, architect; cost, $2,000.

Broadway, w s, 352 ft n of 234th St, one-story frame garage, 33x18; Elliott T. Hawxhurst, 3,723 Broadway, owner; Adams Kirby, 1,932 Arthur Av, architect; cost, $500.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Morris Av, 1,003-1,005, two-story brick extension, 21.6x105, to two-story brick garage, 24.6x105; Nathan Fromm, 1,003 Morris Av, owner; James P. Whiskeman, 30 East 42d St, architect; cost, $11,000.

23d St, 516 to 534 West, to a five-story factory; Westinghouse Lamp Co., 11,260 Broadway, owner; J. F. Scrimshaw, Arlington, N. J., architect; cost, $5,500.

Av A, 1,036 to 1,042, to a four and five-story brewery; Burns Bros., 50 Church St, owner; H. Combs Rossall, Jersey City, N. J., architect; cost, $10,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 3.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, n w corner of 192d St, 50x 100; William E. Cochran to Jonas M. Libbey, 1 East 39th St, Oct. 26, 1914..... $100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 442, s s, 189.11 ft e of 133d St, 20.3x131.11; Mary Leonard to Adolf Glaser, 238 East 86th St, June 15; attorney, G. J. Voss, 61 Park Row..... $1

27TH ST, 322 East, s w s, 25x98.9; Joseph A. Pearson and Blake Washington, Monticello, N. Y., to Mary A., Margaret C. and Teresa J. Pearson, 322 East 27th St, b. and s., c. a. s., Aug. 25, 1915; attorney, J. M. Wilkin, Montgomery, N. Y..... $1

86TH ST, 200 to 208 West, s w corner of Amsterdam Av, 250x102.2; Century Holding Co. to Frederick E. Lewis, 2d, Longshore Farm, Westport Conn., Aug. 31, (mtg $525,000,) all liens; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..... $100

91ST ST, 109 East, n s, 120 ft e of Park Av, 15x100.8; Henrietta A. Rosenblatt to Akron Building Co., 505 5th Av, (mtg $10,000,) b. and s., Sept. 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..... $100

91ST ST, 111 East, n s, 135 ft e of Park Av, 15x100.8; Henrietta A. Rosenblatt, executrix, of Samuel Rosenblatt, to Akron Building Co., 505 5th Av, (mtg $9,500,) all liens, Sept. 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..... $100

120TH ST, 124 West, s s, 293 ft w of Lenox Av, 19x100.11; Richard Price to Carlloyd Realty Co., Inc., 43 Exchange Place, all liens, Sept. 3; attorney, Theodore K. McCarthy, 43 Exchange Place..... $100

125TH ST, s s, 80 ft w of 2d Av, 30x100.11; Rose Schoenholz to Charles Kugler, 51 Decatur St, Brooklyn, Sept. 1..... $100

Bronx.

ANTHONY AV, 2,050, e s, 25.5x150.7; David C. MacBride to Louisa L. MacBride, 1,758 Topping Av, (mtg $3,000,) Sept. 2; attorney, Louisa L. MacBride, 1,758 Topping Av..... $1

ANTHONY AV, 1,727, w s, 25.9x75.3; Marzy Koretsky to Max Miller, 2,000 Mapes Av, ½ part, Sept. 2; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..... $1

SAME PROPERTY; Max Miller to Isaac Zeller, 856 Elmore Place, (mtg $6,000,) Sept. 2; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..... $1

DECATUR AV, s e corner of 197th St, 40.4x 100; Miltner Brothers, Inc., to Elizabeth Klein, 481 East 140th St, (mtg $39,000,) Sept. 1; attorney, C. A. Furthman, 3d Av and 148th St. $100

GERARD AV, s e corner of 169th St, 100x 125; John J. O'Brien, referee, to Joseph Lehman, 2,187 Broadway, Aug. 28; attorney, J. C. Warren, 30 East 42d St....$17,000

JACKSON AV, 884, e s, 19.9x84; Jeanne Guest to Isidor Isaacson, 764 East 153d St, (mtg $2,000,) Sept. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

LOT 207 and e 75 ft of lot 242, map Wakefield; Frederick A. Goetze to Julia A. Picken, 457 West 141st St, (mtg $6,400,) Aug. 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..... $100

MOHEGAN AV, n e corner of 176th St, 28.6x 104.10; Hattie A. De Clyne to John Boyle, Jr., 1,784 Prospect Av, (mtg $7,000,) Sept. 2; attorney, John Boyle, Jr., 2,808 3d Av..$100

OAKES AV, w s, 138.8 ft s of Kingsbridge Road, 25x100; Waldemar Walter to James F. Donnelly, 457 St. Pauls Pl, Aug. 20; attorney, James F. Donnelly, 457 St. Pauls Pl $1

POWELL AV, s s, 238.6 ft w of Olmstead Av, 150x163; Bertha A. C. Kluges and another, executors, to John Vossbrinck, 464 7th St, Brooklyn, Sept. 3; attorney, John Vossbrinck, 464 7th St, Brooklyn..... $6,000

PROSPECT AV, s e s, 242.10 ft n e of Tremont Av, 52x irregular; Minnie Cohen to Corner Construction Corp., 1,091 Prospect Av, (mtg $14,000,) Aug. 26; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..$100

SIMPSON ST, 1,160, e s, 25x100; Joseph Zeller to Max Miller, 2,000 Mapes Av, (mtg $18,000,) Sept. 22; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..... $100

TRINITY AV, 767, w s, 39.10x100; Max Dieter to Victor E. Chabert, Ocean Township, Monmouth, N. J., (mtg $28,000;) attorney, Charles H. Friedrich, 35 Nassau St. $100

WASHINGTON AV, 1,418, s e corner of 161st St, 50x101; Corner Construction Corporation to Minnie Cohen, 485 Alabama Av, Brooklyn, (mtg $6,000,) Sept. 1; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..... $1

181ST ST, 73 West, n s, 50x100; Frank W. McGurk, executor, to Elizabeth Moran, 152 West 65th St, (mtg $10,000,) Aug. 31; attorney, Elizabeth Moran, 400 Riverside Drive. $10,800

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

Manhattan.

AUDUBON AV, n e corner of 180th St, 100x 72; Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. loans N. S. & J. Corporation, to erect a six-story apartment house, 10 payments..... $77,000

180TH ST, n s, 72 ft e of Audubon Av, 48x 100; Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. loans N. S. & J. Corporation, to erect a five-story apartment, 10 payments..... $85,000

Bronx.

173D ST, n w corner of Longfellow Av, 55.8x 100.9; Manhattan Mortgage Co. loans W. A. J. Building Corporation, to erect one five and six story apartment with stores, 11 payments..... $38,000

180TH ST, s w corner of Cambreling Av, 80x 100; James G. Wentz loans de Canido Construction Co., to erect one five-story apartment, 8 payments..... $31,000

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

DUANE ST, 131 to 135; Schwartz & Son against Estate of Eugene A. Hoffman, Inc., owner; Howard Contracting Co., contractor $115

19TH ST, 206 East; Hudson Coating Co., Inc., against Emil Kiss or Stuyvesant; Estate of Hamilton Fish, Inc., owner; Morris Marken, contractor..... $33

63D ST, 307 and 309 East; Samuel Schlesinger against Norwell Corporation, owner; Steel Structures Co., contractor.....$120

62D ST, 425 East; Greenberg Bros. against Christian Braithaupt, owner and contractor $5

78TH ST, 266 and 268 East; Abraham Hetchick against Frederick Lang, owner and contractor..... $20

Bronx.

DE REIMER AV, e s, 657 ft n of Edenwood Av, 25x100; Tully Goldgayar against Alessandro. Mauro, owner, Frank D'Amore, contractor $50

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

8D AV, 1,484; Julius Warshavsky against Martha B. Kallman et al., April 2, 1915 ..... $105

95TH ST, 64 West; Abraham Gordon against Patrick Kennedy et al., Aug. 20, 1915..$49.81

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

LENOX AV, s e corner of 138th St, 99.11x 100; Lee B. Lok et al. against Alice K. Loveridge, (notice of attachment;) attorney, F. W. Fielding.

PROPERTY IN ULSTER COUNTY; Joel Bjork against Hilda J. Back et al., (action to set aside deed, &c.;) attorney, A. A. J. Romagna.

PEARSON AV, 515; Tenement House Department against Aaron Coleman et al., (violation of tenement house law;) attorney, F. L. Polk.

53D ST, 411 West; Joseph M. L. Striker against Metropolitan Securities Co., (action to recover possession of ¼ part;) attorney, G. R. Hawes.

97TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Frank G. Wild et al. against Martha Casner et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. Stearns.

117TH ST, n s, 110 ft w of Madison Av, 50x 100.11; Empire City Mortgage and Holding Co., Inc., against Floretta Realty Corp., (specific performance;) attorney, J. A. Seidman.

136TH ST, 150 West; Laura A. Weber against Rudolph J. Muller et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Van Vorst, Marshall & Smith.

Bronx.

FULTON AV, w s, 132.7 ft s of Claremont Parkway, 50x178.7; Maria Gecker et al. against Realty Options Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. Wacht, Jr.

LOT 1,000, (westerly half,) Map of Village of Wakefield; Charles F. Moody against James J. Doherty et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. F. Moody.

LOTS 90A and 90B, Map of Subdivision of Portion of Penfield Property; Mary M. Sharkey against Giuseppe Zilbelli et al, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. R. Barnes.

OPDYKE ST, s s, 400 ft w of 4th Av, 87x100; also Opdyke St, s s, 400 ft w of 4th Av, 8.3x 37; Howard M. Shaw against George W. Lockwood et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. Collins.

WALES AV, 518; John Kahn et al. against Maria Ann Buellesbach et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. R. Hildreth.

WALTON AV, n w corner of 149th St, 26.8x 105.9; Albert G. Morganstern against Joseph A. Powers et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wolf & Kohn.

SHERMAN AV, e s, 88 ft s e of 168th St, 100x200; Bronx Enterprise Co., Inc., against J. W. R. Realty Co., Inc., (action to compel specific performance of contract;) attorney, J. Rosenberg.

134TH ST, s s, 171.6 ft w of Willis Av, 25x 171.6; Edgar S. Appleby et al. against Leanora M. Gray et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cannon & Cannon.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TO-DAY

Ask Your Wife and Children

If they aren't sick and tired being cooped up in the City, when you can get them a HOME, out in the open, with the money now going to the landlord for rent.

Where you can have a garden and fruits and flowers and a beautiful lawn, and porches and swings and all those other details that contribute toward making HOME just what it should be—the sweetest spot on earth.

YOU ARE MASTER OF YOUR OWN DESTINY AND YOUR FAMILY'S HAPPINESS

Every married man is morally obligated to provide his family with a HOME, not merely a rented house. Here is your chance to get away from the dread of rent day, when you must hand over your hard-earned dollars to the landlord.

HEMPSTEAD GREENS

HEMPSTEAD, Long Island

631 BEAUTIFUL BUILDING Lots

AT PUBLIC AUCTION

ON THE PREMISES

Will Positively Be Sold to Highest Bidders, Without Reservation.

Commencing TO-DAY, Sat., Sept. 4

AT 10 A. M. AND 1:30 P. M.

and Continuing LABOR DAY, Monday, Sept. 6, 1915, and Daily Until All Are Sold.

$25 SECURES ANY LOT

Balance on Easy Terms to suit your purse and income.

SPECIAL FREE R. R. TICKETS Our representative at the Pennsylvania Station (Long Island R. R.), 33d St. and 7th Ave., from 12:00 noon to 2:00 P. M. TO-DAY, Sept. 4th, or Labor Day, Monday, Sept. 6th, and will furnish free railroad tickets to Hempstead and return.

FREE AUTOMOBILES will meet you at Hempstead station. Band concerts all day. Everybody is cordially invited. Ladies are especially welcome.

22 miles from Broadway; adjoining Garden City. Fast electric express trains daily to New York and Brooklyn, etc.

Hempstead is of one accord proclaimed the best all-the-year-round village in Nassau County, and is destined to be one of the most populous. 7,000 new homes on Long Island last year tell the story of how the city people are rushing here for out-in-the-open places to live and breathe the pure, healthful atmosphere.

Profits on shrewd buys at auction lot sales is easier money than the wages of hard labor. Use your head a little and you won't have to work so hard with your hands. This is your opportunity.

This Property Must Be Sold to Close Estate of Hon. W. M. Brown, Deceased.

T. R. WINSHEIMER, Auctioneer, 8 Bank Building, Hempstead, L. I.

OLIVER P. BROWN, Administrator, New Castle, Pa.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.



Craftsman Homes

$5,500 WITH GARAGE

Open fireplace, steam heat (American Radiator Company's Ideal Boiler), parquet floors, electric lights, &c. Most artistic, best built homes in Greater New York for the money. Beautiful decorations. High-class, restricted community; only 2 minutes' walk from Kings Highway Station of new Sea Beach subway. NOW RUNNING from Municipal Building, N. Y. Fare, 5c.

Send for booklet "T," or, better still, call and be convinced. You'll be well pleased. Phone Bath Beach 635.

Otto Singer, 248 Kings Highway, B'k'n.

Mapleton Park

Only 29 Min. from Municipal Bldg. Park Row, City Hall, es

Sea Beach Subway.

Beautifully Decorated, 7-Room, Semi-Detached Brick Houses, $4,500 to $9,000. Payments—just like rent—little cash. Booklet No. 1

Alco Building Co., 60 Liberty St. Phone 7440 Cort.

Property Office, 20th Ave. Station (local trains). Phone 1118 Bath Beach.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.



SHORE ACRES

View of the beautiful $40,000 club house from the village of Mamaroneck, only 30 minutes from Grand Central, and facing Long Island Sound. High class, yet low priced. Beautiful booklet with full information gladly sent.

Clifford B. Harmon & Co., 51 East 42nd Street.

3 minutes' walk station New Rochelle Practically New Stucco House.

Twelve fine rooms, three baths, gas, electricity, three open fireplaces, refined residential neighborhood, grand old shade trees. Rental reduced to $1,100 per year. Phone 104 J. C. Gleason & Son 221 Huguenot St., New Rochelle, N.Y.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE AT

Shoreham, Long Island

Beautiful residence, 11 rooms and 3 baths, garage, on about 3 acres. Location unsurpassed, on north shore of Long Island; buildings practically new. Price $18,000; easy terms. Original cost over $30,000.

Apply John R. Melville, Shoreham, L. I.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

ATTRACTIVE BARGAINS

In modern one-family houses and choice building lots at private sale, a large number from which to select.

THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50% of former prices. They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Moreneie and Leonia, New Jersey, (opposite Grant's Tomb), within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan.

An inspection of these properties will convince you that they are genuine bargains. Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy Free.

For further details and terms, address BENJ. D. MAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

AT PICTURESQUE NUTLEY

Charming Spanish Mission House, on large corner plot, in private residence section; inclosed living porch, huge living room with open fireplace; beautiful dining-room, model "all-gas" kitchen, 5 good bedrooms, tiled bathroom; many special features. Highest class construction. Price $8,000; exceptional value; photos, terms, etc. W. A. Lambert, Architect, 238 B'way, N.Y. Phone 6984 Barclay.

MONTCLAIR Beautiful Colonial Residence, $14,000

built by Montclair Construction Co., sold with absolute guarantee; centre hall, living room, dining room, butler's pantry, all tiled kitchen, large palm room, 7 chambers, 3 tiled baths, sleeping porch, large plot, shade, shrubbery; exclusive location. MURDOCK, opp. Lackawanna Terminal. (Phone 675.)

MADISON, N. J.

Large, modern house; plot 210x274; fine trees, shrubbery; greenhouse. Will sell great reduction. Real estate moving upward; take advantage this offer now. OWNER, Room 708, 141 Broadway, N. Y.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Laurel Beach Residential Park

Milford, Conn. (Devon R. R. Station.)

The Superb Seashore Resort of New England.

Healthy, refined, quiet. Clean bathing on fine, safe beach. Beautiful Park. Private Pier. $7,000.00 Cement Beach Walk.

For information apply to LAUREL BEACH LAND CO., Box 1, Milford, Conn., or Grand Central Terminal, New York City.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

A SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA ORANGE GROVE.

Wanted, Eastern property for 80 acres of oranges and lemons. This property is beautifully located; improved with small house and barn. Complete underground water system. Bank appraisement $30,000. Mortgage $3,000. Owner non-resident; will take $20,000 in good value. G. N. BRINK, 28 East 26th Street, N. Y., Room 1,017. Telephone, 7815 Madison Square.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

FOR RENT

DESIRABLE OFFICE WITH WINDOW SPACE AT 1180 BROADWAY, SUITED FOR RAILROAD OR STEAMSHIP LINES, OR GENERAL BUSINESS. REASONABLE RENT. INQUIRE AT 1180 BROADWAY.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

CENTRAL PARK WEST

Near 86th Street.

Elegant four-story house. All improvements; ideal for physician; from Oct. 1 or before. BIERHOFF, 345 Lenox Ave.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Furnished Houses and Apartments EAST SIDE

HERBERT A. SHERMAN

41 East 41st St. and 30 Nassau St.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

512 Fifth Ave.

Southwest Corner 43d St.

APARTMENTS

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

NON-

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER,
156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER,
156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

ATTENTION—Sacrifice beautiful large 10-room residence; choicest residential section; West Bronx; all improvements; fine garden; garage; must sell quickly. Peters, 1,044 Tremont Av.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Craftsman Homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 18th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn. Avenue J station, Brighton Beach "L."

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Jamaica—Sacrifice, six rooms, bath, $2,900; eight rooms and bath, $3,300; all improvements. Inquire, 854 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful cheap bungalow plot, near sea, fine shade trees. P. O. Box 23, Great Kills.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Exchange for term of years for New York apartment, or rent, beautiful country home; 10 rooms, furnished; modern improvements; large barn, garage; 25 acres land; flour, grist, sawmill; two ponds, 22 and 16 feet fall; stocked trout stream; deer in abundance; phone, rural delivery; 2½ hours from New York. Address Z 215 Times Annex.

Real Estate Wanted.

Fruit farm, commercial size, 26 miles or less, in New Jersey or Long Island. Hope, Box 148 Times.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Office of one or two fine rooms to sublet. Apply Room 3,109, City Investing Building, 165 Broadway.

Exceptional basement in attractive locality; suitable for business purposes. 120 W. 11th.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Eastern District of New York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. RICH & SON, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given to the bankrupt, creditors, and all other parties interested in this estate, that Charles H. McGill, the trustee in bankruptcy herein, will receive on Wednesday, September 15, 1915, at 2:30 P. M., at the office of Virtus L. Haines, Referee in Bankruptcy, Room 403, in the Post Office Building, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, bids in writing for the following described real estate and the following described machinery contained in the buildings on said parcels of real estate; which bids will be submitted to the creditors so that said property may be awarded to the highest bidder, under the terms of the order of this Court dated September 1st, 1915, providing, among other things, for a minimum bid, if the creditors and the Referee deem it advisable, and if no minimum satisfactory bid or bids be received, the said property will be offered for sale at public auction pursuant to the rules of this Court at the premises known as No. 783 Pacific Street, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, on Thursday, September 16th, at 10:30 A. M.

Lot No. 1. The following described real estate hereinafter called the Dean Street property:

"ALL those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the 9th Ward of the Borough (late City) of Brooklyn of The City of New York in the County of Kings and State of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

"Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Dean Street distant two hundred and forty-eight feet and six inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Dean Street and the easterly side of Carlton Avenue; running thence northerly parallel with Carlton Avenue one hundred and ten feet; thence easterly parallel with Dean Street one hundred feet; thence southerly again parallel with Carlton Avenue one hundred and ten feet to the northerly side of Dean Street; and thence westerly along the northerly side of Dean Street one hundred feet to the point or place of beginning; together with all the right, title and interest of the said parties of the first part in and to the land lying in Dean Street in front of and adjoining said premises to the center line of said Street."

Lot No. 2. The machinery contained in the buildings on said Dean Street property, described in Schedule A, to be filed with said Referee.

Lot No. 3. The property described in lots numbered 1 and 2.

Lot No. 4. The following described real estate hereinafter called the Pacific Street property:

"ALL that plot of land situate, lying and being in the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

"Beginning at a point on the southerly line of Pacific Street, distant two hundred and ninety (290) feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Pacific Street and Carlton Avenue; running thence southerly at right angles to the southerly line of Pacific Street, one hundred and ten (110) feet; thence running easterly parallel with the southerly line of Pacific Street, sixty (60) feet; thence running northerly on a line at right angles with the southerly line of Pacific Street, one hundred and ten (110) feet to the southerly line of Pacific Street; and thence westerly along the southerly line of Pacific Street, sixty (60) feet to the point or place of beginning."

Lot No. 5. The machinery contained in the buildings on said Pacific Street property, described in Schedule B, to be filed with said Referee.

Lot No. 6. The property described in lots numbered 4 and 5.

Lot No. 7. The property described in lots numbered 1 and 4.

Lot No. 8. The property described in lots numbered 3 and 6.

The said Dean Street property will be sold free and clear of the following, which must be paid out of the proceeds, and no bid will be accepted for a lesser aggregate amount:

1. All taxes due upon said property with accrued interest thereon.

2. Mortgage of $5,000.00 and accrued interest thereon at 6% per annum from February 23, 1915, held by Robert J. McManamy.

3. Mortgage of $5,000.00 and accrued interest thereon at 6% per annum from April 15, 1915, held by Brian G. Hughes and Robert J. McManamy.

4. Mortgage of $3,000.00 and accrued interest thereon at 6% per annum from March 31, 1915, held by Brian G. Hughes.

Said Dean Street property will be sold subject to a mortgage of $15,000.00, and accrued interest thereon at 5% per annum, from January 1, 1915, held by the Title Guarantee and Trust Company.

The said Pacific Street property will be sold free and clear of the following, which must be paid out of the proceeds, and no bid will be accepted for a lesser aggregate amount:

1. All taxes due upon said property with accrued interest thereon.

2. Mortgage of $25,000.00 and accrued interest thereon at 6% per annum, from November 1, 1914, held by Daniel W. McWilliams as trustee under the last will and testament of Charles H. Howell, deceased.

3. Mortgage of $4,000.00 and accrued interest thereon at 6% per annum from September 17, 1914, held by Simon J. Harding.

4. Mortgage of $6,000.00 and accrued interest thereon at 6% per annum, from February 3, 1915, held by Simon J. Harding.

5. Mortgage of $3,000.00 and accrued interest thereon at 6% per annum, from April 1, 1915, held by Simon J. Harding.

The trustee will allow on account of the purchase price of either of the said parcels of real estate the amount to which any of the said mortgagees would be entitled, upon the delivery to said trustee of a duly executed waiver of said lien or liens.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for 10% thereof, except that no mortgagee bidding upon either of the said parcels shall be required to deposit with his bid a greater sum than a sum equal to 10% of the amount by which his bid exceeds the aggregate of the said mortgages thereon.

The property may be inspected at No. 783 Pacific Street, and No. 607 Dean Street, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., on September 9th, 9th, 10th, 13th, and 14th.

No representation, warranty, guaranty, or covenant is made by the said trustee as to the character, quality or description of any of the said machinery.

In the event of the acceptance of a bid or bids for any or all of said lots of machinery, the successful bidder must pay the balance of his bid within two (2) days thereafter and such machinery must be removed from the premises within five (5) days thereafter.

In the event of the acceptance of a bid or bids for either or both of said parcels of real estate, the successful bidder must pay the balance of his bid and close his purchase within ten (10) days thereafter.

Should such bidder or bidders fail or omit for any cause to pay at the said time of closing the balance of said purchase price, the trustee may, at his option, withdraw the acceptance of such bid or bids and resell such property in such manner as the Court may direct and charge such bidder with any loss or expense attendant thereon.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

The acceptance of all bids will be subject to the approval of the creditors and the Court.

Copies of said Schedules A and B may be inspected at the premises at the times hereinabove stated, and at the office of said Referee on and after September 5, 1915.

Dated Brooklyn, New York, September 1st, 1915.

CHARLES H. McGILL,
Trustee in Bankruptcy.

ROSENBERG, LEVIS & HALL, Attorneys for Trustee, Office and P. O. Address, 74 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

VIRTUS L. HAINES, Referee.
Room 404, General Post Office Building, Brooklyn, N. Y.

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

City Houses to Let—Furnished

An attractive furnished house, 10 rooms, 2 bath; vestibule; electric lights and parquet floors throughout; on West End Av.; two minutes from subway; complete for $2,500 per year. Apply I. E. Newburger, 28 West 21st St. Telephone 5086 Gramercy.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

A modern private house, with garage, room for 3 cars, for rent in or around the West Bronx, New Rochelle, or Larchmont. Telephone before 12 o'clock, Fordham 160.

127th St., 113 West.—14 rooms; only $85 per month. Apply John Kirk, 41 West 8th St.

129th, 106 W.—Handsome 2-story and basement dwelling; 2 baths; $900 from Oct. 1.

Brooklyn.

101 72d St.—3-story limestone mansion; 9 rooms, 2 baths; electric lights, hardwood floors; inquire on premises, 1-6 P. M.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

707 North Broadway and 148 and 152 Robert Lane, Yonkers, two-story stucco and nine room dwellings, just completed, very attractive; newest improvements, handsome decorations; high-class location; attractive prices. $15 per month, each, on premises, and 118 North Broadway, Yonkers.

Two very attractive all-year-round houses to rent; furnished or unfurnished; have all modern improvements; can be inspected any time. J. Searby, 20 Redfield St., Rye, N. Y., or 27 East 40th St., N. Y. C.

Mamaroneck, N. Y.—Sublet house, 10 rooms, bath; garage; plot 100x100; corner; sacrifice for balance of lease, $40 month. C. H. Place, care of N. Y. Mackintosh Co., Mamaroneck, N. Y.

At Dobbs Ferry, two houses, perfect condition, $400 and $480 yearly; all improvements; fifty-foot lots, with Hudson River view; $600 each, cash, or installments. Phone 306. Charles E. Storms.

Wanted to Rent.—Furnished or unfurnished, 6 or 8 room modern house; $400-$500 annual rental; three adults; responsible. Brundage, 101 Park Av., Manhattan.

New "Old Colonial," 8 rooms, 3 baths, in park, handy station, for sale; others to let. Maxwell Smith, Greenacres, Hartsdale, N. Y.

HOMES AND ESTATES FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

THE VENICE OF NEW YORK.
Thirty Minutes from "Herald Square."
All year round homes for refined people; motor boating, bathing beach, fishing, asphalt streets; last word in lot sub-division; will build to suit if purchased before September 30th; titles guaranteed. For terms and particulars write or call 308 West 96th St., near subway express. Private dancing and bathing pavilion.

AT NORTH FREEPORT, L. I.
New house, 6 rooms, bath, laundry, pantry, reception hall, all improvements and steam heat; fine shade; near trolley; $2,600, $100 cash, $25 monthly. C. L. Roosevelt, L. I.

For Sale, Long Beach, L. I.—A corner plot, 60x100; choice location, three minutes from boardwalk; no agents. Inquire William Buess, Hotel Nassau, Long Beach, or 1,245 Madison Av., New York.

7-room house; improvements, hardwood floors, easy terms; 35 minutes out. Holberg, Hinsvale Av., Floral Park, Long Island.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

CHARMING COUNTRY HOME.
Near the Water.
Actual Water Rights.
$6,000—ON EASY TERMS.

Will sell newly built stucco seven-room house, on ½ acre, with all modern conveniences; tiled bath, steam heat, sac. Large veranda and sleeping porch overlooking two lakes; near express station; 700 feet elevation; on road of anthracite; only 45 minutes on train to N. Y. City. Ready to live in now. Can be seen by appointment. Write for photo and floor plans.

Address Bargain, P. O. Box 1,353, N. Y. C.

Attractive bargains in one-family houses and choice building lots.
THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50 per cent. of former prices. They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere, and Leonia, New Jersey, (opposite Grant's Tomb) within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan.
Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy free. Address BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

Beautiful new house; artistic outside and a model of perfection in its interior; 6 large rooms, tiled bath, front and rear porches; plot 60x120, large trees, park approach, fine street, 2 minutes to depot, easy commuting, $5,900 monthly. Price to sell quick, $4,150. For particulars, call, write or phone G. R. Angell, 76 East 94th St. Phone 6743 Lenox.

Small fruit farms, 75x500; five minutes to station; restricted section; twenty-mile view; new houses; every improvement, wonderful fruit; real opportunity, $5,000 $6,500; terms. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL."
All about the "Ideal Home Town."
SECRETARY, Box 814, Nutley, N. J.

SMALL FARMS for commuters, 1 to 5 acres, $10 monthly. Room 1701, 141 B'way.

Country Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

For Winter, to small family, adults; beautiful suburban house; handsomely furnished, in perfect order; 6 bedrooms, 3 baths; hot water; heat; 5 minutes Scarsdale Station; choice neighborhood; references necessary. 249 W Scarsdale.

For Rent.—Furnished house, garage, in very desirable neighborhood. Mrs. Nellie D. Boden, 528 Lenox Av., Westfield, N. J.

To Let—Unfurnished.

Westfield, N. J.—Rent magnificent new house, $30; another, $60; plenty of land. H. C. LOCKWOOD CO., Woolworth Building.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.
East Side.

Apartments to rent, furnished and unfurnished, full hotel service; restaurant; cheaper rates in New York; 2 rooms and bath, furnished, $12 weekly and upward. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th st.

HOTEL IRVING, 26 Gramercy Park.
Why not live within walking distance of your business in the most central, homelike, fireproof hotel in New York City?
Three-room suite also large studio; suitable for club purposes in interesting old house. 122 East 17th St.

38th St., 10 East.—One, two, three rooms with bath; also elegant parlor floors.

West Side

Beautifully furnished outside apartment; new building; 3 bedrooms; eighties; West End Av.; $175 monthly; year, less. Columbus 3974.

A.—8-room apartment, living room, bedroom, and kitchen; Broadway exposure; reasonable; references. 225 West 80th St. Saunders.

For People of Refinement.—Four-room front housekeeping apartment, off Hudson; subway half block; piano; $65. 611 West 127th.

Exclusive listings; personally selected; Claremont Morris, specialist, 30 East 42d. Murray Hill 158.

Choice list personally inspected furnished apartments. Frederick L. Hurt, 30 East 42d.

113th, 507 West.—Delightful 6 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

Riverside Drive, 400, (112th.)—6 large rooms, best class; overlooks Hudson; $120.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY, —MARION H. SEIXAS, Plaintiff, against HENRY L. GRAHAM, Defendant.—Summons. To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated August 10th, 1915.

YANKAUER & DAVIDSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, No. 261 Broadway, N. Y. City.

To the above-named defendant:

The foregoing is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Edward G. Whitaker, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 3d day of September, 1915, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 3d day of September, 1915.

Dated New York, September 3d, 1915.

Yours, etc.,

YANKAUER & DAVIDSON,
Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, No. 261 Broadway, City of New York.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.
East Side.

APARTMENTS, NEWLY BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED AND DECORATED TO SUIT, one, two, three rooms and bath, four rooms and two baths; month or year; $30 a month up per room; meals optional, $8 a week; full hotel service; quiet location; one block from "L" and subway express, ten car and bus lines; references; just completed; very exceptional opportunity owing to tardiness in completion of building; great sacrifice in rates. Hotel Nobleton, 126 West 73d St.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, } 1, 2, 3, & 4 Rooms
100 Cathedral Parkway, } SPECIALLY
110th St. and Col. Ave. } ATTRACTIVE
with private bath and kitchenette;
Complete—Dishes, Silver, Cooking Utensils
Furnished—$30, $40, $50, $60 up monthly.
CONCESSIONS ON LEASE and unfurnished.
Near Subway and "L"—Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River 5970.
CONVENTIONS ACCOMMODATED.

A.—A.—A.—YOUR IDEAL AT LAST.
How would YOU like to select first-class furnishings and decorations to suit entirely YOUR OWN discriminating tastes and requirements? You can do this in the newest, sunniest apartment hotel in New York for $60 per month, two rooms and bath. Hotel Nobleton, 126 West 73d St., between Broadway and Columbus Av., one block from express subway and "L" stations.

An apartment that is a real home; location convenient shops, theatres; West 71st St., 342; six and eight rooms, 2 baths; living room 22x18, bedroom 22x16; elevator house; will furnish new rugs, furniture, beds, bedding, &c., to suit prospective tenant. Apply premises or Ernest Tribelhorn, 60 Wall St.

Riverside Drive and 103d.—Elegantly furnished apartment, four rooms, all directly on Drive, to reliable party, $35; mother and son from near Chicago please call again. Phone 8600 Riverside.

Private party will sacrifice beautifully furnished apartment, 7 rooms, foyer, on Drive; bargain, $150 lowest. Telephone 4206 Morningside; 450 Riverside Drive; see superintendent.

At Riverside Drive and 84th St., north corner, No. 120; eight and eleven, all light, well-furnished rooms to let from Sept. 1. Call or address W. Stewart.

97th St., 308 West.—Five unusually large rooms; southern exposure; handsomely furnished; $115; elevator house. Ernest Tribelhorn, premises.

Belnord, 86th, B'way.—Seven very large rooms, two baths; cool, quiet; $110; includes light, refrigeration, linen, silver; until Oct. Apt. 308.

94th, adjoining hotel, Broadway; five outside rooms; elevator apartment; piano; immediate possession; $80; particulars office, 208 West 96th.

A.—6 rooms, 2 baths, high-class elevator apartment; all corner rooms; completely furnished; references. 225 West 80th St. Saunders.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

152 East 35th St.—Only one apartment to let; 8 elegant, large, light rooms and 2 baths in high-class elevator apartment house; all improvements; $1,800 per annum. Superintendent, on premises, or Franklin L. Partridge, 49 Wall St.

ST. GEORGE.
1,125 Lexington Av., 78th St. Newly renovated; all light, corner apartments, 6 rooms, $900; 7 rooms, $1,000; every modern improvement. All night elevator service.

DON'T MISS SEEING
Apartment seven unusually light rooms, 1,186 MADISON AVENUE.
Corner 87th St. Electric light, parquet floors; price, $1,200. Superintendent on premises.

70TH ST., 208 EAST.
Five and six large rooms, newly decorated; hot water supply; rent $25-$27. See janitor.

Apartment, six rooms and bath, or arrange for studios. Apply owner, 132 East 47th St.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS,
A. L. Mordecai & Son, 30 East 42d St.

CORNER, six rooms and bath, all OUTSIDE; owner's management. 130 East 31st.

Madison Av., 121.—Desirable housekeeping and non-housekeeping apartments.

West Side

Sublet; very elegant apartment, (Severn,) eight rooms, two baths, all outside; refrigeration free; elevator service; finest location; adjacent to 72d St. subway station; owner in Europe; offered at sacrifice. Inquire W. J. Haussler, 14 East 76th St.; telephone Stuyvesant 85.

Apartments 1, 2, 3 rooms and bath; 4 rooms and 2 baths; full hotel service; phone; maid service; newly decorated to suit; $30 per month up per room; meals optional; $8 a week; one block from "L" and subway express, cars and bus lines; special inducements for leases; references; just completed; very exceptional opportunity owing to tardiness in completion of building; great sacrifice in rates. Hotel Nobleton, 126 West 73d St. Write for booklet.

A.—A.—A.—YOUR IDEAL AT LAST.—How would YOU like to select first-class furnishings and decorations to suit entirely YOUR OWN discriminating tastes and requirements? You can do this in the newest, sunniest apartment hotel in New York at $60 per month, two rooms and bath. HOTEL NOBLETON, 126 West 73d St., between Broadway and Columbus Av., one block from express subway and "L" stations.

EMPIRE COURT, 311 West 96th St.
Very light rooms, 4 rooms, bath, $45 up
All Night 5 rooms, bath, $50 up
Elevator, 6 rooms, bath, $60 up
Telephone, &c., 7 rooms, bath, $70 up
GEO. R. READ & CO., 30 Nassau St.

THE LANGHAM,
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 11-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Superintendent or phone Col. 4020.

104th, 218 West.—7 extra large rooms, overlooking Broadway; 104th car at door; all improvements; just decorated; near Central and Riverside Parks, subway and "L"; $45-$50. Janitor.

48 WEST 98D ST.
Single apartment, 8 large rooms, bath, all light; convenient to "L," Subway, and Park entrance; $55.

118th St., 203 West.—6 rooms, 3d floor; all rooms direct light; $27-$33; all improvements; near Central, Morningside Parks, subway, "L." Janitor.

Wadsworth Av., 86-88 (Corner 177th.)—5-6 rooms, all improvements, $27-$36; Broadway Subway, 181st St.; lowest rents on Washington Heights.

156th St., 534 West, (near Broadway.)—New single flats, 4 extra large, light rooms and bath; heat, hot water; all improvements; $32 to $35.

109th, 245-247 West.—4 rooms, newly decorated; steam-heated hall and closets; near Broadway and Riverside Drive; $19-$22; subway, L.

Broadway, 2708 (103d).—Three rooms, bath; housekeeping; non-housekeeping; restaurant service; $40.

84th St., 15 West.—Seven large rooms and bath, newly decorated; immediate possession. $60.00 and $100.00.

Will rent exceptional two-room and bath hotel apartment at great sacrifice. L 30 Times.

ELEVATOR APARTMENT, $45.
Convenient, fashionable neighborhood. 509 West 112th.

Courtwood, 600 West 169th, corner Broadway; Subway; seven rooms, 2 baths; $1,000.

172d, 575 West.—Corner elevator house, 4-7 large, beautifully decorated apartments.

For apartments on Grand Concourse, consult H. A. Douglas, 2,423 Grand Concourse.

High-class apartments all over town. Berlin Renting Agency, 5,883 Broadway.

Wellesley, N. E. Cor. 81st, West End Av., apartments, 7, 8, or 9 rooms.

177th, 507 West.—7 large room apartment; modern improvements; on premises.

Highest class bachelor apartments; complete hotel service. 12 W. 44th St.

156th, 601 West.—Elevator apartments, 4, 6, 7, 8 rooms; $38 to $100.

611 West 176th.—Seven large, sunny rooms, 2 baths; $50 and $52.

Bronx.

College Av. and 170th St.—Three and four grand rooms; beautiful neighborhood; references required.

Brooklyn.

ST. JAMES PLACE, NEAR FULTON ST.
Delightful 6-room apt., $42; 7-room, $45; electricity, steam; parquet floors; near subway and L. Booklet. GOLDEN REALTY 238 St. James Place.

New Jersey.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—HADDON HALL.
Finest apartment in the State; 8-story elevator; fireproof; strictly high class; 6 and 7 rooms; decorations to suit; $65 to $85; any broker, or on the premises, 57 and 59 Union St.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

218T., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park privileges.)—Large, small, cool rooms; electricity; private bath, excellent table; references; phone.

307H ST., 131 EAST.—Beautiful large and small rooms; private lavatories; good service; in artist's private home; French cuisine; choice residential district; refined people only.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Trained Nurse, with large country place, will care for invalids; prices $10 to $15 per week. Address Y 341 Times Annex.

States Island.

The Willows, Huguenot Park on the beach; boating, bathing, fishing, tennis; delightfully cool; lawn, porches; exclusive; comfortable surroundings.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements now; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-shaded grounds; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

In large Colonial house, spacious grounds, garage; attractively furnished rooms; 426 Pelham Road, New Rochelle. Phone 2761—N. R.

Rockledge Manor, 124 Bruce Av., telephone 4136 Yonkers; convenient; refined home; moderate price.

Long Island.

Fall and Winter home; beautiful surroundings; large and small rooms; unexcelled home table; convenient to train and trolley. 96 Whitestone Av., Flushing, L. I.

Ocean View House, Far Rockaway, N. Y.—Large rooms, overlooking the ocean; first-class board; special rates over Labor Day. Tel. 1672 Far Rockaway.

Far Rockaway.—Maison Louis, 80 Carlton Av. Boarding; week-ends; $3.50; French table.

Ellswood.—Good board; Ulster County farm; arrange. White, 309 West 46th. Bryant 34.

New Jersey.

MONTCLAIR MANOR, MONTCLAIR, N. J.
In beautiful residential section of Montclair, exceptionally attractive accommodations; all conveniences; hot, cold water in rooms; unexcelled cuisine; 35 mins. N. Y. 27 Hillside Av. Montclair 2277.

THE COLONIAL,
SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
Open through September.
Misses Vanderhoof & Reynolds.

Orange, N. J., 211 Lincoln Av.—Six minutes from Highland station; high, excellent location; large, bright, airy rooms, with board; moderate rates; reference.

A real homelike boarding place in a beautiful suburb; desirable location; excellent references. 41 South Willow St., Montclair.

Montclair.—Healthful, convenient; excellent accommodations; piazzas, trees, flowers. Randall, 104 Valley Road.

Pennsylvania.

GRADUATE NURSES, with large farm, fine, modern house, would like few tubercular patients; dry, cool air; homelike; prices $9, $10, $12. Y 340 Times Annex.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

78D, 12 EAST.—Double and single rooms; excellent table; references. Apply by letter until Sept. 10.

47 FIFTH AV.
Cool single rooms; suites with bath.

LEXINGTON AV., 342, near 39th St.—Superior accommodations. Tel. 4229 Murray Hill.

MADISON AV., 218, (Near 36th St.)—Large and small rooms; some with private baths; newly furnished and decorated; excellent cuisine; references.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (near Park Av.)—Large, single rooms, with board.

45TH ST., 8 EAST.
Table board; rooms; references.

61ST, 159 EAST.—Beautiful, renovated rooms; steam, hot water; excellent table.

62D, 16 EAST.—Second floor large room; also single room; excellent table.

70TH ST., 173 EAST.—Large room; strictly private family; gentleman only.

West Side.

167H, 7 WEST.—Well-furnished rooms; private bath; excellent table; refined surroundings.

167H, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; unexcelled board; telephone.

47TH ST., 47 WEST.—Private boarding house; for the Winter, large and single rooms; private baths; table exceptional.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Exceptional rooms, large, single; private baths; excellent table. 4580 Bryant.

56TH, 332 WEST.—Double, single rooms; home cooking; table guests; telephone; references.

57TH, 320 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large rooms; southern exposure; conveniences; excellent table; reference.

57TH, 349 WEST.—Large and small rooms, private bath, with board; reference.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single, cool rooms, private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Electric lights; steam heat; private baths; suit particular people.

70TH, 150 WEST.—Well furnished single rooms, also double rooms, with private bath and piano; select meals; reasonable.

72D, 111-117 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with board; ideal location.

72D, 253 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive double rooms with bath; all conveniences; table guests.

72D, 122-121 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; excellent board; table guests.

73D, 258 WEST.—Attractive rooms, well-appointed house, unsurpassed table; table guests.

73D ST., 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms, good table; subway, elevated; references.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; electricity; parlor dining room.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive rooms, connecting bath; table guests accommodated; reasonable; telephone.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large, small, attractively furnished rooms; excellent table; table guests accommodated.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; excellent table; homelike; parlor dining; table guests.

76TH, 108 WEST.—Opportunity secure medium room, steam, first-class house, board.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; table guests; references.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Single and large rooms, connecting shower baths; gentlemen; private family.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Newly decorated, large, small rooms; superior board; table board.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

79th, 121 WEST.—Rooms with board; private or public bath; satisfaction guaranteed.

80TH, 106 WEST.—The House Richards. An "Old Home" place for refined people; all new, high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals.

80TH ST., 123 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; also parlor floor; newly decorated; continuous hot water; excellent cuisine and service; private bath.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; electricity; good table; parlor dining.

81ST, 151 WEST.—Large and small rooms, baths; excellent cuisine; electricity; phone.

82D, 134 West (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

82D, 45 WEST.—Pleasant large, small rooms; running water; excellent table; reasonable.

82D, 54 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; excellent table; references.

82D, 55 WEST.—Exclusive house, second floor front; private bath; single; medium rooms.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; gentlemen, couple; superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

86TH, 55 WEST.—Exceptional 2d floor; private baths; continuous hot water; other rooms.

89TH, 308 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate few people; excellent cooking.

90TH, 16 WEST.—Choice rooms; gentlemen, adults; exclusive; Jewish house, River 9793, Hellman.

93D, 21 WEST.—Large, small rooms; wholesome food; telephone; business people desired.

93D, 29-31 WEST.—Large, small rooms, newly decorated; parlor dining; reasonable.

94TH, 60 WEST.—Attractive rooms; select parlor dining; cuisine unexcelled; table guests.

94TH, 36 WEST.—Large second floor front room; excellent board; references. Strauss.

102D, RIVERSIDE DRIVE-WEST END.—Private Christian family owning elegantly furnished home; one, two rooms, private bath; excellent board. Y 336 Times Annex. Telephone 2007 Riverside.

102D, 253 WEST.—Convenient to subway; saloon floor; large room and small room, with bath; Jewish family; excellent table.

102D, 130 WEST, (West End Av.)—Accommodation for bachelors or man and wife; board, rooms; private house; first class.

102D, 216 WEST.—Attractive rooms, large, single; excellent table; gentlemen; elevated apartment. McIlhenney.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; modern private residence near Riverside and Broadway; two large rooms, bath.

110TH, 141 WEST.—Superior accommodations; reasonable; private home; very accessible; facing Central Park.

118TH, 625 WEST.—Large room; private bath; suitable gentlemen, couple; home cooking; references.

118TH, 525 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private boarding house; table guest; home cooking.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

113TH, 660 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Large, small rooms, connecting with bath or single; table guests.

121ST, 160 WEST.—Desirable rooms; bath; conveniences; excellent table; Hebrew family; table guests.

130TH, 144 WEST.—Large, nicely furnished room; excellent table; every convenience; telephone; reasonable.

149TH, 552 WEST.—Large and small rooms; excellent table; reasonable; near subway.

152D, 545 WEST.—Lady having private house convenient to subway and street car lines can accommodate a few guests; board optional; best references required.

152D, 561 WEST.—Single, double rooms; electricity; every convenience; excellent table. 4678 Audubon.

182D ST., 513 WEST.—Private family; large second floor front room; references. Audubon 7392.

156TH, 553 WEST.—Large and small rooms; excellent table; reasonable rates.

BROADWAY, (246 West 104th St.)—Attractive room, southern exposure; home cooking; telephone. Jappsen.

HOLLAN HOUSE.
96, 128, 130 West.—Rooms; high-class house, superior cuisine and service; parlor dining table guests accommodated. Riverside 229.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Elegant rooms; bath, shower, &c., exposure superior; board; $12 weekly; exceptional home surroundings, 4060 Morningside. Payne.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 383, Apt. 31.—Beautiful rooms, southern exposure; superior board; refined.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming family House of high standard; Grand location; 20 min. Broadway, 5c fare; Lovely furnished rooms; suites; all comforts; Excellent chef and service; separate tables; Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly, $10-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Brooklyn.

Nurse takes invalids and/or infirm in her detached cottage; countrylike; homelike. 357 78th St., Brooklyn.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH ST., 10 EAST, (NEAR 5TH AV.)
Pleasant large, small rooms; every convenience.

17TH, 130 EAST.—Desirable, well-furnished rooms on bathroom floor; moderate.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.) SUITE, two rooms and bath.

34TH ST., 46 EAST.—Elegant room, bath, electricity, $6.50; another, $4; telephone.

35TH ST., 20 EAST.—Desirable room, all conveniences; choice location; gentleman.

38TH ST., 10 EAST.—Small and large rooms, with baths; also suites.

45TH ST., 16 EAST.—Attractive accommodation for fastidious gentleman; room, with or without bath.

47TH, 131 EAST.—Comfortably furnished room in private house; gentlemen only; reference.

49TH, 38 EAST.—Well-furnished, moderate-priced room for gentleman; owner's house; references.

76TH, 37 EAST.—Attractive front room; every convenience; telephone; private house, near park.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV, 265, (near 36th.)—Attractive large front room; bath. Murray Hill 728.

MADISON AV., 220.—Desirable rooms; running water; furnished, unfurnished; adjoining bath; electricity, telephone.

MADISON AV., 529.—Beautifully furnished rooms with, without private baths; phone; electricity.

West Side.

97TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming suite for bachelors, hot water, electricity; references.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Daintily, newly furnished, single, double rooms; telephone; electricity; moderate.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Daintily furnished single, double rooms; bath, telephone, electricity; moderate.

97TH, 41 WEST.—Large, sunny front room, with private bath; also medium room.

117TH ST., 113 WEST.—Large, comfortable front room, all conveniences.

127TH, 111 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; private house; references.

140TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small, airy rooms; board optional; references required; high-class house.

147TH, 53 WEST.—Exceptional rooms, large, single; private baths; board optional. 4589 Bryant.

54TH, 54 W.—First-class single, double rooms; suites; private baths; electricity; references.

56TH ST., 49 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms; business gentlemen; references.

57TH, 153 WEST.—Medium-sized rooms; electricity; $5-$7; splendid location; telephone; reference.

57TH, 290 WEST.—Light, medium-sized rooms; modern conveniences; attractive location. Hammond.

58TH ST., 138 WEST.—Comfortable room for gentleman; modern convenience; private home.

58TH ST., 128 WEST.—Parlor floor, studio suite, grand piano; day or week.

69TH, 143 WEST.—Attractive living and bedroom; exclusive apartment; shower; electricity; breakfast. Wilde.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Private house, up to date in every particular, offers several rooms, en suite, with private bath, or single.

71

SEEK A WANDERER TO SETTLE ESTATE

Bowery Lodging Houses Are Searched for Stephen B. Trask, Once Well-to-Do.

HE WAS LAST SEEN IN MAY

Heir to Two Estates Left Family Because of Drink and Lived Among Human Derelicts.

An advertisement appeared yesterday morning in several New York papers, asking for information concerning the whereabouts of Stephen B. Trask, who disappeared from this city about May 5, 1915. There was a description of the missing man and the announcement that the information was desired by Foster & Newman, Attorneys, of 61 Broadway.

At the offices of Foster & Newman yesterday, the story was told of how a man, well educated, enjoying an income above that of three quarters of the people living in the United States today, living happily with his wife and three daughters, lost all through his habits, and went to live in the Bowery, friendless and alone, throwing his money lavishly among his associates there when he was drunk, and avoiding those same associates as if they were lepers when he became sober.

Stephen B. Trask, a distant cousin of the late Spencer Trask, the New York banker and philanthropist, had a comfortable home eight or ten years ago. His father, the late James V. Trask, a former member of the New York Produce Exchange, left enough for his three sons, Charles W., Nathaniel W., and Stephen to live free from fear of want. Besides, there was the income from his interest in the estate of his grandfather, Stephen C. Burdette, and the income from his share in an estate administered by Supreme Court Justice Bartow S. Weeks.

Then Trask began to drink and his affairs became more and more tangled. His wife remonstrated with him, but to no avail. When sober, he was kindness itself to his family, but when drunk his nature changed. In 1911 he was committed to Bellevue for observation.

Finally the Trasks agreed to separate, and Mrs. Trask with her children were allowed a share in the $5,000 which Trask got every year from his various interests. Trask himself went down to the Bowery and tried to forget. Two or three times a month he called on his brother, Nathaniel, to get the money from his father's estate of which Nathaniel Trask was trustee, or to ask news of his wife and children, whom he never forgot, and for whom Nathaniel was trustee under the terms of the separation agreement.

About as often he would call on Collins & Rowe, 283 Elizabeth Street, the real estate firm which handled property of which Justice Weeks was administrator and get from them his monthly allowance. Then he disappeared and for four months no word or trace has been heard of him.

According to Mr. Ballin of Foster & Newman he saw Stephen Trask on Park Row, near the Brooklyn Bridge, one morning last April. He was not sure of the man's identity until he heard him say to another as shabbily dressed as himself:

"If I had the price left I'd treat you."

Mr. Ballin tried to follow the pair but lost them in the crowd.

G. T. Collins of Collins & Raw said that on May 5 Trask had come to him to get a little money.

"He often did that," said Mr. Collins. "He'd spend his money which we paid in regular installments and then he would come to us to borrow enough to live on. He lived in various hotels along the Bowery, never staying long at one place, at least so we gathered from his conversation. A lot of his acquaintances from these places have been in here inquiring for him, and none have the slightest idea what may have become of him. He had not enough money to induce any one to murder him for it. I have no idea what has happened to him."

At the Palma Hotel, 92 Bowery, the manager, Robert Edggers, said that he remembered Trask very well.

"He was last seen here the night of May 3," said Edggers. "He went away from here the next morning and didn't come back. He sort of lived under his hat, never had a trunk nor anything like that, and it was so natural for him to disappear for two or three weeks that at first we didn't think anything about it. He used to be awfully jolly when he was drunk and spent his money freely, but when he was sober he never said a word to any one; just sat by himself."

Mr. Ballin, in Foster & Newman's office, said that Trask's absence was seriously inconveniencing them because since they had seen him last his brother Nathaniel had died and a new trustee had to be appointed for Mrs. Trask's income under the terms of the separation agreement.

"He is not legally dead for seven years, you know," said Mr. Ballin, "but we can hardly wait that long. His other interests also demand his presence."

Mrs. Trask is living with her three daughters at the home of Charles Trask in Bloomfield, N. J. Mrs. Natalie Trask Jameson of Rochester, N. Y., heir to her father, Nathaniel Trask's estate, is likewise anxious as to the whereabouts of her uncle. Trask disappeared once before several years ago and was found in Bellevue Hospital after a letter had been sent to every hospital in the city. This time these letters have failed, as well as appeals to the police in this and other cities.

ROBS MOTHER, BUYS FINERY.

Girl Tells Fairy Tale of Kidnappers and Generous Old Woman.

When 14-year-old Agnes Rieder returned to her home at 977 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, her mother was astounded to see her daughter arrayed from head to foot in new clothing and more astounded still when the child produced $56 and told a story that sounded like one of the Grimm's fairy tales to explain how she had come by the clothes and the money.

Four men had kidnapped her in an automobile, she said, taken her to a house, and delivered her to a bent old woman, who opened a closet, drew forth the clothes, helped her array herself, and then handed her the $56. The men returned, she said, drove her to Manhattan, and took her to a railroad station, where she hid behind a packing case and eluded them as they went to buy tickets, finally getting to Brooklyn Bridge, whence she knew her way home.

Mrs. Ridder, convinced of her daughter's narrow escape, immediately reported to the police of the Gates Avenue Station. Detective Siems came and talked to Agnes, heard her story and told her how much it sounded like the fairy stories he told his children. And then Agnes broke down.

She said she had taken $74 from a bag containing $172 which her mother kept beneath the mattress, had journeyed to a Manhattan department store and had spent $18 on carfares, soda, and the finery she wore. Mrs. Rieder looked and was convinced. Her bag held only $98, so Siems went away, for Mrs. Rieder said she did not want her daughter arrested, and explained that what she had in store for the girl could be settled better between mother and daughter without witnesses.

SOCIALIST PAPER IN STRAITS

Call Will Suspend Today Unless Gifts Are Forthcoming.

The New York Call, the Socialist daily newspaper established in this city on May 30, 1908, faces the possibility of being forced to suspend publication tomorrow. It has fared this same possibility many times, but its editors admit that the need for money has seldom been so urgent. Yesterday The Call directed attention to the immediate need of $1,000 in no uncertain words.

It was admitted at the office, 441 Pearl Street, last night, that today's issue would be the last unless money was forthcoming today.

BELMONT BETTORS HELD.

Seven of Twelve Arrested Must Face Court—Two More Taken In.

Of the twelve men who were arrested at Belmont Park Race Track on Thursday for bookmaking, seven were held for the Nassau County Grand Jury yesterday by Justice of the Peace Walter R. Jones of Hempstead. The other five were dismissed on the request of District Attorney Smith, who said the evidence against them was insufficient to warrant further action.

The men who were held were Richard Weldon, Hugh Collins, Samuel Braunstein, Joseph Bloome, Henry Snedicker, Nicholas Hart, and Nicholas Lascalgo. Justice of the Peace Jones decided to hold them for the Grand Jury after hearing the testimony of Sheriff Pettit and his deputies who made the arrests.

Two new arrests for bookmaking were made at the race track yesterday, the prisoners being Edward Salmore of 2,169 East Sixteenth Street, Brooklyn, and William Garrgan of 103 Garfield Place, Brooklyn. They were also held for the Grand Jury in $100 bail each.

Sheriff Pettit had twenty-five new men stationed at the race track yesterday in civilian clothes. They were unknown to the habitues of the track, but none of them succeeded in placing any bets.

DIES OF MERCURY POISONING

Mrs. F. E. Underhill, Suffering from Insomnia, Ends Her Life.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Sept. 3.—Mrs. Frederick E. Underhill of 170 West Seventy-sixth Street, New York City, died today in the Ann May Memorial Hospital in Spring Lake from bichloride of mercury poisoning. This explains her sudden removal last Saturday night from the Sea Breeze Hotel in North Asbury, where she was a guest, in an ambulance to the hospital.

Dr. J. M. Ackerman, in charge of the Ann May Hospital, in the death certificate given to the police today, gave the cause of death as "mercury poisoning." He would give no other facts except that Mrs. Underhill had died today.

Frederick E. Underhill is a partner in the firm of Underhill, Clinch & Co., hardware merchants, of 84-86 White Street, in this city. He said last night that his wife had been ill for more than a year and that he did not know how she obtained the bichloride of mercury which caused her death.

FRENCH SUSPECT A SUICIDE.

Government Official Involved in Munitions Scandal Kills Himself.

PARIS, Sept. 3.—One of the Government officials involved in army frauds in connection with the purchase of munitions committed suicide yesterday to avoid arrest. Warrants for other persons in complicity with technical agents of the army and navy have been issued.

The French Government has been vigorously investigating corruption in the purchase of army supplies. Announcement was made yesterday of the arrest of two technical agents, one in the Marine and the other in the War Department, detailed to inspect shells manufactured at Saut-du-Tarn. M. Leblond, Director of the works, is also under arrest on the charge of paying monthly subsidies to the technical agents in return for lax inspection on their part.

'ROOSEVELT' ON BAD CHECK.

Swindler Poses as a Cousin of the ex-President.

NUTLEY, N. J., Sept. 3.—The police are searching for a man who gave the name H. H. Roosevelt and who said he was a cousin of Theodore Roosevelt. Roosevelt arrived here on Aug. 24, and spoke of himself as a representative of the United States Government. He went to the home of John Wickham and told him his three assistants would arrive the next day with his automobile, and that the four of them would be in Nutley for three months making surveys.

Wickham wanted to charge each of the four $10 a week for board, but Roosevelt said he thought $8 would be enough, and it was agreed to. Roosevelt wrote a check for $40 on the Colonial Trust Company, Reading, Penn., and Wickham gave him $8 change. That was the last seen of Roosevelt. Today the check came back marked "N. G."

HONOR FOR ENVER PASHA.

Kaiser Decorates Him with the Order Pour le Merite.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 4.—The Exchange Telegraph Company's Amsterdam correspondent says that Emperor William has bestowed the Order Pour le Merite on Enver Pasha, the Turkish Minister of War, on the occasion of Enver's birthday.

This is the first time this order has been bestowed on a foreigner other than Austrian officers, according to the correspondent.

Five Die in Sing Sing Chair.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., Sept. 3.—Five men died in the electric chair at Sing Sing this morning. The first man entered the death chamber at 5:06 and the last was pronounced dead at 6:01, the total time being 55 minutes. The victims were Antonio Salemme of Monroe County, Pasquale Venditti of Brooklyn, Louis M. Roach of Montgomery County, Thomas Tarpey of Brooklyn, and William Perry, a negro, of New York.

U. S. Soldier Suicide with Gas.

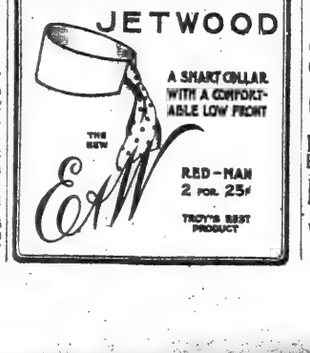
A man in whose clothes were found papers indicating that he was Gustave Gippert, 32 years old, a private in the United States Army, committed suicide with gas in a furnished room house at 219 Concord Street, Brooklyn, yesterday. In his pocket was an army certificate showing that he had been honorably discharged on Sept. 5, 1911, after serving three years in the Eleventh Cavalry. On the back was a notice that he had re-enlisted on April 28, 1915, at Fort Slocum.

100,000 Children to Play.

William J. Lee, Supervisor of the Bureau of Recreation of the Department of Parks, announced last night that Labor Day would be celebrated by neighborhood festivals and children's games in twenty playgrounds and recreation piers. It is estimated that 100,000 children will take part. Thirty centres will be kept open throughout the Winter, and it is estimated the total attendance will reach 10,000,000.

Four Lost When Boat Upsets.

SEA ISLE CITY, N. J., Sept. 3.—Four Philadelphians were drowned at Corson's Inlet, near here, today, when a boat in which they had been fishing capsized. A fifth member of the party was rescued. The known dead are James Campbell and William Kirk. The identity of the other two men is not known.



ADVERTISEMENT.

Crowds Around Kaufman Hat Stores

To prove that you can't tell the difference between a Kaufman and a high priced hat, Kaufman hat stores in their new fall display are showing some $3 and $4 hats of other makes along with their new fall $1.50 Kaufman Hats.

There is a sign in the centre of the window which asks the passers-by to see if they can tell the Kaufman hats from the high priced ones.

The display is very convincing proof that the new Kaufman $1.50 hats are just as smart as the hats at double their price. See this display today at the nearest Kaufman store.

ARREST FRED GREISHEIMER.

Police Accuse Him of Swindling German in San Francisco.

Fred Greisheimer, who said he was a real estate operator, but refused to give his address, was locked up in Police Headquarters yesterday charged with being a fugitive from justice. Greisheimer was arrested by Detective Fraser of the Second Branch as he entered "Jack's" restaurant with several men. The only statement Greisheimer would make to the police was that "it was all a mistake."

Greisheimer, who married Lillian Lorraine, an actress, is wanted by the police of San Francisco on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses, and also as a fugitive from justice, it being alleged he escaped while awaiting trial.

According to the police Greisheimer obtained $300 on March 25th from Dr. Karl Muck, leader of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, by alleging that he was authorized to solicit funds for the German cause by the Vaterland, a German periodical in New York. It is charged Greisheimer showed Dr. Muck a list of Germans in San Francisco who, he said, had contributed amounts ranging from $75 to $1,000, the police say. Dr. Muck learned later that the periodical was not soliciting funds or employing anyone to do so.

Some months later Dr. Muck met a friend who told him he was about to contribute to Greisheimer. The police were then notified, and on May 28 Greisheimer was arrested in the Hotel Fairmount in San Francisco, where he was stopping. On June 9 he was held for trial and remanded to prison. It is said he induced the Sheriff to allow him to go to a dentist's office in custody of a deputy. While the deputy remained in the outer office Greisheimer is alleged to have escaped by a side door. The New York police were notified, and Detective Fraser was assigned to the case.

Greisheimer was held without bail for examination on Tuesday, when arraigned before Magistrate McQuade in the West Side Court.

LILLIAN BELL BANKRUPT.

Writer Seeks Release from Nearly $21,000 in Debts.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—Lillian Bell Bogue, whose pen name is Lillian Bell, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in the United States District Court today, giving her liabilities as $20,395 and her assets as $415. About $18,000 of the liabilities are in the form of loans, according to the petition contracted jointly with her former husband, and owed to persons and companies in New York.

The desire to free herself from debts contracted in behalf of her former husband, A. H. Bogue, from whom she was divorced a year ago, is given by Mrs. Bogue as the reason for the petition.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d Street. Evenings 8:10. Mats. TODAY, Mon. (Labor Day) & Wed. 2:10. The Greatest Musical Show Ever Produced. ZIEGFELD FOLLIES. After the Play Visit Danse de Follies. NEW ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC Atop This Theatre

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evgs. 8:30. Matinee TODAY 2:30. JUST OUTSIDE THE DOOR. NEXT MON. MATINEE....SEATS NOW. Ruth Chatterton in Daddy Long Legs

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. TODAY, Mon. & Wed. 2:15. "VIVID AND CONVINCING."—World. UNDER FIRE with WILTON COURTENAY

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. TODAY, Mon. & Wed. 2:15. "HAS THE SPIRIT OF THE U. S. A."—PRESS. The Rolling Stones

GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea., B'way & 43 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY, Mon. & Wed. JULIAN ELTINGE in "COUSIN LUCY," by CHARLES KLEIN.

FULTON 46th St., near B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY, Mon. & Wed. SOME BABY! "A LAUGHING TRIUMPH." —American.

The Birth of a Nation. AT LIBERTY W. 42d St. THE TWICE Daily. Incl. Sunday. Evs. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75c. $1-$2. Other Mats. ..... 25-50-$1.

D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of 40.

LYCEUM West 45th St. NEXT MON. SEATS NOW. MARIE TEMPEST In the Double Comedy Bill J. M. BARRIE'S ROSALIND and Robert Marshall's THE DUKE OF KILLICRANKIE

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. TODAY, Mon. & Wed. COMMON CLAY with JOHN MASON and JANE COWL. SEATS SELLING 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

ELTINGE West 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY, Mon. & Wed. 2:20. "SEE MY LAWYER" WITH T. ROY BARNES AND CAPABLE CAST.

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. TODAY, Mon. & Thurs. THE BOOMERANG

PARK Col. Circle & 59th. Phone 9590 Col. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:30. May Irwin. Star Laugh Maker.—Sun. In the new comedy, "33 WASHINGTON SQUARE." Mat. Labor Day (Monday). Best Seats $1.

GLOBE B'way & 46th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Today, Mon. & Wed. 2:15. MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN

VITAGRAPH 44th and Broadway. 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c. 1 to 11 P. M. ROBERT EDESON and All-Star Cast in Mortmain. Other Pictures.

STRAND B'way & 47 St. Noon to 11:30. 10c to 50c. HAZEL DAWN in "Heart of Jeanifer." Strand Orch. & Soloists. Next Week, Mary Pickford in "ESMERALDA."

COLUMBIA B'way Burlesque & 47th. Matinee Today. MAIDS OF AMERICA

DALY'S Broadway & 30th St. Mat. Daily 10, 15, 25c. Nights, 25, 35, 50c. Burlesque SAM HOWE'S Daffydil Girls. Katherine Constantine, "Some Dancer"

EDEN WORLD IN WAX European War Heroes. Xtra Attractions. MUSEE. OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 10:30 TO 10:30

YORKVILLE 86th St. at 3d Ave. Burlesque Mat. Today 15c to 50c. CHARLES ROBINSON and His PARISIENNE FLIRTS. Smoking Permitted.

CANDLER THEATRE, W. 42d St. Ev. 8:15 Sharp. Matinees Today, Labor Day & Wed. A GREAT BIG HIT. The House of Glass. By MAX MARCIN. A BIGGER HIT THAN "ON TRIAL."

ASTOR THEATRE, B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees TODAY, LABOR DAY and Wed. 2:15. "A REAL PLAY AT LAST."—Mail. Young America. COHAN & HARRIS' GREATEST TRIUMPH

LONGACRE WEST 48TH ST. Evs. 8:20. MATINEE TODAY 2:20. SPECIAL HOLIDAY MATINEE MONDAY. THE GIRL WHO SMILES. BIG SISTER TO "ADELE." THE SMASHING MUSICAL HIT!

LEXINGTON 51st & Lex. Av. Evenings 25c to $1. Mat. Today 25 & 50c. A. H. Woods Presents Potash & Perlmutter. Next Week—"7 KEYS TO BALDPATE."

Standard B'way & 90th St. Phone 42 River. Evs. 25c to $1. Sat. Mat. 25 to 75c. Tues. & Thurs. Mats. 25 & 50c. Opens Mon. (Labor Day Mat.) (Seats Now.) A. H. Woods Presents THE YELLOW TICKET

York 116 St., nr. Lenox Av. Phone 1354 Morn. Evs. 25c to $1. Sat. Mats. 25 to 75c. Tues. & Thurs. Mats. 25c to 50c. Opens Mon. (Labor Day) Mat. (Seats Now.) JOHN CORT Presents THE NATURAL LAW

"Mandalay" Floating Carnival Evs., Sept. 6 to 11, inclusive. REFINED AMUSEMENTS & DANCING. Sept. 6—Special Contests, Exhibition Dances. Sept. 7—Cake Walk Night, Grab Bag Contest. Sept. 8—Moving Picture Stars appear tonight. Sept. 9—Masque Costume Ball. Singers: Messrs. Flynn, Grant, Young, Miss Barry, "Little Cafe Co." Sept. 10—Dancing Contest, Championship of Hudson. Sept. 11—Contests, Dancing Specialties. Big Night. LAST WEEK OF SEASON. Leaving Battery Pier 7:30, W. 131 St. 8:30 P. M.

SEATS MONDAY FOR THE Battle Cry of Peace. VITAGRAPH THEATRE. FIRST TIME NEXT THURSDAY Evs. at 8:30.

NORTH BEACH. Boats from East 99th & 134th Sts. Also direct trolley via Queensboro Bridge. GRAND CARNIVAL SEPT. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11.

Steeplechase. Grand Final Dancing Contest, Friday, Sept. 10th. $500 in Gold. Special Rates to Parties.

LUNA A STUPENDOUS HIT. LUNA'S BROADWAY ECHO EVENINGS AT 9, 10 & 11. Free Dancing Contest Thursday Nights

Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 2d Av. Every Eve. at 8:15. 12-Act Vaudeville Show. ALL SEATS RESERVED. 25c, 35c, 50c. DELIGHTFUL PROMENADE.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way, 47 St. Gertrude Hoffmann & Co. of 60 in "SUMURUN" The Four Mortons, Otha. Daily Mat. 25 to $1. The Four Mortons, Otha. DELICIOUS LEMONADE FREE TO ALL.

IRVING PL. THEATRE Every Eve. at 8:15 Sat. Matinee 2:15. SYLVESTER SCHAEFFER

PALISADES Amusement Park Opp. W. 130th St. Ferry. SURF BATHING in World's Largest Pool. Large Dance Pavilion. Miles of Merry Midway.

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Last Call Last Day Last Sale

Today closes the last sale of Hart Schaffner & Marx summer suits this season.

Your opportunity is here, but fleeting. Seize it today.

Summer Suits that were sold up to $50, are now $22.50

Summer Suits that were sold up to $35, are now $16.50

Broadway Stores open till 6 P.M.

Harlem Stores open till 11 P.M.

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Forest Hills Inn. Forest Hills, L. I. 15 minutes from Herald Square. 75 Electric Trains Daily. Rates, $15 Per Week Up. References required. Town Office—Room 716, 47 West 34th St.

THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE. VALHALLA, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y. 10th season; 45 min. to 42d St. on Harlem R. R.; 70 acres, park and lawns, 500 ft. elevation; 10 min. from station; capacity 200; own dairy; vegetable garden; music, dancing, tennis; rates $9 up; outside sleeping porches; garage; furnished cottages; booklet. SPECIAL RATES OVER LABOR DAY.

THE HALL, Glen Cove, L. I. Within commuting distance of New York. Private Beach. No mosquitoes. Tennis, boating, bathing, flanking. Absolutely fireproof wing. Private baths. References. Tel. 256—Glen Cove. Modern gentleman's place; fruit, poultry, dairy, farm; 90 miles; $9.00-$12.00; booklet; references. Spindler, Lefever Falls, Ulster Co., N. Y.

Booklet, September Hotel and R. R. Rates. Raquette Lake House Raquette Lake, N. Y. Ulster & Delaware R. R. Good for Summer Resort Book, &c. STAMFORD-IN-THE-CATSKILLS. Folder & Infor. at 1180 B'way., N.Y. F. H. Duffy, Rep.

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The New Monmouth. Spring Lake Beach, N. J. An Unexcelled Hotel on the Ocean Front With Every Attraction for the Summer Visitor. Daily Concerts and Dances. Palm and Tea Room Overlooking the Ocean. Private Tennis Courts. Golf. Motoring. Fishing. Riding. Edwin S. Tyng, Booking Representative. Frank F. Shute, Manager.

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THE WILTSHIRE Virginia Av. and South Ocean View. Capacity 350; private baths, running water in rooms; elevator, fine porches, &c.; music. Special—$15 up weekly; $3 up daily; open all year; booklet; auto at trains. SAMUEL ELLIS.

THE LORAINE St. Charles Place and beach. Fresh and sea water baths; running water in rooms; elevator; superior table. Special September Rates. A. E. WAGNER, Prop'r. W. E. LATTON, Mgr. CHALFONTE, Atlantic City, New Jersey. THE LEEDS COMPANY.

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Lieutenant Percy Richards (The Man in White). Has finally found a hat to his liking. "If I were ever tempted to wear a soft hat, it was when I saw 'WALLINGFORD.' Truly Warner's latest creation, and I believe every well-dressed man will wear it." LIEUTENANT PERCY RICHARDS. See "WALLINGFORD." In All Truly Warner Windows.

Hotel Bretton Hall. BROADWAY 85TH TO 86TH ST. Offers All the Advantages of the Best New York City Hotels at Much Lower Prices. EXCEPTIONAL APARTMENTS OF ALL SIZES, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, FOR LONG OR SHORT PERIODS. Transient Rates, $2.50 per Day Up. No Extra Charge When Rooms Are Occupied by Two Persons.

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HOTEL PIERREPONT. Special Rates Over Labor Day. MRS. GERSON L. KAHN.

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The Autumn IS THE SEASON OF ALL SEASONS TO TAKE The IDEAL TOUR. "When, for a Thousand Miles through New England's Scenic Wonderland, the Autumn Foliage is at its height. Illustrated Route Book or Large Map in Colors Free at 1180 Broadway, or by mail from ALMON C. JUDD, HOTEL ELTON, Waterbury, Conn.

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STRAITSMOUTH INN, ROCKPORT, MASS. Directly on the rocks at the extreme end of Cape Ann. Every room has an ocean view. Suites with private bath. For rates and particulars address E. S. WILKINSON, Prop. Reduced rates in September.

WYKEHAM INN, Washington, Conn. Open Until September 27th. After Labor Day, address A. DRUMMOND. INTERLAKEN INN, Lakeville, Conn.—Between two lakes. Fishing, boating, bathing, golf, tennis; excellent table.

THE EDGEWOOD, Greenwich, Conn. Golf. Tennis. Club House. Now open. "The New Mt. Kineo House"—for booklets write 171 Broadway, New York.

PENNSYLVANIA.

BUCKWOOD INN. Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa. Open until October 15th. Home of the Famous Golf Course of the Shawnee Country Club. T. Edmund Krumbholz, Mgr. Winter—The Kirkwood, Camden, S. C. 18-Hole Golf Course.

MOUNT PLEASANT HOUSE, MOUNT POCONO, PA. Catering to a clientele who appreciate the best; private baths; free garage; open all year; special Fall and Winter rates. Booklet. W. C. & H. M. LEECH.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Adirondack Mountain booklet free. Address Travel Bureau, Grand Central Terminal, New York.

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LACKAWANNA RAILROAD. Summer Tourist Bureau, 1180 Broadway, New York.

HOTEL NETHERLAND. 5th Ave. and 59th St., New York. *Finest and Best Located Hotel in New York.* NEW MANAGEMENT. REDUCED RATES.

Room and Bath..... $2.00 up
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Parlor, Bedroom and Bath..... $1,500.00 up
Parlor, two Bedrooms and Bath..... 2,100.00 up
Parlor, three Bedrooms and Bath..... 3,000.00 up
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Constant Consideration for the comfort and entertainment of our patrons is the reason for Shanley's ever-increasing popularity.

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Ideal for business appointments—the seven course luncheon—75c. (Music)

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HOTEL SHELBURNE. BRIGHTON BEACH, N. Y. Ocean Parkway Station. OPEN ALL YEAR. Twice Nightly at 8 and 11 THROUGHOUT SEPTEMBER. NED WAYBURN'S Revue. "TOO MUCH MUSTARD" with a Galaxy of Stars and a Bevy of Beauties.

SPECIAL SHORE DINNER (Noon to Ten P. M.) $2

MENU: Crabflakes, Shelburne; Steamed Clams, India Relish, Young Onions, Radishes, Chicken Gumbo, Bisque of Clams, Dixie Biscuits. (Choice) Boiled Kingfish, Sea Bass, Steamed Lobster, Soft Shell Crabs, Sauce Tartare; Fried Squab Chicken, Virginia Ham, Corn on Cob, Baked Sweet Potato, Lettuce and Tomato Salad. (Choice) Alabama Waffles, Watermelon, Cantaloupe, Coffee.

REISENWEBER'S. Columbus Circle and 58th Street. Phone 9640—Columbus. The Coolest Dancing Room in the City. Unsurpassed Cooking. Popular Prices. Exceptional Table d'Hote Dinner every evening six to ten $1.00. Delicious Frog Dinner (In the Grill), $1.25. MENU: Little Neck Clams, Cherry Stone. Consommé in Jelly, Frog Legs, Sauté Meuniere, Crab Meat Ravigote, Half Fried Chicken, Virginia Corn on Cob, Candied Sweet Potatoes, Salad, Peach Ice Cream, Watermelon, Cantaloupe, Cheese, Demi-Tasse. DANCING. Dancing Contest Every Friday Evening. CABARET

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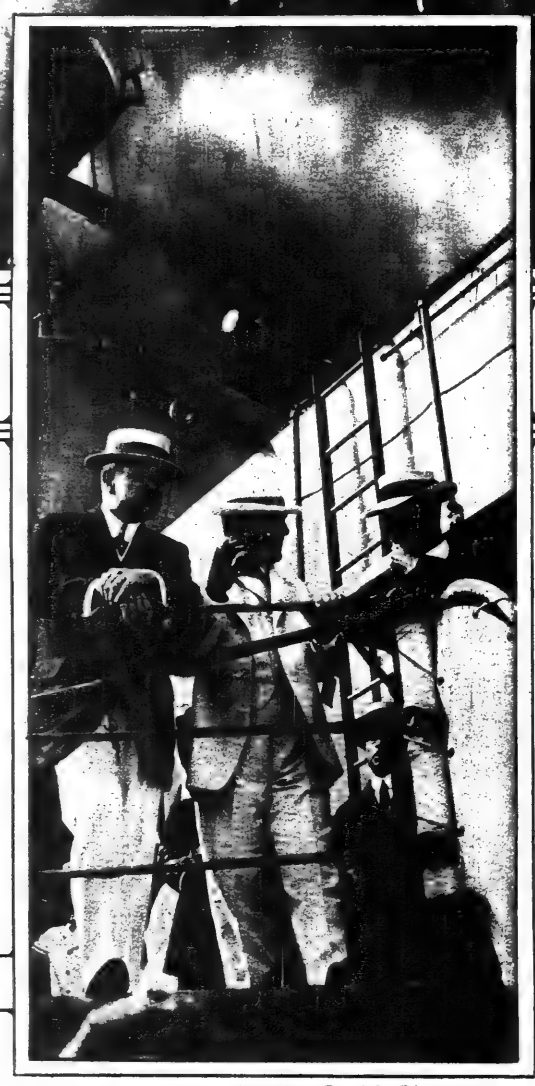
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Mansfield Studios, 33 West 44th.—All dances taught, absolute privacy; Summer prices. MISS BERA HOFFMAN, M. S. SEE OR Monday

The New York Times



UNITED STATES DESTROYERS, AT A SPEED OF MORE THAN THIRTY MILES AN HOUR, PASSING IN REVIEW BEFORE THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY AND THE GOVERNORS OF THE STATES ON BOARD THE BATTLESHIP WYOMING OFF THE COAST OF MASSACHUSETTS
(Photo © by Underwood & Underwood.)



Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels Discussing the Recent War Games With Governor Fielder of New Jersey (Left) and a Friend on the Wyoming.
(Photo © American Press Assn.)

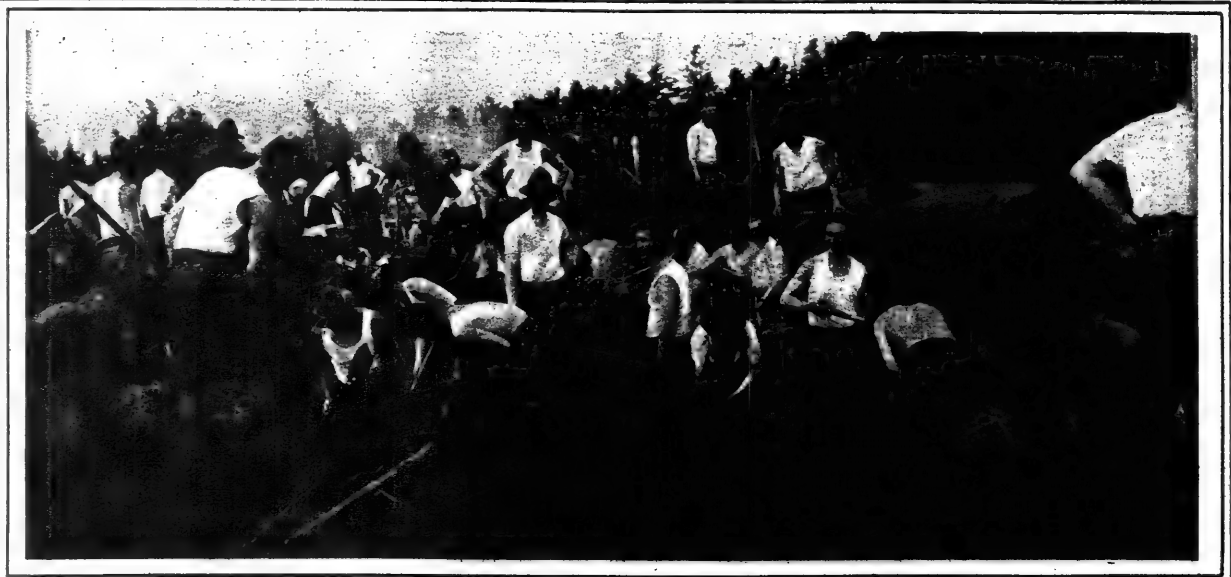
(Photo © Waterman.)



The U. S. S. Paterson in Action in the War Games Off Newport on Aug. 16. The Smoking Shell Can be Seen Ejected from the Breech of the Gun.



COLONEL THEODORE ROOSEVELT AND GENERAL LEONARD WOOD AT THE BUSINESS MEN'S MILITARY CAMP, PLATTSBURG, N. Y.
A Remarkable Twilight Photograph of Colonel Roosevelt Delivering His Famous Address Before the Camp Is Reproduced, Full Page Size, on Page 6 of This Section.



BUSINESS MEN IN THE PLATTSBURG CAMP, STRIPPED TO THE WAIST, DIGGING TRENCHES PRELIMINARY TO THEIR FIRST WAR GAMES.
(Photo by Pictorial News Co.)

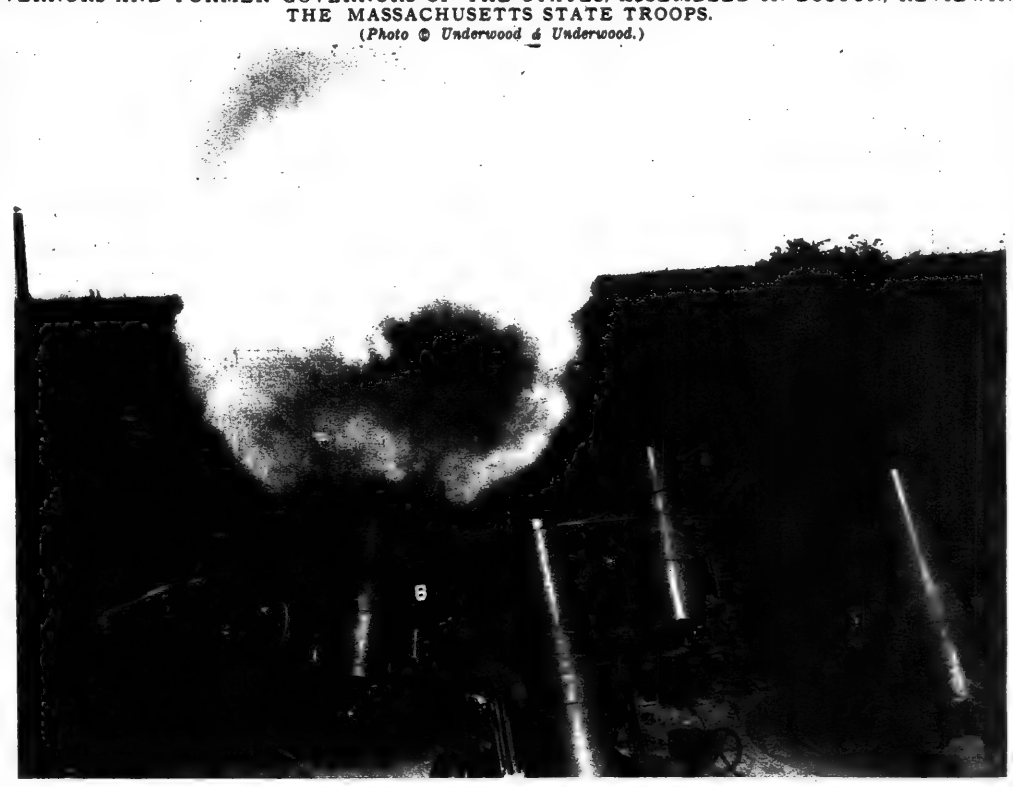


GOVERNORS AND FORMER GOVERNORS OF THE STATES, ASSEMBLED IN BOSTON, REVIEWING THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE TROOPS.
(*Photo © Underwood & Underwood.*)

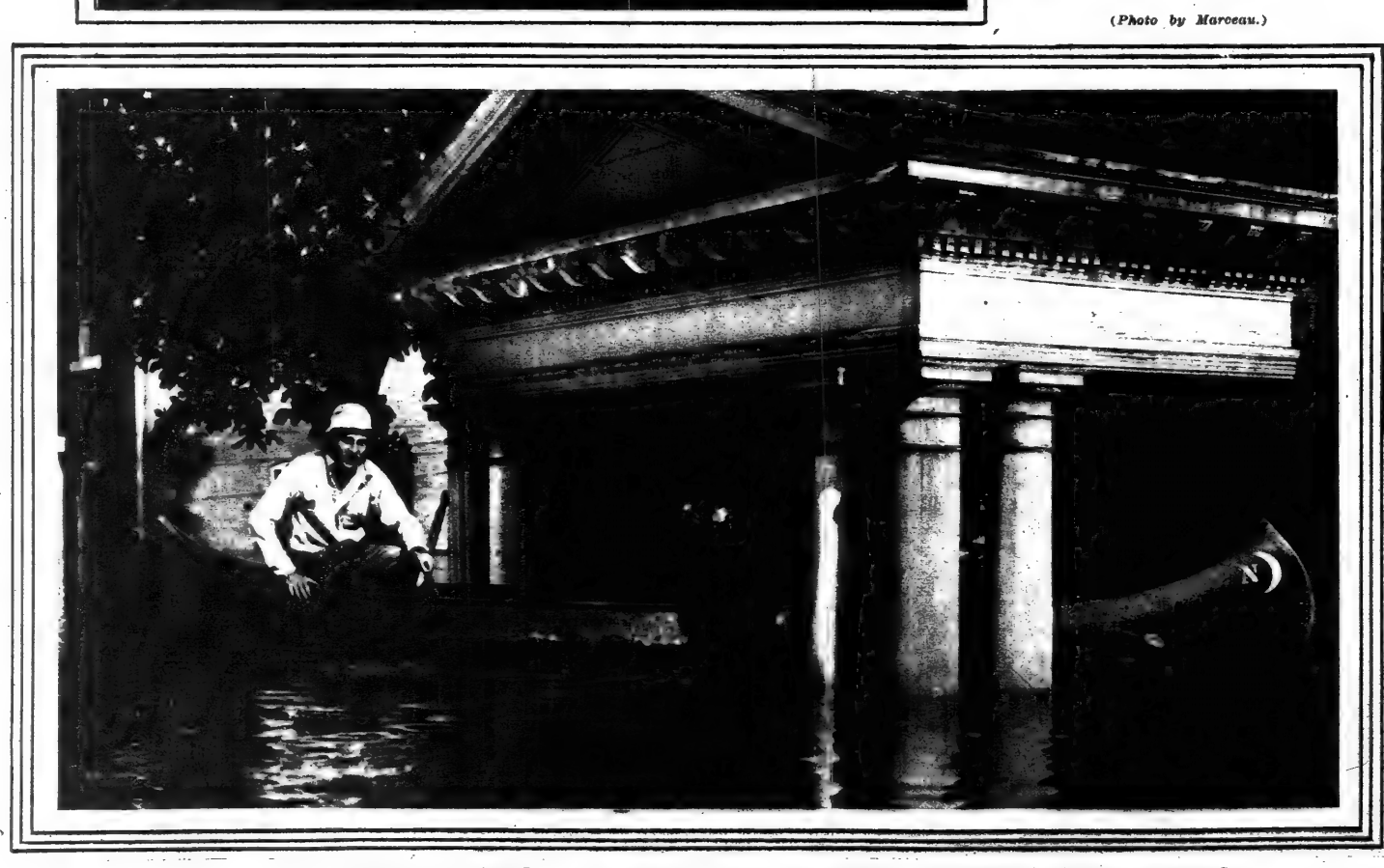


MISS EVELYN STRYKER,
Daughter of President Melancthon W. Stryker of Hamilton College, Whose Wedding to Winthrop T. Starritt Will Take Place Next Saturday.

(*Photo by Marceau.*)



Twelve-Inch Mortar at Fort Totten, Long Island, at the Instant of Firing During the Recent Target Practice and Coast Defense Drill.
(*Photo © International News Service.*)



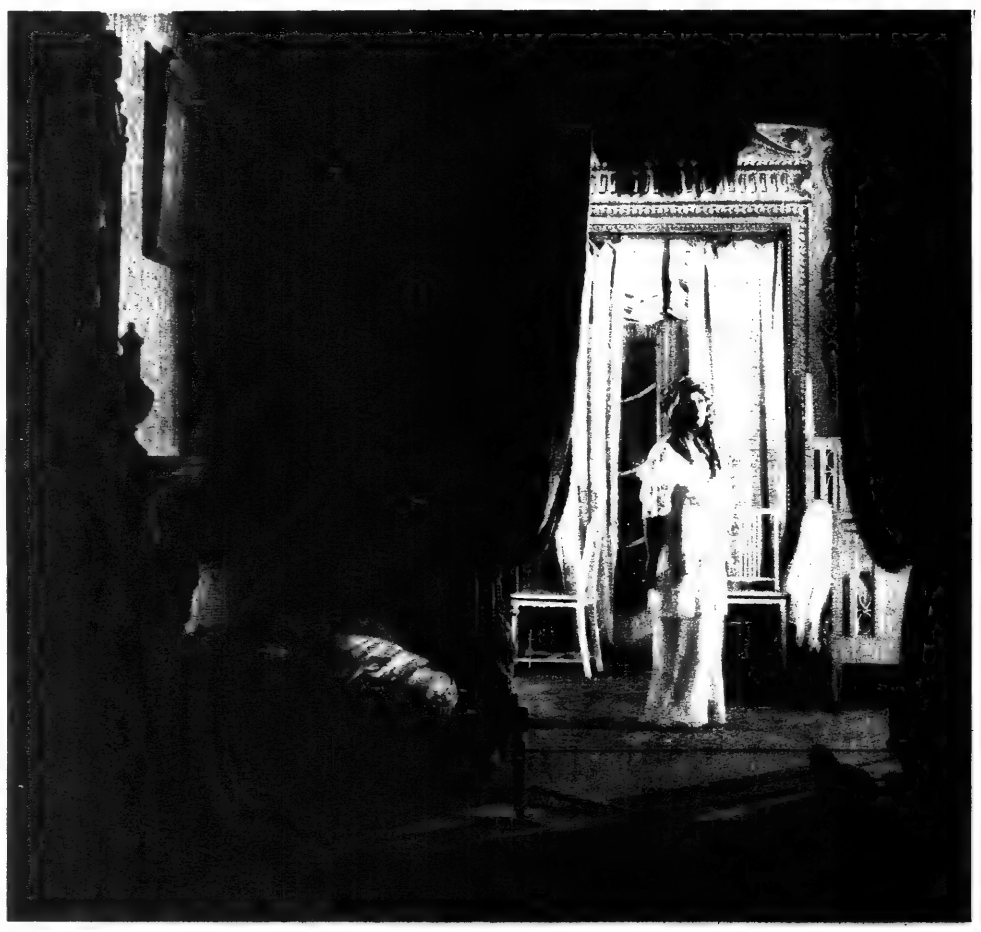
YOUTH IN A CANOE ENTERING THE PORCH OF A ST. LOUIS SUBURBAN HOME DURING THE RECENT GULF STORM AND FLOOD.



MISS KATHERINE S. SANDS,
Daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Robert A. Sands, Whose Engagement to John M. P. Thatcher Has Been Announced.
(Photo by Campbell Studios.)



IN HIS FATHER'S FOOTSTEPS.
Richard Mansfield II, at the Age of 17, as "Robin Hood" in "Sherwood," the Play by Alfred Noyes.
From a New Camera Portrait Never Before Published.
(Photo by Pearl Grace Loehr.)



MARY PICKFORD IN "ESMERALDA," BY FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT, SOON TO BECOME A SCREEN PLAY.



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CHARLES RUGGLES AND MARIE CARROLL in "Rolling Stones" at the Harris Theatre. (Photo by White.)



MME. MARCELLA SEMBRICH SINGING AT AN OPEN AIR CONCERT GIVEN AT LAKE PLACID FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POLISH WAR RELIEF FUND.
(Photo by Irving L. Stedman.)

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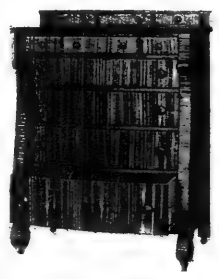
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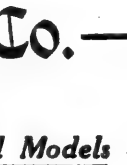
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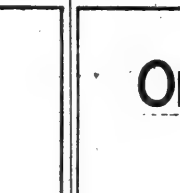
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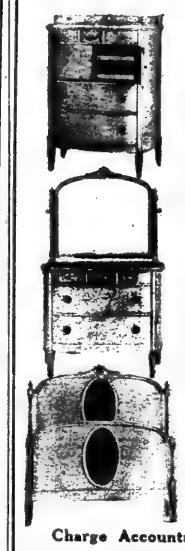
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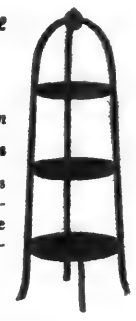
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WARSAW FORT HAMMERED TO PIECES BY THE BIG AUSTRO-GERMAN GUNS.

(*Photos from Press Illustrating Co.*)



PRINCE LEOPOLD OF BAVARIA, CONQUEROR OF WARSAW, LEAVING HIS NEW HEADQUARTERS IN THAT CITY, FOLLOWED BY HIS STAFF.



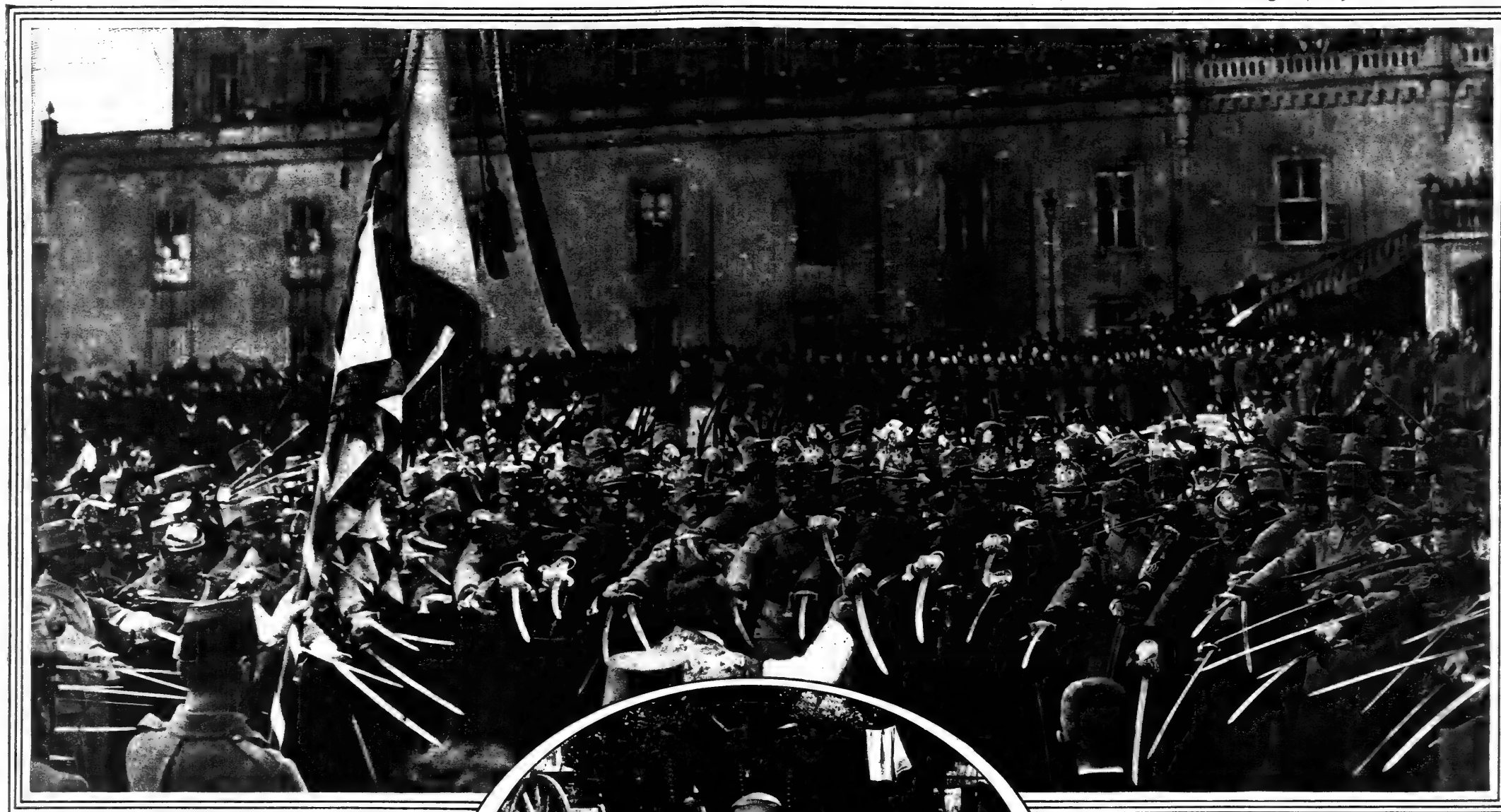
German Red Cross Dog Returning to the Field Station with the Gun of a Wounded Soldier Whom He Has Found.

(*Photos from Underwood & Underwood.*)

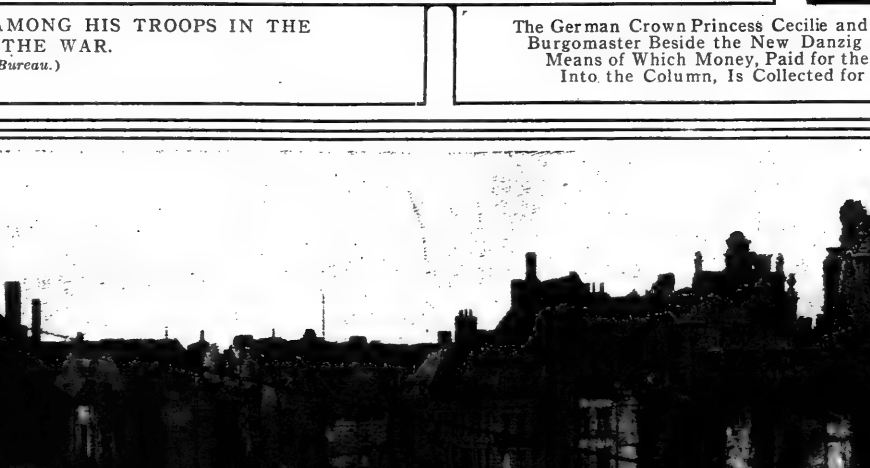


PRINCE LEOPOLD OF BAVARIA.

From the Most Recent Photograph of Warsaw's Victor to Reach This Country.



PRIEST SOLEMNLY CONSECRATING THE SWORDS OF AUSTRIAN CADETS WHO HAVE JUST BEEN GRADUATED AS OFFICERS INTO THE ARMIES OF THEIR COUNTRY TO FIGHT AGAINST ITALY.
(Photo from Universal Press Syndicate.)



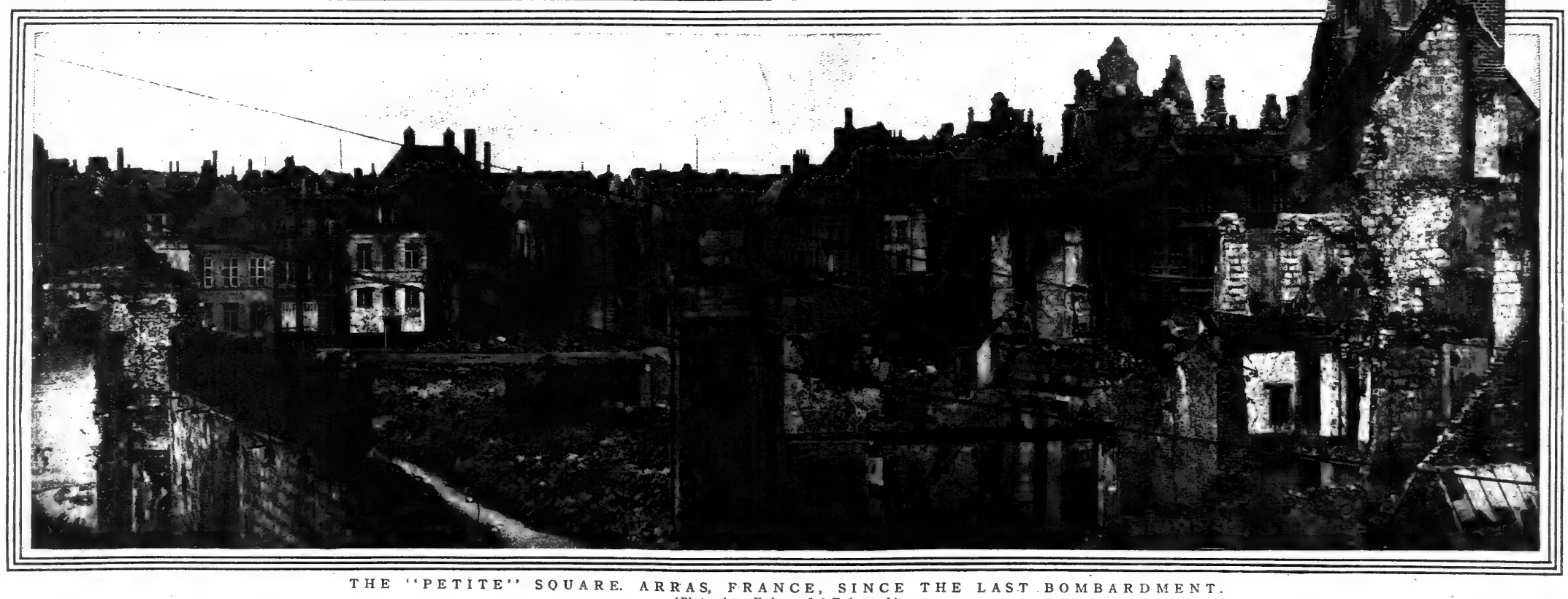
FRENCH OFFICERS QUESTIONING A MORTALLY WOUNDED GERMAN PRISONER, WHO HAS JUST BEEN BROUGHT IN.



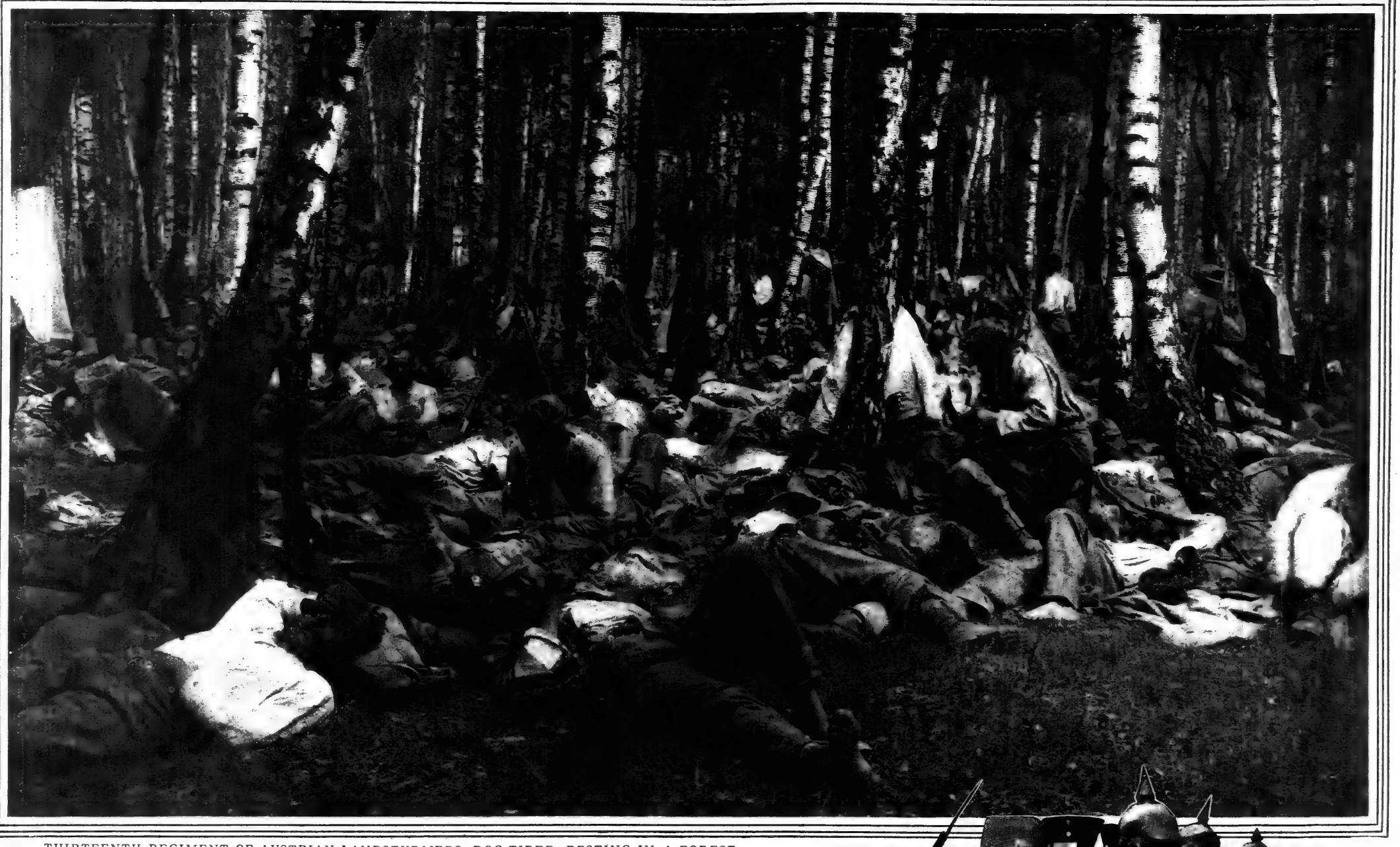
KING WILLIAM II. OF WUERTTEMBERG AMONG HIS TROOPS IN THE WESTERN THEATRE OF THE WAR.
(Photo from Leipziger Press Bureau.)



The German Crown Princess Cecilie and Children Standing With the Burgomaster Beside the New Danzig Wooden War Column, by Means of Which Money, Paid for the Privilege of Driving Nails Into the Column, Is Collected for the German Red Cross.



THE "PETITE" SQUARE, ARRAS, FRANCE, SINCE THE LAST BOMBARDMENT.
(Photos from Underwood & Underwood.)

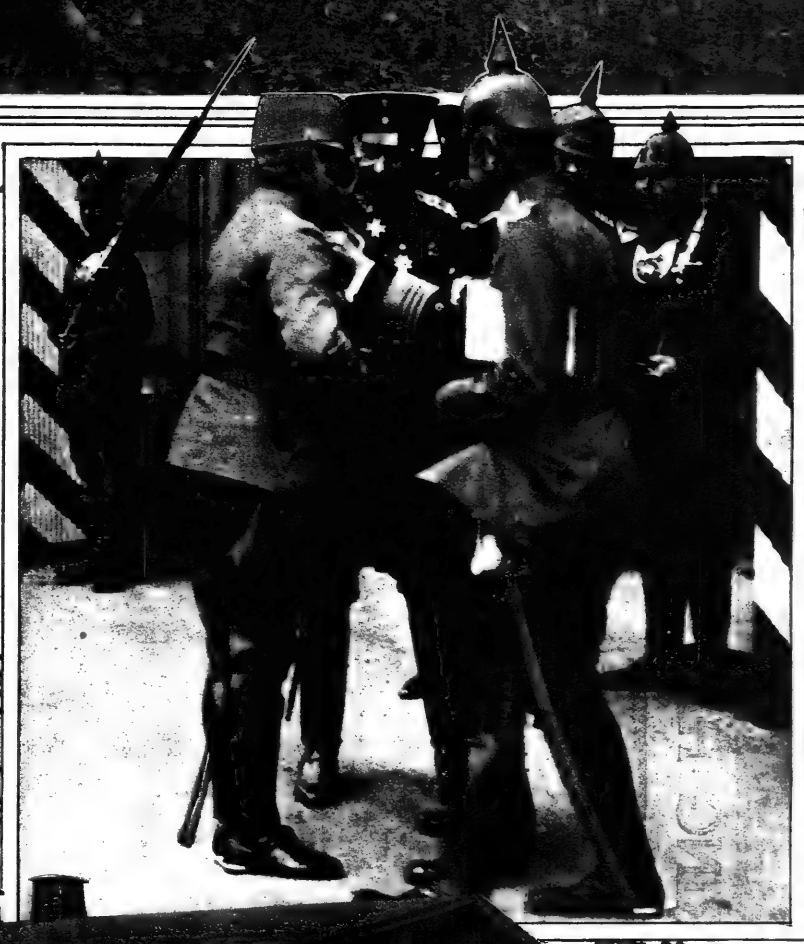


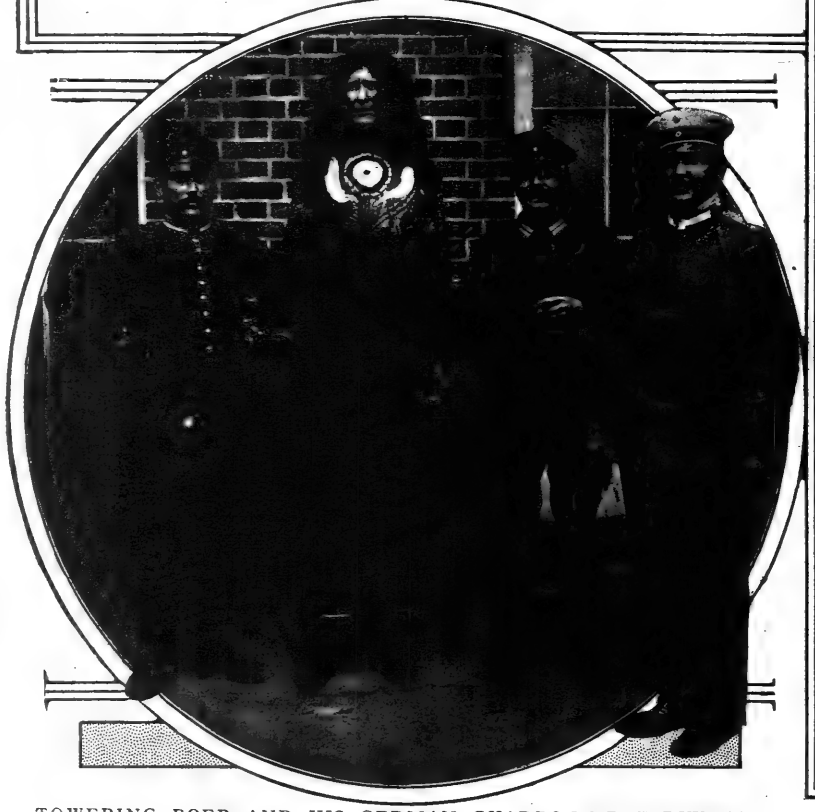
THIRTEENTH REGIMENT OF AUSTRIAN LANDSTURMERS, DOG-TIRED, RESTING IN A FOREST OF SILVER BIRCHES IN RUSSIAN POLAND. *(Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)*



King Frederick Augustus III. of Saxony and Field Marshal von Hindenburg, Followed by General Sudendorff and Their Staffs, on a Road Near Warsaw.

The German Emperor (Centre) Conferring the Order Pour le Merite on Archduke Frederick of Austria.



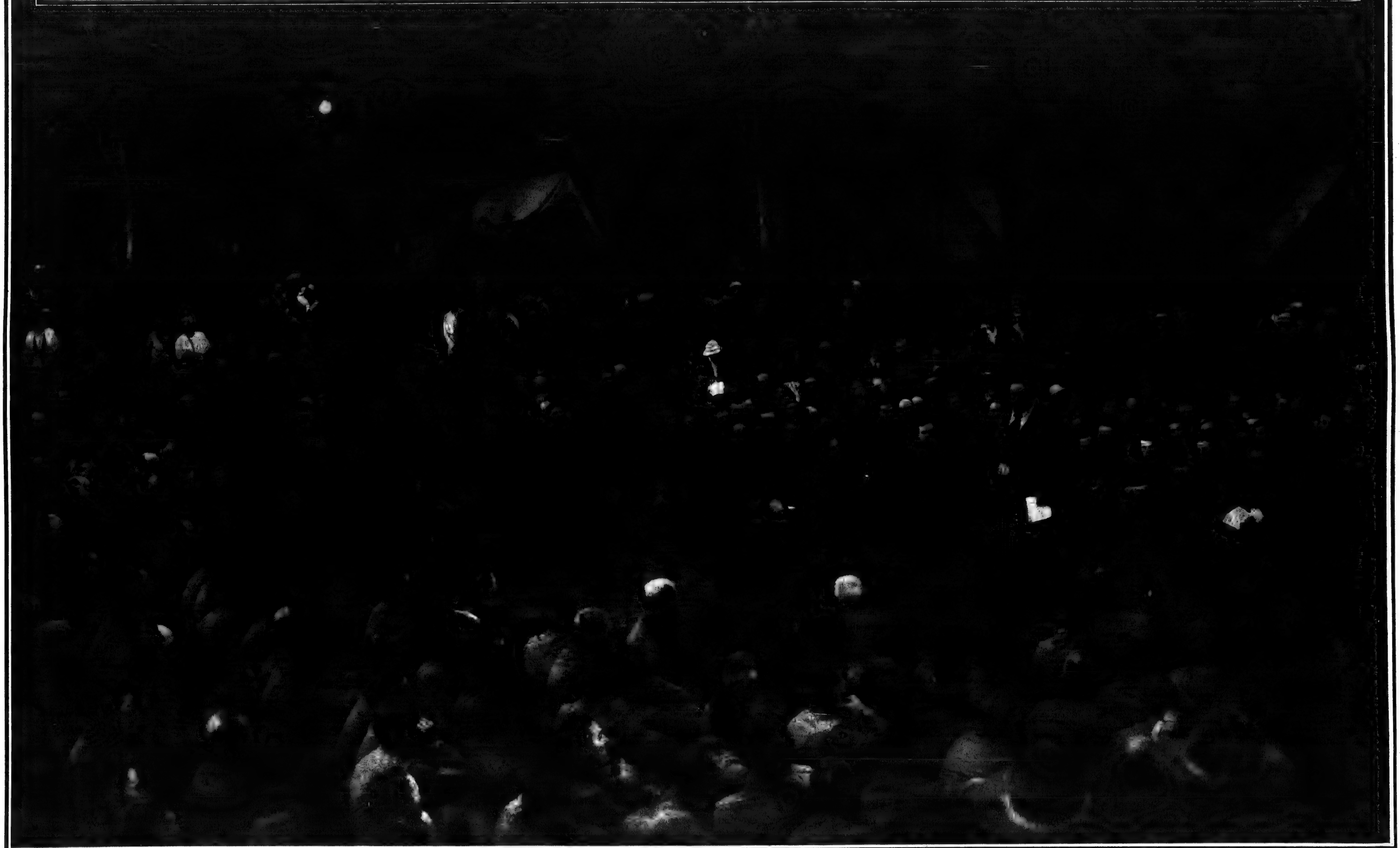


TOWERING BOER AND HIS GERMAN GUARDS IN THE RUHLEBEN CAMP FOR CIVILIAN ENGLISHMEN.



ENGLISH CIVILIAN PRISONERS OF WAR ENJOYING A BOXING MATCH IN THE CONCENTRATION CAMP AT RUHLEBEN, NEAR BERLIN.

COL. ROOSEVELT DELIVERING HIS ADDRESS AT THE BUSINESS MEN'S MILITARY CAMP.



IT WAS IN THE COURSE OF THIS ADDRESS THAT COLONEL ROOSEVELT MADE REFERENCES TO THE PRESENT ADMINISTRATION WHICH BROUGHT A REPRIMAND TO GENERAL LEONARD WOOD, THE COLONEL'S HOST, FROM SECRETARY OF WAR GARRISON. COLONEL ROOSEVELT BEGAN TO SPEAK AT 6:45 P. M. AND THIS INTERESTING PHOTOGRAPH WAS MADE IN THE TWILIGHT AFTER THE ELECTRIC CAMP LIGHTS, ONE OF WHICH IS SHOWN ON THE LEFT, HAD BEEN SWITCHED ON.

(Photo © Pictorial News Service.)

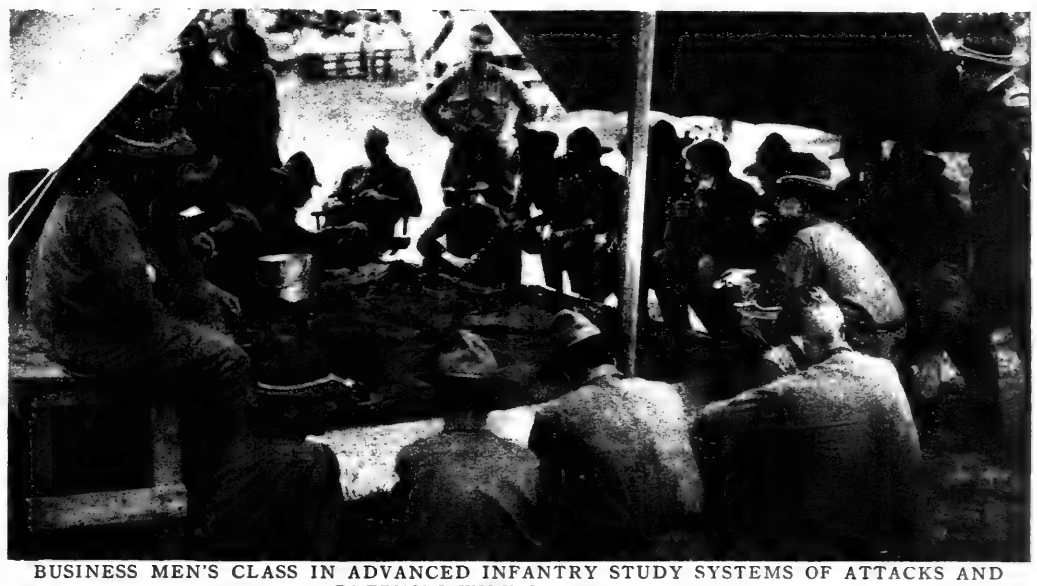


BUSINESS MEN OF THE PLATTSBURG ENCAMPMENT, IN THEIR FIRST WAR GAMES NEAR THE CANADIAN LINE, BIVOUAC AT COOPERSVILLE, N. Y.
(Photos by Bigelow.)



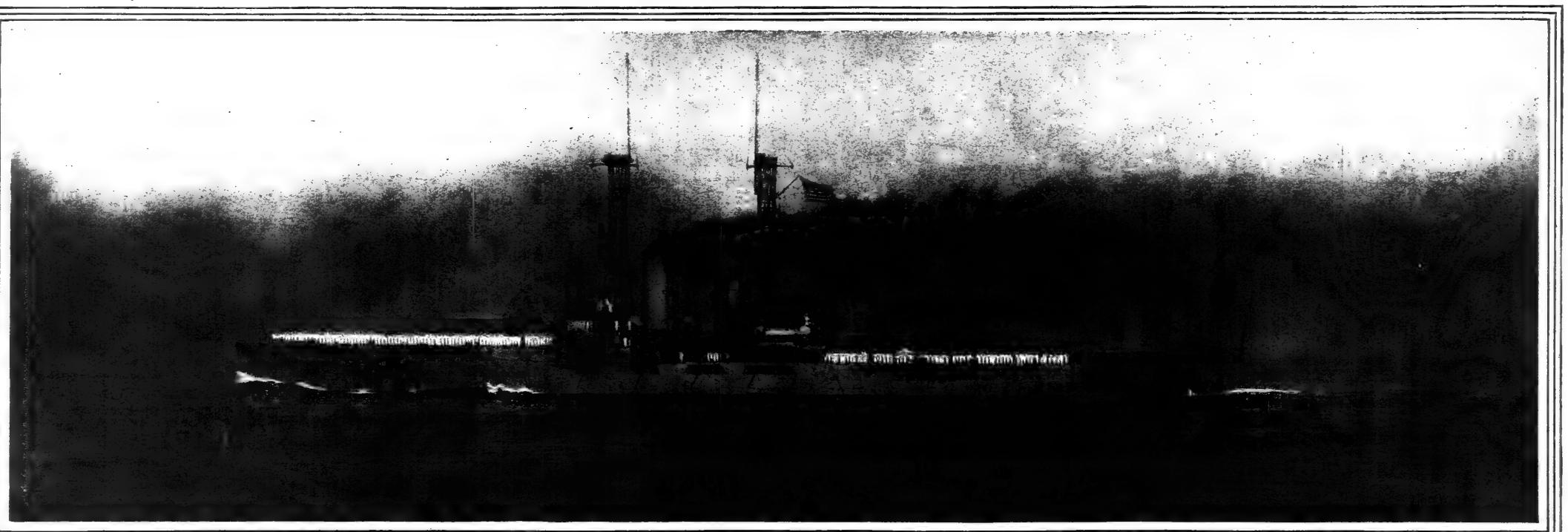
ON THE FIRING LINE IN A HAY FIELD NEAR THE CANADIAN LINE

BUSINESS MEN'S CAVALRY FORD A RIVER TO AVOID A MINED BRIDGE. →



BUSINESS MEN'S CLASS IN ADVANCED INFANTRY STUDY SYSTEMS OF ATTACKS AND DEFENSES WITH SAND MODELS. *(Photo by Pictorial News Co.)*

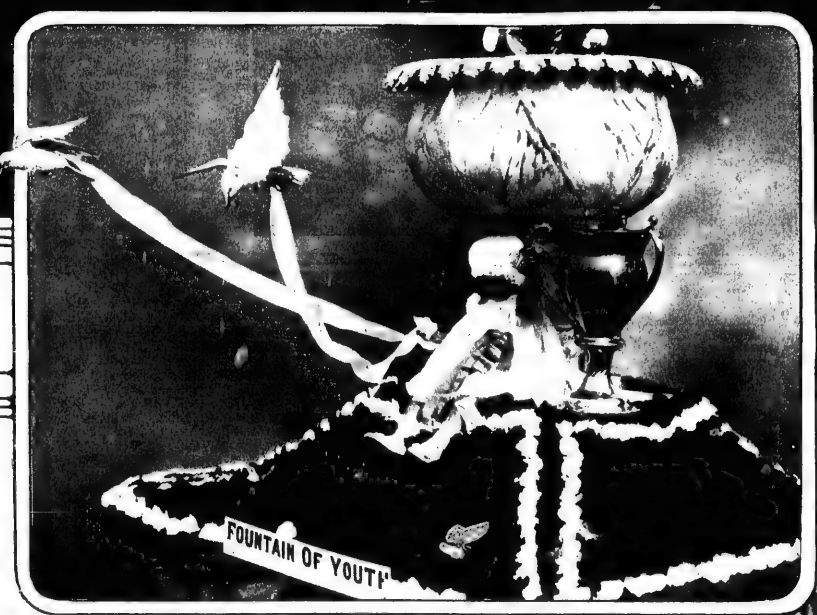




U. S. BATTLESHIP UTAH, WITH CREW MANNING THE RAIL, PASSING IN REVIEW BEFORE THE SECRETARY OF WAR ON THE BATTLESHIP WYOMIMG IN MASSACHUSETTS BAY.
(Photo © by Waterman.)



GOVERNORS AND FORMER GOVERNORS OF THE STATES IN ANNUAL CONVENTION IN BOSTON.
In the Front Row, Left to Right, Are: Governors Richard Manning, South Carolina; James F. Fielder, New Jersey; Roland H. Spaulding, New Hampshire; Marcus Holcomb, Connecticut; David Walsh, Massachusetts; William Spry, Utah; Ernest Lister, Washington; H. C. Stuart, Virginia; F. M. Byrnes, South Dakota; Arthur Capper, Kansas, and S. V. Stewart, Montana. *(Photo © American Press Assn.)*



Little Edna Mannigan and the "Fountain of Youth," Awarded the Grand Prize of the Parade.
(Photo © Underwood & Underwood.)



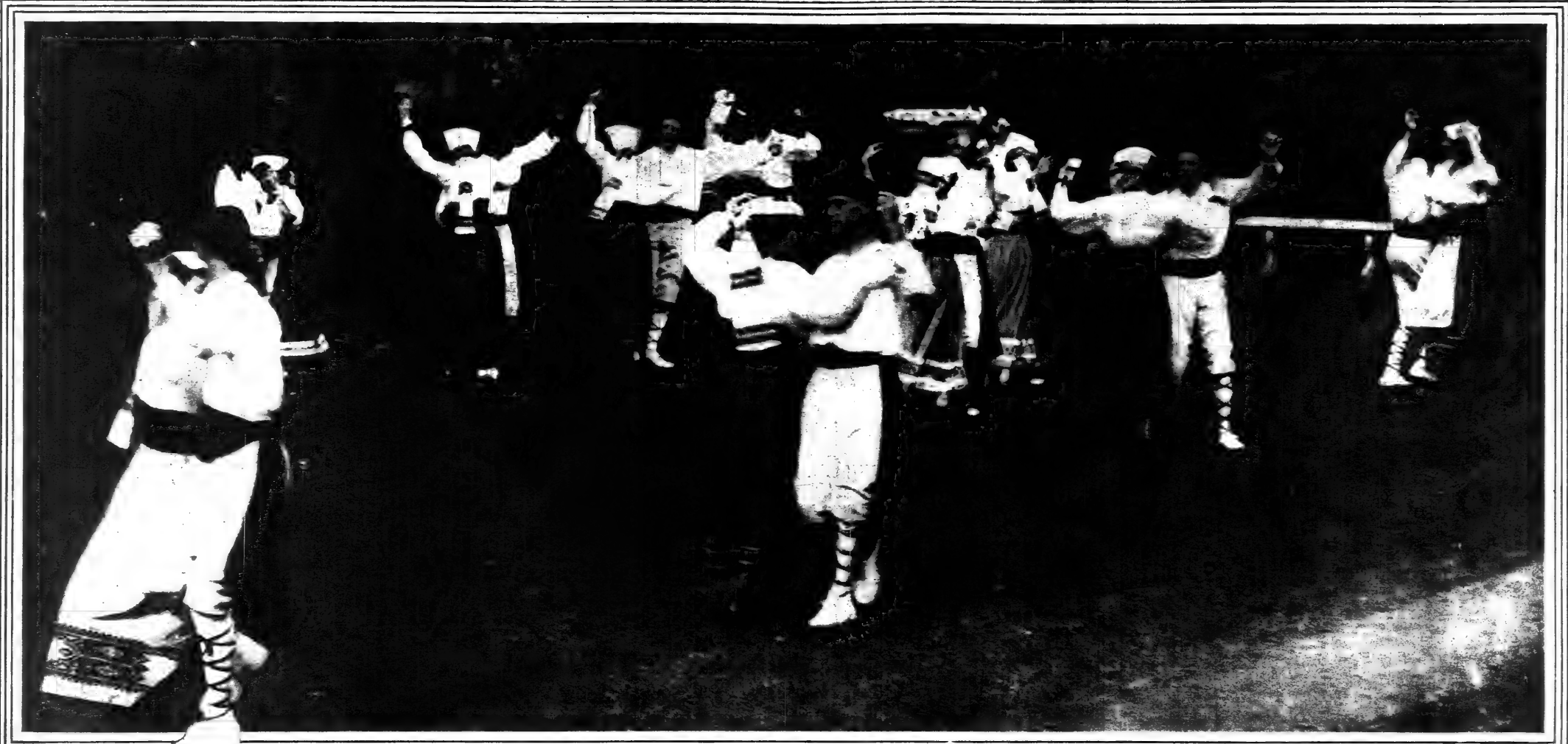
JAMES MEISINGER AS CHARLIE CHAPLIN, And the Cup He Won at the Asbury Park Baby Parade.



MISS MILDRED MORGAN AS QUEEN TITANIA XV. IN ASBURY PARK'S SILVER JUBILEE BABY PARADE. WITH HER IS LITTLE EDNA FRYLING.
(Photo by Edwin Levick.)



MEXICAN WOMEN AND CHILDREN, DESTITUTE AND FAMISHING, IN DOUBLE LINE MORE THAN A MILE LONG, WAITING BEFORE THE RASTRO SLAUGHTER HOUSE FOR THE BLOOD GIVEN THEM FOR FOOD.
(Photos © International News Service.)



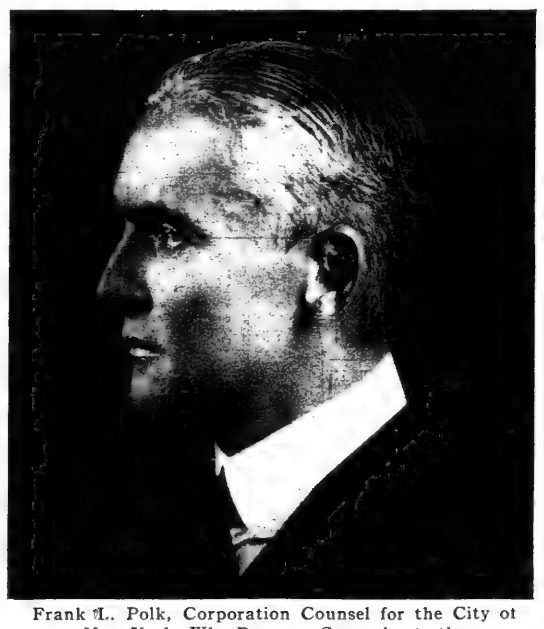
Young People Dancing the Furlana at the Italian Festival Held in the Grounds of the Summer Home of John Hays Hammond, Gloucester, Mass., Under the Auspices of the Italian Ambassador for the Benefit of the Italian Red Cross Fund.
(Photo © by Underwood & Underwood.)



Mme. Frances Alda, Wife of Signor Gatti-Casazza, Director of the Metropolitan Opera House, Gathering Corn at Her Country Estate, "Farnham," Great Neck, L. I.
(Photo © International News Service.)



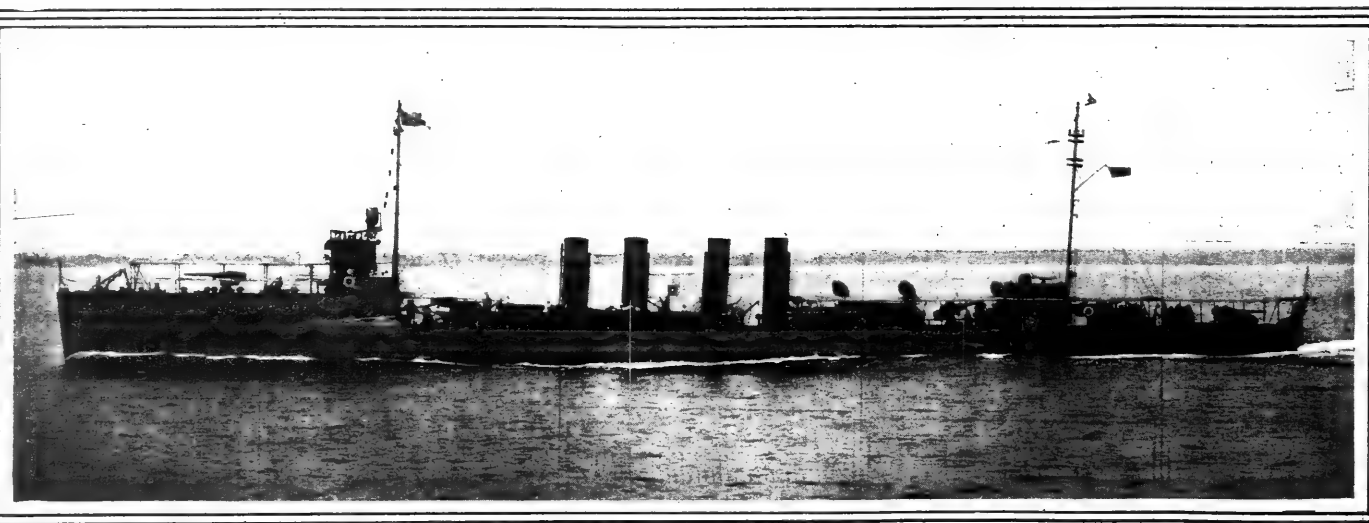
ARRIVAL OF THE NEW YORK TIMES AT THE AMERICAN AMBULANCE HOSPITAL, PARIS.
The Ambulance Squad Is Shown Reading the Picture Section of the Sunday Times of July 4 Last.



Frank L. Polk, Corporation Counsel for the City of New York, Who Becomes Counselor to the Department of State.
(Photo © by Underwood & Underwood.)



MISS GRACE GUNTHER WINANT,
Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry D. Winant, Whose Engagement to Mr. Charles A. Barry Has Been Announced.
(Photo by Campbell Studios.)



U. S. TORPEDO BOAT DESTROYER TRIPPE IN HER NEW WAR PAINT, ADOPTED BY THE NAVY TO CONCEAL THE VESSEL BY ITS RESEMBLANCE TO THE WAVES.
(Photo © by Waterman.)



ANNA CASE, AMERICAN SOPRANO,
Who Will be Heard Again This Season at the Metropolitan Opera House and on the Concert Stage.
(Photo © by Mishkin.)

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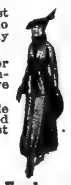
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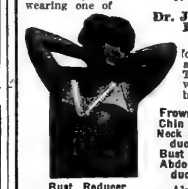
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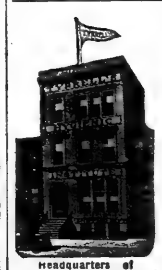


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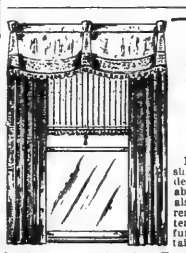
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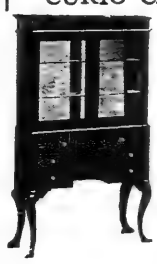


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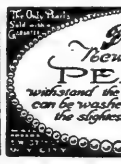
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The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Cloudy Sunday; Monday probably rain; moderate, variable winds.
For full weather report see Page 12.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 21,043. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1915—68 PAGES, In Seven Parts, Including Picture and Rotogravure Section and Review of Books. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

FINISH WORK ON NEW ORGANIC LAW

Constitutional Convention Ends Public Debate; will Now Draft Its Report.

CLASH AT THE FINAL HOUR

Barnes and Tammany Try in Vain to Prolong Consideration of Minimum Wage.

BILL OF RIGHTS MODIFIED

Reapportionment Continues Discrimination Against City—Work of Convention Reviewed.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 4.—Except for the drafting of the new organic law and the adoption of the final draft, which is more or less of a formality, the Constitutional Convention completed its work promptly at 7 o'clock tonight, the hour set for adjournment in a resolution adopted earlier in the day.

For a few minutes before the gavel of President Elihu Root fell, to mark the close of public debate, William Barnes, ex-Republican State Chairman, was the central figure in a scene filled with dramatic interest. Mr. Barnes, who on more than one occasion has been snubbed by the convention, which is dominated by his own party, in the closing moments of the session tonight found himself engaged with the Tammany delegation in a move calculated to embarrass President Root and the other convention leaders. The very last act of Mr. Root was to declare a motion made by Mr. Barnes out of order.

The trouble arose over a proposal presented by ex-Speaker Alfred E. Smith, which would have permitted the Legislature to provide for establishing a minimum wage in the employment of women and children. The measure had been debated for an hour or more under a special dispensation granted by the convention. Before it could come to a vote, the Committee on Revision, with the final draft of the bill of rights article, which had been amended and had the right of way on third reading over other proposals on the calendar.

The convention had been sitting in Committee of the Whole, with De Lancey Nicoll presiding, while the minimum wage proposal was under debate. But when the revised bill of rights, for which the Convention had been waiting, reappeared in its amended form, Mr. Root returned to the rostrum and the Committee of the Whole became the convention. It was noticed that in making the usual report to the convention, Mr. Nicoll did not beg leave on behalf of the committee to sit again.

Smith Starts the Trouble.

President Root directed the roll of delegates to be called on the final adoption of the Bill of Rights. The clerk went about the roll call in his most deliberate manner. That some of the advocates suspected a strategic move on the part of the Convention leaders to avert a vote on the minimum wage proposal became evident when ex-Speaker Smith, with disregard of convention rules, interrupted the roll call to say:

"That's right, don't hurry; call the roll slow, or you may get through before the hour set for adjournment comes."

Mr. Barnes had given evidence of restiveness where he sat in the row nearest the rostrum. The newspaper correspondent had no difficulty whatsoever in overhearing him say in a whisper to a fellow delegate: "Wickersham is ducking; let us smoke him out." Ex-Speaker Smith and the other Tammany delegates had been conferring and there was decided tension in the air in anticipation of their next move.

Mr. Barnes, who had included in his anti-social welfare proposal which was beaten by the conviction, a clause prohibiting the Legislature from enacting a minumum wage act, was on his feet the moment the roll call was ended and the bill of rights declared adopted. Only a few minutes were then lacking of the hour fixed for final adjournment.

"I move that the minimum wage proposal be sent back to the Committee on Industrial Interests and Relations to be amended by striking out the enacting clause," Mr. Barnes shouted. Herbert Parsons, Chairman of that committee, sprang to his feet and moved that Mr. Barnes's motion be tabled.

"I move we adjourn," shouted Majority Leader George W. Wickersham.

"I move to amend the motion of Mr. Wickersham by fixing the hour of adjournment at 8 o'clock," cried Senator Robert F. Wagner.

For a moment it looked as though the Convention would get tangled up in conflicting motions. An excited hum filled the chamber. Mr. Root and Mr. Wickersham appeared the only men to remain unperturbed. Mr. Wickersham renewed his motion. By that time the hands of the Assembly clock pointed to the dot to the hour of seven.

"The motion of Mr. Wickersham is the only motion I can entertain," said Mr. Root. "The others are all out of order. The Convention is now in the order of third reading, not in the order of motions and resolutions. But a motion to adjourn is always in order and cannot be amended. The convention is adjourned."

Frantic applause greeted this announcement. Tammany delegates grined and took their medicine. Mr. Barnes sat sulking in his seat long after the final gavel fell.

The Convention started its last day of public debate by adopting in its amended form the proposal raising the Governor's salary to $20,000, beginning with 1917. This went through by a vote of 134 to 5.

Reapportionment Adopted.

Then the reapportionment proposal, which leaves in the constitution the present discrimination against New York City in the matter of representa-

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EXPECT TEUTON HOST TO INVADE RUMANIA

Allies Likely to Increase Dardanelles Pressure in Order to Aid Her.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—An invasion of Rumania by the Austro-German forces, wit hor without a declaration of war, is being discussed as a probability in the Balkan capitals.

As no aid can be sent to her in men and munitions until the Dardanelles are opened, it is expected that the efforts to force the straits will be redoubled by the armies and navies of the Allies.

BIG SUCCESS CLAIMED FOR NEW GERMAN LOAN

Lists Not Yet Formally Opened, But Subscriptions Are Coming in Rapidly.

BERLIN, Sept. 4, (via London.)—The third German war loan, announced this week, is attracting much attention in all circles, and it is stated that everything indicates that the subscription will be highly successful.

A considerable number of big subscriptions have already been announced. The Krupp family has subscribed 40,000,000 marks, ($11,250,000.) Many companies have subscribed several millions each. The belief is expressed in banking circles, however, that such company subscriptions will be fewer than in March, since many concerns which were well supplied with raw materials when the wah began and were able to continue their operations and put their profits into the March loan, have lately earned no profits, the raw materials having been worked up.

It is expected, on the other hand, that small subscribers will be marsnaled in greater numbers than ever. Some large employers of labor anda clerical help are making advances in wages and salaries, to assist their employes in subscribing.

The financial press has advised that Germans sell foreign securities to raise money for subscribing, since the gain on exchange makes it advantageous to sell now. The Tageblatt, however, warns against selling certain American bonds, in view of the depressed price in New York. That newspaper expresses the opinion that it is better tot hold the bonds for recovery after the war.

BERLIN, Stpt. 4, (by Wireless Telegraphy to Sayville, N. Y.)—Subscriptions to the third German war loan are coming in rapidly from all sides in advance of the time set for the formal opening of subscription lists.

The Berlin Municipal Savings Bank has subscribed 45,000,000 marks, $($11,250,000) as compared with its subscription of 30,000,000 marks for the first war loan, and 40,000,000 for the second. The Agricultural Central Loan Bank has subscribed 25,000,000 marks.

Seven other subscriptions amounting to 14,500,000 marks have been received. The Düsseldorf Savings Bank has subscribed 25,000,000 marks, and five other subscribers 9,300,000 marks.

Other subscriptions mentioned by the Overseas News Agency total 43,000,000 marks, that of one banking house being 25,000,000 marks, as compared with 20,000,000 each for the first and second war loans.

The Overseas News Agency says that the subscriptions are for amounts larger than those taken by the same interests on the occasion of the earlier loans. The forthcoming loan, ti says, is evidently already assured of a great success.

MANY TOWNS RUINED BY ITALIAN FLOODS

Vesuvian Villages Covered by Mud Washed Down from Volnano—Loss of Life May Be Heavy.

ROME, Sept. 4, (via Paris.)—Torrential rains have fallen throughout Italy for several days, turning some of the rivers into violent floods, with resulting disasters.

Bari has been a heavy sufferer. Here houses were swept away and a number of people have been drowned, but the exact toll of victims is not yet known. In Naples several quarters of the city are under water.

The Vesuvian villages of Portici, Resina, San Giovanni, Leduccia, San Giorgio, Cremano, Barra, and Ponticelli are partly covered by a great quantity of mud, ashes, and cinders, which the rain washed down from the slopes of the volcano, and in this section the rain also has unrooted trees, destroyed roads and damaged bridges and peasants' houses. A man driving a horse and cart was caught in the flood and carried away.

It is impossible for trains from Brindisi to reach Naples as the railroad bridge has been carried away.

The rains have caused a lowering of the temperature throughout the country.

ITALIANS FIGHT IN SNOW.

Damage an Austrian Mountain Fort—Repulse Plezzo Attacks.

ROME, Sept. 4, (via Paris.)—The following Italian official statement concerning the progress of hostilities was given out here today:

In the mountainous portion of the theatre of operations, especially in the zones of Tonale, Haut Cordevole, Valle, and Cencia, (the Ansiei,) the action of our troops continues, despite the recent heavy snowfall. On the Lavaronne plateau our artillery by its accurate and intense fire greatly hindered the enemy's troops in reinforcement work. Along the Haut Cordevole a fort which the enemy had succeeded in partly repairing was freshly damaged by our artillery fire.

In Boeden Valley (the Rienz) our troops succeeded on Sept. 2 in repulsing the enemy's heavy attack. Attacks also were repulsed against our positions at Slatenik and Potoka, situated in the Plezzo (Flitsch) Valley.

On the Isonzo River we brought out a floating mine, set adrift from the opposite shore with the evident intention of destroying several bridges in our possession. This feat was due to the remarkably strict watch kept by our sentinels.

VIENNA, Sept. 4, (via London.)—The following report on the operations on the Italian frontier was issued today:

Since the useless attacks against the plateau of Lavaronne and the bridgehead of Tolmino the Italian activity has slackened visibly. Besides artillery engagements, the only fighting worth mention took place before the southern end of the bridgehead of Tolmino, where the enemy was repulsed.

An attack early this morning in the district of the Dolomaits, from Boedalp against Es Vidal, also failed.

TEXAS TROOPS OUT TO STOP INVASION

All Soldiers at Brownsville Ordered Under Arms on Rumor of Mexican Attack.

LONG BATTLE JUST ENDED

Score of Mexicans Slain in Fighting Across Rio Grande—Carranza Soldiers Aid Outlaws.

ONE TROOPER IS WOUNDED

Washington Disturbed and Fears Organized Movement Against Americans and Their Property.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Sept. 4.—All United States soldiers were ordered to arms at Fort Brown tonight. An organized invasion at some point on the lower border was feared.

With at least ten known Mexican dead and probably as many bodies lying in the dense brush, the fight between a band of Mexican outlaws and eighty United States cavalrymen, aided by a force of Texas Rangers and armed citizens ended late this afternoon.

One American trooper was wounded.

At 4 o'clock the Mexicans withdrew from the south bank of the Rio Grande and hid in the brush, apparently awaiting another opportunity to attack the Americans.

The battle was waged practically the entire day, the two fodces firing at each other across the Rio Grande at a point four mules west of Old Hildalgo, Texas. The participants were stretched out in the brush on a battle line two miles long.

The injured American was John Salvini, private in Troop D, Third Cavalry, who sustained a serious wound in the left hip. He was taken to Mission, Texas.

Captain J. C. McCoy, who commanded the American forces, returned to Mission tonight. He reported ten dead Mexicans could be seen from the Texas side, and that probably as many more Mexicans had been killed in the brush by shots fired from the Texas side. Earlier unofficial reports today placed the Mexican dead at twenty-five to thirty. The number of Mexicans engaged was placed at forty.

When the fight ended the Americans were in possession of three crossings between Mexico and Texas in the vicinity of Mission. Hidalgo is sixty-four miles west of Brownsville.

The Mexicans made no attempt to cross the river but opened fire early today at an American ranchman on the Texas side of the border, and later a detachment of cavalry was ordered to the scene.

Army and State officers regarded the attack more seriously than former incidents of the kind, in view of its military character.

It was not known positively that the Mexicans who engaged the Americans in the fighting at the international boundary were Carranza soldiers, but reports indicated that the original forty who fired at the ranchmen and the Rangers had been strongly reinforced by Mexican soldiers, evidently from the Carranza garrisons in the little towns along the river.

Arrangements for necessary reinforcements for the slender garrison of cavalry at Mission were reported under consideration tonight at Fort Sam Houston, headquarters of the Southern Department. It was not believed among the more observant at Brownsville that the disturbance today was the opening battle of an attempted invasion of the border.

Conservative citizens, while they admitted it to be the most violent demonstration of hostility yet experienced, relied on the leaders soith of the river to hold their men in check, and said United States cavalry, infantry, and artillery on the border were in sufficient strength to take care of any aggression from the south.

Carranza Consul Garza of Brownsville gave assurances that the firing on the American Army aeroplane yesterday from the Mexican side of the river was not the work of any member of the Carranza garrison of Matamoros.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4. — Conditions on the Mexican border are growing worse and there is concern here over the situation. It is apparent that a concerted movement exists to cause trouble in the American territory adjoining the international boundary line. The greater part of the United States Army within continental United States is now engaged in border patrol duty. Every day brings messages to the War Department from Major Gen. Frederick Funston of some new invasion of Texas from across the line and of pitched battles in which somebody is killed.

The firing from the Mexican side on a United States Army aeroplane has indicated to the authorities here that the border war is directed as much against the United States Government as it is against civilians who are attacked for the purpose of robbery.

Officials are reticent as to what course will be taken by the Government other than to increase the border patrol and make every effort to give protection to persons and property in the invaded districts. Apparently the Government does not wish to adopt any drastic measures or to send troops over the border while it is engaged in the effort, in co-operation with the Governments of Brazil, Chile, Argentina, Bolivia, Uruguay, and Guatemala, to end Mexico's troubles by bringing the various fighting factions together in a peace conference. But the continued border raids from the Mexican side are causing irritation, which may bring about a change of front.

The promise of a satisfactory conclusion of the critical differences between

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Haiti Is Put Under Martial Law By Proclamation of American Admiral

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4. — Rear Admiral William B. Caperton, commanding the American forces in Haiti and Haitian waters, issued a formal proclamation yesterday, declaring martial law in Port au Prince and the immediate territory occupied by the forces under his command. The text of the proclamation as cabled to Washington by the Admiral was made public by Secretary of the Navy Daniels today, as follows:

Information having been received from the most reliable sources that the present Government of Haiti is confronted with conditions which they are unable to control, although loyally attempting to discharge the duties of their respective offices, and the facts having created a condition which requires the adoption of different measures than those heretofore applied, and in order to afford the inhabitants of Port au Prince and other territory hereinafter described the privileges of the Government, exercising all the functions necessary for the establishment and maintenance of the fundamental rights of man, I hereby, under my authority as commanding officer of the forces of the United States of America in Haiti and Haitian waters, proclaim that martial law exists in the City of Port au Prince, and the immediate territory now occupied by the forces now under my command.

I further proclaim, in accordance with the law of nations and the usages, customs, and functions of my own and other Governments, that I am invested with the power and responsibility of Government in all its functions and branches throughout the territory above described, and the proper administration of such Government by martial law will be provided for in regulations to be issued from time to time by the commanding officer of the forces of the United States of America in Haiti and Haitian waters.

The martial law herein proclaimed and the things in that respect so ordered will not be deemed or taken to interfere with the proceedings of the Constitutional Government and Congress of Haiti or with the administration of justice in the courts of law existing therein, which do not affect the military operations or the authorities of the Government of the United States of America.

All the municipal and other civil employes are therefore requested to continue in their present vocations without change, and the military authorities will not interfere in the functions of the civil administration and the courts, exception in so far as relates to persons violating military orders or regulations, or otherwise interfering with the exercise of military authority. All peaceful citizens can confidently pursue their usual occupations, feeling that they will be protected in their personal rights and property, as well as in their proper social relations.

The commanding officer of the United States expeditionary forces, Colonel L. W. T. Waller, United States Marine Corps, is empowered to issue the necessary regulations and appoint the necessary officers to make this martial law effective.

Done at the City of Port au Prince, Haiti, this 3d day of September, A. D. 1915. W. B. CAPERTON,
Rear Admiral, United States Navy, commanding the forces of the United States of America in Haiti and Haitian waters.

Admiral Caperton acted in pursuance of his general orders to do whatever was necessary to preserve peace.

PORT AU PRINCE, Sept. 4.—Rear Admiral Caperton today proclaimed martial law at Port au Prince and in other districts occupied by American troops. The people are calm.

BE LOYAL TO WILSON, WOOD TELLS ROOKIES

In Farewell Speech, General Asks Support for President's Military Policy.

PRAISES REGIMENT'S WORK

Hopes to See Business and Professional Volunteers in Camp Again Next Year.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Sept. 4.—Major Gen. Leonard Wood of the regular army in a farewell speech delivered in the field, eight miles north of this place, to the members of the business and professional men's military training regiment, tonight, told those men, among whom are some of the best-known financiers, public officials and business men in the country, that it was his hope and that it was their duty as good American citizens to go back to civil life and loyally support the military policies of President Wilson's Administration. Likewise he urged upon them the duty to support the army and the navy and the National Guard. These things, he said, were to be expected of good patriotic citizens such as composed the personnel of the first military training regiment of the kind ever organized in this country.

General Wood received a great ovation when he appeared and another when he concluded. The cheering lasted nearly two minutes before General Wood was permitted to begin his talk, and it lasted five minutes when he ended his speech with, "Goodby until next Summer," when he said he hoped to see every one of them back in camp to receive further military instruction.

Gen. Wood's speech was entirely unexpected. Not until after supper did the duty 'rookies' find out that the commanding General was to make his goodby talk so far as the present camp was concerned.

Regiment Pays Tribute to General.

His audience was the entire regiment, and there was not a man in it who did not join in the tribute to the man whom Corporal Dudley Field Malone referred to in a speech on behalf of the regiment as "one of the greatest soldiers." General Wood spoke in an open field covered with stubble. The regiment was massed in a great crescent directly in front of him. It was dark when he arrived, and the only glimmer of light was the flicker of the kerosene oil lantern that Captain Halstead Dorey, the regiment commander, carried to light the way of General Wood. Captain Dorey introduced General Wood, and all that he said was to mention his name.

Immediately every man was clapping his hands and cheering. The strong figure of the General was outlined in the light of Dorsy's lantern and he bowed again and again his appreciation of the tribute. Later he said that nothing in all his military career had ever more deeply afected him.

Lieutenant Willard D. Straight, Lieutenant John Purroy Mitchel, Corporal Dudley Field Malone, Sergeant George Wharton Pepper, Sergeant Robert Bacon, and Private Richard Harding Davis were of those who led the demonstration.

"This is a fine ending to a fine piece of work," said General Wood. "And I am sure you will all agree that it augers well for the future and that in the years before us many more such camps will be organized. Such service as you men have so intelligently and so willingly rendered is good patriotic work for your country. You have done the job well, like the good soldiers that you are, and in the way that I knew you would do it.

"What you men have done has been nothing short of wonderful. You realize and I do, that the art of war is centuries old, and that in the short space you have been with us it has been possible only to ground you in the rudiments of that art, so to speak. et you have progressed to a point where, if necessary, you could take a squad or company of men and drill them in the school of the soldier and whip them into shape."

Military Correspondence School.

General Wood then told of his intention to keep the work started here with this camp going this Winter by submitting to the members of the regiment minor military problems to be worked out, and then sent to the proper military officials for examination and comment. This school of military correspondence, will begin soon and will last up to the opening of the training camp, or camps, that it is expected will be held in various parts of the country next Summer.

Next year those members of the present command who join the third training command will receive, General Wood said, tactical talks and minor problems to work out in the first period of the camp in addition to the larger problems that will figure in the last weeks of the encampment, and which will be worked out in conjunction with regular troops.

"You have done the hardest kind of work," continued General Wood, "and we have put you through a terrific pace. You can appreciate what this pace has been when I assure you that we have tried to give you in one month what we usually require four months to impart in the training of regular troops. I hope that you have seen enough in this past

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TO MAKE NEW DYES, 5 TONS A DAY, DEC. 1

Peorsite Co. of New York and Pittsburgh Says Plant Is Ready for Operation.

AMERICAN THE DISCOVERER

Unnamed Engineer, Working with Arthur L. Pearse, Creddited with the Process.

The secrecy as to the interests back of the new process for making coal tar dyes which, according to Dr. Thomas H. Norton, Government color expert, may revolutionize the industry and end the control of the American maret by German manufacturers, was partly dispelled today when it developed that the Pearsite Company of this city and Pittsburgh, a newly formed corporation, controls the invention.

The Pearsite Company has an office at 346 Broadway, as well as in Pittsburg. A representativeof the concern characterized the publicity that has been given to the fact of the invention as premature. He said the owners had desired to get operations under way on a large scale at the plant already erected before announcing the discovery.

While the company's representative declined to be quoted, he said that a new process has been devised for handling hydro-carbons, by which much of the old, tortuous systems incident to the manufacture of coal tar products, are, as he termed it, "short circuted." In other words, the new invention takes a short path to the intermediates for making colors. In addition, the new process creates several other products such as dry colors of first quality, which it was said have satisfied several of the best posted dye users of the country. The company's spokesman said that within a few days, these dyes will be on the market, and within ninety days, the output will be 10,000 pounds a day, with even larger production soon to follow. Aside from saying that the Pearsite Company's plant was within 100 miles of "the chief center of population of the United States," he would give no information as to the physical provision for turning out products by the new process.

Credit to Unnamed American

The representative also refused to tell where the concern was incorporated, its capitalization, or who was back of the project. It was learned in an authoritative quarter, however, that the process was evolved by Arthur L. Pearse, a mining engineer of many years' experience, in collaboration with a well-known American chemist and engineer. It appears that a large share of credit for the discovery is due to this unnamed engineer, who has worked for years to simplify the production of aniline bases and colors. Mr. Pearse, who is Chairman of the Pearsite Company's Board of Directors, supplemented the efforts of his colleague with his own investigations, and the new process resulted. The whole process, it would appear, centres around the development of hydro-carbons. None of the persons in a position to know could be induced to go into details.

Dr. Norton, the Department of Commerce investigator, said yesterday that he was still obligated to secrecy. All the facts, he added, would be given out shortly by Secretary Redfield.

Dr. Norton still insisted that the new process will do much to relieve the present shortage in colors, as well as prove a big factor in building up an American dyestuff industry commensurate with the needs of the country. Representatives of the cotton, woolen, and silk industries, together with other users, expressed interest in the invention, but said they had no information.

German Dye Men Skeptical.

Importers of German-made dyes were skeptical regarding the discovery, and gave it as their view that it was a matter not to be treated seriously. Herman A. Metz, President of the Farbwerke-Hoechst Company, with large factories in Germany, made this comment:

"We have hundreds of men coming in to see us who think they have something that will solve the dye problem. Every clerk in the country with a tin can of coal tar thinks he is on the verge of discovering a process that will revolutionize the industry. To talk of disposing of the whole trouble and making 100 or 1,000 colors at one swoop is ridiculous. The efforts of certain men to get a protective tariff, so that the manufacture of dyestuffs here may be safeguarded, is something else that carries no weight with those who know conditions. The only way the dyestuff scarcity is to be relieved is through the Government taking action that will insure shipments through neutral ports."

Dr. Norton continued yesterday his investigation into the general dyestuff situation. Relative to the new invention, he said:

"This new method gives great promise, and I might add that it is the work of one of the leading scientists of New York City. By this method it would appear as though these important chem-

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POPE SENT NO MESSAGE TO WILSON, BUT APPROVES PEACE MOVE, SAYS ROME; CZAR SAYS RUSSIA WILL FIGHT ON

Czar Declares That Russia Will Fight On Until Her Victory Over the Foe Is Complete

LONDON, Sept. 4.—A Petfograd dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company says that, presiding today at the first meeting of a special conference havin gfor its object the discussion of measures to be taken for natitonal defense, the Emperor declared that Russia would continue the war until complete victory had been achieved. He said:

The question before the conference is of the gravest importance. It concerns the more speedy equipment of the army with munitions, which is the one object for which our valiant troops wait in order to stop foreign invasion and bring success once more to our arms. Parliament has given me, resolutely and without the least hesitation, the only reply worthy of Russia—a reply which I expected from it, namely, war until victory is complete.

I doubt not that this is the voice of the whole Russian nation. Nevertheless, the great resolution we have taken implies the greatest intensity of effort on our part. This thought has become universal, but it is necessary to put it into action with delay, and it is the precise way in which this is to be done that should occupy our conferences.

This conference has brought together in the common work of solidarity the Government, delegates of Parliament, and delegates from public institutions and our industries; in a word, the representatives of all business in Russia have intrusted you, with completed confidence, with powers of an exceptional extent. I shall always follow with the most profound attention your labors, and will take a personal part in them if necessary.

We have a great task before us; we shall concentrate upon it all the human effort of the country. Let us leave aside for the moment every other preoccupation, however grave; and even if it should concern the State, so long as it does not essentially affect the present time, nothing must distract our thoughts, our will, and our strength from what is now our single goal, which is to drive the enemy from our borders.

With this end in view, we must make certain of the complete military equipment of our active army anad other troops called to the colors. This task is now intrusted to you, gentlemen. I know that you will devote all your strength and all your love for the Fatherland to its accomplishment. Set to work with the help of God.

ALLIED ARTILLERY POUNDS GERMANS

Activity on Wide Front Impresses London, but Expected Offensive Has Not Started.

HEAVY FIRING NEAR ARRAS

For a Day Violent Engagements Have Been in Progress There, Also to the South.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—French, British and Belgian artillery continue their insistent bombardment of the German trenches and cantonments on the western front, but thus far the expected offensive has not developed, and the designs of General Joffre, the French Commander in Chief, are not disclosed.

Particularly violent artillery engagements took place yesterday to the northeast and south of Arras and at other points between the Oise and the Aisne, and it was still going on today.

The French War Office bulletin, issued tonight, says:

The artillery action continues in Artois, between the Somme and the Oise and to the north of the Aisne.

In reply to our destructive fire directed against their trenches and works, the enemy has thrown against Rheims about a hundred shells; so far as reported there were no victims.

Engagements with bombs and grenades have occurred in Champagne and on the western outskirts of the Argonne.

There has been cannonading on both sides to the north of Flirey and near Leintrey.

The afternoon communication reads:

Yesterday saw artillery engagements of particular violence to the northeast and to the south of Arras; in the sectors of Rollincourt, Wailly, and Bretencourt, as well as between the Oise and the Aisne, in the region of Quennevières and near Nouvron.

In the environs of Vauquois we exploded several mines, which seriously damaged the works of the enemy.

There is nothing to report from the remainder of the front.

This bulletin was issued at Havre by the Belgian authorities:

There has been a heavy bombardment along the front, especially in the neighborhood of Dixmude.

The German official statement is as follows:

The situation on the Western front is unchanged.

Deny Allies Broke German Lines.

BERLIN, Sept. 4, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—"Rumors that the French and British have succeeded in breaking through the German lines at Arras are absolutely untrue," says the Overseas News Agency. "To the contrary, the German positions in the west are more secure and favorable than was the case several months ago. It is evident that rumors of this nature are being spread by agents of Germany's enemies in an attempt to influence public sentiment."

FRANCE TAKES GOLD HOARDS

Many Would-Be Smugglers of Coin Detected at the Frontier.

CERBERE, France, Sept. 4.—Customs agents along the border listen attentively for the clink of metal when persons bound for Spain pass them. Every effort is being made to enforce the Government's order that a traveler leaving France must have no more than $10 in coin in his possession, being compelled to exchange any excess of that amount for paper money.

Searches have revealed many private stores of gold, which have been taken from their possessors in exchange for banknotes, a fine of 8 per cent. being deducted. One woman traveler stumbled, and a jingling sound was heard. The customs official searched her and found 3,000 francs ($1,600) in gold in her blouse.

RUSSIANS PLAN GREATER EFFORTS

Council Called by Czar Devises Ways to Meet Problems Raised by the War.

ARMY STIFFENS RESISTANCE

Teutons Forced to Fight Harder for Territory—Germans Make New Gain on Riga Front.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 4, (via London.)—A congress of Russia's representative men, summoned by Emperor Nicholas to discuss, organise, and unify means for prosecuting the war to a successful conclusion, held its first session this morning in the imperial palace. The Emperor presided, and in a speech outlined the object of the conference. Minister of War Polivanoff, Anatole Koulomzine, President of the Council of the Empire, and Michael Vladimirovitch, Rodzianko, President of the Duma, also spoke.

After the conference had been organized the members filed into the adjoining salon, where they were entertained by the Emperor and Empress.

Among the questions discussed at the conference were the supplying of fuel for the Transport Service, public institutions, and other enterprises deserving of help, the question of food supplies, and the transportation of such supplies and of munitions of war.

War Minister Polivanoff reviewed the measures previously taken for increasing the output of munitions, and said it was now their arduous task to raise that output to the maximum.

M. Koulomzine, President of the Council of the Empire, said that an incomplete victory would threaten the country with a continuation of its economic dependence, and therefore all must contribute to the work of equipping the land and sea forces fully.

M. Rodianko protested with utmost energy against concluding peace before Russia's enemies had been vanquished and finally crushed. He said that the morale of the nation had not been broken by reverses, but remained firm and unshakable. He concluded:

"Under the firm and skilful conduct of the Government, which enjoys the confidence of the monarch and nation, the Russian people, standing shoulder to shoulder like a rock around the sovereign, is capable of boundless self-sacrifice. The Russian people is firmly resolved to shatter forever the hateful German chains."

A conference of Petrograd city Councilmen and citizens has selected a committee, the membership of which includes Alexander Guchkoff, to prepare a resolution for submission to the Council on Wednesday next. M. Guchkoff criticised the conduct of the war, and suggested that a deputation be sent to the Emperor bearing a message in line with that adopted by the Council and citizens of Moscow. M. Falbork, a Liberal Councilman, expressed a desire for a popular expression of the nation's determination to wage the war to a victorious conclusion. His utterances were loudly applauded.

GERMANS CAPTURE DVINA BRIDGEHEAD

Russians Battle to Save Riga—Fall Back While Offering More Stubborn Defense.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Although they continue their retirement in some sectors and are being driven back in others, the Russians on the whole have stiffened their opposition to the Austro-German advance, and the Germanic allies now have to fight, and fight hard, for every yard of ground which they gain.

Away to the north, just below the Gulf of Riga, a big battle is in progress for possession of the River Dvina, and the Germans now occupy the western bank between Lennewaden, where they captured a bridgehead yesterday, and Friedrichstadt, where another bridgehead was taken by storm today.

These successes, if they can be carried to a conclusion by forcing a crossing of the Dvina, must result in the evacuation

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EXPLANATION FROM VATICAN

Says Gibbons Needed No Instructions to Express the Pontiff's Views.

CARDINAL REFERS TO A NOTE

Awaits Reply to His Report of White House Interview Before Giving It Out.

PEACE TALK LAID TO BERLIN

President's Course in Withholding Proposals Justified, Say Observers.

ROME, Sept. 4, (via Paris.)—Cardinal Gibbons's interview with President Wilson is considered by the Vatican as the most important event in the campaign for the re-establishment of peace, but the Holy See wishes to have the attitude of the Pope plainly set forth, to avoid misunderstanding, and therefore has issued a formal statement to the effect that the Pope did not send any special message by the Cardinal to the President of the United States. The statement follows:

Reports from America, concerning the visit of Cardinal Gibbons to Washington, might give the impression that the Cardinal was the bearer of a special message from Pope Benedict to President Wilson, which is not the fact. It is considered important by the Vatican authorities that the facts be stated with careful exactness, to avoid misunderstandings which might hinder the supreme object of peace.

Cardinal Gibons did not need any special written message from the Pope, as he thoroughly knows the ideas and aims of the Pontiff, and undoubtedly expounded them to President Wilson in the conversation that was had with him.

The situation at the present moment, it is pointed out, does not seam favorable for the Pope to take the initiative in the matter of peace, but the Pontiff is ready to help in all possible ways in any effort in that direction, from whatever quarter it comes. The opinion expressed in Vatican circles is that the United States is in the best position to undertake such a mission.

Cardinal to Give Out Message.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 4.—Cardinal Gibbons declined tonight to comment on the statement from Rome to the effect that he was not the bearer of any special message from the Pope to President Wilson.

The Cardinal said the text of the message he conveyed to President Wilson would be made public in a day or two. He is awaiting a reply from the Pope to the report he had made on his conference with the President.

PEACE MOVE TRACED TO GERMAN SOURCES

And Observers at Washington Say Britain's Stand Vindicates Wilson's Course.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Great Britain's declared intention to fight on with the object of freeing Europe from the menace of militarism caused no surprise in Washington. It is fully appreciated here that the inspired interview given to American newspaper correspondents in London yesterday, in which it was made plain that this was not the time to talk peace, was meant as an answer to rumors of terms on which Germany would consent to discuss a settlement of the war.

The London interview is regarded in Washington as justifying the decision of this Government to take no step toward bringing the warring nations together to discuss peace. It confirms the statement contained in a Washington dispatch printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Friday, in connection with the visit of Cardinal Gibbons to the White House, that "the Government knows that Great Britain and probably the other members of the Quadruple Alliance would regard as unfriendly any effort of the United States to attempt peace negotiations at this time."

There is no doubt, in the view of observers here, that Germany wishes it to be known that she stands ready to discuss peace terms. But this disposition is based on the advantage gained by the German forces. Germany desires a peace conference now because she is in an excellent position to trade for concessions from her foes. At the same time it is believed that the suggestions of Germany's willingness in this connection are intended to make it appear to the American people that Great Britain, France, Russia, and Italy, and especialy Great Britain, have it within their power to end the great conflict that has caused such a feeling of horror throughout America. Put in another way, Germany wishes to

appear as the belligerent that desires to end the bloody struggle, while making England seem to stand in the way of that outcome.

President Anxious for Peace.

Everybody in Washington, who has made an effort to ascertain the attitude of the Administration, knows that President Wilson wants peace to come to Europe. But experience has taught the Administration that the desire and purpose of the President might be defeated if he took premature action or adopted a course that was likely to give offense to any of the fighting powers. The Administration has kept in touch with feeling on this subject in the chancelleries of the powers, and has obtained evidence sufficient to show that it would be unwise to make another tender of its good offices now or in the immediate future. Judged by the sentiment prevailing in official circles, President Wilson would regard it a great privilege, even the highest honor that could come to him, to be called upon to exercise his influence to bring Europe back to normal conditions. It is for this reason that he is exercising the utmost caution at the present moment when the suggestions that Germany stands ready to make terms with her adversaries, are being put forward with a persistency that removes all question as to their authoritative origin. No well-informed person here doubts that the President has the pardonable ambition of desiring to be the peacemaker.

Throughout the higher Administration circle, it is recognized that the Washington Government stands in the enviable position of being able to serve as the good friend of all the parties engaged in the war. Until very recently, this condition did not exist. The idea had been carefully fostered in Germany, Austria and America, that President Wilson was in full sympathy with the cause of the Allies. He was subjected to attacks in pro-German circles, these attacks being based in part, on actual enmity, and in part on the view that the American people could be convinced that their President was violating the neutrality which he had pledged himself and his Government to observe, and for that reason, was not a good Chief of State. But the pro-German propaganda has elapsed, and evidences are appearing that in Germany the disposition is to create the impression that the President has merely been doing what he regarded as his duty to the American nation, and that, however mistaken he may have been, he intended to be fair.

Bid for Our Friendship.

This new attitude may have for its object the desire to have it appear that Germany is the firm friend of the United States, while Great Britain is pursuing an unfriendly course in her policy of interfering with American trade in Europe. Statements in the German press and utterances from other German sources are of such a character as to create the impression that a strong effort is being made to have the United States expect little or no material adjustment of its differences with the British Government. But the policy of the Washington Government is "one thing at a time." The entire controversy with Germany, which at one period threatened to bring a break in the relations of the two powers, must be adjusted before this cause involving Great Britain is taken up.

While the crisis over the Lusitania was gravest the President was importuned and urged to take up at once the issue involved in the irritation caused by the British Order in Council, with its restrictions on American shipments to and from countries on the continent of Europe. The courage required by a man owing his prestige to the continuance of popular favor to resist the pressure brought to bear on him then is beginning to be appreciated. The President's position was that it would be the unwisest thing that could be conceived to enter into a serious controversy with Great Britain at the very moment when there was danger of a clash with Germany. It was the view of those closest to the President who certainly reflected his opinions, that by forcing the issue with Great Britain synchronously with the German crisis, the effort of the Government to save life and uphold American rights would be weakened and probably would fail.

The argument to which the Administration adhered was that if Great Britain and the United States became involved in more or less spirited exchanges, Germany would feel that she had no cause to fear drastic action by this Government over the German submarine warfare. On the other hand, the London Government would realize that on account of the seriousness of the controversy between Germany and the United States, there was little danger that this Government would undertake reprisals that would virtually bring about bad relations between London and Washington. By adhering to the one idea that the submarine issue must be settled before the troubles with Great Britain—which did not involve human life—were taken up, the President was able to obtain the notable victory found in the official German assurances that the right of American citizens to travel on the high seas without being placed in peril would be recognized.

Must Have Full Adjustment.

There are indications that Germany has adopted an attitude which may be expressed in this way: "We have acknowledged the principle for which you have been contending; now go ahead and show your good faith by insisting in as vigorous language as you used to us, that England grant the rights to which the United States Government is entitled." The Administration, however, does not concede that the German controversy has been entirely settled, although willing to acknowledge justification for the optimism that danger of a clash with Germany has passed. The assurances of this week from Germany were merely preliminary. A statement concerning the sinking of the Arabic, with satisfactory disavowal of intention to have caused the loss of American lives, and guarantees of reparation, must come from the German Government, and after that there must be a response to the third American note in regard to the Lusitania. It is expected that both the Arabic case and the Lusitania case, with the accompanying assurances concerning the submarine warfare, will be adjusted in a way to satisfy this Government, but the Government prefers to have the adjustment an accomplished fact before it undertakes to press its issue with Great Britain.

The wisdom of the President's course in insisting that the controversies with Germany should not be interfered with and complicated by possible friction between London and Washington, has been justified, it is held here, by the assurances given in behalf of his Government by Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, and for that reason it is apparent that there should be no turning aside into new diplomatic fields until all danger of trouble with Germany has been removed by documentary pledges.

Pursuing the same line of conduct in its negotiations with Great Britain, the Government will endeavor to obtain modifications of the British blockade policy with reference to its application to American ships and cargoes. If it should succeed, the Government would be in an enviable position to serve as the friend of the warring powers when the time came for discussing peace terms. The attitude of the United States may best be understood by repeating a paragraph of a Washington dispatch that appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Friday, as follows:

> It cannot be too strongly emphasized that the United States Government, while hoping that peace may come soon and ready to do its part toward bringing about negotiations for an amicable settlement, will not take any step until assured that its advances will not be rejected, or, more than that, will be received in a friendly and sympathetic spirit. President Wilson tendered his good offices to the European belligerents when the war was young, and found that it was impossible to make headway. Thereupon he made a standing offer to serve the warring nations whenever they felt that he could do so. As the present position of the Government is understood, there is no intention on the part of President Wilson to follow the example set by President Roosevelt in the war between Japan and Russia, when he called upon both belligerents to let him exercise his good offices toward bringing the war to an end.

Germany's Peace Terms.

Attention has been attracted in Washington by the disposition of London newspapers to stress the suggestions that Germany will make freedom for the Jews, the freedom of the seas, and an independent Poland part of the terms for consideration when a settlement of the war is undertaken. The suggested German peace program as it became known here did not include Jewish freedom. That suggestion was advanced, however, by Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, former German Colonial Minister, when he was conducting the pro-German propaganda in this country that came to an abrupt ending when he attempted to justify the sinking of the Lusitania. The question of the freedom of the seas is to be suggested as a topic for immediate consideration in the prospective note from Germany. It is Germany's hope that this Government will take up this question with Great Britain concurrently with representations concerning the blockade and that exchanges between Great Britain and Germany through the medium of the United States with a view to arranging a modus vivendi that will enable goods from neutral countries to be shipped into German territory in exchange for the abandonment of Germany's submarine warfare, will result in the discussion of peace terms.

An agreement on the part of the belligerent nations to adhere to the provisions of the Declaration of London is expected to be among the peace terms to be suggested by Germany. The statements concerning Germany's peace program that have been put forward mention withdrawal of the German forces from France and Belgium, independence for Poland with the possible addition of parts of German Poland to the new kingdom, the cession of the Russian province of Bessarabia to Rumania, a recognition of Austria's superior interests in the Balkans, the return to Germany of her colonies, and possibly a claim to indemnity for the expenses incurred by Germany in conducting the war.

POPE'S EFFORTS CONTINUE.

But Italian Press Believes Peace Movement Untimely.

ROME, Sept. 4.—The Italian press is giving great prominence to Pope Benedict's move for peace, as made known by the visit of Cardinal Gibbons to President Wilson. The Vatican maintains officially the strictest reserve. In conversations with various Cardinals, however, the Pope has expressed his views freely. He is quoted by an excellent authority as having said he considered President Wilson to be at the present time the man most fit to induce the belligerent powers to discuss the problems which have brought about their difficulties.

The Pope is said to have expressed the opinion that calm reflection would demonstrate that these problems might be solved more easily through friendly negotiations than by force of arms, which always causes resentment and reactions.

Persons who have conversed with the Pope say that he is giving closest attention to the vast problem presented by the European situation, and has come to the conclusion that greater satisfaction would be attained by all concerned in the war by concluding hostilities than by continuing the struggle, whichever side might be victorious. For example, both Great Britain and Germany say they wish to insure "the liberty of the seas." The Pope believes it must be possible to find a formula for peace which would satisfy all parties, on the basis of law and justice.

Problems having to do with commercial relations and colonial possessions may be treated in the same spirit, in the opinion of the Pope, and even the question of boundary adjustments might be settled provided the officials having these negotiations in charge are animated by a spirit of justice and good-will. It is the hope of the Pontiff that Roman Catholics everywhere will follow his example, so far as is possible, and concentrate their efforts toward bringing about peace.

MILAN, Italy, Sept. 4.—The Italian press links together Germany's modification of her submarine policy and Pope Benedict's peace efforts, expressing the view that Germany desires to have President Wilson further the wishes of the Pope.

The Secolo declares that the very reasons which might make peace desirable for Germany would cause it to be disastrous to the Allies.

"Peace at the present moment would be a victory for Germany," this newspaper says, "giving impunity today and triumph tomorrow to German militarism."

The opinion is expressed by The Secolo that President Wilson, while expressing appreciation of the Pope's move, will postpone any efforts of his own for one or two years.

PARIS ASSAILS PEACE MOVE.

Press Insists That at Present It Could Only Aid Germany.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 4.The report of the interview between Cardinal Gibbons and President Wilson has caused considerable surprise in Paris, which is astounded at the idea that America should so readily accept German excuses for the Arabic incident.

In an editorialentitled "False Manoeuvres," the Tehps maintains the determination of the Allies to refuse peace until Germany is crushed. "By his own experience President Wilson knows the ful menace of German hegemony which the Pope pretends to ignore," says the Temps. "He must realize that efforts for peace woul donly be valuable when the European militar ysituation is such that bases of arangement will present themselves. To act before that time would waste the influence which may be precious if lightly utilized. That Germany wants peace is the Allies' best reason for refusing it, dreads a Winter campaign, is financially embarrassed,and wishes above all to treat now while holding valuable trumps on both fronts, precisely which reasons enforce the allied continuance of the war.

"All intelligent politicians realize that the only durable peace will be that imposed upon Germany preforce." The Journal des Debates refuses to take the peace talk seriously, saying: "All the Allies have proclaimed invincible solidarity, and a determination to fight the war to a victorious conclusion. Surely the Vatican, which ic still reechoing with Cardinal Mercier's pathetic appeal, knows this, as does Washington, where the dying cries of the victims of the 9rabic and the Lusitania are still imploring vengeance."

The anticlerical Lanterne impugns the sincerity of the Pope's motives, and continues: "Is the President of America still trusts Germany's protestations? We imagined Uncle Sam is shrewder."

GERMANS LOOK TO VATICAN.

Anxious for News of President Wilson's Reply to the Pope.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Sept. 4.—News from America is awaited with feverish anxiety, everybody here wishing to know what action President Wilson is ready to take as a result of his conversation with Cardinal Gibbons. Everyone is anxious to know if the President will take advantage of the exceptionally favorable position of America because of its diplomatic success over Germany.

It seems that even Germany and Austria are trying to obtain exact news of Mr. Wilson's attitude through the Vatican employing for this purpose its ministers and diplomatists accredited to the Holy See, who, after the declaration of the Italo-Austrian war, went to Switzerland.

GERMAN VIEW OF PEACE.

Cologne Gazette Attributes the Movement to the Allies.

BERLIN, Sept. 4. (By Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The German press is paying little attention to reports from Washington and elsewhere of a movement for peace. The only newspaper which thus far has commented on this subject is the Cologne Gazette, which is quoted as follows by the Overseas News Agency:

"Bungling attempts of the British press for the purpose of spreading distrust among Germany, Austria, and Turkey are love's labor lost. The world has been forced to adapt itself to the idea that the new Triple Alliance is holding together. The reason that the press of countries hostile to Germany is taking up the peace propaganda more vigorously may be found in the wish to preserve what may still be rescued before the collapse.

"This propaganda should not be taken seriously except where the wish for peace is openly expressed and defeat is admitted. It is necessary to understand that what it is impossible to achieve with weapons it is impossible to accomplish by intrigues."

KAISER'S FIRE FIEND WANTED IN DETROIT

Curran, Alias Pray, Who Fooled England, Has an American Record.

SOLD SWAMP REAL ESTATE

And Invented Nothing but Weird Stories to Enable Him to Live Without Working.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Sept. 4.—When Charles Curran, alias Charles Bertwood Pray, the self-confessed fair-haired firemaker to the Imperial German Government, arrives in New York after serving his London sentence for false registration, it is probable that there will be a reception committee of Detroiters to meet him at the pier. It was revealed here tonight how the youth with the bombastic language, who fobled all England with lurid tales of German war devices, worked the same tactics in Detroit two and three years ago.

Whereas in London this youngster—he is barely out of his teens—was in fancy the Kaiser's liquir-fire maker, draughtsman of demoniacal war devices, deviser of the "oil-cooled" gun, and inventor of the movable powder factory, in and around Detroit he was successively automobile mechanic and road tester, real estate salesman, promoter, and (it is charged) fugitive from justice, . M. C. A. worker and student, and "super" in a traveling fireworks spectacle.

Curran—for Pray is an assumed name—was eagerly sought here in 1913 by a number of Polish motor factory workers after he had sold them some real estate which was finally located as a tract of marsh land along the banks of the Detroit River near Wyandotte. Prosecution against him was planned, but he was not heard of again until his London escapades.

Arthur E. West, mechanical expert for the Buick Automobile Company of Flint, who formerly employed Curran, is another Detroiter who would like to see the youth on his return. Curran dazzled West with drawings and working plans of an oil-cooled gasoline motor, the mechanical principle of which seemed to closely approximate the theory of perpetual motion. West listered to Curran, and advanced sums of money from time to time to enable Curran to pursue his "inventive" research. So did several Detroit Y. M. C. A. workers at a night school where Curran, first as pupil, then as budding mechanical genius, enthralled his listeners.

But Curran did not last long in Flint when Mr. West became convinced that, instead of being a gifted youth who had to toil with his hands, he was in reality an impostor who sought to toil not at all.

An investigation conducted by a Detroit newspaper into the escapades of Curran has been in progress since early in August, when Scotland Yard and American Embassy attaches called in London correspondents to interview Pray as a martyred mechanical genius. Facts of the glib story, declared here, failed of confirmation. Advertisements of one "O. J. Fults, German Government Agent," which he said he had answered, could not be found. But Curran, as a really operator who had been advertising at that time on an extensive line of "hot-air" credit, was readily remembered.

Jay E. Walsh, a leading Detroit real estate man, recalled Curran well. He did not know whether to laugh or get angry when he read THE NEW YORK TIMES story about Pray in London.

"He was absolutely the nerviest fellow I ever met," said Mr. West today. "He had some mechanical ability, undoubtedly, but it was of the kind that would make of him a J. Rufus Wallingford rather than a Thomas A. Edison."

Edmond Jonas thinks Curran is the glib young salesman who tricked several of his Polish clients out of their savings for the marsh land.

"I can understand his liquid fire story from Germany," said Mr. Joncas, "because his oratory was liquid fire, if the ordinary kind is hot air."

Curran's oil-cooled motor plan had palled on Mr. West, and his realty operation in marsh-land tracts on Mr. Walsh, when he enrolled the Detroit Automobile School at the Central Y. M. C. A. in the Summer of 1913. Mr. West has definitely scotched Curran's statement that he was an expert draughtsman. Curran was an assistant inspector and road testor in the Buick plant at Flint at a salary of $17 a week. He was then not over 20 years old. At the Y. M. C. A., however, he used his ability in mechanical drawing to great advantage. He talked incessantly of his oil-cooled engine, got the confidence of fellow students, if not of instructors, and found living without working easy for a time.

Postcards received by these associates later indicated that Curran was traveling from city to city as an employe of a fireworks exhibition concern portraying the eruption of Mount Pelee—whether in the rôle of a spear-carrier or compounder of deadly liquid fire is not known.

In the light of these revelations and Scotland Yard's investigation, there remains only one hiatus in Curran's career—real and fancied—that is not yet cleared up. Whether he left the fireworks concern to take passage on a mule steamer to Glasgow, prior to the time he was traced, or whether he really was in Germany for a time is not known. At any rate, students of war conditions in England here tonight are citing the case of Curran as "exhibit A" in their contention that the English have no sense of humor.

PROPAGANDA, LONDON THINKS.

Pall Mall Gazette Stamps Peace Talk as German Mockery.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Reports from Washington that efforts in the direction of peace negotiations are receiving impetus from German sources are commented on generally by London newspapers, which take the view that if such a movement has been launched it is with the object of procuring diplomatic and financial support from neutrals.

"There is no doubt," says the Pall Mall Gazette, "that a mockery of peace is to form the theme for a widespread press campaign in neutral countries."

IS LEGALLY AN OUTLAW.

Old Sentence Revived in Scotland in the Case of a Man Who Fled.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—A curious ancient penalty was revived in a sentence passed on an accused person in Scotland this week.

John McArthur, a Glasgow dealer, did not appear with two other defendents, who were accused of receiving stolen jewelry valued at over $10,000. The other men surrendered to their bail at the Edinburgh High Court and were found not guilty and discharged.

McArthur did not appear, having fled from the jurisdiction of the court, and a stence of outlawry was pronounced by the Judge. This means that he is put outside the protection of the law, is banished from Scotland, and any goods or land he may have are forfeited. He can, however, at any time submit to the jurisdiction of the law that he has defied.

Outlawry existed in England and Scotland from very early days. Earl Godwin and Hereward the Wake were famous political outlaws. At one time the sentence was used to punish any one who would not pay the "were," or blood money, to the relatives of a man he had killed. In civil proceedings it was abolished in 1879.

In the old days an outlaw could be killed whenever or wherever he was encountered, but this part of the penalty was abolished.

RUSSIANS FIRMER; RIGA FIGHT GROWS

Continued from Page 1.

of the town of Riga, which already is being threatened from the west and south by Field Marshal von Hindenburg's army.

From Friedrichstadt south to the Pripet marshes the Russians and Germans are engaged in a series of battles and, while the Russians, by a counter-offensive along the Viliyo River and counter-attacks at other points, are inflicting heavy losses on their pursuers, they are being pressed back, and the town of Vilna, which has already been evacuated by the civilians, will probably soon be left behind by the Russian Army.

To the south of the Pripet marshes another series of battles is being fought. The Russians along the Styr and Sereth Rivers are making a stubborn stand, and the Austro-Hungarians, in whose ranks there is a strong leavening of Germans, are finding their way eastward barred on most of the front. They have, however, forced a crossing of the Sereth River at its junction with the Dniester, so that now a very narrow strip of Galicia remains in Russian hands.

Finding it impossible to make headway in their frontal attacks on the positions covering the fortresses of Dubno and Rovno, which were bases of the Russian armies for their advance through Galicia, the Austrians are making an attempt to turn those positions from the south, and claim that General von Böhm-Ermolli has broken through the Russian lines.

There is no indication where the new Russian lines are, but, from their strong defense, it is evident that they intend, if possible, to bring the Austro-German offensive to a standstill not far east of where they are now offering a most stubborn resistance. So far as the Russian armies are concerned, it is apparent that they are fairly safe from any encircling movement unless the Germans can quickly throw a strong force across the Dvina, southeast of Riga.

At present the Russians have behind them a large number of roads leading east and northeast, and as they have proved themselves to be masters of retreat, military writers here are convinced that they will remain nowhere long enough to be caught. The rear guards, of course, occasionally fall into the hands of the pursuers.

REPORTS OF WAR OFFICES.

German Success in the Baltic Region —Strong Defense Against Austrians

BERLIN, Sept. 4, (via London.)—Army headquarters gave out today the following statement on the operations in the Eastern theatre:

Army Group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: The bridge head at Friedrichstadt was stormed yesterday. Thirty-seven officers and 3,325 men were taken prisoner. Five machine guns were also captured.

On both sides of Vilna the enemy has repeated his vain attacks. Besides losing a large number in killed and wounded, he left 800 prisoners in our hands.

In and around Grodno fighting still continues. During the night, however, the Russians, after suffering defeat everywhere, retreated in an eastward direction. The fortress and all the forts are in our possession. The retreating enemy is being pursued. Six heavy guns of 2,700 prisoners remained in our hands.

To the south of Grodno also the enemy has evacuated positions on the Niemen.

Between the confluence of the Swislocz and the region northeast of the forest of Bielowiezh the army of General von Gallwitz is attacking. Up to the present time 800 prisoners have been taken.

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TRUST NEW RUSSIAN LEADERS.

People More Confident with Alexiev and Ruzsky in Charge.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 4, (via London.)—The appointment of General Alexiev as Chief of Staff to Grand Duke Nicholas and of General Russky as commander of the northern armies of Russia has led to the adoption of a hopeful tone by the Russian press, which expresses confidence in the future operations of the forces of the empire. General Alexiev made a notable reputation in his conduct of the Russian operations against Austria.

The Russian offensive on the right bank of the Viliya River has lowed down, but may proceed further. Russian military critics are convinced that the aim of the Germans is to cross the River Dvina, take possession of the railway line between Riga and Dvinsk, capture Vilna and also the fortress of Rovno, far to the south, and intrench for the Autumn and Winter. Already they are within ten miles of Rovno, and are working against the northern end of the line, especially at Lida, about fifty miles southeast of Vilna. It is believed here that the Russians have excellent chances of successfully defending the Dvina line.

PRAISES HUNGARY'S LOYALTY

Emperor Sees Hope of Long Unity of Dual Monarchy.

BERLIN, Sept. 4, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The Overseas News Agency made public today a dispatch from Vienna giving the address of Emperor Francis Joseph to the delegation of Hungarians and Croatians who visited him a few days ago. The Emperor is quoted as follows:

"One of the greatest joys of my life has been that the leading Hungarian statesmen have succeeded in bringing about complete accord between the Crown and the nation, and also good feeling between the Hungarian State and the other parts of the Empire, thus laying a firm foundation for the removal of any misunderstandings among the States and their harmonious relations through centuries to come.

"We now see more clearly than ever that the present great trials prove the completeness of this work of reconciliation and adjustment, which has permeated to the hearts of all nations under my sceptre. When our enemies, driven on by lust of conquest, fell upon us, Hungarians and Croatians responded loyally to my call to defend the nation and devoted their entire strength to the task. We are confident that the heroic troops of the empire and of our loyal allies will succeed in bringing about honorable, permanent and guaranteed peace."

He Emperor concluded his remarks with an expression of heartfelt thanks for the loyal and heroic conduct of his people.

MOVE HERE TO FREE JEWS OF RUSSIA

President and Congress Will Be Asked to Back Demand at End of War.

FIND PRECEDENT FOR ACTION

Congressman Chandler Says We Should Fight Czar to Last Man for Emancipation.

More than 300 delegates from Hebrew organizations over the country assembled at Cooper Union last night to launch a movement for the emancipation of the Jew in Russia after the war. A throng of 2,50 Jewish sympathizers welcomed the delegates, who will convene for business today. Their work will be to formulate a plan to induce the United States Government to demand equal rights for the Jew at the peace congress of nations expected to be held after the war.

The reception at Cooper Union was almost marred early in the meeting when a faction of Zionists demanded the platform for one of their number. He was Bernard Zuckerman, and was on the list of speakers, but he insisted to the chairman, A. I. Shiplacoff, that he needed more than the allotted five minutes in which to deliver his address. Mr. Shiplacoff refused to extend his time, and Zuckerman started to leave the platform.

His exit was the occasion of an outbrst of protest from Zionists, and Mr. Shipacoff rebuked them; but they would have taken the meeting out of his control if Meyer London had not come to his assistance. Mr. London scolded the unruly ones, and they finally subsided.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the National Workmen's Committee on Jewish Rights. Delegates were present from all Jewish centres of the country, which have sprung up for the purpose of considering the Jewish problem as it will present itself in Europe and in Russia, especially after the war. The hope to relieve the Jew from oppression, it was said, is one of the United States and by arousing international Socialist organizations.

President Wilson and Congress will be asked to act on a precedent established at the Congress of Berlin in 1878, when Rumania was recognized as an independent power only on condition that it grant equal political, civil and national rights to all the races living within its borders.

Congressman Walter N. Chandler of the Nineteenth Congress District, who was one of the speakers last night, urged even more extreme measures if Russia fails to grant Jewish emancipation.

"In my opinion," declared Mr. Chandler, "the representative the United States will send to this peace congress ought to demand that these people be protected to the limit. If they are not, he ought to say that this Government will call into service every soldier and every gun to insure the protection of the Jewish people in those nations where they are being subjected to outrageous oppression."

Meyer London spoke upon the condition of the Jew in Russia. He said the opening session of the Douma brought forth a hopeful expression of sympathy from several Russian deputies. He said both the Church and the Social Democratic Party had failed dismally in preventing the war, but it was to be hoped that they would unite finally in a demand for peace.

FREE SYNAGOGUE PLANS.

Study of Civics to be Introduced—Rapid Membership Growth.

The Free Synagogue, which is just entering upon its ninth year, announces some important plans for the future. Classes for the study of practical civics are to be organized to prepare young men and women for the duties of citizenship. Leaders in the civic life of the community will be invited to address the classes. The synagogue is also to have a course in Hebrew for its members, and is to establish a Sunday evening forum at the Synagogue House, 36 West Sixty-eighth Street. It will be in charge of the young people, and will open next month.

The synagogue announces that the Lewisohn lectures will be given in November and December by Dr. Morris Jastrow, Jr., Professor of Semitic Languages and Librarian of the University of Pennsylvania. The subject of the course will be "Priest, Prophet, and Rabbi."

The latest development of the Social Service Division of the synagogue was the establishment in the Bronx of an open-air clinic, which made an investigation of the Jewish insane in the State. The results of the investigation will be published in the course of the year together with an outline of a campaign for the prevention of insanity among Jews. Other plans for the year are the founding of religious school teachers' training courses, which will be led by the rabbis of the synagogue, and a series of addresses on "The Meaning of Zionism" by the leaders of the movement in this country.

The leadership of the synagogue will continue to rest in the hands of its founders, including Henry Morgenthau, A. I. Elkus, Dr. Leon E. Adler, and Charles E. Bloch.

In the past eight years the membership of the synagogue has risen from 100 to 750, and the heads of the work look forward with confidence to securing a membership of 1,000 by the end of the first decade.

SELLS AIRCRAFT TO ITALY.

Albert Heinrich Returning Home with Contracts for Big Biplanes.

Mrs. Mary S. Heinrich of 2,241 Seventh Avenue said last night that her husband, Albert Heinrich, the American aviator, would arrive tomorrow on the Italian liner Dante Alighieri with a contarct from the Italian Government to build military bi-planes with two motors after a design of his own. The machines will carry three men and two machine guns, with 250 pounds of ammunition.

She said Mr. Heinrich had been in Turin three months testing a gyro motor for the Italian Government.

Mrs. Heinrich, who recently returned from Turin, said the Italian Government has experimented with several military bi-planes while she was there, which were to carry three passengers, with 300 pounds of bombs and enough fuel to last four hours. She said that in addition to the bi-planes Mr. Heinrich had received contracts from the Italian Minister of War to construct several hydroplanes after a special design that he took over to Turin with him.

SUBMARINE RAIDERS LAND.

British Bluejackets Damage a Railway Bridge in Asia Minor.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—A novelty in submarine warfare is reported in a dispatch from Athens to The Star. It is said that a British submarine, after threading its way through the Gulf of Ismid, landed a party for the purpose of dynamiting the railroad bridge at Gebise, twenty-eight miles southeast of Constantinople. The railroad, running to Haidar-Pasha and Ismid, is the main line of communication between Constantinople and the interior of Asia Minor.

The dispatch says that, although the expedition was not entirely successful, the British bluejackets destroyed a portion of the bridge, killing the Turkish soldiers on guard there, and returned safely to the submarine.

DIGGING LINES TO BAR ANY MOVE ON CALAIS

Fifty Allied Soldiers Intrenching in Belgium to One on Firing Line.

NEAR NIEUPORT, Sept. 3, (via Paris, Sept. 4.)—Artillery actions in the triangle formed by Dunkirk, Nieuport, and Ypres have figured conspicuously in the official communications of the past week, but so farflung is the battle line that it requires that one be in the secrets of the General Staff or possess the knowledge of observers in biplanes or anchored balloons to determine where such activity is likely to be encountered.

On a day when the official statement referred to activity in the vicinity of Nieuport, Steenstraate, and Boesinghe, an Associated Press correspondent motored here, there, and everywhere in the territory, seeing and hearing bursting shells, but never getting within a mile of one. In a sadly demolished, uninhabited Belgian village an officer said:

"Yes, they bombard this place daily, usually about 2 o'clock."

With booming audible ahead, that was too long to wait, and the correspondent's car was driven on.

As he was concealed in the undergrowth on a high dune further along the line his glasses revealed the German lines, from which there came occasional white puffs from bursting shrapnel. Officers near by him were picking out of the sand pieces of a shell that had burst yesterday. Then a visit was paid to the spot where was concealed a big gun that already had done some firing.

"When are you going to fire again?" was asked of the Lieutenant.

"Whenever they telephone, telling us what the range is and how many shots to fire," was the reply.

Artillery warfare in this sector is as casual a proceeding as the routine of a New York business office.

The big gun looked as peaceful as an old civil war cannon on a village green, and so it remained until a directing officer in the rear received reports of aerial observers, and by mathematical calculations, based on their photographs, outlined the next action. The individual artillerist has no more idea of the result of his activity than a wireless operator transmitting electric sparks into the atmosphere.

Watching the artillery battle from the dune was like listening to the racket of a Fourth of July celebration in the next town. The reality of war is seized only when companies of soldiers return from the trenches saying, for instance, that they lost no men but that their neighbors had lost sixteen, or when an American ambulance chauffeur greets one on the roadside with, "There is no need to hurry; the man inside died before we could reach the hospital."

Even such an artillery action as that which today is the sole subject of the official communication does not serve to interfere with farming in this busy corner of Belgium. Peasants were working in the field nearer the German lines than army officers declared to be safe, even for troops, unless necessity sent them.

Within the sound of the artillery French, Belgian, and British soldiers lie by thousands in hospitals, the capacity of which ranges from one with 2,000 beds down to one with 200, such as the one managed by Mrs. Mary Borden-Turner of Chicago.

Whole brigades of soldiers are constructing second, third, and fourth line trenches back of the lines, and covering acre after acre with barbed wire.

For one soldier fighting, fifty evidently are working at intrenching, building roads, laying tracks, and building bridges in preparation to prevent a German advance through a country where every soldier is confident the Germans will never penetrate.

TO MAKE NEW DYES, 5 TONS A DAY, DEC. 1

Continued from Page 1.

icals can be manufactured and sold at a rate which prevailed for these hydrocarbons previous to the outbreak of the war. This is of great interest, because of the enormous advance in the price, due to urgent demands from ammunition makers.

"I might say that this new method, as it has been outlined to me, differs from the one used by Dr. Walter F. Rittman

'FRIENDS OF PEACE' ALREADY IN CLASH

Brisben Walker Says Chancellor Tobias's Statements Are Unauthorized and Embarrassing.

CONVENTION OPENS TODAY

Labor Leaders Follow Gompers's Lead and Conclude Not to Attend Pro-German Conference.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—Discord, rather than harmony, seems likely to prevail at the convention of the so-called Friends of Peace which will open here tomorrow.

Friction developed in the ranks of the "Friends" today when John Brisben Walker of New York, Chairman of the national convention committee came to town and challenged assertions made by Chancellor J. J. Tobias of the Chicago Law School, Chairman of the executive committee.

Simultaneously it was learned that the Chicako Peace Society had gone on record as having no part in the prospective convention. As a result of a statement sent out by the Society to various organizations which had intended sending delegates, have been withdrawn, it is said, and the organizations thus advised will have no representation.

Labor is deserting the "Friends of Peace." Gloom seized upon the chiefs of the "World's greatest peace convention" today, when scores of labor leaders expected as delegates, acted upon the suggestion of President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor and indicated they would stay at home.

The Socialist Party will not be represented as its national committee has vetoed the action of its executive committee in electing delegates.

Speaking of published interviews with Chancellor Tobias, in fhich Tobias is credited with declaring that 5,000,000 voters of Teutonic blood would "raise hell" with any party not in their favor, Mr. Walker said: "Mr. Tobias is unauthorized to speak for the Friends of Peace. Many of his statements are inaccurate, and his interviews are calculated to embarrass the convention."

Disavowed by Chicago Peace Society.

In the absence of Louis P. Lochner, Secretary of the Chicago Peace Society, an assistant to Mr. Lochner said:

"This orgaization is strictly neutral. The members of the Chicago Peace Society and of the Woman's Peace Party have no connection with or interest in the coming convention.

"Moreover, we have advised various people of our attitude, and in consequence the delegates which it had been intended to send have been withdrawn. Many organizatons inquired of us concerning the convention and then withdrew their delegates. City organizations called us up in the matter.

"We say simply that the Friends of Peace is not an organization that opposes the principles of war, as do we, but is an organization working in favor of peace for one set of belligerents."

When Samuel Gompers arrived in Chicago today, en route to address a Labor Day meetings in Southern Illinois, he said he had heard that the "Friends" had threatened to defeat him for re-election as President of the American Federation, but he considered himself in good company, as they also had threatened to defeat the President of the United States for re-election.

Mr. Tobias in the statement that stirred Mr. Walker said that two former members of the Executive Committee had been excused from deliberations for fear that they were spies, one from the German and one from the British Government. The two men were, as Mr. Tobias said, Dr. G. F. Hagen-Burger Burgen of Boston and F. V. Oneel Gildermeester, the former German and the latter British.

Plan New Political Party.

Following a meeting of the Executive Committee, Chairman Henry Weismann of New York announced that the "Friends" would organize a political party tomorrow to oppose all present parties, if necessary.

Mr. Walker reiterated today that William Jennings Bryan had given a positive assurance that he would speak on Monday afternoon.

"We have invited Mr. Bryan to contribute his wisdom to the discussions of this convention in whatever manner he sees fit," said Mr. Walker, "and we have his acceptance of our invitation."

Whether this means that Mr. Bryan will be allowed to talk in opposition to an embargo could not be learned. It is known, however, that Mr. Bryan demanded as a condition of his acceptance that the "Friends" furnish a written guaranty to pass no resolutions demanding a restraint of arms shipment.

Nevertheless, a resolution declaring against the shipment of war munitions to the European belligerents and urging Congress to buy up all munitions factories, so as to make shipments impossible will be brought before the convention. Chancellor Tobias, a meber of the Resolutions Committee, announced this afternoon that he would try to have the committee adopt the resolution, and that, failing in the attempt, he would present it on the floor of the convention. The committee meeting was secret, and Mr. Walker said it proceedings would not be divulged until it reported to the convention.

After a conference with Mr. Walker and others Mr. Tobias said he and Mr. Walker "disagreed" regarding the trend the resolutions should take.

Hundreds of delegates arrived tonight and more were expected tomorrow. A big majority were German-Americans.

PLEADS FOR DISARMAMENT.

Bartholdt Says Peace Lovers Should Demand It at End of War.

Richard Bartholdt of St. Louis, President of the American Independence Union, of which Herman Ridder is Honorary President, yesterday wrote a letter to John Brisben Walker, Chairman of the National Convention of the "Friends of Peace" in Chicago, in which he predicted that the Teutonic-Turkish powers would win and infered that when they "tictate the terms of peace," they would declare for disarmament. Declining an invitation to address the convention on account of a cold, Mr. Bartholdt writes in part, in the letter, which was made public here yesterday by the New York branch of the "Friends of Peace":

"In the first place, let us remember that a cessation of hostilities does not mean peace. Under present conditions which foolishly recognize armaments as a guarantee of peace, not even the conclusion of peace between belligerents really means peace. It is an armistice and nothing more.

"It is not time, therefore, that we join hands with our breathren across the ocean for the purpose of demanding, at the end of the present war, that another remedy be tried to preserve the peace of the future? And what is this remedy? It is the simplest thing in the world, and if the people, with the horrors of this war still fresh in their minds, would rise in their might to demand it, it would be granted to them in spite of al the Security Leagues and Naval Leagues and ammunition rings and in spite of the great financial interests which profit alike from a continued serfdom of the people, and the prevailing system of 'might over right.' If another council of nations would assemble at The Hague and resolve on disarmament and on the perfection of the necessary legal machinery to settle controversies between them, the world would be relieved from its most terrible scourge.

"I am still of the opinion that the Central European Powers, as the victors of the war, will rise to their golden opportunity and prove by the terms of peace which they will dictate that the preservation of the peace which was the main motive of their alliance, will be prime object of their future; but, if they should disappoint us in this, then the peace-loving people of all the nations of the world should unite in the demand for this great reform. It is the psychological moment to do it, for Europe is exhausted and America is threatened, as never before, with the same militarism which has cursed and bathed in blood, nearly all the nations of the old world."

Mr. Bartholdt hails the Chicago Convention as an "earnest beginning," of the movement for lasting peace.

1,500,000 ARMENIANS STARVE

Relief Committee Asks Aid for Victims of Turkish Decrees.

The American Armenia Relief Fund Committee has received two letters from Constantinople describing the horrors to which the Armenian Christians in Turkey are being subjected. One letter, dated June 15, says in part:

"The Turkish Government is executing today the plan of scattering the Armenian of the Armenian provinces, profiting from the troubles of the European powers and from the acquiescence of Germany and Austria.

"These people are being removed without any of their goods and chattels, and to places where the climate is totally unsuited to them. They are left without shelter, without food, and without clothing, depending only upon the morsels of bread which the Government will throw before them, a Government which is unable even to feed its own troops.

"It is impossible to read or to hear, without shedding tears, even the meagre details of these deportations. Most of the families have traveled on foot, old men and children have died on the way, young women in child-birth have been left on mountain passes, and at least ten deaths a day are recorded among them even in their place of exilevictims of hunger and sickness. It has not been possible as yet to forward any help to Sultanieh, owing to the interdiction of the Government, in spite of the efforts of the American Ambassador, whose philanthropic and generous endeavors in aid of the Armenians are gratfully acknowledged."

The second letter, dated July 12, says:

"The condition of the Armenians is extremely aggravated since my last letter. It is not the Armenian population of Cilicia only which has been deported wholesale and exiled to the deserts. Armenian communities from all the provinces of Armenia, from Erzerum, Trebizond, Sivas, Harput, Bitlis, Van, and Diarbekir, also from Samsun, Caesarea, and Durfa—a population of 1,500,000 are marching today, the stick of forced pilgrimage in hand, toward the Mesopotamian wilderness, to live among Arabian and Kurdish savage tribes. Very few of them will be able to reach the spots designated for their exile, and those who do will perish from starvation, if no immediate relief reaches them.

"It is in the name of a starving population of 1,500,000 that urgent appeals should be made to the charitable public of America."

The Armenian Relief Fund Committee believes that unless immediate aid is forthcoming future efforts will be unavailing. The Treasurers of the committee are Brown Brothers Co., 59 Wall Street.

RACE SUICIDE IN ENGLAND.

Births for June Quarter the Lowest Since Registration Was Begun.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—According to figures issued by the Registrar General, the rate of growth of the population of England and Wales has greatly fallen off. The excess of births over deaths in the June quarter was 27,418 below that for the same period of last year. The excesses for the four last comparative periods are:

1915	74,515
1914	101,933
1913	105,727
1912	102,293

The births in England and Wales in the June quarter, 213,094, are the lowest recorded since the establishment of civil registration. The figures are 12,973 below the same period last year and correspond to an annual rate of 22.9 per thousand, or 3.3 below the ten years average for the June quarters.

Deaths, totalling 138,579, were the highest for any June quarter in the decade and were 14,445 in excess of June, 1914.

Marriages, probably owing to the war, were 43.90 in excess of last year, at 55,406.

SAILINGS FOR WAR ZONE.

Three British Vessels Leave Galveston with Large Cargoes.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, Texas, Sept. 4.—The following ships sailed from here today for the war zone:

The Oranian, British, for Liverpool, with a cargo of 3,490 bales of cotton valued at $155,775; 80,000 bushels of wheat valued at $96,000, and 3,000 staves valued at $1,500.

The Badminton, British, for Genoa, with a cargo of 224,27 bushels of wheat valued at $264,388.

The Benwood, British, for Bordeaux, with a cargo of 984,599 staves, valued at $175,000, and 18,418 bales of hay valued at $12,340.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 4.—Only one ship left for this port today for the war zone. It was the British steamer Vedamore with a grain and general cargo.

THE W. T. LEWIS AFLOAT.

Lloyds Hears British Bark Is Waterlogged—Had Been Reported Sunk.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Word was received by Lloyd's today that the British bark William T. Lewis, owned in San Francisco, was still aflaot. She is water-logged.

A message received in San Francisco yesterday said that the William T. Lewis had been fired on by a German submarine off Queenstown and was believed to have been sunk. She sailed from Everett, Washington, on March 29 for Sheerness, England, with a cargo of lumber.

A subsequent cablegram from Queenstown said that the vessel was reported to be a derelict and that her crew had been rescued.

NEW DOVER COURSE.

British Admiralty Issues Directions to Ships Using the Straits.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The State Department received a telegram today from Consul General Skinner, at London, giving the following order, issued by the British Admiralty:

"Traffic in the Straits of Dover between Varne Shoal and Folkestone must pass between light vessels moored—First, 2½ miles 140 degrees south, 26 degrees east magnitude from Folkestone Pierhead; latitude 51 degrees 30 minutes 40 seconds north; longitude, 1 degree 14 minutes 10 seconds east; Second, 5 cables 150 degrees south, 16 degrees east magnitude from the first light vessel. Ships disregarding this warning do so at their own peril."

GIANT SUBMARINE AT SEA.

New Type of German Craft Seen Off the Coast of Norway.

BERLIN, Sept. 4, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—A dispatch from Christiania says a German submarine of a new type, far larger than any of the previous vessels of this character, has been observed off the southwestern coast of Norway. This is regarded in Berlin as confirming reports that Germany is about to place in commission supersubmarines fal excelling the best of her submersibles hitherto.

COTTON BROKERS SUE IN GERMAN SHIP DEAL

Allege E. V. Novelly & Co. Agreed to Purchase Hamburg Liners, but Failed to Do So.

SEEK $40,000 DAMAGES

Firms Charge They Were Forced to Use Other Vessels to Deliver Cargoes Abroad.

Papers are on file in the Supreme Court of New York County in actions brought by the J. H. W. Steele Company, William T. Caswell, and the Crawford-Gosho Company, Inc., against L. A. Wight & Company and E. V. Novelly & Company, for damages aggregating $40,000, alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiffs on account of the failure of the defendants to deliver the steamers to load cotton as they had contracted to do.

It is alleged by the Crawford-Gosho Company that L. A. Wight & Company, insurance brokers of 51 Wall Street, acting as their agents in New York, made a contract with E. V. Novelly & Company of 18 Broadway to deliver a steamer called the Georgia at Texas City, Texas, on or before Jan. 10, 1915, which was never carried out It was stated to the plaintiffs by L. A. Wight & Company that Novelly & Company had the option of purchasing the steamer from the Hamburg-American Line and were going to change her name to Minka after the vessel had been transferred from German to American registry.

It is further stated in the complaint that Novelly & Co. were shipbrokers in a small way and never had a noption on the Georgia from the Hamburg-American Line, and that L. A. Wight & Co., as agents for the J. H. Steele Company, should have protected the plaintiffs from being imposed upon in such a manner. Believing it to be true, however, the J. H. W. Steele Company made contracts for the shipment of 7,000 bales of cotton to Bremen and had to pay a much higher rate to send them on the Gulflight after the defendants failed to keep their contract by sending the Minka to Texas City as agreed upon. They claim damages for $16,133.19.

William T. Caswell in his complaint maintains that L. A. White & Co. and E. V. M. Novelly & Co. said they were able to deliver the steamer Constantia, that she had been purchased by Novelly & Co. from the Hamburg-American Line, at the port of Texas City Texas, in January, 1915. It was als oagreed that the name of the steamer should be changed from Constantia to Margaret when she was placed under American registry in Washington. The plaintiff alleges that Novelly & Co. did not hold any option for the purchase of the Constantia and was not in a position to deliver the ship as contracted for. Plaintiff had contracted for 7,000 bales of cotton to Bremen at 3 cents, and on account of the higher rates he was forced to pay damages to the extent of $10,074.89.

In the third action the J. H. W. Steele Company in their complaint allege that E. V. Novelly & Co. and L. A. Wright & Co. contracted to deliver the steamers Constantia and Georgia at Texas City in January, 1915, or two other suitable American steamers to carry cotton to Bremen, and in consequence they booked to ship 14,000 bales of cotton, for which they had to pay higher rates on another vessel, and were damaged to the extent of $14,751.64. When the case is tried it is expected that Harvey Steele, who is one of the best-known cotton men in the Southern States, will make some interesting revelations regarding the transactions that took place over the alleged transfer of the Georgia and Constantia to American registry.

SECURITY LEAGUE MOVING.

"Get a Member Campaign Started to Continue Through Month.

The National Security League of 31 Pine Street started yesterday a membership campaign, to continue throughout the month, and for which a slogan, "Get a Member in September," has been adopted. A special notice, printed in red, has been issued to members of the league and "patriotic citizens," who are told that the organization is meeting with success, as evidenced by the many branches established from one end of the country to the other.

The "Get a Member" campaign will be directed by E. Woodward Duke, secretary of the Membership Committee. Speaking of the plans for the campaign, he said:

"If it is true, and I do not question it, that there are a million men in the country who would, if called, 'spring to arms between sun and sun,' then there must be at least one million men in the United States who are interested in providing in advance the arms to spring to.

"In the beginning of our campaign the burden of our work was to acquaint the people with the facts of our unpreparedness; now that practically every person in the country knows how woefully lacking we are in nearly everything necessary for equipping an army, our efforts are being directed toward inducing the individual citizen to see that personal action on his part is imperative if these conditions are to be corrected.

"A man who is willing to fight for his country should be willing to give a little thought to providing something to fight with."

MUST ROUSE THE PUBLIC.

Ex-Secretary's View as Voiced Through the Defense Society.

The American Defense Society of 303 Fifth Avenue gave out yesterday an interview with George von L. Meyer, formerly Secretary of the Navy, in which he was quoted as saying that unless members of Congress felt the pressure of public sentiment, the necessary reforms to insure preparedness will not be brought about. In part he said:

"Public sentiment should crystallize to such an extent that it will make itself felt and force upon Congress the facts as to the necessity of preparedness, by demanding the highest military effiency.

"It devolves upon Congress to decide the amount that shall be expended for the army and navy, but the details of expenditure should be left to a military board of experts, subject to the supervision of the Secretary. In this way full military value of money expended can be obtained.

"Should our export and import trade at any time be absolutely blockaded by a naval power it would be as much felt in Wisconsin, for instance, as in Massachusetts. A strong navy is necessary to our country. It insures peace, safeguards our people and our institutions, and will enable our commerce to be carried on with the world uninterrupted."

CONGRESS TO BACK WILSON.

Senator James Confident That Defense Plans Will Be Supported.

Senator Ollie James of Kentucky, who arrived yesterday at the Astor, predicted that Congress would surely back President Wilson in any of his plans for national defense.

"Kentucky is prospering," said Senator James, in answer to a question. "Tobacco has been hit by the war, as a good deal of our dark tobacco used to be shipped to Berlin.

"To my mind, the President has achieved a wonderful triumph in the diplomatic exchanges with Germany over the submarine policy of that country."

VILLARD HITS THE HYPHEN.

Quotes Schurz in Denunciation of Divided German Alliance.

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 4.—Oswald Garrison Villard, publisher of The New York Evening Post, in an address before the Laurel Hill Association here today, declared that the movement among American citizens of foreign—especially German—descent to form bodies apart from the citizenship, presented a far-reaching domestic issue which the American people must conquer as they have conquered other great evils.

Mr. Villard said that in most instances heretofore naturalization examinations had been a farce, and that the award of "what ought to be the most highly prized of diplomas had occurred, in New York at least, in dim, dingy rooms, under circumstances not as dignified as attend the registering of a letter."

After remarking that he was "orn on German soil, of a German father," Mr. Villard said that foreigners becoming American citizens should be made to understand that there could be no divided citizenship or loyalty or allegiance under the American flag; that no one could accept political obligations here while at heart loyal to another social system or another code of laws.

In opening his address Mr. Villard quoted from an address made by Carl Schurz at the celebration of the latter's seventieth birthday, sixteen years ago, in which Mr. Schurz said that no matter how warm the affections German-Americans had held for their native land, they had never permitted them to interfere with their duties as American citizens, nor to seduce them to use their power in American politics for foreign ends.

"How amazed Carl Schurz would be to return to us today, to find that that has come to pass which he deemed inconceivable," said Mr. Villard—"that German-Americans' affection for their native land has interfered with the proper attitude of the great bulk of these toward the land of their adoption. He would find, to his horror, that at this moment their presence on this soil does not help to preserve peace and friendship between their two parent nations, but adds fuel to the flames of discord. The very thing he inveighed against all his life—the development of a political solidarity among German-Americans—he would today find urged by practically all who profess to be leaders among them.

"Naturally Schurz would scan the horizon for some discriminatory act on the part of our Government, or some manifestation of racial prejudice against German-Americans. But he would find nothing of the sort. So far as the Federal Government and States are concerned he would discover nothing changed from the day he left us.

"The mighty convulsion we are witnessing he would ascertain to be due entirely to foreign complication, to a determination on the part of our German-Americans to stand by their Fatherland right or wrong; to a sudden self-revelation that, unlike himself, they by the tn thousand had not really transferred their allegiance to the country of their adoption; to a determination on their part to compel the Government at Washington to adopt their point of view.

Mr. Villard said that to allow nationalistic groups to develop in this country as they had in Austria-Hungary "to be most disastrous. After dwelling on the evils to be encountered by further growth of these groups he said that the present development of them was a challenge to American statesmanship and to "our loyalty to all things American."

REBUKE TO PROPAGANDISTS.

I. M. Frank Won't Sell Munitions, but Upholds Right to Do So.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 4.—Isaac M. Frank, President of the United Engineering and Foundry Company, today gave out a copy of a letter to the German propagandists, relating to his refusal to fill war orders for the Allies. This letter was written on Aug. 19. It follows:

Mr. Emil Klassing,
American Representative Continental-Telegraphen-Compagnie,
51 Chambers Street,
New York City.

Dear Sir—In answer to yours of the nineteenth, I am writing a personal letter and not as President of the United Engineering and Foundry Company. I am firmly of the belief that the American peopley fuly apreciate that Germany from the start, has been determined to win in this atrocious war, notwithstanding the methods employed, disregarding all agreements, moral or otherwise, and in that they (the American people) are not in sympathy with Germany or any other nation that takes a similar attitude. Fair play has ever been the motto of our people.

We will not provoke war with Germany, and will suffer much before resenting insult and injury, but will strike if pressed too far.

As an American citizen who will not profit by the manufacture of war munitions, it is not because I am more in sympathy with Germany than with the Allies, but because I do not believe in war as the arbitrant of differences.

To those taking a diferent view it is moral and legal to sell to whomsoever can pay for such material. The American people resent interference with their rights as much by one nation as another, but above all, it believes in the preservation of the life of its citizens, and will be inclined to fight quicker for that, than for material loss.

MME. CARTON DE WIART FREE

Belgian Patriot on Her Way from Prison to Switzerland.

GENEVA, Sept. 4, (via Paris.)—Mme. Carton de Wiart, wife of the Belgian Minister of Justice, who was arrested in Belgium late in May and sentenced to three months' imprisonment, charged with corresponding with her husband, has been released. She is expected to reach Basle tomorrow, where she will meet her husband, who has come to Switzerland for that purpose.

After Mme. Carton de Wiart's arrest in Belgium it was stated that she had been taken from that country and placed in prison in Berlin. It was announced last night from Havre that in deference to a wish expressed by the King of Spain, would be released from prison, but would not be allowed to return to Belgium.

ALDRICH REWARD INCREASED

Copper Man Now Offers $25,000 for Return of Stolen Jewels.

Through an advertisement in THE NEW YORK TIMES, Sherwood Aldrich, President of the Ray Consolidated Copper Company, 25 Broad Street, increased yesterday from $10,000 to $25,000 the reward offered for the return of the jewels stolen on June 21st from his Summer home at Southampton, L. I. A necklace with seventy-one pearls and a marquise diamond ring were taken by a sneak thief, who entered the house by climbing up the porch. The jewelry was in a bureau drawer on the second floor. The loss was not discovered until the day following.

Mr. Aldrich employed the Pinkerton National Detective Agency, and later the New York Police Department was notified. Since that time there has been no clue as to the criminal, nor has it been discovered where a single gem has been disposed of.

The reward is open until Saturday, Oct. 2, when, it is announced, it will be withdrawn. It is stated: "This offer is made in absolute good faith, and will be lived up to." It is also stated that a proportionate reward will be paid for the return of any part of the missing articles. Another liberal reward will be paid for information leading to the recovery of the jewelry. No questions will be asked.

No value has ever been put on the jewels. When the $10,000 reward was offered and Mr. Aldrich was questioned it was suggested that the reward offered gave a fair idea of their value. The police theory is that the robbery was the work of a professional crook, probably from this city. It is believed also that the difficulty of disposing of the loot may make him disposed to open negotiations for their return.

AMBASSADOR PAGE'S VACATION VANISHES

London Embassy Swamped with War Work—Twenty Clerks Kept Busy.

WEEKLY CABLE BILL $10,000

German Government Now Owes the United States $1,000,000, and Austria a Similar Sum.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—Ambassador Page finds himself deprived of his Summer vacation because of the war. Work keeps piling up so fast that he is tied down to his office.

The American Embassy is literally swamped with war work. In normal times a Summer will run along with the Embassy not exactly idle, but having little more to do than issue, say, a dozen or so passports for Americans wanting to travel in remote European climes where passports are convenient, or to transact state business that is rather of a perfunctory nature.

Usually in Summer the American Ambassador has plenty of time on his hands to receive visits from traveling Americans and hear their tales of exploit. Now it's all changed. There are very few American travelers in London, and if the Ambassador were disposed to have them in his private office chatting about their travels, he would not have the time to do it.

Before the war began the American Embassy had five clerks, who, augmenting the staff of secretaries, were easily able to dispose of all the Embassy's detailed work. Now there are twenty clerks, and they are all working at top speed.

Not only is there the business of the American Government to attend to, but the Ambassador has taken over the interests of German and Austrian subjects who are interned in London or have gone back to their own countries.

Mr. Page is not only the American Ambassador now, but virtually the Austrian and German Ambassadors rolled into one. And he sizes up to the job, big as it is, even if it does take all his time.

A Daily Flood of Cablegrams.

The Ambassador gets to the Embassy each day by 10 o'clock, and he never leaves it, excepting for lunch, until 5 o'clock in the afternoon. When he steps out of his motor car at the Embassy in the morning he knows he is going to find a stack of cablegrams awaiting him. Usually there are some thirty of these dispatches, nearly all of them from Washington. One day this week fifty cablegrams were piled up on his desk when he arrived for the day's grill.

As the day wears on more cables come in, until the Ambassador is fairly occupied in reading and replying to them. Not only does Washington keep him busy reading cables, but they come to him from Ambassador Gerard in Berlin, Ambassador Morgenthau in Constantinople, and all the other American Ambassadors, according to what is going on.

One telegram received by Mr. Page last week cost the Washington Government $1,500. Mr. Page dispatched one to Ambassador Gerard that used up an even $1,000 of the Government's money. The cable tolls in a week's time run up to a huge sum. Ten thousand dollars would hardly cover it. That gives a faint idea of the terrific pressure of work that was to be disposed of each day in the way of cable interchange.

But that is only a slight part of the Ambassador's job. The Washington Government is quite exacting as to getting details of everything that transpires with the Ambassies. It wants to be informed of all the Ambassadors are doing, particularly while the war is on. So the Ambassador has to see that frequent reports are mailed, and the dictation of letters, many of them personally by the Ambassador, is a tremendous job in itself.

Lawyers representing American shippers whose cargoes have been detained by Great Britain must have a word with the Ambassador, too, and his audiences with them are frequent and often lengthy. In between times the Ambassador has to find opportunity to make calls at the Foreign Office or elsewhere upon official errands.

When he has done all this, in the day's round, he is free to go home, unless something else has turned up in the meantime, such as the sinking of a boat flying the American flag or a British steamer with Americans aboard. When a ship is sunk wherein American interests are involved the Ambassador always has intimate reports made personally to him, and it is he who keeps the Government at Washington officially informed of every detail.

Mr. Page is always ready with the Government's checkbook to relieve the financial distress of any American victims of a torpedoed ship. His representatives at Liverpool, Queenstown, and other ports are always instructed to see that Americans lack for nothing to make their plight easier. The American Government, through the Ambassador, either gives the money outright or takes the word of the recipient that he will reimburse Uncle Sam, if he is able to do it. But it is always made plain that Uncle Sam is not expecting the money back again.

Keeps Much American Gold.

The Ambassador has a supply of American gold at the Embassy or on deposit in London banks, running high into the thousands. The mere work of handling this, with the manifold expenditures involved, is a big job in itself. With American gold dollars the Ambassador pays out money for the German and Austrian Governments in looking after their interests in England. There is always some expense to be met. A separate staff of clerks attends to this. No statements are remitted to Germany or Austria. That will be done after the war and the balance struck. At present the German Government owes the United States a sum running up to $1,000,000 and the Austrian Government's indebtedness is approximately the same.

Mr. Page gives money, when the German and Austrian Governments ask it, to their subjects in England, while manifold other ways arise in which money must be paid out. As custodian of homes or other property of Austrian or German subjects, Mr. Page has another responsibility. He has a minute record of everything turned over to him, and it makes altogether a list quite formidable. In actual money value this property in his care would approximate $10,000,000. Some of the interned belligerents, before being impounded, took their money to the American Ambassador and asked him to tuck it in the Embassy safe until they got out. This the Ambassador could not do, as the American Government allows only its own funds to be kept at the Embassy. Mr. Page explained this, suggesting that the only alternative was to deposit the money in English banks or to send it back home. The latter procedure was invariably chosen.

Alabama Congratulates the Presiden

MONTGOMERY, Sept. 4.—The Alabama Senate and House today passed a joint resolution congratulating President Wilson for his stand on the submarine warfare and praising his efforts to obtain safety for Americans traveling on ocean liners.

CARPET CLEANING
J. & J. W. WILLIAMS
353 W. 54th Street
Established 1878. Tel. 366 Columbus.

DU PONT CO. ASKS CHARTER.

Two Other Makers of Munitions File Applications in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Sept. 4.—Application for a charter for the proposed reorganization of the du Pont Powder Company was filed here today. The capitalization of the new concern is $240,000,000, and its name is the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. It is the largest Delaware corporation.

The purposes assigned in the incorporation papers are to deal in and with powder, dynamite and other explosives of a high nature; also to manufacture munitions of war and to erect factories, mills, &c., for the production of powder.

The incorporators include Pierre S. du Pont, Christiana Hundred, John J. Roskob, Brandywine Hundred, and John P. Laffey, all of Delaware. The State tax filed with the charter was $12,100.

The capital stock is to be divided into 2,400,000 shares at a par value of $100 each. Of the stock, 1,500,000 are to be non-voting and 100,000 shares, voting debenture stock. Eight hundred thousand shares are to be common stock.

Other charters filed here today included:

The American Arms Corporation, Brooklyn, N. Y., capital $10,000,000, to manufacture, sell and deal in war munitions of all kinds, and machinery for producing munitions. Incorporators: Tracey S. Buckingham, Allen E. Moore, John J. Jansen, Jr., all of Brooklyn.

The Union Arms and Ordnance Company, capital stock $5,000,000, to develop and carry on a general business of manufacturing guns torpedoes, &c. Incorporators, J. H. Nixon, Clarence J. Jackobs, Harry W. Davis, all of Wilmington, Del.

The tax paid into Delaware's Treasury today for the three charters was $13,050.

TO GUARD SUBMARINES.

Naval Officers Will Be Detailed on British Vessels Built Here.

QUINCY, Mass., Sept. 4.—Officers of the United States Navy will be detailed on board the ten submarines recently constructed at the yards of the Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation for the British Government, after the boats leave the shipyard. In a formal statement issued today, J. W. Powell, President of the corporation, said:

"In view of the interest shown in the movements of certain submarines building at this yard, we have considered it advisable to request the Navy Department to detail officers of the United States Navy to accompany these boats whenever they are moved from this shipyard, either when they are drydocked or when they proceed to Provincetown for their trials.

"The department has consented to detail these officers, so that all question as to the possibility of the removal of the boats from this country to the possession of a belligerent during the present war is eliminated. It has further been arranged that when the boats are completed they will be sent to the Boston Navy Yard, where they will remain until such time when a disposition satisfactory to all parties can be arranged."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Navy Department officials will look into published reports that ten American built submarines have crossed the Atlantic under their own power and now are with the allied fleets.

Secretary Daniels has been assured that the foreign submarines being built at Quincy will not be delivered during the war. He expressed the belief today that it would be a violation of neutrality for the constructor to knock them down and reassemble the parts in another country.

MAY RESUME FRENCH RACING

Private Meetings Proposed, with Prizes from Reserve Funds.

PARIS, Sept. 4.—The resumption of horse racing in France in the Spring is being considered by the Ministry of Agriculture and by turf authorities, says the Petit Parisien. It is proposed to hold private meetings, with prizes provided from the reserve funds of the race track associations, which, while far from amounting to the sums annually offered as purses for the classic events, would be sufficient to enable breeders to continue their efforts to improve their stock.

The announcement made yesterday that Edmond Blanc will sell his stable evidently does not mean his retirement from the track, for he has been one of the most active in promoting the resumption of racing. M. Blanc has been for many years one of the most prominent supporters of racing in France.

SAYS REPRISALS WON.

France Treating Prisoners Better, Hence Germany Relents.

BERLIN, Sept. 4, (by Wireless Telegraphy to Sayville, L. I.)—"Germany's measures of reprisal for the treatment of German military and civil prisoners in Dahomey, in Africa, where they were compelled by the French Government to perform excessive labor under unfavorable climatic conditions, finally have had their effect," the Overseas News Agency says. "The German prisoners have now been transferred to more healthful parts of Africa.

"Some time ago the German military government decided to employ a large number of French prisoners in the cultivation of waste land and in peat digging in Northern Germany, a perfectly healthful district, until the condition of the Germans in Africa was changed for the better. It is now announced that all these French prisoners have been returned to the prison camps."

SPEAKS FOR BRITISH LABOR.

Congress Assembling Tomorrow Expected to Condemn Conscription.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The Parliamont of Labor, which will assemble in Bristol next Monday in annual session, promises to be momentous. The convention will represent nearly 3,000,000 organized workingmen. Public attention will be focused on the attitude of labor toward the war, conscription, and matters affecting the working classes during and after the war.

There is believed to be no doubt that the congress will declare in favor of vigorous prosecution of the war, but against conscription. The congress, it is expected, will adopt a resolution characterizing conscription as reactionary, and calculated to impair the national unity, create acute dissension, and involve serious menace to public liberty and the freedom of the labor movement. The effect of the employment of women in the place of men during the war will be canvassed closely.

Quart of Blood to His Daughter.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Sept. 4.—Robert H. Davenport, secretary of the Berkshire Life Insurance Company of Pittsfield, gave a quartof his blood today to his little daughter, Helen, by transfusion, to relieve an anaemic condition. The operation was performed by Dr. Lindemann of New York.

FUTURE OF UNITED STATES IN PROPHECY.
TONIGHT, 8 O'CLOCK.
Continuation of the theme of last Sunday, with enough review to make it intelligible to those who missed first lecture. Those who were there last Sunday were wonderfully surprised at the lecture.
The Big Tent, 146th St. & Amst. Ave.
PROF. C. T. EVERSON, Lecturer. Free.

A MYTHICAL GARAGE ANNOYS UNION LABOR

Dr. Davis's Deputy Says Convicts Are Erecting No Such Structure on the Island.

NO AUTO TO KEEP IN IT

Lewis Upholds City's Right to Employ Its Convicts as It May See Fit.

Deputy Commissioner of Correction Burdette G. Lewis yesterday read the letter the Central Federated Union sent to Commissioner Katherine B. Davis alleging that Dr. Davis was violating the law and robbing citizen labor by building a garage on Blackwell's Island with convict labor, and remarked that aside from the fact that Dr. Davis wasn't building any sort of garage with any sort of labor on Blackwell's Island for the good reason that there is no automobile on the island, it was a perfectly good letter.

He furthermore declared that if the Correction Department had been erecting buildings on the island with convicts it was within the law because convicts had built things on the island since 1800, the present penitentiary having been erected by them. Mr. Lewis also said that, although the unions were debating a dead question when they tried to make an issue of the use of convicts in other than the Correction Department, the charter of the City of New York provided for the use of convicts in any city department.

"The Department of Correction believes in the sincerity of the labor leaders," said Mr. Lewis, "we appreciate their arguments and all that. But they have been misinformed. As to the construction of a garage on Blackwell's Island, we have no automobile on the island and naturally would have no use for a garage. That goes to show the extent to which some one is imposing upon the honest cnvictions of the labor folk.

Says Use of Convicts Is Legal.

"There is under construction on the Island a new clothes house in which to store the civilan garb of the prisoners until their tedms are up, and this is being built by convicts. The labor people are all wrong when they say that this work has in the past been done by contract. About everything on the Island was built by convict labor, the system obtaining as far back as 1890.

"The Central Federated Union is trying to make an issue of the use of convict labor in other city departments. Now they cannot make an issue of that because there is nothing to pin the issue to. But as a matter of fact it is perfectly legal to use convict labor in any city department as is provided in New York's Charter. We would be within our rights in doing work for any department.

"As a matter of fact the whole thing is that for two days several of the prisoners from Blackwell's Island were used to load a barge at the foot of West Fifty-seventh Street with material which had been given to them by this department by the Dock Department. The men worked five hours a day and were performing the work only for this department."

Ernest Bohm, Secretary of the Central Federated Union, who signed the letter sent to Dr. Davis, was asked last night about the elusive garage.

Says Union Will Fight.

"In regard to that," he said, "I can say that the Central Federated Union acted o ninformation furnished to it by a special commtee, headed by Edward Hannah. I believed and still believe that information was authentic."

Mr. Bohm was asked about Mr. Lewis's statement that the Correction Department had a right to put convicts to work for any city department.

"I don't know whether it is an issue or not," he replied. "That is the very principle we will fight to the end. We know that if such a principle is established it will be made use of in the name of economy, and that's why we will fight it to protect our members. I don't know all the provisions of the charter, but the Central Federated Union's lawyer, Frank X. Sullivan, has told me it is against the law for convicts to do city work except for the Correction Department, and I'll take his word for it. As soon as Mayor Mitchel gets back to his official work we shall try to get him to brand this thing, and if he will not put the administration on record we will take it to the Supreme Court to find out who is right.

"Even if then we find that the charter says convicts can work in any city department, taking jobs away from honest citizen labor, we will fight to have the charter changed. We will fight convicts doing the city's work as far as we can fight. And we don't propose to be disparaged because only a few jobs are now affected. It's the principle of the thing we are fighting for."

Fund to Keep Socialist Daily Alive.

C. M. Wright, editor of The New oYrk Call, the Socialist daily, announced last night that the paper would continue to publish, as friends had responded to its appeal for $1,000 to keep it alive.

Standard like Gold or Silver
White Rock
The World's Best Table Water
From the famous White Rock Mineral Springs.
WAUKESHA, WIS. U.S.A.
OFFICE 100 Broadway, N.Y.



UPHOLDS AVIATOR ATWATER

Witness from the Orient Tells of Imprisoned Man's Losses There.

A star witness has dropped out of the Orient in the case of William B. Atwater, the aviator, who is now in Ludlow Street Jail for contempt of court, because he did not list among his assets the sum of $5,000, made by flights in the East, which the plaintiff in the suit against him asserts he has secreted. George B. Corse, Jr., former traveling agent of the Pacific Mail in

BABIES TAKE PART IN SUFFRAGE PARADE

Women Depict Home Life in Torchlight Rally in Upper First Avenue.

TRUCKLOADS OF CHILDREN

Nine Months' Old Aetor Refuses to Assume Role of Slumber and Howls in Keen Delight.

Upper First Avenue had its first suffrage parade last evening. It was the first of a series of Yellow Rallies which the suffragists are to give previous to the biggest suffrage parade ever arranged, which is to take place Oct. 23. The women in the First Avenue parade wore brilliant orange coats, little short shirt-like affairs which slipped on over their heads, and for head dresses had yellow caps, and they all carried yellow lanterns. There was a band, a fife and drum corps, four pretty girl bugiers, a big float, a wagon full of babies, a bus loaded with grown-ups, flags, many banners and transparencies.

The first part of the parade formed at Sixtieth Street and First Avenue, almost in the market under the bridge and there was an audience already on hand. If anyone had ever thought that there was disaffection between children and votes for women they would have seen their mistake last night. There were children and babies everywhere. The children spectators had the time of thir lives, helping the parade to get off, and there were plenty of children in it. The big auto truck with the baby suffrage posters on the outside had thirty children inside and there were a hundred who wished to go and weep because there was not room.

Baby Exhibited Excited.

The happiest individual i nthe whole procession was the baby who helped to show that the best profession for women is that of a mother on the suffrage float. She was little Isabella Mondelli, nine and one-half months old, and she was supposed to go to sleep at the beginning o fthe parade and help to make a beautiful Madonnalike picture, but she absolutely refused. She squirmed out of her mother's arms and played around on the float and waved her little arms and had the best time that a baby could have.

The Yellow Rally was a properly organized procession, Miss Portia Willis, as Chief Marshal, marching backward most of the way up First Avenue to Eleventh Street and Jefferson Park urging on her "votes for women" army. Mrs. Frnak Stratton, headed the procession carrying the big "Victory Flag" of the suffragists and following were four women with four big American flags. A large suffrage flag was carried flat and a smaller city flag was carried in the sme way.

There were transparencies in eight languages and a band of young colored women who marched made up another race represented. There were twelve women with shields representing suffrage States, and the Men's Suffrage League was out, and the small boys called gayly as its members passed:

"Oh, Mr. Suffragette!"

Speeches in Three Languages.

Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse nearly lost her yellow coat when a small boy, running up behind her, held on to the sides, like the trail of a wedding gown, and skipped along behind her singing to the tune of the wedding march: "Here come the brave." It was brave, but he fell away at a rebuff.

It took an hour fr the parade to reach Jeffersonian Park, where there was a mass meeting, with Mr. and Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Miss Adeline Sterling, and ex-Senator Ralston as speakers. Other men and women made speeches in French and Italian.

The transparencies bore many suffrage texts. There was one Governor Whitman's promise to vote for the women in November and the statement that 3,664,445 women were voting in the United States and still able to wash the family dishes and take care of the baby.

The next Yellow Rally on the east side will be in the lower parts of the city, and will be much bigger than last night's affair.

HURT IN MOTOR CRASH.

Eugene Van Schaick and Dr. Haight Badly Bruised at Tarrytown.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, Sept. 4.—Four persons, two f whm are prminent New Yrkers, are in the Tarrytwn Hspital tonight as a result of an automobile accident which happened in Broadway this morning in front of the estate of Colonel Robert C. Clowry. Eugene Van Schaick, a lawyer, of 50 East Forty-second Street, with Dr. Allen T. Haight, who has offices in The Times Building, were on their way to the Sleepy Hollow Country Club to play a game of golf when the steering gear of Van Schaick's car was broken.

Dr. Haight was thrown through the windshield and missed hitting a tree by a few inches. He was terribly cut by the glass and lay in the road unconscious. Mr. Van Schaick was thrown against the steering wheel and received serious internal injuries. Dr. C. W. Fairchild, the police surgeon, rushed to the scen, and the injured men were taken to the hospital, where their wounds were treated. Their condition was s serious that it was several hours before the police could get their names. They are now resting comfortably, and will be able to leave the hospital in a few days.

When the accident occurred a horse owned by S. Cohen and driven by Edward Connelly became frightened, and Connelly was thrown to the road and knocked unconscious. He was later taken to the hospital. Morris Fitzgerald, who was sent to get the horse after the accident to Connelly was driving home when the horse ran away, throwing him to the ground. He was so badly injured that he, too, was taken to the hospital.

FIRE KILLS FIVE ORPHANS.

Heroism of Nuns Prevents Greater Casualties in San Francisco Home.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 4.—A fire which destroyed the St. Francis Girls' Directory, a Catholic orphanage here today, caused at least five deaths. A search of the ruins disclosed the body of Elizabeth O'Brien, 4 years old; her sister Katherine, and three others.

When the fire was discovered the children were marshaled by Sister Mary Agnes and Mother Superior Margaret and marched out of the building. They were kuartered in near-by homes.

Fifty-two children and several bind and aged women were housed in the four-story frame building. Only the heroism of the nuns prevented greater casualties.

800 SHELLMAKERS CALL STRIKE OFF

With New Wage Schedule, Brooks Plant Will Resume Operations Next Tuesday.

OTHER TROUBLES SETTLED

Machinists in Shelton Get 50-Hour Week—In Bristol Workers Will Trust to Employers.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., Sept. 4.—The strike of the 800 machinists of the Brooks plant of the American Locomotive Company, was formally declared off at a meeting of the strikers today. The strikers were employed in the making of shrapnel shells for the Allies and struck for an eight-hour day and recognition of the "shop committee."

The compny agreed to take back the men without discrimination and granted a suitable wage schedule. The men will return to work Tuesday.

SHELTON, Conn., Sept. 4.—The strike of machinists at the R. N. Bassett Company's plant here was adjusted this afternoon. The strikers asked for an eight-hour day without reduction in wages. President F. A. Russ offered the Shop Committee a fifty-hour week with pay for fifty-seven and -three tenth hours, in place of the present sixty-hour week, and time and a half for overtime, and double pay for Sundays and holidays. The machinists accepted the offer and also voted that if the coverers, who also struck, do not accept the compromise the machinists will not object if the company fills their places.

The company will advance wages of pieceworkers, of whom there are about 1,000 girls, 12½ per cent.

BRISTOL, Conn., Sept. 4.—The strike at the New Departure Manfacturing Company was ended this afternoon, when the strikers accepted the company's offer to return to work and leave the adjustment of time and wage schedules to the good faith of the company.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 4.—Two hundred employes of the Stevens-Duryea Automobile Company of Chicopee Falls have been granted an eight-hour day with no reduction of pay, beginning next Tuesday. The company recently sold its plant o the New England Westinghouse Company and has taken over the plant of the Lamb Knitting Company in Chicopee, where it will continue the manufacture of automobile parts.

LEGAL AID FOR STRIKERS.

Federation to Help Men Sentenced for Riot in Bridgeport.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 4.—James E. Roche, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the American Federation of Labor, today asked Samuel Gompers, the President, to send here one or more skilled lawyers to take up the case of Tony Moskowsky and Steve Shusensky, strikers, who were sentenced to a year each in jail yesterday for breach of the peace in a small riot before the Crane Company's gates.

Mr. Roche says the men were sentenced to jail within an hour after arrest and that the administration of justice by the City Court and the attitude of the police toward the strikers ought to be inquired into. The two men took an appeal today and bonds of $1,000 each were furnished.

John Manden, another striker, was arrested today charged with breach of the peace, but his case was continued in court at request of his attorney.

A number of millwrights, blacksmiths and shippers in the Crane Valley Company joined the strikers today. Superintendent W. G. Allen addressed the men at noon and told them that he expected a reply to their demands from the Chicago office next week.

WOULD MARRY STEPMOTHER

A. E. Thomas Says if Necessary He'll Try Every State in the Union.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON Sept. 4.—When Alfred E. Thomas of Coatesville, Penn., failed to obtain a license here today to marry his stepmother, Mrs. Laura E. Thomas, he expressed a determination to have the ceremony performed if he had to try every State in the Union. Thomas is 28 and his stepmother is 33. He told the Marriage License clerk the minister in Coatesville had declined to perform the marriage ceremony and that yesterday a license in Baltimore was refused.

The License Clerk told Thomas that a section of the District of Columbia code prohibited a man from marrying his stepmother. The clerk got out the statutes of various Sates, and Thomas went away with quotations from the marriage provisions of some of them. He was encouraged by the New York and Pennsylvania laws, which do not soem to prohibit the marriage of a stepson with his stepmother, and indicated that he might try to have the ceremony performed in New York State.

While at the Court House Thomas said that his father had died about five years ago and he had promised his parent that he would take care of the stepmother. His stepmother and he had become so fond of each other, he said, that they had decided to marry.

MURDERER CRAM PARDONED.

Has Been Over Twenty Years in Sing Sing—Is 85 Years Old.

ALBANY, Sept. 4.—George W. Cram, 85 years old, who murdered his wife in New York in 1894, was pardoned from Sing Sing prison today by Governor Whitman.

Governor Morton originally commuted Cram's sentence of death to life imprisonment. His prison record through twenty years and five months has been perfect.

George W. Cram was a journeyman carpenter living at 242 West Nineteenth Street. In October, 1894, while in a drunken frenzy, and apparently without any cause whatever, he took his wife in his arms and shot her with a revolver. He then turned the gun on his 18-year-old son, one of his five children, but was overpowered by the son. Cram was then 64 years old.

Cram was convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to death. On Jan. 8, 1895, the day set for his execution, he attempted suicide by cutting his wrist with a piece of glass from his spectacles. On the recommendation of Judge Ingraham, the trial Judge, Governor Morton commuted the sentence to life imprisonment.

BE LOYAL TO WILSON, WOOD TELLS ROOKIES

Continued from Page 1.

month to realize that the army of the country has a serious mission in life. We want you to help the army and navy. Help the militia all tha you can. The militia is one of the best things that we have. Don't look with indifference upon the militia. Back it. Get into it, and help it every way that you can.

"Also, it is my wish and it is your duty to back up and to support the military policy of the Government at Washington, for you are all imbued with the spirit of the true soldier. If you did not have this spirit you would not be here tonight.

"The President himself has said that to all men who desire a military training an opportunity to get that training will be given, and the President considers such training good American policy. This camp is an epoch in our history, and the work so splendidly begun will continue. And now I wish you all a happy and prosperous year, and shall expect to greet you all again next Summer."

Pepper and Malone Speak.

Color Sergeant George Wharton Pepper of Philadelphia then spoke as one of the chosen representatives of the regiment, as follows

"When we came here we did not labor under the halluciation that we could be made into soldiers in one month, and we all realise that the impossible has not been accomplished. But we do realize after this month of training that military instruction and discipline when properly administered is an important factor in the preparation not for war, but in the preparation of a loyal citizen."

Mr. Pepper then offered an unwritten resolution in which the regiment tendered its deep and sincere appreciation to General Wood and the officers under him for the patient skill and affection with which they had labored to make the regiment as efficient a military unit as it was possible to make it in so brief a period as four weeks.

Corporal Dudley Field Malone seconded the resolutions. "I am here," said Mr. Malone, "merely as a rookie Corporal, which I am informed is the lowest of animal life. I am as dirty and as insanitary as any of you, and for that reason I speak somewhat with difference when I refer to you as gentlemen. But to be serious, I know that I express the sentiments of you all when I say that there is no man in the command who can fail to look back upon these four long hard weeks in camp and in the field, and not have in his heart a feeling of honor, and respect and affection for the officers of the American Army. Nor can we ever forget that one of the greatest officers the American Army has ever had, has labored so energetically, so ably and so affectionately in our behalf. I refer of course to Leonard Wood.

"Not only to General Wood, but to all of the officers under him; to the Serso faithfully to teach us the manual of arms, and to the private soldiers who have done their part—the men who have geants of the regular army who labored stood by us, with us, and on top of us—I offer the profound gratitude of the members of this command. We realise that it is a duty to teach the citizens of the United States that the wisest course for them to pursue is equally to prepare in the piping time of peace for the horrifying time of war."

When Corporal Malone finished, the regiment shouted for Captain Dorey, their commander, to come forward. Finally he advanced, lantern in hand, and finally they made him speak.

"It has been a pleasure on the part of myself and my brother officers," said Captain Dorey, "to have been associated with you."

That was all Captain Dorey said.

Blues Win the Last Battle.

The last battle between the Red and Blue armies was fought today. It was a problem in which the Blue army, with the Business Men's Regiment acting as the advancing guard, was called upon to force the way through the line to Plattsburg by cutting its way through a strongly entrenched Red army. It was the last battle of the war of Clinton County. It began shortly after sunrise and was nearly 3 o'clock when it ended. The army was again the Second Cavalry which was intrenched about one mile north of the ciliage of West Plattsburg. The Blue army comprised the Third and Thirtieth Infantry Regiments, the Business Men's Regiment and battery of the Third Field Artillery.

Lieut. Col. O'Neill of the Thirtieth Infantry commanded the Blues and Colonel Dickman the Red army. The Business Men's Regiment advanced on a front more than two miles wide. It had not been informed of the location of the Red army and advanced with great caution to avoid a surprise attack.

Shortly before 11 o'clock the advance guard of the Blues came in contact with the Reds' main army. The Third and Thirtieth Regiments hurried up as reinforcements, while the artillery opened a terrific fire from a semreened position of the Blue right wing. Assault after assault was made upon the Red line, but the Reds held, and after two hours' fighting it looked as if the Blues would be blocked and unable to continue to Plattsburg, their objective. Finally Colonel O'Neill ordered an assault upon the Red force by the right flank, and simulttaneopsly with that assault another column of Blues was hurled at the right wing of the enemy. It was this that won the victory for the Blues and opened the way to Plattsburg.

When the umpires ordered the fighting to cease and ruled the "Blueson their way," the war was ended so far as active field work was concerned. Tomorrow morning both armies march into Plattsburg and the Business Men's command will be mustered out of service. Three hundred of them start back to New York tomorrow night and the others will head homeward on Monday.

800 Are Ready for Second Camp.

It was announced on Governors Island yesterday that the indications were that 800 business and professional men from various parts of the country would attend the second camp of military instruction to be held near Ulattsburg Barracks from Sept. 8 to Oct. 6, inclusive. The members of the new regiment, which will be officially known as the Second Trainng Command, are expected to arrive at Plattsburgh Tuesday and the camp will come into official existence at 6 o'clock the following morning.

The members of the new regiment are coming from all parts of the United States. At the present tim the approved applications represent all the New England States, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia, North and South Carolina Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas Missouri Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Michigan, the District of Columbia, California, and Nebraska.

The largest delegation is coming from New York State, the second largest from Massachusetts, and the third largest from Pennsylvania. Every big city and scores of small ones are represented in the New York State contingent. New York City, of course, leads, the delegation from Manhattan alone numbering at the present time more than one hundred men.

Among the New Yorkers are James Speyer, the banker; the Rev. Herbert Shipman, rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Heavenly Rest; Albert Goelet, Robert Wilmerding, Richard B. Corbin, and Thomas Cimmins. Other New Yorkers whose names are not registered at Governors Island are in the present training regiment and will remain over for the second encampment.

The regiment will lack about 600 men of being as large as the first business and professional men's organization. General Wood says this is due in a large part to the fact that a great many of the men of the first camp are instructors in colleges and universities and schools, and many others are graduate students in various institutions. Also many are in politics, and with the approach of the November election could not find it possible to enlist for the second camp.

Captain Halstead Dorey of Governors Island, who commands the first business men's regiment, will also command the second. The adjutant will be Captain Gordon Johnston, and the battalion commanders, Captain Robert O. Van Horn of the Thirteenth Infantry, and Captain E. T. Collins of the Tenth Infantry.

BUILD MILL IN RECORD TIME.

Du Ponts Put Up $1,500,000 Powder Plant in Two Months.

Special to The New York Times.

PENNSGROVE, N. J., Sept. 4.—Just how quickly the United States could prepare itself for war, should the necessity arise, has had at least one demonstration in the building and equipping of plant No. 3 at the Carney's Point plant of the du Pont Powder Company, at a cost said to approximate $1,500,000, in the record breaking time of two months.

The new plant has been started up and will begin next week to turn out powder in large quantities. Its completion in s short a time has marked an extraordinary feat in construction work. This latest addition to the extensive powder works was first planned in May, the ground was staked out about the midde of June and the actual construction work was begun about July 1. Tests were started two weeks ago on the six large boilers.

In less than a year the du Pont plant here has doubled by many times its capacity for turning out powder and other explosives, and its number of employes has jumped from 600 to 15,000. All of this has happened since last November.

CARNIVAL NIGHT AT PIER.

Favors Distributed at Last Saturday Dance at Narragansett.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Sept. 4.—Carnival night withfacors of imported novelties including French fans, parasols, quaint headdress, rattlers, and other souvenirs proved a diverting finale for the last Saturday dance of the season at the Casino.

Preceding the dancing a number of the cottagers entertained at dinner on the plaza of the Casino, and in their villas. Among those entertaining were Mr. and Mrs. Harold S. Kwnolton of West Upton, Mass., Mr. and Mrs. Gerald T. Hanley, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Schmidt of New York; L. C. Page of Boston, and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Gilford, Jr., whose guests were Mr. and Mrs. Henry Brovoort Kane of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel H. Valentine of New York gave a dinner at their villa, Valmar, and their guests were Dr. and Mrs. Walter Lambert and Arthur Lippincott of New York. Mrs. David Stevenson of New York also gave a dinner tonight, afterward visiting the Casino with her guests.

Representative Henry Brevoort Kane gave a clambake party this afternoon at the Wakefield Yacht Club in Salt Pond, several miles distant from the Pier. The party assembled at Elm Cottage and then motored to Wakefield. Among those invited were John H. Hanan of New York, Colonel Frank Tillinghast of Providence, Rowland Hazard of Peacedale, R. I.; Joseph B. Durlingame, Eugene Dietz, Arthur J. the second. The adjutant will be Captain Gordon Johnston, and the battalion commanders, Captain Robert O. Van Horn of the Thirteenth Infantry, and Captain E. T. Collins of the Tenth Infantry.

Arrest Passenger as Ship Sails.

Just before the American liner St. Paul was ready to sail for Liverpool yesterday Felix Murphy, a first-class passenger, 54 years old, a cattle dealer of Calgarry, Alberta, Canada, was arrested by Detectives Michael Gorevan of Police Headquarters and John M. Mason of Montreal and locked up on the complaint of Kenny & Dafoe, cattle dealers of Calgarry. Mason said that they gave Murphy $1,000 on June 19 to buy cattle. He gave them a deed of some property the Detective said, and when he disappeared it was found that he had no right to he propery.

Closed Labor Day—Business Hours, 8:30 A. M. to 6 P. M., Including Saturdays

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For Misses, Girls, Young Men and Boys

Suits, Coats, Dresses, Fur Coats and Furs, Overcoats, Sweaters, Hats, Furnishings, Mackinaws, Raincoats, Neckwear, Gloves, Underwear, Hosiery, etc.

Tuesday at Special Prices

Misses' "Country Club" Suits *"Style Registered"*

Twelve new and distinctive models, for immediate or Fall wear, of English Whipcord, Callot Checks, Wool Duvetyne or Broadcloth, showing entirely new belted or semi-Russian blouse coats; new model circular, pleated or flare skirts, plain, braid or fur trimmed. 14 to 20 years. **29.50 and 39.50**

Misses' and Girls'

College & School Apparel

Misses' Tailored Suits
Twelve models—Plain or fur trimmed Suits of broadcloth or English whipcord, in navy, African brown, green, Burgundy, taupe or black; new model Coats and Skirts. 14 to 20 years. *Special* **29.50**

"Radmawr" and "Country Club" Dresses
Four models (*Style Registered*) of French serge in navy or black, with faille silk collars, silk braid or bone button trimmed. 14 to 20 years. *Special* **14.50**

Girls' Serge Dresses
Of navy serge combined with plaid taffeta silk; serge yoke, sleeves and box plaits; body of taffeta; plaited skirt of serge. 8 to 15 years. *Special* **6.75**

Misses' Plain or Fur Trimmed Coats
Of wool velour, cashmere velour, broadcloth, zibeline, English Frieze and novelty plaids; semi-fitted, loose flare, plain or fur trimmed models; high chin and convertible collars. 14 to 20 years. *Special* **29.50**

Misses' "Callot Check" Coats
In green, brown or gray checks; also of plain color wool velour, full flare back model, half belted front; body and sleeves silk lined. 14 to 20 years. *Special* **18.50**

Girls' English Top Coats—*Priestley Cravenetted.*
Of English mixed tweeds, in gray or brown colorings, a slip-on model with raglan sleeves, convertible collar; can be buttoned to neck; yoke and sleeves satin lined. 8 to 16 years. *Special* **9.75**

Boys' and Young Men's

College & School Apparel

Boys' Fall School Suits *Extra Knickerbockers.*
New English Norfolk models of Imported and Domestic fabrics, including all wool Tweeds, Cheviots and novelty mixtures, in gray or brown colorings; also navy serge. 7 to 18 years. *Special* **8.75**

Boys' Hand Tailored Suits *Extra Knickerbockers.*
Norfolk models of Scotch Tweeds, Cassimere or Cheviot, in gray, brown or olive colorings, also navy blue Serge. 7 to 18 years. *Special* **12.50**

Boys' Winter Overcoats
Hand tailored Overcoats in the newest box models of fine Imported fabrics; many with novelty worsted lining, convertible collar. 10 to 18 years. *Special* **15.75**

Young Men's Suits
Two, three or four button models of Overplaids, Glen Urquhart Plaids, Pencil or Combination Stripes, Oxford Vicuna, English Tweed or Serge. 33 to 42 chest. *Special* **18.50**

Boys' "First" Long Trousers Suits
English Norfolk models with vests—trousers with cuffs, of Scotch Tweed, Navy Serge, Cheviot or English Mixtures. 14 to 18 years. *Special* **15.00**

London-Made "Carmoor" Overcoats
Newest London Slip-On Box models, for young men, made by the makers of the highest class English Overcoats, of finest English Overcoatings, in gray and olive colorings. 32 to 46 chest. *Special* **28.00**

Misses', Girls' and Boys' College and School Shoes

Misses' College Shoes
Of selected tan or black Russia calf, buttoned or laced. Smart lasts, welted soles and low heels. Sizes 2½ to 7½. Widths AA to D.
Special **3.75**

Girls' School Shoes
Made on broad orthopedic lasts of selected black or tan Russia calf, buttoned or laced styles. Sizes 11 to 2. Widths B to E.
Special **2.95**

Youths' School Shoes
Of durable velour calfskin on orthopedic last, viscolized damp-proof soles and heels; Blucher laced. Sizes 13 to 6. Widths B to E.
Special **2.95**

Fall and Winter Style Book, **"Correct Dress,"** Mailed Out of Town Upon Application.

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Fall and Winter Apparel

For Women, Misses, Girls, Boys and Infants

Showing Tuesday, September 7th

Georgette Crepe Waists—*For Women and Misses*

New, distinctive styles in an unusually large selection of exclusive models of Georgette Crepe, in White, Flesh, Bisque and colors to match Fall tailored suits, hand embroidered, hand drawn and lace trimmed, novel collar and cuff effects.

5.75 7.50 9.75 15.75

Women's Tailored Suits
Copies of Paris Models.
Embracing the varied ideas of the recognized Parisian designers and many of our own original creations, of Velour de Laine, Kittens Ear Cloth, Vicuna Velour, Cashmere Velour, English Whipcord, Broadcloth, Velveteen, Chiffon Velvet, Callot or Velour Checks.
29.50 to 195.00

Misses' Tailored Suits
Exclusive Models—14 to 20 Years.
Copies of Paris fashions, adaptations and our own original creations; also "Country Club" and "Cross Country" models, in Vicuna Velour, Cashmere Velour, Kittens Ear Cloth, Duvetyne, Broadcloth, Chiffon Velvet, Velveteen, Corduroy, Gabardine and English Whipcord.
18.50 to 125.00

Women's Gowns
Afternoon and Evening Gowns.
Copies of Paris models and exclusive creations—*Afternoon Gowns* of Serge, Charmeuse, Crepe Meteor, Satin, Faille or Taffeta Silk, combined with Velvet, Silk or Georgette Crepe—*Evening Gowns* of Soiree Silk, Silver or Gold Embroidered Silk, Pompadour Silk, Chiffon Velvet, Faille, Satin or Charmeuse.
29.50 to 175.00

Misses' Gowns
Afternoon and Evening Gowns—14 to 20 Years.
Exclusive styles that are especially suitable for the Miss—*Evening Gowns* of Gros de Londres, Faille Silk, Taffeta, Charmeuse, Crepe Meteor and Novelty Silks—*Afternoon Gowns* of Serge, Plaid Silks, Georgette Crepe, Charmeuse, Satin or Taffeta, also Serge or Broadcloth combined with Silk.
18.50 to 98.50

Women's Coats and Wraps
For Evening, Afternoon and General Wear.
New Fall models—copies of late Paris and our own exclusive models, of Wool Duvetyne, Broadcloth, Crepe Vicuna, Velour Cloths, Seylina, English Whipcord, Chiffon Velvet, Mother of Pearl Velvet, Seal Velour, Corduroy and Mannish Fabrics.
18.50 to 245.00

Misses' Coats and Wraps
Exclusive Models—14 to 20 Years.
For evening, afternoon, sport and general wear, of Cashmere Velour, Broadcloth, English Whipcord, Zibeline, Callot Checks, Scotch Tweeds, Mannish Fabrics, Chiffon Velvet, Seal Velour Plush, Wool Plush, Wool Duvetyne, Channel Corduroy, Crepe Vicuna or Monkey Skin Cloth.
18.50 to 79.50

Advance Sale of Hudson Seal Fur Coats

Women's Hudson Seal Fur Coats
Collar and Cuffs of Natural Skunk.
Flare coat of Hudson Seal, seven-eighth length, large collar and cuffs of Natural Skunk, novelty silk lined.
Special **95.00**

Women's Hudson Seal Fur Coats
Chin Collar, Border and Sleeve Trimming of Natural Skunk.
Full length semi-fitted flare skirt model, chin collar, border and band on sleeves of Natural Skunk, novelty silk lined.
Special **145.00**

FINISH WORK ON NEW ORGANIC LAW

Continued from Page 1.

tion in the Legislature, was adopted by a vote of 103 to 43. Ex-Senator E. T. Brackett who, as Chairman of the Committee on Legislative Organization, brought in a proposal which would have made matters even worse for the city, took exception in an angry speech to the amendment preserving the status quo.

"The influences which control this convention," said Mr. Brackett, "have deliberately surrendered the Republican Party to Tammany Hall. The Republicans sent a majority of forty to the convention for the deliberate purpose of preventing New York City from ever dominating the State. Under this measure in its present form it may come to that. The Tammany men, in opposing the proposal, have been masquerading. They knew that they have gained their point."

The rest of the day was occupied in deliberation on the Bill of Rights. When the convention got through with the proposal presented by the committee headed by Louis Marshall, the proposal was only a shadow of its former self. Practically all matter supposed to define fundamental liberties of the people was stricken out before it was advanced to third reading and adopted.

The very first act of the convention in considering the bill of rights was to strike out the amendment which would have permitted a jury in a capital case to decree whether a convicted murderer should be sent to the electric chair or to prison for life. The motion to eliminate this clause was made by Abraham Harowitz, a Democratic delegate from New York City. It was carried by a large majority. Then Blogg Unger, another New York Democrat, presented an amendment to abolish the death penalty altogether. This was defeated by a heavy majority, too.

On motion of Henry L. Stimson, a clause doing away with imprisonment in civil cases, except for contempt of court, for fraud, or for willful neglect by a person or property or for domestic servants' wages, was eliminated by a vote of 69 to 50.

Damage Clause Eliminated.

Ex-Senator George Blauvelt, who said it would retard highway construction up State, had this clause cut out of the bill of rights article: "Property to the extent damaged by change of grade or the building or maintenance of a permanent structure over or under an abutting highway shall be deemed to be taken." Delegates from New York City declared that if this clause had been left in the City of New York could have been mulcted far into the millions on claims which under the present Constitution would have no standing in court.

The Massachusetts Mill Site act, which had been written into the bill of rights, was stricken out by a large majority on the motion of Majority Leader Wickersham, who acted with the consent of Mr. Marshall. Mr. Marshall has been assailed in letters to delegates on the ground that in writing this clause into the Constitution he might have been influenced by his connection with litigation involving the interests of power concerns. The clause would have permitted individuals or corporations owning developed water-power sites to acquire adjoining property by condemnation when necessary to develop their own plants and where it would no injure any dam or power plant then in operation.

There was a lively debate over a clause in the Bill of Rights, which had been inserted at the last session, to assist every defendant. Majority leader Wickersham urged that this be stricken out, and was supported in his motion by many lawyers in the convention. Mr. Wickersham said it would entitle an attorney disbarred by the Appellate Division to an appeal.

Many New York City lawyers declared that this was the only way to insure a person convicted in a Magistrate's court an appeal from the court's decision as a matter of right. William M. K. Olcott, ex-District Attorney of New York County, made a spirited defense of the provision, which was retained in the Bill of Rights by a decisive majority.

"The Bill of Rights Committee did nothing so strong as to insert this provision for the absolute right to an appeal in the fundamental law of the State," said Mr. Olcott. "The objection that is made around and behind me that this might be legislated is true, but almost everything in the Bill of Rights might be legislated. What the Bill of Rights is for is to grant to those people who cannot get legislation enacted equal right and just rights in law."

"Is it not a fact that the right of appeal in all kinds of cases, civil and criminal, may be dealt with by the Legislature, which has ample power over the subject and which would have ample power to supply any deficiencies in the right of appeal now existing in criminal cases?" asked Mr. Wickersham.

"Unquestionably, but they haven't done so. Year after year they have left it undone," Mr. Olcott replied. "In case of conviction not to have the right to appeal to a Judge of a Court of record is beyond thought."

William N. Dykman, a Democratic delegate from Brooklyn, wanted a provision to authorize nominations by party conventions put in the Bill of Rights, but was voted down.

Barnes Again Defeated.

Mr. Barnes contended strongly for the retention of a provision in Section 9 of the article reported by the Bill of Rights Committee declaring that neither the credit nor the money of the State shall "in any manner" be given or loaned to any "individual" association, corporation, or private undertaking. The new matter put in by the Bill of Rights Committee appears in the words within quotation marks. Mr. Barnes said this carried out what he had been aiming at in a proposal directed against special privileges, which the convention defeated.

"It ought to go out," said Majority Leader Wickersham, "and I will make a motion to that effect. We do not intend to place the State in a position where it will not be in a position to relieve distress in times of disaster and calamity."

The entire section was stricken on Mr. Wickersham's motion.

When the convention adjourned tonight, it had adopted thirty-three proposals and defeated eight out of 725 presented. Only about 100 proposals ever reached the calendars of the convention; the remainder were either buried in committee or worked in as parts of the committee proposals. So well had the convention done its work that only twenty proposals remained on the day's calendar which had not been acted upon when debate closed.

The convention will reassemble Thursday evening and will sit then and the following day for the purpose of passing upon the final draft of the proposed new Constitution and an explanatory address to the people, which in the meantime will be formulated by the Committee on Revision.

STATE REFORMS ADOPTED.

More Executive, Less Legislative, Power Under New Provisions.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 4.—As debate in the Constitutional Convention closes and the work of preparing the final draft of the revised constitution is about to begin, the assertion is very generally advanced at the Capitol tonight that, in remoulding the organic law to fit the modern conditions of life, that body has done more work of real constructive worth than any similar body in the past since the first fundamental law of the State was reduced to writing. It is probable, however, that the Constitutional Convention of 1915 will be remembered chiefly for what it has accomplished to bring order, efficiency, and economy to the State Government through the short ballot amendment and the two proposals emanating from its Committee on State Finance which provide for an executive budget to take the place of the present legislative budget and for the substitution of serial bonds, payable on the installment plan, for the fifty-year bonds now used by the State to finance permanent improvements.

The budget reforms and the short ballot plan came before the convention with the unequivocal indorsement of the two leading parties, embodied in their State platforms. Nevertheless, serious attempts were made by spokesmen for the old political machines to block the short ballot proposal at every step, and it was put through only after a spectacular fight, in which President Elihu Root took the floor and in a ringing speech urged its adoption as an effective blow against "invisible government."

Four Elective State Officers.

The short ballot plan adopted by this convention does not provide for the short ballot of the popular conception. This leaves only the Governor and Lieutenant Governor to be picked at the polls. The short ballot which will be inaugurated in this State with the beginning of 1917, if the revised Constitution is ratified by the voters, retains the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Controller and Attorney General as elective officers, and provides that the successors of the Secretary of State, the State Engineer, and the State Treasurer shall be appointed by the Governor. The Department of the State Engineer in fact, would be supplanted by a Department of Public Works, with the head to have supervision of the construction, care, maintenance and operation of all the public works of the State, including canals, highways, and public buildings, and would supply all the engineering, architectural and constructive work required by the State departments.

The central feature of the short ballot plan is a grant to the Governor of power commensurate with his responsibilities. After it has gone into operation, it will no longer be possible for the political boss, through his control of the Senate, to obstruct the Governor in his quest for capable and independent men to take charge of the administrative departments of the State Government. The short ballot plans permit the Governor to appoint and remove the heads of all departments which are purely administrative, and requires the concurrence of the Senate only in the appointment of heads of departments which in addition to administrative work are charged with duties of a quasi-judicial and quasi-legislative character, over which, in the nature of things, a Chief Executive should exercise only limited control.

Out of the seventeen departments which would take the place of the present 152 commissions, bureaus, and departments, and among which all of the administrative activities of the State would be distributed, there are only four which come within this category. They are the Public Service Commission, the Conservation Department, which under the new plan will be administered by a commission composed of nine unpaid members, the Department of Labor and Industries, at the head of which there would be an Industrial Commission composed of five members, and the triple-headed, bi-partisan Civil Service Commission.

The Department of Education also will be more loosely tied to the Executive head of the State Government than the ordinary administrative departments. It will continue to be managed by the Board of Regents, with a salaried commissioner, appointed by the board, as its active, administrative head.

The Departments Classified.

The executive departments of the State under the short ballot plan will be the Governor's office, the Department of Law, at the head of which will be the elective Attorney General, and the Department of Finance, headed by the elective State Controller. Here are the purely administrative departments whose heads would be appointed and removed by the Governor without Senate concurrence: Accounts, Treasury, Taxation, State, Public Works, Health, Agriculture, Charities and Correction, Banking, Insurance.

To supplement the short ballot plan and to afford to the Governor and the other elective State officials a fuller opportunity for constructive work of an enduring character than the present two-year term affords, the Convention Committee on Governor and Other State Officers brought in a proposal providing for a four-year term. A majority of the delegates, however, opposed this on the ground that with four years of centralized power a Governor would be in a position to intrench himself so strongly through patronage that it would require a popular uprising to dislodge him. The proposal was snowed under when it came up for final action in the convention.

The financial reforms recommended by the Committee on State Finance, while not less drastic than the short ballot reform, engendered less opposition in the convention. If the voters should approve the revised Constitution the State budget in the future will be submitted to the Legislature by the Governor instead of being initiated in the Legislature and subject only to a limited veto power to be exercised by the Chief Executive. It virtually reverses the present practice, and vests the veto power in the lawmaking body.

Under the new plan the Governor must submit the budget to the Legislature not later than Feb. 1. It must embody a complete statement of the expenditures contemplated, minutely itemized, together with a survey of the estimated revenues for the ensuing year, and any measure of taxation the Governor intends to recommend. The statement must be accompanied by the annual Appropriation bills for the support of the Government. Until these have been acted upon the Legislature is prohibited from considering any bills providing for special appropriations for the benefit of localities. The Appropriation bills submitted by the Governor, after their enactment by the Legislature, would take effect at once, and not be subject to the Governor's veto.

Making of the Budget.

The Governor, the Controller, and department heads, on their own initiative, may appear before the Legislature to explain budget items, or they may be summoned to so appear by concurrent resolutions of the Senate and Assembly.

The Department heads under the new plan must submit estimates of the funds they require for the conduct of their departments by Nov. 15. The estimates of the legislative and judicial branches must be submitted to the Executive not later than Jan. 15. All unexpended balances of appropriations would lapse three months after the end of the fiscal year for which they were made and not be continued as now for two years.

A second measure, reported by the Committee on State Finances and adopted by the convention, provides a more reliable method for the management of the various sinking funds of the State, which, under the slipshod management of the past, were found to contain $23,547,584 beyond what was required for the amortization of the outstanding bonds. If the new plan is put into operation the Controller will be required to verify to each Legislature the amount that must be set aside from the State revenues for sinking fund purposes, so that in the future such appropriations will no longer be made in a haphazard manner or in pursuance of constitutional requirements which have become obsolete.

Another vital provision of this proposal would bind the State in the future to the serial bond plan, with its restriction that, in providing for the future improvements through bond issues, these must not run for a period longer than the life of the improvement. It is estimated that by substituting serial bonds for the outstanding fifty-year bonds and for such portions of the bond issues already authorized as have not yet been put on the market, the State will be in a position to save in the vicinity of $80,000,000 in the cost of amortization.

Under the short ballot proposal the very framework of the State Government will be written into the Constitution as an integral part of a new Article V. This, together with the added power of removal, it has been pointed out, will sound the death knell of ripper legislation. The Legislature may provide for new agencies of the State Government to meet needs that may arise in the future, but they must be placed in one of the departments enumerated in the Constitution. No new department may be created by legislative act.

Room for Manipulation.

On the other hand, the Legislature has wide latitude in the readjustment of functions and powers which may involve shifts from one department to another. It is not denied that this might leave room for political manipulation through the lawmaking body and afford pegs on which the resourceful mechanics in the Legislature may hang measures to provide the patronage on which political machines thrive and place it within easy reach of the bosses.

In dealing with the legislative branch of the Government, the trend of the Constitutional Convention has run toward limitation rather than enhancement of its powers. The lawmaking body, for instance, has been severely restricted in the passage of local bills of the so-called "pork barrel" variety. In the future such measures can be enacted only after the State Superintendent of Public Works has certified to the necessity of a local improvement for which the appropriation involved is intended.

With home rule plans for both cities and counties there will be less opportunity on the part of the lawmaking body to meddle in local affairs. With the courts receiving power to make their own rules of procedure within certain limitations, there will be a let-up in the veritable tide of code amendments which has attended every legislative session in the past.

One measure reported by the Committee on Legislative Powers and adopted by the convention will prevent the future enactment of special enabling acts giving individuals or corporations permission to prove claims against the State. All such grants in the future must be through general laws.

A vital reform, affecting the Legislature, is the abolition of the so-called emergency message, which has been in vogue for the last fifty years, and which in the beginning was used with wise discrimination, but in recent years has been abused to an extent where it has become a distinct menace.

Abuse of Emergency Message.

The legislative law provides that a bill must be in printed form on the desks of members three days before it can be taken up for final consideration. Under an emergency message from the Governor, however, a bill can be rushed through to final passage in a few minutes. This rapid transit form of procedure was provided for in order to enable the Governor and the Legislature to act quickly in grave emergencies. In recent years, and especially during the present administration, measures have been passed under an emergency message when there was no emergency to call for haste. It is a matter of record that Governor Whitman had the Court of Claims "ripper" bill enacted under an emergency message, only to keep it on his desk for ten days before he affixed his signature to make it operative.

Under a provision adopted by the Constitutional Convention, the salary of the lawmakers has been raised from $1,500 to $2,500, with weekly railroad fare to and from their homes added. This measure was adopted over the protests of many up-State delegates, who believed that it would become sufficiently unpopular with the voters to endanger the revised constitution at the polls. The convention doubled the salary of the Governor, who from 1917 on will receive $20,000 annually.

Far-reaching reforms to obviate the law's frequent delays and meet the public demand for a decrease in the high cost of justice to litigants, were provided for in the revision of the judiciary article of the constitution. One reform that the convention failed to provide for was to substitute the appointive system for the elective in the filling of positions on the bench. A majority of the prominent lawyers who sat on the Judiciary Committee were in favor of such a change, but the proposal stranded against the opposition of delegates from the rural sections, where the elective system has worked well.

Consolidation of City Courts.

New York City will be a direct beneficiary from the judiciary changes adopted by the convention. Under a measure proposed by George W. Wickersham there will be a general consolidation of the intermediary courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction in the city. The civil division will be known as the City Court of New York, with city-wide jurisdiction. The criminal division will be known as the Court of General Sessions for the City and County of New York. The county courts in Queens, Bronx, Kings, and Richmond will be abolished, and their criminal jurisdiction transferred to the Court of General Sessions, while the civil jurisdiction will be vested in the City Court. The jurisdiction of this tribunal has been enhanced so as to include cases involving judgments up to $5,000. It has also been equipped with the equity powers at present exercised by the county courts.

The personnel of the Court of Appeals is increased from seven to ten elective judges, with power to call in not less than four and not more than six Supreme Court Justices for a period of two years to enable that tribunal to sit in two parts until its crowded calendars have been cleared. To lighten its labors the jurisdiction of the Court of Appeals has been limited to questions of law, except in capital cases or on appeals from the Appellate Division where there has been a new finding of facts in that tribunal.

Provision was made to increase the number of Justices of the Appellate Division in the First Department from seven to not less than ten and not more than twelve, and in the Second Department, from five to seven. In the First District (First Department) the Supreme Court will have power to assign three, instead of five Justices to Appellate term and the number of Justices to be chosen at the next year's election. To man the new City Court, provision is made for the election of two additional City Court Judges from Kings and one each from the counties of Bronx, Queens and Richmond. The Legislature is empowered to establish inferior courts with purely territorial jurisdiction and to create an independent tribunal for the trial of juvenile delinquents and for the adjudication of domestic relations cases.

Under the revised judiciary articles the Legislature is required to enact a brief and simple civil practice act and to adopt a set of civil practice rules, which the courts themselves may amend. Every five years the Legislature must appoint a commission to investigate and recommend changes in rules and practice. In the intervals, the lawmakers must keep their hands off the code.

Home Rule Provisions.

Next in importance to the changes affecting the three departments of the State Government may be regarded the home rule article governing the distribution of powers between the State and the various municipalities. The home rule article was adopted after a spirited fight in which it was subject to a cross fire of objections from those who did not think it went far enough in meeting the aspirations of the big cities for power to manage their own affairs and those who were unwilling to free the municipalities from legislative tutelage. The measure went much too far to suit the latter, even if it does not begin to meet the views of such home rule advocates as Mayor Mitchel of New York City.

Under the new home rule article a city would have the exclusive right to manage, regulate, and control its property affairs and municipal government, subject to the constitution and the general laws of the State. This power is to include:

The power to organize and manage the departments and bureaus of the city government and to regulate the number, powers, duties, terms, compensation, and mode of selection of all city employes, including police and health officers and non-judicial officers and employes attached to courts not of record; this includes the employes of counties wholly within the city, except assistants in the District Attorney's office.

The power to amend the charter or any local or special law relating to its property or affairs. Any changes in a charter affecting the framework of government will remain subject to executive vote.

The home rule article provides that in 1917 and every eighth year thereafter the question of charter revision shall be submitted to the electors of a city. The revision, if determined upon, would be undertaken by a commission elected at the polls, consisting of seven members—the New York City sixteen members. The revised charter must be submitted to the voters of the city, and, if approved, must go to the Legislature, which body may annul its provisions within sixty days, when it will become operative if not repealed.

Charter Amendments.

The legislative body of a city, with the assent of its Mayor, and, in New York City, the Board of Estimate, may enact charter amendments or local laws not affecting the framework of government, which would become effective without submission to the Legislature.

A supplementary measure affecting cities under which the Legislature may provide for a method by which a municipality may adopt the serial bond method of financing improvements and make substitution in serial bonds for outstanding long-term securities was also adopted by the convention.

For the first time in the history of this State counties will have a measure of home rule if the revised Constitution is approved by the voters. The proposal for county home rule adopted by the convention prohibits the Legislature from enacting any special law affecting a county except upon request embodied in a resolution adopted by the local Board of Supervisors.

A new article on taxation was written into the Constitution by the convention. This article does away with contractual tax exemptions of the kind embodied in the so-called secured debts law, under which stocks and other securities were rendered immune from local taxation upon payment of a stamp tax levied by the State. It provides that future tax exemptions can be granted only by a two-thirds vote in both houses of the Legislature.

The new article also provides an opening through which the State may be able to reach personal property for taxation purposes. Under a recent decision of the Court of Appeals, local Tax Boards are exercising the function of assessing local property as a constitutional right. This is set aside in so far as it relates to personal property, but confirmed in the matter of real estate taxation. Under the new article the State Tax Commissioners may assess personal property in all parts of the State and levy a tax on it for State purposes.

The Legislature is also empowered to enact laws authorizing the State Tax Commissioners to supersede the local Assessors in the assessment of all property belonging to corporations. The Tax Department in addition receives broad powers of supervision and review of local assessments and the equalization of taxes both as between tax districts and between the counties.

Industrial Welfare Measures.

Of the industrial welfare measures which come before the Constitutional Convention, one empowering the Legislature to regulate or prohibit outright all manufacturing in tenement houses was adopted, as was a measure which will enable the Legislature to pass an amendment to the Workmen's Compensation act bringing occupational diseases under the benefits of that law. Two other measures were recommended by the Committee on Industrial Interests and Relations, one removing any obstacle to the enactment of a minimum wage law for women and minors and the other giving the Legislature the right to delegate to the Industrial Commission legislative powers which would enable that body to exercise wide discretion in laying down rules for the safeguarding of the life and health of workers in industrial occupations.

Among important measures which failed in the Constitutional Convention was one providing for the abolition of the death penalty. The Committee on Bill of Rights declined to report it, but, after a hot fight by the advocates of that proposal, incorporated in its report to the convention a provision under which it would have been left optional with the jury in a capital case upon conviction to decree whether the defendant should be executed or imprisoned for life, with every possibility of pardon or commutation of sentence cut off, except where his innocence was established by new evidence. This was defeated in the final session of the convention today.

Another measure which went down to defeat after a lively fight was that presented by William Barnes, which ostensibly was directed against the granting of special privileges to any class of individuals by legislative enactment, but which in effect would have sounded the death knell of all legislation to ameliorate the condition of the working classes, as well as all so-called social welfare measures.

Two proposals designed to do away with the direct primaries and restore the party convention as a medium for the nomination of candidates purposely had not been acted upon when the convention finished work this evening. A number of the convention leaders looked with favor on the bringing back of the convention, but feared that any action by the convention in that direction would run counter to popular sentiment and place the revised Constitution in jeopardy at the polls. The Legislature has the necessary power to provide for the change at any time.

Literacy Test Defeated.

Another proposal which the convention defeated would have established a literacy test for voters. A bill introduced by William Barnes which would have prevented the Legislature from enacting any laws giving a preferred place on the general ballot to the candidates of any party or group of electors met the same fate.

At the request of the advocates of woman suffrage, the Constitutional Convention refrained from taking any action on that subject. The question of whether the ballot shall be given to the women in this State will come before the voters in a separate referendum, submitted from the Legislature.

In all 725 proposals were presented to the Constitutional Convention. Of these less than 100 got beyond the committees having them in charge. In many instances, however, features of proposals rejected by the committees were incorporated in omnibus proposals presented to the convention as committee measures.

THREE COLLAPSE IN CISTERN

Saved by Pulmotor After Being Overcome by Gas.

Oswald Kalfur of 200 Maure Avenue, Richmond Hill, lowered fourteen-year-old Clarence Lavelle of 100 Maure Avenue into an old cistern at 116 Onslow Place, Kew Gardens, L. I., yesterday afternoon to clean it out. The boy was overcome by gas, and Kalfur, who made the rope fast and slid down it to the boy's rescue, was overcome also.

The yells of George Sandoski, an assistant, brought several women from near-by houses, and they telephoned for the police. Motor Cycle Policeman John B. Towman rode up, and, after tying a towel over his head, dropped into the hole. He made the rope fast about the boy, and shouted to Sandoski to haul him up, and then he was overcome himself.

Sandoski, with a handkerchief over his nose, lowered a ladder into the hole and descended. He brought up Kalfur, Towman, and the boy, and then dropped beside them on the grase, overcome himself.

Dr. Thomas Brennock of St. Mary's Hospital resuscitated the men and boy with a pulmotor, and Kalfur was arrested, charged with endangering the life of a minor. The boy was held on a charge of improper guardianship.

To Shift German Dynamite Ship.

In spite of assurances from the authorities that the German steamer Magdeburg, with 100 tons of dynamite on board, which has been moored in Gravesend Bay for nearly a year, was quite safe, the scared property owners at Norton's Point hae protested to the Federal officials and asked to have the vessel removed. The Supervisor of Anchorages has been instructed to shift her moorings, and will do so when he can find a suitable place in Long Island Sound where there is plenty of deep water. The Captain of the Magdeburg said his ship draws 25 feet of water, and should have eight feet of water under the keel in order to be anchored with safety during the Winter storms.

TEXAS TROOPS OUT TO STOP INVASION

Continued from Page 1.

the United States and Germany has placed this Government in a better position to deal with the Mexican situation than at any time since the beginning of the war in Europe. It is known that the Administration felt that conditions in Mexico required it to proceed cautiously in handling its European controversies, and that, with particular reference to the Mexican situation, much relief has been felt in Washington official circles since the German Ambassador delivered assurances to the State Department this week that Germany accepted the principles for which the United States was contending.

OBREGON TAKES SALTILLO.

Extends Carranza's Control of Central Mexico.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, Sept. 4.—General Obregon captured Saltillo today at noon. Many prisoners, arms, and ammunition were taken.

Carranza now controls all Central Mexico from Mexico City to Torreon.

VILLISTA DEFEAT REPORTED.

Fierro's Command Said to Have Been Severely Beaten at Sayula.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 3, (via Galveston, Sept. 4.)—A telegram from Guadalajara received today reports that the Villistas have been severely defeated at Sayula, State of Jalisco. The Villistas were commanded by Rodolfo Fierro.

Generals Francisco Murguria and Francisco Serrano, the latter General Obregon's chief of staff, departed northward this evening. It is reported that they will confer with General Obregon.

GUATEMALA GUARDS BORDER.

Acts on Reports That Carranza is Aiding Revolutionists.

GUATEMALA CITY, Sept. 4.—Reports received here of a possible invasion of Guatemala by Guatemalan revolutionists, suported by the Carranza party in Mexico, have caused the Guatemalan Government to adopt precautionary measures and it is well prepared for any emergency that is likely to arise.

Everything is quiet here and on the Mexican frontier and there is absolutely no unrest on this side of the line.

200 KILLED IN TRAIN WRECK.

Silliman Reports Appalling Disaster East of Mexico City.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Two hundred people, including many women and children, were killed in a train wreck several days ago east of Mexico City, American Consul Silliman, reporting to the State Department today, said the disaster was "an appalling one."

Another train following with forty-five American refugees aboard was delayed by the wreck, but reached Vera Cruz yesterday.

Birdseye View of Work Accomplished By the Constitutional Convention

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 4.—Here in a nutshell is the work of the Constitutional Convention:

PROPOSALS ADOPTED.

Short ballot proposal embodying comprehensive readjustment of the State departments and leaving the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Controller, and Attorney General as the sole elective State officers.

Budget reforms providing for an executive, instead of a legislative, budget and for a plan substituting serial bonds for long-term securities in State financing.

Revised judiciary article providing, among other things, for a reorganization of the intermediary courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction in New York City and abolishing the County Courts in Kings, Bronx, Queens, and Richmond.

Limited home rule plan for cities.

Home rule for counties and villages.

Increasing salary of Governor from $10,000 to $20,000 and of legislators from $1,500 to $2,500.

Proposal abolishing the emergency message from the Governor under which legislation is "railroaded" through.

Proposal giving the Legislature power to enact laws to prescribe qualifications of officers of the National Guard and to inaugurate more rigid discipline.

Proposal empowering the Legislature to regulate or abolish manufacturing in tenement houses.

Proposal including occupational diseases among the grounds entitling industrial workers to compensation under the workmen's compensation law.

Doing away with the Condemnation Commission in New York City.

Abolishing the Peacemakers' Court of the Indian tribes and bringing the red men under the white man's law.

New article on taxation prohibiting contractual tax exemptions and making it possible to provide a workable system to reach property through centralized control over local assessments.

PROPOSALS DEFEATED.

Proposal to abolish capital punishment and a proposal leaving to a jury in murder cases the determination of whether a murderer shall be executed or imprisoned for life.

Proposal to provide for the incorporation and State regulation of the Stock Exchange.

Proposal for an appointive judiciary.

Proposal to abolish exemptions from jury duty.

Four-year term for Governor and Senators and two-year term for Assemblymen.

Proposal to provide a system of voting in electing officers of incorporations, which would better enable minority stockholders to protect their interests.

Proposal to do away with arrests in civil cases, except for contempt of court.

Proposal to establish the literacy test for voters.

Proposal to establish the party convention as a nominating medium.

The Barnes anti-social welfare proposal, which would have prevented the establishment of a minimum wage for women and children and humanitarian legislation of every description.

Article on education which would have constitutionalized the present practice of the State in supervising and inspecting private and parochial schools.

HOTELS. HOTELS.

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Modern, Fireproof Hotel.

Exceptional Facilities for Dinners and Entertainments.

Suites arranged to meet all requirements, transiently or by month or year.

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High Class Restaurant.

H. Stanley Green, Managing Director.

On All News Stands

September Number

Current History Magazine

Published by The New York Times

Brimful of important information on almost all phases of the great European war—first-handed information—many special articles contributed by the great men of all nations, including Hardin, Schiemann, Oncken, Leonhard, Ganghofer, Ast, Andrassy, Francke, Sering, Zangwill, Trevelyan, Loti, Sabatier, Phillpotts, Friedlander, France, Finot, Carson, Parker, Poincare and others.

Twenty full-page cartoons from many European countries.

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Paris has proclaimed a wider latitude of style than in many seasons past, permitting the exercising of individual taste to practically an unlimited extent. The Bonwit Teller collection presents correct types only—rare creations of Silver Cloths, Brocades, Velvets and Georgette Crepes in delicate colorings.

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Revolution, Louis Philippe, Restoration and Postillion types by Maria Guy. New Sailors and petit Chapeaux, Gold Evening Hats, Tour de Cou, Hat and Muff of badger, the veiled and funnel fluted Hat by Reboux and Talbot. Unusual creations from the Bonwit Teller workrooms. Second Floor.

TROTTEUR and TAILLEUR HATS of unusual and exclusive types in the Main Floor Department.

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Exclusive styles and charming colorings—of Georgette Crepe, Chiffon, Lace and Novelty Silks.

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The vogue Parisien in Veils is the masque effect. Very new ones of embroidered net, in Eminence, Afrique, Navy, bordered in gold thread.

* * *

Likewise from Paris is the Veiling of fine mesh, patterned in designs of chenille.

* * *

Extremely handsome new idea in a one-piece bag of black moire silk, with inside compartment, 1.75.

* * *

Latest novelty from Paris in French poodle brooch pins in dull or bright jet, 1.95 to 3.50.

* * *

Extremely high hand-made organdie collars of Paris origin.

* * *

Paris sets a new fashioned way of applying lace edging to a number of unusual collar and cuff sets.

* * *

The return of the very long round boa is evidenced by these new ones of ostrich with chenille tassels.

* * *

Tour de Cou of pleated panne velvet, trimmed with fur, flowers or ostrich.

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Introduced to America by Bonwit Teller & Co.—a highly specialized type of apparel for the girl who has outgrown her years.

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Correct modes for the hunt, the motorcycle, the motor—for golfing, skating and riding. Department on Third Floor.

The New Sweaters

A distinctive showing of new models in fibre, pure silk and Shetland wool. Scarfs in pure silk and Scottish wool.

Crepe de Chine Negligees

11.75

Handsome model on long lines, fine cream lace around neck and down front, ribbon rosette and silk tassel trimmings.

Handsome Chiffon Bodices

2.95

Wide ribbon at waist and ribbon shoulder straps, trimmed with tailored bows.

Crepe de Chine Night Robes

2.95

Empire model, trimmed with shadow lace and ribbon.

Bontel Tailleur Corsets

5.50 to 10.50

Strictly tailored corset of medium bust, slightly curved waist with Venice back.

NEGROES NOW DENY THEY KILLED MOHR

Repudiate Alleged Confessions Which Named Doctor's Widow as the Arch-Conspirator.

RIDICULED BY THE POLICE

Providence Chief Says He Has Signed Statement from One of Them—Doctor Got Many Threats.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 4.—A new complication in the case of Mrs. Elizabeth T. Mohr, who is out on $10,000 bail for inciting the murder of her husband, Dr. C. Franklin Mohr, developed today when the three negroes repudiated confessions alleged to have been made by them. The Doctor's widow, according to the police, was named in these confessions as having hired the negroes to kill her husband, for which crime they were to receive $5,000.

The three negroes, George W. Healis, chauffeur for Dr. Mohr; C. Victor Brown, formerly employed as a hostler at the physician's Neport estate, and Henry Spellman, a half brother of Brown, are held in the jail here as the actual slayer of the physician, who was killed last Tuesday night while riding with his secretary, Miss Emily Burger. Miss Burger is now in a hospital recovering from bullet wounds in the chest and face which she received when the doctor was shot.

The police late today made a counter denial to the declaration made by the negroes that they had been "framed up" by the authorities. In support of their claim, the police say they have a signed statement by Brown in which he admitted that he and the other two negroes were hired by Mrs. Mohr to kill her husband. The facts in this statement, the police say, were carried by Healis and Spellman in the presence of Chief Inspector William F. O'Neil, Mrs. Mohr and others.

For three days the officers have sought evidence to corroborate the statements attributed to the three negroes, but have met with little success. The revolvers with which the physician and his secretary, Miss Emily G. Burger, were said to have been shot, had not been recovered tonight, though in their reputed confessions the negroes stated they would be found in a brook near the scene of the crime.

Retraction Not Surprising.

It was pointed out by persons interested in the case that while a retraction by the prisoners of any statements that could be used against them was not surprising, the significance of their action lay in its effect upon a jury.

Mrs. Mohr from the first has stoutly maintained her innocence and explained the murder by saying that Brown had a grudge against the doctor since his discharge from his employment at the Mohr home, and that robbery probably was an added incentive for the killing.

It was learned today that Dr. Mohr when murdered had in his pocket two letters addressed to the negro Brown. Arthur Cushing, Mrs. Mohr's attorney, when asked about these letters, said that they were "letter written by lady friends," but he refused to give them out for publication. They are said to have been intercepted by the doctor, and apparently opened by him or his servants.

The repudiation by the negroes was made voluntarily and without the knowledge of counsel. It was made in the form of a statement given to a newspaper man who had been admitted to the jail yard by the Warden. Healis and Brown did most of the talking, but all three agreed on all points.

In the course of the interview the negroes outlined their alibis. The police allege that on Monday evening, the night before the murder, the three prisoners met Mrs. Mohr and planned the physician's death.

Healis says he can prove that he was at Dr. Mohr's Middletown residence all night Monday and did not return to Providence until late Tuesday forenoon. Spellman and Brown both declare they can prove they were with friends the entire evening.

Innocent, Says Healis.

"Tell the people," Healis said, "that we are absolutely innocent, and that we believe Mrs. Mohr knew nothing of this crime. We have never signed a confession, and anything said to the Providence police was said in a joking way or in a spirit of anger.

"Dr. Mohr to my knowledge had been threatened by several prominent Rhode Island people. I found a letter in his car from a man living on Elmwood Avenue, in which he threatened the doctor and said that if he did not cease his attentions to his wife he would fill him full of bullets."

Healis declared that the doctor's automobile was followed on the night of the shooting, and it was his theory that Dr. Mohr was shot by some men who jumped out of a car, fired at both the physician and Miss Burger, and then wrecked the machine on a cross road.

At this point Brown broke in and said: "I see that the Providence police say that Healis saw Mrs. Mohr in Providence on Monday evening. That's a joke for Healis was in Newport all day Monday and Monday night."

Brown denied that he ever had written or signed a confession.

Healis, resuming his story, said: "When I started the machine in the barn Tuesday night it acted funny. On the way down the lights kept going out and the motor worked badly. I noticed by the headlights that a car was following me, but when I tried to speed up the machine, to shake off the one behind, the engine went back on me and finally stalled. The other car came up behind, slowed down, and then went on. Just beyond where we stopped is a crossroad. A few minutes after the car passed the shooting began and I believe that the man who jumped out of the car when it slowed down did the shooting and then cut across lots to the car on the crossroad."

Brown Has an Alibi.

Brown, who then took up the story, said that on the night of the murder he went out on his motor cycle as far as Riverside, some distance from the place where Dr. Mohr was shot. About 9 o'clock, the time he is alleged to have been waiting in ambush for the doctor, he asserts, he was at Riverside talking with a man named Doherty. He says he can prove that a few minutes later he passed a Providence policeman stationed at a bad stretch of highway on the Fall River Road. Coming back to Providence, he rode around the city until 11 o'clock, he said.

Spellman said that he finished his supper about 7:30 o'clock Tuesday night and then went out on Broad Street, where he lounged around on a corner for some time, talking with friends. Later he went home, but, finding that the rest of his house had gone to bed, he went out on the street again, meeting friends with whom he chatted for some time.

Search for a will by the doctor has been futile up to the present. Custodians of his personal estate today opened his safe deposit box in a local bank, but found only life insurance policies, leases, miscellaneous papers, and some jewelry. They will open a similar box rented by the doctor in a bank at Newport.

Hearing on Sept. 16.

Mrs. Mohr, who is out on bail, and the three men, who are locked up, will be given a hearing on Sept. 16, but it is considered doubtful that their cases will be heard by the Grand Jury before the December sitting. The widow is charged with inciting and the men with committing the murder.

The penalty for first degre murder in this State is life imprisonment. Capital punishment was abolished some years ago.

Charles M. Mohr of Baltimore, one of two children of Dr. Mohr by a former marriage, made two unsuccessful attempts today to see Miss Burger. After his last effort he remarked to one of the doctors that he did not think there would be any disagreement in the Mohr family over the disposition of his father's estate in the absence of a will.

He said that he and his stepmother had virtually agreed upon a division of the property, which he estimated to be worth $400,000. He expected to receive $80,000 and his sister, Mrs. Ernest Marr of Baltimore, a like amount. The of the estate, he said, would probably go to Mrs. Mohr and her two children.

SAYS HE WAS ASKED TO KILL.

Woman Offered Him $5,000 to Murder Husband, New Yorker Asserts.

It was reported yesterday that Frederick Carlton, a cook living at 250 West Twenty-fourth Street, and a former inmate of Sing Sing Prison, from which he was pardoned by Governor Dix, had been approached last year by a woman who asked him to kill her husband.

Carlton said last night that while he had refused to "take the job" of killing a man, he was sure that the woman who offered him $5,000 for the killing was not Mrs. Mohr. He was shown a number of photographs of Mrs. Mohr, but refused to identify any of them as being that of the woman who had asked him to kill her husband.

"I would not attempt to identify the woman from a picture," he told THE TIMES reporter, "but I know that I would know her the minute I set my eyes on her. Furthermore, I will never give her name until I am brought face to face with her."

NO BOXES FOR BULL MOOSE.

Progressives Won't Be Recognized at Morristown Primaries.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Sept. 4.—There will be no boxes for the Progressive party at the primary election in this county, in fact the Progressive party has ceased to exist officially and must put its candidates in omination by petition. The leaders of the Progressives made a fight for boxes but lost it. The law provides that to be officially recognized as a party five per cent. of the vote cast must be polled. County Clerk Elias B. Mott ruled recently that the Progressives had not polled five per cent. of the vote last year.

The Progressives asserted that the two hundred or so ballots rejected for one reason or another did not count and that the vote cas should be based upon the average of the vote for Assemblymen. There were 13,001 men who went to the polls and deposited a ballot. Of these 12,295 expressed choices for Assemblymen. The Progressives held that the law meant five per cent. of 12,295, while the County Clerk maintained the total vote cast, 13,801 was the basis for the estimae. The matter was aken before Supreme Court Justice Francis J. Swayze, who ruled that unless the Progressives polled 690 votes last year they were not entitled to boxes.

RICH SPEEDER FINED AGAIN.

J. G. Hart in Trial In One Court Is Summoned to Another.

Special to The New York Times.

LYNBROOK, L. I., Sept. 4.—John G. Hart, 60 years old, a wealthy shoe manufacturer of Ocean Parkway and Avenue N, Flatbush, who has been arrested three times on charges of speeding and once on a charge of disorderly conduct for disturbing a dance at the Atlantic Yacht Club, Brooklyn—all within a month—was fined $25 by Justice of the cPace Neu here yesterday for speeding on Aug. 7. A couple of weeks ago he was fined for speeding in Jamaica.

In the courtroom Hart was served with a summons requiring his immediate attendance before Justice Raisig at Cedarhurst, L. I., where he is also wanted for speeding. He drove to Cedarhurst after being convicted and fined by Judge Neu. He said he had so many court engagements he couldn't keep account of them all, and asked to be paroled until next Friday. Justice Raisig, however, insisted upon the deposit of $200 cash bail, which Hart produced.

MOOSE MAY INDORSE MOSS AND EDWARDS

Hope Thus to be Revenged on Republicans for Refusing to Fuse with Them.

MANY TRADES BEING MADE

Progressives and the G. O. P. in Deals in Various Districts—Fight on Arthur Murphy.

Having failed to make a fusion compact with the Republicans on their county and judicial tickets, the Progressives, it is said, are going to indorse Frank Moss for District Attorney, and ex-Street Cleaning Commissioner William H. Edwards for Sheriff. The Progressives already have designated John J. O'Connell as their candidate for District Attorney and William Halpin for Sheriff, but both men, it is said, are willing to get off the ticket in favor of Moss and Edwards.

The Progressives had put up a county ticket, with a willingness to have it knocked down, if the Republicans would agree to indorse William H. Hotchkiss for Justice of the Supreme Court and Michael A. Schaap for the City Court. In return the Progressives were willing to take Charles A. Perkins and Frank M. Bowers, the Republican candidate for District Attorney and Sheriff.

The Republicans did not see why they should trade two positions with the Bull Moose, and agreed to indorse Mr. Schaap only. The Progressives thought their support was worth at least a Supreme Court Justiceship, and would not enter into the arrangement. Thereupon the Republicans fused with the Democrats.

In turning now to Frank Moss the Progressives hope to do considerable damage to the Republican ticket at the primaries. Mr. Moss has already announced that ne will be a candidate for the Republican nomination in opposition to Mr. Perkins, and Mr. Edwards will make a fight in the Democratic primaries for Sheriff. With both on the Progressive ticket also, the Bull Moose leaders think they will be able to get even with the Republicans, in a measure at least, for rejecting their offer.

Republican and Progressive Assemblymen and Aldermanic candidates have fused on their own account in at least six districts. In the Eighth, Nineteenth, Twenty-second, and Twenty-sixth Assembly Districts the Republicans have named Progressive candidates for Aldermen. In the Twenty-fourth and Thirty-first Districts the Republicans have put up Progressives on their slae for Aldermen under an arrangement by which the Progressives will indorse their candidates for the Assembly.

In the Eighth Assembly District Louis Jacobson, the Republican leader and Alderman, will have the Progressive nomination for re-election, and in return the Republicans will indorse the Progressive candidate for the Assembly, Leo Wolfson. In the Nineteenth William D. Brush, the Republican leader and Alderman, will have the backing of the Progressives, and in return the Progressive candidate for the Assembly, James Walsh, will have the support of the Republicans.

Three of the present Republican Assemblymen from New York County will not be candidates for re-election. Howard Conklin or the Twenty-ninth District is in poor health, and he announces that it will be impossible for him to accept a renomination. He will be succeeded by Alfred D. Bell. The district is htrongly Republican, and a nomination under ordinary conditions is equivalent to an election.

Assemblyman Francis R. Stoddard, Jr., of the Twenty-fifth District, who resigned some time ago to become Deputy Superintendent of Insurance, is to have as successor Robert McC. Marsh, unless the nominal Republican plurality in the district is overthrown. Mr. March is President of the New York Young Republican Club.

In the Twenty-seventh District Assemblyman Charles E. Rice will not be a candidate for renomination, and Hoffman Nickerson has accepted the nomination in his place. He is a district captain. The other Republican Assemblymen who will be renominated are Nathan D. Perlman in the Sixth, Abram Ellenboegen in the Fifteenth, Martin Rourke in the Seventeenth, Harold C. Mitchell in the Twenty-first, and Aaron A. Feinberg in the Thirty-first. In the Twenty-sixth District Joseph Steinberg, the only Progressive Assemblyman from New York County, has been indorsed by the Republicans.

One of the fourteen Republican members of the Board of Aldermen will not be a candidate for re-election. He is Clarence Schmelzel of the Twenty-seventh District. He succeeded Joseph W. Spencer in the board. Louis Cardani, a caterer, who was Spencer's selection at the time he retired, will be the candidate to succeed Schmelzel.

Tuesday will be the last day for filing designating petitions. In none of the districts have petitions in opposition to the regular candidates been filed. Thomas W. Whittle, Commissioner of the Pars for the Bronx, announced yesterday that he had received in his fight for Congressman from the Twenty-third District, the support of Joseph Becre.

The Associated Democratic Clubs of the Democratic Party of Bronx County has been formed to fight the Tammany candidates at the primaries. Coroner William J. Flynn is Chairman of the organization, which consists of a number of Democratic clubs of the Thirty-second, Thirty-fourth, and Thirty-fifth Assembly Districts. Petitions have been signed and filed and county committeemen designated in each election district. The fight is to be made on Arthur Murphy, the present Democratic County Chairman of the Bronx.

INDEPENDENCE LEAGUE ROW

Kings Members Say O'Laughlin Made Deal with Democrats.

There is a row in the Independence League in Brooklyn over the attempt of Register Edward T. O'Loughlin to "deliver" the league's support to the Democratic county ticket. O'Loughlin, who is the county leader of the league, was twice elected Register on a fusion ticket. He failed to get a renomination by the Republicans, but he has been designated to succeed himself in office by the Democrats. It is understood that O'Loughlin got a place on the Democratic ticket on the strength of a promise of support by the league and by the Hearst newspapers.

Eleven of the district leaders of the league are said to be in revolt against the plans of O'Loughlin, and it is believed that he will find it difficult to swing the support of the league to the Democratic ticket. It was reported last night that a well-known Democrat was preparing to enter the primaries and contest with O'Loughlin for the Democratic nomination for Register.

NOW SEEK BROKER FOR CORD MURDER

Missing Insurance Man Foiled by Dead Realty Dealer in Plan for Big Profits.

WAS DESPERATE FOR FUNDS

Peterson Still in Jail, Though Grilling Fails to Change Story Originally Told.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMDEN, N. J., Sept. 4.—A Philadelphia insurance man, known to have had business deals with Samuel Cord, the Laurel Springs real estate operator who was murdered on Monday night, is now being sought by the Camden County authorities in the belief that he can throw light on the crime.

According to the authorities the two men were negotiating a deal in which the insurance man sought to dispose of real estate stocks to Cord. It is said he contended that the stocks were worth from $90,000 to $100,000, but that Cord discovered they were worth less than $20,000 and called the deal off just at a time when the insurance man was in desperate need of funds.

Naturally, the name of the insurance man is not mentioned in connection with the rumor, but it is said he disappeared some days before the murder and has been sought in connection with an entirely different transaction. Against this, however, the detectives have received information that the man was seen in the Bullit Building, Philadelphia, where Cord had his office, on Monday the day Cord went to his death.

Secrecy had been attached to the bringing of four women from Philadelphia to the Camden Court House and their consultation with the Prosecutor, during which his office was cleared. It was learned that the women were to be used as decoys and that they have been employed to gain the confidence of a woman friend of the murdered man. The Prosecutor believed that they will be able to worm valuable information from her.

Olaf Peterson of Riverton, who is held as a material witness in the case, was taken from his jail cell again today and put through a grilling examination. Afterward its was announced he had reiterated every statement he had made before, including those which the detectives have found to be untrue. Asked if he had given any additional information, the officials declined to answer. Prosecutor Kraft said, however, that he found no serious discrepancies between today's narrative and the statement obtained before.

Camden County detectives have been unable to trace Peterson's movements from the time he left Cord's office at noon on Monday until he reappeared in the office on Tuesday morning. His story, to which he has persistently stuck, is that he went home and played solitaire all the evening.

As his wife and daughter were away from home, the detectives have sought for neighbors who might have seen him in the house or have seen a light in any of the rooms on Monday night. So far they have had no success. They have failed to find anybody who saw him in Riverton Monday afternoon or evening. Trolley car conductors and railroad men who were questioned did not see Peterson. Apparently he dropped completely out of sight for about twenty hours.

Prosecutor Kraft is apparently satisfied that even if Cord did not come from his office in an automobile, he at least met one at the Kaighn Avenue Ferry Station at Camden. The latter theory would corroborate Williamson's story.

It was learned today that the Prosecutor has determined that Cord was shot at close range, presumably ina scuffle in which he sought to defend himself. Powder are to be seen about the bullet hole in the back of the gray coat which he wore.

Hope of tracing the telephone call received by Cord on Monday afternoon which the police believe may have lured him to his death, has been abandoned. The Bell Telephone Company co-operated with Prosecutor Kraft to the extent of looking over all the calls received from New Jersey Monday afternoon.

The papers in Cord's office safe have so far revealed no clue to the slayer. Prosecutor Kraft hoped that they might have figured in the business deal which is now regarded as the motive for the murder.

Peterson will not get his liberty for some time, according to the prosecutor, although he is held only as a witness and not as a principal or an accessory.

Business Hours until September 15th: 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; 12 Noon on Saturday

B. Altman & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE - MADISON AVENUE

Thirty-fourth Street NEW YORK Thirty-fifth Street

An Important Offering of Hand-made Filet Lace Panel Curtains

has been prepared for Tuesday, September 7th

These Curtains are of exceptional merit and will prove a handsome addition to the adornment of the select home.

They will be specially priced for this Sale at $9.00, 11.00, 13.50 to 37.50 each

(Lace Curtain Department, Fourth Floor)

The Autumn Suits and Gowns

in authoritative fashions are now being shown in

The Women's Ready-to-wear Department (Third Floor)

A Visit to the Coat and Wrap Showrooms

(on the Third Floor)

will reveal a magnificent assortment of the latest American and foreign models for street, afternoon and evening wear. Chiffon velvet, velour cloth, vicuna, velveteen and charmeuse are the chief fabrics used, a considerable number being combined with rich fur.

A number of fashionable Autumn styles in

Women's Tailor-made Suits

have been prepared in models especially becoming to extra large sizes.

(42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52 and 54 inch bust measurements)

These Suits, in the making of which superior materials and workmanship have been employed, are shown in the Department for Imported and Special Costumes, Third Floor.

The New Autumn Sweaters

for Women and Misses are shown in jersey cloth, light and medium-weight Shetland wool, cashmere, brushed wool, and fiber. Also a splendid variety of knitted silk and jersey silk Sweaters, some attractively trimmed with fur.

The Wool Sweaters range in prices from $4.25 to $22.00.

Silk Sweaters from $9.75 to $95.00.

B. Altman & Co.

ARE NOW HOLDING

An Exhibition of Sketches in Water Color

illustrating interiors decorated and furnished in period styles.

The Department of Interior Decoration (Fourth Floor)

Philippine Lingerie

New importations of these dainty Undergarments are constantly being received, including nightrobes, chemises, combinations, etc., made of sheer nainsook, exquisitely hand-embroidered. All of the garments were made under the direct supervision of B. Altman & Co.'s buyer, who made the journey especially for this purpose.

Men's and Women's Monogram Handkerchiefs

made of a fine quality of linen with narrow hem, now being featured in the Handkerchief Department, form part of a large and interesting importation just received.

Fur Department

(Madison Avenue section of the Third Floor)

The selections of Furs and Fur Garments prepared for the coming season are fascinating in the variety and beauty of combination and attractiveness of style.

The short, medium and long lengths for all occasions of dress, are fully represented, a number having luxurious borders of contrasting fur and including novel designs (copies of imported models) as well as the more conservative fashions.

Muffs & Neckpieces, Misses' & Children's Furs

Fur Trimmings and Bandings

Matched Skins for Special Orders.

Petticoats

fashioned in novelty silks, stripes, and Dolly Varden effects, in combination with chiffon, lace and fur, for the dansant and dinner gowns, are ready in a profusion of styles.

The Autumn and Winter assortments of

Rich Silks, Woolen Dress Fabrics, Laces and Trimmings

have been received from the foremost European and American makers.

All the modish colors

and many novelty effects are included.

AN INSPECTION IS INVITED.

In the Fancy Needlework Dep't

(on the Fourth Floor) a most attractive display is now being made of foreign and American novelties in pillows, waste baskets, bon-bon boxes, photograph frames, knitting bags and many other useful and decorative articles for the home.

THE Du Barry SHOP

392 5th Ave. AT 36th ST.

Cordially welcoming regular patrons —and inviting INSPECTION by new ones

One Flight Up Two Elevators

ORIGINATORS OF "THE 2nd FLOOR MILLINERY SHOP"

AND $5.00, $7.50 AND $10.00 PRICES ON 5th AVENUE STYLES

Fall Opening ENTIRE WEEK Beginning Tues., Sept. 7 *1000 Models on Display*

Special Offering OPENING WEEK TRIMMED HATS $5

FOR ALL OCCASIONS

Values Exceptional



THE Charm of this exquisite coat lies in its richness of quality, simple lines and harmonious blending of Hudson Seal with Beaver Trimming.

Special Summer Price

$175

Until October First.

Maison Bernard

Fifth Avenue at Fifty-seventh Street

ANNOUNCES

THE OPENING OF A SPECIAL

Fur Department

Under the Direction of

Mr. A. Freundlich

one of the best known Fur Designers in New York, whose exceptional experience in the production of fashionable furs insures our clientele the utmost satisfaction.

Fifth Avenue Maison Bernard *at 57th Street*

In Our Charming Parisian Salons

The Exclusive Modes of the Moment simultaneously with their appearing in Paris are being shown, together with Maison Bernard Original Creations not obtainable elsewhere.

Hats—Gowns—Manteaux

Smart Apparel for STOUT FIGURES

artistically and mechanically perfect.

If you are hard to fit, Lane Bryant (by an exclusive method of grading and designing all garments for three distinct types of stout figures) can fit you from stock, *no matter what your figure or bust.* Lane Bryant is the only house carrying a complete stock of

Dresses Coats Suits
Waists Skirts Negligees
Corsets and Underwear

that *actually will fit all types* of stout figures up to 56 bust measure, and especially designed to give slender lines and poise that proclaim the well-dressed woman.

For This Week

SPECIAL: Smartly tailored suit of diagonal cheviot designed for stout figures up to 56 bust. Velvet trimmed collar and cuffs. Peau de cygne lined; interlined. Black, navy, blackberry or brown. Value $40. Special 29.75

'Phone 6416 Greeley. Lane Bryant 25 West 38th St.

The Specialty House of National Reputation.

HE JOKED WITH CATS AND LIVED TO RUE IT

Felines Took Tom Twitchets Seriously and Dozens of Them Invaded the Arabic.

HORSE MEAT WAS THE LURE

Steward Imitated Liverpool Vendor's Cry and Had to Sprint Before Four-Footed Deluge.

According to Walter Jones, Chief Stewart of the White Star liner Adriatic, Belgian butchers have opened shops for the sale of horse flesh to their compatriots in London, Manchester and Glasgow, but so far none has been started in Liverpool.

"There are two shops in Liverpool where they sell roast and boiled horseflesh," said Mr. Jones yesterday, "but they have been established for more than 100 years to supply the coats and dogs of the city with their daily noontime meal. This meat is carried round the streets by the 'cat's meat man,' as he is termed, who sings out in a high pitched voice: 'meat—meat—meat—cat's meat and causes the felines of all ages and sizes to sally forth from their homes directly they hear the familiar cry. With their tails in the air, the cats surround the barrow, meowing plaintively until their portion has been served to them, cut into small pieces, stuck on a skewer. The dogs eat their meat boiled, but are not such good customers as the cats, although their food costs a penny and the other is only a half penny a portion."

The chief steward said that when he made a voyage recently on the Arabic he had an interesting experience with the Liverpool cats which illustrated their fondness for the roasted horse-meat.

"About three hours before the ship was due to sail," he said, "I sent Tom Twitchets, a steward, to get three pennyworth of catsmeat as a treat for the ship's pet cat Tiddles, a fine ratter, and very popular with the crew. It appears that after buying the catsmeat Twitchets drank two or three glasses of beer and smoked a penny cigar, which made him feel the world was his own. Nearing the landing stage he sighted two cats sitting on a doorstep, and in the lightness of his heart he called out, 'Meat, meat-meat, catsmeat,' imitating the well-known cry, and waved the parcel he held in his hand. The two cats immediately followed him with their tails in the air mewing loudly, which brought cats from houses on each side of the street until Twitchets said he became so scared that he started to run to the ship. Dashing up the steerage gangway he was followed by the army of felines numbering dozens, according to Bill Gargle, the assistant potato peeler, who counted them. There were black cats, white cats, red and white cats, magenta and gray cats, puce colored cats, tailless cats, black and white, red, rusty brown and every kind of cat you could possibly think of. Twitchets rushed to my cabin, followed by the feline army, and I drove him out back to the pier and told him to throw the catsmeat down and let them fight for it, as it was the only way to get rid of them."

Mr. Jones went on to say that numbers of the cats got lost, and sailed in the Arabic with him to New York. He saw a different colored feline outside his cabin door every morning, so did the purser, doctor, and the engineers, who complained bitterly about the cats going down into the engine room to sleep on the mats. Twitchets, the steward, was blamed by the crew for bringing them on board the ship, and Bill Gargle gained the reputation of being the biggest liar in Liverpool because he swore that he counted 444 cats when they swarmed up the gangway. Several of them were drowned when the Arabic sank on Aug. 19, Mr. Jones said.

Tennessee Mob Lynches a Negro.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 4.—A negro named Wilson was lynched last night near Dresden for a crime against a white woman after the Circuit Judge and the Sheriff had once taken him from the mob.

CASH GOES BEGGING AT BELMONT PARK

With Deputy Sheriffs Watching, the Layers Refuse to Take Money Offered Them.

18 SUSPECTS ARE SPOTTED

Only Two Are Actually Arrested and Taken Before a Justice to be Held for Grand Jury.

Recent activities of Sheriff Pettit and his deputies put a decided chill on betting operations at the Belmont Park track yesterday, although it was Futurity Day, oneof the days when "the lid is off" and plunging is expected. The average racegoer, no matter how much he may love a horse race in the abstract, has much more interest in it as a sporting proposition if he has a afew dollars wagered on the horses of his choice.

The number who wandered about the lawns yesterday trying to find friends who would lead them to what they used to know as "a bookie" was uncountable. They were like a lot of sheep looking for a shepherd. Wistful looks were in their eyes, and the air of a hunted man in their stealthy tread as they made their way through the mob on the lawn, where hundreds of others seemed to be enjoying the luxury of backing their choice with some man who was willing to separate them from their money.

Cash these derelicts in the surging mob had in plenty, but friends in the betting line who would take it they could not find. Their hungry look made the layers shy of them as if they were Deputy Sheriffs from Hempstead or Cedarhurst, Speonk or Quogue, or some other section of Long Island trying to earn their $2 a day. Thy hard as they would these would-be bettors could find no one who would touch a bit of their "long green" while any one was looking. It seemed to them as if there were nothing but eyes at the race track yesterday.

Credit they had none. Friends who would vouch for them with the layers were scarce as feeth in a hennery. Suspected as spotters, but obsessed with the idea that they must have a bet on a race, these helpless ones rushed into the upper sections of the grandstand to find some equally reckless one among the casuals who would make a bet at evens on a ten-to-one shot, in order to get that "interest in the race" which seemed so necessary to their pleasure. Then they got into a corner and said things about Governor Whitman and oral betting that were neither gentlemanly nor wise. But it eased their minds and cooled their tempers.

No better pleased with the day's proceedings were the deputy sheriffs, who were there to capture red-handed some violator of the law as interpreted by the men who would reform those who go to the races and rashly bet their money. They could find no one to arrest, for word had gone about that the Sheriff would make a big haul during the day, and the layers of odds were wary in the extreme. To anxious but unknown inquirers as to "what's the odds on Kaskaskia?" they had but a blank face and a "Who's Kaskaskia, and why should there be odds on him or her or it?"

Yellow-backed bills slipped slyly into the hands of men suspected of knowing how to lay the odds were rejected time and again to the consternation of the owners of the bills and the disgust of the deputies who were watching and waiting to make arrests. It was all rather disheartening to the would-be bettor and the Sheriff alike.

Finally desperation seized the minions of the law. They went up into the stand, snatched a half-dozen men whom they suspected of soliciting bets from women and strangers and put them off the track. They went over in the infield—where people are admitted without money and without price on Saturdays and holidays—and corralled a half dozen who were said to be "shooting craps." They actually caught two men who were seen to pass some sort of memoranda to another man, and these last two were the real net results of the day's work. The two offenders were taken down to Mineola and held by Justice Raisig of Lawrence for the Grand Jury. Bail was furnished in $200 each for the offenders, one of whom claimed residence in wicked New York and the other in wickeder Brooklyn. The crap-shooters were discharged, and the solicitors of bets were only taken outside of the track and told to go home and behave themselves hereafter. Altogether the deputies spotted eighteen suspects on the track.

J. M. Gidding & Co.

564-568 Fifth Avenue, 46TH AND 47TH STS.

Importers — Originators — Introducers — Designers

Will show, beginning Tuesday, September Seventh—

in addition to their assemblage of Foreign Models exhibited at the FÊTE CHAMPÊTRE (at Castles by the Sea, Long Beach)—models newly arrived, from the latest foreign shipments received on the S. Ss. Philadelphia and Espagne.

Depicting

The "Last Word" in Paris Fashions

Gowns · Wraps · Suits
Coats · Blouses
Millinery & Furs

NOTE—On account of the scarcity of Luxurious Fabrics—which cannot be obtained at any price, later in the season—we suggest early selection.



Founded 1826 — Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street — FIFTH AVENUE — 39th Street

Store Closed All Day Monday—Labor Day.

School Attire
FOR BOYS

Norfolk Jacket Suits.....$9.75
Norfolk Jacket Suits.....$6.75
Fall Weight Overcoats...$7.75
Extra Knickerbockers.... 95c
Juvenile Suits..$4.95 and 6.75
Boys' Cloth Caps.....69c
Blouse Waists and Shirts... 79c

School Attire
For Girls & Misses

Misses' Suits.....$25.00 & 29.50
Misses' Coats.....$12.50 to 55.00
Misses' Serge Dresses.....$12.50 to 29.50
Misses' Afternoon Dresses.....$17.50 to 77.50
Juniors' Serge Dresses.....$10.95
Juniors' Silk Dresses.....$14.50



Balbriggan Underwear, 50c and $1.00
Four-in-Hand Scarfs..... 29c
Blanket Robes.....$1.95
Fourth Floor.

SCHOOL SHOES

For Growing Girls, Misses and Children

A Juvenile Section especially equipped and the most thoroughly complete in the country. Shoes of every style and size, from those worn by the tiny tot to the young miss.

Lord & Taylor Shoes, fitted by experts, are built on correct orthopedic lines made to stand hard wear and are at these prices unequalled values.

In Black Russia, Tan or Patent Leather.

Black Russia and Patent Leather

Sizes 6 to 8.....$2.00
Sizes 8½ to 2.....$2.25
Sizes 11½ to 2.....$2.50
Sizes 2½ to 6.....$3.00

Tan Russia Calf

Sizes 6 to 8.....$2.00
Sizes 8½ to 11.....$2.50
Sizes 11½ to 2.....$3.00
Sizes 2½ to 7.....$3.50

Tan Russia or Black Russia Calf, Lace or Button, extra High cut, at the following special prices:

Sizes 8½ to 11:
Formerly.....$2.75
Now.....$1.95

Sizes 11½ to 2:
Formerly.....$3.25
Now.....$2.40

Sizes 2½ to 5½:
Formerly.....$4.00
Now.....$2.60

A few sizes missing.
Second Floor.

Lovely Novelties In

LINGERIE

Night Gowns and Envelope Chemise fashioned of sheer nainsooks and batiste or of lustrous crepe-de-chine. Simply lace trimmed and tailored effects, distinguished by their perfect proportions, their graceful lines and excellent finishing details.

Lingerie Night Gowns
98c, $1.25 and $1.95

Crepe-de-Chine Gowns
$3.95 and $5.95

Lingerie Envelope Chemise
98c, $1.25 and $1.95

Crepe-de-Chine Envelope Chemise
$1.95 and $2.95
Second Floor.

Autumn Event in Dressmaking Supplies

Especially Prepared for Visiting Dressmakers

This week New York City is honored by the presence of thousands of the leading Dressmakers of the United States, who are here to study the new Fashions, the new fabrics, trimmings and accessories, preparatory to their important service to the best-dressed women of America this Fall and Winter.

Our Managers have given their best efforts to assembling here the most distinguished collections of new Silks, Dress Goods, Laces, Trimmings and Notions, and we have prepared many extraordinary offerings in MOST WANTED DRESSMAKING SUPPLIES, which will be as interesting to our Home Sewers as they are to the professional Dressmakers.

Presenting Autumn's Favored Silks

Some of the Silk Novelties

Fashion, when she decreed the style supremacy of Silk for the new season, set in motion the wheels of thousands of looms, both here and abroad. Their productions, marvelously rich and beautiful in texture and coloring, include such extreme novelties as:

Nouveaute Raye
Faille Fantaisie
Taffeta Chiffon
Taffeta Moire
Broche et Rayure avec Broiderie
Raye Fantaisie
Taffeta Raye Imprime sur Chene
Soiree Sublime
Poult de Soie
Carreau Taffeta
Pekin Satin
Gros de Londres
Taffeta Broche
Voile Raye et Carreau
Rich Chiffon Velvets

Prices range from $1.75 to $7.50 a yard.



Ground Floor.

Silks for Special Selling

Unusual offerings in the fashionable weaves and colorings.

Colored Chiffon Velvet, $4.50 a yard
In the newest street shades—width 40 inches.

Charmeuse Satin $1.95
All the most fashionable Fall colorings—width 40 inches.

Satin-de-Chine, 78c
In 75 street and evening shades—width 35 inches.

Black Chiffon Velvet $2.85 a yard
Exquisitely supple texture—width 40 inches.

Black Taffeta, 78c
A silk of excellent quality—width 35 inches.

Satin Messaline, 65c
In ivory, white and black—width 35 inches.

5,000 Yards of All Silk Lining Satins—58c a yd.
In about 60 shades—excellent weight.

First Showing of Fall Dress Fabrics

Fine woolens in every new and accepted weave. Also the fashionable English corduroys and velveteens.

1,800 Yards of Dress Fabrics—Special 95c a yard
Whipcords, all wool poplins, and novelty striped effects.

Semi-made Dress Skirts—$3.75
Formerly $5.00 to $6.75
Serges in blue and black, also tailor mixtures.
Second Floor.

New Laces

Special Purchase Offered Much Under Usual Prices

Black Silk Chantilly Lace Flouncings, this season's importations; 18, 27 and 36 inches wide. Usually $2.25 to $4.50 a yard.....**$1.35 to 2.75**

Fine French Lace Flouncings, including Chantilly, embroidered net and silk run Lyons laces in flouncings, edges and insertions; limited quantities. Usually $2.75 to 5.50 per yard.....**$1.25 to 2.75**

Brussels Nets, the favorite material for the newest evening gowns, in every pastel shade, black and white; 45 to 72 inches wide—a yard.....**$1.00 to 2.25**

Imperial Shields—

	Doz.	Pair.	Doz.
Size 2, usually $2.42		17c	$1.75
Size 3, usually $2.64		19c	$1.95
Size 4, usually $2.86		21c	$2.15
Size 5, usually $3.30		26c	$2.65

Jewel Shield Holders—A net brassiere with rubber lined shields; sizes 34 to 42. Usually $1.00, 75c

Notions—Specially Priced

Snap Fasteners—Usually $1.00 a gross.....75c
Snap Fasteners—Usually 35c a gross.....25c
Snap Fasteners on Tape—Usually 18c a yard.....14c
Bank Pins—No. 4, per ½ lb. box.....24c
Bank Pins—No. 5, per ½ lb. box.....28c
Pennant Basting Cotton—Usually 50c.....35c
Seam Binding—"Blue Ribbon"; usually $1.75 a dozen pieces; a piece, 13c.....dozen $1.40
"Acme" Seam Binding—Usually $1.10 a dozen pieces; a piece 9c; a dozen.....90c
Hooks and Eyes—Usually $2.75 dozen boxes..box, 15c, doz., $1.75
Collar Bones—Usually $1.00; a dozen cards.....85c
Chicago Featherbone — Usually 85c.....69c
Dress Weight Tape—Usually 5c a yard.....3c
Usually 10c a yard.....7c
Loose Weights—Usually 10c a dozen. Now 100 for.....35c
Spool Silks—
Large, usually $5.50; a spool, 45c; a dozen.....$4.50
½ size, usually $2.75; a spool, 24c; a dozen.....$2.25
Scissors—Usually 35c to 45c; a pair.....25c
Shears—Usually 65c to 85c; a pair.....45c
Skirt Gauges—Usually 25c...20c
Dress and Waist Hangers—Usually 75c a dozen.....50c
Ground Floor.

Trimmings

Latest and Most Brilliant Imported Novelties

Spangled and Beaded Allovers, Flounces, Bands and Ornaments that the new season's modes demand.

Metallic Cloths and Tissues in gleaming silver, gold and bronze effects. Flounces, Insertions and Ribbons in every fashionable width.

Braids and Buttons in smart new styles for tailored Suits and Dresses.

Mercerized Cotton Belting—
Black or white.
Size 1½ in., usually 65c, piece of 10 yards.....50c
Size 2 in., usually 75c; piece of 10 yards.....65c
Size 2½ in., usually 85c; piece of 10 yards.....75c
Size 3 in., usually 95c; piece of 10 yards.....85c



Juniors' Coats. $9.50 to 19.50
Girls' Checked Dresses...$4.95
Girls' Serge Dresses..... $6.95 and 9.50
Tub Dresses..... $1.75 to 3.50
Third Floor.

EVENING FROCKS

For the Debutante and the College Girl

Like some lovely flower garden all abloom is this collection of Dancing and Dinner Frocks for the younger set. Models that run the gamut of style, from the sweetly simple and girlish dress of chiffon at $17.50 to an exquisitely nacre-spangled tulle creation at $59.50.

Evening Frocks—$19.50
Charming with bodice of tulle and metallic embroidered lace, this model in chiffon taffeta featuring a new side draped skirt opening to disclose hip panels of the lace. In the pastel tints and in white.

Evening Frocks—$25.00
A half dozen or more models. Pleated tulle posed over chiffon, a fairy-like model, flower trimmed. In pink with blue, blue with pink, gold with mauve. Gold embroidered net lace over flesh chiffon with Chantilly flounces. A symphony in coloring with palest pink girdle, deep blue flowers and green leaves. Pekin satin striped silk with bodice and flounces of gleaming silver net lace. Changeable Taffetas with the quaintest of tulle bodice effects and handkerchief skirt.

At $29.50 to $59.50
Scores of Frocks, many copied and adapted from the models of Lanvin, Jenny and other notable French designers. Many in the new metal embroidered taffetas, satin striped chiffons, nets, shimmering silks and satins and filmy tulle.
Third Floor.

Smartest Fashions In

FURS

An advance showing of

Women's Fur Coats

ultra and conservative models, many handsomely trimmed with contrasting furs. Garments expertly made of perfectly matched pelts:—

Seal dyed Muskrat
Natural Seal and Leopard
London dyed Seal

Matched Fur Sets

in the very smartest styles are of
White Fox, Red Fox,
Cross Fox and Taupe Fox
at especially attractive prices.
Furs remodeled and repaired.
Third Floor.

THE BLOUSE

Has Come Into Its Own Again

A Marvelous Collection of Imported and American Models.

This will be the season of the separate blouse. Paris has little desire to wear elaborate dresses and is making prettier blouses than we have seen for many a year. Our American Manufacturers have made lovely copies and adaptations as well as many distinctly American styles.

You Will Be Charmed With the Lord & Taylor Blouses

Attractive Lace Blouses
Cream or Black
$5.00, 6.95, 8.75, 9.75 to 38.50

Chiffon Cloth Blouses
In Black or White and all the newest shades
$5.00, 6.95, 8.75, 10.75 to 50.00

Georgette Crepe or Net Blouses
White, Flesh and New Fall Shades.
Tailored, Embroidered, Lace or Velvet trimmed.
(Prices according to models.)
$5.00, 6.95, 7.95, 10.75 to 48.50

Crepe-de-Chine Blouses
White, Black and colors.
$3.95, 5.00, 5.95, 6.95 to 20.00

Tailored or Semi-Dress Models
Taffeta, Satin, Gros de Londre, Roman or self color stripes and plaids
$5.00, 6.95, 8.75 to 25.00

Imported Blouses
A variety of models in Velvet, Crepe Meteor, Satin, Embroidered Net, Chiffon Cloth and Gros de Londre Silk. Either embroidered in fascinating colors or fur trimmed.
$19.50 to 125.00

Mourning Blouses
Especially featured, in all the appropriate materials.
$5.00 to 48.50
Third Floor.

WOMEN'S TAILORED SUITS are HERE

A Notable Display—Expressing the Latest Ideas In Modes, Fabrics and Colors

Models in Whipcord, Broadcloth, Suede Cloth, Vicuna Cloth, Kitten's Ear Cloth, Sharkskin Velour, Peau de Souris and Velvets; Coats richly lined and warmly interlined, some handsomely trimmed with the fashionable furs. Excellent values at the prices quoted:

$29.50, 35.00, 39.50, 45.00 up to 175.00

THE NEWEST AUTUMN COATS

A very extensive and comprehensive selection of models, reproductions of the smartest foreign styles. Garments appropriate for motoring, afternoon and dress wear.

$15.00, 19.50, 25.00, 29.50 up to 150.00
Third Floor.

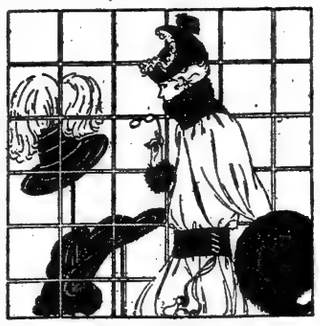
Initial Showing of

LORD & TAYLOR MILLINERY

A noteworthy display of adaptations from Original Paris Model Hats of our Own Importation—Many of Which are Exclusive.

A Maria-Guy Adaptation, known as the Swallow Hat—A smart Continental Shape with draped crown and shirred brim. Beaded swallows are appliqued at the sides.....$20.00

A Lewis Postillon Hat-Adaptation in the sauciest of little shapes is of black hatter's plush with huge jet beaded balls finishing its pleated band at the side, $20.00



A Nadia Sailor-Adaptation. Over its broad brim of black panne velvet sweeps a graceful numidie feather mounted on a cluster of beaded bird heads, $22.50

A Talbot Berette Hat-Adaptation, piquantly picturesque, is of rich black velvet, its soft lines brought into bold relief by odd jet ornaments.....$20.00

A collection that demonstrates the genius of Lord & Taylor designers who, inspired by the French originations, have cleverly caught the spirit of the mode and artfully adapted it.
Fourth Floor.

ORIENTAL RUGS

A Sale of Notable Importance

Three Hundred Room-Size Rugs
Specimens of Rare Beauty at Special Prices

From a superb assortment of Oriental Rugs, we quote these typically excellent values.

Royal Kermanshah Rugs

Size	Formerly	Now
7.7 x 5.8	$210.00	$135.00
10.5 x 8.0	300.00	165.00
9.1 x 7.3	300.00	175.00
10.4 x 8.7	325.00	195.00
11.5 x 9.1	325.00	210.00
10.5 x 8.8	435.00	225.00
14.4 x 9.6	500.00	285.00
14.6 x 9.4	950.00	475.00
16.0 x 11.0	1200.00	600.00
16.7 x 12.5	1500.00	675.00
22.5 x 13.3	1500.00	750.00
17.7 x 14.4	2500.00	1250.00

Persian Mahal Rugs

Size	Formerly	Now
7.0 x 10.0	$100.00	$67.50
10.3 x 7.2	125.00	87.50
10.8 x 7.7	125.00	87.50
12.0 x 8.6	150.00	95.00
12.2 x 9.2	180.00	115.00
13.3 x 9.3	200.00	125.00
13.5 x 9.5	210.00	135.00
14.2 x 10.4	225.00	145.00

Extra Large Oriental Rugs

Sizes that are much in demand for large living rooms, libraries and main halls.
From 12 ft. to 19 ft. 6 in. wide and 16 ft. to 36 ft. 6 in. in length
Formerly $600.00 to $15,000.00
Now $425.00 to $7000.00

Small Oriental Rugs

in the finest weaves, ranging from 3x5 ft. to 5x10 ft. at proportionate reductions.

—Also—

$65.00 Wilton Rugs—$43.50
Highest Grade—Size 9x12 ft.
Rich Oriental designs and fine Period effects, in Rugs of exceptionally fine weave and texture.
Fifth Floor.

LABOR DAY EXODUS GREATEST IN YEARS

One Railroad Requires 1,885 Extra Cars to Accommodate Holiday Pleasure Seekers.

BIG PAGEANT AT GREAT NECK

North Shore Fire Departments to Have a Tournament—Infant Carnival at Pleasantville.

Hundreds of special trains left this city yesterday, and more will leave this morning, with crowds of excursionists who are going to celebrate Labor Day at Summer resorts, picnics, country fairs, festivals, and reunions near New York City. The exodus will be the greatest in years.

The population of New York, it is said, will be smaller on Labor Day this year than on any other day of the year, as a large proportion of New Yorkers are still on vacations and a considerable percentage of the rest select Labor Day for an outing.

One railroad alone announced yesterday that on the five days from Sept. 3 to Sept. 7, inclusive, it would put on 166 extra trains, with 1,885 extra cars, and would expect to carry during those five days, on regular and extra trains, a total of 387,000 passengers. It was estimated that during this period 50,000 pieces of baggage would be handled at the Grand Central Terminal.

In addition to the trains taking excursionists to resorts within short distances of this city, special trains left yesterday for the Adirondacks, Thousand Islands, and Niagara Falls. A special service will be operated to Toronto, where the Canadian National Exposition is now being held.

There will be a celebration of Labor Day at Great Neck, L. I. A parade will be held in the morning by a detachment of the Forty-seventh Regiment, National Guard; Boy Scouts, North Shore Fire Departments, suffragists, pageant floats, decorated automobiles. Following this will be a fire tournament with prizes for motor and hand-drawn apparatus, ladder climbing and dummy rescues. There will be a field day in the afternoon under the auspices of the Amateur Athletic Union. The new Liberty Pole will be dedicated late in the afternoon. The flag will be raised on it at 5 o'clock, by the veterans of George Huntsmann Post, Grand Army of the Republic, who will come out from Flushing with a large escort of military organizations.

Deputy Police Commissioner Godley, who is in charge of the Police Department in the absence of Commissioner Woods, announced yesterday that he had acceded to the request of the Mayor and police officials of Yonkers to permit a platoon of this city's mounted police to attend the Yonkers Fair at the Empire City race track tomorrow, to give an exhibition drill.

Next week the platoon commanded by Lieutenant Harry Eason and Sergeant John Scofield will go with two other platoons of mounted police to the Syracuse Fair to give an exhibition drill.

After four weeks of energetic electioneering the voting for King and Queen of the Broad Channel Beach Mardi Gras came to a close yesterday with the selection of William Brissel as the monarch and Frances Look as his consort. The principal features of the program, after the coronation and grand ball which took place last night, are the water parade today and the land parade tomorrow.

One of the attractions near this city will be the Rockland County Fair, which will be held for the seventy-second time, from Sept. 6 to 10, inclusive, at Orangeburg, N. Y. Judge Oswald A. Bauer of Sparkill will preside over the fair, which will include racing and a horse show in which many of the leading exhibitors in that section of New York will take part.

There will be a sort of infant carnival on Labor Day on the grounds of the Pleasantville Tennis Club near Pleasantville. The feature of the day will be a baby parade, in which several score of pretty babies will be entered from Pleasantville, Mount Kisco, Briarcliff, Pocantico Hills, and Chappaqua. Gymkhana games will be run off, and the club's annual tennis tournament will be held.

Today and tomorrow the thirty associations forming the Associated Young Women's Hebrew Associations of New Jersey will meet at Atlantic City for their fourth annual convention. Among the speakers will be David Landau of Scranton, Penn.; Louis Brenner, field secretary of the Young Men's Hebrew and Kindred Associations of America; Judge William Newcorn of Plainfield, and Dr. Emil Hirsch of Chicago.

A Labor Day service will be held at 8 o'clock tonight at the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church at 104th Street, between Amsterdam and Columbus Avenues. This will be the Rev. W. C. Cravner's last service.

ATTACKS ZONE TAXI RATES.

Alderman Curran Thinks Service Board Has Exceeded Powers.

Acting Mayor Henry H. Curran, who led the fight in the Board of Aldermen for a modern taxicab ordinance, issued a statement yesterday attacking the Public Service Commission for approving a change in the rates of the Westcott Express Company, which operates a private cab service in conjunction with the New York Central Railroad system at the Grand Central Terminal, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, and the Erie Railroad terminals at the foot of West Twenty-third Street, and the West Shore Railroad terminal at West Forty-second Street.

The Acting Mayor said the zone system of rates established by the company was so framed, that many taxi-cab passengers are charged a two-zone rate because one zone is just a block or two short of the destination of a large number of taxicab riders. One result of this zone system, Mr. Curran finds, is that a passenger traveling between Grand Central Terminal and the Pennsylvania Station, or from either station to some of the leading hotels, must pay a second zone fare, for a ride of one block and, in some instances, only a few feet. Mr. Curran said it looked as if the Public Service Commission had been too credulous in accepting the districts suggested to them.

Mr. Curran's complaint was that, inasmuch as the Aldermen were dealing with the entire taxicab situation in the city, the Public Service Commission should have left the Westcott Company for the Aldermen to handle. He said:

> It is with regret and astonishment that I find the Public Service Commission, without consultation with any of the city officials, taking upon itself the right to establish taxicab rates in the city. For over one hundred years the Board of Aldermen of the City of New York has regulated cab fares in this city. The first draft for hackney coach rates was ordered on June 2, 1812, and after carefully considering the many protests filed this board passed the first ordinance regulating the rates of fare for coaches on March 1, 1813. Since that time to the present day this power has always been exercised by the Board of Aldermen, and under the supervision of city officials general satisfaction has been given.

Mr. Curran said he intended to ask the Corporation Counsel for an opinion as to how far the order of the Public Service Commission is controlling on taxicabs from the various railroad terminals, and that when the Board of Aldermen meets he intends to take up the matter and see if further amendments to the taxicab ordinances cannot be made so that one rate of fare by the mile will be charged throughout the city for general taxicab business.

TO TRY LAIMBEER SUITS.

Actions for $500,000 Aainst Long Island Road Come Up Tomorrow.

The two suits brought by Mrs. Nathalie S. Laimbeer aggregating $500,000 against the Long Island Railroad for the death of her husband, William Laimbeer, and the injuries she suffered when an automobile driven by S. Osgood Pell was run down by an electric train at Long Beach in August, 1913, are the first cases listed for trial at the opening of the Queens County Supreme Court tomorrow. Mrs. Laimbeer asks $250,000 damages for the death of her husband and $250,000 for her own injuries.

Mrs. Elizabeth Warden Pell, who sued for $250,000 damages for the death of her husband, S. Osgood Pell, who was also killed in the accident, received a verdict of $25,000 shortly before court was adjourned for the Summer. Mrs. Laimbeer and her husband were passengers in the wrecked automobile and she expects to receive much larger verdicts. The widow of Dominico Gambino, Mrs. Pell's chauffeur, who was killed, is suing the railroad to recover $40,000, and the case will follow those of Mrs. Laimbeer.

Dr. Brisco Iowa Professor Now.

Dr. Morris A. Briseo of the College of the City of New York has accepted his election as professor and head of the Department of Political Economy and Sociology in the Iowa State University.

GIRL GAINS POLISH ON RUNAWAY TRIPS

Learns to Say "Yes, Ma'am," and Not to Wipe Her Mouth with the Back of Her Hand.

KNOWS THE ALPHABET, TOO

Now in New York on Her Seventh Stealthy Search for Knowledge —May Be Wanderlust.

A sturdy little girl with ambition that has outgrown her body and an entirely new way for getting an education is in the custody of the Children's Society. She is Josephine Wilkus of Sun, Fayette County, W. Va., and she was turned over to the Travelers' Aid Society upon her arrival here, a runaway from her home and foster parents. The girl says she ran away because she was not allowed to go to school, but the officials of the Children's Society have diagnosed her case as wanderlust.

Josephne is 14 years old. She was born in Poland and according to her story she was given to Mr. and Mrs. Ignatz Wilkus when she was 2 years old, just before they left Poland to settle in West Virginia. At that time the Wilkuses had no children of their own, and Josephine says her parents parted with her because they were very, very poor. Now Mr. and Mrs. Wilkus have three children, and Josephine says she is no longer welcome and that she is the Wilkus household drudge. Her school record, she said, is just one day when "Mamma had nothing for me to do."

Her Seventh Runaway.

When a conductor on a train from Washington and the South brought Josephine into the station master's room in the Pennsylvania Station on the morning July 4 it ended her seventh runaway trip and marked the greatest mileage she had ever covered by railroad on one trip. Her intention, she said, was to away so far she could see the world and acquire some sort of an education. Her system, she explained, was to run away from home, get "catched," and in the interval between getting "catched" and being sent home to get a chance for some schooling. Between her first runaway and her seventh she has almost learned the alphabet. Her studies had not progressed satisfactorily she said, because there had been so much to see that she had little time for study. Still, she insisted, the intention to learn is always there.

The child's long stay here is because her foster parents have not been willing to pay her way back to Sun. Mr. Wilkus was notified that Josephine was here and his reply was a brief inquiry as to who was going to furnish money for her return. He was told he was expected to pay for her return ticket. Since then nothing has been heard from him.

"Three times I got away from home on freight trains dressed in my brother's clothes," said Josephine, with pride in her accomplishment. "The first time I was caught at Covington, Ky., and a nice train at Long Beach in August, 1913, are the first cases listed for trial at the opening of the Queens County Supreme Court tomorrow. Mrs. Laimbeer asks $250,000 damages for the death of her husband and $250,000 for her own injuries.

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"Big Guy" Recognized Her.

"I remember the last time I got away in my brother's clothes they got me and two or three others, when they went through the cars in a freight yard. 'What's your name?' asked a big guy.

"Joe,' I said, and he laughed and pointed his finger at me. 'Say,' he said, 'that don't go; you ain't a boy.' And I told him I was a girl all right. A very kind lady took care of me. I learned quite a lot of things that time. I know to say 'Yes, ma'am,' and not to eat with my fingers or knife, and they told me that you don't wipe your mouth on the back of your hand, and that you say 'Thank you.' I learned quite a lot of education that time."

Josephine gave her method in detail. She takes a basket out into the lot near her house. Then she goes back and gets her best dress. Then she waits until night, goes into the lot, changes to her best dress, and starts off.

"You get to know quite a bit about traveling," she said. "I always go away at night because no conductor will put a little girl off in the dark. It is always best to get an express train 'cause you can get a longer ride. I creep into the car as quietly as I can and then I get into a corner of some seat and pretend I am asleep.

"When I came this time the conductor passed me three or four times and then he shook me. 'Where's your ticket?' he asked.

"'I lost it,' I said, and I started to cry. He asked me a lot more questions, and I told him my name all right and said I was going to meet my father in New York. He said my father would have to pay for me and he let me go to sleep. My father was not waiting here, and so he turned me over to a man in the station and afterward to a very nice lady. Then I came here."

Learns to Sew.

Huntington, W. Va., was the scene of one of Josephine's adventures. There she acquired a knowledge of sewing while waiting to be sent home. Once, "down in Kentucky," she said she stayed for nearly three months. That time she did not give her right name or address, and as no one claimed her she was engaged by a family to look after their baby and help about the house. She remained with the family until a friend of her mother recognized her in the street and told the authorities she was a runaway.

When told that her father would not send money for her ticket home Josephine was not depressed. She rather thought it was kind of him, for, while she is now willing to go home, she believes that she can add much to her education by remaining here. She has expressed the opinion that on her next trip she will go further away from home. The authorities of the society think she is led afield by a desire to see the world rather than to acquire an education. It is probable that the State Charity Board will provide funds for her return to West Virginia, but in the meantime Josephine is learning her letters, and from her window she can see all New York go rattling by.

FOUR COINCIDENCES IN ONE.

Fate Leads Two Hutchinsons and Two Coles to One Bar.

The "long arm of coincidence" on Friday night brought several persons up hard against the bar at the Biltmore who had no thirst when they entered the hotel. Two of them were men with the same name, and the third was a man who had a name just the same as that of a man both knew.

The story began to happen Friday afternoon when John N. Cole got back to his office downtown to find that somebody had called and written on a card, "James L. Hutchinson." That name, to Mr. Cole, spelled that a friend of his who had been ever in China for several years had got back to New York. Immediately he began calling up hotels. At the Biltmore he learned that a James L. Hutchinson was registered, and in the evening he called up.

"How are you, Jim? This is Johnnie," was the way it started.

"Johnnie Cole?" came back.

"Yes, and are you Jim Hutchinson?"

"Sure."

"James L. Hutchinson?"

"Positively."

"Well, you may be Jim, but it doesn't talk like you. I am coming around to see you."

In half an hour, Mr. Cole walked into the hotel and found Mr. Hutchinson at the desk. He turned out to be James L. Hutchinson of Baltimore. It turned out, also, that he has a personal friend in Pittsburgh by the name of John N. Cole. They adjourned to the bar to talk it over.

Hardly had they given the order when the James L. Hutchinson from the Far East came along. Thus there were now two of the same name in the party, and both were stopping in the same hotel. It proved. Mr. Hutchinson the second had just signified what he deemed pdtent for thirst when in walked John N. Cole of Pittsburg. It took several rounds to enable the four to recover from the effect of the meeting.

TO FIGHT IN COURT FOR BIRTH CONTROL

Sanger, the Artist, Ready to Meet Comstock's Efforts to Suppress Discussion.

CALLS IT A HUMAN RIGHT

Tells of Hardships to Parents and Children Through Ill-Balanced Families.

When William Sanger, artist and architect, of 277 West Eleventh Street, comes into the Court of Special Sessions on Friday next to plead to a charge of circulating obscene literature, his case promises to rouse the interest of those who advocate a free discussion of birth control. Although arrested in January, Mr. Sanger has fought in two courts for a trial by jury. He has lost, and yesterday it was said that he will plead his own case when brought to trial.

The pamphlet which Mr. Sanger is accused of circulating was one on "Lamily Limitation" written by his wife, Margaret Sanger, who is a trained nurse and who has lectured and worked for the right of the mother to control birth. She is well known here, where she has appeared on the public platform to advocate the things in which she believes.

In April, 1914, Mrs. Sanger was indicted for sending through the mails a monthly publication, The Woman Rebel, dedicated to the emancipation of womankind and acknowledging "No Gods or Masters." After her indictment Mrs. Sanger fled to Europe. Her husband asserts that this prosecution of himself by Anthony Comstock is an attempt to force him to tell of the whereabouts of his wife.

Wife Wrote Pamphlet.

Mr. Sanger said his wife wrote and distributed the pamphlet on family limitations while he was abroad. When he returned to this country and his wife departed with their three children, she left at his office at least one copy of the circular, and this is the one that got him into his present trouble.

His story is that about the first of the year an agent of Comstock called upon him, representing himself to be a Mr. Heller, a friend of his wife. This man, he said, explained that he had copies of Mrs. Sanger's other works, but he wanted to get a copy of "Family Limitations." The artist said he knew nothing of it, and that the pamphlet was not for sale. The caller became insistent and seemed so disappointed when told that no copy of the work was to be had that Mr. Sanger, as a special favor to a friend of his wife, looked through her effects and found the single copy which he gave to "a friend." His arrest followed shortly.

Brought before a Magistrate Mr. Sanger's case was sent to Special Sessions. He appealed at once to Justice Swann in General Sessions for a jury trial and it was denied. Then he appealed to the Appellate Division and his request is denied in a decision just handed down. The Court found that as his was a criminal case his right to appeal would only come after a conviction. In an affidavit Mr. Sanger has accused Comstock of having "framed" him. He said yesterday that he had been offered a suspended sentence if he would tell the present refuge of his wife.

Calls it Comstockery.

"All on account of 'Comstockery' the Legislature has been intimidated to pass obscenity laws and laws against birth control which have put the cowl of ignorance over the discussion and dissemination of information on this most vital subject for years," said Mr. Sanger. "These laws have worked untold hardship on a vast number of people. The framers of this statute had in mind a white-livered morality rather than a need to the crying need of humanity. I deny the right of the State any longer to encroach on the privacy of the individual by invading it with its statute. I deny the right of the State to exercise dominion over the souls and bodies of our women by compelling them to go into unwilling motherhood.

"I deny the right of the State to compel the poor and disinherited to rear large families, driving their offsprings into child labor when they should be at school and at play. I most certainly deny the right of the State to arm a prudish censorship with the right of search and confiscation to pass judgment on our art and literature. I deny, as well, the right to hold over the entire medical profession the laws of this obscenity statute, to heckle, hinder, and deprive those best fitted by years of training and experience, from aiding those ignorant of the methods of birth control.

"For nearly half a century the entire nation has been under this self-appointed censorship of our morality, and it has been instrumental in keeping America, woefully behind the nations of Europe."

Mr. Sanger, if convicted, may get a year in prison and a fine of $1,000. If convicted he will appeal and as at his trial he will act as his own lawyer.

Ask Aid for Persons in Distress.

Two cases of distress have come to the attention of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, 99 Livingston Street, and, after investigation, the bureau asks financial help for them. The first, known as Case No. 6230, is that of a woman, broken in health, whose husband is suffering in a hospital with tuberculosis and who is trying hard to keep a home for her little girl and boy. A fund of $125 is needed. The other case, listed as No. 6231, is that of a young woman who was deserted by her husband, and who is trying to support her children on a few dollars a week. A fund of $225 is required in this instance.

The Widowed Mothers' Fund Association, 192 Bowery, appeals for aid for a young widow with four young children. The illness and death of the husband exhausted the family savings. Gifts for her may be sent to Mrs. Henry Zuckerman, 80 Broadway.

ARREST 8 SLEUTHS IN A BIG CRUSADE

State Officials Enforcing Law Requiring Private Detectives to be Licensed.

100 OF THEM ARE TRAPPED

They Answer Advertisements and the Records Show They Are Without the Legal Permits.

Eight men who fell into a trap set for them by Deputy State Controller William Boardman by answering newspaper advertisements asking for a private detective were arrested yesterday on charges of pursuing their calling without taking out five-year licenses from the State, which cost $150 each.

There were more than 100 replies to the advertisement, and more arrests will be made. According to Deputy Controller William Boardman, the State has been losing thousands of dollars yearly through the failure of private detectives to take out licenses.

Five of those arrested were arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Deuel in Yorkville Court and held in $100 bail each for examination on Monday on the charge of violating Section 70 of Chapter 515 of the laws of 1910. They were Warren W. Randale of New Rochelle, Gerard Hickson of Tompkinsville, S. I., Charles L. Pulley of 253 West Twenty-third Street, Alfred J. Small of 415 Brook Avenue, the Bronx, and John S. Duryea of 648 East 182d Street. The others arrested were Charles Y. Keighran of 1 Manhattan Avenue, Ernest G. Dresecher of 131 Fifty-fifth Street, Brooklyn, and Frank G. De Caro of 7 Pine Street.

The crusade was ordered some time ago by Controller Travis, who received reports which convinced him that there were several hundred detectives doing business in the State without licenses. The advertisement, which was inserted in New York papers, called for a private detective of ability to assist in a private case. The applicants were directed to send their replies with references to a hotel in this city.

When the replies were received, the records were searched to see if the applicants had licenses, and it was found that most of them had not. The letters of the unlicensed detectives put agents of the Controller in the way of getting the evidence they wanted. The majority of the applicants said they had had long experience in detective work. Some replied on their own letterheads. Some gave as reference men who will be called upon to give testimony. The arrests were made by Agents Harris and Whitfield of the Controller's Office. Detectives are seeking evidence against the other unlicensed detectives who answered the advertisement.

SUFFRAGE FIGHT IN JERSEY.

Women Hold Big Meetings in the Four Oranges.

The Oranges have been having this past week what is said to be the biggest suffrage revival ever held in New Jersey. The campaign was conducted by Miss Emily Pierson, assisted by Miss Erika Willrich and other workers, under the auspices of the Women's Political Union, together with the four local suffrage organizations. Work was done in Orange, East, West, and South Orange, and 25,000 people were approached in the week.

There were noon meetings at factories, and on Thursday the 7,000 men of the Edison plant were visited and four meetings were held. One of these was a big one and 1,200 men were reached at once. There were many meetings among the Italians. A tent was raised in Main Street between Orange and East Orange, on which was a mammoth placard reading: "Vote yes' on the Woman Suffrage Amendment, Oct. 13, 1915." The women say they were enthusiastically received and that the crowds who listened seemed to be favorable to the cause. This is one of the town-to-town suffrage revival campaigns that the union is carrying on.

ASKS $18,014,813 FOR POLICE

Woods's Estimate Exceeds That of Last Year by $650,218.

Police Commissioner Woods has submitted to the Board of Estimate his departmental estimate for 1916. It calls for $18,014,813.19, which is $650,218.82 more than the 1915 allowance of $17,364,594.27. The 1914 estimate was for $18,356,386.58, which was reduced by the budget makers by $990,801.24. During 1915, however, the budget allowance was increased by special revenue bonds for $165,000 for deficit in the police pension fund and $3,000 for two automobiles.

The 1916 request, therefore, is $482,813.82 greater than the total allowance for 1915. Of the amount requested $15,963,630.38 is for personal service, or $631,889.28 more than the original 1915 allowance, while for expenses other than personal the request is for $2,075,982.81, or $18,379.64 more than the 1915 allowance.

193 Wed In One Day in City Chapel.

All records for marriages in the city marriage chapel in the Municipal Building for one day were broken yesterday when fifty-four couples were joined in matrimony. Since the bureau has been established 2,000 marriages have taken place in it. During the month of August alone 727 couples were married.

C. G. Gunther's Sons

Established 1820

Advance Showing

Models for Fall and Winter

Short and Long Coats, Muffs and Scarfs in all the Desirable Furs.

Remodeling

Orders for Alterations and Repairs placed before September 15th will be accepted at Special Summer Prices.

C. G. GUNTHER'S SONS 591 FIFTH AVENUE, NY

Simcox INC. WISH TO ANNOUNCE THE ARRIVAL OF THEIR

Imported Models

WHICH ARE NOW BEING SHOWN WITH MME. SIMCOX'S OWN CREATIONS.

Imported Models Sold or Copied at Short Notice

GOWNS WRAPS FURS MILLINERY

535 Fifth Avenue (Between 44th and 45th Streets) New York

Kurzman Importer Fifth Avenue & 36th St.

INTRODUCES CORRECT PARIS STYLE

Attention is directed to our

Paris Gowns

Introducing the new

"Jenny Silhouette"

as originated by

Jenny & Cie 70 Ave des Champs Elysées

portraying the correct lines for the coming season.

Our collection of Paris Models

Trimmed Hats

Tailored Suits

Afternoon and Evening Gowns

Coats Blouses Novelties

includes every desirable style created by the leading Paris houses

Original Paris Models

Copies and Adaptations assuring perfection in Style, Fit and Workmanship may be secured at MODERATE PRICES

OPEN DAILY, INCLUDING SATURDAYS, 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. CLOSED MONDAY (LABOR DAY).

Stern Brothers

42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue

The Dominant Style Tendencies in Women's Autumn Apparel

Are charmingly depicted in our large and diversified collection of highly interesting types of the new season's

Tailored Suits, Afternoon, Street and Evening Dresses; Traveling, Semi-Dress and Evening Coats and Wraps

Which are now being shown in the Ready-to-Wear Sections on the Third Floor, in a splendid variety of designs, materials and colorings. The assortments are receiving daily augmentations which lend added interest to a stock which is representative of the best fashion authorities of Europe and America.

The following entirely new models offer very special values for TUESDAY:

Women's Smart Tailored Suits, at $25.00, 34.50, 39.50 and 42.50

Women's Attractive Street Dresses, at $19.75, 27.50, 35.00 and 39.50

Women's Afternoon and Evening Dresses, at $27.50, 32.50, 37.50 and 49.50

Women's Street, Motor and Evening Coats at $19.50, 24.50, 29.50 and 35.00

Trimmed Millinery

Autumn Millinery is now being displayed in the Third Floor Salons in assortments that are quite complete, affording a most satisfactory selection from both imported and original creations, in models for all types and for every occasion, at prices that cannot fail to attract.

Special attention is directed to the large assortment of desirable

Trimmed Hats at $15

of which we are making a feature this season. The smartest materials, shapes and trimmings have been adopted in these models.

Furs and Fur Garments

The initial presentation on the Third Floor, Tuesday, of Imported and American Furs, correctly interpreting the vogue for the ensuing season in

WOMEN'S HIGH QUALITY COATS

Of Ermine, Broadtail, Caracul, Hudson Seal, Kolinsky, Raccoon, Natural and Sable Squirrel, Persian Lamb, Hamster and Beaver.

RELIABLE FUR SCARFS AND MUFFS

Of Natural Silver, Cross and Red Fox; also Dyed Gray and Taupe Fox; Beaver, Skunk, Hudson Seal, Caracul and Peau de Faun, at Very Moderate Prices.

Animal Floor Rugs and Motor Robes

In a splendid variety of desirable skins.

The Glove Department

New importations of the celebrated Alexandre, Lupin and Babbette Kid Gloves, in the correct styles and shades for evening and street wear, which are being shown with the most popular grades of American-made gloves at moderate prices.

Very Special for TUESDAY

Women's Washable Doeskin Leather Gloves

One-clasp, full pique sewn, Paris point backs; white or natural,

Value $1.00 pair, at 75c

For Wednesday, September 8th, highly important sales are now being prepared

of desirable articles usually required for refurnishing at this season, such as

Blankets and Comfortables, Linen and Muslin Sheets, Pillow and Bolster Cases, China, Glassware, Lamps and Bric-a-Brac, offering exceptional price advantages.

For details of these noteworthy events see Tuesday's evening newspapers, in which full particulars will be stated.

Novelty Dress Silks

Are now being displayed on the Second Floor, in a choice selection of imported weaves, employed by the leading Parisian fashion exponents.

Included are Tinsel Effects on Chiffon, Satin and Taffeta grounds; Broche Frisette and Frisette Velvet Stripes; Velours Quadrille and Plaids; Taffetas Pekin Velvet, Printed Chiffons in allover and bordered effects; Pekin Pompadour and Reps Satin Stripes.

The Dress Goods Sections

Now have ready for inspection on the Second Floor, a most complete line of

Plain and Novelty Woolen Dress Fabrics for the Autumn and Winter Seasons, including

English and Scotch Tweeds and Mannish effects in stripes, plaids and mixtures; Vicunas and Cachmere Velours, Peau de Souris, Whipcords, Velour de Laine, Satin Finish Gabardines and the new Lizard Cloth in the new colorings.

Out-of-Town Dressmakers and Merchants are invited to inspect these highly interesting exhibits.

CARNEGIE EXALTED BY BAHAIST LEADER

Abdul Baha Abbas Sends Letter from Syria Extolling His Efforts for Peace.

FULL OF ORIENTAL FLAVOR

Says American Will "Sit Upon the Throne of Incorruptible Glory in the Kingdom of God."

From the slopes of Mt. Carmel in Syria comes a message hailing Andrew Carnegie as the greatest worker in the cause of international peace. The sender of the message is the venerable Abdul Baha Abbas, "the servant of God," who as prophet of Bahaism visited this country in 1912 and was widely received. Even on that occasion he spoke against war.

Mr. Carnegie is addressed by the prophet of Bahaism in a letter received a few days ago by H. H. Topakyan, the Persian Consul General here. In the same envelope was another letter for Mr. Topakyan, which contained friendly greetings and asked that he arrange for the transmission of the Carnegie letter to the retired ironmaster.

An incidental item of news was contained in Mr. Topakyan's letter, for the writer said "the news of the establishment of love and understanding between his Excellency Ali Kuli Khan, and yourself, granted me the utmost rejoicing." It was not generally known here that Consul General Topakyan and Ali Kuli Khan, former Persian Chargé d'Affaires at Washington, had settled their differences. About a year ago they had a violent controversy over which should be Persian Commissioner General to the Panama Exposition, each alleging he had been appointed to the post. The rivals denounced each other, but it is apparent from Abdul Baha's letter that their differences have been settled.

The letter comes, writen in English in longhand, and at the end is the subscription of Mirza Ahmad Sohrab, saying the latter had translated it. It is dated May 1, and the envelope bears several sets of stamps and many official inscriptions, testifying to the difficulties the letter had in traveling between Syria and New York, although it was sent out of the Syrian vice-consulate as official matter.

Carnegie a "Noble Personage."

The text of the letter, with its Oriental flavor and its quaint orthography, is as follows:

To the noble personage, his Excellency Mr. Andrew Carnegie:

May God assist him! He is God! O thou illustrious soul! O thou the great pillar of the palace of Universal Peace!

It was some time since I intended to correspond with thee, but there was no intermediary between us. Now that his Excellency Mr. Topakyan has made this possible through his kindly suggestion, I write thee this epistle; for truly I say thou art the lover of the world of humanity and one of the founders of Universal Peace.

Today the most great service to the kingdom of God is the promotion of the principle of the unification of mankind and the establishment of Universal Peace. A number of souls who were doctrinaires and unpractical thinkers worked for the realization of this most exalted aim and good cause, but they were doomed to failure, save that lofty personage who has been and is still promoting the matter of international arbitration and general conciliation through deeds, words, self-sacrifice and the generous donation of wealth and property. Rest thou assured that through the Confirmations of the Holy Spirit thou wilt become confirmed and assisted in the accomplishment of this most resplendent service and in this mortal world thou shalt lay the foundation of an immortal, everlasting edifice and in the end thou wilt sit upon the throne of incorruptible glory in the Kingdom of God.

Carnegie a Harbinger of Life.

All the leaders and statesmen of Europe are thinking on the plane of war and the annihilation of the mansion of humanity, but thou art thinking on the plane of Peace and Love and the strengthening and reinforcement of the basis of the superstructure of the human world. They are the heralds of death, thou are the harbinger of life. The foundations of their palaces are unstable and wavering and the turrets of their mansions are tottering and crumbling, but the basis of thy structure is firm and unmovable.

While I was journeying throughout America and Europe I cried before all the meetings, conventions, and churches:

"Oh ye noble friends! The world of humanity is facing in the future a most portentous danger and supreme calamity. The continent of Europe has become like unto a gunpowder magazine and arsenal, under which are hidden combustible materials of the most inflammatory nature. Its combustion will be dependent upon the sudden and unexpected enkindlement of one tiny spark which shall envelop the whole earth with a world-wide conflagration, causing the total collapse of European civilization through the furious, wild, razing, fiery tongues of war. Therefore, O ye well-wishers of the world of humanity, endeavor by day and by night so that these inflammable materials may not come in touch with the burning fire of racial antipathy and hatred."

Today the life of mankind and its attainment to everlasting glory depend on its display of effort and exertion in accord with the principles of his Holiness Baha Ollah; for his first and foremost teaching consists of the oneness of the world of humanity. He says: We are all the sheep of God. His Highness, the Almighty, is the real Shepherd and kind to all the sheep. Why then should we be unkind toward each other? Another of his most great institutes deals with the subject of universal peace, the establishment of which would be conducive to the well-being and progress and tranquillity of the commonwealth of man.

Exalts Gospel of Peace.

Other precepts of Baha Ollah treat of the identity of the underlying foundations of the religions of God, the original oneness of the nations, the adoption and general practice of a universal auxiliary language and the inculcation of the ideal of cosmopolitanism and world-patriotism among the children of men; consequently in future his teachings will act as a deterrent and preventive from the occurrence of the most great danger, i. e., universal war.

Today the most important object of the Kingdom of God is the promulgation of the cause of universal peace and the principle of the oneness of the world of humanity. Whosoever arises in the accomplishment of this pre-eminent service the confirmations of the Holy Spirit will descend upon him. Now all that has been predicted has come to pass, and the lurid flames of this war have emblazoned the horizon of the east and the west, causing a reverberating social earthquake through the columns of the earth. After this war the workers for the cause of universal peace will increase day by day, and the pacific party will array its force, displaying great activity with better advantage, and in the end gaining a permanent triumph and eternal victory over all the other parties. The realization of this matter is incontestable and irrefragable.

Therefore, ere long a vast and unlimited field will be opened before your view for the display of your powers and energies. You must promote this glorious intention with the Heavenly Power and the confirmation of the Holy Spirit. I am praying in thy behalf that thou mayest pitch a pavilion and unfurl a flag in the world of Peace, Love, and Eternal Life.

I beg you to accept the consideration of my highest and deepest respect.

ABDUL BAHA ABBAS.

Translated by Mirza Ahmad Sohrab,
May 1st, 1915. Home of Abdul Baha, Mount Carmel, Haifa, Syria.

CHARITIES.

FAMILIES NEED AID

1. Father in hospital with tuberculosis; mother broken down in health, operation necessary; 2 young children. $125 needed to pay for food, rent, and clothing.
2. Mrs. Q., laundress, in poor health, deserted by husband; four children; eldest girl in sanitorium with tuberculosis. $225 needed to keep family together and to pay for food and rent.
3. Mr. and Mrs. D., baby one year old, father suffering with injury to foot. $80 needed for rent and food until man is again able to work.

Please mark case you wish to assist and mail clipping, with check, to Room 8.

WILL YOU HELP ONE OF THESE?

Brooklyn Bureau of Charities,
69 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE SERVANTS OF RELIEF FOR INCURABLE CANCER

are trying to raise $30,000 to guarantee a conditional gift of the same amount, to be used in paying a burdensome mortgage on the Home. The Sisters implore the public for help.

There is no sorrow, no misery, not represented among our patients—of all nations and creeds—wounded, deprived of work, cut off from their own people, and avoided by the world. Think of them a little!

St. Rose's Home, 71 Jackson St., New York.

ROOSEVELT LEAVES FOR CAMP IN CANADA

To be a Guest of Dr. Alexander Lambert, His Family Physician, in North Woods.

DUMB ON PUBLIC QUESTIONS

Says He Will Not Discuss Our Affairs on Foreign Soil—Pacifists Answer His Attack.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt went to Canada yesterday for a month's vacation. He left on the 5:03 P. M. train and went direct to Quebec. From there he will travel into the north woods until he strikes Touralee Club, the camp of Dr. Alexander Lambert, who has been the ex-President's family physician for many years and who has accompanied him on many of his camp trips. The Colonel would not discuss the war situation yesterday or his theory of the country's lack of preparedness. Neither would he have anything to say about politics. All these subjects would have to wait until he returned, he said.

"I have nothing to say about these questions at present," said the Colonel, "and manifestly I will have nothing to say about them when I am on foreign soil. I will not talk about them until I get back."

Colonel Roosevelt came in from Oyster Bay early and spent most of the day at the offices of The Metropolitan Magazine. Later he went shopping with members of his family.

"I have not had a vacation since I got back from South America," said the Colonel," and I am anxious to get a smell of the pines in the north woods, where I haven't been for many years. I don't expect to do much, if any, hunting, but there should be plenty of good fishing. I understand there is plenty of black bass and pickerel up there. I am going to be the guest of Dr. Lambert, who has long been a friend of mine."

The Colonel said that while he had been extended an invitation to attend a luncheon to be given by the Directors of the Toronto National Exhibition, he had to decline it, as it would be impossible for him to attend. He said it would not be appropriate for him to discuss American Army or Navy affairs while a guest in another country. It was said that the Colonel's expected presence in Toronto had been widely advertised because of his position regarding the cause of the Allies. It was also reported that he would be the guest of the Duke of Connaught if he went to Toronto.

During the Colonel's absence his secretary, John McGrath, will join the military training camp at Plattsburg. The Colonel said he expected his secretary to be a thoroughly equipped soldier by the time he got back.

From the offices of the American League to Limit Armaments, 43 Cedar Street, there was issued yesterday an open letter to Colonel Roosevelt, in reply to his attacks on the pacifists. The letter, which is signed by a group of college men, says:

The true pacifists do not advocate mere passive non-resistance. They sound the call to heroism of an aggressive self-sacrificing, unrelenting good-will, which will endure suffering or death, not to kill or maim an enemy, but to overcome with good the evil that is in him.

Jesus of Nazareth founded a kingdom upon love, and, rather than maintain his cause by violence, died forgiving his enemies. In the uplift of mankind, what solid soldier has surpassed him? Seventeen centuries ago the spirit of the early Christians was victorious despite the cruelest persecution by the Roman Empire.

The letter, which is dated at Philadelphia, is signed by Henry J. Cadbury, J. Passmore Elkinton, Edward W. Evans, M. Albert Linton, Alfred G. Scattergood, Francis R. Taylor, L. Hollingsworth Wood, and Stanley R. Yarnall.

Boy Swept from Street Car.

Jacob Rosilintsky, 13 years old, of 69 East 106th Street, was swept from the running board of a Madison Avenue surface car by a car going in the oposite direction at 112th Street, last evening. He was removed to Harlem Hospital suffering from internal injuries.

TOOK 60 CUPS O' TEA FOR AS MANY VOTES

"Maggie" Hinchey Tells of Her Formosa-Oolong Battle for Suffrage in Buffalo.

RETURNS WITH HER BROGUE

Reports That the Irish Up State Are All for the Amendment Since Her Visit.

Miss Margaret ("Maggie") Hinchey, the Irish vote getter, is back in New York after a six weeks' tour through the State for the Woman Suffrage Party. She is one of its best organizers and speakers. Her special work is with labor unions, Gaelic societies, and Catholic clubs, and she gets a warm reception from them. Her face gets her into the men's meetings and her tongue keeps her there, she says, with her rich brogue, and she has brought back promises of thousands of votes for the women.

"Sure she can come in," the officer of a meeting where Maggie goes unheralded, not having had time to send in advance to ask for a formal invitation, will say. "Her face would take her in anywhere." And in she goes, with her labor union card and her Irish eloquence, and she has hardly opened her mouth before they are all shouting for "votes for women."

"It's the Irish in me that warms the very hearts of them," says Maggie. "I would go around in the mornings and say to them would they come to hear me talk in the evening.

"'Will we come to hear our own?' they would say. 'Sure we will,' and they would come, every one of them wearing a bit of green to remind me of old Ireland."

Miss Hinchey has visited all the larger cities in the State, Rochester, Buffalo, Lockport, Tonawanda, Granite and Niagara Falls. While doing the First Ward of Buffalo she had a tea drinking bout; she calls it a 'Formosa Oolong Jaunt." She did the First Ward in the early hours of the morning, when most of its residents were at breakfast. They welcomed her with great cordiality, and in visits to sixty families she accepted their hospitality and drank nearly sixty cups of tea.

"That was some tea," says Maggie in telling about it, "but it was some votes, and while I was drinking my tea and asking pardon of my inside woman for drowning it even with so good a beverage, the men were signing the slips saying that they would vote for us in November.

"Says I to myself, that will be the biggest stunt that I will ever do to get the vote for women, but that was showing that we are never knowing what will come after. It was when I was on a labor picnic that the men and the women kept after me to know could I show them votes for women in a good old Irish jig. Well, I could just that, and before I was well into it they were every one of them dancing as if they never would stop, and if they vote as well as they dance we shall know next November that the Irishman will stand by the Irish woman even to the polls.

"The labor brothers everywhere were kindness itself and they pledged themselves to vote for us and said they would tell the non-union men also that it was a good thing to vote for the women.

"I used to work in the laundry and I told the men that I could speak for the laundry girls. 'Vote for us,' I said, 'and we will see that your shirts are ironed fine.' Maybe that is a joke, but beneath it is a principle. If the women do their work well ain't the men just bound to treat 'em fair?

"Catholic organizations and priests are coming out more and more for woman suffrage. There was Father Scullan of Niagara Falls. He told me the place was mine, that he hoped I'd convert every man and woman in it and that the suffragists could have his church hall whenever they wanted it. There was a Catholic carnival held there and I spoke a lot and when I left I left them all seeing a great light. In Buffalo there is a Catholic Society for Woman Suffrage and it's doing fine work.

"Yes, I worked hard. I used to canvass sometimes 300 homes a day, but I left suffrage not a dead issue, but alive and kicking. I'm glad to get back to New York and I'll be back on my job soon now, going around with the Irish banner and talking to my brothers wherever I find them in the ditches, on the docks, on the skyscrapers, or in the factories; wherever they're holding down a job and willing to listen to an Irishwoman talk of votes for women."

Store Opens 9 A. M., Closes 6 P. M. — Remodeling and Repairing of Furs at Special Summer Rates — *Store Opens 9 A. M., Closes 6 P. M.*

James McCreery & Co.

34th Street — *5th Avenue*

Fall Merchandise Specially Priced

On Tuesday and Wednesday

"McCREERY SILKS"

Famous Over Half a Century

The Finest Silks the World Produces

Complete assortments of the prevailing Fashionable Weaves and Colors in Plain and Novelty Silks and Velvets, many of which are identical to those used in the later model Garments from Europe.

The new Cathedral shades in Taffeta, Poult de Soie, Faille Satin and Chiffon Velvet, Military Plaid and Striped Silks, Metal Faconne, Gros Grain Brilliant and Chiffon.

15,000 Yards Chiffon Taffeta Silk

In a wide range of the season's latest evening tints as well as the newest Autumn colors, White or Black. yd. **1.15**
regularly 1.50

Heavy Black Satin Duchesse, especially adapted for suits and wraps.
40 inches wide.....regularly 3.00, yd. **1.95**
36 inches wide.....regularly 2.50, yd. **1.65**
36 inches wide.....regularly 2.00, yd. **1.35**

COLORED & BLACK DRESS GOODS

For Fall and Winter

A wonderful representation of best qualities, newest materials, now being shown in this season's smartest Paris Styles.

54-inch Broadcloth Suiting,—brilliant finish; sponged and shrunk; full line of newest colors, also Black. yd., **1.65**
usually 2.00

54-inch All-wool Dress Serge and Gabardine, in all the most desirable colors and Black; sponged and shrunk.
usually 1.75, yd., **1.35**

44-inch Navy Blue or Black All-wool Dress Serge, sponged and shrunk usually 98c, yd., **75c**

54-inch Black Voile.....usually 1.50, yd., **85c**

Large variety of All-wool Dress Materials, suitable for misses' suits in self color plaids, Scotch Plaids and Plain Fabrics, at moderate prices.

ELECTRIC LAMPS

Important Sale

Solid Mahogany Boudoir Lamps with 10-inch silk-lined Japanese bamboo shade. regularly 3.00, **1.75**

Solid Mahogany Boudoir Lamps with 10-inch fancy silk shade; complete. regularly 3.50, **2.25**

Hand-carved Gold Wood Boudoir Lamps with 10-inch fancy silk shade. regularly 5.00, **3.50**

Hand-carved Gold Wood or Solid Mahogany Table Lamps, 2 lights; 27 inches high with 18-inch silk Empire shade with silk fringe. regularly 18.00, **12.50**

Floor Lamps of Solid Mahogany or Burnished Gold Wood; square or fluted column; 22-inch silk Empire shade with 4-inch silk fringe; any color. regularly 20.00, **12.50**

DINNER SERVICES

Considerably Reduced

American Porcelain,—many choice border patterns with gold tracing; 101 pieces. regularly 15.00, **10.00**

American Porcelain,—several desirable floral and border decorations; 101 pieces. regularly 20.00, **15.00**

American Porcelain,—rosebud border pattern, in double gold lines; 101 pieces. regularly 25.00, **18.00**

American or English Porcelain or French China,—choice conventional border decorations or coin gold band, with solid coin gold handles; 101 pieces. regularly 32.50, **25.00**

Greatly Reduced BED COVERINGS

White Wool Blankets

Single Bed Size.....special pair **4.50** and **6.75**
Double Bed Size.....special pair **5.00** and **7.75**

Comfortables

Figured Silk Mull Tops with plain borders; cotton filled.... special each **2.50**
Figured Silkoline,—cotton filled.....special each **1.75**

Bed Spreads

Satin finish, hemmed.....special **2.75** and **3.25**
Crochet, hemmed.....special **1.35** and **1.60**

UNPRECEDENTED VALUES

Royal Wilton Rugs

At 28.00

Size 9x12 ft.....regularly 37.50 and 39.50

A collection of handsome Rugs purchased months ago from a leading manufacturer, in anticipation of the marked advance in prices that has since taken place, enables us to offer the most remarkable rug value of the season. Attractive designs suitable for living room, library or dining room.

Upon request purchases will be held for future delivery.

NO APPROVALS — NO C. O. D.'s

Extraordinary Concessions

LACE CURTAINS AND BED SETS

Lace Curtains with Cluny insertions,—White or Ecru.....pair **2.45** and **3.25**
regularly 4.25 and 5.50

Handsome Filet Lace Curtains.....pair **17.50, 22.50** and **27.50**
regularly 30.00, 37.50 and 45.00

Imported Arabian Lace Panels.....each **22.50** and **35.00**
regularly 50.00 and 65.00

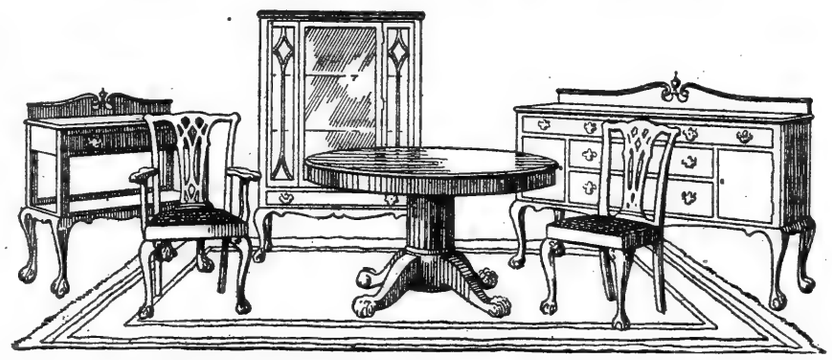
Imported Madras Curtains in colors.....pair **1.75** to **4.75**
regularly 3.00 to 13.50

Pretty Applique Scrim Curtains in colors.....pair **3.75**
regularly 10.00 to 17.50

Imported Printed Bed Sets.....Set **4.75** and **8.75**
regularly 7.50 and 25.00

New Fall Display

McCREERY "MASTER-MADE" FURNITURE



Ten-piece Chippendale Model Suite, as illustrated, made exclusively for James McCreery & Co. of Selected Mexican Mahogany, including Buffet, China Closet, Extension and Side Tables, five Sidechairs and one Armchair. regularly 500.00, **398.00**

DINING ROOM FURNITURE

Ten-piece Sheraton Model Suites, inlaid with satinwood. regularly 325.00, **250.00**
Ten-piece Jacobean Oak Suite,—William and Mary model. regularly 300.00, **195.00**
Ten-piece Adam Model Suites, finished in Brown Mahogany. **245.00**
regularly 350.00
Ten-piece Sheraton Model Suites, inlaid with satinwood. regularly 500.00, **395.00**
Ten-piece Heppelwhite Model Suites. regularly 1171.00, **875.00**

CHAMBER FURNITURE

Four-piece Suites, finished in Antique Ivory Enamel, striped in Delft Blue. **185.00**
regularly 250.00
Four-piece Solid Mahogany Suites, including Dresser, Chiffonier, Toilet Table and Full Size Bed. regularly 175.00, **130.75**
Four-piece Adam Model Suites, finished in Ivory Enamel or Mahogany. **198.00**
regularly 275.00
Four-piece Colonial Model Suites with Full Size Bed. regularly 325.00, **250.00**

LIBRARY FURNITURE

Solid Mahogany Chairs or Rockers,—Charles II. Model; covered in Velour. **19.50**
regularly 30.00

Solid Mahogany Sofas to match.....**29.50**
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NEW YORK, SUNDAY, SEPT. 5, 1915.

GERMANY CONSUMING ITSELF.

Germany and Great Britain are matched against each other as economic burden carriers. Each is banker, purveyor, and financial mainstay to less resourceful or dependent allies. Their problems, however, are very different. In his war budget speech to the House of Commons last May the British Chancellor of Exchequer, dwelling upon the prodigious task of meeting an excess of imports running above two billions of dollars a year, said:

> That is how it is affecting us. How does it affect Germany? In Germany practically both her exports and imports have been cut off by the navy, and there is no doubt at all that the grip of the navy is tightening and tightening every day. Although the Germans are boasting that they have still got certain imports and exports, I have not the faintest doubt that both of them are gradually getting less. We have both got to maintain ourselves, feed our populations, and feed our manufacturers, and that has got to be done either out of the produce of our own country or out of accumulated reserves of material, or by means of imports from abroad. Germany cannot import from abroad. So she has to depend entirely on what she can produce at home, or on accumulated reserves of material, copper, iron, and everything. Let the committee observe the difference between the two problems. From the point of view of a War Minister Britain is better off. From the point of view of a Finance Minister our difficulties are greater for the time being. In a protracted war the British War Minister has great and increasing advantages over his German rival; but the German Finance Minister has not the same difficulty in financing purchases from abroad. Why? Because there are no purchases from abroad.

However, it is doubtful if the Secretary of the German Imperial Treasury would perceive even the immediate advantages of his own position. True, as the British Chancellor said, he has not to find the funds wherewith to buy enormous quantities of goods abroad; but he has what must seem to him a more formidable task. That is to keep Germany both present and future solvent while devoting its capital wealth wholesale to the destructive use of war. He cannot borrow except from his own people. He cannot pledge their future but to themselves. They are like a family which, in a great emergency, cannot borrow on its credit a sum of money to be repaid at leisure, but must liquidate its goods, tear down its house for fuel, and beat its ploughshares into swords. It does not see that yet. It is blinded by the hope that the cost of war may be recovered from its enemies. Last week, in calling for subscriptions to another German war loan, the Secretary of the Imperial Treasury declared:

> Our economic future must be freed from the economic burden of war. The heavy burden of thousands of millions will be borne through decades by the instigators of the war and not by us.

This the German people undoubtedly believe, as they pledge their goods at war loan banks for bills with which to buy the war loan bonds. They might pledge their goods no less willingly if they had not this hope in view; but that is not the point. Though now the cost falls much more heavily upon them, who must give not the pledge to pay but the very goods, than upon the English, who borrow goods from all the world, they are encouraged to believe that they will ultimately get it back in the terms of peace. Thus Germany's economic future is expected to be saved. Suppose it should be otherwise. Suppose the Allies won. The thought apparently is not permissible in Germany. But it is very clear that another year or two of war in this vaunted, self-sustaining way, and then defeat, would be for Germany an economic disaster such as has never taken place in the modern world.

So long as faith in victory is unshaken, and the hope of getting back the cost of war in huge indemnities survives, the Imperial Treasurer's job may be easier than that of the British Chancellor. This is the third German war loan. The three together now amount to $6,125,000,000, which is, roughly, 10 per cent. of Germany's total wealth. Subscriptions are enthusiastic. They are also greatly facilitated by extraordinary means. Special war loan banks issue money on the people's goods, and that money is accepted in payment for war bonds, which in turn may be borrowed on. Inflation at so wild a rate is a kind of indirect confiscation, but then a family cannot be said to confiscate its own.

AN INTERVENTION PLOT, PERHAPS

The border disturbances in which Mexican outlaws are involved are not of prime importance. The raiders are ordinary criminals engaged in breaking the law. The United States will scarcely be drawn into armed intervention by this means. Yet as Orozco, who was killed the other day, was one of the leaders of the raiders, the active head of a preposterous and impossible scheme to regain Texas for Mexico, it is a fair surmise that the primary object of these outrages was to force the United States to invade Mexico.

Orozco was most of the time a paid agent of the cientificos who lost their power when Porfirio Diaz retired from the Presidency. It is a common belief with them, and with the American advocates of armed intervention, that war with the United States would inevitably result in the establishment of a "strong" Government in Mexico, a Government, that is to say, of the many by a few, a restoration of the cientificos with all their old privileges. Such a Government could not endure in Mexico. Without a Porfirio Diaz to organize it a new rebellion would destroy it in a year. It would be better for our Government to let things go on as at present in Mexico than to fall into such a trap as has been set on the Texas border. But there is no likelihood that the Administration will be deceived. The raiders will be suppressed, but there will be no intervention.

"WE, THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK."

The Constitutional Convention has defeated in succession proposals that amendments to the Constitution shall not be approved save by a certain considerable percentage of the voters, a half, a third, a quarter, of the number of votes cast, say, for State officers or members of the Assembly. Other fractions have been mentioned, but steadily the convention has squelched all plans which would make amendment more difficult. Itself called into existence by a scanty "mandate," about a fifth, not of the voters, but of the vote cast, the convention may think it is impugning its own authority to demand a larger public interest at the polls in constitutional amendments. But constitutional amendment ought to be difficult. The fundamental law should not be lightly changed by a comparative handful of the people, while the mass remains listless. That listlessness, that popular want of interest, familiar in every State, is proof, or in the nature of proof, that amendments so received and so adopted, however excellent they may be, should not be adopted. If there is any real and grave grievance, if any alteration of the Constitution is indispensable or sorely needed, the people will find it out. Laws by a majority, the law above the laws by a pitiful minority: what a curious anomaly!

What a pother was made about the difficulty, the impossibility, of amending the Federal Constitution by the "antiquated" process provided. Yet how easily the popular election of Senators was brought about. So the people will be stirred by amendments in which they conceive themselves to have a living concern; but when amendments are thrown at their heads every year or so, no wonder if their interest is small.

Mr. Herbert Parsons says that it would be a very bad thing for the State if, as proposed by Dr. Schurman, no change of the Constitution could be made save by at least one-quarter as many affirmative votes as the votes cast for members of Assembly. It may strike a good many of us that it is a worse thing for the State to have imposed on it constitutional changes for which only so small a part of the electorate cares.

PREACHERS AND THEIR PAY.

In a report to the General Conference of Unitarian and Other Christian Churches at San Francisco, Mr. Franklin A. Delano, Vice Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, estimated what would be an adequate salary for a clergyman with a wife and two dependents. By an adequate salary he means one large enough to keep a pastor and his family, living with reasonable economy, in reasonable comfort, maintain their health, provide sufficient recreation, permit him "to keep up his professional standards through the purchase of books and magazines and by attending conferences, and to make due provision for illness and old age." Judged by these tests the majority of persons do not get adequate salaries, but of course a clergyman, unless he have access to large libraries, needs books, he must try to keep up with the thought of the time, and there are a good many calls on his purse. As Mr. Delano says, "a preacher needs more than a bare living if his effectiveness is not to be handicapped."

It is true that most effective preaching and pastoral work was done by the grand old race of circuit riders and pioneer itinerants; that there is no necessary connection between piety, persuasive fervor, the winning of souls, and the minister's stipend. Doubtless much of the best, most fruitful Christian labor is being done still by underpaid divines. Probably the majority of them are underpaid. Probably $500 or $600 a year is near the average. At any rate, if there are some golden and many comfortable pulpits, most clergymen cannot be accused of laying up treasure in this world. The clerical family may not be as large as it was a century ago, but a goodly batch of boys and girls to be educated is found in a good many parsonages. How it is done, how it was ever done, is a mystery to the layman. The minister's wife is born, not made. She has a gift, a genius. The old-school minister often chopped wood, farmed, eked out a living. "Donation parties," and that sort of thing, are not always an unmixed blessing. And what a horde of not too welcome miscellaneous visitors, bores, and beggars trespasses on the time and hospitality of the cloth! A clergyman is a sort of public institution. Sometimes his wife must wonder if she is expected to keep a hotel and lodging house.

Mr. Delano's estimates of the least reasonable ministerial wage may be interesting: In towns with less than 5,000 population, $1,000 a year and parsonage; up to $4,000 with parsonage in cities of more than 250,000. He would add 25 per cent. to make "reasonably satisfactory" salaries. Even the minimum is more than Unitarian churches pay. A thousand a year for a man who has "gone through college" and a divinity school is certainly free from any taint of golden veal. In the larger religious bodies, among the Methodists for example, especially in the smaller places or ruder regions of the South and West, the thousand might be split in two.

Some folks think a clergyman "has an easy time." All he has to do is to preach a sermon or two sermons a week. If there is anybody who has to do a great variety of work, much of it thankless, and some of it exhausting to the nerves, it is he. How would you like to go and tell Mrs. So-and-So that her husband has just been killed? That is one of the duties of a country clergyman. If anything is to be done for the community, if any task, hard and disagreeable, can be delegated by the individual, the minister with the "easy time" is apt to get the job.

THE BEST SIX ENGLISH NOVELS.

Since Aug. 22 The New York Times Magazine has been printing letters, the last of which appear today, from divers distinguished novel writers, English and American, in answer to the question, "Which, in your opinion, are the best six novels in the English language?" The number is of course arbitrary, and even when reasons, and good reasons, are given for a particular list, personal liking, or the unconscious effect of tradition, or magic of a name, may dictate the choice.

That the best novel makers of today should as a rule be so fond of the standard, the immortal novel, so faithful to old friends, is a little surprising, even mystifying. A contemporary craftsman must get tired, one would think, of the favorites. They have overshadowed too long. Why not give the newer men and women a chance? On the other hand, it is safe to admire the admired; and it may excite envy among the unpraised, if such a passion exists in celestial minds, for the living to exalt the living! Yet Susan Glaspell of "Fidelity" gives place to "Tono Bungay" and "Fraternity," and there are other listers of quick, instead of undying dead, authors. Still, without waiting to hear the actual state of the poll, it is clear that mortmain obtains in fiction, if these ladies and lords of fiction say sooth. "Vanity Fair," "David Copperfield," "Tom Jones," and the rest of the old guard of libraries.

Now, some impenitent and understandardized readers weary of "the best" novels or books. They demand the average, nor fear the worst. How many of us have read, or for love could be made to read, what Mr. Lowell and perhaps other of the Yankee gods used to insist was "the great," "the best" American novel, Sylvester Judd's "Margaret"? We doubt if except for hire or on a wager that curious work could now be read; but the mere reputation of its superiority would be fatal to it. Some venerable persons may recall that in their youth when they were bidden to refresh themselves with "Pilgrim's Progress" or the "Swiss Family Robinson," surely one of the wordiest and big-wordiest of books, they took up the innocent, highly moral by-teachers-and-parents-with-horror-regarded-flaming-covered productions published by Mr. Beadle.

No, no; beloved as certain novels are, we can't stand tiptoe on the heights of literature all the time. We want something new, even if it's old. "Adam Bede" and "Henry Esmond" may be on the table to impress visitors, but "The Search Party" or some other cheerful, whimsical book of "Birmingham" Hannay's, such as beguiled the convalescence of Senator Lodge, some detective story, some masterpiece of Bertha or Marie, is in the pocket.

Of all the interesting catalogues of favorites may we give first place in our hearts to Oliver Onions's:

"Sir Charles Grandison," (Richardson); "Tristram Shandy," (Sterne); "Jude the Obscure," (Hardy); "What Maisie Knew," (James); "Handley Cross," (Surtees); Any Human Countenance.

Mr. Onions doesn't give his reasons, so we will do it for him. He loves the first because it's so short, the second because it's so connected, the third because it's so cheerful, the fourth because it's so simple, and the fifth and sixth because we haven't read them.

A rereading of old novels, and a quickened interest in the "best" recent ones, may result from The Times lists of favorite novels of novelists.

A NEW BUCOLIC POET.

Since the death of "Ironquill" Ware has Kansas had a poet worthy of her poetic temperament? For she repeats with alternate arsis and thesis her song of prosperity or adversity, always at zenith or nadir, weeping over the Ocala platform or yodeling exultantly to the chug of innumerable automobiles. Yet in that imaginative, and, as the wicked will have it, somewhat neurotic State, one bright hill of song now juts above the prairies of poesy. Dr. Henry W. Roby of Topeka, the Oliver Wendell Holmes of the Sunflowers, enriches The Capital of that city with a hymn more than worthy of Theocritus and Virgil to "The Kansas Cow":

But I proclaim to you here today
That corn and poultry may pass away
And sheep and swine and the Texas steer
May quit the planet and disappear;
And men go back to the wooden plow,
And still get on with the Kansas Cow.
For crime may corner the corn and wheat
And speculators may "milk the street,"
While the Kansas Cow, on a thousand hills,
Shall yield her bounty in golden rills;
And stock exchanges and boards of trade
Take off their hats to the milking-maid;
And men who loiter behind the plow
Pay their devoirs to the Kansas Cow.
For she alone, with a queenly grace,
Leads all processions through time and space;
Solving the riddle of that Old Sphinx,
That never will tell you a thing it thinks.

From the thousand hills to the Seven Hills, from the Cow to the Wolf, the poet's vision wanders:

With no suggestions of fashion's frills,
She garners wealth from the green-bossed hills;
More golden far than the yellow foam
That splashed the turrets of ancient Rome
On the day that the Tiber's bridge went down
And barred the Tuscans from out of town,
She floods the country with seas of milk,
And clothes its daughters with rustling silk,
And makes the cottage among the trees
A palace, founded on cream and cheese.

A Kansas "cottage" looks idyllic in print, but is pretty sure to have a garage. Finally the Cow jumps over the moon of politics and appears as arbiter of politics, laureate, and architect:

In the coming years when the Democrats,
The Populists, and the great Ham-fats
Get tangled up in the snarls of doubt,
And fall amiss of the right way out,
The Kansas Cow shall come to the front,
And settle the pother, and take the brunt
Of warring factions, of king and clown
And win the laurels, and wear the crown;
Still fabricating the walls of state,
From golden bricks of a pound in weight.

In the turmoil of war this Arcadian moo should find grateful ears.

MR. GARDNER'S VICTORY.

Mr. Robert A. Gardner of Chicago, who won national recognition as a golfer of superior skill while he was at Yale, is to be congratulated upon winning the national amateur championship a second time at Detroit yesterday. The honor is assuredly worth having. Mr. John G. Anderson was the runner-up and seemed to be tolerably sure of winning at the end of the first eighteen holes, but he lost the match by five holes and four to play. The finals were of course not nearly so interesting as the semi-finals of Friday, when Anderson's match with Sherman and Gardner's with Max Marston of Baltusrol were so hotly played. It must be admitted, however, that the amateur championship tournament proves nothing in particular. Nobody will care to say today that Mr. Gardner and Mr. Anderson are the superiors of Mr. Travers and Mr. Ouimet.

The tournament of 1915 has been noteworthy for the large number of golfers of unusual skill who have taken part in it, for the good general average of play in spite of the deterrent effect of the weather in the first half of the week, and the defeat not only of the few foremost golfers but also of the promising young men who knew the Detroit course well and were counted on to make a specially good showing on that account. Mr. Gardner is the twenty-first winner of the title and he was also the fifteenth, as he defeated Mr. H. Chandler Egan in the finals at Wheaton, Ill., in 1909. Besides Mr. Gardner only four of our golfers have gained the championship more than once. Mr. H. G. Whigham and Mr. Egan won twice, Mr. Walter J. Travis three and Mr. Travers four times.

PRIVATE AND PUBLIC OFFAL.

A Plan Equitably to Distribute the Cost of Its Removal.

New York, Sept. 1, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The controversy between contractor and city is only a recent development in the problem of how far a city as a whole should spend money for removing by-products of manufacture or wastes from stores, hotels, apartment houses, &c. It does not take very aged persons to remember when the private garbage and ash collector made his rounds with worn-out carts to collect the miscellaneous accumulations, being paid by the householder or storekeeper for the service. Dumping grounds were available, and the collections from any one place were small. The great office buildings and department stores, with their larger power plants, yielding several tons of ashes per day; the hotels and great apartment houses, each with large quantities of ashes and garbage, were unknown.

With the greater development of municipal activities it was thought that economies and better sanitary conditions could be secured through city departments undertaking the work of collection and disposal, particularly as dumping grounds became scarcer and private collectors could not finance the large plants required for transportation and disposal.

On came the rush of growth and the centralizing of business and residence in the great structures. The New York Street Cleaning Department kept asking for more and more money, for more men and greater plants, until, though not out of proportion to the population and the total tonnage of materials, it began to be felt a burden upon the taxpayers, particularly as many occupants of offices and hotels and patrons of the stores where non-residents, and so, by some, were thought not to contribute to meeting the costs of city service. Several years ago the department ceased taking the ashes from the great establishments or trade refuse from the factories and shops, thus making the owners pay private contractors to remove them; yet the contractors, who received the city-collected refuse, also for a consideration, received and transported the privately collected wastes.

It is rather a fine distinction discriminating between the wastes from a single residence and a hotel or apartment house, but doing so will become the next stage in the present tendency. A power station furnishing steam to heat many buildings cannot have its ashes removed because they are trade waste—a by-product of money-making, yet if each small building that hitherto received the steam had operated its own heating plant the ashes, to greater combined quantity, would have been removed. Under the new ruling, if such buildings are stores, their ashes cannot be gathered publicly, but if houses, they can.

Inconsistency is the hidden motto of many court decisions and department processes. The whole question should be solved on an intelligent basis of final economy. If the taxpayers can, through a central department, dispose of all garbage, ashes, rubbish, and even trade wastes, to better advantage than by handling household by-products through such a department, and compel property owners operating stores, office buildings, power plants, &c., to make private provision for collection and disposal, then the city should make provision accordingly.

At first thought there might seem to be serious injustice as to costs, but there is a far greater equality of burden than many suppose. Rentpayers and boarders do not escape taxes; indirectly they pay their full share and sometimes even a little more. Hence there is decided discrimination in the present court ruling and consequent department order.

The direct result will be a large increase in gross amount to be paid annually hereafter by the taxpayers of New York for the two services—public department operations and private collection and disposal. As far as the general public will know of the case there will be lessened department costs, and hence jubilation over the economies of the administration, while the large number of private collectors who must start business will obviously not publish their earnings. The action taken is a long step backward in municipal management—saving at the bunghole, but wasting at a hundred thousand spigots.

If complete equalization of cost is desired, let there be established a schedule of fees at so much per can of garbage or ashes or other refuse, and so much per load where quantities greater than can-measure are to be taken. Then let tickets be purchased from the city by householders, storekeepers, &c., to be given to the collector as he empties the receptacle. The receipts could with propriety nearly equal the estimated cost of the department's service, leaving the overhead and supervising expense as a general city charge. Such a system would place the cost of removal with almost mathematical exactness at the source of expense and would save to the taxpayers as a whole the unnecessary and burdensome charges that have commenced to accrue, though with perhaps one ameliorating condition that many small contractors would make a living.

LOUIS L. TRIBUS.

The Private Progressive Party.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Political parties are generally eager to secure members. I tried for several months to join the Progressive Party and failed, and not because I lacked the proper introductions. A man holding a high municipal position and a prominent editor guided my first steps on the moose trail. My first call was on a relative of Mr. Roosevelt, who since has left the fold. He failed to keep the appointment made for me by a friend of his and never answered any of my letters. Mr. Perkins's office never answers any letters. Several acquaintances of mine wrote asking for literature, for information, or volunteering to do propaganda work; their communications were ignored as completely as my own. I applied for membership in one of the Progressive clubs. I filled a blank, wrote three times to the Secretary, twice to the President, inclosing stamps for reply, (I registered my last letter to the President of the club,) and I am still waiting to hear from them. The only important member of the party besides the two advisers I mentioned previously, who showed me any courtesy was Mr. Roosevelt, who answered my communications very promptly and very fully. If this is the welcome extended to a self-converted member who is (or rather was) anxious to join the party and to work for it, what chance have the Progressives of catching the hostile or indifferent outsider who has "to be shown"? I am afraid I will have to be shown, too. Such business methods are the shortest cut to defeat.

INDEPENDENT.

New York, Aug. 27, 1915.

Classical Music.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The time is ripe for Mezart and Beethoven, Wagner and Chopin, and all the great departed composers to "turn over in their graves"! Yesterday I saw in a five and ten cent store on Fulton Street a window display of sheet music. Among the music were placards, those on a level with pedestrians reading: "The latest Fox Trots, One Steps and Rags, 10 cents a copy," and "The latest Popular Song Hits, 10 cents a copy." Above, and almost out of range of passersby, was another placard: "Classical Music, two copies for 5 cents." Is there any way the American people can be educated to the appreciation of the masters, as they are in Europe?

S. M. K.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1915.

Nor the Other Mr. Bennett.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

C. W. Bennett has requested me to state that he likewise never knew Holt. In my letter to you of Aug. 20 disclaiming any knowledge on my own part I used the language: "The Bennett who knew Holt was C. W. Bennett." I was honest in the belief, but am now informed that I was in error.

CHARLES E. BENNETT.

Ithaca, N. Y., Sept. 2, 1915.

DRAMA'S DREARY PATH.

An Art Starved on the Dry Hay of Technique and Realism.

New York, Aug. 29, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

No true lover of the drama can read William Murrell's significant letter in your issue of today on "The Ban Upon Art" without applying its indictment to the theatre as well, and even more poignantly, especially the statement that "the two root evils which impede the development of a true artistic consciousness here in America today are commercialism and ignorance of aesthetics."

The charge against the theatre of commercialism is not new, though it has been laid almost exclusively at the door of the managers. But they will tell you, with some feeling, that authors and actors are not pursuing their art for the mere love of it, whereupon the majority of actors, if not the authors as well, will respond that their art is no longer lovable, that its recompense is its only reward, that the theatre is no longer their home, that they are not wanted there except when needed for business, that it is no longer their temple of inspiration and of association with other artists, other art forms—a workshop for practice and creative experimentation. The blame is then put up to the public. Manager, author, and actor must keep his thumb upon its feverish pulse and give it the kind of sweets it demands; otherwise there will be no patronage. And so associations get together and try to assemble their members for the support of a good play, some earnestly endeavoring to improve conditions, some gayly following, with a picturesque variety of motive. Then arises the question: "What is a good play?" The majority pronounce in favor of what Granville Barker has alluded to as "the best seller." So here we have popular majority, which means mediocrity, pronouncing its dictum upon art. This would be all that a municipal theatre could possibly amount to. What the public pays for it has the right to control, at least in democratic America.

Much worthy educational effort has been made, and many excellent books have been written of late in the attempt to standardize taste and the processes of creative output, but obviously an effort to standardize creative output, if successful, can result only in sterilization, or, at best, imitation. We are leading art around by the nose and then wondering why she is dull. We are feeding her on the dry hay of technique and realism, when, as Mr. Murrell points out, she is starving for green pastures, for beauty, and for browsing of her own selection. Environment and association are vital to the artist, since expression is merely impression reborn, either photographically or alchemized by creative genius.

There is too much landscape gardening in the theatre today. There are too many hedgerows, too many circular beds, too many familiar forms, too much authority, too little freedom, too much capitalization of the finished product, too little encouragement to the seedling, which is the hope of the future.

The hope of the future of the stage in this country lies in the amateur field, for there alone do we find freedom and the community spirit in which alone art revolutions germinate and grow. All over the country these impulses are astir, largely due, it must be admitted, to the activities of associations of playgoers, notably of the Drama League, which by its drama study classes throughout the country has created an unprecedented market for the published play, which, in turn, has stimulated amateur production or a serious nature. Most of these sprouts are as yet negligible, but collectively they are the most promising sign of the times in the field of dramatic art.

GRACE GRISWOLD.

What Became of Citizen Genet.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In Gertrude Atherton's letter, published in The Times, she states that "when John Adams became President of the United States in 1797 his foreign troubles were not dissimilar to President Wilson's, but they were ready made. No breathing space for him. Such Government as existed during the French Revolution had sent over Citizen Genet as Minister. Encouraged by Jefferson, Genet had made a propagandist nuisance of himself and was sent home in disgrace."

Genet was not sent home, (unless New York is considered so,) but retired to this State, where he took to wife the daughter of an American, and became himself, according to some historians, a citizen of the United States. He never returned to France, but died here. It was during Washington's Administration that Genet was sent to the United States as Minister in 1793—Adams became President in 1797 and took office in 1798, and only succeeded to some of the foreign troubles Washington had before him. It was Washington who had Genet dismissed as France's Minister on account of his propaganda nuisance and violation of privileges. Genet was appointed by the Girondists, then in power in France, and recalled by the Jacobins when they overthrew the former. Jefferson was Washington's Secretary of State, a friend and supporter of Genet and not always in accord with Washington's foreign policy, but officially asked Genet's recall.

ARTHUR HEINE.

Fort Chester, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1915.

THE WEDDING DRESS.

Ah, well, the wedding is over, and Sue
and the boy have gone,
And somehow, although I miss her, I
don't feel a bit forlorn.
I know he will make her happy, and,
now that the thing is done,
I don't feel I've lost a daughter; I feel
that I've gained a son.

Well, well! The day when Sue told me
her voice had a wondrous thrill.
My thoughts went back to my own youth,
for it all seems vivid still.
Jack says that we look like sisters,
though I'm forty-two today,
But I was just Sue's age—twenty—when
Jack and I ran away.

I met him down in the garden, by the tall
pink hollyhock.
I was dressed in a blue sunbonnet, and a
little gingham frock.
We just ran off and got married, and it
grieved me, more or less—
I wanted a veil, and flowers, and a satin
wedding dress!

Then Jack found out, and he teased me,
though he said, "If you but knew,
No wedding gown could have added to
the loveliness of you.
Your eyes were like deep blue gentians,
and sunbeams brightened your hair—
What mattered the gown you wore, love,
when your rosy lips were there?"

Of course that is just Jack's folly, and it
happened years ago;
I laugh, myself, at the memory—but I do
love "pretties" so!
It all came back when Sue told me, and
quite suddenly I saw
My chance for the "truly" wedding that
I couldn't have before!

Sue left it to me to manage—she seemed
to be in a daze,
And all I could do this morning was to
feast my eyes and gaze.
My Susie looked like an angel, though
she seemed a trifle pale;
Her eyes shone bright with love's own
light through her misty wedding veil.

She had the things *I* had longed for—I
tingled with pride to see
How sweet she looked and how pretty!
(They say that she looks like me!)
My dead youth rose up to greet me—and
then (oh, how did he guess?)
Jack afterward came and caught me—
decked out in the wedding dress!

Said he, "Was the bride forgotten?
Well, here is another groom!
Suppose that we start tomorrow on an-
other honeymoon?"
He touched my hair, oh, so gently, and
tenderly smoothed it back;
And I—I, reached up and kissed him.
There's nobody like my Jack!

BEATRICE BARRY.

THE REACTIONS OF A GERMAN CITIZEN.

At Only One Crucial Point Has the Administration Failed—The People Are All Right, but the Press Is Unneutral.

By SIEGFRIED STRAUSS.

New York, Sept. 1, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I, as a German citizen living in this country for nearly two years, try to understand the American point of view regarding American neutrality. To be able to do this I put myself in the position of an American and ask myself how an American gentleman of the type of Taft, Hughes, Root, Mann, Champ Clark, Underwood, or Marshall would regard questions arising between his own country and one of the belligerents.

After the outbreak of the war President Wilson issued a declaration of neutrality. Has this declaration been lived up to by the American people, the American Government, and the American press?

I think the American people have lived up to this declaration. The American certainly has a right to express his sympathies with any one of the belligerents, whether he is pro-English like Professor Eliot or pro-German like Professor Henderson. The American people have sent help to their needy brothers in Europe—medical help and money, food, and Red Cross supplies—and they certainly lived up to the noble traditions of their nation.

As far as the American Government is concerned there is, after all, only one kind of neutrality possible, viz., a strictly legal neutrality, and I think that the American Administration has upheld this legal neutrality with but one very important exception. I refer to the German submarine warfare. President Wilson tried in his first notes to stop the German Government from sinking belligerent boats without warning, by advancing humanitarian reasons. But he soon realized that he was not the guardian of international law and morality as he understood them, but the head executive of the American people, whose duty it is to protect American rights, property, and life. Consequently he declared in his last note to Germany that the sinking of belligerent merchant boats without warning, resulting in loss of American lives; would be regarded as a deliberately unfriendly act. Now I maintain that even this attitude of President Wilson was not in accordance with his proclamation of neutrality, and my opinion is virtually backed up by such prominent citizens of the United States as Vice President Marshall, Cardinal Gibbons, Senator Smith, &c.

By not warning American citizens to keep off belligerent boats President Wilson protected a legal right of the U. S. A. of no moral or economic value, incurring the risk of war with Germany, while he sacrificed American rights of trade with neutrals and belligerents, merely protesting to England, whereby American citizens suffered tremendous losses. This is, according to my idea, a clear violation of American neutrality, inasmuch as England's trespassing on American rights was answered by empty and fruitless protests, Germany's trespassing by threatening war.

To show you, Sir, how Germans feel in regard to this kind of neutrality, I quote from a private letter which I received yesterday: "The newest American note is further proof how dishonestly the United States observes the rules of neutrality. I cannot believe that the German Government will allow anybody to lay down rules of warfare which practically amount to nothing but assistance for England. Up till now the help of the United States has proved far more valuable to the Allies than Italy's participation in the war." Mind you, this is not written by a Prussian militarist, but by a consistent opponent of the German Government, a Bavarian Socialist, a leader of his party in Parliament, and a trained lawyer besides.

If Germany should give in she would do so because she probably looks upon America's neutrality as more important than the sinking of English merchant and ammunition vessels. She will give in, not because she is wrong, but because she can attain her object to win the war easier by giving way to an absolutely unjustified demand of the United States of America than by risking war with the most powerful neutral.

I will now turn to the neutrality which the American newspapers observed. Talking about the American press in general and that of New York City in particular, I do not hesitate to declare that they have violated the spirit of neutrality ever since the outbreak of the war, and that they are continuously violating the Anglo-Saxon principle of fair play. Of course I realize that American journalism has different standards than English or German journalism, and that even newspapers like The Evening Post and The New York Times must print certain news items without being able to investigate thoroughly their reliability. But there should be a certain limit and I cannot understand why reports coming from such tainted sources as the Journal de Genève, the Tijd of Amsterdam, the Budapest correspondent of The London Morning Post, &c., are still given prominent space in American newspapers. Then take the famous reports from "highly responsible quarters," although "lacking official confirmation." To be able to grasp these conditions one must realize that the average American knows just as much about Europe outside of England, France, and Germany, as the average European about Idaho, North Carolina or New Mexico—that is, nothing at all. Consequently, while political and military reports from Western Europe were merely colored to suit the Allies' point of view, the reports from Europe east of Berlin, be it Poland, Galicia, Baltic Russia or the Balkans, were highly amusing besides. I just can't help giving you a few instances. How many times were the Balkan States reported to be on the brink of war, ready to join the Allies? How often was Austria reported to have sued for separate peace? How often were the Turks reported to try the same thing? And lately the news came from "highly responsible quarters" that Germany had sounded Russia for separate peace. It was given prominent space, commented upon editorially, and a few days later it turned out to have been a fake. Official Germany, Russia, and Denmark denied the report.

You certainly know, Sir, that every once in a while the Turks revolt against the German officers and shoot them or get shot. You, most certainly, have not forgotten your reports that the Bavarian and Saxon troops fought battles against the Prussian troops in Belgium and France, thus revolting against their cruel Prussian masters. Nor can you have forgotten that the Germans and Austrians, whenever they did not happen to be busy licking the Russians, indulged in free fights amongst themselves, losing many wounded and killed. One of the most amusing reports was the one that told of serious differences between the Austrian and German General Staffs last Spring, at the time the Russians stood a few miles from Cracow. The report said that the Germans wanted to defend Cracow, while the Austrians wanted to evacuate it, merely protecting the roads to Vienna. That was less than five months before the fall of Brest-Litovsk. And only lately came the news about the crushing defeat of the German fleet in the Gulf of Riga, which the papers commented upon editorially in such an able manner. One proves editorially, at least once a week, that von Hindenburg and Mackensen are all wrong, and that both of them had no business to fight against the instructions of the editor. An American newspaper declared on the day cotton was declared contraband that England made a mistake in not having done that at the beginning of the war. Talking of editorials, please don't forget, Sir, that the newspapers of New York City are working hard to convince the public that every German victory over the Russians, every conquest of a Russian fortress, is void of real and strategic importance. Where is the American to whose sense of humor the strategic ability of Grand Duke Nicholas does not appeal? Still the American public is fed with editorials about his wonderful ability.

Show me the editorial, Sir, which points out clearly that Germany and Austria are licking Russia to a standstill, while they hold their lines with very much weaker forces than their enemies can boast of, against French, Belgian, English, Italian, and Serbian troops. The Turks, under German leadership, hold the Dardanelles, the famous strait, which was so often reported to have fallen, while German submarines score success after success against English merchantmen. Show me the editorial, Sir, that tells the American people that Germany, self-sustaining in conjunction with Austria, cannot lose this war after the splendid military achievements of one year of warfare. Americans do not understand that the Allies had only one chance of winning, and that was internal dissensions. When the powerful Socialist Party voted for the war credits on Aug. 4, 1914, I knew that Germany would win the war.

The German that is presented to the American public in the American newspapers, is the superman with his kultur with a "K" and his Bernhardi-militarism, the devastator of Belgium and Russian Poland, the member of a nation that wants to conquer Europe and then attack America, the soldier that is afraid of the cold steel of French, English, and Russian bayonets. This German is made in England, and sent abroad under the name of "Hun" for consumption in neutral countries. The German that exists in reality, the German that will win this war, is well educated, efficient, and brave. That he is kind-hearted, the people from Brussels, Lille, Warsaw, and Lodz can tell. He loves his beautiful country, where he enjoys protection of the law, personal and political liberty, and he is dying for the defense of his country on all battlefields of Europe as well as on the high seas.

And we Germans, who enjoy at present the hospitality of the United States of America, we weep for joy and sadness when we think of our beautiful country, our brave people, and our mother tongue.

SIEGFRIED STRAUSS.

THE FICKLE PASSING MARK.

A Strange Discrimination Against the Ambitious Night Student.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I desire to call the attention of your readers to a condition in educational matters which should be remedied.

There are many young men in this city and throughout this State who for some reason are compelled to gain a high-school education by taking courses in the various evening high and preparatory schools. The obstacles which are apparently placed in the path of these students are so unreasonable that many become discouraged when they learn the actual state of affairs.

Here are some facts worth considering: A student attending the four-year course in the day high schools is required to pass the New York State Regents' Examinations with a percentage of 60. Having passed these examinations, which are credited to him yearly until he has graduated, he is admitted to a college or a professional school.

On the other hand, take the young man who is making an effort to gain this education evenings because he is financially or otherwise prevented from taking the day course. The Regents' passing mark is for his use fixed at 75. If he is less than 21 years old the passing mark is 85, and only in special cases 80. The only credit which can be derived from these examinations is to secure a qualifying certificate which enables the bearer to enter a professional school. Should the young man seek to enter the academic course in a college his credits will not be accepted, in spite of the fact that the examinations which he passed are as difficult as those passed by day students.

This method is strange when the matter is considered logically. A

HON. C. A. CAMPBELL WEDS MRS. DIXON

Lord Stratheden's Second Son Marries Only Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Williams.

GIVE SOCIETY A SURPRISE

Ceremony at The Oaks, Madison, N. J.—Bride Divorced Wife of W. H. Dixon—Bridegroom a Captain.

The Hon. Cecil Arthur Campbell, second son of Lord Stratheden and Campbell, of 17 Bruton Street, London, and whose country seat is Hartrigge, Jedburgh, Roxburgshire, Scotland, and Mrs. Josephine Theodora Williams Dixon, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard H. Williams, Sr., of 2 West Fifty-first Street, were quietly married on Friday at the Oaks, the country estate of Mr. and Mrs. Williams, at Madison, N. J.

There had been no announcement of the engagement, and the marriage will surprise all except a few near relatives and close friends. The Hon. Cecil Arthur Campbell was born in 1869 and is a member of the Turf and White's Clubs, London. His elder brother, the Hon. John Beresford Campbell, married the second daughter of Lord Hamilton of Dalziel and has several children. He was formerly a Captain in the famous Coldstream Guards and is now a Captain of Reserves. His younger brother is the Hon. Kenneth Douglas Campbell.

It is the bride's second marriage. She married in 1901 soon after her debut William H. Dixon, a son of Mr. and Mrs. William Palmer Dixon, a nephew of Dr. George Dixon and Henry D. Babcock, and a brother of Courtlandt P. Dixon. She was a notably beautiful girl. She is a neice of Mrs. H. de Berkeley Parsons and Charles T. Peters, and is a sister of R. H. Williams, Jr., who married Miss Julia Edgar. Her wedding was a brilliant affair. In May, 1904, she left Mr. Dixon, charging ill conduct, and in 1905 Mr. Dixon instituted habeas corpus proceedings to get possession of the two children, W. H. Dixon, Jr., and Barbara Dixon. Later there was a divorce, and Mrs. Dixon lived with her parents, but spent sometime abroad.

Friday's bridesroom comes of a distinguished family. His grandfather was John Campbell, who in 1832 was made Solicitor General to the King and knighted. In 1841 he became Lord High Chancellor of Ireland, and was created a peer. In 1850 he was made Chief Justice of England, and in 1859 Lord Chancellor. He married the Hon. Jane Scarlett, daughter of the first Lord Abinger, and in 1836 she was created Baroness Strath-

The present Lord Stratheden and Campbell, Baron Campbell of St. Andrew's Fife, was the Hon. Hallyburton George Campbell. He married a daughter of the Right Hon. A. J. B. Beresford-Hope, and she is a granddaughter of the second Marquis of Salisbury. He was formerly a Master of the Supreme Court of Judicature.

The Hon. Cecil and his bride have sailed for England, where their home will be.

WEDDED ON ISLAND HOME.

Throng Attends Nuptials of Miss Houston and R. R. Meigs in Maine.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 4.—One of the largest weddings ever held in Maine took place yesterday on Cpaboard Island, Casco Bay. The Summer home of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Frederick Houston of Philadelphia, when their daughter, Miss Margaret Corlies Houston, and Robert Rodgers Meigs, also of Philadelphia, were married in the open air on the lawn, by the Rt. Rev. Robert Codman, Episcopal Bishop of Maine, and the Rev. Dr. Angus Crawford, Dean of the Virginia Theological Seminary.

The bridegroom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Forsythe Meigs and a member of the Philadelphia and Racket Clubs.

Miss Houston had Miss Charlotte Harding Brown of Philadelphia as her maid of honor and the bridesmaids were the Misses Julia Lewis and Gertrude Henry of Philadelphia, Bernice Crawford of Virginia, and Katharine Le Greedee of New Orleans. Mr. Meigs had his brother, John Meigs as his best man. The ushers were Edward Nalle of the University of Pennsylvania, were Princeton men and were Wolcott Henry and Charles Brown of Philadelphia, H. Barton Farr, Richard Bache Duane and John D. Wing of New York, Edward B. Whitman of Tuxedo, Frederick H. Osborn of New York and Detroit, and Donald Dodge of Warrington, Va.

MISS RYERSON TO WED.

Titanic Survivor Is Engaged to George Hyde Clarke.

Special to The New York Times.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 4.—Mrs. Arthur Ryerson of Chicago and Philadelphia announced today the engagement of her daughter, Miss Emily Borie Ryerson, to George Hyde Clarke, a son of the late George Hyde Clarke and a brother of Mrs. Arthur Osgood Choate of New York. Miss Ryerson, together with her mother, her sister, Miss Susan . Ryerson, and her brother, John A. Ryerson, are all survivors of the Titanic disaster, in which Mr. Ryerson perished.

Mr. Clarke was graduated from Harvard. After takin gthe corse in farming at the Univeristy of Pennsylvania he will take up the occupation of a gentleman farmer, settling at Hyde Hall, which he inherited from his father.

No date has been mentioned for the marriage, but it is expected to take place this Autumn.

MISS DUNNING'S WEDDING.

Attendants for Her Marriage to Phillipse E. N. Greene on Sept. 18.

The wedding of Miss Isabelle F. Dunning, daughter of Mrs. William Fullerton Dunning, to Phillipse E. N. Greene will take place on Saturday, Sept. 18, at Locust Farm Grove, Warwick, N. Y., the Summer home of the bride. The ceremony will be followed by a large reception.

Mr. Breckenridge Bayne of Washington, formerly Miss Olga Rooseveit, will act as matron of honor. The bridesmaids will be Miss Florence Johnson of Philadelphia; Miss Edith Blakeman, and Miss Elsie Frost of New Orleans, La., and Miss Wilhelmine Dunning sister of the bridge.

Mr. Greene will have as best man Robert C. Winmill, and the ushers chosen are Arthur Gwynne, W. H. Dannat, Pell Silas Downing, and Percw Hance.

Plunkett-Hutton Wedding Plans.

Miss Katharine Hutton, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Hutton of 686 Park Avenue, and Thomas F. Plunkett of Pittsfield, Mass., will be married on Thursday, Nov. 4, in St. James's Church at Seventy-first Street and Madison Avenue. Miss Hutton will have her sister Miss Amy C. Hutton as an attendant. The Huttons are now occupying their country place, Shaker Knob, at Tyringham, Mass., and will return to town in October. The engagement was announced on June 26 last.

Mr. Plunkett is a textile manufacturer and a Princeton graduate, class of 1903. He is a son of the late William R. Plunkett, President of the Berkshire Life Insurance Company. The wedding will not be a large one as Miss Hutton's maternal grandmother, Mrs. Walter Shriver, died a few months ago.

DANCE IN BERKSHIRES.

Mrs. Harris Fahnestock Entertains at Eastover—Varnishing Day.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 4.—Mrs. Harris Fahnestock gave at Eastover tonight one of the smartest dances of the season and had all of the prominent members of the Lenox and Stockbridge colonies and their house parties as guests. The dance was in the double drawing rooms and the long hall. The rooms were handsomely decorated with choice flowers. Supper was served on inclosed porches at small tables. The grounds were illuminated with Oriental lanterns and small electric lamps, which were used in and about the fountains and in the formal garden. Fully 150 guests attended.

Varnishing day at the Casino in Stockbridge at the opening of the seventh annual exhibition of paintings and sculpture by the artists of Stockbridge and Western Massachusetts was an important social affair. It brought together many of the artists and also their friends. In the large gallery on the main floor were fifty-nine canvases and eight pieces of sculpture, and in the gallery were forty water colors, drawings and miniatures.

The committee in charge of the exhibition is Frederic Crowninshield, Chairman; Daniel Chester French, Clark G. Voorhees, Walter Nettleton, and Miss Marie O. Kobbe. Among the artists who displayed their productions besides the committee were William L. Carrigan, Ben Foster, Walter L. Palmer, Lydia Field Emmett, Margaret F. Brown, Martha Wheeler Baxter, Charles Allen Hulbert, H. Bolton Jones, J. Alden Weir, Miss Daisy King, and Margaret Foote Hawley.

Mrs. Frederic Crowninshield was at the tea table, assisted by Miss Mary Weyman, Mrs. Daniel Chester French, and Miss Marie O. Kobbe.

Mrs. Drexel Dahlgren is entertaining Emerson Bigelow and Fred Stevenson of New York, at Belcliffe.

Colonel Samuel P. Colt, touring with Countess Moroni of Rome, Mrs. Imogen Waldron, and Edward Martin Guild of Providence, arrived at Hotel Aspinwall. Also there are Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur A. Bloodgood, Miss Rosalie Bloodgood, Miss Mary Mumford of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Smith of Rye, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Hutchinson, Dr. and Mrs. F. C. Edgerton, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Rogers of New York, arrived at Curtis Hotel.

Many prominent people attended the luncheon at the Lenox Club this afternoon, where the new open-air dining room was used for the first time. This is a porch opening out of the clubhouse and overlooking the old-fashioned flower garden. Among those who were at small tables on the porch were Mrs. Drexel Dahlgren, the Misses Madeline and Katherine Dahlgren, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, the Misses M. Symphorosa and Grace Bristed, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick S. Delafield, William E. S. Griswold, John Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Turnure, George E. Turnure, Jr., Mrs. Allen B. Fenno, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Goodwin, Mrs. Byam K. Stevens and party, Mrs. Edwards Spencer, Mrs. Harley Spencer, Prince Hohenlohe, Baron Redfri, Mrs. Frank Stevenson, Miss Isabel Stettinus, Miss Rosalie Bloodgood, Frank Watrous, Richard Emmett.

Malcolm Douglass Sloane won the Saturday golf sweepstakes this morning at the Lenox Club, defeating A. Jay Field. His best score was 79. Charles Ludlow Barlow, Harold Godwin, Prince Hohenlohe, Henry Hollister Pease, William E. S. Griswold, John Sloane, Isaac Gimbel, Fred Stevenson, Frank F. Foster, Mrs. A. T. Beiden, Mrs. Allen B. Fenno, and Miss Katherine Dahlgren were frontiestants.

Richard R. Bowker was the presiding officer at the sixty-third annual outdoor meeting at Laurel Hill Association of Stockbridge this afternoon at Laurel Hill, and Oswald Garrison Villard of New York, and Professor Henry W. Farnum of Yale University, were the speakers. At Laurel Hill is a natural auditorium with stone rostrum and boulder pulpit. On the platform were Joseph H. Choate, Frederic Crowninshield, and Dr. W. Gilman Thompson Vice Presidents of the association. Mr. Villard's topic was, "The United States and Its Foreign Born Citizens." At the close of the meeting tea was served under the trees by Mrs. Alexander Sedgwick, assisted by Miss Choate, Mrs. Charles E. Hull and Miss Marion Hague.

Many dinners were given tonight before the Fahnestock dance. Mr. and Mrs. William E. S. Griswold, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hollister Pease, Mrs. John E. Alexander, and Mrs. William B. Bacon entertained.

TRIBUTE TO BURROUGHS.

"Vision of Nature" Portrayed by Sixty Girls in Catskills Pageant.

Special to The New York Times.

ROBURY, N. Y., Sept. 4.—A feature of the More-Roxbury Pageant held here yesterday was the tribute paid to John Burroughs, the aged naturalist, whose Summer home, Woodchuck Lodge, overlooked the site where the pageant was produced.

It was the "Nature Interlude," or the "Vision of Nature," and the idea carried out was to portray symbolically what he has done to reveal to all the beauties and wonders of nature. The characters in the "Vision" were sixty young women and girls. First came the Spirit of Nature, draped in a diaphanous mist of veils, gently gliding to a central grassy mound, taking command and dominating the scene. After her came the spirits of Earth, Sea, and Sky, in filmy draperies suggesting the blue-green of the sea, the clear blue of the sky, and the brown and green earth tints. While the Spirit of Nature brooded over all, the figures of Earth, Sky, and Sea sank into sleep. Then came, dancing, the Spirits of the Seasons, who danced slowly and gracefully upon the graan sward, each followed by her attendants, bearing cloud-like veils, tinted to suggest the season These were thrown over the sleeping figures, and then the Spirit of Earth beckoned Man to come and view the beauties and wonders awaiting him who could lift the veils.

When the spirit beckoned, John Burroughs reverently approached, and at his coming all nature awoke. The birds, butterflies, creatures of the earth, sky and sea, gathered about him; the spirits of happy children followed him, and one by one the sleeping figures revealed, each in her own way, the varied beauties of the seasons. At last all nature was revealed, and the Spirit of Nature was satisfied because Man had answered her call, and his answer had made clear to the world what had been beautiful, mysterious, and alluring before, but not understood.

The symbolic picture, framed by the hills of Mr. Burroughs's birthplace, made an unforgettable impression upon the throngs that viewed it. The details of the "Vision of Nature" were worked out by M. D. Givens and Miss Margaret Eager of Roxbury, and it proved to be one of the most beautiful features of the pageant.

Heller-Austin Wedding Sept. 27.

The marriage of Miss Hazel M. Austin, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George E. Austin of 1030 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn, and Frederick Godfrey Heller will take place on Monday, Sept. 27, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon in the Church of the Epiphany, East Seventeenth Street and Avenue A, and the large reception will be held at the Austin home at 4:30. The supper will be served in a large marquee on the lawn.

A Vacation for You and "Tenement Tommy"

We know many puny children down in Allen, Cherry, and other crowded streets who are starving for fresh air. They're like plants kept in a cellar all Winter.

Three dollars will pay for a week's seashore vacation for one of them.

Won't you give at least one the same health-restoring opportunity you are going to have this Summer?

Multiply the number of days you expect to be away by forty-three cents, send us the amount and we will keep at least one of these little victims of poverty at Sea Breeze while you are away.

CORNELIUS N. BLISS, JR., President.
NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.
105 East 22nd Street, Room 310.

NO GODOWSKY CLUE; HIS WIFE COLLAPSES

Search of Hospitals and Suburban Hotels He Had Visited Give No Hope.

DETECTIVES LABOR IN VAIN

Ships at Sea Queried by Wireless—Telepathic Friend Says Pianist Was Not Murdered.

When no news came yesterday of Leopold Godowsky, the Polish pianist, after the widespread publication of how he had dropped out of sight, Mme. Godowsky collapsed completely. She was taken from the Hotel Claridge to her home at Avon, N. J., last evening by Dr. Max R. Rosenthal, the family physician.

Mme. Godowsky now believes her husband has been the victim of foul play. He had $1,000 in cash and $2,000 in jewelry when he left home last Wednesday. The score or more detectives working under Fifth Deputy Police Commissioner Scull admitted last night that they were completely in the dark.

L. L. Saxe, brother-in-law of Godowsky, and Emerson Whithorne, his partner in a St. Louis music publishing firm, scoured Westchester last night in an automobile and visited all the hotels in search of the pianist. He had stayed at hotels in Westchester several times. Earlier in the afternoon, in the belief that Godowsky's mind might have become unbalanced by worry over the war and the devastation of much of his property and might have sailed for Europe, Mr. Whithorne sent this wireless message to the Hellig Olav, which sailed from New York for Copenhagen on Thursday:

Godowsky, pianist, missing. Five feet three, stocky, dark, brown eyes, and full face. Inform Emerson Whithorne, Hotel Astor.

Detectives have been detailed to watch the St. Paul, scheduled for Liverpool; the Espagne, for Bordeaux, and the Bergensfjord, for Norway, which are to sail within the next few days.

Dr. C. Van Radwan, reported to have gifts of telepathy, gave a private séance yesterday at the request of friends of Godowsky, and later issued a statement that it had been revealed to him that Godowsky had not been murdered, and had not met foul play. He said the pianist was suffering from "somnambulism or amnesia," and was wandering about the city, his mind a blank. He predicted that he would be seen and recognized within four days and taken home, and that he would not recognize his family. He said the pianist's mind could be restored. He said Godowsky had not sailed for Europe, and promised to use his powers of divination in an effort to hasten the discovery of the pianist. Dr. Radwan is a Pole.

The relatives and friends of Godowsky manifested no joy when told of the seer's findings. Dr. Rosenthal issued this statement when asked to comment on it: "Having known Mr. Godowsky for the last twenty-five years, I cannot believe in the 'amnesia' theory of his disappearance. He never had attacks of amnesia before."

Mr. Whithorne said that fifteen years ago Godowsky's mind became affected by the heat while on a visit to Tripoli, and that he might have been attacked by some mental illness similar to that affection.

Joseph Penfield, a manufacturer at 90 West Street, notified the police yesterday that he had seen Godowsky in conversation with another man at Forty-third Street and Broadway on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock. He said he did not know him until later that there was uneasiness about the pianist. He could give the detectives no further clue.

A thorough search of all hospitals yesterday was fruitless. Lieutenant Grant Williams of Police Headquarters, who is in charge of the search, learned that when Godowsky left the hairdressing establishment at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street Wednesday evening, a few minutes to 6 o'clock, he remarked to the barber who had served him, "I've just about time to catch my train."

He then walked in the direction of the Pennsylvania Station, whence a train started at 6:20 o'clock for Avon.

"Godowsky is a very impulsive man," said Mr. Whithorne, yesterday, "and, like many artists, is a very obstinate man. On Tuesday night at his home he told me that he had fallen away behind in his work and that he had to catch up. It would not be unlike him to go off somewhere to do his work, but I think that theory of his disappearance is weak now, for when he learned of the pain he was causing his wife he certainly would have let me hear from him. However, there is some hope in the theory, for he might not have read the papers this morning. He is a man of exemplary habits, and seldom takes drinks."

Godowsky and Mme. Godowsky have four children—Vanita, 21 years old; Dagmar, 17; Leopold, 15, and Gutram, 9—all of whom are at the New Jersey home, anxiously awaiting word from their father.

CARDINAL VASZARY DEAD.

Archbishop of Gran and Private of Hungary Was 83.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The death of Cardinal Claudius Francis Vaszary is announced in a dispatch to the Central News from Amsterdam today.

Cardinal Claudius Francis Vaszary, Archbishop of Gran and Primate of Hungary, was created a Cardinal in 1893. He was born at Keszthely, Hungary, in 1832. In 1906 he suffered a severe attack of illness and at one time was reported at the point of death, but shortly afterward recovered.

Mr. and Mrs. Magee on Honeymoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Roger Mortimer Magee are to return from their honeymoon on Oct. 1, and will reside at the Rotherwood, West 117th Street. Their marriage took place on Aug. 27 in Grace Church, Broadway and Tenth Street, in the presence of the immediate families. Mrs. Magee was Miss Adele Holliday, daughter of Mrs. Mary Holliday of this city, formerly of Atlanta, Ga.

Cohen-Stern Wedding Tonight.

Miss Sadye Stern, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Morris Stern of Washington Heights, and Sol Cohen are to be married this evening in the synagogue at Arverne, L. I. Dr. Elias Margolis of the Congregation Sheerith Judah will perform the ceremony, and afterward the relatives and intimate friends will go to Edgemere for dinner. The honeymoon will be spent in the Catskills.

KARFIOL—VOLTTER.

Mr. and Mrs. Benzion Karfiol of 709 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Jeanette Karfiol, to Louis A. Voltter.

F. W. Vanderbilt Leases an Estate.

Frederick W. Vanderbilt of New York and Hyde Park, has leased for the Winter months, the estate of Mrs. William Miller Graham at Santa Barbara, Cal. The property comprises a spacious villa and many other buildings and has 22 acres situated directly on the ocean.

Woman at Luncheon Hit by Bullet.

Michael Breinza and his wife Jennie, 64 years old, of 31 Newins Street, Corona, Queens, were eating luncheon yesterday afternoon under a tree on their small farm at Cambridge and Nassau Avenues, Corona, when Mrs. Breinza was struck in the back by a stray shot. She was taken to the Flushing Hospital in a critical condition.

11 East 45th Street

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Fireplaces in every suite. Apartments for people who want things at their best and are willing to pay a reasonable rental.

Furnished or Unfurnished
Short or Long Leases
Excellent Cuisine

Telephone, Murray Hill 4400.

NEWPORT COSTUME DANCE.

Clambake Club Event Is Preceded by Many Dinners.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 4.—Mr. and Mrs. Forsyth Wickes, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Widener, and Mr. and Mrs. Robert K. Cassatt gave dinners tonight, afterward taking their guests to the Clambake Club for a dance. Some of the guests appeared in fancy costumes.

Tents were arranged on the lawn, one for a supper served early this evening. The clubhouse and grounds were decorated in electrical effects.

Guests for the dinners and dancing were Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert H. Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan, r. and Mrs. Oliver G. Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. Hy. Pierepont Perry, Mr. and Mrs. William Woodward, Mr. and Mrs. F. Lothrop Ames, Mr. and Mrs. Howard G. Cushing, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Perin, rs. King Carley, Mr. and Mrs. William Payne Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, rs. Reginald M. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Loadoy Loew, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Pierson, jr., Mr. and Mrs. W. Earl Dodge, and Mr. and Mrs. George Brooke.

Captain and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard H. Thomas, Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. J. Gordon Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Craig Biddle, Mr. and Mrs. T. Suuffern Taller, Mr. and Mrs. John Sanford, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Pell, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Robeson, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Charles DeL. Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Harry La Montagne, Miss Julia Berwind, Miss Margaret Dunlap, Edward J. Berwind, Miss Gabrielle Warren, Miss Barbara Rutherford, Miss Elizabeth Sands, Miss McNeil, Miss Roberta Willard, Miss Louise Scott and others.

The yacht Aloha, Commodore Arthur Curtiss James, has returned from a cruise as far as Montreal. Commodore and Mrs. James left the Aloha at Montreal and motored to Newport, having been away since Aug. 7. The run from Montreal here took five days and fifteen hours.

Miss Fanny L. Johnson of New York has rented for next season the Stockton cottage, on Bellevue Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson have as house guests Miss Margaret Britton, Washington, and Lynde Cochrane, Thomas Curtis, and La Baron Russell of Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tallor have among their house guests Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Brown, Miss McNeil, and Percy McLaren, Baltimore.

Mr. and rMs. Morgan Belmont arrived on Monday to visit the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Andrews. Mrs. Andrews has returned from the White Mountains.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Lothrop Ames of Boston, long members of the Summer colony, have purchased the Blair Fairchilds estate, on Bellevue Avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Ames will improve the place. The estate is taxed for $59,940.

MISS TANNER ENGAGED.

Daughter of Mrs. James J. Tanner to Wed Felix D. Doubleday.

Mrs. John James Tanner of 37 Fifth Avenue announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Rhoda van Bibber Tanner, to Felix D. Doubleday, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank N. Doubleday of New York and Effendi Hill, Oyster Bay, L. I. Miss Tanner made her début in the Winter of 1913-14. She comes from an old Kentucky family. She is a cousin of Mrs. John Claflin and a sister of John Stewart Tanner of Pasadena, Cal., and of Brent Tanner, and has spent much time in Europe, where she was educated. Since the beginning of the war she has been active in relief work on the committee of the Lafayette Fund and has taken part in many entertainments for charity, including those of the Junior League.

Mr. Doubleday's father is the President of the Doubleday, Page Publishing Company and his partner is Ambassador Page of London. His mother, who has written several books on nature study, was formerly Miss Neltje De Graff. He is a brother of Nelson Doubleday and of Mrs. Huntington Babcock, who was Miss Dorothy Doubleday, and whose marriage was celebrated in mid-Spring at Effendi Hill. Mr. Doubleday was graduated from Williams College in the Class of 1910. He is a tennis player of some reputation and a member of several clubs. The wedding will take place on Oct. 19.

WILL ACT BIRD MASQUE.

Percy Mackaye's "Sanctuary" to be Given in Greenwich Sept. 29.

Percy Mackaye's Bird Masque "Sanctuary" will be given in Greenwich, Conn., by the Sanctuary Players on Sept. 29 for the benefit of the Fairhope League, and incidentally for the protection of bird life in Greenwich, which has been receiving much interest through the efforts of the Greenwich Bird Protective Society, headed by Niel Morrow Ladd.

The play will be given in an outdoor setting. The various committees follow: Committee on Arrangements—Mrs. Chas. D. Lanier, Mrs. W. E. D. Scott, and Mrs. Frederick K. Rupprecht; Bird Exhibit Committee—Niel Morrow Ladd, Chairman; Mrs. George F. Dominick, Jr., George W. Hubbell, Jr., Frank B. Highet, Morton C. Nichols, Mrs. Henry F. Schwarz, Raymond B. Thompson, Mrs. Ernest C. Wills, E. A. Wood, and Mrs. Alonzo M. Zabriskie; Bird Ballet Committee—Mrs. E. B. Close, Chairman.

There will be several competitions, including sketches of bird life, photographs by adults and young people under eighteen years of age. It is also expected that there will be a competition in bird houses, which later are to be become the property of the Bird Protective Society, and will be distributed throughout the byways of the town.

MISS ROSS'S BRIDAL PARTY.

Attendants for Her Wedding to Frederic B. Colver on Sept. 8.

The wedding of Miss Alice M. Ross of Englewood, N. J., and Frederic Beecher Colver will take place on Wednesday evening, Sept. 8, in the Englewood Presbyterian Church. Miss Carolyn Ross will be her sister's maid of honor. The bridesmaids, five of whom were Miss Ross's classmates at Wellesley College, are to be the Misses Helen R. Martin of Brattleboro, Vt.; Josephine Bryant of Hartford, Conn.; Charlotte Henze of Detroit, Helen M. Brant of Brooklyn, Ruth E. Curtis of Ossining, and Louise S. French of New York.

Mr. Colver has selected Richard H. De Mott of Tenafly, N. J., for his best man. Three of the ushers, who were Princeton classmates of Mr. Colver, are George Scott Stewart, Jr., of Philadelphia, Woodruff Halsey of Elizabeth, N. J., and Theodore W. Janeway of New York, and two of them who were his classmates at the Columbia Law School are Stephen Girard Kent of Summit, N. J., and George Shaw of New York. Mr. Colver's cousin, Warren H. Swift of Tenafly, will also be an usher.

Miss Ross was graduated from Wellesley in 1913. Mr. Colver was graduated from Princeton in 1910 and from the Columbia Law School in 1913.

ERNST NATHAN DIES IN BROOKLYN AT 73

Former Collector of Internal Revenue Had a Stormy Political Career.

REPRESENTATIVE OF PLATT

Fought Senator's Battles in Kings Against Daggett and Willis—Head of Jewish Federation.

Ernst Nathan, former Collector of Internal Revenue under President Harrison and for a score of years a prominent figure in Brooklyn Republican circles, whose political career was as stormy as it was long, died on Friday night at his home, 1,421 Dean Street, Brooklyn, from heart disease. Mr. Nathan was in his seventy-fourth year, but had done little or nothing in politics since 1890.

He was born in Prussia and was brought to this country by his parents, who settled in the Eastern District of Brooklyn. At an early age he left school to learn the trade of cigarmaking, and by the time he was of age he was able to go into business for himself. His energy and ability soon built up a large business, and in 1868 he moved to Fulton Street, in the Twenty-third Ward, where he identified himself with the growing Republican interests of that section.

In 1875, Mr. Nathan was elected to represent his ward in the Board of Supervisors, and was re-elected in 1877. His name was prominently mentioned in the discussion of candidates for Mayor in 1879, and three years later he was nominated for Civil Justice in the Second District, but was defeated. In 1885 he was a candidate forthe Senatorial nomination. He secured fifty-four delegates, but lacked five to get the nomination, and after a number of ballots he swung his entire fifty-four votes to Eugene F. O'Connor, who was nominated.

In the Presidential campaign of 1888 Mr. Nathan was especially active, and after the election of President Harrison he was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue, a post which he held for five years, one year being in President Cleveland's Administration. His familiarity with the tobacco business fitted him for the duties of that office, and he transferred his own business to his sons.

Mr. Nathan for years represented the late Senator Thomas C. Platt in Kings County, and as such he waged many bitter wars against the late Albert Daggett and Theodore B. Willis, both prominent leaders. Mr. Nathan was actively interested in the work of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum and was its President for eleven years. He was also President of the Temple Beth Elohim and of the Jewish Federation of Brooklyn Charities. He was a member of Euclid Lodge, F. and A. M.; Kismet Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., Brooklyn Masonic Veterans, and of Columbia Council, No. 14, L. A. M. Nathan is survived by his wife, four sons, and two daughters.

Mrs. Florence Holt.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 4.—Mrs. Florence Holt, widow of Judge Thaddeus Goode Holt and mother of Mrs. James B. Duke of New York and Newport, died today at Inchiquin, the Summer residence of Mrs. Duke, in her seventy-seventh year. Mrs. Holt was brought here from New York very ill during the early Summer. Mr. and Mrs. Duke leave tomorrow night for Macon, Ga., with the body, where the funeral services and interment will be held.

Obituary Notes.

NATHANIEL W. LINDE, former Medical Examiner for the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, died on Friday at the Astor Sanitarium, in his fifty-seventh year. He was born in West Brookfield, Mass., and graduated from Yale University in 1882. Three years later he received his degree from the College of Physicians and Surgeons. His home was at 51 West Ninety-first Street.

BENJAMIN F. COOK, a former Mayor of Gloucester, Mass., died at his home there on Friday, in his eighty-fourth year. He was a veteran of the civil war, during which he served for four years with the Twelfth Massachusetts Regiment.

RUDOLPH GROSS, active in musical circles, died on Friday at the German Hospital, in his forty-second year. He was born here and received his musical education at Vienna and Buda Pesth. Mr. Gross was a son of Ignatius and Mrs. Gross Goldmark Schalinger on the 7th day of April, 1915, at Grace Church, New York City. Owing to serious illness of the bride's father no previous announcement was made. The couple will reside in New York City.

STODDART—WEST.—On Aug. 21, at Christ Church, Woburn Square, London, Captain Kenneth B. Stoddart, of the King's (Liverpool) Regiment, 18th Battalion, to Constance, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. West, Haddon Place, Upper Montclair, N. J.

TRIFILETTI—SICKELS.—On Sept. 1, 1915, Marie Elizabeth Sickels, daughter of Charles Raymond and Marie Blanche Sickels, to Giuseppe Trifiletti of Milazzo, Sicily.

The marriage of Josephine Theodora (only daughter of Richard H. Williams, Esq., of 2 West 51st Street, New York City, and The Oaks, Madison, New Jersey, and of Mrs. Richard H. Williams), and the Hon. Cecil Arthur Campbell (second son of Lord Stratheden and Campbell of 17 Bruton Street, London, England, and Hartrigge Jedburgh, Scotland, and of Lady Stratheden and Campbell), took place at The Oaks, Madison, New Jersey, on Friday, September third, 1915.

Brooklyn.

BUSCHMANN — SEEBA. — Sept. 1, Martha Seeba to Herman J. Buschmann.

Long Island.

TUTHILL—JENNINGS.—Sept. 2, Southampton, Charlotte Jennings to Ellsworth Tuthill.

Newark.

ARMSTRONG—HUNKELE.—Sept. 2, Agnes Hunkele to Grayson Armstrong.

BIRD—EDDY.—Sept. 2, Julia A. Eddy to Isaac Bird.

FOYLE—FLOOD.—Sept. 2, Anna Flood to Timothy F. Foyle.

HOLIDAY GREETINGS.

LUBETKIN.—Mr. and Mrs. Herman Lubetkin of 730 Riverside Drive, wish their relatives and friends a happy New Year.

KASNER.—Mr. and Mrs. Max Kasner, 180 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, extend to their friends a happy and prosperous new year.

Died

ALEXANDER.—Suddenly, James Ritchie Alexander, in his 57th year. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 540 Ocean Av., Brooklyn, Monday at 8 P. M.

FREDERICK WELLS DIES.

Was a Christian Scientist, but Consulted Many Physicians.

Frederick Wells, a wealthy retired business man of 55 West Eighty-sixth Street, who, although a Christian Scientist, had visited many hospitals and sanitariums in the last five years seeking relief from an incurable disease, which was slowly killing him, died at noon yesterday in his home and Mrs. Anna Wells, his widow, notified the police because no physician had been attending him regularly of late and there was no one to issue a death certificate. Coroner's Physician Ray did this after learning the history of the case from Mrs. Wells.

The widow said she called in Dr. Carter S. Cole of 122 West Seventy-third Street, and Dr. D. A. Dobie of 545 West 111th Street on Friday night when it was evident that her husband was dying and both doctors assured her they could do nothing for him. Not having been connected with the case before, however, and having calls out of town both physicians left yesterday and were not present at Mr. Wells's death.

Mr. Wells was 47 years old and Mrs. Wells said she would take his body to Waterford, N. Y., for burial. Beyond that, however, she declined to give an information concerning herself, her husband, or her plans.

ALEXANDER JEFFREY DEAD.

Managing Editor of The Brooklyn Citizen for 25 Years, and a Poet.

Alexander Jeffrey, one of Brooklyn's oldest newspaper men, and for many years the managing editor of The Brooklyn Citizen, died yesterday at his country home, Saddle River, N. J. Mr. Jeffrey was 79 years old. Despite his advanced age, he continued in active work on The Citizen until about six months ago, when he became ill.

He had been in the newspaper business for more than half a century and had held positions on THE NEW YORK TIMES and New York Tribune before he became a political writer for The Brooklyn Eagle. From The Eagle he went to the old Brooklyn Standard, which is now The Standard-Union.

Mr. Jeffrey became managing editor of The Citizen twenty-five years ago. He had a name as a poet, his latest work being a book entitled "Thoughts in Verse." He left a widow and a daughter. His home was at 63 Clifton Place, Brooklyn.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

LOEW.—To Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas D. Loew, Westfield, N. J., on Aug. 29, a son.

SOLOW.—Aug. 31, 574 St. Nicholas Av., to Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Solow, (nee Koch,) a son.

Engaged

COOPER—SPRAGUE.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Sprague of 229 West 105th St. have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marion Miller Sprague, to Arthur Freeman Cooper, son of Mr. and Mrs. George A. Cooper of Roxbury, Mass.

CLARKE—RYERSON.—Mrs. Arthur Ryerson announces the engagement of her second daughter, Emily, to George Hyde Clarke, eldest son of the late G. Hyde Clarke, Esq., of Hyde Hall, Cooperstown, N. Y. Chicago and Philadelphia papers please copy.

FRIEDLAND—BERLOW. FRIEDLAND—BARKANN.—Mr. and Mrs. B. Friedland announce the engagements of their daughters, Rose, to Elias Berlow, Montclair, N. J., and Leona, to Dr. Milton D. Barkann, Jersey City.

MICHAELIS—KEAN.—Mrs. Nathan Kean of 4 West 101st St. and Edgemere announces the engagement of her daughter Bertha to Mr. Ned Michaelis. No cards.

VOETTER—KARFOIL.—Jeannette Karfoil to Louis A. Voetter.

Married.

BURKE — THOMAS. — Saturday afternoon, Sept. 4, at Grace Church Chantry, Effie Dean Thomas, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Thomas of Bayonne, N. J., to George Cass Burke, son of Charles C. Burke of Plainfield, N. J.

DEWEY—SCHMIDT.—Mr. and Mrs. Herman A. Schmidt announce the marriage of their daughter, Alice Victoria, to Mr. Henry Laidlaw Dewey, Tuesday, Aug. 31, 1915.

GREENBAUM—LEDERER.—Mr. and Mrs. F. Ottensoser announce the marriage of their daughter, Mrs. Beatrice Lederer, to Mr. Ben Greenbaum on Sept. 1. No cards.

LE JEUNE—POST.—Sept. 3, at St. John's Church, Clifton, Staten Island, Bryce Le Jeune and

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The Gulf storm passed inland Saturday near the mouth of the Apalachicola River, and Saturday night its centre was over East Central Georgia. This storm lost intensity after crossing the Gulf Coast, being attended by gales previous to that time.

It has caused general rains in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States and Eastern Tennessee. Scattered rains are also reported from the Upper Ohio Valley and the Rocky Mountain regions.

Temperatures continue near or above the seasonal average in practically all parts of the country.

In the Middle Atlantic States the weather will be overcast, followed by showers, Sunday and Monday. Showers are also probable Sunday in the South Atlantic States, Eastern Tennessee, and the Upper Ohio Valley, and will be followed by generally fair weather in these districts on Monday.

In New England, the region of the great lakes, and the Mississippi Valley the weather will be generally fair Sunday and Monday, but with considerable cloudiness.

No important temperature change is indicated for the East and South within the next forty-eight hours.

Winds Sunday and Monday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate variable; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate north and northeast; South Atlantic Coast, fresh south except east on the Carolina Coast.

FORECASTS TODAY AND MONDAY.

Eastern New York—Cloudy Sunday. Monday threatening, probably rain in south.

Southern New England—Partly cloudy Sunday. Monday unsettled, probably rain.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Threatening Sunday, probably followed by rain. Monday rain.

Western New York—Partly cloudy Sunday and Monday.

Northern New England—Fair Sunday and probably Monday.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.

2:15—83 W. 132 St.; Westchester Provident Co. ..... Slight

2:30—54 Elizabeth St.; Joseph Paskusz. $100

5:30—405 E. 4 St.; Forest Box and Lumber Co. ..... Slight

9:20—373 W. 116 St.; Oppenger Bros. Slight

9:25—1,887 3 Av.; Ernest Ederle ..... None

9:4[illegible]—230 W. 62 St.; J. D. Einsteinberg Slight

10:4[illegible]—315 E. 104 St.; Chas. Chudakoff Slight

12:0[illegible]—385 W. 156 St.; C. T. Taylor. Not given

P. M.

12:5[illegible]—4,280 3 Av.; M. Klein ..... Slight

2:0[illegible]—32 Eldridge St.; not given ..... None

2:[illegible]—3,287 B'way; Michael Stricker.. Slight

3:0[illegible]—840 West End Av.; Nathan Wise. Slight

5:5[illegible]—39 Union Sq.; Gordon Realty Co. Slight

7:[illegible]—2,674 5 Av.; William McNally... Slight

8:[illegible]—4 Av. 24 St.; (auto.) Woodley.. Slight

IN NEW JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY.—George Solimine of 99 Hopkins Street was held on a perjury charge yesterday to answer to the Grand Jury. The complainant is his mother-in-law, who charged that Solimine swore falsely that he was 21 years old when on Sept. 19, 1913, he married her daughter, Lillian Frances Solimine.

NEWARK.—The New Jersey State Federation of German Catholic Societies will hold its twenty-first annual convention tomorrow in St. Benedict Hall. Delegates will be present from all parts of the State, and it is possible the convention may take some action regarding the Pope's appeal for peace.

MONTCLAIR.—Chester Hunt, tulip grower, whose garden in Porter Street is famous, secured yesterday a large property at Little Falls which he will use for tulip culture.

MONTCLAIR.—The Health Department has been asked to include in its inspections the factories where cheap cigars are made. Those who ask for this extension of power say that cheap cigars are as much a menace to health as impure milk, mosquitos, and unsanitary beer glasses.

SPRING LAKE—The Association of Edison Illuminating Companies will hold its annual convention here from Sept. 13 to Sept. 30. Addresses are to be made by O. J. Bushnell, E. W. Burdette, Leavitt L. Edgar, R. F. Schuchardt, J. W. Parker, W. C. L. Eglia, Alex Dow, J. W. Cowles, J. W. Lieb, and Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank of New York.

HASKELL.—The carpenters and helpers employed by the J. A. Bader Company, Wilmington, Del., on dwellings for the Dupont Powder Company, who went on strike on Friday, returned to work yesterday. Their demand for an eight-hour day is under consideration. Michael Long and Henry Thurston, who are alleged to have fomented the discontent, were forced to leave town.

MORRISTOWN.—Title has passed to Theodore N. Vail, President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, for the last parcel of land needed to round out his purchases between South Street and King Place. The property just purchased was part of the estate of Henry C. Pitney, and with its acquisition Mr. Vail has one of the finest plots of land in this district.

MORRISTOWN.—Because of the failure of six heirs of the estate of Mrs. Harriet S. Gardner to agree, eight lots left by her in Drew Place, Madison, will have to be equally divided, giving each heir less than a full city lot. The heirs are Frederick, James S., and George W. Gardner, Mrs. Alfred J. Harmon, Mrs. Katie E. Munson, and Mrs. Dora J. Baldwin.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.06	Kentucky Con.	.02
Alpha Con.	.02	Mexican	.51
Andes	.10	Occidental Con.	.79
Best & Belcher	.06	Ophir	.31
Bullion	.01	Overman	.10
Challenge Con.	.08	Potosi	.03
Chollar	.05	Savage	.10
Confidence	.16	Seg. Belcher	.04
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.17	Sierra Nevada	.24
Con. Imperial	.01	Union Con.	.48
Gould & Curry	.03	Utah Con.	.03
Hale & Norcross	.04	Yellow Jacket	.14
Julia	.01	Silver Bars	.48⅝

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.75	C. O. D.	.03
Jim Butler	.80	Comb. Fraction	.07
McNamara	.02	D'field Daisy	.03
Midway	.10	D'field B. B.	.01
Mizpah Exten.	1.17	Florence	.45
Montana	.28	G'field C. M.	1.32½
North Star	.11	G'field Merger	.18
Rescue Eula	.08	G'field Kewanas	.22
Tonopah Exten.	2.56	Jumbo Exten.	1.50
Tonopah Merger	.36	Lone Star	.04
Victor	.26	Silver Pick	.08
West End	.56	Vernal	.03
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.19
Atlanta	.28	Round Mountain	.39
Booth	.45	MANHATTAN.	
		Man. Big Four	.05

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot.	9⅝	10½	Gold Sov.	3	4
Elkton	25	28½	Jackpot	6	7
El Paso	76	100	McKinney	35½	40
Findlay	3¾	4¼	Portland	148½	150
Gold Dol.		4	Vindicator	160	163
Isabella	17¼	17⅝	R. B. H.	2½	4
Golden C.	176	179			

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Forecast:

N. Car. and S. Car.—Probably showers Sun. and Mon.; fresh e. winds.

Ga.—Showers, followed by clearing, Sun. Mon., probably fair; fresh e. winds.

Fla.—Fair in n. w., and probably showers in the Peninsula, Sun. and Mon.; mod., variable winds.

Ala.—Clearing Sun.; warmer in n. Mon., fair; mod. w. winds.

Miss. and La.—Fair Sun. and Mon.; mod. w. winds.

E. Tex.—Fair Sun. and Mon.; light, variable winds.

W. Tex. and Ark.—Probably fair Sun. and Mon.

Okla.—Fair Sun. and probably Mon.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair in w., probably rain in e. Sun. Mon., probably fair.

Ind.—Cloudy Sun., probably showers in s. e. Mon., probably fair; mod. variable winds.

Mich.—Fair Sun. and Mon.; light variable winds.

Ill.—Unsettled Sun. Mon., cloudy.

Wis.—Cloudy Sun. and Mon.

Minn., Iowa, Mo. and Kan.—Fair Sun. and Mon.

N. Dak.—Cloudy Sun. and Mon.

S. Dak. and Neb.—Cloudy Sun. and Mon.; probably showers in w. Sun.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Sept. 11, SS New York.

France—Close at 11 A. M. Sept. 11, SS Rochambeau.

Belgium—Service suspended.

Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. Sept. 10, SS Cretic.

Greece—Close at 12 M. Sept. 7, SS Thessaloniki.

Liberia—No sailing at present.

Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. Sept. 7, SS Noordam.

Germany, Austria, and Hungary—No sailing at present.

Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Sept. 9, SS Oscar II.

Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. Sept. 8, SS Ancona; at 7:30 A. M. Sept. 9, SS Tomasi di Savoia, and at 7:30 A. M. Sept. 11, SS America.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, Aug. 6; Shanghai, Aug. 14; Kobe, Aug. 18, and Yokohama, Aug. 19—which arrived per steamer Hawaii, were dispatched east from Seattle on Sept. 2, and are due in New York on the morning of Tuesday, Sept. 7.

Belgium—Her Story.

The attempt of the Belgium troops to stem the onward rush of Germany's great armies. This is part of the record in pictures preserved in the bound volume of The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial, containing ten early numbers. Sent postpaid to any address, $1.00. The New York Times, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..5:30|Sun sets..6:28|Moon rises..1:16

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	4:23	4:43	10:30	11:15
Governors Island	5:03	5:19	11:13	11:54
Hell Gate	6:53	7:09	12:53	1:34

Arrived—Saturday, Sept. 4.

SS Italia, Lisbon, Aug. 22.
SS Petrolite, Copenhagen, Aug. 20.
SS Rio Blanco, Rio Janeiro, Aug. 11.
SS L. K. Thurlow, Balboa, Aug. 24.
SS Bradford, Tuxpam, Aug. 27.
SS Juan, Philadelphia, Aug. 29.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Aladdin	Port Talbot	Aug. 23
I. P. Juntesen	Ayr	Aug. 24
Walton Hall	Victoria	Aug. 11
Ulsborg	Aarhuus	Aug. 16
Ardgair	Havre	Aug. 22
City of Macon	Leghorn	Aug. 21
Housatonic	Rotterdam	Aug. 20
Lackawanna	Manchester	Aug. 21
St. Kentigern	London	Aug. 23
Columbian	Colon	Aug. 23
Camino	Balboa	Aug. 27
City of Savannah	Savannah	Sept. 2

DUE TOMORROW.

Cameronia	Liverpool	Aug. 28
Dante Alighieri	Palermo	Aug. 27
California	Barbados	Aug. 26
Urbino	Hull	Aug. 20
Ulebos	Gresnock	Aug. 20
Pastores	Havana	Sept. 2
Santa Clara	Balboa	Aug. 28
George Hawley	Bellingham	Aug. 17
Bermudian	Bermuda	Sept. 4
Tivives	Jamaica	Aug. 31
Creole	New Orleans	Sept. 1
Honduras	Freeport	Aug. 28
Mayaro	Port Spain	Aug. 28
Coamo	San Juan	Sept. 1
Alamo	Mobile	Aug. 31
El Mundo	New Orleans	Sept. 1

DUE TUESDAY.

Rochambeau	Bordeaux	Aug. 29
Ryndam	Rotterdam	Aug. 28
Angelica Arcame	Barbados	Aug. 25
El Siglo	Texas City	Sept. 2
Clearpool	St. Nazaire	Aug. 26
Saratoga	Havana	Sept. 4
America	Naples	Aug. 25
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Sept. 4

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Athinai	Gibraltar	Aug. 20
Belgrano	Balboa	Aug. 20
Strathord	Bordeaux	Aug. 24
Satilla	Gulfport	Sept. 1
Neches	Mobile	Sept. 2
Indra	Balboa	Aug. 30

DUE THURSDAY.

New York	Liverpool	Sept. 1
Samland	London	Aug. 28
Lapland	Liverpool	Sept. 1
Zacapa	Colon	Sept. 2
Ben Nevis	Bordeaux	Aug. 28
Bukbergen	Rotterdam	Aug. 26
Den of Airlie	London	Aug. 29
Proteus	New Orleans	Sept. 4

DUE FRIDAY.

Indian Monarch	London	Aug. 25
Portland	London	Aug. 27
Galby	Liverpool	Aug. 30
Guiana	Demerara	Aug. 31
Retlaw	London	Aug. 23
Hindoo	Middlesboro	Aug. 27
Fred Luckenbach	Balboa	Sept. 2
Zulia	San Juan	Sept. 4
City of Columbus	Savannah	Sept. 7

DUE SATURDAY.

Nebraskan	Liverpool	Aug. 31
Narraganseti	London	Sept. 1
Kansas City	Bristol	Aug. 27
Flandre	Rotterdam	Aug. 23
Marengo	Hull	Aug. 27
Wilhelmina	Cardiff	Sept. 1
Melderskin	Rio Janeiro	Aug. 19
Stanja	Hull	Aug. 28

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Ardgorm, London		12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Falkanger, Archangel		12:00 M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Noordam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manuel Calvo, Cadiz	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Buenaventura, St. Lucia	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Sant' Anna, Marseilles		3:00 P.M.
City of Savannah, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
El Valle, Galveston		12:00 M.
El Dia, New Orleans		12:00 M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Adriatic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Ancona, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Flortzel, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Caracas, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Almirante, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saxonia, Liverpool		10:00 A.M.
Creole, New Orleans		12:00 M.
Roma, Azores		3:00 P.M.
San Jacinto, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Pathfinder, Cardenas		12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

T. di Savoia, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Oscar II., Christiana	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Montoso, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tivives, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Panama, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Bayamon, San Juan		12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Cretic, Naples		10:00 A.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
El Siglo, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Matanzas, Santiago		12:00 M.
Mundale, Sagua		12:00 M.
Manhattan, London		12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

New York, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
America, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rochambeau, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Coamo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Pastores, Havana	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Iroquois, S. Domingo	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Bulgarian Prince, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Dante Alighieri, Naples		3:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
St. Kentigern, London		12:00 M.
Urbino, Hull		12:00 M.
Colorado, Tampa		1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
El Mundo, Galveston		12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., SEPT. 4.

SS Dante Alighieri, Genoa to New York, was signaled; time and distance not given; due 6th, forenoon. Italian Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Neches, Mobile to New York, was off Fowey at noon.

SS Comet, Baton Rouge to New York, was 5 miles E. of Sand Key at noon.

SS Radiant, Baton Rouge to New York, was 34 miles from Jupiter at noon.

SS Florida, Tampico to New York, was 174 miles W. of Sand Key at noon.

SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 244 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS El Mundo, New Orleans to New York, was 260 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS San Jacinto, Galveston to New York, was 365 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Perfection, New Orleans to New York, was 176 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 234 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Camaguey, Guantanamo to New York, was 35 miles E. of Matanzas at 7 P. M.

SS El Siglo, Galveston to New York, was 18 miles N. of Jupiter at 6 P. M.

SS El Oriente, bound for New York, crossed Galveston Bar at 7:20 P. M.

SS Saratoga, Havana to New York, was 52 miles N. of Havana at 7 P. M.

SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, passed Tybee at 6 P. M.

SS Brilliant, Sabine to New York, was 125 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Coamo, San Juan to New York, was 519 miles S. at noon.

SS Nacoochee, Savannah to New York, was 106 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, was 18 miles N. of St. John's at 7 P. M.

SS City of Macon, Leghorn to New York, was 294 miles E. of Ambrose Channel at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Belford, at La Pallice, Aug. 31.
SS Anadin Irem, at Cette, Aug. 30.
SS Lord Cromer, at Karachi, Aug. 31.
SS Arkansas, at Kirkwall, Sept. 2.
SS Langton Hall, at Aden, Sept. 2.
SS Lowther Castle, at Vladivostok, Sept. 3.
SS Auchendale, at Plymouth, Sept. 4.
SS Rachel, at London, Sept. 3.
SS Virgil, at Liverpool, Sept. 3.

Sailed.

SS St. Louis, from Liverpool, Sept. 4.
SS St. Veronica, from Marseilles, Aug. 30.
SS Kumeric, from Iran, Aug. 31.
SS Hyperia, from Barbados, Sept. 2.
SS Aymeric, from Colombo, Sept. 3.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Taithyblus...Sept. 5
Hawaii (via Seattle)—Hyades.....Sept. 6
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Lurline..Sept. 9
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via San Francisco)—Moana..Sept. 10
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Persia..Sept. 10
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Hawaii Maru..Sept. 12
Hawaii (via Tacoma)—Texan.....Sept. 13

Hickson

Presents

Their New Autumn Models in

Gowns Tailored Frocks Hats and Furs

¶ The most wonderful collection of stunning creations that have ever been shown in America.

¶ Our dictations this season are reflected on the stage by:

Mrs. Vernon Castle
Miss Marie Tempest
Miss Geraldine Farrar
Mrs. William Faversham
Miss Elsie Janis
Miss Grace La Rue
Miss Eleanor Painter
and
Mr. Julian Eltinge

Fifth Avenue at Fifty-second Street
NEW YORK AND BOSTON

GIMBELS—Breaking Records in the Sale of China, Crystals, Housewares and Lamps

—"With INGENUITY"

All These Offerings Are for Next Tuesday
Store Closed Tomorrow, Labor Day
Store Opens Daily at 8:30. Closes at 6.

Important!

On Tuesday Next

The GIMBEL Display of Authoritative

Paris Millinery Modes

THIS OPENING will be of greater magnitude than ever before, as our Millinery staff went abroad, as usual, this year and met with such success in co-operating with the leading designers that we scooped America in securing the greatest number of recognized Paris models for the coming season.

All the New Sensations

We will be the first to present them to America

In the SECOND week, commencing tomorrow, we shall keep up our winning gait with renewed vigor and *new offerings* in every section of the sale.

NEW Dinner Sets — Just Arrived

$25 India Tree Sets, $14.75
English porcelain. All pieces gilt. Quantity limited.

$200 "Rosenthal China" Sets, $125
Rich cobalt blue and gold border. 112 pieces.

French China Sets — 101 to 123 Pieces

$150	from	$225	$67.50	from	$125
$135	from	$210	$55	from	$85
$125	from	$200	$47.50	from	$75
$185	from	$300	$37.50	from	$65
$115	from	$200	$35	from	$55
$110	from	$200	$27	from	$35
$95	from	$150	$17.50	from	$25



$14.75 from $25

In the Housewares—Wonderful Value

$14.25 12-Piece "Wear-Ever" Aluminum "Ingenuity" Sets, $10

Inexpensive Electrical Conveniences

Grills, will boil, broil, roast and toast. At $3.75 from $4.50.

Coffee Pots, percolating, six-cup size. At $4.50, from $5.

Bottle Warmers, for baby's milk, etc. At $5.25, from $6.

Very Special Nickel-Ware Values

Pie Servers, 10-inch, side handles. $1.10, from $1.50.

Crumb Sets, brass, nickel or copper finish. At 95c, from $1.25.

Coffee Pots, 6-cup, new style, unbreakable top. At $2.25, from $2.75.

5 o'clock Tea Kettles, in brass or nickel finish. At $2.95, from $4.

Fifth Floor



$42.50

Enter---The "Russian" Suit For Women, at $42.50

Another example of the wonderful designing ingenuity of the Paris Couturiers is the Suit illustrated—who but a real artist could have evolved such a stunning suit, inspired by the Russian Army Uniforms?

The GIMBEL Reproduction Is of Fine Imported Navy Blue or Black Serge

Note the very unusual Coat with its braid-bound points at front, back and sides. The high military collar is faced with contrasting color velvet, and the wide pointed cuffs is a distinctive feature.

GIMBEL Suits at $29.50 to $105

Forecast the 1916 Modes

They express in fashionable materials, as well as in make, color and finish the last word in Suits, suitable for every occasion.

Third Floor

Sale of Framed Pictures

A Great Main Floor Event

$1 Framed French Prints, 50c
Pictures size 12x16 inches, framed in 1½ inch antique gilt frames with ornamental corners.

85c Framed Sepia Prints, 50c
Picture size 12x16 inches. Reproductions of masterpieces of ancient and modern painters.

$2 Framed Sepia Prints, $1
Splendid subjects—such as the "Horse Fair," "Reading from Homer," "Ruins of the Roman Forum." Various frames; picture size 14x28 inches.

65c Framed Mezzotypes. 35c
Artistically mounted color pictures, with name of artist and subject affixed in pencil.

Miscellaneous Pictures Underpriced

25c	from 35c and 50c	35c	from 60c and 65c
50c	from 85c and $1	75c	from $1.25 and $1.50
$1	from $1.50 and $2	$1.50	from $2.50 and $3

Main Floor

Special—Genuine Hand-Carved Frames

In exquisite designs and beautifully finished; glass included.

75c from $1.50 and $2 — Sizes from 5x7 inches to 16x20 inches.

$3 from $6 and $7.50 — Sizes from 14x17 inches to 18x22 inches.

Sixth Floor

Room-Size RUGS from the Famous JOHN & JAMES DOBSON Mills

$26,118 Worth to be Sold at Very Remarkably Low Prices

THE FIRM of JOHN and JAMES DOBSON, established in the early 70's, won an enviable name for the splendid quality of their weaves and the integrity of their methods. When, in 1912, GIMBELS secured the whole of their New York retail stock, the response to the offering created a record in rug selling. When, again, secured the entire stocks of their "cut order" department, the interest shown by our patrons was even more keen. NOW—with this splendid purchase—New Yorkers who have profited by past experience will recognize an opportunity that can come but VERY seldom.

The Famous Royal Wiltons

—of which the sale is comprised, are shown in an extraordinarily wide range of the most artistic and effective patterns. Every one is absolutely perfect. There are 420 in the 9x12 size, 164 in the 8 ft. 3 x 10 ft. 6, and 250 in the 27x54 inch.

$41.50 Rugs, 9x12 ft., $29.50
$38.50 Rugs, 8.3x10.6, $27.00
$4.25 Rugs, 27 x 54 ins., $2.95

These prices are really *remarkable*—they mean that you can buy a Royal Wilton Rug for the price ordinarily paid for Body Brussels.

Sixth Floor

Autumn *Debut* of Women's Coats At $15 to $65

Cloth and Velvet Coats for Street, Afternoon, Evening or Motoring

Hundreds of them that introduce the latest Fall modes and all the new weaves, including

Velour *Velour Raye* *Chinchilla* *Broadcloth*
Tricot Raye *Vicuna* *Plush* *Chenille Cloth* *Mixtures*

Handsome Velvet Coats, $49.50

The very fashionable flying squirrel is generously used to trim this coat, as shown in the illustration. It emphasizes the full side flare of the long coat, which is one of the newest features.

Velour Raye Coats at $25

A smart model with inset pockets, wide belt, throw scarf collar and the new sloping shoulder yoke.

Chenille Cloth Coats with New Beaver Plush Collar, $32.50
White Chinchilla Sport Coats, $15 and $19.50
Loose Flaring Mixture Coats, $15 to $35

Third Floor



$49.50

GIMBEL BROTHERS, Furriers Since 1842
Furs Repaired and Remodeled
New Models Ready for Your Inspection.
Tenth Floor

Plaid Silk Blouses

with Georgette Crepe Sleeves

$5

This delightful combination is only part of the charm of these Blouses. For example—the predominating colors of the plaids are exquisite, being the very latest shades of Paris

Joffre Blue and Russian Green

These colors are not only conspicuous in the plaid but appear again in plain silk that forms a narrow Vestee, trims the deep plaid cuffs and the very modish two-in-one collar.

We consider this one of our smartest tailored models of the season.

Third Floor

Exquisite Hand Embroidered French Nightgowns, $1.50 to $5.75

Just out of their boxes. they are made of finest quality French nainsook and every Nightgown either daintily sprayed with hand-embroidery or made quite elaborate with hand work.

Twelve Lovely Styles

Round, square or V necks and several entirely new French models.

Third Floor

Decorative Linens—Save

There are quite a number of these remarkable values throughout the section; we quote one or two only.

$5 to $7.25 Madeira 13-Piece Luncheon Sets, $3.75 and $4.50
Elaborately hand-embroidered and hand-scalloped; several effective designs.

$6.50 Madeira Tea Napkins, $4.50 Dozen
Richly embroidered end tips worked on fine round-thread Irish linen; size 13x13 inches.

$1.25 to $2 All-Linen Lace-Trimmed Scarfs for $1 Each
Some with all-linen centres; and others with filet panels and squares. Size 20x54 inches.

Damask Table Cloths Reduced 33 1-3 to 50 Per Cent.
Plain, scalloped and hemstitched; odd lots, slightly soiled and some in patterns not to be re-ordered.

Second Floor

$15 Window Draperies of Velour, for $9.75

One of the many splendid values in novel ideas that we have prepared to signalize the opening of the Fall season in upholsteries. The draperies are trimmed with galloon, sateen lined, and are weighted at the bottom. The full width valance, galloon trimmed, is lined and interlined. Eight colors:

Rose *Blue* *Dark Green* *Gold*
Light Green *Mulberry* *Brown* *Red*

$18 Velour Portieres at $11.75

Similar velours to the above, in the same choice of colors. Full width and length. Open "French" edges and weighted bottoms.

Filet Lace Bed Spreads Under Price
$23.50 to $50 Instead of $35 to $75
For single and double beds. Scrim, Cluny and Filet laces, and Cluny, Filet and Embroidered motifs.

Sixth Floor

$1.75 to $2 Satin Charmeuse, $1.25 Yard

40-inch wide. In the high satin finish now so popular, and full assortment of the most wanted colors including: *Dark blues, dark browns, dark greens, black and white.*

$2.75 Black Satin Crepe Meteor, $1.85 Yard
44-inch wide. A deep, rich black, with a lustrous finish.

$1.25 Silk Chiffon Taffeta, 85c Yard
35-inch wide. A splendid quality, with fine chiffon finish.

Second Floor

Broadway and 33d Street

Section 3 | SPORTS WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

The New York Times.

SPORTS PREPARATORY SCHOOLS | Section 3

S SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1915. S

NATIONAL LAWN TENNIS—R. W. GARDNER AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPION—THUNDERER'S FUTURITY

FOUR SURVIVORS FOR TENNIS TITLE

Johnston, the Young Californian, Furnishes Best Display Against Griffin at Forest Hills.

WILLIAMS AND McLOUGHLIN

Ranking Stars with Pell Qualify for Semi-Final Round to be Staged Tomorrow.

THE TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

Thirty-fifth Annual Tournament for the Championship of the United States.

Place—West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, L. I.; seven miles from Pennsylvania Station.

Trains—Leave Pennsylvania Station: A. M., 9, 9:20, 10:02, and 11:05; 12 noon; P. M., 12:20, 12:47, 1:19, 1:24, 1:54, 2:06, 2:45, and 3. Can be reached by trolley from Queensboro Bridge.

Title Holder—R. Norris Williams 2d, Philadelphia.

Official Referee—Robert D. Wrenn.

Number of Reserved Seats—1,000.

Number of matches played—124.

Number of matches to be played—3.

MATCHES FOR TOMORROW.

1:45 P. M.—Maurice E. McLoughlin of San Francisco versus Theodore R. Pell of New York.

3:30 P. M.—R. Norris Williams, 2d, of Philadelphia versus William M. Johnston of San Francisco.

Class ably asserted itself, as William M. Johnston, R. Norris Williams, 2d, Maurice E. McLoughlin, and T. R. Pell won their places in the semi-final round of the national lawn tennis championship tournament yesterday on the turf courts of the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills, L. I. Johnston furnished the only exception to consistency of high class play. He had been performing wonders with the ball, exactly as he had on the previous day, when he so sensationally overwhelmed Karl Behr. He had led at 4–3 on games in the third set of his match against his team mate, Clarence J. Griffin, when there was a foot fault called against him that for the moment seemed to take all the dash out of his game. Vainly for the next two sets he tried to retrieve his steadiness. It was almost impossible. It was not until the fifth set that he steadied into action, and then once more he drove the ball around Griffin for five impresive games in a row before he even made a pause for a breathing spell.

It was not an eleventh hour recovery, but it saved the fifth day of the tournament from recording an upset that would have done much to wreck the brilliancy of the finals, for Johnston is formidable, and it is certain that when he faces Williams, the playing through champion, tomorrow afternoon, he may furnish one of the best battles of the tournament. As it happened yesterday Griffin had a chance to show his variety of shots before Johnston could win at 6–2, 6–1, 6–8, 5–7, 6–1.

The gallery had what it delights in, as it had the opportunity to compare McLoughlin and Williams, the latter holding one of the courts early and defeating William Rand, 3d, to the score of 8–6, 7–5, 6–1. Then on another court McLoughlin somewhat easily defeated Francis T. Hunter, the Cornell star, at 6–2, 6–4, 6–0. To all intents and purposes Pell had a walkover with Irving C. Wright of the Longwood Club, Boston, whom he defeated at 6–3, 6–1, 6–1.

All of the peculiarities of Williams showed glaringly against Rand, one of the foremost of the Harvard players. Probably this was due in a measure to the fact that Rand, a hard hitter who for his experience had excellent control of the ball, understood the playing through champion's game. He certainly kept pegging away at various portions of the court, mixing up short and long returns so that he had Williams piling up a total of nets and outs that would have swamped another less skillful player.

In almost every set Rand fought his way to the front, and only the hardest kind of playing, and it was not very convincing racquet work at that, saved the champion. Williams had a total of 71 nets and outs, as compared to a total of 60 for Rand. All the time he was compelled to work himself up to the point of making up lost ground. He had the weapons to do it, as his manoeuvring for position was always more skillfully managed than that of his opponent. It was a constant handicap, and only supreme efforts in the way of swift attacks at the net and a fine use of placements made it possible for Williams to tally a total of 40 placements against a total of 10 for Rand, and it was the margin in this department of the battle that carried him through, for the game's ally stood at 21 to 12, and the points at 15 to 100.

It was so different with McLoughlin, who always played right along with unruffled confidence. He tallied a total of 18 games to 6, a total of 86 points to 41, and the stroke analysis was altogether in his favor, especially when it came to services aces, for the Comet sent the ball stinging down the centre streak of the court, his pet spot, for a total of 11 service aces.

Hunter played as furiously and as intensely as ever any man has done against the famous Californian. His energy at making recoveries was always wasted. The last of the second set and the third was typically McLoughlin. Seemingly he had set himself the task of ascertaining how many consecutive games he could score. It resulted in a run of seven, during which McLoughlin fairly buried Hunter under a fusilade of smashes and volleys, through which was scattered a hard drive into the corners now and then that furnished the best thrillers of the afternoon.

The Californian was more sure of himself than at any previous time this season. He whipped across his accustomed slanting volleys, forced ably for position when necessary and won any number of games after Hunter had led him at 40—love and 40—15.

EAST TO PLAY WEST.

Two Representatives of Each Section in Tennis Semi-Final Round.

True to the traditions of the all-comers national tennis championship tournament the semi-final round has resolved itself into a dual contest between East and West, and fortunately the draw has brought two players of one section in conflict with a like number of the other for the next tilt tomorrow on the West Side Club courts at Forest Hills, L. I. R. Norris Williams, 2d, of Philadelphia and T. R. Pell of New York are the Eastern survivors and Maurice E. McLoughlin and William M. Johnston of San Francisco will carry the hopesc of the Pacific Coast.

In the four matches played yesterday William M. Jchnston easily carried off the honors and displayed his mastery of every position of the court. In his match with Clarence J. Griffin he eliminated a crafty general and stamped himself as a dangerous contender for the title. Always wonderfully alert, he smashed through his opponent's unguarded court with a score of 6—2, 6—1, 6—8 5—7, 6—1. The youthful Californian uncovered a strong back court game. His drives traveled the full length of the court and possessed plenty of sting. Griffin essayed to play a closer net game, but in this he was unsuccessful, as Johnston shot the ball past his Western teammate for many points.

The remarkable feature of this interesting contest was the recovery of Griffin and his plucky display when defeat appeared inevitable. Johnson Johnson took the first two sets so easily that a number of spectators left the stands. He went into a big lead in the third set, when Griffin suddenly rallied, and with the games 4 to 3 and 40—0 in points in favor of his opponent, Griffin began a rally that carried through two sets, both of which he won at 8—6 and 7—5 respectively. Johnston quickly ended the match in the fifth set, when he got his famous forehand drive working.

The service of Van, who came near to displacing R. Norris Williams as captain of the Harvard forces, was fine. He made frequent aces and frequently had the champion in trouble when he was receiving the ball. Williams was guilty of many double faults on his service and at times appeared to lose entirely the direction of the ball. The title holder held his college mate too cheaply, and instead of playing his usual clever game, carried himself along at a speed just sufficient to keep in the lead. The first two sets required extra games but in the third the champion cut loose and showed what he could do when he tried.

McLoughlin's display against Frank T. Hunter, the young Cornell racquet wielder, was not impressive. Hunter won the University Heights tournament this Summer, but otherwise is a player of but ordinary calibre. The exchampion won in straight sets, the last being a love one. The victory of T. R. Pell is no index to his playing worth, as he met little serious opposition from Irving C. Wright of Boston.

The first match tomorrow between McLoughlin and Pell will be staged at 1:45 P. M. and the second semi-final round in which Williams and Johnston will be the opposing forces will start at 3:30 o'clock. New courts will be laid out today where the unused stretches of turf between the four courts will be marked and used for the sim-final and final rounds. The point scores follow:

WILLIAMS VERSUS RAND.

FIRST SET.

		Pts.	G.
Williams	4 4 6 5 0 1 3 4 2 4 2 4 4 4—47	8	
Rand	2 2 8 3 4 4 5 1 4 2 4 1 2 2—44	6	

SECOND SET.

Williams	1 5 1 4 0 1 4 4 3 4 4 7—38	7	
Rand	4 3 4 2 4 4 2 1 5 2 0 5—36	5	

THIRD SET.

Williams	5 4 2 4 4 5 5—29	6	
Rand	3 1 4 1 2 3 3—17	1	

McLOUGHLIN VERSUS HUNTER.

FIRST SET.

McLoughlin	6 4 3 2 4 4 4 4—29	6	
Hunter	1 1 5 2 2 0 1 1—16	2	

SECOND SET.

McLoughlin	4 1 2 4 4 3 4 2 5 4—33	6	
Hunter	2 4 4 1 1 5 2 4 3 1—27	4	

THIRD SET.

McLoughlin	5 4 4 4 4 4—25	6	
Hunter	3 0 3 2 1 2—9	0	

JOHNSTON VERSUS GRIFFIN.

FIRST SET.

Johnston	4 2 4 3 4 4 4 4—25	6	
Griffin	0 4 2 5 2 2 0 2—17	2	

SECOND SET.

Johnston	4 1 4 5 4 4 4—26	6	
Griffin	2 4 2 3 1 2 1—15	1	

THIRD SET.

Johnston	3 4 2 4 1 6 4 2 2 4 2 4 3—41	6	
Griffin	5 2 4 2 4 4 2 4 4 1 4 2 5—43	8	

FOURTH SET.

Johnston	4 4 1 2 4 4 2 4 2 4 2 2—35	5	
Griffin	1 0 4 4 6 2 4 0 4 2 4 4—35	7	

FIFTH SET.

Johnston	4 4 4 4 4 3 4—27	6	
Griffin	2 2 0 1 2 5 1—13	1	

PELL VERSUS WRIGHT.

FIRST SET.

Pell	1 5 6 6 4 2 4 4 5—37	6	
Wright	4 3 8 4 2 4 0 1 3—29	3	

SECOND SET.

Pell	2 4 4 4 6 4 5—29	6	
Wright	4 2 1 1 4 0 3—15	1	

THIRD SET.

Pell	7 4 4 4 1 4 4—28	6	
Wright	5 2 1 1 4 1 2—16	1	

The summary.

All-Comers' National Singles Championship.—Fifth Round—R. Norris Williams, 2d, Philadelphia, defeated William Rand, 3d, Harvard, 8—6, 7—5, 6—1; Maurice E. McLoughlin, San Francisco, defeated Frank S. Hunter, Cornell, 6—2, 6—4, 6—0; T. R. Pell, New York, defeated Irving C. Wright, Boston, 6—3, 6—1, 6—1; William M. Johnston, San Francisco, defeated Clarence J. Griffin, San Francisco, 6—1, 6—1, 6—8, 5—7, 6—1.

THROCKMORTON TAKES TITLE.

New Jersey Youngster Defeats Garland for Interscholastic Tennis Honors.

One of the three big tennis championships was decided yesterday on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills, L. I., when Harold A. Throckmorton, Woodbridge High School, N. J., winner of the Princeton Interscholastic Tournament, defeated C. S. Garland, Edgewood High School, the victor in the Yale Schoolboy Competition, for the national interscholastic title by three sets to one at 6—3, 2—6, 7—5, 6—3.

While the result did not occasion any surprise the plucky fight put up by Garland against his more experienced opponent added interest to the contest. He was as steady as a rock and faced Throckmorton's speedy attack without flinching. It was this steadiness that made the young Yale representative formidable. With one set all Garland had Throckmorton five games to three and 40—15 in the ninth game. He was unable to score the necessary point and netted the ball four times in succession. This appeared to discourage Garland and he seemed to weaken, while Throckmorton was not troubled during the remainder of the match.

The Princeton Interscholastic champion played exceptionally good tennis for a youngster, and was able sometimes to overwhelm his wildness, which has always been his principal weakness. His spectacular style of play appealed to many of the spectators, although he scored more points by his placement and passing shots than by his hard smashes. He soft-ened his game during the last set and as a result completely outplayed his younger opponent.

Tennis Title for Chinese Students.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Sept. 4.—Chinese players from Yale won the championship in doubles here today, closing the athletic program of the Chinest students' alliance. Toe Tong of the Concord (Mass.) High School, last year's champion, won in singles from Y. C. Lee of Yale, 6—4, 6—1, 6—1. The scores in doubles were: S. J. Chung and S. P. Wong Yale beat H. C. Lin and C. C. Ay of Princeton, 6—4, 6—3, 6—1.

GARDNER IS GOLF CHAMPION OF U. S.

Westerner Wins Title by Defeating J. G. Anderson at Detroit.

WAS TITLE HOLDER IN 1909

Long Drives Carried the Game for "Bob" Despite Feeble Putting During the Morning Play.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 4.—Robert A. Gardner of the Hinsdale C. C., Chicago, is the amateur golf champion of the United States. He won the honor here this afternoon by defeating John G. Anderson of Mount Vernon, N. Y., 5 up and 4 to play.

Gardner played a magnificent game throughout the day except for his putting, which was weak in the morning, but became good in the afternoon round. His weakness kept him 1 down at the end of the morning round, his only good putt of the first 18 holes—a 15-footer for a two on the eighteenth green—saving him from a worse score. He should have been three or four up on his long game.

In the afternoon, however, Gardner began to putt in good form, and immediately began to run away with the game. He took the second with a six-foot putt. He grabbed the third when Anderson overran his approach, and the fifth when his opponent went in the ditch. Anderson took the seventh, leaving Gardner 2 up at the turn.

Anderson began to break after the turn. He was in trouble on the tenth, but saved himself with a remarkable iron from the woods. He drove into the canal and conceded the twelfth after a miss on the green, halved the thirteenth, but lost the fourteenth and the match on a short iron from the tee and an over-approach.

Throughout the day Gardner's terrific driving and marvelous long game carried his end of the match. He consistently outdrove his man anywhere from 20 to 50 yards. His drive on the tenth in the afternoon was 259 yards. On the sixteenth in the morning he made 500 yards on his drive and brassie.

Gardner is the first Westerner, as the territory is now apportioned, to win the national title since he previously won it in 1909. When W. C. Fownes held the honor, in 1910, Pittsburgh, his home, was considered to be in the West, but it is not now so apportioned.

This is the third great feat of the new champion's career. He achieved national recognition as a golfer in 1909, when he won the amateur championship from Chandler Egan, of Chicago, at Wheaton, Ill. His other victory occurred on an athletic field. As a member of the Yale track team he held the world's pole vault record for a week with a mark of 13 feet ½ inch.

The visions of a fast, dry course were seemingly shattered today, when, early in the forenoon, it began raining steadily. The rain was not heavy enough to make the greens soggy, but it did slow them up considerably. A fog which covered the course all night lifted about 10 A. M., and after it had cleared Gardner and Anderson began their forenoon round.

The description of the play by holes follows:

No. 1, 422 Yards, Par 4.—Gardner drove to the rough, and Anderson's first attempt was almost as poor. Anderson cleared a trap on his second, and Gardner's iron shot just missed a bunker. Anderson chopped his third to the edge of a pit, and Gardner pitched to within fifteen feet of the pin. The latter missed his putt and holed out in five. Anderson was on the green in four, overran his putt, and took a six. Gardner, 1 up.

No. 2, 447 Yards, Par 5.—Gardner again outdrove his opponent; Anderson just missed the rough, but made a beautiful approach, and Gardner, who was too careful, was short. Anderson sank a fifteen-foot putt to win the hole 3—4. Match even.

No. 3, 458 Yards, Par 5.—Anderson pulled his drive, but reached the green on his second by cleverly using his brassie. Gardner topped his second, but luckily escaped a trap. Each holed his fourth. Match even.

No. 4, 341 Yards, Par 4.—Again the Easterner drove to the rough. His ball landed near a tree. Gardner also bunked, but had a good lie and was on the green in two, while Anderson failed to get out of trouble. He missed a thirty-foot trap and took five. Gardner's third overran the hole, but he sank his fourth. Gardner, 1 up.

No. 5, 164 Yards, Par 3.—The Yale man's drive was on the green. Anderson was short and overapproached. Gardner's fifty-foot putt was short and Anderson's failed from fifteen feet. Gardner fell down although two feet from the pin, and they halved in 4. Gardner, 1 up.

No. 6, 424 Yards, Par 4.—Anderson was outdriven twenty yards. His second was wide and Gardner was on. Anderson overran his approach and Gardner's ball came within three feet of the cup. Anderson's putt was short, but he divided the hole, 5—5, when Gardner again failed to hole a short putt. Gardner, 1 up.

No. 7, 144 Yards, Par 3.—Gardner's drive caressed a bunker. Anderson's cleared it. Gardner pitched to within three feet of the hole and laid a half stymie. Each sank his third. Gardner, 1 up.

No. 8, 515 Yards, Par 5.—Gardner's drive was twenty yards farther down the course. Anderson's second was short. Gardner's was close to the green. Anderson overapproached. Gardner came up, two feet from the hole, but his putt was a failure. They halved in 5. Gardner, 1 up.

No. 9, 401 Yards, Par 4.—Each drove well, but Anderson's second was fifty feet from the flag and Gardner was wide. The latter overran his third and the hole went to Anderson 4—5. Match even at the turn.

No. 10, 307 Yards, Par 4.—Anderson's drive was fifty feet behind the Chicagoan's ball. The New Yorker recovered splendidly and Bob was a little short. He ran his pitch three feet from the pin, but Anderson's putt was too careful and fell short. Each missed wee putts and divided the hole in five. Match even.

No. 11, 535 Yards, Par 3.—They played the long hole perfectly. Anderson was slightly outdriven, but their seconds were close together. Gardner's third made the green. Anderson's was behind a trap. They approached effectively and each sank his putt. Match even.

No. 12, 385 Yards, Par 4.—Here Anderson took the lead for the first time. Each cleared the canal easily, Anderson was well up in two, but Gardner's sliced second put him in trouble. He pitched over a trap. Anderson overran his approach, but took the hole when Gardner missed two putts. Anderson 1 up.

No. 13, 380 Yards, Par 4.—Each drove well, but Anderson's second, although over, was nearer the flag. Gardner's was fifteen feet short. Anderson rimmed the cup and they took fours. Anderson, 1 up.

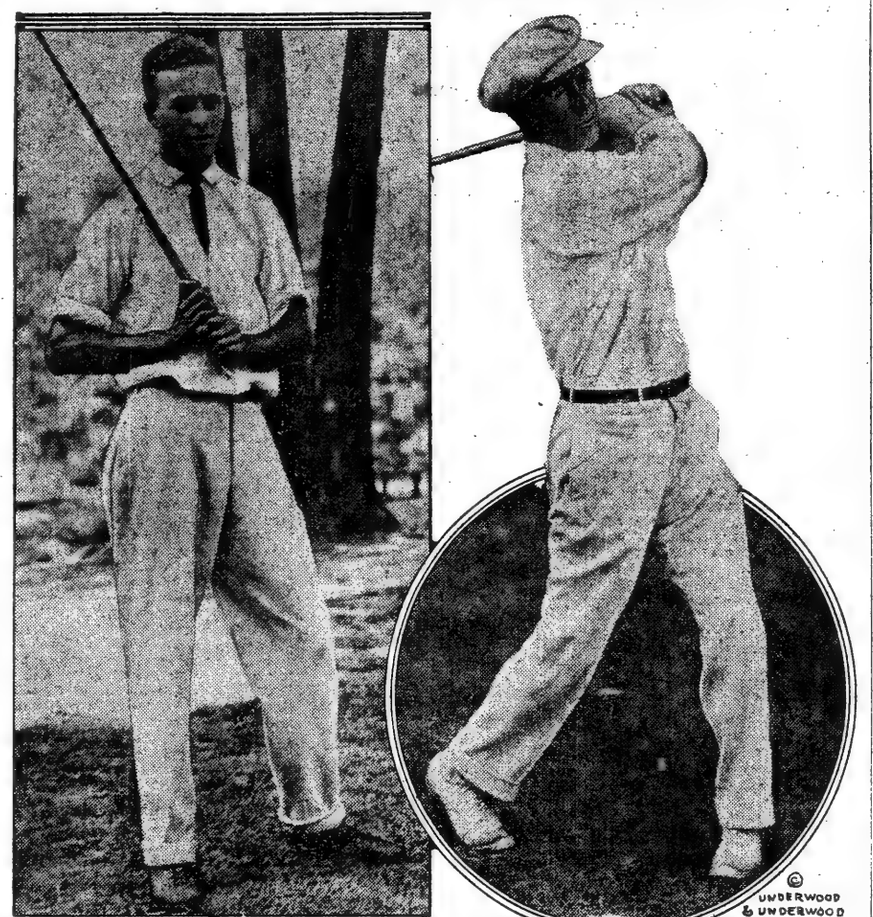
No. 14, 216 Yards, Par 3.—Gardner drove into a trap. Anderson was on and missed a thirty-foot putt. Gardner's pitch was over the green and Anderson put his putt down to win 3—4. Anderson, 2 up.

No. 15, 574 Yards, Par 5.—Anderson's short drive just cleared a bunker. Gardner's was about 100 yards from the cup. Anderson's second missed a trap and hit the green, while Gardner's was fifteen feet from the flag. Anderson laid a stymie and they halved in four. Anderson, 2 up.

No. 16, 532 Yards, Par 5.—Anderson had the better drive—Gardner just missing the rough. Gardner's fine second smash put his ball

Continued on Next Page.

GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP FINALISTS



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Robert A. Gardner — The Winner.

J. G. Anderson

WHITNEY COLT WINS FUTURITY

Racing in Thompson Colors, Thunderer Takes Rich 2-Year-Old Belmont Park Race.

In the presence of a wildly excited crowd, estimated at about 20,000, Harry Payne Whitney's Thunderer, the big bay son of Broomstick and Jersey Lightning, and full brother to the same owner's unbeaten filly Regret, won the twenty-sixth Futurity, the greatest prize of the year for 2-year-old horses, at the Belmont Park racetrack yesterday. L. S. Thompson's colt Bromo, a son of the same sire, was a very close second, beatep only a nose, with the added starter, Achievement, a son of Hastings and Achieve and carrying the colors of Richard F. Carman, in third place, four lengths further back. Thunderer ran in the name and colors of L. S. Thompson, to whom all Mr. Whitney's horses were leased after the drowning of his brother-in-law, Alfred G. Vanderbilt. Bromo is Mr. Thompson's personal property.

The race was staged on a perfect racing day, over a perfect track, a light breeze which swept into the stands moderating the heat so that there was comparative comfort for the spectators. A large party was on hand from Newport, leaving after the fourth race to catch the train to that Summer capital. Long Island "hunting sets" were out in force, and a party of Kentuckians who had come on especially to see the race made up in enthusiasm what they lacked in numbers. While neither Marse Henry nor Primero, to see which they had primarily made the trip, performed in a fashion to reflect much credit on the Blue Grass State, the Kentuckians found comfort in the fact that they had been such a horse race between the two leaders as made it worth their while to have made the journey. It was largely in their honor that John E. Madden started the Ogden colt, Gillies, but he, too, failed to make as good a showing as had been hoped for.

Run as the third race of the afternoon, a superb-looking lot of sixteen youngsters faced the starter, Paddy Whack having been withdrawn from the announced list and Achievement and Gillies added. The appearance of Achievment was a veritable surprise, as he had been so badly crippled in his last race at Saratoga as to warrant the belief that he would be absent from the track for some time.

In the speculation which preceded the race the trio running in the Thompson colors—Thunderer, Bromo, and Vermont—were made odds-on favorites at 1 to 2, with no playable price against them to run second or show. How sure the layers were that one of the trio would win was evidenced by the fact that they made the Belmont Stable—St. Rock and Libyan Sands—second choice at 10 to 1, with 1 to 1 against them to run into the place.

The result was that the betting was lighter than on any race of the afternoon, most of it being on the long-priced horses to run in the "show" money. Interest therefore centred for once in the Futurity as a purely sporting event.

Of the early stages of the race none in the grand stand had knowledge. The start was made away up at the head of the straight track at a point where no straining of the neck would make it visible. Only the real race lovers who clambored to the roof of the grand stand and watched the race from there, with the rays of a blistering sun pouring down on them, saw the first half of the struggle which was to bring upward of $16,000 to the winner.

Without much delay, Mars Cassidy got the big field away to a superb start.

Continued on Next Page.

MOORE HORSES LEAD.

The Judge's Entries Win at Newport's Annual Show.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 4.—The second day of the Newport Horse Show at the Casino proved to be a great success. Some handsome horses were shown before a large and enthusiastic audience. The big winners of the day were Judge William H. Moore of Pride's Crossing, Mass., with harness horses, and Glen Riddle Farms of Glen Riddle, Penn., in the saddle classes. Judge Moore was very popular in the grand stand and his wins were always applauded.

Lord Seaton, Judge Moore's famous bay gelding, won the big money in the gig class, with the Judge himself driving. His Burogmaster and Fida Frye took first prize for tandems. These two horses are among the handsomest seen here in some time and for action and beauty would be hard to beat. Bountiful, the big bay mare, won another first for Judge Moore in the class for over 15.2. Miss Marlboro, another bay mare which he drove in this class, took second place.

George H. Roelig of Passaic, N. J., had a magnificent horse which he rode and won first place with in the biggest class of the day, that for road hacks. This horse was Minstrel, which also took second money in the same class, judged as park hacks, on Friday. The win met with unanimous approval in the grand stand. Glen Riddle Farms of Glen Riddle, Penn., took three firsts, one second, and one third in the saddle class. In the open class for jumpers Glen Riddle Farm entries took the first three prizes, there being twelve horses entered in this class. Willow King was first, Bally Heather second, and Bloodstone third. All are bay geldings. There were some fine horses entered in this class, including Patrick Sarsfield and Flying Macmine.

One New Yorker, who won a well-deserved first place was John A. Hartford, who took first place in the class for horses over 15.2 shown under saddle. His Gossip, a bay mare, is a handsome horse and will be much admired.

BUNDY STARTS PRACTICE.

Californian Joins McLoughlin to Defend Doubles Tennis Title.

Thomas C. Bundy, joint title holder of the national doubles championship with Maurice E. McLoughlin, arrived in New York yesterday from San Francisco. He reported to the Executive Committee of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association and began practice on the courts at Forest Hills in preparation for the challenge match against William M. Johnston and Clarence J. Griffin, which will be played there next Wednesday.

Bundy played a singles match against Charles M. Eull, Jr., of the Crescent Athletic Club, and then with McLoughlin as a partner he engaged in some lively work with Ward Dawson and Craig Biddle in the opposite court. Bundy and McLoughlin will practice today on the turf courts of the Nassau Country Club at Glen Cove, and resume practice at Forest Hills tomorrow. Johnston and Griffin will be the guests of the Westchester Country Club today.

The program for the second and final week of the tournament was decided after a conference of the officials at Forest Hills yesterday afternoon. In case clear weather the singles match for the all comers title will be played on Tuesday afternoon at about 2:15 o'clock. The doubles match, the only challenge match of the entire national schedule, and it may be the last challenge match so far as the game in America is concerned, for there is talk of placing the national doubles upon the tournament basis next year, will be played on Wednesday. Maurice E. McLoughlin and Thomas C. Bundy will defend. There is the impression that the doubles honors are about to change, as Johnston and Griffin are at the top of their game.

The program as arranged will allow of a day of rest for the leading wielders of the racquet before the Eastern States versus the Pacific Coast team matches begin on Friday. These matches will bring the foremost men of the nation into action in four singles and two doubles contests. The finals will be decided on Saturday.

COOPER, IN STUTZ, TAKES AUTO RACE

Los Angeles Driver Wins Twin City Derby, with His Teammate a Close Second.

FORT SNELLING, Minn., Sept. 4.—In one of the closest and most spectacular finishes of a 500-mile automobile race, Earl Cooper of Los Angeles, driving a Stutz car, won the first motor Derby held at the Twin City Speedway here today. When Cooper flashed past the judges' stand at the finish of the race he was but one second ahead of his teammate, Gil Anderson of Indianapolis, who finished second. Eddie O'Donnell, at the wheel of a Dusenberg, was third, more than thirty miles behind the leaders. The official times of the two leading cars were: Cooper, 5:47:20, and Anderson, 5:47:30. Cooper's average speed was 85.35 miles per hour. Fifteen cars started over the two-mile oval for prizes aggregating $50,000.

By his victory Cooper won $20,000; Anderson, $10,000; O'Donnell, $4,500, and the remainder of the $50,000 stake was divided proportionately among other drivers who completed in the long grind.

Tom Alley finished fourth; his time was 6:24:44. Cooper, who drove an exceedingly well judged race, was relieved for 118 miles by John Aitkin of Indianapolis.

Weather conditions were ideal, and a big crowd was on hand when Fred Wagner sent the cars on the 500-mile journey. Resta in a Peugeot, Cooper driving a Stutz, and De Palma with his Mercedes comprised the first squad to start off, the others following at periods of ten seconds.

At the end of the first fifty miles Cooper led the field. His time was 35 minutes and 7 seconds for the distance. Cooper was crowded by Resta and Anderson. Burman, in the second Peugeot, after holding the lead for nearly thirty miles, withdrew from the race with a broken engine valve, and Resta was forced out with the second Peugeot at the end of 102 miles on account of a broken punch. He was fourth when he retired.

Several changes in the leadership took place before the 150th mile was reached. At this point Cooper again went ahead with his Stutz with an average of eighty-nine miles per hour. The Mercedes was second and Anderson third. Mulford dropped out with a broken spring at 118 miles, and Henning, in a Mercer, was forced out at the same distance with a broken valve.

The speed slackened a trifle in the next fifty miles, where Anderson went out in front with Cooper second, O'Donnell, with another Dusenberg, had driven into third place. For some time de Palma was experiencing engine trouble, and finally withdrew.

When half the distance had been covered Anderson still retained the lead, closely followed by Cooper; O'Donnell was third and Tom Alley, in a Ogren, fourth. Only nine of the fifteen cars that started remained in the race. Anderson's average was 88.23 miles per hour.

Cooper and Anderson once more changed places at 300 miles, but on the next lap the former stopped for gas and O'Donnell for a time held the second position. Cooper picked up rapidly when he returned to the track and assumed the lead again at 350 miles. Fifty miles further on Cooper and Anderson were still close together, and had increased their lead over O'Donnell, in third place, to more than twenty miles.

Cooper had a four-mile lead over Anderson at 450 miles and was thirty miles ahead of O'Donnell when he again left the track on account of tire trouble. Anderson held the lead until the last few miles when Cooper again overhauled him and won by a few yards.

MANHASSET BAY CUP RACE.

Eastern Yacht Josephine the Victor in First of Race Series.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 4.—In a light breeze from the northeast the first race beteen the salt and fresh water sailors for the Manhasset Bay Challenge Cup and a new East-West trophy donated by the Chicago Yacht Club was sailed today. It was won by the Eastern yacht Josephine, representing the Indian Harbor Yacht Club, which defeated the Valiant of the Chicago Yacht Club by 5 minutes and 16 seconds.

The course was sixteen miles in length. Josephine, sailed by Addison Hanan, got the jump on the Valiant at the start and, getting the weather berth, crossed in the lead 35 seconds ahead of the Chicago boat. It was a beat to the outer mark and Josephine kept Valiant nicely covered, tacking whenever the latter did, and gradually worked out a short lead. They were close at the outer mark, however, and the Eastern boat had the Valiant, sailed by Fred Price, by only 57 seconds as they rounded. Both broke out light sails and on the run down the wind Josephine's crew got much more than their rivals out of their spinnaker and pulled ahead. They gained 2 minutes and 34 seconds on this leg and had a safe lead at the home mark the first time around.

The wind was shifty, however, and Valiant took a long hitch inshore and gained on the Indian Harbor boat in the second beat to windward. She could not overcome the latter's lead though, and Hanan rounded the next mark with three and a half minutes to spare. Half way home the wind flattened out and the Chicago yacht crawled up on the Easterner. It looked as if she might her, but a favoring puff came off the land and Josephine struck her gait again and romped away from the Valiant.

A big fleet of Chicago yachts and excursion steamers followed the racers over the course and gave the winner a noisy welcome. The series consists of the best three out of five races. The next race will be sailed Monday, and after that there will be a race every day until the conclusion of the series.

Johnson Orders Game Replayed.

Ban Johnson, President of the American League, announced here yesterday that he had ordered the Chicago White Sox and Cleveland to replay today the second game of the double-header won Friday by Cleveland and protested by the White Sox. The grounds given for the protest are violation of Section 6 of Rule 51, which declares that a batter is automatically out when he misses the third strike while first base is occupied, provided there are less than two out. The violation of this rule occurred in the fourth inning of the second game. Smith was on first base, one man was out, and Kirke at bat. The batter swung at a wild pitch for the third strike and ran to first base. The play went unnoticed by the umpires and local players, and both of these men scored later.

Mrs. Vincent Astor Leads Golfers.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 4.—The mixed foursome tombstone match at the Newport Golf Club this afternoon for prizes offered by Clarence W. Dolan of Philadelphia, resulted in one of the closest matches that has been played at the club this Summer. There were thirty-five couples entered. The winners were Mrs. Vincent Astor and Charles E. Sands.

BARBARA FIRST IN FALL REGATTA

Whitney's Yacht Passes Ventura in Light Wind—Close Race for 30-Footers.

Barbara, H. P. Whitney's yacht of the fifty-foot one-design class, sailed by Harry Maxwell, won the race for her class in the Fall regatta of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club yesterday on Long Island Sound, off Oyster Bay. She beat Ventura, the second to finish, by 1 minute and 4 seconds, over a course of 15¼ miles.

It was just a little better than a drifting match, for the wind was very light from the southwest. There was enough of it, however, to enable Barbara to cover the course in 2 hours and 51 minutes. There were seven yachts in the class—Samurai, Iroquois II., Grayling, Spartan, and Acushla, with the two first mentioned.

The start was rather tame, excepting that Ventura was close on the heels of Barbara as they crossed at the leeward end of the line, ahead of the others. The course was from the starting line at the entrance of Oyster Bay, across the Sound to Greenwich Point, thence along the shore to Long Neck Point, and thence home. Excepting for a little distance close hauled on the first part of the last leg, it was a reach all the way around. Samurai was sailed by Edmund Fish, and Iroquois II., Grayling, Spartan, and Ventura by their owners. Acushla, the last to finish, wash badly handicapped at the start, as she was 9 minutes and 44 seconds late at the line.

There were twenty-five yachts in the races. Besde the seven fifty-footers there were four of the thirty-foot class, two of Class R, five of the Larchmont interclass, four of the handicap class, two gorics, and a lone star.

The best racing of the day was that of the thirty-foot class. Alvin II., the winner, beat Alera, the second boat, by 15 seconds, and the four boats of the class finished within a period of 2:30.

The winners in the other classes were: Handicap class, first and third divisions, Pontiac; Class R, Joyetta; Larchmont interclub class, Wild Thymes; second place, Dugmar; dory class, Yow. Two of the handicap class misunderstood the sailing directions and rounded the buoy at the end of the first round of their course on the wrong side, and then withdrew. Another handicap yacht gave up the race before completing the first round. All the other yachts of the fleet were timed at the finish.

Handicap Man Takes Road Race.

Charles Benson of the Swedish-American Athletic Club of Brooklyn, with a handicap of 2 minutes 15 seconds, triumphed in the five-mile road run held under the auspices of the Atlas Athletic Club in Kearny, N. J., yesterday. O. Jansen, a club mate, was second, and A. Rostang, Holy Family Lyceum, finished third. The Swedish-American A. C. carried off the team trophy with a score of 27 points.

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"Orient" Brand Coffee

A blend of the choicest coffees; fragrant, full-bodied and mellow; usual price is 37c lb.; this special sale, 25-lb. bag (bean only), $6.94; 5-lb. tins (bean, granulated or pulverized), $1.49; pound tins (bean, granulated or pulverized), 31c

"SULTANA" BRAND COFFEE—Roasted daily in our own laboratory. Macy's regular price, 26c lb. This sale, 25-lb. bag (bean only), $4.49; 5-lb. carton (in bean only), 92c; in the bean, granulated and pulverized, lb. carton, sale 19c.

"LILY WHITE" CHOP TEA—Oolong, English Breakfast, Ceylon, Young Hyson, Japan, Gunpowder and Mixed; Macy's usual price, 68c lb.; this sale, 5-lb. caddy, $2.84; lb. carton, 59c

"MAYFLOWER" CHOP TEA—Mixed and Formosa Oolong only; 2-lb. cartons; Macy's usual price, 64c carton; this sale, 49c

PEKIN CHOP TEAS—Mixed, Oolong and English Breakfast; 1-lb. carton, 21c; 5-lb. caddy, $1.03

Macy's Breakfast Cocoa

OUR FAMOUS "RED STAR" BRAND COCOA—Absolutely pure; our usual price is $1.04; sale, 5-lb. tin, $1.44; ½-lb. tin, usual price, 18c; sale, 15c.

A SPECIAL SALE OF PETTIJOHN'S BREAKFAST FOOD—Rolled wheat with all the bran, made by the Quaker Oats Company; package containing 1 pound 8 ounces; our price, this sale, dozen, $1.18; 10c each

"LILY WHITE" BRAND BROKEN MACARONI OR SPAGHETTI—10-lb. boxes; box, 48c

SUGAR—Havemeyer & Elder's Crystal Domino Granulated, the sugar of perfection; 5-lb. cartons, 31c

SUGAR—Havemeyer & Elder's Eagle Brand refined powdered sugar; will not cake; 5-lb. cotton bag, 37c

FRENCH BLOCK SUGAR—Lebaudy Freres sucre casse; carton containing 2½ lbs., 29c

"LILY WHITE" BRAND SALAD DRESSING—"Best of all"; ½-pint bottle, 21c; pint bottle, 39c

FINEST LOUISIANA UNPOLISHED RICE—Packed in 5-lb. cotton bags; this sale, per bag, 44c

FRANCO-AMERICAN "READY-MAID" SOUPS—Including Tomato, Onion, Clam Bouillon, Pea, Oxtail, Vegetable, Bouillon, Scotch Broth, Chicken Consomme and Mock Turtle, dozen, 97c; can, 9c

GELATINE—"Lily White" brand; unflavored; granulated form; Macy's usual price, 11c; this sale, 9c

"LILY WHITE" BRAND TOMATO CATSUP—Guaranteed absolutely pure; ½ pint, 12c; pint, 19c; quart, 29c; gallon glass jars, 93c

MACY'S TRIPLE VANILLA CHOCOLATE—Prepared in our own laboratory; half-lb. cakes, each, 19c

EMILIO FERRERO MALAGA CLUSTER RAISINS—Carton, 27c

NORWEGIAN SMOKED SARDINES—In olive oil; "Victorious Navy" brand; ¼ tins, dozen, $1.33; can, 12c

PORTUGUESE SARDINES—"Boat Race" brand in pure olive oil; dozen, $2.17; No. ½ can, 19c

AN EXCEPTIONAL OFFERING OF "LILY WHITE" BRAND GRAPE JUICE—Pure and unfermented; made of the choicest Concord Grapes. Macy's Reg. Price, qt. bot., is 39c; this sale, dozen, $3.29; each, 28c. Macy's Reg. Price, pt. bot., is 22c; this sale, dozen, $1.84; each, 16c. Macy

GIANTS, YANKEES AND DODGERS ALL LOSE—BOSTON PASSES BROOKLYN—BASEBALL RECORDS

GIANTS TWICE TIE, THEN LOSE TO PHILS

Pinch-Hitter Becker Bats in the Winning Run in Tenth on Sacrifice Fly.

When last seen the Phillies were still headed toward Pennantville, while the Giants were giving a good imitation of a man knocked down by an automobile. If there is credit in it there must be the admission that McGraw's men gave the Quakers a scare in that final game of the series at the Polo Grounds. That's all it amounted to, however, for Pat Moran's men got over their fright at seeing the ghost of defeat stalking toward them, and won the game by a score of 3 to 2.

It took ten innings to accomplish the result, but the fact that there was the extra period only served to emphasize the play that lost the game to the Giants. They had rallied in the eighth just when it seemed that the death sentence was about to be pronounced and the score was a tie. The ninth passed without eventful happening and then entered Davey Robertson upon the scene. When Davey don't stub his toe, or make a fumble he enlivens proceedings with a throw that makes your hair stand on end. That's what he did yesterday and that's why the Giants lost.

Rube Schauer was pitching for the Giants and his one noticeable weakness was that he allowed too frequent passes. Niehoff was the first Quaker to face him in the tenth, and Niehoff walked. Killifer sent a scorcher past Merkle and Niehoff went to third. Pat Moran insisted that Demaree let Becker bat for him, and Becker lofted one into short right centre field. Robertson came in and made the catch and Niehoff started for home. He was taking a chance, but he banked on Davey, who didn't fail him. Robertson hurled the ball so that Meyers caught it when he was far up along the third base line, and Niehoff scored. He didn't even have to slide. Stock's fly to left would have ended the inning had not Robertson made the wild heave.

This was not the only cry for fame by Robertson. He made a fumble of Luderus's grounder in the fourth, but Paskert would probably have scored on the hit without his assistance.

After the Phillies had acquired their one run lead they played it safe by calling in Alexander, and the fans, as soon as Klem made the announcement, began leaving the park. The only one who wasn't discouraged when the pitching king came to the mound was Eddie Grant. He hadn't made a hit during the game. Eddie had been saving his strength for just such an emergency as now confronted him. He knocked one down in front of Alexander that bounded over the Quaker's head, and Eddie rested on first. That was as far as he got, for by the irony of fate Robertson was the last man up. He could have retrieved all his laurels by hitting to the right field stand, but instead he popped up a foul that was easy for Stock.

The Phillies opened the scoring in the fourth. Bancroft, the first man up, went out on an infield hit, but Schauer passed Paskert. The latter stole second, sliding under Fletcher's hands. Cravath flied out to right, but Luderus pounded the horsehide for a single that raced past Merkle and refused to hesitate when Robertson stood in the way. The ball rolled on to the fence and Paskert came to the plate while Luderus reached third.

The Phillies never gave anothe flash of the danger sign until the eighth. Killifer opened with a single to short right and went to second when Demaree laid down a sacrifice. Stock singled to right and Burns ought to have thrown the ball back sooner than he did. As it stood there was a close decision at the plate in which Klem took the part of the Quakers. The final and winning run started with a pass to Niehoff. He went to third on Killifer's single and scored on Becker's sacrifice fly.

The Giants tried to put a run over in the fifth but failed, because neither Red Dooin nor Schauer could hit. Thorpe had drawn a pass. That was the best he did yesterday. He stole second and came to third on Dooin's fly. The Phillies contended that he had started before the catch was made, but for once the Giants got the best of it. Schauer, however, killed off a count by striking out.

The first score was in the sixth. Burns led off with a single over short and stole second. Grant flied out to right and Roberston walked. Doyle lifted one to left and then Fred Merkle singled to left and scored Burns. Fletcher closed the inning by forcing Robertson at third.

Burns figured as the one to bring in the last count. He opened the eighth with a screeching triple to left centre that was the longest anybody can remember for some time. It looked as if it was going to do him little good for Grant went out on an infield effort and Robertson popped up a foul to Killifer. But Larry Doyle found his first hit of the game, one to centre, and Burns came with the second run. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Stock, 3b	5	0	2	2	3
Bo'ft, ss	5	0	1	2	4
Pask't, lf	2	1	0	1	0
Cr'th, rf	3	0	0	3	1
Lud's, 1b	4	0	1	10	0
W'ted, cf	4	0	0	5	0
N'hff, 2b	3	1	0	1	2
K'fer, c	3	0	1	2	1
Dem'e, p	1	0	0	1	1
*Becker	0	0	0	0	0
Alex'r	0	0	0	0	0
Total	30	3	6	30	12

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
G. B's, lf	5	2	2	4	1
Grant, 3b	5	0	1	4	0
R'tson, rf	4	0	0	3	0
Doyle, 2b	4	0	1	1	1
M'kle, 1b	4	0	2	8	0
F'ch'r, ss	3	0	2	0	1
Thorpe, cf	3	1	0	2	0
Dooin, c	2	0	1	4	2
Meyers, c	2	0	0	2	1
Schauer, p	3	0	0	0	1
†B'nerd	1	0	0	0	0
Total	36	2	7	30	7

*Batted for Demaree in tenth inning.
†Batted for Schauer in tenth inning.
Errors—Niehoff, Robertson.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	—3
New York	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	—2

Two-base hit—Bancroft. Three-base hit—G. Burns. Stolen bases—Paskert, Thorpe, G. Burns. Earned runs—Philadelphia, 3; New York, 2. Sacrifice hits—Demaree, Fletcher. Sacrifice fly—Becker. Double plays—Doolin and Grant; Fletcher and Merkle. Left on bases—New York, 7; Philadelphia, 5. First base on error—New York, 1. Bases on balls—Off Schauer, 6; off Demaree, 2. Hits—Off Demaree, 6 in 9 innings; off Alexander, 1 in 1 inning. Struck out—By Schauer, 3; by Demaree, 3; by Alexander, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie. Time of game—Two hours and two minutes.

Reds Nose Out Cardinals.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 4.—Poor base running on the part of St. Louis and five double plays by the locals assisted Cincinnati in winning today's game, 4 to 3, in the first three innings. The first batsman up for St. Louis singled, only to be caught a moment later off first base. Ames pitched good ball for eight innings, but in the ninth he passed Rodgers, Mollwitz and Dale singled, filling the bases. Perdue was then called to the mound and Killifer drove the first ball pitched to deep centre, scoring Rodgers. The score:

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
K'fer, cf	5	1	2	2	1
Groh, 3b	3	1	0	0	2
H'zog, ss	2	1	0	0	4
G'ffith, rf	4	0	2	1	0
W'ms, lf	4	1	1	0	0
Wingo, c	4	0	1	6	3
R'dg's, 2b	3	1	0	3	6
Al'w'z, 1b	4	0	2	11	3
Dale, p	2	0	1	0	2
Total	31	4	9	27	18

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Butler, ss	4	2	4	1	3
B'cher, lf	4	0	0	2	0
Long, rf	4	0	1	2	1
Wilson, cf	3	0	0	3	0
Hyatt, 1b	4	0	1	11	0
Miller, 2b	4	1	3	2	1
Betzel, 3b	2	0	0	1	3
Snyder, c	4	0	1	3	0
Ames, p	4	0	2	0	7
Perdue, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	33	3	12	*25	15

*One out when winning run was scored.
Errors—Butler, (2,) Betzel, Wingo, Rodgers, (2,) Dale.

Cincinnati	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	—4	
St. Louis	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	—3	

Two-base hits—Killifer, Wingo. Three-base hit—Snyder. Stolen bases—Long, Butler, Miller, Betzel. Earned runs—St. Louis, 1; Cincinnati, 3. Sacrifice hits—Groh, Herzog, 2; Dale, 2; Betzel. Double plays—Wingo to Mollwitz; Groh, Rodgers to Mollwitz; Killifer to Herzog; Rodgers, Mollwitz to Herzog, 2. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Cincinnati, 8. First base on errors—St. Louis, 3; Cincinnati, 3. Bases on balls—Off Ames, 1; off Dale, 2. Hits—Off Ames, 8 in 8 1-3 innings; off Perdue, 1, (none out in ninth.) Struck out—By Ames, 1; by Dale, 4. Umpires—Messrs. Orth and Rigler. Time of game—One hour and fifty-three minutes.

Even Break for Pirates and Cubs.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 4.—Chicago and Pittsburgh Nationals split even in a double-header today, the visitors taking the first game by the score of 5 to 2 and losing the second, 2 to 1, in twelve innings. Adams, pitching for Pittsburgh, won his own game when he singled with the bases full in the twelfth. Vaughn was never in danger in the first game. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'ray, rf	5	3	2	3	0
Fisher, ss	3	0	2	1	3
Sch'te, lf	4	0	2	3	0
Z'man, 2b	4	0	0	0	4
Saier, 1b	3	0	1	10	0
W'ms, cf	4	0	1	2	0
P'lan, 3b	4	1	1	1	1
B'han, c	3	0	1	10	0
V'ghn, p	4	0	1	0	1
Total	34	5	10	27	9

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf	4	1	2	2	0
Siglin, 2b	4	1	2	1	3
Baird, 3b	3	0	0	1	1
H'm'n, rf	3	0	0	2	0
Wag'r, 1b	4	0	2	1	3
Viox, cf	4	0	0	1	0
G'ber, ss	4	0	0	5	1
Gibson, c	4	0	1	5	3
K'hner, p	0	0	0	0	1
*McAuley	1	0	0	0	0
Hill, p	0	0	0	1	1
†Murphy	1	0	0	0	0
Kelly, p	0	0	0	0	1
‡Daubert	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	2	7	27	14

*Batted for Kantlehner in third inning.
†Batted for Hill in seventh inning.
‡Batted for Kelly in ninth inning.
Errors—Phelan, Siglin, Gerber.

Chicago	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—5	
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—2	

Two-base hits—Murray, Gibson. Sacrifice hits—Fisher, (2.) Stolen bases—Carey, Siglin, Gibson. Earned runs—Chicago, 4; Pittsburgh, 2. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Pittsburgh, 7. First base on errors—Chicago, 2. First base on balls—Off Vaughn, 1; off Kantlehner, 2. Hits—Off Kantlehner, 6 in 8 innings; off Hill, 4 in 4 innings; off Kelly, none in 2 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Vaughn, (Baird.) Struck out—By Vaughn, 10; by Kantlehner, 1; by Hill, 1. Umpire—Messrs. O'Day and Quigley. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes.

SECOND GAME.

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf	5	0	1	3	0
C'lins, cf	3	1	2	7	0
Baird, 3b	3	0	0	2	2
†Costello	1	0	0	0	0
McC'y, 3b	0	0	0	0	0
H'm'n, rf	5	0	1	2	0
Wag'r, ss	4	0	1	1	1
Viox, 2b	4	0	1	1	2
J'ston, 1b	4	0	1	14	0
M'phy, c	2	0	0	5	1
‡Barney	1	0	0	0	0
Gibson, c	1	0	0	1	1
Adams, p	3	0	2	0	3
Total	38	2	9	36	15

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'ray, rf	5	0	0	3	0
Fisher, ss	5	0	1	1	5
Sch'tz, 2b	0	0	0	0	0
Z'man, 2b					
ss	5	0	1	4	4
Saier, 1b	4	0	1	13	1
W'ms, cf	4	0	1	3	0
P'lan, 3b	4	0	0	4	1
H'g've, c	4	1	1	4	1
Lav'r, p	4	0	1	0	5
Total	40	1	6	*35	18

*Two out when winning run was scored.
†Batted for Baird in eleventh inning.
‡Batted for Murphy in seventh inning.
Errors—Zimmerman, Baird, Murphy.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—JCarey, Hinchman. Three-base hit—Hargrave. Sacrifice hits—Baird, Collins, Johnston. Stolen bases—Williams, Carey, Viox. Double plays—Saier, (unassisted;) Fisher, Zimmerman, and Saier. Earned runs—Chicago, 1; Pittsburgh, 2. Left on bases—Chicago, 3; Pittsburgh, 8. First base on balls—Off Lavender, 4. Struck out—By Lavender, 4; by Adams, 4. Time of game—One hour and fifty-three minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and O'Day.

American Association.

An Indianapolis—Cleveland, 4; Indianapolis, 4. (Eight innings; rain.)

At St. Paul—St. Paul, 8; Milwaukee, 2. St. Paul, 8; Milwaukee, 1.

At Minneapolis—Minneapolis, 4; Kansas City, 3. (Ten innnings.) Minneapolis, 9; Kansas City, 8.

At Louisville at Columbus—Postponed; rain.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Philadelphia, 3; New York, 2.
(Ten innings.)
Boston, 6; Brooklyn, 0.
Chicago, 5; Pittsburgh, 2.
Pittsburgh, 2; Chicago, 1.
(Twelve innings.)
Cincinnati, 4; St. Louis, 3.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Washington, 4; New York, 3.
Boston, 8; Philadelphia, 2.
Cleveland, 5; Chicago, 0.
St. Louis, 7; Detroit, 2.
Detroit, 2; St. Louis, 1.
(Eleven innings.)

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn, 5; Baltimore, 1.
Kansas City, 10; Chicago, 9.
Pittsburgh, 6; St. Louis, 2.
Buffalo, 6; Newark, 5.
(Ten innings.)

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Providence, 6; Buffalo, 5.
(Ten innings.)
Jersey City, 5; Montreal, 3.
Montreal, 2; Jersey City, 2.
(Nine innings; darkness.)
Richmond, 6; Toronto, 5.
Richmond, 3; Toronto, 1.
Harrisburg, 4; Rochester, 3.
(Ten innings.)
Harrisburg, 5; Rochester, 4.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Philadelphia	69	53	.566
Boston	65	57	.533
Brooklyn	67	59	.532
Chicago	60	62	.492
St. Louis	62	66	.484
Pittsburgh	61	68	.473
New York	57	64	.471
Cincinnati	56	68	.451

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Boston	83	39	.681
Detroit	83	45	.649
Chicago	74	*51	.592
Washington	65	58	.528
New York	56	65	.463
St. Louis	50	76	.397
Cleveland	48	76	.387
Philadelphia	36	85	.298

*Eliminates game protested by Chicago and ordered played over today.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Pittsburgh	71	54	.568
Newark	66	54	.550
St. Louis	68	58	.540
Kansas City	67	59	.532
Chicago	67	61	.523
Buffalo	63	68	.481
Brooklyn	59	69	.461
Baltimore	42	80	.344

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Providence	78	42	.650
Buffalo	73	43	.630
Montreal	61	56	.521
Harrisburg	58	61	.488
Rochester	54	64	.458
Toronto	55	65	.458
Richmond	53	69	.434
Jersey City	42	74	.362

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Pittsburgh at Chicago.
St. Louis at Cincinnati.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Detroit at St. Louis.
Cleveland at Chicago.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Baltimore at Newark.
Chicago at Kansas City.
Pittsburgh at St. Louis.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Montreal at Jersey City.
Buffalo at Providence.

DODGERS GET ONE HIT OFF BRAVES' ROOKIE

Only 27 Batsmen Face Nehf—Jack Coombs Driven Off Mound.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 4.—Arthur Nehf of Indiana, a new member of the Braves, accomplished a notable feat today when he not only shut out the Brooklyn Dodgers but almost pitched a no-hit game. He was superbly supported, too, and the contest assumed a one-sided aspect early in the play, for in the second inning the local players batted Jack Coombs's curves for six safeties and as many runners crossed the plate.

This was the way of it. After Schmidt had been thrown out by Cutshaw Red Smith shot a single to left, Maranville's rap hit Coombs on the foot and bounded safely toward third base for a single. Cutshaw threw out Whaling, both runners advancing. Nehf singled to left, scoring Smith and Maranville. Snodgrass hit a short fly to centre. O'Mara and Myers both went after it and collided, the ball falling safely. Nehf took third base on the hit. Fitzpatrick walked, filling the bases. Compton then singled to centre, scoring Nehf and Snodgrass, sending Fitz to third and taking second on the throw in. Magee kept at the heavy work with a single to left which scored Fitzpatrick and Compton, and there's no telling what would have happened had not Schmidt forced Magee at second, Cutshaw to O'Mara.

After that Dell took up the burden for Brooklyn and held the Braves safe, though they got in three hits during the remaining innings. One of them, a long hit to left by Nehf in the fourth, would have been scored as a triple but for Nixon's long run and magnificent catch.

Meanwhile Nehf's offerings were puzzles to the Dodgers. Daubert fanned at one time in the game and made so loud a protest that Umpire Byron exiled him from the field.

In the eighth inning Compton made a bold bid for a run. He rapped a single off Hummel's feet. Magee's hit, which followed, glanced off the pitcher's hands and rolled into left field for one base. Compton taking third. Schmidt flied to Nixon, however, and Compton was doubled trying to score, Nixon to Miller, Magee taking second base, where he was left when Smith struck out. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
S'gr'ss, cf	4	3	2	1	0
F'p'ck, 2b	3	1	0	2	3
C'pt'n, rf	4	1	3	3	0
Magee, lf	4	0	2	1	0
S'midt, 1b	4	0	0	16	0
Smith, 3b	3	1	1	0	7
M'v'le, ss	3	1	1	1	3
Whal'g, c	3	0	0	3	2
Nehf, p	3	1	1	0	1
Total	31	6	10	27	16

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
O'Mara, ss	3	0	1	2	2
D'h'rt, 1b	2	0	0	3	2
Hum'l, 1b	1	0	0	3	1
Steng'l, rf	2	0	0	0	0
Smyth, rf	1	0	0	1	0
C'tsw, 2b	3	0	0	0	3
Myers, cf	3	0	0	1	1
Getz, 3b	3	0	0	0	0
Nixon, lf	3	0	0	2	1
Miller, c	3	0	1	5	1
Coombs, p	1	0	0	0	1
Dell, p	1	0	0	0	1
*Olson	1	0	0	0	0
Total	27	0	1	26	13

*Batted for Dell in ninth inning.
Error—Miller.

Boston	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—6	
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	

Double play—Dell, O'Mara and Hummel; Smith, Fitzpatrick and Schmidt; Nixon and Miller. Left on base—Boston, 3; Bases on balls—Off Coombs, 3; off Dell, 1. Hits—Off Coombs, 7 in 2 innings; off Dell, 3 in 6 innings. Struck out—By Dell, 3; by Nehf, 3. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Eason. Time of game—One hour and forty-one minutes.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn Defeats Baltimore with Castoff Smith Pitching.

The rejuvenated Broofeds took another game from the Baltimore Feds at Washington Park yesterday afternoon. Frank Smith who was released by Baltimore some time ago, was on the mound for the Brookfeds and although he gave ten hits, Baltimore scored only one run. And that came in the fourth when McCandless smashed the ball far over the right field fence for the circuit. The Brokfeds played well back of Smith and it was the brilliant fielding that kept Baltimore from scoring more than once.

Brooklyn's first run came in the second inning. J. Smith threw Holt's bounder far over first base to the grandstand and Holt dashed around past second. Gallagher threw to third to catch Holt as he slid into the bag, but Fitzpatrick dropped the ball and Holt was safe. He scored on Fred Smith's single to centre. In the third Magee and Cooper poked singles to centre and then Benny Kauff slaped a single to left, scoring Magee.

The Brookfeds added two more in the sixth. Cooper was safe on a single to centre and Kauff beat out an infield bunt. Then Myers advanced each man a base with a sacrifice. Holt hit to Fitzpatrick and Fitz threw wild to Owens at the plate, allowing both Cooper and Kauff to score. Lee Magee, who, since he has retired as manager of the club, has been hitting the ball at a lively clip, banged out his third single in the seventh inning. He stole second and was safe on third base when Owens made a bad throw to catch him. Magee made it five runs for the Brookfeds when he scored on Cooper's long fly to Duncan. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
A'son, rf	3	0	0	0	0
Magee, 2b	4	2	2	4	3
Cooper, lf	3	1	2	0	0
Kauff, cf	3	1	2	2	0
Myers, 1b	3	0	1	13	0
Holt, 3b	4	1	1	1	3
F. S'h, ss	4	0	1	5	2
Land, c	3	0	1	4	0
F. S'h, p	4	0	0	0	5
Total	31	5	10	27	15

BALTIMORE.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Agler, 1b	3	0	0	11	1
McC's, cf	4	0	1	0	0
D'can, lf	4	0	1	2	1
Evans, rf	4	0	2	2	0
K'rk, 3b	4	0	0	2	3
Owens, c	4	0	2	5	2
J. S'h, ss	4	0	1	1	3
G'gh'r, 2b	2	0	1	3	2
Quinn, p	3	0	0	0	0
Knabe, 2b	0	0	0	0	0
*Zinn	1	0	1	0	0
Total	33	1	10	24	17

*Batted for Gallagher in seventh inning.
Errors—Kirkpatrick, (2,) Owens, J. Smith, Gallagher.

Brooklyn	0	1	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	—5	
Baltimore	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1	

Left on bases—Baltimore, 6; Brooklyn, 6. Two-base hit—Magee. Sacrifice fly—Cooper. Home run—McCandless. Sacrifice hits—Land, Myers. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 2. Stolen base—Magee, Holt, Evans. Double plays—Kirkpatrick and Agler; Kirkpatrick, Agler, and Owens. Earned runs—Baltimore, 1; Brooklyn, 2. Bases on balls—Off Frank Smith, 1; off Quinn, 1. Struck out—By Frank Smith, 2; by Quinn, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Finneran and Westervelt. Time of game—One hour and fifty-four minutes.

New York Offices for Federal.

Nobody knows where the New York Federal League baseball park is going to be located, but it is announced by James A. Gilmore, President of the league, that the office of the club will be opened in the Longacre Building, Broadway and Forty-second Street, about Sept. 15. The lease for the offices was signed yesterday. The headquarters of the Federal League prior to this have been in Chicago, but will now be transferred to this city, occupying the same rooms as the phantom New York Federal League Club. The Eastern representative of the league will also transfer his office from 110 West Fortieth Street to the Longacre Building.

GARDNER IS GOLF CHAMPION OF U. S.

Continued from Preceding Page.

near the green and Anderson was short. The latter's third almost overran the green, and Gardner clipped a bunker. Each took two putts. Anderson, 2 up.

No. 17, 415 Yards, Par 4.—Anderson was outdriven, but his brassie put his second shot in good position. Gardner overapproached; Anderson rolled his third within two feet of the cup. Gardner missed a twenty-foot putt by four inches and they halved. Anderson, 2 up.

No. 18, 185 Yards, Par 3.—Gardner dropped his first ten feet from the hole. Anderson was just short of the green, but approached well. Gardner putting down hill, sank his second. Anderson, 1 up.

No. 19, 442 Yards, Par 4.—Both drove well. Each put his second into a trap. They were on the green in 3, and each took two putts. Anderson 1 up.

No. 20, 447 Yards, Par 5.—Anderson, after being outdriven, was short on his second. Gardner reached the green. Anderson laid Gardner a bymie, and then the former missed his putt. Gardner's fourth struck Anderson's ball and rolled in, giving him the hole, 4—5. Match even.

No. 21, 453 Yards, Par 5.—Gardner's second hit the green and Anderson's fell behind a trap. Anderson pitched close to the flag. Gardner overapproached, but laid his fourth and Anderson took 5. Gardner 1 up.

No. 22, 341 Yards, Par 4.—Gardner got a fine long drive, but his second sailed over the green into a bunker; Anderson's second was at the edge of the clipped grass. Each putted twice. Gardner 1 up.

No. 23, 164 Yards, Par 3.—Gardner's drive was short and Anderson's drive found a ditch. Gardner pitched his second within a foot of the flag. Anderson lifted his ball from the ditch, but overran his approach. Gardner holed his putt and won at 3—5. Gardner 2 up.

No. 24, 424 Yards, Par 4.—Anderson's short drive splashed into a ditch and he took four to reach the green. Gardner's second just missed a trap guarding the hole. Gardner pitched to four feet from the cup and holed his fourth. Gardner, 3 up.

No. 25, 144 Yards, Par 3.—Anderson had the more accurate drive. Gardner's second rolled far beyond the pin. Anderson got within three feet on his, laying a partial stymie. Anderson holed his third. Gardner, 2 up.

No. 26, 515 Yards, Par 5.—Each drove well. Anderson's second was a long, low screamer, which cleared a bunker. Gardner's long second hit a trap. Each made the green in three, Gardner being in better position. They approached well, but Anderson seemed stymied. He got a half in 6, however. Gardner, 2 up.

No. 27, 401 Yards, Par 4.—Gardner had a twenty-yard margin on the drive, but his second hit a bunker. Anderson rolled his third dead to the cup. Gardner recovered so accurately he halved the hole in 4. Gardner, 2 up at the turn.

No. 28, 307 Yards, Par 4.—Gardner went out in 37; Anderson took 41. Anderson pulled to the rough, across a road, but put his second near the green. Gardner's was a dozen feet from the flag. Anderson's seventy-foot approach was two short. Gardner missed his putt and they halved. Gardner, 2 up.

No. 29, 585 Yards, Par 5.—Anderson's drive hit a sand pit. Gardner pulled to the rough. Gardner was out in three. Anderson took four. Anderson missed a fifteen-foot putt and Gardner won the hole, 5—6. Gardner, 3 up.

No. 30, 305 Yards, Par 4.—Anderson's drive got a bath in the creek. Gardner was over. Anderson lost a stroke by playing his ball from the bank. Anderson pitched to the green, but lost the hole, 5—4. Gardner, 4 up.

No. 31, 390 Yards, Par 4.—Anderson took three efforts to reach the green. Gardner's drive was five feet from the hole. Anderson missed a twenty-foot putt. Gardner fell down on his and they halved in 5. Gardner, 4 up.

No. 32, 216 Yards, Par 3.—Gardner's drive landed fairly on the green and Anderson's friends groaned softly. The Easterner's first shot was short, behind a bunker. Gardner missed his putt by a scant foot after Anderson had taken two shots to approach the flag. Gardner carelessly tapped his ball into the hole and the match became history.

WEST BEATS EAST IN GOLF.

Gardner Teams with Evans to Defeat Ouimet and Travers.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Sept. 4.—After winning the National Amateur Championship by beating Johnny Anderson 5 and 4 at the Country Club this afternoon, Bob Gardner of Chicago, helped to the honors that the West has secured during the tournament by teaming with "Chick" Evans and capturing an 18-hole best ball match from Jerome Travers and Francis Ouimet, who represented the East.

Evans and Gardner were 2 up, while "Chick" played the finest shot seen during the week when he sank a long curve putt which covered about sixty feet before dropping into the cup. The Westerners were 4 up at the turn, but Gardner was tired out from his efforts during the final round of the title match, and was playing under a handicap as a result.

Both Ouimet and Travers were off form, the same as when eliminated in the second round of match play, and failed to satisfy the expectations of the large gallery which followed them around. Ouimet was badly bunkered on the eighth, but placed his approach dead to the cup, and holed out in 4.

"Chick" Evans redeemed himself to a great extent with the crowd by turning in a par card of 73. He missed a chance to better par on the sixteenth when he missed an easy putt of less than a foot. He went out in 36, one under par, his drives and approaches being all that could be desired. Of course, the rains of the forenoon handicapped all players greatly, covering both them and the balls with mud, and making play difficult. Considering the adverse weather conditions, the scores were remarkably good.

Jerry Travers, open champion, was accorded a good hand when he holed out from a distance of about thirty feet on the tenth green. His ball was thick with mud and wabbled over the turf. His distance and direction were fine, however, and he made the hole in 4. Card:

Travers, out	5	4	4	4	3	6	3	6	5	—40
Ouimet, out	5	4	5	4	3	6	3	6	5	—41
Gardner, out	4	5	4	4	4	5	3	5	4	—38
Evans, out	4	4	5	4	3	3	3	5	5	—36
Travers, in	4	5	4	4	3	4	5	4	3	—36—76
Ouimet, in	4	4	4	3	3	5	4	5	3	—37—77
Gardner, in	4	6	4	5	4	4	4	4	3	—40—78
Evans, in	4	5	4	4	3	4	4	6	3	—37—73

Dr. Dewhurst Takes Tennis Title.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRING LAKE, N. J., Sept. 4.—Dr. Edward B. Dewhurst of Philadelphia won the men's singles in the annual North Jersey Coast tennis championships today at Bayhead Yacht Club, defeating G. Collie Burgwyn, 7—5, 6—4, 3—6, 6—4. Burgwyn put up a plucky fight and the Philadelphian had difficulty in landing the title. In the semi-finals Dr. Dewhurst won from H. Lovell Carr, 6—2, 6—2, and Burgwyn defeated Philip Van Derventer, 12—14, 6—3, 7—5.

The semi-final stages in the men's doubles and the women's singles were played today and the finals will be decided Labor Day. H. Lovell Carr and J. Potter Stockton won from Dr. Dewhurst and Fred GiGbbs in the men's doubles, 6—3, 1—6, 7—5, and Norman W. Bayne and Miss Osborne defeated Joseph Rowland and Edward M. Edwards, 6—3, 2—6,

GETTING READY FOR FOOTBALL SEASON—DOGS BENCHED AT ISLIP—INTEREST IN AUTO RACE

FOOTBALL AT YALE BEGINS THIS WEEK

Preliminary Practice at Madison—Squad of Seventy-five Expected to Report.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 4.—All the Yale executive football heads were here today for a conference on the opening of preliminary practice next Tuesday at Madison. Captain Aleck Wilson, Head Coach Frank Hinkey, Back-field Coach and Medical Director Dr. Billy Bull, John Mack, chief of the squad of trainers, Armorer Joe Berkman, and "Red" Brann, coach of the ends, were included in the gathering.

Captain Wilson said that the players would probably arrive beginning on Monday, although the squad will not be called out till Tuesday. He expects about forty for the beginning of work and a gradual increase, until by the close of the week nearly seventy-five are expected to report. The players will remain at Madison two weeks, coming to New Haven about Sept. 18 to begin eight days' lively drill on Yale Field before the beginning of the season.

Madison was selected last year for the first time as Yale's training camp. It is located about twenty miles east of New Haven, in the midst of one of the most fashionable Summer colonies between this city and New London. The daily practice will take place on a playing field on the links of the Madison Golf Club and the quarters of the team will be in the Hammonassett Hotel.

Mack's veteran lieutenants, Sid Coe and Charley Porter, were on hand today for their final instructions, and Captain Wilson announced that Walter Maec, formerly Yale baseball trainer, had been added to the football staff of trainers.

Professor Robert N. Corwin of the faculty of the Sheffield Scientific School has succeeded Walter Camp as football member of the Yale Athletic Committee. The retirement of Everard Thompson, who had charge of the football ticket distribution and of most of the details of the care of the football and other athletic plant at Yale, has thrown the greater part of this work under the general direction of Professor Corwin.

Yale's coaching staff will, this year, be the largest ever gathered to drill an Eli eleven. Hinkey, Bull, "Red" Dunbar and Billy Marting are salaried men. Dunbar fills the new rôle of line defensive coach. This was originally cast for "Fudge" Heffelfinger, who accepted it last Winter, but who found himself unable, for business reasons, to come to New Haven this Fall. Dunbar was graduated from Yale several years ago, after having played centre rush and tackle and having pitched two years on the Yale nine. He has been line coach at Notre Dame for three seasons and has shown remarkable versatility as a defensive coach. Marting was coach of the Yale centre men last season. The resident coaching staff will include "Red" Brann, Percy Cornish, coach of the quarterbacks last year; Nate Wheeler, coach of the freshmen last Fall; Nelson Talbot, captain and tackle last year; and Ted Driscoll and Pat Osborn, who were substitutes on the eleven last fall.

No candidate who is involved in faculty technicalities will be allowed to go to Madison. Already Arthur Yates, the most valuable member of the freshman eleven last Fall, has been dropped from college because of deficiencies. Fully half a dozen members of the brilliant freshman squad of last year have scholarship deficiencies. Black, the former Exeter captain, who, next to Yates, was the star of the freshman eleven, is slightly involved.

Yale coaches regard the outlook as the most encouraging which any captain has faced since Yale last defeated both Harvard and Princeton. This was in the season of 1909, under Ted Coy. There is remarkable backfield material in the veterans, Captain Aleck Wilson, Harry Le Gore, Otis Guernsey, Mal Scovil, Billy Easton, and "Effie" Waite. "Bunny" Burgess, the hockey team captain, who was half back two years ago, and Malcolm, substitute half back last Fall, with "Bev" Thompson, Bingham and Hutchinson, halfbacks of the freshman eleven last Fall, are other candidates.

Where Captain Wilson will be played this season is uncertain. One of the greatest problems will be to develop fast heavy ends. Wilson has reported for practice, tipping the scales at 172 pounds. He was used at end during considerable of the Spring practice. Another heavy linesman who will go out to end for a trial is Carl Betts. He played the big games for Yale last Fall at tackle, but is very fast, and is more likely to be used at end than at tackle this season. Yale has for end material Higginbotham, Wiedeman, Potter, Church, and Nichols of last year's squad. Wiedeman and Church were originally tackles. Moseley and Allen, ends of the freshman team last year, are a pair of excellent novices.

Yale has a wealth of tackle to tackle material. Biz Dick Kent, who made a splendid reputation while at Stevens College; Chub Sheldon, and Herman Von Holt, 'Varsity substitutes last year, and Baldridge, freshman tackle last season and former Andover star, are satisfactory 'Varsity material from the start. Had it not been for injuries Von Holt and Sheldon would have been regulars on the eleven last year.

Yale has a piece of luck in the return of "Pie" Way to the squad as a candidate for guard. Way was the best guard at Yale two seasons ago, but was ineligible last year. Conroy and Jim Sheldon, the regular Yale guards last year, are still available.

For the middle of the line Carl White, regular centre last Fall; Miller and Willey, who played in several games last season, and Vorys, the freshman centre, are the most prominent candidates.

Army Football Squad Practices.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Sept. 4.—In spite of the hot sun which beat down upon the plains this afternoon the Army football squad had two hours' preliminary work on the gridiron. The big squad was handled by a corps of coaches, who divided the men into groups and gave the backs, ends, and linemen special coaching. Lieutenant Franke, West Point 1911, joined the staff of mentors today. He played end in his cadet days, and will assist in the development of this feature of the Army's team this year. Head Coach Charley Daly has been heard from. He will report for work next Tuesday. There will be little real football until Daly arrives. The coaches and Trainer Harry Tuthill will devote the interim principally to the conditioning of the men.

Carlisle Indians in Football Practice.

The Carlisle Indian football team began practice Thursday with forty-five candidates in uniform. Coach Kelley expects to start scrimmage on Monday. Among last season's players who have reported are Captain Calac, fullback; Welmas, left tackle; Ranco, left guard; Morrin, centre; Pratt, right end; Henry Broker, White, Fred Broker, and Wofford, halfbacks; Blackbird, guard. Looksaround, Crane, and Gilman will join the squad soon. Carlisle expects to have at least one all-American member this season. Captain Calac has played both halfback and fullback, and is a good punter and place-kicker.

ON NEAR-BY GOLF COURSES.

A Three-Class Sweepstakes at Montclair—Other Competitions.

A sweepstakes in three classes was the attraction at the Montclair Golf Club yesterday. A. R. Allen, with a card of 79, 9—70, won Class A; R. S. Carmichael with 88 18—70, took the Class B prize, while T. Serano and L. M. Blancke tied for the Class C prize with respective cards of 94, 24—70 and 90, 20—70. In the fonals for the August tournament H. M. Robinson and H. P. Plimpton defeated J. D. Kremer and J. W. Allen, 4 up and 3 to play, in Class A, while in the second division R. S. Carmichael and W. W. Hubbard defeated F. E. Lally and R. P. Barbour, 5 up and 4 to play. In the women's putting competition Miss Dorothy Allen was the winner. The scores in the sweepstakes follow:

Class A—A. R. Allen, 70, 9—70; J. C. Cook, 91, 18—73; J. Hodson, 81, 6—75; J. O. Simmons, 81, 6—75; Dr. J. S. Brown, 83, 10—73; C. J. Turner, 79, 6—73; Ralph Starrett, 88, 12—76; T. W. Maley, 88, 10—78; Eads Johnson, 89, 9—80.

Class B—R. S. Carmichael, 88, 18—70; A. B. Fitting, 88, 16—72; John Reis, 90, 18—72; W. W. Hubbard, 94, 18—76; R. P. Barbour, 94, 17—77; J. Waller, 93, 14—79; W. H. Loftus, 95, 13—82.

Class C—T. Serano, 94, 24—70; L. M. Blancke, 90, 20—70; S. K. Costikyan, 100, 26—74; R. C. Blancke, 103, 20—83.

A four-ball handicap against par was on the card yesterday at the Wykagyl Country Club, and W. S. Holston and W. S. Stevenson were the winners. They finished 1 up. Other results were:

T. V. Birmingham and H. D. Zimmerman .....even
R. M. Miller and R. Howland.....3 down
Arthur Stiles and H. T. Brown.....3 down

The usual Red Card competition in two classes was run off at Dunwoodie Country Club yesterday, besides the qualifying round for the September tournament in two divisions. In class A of the former competition, S. Roberts, with 78, 9—69, led, while Class B was headed by Kenneth D. MacArthur with 99, 27—72. In Class A of the qualifying round, Roberts also led with the same score, while K. Z. McAlpin, with 97, 27—72, captured the Class B cup. Following are those who will continue at match play:

Class A—S. Roberts, 78, 9—69; J. C. Sullivan, 86, 14—72; S. E. Aiken, 83, 8—75; W. W. Babcock, 84, 8—76; B. Colville, 89, 12—77; W. T. Gray, 80, 12—77; M. G. McDonald, 85, 6—78; S. C. Welling, 91, 12—79; Robert Collier, 58, 9—79; F. E. Olin, 91, 10, 81; H. H. Ande, 92, 11—81; F. C. Dentz, 96, 14—82; W. R. Caldwell, 86, 11—85; A. L. Babcock, 97, 13—84.

Class B—K. Z. McAlpin, 97, 27—72; E. B. Goode, Jr., 93, 19—74; W. R. Chandler, 92, 17—75; F. E. Searle, 104, 28—76; O. M. Davis, 103, 26—77; M. H. Simpson, 105, 28—77; John McNair, 99, 20—79; C. F. Chauvin, 105, 26—79; Lester Rasell, 97, 18—79; W. C. Philips, 104, 24—80; G. Riddett, 97, 17—80; G. H. Stengel, 104, 24—80; C. S. Keogh, 101, 20—81; J. C. Updegrove, 109, 28—81; J. H. Williams, 104, 20—84; E. C. Kavanaugh, 107, 20—87.

Eight golfers who are members of the Deal Golf and Country Club qualified yesterday for the last cup of the season, and John F. Shanley, Jr., led the field with a score of 87. Paul E. Heller, finishing four down, won the Class A handicap against par, while Frederick Pring, with a similar result, took the prize in the second division.

In the semi-final round for the William Ottman Cup R. F. Porter defeated E. V. Hartford, 5 up and 4 to play, and J. T. Gillespie defeated Dr. Rice Hochster by 4 up and 3 to play in Class A, while the one match to be decided in the second division was won by F. M. Widmer, Jr., who defeated W. L. Berry, 4 up and 3 to play. The following qualified for the September cup.

J. F. Shanley, 87; J. E. Seeley, 88; Paul Heller, 90; J. T. Gillespie, 90; E. G. Fraser, 91; W. R. Delehanty, 91; J. B. Turner, Jr., 91; and J. J. Radel, 92.

Seven entries were made for the 72-hole medal play handicap for the President's Cup on a scratch basis over the links of the Nassau Country Club. John N. Stearns, 3d, who recently returned from the national amateur championship at Detroit, won first prize with rounds of 83 and 80 for a total of 163, while Clifford A. Dunning had rounds of 82 and 86 for a total of 168.

In the final round for the President's Cup over the links of the newly organized Malba Field Club, O. B. Hill defeated V. C. Gray by 2 up and 1 to play. In the second division C. H. Hutton beat E. O. Champ, 5 up and 4 to play. In the woman's tournament Miss Barbara Harrison defeated Mrs. George Stanley by 5 up and 5 to play.

In addition to the qualifying round for the club championship at the Scarsdale Golf and Country Club, yesterday members took part in a ball sweepstakes in two classes. In Class A F. W. Cobb, with a card of 84, 10—74, led his division, while there was a four-cornered tie in the second set, involving H. I. Meehan, C. C. Edwards, A. V. Smith, and F. A. Colby, each with net scores of 79. The following qualified for subsequent match play: E. W. Fowler, 75; L. W. Maxwell, 76; W. W. Haight, 79; Henry Herrick, 79; W. C. Morrill, 79; H. C. Kayser, 78; W. B. Whitney, 80; T. R. Brent, 81; Clifton Crawford, 81; A. B. Grafius, 81; Joseph Pickhard, 81; J. R. Shoff, 81; C. C. Webster, 81; F. O. Forman, 82; J. S. Quincy, 82; F. W. Cobb, 84.

The sweepstakes scores follow:

Class A.—F. W. Cobb, 84, 10—74; T. W. Ankler, 88, 10—78; H. Holston, 89, 11—78; H. O. Hankes, 89, 10—79.

Class B.—H. I. Meehan, 97, 18—79; E. C. Edwards, 98, 19—79; A. V. Smith, 104, 25—79; F. A. Colby, 98, 19—79.

At the Yountakah Country Club yesterday a eighteen-hole medal play handicap was run off, in which M. Schenck was the winner, with 88, 21—67. The following are the scores:

M. Schenck, 88, 21—67; W. G. Pfeil, 72, 3—69; W. B. McQueen, 88, 27—71; B. J. Sullivan, 98, 27—71; J. P. Perlmutter, 89, 18—71; H. G. Giles, 78, 7—71; John Van Riper, 93, 20—73; C. H. Soule, 99, 25—74; S. L. Curtis, 90, 21—75; R. L. Van Tassel, 102, 27—75; C. H. Sinclair, 92, 16—76; J. C. McLaughlin, 94, 14—76; C. T. Goodspeed, 91, 14—77; E. J. McGrath, 86, 7—79.

Besides the semi-final round for the Colonel Hugh O'Donoughue Trophe, an eighteen-hole medal play handicap was on the cards at the Fox Hills Golf Club yesterday, which was won by James S. Meredith, with 93, 13—72. J. A. Keenan beat James D. Batterson, 7 up and 5 to play, in one-half of the semi-final round, while W. A. Rowan beat F. D. Sullivan, 2 up and 1 to play in the other.

Members of the Apawamis Club took part in an eighteen-hole medal play handicap yesterday for a prize presented by George A. Abbott. The winner proved to be A. B. Ashforth with 71, 7—74. In addition to this there was handicap sweepstakes both morning and afternoon, both of which were won by F. W. Howland with 88, 9—77 in the morning and 84, 9—75 in the afternoon. E. J. Laidlaw with 87, 9—78 was second in the latter competition. The handicap scores follow:

A. B. Ashforth, 81, 7—74; Stanford Waters, 86, 9—77; F. W. Howland, 86, 9—77; W. F. Hart, 91, 13—78; E. J. Laidlaw, 87, 9—78; L. L. Meming, 87, 9—78; Henry Kryn, 85, 5—80.

Leading the field with a card of 85, 14—71, Charles Cameron won the eighteen-hole medal-play handicap at the Forest Hill Field Club yesterday. The following returned cards:

Charles Cameron, 85, 14—71; A. Brooker, 86, 14—72; Richard Erler, 98, 11—72; J. Wheaton, 85, 13—75; Tom Chisholm, 85, 13—72; James B. Garfield, 77, 5—72; J. Aibro, 81, 9—72; John Honness, 91, 18—73; T. J. Lintott, 87, 17—74; Harry D. Cashman, 84, 10—74; M. Townsend, 87, 12—75; W. T. Becker, 86, 11—75; S. S. Gaylord, 90, 15—75; Edward Gregory, 90, 15—75; P. Voight, 90, 15—75.

A three-sided tie was the result of the eighteen-hole medal play handicap against bogey on the links of the Englewood Country Club yesterday, involving Victor G. Buetell, S. O. Miller, and W. L. Pierce, Jr., each finishing 5 up. The results follow:

Victor G. Buettel, 12, 5 up; S. O. Miller, 9, 5 up; W. L. Pierce, Jr., 5, 5 up; Eugene Frayer, 11, 3 up; R. W. Coleman, 9, 2 up; R. L. Chamberlain, 11, even; Dr. J. M. Kemp, 11, 1 down; W. V. Boorun, Jr., 14, 1 down.

With a card of 90—16—76, W. W. Pilkington led the field at the Dyker Meadow Golf Club yesterday.

Golf at Plainfield Clubs.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 4.—The qualifying round for the Fall championship and play for the President's Cup were the features at the Park Golf Club today. The first eight to qualify in the championship were:

Miss Lydie E. Loiseaux, 84; Charles B. Morse, 89; Walter Whitehead, 91; R. V. Carpenter, 91; R. G. Morse, 94; A. A. Cannon, 94; H. H. Woodland, 96; W. P. Taylor, 98.

For the President's Cup the leading players were: H. E. Biozler, 82, 9-77; A. A. Cannon, 94, 20-74; E. E. Gano, 87, 12-75; C. B. Morse, 89, 14-75; Walter Whitehead, 91, 16-75; R. C. Bloncke, Jr., 93, 22-76; Dr. Guy Hillman, 115, 38-77; F. I. Tilsworth, 116, 18-78; R. G. Morse, 94, 13-81; J. A. Wilson, 98, 16-828.

Continuation of play for the Golf Committee Cup and an eighteen-hole medal play handicap competition were the two events at the Plainfield Country Club. The scores:

H. H. Craig, 86, 16-70; G. M. Holstein, 89, 18-70; H. J. Cochran, 97, 26-71; H. H. Williams, 98, 27-71; Arthur Murphy, 81, 9-72; M. J. Dumont, 85, 12-73; L. G. Carman, 84, 10-74; W. W. Corriell, 99, 25-74; C. E. Lipscomb, 96, 17-75; A. W. Kleincke, 99, 24-75.

FIGHT FOR TWO GOLF TITLES THIS WEEK

Women to Play for National Championship—Intercollegiate Match at Greenwich.

The Fall season in golf will get under way with a running start tomorrow, Labor Day, and in addition to hundreds of club competitions throughout this section of the country, the week will bring about the women's national championship at the Onwentsia Country Club, Lake Forest, Ill., and the annual intercollegiate championship at the Greenwich Country Club, Greenwich, Conn.

Of the two, the women's gathering in the Middle West is by far the more important. Former title holders will be conspicuous by their absence among the women players. Mrs. H. Arnold Jackson, the present champion, is not playing golf this year. Miss Margaret Curtis, thrice the champion, will not try the long trip half way across the Continent. Miss Gladys Ravenscroft is at home in England.

The last champion of former years to be in line is Mrs. J. V. Hurd who, as Miss Dorothy Campbell, won the British, Canadian, and American titles. It was in 1909 and 1910 that Miss Campbell won the championship of the United States. She is a favorite. Those who try to estimate the championship possibilities, however, must not overlook at least three players who never have held the title. These are Miss Elaine Rosenthal, the runner-up at Nassau last year, and recent winner of the Western championship; Miss Vera Ramsey, fresh from England, and Miss Alexa Stirling of Atlanta, the 17-year-old girl who won the 1915 Southern championship.

Local women pin their faith notably on two long-distance drivers, Miss Lillian B. Hyde, the holder of the Metropolitan title for the third time, and Miss Marion Hollins, the former champion, who was runner-up in 1913 to Miss Ravenscroft at Wilmington. Miss Hyde was once a runner-up as well. Mrs. Joseph E. Davis of Piping Rock, who reached the final match in the last Metropolitan at Sleepy Hollow against Miss Hyde, is also attracting attention. Mrs. Davis is not much at score play, but she has the ability to stick to her opponent until the last ditch, and in a championship contest is likely to prove a stumbling block for more than one of the experts.

Altogether it looks as if the women's battle for the premier American title will be fraught with difficulties, with not a little promise of upsets on the way. Following is a record of the championships to date:

Year.	Links.	Winner.
1895	Shinnecock Hills	Mrs. S. Brown
1896	Morris County	Miss Beatrix Hoyt
1897	Essex Co., Mass.	Miss Beatrix Hoyt
1898	Ardsley	Miss Beatrix Hoyt
1899	Philadelphia	Miss Ruth Underhill
1900	Shinnecock Hills	Miss F. C. Griscom
1901	Baltusrol	Miss G. Hecker
1902	Brookline	Miss G. Hecker
1903	Chicago	Miss Harriet Anthony
1904	Merion	Miss G. M. Bishop
1905	Morris County	Miss P. Mackay
1906	Brae Burn	Miss H. S. Curtis
1907	Midlothian	Miss Ruth Curtis
1908	Chevy Chase	Miss K. C. Harley
1909	Merion	Miss D. Campbell
1910	Homewood	Miss D. Campbell
1911	Baltusrol	Miss M. Curtis
1912	Essex Co., Mass.	Miss M. Curtis
1913	Wilmington	Miss G. Ravenscroft
1914	Nassau	Miss H. A. Jackson

The intercollegiate championship is another one in which almost anything might happen. This season Edward P. Allis, 3d, of Harvard, the present holder of the title, will not be able to defend it. Allis is an able golfer, having won the Wisconsin crown on three occasions and the Harvard title on two. He was runner-up for the Western amateur last year to Warren K. Wood, and defeated Charles E. Evans, Jr., on the way. Allis failed to qualify for the national amateur championship at Detroit last week.

Some of the most promising material has been lost through graduation this year. Among these graduates are Clement B. Webster of Pennsylvania, Allis, Louis M. Washburn, and a few others. Among those who might come through are D. Clark Corkran of Princeton, Lawrence H. Canan of Harvard, W. Hamilton Gardner, 2d, of Yale, Louis L. Bredin of Yale, and C. W. B. Townsend of Pennsylvania. Franklin W. Dyer of Pennsylvania must not be overlooked in the estimate.

Two days will be given over to team matches, Tuesday and Wednesday, while the remainder of the week is reserved for the individual championship. This year those who are not on teams are eligible for the individual title, a condition which, despite its fairness, never has existed before.

Following is the history of the intercollegiate championship:

TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP.

Year.	Place.	Winner.
1897	Ardsley	Yale
1898	Ardsley	Harvard
1899	Ardsley	Yale
1900	Garden City	Harvard
1901	Atlantic City	Harvard
1902	Garden City	Yale
1902	Morris County	Harvard
1903	Garden City	Harvard
1904	Myopia	Harvard
1905	Garden City	Yale
1906	Garden City	Yale
1907	Nassau	Yale
1908	Brae Burn	Yale
1909	Apawamis	Yale
1910	Essex County	Yale
1911	Baltusrol	Yale
1912	Ekwanok	Yale
1913	Huntingdon Valley	Yale
1914	Garden City	Princeton

INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIP.

Year.	Winner and College.
1897	Louis P. Bayard, Jr., Princeton.
1898	J. F. Curtis, Harvard.
1898	John Reid, Jr., Yale.
1900	Percy R. Pyne, 2d, Princeton.
1901	H. Lindsley, Harvard.
1902	Charles Hitchcock, Jr., Yale.
1902	H. Chandler Egan, Harvard.
1903	F. O. Reinhart, Princeton.
1904	A. L. White, Harvard.
1905	Robert Abbott, Yale.
1906	W. E. Clow, Jr., Yale.
1907	Ellis Knowles, Harvard.
1908	H. H. Wilder, Harvard.
1909	Albert Seckel, Princeton.
1910	Robert E. Hunter, Yale.
1911	George C. Stanley, Yale.
1912	F. C. Davidson, Harvard.
1913	Nathaniel Wheeler, Yale.
1914	Edward P. Allis, 3d, Harvard.

Golf for Century Cups.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 4.—At the Greenwich Country Club today the handicap golf tournament was for the Century Cups, presented by Duane Armstrong, the event being open to those members who had never made the course in less than 100 strokes. A. C. Smidt, with a score of 111, 15—96, was the winner. In the golf ball sweepstakes, 18 holes medal play, T. M. Hodgins scored a victory with a card of 88, 16—72.

The scores of the first ten in the Century Cup play were:

A. C. Smidt, 111, 15—96; W. F. Blake, 106, 9—97; A. V. Whiteman, 100, 2—98; S. Robinson, 101, 3—98; T. B. Davis, 103, 4—99; M. Underhill, 104, 5—99; J. R. Green, 103, 4—99; John Farson, 101, 2—99; C. M. Brooks, 109, 9—100; F. Speikerman, 109, 9—100.

In the golf ball sweepstakes event the scores were:

T. M. Hodgins, 88, 16—72; J. T. Soutter, 80, 7—73; W. A. Flinn, 93, 20—73; Dr. Martin, 82, 8—74; H. B. Stayback, 93, 18—75; H. Gilletan, 84, 9—76; J. B. Cobb, 91, 15—76; R. S. Crocker, 86, 9—77; G. D. Webber, 95, 18—77; J. S. Sutphen, 93, 16—77.

CAR, NOT DRIVER, TAKES CUP

In Deed of Gift, Vincent Astor Outlines Conditions of Cup Race.

Vincent Astor has authorized President Harry Harkness of the Sheepshead Bay Speedway Corporation to make public the conditions of the deed of gift governing the series of motor races for the Astor Cup.

The cup is a reproduction of a classic Grecian bowl, bearing the inscription, "Astor Challenge Cup." The docorations are bands of laurel and oak leaves, and a racing scene in relief showing the grand stand, track and a speeding

THE NEW AUTO TROPHY,



The Astor Cup.

car. The height of the cup from its ebony base is about twenty-eight inches. Its width is twenty inches.

The conditions in the deed of gift require five annual competitions on the Sheepshead Bay Speedway, the cup going to the entrant and not to the driver. The final possession of the trophy will be determined on a point basis, the winner each year will get twenty points; second car, eighteen; third, twelve; fourth, ten, and fifth, eight. After the fifth car, the others take one point less as they finish, the tenth car winning three points for the trophy. If two entrants tie for permanent possession of the trophy, the holder is to be decided in a series of three 100-miles races. It is also stipulated that at least five cars must be entered in each annual competition, and the final winner must have been an entrant every year.

SELECT BEST HORSES.

Judges Pick Champions at Rochester Show—High Jumpers Thrill Crowd.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 4.—Today was the last day and champion day at the Rochester Horse Show here, and in the opinion of judges there wese the best horses in the show.

Champion harness pony, Irvington Model, bay stallion, James Cox Brady, Hamilton Farms.

Champion single harness horse, Lady Dilham, brown mare, Edward B. McLean; champion lightweight hunters, Foxy Foot, chestnut gelding, and James Cox Brady, gray gelding, Homewood Stables.

Champion harness pairs, Eve and Suave, chestnut mares, Miss Isabel L. Wanamaker.

Champion saddle horse, Twilight, bay gelding, Walter H. Hanley.

In addition to the champion classes there was some thrilling high jumping toadd flavor to the final program. The famous old Confidence, holder of the high jumping record of 8.21, and his mate, Skyscraper, of the T. L. Chadbourne, Jr., stables, and A. C. Fox's Hercules and Gerald T. Hamley's Ironsides performed in that event and gave the grand stands a thrill. Confidence, which was one of the Sifton string auctioned in New York some time ago, was not compelled to exert himself in topping the bar at 6.8 and winning.

The harness classes, as usual, were the stiffest classes of the day. In the champion classes there was very little choice between the Wanamaker, Bushnell, and White Rose Farm entries. Thesehorses have carried off most of the cups and ribbons of the week. A. W. Atkinson's Beautiful Watton Treasure was also a blue winner in two single harness classes.

Perfest weather and large classes of uniformly high-grade horses have made the last the best in the brief history of the Rochester horse shows. There have been no serious accidents to mar any day, and the judgings seem to have been satisfactory.

MONMOUTH HORSE SHOW.

Miss Halsey's Sweet Briar Second in Novice Saddle Class.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Sept. 4.—Miss Lilly Halsey, the nine-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Halsey of Rumsen (N. J.) and New York, captured her first honors in the annual horse show held here this afternoon under the auspices of the Monmouth County Fair Association, when her Sweet Briar took a second prize in the open class for novice saddle horses. Poetry, owned by Mrs. J. Fred Betz, 3d, took the first prize in this event. Horses owned by Troop B of Red Bank took all of the places in the class for the best troopers' mounts.

Gold Dust, owned by Lewis Straus and Joseph Meyer, carried off the blue ribbon in the class for polo ponies. Hark Away, owned by Howard S. Borden, son of the late M. C. D. Borden, took second honors, and Mosquito, owned by J. Berens Waters, third prize. In the class for novice saddle horses, 15.1 or under, Kansas Boy, owned by W. Strother Jones, won the blue ribbon. Starling, owned by Harden L. Crawford, was second, and Black Knight, owned by Miss Margaret T. C. Rice, third. The blue ribbon in the class for novice saddle horses, 15.1 or over, went to Jerry Bay, owned by Mrs. J. Fred Betz, 3d; Leroy, owned by J. D. Kellerie, was second, and Barry, owned by Samuel G. Allen, third.

The blue ribbon for ponies in harness went to Cinders, owned and driven by Mrs. W. Strother Jones. Oscawanna, owned by Mrs. H. C. Higgins, was second, and her Tetrarch was third.

Elks Beaten in Benefit Game.

A nine of physicians and a team from the Bayone Lodge of Elks played a baseball game at Bayonne yesterday for the benefit of the aByonne Hospital. Dr. Gordon K. Dickinson of Jersey City threw the first ball. The medicos won by a score of 3 to 0. Drs. Pinkerton and Klein did the battery work for the physicians, and Coldweber, Cogan, and Solomon for the Elks. The Elks got but two hits.

'NERVY' CAR DRIVERS FOR ASTOR RACE

Hundreds with Nerve of Wrong Kind Would Compete in 350-Mile Derby.

It is difficult to convince the average person that the driving of a high-power racing machine over a banked speedway like that now being constructed over the old Sheepshead Bay racecourse, is anything but mere fun. An average speed of more than a hundred miles an hour expected in the race for the Astor Cup on Oct. 2, has no terrors for those who do not know from experience what that pace is. The spectator does not know that such a pace taxes the nervous system almost to the breaking point, that it requires superhuman strength, and an ability both to think and act quickly in constantly occurring emergencies.

This is both ludicrously and pathetically indicated at the offices of the general manager of the speedway, Everard Thompson, who is besieged alike at his office, at his hotel, at the speedway, and wherever he happens to be by applicants who wish to become famous by killing themselves in the race for the Astor Cups. Men whose experience has been limited to the piloting of slow-moving auto trucks, or steering of a "jitney" through the streets of an interior metropolis pester him with applications to drive one of the thirty-two fastest cars ever built. Faith in their ability to stand the strain is unlimited. No amount of argument can shake their belief that the work of a De Palma or an Oldfield is anything but a part of the "day's work" which any one can take up with a few hours' practice. All have been bitten by the "speed bug"—and the experience is the only cure for the bite.

The cause of this insane desire of taxicab, bus, and motor-car drivers is the stories of fabulous earnings of drivers of racing cars. Another is the tales of hairbreadth escapes and miraculous triumphs over impossible obstacles by purely imaginary road races, tales written by men whose knowledge of autos and racing has been derived from a comfortable seat in a touring car or a casual glance at a Vanderbilt Cup race for the purpose of getting "atmosphere" and "local color."

With imaginations thus fired, men come to Mr. Thompson by the hundred, both in flesh and blood and through epistolary application, to beg for the privilege or risking not only their own lives, but those of the trained drivers in the races. They are offended when the impossibility of considering their applications are pointed out. "I have been an aviator"; "I have driven for two years for an employer who would not sit in a car that could not make at least sixty miles an hour on a State highway"; "I am strong as an ox, and do not know what fear is"; "I have driven a locomotive over runs that call for a schedule of seventy-five to eighty miles an hour on parts of the run"; "I have driven my motor cycle 12,000 miles without an accident of any sort," are some of the recommendations these ambitious ones offer.

Would Consent to Be Mechanicians.

When these applications are brusquely refused with the explanation that Mr. Thompson has nothing to do with the employment of drivers, anyway, there follows a desire to be employed as a mechanician on tae racing cars. There is at least reflected glory in that post. That a mechanician must be an expert, familiar with every last inch of his car and every erratic part of its watchlike mechanism, and able to detect and correct instantly any suspected or evident trouble, does not penetrate the noodles of these over-ambitious youth. Inquiry generally reveals that their skill is the ability to yank off a busted shoe quickly and adjust its successor, or the knowledge of how to clean a spark plug. Yet they feel themselves competent to go into a cup race, because, "I can hold on like the grip of grim Death itself, and you couldn't yank me out of a car with a derrick."

Talk about the mothers who did not raise their boys to be soldiers! Mr. Thompson's experiences cause him to believe that "there ain't no such mothers." The basis for the opinion may be slight, but the opinion persists. One mother of Italian extraction pleaded with Mr. Thompson to give her nineteen-year-old son a chance as a mechanician, although his only "autoracing" experience was the driving of a big motor truck for a carter. Mr. Thompson pointed out the dangers of the sport to both drivers and mechanicians, and when she still persisted in her desire to have her son in the game for the "big money"—she had read the stories in her Italian paper—he told her of the fatalities in driving of cars by inexperienced men as well as by experts. But he could not cool her ardor, and the mother actually left the office in anger because the speedway officials would not allow her son to risk his life for the extra money he could earn. This mother was only a type of many who have come to ask for life-risking places for their offspring when soldiering is actually much safer—and comporative statistics will show it—even if less remunerative. It is the glamor of the dollar that tempts them to raise their sons to be speed race drivers.

Even the "equality-for-women" movement has intruded since the construction of the Speedway. Miss Florence Thornton of Brooklyn who has been teaching the driving of cars professionally, and who races her cars at unsanctioned meets on the mile and half-tracks of the Middle West, recently applied for the privilege of entering the race for the Astor Cup or the lesscr events. Of course her application was refused, as the A. A. A. Contest Board rules forbid women driving in races, and Mr. Thompson was not inclined to ask the board to amend its rules so that she could be a contestant. Whether the Association for the Equality for Women will take the matter up as a discrimination is not asserted.

Ollie, He Bane Daredevil, Too.

A weird document from Hoboken, N. J., tells quaintly of the sort of men who think they have a right to get in with the very elect in this hair-raising, blood-curdling, and death-defying sport. The game has no terrors for this adventurous Swede.

Meneger Tomson,
Race tract Boss.

I here they need Meccanick faller for end Driver astors cury race And They ban has hard time finden mans whougb gott nerve to ried on a driver jo Fast hundert mille (100) on Our spped well ef you tank i aint got no nerve from that you wass Rong becos i kan ride meccanick any Driver mans and i ban holt tite good and dont fel of i rled and Drivver you tall me and wok hard so Tall me cudd i have job i tanks you

Your resp.,
N. OLAFSON.

1 in clothes 2c cent stamp

That Megatherian Speedway, with its graceful curves over a stretch of two miles and its mastodonic spectators' stand that will hold all New York's National Guard and not be crowded, inspires those who see it with a desire to be part of the enterprise. Men, women, and children, all ages, colors, nationalities, and conditions, except the totally blind, are applicants for concessions or employment. Young women wish to be hospital attendants, nurses, ladies' maids, "usheresses," "detecatives," candy-stand attendants—anything to get inside the big inclosure to see the 350-mile race without paying for the privilege and to get a bit of the gate receipts for themselves.

Schemes for separating the public from its money while the big race is in progress come to Mr. Thompson so thickly that after his experience with the big Yale bowl in New Haven he concludes that the shrewd Connecticut Yankee is but a child in arms compared with the populace of New York. Schemes ludicrous, meritorious, chimerical, charitable, meretricious, bald swindles, some almost nefarious ones, are brought or sent to him for consideration, until he is tempted to establish a Bureau of Relief from Schemers, so that he may have time to attend to his legitimate business. Mr. Thompson is convinced at least that should all other crops fail the crop of grafters will never be anything but over-abundant.

WIRE-HAIRED 'FOX' BEST DOG IN SHOW

Oxford Ridgeway Dorothy Takes High Honors at Islip Bench Exhibit.

BAY SHORE, L. I., Sept. 4.—To a little wire-haired fox terrier which, after winning at numerous Western shows, came near taking leading honors at Newport recehtly, went the award for the best dog of either sex at the third annual show of the Islip Kennel Club, on the Islip Polo Club grounds, today. This newcomer among champions was Oxford Ridgeway Dorothy, a year and a half old bitch, owned by J. B. Able of Tappan, N. Y. She was placed over a field of high-class dogs that included several Westminster winners.

Because of their unusually good quality and their numerous entries, fox terriers attracted perhaps the greatest amount of attention during the day. They were shown before George W. Quintard, the prominent breeder of fox terrier champions, who made a most successful début as a dog show judge. Among the smooth fox terriers George Raper's unbeaten bitch Remswick Radiance scored its fourth straight triumph, her other victories having been earned at the Westminster, Rochester, and Charity shows. In addition to having the best wire-haired fox terrier, J. B. Able took the blue in the winners dogs class for smooth fox terriers with Oxford Stormcloud.

Among the Pekingese, Mrs. M. E. Hardy's entries, Nanking Pao Kivei and Isai of Noke of Braywick, were declared the best dog and best bitch, respectively. Mrs. H. Nick Pullz's champion St. Julien proved the best Pomeranian, being placed ahead of a diminutive entry of the Swiss Mountain Kennels' Banner Flyaway Kim. A 9-month-old French bulldog, La France Model, owned by Frederic Poffet, scored an unexpected victory in the American bred class, and was then placed reserve to its grandsire, Mrs. Norienne Denturk's champion Pourquoi Pas, in the winners' class.

One of the features was the showing of foxhound packs in competition for the first time at a one-day Long Island exhibition. G. Nuess Arnolt awarded the blue to the Smithtown pack, with the Meadow Brook entries second.

Although the show did not come up to the expectation of being a three point meeting, the majority of the dogs benched were of high standard, and the judging was unusually interesting. In the unclassified specials, particularly, the judges deliberated a good deal. They finally named Beckcliffe Kennels' bulldog, Ch. Crissie Denton, the best non-sporting dog in the show; Lismore Kennels' Irish setter, Lismore De

College Presidents Discuss Various Phases of Preparatory School Methods

In Letters to The Times They Give Their Views on Courses of Study, Discipline, Relative Importance of Topics, and Outdoor Training.

HEREWITH are printed more letters from university and college Presidents on secondary school conditions. The series began in THE SUNDAY TIMES of July 25, and will continue until the latter part of this month.

Weakness in Fundamentals.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is a steady improvement in the preparation of the 600 students admitted to this college annually. Most of them really know how to prepare a lesson, and they have fixed habits of work. But now, as always, the glaring deficiency is what I may call unfamiliarity with the essentials—the tools which they must employ in their daily work.

Most of the advanced studies they pursue in the secondary school, and which are necessary for those not intending to enter college, are of no use in college work, while the fundamental studies which they had in the grammar school have faded from memory. They are strong in literature, physics, biology, astronomy, and ethics, but woefully deficient in arithmetic, grammar, and spelling. Many of the failures in college chemistry and physics can be traced to unfamiliarity with the simplest principles of ratio, percentage, and the metric system. Scientific terminology fails to register a proper impression on the brain, and cannot be reproduced on paper from inability to spell. The textbook cannot be comprehended because analysis in reading is a lost art.

If we could only know which children would go to college and drill them thoroughly on these fundamentals, leaving to others the advanced subjects necessary to life, we should have a more workable preparation for college. Conditions would be improved if we could only persuade the secondary schools that a continuation of these fundamental subjects through the preparatory course or a thorough review of them during the last year would not belittle the school curriculum, would not reduce the advanced grade to a grammar school, but would probably be a blessing to the non-college as well as the college contingent.

EDWIN E. SPARKS,
President Pennsylvania State College.
State College, Penn.

Too Many Subjects.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Speaking specifically for the public schools in the South, I would say that the greatest need is for longer terms and better paid teachers. The nine months' term obtains very generally in our cities and our larger towns, and the teachers in these places are adequately remunerated. In the rural districts, however, the terms are too short and the salaries of the teachers are so low that it is difficult to secure adequate teaching talent.

In reference to the work in the schools, I feel that the greatest defect is the lack of thoroughness and accuracy in the teaching of fundamental subjects like mathematics, Latin, and English, notably the last two. The attention of the pupils is dissipated by the attempt to teach too many subjects.

It is only fair to say, however, that in South Carolina the interest of the general public and of the educators of the State in secondary education is increasing every year. Better conditions, therefore, are to be expected in the future.

W. S. CURRELL,
President University of South Carolina.
Columbia, S. C.

How to Prepare for College.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In briefly expressing my opinion upon the character of instruction needed to make the work of the preparatory school most efficient, it is premised that the student will continue his studies for a further period of four years in college. High schools are not to be regarded as mainly preparatory schools. My discussion will apply only to the courses of study to be selected in the high school curriculum by the small percentage of the total number of high school students who go to college.

The tendency in recent years has been to lay too great stress upon short courses, mainly of an informational character, and a failure to realize that it is most important to teach the pupil to think. In the beginning, of course, a student must be taught some facts, but greater emphasis should be laid on how to use these facts. Introducing a multiplicity of subjects, selected mainly because of their supposed interest to the young pupil, and studied in a very superficial manner for a short period of time, is mischievous. A few typical subjects selected from the different departments of human knowledge, studied for a sufficient length of time to enable thorough treatment, will give opportunity to train the student so as to develop his intellectual powers most effectively, determine his mental capacity, and enable him to find what kind of work he is best fitted for, the latter a very important function of the preparatory school.

I would emphasize, then:

First—It is essential in the preliminary work—that of acquiring knowledge of facts—to cultivate the habits of observation, then to train in the methods of accurate observation, and the elimination of the subjective element. For this a considerable amount of laboratory and field work in science is best suited.

Second—Teach methods of reasoning; develop the faculty of drawing logical conclusions, and ability to detect fallacies. The mathematical subjects give the best opportunity for such training.

Third—The development of the imaginative faculty, governed by reason, is most valuable. This can best be done through the study of literature and art.

Fourth—The power of expression and the ability to communicate thought accurately is to be cultivated through language study.

Fifth—History will furnish material for development of the higher ethical and moral nature.

It is important that considerable attention be given to teaching pupils how to study. In preparatory schools, as well as in colleges, this is too often neglected. Students frequently are faithful, diligent, and work hard, but their efforts are unintelligently directed and their energy inefficiently expended because of a lack of knowing how to study.

A very large part of the instructor's effort should be directed toward establishing deeply and firmly the principles of honesty and truthfulness in all the pupil's work and actions. It is to be deeply regretted that students are permitted to become imbued with the idea that in their school work and school life the standard of rectitude and honor is elastic, that cribbing and untruthfulness are justified if only they "can get by with it." The preparatory school which does not combat this somewhat firmly established "schoolboy" belief falls very far short of doing its duty, no matter how efficient otherwise its intellectual training may be.

Serious attention should be given to the instilling of a sense of responsibility, recognition, and cheerful obedience to proper authority, the formation of habits of personal courtesy and neatness.

The work in the different departments should be co-ordinated, through co-operation of instructors, so that the intimate relation of all branches of human knowledge may be impressed upon the student.

A four-year course in a preparatory school, following, say, seven or eight years of primary instruction, should be apportioned, in my judgment, about as follows: To the study of one foreign language, not less than three years; to mathematical work, not beyond plane trigonometry, three years; to one physical and one biological science at least, one year each; to English—grammar, composition and rhetoric—two years; to history and literature, two years. What foreign language or which special science to select, what literary works or history to choose, seems to me to be a matter of minor importance but more one of expedience, largely to be determined by the college the student expects to attend, or, better, by the special ability of the instructors in the preparatory school.

As regards physical training, it should be made a required part of the course under careful supervision. Military training in this connection is of advantage, for it enables the careful supervision of physical exercise, instills habits of obedience, respect for authority, and the practice of self-control; encourages neatness and orderliness, grace of carriage and poise. The development of a spirit of militarism need not be feared, if military training is made a part of the course in physical training and ends with the preparatory

C. LEO MEES,
President, Rose Polytechnic Institute.
Terre Haute, Ind.

Range of Subjects Bewildering.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The change most needed in the methods of our preparatory schools is one that will make for thoroughness of instruction. Too often pupils come to us from these schools with a smattering of a great many subjects and an accurate knowledge of none.

Secondly, I should welcome any change in the method that would induce the pupils to study for the love of what they learn, and not merely for advancement in grade or class.

I have never known any preparatory school to excel in the excellency of its work the old-fashioned private academy. Our present high school system has, however, crowded these academies almost out of existence, at least in the South. The only hope for the life of such an academy now is superior excellence in training, since, of course, a parent will patronize a high school if he can get even equally as good teaching as in the academy. Of course, a good high school is better than a poor academy, and vice versa. There is, however, so broad a difference in the teaching done in our high schools themselves as to render the credits secured from these almost the despair of the colleges. It seems to me that some plan should be worked out of standardizing these high schools so that the instruction given in every four-year high school shall be practically identical, not only in the subjects offered, but also in the thoroughness with which they are taught.

I believe that almost every professor of English in our colleges will agree with me in saying that the pupils who come to us from the high school are markedly lacking in training in English and also in the other languages. The method of teaching languages has greatly changed in the last twenty years, and I do not think the change adopted has been in the interest of thoroughness. I am inclined to believe that, if there was less scattering of the energies of the pupils and these were concentrated on certain fundamental subjects, the results would be better. The ordinary high school pupil of today is bewildered with the range of subjects which he is called upon to complete within the period of his high-school course.

Military training is, I think, always of advantage in that it demands order and neatness. I do not, however, believe it is wise to introduce this in the secondary schools, as the pupils in these schools are young and in the formative period of their life, both mentally and physically. The time in the high school is short, and I believe it is to the advantage of the pupil that he shall devote this whole period to mental and physical development, and the latter in the natural line of pleasure and outdoor exercise rather than by enforced military discipline. If any system of military training is to be introduced into the preparatory schools, I believe it should be a modification of the Swiss system, which seems to be the most excellent.

J. D. EGGLESTON,
President Virginia Polytechnic Institute.
Blacksburg, Va.

Three Prime Qualifications.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Could we have a preparatory training for college students which would send them to us able to read a page of print on ordinary matter and know just what the writer's idea was, and if, in addition to that, the student were able to tell just exactly what the author said, and, in addition to that were able to read aloud the page so that no listener could fail to get the author's idea, then I would ask no better preparation for advanced work.

I am sorry to say that I can point to no school which specially prepares students to do these three important things. With these, almost any defect in training can be quickly covered; without these, a college course is but uphill work.

M. AUSTICE HARRIS,
Acting President, Elmira College.
Elmira, N. Y.

Good Teachers the Keynote.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is no grade of work in the entire educational system in which teaching, as a feature in itself, is more important than in the preparatory school. In the grades below, instruction, while far from being merely incidental, is, nevertheless, not so fundamental. The states and processes of mind, during childhood, are simpler and the efforts at education during this period follow nature rather than attempt, in as great a degree as later, to improve on nature. A child in a good cultural environment can grow up without formal instruction and yet attain the usual capacities of mind and acquire fairly well the rudiments of knowledge. Of course this development can be secured to far better advantage under the formal and systematic discipline of teachers and schools. The latter are of far greater consequence, however, when the child comes to youth and enters upon what is technically known as secondary education.

The preparatory school, as the term implies, represents a sort of new start in education. It is primary to the varied and extended field of higher learning. It is the gateway to civilization. Here it is simply out of the question to expect nature to work out her own processes. The race, impersonated in the teacher, must now show the way, and so education becomes less the gift of nature and more the work of man. Secondary education, in its "preparatory" aspect especially, requires first-rate teaching, for, in addition to formal discipline and the getting of knowledge, the methods of study necessary to the higher learning must be acquired.

In view of this, preparatory schools should lay the stress primarily on teaching and only secondarily on equipment. Instead of attempting to acquire vast estates with costly buildings entailing enormous expense for maintenance, let the money be spent rather in securing truly great teachers. In selecting preparatory schools let patrons look less upon the outward appearance and more upon the men who occupy the masters' chairs.

GEORGE LESLIE OMWAKE,
President Ursinus College.
Collegeville, Penn.

Physical Betterment Important.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I seriously question the wisdom of general military training in the secondary schools, the colleges and the universities of our land. Such training cannot serve so largely physical ends as to overshadow the possible dangers involved in creating a sentiment for militarism in this country. Every step should be taken to teach the arts of peace in our schools, and to discourage bringing to the surface the brutal forces innate, more or less, in every human breast. If military training is desired for health ends, I would say that there are other methods fully as potent, if not more so, for the development of strength, bodily poise, and health. We need not take up the method which little by little would create a military spirit in our youth. Militarism is the flower developed by degrees through education along those lines.

In the place of military training I would urge a stronger emphasis upon the gymnasium, and outdoor sports under competent leadership in every secondary school, college and university of our country. Courses in hygiene, physical culture, exercises appropriate to the ages involved, the conditions found and the circumstances under which the youth are living, might easily be introduced in all our educational institutions not now having them. It is as much a duty to be well as it is to be honest. The four great schools of philosophy, the Lyceum, the Porch, the Academy and the Garden, taught an admirable thing for true citizenship when they trained their students to find strength of mind and happiness of soul in bodily vigor, and only the man of superabundant vigor can expect to work to the top notch of efficiency. We have failed to supply adequate means for true physical health and bodily endurance in our educational system, and we need to demand the best training along these lines for our future citizenship. Heretofore we have emphasized the intellectual need of our youth, and probably rightly so, but education goes far beyond the needs of the mind and hand.

In this connection permit me to say that debate and oratory are not holding their place among our youth and public men as in the earlier history of our country. Great speakers are not so common now as formerly. To be able to express our ideas, forcibly and accurately and convincingly, the power to persuade men through the channel of eloquent speech is as important as the storing up of knowledge and the ability to think. To think on one's feet is an important object of true education. To objectify the subjective powers and beliefs constitute a fundamental purpose in the training of our youth, and I am inclined to the opinion that great rivalry and enthusiasm and school spirit would be engendered in these respects if debate and oratory were properly directed. Why could we not have as great interest in these things as in football and baseball?

I hold that the best place to prepare youth is in the academies and preparatory departments of our colleges. The touch with college men and large leadership is invaluable in instilling high ideals and noble purposes. Association with students higher up stimulates an ambition to go on to larger attainments on the part of the youth in the preparatory departments of our colleges. No doubt this is true to some extent in the universities where they have what is called model high schools, another name for the word academy. The problem to keep the boy and girl at the task of education is the great one in our educational system. We go further on where the limitations are the least marked and defined. A larger per cent. go to college through the preparatory school than from the regular high school.

B. H. KROEZE,
President, Jamestown College.
Jamestown, N. D.

For Students of Engineering.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Michigan College of Mines is strictly an engineering school. The students who come to it from preparatory schools have, as a rule, excellent memories, but are deficient in the ability to reason. If preparatory schools could give students who intend to take engineering courses more experience in the independent solution of problems, it would greatly facilitate their progress in college. It is not necessary to give a greater number of problems. In many schools the number might be lessened to advantage. The end sought should be the cultivation of the ability to grasp the conditions of a problem and to apply good reasoning to its solution.

F. W. McNAIR,
President, Michigan College of Mines.
Houghton, Mich.

What Youth Should Learn First.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The most important thing for any boy or girl in a preparatory school is the acquisition of the habits of neatness, honesty, reliability, responsibility, accuracy, and respect for authority. Next comes the power to use good English. Then follows the ability to rely on one's self and solve personal problems.

H. L. STETSON,
President, Kalamazoo College.
Kalamazoo, Mich.

"Atmosphere" Chief Requisite.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The secondary school ought to be of that type where special emphasis is placed upon the development of character and a strong personality. Such a school does not imply so much a change in methods of teaching or of study as it does that the teaching and study shall be within the right kind of an atmosphere. Nothing is more potent in determining the character of boys and girls or in the formation of their aims and ideals than the atmosphere in which they live and work. Atmosphere, as all acknowledge, has much to do with the proper development of animal and plant life, so it has a powerful influence over the character and lives of human beings. It is therefore the part of wisdom to seek for institutions in which the youth of our country are to be trained whose atmosphere shall really, though it may be unconsciously, mold their young lives according to the very highest ideals of moral and manly excellence.

The preparatory school best for boys and girls, in my opinion, is that whose atmosphere is fresh from moral contagion and that is distinctively charged with the ozone of the clean and genuine in life. As said, this is not so much a question of studies as of social, intellectual, and spiritual environment. In such an environment the teacher is the most essential factor. His moral purpose, clean and exemplary life, and wholesome precepts all unite to produce the best type of manhood and womanhood. I do not regard military training or athletic training, as such, as conducive to this result. It is only as such training has the right atmosphere that it has value and is to be commended.

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MARION R. DRURY,
President, Leander Clark College.
Toledo, Iowa.

Fewer Subjects, More Care.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On the whole, the high school seems to me very efficient. The waves of reform which are constantly beating upon it have trickled through in small rivulets, and have added much to the refreshment and benefit of the system. It is, however, exceedingly fortunate that the bulwarks of tradition have opposed a certain barrier to the full force of these waves. Personally, I believe in cutting down the number of subjects taught in the ordinary preparatory course, and increasing the thoroughness of the teaching. Better preparation of teachers is an important factor, and is just coming to full recognition.

F. R. KOLBE,
President, Municipal University of Akron.
Akron, Ohio.

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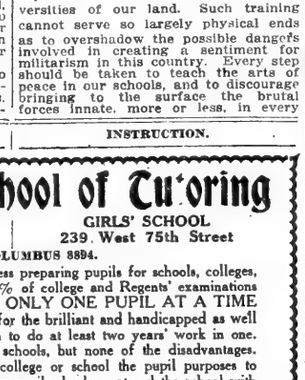
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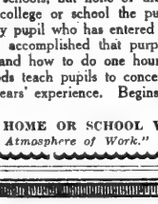


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Marine and Field Club Tries New Plan for Its Regatta.

For the first time this Summer the yachtsmen who race below the Narrows started and finished a race on the east side of Gravesend Bay. It was the annual regatta of the Marine and Field Club ,and the start and the finish were off the bath Beach home of the organization. The innovation pleased the yachtsmen, and as a result there was an excellent fleet at the starting line. Unfortunately for all hands, there was little or no wind, and the yachts had considerable difficulty in covering short courses.

The little air that stirred came from the southwest. It enabled the Regatta Committee to pick a course that gave the larger craft a reach on the starboard tack from the starting line to the Bensonhurst mark, a beat to the Sea Gate mark, a reach on the port tack to the Craven Shoal Buoys, a run to Fort Hamilton, and another reach home.

Soon after the start the breeze entirely died away, and the yachts were like painted ships upon a painted ocean. They simply drifted around the course. Out of a fleet of twenty-two craft that started only five were able to cross the finish line. Alice won in the Q class, Mouse was the only boat to finish in the knockabout division, and Shadow led home Meteor in the Star class. These yachts would not have been timed had not the course been cut in half.

The annual regatta of the Atlantic Yacht Club will be sailed tomorrow. The course signals will be set at 10:45 o'clock in the morning. The handicaps will be the same as those that governed yesterday's contest.

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PUBLIC NOTICE.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF HIS HONOUR Mr. Justice Gordon, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of South Australia, dated the 6th day of June, 1914, made in the matter of the Estate of Mary Maria Malone, late of North Adelaide, in the State of South Australia, Spinster, deceased, (No. 173 of 1914,) whereby the following enquiries by advertisement were directed, namely: as to whether Michael Malone, a brother of the above-named Mary Maria Malone, deceased, is living or dead and if dead when he died, and whether he left any will, and whether he was ever married and if so when and to whom, and whether he left a widow or any and what children him surviving, and who are his legal personal representatives.

The said Michael Malone (if living) or any person or persons claiming to be the widow or child or the legal personal representative of the said Michael Malone, and claiming to be entitled to share in the distribution of the estate of the said Mary Maria Malone, deceased, are required to send by post prepaid to Messrs. Kelly & Harcourt of Ware Chambers, King William Street, Adelaide, South Australia, the Solicitors of the Public Trustee of South Australia, the Administrator of the estate of the said deceased, their christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, and full particulars of their claims, on or before the 1st day of January, 1916, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order.

Dated this 5th day of July, 1915.

W. S. STUART, Master.

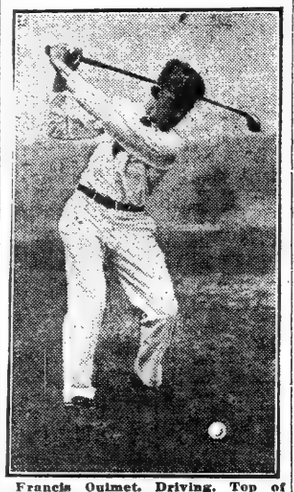
GOLF SIMPLIFIED AND ANALYZED

These short articles on golf are a part of a series, the object of which is to explain in simple, easily understood form the points which every golfer, young or old, should know. Advice on these fundamental features of the ancient game has been given by such experts as Vardon, Travers, Braid, Taylor, Quimet, Ray, and others. The following articles have to do with the drive.

No. 13—The Straight Left Arm, at Top of Swing.

In the previous articles of this series stress has been laid on the keeping of the left arm straight—a point the books and professional golfers do not go into—but it is, nevertheless, a very important factor in the correct golf stroke.

Don't bend it at the elbow; or bend it as little as possible. The turning of



Francis Ouimet. Driving. Top of swing. Left arm is as straight "as a poker," but there is no evidence of stiffness in the position. Note the position of right elbow, just where it would be if Mr. Ouimet did as advised in this article.

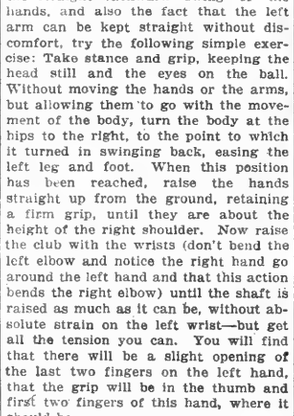
the body, with the hands going straight back, will remove any tendency in this direction. This point is to be emphasized for two reasons: In the first place, a straight left arm gives a sure guide to bringing the club head back to the exact spot from where it started; secondly, it is the foundation upon which the wrists acquire their tension as they drop the club back of the head, giving them that tremendous spring which is the only wrist action in the golf stroke. The straight left arm is the one sure guide that this powerful release of wrist tension will be delivered at the proper time and in the proper direction, assisted, of course, by the other parts of the body coming properly into the stroke. The left arm, from the shoulder to the wrist joint, is the pivot on which the hands, wrists, arms, and shoulders work in the golf stroke, or perhaps one should say it is the rudder, for it steers the work of these members.

To impress on your mind the fact of the straight backward swing of the hands, and also the fact that the left arm can be kept straight without discomfort, try the following simple exercise: Take stance and grip, keeping the head still and the eyes on the ball. Without moving the hands or the arms, but allowing them to go with the movement of the body, turn the body at the hips to the right, to the point to which it turned in swinging back, easing the left leg and foot. When this position has been reached, raise the hands straight up from the ground, retaining a firm grip, until they are about the height of the right shoulder. Now raise the club with the wrists (don't bend the left elbow and notice the right hand go around the left hand and that this action bends the right elbow) until the shaft is raised as much as it can be, without absolute strain on the left wrist—but get all the tension you can. You will find that there will be a slight opening of the last two fingers on the left hand, that the grip will be in the thumb and first two fingers of this hand, where it should be.

In this position the shaft will be pointing upward and backward at an angle and will pass opposite the right ear. Now, turn the shoulders, letting the left go down and around under the chin and the right up and back. This will bring the club shaft into correct position back of the neck. The hands will be at the height of the right ear, the left arm straight, and the right arm and elbow will be correctly positioned. Right here let me say that any attempt to keep the right elbow down, in, and close to the body is wrong; has caused a lot of misconception, and has cramped the style of many a golfer. Let this arm work naturally and it will take its proper place easily and automatically, (see the position of the right elbow in the photographs.)

No. 14—The Straight Left Arm, at Top of Swing.

When you have performed the simple exercise described in the last article, you will find your hands are where they ought to be; that a line dropped as indicated will strike the ground inside the right heel, and that they have reached this position without any swing around the body of themselves. They have been



Harold H. Hilton. Driving. Top of swing. A fine example of the straight left arm. Note the bend in the left wrist.

taken around the body by the turning of the hips and the movement of the shoulders. You will further notice that you have not had to bend the left elbow to get the club to a horizontal position, back of the neck. It was the bending of the wrists and the movement of the shoulders that did this, and it is the bending of the wrists which constitutes "wrist action" in the golf stroke, and puts tension in them, ready for action in the down stroke.

If you have not allowed the body to sway in performing this exercise a very valuable sense of the action of the left leg and foot will be obtained, as well as the stiffening or tension of the right leg and hip, so you will know when they are working right in the actual swing.

The really valuable thing about the foregoing exercise is to prove that you can place yourself correctly. Therefore, it follows you can swing to the correct position by following the methods which have been pointed out. At first, possibly, and very probably, this position cannot be reached comfortably when swinging the club back, but continuous practice will loosen the muscles and enable you to get the proper position easily.

Another way to get this idea of the straight swing back of the hands and the keeping of the left arm straight clearly in mind is as follows: Take an object directly in line back of the ball, or have some one stand at a safe distance back of it, out of range of the club head. This will be to your right; but it is a line from the ball which must be taken, not from yourself. Stand and grip correctly, and, allowing the body to turn in the proper way and the shoulders to respond freely, try to swing the club head straight back to the object or person back of the ball.

Look at the club-head while doing it and see the track it takes and where your hands go. You certainly are not trying to get them around the body; still they will go directly to the correct position at the top of the swing, and the wrists will drop the club shaft into quite the correct position when the hands stop at the right height. This is the simplest method I can think of to get the idea of the straight back swing of the hands into your mind, and to convince you that if you do swing them so, the club will go in the proper track—always providing you allow the body to turn correctly and the shoulders to work properly.

Furthermore, by this exercise you will loosen the swing and get rhythm into it. What must be apparent to you now is the simplicity and naturalness reflected in the easy movements of the great golfers that is at bottom the reason for the power and accuracy of their strokes. They never assume unnatural or strained postures; rather, every position they take holds latent the correct position that is to follow it.

No. 15—A Few Things to Think About Before Attempting the Down Swing.

While the grip does not relax when the wrists are dropped, or bent, at the top of the swing, this does not mean that a "death grip" is ever taken or maintained. The very fact that the wrists can be bent freely, with the hands kept in position, indicates the grip is not too tight. The wrists must be allowed to work as freely as is consistent with keeping proper tension. The maner in which the wrists work will be a safe guide as to whether your grip is of the proper tightness.

The hands must not be opened to drop the club back of the neck nor must the grip be so tight as to cramp the wrists in this action. It is all a matter of getting sufficient control in the grip without too tight a grip. Certainly one must have strength in the grip, for without it no power can be applied.

The most careful observation has



Alexander Campbell. Driving. Top of swing. The tension is indicated by the bend in shaft of driver. Without very firm grip at this point, shaft would not bend. Campbell's wrists are in high state of tension.

shown me that Vardon, Taylor, and Braid do not allow the slightest change in the position of their hands on the club to take place. Any change in tension which may take place during the swing is unconscious, is inherent in the swing.

By following the track of the back swing as it has been described it will be found to be perfectly easy and natural to keep the hands always in close contact with the club grip, and there will be no necessity of opening them at the top to drop the club to the horizontal.

They are always in position to do their work at exactly the proper time, and no thought will be necessary after a little practice. Their work will be done instinctively.

To prevent any misconception on the matter of the opening of the hands, it is well to say that without any conscientious opening, the left hand will slightly open at the back, i. e., the little and third finger will not be gripping so very firmly as to prevent this slight relaxing. The point to be fixed in mind is the danger of trying to open the hands deliberately.

It is undoubtedly a fact that the ball can be "struck" from quite a different position to that shown in the photographs of Vardon, Braid, Taylor, and Duncan, but, as Taylor says, "It may be a game, but it is not golf." It may be that one can get to the position these men are in at the top of their stroke in a way different from that which I have set forth, but he will have to waste energy to do so; will have to force the club back into the right track somewhere during the swing, and will thus lose the smooth action so necessary to timing the stroke.

The great feature of Vardon's play is the exceeding smoothness of his stroke. There is no wavering of his club anywhere; it goes direct to the top of the swing, and as directly back to the ball. The swing described will take the club to the top of the swing smoothly and easily, and will place one in a position to deliver the swing at the ball with power and snap if he has followed the track and has not allowed the tension to relax.

The tension is momentary; it cannot be sustained for an appreciable time; but, nevertheless, it must be distinctly felt at the top of the swing.

While the golf stroke is made with all the power that can be applied, this power is limited and controlled by the conditions. It is in no sense a slugging proposition, but a swinging blow, or hit, with a lot of snap in it just at the ball.

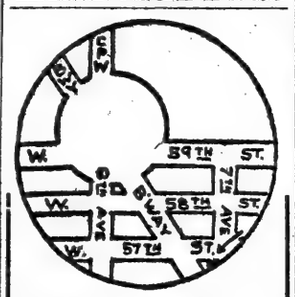
Before one is ready for the down swing he should accustom himself to the grip; once acquired it will be perfectly easy and comfortable. A feeling of control and unity of action of the hands is engendered, and it will never be discarded, (as witness the greatest players in the world.)

The stance should be taken carefully and correctly until habit will cause one to take it instinctively, when addressing the ball.

Then the motions of the back swing should be gone through in detail, until the club can be taken to the top of the swing with an easy, natural, swinging motion, following the track described, with the left arm kept fairly straight and the wrists bent to get the tension.

Then he is ready for what Braid has aptly called "the bursting of the tension"; in other words, the down stroke, the impact, and the follow through.

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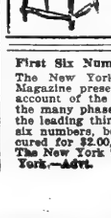
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8 Rooms	The Osborne	174 West 75th St.	cor. Amst'dam Av.	1,500
	The St. Albans	515 West 110th St.	near B'way Sub.	1,800
	Columbia Court	431 Riverside Drive	cor. 115th St.	1,400
	445 Riverside Drive	near 116th St.		1,700
	448 Riverside Drive	near 116th St.		1,500

Also, 2, 4, 9, 10, 11 and 12 Rooms With 1 to 5 Baths
Booklets on Application. Superintendents on Premises.
Earle & Calhoun
Phone Columbus 5116. Broadway, Cor. 72d St.

THE LATHAM
92 Morningside Avenue,
Northeast Corner 122d St.
Overlooking the Park
Convenient to all lines of transportation.
Greatest number of outside light rooms in the city. Day and night elevator service.
Large Rooms Low Rents
4 Rooms and Bath, $40 5 Rooms and Bath, $50
6 Rooms and Bath, $60 7 Rooms and Bath, $70
Corner Suite, 8 Rooms and Bath.....$85
Resident agent for owner on premises, where leases may be made.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Cathedral Parkway (110th Street) Near Broadway
4-5-6 Rooms&Baths
All facing front.
To rent from Oct. 1st.
In some cases immediate possession can be had.
Open for inspection from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. daily.
4 Rooms & Bath, $800 up
5 Rooms & Bath, $1000 up
6 Rooms & Bath, $1150 up
Modern fireproof buildings possessing every up to date improvement & appointment.
Apply to Agent on Premises.

Prince Humbert and Marc Antony
214 to 220 Cathedral Parkway (110th St.)

72d Street
No. 260 West,
Bet. Broadway & West End Av.
Surrounded by Private Dwellings.
The Wellwyn
Service & Floor Plan Unexcelled.
9 exceptionally large, light Rooms, spacious foyer, pantry and 3 baths.
Also Apartment of
5 Rooms & 2 Baths
Apply on premises, or
EARLE & CALHOUN,
S. W. Cor. B'way and 72d St.
Tel., 5116—Columbus.

STUDIO
3 ROOMS AND BATH
RENT, $55.
3 Washington Square North.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co.,
30 East 42d St.

GLOTHILDE
161 West 103d Street.
5 rooms, bath, electric light, telephone; top floor; clean, respectable, well-kept house; subway, "L" stations; $450.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Elevator Apartments
4, 5, 6 Rooms;
$28 Up.
335 West 14th St.
NEWLY RENOVATED. ALL IMPROVEMENTS. DECORATED TO SUIT. BEST VALUE ON WEST SIDE.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

THE CAMPUS
39-41 Claremont Ave.
Above 116th St., Adjacent to Riverside Drive.
4 & 6 Rooms & Bath
overlooking Barnard College and Columbia University; all rooms facing the outside and splendidly laid out. Also an attractive Suite
7 Rooms & 2 Baths
Modern fireproof building; under the personal management of the owner.
Rents Very Reasonable.

THE LAVALETTE
New Six-story Elevator Apartment
No. 1 Arden Street
one block from Dyckman St. Subway Station; 2, 3, and 4 rooms and bath. On premises, or E. S. WILLARD & CO., 52 William St. Tel., 5989 Hanover.

294-295 CENTRAL PARK WEST
Eight rooms, bath; rents $1200-$1300
Entrance Hall and Apartments newly decorated; one suitable for doctor or dentist. Apply Supt. on premises.

STOP AT THE COLUMBUS,
Broadway, 157th St. (subway corner.) Latest improvements, fireproof building; 3, 4, 5 rooms, bath, $45-$55; 6, 7 rooms, bath, servants' toilet, $65-$80; cannot be duplicated. OWNER.

57 W. 111th St.
Opposite express subway sta. Corner elevator apartments, 6-7 all light rooms, overlooking Central Park; all night service; $40-$50. Supt., or Mercer, 286 West 23d St.

THE ROSEMONT,
126A West 127th St.
6 rooms and bath; elevator and telephone service all night. Electricity. Hardwood floors. Moderate rent.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

THE CLEVELAND
126 to 130 East 24th.—Nine rooms and bath; well arranged; rents $1,100 and $1,200. Apply to
Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd, 84 William Street.

EXCURSIONS.

LABOR DAY AT THE SEASHORE
LONG BEACH
Lve. N. Y. (Penn. Sta.) 5:54, 6:47, 7:48, 8:30, 9:20, 10:02, 10:50, 11:05 A. M.; 12:00, 12:47, 1:40, 2:06, 2:52, 3:00, 4:02, 5:00, 5:33, 5:54, 6:04, 6:24, 7:10, 7:50, 8:10, 9:50 P. M.
Leave Brooklyn station 5:56, 6:47, 7:40, 8:38, 9:13, 10:01, 11:07, 11:09 A. M.; 12:05, 12:49, 1:30, 2:08, 2:10, 2:42, 3:00, 4:01, 5:00, 5:32, 5:53, 6:23, 7:13, 8:14, 9:53 P. M.
Last train returning from Long Beach, 1:45 night.
ROCKAWAY BEACH
Frequent service from Penn. Station and Brooklyn.

Automobile Exchange
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Cadillac.

Cadillac, late 1911 five-passenger touring; perfect condition; demonstration; no dealers; $450. Write or call Room 514, 405 Lexington Av., City.

Cadillac 1912 seven-passenger; electric lights and starter; sacrifice price. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Cadillac, 1914 roadster, bumper, slip covers, four new tires, searchlight, &c., $900. W. L. Plumb Motor Co., White Plains, N. Y.

Cadillac 1914 7 passenger, like new, $950; pl

MESLE WINS FIVE RACES.

Traffic Policeman Makes Clean-Up in Department Motor Cycle Contests

John E. Mesle, Traffic C, virtually established his title of champion motor cyclist of the Police Department at all distances, when he won five of the six motor races held yesterday at the Brighton Beach track.

The events were held under the auspices of the department, the proceeds going to the Police Pension Fund. The winners of the various races received medals, which were donated by prominent citizens. These prizes are in the care of Commissioner A. H. Woods, and will be sent to the various precincts where the men are stationed.

Traffic C men, with headquarters at the West Thirtieth Street Station, were either first, second or third in every motor cycling event, and, with a single exception, made a clean sweep of the program.

There were two accidents, the more serious one being in the ten-mile race, when a number of the riders fell at the lower turn of the track, just coming into the stretch. Martin E. Moore, Traffic C, was at the bottom of the heap, and was dragged out in an unconscious condition. He was hurried to Coney Island Hospital, where an examination showed he had sustained severe bruises and abrasions. Joseph Crawford, another Traffic C man, came a cropper in the five-mile event, when he struck a bump at nearly the same spot. He received bruises and minor cuts.

Harry P. Shelley, Traffic C, at scratch, won the opening event, a two-mile motor cycle handicap. Packey McFarland, the lightweight pugilist, fired the starting gun. H. D. Smith, Traffic C, and H. Yost, Sixty-eighth District, were second and third, respectively.

The same three men landed the first, second, and third prizes in the one and two mile bicycle handicap races. In the first William McAndrews, Sixty-eighth, defeated Theodore V. Hall, One Hundred and Seventy-third, at fifteen yards, by five lengths. Adolph P. Schuber, Thirty-second, at scratch, was third. A half hour later Schuber easily took the longer event, with McAndrews third.

Fast time was made in all the motor cycle events, which in a number of cases the entrants were allowed department machines only. There were contests in which racing machines were permitted. The best time of the afternoon was made in the ten-mile race, which was covered in 12:03 3-5. Summary:

One Mile Bicycle Race, Handicap.—Won by William McAndrews, 68th, 75 yards; Theodore V. Hall, 173d, 15 yards, second; Adolph G. Schuber, 32d, scratch, third. Time—2:07 4-5.

Two-Mile Motorcycle Race.—Won by Harry P. Shelley, Traffic C; Howard D. Smith, Traffic C, second; Henry Yost, Jr., 68th, third. Time—4:16 4-5.

Six-Mile Motorcycle Race, Scratch.—Won by John E. Mesle, Traffic C; Howard D. Smith, Traffic C, second; Harry P. Shelley, Traffic C, third. Time—9:45.

Five-Mile Motorcycle Race Handicap. (Department machines only.)—Won by John E. Mesle, Traffic C; Harry P. Shelley, Traffic C, second; Henry Yost, Jr., 68th, third. Time—8:07 2-5.

Four-Mile Motorcycle Race, Handicap. (Department machines only.)—Won by John E. Mesle, Traffic C, scratch; Harry P. Shelley, Traffic C, scratch, second; Henry Yost, Jr., 68th, 180 yards, third. Time—4:16 4-5.

Ten-Mile Motorcycle Race, Scratch.—Won by John E. Mesle, Traffic C; Harry F. Shelley, Traffic C, second; John J. Donovan, Traffic C, third. Time—10:01 3-5.

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate at Auction.

JERE JOHNSON JR. CO., AUCTIONEERS. 187 B'way. N. Y. 193 Montague St., B'klyn.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

20th St., bet. 8th and 9th Av., 4-story...$2,100
20th St., bet. 9th and 10th Avs., 3-sty. 1,500
22d St., bet. 7th and 8th Avs., 3-story.. 1,300
22d St., bet. 8th and 9th Avs., 3-story.. 1,300
23d St., bet. 9th and 10th Avs., 4-story. 1,050
23d St., bet. 10th and 11th Avs., 4-story. 1,000
A. M. CUDNER REAL ESTATE CO., 254 West 23d St.

No. 238 West 75th St., a few doors west of Broadway.—Very desirable ten-room private dwelling, in best location in New York; ready to be leased from Oct. 1, 1915; now being thoroughly renovated and redecorated throughout and new electric lighting system being installed. Inquire on premises.

161st, 577 West.—Four-story American basement, arranged for two families; upper apartment, eight rooms and bath, rent $50; lower, seven rooms and bath, $50; quiet neighborhood. Owner.

WEST 80'S, NEAR PARK.
Beautiful 3-story dwelling, up-to-date, rent or sell very reasonable. Kessler, 74 Broadway, Room 1,509.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.
5-story dwelling, $9,000 over first mortgage; easy terms. 326 West 23d.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

ATTENTION—Sacrifice beautiful large 10-room residence; choicest residential section; West Bronx; all improvements; fine garden; garage; must sell quickly. Peters, 1,044 Trefmont Av.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Corner Shore Road and 93d St., an elegant piece of property known as Bay Cliff Villa; contains three buildings and a garage, plot 100x125 feet to Marine Av.; main building has 16 rooms; one in rear, large dining room, 5 bedrooms, and one adjoining 3 bedrooms; has been occupied by boarders for twenty years. Address J. A. Deraismes, 3 Howe Av., New Rochelle, N. Y.

Two-family parlor floor and basement brick house in Bay Ridge; bargain for quick buyer. Inquire 430 63d St., Brooklyn.

RIDGE BOULEVARD.
Extra deep 1-fam. brick, 20x54x100, with porch, steam heat, electric light, parquet floors, handsomely decorated; perfect order throughout; 2 blocks from subway station; $6,200. Terms to suit. Possession at once.
See Seaver, 6,806 Third Ave., Brooklyn.

Three-story modern house, 2d St., near Prospect Park, pink of condition; always occupied by owner; will sell on easy terms or rent for term of years. Burrill Brothers, 115 7th Av., Brooklyn. Open Labor Day.

FOR SALE, SEA GATE, $8,250.
Handsome dwelling; Spanish tile roof, 8 rooms, hardwood finish, parquet floors, steam heated. William P. Rae Co., 180 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Craftsman Homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 13th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn. Avenue J station, Brighton Beach "L."

Kew Gardens—Ten-room house, beautifully located; plot 100x180; 8 minutes station; 35 minutes New York; furnished or unfurnished. Telephone 2231 Richmond Hill.

Bargain—Two-family house, 13 rooms, 2 baths; parquet floor; electric light; hot water; heat, must be seen to be appreciated. 746 St. Johns Pl., near new subway.

Factory site, near Bush Terminal; fine corner plot, fronts railroad; brokers paid. Gilbert Elliott, 165 Broadway, New York.

See our ad. Sunday, easy housekeeping homes. Crown St. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

OVERLOOKING THE SOUND.
House of 8 rooms and bath; hot water, heat, water, gas, and electricity; sewer, sidewalks, &c.; 30 minutes from centre of city; 44 trains daily; restricted neighborhood; private bathing beach, anchorage; $500 cash, balance to suit; title guaranteed. A. Stephenson, 243 West 34th St., New York. Tel. 1760 Greeley.

$25 monthly buys up-to-date cottage, seven rooms and bath, all improvements, furnace heat, &c., on two city lots, near trolley and station, only 25 minutes out. Get tickets to visit. C. Store, 1,218 Broadway, corner Van Buren St., Brooklyn. N. Y.

Do you want to own my fine home of 7 rooms and bath, all improvements, in town 30 minutes from city, by paying $17 monthly? Concession to good party. Write for particulars. Owner, Box 169 Times Downtown.

Being in need of ready cash, will sell my 2 Jamaica lots at a sacrifice for $115 each. 2 Blocks from trolley and railroad station; act quick. C. Jamaica, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opp. Flatbush L. I. R. R. Depot.

$100 CASH BUYS 7-ROOM HOUSE, all improvements, 35 minutes from city; balance $16 monthly; title guaranteed. Floral, Box 179 Times Downtown.

Jamaica—Sacrifice, six rooms, bath, $2,800; eight rooms and bath, $3,900; all improvements. Paquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let

Beautiful cheap bungalow plot, near sea; fine shade trees. P. O. Box 23, Great Kills.

Real Estate Wanted.

CASH.
We have customers for bargains in apartments, tenements, and private dwellings; state full details and lowest cash price; quick action; must be bargains. Taylor, Sherman & Mock; 542 5th Av.

Wanted—Two to five acres rural wooded land, near water, with or without bungalow, or small farm with house; one hour out; complete description; not interested if prices not quoted. L 64 Times.

Accessible subdivisions in towns outside N. Y. City, must be developed, ready for immediate selling; location, map, and full particulars wanted. George G. Baker, 7 East 42d St., N. Y.

A.—A.—Owners of water fronts, factories, factory sites, warehouses, desiring to sell or lease, communicate with Floyd S. Corbin, SPECIALIST, 10 Wall St., New York.

House with grounds, country or near-by suburban town; seven rooms; about $4,000; full description. Allen, 494 Columbus Av.

HOME WANTED.
Not over hour from city; all cash; must be bargain; give full particulars. T 131 Times.

BROADWAY STORES WANTED, 72d to 81st. Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2705 B'way.

Private house, west side, 65th to 100th St.; must be cheap. J. C. Forster, 724 8th Av.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Exchange for term of years for New York apartment, (or rent,) beautiful country home; 10 rooms, furnished; modern improvements; large barn, garage; 25 acres land; flour, grist, sawmill; two ponds, 22 and 10 feet fall; rented trout stream; deer in abundance; phone; rural delivery; 2½ hours from New York. Address Z 215 Times Annex.

Modern, elegant, five-story apartment house, with three stores, 1,879 Southern Boulevard; two blocks from subway station; equity, $12,000; would like to exchange for taxpayer or apartment with a little mortgage. Manhattan or Bronx, or cash. Williamson-Bryan, 499 Willis Av.

$14,500.—San Diego, Cal.—New, modern motion picture theatre building, with established business, and two rented stores, unencumbered; completely equipped; cash, terms or exchange. Box 115, Allenhurst, N. J.

What have you for sale or exchange? A. H. REMMERS & CO., 619 Nostrand Av., Brooklyn.

A five-story corner store property on an important corner; fully rented; rents $4,500; submit offer. H 363 Times Downtown.

City Houses to Let—Furnished

137th, 237 West.—Seventeen rooms, two baths, three toilets; suitable for rooming or boarding; running water each room. Apply Willcox & Shelton, 2,107 7th Av. Telephone Morningside 87.

An attractive furnished house, 10 rooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 toilets; electric lights and parquet floors throughout; on West End Av.; two minutes from subway; complete for $2,500 per year. Apply I. E. Newburger, 23 West 21st St. Telephone 5036 Gramercy.

Brooklyn.

For rent, furnished, charming house on the Heights; steam heat, electric light, 7 bedrooms, 3 modern baths, play room, and open porch on roof; hardwood floors; convenient to lower Manhattan. Isaac H. Cary, 200 Fulton St.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

FOR RENT.
GRAMERCY SECTION.
138 East 19th St. Owing to closing of estate, new 3-room 22-foot brownstone private house; exceptionally large rooms; good condition; concessions to desirable tenants. Owner on premises.

THREE-STORY DWELLING.
105 West 87th St.—Ten rooms and bath; excellent location, one block from elevated station, two blocks from subway; rent $1,300. Apply Vogler, 81st St. and Amsterdam Av.

HOME WANTED.
Not over hour from city; all cash; must be bargain; give full particulars. T 131 Times.

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Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Eight-room house; 2 story and attic; best material used; open plumbing, excellent heating plant and all improvements; plot 8,000 square feet; two blocks from bathing beach; near trolley connecting with Kings County elevated, schools, churches, hotels, stores and all conveniences; price $4,950; terms $400 cash and $40 per month; possession by Oct. 1. Call, phone or write Owner, 241 West 34th St., N. Y. C. 780 Greeley.

THE VENICE OF NEW YORK.
Thirty Minutes from "Herald Square."
All year round homes for refined people; motor boating, bathing beach, fishing, asphalt streets; last word in lot sub-division; will build to suit if purchased before September 30th; titles guaranteed. For terms and particulars write or call 208 West 90th St., near subway express. Private dancing and bathing pavilion.

RENT OR SALE.—Modern house; large front and side porch, 8 rooms, tile bath, hot water heat, garden; 28 minutes from Manhattan; private dock; 100 trains daily; 4 minutes from station; refined neighborhood; restricted property. J. Mead Briggs, telephone 0202 Hollis, Queens, Long Island.

Beautiful 5-room bungalow; decorate to suit; all latest modern improvements; beamed ceiling; panelled walls; open fireplace; modern kitchen; beautiful bath; heat; running water; porch; large verandah; fine garage; about one block from bay and bathing beach; built under personal care of owner; 42 minutes out; price $2,950; easy terms. Johnson, 195 Times Downtown.

Just completed; attractive bungalow, five rooms and bath; finished in most attractive manner, large verandas and fine plot of ground; two minutes from bathing beach and only 40 minutes from city; will take $150 down, balance easy monthly payments. C. Colt, 1,218 Broadway, corner Van Buren St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Chicken farm, Huntington; near station, school, stores; 3 acres; large trees; some fine, cleared land; brand new 7 room house, barn, large hennery; complete and ready to move in now; snap at $5,000; terms; other farms.
Theodore S. Hall, 47 West 34th St.

WOODMERE, LONG ISLAND.
Fully furnished modern Dutch Colonial cottage; after November 1 to May; reasonable rental; contains eight rooms, three baths; thirty minutes by express train, three minutes walk from station. For further particulars address P. O. Box 348, Woodmere, L. I.

Chicken or vegetable farm; new, attractive six-room house; range, tubs, china closets, &c.; large plot of rich soil; near trolley and depot and Long Island Sound; one hour from city; terms, $100 down, $12 monthly. C. Owner, 1,218 Broadway, corner Van Buren St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Five-room house, bungalow style, well built; all modern improvements; 5,000 square feet of land; price $2,900; terms same as rent; near railroad, trolley and bathing beach. Call, phone or write Owner, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. Phone 1700 Greeley.

New home at Plandome, on Manhasset Bay; contains 9 rooms, 3 baths; well built and beautifully finished, decorated; copper screens; nicely planted; complete in every detail; price, $11,500. J. G. Shields, 18 East 34th St. Tel. 4030 Murray Hill.

Attractive strictly modern houses for sale or rent to responsible parties, near bay and electric station, Little Neck, New York City. John M. Riehle, 68 William St., New York City.

For Sale, Long Beach, L. I.—A corner plot, 60x100; choice location, three minutes from boardwalk; no agents. Inquire William Buess Hotel Nassau, Long Beach, or 1,245 Madison Av., New York.

A fine new house, 8 rooms and tiled bath, in select neighborhood in Hempstead, near station, for sale at a bargain. Hall, Vanderbilt Av., Floral Park.

Freeport houses, rent, sale or exchange; also choice plots at low figures; brokers paid. A. A. SEALY, 165 Broadway, N. Y., or Freeport.

Bungalows and bungalow sites, Jamaica Bay; 3 miles water front; improvements; titles granted. Write J. S. Moriarty, 51 Chambers St., (Suite 1,111,) Manhattan.

7-room house; improvements, hardwood floors, easy terms; 35 minutes out. Heiberg, Hinsvale Av., Floral Park, Long Island.

Forest Hills Gardens.—Plot, 40x100; best location; 2 minutes from station; $1,200 cash, $2,000 time. W 397 Times.

SEE THE NEW HOMES AT KEW GARDENS,
15 minutes from Penn. Terminal.
FOR LOW COST, high-grade bungalows, visit Brightwaters; Booklet 3 on request. T. B. Ackerson Co., 1 West 34th St., N. Y.

Neponsit.—Seashore homes in New York City. Neponsit Realty Company, 1 West 34th St.

Country Real Estate. L'Ecluse, Washburn & Co., 18 East 34th St., New York.

RICKERT-FINLAY REALTY CO.
Phone, Greeley 5600. 1 West 34th St.
North Shore Residential Properties.
W. J. Vreeland, 129 Front St., N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

First-class investment; two-family house, 30 minutes from Broadway; modern improvements; twelve large rooms; separate entrances; separate steam heaters; perfect repair; 175-foot lot; fruit; rents for $400, sacrifice to quick purchaser. Can be seen at 540 North Grove St., East Orange, N. J.

Beautiful location, stucco house, nine rooms, two baths, large porch, fireplace, parquet floors, every convenience, near station, schools, &c., $8,500; liberal terms; plans, photographs. Owner, 141 Belleville Av., Bloomfield, N. J.

RENT IN RIDGEWOOD.
Test its merits as a suburban place of residence; 1,000 commuters like it; attractive homes, $50 to $150 per month. Write us. S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN, Ridgewood, N. J. Phone 555.

Small fruit farms, 75x500; five minutes to station; restricted section; twenty-mile view; new houses; every improvement; wonderful fruit; real opportunity, $5,000 to $6,500; terms. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Home in hills, Northern New Jersey, for you; seven rooms, bathroom, gas, water, heat, laundry; half acre land, fruit, garden; 42 minutes Manhattan; widow must sell immediately; sacrifice $4,000, easiest terms. Asahel Chapin, 15 Wall St.

$6,500; modest gentleman's suburban home; 67x300; 10 rooms, bath, all improvements; 4 minutes stores, banks, station; fine neighborhood; high ground; shade, fruits, garden, chickens, &c. 189 Washington St., Bloomfield, N. J.

RUTHERFORD.—$4,750 new house, 8 rooms, tile bath, fireplace, oak floors, slate roof, sleeping porch, steam, bath, electricity; 50-foot plot; convenient; high location; $500 cash. Van Mater, Shafer Bldg., Rutherford.

Nutley, N. J.—New stucco house, every improvement; parquet floors; sleeping porch; open fireplace; large lot; 7 rooms; $4,850; easy terms. Meyerholz & Dressig, 111 Center St., Nutley, N. J.

$50 mo. rents new 8-room residence, refined neighborhood; 2 baths, sun parlor, beam ceiling, open fireplace; high. See this bargain. Thos Roche, op. Lackawanna, Montclair.

A Real Farmer's Opportunity!—196 acres; all but 3 acres in high state of cultivation, producing enormous crops; cost $136 an acre; price $68, to close estate. E. E. Slocum, 141 B'way.

Farm, 150 acres; house, 2-story, 10 rooms, 4 fireplaces; 2 barns; fruit, wood, timber; 1,400 ft. above sea level; stock, crops, tools and furniture; price $3,000; bargain. J. K. Smith, Sta. A, Winsted, Conn.

BOONTON.—For rent, 2 very attractive houses, furnished and unfurnished, 9 rooms, 2 baths, &c., $50 month. Garages and barns. Morse & Smith, Boonton, N. J.

South Orange.—Lackawanna; 112 trains daily. Plots $20 foot upward; dwellings, $3,500 to $85,000. For complete information, consult Eugene Hughes, opp. Depot, South Orange.

Model poultry plant, country place, and farm, 50 acres, Burlington, Conn., $10,500; liberal terms. Farm list free. Established 1898. Albert Dresser, Burlington, N. J.

Madison, N. J.—Near Station, furnished or unfurnished, large country house, with all improvements; location unsurpassed; sale or rent. 139 Ridgedale Av.

RENT—Westfield; magnificent new house, $25; another, $60; plenty of land. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Montclair.—Beautiful stucco; 2 baths; $7,800; splendidly built; looks like $10,000 house. Stone, opposite Erie Station, Montclair.

West Englewood.—Seven-room house, all improvements, $20; particulars. H. E. Times Harlem.

FACTORIES EVERYWHERE.
SALE OR RENT. 9 Clinton St.
ROBT. T. STOUTENBURGH. Newark, N. J.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL."
All about the "Ideal Home Town."
SECRETARY, Box 314, Nutley, N. J.

MONTCLAIR residences; choice locations. MURDOCH, Op. Lackawanna, Montclair, N. J.

Bargain.—$6,500; easy terms; 10 rooms, 2 baths; 50 minutes to city. Box M 356 Times Downtown.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Property My Specialty. Harvey R. Linbarger, 107 North Av.

Cranford.—New houses; attractive prices and terms. Droescher, 79 Warren St., N. Y.

Modern 14-room house, ten acres, half-hour, $75 month. T 143 Times.

LITTLE FARMS, hour out, for city workers; $10 monthly. Room 1,701, 141 Broadway.

ENGLEWOOD homes; lots and plots for sale. Gorham Co., Englewood, N. J.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Bungalow built of hollow tile, with stucco finish; large open fireplace and chimney of field stone; six rooms, with tiled bath and vestibule; large porches, shaded by climbing roses and honeysuckle; full length window screens and screen doors; view of Shrewsbury River from front porch; corner lot, 50x150; privet hedge, fruit trees, shrubs and flowers. Restricted property. Five minutes walk from R. R. station; express service to and from New York. Ideal home for commuter; $3,500. One or two adjoining lots can be purchased if desired. H 289 Times Downtown.

Attractive bargains in one-family houses and choice building lots.
THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50 per cent. of former prices. They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere, and Leonia, New Jersey, (opposite Grant's Tomb) within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan.
Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy inc. Address BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Superintendent of Banks, Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

For Sale—Gentleman's estate, 6¾ acres; good land, southerly slope; lot of fruit, shade; fine house, 15 rooms, hardwood floors, hot water heating system, detached laundry, ice house, fine barn-garage, two other barns, large poultry house; excellent garden, borough water, sewer and fire protection; electric light, gas, and telephone; a beautiful country home within 10 minutes of three railroads; price, $9,000. George K. Large, Attorney, 117 Main St., Flemington, N. J.

ENGLEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.
For rent, furnished or unfurnished, for one year, beautiful residence on Woodland Street; 4 acres; 13 rooms; all improvements; very reasonable rental; near approach to Dyckman Street Ferry.
ENGLEWOOD REAL ESTATE CO., 43 Dean St. Tel. 123; evennigs 323J.

Time Valley Farm; 100 acres; 9-room house, barn for 40 head, machine house, wagon house, ice house, pond; 5 horses, 15 cattle, 200 poultry, 5 hogs, 40 tons hay, 700 bushels oats, 700 bushels corn, potatoes; all crops; all machinery, everything goes; price $9,500; easy terms. Address Harry Christine, Washington, N. J.

HIGH, HEALTHFUL GILLETTE.
55 minutes Lackawanna Railroad station on property; quarter-acre plots, all improvements made, graded, graveled; $5 cash, $5 monthly; ideal for year-round home, bungalow, or little farm; booklet mailed. W. H. Carlough, 1,270 Broadway, New York.

BUNGALOW, UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE, practically new, 7 rooms, oak floors, steam heat, electricity, gas, city water, thoroughly modern, all condition; lot 60x175; convenient to station; for sale at less than cost. Write for photo. S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN, Ridgewood, N. J. Phone 555.

East Orange.—Ten-room house, modern improvements; lot 35x90. Owner, Brehn, 280 8th St., Jersey City. Terms.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

BIG BARGAIN.—Dutchess County farm, 111 acres; Colonial house, fourteen rooms; large barns; good water; rolling, productive land; considerable fruit; $6,000. Martin Thew, Arthursburg.

FOR SALE—Choice 14-acre Greenwich farm; good house, good buildings; improvements; near residential section, in good neighborhood, two miles either Port Chester or Greenwich; bargain. HENRY A. FISCHER, Weaver St., Port Chester, N. Y.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Connecticut River.—Delightful Summer or all-year home for family of refinement; 12 acres, bordering on river; fine views; near charming village, R. R. and steamboat facilities; 100 miles from N. Y., State road; shade, fruit, running spring water, steam heat; house, 14 rooms, stable, and all outbuildings in best of condition; photos; price, $12,500, terms. E. H. Wilkins, Middle Haddam, Conn.

AT BELLE HAVEN, GREENWICH.
Furnished for the Winter, or year, 14-room house; convenient to the station; Chester's bedrooms, 3 servants' rooms, 4 baths, basement laundry; hardy garden; furnace; tennis court; fruit and shade trees beautiful view of Sound; large garage and stable; no reasonable offer refused. Apply to Laurence Timmons, 37 Railroad Av., Greenwich, Conn.

For Sale.—Summer home; Falls Village, Conn.; high, 10-room house, bath, fireplaces, shade, trout brook, farm, other buildings; ice, fruit; 13 acres, part woodland; adjoins hunting and fishing club; $3,500. E. S. Smith, North Kent, Conn.

50 acres good land, Colonial house, ten rooms; good view; high; artesian well; good barns; fine shade; three miles from town; some fruit; $15,000, fair terms. Mrs. Berrell, Real Estate, Westport, Conn.

Poultry Farm.—2,000-chick plant in full operation; 22 acres; modern house; $4,000; request particulars. Hull, Madison, Conn.

64-acre farm, 12-room house; fine location; in Litchfield Hills. M. E. Minor, Terryville, Conn.

Westport.—10 acres fine shore front, only $30,000. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

IN THE BERKSHIRE HILLS.
For Sale—Beautiful country place, ten acres of good rich land with fruit, flowers, and shrubbery; pergola; two-story, very pleasant house, in fine order, two bathrooms, furnace heat, large, open fireplace, two wide verandas; large garage and stable; high elevation; beautiful views; fifteen minutes' walk from trolley; twenty minutes from station; price very reasonable; half cash. Address H. C. Woodin, Box 84, Great Barrington, Mass.

Ex-Pres. Franklin Pierce Homestead. This is one of the oldest and most historical estates in N. H. The house was built in 1804 by Gov. Benjamin Pierce. High posted rooms with fireplaces and window seats. Large stable; 25 acres land; 125 fruit trees. Photos on request. Address P. O. Box 14, Hillsboro, Lower Village, N. H.

Massachusetts—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—85-acre farm; 65 acres level rich soil; along trout stream; large hay crops; grand view from high land; slate roof house; ten rooms and bath; hot water heat; built in 1730, with large beams in ceilings; fine water supply; large barns, painted; farm well fenced. Full particulars from Wheeler & Taylor, Great Barrington, Mass.

Florida—For Sale or To Let.

Florida, 10-acre vegetable farm; 6 miles Tampa; trade, sell. H 325 Times Downtown.

Country Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

In hills of Northern Jersey.—To let, furnished or unfurnished, nine-room modern cottage; every improvement; extensive grounds, sidewalks; five minutes from depot; 45 minutes from Cortlandt St.; terms reasonable to desirable tenant. Address M. Catts, Closter, N. J. Phone Closter 142.

For Winter, to small family, adults; beautiful suburban house; handsomely furnished, in perfect order; 6 bedrooms, 2 baths; hot water; heat; 5 minutes Scarsdale Station; choice neighborhood; references necessary. 249 W Scarsdale.

Hastings, stone's throw of Hudson; 5 minutes train, trolley; 8-roomed house, hall, laundry, sleeping piazzas, oak floors, electricity, beamed ceilings, asbestos hot air; boat club, tennis, skating; $65. Blaine.

For rent, furnished house, together with garage and attractive grounds; 15 miles from New York, on West Shore Railroad; country club with golf and tennis courts near. A 283 Times Downtown.

Shippan Point, Stamford, Conn.—Exceedingly low rental, six months, 10 rooms, 5 baths; beautifully furnished; servants will remain. Box 67, Stamford, Conn.

Attractively furnished 11-room house at Summit, N. J., from Nov. 1 to April 1; references required. L 264 Times Downtown.

For Rent.—Furnished house, garage, in very desirable neighborhood. Mrs. Nellie D. Boden, 526 Lenox Av., Westfield, N. J.

Rent furnished, 6-room bungalow till May; sun parlors, showers, steam, &c.; nickel fare. Phone 1,054 Coney Island.

To Let—Unfurnished.

FOR RENT—Riverdale on Hudson. New York City, thirty minutes Grand Central Station, attractive cottage, unfurnished; pleasant surroundings; ¾ acre grounds facing river; 8 rooms and bath; suitable married couple, three children; eight minutes' walk from station; city water and gas. Rent $1,500 per annum; suitable party. Address F. ALLIEN, 11 Wall St., N. Y.

Ten-room modern house, three minutes to station; river view; ground 50x116; now ready; $600 per year. Particulars call or address J. L. Taylor, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

DESIRE TO BORROW $50,000 on 500 vacant lots; waterfront property; residential section; Queens County; will divide the mortgage into four or five parts if desired. L 201 Times Downtown.

Wanted on first mortgage $23,000 on centrally located city property. Address Good Security, Z 249 Times Annex.

Wanted, on dwelling, mortgage $18,500; present mortgage $17,000. Information, 326 West 23d.

ALBERT B. ASHFORTH, 14 WALL ST.
MORTGAGE LOANS.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

LOFTS TO LET.
On account of moving to our new factory at Long Island City, we offer 90,000 square feet light, airy, steam-heated lofts at 304-322 Hudson St., New York City; immediate possession; will divide. Your own broker or American Ever Ready Works, Long Island City, N. Y.

A conservative publishing firm of 30 years' standing, about to occupy a light, airy floor in prominently situated uptown office building, will have about 600 feet to sublet to congenial neighbor; corner space; plenty of light. W 16 Times.

WAR ORDER FACTORY
at Harrison, N. J., opposite Lackawanna station; 10 lots, fronting on 3d, Bergen, and Sussex Sts.; good buildings and machinery; immediate possession; rent $2,500. Apply to Donnelly, 99 Nassau St., New York.

69 West 9th St., adjacent to corner of 6th Av., Hudson Tube and 6th Av. "L" stations; busy neighborhood; desirable store; large show windows; can also be used for office; all improvements; low rent. H. Irving Walsh, 73 West 11th St.

Looking for OFFICES or a LOFT? We can save you both TIME and MONEY. Large or small space in all parts of city. Long or short terms. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,476 B'way (cor. 42d.) Bryant 5780.

To sublet, by the day or hour, music studio in studio building; large, light, well-furnished; Knabe grand piano. 2,237 Broadway, entrance on 80th St. Apply Studio 10, Tuesday or Wednesday.

124 EAST 86TH ST.
near Lexington Av.—Light store, 18x40; 3 rooms in rear; suitable for any first-class business; rent $900. Apply to janitor on premises.

N. W. COR. 102D ST. AND 3D AV.
Large corner store and basement; fine location for Clothier, Dry Goods, Shoes, Candies, etc.; reasonable terms; will alter to suit tenant.

STORES! STORES!! STORES!!!
Choice business location, transfer point, Madison Av., cor. 86th St.; suitable cigars, stationery, florist, confectionery, &c.

Loft, New York; rent 3,500 feet or more in fireproof building, Bushwick section, Brooklyn; cheap. H. C. Lockwood, Woolworth Building.

Half of office to sublet, with furniture if desired. Apply Room 825, 30 East 42d.

Large store, occupied for 20 years dry goods, shoes, clothing, 763 10th Av., (32d.) Inquire 712 Columbus Av.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,235, (Cor. 84th.)
Large corner store, occupied as cafe 18 years, now vacant; rent reasonable.

42 DUANE ST., CORNER CENTRE.
Store, offices, and lofts, or entire building to let. Apply Donnelly, 99 Nassau St.

309-311 FIFTH AV., STORES.
ADJOINING 32D; RENTS $1,200-$500.
AMES & COMPANY, 26 WEST 31ST.

Office of one or two fine rooms to sublet. Apply Room 3,109, City Investing Building, 165 Broadway.

Loft, 40x90; light, fireproof, steam heat, elevator; low insurance. 327-329 East 34th St.

Exceptional basement in attractive locality; suitable for business purposes. 120 W. 11th.

Business Building Brokers.—Fred'k Fox & Co., 14 West 40th St. and 793 B'way, N.Y.C.

Wm. H. Whiting & Co., 41 Park Row.—Business Property—Sale, Rental, Management.

Exceptional second floor, suitable milliner or corsetiere; attractive locality; 49 West 56th.

DESK ROOM.—206 Broadway, Room 26. Telephone. Low rent, with desk. Call.

A—156 WEST 72D ST.
Close to Broadway Store, about 20x70.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

Apartments to rent, furnished and unfurnished, full hotel service; restaurant; cheapest rates in New York; 2 rooms and bath, furnished, $12 weekly and upward. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

Attractively furnished non-housekeeping floor in private house, consisting of three large, sunny rooms and bath; exclusive Murray Hill section; bachelor preferred. Inquire Caretaker, 124 East 39th St.

Furnished apartment to rent for September.—Two rooms and bath; meals served if desired; maid service included in rent; seen any time. 109 East 56th St. Anable.

Bachelor apartment; unusually large, attractively furnished two rooms, kitchen, and bath; elevator; service if desired; Gramercy Park section. 144 East 22d St.

For Rent.—Furnished apartment in new elevator building near 52d and Park Av.; 3 sunny rooms, bath; modern improvements; $80 per month. Z 245 Times Annex.

HOTEL IRVING, 26 Gramercy Park.
Why not live within walking distance of your business in the most central, homelike, fireproof hotel in New York City?

Small kitchenette apartment to responsible person appreciating antique furniture. T 135 Times.

Three-room suite also large studio; suitable for club purposes in interesting old house. 122 East 17th St.

38th St., 10 East.—One, two, three rooms with bath; also elegant parlor floors.

West Side

A.—6 rooms, 2 baths, high-class elevator apartment; all corner rooms; completely furnished; references. 225 West 80th St. Saunders.

AT RIVERSIDE DRIVE & 84TH.
north corner 120th.—Eight, eleven, all light, well-furnished rooms to let. Call, address, W. R. Stewart.

45th, 129 West, (Warren Arms Apartments.)—Two-room suites; private tiled bathrooms, telephone, maid service, linen; reasonable; reference.

To sublet, furnished, 6-room front apartment for one year or less at reasonable rental. Apply office on premises, Hudsonia, 315-321 West 79th St.

Splendidly furnished 9 rooms, 3 baths, 4 master bedrooms; overlooking Riverside; $900 monthly; year less. Telephone Columbus 3974.

51st, 355 West.—Elegantly furnished, elevator building, two, three, four rooms and bath; kitchens and kitchenettes; $12 up; references necessary.

Handsomely furnished apartments; long, short leases; choice localities. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 5892.

For Rent—An 8-room furnished apartment; one year; 81st St., near Broadway; terms reasonable. Opus, H 352 Times.

Riverside Drive,

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington,
East Orange, N. J.
"30 Minutes from Broadway."
Why live in a crowded flat when you can get an apartment consisting of parlor, bedroom and private bath with delicious meals and first-class service for $25 per week for two persons. Exclusive and homelike. Take Lackawanna, at Hoboken; Marlborough one block from East Orange Station. Send for booklet. Phone Orange 2620. Only a few suites left for Winter booking.
W. T. READE, Prop.

AMERICAN-JEWISH COUPLE, (no children,) owning beautiful suburban home within 45 minutes to Cortlandt Street, will share same with or will board desirable parties; single and connecting rooms with private bath; excellent German cooking. Ad. A Real Home, Y 333 Times Annex.

LOVERS OF NATURE.
Ideal accommodations at reasonable fall rates offered few refined parties at magnificent country estate, within easy commuting distance; high altitude, superior modern home; excellent table; various outdoor sports; garage. Address Healthful, L 70 Times.

MONTCLAIR MANOR, MONTCLAIR, N. J.
In beautiful residential section of Montclair, exceptionally attractive accommodations; all conveniences; hot, cold water in rooms; unexcelled cuisine, 35 mins. N. Y. 27 Hillside Av. Montclair 2077.

Maplewood, Euclid Av.—High-class board in delightful section, near South Orange Reservation; southern exposure; sun parlor, suite of two rooms, private bath; few guests; garage; near station or trolley; open Sept. 15. Address Box S, Bud., Lake, N. J.

THE BOYKEN, Morristown, N. J.: Fall and Winter engagements; moderate prices; rooms single and en suite; private baths; unexcelled cuisine and service; convenient to R. R. station and trolley.

Madison, N. J.—Large rooms, with or without bath, porches three sides of house; beautifully situated; raise all vegetables, best home cooking; moderate. Ess A. Kay Lodge, Chatham.

Wanted—Couple to board who will appreciate refined home, and willing to pay liberally; beautiful Glen Ridge, N. J.; 2 minutes from Station, D. L. & W. R. R., 30 minutes from New York. T 168 Times.

Couple owning attractive suburban home, hour out, adjoining country club, will share same with congenial couple desiring good home. Box 644, New York.

Orange, N. J., 211 Lincoln Av.—Six minutes from Highland station; high, excellent location; large, bright, airy rooms, with board; moderate rates; reference.

South Orange.—Beautiful, convenient suburb; excellent accommodation, homelike, with or without private bath; references. 151 Scotland Road.

Montclair, (28 Union St.)—Fine location; near station; 45 minutes New York; exceptional accommodations; airy rooms, with board.

South Orange, 117 Scotland Road.—Refined family; beautiful home; location near D., L. & W.; large room, private bath; excellent table; references.

CONVALESCENTS, invalids, elderly people; ideal conditions; near N. Y.; booklet. Dr. T. Ellis, Metuchen, N. J.

Hills New Jersey—Quiet, homelike; convalescing and elderly guests; nurse's care. S. Straley, Newton, N. J.

Summit.—Two large rooms; excellent table; home-grown vegetables. 16 Norwood Av.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Gentleman wants comfortable home, modern conveniences, good home cooking, barn for horses; must be convenient to New York or suburbs; terms, full particulars. Edgar, care of Mrs. Catlin, Monmouth Beach, N. J.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47.—Comfortable family house; modern conveniences; transients, permanent; table board.

215T., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park privileges.)—Large, small, cool rooms; electricity; private bath, excellent table; references; phone.

30TH ST., 151 EAST.—Beautiful large and small rooms; private lavatories; good service; in artist's private home; French cuisine; choice residential district; refined people only.

34TH ST., 46 EAST.—Elegant room, bath, ele tricity, $6.50; another, $4; telephone.

72D, 12 EAST.—Double and single rooms, excellent table; references. Apply by letter until Sept. 10.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (near Park Av.)—Large, single rooms, with board.

45TH ST., 8 EAST.
Table board; rooms; references.

62D, 16 EAST.—Second floor large room; also single room, excellent table.

76TH ST., 173 EAST.—Large room; strictly private family; gentleman only.

LEXINGTON AV., 342, near 39th St.—Superior accommodations. Tel. 4229 Murray Hill.

Family of three, 77th St., near Madison Av., can take GENTLEMAN; room and breakfast, $8. Y 313 Times Annex.

HANDSOMELY furnished rooms; excellent table; all conveniences; reasonable. 47 East 21st.

MADISON AV., 213, (Near 36th St.)—Large and small rooms; some with private baths; newly furnished and decorated; excellent cuisine; references.

MADISON AV., 213, (Near 36th St.)—Large and small rooms; some with private baths; newly furnished and decorated; excellent cuisine; references.

West Side

7TH AV., 2,053, (123d.)—Exceptional rooms; steam, hot water; home cooking; references.

11TH, 138 WEST.—Back parlor and large second-floor room; excellent table.

12TH, 113 WEST.—Well appointed private house; home cooking; references. Chelsea 6455.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; unexcelled board; telephone.

47TH ST., 47 WEST.—Private boarding house; for the Winter, large and single rooms; private baths; table exceptional.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Exceptional rooms, large, single; private baths; excellent table. 4589 Bryant.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Exceptional rooms, large, single; private bath; excellent table, 4589 Bryant.

47TH, 48-50 WEST.—Accommodations for season; suites and single; private baths.

54TH, 54 W.—First-class single, double rooms; suites; private baths; electricity; references.

56TH, 332 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; excellent board; table guests; references.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms, with board; suite; private bath; references.

57TH ST., 344 WEST.
Large, sunny room, private bath; exceptionally good table and service; single rooms.

57TH, 325 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large rooms; southern exposure; conveniences; excellent table; reference.

57TH, 349 WEST.—Large and small rooms, private bath, with board; reference.

58TH, 46 WEST.—Newly renovated double and single rooms; parlor dining room; references.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private baths, table unexcelled; table guests.

61ST, 158 EAST.—Changed management; attractive, large, small rooms; exceptional table; Jewish.

61ST, 159 EAST.—Beautiful, renovated rooms; steam, hot water; excellent table.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single, cool rooms, private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Electricity, steam heat; private bath; large and medium rooms; near park, subway; excellent Southern cooking.

70TH, 130 WEST.—Well furnished single rooms, also double rooms, with private bath and piano; select meals; reasonable.

70TH, 132 WEST.—Attractive rooms; twin beds; large private bathrooms; references.

72D, (Broadway-West End.)—High-class private residence; will accommodate few refined people; highest references exchanged. 2380 Columbus.

72D, 261 WEST.—Winter reservations; beautiful rooms; exclusive house; single or en suite; private bath. Columbus 10196.

72D, 120 WEST, newly decorated and refitted, offers suites with private baths. Mr. Luez, phone 6941 Columbus.

72D, 266 WEST.—Elegant rooms; excellent meals; private family; subway express; references.

72D ST., 147 WEST.—Attractively furnished large and medium rooms; private baths; board optional.

72D, 111-117 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with board; ideal location.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; excellent board; table guests.

72D, 210 WEST.—Newly decorated, furnished; arrangements for Fall.

73D, 228 WEST.—Very desirable rooms; private baths; exceptional table; convenient location; references.

73D, 256 WEST.—Attractive rooms, well-appointed house, unsurpassed table; table guests.

73D ST., 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms, good table; subway, elevated; references.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; electricity; parlor dining room.

75TH, 20 WEST.—Large rooms; desirable location; excellent table; Winter arrangements made.

75TH, 155 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms, with board; references.

76TH, 237-239 WEST.—2 rooms, bath, for family of four young men; fine location; excellent table.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; table guests; reference.

76TH, 344 West End Av., (801 West 77th.)—Select pension; furnishings rose, red, blue; velvet carpets; ivory, white, mahogany furniture; baths; superior table; electricity.

76TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms, connecting bath; homelike guests accommodated; reasonable; telephone.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large, small, attractively furnished rooms; excellent table; table guests accommodated.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; excellent table; homelike; parlor dining; table guests.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms, parlor dining; references.

76TH, 108 WEST.—Opportunity secure medium room, steam, first-class house, board.

77TH, 123 WEST.—Desirable rooms; good table; parlor dining; fine location; reference.

78TH, 106 WEST.—Large and small handsomely furnished rooms, single or en suite, with or without private bath; refined surroundings; excellent table; references.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Single and large rooms, connecting shower baths; gentlemen; private family.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Newly decorated, large, small rooms; superior board; table board.

78TH, 155 WEST.—Nicely furnished large, small rooms; private bath; excellent board.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

79th, 121 WEST.—Rooms with board; private or public bath; satisfaction guaranteed.

79TH, 162 WEST.—Large and small rooms, private bath; business people; references.

80TH, 108 WEST.—The House Richards. An "Old Home" place for refined people; all new, high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals.

80TH ST., 123 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; also parlor floor; newly decorated; continuous hot water; excellent cuisine and service; private bath.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; electricity; good table; parlor dining.

81ST, 151 WEST.—Large and small rooms, baths; excellent cuisine; electricity; phone.

82D, 124 West (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern table guests; booklet.

92D, 52-54 WEST.—Attractive large and medium size rooms; excellent table.

82D, 45 WEST.—Pleasant large, small rooms; running water; excellent table; reasonable.

82D, 54 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; excellent table; references.

82D, 55 WEST.—Exclusive house, second floor front; private bath; single; medium rooms.

83D, 17 WEST.
High-class private Jewish house; excellent table; attractive, small rooms; electricity; gentlemen.

83D, 5 WEST.—Unusually desirable; quiet; modern improvements; arrangements for coming season.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; gentlemen, couple; superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; gentlemen, couple; superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

84TH, 3 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms; southern exposure; baths; electricity; private house.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large, newly-decorated room, with connecting bath; excellent board.

85TH, 20 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms; excellent table; telephone; electricity; reference.

86TH, 908 WEST.—Many exceptional opportunities for board in this exclusive neighborhood. FREDERICK L. HURT, 30 East 42d St.

86TH, 55 WEST.—Exceptional 2d floor; private baths; continuous hot water; other rooms.

86TH, 174 WEST.—Comfortable, sunny rooms, private baths; ideal location; table guests.

88TH, 261 WEST.—Desirable rooms, private family; few boarders, table guests; references.

89TH, 318 WEST.—Very attractive large, small rooms; private bath; in exclusive house and neighborhood; every convenience; excellent home cooking; references; table guests.

90TH ST., 6 WEST.—Refined Jewish family; desirable room; gentlemen, couple; excellent board.

90TH, 16 WEST.—Choice rooms; gentlemen, adults; exclusive; Jewish house. River 9783. Heliman.

90TH, 4 WEST.—Exceptional attractive double room; one flight up; overlooking park.

90TH, 9 WEST.—Large, small rooms; southern; Jewish home; references. 1783 River.

92D, 117-119-121 WEST.—Delightfully sunny front and rear rooms for Winter, opposite St. Agnes grounds; parlor dining-room; excellent food; permanent guests desired; telephone; references.

93D, 21 WEST.—Large, small rooms; wholesome food; telephone; business people desired.

93D, 29-31 WEST.—Large, small rooms, newly decorated; parlor dining; reasonable.

93D, 308 WEST.—Out of the ordinary, exquisite large rooms de luxe, adjoining bath.

94TH, 147 WEST.—Sunny rooms; refined surroundings; private bath; parlor dining; electricity.

94TH, 60 WEST.—Attractive rooms; select; parlor dining; cuisine unexcelled; table guests.

94TH, 36 WEST.—Large second floor front room; excellent board; references. Strauss.

101ST, 215 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; room suitable for 2 students; $16 per week; excellent board. Maslin.

102D, RIVERSIDE DRIVE-WEST END.—Private Christian family owning elegantly furnished home; one, two rooms, private bath; excellent board, Y 336 Times Annex. Telephone 2067 Riverside.

102D, 150 WEST, (West End Av.)—Accommodation for bachelors or man and wife; board, rooms; private house; first class.

102D, 216 WEST.—Attractive rooms, large, single; excellent table; gentlemen; elevator apartment. Mcllhenney.

103D, 246 WEST.—Single, double rooms; home cooking; table guests. New Englanders.

103D Subway, (909 West End Av.)—Single and double rooms; excellent cuisine.

105TH, 76 WEST.—Good rooms, good table, good service; references; reasonable. Southerners.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; modern private residence near Riverside and Broadway; two large rooms, bath.

110TH, 141 WEST.—Superior accommodations; reasonable; private home; very accessible; facing Central Park.

112TH, 606 WEST.—Att. rooms, modern apartment; private family; choice meals. Apt. 61.

113TH, 625 WEST.—Large room; private bath; suitable gentlemen, couple; home cooking; references.

113TH, 525 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private boarding house; table guest; home cooking.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Large, small rooms, connecting with bath or single; table guests.

115TH, corner Manhattan Av.—Morningside Park and 116th elevated near by; The Morningside; newly fitted up; forty choice rooms to select; every comfort; $8 up, singly; $15 up, two. Telephone 2758 Audubon.

117TH, 127 WEST.—Entire second floor, en suite or single, with excellent board, by lady occupying private house; attractive furnishings, home comfort, and own table; references.

121ST, 150 WEST.—Large, small rooms; conveniences; excellent table; Hebrew family; table guests.

122D, 156 WEST.—Comfortable large, small rooms; refined house; home cooking; reference.

130TH, 144 WEST.—Large, nicely furnished room; excellent table; every convenience; telephone; reasonable.

130TH, 161 WEST. — Rooms, with excellent board; all conveniences; references.

145TH, 349 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, overlooking park; gentlemen, couples; Southern cooking; telephone.

145TH, 513 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; overlooking Hudson; closets; hot water; good meals; telephone.

145TH, 623 WEST, (Corner Riverside Drive.)—Large front rooms, with board; private family; view of Hudson; subway at corner; home comforts.

149TH, 544 WEST, (near Broadway Subway.)—The Audubon; bright room; good board; $8 up, singly; $15 up, two. Telephone 2757 Audubon.

149TH, 552 WEST.—Large and small rooms; excellent table; reasonable; near subway.

152D, 545 WEST.—Lady having private house convenient to subway and street car lines can accommodate a few guests; board optional; best references required.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

152D ST., 513 WEST.—Private family; large second floor front room; references. Audubon 7392.

156TH, 553 WEST.—Large and small rooms; excellent table; reasonable rates.

164TH, (Broadway Subway.)—Newly furnished rooms adjoining bath; exclusive private home; all conveniences; excellent home cooking. L 45 Times.

AN EXCEPTIONAL HOME, newly decorated and furnished; opportunity for limited number of young ladies studying vocal; desiring first-class accommodations for the season; centrally located, near Central Park; private bath; electricity; steam heat; excellent home cooking; open for reservations. Desirable, 110 Times.

HOTEL LA PORTE.
117th, corner Amsterdam Av.; two blocks from subway express station; overlooking grounds Columbia University; southern exposure; entirely renovated, redecorated; new bath rooms, electric lights; beautiful dining room; excellent cooking; full hotel service; room and board, $10 weekly up; with bath, $15 up; suite of rooms, bath, and board for two, $25 up; new management.

147 RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Fall and Winter reservations now; beautiful rooms in exclusive house; single, en suite; private baths; every modern convenience.
STEIN. PHONE 8687 SCHUYLER.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, corner 97th.—Attractively furnished large front room; elegant river view; private Christian family. Phone Riverside 8868.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Elegant rooms; bath, shower, &c., superior board; $12 weekly; exceptional home surroundings. 4960 Morningside. Payne.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Jewish family, three adults, will rent room, with board; gentleman; liberal table. Dice, 3,525 Broadway.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583, Apt. 31.—Beautiful rooms; southern exposure; superior board; refined.

SPECIAL TERMS for Winter guests; young men, couple; 30 minutes Wall Street; 5-cent fare; electricity; cuisine unexcelled. Phone 389-W Tompkinsville. 362 Tompkins Av., St. George, S. I.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 847, (153d.)—Large and small rooms; running water; home cooking.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming family Hotel of high standard; Grand location; 20 min. Broadway, 5c fare. Lovely furnished rooms; suites; all comforts; Excellent chef and service; separate tables; Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly, $10-$14 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

THE MORTIMER.
92d St., 60 West; suite, two rooms; single rooms; steam heat; seven baths; bell service from each suite; large dining room; table guests; separate tables.

531 WEST END AV., (86th St.)—Desirable rooms; steam heat, electricity; excellent cuisine; exclusive neighborhood; table guests; references.

WASHINGTON SQUARE NORTH, (101 Waverly Place.)—Newly renovated, modern improvements and management.

790 WEST END AV.
Two large rooms, with bath, in private house; excellent board.

WEST END AV, 524, (86th subway.)—Beautiful rooms, floors; excellent table; references.

WIDOW, charming home, Riverside Drive, will rent cool, large, handsomely furnished connecting rooms, overlooking Hudson; private bath; also large room, private bath; exceptional cuisine. 8926 Audubon. Write L 78 Times Annex.

Brooklyn.

Nurse takes invalids and infirm in her detached cottage; countrylike; homelike. 857 78th St., Brooklyn.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

GENTLEMAN, wife would like home from Oct. 1, in refined family, where they could have one (or two) large, well ventilated rooms, with private bath, first-class board (breakfast and dinner); convenient to 48th St., Madison Av. Box 36-90, William St.

Superior board and room wanted by young woman; bright, cheerful room in an elevator apartment or private house, west side; permanent. Refined, T 134 Times.

GENTLEMAN, musical, wishes board with family, private house, near West 72d or 103d St.; state terms. H 346 Times Downtown.

WANTED, two rooms, floor through, with board for small family; three adults and child, 4 years; private house, with German cooking; state price, location. W 8 Times.

Mother, son, (40,) near Chauncey, Bushwick, Brooklyn; state particulars. H 332 Times Downtown.

Comfortable room and board for lady, employed, private family; Harlem or convenient to 6th Av. L. T 163 Times.

Young man wants home, American family, west side; particulars, price. H 335 Times Downtown.

BOARD and room in private family by single gentleman; American; give full particulars. W 32 Times.

JEWISH family, four adults, wish accommodations, with private family, neighborhood of West nineties. W 30 Times.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

3D AV., 967, (58th St.)—Wanted, respectable man for furnished room. McCambridge.

111TH, 10 EAST, (near 5th Av.)—Back parlor, suitable physician; other attractive rooms.

12TH, 145 WEST.—Light, attractive room; small private family; home privileges; reasonable.

17TH, 130 EAST.—Desirable, well-furnished rooms on bathroom floor; moderate.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)
SUITE, two rooms and bath.

29TH ST., 118 EAST.—Small and large rooms; private family; all conveniences; telephone.

34TH ST., 143 EAST.—Nicely furnished rooms, large, small; conveniences? private house.

35TH ST., 20 EAST.—Desirable room, all conveniences; choice location; gentleman.

38TH ST., 10 EAST.—Small and large rooms, with baths; also suites.

45TH ST., 16 EAST.—Attractive accommodation for fastidious gentleman; room, with or without bath.

49TH, 38 EAST.—Well-furnished, moderate-priced room for gentleman; owner's house; references.

43D, 16 EAST.—Attractive accommodation for fastidious gentleman; room, with or without bath.

58TH ST., 506 EAST.—Nicely furnished room; private family, private house.

76TH, 87 EAST.—Attractive front room; every convenience; telephone; private house, near park.

129TH ST., 7 EAST.—Large, small, all conveniences, $2.50 up. Telephone.

GRAMERCY PARK, 43, (21st St.)—Single, en suite; private bath; breakfast served in room.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Attractive large, small rooms; private bath; board optional. Gramercy 1978.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 708.—Two nicely furnished rooms; separate if desired; refined; gentlemen; convenient; reasonable; private family; references exchanged. Gorsline.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,273.—With Jewish couple, large, comfortable, furnished front parlor sleeping room, heated; excellent board optional. Moore.

LEXINGTON AV, 265, (near 30th.)—Attractive large front room; bath. Murray Hill 728.

MADISON AV., 527.—Large and small rooms, adjoining bath; electricity; gentlemen; references.

YOU CAN LIVE at a hotel as economically as in a private house and enjoy comforts not obtainable elsewhere; Broadway and 3d St., (Broadway Central Hotel,) $4 week up; bright, cheerful rooms in a 500-room hotel, with telephone, free use of baths, and other conveniences; inspection solicited.

West Side.

8TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming suite for bachelors, 1 ot water, electricity; references.

9TH, 64 WEST.—Daintily, newly furnished, single, double rooms; telephone; electricity; moderate.

9TH, 41 WEST.—Large, sunny front room, with private bath; also medium room.

11TH, 21 WEST.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen; refined atmosphere; exceptional surroundings.

12TH, 38 WEST.—Large room, private bath; also small room; telephone; references.

12TH, 111 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; private house; references.

13TH, 104, (West 6th Av.)—Exceptionally desirable rooms, adjoining bathrooms, for gentlemen.

14TH ST., 215 WEST.—Beautiful, newly furnished, and decorated; $3 week up; also two-room suite, $6.50; three-room suite, with dressing room, $12; references required.

32D ST. and Broadway,—Permanent rates; rooms, with and without private baths, 1 or 2 persons, $9 to $12 per week; single rooms, $7 per week; parlor bedroom and bath, 1 or 2 persons, $15 per week. Hotel New Strand.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small, airy rooms; board optional; references required; high-class house.

50TH, 226 WEST, the Claridge, Apartment 7A.—Cheerful rooms; private family; elevator service; piano; references exchanged.

52D, 54 WEST.—Front room; running water, electricity; bath same floor; select location.

56TH ST., 49 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms; business gentlemen; references.

57TH, 209 WEST. — Light, medium-sized rooms; modern conveniences; attractive location. Hammond.

57TH, 109 WEST.—Newly furnished suite, private bath, single room; reference required.

57TH, 155 WEST.—Large and small furnished rooms; electric light, steam heat; gentlemen.

57TH, 264 WEST.—Large front corner room; bath, electricity, steam; beautifully furnished.

58TH ST., 128 WEST.—Comfortable room for gentleman; modern convenience; private home.

58TH ST., 123 WEST.—Parlor floor, studio suite, grand piano; day or week.

118 WEST 69TH ST.
WEST HALL.
Large, sunny room, second floor, with saloon dressing room and private bath; also smaller room; choice neighborhood; close to Broadway; convenient to all changes of transportation; house, equipment, and service distinctly high grade; men only.
TELEPHONE COLUMBUS 8775.

69TH, 143 WEST.—Attractive living and bedroom; exclusive apartment; shower; electricity; breakfast.

69TH, 129 WEST.—Attractive furnished rooms; baths, running water, telephone; references.

70TH, 134 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms, private bath or without; private house; reference.

70TH, 268 WEST.—Pleasant front room; every convenience.

71ST, 106 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive large rooms; board optional; all conveniences; homelike atmosphere.

71ST, 222 WEST.—Excellent medium rooms, large closets, running, continuous hot water; references exchanged.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Attractive, large and small rooms; private house; telephone; references.

71ST, 147 WEST. — Immaculate double and single rooms; near elevated, subway.

71ST, 218 WEST.—Electricity; parquet floors; hot, cold water; no rooming house.

72D, 266 WEST.—Attractive, high-class, convenient location; subway express; meals optional.

73D, 121 WEST.—Large, sunny front room for one or two; modern improvements; large closets, wash room; private house. Telephone 3426 Columbus.

73D, 183 WEST.
Desirable room; location unsurpassed; references, Keller.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large front room with private bath; all conveniences; board; near Riverside Drive, subway, "L"; phone.

73D, 155 WEST.—Large and small rooms; electric light; continuous hot water; $3 up.

73D, 256 WEST.—Superior accommodations, with and without bath; references.

74TH, 134 WEST.—Private family; large, small room; gentlemen; high-class references; owner.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Private residence; newly furnished second-floor room; private bath; telephone.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive rooms, suitable one, two; private bath; gentlemen; references.

75TH, 161 WEST.—Large and single rooms, newly decorated; parlor dining; home surroundings.

76TH, 124 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, small rooms; private bath; telephone; Summer rates.

76TH, 105 WEST.—Two large rooms; single, en suite; small rooms; private family; conveniences.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Large alcove parlor; running water; light business, or others.

75TH, 104 WEST.—Back parlor; bath; electricity; also large, medium, adjoining bath.

76TH, 100 WEST.—Desirable outside large, small rooms; reasonable; elevator apartment; references. Lynch.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.
Very attractive, pleasant rooms; home comforts.

76TH, 180 WEST.—Large room, private bath; electricity; exceptionally well kept house.

76TH, 110 WEST.—Unusually attractive room; dressing room adjoining; semi-private bath; refined house; electricity; bachelor; $10.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive rooms, including handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Large, airy, front room; southern exposure; conveniences; reference; reasonable, exclusive neighborhood.

77TH ST., 125 WEST.—Attractive rooms, with private family; very reasonable; telephone; references.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Large and single front rooms; all conveniences; gentlemen; references.

77TH, 172 WEST, (Corner Amsterdam Av.)—Two single rooms, reasonable; private apartment. Gesselli.

77TH, 136 WEST. — Three rooms and bath; private house; reasonable rental; exclusive.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, large room; private house; suitable one, two; references.

78TH, 122 WEST. — Handsome second-floor suite 3 rooms; private bath; refined.

78TH, 146 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; all conveniences; reasonable; reference.

78TH, 166 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; large, small, with, without bath; electricity; telephone.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive small rooms; also large rooms adjoining private baths; references.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Gentlemen; choice rooms, adjoining bath; all modern conveniences; references.

81ST, 251 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive rooms, adjoining bath, high-class apartment. Holton.

82D, 134 WEST.—Large, handsome second-floor rooms; private baths; single room; references.

82D, 140 WEST.—Comfortable rooms reasonable; conveniently located; private house; telephone; references.

82D, 115 WEST.—Comfortably furnished large and small, sunny rooms; all conveniences; reasonable.

82D, 130 WEST.—Comfortable, newly decorated, large, medium rooms; private bath; references.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large furnished front room, private bath, electric light; references.

83D ST., 68 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; clean, homelike; telephone; references.

83D ST., 221 WEST.—Exceptionally furnished sunny, large room; business gentleman; one flight. Reade.

84TH ST., 31 WEST.—Unusual unfurnished parlor floor, suitable for doctor; also other newly furnished large and small rooms.

84TH, 256 WEST.—Desirable four rooms; light, clean; private entrance; reasonable. Townsend.

85TH, 66 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; everything new; en suite or single; exceptionally large back parlor, with extension, suitable for physician or dentist; electricity, telephone.

85TH ST., 34 WEST.—Attractively furnished large room; private bath; other rooms; private house; owner; references exchanged.

85TH, 120 WEST.—Attractively furnished, clean room, suitable two; running water; $4.

86TH, 306 WEST.—Desirable suite; attractive large and small rooms; exclusive neighborhood.

88TH, (537 West End Av.)—Attractive rooms; breakfast optional; quiet, refined home.

87TH, 128 WEST.—Small, large rooms; running water; electricity; private house; telephone.

87TH, 330 WEST, near Riverside.—Well-furnished suite, bathroom, $9; private house.

87TH, 176 WEST.—Bachelor apartment, large single, double rooms, running water. Bruns.

88TH, 173 WEST.—Large rooms, running water; electric light; meals optional; telephone 7792 Riverside.

88TH, 265 WEST.—Comfortably furnished rooms, running water; refined surroundings; private dwelling.

90TH, 58 WEST.—Newly furnished, attractive, large, medium-sized rooms, with private bath, telephone; references; private house.

91ST, 64 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable rooms; shower baths; refined private house; references.

91ST, 28 WEST.—Newly furnished house; electricity, parquet floors, large rooms; $7-$9.

91ST, 64 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms; convenient "L," subway; shower baths; reference.

91ST, 21 WEST.—Desirable large room, newly decorated; private bath; telephone; private family.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Private house; conveniently located; rooms $5, $6, $8; electricity.

91ST, 46 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large rooms; connecting dressing rooms, private baths.

91ST, 66 WEST.—Suite 3 rooms, private bath, kitchenette; large rooms; service.

91ST, 64 WEST.—Physician's office ten years; retiring account illness. Riverside 766.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

92D, 46 WEST.—Newly decorated house; large rooms, with dressing rooms; $7-$9.

93D, 270 WEST.—One, two, three rooms; private; adjoining baths; furnished, unfurnished.

93D, 263 WEST, (Broadway.)—Handsomely furnished large, medium rooms; baths; private residence.

93D ST., 157 WEST.—Front room; running water; private family; gentleman only; reference.

93D, 255 WEST, near Broadway.—Desirable rooms, with bath; private house; telephone.

93D ST., 251 WEST.
Single, outside; connecting lavatory. Crane.

94TH, 156 WEST.—Large, small attractive rooms, suitable one, two gentlemen; conveniences.

94TH, 106 WEST.—Large, comfortable front room; bath, hot water, electric light, phone, ample closet room; moderate rates.

94TH, 66 WEST.—Pleasant room to gentleman; small family; reference.

95TH, 316 WEST.—Private family; single room, bath adjoining; gentlemen; Apt. 41.

96TH, 36 WEST.—Front room with dressing room; private house; telephone; references.

97TH, 147 WEST.—Private house, unusually attractive, well furnished room; bath, telephone.

98TH, 248, (Corner Broadway.)—Unusually attractive, sunny, front room; piano; breakfast optional. 6B.

100TH, 235 WEST.—Private residence; entire second floor, consisting of large front room, sitting room, bedroom, bath; or will divide; also small single room.

102D, 211 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—One, two front connecting rooms; suitable gentlemen. Holt.

102D ST., (Broadway.)—Large, front room, adjoining bath; telephone. Riverside 4529.

104TH, (Broadway.)—Young widow, (two children,) offers large, attractive rooms in select elevator apartment; home comforts. M 109 Times.

104TH, 213 WEST.—Newly furnished, sunny parlor; two connecting bedrooms; privileges. Bell.

104TH ST., 150 WEST.—Room to business woman or teacher; reference required. Apartment 1.

104TH, 254 WEST.—Private home; large room, all improvements; near subway; reasonable.

105TH ST., 248 WEST.—Attractive outside room; single room; breakfast; gentlemen; references. Clark.

105TH, 248 WEST, (Broadway.)—$5; pleasant room; running water; private family; elevator. Phillips.

109TH, 301 WEST, Near Riverside.—Two beds, 1 sitting room, adjoining, separately or together; no other roomers; gentlemen. 3B.

111TH, 605 WEST.—Attractive room, adjoining bath; quiet surroundings. Morningside 4740. Talbot.

111TH, 521 WEST, (Apt. 2.)—Attractively furnished room, with lavatory; private family; reasonable.

112TH, 539 WEST, (Broadway.)—Large or medium room; outside; adjoining bath; new, modern apartment; family two; attractive surroundings. Potter.

112TH ST., 536 WEST.—Large front room, with alcove bedroom; suitable for business men; also sunny court room; two blocks from subway; front floor east.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Outside, attractive rooms; shower; private; convenient location. Apt. 4B.

112TH, 505 WEST.—Sunny room, facing vacant lot; lavatory; telephone; $3.25. Willard.

112TH, 536 WEST.—Large, attractive, cool room; high-class elevator apartment; gentlemen. Bridges.

113TH, 538 WEST.—Attractive rooms for refined people; breakfast; modern; elevator. Apt. 22.

113TH, 541 WEST.—In cool, airy apartment, large, light, single room, bath adjoining; every convenience; atmosphere of home life.

113TH, 536 WEST.—Large, airy front room; all conveniences. Apartment 58.

113TH, 622 WEST.—Very desirable room, with private family; references. Apt. 43.

114TH ST., 528 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms, with bath, and single; private house; near Columbia University.

115TH, 410 WEST.—Rooms; steam heat, telephone, shower bath; $2.50, $3. Schmitz.

115TH, 606 WEST.—Exceptional, attractive front suite two or three rooms (can be rented singly;) every convenience; business men or married couple. Apt. 3 west.

115TH, 606 WEST.—Attractive, large front room; all modern conveniences; gentlemen; reference. Rowland.

115TH, 605 WEST.—Suite two beautiful front rooms; all conveniences; elevator. Johnson.

115TH, 419 WEST.—Large, sunny front room; also outside single; reasonable. Hale.

116TH ST., 420 WEST.—Exceptional single, double rooms obtainable at $25 and upward per month; excellent service included. Write, call, or phone 5800 Morningside.

116TH, 404 WEST.—Attractive sunny rooms, lavatory; private family; gentleman. Apt. 2.

118TH, 428 WEST.—Apt. 61; neatly furnished outside rooms facing Columbia campus; transportation; modern building; gentlemen only; references. Lawrence.

118TH, 430 WEST.—Homes for one or two; opposite Columbia; subway; all conveniences; unusual furnishings and care. Emmett.

118TH, 401 WEST.—Scrupulously clean; cozily furnished; beautiful location; elevator, electricity, telephone, shower. Hurley.

119TH, 121 WEST.—Beautiful parlor bedroom; other rooms; twin beds, running water; refined house.

120TH, 423 WEST.—Room and kitchen; also other rooms; exclusive. Apt. 106.

121ST, 501 AND 519 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Delightful all-the-year-round location; opposite Columbia University; near Riverside and Morningside Parks; attractively furnished front rooms, with view of campus and southern sun, single or double, one to three windows, $6, $7, $8 week; front or rear, with running water, $4.50 to $7; with morning sun, $5, $6; other rooms front, side and rear, with kitchen privilege, $3.50 to $7; parlors for callers; meals entirely optional at cost in co-operative dining room, very reasonable; elevator, steam, gas, electricity, hot water, shower, telephones; Broadway subway; chaperons. At No. 501, Mrs. Young; telephone Morningside 4887. At No. 519, Miss Williams; telephone Morningside 8790.

121ST, 523 WEST.—Large, newly furnished rooms; elevator apartment. Inquire Appleton.

121ST, 157 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; shower; home cooking; Summer rates. 9455 Morningside.

122D ST., (130 Claremont Av.)—Overlooking Hudson; large, small; all conveniences. Wells.

122D, 511 WEST.—Modern front rooms; telephone, elevator; reasonable; board optional. Miller.

122D, 512 WEST, Apt. 6 E.—Large, light rooms; high-class elevator apartment

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

POSITION wanted by experienced young newspaper woman; special writer and daily poet on Texas daily; am going to Europe in one year and want to get a line on feature stuff. Address Texas Reporter, Z 245 Times Annex.

REFINED, respectable woman, with small boy; general house worker; references. W 84 Times.

REFINED graduate nurse, colored, wishes care of chronic case, or other employment which will allow her to live at home. B. E. C., 29 East 28th St.

REFINED LADY WANTS companion, chaperon, traveler, musical, speaking 3 languages; either country or city; excellent references. W 23 Times.

SECRETARY, &c.—Young woman of prepossessing appearance, unusual education, talents, of wide experience, suddenly thrown upon own resources, desires position as companion, secretary of trust, or as private or social secretary to lady or gentleman of high standing. Box Z 251 Times Annex.

SECRETARY.—Do you need an experienced business woman who will be a real help to you? If so, I am qualified to fill a high-class position. T 175 Times.

SECRETARY or manager; woman of initiative; excellent education; wide experience in executive capacity; salary $25. W 26 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Above average in intellect; assume responsibilities; handle mail independently; conversant up-to-date office methods; 7 years' mining, brokerage, insurance experience; not afraid of hard work, hours; 25; Christian; highest credentials; agencies ignored; $15. H 341 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, —Thoroughly qualified stenographer; Eastman graduate; knowledge of accounts, good handwriting; neat in appearance; hard worker; $7 per week. Miss F., 36 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, SECRETARY.—A woman with brains, age 30; good personality; broad, technical experience; handle any kind dictation; absolutely reliable. $18. H 329 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER. — Neat, bright girl; beginner; American; plain penman; graduate of full course; no agency; $7. H 322 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate; 1 year's experience; 19; good writer; quick comprehension; strictly businesslike; $7. H 326 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, (21,) 3 years' experience, familiar office details, accurate, rapid transcriptions; trial appreciated; $10. H 334 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 17, graduate of Hebrew Technical School, wants work where her services are not required on Saturday. Anna Bauer, 100 East 101st St.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, and office assistant; capable of managing small office; reference A1; age, 18; salary, $10. D. B., 854 West 183d St., Apt. 3829.

STENOGRAPHER. — Take rapid dictation; neat, accurate typist; high school education; $10. Edna Lyons, 220 West 42d St. Bryant 1339.

STENOGRAPHER and typist; experienced; references. S 453 Tremont Av. Telephone 6265 Tremont.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; familiar with office work. H 276 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—5 years' experience; fluent correspondent; $12; references. E., 330 West 141st.

STENOGRAPHER.—Eight years' experience; first class; exceptionally neat worker; salary, $15. Mayron, 72 West 98th.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced; Protestant, (24;) rapid, accurate, competent. 2,119 Maple Av., Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper; experienced, capable, accurate; understands general office work. Hughes, 642 Concord Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two and one-half years' legal experience; good English scholar; $10. H 349 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Capable, thoroughly efficient; 7 years' experience. H 327 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; thoroughly competent and efficient; salary $12. H 305 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, typewriter; neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, typist, office worker; three years' experience; Christian; $8. H 347 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR; refined, Christian; capable handling busy board; reference. H 374 Times Downtown.

WOMAN, neat, clean, wishes care bachelor's or lady's apartment part day; 5 years' references from last employer. Mrs. A. Dahlgren, 8 West 64th St.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER, refined, competent, all modern conveniences, or elderly people; highest country references, character and service. L 76 Times.

Employment Agencies.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1899.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country; other Southern help furnished. Columbus Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1899.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice; references. TULL AGENCY, 2,267 7th Av. 862 Morningside.

COOKS, $30-$35; waitresses, chambermaids, laundresses, nurses, $25; housework, couples. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

DON'T WASTE EFFORTS hunting good help; have select list; all nations. Phone 7656 Chelsea. Noel's, 77 West 11th St.

HOUSEWORKERS.—English-speaking girls, seeking positions. Polish, American Agency, 389 East 11th. Orchard 5607.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 407 West 125d. 6916 Morningside.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

A NUMBER of young ladies between the ages of 16 and 23 wanted to learn telephone operating for the central office work; salaries paid while learning; positions to those who qualify; permanent employment and rapid advancement to the competent. Apply after 9 A. M. to New York Telephone Company, Application Department, 56 West Houston St., New York City.

ASSISTANT MILLINERY BUYER.
Blauner's require the services of a first-class assistant millinery buyer; only those having thorough knowledge of the position are requested to apply to Blauner's, 833 Market St., Philadelphia, Penn.

BURBY,
714 5TH AV.

Apprentices wanted, millinery and manufacturing depot; paid while learning.

CANVASSERS for a pure food product for family trade; excellent opportunity; permanent position; preference given to ladies with social acquaintance; commission basis. Apply 1,624 Masonic Bldg., 71 West 23d St.

CLERICAL WORK,
HIGH GRADE.

THERE IS AN OPPORTUNITY FOR GIRLS WHO ARE HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES TO OBTAIN CLERICAL POSITIONS. WE WILL CONSIDER APPLICATIONS FROM BRIGHT YOUNG WOMEN WHO ARE FROM 18 TO 22 YEARS OF AGE TO FILL PERMANENT POSITIONS WHICH OFFER EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES TO ADVANCE BOTH IN POSITION AND SALARY. APPLY TUESDAY, W. A. McKENZIE, 217 WEST 24TH ST.

COMPANION.—Lady wishes woman of refinement as companion, walking, reading aloud, &c., home in return for services. Z 244 Times Annex.

COMPETENT nurse girl wanted for infant; references required. Inquire Mrs. I. Edelstein, 76 West 113th St.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR. — Experienced, long hours; permanent position; $12 to start. The Dictaphone, 38 Chambers St., 2d floor.

DRESSMAKER. — Up-to-date dressmaker seeking new connections may find Al opening. Write, giving full particulars, Established, L 73 Times.

EXPERIENCED SALESLADIES.
Exclusive specialty house of ladies' apparel requires saleslades on part time, from 11 A. M. till 4 P. M.
Preference will be given to those of 42 or 44 bust size.
Only those with experience need apply. Write, stating experience, references, and salary, to Box D 61 Times Annex.

EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN for millinery, cloak and suit departments for the largest department store South; must have good experience and be well recommended. Apply between 8 and 10 A. M., Room 311, 120 West 32d St.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF EXPERIENCED MILLINERS, COPYISTS, IMPROVERS.
LONGEST SEASONS AND HIGHEST SALARIES PAID.
APPLY ALL DAY AT EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 5TH FLOOR, 32D ST. SIDE.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE SERVICES OF THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED STAMPERS FOR THEIR ART NEEDLEWORK DEPARTMENT.
APPLY 5TH FLOOR, 32D ST. SIDE, TUESDAY.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
require the services of thoroughly experienced saleswomen for their artist material department.
Apply all day at Employment Office, 6th Floor, 32d St. Side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF TRIMMERS IN THEIR MILLINERY WORKROOM.
Apply all day at Employment Office, 5th Floor, 32d St. Side.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Family of two at business daily require settled working housekeeper; must be good cook and trustworthy; references required; give full particulars. Apply by letter only to S., 2 West 61st St.

HOMEWORK for ladies, refined, pleasant; paid 50 cents per hour as returned; experience unnecessary; simple instruction; no canvassing; mention paper. Box 27, Hamilton Grange, City.

LADIES to sell high-grade toilet preparations; 50 per cent. commission. Address A 115 Times.

MILLINERY MAKERS.

NONE BUT THOSE HAVING FIRST-CLASS MILLINERY EXPERIENCE NEED APPLY.
J. M. GIDDINGS & CO.,
384 5TH AV.

MILLINERS ABLE TO DO GOOD WORK ON FINE MATERIALS. WORKING IN IDEAL WORKROOM. PAID BEST SALARIES, WITH CHANCE FOR YEARLY POSITION. OUR WORKROOM NEVER CLOSES. WM. ROSENBLUM CO., 7 E. 37TH ST.

MILLINERS — WANTED, EXPERIENCED WORKERS; LONG SEASON, GOOD SALARY. PEGGY HOYT, 516 5TH AV.

MODELS.

THURN,

BEST & CO.,

5th Av. at 35th St.,

require experienced sales ledger bookkeepers; must have department store experience, be quick and accurate, and accustomed to the use of loose leaf ledgers; apply by letter, stating experience. Dept. R. O.

BEST & CO.,

5TH AV. AT 35TH ST.

Fitters and skirt hands in alteration department only those accustomed to high-class work need apply.

BEST & CO.,

5TH AV., AT 35TH ST.,

Require tall, active girls, 18 years of age, as stockkeepers. Must be well recommended. Splendid opportunity for advancement.

BEST & CO.,

5TH AV. AT 35TH ST.

Milliners on Women's Hats. Must have high-class experience.

NURSE.—Woman, competent, to care for a group of young children in orphanage. Apply Monday A. M. Ralph Av. and Pacific St., Brooklyn.

REFINED WOMAN, (30,) travel; brains more essential than experience; salary or commission; expenses advanced. Room 1,014, 225 5th Av.

SALESLADY WANTED WITH KNOWLEDGE OF HIGH-CLASS FURS; WOULD PREFER ONE WHO UNDERSTANDS BOOKKEEPING. APPLY TUESDAY MORNING AT 2 WEST 57TH ST., MAISON BERNARD.

SALESWOMEN.—High-class women's wear specialty house wants experienced saleswomen part time, (10:30 A. M. to 3:30 P. M.) and to travel the Eastern States on subscription work for a leading woman's magazine; good salary and expenses. Write, stating age and previous experience, J. B., Station Y, New York City.

SPANISH.

We need several girls over 17 years of age who can read and write both English and Spanish; good positions. Apply Employment Department, The National, 207 West 24th St.

STERN BROTHERS,
WEST 42ND STREET,
require for their
Dressmaking Salon
an experienced saleswoman of good appearance, accustomed to fine trade. Apply after 9. A. M. at Employees' Entrance, 43d St., near 5th Avenue, or by letter.

STERN BROTHERS,
WEST 42D ST.,
require a MODEL for their
Dressmaking Salon;
refined, of good appearance, and 36-inch bust; none other will be considered. Apply after 9 A. M. at employees' entrance, 43d St., near 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER. — Knowledge of elementary bookkeeping; neat handwriting; of good family. Real Estate Office, St. Nicholas Av. and 174th St.

STENOGRAPHERS, BOOKKEEPERS, wanted.—Permanent positions; no registration fee. Diehl Agency, 30 Vesey St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Beginner; willing to work in laboratory. A 115 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter; good penman. Box H 362 Times Downtown.

TATTING WORKERS and contractors for tatting work; bring samples of work; apply Tuesday, 9 A. M. Bernhard Ulman Co., Inc., 109 Grand St.

THE SERVICES OF A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT WOMAN TO ASSIST IN BUYING BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S SUITS AND DRESSES ARE REQUIRED. QUALITIES AND AGGRESSIVE TO INCREASE SALES. APPLY L 77 TIMES.

TO A YOUNG WOMAN OF INTELLIGENCE, HAVING GOOD TASTE AND JUDGMENT, AND WITH SOME KNOWLEDGE OF DRESS FABRICS AND HOME FURNISHINGS, AN OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED TO BECOME CONNECTED WITH A HOUSE OF HIGH STANDING; EXPERIENCE NOT ESSENTIAL. ADDRESS, WITH FULL PARTICULARS, REFINEMENT, BOX W 41 TIMES.

WAIST CUTTER and FITTER for first-class dressmaking establishment out of town; best references required. W 6 Times.

Employment Agencies.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

CAPABLE HOUSEWORKER. — Experienced colored girl; good cook; city references. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 Church St.
STENOGRAPHER, knowledge of bookkeeping, to go to suburb of Clifton, N. J.; excellent opportunity for a refined young woman desiring to make a permanent connection; salary $15.
STENOGRAPHER.—Banking and bond experience; capable of taking full responsibility; salary to start, $12. Call Tuesday, between 9 and 1.

NURSE.—English, two children, with undernurse, Philadelphia. Home Bureau Agency, 52 West 39th St.

STENOGRAPHERS; $10-$12; call and leave application; no advance fee. Mighill, (Agency,) Flatiron Building.

STENOGRAPHERS.—(1) French, 18; (1) phone operator, $40 monthly. E. W. Carpenter Exchange, Singer Building.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL,' 42d St. and Lexington Ave., N. Y.—The only secretarial school conducted by college professors. Individual instruction. Positions for efficients. Prof. Meagher, A. M., (Lon.) Dir.

A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES at a reliable school. Registered and inspected by the Regents of the State of New York. Day and evening session. Individual instruction, monthly payments. PRATT SCHOOL, 84 West 40th St. Known throughout the country for thorough work.

FILING.—Original school teaching all authorized systems and related commercial subjects; day, evening classes; aid to good paying positions. Universal Filing and Indexing Bureau, Park Row Building, opp. Post Office.

FILING.—Instruction in day, evening, or correspondence courses at the first institution of its character. New York School of Filing, Singer Building, New York.

STENOGRAPHERS and TYPEWRITERS, positions at $1,200 to $2,000 a year, if you learn Spanish; speed dictation classes; 50 cents a lesson; proficiency in four to six months. Address Tremont Business School, 453 Tremont Av.

STENOGRAPHY, typewriting, bookkeeping, secretarial courses, Spanish, Spanish stenography; individual, personal attention; day and evening courses. Normal Commercial School, cor. 146th St. and St. Nicholas Av.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course of individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. Aeolian Hall 35 West 42d Street. V. M. WHEAT, Director.

Situations Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

A.—A.—
A.—A YOUNG AMERICAN, (23,) thoroughly experienced ACCOUNTING, OFFICE DETAILS, SECRETARIAL DUTIES, conversant with corporate finance, seeks connection either in secretarial capacity, or with reputable firm; now employed, but desires change; excellent credentials. L 55 Times.

A. — ACCOUNTANT.— Balances, audits, $5 monthly, upward; books systematized, opened, closed. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 2381.

ACCOUNTANT, expert, opens, writes up, closes, systematizes books; makes periodical audits; prepares financial statements; terms reasonable. Rogers, 151 West 31st St. Madison Square 3780.

ACCOUNTANT COLLECTOR and credit man, eight years' banking experience and eight years' in large manufacturing concern, at present auditor large jobbing house, desires to locate in New York or vicinity; Al references; interview arranged next five days. Address Efficiency, W 10 Times.

ACCOUNTANT (Public.)
Position as auditor, general accountant, or office manager desired. Qualified, H 331 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, CERTIFIED.
Will revise or install factory, office, or cost systems. Long experience. Th. Pentlarge, 52 Broadway. Telephone.

ACCOUNTANT, CERTIFIED.
Audits, systems installed, superior service. Kenneth Fairbanks, 35 Liberty St. Telephone Cortlandt 6970.

Accountant, audits, systems that stop leaks; charges reasonable. Fleming, 35 Nassau St.

ACTIVE young Swiss hotel manager, knowledge four languages, desires responsible position; best references. T 123 Times.

A COLLEGE GRADUATE, Yale, 25, technical engineering and sales training, knowledge bookkeeping, stenography, typewriting, all-around business experience, seeks position with chance for advancement; salary moderate. G 220 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING MAN you're looking for, age 27, college education, 6 years' business experience, investigator, salesman, solicitor, 3 years' chief copy and plan man on group of big trade and technical papers; engineering training, careful analyst, initiative; knowledge of hardware and engineering fields and modern merchandizing methods; work inside or out or both. W 18 Times.

ADVERTISING and merchandising man, who in one instance made changes in handling and co-operating with the salesmen of national business that produced near four thousand new customers in a single year, will consider a proposition for part of his time. W 44 Times.

A man of education and refinement, age 45, lately resigned from business, seeks a connection with a firm or corporation to whom his services may be useful in any capacity requiring tact and sound business judgment, as reflected by over 25 years' experience; no objection to traveling; references furnished. Address W 47 Times.

APPLYING MODERN METHODS TO EXPORT TRADE.
Within the past few years a small group of Americans have developed a method of export selling that is much more effective than the old hit-or-miss mode of procedure. If you wish to adopt this plan to your business one of these men is now open for engagement.
The product may be either mechanical, wearing apparel, foodstuffs, or a general line, as the man has a wide experience with a variety of products.
D 39 Times Annex.

ARTIST, first class, would like advertising work at home; work guaranteed; will consider only reliable concerns. H 360 Times Downtown.

ARCHITECT'S building superintendent and draughtsman, very reliable, desires position; well recommended. T 101 Times.

Situations Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY TO OBTAIN SERVICES OF HIGH-GRADE CORPORATION AUDITOR, ACCOUNTANT, SYSTEMATIZER; EXCELLENT ORGANIZER; ADAPTABLE, ABLE TO SECURE HIGH EFFICIENCY AND CO-OPERATION OF SUBORDINATES IN ALL DEPARTMENTS; TACTFUL, RESOURCEFUL; REFERENCES OF UNUSUAL EXCELLENCE. ADDRESS BARTON, L 262 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ASSISTANT TO EXECUTIVE. — Young American, in charge of factory, desires change; twelve years' experience manufacturing, managing, purchasing; thorough on factory and office details; initiative; executive ability; clean character; successful record, highly recommended. H 373 Times.

ASSISTANT ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, technical graduate, 9 years' experience, desires position. Z 206 Times Annex.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT building, 5 years' experience, wishes position; business experience. Z 205 Times Annex.

BARTENDER, hotel man, first-class; four years' ref. Farrell, 242 East 48th.

BOOKKEEPER.—A capable double-entry bookkeeper, industrious, sober, who does not know everything, but something, and that well, seeks connection with corporation, concern of high standing and credit; references of undoubted excellence. Address Renfrew, L 263 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Experienced bookkeeper, disengaged mornings, seeks employment that time; opens, closes books, controlling accounts, statements; steady, reliable man of highest personal character; moderate salary. P. O., Box 215, Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, thoroughly competent, long, varied experience, seeking an opportunity where he can demonstrate his real worth; married man. Room 1,307, 440 4th Av.

BOOKKEEPER and office manager, 12 years' varied experience, desires to change his position; salary $30. T. George, 1,962 Clinton Av., Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER, Stenographer, Typewriter desires position; 13 years' experience in last position; well recommended; salary $18. H 344 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, cost accountant; thorough on factory, office details, trial balances, financial statements, payrolls, production; moderate salary. H 375 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER—Modern methods, accurate, efficient; prepare financial statements; completed two years accounting in New York University. W 51 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and general office man; married; wishes position at anything; very accurate. H. Jensen, 859 12th St., Brooklyn.

BOY, 16, colored, wishes position in garage or drug store. Kingine, 230 West 64th, care of West.

BOY, 15, wishes position at anything. A. Roehrig, 1,910 Amethyst St.

BRIGHT BOY, energetic, well recommended, wants work as errand boy or in office. Thomas Madden, 100 East 101st St.

BUILDING CONTRACTORS' ESTIMATOR, 12 years' experience; accurate and reliable. W 15 Times.

BUYER of chemicals and supplies in manufacturing line wishes clerical position; thoroughly experienced; age 28. W 12 Times.

CAN YOU USE
A MAN WORTH $5,000 A YEAR?
HE IS AT PRESENT OFFICE MANAGER AND ASSISTANT TO THE TREASURER OF A LARGE CONTRACTING COMPANY.
HE IS WELL QUALIFIED FOR OFFICE MANAGEMENT AND FINANCIAL WORK, AND WOULD BE A VALUABLE ADDITION TO A FIRM IN NEED OF AN OFFICE EXECUTIVE.
AN AMERICAN, 31 YEARS OF AGE, MARRIED, GOOD PERSONALITY, AND A RESULT GETTER.
H 281 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

CARETAKER.—Couple retiring from hotel business desire position as caretaker of gentleman's country home; clean, sober, honest; references. K. G., 247 Times Downtown.

CARETAKERS.—Three adults would care for house in country during owner's absence; distance no object. W 22 Times.

CASHIER, BOOKKEEPER; English, French correspondent; conscientious, strictly honest; excellent references; lately hotel manager; similar position or office; moderate salary start. Labbardt, 855 West 56th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Reliable young man desires position with private family; can furnish very best references as to character, honesty, and ability. Write Charles Bergman, 102 West 54th St.; telephone 1941 Circle.

CHAUFFEUR, Japanese, single, 8 years' experience, desires position with private family; good mechanic, careful driver; strictly sober, honest; highest references. Masu, 330 East 57th.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, 28, married, six years' shop, road experience, well recommended, careful driver, all repairs, seeks permanent position. R. Streller, 540 East 142d, Bronx.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic, 10 years' experience, own repairs, thoroughly capable, reliable, trustworthy, city, country; references. Wright, 48 West 20th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young man, experienced, capable of handling any car, seeks position with private family. Howe, care of M. C. A., 318 West 57th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Careful driver; sober, honest, reliable; repairs; best of references. W 14 Times.

CHAUFFEUR—Colored; first class machinist; city driver; willing; best references; 7 years' experience. Call Thomas, 704 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR.—Colored, neat appearance; thoroughly capable; absolutely reliable. 11 years last employer. P. Robinson, 215 East 88th.

CHAUFFEUR; five years' experience; references as to character and ability. W 31 Times.

CHAUFFEUR; honest, strictly temperate; private, commercial; own repairs. F. K., 590 Bushwick Av., Brooklyn.

CLERK.—LL.B. desires position in law office; expert stenographer, notary; highest references, seven years' experience. H 336 Times Downtown.

CLOTHING MAN.—A first-class clothing man seeks position as turn-over man or salesman; can fill any position in the clothing line; excellent references; no objection to out of town. Address Z, 250 Times Annex.

COACHMAN, CARETAKER; single; thoroughly experienced, horses; careful driver; country, vegetable garden; generally useful; references. Larkin, 287 East 35th St.

COACHMAN, gardener; competent; generally useful; German, single; references. Philip, 110 East 17th.

COUPLE, French; butler, handy; wife housework, chambermaid; references. L. 485 W. 57th St.

ELEVATOR RUNNER, houseman, Greek, English; reliable. Treffon, 306 East 21st, Box 24.

EXECUTIVE, 32, ten years' active legal and financial experience, competent in credits, sales, realty, and investment matters, familiar with wages, ability to handle men, wishes connection established concern, willing to properly compensate for intelligent and industrious effort, with results. L 86 Times.

FARMER.—Position as herdsman or dairyman; cook, butter maker; long experience with registered stock; good character. T 165 Times.

FRENCH PROFESSOR, 48 years old, will give lessons at lowest terms to young American. J. H., 196 Times Downtown.

FIFTEEN YEARS' ADVERTISING EXPERIENCE AT YOUR SERVICE.
May this brief summary of past experience suggest my ability to serve you as a business producer.
Manager of advertising and foreign department of the largest export trade concern in the country.
Manager direct publicity and window display for America's largest chain of stores.
Manager copy service of leading steel, hardware, and mechanical journal.
Producer of general advertising matter for numerous national advertisers.
A company seeking a market overseas will find my services valuable in economically developing a foreign trade in conjunction with domestic advertising. D 60 Times Annex.

GARDENER, single, 30, must have position at once, anywhere; practical life experience all branches; practical experience poultryman; no cow; honest, sober, obliging; Al references L. Cragg, 146 West 15th.

HOTEL MAN WANTS POSITION.
FIRST-CLASS HOTEL MAN, WITH HIGHEST REFERENCES AND RARE PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE OF ALL DEPARTMENTS, HARD WORKER, GREAT ORGANIZER, AT PRESENT MANAGING SHORE HOTEL, WISHES TO LOCATE IN NEW YORK AS ASST. MANAGER, FRONT OFFICE, OR STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT; WOULD ALSO CONSIDER COUNTRY HOTEL OR CLUB PROPOSITION. REPLY Z 232 TIMES ANNEX.

JANITOR, &c.—Young man, colored, wishes position as janitor, porter, or in private family; married; has references; will take position in New York, Brooklyn, and; all-around man anything. Ben Stewart, 17

Situations Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

JAPANESE desires work as valet or cook for one or two gentlemen; if necessary do some housework. Naka, 798 Lexington Av.

JAPANESE seeks position at anything; working morning and afternoon; references. K., 624 Lexington Av., City.

LAWYER, admitted 1902; stenographer, bookkeeper, secretary; highest credentials. Leo Conn, 1,441 Broadway.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER.—Stevens graduate, with 4 years' factory and office experience, desires position, preferably in or near New York City; excellent references. T 148 Times.

MIDDLE-AGED GENTLEMAN, forty years' dry goods experience, wishes responsible position; remuneration no consideration; ample references. Address A., Box 110, 852 Columbus Av.

OFFICE WORK.—Young man, 19; commercial graduate; neat work; bookkeeping, stenography, penmanship; moderate salary. Tohn, 232 East 87th.

PAINTER—Rooms painted, $1; papered, $1.50; halls, fronts; anywhere. Klein, 4 Ridge St.

POULTRY MAN desires position as manager or working manager; 38, married, 16 years' experience; those only need apply where honesty, sobriety, and efficiency, along with results, are wanted; expert on mating, breeding, and showing; can erect or lay out plant; all breeds. F. E., Box 304, Princeton, N. J.

PRIVATE SECRETARY and COMPANION to gentleman of culture; linguist; good correspondent; trained reader; experienced traveller. "Congenial," H 338 Times Downtown.

PRIVATE SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER. —College man, unusually equipped, assist busy executive; 7 years' experience; excellent credentials. T 171 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, with large clientele throughout New England, wishes to connect himself with reliable firm, either on salary or commission basis; can show an acquaintance of twenty years among the trade; can furnish best of references as to character and integrity. Z 239 Times Annex.

SALESMAN—A PRODUCER,
with successful selling record; can sell merchandise or specialties; am heavyweight producer, understanding the underlying scientific principles of selling and advertising; want connection with progressive institution, large or small; can furnish highest credentials as to ability and character. W 5 Times.

Sales engineer, experienced mechanical lines, having covered considerable territory, is hoping for connections with a reputable concern. Can sell any article of merit; executive ability, integrity. Address L 65 Times.

SALES MANAGER and general business executive who took a failing business and developed it into one of the best propositions of its kind in the country wants to become associated with a worth-while business that has big possibilities. W 43 Times.

SALESMAN
with local and much traveling experience, handling high-grade specialties. Held present position 3 years, previous one 4 years; good appearance, strong personality, desires interview; age 27; best credentials.
MY SLOGAN IS: WORK.
Address A. F., 810 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

SALESMAN.—Ten years' experience with largest concerns in America; wide experience in selling, handling and training men; desires to connect with manufacturer or distributor with good selling proposition. W 36 Times.

SALESMAN, executive having had 7 years' experience selling specialties, engineering devices and supplies, 38, married, desires connection with a reputable concern dealing a competent representative possessing integrity and personality. Address L 66 Times.

SALESMAN, Sales Manager. — Clean-cut Christian; 37; married; extensive knowledge modern methods; real money-maker; open for engagement high-class house. W 42 Times.

SALESMAN having a large acquaintance among students at colleges and preparatory schools would like to connect with a reliable house carrying a line of furnishings, clothing, or tailoring. Z 242 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, proven ability, desires connection with substantial manufacturing or construction concern; credentials; would consider Eastern agency. W 39 Times.

SALESMAN with established trade wants line ladies' ready-to-wear, Middle West, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan; cloaks, suits, skirts preferred. D 57 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, 10 years' business and selling experience, at present employed, looking for some staple line where there is a future; best references. T 160 Times.

SALESMAN, capable and a hustler, would like to connect with mercantile house; any line, to travel; commission basis. Z 240 Times Annex.

SALESMAN to represent manufacturing chemists; knowledge chemicals for manufacturing line. W 11 Times.

SALES ENGINEER seeks broader opportunities; 17 years' experience in mechanical and electrical field; technical graduate. H 354 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN who is personally acquainted with the hardware jobbing trade from coast to coast, desires to change position. D 52 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Experienced selling leather; has established trade in this line. H 326 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, mechanical lines, desires change; power or transmission preferred. T 177 Times.

SECRETARY, &C.—ABLE SECRETARY, STENOGRAPHER, (34,) COMMERCIAL, TECHNICAL, GOVERNMENT EXPERIENCE, SEEKS RESPONSIBLE POSITION. SECRETARY, W 21 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER—TYPIST.
Young lady with three years' law and newspaper experience, and also a telephone operator, seeks position; can furnish excellent references as to character and ability; any one desirous of obtaining a competent and efficient young lady will do well to address A 284 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPEWRITER.—Willing, earnest boy; beginner; good penman; quick at figures; plain appearance; no agency; $7. H 323 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (24.)—Thoroughly competent; several years' experience; excellent credentials. H 357 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 27, experienced, rapid, and accurate, desires position; best references. H 360 Times Downtown.

STEWARD, &c.—High-class steward and manager, 40 years of age, and wife, seek position with first-class club or institution; city or country best references. Address W B., 731 Rogers Av., Brooklyn. Tel. 5948 Flatbush.

TUTOR.

GENTLEMAN, 23 years old, college graduate, with State certification and possessing highest references and recommendations, wishes tutoring in city, country, or to travel; use French, Spanish, or Italian. Y 357 Times Annex.

VALET.—Young American, desires position; experienced stenographer. Telephone Dorling, 3618 Audubon.

WATER WORKS SUPERINTENDENT.—Engineer, age 40, experienced on large water works construction and maintenance; reference prominent engineers; moderate salary. Z 20 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, 26, 3 years employed as office assistant, stenographer, knowledge of bookkeeping, wishes position with progressive corporation. F., 187 West 49th St.

YOUNG MAN, 24, American, with two years' mechanical, electrical experience, wishes position at anything; best reference. T 169 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 3½ years' experience assistant purchasing department. T 144 Times.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

AN ADVENTURE IN BUSINESS.
(NOT FROM "THE ARABIAN NIGHTS.")

Mr. M——, (35 years of age,) who has been a successful lumber salesman, nearly all his life, found himself recently without a position. Happening through a happy chance to read our advertisement he decided that here was an opportunity to capitalize his selling abilities for more money than he had been receiving. Result of his first eight weeks' work with us over $1,400 in cash commissions, and he has deferred equities in the business of approximately the same amount.

This is a human document open to your scrutiny—a story from real life, the here of which is now in our employ. Best of all, it can be duplicated by an energetic man who has been a successful salesman and who has the work habit, combined with our original selling methods. We have a similar opening for one to two successful salesmen who can furnish sitter-ence references. L. A. Cert, General Agent, Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, 135 Broadway, New York.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ADVERTISING MAN WANTED.
AN OLD ESTABLISHED PRINTING CONCERN OF HIGHEST REPUTATION DESIRES SERVICES OF MAN CAPABLE OF PROMOTING NEW BUSINESS IN DIRECT ADVERTISING AND SERVICE FIELD; EXPERIENCE IN ORIGINATING AND DEVELOPING IDEAS ESSENTIAL.
IN REPLYING STATE EXPERIENCE AND CAPABILITIES. D 53 TIMES ANNEX.

A NUMBER OF PERMANENT POSITIONS ARE NOW OPEN IN THE GRINDING AND VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS OF THIS COMPANY. PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT IS OFFERED TO MEN FAMILIAR WITH GENERAL MACHINE SHOP PRACTICE. THIS IS AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR STEADY, RELIABLE MACHINE OPERATIVES TO SECURE DESIRABLE EMPLOYMENT IN MODERN, UP-TO-DATE PLANT LOCATED IN A LIVE, PROGRESSIVE HOME TOWN.
ADDRESS EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT, THE NEW DEPARTURE MFG. CO., BRISTOL, CONN.

ACCOUNTANT.
MUST BE EXPERT, ONE WITH BANKING EXPERIENCE PREFERRED; KNOWLEDGE OF SALESMAN'S ACCOUNTS AND CAPABLE OF TAKING CHARGE OF COMPLETE SET OF BOOKS; RAPID ADVANCEMENT FOR AMBITIOUS MAN WITH INITIATIVE; FUTURE. L 71 TIMES.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, experienced, per diem basis. Call 1,133 Broadway, Room 1,015.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR.—Manufacturer of metal signs and metal advertising novelties wants high-grade solicitor with intimate knowledge of advertising as well as experience in this line, on straight commission basis; applications must state full particulars of experience and ability. Address B. P., 96 Times.

ARTIST-DRAFTSMAN can get extra work; one familiar with stage scenery models preferred. T 149 Times.

AUTOMOBILE SALESMAN wanted who has had experience in selling medium and low-priced cars. We want a man who can produce results. To such a person we have an attractive proposition. Salary and commission. Utica Mitchell Motor Co., Utica, N. Y.

BOOK SALESMEN going out to Australia are invited to call on The Standard Publishing Co., Pty. Ltd., head office, 100 Flinders Street, Melbourne, and also at 19 Hunter Street, Sydney; experienced men with good references will earn good money.

BOYS, about 18 years old, in office of old-established machinery house; opportunity offered to learn business and secure advancement; must be of good address and education. W 40 Times.

BOY, ambitious American, for apprentice in architect's office. Address in own handwriting, stating fully all particulars, T 146 Times.

BOY for builder's office; clerk and timekeeper. Write Box 61, L364 Broadway.

BRIGHT BOY, 16 to 18, in school mornings, for work afternoons and evenings; 5 to start. Reply, giving age, religion, qualifications. L 59 Times.

CITY SALES MANAGER.
A large corporation manufacturing well-known line of loose-leaf equipment and accounting supplies offers unusual opportunity to individual capable of developing a city sales organization; executive, with typewriter, adding machine, or other office specialty training, preferred; an exceptional opening for a high-class manager of men representing large earning possibilities; all communications treated confidential. Address, giving complete history of business experience, Box L 67 Times.

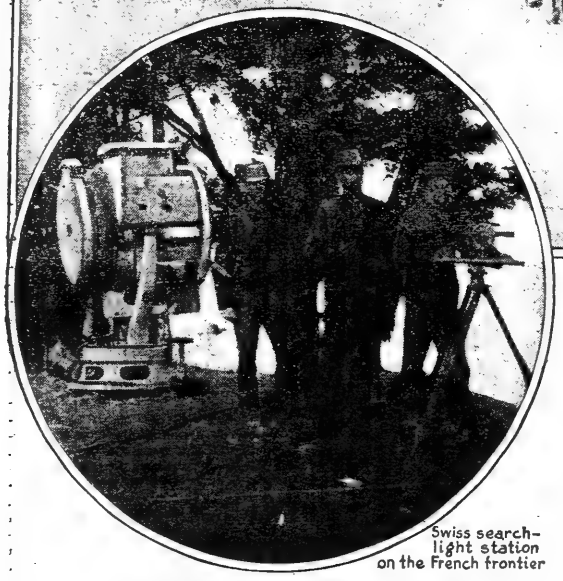
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How Switzerland Keeps Neutral in the Big War



A Swiss mountain battery



Swiss search-light station on the French frontier

Though Small, She Has Convinced Her Neighbors She Is Practically Unconquerable

By George B. McClellan,
Professor of Economic History in Princeton University.

WHEN the great war broke out last year a concerted effort was made by certain influential Swiss with strong French sympathies openly to commit the Swiss Republic to the cause of the Allies. For a few days at the beginning of August it was problematical whether neutrality could be preserved and whether Switzerland could avoid being stampeded into active participation in the war on the side of the Triple Entente. At length wiser counsels prevailed and the republic and its people adopted the attitude of strict and real neutrality which it has maintained ever since.

The correctness of the Swiss attitude of neutrality is the more remarkable when it is remembered that the members of the three leading races of which the Swiss Nation consists do not hesitate openly to express their sympathies for those of their own racial blood taking part in the war, while at the same time refraining from any act which might embroil their country.

The population of Switzerland on Dec. 1, 1910, was 3,741,971, of whom 2,594,298 were Germans, 793,264 French, 302,578 Italians, and 40,122 Roumansch. The sympathies of the German, French, and Italian Swiss are respectively with Germany, France, and Italy, while the Roumansch, who are mostly in Canton Graubünden, generally sympathize with Germany. Of the total population there are some 2,633,420 pro-Germans, and some 1,095,842 pro-French and pro-Italians. The pro-Germans outnumber the pro-Allies in the proportion of more than 2½ to 1.

In forming public opinion "high finance" plays the same important part in Switzerland that it does elsewhere. The connection between the financiers in the French Swiss cities, Geneva, Lausanne, and Neuchâtel, with the financiers of France is very close, as it is between the financiers in the German-Swiss cities, Basle, Zürich, St. Gallen, and Luzern, with the financiers of the Central Empires. Moreover, it has become the custom among many of the rich French bourgeois to place a part or all of their fortunes in the hands of French-Swiss bankers, secure, as they suppose, from any possible change in government or from any confiscatory legislation that may be enacted in France.

As soon as the war became a certainty, French diplomacy, moving, as it did in Italy and elsewhere, through its financial supporters both in France and Switzerland, urged upon the latter immediate action in the cause of the Allies. Germany, weak in its diplomacy in Switzerland, as it has been recently almost everywhere, either failed or did not try to create any sentiment for a Swiss declaration of war in its behalf.

The carefully organized and managed French campaign, carried on through the pro-French bankers and the French-Swiss press controlled by them, resulted in a strong, although short-lived, war sentiment in the French cantons.

On Aug. 4, 1914, the Federal Council elected Colonel Ulrich Wille Commander in Chief of the Swiss Army, and by Aug. 10 more than 400,000 men had been smoothly, automatically, and successfully mobilized and were at their posts to defend the neutrality of the fatherland.

In time of peace there is no general officer in the Swiss Army, the highest rank being that of Colonel. On general mobilization being ordered, a commanding General is elected by the Federal Council, who is subject to that Council's general authority in military matters. As the President of the Swiss Republic holds office for only one year, is not immediately re-eligible, and is in fact but little more than the Chairman of the Federal Council, it is evident that during the duration of general mobilization—in other words, as long as the country is on a war footing—the General commanding in chief is the most influential individual in Switzerland.

While General Wille is a German-Swiss, he has always believed that his country should, under all circumstances, preserve a strict neutrality, and he has devoted his great abilities throughout a long military career to making the army sufficiently strong and mobile successfully to defend that neutrality should it ever be threatened. He was the last man to sit idly by and permit those Swiss who cared more for France than they did for Switzerland to hurry his country into a war which could have ended only disastrously for her. He was equally opposed to taking either side, so that his great influence, when once exerted, almost immediately resulted in cooling the warlike enthusiasm of the French sympathizers, and in committing Switzerland irrevocably to neutrality.

The French Swiss who advocated war realize now that General Wille was right and that they were wrong, and in this the French Swiss newspapers agree.

The latter now limit themselves to printing violent pro-Ally editorials and to trying to induce the American people, by argument and abuse, to declare war against Germany. Fortunately for us, they do not circulate in the United States. But the French Government has never

forgiven Switzerland for her neutrality and is particularly bitter against General Wille. So much is this the case that the French Ambassador at Berne, rather pettily and foolishly, as it seems to an outsider, cuts General Wille when they pass each other on the street.

We have lately heard so much of the Swiss military system being applicable to our own country that it is extraordinary that so little is known in the United States of what the system really is. The mere statement that it is a compulsory militia does not explain the fact that in less than a week after the mobilization order had been published over 10 per cent. of the total population was under arms, without any serious dislocation of the ordinary life of the people.

For some reason best known to itself the United States War Department had no Military Attaché in Switzerland during the mobilization, and it was not until eight months after mobilization was complete and nearly half the army had been demobilized that the officer who now represents us in Berne was ordered to his post. However able our Attaché may be, the invaluable lessons which he might have learned during August of that year are lost to us forever.

As might be supposed from the preponderance of German Swiss, the Swiss Army is as far as possible modeled on the German system, but, unlike its great prototype, it is, not only in name but in fact, the most democratic in the world.

While for many centuries every Swiss of full age was expected to serve his canton in case of need, the present Swiss military law dates only from 1907, and the reorganization of the army under it was not completed until 1912. Every Swiss, unless physically incapacitated, or unless he is an ex-convict, a bankrupt, a clergyman not a military chaplain, a member of the Federal Council, or the Chancellor of the Federation, must perform military service; for there are no one-year volunteers as in Germany.

In other countries where compulsory service exists the contingent of recruits annually enrolled with the colors depends on the funds available for the purpose. For instance, in France in time of peace 75 per cent. of the recruits are enrolled, while in Germany the proportion is about 50 per cent. and in Russia still less. In Switzerland the contingent of recruits enrolled does not depend on the annual appropriation, but the expenditure depends on the size of the contingent.

Those who are exempt from the service pay an annual tax as long as they are of military age, based on the amount of their income and property, but not exceeding 3,000 francs.

The preparatory instruction of the Swiss boy begins when he goes to school. Every school, both public and private, is required to teach gymnastics to all its male scholars who are physically fit. This instruction is given by teachers licensed by the authorities and is carefully supervised by the War Department. It begins with simple calisthenics for the boys under 9 years of age and ends with elaborate "turn" exercises with apparatus.

When the boy leaves school he is encouraged to join one of the many gymnastic clubs which are supported by the Federal and cantonal authorities, and which give advanced instruction in gymnastics, in the handling of the rifle, and in rifle shooting. When the boy has reached 18 he is urged to join, at Government expense, one of the rifle clubs which exist under State patronage in every canton or one of the cadet corps which a number of the cantons recognize and help.

In the year in which the boy reaches the age of 19, unless he has volunteered the year previously and been accepted, he presents himself as a recruit, submitting his school, gymnastic, and rifle-shooting certificates. If his physical examination is satisfactory he is examined mentally and by the result graded as a recruit of the first, second, or third class. He is then assigned to the branch of the service for which he is supposed to possess most aptitude. Thus, an Alpine guide would probably be sent to the Mountain Artillery, a medical student to the sanitary troops, and a butcher or baker to the Subsistence Department.

Every recruit may express his preference for one of the branches of the service, which is as far as possible complied with. If he wishes to serve in the cyclist troops he must produce a certificate from the authorities of his commune that he can ride a bicycle and knows how to care for one. If he seeks service in the cavalry, horse artillery, or train, he must have a certificate that he is used to the care and management of horses.

He is then sent to one of the recruit schools, where the course of study is, for infantry and engineers, 54 days; for cavalry, 90 days; for artillery and fortress troops, 75 days; for sanitary, veterinary, subsistence, and train services, 60 days.

Here he is instructed in the theory and practice of his special branch of the service. As he develops aptitude in any direction the last part of his course is still further specialized. For example, a battery machinist is sent to a Government arsenal for the last twenty days of his course, while a hospital orderly receives an additional twenty-eight days, and a sapper and telegraphist eleven days of special instruction.

At the end of service in the recruit school the recruit becomes a full-fledged private in the army. The entire period of service as a recruit must be performed, and if for reasons of health it cannot be completed the first year, the course must be repeated when the recruit's health has been restored.

The army is divided into three lines; the first line, or active army, called the Auszug or Elite, the second line called the Landwehr, and the third line called the Landsturm. The Auszug contains all soldiers from the time they join until the completion of their thirty-second year, except that troopers serve with the Auszug only ten years. Captains until the completion of their thirty-eighth year, and officers above that rank until the completion of their forty-eighth year.

The Landwehr contains all soldiers between the ages of 33 and 40, inclusive, except that Captains serve with the Landwehr until the completion of their forty-fourth year and officers above that rank until the completion of their forty-eighth year.

The Landsturm contains all soldiers between the ages of 41 and 48, inclusive, and those who, although unfit for service in either the Auszug or Landwehr, can still be used in the third line. Officers serve in the Landsturm until the completion of their fifty-second year. With their own consent officers may be retained in any one of the three lines of the army beyond the ordinary age of service. In case of general mobilization the Landwehr may be used to complete the strength of the Auszug and the Landsturm to complete the Landwehr.

The soldier is under military discipline between the ages of 20 and 48, inclusive, but after he leaves the recruit school the time that he actually passes with the colors, general mobilization excepted, is strictly limited. During the twelve years of service with the Auszug sergeants and non-coms above that grade, including sergeants major, quartermaster sergeants, and adjutants, take part in ten repetition courses, or practice manoeuvres, and those below the grade of sergeant in seven, (eight for the cavalry.) These repetition courses last fourteen days for the artillery and fortress troops and eleven days for the rest of the army and are in alternate years manoeuvres in small units and grand manoeuvres.

The troops of the Landwehr, except the cavalry, are called out for eleven days' instruction every four years, but each individual is required to follow only one course during his service in the second line. The Landsturm, or any part of it, may be called out by the Federal Assembly from time to time for instruction for periods of from one to three days.

The total service with the colors of the ordinary infantry private is therefore sixty-five days at recruit school, seven repetition courses of eleven days each in the Auszug, and one of eleven days in the Landwehr, or a total of 153 days, or five months and three days during a period of twenty years, an average of a little over one week a year.

Great importance is attached to rifle shooting, every effort being made to produce as many sharpshooters as possible. A considerable part of the time spent at recruit school is devoted to rifle shooting, so that, even if he has had no experience on entering, when he leaves the recruit at least understands the use and care of his rifle, and has had a fair amount of experience at the butts.

Besides service with the colors, each subaltern officer, non-com, and private of the Auszug and Landwehr is required to fire a certain number of rounds as a member of a local rifle club. For this purpose the men keep their rifles and carbines after the manoeuvres are ended, and the rifle clubs to which they belong are paid by the Government 2 francs for each member who fires the required amount of ammunition and 1.50 francs for each who fires the supplementary and optional amount. Any soldier who fails to fire the annually required number of rounds must take a course of three days at the rifle shooting school.

In 1911 there were 3,973 rifle clubs with 232,039 members, of whom 181,444 were entitled to the Government subsidy. The total amount of subsidies was 559,280 francs. As there was a deficit of 984,057 francs which the Government paid, the total cost to the Government amounted to 1,543,337 francs.

The total number of rounds that each soldier is required to fire during his service is between 900 and 1,000, but actually the number fired is very much greater, for rifle shooting is one of the most popular national sports, and each year many Swiss fire more than the total required amount of ammunition.

The result of the care given to rifle shooting is that the Swiss troops are probably the best marksmen, for their numbers, in the world.

The grades in the Swiss Army are, from lowest to highest: 1, privates; 2, appointé, or first class privates; 3, non-commissioned officers, including corporals, sergeants, quartermaster sergeants, sergeant majors, and non-com adjutants, equivalent to the German feld-webel and the French adjutant-sous officers; 4, subaltern officers, including Lieutenants and First Lieutenants; 5, Captains; 6, superior officers, including Majors, Lieutenant Colonels, Colonels, Colonels commanding divisions and army corps, and the General, only elected on general mobilization.

No member of the Swiss Army physically qualified may refuse promotion or decline to serve in the grade to which he has been promoted.

The first class privates and non-coms are named and promoted by the commandants of units and of staffs, except the non-coms of the auxiliary services, who are named by their service chiefs in the War Department.

Any soldier who receives a "certificate of capacity" in a repetition course may be named first class private. The total number of first class privates and non-coms is equal to the number required in the service plus 25 per cent. supernumeraries. To be promoted to the grade of corporal the soldier must have served in one repetition course and attended the non-com school for twenty days, and received a certificate of capacity from its head. For promotion to each higher grade the non-com must have served through one recruit school in the grade immediately below, except that those promoted quartermaster sergeants in addition must have attended the quartermaster sergeant school for thirty days.

The officers of the infantry, the carabineers excepted, and of the cavalry units recruited exclusively in a single canton are commissioned by the cantonal authorities; all other officers, including those of the carabineers, the staffs of battalions consisting of companies from several cantons, and those of the auxiliary services are commissioned by the Federal Council.

To be eligible for promotion to a higher grade the officer must have served at least four years in the grade from which he is promoted, except for Lieutenants and First Lieutenants of the sanitary and veterinary services, where the required service is only two years. The Lieutenants are chosen from the non-coms who have attended the Officers' School for a period of 80 days for infantry, cavalry, and fortress troops, 105 days for the artillery and engineers, 60 days for the train, and 45 days for the sanitary, veterinary, and subsistence services.

The candidate for promotion to the rank of First Lieutenant must have attended one recruit school and four repetition courses as a Lieutenant. The candidate for the rank of Captain must have attended four repetition courses as a First Lieutenant, commanded a unit at one recruit school, and attended the Central Officers' School No. 1 for thirty days. The candidate for Major must have attended four repetition courses as Captain and the Central Officers' School No. 2 for thirty days.

For promotion to higher rank the candidate must have exercised the command of the rank immediately below during at least four repetition courses. For appointment to and promotion in the General Staff and auxiliary services, service in special schools takes the place of service in the ordinary officers' schools. An officer is usually assigned to staff duty for four years, and then required to serve with troops in his grade before promotion and reassignment to the staff.

All mounted officers, and the enlisted men in the cavalry, are required to furnish their own mounts, which may be bought either from the remount depots or elsewhere, provided the horse is approved by the remount authorities. The Government pays half the purchase price, the horse belonging to the State for the first ten years of its service, when it becomes the property of the soldier.

When not serving with the colors the soldier may use his mount in any work which will not unfit it for cavalry service, this prohibition including among other things heavy carting, posting and cab work. The men are required to take great care of their mounts, and to ride frequently under the eye of a Government riding master. For the artillery, horses are bought at the beginning of the year, broken to the work, used in the recruit schools and repetition courses and then sold at auction.

For general mobilization the artillery and train are horsed by hiring from private owners or by requisition. As in other European countries, every available horse and mule is listed, so that when the emergency arises the authorities can lay their hands immediately on as many as are required.

The army contains the usual arms and kinds of auxiliary services. The infantry includes fusiliers and carabineers—a distinction without a difference—and cyclist troops; the cavalry includes dragoons and guides, both similar in type, but the former directly under the Commander in Chief, the latter attached to the divisions. The artillery includes the mitrailleuse detachments, serving with the infantry and cavalry units, horse artillery, mountain artillery, and heavy artillery. The engineers include sappers, pontooneers, pioneers, telegraphists, &c.

The railway troops include the entire personnel of the Federal railway system, which on general mobilization is taken over bodily by the military authorities. The fortress troops are a special arm, the two main fortresses of St. Gothard and St. Maurice each having its own garrison. Besides the above there are the sanitary, veterinary, subsistence, and train services, the officers of military justice, the chaplains, and the civilian clerks in the War Department.

The Auszug of the army number about 150,000 men of all ranks, the Landwehr about 100,000, and the Landsturm about 150,000. In the first two lines of the army there are some 170,000 infantry, 10,000 cavalry, 36,000 artillery, 10,000 engineers, 15,000 sanitary troops, and 9,000 train, &c.

As the troops are very widely scattered, the company, squadron, and battery are the units of organization. Normally the company contains 200 rifles, divided into four sections, with five officers and twenty-six non-coms; the squadron contains from 140 to 160 sabres, with from five to eight officers and from sixteen to twenty-two non-coms; the battery contains from 150 to 200 men, with from five to seven officers and from twenty to twenty-two non-coms.

Usually in the infantry four companies make a battalion, two or three battalions a regiment, two regiments a brigade, and two brigades a division. In the cavalry three squadrons of dragoons make a regiment, and two squadrons of guides a group. In the artillery the batteries are grouped together as required by the needs of the service, each battery consisting of four guns with their caissons, &c.

The army is organized permanently into six divisions, each an independent unit, assigned to one of the six division districts into which Switzerland is divided and consisting of the usual complement of the different arms of the service, and commanded by a Colonel. In time of peace there exists a paper organization of two army corps. On general mobilization this becomes an actuality, each corps consisting of three divisions.

The Swiss small arms and mitrailleuses are their own models made in the Government factories, the field-piece is a quick-fire Krupp of 7.5 centimeter calibre, while the position guns are of 8.4 and 12 centimeter calibre.

The pay of the Swiss troops is a trifle higher than that of other European

soldiers. On general mobilization all receive 1 franc a day for subsistence in addition to their pay, which runs from 50 centimes a day for a recruit and 80 centimes for an ordinary private to 20 francs a day for a Colonel.

Of the entire army only an extremely small part is on a permanent footing. Of the fortress troops a few hundred are permanently employed as guards in the two main fortresses of St. Gothard and St. Maurice, and receive daily wages of from 4 to 5 francs for privates, 4.50 to 5.50 francs for non-coms, and from 7 to 8 francs for skilled workmen and section chiefs.

The heads of all the "army units," including Colonels commanding corps and divisions, the Chiefs of the General Staff, infantry, cavalry, artillery, engineers, sanitation, subsistence, train, railways, and remounts, as well as the Colonels commanding the fortresses of St. Gothard and St. Maurice and a certain number of junior officers and non-coms acting as assistants, are permanently employed and paid annual salaries ranging from 6,000 francs for the commander of St. Maurice to 10,000 to the commander of an army corps. During time of war and of general mobilization the Commander in Chief (General Wille) receives 50 francs a day, or less than $10.

Besides these permanent officers and men there is a corps of 186 permanent instructors in the different branches of the service who have charge of the instruction of recruits and the education of young officers. The instructors are recruited by selection from the officers of the army. The annual pay ranges from 3,700 to 4,800 francs for subalterns and 4,200 to 5,800 francs for Captains to from 5,200 to 7,300 francs for officers above the latter rank.

The supreme control of the army is in the hands of the Federal Government and is exercised by the Federal Council, one of whose members is chief of the Swiss Military Department, or as we should call him Secretary of War. The total expenditure on the army in time of peace amounts to nearly one-third of the Federal budget, or about $8,860,000 a year.

Each canton has its own local war department which is under the supervision of the Federal Department. The cantonal authorities carry out the recruitment as directed by the National Government and organize the companies and battalions of infantry, the squadrons of cavalry, the Landsturm, and their complementary services whenever such units are raised in a single canton.

The cantons commission the officers of the companies and squadrons they raise and the field and staff of the fusilier battalions. All other officers are commissioned and all other military functions are performed by the National Government.

The Swiss Military Department consists of thirteen "services," each under a permanent head of the rank of Colonel or Lieutenant Colonel, with a number, more or less large, of commissioned and non-commissioned officers and civilian clerks. Under its jurisdiction are the recruit schools, schools for non-coms, for officers of the different arms of the service and the General Staff, and for rifle shooting, the arms and ammunition factories and, in fact, the entire direction of the army.

It may be that the Swiss military system is not perfect and that in some respects at least it might be improved upon. Yet, when the dual sovereignty and government of the nation are remembered, it is probably as nearly satisfactory as possible. The jealousy felt by some of the cantons for the Federal Government and local unwillingness to yield all authority over local troops made it necessary to respect cantonal pride to the extent of leaving to the local governments at least a small share of military power. That the system has worked admirably speaks extremely well for the willingness of both Federal and cantonal authorities to give and take in the interests of the national good.

There are no better mountain troops in the world. I have seen Swiss soldiers manoeuvring on the ice and rocks, with neither ice-axes, alpinstocks, nor ropes, with a coolness and finish that could scarcely be equaled and certainly not surpassed by either the French Alpins, the Italian Alpini, or the Austrian Jaegers, with every mountaineering accuracy. As the majority of the Swiss soldiers are recruited from or near the mountains, they are born mountaineers, so that almost all the army units, even without special training, are at home in the Alps.

For purposes of defense full advantage has been taken of this fact, so that today Switzerland is one huge intrenched mountain camp. All the passes leading outward, and all the valleys at their feet bristle with carefully constructed and heavily armed intrenchments. The Swiss trenches, unlike most I have seen, which are lined with wicker, are lined and paved with stone. They are therefore nearly water-tight, and almost comfortable for the men.

To a layman it does not seem possible that any of the neighboring and warring countries, much as they might like to do so, could cross Swiss territory. Switzerland is paying a huge price to maintain her army on a war footing and to keep her territory in a condition of defense. Yet the price has been well worth while, for, had her neighbors not realized that she was practically unconquerable, there can be no doubt but that each of them would have tried to treat her as Germany has treated Belgium and as Great Britain has lately treated Greece.

The example of Swiss preparedness is one that the United States may well take to heart. Her military system gives a maximum of result with a minimum of cost and inconvenience. With little discomfort to her people, she was able to mobilize at a moment's notice a well-equipped and admirably drilled army of adequate size to man her defenses, and, thanks to it, she was able to force both the Allies and the central empires to respect her neutrality.

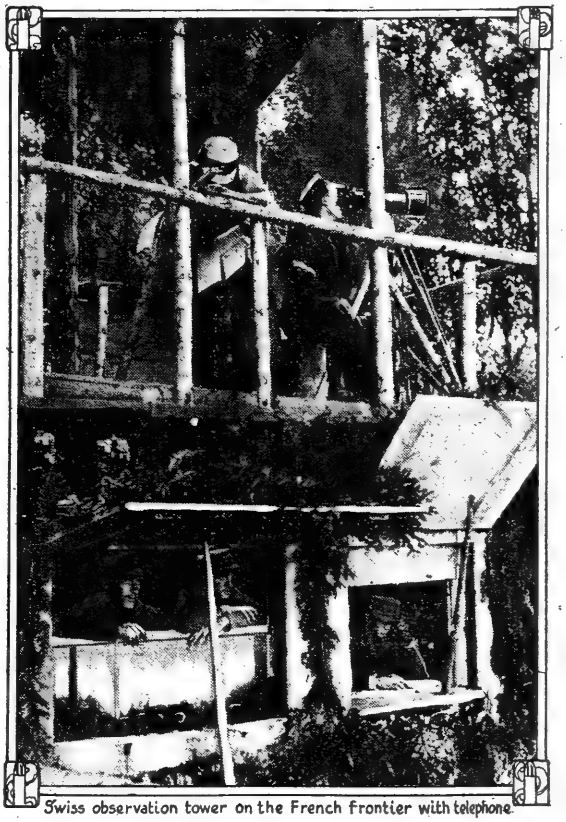
Were the Swiss system to be applied to the United States it is probable that many changes would have to be made in its details before it could be adopted. It is, of course, extremely doubtful if Congress could ever be induced to enact a law providing for compulsory service even in a national militia. The average American has a great fear of compulsory military service of any kind and very properly regards the great conscript armies of France, Russia, and Germany as incompatible with American institutions.

Yet in view of the fact that it is impossible to keep our little regular army and the national guards of the various States recruited to their full strength by voluntary enlistment, it seems as though some form of compulsion will be required if our country is to prepare for national defense against the powers who are jealous of her greatness.

If we intend to sink into the condition of a second or third class power, then no army of defense is needed. But if we propose to maintain ourselves in the front rank of the nations and to preserve the Monroe Doctrine, then we must be prepared to resist aggression, no matter from what quarter it may come. To object, as many do, to an increase of our armed forces, on the ground that it savors of militarism, and at the same time to demand a spirited policy against the strongest armed nation in the world, would be silly if it were not unpatriotic and even worse.

For purely defensive purposes the Swiss military system is the best that has yet been devised. If any steps are to be taken by Congress next session in the direction of remedying our deplorable military unpreparedness, it is to be sincerely hoped that the example of Switzerland will be carefully studied and earnestly considered before being thrown in the waste basket.

For a nation that sees no danger in navalism it seems extraordinary that we should hold the gray-green coat of the regular soldier in such horror. The navy is organized for aggression as well as for defense, and no one objects. If we really care for our national interests and our national life, it is high time that we reorganized our army so as to make it, not like the navy, a possible weapon of attack, but what it should be among a free people, a weapon to be used purely and solely for national defense.



Swiss observation tower on the French frontier with telephone

Interesting Facts from Many Lands

THE cultivation of tobacco in France is strictly controlled by the National Government and is practically confined to twenty-seven departments. Licenses are issued to communes or districts authorizing the cultivation of tobacco on a specific area. This area is then allotted to certain growers, and from the planting to the gathering of the crop every plant is under the supervision of Government officials. As the Government is the sole purchaser of the leaf when grown, it thus maintains a practical control over the amount that may be produced in a given year. No bounties are paid for the growing of tobacco, and the price paid is according to the quality of leaf grown and the requirements of the régie.

Austria has prohibited, under an imperial decree, the establishment and operation of new nonagricultural distilleries, which are subject to a consumption tax under the laws of 1888 and 1889. The construction and operation of new alcohol refineries are also prohibited. In existing plants that make alcohol, and in agricultural distilleries as well, neither alterations nor enlargements may be made which would result in a larger production of spirits than was permitted prior to the promulgation of the decree. Apparatus capable of producing pure spirits direct from the mash and plants for refining spirits in agricultural distilleries are classed as spirit refineries. Agricultural distilleries are those which produce alcohol from such raw products as potatoes and other farm products—a kind of distillery that is not very common in the United States. An exception is made so that plants that have been destroyed may be reconstructed. Authority is granted to the Minister of Finance, in co-operation with the Ministers of Commerce and Agriculture, to make exceptions to the newly established rules if the total output or market conditions make such exceptions necessary.

An expert fruit packer estimates that the dried fruit yield of California for 1915 will reach a value of $22,560,000. He estimates that the State will produce 70,000,000 pounds of dried peaches, 40,000,000 pounds of apricots, 130,000,000 pounds of prunes, and 30,000,000 pounds of raisins.

In normal times Teheran, Persia, is one of the most expensive cities in the world in which to live, so it is stated by Vice Consul Ralph H. Bader. Coal sells for $20 per ton; apples, $3.50 per bushel; cheese, 60 cents per pound; ham, 65 cents per pound; butter, 50 cents per pound. These high prices are largely caused by the lack of transportation facilities. Coal is transported to Teheran from the nearest mine (a distance of fifty miles) by donkeys. Goods imported through the Persian Gulf are transported from Mohamerah or Bushire to Teheran (a distance of 800 miles) by mules and camels and are usually from six to twelve weeks in transit. Goods imported through Russia are subject to a heavy transit duty and are transported across the mountains from Enzeli to Teheran (a distance of 250 miles) by pack animals and wagons. Upon the breaking out of hostilities in Europe importations in Persia practically ceased.

A statement recently issued by The Provincial Horticulturist of British Columbia gives some significant statistics concerning the production and importation of food products in that province. The figures show that in 1914 there were produced in the province food supplies to the value of $30,000,000, while during the same period imports consisting of produce which might have been raised in the province were valued at $25,200,000. Twenty millions were imported from outside of Canada and $5,000,000 worth from other parts of the Dominion. The livestock importations for 1914 totaled $5,800,000, and dairy products $4,500,000. Of these 40 per cent. came from outside of Canada and 60 per cent. from other provinces. The butter came mostly from Eastern Canada, Alberta, and New Zealand.

There were 1,006,987 automobiles in use in the United States at the end of 1914. The revenue paid to the States from automobile licenses amounted to $12,270,036, and chauffeurs' fees reached the total of $427,179.

The following item from a Chinese journal would indicate an increasing fondness in China for athletics: "Under the supervision of the Ministry of Interior the Temple of Agriculture is being converted into a beautiful park. In the forest of evergreen trees as inclosure has been built to keep 140 deer from the Summer Palace in Jehol. There will be tennis courts, football grounds, and lily ponds. Several pavilions have been erected at different points in the large compound inside the temple grounds, some built according to old Chinese fashions and others in accordance with modern forms. The museum in which ancient sacrificial instruments are kept will also be open to the visitors."

There has been a serious pest of locusts in China near Nanking this Summer. They were the hatchings of the swarms which arrived last Fall from Kiangsei. In June covering the ground in some places to a thickness of several inches.

The war was the factor that chiefly affected Canadian prices during 1914. From January until April the general price level was steady, with a slight tendency upward; thereafter there was a decline of 2 points during June and July, the latter being the lowest month of the year. The war, however, at once caused advances of about 7 points, and, though there was a reaction almost immediately and the year ended approximately on the same level as it began, the effect on the average for the twelve months was a rise. Prices of 272 commodities stood at 136.1 for 1914, compared with 133.5 for 1913 and 134.4 for 1912, these numbers being percentages of the average price prevailing during the decade 1890-99, the period adopted as the basis of comparison. The point reached in September, 141.3, was the highest recorded since 1890.

Tells Way in Which China Was Handed Over

Secret Memoirs of Count Hayashi, Japanese Diplomat, Show That England and Russia Let Japan Get Power in China, and Shut Out Germany

TO safeguard her policy of aggression and expansion, which has for its ultimate object the establishment of a protectorate over China, this—according to A. M. Pooley, long a newspaper correspondent in Japan—was the reason for Japan's entrance into her alliance with Great Britain. By the manoeuvring of an astute Oriental diplomat, Great Britain was persuaded to hand Korea over to Japan, together with a slice of China as big as all India. And this was done by means of a document which was supposed to provide for the independence of Korea and the integrity of China.

The diplomat who succeeded in bringing about this alliance was the late Count Tadasu Hayashi. And the "Secret Memoirs" of this statesman are soon to be published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, with an explanatory introduction by Mr. Pooley.

These extraordinary records of important events contain revelations likely to surprise even the well-informed student of international politics. They show, for example, that in 1897 and 1898 Count Witte proposed a rapprochement with England, which failed largely because of the attitude of the English press and the English financiers. And they show also that Germany proposed a Triple Alliance of Great Britain, Russia, and Japan—an alliance from which she was eventually excluded.

The serious importance of this exclusion of Germany cannot, Mr. Pooley believes, be minimized. It was the first, he says, of a long series of similar acts, every one of which was intended to shut Germany out of the Far East. And he is of the opinion that the effect of this treatment has been to strengthen greatly Germany's already established opposition to Great Britain.

China, he says, is the country which has most reason to complain of England's policy in the Far East. Instead of being safeguarded by the alliance of 1902, she has by it been placed almost in the hands of Japan.

Neither the translation of Count Hayashi's secret memoirs nor Mr. Pooley's comments upon it tend to give the reader a favorable idea of Japanese diplomacy and Japanese friendship. In spite of the fact that Japan is Great Britain's ally in the war against Germany, Mr. Pooley writes:

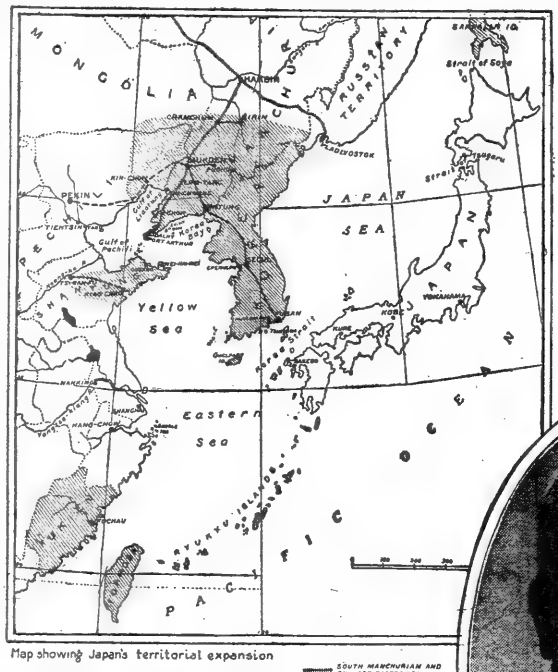
> I shall be very much surprised if within a few years England does not realize that her money and her support have raised up against us in the Far East a power as powerful and as dangerous as Germany has become, and one infinitely more difficult to handle on account of her geographical position. * * *
>
> Diplomacy is war in the council chamber instead of on the field. The true diplomat combines the subtlety of the serpent with the simplicity of the dove. He may affect to believe everything and should, in fact, believe nothing. He has his goal marked out and has to get there or as near to it as may be humanly possible.
>
> In Japan the European diplomat lives in an atmosphere of blandishment and bushido, but he should never forget that the "ethics of bushido make no distinction between the 'ways which are dark and the tricks which are vain' so long as the aim is attained." Hence I may say again that England's policy in the Far East should be one of polite preparation.

The diplomat whose career is so closely connected with the fortunes of the European nations with interests in Asia spent a part of his boyhood in the house of an American missionary in Yokohama. There he learned the language and ways of the "barbarians," thus fitting himself for the great rôle he was to play.

Young Hayashi went to England with thirteen other Japanese boys in 1866, and became a student in University College School. After a few months had passed the party was recalled by the Tokugawa officials because of the outbreak of the Restoration movement. Stranded in Paris without funds, the young men were so fortunate as to find in the French capital, in the suite of the Lord of Mito, the man who has since become famous as Baron Shibusawa, Japan's leading financier. He arranged for the party's return to Yokohama by the French mail packet.

As interpreter in the suite of Prince Iwakura, in the Kanagawa Prefectural Office, and Secretary of the Imperial Household Bureau, Hayashi showed such tact and shrewdness that he won the approval of those who were in authority over him. In 1891 he entered the Central Government as Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs.

This position he filled with considerable success. The revision of the most important of the foreign treaties was due to his efforts.



Map showing Japan's territorial expansion

It was at this time that Hayashi's feud with Viscount Aoki began. Aoki, who was Japanese Minister to Berlin, was sent to London to conduct the negotiations with Lord Kimberly for the revision of the Anglo-Japanese treaty, which terminated successfully in 1894. Hayashi believed that Aoki did not uphold Japan's claims strongly enough, and never after gave him his complete confidence.

As a matter of fact, Aoki, who had long resided in Berlin, was pro-German in his sympathies. Hayashi was pro-British. And this was the chief reason of their mutual distrust.

One significant feature of Hayashi's tenure of the Vice Ministership was his use of the Japanese vernacular press. The Jiji Shimpo, a powerful paper owned by his friend, Mr. Fukuzawa, was throughout his life his mouthpiece. And he was accustomed, in all his travels, to have several journalists accredited to his suite.

It was in the Jiji Shimpo that Hayashi, after the intervention of the three powers in 1895, published his remarkable program for Japan's future activities. It has up to the present time largely escaped attention outside of Japan, chiefly because of the general ignorance of the language in which it is written. But, as Mr. Pooley says, in the light of subsequent events it must be acknowledged to be one of the most interesting documents of Far Eastern history. Here is a part of Mr. Pooley's summary of this remarkably frank utterance:

> Our countrymen must be warned that the Treaty of Shimonoseki and its amendments by no means end matters. We must be prepared for many years to come to carry on both warlike and peaceful measures for the assertion of our rights. We must not shrink from attacking both to the north and the south with that object in view. * * *
>
> We must continue to study according to Western methods, for the application of science is the most important item of warlike preparations that civilized nations regard. If new ships of war are considered necessary, we must build them at any cost. If the organization of our army is found to be wrong, it must at once be renovated. If advisable, our whole military system must be entirely changed. We must build docks to be able to repair our ships. We must establish a steel factory to supply guns and ammunition. Our railways must be extended so that we can mobilize our troops rapidly. Our oversea shipping must be developed so that we can provide transports to carry our armies abroad.
>
> This is the program that we have to keep always in view. We have suffered hard things, and we must suffer yet harder things before we arrive at our destiny. While our preparations are in the making things will not be easy. Our taxes will increase, our people will suffer distress, our Government officials must work for small salaries, and amid a discontented populace. Political parties will use the distress to raise political disputes, and our whole empire may feel unhappy. But if we always keep in view the great ends which I have indicated, then we shall endure all these things gladly. * * *
>
> What Japan has now to do is to keep perfectly quiet, to lull the suspicions that have arisen against her, and to wait, meanwhile strengthening the foundations of her national power, watching and waiting for the opportunity which must one day surely come in the Orient. When that day arrives she will be able to follow her own course, not only able to put meddling powers in their places, but even, as necessity arises, meddling with the affairs of other powers. Then truly she will be able to reap advantages for herself. * * *
>
> If, however, England and Japan should make an alliance the problems of the Far East would be already settled. If the events of the late war have proved to the English statesmen that China is merely a big idol then they may in time come to realize that Japan, though she is young and inexperienced, is earnest and energetic.
>
> China is no longer the power of the Far East, nor is Japan yet it. Russia is trying to be it. But the real power in the Far East is England. If she casts her lot in with Russia she can no longer be it, for Russia can coerce China by land, which England cannot oppose. But if England casts in her lot with Japan, then she will more than ever be the power of the Far East, for she is the deciding factor at present. England and Japan together can control China and insure the maintenance of peace in the Orient.

This formidable program, which must have struck terror into the hearts of those citizens of unhappy China who happened to read it, clearly shows Hayashi's purpose in arranging that alliance with England which was the crowning achievement of his diplomatic career. This he effected in 1902, after years of service at Peking and St. Petersburg had at last brought him the post of Japanese Minister to London.

But the Anglo-Japanese Alliance was not made in a day. Count Hayashi worked with it in view during his whole diplomatic career. And in this connection he tells, in his secret memoirs, some interesting things about his observations of rival efforts toward alliance with Great Britain.

For example, he relates that after the lease of Port Arthur, Russia endeavored, in 1897 and 1898, to obtain a rapprochement with Great Britain. Here is Hayashi's own record of this greatly important and hitherto unwritten piece of international history:

> Count Witte said to the British representative: "Hitherto our policy has been to raise national loans for political purposes in France and Germany exclusively. The markets in those countries are tightening, and we must, therefore, seek a market for our national bonds in your country.
>
> "The British Government appears, however, to have but very little influence over the money market, and so to make any issues a success we must first secure the goodwill of the British people. Russia is, therefore, planning to give your countrymen greater freedom to engage in the Russian coastal trade, to introduce British capital into industries, and other commercial privileges.
>
> "We also propose to send a committee to London, to be permanently established there, and they, too, will try to secure the goodwill of the British public. We should like to have the British Government with us and give us all the help in its power to achieve our end."
>
> Further developing his idea, Count Witte proposed that a strong delegation of Moscow merchants should visit London for the purpose of studying the commercial situation and business conditions, and that later this visit should be balanced by a return visit from English merchants.
>
> However, this proposal to exchange visits was dropped afterward by reason of the attitude of the City of London; where public feeling ran high on account of indignation at the arbitrary methods adopted by the Russian Government to quell an insurrection in the interior of Russia.
>
> Indeed, the whole proposition came to nothing at that time, for the British people were then very ill-disposed towards Russia. Even so, if the Russian statesmen had gone



Count Tadasu Hayashi

about their work in the right way they would have been able to reverse this feeling, for Russia was in a position to offer many favors to Great Britain.

It appears from this book that the leaders of Japan have always been divided into two camps—the Chosu and the Satsuma. The Chosu, who are members of the military caste, are violently anti-British. The Satsuma, or naval party, are pro-British.

The Chosu derive their hatred of everything British from the days of the Chinese war, when England, because of her interference to limit the area of the conflict, was the object of Japan's animosity. Then foreigners were stopped in the street and asked their nationality and insulted if they said they were English. The Japanese equivalent of "Gott strafe England!" was frequently heard in the streets of Tokio.

These Japanese enemies of England are for the most part of German training and sympathies. Their anti-British feeling is inherited from the late Prince Hirobumi Ito, who is generally considered to have been Japan's greatest statesman.

Count Hayashi's account of the way in which Germany was excluded, against her wishes, from the proposed British-German-Japanese alliance is of vital interest. It is possible the editor of the memoir implies that if Germany had not been excluded from the Far East in this manner the present international conflict might not have come to pass.

It was in the Spring of 1901, according to Count Hayashi, that Baron von Eckardstein, then German Chargé d'Affaires in London, made several visits to him. The German diplomat expressed the opinion that nothing would prove more effective for the maintenance of peace in the Far East than the conclusion of a triple alliance between Japan, Great Britain, and Germany. He said that many influential members of the British Cabinet were in favor of such an alliance, among them being the Marquis of Lansdowne, Arthur Balfour, Joseph Chamberlain, the Duke of Devonshire, and the Marquis of Salisbury. Count Hayashi writes:

So far as Germany was concerned, continued the Baron, the popular feeling against England was certainly very strong, but the German Government itself did not share this feeling. The Baron specially mentioned that two of the most distinguished dignitaries of the empire were favorable to the idea of making an alliance between the three powers. I presume that the two persons to whom he referred were the Kaiser and Count (now Prince) von Bülow.

On the occasion of the funeral of the late Queen Victoria, the Kaiser met King Edward several times at Osborne, and then Baron von Eckardstein always attended the Kaiser, so he was in a position to know the real circumstances. The Baron suggested that if the Japanese Government should take the initiative in formally proposing to conclude such an alliance, the scheme would most certainly be crowned with success.

Even today I am still doubtful of the true object Baron von Eckardstein had in view in making the above proposals to me. Did he speak to me, suggesting such an alliance, because he had been so instructed by his own Government, or had he some other reason?

There was no doubt in my mind that if the British Government had an intention of entering into such an alliance as the German chargé had outlined, it would prove to be a combination of the utmost value to Japan. I also thought that it would be an advantage, and it certainly could do no harm, to find out the intentions of the British Government in the matter. I therefore applied to my own Government for permission to do so.

Count Hayashi obtained the necessary permission. Then followed many conferences with Lord Lansdowne and Baron von Eckardstein. Count Hayashi, of course, kept in touch with the Japanese Cabinet at Tokio by means of letters and telegrams.

Meanwhile a Cabinet change had taken place in Tokio. The fourth Ito Ministry had collapsed and Prince Ito had resigned the Premiership, being replaced, after a delay, by Viscount (later Prince) Katsura.

In one of his important conferences with Lord Lansdowne, Count Hayashi asked: "What are your plans with regard to including Germany in the agreement?"

Lord Lansdowne replied: "We think it will be best to negotiate with you first, and then later we can invite Germany to join in the negotiations and come into the alliance."

A draft of the proposed treaty was made and discussed. Count Hayashi was particularly solicitous that Great Britain should recognize Japan's paramount interests in Korea. He telegraphed his views to Tokio, and was ordered to confer with Marquis Ito in Paris.

Marquis Ito was interested in establishing a Russo-Japanese alliance, and did not know that the Anglo-Japanese alliance had made such progress. He was at length won over by Count Hayashi's arguments to give his support to the Anglo-Japanese alliance.

In the course of time Count Komura, Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs, notifed the British Minister at Tokio, Sir Claude Macdonald, that the Japanese Cabinet was ready to accept, with certain changes, the draft of the treaty presented by the British Government. Marquis Ito resented the haste of Count Komura in communicating with Sir Claude Macdonald about the amendments, believing that the relations between France and Russia should have been studied first. He believed that an alliance with Russia would be very advantageous to Japan.

After a long period of disscussion the alliance was ready for signing. But there remained the important question of whether or not Germany should be invited to enter the alliance. This question had been in suspense since the beginning of the negotiations. Marquis Ito had been strongly of the opinion that Japan's negotiations with England should not be kept secret from Germany until the conclusion of the treaty. Germany, he said, would be grievously offended by such treatment. Count Hayashi's narrative relates:

On Nov. 20, the day after I had returned from my visit to Paris to consult with Marquis Ito, I asked Lord Lansdowne for his opinion on the matter. He said then: "Germany certainly recognizes that the interests of Great Britain and Japan in China are very large and that her own interests do not bear comparison with those of the two nations; even if we do not inform her until the negotiations are concluded it does not necessarily follow that she will be vexed. Besides, if we inform Germany about the alliance too soon she may use it as an instrument to advance her own interests. I think that it would be better to wait before we inform her of it."

Later, however, the Marquis raised the question himself to me and asked: "What shall we do about letting Germany come into the alliance?"

I replied that I believed our Government had the intention of proposing to Germany after consulting the British Government on the matter, but only when the treaty had been concluded.

Count Hayashi telegraphed to Count Komura, and was told that the matter of notifying Germany of the alliance should be left to the discretion of the British Government. Japan believed that any invitation to Germany to come into the alliance should come from the British and Japanese Governments simultaneously. This opinion Count Hayashi communicated to Lord Lansdowne. The Memoirs continue:

It happened just at that time that the German Imperial Chancellor, Count von Bülow, had made a speech in the Reichstag, attacking Joseph Chamberlain, the British Colonial Minister, and he had also used some derogatory language with regard to the British Army. As a result, the British people, who had been getting very irritated with the German press on account of its attitude in the South African war, now became seriously hostile to Germany.

Lord Lansdowne thought that the moment was hardly propitious for approaching Germany, so it was decided to wait a little. Later, however, he thought it might be better to informally notify Count von Metternich, the German Ambassador in London, not giving him the text of the treaty, but only an outline of the same.

He consulted me about this, and explained that this step would prevent Germany from raising objections later on. He also thought that by this it would be possible to gauge the views of the German Government on the matter.

I telegraphed to Tokio, asking my Government's opinion, and as a result it was decided to notify the German representatives at London and Tokio in the same manner on the same day, Feb. 3.

Well, on the night of Feb. 2 Lord Lansdowne hurriedly sent me a messenger with a message that he had decided for certain reasons to postpone notifying the German Ambassador, and asking me to telegraph to Tokio to postpone the notification there.

I calculated the difference in time between London and Tokio and the time necessary for drafting, coding, transmission, and decoding, and found that indeed I had no time to lose if the message was to get to Tokio in time.

So I sent the telegram as an urgent official dispatch, but all was in vain. The Foreign Minister, Count Komura, before he had received my telegram, had already informally notified the German Minister of the treaty. So the British Government had, in its turn, to notify informally the German Ambassador. Afterward, I heard that the postponement of the notification was desired on account of some wish expressed by King Edward.

Count Hayashi was much displeased by Marquis Ito's activities during the negotiations for the Anglo-Japanese alliance, particularly with that statesman's visit to St. Petersburg. In this connection he makes, while concluding his account of the establishment of the alliance, this frank statement:

I have now written the history of the negotiations for the Anglo-Japanese alliance. It was a great pleasure for me to sign this treaty, and it was a great success for Japan. But I do not think that our Government behaved well over it, especially in regard to sending Marquis Ito to St. Petersburg while I was negotiating with Lord Lansdowne. He ought not to have been sent while negotiations with Great Britain were in progress.

Besides the embarrassment which it caused me in my negotiations, as the conversations with Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Curtis showed, such a lack of faith and breach of honor put Japan in a very bad predicament. She has indeed won the support of Great Britain, but she lost the respect of Russia and of other European countries.

Count Hayashi tells in detail the history of the events which led up to the Franco-Japanese agreement, the Russo-Japanese Convention of 1907, and the American-Japanese agreement of 1908, which last consisted, in fact, of an exchange of notes between Elihu Root and M. Takahira, Imperial Japanese Ambassador at Washington. The chapter which he devotes to the problem of the treatment of Japanese immigrants to America is brief and pacific in tone. Count Hayashi stated that he had no belief in the possibility of a war between Japan and the United States.

One conspicuous thing in the book is Count Hayashi's frank way of speaking of China as if the wishes of the Chinese themselves were of no importance. It is evident that he regarded China as the legitimate prey of the Japanese, and his treaties with European nations were made, it seems, chiefly in order to procure a clear field for Japan's acquisition of power over China.

Mr. Pooley, in commenting upon Hayashi's activities, makes these significant statements:

By a series of extraordinarily clever agreements Japan has been able to discount all Western obstacles which might arise in her path. The British, French, Russian, and American agreements with Japan have left that country practically a free hand in China, absolutely a free hand when their other engagements are considered.

Germany did not count, for as far as Japan was concerned Germany was a negligible figure in Asia, until her position in Europe was finally assured. The powers being therefore eliminated, Japan could proceed at leisure to nibble at China, either by conciliatory methods or by intrigue backed by force, as occasion might determine.

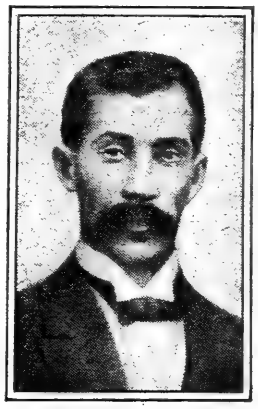
That was Hayashi's plan. It remains today the avowed policy of the Gaimusho.



Prince Hirobumi Ito.



General Marquis Katsura, Former Prime Minister of Japan.



Count Komura, Former Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs.

From Here and There

"Tipperary" in Chinese.

THE Chinese have put "Tipperary" into their own language, and native newspapers print the chorus as follows:

Shih ko yuan lu tao Ti-po-lieh-li,
Fi yao ti jih hsing tsou.
Shih ko yuan lu tao Ti-po-lieh-li,
Yao chien wo ngai izu nu,
Tsai hui Pi-ko-ti-li,
Tsai chien Lei-ssu Kwei-rh,
Shih ko yuan lu tao Ti-po-lieh-li,
Tan we hsin tsai na-rh.

This is the literal translation:

This road is far from Ti-po-lieh-li,
We must walk for many days,
This road is far from Ti-po-lieh-li,
I want to see my lovely girl,
To meet again Pi-ko-ti-li,
To see again Lei-ssu Kwei-rh,
This road is far from Ti-po-lieh-li,
But my heart is already in that place.

British Army Swords.

SWORDS in the British Army vary to a very great extent, and practically every branch of the service has its own type of weapon. The difference is not so much in the shape of the blade as in that of the hilt.

The sword used by the infantry has a large ornamental guard, bearing the Royal cipher and crown. There is a slot at the top of the guard for the sword knot, really a leather loop ending in a knot to prevent the loss of the sword. The infantry sword is perfectly straight and is sharp on one edge only.

Rifle regiments have a special sword of their own with the rifle badge let into the open-work guard. Very much the same sort of sword, but with a still more open guard, consisting of three curved bars, is used by the Royal Artillery and Army Service Corps. The Royal Engineers have a gilt hilt on their swords, a distinction they prize.

The claymore of the Highland Regiments has a big basket hilt lined with red cloth and blue ribbons. The officers of some Scottish regiments carry a plain cross-hilted sword without a guard.

Until a few years ago the cavalry were armed with sabres. Nowadays, however, they carry swords of a straight rapier pattern. The guard is a large affair, completely shielding the hand.

Japan's Trade in Toys.

JAPAN'S trade in toys, which once showed a steadily increasing tendency, owing to the recession of Austrian and German merchants from the trade arena, is reported from Yokohama to have shown quite a contrary tendency lately.

Immediately after the outbreak of war American and Japanese toy makers were suddenly called upon to supply toys that had been furnished by Austrian and German manufacturers. The Japanese manufacturers particularly were looked to by the dealers in the Philippines, the Dutch Indies, and India, for the supply of colored-paper toys, small flags, and wooden models.

Thus trade showed a great expansion and inspired hope in the Japanese manufacturers, who then sent their representatives to those southern markets and investigated the possibility of the line. Some of them had already carried out a great increase in their operations. Before, however, the extension had been fully effected the sudden contraction of trade came.

Japanese toys appear good, but are declared to be not durable. The coloring is also said to be poor and not durable, particularly when the goods are sent to southern lands.

Effect of the War on America's Finances

William Sherer, Chairman of the New York Clearing House, Sounds a Note of Warning Against the Intoxication Caused by Big War Orders

By Edward Marshall.

HERE is the conservative banker's views of America's relationship to the great war and the relationship of the great war to America.

The banker who expressed them is not limited in his knowledge of the financial field by devotion to the customary activities of any one great bank, but, as Manager of the New York Clearing House Association, has his finger, so to speak, upon the pulse of every bank in the United States.

Therefore his views must be accepted as of real importance.

They are optimistic in the main, but this most careful student of affairs financial urges caution and conservatism very earnestly.

He looks for a reaction, toward better things in some lines and toward less agreeable things in other lines.

He is William Sherer, Chairman of the New York Clearing House, which is the middleman through which America's greatest banks do business with each other, and our talk consumed an hour or two on each of two busy business days.

"War is more a matter of money than of men," is an adage heard so frequently since the present great struggle began that what Mr. Sherer says must have great weight.

It is difficult for me to summarize the talk in a few words. Upon the whole I think the statement safe that Mr. Sherer is in general an optimist, even in the face of complications born of blown-up ships and threatening events along our Southern boundary.

But he made one thing very clear to me—that is, his belief that no permanent good can come to any one out of permanent destruction of any useful life or valuable property such as war entails.

That is, he voiced the axiom that every debt in the end must be paid, every deficit made good. As war is the quickest of known ways by which debts may be incurred and deficits developed, this statement was important, as, of course, it was indisputable.

"The financial effect of the war," said Mr. Sherer, "has been made manifest in America by our increased exportations of war material, including many things other than ammunition.

"The war unquestionably stimulated the demand for almost everything that America has for sale, for it has diminished European production of everything except dead men.

"As the producers in a belligerent nation are taken into the fighting ranks that country's needs become larger and its own ability to satisfy them becomes smaller.

"This stimulated sale of American products abroad and the enforced sale of American securities abroad have enabled us, indeed have forced us, to pay off a great portion of the money which we owed to Europe. Vast sums of what may be called American indebtedness, which were represented by American stocks and bonds, particularly railway securities, in the possession of foreign holders at the time of the war's outbreak, have been canceled. And what has been true of railway securities in vast quantities, in a lesser degree has been true of industrials and municipal and State bonds. American securities of late years have found many foreign purchasers, and we have been forced to take them back, to liquidate the debts they represent, and we have done so with amazing ease.

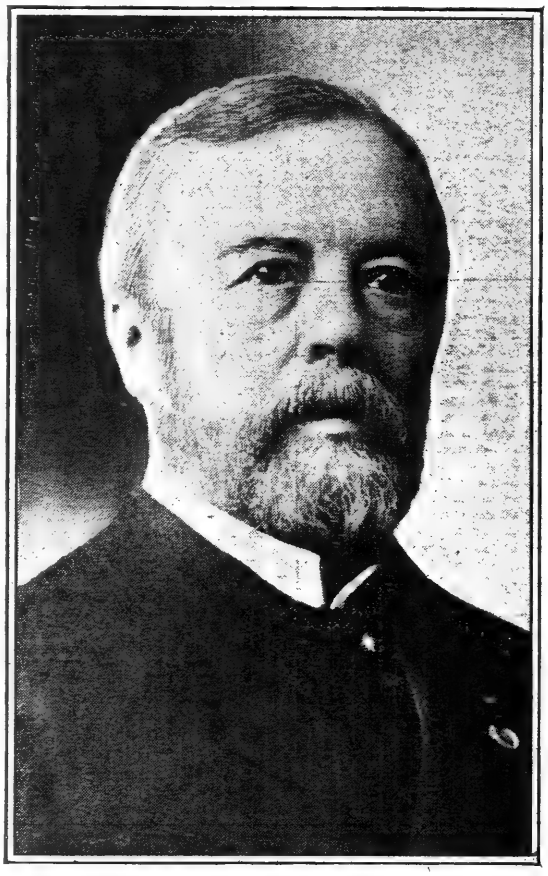
"On its face this may seem to be a very desirable situation, but it is my opinion that it will not prove to be permanent enough to enable us reasonably to look forward to inevitable financial supremacy.

"I cannot feel convinced that even this great war will mean that Europe for a very great length of time will remain, so to speak, financially at America's mercy.

"Nations have a way of adjusting themselves very rapidly to circumstances. At the outbreak of our civil war many regarded it as a certainty that the conflict would permanently injure all business interests.

"It did terribly complicate life for a time, but this very complication simplified some problems. For instance, it entirely did away with unemployment, for the whole surplus male population forthwith entered the fighting ranks, and, although production decreased, there remained more than enough for every man who stayed at home to do.

"That was one side of that picture.



William Sherer.

There was another side—more sinister. When Lee surrendered many people who had been riding upon the crest of what they thought to be a wave of true prosperity found it to have been but fragile foam, dissipated at the sound of his brief words of capitulation.

"When the army came home there was a grand scramble for something to do. Many so-called 'fortunes,' which had seemed large and solid before Lee's fateful words were spoken, dwindled to nothing after they had been uttered. A day of reckoning was at hand.

"The old adage that no man can get something for nothing proved to be true then and it will prove to be true at the end of this world war. It always has proved to be as true in large events as in small ones.

"It seems to me to be impossible, therefore, that any large number of American citizens will largely and permanently profit from this war. People who predict the emergence of fortune from misfortune always are wrong.

"When this war ends Europe will be poor, for a time, and unable to supply us with manufactured goods, because her capital and labor inevitably will be absorbed in the enormous task of rebuilding; expenditure will be curbed in many directions by the necessity for making up the enormous losses of the war.

"European inability to supply us with manufactured goods will curtain the European demand for our raw materials. Europe will need much, but she will be unable to buy freely, for she will have wasted her prosperity. We shall be dealing with a poor man, where, in recent years, we have been dealing with a rich man. And while the poor man's want will be greater than the rich man's, his ability to satisfy it will be comparatively small.

"The return to the normal will be a long time in coming, although it may be more rapid than now seems to be possible. Humanity adjusts itself more quickly than it used to, but there is no possible way in which a sensible man can make war seem like a good thing.

"I do not mean to say, however, that war may not be necessary sometimes. Greed, avarice and unworthy ambition more than once have produced situations from which no good could result and which could be readjusted only through blood-stained effort.

"It seems to me that we, of the United States, have reason to feel proud of our procedure from the start. We have conducted ourselves with an admirable calm.

"That makes the situation far less gloomy than otherwise it might have been. We are in a position to take advantage of whatever good there may be in the tragic state of affairs.

"American financial men have shown even rather notable unselfishness—which usually is another word for far-sightedness. The panic of 1914 was handled with extraordinary skill. Very intelligent measures were adopted to make it easy for the business community to meet the situation I have outlined, and pay our debt to Europe as soon as it became apparent that sudden demands for payment might be made."

"In general what is the condition of American banks?" I asked.

"Excellent," said Mr. Sherer. "It is especially true that splendid reports are coming in to the Federal Reserve Board from the commercial banks in New York City, and, indeed, from those throughout the country as a whole. Savings banks also are in fine shape, as a rule.

"It is true that it is increasingly hard to borrow money upon real estate, and that some owners are having trouble with their taxes and their interest, but reports reaching us from the whole country indicate that if such debtors are not pressed a short time will work them out of their dilemma. In general I think it may be urged that patience should be shown.

"Certain things cannot be denied. Our population is increasing and we are not destroying our own or any one's property in warfare.

"With increased population must come new demands and new production, and that always means prosperity in the end.

"The weekly statement of the banks of New York City which has just come to my desk shows a $10,000,000 increase in the local reserves, for, although the State banks in this district show a decrease of reserves amounting to $668,000, the Federal Reserve banks show an increase of about $11,000,000. The State bank decrease, therefore, is quite negligible.

"The effect of the war has not been really bad even upon our savings banks, in spite of large withdrawals by those who have gone abroad.

"The war's effect upon manufacturing and importation inevitably will be felt, of course, in the commercial banks, and this must react upon the savings banks, for it must affect the workers in the affected trades.

"The whole thing is psychological. In nations which are not actually at war 95 per cent. of all business is done on credit. In sixty-odd years the volume of business has been to the volume of capital involved as $4,000 is to $100. That is, $4,000 worth of business actually has been transacted upon every $100 of cash invested."

THE BANKS OF THE UNITED STATES BEFORE THE WAR AND NOW.

The Financial Situation in a Nutshell.

While a long table of figures could be furnished, I think the most useful would be that given below, covering the daily average for the weeks indicated for Clearing House members:

	Week Ending	
	Aug. 1, 1914.	July 31, 1915.
Net deposits	$1,935,821,000	$2,682,395,000
Loans	2,056,190,000	2,571,155,000
Specie	363,380,000	371,325,000
Aggregate reserve	444,434,000	618,091,000
Excess reserve	8,603,050	178,652,550

WM. SHERER,
Manager New York Clearing House.

The Supreme Issue in the Great European War

Dr. George Trumbull Ladd Says It Is Whether a Representative Democracy or a Military Autocracy Shall Be the Dominant Force Hereafter

By Professor George Trumbull Ladd, of Yale University.

IN two important respects, at least, the attitude of the great majority of the people of the United States toward the war in Europe has been quite consistently such as to furnish a fitting occasion for patriotic pride. Of these two respects the most remarkable and perhaps the most important, so far as the country's own welfare is concerned, has been the less conspicuous. I refer to a certain soundness and moderation of judgment, coupled with toleration, which probably could not have been equaled under similar circumstances anywhere else in the world.

This has led our friends and our foes—so far as we have acquired them—to misinterpret much of our conduct; to attribute to ignorance a great deal which is really due to manly thoughtfulness; and to ascribe to weakness that which in truth springs from a certain consciousness of strength. This contention of mine might be illustrated at great length, were this the main purpose to which the present writing is directed.

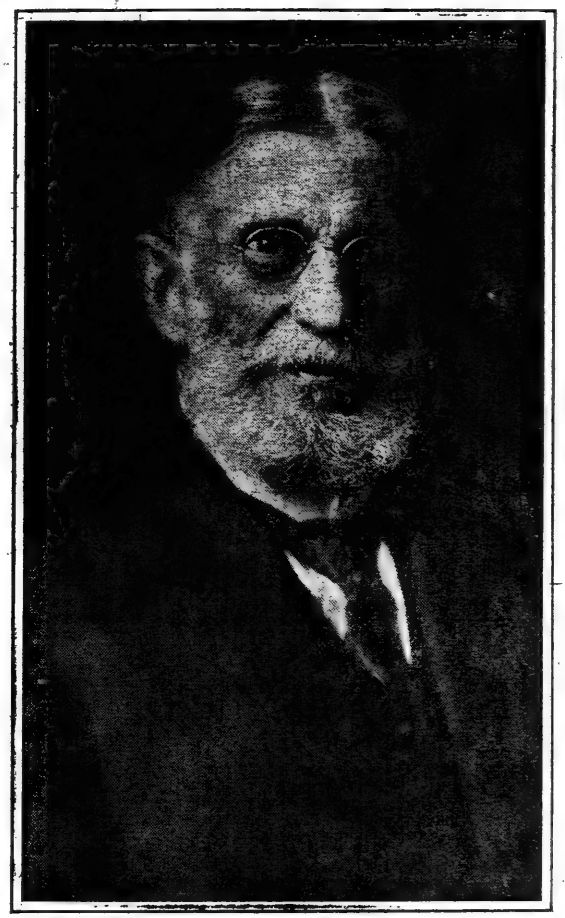
The other attitude toward the belligerents which has been somewhat largely characteristic of the American people has attained a magnitude of which they may modestly yet justly be proud. I refer, of course, to the truly magnificent generosity with which so many of the nation's best sons and daughters have responded in gifts of money and in personal services to the needy and suffering of all the belligerent nations.

But when we come to ask ourselves whether the great majority of the American people have as yet risen, in intelligence and in exaltation of motive, to the point of view from which to consider, or even clearly to descry, the "supreme issue," the incomparably great consequences, of this greatest of all wars, ancient or modern, I fear we cannot give the same favorable, not to say flattering, tone to our answer. And yet the United States ought to be, of all nations, neutral or belligerent, the quickest to discern and the most intense and sincere in sympathy with the issue as seen to be supreme from this higher point of view.

For the supreme issue involves something infinitely more important for us as a nation, and yet more important for the world at large, than the interests of the cotton growers of the South, or of the beef packers and agriculturists of the West, or of the importers of New York and Chicago. We are, indeed, in a way and to a certain extent interested in their interests, and not only willing but fairly desirous that these interests should be looked after in a proper, courteous, and conciliatory manner, by private correspondence and a certain amount of diplomatic representation.

But in regarding the inferior, we must not lose the vision of the supreme. And we cannot forget how quick and successful were not a few of these same interests to take unfair advantage of our own Government at the time of our war with Spain; how savagely and shamelessly some of these same interests swindled the Government during the stress of that comparatively insignificant and causeless war.

What, then, is this "supreme issue"? It is nothing less than this: Whether a representative democracy or a military autocracy shall be dominant in Europe and the Near East, and so most aggressive and influential over the whole civilized world; whether the national existence of the weak shall be defended, or mighty empires shall trample them under their feet. Shall the triumph go to the cause which, with whatever deficiencies at present and faults and crimes in the past, on the whole stands for government of the people, by the people, and for the people; or shall victory "perch on the banners" of the two nations of Central Europe whose monarchs still claim to rule over the people by divine right, as the vice regents of God and responsible to Him alone, empowered and determined to enforce their will by an army of conscripts whose allegiance is claimed as primarily due to them as persons, rather than due as free citizens to the defense of the country, whose control remains both theoretically and actually in the hands of the citizens themselves?



Professor George Trumbull Ladd.

Now when the question is put in this way there can be little doubt how the American public ought to answer it. There can be scarcely more doubt how, if put in practical shape before the American public, they would, in fact, answer it. But is this a fair way to put the issue that is supreme, as a matter of fact and verity? Let us inquire into this: for the German, and to a less extent the Austrian, propaganda is all over the world, but especially in this country, resorting to many cunning devices, and not a few highly dishonorable tricks, in its efforts to obscure the issue.

Never before in the history of the world were so many millions of armed men engaged in conflict, so large a proportion of whom were intelligently and with good conscience suffering for a cause in the justice of which they had placed their faith. Although in the aggregate a great many of Austria's mixed armies are unwilling fighters, and the same thing is true of the Turks; and although some of the German soldiers are driven into battle by a fear in the rear which equalizes the fear in the front; there are almost no "hirelings," properly so-called, in any of the belligerent forces.

With a quite general unanimity, too, they all believe that they are fighting for the honor and integrity of their respective countries, if not for the very continuance of national existence. At the present time this belief is becoming with every month, and even every day of the war, more fully warranted. Of Belgium and Turkey in Europe, it is already emphatically true. If the Teutonic Allies win a complete victory, Belgium is doomed to lose its autonomy, if not its very claim to a place on the map of Europe. If the Allies of the Quadruple Entente win a complete victory, Turkey will meet the fate which it has long deserved; it will be wiped off the face of the map of Europe.

When the war began the claim of Germany that it was fighting for national existence, or for a legitimate chance to expand, was hypocritical and absurd. Germany was, in fact, expanding at a most desirable rate; and its rapid expansion was largely due to the work of the nation it so falsely accuses and hates so unreasonably, in clearing the seas of the world of pirates, in opening scores of free ports all over the earth's surface, and in taking the lead of all the other nations in extending commerce under the principle of the open door and free, or at the worst fair, trade. But now Germany is, indeed, fighting for its national integrity; and even, perhaps, for its national existence as an empire under the domination of the hereditary King of Prussia.

More obviously is the same thing true of the Austrian Empire. For two centuries this conglomerate of peoples has been under the oppressive rule of the archdukedom of Austria, supported by an unscrupulous and haughty and cruel Teutonic and Magyar aristocracy. If Germany is thoroughly beaten, this Empire of Austria will almost inevitably break into pieces; but if Germany wins a complete and final victory, Serbia and the other Balkan States will pretty surely before long tread the path already trodden by Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Jews and Jesuits, in combination with Austrian and Hungarian aristocracy, will rule Southeastern Europe under the hegemony of Germany. Great Britain, France, and Russia, and perhaps even more Italy, will all lose immensely; not only in prestige and influence in the world but also, it is more than likely, in colonial, if not in home, territory.

No wonder, then, that all these armies are enduring incredible suffering and doing incredible deeds of valor, supported by the extreme self-sacrifice of the noncombatants at home, in the intelligent and conscientious belief that it is all for their country's true sake. Not much more wonder is it that all except the Turks, being Christian countries, so called, are praying to the God whom Jesus proclaimed as our common Father in Heaven, while the Turks are either cursing the Germans who got them into this dreadful mess or are praying for victory to Allah.

The deity worshipped by the Kaiser is indeed a kind of glorified Odin, with whom he—no doubt sincerely—believes himself to be in a special kind of partnership. But, believing in that kind of a ruling Providence, he ought to pray to him. On the other hand, England, and more especially France, under the stress of terrible struggle and suffering, are credibly reported as undergoing that revival of faith in a God of righteousness and pity for the lowly and sympathy with the common people of the entire human race whom Jesus acknowledged and served. Above all the belligerent nations, the whole of the common folk of Russia are asking the Divine salvation for Holy Russia and for the brethren of their race. For he does not know Russia who has not heard that the ikon which is said to be more popular than any other is called "The Joy of All the Afflicted." It is a picture of Christ painted with the face of a Russian peasant.

But if all the belligerents are equally conscientious and pious in their strivings and sufferings for their own country's dear sake, why should our sympathies and assistance be given to one side rather than to the other? Because, as has already been indicated, one side stands, in the way of social institutions and civil government, for what our country stands for; and the other side does not. And because the issue, which both dominates and embraces all the other issues—the issue supreme and incomparable—is just what I have defined it to be.

As a consequence of the decision of this issue our own country is certain to be most profoundly affected, and with it all the other countries of the world, especially those most profoundly, in Europe, South America and the Orient, with whose institutions and economic and social welfare we are most intimately associated, and in which we are most keenly interested.

Germany and Austria, together with their infamous ally, the Turk, stand for a theory and a practice of government which we Americans have once for all and totally repudiated, and toward which, if we remain true to our mission and our destiny, we will never go back by so much as a single step. We do not believe in the "divine right" of Kings and Emperors, or in a ruling class, or in a government so centralized and supported by an army which any self-appointed or hereditary head of the nation can even dare to speak of as owing its allegiance personally to him. In all these things Germany and Austria do believe. And in those countries the belief is no mere theory, or the proclamation of it an idle tale.

If the German-American citizens of the rampant type do not believe what I say, let them in the Fatherland speak of the Kaiser or of his Government as they have already quite too freely and too long been speaking of the President and the people of the United States. They will then see how promptly they would be able to contribute their quota to the

50,000 years already spent in prison by the Kaiser's subjects for the crime of lese-majeste.

If, however, we turn to France, we see the truly noble spectacle of a free nation fighting—if you please, in part, to avenge its own fancied wrongs, but also fighting to preserve its own free institutions; and not only that, but as it sincerely professes, fighting for the cause of popular liberty throughout the civilized world.

If we turn to Great Britain, the same is in scarcely less degree strictly true. It has, indeed, pretty well the world over been customary to speak of "perfidious Albion." This is a pet phrase with the bankers and commercial travelers and promoters who have been beaten at the game by English competition. It is the cry that Germany kept up even after it was almost everywhere in the world beating Great Britain at the same game. And no one acquainted with history can deny that Great Britain, in pushing the commercial and other interests of its imperial policy, has done many wrong and unjustifiable, albeit few cruel, things. In spite of all that, however, Great Britain is today beyond all other nations except the United States, (and perhaps not excepting the United States,) the patron and promoter far and wide of free institutions and of government of the people, by the people, and for the people. And we have no good ground for questioning its sincerity when its Government reminds us that it, too, is fighting the cause of representative and non-militaristic control as against the control of an autocratic militarism. Therefore, the cause for which it is fighting is our cause.

But is not Great Britain an empire, and has it not a hereditary king; and are not Belgium and Italy kingdoms under hereditary kings, and, therefore, to be ranked with Germany and Austria as constituted in forms of Government equally repugnant to our own? Not at all so.

Nor is the difference between these three kings and Kaiser William II. and the Emperor Francis Joseph one of personality merely. In all three of these kingdoms, a single speech from the throne resembling many that the Kaiser has uttered, or a single deed like not a few to which the Austrian Emperor has given consent, if not himself ordered and perpetrated, would possibly imperil the throne itself. For in these countries—Great Britain, Belgium, and Italy—the people and their representatives do not understand that their ruler has placed the crown, as it were, with his own hand, on his own head; or that he is responsible to God alone rather than to them for the way he exercises the prerogatives of that crown.

In the two of these three countries which had any choice about the matter, the people through their representatives declared for war, and the body of the people are now supporting the war as of their own rightful initiative. This is today quite as true of Great Britain and her colonies, and of Belgium, and Italy, as it was ever true of the people of the United States in any war upon which we have ever entered.

But there is still the case of Russia. And who can deny that Russia is an autocracy and that in the past autocratic Russia has done not a few unjust and cruel things to her own subjects and to weaker nations? All this can be admitted and yet with the admission be coupled the faith that the Russian people, the great body of this nation's common folk, are fighting conscientiously and intelligently the cause of the oppressed, the cause of democracy, the cause in the triumph of which the choicest results of the struggles for liberty and order, without an armed autocracy, are quite completely involved.

Of all the belligerent nations Russia is in this country probably the least understood, if not the most misunderstood. Some of the prejudice against it is quite justifiable; but much is due to ignorance, and no little to the representations of certain classes of our own population who are interested in fostering sentiments unfavorable to Russia.

In the present connection, however, it is quite enough to say that the whole nation of Russia is heartily allied with the cause of constitutional and democratic government; and that, even more obviously than any of the other Allies, its millions of the common people are consciously devoted to the oppressed brethren of their own race; while the history of its imperial expansion in the past shows that, on the whole, its dominance of conquered and supposedly inferior races has been more kindly, more acceptable, and more fraught with the benefits of an improved civilization than has that of Germany.

It might also be shown that in Russia herself, the greater part of the cruelties perpetrated by its imperialistic policy have had their origin and their chief support in the Teutonic rather than the Slavic elements of its population. Be all this as it may, the significant fact remains beyond dispute that Russia is now fighting and suffering to deliver Europe and the world at large from the spread by force of a military and undemocratic imperialism.

Consider now how the issue of this struggle in Europe and the Near East is surely going to affect the United States, both as respects its internal, economic, social, and political conditions, and also as respects its economic, social, and political relations to foreign nations.

I hold that the most dangerous classes to our own democratic institutions, to the rule of the people, by the people, and for the people, in the authorized methods of constitutional and representative Government, come from the two empires who are fighting as allies. This is said without the slightest wish to depreciate any reasonable estimate (and such "reasonable" estimate may be somewhat high without attaining the exalted proportions given to it by the most radical of the pro-German party in this country) of the personal qualities and economic and social value of the immigrants from the German and the Austro-Hungarian Empires. But something more than a fair amount, or even more than a grade above the average, of these qualities, is required of the immigrant that he may become a desirable citizen or be completely tolerated as an alien. He must have sympathy with the principles on which our institutions are founded—sympathy not only in speech, but also, and even more, in action—if he is to become a citizen; and he must refrain from abuse, both in speech and in action, of our institutions, if he expects to be tolerated as an alien.

Now the danger to which I have just referred comes from two classes of the immigrants from these two empires. The danger from the first of these is more subtle and difficult to detect and to rebuke, but it is for that and other reasons perhaps the greater of the two. Those who either unwittingly or intelligently and deliberately take an active part in the propaganda of so-called pan-Germanism are virtually committed to that side of the "supreme issue," to which our institutions are opposed, because the propaganda itself is in principle false to the fundamental ideas and ideals of our national life.

There are few things antecedently more incredible than the propaganda to which reference has just been made. In its personnel it includes titles and characters ranging all the way from the highest of the diplomatic service down to those like the crazed wretch who, just recently, after an unsuccessful attempt at murder, made a successful venture in suicide. It includes methods varying all the way from diplomatic procedure to bomb-throwing, all kinds of espionage, the securement of sites favorable to the emplacement of cannon, and even the secret construction of the emplacement itself.

It is at present active all over the world, from the educational and religious institutions in the United States to the colonists in South America, the missionaries in Africa and the South Sea Islands, and on to India and the Straits Settlements, and then to the administration of Yuan Shih-kai in Pekin. The Providence Journal may continue to assert, and the German Embassy may continue to deny; and few may be able even to conjecture what is the whole, exact truth. But there is less and less doubt as to what has been going on all over the world for the last twenty years, even if we are compelled to doubt just what is going on in this country at the present time.

But I am not raising a bogey at which the American public is asked to show a great and immediate alarm. I am, rather, calling timely attention to the obvious truth that the formation or combination of societies of a foreign name, with the intention to make a political party in the interests of a foreign Government, whether by way of excusing that Government for its misdeeds against our own Government, or by way of placing in the behalf of a foreign Government any embargo that contravenes our own national rights under international law, does not accord with our adopted method of government, and cannot safely be tolerated in an unlimited way.

As Germans, or Austrians, or Huns—and for that matter, as Italians, Russians, or British—the indwellers of the United States cannot properly be organized to control or to influence the Government of the United States. And the editors and orators of the pro-German party cannot abuse the President and traduce the people of the United States in the interests of a foreign Government without being guilty of what has been of late the crime of Germans in many lands, namely, a kind of activity in behalf of the land of their birth or parentage, which is, at best, a kind of "mild constructive treason" toward the land of their adoption, the land which must become, if their allegiance be anything more than a selfish pretense, the land of their undivided, devoted service.

The other dangerous class of immigrants from the German and Austro-Hungarian empires to which reference was made, consists of those for the most part ignorant and hitherto repressed multitudes who have come to this country as a land where better wages and improved conditions of living were widely advertised as not only possible, but comparatively easy of acquirement. But they have little or no conception of a freedom that is organized to be controlled by law, of a liberty that is based upon the will of the majority expressed and enforced in orderly and legal ways. They are more largely from the subjects of the Austro-Hungarian Empire—Huns and Poles and Slavs and others of its mixture of races. They are the easy dupes of the extreme Socialists and the more lawless of the so-called leaders of labor. But, after all, they are scarcely less sympathetic with our institutions than are the former class, and they are on the whole less dangerous to those institutions.

More than a half century ago the supreme issue as involved in the very structure of our national institutions was tested by the nation's ability to survive the crime of slavery. Since that time the principles of civilization have been so far advanced that not even a half-civilized nation exists today that would dare uphold in theory or by force the right of the mighty to hold in slavery his weaker fellow-man. We are today in the very midst of testing the ability of our governmental principles to maintain themselves essentially unimpaired and settle in an orderly and legal way, rather than by violence, the struggles for supremacy of capital and labor. But the time is rising above the horizon when the rich and the poor will come to see that there is no settlement of this problem except that which acknowledges in practical ways the brotherhood of mankind.

Just at this juncture an empire which has had a rapid growth, under the leadership of a small and quondam barbarian autocracy, virtually proclaims itself suited and empowered by a sort of divine prerogative, enforced by multitudinous and marvelously equipped armies and a mighty fleet of battleships and deadly submarines, in the name of its superior culture, to dominate the earth and actually to take possession of as much of it, for their much-needed expansion, as they well can; and which actually has made itself the terror of all the smaller states, whether by seizure or by threatenings.

Its defenders are actually using new and more terrible methods, and are proposing to go further in the use of these methods, for the favoring of its propaganda. The dominance of empire is their aim; efficiency is their god.

Is there in all this no danger to our economic, social, and political system, and even to the principles on which this system is founded? And toward which side ought our sympathies, and if need be our activities, be directed? To ask the question in this way is to answer it. But this is the supreme issue as we have it forcing itself upon us in the management of our internal affairs.

Even more clear is the answer to the same questions when we raise them with reference to our relations toward foreign nations and our interests in the world at large. If Germany conquers in this war there is not the slightest doubt, in spite of all protestations to the contrary, what will be its subsequent course in South America, and, in due time subsequently, in the Far East. Promises to pay any attention to any form of the Monroe Doctrine which interferes with the pan-German conceptions of their right to expand by superior force, or with the appetite for trade and the material results of successful trade, or with the pan-Germanic doctrine of the duty of every man and woman with German blood in his veins to think and act chiefly in the interests of his superiority of race and of Kultur, will scarcely be more deterrent than were Germany's treaties guaranteeing the absolute neutrality of Belgium.

The integrity of China and the open door in the Far East will scarcely be any more sacredly guarded by a triumphant Germany than it was by a not-as-yet belligerent Germany when it appropriated Kiao-Chau. Holland and Denmark and Switzerland will be no safer when Belgium is permanently brought under German domination, and when the defenders of Belgium, France, and Great Britain are weakened, than was Belgium herself before the war began.

Turkey will not be any less inclined to massacre Christians and to misrule all its large and promising territories when it has been relieved of all responsibility to us and to the allied nations by being made yet more cruel, shiftless, and arrogant, as the more efficient tool of Austria and of Germany. The Balkan States will not be much freer or happier when Russia is so weakened that she can no longer raise an effective voice in behalf of her Slavic brethren.

The liberties of mankind and its choicest culture will not be improved by allowing the "terrific ego" of the Teutonic and Magyar aristocracy and military classes to work their will upon the smaller nations. The past and future attempts of Hague Conventions to mitigate the horrors of war will not be more successful by having new horrors introduced by the soldiers of Germany and Austria. The cause of democracy will not be advanced by having Great Britain and France overpowered and thrown into the shade beneath the tall and wide-spreading tree of German military preparedness and efficiency.

Oh, no! The triumph of the Teutonic allies, or even a drawn battle between the two mighty forces ranged on the two sides of the supreme issue, would not bring peace to Europe, or peace to the United States, or peace and good will among the nations of the earth. For the temporary defeat, or half defeat, of the cause of independent nationalism and of democratic representative government cannot avail for their being permanently defeated. The cause of an autocracy, supported by an armed force under the control of a divinely appointed war lord, cannot be ultimately in the ascendency. There will be war in heaven and war on the earth until this supreme issue is settled in the interests of principles of which one of the wise Greek tragedians sang centuries ago:

They ne'er shall sink to slumber in oblivion,
A power of God is there untouched by time.

His Job

By Charles Campbell Jones.

SAID Peter Pitts: "There ain't no sense
Ner good hard cash in indolence.
There ain't no bread 'n beans, I've found,
In this here always loafin' round.
A man that's idle—well, I guess,
He jest ain't likely to progress.
He don't git nowhere as to that,
But sticks right where he's sittin' at.
I know that loafin's downright wrong;
To laze an' idle all day long
Jest don't git anyone a thing.
In most men's cases that's—by jing—
As true as shootin'. You kin bet
A loafer's always deep in debt.
His chance fer peace and comfort's slim,
An' trouble like a burr to him."

"That's so!" said honest Thomas Quirk.
"Say, Pete, why don't you go to work?"

Said Peter Pitts: "Right here's where I
Kin make you reasonable reply:
My duty's plain; it I've pursued;
An' that explains my attytude.
I feel the young un's all should know
What comes o' loafin' round, and' so
'F I'd git another job, you see,
Where'd them young folks' example be?"

Woman and the Fading of the Maternal Instinct

Can the Contributions of the Sex to the World in Other Ways Compensate for Its Failure to Reproduce? Statistics on the Numerical Relation of Sexes

By Mr. and Mrs. John Martin

INASMUCH as so large a proportion of American women, especially college women, avoid motherhood, society may challenge these infertile females to show that their contributions to society in other ways compensate for their failure to reproduce themselves. And feminism takes up the challenge, though, as yet, not with full courage.

So self-evident is it that society cannot sanction its own annihilation, that feminism defends the avoidance of maternity only by a favored few, who, it claims, have a gift to render superior to rearing offspring. Frau Meyreder announces that "there can be no reason why women who, for the sake of intellectual interests, choose to forego motherhood should be covered with reproach. Only an age which no longer possesses a spiritual guidance or ideals would consider the avoidance of maternity as an objection to the intellectual endeavors of certain women." ("A Survey of the Woman Problem," p. 55.)

Such women should be supported by "the general mass of women," argues the German feminist leader, because "changes in the social order can be brought about only through such women as have been freed of the limitations of the sex which are in the order of nature, who vary from the prevailing type, and who, through the force of their independence, attain to a new conception of life. Such women, if you choose, are the 'unwomanly' ones—no doubt less useful for man and the elemental sex purpose, and yet indispensable factors of the advancing processes of civilization." ("A Survey of the Woman Problem," p. 63.)

Here are set up the two usual defenses for women who avoid maternity: 1, their work in "securing changes in the social order," and, 2, "ther intellectual endeavors."

Doubtless the unwomanly women are procuring "changes in the social order." Whether this service compensates for their sterility depends upon the social value of the changes which they procure. What are these changes? What is their effect upon social welfare? Such women form the fighting phalanx in the woman's movement. They are the pioneer advocates of "votes for women," of economic self-support for women, and of sexual independence for women. Their efforts are mainly directed toward smoothing the road along which other women may follow their lead, and in persuading women in larger numbers to advance after them. Unfortunately for their contention, in proportion as the changes in the social order which they advocate are established, the number of childless women increases. The success of the pioneers but hastens the day of national decay. Their social service but increases the social danger. It is an aggravation, not an extenuation, of their offense.

These women are in the same position as a man who should claim to compensate society for his own refusal to work for a living by persuading other men to join him in a strike against work. A hobo cannot justify his hoboism by recruiting an army of hoboes. Rebellion against motherhood is not consecrated by organizing a general strike against motherhood. For the sake of the future of mankind it is essential that the finest women should marry and reproduce themselves.

What are the "intellectual endeavors" which can rightly be considered so much more valuable than child bearing; what occupations are deemed sufficient to excuse a woman for avoiding it? She who avoids motherhood in order to leave herself free for social pleasures, bridge, dancing, and the like, is generally condemned.

If she avoids it in order to earn a salary and enjoy independence, she is criticised still by some, though by a smaller number.

If she be highly gifted, a great singer or actress or public entertainer, we more readily excuse her from maternal duties.

For the sake of high intellectual achievements, to a George Eliot, or a Rosa Bonheur, we still more readily grant exemption.

For the sake of public service, patriotism, philanthropy, a Florence Nightingale, a Clara Barton, a Joan of Arc, a Jane Addams, a Susan B. Anthony, a St. Theresa, we not only excuse from maternity, but we rejoice that celibacy left them free for service to mankind of a "wider" sort.



Maternal Love, by Hughes Merle. (In the Vanderbilt Collection at the Metropolitan Museum.)

Thus it transpires that the higher the type of woman, the more readily we excuse her from motherhood; the more we encourage her to do something else besides reproduce her kind; the more we applaud her success in other than maternal offices.

Race improvement under such circumstances is a Utopia which ever recedes. When the finer a woman is, the more readily we excuse her from perpetuating her good qualities, we are making sure of racial degeneration, using up the human capital and inviting national bankruptcy. The case would be still worse if gifted men, too, were encouraged to embrace celibacy, (as they were under the disastrously dysgenesic influence of monasticism,) in order to give their undivided time to "serving humanity in a wider manner." To some extent the rising standards of living are operating to shut off the most highly organized of men, as well as women, from parenthood, but the case is less alarming on the masculine side because success for man encourages his marriage, while for woman success encourages celibacy.

Old-fashioned readers, who regard babies as Heaven sent, the natural fruit of marriage, given or denied according to a fate which the parents cannot control, will be aghast at the assumption that, even when married, people accept or renounce parenthood at their pleasure. That educated persons, men and women, can and do exercise this prerogative is a new and dominant factor in feminism. No longer is the birth rate controlled by nature, its restriction dependent upon ascetic self-restraint. The Malthusian doctrine that population tends to increase faster than the means of subsistence has been superseded by the neo-Malthusian doctrine that husband and wife, while continuing to cohabit, can and should regulate the number of the offspring with respect not merely to the means of subsistence but to their own love of luxury. Young girls and engaged couples discuss with amazing frankness, wherever women have been 'freed,' the precise number of children they will bear and the conditions under which they will consent to bear them. The deliberate prevention of conception, not the physiological incapacity to conceive, is the main cause of infertility.

How widespread is this practice is revealed in the unique and most authoritative report of the Royal Commission on the Decline of the Birth Rate in New South Wales, where feminism is more advanced than in America, and the statistics of births are analogous to the American college statistics.

The commission reports:

> We are satisfied that the statistics show
>
> (a) That a decline of birth rate in recent years has characterized all the States of Australia and New Zealand; also the United Kingdom; also many of the large cities of Europe, the United States, and South America.
>
> (b) That there was in New South Wales a sudden remarkable fall in birth rate in the year 1889, followed by a continuous and rapid decline until, in 1902, the total decline had exceeded ten per thousand of population.

The report of the commission further states:

> There is no evidence of any increase of physiological sterility in women in New South Wales. * * *
>
> The conclusions which we draw from the evidence on this branch of our subject are inevitable, namely, that there is a diminution in fecundity and fertility in recent years, which is due to
>
> (a) Deliberate prevention of conception and destruction of embryonic life.
>
> (b) Pathological causes consequent upon the means used and the practices involved therein.

"Prevention," it was further testified, "is commonly advocated in all classes of society," in New South Wales, "except among the very lowest," as the slight evidence available suggests is also the

case in England and in the United States. Yet the number of children born on the average to each family in New South Wales when the marriage is contracted before the age of thirty is over three. (See Exhibit 34 in Report of Royal Commission on the Decline of the Birth Rate in New South Wales, 1904.) But, though the average age at marriage of women college graduates in America is also less than 30, the issue of the marriages on the average is less than two.

In France also, the classic example of the perils of excessive family restriction, where the population is stationary, and in some departments is declining, the fecundity even of the least fecund, the intellectual classes, surpasses the fecundity of American college women. To every hundred families in France among the liberal professions 305 children are born, half as many more as are born to the married graduates of American colleges. ("The Fertility of Marriages According to Profession and Social Position," by M. Lucien March, Director de la Statistique Générale de la France, in the Report of First International Eugenics Congress, London, 1912.)

So that France, the standing warning to the world of the dangers of extreme limitation of families, yet maintains a healthier rate of growth even among those classes which most restrict their families than is maintained by the finest products of American education and American feminism.

This diseased condition in whole sections of society, this abnegation of the will to live, brings husbands as well as wives under condemnation. But responsibility for the failure to reproduce must be laid mainly upon the wives, both because the evidence already cited shows that college men do in fact accept paternity more fully than college women accept maternity, and also because, notably in America, the wife, particularly in educated circles, is treated so justly by the husband that her wishes as to the number of her children usually prevail.

Occasional cases can be cited of the refusal of a husband to second a wife's desire for children; but such rare instances are of little weight against the bulk of evidence. It is impossible to credit that college women marry men who shirk paternity while non-college women marry men who desire paternity. Much more likely is it that the readiness of the American husband to save his wife the discomfort, pain, and seclusion of maternity is partly responsible for her successful avoidance of woman's natural burden. Were he dominating, brutal, and impulsive, careless of her desires and indifferent to her pain, as feminists sometimes picture him, she could not escape the fruitage of marriage.

Upon a matter so private and delicate direct evidence is well-nigh impossible to procure; but the evidence given before the Royal Commission in New South Wales, given under responsibility and subject to sifting cross-examination, the evidence of doctors, clergymen, and drug dealers, proved that women expressed the desire to avoid maternity and took positive action in accordance with their wishes.

Though official evidence has never been taken in America to prove that the voluntary limitation of family by the same means as are universally practiced in New South Wales is the explanation of the suicidally low birth rate in some classes, yet circumstantial and unofficial evidence is abundant. In a book written by a feminist, Lydia K. Commander, much of this evidence is collated. Summing up, she states:

> The knowledge of how to control family scarcely existed in America two generations ago. Now it is practically universal. Today thousands of physicians in this country make a practice of disseminating the knowledge of how to avoid children.

And again:

> The physicians who have never advised any woman against child bearing, and explained to her how to avoid it, appear to be few in number. * * * Many people, however, are not dependent upon physicians for such knowledge. It is widespread, almost universal, among intelligent Americans. The vast majority know how to control the size of the family, and do so deliberately. ("The American Idea," Pages 90 to 92.)

As to the relative responsibility of men and of women assumed in this matter, the same witness testifies:

> The strongest opposition to family is, however, coming from women. The control of reproduction is now largely in their hands, and they are unfavorable to maintaining such a birth rate as will be for the benefit of the nation.

Mark these words! "Unfavorable to maintaining such a birth rate as will be for the benefit of the nation."

This outcome, repugnant upon first view, is so inevitable that it might have been anticipated. Women are the temples of the race. They live through their children more than do men. Normally man desires a wife for the sake of having the woman; woman desires a husband for the sake of having the child. Man seeks the woman in the wife; woman seeks the child in the husband.

Normally woman lives through her children, man lives through his work. But feminism destroys this distinction. It wants woman also to live through her work, lucrative work pursued through life. Just as man's life in his work has made minor his life in his children, so, in proportion as woman's life is in her work, her life is made minor in her children. She cannot be deeply involved both in children and in outside work. As her pursuits become mannish, so will her preferences. And already the results are in evidence in the decay and extinction of families.

Man's natural desire for the woman is far stronger than woman's desire for the man. He may want no children, but he cannot escape wanting a wife. But when the woman wants no children she is apt to want no husband. Man may be non-paternal and still the race endure; but when woman is non-maternal the race will perish. And the woman's movement is making woman non-maternal.

Desire for children is not an ineradicable instinct in woman. It can be destroyed. Put a woman till she is 30 or 40 under the same training and environment as a man; cultivate in her the same ambitions; subject her to the same sort of strain; deprive her of baby companionship; strip her of family life; and the dormant desire for children of her own may never wake or may stir so drowsily that it is stifled by other desires. Precisely as happens with men. But with men nature has avoided the danger of race extinction by implanting a strong sexual craving; with women nature has supplied no such safeguard. The training and environment that narcotize her maternal longings also narcotize her feebler sexual craving. And, consequently, half the college women graduates do not marry, and a quarter of those who do marry are childless.

Their desire for maternity has proved too feeble to overcome the obstacles to maternity. In more romantic terms, they have failed to fall in love and to rouse a lover. While the blood ran hot through their youthful veins and their tide of life surged fullest they were preoccupied with winning degrees and professional standing.

The cure which feminism advocates for the diseased birth rate is to make such social arrangements that women may have to work without foregoing motherhood, that is, to combine outside pursuits with maternal activity. This is a quack remedy which would only aggravate the disease. It attempts to restore health by another dose of the poison. As feminists themselves are compelled to admit, "it is significant that simultaneously with the decline of marriage and child-bearing the number of wage-earning women has steadily increased. The business woman seems not to be prolific. Rarely can a woman manage a business career and a large family at once. When she does so, the family is a terrible handicap. Even a few children seriously disturb a business or professional career." ("The American Idea," Pages 193 and 194. By L. K. Commander.)

Analogous evidence is offered by numerous women:

> A doctor who has been practicing for a number of years largely among working women said: "Women simply cannot have many children and work away from home. They can manage one or two, but not more. They find they must either neglect the children or the business, and whichever they slight they are apt to be dissatisfied. The usual way is to leave the family out."
>
> A woman dentist, with one little girl, said: "I can't have more children because I'm so busy with my profession, and I can not get a competent person to care for the baby. I should have to give it much of my time and let my practice run down. It is out of the question."
>
> A business woman with two children said: "I am fortunate in having my mother live with me, for I can trust the children in her hands. In other circumstances I should not have been at liberty to have children."
>
> A doctor, with twenty years' practice and much interested in sociology, said: "The wage-earning woman fails to have children because she cannot make motherhood and industry co-existent."
>
> Another physician said: "Women in all ranks of life are leaving housework for the industrial world and the family is disappearing in consequence. When a woman loves her profession she will work at it and will not have children when they interfere with it." ("The American Idea," by L. K. Commander, Pages 194 and 195.)

Concerning France, M. Henri Bordeaux writes:

> The day work of women has been the death of the home. (Atlantic Monthly, February, 1915.)

Would humanism, then, it will be asked, urge women to bear, fatalistically, all the family physiologically possible? By no means. Families of six, eight, and more exhaust the mother's strength before her time and condemn the young ones to neglect and ill-training. Prudential restraint is advantageous not only to the individual families but to society. Reckless multiplication is a mark of inferior civilization.

Feeble-minded and degenerate parents, whose progeny would inevitably people our prisons and poorhouses, should, indeed, be safeguarded against marrying. The tuberculous and those with any hereditary taint merit warm encomiums for refraining from parenthood. Wives with diseased or vicious husbands whose traits of character or defects of body they shrink from imposing on another generation are to be deeply pitied, not harshly blamed. Those few who are cursed to sterility as a result of some man's vices may be pardoned any bitterness in their hostility toward men in general.

These exceptional pathological cases and all whose too-numerous offspring are condemned to semi-starvation and brutalized ignorance should be the first beneficiaries of medical advice and aid.

But it is one of life's large ironies that the knowledge of preventive checks on population which was spread for the purpose of staying the multiplication of the least fit has been utilized, not by them, but by the most fit, those best able, both in wealth and in brains, to rear fine children. What was meant for the poor has been seized by the rich. And thus a differential, ill-balanced birth rate has been established. The well-to-do have not been satisfied to reduce their contribution of children to a desirable, patriotic limit; they are shirking a full half of their fair contribution.

Humanism recognizes that it is impossible in nature for a woman at the same time to bear and rear children and to drain her strength in an outside occupation. Either child or business must suffer. Sensitive women with a natural love for their children abandon the business; tough-minded women, wedded indissolubly to their money-making, let the children suffer. Unfortunate mothers, compelled by poverty to continue at work, know that their children are neglected, and heart-break at home is added to physical exhaustion at work. Society cannot adopt the feminist rule and attempt to adjust child bearing to industry except by adopting the feminist psychology and admitting that children are less important than material production.

If the children are to come first, then the mother must care for them. Especially in the first five years they cannot be reared by factory methods. They must be hand-trained. Attempts to liberate the mother for business by putting a dozen or two of babies under one nurse mean the destruction of the babies. Even the single hired nursegirl is a rank failure, from the baby's point of view. That child is best guarded in the most critical stage of its life journey whose mother, scorning moneymaking and social pleasures alike, with a sufficient income for reasonable comfort and freedom from anxiety, herself spends with her child the greater part of each day.

Feminist doctrine implies that the business woman shall do a full day's outside work and most of another day's work at home. It forgets that the mother also under humane conditions should be liberated for some hours of leisure and pleasurable pursuits. She, like her husband, should enjoy a shorter work day than their grandparents. Much of her work in the home has been reduced, though the anxieties of child training are wellnigh irreducible. When her urgent and inescapable work leaves her a few hours of leisure she must not be set at money-earning and thus restore her hours of toil to those of her grandmother.

Humanism says that life must not be mutilated to fit industry. Industry must be adjusted to fit life. The egotistic woman who begrudges her own children a few years of her undivided attention perhaps cannot be suppressed, but she need not be admired. Her example is pernicious, her ethics immoral, her selfishness destructive to the nation. Fortunately nature decrees an effective remedy against her permanent influence. She becomes extinct. She is superseded by the other type of woman "whose children rise up and call her blessed."

To the humanist suggestion that motherhood is the happiest, highest, and most socially valuable of all careers for women, it is often retorted that it is useless to advocate marriage for all women, because there are so many more women than men that millions are spinsters by natural necessity. Unhappily for Great Britain, her reckless policy, pursued through centuries, of sending her sons to possess the distant parts of the empire, has left her with a million and a half of these "superfluous" women who, in their forlorn state, are making life miserable for themselves and others.

But in this matter, as in so many others, a special providence seems to have cared for America. In the United States, among the adult population 21 years of age and over, there are 110 males to every 100 females. The total excess of adult males, according to the census reports of 1910, is 2,443,397. So it is the men who suffer the grievance. The men have the excuse for celibacy, for becoming the army of the dissatisfied, while each adult woman has the chance of one husband and a fraction of a husband over.

True, this excess of men doomed by fate to bachelorhood is not evenly distributed among all classes and in all districts. But among the native whites of native parentage, the blue-blooded families, the natural aristocracy of birth, the classes in which move the women college graduates, half of whom remain single, there is a greater proportion of men to women, 105.8 men to 100 women, than among those of foreign or mixed parentage, or than among the negroes, for which two classes the figures are respectively 98.5 men to 100 women and 101.3 men to 100 women. The natural opportunity for the high-grade white woman to marry one of her own kind actually exceeds the natural opportunity of the negress.

Again, in some States there is a slight dearth of marriageable men, though nowhere so marked a dearth as there is in several States of marriageable women. In Massachusetts there are only 95 adult men to each 100 adult women. But to redress the balance the superfluous women have but to travel by trolley across the border into Vermont, Maine, or Connecticut, where the men outnumber the women in a like proportion. While taking the States of New England together, there is a slight preponderance of women, a few miles away in the State of New York there is an equal preponderance of men.

In the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast States the men would, indeed, be in a parlous condition were transportation to other States, whence wives can be won by peaceful methods, not so easy. In Nevada and Wyoming men outnumber women more than two to one, and in Arizona, Montana, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon by more than three to two. Such unnatural discrepancies led in ancient days to adventures like the rape of the Sabine women; today they cause nothing more sensational than trips East in search of a sweetheart.

The following table is instructive in this regard:

Males to 100 Females 21 and Over.		Males to 100, Females All Ages.
98.8	New England	99.3
105.8	Middle Atlantic	103.3
109.2	Great North Central	106.0
110.2	West North Central	109.9
102.1	South Atlantic	101.2
102.9	Great South Central	101.9
113.8	West South Central	107.2
148.6	Mountain	127.9
144.9	Pacific	129.5
104.4	Maine	103.2
101.0	New Hampshire	100.9
106.2	Vermont	105.3
95.1	Massachusetts	96.7
98.5	Rhode Island	99.3
103.7	Connecticut	102.3
102.9	New York	101.2
106.2	Pennsylvania	105.9

In the distribution of population, then, there is no explanation of the maldistribution of the birth rate. It ic by preference, not by natural necessity, that the most highly educated women eschew matrimony. If custom and current opinion approved the woman exhibiting as much enterprise in moving across the country to find a location favorable to matrimony as a man shows in seeking a location favorable to business, she would never need to travel far to place herself where women are at a premium. Men, not women, are "superfluous."

Opera Favorites Spend First Summer Here

Owing to the War, the United States Instead of Europe Has Been the Summer Haven of the Musical World---Artists Have Spread Over New York and New England Coast from Furthest Maine to Uttermost Long Island, with Some Dodging Inland

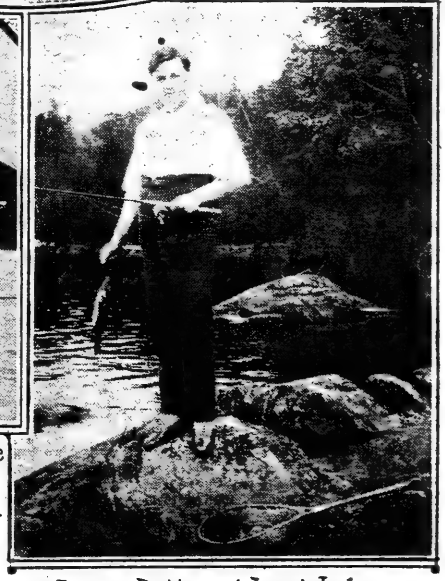


Mme. Gadski at Bay Shore © BAIN



Fritz Kreisler and wife at Bar Harbor





Geraldine Farrar in California

Luca Botta at Long Lake, Adirondacks

AMERICA as a Summer resort has been "discovered" very thoroughly this Summer, and among those who have made the discovery no class is represented by more nearly 100 per cent. of its membership than the class of musical artists, singers and instrumentalists. Up to this Summer there was scarcely an artist, be he ever so humble, who did not flit from our shores as soon as concert halls and opera houses closed their doors, to abide in other regions until the Fall began to color the first leaves and the voice of the contract began to be heard in the land. The flitting process was not impeded by the fact that free passage abroad forms a part of the payment in a large proportion of the contracts.

But of necessity that is all changed this Summer and the United States has become the Summer capital of the musical world—thereby depriving a great many honest newspaper head writers of at least one thought-saving line to the effect that "Operatic Songbirds Now Migrate Back to These Shores," which from time immemorial has been good once or twice every October.

Nowadys it would be less easy to make up a list of prominent artists who are not in America than a list of those who are, keeping in mind that as to both lists we would concern ourselves with the internationally famous who appear regularly here.

It is true, there are exceptions. Caruso left us to sing at Buenos Aires; Toscanini returned to his native Italy; Destinn, Hempel, and Bori are in other lands. Then there are some famous artists engaged with the fighting armies, like the Frenchmen Renaud, Dalmores, and Muratore. But these names are few compared with the legion of famous artists who are summering here, making out as well as may be without their annual "cures" or the sojourns at the foreign villas whose pictures are so often printed in the newspapers and magazines.

Most of them have drifted to mountain and seashore resorts along the coast of the Eastern States from uppermost Long Island to furthest Maine. No need for them to speculate long on what the wild waves are saying. "Far from home," comes the voice of the waters, "and no jobs this Summer!"

But artists are philosophers, for the most part, and so they have managed to put aside the less lightsome aspects of their Summer fate and have a good time. Probably most of them have learned something new about Summer recreation, for the American Summer resort is not the resort of Europe they have been accustomed to.

However all this may be, the fact remains that this year has spread our Summer attractions before the greatest company of artists that has ever visited them. The list is impressive. There are Paderewski, Hofmann, Godowsky, Gabrilowitch, and Bauer, among the pianists; Kreisler, Elman, and Zimbalist, among the violinists, and John McCormack and Mme. Schumann-Heink among the concert singers, to say nothing about the operatic artists for the present. If you were asked to make a list of ten stars of the concert stage that would be more important than the one just given, you couldn't do it for the life of you.

When it comes to describing the places where the musical artists spend their Summer, the person with a passion for orderly classifications might lay down the principle that the concert artists have chosen the seashore and the operatic artists the inland regions and strain the facts no more than such persons usually have to do to get them to fit their theories.

You find Kreisler domiciled at Seal Harbor and Godowsky installed with his family in Alexander Lambert's cottage at Avon, N. J., and you emphasize the fact that Hofmann has visited both of them, while you overlook his having spent some time at his home in Aiken, S. C., and more in Garden City, L. I., just as you remark on Paderewski's having stayed a while in New York and at the fashionable New England watering resorts, while your voice sinks into a whisper when you tell of his journeying across the continent and does not grow strong until you get him to his destination, San Francisco, where they say there is also an ocean.

Your seaside-for-concert-artists theory is again alluded to confidently when you tell of Mischa Elman taking a cottage at Avon for his father and sisters, and remember pictures you have seen of him in a bathing suit. This gives you confidence enough to put John McCormack and his interesting family in a Summer place in Connecticut where they are at least within easy reach of the beach by way of the touring car the tenor has had time enough this Summer to learn to drive, and you reflect that if Efrem Zimbalist and his wife, Alma Gluck, are at Lake George, where there is no ocean, at least there is plenty of water around them. In passing, it may be remarked that this Summer in America has been particularly notable for this pair, for it was only a few days ago that their family was increased by the advent of a little daughter.

Being now very much interested in your theory, you make the very interesting point that Mme. Melanie Kurt, the new German soprano of the Metropolitan Opera Company, spent a good part of her Summer at Norfolk, Conn. As a matter of fact you are not sure whether Norfolk is on the coast or not; you are inclined to doubt it very strongly. But Mme. Kurt, though known here only as an opera singer, was once a prize piano pupil of Leschetizky, so you hasten to put her in without looking up the geographical position of Norfolk. If that village happens to be by the seashore, it is because Mme. Kurt was once a concert artist; if it is situated inland, it is for no other reason than that Mme. Kurt is now an opera star. In fact, you are quite convinced that Norfolk changed its location when Mme. Kurt gave up the concert career for the lyric stage. You do not allow the fact that Norfolk is famous as the scene of the annual music festival of the Litchfield County Choral Union, one of the most distinctive events of our musical life, to stand in the way of your theory.

When it comes to considering the other branch of the theory, that opera singers gravitate inland, you instinctively take up the German contingent of the Metropolitan Opera Company, for they afford your theory additional vindication.

The German operatic singers have their Summer geographical centre around Schroon Lake in the Adirondacks. It is but fair to say that they located there because of Otto Goritz, who is by no means spending his first Summer vacation there. But it is quite new to the rest of them.

Otto Goritz and his family have a cottage on Schroon Lake. Very near them

is a cottage on Paradox Lake, which houses Carl Braun, the gigantic basso, and his winsome wife, and Mme. Margarete Ober, the contralto, with her husband, Arthur Arndt. In the same neighborhood are Mme. Margaret Matzenauer and her husband, Edoardo Ferrari-Fontana, the Italian tenor, also of the Metropolitan, with their operatic baby.

To strengthen the theory, Mme. Gadski should be mentioned here for the long visit she and her husband, Captain Hans Tauscher, and Lotta Tauscher, their daughter, made to the Schroon Lake colony, rather than mentioning the Tauscher-Gadskis as occupying a Summer home at Bay Shore, L. I., which they did.

During the course of the aforementioned visit the German singers had a period of notable gayety. The legend of a football game that was played by the zombined forces still survives. Nobody knows who introduced football to the camp, and guesses as to rules under which the game was played would be futile. Suffice it to say that all hands took part, men, women, and children, and united to kick the ball all over the field. It is known that Otto Goritz guarded one goal, but that was apparently the only set principle which held throughout the game, which was played with less regard for who was on your side than for who could make the most noise.

For any one who has had a good chance to examine the physical proportions of the lusty young giant, Braun, or the temperamental qualities of Mme. Ober, all other considerations about the game will be lost in sympathy for the football.

At Schroon Lake the German artists have "roughed it" with all the artist's passion for playing thoroughly the part on which he or she is engaged. The operatic quartet at Paradox does not encourage visits from its Summer neighbors, largely because it insists on being free of the obligation to live up to what the neighbors might consider operatic dignity in matters such as dress, for instance. Goritz and his family are, of course, daily visitors, however. The German singers have a big automobile and have secured change of recreation by touring for several days at a time whenever a new stretch of good State road has been discovered.

The hero of the camp is Mme. Ober's pedigreed dachshund. During the opera season, and as long as the contralto had had him, he had been gaining in all the graces and refinements that go to make up a well-bred pet dog. Such he was when the camp at Lake Paradox was reached. But what a change was to come!

The day after they got there he began to take an interest in the woods. Pretty soon they missed him. After a while an unearthly racket began to come from a region near the lake. Carl Braun ran into the woods and followed the sound. When he located it, he found the dog halfway in a woodchuck hole emitting smothered dachs whines. When Braun pulled him out, he found a protesting woodchuck's hind leg in the dog's mouth with the rest of the animal still attached. The basso bagged his trophy with a little rifle he had at hand, and the dachshund went back to camp a changed animal, one ear cocked at a gay angle and a very evident pride in the consciousness that he had reverted to type.

Mme. Ober had to cut short her stay in the Adirondacks because of a sudden call to her home in Germany. As Frieda Hempel had gone across to pay what might have been a last visit to a sick father, so Mme. Ober was sent for because a sister was taken critically ill. She sailed from New York about the middle of August.

Some of the other Metropolitan artists are distributed between Long Island and Long Lake in the Adirondacks. Mme. Alda, wife of General Manager Gatti-Casazza, is spending her Summer in a house at Great Neck, while her husband is in Italy hearing new singers and arranging new plans for the coming season. The baritone, Pasquale Amato, with his wife and two sons, is enjoying himself among the Summer sports of Amagansett.

At Long Lake in the Adirondacks the tenors Giovanni Martinelli and Luca Botta, with their families, are being initiated into the life of the big woods. The families occupy adjoining cottages and most of what they undergo is new to them. Both of the tenors are new to this country and speak very little English, so the difficulties of their dealings with the natives may be imagined.

Botta tells a story on himself concerning his piscatorial efforts. As soon as he got to the lake he began to fish. But he did not seem to have any luck and had to stand a good deal of chaffing about his lack of success. One day he went out and began to catch a few small perch. Emboldened by this change of luck he rowed down in front of the hotel, whence hung come many of the jibes at the operasinger fisherman, intending to keep up the good work.

After a while he felt something heavy at the end of his line. Not being an experienced fisherman, he did not know what he had or just what to do, but he decided to keep on as if he did. He pulled in his line inch by inch, fearful lest the big fish get off. Finally he got near the end of his line and prepared to astonish the hotel folk by a big capture. With a shout of triumph he pulled his hook out of the water. The "fish" was a water-soaked old shoe. Botta beat a hasty retreat.

Another fishing story is told of a lesser musician, who went to the seashore for a few weeks. This man had been told that fishing would be one of his principal relaxations. He knew nothing about it, but, guided largely by pictures that adorned the grillroom of his city hotel, he went to a department store and selected a fly rod and had the clerk fix him up with whatever was necessary to go with it.

When he got to the seashore resort he got out his fly rod, selected out of the assortment that had been sent a trout fly that caught his fancy and then spent an afternoon in a boat on the bay gravely splashing around with his trout fly in the expectation that he would get salt water fish that way. He only desisted after he had picked the fly out of the back of his neck and other parts of his person and clothing so often that it began to get tiresome. When he got ashore somebody explained that he could'nt do deep sea fishing with a fly fishing outfit and he spent the remainder of his vacation in a hammock.

No one knows whether Adamo Didur, the basso, indulged much in fishing during the Summer, but he had plenty of opportunity, as he put in his time at Old Orchard Beach, Me. Mme. Fremstad spent most of her Summer in Maine, but that is nothing new for her, as she has been much attached for years to her cottage in the woods of Maine. Another colony of musicians located in Maine is at Blue Hill, where Franz Kneisel and his associates live. Among the musical people there are the family of the late Ethelbert Nevin.

The activities of the MacDowell colony at Peterboro, N. H., have this year been carried on with even more than the usual activity because of the large number of musicians who are without other place of resort except on this continent.

Geraldine Farrar, after she got back from the Pacific Coast, where she was engaged for several weeks in the new rôle of moving-picture star, spent a day or two in New York and then went to the White Mountains. It has been the first Summer Miss Farrar put in on her native heath for some years. When she got back from California Miss Farrar indicated a slight change of heart by saying she had made up her mind the ideal distribution of her time would be five months in the East, one month in Europe, and six months in California.

These are the vacation wanderings of only a few of the most important artists in the United States this unusual Summer. But the same story holds true all the way down the line. Hundreds of musicians whom the public here does not know by name have been forced to stay here instead of going abroad as usual. There is probably not a Summer resort of any size that does not contain some musicians of varying degrees of prominence who would not ordinarily have been there.

In addition to those who have attained professional standing, whether as artists or teachers, there are the hundreds of music students who annually go abroad who this Summer find themselves obliged to stay in this country.

So there is no doubt that if an international census of those presently or prospectively connected with the art of music were to be taken, most of the work of the enumerators would have to be done in this country.

The Bombs That Come Down from Raiding Aircraft

MANY different kinds of aerial bombs are being used by the various aeroplane and dirigible squadrons of the warring nations, but these bombs, whatever may be their minor differences, have essential characteristics in common.

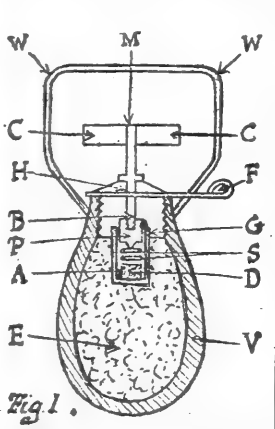


Fig. 1.

SECTIONAL SKETCH OF EXPLOSIVE AERIAL BOMB

The bombs employed by aircraft are divided into two main classes—the explosive bomb and the incendiary bomb. Explosive bombs, in their turn, are divided into two categories—the bomb which is dropped from the aircraft with no initial velocity of its own and the bomb which is propelled from the aircraft with a high initial velocity, in something the way a bullet leaves a gun. By far the greater number of bombs used in the war up to this time belong to the first subdivision, being dropped from the aircraft and depending on the distance of descent for their velocity.

Writing in a recent issue of the English weekly, Land and Water, L. Blin Desbleds explains that explosive aerial bombs designed to be dropped are generally very simple in construction. Nearly all are of the type shown by the sketch in Figure 1, which represents the cross section of an aerial bomb much used by the Germans.

That portion of the sketch marked V represents a hollow vessel made of iron, the main part of the missile. This vessel, which is somewhat pear-shaped, and is open at the top, constitutes the bomb proper. Mr. Desbleds explains that through the open top of the hollow pear-shaped iron bomb is screwed a detonating device, to the upper part of which are fixed four small metal wings, which are slightly inclined to the vertical axis of the bomb, and which, in effect, constitute a small aerial propeller.

When the bomb is dropped the pressure of the air on these small wings, or blades, causes the bomb to rotate at a great speed, with the result that the bomb is not very greatly affected by the wind and keeps its downward course fairly well. Two of these blades, marked *C C*, are shown. The four blades which impart a rotation to the bomb are protected from injury by means of a number of stout steel wires, *W*, curved round them.

The pointed portion, marked *P*, is the one which causes the percussion. It is kept, by means of a spring, *S*, at some distance above the capsule, *A*, which, when struck by the percussion point, *P*, sets fire to the detonator, *D*, the inflammation of which causes the principal charge, *E*, to explode, with the result that the body, *V*, of the bomb is burst into many pieces, which are scattered with great force.

The handling of such a bomb would be dangerous in the extreme were provision not made for preventing the pin, *P*, from accidentally striking against the detonating cap, *A*. Thus, a spring, *S*, is arranged, which keeps the percussion pin from the detonating cap. To make sure that no accidental shock will cause the spring *S* to move down, there is a hole, *H*, through the axis, *M*, to which the blades, *C C*, are attached. Through that hole, *H*, a pin, *F*, is passed, and so long as the pin, *F*, is through the hole, *H*, the axis, *M*, which is screwed, at *B*, on to the percussion pin, cannot move down. The presence of the pin, *F*, therefore, insures that it is impossible for the detonating cap, *A*, to be struck by the percussion pin, *P*.

At the moment of dropping the bomb the safety pin, *F*, is removed. As soon as the bomb begins to fall the action of the air causes the small four-bladed aerial screw, *C C*, to rotate. This rotation unscrews the axis, *B*, and sets free the percussion point, *P*, which, being rectangular and placed in a rectangular hole, *G*, cannot rotate.

When the bomb hits the ground or the aimed at object, the shock causes the point, *P*, to strike against the detonating cap, *A*, thereby causing the explosive charge, *E*, to explode and the bomb to burst.

The bomb shown in Figure 2 is a shrapnel aerial bomb and contains 340 steel balls. It works on the same principle as the bomb just described. This shrapnel bomb is particularly effective against troops in close formation, as is often the formation in the case of bodies of men held in reserve a short distance behind the firing line. When the explosive charge is fired the part of the shrapnel bomb as well as bullets it contains fly radially in all directions.

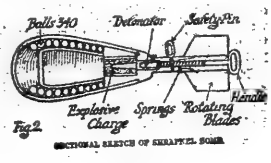


Fig. 2.

SECTIONAL SKETCH OF SHRAPNEL BOMB

Random Bits

THE United States Lighthouse Service has recently devised a form of printed post card for the use of mariners in reporting unsatisfactory condition of aids to navigation, which it is believed will be useful in obtaining prompt information as to defects in aids. The card is printed in such form that it is simply necessary to insert the name of the vessel reporting, with name of aid to navigation, and date and time when observed, together with any desirable additional remarks, and forward to the lighthouse inspector concerned. This arrangement will be given a trial in the fifth lighthouse district, with headquarters at Baltimore, Md., and, if found satisfactory, its use will be extended to other districts.

A recently completed census puts the population of Sweden at 5,679,607. Marriages and births are shown to be decreasing to such a degree that the births in the last year are fewer in proportion than at any time during the 170 years in which Sweden has had vital statistics.

Imported foods, on the average, cost in Japan from 10 to 15 per cent. more than before the war. Increases in freight and insurance are chiefly blamed for the rise. Imported butter has risen 20 per cent. and is still mounting, largely due to the fact that the belligerent powers in Europe have prohibited the export of butter.

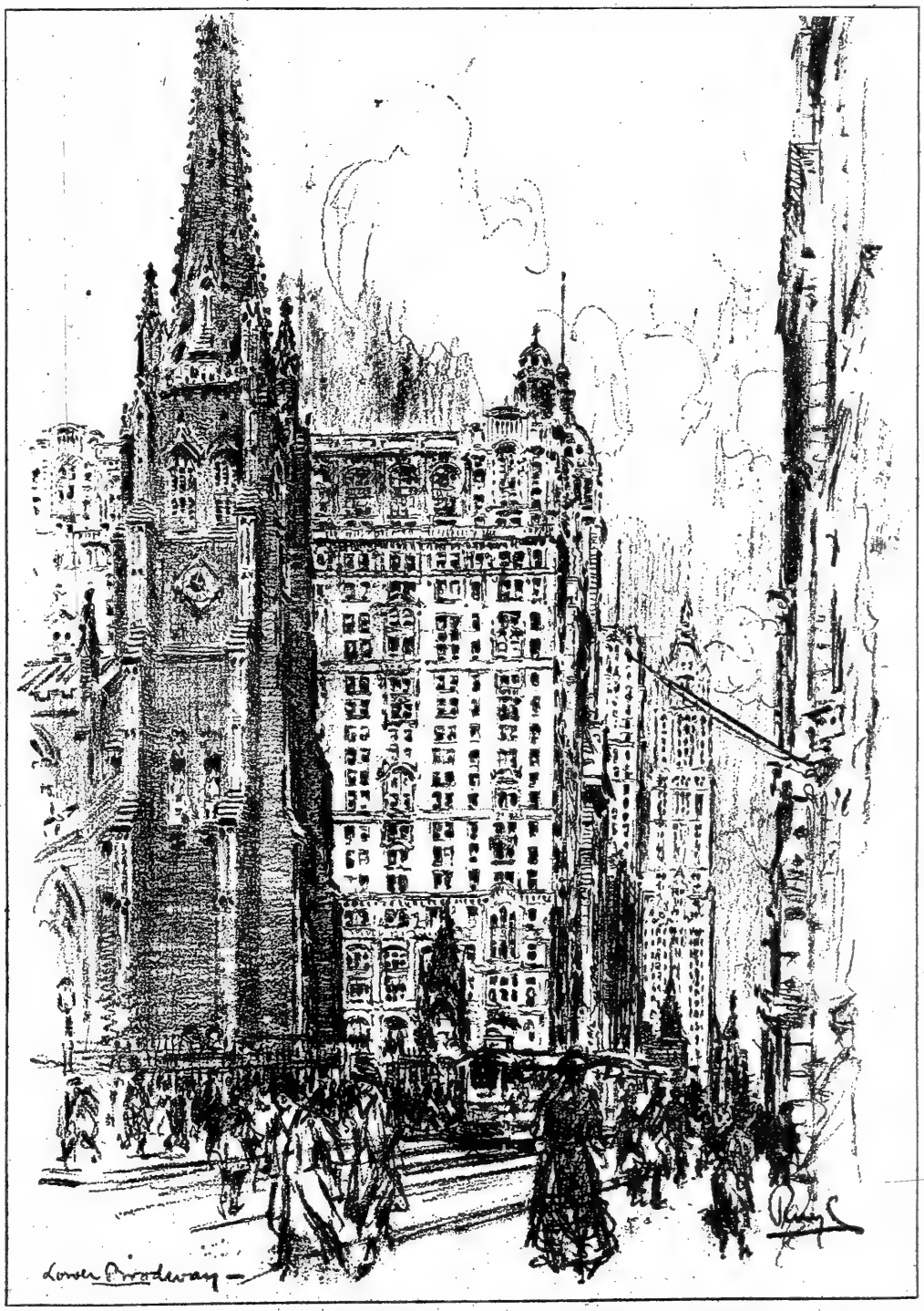
The 400,000 Chinese in Indo-China constitute an important element. Nearly all are in business, and they control the trade in rice and fish products—the two leading industries of Indo-China—as well as the cinnamon trade of Annam and many other important branches of industry. The chief centre of Chinese population in Indo-China is Cholon, the rice-milling suburb of Saigon and the most populous city of Indo-China.

Last year the Chinese Government tried the experiment of intrusting the building of nine gunboats to a Chinese company, the Yangtse Engineering Works, Limited, at Hankow. Three boats have been completed, and they have been launched. The remaining are under construction. The boats are stated to be about 100 feet in length, are intended for river use, and, while smaller, are like some of the river boats employed by foreign Governments.

PICTURESQUE NEW YORK

Sketched by LOUIS RUYL

IV LOWER BROADWAY



IN London it would be called "St. Swithin-by-the-Wall," or something of the sort, and there would be every year a dole of two hundred loaves of bread given to deserving widows and orphans of brokers. The ceremony would be held beside the diminutive Civil War Monument in the churchyard, and the Mayor of New York would preside in a white wig and a purple cloak.

In Paris it would be named after St. Nicholas of Bari, patron of merchants and of pawnbrokers. There would be a tradition that in some month of revolutionary terror the Goddess of Fortune was put in the rightful patron's shrine.

But in New York the church's nearness to the centre of American finance is disregarded, and it is given the most august and therefore the most commonplace of names—Trinity. Gothic in its graceful lines, and neighbored by the great twin Gothic buildings of Trinity Corporation, its appearance lends strength to the theory that the first makers of this style of architecture drew their inspiration from the patterns made by the interlacing branches of the forest.

Wall Street's loud canyon is harsh and inhospitable. But at Wall Street's head stands Trinity, a peaceful refuge not only for the fathers of the city who slumber beneath its lawn, but for the weary office workers who make of their tombstones a daily noontide resting place.

J. K.

Famous Authors Name Their Favorite Novels

Tastes and Standards of Criticism Which Vary Widely Are Shown by the Makers of the World's Fiction in Discussing Works That Please Them

Believing that a discussion of a literary topic of the widest interest might be not without value as a momentary relief to minds which have constantly before them the tragic spectacle of the world's greatest war, THE NEW YORK TIMES *recently asked a few of the most distinguished novelists of America and Europe to reply to this question:*

"Which in your opinion are the six best novels in the English language?"

The answers received have shown great diversity of opinion and indicate that the taste of novelists is often at variance with that of the public for which they write. The letters have been printed in several installments, of which this is the last.



James Lane Allen.

Great Victorians

By James Lane Allen.

YOU ask what, in my opinion, are the six best novels in the English language.

I am unable to form, and am therefore unable to express, any opinion on that subject. Nevertheless, I append a list of six novels which would, I think, naturally come to mind in any general consideration of such a question—in the merely academic discussion of a possible list which no wise student of literature would actually undertake to frame. The sequence in which these six novels are named is without significance:

1. "Vanity Fair."
2. "David Copperfield."
3. "The Heart of Midlothian."
4. "Adam Bede."
5. "Tess of the d'Urbervilles."
6. "The Scarlet Letter."

Considering Thomas Hardy to be, as in truth he is, the last peak of the Victorian mountain range, nearly all the masterpieces on the list belong to that great chain. Hawthorne himself, by none too wide a stretch of classification, may be regarded as also a solitary distant, New World spur of the same range. The psychology of "The Scarlet Letter" is the psychology of "Tess," the psychology of "Adam Bede."

All the works of Hawthorne pierced through the flesh, the soil of New England, and sank into the deeper, richer soil of the ancestral race. Sir Walter Scott was a pre-Victorian, but also a true Victorian. His peasants and plain folk are Thomas Hardy's peasants and plain folk. His use of landscape is a forecast of Hardy's use of landscape.

Thus in a way, widely understood, my group is a Victorian group; and I am the more glad of this on account of the disparagement dealt out to the great Victorians by some lesser living novelists, novelist-critics, both in this country and in England.

"Tom Jones" is not related to the list for the reason that I have never read "Tom Jones."

Saratoga Springs, New York.

A Personal Choice

By Edwin Lefevre.

THERE are no six best novels any more than there is one or a dozen. There is no tape measure for greatness. At least I do not own one. Moreover by "novel" today we mean something real fully developed at the time the early masters of fiction worked. Also we have to consider changing fashions of style as much as the development of technique. I can't say which are the six best novels in the English language. But the six pieces of long fiction which I personally prefer are:

"Tom Jones."
"Pickwick Papers."
"Henry Esmond."
"Robinson Crusoe."
"Lavengro."
"Kim."

From these books, I think I have derived not only the keenest enjoyment but the greatest professional profit. I should like to squeeze in "Gulliver's Travels." But that would not be fair any more than to say that if I were compelled at the point of a pistol to name what in my opinion is the greatest of all novels, I should say "Anna Karenina."

The Old Stone House, Dorst, Vermont.

Books and Faces

By Oliver Onions.

IN reply to your letter I think I should go for the following novels:

1. "Sir Charles Grandison," (Richardson.)
2. "Tristram Shandy," (Sterne.)
3. "Jude the Obscure," (Hardy.)
4. "What Maisie Knew," (James.)
5. "Handley Cross," (Surtees.)
6. Any Human Countenance.

These are not numbered in order of preference, but just as they come. My excuse for the rather evasive No. 6 is that I am no great novel reader, but am fascinated by faces and the potentialities that lie behind them. Given a face, a trades directory, and an elemental passion, and you are not far short of a novel. I wish your interesting symposium every success and should be interested to learn the result of it.

91 South Park Hill, Hampstead, London, N. W., England.

A Modern List

By Honore Willsie.

YOUR question is, of course, a very difficult one to answer! I am going to respond to your request by sending you the names of these six novels that seem to me the greatest in the English language.

First, "David Copperfield," because it is a moving, tender, humorous, human document that in its vividness of characterization has never been surpassed.

Second, "Lorna Doone," because it is my ideal of a love story. The picture it gives of English rural life of the time must be the despair of any other writer who attempts like descriptions.

Third, "Tess of the d'Urbervilles," by Thomas Hardy, because of its remarkable dramatic significance, and because of the quality in it that holds human passion before the mind's eye, as if one could behold all human sex experience and its relation to life in a mirror. "Tess of the d'Urbervilles" makes the present-day sex novel appear a cheap and vulgar thing.

Fourth, "Kim," by Rudyard Kipling, because of its virility, its picturesqueness and its symbolic idealism.

Fifth, "The Awakening of Helena Ritchie," by Margaret Deland, because of its technical perfection, its deep reading of the human heart, its tenderness, sympathy, and strength.



Honore Willsie.

Sixth, "Tom Sawyer," by Mark Twain, because of its humor, its faithful portrayal of American boy life, and the easy skill of its handling.

New York City.

Interesting Game

By Susan Glaspell.

IT seems to me that the difficulty in answering your question lies in separating what we ourselves actually feel from what we have been told we ought to feel. There is a great deal of taking it for granted that certain books are great, and so there can be no revaluation without almost upstart honesty. Therefore, of the novels I have been told were great I am including only such as I find I actually can't leave out.

It seems to me that "Tom Jones" and "Vanity Fair" have simply got to go in any list of the great novels in the English language. For my own part I want to include Hardy and name "The Return of the Native." Perhaps if I had read Jane Austen more recently I would want to include her, but my impressions are not fresh enough to permit me to say.

There is a book I read last year which, it seems to me, belongs in this list of great novels—"Sons and Lovers," by Lawrence. I call that a big novel. Now there are two places left, and I think it odd I don't want to give one of them to Meredith—out of gratitude for the keen quality of the pleasure I have had from his novels. And yet somehow, for me, they do not persist as important—perhaps because I have just been reading Dostoievsky. So here go my last two places, to "Fraternity" for its haunting beauty and "Tono Bungay" for the robust character of its reality.

I like to think of this list making as an interesting game rather than anything more serious or conclusive. One can't be dogmatic about it, for too much depends upon the vividness of impressions at the moment. I admit that my own strong interest in modern novels, my desire to get away from an uncritical acquiescence with authority, may have thrown my list out of gear. But we have been geared too hard the other way, too many people have spoken with awe of great novels they never read, or which they couldn't to save their lives tell a word about, so I am simply naming the novels which come most strongly to my mind, on the theory that the great ones which I don't happen to think of can't be so very great to me.

P. S.—I'm feeling a little uncomfortable about Henry James. And there's "Esther Waters."

Provincetown, Mass.

Hundred, Not Six

By Gene Stratton Porter.

HOW stupid of you! The six I wrote myself, of course; as every writer confidently believes in the secret places of the heart. P-Shawing aside, that remains a stupid question. There is no such thing as six books so monumental, so infinitely superior, that they deserve to be singled out and set on a pedestal for the worship of posterity, any more than in all this world of bloom there is one flower so perfect and exquisite it deserves to be extolled and held as a favorite above all others.

I could name you a hundred monumental works of fiction, but each one of them would be selected with a bias to personal preference; not because it was biggest or best, but because I was "en rapport" with the characters and in sympathy with the author. The English limit cuts out many of my prime favorites; but among the remainder I cannot single out any one book and say I like it above all others. Here are six I read



Susan Glaspell.

and reread, always with joy and edification:

"The Scarlet Letter," which is a masterpiece surpassed by no writer, living or dead; "Vanity Fair," which I read for style and Amelia and Dobbin, rather than poor Becky; the literary world is so full of Beckies—.

"Romola" is one of the great books of the English language for literary values, some of the descriptive passages in it never having been surpassed; it is my personal preference of the Eliot books, although it lacks the romantic interest and unparalleled character drawing of "The Mill on the Floss." "The Little Minister" is a classic, perfectly written as to style and intensely interesting, one of my prime favorites.

Quite the best novel by a woman I ever have read, a book that does not receive even the beginning of the appreciation which it deserves, is Olive Schreiner's "Story of an African Farm." The literary execution is good, the story well planned, and no other novel I ever have read gripped me early and remained as does this one. When it comes to naming a sixth, with remembrance of "Lord Jim," "David Copperfield," "Jane Eyre," "Kim," and a mighty list of others flashing through my brain, I give up. Let me name a hundred, and I'll do it gladly.

Limberlost Cabin, Rome City, Ind.

No Novels Best

By Booth Tarkington.

I HAVEN'T any opinion that any novel is one of the best six. What backing can anybody give for such an opinion? What are the rules for the contest? Of course there are none. Is "Pilgrim's Progress" a novel? "Robinson Crusoe"? "Huckleberry Finn"? "Don Quixote"? "Treasure Island"? What would qualify a novel as "best"? Its lasting? Of course not, because if a novel were too much better than the appreciative or critical capacity of its time it would be still-born; nobody except the author would ever hear of it.

How can I assume to have an opinion as to the "best" when I have not read them all? I do not even know the worst. I can prove that some books are imitations of other books, that some are slovenly, that some are commonplace, and some in vile taste; but if I presumed to print an opinion upon the six "best" I'd prove myself without knowledge indeed!

I doubt that the general public has any verdict to render upon the six "best." The fact that "Uncle Tom's Cabin" had so great a sale, for so many years, does not mean that the purchasers considered it the best book they had read. A great sale may mean that the purchasers regard a book as "bad morally," and whatever permanency of circulation "Mlle. de Maupin" may have achieved is doubtless due to this motive. Probably not twenty people a year would read it if the pornographic possibilities were eliminated.

After all, when one gives his opinion of a book, or his opinion of anything, he really does little more than exhibit his own viewpoint. Books are like Massachusetts—there they stand! I say one is "best" and you hear a squeak of my voice. Surely nobody cares to hear that!

Westlook, Kennebunkport, Me.

The Gods Are Not Dead

By Eleanor Atkinson.

IN my opinion the best novels in the English language are "Robinson Crusoe," "Ivanhoe," "Henry Esmond," "Jane Eyre," "David Copperfield," "The Scarlet Letter," and "Romola." That exceeds your limit by one, and to these I would presently add two by writers now living, for I have the courage to hold that the gods are not all dead.

A novel may be anything from a cheap photograph to a great interpretive painting of some profoundly interesting and important phase of human life. It may be realistic or romantic, ultra-modern or historical in setting. But whatever its manners or literary method, a great book of fiction must portray genuine emotion and experience, truthfully and dramatically, and achieve the effects of universality and timelessness.

"Robinson Crusoe," in the plain tale of the misadventure of an ordinary man, reproduces the struggle of the race upward toward civilization, with its courage, resource and victories. The story is as perennial as Spring.

"Ivanhoe" is the answer to the demand of youth for romantic and stirring adventure. "Henry Esmond" is the legendary hero, the true Knight of the Table Round, who must live purely, serve his lady, defend his home and forego honors for honor.

"Jane Eyre" is the personification of that grand passion which every adolescent hopes to experience and to inspire. "David Copperfield" is the young and appealing traveler on the road of time; a well-loved companion before the end of the long journey, sympathizing with our troubles, and grateful for our help and affection.

In the slow evolution of contracted characters in "Romola" we are able to realize that, in other souls as in our own, the silent drama of spiritual growth or degeneration is progressing steadily toward the drop curtain. And while there is in "The Scarlet Letter" all the complicated psychology of expiated sin, there is more—the spectacle of the human soul caught in the toils of its own frailty and of the social code. The story throws us back on God.

Novelists of today write better than did those of the past; have a finer technique and fewer faults of style, but—they have less to say. Stevenson called Scott "that great, lazy genius." But with all his own equipment and capacity for painstaking, Stevenson gave us no novel of great significance. I can think of but two stories of the last half century which the world may be unable to forget: "Tess of the D'Urbervilles" and "The Little Minister." Hardy, in his tragic heroine, has shown us the pity and the appalling waste of our barbaric double standard. And Barrie has given us a Rosalind in prose. The inspired love story is the rarest thing in literature. And rarer still is the tale of youthful passion kept sane and sweet with tender humor and gay laughter.

Chicago, Ill.

Elimination Not Easy

By Leona Dalrymple.

I'VE so often wondered just what I should do if any one ever asked me what I considered the six best novels in the English language, and now that the blow has fallen I am plunged in thought and gloom. With so many, many bad novels, elimination ought to be easy, but it isn't.

I must confess that the instant I read your letter, "Vanity Fair" and "David Copperfield" leaped, Phoenixlike, from the ashes of my uncertainty. "Tom Jones" came almost instantly, and, now that I have thought it all over very carefully, I think my list would stand as follows, not necessarily listed in the order of merit.

"Vanity Fair."
"David Copperfield."
"Vicar of Wakefield."
"The Scarlet Letter."
"Tom Jones."
"Robinson Crusoe."

Had I another chance I might have added the "Tristram Shandy" of that fantastic jester, Sterne, but, after all, I'm not so sure it is a novel in the complete sense of that much-abused word.

Surely "Vanity Fair," quite aside from its importance in the history of realism, is an intellectual delight. I insist that a great work of fiction must entertain. I insist that it must not merely entertain. And surely Thackeray, despite his moments of cold sarcasm which so many affect to despise, does most nobly entertain and not merely entertain in "Vanity Fair." I have never enjoyed a novel so much as I enjoyed the history of Becky Sharp. I never expect to.

Does "David Copperfield" need comment? I hardly think so. It is a comfortable choice that one need not justify. Over the "Vicar of Wakefield" I thought for quite a little while, conceding its worth instantly but—if only the last half equaled the first! To be sure, I argued, it drew the eyes of Goethe to English literature—but—its faults were as prominent as its virtues. But virtue triumphed and "The Vicar" was included.

"The Scarlet Letter" I consider the best analytical novel I have ever read. And one cannot forget its artistic finish or its psychological insight.

"Tom Jones" must always stand to me as one of the foremost pieces of character drawing in literature, quite aside from its importance in the history of the novel. Some one has said, "'Tom Jones' is the greatest of all compositions of its class," but as the last word of the tribute is elastic it might mean almost anything. It is not without significance, however, that Thackeray took it for his model in "Pendennis."

"Robinson Crusoe," I feel, needs no more comment than "David Copperfield."

The convincing realism of the thing has made it immortal.

Gene Stratton Porter.



Oliver Onions.

I do hope that the journalistic discussion you have in mind will afford us all some relief from the hell-pot brewing, heaven knows how many, novels of the future. Fiction seems futile in the face of it all. God send us relief from war and novels, provided the one be as bad as the other is tragic.

Passaic, N. J.

And "Morte d'Arthur"

By Frank H. Spearman.

YOU venture to ask and I venture to name as the six best novels in the English language:

1. "Robinson Crusoe."
2. "Clarissa Harlowe."
3. "Vanity Fair."
4. "Ivanhoe."
5. "Nicholas Nickleby."
6. "The Spy."

The first three I choose without the slightest hesitation, though I fancy Thackeray would have chosen for number two "Tom Jones." But I should name "Tristram Shandy" rather than Fielding's masterpiece and "Clarissa Harlowe" rather than either.

When I have confidently set down the first three I find myself hesitating, and intending to think of novelists rather than of novels. Coming back to the latter, "Jane Eyre" and "John Halifax, Gentleman," stare at me, but "Ivanhoe" must have its place and it crowds out "Adam Bede."

"Nicholas Nickleby" raises this question to my mind: How far are we influenced in our liking for a book—for I fancy your adjective "best" hints in some degree toward a personal predilection in the choice—by the circumstances and the time of life in which the book comes to us? And I must name "The Spy"; how can I leave out "The Scarlet Letter"?

Again temperament assuredly affects the list, and confessing to a fondness for what Scott calls the "big bow-wow" I neglect Jane Austen and Mrs. Gaskell. Indeed, if I could warrantably stretch your definition of "novel" far enough, I should put for myself at the head of every list as the best piece of prose fiction in the English language, the "Morte d'Arthur."

Sayner, Wis.

Choice Impossible

By Henry Sydnor Harrison.

I AM sorry to have to decline the interesting question of THE TIMES, but the lamentable fact is that I have never read one-half, or one-quarter, of the novels which are generally esteemed the "best." This may seem a strange statement to come from one who himself attempts to write novels, more especially from one often taxed with seeking to imitate one or another, most of all, of these same best. Nevertheless, this is the fact.

Of the little that I have read, I cannot even say which I am fondest of, which might be a different thing from those that I imagine to be the "best." Nearly all my small reading in "standard fiction" was done before I left college, and a rereading now might leave me with upsets and surprises.

I hope I do not seem to be merely dodging a question which, indeed, interests me extremely. If you will ask me this question five years from now, or even two, I think I can promise you a straightforward answer.

Charleston, W. Va.

A Modern List

By Harvey J. O'Higgins.

IF I had to make a choice of six among the novels in the English language, I should take:

Arnold Bennett's "The Old Wives' Tale."
George Meredith's "The Egoist."
Thackeray's "Vanity Fair."
George Eliot's "Middlemarch."
Henry James's "A Portrait of a Lady."
H. G. Wells's "History of Mr. Polly."

Martinsville, N. J.

Great Advertising Man Led Germany to War

By an Unparalleled Publicity Campaign, Using Many Mediums, He Advertised Germany to the Germans Until They Held Views He Wished



"You did not realize the significance of the poster which advertised the Cologne Exhibition far and wide—the Hun on horseback with a flaming torch! What has he to do with the Werkbund?"

By Charles Harris Whitaker.

SOMEWHERE, carefully hidden among the 70,000,000 inhabitants of Germany, there is a great man. As I shall make no positive assertions as to his identity, I shall not concern myself with either names or pedigrees. But whatever you think, do not imagine that this man is great by reason of his inventions of war machinery, his mastery of statecraft, or his genius in tactics.

He is something far greater than any or all of these, for he is a profound student of Germans—he knows them by heart. He knows other nations, too, some of them very intimately; he knows of their commerce, their politics, their diplomatic courses and entanglements; he knows a good deal of their inherent human strength and weakness, but it is to the study of the German people that he has devoted his life.

Twenty years ago, when I lived in Berlin as a student, I was of course impressed with two things. The vulgar insolence of the Prussian military caste—I am neither attacking nor defending Germany, and here I merely chronicle a fact which even the Germans of those days did not dispute—and the acute and eager manner in which Germany was seizing upon every one of life's activities, studying them, analyzing them, organizing, perfecting, applying. Germany was the busiest place under the sun. She was moving forward at the pace which was quickly to attract the world's attention and give her that prestige in the application of science which she so well deserved.

But there were moments in those days, there were incidents when one became dimly conscious of an unseen master hand which was playing that game for the sake of a larger game. The insolence of the Prussian took on a new and sinister significance. The vast army of young Germans who sped to the uttermost parts of the earth, who might have been found working for little or nothing in the offices of English, French, Belgian, American, or Japanese merchants, seemed bent on something more than the search for new methods and markets.

But it is only now, after the lapse of twenty years, during which I have been a frequent admirer and spectator of the physical transformation of Germany, that certain experiences come back and fit in with the tangible development of the great game which is now being played before our very eyes and which is directed with full force aginst the intelligence of the American people.

During all these years the great German of whom I write has never ceased his task. There has always been this one brain above all. Such a plan as his cannot be carried out by any mere system, no matter how brilliant, or how well thought out. There must be a man—one man—who never loses sight of his purpose; who seizes upon every means, every event, every power, in order to go continuously forward. A brilliant psychologist, a keen student, resourceful, astute, daring. To him everything is but grist for his mill.

What was he doing? Advertising Germany to the Germans! Advertising the kind of a Germany that he wanted to build, and in the scheme there was no room for a democracy. Ah, no! Whatever became of Germany she must not become a democracy.

What were his mediums? All the avenues to the mind. He was given almost autocratic control of the press. He held the key to every form of education. He was able to command the most fluent pens in German literature. And, most of all, by conscription, he was able to bring every youth in Germany under his influence—all save those who had the courage to flee—and it does take courage to flee a fatherland, even though you do desire to escape her tyranny.

And when the army was an accepted idea and all Germany was enslaved in it, he was able to form the Navy League, one of the most brilliant pieces of advertising ever conceived and executed, and before Germany knew what had really happened, the navy had begun to take shape and she was hopelessly committed to the incubus which has hung so heavy on her neck these last few years.

And all this time the Germans were led along his road. He played upon their vanity, their pride, their love of title, their pompous conventions, their simple domesticity, even their religion. Through the press, the school, the theatre, through art, literature, music, by every way known to the psychologist, he imbued them with the idea of their greatness as a nation, but as a nation misunderstood, badly used, shorn of its rights, kept from the mastery of the sea by England, deprived of rich colonies through tardiness in arriving on the scene. Slowly and surely he built up this solid wall of unreason. Artfully and mercilessly he added to it brick by brick, until some time last year he was able to survey his work and say—it will stand.

For when you go to war, as a monarch, you must be sure not only that you are at the moment of perfect preparedness; that your enemy is least suspecting; that your new sixteen-inch gun will batter down anything in the shape of a fort; that the supply of petrol will last; that you have enough copper stored away, and a thousand other intricate details which enter into this most complex of calculations. Not only of these must you be sure, but you must be doubly certain that your people are with you; that you can keep them there; that they are proof against agitation from within; sealed against the unanimous censure of civilization, impregnable to the facts which will find their way into a press which you cannot stifle.

Over your own press you still hold absolute control. This powerful weapon is only loaded and fired at your direction. You may commandeer your public and professional men to write and protest that the fault is England's, and when you find that you have not hit the American mark, you may lay it to Russia.

But can you hold your 70,000,000 people to the faith which you have so carefully built for them? You are sure that you can, if you can win! And if you can't win, what is the use anyway? If you can't win now you never can. The General Manager knows that to be a certainty. Distrust of your plans is becoming apparent. There are obvious signs of activity which indicate that your neighbors are doubtful. There are visible signs that even your magnificent industry and commerce are beginning to feel the burden of that increasing budget. There are ominous tiny cracks here and there. The hour has come. It is now or never, all or nothing.

Ah! the feverish calculations. The quick parleyings behind closed doors. The rapidly succeeding consultations. The laconic reports of military brevity. And the order goes forth!

What now appears to have been a wonderfully brilliant feature of the great German publicity campaign was the great color exhibition at Cologne. Here in the Spring and Summer of 1914, on the edge of the predetermined scene of invasion; here in the midst of one of the most popular sections of Germany, where the land seems to be almost a huge, smoking furnace, where Westphalia seems to mock at Sheffield and Pittsburgh, almost within sight of Essen and the works of Krupp—here, is it possible that the General Manager played one of his most ingenious cards?

Along the Rhine, whose mighty rushing symbolized that irresistible march upon which he was bent, he built an exposition. It was called the "Werkbund," to exemplify the bond of work, the joy of creating beautiful things by labor. How clever was the selection of name, how thoroughly it is said to have concealed the real purpose. For, once you were inside the grounds, you were quickly made aware that this was an exhibition of color. The principal building was the "Farbenschau," a color show. It was one riotous crash of every known color in the animal, the vegetable, and the mineral kingdom. It was the key to what you were to see thereafter—a bewildering panorama of the barbaric application of color to dress, to furniture, to carpets, to churches, to kitchens, bedrooms, dining rooms, drawing rooms, railway carriages, automobiles, to everything which goes into the life of today.

And you cannot explain it all. Perhaps, as I did, you may have tried to analyze and describe it. Perhaps you may have found yourself there during the week of the delivery of the Austrian note to Serbia. Perhaps you then wrote, as I did, for an American magazine:

> Is it possible that the whole tremendous color effect of the exhibition is due to the too rapid rise of a great nation, full of confidence and assurance, justly proud of its accomplishments, exuberant in its strength? Or, is it possible that the barbaric panoply of war is a factor in this bewildering array of color? Is it the irresistible impulse which demands a new means of expressing the rise of a great nation—what more natural phenomenon than that?
>
> What nation has more to express than has Germany, even though she may, when these lines appear, be plunged in a war, the causes, extent, and consequences of which are appalling to contemplate; even though she has turned her engines of science to the barbarism of militarism, and sent the sword and the bullet stalking beside her industry and commerce?
>
> But that is precisely why the champions of her art struggle will insist that the movement is unconscious, for they point out that the very presence of the barbaric quality of the color display seems to indicate that a nation can never escape the expression of any of its predominating qualities, and the militarism which pervades Germany—even against the will and wish of her real intelligence—is barbarous, and terribly in evidence, after all. Admit its cruel necessity, its scathing denunciation of civilization as a failure, yet the barbaric note is still there.
>
> And thus one argues that if the present movement were a purely conscious one, things would be different; and there would be an effort to hide the great blot on the escutcheon. All of which is based upon the perhaps impossible theory that militarism is partially responsible for the color display in the Cologne Exhibition.

You did not see all this clearly at the moment. You did not realize the significance of the poster which advertised the Cologne Exhibition far and wide—the Hun on horseback with a flaming torch! What has he to do with the Werkbund?

Was the diabolical cleverness of that barbaric color show with that barbaric poster one of the great precautions? Was it a perfectly conceived masterstroke, calculated to produce its impression at the crucial moment? All the world knows the psychological effect of a violent riot of flaming color. All soldiers would respond to that flaming torch—and how prescient it was with the fate of Belgium.

And yet these things were only a part of that ceaseless German publicity which has taken every known form from an exchange professorship to a picture postcard. You can trace it, by degrees, in other countries, but you will never discover anything which even approaches this stupendous organization, with its thousands of sensitive nerves reaching out to gather in; its thousands of equally sensitive nerves radiating the same message, in different forms, over and over again, their purport unguessed, until a nation is willing to forsake the ideal toward which its unconscious march has been leading it for the other ideal which the General Manager has always kept before it.

It has been no easy victory for him. He has had the constant tendency of man's increasing democratization to contend with. Socialism has risen to great powers. The illusion of the divine right seems bound to a fast-approaching end. Every known force, every human aspiration, every triumph of science seems to be arrayed against him, and yet he never wavers, never falters, this tireless, sleepless, relentless General Manager.

Day after day, month after month, year after year, he labors to obscure the vision of democracy, the relief from militarism, the freedom from oppressive taxation, the right to disobey when obedience meant only the acknowledgment of a master; he labored to envelop these things with the fog of a dream of physical empire, the glamour of soldiers, the ceaseless diplomatic imbroglios which only excited and tantalized, making food by which it was easy to nourish imperialism; to provide the weapons by which to levy, without too great a murmur, fresh taxes for fresh armies, fresh guns, fresh warships, which in their turn only added fresh appetite to the all-devouring maw into which all Germany was pouring its earnings, into which millions were soon to pour their lives.

I hold no brief for a democracy. I do not insist that Germans would be as well governed by an absolutely representative form of government. I do say that it is wonderfully daring to organize, educate, and develop a virile nation without keeping it from desiring to be a democracy. But as a democracy the development of Germany had no interest for the man of whom I write.

Who is this marvelous man?—and again I say that I am not mentioning names. All I do know, from long experience, is that such games cannot be played by any organization. No mere system will ever run such a complicated mechanism. Behind it, immersed in it, saturated with it and the idea it strives to advertise, there must be a man. Such a man as the world rarely sees—a Shakespeare and a Cavour rolled into one, with a dash of Machiavelli, Martin Luther, and Philip II.

I do not know how well his wall has stood in Germany. There are evidences, here and there, that the hour of his greatest trial is at hand. But it is only such evidence as filters out through the highways and byways, and I am by no means sure that the wall has begun to waver.

But there is certain evidence that a colossal blunder was made in planning the over-seas campaign. Not in organizing it, for all the world knows how quickly it was at work in the United States. You have only to look at the date of the outbreak of the war and the date of its first appearance in the American press to gain an idea of whether the preliminaries had been carefully worked out or not. And they were. You need not take the trouble to look.

But the campaign was wrong and the fundamental basis of attack was a colossal blunder. Whose the fault? I do not know. Did the General Manager fail, for once, or was he misled by the reports of his aids? The human equation will enter into the most carefully laid plans, and you do have to trust somebody. You cannot be everywhere at the same time.

Apparently the employes who were charged with the American campaign made the stupid mistake of trying to run things just as they would in Germany.

Samuel Merwin Says Authors Need a Shock

Noted Novelist Declares Popular American Successes Are Only Rearrangements—Scores Our Modern Novelists for Their Lack of Courage.

By Joyce Kilmer.

"NO," said Mr. Samuel Merwin, "I don't know what sort of training is best for a novelist. But I do know what sort of training is worst for him."

We were in the Merwin home at Forest Hills, overlooking the great tennis courts. And we were discussing the various conflicting theories current among authors as to the best training for authorship.

"All right," I said, "what is the worst sort of training for an author?"

"Well," said the author of "Anthony the Absolute," "if I were asked to outline the very worst course that a young man with literary inclinations might pursue, I'd have him go to an old-fashioned American college and take all the English literature and comparative literature in sight.

"This young man whose literary career I was engaged in ruining should avoid doing any writing while he was at college, except for the themes and dissertations required by his professors. But he should read diligently whatever he was told to read. And he should read nothing else.

"He should study the great models of English literature—the books that his professors say are the great models. He should be careful to keep his little stream of thought very, very pure.

"He should make an especially faithful study of Matthew Arnold, in order to absorb quantities of sweetness and light. And he should read several times over the complete works of Henry James."

"What is the worst thing for him to do after he leaves college?" I asked.

"He must not be in a hurry to leave college," said Mr. Merwin. "He must, of course, take a postgraduate course in English literature and comparative literature.

"And after he has secured his Ph. D., probably the worst thing for him to do will be to get an instructorship in English literature at the college where he has been studying. For then he will come to believe that the things he has been taught are true.

"This unhappy young man must be diligent in protecting his taste in every respect. So he must select his reading with great care. He must be particularly careful about reading magazines.

"He may read the bound volumes of The Century and The Atlantic Monthly up to about 1912. But he must not read the current issues of these magazines. He may, perhaps, read The Contributors' Club in The Atlantic Monthly, but nothing else in that magazine. He might find some article on sociological subjects that would disturb him.

"The only other periodicals which he may read are The London Spectator and The Nation. For the most part, his reading must continue to be of the great models, as it was during his student days."

"Mr. Merwin," I said, "you have now brought this horrible example up to about his thirtieth year. When are you going to let him begin to write novels?"

"That's the beauty of it!" said Mr. Merwin, with a delighted smile. "You see, he won't need to write novels!

"I have outlined the worst possible preparation for a novelist's career. Well, the young man who has faithfully followed this course will by this time have been given an assistant professorship. So he will not need to write a novel. Instead, he'll write a monograph entitled 'The Rise and Decline of the English Novel from Fielding to Mrs. Radcliffe.'

"As a matter of fact," said Mr. Merwin, "if a man has talent he'll write, wherever he may happen to be. A real writer can't be stopped by environment. The freest verse (except Whitman's) ever written in America came from a quiet New England spinster, living in the most conventional surroundings—I mean the verse of Emily Dickinson."

Although Mr. Merwin would not tell—



Samuel Merwin

except negatively—what a writer should do to prepare for his work, he was willing to tell what every writer needs—what, in his opinion, American fiction now especially needs, and that is—a shock.

"All the progress in life comes in shocks," he said. "If something that is called a new idea fails to shock you, be suspicious of it! Ten to one it's not a new idea at all!

"What American literature, especially American fiction, needs today is a shock. Some one—I think it was Viola Roseboro—defined American literature as 'Something as nearly as possible like something that was once done well.'

"Now, that's on the whole a sound definition of most of the novels written in America today. Take any of our sentimental popular successes—with hardly an exception they are written according to some well worn and easily recognizable formula.

"It's Tired Business Man stuff, this popular fiction of the day. It's all a matter of rearrangements. The problem before the novelist is to place, and then remove, certain obstacles between a young man and a young woman. And the writer who shows special ingenuity in arranging and removing these obstacles is considered a great novelist.

"A writer does not need any compelling force to do this. He needs a certain amount of ingenuity in rearrangement, that is all. And there are certain stock properties that he must introduce—a dog, a pathetic and beautiful child, and a very poor woman with a lot of bunk philosophy about being happy. With these ingredients, his novel will be a sure-fire success, like a clever and tuneful Broadway show.

"Now, this description fits a lot of things that are loosely called novels. They are not true, these popular successes, they do not reflect life at all.

"I believe that the reason why a lot of these English writers—Bennett, Galsworthy, Wells, Hugh Walpole and the rest—come over here and sell over our heads is because the public really is eager for something besides the studies in rearrangement which some of our most successful writers give them.

"I believe that the only hope for the fiction writers of this country is a moral and spiritual revolt. There must be books which will shock a lot of people. And the writer must be shocked into writing.

"Writers need reactions, shocks, a sort of spiritual absinthe. In order to produce books worth reading, they must be excited, alert, on the third gear. They need to be stirred deeply; important writing is not done with the everyday surface of the mind.

"The trouble is," said Mr. Merwin, "that if a writer gets to talking this way it sounds as if he thought that his own work was good. I don't mean to lay down the law, but I cannot escape the conviction that our writers do need stirring up.

"The writers need a shock and our national life needs a shock. The United States is the most conservative country in the world, with the possible exception of China.

"Think of the changes that have come over the nations of the world since we first became a nation. Think how Germany has changed, for example! France, Russia, England—they all have changed. We are really the oldest of the major countries.

"Some of the Oriental countries are more conservative in literary and artistic matters than we are, but none of the European countries are. In China, literature is merely a dabbling in symbols, the rearrangement of the classical ideas, of writers who use the vulgar tongue and deal with the affairs of real life.

'And in Japan to this day they have no use for Hokusai. They praise only the old classical painters who were thoroughly conventional and traditional.

"We are not quite as tradition bound as that, but we approach that condition. We avoid what we know is profoundly true. We are not Anglo-Saxon, but we have that marvelous Anglo-Saxon instinct for respectability, and that marvelous Anglo-Saxon confusion of moral values with artistic truth.

"And there's nothing in all that but a fatal smash-up. The only thing a man has to write about is himself. He must have his own reactions, and then write about them.

"The trouble is that for a long time we have had no upheavals to change the currents of our lives. We are the most backward of nations.

"Upheavals have given us whatever real literature we possess. The establishment of this nation was an upheaval, and the result of that upheaval is evident in the writings of authors who came along after it—in Lowell and Emerson, even in Bret Harte and Mark Twain.

"We need national upheavals, and personal upheavals! A novelist does not get his work out of the everyday routine of his life. He gets it out of his violent reactions. And that is why the reactions of geniuses like Michael Angelo and Wagner are the greatest of all. They got their work out of all their terrible trouble."

I asked Mr. Merwin how he thought we should get this beneficial upheaval.

"I don't know," he answered, "but I do know that our real writing will be done after some national revolt. And the revolt must be great and deep. We must pass through the refiner's fire. Perhaps it will happen where some foreign blood sets up a counter-irritant

"Progress in literature and in everything else comes by shock. And this is true of nations and true of individuals."

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A Chat With a Noted Trainer of Stage Stars

Ada Dow Tells of Taking Shakespeare Into Hawaii, the Philippines and South Sea Islands, and Says We Do Not Appreciate Oriental Understanding

"WHY don't you write your reminiscences?"

For many years Mme. Currier, better known to the theatrical world as Ada Dow, has been making the same laconic reply to this query: "Too busy. And always shall be."

Yet there are few who have at hand such rich and varied material for memoirs. For Mme. Currier, during her exceedingly active life, has worked and played and gossiped with many famous folk, and her interests have carried her into many strange lands.

Her friends make up a surprising list. Upon it, on the one hand, are many well-known names—Joseph Jefferson, Robert Ingersoll, Sarah Bernhardt; on the other are Indian Rajahs and Chinese potentates, with names which daunt even the most venturesome.

Although Mme. Currier has these many years kept out of the spotlight of publicity, she has become more or less widely known as the person who "discovered" Julia Marlowe, and it is perhaps due wholly to Miss Marlowe's enthusiastic tributes to her teacher that Mme. Currier is known at all outside the wide circle of her friends.

Besides Miss Marlowe, Mme. Currier has trained such well-known stars as Miss Maude Adams, Marie Cahill, Frank Daber, and many others. She herself was taught by Joseph Jefferson, and played for several years with him.

But if Mme. Currier ever makes place amid her activities for the writing of the book of her life, it will not be the famous stage folk who will form the most interesting feature of the memoir. That for which the public will remember Mme. Currier will be the fact that she was the first person to take Shakespeare to the Orient.

With a company of twenty-eight people, with a complete wardrobe, all scenery, and a full classic répertoire, Mme. Currier has made three successive trips through the East, carrying Shakespeare not only to Australia and New Zealand, but to the Hawaiian Islands, the Philippines, China, Burmah, India, and the South Sea Islands, the last trip having been in 1905.

The story of those three tours has never been written, and Mme. Currier has, until now, refused interviewers and magazine writers.

"Why did I take Shakespeare to the East?" Mme. Currier smiled at the questioner quizzically. "In the first place, I am possessed of a tramp spirit which forbids me to settle for long in one place.

"Secondly, the East has always fascinated me, from the point of view of the profession. I have always believed in the great possibilities lying dormant in the East. We have seen those possibilities being realized of late, but when I first took my company of Shakespearean actors to China, back in 1898, conditions were very different from what they are now.

"Now Ibsen is being played in Japanese, the theatre is becoming more a commercial proposition in India, there is a great change, especially with the influx of Easterners.

"That is where we Westerners make very grave mistakes—in thinking that because we know little or nothing of modern Eastern art, that Orientals can in no way comprehend our art and literature.

"I have never felt more keenly the intelligence of an audience than in India. We gave scenes at many of the native colleges by special request. Some of the audiences I shall never forget. Their discrimination, their intellectual acumen, their alertness, made me positively nervous. They brought their Shakespeare with them, just as the college audience will do in this country. Where the cuts came you could hear the swish-swash of many pages being turned.

"They knew their 'Hamlet,' they knew their 'Romeo and Juliet,' and knew them so well that I fairly trembled. I had come with the idea that I was bringing to them something of which they were quite ignorant. Instead, I met with the most keen and scholarly criticism I have ever encountered—it fairly radiated up over the footlights.

"I can say without any exaggeration that they did not miss a point that was intelligently made. Wherever I was confident that the action was true and right, wherever I was convinced of the excellence of the acting, they were with the players, with me, with William Shakespeare. And wherever there was a weak point—yes, of course, there were weak points—they detected the flaw.

"And they responded eagerly, openly. I had always heard the Indian mind, the native Chinese behavior, described as restrained almost to the point of stolidity. I found quite the opposite the case. They are not extreme, but they show their appreciation and their sympathy more freely than many an American and English audience I have encountered.

"And they are sensitive in the nth degree. We are apt to think of the Oriental as slow to receive impressions. He is unusually impressionable: the finest shades of emotion do not escape him; he is very highly strung to receive artistic impressions. And, withal, he is a very deep thinker.

"Enthusiasm? Indeed there was plenty of it at every place we visited. We played, of course, to packed houses—so much so that it cost me 400 rupees in Bombay to repair the damage done from admitting more people than there were seats for.

"We were in Singapore at the time of the Boer War, and by special request the leading lady of the company, Miss Janet Waldorf, gave a reading of 'The Absent Minded Beggar.' When the reading was over, the audience rose to its feet and fairly showered money on the stage. Over $2,000 was collected and sent off to the Transvaal.

"But when I speak of the intelligence of the Oriental audience I do not mean to mislead you. I do not mean to say that we played always before such audiences. On the contrary, when we played in the native theatres, we often did not have one man in the audience who understood English or had the remotest idea what we were trying to do.

"For instance, the manager of a local theatre came around to see me after a performance of 'Ingomar.' He told me that if he could get a copy of the play he would present it with his own company. I gave him one and asked him how about 'The Merchant of Venice'—describing the story. He seemed a little bewildered, but said he would like to try that, too.

"This fellow—Bally Walla was his name—had been the head of the company of native Indian players which Queen Victoria had brought over to England for her Jubilee, so that he had had a glimpse of the stage in the East. One thing that he had seen was some sort of vaudeville act, where the horse going over the bridge plunges into the tank of water. Imagine my amazement on going some time later, on a return trip, to see Bally Walla's production of 'The Merchant of Venice' to find that he had introduced this horse in the tank scene right into the middle of the play!

"This, of course, means that Shakespeare is, I was going to say, Sanskrit to them. These people form a large class in India, as they do in China. They have their own theatre, their own drama, which is thoroughly Eastern and not without its highly developed art. But they are not yet ready for Shakespeare.

"Still it is curious to consider that the two types of drama are not after all so very far apart. I realized that in a rather superficial way once when I got stranded without the full wardrobe for the répertoire and there had been a special and urgent request for 'Hamlet.' I had no 'Hamlet' costumes. I did not know what to do.

"So I went to Bally Walla, my old standby. He took me through the wardrobe. Never have I seen so marvelous a display of rich stuffs, of exquisite jewels. Never have I seen such spangling—they have an ingenious method of standing the spangle up and sewing it on the fabric upright. The costumers for a play work months before they are ready for the dress rehearsal and, of course, much of the interest lies, in the pageantry, in the amazing costume effects.

"Well, I got together some costumes for my 'Hamlet,' dubiously, for I was expecting a discriminating audience which I felt would feel the absurdity of Elizabethans garbed like rajahs. But I was amazed at the ensemble; perhaps it was because we were in the country, in the atmosphere, but there seemed to be no discrepancy, no absurdity; in fact, the costumes seemed more historically correct, much more probably than the ones which we had evolved ourselves.

"Do I think that the future Eastern school of play writing and play acting—if there is soon to be one—will be greatly influenced, say, by Shakespeare? Only in a general way. Of course, that is the general conviction with which I carried a classic répertoire into the Orient, a conviction that the Eastern mind would find many points of sympathy with the best of our Western culture and art as represented by Shakespeare.

"But the Oriental standard of art, the whole construction of their aesthetic sense, seems to be different. I think they are going to evolve their own great drama—yes, and their own great actors—but they will not follow the precepts that we have laid down.

"But where we have made our great mistake is in thinking that they have not—the intelligent among them—been keeping in touch with the progress of Western culture. And there is nothing rigid nor reserved about them; they appreciate our achievement in the world of art and letters as they understand it, and they show their appreciation.

"Of course, Australia and New Zealand are not in the same class with China and India; it is quite like playing to an audience at home. I remember, however, an amusing incident in which Sarah Bernhardt figured in Sydney—I suppose there is always room for one more friend of Sarah Bernhardt's to tell an anecdote of her.

"Bernhardt had just arrived. There was the usual thing. French Legation on tenterhooks—crowds to meet her—special launch—red awnings—carpets spread wherever she should put her foot down.

"After a while things quieted and she was left at her hotel in peace. We were sitting talking in the salon; in comes a boy with a cable for Bernhardt. I wish you might have seen the ensuing comedy. She thought it was a message from her son Maurice, whom she adores.

"She caught that boy up, she patted him, she hugged him, she kissed him on both cheeks, to his great astonishment, crying, 'My Maurice! My Maurice!'

"She opened the message. It turned out to be some fool query from an American newspaper. What happened next came quick as a flash. She took that boy by the trousers and coat collar, and, scoot!—out he went, the most amazed youngster who ever encountered an artistic temperament."

Mme. Currier is an optimist. "I am very sanguine about the future of classic drama, especially of Shakespearean drama," she declares.



Ada Dow Currier. (Photo by Falk.)



Napoleon's Maxims on the Art of Waging War

Sayings of the Great Corsican Dug from Old Publications and the Records of the French Government Which Have Special Interest at This Time

As early as 1827 there was published in France a little volume of 188 pages called "War Maxims of Napoleon." Since then there have been others, more or less useful and interesting to the student of military affairs — Gaudy's "Maxims and Thoughts of Napoleon," 1838; Hinard's "Napoleonic Dictionary," 1854; Grisot's "Napoleonic Maxims," 1897, &c.—but these works were not by military men nor did their authors have at their disposition the vast amount of Napoleonana that has since come to light in the form of letters, documents, and diaries.

It has remained for Lieut. Col. Ernest Picard of the French Army in his 600-page volume to transcribe about all the great military genius ever wrote or uttered in recorded speech on the art of war. In "Preceptes et Jugements de Napoleon" the author has not only collected and classified all the maxims to be found in the earlier publications, but he has been permitted to examine the Government archives of the period, and thereby has added to the accumulated mass many of those sayings which seem to embody in a phrase whole volumes on strategy and tactics.

For Napoleon never wasted words. His mind seemed ever on the alert to bring to the mind of his officers the main point, often illustrated by a figure of speech, the analogy of which would be quite apparent. Nor are these maxims of use merely to the soldier or student of war; some deal with camping, supplies, and life in the open, so that they may be useful as well as entertaining to many who have no interest with warfare or the history thereof.

THE time of war is not the time of peace. All delay is fatal in time of war. You must have order, but an order that is altogether different from that in time of peace. In time of peace order consists in observing formalities. In time of war it consists in achieving the same ends without formality.

Generals should not be over sixty years of age. Give them honorable posts after that in which they have nothing to do.

I persist in thinking that one should not have food served too near a rendezvous. A slight march before meals improves the appetite and promotes discipline.

Always have eight days of rations on a campaign. Four borne by the soldiers and four in the train.

You can have as many pieces of cannon as you like, for they do not grow stale; as many guns as you like for the same reason. But take only the baggage that is absolutely necessary, for more than is necessary is worthless and impedes the march.

To descend upon England without being master of the sea is the most daring and difficult operation that can be made. Still it is possible by avoiding the blockade at Brest or the Texel and taking small boats to land in Kent or Sussex in seven or eight hours.

A nation (England) is very foolish when she has no fortifications and no home army which could be called upon when a seasoned army of veterans arrives in her midst amounting to 100,000 men. To be master of the sea for only six hours—England would then cease to exist.

So long as the army does not disembark forces superior to those in the kingdom (England) a few forts may be useful, for the enemy would not dare to lay siege to them, fearing every day to be driven into the sea.

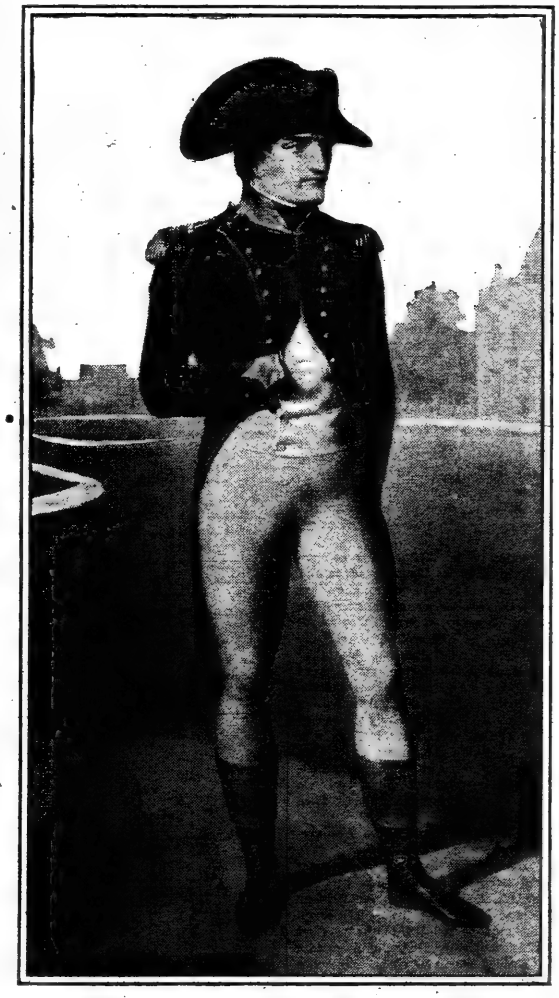
Without army, force, or discipline there is neither political independence nor civil liberty.

When an entire people are armed and wish to defend their liberty they are invincible.

The army is the nation.

Only a national army can assure tranquillity at home and respect abroad.

Never rehabilitate a deserter.



Bonaparte, by Isabey, in the Musee de Versailles.

The force of armies is the principal support of States.

If Holland does not support an army she will certainly be conquered. The Dutch are too vain of being a nation and too much attached to their independence to feel the necessity for having an army and a fleet.

Until peace is firmly established an armistice should only be regarded as a brief period for rest and preparation for new assaults.

One does not hold a position by having a rear guard ready to retire.

The art of war is merely the art of making the most of opportunities.

The whole art of war consists in having a careful and logical defensive and a daring and quick offensive.

The art of being successful is to possess the paradox of being both daring and prudent.

The art of placing troops is the great art of war. Always place them so that whatever the enemy does you can reunite them in a short time.

One cannot know war without having been under fire.

One must indulge in war for a long time in order to understand it; one must take part in a great number of offensive operations in order to know how the least occurrence or sign encourages or discourages and decides one operation or another.

The art of war is to exaggerate one's own forces and to disparage those of the enemy.

His Majesty is not satisfied with the way you are conducting the war. You are superior to the enemy, but instead of taking the initiative you constantly receive his attacks. You worry and wear out your troops. That is not war.

The art of war does not consist in dividing one's troops.

How to be a Great Captain.

Make offensive war, like Alexander, Hannibal, Caesar, Gustavus Adolphus, Turenne, Prince Eugene, and Frederick the Great; read and reread the story of their eighty-three campaigns, and model yourself on them; that is the only means of becoming a great Captain and mastering the secrets of the art; thus, with a clear vision, you will be able to reject those maxims which contradict those of these great men.

The art of war is simple and practicable; there is nothing vague or mysterious about it.

The art of war has its unchanging principles, which usually have for aim and end the protection of the army by means of the errors of the enemy's Generals—errors which have often won battles.

War is a curious art. I assure you that, although I have fought sixty battles, I have learned nothing that I did not know at the beginning. Look at Caesar; he fought the first like the last.

The art of war is like everything that is beautiful and simple, the simplest movements are the best.

It is great art in battles to change the line of operation during action. That is my idea and is altogether new. It caused me to win at Marengo; the enemy advanced to my line of operation to cut it in two, but it was not there; I had changed position and his own line was severed.

The art of war does not call for complicated manoeuvres, the simplest are preferable. Yet one must have common sense. This being the case, I cannot understand how Generals can make mistakes; it is perhaps, because they wish to act by inspiration. The most difficult thing is to guess the plans of the enemy—to perceive the truth in all the conflicting reports that you receive. The rest only demands common sense. It is like a fist fight. The more one hits, the better. It is necessary, however, to study the map carefully.

Artillery.

You should manage to give to the artillery that consideration and independence which military law and usage of all time have accorded it and without which it cannot be useful.

The formation and service of artillery, which influence to such a high degree our modern tactics in the winning of battles, particularly those where a fortified place is to be held or taken, are still in their infancy in Turkey.

Artillery rules, which are the result of experience, have rightly made the artillery organization independent of and separate from all the rest of the army.

Always work the artillery with great rapidity; it is always behind time, and there is never enough of it.

Where the country is low and even artillery is absolutely indispensable.

It is really only with cannon that you make war.

Wherever you need a regiment, there you need artillery also.

The principles of coast artillery differ from those of field guns. On the coast it is necessary to fire as far as possible and as often as possible. It is necessary to have projectiles that will go far. With field artillery it is different, and here it has been rightly reasoned that to fire great distances is to waste powder.

There are more men killed behind mortars than before them.

An underofficer of artillery should not become an officer except by a striking deed or after eight years of service; that is to say, ten or twelve years in all. To have underofficers who have only had eight years of service since they left the ranks is pernicious.

A chief of artillery who sends forward ammunition which is in bad condition deserves death.

Shoot an officer of artillery who attempts to serve the guns with cartridges which are not of the right calibre.

I do not attach much importance to the loss of cannon if the chances of losing them equaled the chances of success.

The greatest battles are won only by artillery.

If at Leipsic I had had 30,000 cannon cartridges on the evening of the last day of the battle I should today be master of the world.

The unity of artillery lies in its subdivision—for horse artillery, only six pieces; for field artillery, eight. The officers, underofficers, and artillerymen of a company are sufficient for its service.

Great man though he was, Frederick did not understand artillery very well. The best Germans are those who have been in the artillery. People believe that it is nothing to know how to place a battery; it is a great deal. We form some batteries behind the first line and unmask all at once sixty or eighty pieces on a given point. Thus we win victories.

With the artillery we cross all rivers; it takes about three hours to build a good bridge of boats. We begin in the evening, we cross in the morning.

I wish that the means of artillery transportation were more varied. The fate of a battle, of a State often depends

on getting artillery into position in the proper way.

Promotion of Officers.

I don's know, my son, [Eugene,] why you want to make Generals of divisions out of Generals of brigades who have never fired off a pistol. Real Generals only get their rank by distinguished service.

I am told that there are old officers who remain with the supplies instead of marching. Have them called in review, reprimand and dismiss them. My army shall not be an army of Prussians.

It is a desperate thing for the army that I have officers who have been Captains since 1792 (this was written in 1808) and have constantly served me conspicuously, and that you propose for Major an officer who was a Lieutenant or Captain in 1794 and has not served since. That discourages me and does more harm to the army than the loss of several battalions.

Leave in peace men who have been judged useless for a long time.

A battle is a dramatic action, which has its beginning, its middle, and its end. The exposition is the order of battle taken by the two armies and the first movements made to bring them together; the climax is formed by the counter-movements made by the army attacked; the conclusion comes with the result of these counter-movements and the final disposition of the armies.

The fate of a battle is the result of an instant, of a thought; the armies advance with diverse combinations; they join, they fight; then suddenly the decisive moment arrives, some one sees everything in a flash, and—the smallest caution wins.

My battles cannot be regarded independently. They had no unity of place, action, or motive. They were always the climax of vast combinations. They can, therefore, only be judged by their results. Marengo, so long indecisive, opened up all Italy; Ulm saw an entire army disappear; Jena delivered up the entire Prussian monarchy; Friedland opened the Empire of Russia; Eckmühl decided an entire war, &c. Moscow expended the greatest genius and brought forth the smallest results; Waterloo, where all failed when all had won, might have saved France and restored Europe.

When two armies are engaged in battle, and one must converge to retreat, while the other can retreat through all the points of a semi-circumference, all advantages lie with the latter, whose province is to attack fearlessly, strike hard blows, and manoeuvre on the flanks of the enemy. It alone has all the aces, and all that remains is to play them.

Tents Worse Than Useless.

Do not bother about tents; they are only good for the sick and wounded.

Tents are not healthful; it is better that soldiers should camp under the sky, because then they can sleep with their feet toward the fire and keep off the wind by well-packed branches while the fire quickly dries the ground in the vicinity.

The tent is only necessary for the chiefs, who have to write, read, and examine maps. One tent for a Major and one for the General would be useful. That would do away with their excuse to sleep in houses—an abuse which has been productive of so many catastrophes. Following the example of the French, all the nations of Europe have abandoned their tents. * * * Even the shade of a tree against the sun and heat, or the thinnest protection against the rain, is preferable to a tent.

Tents are always the subject of observation of scouts and staff officers of the enemy; they reveal our number and position; they are always inconvenient. An army ranged along two or three lines in bivouac cannot be perceived from a distance, and the smoke of its fires mingles with the atmosphere and fog. It is impossible to count the number of small campfires; it is easy to count the number of tents.

The Use of Cavalry.

Cavalry, like field artillery, is most useful where the country is open and level. I found it so on the plains of Poland.

The cuirass is an arm; like the sword, it should never be taken except with the officer that bears it.

Two or three hundred light cavalrymen ought never to hold a position like that to be held by the same number of infantrymen. Their function is to reconnoitre and not to fight. * * * Light cavalry officers on patrol duty who pass the night in a village ought to be shot.

Cavalry is useful before, during, and after a battle, * * * especially the latter, for it prevents the enemy from reforming.

It ought to be difficult for soldiers to become officers. Young graduates of the military schools, having an allowance from their families, would alone have the epaulet. However, in France they do not think much of officers. Those of my guard had little education, but they adapted themselves to my system, were all veterans, the sons of laborers or artisans. Paris society made no impression on them. They were entirely dependent on me; I had more faith in them and was more certain of them than if they had been well born and bred. In a well-established Government a quarter or a fifth of the officers ought to come from the ranks.

Lack of discipline is worse than disease—even worse than bullets.

There are five things that a soldier should never be without—his gun, his cartridges, his knapsack, rations for four days, and his pioneer tools. The knapsack should be reduced to the smallest possible weight and size, and contain only a shirt, a pair of shoes, a collar, a handkerchief, and a flint and steel. This is not much, but he should never part from them, for when once lost they cannot be recovered.

Spying and imagination go together. All that a spy reports, unless he has seen with his own eyes, amounts to nothing; often what he has seen does not amount to much.

A good army, 35,000 or 40,000 strong, ought, in a few days, if flanked by high ground and a broad river, to render its camp unattackable by an army double its strength.

On Generals.

In military operations I consult only myself; in diplomatic operations I consult everybody, and we always reach the same opinion.

A good General is not a common man.

The time for a Commander in Chief to work is night. If he uselessly fatigues himself during the day he is worn out at night. At Vittoria we were beaten because Joseph [Napoleon's brother] slept too much. If I had slept the night of Eckmühl I would never have executed that wonderful manoeuvre, which was the finest I ever made. I multiplied myself by my activity. A General in Chief ought not to sleep.

A great General is not an ordinary person; of all the Generals of the Revolution I only knew Desaix and Moche who were able to go far. Kléber liked pleasure too much and dishonored himself in wishing to leave Egypt.

The essential quality for a General is firmness—the rest is the gift of heaven.

To be a good General one must know mathematics; in a thousand circumstances mathematics will serve to rectify ideas. Possibly I owe my success to my mathematical ideas. A General ought not to have too vivid an imagination; that is worse than anything. Because the enemy has captured an outpost it does not necessarily follow that the entire army is there.

My greatest talent—the one which distinguishes me most—is to see the truth clearly, and, even in my talk, to see through all the phases of a question to its base. It is the case of the perpendicular being shorter than the oblique.

The presence of the General is indispensable. He is the head, the entire army. It was not the Roman army which conquered Gaul, but Caesar; it was not the Carthaginian army which made the republic tremble at the gates of Rome, but Hannibal; it was not the Macedonian army which was upon the Indus, but Alexander; it was not the French army which carried war on the Weser and the Inn, but Turenne; it was not the Prussian army which for seven years defended Prussia against the greatest powers of Europe, but Frederick the Great.

When once the torches of civil war are lighted, military chiefs become merely the means to victory; but it is the crowd which governs.

Newspapers and War.

Newspapers are not history any more than bulletins are. The enemy should always be believed to have immense forces.

It is not by poems and odes that one is animated, but by facts and simple, true details. It is very simple to understand. I do not want articles written at Paris; I will not have the public deceived, but only that the movements of the enemy should be seen by all. The Minister of Religions should ask letters of Bishops, canons and curés; the Minister of the Interior of Prefects and Mayors; the Minister of Finance of those of his employes who remained (in Paris) during the sojourn of the enemy; the administration of the Post Office of the Postmasters; the Chief Justice of public prosecutors, &c. Let them be asked what they know, what they have seen. Let these things be published, for it is proper that the public should know of them.

Soldiers must not become accustomed to receive money for acts of courage; it is enough to write them letters expressing satisfaction.

One does not pay bravery with money.

When a soldier is obliged to do work (manual labor) there should be no wages nor can there be any; it would dishonor the soldier to do work of this nature otherwise than for the honor of it.

Wellington is an ordinary man. He has been prudent and fortunate, but he is not a great genius.

He Counted Twenty-Six

BEING extracts from the letter of a man who finds things besides war to worry over:

I am comparatively new to New York. I came here to practice law, and moved into one of those old-fashioned, easy-going office buildings where they keep open house all day. There were a lot of things that I did not know when I came to New York. One of them was that there were so many agents and peddlers in the world as visited me the first two weeks I was in that building. Just for curiosity and because I couldn't do anything else, I kept a record of my visitors of this kind for one day. Here it is:

No. 1 had spectacles to sell, and he wanted to demonstrate that I needed a pair, although my eyes have always given good satisfaction. No. 2 inquired if I wanted any court plaster. No. 3 had sleeve protectors at 10 cents per pair.

No. 4 wanted to repair clocks, watches, and music boxes. I had no music box, but I had a clock that wouldn't run and a watch that would, and he spent fifteen minutes in pointing out the futility of allowing an imperfect clock to lie idle month after month when it might be putting in its time.

No. 5 was an old gentleman from the country. He had a basket of fresh sassafras, and assured me that it was just what was needed to purify the blood in hot weather. I like sassafras, so I bought some. No. 6 asked if there were any chairs to mend. No. 7 was a small boy with a big basket. He put his head inside the door and said: "Matches." Nos. 8 and 9 had large blotters for sale, with or without holders. Nos. 10 to 15 were life insurance agents.

No. 16 was an agent for electric office fans. No. 17 was a man who sharpened knives and scissors, at 5 cents for knives and 10 cents for scissors. No. 18 sold pens by the box. These pens never rusted, "kicked," stained the fingers, or exhibited any other disagreeable characteristics common to pens. No. 19 was the agent of a downtown shoe mender who employed him to visit business men and solicit orders.

No. 20 was the agent of a monthly magazine which sells a set of books on the installment plan in connection with the subscription to a periodical. No. 21 was agent for a new kind of carbon paper superior to any other, and he had typewriter ribbons of equal excellence. He left a sheet of carbon paper on trial free of charge.

No. 22 dealt in setter pups and wanted to know if I ever went hunting. No. 23 sold buttons by the box. These buttons adhered to trousers without the aid of needle or thread—a bachelor's button, as it were. No. 24 had pocket combs for 5 cents each.

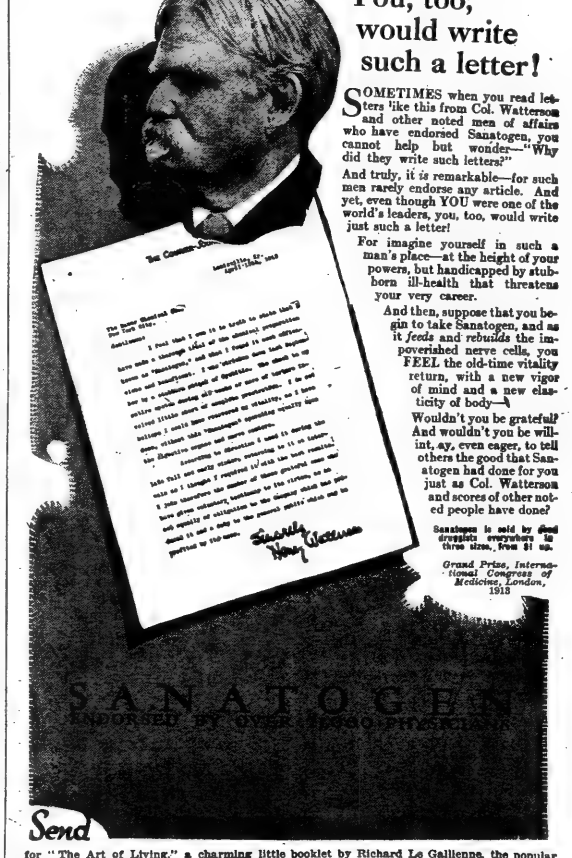
No. 25 had a wire arrangement for lifting teakettles and other kitchen utensils from a hot stove. No 26 was a colored preacher who represented a struggling congregation which was trying to build a modest church of its own. Of course I contributed.

And there were others. I have just negotiated for quarters in a building where (it is alleged) no beggars, peddlers, or agents are allowed. Next week I expect to move—and resume the practice of my profession.

One View of It.

"Ah! the good die young," sighed the sanctimonious individual.

"Yes, there isn't much use in living if you have to be good," added the frivolous person.



You, too, would write such a letter!

SOMETIMES when you read letters like this from Col. Watterson and other noted men of affairs who have endorsed Sanatogen, you cannot help but wonder—"Why did they write such letters?"

And truly, it *is* remarkable—for such men rarely endorse any article. And yet, even though YOU were one of the world's leaders, you, too, would write just such a letter!

For imagine yourself in such a man's place—at the height of your powers, but handicapped by stubborn ill-health that threatens your very career.

And then, suppose that you began to take Sanatogen, and as it *feeds* and *rebuilds* the impoverished nerve cells, you FEEL the old-time vitality return, with a new vigor of mind and a new elasticity of body—

Wouldn't you be grateful? And wouldn't you be willing, ay, even eager, to tell others the good that Sanatogen had done for you just as Col. Watterson and scores of other noted people have done?

Sanatogen is sold by good druggists everywhere in three sizes, from $1 up.

Grand Prize, International Congress of Medicine, London, 1913

SANATOGEN
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Send for "The Art of Living," a charming little booklet by Richard Le Gallienne, the popular poet-author, touching on Sanatogen's kindly help and giving other interesting aids in the quest for contentment and better health. The book is free. Tear this off as a reminder to write THE BAUER CHEMICAL CO., 38 Irving Place, New York.

Paintings in Sir Frederick Cook's Collection

Third Volume of Catalogue Now on Way Here Shows Further the Many Resources of Typical English Collections

THE third volume of the catalogue of paintings in Sir Frederick Cook's collection at Richmond, near London, is just issued, and is on its way to America. The two earlier volumes already are in the library of the Metropolitan Museum, where the young art student curious to know something of the resources of typical English collections will do well to examine them.

The collection was formed by the late Sir Francis Cook, First Baronet, Viscount of Montserrat in Portugal, almost entirely between the years 1860 and 1890. In recent years there have been few additions and many eliminations; new galleries have been built, and visitors with proper credentials are admitted to these in the most hospitable fashion. Mr. Herbert Cook in an article in Les Arts says that the collection contains the most numerous and the most complete representation of the old masters to be found in any collection in England. He adds:

"Other collections may contain more celebrated masterpieces or pictures of greater historic value; none so completely represent all epochs of painting—modern art excepted—and its general character, severe and considered, admirably reflects the tastes and predilections of its distinguished founder."

While the pictures at Doughty House include examples of practically all schools, the Italian group is of special interest as offering a wider range and a higher average of quality than any other private gallery in Europe is able to show. The catalogue of this section has been made by Dr. Tancred Borenius, editor the new edition of Crowe and Cavalcaselle's "Italian Painting," who, in order to gain all possible accuracy of attribution, made special journeys to Italy and elsewhere.

Filippo Lippi is represented by an "Adoration of the Magi" of great beauty, and by the two wings of a triptych with the figures of St. Joseph and St. Michael painted for Giovanni de Medici, who presented it to the King of Naples. An autograph letter from the artist to his patron contains the not uncommon announcement that a little money on account would be welcome and that the triptych is nearly finished. There are other documents showing, however, that the artist loitered over his task and failed to deliver it at the appointed time. When he did complete it the result of his labors proved a sufficiently precious bit of quattrocento art. St. Michael, in particular, with golden wings and nimbus, red cross and white shield, kneeling in a marble inclosure on flower besprinkled turf, is one of the loveliest objects in the collection. When these panels change hands it will be interesting to compare the vast price inevitable in a modern market where an authentic painting by a Florentine master is in question, with that little of sum of about £28 for which they were purchased at Madrid in 1871.

ART AT HOME AND ABROAD



The Madonna of the Iris, by Durer. (In Sir Frederick Cook's Collection.)

Luca Signorelli's more muscular and monumental style is shown to high advantage in two panels which evidently are fragments of a larger composition. The subjects are two men unrobing for their bath in a river that flows between rocky banks and a woman and man also standing on a river bank, the woman holding a child on her shoulder. The quality of living, pulsing flesh in the woman's figure is remarkably suggested through the filmy texture of her draperies. The man is one of the characteristically powerful and austere young figures associated with Signorelli's art in its nobler aspects, in such pictures as the "Pan" at Berlin. The impression made by these solemn panels in their dark tones of brown and crimson with flashes of pale pink and warm white, dominates the mind. They are remembered by visitors to the gallery after other things by no means less important are dim in recollection, not only for the salient modeling of the nude forms but in the composition of the two bathers, especially for the originality and force of the design in which the shirt or tunic that one of the men pulling over his head plays a brilliant part.



"Woman Breaking Eggs," by Velasquez. (In Sir Frederick Cook's Collection.)

Pictures at Doughty House Include Examples of Practically All the Schools—Italian Group Is of Special Interest

Not so filled with potent suggestions of vitality despite its livelier action, but gracious and appealing to an extraordinary degree is the "St. George and the Dragon," by Sodoma, painted according to existing documents in 1518. The Knight, his red mantle streaming to the wind, plunges to the attack, his fat horse taking the adventure calmly. The young face under the helmet wears an expression of great intensity, emphasized by the fine gesture of the hand holding the spear. Near by is the frightened saint in her conventional prayerful attitude, and behind the figures stretches a lovely landscape with firmly drawn buildings, turrets and towers, clustering on the bank of a winding river and fortifying a rocky hillside at the left, over which swarm agitated little figures, hastening, one infers, to the scene of the conflict—just such a landscape as constantly entreats the observer in Sienese art, but drawn with a touch of rare felicity. The portrait of Laura li Diante by Titian has finally been accepted as the original of the version formerly in the gallery of Christina of Sweden.

In the Italian section are also a Tintoretto, a portrait of a Venetian Senator, and a Sebastian del Piombo, a portrait of a woman with Titianesque proportions and with hints of Giorgione in the sidelong glance, the deep chest, the small curved lips, the growth of the hair on the forehead. There also are pictures attributed to Titian, Raphael and Perugino, as well as a "Simoretta," given with wise reservations to Botticelli; but there are no masterpieces of Italian art in the group of something like 160 examples of the various Italian schools. A "Portrait of a Lady," by an unknown Florentine master, cannot pass without mention. The clear profile cut like a cameo against a dark ground, the softness of the flesh bounded by this firm outline, the jeweled and richly patterned robe, and the strange horned cap into which the fine hair is pulled, combine to produce that effect of high and rare distinction so often found in Florentine painting of the early Renaissance. The names of Solario, Paris, Bordone, Crivelli, and Fra Bartolommeo are also in the catalogue.

The most celebrated pictures in the collection are probably "The Three Marys at the Sepulchre," by Hubert van Eyck, Dürer's "Madonna of the Iris," and the "Woman Breaking Eggs" of Velasquez. Concerning the van Eyck much has been written, and all points of topography, history, and craftsmanship illustrated in the work have been discussed, in voluminous detail. To the observer innocent of expertise the painting is a source of unusual pleasure. The emotional content is limited, as in other works by van Eyck and those followers who more or less have been confused with him. The little kneeling figures are passive in their grief. But the landscape is dominated by them, and is in its turn so beautiful that one accepts with readiness the interesting conjecture of one critic who believes that van Eyck painted this view of Jerusalem and of the sacred sepulchre in the Holy Land itself. "If this is so," writes Herbert Cook in Les Arts, "then this landscape is the oldest in the world, as it dates from before 1426." The Hebrew inscriptions on the vestments recently have been deciphered thus: "Jesus, the man of Ephrata, Mes-

siah, Peter the First—Apostle John here, in the land of Israel in the year ——."

Dürer's "Madonna of the Iris" is a characteristically German conception, a calm broad-cheeked maiden, somewhat stolid, somewhat heavy, but with an abounding maternal quality revealing itself in the depth of bosom and tranquillity of gesture.

The "Woman Breaking Eggs" is a well-known early picture by Velasquez, one of those bodega paintings from which we learn the solid, painstaking labor that formed the foundation of his supple later style. The character of the subject is embodied in a presentation of its salient features as direct and matter of fact as a skilled master of representative art could achieve. The homely detail of the still life and the figure of the cook, stalwart and with a certain elegance despite her plebeian type, show a genial psychology very different from that of the little Marianna of Austria, wife of King Philip IV. of Spain, which wears a look so stolid that, in spite of the delightful episodes of color in the silken hair and the costume, it hardly speaks to us of Velasquez. It is said to be the earliest portrait known of the little Queen, painted at the time of her coming to Madrid, while her hair was still dressed in the Austrian mode and with the historic pearl.

Another picture, the origin of which has been disputed and which is now given to Pablo Legote, seems to bear the impress of the Spanish studios. An old beggar, with his bottle and his staff, is looking down on a globe in which apparently he sees reflected his past existence in the setting of a pleasant landscape with jovial companions. His expression, mildly whimsical, reminiscent, and pleased, as though he were living again in joys of the past too remote to bring pain, bears out such a suggestion. Other pictures of definitely Spanish origin are by Valdes, Leal, Gran, Vasco, Pedro Campaña, Murillo, El Greco, and Cano.

Among the French paintings calling for special note is the portrait by François Clouet, supposed at one time to be of Diane of Poitiers, with the alternative assumption that Gabrielle d'Estrées was the subject. There are replicas and copies of this portrait in many galleries. The examples of Poussin are striking and characteristic of his best style. "In fact," Mr. Herbert Cook declares, "the seven pictures by Nicolas Poussin in the gallery at Richmond provide a résumé of his art the equal of which it would be difficult to find outside the public collections of Europe." One is the delightful "Dance of the Nymphs," classic in vigor and variety.

Turning to the Flemish school again, one finds a portrait by Rubens of his brother Philip, simple and grave, a blond gentleman seated in front of the traditional diagonally draped curtain, one hand on his hip, a fragment of landscape seen under the folds of the curtain. It is easy to see in the picture the influences by which van Dyck was guided, but the ampler modeling of the figures and the greater simplicity of its mass speak of a master less preoccupied with refinement of detail and more at ease with the fundamentals of decorative design.

Van Dyck himself is present with a number of fine works from which one may detach a brilliant study for the "Betrayal of Christ," which, in its final version, is at Madrid; and a lovely family portrait group which has been, not without plausibility, attributed to Cornelis de Vos. The faces of the two children, spontaneous and natural, painted with a free and fluent brush, are finer than any of the work of de Vos to be seen in public galleries, however, and if the gesture of the man's hand is somewhat more naïve than van Dyck in his later years would have made it, it fairly fits the now general impression that the picture is a work of his early life. It is one of several versions, the others being at Munich, Cassel, and St. Petersburg.

In the Dutch section are three especially interesting examples. One is "A Lady Playing the Spinet" by Gabriel Metsu, delicate and tender in tone and possessed of that clear dignity of calm design which is the happy prerogative of the Little Masters of Holland. There are rectangles everywhere, and an open door leads the eye out from the room in which the fair musician is whimsically entreating a most indignant little dog to an outer room slightly disheveled for the cleaning from which a maid servant has desisted to listen to the music.

From such pictures the whole spirit of the tidy and tranquil home life of the period breathes. Nothing could be more eloquent of those quiet pleasures, by no means dissociated from free expenditure of money and delight in beauty of material things which formed the atmosphere of the Dutch household in the seventeenth century.

Two Pictures in the Collection of Mr. Eugene Boross.

The collection of Mr. Eugene Boross at Larchmont, although making few pretensions, contains a number of pictures of high quality and historic importance, and others of which the intrinsic interest far surpasses their claim to expert attention. Among the latter is a woman's portrait by Bartholomeus van der Helst, which came to Mr. Boross from Captain Hammerstein, recently killed in a cavalry attack before Lüblin. The purchase was made through a friend of the former owner, and he also has fallen on the battlefield, giving the picture a certain melancholy interest as foreshadowing what will happen to many brave collections in European private galleries after their owners have met a similar fate.

Van der Helst is supposed to have been influenced by Frans Hals, and there is enough in this charming portrait of frank revelation of character and opulent good feeling to ally its author with the painter of "The Lady With the Rose," but it breathes a far more aristocratic spirit than Hals could claim at any period in his career. The lovely head, with its carefully arranged hair, looks out at the observer with an expression of infinite kindness and tranquillity of mood. The deep chest and full, beautifully modeled throat speak of a rich physical maturity. It would have been easy to turn the portrait into an effigy of the well-fed, benevolent type of Dutch lady, mild of temper and quiet of habit. By the delicacy of his reading the painter brings saliently forward a rarer quality of mind and heart, and by his peculiar and characteristic cool color scheme he envelops the figure in a poetic atmosphere of almost austere purity and calm. It is a picture that once seen is not forgotten, and that caresses the memory more enticingly than many a work by a more famous master.



"Portrait of a Lady," by van der Helst. (In the Collection of Mr. Eugene Boross.)

Interesting in a different way is the important picture given by Dr. Mayer to Francisco Herrera the elder. The subject is a surgeon performing an operation on the head of a young boy. At his left sits an old woman warming her hands over a brazier, and a little dog at her feet regards the affair of the operation with suspicion and disapproval. A couple of pigeons squat on the floor. A jug stands in a window opening, relieved against the light, and the surgeon's instruments hang beneath a shelf on the wall, on which are placed his bottles. The painting is bold and energetic, yet not without tenderness, especially in the heads of the man and boy, which show a feeling for the aerial envelope worthy of the early work of Herrera's great pupil, Velasquez. The light and shadow float over the strongly modeled surfaces, the hair has something of the filmy texture which Velasquez was presently to reproduce with unequaled skill in his portraits of children. In the old woman, on the other hand, there is a more fervent research into detail, a greater violence in the transitions from light to shadow, the tones are unbroken by half-tones, the outlines are firm against the background. The folds of the headdress are simple, and the heavy fabric of the costume is rendered with strict fidelity to its character. It would be entertaining to compare the picture at close range with such early works by Velasquez as the "Christ in the House of Martha" of the National Gallery, and the "Woman Breaking Eggs" of Sir Frederick Cook's collection. Certainly it reveals a sympathy between Herrera and Velasquez quite as potent at the opening period of the latter's career as the influence of Pacheco, who was his preferred master. Although Herrera had Velasquez under his harsh thumb for only a few months, and when the pupil was extremely young, hardly fourteen, the impression made by his powerful personality on that malleable young genius could not fail to be pronounced and effective.

Dr. Mayer says of Herrera in "Die Sevillaner Malerschule" that he was beholden to his master Ruelas for the plastic quality of his modeling, the largeness of his drawing, and the force of his light and shade.



"Surgeon Performing Operation," by Francis De Herrera. (In the Collection of Eugene Boross.)

A Tribute to Sir Hugh Lane.

A writer in Aesthetics, the quarterly magazine published by the Hackley Art Gallery, writes thus of Sir Hugh Lane as a kindly host:

"At Sir Hugh's home, Lindsey House, in Cheyne Walk, one met many people. They came to afternoon tea—all kinds of people and from everywhere, and nearly always interesting. The guests were not dotted about the rooms at random, as is invariably the case at a London 'at home,' endeavoring to carry on a conversation across the room while desperately trying to balance a cup on the knees; here all were gathered around a large circular table, which appeared to have an unlimited capacity for seating people, however many came. Sir Hugh was untiring in his attention to the guests; he was a most successful host, having the faculty for making each guest appear at his best."

A Source of Innocent Merriment

The next best thing to loving your enemies is not to have any.

This would be a pleasanter world if the chronic kicker would only stub his toe oftener.

Fortunate is the woman whose dressmaker gives her more worry than her husband does.

Just because there is plenty of room at the top is no reason why we shouldn't try to get at the bottom of things.

It isn't every man who is as careful of his own record as he is of the records of his canned music machine.

If things are not coming your way it's a good plan to get in their way.



Doctor—There's no danger. It's only a carbuncle; but you must keep your eye on it!

Drawn by Wilmot Lunt. (From London Opinion.)

The small boy's idea of heaven is a place where there is always a second piece of pie.

Some people have so much confidence in themselves that they haven't room for any in other people.

Lots of people find it easier to pay their respects to the dead than to pay their debts to the living.

It is just as well to bear in mind that the broth may be spoiled without the aid of too many cooks.

Some people seem to think they are so bright it's a wonder they don't wear smoked glasses every time they look at themselves in the mirror.

Lines from a Jester's Notebook—By John Kendrick Bangs

A READY ANSWER.

The big, gruff-looking man loomed up over little Jiggs, and shook his fist in his face.

"I want to know, and I want to know right now, Sir, what are your intentions toward my sister?" he demanded.

"Mum—my intentions are nun—not tut—toward your sus—sister," stammered little Jiggs. "They are a—wow—away from your sus—sister, Sir."

AN EXPLANATION.

After thinking over Miss Jane Addams's intimation that soldiers are plied with drink before beginning a charge we are inclined to believe that it is all based on a misunderstanding. Miss Addams may have been told the fact that in years gone by every British soldier was equipped with a Martini before going into battle. That, of course, is a historic truth, but the Martini was a rifle, not a cocktail.

A WELCOME CHANGE.

"You look very smiling this morning, Binks," said Harkaway.

"I guess I ought to be. I went to a fortune teller last night, and she prophesied immediate financial reverses," chortled Binks.

"I fail to see anything very joyous in that," said Harkaway.

"You would if you knew anything about my finances," said Binks. "I tell you right now that if they don't reverse pretty dinged quick I'll be busted."

THE PACIFIST.

BEYOND, upon the busy street,
The millions run on eager feet
In never-ending rush and roar,
With never-ending talk of war,
And shot, and bomb, and screaming shell,
And nations prostrate 'neath the spell
Of hateful madness—I'm more wise—
I sit aside and dwell on Daphne's eyes!

Down by the stretches of the sea
War's ruinous atrocity
Obsesses every heart and mind.
On every side you turn you find
Unending chatter on the arts
Of conflict—talk of trenches, charts,
Of guns, of forts, of battleships—
But as for me, I sing of Daphne's lips!

Up in the hills 'neath skies of blue
They talk of fury and of rue;
Of treaties broken, faith betrayed,
Of rout and riot, dash and raid,
Of shattered lines, and troops deployed,
And hopes, and homes, and hearths destroyed,
And famine stalking o'er the land,
Whilst I apart sit holding Daphne's hand.

Ah, well—my heart is bruised and sore
With all these dreadful deeds of war.
I'm not insensible to all
The horrors of Hate's carnival,
And to my soul infuriate Kings
Are most abhorrent, hateful things—
Yet, all the sweeter my release,
When Love doth come to point the way to Peace!

AN EASY SURRENDER.

"The trouble with my wife," said Blathers, "is that she always insists on having the last word."

"Ha-hum!" said the Philosopher. "Let's see—what is the last word?" He turned to the dictionary. "The last word here," he continued, "is ZYXOMMA, meaning an Indian libellulid dragon fly, having a large head, narrow face, and very large eyes. Seems to me, Blathers, that considering how little call you have in the ordinary conversation of the ordinary day for a word like that, you might, for the sake of peace, let her have it. I am sure that if I had a wife, and she wanted a word like ZYXOMMA, rather than give rise to zymotic disturbances in the family, I'd give in."

SETTERS AND SETTERS.

"I've just bought a setter," said Blithers.

"That's some coincidence—I've just had one wished on me," said Slithers.

"Mine's a Gordon," said Blithers.

"Mine's a hired man," said Slithers.

THE HEIGHT OF CAUTION.

I call him the most cautious wight
I ever knew; because,
Returning to his home at night,
To put potential germs to flight,
He kisses wife and children bright
Thro' dollies made of gauze.

An Old Man's Fate

A CONFEDERATE veteran's wife, whose shrewish temper was well known throughout the State, demanded that an old servant, who had served with her husband in the civil war, be dismissed.

"Sam," said the old man, "go to your room and pack your things and leave—go away!"

The old retainer clasped his hands to his heart with dramatic joy.

"Me—I can go!" he said, in an ecstasy of gratitude. Then suddenly his manner changed, as with the utmost compassion he added:

"But you, my poor old friend, you must stay!"

Quite Simple.

A STORY is going the rounds of the British Empire about Mr. O'Leary, father of Sergeant Michael O'Leary of the Irish Guards, who won the Victoria Cross for killing eight Germans, capturing two, and taking a trench.

It is recorded that when Papa O'Leary heard the details of his son's exploit, he curled a disdainful lip and said:

"An' he kilt eight Dootchmen, did he? An' why shouldn't he? Sure, an' did I ever go to the county fair without knockin' over twinty Irishmen or more, an' me with only my traneen ('tick)? An' Mike had a rifle an' bayonet to help him, didn't he? Sure, an' with a rifle an' bayonet he ought to have done it, an' aisy, too."

A Bird Anyway.

Knicker—Is Jones a night owl?

Bocker—No, an ostrich; he thinks nobody has seen him if he can hide his head the next morning.

Knicker—What is Smith's business?

Bocker—He is a human poster; he sits on the fence and watches the trains go past.



They—You find being wounded a joke?
He—Well, I have to laugh to think how my janitor would bawl if I tracked this mud over his waxed stairs.

(A drawing by Pierre Folke, made at the front, shown at the Salon des Humoristes, Paris.)

A Useful Head

A WASHINGTON man has in his employ a faithful but, at times, stupid servant in the person of an old darky named Zeke.

Recently, when the employer had vainly endeavored to get something done in a certain way, he gave up in despair, exclaiming:

"Zeke! Zeke! Whatever do you think your head is for?"

Zeke, who evidently thought that this was another of the troublesome questions that his employer was always asking, pondered it deeply. Finally he replied:

"Well, boss, I guess it's to keep my collar on."

Sure Thing!

A COUPLE of women were talking of the means they would adopt to earn a living should their husbands "go broke."

"Well," said one, "if the worst should come I can keep the wolf from the door by singing."

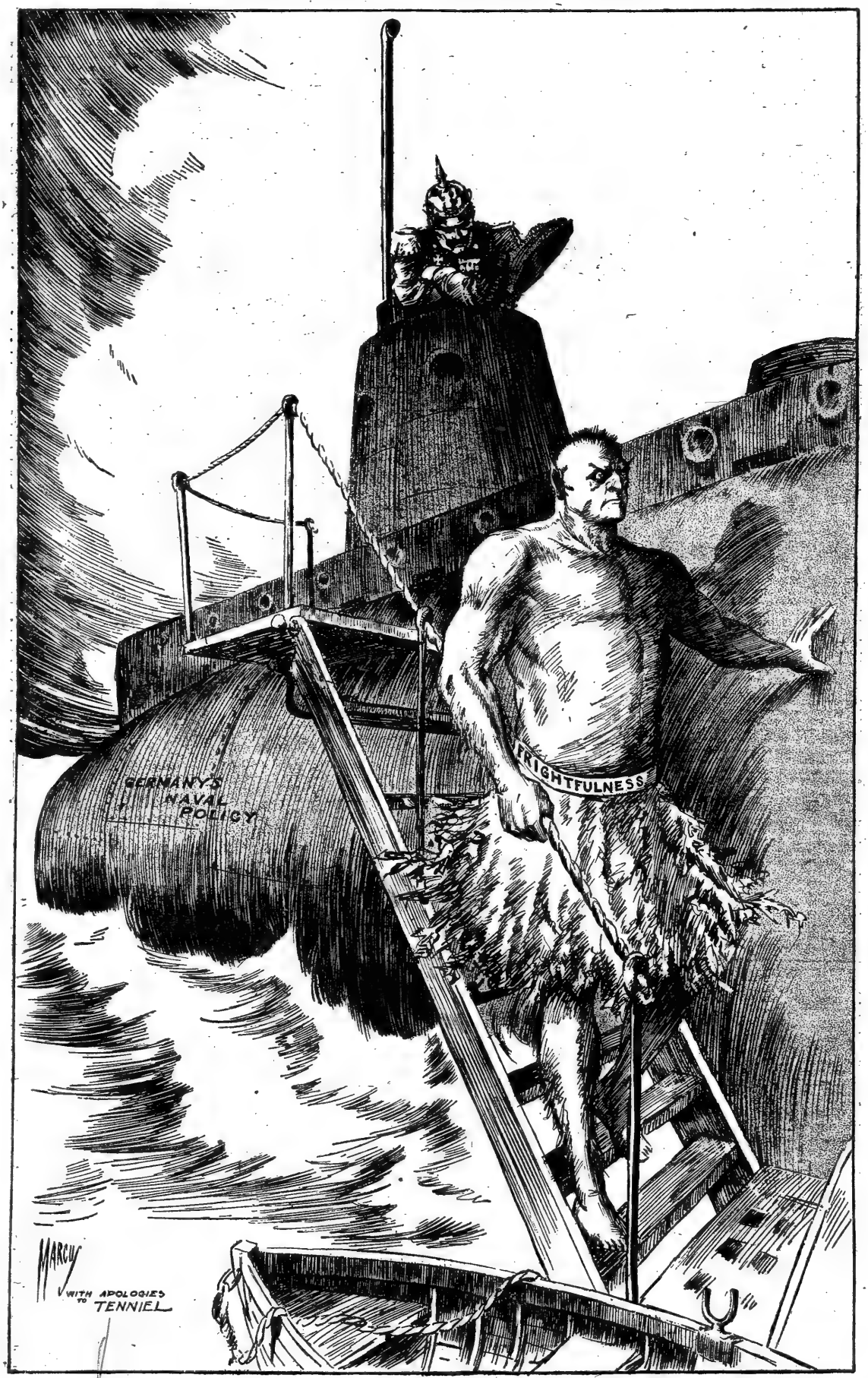
"Marie, you can," said the other, matron, very earnestly; "that is, if the wolf has a correct ear for music."

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Dropping Another Pilot



The New York Times
Review of Books
LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

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AMERICA'S PART IN EUROPE'S GREAT CONFLICT

Professor Edwin J. Clapp Discusses in a Forthcoming Book Some Economic Aspects of the War That Involve This Country's Neutral Rights

ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF THE WAR. By Edwin J. Clapp. New Haven: Yale University Press.

EDWIN J. CLAPP, Professor of Economics in New York University, is the author of a book to be published this week, that takes up a feature of the war that is apparently entering upon a new phase of discussion. "Economic Aspects of the War" is a vigorous and closely reasoned attack on Great Britain's infringement of our rights as a neutral power on the high seas. The author contends also that Great Britain's attempt to starve Germany is a failure, that our loss of trade is a useless sacrifice, and that we can and should immediately put a stop to the illegal detention of our cargoes.

If we do not assert our rights, says Professor Clapp, we shall be aiding in the permanent destruction of all future rights of neutral powers in time of war. He ends by outlining a plan which, he says, would bring both Great Britain and Germany to a prompt and peaceable observance of the international laws they are violating.

The author's tone is that of a defender of American rights, who cries "A plague on both your houses!" in so far as both sides are breaking international laws. That is his attitude, but his broadsides are aimed almost entirely at the British.

The nub of his argument is found in sentences such as these:

> The authorities at London announced that vessels carrying cargoes to or from Germany, whether direct or via neutral ports, would be subject to seizure. This was the culmination of the British lawlessness. The culmination of the German lawlessness was the Lusitania horror.
>
> The time has arrived to reassert international law and morals. There is no time now, in the midst of war, for neutral nations to meet and devise a new code. The best we can do is to point to one already in existence—the Declaration of London. Formed by the best legal talent of all nations, it is fair, and it is clear.
>
> Along with the removal of England's illegal practices against the goods of neutrals must go the removal of Germany's illegal practices against their goods and lives. Germany must restrict her swollen contraband list and likewise return to the Declaration of London. She must not use submarines against unresisting merchant vessels except to stop and search them in the approved legal way. Nor may English merchant vessels under any conditions be sunk until the safety of the crew and passengers has been provided for.
>
> It will be shown that it is in America's power, as it is her duty, to restore international law on behalf of the neutral world.

The main body of the book is devoted to a detailed history of what the British Orders in Council have done to our foreign trade. The worst violation of neutral rights, says the author, was placing foodstuffs on the contraband list. For a belligerent to interfere with food moving over the sea to the civilian population of the enemy is contrary to international law, as formerly insisted upon by Great Britain herself, save in case of an effective blockade. The British blockade has never been the genuine thing, says Professor Clapp. It does not bear equally upon all neutrals, for Scandinavian countries ship undisturbed to German Baltic ports, from which American products are barred.

The excuse that all food in Germany is commandeered for military use is insincere, says the author, because the German Government expressly exempted foreign imports from that decree.

The author cites numerous precedents, both British and American, against the very thing that is now being done. During the Russo-Japanese war Secretary Hay and Lord Lansdowne resolutely resisted Russia's attempt to hold up coal, cotton, and provisions as contraband, declaring that to do so would be "in effect a declaration of war against commerce of every description between the people of a neutral and those of a belligerent State." What England is doing now is in no respect different from what she formerly forbade—when she was the neutral whose trade was injured. She has arbitrarily declared everything contraband, has seized all vessels destined for Germany or neighboring neutrals, has held them for months, regardless of shippers' losses, and has ultimately confiscated and paid her own prices for such cargoes as were judged innocent.

In the first eleven months of the war Great Britain seized 2,000 vessels with American cargoes, according to a list issued by our Department of State. Our Government has protested repeatedly, pointing out that such action was "clearly at variance with international law and practice." Professor Clapp devotes a chapter to the test case of the Wilhelmina, discusses the Dacia, and gives several chapters to cotton and copper. He also pays special attention to the seizure of $14,000,000 worth of provisions shipped by Chicago packers to neutral Europe. He says:

> This matter of the right to ship food and other noncontraband to Germany is the crux of the whole situation. Once insist upon that and the whole structure of interference with our neutral commerce tumbles like a house of cards. Once admit, even tacitly, the right to interfere with food for Germany and the whole structure of British interference is the logical law of the sea.
>
> Apart from the questions of neutrality and interest, in the present crisis, we must remember the constant menace in the future of such precedents as Great Britain has sought to establish, all tending toward the one conclusion that the nation dominant in sea power may adopt in restraint of commerce any measure it sees fit.

During this war cotton has suffered and wheat has not, because Russian wheat happened to be bottled up; but the author remarks that the next time it may be the other way around, and then the American wheat growers will get what the cotton planters have got. He says the precedent is being established that it is right and lawful for a belligerent with some degree of sea power to ban our trade if it can intercept our trade, whether it can intercept the trade of other nations or not. This is a new definition of blockade. Instead of a blockade, he says, it is an intolerable interference.

One of the chapters on cotton is devoted to the British method of getting shipments started to Germany, the other to the arbitrary seizure of those very cargoes and the consequent stoppage of all cotton shipments. The result was to depress the price to 6 cents. On July 19 the British had paid a total of $3,500,000 on seized cotton cargoes, which by that time were sixty in number. Our Southern States have suffered more than at any time since the civil war, and the author intimates that English cotton manufacturers have profited by the depressed values caused by British action.

Professor Clapp scouts the idea that all this economic pressure on the South is producing any lack of guncotton in Germany. He holds that it is a useless sacrifice, which can ruin the South, but cannot cause a shortage of German ammunition. The chapters on copper are in much the same vein.

One of the most striking chapters is that in which Professor Clapp seeks to prove that England's attempt to starve Germany is a failure and a practical impossibility. The main argument is that German farms are adequate, under intensive culture, to supply the nation's needs on a reduced diet. The stopping of food imports, he admits, causes inconvenience; but by returning to the scale of living in vogue forty years ago the German people can remain as far from starving as they did then. The author adds that they have nearly 2,000,000 prisoners to help gather their harvests this year. He holds that nothing but military victory on one side or the other will shorten the war, and that how the war comes out is none of a neutral's affairs.

He upholds our sale of munitions to the Allies. It is in accordance with international law. Germany has done the same thing in the past, and the Krupps have grown rich at it. Our munitions trade is building up plants in the United States that may be worth fifty army corps to us if we ever have a war of our own. In that line we are serving our own interests as neutrals.

But just here, says Professor Clapp, lies our power to enforce our rights on the high seas. Hear him:

> The Allies have placed with us somewhere between $500,000,000 and $1,000,000,000 of arms and equipment orders. That is the precise measure of the power we have over them. * * * There need be no formal session of Congress to declare an arms embargo. The State Department need only intimate that the Administration is prepared to call such a session, and the result will be attained. A word to the wise, from the wise and powerful, is sufficient.
>
> Should the impossible happen, and should it be necessary to declare an arms embargo, the country would be by no means plunged into ruin. England could not fight us; that would mean to starve herself. * * * Our rights are so incontestable, and this means of attaining them is so in accord with even the letter of international law, that a country which has pawned so precious a pledge.
>
> When both belligerents are breaking the law and each is claiming the acts of the other as justification, the pressure of neutrals must be applied to the one which refuses to join in a return to law and order. Our problem is to compel that joint acceptance of a compromise which we proposed in our note to the belligerents in February. Germany is ready for acceptance; the pressure must be applied to England.

The author makes his points with skill, and most of his evidence will not be disputed.

REFORMING A DEMOCRACY

Dr. David Jayne Hill Points Out Some of the Dangers That Menace the People's Government

THE PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT. By David Jayne Hill, LL. D. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

DAVID JAYNE HILL'S new volume, "The People's Government," is a wise and lucid examination of the fundamental principles of all law and government, with an eye especially to certain dangerous attempts to reform surface evils by undermining our own Constitution. The substance of the book is a course of lectures delivered at the Law School of Boston University. Dr. Hill is specially fitted for such a study, not only by his service as American Ambassador at several European Courts and as a member of The Hague Tribunal, but still more by his authorship of an important history of diplomacy and of a volume on "World Organization as Affected by the Nature of the Modern State."

His first chapters are devoted to exposing the ancient fallacy that might is the source of the right to rule. One does not have to go as far as Germany to find this false ideal, for it exists at home in those persons who hold that whatever is willed by the people is right. The author shows that the seat of rightful authority lies elsewhere and deeper. A democracy run on the theory of popular sovereignty can be exactly as tyrannous as an absolute King.

True authority, as Dr. Hill explains, is not a quantity, to be determined by a count of the soldiers or votes back of it. It is a quality—a moral quality—resting on the "most immediate, universal, and indisputable of human intuitions—the distinction between right and wrong." Thus the State belongs primarily and exclusively to the category of right, rather than to the category of might. Its authority exists only because it acknowledges its own duties and obligations. The author continues:

> In this it differs from the State conceived as absolute, and by the diameter of the universe from the State conceived as "supreme power." It may have but little power, but its right is indefeasible. A greater force may overwhelm it, take possession of its territory, enslave its population, and obliterate its name; but in writing its epitaph we may place over its grave the legend: "Here lies the victim of a crime!"

The foundation of sovereignty, then, is an agreement to maintain the mutual rights and duties that make up the web of human relations. It is only when a State itself submits to law, irrespective of the extent of its power, that it can rightly claim the loyal allegiance of its citizens. Such is the actual basis of our own Government. It derives its authority from the "community and correlation of rights possessed by the persons who compose its citizenship."

Turning now to our own dangers and problems, Dr. Hill discusses the theories of would-be political reformers who can see no distinction between fundamental law and current legislation, and who are trying to cure certain social ills with nostrums that would destroy the health of the whole body politic. One of these theories is that the property of a nation belongs to the people as a whole. This is founded, says the author, upon a perversion of obvious facts. Society as a whole never yet brought to successful achievement any industrial process or wealth-producing activity. It is always individuals, or groups of individuals, that do these things, and to them belongs the wealth they have created or refrained from using up. Since the sovereignty of the State is based upon the inherent rights of individuals, it cannot logically permit the violation of those rights, even by a majority vote of its own citizens.

To those who would emasculate the Constitution for the purpose of making political experiments Dr. Hill says:

> We should be very untrue to the cause of humanity, as well as to the cause of justice, if, in our zeal to lift up the downtrodden and to support the weak, we should sweep away the basic guarantees upon which the whole edifice of justice is erected. Loyalty to humanity lays upon us a larger duty than the immediate destruction of some single evil, however monstrous it may seem to us. To cleanse and purify the temple we do not need to create a conflagration. * * *
>
> As for the excessively great fortunes, their possessors are the least likely to be affected by any radical legislation, for they will always have a safe asylum in which to meditate upon their woes. It is the wage earner, and the organizer and administrator of wealth-producing enterprises, whose hopes are threatened by encroachments upon our constitutional guarantees. Nothing could so effectively check and permanently embarrass the creative forces of the country as the thought that the results of industry and enterprise will be exposed to future expropriation.

The greatest danger, says the author, is in popular indifference to the battle of opinions now going on. There is no such thing as a natural drift of human progress. Every step must be won by individual thought and sacrifice. The man who is passive or inert is simply throwing his force on the side of absolutism, which is sure to come wherever it is not resisted.

This summary of "The People's Government" has failed of its purpose if it has not indicated that the book is a searching and statesmanlike inquiry into the basic principles of human freedom.

NOVELS BY AMELIE RIVES AND MRS. BARR

Heroines Whose Lives Illustrate Some of the Social Problems of the Day Depicted in "Shadows of Flame" and "The Measure of a Man"—Entertaining Fiction from Other Authors

THE MEASURE OF A MAN. By Amelia E. Barr. Illustrated by Frank T. Merrill. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.35.

ALTHOUGH the action of Mrs. Barr's new novel takes place in the middle sixties of the last century, in England, its theme is modern to the last degree, and is just as applicable in this country, and indeed in most civilized lands, as it was to the region and in the time of which she wrote. Social philosophers nowadays look with anxiety upon the lowering birthrate among those classes whose endowments and conditions would best enable their offspring to carry on the advancement of the race; and they find the chief reason for it in the selfishness of the modern parent, especially the modern woman—in that extreme individualism which demands so much for self-development, self-enjoyment, and self-activities that there is left neither time nor desire for the bearing and the rearing of children, with all the self-sacrifice which they demand. So does Mrs. Barr make her heroine, fifty years ago, refuse to undertake the duties and cares of motherhood because there are so many other things she wants to do, because life stretches out before her amply filled with delightful activities which would be hindered and prevented if she had to bother with a family of children.

What Mrs. Barr's exposition of her theme in the lives of her characters is to be the reader can guess from the brief, succinct preface, wherein she says:

> I had a purpose in writing this novel. It was to honor and magnify the sweetness and dignity of the condition of motherhood, and of those womanly virtues and graces which make the home the cornerstone of the nation. * * * A home, however splendidly appointed, is ill-furnished without the sound of children's voices and the patter of children's feet. * * * Solitude is a great affliction, and domestic solitude is one of the hardest forms. * * * Yet there certainly is a restless feminine minority who declare, both by precept and example, Family Life to be a servitude. * * * But women have learned within the last two decades to listen to every side of an argument. Their club life, with its variety of "views," has led them to decide that every phase of a question ought to be attentively considered. So I do not doubt that my story will receive justice, and I hope approval, from all the women—and men—that read it.

The scene of the story is laid in the spinning district of Yorkshire, and its hero, John Hatton, is the owner of a great factory which takes in an unceasing stream of cotton bales on one side and sends out on the other unceasing miles of cotton cloth. From his honest, upright, just, and kindly character the book takes its title, for he is the full measure of what a man should be. He woos and marries a woman of beauty, spirit, intelligence, and good heart, and the way of life spreads out happily before their feet. But the years go by and, to the husband's sorrow, only one child, a daughter, comes to their home. It does not occur to him, and he believes it finally only upon the physician's assurance, that there is any connection between the almost childlessness of his home and his wife's frequent illnesses and failing health. How the situation divides them and what events and developments finally unite them again are unfolded in a story that is told almost wholly by means of dialogue. There is a graphic picture of the deplorable conditions to which the English spinning industry was reduced by our civil war and of the clear-sighted nobility of spirit with which the operatives bore the hard and grim effects upon themselves.

Mrs. Barr was herself born and reared in the manufacturing district of England, and, although she came to this country while still a young woman, memory has given her so clear a vision of scenes, incidents, people, and, more than all else, of that intangible thing called "atmosphere" that her picture of a hard-working, God-fearing Methodist community is very graphic. Notwithstanding her great age—for she is now 84 years old—and the sixty or more novels that have come from her pen, she can still set forth in a strong, outstanding way people of strong individual characters. Especially noteworthy is the figure of her hero's mother, a handsome dame of middle age, who has her own convictions and stands by them, who needs nobody to tell her what to think, who all her life has looked well to the ways of her household, and who, notwithstanding her square-shouldered sturdiness, is all woman and all mother.

THE INVISIBLE MIGHT

THE INVISIBLE MIGHT. By Robert Bowman. New York: McBride Nast & Co. $1.10.

THIS story of Russian life in the eighties of the last century brings forward a new author of unusual promise. Mr. Bowman is said to be an English chemical engineer and industrial organizer who has spent much time in Russia in the practice of his profession. He has used his eyes and his sympathetic understanding to good purpose, for one would have to go to the Russian novelists themselves to find a more graphic, relentlessly real, and convincing picture of Russian life than he has presented in this story—hardly longer than a novelette.

At the beginning of the tale the heroine, who is the wife of a Russian diplomat, has fallen under governmental suspicion, although she is innocent, and has been sent to his country estate. Thither comes an English mining engineer to assist in the reopening and working of some copper mines. The picturing of little scenes and happenings at the mines, in the offices, at the house, on the roads, etch vividly a great variety of characters, while each one has its own significance in the drama of Russian life, upon which the author is intent. The handling of these little scenes suggests the methods of Turgenieff, so unerring is the selection of the significant gesture, word, or happening, and so full is each one of vivid meaning. There is understanding of the Russian soul, as, for instance, in this brief comment upon one of the characters whose youth had been spent in riotous living: "From such a course the future holds for the Slav but one of two things—yet deeper animalism or a pensive asceticism."

A deputation of peasants and workmen come to present a petition to the heroine and she speaks to them, giving them assurances and telling them to be patient and help one another. The result is that she is banished to Siberia under the charge of stirring up discontent among the people. A strong, deep love has developed between her and the English engineer, and he tries to save her, with the connivance of some of her other friends, from the awful fate which hangs over her head. But they are betrayed, and when they have almost reached safety she is snatched away and hurried to the far dot upon the vast Siberian plain where nothing would ever happen. There is a vivid, poignant picture of her life there, told in a few lines which cut into one's heart understanding of the hopeless waiting and longing of the unending days and nights, the nerve wreckage that follows, with its train of fears, and finally the gradual giving way to the relief that vodka can give.

It is a sombre story, graphic and powerful, written with such sureness of touch, restraint, and artistic insight as are rarely found in a first book.

SHADOWS OF FLAMES

SHADOWS OF FLAMES. By Amelie Rives. With frontispiece. Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.35 net.

THERE is perhaps no ideal which has a stronger fascination for the average human being than that of constancy; closely interwoven as it is with the great virtue of loyalty, it wins admiration even when misplaced. Consequently, to obtain and hold the reader's sympathy for a hero who loves not once but many times is far from easy, while the heroine of several loves imposes upon her creator a task yet more difficult. It is saying a good deal, therefore, for the skill with which the Princess Troubetzkoy has portrayed Sophy Taliaferro, the heroine of her new, very long, and very interesting novel, that from the very beginning she holds one's liking and respect, never losing it throughout the course of her decidedly checkered career.

A happiness hunter, she calls herself with a good deal of self-reproach, when at the last she has learned to see that love, "to retain its fullness, must give out to others besides the one * * * that, instead of raising magic walls of inclosure, it should level all barriers"; yet, though more or less self-centred, she is never a mean or selfish woman. Beautiful, a poet whose verse has won much praise, with intelligence, charm, a tender heart, and a rich, passionate nature, it is inevitable that she shall make terrible mistakes, and suffer through them terribly. Her story falls into three divisions, each of them dominated by a man who loves her and whom she loves.

The first, and, it must be admitted, most interesting of these episodes, is already well under way when the book opens. Sophy is then a woman 27 years old, married to the Honorable Cecil Chesney, and very much bewildered by her husband's extraordinary behavior, behavior which at times is absolutely fiendish. The key to his sudden changes of mood, his caprices and furious outbursts of rage and jealousy, is put into her hands when she discovers that he is a morphinomaniac. Bravely she fights against the power of the drug, and there is a really absorbing account of the battle which the doctors, Sophy, and Nurse Harding wage with morphia for the body and soul of Cecil Chesney. And for all his undisciplined, boyish nature, with its substratum of brutality, one feels that Cecil Chesney was worth fighting for. Of the three important men in the book he is decidedly the most interesting; there is something big and splendid about him, even at his worst; he had fine possibilities.

Morris Loring, on the other hand, is a good deal of a cad. Yet he is, perhaps, more deftly pictured than Cecil, in that Sophy's infatuation with him is made plausible—an extremely difficult feat to accomplish. Thoroughgoing idealist that she is, seeing men and events through the glamour of her own poetic temperament, so long as men and events will permit her to do so, she endows Loring with her own qualities. Shrewd Charlotte, her elder sister, speaks the truth when she calls Sophy "a woman Narcissus." These idyllic love scenes, with the fine old Virginia homestead for a background, are written with much charm and poetic feeling, though there are moments when they come perilously close to the absurd. The subsequent events are related at rather too great length, and, after the grim tragedy of the first part, become at times a little irritating, the reader sharing Sophy's feeling that this second affair is rather a "come down" from the first. And although the end, when we leave Sophy with her "inner vision fixed on * * * the star of a destiny as stern and far more ancient than that foretold at Bethlehem; the star * * * of the crucifixion of the mother for the child," is logical and impressive, it loses something of its force because Sophy's last, "real" love is not so clearly and vividly portrayed as were its predecessors—just as the Marchese Amaldi is a somewhat shadowy person compared with Chesney and Loring.

The book contains many dramatic scenes, especially in its opening section—which would make an excellent tale by itself—and is about as long as the average novel. The conflicts of will between Chesney and that very sensible, very capable, and wholly delightful little person, Nurse Harding, are admirably done, and there are several breath-taking incidents, like those of the awful night at Dynehurst when Chesney raged, a maniac for the time being, and the thrilling, culminating moments on Lake Maggiore, when that "little yellow chair" bobbing over the water lent a touch of the grotesque to a tragedy already somewhat ironic. There are, too, many gracefully written descriptions of Italy, of Virginia, and of England—for Sophy's lot is cast first in one place and then in another. The minor characters are not many, but they are real and likable people, from devoted Gaynor to Bobby, who is a most engaging small boy, very human and faulty and winning. The story, as a whole, is full of color, with a certain exuberance and passion which are rather unusual; clean, hot-blooded, tempestuous, yet restrained; frank, but never offensive.

However, it is Sophy herself who is the very heart and soul of the book—ardent Sophy, who in spite of her intelligence was more than once "stupid and blind to an almost incredible degree"; a dignified woman, who found herself in a most undignified position. Brave and proud, generous, impulsive, and tender-hearted, she stands out from the pages a vivid figure, real and appealing alike in her strength and her weakness; a woman destined to tragedy by temperament even more than by circumstances. One cannot but wish that the author had been a little less lavish in bestowing personal beauty upon her character, and there are parts of the book which might be improved by cutting, but these are minor defects. The style is generally good, and occasionally rises to a considerable height of excellence, while the story possesses throughout the virtue of apparent spontaneity. Princess Troubetzkoy's own great interest in her characters, moreover, is manifest on every page, so that the novel is entirely without any touch of that perfunctoriness which is always so exasperating to the reader. An interesting, well written, and carefully thought out book is "Shadows of Flames."

THE WINNER

THE WINNER. By William Winter. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company. $1.25.

THOSE who enjoy the intoxication of "burning the road" in a speedy car will find a story after their own hearts in this tale of the world of automobile building and racing. It is concerned with the adventures of a young inventor and mechanic who has been living among ideas, theories, and machinery in an American technical college and the laboratories of a big French automobile factory and has just taken a position in an American manufactory. He has worked out and built the model of a new engine, valveless, capable of wonderful speed, that he is sure will mark a big step in advance in automobile making, and he is eager to find a manufacturer who will recognize the value of his invention and allow him to build a car containing it. There is much broad humor in the account of his experiences with the contemptuous men in the factory, from the President of the company down to the odd chore boy. He has an unfortunate instability of nerves that makes him ill and panic-stricken in a speeding automobile, and he quickly wins the contempt of the entire establishment because he turns white and crumples up in his seat when the driver for the company takes him for a spin around the racing track.

The tale hurries along through the tortuous efforts of several men to get possession of the drawings for his engine, his own reprisals, his determination to get even with them and win the bet of his employer as to his ability to build a car, and his hard work to prove himself worthy of the regard of a nice young woman. It tells of his extended training, at the hands of the girl, to overcome his speed fright, which makes "the road climb up into the sky and curl over and fall on" him. There is much also about the underhanded machinations of the man who finally consents to let him build a racing car with which to enter the Cosmopolitan Sweepstakes, but who with his confederates plan to make big winnings by betting against the car. Broad humor, intimate knowledge of automobile and racing slang, the incidents and conditions of motor racing and of the interior of automobile factories, give plenty of localized and characteristic color. And, finally, there is a long and graphic description of the sweepstakes contest, with American and foreign cars battling for the big prize.

BELGIAN DEMOCRACY

BELGIAN DEMOCRACY: ITS EARLY HISTORY. By Henri Pirenne. Translated by J. V. Saunders, M. A. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

AS Professor of Belgian History in the University of Ghent, M. Pirenne wrote this book in 1910, but the English translation is new, and the author has taken the opportunity to improve the text. It is issued in England by the Manchester University Press.

Professor Pirenne begins with the Norman invasions, which left the Low Countries in smoking ruins in the ninth century, and tells the long story of the struggle for freedom through the next eight centuries. It is almost wholly a story of towns, for it was in Liége, Louvain, Mechlin, Antwerp, Brussels, Bruges, Ypres, Ghent, and other such cities that the Netherlands worked out their problems in the Middle Ages. The "portus," or purely commercial town, was the first to foster democratic ideals. Sons of serfs, escaping to busy centres of this sort, were practically safe from pursuit; and all citizens became equal before the law.

This primitive democracy was at length undermined by the rule of the patrician class, which showed much wisdom at first. For a century and a half it held sway, bringing prosperity to the towns. The recent action of the Germans in turning their guns on the Cloth Hall at Ypres is recalled by Professor Pirenne's statement:

> Even if our documents were silent, the greatest civil monument of the Middle Ages that has come down to us in Belgium, the Cloth Hall at Ypres, would by itself suffice to give us an idea of the economic vigor and at the same time of the splendor of the towns under the administration of the patricians.

But by the end of the thirteenth century the patrician rule had become corrupt and intolerable, and suddenly the people rose in fierce conflict to overthrow it. In Flanders the decisive victory of the weavers and fullers came in 1302, in the audacious stroke known as the Matins of Bruges. In Liége the power of the patriciate was smashed with a similar blow eleven years later. It was a decisive gain for democracy, never altogether lost. Liége, indeed, was the last of all the Belgian cities to give up its mediaeval type of democracy.

With the fifteenth century came the long, vain, partly mistaken struggle of the cities to maintain their separate freedom as against the power of the empire and the Dukes of Burgundy. Liége fought with desperation, but paid for its heroism by suffering utter destruction at the hands of Charles the Bold, a ruler after the modern Kaiser's own heart. Later this despot himself met defeat and ruin before the walls of Nancy.

The desolating wars for religious freedom in the days of Philip II. and Alva furnish the last of the tragic epochs through which the present author carries the story of the Netherlands. Holland, winning its independence, rose to unprecedented prosperity, while Belgium, involved in the decadence of Spain, languished and had to pass through still other ordeals before it came out into the light.

This is an excellent historical study. It has depth without dullness, and is well translated.



THE MICROBE AND ITS MANY CONQUESTS

Dr. Robert T. Morris Outlines a Surgeon's Philosophy and Describes Some of the Achievements of Microscopic Animal Life

MICROBES AND MEN. A SURGEON'S PHILOSOPHY. DOCTORS VERSUS FOLKS. Tomorrow's Topics Series. By Robert T. Morris, M. D. Illustrated. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. Three volumes. $2 each.

DR. MORRIS, who has won international renown as a surgeon and as an original investigator in medical science, goes forth in these three solid volumes to survey the world and its peoples and philosophers. But his concern is rather less for what these things are now than for what they are going to be. If the present interests him it is only because the things that are serve as the portal for the things that are to be. He goes out to the very verge of the present and sweeps the horizon of tomorrow, which he studies with the field glasses of medical science. He sees the daily life, the literature, science, art, of humanity undergoing the molding influence of the latest convictions and theories of biology and medicine, and he pours forth iconoclastic ideas, upsetting speculations, revolutionary arguments with the calmness and the fluency of one to whom such things are as his daily bread. People who hold a dignified, conservative philosophy of life will find many a jolt in these pages—enough to keep them gasping in astonishment most of the time. One guesses that Dr. Morris would be much disappointed and would think his books rather a failure if this did not result. He remarks, casually, in the preface that "One may open the pages at almost any point and find something to which he will object."

The first volume, "Microbes and Men," intended for general reading, aims to show unrealizing folk what a mighty creature the microbe is, how it dominates literature, art, science, philosophy, all of life, in short, and even holds the keys of destiny itself. "It is known," he says, "that the microbe has charge of life and death questions in the organic world, but the fact has not been recognized that it likewise has charge of all intermediate processes (like instinct and reason) between the beginning of life and ending by death of every organic individual. The latter fact is presently to become a study which will engage the deepest interest of men throughout the civilized world.

Dr. Morris applies this idea of the power of the microbe over man's character, career, and fate with an extended treatment that is always interesting and often brilliant. It is also quite heedless of what toes of accepted belief it may step on. He develops, for instance, quite a theory of literary criticism—the criticism of the future—of which the first duty will be to discover what kind of microbes dominated the body and so influenced the mind of the author. The tubercle bacillus produces a toxin which causes the mind to take cheerful views of life, resulting, as in the case of Robert Louis Stevenson, in optimistic literature. The poison of colon bacilli affects the mind in a depressive way. Nietzsche is an example of this, for, "As the June bug stung by a scorpion circles about in a way most interesting for observers, so Nietzsche stung by the colon bacillus engages the deep interest of many spectators as he circles about wildly with outspread logic." Of Carlyle he declares that his style "can be traced along the different phases of his toxic influences. * * * 'Sartor Resartus' was in charge of his fundamental genius, but the French Revolution was in charge of toxic disturbances influencing that genius. His pessimism and anti-science in later years were typical of the scorpion sting of colonic bacteria."

From the same viewpoint of the influence of the microbe Dr. Morris considers many questions of the greatest consequence in human life—education, feminism, the birth rate, war, scientific problems, racial questions, and many others—and shows how the microbe decides man's attitude toward them.

"A Surgeon's Philosophy" is less serious in tone than the first volume of the series, or, more accurately, it is occupied much of the time with matters of less moment. But it, too, has its pages of consideration of questions of high import—the soul, man's religion, man's attitude toward life, and others of equal concern. But the theme swings easily along, touching now upon one of these profound problems and then moving on to some matter of daily behavior. The author quotes often from his own experience with people and has many a little anecdote to tell that will illustrate his meaning. It is always as a medical scientist that he views life and talks of its problems. The mighty microbe enters frequently into his discussions in this second volume, but it does not hold the centre of the stage as it does in the first. And his philosophy is always of the cheerful, kindly, wholesome sort which finds no lack of joy in life, good in humanity, delight in the big and the little things of every day. He has no patience with what he calls "the unoxidized philosophers," and he declares that "Schopenhauer and Nietzsche will some day be classed among the preventable diseases."

"Doctors Versus Folks," the third volume, begins with especial reference to young physicians. Through the greater part of its pages, Dr. Morris is the elder medical man giving advice, encouragement, and counsel to those just starting out in his profession and drawing many rich stores for their benefit from his years of experience, observation, study, and research. But presently he moves on into more technical fields and discusses important cases and questions and theories of medical science. The book is devoted almost entirely to matters of special interest to physicians and treats such subjects as vaccination, fee-splitting, osteopathy, women physicians, vivisection, the fourth era of surgery, new doctrines, and the ideal profession life.

The results of some of Dr. Morris's researches are published for the first time in these volumes. In "Microbes and Men," for instance, he discusses his discovery of nerve impulse as an electrical phenomenon and makes a contribution to science by his original treatment of the subject of consciousness.

As a whole, the work is one of interest and consequence for both scientific and lay readers. The author has the typical American mind that likes to range widely rather than to burrow deeply; that is alert, quick, incisive, rather than profound. It is typically American also in its practical quality, impelling always to the application of knowledge, theory, speculation even, to the betterment of daily life and the increasing of the sum of human happiness. The style is forceful, often brilliant, and sparkles with frequent epigram and pithy, vivid statement. The work loses somewhat in effectiveness by its very discursive manner. The author aptly describes it when he says in the preface that "The structure of all three books is of the 'Oh, that reminds me' sort, and adapted for fragmentary reading."

One would wish, as a matter of curiosity, that Dr. Morris had explained just what is his conception of "nature," of which he speaks always as if it were a superior, purposeful, far-seeing form of intelligence.

HINDU PROTESTANT REFORMATION

The Arya Samaj a More Radical Movement Than Its Counterpart in Christianity

THE ARYA SAMAJ. By Lajpat Rai. Illustrated. Longmans, Green & Co. $1.75 net.

IT is quite impossible for any one possessed of imagination to close this book without feeling that it has introduced him to a movement of very great significance, and of an importance which cannot at present be estimated, but may reach to almost any extent. And if to imagination there be added any knowledge of the literature and thought of ancient India, this feeling will be intensified. For in this account of the Arya Samaj—that Hindu movement which has been likened to the Protestant Reformation, though it is in fact far more radical—and of its founder, Dayananda Saraswati, we read the story of a deliberate attempt to return to those fine ideals which swayed the authors of the Mahabharata and the Ramayana.

Lajpat Rai, the author of this book, is one of the leaders of the Arya Samaj and closely connected with the Dayananda Anglo-Vedic College at Lahore. He himself declares in his modest introduction that he can "lay no claim either to profound knowledge or to excellence in style," a statement with which the reader will not altogether agree, for the volume is written with a simplicity and clearness which should render it perfectly intelligible to everybody who knows anything at all about India and its religions. It begins with a short biography of Dayananda Saraswati, giving not only an interesting picture of an exceptionally forceful personality, but also of the difficulties with which the intrepid reformer was obliged to contend. During centuries the "magnificent religion * * * which had once allowed liberty of thought and conscience to every human being," had been more and more submerged in a great quantity of ritual and image worship, superstition and tradition. The caste system, once more or less flexible, had become a thing of iron; the Brahmin, supreme now merely by reason of his birth, was "a subject not only of veneration, but of actual worship," a superior whose mandates could not even be questioned. "The simple and spiritual religion of the Vedas" was degraded into "an affair of temples and material sacrifices." Of this debased, inchoate mass the authority of the Brahmin was the very centre, and it was the validity of this authority which the reformer boldly denied. Yet more significant, perhaps, to a Western mind seems his assertion of the superiority of a life of active virtue to one of mere passive resignation. And with this insistence on action went a passionate love of liberty. Liberty of thought and conscience, the power of each man to make, at least to a very great extent, his own Karma, self-help, self-reliance for women as well as men, have their part in his very simple creed. His teaching of "back to the Vedas" was a proclamation, not of a new equality, but of a revival of that which had been lost.

Education for both sexes, knowledge of the thought alike of the East and of the West, was a part of his doctrine; hence the college already mentioned, the more ascetic Gurukula, which Sidney Webb calls "perhaps the most fascinating educational experiment in the whole world," and many other schools in the northern provinces of India. "engaged in every branch of educational work," not only for the benefit of adults and youths from the more intelligent families, but also for children from the very lowest, the "untouchable" castes, who are there taught by Brahmins and even endowed with the sacred thread which is the mark of the "twice-born." For although it is only a comparatively short time since Dayananda Saraswati began his public ministry, which lasted but about fourteen years in all—from 1869 until his death, in 1883—his followers number a quarter of a million. They include "a large percentage of the minor civil servants, schoolmasters, local pleaders, medical practitioners, and other active citizens belonging to the modern movement," as well as many thousands from the depressed classes, to whom the Arya Samaj offers a way of escape from their wretched lot which does not, like conversion to Islam or to Christianity, entail severance from their Hindu traditions and customs. The society, too, is admirably organized, and the brief history of its activities during the famines of 1897 and 1899, when it rescued nearly 2,000 Hindu children, for whom it built orphanages in the Punjab, is most interesting. That such an association should be looked upon with some suspicion by the English rulers of India was of course inevitable, and Lajpat Rai spends considerable time refuting the charges of disloyalty and sedition brought against it, declaring it to be primarily a religious, not a political, body. Yet, while he speaks highly of the fairness of the English Judges and Governors, he frankly avows his hopes for Indian nationalism.

It is difficult to give more than the faintest idea of this fascinating book within the limits necessarily imposed on a review. That the thought of ancient India reached splendid heights is a fact no educated person would attempt to deny, even though the correct translation of the Vedas—several very beautiful extracts from which are herein given—is still a matter of dispute. The heroes and heroines, warriors and sages of the great epics, Savitri and Sita and Damayanti, Yudhishthir, Krishna, Arjun, and the rest, show how high were the ideals of conduct and character that had been reached in India some 2,500 years ago. Is it indeed possible to reawaken the courage, the spiritual freedom, the splendid virility which have slumbered for so long, and so make India capable of a future which may rival the magnificence of her distant past? Only time can show; and meanwhile we are most grateful to Lajpat Rai for telling us something about that effort to do this very thing which has found a part at least of its expression in the Arya Samaj.

ROBERT HUGH BENSON

MEMORIALS OF ROBERT HUGH BENSON. By Blanche Warre Cornish, Shane Leslie, and other of his friends. New York: F. J. Kenedy & Sons. 75 cents.

ROBERT HUGH BENSON has been dead for less than a year, but already three memorial volumes have been published, and an official biography is in preparation. The little book now under consideration is of unique value; it makes no pretense of explaining Mgr. Benson or of telling the story of his nobly adventurous life; it merely presents him in certain picturesque and attractive aspects. It shows him as he appeared to two or three people who were especially privileged to know and qualified to understand him.

Mrs. Cornish's essay (which originally lightened the pages of The Dublin Review) is admirably written; it has its origin of course in affectionate admiration for Mgr. Benson and in grief at his untimely death, but it has more than personal interest. For Mrs. Cornish shows, as has not been shown before, the autobiographical quality that is to be found in Mgr. Benson's novels. Her comments on "Papers of a Parish" and "None Other Gods" are particularly illuminative.

Mr. Shane Leslie's "The Cambridge Apostolate" is a delightful narrative of Mgr. Benson's stay in the shadow of the great university during the four years immediately following his conversion. There are many entertaining anecdotes about his dealings with the undergraduates—those "Bensonians" of whom so many have since won honor and fame—and about his conflicts with the pharisaism and conventionalism which seemed to him to hamper the spiritual and intellectual life of the university.

Mr. Leslie has much to say about Mgr. Benson's keen interest in spiritualism, an interest for which the world may well be grateful, since from it came that splendid romance, "The Necromancers." "Spiritualism," writes Mr. Leslie, "offered a more exciting field to his pen than Anglican orders. Anglican controversy becomes absurdly like peashooting an old lady who had lost her way, but to attack spiritualism was to close with the devil in person."

In this book, as of everything else written about Mgr. Benson since his death, there is noticeable an absolute lack of that formality and conventional grief which often characterizes memorial writings. People write about him, now that he is dead, as they regarded him while he was alive, with frank interest and affection. He had a veritable genius for making friends, and he made the bonds of his friendship so strong that not even death can break them.

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The New York Times
Review of Books

Literary Section
of
The New York Times

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 5, 1915

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FACING THE SECOND YEAR

HAVING kept a running chronicle of one of the most momentous years in the history of mankind, THE NEW YORK TIMES CURRENT HISTORY devotes the initial feature of its September number to a symposium in which the leading men of the warring nations look forward to what the second year of the great conflict may have in store for us. These comments of authoritative opinion are, as might be expected, largely retrospective in character; the element of forecast to be found in them is the resultant of analysis of events that have already taken place. Coming from totally different standpoints, it is natural, also, that these sayings should voice the national prejudices of their respective authors. Official Germany, for instance, may be said to speak through the "Manifesto" of the Kaiser WILHELM, the initial number in this interesting symposium, and different phases of the same point of view are to be found in Major ERNEST MORAHT'S discussion of the "German Army's Achievements" and a similar review of "The German Navy in the War," by Captain J. PERSIUS. The British view is given by Sir EDWARD CARSON'S "Britain's Courage Unconquered," and again by Sir GILBERT PARKER in "The War to Date from a British Standpoint." France speaks through President POINCARE'S anniversary message to the French Chamber of Deputies, and again in the article "France Is Fit," by the military expert, Count DE MONTEBELLO. As a matter of course we have heard less from official Russia than from the Governments of any of the other warring nations; hence a special value attaches to the Russian military experts' "Prospect of Russia's Second Year of War," followed by this terse, significant statement from M. POLIVANOFF, the Russian Minister of War:

> "My opinion, in a few words, after one year's duration of this war, unprecedented in the world's annals, is as follows:
>
> "The enemy is strong and cruel, and it is the very reason why Russia and her heroic allies must continue the war should it last for several years—till the enemy is completely crushed."

Among the special articles in this number of THE CURRENT HISTORY the résumé by GUGLIELMO FERRERO—"Where, When, and Whom Was the War Decided Upon?"—is worthy the profound scholarship of its illustrious author. Mme. HEGERMANN-LINCKONE'S "Touring Europe in War-Time," also, is an entertaining record of travel that furnishes besides a noteworthy study by a keen observer of some of the darker sides of European life during the present period of the war. The interview with the Kaiser by the German novelist, GEORG GANGHOFER, is another contribution that adds to the illuminating quality of the September CURRENT HISTORY.

SENATOR ELIHU ROOT'S republication of HERBERT SPENCER'S "The New Toryism" in the September Forum is a reminder, among other things, of the changes in political and philosophic thought that have taken place during the last thirty years. Today the "Synthetic Philosophy" scarcely commands the audience that it did when its long series of volumes came fresh from the press. The old controversies in which SPENCER battled so valiantly for his "system" against all comers have long since been hushed. The very terminology of some of his more technical books seem antiquated to the general reader; the present generation, indeed, is apparently unconcerned with the Spencerian philosophy. Its practical value, however, has not, for that reason, departed. SPENCER was a shrewd observer of men and politics, even if the more abstruse problems discussed in his philosophy have lost their relevancy to current thought and belief. It is this practical outlook in his teaching that Senator ROOT considers vital and of immediate concern to us. Much of what SPENCER said, he tells us, is directly applicable to the conditions which now exist:

> He was the apostle of the right of individual liberty, limited only by the equal rights of others. He made that the basis of his political philosophy. He tested all laws which limited the freedom of the individual by the question whether those laws were necessary to maintain the equal freedom of others. Many of us, I think most of us in America, believe that to be the true principle, the only principle, upon which political ethics can rest securely, and we cannot afford to have our belief become a dead and forgotten faith. He preached the danger in making laws of following the apparent expediency of the moment without regard to political principles and the rules of action which principles demand.

Senator ROOT'S interesting revival of SPENCER'S political philosophy is to be continued, it is announced, by contributions from HENRY CABOT LODGE, NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER, DAVID JAYNE HILL, CHARLES W. ELIOT, Judge GARY, AUGUSTUS D. GARDNER, and WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT.

AS might be expected from his active interest in psychic phenomena, Sir OLIVER LODGE regards the war from a different angle than the one usually assumed. In his new book, "The War and After," just published in England, a résumé of which appeared in last Sunday's NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE, he tells us that "seers and sensitives have known intuitively that great events were being foreshadowed; they felt the coming of the present time and have heralded the advent of a new era." Wars and cataclysmic happenings generally have been at all times favorite themes with those who indulge in "prophetic utterances." Hence, Sir OLIVER'S statement regarding the prescience of contemporary "seers and sensitives" is not so impressive as it might be. Aside from this, his view of the international tragedy is inspiriting by reason of its unflinching optimism. The war, he believes, is a step upward in the regeneration of mankind, a step that, once taken, will bring the human race definitely nearer to the desired goal for which it has always striven. As Sir OLIVER expresses his belief there is, unavoidably, perhaps, a touch of the dogmatism unconsciously employed by many of those engaged in psychical research. Otherwise his cheerful, encouraging outlook must commend itself to all who would find something besides unmitigated gloom and disaster in the course that humanity is pursuing.

SOMETHING of the elaborate method and painstaking scholarship that have been employed in the compilation of the "New English Dictionary" is indicated in the prefatory note by the late Sir JAMES A. H. MURRAY to the tenth volume of the great work. In this note we are told that the longest article

> is that on the word TURN, of which the simple verb has 47 main senses and 65 sub-senses. There are also 25 senses in special phrases, *e. g., turn the scale, turn colour* • • • and 16 combinations with adverbs, *e. g., turn about, turn in* • • • many of which exceed the average length of main words (thus, *turn up* has itself no fewer than 27 senses), so that the total number of sense-divisions, explained and illustrated under this verb is 286. • • • No one will be surprised, therefore, that the analysis of the signification of this word, with the arrangement and illustration of its various meanings, has occupied nearly three months, and that the results, although compressed to a minimum, fill 36 columns.

It has been said, and rightly, that there are few books that furnish such interesting reading as an English dictionary. Doubtless, none have such unbounded depths of information—and entertainment—as the great work that is now nearing completion. As a popular book of reference, however, it is not likely that the latter will supersede the dictionaries now in use.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS

Books Received During the Week Ended Sept. 2 Classified and Annotated According to Contents

History and Biography

A SHORT HISTORY OF JAPAN. By Ernest Wilson Clement. Chicago: University Chicago Press. $1.

An outline history, serving as a guide to a more exhaustive study of the growth of the Japanese Empire.

SERBIA, HER PEOPLE, HISTORY, AND ASPIRATIONS. By Wotslav M. Petrovitch. 12mo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.50.

The author is attache to the Royal Serbian Legation at the Court of St. James's. He has just published "Hero Tales and Legends of the Serbians."

SPANISH MISSION CHURCHES OF NEW MEXICO. By L. Bradford Prince. 8vo. Cedar Rapids, Iowa: The Torch Press. $1.50.

An illustrated account—said to be the first ever published—of mission churches 130 years older than those of California.

CENTENNIAL HISTORY OF KUTZTOWN, PENN. 8vo. Kutztown, Penn.: Kutztown Company. $1.50.

The town, situated on the Easton Road, was formally laid out in 1779.

Drama and Art

POEMS AND SONNETS. By Harold Bell. 12mo. London: Elkin Mathews.

The poems and sonnets are fifteen in number.

THEY TURNED HER OUT IN THE STREET AND OTHER POEMS. By Fred Devine. St. John, N. B.: The St. John Globe Publishing Company.

A collection of short poems.

JANE CLEGG. By St. John Ervine. 12mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 80 cents.

A play in three acts. The heroine is the wife of a poor London clerk.

ON THE ROMANY ROAD. By Rena Cary Sheffield. Short Hills, N. J.: The Voxton Press.

A collection of short poems.

MASQUES OF EAST AND WEST (STAGE GUILD MASQUES.) By Thomas Wood Stevens and Kenneth Sawyer Goodman. New York: Vaughan & Gomme.

Contains a foreword by Percy MacKaye, followed by six masques on historical subjects.

Essays and Criticism

THE AMERICAN COUNTRY GIRL. By Martha Foote Crow. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.50.

Deals with some of the problems of the young woman on the farm.

NATIONAL HUMOR. By David Macrae. 12mo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.75.

The various kinds of humor discussed are: Scottish, Highland, English, Cockney, Welsh, Irish, and American.

European War Books

THE IRISH NUNS AT YPRES. By D. M. C. Edited by R. Barry O'Brien. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25.

An "episode of the war" told by one of the nuns. There is an introduction by John Redmond, M. P.

THE WAR LORDS. (The Wayfarer's Library.) By G. Gardiner. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 40 cents.

Contains essays on twenty of the leading men of Europe and the part they are taking in the war.

Fiction

SURE POP AND THE SAFETY SCOUTS. By Roy Rutherford Bailey. Yonkers-on-Hudson, N. Y.: World Book Company.

A series of adventures, published under the auspices of the National Safety Council.

THE CARNIVAL OF FLORENCE. By Marjorie Bowen. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.35.

A romance of Florence in the days of Savonarola.

THE STORY OF RICHARD TRENT. By Mary Hornbrook Cummins. Boston: Davis & Bond.

A novel having for its hero an Episcopal clergyman, who goes through various religious experiences.

VIRGINIA'S INHERITANCE. By Cooke Donelson Bonton. Boston: Davis & Bond.

A story of the South.

BLINDSTONE. By R. A. Foster-Melliar. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.35.

This story of English life takes its title from the Cornish name for anthracite coal.

THE HIGH PRIESTESS. By Robert Grant. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.35.

A novel of contemporary American life in which the "new woman" plays a leading part.

THE MODERNIST. By Francis Deming Hoyt. 12mo. Lakewood, N. J.: The Lakewood Press. $1.35.

A story of modern social life.

THE WAY OF THESE WOMEN. By E. Phillips Oppenheim. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.35.

A love story in which the man and his fiancee each believes the other guilty of murder.

ALLOY OF GOLD. By Francis William Sullivan. 12mo. New York: Robert M. McBride & Co. $1.35.

A novel of New York life.

Science.

THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF MONOPOLIES. By W. Jethro Brown. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.25.

Largely a critical review of the many remedial measures that have been the subject of legislation. Particular attention is paid to what has been done in Australia on the subject.

POLITICS AND CROWD-MORALITY. By Arthur Christensen. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.50.

The author maintains that civilization is outgrowing the parliamentary system of government.

PATHOLOGICAL LYING, ACCUSATION, AND SWINDLING. By William and Mary Tenney Healy. 8vo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $2.50.

A study in forensic psychology, appearing as the first in a series of criminal science monographs.

CANNING, PRESERVING, AND JELLY MAKING. By Janet M Hill. 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.

An illustrated book intended especially for the suburban and country householder.

PRACTICAL DRAWING. By E. G. Lutz. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

An illustrated book of practical information for the student and general reader.

EDUCATIONAL HYGIENE. Edited by Louis W. Rapeer. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Contains a series of articles of practical value by experts on the subject.

PRACTICAL LAUNDRY WORK: FOR HOME AND SCHOOL. By Louise Wetenhall. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.

An illustrated book of instruction.

Philosophy and Religion

THE CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE OF PRAYER. Edited by James Hastings. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.

The first of a series of books on "The Great Christian Doctrines."

THE MIRACLES OF THE NEW TESTAMENT. By Arthur C. Headlam. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

The Moorhouse Lectures for 1914 delivered in St. Paul's Cathedral, Melbourne.

THE STORY OF OUR BIBLE. By Harold B. Hunting. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Tells how the various books of the Bible came to be written.

SEMINARY ADDRESSES AND OTHER PAPERS. By S. Shechter. Cincinnati: Ark Publishing Company.

These addresses are described as "a plea for traditional Judaism."

Juvenile

HEROIC DEEDS OF AMERICAN SAILORS. By Albert F. Blaisdell and Francis K. Ball. 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 70 cents.

A series of tales for boys and girls from 9 to 13 years of age.

TAD AND HIS FATHER. By F. Lauriston Bullard. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 50 cents.

A story of the home life of Lincoln.

THE ADVENTURES OF CHATTERER, THE RED SQUIRREL, and THE ADVENTURES OF SAMMY JAY. By Thornton W. Burgess. Two Volumes. 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 50 cents each.

Illustrated stories appearing in the series of Realtime Story Books.

THE SCOUT LAW IN PRACTICE. By Arthur A. Carey. 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 60 cents.

Contains an exposition of the scout law and practice by the Chief Scout Executive of the Boy Scouts of America.

THE LITTLE FOLKS OF ANIMAL LAND. By Harry Whittier Frees. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company. $1.50.

Contains sixty photographs of different poses of pet animals with accompanying short stories.

TOM STRONG, JUNIOR. By Alfred Bishop Mason. 12mo. Henry Holt & Co. $1.25.

An illustrated "story of the young United States," in which appear various historical personages.

THE CINDER POND. By Carroll Watson Rankin. 12mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.25.

The story of a "cinder boy" from Michigan, for young people.

JEAN CABOT AT THE HOUSE WITH THE BLUE SHUTTERS. By Gertrude Fisher Scott. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company. $1.

A story of college life for girls.

THE CHILD'S BOOK OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY. By Mary Stoyell Stimpson. 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.

Contains thirty short biographies of famous Americans from Washington to Thomas A. Edison.

DAVE PORTER AT BEAR CAMP. By Edward Stratemeyer. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company. $1.25.

A story of adventure in the Adirondacks for boys.

IN CAMP ON BASS ISLAND. By Paul G. Tomlinson. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

The story of what happened to four class-mates on the St. Lawrence River.

IN MORGAN'S WAKE. By A. Hyatt Verrill. 12mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.35.

An illustrated book of travel on the Spanish Main of especial interest to young readers.

UNCLE ABNER'S LEGACY. By A. Hyatt Verrill. 12mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.35.

An illustrated story for young people, showing what can be done on a small farm.

POLLY COMES TO WOODBINE. By George Ethelbert Walsh. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company. $1.

The story of a "cheerful little girl."

New Editions and Reprints

FIGHTING SHIPS. Edited by Fred T. Jane. London: Sampson Low, Marston & Co.

In the present edition descriptive and statistical surveys are given of all the navies of the world with the exception of Great Britain.

MEDITERRANEAN WINTER RESORTS. By Eustace Reynolds-Ball. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.75.

Seventh edition, revised and in part rewritten.

THE YEARBOOK OF THE UNIVERSITIES OF THE EMPIRE, 1915. Published for the Universities Bureau of the Empire. London: Herbert Jenkins, Ltd.

Owing to the war, some of the features intended for this new edition of the yearbook have been omitted.

Educational

THE MAKING OF AN AMERICAN LIBRARY. By Arthur E. Bostwick. 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.

A practical help to readers who are collecting books. The author is librarian of the St. Louis Public Library.

PIANO MASTERY: TALKS WITH MASTER PIANISTS AND TEACHERS. By Harriette Brower. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.50.

Paderewski, von Buelow, Bauer and twenty-eight others tell how they gained proficiency in piano playing.

For Moderate Incomes

Admirable suggestions for the building of country and suburban homes and for fitting them with comfortable and artistic belongings are offered by Ekin Wallick in "The Small House for a Moderate Income" and "Inexpensive Furnishings in Good Taste." Each of the volumes is profusely and intelligently illustrated in color and in black and white. (Hearst International Library Company. $1.50 and $1.25.)

PROFESSOR HENRI BERGSON DEFINES WAR

Famous French Philosopher Surveys Europe's Contending Forces from the Standpoint of "Life and Matter in Conflict"—Mr. Owen Wister Writes on the Tragedy That Has Befallen Germany

THE MEANING OF THE WAR: Life and Matter in Conflict. By Henri Bergson. With an introduction by H. Wildon Carr. London: T. Fisher Unwin, Ltd.

PROFESSOR BERGSON, the French philosopher whose works have captivated many idealistic thinkers in England and America, uses a striking metaphor to characterize Germany's war madness. He says it is the story of the witch who, by a magic incantation, had won the consent of her broomstick to go to the river and fill her buckets; having no formula ready to check the work, she watched her cave fill with water until she was drowned.

The war is a case of life and matter in conflict, says M. Bergson. Germany's materialism has got beyond her control and is drowning her. The Prussian army, organized and tended with love by Kings lusting for conquest, was still a servant in Bismarck's time, for he had sense enough to put some restraint on the logic of his principles. But in the interval has come Germany's enormous industrial expansion, the new era of machinery, bringing wealth and an intoxication of power.

This new power was promptly hitched to the old principle of brute force, and the combination was canonized with airs of divinity. Henceforth German imperialism had a theory of its own. It should rule the world. Taught in schools and universities, it easily molded to itself a nation already broken in to passive obedience. The very philosophy of the nation became a debased moral materialism.

Here is the point at which the broomstick got out of control. M. Bergson remarks that the mechanical arts have equipped man with more tools in the last fifty years than he had made in all the thousands of years before. And each new tool or machine is an artificial organ, which merely prolongs the natural organs. Man's body became suddenly and prodigiously increased in size and power, but in many cases his soul has been unable to expand to the dimensions of his new body. This was notably true in Germany, where modern industrialism had come with a rush, and where the soul had been stifled by the Government's manipulation of all sources of culture for its own materialistic ends.

M. Bergson makes his main point in this fashion:

> While mankind labored at the task of spiritualization, inferior powers—I was going to say internal powers—plotted an inverse experience for mankind. What would happen if the mechanical forces, which science had brought to a state of readiness for the service of man, should themselves take possession of man in order to make his nature material as their own? * * * What would mankind be when brute force should hold the place of moral force? What would happen, in short, if the moral effort of humanity should turn in its tracks at the moment of attaining its goal, and if some diabolical contrivance should cause it to produce the mechanization of spirit instead of the spiritualization of matter?

There was a people predestined to try the experiment. Prussia had been militarized by her Kings; Germany had been militarized by Prussia; a powerful nation was on the spot marching forward in mechanical order. Administration and military mechanism were only waiting to make alliance with industrial mechanism. The combination once made, a formidable machine would come into existence. A touch upon the starting gear and the other nations would be dragged into the wake of Germany, subjects to the same movement, prisoners to the same mechanism. Such would be the meaning of the war on the day when Germany should decide upon its declaration.

The thing that saved Europe from that fate, according to Professor Bergson, was the heroic resistance of Belgium. At the cry of outraged justice, the world's moral forces were mobilized. England ceased to lie securely behind her fleet, and sent 2,000,000 soldiers. The author continues:

> From that moment the issue of the conflict was not open to doubt. On the one side there was force spread out on the surface; on the other there was force in the depths. On one side, mechanism, the manufactured article which cannot repair its own injuries; on the other, life, the power of creation which makes and remakes itself at every instant. On one side, that which uses itself up; on the other, that which does not use itself up.

Professor Bergson believes that Germany's adoration of her own brute force is a poisonous stimulant. Her energy comes from her pride, he argues, and her semblance of moral force is only the confidence with which her material force inspires her. This means that her courage will waste with her forces, whereas those who are fighting for an ideal of justice and freedom have a principle of life and renovation to draw upon, outside of material things and outside of themselves.

The little book under review consists of an address delivered by M. Bergson as President of the Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques at its annual meeting last December. It has gone through two English editions since June, but has not been offered to the American public before.

THE TRAGEDY OF GERMANY

THE PENTECOST OF CALAMITY. By Owen Wister. New York: The Macmillan Company. 50 cents.

WE expect the author of "The Virginian" to view the European war with an eye trained to the wide horizons of the plains, and we are not disappointed. His vision of the moral issues is clear and accurate, and one closes the limpid pages of "The Pentecost of Calamity" with a new and longer perspective through the maze of untoward events.

Owen Wister holds that Germany herself is the deepest tragedy of the war, because hers is a moral tragedy. The heart of it is the hypnotic state of mind that caused a great nation of estimable people to "spring at the throat of an unsuspecting and unprepared world." Mr. Wister speaks as one who mourns. In the months immediately preceding the war he was a captivated visitor in Germany, lingering with special fondness in Goethe's Frankfurt, and everywhere charmed with the clean streets, the perfect train service, the contented people, their placid energy, their easy mastery of the problems and beauties of every-day life. He contrasted the calm German competency with "the ill-arranged and hectic haste of New York and Chicago," and felt that if he were a new soul coming to earth without any mortal ties he would rather be born in Germany than in any other land whatever.

When Germany suddenly started this war, therefore, Mr. Wister felt as if a dear friend had suddenly gone mad and committed a terrible crime; and such is his art that he conveys this sense of tragedy to his readers. The case of Germany, he says, is a hospital case, a case for the alienist; the mania of grandeur, complemented by the mania of persecution. The disease was deliberately spread throughout the nation by Prussia and the Hohenzollerns.

> For forty years German school children and university students sat in the thickening fumes that exhaled from Berlin, spread everywhere by professors chosen at the fount-head. Any professor or editor who dared speak anything not dictated by Prussia, for German credulity to write down on its slate, was dealt with as a heretic.

That the poisonous gas might do its work the more thoroughly a wall was built about the mind of the nation. Children were taught that all other nations were undeveloped or decadent. The author cites a school geography used in Berlin. Its map of the United States shows a black belt inhabited by negroes, a Middle West section for Indians, and all the rest of the country is labeled "Deutsche Gebiete," the "German sphere of influence." A little American girl in a Berlin school was asked by her friends whether she was of negro or of Indian blood; and when she replied that she was neither, her friend pointed out that this was impossible, for she surely was not German.

To this wholesale perversion of the fountains of learning Mr. Wister ascribes the strange madness of the nation.

The little volume ends with a few soul-searching words as to whether we as a nation have done our full duty in this crisis. The author regrets that our Government did not protest at the moment when The Hague Conventions were violated. To the plea that Old World affairs are none of ours he replies that all humanity is in the same boat, and the people who rock the boat must be stopped by force.

The little volume is written with sustained charm and freshness of insight.

JUDAISM AND THE PROBLEMS OF TODAY

Dr. Schechter Discusses Topics of Wide Interest in His Seminary Addresses and Other Papers

SEMINARY ADDRESSES AND OTHER PAPERS. S. Schechter. Cincinnati: The Ark Publishing Company.

DR. SCHECHTER'S lectures are addressed for the most part to the young men of the seminary over which he presides. The titles of most of these studies appeal directly to Jewish readers, though a large number of the general public, it is true, will always be eager to hear the discussion of the Jewish problem by the man who is undoubtedly the most eminent scholar Judaism has furnished to the time.

But though the army of non-Jewish readers have only a passing interest in the Zionist movement, in the question of Jewish religious education, in the development of Jewish Wissenschaft, there is so much in these lectures, as in their author's worldview, which is keen and searching commentary not on the Jewish problem but on the human problem, that Dr. Schechter's audience will assuredly not be limited to the academic world and the people of his own religion.

One of the most valuable papers of the volume is that on Abraham Lincoln. The conception of Lincoln as a religious mystic is one which, as far as we know, is new. Dr. Schechter does not build up his thesis on the strength of its novelty, however; newness for newness's sake comes in for vast contempt in the course of his remarks. In fact, a profound consciousness of the significance of history penetrates Dr. Schechter's thought; he selects for the impulse of his discussion of Lincoln the concluding words of the inaugural address. "The mystic cords of memory, streiching from every battlefield and patriot grave to every living heart and hearthstone all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature."

This is a somewhat less concise formulation of the idea which Napoleon the Great expressed when he declared "Religion means memory," writes Dr. Schechter, and it transforms Lincoln's conception of the Union from a desirable economic fact to something quite outside and above the rationalist's explanation:

> If the Union was to be saved it had to be raised to the dignity of a religion, which means memory, an object hallowed by past associations, which alone holds out promises for the future.
>
> Notwithstanding all realistic conceptions of history, the "better angels of our nature," that alone terminate great issues by their readiness for sacrifice, will never enlist in a cause purely material. The better angels fought for the shrine of their gods, for the expansion of a religious idea of which they were possessed, for their existence as a nation—that is, their institutions, their language, their literature, their traditional customs and usages; for glory and honor—in brief, for their memories; though gold and other material gains always proved a valuable auxiliary in attracting the minor angels.
>
> The union was not merely a matter of courts and schools and direct taxation; it was an idea and an ideal, an abstract, silent and unseen, "an hypostasis of memory and hope, an appealing only to our sense of reverence and worship, or 'the better angels of our nature.'" This same conception must hold, says Dr. Schechter, in an earlier lecture delivered in 1906, of the Zionist movement. The return of the Jews to Palestine must be something more than a mere economic experiment; it must be a linking of the centuries past with the centuries to come, therein rising to the dignity of a religious idea.
>
> Any religious manifestation, he argues simply, "must have regard for those who are not there":
>
> * * * But I have learned that unless it is a present which forms a link between two eternities, representing an answer of Amen to the past and an opening prayer to the future, it will be a very petty present indeed, while its so-called needs will often turn out to be a mere caprice of the mob, or a whim of fashion, or the hobby of some wilful individual, sure to disappear when viewed sub specie aeternitatis.

A belief in the past as a living and efficient factor in all that is permanent of the present may be remarked, not so much as characteristically Jewish, as thoroughly un-American. As far as religion is concerned, it is not a popular view especially in a country of somewhat fore-shortened associations; modern thought prefers to hold its faith as an individual and spontaneous affair, beholden to nothing in the past or future and precious little in the present.

But modern curiosity is undoubtedly awake to matters of religion, and it is for this reason that Dr. Schechter's volume will find many readers who have little or no interest in the subjects indicated by the table of contents. For all these lectures point in the same direction; the same plea runs through them all, a plea for the respiritualization of modern life. Dr. Schechter defends religion against the charge of failure, so frequently heard since August, 1914.

> But is it religion that is a failure? Have we been living in a really religious age when this calamity overwhelmed us? Has there been any doctrine which has remained unassailed during the last two generations; any portion of the Scriptures which has escaped heartless dissection? Almost every ideal sanctioned by tradition and the consent of humanity has been boldly challenged, whilst many a noble sentiment almost inherent in the race has been ridiculed and looked upon as an impediment to the perfection of a misunderstood manhood.
>
> And when all the sources of our inspiration had been destroyed and laid dry, we expected religion to quench this world conflagration.

Out of the universal catastrophe, humanity will emerge chastened. It will not be the powerful man, but the good man, the meek and affectionate man who will become our ideal, and organization in its present terrific exaggeration will give way to "loving kindness and truth."

"I still belong to that older world which accepted certain humanitarian principles handed down to us from the French Revolution as God-given truths, and which still looks upon the Declaration of Independence based on the same principles, as a sacred document, in spite of its 'glittering generalities.'" It is the glittering generalities, the love of man for his neighbor, his humility before God, rather than strength and passion and ambition—the "eternal verities,"—which Dr. Schechter prophesies will rule the world when the present upheaval is over.

Some day some one is going to analyze Dr. Schechter's philosophy, pick it to pieces and match it up. It will be a difficult task, for it is not of the sort which builds itself into a "system" nor rests upon the rules of the rationalists. It does rest, however, upon a profound scholarship, upon a deep sympathy with many things, and upon that rare gift of humor which, speaking of Lincoln, he, himself, rightly calls "divine." These make the underlying appeal of the present volume, as we have said, universal. The fact only deepens our regret that this appeal is not more direct, is not one which would go less deviously and more widely to the large and general public which it deserves. It is to be hoped that some day Dr. Schechter will write such a book.





Just Published

SHADOWS of FLAMES

By AMÉLIE RIVES
(Princess Troubetzkoy)

Author of "World's End," etc.

"*Her greatest novel,* * * * with stronger characters, greater human interest, a closer knit plot, * * * than anything this writer has previously accomplished."—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

FREDERICK A. STOKES COMPANY

BROWNING, BREATHITT, KIPLING, HOWELLS

Readers of The New York Times Review of Books Express Their Opinions Regarding Various Subjects of Current Literary Interest

New York Times Review of Books:

IN a recent number of THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW occurs the following statement:

> What would the student of Browning give to hear the poet recite his own verse? One can conceive that the tortures incident to the solution of some of the typical Browning puzzles might give rise to a sort of mental S O S that nothing could satisfy short of a communication, telepathic or otherwise, from the inventor of the aforesaid puzzles.

The most eager reader of Browning must acknowledge that this accusation is pillared in fact. But the most hostile critic of his poetry or verse must admit that there is a side which is not stated. It has long been my opinion that Browning holds interest for the ordinary man; for the strap-hanger; for the woman who shops at the public markets; for the clerk who wears exposed suspenders in his office, for the reader who prefers Bret Harte for fiction and Eugene Field for poetry. I myself have heard of one Y. M. C. A. worker who kept a class of boys entertained by talks on Robert Browning. I think they were newsboys, but cannot remember certainly.

Much of this poet's writing is profoundly obscure. Indeed, the adjective has become conventional as a characteristic term. We never say it is hard to understand deep, dull, or incomprehensible; it is always "obscure." Sometimes one is almost tempted to believe that the accusation, like the attributive, is borrowed, second-handed, from a friend. On the other hand, many of Browning's poems, if little of his poetry, are on commonplace subjects and about commonplace persons. For every "Sordello" there are folis of the Count Gismond type; and for Caliban there may be a horde of muckle-mouthed Megs, impulsive De Lorges, galloping Dircks, and grinning Lippis. The man who finds his reach in "Paul Revere's Ride" will read with quickening pulse "How the Good News Was Brought from Ghent to Aix"; the woman who dotes on sensation will find her appetite for emotional titillation satisfied by the stalling solution of "A Forgiveness"; the boy who draws excitement from lively narratives, rapid with action and vividly told, will find his heart stopped by the exaggerated "An Incident of the French Camp." Any ordinary person, wondering sanely or whimsically about the everyday living relations of men with women and men with men, will discover outlets for their curiosity in Robert Browning. As some one has remarked, "in no sense is he 'too wise or good' for human nature's daily food."

Nearly all persons have more interest in humanity than in objective nature; most of us are drawn to our fellow-men, while comparatively few of us have appreciation of external beauty. Now, some such ratio characterizes Browning's poetry. He neglected nature to concentrate his whole attention upon humanity. And my point is that he comes closer to the viewpoint of the average man by his negligence than he would have come by keeping faith with poetic convention.

He had the same eager human interest which activates the average juryman—except that his range was wider and his scrutiny closer. He peered into corners which typical men have overlooked; he recognized face and name and heart creatures to whose very existence they have been blind. As Landor says, and Stopford Brooke quotes:

> Since Chaucer was alive and hale
> No man hath walked along our roads with sleep
> So active, so inquiring eye, or tongue
> So varied in discourse.

And the largeness and the democracy of the fact is that the poet's enthusiastic curiosity was entirely catholic—denationalized and declassified:

> He stood and watched the cobbler at his trade,
> The man who sells a lemon into drink,
> He glanced o'er books on stalls with half an eye,
> And broad-eyed bold-print posters on the wall.
> He took such a cognizance of men and things,
> If any beat a horse, you felt he saw;
> If any cursed a woman, he took note;
> Yet stared at nobody.

But one is not to imagine from his exaltation of workaday humanity that Browning was without striking and glowing characteristics of genius. Instances in refutation are his fertility of vocabulary, his boldness of expression, his repression of the hackneyed, his skill in rhyming, and his futurity of vision. But these are things which do not stir John Doe. So, I should like to stress two others of his powers which are usually insufficiently emphasized—one, his vividness of speech; the other, his blazing sense of color. I do not urge this intense color feeling as a merit, although I think it such, but I do point it out as an attraction to young people and to persons who skip nature-poetry and who "do" the Metropolitan Museum in ten minutes. Let them contradict me, and when they go home their nickties and the pictures on their walls will give them the lie. In this respect, at least, Browning is in sympathy with their taste—always he is giving his creations a sheen of brightness; always he is dipping his imagery into one of the cardinal colors. For an explicit illustration, notice "My Star," and remark, also, how he colors melancholy imagery in this little scene from "James Lee's Wife":

> The swallow has set her six young on the rail
> And looks seaward;
> The writer's in stripes like a snake, olive-pale
> To the leeward:
> On the weather-side, black, spotted white with the wash.
> "Good fortune departs and disaster's behind,"
> Hark, the wind with its infinite wail!

Besides word-painting, Browning gained more delicate effects by onomatopoeia. I mean not merely echo's verse—any tyro can achieve that—but, broadly, any language suggesting its content by its sound. Consider an example of imitative onomatopoeia in which the vigorous man represents a motion by a movement; that is, by a rhythm. Would not these anapests carry one "Through the Metidja to Abd-El-Kadr"?

> As I ride, as I ride,
> Ne'er has spur my swift horse plied,
> Yet his hide, streaked and pied,
> As I ride, as I ride,
> Shows where sweat has sprung and dried—
> Zebra-footed, ostrich-thighed—
> How has vied, stride with stride,
> As I ride, as I ride!

A third sort of onomaptopoeia, which is the most delicate of all, depends neither on echo nor on rhythm, but on adaptations of harmony and pitch; it suggests neither a sound nor a motion, but a mood. In two familiar stanzas which may be used for light, fitness as well as mechanics plays a part. I quote the "Meeting at Night":

> The grey sea and the long black land
> And the yellow half-moon large and low;
> And the startled little waves that leap
> In fiery ringlets from their sleep,
> As I gain the cove with pushing prow,
> And quench its speed i' the slushy sand.
>
> Then a mile of warm, sea-scented beach;
> Three fields to cross till a farm appears;
> A tap at the pane, the quick, sharp scratch
> And blue spurt of a lighted match,
> And a voice less loud, through its joys and fears,
> Than the two hearts beating each to each.

These tedious considerations—and I believe I have used your paragraph too much as a springboard for my loquacious exaggerations—involve some of the points in Browning's poetry which are most ignored. They are the points from which the average voter judges his pleasure in literature. He demands of it what he demands of life—that it shall be sounding, that it shall be vivid and highly colored; that it shall be tingling and rapid, and that it shall come near him. Some of Browning's poetry can satisfy his exactions.

DOUBLEW CUBED.

New York, Aug. 20.

BREATHITT COUNTY

New York Times Review of Books:

I HAVE recently received an autograph copy of a book by a man 92 years old, and he is now about to begin to write a series of reminiscences for a newspaper in his locality. The man is J. Green Trimble, banker of Mount Sterling, Ky., and the title of his little volume is "Recollections of Breathitt." It is issued from the office of The Times, at Jackson, the county seat of Breathitt County, and Breathitt is that "Bloody Breathitt" most newspaper readers have beard of in red spots. Strange as it may appear to the outside reader, there is nothing in the book to indicate that the writer, through almost eighty-years of social and business interests in Bloody Breathitt, never killed a man nor was killed himself. While the book is largely of local interest it is of general value as showing the world changes that have taken place in one man's lifetime, although it may be explained that most of those changes have not occurred in that part of Kentucky of which the book treats. One change is noticeable, however, and that is that Mr. Trimble sold salt at $10.50 a barrel and bought good apple brandy at the same price. He also bought good hogs at $1.25 a hundred and sold calico at 37½ cents a yard, and seven yards composed a lady's gown of that period. The nearest Post Office or store to his store at the mouth of Quicksand was thirty miles, and for more than a year he never saw a newspaper. He was a pioneer business man turning his attention to whatever promised profit, and through all his years of dealings with all kinds of people in the mountains he was never mixed up in a feud and never had any serious trouble with his neighbors, which naturally provokes the inquiry, Why didn't everybody else do likewise? His story, full of humor and incident, is not literary in the least, but it is good reading, and the "contemporary human interest" is quite as contemporary and no less human than if it had occurred three-quarters of a month ago instead of three-quarters of a century ago.

Mr. Trimble has lived during the terms of twenty-four Presidents of the United States, so young is this big country of ours, and he has seen us grow from few potatoes in a hill to the most productive piece of real estate on earth. That he has put part of his experiences into print for the benefit of those who are following him is an example. I think, for thousands of the old men of this country, the pioneers along all the unbiazed trails, to put into print for posterity their experiences in the upbuilding of a people. Many who have done master work in that line have written their memoirs, or had them written for them, but no less interesting and no less worthy are the stories of the unknown beginners on the trail. No man who has lived his threescore and ten years, no matter how plain and lowly his life has been, but could tell some kind of story that would be in one way or another a lesson to those who are coming after him. It would be a pleasure as well to the writer to see himself in print, and if thousands of such stories were written and later preserved by the States to which they pertained, they would be invaluable to future historians.

W. J. L.

New York, Aug. 24.

"THE NURSE'S STORY"

The New York Times Review of Books:

THE very excellent and discerning review in THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW of "The Nurse's Story" is the excuse for this letter. Among other things the critic writes: "All this is told skillfully and with animation, and reads very much as if it might have been taken from the actual experience of a real nurse." Now, it so happens that the author was in Flanders and in Northern France, and as a nurse was witness to many of the scenes described. All that happened to the heroine of the story did not happen to the author, but it all happened, happened to various nurses with whom she was intimately associated, whose testimony is unimpeachable and who related their experiences, knowing the use that was to be made of them and the consequent importance of accuracy. The attempt of the wounded German officer to tear the bandages from the more seriously wounded English Captain while in the same hospital ward, the nurse who would have given the typhoid patient ice water to drink had she not been interrupted, the outrage of the young girl by the Prussian officer and his cool proposal to "take care of her," the touching and terrible scene between the wounded Frenchman and his wife, soon to become the mother of a German baby—these and other dramatic incidents in the story are facts, not fiction.

When the author returned to this country with her notes she decided to cast her story in fiction form, believing that it would get wider audience and be more poignantly realistic than if related as fact. She believed that the public had read all the war articles it could assimilate, that it had become, to a certain extent, hardened to the narration of facts, but that it might welcome a realistic romance based on actual events. Her chief desire was to get the nurse's story before the public, knowing that the truth of her narrative could be disclosed later. The question of financial reward did not interest her in the least, for she is a woman of large fortune.

Your reviewer, by his keen appreciation, has convinced her that she chose wisely, and he has also added testimony to the belief, held by many, that an intelligent person with enthusiasm and a story to tell can tell it acceptably, though he lack training and experience in the business of writing. "The Nurse's Story" is Adele Bieneau's first attempt, but it has the great charm of simplicity, a simplicity that is almost naïve and never crude.

HEWITT HANSON HOWLAND.

Indianapolis, Aug. 23, 1915.

MR. KIPLING'S AVIATOR

New York Times Review of Books:

WHY should it be such a puzzling question that the aviator in Mr. Kipling's story, "Mary Postgate," should have spoken to the vindictive spinster in French?

It was only an effort on the part of the man to hide his nationality so that he might receive assistance in his dire plight. He well knew that with "das todt Kind," in his wake, and "Gott strafe England," in his heart, he would receive small help from the people he had sworn to hate.

Just how one could think that Mr. Kipling had any intention of suggesting that the man was a Frenchman I cannot understand, but the touch is entirely Kiplingesque in that the author, with the characteristic mark of his genius, expresses by suggestion details that would spoil the artistic touch of his story. Suppose the writer had proceeded to describe the mental processes of the wounded German, as many writers would have done, making him think out loud as it were? Instead, "he speaks French and fumbles it."

The touch is indeed Kiplingesque and no Kipling enthusiast could ever miss the mark.

J. W. DOWNEY, Jr.

New York, Aug. 30.

MR. HOWELLS'S SKETCH

New York Times Review of Books:

YOUR comment in Sunday's BOOK REVIEW on Mr. Howells's sketch, "Somebody's Mother," moves me to call your attention to an odd phrase for a master of English to use and Harper to permit to "get by." The person who came to the assistance of the unique party in the story is called "a light shade of colored girl." A colored girl of light shade—or of light complexion—she might have been, but how even a colored girl could be a "shade," unless Mr. Howells was indulging in a pun, is beyond my humble comprehension.

I beg to differ with you in regard to the "humor" in this sketch. Would not satire be a more descriptive word—the satire of the sentimental in which realism carried to extreme delights? Is there ever anything humorous in the spectacle of a besotted old human derelict—be it "somebody's" or nobody's, mother or father—even though it be borne into port by a compassionate colored girl on one hand and a young gentleman in evening clothes on the other? I agree with the sister and brother in the story in thinking the incident "past a joke."

The father who followed along enjoying such a scene was no humorist—as it seems Mr. Howells would have us believe—for he lacked the sense of the tragic which accompanies real sense of humor—the capacity to weep that lies close to the true humorist's capacity to laugh.

MARY NEWTON STANARD.

Richmond, Va., Aug. 30.

FORTY YEARS ON THE STAGE

FORTY YEARS ON THE STAGE: Others (Principally) and Myself. By J. H. Barnes. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.50.

THE present volume, "Forty Years on the Stage," is the professional autobiography of J. H. Barnes, the story of one who in his time played many parts. Never himself enrolled among the great, it was the lot of this English actor often to work close to genius. He went on with many of the big folk of his day and generation, and across the stage of his memory there walk now most of the famous players of the last half century in the English and American theatre. It is this that lends interest to a bulky volume of reminiscence, for otherwise one would find it a quite laborious chronicle of exits and entrances, distinguished by no power of selection and graced by little literary skill.

Barnes's is a long story, as would be Gidden's, say, or Anson's. It is the green-room diary of one who played with Irving in the first performance of "The Bells" and who has lived to pose Polonius in the movies with the greatest living Hamlet. He was in the same company with H. C. Blythe before that player crossed the Atlantic and changed his name to Maurice Barrymore, and his history includes so different and so exceedingly modern an experience as a Shaw engagement with the Vedreme-Barker Company. It is the mannerly voice of a half-puzzled, loyal old actor we hear saying:

> If I was never able to yield to the hysteria that possessed most people at the time it was not because I did not appreciate their methods and their ability, but simply because I had met a good many clever people in my life previously, and I was not quite prepared to blot from my memory all that had gone before.

Mr. Barnes's memories are nearly as much of New York as of London. If he played Pygmalion to Mary Anderson's Galatea at Irving's Lyceum, he played Romeo to Adelaide Neilson's Juliet at the old Fourteenth Street Theatre in this city. If he played Macduff with Ristori at Drury Lane, it was at Wallack's that she kissed him enthusiastically on both cheeks to the intense interest of a crowded lobby. It is Ristori he calls the incomparable artist.

"I say 'incomparable,'" he explains, "because not only was she the greatest actress I have ever played with or seen, but she was at the same time by far the greatest female mentality I have ever met."

Ristori's Elizabeth and Phelps's Sir Partinax Macsycophant—these are his biggest memories. But, of course, trifles as well are recorded, for the book abounds in anecdotes of which let us have just this one concerning John Clayton of the Calthrop tribe.

"A budding dramatist, (brother of a very successful one,) sent him a play to read," Barnes records. "After a very short time the author wrote to know if it had been considered. No reply. Quite soon again he wrote a very curt letter demanding an answer. Next day he got his manuscript back with the following note inclosed:

> My dear Sir: I Have read your play. Oh! my dear Sir! Yours truly, J. C.

And so it goes, a long story told with a certain stateliness that is appropriate enough for what is, in chief, a fond chronicle of the palmy days.



QUERIES AND ANSWERS FROM TIMES READERS

COMMUNICATIONS for these columns should be addressed to the Editor of Queries and Answers, New York Times Review of Books. They should be written on only one side of the paper and must contain the name and address of the writer. If the inquirer prefers, initials only will be printed with the communication.

ANSWERS BY THE EDITOR

F. N. R.—Will you kindly inform me as to whether any collection of poems by Katharine Tynan has been published and, if so, where?

Thomas B. Mosher, 45 Exchange Street, Portland, Me., published at 50 cents and $1 Little Book of XXIV. Carols, by Katharine (Tynan) Hinkson.

DOROTHY HUMBERT.—Will you kindly inform me of the value of an original autograph letter written by the late Sir W. S. Gilbert to the late Hermann Vezin?

It is worth about $3.

D. F. MARTIN.—Will you let me know where I may find Kipling's "If"?

It appeared in The American Magazine for October, 1910.

F. K.—Would you kindly give me a small sketch or article pertaining to the home life of Gene Stratton Porter?

Mrs. Gene Stratton Porter was born on a farm in Wabash County, Indiana, in 1868. She is the daughter of Mark and Mary (Shellenbarger) Stratton. She was for two years the editor of the camera department of Recreation, and for two years later was on the natural history department of Outing. For four years she was employed as a specialist in natural history photography on The Photographic Times Annual Almanac. In 1886 she was married at Wabash, Ind., to Charles Darwin Porter.. She is a resident of Rome City, Ind.

J. P. H.—Kindly advise who wrote "Letters From a Chinese Official."

The "Letters from a Chinese Official" was written by G. L. Dickinson, and the book was published by Doubleday, Page & Co., New York.

ANSWERS FROM READERS

C. P. PECKHAM.—Referring to "H. B. F.'s" inquiry for the poem beginning "When I Am Old, and, Oh, How Soon," &c., and Frederick B. Stevens's reply giving two stanzas, but not the author's name, I would say that the author is Caroline A. Briggs. There is much more to the poem than Mr. Stevens quoted.

J. L. RAMAGE.—Noticing the request of "N. B. S." as to some lines of a song, "May MacNeil," I inclose the entire song from The Scottish Minstrel, published in 1870, by Dr. Rogers. The author, Erskine Conolly, died in Edinburgh about 75 years ago. Among the modern poets in Scotland, he was well thought of and "Mary MacNeil" was esteemed for its beauty and feeling.

The poem follows:

The last gleam o' sunset was sinkin'
Oure mountain an' meadowland glinting farewell;
An' thousands o' stars in the heavens were blinkin',
As bright as the een o' sweet Mary MacNeil's.

A-glowin' wi' gladness she leaned on her lover,
Her een tellin' secrets she thought to conceal,
And fondly they wandered whar nane might discover,
The tryst o' young Ronald an' Mary MacNeil.

Oh! Mary was modest, an' pure as the lily
That dewdrops o' mornin' in fragrance reveal;
Nae fresh bloomin' flowret in hill or in valley
Could rival the beauty of Mary MacNeil.

She moved, and the Graces play'd sportive around her;
She smiled and the hearts o' the cauldest wad thrill;
She sang and the mavis cam' listenin' in wonder
To claim a sweet sister in Mary MacNeil.

But ae bitter blast on its fair promise blawin',
Frae Spring i' its beauty an' blossoms will steal;
An ae sudden blight on the gentle heart fa'in;
Inflicts the deep wound nothing earthly can heal.

The Simmer saw Ronald on glory's path fa'in;
The Autumn, his corse on the red battle-field;
The Winter, the maiden found heart-broken, dyin',
An' Spring spread the green turf oure Mary MacNeil.

A. R. J.—In response to the request for the poem "My Ain Countree," which is ascribed to Alan Cunningham, the well-known Scottish poet, I send the following verses:

The sun rises bright in France,
And fair is he;
But he has tint the blythe blink he had
In my ain countree.
Oh! gladness comes to many,
But sorrow comes to me,
As I look o'er the wide ocean
To my ain countree.

Oh! it's not my ain ruin
That saddens, aye, my e'e,
But the love I left in Galloway,
Wi' bonnie bairns three;
My hamely hearth burn'd bonnie,
And smiled my fair Marie—
I've left it a' my heart behind me,
In my ain countree.

The bud comes back to Summer,
An' the blossom to the bee,
But I win back—oh, never!
To my ain countree.
I'm leal to the high heaven,
Which will be leal to me;
An' there I'll meet ye a' soon,
Frae my ain countree.

HERMAN T. RADIN.—In answer to C. S.'s inquiry in Appeals to Readers column, of Aug. 22, for a certain English war poem, would say that the one he refers to is undoubtedly Harold Begbie's poem, "Fall In." This was printed in full in The New York Times of Sunday, Sept. 27, 1914, in a page devoted to "Warlike Strains by England's Poets."

E. A. T. B.—The poem asked for by "A. M." in your issue of Aug. 15, as I recollect it, goes:

While the napkin is coming
The soup grows cold;
While the buttons are matched
The pattern is sold.
While the bonnet is trimmed
The face grows old.
And everything comes too late, too late.

ANNA L. MOORE.—In answer to the request of Mrs. J. E. Kent in The Book Review of Aug. 22 the following lines are submitted. They were copied from a sampler made in 1837:

May this work a certain proof remain
That in youth's gay period I was usefully employed;
Age will show life's best pursuits are vain
And few the pleasures here to be enjoyed.

ARTHUR HEINE.—In answer to Carl Richard's inquiry of Aug. 15 the quotation is:

Hold you still, I say;
Mine honor keeps the weather of my fate;
Life every man holds dear; but the dear man
Holds honor more precious than life;

and is found in Shakespeare's "Troilus and Cressida," Act 5, Scene 3.

MRS. FRAUNIE FRAUNHOLZ.—In reply to Morton Watkins's inquiry, Sir Edwin Arnold is the author. The lines are from his work, "The Light of Asia," published by Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., New York, and will be found on Page 21, Book I., of that work. It is the "Life and Teaching of Gautama, Prince of India and Founder of Buddhism," as told in verse by an Indian Buddhist.

Answers to this query have been received also from F. W. Stevens, Boston, Mass.; L. Aschcroft, New York, and "L. S.," Brooklyn, N. Y.

APPEALS TO READERS

N. M. B.—I have endeavored through The Boston Transcript without success to get the full poem of which the following lines are parts:

If I could paint the lady of my dreams,
As difficult to hold and keep as morning
mists that hang above the streams. * * *
I'd paint the blackness of a starless night
To paint the raven shadows of her hair,
And draw in long, fine lines
The silken lashes shutting out the light.

A. J.—Will you kindly ascertain for me if possible the author of the following lines:

If in the garden of the heart
Spring flowers of light and grace,
The soul will steal their loveliest part
To bloom upon the face.

The title of the poem was, I think, "The Garden of the Heart." I should be obliged to any one of your readers who could give me the entire poem.

C. G.—Can any one name the author and the poem containing the lines:

Your cap is on crookit,
Your belt is unhookit,
You may not be droonk,
But bejabbers you look it.

J. G. D.—Will some reader give me the name of the song of which the inclosed sheet gives a part, as well as where it may be purchased?

But the trail that leads to tradition
Is posted and blazed all the way;
Some day there'll be one grand round-up
Where cowboys like cattle will stand
To be judged by the writers of judgment
Who are posted and know every brand.
Perhaps there will be some stray cowboy
Unclaimed, unbranded, by the way,
Who will pass by the writers of judgment
Into that sweet by and by.

MONSEY.—Will some kind reader furnish the words of the patriotic song "Ye Sons of Columbia"? It was a favorite song of the soldiers of the United States Army before and during the War of 1812, sung to a tune written in 1784 in Edinburgh, Scotland, for an "Ode to Anacreon."

H. D. FISH.—Can any of your readers give any information as to the author of the following:

The wise forget, dear heart,
They leave the past,
And play the hero's part,
Firm to the last.

They weep not nor regret,
Dry are their eyes.
Dear heart, the wise forget,
I am not wise.

F. S. ENGEL.—Will one of your readers kindly inform me who is the author of the following passage and if possible quote the complete poem:

They outsoared the shadow of our night;
Envy and calumny and hate and pain,
And that unrest which men miscall delight,
Can touch them not and torture not again.

D. D. C.—S. S. Prentiss of Mississippi wrote—impromptu—three stanzas describing the murder of a peddler on the road near Vicksburg. One stanza read:

There was a step timed with his own,
A figure that stooped and bowed.
An arm uplifted, a dagger that shone
Like a splinter of moonlight downward thrown,
And the moon went behind a cloud.

Will any one supply the first and last stanzas?

B. F. LINGO.—Can any reader tell me where I can find a poem entitled "The Grass," one line only of which I remember, and it is about as follows:

The grass remembers so many graves
That no one else remembers.

EXCAVATIONS AT BABYLON

EXCAVATIONS AT BABYLON. By Robert Koldewey. Translated by Agnes S. Johns. The Macmillan Company.

PROFESSOR KOLDEWEY, who was appointed by the Prussian Government to conduct the excavations on the site of ancient Babylon, gives in this richly illustrated volume an account of his work for the thirteen years, 1900 to 1912. Babylon happens to be the city which has received the fullest attention of travelers and excavators among all those of Mesopotamia. Rich paid a visit to the site as early as 1811, while Layard and Oppert both excavated in the early '50's, to be followed by Rassam, on behalf of the British Museum, throughout the 80's.

Yet it may be fairly said that Professor Koldewey has made the work of his predecessors entirely obsolete. Excavation is nowadays something more than a mere art; it might almost be described as an exact science. By careful measurements and meticulous preservation of relics the modern explorer wrings its secrets out of the most difficult site; in particular, the sequel of cities on the same site are carefully discriminated, as at Troy and Gezer, till the excavator can distinguish between seven successive cities, all superimposed on one another.

Professor Koldewey has not had this difficulty with his materials, though he rightly distinguishes between the various periods at which the very large area of ancient Babylon was built upon. It is the largeness of the area that has formed his chief trouble, and he has still large sections of the ancient city to excavate and determine their relation to the whole scheme of fortification and habitation. Nevertheless, it is remarkable how much he has already uncovered and how ingeniously he has determined the character of the different buildings and roads which have thus yielded their secrets to the spades of his workmen. He has been more lucky than Layard or even Oppert, in so far that the reading of the cuneiform inscriptions is so trustworthy nowadays that the inscriptions on the walls determine, in almost every case, the character of the buildings. Where these fail Professor Koldewey has to resort to calling a building "Temple Z" until the time arrives when some inscription would be found and determined to what god of the Babylonian Pantheon this particular temple was dedicated.

The method adopted by Professor Koldewey in describing his excavations gives the reader a very clear notion of the relative position of the buildings that he works his way through, the ground plan of the whole city, not in the order in which the excavations were taken up, but rather that of their actual position on the ground plan. Maps and photographs illustrate the progress of work and enable the reader to follow it with intelligence and interest.

Indeed, these illustrations form the most attractive part of the volume. At times the shadows of the photographs are so deep that it is difficult to follow many of the details, but the general outlines come out clearly enough to follow the text. The ornamentations of the walls are also illustrated, at times, in colors, and the frontispiece gives a reproduction of a colored enameled vase which appears to have been recovered intact. Mrs. Johns has translated the text with great skill, and the whole book is a worthy monument of a remarkable piece of excavation which is probably unlikely to be renewed for many years to come.

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PUBLISHERS AND AUTHORS THIS FALL

Unwonted Activity in the World of Books That Gives Promise of Interesting Publications in Various Departments of Literature This Fall

SIR GILBERT PARKER'S new novel, "The Money Master," will be published this week by the Harpers. For the setting the author has gone back to Canada, the scene of his early successes. The Harpers have ready for immediate publication "The Inner Law," by Will N. Harben, the story of a man's spiritual regeneration, part of whose action takes place in the South and part in New York, and "The Trail of the Hawk," in which Sinclair Lewis carries the son of a Norwegian immigrant to Minnesota through many varied and stirring experiences.

At the end of the week the Scribners will bring out "When My Ship Comes In," by Gouverneur Morris, the tale of a playwright and his adventures along Broadway, and "The Twisted Skein," a romance of college life, by Ralph D. Paine, wherein a business man enjoys by proxy the fun and interest of college life.

The admirers of Hugh Walpole will welcome a new novel by him which the George H. Doran Company promise for Sept. 18. It is called "The Golden Scarecrow," and is the fanciful story of a dozen children living about a London square.

"The Sweet-Scented Name" is the pleasing title of a collection of Russian fairy tales, fables, and stories by Feodor Sologub, edited by Stephen Graham, which the Putnams will have ready at the end of this week.

In "The Little Iliad," which the J. B. Lippincott Company will publish this week, Maurice Hewlett tells a modern satirical tale of the kidnapping of a twentieth century Helen. On the same date the Lippincotts will have ready also two new books, by Frank T. Bullen, sea stories having the titles "The Complete Sea Cook" and "The Salvage of a Sailor."

"Harding of Allenwood" is the title of a story by Harold Bindloss, about an adventurous and capable American in Saskatchewan, which is announced for the end of this week by the Frederick A. Stokes Company. On the same date this house will publish "Living Up to Billy," a piece of New York fiction having a young dancer as its central figure, by Elizabeth Cooper, whose "My Lady of the Chinese Courtyard" attracted attention last year.

Mary Hallock Foote tells the story of an energetic, typical American family in "The Valley Road," which the Houghton Mifflin Company will have ready at the end of this week. Most of the background is California, some of the action taking place during the San Francisco earthquake and some of it in Korea during the Russo-Japanese war.

Within a week or two Doubleday, Page & Co. will publish "The Story of Julia Page," by Kathleen Norris, which tells how a little San Francisco girl grew up out of poor and unpromising surroundings into better things.

In "Belgium's Agony," which the Houghton Mifflin Company promise for next Saturday, Emile Verhaeren gives a picture of Belgium as it was before the war, outlining its history, artistic, spiritual, and political, and then describes the invasion by Germany, dwelling upon the sudden welding together of the Belgian people.

On Sept. 8 Little, Brown & Co. will publish "Reminiscences of Sir Robert Ball," the famous English astronomer, edited by his son, W. Valentine Ball. On the same date this house will have ready F. Lauriston Bullard's intimate appreciation of Lincoln's home life and fatherly love called "Tad and His Father."

"The Passing of the Armies," by Major Gen. Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain, is an account of the final campaigns of the Army of the Potomac, based upon personal reminiscences of the Fifth Army Corps, which the Putnams announce for Sept. 11. On the same date will come from this house a translation of Vladimir Solovyof's "War and Christianity," in which this Russian philosopher combats the ideas of Tolstoy and the theory of Positivism. "Isabel of Castile and the Making of the Spanish Nation," by Irene Plunket, which the Putnams will bring out this week, is the story of how a woman ruler led her country from a very low to a very high place in the councils of Europe.

"The Story of a Pioneer," which the Harpers announce for immediate publication, is the account by the Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, of the varied activities of her long and eventful life from her infancy as an immigrant child on the Western frontier.

"New York's Part in History," by Sherman Williams of the New York University, recounts the distinguished work which has been done by some of New York's greatest citizens.

Heinrich von Treitschke's "History of Germany in the Nineteenth Century," translated by Eden and Cedar Paul, with an introduction by William H. Dawson, will be published Sept. 10 by McBride, Nast & Co. On the same date this house will have ready "Madame du Barry, a King's Favorite," by Claude Saint André, a study said to be based on unpublished documents, which takes the view that the famous beauty has been much maligned.

A. Vivanti Chartres's biography of "Marie Tarnowska," the Russian Countess who has recently been released from an Italian prison to which she was sent for instigating the murder of her lover, will be published this week by the Century Company.

Doubleday, Page & Co. will have ready some time this month five new volumes in the American Books Series. They will be "The American School," by Walter S. Hinchman; "Cost of Living," by Fabian Franklin; "Socialism in America," by John Macy; "American Ideals," by Clayton Sedgwick Cooper, and "The Federal Reserve," by H. Parker Willis.

Mitchell Kennerley will have ready within a week or two, delayed from last Spring, W. H. Hudson's "Adventures Among Birds," a natural history book that takes cognisance of matters outside its own immediate domain.

The Macmillan Company will publish shortly "Who Is Insane?" in which Dr. Stephen Smith presents in a popular way the facts about insanity as they are known to experts.

"The Aims and Defects of College Education," by Foster Partridge Boswell of Hobart College, which the Putnams will have ready this week, will present the results of an original investigation by the author.

Ready for publication at an early date E. P. Dutton & Co. have a series of practical little books intended as handbooks for those seeking training and experience at home or in the school. They include volumes on laundry work, lantern making, art applied to handwork, knitting, and scissors work for children.

On Sept. 18 Dodd, Mead & Co. will issue three critical studies of the work of famous authors. "Bernard Shaw," by P. P. Howe, discusses his personality as well as the various phases of his work: "Maurice Maeterlinck," by Una Taylor offers a criticism of its subject as poet, playwright, and philosopher; "W. B. Yeats," by Forrest Reid, includes a biography, although it is more concerned with Mr. Yeats as author than as man.

"The Scout Law in Practice," by Arthur A. Carey, which Little, Brown & Co. will bring out at once, takes as its central idea the priority of obligations of honor over the so-called "law of necessity." It is intended for the use of scout masters and patrol leaders in the instruction of Boy Scouts on the scout law.

In "The Holy Earth," which the Scribners will bring out this week, L. H. Bailey presents his ideas and judgment upon the rural situation. It is the first of a series in which the author will endeavor to set forth the significance of the backgrounds of human life.

The Frederick A. Stokes Company has ready for immediate publication, "Piano Mastery," by Harriette Brower, which makes plain the views of a score or more of master pianists and teachers as they themselves described to the author their methods of playing and teaching.

Theodore Dreiser has been making a motor trip from New York to the scenes of his boyhood in Indiana.

William J. Locke's "Jaffery" was first printed in the United States, and the plates, which were sent to England for publication there, narrowly escaped destruction on the Lusitania. In this country it has just gone to press for its fifth edition in three months.

Sven Hedin's book on the war is to be translated into Japanese. It has already been published in English in England and the United States. A Spanish translation will soon appear in Madrid, and a French edition is to be printed in Germany for distribution in Belgium and France. Arrangements are being made for an Italian edition.

In response to many letters wanting to know if he is an Anglicized German, E. Phillips Oppenheim has written to his American publishers that he was born in London and that his father, grandfather, and great-grandfather were all born in England. His only connection with the German race is that one of his ancestors, four hundred years ago, was expelled from Germany and founded the family, to which he belongs, in Alsace.

Mary Roberts Rinehart's "K" is in its fifth edition.

Lilian Whiting is making an extended tour to the Pacific Coast over the new all-Canadian transcontinental route, and will write a book upon her impressions of the newest portions of Canada, through which her journey will carry her.

The Authors' League and the Society of American Dramatists have together organized a Plagiarism Board to hear complaints of dramatic plagiarism. Augustus Thomas, Rex Beach, Winthrop Ames, George H. Doran, and Dennis F. O'Brian have agreed to serve upon it.

Robert Frost says that all but three of the poems in his "North of Boston" were written in England, "on an inspiration compounded of homesickness and the delight of new friendships." One of the three, "The Black Cottage," he had been offering to American magazines for seven years.

Over 750,000 copies of Mrs. Gene Stratton Porter's "Freckles" have been sold in this country, while in the British Isles 110,000 copies have been sold since the outbreak of the war.

Elizabeth Jordan, whose "May Iverson" books have won many readers, is spending six weeks in a Maine camp, having had to forego her usual Summer holiday in Europe.

Percival Chubb, author of "Plays and Festivals" and President of the Drama League of America, has been appointed Chairman of a special committee to plan for suitable country-wide celebrations during the Shakespeare tercentenary next year.

Philip Curtiss, author of "The Ladder," is drilling a company in a Connecticut rifle camp, in which one Sergeant gives out orders in Polish. Out of a dozen postcards to members of his company which passed through his hands only one was in English.

BOOKS TO INTEREST YOUNG PEOPLE

Baseball, Scout Life, and Other Matters Furnish Themes for Fiction

A BOOK which the boys will like, because it is not only the story of a healthy war on the diamond, but by the man who knows all about it first hand, Christy Mathewson, "Matty" of the New York Giants, is "Catcher Craig," (Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.) The great thing—for his own account—that Catcher Craig does in the book is to catch a ball and pull in a rope which at the last moment saves his life when he is caught in a burning building. Tom Pollock, the hero at the other end of the line, is the pitcher in the life game, who wins for his friend by keeping his nerves steady. The baseball game of the book has a professional, surreptitiously hired by the opposing side to that on which Craig is playing. A chance visitor to the game, who recognizes the stranger and makes personal disconcerting remarks, saves the game for the boys.

Two other good baseball books are "Jimmy Kirkland of the Shasta Boys Team," and "Jimmy Kirkland of the Cascade College Team," by Hugh S. Fullerton, (the John C. Winston Company. 60 cents each.) Three lively boys' books are brought out by the Appletons, 50 cents each. One is about a "fleet" of real submarines, owned by real boys. This is "The Gray Whale Flagship," by Sherwood Dowling. The Gray Whale forms one-half of the fleet, and the other half is the Little Giant. The real boys take real passengers in their real submarines, which aren't exactly of the kind used in the United States Navy, but they work under water, which is all that can be demanded of them. Incidentally the boys find some fish poachers in their under-water trips. That is how the Little Giant comes to be sunk. But it is all a part of the adventures of the story, which are new and interesting. There is even more excitement in "The War for the Island," by W. T. Nicholas, with a lost deed found by a group of boys. It takes the possession of a valuable property from a man who held it wrongfully and gives it to its rightful owners, a widow and her daughter, and the fun for the boys comes when the island is deeded to them for their own. There are boy scouts in "The Jackal Patrol of Troop Five," by Marshall Jenkins, and in search of adventures they solve a wigwag system signal, and help in a powder-house explosion among other things.

Scout books are plentiful, and another one, "The Boy Scouts of Black Eagle Patrol," is by Leslie W. Quirk, (Little, Brown & Co., $1.) The story shows the development of "Benny" Payton into a good scout. Timid, he does brave things, and careless, he becomes thorough. Incidentally through his scout training Bunny identifies a burglar—and the saving of Farmer Meacham's young apple trees is a pretty fine piece of magnanimity for a Boy Scout or any one else.

Very interesting among books for boys, though girls will enjoy it as much, is "The Cruise of the Cormorant," by A. Hyatt Verrill, (Henry Holt & Co., $1.35.) Two boys, Paul Rogers and Harry Thurston, go with the father of the one and the uncle of the other on a trip from New York through the West Indies, with Barbadoes as their objective point. An outline map shows the course taken. The book is illustrated by many photographs, and the history, natural history, and account of the people and conditions are accurate. Harry finds a pirates' treasure map in an unusual place and way, but the treasure had already been discovered and taken away.

By the same author, brought out by Dodd, Mead & Co., ($1.25,) is "The Boys' Outdoor Vacation Book." This is a practical guide book to a good time. It tells the boys how to get the most out of their vacations, how to make camp, do simple camp cooking, how to find their way in the woods, to trap and to fish, and in Winter to enjoy snow and ice sports. There are 300 practical diagrams for doing, it would seem, almost everything under the sun.

Dallas Lore Sharp has written a most delightful nature book in "All the Year Round," (Houghton Mifflin Company. $2.) It is actually four books put together, making a large volume. Each individual volume represents a season, and all are filled with stories of out-doorsy things, plants and animals. It is a beautiful volume, growing things delicately sketched for marginal illustrations and beautiful text and full page illustrations by Robert Bruce Horsfall showing, absolutely true to nature, the things that the book tells about.

"The Land of Delight, Child Life on a Pony Farm," by Josephine Scribner Gates, (Houghton Mifflin Company, $1.) explains itself. Think of children on a pony farm with all the ponies they wish to ride and play with. Incidentally they all become knights—ponies and children, too, and pledge themselves to do things that are kind, noble, and true. The exciting part of the story comes when "Silverheels," who has been stolen and is the trick pony in a circus, runs away after the children. "Uncle Wiggily at the Seashore," by Howard R. Garis, is a collection of stories which have previously been published singly. They are tales of a wise old rabbit. There are many illustrations by Louis Wiss. (R. F. Fenno & Co.) "Little Blue Bird" is the story of a real little bird, an orphan, adopted when he was a few days old by two children. He is a dear little playmate with his human friends until one day there comes the call of the rack—other blue birds, and away went the little home bird with the rest. By William L. and Irene Finley. (Houghton Mifflin Company. 75 cents.) There are pictures from photographs of the children and "Little Blue Bird."

"Just Girls," by I. T. Thurston, may give other girls something to think about. It is the story of a deadly dull little country village where girls and boys can find nothing to do except a dull routine of work. Then comes a stranger to the town, the girls form a little club, one of the fathers loans a house in which it meets, the girls grow to know each other and to discover themselves. There are lessons of many kinds, the girls learn to sew and cook, learn to find many pleasures about them, there are treats, the boys join, help to eat ice cream and do other things, and the last picture in the book shows a delightful bungalow in the woods beside a pretty pond—the new clubhouse which the boys and girls have built themselves. There is much human nature in the story, hopes and fears, longings and desires, and many things wished for coming true. (Fleming H. Revell Company.)

A practical book for home amusement is "Indoor Games for Awkward Moments," collected by Ruth Blakely, (Hearst's International Library Company, $1.) There is a wide variety of games, tricks, and competitions, many old-time ones among them. It is a practical book for the purpose for which it is intended.

There is everything that one could wish to know about Camp Fire Girls, with many pictures of them from photographs in a delightful book, "Sebago-Wohelo Camp Fire Girls," by Edith Rogers, with an introduction by Mrs. Luther Halsey Gulick, founder of the order. (Good Health Publishing Company, Battle Creek, Mich.) Small stories in a rather small book are "Favorite Fairy Stories Retold," by Julia Darrow Cowles, (A. C. McClurg & Co., 75 cents.)

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The New York Times.

Fashions - - Page 8 | Financial - Pages 9—11 | Business - - Page 12 | Section 6

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1915.

THE WEEK ON THE VARIOUS WAR FRONTS IN EUROPE

Germans Renew Operations in Galicia Along the Zlota Lipa with the Object of Forcing the Russians Back to Their Third Line of Defense, Running Through Rovno, Pinsk, Baronovichi and Lida—Italians Are Conducting Important Operations in Trentino, Their Advance Down the Val Sugana Being Significant.

By a Military Expert.

NOT resting content with their successful operations from Galicia to the Gulf of Riga, the Germans inaugurated the week just past with a renewal of operations in Galicia. For weeks the German and Russian forces had been facing each other inactively across the Zlota Lipa River from its source to its confluence with the Dniester near the small village of Nismof, and thence along the Dniester to Bessarabia. This German force played no part in the German offensive to the north. Its function was the defensive rôle of holding the Russians along its front in position and preventing a move against the lines of communication of the Army operating in Southern Poland.

To have advanced beyond the Zlota Lipa would have done no good and might have done considerable harm through the necessary lengthening of the German line that would have followed. It was the most advanced part of the line and could therefore only wait until the northern armies had gone forward sufficiently to straighten the line out. The time seemed ripe, however, for an offensive move against this section of the Russian line.

The Russian first line fell with the evacuation of Warsaw. The retention of its second line became impossible with the occupation of Kovno, Bialostok, Bielsk, and Brest-Litovsk. The Russians must therefore fall back to a third line which, as stated last week, will necessarily be the line from the Gulf of Riga through Dvinsk, Vitna, Lida, Slonim, Baronovichi, Pinsk, and Rovno.

It is with this line in view that the operation along the Zlota Lipa was undoubtedly begun. This probability is increased by a realization of the German strategy in all of the fortified places it has taken since Warsaw was evacuated. In not one case, judging solely from official reports, was a frontal attack made against any of the Russian permanently fortified positions. In each case the attack was indirect, against the supply lines upon which the particular objective depended. Once these were cut the position naturally was given up.

As far as can be seen at the present writing this is the ultimate object of the renewed offensive against the Zlota Lipa position. The objective is Rovno, an important railroad centre, and a strong fortress through which the new Russian line must pass. The moves that have been made so far against this point are interesting to follow. The first point threatened was Bozezany, the largest town on this section of the Russian front and not far from the bridgehead, where the river is crossed by the railroad from Lemberg to Tarnopol.

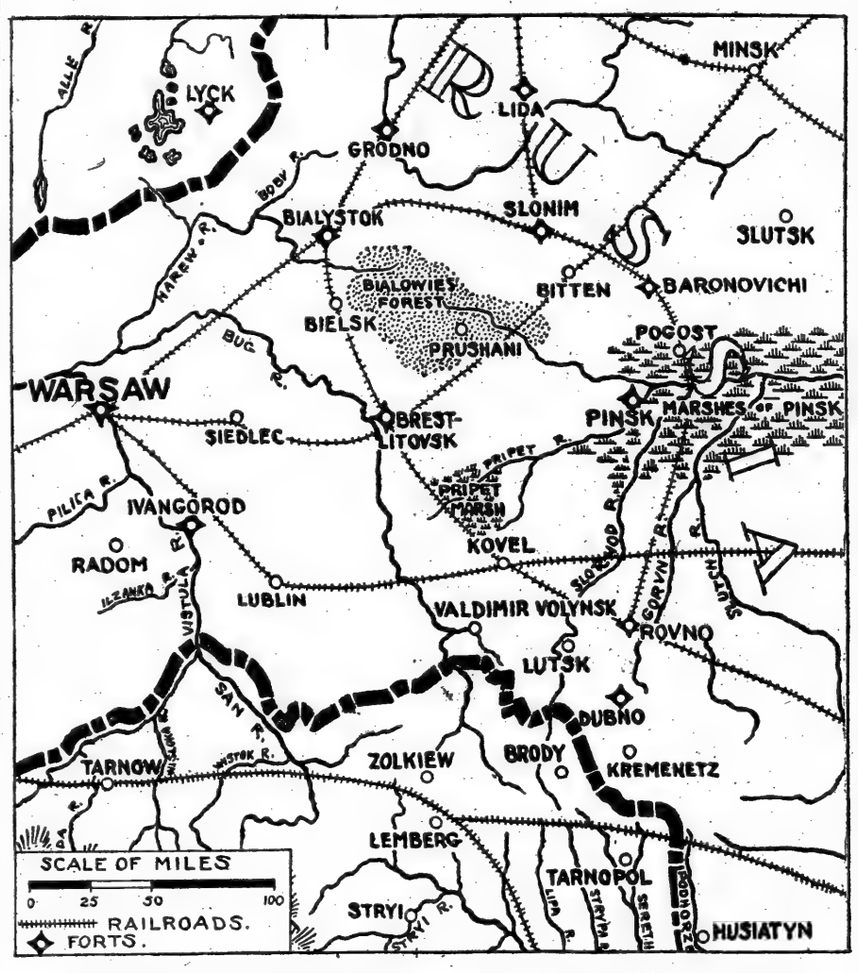
Attacks were made north and south of the city and a foothold was gained on the east bank on a front of two miles. This was the extent of last Sunday's operations. The forcing of the Zlota Lipa position must have been accompanied by very severe losses. This river is not very wide, but is fairly rapid and in its lower part quite deep. It is different from most of the rivers in Galicia in that there is practically no marsh belt bordering its banks. The banks, however, are clay, and the east bank particularly is very steep. This gave the Russian position considerable defensive value and made its forcing by the Germans a feat of no little difficulty.

On Monday the breach in the Russian front resulting from Sunday's action was considerably widened, and Vienna reported that the Russian line from Vladimir-Volynski to the Dniester, a front of over a hundred miles, was broken and in retreat, the northern section falling back toward the fortresses of Lutsk and Dubno, the southern along the general line of the Strypa River.

Tuesday's fighting saw a new element injected into the situation in the form of a turning movement on the part of General Mackensen's troops operating just north and south of Vladimir-Volynski. This hastened the Russian defeat and imposed a heavy task on the Russian rear guard, which immediately became involved in heavy fighting west of the fortress of Lutsk.

The next day, however, the Russians turned and checked the advance along the entire left wing. The force of this counterattack was felt particularly along the Strypa River, behind which they had retreated the day before. The check was only temporary, however, for on Thursday the Austrians advanced to Lutsk and captured that fortress. The fortress is but a minor one, it is true, but it is the first step toward Rovno. Lutsk forms with Dubno and Rovno another fortified Russian triangle with which Western Russia is studded.

Fortresses so grouped and in supporting distance of each other are points of great strength if sufficiently armed and adequately manned, because of the ability of the troops garrisoning them to strike quickly at the lines of communications of the hostile forces operating within the triangle against any of the three forts at the vertices. The fall of Lutsk, however, dispenses to a large degree with the advantage which the combination gives, and, not only that, Teuton possession of Lutsk threatens the flank of the entire Russian line shoulder to shoulder with the other now occupying Galicia, and it is a question whether a general Russian withdrawal from Galician territory may not become necessary as a result.



Scene of the New German Offensive in Galicia, by Which They Seek to Throw Russians Back on Rovno and Pinsk.

This danger was increased by a successful Austrian fight east of Bialy Kamien, which, coupled with the fall of Lutsk, necessitated the retirement beyond the Styr of all Russian troops which hitherto had been in operation west of that river. This new line behind the Styr, connecting with the line east of the Strypa, makes the Russian line from Lutsk to the Dniester practically straight and running due north and south. It is this line that is held as this review is being written.

Although the Russians are retreating, with here and there a brief successful stand against the Teuton advance, this retreat is carrying them further and further toward a district that offers more serious natural obstacles to a successful offensive than anything the Teuton allies have yet encountered.

But a short distance behind the Russian lines are thick forests covering an area of nearly 500 miles. In addition, such open country as there is is generally cut up by streams and marshes, making it extremely difficult for troops to advance in anything like compact form, with the various units supporting each other properly. These natural features may not stop, but they are almost certain to retard the German advance, and time is an essential element in the military situation as it now exists.

The idea that it is Germany's intention merely to advance to a given line on which the Russians can be held with comparatively small forces is now pretty generally dispelled. It had its origin not only in the mind of the military critics, but is attributed also to German military men of rank. General Warwitz of the Tenth German Army Corps is reported from Budapest as stating that it would be almost suicidal, owing to the marshes and other topographical features, for the Germans to continue their advance for any great distance. At the same time Germany has continued and is continuing to go ahead.

As to the strategy of the Russian Grand Duke, we can only guess with an intelligent basis for our conjecture. It is a matter of fact, well known and generally admitted, that one of the main causes of the Russians' continued retreat from the time the Dunajec line was broken, has been the shortage of ammunition. This being the case, he must so utilize the instruments in his hands, that, while accepting the inevitable defeats, he nevertheless may conserve what he has until time is given him to recoup, so that he may be in a position to strike back.

This being recognized, the problem would seem to resolve itself into one of falling back slowly, delaying the German advance by counterattacks whenever and wherever possible, hoping that he may reach the vastness of his country's interior before Winter sets in. Then he can repair and accumulate, reconstruct his disorganized forces, drill and equip his recruits, and get under control the sources of his ammunition supply.

Germany, on the other hand, must prevent these things from being done. The idea of a Winter in the heart of Russia does not make a very strong appeal. Rather it brings up the shade of Napoleon. If Germany is to get a decision at all in the east, it must be before the Winter sets in. The dangers are otherwise too great. It has concentrated on a long line all available strength, and has suffered an enormous loss in effectives. Neither Germany nor Austria can spare another 500,000 in a theatrical effort to complete next Spring, with the Russian Army as good as ever and more bountifully supplied with ammunition, what she began under more favorable conditions in the Spring just passed.

Did Germany not realize this, she would not now be following the Russians so far east when she knows that the strength of the central empires has to a large extent rested on the mobility of their armies, due to a magnificent railway system that permitted swift and substantial reinforcements at needed points. The whole situation is therefore a race for time. The equinoctial storms of Autumn will be on hand in the war theatre in six weeks' time. These will turn the marshes into seas, the flats into marshes, and the roads into mires where horse and man can plod and flounder, but can make but little headway. If Germany cannot beat Russia into a separate peace before these conditions obtain, the Spring will bring against her a new Russian Army, larger and better than the old, and more completely equipped.

On the Russian right wing, where the week's fighting has been equally as severe as on the left, it does not seem as if the German advantage of the ten days previous has been materially increased. The Russian resistance has certainly stiffened very materially, and in addition the Germans may be taking a well-earned respite from months of incessant fighting. The German object in the grand combined movement has been one of envelopment. First an attempt was made to envelop the Russians occupying the Warsaw salient. It failed, though Warsaw fell, and, as was the case in the recapture of Przemysl, the Germans took an empty city. The strategy of the Russian Grand Duke, leaving behind Novo Georgievsk to block the passage of the Vistula and delay the advance until his army had escaped from the net, completely frustrated the German scheme, and gave von Hindenburg empty territory as the spoils instead of his army. Again at Brest-Litovsk, the same thing was attempted, but the resistance of the Russian along the Narew was too great and the German envelopment plan failed.

It is only by envelopment that an army can be destroyed, and an envelopment can take place only through rapidity of movement, often aided by surprise as well. Always rapidity of movement is necessary. If, in attempting an enveloping movement, an army or one of the enveloping parts is held, unable to advance, for days, as the German Army was held on the Narew front, and has been to a large extent held this past week on the Riga front, the element of rapidity is gone and the effort is largely wasted. When the delaying front is finally broken, territory is gained, but the opposing army, which was the object of the entire plan, has escaped and taken a position from which it must again be forced at great cost.

The principal operation of the week in the north has been directed against Friedrichstadt on the River Dvina, southeast of Riga. Its importance lies largely in the fact that it guards the bridgehead over the river at this point, and failure to hold it would permit the Germans to cross and in all probability make that portion of the Russian line from Friedrichstadt to Riga untenable. Further south, Vilna and Grodno are the two objectives toward which the Germans have been striving for the past two weeks. The fighting in this region has been of a very desperate character. The importance of Vilna as a railroad centre and its relation to the third Russian line make it a valuable point to the German advance.

Then, too, the fall of Vilna will make it difficult and dangerous for the Russians to hold their present line south of Vilna toward Kobrin. Their flank will be bent so far back that the centre will have to give way to maintain its alignment. This is particularly true of that portion of the line about Grodno. That Grodno would fall was of course a foregone conclusion. The Russians could not hope to hold it or to keep the Germans back of the Vilna-Grodno line. What they can do, and in fact have already done, is to prevent the capture of both places until everything of military value has been removed and taken to the rear. The fall of Grodno had thus already been discounted.

From Grodno to Kovel the Teutons have been pushing eastward, but seem to have been unable in their advance to keep a compact front. This is most noticeable east of Brest-Litovsk. This is due to the nature of the country. The angle between Wovel, Brest-Litovsk, and Pinsk is marshy, liberally streaked with a number of small streams of varying size, and dotted with lakes. It has been penetrated by large bodies of cavalry which have been working northeast toward Kobrin. The infantry and artillery, however, have evidently not made very marked progress.

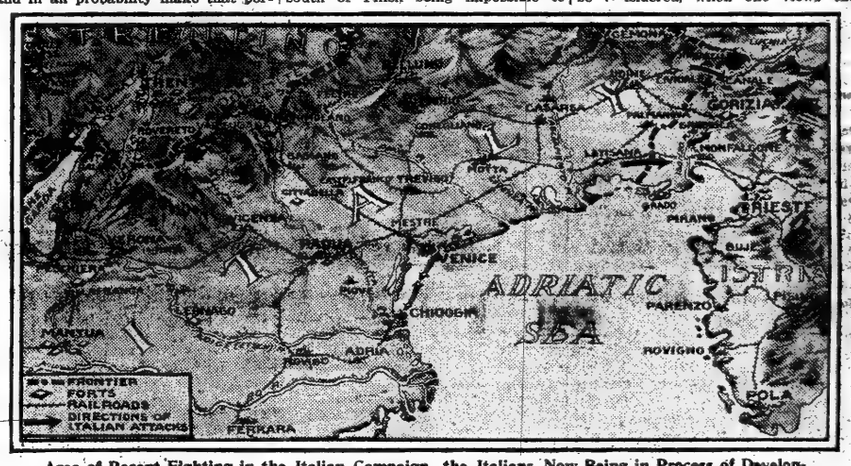
These topographical features will become accentuated as the Germans move still further east, the country south of Pinsk being impossible to pass over except in dry weather. If, therefore, the Germans do not reach a decision before the Autumn rains begin, their chances of ultimately doing so will grow less with every day that passes. There is no denying to Germany the wonderful feat of arms she has accomplished, and the admirable strategic plan her General Staff has evolved.

The entire movement, carried out on a scale hitherto unknown in military history, has gone forward without a hitch, and is a truly wonderful example of military co-operation. But its object was not an invasion of Russia, nor was it to force the Russian Army to retreat. Russia is too big to invade seriously, for the Russian Army can retreat too far. Its object was the Russian Army, which, shaken as it has been, is showing itself still capable of fighting, and fighting hard. It can still give blows as well as take them. It is too soon to brand Germany's move either a success or a failure. The final stage has not been reached and will not until either the Fall rains or the advent of Winter put a temporary stop to military activities.

News of importance has come from the Italian front during the week, particularly as to the operations in Trentino. The Italians have advanced down the Val Sugana.

This valley is one of the main roads through which a Teuton invasion could come and therefore has been one of the most active lines in the Italian campaign. Moreover, it leads direct to Trent, which fact enhances its value in Italian eyes.

Immediately after the declaration of war Italy started her advance on this line with the idea of stopping all possibility of an attack in the rear of the army operating on the Isonzo front against Trieste. This object she has more than accomplished, and during the last week has made what may well be considered, when one views the character of the country in which operations are being carried on, very material progress.



Area of Recent Fighting in the Italian Campaign, the Italians Now Being in Process of Developing Important New Movements.

The furthest point in this advance is Mount Cima Cesta, a hill about 7,000 feet high, overlooking the town of Borgo to the southeast, and commanding the highway and railroad through the valley. This has so alarmed the Austrians that, as a means of retarding a possible advance along the bottom of the valley, they have destroyed the bridges on the highway and railroad for a distance of five miles toward Trent.

It is a strange fact that none of the official reports of the week make any mention of any of the Italian operations in Trentino except that down the Val Sugana. And yet this is only one of a series of similar operations begun almost at the outbreak of war against Austria. These operations, directed as they were down valleys and passes converging for the most part toward Trent, constituted as a whole a great enveloping movement against that city. We have detailed official report, however, only of the Val Sugana column. The paucity of information does not permit detailed review along any other line.

One column, however, was advancing against Roveretto, both from Borghetto on the Adige and from Chiesa, southeast of Roveretto. Reports from Rome state that Roveretto is being evacuated, the Austrians blowing up their fortifications as they retire. If this be true it is a victory of no small moment.

Roveretto is only thirteen miles south of Trent and its possession gives the Italians a new and much needed base from which to work north up the valley of the Adige.

In the Isonzo field there seems to be nothing new of import. Battles for isolated points of vantage are constantly being fought, and fighting on the Carso Plateau is almost unceasing. No definite results, however, are as yet apparent.

In the other theatres there is nothing of interest on which to comment. The week in the west has shown the usual artillery actions, but no advance has been made either by the Germans or the Allies.

In Gallipoli the British seem just as far from Constantinople as they were months ago. Reports reach us from time to time of important advances made and of advantages gained. They may be true, but the fact that will not down is that the Achi Baba position is still intact and the town of Krithia is still in Turkish hands. We cannot be censured, therefore, if we question the materiality of what has so far been accomplished.

HERE AND THERE IN THE WAR NEWS

THE French have inaugurated a new method of blocking the German air scouts. Ten French machines patrol a given section of the German line at a height of 2,000 meters and ten more at a height of 3,000 meters, the latter flying in the opposite direction from the former. If a German scout tries to get through he is attacked simultaneously by the nearest two Frenchmen, one above and the second below. If the two are insufficient to stop him others join in the fight.

It has been tentatively decided to enlarge the Russian Cabinet by ten members, five to be chosen from the Duma and five from the Council of the Empire. It is desired to make the Cabinet more thoroughly representative of the people. At first the Ministers were opposed to the plan, but they have recently modified their views.

The German Emperor, according to a report from Budapest, is very friendly with the private soldiers when he is visiting points on the various fronts. He talks to them, asks them about the manner in which they won their decorations, and on one occasion at least sat on the steps of his motor car and ate with them. In Russian Poland not long ago he arrived after a great battle, and one of the officers gave him a bouquet of flowers. "Is that for me? Thank you," said the Emperor. He walked a few yards away to a small improvised cemetery where the Germans had buried their dead that morning, and, taking his helmet off, he placed one flower on each grave, while the men stood around with their caps off and heads bent. After paying this tribute to the dead he turned to a Captain, saying: "Please communicate this event to the parents or families of the men buried here."

The total losses of Prussian troops alone now reach 1,740,836, according to statistics compiled in Amsterdam.

Thirty thousand priests are stated to be fighting in the French armies. They are in the trenches fighting shoulder to shoulder with the other men. The casualty list among the clerical soldiers is a long one.

It is planned to hold a three-day fast throughout Russia, beginning on Wednesday, such a fast having been proclaimed by the Holy Synod. The Minister of the Interior has been requested to forbid entertainments and the playing of music throughout that time, although work is to continue as usual.

The Vorwärts, the central organ of the German Socialist Party, published at Berlin, declared recently that after the war the imperial debt and pensions alone will demand an annual expenditure of at least $625,000,000, which is a little less than the united ordinary and extraordinary imperial expenditure for 1912.

The Zeppelins now have on a war paint of gray, which is of a shade which makes it difficult in the extreme to see them even when they are flying below the clouds. The latest Zeppelin model, which has recently been having trial flights over Lake Constance, is stated to resemble a large fish. Both ends taper, so that the aircraft has lost to some extent the familiar cigar shape.

A writer in l'Illustration of Paris explains why the Germans chain men to their guns. It is done, it says, for the purpose of enabling the men to steady the pieces, and not to prevent them from running away, as some critics have alleged. The writer says it is a simple matter for the gunners to unfasten the chains, which are attached merely by hooks on either side of the men's belts. The practice is declared to have been common in the German Army before the war.

Japan has communicated officially to Russia her decision to assist the Czar's domain by supplying munitions of war. Japan has told Russia that she is preparing to mobilize her entire industrial resources for this purpose.

The French Government has announced the establishment of a blockade of the entire Turkish coast of Asia Minor, extending from the Island of Samos to the Egyptian frontier. The Island of Samos is opposite the port of Smyrna. Accordingly, the blockade will operate against Smyrna, as well as against the ports of Alexandretta, Beirut, Tyre, Acre, Jaffa, and Gaza.

Ambassador Morgenthau, the American representative at Constantinople, is now acting for eight nations. He recently added the diplomatic interests of Russia, Italy, and Montenegro to his list.

A ministerial order has been issued in Paris permitting the export of wine from France to her allies and to the United States.

The Russian harvest is stated to be far above the average of any of the years from 1909 to 1914, inclusive. The estimates indicate that when the cutting is completed, in a few weeks' time, the yield will be about 2,000,000,000 bushels, taking all the crops together. The Winter-sown wheat has been harvested, as well as a large proportion of the Spring-sown crops. It is expected that there will be 450,000,000 bushels of grain available for export.

German business men have sent an offer to the United States to buy 1,000,000 bales of cotton. The price offered is 15 cents a pound, payable on delivery of the cotton in a German harbor.

Premier Venizelos of Greece, according to reports from Rome, is urging the holding of a conference of Balkan powers to discuss the Balkan situation and to decide on an agreement as to a policy in the interests of all of them. He is reported to dislike what he terms the excessive interference of the great powers in Balkan affairs.

Adolphe Pégoud, the famous French aviator, has been killed by a shot from a rapid-fire gun on one of the giant twin-propeller Aviatiks used by the Germans, according to an official announcement made in Paris. Pégoud, alone, was making a reconnaissance when he was attacked by the German machine. His aeroplane fell within the French lines. His death is much regretted by the French public, and it has been proposed that a Paris street be named after him.

Six months in jail is the sentence which has been imposed by the British authorities upon Theodore Sington, a British journalist of German parentage, who was found guilty of writing for American newspapers matter "calculated to prejudice the relations of the British Government with neutral countries."

An official review, made public a few days ago in Berlin, estimates that since May 2 the Russians have lost 300,000 men in killed, while 1,100,000 Russians have been captured.

The functions of the City Government at Warsaw are being discharged by a committee of citizens. The committee recently voted to raise a loan of $2,500,000. Application has been made to the German Civil Governor for permission to obtain from Cracow schoolbooks published in Polish, for use in the Warsaw schools. The German military and civil authorities are now installed in the Russian Government buildings. General von Beseler, conqueror of Antwerp and Novo Georgievsk, has been selected as Governor General of the occupied portions of Poland and Russia.

The Imperial Institute of Great Britain has recommended peanuts as cattle food, the recommendation coming as the result of a series of experiments held for the purpose of finding a substitute for the higher-priced foods. India, China, and Africa are the great producers of peanuts, which are known in London as "monkey nuts."

One thousand eight hundred parcels, traveling from Germany by mail to addresses in Spain and Portugal, via the Scandinavian countries and England, have been seized by the French authorities at Dieppe.

No traveler leaving France will hereafter be permitted to take out of the country more than 50 francs ($10) in coin, under a recent decree of the Finance Minister. The action is due to the scarcity of silver coin, particularly in the frontier regions. People have been collecting coins and exporting them.

The German Army and Navy Departments recently announced that they have provided sufficient woolen gloves, fur coats, and ear protectors for another Winter campaign.

The Turks have massacred a large number of Armenians in the town of Ismid, which place they then burned, according to reports from Athens, brought to the Greek capital by travelers from Constantinople. Ismid is fifty-six miles southeast of Constantinople, lying at the head of the Gulf of Ismid, in Asia Minor.

The Russian Government has issued orders to its diplomatic representatives to visé passports of citizens of neutral countries only if their papers show that they owed allegiance to such countries before Aug. 1, 1914, when the war began. The action is taken at Washington to mean that it is not the intention of the Russian Government to recognize for passport purposes the action of those citizens of the United States or other neutral countries who changed their allegiance after hostilities began.

A German Economic League for South and Central America has been formed, with Dr. Bernhard Dernburg as President, according to a report from Cologne.

The French Government recently placed an order with the Federal Refining Company in New York for 5,000 tons of sugar.

London experts estimate that the war has cost the life insurance offices in the British Empire $27,000,000 thus far. The number of claims of the British regular line life offices are not available, but the claims of the industrial offices now number 46,000, which is 4,000 more than a month ago.

Professor Otto Rausenberger, who designed the famous 42-centimeter Krupp gun, has been given the degree of Doctor of Engineering honoris causa by the Technical Academy at Karlsruhe.

Artillerymen with a battery of 30-centimeter mortars on the Isonzo line held a celebration recently on the occasion of the firing of its twelve-hundredth shot by one of the mortars. The same mortar is stated to have been one of those which helped to reduce the fortifications of Namur and Antwerp.

According to statistics published by the Cologne Gazette the losses to British shipping during the war amount at the minimum to 4½ per cent. of the whole tonnage. It is stated by the Gazette that, of vessels above 100 tons, an average of one in twenty of the British merchant fleet has been lost.

The German Government has officially informed the Belgian Government at Havre that Mme. Carton de Wiart, wife of the Belgian Minister of Justice, will be released from prison, but will not be allowed to return to Belgium. The German action has been taken as the result of a wish expressed by the King of Spain.

Field Marshal von Hindenburg has been amusing himself between victories by hunting wild animals instead of Russians. He was recently at Schippenbeil, in East Prussia, near the scene of his two great battles, those of Tannenberg and the Masurian Lakes. He hunted in the forest of the Countess of Eulenburg and killed two fine stags. His hunting companions were Prince Dohna-Schlobitten and Count Döhnoff.

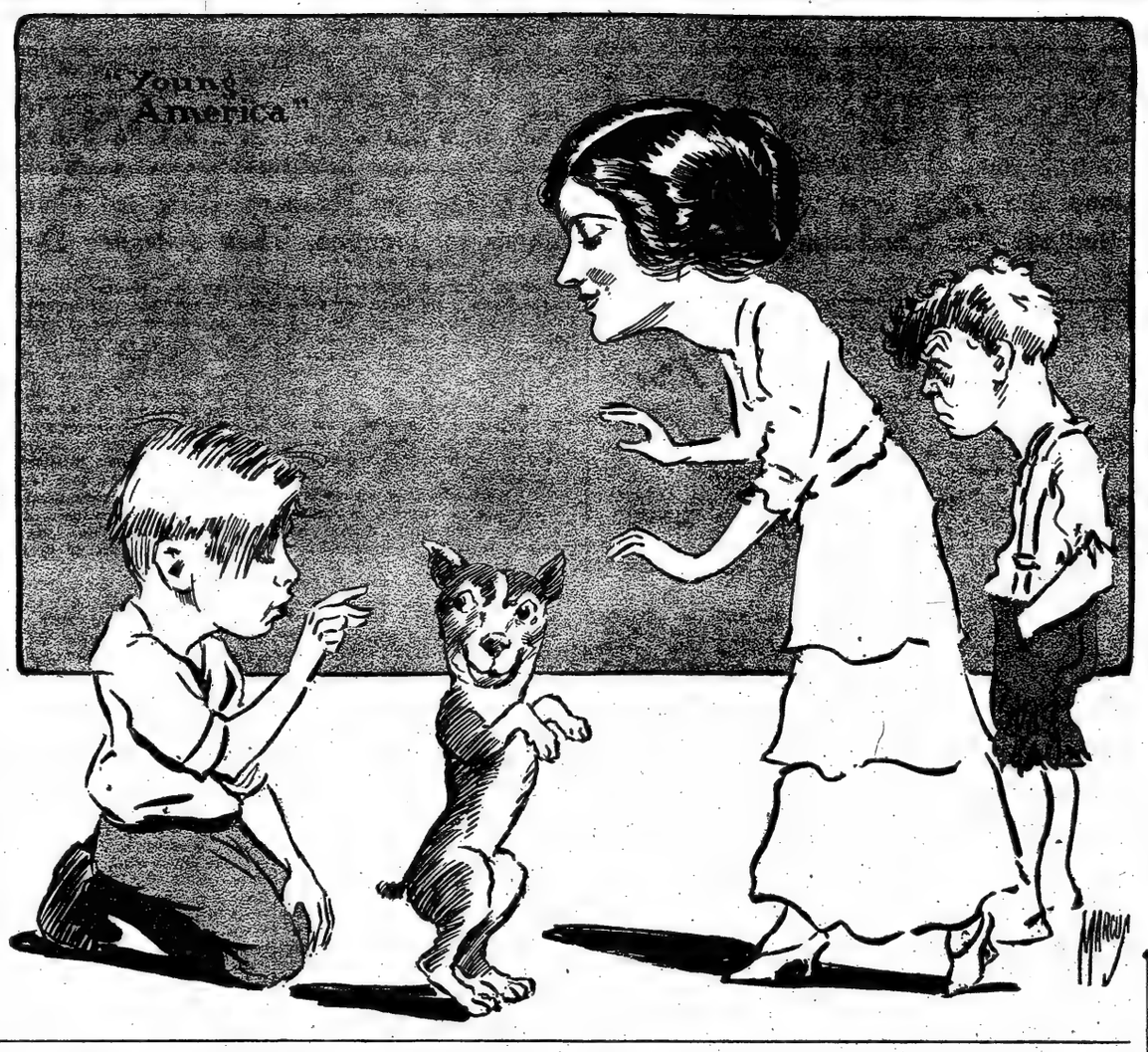
Baron von Diller has been appointed Governor General of that part of Russian Poland which is under Austrian administration, so a report from Amsterdam states.

The Krupp Company, so a recent cable states, has subscribed $10,000,000 to the German war loan. The record subscription to the loan is declared to have been made by the Cologne Savings Bank, which subscribed $11,250,000.

STORIES AND SKETCHES OF THE STAGE



Jane Oaker in "Cousin Lucy."—Cohan.





Marie Tempest in "Rosalind" and "The Duke of Killicrankie" Lyceum

SECOND THOUGHTS ON FIRST NIGHTS

"The Girl Who Smiles"---Marcin's Tremendous Adventure---Stock Graduates---The Admiral Benbow.

THANKS to the experienced hand of Director Ben Teal, to the good work of a competent company, and to the full score of more than commonly beguiling melody, "The Girl Who Smiles," at the Longacre, provides a pretty and pleasant, if neither a striking nor piquant, evening's entertainment. It is really interesting as a reversion to type, for it is, in style, a contemporary rather of "Mam'zelle Nitouche" than of "Watch Your Step." It is an operetta that acknowledges no debt to vaudeville, "The Merry Widow," or Maestro Irving Berlin. To Marie Cahill, watching the proceedings from an upper box the other evening, there must have come memories of the period of "The Runaway Girl," when she used to trip spiritedly up and down the stage, the while she sang about "Soci-uh-tee."

Indeed, "The Girl Who Smiles" is a curiosity, without the familiar chorus, without a single bar of syncopation, without one lyric rhyming tango with fandango, without a solitary scene in a restaurant, and without the usual attempt to infiltrate the exquisite aroma of the delicatessen shop—unless, to be sure, you count the single spaghetti quip, to proceed without which is to incur, presumably, danger of forfeiting the theatre's license. A jolly old pedagogue once observed that he could make any classroom of American schoolboys rock with laughter by the mere mention of either of two words—tin-can or whiskers. He did not know why. And, seemingly, writers of musical comedy hereabout would rather be drawn and quartered than omit the talismanic word—spaghetti. It is not known why.

The girl who smiles fails to do so for quite some time, and really there is not so very much to smile about, for the libretto is quite flat and contains, in its intentional humor, nothing half so amusing as the perfectly killing episode of the model, designed to give the studio scene the touch of the *Quartier Latin*, but succeeding in giving nothing more than the touch of 125th Street on a toot. It is a little bit of old Vulgar Latin Quarter, if you will. But these blemishes do not obscure the pretty melodies of the composer, who has taken his tunes where he found them and learned about music from Strauss. Nor do they rob of its real charm the unusual last act, where the choleric old man is captured by his baby grandson under the falling Autumn leaves.

The company, with William Danforth, Natalie Alt, George Baldwin, Joseph Phillips, and Paul Decker, is good enough to encourage the hope that the Brothers Pincus, owners of the Longacre and the entertainment there comfortably sheltered, will proceed with their program of making this theatre the home of a musical stock company, under the direction of the able Ben Teal. For such an institution, once established, a warm welcome waits. It was hoped a year ago that Andreas' Dippel, with so good a start as the enchanting Miss Painter, would build such a permanent company, but apparently his project evaporated in the Spring sunshine.

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The Playwright's Dream.

HOW O. Henry, great chronicler of Bagdad-on-the-Sunway, would have enjoyed this story of the young writer who, after years of waiting in the outer offices of the managers, suddenly finds two of his plays produced within thirty-six hours and left running side by side! Why, there must be a thrill in it for everybody, for, as everybody says, everybody has written a play.

"I have never yet met any one, from a Bishop to a tram conductor," gloomily observes Louis N. Parker, "who had not at some period written a play, or at least meditated writing one. In acute cases they had the manuscript on their persons."

"Everybody writes plays," continues the learned and jovial Channing Pollock. "Some time ago an ambitious individual walked into my office and announced that he had come from Rochester to submit a tragedy in blank verse. I suggested that he need not have gone to so much trouble and expense. 'It wasn't any trouble or expense,' he replied. 'I had to come anyway. I'm a conductor on the New York Central.'"

If all this be true, then from many a hall bedroom—the garret under the tiles of the modern Sardou—there must float out over the city dreams innumerable of a glowing first night in New York. But what madness of self-indulgence to dream of two—two in as many nights. Yet so it has happened with Max Marcin. "The House of Glass" is a melodrama, nearly four acts of effective theatrical woe. "See My Lawyer" is a farce, relieved by the delightful T. Roy Barnes. One who has sat through both may venture to express the hope that Mr. Marcin's next will be a melodrama.

It is, of course, the fact that he is a newcomer that makes his exploit extraordinary. Roi Cooper Megrue landed his first two big successes here within a fortnight, and thereby kept two theatres busy all season. But they were not his first productions. And, of course, it was nothing to Fitch to have several plays playing in town at once. On one occasion, in the Winter of 1907, he held two premières for plays from his pen on the same evening.

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Stock.

ALREADY the season is rich in evidence in favor of the stock company as a training school for players. Already several plays have been fortunate in the graduates of that school enlisted for their presentation.

See how experienced and adroit is Charles Ruggles's drollery in "Rolling Stones." See how, in "Common Clay," Mabel Colcord and Dudley Hawley arrest attention by the simple asset of knowing how to act. Doubtless the lovely Miss Cowl thanks the Summer weeks she devoted to the toil of stock for some of the skill that now comes to her assistance and makes her a valuable member of the company Manager Woods has assembled for Mr. Kinkead's play. And many seasons in stock must account for that fine and finished performance given by Kathlene MacDonell in "Just Outside the Door." That play did not linger long, but one night was enough to give this actress what she did not have before—a Broadway reputation.

This contribution to the season by Jules Eckert Goodman was too mechanical and tricky for any substantial success. It had its hearing with a really admirable company, and doubtless there was wisdom in its firm withdrawal at the end of its first week.

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"Treasure Island."

BUT Mr. Goodman will have another chance soon, for he has been selected to dramatize "Treasure Island," the projection of which for the Punch and Judy is one of the most interesting announcements of the season. At first glance it might seem as if Mr. Hopkins's playhouse were too small for picturesque melodrama, but for the telling of such a tale there should be special value in coziness, and where could you find an interior more happily suggestive of the old Admiral Benbow, with Jim himself, perhaps, or the good doctor telling the story once more, while the wind whistles down the chimney and the notched sign creaks dismally just outside the door?

For the staging of Stevenson's great story an interesting cast is being assembled. Edward Emery, excellent actor, has been chosen for Long John Silver, but where, oh, where, was the press agent, that he did not have that part offered to Mme. Bernhardt!

SPEAK, JASPER! SPEAK FOR THE GENTLEMEN!

HE is just a mutt dog, for his papa was an Italian greyhound and his mother an English bull. On points he would trail the list at a dog show and his name would never be found in the Dogdom Social Register with Fifi, the Pom, and Max, the Airedale, of unquestionable and equally unromantic origin. He has his mother's brindle hide and as a concession to his paternity his body is lithe, his tail long, and his muzzle pointed. And he is the most amazing, most adorable pup that ever lived, in spite of his ancestry, just as in the realm of mortals the—but this is the story of a dog.

His name is Jasper, and before the Winter is over he is bound to be the pampered pet of all Alpine-hearted souls who have the temerity to scale the heights of Broadway at Times Square. For Jasper is the pup that puts the pep in Frederic Ballard's new play, "Young America," at the Astor, if one may be pardoned one's Princetonian freshman manner of speaking.

Originally the play was called "Me and My Dog." Just why it is not still called that is not quite clear unless it seemed to Producer George M. Cohan that there was no suggestion of the flag in that title. The Dog does so much to make the play a howling success that it seems a bit unfair he wasn't kept in the title. "A Yankee Doodle Dog" might have served if Mr. Cohan was determined to change it.

The first the audience hears of the Dog is his off-stage yelping when his young master is being apprehended stealing chickens. A moment later he comes bounding on, intent on devouring all who stand between him and the boy and freedom. Then the curtain falls and the Dog, all the others having eluded him with their captive, is seen scaling the door in a series of wild leaps in an attempt to escape. It is a George Broadhurst sort of a curtain that suggests the possibility of Jasper's having seen "Bought and Paid For." When the curtain ascends on the first call he is still leaping and barking in his mad attempt to get at those who would harm his young master, but at the next curtain he comes trotting to the footlights and accepts the applause with more nonchalance than the most blasé star.

Then in the last act they carry Jasper in, supposedly mortally injured by a motor car. His body seems paralyzed and only his head moves as he lies on the couch gazing in dumb agony at the audience. A dozen people crowd about him, each shouting in the general excitement, or come running with first aids. But Jasper does not move a muscle of his body till the cue comes that tells the audience he is really not badly hurt.

The other night THE TIMES man, wondering what manner of pup this might be with such intelligence that a whole play could be safely built about him, called back stage to see him. Jasper was standing in the hallway that separates the dressing rooms from the stage. The many noises of the first act filtered through the swinging door and the dog listened intently. Soon the sound of the cackling hens was heard and Jasper strained at his leash.

"That was formerly his cue," said Dixie Taylor, who held him, "and he always wants to go on. He is wild to be on the stage, as jealous as Lucifer, and when the applause isn't general enough to suit him he resents it."

Mr. Taylor is Jasper's owner. He plays the part of the policeman who wrestles with the dog and holds him when they are hustling the boy away to jail.

"Jasper," said Mr. Taylor, speaking in an ordinary conversational tone, "go in that little room there and bring me one of those rubber overshoes."

Jasper trotted to a closet at the end of the hall, picked up one of a pair of rubber shoes and brought it to his master.

"He never saw those rubbers before," said one of the stage crew standing watching, "because I just put them there tonight."

"Now, Jasper," said his master, "show where the men get their water to drink."

At the opposite end of the hall was a water cooler; Jasper trotted to it, and climbing up placed one foot on the cooler.

"Go back now," said Mr. Taylor, still speaking in a subdued tone, with no suggestion of command in his voice, "into the little room and put your foot on the kerosene can. It looks like a bucket," he added, "you don't know what a kerosene can is."

The dog trotted back into the closet and pointed out the can, one of a dozen objects that littered the floor of the room.

"Put your foot on the gentleman's cane, Jasper," he said to the dog when he had returned.

Not only has Jasper intelligence but intuition as well. For the Malacca does not make the man, and without hesitating the dog walked over to the visitor and put his paw on his Burlington Arcade stick. To be acknowledged a gentleman by a dog like Jasper is praise indeed.

"The scientists have agreed," said Mr. Taylor, "that Jasper has a large vocabulary of words he understands perfectly, but the thing they have been unable to explain is a certain telepathic state that exists between his mind and mine. Under more normal circumstances it would not be necessary for me to tell him what I wanted him to do; he would get my thought without my having said a word. I will try to show you what I mean."

Mr. Taylor bent over the dog, covering the animal's ears with his hands to keep him from hearing.

"Walk down to the end of the hall," he said in a voice that was almost a whisper, "pull your handkerchief half way out of your breast pocket, and stand facing this way. When I release him he will pull the handkerchief out of your pocket."

A bit skeptical, the caller obeyed.

"Do what I told the gentleman you would do," Mr. Taylor commanded the pup. Without a moment's hesitation Jasper ambled down the hall, put his fore paws on the stomach of the gentleman of the Malacca and, taking the handkerchief in his teeth, pulled it gently out and carried it to his master.

Generally speaking dog prodigies are trained by cues, their stunts following in a certain rotation. Thus, if Jasper were the ordinary trained dog of vaudeville he would go to the overshoes, water cooler, kerosene can and other articles in the order mentioned because he had previously been taught to observe that order. It may be that whenever Mr. Taylor covers the dog's eyes and ears it is his cue to pick out the gentleman carrying the cane and extract his handkerchief. Even that would seem pretty wonderful for a dog whose father was an Italian greyhound and whose mother was an English bull. But the owner of the handkerchief believes it was as Mr. Taylor said—that Jasper caught his thought vibrations.

The dog executed some more orders before his cue came to go on. He climbed part way up the stairs, halted, sat down and put his foot on the railing all at the command of his master. And later, in Mr. Taylor's dressing room, Jasper shut the door, looked at himself in the mirror and did other things he was told to do. All of these commands he obeyed with willingness and apparent interest. Sometimes he would daily, whereupon Mr. Taylor would say, "Jasper, what did I tell you to do?" and Jasper would trot on without further delay. Always his tail was up and waving, a sure sign, said his owner, that he had been trained by kindness.

This is the story of Jasper, as related by Mr. Taylor.

The latter was for many years a lecturer on the Lyceum platform. He is a Southerner and his talk was made up largely of Southern stories. One of these that became best known was John Jasper's sermon on the subject, "The Sun Do Move."

One Summer, Mr. Taylor was spending his vacation in the mountains near Cumberland, Md. A traveling showman passing through the village where he was staying was giving away some puppies and Mr. Taylor asked for one. At first the stranger gave him one of Jasper's little sisters, but latter he exchanged it for Jasper.

"I will give you my best puppy," said the man. "You have a kind face and will be good to him. If you are, some day he will reward you."

It was the people of the village who named the dog Jasper after the negro preacher of Mr. Taylor's lecture. Mr. Taylor first noticed that the puppy was different from other dogs by the things he would do. Observing his master close the door whenever he was cold, Jasper would do the same. Once Mr. Taylor discovered on returning home after buying a new pair of gloves that he had lost one. He was bemoaning the fact to a friend who called his attention to Jasper. Waddling behind came the little fellow carrying the glove which was as big as his head.

The lecturer decided that this was no ordinary hound, so he began Jasper's education. He used to go about the village pointing out objects to the dog and calling them by their names, till his friends said he was losing his mind and warned him where he would end if he didn't mend his ways.

"A few years later," said Mr. Taylor, "when Jasper was earning $500 a week in vaudeville I pasted his picture and mine on cardboard with the inscription, 'Who's Looney Now?' and sent it to my well-meaning friends."

The puppy was three months old when the showman gave him to Mr. Taylor. At the age of seven months he was earning $35 a week. When he was two years old it was demonstrated that he knew more than 300 words. He is now five years and three months and Mr. Taylor says he knows a great many more.

He has been studied by scientists at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, at Johns Hopkins, Harvard, and more than half a dozen other universities. He has entertained two Presidents former President Taft and President Wilson; has amused Thomas A. Edison when he was sick, and has been the guest of honor at a banquet attended by scientists. This was a dinner given by Alexander Graham Bell in Washington, and Jasper ate off a gold plate.

According to Mr. Taylor Mr. Ballard did not write "Young America" with Jasper in mind, nor was the dog's part originally so important. Jasper made it so, adding bits of business himself such as his leap up the door. Personally, after his visit the writer is ready to believe that not Mr. Ballard but Jasper wrote the play, and that the dog and not Mr. Cohan put the snap in it.

Every dog has his day, and this is Jasper's. He is apt to become as familiar and conspicuous a pedestrian as the Man in White, for he is always trotting about and he wears a broad collar of brilliants.



Natalie Alt, in "The Girl Who Smiles"—Longacre.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

ORPHEUM THEATRE—This theatre, which has been remodeled and redecorated during the Summer, will reopen tomorrow afternoon with a special vaudeville bill headed by Nora Bayes in a répertoire of songs, an Oriental pantomimic number given by a company of Persian performers, Leo Pirnikoff and Ethel Rose and the Imperial Ballet in dance divertissements.

PROSPECT THEATRE—Beginning of the Prospect's new season, the features of the opening bill being "The Honeymooners," a dramatic playlet by Thompson Buchanan; Lyons and Yosco, who play violin and harp and sing; Mullen and Coogan.

BUSHWICK THEATRE—Belle Baker in a program of character songs; "The Bank's Half Million," the last playlet written by the late Paul Armstrong; Lillian Herlein with a new collection of songs.

MONTAUK THEATRE—Roi Cooper Megrue's melodrama, "Under Cover."

THE FIRST-NIGHT CALENDAR.

"THE DUKE OF KILLICRANKIE" and "ROSALIND"—The former, Robert Marshall's comedy revived by Marie Tempest and company; the latter a new playlet by Sir James M. Barrie, tomorrow night in the Lyceum Theatre.

"DADDY LONG LEGS"—Jean Webster's comedy, presented last season at the Gaiety, brought back to that playhouse with Ruth Chatterton and the original company tomorrow afternoon.

LABOR DAY along the Luminous Lane will differ from the holiday of other years. Custom has decreed that with Labor Day the new season shall be born, and there has always been a mad scramble to present new plays then. But the eugenic managers no longer wait for the holiday that makes Socialists of baggage handlers. They have made the process less painful, at least for those doctors of the drama, the critics, by opening a great many of their theatres in August. So tomorrow night will find more playhouses already open and fewer offering new plays in a deluge than in recent years.

And then there will be another notable difference—the Empire will be dark. For many years, back to the time when the memory of man runneth not, the reopening of this aristocrat of playhouses with a new play in which that aristocrat of actors, John Drew, was the star, and his sartorial display the question of real moment, was synonymous with Labor Day. But the incandescents will not gleam in front of the Empire tomorrow night, and when they do they will announce the presence of that glass of fashion of the London stage, Cyril Maude.

In the outlying districts there will be much activity among the vaudeville and combination houses. In Manhattan the Colonial and Alhambra will resume operations as the homes of Keith vaudeville, while the Standard and York Theatres will present successes from Broadway. In Brooklyn, the Orpheum, Prospect, and Montauk will resume, the first two as vaudeville theatres, the last following a combination policy.

Robert Marshall's comedy, "The Duke of Killicrankie," will be revived tomorrow night in the Lyceum Theatre with Marie Tempest and Graham Browne in the rôles they played when the comedy was originally produced by Charles Frohman at the Criterion Theatre, London, in 1904. The year after its London premiere Mr. Frohman presented the play at the Empire with John Drew in the title rôle and Ferdinand Gottschalk as the diminutive Pitt-Welby, who assists the Duke in decoying the Lady Henrietta to the Duke's castle by means of a bogus telegram and tipping the guard to put her in the wrong carriage. Mr. Gottschalk will again be seen as Pitt-Welby and Mary Forbes will be the Lady Henrietta.

"Rosalind" will be given as an afterpiece to the comedy. Miss Tempest will play its title rôle, and Kate Sergeanston and Reginald Denny will be seen in the only other two parts. It is related that Barrie told some one the idea of "Rosalind" came to him from the realization that as a young man as soon as he became engaged to the daughters he invariably discovered that it was the mothers he was really in love with. Rosalind is forty, Barrie's "beautiful age," and an actress. The playlet finds her at a little resort being just herself. But even there a lad infatuated with her across the footlights seeks her out and Rosalind believes it her duty to disillusion him.

Because of the length of the program the management is going to attempt to raise the first curtain at 8:15 o'clock.

"Daddy Long Legs," the pretty little comedy by Jean Webster, in which Ruth Chatterton was seen throughout last season in the Gaiety Theatre, will return there tomorrow afternoon for a special engagement. Miss Chatterton will play her original rôle and the cast will remain the same in the principal parts. It includes Charles Waldron, Mabel Bert, Charles Trowbridge, Mrs. Jacques Martin, Margaret Sayres, Ethel Martin, Gladys Wilson, and Ruth Tomlinson.

"The Battle Cry of Peace," the Vitagraph picture shown before an invited audience several weeks ago, will be exhibited publicly for the first time Thursday night in the Vitagraph Theatre. Last week's bill will be continued through tomorrow and then the playhouse will be closed for two days to allow S. L. Rothapfel, who has been engaged to stage the entertainment, to make the necessary preparations. Mr. Rothapfel has arranged a complete musical setting that will be played by an orchestra of twenty-five musicians, and has contrived some novel effects calculated to increase the realism of some of the scenes.

J. Stuart Blackton conceived the idea for the picture upon reading Hudson Maxim's book, "Defenceless America." He at once consulted the author, who was equally enthusiastic about Mr. Blackton's plan to make a picture of the theme of the book—the unpreparedness of the United States for war. In order to increase the effectiveness that the presentation of the detached facts might have, Mr. Blackton wove them together with a dramatic story.

"Hamlet" a la Mode.

Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson has arranged a new production of "Hamlet" for his forthcoming third tour of farewell to America. Instead of the conventional scenery of painted forests and wabbly canvas castles draperies will be used. It is expected that this will heighten the artistic values of the performance.

A Program Innovation.

A novel program decoration intended to help the audience identify the players has been adopted by Cohan & Harris. Opposite the name of each player is printed a tiny picture of the player. The names of the characters are also printed in the order of their first appearance, a method generally resorted to and efficacious for those who are in their seats when the first curtain rises. The pictures, it is thought, will help the late comers attach the names to their owners.

TO BE CONTINUED

Play	Playhouse	Presented
Birth of a Nation (film)	Liberty	March 3
Ziegfeld Follies	New Amsterdam	June 21
The Girl Who Smiles	Longacre	Aug. 9
The Boomerang	Belasco	Aug. 10
Under Fire	Hudson	Aug. 12
Some Baby!	Fulton	Aug. 16
Chin-Chin (return)	Globe	Aug. 16
Rolling Stones	Harris	Aug. 17
No. 13 Washington Square	Park	Aug. 23
Common Clay	Republic	Aug. 26
Cousin Lucy	Cohan	Aug. 27
Young America	Astor	Aug. 28
The House of Glass	Candler	Sept. 1
Ein Ritterspiel	Irving Place	Sept. 1
See My Lawyer	Eltinge	Sept. 2

SEPTEMBER IN THE THEATRES OF NEW YORK



Mary Pickford on the Strand Screen. *Photo (c) Moody.*



Ruth Chatterton in "Daddy Long Legs."

THE NEW BROADWAY

By HENRY MacMAHON.

OUT at the other end of Nowhere is a street that has been christened the New Broadway. It differs from the Thirty-eighth-to-Fiftieth-Street district in that it is sixty miles long. Along it one passes Triangle, Universal, Lasky, Quality, Famous, Balboa, National, and other names that are or will be fire-lit around Forty-second Street and Broadway.

But the greatest distinction of this street is the actors. "Broadway has come out and planted itself in Los Angeles!" as a native proudly expresses it. Any bright morning nowadays you can see De Wolf Hopper, like an overgrown schoolboy, creeping unwillingly to Griffith's school; Raymond Hitchcock and Eddie Foy going stoically to the daily hazing at Sennett's Keystone; Francis X. Bushman exposing his facial charms to the desert air; matinée idols galore hurrying to Tom Ince's Santa Ynez Canyon; actresses of 40 on their way from the wrinkle remover's parlor to the gaze of the merciless camera; queenly Lillian Gish and regal Mae Marsh driving about like Princesses; ex-stage directors, converted into photographic experts, solemnly weighing affairs of state; Mexican Indians and soldiers, Orientals, policemen, cowboys, houris, nautch girls traveling carelessly up and down the sixty-mile stretch in enormous auto buses.

A strange land, this. Everybody has lost his or her voice. The ghosts in the Elysian Fields that the ancients pictured were not less voiceless than these mummers. All day long, when not driving to and fro on the broad highway, they whisper, whisper, whisper before the camera—at intervals chattering and squeaking a little in their own proper persons as did the Roman ghosts at midnight when Caesar fell.

The average actor, I find, hikes out to this lotus-land, carrying a large sense of self-importance. The motion-picture machine flabbergasts him. He simply cannot get a rise out of it. No handclaps, no cheers, no murmur of appreciation. Then aforesaid star actor notices that the common or garden members of the stock company are "taking it away from him," to use stage parlance. That spurs his ambition. He condescends to notice the new art and consider it seriously. Here is where the director steps in. He encourages the actor to think and apply his facial and gestural resources to the new technique. After a few sessions the Broadway tenderfoot has forgotten all about "spotlight" and "stage centre" and "stellar jealousies," recognizes the stock actors as fellow-humans, and starts in to co-operate enthusiastically in making a big picture.

Not all of them stand on their Spanish reservation. Raymond Hitchcock took to the filming—but not the hazing—like a duck to water. John Emerson would rather fight over the true course of scenario plots than eat. Rozsika Dolly prances in and out of the camera range as gayly as she ever pranced on a New York stage. Tully Marshall, ever villainous, seems to villainize with greater gusto for Griffith than ever he did here.

There is absolutely nothing in sight except work and joy riding. The joy riding is a part of the work, consisting of trips up and down the sixty-mile stretch.

The Broadwayites are so hungry for applause that when somebody organizes a stage benefit in Los Angeles they pile over each other getting on the band wagon and offering to appear as their old stage selves before the public for a night. Some of them are homesick. All are hustling. Most are getting rich, even though spending grandly as one spends in a lotus-land. The best are really contributing something to the new art; the others flit in and out, find their faces not camera proof or their methods antiquated, and come back to the White Light district saying:

"The pictures are just a fad!"

MARDI GRAS SOON.

Final Preparations On for Coney's Festival.

As usual, the feature of Coney Island's Mardi Gras, which will begin a week from tomorrow and extend through to the following Saturday, will be the pageant. The parade will be given every night and on the closing day will be repeated in the afternoon.

"The Flight of Time" is the theme of the pageant in which there will be twelve floats illustrative of various phases of the subject, in addition to industrial floats. The subjects of the twelve will be "Patriotism," "Time Flies at Coney," "Dawn," "Morning," "Mid-Day," "Afternoon," "Rainbow," "Visiting Stars," "Evening," "Night," "Father Time," and "Coney Island."

Where Credit Is Due.

The title of the new Ziegfeld midnight revue on the roof of the New Amsterdam is "Just Girls." It might more truthfully be called "Just Girls and Will Rogers," for outside of the beauty of the young women, which is Ziegfeldian pulchritude raised to the nth power, Mr. Rogers is the chief source of entertainment.



Frank Lalor in "Some Baby."—Fulton.

HOW THE WORK IS DONE BY PROF. BAKER'S DOZEN

"ENGLISH 47," as the Harvard catalogue designates Professor Baker's course on the drama, is rapidly justifying its claim to a place in Broadway's sun. Not only are two dramas by pupils from Professor Baker's class—Cleves Kinkead's "Common Clay" and Frederic Ballard's "Young America"—being presented in Broadway playhouses, but both bid fair to be among the substantial successes of the season. When the restricted number who may enroll in Professor Baker's course is compared with that vast multitude who are continually burning the midnight electricty in the quest for the Great American Play, it will be seen that the percentage of Harvard dramatists who succeed is much higher than that among other playwrights.

THE TIMES asked Mr. Kinkead to talk of Professor Baker and his course and to give his impressions of the value of the work as an aid to the writing of drama.

"On account of the unique work done by Professor Baker," said Mr. Kinkead, "there are those in Boston and Harvard, as well as on Broadway, who have been inclined to utter skepticisms at the activities of this pioneer in his distinctive field. They point out the axiomatic truth that no man can teach another to write a play without realizing that this is Professor Baker's motto. He has made this statement oftener than any of his critics. In fact, it is about the first thing he says to the numerous applicants for his course. Mr. Baker has never claimed credit for the work of another, so far as I have ever heard. From the moment that a man or woman enters one of his courses at Harvard or Radcliffe it's up to the individual to make good.

"While it is not a hard and fast rule, Professor Baker prefers to have the members of this class men and women who have been graduated and have worked several years. To write drama, he believes it is essential to have come in contact with life at closer grips than the protection of the college quad permits, and so, except to fill vacancies, undergraduates are not allowed to enroll.

"I imagine my case is typical. Ten years ago I was doing newspaper work in New York. I had it in mind then to write a play, but I never found time to do it. Then I took up law and went South to practice. That kept me too busy to tackle the play. A year ago I was in New York and decided I would try to enroll in Professor Baker's class at Harvard.

"I hardly know how to describe Professor Baker's method. It is rather a lack of method whose results are cumulative till, when you have finished, you know you have accomplished a lot. Before you are accepted you are asked to submit a play. The class is limited to twelve Radcliffe and Harvard students. It meets three times a week, every one gathered around a table, at the head of which sits Professor Baker. The first task assigned is the dramatization of some story in a current magazine. After that each member must write a play.

"The time in the classroom is devoted largely to the reading and discussion of the pupils' plays. The name of the author is not announced, but after the first five minutes it is not difficult to identify him or her. Sometimes plays that have been acted or published are read.

"Professor Baker tries to encourage his pupils to write farces and comedies. It is their natural inclination to want to solve the problems of the world in their dramas, and he uses his influence to keep them on lighter themes. He wanted me to write a farce or comedy, but since 'Common Clay' appears to be a success, I am glad I didn't.

"I think the success of his work is due to the fact that he has no rule or method. He makes it a point to understand the individual method of his pupils. He has a peculiarly sympathetic grasp of the mental processes of those who attend his classes and he does not attempt to thwart or to guide, but rather to encourage them. His great usefulness possibly lies foremost in the fact that he can so successfully arouse one's enthusiasm for the work—this, I think, is the key to what comes nearest to being his method. He does not flatter—he avoids the other extreme of discouraging. He allots a task and leaves it to the individual to work out. He does not suggest a plot or a theme or a line of dialogue, but he never for a moment allows one's interest to lag. In his classrooms, in his workshop, where he produces plays to private audiences, in his library at home, and on the campus and street corners he is keeping the workers at their distinctive tasks, allowing them always to follow their own methods and lines of thought, encouraging them to do so.

"In my own case I feel that I got results five times quicker than I would have done had I not gone to Harvard to work, although I know that not a line of dialogue, not a segment of plot, not a tendency of the theme of 'Common Clay' was suggested to me by any one connected with the course. Indeed, there were many of those who heard the first two acts who declared the whole thing impossible of production."

See America First.

Burton Holmes has heeded the patriotic slogan of the railroads, and instead of going abroad for the material for his travel lectures he has remained at home. "Our Own United States" will be the general theme of his talks this season, and under this head will come "Dixie," "Florida," "California" and "The Exposition." Then there will be a talk descriptive of a journey connecting the extreme East with the Far West.

TOPPING THE VAUDEVILLE BILLS.

PALACE THEATRE—Third week of "Sumurun" with Gertrude Hoffmann and Richard Ordynski; Orville Harrold in a repertoire of operatic selections; Fannie Brice singing popular songs; and Eddie Leonard, assisted by Austin Mack and company, in "The Land of Sunset," a musical playlet of the South.

COLONIAL THEATRE—Reopening of this playhouse with a special bill of favorites, among them Joseph E. Howard and Mabel McCane, who will sing some of the former's most popular compositions; Nat Wills in his familiar tramp characterization, telling some new stories; Bonnie Glass in a program of dances, assisted by Rodolph and Casemello.

ALHAMBRA THEATRE—A special program arranged to celebrate the reopening of the Alhambra, including Sam and Kitty Morton, who arouse as much enthusiasm with their songs of other days as any of the later generation of entertainers; Paul and Clara Morton in their individual acts, Paul appearing with Naomi Glass in a musical satire, entitled "Before and After," Clara with Frank Sheen in a musical diversion.

NEW BRIGHTON THEATRE—Last week of the season at this seaside playhouse, the bill including George Whiting and Sadie Burt in their "Songsayings"; Kate Elinore and Sam Williams in "The Hunter and the Huntress," and Marshall Montgomery in his ventriloquistic act.

LOEW'S AMERICAN ROOF—Willie Smith in character songs and readings; "Thanksgiving Eve," a comedy sketch presented by Mullaly, Pingree and company. Charles and Addie Wilkins in comedy and dance eccentricities.

DIGGING FOR A PLAY ON TREASURE ISLAND

How Charles Hopkins Won the Consent of an American Gentleman of Classic Taste—Sometime Master Lloyd Osbourne.

CHARLES HOPKINS had longed to see "Treasure Island" as a play ever since the day he first read that breathless tale of buccaneers and buried gold. Last Spring, while casting about for a play for the Punch and Judy, he recalled the Stevenson story. Here was a play as full of thrills, daring escapades, dramatic struggles, and surprises as a baker's dozen of melodramas of nowadays. And here, too, were heroes beloved of every youthful heart from the urchin to the gray-haired professor—yes, and the professor's wife as well. Mr. Hopkins was inclined to believe a world-wide audience was already waiting for the curtain to go up on "Treasure Island."

He began to wonder why it had so far escaped the producer's hand. An associate he consulted could think of no reason except that it did not contain the usual love interest. So Mr. Hopkins immediately got in touch with the Robert Louis Stevenson estate, now represented by Lloyd Osbourne. From Mr. Osbourne he learned why the Stevenson story had not been produced as a play. Many had made overtures for the privilege, but no one had cared to make the commercial venture when he had learned the requirements of the estate. All of these prospective producers had argued long with Mr. Osbourne but to no purpose, for, as Mr. Osbourne says, when "Treasure Island" is under discussion he feels that he is something more than mere legatee.

"To Lloyd Osbourne, an American gentleman, in accordance with whose classic taste the following narrative has been designed, it is now, in return for numerous delightful hours, and with kindest wishes, dedicated by his affectionate friend, the author."

So runs the dedication in the printed volumes of the story, and those who are familiar with the preface recall Stevenson's account of how he came to write the moving tale for "a school boy, home for the holidays, and much in want of 'something craggy to break his mind upon.'" This school boy was Lloyd Osbourne.

However, Mr. Osbourne was very anxious that "Treasure Island" be put upon the boards if it could be done in the spirit of the book, and finally he and Mr. Hopkins came to an agreement, not before many telegrams had been passed, and many more letters, the correspondence lasting until July.

Mr. Hopkins selected Jules Eckert Goodman to make the dramatization and it is said that nothing of the text has been sacrificed, except those portions which would not lend themselves to dramatic structure. The feelings of that portion of the population which shudders when liberties are taken with their literary pets have been taken into consideration; the aim is to present "Treasure Island" as Stevenson would have written it had he been playwright too.

The four acts and six scenes will show the "Admiral Benbow" Inn; the quay at Bristol; the deck of the treasure ship Hispaniola; Treasure Island; the Stockade; Spyglass Mountain, and Benn Gunn's cave. The bold flare of colors in the pirates' garb, as Stevenson wrote of them, will mark the costuming. Everything, it is promised, will be done to preserve the atmosphere and flavor of the story, even to "Captain Flint," the gaudy parrot who shrieks his "pieces of eight, pieces of eight."

The month of August has been spent in launching the production and engaging the players. The cast is nearly complete and rehearsals are to begin within the fortnight. The first presentation will be out of town; the New York première has been set for the latter part of October.

MINUTE VISITS IN THE WINGS

GERTRUDE HOFFMANN has a letter from Max Reinhardt, thanking her for her interest in "Sumurun" and adding that the royalties will be very welcome if they ever reach him through the blockade. In his letter Reinhardt praises Richard Ordynski, his old associate in the direction of the Deutsches Theater, Berlin, and adds that as he collaborated with him in the original "Sumurun" he has no objection to any innovations in the Ordynski-Reinhardt production.

"Do not pantomime or allow your fellow players to pantomime," cautions Reinhardt. "'Sumurun' is a play without words which is to be acted precisely as if the actors were reading lines. Pantomime is highly conventionalized and is not a reflection of life, but is an arbitrary code. Motion-picture acting of the highest class is what I call wordless drama correctly played."

WILLIAM GILLETTE, accompanied by his aunt, reached the city last week after an extensive and most trying trip to foreign parts.

A single look at Mr. Gillette obviated any need of inquiry as to his own very evident robust health; but the actor confessed a sleepless anxiety concerning his aunt's physical state.

"It was thought that you were off by yourself much less with a relative," some one at the Frohman offices said to Mr. Gillette.

"Oh, but I have been with my aunt all Summer," answered Mr. Gillette; "in fact, she's in town with me now. She's ill, you know. I am rushing off to get a doctor for her."

"She's ill?" was asked. "Where is she staying?"

"She's hitched in town," nervously answered Mr. Gillette. "She's hitched at Eighty-sixth Street."

"Seriously ill?"

"Pale as a sheet from seasickness—terrible storm."

"Very old lady, I suppose?" the interrogator continued.

"Old lady?" Mr. Gillette roared back. "'Old,' yes; 'lady,' no. I am speaking of Aunt Polly, 60 feet long and makes three miles an hour. Give you my word. Only took her three months to fetch us here from Greenport. Good old soul, but sick now. Soon will be well. You can see for yourself anchored fast at Eighty-sixth Street. Hate to lose Aunt Polly."

WHERE THE BILLS CHANGE WEEKLY

STANDARD THEATRE—Beginning of this theatre's second season tomorrow with a matinée performance of Michael Morton's melodrama of Russian life, "The Yellow Ticket," with Frederica Going, Dorothy Slaytor, Fletcher Harvey, Kalman Matus, and Reginald Carrington in the principal rôles.

YORK THEATRE—Charles Sumner's play, "The Natural Law," first acted in the Republic Theatre last Spring, with Julie Herne, Teresa Maxwell-Conover, Maggie Halloway Fisher, Howard Hall, and Conrad Nagel in the cast.

LEXINGTON THEATRE—George M. Cohan's mystery farce, "Seven Keys to Baldpate," with Meta Green, Annette Berger, Amelia Meyers, Edwin Walter, Archie Allen, Olof Skarlan, and Stuart Johnson in the principal parts.

BRONX OPERA HOUSE—"Twin Beds," the Salisbury-Mayo farce presented last season in the Fulton Theatre, the list of players including Katherine Daly, R. M. D'Angelo, John Welch, Clare Weldon, Josie Claflin, Helen Eddy, and Fred Cosb.

COLUMBIA THEATRE—Dave Marion and company in a new burlesque entitled "Around the World," with Harry Jolson, Barney Fagan, Al Weston, and Agnes Buehler among the principals.

YORKVILLE THEATRE—"The Rival Grocer," a two-act burlesque presented by the Military Maids company.

The Theatre of the Future

Suppose you could walk into your favorite theatre assured of seeing a picked half dozen of the most distinguished Stars in America at any performance you chose:—

Raymond Hitchcock, Douglas Fairbanks, Frank Keenan, Mabel Normand, Mack Sennett, Fred Mace, all in one bill;

Dustin Farnum, Eddie Foy, Lillian Gish, Rozsika Dolly, Wilfred Lucas in another bill;

Billie Burke, Bruce McRae, Helen Ware, Tully Marshall, Joe Weber, Lew Fields in a third entertainment;

De Wolf Hopper, Julia Dean, Bessie Barriscale, Orrin Johnson, Hale Hamilton, Bert Clarke in a fourth;

Mae Marsh, Kathryn Kaelred, Frank Campeau, John Emerson, Sarah Truax, and Owen Moore in a fifth—

Wouldn't you rub your eyes for astonishment that any theatrical management offered so marvelously much of acting value for just the regular first-class admission prices?

And suppose that after you entered the theatre your enjoyment was triply enhanced by the fact that not only an Augustin Daly of the new regime but also a Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree of the Dramatic Revolution and likewise a Max Reinhardt of the new art contrived the scenes and directed the Stars;

That William Furst, the foremost Dramatic Composer of the country, prepared the music and wielded the baton over 40 artists in the orchestra pit;

That the best playhouse in town, rich in historic memories and patronized by all ranks of discriminating theatregoers, had been skilfully adapted to the new requirements;

That, finally, the proprietors of the enterprise, leaders in the artistic world, were its own most exacting critics and passed on nothing to the public that fell below the very highest standard—

Would all this seem to you a sober reality or the very dream-Utopia of Stageland? Would you believe it? Could you accept it?

The world is chary of innovations. Revolutions must be explained, advocated, fought for. AND SO WE ARE NOW TELLING YOU, AS POWERFULLY AND SIMPLY AS WE KNOW HOW, THAT THE PROPHECIES OUTLINED ABOVE WILL BE EXACTLY FULFILLED.

The fine art of David W. Griffith, Thomas H. Ince and Mack Sennett has made it possible.

The Theatre of the Multiple Stars, of the great Directors of Daly, Tree and Reinhardt quality, of the "grand-operatic" music and orchestration, of the commingled Beauty and Convenience that appeal to every discriminating patron, will open under the aegis of TRIANGLE FILM CORPORATION in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, and Boston in late September.

In New York it will be the Knickerbocker; in Chicago, the Studebaker; in Philadelphia, the Chestnut Street Opera House; in Boston, a playhouse yet to be announced.

One week from today we shall explain in these columns how the diverse talents of so many Stars are to be harmoniously combined in the successive TRIANGLE PLAYS.

In due time the details as to purchasing seats, as to hours and dates of entertainments, will be announced in the Amusement Column. Neither we nor you are interested in that now. We want you to realize the big imperial commanding spirit behind the TRIANGLE enterprise, its intent to furnish a more generous measure of amusement value than anything yet attempted, and its hint of the dawn of a new day in the realm of Theatredom.

TRIANGLE FILM CORPORATION

H. E. AITKEN, *President.*

NOTES WRITTEN ON THE SCREEN

STRAND—Mary Pickford in "Esmeralda."

VITAGRAPH—"The Battle Cry of Peace."

BROADWAY—John Barrymore in "The Incorrigible Dukane."

EIGHTY-FIRST STREET—Emily Stevens in "Destiny; or, the Soul of a Woman."

I HAVE been waiting a long time for that, and now that it has come it is a great victory for the films."

The speaker was J. J. McCarthy, head of the Epoch Producing Company, which controls the picture, "The Birth of a Nation." Mr. McCarthy was standing in his office in the Longacre Building looking out of the window at a hoarding perched on the roof of a building below Forty-second Street.

"'The third act of 'Common Clay,'" read the sign, "surpasses in dramatic intensity any scene in 'The Birth of a Nation.'"

"I knew they would have to come to it," continued Mr. McCarthy, "and when the legitimate managers use the movies as a standard they can scarcely say that the movies are a passing fad."

Mr. McCarthy's observation was a commentary on the competition that is waxing warmer between the two forms of entertainment. Fresh fuel was added to the fire last week by the announcement of Cohan & Harris that none of their players would be allowed to act for pictures while under contract to them. The movies answered with a bit of shrapnel to the effect that Victor Moore and Pauline Frederick had left the drama flat and henceforth would devote themselves exclusively to screen work.

The favorite sport of the movie managers this Winter will probably be the showing of films simultaneously with the appearance of the stars in dramas. Thus while Cyril Maude is appearing in "Grumpy" at the Empire across the street at the Broadway the "Peer Gynt" pictures for which he acted last Spring will be exhibited.

Telegraph wires brought to Broadway last week news of the arrival of De Wolf Hopper at the Griffith Studio in Hollywood, Cal. "Greetings were very profusive," says the telegram, "and studio activities were halted for one hour after his appearance. Looked upon as the king of stars, he was personally escorted and introduced to his coworkers by Mr. Griffith. The reception tendered him would be envied by a royal ruler."

The big comedian soon appeared very much at home in his new surroundings, and seemed to be thoroughly convinced that he would like the work which he will do before the camera for an entire year. His first film work will be done as Mr. Pickwick, Micawber, or Don Quixote. After that he will do "Wang" and some of his famous comedy interpretations of Gilbert and Sullivan characters, Gulliver, Falstaff, Robinson Crusoe, and other classics of literature.

Already the funmaker has been booked for a series of dinner speeches in Los Angeles.

One of the latest acquisitions to the list of photoplay stars engaged by the Universal is Henry E. Dixey. Mr. Dixey has started work at the Imp Studio on a five-reel feature to be called "A Pickled Romance." It is being produced by T. Hays Hunter.

Nat C. Goodwin, who is under contract for several photoplays to the Universal Film Company, has just completed a screen version of the French play, "Business Is Business," by Octave Mirabeau. In Mr. Goodwin's estimation this feature is the best in which he has appeared. He had always had an intense desire to appear in the character of Isadore Lechat, which offered remarkable possibilities for character delineation. For twenty years he had been anticipating the opportunity to act that rôle, but until the photoplay rights of "Business Is Business" his desire had gone unappeased.

Mary Pickford, who was extended the distinction of being the guest of honor of the City of Asbury Park during its Silver Jubilee Baby Parade last week, has the addresses of three of the children who appeared in the parade and in whom she detected screen possibilities.

As the children passed the reviewing stand, where Miss Pickford and her party were seated in a special box, she pointed them out to Adolph Zukor, President of the Famous Players Film Company. It is planned by Mr. Zukor and Mary Pickford to give these children an early opportunity to appear on the screen. The fortunate youngsters selected are Jean Limmhart of Brooklyn, who appeared in a float called "The Barrel of Love," Marjorie H. Conover of Bayonne, who appeared in a revolving frame called "The Moving Picture," and Adele Denning of Asbury Park, who was seated in a huge candy-box, entitled "Just a Box of Sweets."

Preparations are being made at the studios of the Famous Players Film Company for a five-part photo-adaptation of "The Red Widow," by Channing Pollock and Rennold Wolf, in which John Barrymore will be starred. "The Red Widow" was originally presented in the Astor Theatre with Raymond Hitchcock as the star, and it was one of the first plays to be acquired for screen purposes. It is estimated that the Famous Players Company, through its own dramatic properties and its affiliations with the Charles Frohman Company and Henry W. Savage, controls the screen rights of more than three hundred plays. This supply of dramatic material will last the company six years at its present producing rate of fifty feature photoplays a year.

In taking some of the most important scenes in "The Surprises of a Hotel," one of the latest Vitagraph features to be put into production, Director Theodore Marston used the Oriental Hotel at Manhattan Beach as a setting for a number of exteriors and interiors. In one of the scenes, the gay life of a fashionable hostelry was required, and Director Marston enlisted the co-operation of the Oriental guests, who readily entered into the spirit of the adventure and were photographed as they went about their every-day pursuits. Many well-known persons in public and private life registered in the scene and were so enthusiastic over their work before the camera Director Marston arranged for a private showing of the part of the film in which they appeared.

A cigar lighter that worked proved the undoing of a deception that Charles K. French, veteran character actor of the Triangle forces, was practicing successfully on a tourist in the wonderful Bear Valley of Northern California. French was so skillfully made up for the part of a well-to-do mountaineer in the Dustin Farnum play, "The Iron Strain," that the tourist ventured in the course of their conversation to inquire how long it had been since he had been out of the wilderness.

"Why, about twenty year, stranger," replied French, catching the joke.

Then followed a monologue by the visitor on the changes in the coast cities, the "Follies," automobiles, and other accessories of modern civilization, followed by an invitation to "be sure to look me up when you come to Frisco."

At that point Farnum came along with Thomas H. Ince, the director, and asked French for the loan of his cigar lighter. As the supposed mountaineer produced the desired article and it worked—the first time—the tourist made his exit sheepishly.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES AND SUCCESSES.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St. CHARLES FROHMAN, Mgr. SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT of but 4 WEEKS Starting MON., SEPT. 13, AT 8:20. THE EMINENT ACTOR MR. CYRIL MAUDE in his international TRIUMPH. GRUMPY by HODGES & PERCYVAL. SEAT SALE THURSDAY

LYCEUM WEST 45TH STREET. Evenings 8:15. Matinees Thurs. and Sat. 2:15. CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager. TOMORROW (MON.) at 8:15. CHARLES FROHMAN Presents MARIE TEMPEST IN THE DOUBLE COMEDY BILL. J. M. BARRIE'S New One-Act Play, ROSALIND AND Robert Marshall's 3-Act Comedy, THE DUKE OF KILLICRANKIE

HARRIS THEATRE WEST 42ND ST. EXTRA LABOR DAY MAT. TO-M'W. "Full of action and jollity." —Sun. EDGAR SELWYN'S GREAT LAUGH SUCCESS, Rolling Stones. MATINEES WED. & SAT.

NEW AMSTERDAM WEST 42ND STREET. KLAW & ERLANGER.....Managers. Evs. 8:10. Mats. Tomorrow, Wed. & Sat., 2:10. EXTRA HOLIDAY MAT. TOMORROW. Last 2 Weeks. Greatest Musical Show Ever Produced. ZIEGFELD FOLLIES. AFTER THE PLAY VISIT THE DANSE DE FOLLIES, Atop This Theatre. NEW ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC

ELTINGE THEATRE W. 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat., 2:20. HOLIDAY MAT. TO-MORROW. "'SEE MY LAWYER' AND YOU'LL LAUGH WITH HIM."—Herald. A. H. WOODS ADVISES YOU TO SEE MY LAWYER. A LEGAL INJUNCTION AGAINST THE BLUES. Issued by MAX MARCIN. Served by T. ROY BARNES AND A CAPABLE CAST.

BELASCO West 44 St. Evs. at 8:30. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. EXTRA MATINEE TO-MORROW. "I defy anybody to see 'The Boomerang' without liking it." —Norman Hapgood in Harper's Weekly. DAVID BELASCO presents THE BOOMERANG BY WINCHELL SMITH & VICTOR MAPES.

HUDSON THEATRE, WEST 44TH ST. HENRY B. HARRIS ESTATE.....Mgr. Evs., 8:15. Matinees Wednesday & Saturday. EXTRA HOLIDAY MAT. TOMORROW. "VIVID AND CONVINCING —A REAL THRILL."—World. SELWYN & CO. present UNDER FIRE BY ROI COOPER MEGRUE. With WM. COURTENAY

GEO. M. COHAN'S Theatre, B'way & 43d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. KLAW & ERLANGER..MANAGERS. Extra Holiday Matinee Tomorrow. LIMITED ENGAGEMENT. A. H. WOODS ADVISES YOU TO SEE JULIAN ELTINGE IN HIS LATEST AND GREATEST SUCCESS. Cousin Lucy. BY CHARLES KLEIN. "SHOWS JULIAN ELTINGE AT HIS BEST."—Eve. Sun. "BEST PLAY IN WHICH HE HAS EVER BEEN SEEN."—American.

GAIETY Broadway & 46th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Mon., Wed. & Sat. 2:15. KLAW & ERLANGER..MGRS. Special Engagement. Beg. Labor Day Mat. (Sept. 6th). Ruth Chatterton IN Daddy Long-Legs. By JEAN WEBSTER. HENRY MILLER, Mgr. 3 Matinees This Week, Mon., Wed. & Saturday

LIBERTY 42d St., W. of B'way. Twice Daily, 2:15 & 8:15. Eve. and Sat. Mat., 25c, 50c, 75c, $1 and $2. Other Matinees.....25c, 50c & $1.00. Labor Day Matinee, (Monday,) Prices Same as Night. TWICE TO-DAY (Sunday) MATINEE 2:15. TO-NIGHT 8:15. 488th to 516th Performances in N. Y. 500TH PERFORMANCE IN NEW YORK TUESDAY NIGHT. D. W. GRIFFITH'S 8TH WONDER OF THE WORLD. THE BIRTH OF A NATION. SECOND SEASON OF THE GREATEST TRIUMPH NEW YORK HAS EVER KNOWN!! 18,000 People. 3,000 HORSES. 8 MONTHS TO PRODUCE. COST $500,000. TAKEN FROM THOMAS DIXON'S "THE CLANSMAN." MOST STUPENDOUS DRAMATIC SPECTACLE THE BRAIN OF MAN HAS YET VISIONED AND REVEALED. Direction of EPOCH PRODUCING CORP. H. E. AITKEN, Pres.

REPUBLIC THEATRE, W. 42D ST. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) and Sat. Extra Holiday Mat. To-morrow. A. H. WOODS PRESENTS. COMMON CLAY. A new American play in 3 acts and an epilogue. BY CLEVES KINKEAD. WITH JOHN MASON, JANE COWL AND AN ALL-STAR CAST. "In sheer dramatic intensity the third act surpasses any scene in 'The Birth of a Nation.'"—Globe. Seats Eight Weeks in Advance.

PARK Cols. Circle & 59th St. Phone 9590 Cols. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. Labor Day Mat. To-mor'w. Best Seats $1. What everybody knows - Chin-Chin is the Greatest show ever produced - The Globe is packed at every performance. Montgomery & Stone. EXTRA MATINEE TO-MORROW.

STRONGER EVERY DAY. SOME BABY! Special Exercises To-morrow Afternoon (Labor Day). Popular Prices for A Popular Play. FULTON THEATRE

LONGACRE THEATRE, 48TH ST., JUST West of B'way. Tel. 28 Bryant. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat., 2:20. SPECIAL HOLIDAY MAT. TO-MOR'W. The Smashing Musical Hit. THE GIRL WHO SMILES. BIG SISTER "ADELE" BY THE SAME AUTHORS. "ONE OF THE HITS OF THE NEW SEASON. FILLED WITH LAUGHTER."—HERALD.

STRAND B'WAY & 47TH ST. Noon to 11:30. 10-15-25-50c. Superb Program. Coolest Theatre in the World. Strand Orchestra & Soloists. TODAY & ALL WEEK: MARY PICKFORD, In "Esmeralda." Next Wk. Blanche Sweet, "The Case of Becky."

VITAGRAPH B'way & 44th. Photo Plays de Luxe. TO-DAY 11 TO CONTINUOUS. LAST TIME OF ROBERT EDESON & Star Cast in MORTMAIN. AND SPECIAL PICTURES. 10c 15c 25c 50c

'MANDALAY' Carnival 7 Nights. Sept. 6 to 11, inclusive. REFINED AMUSEMENTS & DANCING. Sept. 6—Special Contests, Exhibition Dances. Sept. 7—Cake Walk Night, Grab Bag Contest. Sept. 8—Moving Picture Stars appear tonight. Sept. 9—Masque Costume Ball, Singers: Messrs. Flynn, Grant, Young, Miss Barry, "Little Cafe Co." Sept. 10—Dancing Contest, Championship of Hudson. Sept. 11—Contests, Dancing Specialties. Big Night. LAST WEEK OF SEASON. Leaving Battery Pier 7:30, W. 131 St. 8:30 P. M.

LOEW'S AMERICAN ROOF. Atop American Theatre, 42d St. & 8th Ave. 12—Act Vaudeville Show—12. Many Big Stars. Cooling Breezes, Delightful Promenade. EVERY EVE. AT 8:15. All Seats Reserved, 25c-35c-50c.

Steeplechase. Grand Final Dancing Contest, Friday, Sept. 10th. $500 in Gold. Special Rates to Parties.

BRONX OPERA HOUSE. 149th St., E. of 3d Av. Tel. 3539 Melrose. SPECIAL HOLIDAY MAT. TO-MORROW. SELWYN & CO. Present TWIN BEDS. A LAUGH FESTIVAL. By SALISBURY FIELD & MARGARET MAYO.

EDEN MUSEE. 55 W. 23rd St. European War Heroes. Kinemacolor Hourly. Admis'n Sunday 25c. WORLD IN WAX.

DALY'S BROADWAY BURLESQUE AND 38TH ST. By Public Request, for One More Week Only RAY HUGHES' NEW PARISIAN GIRLS WITH NEW SONGS AND DANCES. LOUISE LADORE in her world-renowned dances. Matinees daily, 10, 15, 25c. Nights, 25, 35, 50c. BIG SUNDAY CONCERT. Prices 10, 15, 25c

EXTRA! Charge May Irwin Uses Laughing Gas At Park Theatre

JOY, Sept. 5th, (Wireless via Gayville.)—It is officially denied that May Irwin is using laughing gas on her audiences at the Park Theatre in her new comedy, "33 Washington Square." She is, however, depending on newly discovered jokes to cause spontaneous combustion and will torpedo her audiences without warning into a sea of laughter.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE. BROADWAY AND 47TH STREET. Mat. Daily at 2. 25, 50, 75c. 2,000 CHOICE SEATS, 50c. EVERY NIGHT 25, 50, 75c, $1, $1.50. 1,000 ORCHESTRA SEATS, $1.00. LARGEST REFRIGERATING PLANT IN THE WORLD COOLS THE PALACE. FREE—PALM LEAF FANS AND DELICIOUS LEMONADE—FREE. TWO BIG CONCERTS SUNDAY. BEGIN'G MONDAY MAT., SEPT. 6TH. THIRD BIG WEEK OF SENSATIONAL SUCCESS. GERTRUDE HOFFMANN. COMPANY OF SIXTY ARTISTS. In MAX REINHARDT'S WORDLESS PLAY, "SUMURUN." STAGED BY RICHARD ORDYNSKI. In Eight Scenes, from "Tales of the Arabian Nights." Augmented Orchestra. STARTING TO-MORROW MATINEE. There will be added to the Harem Scene a Gorgeously Lovely Interlude of Beauties at the Bath, Using the Great Palace Tank Filled with Warmed and Perfumed Water, Prepared Especially for the Prettiest Girls in New York. This is the supreme achievement of Miss Hoffmann's career as a creator of wonderful stage pictures. EXTRA ADDED ATTRACTION. FANNIE BRICE. FUNNIEST GIRL IN VAUDEVILLE. IN AN ENTIRELY NEW ACT. ENGAGEMENT EXTRAORDINARY—LAST APPEARANCES IN VAUDEVILLE. ORVILLE HARROLD. THE GREAT AMERICAN TENOR. ENTIRELY NEW REPERTOIRE. AMORIS SISTERS. STAN STANLEY. The Bounding Fellar, assisted by his Relatives. CURRENT NEWS PICTORIAL. SPECIAL ADDED FEATURE—THE PRINCE OF MINSTRELS. EDDIE LEONARD. Assisted by AUSTIN MACK & CO., in "THE LAND OF SUNSET." A NEW ACT.

COLUMBIA B'WAY AND 47TH ST. BURLESQUE. ENTIRELY NEW SHOW EVERY WEEK. Come and HEAR How the Merry Crowds Enjoy These Lively Shows! Commencing To-morrow Afternoon, DAVE MARION. (HIMSELF) In His Greatest Success "Around the World" with an all-star cast, including HARRY JOLSON. Brother of the famous Al, of Winter Garden fame. The Biggest and Best Organization in Burlesque. OVER 100 PEOPLE ON THE STAGE. Twice Daily. Popular Prices. Buxom If You Like.

ASTOR THEATRE, B'way, 45th St. Phone 287 Bryant. Evenings 8:15. Matinees To-Mor., Wed. & Sat., 2:15. SPECIAL HOLIDAY MAT. TO-MOR'W. ANOTHER COHAN & HARRIS TRIUMPH! AN EMPHATIC SUCCESS! A POPULAR SUCCESS! YOUNG AMERICA. BY FRED BALLARD. is "A PLAY THAT EVERY ONE SHOULD SEE." —EVE. GLOBE.

B. F. Keith's COLONIAL 62d St. and B'way. "THE HOUSE OF BEAUTY." GALA REOPENING TO-MORROW MAT. Popular Composer, Dainty Comedienne, Jos. Howard & MABEL McCane. "We Hope to Please You with Something New." The Happy Tramp, NAT WILLS in His Latest "Trampologies." LAURA BURT & STANFORD HENRY. GEO. M'KAY & ARDINE OTTIE. TOWER & DARRELL—JIM & BETTY MORGAN—AERIAL BUDDS. N. Y.'s Prettiest Dancer, BONNIE GLASS. Assisted by Mons. Rudolf. The Water Queen, ODIVA. in Her Famous Aquatic Novelty.

B. F. Keith's ALHAMBRA 7th Ave. and 126th St. REOPENING FOR KEITH SEASON 1915-16. ALL-STAR PROGRAMME. ALL HERE FAMOUS 4 MORTONS. REUNITED FIRST TIME IN MANY YEARS IN THEIR SEPARATE ACTS AND JOINTLY IN A GRAND FINALE. SAM & KITTY MORTON. PAUL MORTON & GLASS NAOMI. CLARA MORTON Assisted by Frank Sheen. TAYLOR GRANVILLE Laura Pierpont & Co. RYAN & TIERNEY. THE LE GROHS. EMERSON & BALDWIN. BONNER & POWERS. DANCING LE VARS.

F. F. PROCTOR'S. —BIG CONCERTS TO-DAY— 5th AVE. B'way & 28 St. 23RD ST. Near 6th Av. 58TH ST. Near 3d Av. 125TH ST. Lex. Av. Jesse L. Lasky's "Trained Nurses"; Clea Gascoyne, Warren & Conley, Wm. A. Brady's "Nettie," others. Connerly in "Marse Carrington" Serial. Bale de Boulogne, News & Pan Film, Nymph, Orchestra. Mme. Dare Opera Co., Gir-ard & Gardner, College Girls, Harry Frazer & Co., Jennings & Rowe, others. Marie Tempest in "Mrs. Plum Pudding." Best Selected, latest comedies, travel & educational subjects, &c.

NEW BRIGHTON. Brighton Beach Concerts Today. Week Beg. Sept. 6—Mats. Daily 2:30. Whiting & Burt. Marshal Montgomery & Kilmore & Williams. Theodore Bendix and his Symphony Players, Violet Dale, Bessie Clayton, Rue Smith, Gormley & Caffery, Flying Henrys.

YORKVILLE 86TH ST. BURLESQUE. ENTIRELY NEW SHOW EVERY WEEK. The Military Maids with LYDIA YOPSY and a Great Company, including Big Chorus of Pretty Girls. DAILY MATS. 15c to 50c. NIGHTS 15c to 75c. Smoking Permitted.

Every Song A Hit! In THE GIRL WHO SMILES. The Smashing Musical Success. NOW PLAYING LONGACRE THEATRE. Special Mat. Tom'w. 48 St., nr. B'way. MELODIES THAT WILL LINGER WITH YOU FOREVER. HEAR THEM. "Teach Me to Smile" "Dance Me Good Bye" "Temptation Waltz" "The Story of a Sparrow" "Life Has Just Begun" and many others. ON SALE AT ALL MUSIC STORES.

LEXINGTON THEATRE. 51st & Lex. Aves. Phone Plaza 6110. Prices: Evenings, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c & $1. Mats. Tues., Thurs. & Sat., 25 & 50c. Week Starting Tom'w Mat. (LABOR DAY) 25&50c. GEO. M. COHAN'S MYSTERY FARCE. 7 KEYS TO BALDPATE. Founded on the Story of the Same Name. By EARL DERR BIGGERS. It's Full of Laughter, Thrills, Surprises. "Is Your Name on the Subscription List?" Week Sept. 13—"The Yellow Ticket." TODAY—2 Big Vaudeville CONCERTS.

STANDARD THEATRE. B'way & 90th St. Phone River 42. Prices: Eve. 25c to $1. Sat. Mats., 25c to 75c. Bargain Mats. Tues. & Thurs., 25c & 50c. Reopens Tomorrow Mat. (LABOR DAY). A. H. WOODS Presents His Eltinge Theatre Dramatic Success. The Yellow Ticket. An Original Play by MICHAEL MORTON. "Is Your Name on the Subscription List?" Week Sept. 13th—"TWIN BEDS."

YORK 116th St., Near Lenox Ave. Phone Morningside 1354. (For'ly Saxe's 116th St. Thea.) Prices: Evenings 25c, 50c, 75c, $1. Tues. & Thurs. Mats., 25c & 50c. Labor Day & Sat. Mats., 25c, 50c, 75c. INAUGURATES NEW POLICY. Week Starting Tomorrow Matinee (LABOR DAY). JOHN CORT Will Present (By Arrangement with Leffler & Bratton) THE REPUBLIC THEATRE SUCCESS, The Natural Law. By CHARLES SUMNER. "Is Your Name on the Subscription List?" Week Sept. 13th—"A FULL HOUSE." SUN., SEPT. 12—Continuous Vaudeville, 1 to 11.

CANDLER THEATRE, 42d St., nr. B'way. Tel. 6344 Bryant. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-m'w, Wed. & Sat., 2:15. SPECL HOLIDAY MATINEE TO-MOR'W. "SMASHING SENSATIONAL HIT." ANOTHER COHAN & HARRIS TRIUMPH! THE HOUSE OF GLASS. BEST AMERICAN MELO-DRAMA. BY MAX MARCIN. BIGGER SUCCESS THAN "ON TRIAL."

JOHN McCORMACK. Sings at OCEAN GROVE TO-MORROW (MON.) NIGHT. Special Trains C. R. R. of N. J. Round Trip, $1.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

MONTAUK OPENS WITH MATINEE TO-MORROW 2:30. SPECIAL, POPULAR MAT. WEDNESDAY. SELWYN & CO. Present Roi Cooper Megrue's Famous Mystery Drama. UNDER COVER. Original Production Direct From One Year at Cort Theatre, Manhattan. A PLAY OF LOVE, LAUGHTER, MYSTERY AND THRILLS. PRICES—Eves., Holiday and Sat. Mats., 25c to $1. Wed. Mat. 25c., 35c and 50c. NO HIGHER. Next:—POTASH AND PERLMUTTER

CRESCENT Flatbush Ave., Near Fulton St. Phone Main 2342. HOME OF THE CRESCENT THEATRE SELECTED PLAYERS. Specially Chosen from the Foremost Stock Companies in America. Headed by DOROTHY SHOEMAKER AND EDWARD EVERETT HORTON in Chas. Frohman's Empire Theatre Success. "THE SPY." PRICES EVENINGS 15-25-35-50c. Daily Mats. 1500 Seats 25c. Week of Sept. 13—"THE MIRACLE MAN."

B. F. Keith's ORPHEUM Matinee Daily. "EVERYTHING NEW BUT THE WALLS." Opens Tomorrow Matinee (Labor Day) 9 BIG KEITH FEATURES. NORA BAYES. HER NAME ALONE ENCHANTS. America's Greatest Singing Comedienne. AL. GOLEN & CO. PANTOMIMIC TERRIFICNESS. Productions. 10 Miraculous Scenes. IMPERIAL BALLET. HENRY LEWIS with Piraikoff & Rose. Orig. Novelty. Late Paul Armstrong's "Woman Proposes." Comedy Playlet. DOOLEY & SALES, SANTLEY & NORTON, & American Dancers, Claremont Bros.

B. F. Keith's BUSHWICK Matinee Daily. CONCERTS TODAY, 2:15 AND 8:15. Week Starting Monday Mat., Sept. 6, The Incomparable BELLE BAKER. In All New Numbers by Irving Berlin. IDEAL. Nature's Masterpiece in her Swimming and Diving Exhibitions. Lillian Herlein, "Bank's Half Millions." Edwina Barry & Co., Al. and Fannie Steadman, Kenneth Casey, California Orange Packers, Gaston Palmer.

B. F. Keith's PROSPECT Matinee Daily. "The Pride of the Park Slope." CONCERTS TODAY, 2:15 AND 8:15. BEGINNING TOMORROW MATINEE. FIRST ANNIVERSARY. ALL STAR 14 KEITHITES 14. CURTAIN, 1:45—7:45 P. M.

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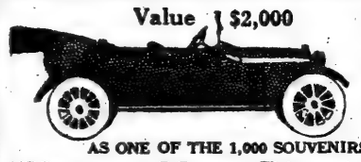
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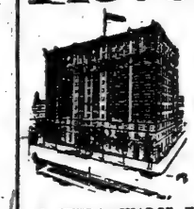
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AMERICAN PLAN.

Attractively furnished, 2 room suite for 2 persons, including meals, for $35 per week.

An exclusive clientele in the most convenient and desirable residential section downtown.

Under same management as Hotel Grenoble, 7th Ave. at 56th St.

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A quiet, luxurious Residential Hotel. Affording the Exclusiveness and Elegance of a Private Residence. Opposite the Metropolitan Club and 5th Av. Entrance to Central Park. Apartments, single or en suite, rented, furnished or unfurnished, for long or short periods. EAGER & BABCOCK.

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The Story of the Heligoland Fight.
The Sinking of the Cressy and the Hogue.
How the French Retreated to Paris.
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The First Fight at Lodz.

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Russia's Greatest Impressionistic Danseuse

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HOTEL **NETHERLAND**

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NEW MANAGEMENT

Reduced Rates:—

ROOM & BATH, $2.00 up

SUITES - - $5.00 up

Apartments overlooking Central Park.

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Room & Bath, $2.00 up

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Jersey City, N. J.

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Restaurant in connection with hotel.

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Rates per Day

One person, detached bath	$1.00 up
Two persons, detached bath	1.50 up
One person, private bath	1.50 up
Two persons, private bath	2.50 up
Four persons, two rooms with bath between	4.00 up
Parlor, bed room, and bath for one or two persons	2.50 up

Special Prices by the Week.

Restaurant a la Carte and Table d'Hote.

A Home for the Discriminating.

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With bath.....$1.50 & $2.00

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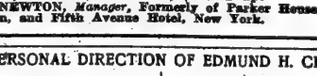
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Lively Snappy Tango Orchestra. Dancing under direction of M. & Mme. Portalis. Europeans. Novelty and Exhibition Dances.



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FIFTY-FOURTH STREET at BROADWAY

Centrally located, 5 minutes' walk to Shopping and Theatre District.

PERMANENT, TRANSIENT.

Catering to a refined and discriminating clientele, who desire good accommodations at reasonable prices.

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Special inducements to permanent Guests.

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Unfurnished Apartments from $540 per year to $1,020.

Furnished Apartments from $60 per month to $125.

Special rates given if remaining nine months.

Ample closet room in all apartments.

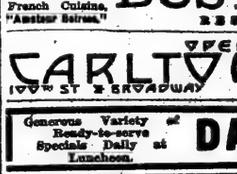


Rate for Board, $10 per week, 3 meals daily. $9 per week, 2 meals daily each person.

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800 Rooms, All With Bath

Highest standards. Moderate prices. Unexcelled cuisine. All comforts and conveniences. Central location, near shops and theatres. One block from Elevated and Subway Stations.

Room and Bath, $2 and up; Two persons, $3 and up; Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, $5 and up.

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UNDER PERSONAL DIRECTION OF EDMUND H. CHATILLON.

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Special Summer Rates Now in Force.

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Attractive Hotel Apartments, Unfurnished, on Lease Only.

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Columbus Circle and 58th Street Phone, 9640—Columbus.

The Coolest Dancing Room in the City.

Restaurant Popular Prices, a la Carte.

Special Sunday Table d'Hote Dinner noon to ten $1.00

DANCING Dancing Contest Every Friday Evening. CABARET.

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5 East 45th Street.

DINNER $1.25 LUNCHEON 75c *Arthur* Cuisine Francaise No Cabaret CLOSED SUNDAYS

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Known the world over. French Cuisine, "Another Extract."

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59th Street (METAMORA CLUB.) Dancing prizes at lunch, tea, din.

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Generous Variety of Ready-to-serve Specials Daily at Luncheon.

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20 EAST 42D STREET

Half a block west of Grand Central

For Summer Comfort, 1,400 Outside Rooms, 17 Floors.

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BROADWAY, 73d & 74th Sts.

Breakfast.....35c-60c
Luncheon.....60c
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Club Dinner.....75c & $1
Open Labor Day.

The Ferncy Miss Tuckey, 23 East 73d Street

The Oldest Tea Room in New York. Bet. 5th & Mad. Aves. Smoking in the Conservatory.

A TIMELY HINT

to Winter Home Seekers.

Hotel Arlington

18 W. 25th St., New York

(Near Madison Square)

The ideal downtown location, appealing to the business man of small family. A home without the worry. Designed to meet the demands of persons seeking limited but comfortable, high class accommodations on either *European or American Plan.*

RATES FOR TWO.

European, $9, 12, 21, 25 per week.
American, $24, 30, 35, 40 per week.
Parlor, bedroom and bath for two, including meals, $33.00 to $45.00 per week.

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Broadway at 77th (Subway 79th St.)

Just far enough north to allow the rooms a full sweep of the Hudson and Central Park. Ten minutes from the amusement section at Times Square.

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Room with private bath, (1,) $2.00 and up; Room with private bath, (2,) $3.00 and up; 2 Rooms connecting with private bath, (4,) $5.00 and up. Special prices for apartments on yearly leases. An excellent selection now.

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LARGEST AND COOLEST

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7th Av., 124th to 125th St.

ONE BLOCK TO "L" AND SUBWAY. SURFACE CARS, ALL POINTS, AT DOOR.

Absolutely Fireproof.

Single Rooms AND BATH $1.50 Per Day and Up

Double Rooms AND BATH $2.50 PER DAY

All Outside Rooms

Breakfast, 50c. Lunch, 50c. Dinner, $1.00.

We Cater to Dinner Parties.

Single Room with Bath (per year)...from $540
2 Rooms and Bath (per year)....from $720
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Special Rates by Month and Season.

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"As much like home as a hotel can be."

HOTEL BRISTOL

122-124 West 49th St., New York.

Exerts every effort for the comfort and satisfaction of

Permanent Guests

and caters to that discriminating class requiring conveniently located, attractive accommodations at moderate cost. Suites available for immediate occupancy.

European or American Plan.

For two persons, two rooms with bath.

EUROPEAN—$17.50-$21-$25-$28 per week.

AMERICAN—$37.50-$40-$42-$45 per week. (Including meals.)

T. E. Tolson, Pres. & Mgr. Bryant—8400.

The Anderson

103 WEST 86TH STREET

1 Square to Central Park.

FACTS

Cosy and homelike—excellent character of guests.

American Plan; meals at fixed prices.

Cooking by women, which insures wholesomeness and cleanliness.

One or two room suites (furnished or unfurnished); have twice the floor space and closet room, and double the sunshine found in two-room apartments elsewhere. Excellent selection of suites now.

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The Misses Anderson, Props.

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APARTMENTS

Furnished and Unfurnished

By the year from $480

Restaurant, table d'hote, and a la carte at moderate prices.

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14th Street, near Fourth Ave.

Many Prefer Shanley's

because it is so delightfully different from the usual thing—a charming place for Sunday dinner, tea or supper.

A highly attractive concert—evenings seven to one.

The luncheon that always pleases—seven courses — 75c. (Music)

SHANLEY'S

Broadway—43rd to 44th St.



Hotel Majestic NEW YORK.

THE HOUSE OF GOOD WILL.

Our building of modern steel, fireproof throughout, spreads its length for an entire block, between West Seventy-first and Seventy-second Streets, directly fronting Central Park. The location is at once the most beautiful of all gateways to the famous park. Just beyond the congested business zone, The Majestic is nevertheless quickly accessible to all centres, which are reached by Subway, Elevated, Surface and Bus, the latter two passing the door.

Within recent months a complete revolution in management has taken place. The present Managing Director, who conducted the Hotel Imperial, New York, for ten years, has instituted numerous notable changes. Here is found luxury without extravagance.

The foyer, corridors, restaurants, and ballrooms are of great beauty. The Cafe Moderne, lately opened, is the last word in smart dancing places. Talented artists appear every evening.

Rates for rooms or suites and in the restaurants are no higher than those in other hotels of equal character.

Just now we offer a particularly desirable apartment, 4 rooms and 2 baths, with the most delightful outlook in New York. On a satisfactory lease we will rearrange, redecorate, refurnish to suit the new tenant. Also an excellent selection of smaller suites and single rooms. Transient guests entertained.



Special arrangements can be made for rooms and meals *tout compris.*

"Fronting Central Park"

Copeland Townsend Managing Director

"Tone and Accessibility"

Hotel St. Andrew

BROADWAY AT 72D ST., *(Subway Express Station.)*

A FIREPROOF HOTEL OF REFINEMENT AND CHARM. MOST CONVENIENTLY LOCATED TO EVERYWHERE.

Superb View of Hudson River and Central Park.

Only First-class Hotel in New York on

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN

$3.50 Per Day Up, American Plan.
$1.50 Per Day Up, European Plan.

Large, Airy Rooms, Single or en Suite.

Yearly Leases Now Made.

CLUB BREAKFAST, 30c. UP; LUNCHEON, 50c.

DINER DE PRIMEURS, $1.00

Ladies' Grill, "Rendezvous des Familles."

Acknowledged Best Dance Music Every Night.

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MR. OSCAR DURYEA

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The special instructor in Modern Dances at the National Convention of Teachers of Dancing, at San Francisco, Cal.

Announces His Return and a Special Normal Course

At 47 West 72nd Street,

In Duryea Aesthetics and Modern New York Dances

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10:30 A. M. to 12:30

10 mornings, $25.00—Single mornings, $3.00

Private lessons, $5, by appointment

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Graduate, Russian Imperial Ballet School

Personally teaches teachers, in daily normal classes for interpretive, simplified classic, racial and ballroom dancing, at 7 West 42nd St., N. Y.

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28 Years at This Address MEANS Something.

REMEY SCHOOL FOR DANCING, 917 Eighth Ave. (54th St.) 'Phone Col. 6557.

All Modern Dances Quickly Taught.

One Hour's Private Lesson, $1; 9 Lessons, $5.

LILLIAN LANG IRENE ST. JOHN

ALL MODERN DANCES TAUGHT. ST. JOHN DANSE STUDIO. 20 E. 54th St. Mur. Hill 2515.

Mansfield Studios, 23 W. 44th. Bryant 4674. All dances taught. Summer prices. Each pupil has private room. No one to laugh at mistakes.

A. A. SAATO ACADEMIES OF DANCING. Broadway, 58th-57th Sts. All modern dances taught. Summer rates. 6455 Schuy.

John A. Rose. Miss Mabelle C. Jerue. Studio closed for the Summer.

The "EXCEPTIONAL SCHOOL"



McG. Hepburn Wilson

American Authority on Modern Dancing

The one distinctly up-town school that has been selected by New York's fashionable and well-to-do people. More than 15,000 private pupils received instruction from Mr. Wilson.

Terms Most Reasonable.

Send for "The Dance," our beautifully illustrated booklet in colors.

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FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Fletcher Building—N. W. Cor. 46th St. Telephone Bryant 6271.

Write for Independent Teachers' Normal Course

CURRENT NEWS AND NOTES OF THE AUTOMOBILE WORLD

LEISURELY THREE-DAY RUN INCLUDES BERKSHIRE REGION

Trip of 315 Miles Lies Through Beautiful Section, and Is Over Smooth Road Surfaces as Well—Running Directions.

Few tracts of country embrace wider variety of scenic charm, with towns and villages richer in historic legend or more noted as the place of birth or residence of men whose names are prominent in the realms of literature, art and science, than does the picturesque region between New York City and Pittsfield.

The breezy shore of Long Island Sound provides the exit of a tour through this region. The route is outlined by the Bureau of Tours of the Automobile Club of America. The famous Boston Post Road leads through New Rochelle, Port Chester and Stamford, to Norwalk, forty-four miles from New York, and a most convenient point at which to call a halt for lunch.

Continuing east, the route traverses Westport and enters the busy and pleasant city of Bridgeport, through the picturesque streets of which it proceeds to Stratford, a place still retaining much of the atmosphere of its early days, and there takes a northerly turn along the Housatonic Valley as far as Shelton. At this point the route crosses the river, and follows the beautiful Naugatuck Valley, just now at its greenest, to the City of Waterbury, ninety miles from New York. In view of the many points of interest and the attractiveness of the place, a night stop is advised at this point.

Northward of Waterbury, as the route leads toward the beautiful Berkshire Hills, it enters scenery of the most alluring charm, through which the motorist will be tempted to saunter lingeringly. Having passed Thomaston, noted for its output of clocks, and Torrington, a more hilly country is entered as the Litchfield Hills begin to blend into the rising foothills of the Berkshires. Magnificent vistas of forest-clad ranges greet the motorist, as passing Norfolk he starts to penetrate the Berkshire country and follows the Housatonic River across the Massachusetts line.

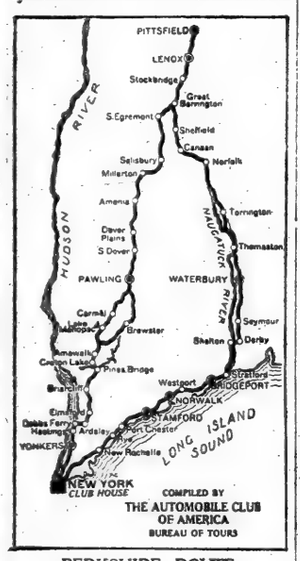
Mountain peaks and wooded uplands rise, range beyond range, to right and left of the road as the graceful Massachusetts country is traversed through Great Barrington to serene, elm-shaded little Stockbridge. The city of Lenox, noted for its natural charms and its many stately homesteads on the slopes and crests of its neighboring hills, will well repay a halt.

A few miles beyond Lenox lies Pittsfield, "The Heart of the Berkshires," 76 miles from Waterbury, most favorably situated on a hill-encircled plateau, 1,000 feet above the sea. Men and women famous in various branches of literature and art claim Pittsfield as their native place, or have resided within its pleasant precincts. Longfellow, Oliver Wendell Holmes, and the Rev. Dr. John Todd are a few among the names of the city's noted literary residents, while Elkanah Watson, friend of Washington and Lafayette, once made his home in what is today the imposing Country Club.

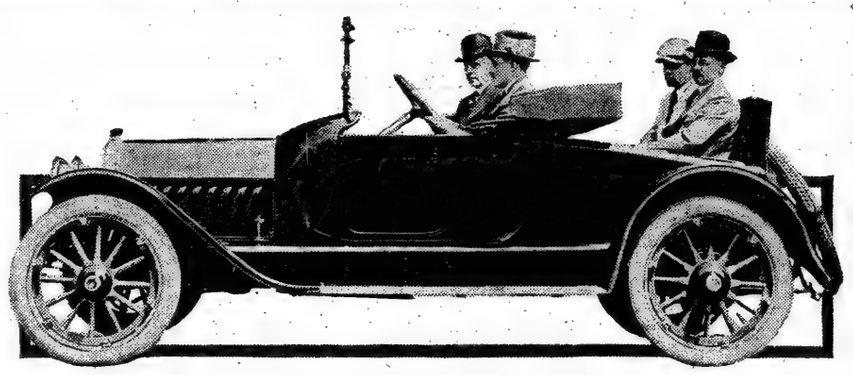
As the route retraces its course to Great Barrington, the change of direction entails a corresponding change of aspect. The same superb scenery is encountered, though the views are entirely different from those enjoyed on the outward run.

Taking a right turn at Great Barrington for South Egremont, the route enters Connecticut for a few miles in the lovely Twin Lake region and proceeds via Salisbury and Lakeville, crossing into New York State at Millerton. The hills and vales of Dutchess County now provide the setting of the route, as it proceeds south through Amenia and Dover Plains over splendid roads to Pawling, a quiet and peaceful village. Seventy-six miles separate Pawling from Pittsfield, and it makes a desirable resting place for the night.

The last stage of the tour traverses some of the best scenery in the State, the famous reservoir districts of Putnam and Westchester Counties, and runs over roads celebrated for their good quality. From Patterson a choice of routes presents itself, either by Lake Mahopac's shores or through Brewster and the charms of Croton Falls; Amawalk and the alluring scenery of Croton Reservoir are passed through as the route continues on its way to Briarcliff. From this point the Sawmill River Road leads through Elmsford to Dobbs Ferry, where the Albany Post Road is taken back to New York, ending a delightful three days' trip of 315 miles.



BERKSHIRE ROUTE.



A NEW LIGHT RUNABOUT, DATED 1916.

This is the Oldsmobile light four with runabout body and auxiliary seats. It sells for $1,095.

BEST ROUTES TO BELMONT PARK

Bureau of Tours of A. C. A. Gives Directions to Reach the Race Track.

The opening of the Belmont Park race track, marking the beginning of flat racing in the metropolitan area, is an event of special moment to thousands of devotees of the "sport of kings." This year is unique in the history of Belmont Park, for the receipts on the opening day were donated to the Lafayette Fund and other charitable causes. The position of Belmont Park being just beyond the New York City boundary in Nassau County, a line of guidance as to the most convenient roads by which to reach it by motor may be useful to motorists who are unfamiliar with the lay of the land between the city and the vicinity of the track. The following route is advised by the Bureau of Tours of the Automobile Club of America:

The East River is crossed to Long Island City by Queensboro Bridge. The wood paving is rough and uneven, and the utmost care should be observed in crossing the bridge, as the construction in progress on the elevated railroad causes considerable obstruction, especially at the east end of the bridge. A fair way is kept open for traffic, however, through the plaza. Jackson Avenue is crossed and Thompson Avenue followed straight on into Winfield, where the right fork is taken into Queens Boulevard. Excellent smooth surface continues as far as the intersection of Hillside Avenue, past Forest Hills station.

Turning left into Hillside Avenue, a very fair macadam surface is found past the Peace Monument in Jamaica to the crossing of Queens Road. Here a right turn is made and the route followed along Queens Road; swinging left at the end of the road, the right fork is immediately taken on Hempstead Turnpike and the Long Island Railroad is crossed by an awkward grade crossing that calls for cautious driving. The turnpike is followed across Springfield Road straight along Belmont Park to the entrance of the race track, sixteen miles from the clubhouse.

Suitable connections may be made from Sea Cliff, Oyster Bay, and the north shore ferries, by way of the North Hempstead Turnpike, which is macadam surface of very fair quality at present, as far as Roslyn. At the hotel in Roslyn a good macadam road bears left, passes under the railroad, and at once takes the right fork, which is followed by a second right fork. The route then passes beneath the Motor Parkway and after the crossroads in East Williston a right turn is made into the Jericho Pike. This highway is followed straight on through Krug's Corners, in Mineola, and across Herrick Road to Hyde Park and Floral Park. Here, passing under the railroad, the road takes a sharp left turn and, immediately after the grade crossing at Floral Park station, turns right and circles round the southeast corner of Belmont Park to the entrance on Hempstead Turnpike.

From the Central Park residential district of Manhattan and Ninety-second Street Ferry, Flushing Avenue provides the obvious and most satisfactory approach to the track by way of Flushing, Bayside, and Rocky Hill Road. The route leaves the ferry straight along Fulton Street, follows the trolley on Main Street, and takes the left fork into Flushing Avenue. Continuing on the avenue straight on through Five Corners into Jackson Avenue, the route then crosses the bridge and railroad to the park in Flushing. Turning right out of Broadway into Parsons Avenue, where the railroad is crossed, the route continues along Queens Road to Rocky Hill Road. Here a sharp left turn leads into Rocky Hill Road, which is followed along its winding course past the Oakland Golf Club and the entrance to the Motor Parkway to the intersection with Hillside Avenue at Greenhouses. Good surface will be found along the whole of this route, consisting mostly of macadam, which at the present moment is in fine condition. The route keeps straight on through Greenhouses, and runs into the Jericho Pike, which it follows, bearing left, to Floral Park. Here, taking a right turn, the road crosses the railroad at Floral Park station, and again turns right immediately afterward, and continues around the park to the entrance on Hempstead Turnpike.

One other connection that may be of interest to motorists living on Staten Island and in New Jersey is from the Staten Island Ferry on Sixty-ninth Street to Belmont Park. Between the ferry and Ocean Parkway the route passes through a rather congested district, while the road surface is, unfortunately, none too good. Leaving the ferry and proceeding along Sixty-ninth Street, the route turns left into Third Avenue and right into Sixtieth Street, which it follows to Eighteenth Avenue. Here it turns left and continues, bearing left, into Ocean Parkway, to the entrance of Prospect Park. Bearing right, the route proceeds through Parkside Avenue, skirting the park, into Bedford Avenue, which it follows for one mile, and turns right into Eastern Parkway. It crosses Fulton Street, passes under the "L" at Broadway, crosses the railroad, and at once turns right into Bushwick Avenue. Continuing straight on past Highland Boulevard on the left, downhill to Jamaica Avenue, the route passes Ridgewood Avenue, crosses Dresden Street, and runs under the railroad. At the station a left turn is made, before crossing the railroad, into Park Street, Richmond Hill. From this point Hillside Avenue is followed across the railroad and Queens Boulevard to Queens Road. A right turn leads along Queens Road, across the Jericho Turnpike, to Hempstead Turnpike and the entrance to Belmont Park.

STATES JOIN FOR ROAD WORK

New York and New Jersey to Cooperate at Greenwood Lake.

Greenwood Lake is interstate in its location, and the necessity of repairing and remaking its west side road has been taken in hand by a joint New York and New Jersey committee. A. B. Dalbec, P. J. Murray, J. Counsel, and R. H. E. Gudewill compose the members of the temporary New York committee; while John J. Hopper, William Stalter, W. G. Fox, and Charles P. Rogers are the New Jerseymen who are acting in a similar capacity. Sept. 2 and 3 are the days selected for the repairing and remaking of this important lakeside highway. In the announcement of the committee the following concise information is set forth:

"Work yourself and bring your men servants. If you are too lazy or are unable to work hire a good man in your place—hire him anyway. Contributions of teams, dynamite, money, or anything else needful are solicited. Competent road makers will oversee the work. The women will organize themselves to see that the hungry are fed and the thirsty are supplied with the proper liquid refreshments. Doctors of Medicine and Divinity should volunteer. Their services will be needed."

REPORTS ON WAR SERVICE.

Internal Gear Drive Association Is Gathering Truck Data.

For the first time since the war in Europe began an association of manufacturers has begun an organized effort to give to American motor car makers the benefits of the experience the warring nations are having in solving their transportation problems. The work of collecting and giving out this information is in the hands of the Internal Gear Drive Association, whose offices are in Detroit.

Some little time ago the association began to collect statistics on the use in Europe of the internal gear drive type of rear axles for motor trucks for the benefit of its members in this country. It was soon found that the usual channels of information were not available. So recourse was had to men not generally regarded as available for the transmission of news. These men included engineers, manufacturers, and army officers whose duties were to look after transportation matters. Realizing the unusual conditions, these men have, almost without exception, taken great pains to assist in the securing of accurate data. As an instance of the value of the information received it may be said that one of the reports was received from a member of the general staff of a European nation whose particular duty it is to oversee the automobile and motor truck branch of the military transport service. He has given detailed reports on the various classes of trucks tested and the results obtained.

It was intended at first to use these reports for the benefit of the members of the association, but when their value was fully realized the manufacturers who comprise the organization took the broad view that the information should be placed at the disposal of any American truck maker.

WANT TRUCK FENDERS.

Agitation in Several Cities for Wheel Protectors for Big Vehicles.

Fenders for motor trucks and buses have become an issue in several cities of late, the front end or cow-catcher type having been required by law in Detroit and Chicago, the failure of fender companies to demonstrate the practicability or effectiveness of their devices having prevented the enforcement of the ordinances in either city. Heretofore it has been the front or cow-catcher type which has received all of the boosting, but developments at present point to the rear-wheel type.

Fender agitation in the Windy City is high, owing to the fact that Chief of Police Healy has been unable to arrive at a decision as yet concerning definite action on the non-operative fender ordinance which was to have gone into effect in March. Large truck users, truck manufacturers and the local motor trade association took a hand in the discussion the other day when they presented reports to Healy against the proposed enforcement of the fender law. No definite results were obtained. The Chicago Telephone Company, Armour & Co., the Consumers' Company, the Chicago Association of Commerce and the Chicago Automobile Trade Association were represented. Six fender manufacturers were also present, who formed themselves into an association called the Fender Manufacturers' Association.

TWO S. A. E. MEMBERS FOR NAVY BOARD

Howard E. Coffin and Andrew L. Riker Designated by Society of Automobile Engineers.

Howard E. Coffin and Andrew L. Riker, past Presidents of the Society of Automobile Engineers, have been selected to serve on the civilian advisory board which will be organized by the United States Navy Department next month. The designation of these automobile engineers to assist in the movement instituted by Secretary Daniels follows a note in which they received a clear majority of the ballots cast by the voting members of the automobile engineering organization, pursuant to several nominations made by its council.

Both Mr. Riker and Mr. Coffin have been intimately connected with automobile engineering since its commercial inception in this country. They have also had executive experience with the producing companies with which they have been connected for many years. Mr. Riker was the first President of the Society of Automobile Engineers, serving in this capacity for three terms. Mr. Coffin became the President of the S. A. E. in 1910 and was the prime originator of the movement which has resulted in its great increase in size and activity since that time, the standardization of component materials and parts of automobiles being very prominent in this connection.

Mr. Coffin was educated in the engineering department of the University of Michigan. He served five years in the postal service in the United States. From 1902 to 1905 he was chief of the experimental department and chief engineer of the Olds Motor Works. In 1906 he was Vice President and chief engineer of the E. R. Thomas Detroit Company and consulting engineer of the E. R. Thomas Motor Company. Subsequently he became chief engineer of the Chalmers Detroit Company and the Chalmers Motor Company. He is at present Vice President of the Hudson Motor Car Company. Mr. Coffin produced a steam-propelled automobile at the time of the embryo stage of the industry and has been a very keen observer of the development of automobile design, in which he has taken a leading part, making at the same time inventions relating to the design and production of mechanical traction devices. He has an intimate knowledge of the many types of internal combustion engine.

Mr. Riker is an electrical as well as mechanical engineer. As early as 1888 he devoted attention to electric motors with a view to developing a type suitable for vehicle propulsion. It is understood that the Riker Electric Motor Company produced the first toothed armature. Its first electric vehicle was brought out in 1894, its successors going into service with the Altman and Gorham companies in 1898, many of these vehicles being believed to be still running. In 1900 Mr. Riker built five-ton electric trucks. In 1890 he produced the lightest and most compact lighting plant then existing for marine work. He has been Vice President of the Locomobile Company of America for thirteen years.

In 1906 he built racing automobiles under the old one thousand kilogram weight limitation, having four-cylinder gasoline motors of 7¼-inch bore and 6-inch stroke. One of these cars, which frequently attained a speed of over one hundred miles per hour, won the Vanderbilt Cup race in 1908. The engine of the car developed 110 horse power at 800 revolutions per minute, and was capable of about 150 brake horse power. Mr. Riker has been granted a large number of patents on gas engines, dynamos, motors, electric railway systems, transformers and automobile parts. In 1900 he was awarded by the French Government a medal for meritorious automobile design.

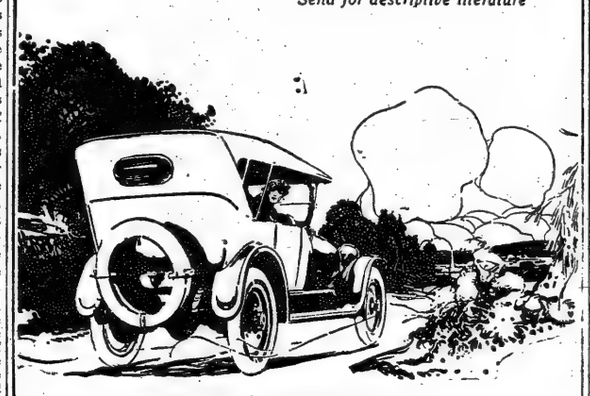
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To those whose material prosperity allows them to pick and choose between the very best makes of motor cars, the Marmon "41" has an ever-increasing appeal

The refinement of appointment and symmetry of body lines, distinguish it in the company of the select no less than does its wonderful performance under any and all road conditions

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adds much to the comfort and pleasure of motoring.

A top that won't become shabby will help keep the appearance of your car like new.

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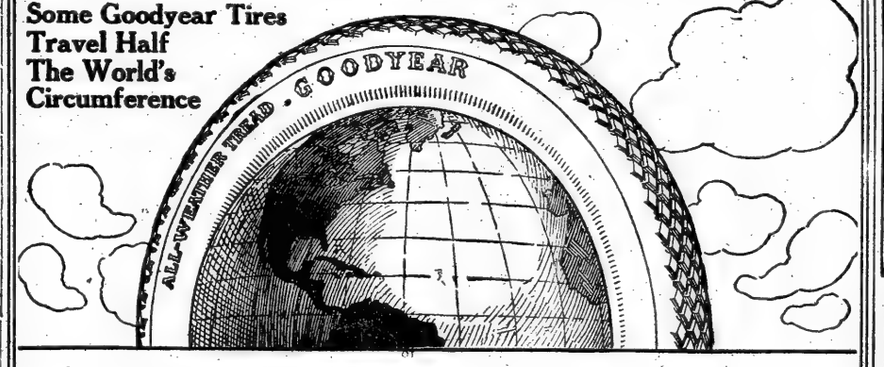
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Some Goodyear Tires Travel Half The World's Circumference



The Mileage is There
Do You Get It?

To Men Whose Tires Cost Too Much

We never quote the remarkable mileages attained on Goodyear tires. But such reports come by the hundreds.

Some men are careful, some careless. Some use big-enough tires and some don't. Roads and conditions differ. So does luck. And mileage varies likewise.

But We Do This:

In every Goodyear Fortified Tire we give you all we know to minimize cost per mile.

We embody five great features used by no other maker. We give you other extras which are rare. And just those extras will this year cost us $1,635,000.

We make our anti-skid—the Goodyear All-Weather—a double-thick tread. That double thickness on this year's output of this type will cost us a million dollars.

And this year's additions—unasked-for additions in rubber and size—will cost us $500,000.

Extra Service Sure

Such things make extra service certain. Some get it in big measure, some in less. That depends on the user largely—on factors we can't control.

But note this: Some two million Goodyear tires are constantly in use. They cover billions of miles in a year, meeting all conditions.

Their average service has made Goodyear the dominant tire of the world. It outsells any other. Its users have almost doubled in two years.

The extra service is there. Hundreds of thousands have found it. It waits for you in every Goodyear tire. But its extent will depend on yourself somewhat, just as with any tire.

That's why we establish in every neighborhood Goodyear service stations. Dealers who carry Goodyear tires know how to care for them. Get their advice—their helps.

In Goodyears we give you greater value than any other maker gives. Our mammoth output enables us to do it. Now we are going further.

We have trebled our Service Stations in the past year to help you get that value out. (2820)

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Fortified Tires

Fortified Against
Rim-Cuts—by our No-Rim-Cut feature.
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Loose Treads—by many rubber rivets.
Insecurity—by 126 braided piano wires.
Punctures and Skidding—by our double-thick All-Weather tread.

To-day There Isn't a New Reo Automobile —of Any Model—For Sale in the World!

SO FAR AS WE CAN ascertain that is the condition; and second hand Reos, two years old, command prices higher than new cars of other makes that formerly tried to compete with the Reos at similar prices.

YES! READ THAT AGAIN! You'll get it all the second time!

THOUSANDS of tardy buyers—who either discounted or failed to heed our warnings have had to be disappointed. It's futile now to say "We Told You So."

WE ARE SORRY—but we did the best we could to make enough Reos to go around. Impossible!

ONLY THING YOU CAN DO now is wait for the new Reos. Announcement of the new models and sensational new prices, next Sunday, Sept. 12—everywhere.

AND HEREAFTER—Remember Always: "When you see it in a Reo Ad it's true"

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The best way to get rid of that "uneasy feeling" about your starter and lights is to take advantage of our free battery inspection. "A stitch in time," you know.

Willard Storage Battery Company
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Free inspection of any battery at any time.

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Stearns KNIGHT CARS STAND FOREMOST FOR STURDINESS — BEAUTY COMFORT—LOW PRICE.

So well constructed are the Stearns Knight cars that we are the only company selling used Knight Motored Cars with a new car guarantee.

1915 Special 6-Pass. Touring
6 cylinder; 2 disappearing seats; now being reconstructed; will be painted to suit purchaser; Gray & Davis electric starting and lighting; all modern accessories.

1913 7-Pass. Touring
6 cyl.; overhauled and newly painted maroon; Gray & Davis lighting and starting, slip covers, complete manufacturer's equipment.

Special Speedster
Newly constructed body, painted Colonial yellow; special top, extra disappearing seat, dynamo, electric lights.

WE ALSO OFFER AT DEALERS' FIGURES
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"NEWMASTIC"—The Original.
In its 15th year as a satisfactory substitute for air. Eliminates all tire trouble. Write for samples, pamphlets, and guarantee. 9 yrs. at 151 West 68th St. Just West of B'way, New York City.

INTERESTING HAPPENINGS IN MOTORDOM DURING THE WEEK

ENGLISH MOTORISTS WARNED TO SAVE THEIR TIRES

Enormous Waste of War Should Not Be Increased by "Dashing" Driving at Home, Says Buist —Tires and Fuel in Germany.

The war is making such exceptional demands on all branches of the motoring industry throughout the world that in every country concerned interesting and, in some cases, serious problems are arising. Some of these problems, notably those of tires and fuel, are discussed in the following article by H. Massac Buist in The London Morning Post:

"One sees no occasion for scaremongering; on the contrary, in such difficulties as the Allies and the neutral nations are experiencing one finds only a greater spur to progress and the solution of problems, which will be of immense service in reducing the costs of motoring in general after the war. What has chiefly led to this unprecedented extension in the use of motor vehicles throughout the world has been the draining of horses from those countries not engaged in hostilities, and, further, the stimulation given to certain trades and industries, creating new demands for motor vehicles for service in countries still at peace.

"Then, in the case of those nations which are engaged in war, the demand for motor vehicles is becoming greater the further we go. Practically the entire output of the European motor industry is concerned either directly or indirectly with the supply of vehicles for military service, which also requires and is receiving ever-increasing numbers of vehicles from American factories. Those factories have besides practically to supply the whole of the industrial and pleasure vehicle needs of North and South America, of our dominions and colonies, of these islands, and of the neutral countries. Let us, further, reflect that the scores of thousands of motor vehicles in military use in France, Belgium, and Russia today are being subjected to vastly greater wear and tear than would result from equal mileage in industrial service under peace conditions.

"One result is that, though the neutral countries and the Allies have practically the world's supply of rubber at their disposal, in consequence of which the price of rubber has not risen, nevertheless the cost of certain other components of tires—notably the fabric—and of labor for manufacturing them has increased considerably. The greatest difficulty of all is that the rate at which tires are being used up is so much greater than ever before that plants must be expanded, and additions made to the ranks of skilled laborers by tuition, by no means an easy accomplishment.

"As long as we have command of the seas, however, there is no likelihood of anything like a motor tire famine. The worst the private motorist might experience is occasionally slight inconvenience in the way of delay in receiving tires, since necessarily the military must have the first call. Under this head it may be pointed out that it is within the power both of military users and private and industrial motorists enormously to save tire wastage by the manner of their driving. Dashing road tactics with emergency braking are absolutely to be deprecated.

"Every patriot nowadays will so handle his motor vehicle, whether it be Government property or his personal possession, as to call for the use of the brakes as rarely as possible, and then only in the smoothest of fashions. Those holding the more responsible commands in connection not only with the Motor Transport Service, but with the faster sorts of armored cars and vehicles used for staff work, dispatch service, and the like, would do well to see to it that the practice of dashing and almost reckless driving, with utter lack of consideration for tires, that is to be observed all over the country on frequent occasions, is checked.

"Drivers in charge of naval, military, and Government vehicles should be made to realize that they must not only not waste the taxpayers' money unnecessarily, but also that we must not use one motor tire more than is essential because at the rate at which demand is rising we shall be able to keep pace with it only by going abroad for our excess requirements.

"Germany, despite her captures of appreciable stores of rubber in Belgium, is unquestionably getting hard hit for it, though the proportionate large use she is making of solid-tired vehicles enables her to reclaim rubber from the number of taxicabs and other machines which were taken off the streets of Berlin and elsewhere as a precautionary measure soon after the outbreak of war. Such reclaimed rubber can be made up into solid tires for the 'heavies.' But the enemy still has a great need for pneumatic tires for staff cars, the faster sorts of armored cars, and so forth. To make pneumatic tires not only calls for the use of the best rubber, but requires the use of cotton for the fabrics. This is an important point, because cotton is also essential to the manufacture of explosives; therefore, in a double way the effective making of cotton contraband can handicap our enemy's military operations.

"He is further hard hit for liquid fuels, though, unlike ourselves, for years before the war he had the foresight to establish an important native industry in the production of benzol, and has done something material in the way of alcohol production. Nevertheless, we know that the loss of Galician oil fields comparatively early in the war was a serious blow to him. It would be foolish to assume that the recent recovery of those regions will not profit him in this direction merely because the Russians in their retreat probably destroyed the wells more or less successfully. It would be very unlike German foresight if some ways and means have not been devised of making some of those wells at least partly productive again in comparatively a very brief period after the reconquest of the territory.

"In the meantime the demand for motor fuel from and in the United States has been so great during the last three months that the stores laid in during the Winter have been depleted, and the big oil companies have raised the price 1 cent per gallon—another reminder that everybody in charge of a motor vehicle should refrain from scorching. The oil interests, on their part, have never made more strenuous and effective efforts to obtain better results from the treatment of crude oil."

Road Conditions in the Adirondacks.

Road conditions on the State highways in the Adirondack region are said to be very fine by motorists who have recently toured in that part of the country. With the exception of the road from Lake Placid to Keene along the Cascade Lakes, where construction work is in progress, little trouble is to be anticipated in the Adirondack region, according to these tourists.

FEAR OUR TIRE INVASION.

English Urged to Purchase Home Product for Patriotic Reasons.

Part of the strong desire to promote the sale of British-made goods at home and offset the war-time invasion of foreign products, which is felt in England, is reflected by H. Massac Buist in The London Morning Post. He says in part:

"Thanks in no mean measure to the utterances of erstwhile free traders, it is now generally realized that one of our great problems in this war is to cause as little money as possible to be exported from this country. We must see to it that what we have to spend enriches our fellow-citizens as much as possible by providing them with profitable employment, since that keeps families and also keeps the money at home. The tires we import in the completely manufactured condition are practically all made of materials grown in foreign countries by foreign planters, and they are all manufactured by foreign labor.

"Thanks in no mean measure to the foresight and enterprise of our tire manufacturers, there has been an enormous encouragement of the rubber plantation industry in the British dominions, with the result that during the last few years a very high and constantly increasing proportion of the tires made in this country has been and is fashioned of rubber grown in British dominions, chiefly by companies capitalized and registered in this country.

"This plantation rubber will be used in increasing quantities, because it is more uniform in quality than forest rubber. Supposing, for argument's sake, however, that all our tires were made of foreign-grown rubber from estates not owned by Britishers, still there would be every inducement, even to the motorist who for no higher a purpose than purely business reasons does not desire to see this country impoverished more than need be, to buy the home-made product. The money that goes out of the country for the purchase of raw materials is only a portion of that which must be exported if you import the complete foreign-made article, to produce which no money is circulated for wages in these islands."

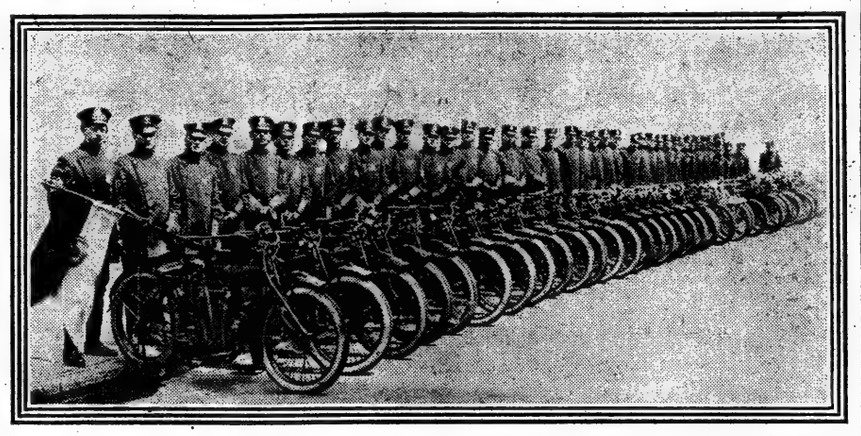
SCOTLAND IS BUYING CARS.

American Motors Are Selling Well There—Chance for Plows.

Sales of American motor trucks have been heavy in Scotland, and American motor cars of the cheaper types have also sold well, although slow deliveries have interfered considerably with the trade, according to United States Consul Rufus Fleming, stationed at Edinburgh.

"Anything in the motor line is now much sought after by local dealers," he writes. "Present conditions should enable American manufacturers to extend their business here, as their products are giving entire satisfaction. Moderate prices make the cars and trucks salable, and it is considered certain that, even after the war, the American companies will have a firm hold on the market.

"On account of the shortage of horses and of labor in the agricultural districts, farmers are looking earnestly for motor cultivating machinery which will prove satisfactory. It seems to be a good opportunity for American manufacturers of motor plows to introduce their machines. There have been a number of sales recently of English-made motor plows in this district and in the County of Fife. It is suggested that American makers, who are believed to excel in this particular machine, would find it to their advantage to give careful attention to the demand in Scotland. The plow adapted to agricultural uses here is one that cuts either one or two furrows from 7 to 9 inches in depth."



SOME OF NEW YORK'S "FINEST" OF THE MOTOR CYCLE SQUAD.
This is a group of motor cyclists of the New York police force lined up with their machines, most of which are Indians.

WOULD ABOLISH TOLLS.

Several Lincoln Highway Stretches in Pennsylvania Affected.

An active campaign has been started by the citizens of York, Columbia, and Lancaster Counties to do away with the toll charges now in effect on that part of the Lincoln Highway crossing their respective borders. Pennsylvania is the only State that charges the Lincoln Highway tourist anything for the use of the highway, but this is due to the fact that the toll roads are of long standing and not to the liking of the people of today for the system. It is now a question of ways and means in disposing of the tolls system, and the sooner it is done the better for the good people along this section of the highway.

A Free Highway League has been organized and it is doing its best to get the matter before the proper authorities, stir up interest and get action. A petition is to be laid before the Public Utilities Commission, the State Highway Commissioner will aid, and Governor Brumbaugh will be asked to lend his support. Pennsylvania has appropriated $250,000 for the abolishment of toll roads, and those on the Lincoln Highway should receive early attention.

White Mountain Roads In Fine Shape

Motorists who have returned to the city recently from the White Mountain region report the roads in unusually fine condition. One tourist who went over the route from Providence to Boston and from Boston to Portsmouth and Jefferson, N. H., described the roads in the main as admirable, save in the towns of Dover and Rochester, where he said they were full of mud holes and very difficult.

NORWAY MAY TRY ELECTRIC AUTOS

It Is Easy to Obtain Current Cheaply—Type Praised in Recent Lecture.

The Christiania Consulate General has reported from time to time on electric cars and their chance of sale in Norway, and from the information obtained on those occasions it was concluded that because of the many hills in Norway the use of such a vehicle would not be practicable. An address delivered recently by Arthur Bjerke, an electrical engineer, apparently changes the previous reports on this subject, for Mr. Bjerke considers the electric car of the present day well adapted to road conditions in Norway. He said, in part:

"The type of car most used, and, therefore, especially worthy of mention, is the 'electromobile,' provided with a battery that drives one or two electromotors. When the battery is discharged it can be recharged while remaining in its place or be exchanged for a new charged battery.

"It is incorrect to say that a car of this type can be driven only for short distances and on flat, good roads, as it has demonstrated its ability to traverse hilly country and to go more than 100 miles on a single charge. In America and England it is used in as hilly country as any in Norway. The motor in an electric car can for a short time be overloaded 300 per cent. if necessary to take a steep hill. The 'electromobile' is not essentially heavier than the gasoline car; its manipulation is so simple that any one can drive it, and in Norway, at least, it is more economical than the gas car. It runs silently and without odor, and the wear and tear is in every respect less than for the gasoline car."

An American accumulating battery was referred to by the speaker as the strongest and the one most used, but a Swedish battery is said to be similar to the American make mentioned by United States Consul Haakon E. Dahr, Jr., stationed at Christiania, who writes:

"Statistics from the electrical works at Christiania show that at certain hours of the day there are many kilowatts of current not disposed of which could be sold at a reasonable price. The greater number of private automobiles and all the tourist cars in Norway run only in the Summer, and that is the time when the electrical works have the most superfluous power. Electric power plants are not far apart in Norway, and this renders it possible for a car to travel practically all over Norway and be recharged whenever needful. It would not be surprising if the views expressed by Mr. Bjerke, whose lecture has been copied in practically every newspaper in the kingdom, will further the sale of electric vehicles in Norway."



The 1916 COLE 8

The Standardized Car

Makes Record Mountain Run

A Cole "8" driven by A. W. Eaton, of Denver, Colo., made the 320 hazardous miles from Denver to Glenwood Springs, Colo., through the heart of the Rockies, up grades as steep as 22½ per cent. and ranging in altitude from 7,500 to 10,000 feet, in the remarkable time of 11 hours and 50 minutes—2 hours and 10 minutes faster than the regular passenger train schedule. Less than 2 quarts of oil and 22 gallons of gasoline were used for the entire trip.

The little paragraph at the left tells of wonderful endurance, wonderful power, wonderful speed. It is the story of safety, efficiency and economy. Whether you tour in a mountain country or in a level valley, the marvelous power of the Cole Eight under constant control, makes you master of any emergency.

In this remarkable car you'll travel in comfort. You won't be jarred and shaken. You'll be free from undue vibration. You'll know mastery of all road conditions. You'll pick up from the slowest speed to more than sixty miles an hour, in a city block.

Let us demonstrate the Cole Eight. Drive it yourself and see just how simple it is. Know its flexibility, its response, its luxury of appointment and wealth of comfort. Note the aisle-way front seats, out-of-the-way auxiliary seats, its roomy seven-passenger capacity. The price of the Cole Eight is $1785—f. o. b. factory.

COLE MOTOR CAR COMPANY, INDIANAPOLIS, U. S. A.
Builders of the Standardized Car

COLT-STRATTON COMPANY
Broadway at 57th Street

BROOKLYN
Bishop, McCormick & Bishop

NEWARK
Wallace Motor Car Co.

Chalmers Six 40
$1350 Seven Passenger



Two Trainloads of Chalmers Cars!

Seventy-six freight cars in two trains loaded with 226 Chalmers seven-passenger Six-40's were shipped from the Chalmers factory in Detroit to New York last week.

This is the biggest single shipment of high-grade motor cars that ever came into the Metropolitan district. The great majority of these cars are to fill orders on hand.

We have, however, 31 of them for immediate delivery to new buyers, but customers must see us *at once* to secure these cars for quick delivery.

This is the car with the wonderful valve-in-head overhead camshaft motor—the "20% more power motor"—which made it necessary for the Chalmers Company to so tremendously increase its production for 1916.

The Six-40 has a "trigger-quick" getaway, eager power, iron-hearted endurance.

The springs are long and easy—the upholstery deep, comfortable and of real leather. The bodies are neither dipped, sprayed nor baked. They are *painted* in the good old-fashioned way that created the wonderful "coach" beauty of other days.

Orders will be filled in rotation—as received.

Quality First.

Chalmers Motor Co. of New York, Inc.
Broadway and 50th Street 'Phone 2980 Circle
Brooklyn—Bedford Ave. and Fulton St. 'Phone 3700 Bedford
Jersey City—2527 Boulevard 'Phone 1543 Bergen
George Stowe, General Manager

"Let Your Next Car be a Chalmers"



STYLE and the MAN

Your motor car represents you. Because people with eyes always judge the man by the car they see him use. That's human nature. Use a commonplace car, and you are a commonplace man. Drive a notable car, and your taste and judgment are above question.

This is more true today than ever before. The streets swarm with ordinary, look-alike cars. Only one in ten or twenty is worth a second look. But when a Winton Six drives along, you can't help noticing it with admiration, because it is one of the extremely few cars hall-marked with character and individuality.

Practically our entire output is bought by men who have scored high success in the business or professional world and by women who have scored victory in artistic careers. The Winton Six meets their exacting requirements. Not only is it free from mechanical worries, but, more than that, each car is virtually tailor-made, allowing each buyer to possess exactly the harmony of color and finish that expresses his individual preference.

Perhaps you would be interested in our newest publication, "Successful Men." Shall we send you a copy?

The Winton Company

Winton Building, Broadway at 70th St. Telephone, Columbus 3580.
Winton Building, 380 Central Ave., Newark. Telephone, Mulberry 900.

Lasting Enthusiasm

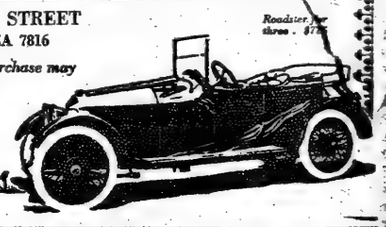
NEARLY every day we have postals jotted "on the road" by SCRIPPS-BOOTH owners, full of the vim of car-free enjoyment. They take zest in making distance records that would cause fatigue in a large and heavy car.

Enthusiasm *when* you buy a car is natural. It is the after feeling that counts.

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Inspection and Purchase may also be made at
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Each layer is NON-SKID—no chains necessary. DON'T BUY ANY TIRES UNTIL YOU HAVE EXAMINED THIS TIRE. Write for free booklet describing other important features and attractive agents' proposition.

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SENSATIONAL STYLES ARE NOT BEING SHOWN THIS AUTUMN

Paris Fails to Offer Any Striking Novelties—Early Winter Fashions Are Graceful and Moderate, and It Is Therefore Believed They Will Be Generally Acceptable.

THE cablegrams from Paris, also the comments of those who are writing long letters here, agree on the fact that the new Winter fashions are not sensational and not strikingly new. They are pleasing, graceful, moderate, and therefore acceptable. What more would you?

Men—the accent is on that sex—and women will feel comfortable over that verdict. Men have jeered at the styles worn by women during the last five years as though we were making precious fools of ourselves, and a large number of women have rebeled against undue influence of their dressmakers, and protested loudly over the exaggerated forms of apparel that were easily and conspicuously carried off by hundreds of the new type of woman created by the recent fashion tendencies.

All the houses have finished with their collections, so there is nothing else to fear. American houses will not introduce anything radically different. They will not, in all probability, attempt to create; they will merely modify what is brought over for their inspection during the middle of this month. What they have done is pleasing, but not authoritative, for even the firms that cater only to the dressmaking trade acknowledge that they brought over all their ideas from Paris in July. A special collection was made for those houses that sell to those who never go to Paris personally, and to the wholesale houses that put out the large majority of models for the early Autumn trade.

The controlling influence in fashion, its dominating force, will not come into being until the 1st of October, although all the leading American buyers who are in Paris know what the new fashions are, and have laid all their lines of work for the Autumn and early Winter. They also feel confident now that France will give another excellent showing in February, and that it is probable newer styles will be launched in December, so that the old schedule of putting new blood into slightly worn arteries of trade will be revived. This is an admirable scheme for commerce everywhere. The only people who object are the women who do not like the trouble of buying new clothes, but the world must be run successfully on the principle of the greatest good to the greatest number.

A Strong Revival of the Russian.

Instead of going back to history, as every one thought it was probable that the French designers would do, they went back to Russia. This is only a step backward in the right direction. It may be claimed that we have never got out of the Russian influence since the Russian ballet under the wizardry of Leon Bakst held Paris in thrall. Ever night one would see there the most famous designers with keen, watching eyes, and the artists for the best designing houses were always working rapidly with their pencils, taking in a line here and a suggestion there.

America did not get the full tide of the Russian fashions. The women did not accept them, probably because they had not had the inspiration and enthusiasm that came from seeing the marvelous ballet itself. All they knew of it was purely academic; they had read of it, but the reading conveyed no vivid picture to their minds.

The majority of experts in the business of dress thought this Russian influence was over; even last Winter the fragments of it were shown in the high colored boots and the enormously full skirts that looked like the trousers of the peasants. Then Victorianism came into play, and for a while we played with it and there was an uneasy feeling that possibly it would succeed, for, although it was sweetly pretty, it was not for the majority of Americans, and it was always on the edge of ugliness.

Small waists were then imminent. Normal waistlines almost succeeded. Frills and furbelows without meaning were prevalent. Hats were English-gardeny, shoulders sloped, flowered cretonnes and figured muslins came into prominence. But the type of women had changed since these strictly feminine things had been worn. We had shifted to something quite different. We were less pretty and more striking. We worshipped line, not lovely eyes. We could not pull in our waists unless we had danced and dieted toward emaciation and gone through all the reductio ad absurdum exercises that are supposed to make for slimness.

We had an unpleasant suspicion that we were misfits in those Victorian clothes. They did not go with platform speaking for votes for women, nor college basket-ball teams, nor subways at 8 in the morning, carrying one to work for hours in an office full of males. We felt foolish in small waists and hats with "suivez-moi, jeune homme" ribbons.

But it is not to be Victorian, ladies. Look up and be of good cheer. You need not pull in your waists, nor cultivate a baby stare, nor droop the shoulders, nor look anaemic. You are to be dressed in all the robust paraphernalia of the superb Russians.

It is not to the ballet by Bakst with its strong compound tincture of Persian and the Arabian Nights that the French designers have looked. It is to the fighting millions under the Grand Duke Nicholas, to those retreating but ever glorious fighters on whom the eyes of the world have been fixed for six months. Callot and Cheruit have said the last word on the subject of what to wear, and there was rarely a time when these two did not have the voice of power. It will not fail them this time, especially as they have no dictatorial rivals.

No designer advances Victorianism. No one asks for the tiny waist. No one really reduces the flare of the Russian coat, nor lengthens the Russian full skirt. Every one agrees on the well-known points of the Russian fashions as they are imbedded in the national dress.

Callot gives up afternoon and evening wraps entirely, although these were usually the principal showing of her collection in other days. She supplants them by gorgeous Russian coats that reach to the ankles, high collars of fur that smother the neck but leave plenty of room for the chin, long, wide, slightly flaring sleeves that have cuffs large enough to serve as muffs.

The Callot collection includes twenty-five of these garments, showing quite plainly, according to the straws that buyers look at, that especial notice must be taken of them, as they point with a firm hand to a new style.

Cheruit also makes a point of her Russian coats for afternoon and evening and carries them out on the model with which we are familiar. She uses fur for them, not merely trimming them with peltry as Callot does. Cheruit has always been noted for the sumptuousness of the furs used as coats and neck pieces. She has a personal love for peltry and considers it in the light of a precious thing. She wears it instead of any other kind of outer wrap, and has led many French women to do likewise, although one does not have to use much persuasion in that line toward a Parisienne. She would sacrifice almost any other article of apparel to get hold of fine furs, and she will wear them regardless of the thermometer and the seasons.

Cheruit herself likes to appear in chinchilla, of which she owns highly valuable skins. The clear gray of this peltry suits her glowing beauty, her rich skin, those flashing, highly colored eyes, and the heavy ripples of her chestnut hair, for be it known to all who have not seen her that Mme. Cheruit is one of the most satisfyingly lovely women in France.

This season she launches the long, voluminous Russian fur coat in fine skins and the lines are those which Poiret launched two years ago. It is passing strange how Poiret has so often done the artistic thing without any followers and later each of his startling ideas has been taken up and used as something popular. They were nearly always refused in the beginning and rarely have they brought to him a reasonable monetary success from the Americans. He is rich, as all those French designers are, but he has never made his money, as they have, through highly diversified wholesale channels, although he has dominated fashions for the world as has no other one personality in the business. He does the thing in heroic size and makes the world gasp, then a host of followers come along and twist and turn the idea to more commercial advantage and reap the harvest of coin.

Redingotes and Short Jackets.

It is natural that the swaying back to the Russian styles should bring in any kind of flaring long coat, therefore that Polish production, now known as the redingote, is featured by several of the best houses, notably by Cheruit, who introduced it early in the Summer without any followers.

All her new coats flare widely at the hem, as do those by Callot, who held to this model last Summer when nearly all the other prominent houses were featuring long flaring jackets.

Callot still uses the belt on coats, although she does not avoid that pinched-in effect to which she gave such prominence last Summer. Her belts are slightly below the normal waistline and not tight. There is no hint of Victorianism there. She is also true to type in evening gowns.

Her narrow skirt has not been enlarged, which may account for so many narrow evening frocks being worn at Newport this Summer by leading society women who are always dressed by Callot throughout the seasons, whether or not they go abroad. She uses trains, snake-like affairs, as she has always done, and Cheruit also brings out a lovely white brocade evening frock that has a long twisted train that crawls along the floor after the wearer.

These features are surely not Russian, and they, along with the Directoire and Girondin tendencies of millinery, will serve to offset any undue popularity of one leading style, which is always an unfortunate thing for commerce as well as for the individualists, who cannot look their best unless they are allowed some latitude in choosing styles.

Paquin Launches Leather Jackets.

The novelty of the house of Paquin is the colored jacket of leather which is added to a cloth skirt. Probably this was suggested to her by the fashions of the mediaeval soldier who wore a leather jerkin when he was not able to buy armor. It goes back to the time of Robin Hood and his forest men. And from this period also comes the revival of the dark green hunting cloth that is featured in the new collections. With a skirt of Lincoln green broadcloth and a jacket or jerkin of leather fastened down the front, high of neck and long of sleeve, we may bear some faint resemblance to the gay young adventurers and fighters of those much sung days.

Paquin's jackets are closely modeled after the warrior's protective coat of early mediaeval soldiery, but the skins are much softer and more suitable to feminine figures. There is little doubt that they will make an attractive addition to the costumery of the Winter, especially as they are to be lavishly trimmed with fur, unlike the habit of a warrior.

The use of leather on street suits is not exactly new. It was ventured last Spring, and during the late Summer it was advanced on the first cloth suits advocated for Autumn wear. It is immensely attractive and gave women a new way to adorn a cloth jacket.

The all-leather jacket has not been done before, and it is an even bet that it will become one of the popular fashions of the Winter. If the cold season is to prove as incessantly rainy as the Spring and Summer have then we shall delight in being entirely clothed in leather, for all other forms of apparel have failed to keep us protected from dampness since May.

Policeman's oilcloth might be an excellent thing for whole costumes, or the onion skin rubber of the English raincoats.

A Velvet and Fur Season.

Each of the fashion openings in France has proved that every one who can afford velvet and fur, singly or in combination, will very likely do so. Each of the houses exploits the two expensive products. Street suits are again made of velvet, and afternoon frocks are usually of faille, that old-fashioned silk that is a relic of 1880. It will be trimmed with fur. Velvet, in the Russian manner, will be smothered in it.

What is the secret of this extensive use of peltry? A chance to give the trappers long life and the trapped a short life? Or is it that each of the dressmakers had on hand a vast and expensive supply of hides and knew that they could get back much of the money invested at a time when money was most sorely needed?

One thing is sure, that if the animals are to be killed to supply this enormous demand for peltry there will be as much slaughter of animal life as of human life in this bloody era on the planet. Undoubtedly there is much of it stored in the land and the Russian Government has forbidden the exporting of it from that country. The American trappers are ready for a large amount of work, and from the expert reports there will be no shortage anywhere, even without Russian exportation.

One always looks forward to a fur year with much misapprehension because of the vast varieties of cheap and hideous peltry that the shops are able to supply, and which the women on small incomes have no hesitancy in donning. One thing is certain: If every garment is to be trimmed with it, as the Paris openings suggest, the prices of street and evening clothes will rise.

Another thing is equally certain: That the foreign fur cutters who throng our largest cities will have plenty between them and starvation if every woman starts in to have remodeled whatever fur she owns.



GREEN TO THE FRONT AGAIN.

Black velvet jacket worn with a green cloth skirt, which is fastened in front with large pearl buttons, and a green felt hat with a black velvet band.



NOVEL SKIRT, FULL AND DRAPED.

Biscuit-colored satin with pink roses. The skirt is caught up at the bottom with bands of black velvet ribbon.

HINTS FOR SMART DRESSING

THE young girl on the tennis court in heelless shoes, blouse open at the throat, sleeves ending at the elbow, full, short skirt, a small hat atop her hair, and bright sweater ready to don when she stops playing, looks decidedly smart.

The same young girl dressed for the street, with high-heeled shoes, with bodice buttoned to the chin, with sleeves that come to the hands, a hat that is wide, or a tiny one, worn at an angle of 45 degrees, with neat locks drawn smoothly about her head, a skirt that is short—again she makes a smart appearance.

The same girl with a skirt of medium length, a little longer than the style of the moment specifies, with a blouse that observes the ugly decapitation line at the throat, with sleeves that are seven-eighths length, with a hat of medium size over a coiffure of medium size, set at no particular angle, with low-heeled boots—is dowdy.

Extremes Count.

It is quite an estimable thing to be dowdy, of course. That is to say, the standard of smart dressing is a superficial one, indeed, and many people fit the description of the dowdy girl—people without whom our world would be a dark place, indeed.

But if smartness is a standard which you set yourself, remember that extremes, rather than happy mediums, are what count.

You can wear heelless sandals when you dance if you want to—and if you are a person of importance in your community probably before the week is out others will also be wearing heelless sandals. But don a pair of low-heeled slippers, with conservatively rounded toes, and made of soft, shiny kid—and nobody will copy your fashion. Indeed, you must have personality to overcome those same slippers.

The fashions of the Autumn are nothing if not smart. Indeed, fashions have been increasing in smartness, if not in prettiness, for years. The neckline of the moment emphasizes this. There was one awful interval, short, to be sure, when that beauty-destroying decapitation line was in fashion. Many fashionable frocks and blouses ended in a round, straight line at the base of the throat. And not one woman in a thousand really looked well in them.

Very quickly fashion took cognizance of this fact, and the neck line promptly changed. The V-shaped neck developed—and was found ravishingly becoming. We have had our frocks cut with a V at the neck for years, which is proof enough that it was found becoming. For when a style lasts a long time it may safely be stated that it is becoming. Unbecoming things may be the rage for a few weeks or a couple of months, but not for years.

Now we have grown tired, seemingly, of the frock cut to a V at the front. So high collars have come into fashion. But they are really high collars, not just an excuse for collars that cover up the pretty curve of the throat and expose the part of the neck that is least likely to be plump and pretty—that's what the decapitation neck finish did.

We cannot yet be very tired of the V-shaped opening; for it still persists. It is made, sometimes, with a flaring collar at the back and sides that reaches quite to the ears, and that gives it a new touch. But it is the V-shaped opening, just the same, and as becoming as ever.

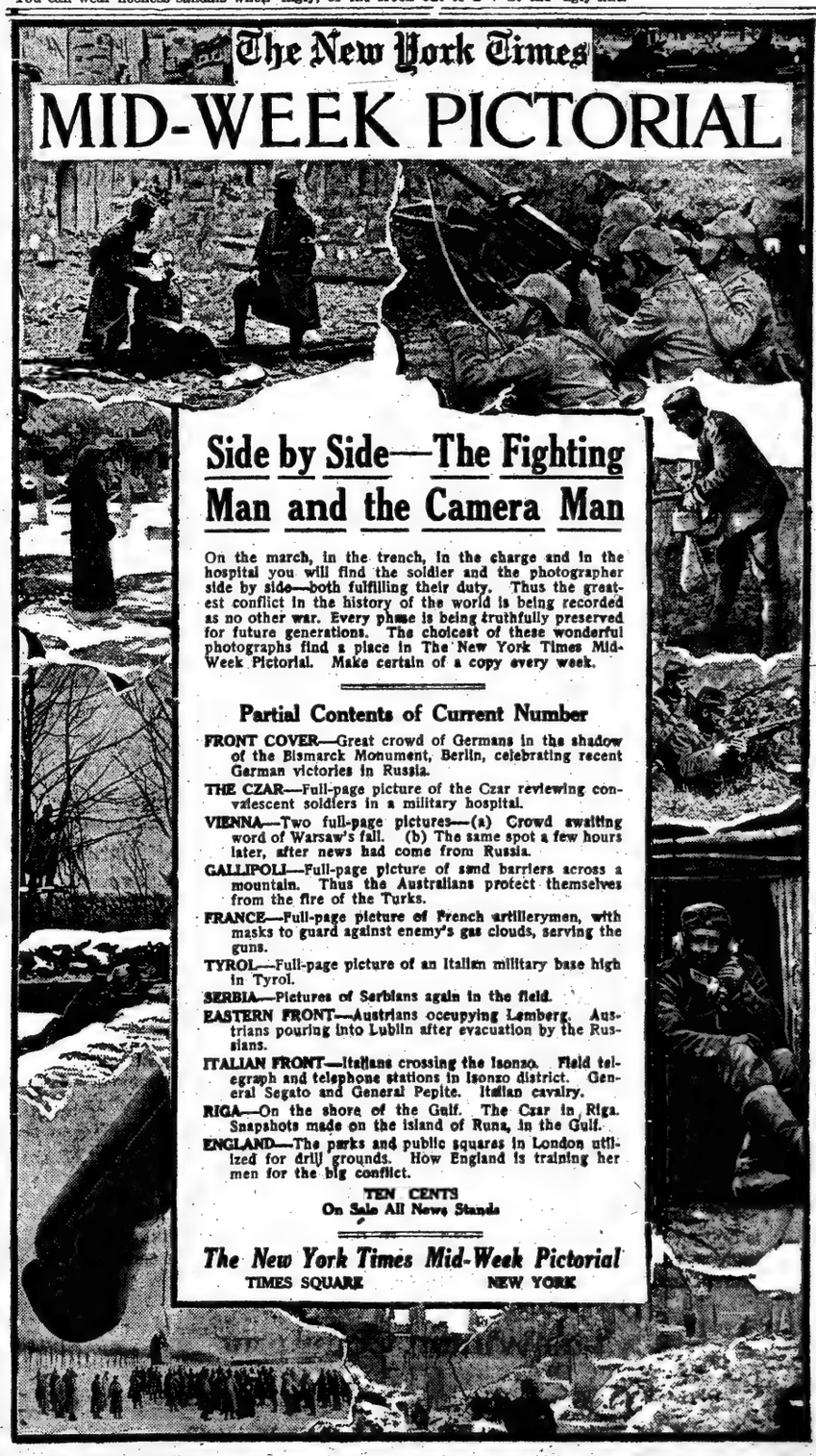
Perhaps one reason why the high collar that was introduced last Winter did not win much success was that it is not high enough.

When high collars were last in vogue women tortured themselves willingly with tiny wire fasteners that often irritated the skin, and with collars tight enough to make one's head ache—they often did, in fact. But they were pretty, those high collars that fitted every line of the neck and that almost reached the ears.

Now the new high collar is high, but it is soft, and it easily and usually crinkles down into a wrinkled mass which comes near to giving that old dreaded decapitation look. One might think we had all descended from ancestors who went to the guillotine, from the way we dread this ugly line.

The New York Times

MID-WEEK PICTORIAL



Side by Side—The Fighting Man and the Camera Man

On the march, in the trench, in the charge and in the hospital you will find the soldier and the photographer side by side—both fulfilling their duty. Thus the greatest conflict in the history of the world is being recorded as no other war. Every phase is being truthfully preserved for future generations. The choicest of these wonderful photographs find a place in The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial. Make certain of a copy every week.

Partial Contents of Current Number

FRONT COVER—Great crowd of Germans in the shadow of the Bismarck Monument, Berlin, celebrating recent German victories in Russia.

THE CZAR—Full-page picture of the Czar reviewing convalescent soldiers in a military hospital.

VIENNA—Two full-page pictures—(a) Crowd awaiting word of Warsaw's fall. (b) The same spot a few hours later, after news had come from Russia.

GALLIPOLI—Full-page picture of sand barriers across a mountain. Thus the Australians protect themselves from the fire of the Turks.

FRANCE—Full-page picture of French artillerymen, with masks to guard against enemy's gas clouds, serving the guns.

TYROL—Full-page picture of an Italian military base high in Tyrol.

SERBIA—Pictures of Serbians again in the field.

EASTERN FRONT—Austrians occupying Lemberg. Austrians pouring into Lublin after evacuation by the Russians.

ITALIAN FRONT—Italians crossing the Isonzo. Field telegraph and telephone stations in Isonzo district. General Segato and General Pepite. Italian cavalry.

RIGA—On the shore of the Gulf. The Czar in Riga. Snapshots made on the island of Runa, in the Gulf.

ENGLAND—The parks and public squares in London utilized for drill grounds. How England is training her men for the big conflict.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

After Vacation Peel Your Discolored Skin

Women returning from the seaside with browned, reddened or freckled complexions will be wise in immediately taking up the mercolized wax treatment. Weather-beaten skin had best come off, for no amount of "beautifying" will ever make such skin pretty to look at. The surest, safest, easiest way to shed the despoiled cuticle is with the treatment suggested. Put the wax on before retiring, as you would cold cream, and rinse it off next morning with warm water. Minute particles of scarf skin will peel off day by day, gradually showing the healthy, youthful skin beneath. One ounce of mercolized wax, obtainable at any drug store, is enough to make any discolored or spotted complexion clear, white and satiny soft. Its action is so gentle no injury is caused and the face shows no trace of its use.

Burning heat, irritating winds and dirt are such wrinkle-makers that the daily use of the following astringent-tonic lotion at this season is highly advisable: Powdered saxolite, 1 oz., dissolved in witch hazel, ½ pt. Use as a face bath.



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MATTHEWS

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Fall Umbrella Opening!

We are beginning the new season with the most complete stock of umbrellas it has ever been our privilege to present to the people of Brooklyn. Everything from the emergency umbrellas of linen gloria at $1.00 to the finest silk umbrellas at $25 is here in a splendid variety of handles for men and women.

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All Silk and Finest Union Taffeta UMBRELLAS, values up to $4.50, at $2.69

Pretty handles, plain or sterling trimmed, for men and women.

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All have waterproof covers, sturdy frames and guaranteed.

Your Attention Directed to These Specialties —

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RENEWED ACTIVITY IN BELGIAN RELIEF

Commission Sends Shiploads of Food and Supplies and Has More Loading.

RED CROSS AID FOR ITALY

Hospital Supplies Forwarded—Call for Help for Jews—Progress of the War Funds.

The Commission for Relief in Belgium, 71 Broadway, within the last few days has been more active in the shipment of relief supplies, for the most part grain and food, to Belgium. The Greek ship, Crios, with a full cargo of wheat, sailed yesterday morning from Philadelphia. Her sister ship, the Andreas, took on her cargo at the Erie elevator in Jersey City yesterday and will sail today.

The Mountby is loading a cargo of food at Philadelphia and is scheduled to sail tomorrow or next day. The Elfland has arrived at Galveston, where she will take on a cargo of supplies at once, and the Overdale arrived yesterday at this port and began loading at Pier M, Weehawken. The commission was informed that the Zuiderdijk, with a cargo of food and grain from New York, had arrived at Rotterdam.

The Belgian Relief Fund.

The Belgian Relief Fund, 10 Bridge Street, received additional contributions of $2,322.05 last week, making its total $1,051,674.05. Here is a list of new donations of $10 or more:

Salem, West Va..	$800	Miss A. E. Beall..	25
Woonsocket, R. I..	300	Mrs. S. K. Walker..	20
Providence Journal..	100	C. L. C.	10
W. Emerson	100	A. B. Kerr	10
G. C. Reynolds	100	E. Seris	15
Margaret C. Rickeson	10	Oberlin, Ohio, Sorosis	12
T. B. Hoyt	100	C. Van Tucker	10
Adeline Willis	100	L. C. Abercrombie.	10
Charles S. Lewis..	50	Foreign coins sold.	25
G. D. Trask	20	Mme. Kurrels	14
Martha R. White..	50	Greenville	10
Security	50	R. C. Hawkins	100
August	15	Mrs. H. M. Russell	25
Clark Mills	25	Bertha Beall	25
W. J. Newburgh	10	L. C. Underwood	12
Jr. H. M. Keller..	25	Catham Players	53
J. A. Holzer	10	Mrs. D. E. M. Peters	10
Mrs. W. D. Stockly	10		11

American Red Cross.

The American Red Cross last week shipped on the steamship Palermo forty-four cases and bales of hospital supplies and garments for hospitals in Italy. Contributions amounting to $326 were received during the week by Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, 130 East Twenty-second Street, bringing the total contributions to date up to $518,627.42. New contributions of $10 or more received last week follow:

Van Courtlandt Chapter	$200	Watch Hill entertainment	$104
T. B. Kerr	15	Smaller gifts	7

For Relief of France.

The Fund for the Relief of Women and Children in France, of which Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street, is Treasurer, received contributions last week which made the total fund $102,744.43. The fund acknowledged among others these new gifts of $10 or more:

Murray Bay ball..	$517	Gen. J. Parker	25
Mrs. P. Jackson	50	Mrs. Morton Prince	50
Edward Dizabeau..	10	Helen Cadwalader	10
A. N. Milliken	25	Mrs. W. Greenough	25
N. T. Bacon	10	Mrs. H. L. Satterlee	20
Mrs. W. Cox Secville	100	Mrs. F. S. Morton	100
Edith Bangs	10	Mrs. J. F. Curtis	20

National Polish Fund.

Contributions amounting to $702.10 were received last week by the National Polish Relief Fund, of which Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank, is Honorary Treasurer. The fund now amounts to $65,115.29. These new contributions of $10 or more were acknowledged:

J. McCutcheon	$50	Archbishop E. J. Hanna	$100
Ellie M. Stern	25	Mrs. S. A. McRt. S. Taylor	10
Mrs. A. H. Riggs	25	Kowen	35
F. A. Ruppert	10	Mrs. N. T. Smith	20
F. A. Thomson	10	Mrs. E. H. North	25
I. F. Newall	20	Miss E. Gebbhas	20
		E. C. Kennedy	10

Committee of Mercy.

The Committee of Mercy, 200 Fifth Avenue, of which August Belmont is Treasurer, received contributions amounting to $706.73 last week. The total fund is now $254,708.72. These new donations of $10 or more have been acknowledged:

J. Geoghegan	$10	W. H. Nichols	$100
Mrs. Seth Low	10	Anna Schlesinger	10
Julia W. Latimer	50	Mrs. H. L. Satterlee	50
Mary F. Ogden	50	R. B. Carter	100
Harry R. Jones	25	Edward B. Adams	25
A. R. Heywood	25	Mrs. P. A. Hearst	100
W. B. Wells	10	J. T. Stanley Cox	20
Louise Kennedy	10	Gifts under $10	81
Scottish Rite	20		

Vacation War Relief.

The fund of the Vacation War Relief Committee, 38 West Thirty-ninth Street, of which Miss Anne Morgan is Treasurer, now amounts to $120,864.38. New contributions last week totaled $787.45, and among them were these gifts of $10 or more:

Anonymous	$188	Mrs. W. P. Hamilton	$150
Mercy Committee	44	Miss G. Hollingsworth	100
Mrs. W. B. Cutting	100	Emergency Comm.	122
Miss E. Barclay	22	Winifred Green	20
Jane N. Morgan	25		

British-American Fund.

The British-American War Relief Fund, 200 Fifth Avenue, of which Henry J. Whitehouse is Treasurer, has received contributions to date totaling $29,632.71. These new donations of $10 or more were acknowledged last week:

Mrs. J. P. Morgan	$100	H. G. Keasbey	$75
Mrs. A. C. Bartlett	25	Miss S. Newlin	50
Mrs. I. H. Graham	20	Miss F. T. Morgan	50
Miss D. King	20	Miss J. N. Morgan	50
J. P. Morgan	250		

British War Relief.

The British War Relief Association, 132 West Twenty-seventh Street, of which Dr. Louis Livingston Seaman is President, acknowledged the following contributions of $10 or more last week:

Mrs. B. Martin	$100	E. B. Gibbell	$25
Miss Lipscomb	105	Mrs. S. Aldrich	10
Mrs. W. K. Furse	25	C. B. Ponsonby	10
G. B. Vanderpool	25	Mrs. L. P. Hedger	10
Mrs. S. Webster	50	E. W. Burnett	10
Mrs. J. Marcoe	25	George Crompton	10
Mrs. Zena Crane	25	Mrs. C. Von Pustau	10
Miss J. R. Barr	25	Mrs. J. G. McClaughlough	10
Mrs. M. Livingston	25	Miscellaneous	105

Serbian Relief Committee.

The Serbian Agricultural Relief Committee, 70 Fifth Avenue, has received contributions that now total $123,658.09. These new gifts of $10 or more were received last week:

Mrs. H. S. Russell	$50	S. W. Colton, Jr.	$150
Anonymous	1,000	Mrs. S. W. Colton, Jr.	50
Mrs. B. Browning	50	A. Forbes, M. D.	200
Glencove Hotel	132	E. W. Forbes	200
H. W. Maslin	25	H. M. Hurd	10
H. C. Townsend	25	Mrs. W. Dreer	15
Mrs. L. L. Schuyler	20	Anonymous	10
T. S. Arnold	85	Mrs. Toppan	10

Lafayette Fund.

The Lafayette Fund, Hotel Vanderbilt, shipped 1,000 comfort kits to soldiers in the French trenches, yesterday, on the French liner Espagne. In future the number of kits will be increased weekly if possible to 5,000. The annual meeting of the fund will be held tomorrow, when there will be services commemorating the 158th anniversary of Lafayette.

American Polish Relief.

The fund of the American Polish Relief Committee, of which Madame Marie Sembrich is President, now totals $89,574, of which $6,315 was received last week. Among the donors were:

Miss A. Guiberd	$20	Buffalo Polish Day	$925
F. A. Bykorowski	55	J. H. Park	200
Mrs. E. B. Mears	15	Sembrich	5,000
R. D. Douglas	25		
Mme. Arctowska	22		

Jewish Relief Committee.

The American Jewish Relief Committee, 52 William Street, of which Louis Marshall is Chairman, has received the following cable message from the Jewish Colonization Committee at Petrograd:

"Referring our cable fifth June, seeing daily increasing, acutest, indescribable distress. Urgently pray for further aid. Sums collected and half million Government contribution completely exhausted."

FREER SPEECH IN GERMANY?

Official Promises of Reforms Dealing with the Right of Assembly.

The Frankfurter Zeitung of Aug. 18 announces a reconstruction of German internal politics promised by the Imperial Chancellor, as a result of which two changes of great importance will be made in the law as regards the rights of assembly and free speech among the people. The paper announces that the restrictions heretofore obtaining against non-German-speaking sections of the German people (the Danish, Polish, and Alsatian populace in Germany) are to be removed by the Reichstag, and that the law forbidding the attendance of young people under 18 years of age at political gatherings is to be amended so as to curb, as it now does, the spread of certain political ideas among the youth of the masses.

The restriction against the use of non-German languages in election meetings was finally amended in council, the paper says, so as to permit the use of such tongues during election time, at international congresses and for a period of twenty years in districts in which the non-German-speaking population exceeded 60 per cent. of the total population. This comprises the Polish, Danish, and French sections of the German Empire, the Polish alone representing a population of 2,000,000 persons thus curtailed in their natural rights. The restriction, the paper adds, fell heavily upon the labor groups, by reason of ultra-strict official interpretation of the law, which was extended to apply also in labor meetings and served to hamper the labor propaganda among the Poles. The Frankfurter Zeitung expresses gratification at the assurance now afforded that the restrictions law is to be eliminated, although the precise method of the change is not indicated.

"The second part of the reform of the law of assembly, too, is calculated to eliminate a source of discord," says the paper. "Section 17 of the Imperial law provides that persons who have not yet completed their eighteenth year cannot be members of political societies nor attend any public meetings of such societies, or be present at public political meetings. This had led to many misunderstandings in practice. In the first place, here, too, the labor unions were affected, since many of their institutions were regarded as political in the sense of the section of the law. But it also led to general restrictions upon the right of assembly, because the leaders responsible for the assemblies always had to reckon with the possibility of being punished for the admission of young people, even though they themselves might be unaware of such attendance; and finally, there were differences of opinion as to what constituted political meetings. Here, too, the execution of the law did not always coincide with what the Reichstag had intended it to mean, and as a result there were many prohibitions even of meetings of a social nature that were not contemplated by the paragraph in question. It is therefore a cause of congratulation that an improving touch has now been given to the matter, and that the restrictions governing young people are to be removed.

"It is to be hoped that the amendment will also include other reforms, among them especially greater liberty for the holding of open-air assemblies. Then we shall have, in addition to the progress already made in the existing law, a law of union and assembly that shall afford sufficient freedom for public expression of opinion."

Use of the Bicycle.

Bicycles were once a thing of sport and pleasure, but now they are purely a matter of utility and of convenience as a vehicle. It is a mistaken idea that they have fallen off in sales, for in normal times the output is greater than even in the palmy days when they were a society craze. They are much cheaper than in those times, also better made in all respects. In fact, they are now merely a commercial proposition. They are used largely by boys, by workingmen, and by farmer lads, but find little use either among girls or women. Sales of them reflected the depression in business since the European war because of unemployment among workingmen, and the economy among families that cut out what they regard as a luxury for their children.

Should Send Their Price Lists.

Vice Consul C. H. Heisler, Cape Town, South Africa, says in a commerce report that numerous complaints have been lodged at that consulate by prospective buyers of American goods because of the lack of price and discount lists. Many American firms that yearly send their latest catalogues continually neglect these lists. This, Mr. Heisler says, necessitates a delay of several months to the South African purchaser, who may decide an article in the shortest time possible, and may lead him to order it from some other country. American manufacturers, he asserts, should in all cases transmit all particulars when forwarding their catalogues in order to avoid delays and possible loss of orders.

Woman with $23,000 Identified.

Mrs. Emma Shute of Cumminsville, Ohio, who was found wandering along the North River front, near Twenty-second Street, last Thursday, with $1,000 in gold, $1,500 worth of jewelry and two bankbooks for $20,000 in deposits sewed in her clothes, was identified in the psychopathic ward of Bellevue Hospital yesterday by her husband, Henry Shute, of 4,175 Mad Anthony Street, Cumminsville. Her husband started home with her last night. Mr. Shute said he could not account for his wife's desire to go to Europe. He said she had been there four years ago and that she had suffered a mental strain.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 4.—Twenty-four corporations were chartered today. They had aggregate capital stocks of $238,400, and included:

United States Auto Service Corporation, garage, auto sundries, $50,000; Leopold Ferger, John Condon, John de Barbieri, 221 Woolsey Av., Astoria.

Universal Ball Joint Corporation, Queens, metals, machinery, hardware, tools, $30,000; William B. and Grover C. Maxwell, Frederick Russell, all of Beck Station.

Simmons Machine Co., Albany, structural iron and steel metal articles, $25,000; George W. Long, Jr., Charles A. and Josphine R. Simmons, 239 North Pearl St., Albany.

Dinkelspiel & Co., laces, embroideries, novelties, $25,000; Alexander Fox, Solomon Mossbacher, Lawrence Dinkelspiel, 80 St. Nicholas Av.

Provost Engineering Corpn., Brooklyn, mechanical engineers, brass founders, millwrights, rolling stock, hardware, $25,000; Henry F. Kleinfeldt, Charles A. and Arthur T. Beach, 59 Greene St., Brooklyn.

Amsterdam Market, Amsterdam, groceries, liquors, tobacco, hardware, $10,000; Fred A. Brazee, Daniel F. Flinn, William J. Casidy, Albany.

Bernard Newmark, underwear, merchandise, $10,000; Aaron, Lena, and Bernard Newmark, 300 Hart St., Brooklyn.

The Janin Co., aeronautical apparatus, equipment, supplies, acquire inventions, $10,000; Thomas A. Hill, Oscar A. Janin, David H. Douglass, 293 Pacific St., Paterson, N. J.

Pharagraph Company, motion pictures photographing, publishing, $16,000. Robert S. Kearney, Alfred Ely, Jr., Charles W. Allen, Stamford, Conn.

Sussman, Gibbs, and Karlin, Bronx, realty agent, broker, builder, $10,000; Jacob Karlin, Edward C. Gibbs, William S. Sussman, 892 Prospect Av., Bronx.

Mawina Realty Co., Hempstead, $5,000; Charles W. Nash, H. Malcolm Gipson, Marinus Willett, 10 Palmetto St., Brooklyn.

Expert Service Corpn., advertising, $5,000; Frank L. and Rudyard S. Uzzell, Albert K. Greenland, 1,144 Bergen St., Brooklyn.

Alton Flower Works, artificial flowers, $5,000; Fannie and David Korones, Sol Kanter, 356 Broadway.

Voluntary dissolutions: The Contest Weekly Magazine Co., Manhattan, Charles Winkelmans, Manhattan.

COLUMBIA TO FIT MEN FOR BUSINESS

New Course in Economics Is Meant to Give the Student the Practical Viewpoint.

LESS SOCIOLOGY INVOLVED

Faculties of Various Schools to Co-operate in Curriculum of Modern Methods.

A progressive move has been made by Columbia University for the coming academic year, which will do much to counteract the charge that the colleges do not prepare men to earn a living. Whereas, in the past, courses in economics at Columbia have taken up the subject mainly from its social aspect, it is now planned to give college men an outlook on the business world from the business man's point of view.

The work recommended for the first three years is so arranged that the student may complete in that time most of the requisites for the Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science degrees with emphasis on the social sciences, receiving the usual training in English, mathematics, science, philosophy, modern languages, politics, economics, and history. In the fourth year the student will specialize in business courses just as if he were going into one of the university's professional schools.

By means of the co-operation of the Faculties of Law and Applied Science and the Board of Extension Teaching, courses will be given in accountancy and finance, the social organization of business, methods of manufacture and transportation, commercial geography, business ethics, and the elements of law. This curriculum will deal with the most modern methods in bookkeeping and accountancy, and individual and corporate financing, with the various aspects of investment and speculation in municipal receiverships, with the advantages and disadvantages of the individual, partnership, and corporate forms of enterprise, with markets and methods of selling, with the working principles of law, and finally with measures of social regulation. The work will be under the direction of Professor R. H. Montgomery, who is President of the New York Association of Accountants.

An interesting innovation will be that given under the supervision of the Department of Mechanical Engineering. It will be a review of the mechanical processes of replacing and aiding hand labor, with an analysis of the characteristics of the industries as a whole from the mechanical standpoint. Contributions of mechanical engineering in the adaptation of apparatus to the properties of materials and to the financial, economic, and sociologic conditions incident to commercial service will also be discussed.

The new program was really started on the demand of the students, a greater and increasing percentage of whom are entering business immediately upon graduation. Many of those regularly enrolled for college work had applied to take these courses under the Department of Extension Teaching, which has given several of them for some time. A number of large concerns make special provision for college men, and it is intended to turn out men who will be able efficiently to fill these positions. Such schools have been established at Pennsylvania and Harvard in previous years. Because of the increasing call upon the Department of Extension Teaching, Dean Keppel conceived the idea of grouping and systemizing these courses so as to afford comprehensive training.

MEDAL TO DR. RUPERT BLUE.

Honor for Chief of the United States Public Health Service.

The American Medicine, a publication devoted to the discussion of medical matters, has awarded its gold medal for 1915 to Dr. Rupert Blue, Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service, because of his achievements since 1903, when he overcame the plague situation in California.

His service in California brought him to the front of medical attention, and since then Dr. Blue has received steady promotion year after year until in 1912 he was appointed to the highest office in the Public Health Service, that of Surgeon General.

Dr. Rupert Blue was born in North Carolina and educated at the University of Virginia. He received his medical degree from the University of Maryland in 1892. Immediately thereafter he entered the United States Public Health Service. In 1900, when cholera threatened America, Dr. Blue was sent to Italy to investigate methods of preventing the disease from reaching the United States. In 1905 he was active in eradicating the yellow fever in New Orleans.

As Director of Sanitation of the Jamestown Exposition, Dr. Blue had practical experience in the reduction of mosquito breeding areas to prevent malaria. He made a special study of tropical diseases at the London School of Tropical Medicine and thereafter he was appointed adviser to the Governor of Hawaii in the work of guarding against the introduction of yellow fever and malaria after the opening of the Panama Canal.

ARREST FOE OF VICE TRUST.

Police Take Alice Henry While She Waits to Aid Detectives.

Alice Henry, whose assault following her testimony against Morteche Goldberg, alleged head of the "vice trust," resulted this week in the reopening of the vice investigation by District Attorney Perkins, complained to Deputy Police Commissioner Frank Lord at Police Headquarters yesterday that her activities in the vice inquiry resulted in her arrest on Friday night while she was waiting for detectives who were to have gone with her in search of one of her assailants.

The police admitted that she had an appointment that night with Detectives Hickson and Chrystie of the Lieutenant Costigan's staff. At Thirty-sixth Street and Seventh Avenue she was arrested by Third Branch detectives. She was taken to Night Court and her examination was postponed until Tuesday.

As a result of her testimony Tuesday, Frank Morris, alias "Kid Mohawk," was indicted for the assault. She gave testimony which involved another man, and it was he for whom she and the detectives were to have gone in search when she was arrested. Deputy Commissioner Lord said that he would postpone the investigation until after her examination. At the time she made the assault charge Mrs. Henry charged that two policemen, whom she named, had refused to make any arrests following the assault.

British Potteries Short of Bone.

A serious difficulty in connection with the manufacture of china, writes Consul Robert S. S. Bergh from Stoke-on-Trent, that threatens to become very acute unless some speedy relief arrives, is the growing shortage of bone, a very important constituent of English china. This material is imported extensively from Argentina, but, owing to the shortage of vessels available for charter and the consequent difficulties in transport, very little bone is finding its way across. It is stated that ships that would normally be carrying bone are now transporting foodstuffs. Bone supplies that were at one time available in the potteries for $22 to $24.30 a ton (2,240 pounds) are now realizing from $63 to $68, and even more. Some factories which buy their materials from hand to mouth may have to shut down unless the stringency is relieved.

TRYING TO SAVE ABSINTHE.

Various Elements in France Fight Anti-Alcoholic Legislation.

PARIS, Aug. 21, (Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Absinthe is dying hard in France. Artificial drinks resembling it in color and flavor are obtainable in spite of the vigilance of the authorities, and it is even asserted that stocks of the real beverage on hand at the date of the prohibition, and paid for by the Government, are finding their way to the consumer. Numerous new decoctions have also been put on the market to replace it. The traffic is encouraged by an unlooked-for resistance to anti-alcoholic legislation in Parliament.

The wineshop plays in French politics a rôle similar to that of the American saloon, hence the reluctance of the Deputies to follow the military authorities in the radical measures they have taken and to support the Government in proposed legislation forbidding the sale of any drink testing over fifteen degrees of alcohol. The first open resistance was in the form of an appeal to the State Council from the orders of military commanders prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks in their regions. The signers declared it was not in conformity with the law of 1849, governing the working of martial law. The State Council upheld the orders of the military commanders.

The next step originated in the Parliament itself, in the proposed limitation of martial law to the zone of operations of the armies. Pressure was brought to bear upon the press and upon Parliament by the National Union of Wholesale and Retail Wine and Liquor Dealers, who threatened to withdraw advertisements from the newspapers and political support from the Deputies unless the anti-liquor campaign were stopped. The big distillers further complicated the situation by drawing the private distillers in. The private distillers in some departments exert the same influence upon politicians as the city wineshops. Their interests are not the same as those of the professional distillers, but the menaces to their privilege have obliged them to join hands with resisting elements.

Joseph Reinach, one of the leading temperance advocates, declares that it will be impossible to abrogate the abolition of absinthe. On the other hand, the Radicals and Radical Socialists, the most considerable group in the Chamber, numbering 171 out of a total of 612 members, shown a disposition to oppose the Genet bill in its reforms proposed. The proposition to terminate the régime of martial law in the rear of the field of operations originated with them. To them also is attributed pressure brought to bear upon Minister of the Interior Malvy to suspend administrative measures restricting the sale of alcoholic beverages.

The general public takes little interest in the controversy, having taken the prohibitive measures with good grace. In the workingmen's districts, particularly, the absence of absinthe is little deplored, and temperance advocates declare that if the radical elements of the Chamber oppose the reforms they will have once more misunderstood public opinion and have made one more blunder.

GAVE DRIVER $100 BILL.

Told Him to Keep the Change, but It Wasn't Currency.

Two young Southerners who had been passing some hours in a lit-up Broadway, a driver of an open carriage, and an old Confederate bill figure in a comedy that was played near the front door of the McAlpin the other morning. The curtain was rung up at 3 A. M., when all reached the entrance of the hotel together, the driver on the box, the two young men in the carriage, and the bill in a pocket of one of them.

Persons have been known to hand a driver a $10 bill by mistake for a $1. The two young men had heard of an experience of that sort. One took the folded Confederate note from his pocket and handed it to the driver.

"Keep the change," he said carelessly.

A hasty glance at the outside of the folded bill would have shown the most casually interested two figures, a "1" and a "0," and had one the curiosity to unfold the bill he would have found a second "0." The driver evinced no such curiosity. One glance was enough for him. He tucked the bill into his waistcoat pocket, whipped up his steed, and dashed away. The two men called after him, but he did not heed, and went in and found Frank Simpson, the night manager of the hotel, and told him the joke. Then they went up to the Turkish bath.

About half an hour later an open carriage drove up to the hotel entrance, and a driver got off the box. He entered the hotel and demanded to see two "young guys" who had palmed a fake bill off on him. Mr. Simpson took his complaint, and called up to the bath. As the result of the direction he received, he went back to the driver and suggested that if he had not been so anxious to get away after receiving the bill he might have collected real money. The driver, after a few words that were not of grateful appreciation, bowed his head and went out into the night.

TO LICENSE 90,000 WAITERS.

Must Be Free of Infectious Disease and Be Examined Yearly.

The Board of Health has issued an order requiring all waiters, cooks, and dishwashers to obtain a certificate stating that they are free of tuberculosis, typhoid, and other infectious diseases. This notice has been inspired by the Division of Industrial Hygiene at 49 Lafayette Street, where health officials have formulated plans whereby the hotel and restaurant kitchens may be rendered more sanitary.

Under a new regulation set forth in Section 146 of the 1915 Sanitary Code, the Health Department will require the kitchen employes to submit to an annual physical examination. Only those found physically fit will be granted a license permitting them to prepare and serve food in New York. The proceeding will affect 90,000 waiters and cooks employed in the dining rooms and kitchens of the 4,500 restaurants and hotels in New York.

The health officials found in the 2,009 persons so far examined two cases which gave positive typhoid reactions. In eight other cases there were suspicious reactions. Other diseases in a highly infectious state were found in 1 per cent. of those examined. Dr. George Mosher is acting chief of the Division of Industrial Hygiene.

FORECLOSE M. P. MORTGAGE.

Judge Adams Grants Application Made by Guaranty Trust Company.

WOODSOCK, Vt., Sept. 4.—An application by counsel for the Guaranty Trust Company of New York to foreclose a mortgage given by the Missouri Pacific Railway, was granted by Circuit Judge Elmer B. Adams of St. Louis at his Summer home here today. Judge Adams gave out the following statement:

"Edwin S. S. Sunderland of the law firm of Stetson, Jennings & Russell of New York City, visited Circuit Judge Elmer B. Adams today as attorney of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, to file a bill to foreclose a mortgage given by the Missouri Pacific Railway to secure the first and refunding bonds issued by that company. Judge Adams granted the application."

Find Jute and Hemp Substitute.

That German manufacturers of jute and hemp products have been successful in their endeavors to find substitutes for these materials in the raw state appears, according to Consul H. G. Seltzer, Breslau, from a report of the recent meeting of the Union of German Jute Manufacturers, in which various samples of fibres from a German plant were submitted. This plant is the Epilobium hirsutum. Further investigations were made with other species of the epilobium family, and it was found that all of them contained a fibre similar to hemp. The best results were obtained from the rough-haired willow rose, followed by the narrow-leaved species. All of these grow wild and in great abundance in Germany. The two plants mentioned have stems about five feet long and produce a fine fibre.

PREPARE TO ATTACK STEAM PUMP PLAN

Preferred Shareholders Say Terms of the Reorganization Are Unfair to Them.

TO APPEAL TO THE COURTS

Charge That Benjamin Guggenheim Got $8,000,000 in Stock for Concern Worth $1,000,000.

The new Protective Committee representing preferred stockholders of the International Steam Pump Company who are dissatisfied with the plan of reorganization announced yesterday that it would apply for leave to intervene in the receivership of the company and in the foreclosure proceedings which have been started. McDougall Hawkes of 32 Nassau Street is Chairman of the committee.

In a circular sent to preferred stockholders the committee gives its reasons why it considers the proposed plan "unfair to the preferred stockholders, and improper."

"The entire reorganization," says the circular, "is effected at the expense of the preferred stockholders. Common stockholders, though having no present equity value, exclusive of good-will, according to appraisals, are allowed distinct advantages, to the detriment of the preferred stock. The amount of money which the preferred stockholders are called upon to pay, either directly or as guarantors of assessment on the common stock, ($3,639,063,) is more, in the opinion of the Protective Committee, than is required.

"Though the preferred stockholders are paying the entire cost of reorganization out of their own equity, and in so doing may have about three-quarters of the value of their equity taken away from them for the benefit of the bondholders, the preferred stockholders are given no voice in the management of the reorganized company and are not represented. In the opinion of the Protective Committee, in any way whatever on the voting trust as now constituted. Criticism is directed at the provision in the proposed plan of reorganization which allows for the distribution of treasury securities to the syndicate managers. The committee states that it is advised that $500,000 of new common stock is to go to certain interests connected with a large holding of common stock as an inducement to the ratification of the plan and the deposit of said holding of common stock with the Columbia Trust Company."

It is intimated that action will be begun against the Guggenheim Estate in case the investigation under way by the receiver for the company unearths any improper practices on the part of officers or Directors of the International Steam Pump Company. Benjamin Guggenheim, it is charged, as vendor of the Power & Mining Machine Company, received $8,000,000 in preferred and common stock of the International Steam Pump Company. The appraisals of the cash value of the Power & Mining Machinery Company plant, it is asserted, showed the plant to be worth only $1,053,423.

The committee will apply to the court for leave to intervene in the receivership and foreclosure proceedings and take other legal proceedings with a view to the protection of preferred stockholders," says the circular, and continues: "The committee further intends to take steps to regain for the company moneys which may be due it."

Preferred stockholders are urged to withdraw their deposited stock from the depositary of the first committee and deposit it with the Hawkes Committee. The American Trust Company of Boston and its local correspondent, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, are the depositories.

WAS NOT A SEA SERPENT.

Museum Gets Picture of Harmless Shark, Mistaken for a Monster.

Stories of persons having sighted sea serpents and other monsters of the deep reach the officials of the American Museum of Natural History frequently, most of them coming in the form of letters during the Summer months, when persons more familiar with business offices or their homes than with the inhabitants of the sea are attracted to the resorts.

Most of the letters are based on hearsay evidence, and so it was with some surprise that Dr. F. A. Lucas, the Director of the museum, read in one of the letters that an actual photograph of the sea serpent whose actions were described was being forwarded under separate cover. He awaited the arrival of the photograph eagerly. The letter which preceded it said that the sea serpent had made its appearance at the eastern end of Long Island and that it had whipped and churned the water near the spot at which it appeared for nearly an hour. Occasionally its huge tail could be seen above the water. At other times two or three sections of its writhing dark body could be seen at once. One of the spectators who had fled to the shore from a small boat procured a kodak and snapped the monster as conclusive evidence that sea serpents did exist.

The photograph arrived in the next day's mail, however, and Dr. Lucas found it to be not a sea serpent, but what is known as a "basker" shark, a species which, it is said, is more afraid of man than man is of it. Its name is derived from the manner in which it thrashes about in the water with its huge tail.

HOUSEHOLD UTENSILS.

Modern Devices That Have Found a Place in the Home.

The sale of household and kitchen utensils is subject to all sorts of chances and changes from the fluctuations in public taste and the march of improvement. Wood bowls and mincing knives were once staples, but the invention of food choppers has seriously diminished their usefulness. The growing popularity of aluminium utensils has had some setback because housekeepers find the metal harder to keep clean and bright than enamel ware.

The old-fashioned cast-iron pots, skillets and frying pans are out of date save in remote country districts, and have given place to wrought-steel utensils, much lighter and more lasting. Every modern kitchen has likewise up-to-date small conveniences, such as mechanical lighters in place of matches, asbestos mats to keep things hot, soap containers for dish washing, tool handles above lifters, and the like. One of the great changes that has come in the household is the vacuum cleaner, taking the place of the broom, the carpet sweeper and the carpet beater, and saving all this hard hand labor, since the best and most efficient cleaner is electrically run and needs only to be attached to the electric lighting plug.

NO SHORTAGE OF HORSES.

British Agent Shows There Are 24,000,000 of Them in This Country.

Major J. R. Scott of the British Army, who has been purchasing horses over here, was asked yesterday upon his arrival at the Imperial if his experience in the search for remounts had confirmed the alarm that has been frequently expressed in various quarters, that the demand from Europe was causing or threatened a shortage of horses in this country.

"I think I need only refer you to your own Agricultural Department statistics," said Major Scott. "You will find there that the last report was that there were 24,000,000 horses in the United States. It would seem to me that you could sell a great many of those without feeling it."

HARDWARE FOR EXPORT.

Difference Between the Requirements Here and Abroad.

The kind of hardware used abroad is in many ways essentially different from the domestic product, thus adding to the complexities of the situation. Builders' hardware, like locks, knobs, and general window and door trim as used here, is light in make-up, stylish in appearance, very cheap as a rule, and eminently fitted to the purpose intended.

In Europe, however, the same items are made very much as they made them several generations ago, ponderous, cumbersome, often very expensive, usually of wrought metal, (while ours are often cast or malleable,) and made more along artistic lines than those of utility. In hatchets, adzes, axes, and the like, the Latin-American people take different shapes, some of them because of adaptation to different needs, some from mere inheritances from the past. Also all edge tools for South America must have a cutting edge tempered for much harder woods than those common in this country. Boring tool sizes must likewise be those of the metric system instead of in dimensions by inches.

The sheep shearer in Latin countries wants the sheep shears with the same marks on it with which he has always been familiar. Very often he is illiterate and cannot read the maker's name, but he knows the trademark full well, and will have none other. Of course the wishes of the foreign dealer as to methods of packing must also be consulted. In goods that are distinctly American, such as lawn mowers and barbed wire, the foreigner takes the domestic product about as here, since he first learned of these goods and their use from this country.

THE FARMER AS CONSUMER.

He Is a Good All-Around Customer of the Hardware Dealer.

The farmer is the greatest and most universal consumer of goods in the hardware line of any class in this country. Not only does he use every form of farming implement, but he has likewise usually a complete assortment of carpenter's and mechanic's tools.

He is by far the best customer of the hardware dealer in household and kitchen utensils, and in these days of sanitation has become a large user of bathroom fixtures and plumbing sundries. He is the great cobbler of the day, being a steady absorber of shoe soles, shoe nails, shoe hammers, shoe lasts, and rubber heels. He is about the principal consumer now left in the harness and saddlery line, and likewise buys heavily of automobile and bicycle sundries. Of late he has become a large user of electric light fixtures and of telephone appliances.

Besides that he is a liberal spender in the way of pocket knives and cutlery in general, he is the best buyer of stoves and stove fixings known to the trade. He is of more value to the hardware dealer as an all-around customer than a dozen city men living in steam-heated flats and apartments.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

CHARLES B. VAN NOSTRAND, a broker, of 25 Pine Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $280,785 and assets of $1,100.

M. APPLEBAUM & SONS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against M. Applebaum & Sons, manufacturers of neckwear and suspenders at 481 Broadway, by the Nassau Finance Company.

JOSEPH F. BLOOM, trading as the Empire House Furnishing Company, also as the Household Supply Company, at 341 West Twenty-third Street, has filed schedules in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $5,229 and no assets.

FULTON ALBERT CORPORATION, contractors, at 303 Fifth Avenue, have filed schedules in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $10,406, of which $16,378 are unsecured claims, and assets of $2,500.

NEW YORK FOOD PRODUCTS COMPANY, INC., 271 Broadway, has assigned to Charles L. Clune. Joseph F. McGowan is President of the company.

NATIONAL SALES ART SUPPLY COMPANY, INC., dealer in general merchandise at 9 West Twentieth Street and at 112 Clinton Avenue South, Rochester, N. Y., has assigned to Marcus Helfand.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Adelson, Charles, and Jacob Kimmel—H. Averbuck	$618.01
Lowe Forest G.—Corn Products Refining Co.	131.73
Ancient Order of Hibernians—H. D. Baker	7,847.20
Bell, Frank M.—G. H. Nicoll	158.68
Castano, Joseph—Realty Supervision Co., Inc.	329.15
Erbe, Frederick—A. Visconti	534.74
Johnston, Richard E.—M. A. Hovey	983.39
Kermuth, Elizabeth—J. A. Ward	458.41
Kilvert, Elsie—O'Neill-Adams Co.	416.58
Levin, Isidor—Henry C. Burnstein et al.	104.46
Nussbaum, Benjamin—Security Bank of N. Y.	1,020.66
Pye, John E.—M. A. Smyth	4,438.90
Ridder, Herman—L. Kern	278.96
Schepps, Max—Lucas, Inc., et al.	116.10
Shinkewitz, Harry—H. Birnbaum et al.	200.85
Sweet, Edw. E.—M. Meyer	244.64
Holmen, Rachmil—A. Walker et al.	988.66
Wesley, Thomas H.—City of N. Y., costs	104.41

In Bronx County.

Ackert, William—City of N. Y.	$381.10
Cuppies, Jane V.—A. J. B. Wedemeyer	81.91
Fitzsimmons, Annie L.—City of N. Y.	126.91
Healy, Timothy E.—City of N. Y.	135.43
Halpin, Nicholas and Thomas—Central Cigar Mfg. Co.	134.01
Harris, Benjamin, Mary Timble,

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Bought or sold for cash or on conservative margin.

Weekly market letter on request

American Light & Traction Com. & Scrip.
American Gas & Elec. Com. & Pfd
Cities Service Com. & Pfd.
Denver Gas & Elec. 5s, 1949.
Empire District Elec. 5s, 1949.

Williams, Dumbar & Coleman

60 Wall St. Phone 5980 Hanover, N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

International Steam Pump Co.
Preferred Stockholders' Protective Committee
McDougall Hawkes, 32 Nassau St., N. Y. C.
Roger F. Sturgis, Ames Building, Boston, Mass.
Charles K. Beekman, 52 William St., N.Y.C.
Charles H. Wiltsie, 320 Powers Building, Rochester, N. Y.
Thomas J. Carmody, Holyoke, Mass.

To protect their interests it is necessary that preferred stockholders should give notice to Columbia Trust Company, 60 Broadway, New York City, of dissent to announced plan, on or before Monday, September 13th, 1915. Circulars of full information may be had at office of Protective Committee, 32 Nassau Street, New York City, telephone 5567 John, and have been mailed to all stockholders whose addresses the Committee have been able to obtain.

Protective Committee will give notice of dissent for such prefepred stockholders as request them so to do.

Old securities in estates bought or appraised, on reasonable terms. R. M. Smythe, Produce Exchange Building, New York.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
New York, August 26, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the General Office of the Company, Room 3712, Grand Central Terminal, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, the 29th day of September, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon.

The Transfer Books will be closed September 15th at 3 o'clock P. M. and reopened September 30th at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
R. D. RICKARD, Secretary.

To the holders of
Wabash-Pittsburgh Terminal
First Mortgage 4% Bonds and Certificates.

A meeting of non-assenting bond and certificate holders will be held on Wednesday, SEPTEMBER 8TH, AT 2 P. M., in ROOM 719, 25 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK CITY, to ratify the appointment of a permanent committee and approve of the general terms of the deposit agreement.

You are urgently requested to attend, or send by first mail, your address and amount of securities held.

DANIEL B. ELY, Chairman.
No. 25 Broad St., New York.

DIVIDENDS.

BETHLEHEM STEEL CORPORATION
Notice of Dividend on Preferred Stock.

The third instalment of 1¾% of the seven per cent. dividend which was declared upon the preferred stock of Bethlehem Steel Corporation on January 19, 1915, will be payable October 1, 1915, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on September 16, 1915; and the fourth on January 3, 1916, to stockholders of record at 2 P. M. on December 16, 1915. Checks will be mailed.

B. H. JONES, Secretary.
Dated September 1, 1915.

UNITED TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., September 2, 1915.

A Dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid, October 1, 1915, to the registered holders, of September 7, 1915. Transfer books will be closed on the 7th inst., and will be reopened September 13, 1915.

C. S. WHEELAND, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Higher, Partly on Short Covering—Trading Dull—Surplus Mounts Higher.

Summer half holiday conditions prevailed in the stock market yesterday. The dealings were lighter than on any day since June 19. The fact that many traders were disposed earlier in the week to take a position on the short side was probably the chief reason for the rise which occurred in many stocks yesterday, the evening up process under these conditions tending to establish a higher price level. There were other factors at work, however, as the rather conspicuous strength of some of the railroad shares showed.

Slowly the feeling seems to be gaining ground that if the financial community has been right about its general estimate of the market the railroad stocks should share to a large extent in the improvement, and this has borne fruit in some widening of the interest which traders have taken in railroad shares. Though these have not risen on any scale commensurate with the rise in the industrials the stock that has been sold seems to have found a fairly ready market, and this has helped to gain some friends for the railroads among traders. With the coming of the crop moving season more is likely to be heard of the grain traffic of the railroads which will in all probability be heavier this year than in any past year. One Western railroad, which moved 110,000,000 bushels last year, is expecting this year to move as much as 175,000,000 bushels. That is one practical reflection of the manner in which bountiful crops help the railroads.

Notwithstanding the first of the month requirements the Clearing House institutions added $13,600,000 to their cash holdings last week, and $4,300,000 to their surplus reserve. While available credit increased the demand for it decreased, for loans were smaller at the close of the week than at its beginning. The paying off of the $57,000,000 of New York City notes which matured on Sept. 1 contributed of course to the showing made by the loan account. It is probable that this reflected also a substantial amount of borrowing for European accounts; otherwise the loan reduction would most likely have exceeded $834,000. Of this borrowing we are likely to have more, but the existence of a surplus reserve in excess of $209,000,000 shows how well equipped the financial institutions of the country are to extend credit where it is needed. To extend it where it is not needed, to encourage inflation in other words, would in the end do a great deal of harm. What is to be hoped is that a large part of the present great surplus of credit will soon find safe and profitable use in the real needs of trade. A vast field is open in foreign commerce, and it is in every way better that surplus credits should seek employment there than that they should lie idle, offering constant invitation to inflation.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Exchange Market Dull.

There was almost no business yesterday in foreign exchange, and the quotations were only nominal. Demand sterling was offered slightly under the last price on Friday, which was $4.68¾, with no firm bids. Everywhere a disposition to wait for possible developments over Monday was shown. One of the most active men in the exchange market takes the stand that no settlement of the credit problem can be looked for until a fortnight after the arrival of the foreign bankers, and he expects to see some wide fluctuations in the meantime.

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More Gold Looked For.

At least one more shipment of gold coin and securities is likely to be received before a plan is worked out at the conferences between New York and European financiers, and while the few men in this country who know about it are extremely reticent, an impression has gained acceptance that another trainload will leave Halifax on Tuesday or Wednesday of this week. It appears that American bankers are more concerned over the possible danger to Great Britain's monetary system through the release of a large amount of gold reserve than the directors of the Bank of England. According to a cable yesterday, the leading financiers abroad are willing to ship all the gold that is needed to pay for munitions bought here, even if the total should run into hundreds of millions.

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A Poor Reward.

The self-denial in which the brokers indulged when they tacitly voted to forego the usual extra holiday before Labor Day in order that the country might have its principal security market open for dealings, was rewarded by the smallest volume of business which the Exchange has seen on a Saturday morning for many weeks. The total sales, amounting to 169,000 shares, were not large enough to justify the presence of many members of the board, and the price changes were not important. The Exchange was open to be prepared for the unexpected, and the unexpected did not happen. A great many of the brokers foresaw that and began their holiday Friday night, so that the financial district had something of a deserted look yesterday.

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Colorado Fuel.

The tip on Colorado Fuel and Iron has been so persistently circulated that the movement in the stock yesterday, while more pronounced than that of almost any other issue, did not satisfy the traders who have been looking for a big advance. The issue gained 2 points in yesterday's dealings, and closed at 47½, the top price. Since the first of the year this issue has advanced 26 points, and it is now selling at a new record high price for several years. The tip has been based on two suppositions, one that Charles M. Schwab is likely to buy the company's plant; the other that the Eastern steel companies are so filled with orders that an unusual amount of business will go further West.

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Atchison Welcomes Stockholders.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway Company, in its call to stockholders for the annual meeting in Topeka, Kas., on Oct. 28, makes an innovation which is commendable. The usual notices of annual meetings are stereotyped forms which do not vary from year to year except as to dates. This year the proxy committee, composed of Directors of the company, undertakes to point out in a special circular why mismanagement and disaster sometimes result in big corporations. It is because the stockholders leave everything to proxy holders and do not take time to appear in person at meetings. The circular, which is signed, among others, by President Ripley, reads:

"The fact that stockholders of the large corporations of the country seldom attend meetings or exercise their right to criticise the management, or otherwise express opinion, is often commented on unfavorably and is sometimes claimed to be responsible for instances of mismanagement resulting in disaster. Your Directors, in soliciting your proxy, do so because it is necessary that a quorum be present either by representation or in person. Any stockholder has the right, and is hereby requested, to make, either at the meeting or in writing, such suggestions or criticisms as may appear to him for the advantage of the company."

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Germans Hold Canadian Pacific.

German holders of common stock of the Canadian Pacific Railway represent about $14,000,000, or 5.33 per cent. of the $260,000,000 common stock of the company, according to a compilation supplied by Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, Chairman of the road, to The Monetary Times. In January, 1911, according to these figures, Germany held 15 per cent. of the total common stock then outstanding. Between 1911 and the outbreak of the war German holdings rose to 40 per cent. Within three days after the war broke out this figure had dropped to the present holding of 5.33 per cent. Great Britain holds 62.88 per cent., Canada 13.64 per cent., France 5.63 per cent., the United States 10.39 per cent., and all other countries combined 2.13 per cent. It is noticeable that the French holdings were reduced with the beginning of the war from 15 per cent. to a figure just a little above the present holdings of Germany. There are now a total of 40,468 common stockholders, compared with 24,000 in 1911. The capital stock has increased $80,000,000 since 1911.

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Good Stocks Scarce.

A floor broker on the Exchange complained yesterday of his inability to fill buying orders in the leading Western rails. The orders were all at the prevailing market price, he said, but he had been unable to find a seller. This broker had made a special trip from his country home to execute the orders. The market, he said, showed unusually strong signs on closing. He had been unsuccessful, he admitted, in buying a single lot of 100 shares of three representative dividend-paying railroad stocks.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 4, 1915.

Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	169,163
Same day last year	Exch. closed
Year to date	99,306,163
Same period last year	45,989,158
Average price and change 50 stocks	77.84 + .46
Same day last year	*Exch. closed

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	78.79	Aug. 17	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

*Closing average July 30, 57.77.

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
95	100	38	Adams Express	95	95	95	95	...
...	...	800	Alaska Gold Mines	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	— ¼
39	39¼	1,100	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	38½	39	38½	39	+ ⅜
66	66⅛	2,500	Am. Beet Sugar	65¾	66⅛	65¾	66	...
58¼	58⅝	2,500	Am. Can	58	58½	57⅞	58¼	+ ⅛
68⅜	68½	800	Am. Car & Fdry	68½	68⅝	68¼	68¼	+ ¼
116¾	116¾	5	Am. Car & Fdry pf	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	...
149	152½	100	Am. Coal Products	152	152	152	152	+1½
50	51	100	Am. Cotton Oil	50	50	50	50	+ ½
8⅝	8¾	400	Am. H. & Leather	8⅝	⅝	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
38¾	39¼	200	Am. H. & Leath. pf	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	...
23¼	23⅜	100	Am. Ice Securities	23⅞	23⅞	23½	23½	— ⅛
20⅝	20¾	750	Am. Linseed	19¾	20¼	19¾	20¼	+ ⅝
53	54	300	Am. Locomotive	53½	53⅝	53½	53½	+ ½
8	8⅛	1,100	Am. Malt	7⅞	8	7⅞	8	+ 1⅛
28	29	200	Am. Malt pf	27	28	27	28	+ ⅞
81½	82	500	Am. Smelt. & Ref	81½	81½	81½	81½	+ ½
55	55½	900	Am. Steel F'dries	52½	53½	52½	53¼	+1⅝
39	39½	2,100	Am. Woolen	38	38½	38	39½	+1½
92	93	400	Am. Woolen pf	93	93	93	93	— ½
71⅜	72	4,700	Anaconda Cop. Co	71⅜	71⅝	71⅛	71½	+ ⅜
101⅜	102	800	Atch., Top. & S. F	101⅛	102	101½	102	+ ½
97½	98½	500	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	98½	98½	97⅞	98	— ½
103	104½	400	Atlantic Coast Line	102¾	104½	102¾	104	+1
80½	81	2,300	Baldwin Loco	80½	81⅝	80¼	80½	— ⅜
83	83¼	3,200	Baltimore & Ohio	82¾	84⅜	82½	83	+ ⅛
1¼	1¼	100	Batopilas Mining	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	...
285	288	300	Bethlehem Steel	285	287	283	287	+3
127	129	100	Bklyn Union Gas	127¾	127¾	127¼	127¾	...
36	38	510	Brown Shoe	34	37	34	37	+3
64¼	64¾	390	Butte & Superior	63	64⅜	63	64⅜	+1⅝
18	19	100	California Petrol	18	18	18	18	...
154½	154⅝	2 800	Canadian Pacific	151¾	154½	151¾	154½	+2⅜
43¾	44	900	Central Leather Co	43⅞	44¼	43¾	43⅞	...
48¼	48¾	2,500	Chesapeake & Ohio	47¾	49	47¾	48¾	+1⅝
83¼	83¾	2,600	Chi., Mil. & St. P	83½	83⅝	82½	83⅝	+ ⅛
126	128	100	Chi. & Northwest	126	126	126	126	— ⅛
21¼	21⅝	10,100	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	22¼	22¼	21½	21½	—1
43¼	43⅝	800	Chino Copper	43⅝	43⅝	45	45	— ⅞
47⅜	47½	19,200	Col. Fuel & Iron	46	47½	45½	47½	+2
82	84	400	Continental Can	83	83	83	83	+ ⅛
17½	17⅝	800	Corn Products Ref	17¾	17⅝	17½	17¾	+ ¼
82½	83½	5,500	Crucible Steel	83	83⅝	82¾	83⅜	+1⅛
103	104	100	Crucible Steel pf	104	104	104	104	— ½
115	118	100	Cuban-Am. Sugar	115¼	116	115¼	116	+ ⅝
140	141	300	Delaware & Hud	140	140	140	140	+ ⅛
26	26½	800	Distillers' Secur	26½	26⅝	26	26	...
77⅞	78	1,500	Elec. Storage Bat	77¾	78	77¾	77¾	+2
29	29⅜	3,700	Erie	28⅜	29⅜	28¾	29⅜	+ ⅛
44½	45	700	Erie 1st pf	44⅝	45	44⅝	44⅞	+ ⅛
35½	35⅝	400	Erie 2d pf	35	35⅝	35	35⅞	+ ⅜
242	243	100	General Motors	242	242	242	242	—1
242	243	20	do., odd lots	241⅞	242¼	241⅞	242¼	...
112	112½	600	General Motors pf	112½	112½	112½	112½	+ ⅜
61⅞	62¼	800	Goodrich (B.F.) Co	62	62	61¾	61¾	+ ⅛
118½	119	900	Great Northern pf	118¼	118⅝	118¼	118⅝	+ ¼
42	42½	200	G. N. certs. ore prop	41¾	42	41¾	42	+ ⅛
66¼	66¾	400	Guggenheim Explor	66	66	66	66	+ ⅛
35½	35⅝	900	Inspiration Copper	35½	35½	35	35½	+ ¼
21	21⅛	800	Interb.-Met	21	21⅛	20⅝	21	— ⅛
20½	20¾	400	Interboro Consol	21¼	21⅜	20½	21¼	+ ⅛
76	76½	300	Interboro Consol. pf	76½	76½	76⅜	76⅜	+ ⅛
68½	75	100	Int. Harvester Corp	70¼	70¾	70¼	70¾	+2¼
10	10⅝	500	Int. Paper	10	10	10	10	...
26	27	400	Kansas City South	27	27	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
50⅜	50⅝	300	Lackawanna Steel	50	50	50	50	+ ½
143	144	100	Lehigh Valley	144	144	144	144	+ ⅛
224	225	100	Liggett & Myers	224¼	224½	224¼	224½	+ ⅛
43¼	43⅝	500	Maxwell Motors	43⅜	43⅝	43⅜	43⅝	— ⅛
37⅞	37⅞	300	Max'l Motors 2d pf	37⅝	37⅝	37¼	37¼	— ¼
27	27¼	300	Miami Copper	27	27	27	27	— ¼
118	119	400	Min., St. P. & S.M.	117	118¾	117	117¾	+ ¼
7⅞	8	100	Mo., Kan. & Tex	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
...	...	1,100	Missouri Pacific	3⅞	4¼	3⅞	4¼	+ ⅛
56	58	200	Montana Power	56⅝	56⅝	56½	56½	— ¾
105	107½	100	Mont. Power pf	107½	107½	107½	107½	...
27¼	27½	100	Nat. En. & R. Co	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	...
63½	63¾	400	National Lead Co	63¼	63¾	63	63	...
14⅝	14⅞	400	Nev. Con. Copper	14¾	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	...
146	148	100	N. Y. Air Brake	147¼	147½	147¼	147½	...
92¼	92⅝	1,200	N. Y. Central	92	92¼	91⅞	92½	+ ⅛
66¾	66⅞	300	N. Y., N. H. & H	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝	+ ⅛
27	27¼	100	N. Y., O. & W.	27⅛	27⅜	27⅛	27⅜	+ ⅛
110¾	111	2,700	Norfolk & Western	110¾	111¼	109¾	111	+ ⅝
72	74	100	North American	71¾	71¾	71¾	73¾	— ¼
108	108¾	1,800	Northern Pacific	107	108	107	108	+1
110	110¼	2,100	Penna. Railroad	109½	110¼	109½	110¼	+1
86¼	87¼	1,500	Philadelphia Co	86¼	87¼	86¼	87¼	+1
33⅞	33¾	500	Pittsburgh Coal	33½	33⅝	33½	33⅝	+1⅝
101	102	500	Pittsburgh Coal pf	101½	102½	101½	102½	+ ½
63	63¼	3,550	Pressed Steel Car	62	64	62	63½	+ ½
159	160	100	Pullman Company	159¼	159¾	159¼	159¾	+ ¼
3⅜	4½	100	Quicksilver pf	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ¼
28	29	200	Rwy. Steel Spring	28½	28½	28½	28½	— ¼
22¼	22½	1,500	Rwy. Consol. Copper	22⅝	22⅝	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
145⅞	150	6,400	Reading	149¼	150	149¼	150	+ ⅝
43	43½	900	Rep. Iron & Steel	43	43¼	42⅞	43	+ ¼
101¼	102	200	Rep. I. & S. pf	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	+ ½
⅜	⅝	300	Rock Island Co. pf	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	...
6	6¼	300	Rumely (M.) Co. pf	6	6½	5⅝	6½	+ ¼
9½	11	300	Ru'y. (M.,) Co. pf.	9¾	10¾	9¾	10¾	+ ¼
14	14⅛	300	Seaboard Air Line	14	14⅛	14	14¼	+ ⅛
32⅜	33	200	Seaboard A. L. pf	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	+1¼
124½	...	100	Sears, R. & Co. pf	124¼	124¾	124¼	124¾	— ¼
2,900	3	2,900	South. Pacific	88½	89½	88½	89½	+1⅝
15⅞	16	1,800	Southern Railway	15⅞	16¼	15⅞	16¼	+ ¼
49	50	200	South. Railway pf	49	49	49	49	+ ¼
111	111⅞	1,000	Studebaker Co	110¼	111⅜	110¼	111¼	+1
53⅜	56	1,000	Tennessee Copper	54⅞	56	54⅞	55⅜	+ ⅞
10⅜	11	100	Texas & Pacific	10½	10½	10½	10½	...
54⅜	54⅝	600	Third Avenue	54½	54½	54½	54½	+ ⅛
129⅜	129⅞	3,000	Union Pacific	129	129⅝	129	129⅞	+ ⅜
80	81	200	Union Pacific pf	80⅝	80⅝	80½	80½	— ⅛
23¼	23⅜	800	Unit. Rwys. Invest	22⅝	23⅜	23	23¼	— ⅛
3¾	4¼	1,000	U. S. Red. & Ref	3½	3½	3½	3½	...
49¼	50	200	U. S. Rubber	49⅜	49⅜	49½	49½	+ ⅛
74⅝	75¼	22,300	U. S. Steel	74½	75¼	74½	75¼	+ ⅝
112⅜	113	1,100	U. S. Steel pf	112⅜	113	112⅜	113	+ ⅝
66½	66⅞	300	Utah Copper	66⅜	66⅞	66¼	66⅝	+ ⅜
39	39¼	100	Va.-Car. Chemical	39	39	39	39	...
61	65	1,900	Va. Iron, C. & C	60	66	60	65	+6½
13¼	18	200	Virginia Carolina	15	16	15	16	+3
30½	30⅞	2,700	Western Maryland	30¼	31⅜	30¼	31	+ ¼
45	48	200	West. Maryland pf	48	48	48	48	+ ½
74½	75	300	West. Union Tel	74½	74½	74½	74½	+ ½
115½	115⅞	9,400	West. E. & M	115½	115⅝	115	115⅝	+ ½

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less	Over 10 up to 30	Over 30 up to 60	Over 60 up to 90	Over 90.
Boston	3	4	4	4	5
New York	3	4	4	4	5
Phila.	3	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	..	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	..	4	4	4½	5
Atlanta	..	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	..	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½	5
Minneap.	..	4	4	5	5
Kans. City	..	4	4	4	5
Dallas	4	4	4	5	5
San Fran.	3	3½	4	4½	5

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2¼@2⅛
Ninety days	2¼@2⅛

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2	1¾	2	1¾

ON TIME.

60 days	2¼@2⅜	5 mos.	3 @3½
90 days	2⅜@3	6 mos.	3 @3½
4 mos.	3 @3½		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	3½@3¾	6 months	3½@3¾
60 to 90 days			3 @3½

Other names.

4 months	3½@3¾	6 months	3¾@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.67½	$4.66¼	$4.66¾
Cables	4.68⅛	4.67⅛	4.67⅛

Closing Rates.

	Demand, (or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.66¼	$4.67½
Paris	5.94	5.93
Switzerland	5.35	5.34
Scandinavia	25.60	25.70
Berlin	.81	.81⅛
China—		
Hongkong	42.00	42.75
Shanghai	53.87½	54.50
Singapore	57.50	...
Greece	5.34	5.33
Holland	.40⅝	.40½
India—		
Bombay	33.75	...
Calcutta	33.75	...
Italy	6.45	6.44
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.00	49.25
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	40.25	40.30
Rio	22.30	22.40
Spain	19.00	19.87
Austria	14.95	15.02
Russia		33.50

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers— 60 days.	90 Days.	Commercial— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.61	$4.59	$4.60¾	$4.55½

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $366,106,730; balance, $25,148,234; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $706.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 40c premium; Montreal, 93⅜@1.25 premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 23½d, off 1-16d; New York, 46½c, up ⅛c.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to $143,691 shares of stocks and $71,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 31,540; oils, 481; railroads, 200, and mining, 111,470. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
150	†Can. C. & F.	107	107	105	105
200	†C. C. & F. pf.	118	119	118	119
1,500	†Car. L. & P.	8⅝	9	8⅝	9
75	†Cramp Ship.	83	83	81	81
210	†Driggs-Seab'y	98½	99	98½	99
55	†Elec. Boat	490	490	477	477
15,000	Sub. B., w. i.	48	48⅝	47⅜	48⅜
110	Emerson Phon.	13¼	*13⅜	13½	13⅜
250	Gunanta'o Sugar	64	65	64	65
10	†Hall Signal	17	17	17	17
120	†Hendee Mfg.	36	*36	35	35½
1,500	†Inter. M. M.	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
3,000	Int. M. M. pf.	13	14⅝	13	14⅜
360	†I. M. M., new w. i. pf.	...	65⅜	67	65½	67
500	†Inter. Motors.	31	31	29	29
100	†Inter. M. pf.	62	62	62	62
225	†Inter. Nickel.	184½	188	184½	188
285	Kath. Br'ze pf.	4	4	4	4
40	Kelly Springf'd Truck	87	87	87	87
550	†L. n. Torp. B.	13	13	11½	12
400	†L. T. B. 1st pf.	16½	17	16½	17
800	Marconi of A.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝
100	Pyrene M. Co.	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
400	Corp. of R. & H.	6	6	6	6
100	M. Rumely, w. i.	24	24	24	24
900	†Stand. Motors.	11¾	11¾	11¼	11½
800	†Steel Co. of C.	33	33	31	32
100	†St. Jos. Lead.	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
500	Trian. Film ctfs.	6½	7	6¾	6⅞
2,000	Un. Cigar S. n.	9⅜	9⅞	9¾	9⅞
600	Un. Profit Sh.	2⅛	2¼	2⅛	2¼
800	†World Film.	4½	4¾	4	4¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
100	Illinois P. L.	151	150	151	+ 1
2	Indiana P. L.	99	99	99	— 5
4	Ohio Oil	155	153	155	+ 1
300	†Inter. Pet.	9⅝	9½	9¾	+ ⅛
20	Pierce Oil	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
5	Prairie O. & G.	402	402	402	— 4
31	Prairie P. L.	180	178	178	...
7	Std Oil of N.Y.	194	193	194	+ 2
2	Vacuum Oil	227	227	227	...

RAILROAD.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	†Wab. pf. (b).	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝

MINING STOCKS.

1,500	†Alaska Jun.	13	13	12⅜	13
3,600	†Alt. Con. M. Co.	38	38	36	36
8,500	†Am. Com'd'r	13½	13½	12½	13
2,750	†Atlanta	27⅛	28	27	28
1,100	†Big Cotton	5	6	5	6
300	Big L. D. Co.	3	3	3	3
1,800	†Booth	41	42	41	42
800	Braden Cop.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
5,000	†Cashboy	5	5	5	5
5,000

NEWS OF THE CORPORATIONS AND THE BANKS

BANKS MAKE GAINS IN GOLD RESERVE

$232,000 Increase Reported, Although Total Reserves Have Decreased by About $372,000.

DECREASE IN ACCEPTANCES

Loss in This Class of Paper Totals $525,000 — Commercial Paper Holdings Larger by $642,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The Federal Reserve Board's weekly statement indicates a gain in the gold reserve of $232,000, and a decrease in total reserve of $372,000. A gain of $2,300,000 in the total reserve held by the New York Bank is due mainly to increased credits in the gold settlement fund.

The total amount of commercial paper held by the banks shows an increase of $642,000, due largely to increased holdings reported by the Atlanta and Dallas Banks. A decrease of $525,000 is shown in the amount of bankers' acceptances held, mainly as a result of decreased holdings of this class of paper reported by the New York Bank. Of the total amount of commercial and bank paper held, 11.4 per cent. matures within ten days and 38 per cent. within thirty days, as compared with 10.4 and 35.3 for the week before. Ninety-six and eight-tenths per cent. of the paper held is reported as maturing within ninety days, while 3.2 per cent. is given as agricultural and livestock paper maturing after ninety days.

The amount of municipal warrants held by the banks now stands at $24,013, as compared with $25,808 shown for the previous week, the decrease being due to a large amount of this class of paper held by the New York Bank maturing during the week. The decrease of $900,000 in "all other resources" is largely the result of a decrease in the amount of national bank notes held by the St. Louis Bank.

An increase of $73,000 in the capital stock of the Federal Reserve Banks is shown for the week. Net deposits show a decrease of $4,600,000, all the banks except Philadelphia and Kansas City reporting net withdrawals during the week.

Federal Reserve agents report a total of $114,500,000 net of Federal Reserve notes issued to the banks, against which they held $94,800,000 of gold and $25,100,000 of paper. A total of $4,600,000 of additional Federal Reserve notes was issued during the week, New York, Atlanta, Minneapolis, Kansas City, and Dallas reporting the largest increased issues. The banks' net liability upon their outstanding circulation is reported as $17,700,000.

A tabulated statement follows:

RESOURCES.

	Sept. 3, 1915.
Gold coin and certificates in vault	$209,369,000
Gold settlement fund	57,880,000
Gold redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer	1,162,000
Total	$268,411,000
Legal tender notes, silver, &c.	19,274,000
Total reserve	$287,685,000
Bills discounted and bought:	
Maturities within 10 days	4,889,000
Maturities within 30 days	11,418,000
Maturities within 60 days	16,760,000
Maturities within 90 days	8,494,000
Maturities over 30 days	1,395,000
Total	$42,956,000

INVESTMENTS.

United States bonds	$8,843,000
Municipal warrants	24,013,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	12,941,000
Due from Federal Reserve banks, net	7,791,000
All other resources	4,075,000
Total resources	$388,274,000

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid in	$54,762,000
Reserve deposits, net	312,316,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	17,670,000
All other liabilities	8,526,000
Total	$388,274,000
Gold reserve against net liabilities, 83.3 per cent.	
Cash reserve against net liabilities, 89.3 per cent.	
Cash reserve against liabilities after setting aside 40 per cent. gold reserve against net amount of Federal Reserve notes in circulation, 92.1 per cent.	

A tabulated statement by districts follows:

FIRST DISTRICT, (BOSTON.)

Total gold reserve	$15,556,000
Total reserve	15,915,000
Bills discounted and bought	2,751,000
Reserve deposits, net	18,652,000

SECOND DISTRICT, (NEW YORK.)

Total gold reserve	$121,732,000
Total reserve	142,382,000
Bills discounted and bought	5,989,000
Reserve deposits, net	147,299,000

THIRD DISTRICT, (PHILADELPHIA.)

Total gold reserve	$10,934,000
Total reserve	13,691,000
Bills discounted and bought	2,169,000
Reserve deposits, net	18,837,000

FOURTH DISTRICT, (CLEVELAND.)

Total gold reserve	$17,945,000
Total reserve	18,101,000
Bills discounted and bought	947,000
Reserve deposits, net	17,272,000

FIFTH DISTRICT, (RICHMOND.)

Total gold reserve	$6,947,000
Total reserve	9,162,000
Bills discounted and bought	8,463,000
Federal deposits, net	7,544,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	6,956,000

SIXTH DISTRICT, (ATLANTA.)

Total gold reserve	$4,879,000
Total reserve	5,326,000
Bills discounted and bought	5,312,000
Reserve deposits, net	5,202,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	3,573,000

SEVENTH DISTRICT, (CHICAGO.)

Total gold reserve	$38,390,000
Total reserve	40,914,000
Bills discounted and bought	2,371,000
Reserve deposits, net	47,269,000

EIGHTH DISTRICT, (ST. LOUIS.)

Total gold reserve	$11,128,000
Total reserve	11,476,000
Bills discounted and bought	1,672,000
Reserve deposits, net	12,068,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	101,000

NINTH DISTRICT, (MINNEAPOLIS.)

Total gold reserve	$6,692,000
Total reserve	6,697,000
Bills discounted and bought	2,302,000
Reserve deposits, net	5,726,000

TENTH DISTRICT, (KANSAS CITY.)

Total gold reserve	$8,507,000
Total reserve	8,950,000
Bills discounted and bought	1,975,000
Reserve deposits, net	10,191,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	888,000

ELEVENTH DISTRICT, (DALLAS.)

Total gold reserve	$6,739,000
Total reserve	7,257,000
Bills discounted and bought	7,061,000
Reserve deposits, net	6,002,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	6,158,000

TWELFTH DISTRICT, (SAN FRANCISCO.)

Total gold reserve	$7,742,000
Total reserve	7,748,000
Bills discounted and bought	2,044,000
Reserve deposits, net	12,444,000

A statement of Federal Reserve agents' accounts, Sept. 3, 1915, for New York follows:

Federal Reserve notes received from the Controller	$58,600,000
Amount of Federal Reserve notes chargeable to Federal Reserve agent	58,800,000
Federal Reserve notes in hand of agent at close of business Friday, Sept. 3, 1915	3,580,000
Federal Reserve notes issued to Federal Reserve Bank, less notes returned to agent for redemption and cancellation	55,220,000
Held by Federal Reserve agent—	
In reduction of liability on outstanding notes—Gold coin and certificates $54,950,000	
As security for outstanding notes—Commercial paper 270,000	
Total	55,220,000
Amount of commercial paper turned over to Federal Reserve agent	270,000

STATEMENT OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE
For Week Ended Saturday, Sept. 4, 1915.
AVERAGE FIGURES

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS. MEMBERS OF FEDERAL RES. BANK.	Loans, Disc'ts, Investm'ts, &c.	Gold.	Legal Tenders.	Silver.	*National Banknotes.	Reserve with Legal Depositaries.	Net Demand Deposits.	Net Time Deposits.	Nat. Bank Circulation.
Bank of N. Y., N.B.A.	$34,325,000	$2,269,000	$990,000	$790,000	$4,000	$2,413,000	$31,415,000	$1,946,000	$500,000
Merchants' National	29,132,000	1,566,000	249,000	1,211,000	23,000	2,090,000	28,342,000	.....	1,959,000
Mech. & Metals Nat'l	106,518,000	15,062,000	10,515,000	4,024,000	120,000	8,504,000	121,282,000	4,887,000	4,961,000
National City	252,330,000	103,259,000	9,320,000	6,015,000	539,000	29,316,000	333,965,000	1,097,000	2,925,000
Chemical National	32,061,000	3,361,000	395,000	1,054,000	38,000	3,492,000	28,787,000	150,000	450,000
Atlantic National	10,638,000	627,000	163,000	337,000	15,000	948,000	10,613,000	20,000	389,000
Nat. Butch. & Drov'r	1,934,000	60,000	33,000	85,000	2,000	112,000	1,454,000	54,000	50,000
American Exch. Nat'l	79,934,000	5,760,000	1,055,000	1,484,000	116,000	6,351,000	80,701,000	2,441,000	4,720,000
Nat. Bank of Com'ce	197,460,000	19,127,000	6,050,000	7,398,000	579,000	15,910,000	200,910,000	125,000	3,445,000
Chat. & Phenix Nat'l	29,918,000	2,056,000	627,000	586,000	160,000	2,129,000	29,398,000	1,822,000	1,189,000
Hanover National	108,761,000	20,761,000	3,393,000	6,277,000	38,000	9,705,000	130,258,000	.....	305,000
Citizens' Central Nat'l	28,827,000	1,173,000	105,000	1,164,000	90,000	2,726,000	22,772,000	1,454,000	1,841,000
Market & Fulton Nat'l	9,290,000	927,000	715,000	712,000	112,000	929,000	8,869,000	.....	86,000
Import. & Trad. Nat'l	32,259,000	1,746,000	1,010,000	718,000	143,000	2,169,000	28,857,000	.....	50,000
National Park	122,144,000	7,190,000	3,124,000	3,981,000	119,000	9,106,000	120,935,000	651,000	3,680,000
East River National	2,169,000	70,000	47,000	108,000	5,000	143,000	1,935,000	.....	50,000
Second National	15,765,000	803,000	183,000	465,000	68,000	916,000	12,517,000	.....	670,000
First National	145,722,000	17,441,000	2,218,000	3,789,000	65,000	10,698,000	142,329,000	125,000	4,876,000
Irving National	56,392,000	7,167,000	1,395,000	3,178,000	17,000	4,718,000	63,980,000	157,000	740,000
N. Y. County Nat'l	9,886,000	419,000	61,000	610,000	38,000	726,000	9,723,000	.....	200,000
Chase National	144,501,000	32,484,000	5,604,000	3,617,000	12,000	14,133,000	184,481,000	1,000,000	450,000
Lincoln National	16,063,000	1,648,000	1,587,000	891,000	203,000	1,664,000	18,497,000	.....	889,000
Garfield National	8,574,000	837,000	427,000	496,000	86,000	817,000	8,848,000	.....	350,000
Fifth National	4,548,000	165,000	97,000	219,000	4,000	313,000	4,472,000	86,000	242,000
Seaboard National	30,504,000	2,490,000	1,024,000	1,680,000	67,000	3,195,000	35,133,000	100,000	405,000
Liberty National	38,725,000	1,712,000	1,488,000	2,213,000	31,000	3,278,000	40,265,000	2,846,000	500,000
Coal & Iron National	7,778,000	576,000	192,000	264,000	34,000	655,000	7,832,000	.....	398,000
Union Exch. National	10,267,000	198,000	273,000	431,000	8,000	777,000	9,573,000	37,000	400,000
Nassau Nat., Brooklyn	9,003,000	458,000	76,000	427,000	28,000	597,000	8,401,000	.....	267,000
Broadway Trust	16,433,000	1,446,000	110,000	492,000	172,000	1,290,000	17,387,000	165,000	.....
STATE BANKS NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.									
Bank of the Man. Co.	40,180,000	10,555,000	2,662,000	2,212,000	128,000	.....	49,400,060	.....	.....
Bank of America	30,379,000	3,331,000	1,687,000	705,000	65,000	.....	28,505,000	.....	.....
Greenwich	10,705,000	1,211,000	178,000	529,000	126,000	568,000	11,536,000	48,000	.....
Pacific	4,825,000	438,000	312,000	97,000	150,000	.....	4,858,000	.....	.....
People's	2,289,000	161,000	53,000	115,000	11,000	141,000	2,344,000	5,000	.....
Metropolitan	12,167,000	888,000	501,000	486,000	56,000	.....	10,039,000	.....	.....
Corn Exchange	79,720,000	7,580,000	3,784,000	3,680,000	1,232,000	4,000,000	90,104,000	.....	.....
Bowery	5,474,000	394,000	21,000	54,000	43,000	181,000	3,025,000	.....	.....
German-American	4,872,000	555,000	91,000	62,000	9,000	200,000	4,520,000	.....	.....
Fifth Avenue	14,343,000	2,029,000	1,286,000	928,000	23,000	.....	16,036,000	.....	.....
German Exchange	3,650,000	447,000	65,000	91,000	55,000	208,000	3,473,000	.....	.....
Germania	5,589,000	636,000	150,000	150,000	110,000	248,000	5,932,000	.....	.....
Bank of the Metropolis	13,287,000	1,089,000	334,000	773,000	110,000	.....	12,341,000	.....	.....
West Side	4,578,000	283,000	192,000	103,000	35,000	182,000	4,333,000	.....	.....
N. Y. Produce Exch	11,065,000	2,385,000	840,000	641,000	116,000	.....	13,133,000	.....	.....
State	19,290,000	1,532,000	281,000	556,000	417,000	1,289,000	21,209,000	27,000	.....
Century	13,524,000	873,000	167,000	494,000	337,000	887,000	14,451,000	4,789,000	.....
TRUST COMPANIES NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.									
Brooklyn Trust	31,865,000	1,691,000	289,000	990,000	137,000	1,197,000	28,944,000	6,573,000	.....
Bankers Trust	181,548,000	15,229,000	116,000	173,000	20,000	7,754,000	155,070,000	28,801,000	.....
U. S. Mtg. & Trust	51,035,000	3,206,000	49,000	164,000	167,000	1,787,000	35,748,000	14,571,000	.....
Astor Trust	23,388,000	1,591,000	11,000	123,000	50,000	879,000	17,971,000	5,534,000	.....
Title Guar. & Trust	37,103,000	2,913,000	123,000	124,000	54,000	1,154,000	22,985,000	667,000	.....
Guaranty Trust	220,560,000	19,305,000	1,406,000	2,581,000	448,000	4,661,000	190,352,000	27,495,000	.....
Fidelity Trust	8,699,000	599,000	47,000	102,000	29,000	389,000	7,401,000	131,000	.....
Lawyers Title & Trust	21,339,000	1,171,000	305,000	66,000	27,000	706,000	14,166,000	360,000	.....
Columbia Trust	37,461,000	4,289,000	135,000	474,000	204,000	2,520,000	30,399,000	15,392,000	.....
People's Trust	16,972,000	1,093,000	84,000	230,000	176,000	784,000	15,693,000	1,165,000	.....
New York Trust	52,966,000	3,156,000	843,000	286,000	26,000	1,891,000	37,768,000	7,415,000	.....
Franklin Trust	17,006,000	1,006,000	106,000	134,000	65,000	644,000	12,886,000	3,676,000	.....
Lincoln Trust	10,847,000	668,000	28,000	245,000	24,000	488,000	8,765,000	1,623,000	.....
Metropolitan Trust	45,217,000	3,041,000	1,823,000	520,000	342,000	1,909,000	38,157,000	5,946,000	.....
Mem. Fed. Res. Bank.	$1,589,349,000	$257,887,000	$52,531,000	$55,573,000	†$2,944,000	$139,077,000	$1,745,047,000	$18,363,000	$36,988,000
State banks, not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	279,236,000	34,595,000	13,064,000	11,676,000	3,020,000	7,554,000	295,237,000	4,869,000	.....
Trust cos., not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	786,006,000	58,100,000	4,955,000	5,617,000	1,889,000	26,745,000	632,432,000	118,949,000	.....
Agg., 61 members	$2,654,591,000	$350,582,000	$70,570,000	$72,866,000	$7,833,000	$173,676,000	$2,672,716,000	$142,181,000	$36,988,000
Change	+6,495,000	+15,509,000	+2,977,000	+1,168,000	−707,000	+1,014,000	+26,061,000	+147,000	−49,000

ACTUAL CONDITION

Mem. Fed. Res. Bank.	$1,593,375,000	$265,622,000	$48,548,000	$55,066,000	†$2,577,000	$138,440,000	$1,751,717,000	$18,139,000	$37,005,000
State banks, not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	280,964,000	35,864,000	12,656,000	10,491,000	2,928,000	8,000,000	297,146,000	4,854,000	.....
Trust cos., not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	780,201,000	51,452,000	9,161,000	8,648,000	1,801,000	23,651,000	623,433,000	119,377,000	.....
Agg., 61 members	$2,654,540,000	$352,938,000	$70,365,000	$74,205,000	$7,306,000	$170,091,000	$2,672,296,000	$142,367,000	$37,005,000
Change	−834,000	+17,409,000	+321,000	−3,545,000	−1,026,000	−8,115,000	+4,767,000	+274,000	−65,000

*Counted as reserve by State institutions, but not by national banks.
†National banknotes not counted as reserve.

RESERVE POSITION

Average Figures

	Cash Res. in Vault.	Res. in Depositaries.	Reserve required on:	Excess.	Change.
Members Federal Reserve Bank	$365,991,000	$139,077,000	Net demand deposits	$314,108,460	
State banks, not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	62,375,000	7,854,000	Net time deposits	918,150	
Trust cos., not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	70,511,000	26,745,000	Net demand and time dep.	$315,026,610	$190,041,390 +$15,328,960
			Net demand deposits	53,142,860	17,086,340 − 6,160
Total	$498,877,000	$173,676,000	Net demand deposits	94,864,800	2,891,200 + 49,100
			Total net deposits	$463,034,070	$209,818,930 +$15,371,900

Actual Figures

Members Federal Reserve Bank	$389,236,000	$138,440,000	Net demand and time dep.	$316,215,860	$191,460,140 + $7,407,990
State banks, not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	61,939,000	8,000,000	Net demand deposits	53,488,280	16,482,720 − 1,221,480
Trust cos., not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	71,062,000	23,651,000	Net demand deposits	93,514,950	1,198,050 − 1,775,200
Total	$502,237,000	$170,091,000	Total net deposits	$463,217,090	$209,110,910 + $4,311,330

SUPPLEMENTARY BANK AND TRUST COMPANIES' FIGURES
For the Week Ended with Opening of Business Saturday, Sept. 4, 1915.

Institutions Clearing Through Members

Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Gold.	Oth. Cash Including Bk. Notes.	Res. Dep. N. Y. & Elsewhere	With Oth. Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.						
Colonial	$7,297,600	$335,600	$795,600	$909,300	.....	$8,471,300
Bat. Pk. Nat'l	2,184,700	106,300	92,800	1,115,300	$202,700	4,177,200
Columbia	6,866,000	672,000	197,000	550,000	12,000	7,614,000
Fidelity	1,110,200	101,700	42,500	249,400	.....	1,364,100
Mutual	4,019,000	557,000	217,000	1,720,000	25,000	6,428,000
New Neth.	3,205,000	169,000	227,000	806,000	77,000	4,209,000
23d Ward	1,859,600	51,100	187,600	335,300	25,600	2,405,100
Wash. Hgts.	1,691,000	154,000	37,000	238,000	.....	1,609,000
Yorkville	5,016,800	$95,800	$49,300	1,106,600	16,700	6,579,700
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.						
First Nat.	4,798,000	117,000	168,000	853,000	66,000	4,943,000
Mechanics'	14,355,700	965,300	542,100	3,251,500	111,600	21,229,000
North Side	2,987,784	228,790	128,598	898,637	4,033	3,990,386
Nat. City	4,841,000	178,000	205,000	877,000	628,000	6,867,000
JERSEY CITY, N. J.						
First Nat.	4,457,000	201,000	397,000	3,197,000	589 000	5,531,000
Hudson Co.	3,826,498	80,608	156,054	827,956	114,699	3,723,289
HOBOKEN, N. J.						
First Nat.	5,196,100	126,900	80,700	737,800	54,600	5,309,000
Second Nat.	3,890,766	56,426	122,236	548,806	57,038	4,495,679

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

Trust Cos.	Loans.	Cash.	Reserve Dep. N. Y. and Elsewhere.	Dep. with Other Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.					
Hamilton	$6,629,000	$540,000	$1,810,000	.....	$7,627,000
BAYONNE, N. J.					
Mechanics'	3,945,144	248,331	490,847	$201,982	4,615,979

Institutions Not in the Clearing House

Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Gold.	Oth. Cash Including Bk. Notes.	Res. Dep. N. Y. & Elsewhere	With Oth. Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.						
Bk. of Euro.	$1,688,700	$191,900	$64,000	$161,800	$25,000	$2,173,800
B'way Cent.	720,000	43,900	9,000	81,000	26,600	906,700
Bronx Boro.	1,846,418	36,308	100,335	73,676	27,618	1,884,884
Bryant Park	1,294,000	92,100	82,700	149,600	.....	1,295,300
Chel. Exch.	1,711,000	130,000	175,000	377,000	81,000	3,197,000
Gotham Nat	2,481,000	.....	360,700	249,100	217,400	3,386,000
Harriman N.	14,325,400	1,418,200	208,800	.....	1,074,000	19,404,700
Inter. Bank.	2,414,700	230,900	30,300	638,000	15,100	2,784,600
Public	8,575,900	617,900	361,000	827,800	475,800	9,808,300
W'chester Av	883,600	38,800	91,900	91,000	4,900	919,200
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.						
Bk. of C. I.	816,000	50,000	58,900	85,700	.....	897,900
Bk. Fl'bush.	902,300	45,000	43,500	108,000	.....	1,003,300
Homestead	652,300	46,900	35,800	126,900	.....	685,100
Montauk	573,000	47,700	17,900	34,100	.....	623,200
Peoples Nat.	1,260,806	141,679	.....	135,213	47,530	1,819,311

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

Trust Cos.	Loans.	Cash.	Reserve Dep. N. Y. and Elsewhere.	Dep. with Other Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.					
Empire	$19,822,500	$1,590,700	$8,290,800	$1,797,600	$29,183,900
Central	102,399,288	11,004,857	82,216,393	1,353,888	128,873,085
Equitable	72,376,000	8,490,800	.....	30,413,000	105,144,000
Farm. Loan	92,809,000	9,304,600	22,952,100	20,896,600	145,159,800
Fulton	7,973,100	695,800	.....	.....	9,341,400
Hudson	3,369,200	258,500	1,240,400	178,100	4,059,600
N. Y. Life	36,159,900	2,907,000	1,584,400	.....	35,007,700
Transatlantic	3,069,200	75,000	1,000,000	404,000	3,353,700
Union	60,915,751	6,810,938	14,810,811	$70,417	77,116,445
United States	70,659,800	4,500,000	11,611,800	.....	71,491,600
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.					
Kings County	17,608,148	1,861,646	3,819,780	.....	20,033,646
Manufacturers'	9,043,800	840,100	1,771,600	.....	11,825,500
QUEENS BOROUGH.					
Queens Co.	2,162,800	162,800	167,800	35,900	2,180,600

AGGREGATE NET DEPOSITS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

The following Clearing House trust companies have reported to The New York Times their aggregate average net deposits, which include items exempted from reserve requirements, which items are not included in the "Net Deposits" reported to the Clearing House under its rules:

Trust Co.	Deposits.
Astor	$27,590,970
Bankers	208,349,000
Broadway	20,743,400
Brooklyn	34,235,000
Columbia	73,139,403
Fidelity	10,296,000
Franklin	20,416,000
Guaranty	310,650,000
Lawyers Title Insurance	16,741,400
Lincoln	$12,020,900
Metropolitan	48,090,900
New York	55,386,300
Peoples	30,469,200
Title Guarantee	34,164,200
United States Mortgage	66,516,000
Total	$958,870,673
Change	+24,294,413

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT

Federal Reserve Bank of New York at the Close of Business Sept. 3, 1915.

RESOURCES.

Gold coin and gold certificates:		
Gold settlement fund	$18,009,000.00	
Gold in vault	113,728,567.50	
Total gold reserve	$131,737,567.50	
Legal tender notes, silver certificates and subsidiary coin	10,640,765.55	
Total reserve	$142,382,333.05	
Bills discounted and bought:		
Commercial paper	$493,880.22	
Bank acceptances	5,495,382.39	
Total		5,988,262.61
Investments:		
Municipal warrants		9,191,988.26
Federal reserve notes (net)		8,153,800.00
All other resources		398,867.14
Total resources		$166,113,251.06

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$10,981,550.00
Reserve deposits (net)	147,299,851.48
Due to other Federal Reserve Banks (net)	4,521,285.68
All other liabilities	3,310,063.90
Total liabilities	$166,113,251.06

Net demand dep'ts 2,672,716,000 + 26,061,000
Net time deposits 142,181,000 − 147,000
Circulation 36,988,000 − 49,000
(a) Of which $423,448,000 is specie.
*Aggregate reserve, $672,553,000; excess reserve, $209,518,800; increase, $15,371,900.

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS, ACTUAL CONDITION.

Loans, &c.	$2,654,540,000	− $834,000
*Reserve in own vaults (b)	502,287,000	+ 13,688,000
*Reserve in Federal Reserve Bank	138,440,000	− 2,918,000
*Reserve in other depositaries	31,651,000	− 5,197,000
Net demand dep'ts	2,672,296,000	+ 4,767,000
Net time deposits	142,367,000	+ 274,000
Circulation	37,005,000	− 65,000

(b) Of which $427,143,000 is specie.
*Aggregate reserve, $672,328,000; excess reserve, $209,110,910; increase, $4,311,330.

STATE BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES IN GREATER NEW YORK NOT INCLUDED IN CLEARING HOUSE.

Loans, &c.	$589,509,900	−$1,454,700
Specie	49,365,800	− 12,300
Legal-tenders	8,445,000	− 22,100
Total deposits	756,040,800	+ 3,903,300
Total deposits, eliminating amounts due from reserve depositories and from other banks and trust companies in New York City	607,670,000	− 2,547,500

RESERVE—STATE BANKS.

		P.C.
Cash in vault	$10,090,300	10.95
Deposits in banks and trust companies	15,107,200	16.40
Total	$25,187,500	27.35

RESERVE—TRUST COMPANIES.

Cash in vault	$48,330,500	9.34
Deposits in banks and trust companies	126,887,400	2.53
Total	$175,217,900	2.87

Aggregate reserve on deposits, $208,405,400; increase, $5,333,200; per cent. of legal reserve, 22.90.

SUMMARY OF WEEKLY STATEMENT OF STATE BANKS IN GREATER NEW YORK.

		Change.
Loans and invs.	$352,981,100	+$1,773,900
Gold	47,779,400	+ 586,600
Cur. and bank notes	24,669,400	− 727,600
Deposits	463,954,900	+ 4,052,000
Reserve on deposits	106,996,200	+ 87,400
Percentage of reserve, 23.4 per cent.		

SUMMARY OF WEEKLY STATEMENT OF TRUST COMPANIES IN GREATER NEW YORK.

Loans and invs.	$1,290,196,400	−$2,076,500
Gold	105,532,500	− 2,223,400
Cur. and bank bills	15,556,000	+ 1,030,700
Deposits	1,611,472,700	+27,337,400
Reserve on deposits	386,502,900	+16,389,900
Percentage of reserve, 29.7 per cent.		

WEEK'S BANK CLEARINGS.

New York City bank clearings last week, as reported by the Clearing House, and the clearings for the United States, as reported by The Financial Chronicle, compare as follows:

	In New York.	Total U. S.
	1915.	1915.
Sept. 4	$2,250,924,069	$3,867,319,958
Aug. 28	1,620,873,912	3,043,905,045
Aug. 21	2,067,647,004	3,397,917,690
Aug. 14	1,849,595,706	3,146,116,071
	1914.	1914.
Sept. 5	$1,083,407,986	$2,324,805,051
Aug. 29	1,207,119,770	2,027,038,844
Aug. 22	985,195,532	2,138,041,416
Aug. 15	936,139,400	2,188,847,591

CALL MONEY RATES.

Call money rates in corresponding weeks in this and recent years have been:

	High.	Low.	Ruling.		High.	Low.	Ruling.
1915	2	1¾	1¾	1909	2½	2¼	2½
1914	3	6	6	1908	1¼	1	1
1913	4½	2	2½	1907	4	2¼	3
1912	4½	3	3½	1906	60	2	20
1911	2½	2¼	2¼	1905	3	1¾	2½
1910	3	1¾	1¾	1904	1	¾	1

PRICE OF PIG IRON RISING RAPIDLY

Heavy Buying by the Warring Nations Causes Mills to Advance Quotations.

UNABLE TO PLACE ORDERS

Enemies of Germany Buying Unrolled Steel, Which Will Be Finished on the Other Side.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 4.—Pig iron prices have taken a big jump. Every district seems to have a quotation of its own. This is only temporary, however. That prices will reach higher levels is accepted as a fact. Buyers and sellers fear to take action on the future. Sellers hesitate in quoting prices on next year's delivery. Buyers think they can do better by taking chances by waiting than paying present exorbitant demands. European brokers have been heavy buyers, and their inquiries permeate every section of the country where pig iron is made.

The Allies have been unable to place the contracts for war material required. Hence the semi-finished steel is being purchased in large quantities to be shipped abroad and finished. The French Government has an inquiry out for 300,000 tons of rounds for delivery during the first six months of 1916. Russia and Italy, likewise, have representatives here buying wherever they can secure delivery. British steel firms are just as active. The harvest is on for steel and iron makers of the United States.

Large sales of steel-making irons are reported from the valleys. Two of the largest steel companies are in the market for 40,000 to 50,000 tons of basic iron. The Jones & Laughlin

VARIED PHASES OF THE COUNTRY'S BUSINESS LIFE

THE MERCHANT'S POINT OF VIEW

As time goes on, opinion is beginning to square itself with the facts in regard to the general business situation. From widely different sources lately have come expressions indicating that the country is not only in good shape at the present but is rapidly approaching better conditions than have been the case for many years. A banker of Philadelphia, on his way to attend the convention at Seattle, said the country was nearing "a prosperity that was almost unbelievable." The President of the American National Retail Jewelers' Association declared the other day that the people from all parts of the country with whom he had talked were agreed that an era of good times was at hand. He and his associates, he said, did not deal in the necessities of life and always felt the touch of hard times. But from what they are now doing he knew that "people were loosening up and getting ready to spend some of the money they had hoarded during the early panicky days of the war." To a similar purport is the fact that the gem imports are increasing. Other testimony of prosperity has come from the reports of banks from all over the country and from the heads of the largest jobbing houses in the big cities. It is difficult to discredit indications of this kind, accompanied as they are by a constantly increasing amount of employment and a rise in wages in many occupations. Added factors are a rapidly expanding domestic and export trade and a continuance of favorable prospects for the products of fields, factories, and mines.

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Let Go What They Want to.

The relief experienced by the promise of Germany to cease menacing the lives of Americans traveling at sea, and so removing the possibility of embroilment with that country, was heightened by the expressed desire of the British authorities to help out American importers who have millions of dollars' worth of German and Austrian goods detained at Rotterdam. But there seems more indefiniteness about what the British will really permit than there does concerning what the Germans will or will not do. The general belief is that shipments here will be permitted of goods paid for, or which the importers are obligated to pay for, ordered prior to March 1. Germany is, of course, willing that this should occur, because the goods are of no use to it, and the shipment will give that country a large credit over here that will come in handy. But the Germans do not seem to be willing to let come here articles of their production which are really needed, such as dyes and chemicals, even though Great Britain has agreed to interpose no objection. In other words, they are willing to let go what they can do nothing with because it will pay them, but are not willing to send what will help American manufacturers and on which there will not be any huge profits. The Treasury Department, for one, however, will welcome the importation of the goods at Rotterdam, because of the duties to be collected which will help to make a better looking balance.

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Indirect Tax on Exports.

In connection with this matter it may perhaps be well to call attention to a curious result of the country's recent revenue legislation, especially in view of the great preponderance of exports over imports. The excess of exports for the seven months ended with July is $960,878,054, an increase of $900,489,285 over the corresponding period of last year. In a number of countries a tax is imposed on exports. This is forbidden here by the Constitution. But, in a large degree, these exports will be taxed so as to prove a source of revenue to the Treasury and so offset the reduced collections of the customs. This will be accomplished by the income tax. The largely increased profits resulting from the manufacture of munitions of war and other articles will show up on the returns after the end of the present calendar year and help to make up the deficit due to restriction of importations. In this way exports will be taxed indirectly.

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Cotton and Cotton Goods.

In the remonstrance which is expected to be made shortly to Great Britain against interference with the neutral oversea trade of this country, strong objection will be made to the declaration of cotton as contraband of war. Still, as has been shown, that action has not affected the price of the article. Down South adequate preparations are making for storing several million bales, this and the insurance of them being requisite before loans will be made on them. There has been more talk recently of German interests buying a large quantity of cotton and keeping it stored in this country to await the arrival of peace. At present prices buying is believed to be a good investment even if the stuff has to be kept for a year. The market for cotton goods has been exceptionally active, and prices have been hardening or being increased on the varieties of gray goods, sheetings, and drills. A good business continues to be done on fine and fancy cottons and mixtures. In colored cottons buyers are showing more of a disposition to accept materials dyed with substitutes for the coal-tar colors, and quite a large quantity of these fabrics has been disposed of. On the export side the markets of the Far East, with the exception of the Philippines and the Red Sea ports, are still quiet. The West Indies and Latin America, however, are making a very fair showing. Duck shipments continue in good volume.

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As to Wool and Woolens.

Wool buying in this country during the past week has shown some signs of slacking up from its previous briskness, although prices are well maintained at the high levels reached. Much interest is shown in the reported statement that Great Britain purposes to release from its embargo about 50,000 bales of crossbred wool and that announcement to that effect will be made at or before the beginning of the London wool auctions on Tuesday. It seems to be understood that the British have more of this kind of wool than is needed for army purposes and that no great harm can result in permitting this and other countries to buy it, provided sufficient guarantees are afforded that the enemies of the Allies do not ultimately obtain it. There is good reason for believing that there is a fair quantity of crossbred wool in England which is owned by Americans, who bought the same before the embargo was declared at very reasonable figures. As concerns woolen goods, the mills are in very good shape, many of them being busy on foreign orders for cloths and blankets. The domestic demand from clothing manufacturers and book houses has also been large. Considerable cotton warp goods have been sold abroad, especially to Latin America and the West Indies. Stock goods have been well disposed of, being sought because of their being fast dyed. In dress goods there are signs of much activity, and the demand is likely to be large, because of the small stocks which the retailers have on hand. In these lines, also, the export trade is cutting quite a figure.

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Silk Trade Prosperous.

In the silk trade things are holding up extremely well. The raw material has been rising in price, and the outlook for the manufacturers of goods is excellent. Raw silk has been bringing better prices in Yokohama of late, despite—or perhaps because of—the fact that there is now no syndicate trying to uphold figures above a minimum. A lack of imported goods is helping the domestic manufacturers of silks, and is also giving the latter the opportunity of showing how good fabrics they can make. The dyestuffs scarcity is not affecting the makers of silks as much as it is the cotton manufacturers, since they can resort to the use of natural, or vegetable, colors. All kinds of silks seem to be in demand, with satins and pile fabrics in especial favor. The larger use of ribbons in millinery is affording also an outlet for these narrow constructions.

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High Tariff Men on Deck.

Evidences are multiplying of a determined activity by the high tariff advocates, which promises to show itself when Congress reassembles in December. Some new arguments will be presented to meet the changed conditions. The volume of importations, owing to circumstances, has not been so large as to be even competitive. But attention will be called to the increased imports of woolen goods made in the early part of last year as indicating the threat to domestic fabrics. The stock argument will be that, once the war is ended, there will be an overwhelming flood of cheap goods of all kinds sent to this country from practically every European one. Nobody is able to explain how the foreign industries, so much disrupted by the war, will be able immediately not only to provide for the home needs, but also to ship more goods than they ever did to this and other countries. Nor is any account taken of the increased costs of production abroad, due partly to added war taxes and partly to the higher wages that are inevitable, which must approximate such costs to those in vogue here. A duty on sugar is to be advocated as a purely revenue measure to meet the deficit caused by the lack of customs duties, and a high tax on imported coal tar dyes will be urged as necessary to establish the industry here. Even the hosiery and knit goods makers, who are doing a remarkably good export trade to neutral countries and are there meeting foreign competition on even terms, are hopeful of being able to convince the voters, if not the national legislators, that they need a prohibitive tariff to preserve them from the pauper labor of Chemnitz, Kamchatka, Yokohama, and perhaps the Fiji Islands. Back of the whole movement is the fact that a Presidential election will occur in 1916 and political capital is sorely needed.

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Is It to be a Long Winter?

Weather plays so important a part in determining the volume of trade in things to wear that a reliable forecast a few months in advance would go far toward preventing many a failure. Some have been attempting to predict this, and act upon the forejudgment for the coming Winter. The general probability is, considering the mild weather of the past two seasons, that an early and long-continued cold spell is about due. Color is lent to this by the fact that the ducks have been coming down from the North a few weeks ahead of time, and that other indications especially by the weatherwise are to the same purport. Should the Winter begin early it will give a boom to a wide range of articles, from heavy underwear to furs. A late start of cold weather, on the other hand, tends to put off or wholly check purchases and is apt to lead to a series of so-called sacrifice sales, which demoralize prices without materially adding to the volume of trade. Seasonable weather, which means in most parts of the country four seasons a year, is what business men prepare for. When it does not happen, many are apt to be hurt.

COMBINATIONS FOR AN EXPORT TRADE

A Modification of the German Cartel System Is Suggested for This Country.

Sentiment among American manufacturers in favor of combinations to handle export business, which has been crystallizing rapidly in recent months of the European war, is expected to take definite form during the forthcoming session of Congress in December. Reports from various sections of the country are to the effect among those interested in developing foreign trade that an American trade propaganda abroad in order to be successful and meet European competition on an equality should be fortified by commercial combinations or arrangements such as have proved so successful in promoting Germany's export business.

At the time the Federal Trade Commission held hearings in this city last June, many prominent manufacturers appearing as witnesses gave it as their view that combinations for those engaged in foreign trade should be permitted. It was suggested that as doubt exists among authorities whether the Sherman anti-trust law actually prohibits such combinations, the statute should be amended in a manner to specifically authorize organizations of this kind. Subsequent hearings by the commission in other cities has developed a like sentiment.

In many quarters it is held that the Trade Commission itself is fully empowered by the Clayton law, under which it was formed, to authorize foreign trade combinations. Chairman Davies of the commission has stated that the members have reached no conclusion on this point. At the same time the commission has been devoting a great deal of time to a consideration of the whole question of American export trade, including the subject of trade combinations. The understanding here is that the commission will file a formal report with Congress at the approaching session, making such suggestions as its observations and hearings have developed.

This report will probably discuss the German cartel system, which it is claimed has been so successful in building up the empire's foreign trade, and may contain suggestions for a modified system of combinations for American manufacturers, who, it is claimed, are put at a serious disadvantage in competing with foreign exporters because combination is permitted abroad and in many cases is encouraged directly by the Government. Many members of existing trade organizations have been studying the German cartel system, among the associations especially interested being the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Foreign Trade Council, and the American Manufacturers' Export Association.

The German cartel, broadly speaking, is a union of independent producers or consumers of products for manufacturing purposes and has for its aim the limitation of free competition for the purpose of obtaining better profits. In other words, independent producers may combine voluntarily to limit their competition in reaching the consumer; and again the consumers may combine to place their purchases upon a more profitable basis. Generally, however, cartels are organizations of producers. They may be generally referred to as industrial combinations to control output and prices.

Dr. Edward Ewing Pratt, Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, who has made a close study of the German cartel system, was in this city yesterday. In discussing the German system for capturing foreign trade with a TIMES reporter, Dr. Pratt said:

"While a majority of the cartels, particularly the weaker ones, do not undertake to influence foreign business, the stronger ones maintain a firm export policy. They make a practice of exporting at lower prices than are charged to the home consumers, finding foreign markets an excellent outlet for excess production, particularly when the home market is poor. These cheap exports generally include raw products and semi-manufactured goods and only a small proportion of finished articles.

"The cartels in the mining and iron industries have been forced to assist their customers who have combined for self-defense in consumers' cartels, by granting rebates on exports of goods manufactured from raw products and semi-manufactured products furnished them by the producers' cartels. Manufacturers who are not organized in consumers' cartels obtain no such assistance. Cartels have laid their hands upon practically the entire natural wealth of the German Empire, and manufacturers are dependent upon the cartels for materials often must be content with shipments in such quantities and qualities and at such prices as the cartels may dictate.

"The tendency of the cartel system is to eliminate middlemen and to replace them by the cartels' own sales departments. The Stahlwerksverband, for instance, entirely eliminated jobbing in certain steel products, and established practically a monopoly for itself. The jobbers naturally seek to protect themselves, and in many industries, among others the textile trades, have formed cartels of their own."

Dr. Pratt said that, in addition to cartels, there have sprung up in recent years combinations of manufacturers more nearly approaching the American idea of a trust. These combinations are referred to as "communities of interest," and are found particularly in the chemical industry and in the manufacture of colors and paints. In 1904 a community of interests was formed by the Höchst Farbwerke and Leopold Cassella on the one hand, and Fr. Beyer & Co., Badische Anilinfabriken and Aktiengesellschaft für Anilinfabrikation on the other. These enterprises maintain their independence in every respect, but they have effected an arrangement for a division of profits in proportion to their capital.

They have purchased some enterprises in common, as, for instance, an important coal mine, and have combined with a Norwegian and a French corporation for common utilization of the Norwegian water power for manufacturing calcium nitrate by utilizing atmospheric nitrogen. In connection with the British law on the working of patents, they founded an English factory for the common account of the combined enterprises.

Dr. Pratt emphasized one thing to be remembered in connection with the latitude which the German Government has left to the cartels, and that is that the Government has some very effective means of checking positive abuses of privilege. The Government has the tariff as a weapon against cartels which endeavor to squeeze the domestic consumers of cartel products. Behind a protective tariff wall, the limitation of output, and the carrying of prices of sale, the cartels have often worked up the domestic prices to the point where general complaint has arisen among consumers.

Naturally, a continuation or extension of such tactics might lead to tariff measures which would punish the offending cartels. Then, too, the influence of the Government-owned railroads has kept the cartels in check, according to the bureau chief. The Prussian railway administration has more than once admitted coal from foreign countries at a reduced rate in order to allow foreign competition to exert a wholesome effect on the towering prices fixed by the German Coal Syndicate. This syndicate was also made to feel the disapprobation of its course in the domestic market by having the especially reduced export rates on the railroads cut off for a time.

Will Exploit Siberian Market.

Notice has been received at the office of the American Hardware Manufacturers' Association of the formation of the Siberian Trading and Mining Company, an Anglo-Russian concern which aims to introduce American goods into Siberia to take the place of the German and Austrian goods that have up to now largely supplied the Siberian market. The company will have its chief offices at Tomsk, with branches in several Siberian cities. Lindsay Gibson is Managing Director of the company.

WANT SALESMEN TO GO TO ST. LOUIS

Instead of Having Buyers from There Come to This City—What Is Said of It.

Not a great deal of success is anticipated in local business circles for the campaign recently inaugurated in St. Louis by a well-known business man, and approved by the Mayor and others in high places, to have the retail merchants of that city stop sending their buyers to this market after merchandise. According to the sponsor for the scheme, the sending of these buyers to the Eastern trade centres, principally this city, is keeping out of St. Louis a great deal of money every year that might otherwise be spent there in restaurants, theatres and in other places and ways by traveling representatives of the manufacturers and wholesalers in this part of the country.

In addition to this, it is contended, that by buying at home the goods can be purchased more cheaply than they can at their source of production and, reasoning along this line, it is further contended that they can, therefore, be retailed more cheaply, to the satisfaction and gain of the consumers of St. Louis. Buying at home, it is asserted, would bring about 300 additional salesmen into the city a day, and acting on the assumption that their average expenditures would total at least $10 daily, it is figured that about $3,000 more a day would come in to the business interests of St. Louis, probably to circulate around some in its environs.

The chief thing that will operate against the success of the plan in question, it appeared to a TIMES reporter who asked questions in various quarters about it, is that salesmen are already being sent there by about every local business house that employs them, or that does a business large enough to embrace that part of the country in which St. Louis lies. With its population of about three-quarters of a million and its peculiar value as a distributing centre, it is said to be by far too rich a plum to overlook.

Despite their doleful predictions regarding its success the receipt of the plan here created quite a little interest among manufacturers and jobbers. The extent of their expression of concern, however, was limited pretty much to this question: "What do the St. Louis retailers say about it?"

In a published interview the sponsor of the plan is quoted, in part, in this fashion: "Twenty years ago the Eastern firms sent salesmen to St. Louis, and they spent more than $1,000,000 here each year. The custom was reversed by the retail merchants, and now the big department stores alone send more than 100 buyers East every thirty days." Referring to this excerpt attention is called to the fact that a virtual revolution in the ways and means of retail business has taken place in that period. Not the least of these has been the change from buying twice a year, six months' supplies at a time, to something that often comes close to buying every two weeks.

Another change has been the increased segregation of departments and the appointing of specialists to do the buying for them, instead of one man or two or three buying for the whole store, as in the days ago by. Further than this, the merchants and wholesalers point out, fashions have taken to changing, like the modern railroad time table, without notice, where in the "good old days" it quite often happened that a woman could go to a Spring dress, for instance, might wear it in the early Fall if she liked without being altogether passé.

It is the rapid change of fashion, above every other element in the changed methods of doing retail business today, that makes it imperative for the really "live" buyer to get to the place where the new things are turned out just as often as he or she can. In the case of ready-to-wear, more especially for women, the salesman cannot be of the assistance to a retailer or buyer that he was twenty years ago.

Realizing this, some of the leading manufacturers of these goods do not employ salesmen today. Instead, they rely on their reputation and their advertising to bring the buyers into their showrooms, knowing that the latter will have to come here more or less in self-defense. Some of the other houses, several of them large and many of them small, continue to send men out but, from all accounts, these men are more and more turning from traveling salesmen into traveling missionaries, whose chief duty is to get friendly with the buyer and get him or her to come and look over the line when in town. In the case of the salesmen calling on the smaller trade, it is said that they still do considerable business, but even the smaller buyer is coming to this city more often than he used to for the reason that the women in the territories in which such stores are located are becoming more alive to the sales going on day through the increased circulation of the women's magazines and the newspapers among them.

Very often it happens, it is said, that there will be a switch in garment styles before a salesman has made the round of his territory with the first models his house has brought out. This obviously puts at a disadvantage the buyer who does not come into market. Then again, many of the leading cutters-up put new variations and adaptations of existing styles into their lines almost every day, if not every day. One house brought out well over 300 cloak models this Spring. Thirdly, it is said to be a rare salesman who can show more than a part of any house's line on the road. What he does show, of course, will be what the house thinks are the "plums," but everybody does not think alike, and what the salesman may think is a "plum," the buyer may find a "lemon." It would appear from this that it is pretty imperative for the ready-to-wear buyer to, at least, come to town, for it is said that this department is the rock on which many of the present-day retail businesses are supported.

With laces, silks, ribbons, and other goods in which the element of novelty or style prevails, the situation is virtually the same, though in the case of merchandise like this the salesman has a much better chance of showing the full assortment to the buyer who stays at home.

In the staple goods there is the least reason of all for coming to this market, but even here the style element is growing stronger, as is proved by the present variations in the types of shoes, hosiery, &c., that are being shown. Something new is coming out every day, practically. The salesmen cannot possibly carry all these new things, yet it is these new things, the novelties, on which the best profits can be made. This means more trips for the buyer who would keep his profits up to the mark, or for the "big boss" wants them, particularly in stores of the size of which St. Louis can boast. While the resident buyer can help solve the problem, it is apparent that he cannot do it alone. This is shown by the number of out-of-town buyers who are seen here by salesmen in the resident buyers' offices.

The salesmen would welcome, it seems, any sort of arrangement that would increase their business on the road, for it would strengthen the reason for their existence. While in most cases they get credit for the business that comes into the house from their territories, even if it comes in indirectly, it is said that there is a feeling among the employers of salesmen that this kind of business is not due so much to the latter's efforts as to the name and reputation of the house and its merchandise. With the orders booked on the road there can be no question of the salesmen's being "on the job."

As for getting goods more cheaply from the salesmen on the road than from the local showrooms, it is said that there is "nothing to it." On the other hand, it is asserted that if there were no salesmen to pay, with the attendant road expenses, goods could be sold here more cheaply than they are now. The cost of entertaining buyers here counts very, very little, if at all, in the selling cost of the goods, for it is said that the bulk of it is done by the salesmen, and in most instances at their own expense.

The expense of the buyers' trips to this market from St. Louis is conceded, but it is held that this has no effect on the wholesale cost of the goods. It is also held that the consumer foots the bill in the end, which is generally distributed over so large a quantity of merchandise that it does not add very much to the high cost of living in individual cases.

LAWS AND BUSINESS.

Some of the Ways the Former Have Affected the Latter.

In small things, as in great, commercial business is feeling the effect of regulation by law. The prohibition of the common drinking cup in many States resulted in an increased sale of individual drinking cups, especially the folding cups of aluminium.

Not long ago quail nets were sold more or less freely, despite the fact that they were prohibited by law, but recent general enforcement of game laws has made these nets a thing of the past. The supposedly common practice in the West and South, especially in the Southwest, of "toting a gun," is fast falling into innocuous desuetude because even Texas and Arizona forbid the carrying of concealed weapons and place severe restrictions upon the sale of pistols and revolvers in general. The hop business was formerly a flourishing one in the extreme Northwest, but reports from Oregon and Washington tell of great dullness in the product because of the growing spread of prohibition laws.

In the Blue Grass region of Kentucky the business of raising race horses has fallen to a low ebb, for almost every State now forbids betting, without which accompaniment it seems impossible to run race meets successfully.

The State of Wisconsin recently led off with regulations as to scales of all kinds, which means in many instances a complete reconstruction by the manufacturers of these weighing machines, for it is not feasible to sell different styles of scales to different States.

Last year Maine and Pennsylvania enacted that the current way of packing tacks by an archaic method was all wrong, and that in future all tack packages must contain exactly the quantity of tacks that their nomenclature indicated. For instance, that a two-ounce package of tacks must actually contain one-eighth pound of actual tacks and not two scant ounces of tacks and paper. So the entire system of packing tacks by the manufacturers was revolutionized for the whole country.

NECKLETS WORTH $1.92.

The Duty, However, Was on a Hundred Times That Value.

How F. D. Stout of Chicago was deceived into buying "antique" Chinese tourmaline necklets, and then was compelled to pay full invoiced value on the alleged "artistic antiquities" is revealed in a decision of the Board of General Appraisers. It appears that the necklets in question, along with a great variety of other articles sold to Stout as antiques, upon reaching Chicago, were sent to the Appraiser's stores for the usual examination.

According to the invoices and papers submitted to the Customs officials, the necklets' individual value was $190, and fell within the tariff definition of artistic antiquities free of duty. Whether the other articles imported by the Chicago man were spurious or not does not appear from the official papers made public by the board. At any rate, the Government Examiner reported that the necklets were merely "glass beads valued at $1.92 each." This conclusion of the examiner, the decision says, was reached after consulting with various experts.

When Mr. Stout became convinced that he had been imposed upon, he filed a protest with the board claiming that he should be relieved from the payment of duty on the basis of $190 for each necklet on the theory that fake necklets constitute a "shortage." Oral testimony showed that the tourmaline necklets were sold by a dealer as antiques.

Judge Waite said the case was merely that of a purchaser being deceived or cheated by imposing too much confidence in the seller. The General Appraiser refused to grant any relief and pointed out that the law requires assessment of duty upon the entered value.

AT FALL RIVER MILLS.

Sales Made During the Week About Equal the Production.

FALL RIVER, Sept. 4.—The strong cotton market had its effect on the cloth market this week, more business being done than in any week during the past two months. From the beginning of the week there was apparent a good demand for all styles of goods, and the mills met this demand fairly well. An encouraging feature was the fact that prices generally increased an eighth of a cent per yard all along the line.

Buyers began to show an interest in trading early in the week. The narrow goods market was quiet, although some inquiry was noted there and some sales were made. The change in conditions from previous weeks is gratifying to the manufacturers, who hope that the boom will continue, as the cloth market has been unseasonably dull.

Wide and medium wide goods were in demand for the most part, and buyers succeeded in getting their supplies at prices which were not high, although there is some doubt as to their ability to duplicate these prices. The total sales for the week are estimated at 200,000 pieces, of which about 100,000 pieces are spots. These sales will about equal the production, something that has not occurred for some time past. Contracts will mature for the most part during the next two months.

JAPAN SILKS ADVANCE.

Shanghai Prices Rise in Sympathy with Yokohama Market.

The Yokohama raw silk market is very active, according to A. P. Villa & Bros., and prices are advancing rapidly on account of the large demand, mostly from America. Canton reelers are making very few offers, and the general opinion is that the market will not decline, especially in view of the fact that Yokohama is so very active.

The Shanghai market, in sympathy with Yokohama, is also advancing slowly. Steam filatures have been largely bought by American manufacturers, Italy also cables a very good demand for all grades of silk. The better grades are quite scarce, and another advance is anticipated by next week. In this city business is considered good.

Proof Not Presented.

Much to the surprise of Customs officials, importers continue to lose claims almost daily before the Board of General Appraisers relating to the rebate of 5 per cent. allowed in the present tariff law on merchandise brought to this country in vessels of American register. Importers' carelessness in this regard has been noted for quite some time, but no improvement appears to have taken place. It is known that many merchants take particular care to have goods shipped in American vessels where they are available, but, when it comes to a trial of the protest asking the rebate, there is usually no proof. This of course, results in the claim being overruled. The test case is to come before the Supreme Court of the United States sometime this coming Winter and should a decision ultimately be handed down in favor of the validity of the tariff section, importers failing before the board now, will be obliged to undergo new trials before the board in order to get the rebates, provided sie evidence is conclusive.

BUSINESS LOCATIONS.
OFFICES and small lofts; monthly rents $15 up. 150 West 34th Street.

SELLING AGENTS AND THEIR MILLS

Better Results if the Former's Judgment Were More Often Taken.

Surface harmony is about all that exists between the average selling agent and the mill he represents. As one agent described the situation, "the mill man generally comes to New York determined to get 5 or 10 cents more a yard for certain fabric numbers than he ought to get. On the other hand, the selling agent wants to see the goods as low priced as possible, in order that he may do a large business and get his commissions."

While the commission arrangement between the mill and the selling agent continues in its present form, well-posted factors in the market cannot see how any real harmony can develop. As a general thing, very little trust in the judgment of their selling representatives is held by the mills, despite the fact that the agents are on the ground and therefore in a better position to sound out the trade sentiment. Mill owners have been told, time and again, that a little time devoted to the study of modern merchandising methods would do them no harm. The suggestion of course has come from the selling agents, who have further stated that the meddlesome tactics of some mills make it extremely hard at times for the mill representative to remain on good terms with his customers. The mill owners have not forgotten the costly lessons taught them under the old commission house system, when profits were run into losses through the high-handed methods used by the New York end to add to commissions.

The proper pricing of goods is of prime importance to the mills and to the selling agents. If the price made is too high, a fabric cannot be sold. If it is too low, there is no profit for the mill making it. The mill always wants a high price and the selling agent wants a low one. A compromise is not politic at all times. The solution seems to be an arrangement similar to that existing between one selling office here and the mills they represent.

Part of the merchandise sold by this selling agent is bought outright. The New York office is billed direct. Other goods are consigned in the usual way. Whenever the selling agent finds that the price set on certain fabric numbers by the mill may be raised and the goods remain marketable, the advance is made and the increase shared alike by the mill and the selling agent. For instance, the mill brings out a fabric to sell at $1.20. The selling agent finds the cloth is good value and will be well received at $1.30, an advance of 10 cents. The goods are sold at $1.30, and the mill and selling agent each receive 5 cents additional per yard. The selling agent has this additional profit added as his commission of 7 per cent. for selling the cloth. In this way the selling agent becomes just as much interested in getting as good a price as possible for the goods it sells as is the mill that makes it.

The arrangement in question also removes the old difficulty encountered by the New York representatives in trying to get the mill to put certain goods in work for which a later demand is practically assured through the style trend. Where the goods under this plan are consigned they are already an order. The mill takes no chance. Where the selling agent sees an opportunity to make money by having certain goods on hand when a demand for them springs up suddenly, he buys the goods himself. The mill is accordingly saved all risk, as his own agent will pay for the goods whether he sells them or not. In short, the agent backs his judgment with hard cash. The mill owner suits his own fancy in the matter. If he cares to, he may put more cloth into work than the order of his agent calls for, but if he loses out he has no one to blame but himself.

One mill representative, touching on some of the needs of the industry, said: "As long as the present method of secrecy is kept up by the mills, the selling agent is helpless or close to it. The average mill man treats his New York representative more like a buyer than as his agent. On the way down from the mill the selling office he will make up his mind to price a fabric number 5 or 10 cents higher than he is warranted in doing or than the cloth will stand. It is practically useless for the selling agent to argue the question of price or make any headway toward reaching the proper price by explaining conditions in the market. In the first place, the mill man keeps his cost figures to himself, and the agent has nothing to guide him.

"Take, for instance, the situation as it existed before the Spring opening. Certain of the mills had provided themselves with wool before it reached the high figures at which it was selling at the opening. Others were not so fortunate. The question then that came up was whether the price of the manufactured goods should be made on the basis of the price of wool at the opening or this down to the mills at the time they secured their supply. It is a question which only the selling agents could answer, because they were in touch with conditions in the market, and had a line on what their competitors were going to do. They knew that before the opening goods were sold cheaply and on the old basis of wool prices. But in many cases the mill owners stood by their guns, and, though they had bought their wool to advantage, wanted to fix prices not on the cost of the product at the opening. The market was topsy turvy. It was a time when the judgment of the selling agents should have been trusted, but it wasn't. Mistakes will be eliminated only when the mills learn to put more faith in the judgment of their agents and work in close harmony with them."

BUSINESS NOTES.

Alfred Fanti, resident buyer, 116 West Thirty-second Street, has added the following to his accounts: Geo. O'Brien Company, Salt Lake City; Jonas Long's Sons, with stores at Scranton and Wilkes-Barre, Penn., and the L. W. Hirsch Company of Philadelphia.

The American Hardware Manufacturers' Association will meet the National Hardware Association in their annual convention at Atlantic City, Oct. 13, 14, and 15. The headquarters of both associations will be at the Marlborough-Blenheim.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS
Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, house furn. goods, hardware; 554 4th Av.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Grube & Dutcher; C. E. Dutcher, hats, furn. goods; imperial.
BOSTON—Ideal Neckwear Co.; A. J. Polack, men's neckwear; Gregorian.
BUFFALO—L. Slotkin & Co.; L. Slotkin, millinery, women's garments; Breslin.
CHARLESTON—Bluestein Bros.; H. Bluestein, men's furn. goods, clothing, shoes, hats; Broadway Central.
CHICAGO—A. Decker & Cohn; A. Cohn, youths' suits, overcoats; 200 Fifth Av.; Latham.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; W. B. Scott, knit goods; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Kaufman & Wolf; C. Kaufman, men's furn. goods; Longacre.
CHICAGO—E. Resler & Co.; H. Resler, silk, cotton fabrics; Grand.
CLEVELAND—Reed Bros. & Co.; J. Ballor, flowers, feathers; 621 Broadway.
CLEVELAND—Halle Bros. Co.; Mrs. S. B. Kronthal, women's neckwear; 220 Fifth Av.
CORTLAND, N. Y.—Beaudry-Allen Co.; G. F. Beaudry, Jr., dry goods, millinery, general mdse.; Breslin.
DETROIT — Elliott-Taylor-Woolfenden Co.; Miss E. A. Tea, laces, vellings, trimmings; 220 Fifth Av.
GRAND RAPIDS—C. Trankla & Co.; C. Trankla, mdse. manager; 432 Fourth Av.; Murray Hill.
HONOLULU, H. I.—M. McInerny, Ltd.; A. L. Silva, clothing, men's furn. goods; Manhattan.
INDIANAPOLIS—W. H. Block Co.; H. C. Block, gloves, underwear, embroidery, handkerchiefs; 1,261 Broadway.
ITHACA, N. Y.—The Todd Co.; L. G. Todd, dry goods, notions, furn. goods; Wallick.
KANSAS CITY—G. Bernheimer Bros. & Co.; G. Bernheimer, representing; 7 West 22d.
LINCOLN—Miller & Paine; E. H. Steckley, coats, suits; 230 Fifth Av.
MONTREAL, Can.—Model Hat Co.; S. Levine, hats; Broxtell.
PHILADELPHIA—Haney, Kuttner & Raab; C. Raab, tailored waists; 1,182 Broadway.
PITTSBURGH—E. Majerus & Co.; E. Majerus, Mrs. E. Majerus, women's tailoring, dressmaking; Park Avenue.
PROVIDENCE—Ogus, Rabinovich & Ogus; W. Zelmer, millinery; 621 Broadway.
RICHMOND—Kaufmann & Co.; Miss E. Beston, millinery; J. I. Kaufmann, hats; 621 Broadway.
SAN FRANCISCO—Manhattan Cloak & Suit Mfg. Co.; M. Heyman, cloaks, suits; Park Avenue.
ST. LOUIS—Miller-Rottmann Hat Co.; H. Miller, hats, gloves; Flanders.
ST. LOUIS—Levis Zukoski Mercantile Co.; E. Levis, hats; 621 Broadway.
ST. PAUL—Mannheimer Bros.; E. T. Wingert, misses' ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.
WATERVILLE, Me.—Miss C. C. Stemitz, millinery; Breslin.

Buyer's Wants
50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

WANTED.—SHOP, with 20 Singer machines, 31-15, between 50 and 75 miles from New York City. Box H 385 Times Downtown.
CASH for high-grade women's suits, coats, dresses, skirts, waists, petticoats, and furs. Uneeda House, 8 Lispenard St. Franklin 4348.
CASH for plushes and plush coats. Call with samples, Merrit, 15 West 24th St.
WILL BUY woman's wearing apparel. Harris Bros., 40 West 22d St. Gramercy 2597.
OPEN FOR JOBS, coats, suits, and dresses, for cash. Handel's, 386 6th Av.

Help and Situations Wanted.

TRAVELING SALESMAN would like to connect with woolen or trimming house to take sort line on commission. Z 241 Times Annex.
SALESMAN with established trade wants line ladies' ready-to-wear. Middle West, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan; cloaks, suits, skirts preferred. D 57 Times Annex.

5c & 10c EXCHANGE
50,000 ARTICLES ON DISPLAY
GENERAL MDSE. EXCHANGE
Everything for the Bargain Basement
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43-45-47 WEST 23D ST.
Offer special values in Ladies' All-Wool POPLIN SUITS, yarn-dyed linings, at $6.75.

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WOOD-WORKING
factory, with cabinet-making and finishing departments, would like to take on temporary work. Plenty dry Native Bass, Poplar, Oak, Chestnut, and Birch on hand. 196 miles from New York. 36-hour daily freight service. 35c 1st class rate. What can we make for you? Address W. A. Co., 125 E. 23d St., New York.

COSTUMES DRESSES CLOAKS — BEADED & BRAIDED ON THE CORNELY EMBROIDERY MACHINE
O. J. Ahlstrom, 711 B'way, N. Y.

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Be sure to see our line of $10.00 to $18.00 Suits that have caused such comment.
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World's Market Corporation
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WE LOAN YOU MONEY against your outstanding accounts. We don't notify your customers. You collect and pay us. LICHTENHEIN & STERN, Commercial Bankers, 26 Exchange Place, New York.

POPLIN SUITS, $6.50
Other values in Suits and Coats.
E. HONIG, 23 WEST 32D ST.

SILK PETTICOATS
Taffetas, Jerseys, and Messalines. From $1.87½ to $5.75. Exceptional values.
L. BEILEY & CO., 135 West 23d St.

Lowest Prices—Best Service—Largest Stock
GOLDSMITH BROS
The Big Stationery Store.
77 Nassau St., between John & Fulton Sts.

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M. M. Patent Petticoats Showing Full Line. Silk $18 to $60 36 West 25th St. Cotton $7 to $15 Mayer-Mayers, Inc. Founder (Mayers & Lester)

GUARANTEED WEAR PROOF.
MIDDYS Made of that wonderful fabric Silkenfiel' Zeeess
Z. & S. Middy & Waist Co. Showroom 39 W, 32d St. Factory, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Made IN U.S.A. Manufacturers' Offerings Made IN U.S.A.
150 new FALL MODELS ready for your inspection. PHIL GILL DRESS VALUE CREATOR
We have our Fall line ready to show from $8.50 up. Rose Dress Co. 25-29 West 31st
Ipp & Kwint 118 West 22d St. From $2.25 DRESSES to $3.75 MESS. LINES—POPLINS—SILKS TAFFETAS—CREPE DE CHINES Ipp & Kwint 118 West 22d St.

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Complete showing of foreign and domestic novelties for immediate delivery.
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COLEMAN & CO., 1,133 Broadway. Tel. Farragut 9763. Accounts Financed.

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"What the Male can sell the Mail can sell."
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Ladies' Belts & Leather Bags at Pop. Prices.
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DOINGS AND SAYINGS IN THE REAL ESTATE WORLD

LATEST DEALINGS IN THE REALTY FIELD

The John A. Eckert Estate at Oyster Bay, L. I., Sold to an Investor.

TWO WEST SIDE DEALS

New Washington Square Hotel—Suburban Plots for Investment and Homebuilding in Good Demand.

The total number of sales reported and not recorded in Manhattan last week was 18, as against 25 the previous week and 14 a year ago.

The number of sales south of Fifty-ninth Street was 5, as compared with 7 the previous week and 2 a year ago.

The sales north of Fifty-ninth Street aggregated 13, as compared with 18 the previous week and 12 a year ago.

The total number of conveyances in Manhattan was 117, as against 129 the previous week, 25 having stated considerations totaling $1,176,591. Mortgages recorded this week number 60, involving $3,225,250, as against 38 the previous week totaling $786,739.

From the Bronx 14 sales at private contract were reported, as against 7 the previous week and 13 a year ago.

The amount involved in Manhattan and Bronx auction sales last week was $169,119, compared with $385,250 the previous week, making a total for the year of $49,074,070. The figures for the corresponding week last year were $312,284, and the total from Jan. 1, 1914, to Sept. 5, 1914, was $29,466,674.

Two West Side Sales.

George W. Mercer & Son have sold 343 West Eighteenth Street, a three-story and basement dwelling, on lot 25 by 92.

Paul A. McGolrick has purchased from S. Emilie Schweizer 171 West Seventy-eighth Street, a five-story single flat, on lot 22.6 by 102.2, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues.

Upper East Side Sale.

O'Reilly & Dahr have sold for C. Alfred Capen to Bernard Feifer 116 East Eighty-second Street, a three-story and basement dwelling, on plot 14.3 by 102.2. This is a protective purchase, being directly in the rear of the plot from 109 to 117 East Eighty-first Street, which was sold last month to Mr. Feifer by the same brokers and where an apartment house is to be erected.

New Washington Square Building Leased.

Pepe & Brother have leased for the Fogliasso Clement Building Company the premises 79 and 81 Washington Place, an eight-story fireproof apartment building, now in course of construction, to Miss I. Johnston, for a term of eleven years, at the yearly rental of $14,000. Some changes are to be made in the present plan, to satisfy the new tenant. The house is to be especially adapted for living quarters for professional women, as an apartment house and hotel combined.

Eckert Estate Sold.

Worthington Whitehouse, Inc., in conjunction with Seton Henry and Douglas Gibbons, has sold for John A. Eckert to a client for occupancy his estate at Oyster Bay, L. I., situated on Cove Neck Road and consisting of 18 acres with frontage on Oyster Bay Harbor. The property is one of the most desirable in that section and adjoins the estate of Louis C. Tiffany. On it there is a large dwelling, also stable, garage, and numerous outbuildings.

Brooklyn.

E. J. Hollahan, Inc., sold the two-story and cellar one-family brick house 644 Seventy-sixth Street for P. J. Carley, to a client for occupancy.

George F. Brynes, broker, sold to a client the three-story and basement frame building at 327 Adams Street, situated on a plot of ground, 26.7 by 97.6, running through to Union Lane, with a two-story brick factory building in the rear.

Long Island.

Patrick Colgan has sold to William E. Martin a plot 40 by 100, on the west side of Nineteenth Street, north of Franconia Avenue, Flushing.

Dennis T. Flynn sold to Abraham U. Whitson of Flushing three plots on the Ziegler tract in Flushing.

$75,000 Montclair (N. J.) Deal.

Title to one of Montclair's show places was passed yesterday when Thomas Stantial Gladding purchased the J. H. Sussman estate on Clinton and Melrose Avenues, Montclair. The property consists of a residence, conservatories, and garage. The grounds are noted for their wealth of shrubbery and rare plants, having been awarded the Jarvie Garden Prize two years ago. The property has been held at $75,000. F. W. Crawley & Brothers of Montclair were the brokers.

New Jersey.

Feist & Feist, Inc., sold for Max Mendel to the Starter and Battery Service Company, of which I. T. Straus, leather manufacturer, is President, the new one-story and basement mottled brick and Indiana limestone garage building at 230 Central Avenue, Newark, on the south side of the avenue, 60 feet west of Lock Street, and having an entrance forming an "L" to the latter street. It occupies a plot 80 by 100.

Jacob A. King has sold to a New York client the three-story stucco house and lot, 100 by 125, on Spier Avenue, Allenhurst, N. J., for cash.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

Liability of a Corporation in Contract Employing Architect.

A corporation is not liable on a contract employing a firm of architects to prepare plans for a building, if the agreement was not authorized by the Board of Directors and if the proposed building would involve an expenditure largely in excess of the capitalization of the company.

This is, in effect, the decision announced by the Appellate Term of the New York Supreme Court in the case of Thompson & Frohling vs. Marseillaise Franch Baking Company, 147 New York Supplement, 402. Plaintiffs, a firm of architects in New York City, sued for $700 as compensation for preparing plans for a building to cost $125,000.

Defendant company defended the suit on the ground that its President, with whom the contract was made, had not expressed or implied authority to contract concerning so expensive a building when the capital stock of the corporation was only $10,000, especially in view of the fact that the land on which it was proposed to erect the building did not belong to the company.

The Appellate Term sustained this defense, declaring that the making of such a contract was not within the scope of the President's general authority, and that plaintiffs were bound to take notice of the limitation upon his authority in this respect.

WANT FIFTY-FOOT STREETS.

Corona Property Owners Appeal to Board of Estimate.

At the urgent request of property owners and real estate operators in the section of North Corona bounded by Astoria and Jackson Avenues, Fifty-first and Forty-fifth Streets, the Queens Topographical Bureau has completed an amended final map for the district.

The map was made to provide a layout for the streets in the district so developments could proceed. When this section was first laid out by owners and developers the streets were fifty feet wide.

When the first final map of the district was submitted to the Board of Estimate for adoption the engineers insisted that all the streets extending from Jackson Avenue to Astoria Avenue should be sixty feet wide.

This was opposed by Borough President Connolly and property owners because a number of the streets had been improved with buildings. More than a year's controversy has resulted and meantime many dwellings have been built.

Recently an inspection of the district was made by engineers of the Board of Estimate, together with engineers of Queens, when it was found that if the sixty-foot width was insisted upon the city would have to pay damages of $100,000.

The engineers of the Board of Estimate were unwilling to assume the responsibility of recommending the placing on the city of so great an amount of damage, so they agreed to the lay-out proposed by the Queens engineers and residents of the district.

The revised maps were placed in the hands of Borough President Connolly and will be forwarded to the Board of Estimate. Their adoption is practically assured because of the approval of the engineers of the board.

With this question settled, it is believed by contractors there will be a new building boom in the district.

Sale at Manhattan Beach.

Approximately 200 of the lots at Manhattan Beach that are richest in speculative potentialities are to be sold at absolute auction sale early this Autumn, for whatever price they will bring. The lots to be sold are situated directly at the terminal station of the Long Island Railroad and along the line of the Sheepshead Bay trolley car system, with frontages on West End Avenue, Shore Boulevard, Oriental Boulevard, Hampton Avenue, Amherst Street, Beaumont Street, and Emmons Avenue, the latter having an additional frontage on Sheepshead Bay.

The West End Avenue lots comprise all the remaining vacant land in the business section of Manhattan Beach, in the location of the Long Island Railroad Terminal, and will be sold in plots or single lots for improvement with buildings to contain stores and two floors above, which type of structure is not subject to the laws of the Tenement House Department, as it does not provide occupation by three families.

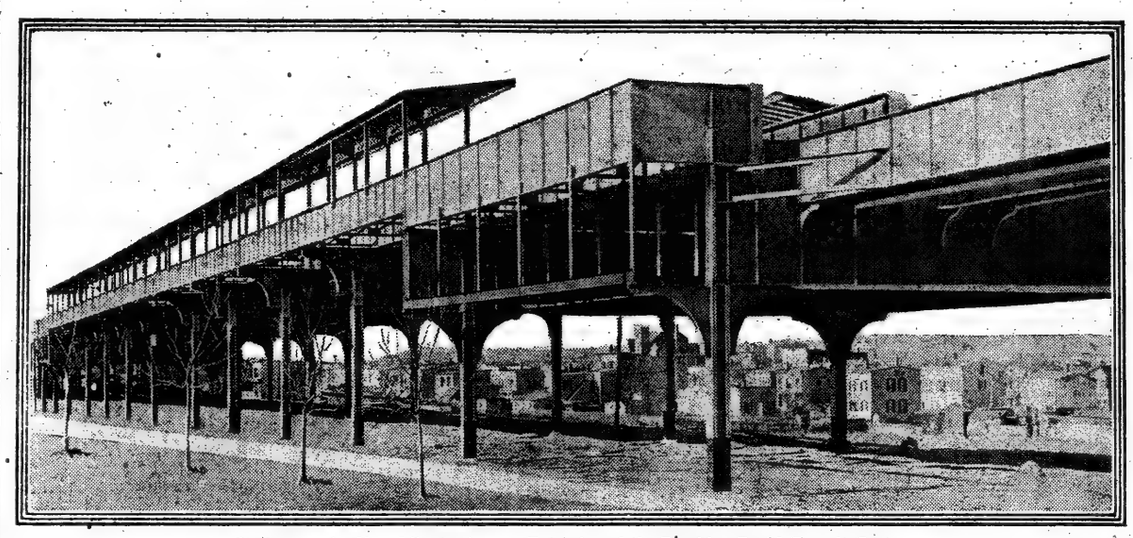
The lots in the block bounded by Shore Boulevard and Hampton Avenue, Amherst and Beaumont Streets will be sold in plots of two lots and can be improved with bungalows costing as low as $3,500. The lots on Emmons Avenue extending to and fronting on Sheepshead Bay are unrestricted and are to be sold in plots of one lot each.

More Ground for Krug's Hotel.

Frank P. Krug, whose hotel became famous during the automobile races for the Vanderbilt Cup as "Krug's corner," has bought a plot in the Boulevard section of Mineola adjoining his hotel, for the purpose of making structural improvements and enlarging his grounds. It has a large frontage on Jericho Turnpike.

NEW RAPID TRANSIT LINE IN BOROUGH OF QUEENS TO BE OPENED THIS MONTH

Liberty Avenue Extension of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit System, Two Miles Long, Will Open Up a New Territory to Factory Development and Home Building.



Station on the New Liberty Avenue Extension of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit System.

There is every indication that the new Liberty Avenue elevated extension of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company's system from the city line, Brooklyn, through Woodhaven and Morris Park to Lefferts Avenue, Richmond Hill, will be opened to the public on or before Sept. 15.

This new line, which will add about two miles of line or four miles of track to the present system, is destined to open up a new territory to development and furnish quick and easy access to the heart of the city.

Plans have been arranged by prominent residents of the section for an elaborate celebration upon the inauguration of train service.

Discussing the importance of the new line, John Adikes, Chairman of the Transit Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the Borough of Queens, who is a resident of Jamaica, said yesterday: "The great value of this new elevated line can be appreciated when it is realized that it will give a five-cent fare to a large part of the Fourth Ward, which alone has an area greater than the entire Borough of the Bronx.

"It will develop this section for the erection of two and three family houses that will accommodate the thrifty class of people who are anxious to own their own homes, and who, as valuable citizens, constitute an appreciable asset to the community.

"A tract of forty acres was recently purchased by a large development company for the erection of about 400 two-family houses. There are thousands of acres available in this section for a similar character of development."

Mr. Adikes believes that it is of the utmost importance that surface lines should be established as feeders or extensions to the Liberty Avenue line; one extension over Broadway into Jamaica; the other in a southerly direction, so planned as to tap the Aqueduct and South Ozone Park sections.

He believes this is important because South Ozone Park is a section that has been developed with small homes by people who work in Brooklyn and New York. According to Mr. Adikes, the Brooklyn Rapid Transit is now favorably considering the building of such trolley extensions with transfer privileges.

Robert W. Higbie, former President of the Queens Chamber of Commerce, said: "Two things have been accomplished by the building of the Liberty Avenue elevated extension. First, there has been created a real market not only for real estate but for buildings—that at least one hundred dwellings are now being built, and that several hundred are arranged for.

"The cost of these homes will vary from $5,000 to $7,500 apiece. Second, the actual advance in values will more than equal the cost of the road, this being true even before the trains are in actual operation, so that the prospects for the immediate future of values are highly promising."

The Liberty Avenue elevated extension is 2.16 miles long, has two tracks for local service and one track for express service and will be operated by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, thus giving a five-cent fare to the large territory in the Fourth Ward of Queens Borough south of the Atlantic Avenue Division of the Long Island Railroad, over the elevated lines in Brooklyn and across the Williamsburg, Manhattan, and Brooklyn Bridges to lower Manhattan. Later, when the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Subway is finished through Broadway, Manhattan, passengers will be carried as far as Fifty-ninth Street.

The erection of the steel has been completed for some time, and the station finish cantracts and laying of rails are now completed, so that trains can be operated from Richmond Hill, Morris Park, and Woodhaven to Park Row.

The estimated time of travel with express service through Brooklyn is twenty-eight minutes from Park Row to Richmond Hill. Stations will be located at Hudson Street, Boyd Avenue, Rockaway Boulevard, Oxford Avenue, Greenwood Avenue, and Lefferts Avenue.

BIG ASSESSMENT LEVY.

Sewer Improvements That Will Cost the Taxpayers Millions of Dollars.

Owners throughout Manhattan are becoming seriously alarmed over what is claimed to be an unprecedented, and in some cases unwarranted, amount of sewer improvement work now in progress.

The first intimation of the trouble and expense that are to be foisted on property owners in various sections of the city came with the completion of a sewer in West Thirty-eighth Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, and a subsequent extraordinary assessment levy for the work.

The sewer improvement work wasn't the only thing that worried property owners in and around Thirty-eighth Street, although the general complaint is that even this work isn't necessary, but with the street opening came many orders for the installation of receiving basins, sidewalk repairs, and the removal of sidewalk encroachments. The orders for the installation of receiving basins on Thirty-eighth Street were so numerous and the complaints so severe that Acting Borough President Ralph Folks has ordered an investigation and will hold a hearing on the matter in the near future.

The proposed sewer work is so very extensive that it affects practically every section of the city.

Sale of Unused Streets.

Through the efforts of Borough President Connolly the Board of Estimate has just given its sanction to a proposed amendment to the State Constitution changing conditions in relation to the abandonment of old and unused highways, and the representatives of the Corporation Counsel's office at the Constitutional Convention have been instructed to urge the adoption of the new provision upon the convention at Albany. The provision will be of great benefit to every section of the city, but especially to Queens.

BANKS AND REAL ESTATE.

Their Relation Defined by Stoddard Jess of Los Angeles.

At the recent convention of the National Association of Real Estate Exchanges Stoddard Jess, Vice President of the First National Bank of Los Angeles, discussing the relation of the bank to the real estate man, said:

"The business of the real estate man and the banker is in some ways closely affiliated. The real estate man, by bringing in new people, increases the clientele of the bank, and consequently increases the amount of funds on deposit and under the control of the banker.

"On the other hand, the banker, in meeting the desires of the real estate man by loaning as freely as conditions will permit, after keeping the cornerstone of prosperity intact, makes it easier for the real estate man to interest his prospective customers and to effect sales.

"Each in doing his duty proves helpful to the other. The real estate men and the bankers should do effective team work that will make for the upbuilding and development of both city and country along right lines.

"Let the real estate men plan and develop, actuated by an inspiration to achieve rather than to get and ever mindful of the effect that the character of the development will have on the future.

"Let the bankers co-operate and encourage development to the extent that conservation will permit, ever remembering that the business of the real estate man promotes activity and that activity brings prosperity to all."

A Long Sidewalk.

The annual product of bricks in the United States is 25,000,000,000. This is enough to lay a five-foot sidewalk eight times around the world.

$70,000 GATEWAY AND CHAPEL PLANNED BY TEMPLE EMANU-EL

The officers of Temple Emanu-El, Forty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, are carrying out an important improvement to the Salem Fields Cemetery property, Cypress Hills, Long Island.

A new executive building is to be erected, consisting of an imposing gateway, executive offices, Superintendent's house, and a small chapel, to seat 150 persons.

The building, which is to be constructed of granite, will be of monumental character, and will form a dignified and impressive entrance to the cemetery property.

It will be located in the northwest corner of Jamaica Avenue and Kills Path Road, and built from plans by Percy W. Darbyshire of Manhattan, who estimates the cost at about $70,000. The work is being carried on under the supervision of the Cemetery Committee, which consists of Moses H. Moses, Chairman; Daniel Guggenheim, and William Spiegelberg.



New Structure Will Form Gateway to Salem Fields Cemetery in Borough of Queens.

NEW TRANSIT LINES.

How They Help Building and Increase Real Estate Values.

Discussing realty market conditions and the effect of the new Sea Beach rapid transit line on values in the territory within easy walking distance of the various subway stations, William Sugarman, President of the Alco Building Company, which developed Mapleton Park, said yesterday:

"It does not take an expert in realty values to see that this subway has already placed the real estate adjacent to it in the same relative position as the New York subway did for realty along its line when it was first extended into the Bronx and later into Washington Heights.

"Although transit improvement is not the only factor in making for enhanced valuation, it is of course the one important prerequisite; the railroads have made this nation the great country which it is today, and similarly the subways are quickly making New York City the leading metropolis of the world.

"Considering the fact that Mapleton Park has in the last three years shown an increase of 600 in the number of private dwellings erected, and an increase in its business section from a few stores to twenty-two blocks of store and flat property, and this with a transit service to Manhattan that exceeded sixty minutes, is it unreasonable to expect an enhancement of 50 per cent. or more in fee values throughout the entire section during the next twelve months with the running time to Park Row cut exactly in half?

"That buildings in Mapleton are following closely in the footsteps of those who figure prominently in the upbuilding of the Bronx and Washington Heights is evidenced by the sale of apartment houses recently, aggregating close to $100,000. Negotiations are also pending at present for a $300,000 loan to a Manhattan builder who proposes to erect four-story apartment houses in Mapleton Park, near the Twentieth Avenue station. These apartments will have every modern improvement, with a basic rental fee of $6.50 per room. These apartments will compare favorably with similar apartments in Washington Heights and the Bronx."

CONTRACTOR SUSTAINED.

Court Rules Against Francis H. Leggett & Co.

Justice Donnelly, in the Supreme Court, has denied the application of Francis H. Leggett & Co. for an order restraining the Degnon Contracting Company from entering upon the premises at Franklin and Varick Streets and underpinning a nine-story brick and stone building belonging to the firm.

The Degnon Company is constructing a section of the Seventh Avenue subway close to the building, and reinforcement for the foundations was necessary.

Justice Donnelly held in accordance with an Appellate Division ruling in 1902, when James E. March sought similarly to restrain a subway contractor. The higher court held that the plaintiff could be compensated, but that an important public work could not be halted.

Apartment Leases.

Pease & Elliman have rented for the Lahey Company an apartment in 114 East Seventy-first Street to Dr. Walter A. Griffin; an apartment in 104 East Fortieth Street to Dr. Henry C. Ferris; an apartment in 235 West Seventy-second Street for Alex J. Roux & Co., as agents, to Antonio D. Domenico, and for B. Crystal & Sons an apartment in 456 Riverside Drive, just north of 118th Street, to James W. Dunham.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased an apartment in the new building under construction at 122 East Seventy-sixth Street for Julius Tishman & Sons to Townsend Lawrence; also, an apartment in the new building at 114 East Eighty-fourth Street for De Courcy Brown to A. S. Keeler; an apartment in 287 Lexington Avenue to Mrs. Amy B. Smith, and an apartment in 157 East Eighty-first Street to J. W. McIntosh.

Bronx Churches to Cost $160,000.

Plans for two new churches and a parish house to be erected in the Borough of the Bronx at an aggregate cost of $160,000 were filed last week.

For the St. Rita's parish, the Rev. James P. O'Brien, pastor, an edifice to cost $70,000 will be erected on a plot 100 by 151.3, at the northeast corner of College Avenue and 145th Street.

For the Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, the Rev. D. Burke, pastor, a church to cost $70,000 is planned for the northeast corner of Belmont Avenue and 187th Street, and a brick dwelling costing $20,000 has been designed for a site on 189th Street, near St. Ann's Avenue, for the Rev. John J. Boyle, pastor of St. Luke's Church.

Removing Stumps.

The German method of removing stumps is simpler and less dangerous than our way. They bore a hole in the stump and pour into it equal parts of nitric and sulphuric acids. After a few weeks the largest stumps of hardwood are eaten by the acid and easily crumbled with a pick.

REMOVAL OF ASHES AND TRADE WASTE

Taxpayers Co-operating with Commissioner Fetherston to Solve the Problem.

DEPARTMENT'S HANDS TIED

Right of the Street Cleaning Department to Charge for Trade Waste Removal Questioned.

Taxpayers have taken hold of the situation affecting the removal of trade waste, and as a preliminary to the solution of this problem are co-operating with Commissioner Fetherston of the Street Cleaning Department.

Joint action by the Building Managers' Association and the Real Estate Board of New York was taken last week and a conference held, to which Commissioner Fetherston was invited. Besides the Commissioner there were present at the conference R. E. Martin, President of the Building Managers' Association; Laurence M. D. McGuire, President of the Real Estate Board; Richard R. Chittick, Executive Secretary of the Real Estate Board; Charles J. Campbell, attorney for the Hotel Association of New York, and A. W. Warner.

Mr. Martin, acting as Chairman, pointed out to the Commissioner that whether or not the department was legally right in declining to remove ashes as well as trade waste from commercial buildings, the committee believed that the existing situation was morally wrong and was resulting in discrimination as between taxpayers.

The Commissioner stated that the department's hands were at the present tied owing to the injunction restraining him from delivering certain waste to the barges of the contracting firm of Dailey & Ivins, who hold the contract for removing such refuse.

Some discussion was held as to whether, if Chapter 500, Laws of 1915, which gives the Commissioner the right to charge for removing trade waste, were enforced it should not be applied to all forms of waste, both household and commercial. The Commissioner stated that in accordance with the present contract between the city and Dailey & Ivins he did not believe he had authority, even if the Board of Estimate appropriated funds, to make other contracts for disposal of ashes, &c., during the life of the Dailey & Ivins contract. In other words, he felt that the present contract obligated him to make all disposals to Dailey & Ivins.

The committee thought it unlikely that a court of equity would so rule. The Commissioner said that he was trying to make certain arrangements which might meet the situation, and which he hoped would prove satisfactory both to the city and to all taxpayers concerned.

The committee decided to look further into the matter, with a view to appearing before the Board of Estimate at its next meeting on Sept. 17.

THE WESTCHESTER MARKET.

Good Demand for Small Dwellings at Moderate Prices.

Discussing the prospects of the Fall market for suburban property in Westchester County, L. Ward Prince, Secretary of the Scarsdale Estates, said yesterday: "We have been flooded with inquiries for houses to rent. Most of the requests so far have been for moderate cost houses, running from $25 to $100 per month, but there has been a goodly sprinkle of demands for more expensive ones.

"This active rental market so early in the season is usually a forerunner of a good market for sales later in the season. People do not find what they want for rent and are often induced to buy, especially since the terms of buying throughout most sections of the suburban zone have been made so very easy.

"It is undoubtedly true that a man can get a good deal more for his money now than he could a year or two ago. We have just recently sold a cottage of seven rooms with two baths at $8,500 on a 100-foot plot of ground. This place would have cost fully 15 per cent. more a season or two ago.

"A goodly percentage of our inquirers are actually renting and buying, which gives us every reason for believing that the Fall has something worth while in store."

New Fireproof Construction.

George and Edward Blum have filed in the Tenement House Department plans for a seven-story fireproof apartment house, situated on the southwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and 140th Street, on a plot 99.11 by 125, for the Surety Land Company, of which Henry Mandel is Secretary.

It is the intention in this building to use the metal lumber system of long-span construction, which makes it possible to build a fireproof house at less cost than has heretofore been possible, using the ordinary cinder concrete arches.

This system has been largely used in Western cities, but this is believed to be the first time that it has been adapted to New York conditions, as it necessarily requires New Department of the Building Department.

APARTMENT HOUSE DIRECTORY

LISTED FROM ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE NEW YORK TIMES

MANHATTAN—EAST SIDE.

SIX ROOMS.

17th St., Livingston Place, 17. $500.
Superintendent on premises.
42d St., 225 East. $420-$456.
D. Berlin Renting Agency, B'way, 1623d St.
53d St., Park Av., 383. $2,400.
D. L. Eilliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
53d St., 27 East. $1,200-$1,800.
Harris & Vaughan, 569 5th Av.
76th St., 112 East. $1,800.
D. L. Eilliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
81st St., 257 East. $900-$1,140.
D. L. Eilliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
81st St., 171 East. $480.
Superintendent on premises.
81st St., n. w. corner Park Av. $800.
Apply on premises.
89th St., Madison Av., 1,219. $840.
Owner on premises.
93d St., Park Av., 1,155. $1,300-$1,400.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.
125th St. and Madison Av. $360-$450.
W. F. Fuerst, 87 Nassau St.
138th St., Madison Av., 2,032. $384-$420.
W. F. Fuerst, 87 Nassau St.

SEVEN ROOMS.

17th St., Livingston Place, 17. $2,200.
Superintendent on premises.
53d St., 122 East. $1,200.
Hermon L. R. Edgar, 61 Nassau St.
53d St., Madison Av., 500. $2,500.
D. Robinson, C. S. Brown Co., 10 E. 45th.
53d St., 123 East. $2,980-$2,250.
Moore & Wyckoff, 546 5th Av.
53d St., Park Av., 333. $2,800.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
73d St., 122 East. $1,800-$2,200.
Douglas Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
76th St., cor. Madison Av. $1,600-$1,800.
Brooke & Georger, 29 West 34th St.
81st St., n. w. corner Park Av. $1,000.
Apply on premises.
82d St., Park Av., 955. $2,400.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.
82d St., 142 East. $480-$600.
Froman & Taubert, 1,230 Lexington Av.
83d St., Park Av., 951. $1,700.
Douglas Elliman & Co., 421 Mad. Av.
86th St., 53 East. $900.
Everett M. Seixas Co., 507 5th Av.
86th St., 120 East. $720.
Duff & Conger, 86th St. and Madison Av.
87th St., 56-60 East. $1,100.
Owner, on premises.
87th St., Madison Av., 1,186. $1,200.
Everett M. Seixas Co., 507 5th Av.
87th St., Madison Av., 1,190. $1,020-$1,600.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
88th St., Madison Av., 1,220. $1,700.
Duff & Conger, Madison Av., cor. 86th St.
89th St., Madison Av., 1,246. $480-$720.
Duff & Conger, Madison Av., cor. 86th St.
90th St., Madison Av., 1,201. $2,100.
Duff & Conger, Madison Av., cor. 86th St.
92d St., 140 East. $750.
Agent, on premises.
98d St., Madison Av., 1,226. $1,320.
Duff & Conger, Madison Av., cor. 86th St.
94th St., Madison Av. $840-$1,320.
Duff & Conger, Madison Av., cor. 86th St.
94th St., Park Av., 1,196. $300.
Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St.
96th St., 58-66 East. $444-$540.
Duff & Conger, Madison Av., cor. 86th St.
96th St., 71 East. $840.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 30 East 42d St.
124th St., 23 East. $65.
Goodwin & Goodwin, 123d St. & Lenox Av.
134th St., 29 East. $65-$70.
Goodwin & Goodwin, 123d St. & Lenox Av.
137th St., 3 East. $80.
Apply on premises.

MANHATTAN—WEST SIDE.

SIX ROOMS.

88th St., 100 West. $420.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 W. 72d St.
88th St., 330 West. $1,400-$1,800.
A. J. Herman, 250 W. 88th St.
88th St., 345 West. $1,400.
Mark Rafalsky, 56 W. 45th St.
88th St., West End Av., 575. $1,500-$1,800.
Mark Rafalsky, 56 W. 45th St.
89th St., 216 West. $1,400-$1,700.
J. Axelrod, 209 W. 72d St.
90th St., 251 West. $1,500.
Morewood Realty Hold. Co., 215 W. 89th.
90th St., 137 West. $372.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 W. 62d St.
91st St., 152 West. $480-$540.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
92d St., 7 West. $720-$840.
Sharp & Co., 2,619 Broadway.
92d St., 304 West. $1,300.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
92d St., Central Park West, 320. $1,000.
Ewing, Bacon & Henry, 101 Park Av.
92d St., West End Av., 945. $1,500-$1,850.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
92d St., 779 West. $540-$600.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway & 80th St.
93d St., 37-43 West. $1,000.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway & 80th St.
94th St., 319 West. $365.
Supt. on premises.
95th St., 330 West. $60.
Goodwin & Goodwin, 123d St. & Lenox Av.
95th St., 350 West. $45-$65.
Apply on premises.
95th St., 22 Riverside Drive. $1,000-$1,400.
Thomas J. O'Reilly, B'way & 100th St.
98th St., 44 West. $900-$1,200.
Frederick Zittel & Sons, Broadway & 79th.
97th St., 209 West. $780.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway & 80th St.
97th St., 229 West. $1,050.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
97th St., 305 West. $600-$840.
Slawson & Hobbs, 165 W. 72d St.
98th St., 315 West. $1,000.
Earle & Calhoun, Broadway and 72d St.
97th St., 771 West End Av. $1,400-$1,600.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 W. 45th St.
98th St., 2,162 Broadway. $360.
Supt. on premises.
98th St., 251 West. $1,000-$1,300.
Frederick Zittel & Sons, B'way & 79th.
98th St., 752 West End Av. $1,500-$1,600.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
98th St., 280 Riverside Drive. $1,300.
Associated Properties, Inc., 334 Fifth Av.
99th St., 216 West. $840.
Sharp & Co., Broadway, cor. 99th St.
99th St., 244 West. $780-$840.
Sharp & Co., Broadway, cor. 99th St.
99th St., 280 West End Av. $1,400.
Frederick Zittel & Sons, B'way and 79th.
100th St., 190 West. $360-$420.
Sharp & Co., Broadway, cor. 99th St.
100th St., 817 West End Av. $1,400.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
101st St., 215 West. $1,300-$1,500.
Calder, Nassoit & Lanning, 105th & B'way.
101st St. and West End Av. $1,600.
Frederick Zittel & Sons, B'way & 79th St.
102d St., 235 West. $840.
Sharp & Co., Broadway, cor. 99th St.
102d St., Central Park West. $720-$1,000.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 99th St.
103d St., 138 West. $636.
Sharp & Co., Broadway, cor. 99th St.
103d St., 205 West. $720.
H. Schwegler, 3,507 Broadway.
104th St., 260 West. $1,200-$1,450.
Calder, Nassoit & Lanning, 105th & B'way.
105th St., 149 West. $630-$692.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 W. 72d St.
107th St., 203 West. $840-$960.
Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av.
108th St., 3 West. $600.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
108th St., 255 West. $1,000.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
109th St., 312 West. $840.
Louis Kempner & Co., 2,443 Broadway.
110th St., 121 West. $70.
Apply on premises.
110th St., 187 West. $660.
Louis Schlechter, 217 West 110th St.
110th St., 515 West. $1,100.
Earle & Calhoun, Broadway and 72d St.
110th St., 527 West. $1,000-$1,200.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
110th St., Cathedral Parkway, 214. $1,150.
Agent, on premises.
110th St., 7th Av. West. $1,000.
E. F. Fuerst, 87 Nassau St.
111th St., 52s West. $900.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
111th St., 532 West. $720-$900.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
111th St., 606 West. $1,020.
Agent on premises.
112th St., 542 West. $1,000.
W. P. Sheridan, 549 Riverside Drive.
112th St., Riverside Drive, 400. $75-$100.
Calder, Nassoit & Lan g, B'way & 105th.
113th St., 518 West. $780-$900.
M. Raymond, 507 W. 113th St.
113th St., 601 West. $1,100.
Morewood Realty Hold. Co., 601 W. 113th.
113th St., 605 West.
Joseph Atz, 30 Church St.
113th St., 622 West. $780.
Wood-Dolson Co., B'way and 80th St.
115th St., 612 West. $780-$840.
Sharp & Co., Broadway, corner 99th St.
115th St., 620 West. $900.
F. Zittel & Sons, Broadway and 79th St.
116th St., 616 West. $720.
Earle & Calhoun, Broadway and 72d St.
116th St., 606 West. $1,200.
Earle & Calhoun, B'way and 72d St.
116th St., Morningside Drive, 54. $640-$900.
Sharp & Co., Broadway and 99th St.
117th St., 352 West. $540.
Supt. on premises.
117th St., 355 West. $540.
Supt. on premises.
118th St., 416 West. $750.
George Schwegler, 3,507 Broadway.
118th St., 420 West. $65.
Apply on premises.
118th St., Morningside Av., 40. $720-$840.
H. C. Coleman, on premises.
119th St., Claremont Av., 49. $900.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
120th St., 417 West. $600-$900.
Wood-Dolson Co., B'way and 80th St.
120th St., 423 West. $1,200.
Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av.
120th St., Amsterdam Av. $1,200.
Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av.
121st St., Seventh Av., 2,031. $516.
Willis, 125 West 116th St.
122d St., 620 West. $75-$91-$76.
Goodwin & Goodwin, 123d St. & Lenox Av.
122d St., Morningside Av. $720.
Agent on premises.
123d St., 3,100 Broadway. $660-$720.
Apply on premises.
124th St., 509 West. $540.
Wilcox & Shelton, 2,107 Seventh Av.
124th St., 3,117 Broadway. $720.
E. O. Simonson, 100 Broadway.
125th St. and Broadway, 3,132-4. $360.
Wood-Dolson Co., B'way & 80th St.
125th St., Claremont Av., 182. $480.
Wood-Dolson Co., B'way & 80th St.
125th St., 181 Claremont Av., $600.
Malcolm E. Smith & Co., 34th & Madison.
127th St., 191 Claremont Av. $540.
Supt. on premises.
127th St., 113 West. $55.
Goodwin & Goodwin, 123d St. & Lenox.
127th St., 127 West. $800.
W. P. Sheridan, 549 Riverside Drive.
127th St. and Riverside Drive. $720.
J. J. Peugnet, 552 Riverside Drive.
127th St., 200 Claremont Av. $780.
M. M. Hayward & Co., B'way & 100th.
135th St. and Riverside Drive. $660.
Wood-Dolson Co., B'way & 80th St.
136th St., 611 West. $600.
Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av.
136th St., 611 West. $55.
Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av.
138th St., 501 West. $55.
Goodwin & Goodwin, 123d and Lenox Av.
138th St., Amsterdam Av., 1,530. $45-$50.
Goodwin & Goodwin, 123d and Lenox Av.
139th St., 640 West. $60-$75.
Calder, Nassoit & Lanning, B'way, 105th.
139th St., 602 West. $600.
Kent & Sharrott, 2,808 Broadway.
140th St., 235 West. $420.
Henry London, 302 Broadway.
140th St. and Broadway. $660.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
140th St., Hamilton Place, 61. $680.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
141st St., 476 West. $540.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
141st St., 610 West. $885.
Frederick Zittel & Sons, B'way, 79th St.
142d St., 547 West.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
143d St., Broadway, 3,495. $1,000.
Durham Realty Corp'n, 200 5th Av.
143d St., 538 West. $720.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
143d St., 561 West. $600.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
143d St., Broadway, 3,505. $950.
G. Schwegler, 3,507 Broadway.
143d St., Convent Av., 310. $720.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
143d St., Hamilton Place. $750.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
144th St., 500 West. $600-$660.
Frederick Zittel & Sons, B'way & 79th St.
144th St., 560 West. $660.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
144th St., 585 West. $55.
Goodwin & Goodwin, 123d St. & Lenox Av.
144th St. and Riverside Drive. $720-$900.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
144th St. and Broadway. $780.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
148th St., Riverside Drive, 706. $900-$1,000.
Calder, Nassoit & Lan'g, B'way & 105th.
149th St., Broadway, 3,609. $50.
Apply on premises.
149th St., 563 West. $720.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
150th St., 609 West. $720.
Superintendent, on premises.
150th St., Convent Av. $480.
Wood-Dolson & Co., Broadway & 80th St.
150th St., Riverside Drive, 725. $1,000.
R. M. Silverman, on premises.
151st St. and Broadway, 3657. $1,050.
Loton H. Slawson Co., 171 Madison Av.
151st St., 535 West. $660.
Superintendent, on premises.
152d St., 610 West. $600.
Superintendent, on premises.
153d St., Colonial Parkway, 393. $60 month.
Samuel Green, 45 West 34th St.
160th St., 501 Washington Av., 35. $900.
Chas. Berlin Rent'g Agency, B'way & 162d.
162d St., 545 West. $30 month.
Goodwin & Goodwin, 123d St. & Lenox Av.
162d St., 506 West. $55 month.
Goodwin & Goodwin, 123d St. & Lenox Av.
163d St., Fort Washington Av., 97.
Kempe & Co., Broadway & 37th St.
164th St., Broadway, 3,819. $60 month.
Goodwin & Goodwin, 123d St. & Lenox Av.
165th St., Broadway, 3,875. $60 month.
Goodwin & Goodwin, 123d St. & Lenox Av.
170th St., Ft. Washington Av., 251. $900.
Knap & Wasson, 4,249 Broadway.
177th St., Fort Washington Av., 365. $780.
Knap & Wasson, 4,249 Broadway.
178th St., Audubon Av., 248. $600-$660.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
179th St., Pinehurst Av., 45. $720.
Apply on premises.
179th St., St. Nicholas Av., 1,364. $540.
Apply on premises.
180th St., Fort Washington Av., 435. $480.
Agent on premises.
181st St., 720 West.
Knap & Wasson, 4,249 Broadway.
181st St., northwest cor. Northern Av. $840.
Apply on premises.
190th St., 141 West.
Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av.

SEVEN ROOMS.

56th St., 207 West. $1,880.
Moore & Wyckoff, 546 Fifth Av.
62d St., Park Av., 550. $1,100-$1,750.
Real Estate Mgmt. Co., Broadway & 98th.
64th St., Central Park West. $2,500-$2,800.
Mgr. on premises.
69th St., 1 West. $1,000-$1,200.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
74th St., Broadway, 2,131. $1,100.
Supt. on premises.
75th St., 57 West. $1,200-$2,000.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
75th St., 102 West. $1,000-$1,500.
Sharp & Co., 2,619 Broadway.
76th St., 60 West. $1,200 up.
Daniel Buckley, 253 Columbus Av.
77th St., 172 West. $780.
Everett M. Seixas, 507 Fifth Av.
78th St., east side of Broadway. $2,800.
Paterno Bros., 601 W. 115th St.
79th St., 307 West. $1,500.
George Rosenfeld Co., 51 East 42d St.
79th St., 302 West. $1,200.
Supt. on premises.
79th St., 315 West. $1,100.
Office on premises.
79th St., 316 West. $1,700-$1,800.
E. S. Brickner, 140 W. 79th St.
79th St., West End Av., 391. $1,250.
E. S. Slawson Co., 171 Madison Av.
80th St., 163 West. $720.
Everett M. Seixas, 507 Fifth Av.
81st St., N. E. cor. West End Av. $1,700.
Mgr. on premises.
81st St., 255 West. $1,200.
Derschuch & Co., 150 Broadway.
83d St., 1 West. $1,300.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 W. 72d St.
83d St., 9 West. $1,200.
George A. Bowman, 121 W. 42d St.
83d St., 233 West. $1,300.
D. Robinson, C. S. Brown Co., 10 E.45th St.
83d St., 922 West. $1,800-$1,400.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway & 80th St.
84th St., cor. Broadway.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 W. 45th St.
84th St., West End Av., 500. $2,400.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 W. 45th St.
85th St., 206 West. $660.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 W. 72d St.
85th St., 2,333 Broadway. $480-$720.
Henry London, 302 Broadway.
86th St., 310 West. $2,100-$2,600.
Loton H. Slawson Co., 171 Madison Av.
86th St. & Broadway, $2,100.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway & 80th St.
87th St., 50-63 West. $780.
Lewis B Preston, 165 Broadway.
88th St., 54-66 West. $540.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway & 80th St.
88th St., 182 West. $660.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 W. 72d St.
88th St., 250 West. $900.
H. A. Herman, 250 West 88th St.
88th St., west End Av. $2,200.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 W. 45th St.
89th St., 216 West. $1,600-$2,000.
J. Axelrod, 200 West 72d St.
90th St., 121 West. $480-$576.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
91st St., 152 West. $540-$680.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway & 80th St.
91st St., 252 West. $900.
Supt. on premises.
91st St., 2,465 Broadway. $840.
Apply to Supt.
92d St., 3 West. $960.
Kent & Sharrott, 2,808 Broadway.
92d St., 4 West. $900-$1,000.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
92d St., 7 West. $840-$900.
Sharp & Co., 2,619 Broadway.
92d St., 90 West. $480.
Apply on premises.
92d St., 304 West. $1,500.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
92d St., West End Av., 645. $1,300-$2,000.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
93d St., 37-43 West. $1,300.
C. Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway & 80th St.
93d St., 309 West. $75.
Goodwin & Goodwin, 123d St. & Lenox.
93d St., 325 West. $900-$1,100.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway & 80th St.
93d St., Central Park West, 327. $1,100.
Sharp & Co., Broadway, cor 99th St.
93d St., Riverside Drive, 202. $1,500.
J. Axelrod, 200 West 72d St.
94th St., 414 West. $1,050.
Apply on premises.
94th St., 319 West. $1,200.
Superintendent, on premises.
95th St., 330 West. $77.
Goodwin & Goodwin, 123d and Lenox Av.
96th St., 25 West. $1,200.
J. Loewenwald, 611 West 114th St.
96th St., West End Av. $740.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
97th St., Central Park West, 375. $540.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
97th St., 209 West. $900.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
97th St., 226 West. $1,400-$1,600.
Apply on premises.
97th St., 305 West. $840.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
97th St., 315 West. $1,200.
Earle & Calhoun, Broadway and 72d St.
97th St., West End Av., 749. $1,500-$1,900.
F. L. Fisher, 148 West 72d St.
97th St., West End Av., 771. $1,900-$2,000.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
97th St., Riverside Drive, 244.
Real Estate Mgt. Co., B'way and 98th St.
98th St., 220 West. $1,500-$1,900.
Apply on premises.
98th St., 315 West. $1,200-$1,400.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
99th St., 304 West. $900.
C. C. Parck, 23 West 101st St.
99th St., 309 West. $1,500.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.
99th St., 315 West. $720-$1,400.
Du Bois & Taylor, 3,551 Broadway.
99th St., Riverside Drive, 264. $1,300-$1,500.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
99th St., Riverside Drive, 270. $1,600-$1,700.
C. Berlin Renting Agcy., B'way and 162d.
99th St., West End Av., 808. $1,850.
Edwin S. Brickner, on premises.
100th St., 314 West. $1,400-$1,500.
Sharp & Co., Broadway, cor. 99th St.
100th St., West End Av., 817. $1,400.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
101st St., West End Av., 640. $1,200 up.
C. S. Kohler, 901 Columbus Av.
101st St., West End Av., 841. $900.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
102d St., 205 West. $480-$540.
Sharp & Co., Broadway, cor. 99th St.
102d St., Central Park West, 418. $1,100.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
102d St., 235 West. $1,000-$1,500.
Sharp & Co., Broadway, corner 99th St.
102d St., and Riverside Drive. $1,800-$2,100.
Calder, Nassoit & Lanning, 105th & B'way
103d St., 108 West. $540-$600.
Apply on premises.
103d St., 203 West. $500.
Apply on premises.
104th St., 895 West End Av. $2,200.
Paterno Bros., 601 West 115th St.
105th St., Central Pk. West, 448. $900-$1,200.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway & 80th St.
106th St., 150 West. $1,000-$1,200.
Apply on premises.
107th St., 205-211 West. $660-$720.
W. P. Sheridan, 549 Riverside Drive.
108th St. and Broadway. $1,600.
Murdock Realty Corp., on premises.
108th St., Central Park West, 418. $1,300.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway & 80th St.
109th St., 300 West. $1,200-$1,600.
Hyde & Snyder, on premises.
109th St., 301 West. $1,000-$1,400.
J. Romaine Brown Co., 299 Madison Av.
109th St., 312 West. $1,150.
Louis Kempner & Son, 2,443 Broadway.
109th St., 382 Riverside Drive. $1,400.
J. Romaine Brown Co., Mad. Av. & 41st.
110th St., 137 West. $1,200.
Louis Schlechter, 217 West 110th St.
110th St., 501 West. $1,000.
Supt. on premises.
110th St., 514 West. $1,200.
Earle & Calhoun, Broadway & 72d St.
110th St., 514 West. $1,350.
Earle & Calhoun, Broadway & 72d St.
110th St., 520 West. $1,100-$1,200.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
110th, cor. C. Park'y & 7th Av. $1,100-$1,200.
W. F. Fuerst, 87 Nassau St.
111th St., 140 West. $540.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway & 80th St.
111th St., 500 West. $640.
C. S. Kohler, 901 Columbus Av.
111th St., 528 West. $1,200.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway & 80th St.
111th St., 582 West. $1,200.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway & 80th St.
Charles E. Hames, on premises.
112th St., 56 West. $65.
Goodwin & Goodwin, 123d St. & Lenox Av.
113th St., 607 West. $1,700.
Morewood Realty Hold. Co., 601 W. 113th
113th St., 608 West. $1,400.
Owner on premises.
113th St., 622 West. $1,100.
A. Brandstein, on premises.
113th St., 622 West. $1,000-$1,100.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway & 80th St.
114th St., Broadway, 3,515. $1,800-$1,500.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 W. 72d St.
115th St., 509 West. $780.
J. Loewenwald, 611 W. 114th St.
115th St., 535 Riverside Dr. $2,100-$2,200.
Paterno Bros., Inc., 601 W. 115th St.
115th St., 629 West. $1,250.
D. Robinson, C. S. Brown, 10 E. 45th St.
116th St., 600 West. $1,700-$2,100.
Goodwin & Goodwin, 123d St. & Lenox Av.
116th St., 600 West. $1,700-$2,100.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162W. 72d St.
116th St., 606 West. $1,900.
Earle & Calhoun, Broadway & 72d St.
116th St., 616 West. $1,150.
Earle & Calhoun, Broadway & 72d St.
116th St., 630 West. $1,250.
Earle & Calhoun, Broadway & 72d St.
116th St., & 7th Av. $840.
Apply on premises.

MANHATTAN—WEST SIDE.

SEVEN ROOMS.

116th St., Claremont Av., 15. $1,200.
Earle & Calhoun, Broadway & 72d St.
116th St., Claremont Av., 25. $1,600.
Earle & Calhoun, Broadway & 72d St.
116th St., Morningside Drive West. $1,100.
Sharp & Co., Broadway, cor. 99th St.
119th St., Riverside Drive, 445. $1,500.
Earle & Calhoun, Broadway & 72d St.
118th St., 400 West. $900-$1,200.
W. A. Alexander, 303 Fifth Av.
118th St., 425 West. $900.
Apply on premises.
118th St., Morningside Av., 40. $960-$1,020.
H. C. Coleman, on premises.
119th St., Claremont Av., 49. $1,200.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
119th St., Manhattan Av., 444. $540.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
119th St., 468 Riverside Drive. $1,150.
Supt. on premises.
120th St., 372 West. $540.
Everett M. Seixas, 507 Fifth Av.
120th St., 100 Morningside Drive. $540 up.
C. S. Kohler, 901 Columbus Av.
121st St., at Broadway. $900-$1,200.
Owner on premises.
121st St., Morningside Dr, W. 88. $840-$1,200.
Calder, Nassoit & Lanning, 105th & B'way
122d St., 201 West. $480.
Duff & Brown Co., 1,717 Amsterdam Av.
122d St., 512 West. $65.
Goodwin & Goodwin, 123d St. & Lenox.
123d St., 3,100 Broadway. $780-$840.
Apply on premises.
124th St., 538 West. $600-$660.
Duff & Conger, 86th St. & Madison Av.
125th St., 527 Riverside Drive. $1,500.
Manager on premises.
127th St., Riverside Drive, 548.
W. P. Sheridan, 549 Riverside Drive.
127th St., Riverside Drive, 552. $900.
J. J. Peugnet. Agent on premises.
135th St., n. e. cor. B'way & 135th St. $1,100.
F. Zittel & Sons, Broadway & 79th St.
135th St. & Riverside Drive. $960.
Wood-Dolson Company, Broadway & 80th.
136th St., Riverside Drive, 567. $1,080.
Edgar A. Levy, 505 Fifth Av.
138th St., 301 West. $65.
Goodwin & Goodwin, 123d St., & Lenox.
138th St., 903 West. $780-$840.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
139th St., 602 West. $840.
Keck & Sharrott, 2,808 Broadway.
139th St., 640 West. $60-$75.
Calder, Nassoit & Lanning, 105th & B'way
140th St. & Broadway. $900.
Wood-Dolson Company, Broadway & 80th.
140th St., Hamilton Place, 61. $900.
Wood-Dolson Co. Broadway & 80th St.
141st St., 605 West. $780.
Supt. on premises.
142d St., 547 West. $900.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway & 80th St.
142d St., 601 West. $720-$900.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
142d St., 605 West. $720-$1,200.
143d St., 561 West. $840.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway & 80th St.
143d St., 561 West. $840.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway & 80th St.
143d St., 310 Convent Av. $1,100.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway & 80th St.
143d St., Amsterdam Av., 1,670. $660.
Apply on premises.
144th St., 560 West. $720-$780.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway & 80th St.
144th St., 565 West. $60-$75.
Goodwin & Goodwin, 123d St. & Lenox Av.
144th St. & Broadway, 3,131. $1,500.
Supt. on premises.
144th St., Broadway & 2,131. $1,800.
Supt. on premises.
145th St., 102 East. $1,800-$1,500.
Sharp & Co., 2,619 Broadway.
146th St. & West End Av., s. w. cor.
Supt. on premises.
147th St., 172 West. $1,500.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 W. 72d St.
149th St., 172 West. $1,500.
Earle & Calhoun, B'way & 72d St.
149th St., 307 West. $1,500-$1,700.
George Rosenfeld, 51 East 42d St.
149th St., 316 West. $900-$2,200.
Edwin S. Brickner, 140 West 79th St.
149th St., 891 West End Av. $1,500.
Loton H. Slawson Co., 171 Madison Av.
150th St., northeast cor. West End Av. $2,700.
Manager on premises.
151st St., 35 Manhattan Square.
Superintendent on premises.
152d St., 250. $1,000-$1,800.
Loton H. Slawson Co., 171 Madison Av.
153d St., 1 West. $1,100-$1,300.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
153d St., 71 West. $1,000.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
153d St., 262 West. $1,300-$1,400.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
153d St., 320 Riverside St. $1,800.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
154th St., 294 Central Park W. $1,200-$1,800.
Superintendent on premises.
154th St., 520 West. $1,100-$1,150.
Louis Kempner & Son, 2,443 Broadway.
154th St., cor. Broadway. $2,400.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
154th St., 509 West End Av. $2,000.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
155th St., 542 West. $1,000-$1,200.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
155th St., 720 West. $1,100-$1,500.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
156th St., 120 West.
George J. Bowman, 121 West 42d St.
156th St., 320 West. $2,400-$3,200.
Loton H. Slawson Co., 171 Madison Av.
157th St., 330 West. $2,400.
P. L. Fisher Co., Broadway and 98th St.
158th St., 13 West. $700.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
158th St., 64-66 West. $720.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
158th St., 845 West. $1,800-$2,500.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
159th St., 252 West. $2,200.
Morewood Realty Hold. Co., 251 W. 89th St.
160th St., 225 West. $1,800-$2,500.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
160th St. and Broadway. $2,400.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
161st St., 9 West. $980-$1,100.
Real Estate Man. Co., B'way & 98th St.
161st St., 252 West. $1,100.
Apply on premises.
161st St., 190 Riverside Drive. $2,800.
Pease & Elliman, 340 West 72d St.
162d St., 230 Central Park West. $1,600.
Ewing, Bacon & Henry, 101 Park Av.
162d St., 4 West. $900-$1,200.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.

TEN ROOMS.

61st St., 10 West. $3,000.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
64th St., 1 West. $4,000.
Ownership management.

MANHATTAN—WEST SIDE.

EIGHT ROOMS.

93d St., 10-12 West. $780-$1,200.
Agent on premises.
93d St., 27-43 West. $1,200-$1,500.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
93d St., 327 Central Park West. $1,100-$1,500.
Sharp & Co., Broadway, cor. 99th St.
93d St., Riverside Drive, 202. $1,200-$1,600.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
94th St., 250 West. $1,200-$1,400.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
94th St., 310 West. $1,200-$1,400.
Owner or Supt. on premises.
94th St., Riverside Drive, 222. $1,800.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway & 80th St.
95th St., 310 West. $950.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 W. 72d St.
95th St., 330 West. $88.
Goodwin & Goodwin, 123d St. & Lenox Av.
97th St., 229 West. $1,000.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway & 80th St.
97th St., Riverside Drive, 244. $1,500.
Supt. on premises.
98th St., Riverside Drive, 260. $2,400.
Associated Properties, Inc., 334 5th Av.
98th St., West End Av., 177. $2,100-$2,350.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 W. 45th St.
99th St., 304 West. $1,020.
C. C. Patrick, 21 W. 101st St.
99th St., Cent. Park West, 385. $780-$1,200.
J. R. Brown, Madison Av. & 41st St.
99th St., 310 and 320 West. $1,200.
Manhattan Leasing Co., on premises.
99th St., 204 Riverside Drive. $1,700.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
99th St., 801 West End Av. $2,200.
Frederick Zittel & Son, B'way & 79th St.
99th St., 870 Riverside Drive. $1,800.
C. Berlin Renting Agency, B'way, 162d St.
100th St., 407 Central Park W. $980-$1,020.
Real Estate Mgt. Co., B'way and 98th St.
100th St., 818 West. $1,500-$2,100.
Calder, Nassoit & Lanning, 105th & B'way.
100th St., 817 West End Av. $2,000.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
101st St., 315 West. $1,700-$2,000.
Calder, Nassoit & Lanning, 105th & B'way.
101st St., 241 West. $1,600.
G. Schwegler, 3,507 Broadway.
102d St., 1 West. $960.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 30 E. 42d St.
102d St., 850 West End Av. $1,100-$1,200.
I. Lewkowitz, 850 West End Av.
102d St., 241 West. $1,200.
G. Schwegler, 3,507 Broadway.
102d St., Riverside Drive. $2,000-$2,300.
Calder, Nassoit & Lanning, 105th & B'way.
103d St., 208 West. $840.
Apply on premises.
105th St., 4 West. $840.
L. R. Harrison, on premises.
105th St., 248 West. $1,000-$1,200.
J. Romaine Brown Co., Mad. Av. & 41st.
107th St., Central Park West. $800.
Hopkins & Boyd, 11 West 39th St.
107th St., 18-20 West. $780.
Apply on premises.
107th St., West End Av., 955. $1,700.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
108th St., 255 West. $1,900.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
109th St., 300 West. $1,650.
H. B. Snyder, on premises.
110th St., 204 West. $1,700.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.
110th St., 501 West. $1,500.
Superintendent on premises.
110th St., Cathedral Parkway. $1,100 up.
Apply on premises.
110th St., 516 West. $1,700.
Earle & Calhoun, Broadway & 72d St.
110th St., Cathedral Parkway. $1,200-$1,300.
W. F. Fuerst, 87 Nassau St.
111th St., 545 West. $1,500-$2,000.
Charles E. Hames, on premises.
113th St., 601 West. $2,300.
Morewood Realty Hold. Co., 601 W. 113th.
113th St., n. e. cor. Broadway. $1,200-$1,600.
W. P. Sheridan, 549 Riverside Drive.
114th St., 411 West. $960-$1,400.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
114th St., 611 West. $1,100-$1,400.
L. Lowenwald, 611 West 114th St.
114th St., Riverside Drive, 417. $1,900.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 W. 72d St.
115th St., 500 West. $1,200.
L. Lowenwald, 611 W. 114th St.
115th St., 620 West. $1,200.
F. Zittel & Sons, Broadway & 79th St.
115th St., Riverside Drive. $2,600.
Earle & Calhoun, Broadway and 72d St.
115th St., Morningside Av., 14. $600-$900.
G. Schwegler, 3,507 Broadway.
115th St., 75b Av., 1,980. $1,100-$1,200.
Goodwin & Goodwin, 123d St. & Lenox Av.
116th St., 371 West. $95.
Goodwin & Goodwin, 123d St. & Lenox Av.
116th St., 480 West. $1,000-$1,700.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 W. 72d St.
116th St., 606 West. $1,400.
Earle & Calhoun, Broadway and 72d

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(Belmont or Steinway Tunnel)

Now in Operation

Connecting

LONG ISLAND CITY

With Interborough Subway System.

FREE TRANSFERS

are issued at the

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Or Present **COUPON**, printed below, Good for **FREE SUBWAY TICKET** to Long Island City, to Representative at

QUEENSBORO SUBWAY ENTRANCE TO TUNNEL

on south side of 42d St., between Lexington Av. & 3d Av.

SEE LONG ISLAND CITY,

its marvelous industrial growth, the new transit systems nearing completion, and think what its growth will be when the dual subway system is in complete operation. **5 Cent Fare** via Interboro Subways, B. R. T. Subways and Interboro Elevateds to all parts of New York.

Sight-Seeing Automobiles FREE

At Long Island City Terminus of Queensboro Subway and at the Bridge Plaza. "Long Island City" Trolleys run east on 42d St., Manhattan, via 3d Av., 59th St. and Queensboro Bridge direct to Plaza. Queens Boulevard (Thomson Ave.) Trolleys from Manhattan end of Queensboro Bridge (59th St. & 2d Av.) pass the property.

Inspect the

293 Fully Improved Dual Subway Station **LOTS**

on Queens Boulevard (200 feet wide), Greenpoint Ave., Bliss St., Carolin St. and adjoining Streets, to be sold at

ABSOLUTE AUCTION

without reserve, to the highest bidders, to close out interests in the Courtney Development Co., on

Saturday, September 25, 1915,

on the premises at 1:30 P. M., rain or shine.

LIBERAL TERMS:—60% on mortgage at 5% or 50% at 4% or payments may be made in 24 equal MONTHLY INSTALMENTS.

Send for map and full particulars.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY,

Real Estate Auctioneer.

156 Broadway, New York.

Telephone, Cortlandt—1547.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

QUEENSBORO SUBWAY.

Representative at Queensboro Subway entrance, on south side of 42d St., between Lexington Av. and 3d Av., will give bearer

FREE TICKET TO LONG ISLAND CITY.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auctioneer.

Good on Sunday, Sept. 5, 1915, or Monday, Sept. 6, 1915, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Free Auto Bus to L. I. C.

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LARCHMONT, N.Y.

35 Minutes from Grand Central
High Class Improvements
5 Minutes' Walk to Station



$4,000 HOME

SEVEN rooms and tile bath, built on airy plot, suiting your requirements. Small amount down, easy monthly payments.

THIS property is considered one of the best in Westchester. Noted for its tall trees. Low price plots. Some Sound views.

OUR architect will design a home according to your own ideas. Will finance you on the easy monthly payment plan. Total cost $5,000 up.

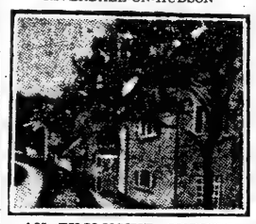
Hundreds of plans & photos at our office Send for illustrated booklet, giving details.

CHATSWORTH HEIGHTS
30 East 42d St., N. Y.
'PHONE, 7327—MURRAY HILL

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Fieldston 242d Street & Broadway

RIVERDALE-ON-HUDSON



AN EXCLUSIVE SUBURB

OVERLOOKING VAN CORTLANDT PARK

On a beautiful wooded ridge, 300 feet elevation—All city improvements — Private schools adjacent — City deliveries.

CONVENIENT TO SUBWAY & N. Y. CENTRAL LINES.

The character of the plots varies and offers a wide selection.

Folder "T" sent on request.

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FOR SALE OR FOR RENT, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED

SOUND—HUDSON—HILLS

Pelham	Riverdale	Bronxville
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Larchmont	Park Hill	Hartsdale
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Rye	Dobbs Ferry	Pleasantville
Port Chester	Ardsley	Chappaqua
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Stamford	Scarborough	Briarcliff Manor
Noroton		
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Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.



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View of the beautiful $40,000 club house from the village of Mamaroneck, only 30 minutes from Grand Central, and facing Long Island Sound. High class, yet low priced. Beautiful booklet with full information gladly sent.

Clifford B. Harmon & Co.,
51 East 42nd Street.

"LYNCROFT" —NEW ROCHELLE

We have 3 beautiful new Houses. Prices, $12,500, $15,500 and $20,000. Rents $1,000 to $1,500 or to Let

Acre and ½-Acre Building Sites —At most reasonable prices.

BUILDING loan provided to party who buys and wishes to build for own occupancy.

O'CONNOR REAL ESTATE AGENCY

381 Huguenot St. Tel. 594—New Rochelle, N. Y.

FOR RENT FURNISHED

Country Estate at New Rochelle

7 master's rooms, 5 maids' rooms, 3 baths, 2 acres, stable, garage, chicken houses and runs, beautiful lawn, shade; fine garden.

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HINTS FOR HOME BUILDERS.

"How to Buy Land," "Building a Home," "The Financing of a Home," "The Ready-Built Home," a little book containing information and suggestions of great value to those contemplating buying or building; sent on receipt of 6c. for postage. FIRST MORTGAGE AND REAL ESTATE CO., 30 East 42d St.

ALONG THE HUDSON,
ALONG THE SOUND,
AMONG THE HILLS.

KENNETH IVES & CO.,
7 East 42d St. 6037 Murray Hill.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SCARSDALE & BRONXVILLE

Furnished, a new 10-room house, 5 baths; very desirable; near station; until May 1st.

For sale, new houses; choice building sites.

A bargain near Bronxville Station, 10 rooms; high site, facing Bronx Parkway. $8,000.

W. J. REED, Scarsdale, N. Y.

GENTLEMAN'S ESTATE
14 ACRES.

Commuting distance, overlooking lake; modern house, 6 master's bedrooms, 3 baths, 3 servants' rooms and bath, garage, quarters for chauffeur, gardener's cottage; all kinds of fruit. House built 4 years ago. Price $40,000.

Further particulars and photographs,

SEAMAN LOWERRE & COMPANY,
15 East 40th St., N. Y.

Pelham Manor

On the Sound

at Entrance to Pelham Bay Park.

Boating, Bathing, Fishing, Golf, Extensive Grounds. Five Minutes to Station.

150 Feet Above Sea Level.

11 rooms, 2 baths; $1,200 if taken at once.

A. W. COLE, 114 5th Ave., N. Y.

Tel., Pelham—1991. N. Y., Chelsea—720.

Sale or Rent, Hartsdale, N. Y.

At Greenacres, two brand new houses of 9 rooms, 3 baths, steam heat; near station; garage and shade trees. Quick action prices.

Address:

R. E. L. HOWE, JR.
White Plains, N. Y.
Phone 679 White Plains or
7720 Murray Hill, N. Y. City.

Suburban Apartments

Six or seven large rooms, all light; two baths; piazza; fine view of Sound.

MRS. EDMUND W. BODINE,
192 Main St. New Rochelle, N. Y.

PELHAM HEIGHTS

To Rent Unfurnished—$1,800 Per Year.

A most complete and delightful home, 9 rooms, 2 baths, gas, electricity, hot water heat; large grounds; 3-car garage with man's quarters; easy access to golf and country clubs, L. I. Sound, &c.

O'CONNOR REAL ESTATE AGENCY

221 Huguenot St. Tel., 594—New Rochelle, N.Y.

FOR RENT UNFURNISHED

Several good houses in Scarsdale, 9 to 12 rooms. Inspection invited Labor Day from our White Plains Office.

Scarsdale Estates,
Country Life Exposition,
Grand Central Terminal.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Absolute Executors' Sale

To Close the ESTATE OF ELIZABETH M. BARRY, Dec'd.

Tuesday, September 21st

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, AT EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 14 VESEY ST., N. Y. CITY.

1045 Fox St.

A 2-story and basement brick private dwelling on a plot 25x100.

612 East 161st St.

(S. E. Cor. 161st St. & Eagle Av.)
A 5-story brick tenement, with stores, on a plot 27x71.

557-559 Avenue E, Bayonne, N. J.

A 2-story and attic frame semi-detached two-family house on plot 37½x100.

545 East 167th St. and 1157-1159 Fulton Av.

(N. E. Cor. 167th St. & Fulton Av.)
Together with Vacant Plot 55x60 Adjoining.
Three 4-story and basement brick apartments. TO BE SOLD AS THREE PARCELS.

986 to 1004 Tinton Av.

Ten attached 2-story, basement and attic frame private dwellings. TO BE SOLD SEPARATELY.

Fairfield, Conn.

A 2½-story Colonial frame mansion on estate of 6.64 acres.

GERALD J. BARRY, Esq., Atty., 149 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Absolute Bankruptcy Sale

Thursday, September 16th

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, AT EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 14 VESEY ST., N. Y. CITY.

Water Front Property

Fronting on Newark Bay and Richmond Terrace, between Van Pelt and Van Name Avs.

Mariners' Harbor Station
STATEN ISLAND, N. Y. CITY.

Size of plot, including upland and land under water, 453x846x396x940x irreg.

ROSENBERG, LEVIS & BALL, Attys., 74 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Public Auction Sale

Saturday, September 25th

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, ON THE PREMISES, RAIN OR SHINE.

30 Acres of Land
HEMPSTEAD, L. I.

together with mansion and furnishings, and large garage—property of Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, known as *"Brookholt."*

Write for Booklets.

31 Nassau St., N. Y. City. Joseph P. Day Auctioneer. Phone 744 Cort.

THE

Administrator's Sale

for the

Estate of Hon. W. M. Brown, Dec'd,

Former Lieut.-Governor State of Pennsylvania and ex-Congressman from Lawrence Co., Pa.,

NOW BEING HELD AT

HEMPSTEAD, Long Island

offers the greatest opportunity in the history of New York City suburban real estate to secure

High Class Property at Sacrifice Prices.

HEMPSTEAD GREENS

631 BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOTS

AT PUBLIC AUCTION

TO THE HIGHEST BIDDERS

TO-MORROW, Labor Day, Sept. 6

ON THE PREMISES, AT 10 A. M. AND 1:30 P. M.
and Continuing Daily Until All Are Sold.

$25 SECURES ANY LOT

Balance on easy terms to suit your purse and income.

SPECIAL FREE R. R. TICKETS Our representative at the Pennsylvania Station (Long Island R. R.,) 33d St. and 7th Ave., from 12:00 noon to 2:00 P. M. on Labor Day, Monday, Sept. 6th, will furnish free railroad tickets to Hempstead and return.

FREE AUTOMOBILES will meet you at Hempstead station. Band concerts all day. Everybody is cordially invited.

T. R. WINSHEIMER, Auctioneer,
8 Bank Bldg., Hempstead, L. I.

OLIVER P. BROWN, Administrator,
New Castle, Pa.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

That Attractive Suburban Home You Are Looking for Is Ready for You at VAN CORTLANDT TERRACE

Not miles away, but between Broadway and Hudson River, just north of Manhattan Island, at 200 ft. elevation, overlooking Palisades and Van Cortlandt Park; adjoining Riverdale and New York City line; all conveniences; every city advantage, with beauties of country; $17,500 to $25,000; terms easy.

Take Broadway subway to Van Cortlandt Park; then green trolley to City Line or Shady Lane at property, or motor up Broadway. Can be seen any day.

VAN CORTLANDT REALTY CO.,
203 Broadway, Manhattan.

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE

At NEW ROCHELLE A Big Bargain $13,000.

Splendid modern residence, 10 rooms, 2 master's baths, gas, electricity, hot water heat, large grounds.

JAMES D. McCANN

221 Huguenot St. Tel. 451 New Rochelle, N. Y.

Overlooking Hudson River

BEAUTIFUL ESTATES, 70 acres; one hour out; near Sleepy Hollow Club; tennis courts, swimming pool; shade and fruit trees; residence, 16 rooms, 3 baths; garage, gardener's cottage barn, other buildings; cost $100,000; will sacrifice.

W. F. Donnelly, 99 Nassau St.

NEW ROCHELLE.

BEAUTIFUL new semi-bungalow of 8 rooms, 2 tile baths, every improvement; sleeping porch, large tile veranda; plot 50x100; price $7,800; very easy terms; large list for Oct. rentals.

MATTHEW DRUMMOND,
202 Huguenot St., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Tel. 3242. Open Sundays and Holidays.

DUTCH COLONIAL.

New House, ½ acre of ground, between Mount Vernon and Bronxville; trout stream; 9 rooms; 1st floor of stone; highly restricted section. Am looking for a well-developed and well-cared-for property, with No. 1 buildings. Would take full equipment of farm and furnishings, if suited. Must be a real bargain to interest me, as am looking for a gentleman's country home at a sacrifice. North Shore of Long Island preferred, but will consider Westchester. New Jersey out of the question, so don't submit. Send full details first letter (photos if possible) to

Cooley Realty Co. 39 Prospect Ave., Mount Vernon, N.Y. 'Phone 3400

9 ROOMS 3 BATHS NEW ROCHELLE Rental $55.00

Practically new house, elegant condition; 8 minutes' walk station; electric light, gas, fine neighborhood; near school, churches, stores. Phone 104. **J. C. Gleason & Son** 221 Huguenot Street.

AT SCARSDALE.

Attractive new stucco dwelling, 11 rooms, 3 baths; large grounds; station 5 minutes; high elevation; for sale at bargain, easy terms, or for rent.

FOX REALTY COMPANY
22 EAST 42D ST.

PELHAM MANOR.

FOR SALE NEW STUCCO HOUSE, NINE LARGE ROOMS, 2 BATHS. PLOT 75 x 125. PRICE $11,000. TERMS ARRANGED.

CONNOLLY & PENNY 115 Wolf's Lane, Tel. 1655W, Pelham, N. Y.

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CROWN ST. Ready for Occupancy Sept 15th BROOKLYN.

The Crowning Achievement In Easy Housekeeping Homes

Atop the beautiful, healthful Eastern Parkway Heights, Brooklyn; on Crown St., between Bedford and Rogers Aves.; 2 blocks from new subway, we have literally "spread ourselves" on a distinctly new type of Easy Housekeeping Homes.

Not only are these the finest we ever built; they are the handsomest ever offered at any price.

Every detail from the tapestry-brick walls and extra heavy Circassian Walnut woodwork, to the cozy gas-log fireplaces and artistically tinted tiled mantels is of a quality you are accustomed to see only in houses costing double.

Seven and eight rooms, hardwood floors, spacious porches, hot water heat, electric light, unequaled closet room, tiled baths and kitchens, extra wash-basins, two toilets. Lots 20 ft. wide by 120 ft. deep with private concrete driveway for automobiles. Garage space.

You must see all the other features to fully appreciate the exceptional value at

$8,250. $1,000 cash, balance $55 a month covering principal and interest.

Take either Rogers Ave., Nostrand Ave., St. John's Place, Ocean Ave., or Franklin Ave. cars to Crown St. Representative on the property.

REALTY ASSOCIATES
162 REMSEN STREET
Phone Main 6480. Brooklyn, N. Y.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

MALBA ON-THE-SOUND



Distinctive all-year English Residence. Nine rooms, two baths, hollow tile and stucco. Commanding plot, overlooking the water, three blocks from station on Long Island's high north shore, twenty-six minutes from Herald Square by train, thirty minutes from Fifty-ninth Street by automobile. SELL AT COST, $11,800, on convenient terms. Will decorate to suit purchaser. Refined, established neighborhood, with all water and country attractions combined. Boating, bathing, golf, tennis, Country Club.

Have also one 7-room cottage in same neighborhood at $7,600. For full particulars apply to

MALBA ESTATES CORPORATION.
Associated with Realty Trust
62 Liberty St., N. Y. Tel. 7440 Cort.

GARDEN CITY

Beautiful Homes for Sale, $8,500 to $45,000.

Also for Rent, furnished and unfurnished, $50 to $500 per month.

GARDEN CITY IS FAMOUS

for its golf and country sports, its great hotel, schools and attractive homes; its delightful climate and absolutely pure water.

ALL CITY IMPROVEMENTS

35 minutes by electric service.

GAGE E. TARBELL,
320 Fifth Av., New York.

GARDEN CITY HOME BARGAIN.

Mortgage company authorizes sale, delightful home at low price, $9,500; 12 rooms, 2 baths, large, sunny living room, open fireplace, electric lights, gas, sewer, 8 bedrooms, newly decorated, painted; piazza, privet hedge, shrubbery; fine surroundings; tennis and golf nearby; easy terms.

F. W. SCUTT & CO.,
336 FULTON ST., JAMAICA, N. Y.

DOUGLAS MANOR.

The ideal North Shore suburban home; boating, bathing, fishing; 22 minutes by electric train from Penn. Station; 9-room stucco house, with 2 baths; a large plot on the hill overlooking Bay and Sound, and one on the shore front; bargain prices; write or call for photos and full particulars. J. Hart Welch, Douglaston.

REMODELED FARMHOUSE.

PIPING ROCK CLUB. BARGAIN.

14 acres, shade fruit and old-fashioned flower garden; Colonial house and outbuildings, painted white; perfect condition; every latest improvement; photographs.

STEWART C. SCHENCK,
503 FIFTH AVE., N. Y.

COLONIAL HOMESTEAD.

Owner going away, must sacrifice wonderfully attractive place over 100 years old, recently restored; perfect condition, between Great Neck and Piping Rock; large trees, old flower garden; photographs.

STEWART C. SCHENCK,
503 Fifth Av., New York.

A Brentwood Bungalow

for rent, $50 per month; just completed; seven rooms and bath, two sleeping porches; electricity, water, hot water heat, cement cellar; two blocks from station; plot 100x174; pine trees; excellent all-year home. E. H. McWHORTER, 1 West 34th St., N. Y. C.

NEAR ATLANTIC OCEAN

Five-room bungalow, large plot of ground; water, gas, electricity, sidewalks, &c.; private bathing beach; restricted neighborhood; fine schools, churches, &c.; 40 minutes from centre of Manhattan. Call or write. B., BUNGALOW, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. Tel. 1760 Greeley.

A SPANISH MISSION

Bungalow, 25 miles out, South Shore, first-class in every sense of the word; the very latest and extra improvements; 6 rooms and bath; select, restricted location; near station and Bay; home-seekers will find a substantial and beautiful property at a bargain figure; price $3,900; easiest terms.

A. B. McCord, Owner, Bellmore, L. I.

CHICKEN FARM $1600

$100 down, 8 monthly on fine big corner plot of good soil and shade trees; well built 5-room house; near trolley, town, and station; ideal for poultry and truck farming; call for tickets. C. Barshad, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opp. Flatbush Av. L. I. R. R. Depot.

BRENTWOOD Health in BRENTWOOD PINES

New Houses for Sale easiest terms Write for full particulars.

Brentwood Realty Co., 1 W. 34th St., N. Y.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.



FOR SALE
Completely Furnished Semi-Bungalow at BAYSIDE, L. I.

Twenty minutes from Pennsylvania Station, New York. Corner plot, 60x100; five minutes' walk from station; house contains six rooms and bath; constructed of hollow tile, stucco and frame, cement porch, rubble stone finish; double hardwood floors throughout; equipped with electric light, gas range, furnace heat; large rooms with extensive closets.

Furnishings are complete and include books, piano, Victrola and records, cut glass; house completely equipped with Burrows copper screens; completed and occupied May 1, 1914.

Will Sell at Sacrifice.

L. M. TAYLOR, 127 Duane St., N. Y.

GREAT NECK

60x125 ft., 9 rooms, 3 baths, hollow tile construction; garage. Price $11,500.

One acre on Long Island Sound, 12 rooms, 2 Baths, excellent water front. Price $23,000.

Two acres, 18 rooms, 4 baths, 7-machine garage, gardener's cottage. Price $40,000.

Eighteen acres, large house, garage; other outbuildings. Price $75,000.

Fifty-two acres, 1,500-ft. road front, large house and outbuildings. Price $115,000.

Your ideal home for sale or rent can be obtained by addressing

FRANK CROWELL,
Tel. Great Neck 14. Great Neck Station, L. I.

MUST SELL AT CEDARHURST

New stucco House, 10 rooms, 3 tiled baths, sun parlor; hardwood trim, parquet floors; on 100x100 corner; every city convenience; 32 minutes from Pennsylvania Station; will sacrifice. F. G. WEBB, 105 Garfield Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Furnished Cottage, Sea Cliff

Fifty minutes out; eight rooms, tiled bath, electric lights, hot water heat; beautiful view; spacious grounds; $50. Mullin, 192 State St., Brooklyn.

SMALL FARM

5 acres, good soil, near large town; price $875; terms $50 cash, balance $10 monthly. For further information, call or write C. Baines, 243 West 34th St., New York.

AT LAWRENCE

Modern 10-room house and garage, plot 80x326; near station; fruit and shade trees; low price; terms to suit. P. O. Box 248, Lawrence, L. I.

Can You Spare 50c Per Week

That amount will purchase 4 very choice lots at Huntington, L. I., $80 each; near schools, churches, and trolley; high and dry; title guaranteed. Call for free tickets. HUNTINGTON ESTATES, C 5 Hanson Pl., B'klyn, opp. Flatbush Av. L. I. R. R. Depot.

ABSOLUTE BARGAIN.

9 lots, right on water, fine bathing beach; 40 minutes from Manhattan; gas, electricity, water, sidewalks, &c.; title guaranteed; easily worth $1,000. No reasonable offer refused. South Side, Box 181 Times Downtown.

SMALL FARM.

Good house; about one hour from city; few minutes from station and harbor; $100 cash, balance $15 per month; good title. C. North, 243 West 34th St., N. Y.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

SOMETHING FOR SOMETHING

In Dutchess County, N. Y., an attractive, well appointed, well watered, well kept farm of approximately four hundred acres. It is accessible, has several old and young orchards, a large trout stream, extensive woods and unsurpassed views. The house is large, in good repair, furnace-heated, and with spring water introduced. Three good barns furnish accommodation for several head of horned stock, besides horses and sheep, and there is ample pasturage for that number of cattle. Barns, outbuildings, fences, &c., are in good condition. This farm is without mortgage, tax, or other incumbrance; is productive, as inspection of the barns, fields, and orchards will show, and is very salubrious. Reasonable terms to the right applicant. Application without satisfactory reference will be a waste of time. Owner is willing to sell half the farm. For address and other particulars apply to Mr. John R. Bacon, 333 4th Av., New York City. Phone 3637 Madison Square.

Only $2,500 Cash

360 Acres, 25 Cows, Crops, Tools

Big, rich, completely equipped money-making New York State farm thrown on market by owner who has made money, wants to retire and is willing to give responsible young man a chance; 100 acres fields cut 60 tons hay besides other crops, large pastures, valuable wood, 1000 sugar maples; 8-room house, beautiful maple shade, telephone; 90-ft. barn, 100-ton silo, three other barns, other outbuildings; near conveniences, only 3½ miles to large railroad town; if taken now you get 25 cows, good modern machinery, dairy utensils and all hay and crops on farm at time of sale; price for all, $8,500, with only $2,500 cash, balance easy terms; full details and traveling directions, page 12, "Strout's Farm Catalogue 38," write today for your free copy. E. A. Strout Farm Agency, Station 1064, 47 West 34th Street, New York.

YOU GET YOUR MONEY BACK

as well as regular dividends, when you buy our guaranteed mortgages. There is no safer security for your savings. We specialize in Rockland County and North Jersey real estate titles. Write for Booklet A and new auto map.

North Jersey Title Insurance Co.,
Hackensack, N. J.
N. Y. Rep., GLENN K. CARVER, 61 B'way.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET. | QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BARGAIN PLOT—FOREST HILLS GARDENS

One of the finest corner plots in the Sage Foundation Homes development—has frontage of 62 feet on North Greenaway, 100 feet on Goodwood Road, and has a depth of 74 feet on back line.

Beautiful great oaks on plot, which is in most desirable wooded section, six minutes' walk from station—13 minutes Penn Terminal.

Contract was taken out at opening of the development, and is for sale for amount paid in.

Property valuation has increased about 25%. This represents a genuine bargain.

Look this plot over yourself first and, for further particulars, address

Owner, R 22 Times.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

KEANSBURG BEACH

A REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT HERE WILL PROVE PROFITABLE.

Lots from $125

Trolley and railroad on the property. New boat landing for New York and Newark boats. Best bathing beach on Jersey coast. Boat harbor and fine fishing.

$25 Secures Two $125 Lots
$40 " " $200 "
$50 " " $250 "
$55 " " $275 "

balance in 36 monthly payments.

SEND FOR MAPS AND PRICES.

CHARLES CARR, Owner
Keansburg, N. J.

F. BRADLEY COX,
SALES AGENT,
Suite 1853, Hudson Terminal Building,
NEW YORK CITY.

EAST FELLS

ESSEX COUNTY, N. J.
2 Miles from Montclair.

We are offering For Sale at East Fells the most attractive development in Northern New Jersey.

Large Plots, 100x200, at prices to attract the most conservative purchaser. Four Modern Houses, in course of construction, offered at the lowest prices. **East Fells** will be restricted in such a manner to protect all purchasers who wish to reside in New Jersey's best Colony. All information will be furnished at the offices of

or, Fred'k P. Collins, Agent BLOOMFIELD AV., **Caldwell, N. J.**
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New Modern Up-to-Date Bungalow, 5½ Acres, Well Fruited, $2,400.

Located on State road, direct line to Philadelphia and Atlantic City; 5 minutes' walk to depot, church, school, store; 10 minutes to beautiful lake; excellent fishing, boating, bathing; trains to and from Philadelphia and Atlantic City every hour; new modern bungalow, fine cellar, water in house; 5 large rooms, porches on three sides, high elevation, beautiful view; barn, two large modern poultry houses for 500 chickens; 200 healthy peach trees, apples, pears, plums, cherries and berries; corner place, long frontage; immediate occupancy; price only $2,400; $1,200 can remain on mortgage.

BRAY & MacGEORGE, VINELAND, N. J.

Write or call for photograph and details; also our handsomely illustrated farm catalogue.

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Price $5,500, Including Garage.

$500 cash required; for business reasons must sell. This house is on a large plot and is up to date and modern; has seven large rooms and cozy inglenook, with open fireplace; large closets, sanitary gas kitchen, tiled bathroom, large piazza. Location within 30 minutes of New York, with good transportation. Schools, clubs, churches, etc. All the conveniences, sewer, water, gas, electricity, high elevation. This is not a speculative house, but was built by owner by day's work for his own occupancy. Full particulars and permits.

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Highest Point on Coast Between Maine and Florida.

CONSISTING of 200 acres, divided into suitable building plots, fully restricted. Attractive prices. Delightful scenery. Over a mile of water front. State automobile Boulevard traverses property. Within easy access of the Sandy Hook steamers of the New Jersey Central Railroad.

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In modern one-family houses and choice building lots at private sale, a large number from which to select.

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IF YOU HAVE $100



and can save $25 monthly, *and are socially eligible* for membership in attractive country club, we will build for your order this beautiful Dutch Colonial House, facing Golf Course, in restricted suburb in nearby Northern New Jersey. Only five houses can be built on these terms. Write for particulars. SECRETARY, P. O. Box 416, N. Y.

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Situated in the country, near New York; a home of the most artistic conception; every known improvement embodied; in a fully established and refined community; a distinctive home for discriminating people at the price of a commonplace house; large plot; easy terms.

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An Unusual Opportunity

Beautiful modern home; 8 rooms and bath, steam heat, oak floors, open fireplace; electric light, gas, water, sewer, every street improvement; 10 minutes to depot; 65 trains daily; 25 minutes from Broadway; $5,500, $40 monthly.

A. L. Watson, Owner, Rutherford, N. J.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.

FOR RENT, new 9-room Colonial house, 2 tiled baths, sleeping porch, solarium, handsomely finished; large grounds and shade trees; choice location; $1,000 yr.; might sell; **J. L. COX, 44 Spring St., Montclair.**

Rutherford, N. J. 30 mins. Herald Square; First stop main line Erie. New house; steam, hardwood floors; chestnut trim; tile baths; electric gas; beam ceiling, paneled walls; entirely decorated. Unusual bargain, $4,950. Terms to suit. **SINSABAUGH, 20 Park Ave., Rutherford.**

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Large living room with fireplace; sun parlor, 6 bedrooms, 3 baths, $16,000.

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MONTCLAIR

"The Mountain Park Town."

UNFURNISHED FOR RENT

MODERN HOUSE, 10 rooms, 2 baths. Month..... $75
NEW HOUSE, 10 rooms, 2 baths; garage. Annum..... $1000
ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE, 11 rooms, 2 baths; garage. Annum..... $1200
HILLSIDE RESIDENCE, new and artistic; 2 baths; garage. Annum..... $1500
MOUNTAINSIDE PROPERTY, 12 rooms, 3 baths; garden; stable. Annum..... $2000
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THE TRUTH about Montclair.
Average elevation about 400 feet above sea level.
57 Trains Daily to New York.

Our advice to strangers is to RENT for a year BEFORE Buying.

F. M. CRAWLEY & BROS.
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Opp. Lackawanna Terminal,
MONTCLAIR, N. J.

AT NUTLEY, N. J.

Charming Spanish mission stucco house; red tile roof; on large plot in private residence park; enclosed living and sleeping porches; huge living room, with fireplace, beautiful dining room, model "all gas" kitchen; five good bedrooms; tiled bathroom and maids' bath; many special features; highest class construction; double garage; price, $12,500, or will rent with option of purchase. Terms, photos, &c., address A. A., Room 1,728, Woolworth Building, New York.

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$6,750, worth $10,000—at West Summit; 50 minutes N. Y., Lackawanna Railroad; high, healthful, restricted community; remodeled Colonial house, 10 large rooms, open fireplace, electric light. Large combination barn-garage, chicken house. Over acre ground fronting main macadam avenue, beautiful lawn, shade, large producing garden. Near churches, school, and stores. Photo and particulars mailed. W. H. Carlough, 1,270 Broadway, N. Y. Phone 9064 Madison Square.

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Very attractively designed modern residence, beautiful locality; fine shade trees, lawns; house contains 10 rooms, 3 tiled bathrooms, large vérandas, sleeping porch, hot water heat, electricity and gas; hardwood finish; very best fixtures and decorations; near commuting depot; for sale at bargain; might rent.

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MONTCLAIR Beautiful Colonial Residence. **$14,000**

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Just completed; Glen Ridge section; convenient Lackawanna; seven rooms, bath, sleeping porch, sun parlor, open fireplace, parquet floors, all modern improvements; lot 50x180. Taberner, 364 Woodside Av., Newark, N. J.

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Fully improved; successful development; very choice plot, main entrance, 250x200; another opposite lake, 100x200; three minutes to station, one hour to Broadway. Particulars J. F. T., 37 Chambers St.

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Large, modern house; plot 216x274; fine trees, shrubbery; greenhouse. Will sell great reduction. Real estate moving upward; take advantage this offer now. OWNER, Room 703, 141 Broadway, N. Y.

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59 WEST 89TH ST.
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RENT, $1,700 EACH.

Three-story brownstone houses; two-story extension; 11 rooms, 2 baths; very desirable.

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Four-story and basement whitestone dwelling; bay windows; 14 rooms, 3 baths; electric light; parquet floors; very desirable.

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Near 86th Street.

Elegant four-story house.

All improvements; ideal for phys

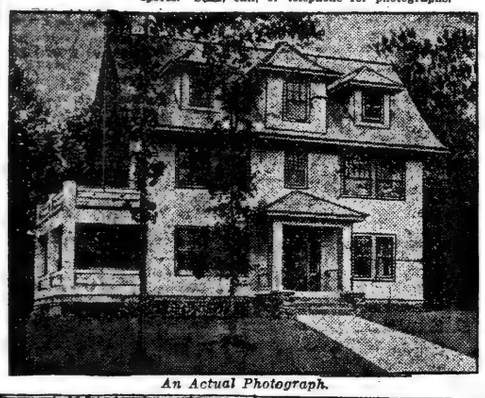
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CONVENIENT COMMUTATION TO THE CITY.
$7,000. Terms to Suit Responsible Purchaser

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LAWRENCE PROPERTY

Riverdale Ave. and Valentine Lane, South Yonkers
is one of the most desirable suburban districts to—

1 **Build a private house at a very reasonable price financed on easy terms in an accessible, beautiful and healthful district.**
2 **Build a beautiful two-family house where you can not only enjoy a charming home but an income from the leased apartment—a popular and practical solution to the home problem.**
3 **Buy land now for investment. As this district is in the direct line of the northward growth of the city of New York the oncoming rush of population is certain to advance land values considerably in the near future.**

You owe it to yourself to visit this district now while the unusual opportunities for investment are being offered.

How to Reach the Property—Take Broadway subway to 242nd Street, then trolley to Valentine Lane, or take New York Central main line train to Ludlow Station (30 minutes).

American Real Estate Company
Owners
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COUNTRY HOME AND FARM
500 Feet Elevation—Westchester Co.

Large frontage on State Road. Excellent neighborhood; large, roomy house, with all improvements; good outbuildings; everything in A1 condition; 14 acres under cultivation.
Can be bought cheaper than one would expect to pay for such a place.

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Offers a number of desirable Apartments, some of which are ready for immediate occupancy.

THE WELLSMORE
S. E. Cor. 77th St. & Broadway.
Modern in all details.
9 Rooms & 3 Baths, Rental $3,300.

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1 & 2 Rooms & Bath,
Kitchenette,
Furnished or Unfurnished
$30 to $62.50 per Month

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7 & 8 Rooms & Bath.
Rentals $720 to $1,000.
Very large, light rooms, complete elevator and telephone service. All modern conveniences. Close to subway and elevated lines.

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8 Rooms, $1,080 to $1,200

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Magnificent Fireproof Apartments. Located in Best Section of Drive.
7 & 11 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths
Rental $1,400 to $2,500.

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8 Rooms & 2 Baths,
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Near Broadway Subway station
4, 5, 6 & 7 Rooms & Bath,
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N. E. Cor. B'way & 164th Street.
6 & 7 Rooms & Bath.
$900.

Tenants living in apartments under our supervision are assured of the most efficient service and attention.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

An Apartment That Is a Real Home

Some people prefer to buy an old house rather than build a new one, because there is about an old house a livability, a character, which cannot be duplicated.

For the same reason some people prefer one of the older apartment houses built in the days of leisurely comfort, when expense of building was not so great.

Such houses offer bigger rooms, more rooms, more closets and a certain indescribable air of homelikeness that more than compensates for the lack of the ultra-modern improvements of the newest houses.

This is especially true when the rents for the same amount of space average lower than in the newest apartments.

Such a house is **495 WEST END AVENUE,** (southwest corner of 84th Street.) Night and day hall, elevator and telephone service. There are now available the following:

9 Rooms and 3 Baths	$2,000.00
10 Rooms and 3 Baths	2,600.00
11 Rooms and 3 Baths,	$2,200.00 to 2,700.00

As these apartments have their own personality, you must see them to appreciate what they really offer you. Floor plans will be sent on request.

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New Canaan

60 ACRES; beautiful site; elevated ridge overlooking Sound and broad expanse of country; 4 miles out; State road; $25,000.

27 ACRES, 750 feet elevation, at head of broad southern slope of 15 miles to the Sound, commanding magnificent outlook in all directions, including view of Long Island for 25 miles; a charming location, 3¾ miles out; $20,000.

11 ACRES; attractive home site; high ground; southeastern exposure; fine Sound and country view; State road; 4 miles; $5,500.

¾ ACRE; within 5 minutes' walk of all public conveniences; 10 rooms, bath, hot-water heat; electric light; garage; fine old maples; fruit, flowers; $7,500.

140 ACRES; three miles; finished estate; UNSURPASSED in beauty within commuting zone; $175,000.

24 ACRES; 2¼ miles, Oenoke Av.; State road; charming view of country to the Hudson Valley, including Mount Dunderburg, Long Island, and Sound, $8,000.

5 ACRES; 1¼ miles; high location; commanding view of Sound and wide country; splendid situation; $5,000.

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Big Modern Farm

227 Acres Completely Equipped.

8 horses, 25 cows, registered bull, 5 calves, 6 hogs, 2 steers, 140 hens, wagons, harness, machinery, incubator, brooders, 50 tons hay, 500 bushels potatoes and 8 acres corn will be thrown in with this splendid farm if taken now; in good Western Conn. town, only 2½ miles to station and 80 miles to New York; 100 acres level fields, 75 acres spring-watered pasture, remainder wood, 75 fruit trees; 2-story 13-room house, bath, running spring water, big barn, running spring water, several outbuildings, maple shade; magnificent view of the Berkshires; owner has business in city, must close at once; everything goes for $10,800; very easy terms. For details write W. L. Sliing, Agent, E. A. Strout Farm Agency, Still River, Conn.

IN BEAUTIFUL STAMFORD, CT.

New York's Most Attractive Suburb.

Modernized house, perfect condition, situated in midst of wonderful parklike grounds, with grand trees and shrubs, large flower and vegetable gardens; fruit of all kinds; tennis court, greenhouse, garage and poultry house; yacht, country and golf clubs at hand. This property must be sold, and price has been reduced to $18,500; easy terms. For photos and details apply to

JONES REALTY CO.,
HOTEL DAVENPORT - - STAMFORD, CT.
Office Open All Day Labor Day.

CONSULT ME NOW.
I can quote with definiteness the best purchase price or rental figue on property in GREENWICH, CT., AND VICINITY
FARMS, ACREAGE, SHORE ESTATES, COUNTRY ESTATES, COTTAGES, VILLAS.
Call, phone, or write for my special list.
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Opp. R. R. Station, Greenwich, Ct. Tel. 456

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Milford, Conn. (Devon R. R. Station.)
The Superb Seashore Resort of New England.
Healthy, refined, quiet. Clean bathing on fine, safe beach. Beautiful Park. Private Pier. $7,000.00 Cement Beach Walk.
For information apply to LAUREL BEACH LAND CO., Box 1, Milford, Conn., or Grand Central Terminal, New York City.

SHIPPAN POINT, ON-THE-SOUND.

Owner will sacrifice beautiful stucco house, 8 rooms, 4 baths; gas, electricity, steam heat, all improvements; screen, awnings; beamed ceilings; sleeping porch; garage; lot 110x180; 8 minutes to trolley and yacht club; built to live in, not to sell; price $15,000; easy terms.
Apply to JONES REALTY CO.,
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MAINE LOTS FOR SALE

on property known as Sherman's Point, Camden, Me., one of the most beautiful points along the Penobscot coast; all lots laid out in plots varying in size from two to five acres each; all commanding a beautiful view of both mountains and sea; heavily wooded with oak, Norway pine, and spruce; good water supply already piped to property, and good roadbed. For further information apply to Estate of George B. Wilson, Pennsylvania Building, Philadelphia, Penn., or to S. G. Ritterbush, Camden, Me.

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STORE AND BASEMENT

with Mezzanine Floors.
New building, size 75x98.9, high ceiling, good light, low insurance. Especially suitable for wholesale millinery business. Lease for short or long term. Usual commission to Brokers.

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Will Sub-Lease Office Space, 47 feet x 21 feet, in
Woolworth Building

Fourteenth floor, southern exposure, directly opposite elevators. Exceptional opportunity to secure beautiful offices at favorable rental.
Phone 7560 Barclay.

STORE TO LET.

STORE TO RENT AT
No. 49 NASSAU STREET.
Apply OWNER, 139 West 32d Street.

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BROADWAY STUDIO BUILDING, Broadway and 80th St.
Studio and offices to rent; subway entrance same block; steam heat. Apply on premises, No. 2,231 B'way. Elevator 80th St.

Stores 127 E. 86 St., $75 Includes 4 living rooms.
1284 Lexington Av., $50.
Fine business location, adjoining Express Station Lexington Av. Subway. Apply Longer, Madison Av., Cor. 86th St.

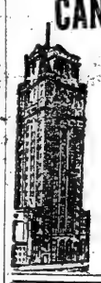
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MOST COMMANDING LOCATION IN THE HEART OF THE CITY.
Offices to Lease
Continuous Elevator Service.
Apply Room 624.
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Times Square
UNIQUE
OFFICES
To Meet EVERY REQUIREMENT at REASONABLE RENTALS.
Save time by seeing these first.
O. D. & H. V. Dike
Agents,
ON PREMISES,
220 WEST 42D ST.



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Unusually Attractive
OFFICES TO LET
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Absolutely Fireproof.
Automatic Sprinkler.
Exceptional Choice Lofts
LIGHT ON FOUR SIDES.
MODERATE RENTAL.
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First floor and basement suitable for heavy or any manufacturing purpose; immediate possession; 50x100. Steam heat and elevator service. 513½-515 West 29th St. Price $2,200. Apply Room 614, 25 Broad St. Tel. Broad 5310, or your own broker.

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ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
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Plot to Lease

For Term of Years
JERSEY CITY

45,000 Square Feet,
Suitable for Factory, Garage, Warehouse or Lumber Yard.
Excellent shipping facilities.
In line with Jersey Junction Connecting Railroad.
For particulars apply to
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5 Story Building (87 x 150)

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Privilege of Lease to Responsible Parties.
Perfect Light Dock Facilities
Apply HARLEM MARKET CO.,
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On Excellent Street Adjoining Central Park
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Four Story and Basement, with extension; all modern improvements; $2,700 yearly.
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MODERN FAMILY HOTEL,
182 ST. NICHOLAS AVE.
One, two and three rooms, private baths; furnished or unfurnished; full service; rents moderate, $25 to $80. Superintendent, on premises, or
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MANHATTAN—West Side.

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HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS NEAR BROADWAY.
5-6-7-12 Rooms, Baths.
ELECTRICITY FREE.
Rents $720 to $1,800.
MANAGER ON PREMISES.

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501 WEST 110th ST.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS ON CATHEDRAL PARKWAY.
6-7-8 Rooms, 1-2 Baths.
Rents $1,000 to $1,500.
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12 ROOMS & 3 BATHS

Really a private house on one floor; living room, 25x15.
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Near Broadway.
ELECTRICITY INCLUDED in rent; NO INTERIOR ROOMS; all large and EXCEPTIONALLY BRIGHT; the CLOSETS are a particular feature; a home for refined people who demand the BEST SERVICE.
Rent $1600 to $1800 Per Year
Superintendent on Premises.

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4, 5, 7, 8 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths, all light rooms, modern elevator house, $720 to $1,400.

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2612 BROADWAY (98TH ST.)
5-6 Rooms & Bath, $720-$930.
Fireproof elevator house, all improvements.

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At 100th St., facing Park. Elevator house.
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7 & 8 Rooms & Bath, $57.50-$60.
Hall service, steam heat, hot water.
Broadway **REMCO** 98th Street.

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131 West 110th St.,
Opposite Central Park, Between Lenox & 7th Aves.
Elevator Apartment,
Convenient to Subway & "L"
4 Rooms—$50 to $55
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250 W. 88 ST.

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THE METROPOLITAN
6-7 ROOM APTS., $1,400 TO $1,600.

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601 WEST 141ST STREET, COR. BROADWAY.
Modern apartment house; magnificent foyer.
MODERATE RENTALS.
Three to seven large outside rooms.
All-night elevator service. Spacious closets.

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10 ROOMS, 3 BATHS
Overlooking Central Park, $4,000.
Harperley Hall
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HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR
5 and 6 Rooms, $40 up.
Every improvement, refined, restricted. MORRISON & DAWSON, West 172d St., on Audubon Av.

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At Broadway, 72d to 73d St.,
Overlooking Sherman Square, offer finely appointed furnished Apartments of six, eight, and nine rooms, two and three baths. Manager's Office, 175 West 72d St. Telephone, Columbus—3547.

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2-3, OR 6 ROOM KITCHENETTE APTS.
TO LET, FURNISHED,
410 Riverside Drive, cor. 113th St.
For one year or longer,
Handsome 8-Room Apartment, 2 Baths, $250 per month.
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SAN JACINTO

18 EAST 60TH ST.
Any number of Rooms; Complete Service.

THE HOTEL GREGORIAN

35th St., between 5th Av. and Broadway, offers unusual high-class Apartments at remarkably reasonable rates for season or yearly lease; inspection solicited.

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Several houses at Scarsdale and White Plains, available now; rent $150 to $250 a month; 10 rooms, 3 baths; houses may be seen Labor Day from our White Plains Office.
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Beautifully situated best section of Central Park West.
ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
300 Central Park West 90th St. to 91st
Suites of
5 Rooms and Bath.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
10 Rooms, 3 Baths.
An apartment house of the highest class, modern in every detail. Rooms are exceptionally large and well arranged.
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M. RAYMOND,
507 West 113th St.
'Phone, Morningside—8240.

EDINBORO

Corner Elevator Apartment,
203 West 103rd St., Near Subway Station
7 rooms and bath.
$660-$780.
Elevator, private phone; all large, light rooms, electric lights.

THE HUGUENOT

526-532 W. 112th St., Near Broadway
5 rooms and bath.
$400-$540.
Electric light, private phone; convenient 110th St. Subway and "L" Stations.
Apply to renting agent on premises.

AMHERST

204 West 110th St.
8 ROOMS $1,700
3 BATHS PER ANNUM

STRAND VIEW

309 West 99th St.
Near West End Ave.
7 ROOMS $1,500
2 BATHS PER ANNUM
Under the Management of
Bing & Bing, 119 W. 40th St.
Tel. Bryant—6410.
Manager on Premises.

CENTRAL PARK APARTMENTS

7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.
Large Corner Apartment with 5 Baths.
Smaller Ones with 2 & 3 Baths.
Two Apartments suitable for physicians.
Modern plumbing. Parquet floors.
Apply at Office,
175 West 58th St.

THE WITHINGTON,

MADISON AVENUE AT 69TH STREET.
2 ROOMS AND BATH.
Maid, elevator and telephone service.
Rent $60 up.
FREDERICK T. BARRY COMPANY,
666 Madison Ave.

READY FOR INSPECTION

The Duncraggan

181ST ST. RIVERSIDE DRIVE
3--4--5 ROOMS

With all the improvements and devices that contribute to the health and comfort of Tenants. **Rents $30 to $60.**
Located on a Plaza 120 Feet Wide.
Commanding a magnificent view of the Park, River and Palisade scenery; within easy access of all transit lines. The proposed bus service will pass door.

Holyrood Court
New Elevator House.
436 Ft. Washington Ave.,
S. E. COR. 180TH ST.
One of the choicest locations on Washington Heights.
ONE BLOCK WEST OF BROADWAY.
3, 4, & 5 Large, Light, Exceptionally Well Arranged Rooms.

The Trossachs
106 NORTHERN AVE.,
JUST NORTH OF 181ST ST.
3, 4, 5 & 6 ROOMS, $30-$65
EXTRA LARGE, LIGHT, ESPECIALLY WELL ARRANGED, OVERLOOKING HUDSON AND PALISADES. SHORT WALK TO SUBWAY STATION. AGENT PREMISES.

Rivercliff
628 WEST 151st ST.,
Building just completed.
AT RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
3, 4 ROOMS, $35-$47.50
JUST THE HOME YOU HAVE BEEN LOOKING FOR; SPACIOUS CLOSETS, LARGE FOYER HALL, ETC.; BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED.

The Fairfield
97 Ft. Washington Ave.,
SOUTHWEST CORNER 163D ST.
Overlooking Parade Grounds.
4, 6 & 7 ROOMS, $45-$85
Extra Large, Light.
BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED, ABUNDANT CLOSET SPACE, COMMANDING VIEW OF PALISADES AND HUDSON RIVER; STREET UNDER SUPERVISION PARK DEPARTMENT; IDEAL RESIDENTIAL SECTION OF MANHATTAN. AGENT PREMISES.

None but desirable tenants accepted.
Our Fall list of Apartments, from 3 to 10 rooms, now available. Agent on premises, or
87th St., Cor. B'way. **KEMPE & CO.** Schuyler 5610

TO LEASE FROM OCTOBER FIRST

ONE UNUSUAL APARTMENT

In New York's Most Exclusive Apartment House

Where the living rooms are big and spacious—where the sun streams in each window and the air is fresh and pure—where all the master's rooms face the street—where the appointments are only of the most up-to-date and approved type—where, in fact, the entire suite has been fashioned after the finest private residence with the housekeeping cares eliminated.

Let us send you floor plan—or, better still, call and inspect this apartment. It will be shown you with pleasure at your convenience.

ALWYN COURT 182 West 58th St.

A Few Select 2 and 3 Room Apartments.
Leased Yearly
All Outside Exposure
HOTEL ST. JAMES
109-11-13 West 45th Street

Conducted strictly as a family hotel, catering to exclusive patronage.
Reasonable Rates Club Breakfast Featured
Dining Room Service for Guests Only
HOWARD BAYLEY, Mgr.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

THE BORCHARDT,

220 West 98th St., Cor. B'way
Modern 12 Story Fireproof House.
7 ROOMS, Foyer, 3 Baths, $1,700. **8 ROOMS,** Foyer, 3 Baths, $1,800 & $2,000.
Rooms large and light; excellent service.

STUART ARMS,

226 West 97th St., near B'way
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1400-$1600
2 Room Kitchenettes, Bath, $540-$600.
Rooms very large, abundant closets.
Resident Manager on Premises.

COLUMBIA HEIGHTS.
THE MELVILLE,

Amsterdam Ave. at 118th St.
THE WINTHROP,
5-6-7 Rooms, $600-$900.
All Night Service.

DENTIST'S APARTMENT.
801 WEST 107TH, CORNER BROADWAY.
FIVE LIGHT ROOMS, unfurnished; tiled bath; ground floor; hall service; telephone; clean; tidy, all improvements; private house block; elegant neighborhood; $55; electricity.

THE CAMDEN
206 West 96th St., near Broadway.
7-Room Corner Apart., $75
VASA K. BRACHER,
2,010 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 361.

109th, 204 W., Near B'way.
4-5-6 Rooms & Bath, $28-$45
Beautiful Apartments; electricity, 'phone; hall service; hardwood floors; beautiful entrance.
OWNER'S MANAGEMENT.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Health Highest Spot

562 WEST END AVE.
AT 87TH ST.
9 Rooms
and
3 Baths

RENTAL $2,200 TO $2,800.
Absolutely Fireproof. Modern in all details.
AGENT ON PREMISES.

SAYVILLE, 420 WEST 118TH ST.
Six choice rooms; all improvements; fiction library, vacuum cleaner; owner resident; quiet tenants required; $55. Also apartment furnished for housekeeping; $75; near Col. Univ.

The Sevillia

Apartment Hotel, 117 W. 58th St.
Apartment of 2 rooms and bath; also one 3 rooms and bath, unfurnished, from Oct. 1st.

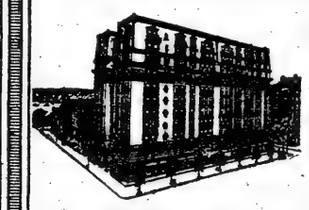
WEST END

AV., 850, NEAR 102nd ST.
High-class elevator apartments, eight rooms and bath; parquet floors; rent $1,100 to $1,200.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHASSET APARTMENTS

Broadway, 108th to 109th Streets. Under A-R-E Co. Management
One block from Riverside Drive. Subway Express Station one block.
A select house in a select district for select tenants.



Pleasant and light apartments as follows: Six and Seven Rooms at $1200.00 to $1650.00. Eight Rooms occupying entire wing of building $1650.00. Nine Room Doctor's Apartment at $1200.00.
H. B. SNYDER, Manager, at Building. Phone 9400 Riverside
MARBRICK REALTY CORPORATION
Owner

BEFORE DECIDING—INSPECT
The Cleburne

West End Ave.—Broadway—105th St.
OVERLOOKING HUDSON
New 6 to 10 Room Apartments.
Ready for Occupancy. Appointments Most Attractive.
ON PREMISES, OR
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.,
158 Broadway, Tel 6758 Cortlandt.
Columbus Ave. at 72d St. Tel. 2750 Columbus.

Chatsworth

344 West 72d Street, at Riverside Drive
Absolutely fireproof, overlooking the Hudson from the Statue of Liberty to Yonkers.
Apartments of 6 to 10 Rooms, $900 to $3,250,
INCLUDING REFRIGERATION.
In connection with Chatsworth is also a Restaurant, Cafe, Barber Shop and Valet Service, &c. Convenient to "L" and subway; Fifth Av. Buses at the door.
L. J. Phillips & Co., 72d St. & Columbus Av.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

LUCETINE

35-39 West 96th St.
8-story fireproof building, private house block.
One apartment left, 7th floor.
7 rooms, bath and maid's lavatory

RIVERSIDE DWELLINGS

611-19 West 114th St.
Between Broadway and Riverside Drive. Subway express station 116th St. and Broadway.
8 exceptionally large, light rooms, 2 baths.
All night elevator service.
One apartment suitable for physician.
Rents $1,100 to $1,400

ANNAMERE COURT

609-15 West 115th St.
7 and 8 large light rooms, 2 baths
All night elevator and 'phone service; superb location.
Rents $900 to $1,200
I. LOEWENWALD, Agent.
611-19 W. 114th St. Tel. 2884 Morningside.

Apartments

Chester Court
36 West 119th St.
6, 7, 8 and 9 Rooms and Bath newly renovated, $600—$1,200

Ronda and Chateau d'Armes
161st St. and Fort Washington Ave.
4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath, $480—$1,000

The Amidon
238 West 83d Street
7 Rooms and Bath
$1,000-$1,350

Further particulars and plans of all the apartments are on file at our offices at
10 East 45th St.
14 Wall Street

Douglas Robinson Charles S. Brown Co

STUDIO

Apartment, West 67th Street. Finest in City. Lease or sale at attractive price. Five large rooms and bath. In addition there is a very large studio and foyer hall. Inspection Invited. WM. B. DUNGAN, 103 Broadway, New York.

THE CURTISS

176 W. 87th St., Cor. Amst. Ave.
7 LARGE ROOMS, BATH, $60-$75.
Duplex Apartment, Ground Floor, $60.
Subway and "L" Station at 86th St.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

The BELLGUARD

(Just completed.)
216 W. 89th Street
S. E. Cor. B'way.
A centrally located apartment house in a most desirable residential neighborhood, convenient to Subway, elevated and surface lines.
6 Rooms, 2 Baths
7 Rooms, 3 Baths
Rentals $1,300 and up.
Exceptionally spacious rooms, foyers and corridors, with roomy closets. Renting agent on premises, or apply to
J. AXELROD,
200 W. 72d Street Cor. B'way

TERRACE COURT

202 Riverside Drive
S. E. Cor. 93rd St.
Modern fireproof apartment, 7, 8, 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths. Rentals $1,600 up.
Apply to Manager on premises, or SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents, 162 W. 72d St., or
J. AXELROD,
OWNER.
200 W. 72d Street. Cor. B'way

117 W. 79th St.

One 8 Room Modern Apartment, Two Baths.
Convenient to Subway and Elevated Stations.
Exclusive, refined section; Park Street.
Rent Moderate.
Under owner's management, resident superintendent.

ATTENTION THE MILLARD, 18-20 West 107th St.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
4 to 8 EXTRA LARGE LIGHT ROOMS, $35 to $65
Best in New York at Price.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

High Class New Houses

GLEN CAIRN
270 Riverside Drive, Corner 99th St.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,600 to $1,700
8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,100
9 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,300 to $2,500
A 12-story fireproof and soundproof, most complete housekeeping apartment on the Drive. Overlooking the most magnificent part of Hudson and Palisades.

DAYTON COURT
35 Fort Washington Ave., Corner 180th St.
4-5-6 Rooms, $540 to $900
New, beautiful elevator apartments; in the highest and most healthful section of Washington Heights; street under supervision of Park Department. Rooms are extraordinarily large and light.

65 Fort Washington Av.
Corner 161st St.
4-5-6 Rooms, Rents, $540 to $840
A high-class elevator apartment house in Washington Heights' most beautiful residential section; delightful, spacious chambers; tremendous large closets and every newest improvement.

RAYMORE COURT
232-238 West 106th St., Near Riverside Drive.
4-6-7 Rooms ALL OUTSIDE $600 to $1,100 CHAMBERS.
An elevator apartment house of the highest class; on an extra wide street; every convenience; private safes, mail chutes; hardwood finish throughout.

CHESBURNE
91 Fort Washington Ave., Corner 162d Street.
4-5-6 Rooms, Rentals, $540 to $840
A magnificent elevator apartment. An ideal location, tree-lined avenue, overlooking Hudson and Palisades; every apartment isolated and complete as private dwelling; up-to-the-minute improvements.

ORINDA and AMAZON
522 to 530 West 157th St.
3-5-6-7 Rooms, $420 to $870
Elevator; select neighborhood; Subway Express 157th and Broadway; elevated express 155th and 8th Ave.; largest rooms on heights.

NEWCASTLE
601 West 162d St., Cor. B'way.
5 Rooms, $660
Every apartment an outside one and separated by solid brick walls, are some of the exceptional attractions of this new elevator home.

Just Completed.
WILPOP APARTMENTS
332-337 Edgecombe Ave., Near West 150th St.
3-5 Rooms, $324 to $564
A non-elevator apartment house, with exceptional improvements; delightfully light, large rooms; sleeping chambers extra large size, 9x14.

Just Completed.
MELMAR COURTS PAULMER COURTS
635 & 645 West 171st St.
3-4 Rooms, $324 to $456
A non-elevator apartment house of the highest class; rooms are extraordinarily large, spacious closets and every improvement.

Berlin Renting Agency
Broadway, Cor. 162d St. 'Phone, Audubon—7478.
141 E. 17th St. 'Phone, Stuyvesant—3982.

An Opportunity for the Right Family

Why do so many people with plenty of means continue to live in the older apartment houses year after year?

Because they know that there are some things that the newest apartments cannot give, and that good service is as essential as artificial refrigeration.

A house of this type—that is, of roominess and comfort, at very low rentals—is **No. 391 West End Avenue,** (between 78th and 79th Streets.) Night and day hall and elevator service.

The following apartments will be available October 1st:

1 Apartment—8 Rooms and 1 Bath, $1,500.00
1 Apartment—8 Rooms and 1 Bath, $1,700.00
1 Apartment—8 Rooms and 1 Bath, $1,800.00

If you are looking for a home in the city, look at this one.

Loton H. Slawson Company 171 Madison Avenue, New York
Agent and Manager.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.
SPENCER ARMS
S. E. Cor. Broadway & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
or larger combinations — maid service included, and meals served in apartments.
Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space.
Most convenient location in city.
RENTAL, $70 to $125.
Chas. F. de Casanova, Agt., on premises, or your own broker.
Tel. Columbus 3996.

—130 W. 57th St.—
STUDIOS and APARTMENTS
AVAILABLE OCT. 1st.
Apartments of 2 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette, $900 to $1,100.
5 Rooms, 2 Baths and Kitchenette, $2,000.
Single Studios, $840.
Apply to BENJAMIN L. WILLIAMS, Resident Superintendent.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

THE WAHNITA
105 West 77th St.
7 PRIVATE HOUSE BLOCK. BEAUTIFUL ROOMS, NEWLY DECORATED; ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS; CONVENIENT. $50 $55

THE JAMES,
65 West 68th St.
PRIVATE HOUSE BLOCK.
2 BEAUTIFUL EXTRA LARGE LIGHT ROOMS; JUST THE HOME YOU HAVE BEEN LOOKING FOR; EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT. $50 $75

JEROME APARTMENTS
35-43 West 61st St.
6 EXTRA LARGE, THOROUGHLY MODERN ROOMS; $45
7 HARDWOOD TRIM THROUGHOUT; ONE COR. APARTMENT. $65

COLONIAL APARTMENTS
29-31-33 COLUMBUS AV.
6 attractive rooms. Every modern improvement, including electricity, tiled bath, &c. $35 $38

SAMUEL H. MARTIN,
1974 BROADWAY, COR. 67TH STREET

MANHATTAN—West Side.

150 WEST 79TH ST.
Bet. Columbus & Amsterdam Aves.
12-Story Fireproof Building.
One 9-Room Duplex Apartment.
Rental $2,600.

587 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
Corner 136th St.
5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms.
Rental $780 to $1,380.

1,100 PARK AVE.
Corner 89th St.
9 Rooms.
Rental $1,600.

EDGAR A. LEVY,
505 Fifth Ave.
Telephone 0960—Murray Hill.

203 W. 81st St.
NEAR BROADWAY.
3-4-5-6
extraordinarily large, light rooms, 4 and 2 baths, $700 to $1,500. Every modern convenience; 9-story, absolutely fireproof elevator building, near Subway and Elevated Station.
Very desirable physician's apartment.

31-33 West 11th St.
Eight-story fireproof elevator Apartments, four and five room suites.
RENTS $60 TO $95.

45 West 11th St.
Eight-story fireproof elevator Apartment, four-room suites.
RENTS $50 TO $70.

82 West 12th St.
Six story elevator apartment; four-room Suites;
RENTS $40 TO $50.

J. IRVING WALSH,
73 West 11th Street.

226 Central Park West.
7 Rooms & Bath, $75 & $85.
Elevator, heat, electric lighted, parquet, floors.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 149 Broadway.

57TH ST., 322-328 WEST
High-Class Elevator Apartments.
8 Elegant large rooms; block to Broadway. "L" and sub. stations; most convenient part of city; unexcelled service. $1000
Ground Floor Suitable Physician.
Naughtin & Co., 2,650 B'way 'Phone River—1146.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

THE ANTWERP
2333-9 B'WAY (COR. 85TH)
7 Beautiful rooms, extra large, light; will decorate to suit; convenient to Subway, L, and all surface lines. Fine neighborhood. $40 $60

WOODSTOCK & LOCKSLEY,
507-511 WEST 130TH ST.
NEW, HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS.
3 Large, light, especially well arranged rooms. All improvements. Telephone, $20
4 Electricity, etc. Near Subway and surface lines. Beautifully decorated. $28

235 WEST 140TH ST.
150 Ft. to 6-9 "L" Express Station.
6 Extra large, light, newly decorated rooms; quiet, well kept and conveniently located house. Great value. $33 $35

47 EAST 88TH ST.
PRIVATE HOUSE BLOCK.
6 Fine, cozy rooms, improvements; newly decorated; convenient to all car lines. One block to Park. $35

These houses are under my personal supervision, service of the highest standard is assured.
HENRY LONDON 302 BROADWAY. Tel. Worth 86.

Stanley Court,
NORTHWEST COR.
West End Ave. & 106th Street.
CORNER APARTMENTS,
9 ROOMS,
3 Baths,
MODERATE RENTALS, Are available now.
VASA K. BRACHER, 2,010 Broadway.
Telephone—Columbus 361.

87th St., West, 59-63.
Very desirable apartments of 6 and 7 rooms. Rent $60 and $65 per month. Apply premises or
LEWIS B. PRESTON, Inc.,
165 Broadway.

FOR RENT
219 West 81st Street, Northeast Corner Broadway
4 Rooms and Bath.....$900 to $1,200
5 Rooms and 2 Baths.....$1,200 to $1,500
6 Rooms and 2 Baths.....$1,300 to $1,700
7 Rooms and 2 Baths.....$1,600 to $1,900
Superintendent on premises.
TUCKER, SPEYERS & CO., 435 5th Av. Tel. 3760 Murray Hill.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

36
Central Park South
Between 5th and 6th Aves.
Overlooking lake section of Central Park.
All Conveniences of a Modern Hotel and Apartment House Combined
New 14-story high-class Apartment House; steel construction; absolutely fireproof; three high-speed elevators.
2 Rooms and 1 Bath, 3 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Dining Room on First Floor. Service in Rooms if Desired.
SATISFACTORY REFERENCES INDISPENSABLE.
Resident owner as manager assures high-class service.
Geo. K. Rose, Treas. & Resident Mgr.

THE TURIN
CENTRAL PARK WEST AND 93D ST.
ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS,
7, 8 AND 9 ROOMS
2 AND 3 BATHS.
Rentals $1,300 to $2,100.
An attractive physician's Apartment $1,000
Manager on Premises, or
L. M. JONES & CO., 220 5TH AVE.

Harperley Hall
Central Park West at 64th St.
2 Rooms Bath and Kitchenette $720 to $1400
3-4 Rooms Bath and Kitchenette $1600
7 Rooms, Foyer and 3 Baths, $2,000
8 " " " 3 " $3,000
9 " " " 3 " $3,500
Exceptional Service. All Modern Conveniences, Including Refrigeration. Restaurant on Premises. Under Ownership Management.

St. Augustine, 264 W. 57th St., near Broadway; corner apartment, 8 rooms and bath, $1,200; elevator, steam heat, hot water, electric light, hall service. Geo. A. Hampton, 334 Amsterdam Av., or Superintendent on premises.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

302-306 W. 79th St.
Bet. West End Ave. & Riverside Drive.
5, 6 & 7 ROOMS
Modern FIREPROOF building, located on the West Side's most FASHIONABLE street. Rooms large and bright; hardwood floors. Most desirable home for refined families who demand the best of service.
Rents $780 to $1,200 per Year.
Doctor's Apartment of 6 Rooms, Private Entrance, $780.
Superintendent on Premises.

7 ROOMS, $1200
EMAHREL
Modern Fireproof Elevator Apts.
317 W. 99th, Near Riverside
6 ROOMS, $840
8 ROOMS, $900
EAST VIEW
NORTHWEST CORNER
Morningside Drive & 118th St.
Overlooking Morningside Park.
Apply to Superintendents.

961 Sixth Ave.
Six large rooms and bath; electric light; steam heat. One floor with show front. Low rents. Apply to Superintendent, 103 West 54th Street, adjoining, or
Chas. F. Noyes Co.
Tel. 2000 John. 92 William St.

Corner 98th Street **THE CHESTERFIELD**
260 RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
6 and 7 Rooms, $1,300 to $1,600
with 2 and 3 Baths. Yearly.
One 4-Room Apartment, $900.
For lease beginning October. Fireproof, 10-story elevator apartment; efficient day and night service, including door and carriage attendants.
ASSOCIATED PROPERTIES, Inc., 384 5TH AVE. Tel. Mad. Sq. 3908.

Doctor's Apartment
Occupied by physician 10 years.
74 West 103d St.,
Cor. Manhattan Av. Supt. on Premises.

New Fireproof Apartments
310 & 320 West 86th St.
(Just west of West End Avenue)
Suites of six, seven and eight rooms, in addition to large foyers. Three bathrooms in each apartment. The whole scheme is rather finer and better than one might expect to find in apartments except on Fifth Avenue.
Rentals from $1,600 to $3,000
Now ready for occupancy
Loton H. Slawson Company 171 Madison Avenue, New York
Agent and Manager.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

6 TO 8 ROOMS AND 3 BATHS
New, Modern and Absolutely Fireproof.
Rents $1,650 to $2,400.
120 West 86 St.
PARK STREET AND MOST CONVENIENT NEIGHBORHOOD.
Renting Agent on Premises.
GEO. A. BOWMAN,
121 W. 42d St. Tel. Bryant—2444.

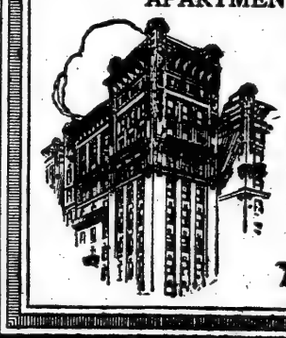
127 West 82d St.
Between Columbus & Amsterdam Avs.
NINE-STORY FIREPROOF APT.
Convenient to "L" and Subway.
5 Rooms & Bath, $75 & $95
4 Rooms and Bath, $65

OSCAWANA
393 West End Avenue,
S. W. Corner 79th St.
Modern elevator apartment. Spacious rooms. Numerous closets.
Grand floor corner; doctor's office, 8 rooms and bath..... $1,000
7 rooms and bath..... $1,500
8 rooms and bath, cor. apartment.. $1,800
Supt. on premises.
HENRY D. COCHRAN, 2 West 125th St.

FREMONT
8 LARGE ROOMS 2 BATHS
$1350. $1400.
310 W. 94th NEAR WEST END AVE

NEAR RIVERSIDE
314, 315, 321 West 94th St.
HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APTS
4, 5, 6 & 7 Rooms & Bath.
$42.50 to $87.50.

HENDRIK HUDSON
APARTMENT HOUSES



ROOFGARDEN PLAYGROUND FOR THE CHILDREN
GYMNASIUM WITH NEEDLE SHOWERS FOR GROWN-UPS
are two unique and attractive features offered to our tenants.
Apartments of 5 rooms and 2 baths to 10 rooms and 3 baths, $1,000 to $2,800. The two best known and best managed apartment houses in New York.
Riverside Drive, 110th and 111th Streets, commanding view of Hudson River. Subway express station.
FRANK A. PETELER
Manager of the Buildings
'Phone: 4302 Morningside
American Real Estate Company
OWNERS

UNUSUAL APARTMENTS MAINTAINING THE HIGHEST STANDARD OF SERVICE

THE ALLERTON
600 W. 113th St., cor. B'way
Modern 12-Story Building
Corner Suites of Exceptional Desirability
6-7 & 8 Rooms & 2 Baths
$1200 to $1800

THE FRIESLAND
235 W. 103d St., cor. B'way
at Subway Station
Most Attractive Suites of
6 & 7 Rooms & Bath
$1050 to $1300

APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENTS ON
GOODALE, PERRY & DWIGHT, Inc.
Tel. Riverside 975 2705 Broadway at 103d St.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

THE PARAMOUNT
315 West 99th St.,
Near Riverside Drive.
4 and 6 rooms and 2 baths. All outside rooms. This building offers the maximum of service and comfort in apartment houses.
Rents $840 to $1,250.
Superintendent or
DU BOIS & TAYLOR
3,551 BROADWAY (146th St.)

THE HYPERION
320 W. 84th St.
Bet. West End Avenue and Riverside Drive.
Beautiful 8-room and 2-bath Apts. in the choicest locality on the upper west side.
RENTS $1,100 TO $1,150.
Agent on premises, or
Louis Kempner & Son
2,443 Broadway, at 90th St.

261 Central Park West
N. W. CORNER 66TH ST.
9 Room Aparts. $2,000 Up
First Class Fireproof

MANHATTAN—West Side.

7 & 8 ROOMS 2 BATHS
RENTALS $1,380 TO $1,800
207 West 56th St.,
Between Broadway and 7th Ave.
Apply on Premises or
MOORE & WYCKOFF
546 5th Avenue
Corner 45th St. 'Phone 1263 Bryant.

9 Rooms
Modern Elevator Apartment.
265 W. 81st St.
Bet. Broadway and West End Av.
Rent, $1500
References Essential.
Apply on premises, or
DERSCHUCH & CO., 150 Broadway.

THE LEYLAND
306 W. 80th St. Bet. West End Avenue and Riverside Drive
High-Class Elevator Apartments.
7 AND 8 ROOMS
Exceptionally Attractive.
$1200 TO $1800.

Efficient Management

F. R. WOOD. W. H. DOLSON Co.

Broadway, Cor. 80th Street Telephone, Schuyler 3800
Branch Offices: 373 5th Ave., N. E. Cor. 35th St.; Broadway at 144th Street and 163rd Street.
Downtown Office: No. 140 Broadway, Cor. Liberty St.

THE CLIFDEN
264 Riverside Drive. South Corner 99th St.
12 Story, 3 Elevators.
Southwestern Exposure.
7, 8 and 9 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.
Rents $1,300 to $2,400.

155 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
Corner of 88th St.
Fireproof Apartments.
12 Story, 2 Elevators.
9 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Rent $2,900.
One Apartment for Rent.

DALLAS COURT
Overlooking Hudson River.
Broadway, Southwest Corner 144th St.
One Block from Subway.
4, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $480 to $900.

THE HADRIAN
225 West 86th St.
Northeast corner Broadway.
10-Story Fireproof.
5 and 6 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Rents $900 to $1,200.
All Outside Rooms. 4 Exposures.

VERSAILLES
250 West 91st St.
Southwest corner Broadway.
Subway Station at Door.
8 and 9 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,600 to $2,000.

HOLLAND COURT
315 West 98th St.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
7 and 8 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,300 to $1,400.

WALLACE
565 West 149th St.
Southeast corner Broadway.
Extra Large 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Connecting Bedrooms; Most Attractive.
Rents $720 to $840.

CAROLYN COURT
565 West 162d St.
Northeast corner Broadway.
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $540 to $600.

JEANETTE COURT
248 Audubon Avenue, Near 178th St.
4, 5 and 6 Rooms.
$32 to $50 per Month.

THE BELNORD
Broadway to Amsterdam Av.
86th to 87th St.
7 to 11 Rooms, 2, 3 and 4 Baths.
Rents $2,100 to $7,000.
Including Electric Light and Refrigeration.
Vacuum Cleaner Service Free.
Extra Large Rooms.
All Bedrooms Face Private Garden.

THE COURTENAY
55 Central Park West.
Between 65th and 66th Sts.
10 Rooms, All Outside, 3 Baths.
One Apt. on Floor—Southern Exposure.
Rents $2,100 to $2,800.

GREENWICH
446 Central Park West.
Adjoining corner 105th St.
Overlooking Central Park West.
8 Rooms and Bath.
Rent $1,050.

VICTOR HALL
622 West 113th St.
8 Story Fireproof Modern Apartments.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $800 to $1,100.

Ramona and Charlemagne
528-538 West 111th St.
Subway at 110th St.
3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
3 Rooms, Kitchenette.
Rents $600 to $1,100.

CASTLETON-SAGUENAY WELLINGTON-WELLESLEY
East Side Broadway, 142d to 144th St.
5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $40 to $75 per Month.

HAZELTON COURT
3,099 Broadway, near 123d St.
4 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
3 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette.
Rents $360 to $540.

THE SHOREHAM
60 St. Nicholas Av.
Northeast corner 118th St.
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $420 to $660.

THE BARNARD
106-110 Central Park West.
Southwest corner 71st St.
10 Story, 3 Elevators.
6, 7, 8 and 9 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,500.
Including Refrigeration.
First floor for doctor.

HEATHCOTE HALL
609 West 114th St.
One Block from Riverside Drive.
Convenient to Subway.
3 Rooms, Kitchenette.
4 and 5 Rooms, Kitchen.
Rents $600 to $1,000.

THE EVELYN
101 West 78th St.
Non-housekeeping Apartments.
Maid service and electric light.
2 and 3 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $660 to $900.
Extra Large Rooms.

ST. FRANCIS COURT
Riverside Drive, North Corner 135th St.
8 Outside Rooms, Corner, $1,100.
All New Fixtures.
Immediate Possession.

MALVERN
47 Claremont Av.
Adjoining corner 119th St.
Overlooking Columbia and Barnard College.
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $600 to $900.

IRVING ARMS
222 Riverside Drive.
Corner 94th St.
Fireproof Building.
Corner Apartment.
9 Rooms & 3 Baths, $1,700.
Southern Exposure. Vacuum Cleaning.
8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $1,300.

451 WEST END AVENUE
Southwest corner of 82d St.
7 Rooms and Bath.
Rent $65 to $75.
Telephone and Hall Service.

LUCILE
122 West 114th St.
Southeast corner St. Nicholas Av.
Near Subway and "L."
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $420 to $660.

THE BRAENDER
418 Central Park West.
South corner 103d St.
Near Subway and Elevated.
10-Story Fireproof; 3 Elevators.
Corner Apartment.
12 Large Outside Rooms and 3 Baths.
$1,800.
Southern Exposure.
5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms, $600 to $1,200.

DOROTHEA
331 West 101st St.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
Subway at 103d St.
All Outside Rooms Facing Hudson.
8 Large Rooms and Bath.
Rents $1,100 to $1,400.

POWELLTON
229 West 97th St.
Northeast corner Broadway.
Modern Apartments.
8 and 9 Very Large Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.
Rents $1,600 to $2,000.

THE CORINSECA
Northwest Corner.
209 West 97th St.
One Block 96th St. Subway.
7 and 8 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $780 to $1,150.

LARCHMONT
448 Central Park West.
South corner 105th St.
7 Rooms and Bath; Corner.
Rents $900 to $1,100.

SYLVIA HALL
560 West 144th St.
Near Broadway.
2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $360 to $720.

FLORENCE COURT
500 West 176th St.
Southwest corner Amsterdam Av.
3, 4 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $336 to $600.

THE ROSEMARY
4 and 6 West 98d St.
Adjoining Central Park.
Near "L."
8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $900 to $1,200.

THE DORILTON
Broadway, Corner 71st St.
Magnificent Structure.
Unusually Sunny Exposure. Express Subway Station 100 feet away.
Free Electric Light and Refrigeration.
3 Vacancies Only, 5 to 9 Rooms.
$1,600 to $2,800.
Write or Telephone for Leaflet.

817 WEST END AV.
Southwest corner 106th St.
Subway at 103d St.
Fireproof Apartments.
6, 7 and 8 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,400 to $2,000.
Extra Large Rooms.

THE PASADENA
10 West 91st St.
Southwest corner Broadway.
12 Story, Overlooking Central Park West.
2, 4, 7, 8 & 10 Rooms & 1, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $540 to $2,600.

GRACEHULL COURT
668 Riverside Drive.
South corner 144th St.
Excellent View of Hudson River.
One Block from Subway.
6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $840 to $1,200.

THE NORMAN
37-43 West 92d St.
Near Park, Subway and "L."
5, 6 and 7 Rooms.
$900 to $1,400.

THE TALLADEGA
61 Hamilton Place.
Corner 140th St.
Outside rooms, with southern exposure. Most attractive.
6 and 7 Rooms.
Rents $720 to $840.

ELLERSLIE COURTS
601 W. 140th St., 600 W. 141st St.
Cor. Apartment. All Southern Exposure.
Immediate Possession.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $720 to $900.

THE KENWAY
462 Convent Av.
Corner of 150th St.
6 and 7 Rooms. Southern Exposure.
Excellent Value.
$40 to $50 per month.

OUR 1915 BOOKLET, CONTAINING DESCRIPTIVE MATTER AND FLOOR PLANS OF THE ABOVE AND MANY OTHER PROPERTIES, MAY BE SECURED AT ANY OF OUR OFFICES, OR WILL BE FORWARDED ON REQUEST.

LASANNO COURT
At 307 West 79th Street



Will be your *eventful decision.*
Why? Partly its ideal location—quiet and exclusive, though at the edge of the busiest part of town—partly its light, airy and thoughtfully planned rooms, partly the air of comfort and luxury here.
Partly, too, the moderate rentals—
Our last 6 room apartment, $1,000
8 rooms, 2 baths, $1,500 to $1,800
Apply on Premises, or to
George Rosenfeld Co. Inc.
51 East 42d St.
'Phone Murray Hill 1936

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Three New Buildings

Now Ready for Occupancy

"500 West End Avenue"
At Northeast Corner 84th Street
Southern, Eastern and Western Exposures.
Two Eight Room Corner Apartments with Southern and Western Exposures.
Also 6 and 7 Room Apartments
Rentals $1,700 to $2,700.

"575 West End Avenue"
At Southwest Corner 88th Street
Overlooking Riverside Drive.
Seven Room Corner Apartment—All Outside Rooms.
Also 5 and 6 Room Apartments
Rentals $1,100 to $2,300.
and
Doctor's Apartment of 9 Rooms—Ground Floor Corner. Specially Arranged for Office and Home.

84th St., Corner Broadway "The Alameda"
Southern and Eastern Exposures.
Eight Room Corner Apartments—All Rooms Outside.
Also 5, 6 and 7 Room Apartments
Rentals $1,200 to $2,400.

We have only one price for the apartments we manage

MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY
56 West 45th Street
Telephone Bryant 7848
Representatives on Premises

A New Building Overlooking Riverside Drive

"345 West 88th Street"
between West End and Riverside

Only 3 Apartments to a floor
120 ft. front by 100 ft. deep

8 Rooms & 3 Baths $1800
10 Rooms & 4 Bahts $2500

We have only one price for the apartments we manage.

MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY
56 West 45th Street
Telephone Bryant 7848
Representative on Premises

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Wellesley
N.E. Corner 81 ST. WEST END AVE.



A BEAUTIFUL APARTMENT
of 8 or 9 very large outside rooms, 3 baths, occupying entire southwest wing, overlooking Hudson and Palisades; electric light; refrigeration; separate laundry for each tenant; $2,700.
Smaller Apartment of 7 Rooms, $1,700
RESIDENTIAL MANAGER.

WHITE COURT,
205 WEST 107TH ST.
NINE-STORY ELEVATOR, FIREPROOF.
Between B'way and Amsterdam Av.
8 rooms, large, light; select tenants; efficient service; $70 to $80. Premises or
HALL & BLOODGOOD,
542 Fifth Av. Tel. Bryant 7632.

2 WEST 83D STREET
CORNER HIGH-GRADE ELEVATOR HOUSE, OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.
DUPLEX APT. 9 ROOMS, 2 BATHS, $1,800.
Also 6 and 7 rooms and bath.
Rents $780 to $1,200.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Exclusive Bachelor Apartments

Nineteen West Fifty-fourth Street, a few doors from the University Club.

Apply on premises or to
Wm. A. White & Sons
46 Cedar Street
Telephone 5700 John

160 W. 95th St.
New 9-story fireproof apartments. Southern exposure.
ONLY THREE
5 Room Apartments Left
$1,075 upward.
JULIUS TISHMAN & SONS,
18 East 41st St. Tel., 7518—Murray Hill.

THE GREYSTONE
304 WEST 99TH ST.,
Near West End Av.
7-8 LARGE ROOMS
Modern elevator house; all improvements.
Rentals $70 to $85.
CASIMIR C. PATRICK, Agent,

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Quick Action

Much of the delay in renting an apartment comes from dickering about prices and concessions.

You can rent from any member of our staff and the price is the same.

Your decision rests on whether you like the apartment. You lose no time in unsatisfactory bargaining.

We have only one price for the apartments we manage.

It is our fundamental business policy.

Our apartments are all in select locality — easily reached—ideally planned —equipped with every modern aid to comfort.

We invite you to visit these apartments. Our representatives will show you every courtesy.

43 FIFTH AVENUE
N. E. Cor. 11th St.
Chatsworth Annex
340 West 72d St., Bet. West End and Riverside.
The Carlisle Dwellings
450 West End Av., at 82d St.
483 WEST END AV.
N. W. Cor. 83d St.
500 WEST END AV.
N. E. Cor. 84th St.
THE ALAMEDA
N. W. Cor. Broadway & 84th St.
THE LANCASHIRE
353 West 85th St.
THE DORCHESTER
131 Riverside Drive, at 85th St.
575 WEST END AV.
S. W. Cor. 88th St.
345 WEST 88TH ST.
Bet. West End and Riverside.
771 WEST END AV.
N. W. Cor. 97th St.
THE STRAFFORD
777 West End Av., at 98th St.
THE BRITANNIA
527 West 110th St. East of Broadway.

These apartments are from five to eleven rooms, and rent from $1,000 to $5,000.

Phone Bryant 7848, or write

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.
56 West 45th Street
Representatives on Premises.

JUST COMPLETED

Ten story fireproof and soundproof.
Highest type of elevator apartment.
BROADWAY, N. W. COR. 146TH STREET
One block from Subway and surface cars.
Attractive apartments, every convenience, exquisitely appointed. Large rooms and all outside, overlooking Riverside Drive and Hudson River. Southern exposure. FULL SERVICE DAY AND NIGHT.
3 Rooms, Kitchenette & Bath, $575.
4 Rooms & Bath, $700.
5 Rooms & Bath, $1,000.
OPEN EVENINGS
Renting Agent on Premises or
DU BOIS & TAYLOR, 3551 B'way (146th St.)

Ready for Inspection.
200 CENTRAL PARK SOUTH,
S. W. Cor. 59th St. & 7th Ave.
New 12-Story Apartment House
3-Room Suites
With every room overlooking Central Park.
Living rooms 18x23. Bedrooms 18x16. Two high-speed elevators. Separate servant quarters. Excellent service.
Apply Agent on Premises.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

10 & 11 ROOMS
3 baths.
Rental $2,000 to $3,000
Best value for the money in town. ALL LIGHT, OUTSIDE ROOMS.
125 Riverside Drive
NORTH CORNER OF 84TH ST.
Also 8 rooms, $1,600 to $1,800.

HUDSONIA
79th St. & Riverside Drive,
315-321 West.

An apartment house of the highest class. Thoroughly modern and comfortable in every detail. Rooms conveniently arranged. Choice residential section. Subway, car and bus lines almost at door. Resident management.

6 & 7 Rooms. $840 to $1,100.

OFFICE ON PREMISES.
Tel. 9171—Schuyler.

252-254 West 84th St.
Excellent Block; Near West End Ave.
Six Rooms; All Improvements; Rent, $33 to $40. Janitor, 256.

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1 or More Rooms
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED,
in The Calumet, high-class family hotel, 340 West 57th St., catering to refined patronage; superior restaurant and service; doctor's suite, 3 rooms, ground floor.

105TH ST.—54 WEST
One Block "L" Station.
SEVEN BEAUTIFUL ROOMS and bath. All improvements.
Rents, $600, $650.
Inquire on premises or
GOODALE, PERRY & DWIGHT, 3,705 B'way.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

For Occupancy Oct. 1

112 Cathedral Parkway

Only Two 7 Rooms 2 baths $1350

On eleventh floor of 12-story fireproof house, overlooking Morningside Park and St. John's Cathedral.

All Outside Rooms—Bright and Sunny.

Filtered Water—Portable Vacuum Cleaner.

Separate Storerooms and Laundry in Basement.

Unsurpassed Transit Facilities.

---

73 WEST 92D ST.
PRIVATE HOUSE BLOCK.
8 Large Rooms, $67.50
Beautifully decorated; abundant closet space. Short walk to all transit lines and prettiest part of Central Park.
Agent on premises or
KEMPE & CO. 57th St.-Broadway. Schuyler 5610.

THE WEST POINT
336 West 95th St., near Riverside Drive.
HIGH-CLASS HOUSE.
Subway express 96th St. 6 Sunny Rooms, $50-$55
All night elevator.

"ST. CLOUD"
252 WEST 91ST ST.
7-8 ROOM APARTMENTS.
$900-$1,100.
HIGHEST CLASS ELEVATOR HOUSE. BEST VALUE IN THE CITY.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

BING & BING
119 WEST 40TH STREET

Mr. & Mrs. Tenant:-

In our recent note regarding apartments in our new building at 855 Park Avenue, southeast corner of 92d St., we spoke of the unusual values as many have now taken advantage of the opportunity. For instance, we have apartments of 10 rooms and 3 baths to 12 rooms and 4 baths renting from $2800 to $3900 per annum, the rental price would be $4000 to $6000.

We now call your attention to the character of tenants who have rented, many of them are known to you and create an atmosphere in which you want your home.

May we have the pleasure of showing you these apartments

Bing & Bing

Telephone, 6410—Bryant. **BING & BING,** 119 West 40th St.

SMALL APARTMENTS,
KITCHENS & KITCHENETTES.

1, 2, 3 & 4 Rooms	**The Dearborn** 350 West 55th St., Bet. 8th & 9th Avs.	Large, Light Rooms. Fireproof. Unfurnished. $30-$80. Furnished. $37.50-$95.
4 Rooms	**The Stanwood** 321 West 55th St., Bet. 8th & 9th Avs.	Living Rooms, 18x19 Bedrooms, 13x14 Unfurnished. $85 to $90. Furnished. $105 to $110.
3 Rooms	**135 W. 79th St.** Bet. Columbus and Amsterdam Avs. New Building.	New Fireproof Building. Recently completed. Living Rooms, 19x20 Chambers, 13x16 Rental, $840 to $1,020.
2, 3 & 4 Rooms	**The Poinciana** 434 West 120th St., Cor. Amsterdam Av.	Unfurnished. $40 to $67.50. Furnished. $59 to $82.50. Overlooking Columbia Campus. Large, Light Rooms.
2 & 3 Rooms	**Whitestone** 609 West 127th St.	Bath, Kitchenette, unfurnished. $32.50 to $42.50. Furn., $42.50 to $57.50.

Manager at each house. Satisfactory References Absolutely Indispensable.

ORVISTA
—APARTMENTS—
NEW 12-STORY FIREPROOF
35 WEST 81ST ST.
½ Block Columbus Av. Elevated.
½ Block Central Park Entrance.
Southern Exposure. Magnificent View. Exclusive Section.
2 VACANT SUITES,
8 Large Rooms, 3 Baths.
Beautifully Laid Out. Artistically Decorated.
Every Modern Appointment.
Moderate Rentals.
Under Owner's Management.
Apply Resident Superintendent.
PHONE 4965 SCHUYLER

MANHATTAN—West Side.

ALLENDALE
808 West End Av., Cor. 99th St.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,850
Cor. Apt., 10 R's, 3 Baths, $2,950
Doctor's Cor. Apt., 9 R'ms, $2,400
Furnished Apts., 7 & 10 Rooms

KELMSCOTT
316 West 79th St.
6 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,500.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,800.
8 R'ms, 3 Baths, $2,100 & $2,200.
ALL ROOMS LARGE AND LIGHT.
APPLY TO SUPT. ON PREMISES, OR
EDWIN S. BRICKNER,
140 W. 79th St. Tel. 9827—Schuyler.

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57 WEST 58TH STREET
THE CORONET
2 Rooms, 1 Bath, $720
3 Rooms, 1 Bath, 900
5 Rooms, 2 Baths, 1,200
8 Rooms, 2 Baths, 1,600
9 Rooms, 3 Baths, 2,400
Day and Night Elevator Service.
Fireproof Building.
Apply on premises, or to
Harris & Vaughan, Inc.,
589 FIFTH AVENUE.
Telephone 31 Murray Hill.

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76 West 86th Street
AND
77 West 85th Street
Attractive Apartments of
6-7-8-9 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
All Large, Outside Rooms.
Rentals $1,000 to $1,800 yearly.
APPLY TO AGENT ON PREMISES.

THE AYLSMERE,
60 West 76th St.
Seven and eight large, light rooms, bath; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,500. Supt. on premises.

Skylight Studios
8 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$25 to $35

MANHATTAN—West Side.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY.
Unusual concessions allowed desirable tenants in the following superior apartments:

WEST END HALL,
NO. 840 WEST END AVE., N. E. COR. 101ST ST.
7-8-9 Rooms and 2 Baths.
$1,200 PER ANNUM UPWARD.

ST. JOHN COURT,
NO 500 WEST 111TH ST., S. W. COR. AMSTERDAM AVE.
4-5-6-7 Rooms and Bath.
$540 PER ANNUM UPWARD.

THE PALMETTO,
NO. 100 MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, N. W. COR. 120TH ST.
4-5-6-7 Rooms and Bath.
$540 PER ANNUM UPWARD.

ROBERT FULTON COURT,
NO. 559 WEST 156TH ST., N. E. COR. BROADWAY.
4-5-6-7 Rooms and Bath.
$480 PER ANNUM UPWARD.

Inspection invited. Supts. on premises.

CHAS. S. KOHLER, Agent,
901 Columbus Avenue, cor. 104th St.

AVONMORE
2,131 Broadway, at 74th St.
Within 2 Blocks of Subway Express Station.
Beautifully Appointed Apartments.
7 & 8 Rooms, $1,100-$1,800
Southern Exposure.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

BEVERWYCK APARTMENTS,
89-91 West 97th Street.
Newly furnished Apartments. Parlor, bedroom, and bath. Large rooms. Central location. Especially adapted to bachelors. Reasonable terms.

THE ADRIAN,
58 West 72d.
Eight large, light rooms, bath; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient subway, elevated, and surface lines. $1,100-$1,300. Inquire Superintendent.

---

80 WEST 92ND STREET
7 large rooms, bath, single flat, all improvements; refined neighborhood, near "L" Subway. $40. Also 9 Rooms and Bath, $50.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Slawson & Hobbs
162 West 72d Street
Near Broadway Tel. Col. 7240

The Halsworth
645 West End Ave.
Southwest Corner 92d St.
One of the latest new-type 12-story apartment houses in the exclusive West Side residential section.
5, 6 & 7 Rooms, 2 to 3 Baths, $1,200 to $2,000.

The Oregon
162 West 54th St.
S. E. Corner Seventh Ave.
A new 12-story fireproof apartment; all outside windows, insuring light and ventilation. Extra maids' rooms.
3, 4, 5, 6 Rooms and Bath, $900 to $1,700.

The Cornwall
255 West 90th St.
N. W. Corner Broadway.
A new 12-story apartment house of concrete; soundproof floors and partitions.
7, 8 & 9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths, $1,800 to $2,400.

La Rochelle
57 West 75th St.
A handsome modern fireproof building; large light apartments; long distance telephone in each apartment.
7 Rooms and Bath, $1,200 to $2,000.

105 West 72d St
Bet. B'way & Columbus Av.
A new 12-story fireproof apartment house; accessible location with southern exposure.
4 & 5 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths. $1,100 to $1,900.

The Rexor
600 West 116th St.
Southwest Corner Broadway.
A 12-story steel fireproof structure in a neighborhood noted for its exclusive apartment corner.
5, 6, 7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths, $1,050-$2,100.

The Hamilton
420 Riverside Drive
North Corner 114th St.
A new, absolutely fireproof apartment house; overlooks Riverside Park and the Hudson.
6-7 & 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths, $1,300 to $2,200.

The Hillcrest
430 West 116th St.
Situated on the crest of Cathedral Heights—the highest part of the city. These 1 apartments have exceptionally light rooms.
8 Rooms, 2 baths, $1,500-$1,700

Georgean Court
58 Central Park West
S. W. Corner 66th St.
A nine-story fireproof building with all latest improvements known to modern architecture.
8 & 10 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths, $2,300 to $2,600.

The Pamlico
97 Central Park West
Bet. 69th and 70th Sts.
Fireproof building; large and airy apartments; very select neighborhood; day and night elevator service.
7 and 8 Rooms and Bath, $1,100 to $1,600.

Bonair
601 West 142d St.
N. W. Corner Broadway.
A modern elevator apartment at most reasonable rents. Convenient to Subway station. Rooms large and light.
5 and 7 Rooms and Bath, $600 to $900.

The Stuart
250 West 94th St.
S. W. Corner Broadway.
The apartments are well planned and rooms are all large and light; near transit lines.
8 & 9 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths, $1,200 to $1,500.

The Lucania
235 West 71st St.
Bet. B'way & West End Ave.
Situated on one of the most exclusive residential streets of the West Side; convenient to theatres, clubs, hotels, etc.
3, 5 & 6 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths, $780 to $1,800.

4 & 12 W. 92d St
Near Central Park West
A newly renovated house on a high class private block. Elevator, electric light, etc.
7 Rooms and Bath, $900 to $1,100.

304 West 92d St
Near Riverside Drive
Adjoins the Halsworth Apartments. A high-class 8-story fireproof building; near 'bus line and subway.
5 and 6 rooms, 2 baths, $1,000 and $1,300.

375 Centr'l P'rk W.
Near 97th St.
Very desirable spacious apartments; modern improvements; convenient to transit lines.
7 and 8 Rooms, 2 Baths, $840 to $1,200.

Woodmere
561 West 141st St.
Northeast Corner Broadway.
10-story fireproof apartments; large, light rooms.
4, 5, and 6 Rooms and Bath, $600 to $1,000.

Lyndon Arms
524-525 Riverside Drive
Near 127th Street.
Beautiful views Riverside Drive, the Hudson and Palisades.
6 and 8 Rooms and Bath, $810 to $1,200.

Vera
305 West 97th St.,
Near West End Ave.
Modern apartments, every improvement; best value on west side.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath, $840 to $900.

349 West 85th St.
Near West End Ave.
Sixth floor; southeast exposure; large, light rooms; one apartment.
8 Rooms & Bath, $1,400.

Send for our 1915 Apartment House Directory which contains information regarding apartment houses under our exclusive management.

---

15 West 55th Street
New Fireproof Housekeeping Apartments
Now Open for Inspection
4 & 5 Rooms, 1 & 3 Baths
Rentals $1,500 to $2,700
Hotel Service If Desired
Provision is made in the building for additional servants quarters.
Geo. Backer Construction Co.
56 West 45th St. Telephone Bryant 793.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

THE SONOMA
N. E. Cor. 55th St. & Broadway.

Offers Exceptionally Well Appointed Apartments
AT ATTRACTIVE RENTALS
One 4, 5, and Two 8 ROOM APARTMENTS
Also Furnished Apartments
Spacious Rooms; High Ceilings
Southwestern Exposure Prevails.
Ideal, Convenient, Central Location.
RESIDENT MANAGER

3 Rooms (front)..$60
4 Rooms.....$65
5 " $75

New fireproof elevator apartment house, fine location, near subway and "L" stations.
55 WEST 95TH ST.

---

65 Central Park West
North Corner 66th St.
Exceptionally Fine Apartment,
8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS
Overlooking park; large, light, airy rooms; modern elevator house; rent very reasonable to desirable tenant. Apply Supt.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

The Carlton
118 W. 72d
JUST COMPLETED.
New York's Finest Apt. Hotel
2 TO 4 ROOMS.
Furnished or Unfurnished.
1 TO 2 BATHS.
This Distinctive Fireproof
building, for light, size of rooms, completeness of appointment and thoroughness of management, is unsurpassed by any apartment hotel in this city. All conveniences of a modern hotel and private home combined, including maid's services, meals, laundry and valet service, if desired. Surrounded by high class private residences, within half block of subway local and express station, 6th and 9th av. "L" and bus and all surface cars. Positively New York's most pleasant, accessible and desirable apartments, which we
Will Furnish if Desired.
Very moderate rent.
RESIDENT MANAGER.

---

261 WEST 71ST STREET.
10 Rooms, 2 Baths. Electric Lights. Parquet Floors; beautiful condition; rent $2,000.
PEASE & ELLIMAN, Agents
165 West 72nd St. Columbus 3300.

11TH ST., 128 WEST
MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
Six and seven attractive, well-planned rooms, every modern convenience. $70.00. $80.00.
Manager on Premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Fred'k Zittel & Sons

IN THE APTHORP. **Broadway and 79th Street** TEL., 9700—SCHUYLER.

Offer the following Elevator Apartments for Rent:—

801 West End Ave.,
N. W. Corner of 99th St.
Absolutely fireproof building conveniently located, close to 96th St. Subway express station and surface lines; large, airy rooms; every modern improvement.
6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $1,400 to $2,200.

The Prasada,
50 Central Park West.
South corner of 65th Street, overlooking Central Park.
Large rooms and closets.
8, 9 & 10 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,500 to $3,000.

The Runoia,
267 West 89th St.
New 8-story fireproof building; extra large rooms and closets; modern in every respect.
5 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,000.

251-55 West 98th Street,
Close to Subway Express Station.
Modern elevator apartment house of the most modern type; all light and airy rooms; southern exposure.
6 Rooms and 2 Baths.
$1,000 to $1,300.

St. Charles,
101 West 72d St.
Eight Large Rooms and Two Baths.
Must be seen to be appreciated; elevator service, etc.
Rents $1,200 to $1,300.

Rafford Hall,
N. W. Corner Broadway and 144th St.
The rear apartments afford a splendid view of the Hudson River; all improvements; elevator service, etc.
One Apt. Suitable for Doctor.
5, 6 & 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $600 to $1,000.

St. Evona,
N. E. Corner 185th St. and Broadway.
New six-story fireproof elevator apartment house; large, sunny rooms; southern exposure.
5, 6 and 7 Rooms.
Rents $540 to $1,100.

The Rolyat,
Southwest Corner.
Broadway and 140th St.
Large rooms, pantries, and closets.
Suites of 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $1,000 to $1,200.

Attractive, Homelike Apartments, Moderately Priced,
Under the Management of
A. L. MORDECAI & SON,
30 EAST 42D ST.

119 West 71st St. Fireproof Apartment House. ONLY ONE APARTMENT REMAINS TO LEASE.
4 ROOMS AND BATH
Rental $900.

The HAMPTONS
117th St., St. Nicholas and 7th Aves.
Most exclusive dwellings in Harlem. Every room an outside room. Elevator apartment. Convenient to Subway, "L" and surface cars. 7 and 8 room suites.
Rentals $720 to $1,100 yearly

The HUDSON FULTON
S. E. Cor. 136th St. and Broadway.
A few suites to let from next October in this elevator apartment house. 6 to 8 rooms and 2 baths. One block from Subway.
Rentals $800 to $1,000 yearly

BE SURE TO SEE BOTH OF THESE HOUSES BEFORE YOU DECIDE
VAUXHALL
780 Riverside Drive at 155th St.
Very unique corner, new Fireproof Building.
4 Rooms & Bath, $650.00; to 7 Rooms, 3 Baths, $1,350.00
Magnificent Views from Every Window—B'way Sub. Sta. 157th St.
One Splendid Doctor's Suite, with private entrance. Resident Manager. Phone 7100 Audubon.
GREYTON COURT
630 W. 141st. Cor. of Riverside Drive
3-5-6-7 ROOMS WITH 1 TO 3 BATHS.
Prices $600.00 to $1,300.00 per year.
Absolutely Fireproof—Large Rooms and Closets.
Best of Service. Resident Manager, Telephone 7610 Audubon.

The ROCKFALL Broadway at 111th St.
We shall have a very limited number of apartments of
7 Rooms, and 2 Baths
vacated on October 1st which we now offer at reasonable rentals.
SERVICE UNEXCELLED.
INSPECTION INVITED.
CHAS. E. HAMES, Resident Manager,
'Phone 7317 Morningside.



MANHATTAN—West Side. | West Side, Above 110th Street.

6-7-8 ROOMS
$1,000 to $1,700
Especially desirable. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. LIVING ROOM 18x19; OVERLOOKING PRETTIEST PART OF CENTRAL PARK.

Ardsley Hall
92D ST., S. W. corner; elevated one block, subway three blocks; excellent service.
Ewing, Bacon & Henry
101 Park Av. M. H. 2500.

"Grinnell"
Riverside Drive and 157th St.
Subway station within 200 feet of building.
This DISTINCTIVE FIREPROOF building has been filled since the day it was opened.
A few suites to lease from October 1st.
All Large Outside Rooms.
RENTALS MUCH LESS than Middle West Side
Finest Apartments on Upper West Side.

THE ROYALTON
44 W. 44th St.
ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS
ATTRACTIVE PRICES
Bachelor Apartment.

94th St., 48 West, $85-$70.
Outside, high class apartment, directed by owner; 8 rooms, steam heat; hall boy, telephone.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

THE ARDELLE
527 Riverside Drive,
Opposite Grant's Tomb and Claremont.
One Apt. of 7 Rooms and Foyer, 2 Baths, $1,500.
The Best Built House on Riverside.
Management of Owner on premises.

New High Class Apartments
72-82 Seaman Ave.,
4 blocks west 207th St. B'way Sub. Station.
4-5-6 Rooms, $33 to $42.50.
Telephone each apt.; parquet floors, large closets; tennis courts; near 4 parks. Apply M. JUST, 613 West 207th St., Aud. 461.

We must rent these at once.
They are exceptional apartments in all respects and positively represent the best value on Washington Heights.
Liberal arrangements to desirable tenants
Audrey Hall
St. Nicholas Ave.,
Northeast Corner 172d St.
Elevator Apartments.
4 Rooms $35 up.
6 Rooms $55 up.
7 Rooms $70, corner.
These apartments are newly decorated and with the exception of wall paper are ready to move in.
KNAP & WASSON CO., Agents,
4,249 Broadway at 181st St.
3,759 Broadway, Cor. 156th.

THE ST. ERMINS Elevator Apartments **549 WEST 163D ST.**
3, 4, 5, 6 ROOMS
Extra large, light, beautifully decorated, especially well arranged; all modern improvements; house completely renovated and under owner's personal management; moderate rent.

504 WEST 111TH ST.
MODERN BLDG., NEAR BROADWAY
Night and Day Hall and Elevator Service.
EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS
4 Rooms and Bath, $510 to $660
5 Rooms and Bath, $720 to $780
MANAGER ON PREMISES

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
West Side, Above 110th Street.

640-644 Riverside Drive
141st and 142d Sts.
12-Story Fireproof Apartment House.
Something more than a mere apartment. Unexcelled location.
4, 5, 6, and 7 Rooms
1, 2 and 3 Baths.
Every modern improvement. Excellent elevator service. Superior steam heating plant. Private laundries. Large, bright, airy rooms.
Efficient Day and Night Service.
Rentals Very Moderate
Apartments Shown Evenings.
AGENT ON PREMISES.
Phone 6900 Audubon.

1364-1372 St. Nicholas Ave.
(Near 179th St.)
Elevator Apartments.
One of the most desirable locations on Washington Heights. Convenient to Subway, Broadway car and crosstown lines. Cool, light, airy suites. 5 and 6 rooms.
Rentals $420 to $540.
Apply on premises, or to
HEILNER & WOLF,
30 East 42d Street.

NEW
UNIVERSITY COURT
70 MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, Cor. 117TH ST.
Near Columbia University.
Every convenience known provided; view for 50 miles from the parlor windows; the entrance with the splash of its fountains unsurpassed; undesirable tenants excluded; no dogs allowed.
4 Rooms, $480-$540.
5 Rooms, $720.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,000.

HAGUE COURT
NEAR COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY,
400 West 118th St., facing Morningside Park.
7 Large Rooms, 2 Toilets, $900
7 Large Rooms, 2 Toilets, $1,000
7 Large Corner Rooms, $1,200
Apply Superintendent respective buildings or
W. ALANSON ALEXANDER,
503 5TH AV. TEL. 2718 MURRAY HILL.

Strathcona on the Hudson
709 West 169th Street
Corner Haven Avenue
Unusually desirable apartments. Unsurpassed location. Unobstructed view of Hudson from every room; all large and sunny. Kitchenette with 2 and 3 rooms.
2-3-4-5 rooms, all improvements
NIGHT AND DAY SERVICE.
Rents $275 to $780
Apply on premises, or
CHARLES A. ADRIAN, Agent,
3536 Broadway
Telephone 2640 Audubon.

181 CLAREMONT AVE.
At 125th Street.
4-6 ROOM APARTMENTS $35.00 TO $50.00 A MONTH.
An opportunity to secure a few attractive apartments at very reasonable rentals. The entire house has been renovated and is in first-class condition. Only those presenting unquestionable references accepted as tenants.
120 WEST 94TH ST.
7-ROOM APARTMENT $35 A MONTH.
Newly Decorated for Tenant.
LAST APARTMENT LEFT.
Apply to Janitor.
MALCOLM E. SMITH & CO.,
34th Street and Madison Avenue.

Three minutes to 116th St. Express Station, 6th and 9th Ave. "L."
MORNINGSIDE PARK APARTMENTS
Facing Most Picturesque Park in Manhattan.
4 ROOMS, $35-$45
5 ROOMS, $50-$60
6 ROOMS, $60-$70
7 ROOMS, $80-$85
Every Modern Housekeeping Convenience.
RESTAURANT OPTIONAL
40 MORNINGSIDE AVENUE
N. E. CORNER WEST 118TH ST.

Cliffcrest
938 ST. NICHOLAS AV.
S. E. COR. 157TH ST.
Best Located Elevator Apartments at Lowest Rents.
5, 6, 7 & 8 ROOMS
$540 to $900
Two blocks to "L" or Subway stations; half block to surface cars; every worthy improvement.

The Ferncliff
High Class Elevator Apartments
N. W. Cor. 150th St. & 7th Av.
7 and 8 large, all light outside rooms & bath; all modern improvements; all-night elevator service. Rent reasonable, **$55.00.** The finest apartments on the 7th Ave. Drive.

LIDO HALL
Cathedral Parkway at 7th Av.
(N. W. Corner)
6-7-8-9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths
Rentals $1,000 to $1,700
Overlooking Central Park. Fireproof. Block to "L" or Subway. Car and bus.
Representative on premises or
W. F. Fuerst, 87 Nassau St.
Tel. Cort. 1632.

Riverside Drive With Broadway entrance and convenience elevator.
6 ROOMS, $50. 8 ROOMS, $63.
9 ROOMS, CORNER, $75.
3609 Broadway, S. W. Cor. 149th St.

ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE,
SOUTHWEST CORNER 178TH ST.
4, 5 and 6 Beautiful Large Rooms in Elevator Apartment, $33 to $65.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

ROCKLEDGE HALL
Riverside Drive, Corner 102d St.
Choicest Section of the Drive.
Largest rooms on the West Side.
8 Rooms and 3 Baths,
$1,900 to $2,200.

Most Reasonable Rent on the Drive.
400 Riverside Drive
Corner 112th Street.
Modern building, embodying all the latest improvements; very attractive floor plan. Rents on application.
7 and 8 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.

THE OSTEND
2,880 BROADWAY, Cor. 112th St.
Modern elevator building; convenient to 110th St. Subway station; apartments are exceptionally large and well arranged.
9 and 10 Rooms, 2 Baths.
$1,200 to $1,800.
Apt. Suitable for Doctor or Dentist, 8 rooms, $1,200.

THE DORLEXA
318 WEST 100TH ST.
Adjacent Riverside Drive.
Absolutely fireproof; overlooking Riverside Drive; arrangement of rooms unsurpassed.
8 Rooms and 3 Baths.
$1,600 to $1,800.

JANUS COURT
106 MORNINGSIDE DRIVE,
South Cor. 121st St.
New fireproof and soundproof building; situated at highest point in city; every modern improvement.
5, 6, 7 Rooms and Bath.
$660 to $1,200.

CHEPSTOW
215 WEST 101ST ST.,
N. E. Cor. of Broadway.
Convenient to Subway and "L" Stations; 10-story building; absolutely fireproof; filtering plant; 4 elevators.
6 and 8 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.
$1,300 to $2,100.

250 W. 104th ST.
BET. BROADWAY AND West End Av.
Nine-story fireproof apartment; private house location; one block from 103d St. Subway.
5 and 6 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
$1,100 to $1,450.

PICKEN COURT
706 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
Corner 148th Street.
Ten-story fireproof building; every convenience; excellent view; all rooms exceptionally large.
4, 5, 6, 7 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
$660 to $1,400.

CAROLYN COURT
414 WEST 121ST ST.,
Bet. Amsterdam Av. and Morningside Drive.
All modern improvements; convenient to car lines and subway station.
3, 4, 5 Rooms and Bath.
$480 to $720.

LINLITHGOW
640 WEST 139TH ST.,
Corner Riverside Drive.
Ideal location; unexcelled view of the Hudson River and the Drive.
4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms,
$480 to $840.

Apply to Superintendents on Premises, or
Calder, Nassoit & Lanning,
Broadway, Corner 105th Street.

Great Rent Reduction *NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS*

The Northern Northwest Cor. 181st St. & Northern Av.
3 blocks west of Broadway. Subway station at 181st St.
Immense rooms and finest in city. Size 16x20 feet. Southern exposure.

9 Rooms, 2 Baths, Butler's Pantry (Corner)	$95	Formerly $125.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths, Butler's Pantry (Corner)	$75-$85	Formerly $110.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, Butler's Pantry	$70	Formerly $80.
6 Rooms, 1 Bath, Butler's Pantry	$60	Formerly $75.
5 Rooms, 1 Bath, Butler's Pantry	$50	Formerly $60.

The Kenilworth 45 Pinehurst Av., Northeast Corner 179th St.
Highest location in city, most desirable residential section.
All rooms outside and extraordinarily large.

7 Rooms, 2 Baths (Front)	$70	Formerly $75 to $80.
6 Rooms, 2 Baths (Front)	$55-$60	Formerly $65 to $70.
5 Rooms & Bath (Front)	$50	Formerly $55.
4 Rooms & Bath (Front)	$40	Formerly $45.

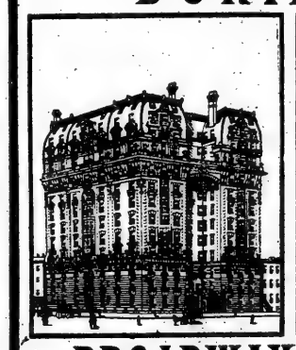
Riverside Drive, 745 Southeast Corner 152d St. **Onondaga**
Highest altitude on Riverside Drive, with magnificent views of the Hudson and Palisades. Spacious rooms, with every conceivable improvement.

7 Rooms, 3 Baths (Corner)	$95 to $100	Formerly $110
7 Rooms, 2 Baths	$80 to $90	Formerly $90
6 Rooms, 2 Baths	$55 to $70	Formerly $85

Regent Hall, 3100 Broadway, N. E. Corner 123d St.
High-class house, convenient to subway; block from Grant's Tomb and Riverside Drive.

7 Rooms, 2 Baths (Corner)	$65-$70	Formerly $80 to $85
6 Rooms and Bath	$55-$60	Formerly $65
5 Rooms and Bath	$40-$50	Formerly $55 to $60
4 Rooms and Bath, ground floor, front, adapted for physician	$40	Formerly $50

DORILTON



MAGNIFICENT STRUCTURE
Unusual Sunny Exposure.
Express Subway Station 100 Feet Away.
Free Electric Light and Refrigeration.
3 Vacancies Only
5 to 9 Rooms
$1,600 to $2,800
Write or telephone for Booklet.
See Resident Superintendent.

BROADWAY & 71ST ST.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

610 West 136th St.
4 ROOMS, $31, $35.
6 ROOMS, $46.
7 ROOMS, $47.

615 West 136th St.
4 ROOMS, $31, $32, $33.
7 ROOMS, $47.

619 West 136th St.
4 ROOMS, $32 AND $35.
6 ROOMS, $46.
THE ABOVE APARTMENTS ARE BETWEEN RIVERSIDE DRIVE AND BROADWAY. ONE BLOCK FROM SUBWAY EXPRESS STATION.
Ranald H. Macdonald & Co.
29 West 34th St.

See the exceptional value we offer in these Elevator Houses.

GARFIELD,
200 Claremont Ave., at 127th St.
5 and 6 Large, Light Rooms.

CRAGSMOR,
419 West 115th Street.
4-5 Large, Light Rooms.

GERARD,
537 West 121st Street.
5-7 Large, Light Rooms.

SPENCER,
523 West 121st Street.
4-5-7 Large, Light Rooms.
Rents $40-$70.
Representative on premises, or
M. M. HAYWARD & CO.,
2640 Broadway. Phone "River 9084"

824 St. Nicholas Av., Cor. 151st Street.
ALL FRONT APARTMENTS.
One 4-Room Apartment . $35.00
One 5-Room Apartment . . 45.00
One 6-Room Apartment . . 45.00
Night and Day Elevator Service.
Near Ninth and Sixth Av. "L."

THE CHESTERSHIRE,
563-570 WEST 163D ST.
1½ blocks from Subway Station; modern six-story elevator apartments; 5 and 7 rooms and bath; $42 to $65. Superintendent on premises.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

Edmund Francis Court
Northeast Corner
Amsterdam Av. and 120th St.
New 11-story Apartment House, overlooking Columbia University.
3 to 6 Large Rooms with Kitchens.
Restaurant in the Building.
Rentals Per Annum $600 to $1200
Superior management and service.
Also a Few Furnished Apartm'ts.
N. BRIGHAM HALL & WM. D. BLOODGOOD, INC.,
542 5th Ave., Corner 45th St.
Telephone, 7632—Bryant.
OR ON PREMISES.

ELMSFORD
NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
The Whole Square Block,
Broadway to Wadsworth Av.,
181st to 182d St.
Short Block from 181st Subway Station. Lowest Rentals for Choicest Apartments on Washington Heights.
4 Rooms and Bath, $32-$36.
5 Rooms and Bath, $40-$45.
6 Rooms and Bath, $45-$55.
See Resident Agent, at Renting Office, 4,260 B'way, cor. 181st St. Tel. 4040 Audubon.

THE LANCASTER
695 W. 141, near Riverside Drive
Near Subway. Modern elevator building. Select locality. Large, light rooms. Day & Night Service. Southern Exposure.
7 Rooms, $60.00 to $65.00.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MOREWOOD REALTY HOLDING COMPANY
offer the following choice high-grade Apartments to lease.
Being under ownership management, tenants are assured of excellent service and attention at all times.
The buildings are all new, absolutely fireproof, are ideally located and contain all up-to-date features with modern equipment throughout.

VAN DYCK & SEVERN
72d St.—Broadway—73d St.
Express Subway Station at 72d St.
6 to 11 Rooms, 2 to 3 Baths
Rentals $1,800 to $3,800
Including Refrigeration.
All large and light rooms, with abundant closet space.
There are no dumbwaiters—each apartment having a rear entrance and service Elevator.
Telephone, 3547—Columbus.

EVANSTON
West End Ave., at 90th St.
Situated on the finest residential avenue in the city.
Duplex Apartments
9 & 10 Rooms, 3 Baths
Rentals $3,000 to $3,700
Telephone, 7793—River.

ADMASTON
N. W. Cor. Broadway, 89th St.
Near 91st St. Subway.
Every Modern Convenience.
Apartments of
5, 6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths
Rentals $1,200 to $2,200
The 8 Room Apartments Have Extra Shower.
Telephone, 7793—River.

FORREST CHAMBERS
N. W. Cor. Broadway, 113th St.
Convenient to 110th St. Subway.
6, 7, 8 & 9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths
Rentals $1,100 to $2,400
Telephone, 6261—Morningside

RESIDENT MANAGER AT EACH HOUSE.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

Several Very Desirable
SUITES TO LEASE
—IN THE—
BANCROFT
Kitchenette Apartments
509-517 W. 121st St.
Bet. Broadway and Amsterdam Ave.
LIVING ROOM, BEDROOM, KITCHENETTE AND BATH, **$35 to $42.50**
LIVING ROOM, TWO BEDROOMS, KITCHENETTE AND BATH, **$45 to $60**
LIGHT, UNOBSTRUCTED VIEWS.
New Fireproof Building.
Fine Restaurant on Premises.
References absolutely indispensable.

"Best Apartment Values"
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR HOUSES.
HAMLET COURT—WILTON
600 W. 165. Cor. B'way. 601 W. 164.
Near Subway Station.
Beautiful View of River.
2-3-4-5-7-8 Rooms.
$300 to $1,200.
RIO GRANDE—RIO VISTA
15-21 Fort Washington Ave.
2 Blocks Broadway and 157th St.
Overlooking Hudson.
2-3-4-5 Rooms, $360 to $840.
Kitchens—Kitchenettes.
MELRAH HALL
608-610 West 139th St. Near Riverside
2 Blocks from Subway Station.
4-5-6-7 Rooms, $450 to $900.
ZENOBIA
217 W. 110th St., Opp. Park.
Near "L" and Subway.
5 Rooms, $720—7 & 8 Rooms, $900.
Inquire Supts. on premises, or
LOUIS SCHLECHTER,
217 West 110th. Tel. Cathedral 9513.

ALABAMA APARTMENTS
550 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
Northeast Corner 127th St.
Overlooking Hudson and Palisades
One of the most picturesque spots on the Drive, with transportation facilities unequalled.
SUITES 3 to 7 Large Rooms;
All light and handsomely decorated; steam; electricity.
ALL TILED BATHS with SHOWER.
All Night Phone and Elevator Service.
Every Modern Appointment.
Very Reasonable Rentals.
Apply RESIDENT SUPERINTENDENT.

Wellington Arms
500 West 144th St.
Modern Up-to-Date Apt. House.
One 4-room Apartment, All Outside Rooms. Rent $40
5 & 6 Rooms, All Large and Light. Rent.. $45 to $55
Call and Inspect or See
Fred'k Zittel & Sons,
Broadway and 79th St.

CAMBRIDGE HALL,
544 WEST 157TH ST.,
One Door from Broadway and Subway Station. Fireproof and Souhd Proof.
5, 6 AND 7 ROOMS.
$600 TO $840.
Agent on Premises or
DU BOIS & TAYLOR,
3,551 Broadway (140th St.)

RIVERVIEW COURT,
611 West 186th St., near Riverside Drive.
Four and six rooms and bath, large and light, $35 and $55; subway 187th St. and Broadway; efficient service; references. Premises or
HALL & BLOODGOOD,
542 Fifth Av. Tel. Bryant 7632.

AN IDEAL LOCATION
High-class elevator apartments to lease.
408-420 W. 180th, 409-419 W. 179th.
Terrace; 4-5 rooms; rental, $450-$900.
Inquire on premises, or agent, 408 W. 180th.

THE PLAZA,
705 ST. NICHOLAS AV.,
CORNER 180TH ST.
High-class, seven, eight rooms elevator apartments; unsurpassed service; $60-$75.



9 & 10 Rooms, Foyer and 3 Baths
THE SCHERMERHORN
Madison Avenue
Entire Block, 82d to 83d Street
Mark Rafalsky & Co.,
56 WEST 45TH ST.
TELEPHONE, BRYANT—7848.

Bachelor Apartments
2 Rooms and Bath
Unfurnished apartments, one block from subway, "L" and surface lines. $35.00 to $50.00 per month. Excellent appointments throughout. Hardwood floors, electric light, interior telephone, etc. Meals served in rooms as desired. Apartment and valet service. Washing, mending, etc., at slight cost. Call, telephone, or write for booklet showing plans.
THE SHROPSHIRE
138 West 55th Street. Tel. 3648 Columbus.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

The Riviera
Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th St.
Modern 12-story Fireproof Apartment. Subway Station Half Block Distant.
5 rooms $660 to $750 per annum
7 rms. $1000 to $1200 per annum
8 rms. $1200 to $1500 per annum
9-10 rms. $1600-$2000 per annum
A. J. ODELL, Resident Manager.
Telephone, Audubon—5400.
Service and management under direct supervision of owners.

Buckingham Court
310-312 West 99th St.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
Convenient to 96th and 103d Subway and Elevated Station at 99th St. and Columbus Av.
A High Class 8 Story Apartment.
8 Large, Light Rooms, 2 Baths
Rents $1200 to $1400 per annum
Ownership Management, Assuring Tenants of Excellent Service at All Times.
Apply to Supt., on Premises, or
Manhattan Leasing Co.,
149 Church St. Tel. 6890—Barclay.

REED HOUSE
Broadway at 121st St.
6 rooms.... $780 $900
7 rooms.... $900 $1200
Perfect Service.
OWNER ON PREMISES.

REFINED APARTMENTS
8 and 9 rooms, $80 upward.
All outside, restricted avenue, high-class service; modern. Owner resides on premises. WESTWOOD and CLIFFEWOOD COURTS, West 180th Street on Fort Washington Avenue.

SMITHSONIAN
7-8 rooms in modern elevator building. Rents $50 to $60. Apply 60 West 129th St., or
Robert Levers, 376 Lenox Ave.

THE KANAWAH,
208 WEST 111TH ST.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
ALL-NIGHT SERVICE.
6-7 ROOMS, $37.50-$47.50.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

HIGH CLASS FIREPROOF ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

507-513 W. 113th St.
4-5-6 Rooms,
Rents, $630 to $840.

530 West 113th St.
5 Rooms,
Rents, $900.

HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

FINLEY MANOR
574 St. Nicholas Av., corner 159th St.
2-3 Rooms.
Rents, $360 to $480.

HIGH CLASS NON-ELEVATOR APTS.

STONY POINT
751 West 180th St.
Corner Pinehurst Ave.
Situated in Washington Heights. Most delightful residential section.
4-5 Rooms, $390 to $540.

Apply Superintendent, on premises, or
M. RAYMOND, 597 WEST 113TH ST.
Phone, Morningside 3340.

"THE ENDYMION,"
852 WEST 117th ST.,
near Park, close to transit; 6 and 7 rooms; elevator; full service; home house; tenants stay years; rents very low to right families; only $45 to $57.50. Supt. or
WILCOX & SHELTON,
2,107 7th Av., at 125th St.

NEW HOUSES
4-5-6 Rooms, $30 up.
Every improvement; refined neighborhood; owners management; high class. 885 West 180th Street.

4-5-6 & 7 ROOMS
Very convenient location, close to subway and 145th crosstown line; attractively decorated; elevator; all night service; low rentals.
530 WEST 144TH ST.
W. D. MORGAN, Agent.
3,573 Broadway, (147th St.)

POINCIANA.
Six large rooms, $45; five, $35. Elevator, hall service. Renovated like new. Sun-
509 W. 136th [illegible]

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

High Class Homes—Superior Service

EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS WILL BE OFFERED TO RESPONSIBLE PERSONS.

Brockton
661 W. 180th Street, N. E. Corner Broadway. Elevator.
Large, light rooms, extra large sleeping chambers, hardwood floors throughout.
4 Rooms, $40 to $45
4 Rooms, Top Floor, All Front.....$50
5 Rooms.....$50

"Nathan Hale"
484 Ft. Washington Ave. S. E. Corner 181st St. Elevator.
The most elegant Apartments on Washington Heights.
3 Rooms.....$35
5 Rooms, $50 to $65
6 Rooms, $70 to $75
7 Rooms.....$75.17
9 Rooms.....$110

"The Annadale"
335 Ft. Washington Ave. Corner 177th St. Elevator.
Delightful, high, healthful section; street under supervision Park Department.
4 Rooms.....$42 to $45
6 Rooms.....$65
7 Rooms.....$70 to $75
8 Rooms.....$91.67

Hispania Hall
601 West 156th St. N. W. Corner Broadway. Elevator.
Overlooking grounds of Hispanic Art Museum.
4 Rooms.....$45
5 Rooms.....$60
6 Rooms.....$60 to $65
7 Rooms.....$67.50 to $80
8 Rooms.....$100

"The Chancellor"
720 West 181st St. Bet. Broadway and Ft. Washington Ave. Elevator.
2 Rooms.....$23 to $25
3 Rooms.....$27 to $33
4 Rooms.....$36 to $40
5 Rooms.....$45 to $50

"The Inglewood"
718 West 178th St. Bet. B'way & Ft. Washington Ave. Elevator.
4 Rooms.....$35 to $40
5 Rooms.....$40
6 Rooms.....$45 to $55
7 Rooms.....$60 to $65

KNAP & WASSON CO., Agents,
4249 Broadway, at 181st St. Tel. 4420—Audubon.
3759 Broadway, cor. 156th St. Tel. 870—Audubon.

THE APARTMENT HOUSE COMPLETE

The Belnord

86th Street—Broadway—87th Street.

When you live in the BELNORD you are assured of ideal service at all times. No apartment house in the city can boast of the advantages that can be found here—exclusiveness, transit facilities, size of rooms and location, with plenty of light and abundant closet space.



Manager on premises.

7 to 11 ROOMS, 2 to 4 BATHS

Rental $2,100 to $7,000

F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co., AGENTS,
80th St., at Broadway. Tel. Schuyler 3800.

Live in Fordham Heights

THE WEST BRONX



Settle That Now

Most Attractive Community in New York City.
New Apartment Houses now Ready to Lease.

Suites 3 to 7 Rooms

ON CRESTON AVE., 188TH ST., VALENTINE, BRIGGS, TIEBOUT AVES., and Grand Boulevard and Concourse, the 200 ft. driveway, 5 miles long, lined with trees; also the Gateway to all Parks—Mosholu, Bronx, Van Cortlandt, Pelham, with St. James and Poe Parks near Fordham Road.

Altitude 200 ft. gives unobstructed view of Long Island Sound and Hudson River.

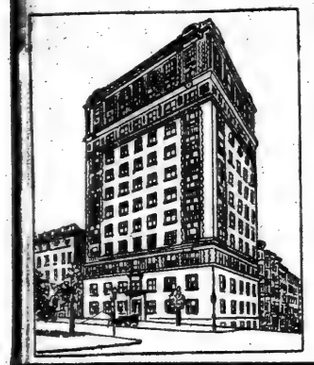
Educational and Social Conditions without equal. High and Public Schools, Universities and Churches.

Transit—Broadway Subway to 207th St., then Eastward on surface car to Grand Concourse. N. Y. Central (Harlem Division) to Fordham, 20 minutes from 42nd St.; 3rd Ave. L to Fordham Road, then walk East to Grand Concourse.

From Grand Concourse and Fordham Road walk 5 blocks NORTH and SOUTH and down side streets. You will decide to live in one of the new apartment houses.

Fordham Heights Property Owners Association, Inc.

West End Ave., S. W. Cor. 78th St.



Situated in a very desirable residential neighborhood, private house section; recently completed.

For Lease

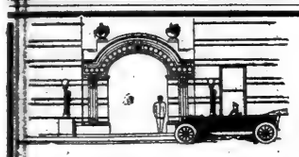
8 & 9 Rooms
3 Baths
$2,500 & up

Exceptional Light and Air

Strictly Fireproof.

SUPT. ON PREMISES.

Tucker, Speyers & Co.,
435 5th Av. 2750—Murray Hill.



IDEAL HOMES

Splendid arrangement, large airy rooms, immense foyers, spacious closets and unexcelled service are a few of the features to be found in

The Hampstead

S. W. Cor. Broadway & 161st St.

5 Rooms & 2 Baths, $720 to $1,000.
Wonderful 6 Room Suite, with 2 Baths, $1,000.
7 Rooms & 2 Baths, $1,000—$1,200.
Corner Apt. of 8 Rooms & 2 Baths, $1,400.
This Building is a duplicate of "The Letchworth" at N. W. Cor. B'way & 160th St., in which every Apt. is leased.

Renting Agent on the Premises.

Herbert Dongan Construction Company
500 West 161st St. Phone—Audubon 3832.

160th St.---Riverside Drive---161st St.

and 655 West 160th St.

Overlooking the Hudson and Palisades

ROMAINE AND LOYAL

NEW BUILDINGS READY FOR OCCUPANCY

Suites of 4-5-6-7-8 Rooms, 2 Baths

Rentals $480 to $1320

Special Arrangements on Leases Signed Prior to October 1st

Renting Agent on Premises—Open Evenings—Phone Audubon 8591.

Friedman Construction Co. Phone Cortlandt 839 189 Broadway

West Side, Above 110th Street.

The Switzerland

740 Riverside Drive,
Cor. 151st St.

9 Rooms, 2 Baths.

South and East Exposure.

$1,200 Upwards.

Agent on Premises.

Telephone Audubon 4570.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

603 W. 111th St.

The Antlers

between B'way & Riverside

7 Rooms, 2 Baths,

Attractive Modern Apts.

Owner on Premises

$1,400

HUDSON HALL APARTMENTS

628 West 114th Street

MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE JUST OFF RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

Rooms, Very Attractive, with Extra Toilet and Lavatory. Moderate Rent. APPLY ON PREMISES.

FOR SMALL FAMILIES

Six rooms and bath, with sunny exposure; elevator and telephone service day and night.

THE PLYMOUTH

587-541 WEST 149TH ST.

A street of private houses. Rents $40 to $55.

Agents on premises.

DU BOIS & TAYLOR,
3,551 Broadway,
(146th St.)

SOVEREIGN COURT

535 WEST 151ST ST.

NEAR BROADWAY.

4-5-6 ROOMS

RENTS $35 to $55

Elevator, telephone, electric light and all other modern improvements. SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

High Class Apartments

Near 207th St. Broadway Subway Station. Amid the most delightful country surroundings.

127 Vermilyea Av., 5 rooms.....$30
611 W. 204th St., 2-3-4 rooms, $15, 20, 25
57 Vermilyea av., 5 rooms, $30

These apartments contain every newest improvement—telephone, electricity, &c. Apply on premises or

M. Just, 612 West 207th St. Phone, Audubon—461.

$40—5 Rooms.
$55—7 Rooms & Bath.

Corner elevator apartment. Large, sunny rooms, all facing street. 138 Hamilton Place, at 142d St., or 1676 Amsterdam Ave., (143rd.)

VERSAILLES PALACE

600-606 W. 113th St., bet. B'way and Riverside Dr. Large, light rooms, fireproof building; elevator and all modern improvements; unexcelled service.

6 Rooms and Bath, $1,000
8 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,375 up

Apply premises or JOSEPH ATZ, 39 Church St.

Axton Court

622 West 141st St.,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

Modern Fireproof Elevator Apartment; Excellent Service.

6 ROOMS, $50.00 5 ROOMS, $65.00

Agent on Premises.

7, 8, 9 Rooms, 2 Baths.

EXCEPTIONAL APARTMENTS and arrangement of rooms, every one being outside and large; abundance of closet room; modern in every detail; first class in every respect; elevator, all night service.

$05 St. Nicholas Ave. (Corner 125th St.)

W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,573 B'way (147th St.)

High Class Apartments

Fairview Court,
3117-3127 Broadway,
Near 125th St.
Apartments of 3, 4, 5 and 6 large rooms

RENTS $30 TO $60

Elevator service—all improvements. Superintendent on Premises, or E. C. SIMONSON, 100 Broadway.

DOCTOR'S APARTMENT,

Specially Laid Out for Physician.

ARROW HEAD COURT.
2 Pinehurst Ave. and 177th St.

7 Rooms, TWO BATHS, $1,000

SUPT. ON PREMISES.

KAN-A-WAH COURT

614 West 157th St.

Near Riverside Drive and Subway Station. High class; elevator; day, night service.

3-4-5 Rooms and Bath, $40 to $60,

Large, light, and airy; select neighborhood.

HAMILTON TERRACE,

144th St., 2 blocks east of Amsterdam Av., High Class Elevator Apartments.

2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 Rooms and Bath.

MODERATE RENTS. Exclusive residential section, near subway and "L."

West Side, Above 110th Street.

FINEST NON-ELEVATOR APARTMENTS IN THE CITY

Convent Avenue

(Whole Block)

128th St. to 129th St.

Unusually attractive apartments recently completed.

3, 4, 5 Rooms

All night and day telephone service and all modern improvements. Within three minutes of 6th Av. and 9th Av. "L" and Subway.

Rents $24 to $40

Office, 29 Convent Av.; 'Phone 8420 Morn.

These apartments are under the direct supervision of owner, thereby assuring tenants Best Possible Service.

Bellaire Apt's,

584 Academy St.

JUST COMPLETED

ONLY A FEW

Choice Apartments Left in These

Twelve Houses

4 Rooms and Bath.....$26-$30
5 Rooms and Bath.....$33-$36

Extraordinarily large rooms and most modern and sanitary finish; spacious closets, private telephone, &c.

Take Broadway Subway to Dyckman St. Station and walk one block west and one block north.

RENTING AGENT ON PREMISES, OR Tel. 8000 Audubon.

The Sutherland

Riverside Drive, N. E. Cor. 158th St.

7 Rooms and 2 Baths.

Low rents; sunlight and quiet. 1 short block from subway station. Look at these attractive Apartments.

Renting agent on premises.

Van Norden & Wilson, 1 W 34th St.

4 AND 5 ROOMS

Front Apartments.

An exceptional opportunity to secure a very attractive apartment, in perfect condition.

4180 Broadway, cor. 177th St.

Every room being outside, with southerly exposure and view.

VERY LARGE BEDROOM.

Elevator—all-night service.

Rent $38-$60.

W. D. Morgan, Agent, 3,573 Broadway, (147th St.)

THE SUNRIDGE

538-540 West 124th St.

High Class Elevator Apartments

7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $600 to $660

Apply Superintendent on premises, or

DUFF & CONGER Madison Avenue, Corner 56th St.

FORT TRYON APARTMENTS

561 WEST 180TH STREET, Corner St. Nicholas Ave.

4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.

Elevator; Electric Light; $33 to $60.

Apply on premises, or

J. E. Whitaker, 2108 B'way, at 74th St.

THE ST. ERMINS Elevator Apartments, 549 W. 163d St.

3, 4, 5, 6 ROOMS.

Extra large, light, beautifully decorated; especially well arranged; all modern improvements; house completely renovated and under owner's personal management; moderate rent.

428-38 West 204th St.

Three blocks from Subway Station

4 and 5 extra large and light room apartments, electric light, shower bath, etc. Rents $25 to $33 month. New buildings. Superintendent on premises.

THE URANIA

X 240 West 129th St. X

5 and 6 sunny outside rooms; electric elevator, steam dryer, every improvement; quiet, homelike house. Faultless service. $480-$600. Superintendent or H. Nelson Flanagan, 53 Bond St.

THE GRAYLENE

610 West 152d

Between Broadway and Riverside Drive.

High-class elevator apartments, splendid service day and night, 6 and 7 beautiful large outside rooms $50.00 to $70.00. Inquire Superintendent.

THE MARKENFIELD,

605-611 West 111th St.

overlooking the Hudson; convenient to 110th St. Subway; 4, 5, 6 room Apartments. RENTS $900 TO $1,020.

LEROY COVENTRY, 156 W. 72d.

THE EDWIN

561 West 147th St. N. E. Cor. B'way.

4, 5, 6, 7 Large Light Rooms.

Quiet, well kept, conveniently located house, near subway and surface lines. One very desirable corner apartment.

Resident Owner.

123d ST., 510-518 West.

COLUMBIA COURT

TRANQUILLITY, DIGNITY & COMFORT.

3 and 4 rooms; modern elevator apartments; all conveniences; rents $32 to $45.

THE MIDLOTHIAN

355 West 117th St.

5 and 6 Rooms, $35.00 to $45.00.

Elevator, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath, uniform service, electric light; all rooms outside light and air. Apply to janitor.

CONCORD HALL

468 Riverside Drive,
Corner 119th St.

7-8 rooms, 2 baths, extra lavatory. $1150—$1700. STRICTLY FIREPROOF.

306-308 WEST 112TH ST.

4-5-6 large light rooms, steam heat, electric light, telephone, elevator. Rents $30 to $46. Apply Supt.

Bachelor Apartments.

Harlem Library Apartments, 33 W. 123d St. Delightfully located in Harlem's choicest residential section; one or two rooms; only $12 to $30. WILCOX & SHELTON, 2,107

100 WEST 118TH ST.

6-7 large, light rooms, steam heat. Rents $32 to $60. Apply Supt.

§

WILLIAM P. SHERIDAN, Agent,

549 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, Cor. 127th St. Phone 434 Morningside

Some of the buildings under my management in which desirable apartments may be found:

The Devonshire,
542 West 112th Street, S. E. Cor. Broadway.

A ten-story fireproof building. Notably successful; personal attention of the management to tenants' requirements. Absolutely high-class house service guaranteed. 8 to 10 large rooms; foyers, reception hall; 2 and 3 baths.

Rents, $1,000 to $2,200.

The Roxbury,
540 West 122d Street.

Apartments of 5 and 6 rooms.

Rents, $540 to $840.

The Katahdin,
N. E. Cor. Broadway & 113th St.

Apartments of 8 rooms.

Rents, $1,200 to $1,600.

205 to 211 W. 107 St.
Near Broadway.

Splendid large apartments. 7 rooms and bath. Strictly modern, high class.

$660 to $720 year.

The Bordeaux,
S. E. Cor. Riverside Drive & 127th Street.

Full River View.

Apartments of 6, 7, and 8 rooms.

Rents, $800 to $1,200.

The Grosvenor,
548 Riverside Drive.

Full River View.

Apartments of 7 rooms.

Rents, $720 to $1,000.

Crescent Court,
S. W. Cor. Claremont Ave. & 127th Street.

Apartments of 4, 5, 6 and 7 rooms.

Rents, $420 to $840.

25 West 65th St.
Near Broadway.

Large rooms. All light. Every convenience. Moderate rent.

$540 to $660 year.

LOUIS KEMPNER & SON,

2,443 BROADWAY, AT 90TH ST. Tel., 3120—River.

OFFER THE FOLLOWING ELEVATOR APARTMENTS:—

ST. REGIS COURT N. W. Cor. B'way & 152d St.

6-story elevator Apt. house, modern, fireproof, all improvements. Southern exposure.

Apts. of 4, 5, 7 and 8 Rooms and 1 and 2 baths.

Rents $420 to $1,000.

PONCHARTRAIN 312 West 109th St.

Between Broadway & Riverside Drive.

8-story elevator Apt. house, with all improvements.

Apts. of 6 and 7 Rooms and 1 and 2 baths.

Rents $840 to $1,200.

One 3-room and kitchenette Apt., 8th floor, $720.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

THE WASHINGTON

2,034 to 2,040 7th Ave., Corner 122d St.

Make October 1 reservations now.

Two rooms, kitchenette and bath..$30 and $40
Corner Apartment, five large rooms....$55.00
Eight rooms, all light.....$70.00
Nine very large rooms.....$80.00

Furnished Suites,

two, three and four rooms, $35.00 to $80.00. First class restaurant on the premises.

See Superintendent. Tel. Morningside—3500.

ROCKLEDGE COURT,

3,044 Albany Crescent.

B'way and 231st St. Sub. Station.

3-4-5-6 Rooms, $24.00-$43.00.

Large rooms, big closets; all improvements.

Ready for Occupancy Sept. 1st.

Class of tenants absolutely restricted.

Michael J. Martin Corporation
Owner on Premises.

THE BELVEDERE

400 W. 150th St., Cor. Edgecombe Av. OVERLOOKING COLONIAL P'KWAY.

5-6-8 Rooms and Bath

Rents, $600 Up.

ALL NIGHT ELEVATOR SERVICE & EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT.

RULAND & WHITING CO.,
5 Beekman St. 593 Madison Av.

AGENT ON PREMISES

Manhattan Av. & 123d St.

Near 125th St. "L" and Subway.

High Class Elevator Apartments.

2-3-4-5 & 6 Rooms

Kitchens and Kitchenettes,

$28 to $60 Per Month.

Large Rooms, Unusual Closet Space.

'Phone 3927 Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE

No. 552, Just North of 127th St.

THE MADRID

4, 6, 7, 8 rooms, 2 baths, $573 to $1,100. High-class elevator apartment house; abundance of air and light. Close to subway and surface cars. If not now interested, cut this out for future references.

Westbourne Court

556 West 140th Street, Corner Broadway.

6 and 7 Rooms

REASONABLE RENTS.

Superintendent on Premises.

DAYTON ARMS

603 West 140th St.

Only One Apartment Left.

Three Rooms, Rent $35.00.

CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS

NEW 2 & 4 ROOMS

417 West 114th Street.

Parthenon and Hesperus

117th to 118th St. and Manhattan Av.

Most convenient location in city; elevated express trains two blocks; 2, 4, and 6 rooms; rents, $30 to $65; restaurant.

400 CONVENT AVENUE

147TH STREET.

A Few Choice, High-Class Apartments FROM OCTOBER 1ST.

Superintendent on Premises.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

536 W. 111th St.

Modern fireproof building, adjacent to Broadway. Superb Apartments, large, light rooms. Appointments and service of highest standard.

3 Rooms, kitchenette and bath.....$570 to $700
4 Rooms and bath.....780 to 825
5 Rooms and bath.....840 to 1,000
6 Rooms, bath, extra lavatory.....960 to 1,050
7 Rooms and 2 baths..1,100 to 1,250

APPLY MANAGER, ON PREMISES.

THE LYNWOOD,

531 West 178th St.

5 Room Apts. $40.00 to $48.50

6 Room Apts. $48.00

Elevator Apartments. Largest rooms on the Heights at these rentals.

NORMAN DENZER,
159th St. and Broadway.

608-610 West 150th St.

ELEVATOR AND ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES. MANAGEMENT OF NEW OWNER.

One 4 Rooms, $37.50
One 5 Rooms, $47.50
One 6 Rooms, $57.50
7 Rooms, $62.50-$67.50

SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

VELASQUEZ-GOYA

605-611 WEST 156TH ST.

New High Class Elevator Apartments, directly opposite Spanish Museum grounds.

4, 6, 7 Rooms, 2 Baths

RENTS VERY REASONABLE.

CLARISSA ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

2400 7th Ave., Cor. 140th St.

5 rooms, bedroom 17x10, $40
6 rooms.....$40 to $42.50

MANHATTAN—East Side.

1219 MADISON AVENUE,

Southeast Corner 88th Street.

All apartments have dining room and living room facing the avenue. Each has a maid's toilet. All floors parquet and hardwood. Electric lights. All-night elevator service.

6 Rooms & Bath, $840 up.

8 Rooms & Bath, $1,000 up.

9 Rooms & Bath, $1,450.

MANAGEMENT BY RESIDENT OWNER. APPLY ON PREMISES.

THE MILDRED

140 East 92d St.

Seven outside rooms, extra maid's toilet; parquet floors; electric lights; elevator service; rent, $750.

ON PREMISES.

THE WEBSTER

171 East 81st St.

Six outside rooms, all improvements. Telephone and elevator service; rent, $480.

ON PREMISES.

1187 LEXINGTON AVE., S. E. Cor. 81st St.

7 Large, light rooms, bath, elevator; uniformed hall service; moderate rent. Superintendent, on premises, or

MACLAY & DAVIES, 67 WALL ST. Hanover 8181.

227-229 EAST 72ND ST.

6 and 8 rooms, steam heat, elevator. Rents $35 to $50. Apply Supt.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Murray Hill Chambers

167 Madison Ave., S. E. Cor. 33d St.

3 rooms, bath & kitchenette, including service, $60-$80

177 MADISON AVENUE, Near 34th St.

2 rooms, bath and kitchenette $50
3 rooms, bath and kitchenette, including service, $75

178 MADISON AVENUE, Near 34th St.

3 rooms, bath and kitchenette $45

Entire floor, FOUR rooms, bath, & kitchenette, $1,100 per annum, including service.

179 MADISON AVENUE, Near 34th St.

2 rooms, bath and kitchenette $45

SIXTY DOLLARS, including service.

These APARTMENTS are between the VANDERBILT HOTEL, 33d Street SUBWAY STATION, WALDORF, McALPIN, and HUDSON TUBES.

11½ WEST 26TH STREET

2 rooms and bath $25

1147 BROADWAY, Near 26th St.

3 rooms and bath $35

Wm. J. Roome & Co. Inc.
177 MADISON AVENUE, (34 ST.)

121 Madison Ave.

Corner 30th St.

Persons engaged in business in this vicinity can lease at attractive prices either non-housekeeping or housekeeping Apartments of from two rooms and bath to ten rooms and two baths; avoiding subway and elevated railway travel and the consequent annoyance and loss of time. Good restaurant and room service.

Strictly Fireproof; 5 Elevators, Electric Light. All-Night Telephone and Elevator Service.

122 E. 76th St.

Near Park Av.

New 9-Story Fireproof Apartments

6, 7 & 8 Rooms

Rentals $1,700 to $2,250.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co., Inc., AGENTS,
421 Madison Avenue, at 48th Street. Telephone, Murray Hill—5600.

Holworthy Chambers

Bachelor Apartments to Rent, No. 152 Madison Avenue, Corner 32d Street.

Light rooms with bath, telephone, and elevator-service. Meals if desired. By month or year from October 1st. References required. Telephone Murray Hill 897.

TWO OFFICE & BEDROOM SUITES Doctor or Dentist.

Convenient Central Location.

ONE ARTIST SKYLIGHT STUDIO. Apply to the Manager, 152 Madison Av.

THE MANNADOS

N. W. CORNER MADISON AVENUE 97TH STREET.

ADJOINING CENTRAL PARK.

Seven rooms, two baths.....$800
Eight rooms, two baths.....900
Corner apartment, eight rooms and two baths.....1,100

EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT, ELEVATOR, &c.

All light, airy and large rooms.

THE KING

56 E. 87th St.

Highest Type Elevator Apartment

7 Rooms & Bath, Extra Maids' Toilet, Large, Light Rooms, $1,100-$1,200

Perfect Service Day & Night

Doctor's Apartment, 6 Rooms, $900

Owner on Premises—Personal Manag't

THE WAREHAM,

231 Lexington Av., NEAR 34TH STREET.

3-4 Rooms & Bath, Rents $540-$600

J. Romaine Brown Co., N. E. Cor. Madison Av. & 41st. Tel., Murray Hill—1481.

987 Madison Ave.

CORNER 77TH STREET.

8-Room Corner Apartment, 2 Baths.

Superintendent on premises.

THE PALACIO,

Park Ave., corner 65th St.

8 Rooms and 2 Bathrooms.

ALL LARGE, OUTSIDE, SUNNY ROOMS APPLY SUPERINTENDENT.

LENOX COURT,

114-116 EAST 71ST ST.

8 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS.

APPLY SUPERINTENDENT.

CORONADO

Northwest corner of Park Av. and 81st St. High-class elevator apartment, 6, 7, and 8 rooms; rents, $800, $1,000, $1,800 yearly. Service unexcelled.

THE HAMPTON,

22 EAST 31ST STREET.

Attractive, furnished or unfurnished elevator apartment; two, three, four rooms and bath; now leasing for the coming season.

THE SUSSEX

55 EAST 65TH ST.

Apartments of seven or eight rooms. Rent $1,400. Extra maids' rooms. Private house block. Apply to Superintendent

34TH ST., 148 EAST.

STUDIOS AND APARTMENTS.

2 Rooms Large and light, all improvements; tiled baths, parquet floors; full length mirrors; $37.50-$48.50. Studios have north skylight; excellent light.

GOODALE PERRY & DWIGHT

DOWNTOWN OFFICE 1133 Broadway TEL. FARR. 9494.

2705 Broadway At 103d St. TEL. RIVER. 975.

HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS IN THE RIVERSIDE DISTRICT MAINTAINING THE HIGHEST STANDARD OF SERVICE

THE CLEARFIELD
324 W. 103D ST., Cor. Riverside Drive.
5-8 and 9 Rooms and 3 Baths
$1,350 to $2,600.

REXTON—CAYUGA
320 W. 83rd St., 324 W. 83rd St., Near Riverside Drive.
6 Rooms and 2 Bath
$850 to $1,000.

THE WENDOLYN
322 W. 100TH ST., Cor. Riverside Drive.
9-10 and 11 Rooms and 3 Baths
$2,500 to $3,600.

THE YORKSHIRE
562 W. 113TH ST., Cor. Broadway.
7 and 8 Rooms 2 Baths
$1,200 to $1,800.

THE CORTLANDT
210 Cathedral Parkway (110th St.) Bet. B'way and Amsterdam Av.
ONE TWO LEFT.
7 Rooms 3 Baths
$1,700 to $1,800.

THE HAWORTH
239 W. 103D ST.
Just off Broadway.
Only One Left.
7 Rooms and Bath $1,050

Eton Hall—Rugby Hall
29—CLAREMONT AVE.—35
7 and 8 Rooms 2 Baths
$1,000 to $1,600.

THE CRESTON
839 WEST END AV., S. W. Cor. 101st St.
One 6 Rooms, $900
One 7 Rooms, $1,100

THE GLENHAM
2,626 B'way, Bet. 99th & 100th Sts.
Only One Suite.
8 Rooms, $1,200

THE MAYFIELD
15 East 10th St., Near 5th Avenue.
8 Rooms, $1,800

THE HOLYOKE
753 West End Ave., Cor. 97th St.
Block from Subway.
7 Rooms, $1000 to $1300

410 West End Av.
Near 79th St. Subway.
8 Rooms and Bath
$1,100 to $1,250.

610 W. 111th St.
Elevator Apts.
5 & 6 Rooms and Bath
$720 to $1,100.

617 W. 115th St.
Non-Elevator. 2 Suites.
5 Rooms and Bath
$450 and $500.

Inquire of Superintendents or at Our Office

MANHATTAN—East Side.

ONE LEXINGTON AVE.

Overlooking Gramercy Park. Quiet, Exclusive Neighborhood. Convenient to all Transit Lines. Modern. Fireproof Building.

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9 Rooms, 3 Baths....$3,500
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17 LIVINGSTON PLACE

Corner East 17th St., Overlooking Stuyvesant Park.

6 & 7 Rooms

RENTS $800-$1,200.

Large, light and airy; 'phone, elevators, electric light, uniformed hall attendants; separate servants' toilets.

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691 Madison Ave. N. E. cor. 62d St.

Parlor, Bedroom, and Bath, Furnished or Unfurnished. Service Included.

RENTS $480 TO $720.

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MOORE & WYCKOFF
546 Fifth Ave., 45th St. Tel. 1268 Bryant.

27 East 62d St.

Housekeeping Apartments

4 Rooms, 1 Bath, $1000 to $1200
6 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1800

Elevator. Modern Building. Apply on Premises, or to

HARRIS & VAUGHAN, INC.,
569 5TH AVENUE.
Telephone 51 Murray Hill.

PALERMO

125-127-129 East 57th St.

Elevator Apartments.

Large, Light, Airy Rooms.

8 and 9 Rooms

Moderate Rental.

SUPT. ON PREMISES.

109-111 East 56th St.

2 Rooms and Bath

Large, light rooms, elevator, room service. 1 Studio Apartment with skylight, fireplace, and balcony.

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Handsome elevator Apartment, eight rooms and baths; modern improvements; near elevated and subway stations; rent $70 per month. Apply on premises.

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Murray Hill Apts.

122-128 East 34th Street

S. W. cor. of Lexington Ave.

SEVEN & EIGHT ROOMS

RENTS, $1,200-$1,800

Bachelor Apartments

THE BERWYCK

65-69 West 54th Street

TWO ROOMS & BATH

RENTS, $480-$720

CONVENIENT TO THE UNION AND UNIVERSITY CLUBS.

DOCTOR'S OFFICE, $900

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HERMAN L. R. EDGAR
81 Nassau Street

JUST COMPLETED

Attractive five story white stucco structure; highest type of non-housekeeping Apartments.

Madison Av., S. W. Cor. 68th St.

(the fashionable Lenox Hill section).

1, 2 and 3 Rooms, With Bath and Showers.

Every room with permanent outside light, generous closet space and competent maid service.

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Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Ave.

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Descriptive circular on request.

121 Mad. Av.

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Large and Perfectly Arranged Duplex Housekeeping Apartments in above Fireproof Building.

Spacious rooms, parquet floors, electric light and baths. Extra rooms for maids.

Duplex Non-Housekeeping Apartments Furnished and Unfurnished, 3 Large Rooms and Bath, Including Room Service.

A Very Desirable Ground Floor Apartment for High-Class Physician.

Also Suite of Large Living Rooms, Bed Chamber and Bath, with Room Service if Desired.

Good Restaurant maintained for tenants only.

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RENTALS $540 YEARLY UP.

1 Room & Bath.	2 Rooms & Bath.
19 East 57th St.	414 Madison Ave.
20 East 48th St.	274 Madison Ave.
3 Rooms & Bath.	930 Madison Ave.
287 Lexington Ave.	18-20 East 48th St.
13 East 49th St.	26-28 East 49th St.
	9 East 49th St.
	13 East 49th St.
	28 East 55th St.
	19 East 57th St.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co.
421 Madison Av., at 48th St.
Telephone Murray Hill—5600.

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2 EAST 127TH ST.

HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS. ALL NIGHT SERVICE.

6-7 Rooms, $60-$70.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

SATURDAY, SEPT. 4.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, n w corner of 162d St, 42.5x176.11x68.9x175; Isaac Rubin to Nellie Brenman, 909 Avenue P, Brooklyn, (mtg $192,800.) Aug. 11; attorneys, Feltenstein & R., 309 Broadway.....$300

MADISON AV, 540, w s, 80 ft s of 55th St, 20.5x80.3; Craig F. R. Drake et al., executors of Simeon J. Drake, to 540 Madison Avenue Corp., 1 Madison Av, Aug. 11; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

WEST END AV, w s, 50.2 ft s of 86th St, 20x94; Leroy Coventry to Eva Coventry, 669 West 114th St, (mtg $19,000.) all liens, Sept. 3; address 156 West 72d St.....$1

42D ST, n s, 350 ft e of 1st Av, runs e — to East River, at exterior bulkhead line x n — to s s of 44th St x w — to a point 350 ft e of 1st Av x s — to beginning, with water rights, bulkheads, wharves, &c., J. Harley Ladew to Jennie H., his wife, Glen Cove, L. I., 1-3 part, all title, b. and s., Aug. 16; attorneys, Parsons, C. & McI., 52 William St.....$1

74TH ST, 25 East, n s, 30 ft w of Madison Av, 25x102.2; Newman Erb, Deal, N. J., to Metropolitan Realty Co., 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, (mtg $32,500.) Sept. 3; attorney, L. M. Dittenhoefer, 96 Broadway....$1

Bronx.

COSTER ST, 648, e s, 20x100; Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co. to Carmela Cozzitarto, 320 East 132d St, (mtg $5,500.) Sept. 2; attorney Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

CROTONA AV, e s, 90 ft s of 187th St, 20x100; Samuel M. Werthelmer et al. to Minnie Marcuse, 20 Pearl St, Mount Vernon, N. Y., (mtg $7,000.) Sept. 2; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

CROTONA AV, s w corner of 180th St, 21.1x100.1; Mathias Raport to Solomon Hirschkorn, 592 East 182d St, ½ part, (mtg $12,000.) Aug. 13; attorney, B. F. Gerding, 1,901 Bathgate Av.....$1

ELM ST, w s, 175 ft n of Locust Av, 25x100; Antonio Storace to Maria Storace, 3,305 Cruger Av, Sept. 3; attorneys, Morrison & S., 320 Broadway.....$1

FARADAY AV, s s, 107.9 ft w of Fieldston Road, 88.5x89.1x55.1; Gussie Zauderer to Charles Kimmelman, 247 Audubon Av, Sept. 1; attorney, Samuel Wacht, 74 Broadway.$50

LOT 27, Block 14, Map Morris Park; Gussie Zauderer to Charles Kimmelman, 247 Audubon Av, Sept. 1; attorney, Samuel Wacht, 74 Broadway.....$1

QUIMBY AV, n s, 130 ft w of Olmstead Av, 25x108; Sidney B. Hickox to Bertha Fox, 2,089 Quimby Av, (mtg $2,500.) Sept. 3; attorney, Frank Gass, Inc., 2,215 Westchester Av.....$100

ST. GEORGE'S CRESCENT, e s, 105.6 ft n of Grenada Place, 52.11x110; C. Arthur Armstein, referee, to Simeon C. Bradley, Nyack, N. Y., Sept. 12; attorneys, Bergman & D., 3,219 3d Av.....$700

STEBBINS AV, s w corner of 169th St, 80x 19; Marie J. Masterson to Violet C. Wines, 237 St. James Place, Brooklyn, (mtg $11,000.) June 11; attorney, S. J. Haubann, 44 Court St, Brooklyn.....$1

QUIMBY AV, n s, 130 ft w of Olmstead Av, 25x108; Sidney B. Hickox to Bertha Fox, 2,089 Quimby Av, (mtg $2,500.) Sept. 3; attorney, Frank Gass, Inc., 2,215 Westchester Av.....$100

WASHINGTON ST, w s, 112.6 ft s from s s of Lot 420, map of Unionport, 37.6x108, being part of Lot 419, same map; Mable A. Milne to Grace Moberg, 1,319 Purdy St, Sept. 3; attorney, Frank Gass, Inc., 2,215 Westchester Av.....$100

WASHINGTON ST, w s, at corner, Lot 420, 37.6x108, being part of Lot 419, map of Unionport; also Washington St, w s, 37.6 ft s from s s of Lot 420, same map, 37.6x108; also Washington St, w s, 112.6 ft s from Lot 420, 37.6x108, same map; Louise D. Burke to Mabel A. Milne, 164 Manhattan Av., Sept. 3; attorney, Frank Gass, Inc., 2,215 Westchester Av.....$100

148TH ST, s s, 203.4 ft e of 3d Av, 50x100; Charles Doll to John H. Eggers, 2,973 Perry Av, (mtg $36,000.) Sept. 3; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

MADISON AV, 540, w s, 80 ft s of 55th St, 20.5x80.6; Five Hundred and Forty Madison Avenue Corporation to Simeon J. Drake, Jr., et al., executors; Simeon J. Drake, Jr., 75 West 55th St, due, &c., as per bond, Sept. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$45,000

19TH ST, 144 to 146 West, s s, 197 ft e of 7th Av, 44x83.3, (prior mtg $42,500;) Chas. I. Weinstein Realty Co. to Max Weinstein, 1,884 7th Av, Sept 4, demand, 6 p. c...$2,500

Bronx.

COSTER ST, 648, e s, 20x100; Carmela Cozzitorto to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co., 175 Remsen St, Brooklyn, Sept. 3, due, &c, as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$3,500

BROOK AV, 459, w s, 75 ft n of 145th St, 25x90; Herman Brand to Michael Friedwald, 1,060 Findlay Av, Aug. 23, due Jan. 23, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorney, Mark Aaron, 27 Cedar St.....$500

BELMONT AV, 2,384, e s, 30x100; Gabriele Pagliocca to Gaetino Monteforte, 2,572 8th Av, (prior mtg $1,000,) Aug. 24, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, G. Monteforte, 2,572 8th Av.....$815

LOTS 140 and 141, map of Koch Homestead; Samuel A. Berman, Jr., to Kate Rachel, 1,511 St. Lawrence Av, Sept. 3, due, &c, as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,000

LUDLOW AV, s s, 170.4 ft e of Castle Hill Av, 50x100; George J. Shapiro to Bernhard Frank, 88 Morton St, Brooklyn, Sept. 3, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Davis & D., 51 Chambers St.....$4,000

WASHINGTON AV, w s, part of Lot 419, map of Unionport, 37.6x108; Grace Moberg to George Kohler, 1,943 Benedict Av, Sept. 3, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Frank Gass, Inc., 2,215 Westchester Av.....$2,500

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Offerings Scheduled at the Vesey Street and Bronx Salesrooms.

Tuesday, September 7.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Central Park West, 464, w s, 57.11 ft n of 106th St, 18x100, five-story flat; M. A. Cohnfeld against Margaret Furlong et al.; J. P. Berg, attorney; Earle Webb, referee; dower sale.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Gleason Av, n s, 188.3 ft w of Pugsley Av, 100x103.1; James Tierney against Annie Maxwell et al.; Marks Wolff, attorney; Alex. Karlin, referee; due, $1,076.17; taxes, &c., $508.57.

Wednesday, September 8.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Samuel Marx.

4th Av, 259, e s, 98.9 ft n of 28th St, 49.4x100, five-story brick loft and store building; W. A. Flinn against Brogan Building Co. et al.; Grout & M., attorneys; J. H. Rogan, referee; due, $26,185.06; taxes, &c., $4,200.

By J. H. Mayers.

Riverside Drive, 42, e s, 62.1 ft n of 76th St, 40.6x96.2x irregular; four and five-story school; Mutual Life Insurance Co. against H. L. Brown, individually and as executrix; F. L. Allen, attorney; Josiah Cantor, referee; due, $46,010.32; taxes, &c., $2,251.25.

By Joseph P. Day.

89th St, 276 West, s s, 52 ft e of West End Av, 30x97.8x irregular, four-story dwelling; H. S. Martin et al., executors and trustees, against C. A. Starbuck et al.; O. M. Sternfeld, attorney; C. L. Hoffman, referee; due, $24,408.29; taxes, &c., $224.40.

160th St, 546 West, s s, 419.11 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 14.9x99.11, three-story dwelling; J. N. Stillman against H. R. Gilles et al.; Beals & N., attorneys; H. E. Lippincott, referee; due, $7,644.40; taxes, &c., $367.80.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

Lafayette St, 430, w s, 256.8 ft s of Astor Place, 27x137.8, three-story tenement and four-story tenement in rear; Metropolitan Savings Bank against F. M. Underhill et al.; A. S. & W. Hutchins, attorneys; J. C. Levy, referee; due, $31,818.48; taxes, &c., $505.40.

By Henry Brady.

32d St, 138-140 West, s s, 395 ft w of 6th Av, 40x49z irregular, two three-story tenements; State and City Realty Co. against Pennlane Realty Co. et al.; Julius Miller, attorney; W. P. Schoen, referee; due, $53,008.23; taxes, &c., $4,263; subject to mortgage of $35,000.

97th St, 29 West, n s, 325 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.11, five-story tenement; German Savings Bank against Adeline Widmayer et al.; Meyer Auerbach, attorney; M. J. Driscoll, referee; due, $24,714.33; taxes, &c., $371.

By Daniel Greenwald.

46th St, 216 West, s s, 216.4 ft w of Broadway, 18.7x100.5, five-story tenement and store; Sheriff's sale of all right, title, &c., which Annie Moore had on July 1, 1913, or since; leasehold; Winslow, K. & B., attorneys.

Essex St, 85-89, s w corner of Delancey St, 75x about 87.6, two five-story tenements and stores and five-story loft building; Sheriff's sale of all right, title, &c., which Grand Delancey Co. had on June 17, 1915, or since; Rosansky & G., attorneys.

AT 3,206 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Bathgate Av, 2,281, w s, 32.3 ft s of 183d St, 25x94.4, two-story dwelling; P. B. Duryea against Mary Branick et al.; Hardy, S. & W., attorneys; M. F. Breen, Jr., referee; due, $743.49; taxes, &c., $610; subject to first mortgage of $4,500 and a tax lien of $990.82.

Van Nest Av, n w corner of Barnes Av, 25x100; Henry Dressel et al. against Marks Wolf et al.; Gustave Frey, attorney; J. S. Klein, referee; due, $1,269.82; taxes, &c., $186.84.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

Nelson Av, 1,127, w s, 275.9 ft s of 167th St, 25.1x105.11x25x107.10, three-story dwelling; Nathalie Eichner against M. J. Ventimiglia et al.; A. S. Aaronstamm, attorney; Herman Joseph, referee; due, $783.42; taxes, &c., $683.79.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Olmstead Av, w s, 101 ft n of Starling Av, 258 x s w 255.6 x s 22.6 x e 125; C. M. Phraner against Westchester Woodworking Co. et al.; F. D. Arthur, attorney; J. P. Hennessey, referee; due, $12,787.87; taxes, &c., $2,338.14.

Thursday, Sept. 9.

AT 14 VESEY ST.

By Henry Brady.

124th St, 58 West, s s, 243.9 ft e of Lenox Av, 18.9x100.11, three-story dwelling; Mutual Life Insurance Co. against Mitchell Halliday et al.; F. L. Allen, attorney; J. J. Hynes, referee; due, $9,010.22; taxes, &c., $126.22.

By Joseph P. Day.

79th St, 339 E., n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 27.10 x102.2, 4-story flat; Julia Froman against Morris Schloesman et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; J. J. O'Connell, referee; due, $21,237.87; taxes, &c., $1,962.82.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Jackson St, 5, w s, 60.2 ft s of Henry, 25x100, 5-story tenement and stores; Jonas Weil et al. against Abe Fisher et al.; I. S. Heller, attorney; D. A. Spellisy, referee; due, $7,368.74; taxes, &c., $388.89.

By Daniel Greenwald.

Delancey St, 40, n s, 50 ft e of Forsyth St, 25x100, 5-story tenement and stores; Delancey St, 42, n s, 75.2 ft e of Forsyth St, 25.1x100, 5-story tenement and stores; Sheriff's sale of all right, title, &c., which R. I. Goldfarb had Feb. 16, 1915, or since; Warshow & B., attorneys.

AT 3,208 3D AV.

By Joseph P. Day.

Weeks Av, w s, 101 ft n of 174th St, 50x95, vacant; John Kennedy against P. F. Goff, individually and as executor, et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; M. S. Borland, referee; due, $4,495.32; taxes, &c., $658.39.

Friday, Sept. 10.

AT 14 VESEY ST.

By James J. Donovan.

Teller Av, 1,040 to 1,044, n e corner of 165th St, 50.1x107.7x39x—x106 to Clay Av, (1,039) x49.11x209.1, 2 5 and 1 4 story flats; J. M. Dollinger et al. against Weingmann's Construction Co. et al.; Feltenstein & R., attorneys; Lamont McLoughlin, referee; due, $14,145.12; taxes, &c., $3,083.17; subject to prior mtg. $139,500.

Washington Av, s s, 151.11 ft w of Halsey Pl, 25.4x84.10x irreg.; Sophie Kolloff against M. E. Gordes et al.; O. J. Kalt, attorney; Edgar Hirschberg, referee; due, $3,961.09; taxes, &c., $230.

By Joseph P. Day.

104th St., 111-117 W., n s, 137 ft w of Columbus Av, 88x100.11, 6-story apartment house; Commonwealth Securities Co. against West 134th St Realty Co. et al.; Almy, V. E & K., attorneys; H. W. Story, referee; due, $25,909.95; taxes, &c., $4,382.50; subject to first mortgage of $110,000.

By Henry Brady.

61st St, 233 West, n s, 300 ft e of West End Av, 24.9x100.5, 5-story tenement; A. A. Ould against Samuel Rosenthal, individually, et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; G. F. Roesch, referee; due, $11,561.15; taxes, &c., $1,044.05.

AT 3,206 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

Beaumont Av, 2,286, e s, 52 ft s of 183d St, 20x82.11, 2-story dwelling; also Beaumont Av, 2,284, e s, 72.6 ft s of 183d St, 20.11x92.11, 2-story dwelling; also 179th St, 782-784 E, s w corner of Mapes Av, 100x35, 5-story flat; R. G. Perry, trustee, against Charles Schaefer, Jr., et al.; F. X. Hennessy, attorney; T. D. McCarthy, U. S. Marshal; due, $15,496.95; subject to prior mortgages aggregating $40,000.

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39-43 E. 27th St. At Madison Ave. 3, 4, 6 and 7 rooms and bath..$720—$1,300

145 East 35th St. The Southfield 7 rooms and 2 baths.....$2,000—$2,500; 7 rooms and 1 bath.....$1,500—$1,800; 3 rooms and 1 bath.....$900

104 East 40th Street At Park Ave. 2, 5 & 6 rooms, 1 and 2 baths, $1,000—$2,500

144 East 40th St. 6 rooms and bath.....$1,600—$1,800

146-8 East 49th St. 1, 2, 3 and 4 rooms and bath..$480—$1,200

144 E. 56th St. The Wellesbourne 6, 7 and 8 rooms and bath..$1,100—$1,800

49 West 57th St. The Soncy 8 & 9 rooms, 1 & 2 baths...$1,800—$2,000

56-62 W. 58th St. Blenheim & Biltmore 8 rooms and 2 baths.....$1,500—$1,800

116 E. 58th St. Near Park Ave. 7 and 8 rooms, 3 baths....$2,400—$3,000; One Doctor's Apartment.....$1,000

24 West 59th St. 2, 3 and 5 rooms and bath..$1,200—$2,500

11 East 68th St. Cor. Madison Ave. 6, 8 and 12 rooms, 2, 3 and 4 baths, $1,700—$5,100

103 East 75th St. At Park Ave. 7 rooms and 2 baths (duplex).....$2,000; 7 rooms and 3 baths.....$2,500

59 West 76th St. 6, 7 rooms, bath.....$600—$900

161 East 79th St. New Building 7 and 8 rooms, 3 baths.....$2,000—$2,700

12 East 87th St. Near 5th Ave. 17 rooms & 5 baths.....$9,000

535 Park Avenue Cor. 61st St. 6 & 7 rooms, 1 & 2 baths..$2,000—$2,500

565 Park Avenue At 62d St. 6 & 8 rooms, 2 and 3 baths $1,900—$2,800

829 Park Avenue Cor. 76th St. 6, 7 & 8 rooms, 2 & 3 baths, $1,400—$2,800

875 Park Avenue Cor. 78th St. 9 rooms and 3 baths.....$2,900

960 Park Avenue Cor. 82d St. 11 & 13 rooms, 3 & 4 baths, $4,200—$6,000

780 Madison Ave. At 67th St. 9 Rooms and 2 baths.....$2,500

1190 Madison Ave. Cor. 87th St. 7 rooms and bath.....$850—$1,200

WEST SIDE

342 West 85th St. 8 rooms and bath.....$1,200

411 West 114th St. At Morningside Avenue 8 rooms and 2 baths.....$960—$1,400

570 West 156th St. 3, 4, 5 rooms and bath.....$480—$660

110 Riverside Drive Cor. 83rd St. 8 and 9 rooms, 2 baths.....$1,900—$2,000

127 Riverside Drive Cor. 85th St. 8 rooms and bath.....$1,800

190 Riverside Drive Cor. 91st St. 8 to 14 rooms, 3 to 5 baths..$3,800—$6,000

530 Riverside Drive 8 rooms and bath.....$1,100—$1,300

723 St. Nicholas Ave. Cor. 146th St. 4, 5, 6 rooms & bath.....$480—$720

25 Fort Washington Ave. At 160th St. 5, 6 and 7 rooms and bath.....$600—$780

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS

116 West 59th St. 2 and 3 rooms and bath....$1,000—$2,400

510 Park Ave. Cor. 60th St. 2 rooms, bath and kitchenette, $1,000—$1,250

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THE QUEENSTON 16 East 96th St., Cor. Madison Ave.	8 & 10 Rooms 2 & 3 Baths	$1400 to $2000
THE LAURISTON 1239 Madison Ave., Cor. 89th St.	7-8 & 9 Rooms 2 Baths	$1500 to $2000
1261 MADISON AVE. Corner 90th St.	8 or 9 Rooms 2 Baths	$2100
THE FAIRFAX Madison Ave., Cor. 94th St.	7 Rooms, Bath Only one left.	$1320
THE ALCAZAR 120 East 86th St., Near Park Ave.	7 & 8 Rooms Bath, Elevator	$720 to $840
131 EAST 86TH ST. Corner Lexington Ave.	8 Rooms and Bath	$600
1246 MADISON AVE. Near 90th Street.	7 Rooms Bath, Single Flats	$600 to $720
58 to 66 East 96th St. Near Park Avenue.	7 Rooms All Improvements	$450 to $540

FLOOR PLANS and Full Particulars of All East Side Apartments.

DUFF & CONGER

Madison Avenue, Corner 86th St. Phone "Lenox 8900."

512 Fifth Ave.

Southwest Corner 43d St.

APARTMENTS

BROOKLYN.

HOTEL MARGARET

Brooklyn's Leading Family Hotel

97 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Under New Management

Just across the Bridge. An ideal location overlooking the Harbor and Bay. Accessible to business and shopping districts of New York and Brooklyn. Quiet and comfort assured. Single or double rooms. With or without private bath. Two to six room apartments, American and European plan. Special rates to families by the year. Apply for terms to

E. D. De Puy, Manager.

Formerly with the Margaret, 1901-7, and late of Plaza Hotel, N. Y. City.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

THE HOLLYWOOD

1337 Madison Av.

S. E. COR. 94TH ST.

BEST VALUE

High class Elevator Apartment, all night service; 8 large, light corner rooms, 2 baths. Moderate rents.

SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

Full commission paid to brokers.

NEW FIREPROOF APARTMENTS

159 East 79th Street,

JUST OFF LEXINGTON AV.

7 & 8 Rooms, 3 Baths.

RENTS $2,000 TO $2,700

Highest type construction. Two apartments on each floor. SOUTHERN EXPOSURE.

Renting agent, on premises, or

PEASE & ELLIMAN, 340 MADISON AV.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

NOW SHOWING,

TO LEASE FROM OCTOBER 1ST.

1340 Madison Ave.

N. W. COR. 94TH ST.

7 and 8 Room Elevator APTS, $840 and $900

LARGE ROOMS; GOOD LIGHT; HARDWOOD FLOORS; ALL-NIGHT HALL SERVICE.

Ranald H. Macdonald & Co.

29 WEST 34TH ST.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Apartments

998 Fifth Avenue

18 Rooms and 5 Baths, $16,000

500 Madison Avenue

Northwest Corner of 52d Street

7, 8, & 10 Rooms & 3 Baths, $2,500—$4,000

776 Lexington Avenue

2 & 3 Rooms and Bath, $420—$840

120 East 31st Street

8 Rooms & 2 Baths, $1,000—$1,500

Further particulars and plans of all the apartments on the east side are on file at our office at

10 East 45th St.

Tel. 3100 Murray Hill.

Douglas Robinson Charles S. Brown Co

Park Av., Below 59th St.

Corner apartment in new building for sublease, under $3,000.

7 Rooms and 2 Baths.

WM. B. MAY & CO.,

717 Fifth Avenue

Near 56th St. Phone 270 Plaza.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Select Apartments

111 EAST 34TH STREET

Near Park Avenue.

2, 3 and 4 Rooms and Bath.

Extraordinary large rooms, every room light; large closets, parquet floors. Rents $36, $70 and $85. All improvements. Decorated to suit.

A.—"HOFFMAN ARMS"

640 Madison Avenue, corner 59th Street.

FOUR TO EIGHT ROOMS.

$900 to $1600

Spacious rooms; excellent service; accessible; near park. Large skylight studio, bedroom and bath, $600.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Telephone Murray Hill 5600

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. 421 Madison Avenue At 48th Street.

APARTMENTS OF THE HIGHEST CLASS

383 PARK AVENUE 53d to 54th Sts. ONLY THREE APARTMENTS LEFT. 5th, North, 6 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,400. 12th, North, 7 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,800. 9th, North, 8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $3,000.

830 PARK AVENUE Southwest Corner 76th St. Two Apartments Left 4B, Duplex, 11 Rooms, 3 Baths, $4,000. 4C, Duplex, 9 Rooms, 3 Baths, $3,500.

840 PARK AVENUE Northwest Corner 76th St. Two Apartments Left 4th B, 8 Rooms and 3 Baths, $2,800. 7th B, 8 Rooms and 3 Baths, $3,000.

969 PARK AVENUE Northeast Corner 82d St. THREE APARTMENTS LEFT. 2A, Duplex, 12 Rooms, 4 Baths, $3,600. 9B, Duplex, 11 Rooms, 3 Baths, $3,000. 10C, Duplex, 9 Rooms, 3 Baths, $3,100.

981 PARK AVENUE Northeast Corner 83d St. 7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,700. 9 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,650-$2,200. 10 Rooms, 2 Baths, $2,400.

771 MADISON AVENUE Southeast Corner 66th St. Only 1 Apartment Left 12 Rooms, 4 Baths, $4,500

901 LEXINGTON AVE. Northeast Cor. 67th St. Modern 11-Story Fireproof Building. 9 Rooms and 3 Baths, $2,000-$2,800.

1070 MADISON AVE. Southwest Corner 81st St. Modern 8-Story Fireproof Building. Corner and South Apartments. 8 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,800-$2,500.

122 EAST 76TH ST. Between Park and Lexington Avs. 8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $1,950-$2,250. 7 Rooms, 3 Baths, $1,800-$2,200. 6 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,800; one left.

157 EAST 81ST ST. Near Lexington Avenue. Modern 9-Story Fireproof Building. 6 Rooms and Bath, $900 to $1,140

FURNISHED APARTMENTS For the Winter Season In the Park Avenue Section Rentals Ranging from $150 per mo. to $1,000 per mo.

122 EAST 82D ST. Between Park and Lexington Avs. One Apartment Left 9th D 5 Rooms and Bath, $1,000.

WE SPECIALIZE IN UNFURNISHED AND FURNISHED RESIDENCES OF THE BEST TYPE ON THE EAST SIDE, IN THE 5TH AVENUE, AND PARK AVENUE SECTIONS.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

71 East 87th St.

Northwest Corner Park Ave.

5 Rooms and Bath, $35.

7 OUTSIDE ROOMS and Bath, $75.

Steam Heat. Hot Water. Elevator Service. Superintendent on Premises, or

MOORE & WYCKOFF,

Cor. 45th St. 546 5th Av. Tel. 1268 Bryant.

HOLLAND COURT,

PARK AVE. AND 92ND ST.

7 ROOMS AND BATH, RENTS $50 TO $80. ELEVATOR SERVICE. INQUIRE ON PREMISES.

61-69 EAST 86TH ST.

Choice apartments, 5, 6, 7 rooms; most accessible location in Yorkville; elevator service.

BROOKLYN.

"The Last Word in Brooklyn Apartment Construction"

Bryn Mawr

ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

78 Prospect Park West, Cor. Fourth Street

Apartments arranged in suites of four, five and seven rooms and baths; separate servants' bath in seven-room apartments.

4 Room Apartments, $600 to $800

5 Room Apartments, $700 to $1,000

7 Room Apartments, $1,200 to $1,600

INSPECTION INVITED.

Superintendent on premises, or Booklet with floor plans and general details from

HARRY M. LEWIS, Agent

189 Montague Street, Brooklyn.

PHONE MAIN 808.

Oxford and Cambridge Hall

263-269 Underhill Av., cor. St. John's Place, overlooking Prospect Park Plaza; new elevator Apartments.

3-4-5 Rooms, $30 to $60

Brooklyn's Newest High Class Elevator Apartments

Renting Agent on Prem.

Kings Court

296 Sterling Place, cor. Butler Place, overlooking Prospect Park; high class elevator Ap'rtm'ts.

8 Rooms, 2 Baths, $75

St. Regis

S. W. Cor. Bedford Av. and Dean Street, facing Grant Square; new elevator Apartments.

4-5-6 Rooms, $40 to $60

EASTERN PARKWAY

AT FRANKLIN AVE.

3, 4 and 5 Rooms

Large and light; every improvement, including telephones.

$28, $40 & $45

FROM OCT. 1.

Office 796 Franklin Ave., on Premises. Phone Prospect 8900.

MONTANA

11 Schermerhorn St., BROOKLYN,

4 Rooms & Bath, $62.50

Completely Equipped Kitchen. Living Room 18x19. Apply on Premises, or BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

NEW APARTMENTS

Ready Oct. 1st

6 Extra Large Rooms. All Improvements.

$40, $46, $47 & $48

LINCOLN PLACE

BET. UNDERHILL & WASHINGTON AVES. Easy walking distance to subway. Block from Flatbush and Vanderbilt Ave. cars. Superintendent on premises.

SEE US FIRST.

Most complete list of select apartments in

FLATBUSH.

4-5-6-7-8 rooms, $30 to $75.

WESTWOOD REALTY CO.

685 Flatbush Ave., corner Winthrop St. Tele. Flatbush 4080. Closed Sundays.

FLATBUSH.

THE MARLBOROUGH APARTMENTS

Marlborough Road, near Cortelyou Road; 5 and 6 rooms; all modern improvements; ready for inspection; $32.50 to $45. F. W. YATES, owner, 84 Nassau St., Manhattan; telephone 1306 John, or Shachardt Realty Co., 1,503 Cortelyou Road, B'klyn.

15 min. to Downtown, N. Y.

Exclusive, uncommonly attractive second floor; spacious, sunlit, thoroughly modern and high class; five and sumptuous bathroom, large porch; hall attendant; other house service. 111 Taylor St., Williamsburg Bridge Section.

EASTERN PARKWAY,

749 to 761, Corner Kingston Ave.

$40 TO $50.

Modern apartments, 7 and 8 rooms, 2 baths; in the most healthful section of Brooklyn; easy access to Manhattan via subway.

PARKWAY COURT

Elegant, high-class apartments of 4 to 8 rooms, all improvements. Best section of Eastern Parkway. Rents, $32.00 to $75.00. Ready Sept. 1st. M. F. GLEASON, Eastern Parkway, corner Kingston Ave., Brooklyn.

"THE KNICKERBOCKER"

136 Herkimer St., near Nostrand Av. Extra choice 4-room apartments, $35 to $38; 5 rooms, $47.50 to $50. All latest improvements. Inquire on premises or Edward Grotecloss, 541 De Kalb Av.

9 Montague Terrace

Between Remsen and Montague sts; one and two rooms; maid service; ten minutes to Manhattan; $18 to $50; comfort, convenience and elegance.

BING & BING

119 West 40th St. Tel., 6418 Bryant.

NEW APARTMENTS

NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY.

LEASES FROM OCTOBER 1.

993 Park Av., Cor. 84th St. 10-11 Rooms 3 Baths $2,800 to $4,300

955 Park Av., Near 82d St. 7-9 Rooms 3-4 Baths $2,400 to $3,500

1,155 Park Av., Corner 82d St. 8-10-12 Rooms 3-4 Baths $1,900 to $3,900

LARGER SUITES CAN BE ARRANGED.

An apartment furnished by Messrs. H. F. Huber & Co. Open for inspection in each house.

ALSO

Brentmore, 88 Central Park West, Corner 63th St. 9 Rooms 3 Baths $3,750 to $4,000

Two Styles, Simplex and Duplex. For rent from October 1st. Immediate possession may be arranged.

Apply on Premises, or at the Office of Bing & Bing 119 West 40th St. Tel., 6418—Bryant.

405 Park Avenue

NORTHEAST CORNER 54TH STREET.

2 apartments, 11-12 rooms, 4 and 5 baths, $5,800, $6,000.

118 East 54th St.

1 apartment, 9 rooms, 3 baths, $2,800.

115 East 53rd St.

1 apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths, $2,700.

Doctor's Office, 3 Rooms and Bath, $1,200 to $1,440.

123 East 53rd St.

2 apartments, 7 rooms, 2, 3 baths, $2,100, $2,250.

Moore & Wyckoff,

Phone 1263 Bryant— 546 Fifth Avenue —Corner 45th St.

9-11 East 39th Street

Leased Apartments

THE TOURAINE

MURRAY HILL DISTRICT

High class hotel accommodations, catering to a family clientele exclusively.

Next door to Union League Club

Management of HOWARD BAYLEY

Non-Housekeeping Apartments

A few apartments available for fall renting. 1, 2 and 3 large, airy, outside rooms with bath; modern in detail. Day and night attendance. Vacuum cleaning system, maid service, mail chute, open fireplaces, ample closet room. Meals served in apartments. Agent always on premises. 'Phone Plaza 6070.

Rents $600 to $1,320.

507 MADISON AVENUE At 53d Street

BROOKLYN.

Beautiful Ocean Parkway

Bet. Beverley Road & Church Av.

IRMA COURT and ELEANOR APTS.

Now Ready for Occupancy

Suites of 4 and 5 Rooms

These apartments gratify every possible requirement for an exclusive and comfortable home. Conveniently located; minute's walk to Church Av. or Smith St. trolley; 17 minutes to Manhattan by Brighton Beach Subway.

Rents $36 to $50

Agent on premises, or

LOUIS GOLD, Builder

44 COURT STREET, BROOKLYN. Phone Main 7050-51.

LIVE IN BROOKLYN

In a better apartment, a better section, at a lower rental. See 71 Brooklyn Av., corner Pacific St., two blocks from Nostrand Av. subway station; 6 and 7 large, light rooms; latest improvements; $32.50-$70. Superintendent on premises.

BURNETT & HORTON CO.

414 MYRTLE AV.—385 NOSTRAND AV.

BRONX.

HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS

1033-1045 Hoe Ave.—1057 Faile St. and 978-982 East 165th St.

(Two Blocks Simpson St. Sub. Sta.)

3-4-5-6 ROOMS, 1 AND 2 BATHS

Rents $24 to $52.

Every modern convenience. Under owner's management.

BRONX.

5 GRAND ROOMS $32 $38

JUST COMPLETED

University Heights Apartments

1905-1929 ANDREWS AVE., BET. WEST BURNSIDE AVE. AND WEST 179TH ST., WEST BRONX.

Broadway Subway, 181st. to University Av. trolley, 4 cents. Parquet floors; two families on floor; tenants restricted. Booklet.

BELNORD

(Only absolutely fireproof elevator Apartment House in the Bronx).

1057 Hoe Ave., cor. 165th St.

Two blocks from Simpson St. Subway Station.

3-4 & 7 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths

Rents, $30 to $70.

Every modern convenience. Under owner's management.

3-4-5 Room Elevator Apartments

NEW BUILDINGS

fine residential section, conveniently located; good transit facilities; 3 rooms, $24; 4 rooms, $29; 5 rooms, $42.

179TH AND MORRIS AV.

Take subway to 180th, then crosstown car; get off at Morris Avenue; or Jerome Avenue car to 179th.

NEW JERSEY.

ARE YOU TO MOVE THIS FALL?

Would you like to live in one of the finest apartment houses in the Oranges at moderate rental? The climate of the Oranges is recognized by many as the healthiest in the United States. For your health's sake, if where the climate is healthful. Only 40 minutes to New York by the Delaware,

BRONX GAINS IN POPULATION

Increase of 40.3 Per Cent. Is Higher Than Any Other Borough.

According to official census figures, obtained in Albany by State Treasurer James L. Wells and furnished to the Bronx Board of Trade, the Borough of the Bronx has shown the largest percentage of increase in population of any borough comprising New York City. This increase of 40.3 per cent. is final with the exception of three election districts to be heard from, which will add several thousands to the total.

Much dissatisfaction has been expressed at the results of this State census, as the count is almost 100,000 short of the Board of Health estimate. Many believe that the estimate is more nearly correct than the census count, and are urging a police census to correct this.

The following table gives the count of the census enumerators in the outlying boroughs of New York City and shows their growth from the Federal census of 1910 to 1915:

	1915.	1910.	P. C. of Increase.
Bronx	604,774	430,980	40.3
Queens	395,851	284,041	39.2
Richmond	91,943	85,969	0.9

Manhattan showed no change in population; while Brooklyn with a total of 1,894,678 showed an increase of approximately 10 per cent.

In 1910 New York City had a population of 4,766,883; in 1915 this was increased to 4,971,328, with eight election districts in Manhattan and three in the Bronx remaining to be accounted for. When these returns are in the city will have more than 5,000,000 within its boundaries. Of this number 1,167,765 are aliens.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Orders June 5, directing Major J. Hagood, C. A. C., to Fort Washington, Md., amended, directing Major Hagood, upon arrival at San Francisco, to Fort Winfield Scott, Cal.

Orders July 26, transferring 1st Lt. F. M. Miller, 27th Inf., to 4th Inf., amended to transfer that officer to 19th Inf.

Capt. M. Churchill, F. A., upon completion of duties as Senior Instructor at Tobyhanna, Penn., to 2d Bat., 3d F. A., until return of that battalion to proper station.

Capt. R. C. Mastellar, C. A. C., from Secretary Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., and assigned 9th Co., and upon expiration of leave will join his company.

Capt. C. M. Seaman, C. A. C., from 6th Co. to unassigned list, reporting Fort Monroe, Va., as Secretary Coast Artillery School.

1st Lt. H. S. Fruitnight, M. R. C., from Fort Michie, N. Y., to home, reporting by telegraph to Adjt. General, and stand relieved active duty.

Majors A. J. Bowley and H. G. Bishop, 7th F. A., designated temporary members of the F. A. Board for purpose of considering revision F. A. Drill Regulations.

Orders July 26, reading "Capt. E. L. Haskell, Inf., and 1st Lt. S. L. James, Jr., 25th Inf." amended to read Capt. E. E. Haskell, Ins. and 1st Lt. S. L. James, 24th Inf.

2d Lt. A. G. Thomason, 4th F. A., resigned, effective Sept. 2.

Orders April 7, directing Capt. P. T. Hayne, Jr., 12th Cav., to join troop, amended to direct him upon expiration of leave to proceed via Fort Robinson, Neb., to join his troop.

Leaves—Capt. B. Sharp, retired, extended 8 days; Capt. J. E. Hemphill, Cav., 1 month and 15 days; 1st Lt. E. F. Graham, Cav., 3 months.

Navy.

Junior Grade Lt. R. E. Cassidy, Portsmouth, N. H. Yard to the Cushing.

Asst. Paymaster T. C. Gibbs commissioned.

Ens. F. Leppert, Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I., to Las Animas, Col., Hospital for treatment.

Chief Gun. J. Shannon, the Cleveland to the Charleston.

Chief Carpenters C. S. Taylor, the Florida to the Ohio; H. R. Taylor, the Ohio to home and wait orders, and H. T. Newman, to the Florida.

A. Pay. Clerk C. C. Timmons, warranted.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Saturn at St. Paul; Pribilofs; Proteus at Gatun Lake, Ohio at Guantanamo; Eagle and Osceola at Port au Prince; Raleigh at Guaymas; Montana, Sterett, Perkins, and Terry at Newport, Arkansas at Hampton Roads; Pompey, Chauncey, Bainbridge and the Dale at Zamboanga, P. I.

Sailed—Missouri and Wisconsin, Cristobal for Annapolis; Marietta, Port au Prince for Petitgroave; Whipple, Perry, Preble, Paul Jones, and Stewart, Juneau for Vancouver; Chattanooga, Mazatlan for Lapaz.

POLICE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Relieved on pensions, 12 P. M. Sept. 3, on their own applications: Patrol. P. Harty, 33, at $700 a year, appointed Dec. 29, 1889; J. McCue, 36, at $700 a year, appointed Nov. 7, 1888; P. F. Meyer, 151, at $700 a year, appointed Aug. 27, 1890.

Temporary assignments: Patrol. H. Kutner, 144, to 16 I. D., 20 days, 4 P. M. Sept. 5; T. Collins, 36, to C. O., duty in Marriage License Bureau, 14 days, 8 A. M. Sept. 7; F. McKenna, 188, to Boiler Squad, 30 days, noon Sept. 8.

Leaves of Absence (without pay): Lieut. F. Farrell, 281, 10 days, 8 A. M. Sept. 24; Patrol. J. O'Shea, 2, 1 day, 4 P. M. Sept. 7; I. Lazarus, 2, 3 days, 4 P. M. Sept. 8; J. H. Hellmuth, 14, 1 day, 4 P. M. Sept. 6; J. A. Maxwell, 15, 1 day, 8 A. M. Sept. 7; T. Reilly, 18, 1 day, 4 P. M. Sept. 8; S. Rosenfeld, 21, 1 day, 4 P. M. Sept. 5; M. A. Leahy, 25, 2 days, 4 P. M. Sept. 3; H. W. Salomon, 25, 1 day, 8 A. M. Sept. 12; E. M. Suttle, 25, 2 days, 8 A. M. Sept. 7; J. Haviland, 28, 1 day, 4 P. M. Sept. 5; K. Herskovitz, 26, 1 day, 4 P. M. Sept. 9; T. J. Crowe, 29, 1 day, 8 A. M. Sept. 5; F. J. Minnick, 31, 1 day, 12 P. M. Sept. 6; C. F. Golden, 34, 1 day, 8 A. M. Sept. 6; R. Wassung, 36, 2 days, 12:01 A. M. Sept. 5; T. M. Goss, 43, 2 days, 4 P. M. Sept. 5; D. Spiro, 43, 1 day, 6 P. M. Sept. 8; M. Greenberg, 80, 1 day, 6 P. M. Sept. 8, and 1 day, 6 P. M. Sept. 17; A. Browne, 140, 1 day, 12 P. M. Sept. 5; J. Quill, 152, 1 day, 4 P. M. Sept. 11; W. F. Rose, 160, 2 days, 4 P. M. Sept. 8; C. Siedenberg, 161, 1 day, 4 P. M. Sept. 6; J. B. Steckman, 161, 1 day, 4 P. M. Sept. 6; J. L. O'Gorman, 171, 2 days 12:01 A. M. Sept. 5; F. W. Kime, 276, 1 day, 12:01 A. M. Sept. 6; Prob. Patrol. O. W. Carlson, Training School, 1 day, 9 A. M. Sept. 5.

The following member has been granted permission to leave the city for the purpose of attending the Training Camp at Plattsburg, N. Y.: Sergt. J. Reddan, 36, 15 days, 12:01 A. M., Sep. 8.

Restored to duty: Patrol. E. J. O'Rourke, 15, 1:24 P. M., Sept. 3; R. L. Duffy, 18, 1:24 P. M., Sept. 3.

Resignations accepted: Patrol V. C. Gordon, 21, 4 P. M., Sept. 3; H. Zirk, 149, 12 P. M., Sept. 3.

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 80.5 ft n of 58th St, 25x70, all; 17th St, 112 West; Demetrius G. O. Pitzipio to Emily J. Kunkell, 148 East 49th St, Sept. 3, life lease; attorney, Lee J. Perrin, 30 Wall St.....$1

47TH ST, 34 East, store and part of basement; Tillie Tauzig to Elsig Gottlieb, 34 East 47th St, 5 years from Jan. 1, 1916; attorneys, Fitch, M. & G., 32 Nassau St.....$1,200

9TH AV, 1317, store and part of cellar; Samuel G. McKee to Sophie Marmor, individually and as administratrix, 137 9th Av, 5 years from Sept. 1, 1915.....$780

42D ST, 206 and 208 West, store; Morris Nawgold to William N. Kerr, 408 East 9th St, Brooklyn, 5 years from May 1, 1919; attorneys, Fitch, M. & G., 32 Nassau St.....$2,600

Bronx.

JACKSON AV, 1,160, all; Ennis & Sinnott, Inc., to Edward Goldberg, 815 East 167th St., 3 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, I. Apfel, 320 Broadway.....$3,300

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 1,651 to 1,655; Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. against Estate of John J. Emery, owner; Albany Apartments Corporation, lessee. (renewal).....$606

6TH AV, 250; Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. against Murzrok Bros. Co., owner; Adolf S. Wexler, contractor, (renewal).....$85

123TH ST, 327 and 329 East; Christian Dages against Gottfried Walbaum, owner; Ludwig W. Lange, lessee and contractor.....$1,000

136TH ST, 14 to 20 East; Jacob K. Nussenbaum against Cassel Cohen, owner; Paul Friedland, contractor $175

Bronx.

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, w s, 98 ft n of Bridge St, 25x25; Joseph Shanske against Domenico and Teresa Gargullo, owners and contractors $116

2 **LIS PENDENS.**

Manhattan.

MONROE ST, s s, 125.5 ft w of Jackson St, 25x85.8; Raphael Prager against William Miller et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. D. Lind.

BROOK AV, [illegible] to st., (action to

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The commission has promulgated the list for finger print expert as follows: 1, Certrude M. Sullender, 87.80; 2, Walter S. Betts, 84.00; Walter E. Turbush, 83.60; 4, Rutherford B. Lewis, 83.50; 5, Lawrence F. Cantwell, 83.40; 6, Gerard H. Horn, 83.20; 7, Joseph V. Hull, 83.10; 8, G. Tyler Mairs, 82.60; 9, Jacob J. Brandt, 81.30; 10, James F. O'Brien, 80.70; 11, Patrick Ryan, 80.10; 12, James F. Haley, 79.70; 13, Adolph Specht, 79.50; 14, Harry Bergen, 78.00; 15, Aaron M. Blattman, 77.90; 16, Joseph W. Yarchover, 77.60; 17, Edwin C. Worms, Jr., 77.50; 18, Caleb C. Hughes, Jr., 77.10; 19, James A. Boyle, 76.60; 20, Timothy J. Meagher, 76.00; 21, John E. Franklin, 76.00; 22, Dermot F. Holden, 75.90; 23, John C. Shickling, 75.90; 24, Harry M. Hynes, 75.90; 25, Paul H. Hetl, 75.80; 26, Arthur J. Lindars, 75.70; 27, John J. Coleman, 75.50; 28, Arthur J. Gerosa, 74.30; 29, Edward W. Anderson, 73.60; 30, Otto Wagner, 73.60; 31, William W. Brandt, 73.30; 32, Paul Caminiti, 72.90; 33, John C. Ottens, 71.10.

Preparations are being made for examinations in the following classes: Hospital superintendent, male and female; applications closed; date of mental not yet set; one vacancy at $2,500. Mechanical engineer, Gr. E; examination ordered; no dates set; list expires Nov. 7, 1915; salary, $2,350; last test held June 19, 1911; minimum age was 21 years. Asst. Director, Bacteriological Laboratory, Dept. of Health; applications closed; date of mental not yet set; salary, $3,000; vacancy at Municipal Sanatorium, Otisville, N. Y. Superintendent, N. Y. C. Children's Hospital and Schools, Randall's Island; examination ordered; no date set. Pathologist bacteriologist; applications closed; date of mental not yet set.

Action has been taken by the commission on examinations as follows: Interpreter, Lithunian; applications open Sept. 7, close Sept. 21. Supt. of N. Y. C. Children's Hospitals and Schools; applications opened Sept. 1, close Sept. 16. Trade instructor; practical test, Sept. 13 and 14, at City Home, Blackwells Island,—seven candidates each day. stenotypist, practical test, Sept. 8, seventeen candidates.

United States.

The commission announces an open competitive examination for laboratory assistant in petrography, for men only, on Sept. 22 and 23, to fill a vacancy in the Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, Pittsburgh, Penn., at a salary of $1,080 a year. The duties of this position will consist of the identification of stones and the study of their properties, with special reference to the effect of composition and structure on their suitability for structural purposes. Competitors will be examined in elementary chemistry, physics, and mathematics; translation into English of scientific matter, either French or German; general geology and mineralogy; petrography, and education, training, and experience. Two days will be required for this examination. Candidates must be 20 years or over on the date of the examination. Further particulars may be obtained from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

The commission also announces that the scientific assistant examination, scheduled in the commission's Manual of Examinations to be held on Oct. 13 and 14, will be limited to the basic subjects mentioned in the second paragraph of Section 238 of the manual, and the option (or scientific) subjects of animal husbandry, marketing and distribution, nutrition and calorimetry, and seed testing. Applicants desiring to be examined in the optional subject of library science should apply for the examination for library assistant, which will be held on Oct. 13. All other optional (scientific) subjects announced in the Manual of Examinations in connection with the scientific assistant examination will be omitted.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Board of Education, with the view of meeting the continual demand for instruction in preparation for civil service examinations, has decided to continue in the evening elementary schools the special classes which proved so successful in the past. Preparation can be made in these classes for positions as clerks, policemen, firemen, mail carriers, &c. Applicants, however, must give evidence of their ability to meet the requirements of the Civil Service Commission as to citizenship, character, and condition of health. Registration for these classes will commence on Monday, Sept. 27, and continue throughout the week, excepting Saturday, the hours set for this purpose being from 7 to 9:30 P. M. The term will begin on Monday evening, Oct. 4.

The experiment of psychological clinics in the public schools will not be extended until a definite decision is arrived at regarding the results obtained at the clinic at Public School 64, Manhattan, where the idea was tried out during the last school term. Miss Eleanor H. Johnson requested the Board of Superintendents to establish three more clinics—one each in Public Schools 19, 41, and 82, Manhattan.

In the special examination for graduation from the city high schools and for admission to the city training schools for teachers, to be held at Washington Irving High School, Sept. 8, the test will be for students of both sexes, as it has been decided not to hold the boys' examination at the De Witt Clinton High School. The examinations in the morning will begin promptly at 9:15 o'clock; those of the afternoon at 1:15.

The Board of Education has converted the plot of ground in Greene Avenue, between Nostrand and Marcy Avenues, loaned through the generosity of Judge Dike, into a small Coney Island for the mothers and children of the neighborhood. The playground was opened on July 6, and has had an average attendance of about 300 children and adults. Miss Mae C. Regan is in charge, assisted by Miss Ida Hecht. The children are protected from the sun by a large tent erected in the centre of the plot. There are small hammocks for [illegible] and younger children around the outside. There is a long tube for [illegible], and other games. There is a raffia class, composed of thirty girls, who are taught to make hats, baskets, mats, &c. The boys have a "Coney Island slide," a "buck," see-saws, baseball, and other sports. There is a garden in the rear, where radishes, onions, cabbages, carrots, and flowers are grown.

It is reported that the Board of Education will apply for 200 additional Attendance Officers in the budget for 1916, to be detailed for temporary work for about three months in taking the school census, and that, in addition, the board will ask for forty Attendance Officers for permanent service. The age limits for this examination are from 25 to 45 years. The salaries range from $900 to $1,650.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BOWSKY, MARGARET, (date of death and value of estate not given.) Frederick W. McQuade and Louis Deslmone receive the decedent's interest in the M. Bowsky's Fur Dressing and Dyeing Co. if they are still in the employ of the company at the time of her death. McQuade also receives the right of the decedent in certain patents for converting gypsum into marble. A collection of butterflies goes to a nephew, Edward L. Flannnery. To Margaret Brower, a granddaughter, is left $500 in cash. A collection of minerals is left to the Museum of Natural History. The residuary estate goes to Mrs. Mary Ineram, a niece. Florence Brower, an adopted daughter, receives nothing.

MURPHY, KATE A., (Aug. 12.) More than $15,000 in realty and more than $10,000 personal. One-quarter of the residuary estate goes to John T. O'Brien, a nephew; ornaments and clothes to Ellen F. Murphy, a niece, and the residuary estate in trust for life and then to pass to her issue. A number of small bequests amount to about $4,000. Arthur M. Sieber receives $1,000; St. Patrick's Cathedral, $400 and the Rev. Richard R. Murphy of Louisville, $500.



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New Night Express—Pier 32, N. R., 9:00 P. M.; West 132d St., 10:00 P. M. Leave Troy (except Sunday) 9:00 P. M., Albany daily, including Sunday, 11:00 P. M. Fare $2.00 one way, $3.50 round trip.
People's Line—Pier 32, N. R., 6:00 P. M.; West 132d St., 6:30 P. M. Leave Albany 8:00 P.M. Fare $2.00 one way, $3.50 round trip.
Sunday mornings boat for Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, and Albany—Leaves Pier 32, N. R., 9:30 A. M.; West 132d St., 10:00 A. M. Leaves Albany 10:00 A. M.
Tourist Automobile Rates, $5 and $10 one way; $7.50 and $15 round trip.
Extra service southbound Labor Day night, SS. Berkshire, Adirondack, Trojan, Rensselaer, and Frank Jones. Northbound Labor Day night, SS. Greenport at 5:30 P. M. and C. W. Morse at 8 P. M. Night express leaves New York Labor Night 8 P. M. S. S. Rensselaer will make day trip to Kingston Point and Albany Labor Day, leaving New York at 10:30 A. M.
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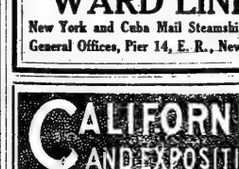
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Leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; W. 42d St., 2 P. M.; W. 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; returning by boat or rail. Daily except Sunday. Orchestra, restaurant, and a perfect afternoon's outing; 100 miles of marvelous scenery, with time to drive around the Post.
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All Service Daily Except Sunday
Direct Rail Connections to all points in the Catskills, Saratoga, the Adirondacks, the West and North. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted. Music. Restaurant.

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Str. "Hendrick Hudson"
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Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany.
Also Desbrosses St., 9:40; W. 42d St., 10; W. 129th St., 10:20; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M., for Bear Mountain, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.
One-Day Outings to Poughkeepsie, Newburgh, West Point or Bear Mountain.
Special Labor Day Excursion to Kingston Point on great Str. HENDRICK HUDSON.

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Sunday and Labor Day $1 Round Trip

A delightful outing—a sail of 150 miles.
Newburgh and Poughkeepsie
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EVERY SUNDAY AND LABOR DAY **75c**
BATHING, DANCING
STR. "MONTAUK" ½ Fare 40c
Leave Pier ft. E. 34th St., 10:00 A. M.
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4 hours ashore, returning leave 5:00 P.M.
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"The World's Pleasure Grounds"
New Features Every Day
Steamers leave Battery 9:30, A.M. and every half hour thereafter up to 4 P.M. East 90th St. half hour later.
Round Trip 50c.

A DAY'S PLEASURE EXCURSIONS

New Jersey Central
HARD COAL—NO SMOKE—COMFORT

Labor Day, Sept 6
Lake Hopatcong, $1.00
Lv. W. 23d St., 8.50; Liberty St., 9.00 a.m.
Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 9.17 a.m.
Lv. Broad St., Newark, 8.30 a.m.

Mauch Chunk $1.50
Lv. W. 23d St., 8.20; Liberty St., 8.30 a.m.
Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.47 a.m.
Lv. Broad St., Newark, 8.15 a.m.

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FALL RIVER LINE TO BOSTON $4.00

Strs. lv. Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., daily at 5:30 P. M. Music.
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New Bedford Line: Strs. lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only at 6:00 P. M.
New Haven Line str. lv. Pier 28, E. R., ft. Catharine St., week days, 2:45 P. M.; Sundays, 8:30 A. M. Pier 70, ft. E. 22d St., week days, 3:00 P. M.; Sundays, 10:00 A. M.
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To Atlantic Highlands
New Route to Jersey Coast Resorts.
25 Cts. Each Way.
Lvs. W. 131st St., 9:30 A. M.
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Tels.: Pier, Morn. 4890, Broad 179-3263; Knights Columbus Day, Highland Falls, Sept. 12
CARNIVAL NIGHTS, see Amusem't Cols.

CONEY ISLAND ROCKAWAY BEACH

Steamers Rosedale & Cimbria Today
Leave—West 129th St., 9:30, 1:00
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" Battery, 10:45, 2, 3.
" Coney Island, 5, 6.
" Rockaway, 4:30, 5:30.

ROUND TRIP RED BANK MACHINE 50 CENTS
For Highlands, Oceanic, Locust Point, Fair Haven & Red Bank. Week days, lve. Franklin St., Pier 24, 8:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M.; Battery, 8:55 A. M., 2:55 P. M. Sun. & Hols., Franklin St., 8:30, 9:15; Battery, 8:55, 9:35 A. M.

A Real History.

The New York Times Current History Magazine is preserving for picture historians every event of importance in connection with the great war. The first six numbers, bound in cloth, may be had for $2.00, (delivery charges extra.) The New York Times, Times Square, New York. Adv.

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Long Island Sound

New London Line On Mondays Str. CHESTER W. CHAPIN lve.

FORT WASHINGTON RECALLS NOTABLE EVENTS OF REVOLUTION

This Ancient Stronghold in Upper Manhattan, Situated Amid Spaces Like Those of the Country, Brings to Mind the Days When the First Woman Soldier of the Revolution, Mary Corbin, Fought—The Fort Was Built by Continental Troops in the Summer of 1776.

By Sarah Comstock.

ON a green height, 270 feet above tidewater, where the view sweeps over the crowded city below, out to the steely band of the Hudson River, the story of our Revolutionary Fort Washington is written. It is not only within the limits of New York, but actually on the island of Manhattan itself; and yet there are only a few of the many dwellers within this borough who ever trace out the brave story of the defense of this old fort, a story which brings Washington and his gallant Generals before us as vividly as if they rode mounted and giving commands down our own city streets.

Although the site is within city and borough limits, a visit to it is like a trip to the country these late Summer days. Splendid estates with vast grounds around them still adorn this height, and there seems to be as much room as might be found twenty-five or fifty miles further up the Hudson. The winds from the river sweep over the lawns and woods which cover much of the hill, and there's an entire blue sky above you, which appears a trifle unnatural for Manhattan. No use to leave town for cleaner country air or for more important historic ground, if our own Fort Washington is still little known to you.

No wonder the American Army of the seventeen-seventies chose this spot, you will say, as you look at its massive natural wall, a fortification in itself. And no wonder the greedy British looked upon it with hungry eyes and determined to make it their own. They did, indeed, and our only consolation is that, having read through to the last chapter of the tale, we know that it turned out happily after all. But we must remember the painful fact that there was a period when this fine height and its defenses became Fort Knyphausen.

The subway will carry you within a short distance of the spot on its Broadway branch. Leave the train at 181st Street and walk directly west to Riverside Drive. This street was for a long time known as the Lafayette Boulevard in this vicinity, but has now been merged into the Drive. Here you will find yourself near Fort Washington Park. This beautiful stretch of land near the river's shore was laid out to include the relics of one of the old redoubts, marked by a boulder monument and the inscription, "American Redoubt, 1776."

Here, in October of that year, the American troops erected this fortification under the skilled direction of a French engineer by the name of Imbert. Now continue on over the rocks, down to the river shore, and walk to the furthest tip of the little promontory. This is Fort Washington Point of today—Jeffrey's Hook of yesterday, and so called in Revolutionary annals.

This was the point from which Washington crossed back and forth, to and from Fort Lee on the New Jersey shore. These were sister fortifications, built to defend the Hudson, and their connection was at all times extremely close. Our present means of travel to Fort Lee lies by way of the ferry at 130th Street.

Washington made the most direct crossing between the forts, and his Generals did likewise; the regular travel during the Revolutionary period was by old Burdett's ferry, operated by Peter Burdett, who lived in what is now the village of Fort Lee, where descendants of the early Burdett family are still to be found. Peter Burdett assisted our army to transport ammunition as well as supplies from shore to shore, and Mrs. Burdett, his patriotic spouse, displayed her patriotism by cooking flapjacks for General Washington when his travels led him near her dwelling at breakfast time.

The redoubt at Jeffrey's Hook was built as a covering to chevaux de frise, which were constructed in the channel at that point. A moon-shaped battery, a one-gun "lunette," was built at the Hook in 1776 to cover the point. On the beaches about, as you look today at them, you are looking at the very spots where soldiers and supplies were landed in those old days.

Now walk back east to Fort Washington Avenue. On this avenue we shall set out for the actual summit of the defenses, but let us pause for a few minutes at Holyrood Church before going on. The building stands at the corner of 179th Street, and in it is a tablet commemorating the bravery of Margaret Corbin, who helped the soldiers of the American Army in their defense of this height. We shall hear more of her later on.

Now north, to the actual site of the main fortification. At 183d Street, on the west side of Fort Washington Avenue, you will find the wayside seat and cannon marking the battle site; the high ground above it is the site of the central citadel. It is the highest point of land on Manhattan.

Colonel Rufus Putnam directed the building of this fortress. He was a military engineer of distinguished ability, and had done much work on the defenses around Boston. The Pennsylvania troops worked under his orders at Fort Washington and did the most of the building. On the tablet beneath the mounted cannon you may read:

> This memorial marks the site of Fort Washington, constructed by the Continental troops in the Summer of 1776. Taken by the British after a heroic defense Nov. 16, 1776. Repossessed by the Americans upon their triumphal entry into the City of New York, Nov. 25, 1783.

That brief story sums up the great events in the career of this important fort. The battle of White Plains had resulted in a certain sort of victory for our troops, but by no means a satisfactory one. The British had resigned their attempt, to be sure, to overwhelm the patriot forces, who had taken up so strong a position on the heights of North Castle, after the battle on Chatterton's Hill, that Howe saw it would be futile to attack them where they were, behind their breastworks. On the night of Nov. 4 the British withdrew from the White Plains vicinity and stationed themselves on Fordham Heights, reaching almost as far as the King's Bridge.

Washington saw that the storming of Fort Washington, only a short distance below, would surely follow. Trouble loomed upon the American horizon. A council of war was held, and it was decided that the larger part of the army should be withdrawn into New Jersey, while the east side of the Hudson should be defended by the New England troops. Washington himself crossed at the old King's Ferry, which we saw near Stony Point, operated by David Ten Eyck, the grandfather of the present William Ten Eyck. He sent some of his troops across from Teller's Point to Piermont, others from Tarrytown to Sneden's Landing.

Putnam, "Old Put," had been in command of Fort Washington, and Greene in command of Fort Lee, across the river. Both intended to hold the Hudson by this double fortification, but when, on the 9th of October, two British frigates had slipped neatly between these points and passed up the river at their own sweet will, having wound up the affair by capturing some small craft belonging to the Americans, it looked as if the enemy might have its own way despite the defenses. Howe had proved the point he wanted to prove, and in spite of the insistence of Congress that the forts must be held, the American prospect looked dark.

In November, then, when the battle of White Plains had just taken place, Washington came to the conclusion that there was no hope of holding these two river forts, and that the best move would be to abandon them. Fiske calls attention to the fact that as they had not been able to prevent ships from passing up the river, they were useless; moreover, with the large garrisoned forces which they contained, they offered a source of danger, as they might be captured with all their valuable stores. The General therefore determined to evacuate both forts, and if his plans had not miscarried, the American retreat through New Jersey might have been successfully managed, instead of marking one of the worst downfalls of our army.

But Congress insisted that he should hold Fort Washington in spite of his wish to evacuate. Putnam had been put in charge of the troops sent into New Jersey, and Greene had been left commanding both of the fortresses, with instructions to make arrangements for withdrawing supplies and evacuating both. But the order had not been definite enough; Washington was called to West Point, and meantime came the renewed order from Congress that Fort Washington must be held unless the last extremity was reached. This left Greene between two fires. If he had held consistently to Washington's instructions, the day might have been saved, but, becoming confused, he prepared to remain, and reinforced the garrison under him, thus merely adding to the British victory soon to be.

Washington returned and found what the situation was. The same night a number of the enemy's vessels came up the river, and passed between the two forts. Colonel Magaw was in charge of Fort Washington, and on the fifteenth day of November he had been confronted by Howe's first summons to surrender. To this Magaw, a valiant officer, sent his famous reply:

> "Actuated by the most glorious cause that mankind ever fought in, I am determined to defend this post to the very last extremity."

Washington was on the west shore of the river. As the danger increased, Greene sent a messenger across to him, informing him of the situation; at the same time, however, he sent reinforcements to Magaw, still hoping for a happy outcome. The message greatly disturbed Washington, but the sender was hopeful. At nightfall the chief had arrived at Fort Lee; Greene and Putnam were just then at Fort Washington. Irving says:

> He threw himself into a boat and had partly crossed the river, when he met those Generals returning. They informed him of the garrisons having been reinforced. * * * It was with difficulty, however, that they could prevail on him to return with them to the Jersey shore, for he was exceedingly excited.

E. M. Bacon, in his volume on the Hudson River, adds:

> Less discreet historians than Irving have not hesitated to say that the Father of His Country on that occasion expressed his excitement in language of much greater vigor than is countenanced by polite custom. In other words, this is believed to have been one of the rare occasions upon which Washington swore.

There is perhaps no occasion in the whole war which as thoroughly undid his usual poise as this. The failure of others to carry out his plan left the situation direly confused. On the 16th the battle took place, Magaw having consistently refused to yield to Howe's summons, and the overwhelming numbers of the British were five to one. In spite of this fact the Americans made one of the most stubborn defenses on record, fighting to the death, and they made Howe's victory cost him a loss of over 500 killed and wounded. Their own loss in actual conflict was only 150, but their entire troops were captured. By noon the pike, ball and bayonet attack of the British reached its goal, and at 1:30 o'clock the flag of the enemy waved on this height where you are standing.

"Two thousand and six hundred prisoners", was the report sent in by Howe. The number of regulars had been augmented by volunteers and militia, and it seems well established that Howe captured between two and three thousand Americans. The jails of New York could scarcely hold them. The only real prisons in the city were the New Jail and the New Bridewell, but as these furnished nowhere near enough space to accommodate those taken by the British during this and other periods of the war they made use of several churches, Columbia University, (old King's College,) the hospital, and the three sugar houses.

A horror connected with the battle was the cold-blooded murder of prisoners by Hessians, an outrage which Howe did not long permit. The Hessians had suffered greatly in the conflict and they were enraged, almost beyond control. They figured prominently in the battle, and there was for long a spot called "The Death Gap," a deep ravine, where it was said the forces of the enemy, particularly Hessians, attempted to force their way up to the summit, while huge boulders were hurled down upon them by the patriots. The cutting through of new streets and building up of the vicinity has marred this spot, but the Hessian spring is still to be visited.

You will find it down the wooded slope to the east of Fort Washington Avenue, a short scramble, and in full view from the street. A small brook trickles in a gully down the slope, the water pouring forth from the rocks in a tiny stream. Here you will find all the neighborhood bearing their bottles and pails to get the clear, cold water, just where Revolutionary soldiers came to drink.

Not far from this spring, a trifle higher up the slope and a little further south, is a cisternlike affair, a circular covering of laid bricks on the ground, with a round hole in the covering. Tradition says that this once concealed ammunition.

Just across Fort Washington Avenue from the Hessian spring you will see a bright spot of garden land, all freshly green with the upthrusting of sturdy young beans and beets and radishes, to say nothing of the flashing color of flower beds beyond. This is the children's garden, under the auspices of the Child Welfare League, and here on any sunny morning you will find dozens of youngsters busy with trowel and rake and hoe, digging and watering until the earth yields vigorously. Seven vegetables are thriving in each of the miniature plots, and it's a proud youngster who finds his radishes the first for pulling, or his beans the first to provide a "mess."

We were honored by permission to photograph the Water Commissioner, aged 8, and the Bean Cop, aged 7, while at work. The former bears the weighty responsibility of turning on the hydrant each day for irrigation, while the latter wields his awful power to protect the crop of beans. In fact, an entire municipal force protects the interests of the serious and purposeful little farmers, who are busily tilling their peaceful soil just where soldiers once trod and blood flowed, to give them the America in which they are thriving and playing.

Follow along the same avenue and you will come forth to the edge of the world, the point where the avenue bends out to the very brink of the precipice above the lazy old Hudson. Here your eye can find its way for miles up the stream. To your right rises the strange building known as Libbey Castle, with the battlemented tower which you may have seen for long years from the river below, and which, nevertheless, you may never have visited. William Alexander Richards built the house in 1864, a pompous and imposing picture on the height, and it was later occupied by William Tweed.

Still further along the avenue, past beautiful country homes, you will come to the site of old Fort Tryon. It was a redoubt with two guns during the American occupation of Fort Washington, to which it belonged, and after the capture by the British it was strengthened and given the name of one of their favorite commanders. The estate of C. K. G. Billings is now on the rocky land where the old fort stood, and a tablet just inside the iron gates of the estate, plainly legible from the street, marks the point. The inscription says:

> On this hilltop stood Fort Tryon, the northern outwork of Fort Washington. Its gallant defense against the Hessian troops by the Maryland and Virginia regiment, the sixteenth of November, 1776, was shared by Margaret Corbin, the first American woman to take a soldier's part in the war for liberty.

This, then, is the story of that same Margaret Corbin to whom we found the tablet erected in Holyrood Church. As in the case of Molly Pitcher, who fought so famously later on at the Battle of Monmouth, Margaret's soldier husband fell before her on this height. Fired by grief and a longing to avenge his death, and by nature an ardent patriot, she rushed forth to take his place and fight his fight.

The story of Fort Washington is unfinished unless you visit the Roger Morris Mansion at 160th Street, a short walk east of Broadway, to inspect the old oven and other treasures brought from the fort. They have been there only a comparatively short time. There is the ancient fireplace and the floor of a hut used by a military officer at Fort Washington. The curious fire irons of 1776 stand in place, and the paved floor of the hut has been transferred and laid just as it was originally.

Washington's grief was overwhelming at the time Fort Washington fell. Lossing describes the Chief much as all other historians do; he says that:

> Washington, standing upon Fort Lee with his general officers and the author of "Common Sense," saw some of the slaughter near the doomed fortress, and with streaming eyes beheld the meteor flag of England flashing above its ramparts in the bright November sun.

It is a matter of familiar tradition that Washington wept bitterly at the downfall before turning to lead his troops on their melancholy retreat back from Fort Lee to Hackensack and on into New Jersey.

Somehow we forget what it all cost—this hard-earned liberty of ours—until we take a look over these old battlefields, and the picture rises vivid and real. Perhaps a trip to Fort Washington is a very salutary thing for spirit as well as body this bright weather.

If you have still some hours of playtime ahead of you, why not continue from Fort Tryon, northward down the hill, passing the yellow inn at the curve of the avenue, following the picturesque windings down to Broadway, and so on to Dyckman Street, and west to the new ferry? Have you tried it yet? From a modern electric-lighted pier the boats sail across the Hudson to the point where Englewood Pier of old days used to welcome travelers. Here you are delivered at the foot of the new road of the Palisades, and there's a sturdy climb ahead of you if you follow it to the top. Picnic grounds are everywhere, on the shore near the ferry landing, or above on the cliffs overlooking the river.

ITINERARY.

Broadway subway to 181st Street. Walk west. See Fort Washington Park, Jeffrey's Hook.

Walk east to 179th Street and Fort Washington Avenue. See Holyrood Church.

Walk north to site of central citadel. See tablet and cannon.

At the east side of street, see Hessian spring.

Continue to Fort Tryon.

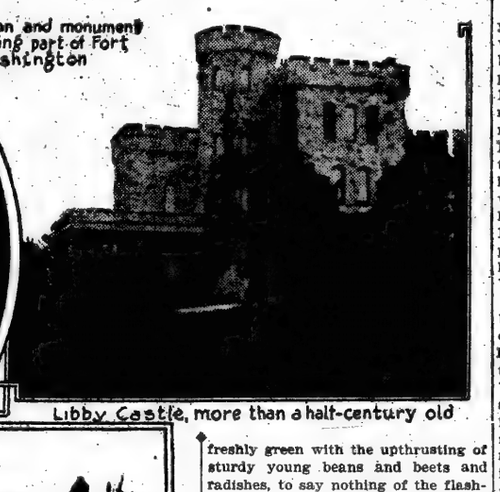
Return by subway to Roger Morris mansion, 160th Street.

Or, continue to Dyckman Street, walk west to ferry, and cross to Palisades.

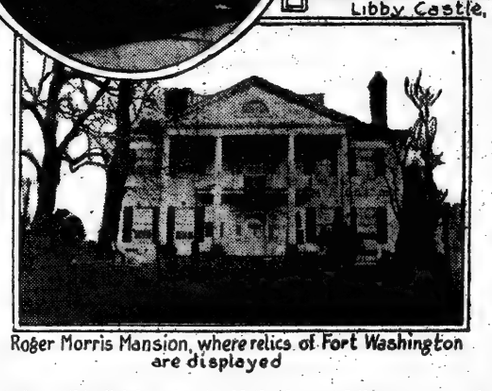


Site of Fort Tryon, with tablet marking spot where defenses were

Cannon and monument marking part of Fort Washington



Libby Castle, more than a half-century old



Roger Morris Mansion, where relics of Fort Washington are displayed

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Hundreds of letters are received by this department, so that it is obviously impossible to answer all of them immediately. In many cases there must be a certain amount of unavoidable delay.

Population Statistics.

J. E. M.—What are the present populations of Greater New York and Greater London? When did London, Paris, Berlin, New York, Chicago and Philadelphia pass the million point in population? At their present increase will New York ever be more populous than London?

In 1914 the population of New York City, including all boroughs, was 5,333,-345. In 1911 the registration of the City of London was 4,522,964. With the metropolitan and police districts the population of London in 1911 was $7,-256,963. New York, if we include Westchester County and the New Jersey suburbs had an estimated population in 1914 of 7,500,000. The per cent. of increase of its population from 1900 to 1910 was 38.7. It is estimated that in 1930 the population of New York, including all boroughs, will be 7,000,000, and in 1930, 9,800,000. The population of London, owing to the war, will probably not increase so rapidly.

In 1801 the population of London was 900,000; in 1821, 1,373,000. Paris in 1841, 935,000; in 1851, 1,053,000. Berlin in 1871, 826,000; in 1885, 1,315,000. New York in 1870, 942,000, in 1880, 1,207,000. Philadelphia in 1880, 847,000; in 1888, 1,017,000. Chicago in 1880, 503,000, in 1890, 1,099,850.

126 West 14th Street.

S. S. D.—I wonder if you or your readers can give some information about the interesting old building, 126, 128, 130 West 14th Street, now used by the Salvation Army. When was it built and by whom, and has it a history?

The house 126, 128, 130 West 14th Street is a reproduction of Boscobel House, the seat of the Douglas family in Scotland. It was the house of William Douglas and his sister, Harriet Douglas Cruger, and is known in historic guides as the Cruger Mansion. Kossuth was a guest there, and his two pieces lived there many years. In 1873 the Metropolitan Museum rented it as its second home.

Decorations for Ambassadors.

H. R. G.—Can an American citizen accept a decoration from any European ruler without the consent of Congress, or does Congress have anything to do with it? Is Rudyard Kipling still alive?

A private citizen of the United States can accept a decoration from any foreign ruler; but by Article I., Section 9, Paragraph 8 of the Constitution of the United States "no person holding any office of profit or trust under them [the United States] shall, without the consent of Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office or title of any kind whatever from any King, Prince, or foreign State." Decorations are included under this head.

Rudyard Kipling is still alive and making speeches for recruiting in England.

Prison Administration.

F. A. WILSON-LAWRENSON.—Will you advise where it would be possible to obtain books, statistics, or reports on prison administration in the States of New York and New Jersey, and statistics with special reference to Sing Sing and Blackwell's Island?

Reports and statistics of prison administration in New York State can be obtained from the New York State Prison Commission, Capitol, Albany. The commission issues an annual report. The Prison Association of New York, with headquarters at 135 East Fifteenth Street, and the National Commission on Prisons and Prison Labor, headquarters at Broadway and 116th Street, also issue reports.

One of Lincoln's Letters.

A SUBSCRIBER.—Will you kindly publish the letter which President Lincoln wrote to a Mrs. Bixby, who lost five sons during the civil war?

It is follows:

Nov. 21, 1864.

Dear Madame: I have been shown in the files of the War Department a statement of the Adjutant General of Massachusetts that you are the mother of five sons who have died gloriously on the field of battle. I feel how weak and fruitless must be any words of mine which should attempt to beguile you from the grief of a loss so overwhelming. But I cannot refrain from tendering you the consolation that may be found in the thanks of the Republic they died to save, and I pray that our Heavenly Father may assuage the anguish of your bereavement, and leave you only the memory of the loved and lost, and the solemn pride that must be yours to have laid so costly a sacrifice on the altar of freedom.

The Doukhobors.

R. V. VAN DE V.—What are "Duchobore"? What part of Russia do they come from? What is their religion? What are their characteristics? Are there not some in British Columbia? Any information you can give about them will be very interesting.

Doukhobors, a name given by the Russian orthodox clergy to a community of nonconformist peasants. The word originally means "spirit-fighters," and was intended by the priesthood to convey the idea that they fight against the spirit of God; but they themselves reverse this meaning. Of late they have decided to call themselves "Christians of the Universal Brotherhood." They were first heard of in the middle of the eighteenth century; they increased in numbers so rapidly as to start the Church on an energetic campaign against them. Their teaching consists in the belief that the spirit of God is present always in the soul of man to direct him. Their church is where two or three are gathered together in the name of Christ. They pray inwardly at all times, but they have fixed meeting days for prayer, when they greet each other with low bows, thus recognizing every one as a bearer of the Divine Spirit.

Their "Book of Life" consists of songs and chants, some taken from the Bible, and has only recently been written down. Basing all their relations upon the Gospel spirit of love, they maintain the equality of all men. They do not consider obedience to authority incumbent upon them when it goes against their conscience. They are abstemious and industrious, and altogether present one of the nearest approaches to the Christian ideal which has ever been attained.

They have been cruelly persecuted in their belief. In 1840-50 they refused on religious grounds to participate in military service and were all banished from Tauris, whither they had been previously transported from various districts, to Trancaucasia, a wild, unhealthful, and unfertile district near the Turkish frontier. They transformed its barrenness, made friends with the hillmen, and became so wealthy that they began to depart somewhat from their faith.

In 1887 military service was introduced in the Caucasus. At first the Doukhobors appeared to submit to it. Some of their influential members were banished and various calamities overtook them. They looked upon them as a Divine punishment, and refused military service. They renounced again tobacco, wine, meat, and many gave up their property to the poor.

In 1895 they were the victims of an active persecution; many were ruined, many banished, large numbers died from exhaustion and disease. Tolstoy interested himself in their relief, and the English Society of Friends raised a fund for them. They themselves petitioned to be allowed to leave Russia.

About 7,500 went eventually to Canada, and land was allotted to them by the Canadian Government in the Provinces of Assiniboia and Saskatchewan. About eighteen months after landing they sent a circular letter to the Society of Friends thanking their English and American friends for help and begging them to discontinue pecuniary aid, as they were no longer in need of it.

Continental Times.

A. F. WOODART.—Can you inform me where I can get a copy of The Continental Times for June 7, 1915? Where is it published?

The Continental Times is published in Berlin, Germany. The publishers would probably mail you the copy you desire.

Roman and Greek Church.

MARY C. RENISE.—As I have no encyclopedia at hand, will you please tell me the difference between the Roman and Greek Churches, when they split, and how it happened?

The Greek Church is that section of the Christian Church dominant in Eastern Europe and Western Asia, especially in Turkey, Greece, Russia, and some parts of Austria. In the first ages of Christianity many churches were founded in Greek-speaking countries, which were subsequently called Greek to distinguish them from churches where the Latin tongue prevailed.

The removal of the seat of empire by Constantine to Constantinople and the separation of the Eastern and Western Empires were other reasons for the separation of the Churches. Rivalry between the Bishops of Rome and Constantinople began as early as 341 A. D. In 1054 the adherents of the Greek Church were definitely severed from those of the Roman, although the Russo-Greek Church was not separated until the twelfth century. The union of the two Churches was often advocated and several times attempted. As late as 1723 the English Bishops proposed that the Greek and Anglican Churches should unite, and this proposal was renewed by the Archbishop of Moscow in 1866.

The main difference between the Greek and Roman Churches is the belief of the former that the Holy Spirit proceeds from the Father only. Like the Roman Catholic Church, it has seven sacraments, but differs somewhat in its administration of them. The parochial clergy, for example, are required to be married. The Church also grants divorce; it anoints with oil, not the dying, but the sick, for the restoration of health; it rejects the doctrine of purgatory, but admits prayers for the dead; it recognizes no visible vicar of Christ on earth, but the spiritual authority of the Patriarch is little inferior to that of the Pope; it allows only painted representations of the holy persons or subjects, except the crucifix; it has frequent fast days, and uses the old-style calendar, New Year's Day falling on Jan. 13.

The services consist almost entirely of outward forms, and instrumental music is excluded from them. The seats of the four metropolitans of the Russian Empire are Petrograd, Kief, Kasan, and Tobolsk. In the Turkish dominions the dignities of Patriarchs of Constantinople, Alexandria, Antioch, and Jerusalem still subsist. The Patriarch of Constantinople still possesses the ancient authority of his see. The other three are dependent upon him for aid.

Trade-Mark Contest.

P. L. M. K.—Kindly let me know whether the winner of the Detroit Chamber of Commerce "Made in U. S. A." trade-mark contest has been announced.

At the time of writing the award has not been made.

Madame Nordica.

E. S.—Please inform me where Madame Nordica is buried.

Madame Nordica's funeral took place in London on June 24. The body was then cremated and her ashes, contained in a silver urn inclosed in a leather case and sealed by the United States Consul at London, were brought to this country July 16 by her husband, George W. Young.

Annual Baby Show.

"LONG ISLAND."—Will you kindly give particulars of the annual baby show held in New York City?

This year's contest opened April 28, and prizes were awarded May 14. It was the second annual contest of the University Settlement, and was held at 184 Eldridge Street. One hundred babies from the municipal milk stations at Allen, Stanton, Division, Suffolk, and Eldridge Streets were sent in. Fifty of them were babies under six months old, who were under condition and were about to struggle through their first Summer. Their records were taken on April 28 and the mothers were instructed in the care of them during the hot season. In September prizes of $50 and $25 will be offered to those who show the greatest improvement. The other fifty were judged at once, and a prize of $25 was awarded on May 14 to the baby in best condition at that time.

Carnegie Trust Company.

ANXIOUS.—The Carnegie Trust Company has paid one installment of 25 per cent. and another installment of 10 per cent. As to what the third will amount to no one knows, but it is thought the stockholders will be most fortunate if they receive a total of 50 per cent.

Conservatory of Music.

LEO SCHLESSINGER.—Apply to Cooper Institute for the information that you desire about free courses in music.

"Major Lymes."

GEORGE S. HALL.—I saw recently a book entitled "The Major and the Queen," which told a story of one, Major Lymes, who received a grant from Queen Anne of all or part of Staten Island. Is this a true story?

The "Annals of Staten Island" give no account of such a transaction. A certain Major Edmond Andros in 1674, peace being concluded between England and the States-General, by which the island reverted to the English, was selected as a proper person to proceed to America and receive the Province from the Dutch. He arrived, armed with authority, in October, 1674, in the frigate Diamond, and the Province was surrendered to him on Oct. 10. James II. was King of England at that time. The English Government of the island continued from 1674 for a hundred years. No "Lymes" appears in the records of settlers on the island.

English Merchant Marine.

E. A. PETERSON.—How big is England's merchant marine? If possible, give the number of ships of 1,000 tons and over.

The following figures, compiled before the present war, are taken from The Statesman's Year Book, Lloyd's Register, &c. The tonnage of vessels is not given separately. Total number of vessels of the United Kingdom engaged in home and foreign trade and fishing in 1913: Sailing vessels, 3,198; tonnage, 506,801; steam vessels, 9,791; tonnage, 11,452,890. British shipping engaged in home trade in 1913: Sailing vessels, 2,967; tonnage, 183,726; steam vessels, 5,392; tonnage, 685,364. British shipping engaged partly in foreign trade in 1913: Sailing vessels, 38; tonnage, 4,829; steam 337; tonnage, 611,325.

British shipping engaged wholly in foreign trade in 1913: Sailing, 203; tonnage, 318,246; steam, 4,062; tonnage, 10,-156,001.

Lloyd's Register gives the total number of vessels of the United Kingdom and the colonies as follows:

United Kingdom: Steam, 8,524; tonnage, 17,730,940; sailing, 756; tonnage, 482,680. Colonies: Steam, 1,490; tonnage, 1,471,830; sailing, 676; tonnage, 188,910. Total, 11,444 vessels, 19,874,360 tons.

"Rinaldo and Armida."

RICHARD H. GREENE.—May I ask what is the history of the ownership of Nicholas Poussin's "Rinaldo and Armida," and when it disappeared?

There are three versions of this subject painted by Nicholas Poussin, Walther Friedlander, in his life of Poussin, published in 1914, states that there is a copy of one of these versions in the Royal Museum at Berlin. In this version Armida is shown carrying away the sleeping Rinaldo. There is a far better copy, which Friedlander thinks is probably the original, in Mr. Pearson's gallery in Paris. The two other versions of the same subject are in the Dulwich gallery, England, and in the Hermitage gallery in Petersburg. In these versions Armida is shown bending over the sleeping knight. In the Dulwich gallery painting she is armed with a dagger and Love holds back her hand. No mention is made in this latest publication of the disappearance of the original of any of these three paintings. The painting in the Dulwich gallery was there as long ago as 1820, and at that time the painting showing her bearing the knight away was in the Musée Napoléon.

Public Golf Courses.

J. H. M.—You are referred to the following publications for the information you desire: Golfer's Magazine, 1,356 Randolph Block, Chicago, Ill.; American Golfer, 49 Liberty Street, New York; Golf, 286 Fifth Avenue, New York, and Golf Illustrated, 389 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Scientific Articles.

F. A.—The following are some of the scientific and philosophical periodicals published in this country: Scientific American, American Journal of Science, published in New Haven; Science Weekly, published in New York; Franklin Institute Journal, published in Philadelphia; West American Scientist, published in San Diego; Philosophical Review, published in New York; Popular Science Monthly, published in New York, and The Monist, a philosophical publication, published in Chicago.

Queen Victoria's Descent.

EDWARD A. LEACH sends the following in answer to "H. J. B.":

The information desired by "H. J. B." regarding the statement that Queen Victoria was descended from the house of King David will be found in a book entitled "The Lost Israel Identified." I cannot recall the author or publisher of the book, but my impression is that it was published thirty-five or forty years ago.

Over thirty years have gone since I read the book, but as I recall the story, the author followed the wanderings of Jeremiah, the prophet, and a daughter of King David (who escaped from the Babylonian captivity) until their arrival in Ireland, where the daughter of David was married to one of the Irish Kings. The author traced the descent of the Guelph family to this union. Jeremiah brought the Stone of Destiny with him from Palestine—the stone that had been used by Jacob as a pillow when he had that remarkable dream, and over which all the Kings of Israel had been anointed. The stone is under the coronation chair at Westminster, and tradition states that every British King has been anointed over it.

The book attempts to identify the English nation with the two lost tribes of Israel.

Mrs. J. F. Scott, Blair, Plymouth, sends the following:

David's sceptre ruled over the people until the time of the Babylonish captivity, when Zedekiah, the king, had his eyes put out, his sons killed before him, and he was taken to Babylon; but though his sons were slain, his seed, the legitimate ruling seed, was not extinct because "the King's daughters (Jer. xxxviii., 10) were left. They were especially intrusted by the Almighty to Jeremiah the prophet. God distinctly promised that the "remnant that is escaped of the House of Judah (which was David's house) should again take root downward and bear fruit upward." (Isaiah xxxvii., 31.)

It is an undeniable historical fact that about 580 B. C., i. e., the very time of the Babylonish captivity, a Princess from the East did arrive in the North of Ireland. Her name was Tephi, a purely Hebrew word, a proof in itself that she must have had Hebrew extraction, and she was accompanied by a guardian known as Ollam Fola, another Hebrew word, which means prophet. Also by Baruch. Baruch always accompanied Jeremiah. (Jeremiah xliii., 6.)

The King of Ireland, Eochaid, married the Princess by the consent of the prophet who imposed upon the King that he should renounce his false religion, Baalism, and worship the God of the Hebrews, with many other conditions. The King accepted them all, and the Law of the Two Tables became the law of the land from that day. The Princess was crowned upon the Stone of Destiny which Jeremiah had brought with him from the Temple at Jerusalem, the same stone upon which all the Kings of England have since been crowned and which was taken from Ireland to Scotland and from thence to its present resting place in Westminster Abbey.

From Tephi there is an unbroken line of ancestry to Fergus I., who went from Ireland to Scotland, and from Fergus I. of Scotland to James I. of England, and thus to the present ruler.

(From Edward Hines's "Identification of the British Nation with the Lost Ten Tribes." Published 1874. W. H. Guest, London.)

F. W. Judd refers H. J. B. to "Anglo-Israel: or, the Jewish Problem," by T. Reolyn Howlett, B. A., published some forty years ago, and sold only by subscription. It will be found probably in Baptist Church libraries, as he was pastor of Baptist Churches in Albany, Washington, D. C., and Philadelphia, where he met with an accident which incapacitated him from pulpit work. He then wrote the above-named book, and subsequently died in Philadelphia.

Battle of Inkermann.

M. D. V. sends the following:

It is, of course, not true that 600 British charged and took 60,000 Russians at the battle of Balaklava. Your answer to "A Russian" was perfectly correct. It may interest him, however, to compare the relative strength of the two armies at the battle of Inkermann, when 8,000 British sustained a hand-to-hand fight with 52,000 Russians. My grandfather was present, and always maintained that the Russians were the most gallant of foes.

All Right or Alright.

ERNA FRIEDEMANN.—"All right" is the only form given in any dictionary.

Seamen's Act.

A. J. MICHELS.—Please publish reasons for passing the La Follette Seamen's act. What measures will be taken to force foreign nations to live up to this law?

The objects of the bill: To promote safety at sea; to give freedom to seamen and better conditions of living so that a superior class will seek the sea, and to abolish differential in favor of foreign vessels in the wage cost of operation, when competing with domestic vessels in taking passengers and cargoes from American ports are probably the reasons for its passing. Many of its features are said to be agreeable to seamen and owners. In the peril of having such a disaster as the sinking of the Titanic repeated, it was felt to be necessary to legislate for greater safety at sea. Even the defenders of the bill call it a compromise measure. Fine or imprisonment will be the penalties of failure to observe some of its regulations after it goes into effect on Nov. 4.

Society of Colonial Cavaliers.

H. S. C.—What is the address and object of the Society of Colonial Cavaliers? What is the name of the President? What are the requirements for membership, and how do they differ from those of the Sons of the Revolution? What has become of the ship laden with nitrates which left South America for Germany, not knowing of the war, and, when near Germany, returned to America and along the coast to New York?

The Society of Colonial Cavaliers is not listed in the Bibliography of American Historical Societies, or in any other list of such societies. There is an Order of Colonial Lords of the Manor in America. Perhaps a member of the society may answer you through this column.

The ship laden with nitrates has not been traced.

To Decide a Bet.

M. P.—A bets $40 that it takes nearer five minutes than fifteen minutes to go by the subway from the Grand Central Station to Brooklyn Bridge. B bets that it takes nearer fifteen minutes than five. It takes nine minutes. Which wins.

A wins, as five is nearer than fifteen is.

Peddling Newspapers.

DAVE COHEN AND D. PERLUS.—Is it necessary to obtain a permit or license to sell newspapers on the street?

By the Code of Ordinances of the City of New York the selling of newspapers and periodicals on the street is not regulated in any way. A license for a movable newspaper stand costs $1 and for a stationary stand $5. Such licenses are granted by the Mayor and are issued by the Bureau of Licenses at the Mayor's office, City Hall, for the term of one year. Only citizens of the United States or those who have regularly declared their intention of becoming citizens may receive licenses.

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Labor Day, Sept. 6

LAKE HOPATCONG

$1 Lv. W. 23d St. 8.30; Lv. Liberty St. 9.00; Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 9.17 a.m. Lv. Broad St., Newark, 8.30 a.m.

MAUCH CHUNK

$1 Lv. W. 23d St. 8.30; Lv. Liberty St. 8.30; Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.47 a.m. Lv. Broad St., Newark, 8.15 a.m.

All Day Holiday Tomorrow (Labor Day)

BIG EVENTS SCHEDULED FOR TUESDAY



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Dainty they are to a degree—and there's a hat to suit any face and to match any gown.

See this exhibit in our Millinery Salons.

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	10 lbs.	5 lbs.
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If you find it inconvenient to visit the store, mail a list of goods wanted. All Mail Orders receive the same care and prompt attention that you would receive when you personally come here.

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Roasted freshly daily.

CIRCLE BLEND COFFEE—25-lb. drum, $5.50; 5 lbs., $1.10; lb. 22c

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SELECTED SANTOS COFFEE—10 lbs., $1.75; 5¼ lbs., $1; lb. 18c

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STRAINED TOMATO—Redden brand; doz., 39c; 3 reg. 5c cans 10c

DIGES-COA — for quick luncheons, breakfast, for icing cakes, for serving with ice cream, desserts, &c., can 18c. Try a free sample at the demonstration.

RABBITT'S BEST SOAP—10 bars 39c

COMPLIMENTARY—Babbitt's book with purchase of Babbitt's products.

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NEW CROP RICE—fancy small-grain rice; 10 lbs., 60c; 5 lbs. 32c

NORMANNA SARDINES—new importation; packed in pure olive oil; doz., $1.15; can 10c

Tea Specials

PLANTATION TEAS—green, black or mixed teas; 5-lb. caddy, $2.75; lb. 60c

HOUSEHOLD TEAS—green or black; blended to order; 4 lbs., $1; lb. 25c

BEST FAMILY TEAS—green, black or mixed; 5-lb. caddy, $1.85; 3 lbs., $1; lb. 35c

Hams

ARMOUR'S SHIELD HAMS—Morris's matchless hams, Swift's Empire hams, Squire's sugar cured hams; lb. 16c

CANVASED HAMS—Armour's star, "the Ham What Am," Swift's premium, Dold's Westphalia style or Morris' Supreme hams 20c

LAUNDRY STARCH—Hazel gloss starch; 6-lb. box, 47c; 3-lb. carton 24c

ZAP—washing cereal for general laundry use; no soap or soda needed; 6 packages, 27c; package 5c

Gold Soap

Procter & Gamble's; box 100 bars, $3.89; 10 reg. 4½c bars 39c

FREE—One regular 5c package Star Naphtha Washing Powder with purchase 10 bars Gold Soap.

CORNSTARCH—Fountain quality; makes delicious desserts, puddings, &c.; doz., 79c; 7c; 1-lb. package

SMOKED MACKEREL—Maconochie's Royal Scotch brand; imported from Scotland; doz., $1; reg. 15c oval can 10c

QUICK PUDDINGS—Dozeta lemon-tapioca, chocolate, vanilla; doz., 79c; 3 reg. 10c packages 20c

POTATOES—the best selections in the market; 120-lb. bag, $1.54; bushel, 60-lb. bag, 79c; 30-lb. peck, 15 lbs 22c

PURE BREAKFAST COCOA—in bulk; 25c; 4 lbs., $1; lb.

WASHING POWDER—Pride of the Kitchen brand; doz., 39c; 3 reg. 5c packages 10c

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SQUIRE'S CHESTER BACON—lb. 21c

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LARGE, JUICY LEMONS 15c

WATERMELONS—sweet, ripe, juicy melons; each 35c

PINEAPPLES—ripe, delicious fruit; for preserving or dessert use; doz., $1.15; each 10c

COOKING PEARS—5-quart basket 32c

PEACHES—ripe, juicy fruit; large till 25c

FANCY CRAB APPLES—5-qt. basket 35c

GREEN APPLES—or pippin apples; 5-qt. basket 40c

RIPE OLIVES—Cajon brand; fancy California olives; doz., $1.15; 3 tall cans 29c

PORK AND PEAS—Lakeside brand, at half former price; doz., 60c; reg. 10c can 5c

Evaporated Fruits

EVAPORATED APRICOTS—usually 20c a lb.; special, 2 lbs. 32c

SMYRNA LAYER FIGS—usually 15c a lb.; special, 2 lbs. 29c

EVAPORATED PEACHES—usually 15c a lb.; special 2 lbs. 20c

National Biscuits

SUGAR TOP BISCUITS—reg. price, 15c. lb., special, 2 lbs., 25c; lb. 12½c

CRINKLE BISCUITS—formerly 20c lb.; now, lb. 10c

SANTA CLARA PRUNES—5 lbs., 74c; 2 lbs. 30c

PURE JELLY—Eddy's quince and apple; 6 glasses, 60c; reg. 15c glass 12c

SAL SODA—best granulated; 60-lb. box, 86c; 5 lbs. 9c

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NEW WHITE ONIONS—5-qt. basket 33c

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NEW YOUNG CARROTS—5-qt. basket 25c

NEW SWEET POTATOES—5-qt. basket 35c

NEW YELLOW TURNIPS—5-qt. basket 19c

NEW GREEN GINGER ROOT—lb. 18c

Wheatsworth

WHEATSWORTH WHOLE WHEAT FLOUR—½-bbl. bag, $1.30; 12½-lb. bag, 68c; 7-lb. bag 40c

WHEATSWORTH WHOLE WHEAT BISCUITS—6 packages, 55c; 3 packages 28c. FREE—One regular 10c package Wheatsworth Whole Wheat Biscuits with purchase of 12½ or 24½ lb. bag Wheatsworth Flour.

NEW TUNA FISH—Fountain quality; white meat for salads; sandwiches, etc.; doz., $2.25; large can 19c

QUAKER PINHEAD OATMEAL—6 packages, 57c; reg. 14c Package 10c

Hecker's Flour

HECKER'S SUPERLATIVE FLOUR—bbl., $7.50; ½-bbl., $4; ¼-bbl. bag 95c

Tetley's Teas

India-Ceylon, Formosa Oolong or Mixed Tea—¼ or ½ lb. lead packets; 5 lbs., $2.40; special, lb. 49c

WHITE PICKLING VINEGAR—gallon jug 30c

RICHARDSON & ROBBINS' TOMATO SOUP—reg. 10c can 7c

Peas and Beans

	10 lbs.	5 lbs.
FANCY PEA BEANS	78c	40c
RED KIDNEY BEANS	98c	49c
BEST MARROW BEANS	1.05	54c
FANCY LIMA BEANS	98c	49c
YELLOW SPLIT PEAS	95c	48c
SCOTCH GREEN PEAS	75c	39c
WHITE KIDNEY BEANS	1.08	55c

Sunshine Biscuits

CHOCOLATE FINGERS—Musicale, Butter Thins, Vanilla Wafers, Fig Bars, Jersey Cream Biscuits; 6 reg. 10c packages, 47c; package 8c. FREE—one regular 5c package Takhoma Crisp Soda Biscuits with purchase of six packages of Sunshine Biscuits.

VINEGAR—Apple Cider Vinegar; gallon jug, 35c; large bottle 10c

PURE SPICES—freshly ground ginger, mustard, cinnamon, pepper; lb. 25c

Premium Flour

FOUNTAIN QUALITY BEST FAMILY PATENT—guaranteed equal to any higher priced brand in the market; bbl., $7.25; ½-bbl., $3.90; ¼-bbl. bag 94c

Ox Tongues

FRESHLY SMOKED, TENDER, YOUNG OX TONGUES—lb. 17½c

PURE OLIVE OIL—Odiva brand; imported from Italy; reg. 85c full quart can 65c

TOMATOES—A. & S. brand; case, 2 doz., $1.85; doz., 94c; reg. 10c large can 8c

Fresh Cereals

	10 lbs.	5 lbs.
CRACKED WHEAT	65c	33c
NEW PARINA	58c	30c
FANCIEST HEAD RICE	95c	48c
FRESH CORN-MEAL	35c	18c
ROLLED OAT-MEAL	45c	24c
PINHEAD OAT-MEAL	59c	30c
IMPORTED TAPIOCA	76c	39c
PEARL BARLEY	55c	28c

Also These Great Sales for Tuesday

Women's and Misses' $14.75 and $16.50 Fall Coats and Dresses $12.75

Girls' Washable School Dresses; sizes 6 to 14 years; at 79c, $1 and $1.50

Men's and Young Men's Suits; for-merly priced to $18.75 $9.95 and $11.95

Boys' Fine Suits; usually $4 to $5.50; at $2.95 to $4.45

All sizes for boys 7 to 17 years; Cheviots, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Greys, Browns and Fancy Mixtures. Many with 2 pairs of lined knickerbockers.

Silk Velvet Dress Shapes; smart Turbans and Sailors $1.95

Tam o'Shanters and Mushroom Shapes; corduroy or velvet; all colors 95c

Tam o'Shanters of corduroy; all colors; large crowns 59c

Children's Rompers; regularly 50c; sale 25c

Women's House Dresses; formerly 79c and 98c; sale at 49c

Women's $5 "Klosfit" Fitted Top Petticoats; sale $2

$1.50 White Lingerie Petticoats; sale 89c

Women's $3.50 and $4 Sample High Shoes; sale at $1.95

Boys' "Little Nemo" $2.50 Play Shoes; sale $1.49

$5 to $12.50 "Smart Set" Corsets; sale $2.50

50c "Madam Wright" Brassieres; sale 35c

7c Adjustable Slipper Trees; for any size slippers; pair 4c

10c card Ocean Pearl Buttons; 2 or 4 holes; card 6c

15c Jap Silk Washable Dress Shields; sizes 3 and 4; pair 9c

"Commonwealth Lawn" Writing Paper or Correspondence Cards; box 19c

"Victory" Drop-Head Sewing Machines; at $12.75 (Agents' price $30.) All attachments; 5 drawers.

Parlor Cabinet "Victory" Machines; at $25 (Agents' price $50.) All the latest attachments; 10-year guarantee.

Machines Sold on Easy Payment Plan, $1 a Week

Continuation of Our Great Sale of School Supplies

Everything to outfit your little scholar for the new school term.

$12.50 White Quartered Oak Fumed Rockers—at $8.75

$35 Golden Quartered Oak Buffets—at $27.00

$16 Golden Quartered Oak Extension Tables—at $12.50

$35 "Duofold" Couch Beds—at $27.50

$25 Colonial Walnut Dressers—at $19.50

$26 Bird'seye Maple Dressers—at $21

$10 Golden Oak Dressers—at $7.95

$19.50 Solid Quartered Oak Dressers—at $14.50

$17 Brass Bed Outfits—brass bed, spring and mattress—at $11.75

$9 Queen Roll Edge Felt Mattresses—at $6.95

$7.50 White Enameled Bedsteads—at $5.25

$6.50 Genuine Hand Painted Pastels—at $4.50

$18.95 Translucent Austrian China Dinner Sets—at $13.95

Decorated and Etched Water Tumblers—at 6 for 25c

"Open Stock" Porcelain Dinner Ware:

Tea Cups and Saucers—at 9c

Dinner Plates—at 9c

Soup Plates—at 9c

Meat Platters—at upwards from 12c

$45 Royal Worsted Wilton Rugs—9 x 12 ft.; at $27.50

$34.50 Seamless Wilton Velvet Rugs—9 x 12 ft.; at $25.50

$28.50 Seamless Velvet Rugs—9 x 12 ft.; at $22.50

$24.50 Seamless Velvet Rugs—9 x 12 ft.; at $19.75

$1.50 Scrim Dutch Curtains—pair $1.19

$4.50 Marie Antoinette Lace Curtains—pair $3.25

$2.95 Tapestry Couch Covers—at, each $2.25

95c Mrs. Potts' Irons—3 irons, handle and stand, at 59c

75c Ezy Slip On Oil Mops—at 59c

$1.50 O So Ezy Combination Self Feeding Polish Mops, at 95c

$1.65 Roll Top Bread Boxes—at 95c

$12.50 Bon Ton Coal Cooking Ranges—5 holes; at 9.50

$1.25 Sanitary Wash Tub Covers—at 95c

35c Garbage Cans—at 29c

$2.50 Ash Cans—No. 4 size; at $1.95

$3.15 Ash Cans—No. 8 size; at $2.25

45c Wash Tubs—at 35c

$1.10 Folding Ironing Boards—at 75c

$1.65 Step Ladder Chairs—at $1.39

50c Step Ladders—with pail rest; 6 ft.; at 39c

Double S. & H. Green Trading Stamps with Purchases Till 12 o'Clock—Single S. & H. Stamps Thereafter

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Cloudy, with probable showers Monday; fair Tuesday; fresh east to south winds.
For full weather report see Page 13.

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DUMBA ADMITS PLOT TO CRIPPLE MUNITION PLANTS

Defends as Legitimate Plan He Proposed to Vienna to Foment American Strikes.

NOT PERTURBED BY EXPOSE

Goes to Washington to Explain That He Meant to Call Out Only Austro-Hungarians.

MAY CAUSE HIS EXPULSION

But in the Present Delicate International Situation Washington May be Lenient.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 5.—Dr. Constantin Theodor Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, admitted today that he gave James F. J. Archibald, an American newspaper correspondent, a letter for delivery to Foreign Minister Burian in Vienna, in which he proposed certain measures to be taken to hamper the manufacture of munitions for the Allies in America.

Dr. Dumba did not seem perturbed over the detention of Archibald at Falmouth and the confiscation of the letter and other official documents which the German and Austro-Hungarian Embassies in this country had intrusted to him for delivery to home officials of their respective Governments. He defended as entirely legitimate the measures which he proposed in his letter, as calculated to restrict the output of munitions for the Allies.

According to dispatches cabled to this country, the letter written by Dr. Dumba, which was found in Archibald's cabin on the steamship Rotterdam, represented that "We can disorganize and hold up for months, if not entirely prevent, the manufacture of munitions in Bethlehem and the Middle West, which, in the opinion of the German Military Attaché, is of great importance and amply outweighs the expenditure of the money involved." This object was to be accomplished by means of strikes among the subjects of Austria-Hungary employed in the munition plants.

Will Explain to Lansing.

Dr. Dumba will leave Lenox tomorrow morning for New York en route to Washington to see Secretary of State Lansing and explain the letter. To newspaper correspondents he said in a jocose way: "I can't understand how Archibald could have been so stupid."

Dr. Dumba seeks the interview with Secretary Lansing with the idea of preventing the acceptance as genuine of any garbled copy of his letter. The letter it is said, has been photographed and a copy sent to the State Department.

The dispatches which Archibald carried were delivered to him in New York at a dinner at which Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador; Dr. Dumba, and Archibald were present. It seemed to the Ambassadors to be a good opportunity for communicating bulky dispatches to their Governments. Full copies of all the documents Archibald carried remain in the hands of Ambassadors.

Dr. Dumba received the correspondents at the Embassy on Field Hill. He said that he would give a complete statement of the position of Austria-Hungary in connection with the employment of subjects of that country at Bethlehem and other steel centres after he had called upon Secretary of State Lansing and the Secretary of Labor next Tuesday. Dr. Dumba said that the proposal was nothing more or less than calling out of the munition plants the subjects of Austria-Hungary, and by establishing a labor bureau to find other work for them. This would be a costly undertaking, he points out, and one for which the sanction of the Imperial Government was necessary.

Dr. Dumba denied that there was anything in the dispatch Archibald carried which was not entirely proper to communicate to his Government. There was a memorandum of the number of Hungarians and other subjects of the empire employed at various steel works, and some other information, all perfectly proper, he declared, for the Ambassador to communicate to his Government.

"Open and Proper Method."

"There was nothing in the dispatches which Archibald carried that cannot be satisfactorily explained," said Dr. Dumba. "The proposals regarding embarrassing steel works were nothing more than a very open and perfectly proper method to be taken to bring before men of our races employed in the big steel works the fact that they were engaged in enterprises unfriendly to their fatherland, and that the Imperial Government would hold the workers in munition plants where contracts are being filled for the Allies, as being guilty of a serious crime against their country, something that would be punishable by penal servitude, should they return to their own country.

"There are thousands of workingmen in the big steel industries, natives of Bohemia, Moravia, Carniola, Galicia, Dalmatia, Croatia, Slavonia, and other peoples of the races from Austria-Hungary," he went on, "who are uneducated and who do not understand that they are engaged in a work against their own country. In order to bring this before them, I have subsidized many newspapers published in the languages and dialects of the divisions mentioned, attempting in this way to bring the felonies of Djemal Pasha are being closely watched.

Continued on Page 3.

ROSEN ASKS RIGHTS FOR JEWS IN RUSSIA

Former Ambassador to America Tells Council It Is Time to End Restrictions.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—In a dispatch from Petrograd, Reuter's correspondent says:

"Speaking before the Council of the Empire yesterday Baron Rosen, former Russian Ambassador to the United States, declared that it was the duty of the Legislature to take the initiative in introducing bills abrogating all legislation restricting the rights of Jews and the law concerning Finland. It was time, he said, for the Government to break with the traditional policy so dear to militant nationalism.

"The passage of the measures advocated, Baron Rosen said, would undoubtedly alleviate the onerous task of the Government in the domain of international relations and would be received with satisfaction by Russia's allies.

"'The great European conflict,' Baron Rosen said, 'is not only a conflict of interests, but a conflict of ideas and principles. In this conflict against the trampling down of all rights by German militarism and against the attempt on liberty and independence, Russia stands on the side for right and liberty. For the triumph of the ideas for which we are fighting it is necessary that in Russia itself there should no longer be injustices or oppressions.'

"Baron Rosen pointed out that in January, 1914, when an international outbreak was imminent, he urged the House to give its serious attention to the necessity for an immediate radical change in the course of Russia's internal policy. At that time the majority in the House, perplexed by the appeal, treated it with sarcastic scorn. As a result the European war overtook Russia when she was unprepared, both as regards her military and the internal structure of the State.

"'We shall only enjoy the sympathy of the civilized world,' Baron Rosen continued, 'when our internal front is on the level with the political ideology of our allies. By the direction of our internal policy we give the German propaganda abundant material to excite public opinion in neutral countries against us.'"

TURKS SAY THEY SUNK AN ALLIED SUBMARINE

Report the Crew Lost in Action in the Sea of Marmora.

BERLIN, Sept. 5 (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—The Overseas News Agency made the following announcement today:

"A headquarters report issued at Constantinople Saturday announced that the Turkish coast guardship Bahrsfid had shelled and sunk an enemy submarine southwest of Armudli. It was impossible to save the crew."

Armudli is on the Asia Minor coast of the Sea of Marmora, almost directly south of Constantinople, and lies at the entrance to the Gulf of Ismid.

An Athens dispatch to The London Star Saturday said that a British submarine, after threading its way through the Gulf of Ismid, landed a party at Gebise, twenty-eight miles southeast of Constantinople, for the purpose of dynamiting the railroad bridge. After planting bombs the landing party was said to have returned safely to the boat.

PLOTTING TO OVERTHROW YOUNG TURK MINISTRY

Djemal Pasha Said to Be Planning a Coup d'Etat Against Enver.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—A Havas Agency dispatch from Athens states that Djemal Pasha, former Turkish Minister of Marine, is said to be in complete disagreement with Talaat Bey, Minister of the Interior, and Enver Pasha, Minister of War, and is suspected of preparing a coup d'Etat against the Committee of Union and Progress. After the failure of the expedition against Egypt under his command, Djemal Pasha was ordered to Mesopotamia, but it seems that he did not go there. All friends and partisans of Djemal Pasha are being closely watched.

The dispatch describes the situation in Constantinople as growing worse every day, and adds that an uprising is not unexpected.

U-BOAT EYES PUT OUT WITH OIL ON THE SEA

Tank Skipper Tells of Greasing the Way Zone and "Gumming" German Periscopes.

A curious story has reached THE NEW YORK TIMES in a roundabout way concerning novel measures taken by the British Government to combat the German submarines. A new Yorker in casual conversation yesterday with the skipper of an Anglo-American tank steamship sailing from New York harbor for the war zone inquired if he was having any trouble discharging cargo on the other side.

"Not with the last three or four cargoes," replied the skipper. "Our point of delivery is indicated to us by latitude and longitude. It is always some point in the so-called submarine war zone. When we reach that spot we start our pumps and discharge our cargo of oil overboard, meanwhile steaming in a constantly widening circuit. When our tanks are empty our work is done, and we come home again for more oil."

The eye of a submarine is its periscope. If that be blinded, the submarine is helpless. A submarine rising to look for prey merely thrusts its periscope out of the water and a picture of the surrounding sea is reflected on a mirror below. If there is oil on the surface of the water the periscope reflector is "gummed" and the picture cannot be transmitted. To clean its periscope the submarine must come to the surface and open its hatches; it cannot be done while the vessel remains submerged.

"I have wondered," said the skipper of the tanker, "if the spraying of oil on the waters has had anything to do with the increased success of the British patrol boats in combating the submarines."

At Bayonne, where Standard Oil tank ships load, are several tank steamers employed by the British Government which carry from 45,000 to 50,000 barrels of oil at a loading. British Admiralty orders could be sent to their Captains without the Standard Oil people being any the wiser.

RUSSIANS CHECK TEUTONS' DRIVE ON WIDE FRONT

Invading Armies Are Exhausted or Fear to Go Further, the British Observers Think.

FIRE BRIDGES ON DVINA

Strong Russian Offensive Menaces Germans if They Try to Advance on Vilna.

MAY SEEK WINTER LINES

Operations, Especially in Marshy Districts, Cannot Be Carried On Many Weeks More.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—Either the driving power of the Austro-German offensive against Russia is nearly exhausted or the German Generals have decided that their armies have penetrated the Russian Emperor's dominions as far as is considered safe, and are preparing to dig themselves in for the Winter. This is the opinion expressed by military writers here.

Certainly very little progress is now being made, and at many points the Germans and Austrians are contenting themselves with repulsing the counter-attacks of the Russians.

The Germans having set fire to the bridges over the Dvina in the region of Friedrichstadt by their artillery and with reinforcements started a movement to force a crossing, the Russians, according to an official communication issued today, have crossed to the right bank of the stream. Elsewhere the Russians have attacked the Germans and repulsed onslaughts, the report says. They are advancing in the neighborhood of Riga and Jacobstadt and have taken prisoners in counterattacks in Golilia.

To the north, southwest, and south of Vilna, the fall of which has been predicted for some days, the Germans are faced by very strong Russian forces, who by their offensive make it dangerous for the Germans to push their way east, north, or south of them.

The Germans, on the other hand, are massed between Grodno and Kobrin and on the Brest-Pinsk Railway, but their immediate object is not obvious, unless they are looking for a good defensive position on which to hold the Russians throughout the Winter.

Further south the Russians are offering fresh resistance, as they are firmly established in a fortified area of which Rovno and Dubno are centres, while in Galicia they still hold the line of the Sereth River.

With the rainy season a few weeks off, the opposing armies, especially in the marshy region of the centre, cannot hope to carry on the operations much longer, and some reports state that the Germans and Austrians are already moving troops to the Serbian, Rumanian, and western fronts.

RUSSIANS SHOW STRENGTH.

New Leaders and Increasing Munitions Serve to Check Invaders.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 5, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Out of the mist and confusion of long-continued reverses, clearer and firmer outlines are now emerging. The appointment of General Alexiev as chief of the Grand Duke's staff is very popular in the army. The front is divided into three parts: General Ruzsky is Commander in Chief of the northern front; General Evert, hitherto commanding the fourth army, holds the western front, and General Ivonoff, as before, the southern front. All these commanders have proved their skill and resource and enjoy general confidence.

The supply of munitions is daily increasing. The front is more compact and manageable than before, and the German pressure is less severe. Courland, Grodno and Volhynia are for the moment the chief points of interest.

On the Dvina the Germans are cautiously laying a hand as at Friedrichstadt on the railway leading to Dvinsk. The attempt of General von Eichhorn and Prince Leopold's group to join hands at Grodno and encircle the Russions has been frustrated by the sudden incursion of the Russians into Grodno town, where in street fighting they took guns and prisoners.

In Volhynia, just north of the Galician frontier station of Radzivillovo a sharp Russian counterattack brought in 3,500 prisoners and finally near the Rumanian frontier at Zalieszeziki the Russians are holding firm against determined Austrian attacks.

RUSSIANS USE SWAMPS.

Able to Assume Offensive in Places Against Austrians.

BERLIN, Sept. 5, (via London.)—The Tageblatt's correspondent at the Austrian Headquarters wires that the Russians are resting on trackless swamps and have taken prepared positions 100 kilometers (about sixty-two and one-half miles) northeast of Brest-Litovsk on the Sagfodje chain of hills and along the Jasiolda River, where they are stubbornly opposing the Austrians' attempt to cross the river. A similar situation exists in the Volhynian fortification triangle, where, despite the loss of Lutsk and Austrian attacks from the south and west, the Russians are endeavoring by cleverly laid out field fortifications to defend Dubno and Rovno territory.

The concentration of their forces, resultant on their retreat, even enabled them to assume a partial offensive, which, while beaten off, nevertheless is retarding the advance of the armies of General von Puhallo and General Eduard von Böhm-Ermolli. The armies of General Count von Bothmer and Gen-

Continued on Page 4.

Three Neutral Vessels Sunk By Submarines

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The Norwegian bark Glimt has been sunk, but her crew of fourteen landed safely.

Lloyd's announces that the Danish steamer Frode has been sunk. Captain Clemmeson and eighteen members of the crew were saved.

The Morning Post's Stockholm correspondent says the Swedish steamer Sven-Renstrom, a vessel of 413 tons, has been sunk. The fate of the crew is unknown.

The Frode, a vessel of 2,050 tons, sailed from Montevideo Aug. 2 for Malmo, Sweden. She was owned in Copenhagen.

The Glimt was a vessel of 884 tons gross, and was built in 1875. She was owned at Arendal, Norway, and was last reported as having arrived at Manchester, England, on July 6.

PEACE ADVOCATES BESIEGE VATICAN

German Envoys Said to be Urging the Pope to Propose Mediation.

NEW OFFERS ARE DENIED

But Semi-Official Disclaimers Are Received with Skepticism—Many Letters from Cranks.

ROME, Sept. 5, (via Paris.)—The Vatican is besieged with requests from all parts of the world for information regarding possible action by Pope Benedict in concert with the United States in favor of peace. The reply of the Vatican to these messages is that there is no news of a positive nature, and that the visit of Cardinal Gibbons to President Wilson must not be regarded as the first step in a new Papal initiative.

This answer apparently does not satisfy inquirers, who seem to think it evasive and designed to conceal real progress in the negotiations. Many have sought to obtain information from Cardinal Vannutelli, Dean of the Sacred College, who has an extensive American acquaintance, having visited the United States after the Eucharistic Congress at Montreal. Others have applied to Cardinal Bialeti, who has made many American friends through having held the posts of Master of the Chamber and Major Domo under Popes Leo and Pius, but all have received the same answer.

Cardinal Falconio, who is staying in his diocese of Velletri, an hour distant from Rome, is frequently questioned by the Pontiff about the American situation, and is able to give accurate information because of his intimate knowledge of life in the United States.

Mario Tedeschini, Deputy Papal Secretary of State, who works daily with the Pope, considers most significant the extraordinary number of inquiries and expressions of rejoicing which were received from all quarters as soon as the announcement was made of the interview between President Wilson and Cardinal Gibbons, which was taken as the first step for peace.

The Corriere d'Italia, the semi-official Vatican organ, will announce officially tomorrow that there is no foundation for reports that Pope Benedict has sent President Wilson a message urging him to initiate a peace movement, or that the Pontiff proposes to publish another appeal for peace. There have been renewed rumors that the Pope was about to issue such an appeal, but the Vatican denies any such intention. The personage who gave out the denial said, however: "These reports will be repeated at fixed intervals until the day comes when at last they are true."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Sept. 5.—Since it became known that Cardinal Gibbons had had an interview with President Wilson, the Vatican has been inundated with plans to insure peace. One suggestion is that the Pope himself go on the battle field, dressed in his pontifical robes, and stand between the combatants. Another correspondent proposes the deposition of all rulers, whom he considers responsible through their ambitions for the present situation. Another advocates a European Federation on the same lines as those of America and Switzerland, having the Pope as its protector.

One letter writer says that until now Europe has practically ruled the world, since the European nations have had colonies in all the other continents. Now, he argues, these colonies have proved that they can rule themselves better than the mother countries, and therefore the time has come to invert the situation and have Europe ruled by her colonies.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—A Rome dispatch to The Daily News says:

"In view of the criticism of what was regarded as the pro-German tendency of recent Papal interviews, the Vatican is now most carefully reticent; but it is an open secret that the Pope is gratified with President Wilson's success in averting a German-American war.

"The Dutch envoy recently accredited to the Holy See, who openly admitted that the object of his mission was to further the cause of peace, and the Bavarian, Austrian, and Prussian envoys accredited to the Vatican, who since the Italo-Austrian war have been compelled to transfer their domiciles to Switzerland, whence they still communicate to the Vatican, are striving to persuade the Pope to offer mediation, since their Governments consider the present moment most opportune."

ARMY AEROPLANE FALLS.

Flight Lieutenant and Private Injured at Brownsville.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Sept. 5.—One of the United States Army aeroplanes fell about fifty feet just before sunset tonight at the aviation field here.

Flight Lieutenant Joseph O. Morrow of Pittsburgh was stunned and badly bruised. Private Adam Khuenlryk, who was making a flight with him, also was badly bruised. They were expected to recover. The machine was completely wrecked.

Before going to the Panama Exposition be sure and buy an Accident Policy in The Travelers Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.—Adv.

GERMANS TORPEDO LINER HESPERIAN; ATTACK AT NIGHT WITHOUT WARNING; TWO DIE OF 650 PASSENGERS AND CREW

WASHINGTON AWAITS FACTS

Holds New Attack a Grave Incident But Expects Disavowal.

BLAME ON VON TIRPITZ?

Suggestion Is Made That This Offending U-Boat Also Received No New Orders.

REPORT LINER HAD A GUN

Officials Point Out, However, That Defense Weapons Are Entirely Permissible.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The first news of the torpedoing of the Allan liner Hesperian came to Washington in the form of a cablegram to the State Department from Consul Frost at Queenstown. The message was sent at 1 o'clock this afternoon, and was as follows:

The Allan liner Hesperian torpedoed by German submarine seventy miles southwest of Fastnet at 8:30 o'clock Saturday evening. One or two Americans on board, none lost. Loss of life about eight.

Vessel has not sunk. Admiralty boats landed passengers and troops at 8:30 this morning. Have returned to bring Hesperian in here, due about 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

There were about 45 Canadian troops on board, unorganised and mainly invalided, also one 4.7 gun mounted and visible on stern. Vessel bound for Montreal.

Will Expect a Disavowal.

While officials here, following their usual practice, are reticent regarding the torpedoing of the Hesperian until all the facts are officially known, there is no doubt that a disavowal will be expected if it is ascertained that the attack was delivered without warning. The German Ambassador has already put his Government on record in a way to make that almost certain.

Count von Bernstorff, in his note to Secretary Lansing on Sept. 1, quoted this sentence from the coming German note on the Lusitania case:

"Liners will not be sunk by our submarines without warning and without safety of the lives of noncombatants, providing that the liners do not try to escape or offer resistance."

It is suggested that the attack on the Hesperian, like the attack on the Arabic, was the result of Grand Admiral von Tirpitz's desperate effort to procure a continuance of the drastic submarine warfare by holding up the order of his Government forbidding the worst features of the earlier campaign.

May Oust Von Tirpitz.

There are strong intimations that the Grand Admiral's course has embarrassed his Government in dealing with the Arabic case. His trip with the Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, to the eastern front was believed to have been for the purpose on the Chancellors' part of appealing to the Kaiser for a reaffirmation of the ameliorating order, if not for the disciplining of the Grand Admiral. Rumors have come from German sources that the Grand Admiral might resign, and if the Hesperian case turned out as it now appears, his resignation or dismissal would cause little surprise.

From the American point of view, none of the circumstances reported regarding the presence of wounded Canadian troops on board or of a gun being mounted astern, are thought to lessen in any way the offense of the submarine commander. And it is doubtful, after the notes that have been exchanged between Washington and Berlin, that these circumstances will be mentioned by Germany when the question reaches the diplomatic stage. At most Germany would be expected to mention these circumstances as excusing the attack, but not as exempting the German Government from an apology, disavowal, and compensation for injuries to American passengers.

In certain circumstances wounded soldiers are fair subject of attack. As to the gun astern, the State Department has already held that such an armament, the position of which in-

Continued on Page 2.

Hesperian Had No Guns When Attacked Assert Officials in London and Montreal

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—Relative to reports, said to have been sent to the United States, that the Hesperian was armed, THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent is authoritatively informed that the vessel carried no guns, either for offense or defense, though the latter are permissible on merchantmen, under the international rules of warfare as acknowledged by the American Government.

It is inferred here from the fact that the torpedoing of the vessel came as an entire surprise to the Captain, officers, crew, and passengers that no attempt to escape was made.

MONTREAL, Sept. 5.—Officials of the Allan Line here tonight cast much doubt on the statement of American Consul Frost at Queenstown, who in a dispatch to Washington said that the Hesperian carried a 4.7-inch gun.

"So far as we know," said one of the officials of the company, "the Hesperian did not carry a gun."

BALFOUR TELLS WHY GERMANY GAVE IN

Says That U-Boats' Failure Explains Germany's Surrender to the United States.

REALIZES HER BLUNDER

Admiralty Head Says the British Navy and Merchant Marine Are Bigger Than Ever.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—Arthur J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, in a letter to the press, gives official recognition to the belief here that the German promises to America not to sink any more passenger steamers without warning were brought about by the realization that the submarine warfare against merchantmen had proved a failure. He again intimates that many German submarines have been accounted for, and adds that British mercantile tonnage is now greater than before the war, despite the damage done by the submarines.

"Much has been written about Germany's military methods and aims on land; not so much about her aims and methods at sea. Yet, in truth, the two are so intimately connected that neither can be understood apart from the other.

British Fleet Always Germany's Bogy.

"In 1900 Germany first proclaimed her policy of building a fleet against Great Britain, and from the point of view of her own ambitions the policy was a perfectly sound one. She aimed at world domination, and against world domination the British fleet, from the time of Queen Elizabeth to the present, has always been found the surest and most effectual protection. The Germans have every reason to be aware of the fact, for without the British fleet Frederick the Great must have succumbed to his enemies, and Prussia would scarcely have shaken off the Napoleonic tyranny.

"Whatever may be thought about the freedom of the seas in any of its various meanings, the freedom of the land is due in no small measure to the British ships and British sailors.

"It takes time, as well as money, to create a great fleet, and German statesmen were too wise to suppose that they could at once call into existence a navy able to contend on equal terms with a power which, as they saw clearly enough, was the most formidable obstacle to their aggressive projects. But they did not on that account doubt the immediate advantages which their maritime policy conferred upon them. They calculated that a powerful fleet, even though it was numerically inferior to that of Great Britain, would nevertheless render the latter impotent, since no British Government would dare risk a conflict, which, however successful, might leave them in the end with naval forces inferior to those of some third power.

"This is the policy clearly, though cautiously, expressed in the famous preamble to the navy bill. It is necessary to add that the German Navy League entertained much more ambitious designs. So far neither the designs of the German Government nor those of the German Navy League have met with any measure of success. The British fighting fleet has become relatively stronger than it was thirteen months ago, and there is no reason to suppose that during the future course of the war this process is likely to be arrested.

Breakdown of German Naval Plans.

"It is, indeed, plain that after six months of hostilities Admiral von Tirpitz and the Government which he serves arrived at the same conclusion. They saw that the old policy had broken down, and that a new policy must be devised; submarines, they thought, might succeed where dreadnoughts and cruisers had failed.

"The change, no doubt, was adopted with extreme reluctance and many searchings of the heart. Admission of failure in itself is unpleasant. Though we cannot regard a Government respon-

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BRITAIN'S BIG FLEET KEYED FOR ACTION

Correspondent Sees Sir John Jellicoe's Mighty Armada in Harbor.

VISITS GREAT NAVAL BASE

Finds England's Sea Fighters Ready to a Man for the Germans to Come Out.

LONDON, Sept. 4, (Delayed in Transmission.)—For the first time the veil of secrecy over the British naval operations has been lifted. During the past week a correspondent visited the grand fleet and the great naval bases. At one naval base he saw drydocks, capable of docking the largest dreadnoughts, which had been built since the war began.

Maps were shown to the correspondent marking points where German submarines had been sighted and on which the results of the attacks were classified under "captured," "supposed sunk" and "sunk." When bubbles are observed rising for a long time at the same spot in smooth water it is taken for granted that a submarine's career has been ended.

When an officer was asked "How do you get them?" his answer was: "Sometimes by ramming, sometimes by gunfire, sometimes by explosions and other ways we will not tell of."

All the officers aboard the battleships and armored cruisers are envious of those engaged in submarine hunts, which are regarded as great sport. The professional opinion was expressed that the reason the Germans were ready to forego submarine attack on liners was the lack of submarines and the personnel to carry on their campaign.

2,300 Auxiliaries in Line.

The Admiral commanding at an important naval base told the correspondent that England had 2,300 trawlers, minesweepers, and other auxiliaries outside the regular service, on duty in the work of blockading from the British Channel to Iceland and in keeping the North Sea clear, and that their reservist crews had been most zealous in their important part in overcoming German naval warfare.

As the torpedo boat destroyer, on which the correspondent was a passenger, after a cruise at sea and following the coast, turned the headland into the harbor where the grand fleet lay at anchor, he saw a target being towed in the customary manner for firing practice by some of the cruisers. "We keep at it all the time," an officer explained.

The practice of the cruisers finished, they took their place in fleet formation among the immense field of gray shapes at anchor in precise order, which, as the torpedo boat destroyer drew nearer, became line after line of dreadnoughts.

In the tint melting into the sea even the Queen Elizabeth, now back from the Dardanelles, looked small for her tonnage and gun power, unless compared with the Inflexible, the flagship of the Falkland Island battle, or the vessels of the light cruiser squadron which had just come in from "sweeping" the North Sea, as scouting is called.

Fleet Stripped for Action.

Every deck was stripped for action, steam was up in every ship, and as the destroyer threaded her way turrets were seen turning and guns being elevated and lowered in the course of drills. Seaplanes which were sailing over the fleet had their home on a famous Atlantic liner, which has carried many thousands of passengers.

In their places in the battle cruiser squadron, which is known in the navy as the "cat squadron," were the Lion and the Tiger, which sank the German armored cruiser Blücher in the North Sea battle.

"This seems a sufficient denial of the German report that the Tiger is at the bottom of the sea," said an officer.

Looking strange among the homogeneous types of the regular navy was a

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AT LEAST A SCORE HURT

Vessel, Her Foreholds Filled, Tries to Reach Queenstown.

PASSENGERS TAKE TO BOATS

Wireless Call Brings Vessels to Aid, But Two Women Die After Being Rescued.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS ABOARD

No Americans Among the Passengers, but Three Among the Crew Are Safe.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 6.—The Allan Line steamer Hesperian, with three hundred and fifty passengers and a crew of three hundred aboard, bound from Liverpool for Montreal, was attacked without warning by a German submarine off the Irish coast just as darkness was falling Saturday evening.

Although the torpedo found its mark, the vessel remained afloat, and, according to a statement issued by the company last night, every one aboard was saved.

According to C. S. Blue, a survivor at Queenstown, however, two women among the passengers died of shock after being taken out of the water.

No submarine was seen and probably it was too dark to observe the wake of a torpedo, but all the passengers and members of the crew who arrived at Queenstown in the rescue steamers yesterday agree that the attack was made by a German undersea boat, basing their opinion on the force of the shock and the great volume of water thrown into the air. This dropped back on the deck, drenching the passengers who were taking an after-dinner promenade, feeling quite safe, in the belief that they had passed the submarine danger zone.

The force of the explosion was tremendous, and of the passengers landed at Queenstown, many of them scantily clad, about twenty were injured.

There were no American passengers aboard, so far as the American Consul could learn tonight, but three members of the crew were American citizens, and all were saved.

As the attack on the Hesperian came just as darkness was falling, the passengers expressed the belief that she had been chased for some distance by a submarine, which fired as soon as it was within range.

The wireless operator instantly sent out a call for aid, while Captain Main ordered the boats over the side.

A fleet of rescue steamers soon reached the scene, and all the persons in the small boats were taken aboard.

Wounded Soldiers Aboard.

About thirty Canadian soldiers who were wounded in battle in Flanders were going home to recuperate. Most of the other passengers were Canadians returning from a visit to England or English emigrants on their way to Canada to settle.

The torpedo struck the Hesperian in the forward engine room, and the ship immediately began to settle by the head.

Captain Main ordered the passengers and crew into the boats, but with his officers remained on the bridge, although at that time he must have felt sure that his ship would go down.

The discipline was perfect, but one of the boats, the falls of which became jammed, capsized, and those in her were thrown into the water. In the darkness there naturally was much confusion, but all were picked up, and, with other passengers and the crew, were transferred to the rescue steamers which arrived in answer to wireless calls for assistance. The Hesperian was about 150 miles to the westward of Queenstown when struck.

Sunday Extra in London.

London learned of the torpedoing of the Hesperian through a Sunday newspaper, which issued an extra edition at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, containing the meagre details sent by the news agencies from Queenstown.

As to the details was appended a statement, credited to the Allan Line at Liverpool, that all the passengers and crew had been saved, the news aroused no excitement comparable to that caused by the torpedoing of the Lusitania and the Arabic.

It was noticeable that wherever groups of persons assembled to discuss the matter, principal interest among them centred in the probable effect the torpedoing of the liner would have on the negotiations between the United

States and Germany concerning Germany's submarine policy.

A request at the Allan Line offices for the names of the pasengers on the Hesperian met with an absolute refusal to give them. It was stated that the company's officials had decided to issue no list at the present time.

SAW TORPEDO STRIKE

Woman Survivors Says She Was Leaning Over Side at the Time.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 6.—Mrs. Chantaw of Montreal says she was leaning over the side of the Hesperian and saw the torpedo strike.

Mrs. Ronald Whiteway, one of the survivors, before her marriage was Mrs. Alice De Witt of New York.

SAVES WIFE AND CHILD.

Canadian Corporal Plunges Into Sea and Rescues His Family.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 5, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The Allan liner Hesperian was torpedoed by a German submarine last night just after 8 o'clock west of Fastnet. She did not sink, however, and an effort is being made to tow the vessel to Queenstown. No warning was given by the submarine, and owing to the suddenness of the attack, some panic prevailed and one or two of the boats were capsized on being lowered.

About 300 passengers have been landed here, including a number of Canadian soldiers who were on board. Some of the passengers had received injuries and were taken to a hospital. Two of the passengers, H. Morris and his wife, said they were in their stateroom preparing to go to bed when they heard what they took to be an explosion. Thinking it might be a torpedo, Mr. Morris put a lifebelt on his wife and one on himself and went on deck.

"Feeling uneasy," said Mr. Morris, "I went on deck to find the boats being lowered. I rushed below for my wife and we both got into a lifeboat, in which were about sitxy persons. Our boat reached the water in safety, but one boat was capsized quite near to us as it was being lowered.

Mr. Morris praised very highly the Canadian officers and men for their conduct.

Corporal T. Abram of Princess Patricia's regiment, who was returning to Canada suffering from frostbite and rheumatism which he contracted at the front, had with him his wife and baby girl of 2½ years.

"We were in our cabin when the ship was torpedoed," he said. "I put a lifebelt on my wife, and, seizing my child, went on deck. I put the two into a boat, which, however, capsized as it came down. Seeing my wife and child in the water, I mounted the rail and plunged into the sea. I got hold of my child and my wife and kept them both afloat until the little girl was taken into a boat which was already very full.

"I then swam with my wife for an hour. My wife was injured in her eye. We both were brought ashore in the second rescuing ship which reached Queenstown."

Corporal Abram was sent to the Military Hospital, but was taken to Queens Hotel, where his wife had found their baby.

THREE AMERICANS ABOARD.

Survivors Tell of Gallantry in Rescue of Women and Children.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 5.—According to statements made by those who were landed here today from the Hesperian, the Captain and about twenty of his crew never left the steamer, and although the Captain appealed to many of his men who had taken to the boats to return they did not respond.

So far as has been ascertained by the American Consul, who has been making inquiries, there were only three Americans aboard. All were saved. They were ship's stewards. One of them, named Dolan of Pittsburgh, said that no submarine was sighted. The only evidence that a submarine was near was a tremendous explosion which threw up such a mass of water that it swept over the forepart of the vessel.

Among those who had to swim for it were several Canadians. They were good swimmers and not only managed to keep afloat until picked up, but helped to save some of the women and children. A choppy sea, added to the darkness, intensified the misery of those in the boats, many of whom were scantily clad.

Bugler A. Royle, a Canadian, said a concert was in progress in the saloon when a violent shock was felt and all the passengers were thrown from their chairs. The officers of the steamer and the male passengers assisted the women and children into the boats. One lifeboat was hanging in midair with its bow up and stern down. This was due to a fall having been jammed in the block. Royle said that evidently all those who had been in that boat were thrown into the sea.

Royle said he saw another boat hanging the same way. Its only occupant was a baby, which he rescued. The boat in which Royle put away from the Hesperian picked up two women who had been thrown into the water, and later two men.

Quickly Repaired Wireless.

A Canadian officer who remained on board the Hesperian until the rescue steamer arrived said the liner was struck by the torpedo at 8:30 o'clock in the evening, when she was well out of sight of the Irish coast and everybody on board thought they were out of the danger zone.

With other officers, he went below to assist in closing the bulkheads, which was quickly accomplished. The torpedo, he said, hit the liner on the starboard side somewhere near the second bulkhead, and the ship settled by the bow to about thirty-five feet.

The wireless, according to the officer, was put out of action as the result of the explosion, but a ship's officer climbed the mast and repaired it, and calls for assistance soon were being flashed across the sea.

The first rescue steamer arrived at 9:30 o'clock, and took survivors out of the lifeboats. Two other steamers came up an hour later and one of them remained with the Hesperian until midnight, when Captain Main reported that he would be able to keep the water down until the vessel reached Queenstown.

Deluged When Torpedo Struck.

Ronald Whitney of London, who, with his wife, was a passenger on the Hesperian, said:

"We were sitting on the upper deck, the weather being delightful, when about 8:30 o'clock Saturday evening we felt a violent impact which almost knocked us out of our chairs.

"In less time than I can tell of it a huge volume of water rose almost as high as the masts, and, breaking, drenched us to the skin. We had thought we were out of the danger zone and were discussing the possibility of a pleasant voyage.

"The lifeboats were quickly lowered and rowed away from the steamer, on which the Captain and officers and some of the crew remained. The steamer apparently was struck on the starboard side, but as it was nearly dark the torpedo could not be seen. After the explosion the Hesperian settled down by the head. Rescue steamers were soon on the scene and took the passengers on board."

Buffalo Man's Experience.

Steward Dallas of the Hesperian, whose home is Buffalo, said in an interview:

"I joined the Hesperian at Liverpool Friday. I was engaged in the steerage, where the women and children all had gone to bed when the explosion occurred. They immediately poured out into the alley ways in their night clothes. The stewards endeavored to calm their fears, but when it became known that the ship had been torpedoed the women and children were ordered on deck to take their places in the boats.

"The stewards put lifebelts on them and helped them into the boats. Three of the lifeboats capsized as they were lowered to the water. I helped to prepare boats and rafts, which were subsequently lowered, containing quite a large number of women and children who had elected to remain on the ship. Several of the boats left the ship not quite full. I assisted in getting wounded Canadians into some of the boats. I left the Hesperian at midnight in a collapsible boat."

Another American on board was a steward named McAllister, whose home is Grand Rapids, Mich.

The Hesperian had on board 3,700 sacks of mail for the United States.

FAST WORK BY THE CREW.

The Hesperian's Captain Praised for His Coolness After Attack.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—A dispatch to The Daily News from Queenstown says that Major H. Barre of the Fourteenth Battalion of Canadians, who was returning to Canada with twelve officers and thirty-eight men, to recuperate after having been wounded at the front, described the attack on the Hesperian as follows:

"In company with some brother officers, I was sitting on one of the upper decks about 8:20 P. M., and was smoking a cigarette. Suddenly I heard a loud detonation, the liner trembled terribly, and an enormous column of water, about fifty feet in height, was shot into the air. Before we could realize what had occurred the water came down on the deck with a terrific noise, flooding the deck and drenching me and those who were with me. With the downpour of water came several pieces of iron, and our group went under cover from the deluge. We ascertained from an officer that the liner had been torpedoed by a German submarine. It was at this time almost dark, and we could see neither the submarine nor the torpedo.

"Captain Main was on the bridge when the torpedo struck the ship, and his first order was to lower away the lifeboats and to see that all the women and children on board were first safely placed in them. I cannot speak too highly of the commander's skill and coolness. It was truly worthy of the best traditions of British seamen. He also gave instructions to have the S O S wireless call sent across the waters, appealing for assistance. In addition, he had rockets fired, to attract the attention of any vessels in the vicinity. Morse signals were also used. Nothing was left undone to bring succor.

"Our position at that time, I learned from the Captain himself, was 130 miles west of Queenstown. We received three answers to our wireless messages. While the lifeboats were being lowered away one of them, I noticed, capsized, but this was the result of an accident, as I understood. The falls got jammed, and some one cut the rope to accelerate the lowering of the boat."

Recovers His Sight in the Water.

An extraordinary incident of the attack was related to one of the Canadian soldiers, who had been rendered blind at the front. He was thrown into the water and struck out manfully to save himself, when suddenly, after he had been swimming for some time, he found that his sight had been completely restored. The man was so astonished and overjoyed that, while still in the water, he shouted to those near him that he had regained his sight. He swam for about 500 yards before he was picked up. He was brought safely to Queenstown.

A Queenstown dispatch to The Daily Mail says:

"A. W. Hamilton, a first-class passenger, said that no warning whatever was given by the submarine.

"'I was on the saloon deck when the boat was torpedoed,' said H. T. Jewett of Cheltenham. 'It was a calm night, dark, but starlight. Suddenly a boatswain cried: "Submarine on the starboard bow!" Simultaneously the ship was torpedoed.'"

DOUBTS GERMAN AGREEMENT.

American in London Says Press Has Been Too Hasty.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—It was suggested today by an American resident in London of high repute that both the American and English press seemed to have jumped to hasty conclusions in their published comments on Germany's submarine "concessions" and the American Government's attitude respecting them.

There has been nothing to show, he said, that President Wilson was inclined to accept the German proposals. In the English view, those proposals do not meet President Wilson's demands.

REPORTS ALL WERE SAVED.

Allan Line Says There Were 500 in the Crew.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 5.—A statement issued at the offices of the Allan Line says:

"All the passengers and crew of the Hesperian were safely landed today at Queenstown.

"The Hesperian had on board 350 passengers and a crew of 500. Of the passengers, thirty were first-class and 117 second-class. All the passengers were taken off and landed at Queenstown, while some of the crew remained on board the liner, which is being towed to Queenstown."

DESTROYERS AIDED RESCUE.

Took Off 74 Passengers and Most of Crew, Montreal Hears.

MONTREAL, Sept. 5.—The first news of the torpedoing of the Hesperian was received at 10 o'clock this morning by A. H. Allan of the Allan Line, and Captain Walsh, Marine Superintendent of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Two British destroyers, one message said, had taken off seventy-four passengers and all but the Captain and twenty of the crew.

The Hesperian was hit in the bow, close to Nos. 1 and 2 compartments, according to dispatches. At the time of the sending of the official notification the steamer had ten feet of water in her hold.

LONDON PRESS HOLD GERMANS BROKE FAITH

Think Torpedoing of Liner Violates the Promise Made to America.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 6.—The torpedoing of the Hesperian is the basis of much vigorous comment in this morning's newspapers.

The Daily News says:

"America went into her last war with 'Remember the Maine' on her lips. The warcry in her next may be 'Remember the Hesperian.' No reading of facts can set issues lower than that, and they are so grave that America, and America alone, must weigh them.

"We cannot in this country contemplate her decision without deep and intimate concern, but we can and must contemplate it as a decision in which no word or counsel of ours can be cast into the scale. The crisis that has arisen is one which the world can examine and estimate with every material fact before it.

"Comparison with the Arabic is vital, for with the Arabic the climax—if words and acts of statesmen have any meaning—of international tension was reached.

"One apparently material question only remains at the time of writing unanswered. Were there American passengers on the Hesperian? The assumption that this question is material at all we prefer to dismiss. It is hardly conceivable that Wilson is solicitous merely for the physical safety of his own fellow-citizens, and no more conceivable if, as every syllable of the Lusitania notes indicates, he takes his stand as the vindicator of the violated laws and the foe of the unlicensed warfare of Germany at sea. The chance presence or absence of a dozen Americans on the Hesperian has not the weight of a grain of sand in the scale. The Hesperian has thrust all minor issues aside."

The Daily Chronicle says:

"The torpedoing of the Hesperian shows the value to be placed on the assurances of the German Ambassador in Washington last week. Bernstorff's memorandum created a favorable impression in the States and was hailed as a diplomatic triumph for the President, yet hardly is the ink on that memorandum dry when the world is shocked by a fresh submarine outrage, just as callous and atrocious as the sinking of the Lusitania and the Arabic.

"No lives were lost on the Hesperian, but we owe that to the skilful seamanship of her Captain, not to any restraint on the part of the submarine commander. Like the Arabic, the Hesperian had no munitions of war on board. Like her, she was outward bound and carried a large number of passengers. She is differentiated in one respect only from the Arabic. Being bound for Montreal, there presumably were no Americans on her passenger list. That circumstance does not mitigate the crime and ought not to influence American judgment upon it.

"The letter from Balfour which we publish today was written in the belief that Germany had definitely decided to abandon the worst of her submarine crimes. Balfour thinks that German sailors have no relish for the submarine tactics they were ordered to practice. Balfour is wrong. He believed Bernstorff. The torpedoing of the Hesperian proves the Count is not to be trusted."

The Daily Express says:

"Germany has torn up another scrap of paper. It is clear that the Allan liner Hesperian was torpedoed absolutely without warning and that the pirates made no attempt to rescue the passengers or crew. Happily, no lives were lost, but there was an intention to murder, clear and unmistakable. The pirate clings to his piracy and America is again flouted."

The Times says:

"Whether any Americans were on board we do not know; neither, of course, did the submarine commander who attempted, and miraculously failed, to sink her. He was ready, and he did his best to involve all passengers and all the crew, American or not, in a common catastrophe, and the haphazard brutality of his act is neither mitigated nor increased by the nationality of his intended victims.

"What is emphasized is the difficulty of supposing that the pledges of von Bernstorff's note marked even the beginning of the end of Germany's submarine campaign.

"Some American journals seem to have been chagrined by the reluctance of British opinion to accept von Bernstorff's statement, either at its face value or as a complete surrender to the President's demands, but it did not need the torpedoing of the Hesperian to convince us that German promises do not always square with German practice and, for the rest, the disparity between the restricted pledges of the von Bernstorff note and the full and humane principles so admirably asserted and reasserted by Wilson, was too marked to escape some comment.

"Our American friends, however, may rest assured that if their Government decides to leave the matter where it is, we shall neither have, nor feel that we have, any ground of complaint. They have striven with persevering ardor to uphold civilization and the rights of neutrals and international law and it rests entirely with them to determine when and whether these objects have been achieved."

The Daily Telegraph says:

"What are we to make of criminal folly like this? And what sort of a commentary does the sinking of the Hesperian suggest to the specious communication of Von Bernstorff to Lansing?

"As we understand the matter, the outrage throws a most sinister light on German veracity and good faith, and affords a salient and damning illustration of the German method of conducting negotiations with neutral

"We can trust the American nation to draw its own conclusions from this extraordinary and significant contrast between promises and fulfillment. For ourselves, we have long since formed our own opinion of the value of Teutonic pledges."

Vivid Story of the Torpedoing of the Hesperian As Told by C. S. Blue of Ottawa, a Survivor

Attacked Without Warning as Darkness Fell—Missile Missed Engine Room by 20 Feet—No Panic, and Passengers Cooler Than Crew—Two Lifeboats Hitch in Launching and Spill Occupants Into the Water—Two Women Die from Shock After the Rescue.

By C. S. BLUE,
Of the Hansard Parliamentary Corps at Ottawa.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 5, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—"Submarine on the starboard quarter!"

Such was the cry which startled passengers promenading the forward decks of the Hesperian as darkness settled down upon the Allan liner plowing through a perfectly calm sea. Scarcely had the warning shouted by the quartermaster reached the bridge when there was a loud explosion and tons of water shot over the ship, flooding the decks and drenching those who had been enjoying their after-dinner promenade. The ship quivered under the shock from stem to stern. Though momentarily stunned, there were few passengers who did not at once realize that German piracy had found another victim and that Prussian promises had again been violated.

The attack was made absolutely without warning. The liner, steaming at about 16 knots, under the most tranquil conditions, had almost cleared what had been regarded as the western limit of the danger zone, and the passengers, after a somewhat anxious day, were congratulating themselves upon running the gauntlet in safety, when the submarine, creeping up in the fast-gathering darkness to within 200 yards of the Hesperian, launched her deadly missile, which struck the ship forward on the starboard side, missing the engine room by about twenty feet and smashing through into a hatch containing the mails, with results which seemed to portend immediate disaster.

In Perfect Weather.

The Hesperian left Liverpool Friday afternoon. Among the 350 passengers were 50 officers and other soldiers, who were returning to Canada in various stages of convalescence, many of them sadly maimed and crippled.

Once clear of the Mersey the liner, which was under command of Captain Main, experienced the most delightful conditions, there being scarcely a ripple on the water. By noon Saturday she had ripped off 260 miles by the log and was well off the southwest coast of Ireland, the land being invisible. As the afternoon progressed a stiff swell was encountered, but practically all the passengers remained on deck enjoying what semeed ideal conditions, little realizing they were also conditions best suited to the deadly work of the submarine, for, in addition to a calm sea, there was present an element most dreaded by Atlantic skippers in these days, a blinding sunshine, which made it difficult to distinguish any object ahead. That Captain Main was fully alive to the necessity for caution was clearly shown by his handling of the ship.

Attacked in the Dusk.

All went well until the sun sank behind the horizon and darkness fell. There was no moon. Dinner had just been served, the tables were being cleared and the passengers were promenading the decks in full enjoyment of the glorious night when, like the noise of a cannon, came the report of the exploding torpedo as it crashed into the starboard quarter of the Hesperian between the foremast and the bridge, sending water sixty feet into the air and causing a shock which could be distinctly felt in every part of the ship.

Instantly orders rang from the bridge. The engines were immediately stopped. The crew tumbled up from below in a rush to their stations. The passengers, fearing the liner was doomed, dived into their cabins for lifebelts and scrambled up the companionways to the boat deck. While in the darkness a good deal of confusion prevailed there was no panic. Indeed some of the men passengers carried coolness almost to an excess, one gentleman actually appearing on deck carrying a valise in each hand, apparently as unconcerned as if he were starting out on a holiday trip.

Within a few minutes the first lifeboat, comfortably filled, chiefly with women and children, was safely lowered, and when the second and third were got away without mishap there seemed every reason to hope that the work of rescue, despite the prevailing darkness, would be accomplished smoothly and expeditiously.

Passengers and many of the crew tumbled helter-skelter, falling over one another in heaps in their anxiety to escape the doom momentarily threatening them. Some, disregarding the boats, slid down ropes or dived into the water, several even taking the plunge without lifebelts.

Spilled Into the Sea.

To add to the confusion and excitement, the ropes attached to the fourth and fifth lifeboats, which by this time were packed with passengers, worked unevenly, with the result that these craft were lowered sterns uppermost. Yielding to the weight of their human freight, the boats shot suddenly downward, precipitating men, women, and children into the water. Some clung to the seats and the ropes and held on grimly until rescued; others were catapulted into one of the other boats, already launched and perilously crowded.

One elderly woman, Miss Carberry, died from shock and injuries after having been picked up. A second woman succumbed shortly afterward, after having been taken on board one of the vessels which had gone to the rescue.

The horror of the scene as two boatloads of human beings were showered into the sea, twinkling with the reflected light of the stars, will never be forgotten by the survivors who witnessed it. The scene offered a poignant illustration of the dangers which attend the rescue of ship's passengers in boats even under favorable conditions, and furnished a frightful commentary upon the Germans' much-lauded concession to the United States.

The work of launching the lifeboats, although attended with difficulty and marked by the heartrending spectacle just described, proceeded auspiciously when it was borne in upon those still on board that the Hesperian, although showing signs of settling, was in no danger of sinking immediately. The chief engineer had attended to the closing of the bulkheads, and when the word was passed around that there was no need for undue haste in getting the boats away the confusion subsided and the rescue operations proceeded more calmly and methodically.

Band of Passenger Volunteers.

The efforts of the older and more experienced members of the crew were ably seconded by a band of passenger volunteers, who not only assisted in placing the remaining women and children in boats and in lowering them, but in some cases took command of the craft when launched.

One hero of the disaster was a young Canadian dispatch rider fresh from the battle line in France. Indeed, the Canadian soldiers generally more than maintained their reputation for courage and decisive action, which they had so dearly won at the front.

Worthy of all praise were the pluck and endurance shown by the women. While a few of them fainted from shock and exhaustion, the majority behaved throughout with a coolness and patience that helped greatly the work of rescue and offered an example which some of the crew might well have followed.

One young lady returning to Nova Scotia was thrown from one of the capsized lifeboats into the water, and though no swimmer and without the aid of a lifebelt, she succeeded in keeping herself afloat for a considerable time, until picked up. Another acted as a sort of sub-lieutenant in one of the lifeboats, issuing commands and actively participating in thet working of the boat in a manner that would have done credit to a trained seaman. After showing some men how to row, she turned her attention to other essentials. Finally observing that the boat was leaking through lack of a plug, she removed her boots and used them to bail out the water. She stopped the hole in the boat with her stockings.

Heroic Sisters of Mercy.

In the last boat but one to leave the ship were three Sisters of Mercy, who resolutely refused to accept a chance of rescue until the safety of all the other passengers, men and women alike, had been assured.

The last boat pulled away from the Hesperian shortly after 9 o'clock, within three-quarters of an hour after the vessel had been struck. The Captain, the first and third officers, the chief engineer, and the carpenter elected to remain on board.

Fortunate it was that the weather was fine and the sea calm, for although the wireless operator had promptly sent out S O S calls, there was a possibility that some considerable time might elapse before assistance came. Faintly over the water came the sound of oars splashing, of men shouting, and women moaning, of cries for help.

Circling slowly around, the lifeboats picked up a few more, one of whom, an elderly gentleman, had been nearly an hour in the water, but gradually the cries of distress died away and finally ceased, and those in the boats settled down to the work of rowing and baling, comforted by the assurance that sooner or later succor would arrive.

For some time there was danger of one or two of the craft being swamped. Men's caps, women's stockings, and other dress materials were requisitioned as stoppers. Soldiers' caps were used as baiers, and by dint of steady exertion the water was prevented from gaining.

In one case, at least, the danger of swamping was increased by the overcrowded state of the boat, as many as sixty men, women, and children being jammed together in a space meant for only forty. This boat had been launched with less than the latter number on board, but while being pulled away from the ship she was struck by one of the craft which overturned while being lowered and a number of passengers were thrown or jumped into her and others were picked up later.

The tension of waiting for the arrival of help was splendidly borne. In one boat, loaded down almost to the gunwales with persons with their feet in six inches of water, some of them sang "Tipperary" and "I'm Your Tulip," while others cracked jokes and whistled—all by way of keeping up their own spirits, and particularly those of the women and children. Others again, more subdued, sang "Lead, Kindly Light," and prayed.

Meanwhile anxious eyes were strained, watching alternately for signs of the approach of assistance or for the final plunge of the stricken Hesperian. But, to the relief of all, the liner remained afloat, sending up rockets, and after a two hours' vigil the joy of the survivors was crowned by the flashing of lights in the distance, betokening the coming of succor.

The work of transferring passengers and crew from the lifeboats to the ships was at once proceeded with. Needless to say, the survivors were treated by the rescuers with the greatest kindness.

The vessels stood by the Hesperian until 1 A. M. on Sunday, sending out cutters in the hope of picking up more survivors, but without success.

WASHINGTON WAITS NEWS OF HESPERIAN

Continued from Page 1.

dicates that it was purely for defense, did not make the ship so armed a vessel of war. The point has not so far led to definite official action in the present war, but in the note sent to Germany on June 9, the United States, referring to Germany's excuses for the sinking of the Lusitania, which was alleged to be armed and carrying explosive contraband, said, "it was its, (the United States,) duty to see to it that the Lusitania was not armed for offensive action." Nothing was said about defensive guns astern, except to imply that the guns were not aboard, while the German references to contraband were dismissed as "irrelevant."

Defense Guns Allowed.

Early in the war one British merchantman, the Adriatic, and another ship, docking at Philadelphia, carried guns astern. Germany complained, and the line officials finally removed the guns before the ships cleared on their outward voyages. But the fact that the ships, having entered armed, were allowed to clear, even without guns, is determinative that the United States does not construe defensive guns as fixing the warlike status of a vessel. Otherwise the ships would have been interned for the duration of hostilities.

The recent change in the German attitude toward the submarine war seems to involve an acquiescence in this view. Count von Bernstorff's note of Sept. 1 did not qualify in any way the "liners" that were not to be attacked. While he quoted only one sentence from the forthcoming note of the German Foreign Office, it is believed that even if the full text as drafted carried a qualification that might permit an attack on the Hesperian, the qualification would be omitted rather than put Germany in the position of quibbling and suggest that the qualification had been inserted afterward in plea for the latest incident.

While the Ambassador's conversation of Sept. 1 followed instructions from his Government, it is certain that those instructions only marked the Ambassador's final success in his efforts to induce his Government to take a more reasonable attitude. And by his prompt submission of the one sentence from the coming note, he made it reasonably clear that the ground he had gained regarding the Lusitania would not be lost by subsequent events.

The Arabic was sunk on Aug. 19, and it appears now that the offending submarine had not received the ameliorating order. The Hesperian was attacked on Sept. 4, not three weeks later. Submarines ordinarily report to their home bases every three weeks, so that the submarine that attacked the Hesperian might have been at sea when the Arabic was sunk and have remained at sea ever since. In that case both attacks would probably be laid at the door of Grand Admiral von Tirpitz.

The fact that the Hesperian was attacked not far from Fastnet has revived the story that the Germans may have succeeded in establishing a submarine base somewhere near that point in the Irish Sea. The Lusitania was sunk not far from there, and so was the Arabic. The Gulflight was attacked almost in the same place, and the homeward bound American ship Nebraskan was attacked not far to the westward. However, the great cruising power of the latest submarines makes this explanation uncertain.

In spite of the belief prevailing in some quarters here that the German Government, after its solemn assurance to the United States, would not have sanctioned the sinking of the Hesperian, the news that the Allan liner was attacked by a German submarine caused a shock in official circles.

There was an inclination on the part of a considerable number of officials to believe that, with the assurances given by Count von Bernstorff in behalf of his Government that "liners" would not be sunk without warning and that provision must be made for the safety of noncombatants on board of them, the crisis in the relations of Germany and the United States had passed and no fear need be felt that there would be any more such incidents as those which resulted in the destruction of the Lusitania and the Arabic.

But while the feeling here is strong that Germany will offer amends for the action of the submarine commander who torpedoed the Hesperian, observers are puzzled over the incident, and some of them admit that they are all at sea as to what it means and what the outcome will be.

Too Dark to See Any Gun.

It was pointed out tonight that when the Hesperian was torpedoed it was too dark, according to survivors, for those aboard the German submarine to see whether or not the vessel had a gun mounted on her afterdeck. But even if it had been light enough for the submarine's crew to see a gun mounted there this fact would furnish no excuse for the torpedoing on the ground that the Hesperian was armed.

It has been well established and has been laid down as a principle by the United States that it is proper for merchant ships to mount guns for defensive purposes. Nothing but the actual use of the gun, according to recognized practice, would have justified the German submarine in sending a torpedo at the Hesperian.

Furthermore, according to the way the matter is viewed here, the fact that the Hesperian was torpedoed at the bow indicates that the submarine was in such a position that even had there been plenty of daylight the Germans would have been unable to have seen a gun mounted astern on the passenger ship. This position of the submarine also indicates that the Hesperian could not have used a gun mounted aft in attempting to sink the submarine.

Doubt Concerning Gun.

The statement made authoritatively to the London correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES, that the Hesperian carried no guns, is in conflict with the statement cabled to the State Department by the American Consul at Queenstown. However, whether or not the Hesperian carried any gun or guns does not enter into the consideration of the case from the viewpoint of the United States Government, provided the guns, if there were any on board, were carried aft, and were not over 6-inch calibre, that being the limit of size prescribed by the State Department in a memorandum on the subject issued by Secretary Bryan last September.

The suggestion was made tonight that the attack on the Hesperian may have been due to a desire on the part of the German Government to interfere with the heavy shipments of gold that are being made from England to the United States by way of Canada. The Hesperian was bound for a Canadian port, and the commander of the German submarine may have been impressed with the belief that she had a large amount of gold in her cargo. An attack without warning under such circumstances, however, would not afford an excuse to the German Government for permitting the torpedoing of the Hesperian after it had given official assurances to the United States that "liners" would not be torpedoed without warning and that measures would be taken for the safety of noncombatants on board of them.

Granted that the Hesperian did not try to escape, that she made a forcible resistance, and that she was not under convoy of British armed vessels, the case is very clear with respect to the policy of the United States.

The Hesperian flew the British flag and the German submarine was entirely within its rights in ordering her to stop, if the submarine did so order. The submarine would also have been within its rights in sinking the vessel as a ship of the enemy, provided, however, that passengers and crew were allowed to reach places of safety. The character of the Hesperian as a British vessel would justify capture or sinking and the United States would make no protest on that score if the lives of Americans on board were not sacrificed or placed in jeopardy and the rules of international law observed. It was the duty of the commander of the Hesperian to stop his vessel if ordered to do so by a submarine. An attempt on his part to escape or offer resistance would justify the submarine in first attacking the vessel by firing a solid shot, and if the Hesperian continued to make her way, in torpedoing her without further notice.

But if it can be shown that the commander of the German submarine did not even challenge the Hesperian, the United States Government, in spite of the fact that she was a British vessel, bound from one British port to another British port, would have reason to call Germany to a strict accountability, from which Germany, however, might absolve herself by complete disavowal of intention, offer of reparation, and by assurances that the commander of the submarine would be punished for disobedience of orders.

Surprise at the White House.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5. — Official Washington received the news of the torpedoing of the Allan liner Hesperian by a German submarine with unconcealed surprise, though there was none of the grave anxiety that followed the sinking of the Arabic. While comment was withheld at both the White House and the State Department, pending detailed reports on the attack, it was learned that high officials regarded it as inconceivable that, after the assurances given by the German Government last week, a German submarine comander had, without warning, launched a torpedo at a peaceful passenger vessel.

President Wilson and Secretary Lansing heard of the incident early today, and soon afterward cabled reports from Ambassador Page at London and Consul Frost at Queenstown announced the torpedoing of the Hesperian, with a loss of about eight lives, none of them Americans.

Some significance was attached to Consul Frost's statement that the Hesperian carried mounted and visible on her stern a 4.7-inch rifle. While international law permits merchantmen to have guns for defensive purposes, particularly when they are of small calibre and mounted aft, it was pointed out that if the Allan liner acted at all suspiciously after being approached the presence of this gun probably would figure prominently in the submarine commander's explanation of the torpedoing.

The President went for a long automobile ride this afternoon after reading the press dispatches. Tonight he studied the brief official reports, remaining in his study all evening and seeing no callers. Both he and Secretary Lansing took the position that there could be no comment until all details of the attack were known.

No one was in Washington to speak with authority for either the German or Austro-Hungarian Government. Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, left here last week for the Summer Embassy at Cedarhurst, L. I., happy in the belief that the strain in the relations between his Government and the United States had been lifted and that the way was clear for an amicable settlement of all difficulties growing out of Germany's submarine warfare.

Remembering the oral and written words of the Ambassador as well as the unqualified declaration by Foreign Minister von Jagow at Berlin that it was not the policy of Germany to sink liners without warning, officials of the American Government appeared confident that there would be some satisfactory explanation of the Hesperian case, in spite of the statements of her passengers that she was torpedoed without warning. It was suggested in some quarters that perhaps the ship struck a floating mine, and in others that she must have attempted to escape after being spoken by a submarine.

It was pointed out that the question raised in connection with the use of the word "liner" in Count von Bernstorff's letter to Mr. Lansing could have no application in this instance, because the Hesperian was a passenger-carrying liner.

DALLAS KNOWN IN BUFFALO.

Hesperian Survivor Has a Brother in New York City.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, Sept. 5.—Marcus Dallas of 356 North Oak Street, Buffalo, is believed to be the Dallas named as a steward on board the Hesperian. He was formerly a waiter in this city, and left here some months ago for New York to find work.

None of his relatives in Buffalo could be found tonight. He has a brother, Samuel, in New York, but his address is not known here.

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GERMANY PUTS HOPE IN NEW SUBMARINES

Semi-official Cologne Gazette Thinks They Can Comply with International Law.

BERLIN, Sept. 5, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The Overseas Agency gave out the following from the semi-official Cologne Gazette today:

"The Cologne Gazette, replying to British insinuations that Germany's conciliatory attitude toward the United States is caused by mysterious losses of submarines, says:

"'The foolishness of such assertions is apparent. Germany has not unconditionally abandoned submarine warfare. It has merely announced that passenger ships will not be sunk without warning.

"'We are permitted to hope and surmise that the armament of the latest submarines will enable them to carry out the new regulations, but doubtless they will be exposed to greater danger than formerly, which means the possibility of greater losses.

"'Therefore, it is impossible to assume that losses were the reason for the change.'"

OWNED BY CANADIAN PACIFIC.

The Hesperian One of Fleet Bought by Railroad Five Years Ago.

The Hesperian is a steel twin-screw steamer of 9,549 gross tonnage, built at Glasgow in 1908 by Stephens & Son for the Allan Line service between Liverpool and Montreal. She is 485 feet long. Her beam is 60 feet 3 inches and depth of hold 30 feet.

Five years ago the Allan Line was purchased by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, which recently organized a subsidiary company called the Canadian Pacific Steamship Lines, Ltd., to operate its steamships on the Atlantic and Pacific.

No information was received here yesterday, as the Canadian Pacific Railway office at 458 Broadway was not open.

The Hesperian was commanded by Captain W. S. Main, who has been for many years in the service of the Allan Line. The vessel traded between Liverpool and Quebec and Montreal in the Summer when the St. Lawrence River was open for traffic, and Liverpool and Halifax and St. John, N. B., in the Winter.

She sailed from Montreal on Aug. 17 for Quebec and Liverpool and arrived at her destination on Aug. 27.

VIEWS OF GERMAN PRESS.

No Casus Belli for Jingoes, Herold Here Asserts.

From the German Herold.

The attack on the Hesperian will scarcely afford our jingoes the "casus belli" some of them are actually hankering for. While nothing is said about the vessel being warned, it was evidently attempting to escape; besides, it had a gun mounted on deck. These circumstances will undoubtedly be sufficient to relieve our Government of the necessity of writing new notes or putting new questions to Germany.

It is quite clear that the German Government has no thought of giving up the submarine war, and we should not refuse to see what is as plain as daylight. The Hesperian had "one or two Americans" on board. The British Government will always find one or two daredevil American passengers as protection for its war supply fleet. Logically, therefore, one or two Americans may be able to plunge this nation into a great and costly war—costly in human lives and money.

Armed "Passenger Steamers."

From the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung.

The torpedoing yesterday of the Allan Line steamer Hesperian will hardly give the State Department at Washington occasion to exchange diplomatic notes with Berlin, according to the news now at hand.

That in the torpedoing of the steamer, which, by the way, was not sunk, no passenger lost his life is a lucky circumstance that nevertheless must not be taken into consideration in judging the case.

According to the principle laid down by our Government in the various Lusitania notes, a steamer carrying noncombatants may only be attacked after being warned. The commander of the hostile undersea boat must also assure the safety of the passengers.

As the German Government shortly after the Arabic case officially notified the State Department in Washington, through its Ambassador there, that, in acknowledgment of the principle established by President Wilson, it had modified the submarine warfare and instructed the commanders of the U-boats accordingly, the conclusion was justified that passenger ships even in the so-called war zone had nothing more to fear.

Consequently the announcement of the torpedoing of a passenger vessel surprises us all the more. Either there was a clear violation of the promise given by the German Government—and that naturally would mean the end of all the negotiations regarding the U-boat controversy between Washington and Berlin, which are near a happy conclusion, or the steamer was, under the rules of international law, not to be regarded as a harmless passenger vessel, but as a warship.

And, according to a Consular dispatch received in Washington, the last supposition is correct, as, according to this message, the steamer, despite the fact that the line had recklessly taken passengers on board, was armed.

Is it not true in that Washington at least warned American citizens of the dangers that threaten them on board armed British "passenger" steamers?

No Concern to America.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 5.—The Wachter und Anzeiger says:

"Even according to cable reports, the Hesperian had British Canadian soldiers and a mounted gun aboard, thereby becoming an army transport. If the soldiers were wounded ones the Hesperian should have flown the Red Cross flag. Dispatches do not mention that this was the case. So Germany seems to have been well within her rights as a belligerent, and, since no American lives were lost, it is a matter between the belligerents alone, which does not concern America at all.

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Absolutely Removes Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists.
Contains no harmful or deleterious substance.

VIEWS OF THE PRESS ON HESPERIAN CASE

General Inclination to Await Explanations of German Officer's Course.

SOME CALL PLEDGE BROKEN

Disavowals Expected, With Prompt Punishment of the Submarine's Commander.

The newspapers of New York City comment editorially this morning on the sinking of the Hesperian as follows:

Asks Suspension of Judgment.

From The World.

Last Wednesday Ambassador von Bernstorff gave the American Government solemn assurance that Atlantic liners making no effort to escape and offering no resistance would not be torpedoed by German submarines without warning or without providing for the safety of noncombatants.

Yesterday the steamship Hesperian, bound from Liverpool to Montreal, was the victim of an explosion from without, the assumption being that she was attacked by a German submarine. By good fortune a heavy loss of life was averted and the ship will probably be saved.

No evidence yet at hand precludes the possibility that the Hesperian was struck by a floating mine in the darkness instead of by a torpedo. Until this question is settled authoritatively for our Government by its own agents, there must be grave anxiety in Washington. For if a German submarine did in fact attack the Hesperian without warning, a very serious situation will have been created in the relations of Germany with this country.

Obviously it may be said in excuse that not all of the commanders of German submarines are yet acquainted with the recent decision of their Government to observe the laws of nations and the dictates of humanity.

It is necessary to suspend judgment and await full information. An attack without warning would have been in keeping with the policy which Germany abandoned at our behest with so much professed reluctance. Let us hope that the whole truth will throw a more favorable light upon the situation.

Germany Must Make Disavowal.

From The New York Tribune.

Germany has disavowed the action of the officer who destroyed the Arabic. She is bound to disavow the action of the officer who torpedoed the Hesperian, unless later facts put a new face on the incident. It is in these cases primarily a duty of the German authorities to demonstrate their good faith by disciplining agents who fail to carry out instructions. So long as we accept the assurances of Count von Bernstorff at their face value (and there is no good reason for questioning their sincerity or validity) we must regard individual deviations from the new submarine policy less as offenses against us than as offenses by its own servants against the dignity, authority, and good name of the German Government.

Berlin has even more reason than Washington has for moving to end this sorry exhibition of perversity and inefficiency in the execution of a program to which Germany has solemnly pledged her word. Blunders like the sinking of the Arabic and the Hesperian are a humiliating reflection on Germany's administrative competency, even if they cannot be held to sully her international good faith.

Impresses Need of Preparedness.

From The New York Herald.

It would seem that the topedoing of the Hesperian of the Allan Steamship Line leaves the German Ambassador where he must do one of three things—disavow the Government which he represents, show that the Hesperian torpedoed herself, or prove that she was a war transport. His word that no more "liners" would be torpedoed without warning and measures taken for safety of passengers and crew unless they tried to escape or resisted lies on the desk of the Secretary of State at Washington. Was the Hesperian "warned"? The hope that she was is none the less sincere because built on uncertain ground. If she was truly a transport, then we will have little to say. If she mounted a four-inch gun aft we will have nothing to say.

But it brings home to the President and every citizen the great question of preparedness. This country is not to have any sense of security until this war is over. If it have security when it is over, it will only be because in the interim it has placed the army and navy in a state of readiness. The necessity for preparedness increases each day.

PHILADELPHIA.

Some Questions for Germany.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

What explanation does the Ambassador propose to make? What apology does the German Government propose to offer for this latest outrage? It does not appear that the commander of the Hesperian had even the opportunity to escape, much less to offer resistance.

The Hesperian was some hundred miles southeast of Fastnet when she was torpedoed, and probably at least half that distance from the nearest land. What assurance of safety was there for her passengers in small boats, especially after dark? Is this regarded even in the perverted logic of Berlin as not jeopardizing their lives? In what way, judging by the latest exhibition of "frightfulness," has Germany modified her methods of submarine warfare? Where is the great diplomatic triumph of the Administration that was celebrated so jubilantly a few days ago?

BALTIMORE.

Germany Has Broken Her Promise.

From The Baltimore American.

Germany has broken every phrase of her promise less than a week after it was made. It will be useless for her to throw the blame on the submarine's commander. He knew what he was doing, knew that even if he sent the liner and every soul on board to the bottom of the sea he would be commended, not condemned by his Kaiser.

Are Germany's promises made only to be broken? Was von Bernstorff's message to this Government but another scrap of paper? England so declared when that promise was given, and it looks as if England was right. The theory advanced that this particular submarine commander had not received notice of Germany's promise, even if it be true, does not absolve that nation or render it any the less responsible for this crime, this new attempt at wholesale murder on the seas.

An Explanation Demanded.

From The Baltimore Sun.

In the face of the formal and explicit assurance offered our State Department only a few days ago, it is not to be assumed that the Hesperian was attacked in deliberate violation of the pledge given by the German Ambassador at the direction of his Government. Our Government will await the explanation of this incident with the same calmness and self-restraint with which it has dealt with previous ones, but we are entitled to an explanation, and a prompt explanation. We have a right to know where we stand, and where the German Government stands.

We do not believe for a moment that it is willfully playing with us. If the Hesperian was torpedoed without warning, the German Government owes it to its own sense of self-respect and to its plighted word to disavow the act, to punish the perpetrator, and to make amends to us, if any Americans were among those injured.

CLEVELAND.

Calls Torpedoing Justified.

From The Cleveland Leader.

The big rifle mounted on the deck of the British steamship Hesperian torpedoed off the south coast of Ireland by a German submarine makes anything in the nature of a Hesperian case impossible. Even if the dusk might have prevented the commander of the submarine from seeing the gun at the stern of the Canadian, he doubtless knew that the ship had long been armed. It was enough to make sure of the Hesperian's identity.

But the Hesperian was armed, and that fact justified the course taken by the German submarine. If he had attempted to make any examination of the British steamer or to warn those or board to take to the boats his own vessel might have been sunk by a single shell. He had to strike without notice exactly as if his target had been a battleship. So there can be no Hesperian case between the United States and Germany. It is an interesting but not dangerous incident of the war.

BURLINGTON.

Calls Hesperian War Vessel.

From The Burlington Free Press.

The latest advices concerning the sinking of the Allan liner Hesperian by a German submarine are to the effect that she carried a stern gun, mounted and fully visible. Any craft which carries a mounted gun is to all intents and purposes a war vessel, and can no longer claim the protection vouchsafed by international law—and the usage of civilized nations in war to merchant ships as such. The Hesperian was also proceeding under convoy, a fact which also changed her status.

RICHMOND.

Asks for Germany's Meaning.

From The Richmond-Times Dispatch.

The Hesperian was torpedoed without warning, and had it not been for the presence of a fleet of rescue ships, the 850 passengers would have gone the way of the unfortunate passengers of the Lusitania. As it was, according to reports, all were saved. That they were saved is not to the credit of the pirates who attacked them without warning.

Does this mean that Germany intends to renew and pursue its campaign of frightfulness? Does this mean that all this talk of peace was mere byplay for popularity among the neutral nations? Whether so or not, it is certain that the efforts for peace have been unavailing, at least for an early peace. Germany cannot now expect less than a fight to the finish.

RALEIGH.

Should Withhold Judgment

From The News and Observer.

The pledge of Count Bernstorff to the United States on behalf of Germany was so explicit, so clear, so void of vague phrasing, that it is inconceivable that the torpedoing of the liner Hesperian occurred without warning and as a deliberate violation of the word of Germany. If Germany elects to make pledges only to break them, then an end of the friendly relations of this country with that Government has been reached.

Until this latest matter of the sinking of the Hesperian is fully known opinion concerning it should be held in abeyance.

SAVANNAH.

Demands a Disavowal.

From The Savannah Morning News.

The German Government will have to promptly disavow a purpose to torpedo the Hesperian and take steps at once to punish the commander of the submarine that fired the torpedo if it wishes to appear before the world as acting in good faith in the recent announcement to our Government that it would not torpedo liners without warning.

It may make the point that the Hesperian carried a mounted rifle gun, but it does not appear that she attempted to resist or escape. It isn't reasonable that the German Government acted in bad faith. The submarine commander must have disobeyed orders, but the need of a prompt explanation from the German Government is imperative.

CHATTANOOGA.

Three Points at Issue.

From The Chattanooga Times.

The plain purpose was to sink the steamer and allow no escape for passengers and crew. One of three propositions must stand, for the present at least, as explanation of the conduct of the commander of the submarine: The first of these is suggested as most in keeping with purpose to accord full faith to the promises which have been made by the German Government to the authorities in Washington. It is the possibility that the commander of the submarine had received no notification of the changed attitude of the German Government in regard to the methods of conducting submarine warfare.

A second is that our authorities may have misunderstood the meaning of the latest message purporting to state the German purposes. And the third—so monstrous as to be out of the probabilities—is the intimation that no faith is to be placed in German promises.

SPRINGFIELD.

Not Liable to Wreck Relations.

From The Springfield Republican.

As against submarines a single mounted gun of 4.7-inch calibre, such as the Hesperian is reported to have carried, might be a formidable adversary in an open fight on the surface of the water.

It is now beyond the power of our Government to take an uncompromising position against submarine attacks without warning on merchant ships armed only to that extent, in view of its informal agreement with the British Government last Autumn; and one is bound to say also that the United States in this respect occupies today a desirable as well as a fortunate position.

The torpedoing of the Hesperian, judged by the information at hand, is not liable to wreck the relations between the United States and Germany, which have been so very notably improved within the last week.

OMAHA.

Sees Another Serious Strain.

From The Omaha Bee.

The torpedoing of the Hesperian, carrying passengers on a westbound trip, right on the heels of the Kaiser's solemn assurance that the submarine warfare would be changed to meet our demands, puts another serious strain on our relations with Germany. Here, again, however, as in the case of the Arabic, we must have all the facts before we act.

FRENCH VIEW OF CONCESSIONS.

Germany Merely Paving Way for Excuses, Says the Temps.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—Discussing German-American relations, the Temps says: "The insignificance of the German concessions is now apparent. The sole renunciation concerns liners, which submarine commanders can always allege attempted to escape, and thus excuse the torpedoing. The Germans still maintain the right to sink merchantmen without warning."

The Temps expresses the general French view, that the concessions are purely formal and constitute a clumsy attempt to escape an awkward situation.

"There will be no real abandonment of the piracy until von Tirpitz's retirement is confirmed and a new policy is adopted," the Temps adds.

LAUD WILSON'S STAND.

Kentucky Germans Pleased with His Diplomatic Attitude.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 5.—The German-American Alliance of Kentucky, in annual session here today, adopted a resolution deploring previous dissensions between the United States and Germany, expressing satisfaction with reports that the two countries had effected an understanding and recording "with gratifying pleasure" President Wilson's attitude in having averted serious consequences.

The alliance, which has 25,000 members, also "renewed without restriction" adherence to the State and Federal Constitutions.

"We record with gratifying pleasure the highly creditable attitude of the President of the United States in resisting so manfully and honorably the violent attacks of newspapers clamoring for war and the blustering chatter of speakers," the resolution read in part.

HESPERIAN DIVIDES CHICAGO CONVENTION

Mingled Cheers and Hisses by "Friends of Peace" Greet News of Torpedoing.

PRO-GERMANS SILENCED

Cries of "Shame" Drown Applause at Latest Submarine Exploit—Preacher Attacks American Press.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—Announcement of the torpedoing of the liner Hesperian was applauded and hissed, President Wilson was attacked, the so-called pro-English press in the United States was accused of trying to embroil the nation in the war, and the steel and money interests were bitterly denounced for the same reason at the opening meeting of the National Convention of the "Friends of Peace" at Medinah Temple this afternoon.

There were about 2,000 persons there, and nearly two-thirds of them were accredited delegates. Most of them live in Chicago.

Just before the meeting adjourned Henry Weismann of New York, Chairman of the General Committee, arose and said he had just been handed an Associated Press dispatch which verified his suspicions that newspaper reports that the United States Government had won a great diplomatic victory in the controversy with Germany over the sinking of transatlantic passenger boats were not true. He read a brief dispatch telling of the torpedoing of the Hesperian and saying 600 persons were lost.

There was a scattering of applause over the house and even on the platform and a few cheers. But before a demonstration could get under way the German enthusiasts were silenced by a wave of hisses and cries of "Shame, shame!"

Weismann Fears New "Hysteria."

Mr. Weismann waited a moment and continued:

"If this is true, what of the stories we have read of the supposed agreement between the German and American Governments on the conduct of submarine warfare? When they were published I had serious doubt of these stories of the final success of the policies of President Wilson. Now I know they were untrue.

"If the Hesperian has been torpedoed serious conditions confront us. The danger is greater, and a new hysteria may arise. The Friends of Peace must make greater efforts."

Just as the Rev. G. G. Berkemeier of the Wartburg Farm School of Mount Vernon, N. Y., had asked the audience to rise and repeat the Lord's Prayer, P. M. O'Donnell hurried to the speaker's stand and raised his hand for silence.

"Not a soul was lost in the torpedoing of the Hesperian, and Germany has kept faith with the United States," he said.

This announcement was received with prolonged applause and cheering.

Mr. O'Donnell did not know at the time that the dispatches reported the Hesperian had been torpedoed without warning.

John Brisben Walker, Permanent Chairman of the convention, after speaking of the suffering the war is causing in Europe, said:

"Until the problem of war is solved civilization stands in the balance. There is only one real problem in the world today—the abolition of war—and the only solution to it is the doing away with militarism in every form.

"One reason why this problem is to be solved now is the entry of women in political life. It is her vote which will free the world of militarism."

Calls Whole World War Mad.

The Rev. Mr. Berkemeier said: "The whole world seems to have gone war mad. The Christian nations of Europe are fighting the world's most horrible war, and in our own country we hear people clamoring for war. The influential newspapers of the United States are inciting the people to war.

"After the war is over and the facts instead of the fancies we now receive, come over, we will find that a handful of unscrupulous men like Grey and Asquith and Delcassé, and Poincaré made this war against the wish and will of the millions. We ought to hiss and hurl such demons into the abyss of hell.

"We have a few here also who are working for war. The money power and the press are trying to hurl us into war. Sherman said 'War is hell.' I say: 'To hell with war.'"

The Rev. Philip Vollmer of Dayton, Ohio, said:

"Our immediate object is to bring pressure where necessary to keep America out of the war. Our remote object is to establish firmer basis for permanent peace. It is the right and duty of the American people to speak on the subject. It is un-American to say, as the newspapers constantly do, let the President do it and we will stand back of him. Our Representatives and Senators should know what we think. Sometimes I think the Administration in the East mistakes the voice of the jingo papers for the voice of the American people. There is no city and no State where you can find a majority for war."

Mr. Walker presided at tonight's meeting and spoke briefly.

Committee to Ignore Embargo.

Notwithstanding additional addresses tonight condemning shipments of munitions to the countries at war, it was indicated that the Resolutions Committee, which will report tomorrow morning, would ignore the subject of an embargo and confine itself solely to a declaration against the growth of the military spirit in this country. It will declare for keeping the United States out of the European war, it was said, and urge steps to bring about peace in Europe at once.

The action of the Resolutions Committee was forecast at tonight's session after Rev. Theodore B. Roth of Greenville, Penn., and Rev. F. P. Wilhelm of Kingston, N. Y., had delivered impassioned appeals for an embargo. Henry Weismann, Chaiman of the Resolutions Committee, then said that the Friends of Peace Society was organized to keep the United States away from war and help bring peace in Europe, at the same time bringing about a true neutrality on the part of America.

"However," he continued, "we must give little to those slanderers who would have us appear as the agents of the German Empire. To make all Americans believe in us, we must not set one side against another. We must not interfere with the processes of the great American melting pot.

"We must be moderate."

VIOLENT CANNONADING IN ARGONNE FOREST

Artillery Actions the Feature of Fighting Along the Western Battle Line.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—Cannonading at many points on the western front—most violent in the Argonne—reinforced in some cases by the use of mines and French mortars, is recorded in today's official reports. The French assert that they silenced several German batteries in the fighting of last night.

Tonight's communication from the French War Office says:

Activity everywhere was marked by artillery actions—around Neuville and Roclincourt, in the region of Roye and on the Champagne front, between Auberive and Souain.

In the Argonne a very violent artillery duel occurred. A somewhat spirited cannonade is likewise reported in the forest of Aprémont and to the north of Flirey.

The text of the French afternoon statement follows:

There was violent cannonading at 10 o'clock last night to the south of Arras, in the region of Wailly.

Mine fighting was particularly active on the border of the Somme and in the neighborhood of Frise.

Reciprocal actions with artillery and trench mortars occurred in the sectors of Quennevières, Vic, and Nouvron. Our batteries silenced those of the enemy at several points. The bombardment in Champagne to the north of the camp of Chalons was quite intense.

In the Vosges the intervention of our artillery put a stop to a German fusillade in front of our positions at Linge.

Berlin simply reports the situation on the western front "unchanged."

CANADA IS BUILDING GIANT WAR PLANES

The Canada, First of New Squadron, Spreads Wings 102 Feet Across.

CARRIES BOMBS AND GUN

Nearly 100 Miles an Hour Developed —Bigger Than "America," of Which Type 100 Are Building.

The first of a fleet of giant aeroplanes being built in Canada for the British Government received its unofficial tryout last Friday at the flying grounds in Toronto and proved to be an unqualified success, according to a letter received by THE TIMES yesterday.

This airship is larger than any ever before built. It is called "The Canada," and is fitted with a number of new devices. It carries the latest developments in control and is so arranged that absolute accuracy is obtained in bomb-dropping.

"The first flights of 'The Canada' were everything that could be desired," the letter says. "Tony Jannus was the pilot and went up for a short flight and then came down and the machine was thoroughly gone over, while the motors were left running. Then on the second flight, he took up a passenger and they made a more extended trip. Everything worked beautifully. The two 160 horse power Curtiss standard motors never missed a shot, and speed of nearly 100 miles an hour was developed. All the attachments worked perfectly.

"'The Canada' is of the type of 'The America,' which was built before the war to make the trip across the ocean, but is much larger. Its wings are 102 feet across, and it is built to carry more than 2,000 pounds. This will allow a heavy calibre rapid fire gun to be carried and a large quantity of bombs.

"The new developments are the most wonderful things about it. The Sperry stabilizer is used and by a new arrangement a telescope is fitted to it so that the pilot always knows his exact vertical. That is, he always knows the angle his machine has with the horizontal. This, with other fittings, the nature of which cannot be explained, as they were developed by the makers, allows the pilot merely to pull a lever to drop bombs on any specified object. This will eliminate the wasteful method of bomb dropping hitherto employed and will make these new aeroplanes the most deadly weapon that the war has yet developed.

"The new machine allows the pilot to know exactly what effect his speed and the wind will have on the falling bomb, and makes their destinve power a certainty instead of a hit-and-miss proposition, as it has been to date.

"The Canada was built by the Curtiss Aeroplane Company at their workshops in Toronto, and will cost about $40,000. The sister ships or other aeroplanes of the same model, will all be standardized with it, and everything has been planned so that the British Government will have several squadrons of these giant machines all of exactly the same model and with all their parts interchangeable.

"The Curtiss company has orders for 100 of the same model as the America, which is still in use. It is acting as a convoy for troop ships and other vessels. With its large calibre machine gun, it has proved a formidable foe to submarines, and is said to have destroyed three to date. Flying, while on scout duty about 5,000 feet above the Channel or the Irish Sea, the pilot can see twenty miles in every direction, and at a speed of more than 65 miles an hour can catch anything that looks suspicious. In England they say a gun-carrying airplane with five destroyers or cruisers, and their use is strongly advocated, because they release the fleet units for battle use.

"At the training school of the Curtiss Company in Toronto seventy-five men are always being trained for the British aviation corps. Thirty-five have already joined the colors, and several are leaving each week. There is activity such as was never seen before at the flying field. At least six aeroplanes are always in the air. The men are being trained on machines that average 85 miles an hour. When they have finished their course they are ready to take part in the war work, and those who have been on active service have been highly commended.

"In addition to the other types of machines ordered, the Curtiss Company has an order for 400 of what is known in the British service as Model R. This is a fast reconnoitring or scout machine, and a number are being shipped every week. Many of these are being made in Buffalo.

"The final or Government test of the Canada will take place on Tuesday at the flying field in Toronto. Antony Jannus will take the machine out, and a number of the aviators about to leave for England will take turns in flying with him. Several will accompany the giant on its trip abroad, and from now on a selected corps of aviators will be trained at the Curtiss school in the handling of these machines.

"There is talk about fitting some of them so that they can carry men instead of explosives. It would be quite possible for a dozen men to be carried, and in the near future tests will be made in the handling of the machines with soldiers on board.

"When the official tests are over I will let you know, if possible, how the machine acted, as it will be of interest to everybody, these being the greatest that have ever been built."

ITALIANS ADVANCING IN THE TRENTINO

Force Austrians Back With Loss in Several Engagements, Capturing Supplies.

ROME, Sept. 5, (via Paris.)—The War Office tonight made public the following statement received from the Italian General Headquarters, under date of Sept. 5:

Engagements have occurred between small detachments on the ridge of Redval, in the valley of Strino (Noce), between Serravalle and Marco, in the valley of the Adige and in the environs of Cima Costa. Everywhere the enemy was obliged to fall back with losses. On the Redval ridge our troops destroyed intrenchments and captured quantities of ammunition and other materials which had been abandoned by the enemy.

On the Carso front we advanced our setting fire to a scaffolding the enemy was erecting, to repair the cupolas on Fort Dossa Somme on the Folgaria plateau.

On the aCrso front we advanced our line at several points and have occupied several enemy trenches. Our progress has been notable, particularly in the Doberdo sector, south of the road leading to Doberdo.

An operation begun Sept. 2 in the Sei Busi zone enabled us to take 150 rifles, several thousand cartridges and other war material.

The enemy in the past few days has thrown into our lines a quantity of small handbills, inviting our troops to desert and containing the most clumsily invented war reports.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 6.—A Turin dispatch to The Daily Chronicle says:

"Sesis Pass, near the famous Hell Valley, or Val d'Inferno, the only pass in the Carnic Alps sector to which the Austrians succeeded in clinging, has been finally wrenched from their grasp in a glorious combined assault from many points. This has left the Alpini masters of the entire ranges of Mounts Cladenis and Avanza.

"The scene of the fighting lies at an altitude of 7,000 feet. Every peak of these mountain tops was stubbornly defended, small enemy groups being strongly intrenched. The task of dislodging them utterly has cost a week's persistent strife.

"Though Monte Groce Pass is situated 3,250 feet lower and has the advantage of a fine carriage road, Sesis Pass was much more highly prized by the Austrians on account of its infinitely greater strategic value; for, besides penetrating some two miles of Italian territory, it connects the Viave Valley with the Zeglia Valley and is the point where the two largest Venetian rivers diverge."

VIENNA, Sept. 5.—The official bulletin tonight had this to say of operations in the Italian theatre:

"On the plateau of Doberdo yesterday the Italians developed increased, but completely unsuccessful, activity. After a severe bombardment by artillery of all calibres, they attempted several attacks in the forenoon along the road west of San Martino, all of which were repulsed.

Our artillery worked destructively among the retreating enemy. Toward evening the gun fire increased in violence and was again followed by isolated infantry attacks, which failed with heavy losses.

In south Tyrol two enemy companies which attacked our posts were defeated.



'GOD BLESS FRANCE,' WATTERSON PRAYER

Pays Homage to Lafayette and Would Have America Fight for Sister Republic.

Colonel Henry Watterson, editor of The Louisville Courier-Journal, in a letter to the Lafayette Fund, which celebrates at the Hotel Vanderbilt today the one hundred and fifty-eighth anniversary of Lafayette's birth, declares America owes Lafayette and all Frenchmen after him such a debt that this country should under no circumstances allow France to be conquered. The fund invited various prominent men to its meeting today, and many have written in appreciation of Lafayette. Colonel Watterson said in part:

"The true American hates no country and no people; he loves only his own. But next after Washington he must revere Lafayette, the Frenchman. It was Lafayette who came to our rescue and brought France with him, who established comradeship, and now, God bless France, we may, if need be, repay the debt. Under no circumstance, against no plea of interest, no matter what the argument or the cost, the present generation of Americans cannot with either honor, or safety, or reason allow the people of France to be driven to the wall; permit the French Republic to go down. Rather than that we should not hesitate to tackle Germany, even if it meant the driving of every German reservist in the land back to his own country where he belongs, and should as a brave, honest, and loyal man have gone a year ago.

"Let every laboring man today, whatever his calling, salute the memory of Lafayette. And are we not all laboring men? Do not each of us love liberty? Let those that do not hide their heads in shame. So, up with the tricolor! Let it be folded warm in the embrace of the Stars and Stripes. Sound the bold anthem! Be it the 'Marseillaise' commercialized 'The Star-Spangled Banner.' And now, as ever and always, to hell with the Hapsbergs and Hohenzollerns!"

Myron T. Herrick, former Ambassador to France, sent his best wishes to the Lafayette Fund.

"Americans now have an opportunity to show their appreciation of Lafayette's heroic service by their assistance to his country in her time of stress," he writes. "Lafayette and his compatriots laid this country under a debt of gratitude we can never hope entirely to repay.

William D. Gutherie of 44 Wall Street said in part: "The service rendered to us by France and Lafayette at the time of our struggle for independence was invaluable and unselfish, and we Americans have never adequately recognized or repaid that great debt. Indeed, we have not even attempted to reimburse the millions expended by France in liberating us.

"Lafayette, who was to become the lifelong friend of Washington and Franklin, was the very incarnation of that French spirit of sympathy and enthusiasm for liberty, and your committee has been singularly happy and poetic in taking his name as the source of inspiration for your aid to France now in her hour of awful trial.

DUMBA ADMITS PLOT TO CRIPPLE PLANTS

Continued from Page 1.

lous occupation to their attention. But this has been difficult. In some of the great steel plants of Pennsylvania these uneducated men of my country are nothing more or less than slaves. They are even being worked twelve hours a day, and herded in stockades. It is difficult to get at these workers except en masse, and a peaceful walkout of these workingmen would be of the greatest advantage to my Government, as well as an indemnity to themselves.

"It is my duty as the representative of Austria-Hungary to make known these facts to the Imperial Government, and in so doing I am performing a service for which I was sent to this country. The dispatches or letters carried by Archibald contained nothing more than a proposal that we attempt to call out the workmen of our own country from these steel and munition works and provide for them other employment. To do so money would be necessary and a labor employment bureau would have to be organized. This is one of the things I shall bring before the Secretary of Labor in Washington this week. This seems to me to be a legitimate and entirely satisfactory means of preventing the making and shipping of war materials to our enemies.

Promises Would Be Necessary.

"My letter which Mr. Archibald carried does not contradict anything that Count von Bernstorff has said, for his people and the great bulk of those who make up our Austro-Hungarian races are entirely different types. The greater part of German workmen of all ranks are educated. They read and discuss matters and can be easily reached. Not so with the many races and the great ignorant mass of our peoples. Promises of better wages and easier employment must be made, and their position in aiding the enemy must be brought home to them. Where there are a hundred German-born men working in the factories there are thousands of Austrians. Remedies for reaching these races must differ, and there is no conspiracy in an open attempt to call out the Austrian citizens at Bethlehem or elsewhere. Such a proposal as this was the letter of which it is said, a photographic copy was made and its contents cabled to the State Department at Washington. It is to prevent the letter from being censored or garbled that I shall ask Secretary Lansing for an opportunity to explain."

Dr. Dumba denies that Hungarians were to be sent into the munition and steel works to embarrass their output; on the contrary, he asserte, the great bulk of the men now employed at the Bethlehem Steel works and elsewhere in steel construction plants were Hungarians or members of other races of Austria-Hungary. It was of the number of such men employed in various works and of their race that Archibald carried a document prepared by the editor of a New York Hungarian newspaper.

"Nothing is safe from these English spies," Dr. Dumba said, with reference to Archibald's being searched at Falmouth. "I am surrounded by spies in New York. They even send their spies up to Lenox."

Dr. Dumba did not seem irritated or annoyed. He appeared like a man sure of his ground, and talked without the least hesitation. The point the Ambassador emphasized was that he was the diplomatic representative of the Austro-Hungarians in America, and that it was a proper function for him to attempt to save these peoples from committing a crime against their own country. He said it was perfectly legitimate to call out these men, if necessary, as they would be indicted as conspirators against their own country should they continue to work on contracts intended for the use of the enemy. He repeated that it was one of his duties to bring this point of view before all Austro-Hungarians.

ACTION ON DUMBA'S OFFENSE IN DOUBT

Ambassador May Be Sent Away for Meddling, but Situation is Delicate and Peculiar.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Profound reticence on the part of the few Government officials who are in Washington has not served to conceal the seriousness of the situation created by the discovery that letters which James F. J. Archibald, an American writer, was carrying to Germany and Austria, and which were taken from him on his arrival in England, contained an autograph communication to Count Burian, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Austria-Hungary, from Dr. Constantin Theodor Dumba, the Ambassador of Austria-Hungary to the United States, that proposed a plan to "disorganize and hold up for months, if not entirely prevent, the manufacture of munitions in Bethlehem and the Middle West, which, in the opinion of the German Military Attaché, is of great importance and amply outweighs the expenditure of money involved."

"We have not taken up that matter for consideration—yet," was the only statement obtained here that could be regarded as in any way authoritative. Officials indicated that the texts of the documents taken from Archibald by the British authorities had not been received by cable from the American Embassy in London, although it was understood that copies of them had been furnished Ambassador Page for the information of this Government. It was apparent that officials did not want to discuss the matter in the realization that it involved a serious and embarrassing incident in the relations between the United States and the Governments of the Teutonic allies.

It may be said, however, that opinion in Washington is very general that the Government of Austria-Hungary may be asked by the United States to recall Ambassador Dumba, and that similar action may be taken with respect to Captain Franz von Papen, the Military Attaché of the German Embassy. Ambassador Dumba said today at Lenox, Mass., where he had established his Embassy for the Summer, that he had written the letter to Count Burian, taken from Archibald, but that the plan mentioned was nothing more than a very open and proper method of informing Austro-Hungarians employed in munitions plants that they were doing work unfriendly to the Fatherland.

The plan, the Ambassador was quoted as saying, was to call men out of the munitions plants and not to send men into the plants to do damage. In the opinion of well-informed persons here, this explanation does not relieve the Ambassador of responsibility to the Government of the United States, whose official guest he is. His own admission shows, it is pointed out, that he has been guilty of proposing a scheme that contemplates a direct interference with the domestic affairs of this country. Such interference on the part of a diplomatic representative of a foreign Government never has been tolerated by the United States any more than it would be tolerated by the Government of Austria-Hungary if the case were reversed.

Would Go if Times Were Normal.

There seems to be no difference of opinion here as to what the action of the Government would be in Dr. Dumba's case if normal relations existed between the United States and Austria-Hungary. Dr. Dumba, it is conceded, would receive his passports or this Government would be asked to recall him if the status of the two Governments was similar to that which prevailed prior to the outbreak of the great European struggle. He would be charged with having attempted an unwarrantable interference in the domestic affairs of the country to which he was accredited. Governments are not disposed to overlook offenses of that character. A case in point was that of Lord Sackville, the British Minister to the United States, who, in the Presidential campaign of 1888, advised former British subjects who had become naturalized American citizens to vote for Grover Cleveland for President. By Mr. Cleveland's direction, Secretary Bayard handed the British Minister his passports. In that instance the interference was with domestic politics; in the Dumba case the interference is with domestic industry.

But to what extent the Administration may be influenced to show consideration for Dr. Dumba by the fact that the relations between the United States and the Teutonic allies are rather delicate on account of the conduct of the German submarine warfare and the shipment of munitions of war from this country to ports of enemies of the Germanic partners, is something that officials are not willing to discuss. President Wilson and his advisers have done everything within their power to avoid a clash with Germany and Austria, and it has been clear that they were willing to prevent a break in relations as long as they consistently could do so with proper regard for the honor and dignity of the American nation. It is impossible to say tonight whether they will find an obstacle to action in the desire on their part to avoid friction with either Germany or Austria when they come to take up the offense against this Government of which Dr. Dumba is accused.

The alleged discourtesy of the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador is regarded here as having been aggravated by the fact that this Government recently sent a diplomatic communication to Dr. Dumba's Government, in which the principle was laid down that there was no violation of neutrality in the exportation of arms and ammunition from this country to Great Britain and to other enemies of Austria and Germany. This communication put President Wilson and Secretary Lansing squarely on record as refusing to be influenced by the propaganda among pro-Germans in the United States to induce the Government to place an embargo on such exports. Austria-Hungary was told for the benefit of herself and Germany that if the rule were adopted that neutral nations should not ship war supplies to belligerents, every nation would be obliged to turn itself into an armed camp at all times in the realization that it must maintain large armies and keep on hand great stores of arms and ammunition for its own protection in the event of hostilities.

American Policy Disregarded.

This note, which was signed by Secretary Lansing and represented the views of President Wilson, was intended to be the last word in the controversy over the munitions export business. It was held, in effect, by this Government that an American manufacturer of war munitions had as much right to engage in trade with belligerents as had the manufacturer of goods not necessary to the conduct of a war. The note was sent in response to a polite protest from the Vienna Government, which contended that, while the export of munitions was not expressly forbidden, the output of the United States had been so increased since the outbreak of the European war that the status of the United States as a neutral nation was impaired. Austria-Hungary suggested that a provision of one of The Hague treaties appeared to make it necessary for the United States to place an embargo on munition shipments, but this point was answered by the assertion that it was for the neutral country and not for a belligerent to determine whether it was to the interest of the neutral to stop munitions exports.

In some quarters here there is a disposition to find aggravation in the action of Dr. Dumba in proposing a plan to his Government for holding up American munitions manufacture almost immediately after this Government had informed Austria-Hungary that it would not place an embargo on munitions exports. Dr. Dumba's letter was dated Aug. 20. The note of the United States was sent to Vienna on Aug. 12 and was published on Aug. 16. It was suggested tonight that the President and the Secretary of State might consider the Dumba letter as showing an intention to overcome the policy laid down in the American communication, and for that reason be disposed to take serious offense over what he had done.

Nothing was said here tonight to indicate that the Administration would insist upon an immediate explanation from Dr. Dumba or the Government which he represents. Dr. Dumba is expected in Washington tomorrow or Tuesday and, following practice, the State Department will give him an opportunity to explain what he meant when he urged his chief in Vienna to adopt a plan "to disorganize and hold up for months, if not entirely prevent, the manufacture of munitions in Bethlehem and the Middle West."

May Involve von Papen.

The letter of Captain von Papen to his wife, which was among the documents taken from Archibald by the British authorities, is construed in some quarters as showing a direct connection between Captain von Papen and the pro-German propaganda in this country conducted by Dr. Heinrich Albert, German Privy Councilor. In this letter Captain von Papen said that the published reply of Dr. Albert to the charges that he had been guilty of offenses against the United States in the conduct of his campaign had been written with Captain von Papen's assistance.

"I send you also," wrote the German Military Attache, "the reply of Albert, in order that you may see how we protect ourselves. This we compounded last night in collaboration."

At the time of the publication of the documents showing the activity of Privy Councilor Albert in conducting his pro-German campaign in the United States it was the understanding in Washington that this Government felt that it would not take cognizance of the publication because there was nothing in the documents published that directly implicated any member of the German Embassy in efforts to embarrass the Government. Captain von Papen's letter to his wife indicates, however, that he was associated with Dr. Albert in conducting the propaganda. To what extent this disclosure will influence the President and the Secretary of State in considering whether action shall be taken with reference to the Military Attaché of the German Embassy is something that cannot be foretold. The impression was gathered tonight that officials would keep their minds open until they had all the facts before them.

Friends of Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, have declared that he was opposed to the pro-German propaganda that Dr. Albert was conducting. It was said that he had no sympathy with such methods. One of the documents taken from Archibald was a copy of a statement which had been made by Count von Bernstorff to Secretary Lansing, with reference to the published correspondence showing the manner in which Dr. Albert conducted his propaganda. This copy was being taken by Archibald for delivery in Berlin. So far as can be ascertained tonight this action of the German Ambassador is not regarded as constituting any offense of which the United States would be inclined to take notice.

There is talk here that the State Department may cancel the passport issued to Archibald as an American citizen to enable him to pass safely in and through the belligerent countries of Europe. No official information on this point is obtainable. As an American citizen, bearing a passport of his Government, he went beyond his privileges in carrying to a belligerent country documents containing military information, according to one view here.

AWAITING DUMBA LETTER.

Actual Document Not Yet Delivered at Our London Embassy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The State Department at Washington has been in possession for some days of all the information as yet available on the subject of the secret papers which were being carried from German and Austro-Hungarian sources in Washington to Berlin and Vienna by James F. J. Archibald, an American newspaper correspondent, and which the British Government confiscated when the vessel on which he was a passenger touched an English port.

While there is good reason to believe that among the papers seized was one from Dr. Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at Washington, which may be regarded by the State Department as embodying a serious breach of diplomatic conventions, it cannot be definitely asserted yet, according to officials here, that Dr. Dumba's letter transgresses the bounds of decorum.

The reports which have been sent so far to the State Department from London are in no sense complete or final, inasmuch as they are based simply on information received. While this information is entirely credible, it is obvious that it must be supported by documentary evidence. The report current in America that this documentary evidence has already been placed at the disposal of the American Embassy here is premature. It is probable that the American Ambassador will be in a position to transmit the alleged incriminating documents to the State Department within twenty-four hours.

There is very good reason to believe that some of the documents confiscated from Archibald may create difficul

KIPLING IN TREE WATCHES GUNFIRE

Pictures Shelling of German Trenches on "Frontier of Civilization."

SEES PATHETIC SERVICE

A Congregation of Women Singing in a Wrecked Cathedral While Guns Are Booming.

FRENCH OFFICERS BITTER

They Speak with Satisfaction of "Eating Up the Barbarians" with Their Shell Fire.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 6.—The Daily Telegraph publishes the first of a series of articles by Rudyard Kipling on his visit to the French front.

Describing an artillery bombardment of a German position which he watched from an observation post in a tree, in company with French officers, Mr. Kipling says:

"Again a big plume rose, and again the lighter shells broke at their appointed distance beyond it. The smoke died away on that stretch of trench, as the foam of a swell dies in the angle of a harbor wall, and broke out afresh half a mile lower down. In its appalling laziness, in its awful deliberation and its quick spasms of wrath, it was more like the work of waves than of men, and our high platform's gentle sway and glide was exactly the motion of a ship drifting with us toward that shore.

"'The same work; always the same work,' the officer said. 'And you could walk from here to the sea or to Switzerland in that ditch—and you'll find the same work going on everywhere. It isn't war.'

"The Eating Up of People."

"'It's better than that,' said another. 'It's the eating up of people. They come and they fill the trenches, and they die, and they send more, and those die. We do the same, of course, but—look!'

"He pointed to the large, deliberate smoke-heads renewing themselves along that yellowed beach.

"'That is the frontier of civilization. They have all civilization against them—those brutes yonder. It's not the local victories of the old wars that we're after; its the barbarian—all the barbarians. Now you've seen the whole thing in little, come and look at our children.'

"The troops we came down to see were at rest in a chain of caves which had begun life as quarries and had been fitted up by the army for its own uses. There were underground corridors and chambers, rotundas and ventilating shafts with a bewildering play of cross lights, so that wherever you looked you saw Goya's pictures of men-at-arms.

"The French officers seem as mother-keen on their men as their men are brother-fond of them. Maybe the possessive form of address—'Mon Général,' 'Mon Capitaine'—helps the idea which our men cloak in other and curter phrases; and those soldiers, like ours, have been welded for months in one furnace. As an officer said: 'Half our orders now need not be given; experience makes us think together.'

"I believe, too, that if the French private has an idea—and they are full of ideas—it reaches his commanding officer quicker than it does with us.

"The overwhelming impression was the brilliant health and vitality of these men and the quality of their breeding. They bore themselves with a swing and rampant delight in life, while their voices, as they talked in the side caverns among the stands of arms, were the controlled voices of civilization.

Caverns Hung with Pictures.

"There were scores of pictures in these galleries—notably in a rock-hewn chapel where the red of the cross on the rough canvas altar-cloth glowed like a ruby.

"Further inside the caves we found a row of little rock-cut kennels, each inhabited by one wise, silent dog. Their duties begin at night with sentinels and listening posts; 'and believe me,' said a proud instructor, 'my fellow here knows the difference between the noise of our shells and the Boche shells.'

"We were looking for a town that lives under shell fire. The regular road to it was reported unhealthy—not that the women and children seemed to care. We took byways of which certain exposed heights and corners were lightly blinded by windbreaks of dried treetops. Here the shell holes were rather thick on the ground, but women and children and old men went on with their work with the cattle and crops, and where a house had been broken by shells the rubbish was collected in a neat pile, and where a room or two still remained usable it was inhabited, and tattered window curtains fluttered as proudly as any flag.

"And the time was when I used to denounce this people because it tried to kill itself beneath my car wheels—the fat old women who crossed roads without warning, and the specially deaf old men who slept in carts on the wrong side of the road! Now I could take off my hat to every single soul of them but that one cannot traverse a whole land bareheaded.

In a Deserted Town.

"The nearer we came to our town the fewer were the people, till at last we halted in a well-built suburb of paved streets, where there was no life at all. The stillness was as terrible as the spread of the quick, busy weeds between the paving stones, and the air smelt of pounded mortar and crushed stone. The sound of a footfall echoed like the drop of a pebble in a well. One-quarter of the place had been shelled nearly level. The facades of the houses stood doorless, roofless and windowless like stage scenery.

"This was near the cathedral, which is always the favorite mark for the heathen. They had gashed and ripped the sides of the cathedral itself so that the birds flew in and out at will. They had smashed holes in the roof, knocked huge cavities out of the buttresses, and pitted and scarred the paved square outside. They were at work, too, that very afternoon, though I do not think the cathedral was their objective for the moment.

"We walked to and fro in the silence of the streets, and beneath whirring wings overhead. Presently a young woman, keeping to the wall, crossed a corner, and an old woman opened a shutter—how it jarred—and spoke to her. The silence closed again, but it seemed to me that I heard the sound of singing—the sort of chant one hears in nightmare cities—of voices crying from underground.

"'Nonsense,' said an officer. 'Who should be singing here?'

"We circled the cathedral again and saw what pavement stones can do against their own city when the shells jerk them upward. But there was singing after all, on the other side of a little door in the flank of the cathedral. We looked in, doubting, and saw at least a hundred folk, mostly women, who knelt before the altar of an unwrecked chapel. We withdrew quietly from that holy ground, and it was not only the eyes of the French officers that filled with tears, then there came an old, old thing with a prayer book in her hand, pattering across the square, evidently late for service.

"'And who are those women?' I asked.

"'Some are caretakers, people who have still little shops here. There 's one quarter where you can buy things. There are many old people, too, who will not go away; they are of the place, you see.'

"'And this bombardment happens?' I said.

"'It happens always. Would you like to look at the railray station? Of course, it has not been so bomparded as the Cathedral.'

"We went through the gross nakedness of streets without people till we reached the railway station, which was very fairly knocked about, but, as my friends said, nothing like as much as the cathedral. Then we had to cross the end of a long street, down which the Boches could see clearly.

"As one glanced up it one perceived how the weeds, to whom men's war is the truce of God, had come back and were well established the whole length of it, watched by the long perspective of open, empty windows."

DAMAGE THE HAMIDIEH.

Russian Torpedo Boats Also Sink Four Turkish Colliers.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 5, (via London.)—The War Office today made public the following official communication concerning the warfare on the Black Sea and in the Caucasus:

On the Black sea our torpedo boats Pronzitelni and Bystryi, under command of Captain Fregatta and Prince Roubletskoy, attacked today near Zunguldak the Turkish criuser Hamidieh and two torpedo boats. There was two hours' fighting, and the damaged enemy ships fled in the direction of the Bosporus, pursued by our destroyers. They left behind four colliers, which were sunk with their cargoes.

A Russian motor boat has captured two Turkish sailing vessels laden with provisions and made prisoners of their armed crews in the region of Melasguerd.

Encounters took place between our scouts and Turkish cavalry near the villages of Alkhisa and Khoulika.

BRITAIN'S BIG FLEET KEYED FOR ACTION

Continued from Page 1.

Turkish twelve 12-inch-gun dreadnought taken over at the outset of the war.

As the torpedo boat destroyer approached the flagship of the Commander in Chief an officer pointed out Vice Admiral Sir John Jellicoe as one of two officers promenading the quarterdeck and carrying a telescope under his arm. From the quarterdeck he can keep his eye on all the gray monsters which form the fighting part of his command, while others of his host of ships are abroad on various errands.

Jellicoe Always Alert.

Quick of movement and of speech, tanned by the year of exposure consequent on constant duty and with only a broad band of gold lace differentiating him from the other officers, Vice Admiral Jellicoe received his guests at the gangway. The Admiral at fifty-seven years is the senior of all the list, which includes Vice Admirals at the age of fourty-four. He is never without that telescope under his arm when he is on deck, and officers say there is nothing which the young officers on watch see that he does not see.

Vice Admiral Jellicoe escorted his guests through the ship, showing them the men at drill. He was most interested in calling attention to the special machine practice of the gun spotters in firing, where the result of each shot was displayed.

"This is the best we have until the German fleet comes out and gives us a chance for the real thing," said the Vice Admiral.

Stepping into a small room where telegraph instruments clicked and a compact wireless aparatus was hidden behind armor, the correspondent saw one instrument which brings word of any submarine having been sighted or of any movement in all the seas around the

The bluejackets are invariably sturdy, long-service men of mature years, who have been kept drilling on the same ship since the war began. Their health is better than in time of peace, because they are kept aboard under a regimen and with sufficient exercise and good food. Misdemeanors of all sorts in the navy have decreased since the war began. One feature of the usual routine only has been changed. Decks are not washed every day, but twice a week, as the daily wash down gave the men less freedom of movement and kept their surroundings too moist.

No Chance for German Fleet.

The aim is to keep the men always in to the maximum of efficiency, officers explained, and not to overtrain them to staleness or permit of any slackness, whether in the turrets, on the bridge, or below decks. There was a significant absence of even the most minute things which would not serve a purpose in battle. Only in the cabin of the Commander in Chief, with numerous sea maps on the wall, did books and pictures suggest other than naked utility of war.

Sir John Jellicoe and all his officers spoke in the same strain about the situation. If the German fleet had any chance of success, they said, it was at the outset of the war. With every month the British fleet had grown stronger and was better organized to meet any possible emergency, they said. Although the submarine has played a more important part than many anticipated, the methods for countering their attacks and destroying them have developed beyond expectations.

Submarines waited outside of harbors, they said, whenever the fleet or any part of it went forth, but they had succeeded in hitting only one vessel, a light cruiser. The grand fleet itself has learned how to care for itself. The hardest part of the war for the navy, the officers said, was in the early days, when the fleet was cotinuously at sea looking for a battle. Now it is secure and ready. It can steam out to action instantly the patrols, which constantly sweep the North Sea, report any sign of the Germans.

SAYS BRITAIN HAS 2,000,000 IN FRANCE

American Physician with Medical Corps Saw Great Defenses to Stop Any Calais Drive.

GAS EFFECTS NOT SO BAD

Most of Those Injured Recover—Very Few Cases of Serious Diseases Among British.

Dr. Sydney Walker, Jr., of the Cook County Hospital, Chicago, who arrived at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday, after serving five months in France as First Lieutenant in the Royal Army Medical Corps, said the British had 2,000,000 troops under arms in France when he left Boulogne, fifteen days ago. Dr. Walker served first at Lillers, six miles west of Bethune, and afterward at Etaples, near Boulogne.

"The British were slow to move at first," he said, "and their army was hampered by its red tape; but now they have 2,000,000 men of all ranks in France, who are better fed, clothed, and equipped than any soldiers I have ever seen.

"The Germans will never capture Calais now," the doctor continued, "because the British have it heavily intrenched for miles and have 1,250,000 troops encamped around the city. In the first line of defense there are eight trenches, then a mile of barbed wire entanglements and another eight trenches, again a mile of barbed wire and eight trenches, and at the rear of that they have 85,000 cavalry who have never had a scratch. As they could not be used in the field, General Sir John French ordered them to be dismounted and do trench work in front of Calais. There are 750,000 more British troops, including a large force of cavalry, who are with the French Army near the Argonne.

"The nerve of the troops is remarkable, and they suffer the greatest pains imaginable without a moan. On account of the intense strain of trench life on the nervous system, every officer and private in the army serving in France has seven days' leave of absence every four months to go home and see his family.

"The soldiers have to become inured to the fighting by degrees. The new men are taken to the trenches at night, after a guard has gone ahead of them to throw the bodies out, and they stay there for three days and nights and are then taken out and kept back for four days. The second time they go on duty for seven days and nights and by this time the men have become hardened to the shrieking of the shells, the noise of the big explosives, and the sight of men falling around them.

Gas Effects Exaggerated.

"I want to say something about the effect of the poisonous gas on the troops," Dr. Walker went on, "because it has been very much exaggerated in the newspaper reports that I have read. Of course, there are a great many deaths among the soldiers who are struck down by the full strength of the gas, but with the cases of the men who are injured by inhaling some of the fumes fully 75 per cent. recover. They suffer chiefly from inflammation of the eyes, nose, and throat, but it is not so painful as it has been described. I have handled hundreds of cases during my stay at Etaples and speak from experience.

"The inoculations against typhoid, typhus, tetanus, dysentery, and other diseases which carried off so many thousands of British soldiers in the Boer war, have reduced the mortality from these causes to a minimum. During four months at Etaples, where we had accommodation for 15,000 wounded in the hospitals, I only heard of four deaths from tetanus, and one from typhoid.

"The stoicism exhibited by the men in the hospitals was remarkable. One of my patients, a big Highlander of the famous Black Watch, was shot through both lungs and knew he was going to die in a few hours.

"When I asked him if there was anything that I could do for him, he replied that he would like to smoke a cigarette because the smoke seemed to ease the pain. I handed him my case and then he proceeded to dictate to the nurse a farewell letter to his wife in Scotland and to each of his five children, so that they would have something to remember him by. He asked them simply not to grieve for him as it was a soldier's duty to defend his country. It was a sunny morning, and the sight of the dying Highlander speaking his farewell to his loved ones at home, in the quiet ward, was intensely pathetic and made many a strong man wipe his eye. That is one of the great troubles I found with the British Army, there are too many married men in it, while the young, single men are at home. Officers told me that whoever advised the Government to encourage the soldiers to get married before they left for the front must have been crazy—and they will realize it when they see the pension list rolling up into the millions.

With regard to the big drive by the British and French forces which was to have begun in May, Dr. Walker said the expectation of a German march on Calais had no doubt caused a delay and also a change of plan on the part of General Joffre.

Spies in France and England.

When asked about the spy system in France, Dr. Walker said that the French were very suspicious of any one in uniform, but made a great mistake in not looking after the civilians who came around the camps from time to time.

"When I was in Bethune," he said, "the sappers attached to the Royal Engineers discovered, through one of their men falling over the wire at night, that the proprietor of a restaurant where conferences were held between the British and French commanders, had a telephone by which a German spy with his head to a hole in the floor of the room overhead used to telephone the plans of the Allies to the German commander ten miles away. After this had been proved the sappers undermined the house and blew up the restaurant. I saw the remains of the building next day.

"Another time the French commander became suspicious that signals were being made to the Germans from one of their own captive balloons as the enemy's artillery got the range frequently and made great havoc among the French troops. Finally they hauled down the balloon and shot the officer who proved to be a German spy.

"The best spy story I heard was told me by a British officer of high rank at Etaples, who said that it was absolutely true. There were so many spies reported to be going about London dressed in officers' uniforms that the War Department decided on a test. On a certain day in July all officers were instructed not to ride in taxicabs for twenty-four hours. This resulted, he said, in the arrest of fifty-nine men, of whom three were bona fide Irishmen who had just arrived and did not know of the order, and the rest were German spies who were afterward tried and shot.

"The most exciting happening during my stay at the British camp at Etaples was a daring attempt by a German submarine to blow up the British cross channel transport Victoria, with 3,000 troops on board, as she was entering the harbor from Folkestone. The channel is protected right across for 27 miles by steel nets, attached to big steel buoys about eight feet in diameter, and afloat about ten feet apart. At the back of these the entrance to the harbor is protected by mines and vessels have to pass between two lightships. Somehow the submarine managed to get past and planted seven big mines right at the entrance of Boulogne harbor and the Victoria would surely have struck one of them if two mine sweepers had not come along half an hour ahead and exploded them. These mines made the most terrific noise I ever heard.

"This happened about seventeen days ago and I crossed out on the Victoria to Folkestone two days later with 3,000 officers and men, going on leave. We made the trip in one hour and forty-five minutes, and were escorted by three powerful torpedo boat destroyers which made rings round the Victoria all the way."

"Is it true that the English people are apathetic and do not grasp the fact that they have the greatest war in the history of the world on their hands?" he was asked.

"No, that is not correct," Dr. Walker replied. "It might have been said at the beginning of the conflict, and even to a certain extent six months ago. But there was a great change when I sailed a few days ago for New York. The people of all classes are awake to the task that lies before them and are ready to make sacrifices and help all they can to accomplish the defeat of Germany, which they consider absolutely necessary in order to establish peace in Europe."

Dr. Walker said that the view of the French camp along the seashore at Paris Plage and Berck Plage near Le Touquet, with the three big captive balloons overhead and the aeroplane fleet circling above them, formed a most picturesque spectacle. In the distance the outposts of the cavalry could be seen against the skyline, moving to and fro.

Dr. Walker added that the British sanitary and medical arrangements were now in perfect working order and as efficient as could be desired.

BALFOUR TELLS WHY GERMANY GAVE IN

Continued from Page 1.

sible for the Belgian atrocities as either scrupulous or humane, even the most reckless Government does not desire to perpetrate unnecessary crimes.

"As to what the German Navy must have felt about the new policy we can only conjecture. But German sailors are gallant men, and gallant men do not like being put on a coward's job. They know well enough that in the old days, which we are pleased to regard as less humane than our own, there was not a privateeersman but would have thought himself disgraced had he sent to the bottom unresisting merchant ships with all hands on board, and it can have been no very agreeable reflection, even to the German Navy League, that the first notable performance of the German fleet should resemble piracy rather than privateering.

"We may therefore safely assume that nothing but hope of a decisive success would have induced the German Ministers to inflict this new stain upon the honor of their country. Yet decisive success has not been attained, and does not seem to be in sight.

"I claim no gifts of prophecy, I make no boast of the future, but of the past I can speak with assurance, and it may interest you to know that while the losses inflicted upon the German submarines have been formidable, British mercantile tonnage is at this moment greater than when the war began.

"It is true that by this method of warfare many inoffensive persons, women and children, as well as men, neutrals as well as belligerents, have been robbed and killed, but it is not only the innocent who have suffered; the criminals also have paid a heavy toll.

"Some have been rescued and are prisoners of war, but from the very nature of submarines it must often happen that they drag their crews with them to destruction, and those who send them forth on their unhonored mission wait for their return in vain.

"Herein lies the explanation of the amazing change which has come over the diplomatic attitude of Germany toward the United States. Men ask themselves why the sinking of the Lusitania, with a loss of over 1,100 men, women, and children, was welcomed throughout Germany with a shout of triumph, while the sinking of the Arabic was accepted in melancholy silence.

"Is it because in the intervening months the United States has become stronger, or Germany weaker? Is it because the attitude of the President has varied? Is it because the arguments of the Secretary of State have become more persuasive? Is it because German opinion has at last revolted against lawless cruelty?

"No; the reason is found elsewhere. It is found in the fact that the authors of the submarine policy have had time to measure its effects—that the deeds which were merely crimes in May, in September are seen to be blunders."

TEUTONS' DRIVE HALTS IN RUSSIA

Continued from Page 1.

erals Pflanzer and Baltin to the south also are engaged in heavy fighting.

BERLIN, Sept. 5, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Among the news items given out today by the Overseas News Agency were the following:

"The bitter fighting in the swampy ground east of Brest-Litovsk is nearing an end. The Germans are forging steadily ahead in spite of the great difficulty of forcing a passage through the marshes. The entire region is enveloped in a heavy fog.

"Emperor William has visited Cracow, Galicia, (for centuries the capital of the kingdom of Poland,) and was cordially received by the population. He inspected some of the churches and the famous Polish Library.

"The German Government of Warsaw has given consent to the proposal of the municipal council that subscriptions be invited to a tax fee loan of 5,000,000 rubles ($2,500,000) to provide funds necessary for feeding the population and conducting the administration. Polish bankers are prominent in the movement."

REPORTS ON OPERATIONS.

Russians Fall Back Across Dvina, but Repulse Teutons Elsewhere.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 5, (via London.)—The Russian official report says:

On the left bank of the Dvina the Germans brought up reinforcements and directed their main efforts to forcing a passage of the river in the region of Friedrichstadt. Owing to the inequality of the respective forces, our troops who had crossed to the left bank near Linden were obliged on the 3d, after a stubborn fight, to recross to the right bank.

According to detailed reports of the fighting near Friedrichstadt on the same date, the withdrawal of our troops was due to the setting afire of the bridges over the Dvina by the enemy's artillery.

In the region of Riga and Jacobstadt the Germans have confined themselves to impeding our advance.

Toward Vilna we hold the enemy in his old position. In the region of Orany on the 3d our troops drove the Germans from the village of Smalniki, capturing 200 prisoners, including some officers.

On the lower Meretchanka we sustained on the 3d, in difficult circumstances, an onslaught of the enemy, whose advance threatened to cut off our retreat in the Grodno region.

On the front of the Niemen above Grodno to the River Jasiolda, near Kartuska-Beresa, our troops successfully repulsed in several sections the night of the 3d and the following day many enemy attacks. The enemy, nevertheless, succeeded in pressing us in the direction of Volkovysk.

Between the Rivers Goryn and Styr the enemy, considerably reinforced, toward the evening of the fourth, continued to develop his offensive on the Dubno-Rovno Roads. On the right bank of the Styr, to the north of Dubno, fighting has commenced.

Berlin Reports Some Gains.

BERLIN, Sept. 5, (via London.)—The German official report on the eastern operations today is as follows:

Army Group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg—The situation between Friedrichstadt and Mereca on the Niemen is unchanged.

East of Grodno the enemy retreated behind the Kotrap, a tributary of the Niemen, south of Jesiory. The number of prisoners taken in the battles around Grodno have increased to over 3,600. The enemy was again defeated south of Mzcibowo, southwest of Wolkowysk, by troops under General von Gallwitz, and 500 prisoners were captured.

Army Group of Prince Leopold of out of the marsh district at and southeast of Nowy Dwor and north of Pruzana. Further north progress was made, over 400 prisoners and three machine guns being captured.

Army Group of Field Marshal von Mackensen—The bridgehead at Kaftusika Beresa was evacuated by the enemy under pressure of our attack. In the region of Drohiczyn and south of that point the enemy again offered resistance yesterday.

Southeastern Theatre—The army of General von Bothmer stormed a row of advanced positions on the western bank of the Sereth.

GAS BOMBS WON OSSOWETZ.

Garrison Overcome When Ordered to Evacuate, Commandant Reports.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 4, (via London, Sept. 5.)—Major General Brjosovsky, who was commandant of the fortress of Ossowetz, Russian Poland, which recently was occupied by the Germans, the Russians having evacuated it, has presented to Emperor Nicholas a report of the defense of the stronghold. The salient points of the report follow:

"After victoriously repulsing toward the end of 1914 a desperate assault which lasted four days uninterruptedly, the garrison in February opened the second phase of the struggle by carrying the fighting into the advance positions. The object of this was to gain time to prepare the fortress for a more effective defense.

"February and March were passed in a formidable artillery duel, in which the enemy's heavy guns, including the sixteen-inch, demolished almost all the buildings and works of Ossowetz. The Germans supplemented the bombardment by infantry assaults, all of which failed. The enemy on March 31, recognizing the futility of his efforts, assumed the defensive, intrenched himself, and brought up numerous big guns from the rear and mounted them in fresh positions.

"The lull lasted until Aug. 7, when the Germans delivered an assault after sending 600 asphyxiating gas bombs into the fortress. The garrison, most of whom were poisoned, at first yielded positions, but, animated by the officers, made a superhuman effort to dislodge the enemy with the bayonet. The Germans on Aug. 9 began preparations for a second assault by launching a double quantity of gas against the garrison, which was exhausted and almost incapable of efforts, but orders were given to evacuate the fortress and raze it to the ground."

VIENNA, Sept. 5.—This official statement was issued tonight:

In East Galicia at Volhynia the Russians are offering strong resistance to our advance. The Russian attack on the Bessarabia frontier collapsed and several enemy battalions were dispersed.

East of the mouth of the Sereth River, after the usual waste of ammunition, the enemy entered one of our trenches, but was repulsed in hand-to-hand fighting, leaving numerous dead and prisoners in our hands.

West of Tarnopol the German and Austro-Hungarian troops stormed extensive enemy intrenchments. Near Zalosce we captured Russian vantage points. East of Brody and Volpina our attack is slowly gaining ground. In the fortress triangle in the last days' fighting the Austrian troops captured some thirty Russian officers and over three thousand men

CZAR ASKS RUSSIAN UNITY.

Thanks Moscow Council for Resolutions of Loyalty.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Petrograd says that Emperor Nicholas, in a message of thanks sent to the Moscow Town Council for resolutions of loyal sentiments sent to him by the council, said:

"I especially value them in the present days of trial for our country. I believe in their sincerity and fully share the opinion that now, when all forces should be directed to one object, the vanquishing of the enemy, the union of the Emperor and his Government with his people is especially necessary."

BREST-LITOVSK WIPED OUT.

Only One Family Left There Out of 53,000 Inhabitants.

ROTTERDAM, (via London,) Monday, Sept. 6.—"Brest-Litovsk, which was a city of 53,000 inhabitants, exists no more," says the correspondent of the Rotterdamsche Courant, who entered the Russian fortress with the Austro-Hungarian advance guard which captured it.

"The nearer we approached the town the clearer it was shown that the Russians had done all they said they would do. The whole town was a sea of fire. Although it was hot and dangerous amid the flames, we went forward to see if there was not one street saved, but there was none.

"We were unable to find a living soul in the flaming city except a father and mother with their children in an open space. The man said he had paid a Cossack sixty rubles to be allowed to remain. When the town was empty of inhabitants the Russians ordered the houses destroyed. Brest-Litovsk vanished like the little villages on the road leading to it."

PREDICTS GERMAN DISASTER.

Russian Diplomatist Says Invasion Will be Bitterly Regretted.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—I have received from a Russian diplomatist here an answer to the recent German boasts that the Russian Army was crushed and nearly annihilated.

"The enemy claims to have captured over a million and a quarter Russians since May 2," he said. "Firstly, the figures are exaggerated by the German custom of including civilians and refugees; secondly, nearly all the Russians taken were wounded, as is clear from the unduly small proportion of officers who naturally would be captured when it was impossible to remove the men. This represents the normal wastage in fighting so desperate and extensive. Thirdly, the Germans also suffered over a million casualties—our staff calculated 10,000 fell daily, which their own figures substantiate—but their losses are irreparable, whereas Russia has five young soldiers to replace each one missing.

"It is absurd to say the Russians are beaten. Though the Germans have taken fortresses by enveloping, they were always unable to advance to complete victory by encircling our armies. Thus after the fall of Kovno they might have cut the retreat of our northern armies by a swift move on Vilna. Despite their most desperate efforts they haven't got there yet. Similarly, after encircling Brest-Litovsk they tried to envelop the garrison from the north and south, but were baffled until we escaped.

"Compared with Germany, Russia is stronger than four months ago. The Germans will regret the Russian adventure more bitterly than Napoleon, but they won't take Moscow first."

ALLIED FINANCIERS NEARING NEW YORK

Exchange Commission, Headed by Lord Reading, Has Two French Members.

DATE OF SAILING SECRET

Members Wished to Avoid German Submarines and a Formal Reception on Their Arrival.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The British and French financial commission to take up the problem of exchange in the United States has been appointed, and is already on its way to New York, where it is expected to arrive in a few days. An official announcement made this afternoon said:

The Anglo-French mission to America in connection with the question of American exchange has left England. The British representatives are Baron Reading, Lord Chief Justice; Sir Edward Hopkinson Holden, managing Director of the London City and Midland Bank; Sir Henry Babington Smith, former President of the Bank of Turkey, and Basil B. Blackett of the British Treasury. The French representatives are M. Octave Homberg of the Foreign Office and M. Ernest Mallet, Regent of the Bank of France.

The commission is representative of both Governmental and financial elements, and the membership is considered exceptionally strong. All discussion regarding it was restricted until the members were well outside the submarine war zone, and only vague speculative statements were made concerning its personnel.

The appointment of Lord Reading as head of the commission places in that position a man who has been intimately associated with the financial work of the Chancellor of the Exchequer since the beginning of the war, both under David Lloyd George and the present Chancellor, Reginald McKenna. He has been working constantly at the Treasury, and may be regarded as reflecting fully the views of the highest Treasury officials on pending financial questions in which Great Britain and the United States are mutually interested. He conferred at length with Mr. McKenna before sailing and is thoroughly acquainted with the Chancellor's point of view.

Mr. Blackett is a Treasury expert of wide practical experience. He was formerly financial adviser of the Egyptian Government and later acted in a similar capacity for India and also was head of the National Bank of Turkey. He accompanied Sir George Paish to the United States last year to adjust the question of British holdings of American securities.

Sir Henry Smith has also been a financial expert for the Government.

Sir Edward Holden is a practical banker. He represents the London joint stock banks, which are said to constitute the greatest aggregation of banks in the world. The London City and Midland Bank, of which he is the Managing Director, is a financial power in London and throughout England by reason of its extensive provincial branches.

Details regarding the steamer on which the commission took passage and the exact date of its arrival are withheld, as the authorities here prefer that the delegation shall not be ceremoniously received, being desirous that its proceedings shall be without unnecessary formality.

GOLD TRAIN ON THE WAY.

Bangor Expects It to Pass Through About Noon Today.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Maine, Sept. 5.—It is expected that a third shipment of British gold from Halifax to New York will pass through this city about noon tomorrow. The gold train will stop here a few minutes to change locomotives. Unusual precautions have been taken to safeguard this train.

COMES TO AID FRENCH TRADE.

Deputy Damour Hopes to Capture Germany's Business with Us.

BORDEAUX, Monday, Sept. 6.—Maurice Damour, member of the Chamber of Deputies, who will soon sail for New York, explains to the newspaper La France that the Government has given him a special mission to organize trade relations between France and America so that as soon as the war is over French traders will be able to open a campaign to obtain the German trade with that country.

The mission, according to M. Damour, will examine American machine tools to be purchased for French factories and will also study closely the sales methods of the great stores and try to gauge the taste of their customers. In return for what France buys the Americans will be asked to purchase from France porcelains, cutlery, clocks, gloves, and silks which have been imported from Germany. He says that financiers will be asked to facilitate these operations.

CALMS PEOPLE OF REVAL.

Commandant Points Out Failure of Germans at Riga.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 6.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Petrograd says:

"The commandant of the Peter the Great naval station at Reval, with a view to allaying the apprehensions of the inhabitants of Reval, has issued an authoritative account of the alleged attempt of the Germans to effect a landing at Pernau, during the recent operations in the Gulf of Riga.

"The Commandant in this communication appeals to the good sense of the inhabitants to judge for themselves what danger threatens Reval through the fact that two small enemy boats with three empty steamers attempted to approach Pernau, where they were sunk in the river by the Germans themselves who, thereby, were deprived of the possibility of effecting a favorable landing of troops in the future."

"The Dollar Dinner with Wine." Also a la Carte.



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CIVIL SERVICE.

EXAMINATION FOR
Superintendent New York City CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL & SCHOOLS, RANDALL'S ISLAND.
Salary $3,500 Per Annum.
Open to Male Citizens of the United States.

Candidates, who will not be assembled for the written examination, must have had not less than two years' experience in an executive capacity in an institution for the sick insane or mentally defective. They should have a working knowledge of the development of public and private agencies for the care and training for mentally defective children; of record forms and modern methods of record keeping for agencies of this character. The Superintendent will be in responsible charge of the children's hospital and schools at Randall's Island, with a census of 2,000 children, most of them mentally defective. He will be held responsible for the proper care, custody, and training of the inmates. Subjects and weights are: Experience, 4; Duties, 4; Oral, 2; 70 per cent. required on each subject.

Applications will be issued from and received at Room 1400, Municipal Building, New York City, from September 1 to September 16 at 4 P.M.

Candidates will be assembled for the oral examinations, when a physical qualifying examination will be given. For this examination vouchers will be accepted from persons resident or engaged in business outside the State of New York.

The minimum age is 21 years.

Requests for application blanks by mail must be accompanied by a stamped self-addressed envelope (9½x4⅛ inches) bearing 4 cents in postage.

Municipal Civil Service Commission.

BOOKS SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE

No American author more endeared himself to his readers and friends than

Francis Hopkinson Smith

author, painter, engineer. His friend, THOMAS NELSON PAGE, Ambassador to Italy, writes about him in the

September Scribner

You will be glad to know more about the creator of "Col. Carter," "Tom Grogan," "Caleb West," "Oliver Horn," etc.

All Newsstands

STORE CLOSED TODAY. BEGINNING TOMORROW, REGULAR BUSINESS HOURS WILL BE RESUMED—8:30 A. M. TO 6 P. M.

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SEPTEMBER NUMBER

Current History Magazine

Published by The New York Times

What the great men of many nations have to say about the war after twelve months of fighting. Many articles covering almost every phase of the conflict.

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Current History Magazine

TIMES SQUARE, NEW YORK

The first six numbers of Current History bound in durable, seal brown embossed cloth with gold lettering, price $2.00, at New York.

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IN BOTTLES AND SPLITS
Autumn Supply at Nearest Dealer.

EMBARGO OPPOSED BY PEACE SOCIETY

Prominent Members of New York Anti-War Organization Explain Attitude.

CITE INTERNATIONAL LAW

Prohibition of Arms Export Regarded as Handicap to Pacifically Inclined Nations.

Seventeen prominent officers and Directors of the New York Peace Society, of which Andrew Carnegie is President, went on record yesterday as being emphatically opposed to the movement to place an embargo on the shipment of arms and ammunition from this country to the countries at war in Europe. This movement has been fostered by an organization called the "Friends of Peace," which opened a conference yesterday in Chicago, and the members of which are said to be mostly pro-German in their sympathies.

The opposition of the local peace society to the movement was made public in a statement signed by the seventeen officers and Directors of the society, sent out yesterday from the headquarters at 507 Fifth Avenue to the 2,300 members of the society. It is signed by Alton B. Parker, Lyman Abbott, Francis Lynde Stetson, John Bates Clark, John A. Stewart, Horace White, George A. Plympton, Frederick Lynch, Samuel T. Dutton, George Haven Putnam, William S. Bennett, William Jay Schieffelin, William H. Bliss, Rabbi Stephen S Wise, Albert Shaw, Mary J. Pierson, and Secretary William H. Short, and says:

To the members and the constituents of the New York Peace Society:

In view of the demand that is being made, ostensibly in the name of American friends of peace, that our Government shall reverse its policy regarding the sale by merchants and manufacturers of munitions of war to belligerent Governments, the undersigned officers and Directors of the New York Peace Society feel themselves under obligation to declare that they oppose the laying of an embargo on such exports.

We mention the following reasons for our attitude:

First: Scrupulous observance by the nations of international law is essential to progress toward peace. Accepted principles of international law should not be changed in the interest of either belligerent while a war is in progress. The law, as is admitted, permits the exportation of munitions.

Second: The custom of making enormous preparations for war in time of peace ought to be discouraged. If a nation might not lawfully purchase arms from the merchants of neutral countries after the outbreak of hostilities, it would be forced to invest vast sums of money in armament plants and to pile up enormous reserves of ammunition.

Many small countries which lack the means of producing arms and ammunition could not possibly supply the lack, and the same thing is true of large, but purely agricultural, countries. Natural resources for securing raw materials and highly developed industries would give to one nation a dangerous preponderance over others.

Secretary Short said that the statement sent to the members was not intended to commit the society as a body or any of its members, except the signers themselves, to the views expressed in it.

"We wish it to be generally understood that this statement is personal rather than official," he said. "Our officers are so widely scattered just now that it is impossible to hold a meeting and take official action. A great majority of those who could be heard from, however, have approved the statement's contents so entirely that it can be said to express the sentiment of our officers and members."

In a pamphlet recently issued by the New York Peace Society its purpose is explained as being "to foster a spirit of justice and good-will among the nations, to promote the judicial settlement of international disputes and to support public measures which tend to remove causes of enmity, to unite nations in friendly co-operation, and to hasten the coming brotherhood of man."

The society has taken a stand against increased armament for the United States, and favors the ultimate disarming of all nations.

FEARS A "PATCHED-UP" PEACE.

British Labor Leader Says England Must Guard Against It.

BRIGHTON, England, Sept. 5.—James Henry Thomas, Labor member of Parliament and Assistant General Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, addressing the railway men today, said that to talk about peace or peace terms while the Germans were in Belgium and France was an injustice to the men who had gone before.

"We must be on guard," he said, "against any patched-up peace."

Mr. Thomas condemned the talk of conscription or strikes at the present time.

REPUDIATES PEACE MOVE.

Cologne Gazette Also Resents Any Part We May Have in It.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—A Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam says:

"Commenting on the reported German peace proposals through the medium of the Pope the Cologne Gazette remarks:

"'Americans would do well to leave these things alone. So long as they are merely champions of Germany's enemies no one of us will recognize them as honest mediators.

"'Moreover, American papers should first publish the Pope's letter to Cardinal Gibbons before speaking in an oracular manner of its contents, which obviously are unknown to them.'"

REPUDIATE ANNEXATION.

Many Prominent Germans Sign a New Memorial of Protest.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 6.—A Zurich dispatch to The Daily Chronicle says:

"The deplorable effect which the recent manifesto embodying German ideas and pretensions in regard to peace terms has had on neutral countries is fully appreciated in Germany. To counteract it a different memorial protesting against all annexations has been organized by Professor Delbrueck and extensively signed by German diplomats, professional men, and professors, and has just been presented to the Chancellor.

"'Up to the present,' declares this memorial quaintly, 'the German nation has experienced some slight difficulty in assimilating non-German elements.'"

GREEK CONGRESS QUITS; INTERVENTION UNLIKELY

Venizelos's Foreign Policy Not Disclosed—Austro-Rumanian Commercial Agreement.

ATHENS, Sept. 5, (via Paris).—After passing a stringent law against contraband, Congress, at the close of an all-night session, adjourned until Oct. 28. Premier Venizelos has not yet made a statement regarding the foreign policy his Government will pursue.

The pressure of the Allies upon Greece to meet the suggestions of the Quadruple Entente regarding territorial concessions to Bulgaria has apparently slackened for the present, at least. Interested diplomats say it is now the turn of Greece to act.

Two Government employes were arrested last night charged with revealing to belligerent agents the contents of messages from opposing belligerents.

MILAN, Sept. 5, (via Paris).—The Athens correspondent of the Corriere della Sera believes Greek intervention on the side of the Allies extremely doubtful. He predicts that if Premier Venizelos again proposes intervention it will again be vetoed by King Constantine and the General Staff. The correspondent concludes, therefore, that the only thing to be expected of Greece is neutrality.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—A Havas dispatch from Bucharest, filed Friday, says:

"The differences between Rumania and Austria-Hungary regarding Rumanian exports to Austria and the transportation of German goods to Bulgaria through Rumania have been settled.

"Austria and Germany will provide freight cars for exports from Rumania, which, in turn, will permit the transit through its territory of Bulgarian goods, except those which might be used for military purposes.

"Rumanian commissioners, with the Ministers of Finance, Commerce and Public Works, will supervise exports and imports in transit. They have already stopped freight cars loaded with zinc and copper destined for Germany."

MARNE ANNIVERSARY OBSERVED BY FRENCH

Hosts of Parisians Visit Battlefield Where German Invaders Were Rolled Back.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—Soldiers' graves on the battlefield at Meaux and its environs were visited today by crowds of Parisians observing quietly and simply the anniversary of the battle of the Marne. Although the demonstration was unofficial in character, many members of patriotic and civic societies placed flags and wreaths on the graves.

The sun shone brightly and the sky was cloudless, but the pilgrimage did not have the aspect of a festival, for most of those who visited the scene of last year's conflict wore sombre clothing and many were in deep mourning. Many officers and soldiers, home on their four days' leave, paid homage to the memory of their fallen comrades. They explained to relatives and friends the exact positions of French and German trenches, the location of batteries and the rôles they played personally in the action which checked the German advance on Paris.

A solemn high mass was celebrated in the morning in the Meaux Cathedral by Mgrs. Marbeau and Chesnelong, while a patriotic address was delivered by Mgr. Clbbier. Included in the congregation were citizens of Alsace and Lorraine, dressed in native costume and bearing the historic banners of Metz and Strassburg.

At a similar commemorative ceremony held here yesterday, the City of Paris received the blessing of Cardinal Amette, standing in the peristyle of the Church of Sacré Coeur.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—In his address at the Marne anniversary exercises today Mgr. Clbbier said:

"We cannot wonder, in view of the apparent hopelessness of the situation of the capital after the Germans' rapid march from Charleroi, that the word 'miracle' fell from the people's lips."

He paid solemn homage to the soldiers who died that France might live, and he predicted that future generations of grateful citizens would make reverent pilgrimages to the battlefields of the Marne, where so many thousands of heroic, devoted Frenchmen lay under the soil which their blood had kept free.

The first pilgrimage to the tombs took place this afternoon.

The battle of the Marne began on Sept. 5 and ended on Sept. 10. The best estimates of the forces engaged place the Germans at 1,275,000 and the Allies at 1,125,000. The French are said to have lost 30,000 killed. The Germans left 50,000 dead, while 250,000 wounded of both armies were picked up during and after the battle by the Allies' stretcher bearers. The number of prisoners taken is still unknown.

AUSTRIA JAILS JOURNALIST.

Correspondents in Sofia Protest Against Conviction of Russian.

SOFIA, Sept. 5.—Russian and other foreign newspaper correspondents here adopted a resolution on Friday protesting against the action of the Austrian Government in condemning a Vienna correspondent of Novoe Vremya, of Petrograd, who was arrested before the beginning of the war, on a charge of espionage.

The resolution points out the danger as a precedent to correspondents, whose duties oblige them to mingle with all classes of society, and often frequent places in the ordinary routine of their work where their presence could afterward be made the basis of a charge of espionage.

SIXTY STRIKERS DISCHARGED

General Chemical Concern at Edgewater, N. J., Faces More Trouble.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Sept. 5.—More trouble is feared at the General Chemical plant at Edgewater, near here, following the discharge yesterday of sixty old employes because of their action in the recent strike, when 600 men quit work.

The strikers, who got an increase in pay, were led to understand that no one would be discharged, and County Clerk Charles F. Thompson of Hackensack, who assisted in making the terms, was surprised last night when a delegation of strikers told him what had happened. The managers will hear from their employes on Tuesday.

KILL TWO MEXICANS ACROSS RIO GRANDE

American Troopers Again Fired On and Engage in Fight Over the Boundary.

MORE SOLDIERS ARRIVING

Carranza Leader Withdraws Men from the River—Officer Among Mexicans Killed on Saturday.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Sept. 5.—Two Mexican bandits were shot today by American soldiers who returned the bandits' fire across the Rio Grande at Cavazos Crossing.

The gravity of the situation was somewhat relieved by the active co-operation of Carranza military authorities, who removed Carranza troops from the river bank at Cavazos Crossing, and promised to try to keep their men away from the river.

Major Hay, Chief of Staff for Major General Frederick Funston, arrived today from San Antonio, and was followed by several troop trains, the beginning of a troop movement which will put 4,000 regulars in the lower Rio Grande Valley to help maintain peace.

One Carranza officer and one civilian known in Matamoros, Mexico, as a Carranza supporter were killed in yesterday's fighting at Cavazos Crossing, about fifty miles west of here, between Mexicans and American soldiers and Texas Rangers. Proof of the deaths of these two men was brought here today from Matamoros.

Captain Frank R. McCoy, Third United States Cavalry, in command of the troops at the crossing fight, reported also that there probably were other casualties among the Mexicans yesterday. It is said that at least a dozen Mexicans were seen to fall during the fight.

The total American casualties yesterday and in today's shooting were one man slightly wounded and one horse injured.

Carranza Troops Withdrawn.

Today's fight at Cavazos Crossing was soon over. Captain McCoy, who last night had withdrawn his men from the river front, sent an observation party to the crossing this morning. This party reported to Colonel Bullard that they saw a body of men on the Mexican side who preserved military order and that they heard military bugle calls. Colonel Ballard through the Carranza Consul notified General Nafarrete, who replied that he would order the men away from the river bank at once and gave assurances that if there should be any firing at Cavazos Crossing it would not come from his troops.

Later Captain McCoy reported that the Carranza troops had been withdrawn, but after they had left the observation party saw about a dozen Mexicans at the southern bank of the river, whom they took to be bandits or irregulars. The observation party was ordered to keep out of sight but one of the troop-junction within quick reach of all the which attracted attention and drew a shot from the Mexican bank. The observation party then opened fire and according to the official report "knocked two Mexicans over." The others of the Mexicans escaped. Captain McCoy's men said they thought they recognized the Mexicans as part of a band the troopers had chased across the river Thursday after the Mexicans had looted several stores near Mission, Texas.

The Fourth Infantry arrived here today from Galveston and the Twenty-sixth Infantry, under Colonel Bullard, moved from Brownsville to Harlingen, twenty-five miles north of Brownsville, where his troops will be at a railroad ers, hidden in a tree, made a movement disturbed area. Colonel A. P. Blocksom of the Third Cavalry, took command at Fort Brown.

Colonel Bullard said that last night's order, calling all troops into quarters, was issued to have a force quickly available to send to points along the railroad near Brownsville, which had reported that Mexicans were cutting wires and that bridges were threatened with damage. The night passed without incident that necessitated sending troops from Fort Brown.

To avoid clashes so far as possible American soldiers have been given strict orders not to fire until fired upon.

Embargo on Arms Urged.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Conditions along the Texas frontier, where bandit bands of roving Mexicans have brought about an alarming state of affairs continue to cause great concern in Washington, where it is realized that vigorous steps may be necessary on the part of this Government unless there is a speedy restoration of normal conditions.

These border raids are worst along the eastern stretch of the frontier, in the Brownsville region, opposite territory which the Carranzistas have been contending that they control. Carranza has been asserting, as a partial basis for recognition of the Carranzista Government, that he controls nine-tenths of Mexico. This is denied by officials of the Washington Government, on the basis of official reports from American agents in Mexico, who say that Carranzista control over other portions of Mexico is no more definite than in the region bordering the Brownsville country.

A demand is being raised here for a restoration of the embargo on the shipment of arms and ammunition from this country into Mexico in view of the possible use of this ammunition in border raids by Mexicans against American soldiers.

Feeling is strong in army circles that the shipment of ammunition, which may be used against American soldiers and citizens, should be stopped. It is feared here that the situation along the border may bring on a situation that will force intervention. There is a strong suspicion here that Carranzista leaders in the States of Tamaulipas and Nuevo Leon have been encouraging if not participating in these troubles, and it is known that some of these Carranzistas have been encouraging a movement for the invasion of Texas.

Officials were silent on the border situation today. Secretary Garrison tonight received from General Funston a detailed report on the battle with Mexican bandits yesterday at Hidalgo. General Funston notified the War Department that he was taking steps to strengthen his lines at various points along the eastern stretch of the border.

Commenting on reports which state that Carranzistas seemed to be taking part in the border raids, Eliseo Arredondo of the Carranza Agency tonight denied these reports and branded them as false.

"Unfortunately," said a statement by Señor Arredondo, "the press did not go deep enough into the matter to ascertain the truth, and indiscriminately accepted all alarming reports, regardless of the source. The enemies of the Constitutionalist Government and certain Texans, moved by occult motives, knowing this, availed themselves of this opportunity to put in circulation sensational rumors, tending always to prejudice the public against Carranza and his Government. It is untrue that General Nafarrete has 10,000 men along the border. He has about 2,000 men, and no more. In so far as General Trevino is concerned, he yesterday defeated the Villistas at Icamole, near Monterey, which proves he is very far from the border."

CARRANZA REFORMS BEGIN.

Compulsory Education and Prohibition of the Pulque Traffic.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, Sept. 5.—With the capture of Saltillo traffic will be resumed from Mexico City to Laredo in the next few days.

Governor Aguilar has ordered the opening of a number of public buildings to house unfortunates and beggars.

Compulsory education will become a law in September in the State of Vera Cruz.

A number of stations will be opened to sell food at cost.

It is now impossible to buy pulque here and strong attempts have been made to stop shipments from the State of Puebla, the centre of the pulque district. State laws prohibiting the manufacture or sale of pulque will be issued in September covering the States of Hidalgo, Puebla, Tlaxcala, and Mexico. This will mean the loss of considerable State revenue, as thousands of acres are devoted to raising the pulque plant. Several factories in the State of Tlaxcala are making preparations to turn into factories making rope mats, hats, and many other products. The Government is experimenting in raising sisal plants in Vera Cruz.

ATTACK ON LANSING IN MEXICO

Letter Says He Opposes Carranza Because Once Huerta's Counsel.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 5.—El Mexicano publishes on the front page a letter signed by Henry Simpson, described as an American, saying that Secretary Lansing is unfriendly to the Constitutionalists, and giving the following as the cause:

"Mr. Lansing, though I cannot name dates or other details, has been in the pay of Generals Diaz and Huerta. I believe, in the capacity of consulting attorney for the latter. This consequently is the explanation of his dilatoriness, not to say ill-will, toward a favorable solution of Mexico's affairs."

The letter says records exist in the Mexican Department of Foreign Relations proving this assertion.

Marcelino Davalos, in charge of the Foreign Relations Department, said that records existed in that department, showing that Mr. Lansing was consulting attorney for Huerta. He declined to enter into particulars, saying that he would send the data to Jesus Acuña, the Minister of Foreign Relations in Vera Cruz.

THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent was unable to find Simpson.

OIL WELLS CLOSED DOWN.

One American Company Says It Has Lost $2,000,000 by Revolutions.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Sept. 4.—A message dated Aug. 31, received here today from Gordon Willard, an American oil operator at Tampico, Mexico, said all oil wells in that section except the Aguila have been closed down.

The operators of the Huasteca oil fields, American owned, closed down with the announcement they had lost $2,000,000 since the Carranza-Villa revolution began, and that they have exhausted every resource to continue operations. Thousands of men are out of employment.

BOY OF 18 SWIMS ROUND MANHATTAN

Son of R. E. Dowling Makes 35-Mile Trip in 13 Hours and 45 Minutes.

FIRST TO ACCOMPLISH FEAT

Coach Feeds Him Beef Juice at Half-Hour Intervals While He Was in the Water.

Robert W. Dowling, the 18-year-old son of Robert E. Dowling, President of the City Investment Company, yesterday performed a feat never before accomplished when he completed the swim around Manhattan Island, a distance of about thirty-five miles in 13 hours and 45 minutes. Dowling, who is an amateur swimmer of considerable prominence, plunged of the railroad bridge at Spuyten Duyvil and, using an easy overhand stroke, headed for the Hudson River. The young swimmer had the advantage of the tide and made good progress down the Hudson, despite the heavy river traffic, which caused him some trouble.

Dowling stuck doggedly to his task, and when he rounded the Battery and headed up the East River he seemed strong and his weeks of preparation for the attempt was to his advantage. He swam up the East River to the Harlem and splashed his way under the railroad bridge from which he started at just 10:15 o'clock last night, just thirteen hours and forty-five minutes from the time he took to the water.

Dowling encountered much difficulty after he has passed the Battery at 1:06 o'clock in the afternoon. As he struck the cross currents from the East and North Rivers, he was swept out toward Governors Island and it took him half an hour to fight his way out of the strong current. He passed under Brooklyn Bridge at 1:57 o'clock and from there to the entrance of the Harlem River he had to fight against the strong tide of the Hell Gate flow. For two hours Dowling battled bravely against the tide and he swam through the Harlem River entrance at 6:15 o'clock. He passed under Washington Bridge at 9:45 o'clock and finished at Spuyten Duyvil at 10:15 o'clock.

Dowling was tired when he left the water, but was far from being exhausted. He used the trudgeon crawl stroke down the Hudson River, but in the East River the choppy sea forced him to alternate between crawl, breast, and trudgeon strokes. At half hour intervals after midday, T. J. Howland, the young man's coach, fed him beef juice and chocolate in the water.

A motor boat, occupied by the young man's father, his coach, and several friends, accompanied him on the trip, and during the last four miles the boy was accompanied in the water by his father, but Mr. Dowling was forced to get back into the launch a few hundred feet from the finish.

The friends who were in the motor boat will make affidavits as to Dowling's feat, and it is probable that the swim will be entered as an amateur record by the Amateur Athletic Union.

This was young Dowling's second attempt to circle the island. On Sunday, Aug. 15, he started from the Battery on his long swim, and for eight hours and thirty-five minutes he remained in the water. It was at Spuyten Duyvil, the place where he started yesterday, that Dowling was baffled on that first swim. After having advantage of the tide on his swim from the Battery, Dowling entered the ship canal at Spuyten Duyvil, and the treacherous currents and turning tide were too much for him, and after he had floated out into the Hudson and was unsuccessful in a second attempt to negotiate the currents he gave up and was pulled into his father's launch which accompanied him on the trip.

At that time he was fairly well exhausted, but when taken out of the water off Seventy-ninth Street his first remark was that he would try again. After he had rested up from that first attempt Dowling immediately went into training, and has been getting into the best possible condition for the swim. From the experience gained in that first attempt he decided that his chances of accomplishing the feat would be bettered if he started from Spuyten Duyvil, and this he did yesterday.

ROBBED MAN, ATTACKED GIRL

One Arrest at Coney Island After Schneider Was Beaten.

Two armed men attacked George Schneider, 20 years old, of 934 DeKalb Avenue, Brooklyn, and Alma Byron, 20 years old, of 200 DeKalb Avenue, early yesterday morning at Neptune Avenue and West Fifteenth Street, Coney Island, as they were waiting to take a trolley back to Brooklyn. They beat Schneider with the butt of a revolver, robbed him of $8 and left him unconscious. When he recovered his senses Miss Byron was missing, but later he found her some distance away, where she had been carried by the highwaymen who had attacked her.

Schneider went to the Coney Island station and told Detectives Gilmartin and Burns, who started a search. Near the place where the attack had occurred Schneider and Miss Byron pointed out a man as one of their assailants. He was taken to the police station, where he said that he was Michael Sannino, a stationery engineer, of 187 West Sixteenth Street, Coney Island. He was held later in $2,500 bail by Magistrate Geismar in the Coney Island Court.

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Smart tailored and dressy hats of hatters plush and velvet, trimmings of Ribbon, Fur, Steel Ornaments and Ostrich, also the new high crown silk beaver hat with veil.

7.50 10.00 12.50 15.00 and upward

Showing of New Autumn Fashions

Exclusive *Oppenheim, Collins & Co.'s* Models.

Women's Tailored Suits—Smart models of Vicuna Velour, Velour de Laine, Suede Cloth, Velvet, Broadcloth, Whipcord and other Fabrics; Embroidered, Braid or Fur trimmed.

25.00 35.00 45.00 55.00 and upward

Misses', Juniors' and Girls' Suits—Distinctive and exclusive youthful models, plain tailored, braid or fur trimmed, in prevailing materials and colors. *Sizes 10 to 20 years.*

18.00 25.00 29.75 35.00 and upward

Women's and Misses' Afternoon Dresses—Latest Paris models of Georgette Crepe, Charmeuse, Faille Silk, Crepe de Chine, Taffeta, Velvet and Flowered Silk.

25.00 29.75 35.00 45.00 and upward

Women's and Misses' Serge Dresses—Practical models for street wear, of superior serge or combined with satin, taffeta or Georgette Crepe; plain tailored and smartly trimmed.

20.00 25.00 29.75 35.00 and upward

Women's New Model Blouses—Exceptional Showing

Dressy and Tailored Blouses of Georgette Crepe, Crepe Cashmere, Satin, Crepe de Chine, Soiree, Radium and novelty silks.

3.95 5.90 8.90 15.00 and upward

Women's Separate Skirts

For Dress, Street and Sport Wear.

Smart models of Broadcloth, Velvet, Whipcord, Mixtures, Knitted Cloth, Gabardine, Charmeuse and novelty stripes and checks.

5.90 7.50 10.75 15.00 and upward

Girls' Attractive School Apparel

Unusual collection of practical garments, embodying the latest fashions in styles, materials and colors.

Girls' Washable Dresses	2.00	2.95	3.95	5.90
Girls' Smart Serge Dresses	3.95	5.90	7.50	12.75
Girls' Velvet and Corduroy Dresses	7.50	9.75	12.75	15.00
Girls' School and Dress Coats	7.90	9.75	15.00	22.50

Women's and Misses' Autumn Footwear



Bizarre

Newest styles in button and lace boots in all leathers, including many exclusive models; also Afternoon, Evening and Dancing Slippers.

5.00 6.00 7.00 8.00

Special Value—The "Bizarre" boot, all black glace kidskin lace boot, stitched in white silk, hand-turned sole, Louis XV. heel, also all white calfskin..... 5.00

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Girls' and Children's Attire
(sizes 6 to 16 years)

now being displayed, is distinctively representative of the Autumn fashions in every detail for the younger set. Special care and consideration have been given to the assembling of styles suitable to the larger girls, and the prices quoted will permit of a varied choice of selection.

Tailor-made & Dressy Coats, $11.50 to 85.00
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Practical and Fancy Dresses, 11.50 to 45.00
Silk Dresses for afternoon and evening at . . . . . $14.50 to 65.00
Washable Dresses . . 3.25 to 40.00

Misses' Apparel

is shown in a profusion of the dominating styles for Autumn wear; made in all the modish fabrics and colorings, and offered in a wide range of prices.

Tailor-made Suits . . $28.50 to 145.00
Fancy Worsted Dresses, 15.50 to 48.00
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Boys' and Girls' School Shoes

a sufficient quantity of sizes and widths being carried to cover ever possible requirement as to fitting. Expert salespeople are ready to advise patrons regarding proper lasts and styles.

Shoes for dress and sports wear.

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NO other silk that wears like Pure Dye Pussy Willow—guaranteed for two seasons.

See the stamp on the selvage—the label in the garment

'AID THE JOBLESS, ABOLISH CHARITY'

Dr. Leach Says It Is the Duty of the Well-to-Do to End the Problem of Unemployment.

CONTRADICTS LIQUOR DOGMA

Dr. Stelzle Submits Statistics to Show Prohibition Will Provide Much More Work.

Labor Day was the subject of sermons in several churches yesterday. The Secretary of the Episcopal Social Service Commission of the Diocese of New York, the Rev. Dr. Floyd S. Leach, preaching at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, urged the congregation to strive to solve what he termed one of the greatest problems of the day, the problem of unemployment.

"The institutions that are supported by charity are not a thing for us to be proud of," Dr. Leach said. "They are a thing for us to be ashamed of, for they are made necessary by a condition which we should not allow to exist. We can accomplish little for those who need help unless we go into the subject more deeply than merely giving them shelter and food. We must ascertain the cause of their poverty and remedy it."

Dr. Leach argued for justice for all classes, and said that no class should consider its own welfare alone. He referred to the extraordinary efforts put forth last Winter to alleviate the suffering of the poor, but said that while these were well enough in themselves they did not strike at the root of the problem.

"The big problem of the day is that of the unemployed," he said. "Among those who could not get work last Winter there was untold suffering. Are we going to face a repetition of this misery this Winter and content ourselves with holding bundle days and in other ways repeating the methods adopted last year, or shall we strike at the root of the trouble?"

One way of helping to end the problem itself, Dr. Leach said, would be for the members of wealthy congregations to apply to the Government and City Employment Bureaus when they wanted to employ persons to work for them.

"In this way," he said, "we can aid the Government in its effort to establish a new department that is as much needed as the Post Office Department and that can do much toward solving the problem."

One of the prominent causes of unemployment, Dr. Leach said, was child labor. He said statistics showed that one child in every nineteen was a wage earner.

"These children grow up without opportunities for education and self-betterment," he said, "and when they become adults they can do practically every kind of work after a fashion and are fitted for nothing in particular. It is from this great number that the ranks of the unemployed are recruited."

Prohibition An Labor Aid.

In the West End Presbyterian Church the Rev. Dr. Charles Stelzle spoke last night on "Labor and Liquor." He answered the argument of the saloon advocates that a million men would lose their positions if national prohibition prevailed, and that there would be a property loss of $1,300,000,000.

"The entire argument is a fallacy, for it is based upon the assumption that if a man does not spend his money for liquor he will throw it into the bottomless pit, instead of spending it for the purchase of some other commodity which will do good and be of permanent value," said Dr. Stelzle. "What are the facts with reference to men losing their jobs when the saloon is abolished? The census report for 1910 tells us that in all manufacturing industries there were employed at that time 6,616,046 persons. The liquor industry employed 82,920 men—or just about 1 per cent. of the total. But of this number only about one-fourth were brewers and maltsters, distillers and rectifiers. There were more teamsters employed than there were brewers and maltsters, distillers and rectifiers.

"There are about 100,000 bartenders in the United States. What would become of these if the saloon were abolished? What is it that constitutes a successful bartender? It is his ability as a salesman, and a man who is a good bartender will make a good clerk or salesman in practically any other kind of a retail business. If the money now spent for beer and whiskey were to be spent for other commodities it would employ many more salesmen than if this money were spent for liquor.

"The annual drink bill of the United States is about $2,000,000,000. Suppose this money were to be used to purchase the average manufactured article? According to the United States Census figures, this would mean roughly that four times as many workers would be employed, four times as much wages would be paid, and four times as much raw material would be required as is now the case.

Pleads for Better Wages.

"If $1,000,000 were invested in the manufacture of liquor it would employ seventy-seven workers, but if $1,000,000 were invested in the iron industry it would employ 224 workers; in paper and printing 368; in the leather industry 469; in the textile industry 574; in the lumber industry 579 workers. The ratio of wages paid workers to the capital invested in each of these industries, according to the United States Census figures, are as follows: Liquor, 5.6 per cent.; iron, 17.6 per cent.; paper and printing, 21.3 per cent.; textile, 23.9 per cent.; leather, 23.5 per cent.; lumber, 27.01 per cent.

"The Rev. William C. Cravner, assistant pastor of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, preached a labor sermon last night on "Are We Paid For What We Do?" After showing moving pictures depicting scenes of great industry in American factories, he told his audience, composed largely of working people, that the laborers were not paid enough.

"The laboring men deserves more of this world's goods," he said. "It is not right for the producer to have to walk and watch the rich man, who does not work, ride by in an automobile. It grates on him. As long as we have the present system of relations of capital and labor we will have the rabid socialists and the I. W. W. I plead with you to do everything possible to bring a better understanding between capital and labor."

"Abolish Wage Slavery."

"The movement of the independent workers of the world is of great educational value among the unskilled laborers," declared the Rev. Dr. W. M. Tippy, pastor of the Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Madison Avenue and Sixtieth Street, in his sermon last evening. "Anything that makes the workers think is of immense importance. The democratic control of industry is the most difficult proposition brought forward by the labor movement, and the one in which there is uncompromising industrial war in the United States at present. The workers no more want their interests in the control of their employers than employers want their capital at the mercy of labor organizations.

"Imagine yourself with no security of employment, wages, hours, or safety except what is allowed by the voluntary acts of a company in which the Directors may be absentees asking only dividends of managers, as was the case in Colorado. Then you will understand what the workers mean by 'wage slavery.' It is real slavery, even though it be benevolent.

"Such an organization of business is autocratic. You cannot permanently have an autotcratic control of men in a society which is increasingly democratic without a certain disturbance. I do not think the unionization of the nation would solve the problem. Labor is as yet too selfish, too unfair, too violent. These problems ought to be worked out co-operatively instead of being settled by force. Employer, employe, and the State possibly also private associations engaged in social welfare work, should collaborate on a new basis for settling industrial disputes."

Jersey Firemen to Celebrate.

The Excelsior Hook and Ladder Company No. 1 of the North Bergen (N. J.) Fire Department will celebrate its fiftieth anniversary at Schuetzen Park, North Bergen, today. In 1865 the citizens of North Bergen met to form a body to protect their homes against fire, and the Excelsior Company was the result. Three of the charter members—William Day, George Bruce, and J. Danielson—will be in the parade today. The feature of the celebration will be the parade, which will start from Hackensack Plank Road and Washington Street, New Durham, at 10 o'clock this morning and march through the town.

LIMIT DEATH HOUSE VISITS.

Woodbury Advises Against Indiscriminate Calls on the Condemned.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 5.—Indiscriminate visits to condemned prisoners would utterly ruin the spirit of the law, Attorney General Woodbury has advised State Supt. Riley of the Prison Department. The Attorney General adds that it would also be exceedingly dangerous.

The question was asked by Supt. Riley to determine the right of Virginia H. Field and John Lowry, the latter spiritual adviser of Haynes, who was electrocuted on the same day with Becker, to visit Sing Sing Prison at any time.

Miss Field based her right to visit men in the death house upon an order of Justice Morchauser in 1910, authorizing her to visit Samuel Austin, John Bell, Gilbert Colman, George Conrow, Carl Loose, and Robert F. Wood, then under sentence of death. She visited the death house to offer religious consolation to these condemned men. Mr. Lowry was privileged to visit the death house by a permit from Justice Mills, which allowed him to call monthly.

The Attorney General holds that, with the execution of the last man in Justice Morchauser's order, the permit to Miss Field expired, and that no rights could be claimed by her or her associates after that time to visit prisoners awaiting the death penalty.

As to the Lowry permit, which is perhaps tantamount to a Judge's order, Attorney General Woodbury says:

"I doubt that Justice Mills intended that his permit should be a continuing authorization."

It is understood that Warden Osborne recently denied Mr. Lowry admission to the death house.

Mr. Woodbury says that it was manifestly the intention of the Legislature to exclude all persons from visits or interviews with condemned prisoners awaiting execution except officers of the prison, counsel, physician, priest, or minister, and members of a man's family, and such persons as the court might allow under an order.

The Attorney General holds that, while the issuance of such orders are clearly in the discretion of the court, the Superintendent of Prisons may, if he feels the privilege is being abused, ask for its modification or revocation.

RURAL DEATH RATE HIGH.

Country Districts Make Worse Showing Than New York City.

The death rate in the rural districts of New York State is higher than in crowded New York City, according to writers in the rural health number of Health News, the organ of the State Department of Health, issued yesterday.

"It has been pointed out as a striking and surprising fact that the death rate in rural communities in New York State is higher than that of the crowded New York City," says the News editorially. "A part of this difference is no doubt due to the fact that there is a higher proportion of old people in the rural communities, and a larger proportion of old people means a higher death rate, all other things being equal. Whatever the importance of this comparison of city and country statistics may be, there can be no doubt of the fact that while the New York City death rate has dropped about one-third in the last fifteen years, the rural rate has remained stationary. It has been about 15 per 1,000 up and down since 1900.

"We do not want this rural death rate to remain stationary any longer. In the country the farmer must be his own sanitary engineer and to a large degree his own board of health. There are many things which the State and local health officials cannot do for him, but they can help him to do them himself.

"Open air life in the country, among the woods and in the fields, is the sort of life a man is made for; but we must add to the blessings of nature the gifts of modern science as well."

LABOR UNION BAN ON WARLIKE DRILL

Peaceful Celebration of Today Is Intended as a Protest Against Militarism.

SCORNS THE PEACE COUNCIL

Program Will Include Dancing, Vaudeville Acts, Concerts, Games, and Bowling Contests.

The Labor Day celebration of the Central Federated Union today will take the form of an anti-military demonstration at the Manhattan Casino, 155th Street and Eighth Avenue. The gathering is intended as a protest against the proposal that the labor of the country should parade on Labor Day as a concrete illustration of the military potentiality of the nation.

Instead of drills with fife and drum and rifle, the program will include dancing, vaudeville acts, concerts, games and prize bowling contests. Ernest Bohm, Secretary of the Central Federated Union, said last night that the report that the demonstration would indorse the platform of the National Labor Peace Council today was not true. President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor is opposed to the methods and propaganda of the Peace Council.

"Organized labor takes the stand that it is against militarism as a principle," said Mr. Bohm. "Our peace-like frolic tomorrow is just our answer to the proposal that we imitate an army. We don't believe this country needs a great big army. This action is not intended as a reflection on labor parades."

The Central Federated Union of Brooklyn will have a dance and entertainment at 4 o'clock in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby Avenue. The International Longshoremen's Union will have a day's outing at Duer's Whitestone Park, L. I. The steamer will leave from the foot of East 129th Street at 10:30 A. M.

Ten thousand Newark trades unionists will parade today. There will be a number of bands and many floats, several of which will protest against the proposed establishment of a State Constabulary in New Jersey. The Essex Trades Council will be in charge of the parade.

LABOR MARKET IMPROVES.

City Bureau Says It Was 47 Per Cent. Better in August.

The labor market for the month of August, as viewed by New York City's Employment Bureau, shows an improvement of 47 per cent. over the preceding month. Nearly 2,000 individual employers have patronized the bureau since its institution last November. It has had calls for 5,199 persons, has registered 32,231 applicants for employment, referred 8,248 applicants to prospective employers, and filled 3,239 positions.

During August, usually the quietest month of the year in the labor market, the bureau had calls for 553 persons and filled 440 positions. In its report the bureau says:

While the demand for machine shop and foundry hands has been slightly above normal, there is a goodly supply on hand at the prevailing rates of wages. There has been no material improvement in the demand for building, printing, and industrial tradesmen. The supply of office and store help is abnormal. A large number of hotel and restaurant help is without employment.

At the present time there are more than 10,000 competent farm hands, milkers, gardeners, and laborers idle in this city, whose services may be secured at from $15 to $30 a month, upon reasonable notice. These men are willing to go any distance from the city, provided transportation is advanced.

The usual seasonal demand for stenographers as substitutes has been practically satisfied; the bureau has referred several hundred of them to positions during the last few weeks.

From present conditions the month of September should show the largest volume of business in the history of the bureau. The return of vacationists and others to the city after Labor Day will result in the usual Fall activity, through the employment of cleaners and housesmiths in putting the home in condition for the Winter, and the buying of school goods. The retail trade will also become active in the sale of seasonable merchandise. Confidence in the commercial and industrial world is daily growing stronger. Activity in the production of holiday goods is noticeable, and American-made goods for the holiday trade will supplant those formerly imported from the belligerent countries, and this will mean greater employment. This condition also holds true in all industrial plants, producing articles that were formerly imported, and the American working man will benefit accordingly.

The bureau holds that more branch offices are needed. To properly serve the community, it states that there should be at least ten accessibly located branch offices, five in Manhattan, two in Brooklyn, and one each in the Bronx, Queens, and Richmond. It has the supervision over two branch offices, one at Yorkville and one at Greenpoint, financed by private interests.

TRANSFER OLD SUBWAY CARS

Interborough Granted Permission to Use Them on Elevated.

The Interborough Rapid Transit Company has been granted permission by the Public Service Commission to use on the Second and Third Avenue elevated lines in Manhattan and the Bronx the 478 composite cars which the commission a few months ago ordered removed from service in the subway. These cars are of wooden construction upon steel platforms, and are copper sheathed on the outside. All the other cars used in the subway are of all-steel construction. Since the fire last January the commission decided, in the interest of public safety, to remove the wooden cars from underground work.

The company will transfer the car bodies only, as the trucks are too heavy for use on the elevated lines. New steel car bodies will be placed upon these trucks, and the composite car bodies will be placed upon new and lighter trucks suitable for use on the elevated lines. The steel car bodies have already been ordered and the work of installing them will begin at once, as the commission's order requires the removal of the composite cars by Dec. 1.

The commission has awarded the contract for station finish on the Jerome Avenue and the White Plains Avenue rapid transit lines to the Astoria Realty and Construction Company, the lowest bidder, for $860,636.50. Both lines will be operated by the Interborough under the dual system contracts. The commission will hold a public hearing on Sept. 17 upon the proposed locations of stations on the Utica Avenue rapid transit route in Brooklyn.

BAR PIN LEADS TO ARREST.

Woman Who Wore It Accused by Alleged Owner of Theft.

The recognition of a diamond bar pin by Mrs. Fannie tSein of 1,048 Madison Avenue as similar to the one stolen when her apartment was robbed last July caused the arrest yesterday of its wearer, Mrs. Jennie Manaloupus, 36 years old, of 215 East 115th Street. She was locked up in the East 104th Street Police Station charged with burglary.

Ever since the loss of the pin Mrs. Stein has been closely scrutinizing the jewelry worn by every one she sees. Yesterday afternoon, when at Park Avenue and 110th Street, she thought she recognized the pin Mrs. Manaloupus wore and called a patrolman and caused the womans' arrest.

Mrs. Manaloupus denied she had stolen the pin, and said that it had been given to her five years ago by her husband. According to the police, the prisoner is unknown at the address she gave.

GAS TANK BLOWS UP IN LANGHEIM'S YACHT

Owner's Son Buried in Wreckage and Entire Cabin Is Demolished.

MANY ARE PAINFULLY HURT

Rowboats Put Out to Craft in Shrewsbury River at Dusk and Party Was Landed in Safety.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Sept. 5.—William Langheim, Jr., son of William Langheim of 61 Centre Street, Brooklyn, left a party in the cabin of his father's pleasure yacht off Captain C. P. Irvin's landing on the Shrewsbury River at dusk this evening and went forward to put on the lights. He struck a match near the acetylene gas tank and an explosion followed.

The boy was thrown against the side of the boat in the midst of smashed woodwork. Those in the cabin were thrown from their seats and landed on the floor, broken timbers from the side and roof of the cabin falling on them.

As soon as they recovered they found themselves under the open sky. The roof of the cabin and the greater part of its side had been blown completely away and fell into the river. Part of the deck was shattered and in one place a hole had been stove in the hull of the boat.

Those in the cabin who were not badly hurt went to the rescue of the boy. When the wreckage had been lifted from him he was not able to stand, and it was found that both of his ankles had been badly wrenched and his body was covered with lacerations and bruises. Some of the others had some painful injuries.

As there was danger of water entering the boat through opened seams and the yacht's side, the party at once got to work on the engine, which was found to have suffered no material damage, in order to get to shore. Before they could get the boat started persons living on either side of the shore who had been startled by the explosion, put out in small boats and came alongside of the yacht, where they rendered such assistance as they could. Finally the yacht was brought safely to shore.

Nothing remained of the acetylene gas tank. It had blown up when the gas issuing from a leak came in contact with the flame of the match.

BOY UMPIRE IS STABBED.

Reddiel Called a Foul on What Looked Like a Home Run.

With the score a tie at the beginning of the ninth inning in the baseball game between the Senecas of Laurel Hill and the Exeters of Manhattan in the lots at Queens Boulevard and Hults Street, Long Island City, yesterday afternoon, Ray Duffy of the Exeters hit what was believed to be a home run. He was circling the bases at top speed when Umpire Carl Reddiel, 14 years old, of 219 East Thirty-seventh Street, Manhattan, called the ball a foul.

Immediately the umpire was surrounded and in a scuffle that ensued he suddenly shouted that he had been stabbed in the back. An ambulance took the umpire to St. John's Hospital, and later he left for his home. Last evening detectives were looking for Duffy, who is 18 years old, and who lives at 175 East Thirtieth Street, Manhattan, to learn what he knows about the injuries to Reddiel.

Ice in the Steamer Lane.

Captain Moller of the Atlantic Transport Line steamer Samland, which sailed from London for New York on Aug. 28, reported yesterday by wireless that he had passed large icebergs on the west-bound steamship tracks in latitude 46-22 north and longitude 47-16 west.

PRINT NEW CONSTITUTION.

Document Being Prepared for Final Action by Convention on Thursday.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 5.—Because of the great amount of work necessary in preparing the new State Constitution for final action by the Constitutional Convention on Thursday, the J. B. Lyon Company, State printers, kept a large part of its employes busy today and will keep them at work up to Thursday preparing the four forms which are required. The copy, which should be engrossed and signed by the President and Secretary of the convention and filed in the State Library, will be printed on sheets of parchment, in pen text, because of the fact that there is not sufficient time to allow for the engrossing. The sheets of parchment are 16 by 22 inches. The first sheet is pen engrossed with an illuminated coat of arms, and the wording in old English text:

"Constitution of the State of New York. Adopted in convention nineteen hundred and fifteen."

Each of the other three copies will be different. The Secretary of State's copy, which will be submitted to the electorate, will be bracketed and italicised to show the amendments to the present constitution. The other two copies will be one as a document of the convention and one for insertion into the day's journal. Each one will have to be put into type independent of the other.

Superintendent Winchester of the Lyon plant declares that everything will be ready for the delegates when they return here Thursday.

NEWPORT HOMES ROBBED.

Dr. R. V. Mattison Loses $4,000 in Jewels—Haggin Home Entered.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 5.—Dr. Richard V. Mattison's Summer home here was visited by a burglar last night while the family was at dinner and jewelry valued at more than $4,000 was stolen. Dr. Mattison has offered a reward of $1,000 for the return of the jewelry or a proportionate amount for such of the property as may be returned.

Martha Eason, a maid, heard footsteps on the second floor of the house about 7 o'clock in the evening, and without mentioning the matter to any one in the household went upstairs to investigate. As she opened the door leading to Mrs. Mattison's bedroom she was confronted by a stranger, who leveled a revolver at her, told her to sit down quietly, and warned her not to "holler" or he would shoot.

The maid was kept in the room until the burglar had ransacked Mrs. Mattison's effects, after which he climbed out of the window leading to the porch, but not before he gave her a parting warning to remain silent until he was out of sight.

It was learned today that the home of Mrs. James B. Haggin of New York and Lexington, Ky., on Bellevue Avenue, was entered recently by prying open a window on the north side of the house, which has been closed this Summer. A safe supposedly containing valuables was untouched, but drawers, closets, and other receptacles were opened and their contents strewn about the house. It cannot be stated at this time what, if anything, has been taken. Mrs. Haggin will arrive tomorrow with her housekeeper.

MOURNERS IN A FIGHT.

Objected to the Presence of Molinsky at the Funeral.

A row occurred on a Richmond car en route to the United Hebrew Cemetery on Fresh Hill Road, Staten Island, yesterday, which developed into a free-for-all fight as soon as the car reached the cemetery. Two women and a man attacked one man, as he was leaving the car, and fought until the police arrived from the New Dorp station.

The assailants gave their names as Louis Burger, 54 East Broadway, New York City; Rosa, his wife, and Virginia Lieberman, who lives with the Burgers. Boyd Molinsky, their opponent, who lives at 2,143 Second Avenue, was so badly injured that he had to be removed to the S. R. Smith Infirmary. It is said the fight started through the objection which the Burgers had to the presence of Molinsky at a funeral which they were attending.

GOOD WORD FOR FUSEL OIL.

Dr. Billings Says Age Doesn't Guarantee Whisky's Purity.

The man who goes into a café and drinks a high-priced, fine, old whisky in the belief that the price and the age will protect his health is mistaken, according to John S. Billings, Medical Inspector of the Health Department.

"The common idea that a large part of the injury to health due to the use of alcoholic drinks is caused by injurious substances, such as fusel oil and furfaral, which have not been properly removed, or by substances added as direct adulterants, is erroneous, as is also the common belief that cheap liquors contain large quantities of such harmful ingredients," said Dr. Billings. "The injurious effects of the amount of fusel oil present in ordinary saloon liquors are trifling in comparison with the effects of ethyl alcohol contained in them, and the principal adulterants in the cheap whiskies are water and caramel, a harmless coloring matter made from sugar.

"The general conclusion is that fine old whiskies and brandies are nearly as likely to produce ill effects as the cheaper varieties of the present time, if taken in the same quantity, and in general the injurious effect is in proportion to the ethyl alcohol contained, which seems to be the chief reason why wine and beer are less injurious than distilled liquors.

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Ask your dealer for ***Certain-teed*** products. He will show you the ***Certain-teed*** label on them. That label is his protection as well as yours. It means just as much to him as it does to you, and that is why, from the standpoint of making a satisfied customer, he is as likely to insist upon you taking ***Certain-teed*** products as you are likely to insist upon *getting* them.

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SUNDAY BASEBALL GAMES—NEARING TENNIS FINALS—TURF—GOLF—CYCLING—BOXING—ROWING

CHICAGO DIVIDES WITH CLEVELAND

Pitcher Walsh Robbed of Shutout in Second Game by Eddie Collins's Fumble.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—Big Ed Walsh made his second appearance of the season on the pitching mound today and defeated Cleveland 4 to 2 in the second game of a double header, the visitors blanking the locals in the initial contest, 6 to 0.

Walsh allowed his opponents five scattered hits and would have scored a shutout had Eddie Collins handled Carter's grounder cleanly. He had a perfect double play in sight, but his fumble paved the way for two runs, which saved the visitors from a shutout. The locals won this contest by bunching hits. E. Collins drove in two of the runs and scored frum second on an infield out.

Coumbe pitched almost invincible ball in the pinches during the first game and received great support when the locals threatened to score. Scott was wild and was hit hard when the visitors had men on the bases.

The second game stands as the first that has ever been replayed in the American League. The game was originally played Friday, but Billy Evans, the umpire on that occasion, in a telegram to Ban Johnson, admitted that he had made a wrong decision, or rather had overlooked making any decision at all, and when a protest was filed by Clarence Rowland, Johnson held that he could not consistently do other than order that it be replayed. The game of Friday was won by Cleveland by a score of 6 to 5, while the replaying of it today gave the victory to Chicago.

The situation arose in the fourth inning of the game when one man was out. Smith was on first base and Kirke at the bat. Kirke for his third strike swung at a wild pitch and reached first. Later both of the men scored. The rule which the Chicago players as well as Billy Evans forgot was Section 6 of Rule 51, and refers to "When a batsman is out." It reads:

If while first base be occupied by a base-runner, the third strike be called on him by the umpire, unless two men already out.

Murphy made a leap up against the screen in deep right field and caught Smith's fly, and this and Eddie Collins's leap into the air and spear of a line drive were features. Roth argued with Umpire Chill on a strike decision and was put out of the second game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
C'man, ss	3	0	1	5	2	Mphy, rf	4	0	1	1	1
Roth, cf	2	1	1	2	0	E.C'ns, lb	4	0	2	8	1
Gr'ney, lf	5	1	1	4	0	E.C'ns, 2b	3	0	0	4	6
Smith, rf	4	1	2	1	0	Jack'n, cf	4	0	1	0	0
Kirke, lb	4	0	1	6	2	Felsch, lf	4	0	0	1	0
B'bare, 3b	4	0	1	0	2	W'ver, ss	4	0	1	2	3
W'gs, 2b	2	0	0	2	2	Schalk, c	3	0	1	6	0
O'Neill, c	3	1	2	2	2	Schalk, c	4	0	1	4	3
Coumbe, p	2	1	0	0	2	Scott, p	2	0	0	0	5
						*Walsh	1	0	1	0	0
						Davis, p	0	0	0	0	1
						†Mayer	1	0	0	0	0
Total	36	6	9	27	12	Total	32	0	8	27	21

*Batted for Scott in the seventh inning.
†Batted for Davis in the ninth inning.
Errors—Coumbe, Schalk (2), Scott.

Cleveland	0	0	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	—6
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Stolen base—Chapman. Earned runs—Cleveland, 3. Sacrifice hits—J. Collins, E. Collins, Coumbe (2), Chapman (2). Left on bases—Chicago, 10; Cleveland, 7. First inning. errors—Cleveland, 2; Chicago, 1. First base on balls—Off Scott, 4; off Davis, 1; off Coumbe, 3. Hits—Off Scott, 7 in 7 innings; off Davis, 2 in 2 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Davis (Roth). Struck out—By Scott, 1; by Coumbe, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Chill. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

SECOND GAME.

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Mphy, rf	2	1	0	3	0	C'man, ss	4	0	0	1	2
J.C'ns, lb	3	1	1	11	0	Roth, cf	4	0	2	3	0
E.C'ns, 2b	4	0	1	2	3	W'gs, 2b	4	0	1	0	4
Jack'n, cf	3	1	1	1	0	Gr'ney, lf	4	0	1	2	0
L'bold, lf	3	0	0	3	0	Smith, rf	4	0	0	1	0
W'ver, ss	4	0	0	0	4	Kirke, lb	4	0	0	9	1
Jones, 3b	3	0	0	1	2	B'bare, 3b	3	0	0	2	2
Schalk, c	4	0	0	5	0	W'gs, 2b	2	0	1	2	3
Walsh, p	3	0	1	0	2	O'Neill, c	3	1	0	5	2
						Morton, p	1	0	0	0	1
Total	28	4	5	27	10	Total	34	2	5	24	15
						Carter, p	1	1	0	0	1
						†Turner	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	33	2	5	24	10

*Batted for Morton in the sixth inning.
†Batted for Wambsgans in the ninth inning.
Errors—Wambsgans, (2,) O'Neil, E. Collins, Weaver:

Chicago	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	—4
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2

Two-base hits—E. Collins, Roth. Stolen bases—Leibold, Wambsgans. Earned runs—Cleveland, 1; Chicago, 4. Sacrifice hits—J. Collins, Leibold. Double play—Weaver, E. Collins and J. Collins. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Cleveland, 6. First base on errors—Chicago, 1; Cleveland, 2. Bases on balls—Off Morton, 2; off Walsh, 2; off Carter, 3. Hits—Off Carter, 2 in 3 innings; off Morton, 2 in 3 innings. Balk—Morton. Struck out—By Walsh, 3; by Morton, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Chill. Time of game—One hour and forty-four minutes.

Detroit Closes Home Season.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 5.—Detroit closed the at-home season with St. Louis here today by taking a double-header, 6 to 5 and 4 to 2. Sisler was hit hard early in the first game, the visitors getting a five-run lead in the third inning. James, who opposed him, was relieved by Oldham after the locals had rallied in the fifth.

In the second game Hoff allowed but two hits until the eighth inning, when he passed Cobb, Crawford and Veach in succession. Burns then doubled, tying the score. Singles by Cobb, Crawford, and Veach in the tenth filled the bases, and a double by Kavanaugh won the game. Cobb got two hits in the five-game series. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt, 3b	4	1	3	1	1	Shot'n, lf	4	2	2	0	0
Bush, ss	4	0	1	1	2	How'd, 3b	4	0	1	2	2
Cobb, cf	5	2	0	4	1	Pratt, 2b	3	0	2	2	5
C'wf'd, rf	5	0	1	3	0	W'ker, cf	4	0	1	3	0
Veach, lf	4	1	2	4	0	J'bson, rf	4	0	0	3	0
Burns, lb	5	1	2	9	0	Leary, lb	4	0	2	15	0
Kav'h, 2b	4	0	0	1	0	Lavan, ss	3	1	2	2	4
Young, 2b	0	0	0	1	0	Sev'eld, c	4	0	0	2	2
Stan'ge, c	4	0	2	4	2	Sisler, p	4	2	2	0	3
James, p	2	0	0	0	2						
*Dubuc	0	0	0	0	0	Total	34	5	12	27	16
†Boland	0	0	0	0	0						
Oldham, p	0	1	0	1	0						
Total	37	6	11	27	10						

*Batted for James in the sixth inning.
†Ran for Dubuc in the sixth inning.
Errors—Burns, Stanage, Lavan.

Detroit	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	—6
St. Louis	1	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	—5

Two-base hits—Vitt, Veach, Burns, Stanage, Oldham, Pratt. Home run—Sisler. Stolen base—Shotton. Earned runs—Detroit, 5; St. Louis, 2. Sacrifice hits—Bush, Howard, Pratt. Double plays—Howard, Pratt, and Leary; Burns, Bush, and Burns. Left on bases—Detroit, 10; St. Louis, 6. First base on errors—Detroit, 1; St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off James, 2; off Sisler, 5. Hits—Off James, 6 in 5 innings; off Oldham, 5 in 4 innings. Struck out—By James, 2; by Oldham, 1; by Sisler 1. Umpires—Messrs. Wallace and Connolly. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

SECOND GAME.

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt, 3b	3	0	2	3	2	Shot'n, lf	2	1	0	4	1
Bush, ss	3	0	0	4	4	How'd, 3b	5	0	1	1	3
Cobb, cf	4	2	1	1	0	Pratt, 2b	5	0	1	2	4
C'wf'd, rf	4	2	1	1	0	W'ker, cf	5	0	1	3	0
Veach, lf	4	0	2	0	0	J'bson, rf	3	1	0	1	0
Burns, lb	3	0	1	14	1	Sisler, lb	4	0	3	8	1
Kav'h, 2b	4	0	1	1	4	Lavan, ss	3	0	0	3	1
Stan'ge, c	3	0	0	8	1	Agnew, c	4	0	1	9	2
Cov'kie, p	4	0	0	0	3	Hoff, p	4	0	0	0	5
Total	34	4	8	6	30	15	Total	35	2	7	30	17

Errors—Stanage, Lavan, Agnew.

Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	—4
St. Louis	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Burns, Kavanaugh. Stolen bases—Jacobson, Cobb, Crawford, Sisler. Earned runs—Detroit, 4; St. Louis, 1. Left on bases—Detroit, 10; St. Louis, 8. First on errors—Detroit, 1. Bases on balls—Off Coveleskie, 4; off Hoff, 8. Hit by pitcher—By Coveleskie, (Jacobson.) Struck out—By Coveleskie, 6; by Hoff, 6. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Wallace. Time of game—Two hours and nineteen minutes.

American Association.

At Indianapolis—Louisville, 2; Indianapolis, 1.
At Columbus—Cleveland-Columbus; rain.
At St. Paul—St. Paul, 5; Kansas City, 2.
At Minneapolis—Milwaukee, 3; Minneapolis, 1.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Pittsburgh, 13; Chicago, 2.
Cincinnati-St. Louis (rain).

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Detroit, 6; St. Louis, 5.
Detroit, 4; St. Louis, 2.
(10 innings.)
Cleveland, 6; Chicago, 0.
Chicago, 4; Cleveland, 2.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Newark, 8; Baltimore, 5.
Baltimore, 3; Newark, 2.
St. Louis, 6; Pittsburgh, 0.
Chicago, 6; Kansas City, 1.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Jersey City, 4; Montreal, 1.
Montreal, 2; Jersey City, 1.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Philadelphia	69	53	.566
Boston	66	57	.533
Brooklyn	67	59	.532
Chicago	60	63	.488
St. Louis	62	66	.484
Pittsburgh	62	68	.477
New York	57	64	.471
Cincinnati	56	68	.451

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Boston	83	39	.681
Detroit	85	45	.654
Chicago	75	52	.590
Washington	65	58	.528
New York	56	65	.463
St. Louis	50	78	.391
Cleveland	49	77	.389
Philadelphia	36	85	.298

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Pittsburgh	71	55	.564
Newark	67	55	.549
St. Louis	69	58	.543
Kansas City	67	60	.527
Chicago	68	61	.527
Buffalo	63	68	.481
Brooklyn	59	69	.461
Baltimore	43	81	.347

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Providence	78	42	.650
Buffalo	73	43	.630
Montreal	62	57	.521
Harrisburg	58	61	.488
Rochester	54	64	.458
Toronto	55	65	.458
Richmond	53	69	.434
Jersey City	43	75	.365

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Each club plays two games, A. M. and P. M.
Boston at New York.
10:15 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Philadelphia at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh.
Chicago at St. Louis.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Each club plays two games, A. M. and P. M.
New York at Boston.
Washington at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at Chicago.
St. Louis at Detroit.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Newark at Brooklyn, A. M.
Brooklyn at Newark, P. M.
Baltimore at Buffalo.
(A. M. and P. M.)
Chicago at St. Louis.
(A. M. and P. M.)
Pittsburgh at Kansas City.
(A. M. and P. M.)

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Each club plays two games, A. M. and P. M.
Harrisburg at Richmond.
Jersey City at Providence.
Montreal at Rochester.
Buffalo at Toronto.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Newark and Baltimore Divide a Doubleheader by Close Scores.

Baltimore and Newark divided a double-header on the Harrison grounds at Newark yesterday afternoon, the locals winning the first by a score of 8 to 5, while the Orioles came through with the second, which was a pitchers' battle, notwithstanding that five twirlers were used, by a score of 3 to 2. Free hitting featured the opening contest, with the Newarks getting most of the hits. In the second affair the Peps bunched two hits in the first inning for a run, which appeared to be enough to win, until the eighth, when Baltimore scored the tieing times on two hits, a pair of passes, and an error. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	—3	9	5
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	2	1	—8	15	5

Batteries—Le Clair and Owen; Moran, Kaiserling, and Rariden.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0—3	5	0
Newark	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2	5	1

Batteries—Young, Johnson, and Owen; Bellard, Moseley, Kaiserling, and Rariden.

Chifeds Break Even on Series.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 5.—Chicago evened up the series with a 6-to-1 victory in their last appearance here this season. For seven and one-third innings the locals faced Brown's delivery before a hit was recorded, and in the meantime every Chicago player took at least one hit off Johnson. Kansas City was not near a run until a batting rally in the ninth saved them from a shut-out. The score:

										R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	—6	12	1
Kansas City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1	4	0

Batteries—Brown and Wilson; Johnson, Adams, and Easterly.

Whitewash for Pittsburgh.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 5.—St. Louis shut out Pittsburgh, 6 to 0, here today. Davenport allowed the visitors five scattered hits and not a base on balls. Tobin hit a homer with two men on bases in the second. In this inning Comstock, after giving four hits, on which the locals scored five runs, was relieved by Hearne. Score:

										R.	H.	E.
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	5	4
St. Louis	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	—6	8	1

Batteries—Comstock, Hearne, and Berry; Davenport and Hartley.

Giants Take Exhibition Game.

WATERBURY, Conn., Sept. 5.—The Giants defeated the Holy Name League Consolidated nine here today, 7 to 1, in an exhibition game. The score:

										R.	H.	E.
New York	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	—7	8	3
Waterbury	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1	3	3

Batteries—Schupp and Wendell; Healey, Hanley, Gagain, and Bradshaw.

Pirates Sell McCarthy to Cubs.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—Alex. McCarthy, an infielder of the Pittsburgh National League team since 1910, has been sold to the Chicago Nationals and will leave with that team for St. Louis tonight, according to an official of the Pittsburgh club here today. It is expected that McCarthy will be used as shortstop and that Zimmerman will return to second base.

Southern Association.

At Nashville—Nashville, 3; Chattanooga, 1.
Chattanooga, 8; Nashville, 4.
At New Orleans—New Orleans, 6; Mobile, 5.
New Orleans, 22; Mobile, 4.
At Little Rock—Little Rock, 2; Memphis, 0.
Little Rock, 4; Memphis, 2.

KRAMER CAPTURES TWO CHAMPIONSHIPS

Newark Cyclist Wins Short Distance and Tandem Titles from Fast Foreign Riders.

Frank Kramer won the short distance professional championship and the tandem championship of the world at the Newark Velodrome yesterday afternoon. Kramer was in his best form and captured the individual title race without much difficulty from Iver Lawson of Salt Lake City, who was second, and Alf Grenda of Australia, who finished third. In riding the final eighth of a mile in 11 3-5 seconds the champion came within a fifth of a second of his own world's record. Kramer not only outrode his opponents; but outgeneraled them as well, and held the race safe at all times. Grenda made a bid to take the lead coming into the final lap and his jump was strong enough to take him up from third place to even terms with Kramer, who was leading. For fifty yards they rode neck and neck, with Lawson following Kramer on the pole. Heading into the back stretch Kramer put on more steam and pulled away from Grenda. Lawson held close to the champion and was a length back at the tape.

Lawson and Kramer were partners in the tandem title race, and they won in the last twenty yards after a hard ride from the rear. The finish was spectacular, the winners showing a surprising burst of speed after a sprint. Grenda and Fred Hill of Boston were second, and Reggie McNamara and Bob Spears, the Australian pair, were third.

For the first time in years the American riders swept the boards in the professional races. Harry Kaiser of the Bronx, defeated a big field in the two-mile open, in which all the foreign stars started. Frank Cavanagh of Newark defeated Spears in the Brassard race after riding a dead heat, and Jake Magin of Newark won from Gordon Walker of Australia in the one-third-mile handicap. The only Australian victory of the day was scored by Alf Goullet in a match in which he was opposed by Jackie Clark, a fellow countryman.

Jerry Nunziato of the Empire City Wheelmen of New York obtained a big lead in the one-mile amateur scratch race on the first lap and was never headed. Hans Ohrt, the amateur champion, was second, and Fred Taylor third. A number of amateur riders were badly cut and bruised in a spill in the one-mile handicap, in which twelve riders fell. J. P. Cobert of Newark won the race from scratch.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburgh Hammers Chicago Pitchers to a 13 to 2 Victory.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—Pittsburgh hammered Chicago's pitchers for a 13-to-2 victory here today. Hans Wagner led the attack with a home run, double, and two singles, and every man on the team made at least one hit. Adams was weak from the start. Zabel replaced Adams in the sixth inning, but was hit freely. Cooper held the locals to eight scattered hits. Score:

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf	4	1	1	2	0	M'ray, rf	5	0	2	2	0
J'ston, 1b	5	2	2	10	0	Sch'itz, 2b	4	0	1	2	3
Collins, cf	5	1	1	3	0	Schulte, lf	2	0	0	0	0
H'man, rf	5	4	3	3	0	Zabel, p	2	0	0	0	2
W'ner, ss	5	3	4	0	7	Hyman, ss	4	1	0	2	2
Viox, 2b	5	1	3	2	2	Saier, 1b	4	1	0	12	0
Baird, 3b	3	1	2	1	1	W'ms, cf	4	0	1	3	0
Gibson, c	4	1	1	6	0	Phelan, 3b	4	1	1	0	0
Cooper, p	3	0	1	0	3	Blair've, c	2	0	0	3	0
						O'Farell, c	2	0	1	0	1
Total	43	13	18	27	8	Adams, p	1	0	0	0	3
						*Morris, lf	2	0	2	0	0
						Total	36	2	8	27	10

*Batted for Adams in fifth inning.
Errors—Johnston, Collins, (2,) Schults, Schulte, Saier, Morris.

Pittsburgh	3	0	0	1	6	1	0	2	0	—13
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2

Two-base hits—Murray, Wagner, Cooper, Phelan. Three-base hits—Viox. Home runs—Wagner. Stolen bases—Hinchman, Murray, Saier, Phelan, O'Farrell. Earned runs—Pittsburgh, 11; Chicago, 2. Sacrifice hits—Gibson, Barrett, (2,) Collins. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 8; Chicago, 7. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 2; Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Adams, 1; Hits—Off Adams, 12 in five innings; off Zabel, 6 in four innings. Struck out—By Cooper, 5; by Zabel, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and O'Day. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

YANKEES DROP GAME.

Providence Wins Exhibition Contest by the Score of 6 to 5.

ROCKY POINT, R. I., Sept. 5.—The Yankees lost an exhibition game to Providence, champions of the International League, by a score of 6 to 5 today. Donovan, manager of the visitors, who piloted Providence to a pennant last year, went into the box in the seventh inning, after the game was lost, and held his former charges scoreless. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Providence	2 0 0 0 0 4 0 0 —6	12	1
New York	0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0—5	10	4

Batteries—Cooper and Haley; Mogridge, Vance, Donovan, and Alexander. Umpires—Mr. Lanigan.

Braves Down New Haven Colonials.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 5.—The Boston Braves stopped here today on their way to New York and defeated the Colonials, an independent team, 7 to 6. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Boston	0 2 2 0 0 0 3 0 0—7	10	4
Colonials	1 2 0 0 0 1 0 0 1—6	11	3

Batteries—Davis, Strand, Barnes, and Shannon; Gowdy, Watrous, and Waters.

Dodgers Blank Remington.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 5.—The Brooklyn Nationals easily blanked the Remington Arms team in an exhibition game today, 7 to 0. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Remington A.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0	6	2
Brooklyn	1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 5—7	11	1

Batteries—Bennett, Tone, and Corkins; Appleton and Wheat.

New York State League.

At Syracuse—Syracuse, 10; Scranton, 4.
At Utica—Utica, 9; Wilkes-Barre, 3.
At Elmira—Elmira, 6; Binghamton, 5.
At Albany—Albany, 5; Troy, 1. **Troy, 5; Albany, 2.**

Friction and common lubricants are the grand little team for ruining the finest cars made.

DIXON'S Graphite Grease No. 677

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Established 1827
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LABOR DAY SPORTS.

Baseball.

Boston at Polo Grounds, (morning and afternoon.)
Philadelphia at Brooklyn, (morning and afternoon.)
Yankees at Boston, (morning and afternoon.)
Newark at Washington Park, (morning.)
Brdokfeds at Newark, (afternoon.)

Tennis.

National Lawn Tennis Championships, West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, L. I.
Women's Open Tournament, Nyack Country Club, Nyack, N. Y.
Men's Doubles, Oak Neck Field Club, West Islip, L. I.

Golf.

Women's National Championship, Onwentsia Golf Club, Chicago.
Intercollegiate Championship, at Greenwich Country Club, Greenwich.
Club Trophies, at Fox Hills Golf Club.
Club Championship, at Ridgewood Country Club.
President's Cup, at Scarsdale Country Club.
Club Championship, at Hollywood Country Club.
Club Handicap, at Yountakah Golf Club.
Four-Ball Match, at Wykagyl Golf Club.
Barbour Prize, at North Jersey Country Club.
Best Ball Foursome, at Baltusrol Golf Club.

Horse Racing.

Fall Meeting Westchester Racing Association, Belmont Park.
Grand Circuit Meeting, Hartford, Conn.

Automobile Racing.

Olympic Park, Newark.

Rowing.

New England Rowing Regatta, Boston.
Middle States Regatta, Philadelphia.

Yachting.

Larchmont Yacht Club.
Sachem's Head Yacht Club.
Norwalk Yacht Club.
Atlantic Yacht Club.

Motor Boats.

Annual Regatta, Hudson River Yacht Racing Association.
Manhasset Bay Yacht Club Challenge Cup Race, Chicago.

Horse Show.

Newport Horse Show, Newport, R. I.
Monmouth County Fair Association, Red Bank, N. J.

Bicycle Racing.

Twenty-five-Mile Road Race, Baldwin, L. I.

Swimming.

Rockaway Beach, United States Volunteer Life Saving Corps.

Athlete Meets.

Michelin A. A. Games, New Brunswick, N. J.
Great Neck A. C. Games, Great Neck, L. I.
Greater New York Fair Association Games, Yonkers.
Caledonian Games, Washington Park, Grand Street.

Boxing.

Attell-Kilbane bout, Gloversville, N. Y.

Cricket.

Kings County, at Paterson.
Brooklyn Wanderers, at Brooklyn.
Richmond Country, at Manor Field.

CYCLISTS IN PLEASURE RUN.

Annual Carnival and Sprint Races Held by Century Road Club.

The annual pleasure run and cycling carnival of the Century Road Club Association, which was twice postponed because of rain, was finally held yesterday. The cyclists started from Columbus Circle yesterday morning in two sections. The first squad was the unattached riders, numbering eighty, while the second division was made up of the clubs competing for the "Neatest Appearance Cup," donated by Captain Charles J. Dieges, and the "Pope Cup," for the best decorated bicycles.

The Century Road Club Association won the "Neatest Appearance Cup" and the "Pope Cup" went to A. R. Jacobson of the Century Road Club Association. Second prize for the best decorated bicycle was captured by Ernest Noster of the Darcy Wheelmen of Newark, and third prize went to Harry Whiteman of the Century Road Club Association. The riders started from Columbus Circle and went north to 110th Street and Seventh Avenue, where they crossed the Central Bridge and went north to 167th Street. The route then led over the Grand Concourse and Bouevard, where the winners of the two cups were decided.

After the cup winners had been decided, the riders continued north along the Concourse to Fordham Road, turning east at White Plains Avenue, where the sprint races were held.

In the first race, which was the quarter-mile scratch, Anthony Desimone of the Century Road Club Association established a new record when he went the distance in 0:29 4-5 in the eighth heat. The former record was made by Jerome Steinert on Sept. 3, 1911, when he covered the distance in 0:33 2-5. It was necessary to have ten heats, with twelve riders in each heat, to decide this event, and the semi-finals and final were hotly contested. John Marquert of the Century Road Club Association was the winner, H. B. Yarnold of the Bay View Wheelmen was second, and Rudolph Rom of the Empire City Wheelmen finished third. Marquert's time was 30 3-5 seconds.

The novelty race followed the quarter-mile race. This novelty event consisted in each participant's running one-quarter of a mile with his bicycle on his shoulder and returning to the starting mark, riding the machine. This event furnished considerable excitement and amusement, and Robert Henderson of the Bay View Wheelmen proved to be fastest, and H. Garbade of the Glunz Wheelmen was second.

Chinese Minus Pigtails Lose Game.

There was only one thing wrong with the Chinese University baseball team when it played the Lincoln Giants at Olympic Field yesterday. The men didn't wear any pigtails and without that high sign of greatness they were helpless before the darktown ball tossers. The final score was 8 to 2. There were Chin and Tin, Yim, the familiar Lee, and even Yap on the Chinese team, but all the funny names in the world wouldn't have worried the men who hibernate about the 135th Street section. As a matter of fact the Chinamen took the American pastime altogether too lightly. They combined it with acrobatic stunts and the Lincoln Giants walked away with the game while their opponents were doing handsprings on the diamond. The men from the Orient jabbered delightedly when they got two runs across in the second inning, but the watermelon smile never faded from the dusky Lincoln players. The Giants broke out three runs in the third, and steadily increased their lead during the remainder of the game.

N. Y. K. of C.s Win Second Game.

The Knights of Columbus baseball team of this city scored its second victory over the Boston K. of C. yesterday afternoon at the Catholic Protectory Grounds, the score being 7 to 2. The New Yorkers clinched the victory in the first inning, when they scored four runs. The Boston team was made up of Donovan, right field; Reardon, shortstop; Walker, second base; Murray, third base; Mahoney, left field; Lally, centre field; Doherty, first base; Hartrey, catcher; Cannon, pitcher, and Wright, pitcher. The New York team was Kingsley, left field; Healy, second base; McCafferty, centre field; Brouthers right field; Jack Burchell, shortstop, Joe Burchell, first base; Galligan, catcher; Connelly, third base; Quinn, pitcher, and Smith, pitcher.

Des Moines Takes Western Flag.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Sept. 5.—Des Moines won the 1915 pennant of the Western League by defeating Sioux City in the second game of a double-header here today, 3 to 0. Des Moines lost the first contest after a ten-inning struggle, 6 to 5.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT JERSEY CITY—FIRST GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	0 1 0 2 0 1 0 0 —4	6	2
Montreal	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1	8	0

Batteries—Bruck and Tragressor; Sherry and Madden.

SECOND GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Montreal	0 0 1 0 0 1 0—2	6	0
Jersey City	0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1	5	1

Batteries—Dowd and Howly; Ming and Schwert.
Called in seventh inning by agreement.

TENNIS TOURNEY IN FINAL STAGES

Williams and McLoughlin Expected to Qualify for the Challenge Round.

THE TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

Thirty-fifth Annual Tournament for the Championship of the United States.

Place—West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, L. I.; seven miles from Pennsylvania Station.
Trains—Leave Pennsylvania Station: A. M., 9, 9:20, 10:02, and 11:05; 12 noon; P. M., 12:30, 12:47, 1:10, 1:24, 1:34, 2:06, 2:45, and 3. Can be reached by trolley from Queensboro Bridge.
Title Holder—R. Norris Williams, 2d, Philadelphia.
Official Referee—Robert D. Wrenn.
Number of Reserved Seats—7,000.

The New York Times

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 6, 1915.

THE ATTACK ON THE HESPERIAN.

The attempt made on Saturday evening by a German submarine to destroy without warning the Allan liner Hesperian, having Americans on board, will be a cause of grave concern at Washington and throughout the United States. It was on Sept. 1 that the German Ambassador informed Secretary LANSING that he was instructed by his Government to say that:

> Liners will not be sunk by our submarines without warning and without safety of the lives of noncombatants, provided that the liners do not try to escape or offer resistance.

Two days later, without giving warning or providing for the safety of the lives of those on board, a German submarine launches a torpedo against the Hesperian. By the hazard of fortune, and not through the intent or any merciful contriving of the German commander, the ship was not sunk, the passengers and crew were saved. It is difficult to view this act in any other light than as a violation of the promise and assurance officially given to our Government.

Nor is it as yet evident that this view will be subject to material modification even if the Hesperian, as reported by our Consul at Queenstown on receiving first news of the incident, carried a gun mounted in the stern and said to have been quite unconcealed. Consul FROST'S early information is contradicted both by officials of the line in Montreal and by the British authorities. But if the gun were there, it was too dark for the Hesperian's officers to see the approach of the torpedo, so that the gun would hardly have been visible from the submarine. Moreover, a torpedo struck the Hesperian on the bow; the submarine was ahead of its victim, increasing the very great probability that the gun was never seen either through the periscope or from the deck. Our laws permit a merchant vessel of a belligerent thus armed with a gun for defense freely to enter and leave our ports; it is not classed as a ship of war. Nor did the Hesperian offer any resistance, and Ambassador VON BERNSTORFF'S instructions contained the express assurance that liners which did not try to escape "or offer resistance" would not be sunk.

Plainly, the attack upon the Hesperian, without any warning, calls for the most rigid inquiry. It is devoutly to be hoped that the Berlin Government will promptly disavow the act of its submarine commander. We should be most reluctant to believe that Germany has deliberately broken faith with us, that she has resolved to continue her lawless work of murder without any regard for the promise she has given. If it is proved, after all, that the ship carried a gun, and justification or even extenuation can be found in that fact, weight will fully and candidly be given to that circumstance. But she was probably not armed at all and she was clearly not armed for offensive warfare, she was westward bound, she carried only noncombatants and Canadian soldiers returning home to recover from wounds. Whatever palliation may be found for the German commander, his act could have served no military end and seems to belong to that class of deeds of cruelty and lawless warfare of which the destruction of the Lusitania and that of the Arabic were examples. It is disheartening that at the moment when we were rejoicing over the promise of a complete friendly understanding with Germany this reversion to abhorrent methods should come to trouble our peaceful expectations. It is most fortunate that no lives were lost, but the gravity of the incident remains. We do not want to feel either that Germany is untrue to her promise or that her Government is unable to control its armed forces at sea. A full disavowal is to be expected from Berlin.

AMBASSADOR DUMBA'S PLAN.

The London correspondent of The World cables that among the papers in the possession of JAMES F. J. ARCHIBALD, lately detained by the British naval authorities at Falmouth as a suspicious person, was a letter, written by the Austrian Ambassador to the United States to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of his Government at Vienna, recommending "certain "proposals in regard to strikes in the "United States." In this letter Ambassador DUMBA said "we can disor-"ganize and hold up for months, if "not entirely prevent, the manufact-"ure of munitions in Bethlehem and "the Middle West, which, in the opin-"ion of the German Military Attaché, "is of great importance and amply "outweighs the expenditure of the "money involved." The Foreign Minister was urged to reply by wireless telegraph if he approved the plan.

Secretary LANSING'S reply to the Austrian Government's note urging an embargo on the export of arms and ammunition from the United States was dispatched Aug. 12. It was published in the American newspapers Aug. 16. Ambassador DUMBA'S letter to Foreign Minister BURIAN is dated Aug. 20. Thus it appears that four days after the whole world knew that the United States had refused, for good and sufficient reasons, to grant the request of Austria and forbid the operation of perfectly legitimate trade, the accredited representative of the Imperial Government of Austria-Hungary in this country was deliberately planning to secure the ends of Austria by secret means, to prevent the manufacture and exportation of munitions of war by using money to induce workmen to strike.

The gravity of this matter is apparent. In an interview with a correspondent of THE TIMES at Lenox, Mass., yesterday, Dr. DUMBA admitted that he had written the letter and defended the plan it set forth to call out the subjects of Austria-Hungary at the munition plants and establish a labor bureau to find other work for them. A photographic copy of the letter of Ambassador DUMBA has been forwarded to the State Department at Washington, which will not fail to give it the most careful and serious consideration.

LAFAYETTE DAY.

Labor Day this year falls on what American gratitude might well have made Lafayette Day. One hundred and fifty-eight years ago today a château of Auvergne heard the first cries of a soldier's son who was to become famous and beloved on both sides of the Atlantic; a soldier of freedom, of humanity, all his life, it can be said with truth and no sentimentality, the most ardent and the most helpful of the French friends of the United States, fighting for independence. The motives of the French Government in granting money, supplies, allowing the fitting out of privateers, and finally making a treaty of alliance, have been sufficiently considered by historians, and have been discussed lately by correspondents of THE TIMES.

VERGENNES watched the contest carefully from the time of the Stamp Act. To pay back England for the disasters of 1758 and 1759, to take her American colonies from her, to set up a check to her North American power: these were reasons, sufficient and beyond cavil, for his policy. As a French statesman and patriot, the benefit of France was his prime object. In the negotiations for peace he had also Spanish interests to consider. Neither France nor Spain could wish to see the thirteen insurgent colonies grow into what Count ARANDA foresaw as a "tyrannic colossus." Could VERGENNES have had his way the territory of the United States would not have reached to the Mississippi, though Cahokia and Kaskaskia were actually in American possession, and a buffer "Indian Territory," under the joint influence of the United States and Spain, would have been created north of the Spanish Floridas.

All this diminishes no whit the great and lasting obligation of the United States to France. Without her pecuniary and her military aid, and especially without the fleet of GRASSE and the army of ROCHAMBEAU, could America have won. France, rightly working for herself, worked memorably for her ally.

LAFAYETTE, that "boy" who, CORNWALLIS vainly boasted, could not escape him, but who had learned much from "the old fox," WASHINGTON; LAFAYETTE, by his solicitation and influence at Versailles, was invaluable. He had seen the quarrels or jealousies between the French and the provincials. Cordial co-operation with proper subordination to the American Commander in Chief was necessary. If a French painter at Versailles has made ROCHAMBEAU the hero of the surrender of CORNWALLIS, the mistake or excess of patriotism is pardonable. Young LAFAYETTE had much to do with the perception by the French Government of the essentials of effective action by the allies.

From the moment that Captain LAFAYETTE, a guardsman of 19, hears of the trouble in the colonies he "enlists his heart in it." In spite of the King's prohibition, discouragement by FRANKLIN and ARTHUR LEE, lettres de cachet, arrest, he succeeds in leaving France, in reaching the United States. Something gallant, generous, romantic, clings to him, is disengaged from all his career, whose splendid, heroic, historic moments and adversities are a glorious part of the history of France.

The champion of tolerance, order, liberty, it is as the friend of America, the friend of WASHINGTON, the preux chevalier of the Revolution, that he must always have a place of special tenderness in the American memory. We like to think of him who had knelt and kissed MARIE ANTOINETTE'S hand on a balcony of Versailles in presence of the mob, answering the question which he found most often asked in 1824 and 1825 by his old American Revolutionary comrades: "What do you do for a living?" Of the universal fervor of welcome with which he was received by our grandfathers let the quiet mathematician, NATHANIEL BOWDITCH, stand for example. When the Marquis came to Boston BOWDITCH meant to watch him in a dignified and old Bostonian manner from the stoop. But as soon as the Marquis's carriage came along the staid calculator rushed for it in a transport of enthusiasm. A street boy could not have been less dignified. May some good measure of that admiration still be felt by Americans. LAFAYETTE, said CARLYLE, "sticks by "the Washington formula, and by "that he will stick."

DISCONTENT IN THE PHILIPPINES

At a mass meeting held in Cebu lately resolutions were passed pledging all who were present to prevent Mr. DEAN C. WORCESTER from making his residence in that city. Mr. WORCESTER was Secretary of the Interior in the Philippines during the Administration of President TAFT, and after the appointment of Mr. HARRISON as Governor General he returned to this country and delivered certain public addresses on the condition of the Philippines, in which he protested against the proposed extension to the Filipinos of larger powers of self-government. He has returned to the islands and is the head of the Visayan Refining Company. Feeling is strong against him, and the incident at Cebu indicates that there is a state of unrest in the Philippines which should not be ignored. Mr. WORCESTER, at last account, had no intention of noticing the action of the mass meeting. Americans in the islands unanimously condemn the action. They point out that no other American, and no Filipino, has ever done so much for the Philippines as Mr. WORCESTER. His present opponents are chiefly members of the Nacionalista Party, which was warmly in favor of the passage by the United States Congress of the Jones bill.

The people of this country are not paying enough attention to the Philippines. Most Americans will be inclined to regard this incident at Cebu as a tempest in a teapot. But the growing discontent in the islands demands notice. Doubtless it has been increased by financial depression. For the first time in its history the Manila Railway Company has been unable to meet the interest on its debt. The Government, which guaranteed the bonds, has been compelled to pay the interest. MANUEL QUEZON, Commissioner Resident of the Filipinos at Washington, has been making speeches in the islands lately, and, although he counsels patience, it is worth noting that his remarks are calculated to keep alive the "independence" idea. The esteemed AGUINALDO lately declined to take part in the ceremonies at the unveiling of a monument to a revolutionist, on the ground that "he would "not be able to address a great throng, "in such a place and on such an occa-"sion, without making statements so "definite as to be inappropriate at this "time." Perhaps, in the circumstances, his written excuse was not ineffective in the way he desired.

PERFECTLY VISIBLE.

There is a curious opaqueness about the comment on Senator PENROSE'S recent outgivings concerning invisible government. The Senator's inability to understand the phrase is treated as insincere, whereas it is an honest and hearty and thoroughgoing inability. He is a Philadelphia-Pennsylvania-Penrose Republican, and there has been no such thing as invisible government in his State, city, and party since he was born. From the days of SIMON CAMERON to those of BOIES PENROSE government has been obtrusively, flauntingly, indecently visible in Pennsylvania every hour of the day.

In speaking of the government, of course, neither Mr. PENROSE nor any Pennsylvanian refers to the government at the State House. That is merely the form through which the government operates, because of the inconvenience of changing it, just as the Electoral College is the form through which the popular electorate operates in Presidential elections. In other States the real government has been invisible, subterranean, sneaky; but in Pennsylvania it has operated tranquilly in the open. There has been no concealment. There has never been anything invisible about it. He who ran might see it.

Go back, for instance, to the days when the government of Philadelphia was ISRAEL W. DURHAM. He transacted the business of the city daily and openly at an office kept for that purpose in the Betz Building. There, and not to the Mayor's office, went persons having business with the city government. There were crowds of them on the sidewalk and at the entrances to the office. It was not necessarily political business that brought them there; anything, from the opening of a street to the choice of a hospital site, and even such questions as the opening of a saloon or the distribution of supplies to the poor in a hard Winter, all business that the government needed to transact. There had been no pretense of secrecy under the Hog Combine, but DURHAM did everything but hang out a sign, saying "City Government," over his door; nor did MCNICHOL fall behind him in frankness. There is nothing secretive about PENROSE'S government, nothing more hidden than there was about QUAY'S. It is and always has been the most visible of all possible governments.

Mr. PENROSE'S bewilderment at the phrase "invisible government" is no pretense. He honestly does not know what the thing means.

THE SWISS MILITARY SYSTEM.

The description of the Swiss military system embodied in ex-Mayor MCCLELLAN'S admirable article in the Magazine Section of THE SUNDAY TIMES is of timely interest. We have been hearing a great deal of late about Switzerland as a military power and the modification of the conscription plan which she employs for her protection, with many suggestions that the plan, or something like it, might successfully be adopted in this country. But it is well to bear in mind that Switzerland is a very small country, with a population of about 3,800,000 and a territory of not more than 15,976 square miles, hardly larger, in fact, than the States of Massachusetts and Connecticut combined, or than Maryland and Delaware. The United States comprises 3,616,484 square miles and has a population exceeding 90,000,000; a system which suits Switzerland would hardly suit this country. During the present war Switzerland has mobilized an army of 400,000 men, more than 10 per cent. of her total population, to protect her neutrality. On that basis the United States would have to muster a force of 10,000,000 armed men, and that would be militarism with a vengeance.

Switzerland is a buffer State, a small republic governed chiefly by a Federal Council which elects a President yearly and a General to command the army when it is on a war basis, as it has been in the last year. In peaceful times there is no officer in the army of higher rank than Colonel. Every Swiss who is not a member of the Council or a clergyman must perform military service unless he is physically incapacitated or has been a convict. Those who are exempt pay a military tax. Military instruction begins at school and is carried on in the public gymnastic clubs and the Federal and cantonal rifle clubs. At the age of 19 every young man not exempt is enrolled in one of the branches of the service. His practical military training then begins. Between the ages of 20 and 48 years nearly every Swiss is a soldier, though the average of service does not exceed a week in a year for twenty years. There is a reminder of the Swiss system, to be sure, in the plan of annual encampments for citizen soldiers not in the National Guard which has been put into operation here, and perhaps some of the details of that system would be worth adopting. Colonel MCCLELLAN'S article is full of interesting information, which will be welcome to all who have been giving thought to our plans for national defense. He insists that the Swiss have the best military system yet devised for purely defensive purposes.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Astonishing Success Is Achieved.

When the planning of the Panama-Pacific Exposition began there was a feeling in many parts of the country—a feeling probably strongest here in New York—that these were late days for such undertakings. It was believed that familiarity with them had bred weariness, if nothing else, and that never again in the United States would a world's fair create the interest or win the attention that went to the one held in Philadelphia. Chicago's, though vastly better, had stirred the country by no means as much, and the smaller affairs of the kind had come to pass for little more than local advertising schemes, extremely expensive and troublesome and dubiously profitable.

California, or San Francisco, went ahead, however, boldly and somewhat resentfully ignoring all the good advice it received, secured the usual Government appropriation, and invited the world to come and show its marvels of art and industry. The invitation was not received with any great amount of eagerness, anywhere, but one after another the nations in one way or another made about the usual response, and the exposition took shape in buildings of which not mere size, but magnificence, beauty, and originality of design were the distinguishing characteristics.

Then the war broke out and prophecies of disaster for the big show multiplied. Its managers for a while felt an unconfessed alarm, but sooner than others they realized that, while the war would keep away not a few foreign visitors who otherwise would have made the long journey to San Francisco, it would also in a way compel to go there the vastly greater number of Americans for whom the customary European tour had been made impossible or dangerous.

And the war has proved to be, for the exposition, a blessing in terrible disguise. The attendance has exceeded the most courageous hopes, and the exposition managers, instead of making a desperate struggle with liabilities, are engaged in the pleasing, and for their kind the extremely rare, sport of burning canceled mortgages. They say that they are already out of debt, with months of profitable business still to come! That is most wonderful—so wonderful that one has an inclination to ask whether the exposition has really paid for itself, and more, or whether it is only the debts collectible in court that are so happily out of the way.

Hindenburg's Method of Resting.

Field Marshal VON HINDENBURG, according to the dispatches, found or made, last week, a day of rest from the crushing toils and more crushing responsibilities of commanding great armies and guiding and urging them on in pursuit of the Russians.

That the General should need rest, that he should welcome a change, even brief, from work that is rather dreadful even when done as efficiently as seems to be the Hindenburg way, is perfectly comprehensible. And one would naturally expect him to seek the quietest scene he could find with war so near—a scene with no reminders of death and destruction if one still exists in that part of the world—and there gratefully to relax his tired mind and muscles, either by doing nothing at all or by doing something with the least possible likeness to war.

But what he did was different. As a change from hunting men he hunted deer—did it all day long, close to where two of his great battles were fought. And again he was efficient. "He killed two fine stags," the dispatches say.

Inclination to comment on this use of the General's holiday is strong, but ability is disparate. The effort to do full justice to the episode almost inevitably would lead to the doing of injustice, so let it go.

WOLSELEY'S PEACE DREAM.

England and the United States Together Could Forbid Great Wars.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I inclose a copy of a letter received more than ten years ago from Field Marshal Viscount Lord Wolseley, which is, I think, of great interest at the present juncture.

His opinion as an experienced and brilliant soldier, Commander in Chief of the British Army, that the United States was "by far the greatest power in the world," is worthy of particular note, and derives greater importance from the fact that he had been an eyewitness of some of the fighting in our great war of 1861-65, as well as a close student of the campaigns at long range.

Like all great soldiers of the moral type, he was a lover of peace, and cherished the hope of a time when wars would have an end, but he saw clearly that this supreme aim could only be attained by a combination of powers strong enough to command peace, not by embracing the fatuous and foolish idea that a state of unarmed helplessness will be a talisman against war.

It is noteworthy that General Wolseley, though his long and distinguished service was in the army, not the navy of Great Britain, yet recognized that it was the blockade of the Southern ports "that killed the Confederacy, not the action of the Northern armies." He seems to have accepted Admiral Mahan's view of the predominant influence of sea power in determining the course of history.

R. H. MCKIM.

Blue Ridge Summit, Penn., Sept. 1, 1915.

Farm House, Glynde, Lewes,
Nov. 12, 1904.

Dear Sir: It was very kind of you to send me a copy of your speech to the Confederate veterans. I have perused it with the deepest interest. It has revived my remembrance of the sympathy with which I watched the campaigns to which you so eloquently allude in "The Confederate Soldier, His Motives and Aims."

I have often pondered over the effect upon the future of the United States that a refusal on the part of Mr. Lincoln to hand us back Messrs. Mason and Slidell would have had. In my opinion, as a student of war, the South must have won had the blockade of the Southern ports been removed by us, as it would have been at once if the North had been ruled by a flashy politician instead of the very able and far-seeing Mr. Abraham Lincoln.

It was the blockade of your ports that killed the Southern Confederacy, not the action of the Northern armies.

However, you are now a united people, and as such by far the greatest power in the world. I earnestly hope our two nations may always be closely united. With such a union of heart and strength firmly established, we might easily forbid all great wars in the world. What a glorious end to aim at!

I have always hoped for such a close alliance of the English race throughout the world, for every Christian man must realize that whilst war is a live scourge, peace on earth and good will toward all men is not only the highest philosophy, but the injunction of Him whose followers we all profess to be.

Again thanking you for your great kindness in sending me a copy of your great speech, allow me to subscribe myself, yours very faithfully,

WOLSELEY.

Perfectly Disgusting.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent who wrote yesterday regarding the bad odors along Riverside Drive must have arrived recently. The subject has been ventilated in the press and through other agencies for a long time past. The West End Association has made strong efforts to produce evidence of its results from many sources. The Mayor must have slept through it many a night. It is said that the Board of Health announces that property owners and business men along Fifth Avenue are planning an organization to combat it, yet some chemical plant in New Jersey continues to emit this horrible stench. It is a menace to the interests of property owners and real estate operators all along the line, and bids fair to disgust all west side residents with the location they have chosen to live in. The agitation is timely, but, so far, it seems to be confined to the State of New York, the odor extending apparently over a tremendous area. Meanwhile we seem to hear the Jersey chemical plant muttering, through the foul smudge, "What are you going to do about it?".

E. B.

New York, Sept. 3, 1915.

LABOR DAY, 1915.

What, O Sun, have you seen today?
A nation at rest in its Summer way—
The way of the road, of a garden close,
Of a dancing wave and the heart's repose?

Is that all, O Sun? Have you not shone down
On perfect bodies like rushes mown?
Is it Summertime, too, where valor lies?
Has his holiday dawned when a brave man dies?

Sun in the sky, as you burn across
Leagues of agony, waste, and loss,
When you leave the battle and reach our play,
Is there honor or shame in our Summer day?

What have we done to escape the blame
For violence pooled in the Enemy's name?
What have we done to deserve release?
Sold them our surplus and chattered of peace!

Sun in the sky, as your beams shine down
On the gun-swept rooms in a roofless town,
On some little lost child who has grown too weak
To suck the juice from a blackened leak,

Draw from that misery into your light
The vision we need for our selfish sight!
Scorch us, if need be, until we are blind,
But drive the agony into each mind!

Make it intolerable, Sun of one sky,
That America dances while Europe must die.
High in the mountains and low by the sea
Bring us the fire to keep the world free!

MARGARET CHANLER ALDRICH.

LAFAYETTE'S SACRIFICE.

His Birthday Revives Memories to Honor on Labor Day.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Admirable indeed is the suggestion offered by the Hon. Myron T. Herrick and other distinguished citizens that the coincidence of Labor Day falling on Sept. 6, the anniversary of Lafayette's birth, affords an opportunity to honor the memory and commemorate the deeds of one of the greatest heroes of the American revolution. No doubt the response will prove that Gilbert Motier de Lafayette, lover of justice and defender of the rights of humankind, is still dear to the American people. Able pens will again set down his achievements and eloquent voices will sound his praises, but nothing more laudatory can be written or said of him than was expressed in an oration by the Hon. John Quincy Adams before both Houses of Congress, Dec. 31, 1834:

> I am to speak upon the life and character of a man whose life was, for nearly threescore years, the history of the civilized world—of a man of whose character to say that it is indissolubly identified with the revolution of our independence is little more than to mark the features of his childhood, of a man, the personified image of self-circumscribed liberty. The self-devotion of Lafayette was twofold: First, to the people, maintaining a bold and seemingly desperate struggle against oppression and for national existence. Secondly, and chiefly, to the principles of their declaration, which they first unfurled before his eyes, the consecrated standard of human rights. To that standard, without an instant of hesitation, he repaired. To the moral principle of political action the sacrifices of no other man were comparable to his. Youth, health, fortune, the favor of his King, the enjoyment of ease and pleasure, even the choicest blessing of domestic felicity—he gave them all for toil and danger in a distant land and an almost helpless cause; but it was the cause of justice and of the rights of humankind.

That Adams's estimate of the unselfish character of the great Frenchman was well founded can be established by reference to a letter from George Washington to Gouverneur Morris, July 24, 1776: "The expediency and policy of the measure [appointment of foreigners to high rank in the American army] remains to be considered, and whether it is consistent with justice or prudence to promote these military fortune-hunters at the hazard of our army. Baron Steuben, I now find, is also wanting to quit his Inspectorship for a command in the line. This will be productive of much discontent. In a word, although I think the Baron an excellent officer, I do most devoutly wish that we had not a single foreigner amongst us, except the Marquis de Lafayette, who acts upon very different principles from those which govern the rest." What greater tribute could be paid to any man?

In conclusion, may it not be well, in these terrible days when justice and human rights are in danger, to recall to our American people the words of Lafayette (Dec. 10, 1784,) to John Jay, Chairman of a committee in Congress in their hall at Trenton:

> May this immense Temple of Freedom ever stand a lesson to oppressors, an example to the oppressed, a sanctuary for the rights of mankind! And may these happy United States attain that complete splendor and prosperity which will illustrate the blessings of their Government, and for ages to come rejoice the departed souls of its founders.

JOSEPH W. MANDART.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1915.

A NEW GERMAN TOOL.

Heat Rays to Melt Barbed-Wire Entanglements Afar Off.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Petrograd dispatch, in which is described a new German invention used to melt wire entanglements at a considerable distance, seems quite plausible. The use of a searchlight apparatus for this purpose would be the logical method by which to obtain success. The principle involved is that of the focusing of heat rays. The operators of motion picture machines know that the film must be kept in movement, otherwise the heat carried with the light rays and centred on a small surface of film will cause a fire.

It is open to considerable doubt that this procedure should be effective at a range of a mile; but for a short distance the arrangement of a burning device as described should offer no very great difficulties. Instead of using a parabolic reflector, which would throw a parallel or non-focusing ray, there is probably used either a system of condenser lenses of long focus, or more probably an ellipsoidal reflector of fixed focus. The objective of the ellipsoidal reflector could be altered by changing the position of the apparatus.

The utilization of such a reflector of a huge size, with an arc of tremendous candle power as a light and heat source, would result in the melting of any substance which happened to be at the spot where the rays concentrated. If one of these reflectors proved too weak to accomplish its design, a battery of them would cover a certain area with a disintegrating heat. It goes without saying that the mechanical work involved in the manufacture of reflectors of this sort would have to be of the finest and most accurate description, but, as is well known, this is a field in which the German mechanics excel. If the apparatus described in your article is an actuality, it will be of interest to learn later whether its construction is along the lines described above.

JOHN W. DESBECKER.

New York, Aug. 21, 1915.

THE SMALL FAMILY MOTHER.

She Puts Quality Above Quantity in the Race as Elsewhere.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to take issue with the article by Mr. and Mrs. John Martin in the Magazine Section of THE TIMES. And this, from a non-collegiate, may be of special interest.

I think it almost absurd to hold education of woman responsible for the decrease in the American family. Mr. Martin should have included all thinking, progressive women in his classification, for no intelligent woman of today, whether she be college bred or no, fails to realize the economic conditions which govern our lives today. I should say that it is the unselfish devotion of every refined mother which is instrumental in limiting the number of her family rather than the notion of feminism which Mr. Martin tries to impress upon us. What is there that bleeds a mother's heart so much as the painful problem of not being able to give to her children such a start in life as, in her opinion, is necessary to make a worthy member of society?

After all, it is quality that counts.

There are many worthy sons of good, old American families of refinement driving delivery wagons today, and they are mighty glad to get that to do in order to support their families. Invariably you will find such conditions among people having large families. It is economic pressure, the impossibility of giving a large family opportunities, and not the higher education of woman, which makes the modern, thoughtful mother limit the size of her family.

According to Mr. Martin's ideas, as I understand them, he believes "Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise." His plan would be to stop the education of woman except to a limited degree, and thereby keep her from developing those finer sensibilities which distinguish the human mother from the cow.

As for the small percentage of college women who marry, I think it is a blessing that at least some women are economically free so that their choice is entirely free of convenience. After all, the great majority of college women, as well as all the rest of us, look forward to a happy union in holy matrimony. We all have an ideal for which we are hunting, and if that ideal is not to be found are we not better off when we find other interests in life, perhaps helping to shape the character of the children of somebody else, rather than to commercialize our souls?

ANNA S. GLUSKER.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1915.

LAFAYETTE'S HEROIC IDEALISM.

With What Ardent Affection He Regarded the American Colonists in Their Struggle—Washington His Idol.

Translation from the French of an Article by John J. Chapman.

New York, Sept. 2, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Gertrude Atherton has expressed the view that the United States is under no obligations to the French nation for the part it took in our Revolution. On this subject I send you the following—a recent expression from the pen of John Jay Chapman, which was written in French and which I have translated for the readers of THE TIMES.

BEATRICE CHANLER.

THE TRANSLATION.

American historians have in the past insisted emphatically on the purely political elements of our early treaty with France. They have neglected the intelligent and chivalrous realities which were at the foundation of this understanding.

While the Court of Versailles, without doubt, signed the treaty with the United States in part for political motives, the spirit that pushed young Lafayette to beset the court with his campaign in favor of America, which compelled him to abandon his family, to risk his life and to devote his fortune to help America in her trial, that spirit was a spirit of pure idealism. It would be difficult to find in history a finer or more chivalrous example than this conduct in the life of Lafayette. Lafayette expressed the aspirations of an isolated soul. He represented the movement of a moral and political reform which was upheaving France during the fifty years which preceded the French Revolution. He represented the aspirations of French thinkers who believed in the perfectibility of the human nature whose enthusiasms should impregnate all modern thought. He belonged to the school of French philosophers who have become the fathers of political thought in America; no document in our country from the Declaration of Independence to Lincoln's speech at Gettysburg is exempt from their influence.

It has been said frequently that the philosophy on which our Government rests has been furnished by French thinkers, while the mechanism of this Government is the heritage of the experience of the Anglo-Saxon race.

If, today, an American starts a discussion on the destinies of humanity and on the rôle of the Government; if he treats of the question of universal disarmament, it will be perceived that the Britannic spirit does not influence the American idea. The Frenchman hears him half-heartedly. The religion of humanity is the product of the French. In America we aspire to this religion as naturally as the sparks fly toward heaven. All religion has for its shadow a certain hypocritical jargon which is the caricature of sincere faith, and in America our jargon has always been that of the religion of humanity.

The friendship of Washington and Lafayette touched a period in which the religion of humanity was at its apex before being obscured by the horrors of the French Revolution or by the dissolution of modern democracy. Lafayette and Washington represent an epoch of golden expectations, and their natural affection appears to have been increased by the external incongruities such as of age, tongue, language, education, and temperament. They seem to have excited one in the other a sort of idolatry.

The feeling was altogether new for Washington, the austere patriot of the Roman type, the soldier of severe expression. Surrounded by the charming grace and the palpable ardency of Lafayette, Washington was instantly touched by and influenced by the magic of the ancient régime, which melts away mere formalism.

This thought had traversed Washington's soul: "I also should be able to participate in this civilization, and in these modes of expression, if I knew them." The letters which he wrote to Lafayette recall the epistles of the Romans of the eighteenth century, composed at leisure, where intimate friends disclose themselves into the hearts of one another. I have not been able to find anywhere else in the correspondence from Washington this combination of grace and warmth which appears in all his letters to Lafayette. There will be found, as a rule, such phrases as this: "I assure you that I love all persons who are dear to you. There is nothing that I wish more than the occasion to give you substantial proofs of the sincerity of my attachment and of my affection. Your impetuous zeal for the cause of liberty, your singular attachment to our rising world, your ardent and persevering efforts, not only when you were in America, but since your return from France, to serve the United States, your courteous attentions to the Americans and your invariable and uniform friendship for me have matured the first impressions of esteem and attachment which I have felt toward you to the point of making it a love and an absolute gratitude which neither time nor absence can enfeeble."

In the lines which he wrote to Lafayette after what might have been their last interview Washington said: "From the moment of our separation, on the route, and during the journey, and since then at all hours, I have profoundly felt all that the course of years, a close union, and your merit have inspired me with—affection, respect and attachment for you. When our carriages distanced from one another I asked myself if it was for the last time that I had seen you, and in spite of my desire to say 'No' my fears would reply 'Yes.'"

On his part, Lafayette, when he speaks of Washington, "the divine American hero," is warmed up to the pitch of enthusiasm. "I see him more closely than anybody else, and I see him worthy of the adoration—for which I admire more and more the beauty of his character and of his soul. * * * His name will be revered in all centuries by all lovers of liberty and of humanity." Or, still more: "This eminent man, whose virtues I venerate, has desired to become my intimate friend. His tender interest for me won my heart instantly. I am close with him. We live as two brothers, united in intimacy and reciprocal confidence. When he sent to me his first surgeon he told him to take care of me as if I were his son, because he loved me as much."

The friendship of these two men is one of the greatest historical friendships of the world, and it should be regarded as a treasure for all men. More than this, its political effects upon the fortunes of America have been so great that the Americans always have seen in it one of the cornerstones or one of the keystones of their history. It is a bridge thrown between their country and Europe. Time constantly shows the need of similar bridges and America has come to perceive that its own defects are those which contact with Europe tends to remedy. We Americans desire to have our place in the European family whose sorrows and joys are ours and whose destiny is our destiny. We wish to strengthen the ties which unite us to the intellectual history of the Old World, and the scenes of the American Revolution which indicate the places occupied by America in the history of French liberalism are among the best and the most ancient and most precious traditions which we possess.

J. J. C.

SUBWAY VENTILATION.

A Plan to Erect Chimneys and Then to Let the Tube Ventilate Itself.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have noticed many articles on ventilating the subway, one advising to inclose each track in a separate tube with a swing gate to close the end of the tube after the train had entered the tube after leaving the station, in order to force the air out of a chimney between stations.

In my opinion it is impossible to keep air out of a space unless it is air tight, so if the air was entirely shut off at the mouth of the tube where the gate is, the air in the tube, instead of being driven ahead, would rush over, under, and by the side of the train and fill in the rear of the train without driving air out at the chimney or sucking air down it. In order for the chimneys to work the air must have a chance to follow after the train so as to fill the place where the train has displaced the air, in order to force it ahead of the train. If the tracks were inclosed in separate tubes and an accident should happen, it would be hard to predict the results, as there would not be more than three feet on each side of the train, with the feed bars running from the train to the third rail to be crossed. The air would be much hotter in a narrow tube than in the open subway.

If chimneys are erected, say 800 to 500 feet high, so as to be higher than the surrounding buildings, about every 1,000 feet at local stations or between them on cross streets, and connected with the subway with cross cuts with large mouths in the subway, similar to funnels, so the air has plenty of room to enter in order to force it up the chimney more rapidly, and with openings half way between chimneys for air to enter the subway, these chimneys will provide sufficient ventilation. Whenever the air is warmer in the subway than it is on the streets, the chimneys will draw the warm air out and the air from the street will enter the subway to take its place.

After the chimneys are erected, if ventilation is not sufficient where there are four tracks, it would be safe to inclose two of them in one tube with a partition between the two middle tracks. This would give the trains better action of forcing air up the chimney and sucking it down as they pass it. This would be safer than having the four tubes, and cooler, with plenty of room for passengers to get by the train in case of accident.

I do not believe it will be necessary to put a partition between the tracks. The trains will suck enough cold air down through the chimneys. There should be dampers in these chimneys, as they will cause too much draft in the Winter. If more and purer and cooler air is desired, every other chimney could be a double chimney, one on each side of the subway, one to handle the warm air and air caused from the action of the train, with a fan in the other, to be run in the Summer, sucking cool air into the subway. This would give much purer air than coming from the street.

I learned a great deal about ventilation and air currents in the mines. They have a mine ventilation in Butte, Mon., where the air is drawn down a shaft 900 feet through a crosscut 1,200 feet, ventilating the mine and stables where they keep their mules, and then up through a shaft 1,200 feet to the surface. The mouth of one shaft on the hill is 300 feet higher than the mouth of the other shaft. The air, being warm in the mine, is lighter than cold air, so is sucked through the chimney to the surface. The cold air rushes down the 900-foot shaft to take the place of the warm air that goes out. This system will work on the subway as long as the air is warmer in the subway than on the street.

D. B. JACOBS.

New York, Sept. 1, 1915.

OUR FORTLESS COUNTRY.

Where Could a Retreating Army Seek Refuge in Time of War?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have always understood that a fortress line played the part of an immobile reserve army, behind whose protection a defeated field army could rest, refit, and prepare again for aggressive action. The loss of Ivangorod, Warsaw, Ostrolenka, and Lomza, and the investment of Novo Georgisvak and Pultusk, expose the Russian field armies, if beaten again, to an overwhelming defeat, with no refuge except the limitless expanse of their valiant though hirsute country, as The Outlook calls it. And really this is no place for a modern army of a million men.

Fortress lines have played an important part in the present war. For

OPERA IN THE HOUSE HAMMERSTEIN BUILT

Boston Company, with Pavlowa's Russian Dancers, to Produce Classical Works.

BALLET TO BE BIG FEATURE

To Play for Two Weeks Before the Metropolitan Season Opens and Then Tour the Country.

Oscar Hammerstein's Lexington Avenue Opera House is at last to be used for grand opera, though not by the impresario who built it. On Monday night, Oct. 25, three weeks before the opening of the Metropolitan's season, the Boston Grand Opera Company in conjunction with the Pavlowa Ballet Russe, will begin a two weeks' engagement in the big cast side opera house in which Mr. Hammerstein hoped to challenge the Metropolitan, but which to date has housed almost every type of entertainment but opera.

The new organization is one Max Rabinoff has formed with the Boston Opera Company as a nucleus to present a combination of grand opera and ballet in the larger cities of the country. Mr. Rabinoff has acquired the properties and many of the artists of the Boston company, which was forced to suspend last year on account of the war and the inability of the Boston public to support a full season of opera. He has added other artists from the opera houses of the world, many of which are closed during the war, and Anna Pavlowa and her Russian dancers.

This company will present mimo-choreographic and mimo-dramatic grand operas. The chief novelty of the latter type of opera will be Auber's "The Dumb Girl of Portici," and of the former Holbrooke's "The Enchanted Garden" and Rachmaninoff's "The Gypsies." The repertoire will also include these operas with the complete terpsichorean and pantomime features as originally written: "La Gioconda," "Carmen," "L'Amore de Tre Re," "Rigoletto," "Cavalleria Rusticana," "Pagliacci," "Othello," "The Secret of Suzanne," "Faust," "Hamlet," and "Romeo and Juliet."

Some of the better known artists in the company are Felice Lyne, Maggie Teyte, Maria Gay, Elizabeth Campbell, Riccardo Martin, Mav Schneider, Miura Zukkury, Lasar Andres, George Baklanoff, Giovanni Zenatello, Thomas Chalmers, Gaudio Mansueto, Jose Mardones, Anna Pavlowa, and Alexandre Volinine.

The company will give a five weeks' season in Boston, and if the patronage warrants the engagement the following year will be lengthened. It will also give performances in Chicago prior to the opening of the Chicago Opera Company's season. The other cities to be visited are Philadelphia, New Orleans, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Toronto, Detroit, and St. Paul.

Shortly after Mr. Hammerstein announced three years ago that he intended presenting grand opera in English he began work on the Lexington Avenue Opera House. The Metropolitan Directors at first refused to believe that he intended attempting this, in view of his contract with them to refrain from producing opera here for a term of ten years, and when they found he was in earnest they brought suit to enjoin him from breaking his contract. The courts issued an injunction, which still stands, and as a result of which Mr. Hammerstein gave up his plans for opera. John Cort is said to have leased Mr. Hammerstein's opera house, and Mr. Rabonoff arranged with them for the engagement of his company.

THEATRICAL MAN MISSING.

Police Asked to Help Find Murray Fassarath of the Audubon.

The Fox Amusement Company, which operates a chain of theatres in New York, last night asked the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau to begin a search for Murray Fassarath, manager of the Audubon Theatre. Mr. Fassarath has not been seen by any one connected with the Fox Company since last Monday. It is said that the theatre people are anxious to ask Mr. Fassarath about the accounts in connection with his house.

Winfield R. Sheehan, general manager for Mr. Fox, would not discuss the disappearance of Mr. Fassarath last night. The Audubon, which is at 165th Street and Broadway, is one of the largest theatres in the city.

DANCE HALL IN SCHOOL.

Dutchkills Residents to Protest to Board of Education.

At a meeting yesterday of residents of the Dutchkills section of Long Island City it was decided to send a protest to the Board of Education against the use of the gymnasium in Bryant High School in Long Island City as a public dance hall. It was intended that only former pupils and those in attendance at the school should attend the dances. All were charged 5 cents to pay the musicians.

A dancing teacher from Manhattan has got hold of the privilege of conducting the dances, it was said yesterday, and he is charging 15 cents admission.

Try-Out for New Cohan Play.

The first performance of a play George M. Cohan has written for production this season will be given this afternoon in the Broadway Theatre, Long Branch. It is an American farce, entitled "Hit-the-Trail Halliday," and was written by Mr. Cohan especially for his brother-in-law, Fred Niblo, who returned last Summer from a two years' engagement in Australia. In Mr. Niblo's supporting company will be seen Katherine Lasalle, Lorena Atwood, Laura Bennett, Grant Stewart, Joseph Allen, Edgar Halstead, P. B. Pratt, John O'Hara, Frederick Maynard, Clifford Dempsey, Horace James, Harold Grau, Ernest Lynd, and A. E. Gilmore.

May Irwin Finds a Double.

May Irwin, who does interesting things just in time to have them recorded in Monday morning's papers, has found her double. For six months the comedienne has been looking for her twin to play a rôle opposite her in "33 Washington Square." When the farce was first acted some of the critics found fault with the actress to whom the rôle had been assigned on the ground that she bore little resemblance to Miss Irwin. In Jean Temple, Miss Irwin's discovery, she feels she has found the woman she sought.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Elsie Mackaye, who will appear in the leading woman's role in "Grumpy" when Cyril Maude begins a brief engagement in the Empire next Monday night, has returned from spending four weeks in her native city of Melbourne, Australia.

Julie Herne, daughter of the late James A. Herne, will head the company appearing in "The Natural Law," with which the York will be opened this afternoon as a combination theatre under the management of John Cort.

The Washington Square Players have extended the time for submitting designs in a contest for a poster to be used for advertising purposes to Oct. 20. The conditions of the contest are that the poster shall be in two colors and bear the name of the organization. The players will occupy the Bandbox again this season and will give performances every night and Saturday matinee.

A supper was given on the stage of the New Brighton Theatre last night to George Robinson, manager of the seaside playhouse, which will end its Summer season on Saturday night. Eva Tanguay made the presentation speech when a gold pocket set was given to Mr. Robinson.

Two first-class playhouses in Philadelphia have gone over to the movies. "The Birth of a Nation" took possession of the Forrest on Saturday night, and soon the Triangle Film Corporation is to take over the Chestnut Street Opera House.

GREDLER-FOSTER WEDDING.

Ceremony to Take Place at the Hotel Warrington Today.

The marriage of Mrs. Kate Crichton Foster of Shreveport, La., and John G. Gredler, formerly Vice President of the Red River Valley Bank and Trust Company of Shreveport, will take place here today at the Hotel Warrington, and the Rev. Dr. McMillan will perform the ceremony. Mrs. Foster is a sister of Powell Crichton, a lawyer, with offices at 14 Wall Street, and has many friends here. She was born in Minden, La., twenty-seven years ago, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Crichton. She was educated in Washington, D. C., and spent much time abroad.

She and her first husband, J. M. Foster, were divorced in July, 1914, in Shreveport. She has one son, James, 6 years old. She has been in New York several weeks, and Mr. Gredler arrived a few days since. Neither Mrs. Foster nor the bridegroom will have an attendant. Powell Crichton will give his sister in marriage, and, while there will be no reception, tea will be served to a few intimate friends in the bride's apartment at the Warrington.

Immediately after the tea Mr. and Mrs. Gredler will go to Wisconsin, where Mr. Gredler is to be a partner of R. G. Morey of Pleasant Valley Farms, one of the largest dairy product shippers in the State.

Former Miss Morris Weds Abroad.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—A marriage took place on Saturday at Maidenhead between Hubert Martineau, late of the Welsh Guards and son of Philip Martineau, Hurst Court, Berkshire, and Mrs. Henry Charles Schwab of the Ledge, Holyport, daughter of the late Nelson Morris of Chicago. Owing to the recent illness of the bridegroom only immediate relatives were present.

Ward-Curtis Wedding Plans.

The wedding of Walter S. Ward of 165 Riverside Drive, a son of Mr. and Mrs. George S. Ward, and Miss Beryl Curtis, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. N. Willard Curtis of 151 Arlington Avenue, Brooklyn, will take place on Friday, Oct. 8, in Trinity Church in Arlington Avenue. Miss Evelyn Hoffman of Dayton, Ohio, is to be the maid of honor, Miss Hilda Stark of Montreal is to be the flower girl, and the six bridesmaids are to be the Misses Ellinor and Garnet Ward of New York, sisters of the bridegroom; Martha Pitman of St. Louis, Alice Rorick of Toledo, Dorothy Dickinson of Chicago, and Ruth Martin of Pittsburgh. Mr. Ward's brother, Ralph Ward, is to be his best man.

Miss Lindenmeyr's Wedding Plans.

Miss Matilde Margaret Lindenmeyr, a daughter of the late Henry Lindenmeyr, will wed Dr. Rudolph Duryea on Saturday, Sept. 25, in the Church of the Holy Trinity. Miss Lindenmeyr will have Mrs. P. J. Rocker of Beechmont Park, New Rochelle, as matron of honor, and the other attendants are to be the Misses Helen and Dorothy Lindenmeyr and Marie Lindenmeyr, flower girl. Dr. Duryea's best man is to be Robert Elwell Moffett, and the ushers will be Dr. Robert L. McCready, Dr. Carl Eggers, Dr. Otto M. Schwerdtfeger, Dr. Joseph King, Dr. P. K. Sauer and Archibald N. Milne.

Miss Beakley-Smith Weds Tuesday.

John Llewellyn Kuschke of New York, formerly of Wilkes-Barre, Penn., and Miss Ruth Beakley-Smith, a granddaughter of Mrs. Joseph Inness of 450 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, are to be married tomorrow in the Church of the Messiah, Brooklyn. They will walk together to the chancel, and will have no attendants. Mrs. Inness, a sister-in-law of the late George Inness, the artist, will give the bride in marriage. There

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

Last week's trading on the Stock Exchange brought no appreciable change in the general level of prices. The previous week's trading had practically established the market in the position which it had occupied before the sinking of the Arabic, and more than that the current influences in the market were unable to effect. Trading became smaller and irregularity of price movement reflected the uncertainty in the minds of traders. The market seemed to them to have reached a stopping point from which for the time being it would not be easy to move it, and as the week advanced traders were more and more disposed to accept a period of less activity.

Practically no new factors were introduced into the financial situation last week, but some of those previously existing were intensified. Particularly was this true of the foreign exchange situation, which supplied fresh evidence of the enormous pressure which the trade and financial changes of the past year have put upon the currency which for so long held foremost place in international transactions. The stock market was perhaps not inclined to give much thought to the future effects of a seriously unsettled exchange situation upon our trade with other nations, but it had perforce to take note of the increased liquidation of American stocks, brought about by the fall in sterling to $4.50. That was 12½c under the lowest price of the previous week, but it also proved a rallying point, and so rapidly did the market recover when the turn came that much of the pressure on our market from abroad was quickly lifted. It was the railroad stocks which had to bear the brunt of the foreign selling, and they were the ones to profit most by the improvement in the exchange situation which came about in the second half of the week. That improvement was due as much to widespread belief that at last comprehensive measures for the relief of the exchange situation would soon be adopted as to any actual change which came about last week. Some borrowing for foreign account there was, but this was hardly on a scale to account for the radical revision of exchange rates after the low point had been reached. Short covering had much to do with the violence of the upturn, and it was natural that those who had taken a short position should seek early safety when the time seemed to be near for adopting a comprehensive plan for the relief of the exchanges. Important developments in this direction are expected this week upon the arrival of the English delegates, who have been named to take up the discussion of the exchange situation with our bankers. Trade rather than the Stock Exchange is immediately interested in the stabilization of the foreign exchanges, but the matter is one of consequence to both.

The other things which stand out prominently among the matters discussed by the financial community last week are the further progress made in the negotiations between the United States and Germany and the renewed talk of peace in the near future. Wall Street listened to this talk skeptically, for it does not see that it is yet possible to establish any common ground upon which the European belligerents can consider an ending of the conflict. But peace must come some time and each recurrent suggestion that it is near demands of the financial community a closer scrutiny of the possible financial effects of the ending of the war and of the re-establishment of peace. The oncoming of war made necessary extraordinary readjustments of the financial and commercial structure, and it is inevitable that the return of peace will entail other readjustments. They may not be as sudden as those which were forced by the war, but they may well in the long run prove even more far reaching if for no other reason than because they will be more lasting. That is one reason why speculation in securities in this time of war is undesirable. It is undesirable, but no doubt inevitable, and the practical aim, therefore, must be not to prevent what cannot be prevented, but to avoid any unnecessary stimulation of the speculative movements growing out of the sudden application of great forces in new directions. Speculation would be greatly stimulated by the forcing into use of the enormous reserve credits which today exist in this country, and so long as those credits are unused there is danger of their being used in speculation. The thing to be desired is that they should find employment as speedily as safety warrants in trade transactions.

It is evident that home trade does not need the vast amount of additional credit which is available in this country; but on the other hand our foreign trade is in need of credit and our surplus banking resources should be made use of in that field. One of the practical signs that our foreign trade is in need of a larger supply of credit is found in the spectacular decline in the foreign exchanges. They have been declining because to too large an extent we have been doing our foreign trade on a cash basis. Wholesale trade done in that way is done under a serious handicap even in domestic transactions, and in international transactions under existing conditions the adherence to a cash basis would be the most effective way of destroying a large part of the trade which we are now doing. To say that steps should be taken to do away with the very great unsettlement of the exchange market is merely another way of saying that we should extend to our foreign customers some of the credit which we are so amply able to extend to them.

The readjustments which will necessarily follow the war will be accomplished all the more smoothly if this country out of its superabundant financial resources lends to those customers abroad who are now buying so freely in the United States. We should not do as England last Fall—insist upon cash settlement of American obligations to her. To a very large extent we did settle in cash, as the huge shipments of gold last Autumn prove, but already all of this gold and a good deal more has come back to us. If we insist upon getting gold now we are more than likely to create conditions which will lead to our losing it, and possibly a great deal more with it, when the war is over, just as England is now losing to us a good deal more gold than she got from us last year. It would be a misfortune for this market if instead of employing its surplus supplies of credit in this field it should permit them to go to an ever-increasing extent into speculative operations which, however enticing on the surface, would inevitably weaken this country's position in the commercial struggle which will follow the warfare which is now devastating Europe. Europe has a large stake in the satisfactory settlement of the international exchange situation, but our stake in the same situation is hardly less great.

LONDON SENDS MORE GOLD.

Also Ships Securities—Steady Market for Our Shares.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—A more interesting week in the stock market than any recent one ended with American shares steady, following wide fluctuations due to the heavy relapse and quick recovery of New York Exchange. The advance of exchange rates late in the week was due to further important sales of securities to you and additional exports of gold to New York. The reports current in New York that British bankers are borrowing heavily on your side in anticipation of the establishment of a British credit there have not been confirmed, but it is understood that plans for the recitification of the exchange market are proceeding smoothly.

The strength of shipping securities was a feature. It was due to some extent to the changed attitude of the German Government in submarine warfare which may reduce to a minimum the loss of British vessels. It is considered here that the British Government acted wisely in raising the embargo on shipments of German goods contracted for prior to the outbreak of war, but it is evident that Germany expects the American Government to take up vigorously the question of the British blockade in consideration of submarine concessions. There is thus a disposition here to await further developments before concluding that the requirements of your Government will be entirely fulfilled if Great Britain maintains fully its contraband policy.

There was considerable activity in the British war loan last week, but the demand for consols subsided after the deduction of the quarterly dividend on Wednesday, as the advantage of buying consols to exchange for the war loan no longer existed. The Bank of England's weekly statement was favorable from the point of view of gold holdings. Instead of the customary decline at the end of the month, a good increase was shown.

The use of the half soverign coin as currency is considered extravagant and unnecessary, but it seems doubtful if the public can be persuaded that the silver four and five shilling pieces are a satisfactory substitute. The public seems to have a preference for currency notes, the circulation of which increases steadily.

A majority of London bankers maintain high money rates, but a fair amount of cheap credit is available and this, combined with the scarcity of bills, keeps the discount market flabby. The rate paid on deposits by the banks has been raised from 3 to 3½ per cent, and now stand at the traditional 1½ per cent. below the official minimum discount rate. The advance may absorb a part of the surplus funds and assist in maintaining the discount rate.

BOURSE PAYS OLD DEBTS.

Liquidates Many Long Standing Bills—Gold Holdings Increase.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—The Bourse was irregular and undecided last week. Copper shares, American issues and De Beers were firm. Russian rentes were steady while that country's industrials were depressed on the news of the evacuation of Grodno. French rails and bank shares were weaker. Some improvement has been brought about by the liquidation of 1,715,750,000 francs of pre-moratorium bills.

The Bank's gold reserve was up 60,000,000 francs, while its note circulation has increased 109,000,000 francs through a further advance to the State, amounting to 100,000,000 francs. The recently announced issue of 6 per cent. Bourse bonds was oversubscribed.

A meeting will be held tomorrow to consider finally the project for the liquidation this month of the accounts carried over since the outbreak of the war. The tendency of the foreign exchange became daily more uncertain through the interference of arbitrage speculators. New York exchange closed at 5.97 and London exchange at 27.67.

NEW FARMERS' DIRECTORY.

Pennsylvania Railroad Plans to Make Truck Marketing Easier.

The Pennsylvania Railroad announced yesterday a new and much enlarged edition of its Directory of Fruit, Vegetable, and Produce Growers and Shippers, soon to be issued. The first edition came out in 1912 and has been exhausted. The new edition will contain the names of more than 10,000 farmers, truckers, and orchardists in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia. The territory is part that traversed by the Pennsylvania system.

A feature of the new edition will be the classification of growers according to their principal produce. Six classifications will be used—apples, white potatoes, sweet potatoes, cabbages, onions, and general produce.

The purpose of the company is to build up agriculture along its lines, encourage contact between consumer and producer and to broaden the markets in which the farmer can sell.

FINANCIAL BUSINESS.

Stock Exchange developments dealt with in the Annalist by authoritative writers. Every Monday, ten cents; $4.00 a year. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED SEPT. 4, 1915.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$17,510,500	$535,452,700
Same period last year		425,061,100
	High. Low.	High. Low.
Average price 40 bonds	82.09 81.77	84.48 81.51
Same period last year	....	89.42 82.73

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alaska G. M. Co. 6s.	127	127	127	2
Alb. & Susq. 3½s.	82	82	82	14
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s.	100⅝	100½	100½	21
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 4s	93¼	93¼	93¼	4
Am. Hide & L. 6s.	103⅛	102⅝	103½	27
Am. Smelt. Sec. 6s.	103⅛	106½	106½	94
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s.	103	100⅝	101	237½
Am. T. & T. col. 4s.	88¼	87⅞	87⅞	40
Am. Writ. Paper 6s.	61	61	61	1
Ann Arbor 4s.	57	57	57	1
Armour & Co. 4½s.	91⅞	91⅝	91⅝	29
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	90	89⅝	90	328
A.,T.& S.F.cv.4s, '60.	102¼	100⅞	101⅛	633
A.,T. & S.F. cv.4s,'55.	101⅜	100⅜	101⅛	44
A., T. & S. F. 5s.	101⅛	101	101⅛	7
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	80⅝	80¼	80½	15
A.,T.& S.F.adj.4s,sta.	81½	80½	80½	35
A., T. & S. F., Tr. S. L. 4s	86	86	86	9
At. & Birm. 4s.	83	83	83	5
At. Coast Line 4s.	85⅝	85	85	13
At. C. L., L. & N. 4s	81	80¼	80¼	16
B. & O. pr. lien 3½s.	89⅝	89⅝	89	94
Balt. & O. g. 4s.	86	85¼	85⅝	128
Balt. & O. cv. 4½s.	86¾	86¼	86⅜	270
B. & O. S. W. 3½s.	86⅝	86⅛	86½	20
B.& O.P.,L.E.W.V.4s.	78½	78½	78½	10
Beth. Steel ref. 4s.	100⅝	99¾	99½	127
Beth. St. ref. 5s, reg.	100	100	100	1
Beth. Steel ext. 5s.	102¼	101½	101⅜	23
B'klyn R. T. 5s. '18.	100	99½	99¾	337
B'klyn R. T. g. 5s.	101	100⅜	100⅜	4
B'klyn Un. El. 5s.	99¼	99	99	21
B'lyn Un. El. 5s, sta.	99½	99½	99½	2
B'klyn Un. Gas 5s.	103½	103	103½	6
Bur., C. R. & N. Cal. tr. 5s	99½	99½	99½	3
Cal. Gas & El. 5s.	94¼	95	95	30
Can. So. consol. 5s.	101	101	101	1
Central Leather 5s.	99⅞	99¼	99⅜	42
Central of N. J. 5s.	112¼	112	112	32
Central Pacific 4s.	84½	83⅝	84¼	214
Central Pacific 3½s.	84⅜	84	84	28
Ches. & Ohio con. 5s.	102½	102	102½	10
Ches. & Ohio cv. 4½s.	75½	74	75½	227
Ches. & Ohio gen.4½s	85	84	85	9
Chicago & Alton 3½s.	44	43⅝	44	4
Chi., B. & Q. gen. 4s.	89½	88¼	88½	26
Chi., B. & Q. jt. 4s.	96⅜	96¼	96⅜	554
C., B. & Q., I. D. 3½s.	82½	82¼	82½	11
C., B. & Q., Ill. D.4s.	93¼	93¼	93¼	2
C., B. & Q. Ia. D. 5s.	102¼	102¼	102¼	2
C., B. & Q. Neb. ext. 4s	94¾	94¾	94¾	1
C.,B. & Q.,Den.Div.4s	99	99	99	4
Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 5s.	60	59	59	12
C. & Gt. West. 4s.	66¾	65¾	65¾	83
C., M. & St. P. g. 4s.	85⅛	85	85	12
C., M. & St. P. g. 4½s	98	97½	98	26
C., M. & St. P. r. 4½s	87	87	87	8
C., M. & St. P. c. 4½s	93½	93⅛	93⅝	139½
C., M. & St. P. c. 5s.	102¼	101¾	102¼	118
C., M. & St. P., C. P. & W. 5s.	102½	102⅜	102¼	16
C. & N. W. g. 4s, sta.	92	91	92	5
C. & N. W. gen. 5s.	111¼	111¼	111¼	5
C. & N. W. gen. 3½s.	78	78	78	5
C., R. I. & P. g. 4s.	81	80	80	52
C., R. I. & P. 1st 6s.	102½	102¼	102½	6
C., R.I.&P. 1st 6s, reg.	102¼	102¼	102¾	5
C., R. I. & P. r. 4s.	63	62¾	63	259
C., R. I. & P. d. 5s.	47½	44¾	44¾	206
C., St. P., M. & O. 5s.	100	99¾	100	38
Chi. & W. Ind. 6s.	106	106	106	2
Chile Copper 7s.	114½	113¼	114	146
C., C., C. & St. L. C., C., C. & S.L. g. 4s	70	70	70	2
Cairo Div. 4s.	83½	83½	83¼	10
Col. Fuel & I. gen.5s.	90	90	90	4
Col. Industrial 5s.	75	73	75	18
Col. & South. ref. 4½s	79	79	79	1
Col. & South. 1st 4s.	85½	85	85	5
Comstock Tunnel 4s.	8	8	8	1
Consol. Gas Co. 6s.	116½	115½	116	71
Corn P. R. s. f. 5s, '34	94½	94½	94½	3
Cuban Am. Sugar col. tr. 6s	100⅝	100⅜	100¼	39
D. & H. lien eq. 4½s.	100¼	100	100¼	5
D. & H. ref. 4s.	90½	90	90	39
D. & H. deb. 4s, '16.	100¼	100¼	100¼	1
Den. & R. G. imp. 5s.	66	66	66	2
Den. & R. G. ref. 5s.	44¼	44	44	10
Den. & R. G. con. 4s.	69½	69	69¼	23
Detroit Edison 5s.	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	1
Det. & Mack. 1st 4s.	85	85	85	1
Det. United 4½s.	74½	72	74½	12
Dist. Securities 5s.	66	64½	64½	72
Du Pont Powder 4½s.	100	99¾	99¾	203
Erie 1st con. 4s.	78¼	77½	77¾	83
Erie gen'l 4s.	66¼	65½	65¾	181
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. A.	61½	61	61½	62
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. B.	68	68⅜	68⅜	6
Erie Penn. col. 4s.	86¼	86¼	86½	5
Flint & P. M. 6s.	96	96	96	2
Flint & P. M. con. 5s.	72	72	72	1
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s.	102¼	101¾	101¾	76
Genetral Elec. 3½s.	76	76	76	1
General Motors 6s.	100½	100	100	7
Granby Con. cv. 6s.	104	103⅛	104	15
Gt. Nor. ref. 4½s.	95⅛	95	95	5
Hocking Valley 4½s.	90	89½	89⅞	6
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	71	70½	70½	28
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	25¾	25¼	25¾	41
Ill. Cent. 4s, '51, reg.	92	92	92	1
Ill. Cent. ref. 4s.	84	84	84	3
Ill. Cent., C. St. L. & N. O. joint 5s.	99½	99¼	99¼	6
Ill. Steel 4½s.	87	86¾	86¾	22
Indiana Steel 5s.	101	100⅝	100⅝	28
Insp. Cop. cv. 6s, '19.	147⅞	142½	145	58
Insp. Cop. cv. 6s, '22.	147⅞	140½	141⅜	375
Inter.-Met. 4½s.	74¼	73¾	74	131
Inter. R. T. 5s.	97	96¼	96⅜	247
Int. Mer. Mar. 4½s.	73	68¼	73	247
I. M. M. 4½s, tr. r.	73	68	73	174
Int. Navigation 5s.	62	62⅜	62⅜	11
Int. & Gt. Nor. 6s.	98	97½	98	3
Int. Paper 6s.	99¾	99¾	99¾	3
Int. Steam Pump 5s.	64	63¾	64	38
Int. St. P. 5s, tr. r.	63	63	63	56
Iowa Cent. 1st 5s.	83½	83½	83½	4
Iowa Cent. ref. 4s.	48	47⅝	48	15
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s.	105	105	105	1
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s.	86¼	86¼	86¼	30
Kan. City So. 3s.	67	67	67	2
Kan. City So. 5s.	87½	87½	87½	16
Kan. City Term. 4s.	84	83¾	83¾	28
Kings Co. Elev. 4s.	79	79	79	7
Kings Co. El. 4s, stp.	79	79	79	7
Lack Steel 5s, 1950.	85⅝	82½	85	1,284
Lack. Steel 5s, 1923.	95¾	94⅞	95½	54
Laclede Gas 1st 5s.	101½	101	101½	7
Laclede Gas ref. 5s.	99	99	99	1
Lake Shore 4s, 1928.	91	90¾	91	3
Lake Shore 4s, 1931.	90¼	89⅞	90	33
L. V. or N. Y. 4½s.	99	98	98	6
Liggett & Myers 7s.	123	123	123	1
Liggett & Myers 5s.	102	101½	101⅝	11
Long Island ref. 4s.	83	82½	83	19
Lorillard 5s.	100¾	100	100	14
L. & N. unif. 4s.	90¾	90⅜	90⅜	20
L. & N. col. tr. 5s.	101½	101½	101½	20
L. & N. genl. 6s.	112	112	112	1
L. & N., St. L. d. 6s.	106¾	106¾	106¾	2
L. & N., P. & A. 6s.	108	108	108	1
L.& N.,S.&N.A.5s,'63.	100	100	100	1
Man. Con. 4s, tax ex.	85¼	85	85¼	2
Mex. P. cv. 6s, S. A.	106	105	106	7
Mex. P. cv. 6s, S. C.	104	101	104	7
Milwaukee Gas 4s.	91	91	91	9
M. & St. L. cons. 4s	81	81	81	1
Minn. & St. L. ref. 4s	48¼	48	48	3
M.,St.P. & S.S.M. c.4s	87½	87	87¼	32
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s.	76	75¾	75¾	1
Mo., K. & T. s.f.4½s.	54½	54½	54½	½
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s.	50¼	50¼	50¼	1
Mo., K. & T. ref. 4s.	46½	46½	46½	1
Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s	70	70	70	5
Mo. Pacific 1st 6s.	94¼	92½	92½	92
Mo. Pacific 4s.	30	29	29½	85
Mo. Pacific 5s, 1920.	72¼	72¼	72¼	5
Mo. Pacific 5s, 1917.	79½	78¾	79	30
Mo. Pacific cv. 5s.	31	30	31	37
Montana Power 5s.	90½	89¾	90	19
Morris & Essex 3½s.	84¾	84¾	84¾	5
Nat. Tube 5s.	98¼	98	98¼	8
N. Y. Air Br. cv. 6s.	102¾	102	102¼	21
N. Y. C. deb.6s,cf.f.p.	103¾	103¾	103⅞	893
N.Y.C.d.6s,cfs. 1st pd.	103	103	103	½
N. Y. C. gen. 3½s.	70¼	70¼	70¾	15
N. Y. C. deb. 4s, '34.	86½	86	86	6
N. Y. C. ref. 4½s.	87¼	87	87	40
N. Y. C., M. C. col. 3½s, reg.	67	67	67	2
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st 4s.	88¼	88¼	88¼	12
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & Power 4s.	81¾	81½	81¾	7
N. Y., N. H. & H. conv. 6s.	111¾	110¼	110¾	41
N. Y., N. H. & H. conv. 3½s.	67½	67½	67½	3
N. Y. Rwys. ref. 4s.	68¼	68¼	68¼	33
N. Y. Rwys. adj. 5s.	49⅝	48⅝	49	49
N. Y. Tel. 4½s.	95	94¼	94½	66
N. Y., W. & B. 4½s.	75	74½	74½	10
Niagara Falls P. 5s.	100	100	100	10
Norf. & W. gen. 6s.	116	115	115	3
Norf. & W. cons. 4s.	88	88	88	22
Norf. & W. cv. 4s.	106¾	106½	106¾	26
Norf. & W. div. 4s.	85½	85½	85½	1
Norf. & W. cv. 4½s.	110	107	110	91
Nor. Pacific 4s.	89½	88⅝	89½	361½
Nor. Pacific 3s.	62⅞	62½	62⅞	151
Nor. Pac., Term. 6s.	110	110	110	1
O. R. R. & N. cons.4s	88	88	88	1
Ore. Sh. L. cons. 5s.	103	103	103	1
Ore. Sh. L. ref. 4s.	88½	88¼	88½	54
Ore.-Wash. ref. 4s.	80¾	80¾	80¾	32
Pac. Tel. & Tel. 5s.	97½	96¾	96¾	22
Penn. con. 5s.	103⅛	102½	102½	13
Penn. cons. 4½s.	102½	101¾	102½	53
Penn. gen 4½s, temp. ctfs.	97¼	97	97¼	143
Penn. cv. 3½s.	100	100	100	24½
Peo. Gas. Chi. ref. 5s.	100½	100¾	100¾	2
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Series A.	98½	98½	98½	2
P., C. C. & St. L. 4s, Series D.	92¼	92½	92½	1
Public Service 5s.	86½	86¼	86¼	16
R'y St. Sp., Int. Ce. 5s	91¼	91¼	91¼	1
Ray Copper cv. 6s.	117	113½	114½	5½
Reading gen. 4s.	92	91½	92	100
Reading gen. 4s, reg.	90¼	90¼	90¼	1
Rep. I. & S. 5s, 1940.	95	94½	94½	38
Rio G. W. 1st 4s.	70	70	70	5
Roch. & Pitts. 1st 6s.	106½	106½	106½	1
Rutland R. R. con. 4½s	85	85	85	1
St. L., I. M. & S. g. 5s	95½	94	94	33
St. L., I. M. & S. unif. and ref. 4s.	62¼	62¼	62¾	3
St. L., I. M. & S., R. & G. 4s.	52¼	52	52½	7
St. L. & S. F. Ry. gen. 6s.	107¼	106½	106½	9
St. L. & S. F. Ry. gen. 5s.	99⅝	99	99	25
St. L. & S. F. R. R. gen. 5s.	44½	44½	44½	2
St. L. & S. F. R. R. gen. 5s, tr. r.	44½	44	44	13
St. L. & S. F. R. R. gen. 5s, tr. r., sta.	42	41½	41½	11
St. L. & S. F. R. R. ref. 4s.	66½	66½	66½	1
St. L. & S. F. ref. 4s, t. r., sta.	60¼	60¼	60½	32
S. F., Pr. & Phe. 5s.	103½	103½	103½	1
St. L. S. W. 1st 4s.	71½	70½	70½	6
St. L. S. W. con. 4s.	54	54	54	6
St. P. & D. 2d 5s.	101	101	101	1
St. P., M. & M. 6s.	116¼	116¼	116¼	1
St. P., M. & M. 4½s.	99¾	99¾	99¾	20
San An. & A. P. 4s.	66	66	66	2
Scioto V. & N. E. 4s.	86½	86½	86½	1
Seaboard A. L. ref. 4s	70	68	68	52
Seab. A. L. adj. 5s.	60¼	59¾	60	87
So. Bell Tel. 5s.	97¾	97¼	97¾	20
Southern Pac. col. 4s.	80½	80	80½	4½
South. Pac. con. 4s.	80⅞	80	80¾	347
South. Pac. con. 6s.	99¾	98½	98¾	307
Southern Pac. ref. 4s.	84½	84½	84½	77
So. Pac., S. F. T. 4s.	80	80	80	32
Southern Ry. 1st 5s.	98	97½	97¾	29
Southern Ry. gen. 4s	62¼	60	60½	51
Stand. Milling 1st 5s.	91½	91½	91½	5
Tenn. C. & I. B. 6s.	101½	101½	101½	11
Tenn. C. & I. T. 6s.	101½	101¼	101½	1
Texas Co. cv. 6s.	101	100¾	101	99
Texas & Pac. 1st 5s.	92½	92½	92½	1
Third Av. ref. 4s.	78	78	78	16½
Third Av. adj. 5s.	77⅛	76½	77⅛	56
Tol., St. L. & W. 4s.	44	43	44	8
Tri City Ry. & L. 5s.	96	95¼	95¾	19
Ulster & Del. 5s.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	1
Union Pacific 1st 4s.	93½	92⅝	92⅝	269½
Union Pacific cv. 4s.	89½	88½	89¼	109
Union Pacific ref. 4s.	85¾	84½	84¾	5
Un. N. J. R. & C. 4s.	98¾	98¾	98¾	5
U. R. Rs. of S. F. 4s.	49¾	47¾	48½	278
U. Rep. Inv. 5s, Pitt.	70	70	70	20
U. S. Red. & Ref. 6s.	26	26	26	4
U. S. Rubber 6s.	102¾	102½	102½	10
U. S. Steel 5s.	102½	101¾	101¾	447
U. S. Steel 5s, reg.	102½	102½	102½	½
Va.-Car. Chem. 5s.	98½	94¾	95¼	10
Virginian Ry. 1st 5s.	93¼	92	92	11
Va. Iron, C. & C. 5s	86	86	86	2
Wabash 1st 5s.	100	100	100½	15
Wabash 2d 5s.	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	1
Wabash ref. 4s.	16	14	14	5
Wabash ref. 4s, Cent. T. r.	16	15	15	30
Wabash ref. 4s, Cent. T. r., sta.	14¼	14¼	14¼	2
Wabash ref. 4s, Eq. T. r.	16⅞	14½	14½	21
Wabash ref. 4s, Eq. T. r., sta.	14⅝	12	12½	290
W. P. T. 1st 4s.	2	1	1⅞	89
W. P. T. 1st 4s, C.T.r.	1⅝	½	1⅝	836
W. P. T. 1st 4s, Col. T. r.	⅞	⅞	⅞	75
W. P. T. 1st 4s, Col. T. r. for Cent. T. r.	1⅜	⅞	1¼	594
Wash. Term. 3½s.	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	5
Westchester Light 5s.	102	102	102	1
Western Electric 5s.	101⅝	101¼	101¼	34
Western Maryland 4s	70	69	70	28
West Shore 4s.	87½	86	86½	8
West Shore 4s, reg.	86¼	86	86¼	21
Westinghouse E. & M. cv. 5s.	105¼	105⅛	105⅛	27
Westinghouse E. & M. cv. 5s, ctfs. of d.	105¼	105⅛	105⅛	105
Westinghouse E. & M. cv. 5s, full paid.	118	114½	115	245
W. E. & M. 5% notes.	101	101	101	2
W. & L. E. cons. 4s.	53	53¾	53¾	11
Wis. Cent. gen. 4s.	82	81	81	10

Total sales $17,162,000

Government Bonds

U. S. 4s, coupon	111¼	111¼	111½	1½
U. S. 4s, registered	109¼	109¼	109¾	5
Japanese 4½s	76¾	75¾	75¾	1
Jap. 4½s, 2d series	73⅝	72½	73⅝	6
Jap. 4½s, 2d s., G. st.	71¾	71	71	23

Total sales $38,300

State Bonds

N. Y. State 4½s	109½	109½	109½	6
N. Y.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED SEPT. 4, 1915.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	3,347,930	98,988,532
Same period last year		45,989,256

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks	78.76	76.71	78.79	58.99
Same period last year			73.30	57.41

Range Year 1915 High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
100	Aug. 13	80	Jan. 22	ADAMS EXPRESS	95	95	95	..	38
40½	Apr. 22	26½	Jan. 7	Alaska Gold M.††	33⅜	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅜	4,000
46½	Aug. 12	7¾	Jan. 12	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	40⅞	36¾	39	— ⅝	51,025
76	Aug. 12	33	Feb. 10	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf	69¾	68	68¾	— 2	1,900
65	Aug. 30	48	Jan. 4	Am. Ag. Chemical	62	61⅛	61⅛	— ⅝	13,300
95½	Aug. 30	90	Mar. 27	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	95½	95	95	+ 1	385
68¾	Sep. 2	33¼	Jan. 6	Am. Beet Sugar	68¼	63½	66	..	41,010
91	Aug. 13	83	Feb. 1	Am. Beet Sugar pf	88	88	88	— 1	100
108⅝	Aug. 9	87½	Feb. 25	Am. Brake S. & F.	..	..	103	..	....
183	Aug. 19	132½	Mar. 23	Am. Brake S. & F. pf	..	..	178¼	..	....
64¾	Aug. 16	25	Feb. 24	Am. Can	61⅞	57½	58¾	— 2½	68,400
107½	Aug. 16	91½	Jan. 5	Am. Can pf	106	105	105	— 1	2,550
73½	Aug. 17	40	Feb. 23	Am. Car & Foundry	72⅝	67½	69¾	— 3¾	46,775
118	Aug. 6	111½	May 25	Am. Car & Fdy. pf	116½	116½	116½	— 1½	100
60	Jan. 12	46½	Apr. 7	Am. Chicle pf	..	..	58	..	....
170¼	July 12	82	Jan. 20	Am. Coal Products	159	149	152	— 5½	8,100
118¾	July 12	107⅛	Apr. 23	Am. Coal Prod. pf	117½	117½	117¼	— ⅝	300
54½	Apr. 26	39	Jan. 4	Am. Cotton Oil	52⅝	49½	50	— 2½	2,200
99¾	Sep. 2	91	June 25	Am. Cotton Oil pf	90½	90½	90½	+ 2½	200
99	Aug. 18	83	Mar. 1	Am. Express	..	..	90	..	....
9⅝	Sep. 2	4⅝	Feb. 19	Am. Hide & Leather	9⅝	8¼	8¾	— ¼	17,110
42⅜	Apr. 19	19½	Jan. 5	Am. Hide & L. pf	41⅜	38½	39⅝	..	21,920
35	Apr. 30	20⅝	Jan. 4	Am. Ice Securities	23½	23	23⅜	— 1⅜	1,200
24½	Aug. 30	7¼	Jan. 2	Am. Linseed	24¼	10½	20¾	— 1	64,620
41¼	Aug. 30	9	Jan. 5	Am. Linseed pf	41¼	30⅜	37	— 1	10,250
68	Mar. 16	19	Mar. 20	Am. Locomotive	56	52⅜	53½	— 2	31,700
100⅝	Apr. 16	75	Mar. 6	Am. Locomotive pf	97½	97	97	..	300
8	Aug. 31	3⅞	Apr. 14	Am. Malt	8	6	8	+ 3	7,400
42⅛	Mar. 31	21½	May 27	Am. Malt pf	29½	26	28	+ 3	1,928
84½	June 14	56	Jan. 2	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	82⅝	79⅜	81½	— ½	37,100
108¾	Aug. 10	100	Jan. 4	Am. Sm. & Ref. pf	107	106¾	107	..	650
85⅞	Mar. 31	78	Jan. 19	Am. Smelters pf. B	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞	..	125
165	Apr. 22	144	Jan. 16	Am. Snuff	150	149	150	..	200
106½	Apr. 26	103	Jan. 19	Am. Snuff pf	..	..	106½	..	....
58	Aug. 18	24⅛	Mar. 5	Am. Steel Foundries	54⅛	51⅞	53¼	— ⅝	11,800
114¼	Apr. 23	99½	Feb. 24	Am. Sugar Refining	112½	100	109	— ¼	7,600
121¼	June 10	108	Feb. 25	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	..	..	115	..	....
61	May 3	53	Mar. 18	Am. Tel. & Cable	63	61	61	..	34
124¼	June 17	116	Jan. 4	Am. Tel. & Tel.	124	122	122	— 1⅜	4,800
232½	Apr. 22	218	May 14	Am. Tobacco	225½	223½	225½	+ ½	100
109	May 6	103¼	Jan. 4	Am. Teb. pf., new	108	107½	108	+ ½	250
50	Sep. 2	15⅝	Mar. 2	Am. Woolen	39½	33⅜	39½	+ 4	6,720
94⅝	Aug. 14	77¼	Feb. 27	Am. Woolen pf	93¼	90	93	+ 2	1,800
15	Apr. 20	5	July 3	Am. Writing P. pf	9	9	9	..	20
78	Apr. 26	40½	Feb. 24	Anaconda Copper	74⅞	71	71½	— 3¼	97,750
9	Apr. 19	5	Jan. 4	Assets Realization	..	..	5	..	....
50	Sep. 3	50	Sep. 3	Associated Oil	50	50	50	..	100
105	Apr. 21	92½	Feb. 25	Atch., T. & S. F.	102¾	100¾	102	+ ⅛	19,650
101⅜	June 17	96	Jan. 5	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	98½	97½	98	..	1,515
113½	Apr. 30	98	Mar. 1	Atlantic Coast Line	104½	102¾	104	+ 1	700
85	July 27	28⅝	Mar. 3	BALDWIN LOCO.	83¾	79⅜	80½	+ 1	126,200
108½	Sep. 2	92	Feb. 9	Baldwin Loco. pf	106¾	106¼	106½	+ 1⅛	100
84⅜	Aug. 11	61¾	Feb. 25	Baltimore & Ohio	82⅜	78½	78⅝	+ 1½	23,167
73½	July 27	67	Feb. 23	Baltimore & Ohio pf	71⅝	70¾	70¾	..	1,000
2	Apr. 17	½	Feb. 5	Batopilas Mining††	..	..	1¼	..	300
511	Aug. 6	46¼	Jan. 2	Bethlehem Steel	294	284	287	— 4	3,900
510	Aug. 17	91	Jan. 2	Bethlehem Steel pf	142	140½	142	+ 2	400
42½	Apr. 17	40	Aug. 16	Booth Fisheries	..	..	40	..	....
80	Aug. 16	80	Aug. 16	Booth Fisheries pf	..	..	80	..	....
93	Apr. 21	83¼	Aug. 13	Brooklyn Rap. Tr.	88⅜	84⅞	85½	+ ⅛	3,900
132½	Apr. 30	118	Jan. 5	Brooklyn Union Gas	127¼	127	127¼	..	300
37	Sep. 4	23	May 14	Brown Shoe	37	32	37	+11	610
82	Apr. 3	64	Aug. 16	Brown Shoe pf	81	77	81	+ 6	560
7	Apr. 22	4¼	Mar. 12	Brunswick Term	..	..	8	..	....
80	July 20	80	July 20	Buff., R. & Pitts	..	..	80	..	....
32¼	Apr. 15	27	Feb. 4	Butterick Co.	..	..	28	..	....
79⅞	June 4	53	May 10	Butte & Superior	68⅝	61¾	64⅝	— 3⅞	10,100
21⅜	Feb. 8	8	July 23	CAL. PETROLEUM	19⅞	18	18	..	15,000
54⅜	Feb. 8	30	July 23	Cal. Petroleum pf	43⅜	41⅞	43½	+ 3	13,450
*60	May 6	*53	Sep. 3	Canada Southern	55	55	55	..	10
174	Apr. 19	138	July 23	Canadian Pacific	154½	150	154¼	+ 3	15,300
83¼	Apr. 10	74½	June 5	Case (J. I.) Co. pf	80	78½	78⅝	+ ¼	1,150
46	Aug. 14	21	Feb. 20	Cast Leather Co.	44¾	43¼	43⅜	— ⅝	13,850
106	Aug. 26	100⅝	Jan. 7	Cent. Leather Co. pf	103½	104⅜	104¾	— ⅝	1,000
225	Aug. 21	275	July 28	Cent. R. R. of N. J.	250	250	250	..	3
*128	Sep. 2	*110	Jan. 6	Cent. & S. A. Tel.	128	128	128	..	10
49⅝	Apr. 19	35⅝	July 9	Chesapeake & Ohio	49	45½	48⅝	+ 2¾	25,715
15¼	Aug. 23	8	Aug. 9	Chicago & Alton	..	..	15	..	....
22	Aug. 19	11½	Feb. 25	Chicago & Alton pf	..	..	22	..	....
14¼	Apr. 19	10¼	Jan. 4	Chicago Great West.	12	11¾	11¾	+ ⅝	300
36⅝	Apr. 19	25½	May 14	Chi. Gt. West. pf	30½	29⅜	30	..	2,400
98¼	Apr. 19	77⅜	July 28	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	84	81⅝	83⅜	+ ⅞	9,500
130	Jan. 22	120½	Sep. 2	C., M. & St. P. pf	121½	120⅞	120⅞	— ⅛	700
132	Apr. 15	118½	July 10	Chi. & Northwest.	127½	126	126	— 1	1,300
163	July 9	163	July 9	Chi. & Northwest pf	..	..	163	..	....
39	Apr. 10	10½	July 23	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	24⅜	20½	21½	+ ⅝	100,035
115	July 9	115	July 9	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	..	..	116	..	....
131	July 29	126	July 26	C., St. P., M. & O. pf	..	..	131	..	....
49⅝	Apr. 28	32⅜	Jan. 6	Chino Copper ††	47	45	45	— 1⅞	14,150
36	Aug. 10	23	Feb. 23	C., C., C. & St. L.	..	..	35	..	....
65	Apr. 1	53½	Feb. 17	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	60⅝	60⅜	60⅝	+ ⅝	125
157	July 7	137	July 7	Cleve. & Pittsburgh	..	..	157	..	....
60	Aug. 17	60	Aug. 17	Cluett, Pea. & Co.	..	..	60	..	....
108	Sep. 2	98	Jan. 29	Cluett, Pea. & Co. pf	106	106	106	+ 2½	300
47½	Sep. 4	21¾	Jan. 5	Colorado Fuel & I.	47¼	41¾	47¼	+ 4¾	116,250
82	Apr. 24	24	Mar. 15	Col. & Southern	..	..	28¾	..	....
54¼	Apr. 5	35	Mar. 15	Col. & So. 1st pf	49	48½	48½	..	200
49½	Apr. 5	33	Sep. 2	Col. & So. 2d pf	35	35	35	—13	100
131⅜	Apr. 30	113⅜	Jan. 4	Consolidated Gas	127¼	126¼	126⅜	— ⅝	600
84⅜	June 14	40¼	Jan. 4	Continental Can	84½	82⅜	83	— 3¼	4,100
104	Aug. 19	88½	Jan. 5	Continental Can pf	103¾	102¼	102¼	— 1¼	800
19¼	Aug. 9	8	Jan. 2	Corn Products Ref.	19¼	17⅛	17⅜	— 1¼	37,400
85	Aug. 30	65	Jan. 5	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	85	83	83½	— 1⅝	1,200
40	May 7	45	July 19	Crex Carpet	40	40	40	..	20
92⅜	Aug. 7	18¼	May 10	Crucible Steel	88⅜	73⅜	83⅜	+ 7¼	188,720
106	July 30	84	May 10	Crucible Steel pf	103½	101⅝	104	+ 2¾	3,900
125	July 22	38	Jan. 25	Cuban-Am. Sugar	119	114	115¼	— 3⅝	3,600
100	Aug. 27	93	Mar. 10	Cuban-Am. Sugar pf	..	..	100	..	....
85½	Aug. 10	86	Apr. 8	DEERE & CO. pf	..	..	95½	..	....
153	Apr. 19	138½	Aug. 31	Delaware & Hudson	140	138½	140	..	1,220
428¾	Apr. 19	398½	Jan. 21	Del., Lack. & West.	416	..	416	..	....
9	Apr. 19	4	Jan. 12	Den. & Rio Grande	..	..	6	..	....
18¼	Apr. 19	6½	Jan. 7	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	..	..	9	..	....
7¼	Apr. 9	4	Feb. 3	Des M. & Ft. Dodge	..	..	6¾	..	....
23½	Mar. 4	23½	Mar. 4	Des M. & Ft. D. pf.	..	..	20½	..	....
115½	June 28	112	Feb. 2	Detroit Edison	116¼	115½	116¼	..	67
*70	July 23	*70	July 23	Det. & Mackinac	..	..	*70	..	....
62	Aug. 17	52¼	Apr. 1	Detroit United Ry.	..	..	61½	..	....
30¼	Aug. 10	3½	Mar. 2	Distillers' Securities	28	26	26	— 1⅝	14,650
24½	July 15	16	June 25	Dome Mines	22	21¼	21¼	+ ⅜	3,200
5⅜	Aug. 3	2	July 14	Dul., S. S. & Atl. pf.	..	..	5⅜	..	....
10	Jan. 18	4	July 20	Dul., S. S. & Atl.	..	..	8	..	....
100	Sep. 3	90¼	Apr. 20	Du Pont Powder pf	100	100	100	+ 1	100
*805	Aug. 27	*805	Aug. 27	EASTMAN KODAK	..	..	*805	..	....
78½	Sep. 3	69	Sep. 1	Elec. Storage Bat.	78¼	69	77¾	..	20,500
30¾	Aug. 18	10⅞	Feb. 23	Erie	29½	28	29¼	+ ⅝	71,900
48⅝	Apr. 19	32¼	Feb. 24	Erie 1st pf.	45	43⅝	44¾	+ 1⅞	18,800
37¼	Apr. 19	27	Feb. 23	Erie 2d pf.	35¾	35	35⅝	— ⅛	1,200
60	June 12	8	Mar. 24	FED. MIN. & SM.	33	31	31	— 2	200
65	June 12	20	Mar. 13	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf.	49	45	45	— 6	200
300	Aug. 27	165	Jan. 28	GEN. CHEMICAL	208¾	208¾	208¾	— 1½	407
111	Sep. 3	106	Mar. 1	General Chemical pf	111	111	111	+ ½	100
178½	Aug. 27	138	Mar. 3	General Electric	176½	171	173½	+ 2¼	7,250
248	Sep. 2	82	Jan. 2	General Motors	248	218	242	+22½	9,120
112½	Sep. 2	90⅜	Jan. 4	General Motors pf	112¼	109¾	112¼	+ 2⅜	2,300
64½	Aug. 11	24½	Jan. 7	Goodrich (B. F.)	65	60¼	61⅞	— ⅝	22,700
106¼	Aug. 26	85	Jan. 14	Goodrich (B.F.)Co.pf	108	108	108	+ 1	450
91	June 14	79¼	Apr. 19	Granby Consol.	..	..	86	..	....
122⅜	Apr. 19	112¾	Jan. 2	Great Northern pf.	118⅞	117⅝	118⅜	..	6,050
45	Aug. 19	25¼	Jan. 2	Gt.N.cfs.for ore prop	43¾	41¼	42	— 1	25,200
68⅝	Aug. 27	45¼	Jan. 7	Guggenheim Expl'n	68¼	65¾	66	— 1⅞	32,175
84	Aug. 6	80	May 15	HAV. EL.RY.,L.&P.	..	..	84	..	....
100¼	Aug. 12	95	Apr. 29	Hav.El.Ry.,L.&P.pf.	100½	100	100½	..	300
175	Apr. 22	175	Apr. 22	Helme (G. W.)	..	..	175	..	....
112	Jan. 20	112	Jan. 20	Helme (G. W.) pf	..	..	112	..	....
118	Apr. 10	112	Apr. 15	Hocking Valley	..	..	112	..	....
119	June 21	116	Feb. 24	Homestake Mining	117	117	117	+ ¼	198
113	Apr. 19	99	July 7	ILLINOIS CENT.	103	102	102	..	200
36⅞	Aug. 28	16¾	Jan. 2	Inspiration Copper††	36⅞	34⅜	35½	— ⅝	38,805
24⅜	Apr. 29	10⅝	Jan. 16	Inter.-Met. vot. t. c.	22⅜	20¾	21	..	13,000
77¾	June 22	49	Jan. 19	Inter.-Met. pf.	77¾	76¾	77¾	+ 2⅜	300
22⅝	Aug. 30	18¾	July 10	Inter. Con. Corp'n	22⅝	20¾	21⅜	+ ⅛	25,000
76½	June 24	70	July 10	Inter. Con. Cor. pf.	76½	74⅜	76⅜	+ 1	14,250
24⅝	Aug. 30	5½	Mar. 31	Int. Agricultural	24⅜	19	20¼	— 2¼	3,200
42	Aug. 28	8	Mar. 15	Int. Agricultural pf.	41¾	38	38	— 5½	1,900
114	June 4	94	May 10	Internat. Harv., N. J.	109	106	106¾	— 2⅜	1,500
117	Jan. 9	109¾	May 28	Int. Harv., N. J. pf.	113½	111½	113¾	+ 2½	100
80	Apr. 10	55	Feb. 20	Int. Harv. Corp.	70¼	68	70¼	+ ¼	300
114	Jan. 14	90½	Mar. 8	Int. Harv. Corp. pf.	..	..	99½	..	....
12	Apr. 19	8	Jan. 6	International Paper	11¾	10	10	..	11,150
43	Apr. 19	33	Feb. 24	Internat. Paper pf.	39¾	38	38½	+ ⅝	2,200
10	Feb. 16	6	Feb. 4	Iowa Central	..	..	6¾	..	....
18	Feb. 13	18	Feb. 13	Iowa Central pf.	..	..	18	..	....
68½	May 5	65	Feb. 4	K. C., FT. S. & M. pf.	..	..	68½	..	....
29⅝	Aug. 12	20⅝	Feb. 24	Kan. City Southern	27⅜	25⅜	26¾	— ⅝	5,200
60½	Apr. 20	54⅞	Feb. 24	Kansas City So. pf.	58½	57¾	58¾	+ 1	800
88	Apr. 26	76	Aug. 24	Kayser (Julius) & Co	..	..	76	..	....
109	Apr. 19	107	Jan. 13	Kayser(Julius)1st pf.	..	..	109	..	....
*61½	Feb. 15	*61½	Feb. 15	Keokuk & Des M.	..	..	*61½	..	....
123⅞	Apr. 30	122⅜	May 24	Kings Co. E. L. & P.	125	124	125	..	127
160	Aug. 24	99	Jan. 18	Kresge (S. S.) Co.	..	..	160	..	....
110	June 12	105¼	Feb. 15	Kresge (S. S.) Co. pf	..	..	110	..	....
72	Aug. 30	28	Jan. 7	LACK. STEEL	72	67½	69¾	+ 2¼	35,570
106	Apr. 19	92⅛	Jan. 15	Laclede Gas	103¾	103¾	103¾	+ ⅝	500
9⅝	Apr. 21	5	Jan. 5	Lake Erie & West.	..	..	6¼	..	....
23¼	Apr. 22	19	May 27	Lake Erie & W. pf.	..	..	19¾	..	....
148	Aug. 11	129¼	Feb. 24	Lehigh Valley†	144¼	142	144	+ ¾	16,400
231	Apr. 22	207	Jan. 9	Liggett & Myers	229¾	220	224½	— 4½	418
119½	Jan. 21	113¾	Jan. 5	Liggett & Myers pf.	118¾	118¼	118¾	..	100
44	Aug. 27	30	Jan. 11	Long Island†	42¾	39¼	42¾	+ ⅛	300
31	Jan. 11	16	Feb. 17	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	35	20	25	+ 6	900
105½	Jan. 13	86	Feb. 20	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf	93	92	93	+ 2½	300
65	Mar. 11	60	June 15	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf.	..	..	60	..	....
184	Mar. 3	165½	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co.	180	180	180	..	11
118	Jan. 19	112¼	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf.	115½	115¼	115¼	..	100
125½	Apr. 20	104½	July 8	Louis. & Nashville	116	116	116	+ 1½	225
52⅞	May 6	72⅝	Jan. 11	MACKAY COS.	..	..	76¾	..	....
69¾	Jan. 19	65	Feb. 20	Mackay Cos. pf.	68	68	68	..	25
9	Feb. 9	2	Feb. 9	Manhattan Beach	..	..	2	..	....
129	Apr. 23	125	Jan. 25	Manhattan El. gtd.	128	128	128	..	50
69¼	Apr. 23	50	Jan. 28	Manhattan Shirt	59	59	59	+ 8	100
103⅝	June 10	101	Apr. 27	Manhattan Shirt pf.	..	..	102	..	....
68	June 14	13¼	Jan. 6	Maxwell Motors	45⅝	42½	43⅜	— ⅞	7,100
92⅜	Aug. 18	43¼	Jan. 6	Max. Motors 1st pf.	92½	90	92	+ 1	4,900
44	May 15	18	Jan. 6	Max. Motors 2d pf.	38½	35½	37¼	+ 1¼	4,800
56	Mar. 2	35	July 12	May Dept. Stores	..	..	37½	..	....
98¼	Mar. 16	94⅞	Apr. 27	May Dept. Stores pf.	96	96	96	+ 1	100
87⅝	Aug. 26	51	Jan. 9	Mexican Petroleum	87⅝	81	83	— 2⅝	28,200
98	Mar. 16	67	Jan. 15	Mex. Petroleum pf.	98	96	96	+ 2	100
29½	Apr. 26	17¼	Jan. 6	Miami Copper††	27¾	26½	27	..	12,800
*100	Feb. 8	*100	Feb. 8	Michigan Central	..	..	*100	..	....
19⅜	Feb. 15	10½	Jan. 11	Minn. & St. Louis	14½	13¾	14	..	895
49	Feb. 15	25	Jan. 18	Minn. & St. L. pf.	30	30	30	— 2	200
124	Aug. 11	108	Jan. 4	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	118¼	117	118¼	+ ¼	400
122	Aug. 19	123	June 9	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	..	..	132	..	....
75	Mar. 3	75	Mar. 3	M., St. P. & S.S.M.1.l.	..	..	75	..	....
104⅞	Apr. 19	5	July 16	Mo., Kan. & Texas	8⅝	7¼	7⅝	— ⅛	1,000
15¼	Apr. 19	5	July 19	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	18	17	18	— 1⅛	300
40	Apr. 5	13¼	July 19	Missouri Pacific	4¼	3½	4¼	+ ⅛	16,100
59	Sep. 2	42	Jan. 4	Montana Power	59	54	56½	+ 2¾	11,245
107⅝	Sep. 3	90	Jan. 4	Montana Power pf	107⅝	104½	107⅛	+ 1	800
112⅜	Aug. 19	87	Apr. 16	Montgom. W.&Co.pf.	113½	113½	113½	..	20
176½	Apr. 30	167½	Mar. 16	Morris & Essex†	..	..	176½	..	....
126	Jan. 27	120	June 23	NASH., C. & ST. L.	120	120	120	..	100
132	Jan. 22	116	Apr. 3	National Biscuit	124	119½	122	+ 3¼	7,500
126	Jan. 28	119	May 25	National Biscuit pf.	122½	122½	122½	+ ½	200
90	Aug. 27	68	Mar. 25	Nat. Cloak & Suit	86½	81½	84	— 5½	1,625
103	Aug. 27	100¼	Mar. 27	Nat. C. & S. pf.	108¼	108¼	106½	— ⅞	100
208	Aug. 25	9½	Jan. 4	Nat. Enamel. & S.	29	26½	27¼	— 1⅜	6,900
90	July 27	79	Apr. 1	Nat. Enam. & S. pf.	80	80	80	— 1	100
70⅜	May 7	44	Jan. 4	Nat. Lead	68⅞	68½	68½	..	13,700
112	Aug. 28	104¾	Jan. 4	Nat. Lead pf.	112	112	112	..	200
23	Jan. 5	14½	Aug. 31	Nat. Ry. of M. 1st pf	14½	14½	14½	— 4½	100
7½	June 4	4¾	July 28	Nat. Ry. of M. 2d pf	6	6	6	..	200
16⅞	Apr. 27	11⅜	Feb. 24	Nevada Con. Cop.	13¼	14⅜	14⅜	..	2,700
152	Sep. 2	56½	Feb. 26	New York Air Brake	152	141½	147¼	+ ¾	16,900
93¼	Sep. 2	31½	May 3	New York Central	93¼	90½	92½	+ 2	29,400
36½	Apr. 9	30	June 29	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	..	..	33	..	....
75	Aug. 11	75	Aug. 11	N.Y.,C.&St.L.1st pf.	..	..	75	..	....
*116	Apr. 5	*112	Feb. 25	N. Y., Lack. & W.	..	..	*112	..	....
71¼	Apr. 21	43	Feb. 25	N. Y., N. H. & H.	67⅜	64	65¾	+ 1⅝	33,900
28¾	Apr. 30	21⅛	Jan. 2	N. Y., O. & W.	27¼	26⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛	2,450
25	Feb. 15	15½	May 5	Norfolk Southern	..	..	17	..	....
111½	Sep. 4	90¼	Jan. 4	Norf. & West.	111½	105¼	111	+ 4½	11,600
90	June 15	80½	Sep. 2	Norf. & West. pf.	80½	80½	80½	— 0½	100
81	Apr. 21	64	Jan. 19	North American	75¼	71½	71¾	+ ¼	7,500
*84¾	Jan. 27	*84¾	Jan. 27	Northern Central	..	..	*84¾	..	....
112⅝	Apr. 19	98⅛	Feb. 24	Northern Pacific	103½	106	106	— ⅝	16,428
25	June 12	2	Feb. 23	ONTARIO SIL. M.	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛	200
67	Apr. 1	63	Apr. 16	PACIFIC COAST	..	..	63	..	....
38	Aug. 18	32	Jan. 18	Pacific Mail	33½	32	32	— ⅛	1,000
30½	Apr. 16	26½	Feb. 11	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	37½	34½	34½	..	5,900
91	May 11	90¼	May 8	Pacific T. & T. pf.	..	..	91	..	....
113⅝	Apr. 21	103⅝	Feb. 24	Penn. R. R.†	110¼	108	110¼	+ 1⅜	18,476
123½	Apr. 3	112⅝	May 10	People's Gas, Chi.	115	115	115	— ¼	100
11	Apr. 15	4	Jan. 5	Peoria & Eastern	..	..	..	..	....
71	July 17	13	Mar. 15	Pettibone-Mulliken	59¾	59¾	59¾	— ¼	100
93	Aug. 20	83	May 14	Pettibone-M. 1st pf.	..	..	91	..	....
73	Apr. 26	48½	Jan. 6	Philadelphia Co.†	90¼	86	87¼	— 3	14,750
41¼	Aug. 30	15	Jan. 4	Pittsburgh Coal	37	32	33¾	— 2	42,420
105¼	Aug. 28	81⅝	Jan. 4	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	105	101	102½	— 2½	5,900
158	Jan. 22	154	Sep. 2	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	154	154	154	..	40
92	Aug. 4	74	May 12	Pittsburgh Steel pf.	..	..	90	..	....
67	Aug. 16	25	Mar. 6	Pressed Steel Car	64	59	63¼	+ 1⅜	30,010
86	Mar. 10	51	Jan. 9	Pressed Steel Car pf.	100½	100½	100½	+ ⅝	300
100	Aug. 12	100	Jan.

CITY ROOKIES START EXODUS FROM CAMP

Business Men's Regiment, Regretting End of Training, Begins to Muster Out.

GIFTS FOR ARMY TEACHERS

Many Service Rifles "Lost" by Regretful Recruits, Who Gladly Recompense the Government.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, Sept. 5.—The business and professional men's military training regiment is being mustered out of service. More than 300 of the 1,400 members of the organization left tonight for their homes in various parts of the country, and tomorrow about 900 more will leave. About 200 men, it is expected, will remain here for a second month's training with the new command, which goes into camp on Wednesday morning.

The command now in process of disbandment was organized a month ago. Most of the recruits had had no military experience. These same men, bronzed and hardened as the result of the most strenuous month of their lives, returned to Plattsburg today, at the end of a nine days' hike, during which they worked out field problems side by side with picked regulars.

These rookies led the returning column of troops back to camp, while all Plattsburg looked on and marveled at the progress that they had made. Although they only had time to be grounded in the rudiments of the military art, they came swinging back from mimic war marching like regulars, and looking like regulars. From General Wood to the junior of his subordinate officers there was not a regular army officer who was not proud of this regiment of greenhorns.

It is get-away day in the big, tented city, and it is safe to say that at least 50 per cent. of the men are sorry that the end of the tour of duty is at hand. They have worked hard and long, and they are tired and footsore, but they are sorry, just the same.

"It's been the greatest month of my life," said Charles E. Warren, President of the Lincoln National Bank. Hundreds of others expressed themselves similarly today. Every one you met would tell you he surely was coming back for another month's hard work next Summer.

The troops returned from the mimic war this morning, arriving at the camp shortly after 9 o'clock. Ten days ago, when the campaign began, the regulars led the way out of camp, and the business men's organization was the last in line. Today General Wood personally led the returning column, and the place of honor at the head of the organization was given to the business men's command.

Captain Halstead Dorey, the regimental commander, rode at the head of his command, the companies marching four abreast, and the whole regiment forming a line nearly three-quarters of a mile long. Mayor Mitchel, as a Lieutenant of Company A, marched near the head of the leading company.

After the business men came the Third and then the Thirtieth Infantry, and after them the mounted commands, with Battery D of the Third Field Artillery leading, and the Second Cavalry following. The wagon train, nearly three miles long, lumbered in behind the troops. The entire column was more than an hour passing a given point.

Arriving at the camp the mustering out of the men commenced without delay. Each man turned in the ordnance and other property furnished to him by the Government. First of all he cleaned his rifle and gave his field mess kit a final polish, neatly folded his blanket, packed his pack for the last time, and reported to the muster officer. If anything was missing he paid for it.

The work of mustering out the regiment had not been under way more than an hour when it was discovered that many of the men had packed away their rifles as having been lost and were turning in checks to reimburse the Government. As a matter of fact not a single man had lost his rifle, and those that reported them as having disappeared had them securely hidden or packed away ready to take home with them. They had come to love these Springfields, and parting with them was like saying good-bye to an old friend.

It was estimated that about ten men to a company managed to retain possession of their rifles on the plea that they had lost them. Scores of others were unable to get this excuse accepted, and were compelled to find the lost property and turn it in.

"The Government doesn't need the money half as bad as it needs those rifles," explained an officer as he relieved a disconsolate rookie of his Springfield.

By noon half the regiment was back in citizens' clothing. Those who were to leave tonight rushed about the camp bidding officers and fellow-rookies good-bye until next year. Every man paid a visit to the tents of Captain Dorey, the regimental commander, and of Captain Johnston, the Adjutant. Lastly, each man paid his respects to General Wood and his officers. It was a series of pleasant ceremonies, the genuineness of which impressed every one who witnessed them.

There was a special celebration in each company street in honor of the company commanders. To each commanding officer and the junior Regular, the company gave keepsakes. Captain J. A. Kelley of Company A received a gold cigarette case, as did Lieutenant Corlett. Binoculars and a compass formed the gift to Captain G. H. White of Company B, while Lieutenant D. H. Secor of the same company received a gold cigarette case and a compass.

Silver services were presented to First Lieutenant S. J. Sutherland and Second Lieutenant J. G. Ord of Company C, while Company D men gave silver loving cups to First Lieutenant R. M. Parker and Second Lieutenant C. A. Baehr. Silver services also were presented to Captain W. L. Reed and Lieutenant T. G. Johnson, the officers of Company E, while to Sergeant Flower of the Regulars that company gave a fine gold watch. The Sergeant was taken completely by surprise, and instead of making a speech of thanks, broke down and cried.

Field glasses were given to Captain "Jimmie" Regan and a silver mounted sabre to Lieutenant F. S. Clark of Company F. A saddle and bridle was the gift presented to Lieutenant H. T. Bull, the commanding officer of Company G, and silver services were given to First Lieutenant A. D. Chaffin and Second Lieutenant C. M. Milliken of Company H.

The men of the Second Training Regiment are expected to begin arriving tomorrow night. This camp will be officially organized on Wednesday morning.

ASKS CONCESSION FOR CUBA

Agent Wants Lower Tariff on Tobacco in Return for Sugar Reduction

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—A proposal that the United States give preferential tariff rates on Cuban tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes was advanced today by Gabriel Carol, Inspector of Agriculture in the Cuban Agricultural Department, who is now in Washington. Sugar goes on the free list May 1, 1916, and no arrangement has been made to compensate Cuba for this abrogation of the special treaty provision with the United States, which gave a reduction of 20 per cent. in the duties on sugar imported from the island. Mr. Carol argued that if a preferential duty was given on Cuban tobacco it would not only be beneficial to Cuba, but to the United States, as Havana tobacco is healthier than other tobaccos in that it contains a smaller percentage of nicotine.

"On Dec. 27, 1903, the commercial treaty between Cuba and the United States went into force," said Mr. Carol. "Undoubtedly the advantages obtained by the Union are immense, inasmuch as its commerce has increased out of all proportion, due to the benefits derived by its products through said treaty. From 1902 to 1903 the Island of Cuba imported $25,714,000 worth of merchandise from the United States, and from 1913 to 1914 $71,420,000.

"Sugar, which constitutes the real wealth of Cuba, had a discount of 20 per cent. on the $1.685 on each quintal which was the duty fixed by the United States. From March 1, 1914, the reduction of 20 per cent. duty became law, and Cuba thereafter paid only $1.004. Therefore, we have lost 8 cents and .58 mills on each quintal, as against what we paid before. We sell annually more than 2,000,000 tons of sugar, each ton weighing 2,240 pounds to the United States, which, at the rate of 8 cents and .58 mills, amounts to $3,843,840.

"If we have lost said advantages, wherein have the United States compensated us? Unfortunately, in nothing. The American Nation, which boasts of being just in all its acts, we hope, will recognize our right to be compensated in part for our great loss; the treaty, therefore, should not continue in the same form. It is only just that the American tariff concede us a reduction of 50 per cent. on the duty paid on cigars and cigarettes, on the specific as well as on the ad valorem duties now paid; also that the duty on leaf tobacco and its by-products be reduced 25 per cent. All these reductions, according to our calculations, turn out to be less than the advantages we have lost in the case of sugar."

50 HURT IN TROLLEY CRASH.

Cleveland Excursionists Injured When Express and Local Collide.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, Sept. 5.—Fifty persons were injured today when two interurban trains collided on the Lake Shore Electric Railroad. An eastbound limited train crashed into a westbound local train at Sage's Siding, near Huron. There were no fatalities. Many of those injured proceeded on their way after their bruises were dressed by physicians, who arrived on relief trains.

The limited train was carrying excursionists to Cleveland. The local train had discharged most of its passengers at Linwood Park, five miles east of the scene of the wreck.

Pastors Fight Sunday Movies.

Special to The New York Times.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Sept. 5.—Notwithstanding the protest of churchgoers, a moving-picture theatre opened here today and gave performances throughout the afternoon and evening. A written protest was sent to the manager of the house which was signed by the pastors of all the churches in town. In the protest the clergymen pledged themselves to do all in their power to keep the theatre closed on the Sabbath.

$2,067,919 REVENUE BONDS.

Bureau of City Inquiry Says City Has Exceeded Yearly Limit.

The Bureau of City Inquiry has sent a letter to George McAneny, President of the Board of Aldermen, saying:

"The City Charter provides that special revenue bonds may be issued for expenses not anticipated in the annual tax budget, except that the amount shall not exceed $2,000,000 in any one year. In the first seven months of this year the Board of Aldermen has approved the issue of Special Revenue Bonds to the amount of $2,067,919.38. The legal limit, therefore, has been exceeded by $67,-919.38 for seven months.

"Special revenue bonds are for emergency expenses. They cost the taxpayers high interest, the usual rate being 6 per cent. The framers of the Charter took precautions against their issue by requiring sixty out of the seventy-nine votes in the Board of Aldermen, and the unanimous vote of the eight members of the Board of Estimate. Six out of the eight members of the Board of Estimate sit in the Board of Aldermen, and must accept responsibility for exceeding in seven months the limit fixed for a full year.

"It appears to be the immediate duty of the Board of Aldermen to meet and vote rescindments, bringing the total within the law, and, if possible, leaving a margin for emergency special revenue bonds to Dec. 31."

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Sept. 4, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
Ad'k El.	$9,500,000	..	..	.....	14	16
Do 6% pf.	2,500,000	..	..	.....	49	53
Aib. So. 5s,'38	1,400,000	2½	S	M. & S.	80	90
A.G.& E.($50)	3,500,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	104	107
Do pf. ($50)	1,669,000	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	48	50
Am L. & Tr.	15,355,141	2½	Q	Aug 2, 15	325	330
Do pf.	14,236,200	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	108½	110
Am. P. & Lt.	8,205,400	1	Q	Sep 1, 15	59	61
Do 6% cu. pf	3,119,800	1½	Q	July 1, 15	79½	82
Am. Pub.Ut.	2,995,000	⅝	Q	July 1, 14	30	35
Do pf.	1,714,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	64	66
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	5	7
Do. 1st pf. 7% cum.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	55	60
Do 6%pc.pf.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	15	18
Ariz. Power 1st, 6s, '33.	1,900,000	3	S	M. & N.	83	88
Ashev. L.&P. 1st s.f.5s,'42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	92	96
Atl. Power & Lt. Corp.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	9	12
Do pf.	8,25,000	1¾	Q	Aug 1, 15	93½	96
Au. & Syr.El. 1st rf.5s,'42	1,460,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90	98
Au.-Aik. R.& El. s.f. mg. 6s, '35	3,284,000	2½	S	J. & D.	54	60
Au. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '40.	967,000	2½	S	J. & D.	..	95
Bal. Co. Wash. & El.5s,'46	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91½	94
Bir. R., L. & P.C. 4½s,'54	8,720,000	2¼	S	A. & O.	87	90
Bk.C.Is.5s,'32	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	102
Buf. Gen. El.	3,724,000	1½	S	Sep 30,14	101	102½
Buf. G. El.5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	100	102
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s, '38.	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
Cal. El. G.pf	2,500,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 15	72	77
Cal. R. & P.	2,800,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	85	90
Capital Tr.	12,000,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 15	87	88
Capital Tr. 1st 5s, '47.	5,683,500	2½	S	J. & D.	105¾	106½
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s	2,635,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92½	95
Chas. Con.R., G. & E.($50)	2,523,900	..	..	.....	45	50
Do 5s, '99.	1,762,000	2½	S	M. & S.	..	94
C.L.H.&P.5s.	3,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98½	100
C.R.Is.5s,'31	5,495,000	2½	S	M. & S.	100	..
Colo. Power	11,000,000	..	..	.....	17	19
Do 7% pf.	425,000	1¾	Q	Jun 15,15	93	97
Do 5s, '53.	4,130,000	2½	S	M. & N.	85	87
Col. R., G. & E. 1st 5s,'36	2,783,000	2½	S	J. & J.	87	92
C. R., G. & E. pf.	831,600	1½	Q	July 1, 15	80	90
Com. Pr., R. & Lt.	18,000,000	1	Q	Aug 2, 15	50	52
Do pf.	16,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	78	80
Com. Power 1st 5s, '24.	1,213,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	100
C.G.,E.L.&P. (Balt.) 4½s.	13,360,000	2¼	S	J. & D.	85½	87
C. T. of N. J.	15,000,000	1	S	Jul 15, 15	71	72
Do 1st 5s, '33	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	100¾
C. P. (Mich.) 1st rf. 5s,'36	12,936,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	95
C. P. (Minn.) 1st 5s, '29.	7,179,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	91
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '22.	3,431,480	2½	S	A. & O.	92	95
Dt. Ed. Co.	13,487,100	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 15	116	117½
East, P. & L. conv. 5s, '31.	2,350,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	96½
Ec.L.& P. 1st mtg. 5s, '56	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	94	98
El. Bd. & Sh.	1,500,000	..	..	.....	60	65
El. B. & S. pf	5,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	99	100
Emp. District Elec. pf.	1,003,900	..	..	.....	60	70
Do 5s	3,000,000	..	..	.....	73	78
Ev. El. Ry. 1st 4s, '21.	1,200,000	2	S	M. & N.	88	91
Ev. G. & E.L. 1st 5s, '32.	1,230,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92	96
Ex. Sg. W. G. & E. 6s	297,000	3	S	J. & D.	95	98
Fed. L. & T.	4,750,000	..	..	.....	14	18
Do pf.	2,500,000	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	52	60
Ft. Worth P. & L. 1st 5s, '29.	2,700,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94½	96
G. Wn. Pow. 1st 5s, '46.	22,138,000	2½	S	J. & J.	81½	83
Harwood El. 6s, '39	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	..
Ind. Ry. of B. 1st 5s, '57.	5,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	101	101¾
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
B. & N. F. 1st 5s.	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100½	..
I. St. El. Cor. 1st ln. 6s, '33	1,391,000	3	S	M. & S.	95	97½
Int. Trac. 4s, '49, rcts	16,395,000	2	S	J. & J.	..	62
Jack. & Bat. Cr. Tr. 1st ref. 5s, '23.	1,200,000	2½	S	J. & D.	93	96
J. C., H. & P. 4s, '49	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	74	74½
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '30.	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	89	91
K. C., R. & L. Do pf	9,543,080	..	..	.....	27	31
Do 1st ref. 5s	10,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	85	90
K. C. B. L. 8s	2,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	100½	101½
K. C. E.&P. '22	2,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	65	74
K. C. Met.S.R. cn. 1st 5s, '13	7,242,000	2½	S	M. & N.	87	94
K. C. & Wes. 1st 5s, '26.	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	75	85
K. G. & E. pf	1,500,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	95	98
Do 5s of '22	3,210,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	96½
L. R. Ry. & L. E. 1st 5s, '33	2,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	99½	..
L. A. G. & E. 5s, '39.	4,587,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	97½
Lincoln Gas & Elec. Co.	2,250,000	..	..	.....	10	20
Mich. Tr. 1st & ref. 5s, '21	547,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	..
Do ext. 1st & ref. 5s.	824,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	97
Mobile Elect. 1st 5s, '46.	1,696,000	2½	S	M. & N.	88	90½
Mobile E. pf.	852,500	1½	Q	Aug 15,15	88	91
Musk's G. & E. pf.	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 15	85	90
Do 1st pf. 5s, '28.	1,035,000	2½	S	J. & D.	90	95
Nashville R. & Lt. pf.	2,500,000	1¼	Q	Jun 30,15	58	63
Do.con.5s,'33	4,034,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	98
Do ref.5s,'58	3,310,000	2½	S	J. & J.	75	82
N. Jersey Ry 1st '48, '51.	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	77	78
N. O. L. & P. 6s, '31.	4,745,000	3	S	J. & J.	83	88
N. O. L. & P.	4,585,000	..	..	.....	10	13
Do pf.	2,400,000	3	S	Jul 15, 15	47	52
N. St. Power	5,975,000	..	..	.....	23	29½
Do pf.	3,386,700	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 15	86	87
N.T.Tr.5s,'33.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
N. Y., West'r LGM4s,2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	78	80
Okl. Ry.5s,'41	2,630,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	87½
O. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st cn. 5s, '28.	9,619,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	95
O. & C.B.R.& B. 1st 5s,'28	1,869,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	..
Ont. Power	10,000,000	1¼	Q	Sep 1, 15	60	62
Do 1st 5s, '43	9,783,000	2½	S	F. & A.	91	92½
Do deb.6s,'21	2,985,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93½	94½
O.E.Ry.5s,'33.	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	97
Ozark P.&W.	1,500,000	..	..	.....	15	20
Port.(Ore.)R. 1st mtg.5s,'30	8,523,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	95
Pot. El. Pwr. 1st 5s, '29.	1,700,000	2½	S	J. & D.	105½	
Do con.5s,'36	5,300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100¼	101¼
P.G.El.5s,'35.	8,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Pub. S. C.cf.s	20,047,770	3	S	M. & N.	102	103
Rep. R. & L.	6,206,000	..	..	.....	10	13
Do pf.	5,191,400	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	42	46
Rock. R & L 5s, '54, tax ex. N. Y.	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
Rock. T. & P 5s, '38.	650,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	97
Rut. R., L. & P. 1st 5s,'46	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	87	91
St.Jo.(Mo.)R. L., H. & P. 5s, '37	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	96
Sgn. Val. Tr. 5s, '20.	715,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	..
Salt. L.&Ogd. 1st 5s, '34.	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93	96
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39.	4,194,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93½	96
S. Diego Con. G. & E. db. 6s, '22.	106,000	3	S	J. & D.	95	98
Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s, '23.	1,583,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	97
Scrant. Elect. 5s, '32	1,100,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100
Scrn. Ry.($50)	2,060,200	..	..	.....	60	70
Do 1 ($50)	1,500,000	1¾	S	J. & J.	62½	70
Scran.E.5s,'37	4,437,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99½	101
Seattle Elec. con. 5s, '29.	6,388,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92½	95
Seattle L'ting 5s, '49	4,525,500	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	90	92½
Sierra & S.F. Pr. 1st5s,'49	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	82	85½
So. Cal. Ed.	10,400,000	1½	Q	Aug 15,15	70½	73
Do pf.	4,000,000	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	94	97
Do gen.5s,'39	12,309,000	2½	S	J. & J.	82½	95
S. W.P.& L. pf	1,565,000	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 15	93	100
So. Pwr.5s,'30	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	100

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Sept. 4, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
Stan. G. & E. ($50)	9,348,150	..	..	.....	$6	$7
Do pf. ($50)	11,784,950	†1	Q	Jun 15,15	$29½	$30½
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st 4s,'31	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	78	83
Syra. L. & P. col. tr.5s,'54	6,479,490	2½	S	J. & J.	78	82
Syra. Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	100
Tampa El.1st 5s, '36.	846,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	101
Tenn. R., L. & P.	20,000,000	..	..	.....	5	6½
Do pf.	10,250,000	1½	..	Jun 1, 14	20	25
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s, '37.	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92
Un. E.L.& P. (Bal.)4½s,'29	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	92
Un. Elec. (N. J.) 4s, '49.	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	81	81½
U. L. & Rys.	6,899,300	..	..	.....	36	40
Do 1st pf.	7,713,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	67	69
Utica & M.Y. Ry. 4½s, '41	2,268,000	2½	S	M. & S.	89	93
Utah Sec.Cor.	27,500,000	..	..	.....	13	14½
Do 6s, '22.	16,927,000	3	S	M. & S.	79	80
Wash.R.& E.	6,500,000	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 15	86	89
Do pf.	8,500,000	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 15	81½	82½
Wash.Ry.& El. 5s, '51.	2,350,350	2	S	J. & D.	81⅝	83
West'n Pow.	14,670,000	..	..	.....	14	16
Do 6% cm.pf	7,080,000	..	..	.....	48½	50
Wheeling Tr. 1st con.5s,'31	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	87	92
Wis. Ed'n Co	215,000 sh	1.75	S	Jun 1, 15	$42	$45
Do db. 6s, '24	6,500,000	3	S	M. & S.	93	96

*Ex dividend. †In scrip. ‡Also 2% in common stock.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

Aub. G. 1st 5s	$800,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	100
Bay City Gas 1st 5s, '20.	375,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	99
Cities Serv.	14,718,380	½	..	July 1, 14	45	48
Do pf.	26,168,428	½	..	July 1, 14	53	55
C. G. of N. Y. 1st cn.5s,'36	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	98
Con. Wat. Co of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '30.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100½
Con. Wat. Co of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '36.	1,220,000	2½	S	J. & J.	80	85
Day. Gas 5s.	1,300,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96	98
Den. G. & E. gen. 5s.	5,889,900	2½	S	M. & N.	91½	94½
Houston Gas 1st 5s, '20.	961,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	100
Hud. Co. Gas	10,500,000	4	S	Jun 1, 15	125	129
Jack. Gas 1st 5s, '37.	350,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	99
Ka'mazoo G. 1st 5s, '20.	400,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	98
Kan. Nat. G.	12,000,000	..	..	.....	8½	10
Do 1st 6s,'16	1,800,000	3	S	M. & N.	80	85
Do 2d 6s,'18	2,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	30	45
Kings Co. Lt 1st 5s,tax ex	2,428,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	95
N. Am. 5s,'48	10,635,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98½	100
N. Y. & C. Co. 1st 5s, '34.	840,000	2½	S	Sep 1, 15	92	96
Okla G. & E. 5s, '29.	2,563,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92	95
Pac. G. & E.	32,109,300	½	..	Apr 13,15	48	49
Oil pf.	9,622,300	1½	Q	Aug 16,15	84½	88
*New pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 16,15	84½	86
Plainfield U. Wat. 5s, '31	550,000	2½	S	M. & S.	101½	102½
Port. G. & C. 5s, '40.	5,388,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	98
S. J. G. & El. 1st 5s, '53.	12,892,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	99
Scr. G. & W. 1st 5s, '23.	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102½	103½
Do deb. 5s.	421,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	102½
S'th Wat. 5s	4,490,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102½	103½
Syra. Gas 1st 5s, 1946.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Wash.G. ($20)	2,600,000	6	Q	Aug 2, 15	70½	70¾
Wash'ton G. 5s, '60.	3,457,500	2½	S	M. & N.	104¾	105¼

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Aetna Explo.	$4,800,000				120	123
Do pf.	2,800,000	1¾	Q	Jul 25, 15	77	80
Am. B. Note Co. ($50)	4,493,738	1	Q	Aug 16,15	35	38
Do pf. ($50)	4,495,760	1½	Q	July 1, 15	48½	50
Am. Brass	15,000,000	a2½	Q	Aug 2, 15	188	191
Am. Chicle	8,000,000	1	M	Aug 20,15	123	128
Do pf.	3,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	86	89
Am. Dist.Tel. Co. of N. J.	9,965,351	1	Q	Jul 29,15	62	65
Am. Graph's.	2,627,550	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	82	83
Do pf.	2,096,630	1¾	Q	Au 16, 15	94	95
Atlas Powder	3,000,000	1¾	Q	Jun 10,15	216	220
Bab. & Wil'x	15,000,000	1¾	Q	J.A.J.O	95½	97
Bliss, E.W.Co	1,500,000	12½	Q	July 1, 15	370	390
Do pf.	1,500,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	138	140
Bord. C. M.	21,284,400	4	S	Aug 14,15	108	111
Do pf.	7,500,000	1½	Q	Jun 15,15	104	107
Braden Cop.	6,000,000	..	..	.....	7⅞	8
Bush Term.	5,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	70	80
Can. C. & Fy	3,000,000	1	Q	Jun 30,15	103	107
Can. Explos.	3,404,300	1	Q	Jun 30,15	375	385
Do pf.	4,650,000	1¾	Q	Jul 15,15	101	110
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	Jun 30,15	138	145
Childs	3,000,000	1½	..	Dec 10,14	43	47
Do pf.	2,499,900	1½	Q	Jun 16,15	88	92
Colt's Arms.	2,500,000	$4	Q	July 1, 15	570	585
C.-Tab.& Rec.	10,457,200	..	..	.....	34	36
Do s.f. 6s,'41	5,983,000	3	S	J. & J.	77	79
D.L.&W.Coal	6,590,700	2½b	Q	July 1, 15	290	310
Du P.Powder	29,428,708	12	Q	Jun 15,15	690	696
Herc. Powd. Co. pf.	5,200,000	1¾	Q	Au 15, 15	112	116
Int. Nickel.	38,031,500	5	Q	Sep 1, 15	184	186
Do pf.	8,912,600	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	106	110
Int. Silver pf.	6,028,588	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	104	107
Int. Text'k.	8,500,000	..	..	.....	23	28
Lanston Mon.	4,000,000	..	..	.....	80	82
L. V.C.S($50)	7,525,225	2½	Q	Jul 17, 15	155	165
Lima Loco C. 6s, '39	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	92	96
Marc. of A., (new)	10,000,000	..	..	.....	3⅜	3⅞
Merg. Line	12,799,600	2½	Q	Jun 30,15	175	177
Otis Elevator	6,375,300	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	77	78
Do pf.	6,500,000	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	92	95
Rem. Type.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	14	15
Do 1st pf.	4,000,000	1¾	..	Oct 1, 14	60	62
Do 2d pf.	5,000,000	2	..	Oct 7, 14	40	41
Royal Bak.P.	10,000,000	2	Q	Jun 30,15	150	155
Do 6s cum.pf	10,000,000	1½	S	Jun 30,15	102½	104
Saf.C.H.& L.	10,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	105½	107½
Savage Arms	1,000,000	1½	Q	Jun 15,15	290	310
Singer Mfg.	2,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	215	220
Sterling Gum	6,000,000	..	..	.....	2¼	2¾
Sulz. & S. pf	10,000,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	85	91
Win. R. Arms	1,000,000	..	..	.....	2400	2550

*Ex div. †Also 2% extra in cash and 5% extra in Atlas Powder preferred stock. ‡Incl. 1¼% extra. §Incl. 2½% extra. a—Incl. 1% extra. b—Also 50% extra.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Astor Trust.	$1,250,000	2	Q	Aug 2, 15	355	365
Bankers Tr.	10,000,000	5	Q	July 1, 15	422	440
Bay'w Trust.	1,000,000	3½	Q	Aug 1, 15	144	150
Brooklyn	1,500,000	5	Q	July 1, 15	473	485
Columbia	2,000,000	*7	Q	Jun 30,15	473

8,000 FAMILIES FUME AS MILKMEN STRIKE

75 Sheffield Farms Drivers Quit in Bronx and Breakfast Deliveries Are Delayed.

MORE MAY GO OUT TODAY

Effort to Establish a Union Causes Disagreement Between Workers and Employers.

Nearly 8,000 families in the Bronx did not get their milk yesterday morning until long after breakfast time. While the worried householder was waiting for the days' milk supply about fifty drivers and helpers employed by the Sheffield Farms-Slawson-Decker Company, at the distribution station at 1,055 Webster Avenue, the Bronx, and about twenty-five drivers at the station at 1,128 East 180th Street were telling the officials why they had suddenly gone on strike at 2 o'clock in the morning.

The men complain that some of their number who were trying to organize a union among the company's employes were summarily discharged. They threaten that at least 400 of the drivers would quit within the next few days and that the Sheffield-Farms customers would suffer a milk famine.

Superintendent M. J. Mulvihill, at the 180th Street station, and the Superintendent at the Webster Avenue branch tried to reason with the strikers, and begged them to defer action until the return of Loton Horton, the President of the company, from Chicago. The men would not listen to the proposition, and their attitude was such that most of the men who had not struck were afraid to start on their routes until daylight.

Acting Inspector O'Connor and Captain McGirr of the Westchester Police Station and ten policemen were on hand to prevent trouble. They stood about the milk stations most of the night and discussed the strike, as well as the European war, with the strikers. There was no trouble at the milk stations, but a report reached the police that one driver had been stopped in the Fordham section and forced to return to the station. It was also reported that in Bathgate Avenue a driver had been assaulted and badly beaten, but there were no complaints to the police.

Milk Patrons Angry.

Later in the morning help arrived from the company's stations at Twenty-eighth and Fifty-seventh Streets, and after that the milk distribution proceeded more rapidly. Even with this assistance, however, the service was badly crippled and several large customers called personally for their supply. The officials were kept busy answering the questions of angry milk patrons who could not find filled milk bottles on their dumwaiters.

The men whose discharge brought on the strike, which threatens to spread to other stations, are Theodore Wandel, President of the new Milk Drivers' Union; James McCullough, Charles Breitenbach, and Martin Murphy.

"We have been trying to get a six-day week and we have formed a union," explained President Wandel. "We planned to wait upon the President of the company yesterday and lay our complaint before him. When we called we were told that he was out of town. We were perfectly willing to wait until his return before presenting our demands, but when we were ready to go back to our wagons we found that four of us had been discharged.

"We laid the matter before the men of the union and the men voted to go on a strike without waiting for Mr. Horton to get back to town. This strike is not a borough affair, though we now have the one station in the Bronx pretty well tied up. There were 300 at the meeting when we told of the result of our call at the President's office. There are 700 drivers, and we expect that by tomorrow more than 400 drivers will have turned in their wagons and gone out on strike. This will affect thousands of milk users, because it is estimated that each driver serves approximately 300 families."

The men say that while they do not like some of their superior officers the question involved in the present strike is primarily the right to unionize. This settled, they will then take steps to obtain what they believe to be just working conditions. The President of the newly formed union said the union seeks to be recognized by the firm.

The company denies that so many men have gone on strike, and President Wandel of the union, in explaining the situation, said:

"If any of the 400 drivers, I estimate will join in the strike, take their wagons out today they will quit after the morning distribution is over. Of this I am sure."

Strikers Hold a Meeting.

The strikers held a meeting in the afternoon in a hall at Southern Boulevard and Tremont Avenue, and at its close it was announced that the drivers at the Sheffield Farms stations at 531 West Twenty-eighth Street, 168 Dyckman Street, 142 Manhattan Avenue, 1,126 East 180th Street, and 105 Webster Avenue had joined the strike. It is probable that decisive action will await the return of President Horton. It is said that one reform desired by the men is the abolition of the $1 fine each time a driver is late.

The men promise there will be no disorder. They say it will not be necessary now because there can be no adequate retail distribution of milk, as strikebreakers would have to learn the routes. This is evident by the fact that five of the company's inspectors delivered milk from dawn to 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when they quit with the routes only partly covered.

600 METAL WORKERS QUIT.

Employes of Eiseman Magneto Co. Demand 48-Hour Week.

About 600 employes of the Eiseman Magneto Company at the Bush Terminal, Brooklyn, have gone on a strike, the Brotherhood of Metal Workers announced yesterday. The workers quit when their demands for a forty-eight-hour week were refused after negotiations lasting two weeks.

The company offered the toolmakers the eight-hour day, and a fifty-four-hour week to the rest of the 550 employes, but declined to make further concessions.

Charles Hyde, Secretary of the brotherhood, said yesterday: "The outlook for success is good, as the company has orders which will probably keep it busy for two years."

A meeting between the Superintendent and shop Chairmen has been arranged for the purpose of discussing the situation, and to receive word from the general manager of the plant, who is now at Lake George.

NEW SLIDE AT PANAMA.

Steamers Kroonland and Finland Are Held Up—New Dredging Record.

PANAMA, Sept. 5.—A new slide in the Panama Canal has blocked the passage of all ships, including the steamers Kroonland and Finland. There are twenty-two vessels at different points along the canal, waiting for the reopening of traffic. The dredges have excavated 40,000 cubic yards of the mud and stone in the last twenty-four hours, a record in dredging.

There is no chance for any vessels to pass through the waterway for two more days. The Kroonland and Finland probably will be delayed in passing until the end of the week.

TOURISTLESS SWITZERLAND

A Native Rejoices in a Country Restored to Itself.

Switzerland without tourists seems as much out of character as a Gruyère cheese without holes. But some of the Swiss—doubtless persons who own no stock in the great hotel companies of their native land—appear to enjoy the novel situation which the great war has forced upon the country. This is how it strikes a writer in the Journal de Genève:

"No crowd, no hurry, no jostling. You travel at your ease; you can choose your seat. The railway employes, no longer harassed with importunate inquiries and overwhelmed with work, are delightfully courteous. They do not slam doors any more. They give you information accurately and cheerfully. No railway carriages taken by assault when the train stops at a station. No frantic families with eighteen parcels invading your compartment as the train starts.

"No shouts, no complaints. The gentleman who lets his bag fall on your head without making an apology, the lady who picks up her skirts in public, and that other, fuming and apoplectic, who seats herself on your hat and says, 'This is my seat, Sir!'—all these familiar personages have disappeared from our horizon. And the couple on their honeymoon whose effusive endearments force you to keep your eyes on the passing landscape, whether you wish to do so or not, are no longer encountered. Switzerland is now a really fine country.

"All is peace and harmony. The frightful posters have been suppressed. People no longer form in line to look at the waterfalls. All the veneer that disfigured Switzerland in Summer seems to have dropped off. When you come out on the glacier at the frosty hour of dawn, when the last stars are twinkling and the snowy summits blend one with another, you no longer, at the turning of the path, bump into a party of twenty-five Cook tourists who are waiting for the sunrise, silent and shivering under their shawls. No one on the snow field, nobody but herdsmen on the pastures, nothing but chamois and grouse on the rocks covered with moss. And at night no Viennese waltzes on the terrace, no Venetian illuminations, nothing but the tinkling of a goat-bell on the hillside and the voice of the torrent under the great vault of the sky.

"The landlord no longer scorns you if you arrive without huge trunks. You have the best rooms with the finest view. Your meals are of home cooking; the bill of fare is simple and does not now include seafood at an altitude of 6,000 or 7,000 feet. No longer must you remain at table for an hour and a half while the sunset is empurpling the mountain tops. At night, around the church where the chimes are playing, there is no irritating hubbub recalling the outer world; no display of showy toilets. The few foreigners are old friends of the country; they respect the customs of the place and smile at the inhabitants.

"Why is it necessary, alas! that all this should signify so much trouble and misery, and that such grief and horror in the world at large should be required to restore Switzerland, for the time being, to the Swiss?"

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 5.—Forecasts: N. Car. and S. Car.—Cloudy Mon. Tues. fair; moderate s. winds.

Ga., Fla., Ala., Miss., La., and East. Texas —Fair Mon. and Tues.; light to moderate variable winds.

West. Texas, Ark., Tenn., and Ky.—Fair Mon. and Tues.

Okla.—Fair Mon. and probably Tues.

Ill.—Showers, followed by clearing Mon. Tues. fair; fresh, shifting winds.

Ind.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; light to moderate n. winds.

Lower Mich.—Showers Mon. Tues. fair; fresh e. to n. winds.

Upper Mich.—Fair Mon and Tues.; moderate variable winds.

Wis.—Fair Mon. and Tues., preceded by unsettled in n. Mon.; warmer Mon.

Mo.—Fair Mon. and Tues.

Wis.—Cloudy Mon., with warmer in e. Tues. probably fair.

Minn., S. Dak., eNb., and Kan.—Fair Mon. and Tues.

Iowa—Fair Mon. and Tues.; warmer in e. Mon.

N. Dak.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; warmer in n. w. Mon.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..5:31|Sun sets..6:26|Moon rises..3:28

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	5:11	5:30	11:30	11:57
Governors Island	5:30	6:01	12:00	12:20
Hell Gate	7:40	7:51	1:40	1:40

Arrived—Sunday, Sept. 5.

SS Cameronia, Liverpool, Aug. 27.
SS Ardgair, London, Aug. 23.
SS St. Kentigern, London, Aug. 28.
SS Bayamo, Cienfuegos, Aug. 25.
SS Manuel Calvo, Vera Cruz, Aug. 27.
SS Tokuyama Maru, London, Aug. 23.
SS Marton Hall, Oran, Aug. 14.
SS Mayaro, Port of Spain, Aug. 28.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville, Sept. 2.
SS City of Macon, Leghorn, Aug. 21.
SS Capac, Norfolk, Sept. 2.
SS Urbino, Hull, Aug. 20.
SS Strathearn, Boston, Aug. 26.
SS Angelica Accame, Barbados, Aug. 25.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Dante Alighieri	Palermo	Aug. 27
L. P. Justesen	Ayr	Aug. 30
Housatonic	Rotterdam	Aug. 20
Lackawanna	Manchester	Aug. 21
Columbian	Colon	Aug. 25
Camino	Balboa	Aug. 27
California	Colon	Aug. 26
Ulebos	Greenock	Aug. 20
Pastores	Havana	Sept. 2
Santa Clara	Balboa	Aug. 24
George Hawley	Bellingham	Aug. 17
Bermudian	Bermuda	Sept. 4
Tivives	Jamaica	Aug. 31
Creole	New Orleans	Sept. 1
Honduras	Freeport	Aug. 28
Coamo	San Juan	Sept. 1
Alamo	Mobile	Aug. 31
El Mundo	New Orleans	Sept. 1

DUE TOMORROW.

Rochambeau	Bordeaux	Aug. 29
Ryndam	Rotterdam	Aug. 28
El Siglo	Texas City	Sept. 2
Clearpool	St. Nazaire	Aug. 26
Saratoga	Havana	Sept. 4
America	Naples	Aug. 21
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Sept. 4

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Athinai	Gibraltar	Aug. 20
Belgrano	Balboa	Aug. 29
Strathord	Bordeaux	Aug. 24
Satilla	Guilfport	Sept. 1
Neches	Mobile	Sept. 2

DUE THRSDAY.

New York	Liverpool	Sept. 1
Samland	London	Aug. 28
Lapland	Liverpool	Sept. 1
Zacapa	Colon	Sept. 3
Ben Nevis	Bordeaux	Aug. 28
Bukbergen	Rotterdam	Aug. 26
Den of Airlie	London	Aug. 29
Proteus	New Orleans	Sept. 4

DUE FRIDAY.

Indian Monarch	London	Aug. 25
Portland	London	Aug. 27
Galby	Liverpool	Aug. 30
Guiana	Demerara	Aug. 31
Retlaw	London	Aug. 25
Hindoo	Middlesboro	Aug. 27
Fred Luckenbach	Balboa	Sept. 2
Zulta	San Juan	Sept. 4
City of Columbus	Savannah	Sept. 4

DUE SATURDAY.

Nebraskan	Liverpool	Aug. 31
Narragansett	London	Sept. 1
Indra	Balboa	Aug. 30
Kansas City	Bristol	Aug. 27
Flandre	Rotterdam	Aug. 25
Marengo	Hull	Aug. 27
Wilhelmina	Cardiff	Sept. 1
Melderskin	Rio Janeiro	Aug. 19
Stanja	Hull	Aug. 28

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Falkranger, Archangel	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Noordam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manuel Calvo, Cadiz	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Buenaventura, St. Lucia	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Sant' Anna, Marseilles	——	3:00 P.M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Valle, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
El Dia, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Adriatic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Ancona, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Florizel, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Caracas, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Almirante, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saxonia, Liverpool	——	10:00 A.M.
Creole, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Roma, Azores	——	3:00 P.M.
San Jacinto, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Pathfinder, Cardenas	——	12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

T. di Savoia, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Oscar II., Christiana	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Montoso, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tivives, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Panama, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Bayamon, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Cretic, Naples	——	3:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Siglo, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Matanzas, Santiago	——	12:00 M.
Mundale, Sagua	——	12:00 M.
Manhattan, London	——	12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

New York, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
America, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rochambeau, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Coamo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Pastores, Havana	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Iroquois, S. Domingo	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Bulgarian Prince, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Cameronia, Glasgow	——	10:00 A.M.
Colorado, Brunswick	——	1:00 P.M.
Dante Alighieri, Naples	——	3:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
St. Kentigern, London	——	12:00 M.
Urbino, Hull	——	12:00 M.
Colorado, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Mundo, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., SEPT. 5.

SS El Oriente, Galveston to New York, was 245 miles E. of Galveston Bar at noon.
SS Proteus, New Orleans to New York, was 182 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Brilliant, Sabine to New York, was 48 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS El Mundo, New Orleans to New York, was 289 miles S. at noon.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, was 125 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston to New York, was 20 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Perfection, New Orleans to New York, was 27 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Comet, Baton Rouge to New York, was 53 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Radiant, Baton Rouge to New York, was 215 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Florida, Tampico to New York, passed Sand Key at 1:30 P. M.
SS Arapahoe, Galveston to New York, was 97 miles E. of Galveston Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Coamo, San Juan to New York, was 23 miles S. at noon.
SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 213 miles N. at noon.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New oYrk, was 57 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Keene, Brunswick to New York, was 320 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.
SS El Siglo, Galveston to New York, was 142 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at 6 P. M.
SS Colorado, Brunswick to New York, was 109 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.
SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, was 509 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS San Marcos, Brunswick to New York, was 245 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Mexico, Havana to New York, was 189 miles W. of Havana at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Tuscania, at Liverpool, Sept. 4.
SS Philadelphia, at Liverpool, Sept. 5.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Sept. 11, SS New York.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Sept. 11, SS Rochambeau.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. Sept. 10, SS Crete.
Greece—Close at 12 M. Sept. 7, SS Thessaloniki.
Liberia—No sailing at present.
Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. Sept. 7, SS Noordam.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—No sailing at present.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Sept. 9, SS Oscar II.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. Sept. 8, SS Ancona; at 7:30 A. M. Sept. 9, SS Tomasi di Savoia, and at 7:30 A. M. Sept. 11, SS America.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Taithyblus...Sept. 8
Hawaii (via Seattle)—Hyades.....Sept. 9
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Lurline..Sept. 9
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West.) (via San Francisco)—Moana..Sept. 10
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Persia.Sept. 10
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Hawaii Maru..Sept. 12
Hawaii (via Tacoma)—Texan.....Sept. 13

Pacific Mails:

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, Aug. 6; Shanghai, Aug. 14; Kobe, Aug. 18, and Yokohama, Aug. 19—which arrived per steamer Hawaii, were dispatched east from Seattle on Sept. 2, and are due in New York on the morning of Tuesday, Sept. 7.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The Southern storm has moved directly North, and Sunday night its centre was over Ohio. It has decreased greatly in intensity, but during the last twenty-four hours it caused general rains over the south portion of the region of the great lakes, the Ohio Valley, and the Southeast States. Showers are also reported from the east slope of the Rocky Mountains. Temperatures continue near the seasonal average in all parts of the country, and changes within the last twenty-four hours were unimportant. In the Middle Atlantic and New England States, overcast with local showers Monday will be followed by fair Tuesday. No important temperature changes are indicated for the eastern half of the country during the next forty-eight hours.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday: North Atlantic and Middle Atlantic, moderate east and southeast; South Atlantic, East Gulf and West Gulf, moderate, variable.

FORECASTS FOR TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Northern New England—Cloudy Monday; probably local rain; Tuesday cloudy.

Southern New England, Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware—Partly cloudy, with probably local showers, Monday; Tuesday fair.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York—Showers, followed by clearing, Monday; Tuesday fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	59	73	4 P. M.	73	74
6 A. M.	55	74	6 P. M.	72	73
9 A. M.	63	74	9 P. M.	68	70
12 M.	70	77	11 P. M.	65	68

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 73; for the corresponding date last year it was 65; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 70.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 72; at 8 P. M. it was 70. Maximum temperature, 78 degrees, at 12:01 A. M.; minimum, 68 degrees, at 11 P. M. Humidity, 73 per cent. at 8 A. M., 79 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.06 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.07 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
12:15—Central Park W. and 110 St.; Auto 12,312		Slight
3:40—366 E. 155 St.; Bellwood A. C.		Slight
4:00—50 Sheriff St.; Chas. Shineberg		Slight
9:15—229 E. 100 St.; H. Schuleff		Slight
P. M.		
1:55—68 West St.; Berlin Shawl Co.		Slight
2:10—433 Beach Av.; A. McKenzie		Slight
2:25—288 Monroe St.; Minnie Lieban		Slight
6:30—34 Bond St.; N. Mashkow & Sons		Slight
7:20—239 W. 125 St.; John Fay		Slight
8:25—15 E. 33 St.; D. W. Co.		$20
9:00—20 Madison St.; Pasquale Pitti		Slight
9:12—257 E. 10 St., Mrs. Stoopleer		Slight
9:40—2,013 5 Av.; James Winsess		Slight

EXCURSIONS.

Labor Day Outings

On the big Day Line steamers
"Hendrick Hudson"
and
"Robert Fulton"

Kingston Point & Return, $2

Also excursions to West Point or Newburgh and return, $1.00; Poughkeepsie and return, $1.50.

Leaving Desbrosses St., 8:40 and 9:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 and 10 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 and 10:20 A. M.

Restaurant and Orchestra on all Steamers

Hudson River Day Line

Desbrosses St. Pier. Tel. 4141 Spring, N.Y.

LABOR DAY TRIPS

The New England S. S. Co.

Steamer CITY OF LOWELL

OUT ON LONG ISLAND SOUND

Leave Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., 10:00 A. M.; Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., 10:15 A. M., for trip out on Long Island Sound. (No landing.) Return, due N. Y. 5:15 P. M. Music, Restaurant. Tickets, $1. Children, 50 cents.

Steamer RICHARD PECK

TO NEW HAVEN

Leave Pier 23, E. R., 9:30 A. M., foot East 22d St., 10:00 A. M.; due New Haven 2:30 P. M. Return, due N. Y. 9:00 P. M. Two hours in New Haven. Music. Restaurant. Tickets, $1.50. Children, 75 cents.

Tickets limited. On sale at Piers.

LABOR DAY AT THE SEASHORE

LONG BEACH

Lve. N. Y. (Penn. Sta.) 5:54, 6:47, 7:48, 8:36, 9:20, 10:02, 10:50, 11:05 A. M.; 12:00, 12:47, 1:40, 2:08, 2:52, 3:00, 4:02, 5:00, 5:38, 5:54, 6:04, 6:24, 7:10, 7:50, 8:10, 9:50 P. M.

Leave Brooklyn station 5:56, 6:47, 7:40, 8:26, 9:12, 10:01, 10:07, 11:00 A. M.; 12:05, 12:49, 1:30, 2:08, 2:10, 2:42, 3:00, 4:01, 5:00, 5:32, 5:53, 6:23, 7:13, 8:14, 9:58 P. M.

Last train returning from Long Beach, 1:45 night.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

Frequent service from Penn. Station and Brooklyn.

"The World's Pleasure Grounds".
GLEN ISLANDS
New Features Every Day
Steamers leave Battery 9:45, 11:15 A.M., 2:30, 4:30, 7:00 P.M. East side Manhattan later. Extra Boats Sundays. Round Trip 50c.

UP THE HUDSON

Labor Day $1 Round Trip

A delightful outing—a sail of 150 miles.

Newburgh and Poughkeepsie
on the handsome Steamer
"BENJ. B. ODELL"

Leaves foot of Franklin St., Labor Day, 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9.30 A. M. Excellent music. Restaurant and Lunch Room.

CENTRAL HUDSON LINE.

VALLEY GROVE

EVERY SUNDAY and LABOR DAY
Bathing, Dancing.
STR. "MONTAUK"
75c
½ Fare 40c

Leave Pier ft. E. 34th St., 10:00 A. M.
Leave Pier ft. E. 138th St., 10:30 A. M.

4 hours ashore, returning leave 5:00 P.M.
Dining Room. Lunch Counter. Refreshments.

S. S. "MANDALAY" To Atlantic Highlands
New Route to Jersey Coast Resorts.
25 Cts. Each Way.
Lv. W. 42d St., 9:30 A. M. Battery, 10:30 A. M. Lv. Atlantic Highlands 5 P. M.
Ret. to Battery only 7 P. M.
Tels.: Pier, Morn. 4626. Broad 179-2382.
Kinnis Columbus Day, Highland Falls, Sept. 13
CARNIVAL NIGHTS, see Amusem't Cols.

CONEY ISLAND ROCKAWAY BEACH

Steamers Rosedale & Cimbria Today

Leave—West 129th St., 9:30, 1:00
" West 23rd St., 10:15, 1:30
" Battery, 10:45, 2, 4.
" Coney Island, 5, 6.
" Rockaway, 4:30, 5:30.

DAILY AND SUNDAY
50c YACHT TRIP 75c
2.30 P.M.
YACHT CLIFTON LEAVES FOOT WEST 42nd St. Bathing City. Sept. Swim. Sat. & Sun. 25c add'l. Tel. Bryant 5-11 Pier 43 N.R. Ope.

TO SHORTEN SHIP LAY-UPS.

Daniels Abolishes Custom Which Gave Men Long Shore Leave.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—American warships no longer will lay up at home yards three months of the year for overhauling with free shore liberty for officers and men. Secretary Daniels announced tonight that at the recommendation of Admiral Fletcher, the navy's ancient custom had been abolished and that, while hereafter the ships would be docked twice a year for painting and minor repairs, general overhauling would be given only upon recommendation by the Board of Inspection and Survey.

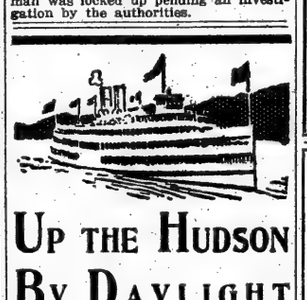
"When a ship was sent to its home yard annually for overhaul," said Mr. Daniels, "officers and crew received extensive leave and of necessity all drills and exercises had to be wholly suspended or imperfectly carried out. The consequence was that upon completion of the repairs would be found that the ship and crew, instead of resuming active service in a state of trained efficiency comparable to what it possessed on entering the overhaul period, would have suffered in discipline, in morale and ship spirit, and required subsequent months of active drills and exercises before they could be restored to their former state of readiness for war.

"A routine, of course, will be adopted which will allow ample leave to both officers and men, always having in view, when at all possible, leave for Christmas."

Killed by Stray Bullet.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 5.—Leroy Vaniman, a youth of this city, who was practicing with a twenty-two calibre rifle at a boy's camp on the outskirts of town, missed the target this afternoon and the bullet struck John Vinsso in the heart, killing him. Vaniman was locked up pending an investigation by the authorities.



UP THE HUDSON BY DAYLIGHT

All Service Daily Except Sunday

Direct Rail Connections to all points in the Catskills, Saratoga, the Adirondacks, the West and North. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted. Music. Restaurant.

Str. "Washington Irving"
Str. "Hendrick Hudson"
Str. "Robert Fulton"
Str. "Albany"

Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany.

Also Desbrosses St., 9:40; W. 42d St., 10; W. 129th St., 10:20; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M., for Bear Mountain, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.

One-Day Outings to Poughkeepsie, Newburgh, West Point or Bear Mountain.

Special Labor Day Excursion to Kingston Point on great Str. HENDRICK HUDSON.

Afternoon Boat

for West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston and way landings, leaves Desbrosses St., 1.45 P. M.; W. 42d St., 2 P. M.; W. 129th St., 2.20 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Ideal outings to West Point, returning by boat or rail.

Hudson River
Day Line
Desbrosses St. Pier. Tel. 4141 Spring, N. Y.

CATSKILL EVENING LINES

Splendid Strs. lv. Pier 43, N. R. (ft. Christopher St.), 6:30 P. M.; Yonkers, 7:20 P. M. (Daily except Sunday). For Catskill; Hudson, Coxsackie and way landings. Direct connection for Cairo, Palenaville, Otis Summit, Haines Falls, Tannersville, and all points in the Catskill Mountains.

SATURDAY SPECIAL, to Malden ($1.00), Catskill and Hudson. FARE, $1.25. Lv. Pier 43, N. R., 1 P. M.; Yonkers, 1:45 P. M.

REDUCED FARE TO MALDEN $1.00 IN EACH DIRECTION

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES for AUTOMOBILES. Send for AUTO TOUR BOOK or phone 1097 Spring.

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED.

BOSTON $2.80

Via Boat and Rail. ROUND TRIP $5.40.
PROVIDENCE Boat Direct **$1.75**
ROUND TRIP $3.25.
COLONIAL LINE

First-class service, catering to the best people. Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. from Pier 19, N. R., foot West Houston St. All Outside Rooms, $1.00 to $2.50. Wireless equipment. Uptown Office, Broadway and 23d St. Phone Spring 9491.

FALL RIVER LINE

TO BOSTON $4.00

Lv. PIER 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., Daily at 5:30 P. M. Music.

Providence Line: Strs. lv. Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., week days only, 5:00 P. M.

New London (Norwich) Line, Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, 5:30 P. M.; Pier 74, N. R., ft. 23d St., 5:30 P. M.

New Bedford Line: Strs. lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, at 5:00 P. M.

BAY STATE LINE

$2.50 **BOSTON** $2.50

Via Boat and Trolley, $2.25.

Worcester, $2.00; To Providence, direct, $1.50.

STATEROOMS, $1.00, $1.50 AND $2.00.

Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M.

From Pier 19, N. R. Phone 2700 Rockman.

City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y.

Uptown Ticket Office, Broadway and 23d St.

Write for illustrated Folder.

HUDSON RIVER BY NIGHT

MANHATTAN LINE

$1.00 TO ALBANY

Dining Room Service a la Carte.
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FINLAND TRUE FIRST CABIN LINE

For Highlands, Oceanic, Long Beach, Fair Haven & Red Bank. Every day.

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NEW YORK—ALBANY—TROY and the NORTH
Daily, including Sunday.

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New Night Express—Pier 32, N. R., 9:00 P. M.; West 132d St., 10:00 P. M. Leave Troy (except Sunday) 9:00 P. M., Albany daily, including Sunday, 11:00 P. M. Fare $2.00 one way, $3.50 round trip.

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Extra service southbound Labor Day night, Ss. Berkshire, Adirondack, Trojan, Rensselaer, and Frank Jones. Northbound Labor Day night, Ss. Greenport at 5:30 P. M. and C. W. Morse at 8 P. M. Night express leaves New York Labor Night 8 P. M. Ss. Rensselaer will make day trip to Kingston Point and Albany Labor Day, leaving New York at 10:30 A. M.

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Or Present **COUPON**, printed below, Good for **FREE SUBWAY TICKET** to Long Island City, to Representative at

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on south side of 42d St., between Lexington Av. & 3d Av.

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its marvelous industrial growth, the new transit systems nearing completion, and think what its growth will be when the dual subway system is in complete operation. **5 Cent Fare** via Interboro Subways, B. R. T. Subways and Interboro Elevateds to all parts of New York.

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At Long Island City Terminus of Queensboro Subway and at the Bridge Plaza. "Long Island City" Trolleys run east on 42d St., Manhattan, via 3d Av., 59th St. and Queensboro Bridge direct to Plaza. Queens Boulevard (Thomson Ave.) Trolleys from Manhattan end of Queensboro Bridge (59th St. & 2d Av.) pass the property.

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293 Fully Improved Dual Subway Station **LOTS**

on Queens Boulevard (200 feet wide), Greenpoint Ave., Bliss St., Carolin St. and adjoining Streets, to be sold at

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without reserve, to the highest bidders, to close out interests in the Courtney Development Co., on

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LIBERAL TERMS:—60% on mortgage at 5% or 50% at 4% or payments may be made in 24 equal MONTHLY INSTALMENTS.

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Good To-day, Monday, Sept. 6, 1915, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Free Auto Bus in L. I. C.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Telephone, 6410—Bryant. **BING & BING,** 119 West 40th St.

SMALL APARTMENTS,

KITCHENS & KITCHENETTES.

		Large, Light Rooms. Fireproof.	
1, 2, 3 & 4 Rooms	**The Dearborn** 350 West 55th St., Bet. 8th & 9th Avs.	Unfurnished. $30-$50.	Furnished. $37.50-$95.
4 Rooms	**The Stanwood** 321 West 55th St., Bet. 8th & 9th Avs.	Living Rooms, Bedrooms,	13x19 13x14
		Unfurnished. $85 to $90.	Furnished. $105 to $110.
3 Rooms	**135 W. 79th St.** Bet. Columbus and Amsterdam Avs. New Building.	New Fireproof Building. Recently completed.	
		Living Rooms, Chambers,	19x20 13x16
2, 3 & 4 Rooms	**The Poinciana** 434 West 120th St., Cor. Amsterdam Av.	Rental, $840 to $1,020.	
		Unfurnished. $40 to $67.50.	Furnished. $50 to $82.50.
2 & 3 Rooms	**Whitestone** 609 West 127th St.	Overlooking Columbia Campus. Large, Light Rooms.	
		Bath, Kitchenette, unfurnished, $32.50 to $42.50.	
		Furn., $42.50 to $57.50.	

Manager at each house. Satisfactory References Absolutely Indispensable.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

7 & 8 ROOMS 2 BATHS

RENTALS $1,380 TO $1,800

207 West 56th St.,

Between Broadway and 7th Ave.

Apply on Premises or

MOORE & WYCKOFF

546 5th Avenue

Corner 45th St. 'Phone 1263 Bryant.

OSCAWANA

393 West End Avenue,

S. W. Corner 79th St.

Modern elevator apartment. Spacious rooms. Numerous closets.

Grand floor corner; doctor's office,

3 rooms and bath..... $1,000

2 rooms and bath..... $1,500

8 rooms and bath; cor. apartment.. $1,800

Supt. on premises.

HENRY D. COCHRAN, 2 West 125th St.

LIDO HALL

110th St. at 7th Av. (N. W. Cor.)

6-7-8-9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths

Rentals $1000 to $1700

Overlooking Central Park. Fireproof. Block to "L" or subway, car and bus. Seven rooms, ground floor, for physician. Representative on premises, or

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3 Rooms (front)..$60
4 Rooms.....$65
5 " $75

New fireproof elevator apartment house, fine location, near subway and "L" stations.

55 WEST 95TH ST.

THE ADRIAN, 58 West 72d.

Eight large, light rooms, bath; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient subway, elevated, and surface lines. $1,100-$1,800. Inquire Superintendent.

THE AYLSMERE, 60 West 76th St.

Seven and eight large, light rooms, bath; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,500. Supt. on premises.

141 WEST 110TH STREET,

NEAR 7TH AVENUE.

High-class elevator apartments, eight extra large light rooms; living-dining room (six windows) faces Park; excellent transit facilities; rent moderate.

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The Sophomore

21 Claremont Ave.,

Just Above 116th St.

8 Rooms, 2 Baths,

With Extra Lavatory.

Overlooking Columbia Grounds.

$1,400-$1,600.

160 W. 95th St.

New 9-story fireproof apartments. Southern exposure.

ONLY THREE Room Apartments **5 Left**

$1,075 upward.

JULIUS TISHMAN & SONS, 18 East 41st St. Tel., 7518—Murray Hill.

65 Central Park West

North Corner 66th St.

Exceptionally Fine Apartment,

8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS

Overlooking park; large, light, airy rooms; modern elevator house; rent very reasonable to desirable tenant. Apply Supt.

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222 West 59th St.

1 studio, furnished or unfurnished; north light. Also unfurnished apartment 3 rooms and bath. Ideal for bachelor or couple. JAMES E. BALL, Manager.

STUDIO

3 ROOOMS AND BATH RENT, $55.

3 Washington Square North.

J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 30 East 42d St.

Parthenon and Hesperus

117th to 118th St. and Manhattan Av.

Most convenient location in city; elevated express trains two blocks; 2, 4, and 6 rooms; rents, $30 to $65; restaurant.

80 WEST 92ND STREET

7 large rooms, bath, single flat, all improvements; refined neighborhood, near "L" Subway, $40. Also 9 Rooms and Bath, $50.

Skylight Studios

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Bachelor Apartments

$20 to $40

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

READY FOR INSPECTION

The Duncraggan 181ST ST. RIVERSIDE DRIVE

3--4--5 ROOMS

With all the improvements and devices that contribute to the health and comfort of Tenants. **Rents $30 to $60.**

Located on a Plaza 120 Feet Wide.

Commanding a magnificent view of the Park, River and Palisade scenery; within easy access of all transit lines. The proposed bus service will pass door.

Holyrood Court

New Elevator House.

436 Ft. Washington Ave.,

S. E. COR. 180TH ST.

One of the choicest locations on Washington Heights.

ONE BLOCK WEST OF BROADWAY.

3, 4, & 5 Large, Light, Exceptionally Well Arranged Rooms.

The Trossachs

106 NORTHERN AVE.,

JUST NORTH OF 181ST ST.

3,4,5 & 6 ROOMS, $30-$65

EXTRA LARGE, LIGHT, ESPECIALLY WELL ARRANGED, OVERLOOKING HUDSON AND PALISADES, SHORT WALK TO SUBWAY STATION. AGENT PREMISES.

Rivercliff

628 WEST 151st ST.,

Building just completed.

AT RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

3, 4 ROOMS, $35-$47.50

JUST THE HOME YOU HAVE BEEN LOOKING FOR; SPACIOUS CLOSETS, LARGE FOYER HALL, ETC.; BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED.

The Fairfield

97 Ft. Washington Ave.,

SOUTHWEST CORNER 163D ST.

Overlooking Parade Grounds.

4, 6 & 7 ROOMS, $45-$85

Extra Large, Light.

BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED, ABUNDANT CLOSET SPACE, COMMANDING VIEW OF PALISADES AND HUDSON RIVER; STREET UNDER SUPERVISION PARK DEPARTMENT; IDEAL RESIDENTIAL SECTION OF MANHATTAN. AGENT PREMISES.

None but desirable tenants accepted.

Our Fall list of Apartments, from 3 to 10 rooms, now available. Agent on premises, or

87th St., Cor. B'way. **KEMPE & CO.** Schuyler 5610

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YOUR OPPORTUNITY.

Unusual concessions allowed desirable tenants in the following superior apartments:

WEST END HALL,

NO. 810 WEST END AVE., N. E. COR. 101ST ST.

7-8-9 Rooms and 2 Baths.

$1,200 PER ANNUM UPWARD.

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NO 500 WEST 111TH ST., S. W. COR. AMSTERDAM AVE.

4-5-6-7 Rooms and Bath.

$540 PER ANNUM UPWARD.

THE PALMETTO,

NO. 100 MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, N. W. COR. 120TH ST.

4-5-6-7 Rooms and Bath.

$540 PER ANNUM UPWARD.

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NO. 559 WEST 156TH ST., N. E. COR. BROADWAY.

4-5-6-7 Rooms and Bath.

$480 PER ANNUM UPWARD.

Inspection invited. Supts. on premises.

CHAS. S. KOHLER, Agent,

901 Columbus Avenue, cor. 104th St.

72d Street

No. 260 West,

Bet. Broadway & West End Av.

Surrounded by Private Dwellings.

The Wellwyn

Service & Floor Plan Unexcelled.

9 exceptionally large, light Rooms, spacious foyer, pantry and 3 baths.

Also Apartment of

5 Rooms & 2 Baths

Apply on premises, or

EARLE & CALHOUN,

S. W. Cor. B'way and 72d St. Tel., 5116—Columbus.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.

SPENCER ARMS,

S. E. cor. Broadway & 69th St.

2, 3 & 4 ROOMS

or larger combinations — maid service included, and meals served in apartments.

Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space.

Most Convenient location in city.

RENTAL, $70 to $125.

Chas. F. de Casanova, Agt., on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 3996.

The Regnor

601 West 115th St.

N. W. Corner Broadway.

4-5-6-7 Rooms

1-2-3 Baths

Overlooking Columbia University.

$810 to $1,850

305 WEST 72d ST.

Adjoining West End Av.

4-5-6 ROOMS.

$1,100 to $2,000

31-3 WEST 11TH ST.

Eight-story fireproof elevator Apartment, four and five room suites. Rents, $60 to $95.

45 WEST 11TH ST.

Eight-story fireproof elevator Apartment, four-room suites. Rents, $50 to $70.

J. IRVING WALSH,

73 West 11th Street.

51st, 318-328 W. The Washington The Jefferson

5-8 ELEGANT LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS, MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENTS. **$55 up**

WALDRON & FREEDMAN, 489 5th Ave.

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150 WEST 79TH ST.

Bet. Columbus & Amsterdam Aves.

12-Story Fireproof Building.

One 9-Room Duplex Apartment. Rental $2,600.

587 RIVERSIDE DRIVE

Corner 136th St.

5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms. Rental $780 to $1,380.

1,100 PARK AVE.

Corner 89th St.

9 Rooms. Rental $1,600.

EDGAR A. LEVY,

505 Fifth Ave.

Telephone 6960—Murray Hill.

AMHERST

204 West 110th St.

8 ROOMS $1,700 PER ANNUM

3 BATHS

STRAND VIEW

309 West 99th St.

Near West End Ave.

7 ROOMS $1,500 PER ANNUM

2 BATHS

Under the Management of **Bing & Bing, 119 W. 40th St.** Tel. Bryant—6410. Manager on Premises.

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Eight-story fireproof elevator Apartments, four and five room suites. RENTS $60 TO $95.

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Eight-story fireproof elevator Apartment, four-room suites. RENTS, $50 TO $70.

82 West 12th St.

Six story elevator apartment; four-room Suites; RENTS $40 TO $50.

J. IRVING WALSH,

73 West 11th Street.

73 WEST 92D ST.

PRIVATE HOUSE BLOCK.

8 Large Rooms, $67.50

Beautifully decorated; abundant closet space. Short walk to all transit lines and prettiest part of Central Park. Agent on premises or

KEMPE & CO. 87th St.-Broadway. Schuyler 5610.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

Manhattan Av. & 123d St.

Near 125th St. "L" and Subway.

High Class Elevator Apartments.

2-3-4-5 & 6 Rooms

Kitchens and Kitchenettes,

$28 to $60 Per Month.

Large Rooms, Unusual Closet Space.

'Phone 3927 Morningside.

7, 8, 9 Rooms, 2 Baths.

EXCEPTIONAL APARTMENTS and arrangement of rooms, every one being outside and large; abundance of closet room; modern in every detail; first class in every respect; elevator, all night service.

805 St. Nicholas Ave. (Corner 150th St.)

W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,573 B'way (147th St.)

FORT TRYON APARTMENTS

561 WEST 180TH STREET,

Corner St. Nicholas Ave.

4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.

Elevator; Electric Light; $38 to $60.

Apply on premises, or

J. E. Whitaker, 2168 B'way, at 74th St.

"THE ENDYMION,"

352 WEST 117th ST.,

near Park, close to transit; 6 and 7 rooms; elevator; full service; home house; tenants stay years; rents very low to right families; only $45 to $57.50. Supt. or

WILCOX & SHELTON,

2,107 7th Av., at 125th St.

428-38 West 204th St.

Three blocks from Subway Station

4 and 5 extra large and light room apartments, electric light, shower bath, etc. Rents $25 to $33 month. New buildings. Superintendent on premises.

31-3 WEST 11TH ST.

Eight-story fireproof elevator Apartment, four and five room suites.

45 WEST 11TH ST.

Eight-story fireproof elevator Apartment, four-room suites. Rents, $50 to $70.

J. IRVING WALSH,

73 West 11th Street.

X THE URANIA 240 West 129th St. X

5 and 6 sunny outside rooms; electric elevator, steam dryer, every improvement; quiet, homelike house. Faultless service. $480-$600. Superintendent or H. Nelson Flanagan, 58 Bond St.

THE MIDLOTHIAN

355 West 117th St.

5 and 6 Rooms, $35.00 to $45.00.

Elevator, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath, uniform service, electric light; all rooms outside light and air. Apply to janitor.

REFINED APARTMENTS

8 and 9 rooms, $80 upward.

All outside, restricted avenue, high-class service; modern. Owner resides on premises. WESTWOOD and CLIFFWOOD COURTS. West 180th Street on Fort Washington Avenue.

DENTIST'S APARTMENT.

301 WEST 107TH, CORNER BROADWAY.

FIVE LIGHT ROOMS, unfurnished; tiled bath; ground floor; hall service; telephone; clean; tidy, all improvements; private house block; elegant neighborhood; $35; electricity.

NEAR CENTRAL PARK

4 WEST 101ST ST.

Large, light 5, 6, 7 rooms, bath; telephone, electricity, near "L," subway; all improvements; inducements; $30 to $48. Hall boy, on premises.

226 Central Park West.

7 Rooms & Bath, $75 & $85.

Elevator, heat, electric lighted, parquet floors. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 149 Broadway.

DAYTON ARMS

603 West 140th St.

Only One Apartment Left.

Three Rooms, Rent $35.00.

NEW HOUSES

4-5-6 Rooms, $30 up.

Every improvement; refined neighborhood; owner's management; high class. 595 West 139th Street.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Great Rent Reduction

NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

The Northern

Northwest Cor. 181st St. & Northern Av.

3 blocks west of Broadway. Subway station at 181st St.

Immense rooms and finest in city. Size 16x20 feet. Southern exposure.

9 Rooms, 2 Baths, Butler's Pantry (Corner)	$95	Formerly $125.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths, Butler's Pantry (Corner)	$75-$85	Formerly $110.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, Butler's Pantry	$70	Formerly $80.
6 Rooms, 1 Bath, Butler's Pantry	$60	Formerly $75.
5 Rooms, 1 Bath, Butler's Pantry	$50	Formerly $60.

The Kenilworth

45 Pinehurst Av., Northeast Corner 179th St.

Highest location in city, most desirable residential section. All rooms outside and extraordinarily large.

7 Rooms, 2 Baths (Front)	$70	Formerly $75 to $80.
6 Rooms, 2 Baths (Front)	$55-$60	Formerly $65 to $70.
5 Rooms & Bath (Front)	$50	Formerly $55.
4 Rooms & Bath (Front)	$40	Formerly $45.

Riverside Drive, 745 Southeast Corner 152d St. Onondaga

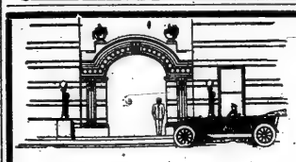
Highest altitude on Riverside Drive, with magnificent views of the Hudson and Palisades. Spacious rooms, with every conceivable improvement.

7 Rooms, 3 Baths (Corner)	$95 to $100	Formerly $110
7 Rooms, 2 Baths	$80 to $90	Formerly $90
6 Rooms, 2 Baths	$55 to $70	Formerly $65

Regent Hall, 3100 Broadway, N. E. Corner 123d St.

High-class house, convenient to subway; block from Grant's Tomb and Riverside Drive.

7 Rooms, 2 Baths (Corner)	$65-$70	Formerly $80 to $85
6 Rooms and Bath	$55-$60	Formerly $65
5 Rooms and Bath	$40-$50	Formerly $55 to $60
4 Rooms and Bath, ground floor, front, adapted for physician	$40	Formerly $50



IDEAL HOMES

Splendid arrangement, large airy rooms, immense foyers, spacious closets and unexcelled service are a few of the features to be found in

The Hampstead

S. W. Cor. Broadway & 161st St.

5 Rooms & 2 Baths, $720 to $1,000.

Wonderful 6 Room Suite, with 2 Baths, $1,000.

7 Rooms & 2 Baths, $1,000—$1,200.

Corner Apt. of 8 Rooms & 2 Baths, $1,400.

This Building is a duplicate of "The Letchworth" at N. W. Cor. B'way & 160th St., in which every Apt. is leased.

Renting Agent on the Premises.

Herbert Dongan Construction Company

600 West 161st St. Phone—Audubon 3832.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

Liberal offer by the Owner

The owner of these houses is desirous of filling them at once. Hence will give extraordinary inducements to desirable tenants.

Brockton—Elevator.
661 West 180th Street, N. E. Corner Broadway.
4-5 Rooms, $40 to $50.

Swampscott—Elevator.
660 West 180th Street, S. E. Corner Broadway.
4-5-6-7 Rooms, $37.50 to $60.

542 W. 179th St.—Non-Elevator
4 Rooms, $30.

These houses are exceptionally well managed and of recent construction, and are located in the best section on Washington Heights.

KNAP & WASSON CO., Agents,
4249 Broadway at 181st St.
3759 Broadway at 156th St.

THE CAMPUS

39-41 Claremont Ave.

Above 116th St., Adjacent to Riverside Drive.

4 & 6 Rooms & Bath

overlooking Barnard College and Columbia University; all rooms facing the outside and splendidly laid out. Also an attractive Suite

7 Rooms & 2 Baths

Modern fireproof building; under the personal management of the owner.

Rents Very Reasonable.

244 Riverside Drive (97th St.)

4, 5, 7, 8 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths, all light rooms, modern elevator house, $720 to $1,400.

THE MARION

2612 BROADWAY (98TH ST.)

5-6 Rooms & Bath, $720-$930.

Fireproof elevator house, all improvements.

IRVINGTON 407 Central Park West

At 100th St., facing Park. Elevator house. 8 Rooms & Bath, 2 Toilets, $75-$85.

THE STANTON

9 West 91st St. Elevator House. 8 Rooms & Bath, 2 Toilets, $930-$1,050.

200-202 WEST 78TH ST.

7 & 8 Rooms & Bath, $57.50-$60. Hall service, steam heat, hot water.

Broadway **REMCO** 98th Street.

REED HOUSE

Broadway at 121st St.

6 rooms.... $780 $900

7 rooms.... $900 $1200

Perfect Service.

OWNER ON PREMISES.

536 W. 111th St.

Modern fireproof building, adjacent to Broadway. Superb Apartments, large, light rooms. Appointments and service of highest standard.

3 Rooms, kitchenette and bath	$570 to $700	
4 Rooms and bath	780 to 825	
5 Rooms and bath	840 to 1,000	
6 Rooms, bath, extra lavatory	960 to 1,050	
7 Rooms and 2 baths	1,100 to 1,250	

APPLY MANAGER, ON PREMISES.

High Class Apartments

Near 207th St. Broadway Subway Station. Amid the most delightful country surroundings.

127 Vermilyea Av., 5 rooms.....$30
611 W. 204th St., 2-3-4 rooms, $15, 20, 25.
57 Vermilyea av., 5 rooms, $30

These apartments contain every newest improvement—telephone, electricity, &c.

Apply on premises or

M. Just, 612 West 207th St. 'Phone, Audubon—461.

The Sutherland

Riverside Drive, N. E. Cor. 153th St.

7 Rooms and 2 Baths.

Low rents; sunlight and quiet.

1 short block from subway station.

Look at these attractive Apartments.

Renting agent on premises.

Van Norden & Wilson, 1 W 34th St.

4 AND 5 ROOMS Front Apartments.

An exceptional opportunity to secure a very attractive apartment, in perfect condition.

4180 Broadway, cor. 177th St.

Every room being outside, with southerly exposure and view.

VERY LARGE BEDROOM.

Elevator—all-night service.

Rent $38-$60.

W. D. Morgan, Agent, 3,573 Broadway, (147th St.)

Bachelor Apartments.

Harlem Library Apartments, 32 W. 123d St. Delightfully located in Harlem's choicest residential section; one or two rooms; only $15 to $19. WILCOX & SHELTON, 2,107 7th Ave. Drive.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

NEW UNIVERSITY COURT

70 MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, Cor. 117TH ST.

Near Columbia University.

Every convenience known provided; view for 50 miles from the parlor windows; the entrance with the splash of its fountains unsurpassed; undesirable tenants excluded; no dogs allowed.

4 Rooms, $480-$540.
5 Rooms, $720.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,000.

HAGUE COURT

NEAR COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

400 West 118th St., facing Morningside Park.

7 Large Rooms, 2 Toilets, $900
7 Large Rooms, 2 Toilets, $1,000
7 Large Corner Rooms, $1,200

Apply Superintendent respective buildings or

W. ALANSON ALEXANDER,

503 5TH AV. TEL. 2718 MURRAY HILL.

Strathcona on the Hudson

709 West 169th Street
Corner Haven Avenue

Unusually desirable apartments. Unsurpassed location. Unobstructed view of Hudson from every room; all large and sunny. Kitchenette with 2 and 3 rooms.

2-3-4-5 rooms, all improvements

NIGHT AND DAY SERVICE.

Rents $275 to $780

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Three minutes to 116th St. Express Station, 6th and 9th Ave. "L."

MORNINGSIDE PARK APARTMENTS

Facing Most Picturesque Park in Manhattan.

4 ROOMS, $35-$45
5 ROOMS, $50-$60
6 ROOMS, $60-$70
7 ROOMS, $80-$85

Every Modern Housekeeping Convenience.

RESTAURANT OPTIONAL

40 MORNINGSIDE AVENUE

N. E. CORNER WEST 118TH ST.

Cliffcrest

938 ST. NICHOLAS AV. S. E. COR. 157TH ST.

Best Located Elevator Apartments at Lowest Rents.

5, 6, 7 & 8 ROOMS

$540 to $900

Two blocks to "L" or Subway stations; half block to surface cars; every worthy improvement.

The Ferncliff

High Class Elevator Apartments

N. W. Cor. 125th St. & 7th Av.

7 and 8 large, all light outside rooms & bath; all modern improvements; all-night elevator service. Rent reasonable, $55.00. The finest apartments on the 7th Ave. Drive.

504 WEST 111TH ST.

MODERN BLDG., NEAR BROADWAY

Night and Day Hall and Elevator Service.

EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS

4 Rooms and Bath, $510 to $660
5 Rooms and Bath, $720 to $780

MANAGER ON PREMISES

New High Class Apartments

72-82 Seaman Ave.,

4 blocks west 207th St. B'way Sub. Station.

4-5-6 Rooms, $33 to $42.50.

Telephone each apt.; parquet floors, large closets; tennis courts; near 4 parks. Apply M. JUST, 612 West 207th St., Aud. 461.

THE CHESTERSHIRE,

566-570 WEST 183D ST.

1½ blocks from Subway Station; modern six-story elevator apartments; 6 and 7 rooms and bath; $48 to $85. Superintendent, on premises.

4-5-6 & 7 ROOMS

Very convenient location, close to subway and 145th crosstown line; attractively decorated; elevator; all night service; low rentals.

530 WEST 144TH ST.

W. D. MORGAN, Agent. 3,573 Broadway, (147th St.)

CONCORD HALL

468 Riverside Drive,

Corner 119th St.

7-8 rooms, 2 baths, extra lavatory. $1150—$1700. STRICTLY FIREPROOF.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

THE HAMPTON,

22 EAST 31ST STREET.

Attractive, furnished or unfurnished elevator apartment; two, three, four rooms and bath; now leasing for the coming season.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Comprehensive Selection of HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS

In Modern Fireproof Buildings,

Moderate Rentals **Excellent Service.**

5 Rooms	The Wellwyn	260 West 72d St.	adj. W. E. Av.	$1,500
	The Dartmouth	509 West 110th St.	near Broadway	1,000
	The Flora Ville	616 West 116th St.	near Broadway	840
	The Porter Arms	620 West 119th St.	adj. Riverside Dr.	750
6 Rooms	The Victoria	315 West 97th St.	cor. Riverside Dr.	1,100
	The St. Albans	515 West 110th St.	near B'way Sub.	1,100
	The Broadview	606 West 116th St.	near Broadway	1,200
	The Flora Ville	616 West 116th St.	near Broadway	840
	Porter Arms	620 West 116th St.	near Broadway	840
7 Rooms	The Victoria	315 West 97th St.	cor. Riverside Dr.	1,200
	The Dartmouth	509 West 110th St.	near Broadway	1,000
	The Broadview	606 West 116th St.	adj. Broadway	1,200
	The Flora Ville	616 West 116th St.	near Broadway	1,100
	The Porter Arms	620 West 116th St.	adj. Riverside Dr.	1,200
	Barnard Court	15 Claremont Av.	adj. 116th St.	1,350
	445 Riverside Drive	near 116th St.		1,500
8 Rooms	The Osborne	174 West 79th St.	cor. Amst'dam Av.	1,500
	The St. Albans	515 West 110th St.	near B'way Sub.	1,300
	Columbia Court	431 Riverside Drive	cor. 115th St.	1,400
	445 Riverside Drive	near 116th St.		1,700
	448 Riverside Drive	near 116th St.		1,500

Also, 2, 4, 9, 10, 11 and 12 Rooms With 1 to 5 Baths

Booklets on Application. **Superintendents on Premises.**

Earle & Calhoun

Phone Columbus 5116. **Broadway, Cor. 72d St.**

MANHATTAN—East Side. | MANHATTAN—East Side.

BING & BING

119 West 40th St. Tel., 6410 Bryant.

NEW APARTMENTS

NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY.

LEASES FROM OCTOBER 1.

993 Park Av., Cor. 84th St.	10-11 Rooms 3 Baths	$2,800 to $4,300
955 Park Av., Near 82d St.	7-9 Rooms 3-4 Baths	$2,400 to $3,500
1,155 Park Av., Corner 92d St.	8-10-12 Rooms 3-4 Baths	$1,900 to $3,900

LARGER SUITES CAN BE ARRANGED.

An apartment furnished by Messrs. H. F. Huber & Co. Open for inspection in each house.

ALSO

Brentmore, 88 Central Park West, Corner 69th St.	9 Rooms 3 Baths	$3,750 to $4,000

Two Styles, Simplex and Duplex. For rent from October 1st. Immediate possession may be arranged.

Apply on Premises, or at the Office of Bing & Bing

119 West 40th St. Tel., 6410—Bryant.

NEW FIREPROOF APARTMENTS

159 East 79th Street,

JUST OFF LEXINGTON AV.

7 & 8 Rooms, 3 Baths.

RENTS $2,000 TO $2,700

Highest type construction. Two apartments on each floor.

SOUTHERN EXPOSURE.

Renting agent, on premises, or

PEASE & ELLIMAN, 340 MADISON AV.

Apartments

998 Fifth Avenue

18 Rooms and 5 Baths, $15,000

500 Madison Avenue

Northwest Corner of 52d Street

7, 8, & 10 Rooms & 3 Baths, $2,500—$4,000

776 Lexington Avenue

2 & 3 Rooms and Bath, $420—$840.

120 East 31st Street

8 Rooms & 2 Baths, $1,000—$1,500

Further particulars and plans of all the apartments on the east side are on file at our office at

10 East 45th St.

Tel. 3100 Murray Hill.

Douglas Robinson Charles S. Brown Co

122 E. 76th St.

Near Park Av.

New 9-Story Fireproof Apartments

6, 7 & 8 Rooms

Rentals $1,700 to $2,250.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co., Inc., AGENTS, 421 Madison Avenue, at 48th Street. Telephone, Murray Hill—5600.

71 East 87th St.

Northwest Corner Park Ave.

5 Rooms and Bath, $35.

7 OUTSIDE ROOMS and Bath, $75.

Steam Heat. Hot Water. Elevator Service. Superintendent on Premises, or

MOORE & WYCKOFF,

Cor. 45th St. 546 5th Av. Tel. 1268 Bryant.

CORONADO

Northwest corner of Park Av. and 81st St. High-class elevator apartment, 6, 7, and 8 rooms; rents, $800, $1,000, $1,300 yearly. Service unexcelled.

61-69 EAST 86TH ST.

Choice apartments, 5, 6, 7 rooms; most accessible location in Yorkville; elevator service.

BRONX.

3-4-5 Room Elevator Apartments

NEW BUILDINGS

fine residential section, conveniently located; good transit facilities; 3 rooms, $24; 4 rooms, $29; 5 rooms, $48.

179TH AND MORRIS AV.

Take subway to 180th, then crosstown car, get off at Morris Avenue; or Jerome Avenue car to 179th.

BROOKLYN.

NEW APARTMENTS

Ready Oct. 1st

6 Extra Large Rooms. All Improvements.

$40, $46, $47 & $48

LINCOLN PLACE

BET. UNDERHILL & WASHINGTON AVES.

Easy walking distance to subway. Block from Flatbush and Vanderbilt Ave. cars. Superintendent on premises.

9 Montague Terrace

Between Remsen and Montague sts; one and two rooms; maid service; ten minutes to Manhattan; $18 to $55; comfort, convenience and elegance.

BROOKLYN.

EASTERN PARKWAY

AT FRANKLIN AVE.

3, 4 and 5 Rooms

Large and light; every improvement, including telephones.

$28, $40 & $45

FROM OCT. 1.

Office 796 Franklin Ave., on Premises. Phone Prospect 8900.

FLATBUSH.

THE MARLBOROUGH APARTMENTS

Marlborough Road, near Cortelyou Road; 5 and 6 rooms; all modern improvements; ready for inspection; $32.50 to $45. F. W. YATES, owner, 34 Nassau St., Manhattan; telephone 1306 John, or Shachardt Realty Co., 1,503 Cortelyou Road, B'klyn.

NEW JERSEY.

ARE YOU TO MOVE THIS FALL?

Would you like to live in one of the finest apartment houses in the Oranges at low rental? The climate of the Oranges is recognized by many as the healthiest in the United States. For your health's sake, live where the climate is healthful. Only 30 minutes to New York by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R. The best railroad service that you could ask for. Write me today and say "Yes" and I will show you something that will please you. Owner, P. O. Box 128, Madison Square P. O., N. Y.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

—SUNSHINE
—AIR
—LIGHT
—VIEW
—COMFORT
—CONVENIENCE
—CUISINE
—ACCESSIBILITY
—QUIET (Strictly Residential)

In Each and Every Room

are the features of an apartment. These can be obtained to please the most discriminating tastes and requirements at the most astoundingly

LOW PRICE

in the history of New York high-class Hotels. 1, 2, 3 rooms and bath, 4 rooms and 2 baths, 4 unobstructed windows and 2 exposures average for every room. Week, month or year. Beautifully furnished or unfurnished. American and European plans. Also a la carte restaurant.

2 Rooms and Bath, $50 & up per mo. 3 Meals (Amer. Plan) $8 Week. Furnished to Suit.

JUST COMPLETED HOTEL NOBLETON

126 West 73rd Street,

1 Block from Subway and "L" Express, 6 Surface Cars, and Bus Central Park, Riverside Drive.

Come and See for Yourself or Write for Booklet. Really New and Exceptional.

GRAMPION

MODERN FAMILY HOTEL, 182 ST. NICHOLAS AVE.

One, two and three rooms, private baths, furnished or unfurnished; full service; rents moderate, $25 to $50. Superintendent, on premises, or

WILCOX & SHELTON,
2,107 7th Ave., at 125th St.

33 West 51st St.

CLOSE TO FIFTH AVE.

NEW 12-STORY HOTEL.

Suites of 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 rooms, with baths. Furnished or Unfurnished.

WRITE, CALL OR 'PHONE

Raymond W. Jones, Mgr. 'Phone 2264—Plaza.

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Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Automobiles.—Model "20" and "22" roadsters and touring cars, with and without electric equipment; guaranteed A1 condition; will sacrifice to make room for new models. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

BARGAINS.—Cadillac, Haynes and Maxwell touring cars; Scripps-Booth roadster; no reasonable offer refused. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Cadillac 1912 seven-passenger; electric lights and starter; sacrifice price. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Beautiful Garford Six; seven-passenger touring; like new; wire wheels, hour, week, or month; owner drives. Lenox 8767.

Packard 18 limousine, by month; reasonable; owner driver. MARTER, 204 East 73d.

Automobiles for Rent.

Renault and Packard cars for hire, hour, day, or month; classy and up to date; reliable chauffeurs. Lewis Hotchkiss Garage, 30 West 60th St. Phone 1509 Columbus.

O'Connor Packard Renting Co. Touring Limousines, landaulets; all occasions; special shopping rates. 235 West 50th. Tel. 2177 Circle.

Packard, 7-passenger touring, day, week; special monthly rates. Maroney, Tel. 7261 Columbus.

Packard seven-passenger touring car; day, week, month. Henry Abbey; Col. 1504.

Automobile Instruction.

Largest and Best School in WEST SIDE U. S. Send for Booklet and Y. M. C. A. Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7720 362 W. 57th St. Col. Special class for women.

Owners will profit greatly by taking our special six weeks' course. Y. M. C. A. Automobile School, 1,121 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Booklet and pass to school free.

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Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

No. 236 West 75th St., a few doors west of Broadway.—Very desirable ten-room private dwelling, in best location in New York, ready to be leased from Oct. 1, 1915; now being thoroughly renovated and redecorated throughout and new electric lighting system being installed. Inquire on premises.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES.
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
36 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Corner Shore Road and 93d St., an elegant piece of property known as Bay Cliff Villa; contains three buildings and a garage, plot 100x125 feet to Marine Av.; main building has 10 rooms; one in rear, large dining room, 5 bedrooms, and one adjoining 5 bedrooms; has been occupied by boarders for twenty years. Address J. A. Deraismes, 3 Howe Av., New Rochelle, N. Y.

Craftsman Homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 13th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn. Avenue J station, Brighton Beach "L."

Factory site, near Bush Terminal; fine corner plot; fronts railroad; brokers paid. Gilbert Elliott, 165 Broadway, New York.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Do you want to own my fine home of 7 rooms and bath, all improvements, in town 30 minutes from city, by paying $17 monthly? Concession to good party. Write for particulars. Owner, Box 169 Times Downtown.

Being in need of ready cash, will sell my 2 Jamaica lots at a sacrifice for $115 each; 2 blocks from trolley and railroad station; act quick. C. Jamaica, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opp. Flatbush L. I. R. R. Depot.

$100 CASH BUYS 7-ROOM HOUSE, all improvements, 35 minutes from city; balance $18 monthly; title guaranteed. Floral, Box 179 Times Downtown.

Jamaica—Sacrifice, six rooms, bath, $2,900; eight rooms and bath, $5,900; all improvements. Piquet, 854 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let

Beautiful cheap bungalow plot, near sea; fine shade trees. P. O. Box 23, Great Kills.

City Houses to Let—Furnished

An attractive furnished house, 10 rooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 toilets; electric lights and parquet floors throughout; on West End Av.; two minutes from subway; complete for $2,500 per year. Apply I. E. Newburger, 23 West 21st St. Telephone 5086 Gramercy.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

FOR RENT.
GRAMERCY SECTION.
138 East 19th St. Owing to closing of estate, 14-room 25-foot brownstone private house; exceptionally large rooms; good condition; concessions to desirable tenants. Owner on premises.

127th St., 113 West.—14 rooms; only $65 per month. Apply John Kirk, 41 West 8th St.

129th, 106 W.—Handsome 3-story and basement dwelling; 2 baths; $900 from Oct. 1.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Chester Hill, Mt. Vernon.—Large, exquisite apartments, appearance of private dwelling, surrounded by shady lawns; each apartment an entire floor, 25 windows, piazza, heat, hot-water supply; $900-$960 yearly. Janitor, 174 Rich Av., Mount Vernon.

28 MINUTES FROM GRAND CENTRAL.
Modern homes for rent in Mount Vernon.
ANDERSON REALTY COMPANY.
near New Haven Sta., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

New "Old Colonial," 8 rooms, 3 baths, in park, handy station, for sale; others to let. Maxwell Smith, Greenacres, Hartsdale, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Eight-room house; 2 story and attic; best material used; open plumbing, excellent heating plant and all improvements; 100 by 8,000 square feet; two blocks from bathing beach; near trolley connecting with Kings County elevated, schools, churches, hotels, stores and all conveniences; price $4,950; terms $400 cash and $40 per month; possession by Oct. 1. Call, phone or write Owner, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. 1760 Greeley.

THE VENICE OF NEW YORK.
Thirty Minutes from "Herald Square."
All year round homes for refined people; motor boating, bathing beach, fishing, asphalt streets; last word in lot sub-division; will build to suit if purchased before September 30th; titles guaranteed. For terms and particulars write or call 208 West 96th St., near subway express. Private dancing and bathing pavilion.

RENT OR SALE.—Modern house; large front and side porch, 8 rooms, tile bath, hot water heat, garden; 28 minutes from Manhattan; rent, $50; 100 trains daily; 4 minutes from station; refined neighborhood; restricted property. J. Mead Briggs, telephone 6202 Hollis, Queens, Long Island.

Beautiful 5-room bungalow; decorate to suit; all latest modern improvements; beamed ceiling; panelled walls; open fireplace; modern kitchen; beautiful bath; heat; running water; extra large veranda; large plot; about one block from bay and bathing beach; built under personal care of owner; 42 minutes out; price $2,950; easy terms. Johnson, 185 Times Downtown.

Five-room house, bungalow style, well built; all modern improvements; 5,000 square feet of land; price $2,900; terms same as rent; near road, trolley and bathing beach. Call, phone or write Owner, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. Phone 1760 Greeley.

Bungalows and bungalow sites, Jamaica Bay; 3 miles water front; improvements; titles granted. Write J. S. Moriarty, 51 Chambers St., (Suite 1,111,) Manhattan.

7-room house; improvements, hardwood floors, easy terms; 35 minutes out. Holberg, Hinsvale Av., Floral Park, Long Island.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains in one-family houses and choice building lots.
THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50 per cent. of former prices. They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere, and Leonia, New Jersey, (opposite Grant's Tomb) within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan.
Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy free. Address BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

BUNGALOW, UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE, practically new, 7 rooms, oak floors, steam heat, electricity, gas, city water, thoroughly modern, A1 condition; lot 60x175; convenient to station; for sale at less than cost. Write for photo. H. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN, Ridgewood, N. J. Phone 555.

RENT IN RIDGEWOOD.
Test its merits as a suburban place of residence; 1,000 commuters like it; attractive homes, $50 to $150 per month. Write us.
H. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN,
Ridgewood, N. J. Phone 555.

Small fruit farms, 75x500; five minutes to station; restricted section; twenty-mile view; new houses; every improvement; wonderful fruit; real opportunity, $5,000 to $6,500; terms. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

RENT—Westfield; magnificent new house, $25; another, $60; plenty of land. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

LITTLE FARMS, hour out, for city workers; $10 monthly. Room 1,701, 141 Broadway.

ENGLEWOOD homes; lots and plots for sale. Gorham Co., Englewood, N. J.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE—Choice 14-acre Greenwich farm; good house, good buildings; improvements; near residential section, in good neighborhood, two miles either Port Chester or Greenwich; bargain. HENRY A. FISCHER, Weaver St., Port Chester, N. Y.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Farm, 150 acres; house, 2-story, 10 rooms, 4 fireplaces; 2 barns; fruit, wood, timber; 1,400 ft. above sea level; stock, crops, tools and furniture; price $3,000; bargain. J. E. Smith, Sta. A, Winsted, Conn.

Poultry Farm.—2,000-chick plant in full operation; 22 acres; modern house; $4,000; request particulars. Hull, Madison, Conn.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

New York City.

Ellswood.—Good board; Ulster County farm; arrange. White, 309 West 46th. Bryant 84.

Staten Island.

The willows, Hugenot Park, on the beach; boating, bathing, fishing, tennis, delightfully cool lawns, porches; exclusive, comfortable surroundings.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-shaded grounds; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

In large Colonial house, spacious grounds, garage; attractively furnished rooms; 425 Pelham Road, New Rochelle. Phone 2761 N. R.

Long Island.

Fall and Winter home; beautiful surroundings; large and small rooms; unexcelled home table; convenient to train and trolley. 96 Whitestone Av., Flushing, L. I.

New Jersey.

MONTCLAIR MANOR, MONTCLAIR, N. J.
In beautiful residential section of Montclair, exceptionally attractive accommodations; all conveniences; hot, cold water in rooms; unexcelled cuisine; 35 mins. N. Y. 27 Hillside Av. Montclair 2977.

A real homelike boarding place in a beautiful suburb; desirable location; excellent references. 41 South Willow St., Montclair.

To Let For Business Purposes

Loft, New York; rent 8,500 feet or more in fireproof building, Bushwick section, Brooklyn; cheap. H. C. Lockwood, Woolworth Building.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,235, (Cor. 84th.)
Large corner store, occupied as cafe 18 years, now vacant; rent reasonable.

Office of one or two fine rooms to sublet. Apply Room 3,109, City Investing Building, 165 Broadway.

Desirable office with services to sublet for a few months. Twelfth floor, 28 West 23d St. Ask for Mr. Silverman.

DESK ROOM.—206 Broadway, Room 26. Telephone. Low rent, with desk. Call.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

CRAFTSMAN HOMES, with garage, only $5,500. Little gems; 2 min. from Kings Highway sta. new Sea Beach Subway. OTTO SINGER, 248 Kings Highway, Brooklyn.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

Apartments to rent, furnished and unfurnished, full hotel service; restaurant; cheaper rates in New York; 2 rooms and bath, furnished, $12 weekly and upward. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

HOTEL IRVING, 26 Gramercy Park.
Why not live within walking distance of your business in the most central, homelike, fireproof hotel in New York City?

Three-room suite also large studio; suitable for club purposes in interesting old house. 122 East 17th St.

West Side

We offer hotel conveniences and comforts at apartment house rates.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA, } 1, 2, 3 & 4 Rooms
100 Cathedral Parkway, } SPECIALLY
110th St. and Col. Ave. } ATTRACTIVE.
with private bath and kitchenette;
Complete—Dishes, Silver, Cooking Utensils.
Furnished—$30, $40, $50, $60 up monthly.
CONCESSIONS ON LEASE and unfurnished.
Near Subway and "L"—Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River 3970.
CONVENTIONS ACCOMMODATED.

APARTMENTS, NEWLY BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED AND DECORATED TO SUIT, one, two, three rooms and bath, four rooms and two baths; month or year; $30 a month up per room; meals optional, $8 a week; full hotel service; quiet location; one block from "L" and subway express, ten car and bus lines; references; just completed; very exceptional opportunity owing to tardiness in completion of building; great sacrifice in rates. Hotel Nobleton, 126 West 73d St.

A.—A.—A.—YOUR IDEAL AT LAST.
How would YOU like to select first-class furnishings and decorations to suit entirely YOUR OWN discriminating tastes and requirements? You can do this in the newest, sunniest apartment hotel in New York for $60 per month, two rooms and bath. Hotel Nobleton, 126 West 73d St., between Broadway and Columbus Av., one block from express subway and "L" stations.

An apartment that is a real home; location convenient shops, theatres; West 71st St., 2-4; six and eight rooms, 2 baths; living room 22x18, bedroom 22x16; elevator house; will furnish new rugs, furniture, beds, bedding, &c., to suit prospective tenant. Apply premises or Ernest Tribelhorn, 69 Wall St.

51st, 855 West.—New elevator building; unusually furnished two, three, four rooms and bath, kitchen and kitchenettes; adjacent subway and "L"; $12 up; references necessary.

Handsomely furnished apartment of eight rooms and two baths; overlooking Hudson and one block from subway station; references required. A. J. Odell, 790 Riverside Drive.

Attractive 7-room apartment, completely furnished, newly decorated, 3 large, sunny master bedrooms; especially good closet room; modern elevator building; until June 1, or longer. 220 West 107th. Apt. 62.

94th, (Adjoining Broadway.)—High-class 5-room apartment; all outside rooms; newly decorated; immediate possession; $80. Particulars apply office, 208 West 96th St. Open Labor Day.

97th St., 308 West.—Five unusually large rooms; southern exposure; handsomely furnished; $115; elevator house. Ernest Tribelhorn, premises.

Apartment, 6 or 7 rooms, furnished or unfurnished, on upper west side, for 7 months. Apply, stating price, A 286 Times Downtown.

A.—A.—West End Av., 732, (corner 96th.)—Furnished housekeeping apartments, five, three, four rooms; improvements; telephone; subway express.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
Select list; handsomely furnished; all prices.
EVERETT M. SELKAS CO.
4520 Murray Hill. 507 Fifth Av.

A.—6 rooms, 2 baths, high-class elevator apartment; all corner rooms; completely furnished; references. 225 West 80th St. Saunders.

AT RIVERSIDE DRIVE & 84TH,
north corner 120th.—Eight, eleven, all light, well-furnished rooms to let. Call, address, W. R. Stewart.

77th, 109 West.—Large outside room, bath, kitchenette; furnished housekeeping; service; telephone.

A.—3-room apartment, living room, bedroom, and kitchen; Broadway exposure; reasonable; references. 225 West 80th St. Saunders.

Exclusive listings; personally selected; Claremont Morris, specialist, 30 East 42d. Murray Hill 868.

52 WEST 39TH ST.
Suites of two rooms and bath, charmingly furnished; sunny; electricity; phone.

Choice list personally inspected furnished apartments. Frederick L. Hurt, 30 E. 42d.

113th, 507 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

7 rooms, by private family; references. Z 254 Times Annex.

168th, 601 West, (Broadway.)—Seven rooms, two baths; $150. Ellsworth, 2515 Audubon.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

1,136 MADISON AVENUE, COR. 87TH ST.
7 unusually light rooms; electric light, parquet floors; elevator service. $1,200.
THE LISPENARD
53 East 86th St. Exceptional arrangement; 7 extra large, light rooms. Rental $75. Others $65. Agent on premises.
EVERETT M. SELKAS CO.

152 East 35th St.—Only one apartment to let; 8 elegant, large, light rooms and 2 baths in high-class elevator apartment house; all improvements; $1,800 per annum. Superintendent, on premises, or Franklin L. Partridge, 49 Wall St.

80th St., 10 East.—Attractive apartment, two large rooms, with bath and kitchenette; fine southern exposure.

64 EAST 49TH ST.
Fine apartment, seven rooms and bath; all light rooms; rent $1,600.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS
A. L. Mordecai & Son, 30 East 42d St.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

Apartments 1, 2, 3 rooms and bath; 4 rooms and 2 baths; full hotel service; phone; maid service; newly decorated to suit; $30 per month up per room; meals optional; $8 a week; one block from "L" and subway express, cars and bus lines; special inducements for leases; references; just completed; very exceptional opportunity owing to tardiness in completion of building; great sacrifice in rates. Hotel Nobleton, 126 West 73d St. Write for booklet.

A.—A.—A.—YOUR IDEAL AT LAST.—How would YOU like to select first-class furnishings and decorations to suit entirely YOUR OWN discriminating tastes and requirements? You can do this in the newest, sunniest apartment hotel in New York for $60 per month, two rooms and bath. HOTEL NOBLETON, 126 West 73d St., between Broadway and Columbus Av., one block from express subway and "L" stations.

An apartment that is a real home; location convenient shops, theatres; West 71st St., 2-4; six and eight rooms, 2 baths; living room 22x18, bedroom 22x16; elevator house; rapid transit express subway and "L" stations; sunny; unusually attractive; rentals reasonable; will furnish complete; references. Ernest Tribelhorn, 69 Wall St.

Wadsworth Av., 882, one block from 191st St.-Broadway subway station; highest elevation in Manhattan; exceptionally high-class elevator houses; rooms are extraordinarily large and light and contain every newest improvement; 4 all front rooms, $40; 5 rooms, $45, $50; 6 rooms, $60; 7 rooms, $65.

Newly decorated, excellently appointed apartments; all light rooms; centrally located; 2 minutes from subway and Riverside Drive; 7 rooms and bath, $65; 8 rooms and bath, $70; only two apartments left. 257 West 92d St., between Broadway and West End Av.

STAMFORD-ARLINGTON,
NOS. 502-8 WEST 113TH ST.
BROADWAY AND AMSTERDAM AV.
Modern high-class elevator apartments, 4, 5, 6 rooms and bath, $480 upward.
CHAS. S. KOHLER, 901 Colum. Av., Cor. 104th.

EMPIRE COURT, 311 West 95th St.
Very light rooms, 4 rooms, bath, $45 up
All Night Elevator, 5 rooms, bath, $50 up
9 rooms, bath, $60 up
Telephone, &c. 7 rooms, bath, $70 up
GEO. R. READ & CO., 30 Nassau St.

FIVE ROOMS AND BATH.
Parkway, near "L" and subway; all improvements; biggest values in New York; $26 and up; to select tenants only. Superintendent, on premises. 2,207 7th Av.; near 130th St.

THE LANGHAM.
753 to 761 St. and Central Park West.
10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 11-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Superintendent or phone Col. 4020.

104th, 218 West.—7 extra large rooms, overlooking Broadway, 104th and 105th Sts.; all improvements; just decorated; near Central and Riverside Parks, subway and "L"; $45-$50. Janitor.

$23—4 AND 5 ROOMS—$24.
105th, 9 West, near Central Park.—Steam heat, hot water; location unexcelled; small families only; no dogs. Janitor.

7 AND 8 LARGE LIGHT ROOMS
and bath; all improvements; convenient to all cars, park, and schools; $40 up; lease to select tenants only. 6 West 103d St.

118th St., 203 West.—6 rooms, 3d floor; all rooms direct light; $27-$33; all improvements; near Central, Morningside Parks, subway, "L." Janitor.

St. Nicholas Av., 430, (facing St. Nicholas Park.)—Seven large, light rooms; steam heat; modern plumbing; location first class; $30. Janitor.

Wadsworth Av., 86-88 (Corner 177th.)—5-6 rooms, all improvements, $27-$35; Broadway Subway, 181st St.; lowest rents on Washington Heights.

Beautiful corner two-room apartment; parlor 23x15.7, bedroom 18.6x14.9, bathroom 12.4x 6.6. Miss Elflein, Hotel Chelsea, West 23d St.

156th St., 554 West, (near Broadway.)—New single flats, 4 extra large, light rooms and bath; heat, hot water; all improvements; $33 to $35.

109th, 245-247 West.—4 rooms, newly decorated; steam-heated hall and closets; near Broadway and Riverside Drive; $19-$22; subway, L.

228 WEST 58TH ST.
Two rooms, tiled bath, and kitchen; also studio apartments; $35 up. Lovell.

Broadway, 2708 (103d).—Three rooms, bath; housekeeping; non-housekeeping; restaurant service; $40.

Will rent exceptional two-room and bath hotel apartment at great sacrifice. L 38 Times.

ELEVATOR APARTMENT, $45.
Convenient, fashionable neighborhood. 509 West 142th.

47th St., 120 West, (Bet. 6th & Broadway.)—Seven rooms; elevator apartment. L. Bloon & Co., agents, on premises.

College Av. and 170th St.—Three and four grand rooms; beautiful neighborhood; references required.

57th St., 329 West.—Three large light rooms, bath; modern improvements; rent $50 to $60. Inquire on premises.

172d, 576 West.—Corner elevator house, 4-7 large, beautifully decorated apartments.

For apartments on Grand Concourse, consult H. A. Douglas, 2,426 Grand Concourse.

804 West 180th, (corner Pinehurst Av.)—High-class 4-6 room apartments; elevator.

177th, 507 West.—7 large room apartment; modern improvements; on premises.

180th, 661 West.—Elevator; 4 rooms, $40 to $50; 5 rooms, $50.

High-class apartments all over town. Berlin Renting Agency, 3,883 Broadway.

Brooklyn.

ST. JAMES PLACE, NEAR FULTON ST.
Delightful 6-room apt., $42; 7-room, $45; electricity, steam; parquet floors; near subway and L. Booklet. GOLDEN REALTY, 238 St. James Place.

Bronx.

Cauldwell Av., 859, Catherine Apartments.—Seven large, light, newly decorated rooms; every modern improvement; electric light, telephone; select neighborhood; 161st St. and Av. "L" subway one block; rent $35-$37; reliable parties only.

Fox St., 760-762-764-766-768, five blocks east Prospect Av. station.—Four, five rooms; bath, steam, hot water; $18 to $24. Apply janitors or telephone Orchard 5818.

New Jersey.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—HADDON HALL.
Finest apartment in State; 8-story elevator; fireproof; strictly high class; 6 and 7 rooms; decorations to suit; $65 to $85; any broker, or on the premises, 57 and 59 Union St.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Furnished apartment, two rooms, bath, kitchenette, (or part of residence,) electricity; well ventilated; convenient to 45th St., Madison Av.; gentleman and wife. Z 247 Times Apnex.

Apartment, seven or eight rooms, west side preferred; state rental and lease required; references exchanged. Sardou, 125 Times.

Six-eight rooms, two baths, 724-110th, west side; reference; will pay $100 to $125. Write W 48 Times.

Apartments wanted, furnished; clients waiting. Particulars, Mrs. Dingleman, Renting specialist, 176 West 72d.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

57TH AV., 47.—Comfortable family house; modern conveniences; transients, permanent; table board.

218T., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park privileges.)—Large, small, cool rooms; electricity; private bath, excellent table; references; phone.

80TH ST., 131 EAST.—Beautiful large and small rooms; private lavatories; good service; in artist's private home; French cuisine; choice residential district; refined people only.

84TH, 117-119 EAST, (near Park Av.)—Large, single rooms, with board.

45TH ST., 8 EAST.
Table board; rooms; references.

61ST, 159 EAST.—Beautiful, renovated rooms; steam, hot water; excellent table.

62D, 16 EAST.—Second floor large room; also single room; excellent table.

70TH ST., 173 EAST.—Large room; strictly private family; gentleman only.

A.—A.—Madison Av., 210.—With board, desirable rooms, private baths; references exchanged.

MADISON AV., 213, (Near 86th St.)—Large and small rooms; some with private baths; newly furnished and decorated; excellent cuisine; references.

West Side

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; unexcelled board; telephone.

47TH ST., 47 WEST.—Private boarding house; for the Winter, large and single rooms; private baths; table exceptional.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Exceptional rooms, large, single; private bath; excellent table. 4589 Bryant.

54TH, 54 W.—First-class single, double rooms; suites; private baths; electricity; references.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

56TH, 323 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; excellent board; table guests; references.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms, with board; suite; private bath; references.

57TH, 326 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large rooms; southern exposure; conveniences; excellent table; reference.

57TH, 349 WEST.—Large and small rooms, private bath, with board; reference.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private baths, table unexcelled; table guests.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single, cool rooms, private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Electricity, steam heat; private bath; large and medium rooms; near park, subway; excellent Southern cooking.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive rooms, single, suite; electricity, steam, hot water, home cooking.

70TH, 132 WEST.—Attractive rooms; twin beds; large private bathrooms; references.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Accommodation for paying guests; high-class, newly furnished rooms; private baths, electric light; cuisine unexcelled.

72D, 111-117 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with board; ideal location.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; excellent board; table guests.

72D, 210 WEST.—Newly decorated, furnished; arrangements for Fall.

72D, 120 WEST, newly decorated and refitted, offers suites with private baths. M. Luss, phone 6941 Columbus.

73D ST., 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms, good table; subway, elevated; references.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; electricity; parlor dining room.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; table guests; reference.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive rooms, connecting bath; table guests accommodated; reasonable; telephone.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large, small, attractively furnished rooms; excellent table; table guests accommodated.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; excellent table; homelike; parlor dining; table guests.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms, parlor dining; references.

76TH, 108 WEST.—Opportunity secure medium room, steam, first-class house, board.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Single and large rooms, connecting shower baths; gentlemen; private family.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Newly decorated, large, small rooms; superior board; table board.

78TH, 155 WEST.—Nicely furnished large, small rooms; private bath; excellent board.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

79th, 121 WEST.—Rooms with board; private or public bath; satisfaction guaranteed.

79TH, 162 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath; references.

80TH, 108 WEST.—The House Richards. An "Old Home" place for refined people; all new, high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals.

80TH ST., 123 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; also parlor floor; newly decorated; continuous hot water; excellent cuisine and service; private bath.

80TH, 143 WEST.—Attractive rooms, newly decorated; constant hot water; references exchanged.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; electricity; good table; parlor dining.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; electricity; good table; parlor dining.

81ST, 151 WEST.—Large and small rooms, baths; excellent cuisine; electricity; phone.

82D, 124 West (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

82D, 45 WEST.—Pleasant large, small rooms; running water; excellent table; reasonable.

82D, 54 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; excellent table; references.

82D, 55 WEST.—Exclusive house, second floor front; private bath; single; medium rooms.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; gentlemen, couple; superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; gentlemen, couple; superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large, newly-decorated room, with connecting bath; excellent board.

86TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive rooms, large and small; parlor dining room; references.

89TH ST., 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home, can accommodate Jew couple or gentlemen; references.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate few couples or gentlemen.

90TH, 16 WEST.—Choice rooms; gentlemen, adults; exclusive; Jewish house. River 9793. Hellman.

90TH, 9 WEST.—Large, small rooms; southern; Jewish home; references. 1783 River.

91ST, 149 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; kitchenette suite; table guests.

93D, 21 WEST.—Large, small rooms; wholesome food; telephone; business people desired.

93D, 29-31 WEST.—Large, small rooms, newly decorated; parlor dining; reasonable.

94TH, 36 WEST.—Large second floor front room; excellent board; references. Strauss.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Large room; electricity; private bath; excellent table; references.

101ST, 215 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; room suitable for 2 students; $16 per week; excellent board. Masiln.

102D, RIVERSIDE DRIVE-WEST END.—Private Christian family offering elegantly furnished home; one, two rooms, private bath; excellent board. Y 836 Times Annex. Telephone 2007 Riverside.

102D, 216 WEST.—Attractive rooms, large, single; excellent table; gentlemen; elevator apartment. McIlhenney.

102D, 250 WEST, (West End Av.)—Accommodation for bachelors or man and wife; board, rooms; private house; first class.

105TH, 76 WEST.—Good rooms, good table, good service; references; reasonable. Southerners.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; modern private residence near Riverside and Broadway; two large rooms, bath.

113TH, 625 WEST.—Large room; private bath; suitable gentlemen, couple; home cooking; references.

113TH, 525 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private boarding house; table guest; home cooking.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Large, small rooms, connecting with bath or single; table guests.

121ST, 150 WEST.—Large, small rooms; conveniences; excellent table; Hebrew family; table guests.

130TH, 144 WEST.—Large, nicely furnished room; excellent table; every convenience; telephone; reasonable.

145TH, 249 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, overlooking park; gentlemen, couples; Southern cooking; telephone.

145TH, 628 WEST, (Corner Riverside Drive.)—Large front rooms, with board; private family; view of Hudson; subway at corner; home comforts.

149TH, 552 WEST.—Large and small rooms; excellent table; reasonable; near subway.

162D, 545 WEST.—Lady having private house convenient to subway and street car lines can accommodate a few guests; board optional; best references required.

182D ST., 513 WEST.—Private family; large second floor front room; references. Audubon 7392.

156TH, 553 WEST.—Large and small rooms; excellent table; reasonable rates.

BROADWAY, (245 West 104th.)—Attractive rooms; southern exposure; home cooking. 7888 Riverside. Jantzen.

147 RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Fall and Winter reservations now; beautiful rooms in exclusive house; single, en suite; private baths; every modern convenience. STEIN. PHONE 9957 SCHUYLER.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Jewish family, three adults, will rent room, with board; gentleman; liberal table. D. C., 3,525 Broadway.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 568, Apt. 31.—Beautiful rooms; southern exposure; superior board; refined.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 847, (163d.)—Large and small rooms; running water; home cooking.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming family Hotel of high standard; Grand location; 20 min. Broadway, 5c fare; Lovely furnished rooms; suites; all comforts; Excellent chef and service; separate tables; Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly, $10-$14 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

WASHINGTON SQUARE NORTH, (101 Waverly Place.)—Newly renovated, modern improvements and management.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

WIDOW, charming home, Riverside Drive, will rent cool, large, handsomely furnished connecting rooms, overlooking Hudson; private bath; also large room, private bath; exceptional cuisine. 8626 Audubon. Write L 78 Times Annex.

Brooklyn.

Nurse takes invalids and infirm in her detached cottage; countrylike; homelike. 867 78th St., Brooklyn.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

GENTLEMAN, wife would like home from Oct. 1, in refined family, where they could have one (or two) large, well ventilated rooms, with private bath, first-class board (breakfast and dinner); convenient to 42d St., Madison Av. Box 38-90, William St.

JEWISH young man desires reasonable room, board, good neighborhood, private family; conveniences. W 63 Times.

TWO YOUNG JEWISH MEN, Southerners, would like room and board in small private family Oct. 1; state price and particulars; references. D. L., 2,483 Broadway.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH, 10 EAST, (near 5th Av.)—Back parlor, suitable physician; other attractive rooms.

17TH, 130 EAST.—Desirable, well-furnished rooms on bathroom floor; moderate.

22D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.) SUITE, two rooms and bath.

28TH ST., 20 EAST.—Desirable room, all conveniences; choice location; gentleman.

36TH ST., 10 EAST.—Small and large rooms, with baths; also suites.

45TH ST., 16 EAST.—Attractive accommodation for fastidious gentleman; room, with or without bath.

43D, 16 EAST.—Attractive accommodation for fastidious gentleman; room, with or without bath.

58TH ST., 508 EAST.—Nicely furnished room; private family, private house.

76TH, 37 EAST.—Attractive front room; every convenience; telephone; private house, near park.

62D, 130 EAST.—Call, convince yourself; extra large steam-heated room. Ackermann.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV, 265, (near 36th.)—Attractive large front room; bath. Murray Hill 728.

MADISON AV., 527.—Large and small rooms, adjoining bath; electricity; gentlemen; references.

YOU CAN LIVE at a hotel as economically as in a private house and enjoy comforts not obtainable elsewhere; Broadway and 3d St., (Broadway Central Hotel,) $4 week up; bright, cheerful rooms in 100-room hotel with telephone, free use of baths, and other conveniences; inspection solicited.

West Side.

97TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming suite for bachelors, hot water, electricity; references.

9TH, 41 WEST.—Large, sunny front room, with private bath; also medium room.

11TH, 21 WEST.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen; refined atmosphere; exceptional surroundings.

12TH, 111 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; private house; references.

13TH, 104, (West 6th Av.)—Exceptionally desirable rooms, adjoining bathrooms, for gentlemen.

16TH, 18 WEST.—Fine parlors, 2-3; telephone; private bath; other rooms.

23D, 326 WEST.—Large rooms, $3.50-$4; hall rooms, $2.50.

32D ST. and Broadway.—Permanent rates; rooms, with and without private baths, 1 or 2 persons, $9 to $12 per week; single rooms, $7 per week; parlor bedroom and bath, 1 or 2 persons, $15 per week. Hotel New Strand.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small, airy rooms; board optional; references required; high-class house.

56TH ST., 49 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms; business gentlemen; references.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Light, medium-sized rooms; modern conveniences; attractive location. Hammond.

57TH, 155 WEST.—Large and small furnished rooms; electric light, steam heat; gentlemen.

57TH, 264 WEST.—Large front corner room; bath, electricity, steam; beautifully furnished.

58TH ST., 128 WEST.—Comfortable room for gentleman; modern conveniences; private home.

58TH ST., 128 WEST.—Parlor floor, studio suite, grand piano; day or week.

61ST, 119 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private bath; hot water constantly; telephone.

69TH, 143 WEST.—Attractive living and bedroom; exclusive apartment; shower; electricity; breakfast. Wilde.

70TH, 268 WEST.—Pleasant front room; every convenience.

71ST, 106 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive large rooms; board optional; all conveniences; homelike atmosphere

TO ASK WILSON'S AID FOR EUROPEAN JEWS

Convention Will Have American Peace Delegate Demand Equal Rights for Them.

FUNDS ARE NEEDED NOW

National Workmen's Committee Announces That It Considers Jewry as a Whole to be a Nation.

Delegates who were said to represent 1,000,000 American Jews met yesterday in Beethoven Hall, 210 East Fifth Street, to consider ways and means by which American Jews can assist European Jews during and after the war. The delegates were sent to the meeting by a number of Jewish trade unions, and the united body was called the National Workmen's Committee on Jewish Rights. The National Committee, which was organized in April, held its first meeting Saturday night in Cooper Union, and the last meetings of its three-day convention will be held today in Beethoven Hall.

Jacob Panken, the attorney for the United Hebrew Trades, acted as the temporary Chairman yesterday, and outlined the aims of the committee. With the assistance of President Wilson and the people of this country the committee hopes to be effective in procuring civil, political, and national rights for European Jews equal with the rights enjoyed by persons of other nationalities and faiths. It considers Jewry as a whole to be a nation, instead of holding with some of the modern Jews that the Jew is distinguished only by faith and not nationality.

The speeches of the delegates yesterday indicated that the committee expects the United States to play an important part in the peace conference at the end of the war.

"We want to induce the United States Government to send a delegate to the peace conference to speak for the Jews in the warring countries," said Dr. Frank F. Rosenblatt, who took a prominent part in the meetings and who was elected Chairman of the Resolutions Committee. "We want this delegate to insist that one of the terms of peace shall be that the Jew be granted equal rights in each of the countries. In Russia there are provinces in which the Jew is denied his civil rights, and provinces in which he is not allowed to live. This is just one example of what we hope to reform.

"It is probable that we shall send a delegate to wait on President Wilson and lay the case of the European Jew before him in the hope of inducing him to do whatever he can to insist on peace with justice in Europe when the opportunity presents itself. We have received from Russia a great number of official and other records, and a number of important documents from the Russian Duma, describing the atrocities that have been inflicted on Jews during the present war. We shall send copies of these to President Wilson and to every Senator and Congressman. Some of these records show that while 400,000 Jews have been fighting in the Russian armies, their families have been hounded from their homes and driven about the country like so many cattle. In places whole Jewish communities have been practically exterminated, despite the fact that the men of the communities were giving their blood for the Russian Government.

"But this does not mean that we hope for Russia's defeat in the present conflict, for we consider Jews as members of a distinct nationality, and there are tens of thousands of the members of this nationality fighting with every one of the countries at war. It is easier for us to follow President Wilson's neutrality requests than for any other people for this reason, for the Jews are forced to fight against themselves, and neither side is their side."

The National Workman's Committee planned yesterday to send appeals to working men all over the world to insist upon equal rights for Jews in every country, and decided to lay their appeal before the next International Socialistic Congress.

Among the organizations represented at the meeting, to which delegates came from all over the country, were the United Hebrew Trades, the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, the Jewish National Order, the Workmen's Circle, and the Jewish Socialist Federation.

At today's sessions the committee expects to take up the question of the best methods to raise funds to alleviate the sufferings of Jewish war victims. Among those under consideration are: A plan to urge all Jewish trade unions to tax each of their members a certain per cent. of their weekly wages for the relief fund, a plan to send canvassers from house to house in every city in the United States to appeal for funds, and a plan to issue badges of merit for Jews who take up the largest collections for the fund.

Officers will be elected at today's meeting.

SPECIAL FAST DAY FOR JEWS.

Prayers for the Suffering of Those of Their Race in War Zone.

A special fast was called among orthodox Jews in this and other cities of the United States yesterday on account of the suffering caused among Jews in Europe by the war. The observance of a special fast day for prayers for the suffering and prayers for universal peace was decided upon on Aug. 25 at a meeting of orthodox rabbis held in the Henry Street Synagogue, and letters expressing approval were received from a number of rabbis of other cities. The special day of fasting was proclaimed in several synagogues on Sept. 1.

Rabbi M. S. Margolies of the synagogue at Lexington Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street, preached a sermon on the sufferings of the European Jews at the special morning service held in his synagogue between 5 and 8 o'clock yesterday morning. They should be considered brothers by the American Jew, he said, and the Americans should contribute to aid the sufferers. He told his congregation to spend the day of fasting in prayer for the war victims, and to pray that universal peace might soon be restored all over the earth, and might prove a lasting peace. Another service was held in his synagogue in the evening, at which prayers for peace were offered.

The special fast went into effect at dawn yesterday morning and lasted until sundown. During this time orthodox Jews were instructed to partake of no food or drink of any kind. The sick and weak, who could not do without food, were absolved from fasting.

URGES TRAINING OF JEWS.

Conference Hears Younger Generations Are Ignorant of History.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 5.—Declaring that young Jews are growing up in ignorance of the history and the achievements of the great men of the race, Joseph Brenner of New York, a National Field Secretary, appealed to the Fourth Annual Convention of the Associated Young Men's and Young Women's Hebrew Associations today to meet the situation.

"Synagogues are not reaching the young people as they should and this and other similar organizations must bridge the gap," declared Secretary Brenner. "You must connect the old and the new ideas to develop a better American and a better Jew.

"Even with all the courses of lectures, free scholarships, free courses in special studies, the race is not beginning to do all it should to stop the flood of young men going into the jails and corrective institutions," the speaker said. "All the educational institutions are crowded with Jewish students insatiable in their pursuit of knowledge. We need to develop free lectures on all popular questions, and we should all develop Jewish melodies, so superior to the popular trash that is common today."

Several hundred delegates from places in New Jersey are attending the convention, which opened this afternoon in Beth Israel Temple. Action will be taken tomorrow, looking to arousing the thousands of Jews in this State in behalf of their suffering brethren in the war zones.

VICE RAIDS IN CHICAGO.

Police Make 669 Arrests After Reprimand for Inactivity.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—The biggest series of raids in the history of the city resulted in the arrest of 669 men and women Saturday night and early this morning. Only two station houses—Rogers Park and Austin—had no prisoners to report. Most of those arrested were "picked up" as suspicious characters. Others were brought to the stations after raids on disorderly houses.

The activities of the police were occasioned by the severe reprimands given by Chief Healey to the captains a week ago, when he was told that arrests had been made in only twenty-one of the forty-five stations in the city a week ago Saturday night.

CORD'S MURDERER SEEN BY AUTOISTS

Eight Persons Tell Prosecutor They Can Identify Man They Saw Near the Body.

WITNESSES' NAMES A SECRET

Camden Authorities Expect to Put the Crime on a Man Who, They Say, Was Unassisted.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMDEN, N. J., Sept. 5.—A large automobile with lights extinguished was seen late last Monday night standing in the lonely River Road in Pensauken Township, near here. It was opposite the gully where the body of Samuel C. Cord, wealthy real estate dealer of Laurel Springs, N. J., was found the next day. Beside the car lay a body, its face turned toward the fence at the brink of the gully. At its side stood a man. The body was that of Cord, and the man was his murderer.

Of this Prosecutor Kraft, his assistants, Wellington Butler and John Cleary are certain. Eight reliable persons saw this scene and talked to the man standing by the dead body. They have a perfect description of the man, and are prepared to identify him.

"They could pick him out of a number of men," said Assistant Prosecutor Butler today.

These persons who have supplied the necessary information for unraveling the mysterious crime composed an automobiling party. What words passed between the man by the body and the occupants of the automobile the Prosecutor would not disclose. Neither would he tell in which direction either car was facing nor the sex of the witnesses. The greatest secrecy is being preserved as to their identity.

It was learned, however, that a large electric light, which hitherto had burned nightly about thirty feet from where the body lay, was out on Monday night. Whether it had been previously extinguished by the murderer could not be discovered. The members of the automobiling party were probably able to obtain a good view of the man from the strong headlights of their car.

The tale of the eight witnesses bears out the story of the man who went to the Detective Bureau last Friday and told the detectives he had seen an automobile with a dead body in the tonneau about midnight Monday on the river road. It was then about two miles from the spot where Cord's body was found. But after a man by the side of the car had ordered the witness to move on, he had started the car up the road.

The supposition is, therefore, that, interrupted by the single traveler, the murderer drove onto the gully and had just dragged Cord's body from the car to the ground when he was interrupted again by the motoring party. After they had left, according to this theory, he quickly rolled the body to the fence, pushed it under the lowest rail with his foot and then jumped into the murder car and drove away. The body rolled twenty feet to the bottom.

"We feel that we are very close now to an arrest," said Mr. Butler today. "And all that is needed are a few missing links in the chain of evidence. We believe that the man seen by Cord's body was the actual murderer, and the instigator of the crime as well. One man did the whole business."

Cord's business partner, Olaf Peterson, is still held as a material witness.

MANY CONVENTIONS COMING.

International Dancing Masters Will Meet Next Saturday.

Several important conventions will be held in this city this month, according to an announcement to be made today by the Merchants' Association in its weekly publication. Among the organizations are the Ancient Order of Good Fellows, the American Educational and Vocational Training Conference, the Eastern Association of Car Service Officers, the Army and Navy Union of the United States of America, New York Department; the American Electro-Therapeutic Association, Board of Missions of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Societies, and the International Association of Dancing Masters.

The dancing masters' meeting is scheduled for Sept. 11 to 15. Dates for several of the conventions have not yet been selected.

In addition to these meetings for this month the Convention Bureau of the Merchants' Association announces that the National Education Association has decided to hold its next meeting in this city, and that it will bring with it some twenty-eight allied organizations and a probable attendance of from 10,000 to 15,000 persons.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science has decided to hold its 1916 convention in New York, and is expected to bring with it a large number of allied bodies.

HITS SOCIALIST DOGMATISM.

Professor Scudder Says Economic Determinism Doesn't Explain All.

Special to The New York Times.

HAMPTON, N. H., Sept. 5.—Professor Vida D. Scudder of Wellesley told the members of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society, gathered at the Whittier Guest House today, that while the Socialists had failed to prevent the European war, it was interesting to notice that even the opponents of Socialism had in a measure relied on its doing so, and thus bore testimony to the fact that it was the only powerful force against war. Yet, so also had Christianity failed. In her opinion, only through a combination of Socialism and religion could the new life be introduced.

Professor Scudder said that Socialists had to be prepared to face the fact that their party would remain split up for a number of years. The only way of overcoming that condition speedily, she insisted, was to dethrone the reign of doctrine and formulae in Socialist propaganda, as economic determinism did not explain all the phenomena of life.

Florence Kelley of New York and John Spargo of Yonkers said Socialists ought to join in all attempts to ameliorate present social conditions.

J. S. Phelps Stokes of New York presided at a public meeting in the Town Hall today which was well attended.

CITY BREVITIES.

Giuseppi Saputo, 85 years old, 235 East 118th Street, was arrested in the Lincoln Hospital last night charged with attempted suicide. Henry Anderson of the Savannah Line scow Grace saw Saputo in the East River and rescued him. The police said Saputo said through an interpreter that he had tried to take his life after a quarrel with his daughter-in-law.

While Peter McSweeny, 1,494 Vyse Avenue, the Bronx, a subway ticket agent, was in an epileptic fit on the platform of the Mott Avenue Station, Mari Thomas, 240 East 148th Street, pushed his way through the crowd and then he saw McSweeny fell in a fit.

Magistrate McQuade in the West Side Court yesterday held Charles McMahon, 516 West Fifty-second Street, in $1,500 bail on a charge of stealing the automobile of Theodore F. Sloan, 182 Railroad Avenue, Paterson, N. J. It was testified that McMahon took the car from Eighth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street on Saturday night.

The International Brotherhood Welfare Association, otherwise known as the Hoboes' Union, will hold its annual Labor Day outing this afternoon at Fort George. The first regular Sunday meeting of the association in the new quarters at 128 Fourth Avenue yesterday was well attended.

The final tent meeting on the ground of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine was held last night, and it was announced that the services probably would be held next Summer. The meetings were under the direction of the Churchmen's Association. The National Bible Institute will keep up its work until October.

The newly incorporated American Society of Safety Engineers will have its first outing at Point View Island, College Point, next Saturday. The society is composed of safety engineers of casualty insurance companies and State and City Inspectors.

THREE F SUBMARINES SMASHED AT ONCE

Steamer Puts Out of Commission Flotilla to Which Lost F-4 Belonged.

HONOLULU, Sept. 5.—The three submarines of the F group remaining since the loss of the F-4 were put out of commission today, when the United States steamer Supply crashed into the flotilla while docking here.

The vessels damaged were the F-1, F-2, and F-3. The latter was cut down to the water line and otherwise damaged.

GIRL AND ESCORT ATTACKED.

Six Men Accused of Assault in the Bronx—One Shot.

Motor Cycle Patrolman Frank Brarman of the Bronx was approached in Eastern Boulevard early yesterday morning by a man with blood flowing from many wounds about his head, who said six men had beaten him and seized a young woman he was escorting. The policeman went to a vacant lot to which the man pointed, and found a girl struggling with four men who fled at his approach. Mounting his motor cycle the policeman gave chase, revolver in hand. When shots in the air failed to stop the men, he shot one of them in the back. The wounded man cried out, but did not stop. Two of his companions surrendered.

In Morrisiana Police Court yesterday three men faced Magistrate Breen on a charge of participating in the attack. They were Antony Torano of Bryant Avenue, near Failie Street, the Bronx; James Lynch, 1,188 Longwood Avenue, the Bronx—the two who surrendered to Brarman—and Daniel Sakaraised, 617 Failie Street, the Bronx. Sakaraisen was arrested on information given by Tofano and Lynch.

The complainant was Miss Lillian Rauch, 20 years old, 817 Failie Street. She said she was going home accompanied by Henry Kane, 1,654 First Avenue, early yesterday morning when in Manida Street, near Eastern Boulevard, six men set upon Kane, threw him to the ground and beat him, knocking out four teeth. She said the six dragged her into a vacant lot. Her left eye was blackened and she displayed numerous bruises. She said Kane escaped and ran for aid.

When Miss Rauch identified Tofano and Lynch they confessed. She said Sakaraisen was in the party. All three were held in $2,500 bail for further examination tomorrow.

A short time after Brarman got his two prisoners to the station, Claude Marks, 640 Failie Street, was taken to Lincoln Hospital with a bullet in his hip. He told the police he had got it in a fight, but on information given to detectives by the men previously arrested, he was charged with participating in the attack.

CUMMINS BOOM LAUNCHED.

Iowa Starts Campaign to Obtain Presidential Nomination for Senator.

Special to The New York Times.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Sept. 5.—Senator Cummins definitely threw his hat into the ring this week when he permitted a group of friends to launch a boom for his nomination as a candidate for President next year. A committee of 100 prominent Iowa Republicans, now being selected by Charles A. Rawson, Chairman of the State Central Committee, will be intrusted with the task of pushing the Cummins boom in the West.

Strenuous efforts will be made to foster Cummins sentiment in the five Western States which will hold their Presidential primaries early next year, in the belief that the other Western States will get into the Iowan band wagon.

For many months it has been known that Cummings was a probable candidate for the Presidency. He has intimated to friends that he would consider becoming a candidate in case there developed enough sentiment to justify his getting into the race. At a formal conference recently, attended by about thirty prominent Republicans, it was agreed that there was considerable sentiment in favor of an Iowa candidate.

Senator Cummins's swing through the Northwest on his return from a trip to Honolulu early in the Summer, is said to have convinced him that he has an excellent chance of capturing the Western States in the national convention. With this support he would go before the East as the most prominent contender for the G. O. P. nomination.

Announcement has been made that the Progressives will have a complete State ticket in the field next year. George C. White of Nevada, who ran for Governor last year, may be the leading candidate again this year.

FOUR BATHERS DROWNED.

Three of Them Victims of Unusual Undertow on Long Island Shore.

The strong undertow along Long Island yesterday, the strongest of the year, swept three bathers to death. All of the victims were good swimmers who didn't hesitate to venture out beyond the ropes, despite the warnings of the guards. Because of the swift outflow none of the bodies was recovered.

Ruth Henkle, 16 years old, of 321 Greenwich Street, was at Rockaway Beach with a party of friends to spend the Labor Day holiday. She had often been at the beach this Summer, and, with several of those in the party, seldom passed a week this Summer without a bathing trip to Rockaway. She was regarded as the best swimmer of the party, and none of her friends thought she was in danger when she swam far out beyond the ropes. Suddenly she was seen struggling and crying for help. Before the guards could reach her she had disappeared.

While his wife and her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Korner, of 1 Borough Avenue, Winfield, were bathing near by, Christian Mattfeld, 29 years old, of 1,532 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, was swept out by the undertow yesterday afternoon at Edgemere. When from out beyond the ropes his cries for help came, Mr. Korber started to the rescue, but Mattfeld had disappeared before he reached him.

Arthur Meyer, 20 years old, of 224 West 140th Street, was swept beyond his depth by the undertow at Edgemere and drowned.

John Seckerman, 37 years old, of 225 East 105th Street, was drowned yesterday morning while swimming in the North River off Fifty-fifth Street. Friends who tried to rescue him couldn't reach him in time. The body was recovered.

91 NEGROES SEEK BEDS.

Had Checks for Handling Horses Aboard Ships, but No Cash.

Ninety-one negroes, each with a check but not one cent in cash in the party, applied at the Municipal Lodging House for food and shelter last night. They had been employed on ships transporting horses for the English Government from Newport News to Liverpool. They were paid off with checks in Liverpool at the end of their last voyage and brought back to New York on the Campania. They went to the office of the English Consul to get their money. There they were told that because of the holiday no checks would be cashed until Tuesday.

They walked north to the colored Y. M. C. A. in Fifty-third Street and asked for shelter, but there were no accommodations for so many there. The negroes refused to separate, and in a body walked to the Municipal Lodging House, where they spent the night as guests of the city.

NAVAHOE DISABLED AT SEA.

Freighter Is On Her Way Here in Tow of the Comanche.

News was received by wireless yesterday from the Captain of the Clyde Line freighter Navahoe, which left New York on Sept. 3 for Wilmington, N. C., and Georgetown, S. C., that his engines had broken down 100 miles south of Sandy Hook.

A second message stated that the Navahoe had been taken in tow by the Clyde steamer Comanche, in-bound from Jacksonville, and would reach New York early today. The Navahoe has no passengers on board.

BALKS CIVIL ARREST BY FILING A BOND

Delay in Locking Up Van Damm in Suit by Sister-in-Law Serves to Keep Him Out of Jail.

TRIED TO SERVE HIS TERM

But Opposing Counsel Wouldn't File an Attachment and Now the Plaintiff's Hands Are Tied.

When Joseph B. Van Damm died on April 13, 1912, of a wound he received in the war with Spain, his widow and executrix, Heloise, sought information as to the value of his estate. Her husband had been associated with his brother, Albert, in the business of obtaining reductions of assessments on real estate and the business, Mrs. Van Damm believed, had yielded big returns. She was not satisfied with the information given her by Albert Van Damm, and brought suit for an accounting on the ground that her husband was entitled to an equal share of the profits of the business. Franklin Leonard, Jr., Mrs. Van Damm's attorney, procured the appointment of James W. Hyde as a referee.

There were many hearings. Albert Van Damm filed three different accounts and insisted that he owed nothing to his brother's estate. In order to thoroughly sift the matter, Mr. Leonard had every one of the clients of the Van Damm concern canvassed, and a record was finally obtained of the amount of money the firm had received. An examination of the bank book of Mrs. Van Damm's husband proved that some of the bills which the defendent claimed his brother owed had been paid.

The referee's report to the court was to the effect that there was reason to doubt the accuracy of the defendant's testimony, that he occupied a trust relationship toward the plaintiff, and that he owed the latter $5,742. The referee's report was confirmed by Justice Shearn of the Supreme Court, who ordered the defendant to pay the judgment to Mrs. Van Damm within ten days or be committed to jail for six months.

Then occurred an unusual situation. According to Van Damm he had called upon Mr. Leonard and asked him to issue a body execution so that he might begin serving his six months' term at once. But his request, he said, was not complied with. There was a long delay, and it was four months after his alleged request to Mr. Leonard that Van Damm presented to Justice Delehanty of the Supreme Court a petition setting forth an account of his request to be arrested, and asking that the court enjoin Mr. Leonard from taking any further steps looking to his commitment.

In opposing the application Mr. Leonard told the court that the delay in the proceedings was due to the fact that for nearly three weeks he had unsuccessfully tried to serve upon Van Damm a copy of the judgment, and that the service was effected when the process server had made a number of early morning calls at his residence, 6,112 Nineteenth Avenue, Brooklyn. The Sheriff of Kings County returned the judgment unsatisfied on May 10, and then Mr. Leonard learned that Van Damm had moved to 210 Third Street, Manhattan. The judgment was again returned unsatisfied on Aug. 5. Mr. Leonard said he was on the point of asking the court to issue a body attachment against Van Damm when the latter sought to have all further proceedings against him enjoined because he was ready at one time to go to jail and was not accommodated.

Van Damm's application for an injunction was denied by Justice Delehanty and it looked as if he would be locked up. But at the last moment he procured a bond for $11,000 which keeps him out of jail, but which does not permit him to leave this county for six months. When this period is over he will be at liberty to ask the court to discharge the bond.

All that the plaintiff can do now is to have her brother-in-law examined in supplementary proceedings. If she can locate any property belonging to him in this way she may receive something on account of the judgment. Otherwise she will get nothing. The proceedings begun by Mrs. Van Damm have already cost her about $1,000.

SAVED FROM BURNING BOAT.

Fifteen Persons Rescued from Launch in Boston Harbor.

HULL, Mass, Sept. 5.—Fifteen persons, including nine women, and a baby, were rescued from the burning motor boat Nautilus off Long Island Head in Boston Harbor today. While other craft stood off in fear of an explosion of the 200 gallons of gasoline on board, a launch, manned by E. W. Reed and Fred Suther of Hull, dashed alongside.

They had room only for the women, who were in an hysterical condition, and the baby, all of whom they got off with difficulty. A life boat from the harbor excursion steamer Nantasket, took off the men a few minutes later.

The Nautilus, valued at several thousand dollars, was destroyed. It was under charter to Louis C. Carey, of Boston, who was on board with his wife and a party of friends.

HIT BY BONFIRE CARTRIDGES

Children Hurt While Playing in a Harlem Street.

A score or more children were playing about a bonfire in front of 309 East 115th Street last night, when two of them fell screaming to the ground, following a series of explosions. Patrolman Klaus pushed his way through the crowd, called an ambulance, and took Albert Brescia, 7 years old, and his sister Tessie, 6 years old, of 313 East 115th Street, to the Harlem Hospital, where Dr. Jennings found the boy was suffering from a wound near the left eye, and the girl from a wound in the abdomen caused by cartridge shells.

Detectives from the Third Branch discovered that while the children were playing about the fire a boy had found some cartridges, and thrown them into the fire. When they exploded the shells flew out, and struck the two Brescia children.

PREPARE FOR NAVAL DUTY.

Volunteer Reserves Devote Sunday to Wigwagging in Park.

Persons walking in the shady paths of Riverside Park near Ninety-second Street yesterday afternoon saw a dozen men clad in the white uniforms of American sailors wigwagging signals under the directions of a man in shirt sleeves. Near by stood several drummers and buglers, ready to sound calls as ordered. The sailors were new recruits of the United States Volunteer Naval Reserve, and the man in charge was Charles M. Steinert, who was chosen to be Senior Lieutenant of the reserves at their first meeting, about a week ago.

In a pause in the signaling Lieutenant Steinert explained that the new organization was trying to prepare its members for any naval duty that might be required in time of war.

"We aim first to teach signaling," said the Lieutenant, who is a former member of the New York Naval Militia.

"The city has allowed us to use this part of the park, and we expect to practice every Sunday until Winter. Then we hope for room in a school building or on the Granite State, the militia training ship in the Hudson just above here.

"We shall advertise for motor boat owners to list their craft with us, to be used in case of need. One of our officers, Ensign Robert G. Morehouse, a former navy man, is in Washington to see Secretary Daniels and put our plans before him. As soon as we have forty or fifty men who can pass naval inspection we hope for use of Government vessels and admission to the training school in the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

"But that is far off. We have fifty men enrolled now, and have offers from a score of navy men in the city to assist us.

Rear Admiral Adolph Marix, U. S. N., retired, aided them in drawing their plans, Lieutenant Steinert said.

700 ANXIOUS TO DRILL.

Bronx Men Respond Quickly to I. M. Crane's Appeal.

Irving M. Crane, manager of a market corporation in West Twenty-third Street, living at 850 East 161st Street, the Bronx, who caused an advertisement to be published a week ago, stating he wanted to recruit 500 young men who were in favor of peace, but willing to enlist from the Bronx in event of war, announced yesterday that he had received more than 700 applications, and expected to enroll 5,000 men in his organization. Mr. Crane wrote to the Secretary of War asking his indorsement of the recruiting plan, and received in reply this letter:

Secretary of War,
Washington, D. C., Sept. 3, 1915.

Mr. Irving M. Crane, 850 East 161st Street, New York City:

Dear Sir: I have not had the opportunity to ascertain in detail the plan you advocate, but I am pleased at any intelligent activity with respect to military preparedness. The subject is of vital interest to the citizen, and he should intimately concern himself with it. Sincerely yours,

LINDLEY M. GARRISON.

The 700 men whom Mr. Crane says he has recruited include many prominent business and professional men, as well as politicians in the Bronx. The organization is to be nonpartisan.

CHILD REFUGEES SUFFER.

French Red Cross Leader Appeals for Aid Here.

Deplorable conditions among children refugees from the Yser are described by Mme. J. L. Piettre, President of the French Red Cross Society, in a letter which has been received by Mrs. J. B. Bellinger, of Governors Island. She writes:

"I am nearly crazed by the want and misery around me. Twelve hundred children refugees from the Yser are now here to be sheltered. Sisters, (refugees,) from Flanders have arrived, and are caring for them. It is heart-breaking to see them all and hear of the suffering which has been their portion. Can you not speak in behalf of these little war victims, who have not as much as an inch of ground, nor a roof in the homeland to call their own?"

Persons who desire to aid in clothing these child refugees this Fall and Winter are requested to send two or more garments to Mrs. Bellinger at Governors Island. Their gifts will be forwarded through the American War Relief Clearing House, 150 Bank Street.

The Mother Superior of the Jeanne D'Arc Home, 253 West Twenty-fourth Street, will welcome donations of outing flannel and other clothing material to make garments for the suffering children of the Yser.

OPPOSES SCHOOLBOY DRILL.

Bayonne's Mayor Wants the Time Devoted to Study.

Mayor Pierre P. Garven is opposed to the proposed introduction in the high school of military training for the male students, as is being arranged by the Board of Education, which is also considering uniforming the boys and instructing them in rifle practice.

"I believe military training in the schools can be accomplished through other ways than by having the pupils waste their time during school hours," the Mayor said yesterday. "It is evident some people are allowing their fighting spirit to get the better of their good judgment. Let the child first get his life's work, and after that think of fighting qualifications. This country has never failed to find its fighting men ready to defend it. While I believe our country should be prepared to defend itself against enemies, nevertheless we are not and never will be a military nation. I think it senseless to attempt to take up the limited time of pupils by teaching them military science."

CHICAGO LEADS AS BUILDER.

Displaces This City as Greatest Spender in Constructing Operations.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—New York lost its place to Chicago last year as the leading American city in cost of building operations. Statistics made public today by the United States Geological Survey show Chicago's 1914 building operations to have cost $83,261,710, while New York's total was $74,030,241. New York's decrease compared with 1913 was $33,074,406. San Francisco showed the greatest increase of any city with $7,140,299 more than in 1913; Brooklyn, N. Y., was second with a $7,109,801 increase.

During the year there was an apparent general decrease in building operations throughout the country, although ten cities showed increases over 1913.

NEGROES WERE SEEN AFTER MOHR MURDER

Police Find Three Men Who Saw Them Standing on Side of Road with a Motor Cycle.

TWO WERE FISHING NEAR BY

New Witnesses Will Face the Accused Slayers Today—Mrs. Mohr Seeks Husband's Estate.

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 5.—The police of Barrington today announced that they had found three men who might help clear up some of the circumstances surrounding the murder of Dr. C. Franklin Mohr, on the Nyatt Road, Tuesday night, and the wounding of his secretary, Miss Emily G. Burger.

Two of these men, the police say, were fishing in Echo Lake, not far from the scene of the shooting, when the murder occurred. They told the police that they heard shots and walked up the road to investigate. There they came upon two men standing by a motor cycle on one side of the road, apparently listening for something. The motor cycle lamp was out, but the fishermen expressed the opinion, according to the police, that they were negroes.

The third man, the police say, has told them that a week before the shooting he had seen a negro looking over the ground where Dr. Mohr's automobile was stalled when he was shot down. The police declined to give out the names of their informants, but stated that they would be taken tomorrow to the Bristol County Jail, where they will confront George F. Healie, C. Victor Brown, and Henry Spellman, the negroes who are charged with the murder of Dr. Mohr.

No one except those having official business was allowed today to see the prisoners, who yesterday repudiated their alleged confessions, in which they said that Mrs. Elizabeth F. Mohr, the doctor's widow, had hired them to kill her husband and had promised them $5,000 for doing the job.

Mrs. Mohr, who was arrested as an accessory in the murder of her husband and is at liberty on $10,000 bail, spent the day quietly with her two children at the boarding house where she has lived since her separation from Dr. Mohr some time ago. It was learned tonight that she had petitioned the Municipal Court to be appointed administratrix of her husband's estate, valued at $100,000. A hearing on the petition will be held Tuesday.

It is understood that Charles Mohr, a son of the physician by a former marriage, will oppose the petition.

$500 FROM TICKET WINDOW.

Robbery at Grand Central in Rush Hours Reported by Gateman.

It was reported to THE TIMES last night that late Saturday afternoon during the rush hours $500 was taken from a window of a ticket agent of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad in the Grand Central Terminal while the agent was busy outside his booth.

At the Grand Central a ticket agent admitted that it had been reported that a man had robbed one of their windows, but it was said there was no way of checking up the loss until they went over the accounts.

"There was an enormous crowd here Saturday," he said. "We had eight windows going and long lines of people waiting at each window. Of course, we can't be at the window every moment, and it would be easy enough, as far as the physical possibility goes, for a man to thrust an arm or hook inside and take any amount of money.

"A gateman came over and reported to us that a passanger had told him a man had robbed the window at the west end of the line, but it doesn't seem probable."

None of the gatemen on duty last night knew anything of the alleged robbery, nor did the assistant station master.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

LYCEUM West 45th St. TO-NIGHT at 8:15. MARIE TEMPEST in the Double Comedy Bill J. M. BARRIE'S ROSALIND and Robert Marshall's THE DUKE OF KILLICRANKIE

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d Street. Evenings 8:10. LAST 2 WEEKS Mats. TO-DAY, Wed. & Sat. EXTRA MAT. TO-DAY. The Greatest Musical Show Ever Produced. ZIEGFELD FOLLIES After the Play Visit Danse de Follies, NEW ZIEGFELD FROLIC MIDNIGHT Atop This Theatre

GAIETY Broadway & 46th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day, Wed. & Sat. 2:15. MATINEE TO-DAY, 2:15. RUTH CHATTERTON in DADDY LONG-LEGS

FULTON 46th St., nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-day, Wed. & Sat., 2:20. HOLIDAY MATINEE TO-DAY. SOME BABY! "A LAUGHING TRIUMPH." —N. Y. American.

HUDSON West 44th St., Evenings at 8:15. Mats. To-day, Wed. & Sat. 2:15. HOLIDAY MATINEE TO-DAY. "Plenty of stirring action."—Sun. UNDER FIRE with WILLIAM COURTENAY

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. To-day, Wed. & Sat. 2:15. HOLIDAY MATINEE TO-DAY. "HAS THE SPIRIT OF THE U. S. A."—PRESS. Rolling Stones

GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea., B'y & 43 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-day, Wed. & Sat. 2:20. HOLIDAY MATINEE TO-DAY. JULIAN ELTINGE in "COUSIN LUCY," by CHARLES KLEIN.

AT LIBERTY W. 42d St. THE BIRTH OF A NATION TWICE DAILY, Incl. Sunday. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. To-day Mat. Evening Prices. D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of 40.

PARK Col. Circle. Phone 9500 Col. Evs. 8:30. Mts. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. May Irwin "Laugh Genius" in the new comedy "33 WASHINGTON SQUARE" Spec'l Mat. To-day—Best Seats, $1

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evenings at 8:20. Mts. To-day, Wed. & Sat. 2:20. HOLIDAY MATINEE TO-DAY. COMMON CLAY with JOHN MASON and JANE COWL. SEATS SELLING 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

ELTINGE West 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-day, Wed. & Sat. 2:20. HOLIDAY MATINEE TO-DAY. "SEE MY LAWYER" WITH T. ROY BARNES AND CAPABLE CAST.

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. To-day, Thurs. & Sat. 2:20. MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2:20. THE BOOMERANG

GLOBE B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day, Wed. & Sat. 2:15. HOLIDAY MATINEE TO-DAY. MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th St. Burlesque Matinee Today. DAVE MARION In an Entirely New Show.

SEAT SALE OPENS TO-DAY AT 9 A.M. AT THE Vitagraph Theatre Broadway & 44th St. FOR THE THRILLING PATRIOTIC PHOTO SPECTACLE. THE BATTLE CRY OF PEACE By J. STUART BLACKTON. FIRST TIME NEXT THURSDAY NIGHT and twice daily, Incl. Sunday, 2:30 & 8:30. Prices Ev. & Sat. Mat. $2, $1, 75c, 50c, 25c. Other Matinees, $1, 50c & 25c.

CANDLER W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15 Sharp. Mats. TO-DAY, Wed. and Sat. HOLIDAY MATINEE TO-DAY, 2:15. THE HOUSE OF GLASS By MAX MARCIN. "A WHIRL OF SUSPENSE AND THRILLS." —Evening Journal.

ASTOR Broadway & 45th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TO-DAY, Wed. and Sat. HOLIDAY MATINEE TO-DAY, 2:20. YOUNG AMERICA By FRED BALLARD. "SO HUMAN, SO RICH IN HUMOR." —Telegram.

LONGACRE WEST 48TH ST. Evs. 8:20. Mat. To-day, Wed. & Sat. 2:20. SPECIAL HOLIDAY MATINEE TO-DAY. THE GIRL WHO SMILES BIG SISTER TO "ADELE." THE SMASHING MUSICAL HIT!

LEXINGTON 51st & Lex. Av. Evs. 25c & $1. Geo. M. Cohan's Mystery Farce. 7 KEYS TO BALDPATE Matinee TO-DAY, 25c & 50c.

STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evs. 25c to $1. Matinee To-day, 25c to 75c. A. H. Woods Presents THE YELLOW TICKET

YORK 116 St., nr. Lenox Av. Phone 1354 Morn. Ev. 25c to $1. Mat. TO-DAY, 25c to 75c. John Cort Presents THE NATURAL LAW

'MANDALAY' Carnival 7 Nights Sept. 6 to 11, inclusive. REFINED AMUSEMENTS & DANCING. Sept. 6—Special Contests, Exhibition Dances. Sept. 7—Cake Walk Night, Grab Bag Contest. Sept. 8—Moving Picture Stars appear tonight. Sept. 9—Masque Costume Ball, Singers: Messrs. Flynn, Grant, Young, Miss Barry, "Little Cafe Co." Sept. 10—Dancing Contest, Championship of Hudson Sept. 11—Contests, Dancing Specialties. Big Night. LAST WEEK OF SEASON. Leaving Battery Pier 7:30, W. 131 St. 8:30 P. M.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY AT 47 ST. D'ly Mat. 25c to $1. GERTRUDE HOFFMANN & Co. of 40 in "SUMURUN." FANNIE BRICE, EDDIE LEONARD, ORVILLE HARROLD, others.

GARRICK Thea., 35 St., 6 Av. Continuous 10—15—25. TO-DAY 1 TO 11 P. M. WILLIAM FARNUM in "THE NIGGER" In 5 Acts. Other Features.

STRAND B'way & 47 St. Noon to 11:30. 50c to $1. Nxt. Wk.—Blanche Sweet, "The Case of Becky." MARY PICKFORD, "Esmeralda." Strand Orch. & Soloists.

Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Eve. at 8:15. 12-Act Vaudeville Show ALL SEATS RESERVED DELIGHTFUL PROMENADE. 25c, 35c, 50c.

NEW Mat. Today. BRIGHTON Brighton Beach. Whiting & Burt, Elmore & Williams, Marshall Montgomery, Theodore Bendix & Symphony Players, others.

DALY'S Burlesque B'way & 30th St. Mat. Daily 10, 15. 25c. Nights, 25, 35, 50c. Sam Rice's NEW DAFFYDIL GIRLS NEW DANCES, NEW FEAT

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy today and tomorrow; moderate southeast and south winds.
For full weather report see Page 18.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 21,045. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1915.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

WILL EXPEL DUMBA, VIEW AT CAPITAL

His Own Admission of Strike Plot Believed to Leave President No Alternative.

ONLY ONE CHANCE FOR HIM

Government May Condone Offense to Avoid Increasing Friction with Teutonic Powers.

FINAL ACTION IN ABEYANCE

Will Give Ambassador a Chance to Explain to Lansing Today—Von Papen May Go, Too.

Dumba Has Nothing to Say; On Way to Washington

Ambassador Dumba said last night, when he arrived at the Grand Central Station from Lenox, Mass., on his way to Washington, that he had an appointment for an interview with Secretary of State Lansing tomorrow afternoon.

"In the meantime," he said, "I have nothing more to say. I put everything that I want to say into the statement that I made yesterday. It is a waste of time to look for further statements from me."

He went to the St. Regis Hotel, where it was said a letter of importance awaited him.

Efforts to reach Ambassador Bernstorff and members of his staff yesterday were unavailing.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—No action will be taken by this Government in the case of Dr. Constantin T. Dumba, the Ambassador of Austria-Hungary, until after Dr. Dumba's interview with Secretary of State Lansing in Washington tomorrow, for which an appointment was made today. He will have an opportunity to explain the meaning of his proposal to Count Burian, the Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to "disorganize and tie up for months, if not entirely prevent, the manufacture of munitions in Bethlehem and the Middle West." But, as the matter is viewed in quarters here qualified to pass judgment, there appears to be no course open to the United States other than to hand Dr. Dumba his passports or ask his Government to recall him.

Dr. Dumba's own admissions with respect to the letter containing the proposal are regarded as clearing the situation. He had undertaken to send a secret communication to his Government through James F. J. Archibald, an American writer, in whose effects the Dumba letter to Count Burian was found when Archibald was detained by the British authorities on his arrival at Falmouth, England. That in itself may not be considered by the United States as an abuse of its hospitality and confidence, but the letter proposed a scheme intended to disorganize an American industry that, according to the recent response of Secretary Lansing to Austria-Hungary's representations on the subject of munitions exports from this country, was perfectly legitimate. This proposal was not only an interference with a matter of domestic concern to the nation to which Dr. Dumba was accredited, but it is suggested in some quarters that it may constitute a direct violation of the Federal anti-trust law in that the Dumba scheme called for a restraint of trade and commerce.

Believe Dumba Must Go.

Opinion is even stronger here today than it was yesterday that Dr. Dumba's usefulness "near the Government of the United States," as the diplomatic phrase is, has come to an end. The strengthening of opinion was due to the fact that persons acquainted with international practice had the opportunity of reading Dr. Dumba's own explanation in the morning newspapers. In their view the Government has only one course to pursue, and that is to send Dr. Dumba out of the country or to ask Vienna to withdraw him. The prevalent belief here is that the only thing that may save Dr. Dumba is the desire of this Government to avoid taking any action that would increase the friction between the United States and the Germanic allies. President Wilson and Secretary Lansing, however, are credited with keeping their minds open until Dr. Dumba has had a chance to furnish the explanation which he is to give to Mr. Lansing tomorrow on his arrival in Washington from Lenox, Mass., where the Embassy of Austria-Hungary had been established for the Summer.

If the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador goes, Captain Franz von Papen of the German Army, the Military Attaché of the German Embassy in Washington, may go also. Captain von Papen was quoted by Dr. Dumba in the captured letter as expressing the opinion that the Dumba plan to tie up munitions plants in this country "is of great importance and amply outweighs the expenditure of money involved." Furthermore, Captain von Papen is represented as saying in a newspaper interview that he talked with Dr. Dumba about obtaining money from Vienna for the support of Austrian and Hungarian subjects who might refuse to work in the factories that were making munitions for "our enemies." Whether or not their concoction of the scheme to disorganize an American industry constituted a conspiracy in restraint of trade within the meaning of the domestic laws is not regarded as of as much consequence as the fact that seems to stand out that diplomatic representatives of foreign na-

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CALL RUMANIANS HOME TO JOIN WAR FORCES

Those Living in Switzerland Have Received Instructions, According to Berlin.

BERLIN, Sept. 6, (by Wireless to London.)—This official statement was issued today:

"We learn from Geneva that Rumanians residing in Switzerland have received instructions to report at their regimental divisions."

Among the 205 cabin passengers who arrived yesterday on the Rochambeau from Bordeaux was Colonel Andre Miclescu of the Rumanian Army, who said that 500,000 troops had been concentrated ready for emergency, and the people expected that the country would enter the war on the side of the Allies. He said his mission in America was to buy shoes for the army and have them shipped to Bucharest.

Frank A. Couché of New York, who has been attached to the United States Legation at Bucharest five years, said that Rumania would certainly enter the war soon, having absolutely stopped German supplies going into Turkey. He did not believe Bulgaria would take the side of Turkey against Russia.

JOFFRE PAYS VISIT TO ITALIAN FRONT

Rome Hints of Concerted Military Action—King Decorates Frenchman.

ROME, Sept. 6, (via Paris).—A semi-official note announces that General Joffre, the French Commander in Chief, has paid a visit to Italy to be presented to King Victor Emmanuel and make the acquaintance of Lieut. Gen. Cadorna, Chief of Staff of the Italian Army. The King greatly appreciated General Joffre's visit, and conferred upon him the Grand Cross of the Military Order of Savoy.

General Joffre spent two days at general headquarters and inspected some of the more important points along the frontier. He arrived at Turin on Friday and was met at the station by General Porro, Assistant Chief of the General Staff, who accompanied him to Milan. The two Generals then proceeded to general headquarters.

Public opinion is highly gratified at General Joffre's visit. The newspapers remark that the French Government thus returns General Porro's visit to France, but add that the high position held by General Joffre makes the visit more than a mere act of courtesy.

The Giornale d'Italia says that General Joffre desires not only to affirm his belief in the Latin brotherhood in arms, but in all probability to arrange with the Italian Commander in Chief plans for concerted military action.

POPE WILL ACT ALONE IN FUTURE PEACE MOVE

Said Not to Favor America as Mediator Because of Our Snarl With Germany.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 7.—A dispatch to The Daily Telegraph from Rome says concerning the visit of Cardinal Gibbons to the White House:

"The Pope is a stranger to any initiative that Cardinal Gibbons may have taken. The Pope is awaiting an opportunity to take fresh steps when the moment shall arrive. At present any démarche would be premature.

"I have learned that the Pope judges that mediation by the United States would be less suitable at the present moment, because relations between that country and Germany are not of the best, and because the whole policy of the United States appears to tend towards the Entente.

"According to the Pope's belief, mediation could only be offered by Governments which were in no way committed toward belligerents, such as Switzerland, Spain, or perhaps the Scandinavian countries. But when the time arrives the Pope will not seek for an alliance with civil States."

The correspondent goes on to comment that the Pope as the head of the Roman Catholic Church "will continue to raise his voice in favor of peace, and it will be so much the better if some civil States desire to range themselves by his side."

ROME, Sept. 6.—Although today was the anniversary of the coronation of Pope Benedict XV, there were no signs of festivity in the Vatican, the Pontiff not wishing to make the occasion one of rejoicing.

The high mass of thanksgiving in the Sistine Chapel was postponed to Dec. 22.

The Giornale d'Italia says: "Having obtained authoritative information, we are able to state that the Pope sent to President Wilson no autograph letter, no message concerning peace, and not even the original copy of the Pontifical letter to the heads of the belligerent peoples."

This newspaper bases further doubt on the fact that the Osservatore Romano, the organ of the Vatican, suppressed those parts of the Washington dispatches which related to the message Cardinal Gibbons was said to have presented to the President.

THUGS ROB MRS. ARMOUR OF JEWELS AND CASH

Climb Porch of Michigan Avenue House and Threaten Packer's Widow With Death.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 6.—Two burglars invaded the city home of J. Ogden Armour at 3724 Michigan Avenue tonight, held up Mrs. Armour at the point of revolvers and escaped with jewelry valued at $350 and $140 in currency.

Mrs. Armour was in the house with three maids. The burglars entered by climbing a porte cochere and cutting through a screen door. They surprised Mrs. Armour in a sleeping room on the second floor. One of the thugs held a revolver at her head while the other seized the jewelry and the money, which was in a purse on a dressing table. Threatening her with death if she made an outcry, they fled.

The police at once were notified, and in half an hour a score of detectives were on the scene looking for clues. They found nothing by which they could trace the robbers.

Before going to the Panama Exposition be sure and buy an Accident Policy in The Travelers Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.—Advt.

SAY CARRANZISTAS AIDED TEXAS RAID

Army Officers Report That Six Soldiers Took Part in Saturday's Fighting.

"FIRST CHIEF" DENIES IT

Wires Washington That He Ordered His Commander at Matamoros to Avoid Trouble.

DETAILS OF THE ATTACKS

United States Aeroplane Fired on Three Times—Mauser Shots Evidence Against Carranzistas.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The Mexican border raids assumed a more serious aspect today, when Major General Frederick Funston, in a series of reports to the War Department, dealing with the crisis in the Brownsville district, indicated that some of the participants in the raids were Carranza soldiers. One of the reports forwarded by General Funston asserted that Carranzista forces and United States Army soldiers were on Sunday facing each other across the border and were in danger of conflict. Another report was that shots fired at American Army aeroplanes flying along the American side of the border had come from Carranzista outposts. Capt. Frank R. McCoy, in a report transmitted to Secretary Garrison by General Funston, giving details of Saturday's border battle, said he had been informed that the raiding band was composed of smugglers and horse thieves with about six Carranza soldiers, that "volleys" were fired from Mauser carbines at American troops, and that, from the fact that Mausers and Winchesters were used, he surmised that Carranzista soldiers were engaged.

It is asserted that last week's attacks upon Americans resulted from the bitter feeling engendered by the circulation in Northeastern Mexico of picture postcards representing Texas Rangers on horseback with ropes about the bodies of Mexicans killed recently at Norias. The Rangers, it is said, did not drag the bodies, but posed for the pictures at the request of a photographer.

Carranzistas Deny Complicity.

From Carranzista sources today came denials that Carranzista soldiers had been engaged in or assisting the raiders. General Nafarrete, who commands the Carranzista forces in the Matamoros district, when informed of the attack on the American aeroplanes, asserted that he could not believe the shots were fired by his soldiers. General Funston's reports also show that General Nafarrete on Saturday offered to station more Carranzista troops in the Matamoros district to co-operate from the Mexican side in stopping raids into Texas territory. Yesterday the Carranza Consul at Brownsville told Colonel Bullard that he had informed the Carranzista district commander of the fact that "American and Carranzista troops are this morning (Sunday) facing each other across the river near Mission and are in danger of conflict," and that General Nafarrete, who the day before had offered to send more troops to the river boundary, had on Sunday replied that he would order his troops to move back from the river.

Eliseo Arredondo, the Carranza confidential agent here, tonight again denied that Carranzistas were participants in the border troubles. To support his denial he gave out this telegram from General Carranza:

I have taken note of your message of yesterday on press reports in regard to the disturbances along the border. I have issued instructions to General Nafarrete to avoid energetically any act that may cause international complications on the border. Deny emphatically that our troops have either taken part in the disturbances of Texas, or that they allow the organization of such bands of disturbers.

Señor Arredondo asserted that "if the American Government makes a careful investigation it will become convinced that such bands who are making trouble on the border have other origin, and are directed by people who have no connection whatever with the Constitutionalist Government, and who reside under the jurisdiction of the authorities of this country."

According to Señor Arredondo, the activities of the border bandits are directed by persons in the United States and not from the Mexican side.

Nafarrete's Conciliatory Message.

A message under last night's date from General Funston reported that he had directed Colonel Bullard to urge Nafarrete to move his command back from the river. It follows:

From Fort Sam Houston, Sept. 5, 1915.

Following received from Colonel Bullard:

Carranza Consul states to me that he has today in person informed Carranzista district commander at Matamoros of facts that American and Carranzista troops are this morning facing each other across the river near Mission, and in danger of conflict; that Nafarrete replied that he would order his troops to move back from the banks of river, and that any shooting from Mexican side would be by men other than his; that yesterday one Carranza officer was killed and one civilian wounded, in fight across river at Cavazos, already reported by Captain McCoy. Same Consul suggested conference of military authorities at bridge to try to avoid difficulties. I replied that I would inform department commander.

The report from General Funston on

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Six Killed On Freighter Sunk by a Submarine

LONDON, Sept. 6.—German submarines today sank two British steamers. Six members of the crew of the Cymbeline were killed and six others injured. Thirty-one others, it was announced, were landed safely.

The steamer Mimosa from New York for Belfast was also sunk, but all of the crew were saved.

The Cymbeline was a tank steamer of 4,505 tons, 370 feet long, and was owned by the Bear Creek Oil and Shipping Company of Liverpool. She was last reported as having sailed from Port Arthur, Texas, Aug. 13, and Norfolk, Va., Aug. 21, for Dartmouth, England.

The Mimosa, a 3,466-ton vessel, left New York on Aug. 21. She was built in 1905, was 352 feet long, 65 feet beam and 17 depth. She was owned by the Mimosa Steam Shipping Company, Ltd., of London, and was a freight-carrying steamer.

SHOOT JUSTICE DEAD NEAR HIS OWN DOOR

From Ambush Slayer Fires at Rhode Island Jurist on Way to Court.

REVENGE MAY BE MOTIVE

Murdered Man's Forebodings Come True—Had Feared Attack and Seldom Traveled Alone.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 6.—Justice Willis S. Knowles of the Eighth District Court was shot to death this morning within a few hundred feet of his Summer home in North Scituate. His slayer fired from the protection of some bushes. Three bullets struck the Justice. Two penetrated the chest, while the third passed through a finger of the right hand as the Justice raised it to ward off danger.

Justice Knowles had just left his bungalow to attend court in this city when the attack was made. Apparently the Justice had no warning. The shots followed in rapid succession. After having been wounded once, the Justice turned back, and had nearly regained his own gate when he fell dead.

Mrs. Cora Wardell, the Justice's housekeeper, heard the sounds of the shots and hurried out. The Justice was dead when she reached his side. Mrs. Wardell said that it was just about 8 o'clock when Justice Knowles left the bungalow to take the trolley car. He had about a quarter of a mile to walk, and had been gone but a minute when she heard a man's voice calling: "Now I've got you, Judge." Three shots followed. Running out on the lawn, Mrs. Wardell saw the Justice's head above a hedge that shuts off the lawn from the highway. He was dead when she reached him.

Had Feared for His Life.

The police inquiry quickly developed that the Justice had for some time feared for his life. While not reporting the matter to the police, he had confided to intimates that he had enemies who had written him threatening letters. Recently to avoid the walk between the bungalow and the car line he had ridden in a carriage with his brother, Horace Knowles, a real estate broker of New York. The latter returned home last Thursday and since then the Justice had had companions on his walk until this morning. On Saturday night he drove home from Providence in a taxicab.

In conversation with a friend a few days ago Justice Knowles said in reference to his apprehensions: "I am a little disturbed about the actions of some who believe that I am at the bottom of the crusade here against illegal liquor selling and the maintenance of nuisances along the country roads. I have offered relief to residents, both permanent and Summer colonists, who have complained against these conditions, and from gossip I have heard I am led to believe that precaution is necessary on my part."

A month ago Justice Knowles said that he narrowly escaped being shot when approaching the bungalow. Publicly, he said that he thought that the shots were fired by a careless hunter, but he admitted to his friends a fear that the incident had a more serious significance.

Two Suspects Released.

Two Italians found in the neighborhood of the murder were detained but later were exonerated of any connection with the crime. The police then turned their attention to recent activities of the Justice which might have directed enmity toward him. They learned that he was furthering the organizing of a society that planned a systematic campaign against violators of the fish and game laws. He also had taken part in a movement designed to bring about a closer police supervision of drinking places that had become objectionable to Summer residents in his judicial district. It was recalled that some time ago the Justice instigated the detention of a man who, he alleged, had threatened his life. This man formerly had been committed to an insane asylum by the Justice, upon whom he sought revenge, it was alleged, following his release.

Justice Knowles was born at Hockingport, Ohio, in 1868, and was admitted to the Rhode Island bar in 1898. He was unmarried. He had an office in this city and a home in Cranston. He was very fond of outdoor life and was a keen hunter.

Horace G. Knowles, brother of Justice Knowles, is the Vice President of the Port Washington Estates. He lives at 23 Park Avenue. Mr. Knowles started for Providence as soon as he received a telephone call announcing that his brother had been slain.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.
50c. the case of six glass stoppered bottles.—Advt.

25 STILL MISSING FROM HESPERIAN; LINER SINKS ON WAY TO QUEENSTOWN; SURVIVORS SURE SHE WAS TORPEDOED

AMERICANS TELL OF DISASTER

U. S. Consul Takes Affidavits of Survivors of the Hesperian.

CAPTAIN VISITS ADMIRALTY

Steamer's Commander Quoted as Saying That He Got No Warning of Attack.

MAY HAVE SEEN SUBMARINE

Passenger Alleged to Have Heard the Lookout Shout Report to the Officers.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 6.—Six second-cabin passengers, six third cabin passengers and thirteen of the crew of the Hesperian, which was torpedoed 150 miles off Queenstown on Saturday evening, were unaccounted for tonight, according to the revised official figures issued by the Allan Line. This brings the probable death list, including Miss Carbonnery of St. John's, N. F., whose body is here, up to twenty-six.

The missing second cabin passengers are Miss Bannister, Mrs. Fisher, Joseph Fowler, Mrs. Hannah Fowler, Maria Jenkins, and Miss Murray.

The vessel sank at 6:45 o'clock this morning, having remained afloat thirty-four hours after being hit. The Captain remained by his ship until she went down.

Captain Main declined to comment on the disaster on his arrival here, hence the official statement as to whether he believed his ship was a victim of a torpedo or a mine must come from the Admiralty. However, the Captain is quoted as having told an Allan Line official today that the Hesperian was torpedoed.

Mrs. Chantham of Montreal, one of the survivors, says she saw a torpedo coming as she leaned over the ship's side.

Most of the survivors, passengers and crew, will leave Queenstown tomorrow by special tram and boat for Liverpool.

Captain Main and the officers who remained aboard the steamer while efforts were being made to tow her to port were able to save some of their effects before the ship plunged to the bottom, seventy-eight miles southeast of Fastnet. There were 3,545 bags of mail aboard the liner, most of it originating in neutral countries.

The flooding of the forward compartments, which caused the Hesperian to sink so much by the head as to throw the propellers out of the water, made the task of towing her impossible in the rough sea.

Captain Reports to Admiralty.

The Captain and crew were taken off by rescue boats and brought to Queenstown by the steamer Empress. As soon as Captain Main landed he proceeded to the Admiralty Office to make his report. He had with him thirteen officers and twenty-five men.

The sinking of the Hesperian probably will prevent an investigation to determine whether the disaster resulted from a torpedo or a mine. Most of the passengers say there is no doubt the attack was made by a German submarine, and some of them say they heard the lookout shout: "Submarine on starboard quarter." Thus far no statement has been made by any survivor who saw a submarine or a torpedo.

All agree the Hesperian was struck on the staboard side, between the foremast and the bridge. Lifeboats were launched in the darkness, but without panic. The fourth and fifth boats were lowered unevenly and overturned, the occupants being thrown into the water. Some of them were injured.

Three Sisters of Mercy were among the last persons to leave the Hesperian.

Page Starts Inquiry.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The American Embassy is receiving reports from Wesley Frost, Consul at Queenstown, on the question of whether the Allan liner Hesperian was sunk without warning. All those so far questioned by Mr. Frost say that no warning was given. The Consul probably will get a statement from the Captain.

Mr. Frost reported that he had taken the depositions of the two American stewards who were on the Hesperian, Barney MacMillan of Grand Rapids, Mich., and a man named Dallas of Buffalo.

Lieutenant Lewis B. McBride, Naval Attaché of the American Embassy, was on his way to Queenstown to collect evidence before he was aware that the vessel had sunk. Ambassador Page had instructed Lieutenant McBride to inspect the hull. On learning that the vessel had gone down the Ambassador decided not to recall the Lieutenant, believing that he might still be able to gather useful evidence.

HAD NO GUN, SAYS ALLAN.

Insists the Hesperian Could Not Have Mounted a 4-7 Rifle.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Sept. 6.—"I am practically certain there was no gun mounted on the Hesperian," said Andrew H. Al-

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Berlin Doubts That It Was a Submarine; U-Boats in Hesperian Track Sent Out Recently

By a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Sept. 6.—The afternoon papers print brief dispatches about the sinking of the Hesperian, but refrain from all comment except this inspired sentence circulated by the Wolff Agency:

"It will be well to await fuller reports to see whether the Hesperian was torpedoed at all, and, if so, under what circumstances."

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Sept. 6.—The news that the Allan Line steamer Hesperian had been destroyed by an explosion was published only this afternoon. Definite statements that no lives had been lost and that the steamer had floated until this morning caused the German people to take the situation calmly, and there are no indications of apprehension over any possible effect the incident may have on German-American relations.

The newspapers abstain from comment, but in the headlines they indicate strong doubt as to the accuracy of the press accounts of the circumstances, particularly as to whether the steamer was torpedoed as described in the dispatches, "torpedoed" being printed with a question mark, and one or two papers using in their headlines "German Torpedo or British Mine?"

No report on the Hesperian from German official sources need be expected for at least a week, as the submarines operating in the waters off that particular part of the British coast belong to a detachment recently sent out.

The Admiralty had nothing to say today when asked whether any report had been received on the Arabic or whether the missing submarine had returned or was considered lost.

GERMAN AIRCRAFT IN GULF OF RIGA

Their Activity Believed to Presage Another Naval Attack.

RUSSIANS QUIT DAGO ISLE

Petrograd Reports Drives of the Austro-German Armies Checked All Along Line.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 7.—The menace to Riga, Russia's important seaport in the Baltic, is becoming more serious. The Germans still hold the bridgehead at Friedrichstadt, the occupation of which effectively cuts off Riga's railway communication to the south, while German aircraft are active in the gulf, perhaps presaging another naval clash as part of a concerted German move from land and sea to complete the isolation of the city and force its abandonment by the Russians.

According to an unofficial Berlin dispatch, received by way of Copenhagen, the Germans claim possession of the gulf, the Russians having abandoned Dago, the northernmost of the three islands just outside the gulf.

The latest Berlin official communication lays no claim to substantial progress by Field Marshal von Hindenburg from the Baltic to Grodno, but thence southward the armies of Prince Leopold and Field Marshal von Mackensen are said to be moving forward, while the Austrian official statement covering the battle line further south and east records nothing but Teutonic gains. Petrograd, however reports that the attacks in this region have been futile, and it would appear that the Russian lines are holding firmly everywhere.

Telegraphing from Petrograd, the correspondent of The Times says it is expected that the Germans will find difficulty in making effective use of the crossings they have secured over the Dvina River, owing to the enormous danger and difficulty of bridging the river in the face of its swift current and the Russian artillery fire. Hence, he says, the Germans are likely to support their manoeuvre by simultaneous operations on the Gulf of Riga.

The correspondent quotes the representative of the Novoe Vremia at the front as connecting the movement against Riga with the need by the Germans of a naval base so as to increase the number of their operating lines in view of what he terms the growing difficulty of transporting munitions and heavy artillery over land.

The last attempt of the Germans to enter the Gulf of Riga was made between Aug. 14 and 21, when, it was said, they lost eleven ships, mostly small cruisers and destroyers, with the exception of the battle cruiser Moltke. They also lost 7,000 troops, who had attempted to effect a landing on the eastern side of the gulf at Permigel, about thirty-five miles northeast of the mouth of the Dvina, on whose banks, five miles up, is the German objective, the town of Riga, second only to Petrograd for commercial importance in Baltic waters.

There are two entrances to the Gulf of Riga from the Baltic—the northern, which threads its way among several small islands, with the towns of Hapsal and Werder on the east, and the southern, between Oesel Island and the western mainland. This passage is twenty-five miles wide, and has been used by the Germans in their attempts to force an entrance.

The principal islands between the northern and southern channels are Dago, 510 square miles, with a population of 14,000 Swedes and a few Russians, and Oesel, 1,010 square miles, with a population of 42,000, and the town of Arensburg. The principal occupation of both populations is fishing. It is stated that since Aug. 21 Dago has been evacuated. Smaller islands at the entrance are Mohn and Worms.

The Gulf of Riga, 100 miles long by 90 wide, has in the past been the scene of several seafights, particularly at the mouth of the Dvina, which is frozen over one-third of the year. Here Gustavus Adolphus defeated the Russian fleet and captured Riga in 1621, while thirty-five years later Czar Alexis Mik-

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ANGER IN BERLIN OVER PLEDGE TO US

Vossische Zeitung Says Bernstorff's Letter Must Not Be Taken as Admission of Guilt.

OTHER COMMENT HOSTILE

Taegliche Rundschau Thinks Curb on Submarines Would Be a Serious Blow to Germany.

BERLIN, Sept. 6, (via London.)—The Vossische Zeitung devotes three columns to discussion of the situation as regards Germany and the United States under the heading "The Agreement with America." After impliedly expressing dissatisfaction at the message conveyed by Ambassador von Bernstorff to the Washington authorities, it says:

"Complete unanimity reigns in Germany in the wish to maintain unaltered peace between Berlin and Washington. Ambassador von Bernstorff's explanation must not be taken either as an admission of any guilt in past procedures or as an indication of fear or weakness. It must be reiterated that the torpedoing of the Lusitania, no matter how lamentable from a humanitarian standpoint, left no stain upon Germany's honor. The same holds true for the Arabic. If it ever becomes possible to clear up this case through unobjectionable evidence it will be shown that the Captain of the Arabic himself was guilty of his fate and that of his passengers.

"It must also be specifically pointed out that submarine warfare against merchant vessels will now, as formerly—and, it is to be hoped, with unremitting vigor—be carried on. There can be no talk of any 'result' for Great Britain. British merchant marine losses will not be lessened in the future. Great Britain must not permit herself to hope she may succeed in the future through sordid manipulations in making use of German good nature.

"Our admissions to America have restrictions. Our agreement counts only in case British passenger steamers do not try to harm our submarines. If Great Britain in the future believes it will be possible to deal lightly with the lives of American citizens, she will have to bear the consequences as before. Through our step we have proved to Americans—if it were necessary—in the most loyal way how highly we value the relations existing between them and us. It is surely known in leading circles in the United States that even a declaration of war by America against Germany could no longer do real harm to the German cause.

"The British press is attempting to alter the case to make it appear that Germany's move was made with an intention to win the American President as a peace agent. We do not know whether President Wilson has this thought. Likewise we cannot prevent the Pope, through Cardinal Gibbons, from expressing his peace desires to the President. We highly respect the humanitarian basis of this, but we would not like to leave any uncertainty concerning the fact that Germany does not even consider concluding peace through any agent whatever. He who wants peace with us may come to us himself. Peace may be discussed, according to the present outlook, only in direct negotiations."

The Vossische Zeitung discusses the peace rumors at length and declares that Great Britain sees its salvation in such a move because "its action in the Dardanelles has broken down, the day of reckoning in Egypt is drawing appreciably nearer, universal conscription has fallen by the wayside, the labor problem is becoming critical, and conditions in Ireland defy description."

The editorial concludes with the declaration that peace is possible with every opponent of Germany except Great Britain, which "forced on us the difficult task of conducting a world war. We, however, wish first

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TRAGEDY PUZZLES CAPITAL

Washington Unable to Solve Sinking of Steamship.

TO ASK PAGE FOR A REPORT

Gerard, at Berlin, Also Likely to Inquire of Germany if the Vessel Was Attacked.

PRESIDENT AWAITS FACTS

Probably Will Pursue the Same Course He Did in the Arabic Disaster.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—President Wilson and Secretary Lansing so far have received no official news regarding the sinking of the Allan liner Hesperian except the first report sent by Consul Frost at Queenstown, but it is understood that they have decided to follow in this instance the course they took in the case of the White Star liner Arabic. In the Arabic case the embassy in London and the Consul at Queenstown were instructed to obtain affidavits from Americans who were on board the vessel, and to get such other evidence as was available concerning the circumstances of the disaster. The Ambassador in Berlin was instructed to ask the German Government if it had received any report in regard to the sinking of the Arabic.

The shock which came to Washington in the news that another passenger steamer had been torpedoed a few days after the German Ambassador had given formal assurances that Germany had abandoned the practice of attacking "liners" without warning, cannot be said to have lessened today. President Wilson and Secretary Lansing remained silent on the affair, however, awaiting full details of the disaster. The President put aside cares of State tonight and went to a theatre. As he was leaving a crowd gathered about him in the lobby and applauded.

There is a disposition in some quarters to believe that if it is shown that the Hesperian was attacked by a German submarine, the German Government will disavow the act promptly. This opinion is based on the assurances conveyed to the State Department by the German Ambassador last week. It is inconceivable to some officials that Germany should announce publicly that she had instructed a submarine commanders that they must not attack liners without warning, and must make provision for the safety of the noncombatants aboard liners that submarines decided to sink, and within a few days thereafter permit a wanton attack on a passenger vessel obviously bound from and not for an enemy port. No nation, it is contended, would be willing to show such an utter disregard for good faith and national honor. For that reason there is a belief among certain persons here that the German Government will disavow the act of the submarine commander.

Clouds Whole Situation.

The attack on the Hesperian is regarded as peculiarly unfortunate. There was promise of a satisfactory conclusion of the grave issues involved in the cases of the Lusitania and the Arabic, and this Government was awaiting only a report from the German Government to dispose of the Arabic incident. No doubt remained in the minds of most officials that Germany was about to disavow the sinking of that vessel and to offer reparation and perhaps assure the United States that the commander of the submarine would be punished for disobedience of orders. Count von Bernstorff's statement of last week indicated that the instruction to submarine commanders not to torpedo "liners" without warning, had been issued prior to the attack on the Arabic and the statement issued in Berlin by Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, promised "complete satisfaction" to the United States. It was pointed out here in an authoritative way that "complete satisfaction" meant more than a mere disavowal, and this was taken to mean that Germany was willing and ready to go to the extreme of applying disciplinary measures in the case of the officer in charge of the submarine that sank the Arabic, provided it was shown with reasonable certainty that the White Star steamship met her fate through the act of a German war vessel.

Germany had asked this Government to withhold action in the Arabic case until she had made an investigation. The United States had assented to the request. While this status prevailed the Hesperian was attacked, and officials found themselves at a loss what to think. It is now eighteen days since the Arabic was sunk and the German Government has not made its promised report. This delay is accounted for, in the opinion of some well-informed officials, by the truth of statements that the submarine which sent the Arabic to the bottom was herself sunk within a day or two thereafter. Positive information has come to Washington from the most reliable source that the submarine met her fate at the hands of the British. It is believed, however, that the German Government will not wait any longer in

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the hope of hearing from the missing submarine, but will proceed to make a statement to the United States, the satisfactory character of which has been indicated by advance assurances.

Reports Are Meagre.

Some dissatisfaction is apparent in Washington over the meagreness of the official reports concerning the attack on the Hesperian. In view of later information the cable message sent to the State Department yesterday by Wesley Frost, the American Consul at Queenstown, caused confusion. Consul Frost said that about eight lives were lost and that the Hesperian carried a 4.7-gun mounted and visible on the stern. It was announced in London last night that the Hesperian carried no gun. While Consul Frost stated that the Hesperian was torpedoed by a German submarine, he failed to say anything about a warning.

The points about which there is confusion may become the most important in the determination of responsibility for the loss of the Hesperian. It is conceivable that a German submarine Commander might set up the defense that the vessel was armed, and it is suggested here that should it be shown that the Hesperian carried a gun mounted aft for defensive purposes only, which this Government holds is within the rights of any passenger vessel, the German Government might contend that the rule of the United States permitting arms to be carried by merchant vessels for defense applied only in the case of a merchant vessel bound from an American port, and not to an enemy merchant vessel bound from an enemy port to an enemy port.

There was a similar meagreness of official information concerning the sinking of the Arabic, but at that time Consul Frost was temporarily not in charge of the American Consulate at Queenstown. His place was filled then by Lewis C. Thompson, the Vice and Deputy Counsel. The State Department is looking to the American Embassy in London for a complete account of the Hesperian affair, and it is expected that when the department opens for business tomorrow much of the information desired will have come from Ambassador Page.

ATTACK ASTONISHES BERLIN.

Public Unable to Understand the Destruction of the Hesperian.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Sept. 6, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—Even in Berlin the attack on the liner Hesperian has caused astonishment among the public. During the last few days the newspapers have been giving prominence to the alleged concessions to President Wilson, and have adopted a new tone, suggesting the importance of retaining the friendship of America. In a large measure the people, therefore, were already agreed to give assent to a new policy.

GERMAN PROMISE BROKEN.

Rome Newspaper Says Berlin Does Not Mean to Keep Pledges.

ROME, Sept. 6, (via Paris.)—The Messaggero, commenting on the sinking of the Hesperian, says:

"It is obvious that Germany does not mean to keep her promises. Her submarines will continue to sink merchant ships without warning. This constitutes not only a new offense against the laws of humanity, but against the dignity and prestige of the American Government, which sees contradicted by reality the solemn official assurance given by the representative of Germany to Washington."

"TOLD YOU SO," CRIES PARIS.

Newspapers Argue This Attack Shows Value of Germany's Word.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 6.—A general chorus of "We told you so" arises in the French press, commenting on the Hesperian incident. Nowhere is surprise expressed, but everywhere the thought is expressed that "now the Americans will realize the value of Germany's word." The Temps says:

"Except for the results, the crime exactly parallels the attacks on the Lusitania and the Arabic. If Americans were tempted by love of peace to entertain any illusions about the value of the concessions offered by Count von Bernstorff the Hesperian incident must recall them harshly to the reality."

The Journal des Debats says:

"Before the ink is dry on Germany's promise it is violated. Surely this will convince even America."

The Liberté comments:

"The German promises were intended to influence Wilson to obtain a Pax-Germanica. When the attempt was shown to be fruitless, German behavior resumes the usual course."

The Lanterne says:

"Treaties, conventions, and contracts are for the nation of kultur merely boob traps, but will the Americans always be boobs?"

PARIS, Sept. 6.—The Paris press gives great prominence to the torpedoing of the Hesperian, but the newspapers are unable to account for such an act six days after Ambassador von Bernstorff's solemn assurances to the United States that liners would not be torpedoed.

"It remains to be seen," says the Petit Parisien, "how American opinion will take the event. In all likelihood the torpedoing of the Hesperian will bring back the state of tension which Ambassador von Bernstorff flattered himself had been dispelled, for Americans will realize that illusory promises of the Imperial Ambassador furnish not the slightest additional guarantee to those of them who are called upon to cross the Atlantic."

MISS CARBONNERY WEALTHY.

Hesperian Victim Was a St. John's Business Woman.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Sept. 6.—Miss Ellen Carbonnery, who was a victim of the Hesperian torpedoing, was the owner of a store for women here and was wealthy. She was returning from her semi-annual trip to London, with Fall fashions. Miss Carbonnery was 70 years old. She had a local reputation as a writer and poet.

The body will be sent here for burial.

NEW HESPERIAN EXCUSE.

Herman Ridder Argues That She Was a Troop Transport.

Herman Ridder, commenting in this morning's Staats-Zeitung on the sinking of the Hesperian, says:

"The liners running between Canada and Great Britain have been used repeatedly to transport Canadian troops to the front, and while doing so have been under charter by the British authorities. When they return to Canada they are not under charter, because they have nothing combatant to carry. Are we, then, permitted to say that there is no military end to be accomplished by the destruction of a British troop transport on holiday, which returns tomorrow to its assigned duties? We should be simple, indeed, and Germany would be simpler still, to accept any such interpretation of the British theory."

DISCOUNTS HESPERIAN CASE.

New Yorker Herold Thinks the Press Is Too Quick with a Verdict.

Under the caption, "Ready Quickly with the Verdict of Damnation," the New Yorker Herold said yesterday regarding the attack on the Hesperian:

"If it should turn out in fact that there was a torpedoing, that would prove that the German submarine warfare was by no means so completely dropped as some persons sought to make themselves and others believe. On the other hand, one may be certain that the German Government is endeavoring to keep the operations within the bounds which it itself drew in its declaration at Washington. It is therefore to be surmised that there were good reasons for the torpedoing if there was one and not merely an explosion due to collision with a mine.

"However the case may be, the jingo campaign of the war-drivers has received new nourishment. The dark powers that stand behind the Navy League and other organizations, and the newspapers that are making sentiment for England will again take pains to stir up public opinion. The incident of the Hesperian is therefore a warning to combat ceaselessly with great vigor this jingo campaign so injurious to our country, which eggs on to hostilities. The Congress of the Friends of Peace is holding sessions at the right time in Chicago."

BERNSTORFF THANKS CLEWS.

Acknowledges Congratulations of the Peace League's President.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 6.—Henry Clews, President of the American Peace and Arbitration League, has received the following telegram from Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador:

Henry Clews, Esq., President of the American Peace and Arbitration League:

I beg to thank you sincerely for your telegram and for the kind expression of appreciation of service in bringing about the gratifying adjustment of the controversy between the United States and Germany. J. H. VON BERNSTORFF.

NEAR DEATH ON THE ARABIC.

Lefebet Alone Saved William Adams, Who Could Not Swim.

Three survivors of the White Star liner Arabic, William Adams of London, Charles Pringle, and J. de Lorimier of Montreal, arrived in New York yesterday from Bordeaux on board the French liner Rochambeau. Mr. Adams said that Mr. de Lorimier and he were the last passengers to leave the steamer as she was sinking. They got into a lifeboat on the port side amidships, he said, with several of the crew, and as the Arabic heeled over her upper rail caught the side of the boat and threw them all into the water.

"We had our lifebelts on," he continued, "and had no difficulty in keeping afloat for an hour and a half. We were picked up by a tug. I could not swim, but managed to get away from the suction caused by the Arabic as she went down. There is no danger of drowning if one puts on the lifebelt properly and jumps off the ship before she goes under. From my own experience it is far better than waiting on deck and trying to get into the lifeboats, which are frequently smashed against the side."

Towing the W. T. Lewis into Port.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The British bark William T Lewis, reported to have been torpedoed by a German submarine and sunk, and to have been waterlogged and abandoned, is being towed into port. Although flying the British flag, the bark is owned by a San Francisco company.

H. W. NEVINSON WOUNDED.

Well-Known Correspondent Slightly Hurt at the Dardanelles.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 7.—The Daily News says that H. W. Nevinson, the well-known war correspondent, who is at the Dardanelles, has been slightly wounded in the head by shrapnel while at the front in the Chocolate Hill trenches.

ANGER IN BERLIN OVER PLEDGE TO US

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a decision, and then a peace which shall accord with this decision."

The Taegliche Rundschau says:

"In opposition to the brilliant results of our arms and our surely victorious position stands the depressing fact that in this week we have restricted our most promising weapon against the British, the submarine, by adhering to the wishes of the American Executive, President Wilson. In Great Britain and in America our compliance is accepted with satisfaction and has lowered the price of grain. American papers also declare that Great Britain now can hold out for another year of war, which is comprehensible when one considers that 504 ships with a tonnage of more than one million were destroyed by submarines.

"As it is actually impossible, as President Wilson admitted in his note of last May, for a submarine to search a merchant or passenger vessel at sea and verify its papers, the German concessions denote a comprehensive restriction of submarine warfare, determined upon by the war leaders for political reasons."

Hamburg Press Stirred Up.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 7.—The London Times says this morning: "After the news had been broken by messages from England the German newspapers were permitted on Friday to publish semi-officially the communication made last week by the German Embassy to the United States Government. According to the German text the new instructions apply to passenger steamers.

"The Cologne Gazette at once protested against the suggestion that Germany had been influenced by 'mysterious losses of German submarines.' Otherwise there was little comment in Friday's papers, but, as might have been expected, Hamburg is furious. The Hamburger Nachrichten publishes a brief and acid note. The Hamburger Fremdenblatt clamors for fresh proof of American neutrality, and adds: 'Wilson will now have to declare himself. We offer before all the world proof that we are not the war-mad ones who know no other pleasure than to offend all the world. The President therefore must now speak out and give proof of where he stands. The whole world, to which perhaps his character and his behavior have been obscure, will get to know him now. He will have to show whether he is serious about the freedom of the seas and whether he is as emphatically neutral toward England as toward us.'"

SAW BRITISH ARMADA STEAM OUT TO SEA

Departure on Mysterious Errand an Inspiring Spectacle, Correspondent Visiting Fleet Says.

OVER 20 DREADNOUGHTS

Vast Squadron Protected from U-Boats by Alert Destroyers—Scars of Past Battles.

LONDON, Sept. 5, (Delayed in transmission.)—On his visit to the British battle fleet last week the present correspondent, after boarding all of the more important ships, witnessed a magnificent spectacle—the whole force putting to sea.

Officers on Vice Admiral Sir David Beatty's flagship, the Lion, which has received the roughest handling in battle of any major British ship now afloat, told of the difficulty they had to persuade the young commander to descend at the opening of the action from the bridge, where he had an unhampered vision, to the armored protection of the conning tower. They told of the success of destroyers in foiling all efforts of submarines to reach the crippled Lion as she was being towed home at five knots an hour after sinking the German cruiser Blücher.

The places in which the Lion was hit in the North Sea battle were not discernible in some instances, owing to reconstruction of the sections where the shells burst. In other cases the location was evident, patches having been placed over the injured plates. A very small percentage of the German shells hit at the 18,000-yard range of the early stage of the battle, officers say, but the screams of passing salvos and the crack of their own guns caused an inconceivable tumult to sound in the ears of those stationed on the bridge.

The Tiger, sister battle cruiser of the Lion, had fewer scars to show as a result of the North Sea battle.

On the Queen Elizabeth the only signs of her experiences at the Dardanelles which were visible were a section of new planks on deck, where a shell penetrated, and a dent from a glancing shot on one of her 15-inch guns.

The Inflexible, the flagship of the Falkland Islands battle, suffered less injury there than at the Dardanelles where she was struck by a mine and was under heavy fire from shore. A piece of the mine is kept in the wardroom as a souvenir; indeed, all the ships which have been in action have fragments of German shells set in mountings as mementos. Officers referred to the manner in which the necessity had been foreseen in British naval preparations for taking care of damage from battle, thus insuring prompt repairs when any ship returned injured in action.

"But we had few repairs to make, and our energy and resources were given to the rapid construction of new fighting units, which continues to increase our preponderance over the German fleet," one officer remarked.

The correspondent heard repeated and sympathetic references to the sacrifices and hardships of the army during the grilling year of war, while the battleships marked time in their long wait.

"If battle comes for us it will not last long," an officer said. "Every day's waiting only sharpens our eagerness."

The only color visible in that vast assembly of fighting ships, stretching into the misty horizon or standing out against the green background of the harbor, was in the blue uniforms of the crews and an occasional signal flag fluttering from a halyard.

While on board the flagship of Admiral Sir John Jellicoe a message was brought to the Commander in Chief, who called his secretary and spoke briefly to him. Word was passed around that the whole fleet had been ordered to weigh anchor and proceed to sea. Guests on board a destroyer at the mouth of the harbor, watched that unprecedented procession of naval power make its exit, led by graceful light cruisers and flotillas of destroyers.

"But are not German submarines waiting outside?" was asked.

"No doubt two or three are always there," an officer replied, "but the destroyers know how to keep them off."

Cutting through choppy waves and leaving foaming wakes, the destroyers—attendant satellites of the great fighting ships—ran in and out at their superior speed, as busy as bees. The destroyers were always on the move, flotilla blinking its signals to flotilla. It seemed that if a line had been drawn between the stern and bow of any two battleships it would measure exactly the same distance as between any other two, so steadily were the intervals kept. The crews were out, and the sight added impressiveness to the fleet's gray armored might. There was the first dreadnought, and others of all classes since that evolution of naval warfare, up to the latest type, the Queen Elizabeth.

The head of the column was lost in the mist of approaching nightfall and black clouds from the funnels. Eight—sixteen—twenty dreadnoughts were counted as they went past with clockwork regularity, and out of other smoke clouds in the harbor more dreadnoughts were coming before the King Edward VII. and other pre-dreadnought classes had their turn.

The commander of the destroyer which the correspondent was aboard looked at his watch and said it was time to go, as he must take his appointed place in the fleet. At thirty knots an hour he cut across the bow of a battleship, taking his guests to the landing place. As the destroyer rounded the headland the correspondent had a last glimpse of that seemingly endless column of ships, still not free from the harbor, on its way on an unknown errand in the North Sea. Its numbers and gun power were suggestive of an Armageddon which overwhelmed the imagination, should it ever engage the German fleet.

BUILD BIG BIPLANE ON RUSSIAN MODEL

Germans Have Created New Monster Flyer on Lines of Captured Aircraft.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Tuesday, Sept. 7.—A Copenhagen despatch to the Daily Mail says:

"In East Prussia last year the Germans captured a big new flying machine with which Russian airmen were making a reconnaissance. The machine was taken to Gotha, where German constructors began building new aeroplanes on the Russian model.

"The first one of this type of giant flying machine was finished and stationed at Friedrichshafen and it has been sent to Hamburg.

"The new machines are reported to be revolutionizing the technique of flying machines. They are double planed with 138 foot wings and have three motors, each of 100 horsepower, and three propellers. They can carry enough petrol for an eight hours' trip, and are fitted with a wireless installation and searchlights. They are armed with five machine guns and carry 120 bombs of 22 pounds each and a crew of eight. The machines are capable of reaching London in two and a half hours.

"My informant says that they are more rapid and safer than airships and may displace the Zeppelins, which have proved failures for military purposes."

The Russian machine referred to probably is the aeroplane designed by a young engineer, I. I. Sikorsky. In this type of aeroplane, called "omnibus," as many as sixteen persons have been carried. There are several cabins extending over a length of 28 feet.

GERMAN AIRCRAFT IN GULF OF RIGA

Continued from Page 1.

hallovitch turned the tables, but without recapturing the town, which was only restored to Russia by the peace of Nystad Riga. The French invested the mouth of the Dvina in 1812, and the English blockaded it during the Crimean war in 1854.

Russians Back on Lower Niemen.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 6.—The War Office today made public the following official communication:

On the front from Riga to Dvinsk there is no essential change. Between the Sventa and the Villya Rivers and between the Villya and the Niemen conditions are unchanged.

In the Middle Niemen region, near the villages of Meretch and Peski, the Germans in the course of the night of the 4th and on the following day attempted to develop their offensive. The fighting here continues.

On the Niemen toward the south as far as the Pripet River our armies occupy their former positions. The enemy has made very strong attempts on a offensive since the morning of the 5th in the region of Wolkowysk, along the railway from Sedletz to Hasselda, in the region of Khomsk and along the railway leading to Pinsk, in the Drogotchine region. All these attempts have been stopped by our troops.

On the remainder of this front only rearguard engagements are reported.

South of Polessie the enemy continues to concentrate his main efforts on the roads from the region of Lutsk toward Dubno and Rovno, where the general situation remains unchanged. During our local attack near the village of Vorsine, we took as prisoners, eight officers and 300 men.

On the Bereth, attempts to assume the offensive, sometmes by us and sometimes by the enemy, have been reported. The enemy's attempts had no appreciable results. In this region we captured four machine guns and 400 soldiers.

OFFICIAL WAR REPORTS.

Hindenburg's Right Wing Nearing the Niemen River.

BERLIN, Sept. 6, (by Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—Few changes in the situation on the Russian front are reported in today's bulletin of the German Army Headquarters, which reads:

From the Baltic to the eastward of Grodno the situation is unchanged. Field Marshal von Hindenburg's right wing is nearing the Niemen River.

The armies of Prince Leopold of Bavaria, fighting with the enemy's rear guards, are advancing across the Ros, south of Wolkowysk, and have passed the swamp defiles near Smolaniza, northeast of Pruzana.

The armies of Field Marshal von Mackensen are advancing.

Austrians Cross Marshes.

VIENNA, Sept. 6, (via London.)—The Austrian official communication dealing with the situation in southwest Russia and Galicia and on the Austro-Italian front as made public today says:

On the Bessarabian frontier and east of the mouth of the Sereth River yesterday the Russians repeated their severe counterattacks which were everywhere repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy.

On the Sereth front and on our line east of Bredy and west of Dubno the intensity of the conflict has somewhat slackened when compared with the heavy fighting of the last few days.

In the district of Tarnopol we captured a village which the Russians had fortified.

Our troops, advancing east of Lutsk (Russia) under most difficult conditions, have crossed the marshy and inundated low-lying district of Putylowska, north of Olyka.

On the upper Jasiolka River the Austro-Hungarian forces have ejected the enemy from his last fortification. Further south our troops at several points have gained a footing on the northern bank of the river.

POLISH OFFICER'S ESCAPE.

Reaches New York After Being War Prisoner of Germans.

Andrei Malkowski and his wife, Polish refugees, arrived yesterday on the French liner Rochambeau on their way to Chicago, where they have relatives who have been in this country for some years. Mr. Malkowski said he was a teacher in Russian Poland and had a commission as Lieutenant in the army reserve. When the war started his platoon went with the First Army Corps of the Russian Army to the Carpathians, and the sufferings of the men in the Winter campaign were frightful.

After passing through three battles with slight wounds, he was taken sick crossing the mountains in the deep snow last February and was sent to the hospital at Limanowa, where he was laid up for nearly three months. During that time the German troops captured the city, and he was confined to the hospital as a prisoner of war. After had regained his health, Mr. Malkowski said that some French friends obtained his release by bribing German officials to send him to Switzerland with the prisoners to be exchanged, and he reached Paris, where he was joined by his wife.

CHARGE MISUSE OF RED CROSS.

Austrians Say Russians Fly Hospital Flag on Fortified Monastery.

BERLIN, Sept. 6, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—The official statement issued at Vienna on Sept. 5, as received here, contains the following:

A Red Cross flag has been flown over the monastery at Lukzanow, which is in the midst of the Russian front. Since it is improbable that the Russians would establish a hospital in the midst of their fighting line, and since the Austrians made it absolutely certain that the monastery had been strongly fortified, it is to be expected that the Russians will soon make a report about their own misuse of international conventions, stating that the Red Cross flag was fired upon.

The version of the Austrian official statement of yesterday which was received by way of London did not contain the foregoing passage. Apparently it was eliminated by the British censor.

MILITARISM MUST GO, SAYS LABOR LEADER

War a Death Struggle Between Systems, Declares J. A. Seddon at English Congress.

BRISTOL, England, Sept. 6.—The forty-seventh annual Trades Union Congress, which will, it is expected, be one of the most important gatherings in the history of British labor, held its first session here today.

In his opening address James Andrew Seddon, the Chairman of the congress, discussed the problems of the day, giving chief place to those arising from the war. Such complex questions as conscription, the exploitation of food products, the regulation of labor under war conditions, and female labor would, he declared, test the nation to its foundation, and they demanded immediate and unambiguous answers.

Mr. Seddon urged the congress to prepare for the time when there would be a resumption of "worldwide oneness" in the contest between capital and labor.

"I feel confident," he added, "that I carry the great bulk of this congress with me when I say we offer our sorely stricken Belgian comrades our wholehearted sympathy and, if assurance be needed, our determination that their once fair land shall be restored to the people of Belgium before we agree to lay down the sword."

Mr. Seddon spoke of the war from the standpoint of the English workingman.

"It is a death struggle between systems that cannot coexist if freedom is to be anything more than a name," he said. "Prussian militarism, with all its attested cruelty, and any form of it here at home must be destroyed. Our share in the struggle will be equivalent to defeat unless we make the object of this war the overthrow of aggressive militarism."

Mr. Seddon asserted that the only way to minimize the danger from woman's labor was to insist upon equal pay for equal work.

MAY LOSE CITIZENSHIP.

Status of Baltimoreans Fighting in Europe Is in Doubt.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 6.—A question of law may arise if the young Baltimoreans now fighting in Europe, John Poe, John Sydney Howell, Alexander Godby, and Martin D. Monaghan, attempt to return to their native land. It is held by the Department of Labor that by taking up arms they have expatriated themselves. This was the finding in the case of Frank Caswell of Harrison, Me., a trooper of the Canadian contingent, who attempted to come home, but was held up by the authorities on the ground that he had ceased to be a citizen of the United States.

Local officials declare that a different light may be thrown on the subject when it becomes known under just what conditions these young Baltimoreans enlisted. If they swore allegiance to the flag under which they aspired to fight they of course ceased to be citizens of the United States; but there appears to be doubt as to just what the foreign powers exact of their recruits.

Report German Loan Well Taken.

BERLIN, Sept. 6, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Subscriptions to the new German war loan continue to come in rapidly, in large amounts. Six corporations have subscribed to a total of $12,250,000.

TURKS CAPTURE CREW OF BRITISH SUBMARINE

Three Officers and 25 Men Saved; Turkish Destroyer Torpedoed by British.

BERLIN, Sept. 6, (by Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.).—Three officers and twenty-five men of the crew were captured by the Turks when a submarine of the Entente Allies was shelled and sunk by a Turkish coastguard ship as reported yesterday, according to the Overseas News Agency, which quotes a report from Constantinople headquarters to this effect.

"Enemy torpedo boats," the quoted official report adds, "attempted to approach, but were forced to retire by fire from our batteries."

"The German Crown Prince," says the same agency, "sent a message congratulating Enver Pasha, the Turkish War Minister, on the recent splendid victory of the Turks at Anafarta in the Dardanelles. The War Minister replied, thanking the Crown Prince, and expressing the hope that the Turks soon would be able to throw the British and French into the sea."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 6, (via London).—The following statement was issued today by the Turkish War Office on operations in the Dardanelles:

In the Anafarta sector our reconnoitering detachments made some successful night attacks, capturing considerable booty.

At Ari Burnu artillery fire and bomb-throwing continues.

At Sedd-el-Bahr enemy artillery fired intermittently without success on the Airoul Tepe front.

ATHENS, Sept. 6, (via Paris.)—The Turkish torpedo boat destroyer Yar Hissar has been sunk in the Sea of Marmora by an allied submarine.

The torpedo boat destroyer Yar Hissar was built in 1907. She was 184 feet long and displaced 284 tons. The vessel had a speed of 28 knots.

SKIRMISHING IN CAUCASUS.

Turks Bombard Russian Positions in Vain, Petrograd Reports.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 6.—The following official communication concerning the operation in the Caucasus was made public today:

On Saturday in the coast region there was cannonading.

In the direction of Oiti and near Tewa the Turks opened a futile fire against our positions. Near the villages of Alhiz and Khouliga there were skirmishes between Russian and enemy patrols.

In the Van region our scouts made a successful reconnoitring expedition.

On the remainder of the front the situation is unchanged.

GERMANS CAN'T TALK SHOP.

Government Forbids Giving Trade Information to Foreigners.

BERLIN, Sept. 6, (via London.)—Official warning has been issued to the people of Germany not to answer questions about the status of German industries which may be asked by foreigners until the War Minister has passed upon the propriety of the inquiries.

Heads of all industrial establishments are urged to exercise care even with foreigners resident in Germany, in the interests of the Fatherland.

25 STILL MISSING FROM THE HESPERIAN

Continued from Page 1.

lan, of the Allan line today. "We have no guns mounted on any of our ships, unless they have been taken over by the Government for use as transports. Then they can arm them as they like, for they are then classed as auxiliary warships. But our passenger liners are not armed in any way.

"When the Hesperian sailed from Montreal she certainly carried no gun. She was in port in England for a week and we have no information whatever that during that time, anything was done to her in the way of putting on a gun. A 4.7 is a pretty big gun—it was with guns of this calibre that the naval brigade did such fine work when going to the relief of Ladysmith—and in order to mount one of them on a liner, the whole of the inside of the ship would have to be braced up. I don't think it possible that a gun could have been put on the Hesperian and I feel certain the contradiction sent from London is correct.

"This is the first boat the Allan line has lost. It is not difficult for a submarine to get a boat like that. Apparently the submarine was waiting for her. The Hesperian would be going at sixteen knots, if at full speed, and therefore whether she had a gun or not, the question of responsibility is not altered. It is evident, from the information that has come to hand, that she was not warned in any way. The Hesperian was purely a passenger boat, all her freight consisting of packages. If she had been going home from this side, probably her No. 3 hold would have been full of wheat and that would have helped to save the bulkheads, but we feared from the start that the bulkheads would not hold out with No. 1 and No. 2 holds full of water. Apparently they gave way under the strain and the ship foundered. We had information last night that the destroyers could not tow her. The hawsers were breaking every time, and then later we heard that tugs were going to her assistance and would be up with her last night. They apparently were alongside and took off the captain and his men."

$500 REWARD

is deposited with the Police Department, Boston, Mass., for information resulting in the arrest of

GEORGE SANFORD INMAN

defaulting cashier of the United Fruit Company in Boston, on whose account the National Surety Company paid a large sum under its bond.

Address: Police Department, Boston, Mass.

OR

National Surety Company

Secret Service Department

115 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY

Strength, Organization, Service

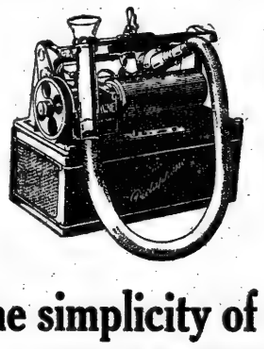


16 Wall Street

"Strength, Organization, Service" is the title of an interesting illustrated booklet which will be mailed on request. It contains information valuable to anyone who has any banking or fiduciary business to transact.

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Resources, over $225,000,000



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There are no foolish geegaws or gimcracks, no so-called "talking point" attachments on the Dictaphone, which could only complicate and interfere with its perfect operation and lessen its efficiency.

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THE DICTAPHONE

(This advertisement was dictated to the Dictaphone)



YOU—junior American Citizens, with a vote to be responsible for maybe a dozen years from now—

And growing into it so fast that it takes four new measurements every year to keep up with you:

One thing about clothes from Best's, they will make you look the part—an American Citizen—a *New York* American Citizen.

Boys' Norfolk Suits, in sizes 7 to 17 years - - from **8.75** upward
(Many with an extra pair of Knickerbockers.)
Boys' Reefers, sizes 2 to 10 years from **7.50** upward

"You never pay more at Best's"

Fifth Avenue, West Side, Corner of 35th Street

All the genuine quality of higher-priced Turkish cigarettes is put into

Lord Salisbury

100% Pure Turkish Cigarettes

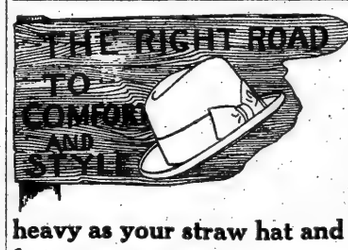
HOW?

1. By the far-reaching efficiency of the greatest cigarette manufacturing organization in the world.
2. By the accumulated knowledge and experience acquired in the production of billions of cigarettes.
3. By packing 20 Lord Salisbury in a simple Foil Package and doing away with costly boxes, coupons and premiums.

Buy a package today

20 for 15c

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY



No weight and no wait! Ready today, Young's "Airweight" Soft Hats, the coolest, lightest headgear for early Fall. Not as heavy as your straw hat and a good deal dressier for present wear.

In all shapes and newest colors—$3 and $4.

Young's Hats

NONE BETTER MADE

The New York Times leads all New York newspapers, morning and afternoon, every month in the year, in total volume of advertising, Help and Situation Wanted advertisements alone excepted.



C F Mueller Co., Macaroni, Jersey City
160x160 feet; 4 stories, with flat slab ceiling construction
F. P. Sheldon & Son, Architects

"Turner for Concrete"

These owners decided on reinforced concrete and Turner after a careful investigation of work done.

The contract was awarded to us on a lump-sum basis — without competition.

TURNER
Construction Co

NEW FRENCH CONSUL HERE.

G. Guevraud Will Relieve d'Anglade, Who Is on Sick Leave.

Among the passengers arriving on the Rochambeau yesterday was G. Guevraud, who left Paris at a few hours' notice, on receipt of instructions from Foreign Minister Délcassé to act as Consul General in New York in the absence of E. d'Anglade, who has broken down under the strain of the extra work created by the war. Consul d'Anglade has been ordered to take a six months' rest.

Mr. Guevraud, who speaks English fairly well, said that he had been Consul at Jerusalem, Jericho, and Damascus, and also in England.

Colonel J. de Pulligny of the Engineers Corps of the French Army said he had come over to act as director of the Engineers' Commission sent over by his Government, and would attend the conference shortly to be held in San Francisco. He left his corps at Lunéville three weeks ago, and said the troops were in the best of health and confident that their cause would be victorious in the end. They were resting before again resuming the offensive against the enemy, he said.

MAKES AVIATION RECORD.

German Machine Carries Four Passengers Up 10,500 Feet.

BERLIN, Sept. 6, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—At the aviation grounds at Rotthausen, Rhenish Prussia, an aeroplane of the Condor type ascended 3,200 meters, carrying four passengers. The Overseas News Agency says that this excels by 150 meters the previous world's record.

The record flight with four passengers was made by Garaix in France in 1914. It was 10,000 feet. The new German record exceeds this by 500 feet in round numbers.

FRENCH AIR FLEET IN REPRISAL RAID

Forty Aeroplanes Bombard Saarbrucken to Avenge German Assault on Luneville.

GERMANS KILLED CIVILIANS

Other Air Attacks Made by Both Sides—Artillery Duels Persist Along Whole Front.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—French guns are still intensely active along the whole western front and at the same time fresh air raids are being made by the aviation corps of Joffre's army, mostly on the eastern border.

Forty French aeroplanes today attacked Saarbrucken, a town in Rhenish Prussia, which has been the object of previous assaults from the air. Considerable results were attained, according to the War Office bulletin, which expressly states that this raid was in reprisal for a German bombardment last Wednesday of Lunéville, "an open town," wherein the victims were "too numerous" and mostly women and children.

Dienze in Lorraine and Morhange, also have been visited, the barracks in both places having been the targets of French bombs.

German aviators have also been busy. Several dropped bombs on St. Dié.

The French War Office bulletin tonight tells this story of the aerial raids:

On Sept. 1, as we announced on that day in the communication of 11 o'clock in the evening, four German aeroplanes came to bombard Lunéville, an open town where there is absolutely no military installation to destroy. Our enemies brought refinement to the point where they clearly aimed at the populous sections, and selected for the execution of their operations the day and the hour of the market. As a consequence the victims, unfortunately, were too numerous, and were for the most part women and children.

As a measure of reprisal forty of our aeroplanes this morning bombarded the station, works, and military establishments of Saarbrucken. The aviators noted that the results attained were considerable.

A German aeroplane has been obliged to land at Calais. The aviators were taken prisoners.

Enemy aeroplanes have dropped bombs on St. Dié without causing either loss of life or damage.

The morning bulletin recorded the bombardment of Dienze and Morhange barracks, while the German headquarters communication stated that "an enemy biplane was shot down on the road from Menin to Ypres."

Of the general operations the French bulletin says tonight:

Artillery actions continue along the whole front.

In the sector to the north of Arras our batteries have inflicted heavy damage on the German trenches.

In the region of Roye, in Champagne, on the Perthes-Beausejour front, in the forest of Apremont and to the north of Cirey the artillery duel has been particularly spirited.

In the Vosges at Schratzmannele and at Hartmans-Weilerkopf a combat by means of big bombs has been carried on.

The afternoon bulletin reads:

Last night witnessed a violent artillery bombardment, in which batteries of all calibres, both French and German, took part, to the north and to the south of Arras, Roclincourt, and Bretencourt.

There was also fairly spirited cannonading in the Champagne district, in the vicinity of Auberive.

In the Argonne there was fighting with mines at Courtes Chaussées.

The German headquarters communication says:

No important events have occurred in the western theatre of war.

Can Export Bottled Champagne.

PARIS, Sept. 6.—The Ministry of France has excepted bottled champagne from the decree prohibiting the export of French wines. German champagne properties in France will not be allowed to share in the export privilege. Their stocks have been sequestered.

ITALIANS WIN GROUND IN MOUNTAIN FIGHTS

Report Local Successes in Trentino and on the Eastern Frontier.

ROME, Sept. 6, (via Paris.)—The following official communication was issued from General Headquarters today:

Frequent and spirited reconnoissances have resulted in encounters with enemy detachments which were obliged to yield and retire. Similar actions, but of greater importance, occurred Sept. 4 in the Adige Valley near Marco [south of Rovereto] and in the San Pellegrino Valley, along the Avisio, at a place west of Costabella, where we destroyed some intrenchments of the enemy.

In the Piezzo (Flitsch) basin our troops attacked and put to flight enemy detachments in ambush on the slope of Monte Robon, and, penetrating their refuge, captured arms and munitions.

In the Koritnica Valley (Upper Isonzo) one of our detachments drove the enemy from a wood where he had been embarrassing our lines by his fire, and later occupied the wood.

Enemy aeroplanes have been attempting numerous sudden raids on our territory, but everywhere they have been obliged to retire rapidly.

VIENNA, Sept. 6, (via London.)—The following report on operations in the Italian theatre of war was issued today:

While yesterday along the front in the coastal district and in Carinthia the Italians generally remained inactive, they have developed, after a long interval, artillery activity in the district of Kreuzberg ridge, southeast of Innichen, and attempted to approach our position at several points, but no infantry engagement has yet occurred.

DENIALS IN GERMANIA CLUB.

Ex-Secretary's Charge of Anti-American Feeling Resented.

Discussing the resignation of George W. Beckel as Secretary of the Germania Club of Brooklyn, the members denied yesterday that there was any anti-American feeling in the club. The reason given by Mr. Beckel for his resignation was that he could not put up with the extreme anti-American spirit of certain members. At a meeting of the club, on Aug. 22, some of the members, he said, bitterly attacked President Wilson, charging him with being pro-Allies in his sympathies.

"There is nothing in all that," said Adolf Muller, the President of the club. "I think Mr. Beckel might well refrain from announcing the discovery of sentiments which do not exist."

TRAIN BOUND HERE BRINGS $45,000,000

Third Great Shipment from London Includes $20,000,000 in Gold.

BY CRUISER TO HALIFAX

Transferred to Heavily Guarded Express Cars and Then Hurried on by Rail.

BANGOR, Me., Sept. 6.—A third large shipment of gold and securities from London is now on the way from Halifax to New York. The shipment, it is said, includes $20,000,000 in gold and $25,000,000 in securities. It reached Halifax this morning on the British cruiser Argyle after a voyage of about four and a half days.

Soon after the Argyle was tied up to her pier the gold and securities were transferred under a heavy guard to seven steel express cars which had been waiting for the purpose for several days.

The train left for New York early this afternoon. It is expected to arrive on American soil at midnight, when it crosses the St. Croix River at Vanceboro. If the schedule of previous treasure trains is maintained it should pass through this city between 3 and 4 o'clock tomorrow morning and reach New York tomorrow afternoon. There the gold and securities will be deposited in the Sub-Treasury to the credit of J. P. Morgan & Co., the fiscal agents in this country for Great Britain.

In order to safeguard the treasure the express company which is handling the shipment placed on board the train nearly twoscore of picked men heavily armed. As a further precaution a pilot train was sent ahead to test the roadbed.

The Anglo-French mission sent to America to consider the exchange problem did not arrive on the Argyle. It is now thought that the Commissioners will reach New York on one of the liners due there soon. The commission consists of four British members, headed by Baron Reading, the Lord Chief Justice, and two French representatives.

While information regarding the ship on which they sailed and the date and the port of their arrival has been withheld by the strict censorship it was reported that they would cross the Atlantic in a warship which carried gold. It was learned from an authoritative source tonight, however, that they were not on the Argyle.

WANTS TIME TO PAY US.

London Journal Warns Against Short-Dated Credits.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 7.—The Morning Post in a financial article today treating on the exchange problem, expresses the belief that even when the war comes to an end the purchases of raw material and machinery from the United States by all the belligerent countries will continue on a very large scale, and that therefore the influences operating upon international exchange must on the whole be adverse to Europe.

Under these circumstances, the article says, whatever credits are arranged should not be too short dated. The newspaper says it hopes the Treasury will bear this point in mind.

NO SIGNS OF WAR IN ETERNAL CITY

Italians Resent Austrian Denials of Victories Won by Their Soldiers.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Aug. 21.—The question which comes even to the most wideawake observer strolling through the Eternal City in these days is, "Is Italy really at war?" And, indeed, from all outward indications it seems impossible. Even that unconcealable and sad one of women in mourning is not observable here. The deaths having been comparatively few, and being scattered throughout the country, no one town yet shows the effect. Business goes on as usual; there is little unemployment; the cafés are full of a good-natured, light-hearted population, and there are no demonstrations of any kind, either of joy or grief.

Of course, the war is the chief topic of conversation, but as the authorities promptly arrest any one who spreads "false" news, that is, pessimistic rumors, the conversations all fall on the courage and splendor of the army and acts of individual courage. To encourage this confidence in the people letters from the soldiers appear every day in the press, probably censored, as none appears which does not laud the army, the country, and the royal house.

The "inaccuracies," to call them by no harder names, of the Austrian official bulletins and the statements of the Austro-German press are perhaps one of the greatest elements in keeping up the morale of the troops and people. It is intensely galling to them after a hard won victory to read in the Teutonic papers that the Italians have been driven back and that they have to be made drunk before being induced to move at all. The Italians, like all young nations, are somewhat thin-skinned, (as shown by their attitude during the Libyan war when they saw themselves unjustly defamed,) and they resent bitterly derogatory assertions which an older nation might treat with contempt. The Italians are one of the most sober races in the world, although they drink wine every day and consider that water was only created to wash with; yet at the extreme front no wine is given out at all.

The Italian and Austrian official bulletins contradict each other with such regularity that for those at a distance it must be difficult to arrive at the truth. Several friendly foreign papers have announced Italian victories which have not taken place. For instance, the taking of Gorizia has been announced at least half a dozen times by an American paper with a large circulation in Europe. But the Italian press itself acknowledges that Gorizia is practically impregnable, and that if Italy takes the fortress at all it will be after months of hard fighting or by starving it out. All this, however, does not alter the fact that after two months of war Italy has not yet suffered a defeat; that what she takes she keeps, and that she takes what another country might find it impossible to do.

Italy is short of wool, a fact which creates a serious situation for the army, which even in these hot August days is fighting in the midst of snow, rain, and fog, cold to the bone and requiring heavy woolen covering. Thousands of hands, ready and eager to work for the defenders of their country, are folded because the raw materials are not forthcoming. It is hinted that wool, especially knitting wool, is being withheld for higher prices by speculators, but this is hardly likely, for the Government would not hesitate a minute to requisition all the wool in the country if necessary for the good of the country.

NATION MAY HONOR DAY FOR LAFAYETTE

Fund Bearing His Name to Act on the Suggestion of Mrs. William Astor Chanler.

HAS AIDED FRENCH SOLDIERS

50,000 Comfort Kits Sent, and Gifts Include 10,000 Pairs Arctic Shoes and 5,000 Ponchos.

The Lafayette Fund, which has sent comfort kits to thousands of soldiers in the French trenches, held its annual meeting yesterday afternoon at the Hotel Vanderbilt and at the same time celebrated the 158th anniversary of the birth of Lafayette, for whom the fund was named. An effort is to be made to have this anniversary observed by the nation in honor of the service Lafayette and, through him, France rendered this country when it was struggling for freedom. Mrs. William Astor Chanler made this suggestion and said:

"We observe the day commemorative of our independence, Columbus Day, Washington and Lincoln's birthdays. Is it not equally appropriate that we should commemorate the anniversary of the birth of one of the best friends America ever had, of Lafayette, who gave his sword and his fortune that we might be free, who was the inspired medium through which his country was brought to our aid?"

Mrs. Archer M. Huntington presided at the meeting, and some of the members of the Executive Committee present were Mrs. John Jay Chapman, Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, Miss Janet Scudder, Mrs. Lee Thomas, Mrs. W. Orme Wilson, Mrs. Henry Rogers Winthrop, Mrs. Robert L. Bacon, Philip W. Livermore, W. Forbes Morgan, Francis Roche, Moncure Robinson, William Beverley Rogers, and Charles D. Wetmore.

It was decided unanimously that there should be a nation-wide observance of Lafayette Day each year, and branches of the fund in other cities will be asked to co-operate to this end.

A review of the fund's work showed that since last December approximately 50,000 comfort kits had been sent to soldiers in France. Personal contributions included two field ambulances, hundreds of cases of knitted goods, 5,000 rubber ponchos, and 10,000 pairs of arctic shoes. According to information received from M. Lecour-Gayet, representative in France of the fund, all its shipments were received and distributed with the exception of a small number of kits destroyed by fire on the French liner La Touraine.

The relief work of the Children of 1915, an auxiliary organization of the Lafayette Fund, which sends gifts to needy French children, will be enlarged, and its activities will include destitute children at home. The Children of 1915 adopted as their motto Colonel Roosevelt's recent words, "Never be neutral between right and wrong."

The members of the Lafayette Fund pledged themselves to greater work for the French people as long as they are in need of assistance. The fund, besides sending comfort kits, will do other relief work, not only among the soldiers but among the women and children of France.

The fund accepted the resignation of Miss Emily E. Sloane as Secretary and voted her thanks for untiring and efficient work. Francis Roche was selected in her place.

Miss Dolly Insco Whitehead, a member of the Lafayette Fund Committee at Washington, D. C., was a guest at the meeting. She placed on the monument to Lafayette in Union Square a floral emblem in the tri-color of France provided by the Lafayette Fund.

France Sends Gold to Havana.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Sept. 6.—The steamship Navarre, arriving tomorrow from France, brings $20,000,000 in French gold for Havana banks.

15

Directors' Examining Committee

TO safeguard Trust Company depositors, the State law lays down this requirement:

Twice a year the Directors must appoint a committee of three Directors to make a special examination and report.

Our Directors' committee employs certified public accountants to examine all books and contents of each vault. The examination lasts about fifteen days. An affidavit report is prepared on blanks provided by the State. It must be submitted to the Board of Directors at their next meeting. This report is then forwarded to the State Banking Department at Albany.

The Columbia Trust Company requires that different members of its Board shall serve on the examining committee at different times. This keeps all members of its Board in active touch with the Company's business.

IN FINANCIAL DISTRICT 60 Broadway
IN HARLEM 125th St. & Lenox Ave.
COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY
IN SHOPPING CENTRE 5th Ave. & 34th St.
IN THE BRONX 148th St. & Third Ave.

HURT BY PARCEL POST SHELL

British Officers Wounded by an "Unexploded" German Projectile.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—Major General Sir Desmond O'Callaghan, former President of the Ordnance Committee and Ordnance Board, and Captain E. C. Baker were injured this evening when a German shell which had failed to explode when fired from a German gun went off at the headquarters of the parcel post in London. The shell was in one of several packages which had been sent to London from one of the battlefronts, and the officers were examining the contents of the package when the explosion occurred.

General O'Callaghan had two fingers blown off by the explosion, and Captain Baker was wounded in both arms. Major General O'Callaghan was retired from active service in the Royal Artillery in 1904.

WILL EXPEL DUMBA, VIEW AT CAPITAL

Continued from Page 1.

tions arranged a program of interfering with a matter of domestic concern, and thereby, apparently, violated the hospitality extended to them by this Government.

Official Sources Reticent.

It should be understood that no authoritative statement on the Dumba and von Papen cases has been given here. Officially the White House and the State Department are silent. Marked reticence has been shown by the higher officers of the Government, among whom the disposition is shown to avoid any comment that could be construed as in any way reflecting on the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador or the Military Attaché of the German Embassy. No developments may be expected until after the interview tomorrow between Secretary Lansing and Dr. Dumba, and the chances are that if the President and the Secretary of State decide to take action, they will not disclose its character until they have communicated with Vienna, unless the explanation offered by the Ambassador should be accepted as satisfactory.

The German Government issued notice some time ago that German subjects working in plants producing munitions of war for Germany's enmies would be guilty of treason. It is expected here that Dr. Dumba will tell the Secretary of State that he had no other purpose in mind than to prevent subjects of Austria and Hungary from making themselves liable for prosecution for treasonable practices. One opinion here is that, even granting that the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador had the right to take measures to warn his fellow-subjects not to work in American munitions factories and to provide for their support while they were unemployed, this does not explain away the proposal of Dr. Dumba to his Government "to disorganize and tie up for months, if not entirely prevent, the manufacture of munitions in Bethlehem and the Middle West." What Dr. Dumba appeared to propose was not merely that Austrian and Hungarian subjects should be offered inducements not to work in munitions factories, but that the effort should be made to disorganize an American industry that the United States Government had pronounced legitimate.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 6.—Dr. Constantin Theodor Dumba, Ambassador from Austria-Hungary, left the Summer embassy here for Washington late today. It was understood that he would meet Secretary of State Lansing tomorrow afternoon.

SEE NO HOPE FOR DUMBA.

Von Papen, Too, Ought to Go, London Daily News Believes.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 7.—Discussing the predicament of Dr. Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to the United States, as a result of his plotting to cripple the manufacture in America of munitions for the Allies, The Daily News this morning says editorially:

"If Dumba proves to have actually claimed in writing that he can disorganize and hold up for months the output of the Bethlehem and other works, it is difficult to see how either he or the German Military Attaché, whose authority he claims in support of his statements, can remain longer on American soil. There can be by this time few officials of either embassy who have not been convicted on documentary evidence of a flagrant conspiracy against the social stability of the country to which they are accredited."

The Chronicle, in an editorial, says:

"The Americans are a long-suffering people, but their patience appears to have been exhausted by the latest revelation as to the nature of the Austro-German machinations in the United States. Dumba stands convicted on his own admission of having fomented labor troubles in American munition factories.

"The disclosure has produced an explosion of righteous anger in the American press and their demands that the Ambassador shall be handed his passports are nothing less than would seem to meet the equities of the case. For a much less flagrant offense, in fact for a trivial error in judgment, a British Ambassador was recalled from Washington twenty-six years ago. Dumba cannot in decency remain.

"The New York World has shed a flood of light on the unscrupulous methods, the prodigal expenditure, and the wide ramifications of the pro-German campaign in America. Never has the shelter of a neutral country been so abused by the agents, official and unofficial, of a belligerent State.

"Superadded to all this was the sinking of American ships and the torpedoing of the Lusitania and the Arabic, with a wanton sacrifice of lives of American passengers. The American press was almost jubilant last week in the belief that the President had succeeded in stopping the murderous methods of the German submarines. That pleasant illusion has been broken by the crime against the Hesperian. The United States Government can draw up a very black indictment on its own account against the brutal empires. Its forbearance up to the present has been perfectly marvelous."

Editorially, The Daily Graphic says:

"Dumba, of course, knows perfectly well that as Ambassador he has no right whatever to try to foment either political or industrial trouble in the country to which he is accredited. Like other Teutons, he acts upon the theory that anything is justifiable which assists Teutonism."

PRESS OF NEW YORK ON DUMBA'S OFFENSE

Has Outstayed His Usefulness, Papers Say—Some Would Give Him His Passports.

Following is the comment of the press of New York City on Dr. Dumba's attempt to cripple American munitions plants:

Passports the Proper Answer.

From The World.

When the United States Government refused to prohibit the manufacture of arms, Dr. Dumba undertook to do it himself. That was his answer to the American note. An industrial conspiracy against the peace and welfare of the United States was to be set into operation to overrule and nullify the deliberate official action of the American Government. Dr. Dumba proposed to exercise sovereign powers on American soil and use those powers in defiance of the authority, the neutrality and the interest of the United States Government.

Passports are the proper answer to Dr. Dumba's note to the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs. This anti-American propaganda conducted on American soil by agents of foreign Governments has gone far enough. To give him his passports will be formal notice to Berlin and Vienna that this propaganda must cease. To permit Dr. Dumba to remain here is to condone all the offenses against the American people and the American Government that this propaganda has instigated.

A Disquieting Possibility.

From The Sun.

Apart from the propriety of Ambassador Dumba's proposed campaign to withdraw his fellow countrymen from American factories having contracts to supply munitions of war to the enemies of Austria, his plan suggests a question of immediate importance to Americans. Were the United States to engage in war, would it be possible for its enemy, or Powers in sympathy with that enemy, to demoralize even temporarily the industrial plants on which we should depend for ammunition by inducing workingmen to quit their benches? Or could a system of sabotage, directed by aliens, be established under which imperfect and undependable products might be served to our fighting forces?

The possibility of such attacks from behind is not to be treated in panic fear or with frivolous contempt. It deserves serious investigation.

Give Him His Passports.

From The Tribune.

In dealing with Mr. Dumba, it is not necessary to hold that he intended to foment crime inside the munitions factories. Whether he did or did not, he exceeded his privilege as a diplomat by attempting to interfere with the domestic concerns of the nation to which he is accredited.

Mr. Dumba has confessed his purpose to disorganize an American industry, to use money out of the Austro-Hungarian Treasury to make trouble for American manufacturers—possibly to induce ignorant aliens to commit acts of lawlessness and violence. He has abused his status here and has forfeited its privileges. He can no longer be regarded as the friendly representative of a friendly government. Give him his passports and let him go!

Austria Has Gone Too Far.

From The Press.

The cheerful assumption is indulged by Ambassador Dumba that in his capacity as Envoy of Austria-Hungary in this country he is a sort of little father to all people, natives of that monarchy, who may be resident in the United States.

In any case, it hardly need be urged that even a foreign government which did not concede the right of its citizens to transfer their allegiance to the United States would be expected to set up an extra-territorial government of its own here to manage them and to embroil this country in internal troubles, through its pretended authority over them, while itself being at peace with this nation.

Prepare the Passports.

From The Evening World.

Despite Count von Bernstorff's disclaimer, addressed to Secretary Lansing, deprecating "inspired and romantic tales about unrest among workmen," who can think that the German Ambassador was ignorant of a plot in which the German Military Attaché was also a prime mover? It becomes plain that neither a von Bernstorff nor a Dumba can understand this country sufficiently to respect it. In the case of the Austrian Ambassador, the evidence is now conclusive. For this nation there can be but one course open. We can treat with no foreign power through a representative who takes advantage of his position to conspire against us. The present Ambassador of Austria can no longer properly serve his Government at Washington. Vienna should be so advised and the necessary passports prepared.

Must Offer Something Better.

From The Evening Sun.

We do not know who helped Ambassador Dumba to "compound" the explanations which he offered to the newspapers yesterday. Speaking of the dastardly scheme to produce strikes in American mills and factories for the furtherance of Austro-German interests, he pretended that it was merely a plan to call out Austrian subjects working in these plants.

The bland unconsciousness with which this masterly Teuton stretches the strong arm of his Government out over the United States and threatens our citizens and future citizens with the terrors of Austrian criminal law in requital of peaceful and orderly acts done here is sufficiently startling. But in the light of the Ambassador's confidential report to his chief, Foreign Minister Burian, in Vienna, it seems to be very far from representing the lengths to which he was prepared to go to make secret internal war upon the United States.

Really Herr von Dumba's explanations hardly explain his plans or his expenditures. It is to be hoped that he will have something better to offer Mr. Lansing.

Dumba Must Clear Up Doubt.

From The Evening Post.

While Dr. Dumba qualifies his plan as "a very open and direct method," its openness seems to have waited on the British search of his confidential agent's papers, and doubts are cast on its propriety by even the slight details he has given. The sensitive state of our diplomatic relations with Germany and Austria-Hungary makes it imperative that Ambassador Dumba do his share toward clearing up the matter at once. He has done well to request an immediate audiance with Secretary Lansing. If the inquiries that come from the publication of hints as to the contents of the Archibald papers should convict any official agencies of the fomenting of strikes or other labor troubles, or the instigation of outrages against property, our faith in the representative of Austria would be so irretrievably damaged that he would be useless in this country, while new complications would be added to the difficult adjustment of the issue of the submarine war with Germany.

Dumba's Power Gone.

From The Evening Mail.

It is true that the Ambassador of a foreign power set out to organize the nationals of that power to interfere seriously with the domestic affairs of this nation. He hoped to work serious damage to the production of many of our great industrial plants and to array a great body of workingmen against American manufacturers' interests and to serve the interests of a foreign power.

But whatever power Dr. Dumba had is gone. If he remains he is less dangerous to our interests than an abler and more astute man might be.

Overstayed His Usefulness.

From The Evening Telegram.

Dr. Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, has overstayed his usefulness as a diplomatic representative of his country in the United States. His immediate recall by Vienna would be an act of wisdom. If he is not recalled without delay he could best serve his sovereign by retiring voluntarily.

The temper of Americans has been tried beyond the breaking point. For a representative of a foreign nation to enter into schemes to "disorganize" great American industries is a "deliberately unfriendly" act, not only toward the Government but toward each individual citizen of the United States.

Has Worn Out His Welcome.

From The Brooklyn Eagle.

Dr. Dumba has gone or is going to Washington in the capacity of conspirator-in-chief. According to his own story, according to the case he has completely established against himself, he has sought to cripple certain of the perfectly legitimate industries of this country. Fair means having failed, foul means have been resorted to. Where now there is peace, he would stir up strife. He has no alternative but to try to defend the indefensible, because he has been caught red-handed. It should not be long before he is overtaken by the fate of the guilty. He has worn out his welcome.

MUNITIONS "PLOT" WAS PUT ON STAGE

Author of Play and Dumba Memorandum Probably the Same Newspaper Man.

Hungarian newspaper men in this city said yesterday that the plan outlined in the memorandum found among the papers seized from J. F. J. Archibald by the British authorities at Falmouth, describing in detail how Hungarian workmen could be used to check the manufacture of arms at the Bethlehem Steel Works and other munitions plants, was not worth serious consideration, in spite of the fact that it was recommended by Ambassador Dumba of Austria and indorsed by Captain von Papen, Military Attaché of the German Embassy.

The report from London regarding the memorandum said it was drawn up by an editor of this city. As a matter of fact, the memorandum was nothing more than another version of a theatrical performance which has been played in this city to Hungarian audiences. The drama and the memorandum were written by one and the same man, according to a strong intimation.

The fact that the dramatization of the idea came before the effort to give it a practical turn was explained by the fact that the originator of the scheme was a playwright first and a politician second.

At the Irving Place Theatre on May 1 was produced a play by William Warm, a Hungarian. The title translated into English meant "Blood is Thicker Than Water." It was a protest against the manufacture of munitions here for the Allies, and the scenes were laid in a munitions plant where German and Hungarian workmen were employed. There were stormy passages in which the ethics of making shells for the Allies were discussed by Hungarian workmen with their bosses. There was a general strike and the plant was crippled. No dynamiting or bloodshed took place in the play, but, when the victory of Austria-Hungary and Germany was celebrated in the final act great credit was given to the striking workmen for that result.

Warm was until two weeks ago managing editor of the Szabadsag, a Hungarian daily of Cleveland. Two weeks ago he came to this city, nominally to act as a correspondent of the Szabadsag. He could not be located last night.

Mr. Warm has no following among influential Hungarians in this city. He came to this country as a political exile about eight years ago.

G. D. Berko, owner and editor of The Hungarian Daily, printed at 178 Second Avenue, said yesterday that the scheme had not been worked out by any New York managing editor, as had been asserted. He added that the author, who was in this city, was so well known as an inventor of fantastic plots for the stage that he could scarcely believe that Ambassador Dumba had taken the memorandum seriously.

SCHINASI BROS.



PLAIN OR CORK TIP
10 FOR 15¢

NATURAL CIGARETTES

Extra fine

Have Led all Others in Popularity, Sales and Quality for the Past Twenty Years.

THEY GIVE REAL VALUE!

No Coupons—no Prizes—no Premiums. Nothing to Tempt, Force, Wheedle, Lure or Decoy you into smoking them. (There never has been.)

Quality!—And Quality Plus!

Perfect in Manufacture and Unequalled in Taste. The Flavor of Their Pure Imported Turkish Tobaccos Gives

REAL SATISFACTION!

"Everybody Enjoys Them!" (*So will you!*)

In the Non-refillable bottle

Sanderson's

MOUNTAIN DEW
SCOTCH

"The Spirit of the Mountains"

LASTING SATISFACTION

POSLAM SOAP comes through the daily use, for Toilet and Bath, of this Superior soap, which combines so many qualities of goodness and purity.

At All Druggists. 25 cents and 15 cents.

BELL-ANS

Absolutely Removes Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists.

Contains no harmful or deleterious substance.

CLYSMIC
THE KING OF TABLE WATERS

Smoky Fireplaces Made to Draw.

Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating.

No payment accepted unless successful.

FREDERIC H. WHITLEY
Engineer and Contractor
217 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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FIFTH AVENUE
AT THIRTY-SIXTH ST.
NEW YORK

(Open All Day Saturday)

The Young Man's Wardrobe



De Pinna is a specialist.

The strength of this whole organization is devoted to young men—and to boys who soon will be young men.

The suits, topcoats, hats, haberdashery and shoes turned out by this house are filled with the spirit of fashionable young manhood.

There is no reminiscence of older men's models.

Personal observation of the styles obtaining in the leading university and school towns of England and America—where conservative good taste is the guide—furnishes the De Pinna ideals for young men and boys.

The usage of exclusive country clubs is depended upon as the correct guide-post to sport and outing clothes.

Thorough De Pinna tailoring is responsible for the acceptable carrying out of these ideals.

Clothes for College Men

For those who are entering their last years in college, as well as those just beginning a preparatory or college course.

Young men's suits of imported materials, fabrics selected for their appropriateness, cut on English young men's lines, tailored in the same fashion as De Pinna custom made suits.

Sizes, 33 to 40.

Prices, $22 to $45.

Norfolk Suits for College and Prep School

Closely following the English lines, with no attempt at "innovations"—preserving the true character of the Norfolk suit.

Of homespuns, tweeds and the heather mixtures best adapted to these suits.

Prices, $20 up.

First-Long-Trouser Suits for Boys

Suits which accomplish a diplomatic mission in a most acceptable and graceful way.

In the plain-colored materials demanded in this type of suit—cut and tailored appropriately.

Specially selected, serviceable woolens; $18 to $30.

College Mackinaws

Mackinaws of particularly good, smart, serviceable materials—waterproof and windproof—specially priced at $9.

Mackinaw caps to match, $2.

School Sweaters, Raincoats, Haberdashery, Hats and Shoes

Everything a young man or boy going away to school requires to complete his outfit.

Each item carefully selected for its purpose.

A complete haberdashery store maintained exclusively for young men—and the well-known "Anniped" shoes.

DE PINNA
Exclusive Outfitters
for Young People
Fifth Ave. at Thirty-Sixth St.

'FRIENDS OF PEACE' TO ENTER POLITICS

Resolve to Fight Every Politician 'Secretly Serving Manufacturers of Arms and Armament.'

BRYAN THE CHIEF SPEAKER

Defends President as Seeking Peace —Other Speakers Denounce Him —No Call for Arms Embargo.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—President Wilson's neutrality was called "hypocrisy," the "jingo press" was attacked, and Theodore Roosevelt and Samuel Gompers were bitterly denounced today at meetings of the Friends of Peace at Medinah Temple.

William Jennings Bryan declared it was advisable to wait until after the war to settle disputes between the United States and belligerent nations and asserted it was the duty of American citizens to keep out of the war zone. He denounced the propaganda of preparedness, which, he said, was being fostered by metropolitan newspapers, and asserted that a more unfortunate time could not be selected for such a thing. For President Wilson's efforts to maintain peace he had nothing but praise.

Delegates were not permitted to discuss the resolutions, which had been carefully prepared, and they were adopted over the protests of many. In these the Friends of Peace pledge themselves to eliminate from public life every politician and false teacher playing on the prejudices of the unthinking while secretly serving the manufacturers of arms and armament.

To eliminate these so-called undesirables the National Convention—there were about 300 visiting delegates—authorized the officers, who were made permanent, to organize the society in every Congressional district, each district being allowed one delegate to the National Council. Headquarters will be in New York, with a Western branch in Chicago. States are asked to report progress in thirty days. This permanent organization will see that "freedom of the seas" and the manufacture of munitions only for national defense. The officers will notify the Administration and members of Congress of the action of the convention and of future intentions.

No Demand for an Embargo.

Although speaker after speaker declared against the shipment of war munitions from America to European belligerents and criticised the attitude of the Administration toward the matter, the resolutions contained no declaration in favor of an embargo.

Mr. Bryan was the principal speaker. He told his audience of about 2,000 persons that there was so little that was objectionable in the declaration of principles of the Friends of Peace that he was glad to be a part of the program.

"But we must not forget the limitations of those who occupy official positions, and we must not be too hasty to criticise," Mr. Bryan said. "They may be misunderstood. I have been. I think the President has not been given full credit always for the efforts he has made and is making to preserve peace. When I resigned from the Cabinet I was prompt to prevent a misunderstanding. I said the President and I were both equally desirous of having peace and differed only in method.

"I am anxious above all other things to keep this nation out of the war. I have been speaking for a month in the upper Mississippi Valley, and if I am any judge the sentiment is strongly against participation in the war. You can't make the people prepare for war until you can convince them this country is about to be invaded. A majority of the people are trying to obey the President's request to be neutral. That is necessary, for a great deal depends on the attitude of this nation when the time comes to pick a mediator."

Mr. Bryan referred to the effect of the war upon neutral nations and said:

"International law seems to have been written for nations at war. It is well to understand that our rights have been violated by both sides. While both sides have injured us, neither has intended to. Our injury has only been incidental to the injury they have inflicted on one another. It's like a man trying to shoot another on a crowded street; innocent bystanders get hurt.

"If we have to fight, let us fight with one country alone. It will be between the two of us. If we go into this war, we will have to consult other nations. We can't quit when we want to. They will have their say. God forbid that we ever join in the quarrels and ambitions of Europe.

"When I was in the Cabinet I was accused of being pro-British, because I had a son-in-law in the British army. I wanted to reply to that man by saying that I know a man high in Germany who had a cousin on the throne of Great Britain and a cousin on the throne in Russia, and that relationship does not always control."

Attacks on Administration.

Vigorous assailants of the Administration's policy were Patrick H. O'Donnell of Chicago and ex-Congressman Henry Vollmer of Iowa. Secretary of State Lansing was the object of Mr. O'Donnell's attack rather than any other figure of the national Administration. Mr. Vollmer attacked belligerent-minded Americans and lukewarm neutrality, in which there was a rebuke for President Wilson.

"This crowd proves that the selfish interests and the whole snarling pack of hysterical war shouters and gory-eyed jingos," he said, "are not able to bully and intimidate American safe-and-sane citizenship, which sees its duty plainly in the present crisis and is determined to defend that duty, though Death, the Devil, and Theodore Roosevelt stand grinning at the door."

Congressman Stephen G. Porter of Pittsburgh, author of a resolution before Congress establishing an embargo on arms and munitions, also spoke, arguing that an embargo on any commodity may be legally established under the international code.

Samuel Gompers should resign as President of the American Federation of Labor, according to Jeremiah A. O'Leary, head of the American Truth Society. He accused the labor leader of sending out "a libel on the good faith of the men who struggled to make this convention a success."

The best applause-gathering incident of the convention took place at the afternoon session when Jeremiah A. O'Leary of New York, one of the speakers, called the Rev. G. C. Berkemeir, a German-American delegate, and the Rev. J. H. S. Somerville, an Anglo-American delegate, to the speakers' stand and requested them to clasp hands as a visible refutation of charges that the convention was a pro-German gathering. Mr. Berkemeir, a Lutheran minister, clasped Mr. Somerville, an Episcopalian rector, in his arms and kissed him on both cheeks, while the audience burst into frantic applause.

Mr. Bryan spoke again at a mass meeting in the evening. Other speakers were Patrick O'Donnell of Chicago and Jeremiah O'Leary of New York. The Rev. Washington Gladden of Columbus did not arrive.

Mr. O'Leary denounced the Administration for not placing an embargo on exportations of war munitions to Europe. Referring to Secretary Lansing's note to Austria-Hungary replying negatively to that country's protest against the shipments of munitions, Mr. O'Leary said:

"It is not necessary for Austria-Hungary to reply to that note. The American people should reply to it, and in a way that would show the Secretary his mistaken position."

NO PEACE MOVE BY KAISER.

Semi-Official Denial That He Seeks American Mediation.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 7.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Amsterdam says:

"A semi-official Berlin dispatch received here describes as an invention reports in the foreign press that Germany, at Emperor William's request, is seeking American mediation for peace."

JEWS DISTRUST GERMANY.

British Hebrew Organ Derides Alleged Peace Proposals.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 7.—The Jewish Chronicle, referring to alleged German peace proposals, says:

"We wonder whether it is really believed that the Jews of the United States or elsewhere could be deceived by such a transparent move, and whether any of our brethren anywhere are such downright simpletons as to act the part of Germany's instruments and help the Germans to an opportune peace in return for a vague promise which they have neither the power nor the means to carry out.

"We should like to know since when this people, the patentees of anti-Semitism and its arch fomenters in Russia, have been bitten with such a passion for Jewish freedom that they must needs head a pro-Jewish campaign or perish."

ITALIAN RESERVISTS SAIL.

Leaving America at the Rate of 3,000 to 5,000 a Week.

Italian reservists are arriving in New York from all parts of the United States and sailing to Italy to join the army at the rate of 3,000 to 5,000 a week. A body of 230 arrrved yesterday at the Grand Central Station carrying flags, carboard valises, and bundles tied in brilliantly colored handkerchiefs. They marched through the streets to the Italian Home at South and Broad Streets. As they passed through the quarter on the east side where their countrymen congregate they were received with cheers and much music, and a number of men joined the procession.

The reservists will go to South Brooklyn this morning to embark on the Fabre Line steamer Sant' Anna, which sails at 3 o'clock for Naples with 1,900 reservists in her steerage. Another 800 will leave on the Italian liner Ancona tomorrow, and about 1,000 more on the Italian liner America on Saturday.

The 250 Italian reservists were refused permission by the police of Springfield, Mass., to march through the streets to the Union Station on account of the quarrelsome disposition of some of the men who had drawn their knives in disputes with citizens. Paola Topasna was arrested for having a loaded revolver in his possession. Before they reached Springfield some of the reservists attacked Robert B. Harwood, the station agent of Brookfield, and his assistant, Alfred Dufault, because a big Italian flag was pulled from the special car in which they were traveling.

KRUPP STEEL RUSTPROOF.

New Process Is Also Said to Protect It Even Against Nitric Acid.

BERLIN, Sept. 6, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—"In closing a series of articles on Germany seen through Austrian eyes the Austrian poet, Rudolf Hans Bartsch, gives a vivid description of the Krupp plant at Essen," says the Overseas News Agency, "in which the interesting fact is disclosed that the firm has developed a process for making steel absolutely immune against rust and even against the action of nitric acid."

TAFT DENOUNCES OUR FILIPINO POLICY

And Includes in His Criticism the President's Course in Mexico.

CALLS JONES BILL A MENACE

Says Its Passage Would Complete the Deterioration of Philippines Begun by Harrison.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 6.—Denunciation of the administration of the Philippines by Governor General Harrison was voiced today by William H. Taft in an address before the Commonwealth Club of California, and was coupled with severe criticism of President Wilson's Mexican policy.

Mr. Taft said that Governor Harrison, whom he designated "a Tammany Congressman of long standing," knew nothing about the Philippines, their people, or their problem, and that his first act in office was to place himself under the virtual control of Manuelo Quezon, a Delegate to Congress from the islands and "a Filipino politician of not the highest standing in the Philippines."

The wholesale removal of important, able, and experienced American officials of the Government to make room for Filipino office-holders was decided upon by Governor Harrison, said Mr. Taft, after he had taken counsel with Quezon and Osmena, the Speaker of the National Assembly.

"The effect on the whole service," continued Mr. Taft, "was so distressing that Mr. Harrison felt obliged to announce that he was not going to be as radical as reported."

The passage of the Jones bill, whose chief purpose, Mr. Taft said, was to make a declaration that the United States intended to give up the islands to the Filipinos when a stable Government was established, would make the work of deterioration complete.

"What is the use of fooling the Filipinos by such a declaration?" he asked. "I am in favor of turning the islands over to their people when they are reasonably fitted for self-government, but this will not be for two generations, until the youth of the islands are educated in English and until the present pernicious habits of self-restraint and sacrifice of public weal to political pelf and preferment are cured by a longer training in partial self-government.

Immediate developments in the Mexican situation claimed Mr. Taft's attention for a moment.

"Our policy of so-called but miscalled watchful waiting, has dragged on greatly to the detriment of all concerned," he said. "Now the anarchy for which we are in part responsible has developed raids into the United States and the killing of our own people with the very weapons of war which our unwise lifting of the embargo against the importation of arms into Mexico furnished our assailants.

"I only refer to our Mexican policy by way of illustration in warning you that the policy now being pursued in the Philippines, of which we hear little in the noise and excitement of the European war, is in the end likely to return to plague us and command our attention as much as Mexican affairs are thrusting themselves upon us now."

PREDICTS LONG WAR, FIFTEEN YEARS, MAYBE

View of a St. Louis Doctor Back From the Front—$130,000 British Laundry.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 6.—Dr. Ralph L Thompson of the faculty of St. Louis University who returned Sunday from France, where he served in a British hospital, predicted today that the war would last from five to fifteen years.

Dr. Thompson said the deadlock in the western theatre seemed unbreakable and that the permanent nature of the British hospitals and of other British preparation testified to their belief that the struggle will be long.

The British have just finished building a $130,000 steam laundry back of the battle line, he said.

FREDEDICK T. DAVISON BACK

Banker's Son Drove American Ambulance in Paris Two Months.

Frederick T. Davison, son of Henry P. Davison, a partner in the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., returned yesterday on the French liner Rochambeau after spending two months in France driving an ambulance for the American Ambulance Corps. He was met at the pier by his father on his yacht Shipaki, and went to the Summer home of the family at Glen Cove, L. I.

When asked about his experiences, young Mr. Davison said that he had tried hard but had been unable to get near the fighting lines in France. He drove in and around Paris. He spoke of the good work performed by the American Ambulance Corps, which was now crippled for want of funds. Mr. Davison added that many Yale men who had gone to Paris to drive ambulances were coming back to college, and other Americans would be wanted to take their places.

GERMANS WON'T SELL DYES.

Government Using Raw Materials for Ammunition, Says Dr. Dreyfus.

Dr. William Dreyfus, director of the chemical department of the West Disinfecting Company, who arrived yesterday from Switzerland on the French liner Rochambeau, said that the Germans would not sell their dyes to the Swiss manufacturers because the Government was using the raw materials for making ammunition. Another reason for refusing to sell the dyes to the Swiss, he said, was because there was danger that they might be sent on to England. Occasionally the Germans allowed a small quantity of dyes to be shipped to Switzerland for home use.

Switzerland, said Dr. Dreyfus, sold large quantities of chocolate to Germany until the Allies complained, and then the trade was stopped.

Dr. Dreyfus went on to say that Switzerland had plenty of foodstuffs, but lacked raw materials such as cotton, wool, metals, &c. All the people were now eating rye bread owing to the scarcity of wheat.

WAR CONTRACTOR PUNISHED.

Austrian Shoemaker Sentenced to Fifteen Years for Fraud.

VIENNA, Sept. 7, (via London.)—A military court has sentenced to fifteen years' hard labor a shoe dealer, Adolf Neuron, who delivered to one regiment shoes which had already been rejected elsewhere as unfit for military requirements.

3 KILLED, MANY HURT BY HOLIDAY AUTOS

James Petri, Newspaper Editor of East Rutherford, N. J., Among the Victims.

BOY'S BICYCLE RIDE FATAL

Lad Run Down by Car of J. C. Anderson of Hotel Vanderbilt —East Side Fatality.

The holiday yesterday brought out automobiles in large numbers, and by night three deaths and a great many other casualties from automobile accidents had been reported to the police.

The Dead.

BOZINSKY, MICHAEL, 30 years old, of 387 Third Street.

MULDOON, THOMAS, 9, son of Police Sergeant Anthony Muldoon of the Vernon Avenue Precinct, Brooklyn.

PETRI, JAMES, 58, editor and proprietor of The East Rutherford (N. J.) Enterprise.

The Injured.

BOERUM, Miss ANNA, 18 years old, of Trinity Avenue, Aqueduct, L. I.; cut by glass.

DEISS, Policeman A., of 1,050 Flatbush Avenue, detached to the Parkville Station in Flatbush; broken collarbone and injuries to the spine; Kings County Hospital.

JOKES, ERNEST, 13, of 15 Sandview Place, Fort Richmond, S. I.; internal injuries; Smith Infirmary.

JONES, Mrs. HARRY, of Newton, N. J.; severely bruised and cut.

McGRIEN, MICHAEL, 37, washer in garage at Twenty-third Street and Eleventh Avenue; burns and cuts; Bellevue Hospital.

ROONEY, Mrs. IDA, 65, of Centreville Avenue, Aqueduct, L. I.; cut by glass.

Newspaper Editor Killed.

Mr. Petri, who had been the proprietor of the East Rutherford weekly newspaper for more than twenty years, was killed at 8:30 o'clock in the morning by a machine owned and driven by Louis Pounds, 21 years old, of 311 Twelfth Avenue, Paterson. According to Mr. Pounds, Mr. Petri had been standing in Paterson Avenue, near Herrick Street, in East Rutherford, and started to cross the street without looking to see if any automobiles were approaching. Mr. Pounds had several relatives in his car, and was on his way to New York. The injured man died in the Passaic General Hospital.

Mr. Pounds, who is the son of Reginald Pounds of Paterson, was arrested on a charge of manslaughter and waived examination. He was taken before Hackensack, where County Judge William Suffert fixed his bail at $5,000. Thomas McCann, former Speaker of the Assembly, appeared as the young man's lawyer. Mr. Petri had long been active in politics in lower Bergen County, and had been a strident supporter of Theodore Roosevelt and the Progressive Party. He is survived by a widow and four children.

Muldoon, the son of the Police Sergeant, died five minutes after he had been knocked off his bicycle in a collision with an automobile at Hillsdale and Villard Avenues, Hollis, Long Island, in the afternoon. The automobile was owned and driven by John C. Anderson, a civil engineer with offices at 24 Broad Street, Manhattan, who lives at the Vanderbilt Hotel. He was arrested on a homicide charge and taken to the Jamaica Police Station, but was released by Coroner Carl Voegel of Queens County.

The accident happened near the home of the boy's parents in Hollis Avenue. The youth was accompanied by his elder brother, Anthony Muldoon, Jr., 12 years old, who was on another bicycle, and a playmate, John Fitzgerald of 3 Villard Avenue, on another wheel. In single file the boys were riding along Hillsdale Avenue when the Anderson car approached from the rear. Jerome Bower, also of the Vanderbilt Hotel, a friend of Mr. Anderson, was in the car with him. Muldoon looked over his shoulder when he heard the automobile horn, lost his balance, and zigzagged in front of the machine, according to Mr. Anderson.

The mudguard struck the bicycle and the boy was thrown to the concrete sidewalk, where his skull was fractured. He was dead when an ambulance arrived from Jamaica Hospital. His father was on duty at the time and did not hear of the accident until his son had been dead for several hours.

Fatality in Third Street.

Bozinsky, the Austrian, was killed at Third Street and Avenue B by an automobile driven by Isidore Cohen, 26 years old, of 89 Berry Street, Brooklyn. For a long time the police were unable to identify the man's body. Cohen was held in $1,000 bail by Coroner Riordan to await the verdict of a Coroner's Jury and the bond was furnished by his father.

Jokes was riding on the handle bars of a bicycle with another youth in the seat when, at a corner of the Old Stone Road in Richmond, they ran into an automobile owned and driven by Joseph Spencer of 464 Morningstar Road. Jokes was caught between the bicycle and automobile.

Mrs. Ida Rooney and Miss Boerum were cut by a broken windshield when their machine, driven by Charles J. Rooney, Mrs. Rooney's husband, collided with a motor car owned and driven by Richard J. Welch of 39 Queen Street, Long Island City, on the Merrick Road near Twin Ponds, Rosedale. The Rooney car was sent careening against a third car owned by Peter Cleary of 922 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, and driven by Joseph H. Harvey of 1,873 Madison Street, Brooklyn, but was the only one of the three that was materially damaged.

Policeman Deiss was mounting his bicycle at Ocean Parkway and Avenue J, Flatbush, in the afternoon when he was knocked down by a motor cycle ridden by Albert Beckert of 482 Tompkins Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mrs. Jones was with her husband in an automobile when another machine collided with theirs on the Susquehanna Railroad culvert at Lafayette, N. J. She was the only person hurt, and the other car drove on without the occupants stopping to ascertain what damage had been done.

Michael McGrien was about to pour two gallons of gasoline into the tank of a car owned by Otto Heldman of 1236 St. Mark's Place, Brooklyn, when the oil caught fire. The automobile was not damaged, but McGrien was burned seriously.

Peter Berlorio, 22 years old, of 857 Fourth Street, Hoboken, suffered afractured skull when his motor cycle crashed into a Hudson River trolley on Anderson Avenue, the Palisades, in the afternoon. Two companions were fined $10 each for speeding on their motor cycles, and he was taken to the North Hudson Hospital.

Six Hurt in Collision.

Six persons were injured slightly in a collision between two automobiles at Second Avenue and Fourth Street in the afternoon, but none of the occupants made a complaint, and the two chauffeurs, Benjamin Shaffer of 70 Cannon Street and Nathan Telzer of 349 East Third Street, were dismissed in Essex Market Court by Magistrate Krotel.

Isaac Homan, 27 years old, a clerk living at 1,729 Webster Avenue, the Bronx, was found lying in the road at Bronxdale and Wallace Avenues, the Bronx, at night, an hour after he had been thrown from a bicycle to which a motor wheel was attached. He was removed to Fordham Hospital suffering from a fractured skull. The police thought his wheel struck a rock and threw him to the pavement.

KILLED IN AUTO RACE.

O. G. Bixloi Drove His Car Into a Fence at Juarez Track.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Tex., Sept. 6.—Driving faster than a mile a minute, O. C. Bixloi, piloting a Mercer racing car around the Juarez Jockey Club track, was killed this afternoon in the twenty-five-mile Labor Day auto race. The driver had just finished the fifteenth lap of the race when his car skidded into a fence, turned over three times, and crushed him under it. He was taken to the American side in a big car, but died before a hospital was reached. His mechanician, Will Kendall, was thrown clear of the car, but is suffering from a fractured skull. A National car won the race.

The Mercer car was known as the hoodoo car, having turned over in California and seriously injured its driver. The car was smashed to pieces by today's accident, and will not be permitted to be rebuilt.

Car Fender Saves Children.

Three-year-old Beatrice Straus of 848 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, had a narrow escape from death under the wheels of a Gates Avenue car last evening. She stepped directly in front of the car. Adolph Hellman, who lives in the same house, saw her plight. He ran into the street and caught her up in his arms. As he did so the fender of the car struck him, and with the child he fell unhurt into the net. They were carried half a block before the car was stopped.

THOROUGHNESS

Thoroughness is the keynote of Thompson-Starrett workmanship, not merely the thoroughness of our forces on the site, but the thoroughness of our organization out of sight—the work of a hundred units whose foresight and imagination enable our field forces to carry their labors to successful completion, with the least expenditure of the Owner's money, whether that expenditure be expressed in dollars or time.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

AVIATOR SPERRY FALLS INTO BAY

Yachtsmen See Plunge of Hydroaeroplane in Which He Escapes Unhurt.

PROPELLER BREAKS IN AIR

He Was Testing New Gyroscope 200 Feet Up When Mishap Occurred.

AMITYVILLE, L. I., Sept. 6.—Lawrence B. Sperry in his hydroaeroplane dropped about 200 feet into Great South Bay this morning a few minutes after 10 o'clock. His big machine, in which he had done much sailing, was wrecked, but Mr. Sperry escaped without a scratch. For a minute the several hundred horrified persons who saw him fall thought he was pinned under the machine, but before any one could reach the wreck, which landed in about eight feet of water, he struck out over the surface. Sperry was seen to climb up on the frame, and then, reaching a place where he could get a foothold, he raised his hands above his head and went through a brief pantomime to show that his arms and legs were unhurt.

Sperry was not flying high and was making short circles about over the bay, never getting more than 300 or 400 feet above the water. He was testing out a new gyroscope of the kind invented by his father, Elmer A. Sperry. He dipped and circled, putting his machine to the hardest kind of tests.

He had flown perhaps ten miles in short circles on the last flight when the propeller broke loose and smashed against the wings. One of them was smashed and collapsed. The machine began to drop straight down, but the gyroscope held it level until it was perhaps forty feet from the surface, and then Sperry manipulated the machine so that it pointed slightly forward. He sought to have the machine hit the surface and float, but the injury was too great, and the machine went to pieces when it hit the water.

The machine landed off the Corinthian Yacht Club house, where most of the members had gathered. There were many boats out on the bay, and the machine in its fall nearly hit a boat occupied by a man named Hubbell. There were thirty or forty boats within a quarter of a mile of the machine when it fell, and those with power raced to the spot. Sperry, after examining the wreck, was taken off and landed at his hangar. The work of salvaging the machine began within an hour.

It is thought that during a two-hour test of the engine which preceded the first flight this morning the propeller was damaged and weakened so that it broke when flying.

AEROPLANE INJURES TWENTY

Three Fatally Hurt When the Aviator Lands in a Crowd.

WASHINGTON, Ind., Sept. 6.—Twenty persons were injured—three fatal—when an aeroplane dashed into a crowd of people at a Labor Day celebration here late today. Oscar Cook, a Chicago aviator, lost control of his machine when he landed after a short flight. He was not hurt.

Joseph Singleton, 11; Mrs. Vincent Jones, 55, and Miss Mabel Taylor, 17, suffered fractured skulls, and physicians say there is no hope for their recovery. The Singleton boy and Miss Taylor were scalped. Mrs. A. J. Hart, 30; George Bachelor, 17; Mrs. Joseph Yeager, 60, and Miss Hazel Ballard, 10, were seriously hurt, and the extent of their injuries has not been determined.

When the machine touched the ground it swerved and knocked down a refreshment stand, and then plowed through the crowd. Many children were trampled in the panic that followed.

SAY CARRANZISTAS AIDED TEXAS RAID

Continued from Page 1.

the firing on the United States Army aeroplanes was made public as follows:

From Fort Sam Houston, Sept. 4, 1915.

The following radiograms, dated Sept. 4, from Colonel Bullard at Brownsville, have been received:

Constitutionalist Consul this morning visited me and stated that while Aeroplane No. 1 was in flight here American aeroplane was in flight here his Vice Consul heard shots from Mexican side of the river, apparently directed at aeroplane; that he went at once and reported this to the Constitutionalist General, Nafarrete, commanding the Matamoros district; that while Nafarrete said he could not believe shots were fired by his soldiers, as he at that very hour had them all assembled for a review in Matamoros town; that Nafarrete made offer or suggestion that more Constitutionalist troops be ordered to the Matamoros district for the purpose of cooperating from the Mexican side in stopping disorders along the river against the American side; that Nafarrete represented the Constitutionalist authority in Matamoros district as very anxious to do this.

Consul added for himself his belief that recent firing from the Mexican side of the river has been by men whom unsettled conditions in Mexico for some years have turned from honest men into outlaws; that he will be wired and by letter at once report, explaining conditions to Carranza and to the Constitutionalist representative at Washington. Consul emphasized repeatedly Nafarrete's suggestion of ordering more Constitutionalist troops to Matamoros district for the purpose of co-operation with American authorities to stop passage of river by bandits. I answered the Consul I could only report his visits and statements to you.

General Funston also sent to Secretary Garrison this message:

From Fort Sam Houston, Sept. 5, 1915.

Following report from San Bendito:

Party of bandits, number unknown, two and one-half miles south of San Benito this morning. Detachment of infantry and posse of citizens now starting from San Benito. Detachment of cavalry ordered to northwest of point where bandits were seen along the river for co-operation with reinforcements from San Benito.

Details of Saturday's Fighting.

General Funston also forwarded a report from Captain McCoy regarding the fight he reported on Saturday as follows:

Early this [Saturday] morning the Sheriff, Rangers and other civilian officials (at Mission, Texas,) were fired on and engaged in a brisk fight with about fifty Mexicans at Cavazos Crossing, several miles southwest of the Mission pumping plant. About the same time a rancher, Frank Drew, reported that he and his cowboy, riding the fence in his pasture, about three miles down the river, had been fired upon by a band from across the river. I at once sent a detachment to Drew's ranch and took the remaining command, Captain Weit's troop, and my own, approaching the Cavazos Crossing from another direction, and while under such cover that I could not see the river myself, I was fired on by lively volleys from the Mexican side, which, fortunately, passed overhead. I returned the fire and drove the band away, although sniping has since kept up. Salvin, Troop G, Third Cavalry, wounded in hip, not serious; one horse Troop H wounded. Officers and men fought finely.

As yet I have been unable to find out bandit casualties; probably slight, as both banks of the river covered with heavy brush and high grass, although the Sheriff thinks he accounted for seven. Troopers report having seen five or six down yesterday morning. Pursuing detachment drove this band in whole or in part across the river at the same place, it having raided a smal Mexican village on this side the night before, stealing money, merchandise and horses.

Mexican shopkeepers inform me that the band was made up of well-known smugglers and horse thieves with about six Carranza soldiers. From the volleys fired today and the Mauser carbines used, as well as Winchesters, I would surmise that Carranzistas were engaged.

A detachment of Carranzistas has been stationed at Anzalduas, a small village on the railroad in sight of Cavazos.

Another message from General Funston said that Captain McCoy reported to him from Mission as follows:

Mr. Drew and one man from Drew ranch, near Merida, were fired on about 8 A. M. by Mexicans from south side of river. About the same time Texas Rangers at Cavazos Crossing were fired on by about forty soldiers on the Mexican side. Practically the entire command from Mission is now in the vicinity where the firing was done.

Three Attacks on U. S. Aeroplane.

In another message to the War Department, made public today, General Funston said:

From Fort Sam Houston, Sept. 4, 1915.

Following just received from Colonel Bullard, Brownsville:

Aeroplane now in air in vicinity of Brownsville has been fired on three separate times. Some one hundred shots were in all counted. It has been over United States territory all the time. Our outpost at International Bridge and the one at Brownsville pumping plant located the firing as coming from big bend in the river just west of Brownsville, probably Mexican outpost, as the firing on aeroplane reported Sept. 1 was from same locality. The troops occupying the south bank of the river are Carranzistas. At same time that firing on aeroplane was going on our outpost at Brownsville pumping plant was fired on. The fire was returned. No casualties on our side.

COMPLAINS OF TEXAS RANGERS

Gen. Nafarrete Says Their Acts Embitter Border Mexicans.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Sept. 6.—General E. P. Nafarrete, commander of the Carranza forces along this section of the border, in a statement issued tonight said that if he had to deal only with the American military authorities the Carranza and United States troops would work in harmony, but that if the Texas Rangers continued to work along the river front they would be causing trouble all the time.

General Nafarrete is awaiting a reply to his request that General Carranza send him more troops to aid in preserving neutrality along the border as he has been commanded to do by the First Chief. He says he wants to cooperate with the American commanders to prevent further trouble.

Asked why he believed Rangers might cause trouble, General Nafarrete said he was disquieted by their presence because they were not careful enough to distinguish at whom they were shooting. He added:

"Unless the American troops do effective work on the other side of the river we cannot accomplish anything here because of the effect that unhappy incidents on the Texas side have on the sentiments of our people."

"I will not speak of any special case because so many women have told our authorities sad stories of the way in which they have been treated on the Texas side. Nearly every day Mexican families cross to this side with their belongings. They are not political refugees. Some of them are Americans-born or naturalized, and they have come because they say they have been roughly treated by the Rangers, so that their husbands have been killed."

CARRANZA GENERAL DEGRADED

Brincas Under Arrest for Negotiating Fraudulent Currency.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 6.—General Carlos Brincas, stationed at Puebla, has been degraded from the Constitutionalist Army by the orders of General Pablo Gonzales on account of his complicity in negotiating fraudulent paper currency to the amount of 146,000 pesos.

The Carranza authorities express their determination to eliminate the unworthy elements in the Constitutionalist Army. Brincas is now under arrest.

GERMAN SNEERS AT RED CROSS

Dr. Heller Urges Mexicans to Refuse Americans' Paltry Doles.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 6.—Charles J. O'Connor, special American Red Cross agent, declined to make any comment on the statements of Dr. Krum Heller, a German, who in an address to Mexican workingmen said that the American institution was doing very little practical relief work. Dr. Heller also told his hearers that Mexicans' dignity should forbid them to accept doles from Americans, when the United States the hotels posted notices that Mexicans were not admitted.

Mr. O'Connor said that in a few days he would issue a report of the work of the American Red Cross in this city.

AMERICAN REFUGEES IN PERIL.

Attacks on Mexican Passenger Trains Reported by Consuls.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Americans seeking to escape from various parts of Mexico have been placed in danger by attacks on passenger trains by bandits and guerillas, according to messages which reached the State Department today.

Consul Garrett, at Nuevo Laredo, reported the blowing up of a passenger train thirty-six miles north of Monterey, by Villista soldiers. Seven American refugees were aboard the train, but none was injured. Consul Canada, at Vera Cruz, reported that a passenger train on the Mexican Railway had been derailed near Cordoba, between Vera Cruz and Mexico City, but details were lacking as to whether any Americans were injured.

Special Agent Silliman reported from Vera Cruz, on authority of Carranza's Superintendent of Railways, that two carloads of provisions for the American colony had reached Mexico City.

The State Department received confirmation of the Carranzista claims of victory at Saltillo and Paredon.

Beginning Today, Regular business hours will be resumed, 8:30 A. M. to 6 P. M.

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Just Received—
From the leading couturiers of Paris

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Fresh, Ripe Tomatoes! Cooked the same day they are picked—in kitchens that are famed for cleanliness and care. That explains the delicate flavor of

HEINZ Tomato Ketchup

Free from Benzoate of Soda

Whether You Spend *$1* or *$1000* in Silverware

GORHAM'S

is the place to spend it

ONE dollar is a small amount of money, but it is proportionately as significant in purpose as a thousand.

IT is not the object of this advertisement, however, to discuss prices, except in a broad way, to tell you that whatever amount you plan to spend for silverware, Gorham's is the most economical place to spend it.

THE diversity of Gorham selections is tremendous, affording a latitude of choice in all kinds of silverware, and at all prices, which cannot be matched nor even approached, in this country or abroad.

AND the genius and all-pervasive spirit of Gorham art, *here* embellishing some costly dinner service, *there* imparting a creative touch to so small a thing as a pepper pot, is the one thing in this world which makes silverware worth while, irrespective of what you pay for it.

THE GORHAM CO.

Silversmiths and Goldsmiths

FIFTH AVENUE & 36th STREET
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PERFECT LABOR DAY; PARADE NOT MISSED

Skies and Weather Combined to Draw Thousands to Outdoor Gatherings.

DANCES FOR THE CHILDREN

Central Federated Union Had Day and Night Celebration in Manhattan Casino.

Labor celebrated its day yesterday without a parade in Manhattan. Instead the workers and their families attended picnics. While the Central Federated Union members were enjoying themselves at Manhattan Casino, 155th Street and Eighth Avenue, several of the local unions were having celebrations elsewhere. Thousands of children were participating in playlets, festivals, frolics, and tableaux in twenty playgrounds from the Battery to the Bronx.

Bright skies and warm weather drew thousands of people to baseball, tennis, racing, yachting, and golf, to the beaches and to the country. All day long the railroad terminals and steamship piers were scenes of activity, which is expected to increase today, when the rush of city folk returning from Summer holidays begins.

The children's festivals were held in the parks and neighborhood playgrounds, and it is estimated that 50,000 children took part in the day's frolics. In several of the amusement centres there were plays and tableaux, and in two of them, Hamilton Fish Park and Clark Park Playground on Washington Heights, the Baroness von Rottenthal danced for the children. Park Commissioner Cabot Ward, William J. Lee, Supervisor of Recreation, and Miss Mary R. McKenna, his assistant, made a tour of the playgrounds and were received with cheers by the children.

At Battery Park an open-air playlet, "The House Beautiful," was given by children. The Greenwich Village children had a frolic in Hudson Park Playground. Series of tableaux and dances were given at West Fiftieth Street Recreation Pier, in Central Park, in East 136th Street, in Mount Morris Park, at West 129th Street Recreation Pier, in Carmansville Park, Colonial Park, East 112th Street Recreation Pier, Riverside Park, St. Gabriel's Park, John Jay Park, Yorkville Park, Seward Park, Tompkins Square Park, and Five Points Park.

Between 5,000 and 6,000 persons attended the Central Federated Union's celebration at Manhattan Casino. The children went at 2 o'clock and played games. The evening crowd was mostly grown-ups, who joined in contests and dancing and watched vaudeville entertainments.

Secretary Ernest Bohm said that the Central Federated Union in calling off its parade was protesting against a spirit of militarism.

Last night at 8 o'clock there was a concert on the Mall in Central Park by the Frank Kaltenborn Orchestra. The concert was made possible through the generosity of Elkan Naumberg.

Seventy-five hoboes, who style their organization the Pilgrims of the Road, had a Labor Day celebration in the abandoned Casino at Fort George yesterday afternoon and, after eating a "mulligan" stew, saw a baseball game between two teams of their own members and then discussed social and economic problems. Their President, J. Eads How, was warmly applauded when he announced that a certain railroad, whose name he did not mention, will not permit its employes to throw hoboes off its trains if they possess membership cards of the International Welfare Association.

Local 738 of the International Longshoremen's Union celebrated Labor Day by presenting an automobile to the International President, Thomas V. O'Connor of Buffalo, who was a guest at their annual outing at Whitestone, L. I. The gift was in recognition of Mr. O'Connor's work in obtaining recognition of the union and a wage increase which went into effect on Sept. 1. About 1,000 members of the union attended the outing.

MAYOR RAYMOND DISAPPOINTS.

Absent When Newark Paraders Call with a Souvenir.

Leaders of organized labor in Newark expressed keen disappointment yesterday because Mayor Raymond failed to appear at the City Hall and review the Labor Day parade. There were more than 8,000 men in line and a small number of women. The women carried suffrage banners and wore sashes of green, white and violet. It was estimated that 25,000 persons watched the procession, which moved from Lincoln Park to Vailsburg Park.

When the parade reached the City Hall the labor leaders discovered that Mayor Raymond was not present and no one in the municipal building knew where he was. No other member of the mayor's official family was designated to take his place. When a committee went into the building to present a polished model horseshoe with "Good Luck" and the name of a union on it, Policeman Louis Dauber, detailed at the mayor's office, received the token.

Mrs. Agnes M. Jenks, President of the Equal Suffrage Association of Rhode Island, was carrying suffrage paraphernalia for women paraders when she was struck in the eye with a stick of a flag. At the time, several enthusiastic labor men were trying to get possession of the flag for the honor of carrying it in the parade. Mrs. Jenks was led away by Miss Alyse Gregory, one of the State campaigners. After the wound was treated it was said she would not lose the sight of the eye and would resume campaigning.

TIE UP ALBANY TROLLEYS.

800 Men Go on Strike—Early Settlement Expected.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 6.—More than 800 employes of the trolley lines of the United Traction Company went on strike at 5 o'clock this morning because the company would not grant the right of appeal to suspended employes. Traffic at once ceased, and when the holiday crowds began to gather, a few hours later, they were forced to utilize vehicles of every description which were hurriedly pressed into service.

A conference between a committee of the local union and officers of the traction company was held this evening. After three hours' deliberation a recess was taken. All the points at issue had been settled except one. The men insisted that the company should allow a member of the Amalgamated Association to accompany an employe when he appeared to answer charges. An early settlement of differences was expected.

The employes of the Albany lines expected support from employes of the company in other cities and were disappointed when they learned that in general affiliated unions did not favor the strike.

The car men in Troy, Cohoes, and Watervliet kept at work today. They called meetings for late tonight when formal votes were to be taken on the question of sympathy strikes. Trolley employes in Schenectady also called a meeting to consider the question of striking.

General Manager Hewitt of the traction company tonight said that he was confident that cars would be running again tomorrow.

Joseph A. Droogan, President of the local trolley union, asserted today that Charles A. Coons, General Superintendent of the city lines, had been discharging and suspending men unjustly and often times without hearings. He said that on one occasion a conductor was suspended because he carried only seven passengers between here and Rensselaer. Mr. Droogan said that this conductor was "frowned upon" as a poor salesman. General Manager Hewitt denied all of the allegations and further said that he will support Mr. Coons to the end.

Patrick J. Downey, a member of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration, visited both the company and strikers' headquarters this morning and offered his services in bringing about a settlement.

Only mild and scattered applause greeted the 300 strikers who marched in the Labor Day parade. They still wore their uniforms and in their caps were cards bearing the words, "We walk." Most of the men carried American flags.

The United States mail, which usually is carried between here and Watervliet by trolley cars, was moved today in an automobile provided by the traction company. Strikers said they would make no resistance if a special mail car were run

FEARS MILITARISM WOLF.

"Is Concealed Behind Preparedness," Labor Leader Asserts.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Sept. 6.—Secretary Frank Morrison of the American Federation of Labor, in a Labor Day speech here today indorsed the so-called staff report of the Industrial Relations Commission with its findings on industrial and social conditions.

"That report," said he, "states that a condition exists in this country, which must in your opinion, appear as a menace to our country."

Plunging into a discussion of preparedness Mr. Morrison said:

"While militarism and preparedness are as opposite as the poles, let it be understood that labor is alert to the kind of preparedness the Steel Trust, the coal barons, the railroad combines and the allied interests favor. Labor sees the wolf of militarism concealed behind the Little-Red-Riding-Hood pretense of those men responsible for Ludlow, who favor Cossacks in the various States and who have blackened the history of Illinois. The preparedness that these men demand is no different than a militarism so objectionable its champions are forced to rechristen it.

"We demand that the annual killing of 30,000 industrial workers cease, and we further demand that the three-quarters of a million wage-earners annually injured receive that protection their usefulness to society warrants. And we further demand that the million and one-half of children under 14 years of age be removed from the mills and mines and placed in schools where they may be prepared to assume the burdens democracy places on each individual."

10,000 WORKERS IN LINE.

Connecticut Workers Flock to 8-Hour Day Demonstration.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 6.—Organized labor in Connecticut observed Labor Day more generally than ever before. There was a great parade in this city, in which unions from every part of the State participated.

According to labor leaders there were 10,000 men in line. There were forty bands and scores of floats and decorated automobiles.

Bridgeport, which has been the scene of many strikes, sent several thousand union members, including hundreds of women employes in the corset industry who have won labor and wage concessions.

The feature of the parade was the figure "8" worn as a badge, or as the centrepiece on floral and trade floats to illustrate the objective of unionism at this time—the eight-hour day. The parade was reviewed at City Hall by municipal officers and leaders of labor bodies.

Admiral a Labor Day Orator.

Special to The New York Times.

GREAT NECK, L. I., Sept. 6.—Rear Admiral Aaron Ward, U. S. N., retired, delivered the address today at the Labor Day celebration here. He urged a larger army and navy and ridiculed the doctrine of peace at any price. The celebration began at 5:20 o'clock this morning with flag-raising ceremonies, and lasted until late tonight. In the morning there was a parade of volunteer firemen. Mrs. William R. Grace, widow of ex-Mayor Grace, won a prize for the best decorated automobile. Henry F. Guggenheim got the second prize.

WATTERSON WARNS WILSON ON SHIP BILL

That Measure, if He Revives It, Will Defeat His Re-election, Kentucky Editor Declares.

CALLS IT WALL ST. SCHEME

Distrusts McAdoo, Who May Be Best of Sons-In-Law, but Is Still in Abeyance.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 6.—Under the caption, "Breakers Ahead, Mr. President," The Courier-Journal tomorrow morning will print an editorial by Henry Watterson warning Mr. Wilson that a revival of the Ship Purchase bill at the next session of Congress will mean his defeat for re-election. The editorial follows:

"It is generally believed by intelligent Democrats that Mr. Bryan's ill-judged advocacy of Government-owned railways defeated his election to the Presidency in 1908. Be this as it may, the declaration proved a serious setback. It disclosed the visionary character of his mind and diverted the popular confidence and favor which were beginning to incline his way.

"The Courier-Journal has said that no one can beat Woodrow Wilson in 1916 except Woodrow Wilson himself. His renomination is assured. The Democratic Party cannot get away from it. Talk to any other effect is either idle or inimical.

"It is observed, chiefly in Republican quarters, where the wish would naturally be father to the thought, that 'the Administration is preparing to revive the Shipping bill defeated by the last Congress.' Not failing to note the activities of the Treasury Department in this direction, The Courier-Journal will have to receive more reliable and definite information as to the President's intentions before it believes anything of the sort. Such a measure put forward by the Administration would be a serious mistake. It would split the Democratic Party wide open and go far to make the re-election even of Woodrow Wilson problematical.

Menace of a Scandal.

"Nay, more than this and worse than this, it would inevitably breed scandal, dragged first through the corridors of the Treasury Department until finally it might reach to the very door of the White House, more or less to compromise the President and his family.

"The single claim of the Ship Purchase bill when it was brought forward lay in the plea of emergency. It was a doubtful claim—hardly more than a pretext. Yet it drew upon the Secretary of the Treasury the accusation of some and the suspicion of many. Its defeat was a godsend to the Democratic Party. It rescued the President himself from the menace of an ugly and dangerous predicament. It is a far cry back to Credit Mobilier and Pacific Mail. But the country has not forgotten them. If the President forgets them he will live to regret it.

"All honor to the seven Democrats of the Senate who by their opposition saved the day and it may be the public honor. If need be, they will be recruited and reinforced in the coming Congress by a body of men fresh from the people and unyielding in the conviction that even Ship Subsidy, odious as it is, were preferable far to Government ownership, whilst that portion of the Democratic press which has any belief, or volition of its own, will make the welkin ring with disapproval. Never will the people of this country sanction a scheme so sinister—so ominous and so undemocratic—so wholly at war with the principles in which Jefferson and all succeeding fathers of Democracy laid the party and have maintained it—at once and in short, so redolent of Federalism and corruption.

"A Hare-Brained Project."

"The agitation is not only a menace to Democracy, but a check to commercial enterprise and national prosperity. It is the threatened competition of the Government that discourages the private investment of capital in shipping. The sooner the President allays this apprehension by the announcement that there is no purpose at Washington to embark upon such a hare-brained project the sooner will legitimate shipping interests begin to hearten and organize for themselves.

"Taking counsel of Mr. Bryan's misadventure with the Government ownership of railways, Mr. Wilson ought to beware of entertaining the idea of the Government ownership of ships.

"Between Mexico and the European war the President will have his hands full the coming session of Congress. Happily in the last session the Administration attained its proposals to a degree which gave it popularity, prestige and acclaim. It achieved measures long and largely but ineffectually sought and deeply imbedded in the public requirement. It should stand pat on these. With a national election directly ahead it will break new and controversial ground to its disadvantage, if not to disaster outright.

"Nobody, let us repeat, can defeat the re-election of Woodrow Wilson except Woodrow Wilson. The Republicans, as matters stand, cannot come within a million of votes of it. They are all at sea. They may not be as widely divided as they were in 1912. But they have neither an issue nor a leader to reunite and rally them. They must either nominate a half-breed Progressive, like Borah, or an old, iron-clad standpatter, like Penrose. Nobody can set them on their pegs, can blow the breath of life into their lungs, except Woodrow Wilson, and he only by some unconsidered act or untoward accident. If he be a wise man, he will steer his bark in the middle of the stream, doing his best with the foreign problems as they arise, and, as to the home problems, leaving well enough alone.

McAdoo Merely in Abeyance.

"Assuredly he should not allow his clear judgment to be obscured by his relations to the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. McAdoo may be the ablest of Secretaries and the best of sons-in-law. But he is yet an experiment. He came to the Treasury from a demurrable if not a questionable quarter. His New York antecedents were scarcely of a kind to establish him in public confidence. Popular opinion is not unfriendly, but it holds him in abeyance. The ill-starred shipping scheme seems to be his bantling. The President should lay it gently in its little trundle bed and wheel it out of sight. As an Administration measure it will surely encounter defeat, and perhaps humiliation. As a party measure it will prove Pandora's box.

"Drop it, Mr. President, drop it! It will be ten thousand pities to mingle your great exploits with a slippery, sordid money job like this. The Treasury is already hard up. Millions must go out presently for the increased army and navy. Surely you cannot wish a Wall Street syndicate to get the chance to rob an empty till and still further to tax a patriotic people, who have to keep skin and bone together and look besides after the nation's defense and welfare?"

MILITIAMEN OVERAWE POLICE OF LIMA, OHIO

Execute Orders to Stop a Boxing Bout by Threats to Shoot Officers.

LIMA, Ohio, Sept. 6.—Company G of the Ohio National Guard was called out here today by Sheriff Eley of Allen County to prevent promoters from staging a boxing show in which Jack Dillon of Indianapolis and "Yankee" Gilbert of New York were to appear in the principal bout. Soon after the militiamen, under command of Colonel A. E. Gale of the Second Infantry, had driven the spectators, promoters, boxers and trainers from a baseball park where the bouts were to be held, a squad of twenty policemen, led by Chief of Police Beall and Safety Director Goodyear, appeared at the park and ordered the militiamen to leave it. Colonel Gale refused, ordered his men to load their rifles, and assigned a private to escort the police officers from the field.

Accompanied by the private the policemen left the park. No shots were fired by either side. The police officers said they had intended to allow the promoters to proceed with the bouts. A squad of militiamen was stationed at the park tonight and another squad was held at the Court House to prevent any attempt to hold the fights in a downtown hall.

Hear of an Anti-Cropsey Plan.

Brooklyn politicians were discussing with interest last night a report that "certain financiers and other men of influence" who have been prosecuted by District Attorney James C. Cropsey were planning to make an organized attempt to Defeat him at the polls in November. Mr. Cropsey has been designated for a re-nomination by the Republicans. A Republican district leader spread the report, but he said Mr. Cropsey was not worried.

ELDERLY MAN WEDS GIRL HE ONCE JILTED

Alexander P. Paul, Long Branch Official, Takes Miss Sarah Hoffman as Bride.

WEDDING WAS CALLED OFF

Couple Reconciled After Her Suit Against Him for $5,000 Was Compromised.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sept. 6.—Alexander Patterson Paul, an elderly business man of this place, and Miss Sarah Hoffman, 24 years old, were married here today by the Rev. Dr. John G. Lovell, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church. The marriage license, which they procured Friday from the City Clerk, was the second that had been issued to them within a year. But between the issuing of the first and second licenses there were several occurrences which, the friends of the bridal pair say, demonstrate the truth of the adage about the rocky route traversed by true romance.

The engagement of Mr. Paul and Miss Hoffman, when announced last Autumn, was a topic of considerable interest in Long Branch. Mr. Paul erected a cottage at Morris and Second Avenues after the engagement was made known for occupancy after the ceremony, and the day set for the wedding approached. The ceremony was to have been held shortly after the first of the year. Miss Hoffman was employed as a cashier in the clothing store of W. H. Wooley & Co. at 181 Broadway. She resigned her place, helped select furniture for the new home, and had her trousseau completed, and arrangements were made for the Rev. Dr. Lovell to perform the ceremony.

On the day before the date set for the ceremony the prospective bridegroom said he had changed his mind. No reason for the sudden breaking of the engagement was given except that one of his relatives objected on account of the difference in ages, and the affair became a topic of general gossip. Mr. Paul is a member of William Curr & Co., a firm which does a large plumbing business and has offices at 100 South Broadway, and he is a member of the local Health Department and Master of the Abacus Lodge of the Masonic Order.

Miss Hoffman brought suit against him for $5,000. Her lawyer, Daniel Applegate, of Red Bank, and Mr. Paul's lawyer, W. Asher Stevens, City Solicitor of Long Branch, reached an agreement out of court, and the suit was dropped after the report had been circulated that Mr. Paul had agreed to a compromise whereby he was to pay the complainant $2,500. It was understood that the love affair was ended, and this conviction was strengthened when he rented the new house he had built to the general manager of the Consolidated Gas Company of New Jersey.

It was rumored last July that the couple were again on friendly terms, but this report was not circulated widely, and many of their friends did not even know that a reconciliation had been effected when it was made known today that they had been married and had slipped away on a honeymoon tour through Canada. Miss Hoffman returned to work with the Wooley company after the compromise of her suit, and she resigned a second time to marry Mr. Paul on Saturday last.

Just where the couple will make their home on their return to Long Branch is still a matter of conjecture, as the lease of the present tenant of the house that was built for them has several months to run.

HAITIAN REBEL WON OVER.

Zamor Going to Cape Haitien to Appeal to the "Cacos."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Rear Admiral Caperton today reported to the Navy Department that General Charles Zamor, one of the revolutionary leaders in Haiti, had agreed to go to Cape Haitien at once in an effort to persuade the "cacos," or semi-outlaws, to open the food supply to that place.

The gunboat Marietta has gone to Jérémie with the Sixth Company of Marines. The Custom House has been taken over, and Paymaster Philbrick has been placed in charge of the collection of customs revenue.

Practically all the Haitian custom houses are now under the control of the American naval forces.

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Every Rug is of our own direct importation and carries our guaranty of genuineness and durability.

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UPRIGHTS	Formerly.	Now.
OPERA. Mahogany. Good bargain	$250	$ 80
SCHAAF. Rosewood. Perfect condition	250	120
KROEGER. Large size	275	140
SCHUMANN. Mahogany. Excellent	300	150
LOCKHART. Mahogany. Plain case	275	160
HENSCHEL. Mahogany. Good appearance	275	165
BREWSTER. Mahogany. Colonial case	300	175
DRAPER BROS. Mahogany; a gem	275	185
MARSHALL & WENDELL. Mahogany. Perfect	250	220
FOSTER. Mahogany. Fine tone	325	235
HAINES BROS. Mahogany; latest design	375	275
HARDMAN. Mahogany. Like new	375	285
CHICKERING. Mahogany. Fine	550	375
STEINWAY. Rose. Empire case	550	380
KNABE. Late model. Artist used	550	395

GRANDS	Formerly.	Now.
HAINES BROS. Mahogany. Demonstration used	$600	$495
HAINES BROS. Mahogany Baby Grand	650	520
STEINWAY. Baby. Perfect condition	900	545
CHICKERING. Mahogany Infant Grand	675	580
KNABE Mignonette. Latest model	700	590
KNABE MIGNON. Rosewood; like new	750	610
KNABE MIGNON. Rosewood	750	665
KNABE Miganettes. Mahogany Louis XV	850	715
KNABE. Circassian walnut sample case	800	720
KNABE. Parlor. Demonstration used	850	740
KNABE Miganettes. White Mahogany	950	775
KNABE CONC'T G'D. Artist used only	1,500	800
KNABE Mignonettes. Perfect. Sheraton design	950	840

PLAYER-PIANOS	Formerly.	Now.
2-45 NOTE PLAYERS. Fine condition; mahogany	$500	$175
STUYVESANT. Pianola. Mahogany; 65-note	600	275
PRIMATONE. 88-note. Mahogany. Perfect	450	345
FOSTER. Mahogany. Every contrivance	550	390
MARSHALL & WENDELL. Discontinued style	550	395
FOSTER. Mahogany. Sample case	600	430
HAINES BROS. Mahogany. Almost new	625	540
HAINES BROS. Latest type. Demonstration used	750	590
KNABE. De Luxe mahogany. Latest type; like new	950	780
KNABE. De Luxe Flexotone. Concert used	950	810
KNABE. De Luxe. Mission case	1,050	840
KNABE Steddard Ampico. "The Perfect Player."	1,200	975
KNABE Angelus Gr'd. Mahogany	1,650	1125
KNABE Angelus Gr'd. Circassian walnut	1,750	1350

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TERMS AS LOW AS $5 MONTHLY ON SOME OF THE ABOVE INSTRUMENTS

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Chauffeur's Outfits Special AT $43.50

Overcoat, Suit and Cap to Match



Smart, neat, perfect fitting, and durable; the best value in Motor Clothes for Chauffeurs that can be bought. A Double-breasted Overcoat. A Smart Norfolk Jacket, with Trousers or Breeches. A Cap of Regulation Chauffeur's Style.

Made of fine quality worsted whipcord in two shades of gray and in tan—the outfit complete **$43.50**, or, as follows:

Overcoat . . **$25.00**
Suit . . **$16.50**
Cap . . **$ 2.00**

Suit with two pairs of Trousers or Breeches or one pair of each—**$23.50**

Other Outfits of Better Grade at **$57.50, $75.00** and **$125.00**

Dusters That Beat Anything in America at **$5.00**

Made of splendid GRAY MOHAIR

Brill Brothers

BROADWAY AT 49th ST.

LATEST FUR NEWS

Prepare for the Early Frost That Has Been Predicted.

NATURAL Cross Fox, Silver, Blue and Black are supremely in favor—at fashion's high tide.

Also the various colored Foxes in the newest shades: Tan, Blue, Battle-Ship Gray. Black and Pointed.

These may be selected for special orders. The one-skin Scarf and small barrel Muff are noteworthy.

Scarfs are in great variety in color and style of wearing.

The exceptional European conditions have released the very finest quality Fox Skins of the entire world for sole consumption in the American market, and we have been very fortunate in securing a remarkable selection for immediate sale.

This Fox exhibit is well worth while inspecting, if you are at all interested in Winter Furs.

1916 models in COATS, EVENING WRAPS and FURS FOR MOTORING shown also.

Our Gown Department, under the direction of "Bob" of Paris, also ready with Fall and Winter Creations.

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The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

The Sportsman's Sister



Not only up on the game, but up on the correct clothes for the game.

On the links, in the saddle, at the traps or in the big woods, recognizing in A. & F. apparel the sturdy habiliments of the sportswoman.

Whether she is the strong, active, ambitious school girl given to basket ball and field hockey, or the lithe, independent, seasoned sportswoman riding to hounds, this store is prepared to outfit her completely for the great Autumn campaign.

The New Fabric—"Thorntweed"
TRADE MARK

An exclusive A. & F. specialty, trade marked by this house—possessing the smartness and softness of hand-woven homespuns, combined with a sturdiness hitherto unknown.

In five shades of brown and green heather mixtures—ready-to-wear in Autumn sporting suits for both men and women.

The best fabric ever manufactured for the purpose.

Unobtainable in any other establishment.

Autumn Outing Suits of Striped "Innsbrook"

Another exclusive A. & F. production for sportswomen and school girls—illustrated in cut at top of column.

Specially woven "Innsbrook" knitcloth — different from any heretofore offered—in contrasting heather stripes.

Ten color combinations, from old rose and green to two-tone oxfords.

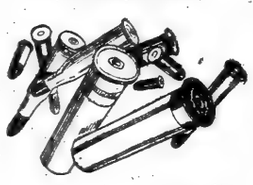
Suits, $29.50, $34.50 and $39.50.

Topcoats, $35; hats of same material, $6 and $10; scarfs, $5.

Complete new Autumn assortments of women's and misses' suits of tweeds, homespuns, corduroys and fleece mixtures.

Hats and shoes for every costume.

Ammunition



The most sought for thing in the world—and the most difficult to secure.

As the shooting season opens—already in full swing for shore birds—a matter of great moment to sportsmen.

This is the only house that has anticipated present conditions, collecting full and complete supplies.

Shotgun shells and rifle cartridges of every approved kind, and all you need.

Guns, decoys, English cartridge bags, game bags, gun cases; and information by experts regarding the season's game.

Men's Sporting Apparel



A department surpassing anything previously undertaken by the Abercrombie & Fitch Company, which means the most complete in the world.

English homespuns, Thorntweeds, Covey cloth, corduroys, Harris tweeds and new Scotch mixtures, in ready-to-wear or made-to-measure suits.

Clothes for golf, hunting, motoring, riding, exploring and aviation.

The most complete line of sportsmen's shoes and boots in the world.

Sweaters, hats, caps, hosiery, shirts, gloves and sporting cravats.

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.

Ezra H. Fitch, President,

53-57 West 36th St., New York

WOULD REORGANIZE BOARD OF ELECTIONS

Wallstein Says Administration Is "Bi-Organization," Not in Public Interest.

WANTS TWO COMMISSIONERS

Mayor Should Appoint, He Says—All Election Officers Should Be Under Civil Service.

Commissioner of Accounts Leonard Wallstein has sent a report to Mayor Mitchel, in which he says that the Board of Elections is subservient to the two dominant political parties in the appointment and supervision of 16,000 local election officers and in the selection of 2,000 polling places, and that there is imperative need for improvement in the qualifications of election officers.

The Commissioner made an investigation at the request of the Honest Ballot Association and the Citizens' Union. All four members of the Board of Elections testified.

The report tells that the present statute provides for appointment of the four Commissioners by the Board of Aldermen on recommendation of the Democratic and the Republican organizations of New York and Kings Counties and it says:

"Such a system encourages the appointment of individuals who are devoted to the interests of their organizations rather than to the public interest. It has permitted the repeated appointment of one individual of proved unfitness (Commissioner Kane) and of another (Commissioner Livingston), who utterly fails to realize that his official position renders improper partisan activity which violates the spirit of the election law, the administration of which in this city is in part intrusted to him.

A "Bi-Organization" Board.

"The system, moreover, has resulted more in 'bi-organization' administration of the election law than in an impartial administration in the public interest. The practice has been to give as much patronage and advantage as possible to the two dominant organizations, at the same time making sure that the Republican Commissioners gave their organizations no more than the Democratic Commissioners were able to give theirs, and vice versa.

"The statutory provisions which govern the board's performance of its duties are likewise in many instances designed more for the benefit of the two dominant organizations than in the public interest.

"In its criticism of the methods of selecting election officers, the report says:

"The board has accepted the viewpoint of the political organizations, which usually regard local election boards as berths for party henchmen, to be distributed among the organization faithful rather than necessarily among the best qualified in the party. Commissioner Kane contended that this was a legitimate patronage necessary to the existence of the organizations, since 'no party can live without patronage.'

"The board has accepted from the organizations the recommendation of but one person for each position to be filled, and has permitted them to confine recommendations so far as they could to individuals who live in the election districts in which they wish to serve, the latter contrary to the clear intent of the law. This solitary candidate is not exempted from examination, the board often finds acceptable even in the face of proved unfitness, rather than to test him for qualification or to subject him to competition with other available candidates for the purpose of finding and selecting the best qualified. Commissioner Kane was ignorant of the fact that any examinations were given.

Examinations Are Farcical.

"The few candidates who are examined are asked a large proportion of foolish questions and leading questions, and often are passed by false ratings—that is, they are accepted though the examiner's marks on their papers (which marks he sometimes tries to erase) show clearly that the candidate had answered wrongly 40 to 70 per cent. of the questions asked. The regulations permitting only 33 1-3 per cent. of wrong answers."

The report says that without the slightest justification either in the language or intent of the statute, the board has in the main abdicated in favor of the two dominant political organizations its function of designating polling places. Through this arrangement "the faithful" in each organization get additional patronage at the normal rate of $60 per polling place, or more than $125,000 a year. The board, it says, has not endeavored to designate the most suitable places in the various election districts, with the result that storekeepers are "held up" in order to have their places designated, "a form of honest graft," the report says, "beyond the reach of the penal law."

Commissioner Wallstein found that the board had done much good work, and that its staff was very efficient.

The report makes these recommendations:

"An amendment to the statute should vest the power of appointing the Commissioners of Elections in the Mayor, who had that power prior to 1911, when it was transferred to the Board of Aldermen to insure the reappointment of Commissioner Kane, whom Mayor Gaynor had refused to reappoint. A further statutory amendment should provide that incumbent Commissioners may not hold over after the expiration of their terms. This would prevent a person unacceptable to the Mayor from remaining in office while his organization refused to recommend another and continued in deadlock with the Mayor. Such amendments, also, would restore a needed check upon organization dominance of the Board of Elections.

Would Have Only Two Members.

"The number of Commissioners should be reduced from four to two, of opposite political faith. Appointment should be made from a list of candidates recommended by the two leading party organizations in each of the counties within the city. This would eliminate salary waste, promote efficiency, remove undue preference for New York and Kings Counties, and give the Mayor a larger field from which to select the best men.

"As to local election officers, the two organizations should not, as now, in effect appoint them. The organization should be permitted merely to vouch for the party membership and loyalty of certain individuals."

In order to obtain the maximum of improvement in the qualifications of local election officers, the report recommends that all examinations of candidates for appointment to such positions be conducted by the Municipal Civil Service Commission "in such way as will not violate any of the accepted practices or principles of the merit system or any of the essentials of bi-partisan conduct of elections."

It is recommended that emergency appointments at the polls should be made only from reserve eligible lists of qualified candidates, and the restriction of appointment to persons residing in the election district should be removed.

Chairman Tanner Sitting Up.

The Post-Graduate Hospital reported last night that Frederick C. Tanner, Republican State Chairman, who was operated on several days ago for appendicitis, is in no danger and his early recovery is assured. He sat up in a chair yesterday for the first time since his operation.

Steamship Dwinsk Safe.

Max Straus, passenger agent of the Russian-American Line, said yesterday there was no need for alarm over the non-arrival of the steamship Dwinsk, which was supposed to have sailed from Archangel on Aug. 20 with passengers and freight for New York. She had been delayed in starting, he said, and a wireless message from the commander last night stated all was well on board. The Dwinsk will arrive late tomorrow or early Thursday morning.

PERMANENT RULE IN CHINA.

Presidency to be Hereditary Under New Form of Government.

PEKING, Sept. 6.—To obviate the necessity of again obtaining the recognition of foreign nations the Government has decided tentatively to maintain the form of a republic instead of restoring a monarchy, but to make the Presidency permanent and hereditary, according to information obtained today in high official quarters.

General Li Yuan-heng, who was reported to have resigned the Vice Presidency on Sept. 2, presided today at a session of the Advisory Council, and the newspapers have been authorised to announce a reconciliation of his views with those of President Yuan Shai-kai.

In a message sent to the Council today President Yuan Shai-kai said:

"It is my constant duty to protect my country and my people, and my special duty to maintain the republic. Recently many citizens from the provinces have petitioned the acting Parliament to change the form of government, a proposition which is incompatible with my position as President; but, as the Presidency is conferred by the people, it should depend on the will of the people."

The Advisory Council, acting as a Parliament under a recent Presidential order, is virtually a nominated body of sixty men, to whom the so-called Peace Society has presented a petition, circulated by that society, calling for the re-establishment of a monarchy.

LORD DECIES PROMOTED.

Now Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General of British Army.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 6.—The London Gazette announces that Lord Decies has been appointed Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General of the British Army.

Lord Decies married Miss Vivian Gould, daughter of George J. Gould. He has long served in the army, and participated in the Matabele and Boer wars. He has been a Lieutenant Colonel in command of the South Irish Horse since 1912.

Newark Moose Fail to Nominate.

The Progressives of Newark have not entered any candidates for the primaries Friday midnight was the last hour at which designations could be made. None was filed, so if the party is to run candidates for Assembly and county offices it must nominate by petition. Having cast more than 5 per cent. of the vote last Fall, the Progressives might have had a set of boxes at the primaries had they seen fit to file nominations. Howard S. Dood, Chairman of the Committee on Nominations, refuses to say why none was made.

Yamada Wins Close Billiard Game.

Koji Yamada, the Japanese billiard player, last night began a series of practice matches at Maurice Daly's Billiard Academy, Forty-ninth Street and Broadway, in preparation for his championship match with Willie Hoppe, which is scheduled to be decided in three weeks. Yamada is going to play Hoppe for the 14.1 balk line title, and in his practice matches is using Japanese will play the style of billiards, while his opponents play 18.2 balk line. Julius Klinger, the Austrian amateur champion, was Yamado's first opponent, and he made the Oriental player extend himself to win. The final score was 250 to 237, and the contest required twenty-one innings. Klinger made the highest run of the game, when he piled up a string of 86 points. He also had a high run of 40, with an average of 11 6-21. Yamada's highest run was 68 and he averaged 11 19-21. This evening George Spear, the local amateur player, will oppose Yamada.

Amateur Boxing at Crescent A. C.

Amateur boxing, which was a big attraction at the Crescent Athletic Club last season, will be resumed on Sept. 28 and 30, when the first tournament of the season will be held.

The weights of the different classes are 108, 115, 125, 135, and 158 pounds, with an extra point allowed to each competitor weighing in. The prizes will be a solid gold watch and fob to the winner of the tourney, a gold filled watch and fob to the second, and a silver fob medal to the losers in the semi-final bouts of each class.

Entry blanks can be had at the clubhouse, Pierrepont and Clinton Streets, Brooklyn, N. Y., or from B. Levine, 21 Warren Street, New York City.

Boxing Bouts at Ebbets Field.

Al McCoy of Brooklyn and Young Ahearn will furnish the main bout at the boxing show to be staged at Ebbets Field Thursday night. The McCoy-Ahearn go is scheduled for ten rounds. Buck Crouse of Pittsburgh and Johnny Howard of Bayonne will box in the semi-final, and the opening ten-round bout will bring Warren Cusack of South Brooklyn and Dutch Brandt of Brooklyn together.

Boston K. of C.'s Take Game.

The Knights of Columbus baseball team from Boston made up for lost time yesterday afternoon and defeated the New York K. of C.s by a score of 13 to 7. The men from the Hub lost the first two games, and they came close to losing the one of yesterday at the Catholic Protectory grounds. At the end of eight innings the score was 7 to 2 in favor of the New Yorkers. Then came a deluge of runs for the Bostonians. Eleven men hurried across the plate, and the official scorers almost lost track of the proceedings.

Detroit Buys Pitcher Lawdermilk.

DETROIT, Sept. 6.—The Detroit Baseball Club today purchased Pitcher Grover Lawdermilk from the St. Louis Americans. The amount paid was not announced. No other player figured in the deal.

TELLS OF A DEAL IN PERKINS'S BEHALF

Tammany Leader Says if Defeated at Polls Whitman Will Appoint Him Judge.

TO HAVE SWANN'S PLACE

Somebody's Imagination Is Working Overtime, the District Attorney Says.

Should Charles A. Perkins, the Republican candidate for District Attorney, be defeated this Fall by Judge Edward Swann, the Democratic candidate, he will probably be appointed Judge of the Court of General Sessions to succeed Judge Swann. Then, in 1916, Tammany may indorse Mr. Perkins for the full term of Judge of General Sessions, which is fourteen years, with a salary of $17,500 a year.

According to a Tammany leader, this arrangement is part of the general plan agreed upon by Republicans and Democrats for fusion on the judiciary slate. In furtherance of this plan, Judge Swann if elected District Attorney will not resign from his present office until Jan. 1. In October he will not be on the bench. Judge Rosalsky has agreed to take over his calendar for that month to give him an opportunity to conduct his campaign.

The arrangement of which plan here is outlined is said to be a part had to do with the indorsement by the Republicans of four Democratic candidates for the Supreme Court, Justices Greenbaum, Shearn, and Delehanty, and Municipal Court Justice Tierney of the Bronx, and the indorsement of Another Democrat, Lorens Zeller, for Judge of City Court. In return, the Republicans obtained the Tammany indorsement for two of their Supreme Court candidates, Justices John Proctor Clarke and Edward R. Finch.

When he was told by a TIMES reporter of the reported arrangement last night, District Attorney Perkins said:

"There is no political deal connected with me that I have ever heard of. I have not seen Governor Whitman for some time. Some one's imagination is working overtime."

Under an original fusion scheme it is said that Tammany agreed to indorse Mr. Perkins for District Attorney in return for which the Republicans were to stand for the Tammany candidate for Sheriff. This plan fell through, however, owing to the opposition of Tammany district leaders, and only the Judiciary fusion was effected. In compensation to Governor Whitman for failure to indorse Mr. Perkins, Tammany now has agreed, according to the story, to nominate Mr. Perkins next year for Judge of General Sessions.

When several Republican leaders were asked about the alleged Swann-Perkins arrangement, they said it had been reported that Governor Whitman had agreed upon two other arrangements. One was to the effect that the Governor would appoint Assistant District Attorney Isidor Wasservogel to General Sessions to succeed Judge Swann, in the event of his election, and the other was that the Governor had agreed to appoint Warren W. Foster, a Democrat, to the place in the event of Tammany victory.

Midnight tonight is the last hour for candidates to file petitions with the Board of Elections for entry into the primaries on Sept. 28. Although there are between 600 and 700 petitions to be filed, not many more than 100 have been sent in. The grand rush will come a few hours before midnight.

Up to last night "Big Bill" Edwards had not filed his petition as a candidate for Sheriff in the Democratic primaries.

At Republican and Tammany headquarters the law committees of the two parties were on hand all yesterday ready to give advice. District headquarters all over the city were also open. Candidates have until Sept. 13 to decline designations.

MOSS FEELS CONFIDENT.

Says He'll Beat Perkins, 3 to 1, in Republican Primaries.

Frank Moss, who will make a fight in the Republican primaries for the nomination for District Attorney against Mr. Perkins, said yesterday his petition would be ready for filing today. Enough signatures to qualify him as a candidate had been obtained, he said. Mr. Moss will speak at the headquarters of the Republican Club in the First Assembly District tonight. W. G. Rose, the Republican leader, is there. Speeches at other Republican headquarters will follow.

A statement given out at the Moss headquarters said:

"Mr. Moss will win the Republican primaries by at least 3 to 1 against Perkins, and he will be the candidate at the general election of both the Republican and Progressive Parties in New York County. Not a voter in either Republican or Progressive Party declined to sign a Moss petition."

WIFE TRAPS HER HUSBAND.

Mrs. Ida Thomas Has Him and Her Alleged Rival Arrested.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 6.—Mrs. Ida Thomas today caused the arrest on the Boardwalk here of her husband, George Thomas, of Woodcliff, N. J. At the same time Mrs. Abbie Hawkins, also of Woodcliff, was arrested.

According to Mrs. Thomas, she and her husband had several differences over Mrs. Hawkins. When her husband left Woodcliff a few days ago, Mrs. Thomas said, she soon ascertained that Mrs. Hawkins also was away from the borough. Acting as her own detective, she found her husband here and also found Mrs. Hawkins. She did not make her presence known, but engaged a detective agency to obtain her further evidence.

Aided by the detectives' statements, Mrs. Thomas obtained the warrants. Both prisoners have been remanded for investigation. Mr. Thomas is 32 years old and his wife is 30, and Mrs. Hawkins is 40.

Fisherman Drowned in Surf.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTAUK, L. I., Sept. 6.—Morris Comgerty, of whom nothing is known except that he lived somewhere in Connecticut, was drowned last evening when a power fishing boat capsized in the surf off the breakwater here. Three companions escaped by swimming ashore. The fishermen were out with Captain Joseph Clarke, and they ran into a school of fish, which they followed too near shore. Comgerty sank immediately and was not seen again. It is thought he struck his head.

WE PROTEST TO PANAMA.

Want to Know Why Slayers of Americans Were Not Arrested.

PANAMA, Sept. 6.—The United States Government through William J. Price, the American Minister to Panama, today filed a protest with the Secretary of Foreign Relations relative to the alleged miscarriage of justice in the cases of Corporal Langdon of the United States Coast Artillery, who was killed by a Colon police Lieutenant last April, and of another soldier who was shot subsequently in a fight in the restricted district of Panama. The assailant of neither of the Americans was ever arrested.

A conference was held last Saturday by the Foreign Secretary and the Minister of Justice with the purpose of finding out who was to blame for the fact that arrests were not made. The conference, it is said, developed that politics had operated to defeat justice in the case of Langdon's assailant. The Chief Justice and Attorney General, it is stated, have promised to obtain immediate legal action against the offenders, providing backing is given them.

Corporal Langdon was shot and killed and three other American soldiers were injured in a riot in Colon on April 2, while the Americans were on patrol duty in the restricted district.

The shooting, which resulted in a general fight, grew out of an argument between a soldier, who was said to have been drinking, and a Panama policeman. Many shots were fired by the Panama police.

Gored to Death by a Bull.

PRESQUE ISLE, Me., Sept. 6.—Everett Tarbell, a farmer, was gored to death by a Jersey bull today while on his way to the Northern Maine Fair to exhibit his herd of cattle.

Resinol Soap clears bad complexions



If you want a clear, fresh, glowing complexion, use Resinol Soap at least once a day. Work a warm, creamy lather of it well into the pores, then rinse the face with plenty of cold water.

It does not take many days of such regular care with Resinol Soap to show an improvement, because the Resinol medication *soothes* and *refreshes* the skin, while the pure soap, free of alkali, is *cleansing* it.

When the skin is in a very neglected condition, with pimples, blackheads, redness or roughness, spread on just a little Resinol Ointment for ten or fifteen minutes before using Resinol Soap.

Resinol Soap is not artificially colored, its rich brown being entirely due to the Resinol medicines it contains. Twenty-five cents at all druggists and dealers in toilet goods. For a trial size cake, write to Dept. 4-P, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

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Healthfully located in beautiful Garden City, Long Island, 18 miles from New York. Fireproof buildings completely equipped. Gymnasium, swimming pool, 80 acres of fine athletic fields. Both class and individual instruction given. Prepares for any college or scientific school. Competent master at the head of each department.

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FAMOUS BOTANISTS MEET IN BRONX PARK

Begin a Week's Celebration of Twentieth Anniversary of New York Gardens.

COME FROM MANY STATES

Papers Include History of Institution by Dr. Britton—Floral Exhibits Inspected.

A week's celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the founding of the New York Botanical Garden began yesterday morning at 9 o'clock at the Museum Building in Bronx Park. Delegates from all over the country attended.

After registering in the library of the Museum the delegates viewed the Mary E. Eaton collection of paintings and the Charles Finney Cox collection of Darwiniana. They also inspected the publications of the Bottanical Garden, after which luncheon was served.

Dr. W. Gilman Thompson, President of the Botanical Garden, delivered an address of welcome. He was followed by Thomas W. Whittle, who extended a welcome from the Park Department, and Henry H. Rusby, Chairman of the Scientific Directors, greeted the delegates as fellow-scientists.

Dr. N. L. Britton, Director in Chief of the Garden since 1896, made the final address, in which he spoke on the "History of the New York Botanical Garden." Starting with the old Torrey Botanical Garden in 1888, he told of the inception of the present magnificent park, and traced its growth in the last twenty years.

Founding of the Garden.

"An act to provide for the establishment of such a garden, drawn by Judge Charles P. Daly and Judge Addison Brown, was introduced in the Legislature on March 6, 1891, and became a law by the approval of Governor Hill on April 28, 1891," he said. "This act established a corporation with the name 'The New York Botanical Garden' for the purpose of maintaining a botanical garden and museum and arboretum therein for the collection and culture of plants, flowers, &c. There were forty-nine incorporators, among whom were Seth Low, Charles A. Dana, Hugh L. Grant, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Morris K. Jesup, J. Pierpont Morgan, Andrew Carnegie, D. O. Mills, William C. Schermerhorn, William G. Choate, Jesse Seligman, Samuel Sloan, Robert Maclay, Charles F. Cox and Percy R. Pyne.

"This act of incorporation authorized the Commissioners of Public Parks to set apart 250 acres of Branx Park after a fund of not less than $250,000 should be obtained by the incorporators by subscription."

The required sum was obtained from twenty-two contributors, Mr. Britton said. Among the donations were gifts of $25,000 each by Columbia College, the late J. Pierpont Morgan, Andrew Carnegie, Cornelius Vanderbilt, John D. Rockefeller, D. O. Mills, and Judge Addison Brown.

The full amount was obtained by June 18, 1896, and on the last day of that month the Park Commissioners approved the present site in Bronx Park. Mr. Britton traced the steps of development until the present, mentioning the various expeditions sent out by the Garden, including those financed by Cornelius Vanderbilt in 1898, which explored the little-known regions of Porto Rico.

The delegates loudly applauded Mr. Britton's address, and as many of them said that they would like to have copies it was decided that it be printed and presented to them before the end of the week.

New Addition Inspected.

After the reading of the address they inspected the Pinetum, Flower Gardens, Conservatory Range 1, and the greater part of the 140 acres recently added to the Botanical Gardens by the City of New York. At about 5 o'clock they all visited the Zoological Park, and at 7 dinner was served in the Rocking Stone Restaurant.

Eighteen papers will be read today and luncheon will be served in the Museum at 1:30. Among the papers to be read are "A Botanical Trip to North Wales in June," by Arthur H. Graves; "Triassic Plants from Sonora, Mexico," by Edwin W. Humphreys, and "The Present Status of the Problem of the Effect of Radium Rays on Plant Life," by C. Stuart Gager. These addresses will be followed by an excursion to the Herbaceous Garden Valley, the Deciduous Woodlands and Hemlock Forest, the Fruticetum, and the west border of the park.

Salt Water Day on Staten Island will be observed tomorrow. This will include a visit by motor boats to the sand dunes and salt marshes on Crooke's Point, under the guidance of Arthur Hollick. There also will be a luncheon served at Sauer's Restaurant, on the shores of the Great Kills.

Thursday will be given up to the reading of papers, with tea at the Mansion, and an inspection of the nurseries, the Propagating Houses where there is an exhibit of South American cacti collected by J. N. Rose with the aid of the Darius Ogden Mills Fund, and Conservatory Range 2. The day will end with a smoker at the Columbia University Faculty Club.

A visit to the pine barrens of New Jersey under the guidance of the Field Committee of the Torrey Botanical Club, will take place on Friday, and the week ends with a visit to the Brooklyn Botanic Garden, where the delegates will be the guests of the Brooklyn Garden. In the afternoon a visit will be made to the cedar swamp and salt marshes near Merrick, L. I.

More Than 100 Delegates.

More than one hundred delegates registered yesterday, and it was expected that more would arrive today. Among those who attended were: Dr. J. A. Samuels of Washington, D. C.; Dr. L. H. Harvey of Kalamazoo, Mich.; Samuel Alexander of Detroit, Mich.; Professor Mal T. Cook of Rutgers College, Alfred H. W. Povah of the University of Michigan, Oakes Ames, the orchid expert of North Easton, Mass., and Harvard University; Dr. A. H. Chivers of Dartmouth College, Frank S. Collins of North Eastham, Mass.; Dr. Arturo Rosquey Torralbas of Havana, Cuba; L. J. Pessin of the Georgia Botanical Society, Dr. J. Arthur Harris of the Carnegie Institute at Cold Spring, L. I.; Oliver A. Farwell of Detroit; Miss J. H. Stebbins of Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. M. R. Goodhue of Syracuse, N. Y.; Dr. Susan P. Nichols of Oberlin, Ohio; Professor A. F. Blakeslee of the Connecticut Agricultural College, Professor Frank D. Kern and Professor C. R. Orton of the Pennsylvania State College, Professor George F. Atkinson of Cornell University, Dr. D. T. MacDougal, Professor Alexander W. Evans, Professor R. H. Harper, Professor Caroline A. Black of the New York State Agricultural College, Professor and Mrs. A. Vincent Osmun of the Amherst Agricultural College, Dr. J. M. Greenman of the Missouri Botanical Garden, and Dr. Edmund W. Sinnott of Harvard University.

A feature of the week will be the papers read by women. Among the women botanists who will deliver addresses are Caroline A. Black, Katherine Dooris Sharp, and Elizabeth G. Britton.

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IT is neither *extravagant* nor *expensive* for the mother who is smartly gowned—to dress her children equally smart when they return to school.

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And the question of cost is so splendidly solved by buying school outfits at Macy's that good clothes bought here can hardly be regarded as expensive.

In style, smartness, variety, taste and originality, the Macy Shops for Children are equal to "exclusive" specialty shops—and in *price* they cannot be surpassed by any store in the City.

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Equip your children for school at Macy's and make your money go the farthest!

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And **economy** of a sort that wins the praise and **trade of mothers** is the keynote of the Boys' Shop service.

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As handsome a suit as any boy ever wore, with the clean-cut smartness of custom tailoring, the "staying" qualities of all-wool fabrics and the thoroughness of making appreciated by mothers who know how much it means.



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The **"Indestructible" Suit** of stout corduroy for boys of 7 to 16 years. Norfolk model coat with knife plaits front and back; yoke, stitched belt and khaki lining. Two pairs of full-lined, roomy trousers, reinforced with tape at seams.

All-Wool School Suits for boys of 7 to 18 years, in all new Norfolk and up-to-the-minute single and double-breasted styles.

"Windsor," "Wee Georgie" and Regulation Middy Suits for little boys of 3 to 8. In mixtures of gray, brown, or tan, and brown and navy serge, with extra pair of knee-length trousers.

Macy's—Second Floor.

His First Long Trousers

The Young Gentleman's Shop offers the young chap returning to school in the pride of his first long trousers—

—apparel manly, yet not too mature—

—not simply cut down from "man's size" garments, but modeled on slim, aristocratic lines to fit the slender, boyish figure.



Styles and fabrics to delight the boy—prices to please his elders.

Brown, gray, and blue cassimeres in single-and-double-breasted, and Norfolk models. Three pieces—coat, vest and trousers. Sizes from 15 to 19 years.

Prices $9.75—$12.75—$14.75

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The coat *pictured* is a belted model of **English Canton,** with slash pockets and convertible collar. It comes in navy or tan, with hat. Sizes 6 to 16 years. **$3.96**

A cashmere raincoat, built on the smartest of mannish English lines, buttons straight up to its high chin collar with big bone buttons. This is **$5.49**

Every raincoat sold by Macy's is guaranteed to be shower-proof.

Macy's—Third Floor.

Pretty New Hair Ribbons, 23c Yard

Ribbons to match the new school dress or to brighten up one not so new—that need has to be met these next few days.

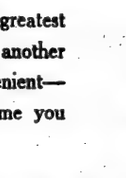
The new plaid and moire taffeta ribbons of fine silk, six inches wide, make wonderful "perky" bows girls like to have. They come in all the fashionable colors and color combinations.

Macy's—Main Floor.

Boys' Hats

THERE are so many new shapes, colors, weaves and catchy novelties at Macy's this season that there isn't a boy in New York from 4 to 16 years of age who wouldn't vote Macy's Boys' Department the best of all places to buy. No store in the city has a bigger, fresher, more inviting lot of hats and caps, and no store's prices are as reasonable.

The new Sport Hat *(illustrated)* is one of the smartest Fall hats a boy could wear. It comes in black and white checks, Scotch tweeds, blue serges, and dark mixtures that harmonize well with the new suits. Different styles in the same materials—Norfolks and oval or octagon telescopes.



$1.29 and $1.49

Boys' New Felt Hats $1.48 and $1.88

In the season's smartest Autumn shades—heather green, brown, gray, and blue, in octagon, telescope, and Alpine styles.

School Caps, 49c

Almost every conceivable mixture, check or shade, including blue serges. All sizes. Let sonny pick out his own.

"Rah-Rah" Hats 94c, $1.29 and $1.49

For the manly little chaps of 7 or 8 "Rah-Rah" hats are just the thing. Dashing and smart in their varying styles and not too "grown-up." We show a great many very fetching styles, all with name-bands and some with fancy bands of colored silk.

Boys' Velour Hats, $4.74

Of real rich Austrian velour, imported and made into hats here. Without exception the smartest and dressiest hat of the season. The "Millionaire" is round and smooth and the "Octagon" is round with eight little creases. Colors: Brown, navy blue, and green. Also in black and in white.

Macy's—Second Floor.

Boys' Furnishings

THERE is no more satisfactory place in New York to buy Boys' and Youths' Furnishings than at Macy's. There are always large and varied assortments and complete range of sizes here. Quality comes before price, but mothers know that no other store can rival Macy's prices.

Tapeless Blouses, 48c

Of serviceable madras and percale in a large assortment of fancy stripes or plain white. With or without attached collars. Sizes 6 to 16 years.

Our $1.00 Blouses, 74c

Excellent quality madras and mercerized materials. Plain white or fancy stripes on light, dark or medium grounds. Some with attached collars, others with detachable collar to match. Soft double cuffs. Sizes 6 to 16 years.

Our $1.00 Boys' Shirts, 74c

For boys and youths whose collars run from sizes 12 to 14. Made of good, serviceable madras and percale materials in a great variety of bright, cheerful colorings.

Fall Neckwear 24c, 44c, 74c

We do not believe there is a larger, more inviting stock of Boys' Fall Neckwear in any other New York store. There are silk ties and knitted ties, ties for very young boys, and ties that big brother might envy. There are ties with wide or narrow ends, and there are Windsor and batwing ties. Plain colors as well as fancy designs. All of good, high quality materials. Such an array will delight any boy's heart. Bring him and let him choose his own.

Also complete and attractive stocks of bath robes, pajamas, collars, underwaists, suspenders and belts—good values because dependable and very reasonably priced.

Macy's—Second Floor.

School Supplies

The first lesson in economy for the kiddies just starting school—and another proof to their elders that Macy prices are *always* the "Lowest-in-the-City," *and Macy qualities always better.*

Composition Books, press board covers, ruled and unruled, plain and picture covers; 48, 72 and 120 pages; sizes 6 7/8x8 1/4 inches. **3c and 4c each.**

Composition Books, 240 pages, strongly made, good quality paper...**5c each.**

Composition Books, stiff green covers, sizes 6 3/4x8 1/4, 120 pages, **7c each.**

An unusually large assortment of other composition books in various qualities, rulings, plain or black leatherette covers. Containing from 100 to 288 pages at prices ranging from 8c to 22c each. Open end or sides. Various sizes Chamois Pen Wipers, **1c and 5c each.**

Simplex Covers for Students—full black cloth, stiff covers containing 100 pages, open end or sides; high-grade quality paper. **19c to 34c each.**

Other sizes at exceedingly low prices. Fillers at 7c for package of 50 sheets.

Stafford's Inks—2 ounce bottles, jet black, blue black, green, violet and unchanging blue, **2c each.**

2 ounce size, red, **7c;** 1/2 pt. jet black and blue black, **21c;** 1 pt. size, **31c;** 1 qt. size, jet black and blue black, **52c.**

Eberhard Faber Pencils at 2c, 3c and 4c. Penholders, **3c, 4c, 5c, 6c, 7c, 14c and 21c.**

Eagle Combination Pen and Pencil Holders, reversible and with rubber. **3c each**

Pencils, excellent quality, with erasers, at **6c** doz.

Assorted makes in pencils. All shapes and leads with rubbers, **24c** doz., regularly 35c to 54c doz.

Eagle Pencils, assorted colors; gilt and nickel tips with rubbers; round and hexagonal shapes. **14c doz.**

Writing Tablets of all kinds, rulings and qualities; handsome designs on covers, including photographs of moving picture stars. Containing from 45 to 100 sheets. Sizes 5x8, 5 1/2x9, 5x6 1/2, 8x10 inches. Choice, at **4c each.**

School Slates, sizes 5x7 in. to 8x12 in.; prices from **5c** to **21c** each.

$1.00 "Boston" Pencil Sharpeners for the desk or home use. Very convenient and practical. Special at **76c** each.

Rulers, 12, 15, 18 inches long, with plain or brass edges, at **1c to 9c each**

White Paste from **5c** for 2 ounce size to **59c** for quart size.

Moore's Folding Lunch Boxes. Strongly constructed; practical. **11c each**

School Crayons, assorted colors, good quality, **5c, 21c and 42c** a box.

Eagle Compass and Divider, 12c each.

Special School Bag Combination Outfit, consisting of strong leatherette bag with 2 large pockets, extra strap and buckle, containing one 8x10 in. and one 5x8 in. writing tablet, one 8x10 in. pad, box of 14 crayons in assorted colors, brass edge ruler, pencil box filled with pencils and 70-page picture cover composition book, **89c.** complete.

Dustless Blackboard Erasers, 4c each.

Macy's Special Fountain Pen—Fine, medium or stub, 14-kt. gold pen point, plain or chased barrel. A pen which is giving thorough satisfaction, yet costs only **69c.**

Pen Points—Double spring, small falcon, medium and fine—the product of one of the best makers in the country. **39c** gross.

School Bags of Rope—Very strong and durable, in cream, white or striped effects. Small sizes, **27c** each; large size, **37c** each.

Special School or Household Combination, containing 1 bottle Carter's Pencraft ink, 1 bottle Household ink (red), 1 tube of Spreader paste, 1 Carter's blue pencil, 1 bottle Carter's Household indelible ink, 2 bottles of Mr. and Mrs. Carter's ink. Complete for **44c.**

Blue Bird Pencil Cases—Beautiful assortment, each box has a blue bird on hinged cover. Contains 5 pencils, 1 red and blue crayon, 2 holders, 1 eraser, 1 pencil sharpener and quantity of pen points. **39c each.**

Pretty Burnt Wood School Companion Set with hinged cover and brass clasps. The set consists of: 6 pencils, 2 holders, a quantity of points, and eraser and several bands. Complete, **39c** each.

Writer's Companion Set—Beautiful, boxed. Contains 1 ruler, bands, eraser, pens, 2 holders, 10 pencils and pencil sharpener. Complete at **72c.**

E. Faber Pencil Sets—Special, beautiful Dresden assortment of Japanese figures on covers which open on hinges. Each box contains 5 Eberhard Faber pencils, 2 holders, 1 eraser, a supply of bands, and a pencil protector. Complete for **19c.**

Special—Pencil Cases with Japanese and floral design on covers; containing 4 pencils, 1 holder, 1 eraser—all Eberhard Faber pencils. **10c each.**

Special — Pencil Cases containing miniature slate on cover of boxes; 5 pencils, 2 holders, one red and blue crayon, quantity of pens, pencil sharpener and an eraser included in the set, at **37c** each.

Special—Beautiful Wooden Box Sets, figures painted on cover. Contains 5 pencils, 1 holder, 1 eraser, a separate key for lock. Box **21c.**

Macy's—Main Floor.

Misses' & Children's Sweaters

So many new things are arriving in this department daily—serviceable worsted sweaters, gay-hued sweaters of fibre silk, fringed and tasseled; fleecy, soft Angora wool sweaters—everything to please the fancy of little girls and their elder sisters. Here are two specially good values for the practical mother:



Misses' or children's all-worsted sweaters, knitted in plain stitch, with all-around belt, and collar and cuffs. *(Illustrated—second figure).* Rose, gray, tan, maroon, Delft blue and white.

Sizes 6 to 8 yrs., **$2.96** 10 to 14 yrs., **$3.74**

Misses' and children's all-worsted sweaters knitted in fancy self-stitch; with roll collar and cuffs. In gray, tan, maroon, Delft, rose and white. *(First figure.)*

Sizes 6 to 8 yrs., **$2.24** 10 to 14 yrs., **$2.96**

Macy's—Third Floor.

Coats, Suits, and Dresses for Girls

A few practical suggestions for girls of the school age, selected from a hundred or more serviceable and attractive garments in Autumn's newest modes.



Girls' school dresses of **wear-well** navy serge, with trimmings of plaid silk. The little coatee is detachable, and has removable collar and cuffs of white repp. Pleated skirt on separate bodice. Sizes 6 to 14 years. *(Illustrated, 1st figure.)* **$4.96**

Girls' Corduroy Dresses *(2d figure).* A semi-high-waisted model, trimmed with messaline pipings to match, and large rainbow pearl buttons. The detachable guimpe is of dimity, with collar and cuffs of hand-made Irish lace. Rose and pastel blue. Sizes 6 to 12 years. **$11.74**

Girls' Two-piece Russian Blouse Dresses of navy serge, with yoke, wide belt, and patch pockets. Hemstitched pongee collar, with tasseled streamers of silk braid. Pleated skirt on separate bodice. 10 to 16 years. **$7.49**

Girls' Dresses of Navy Serge, in quaint, high-waisted model, with separate bolero bound with silk braid; and sash and trimmings of plaid silk. Sizes 6 to 14 yrs. **$7.49**

Girls' Norfolk School Suits *(3rd figure)* of two-toned tweed in gray or brown. Coat is silk lined and has convertible collar of chamois cloth in contrasting color. Two patch pockets in skirt. Sizes 12 to 16 years. **$13.49**

Girls' Winter Coats of Chinchillla or Zibeline, made with patch pockets, wide belt, and velvet collar, and lined throughout with flannel. Colors—navy brown and green zibeline. Gray, brown and navy chinchilla. Sizes 6 to 16 years. **$7.49**

Macy's—Third Floor.

School and Party Dresses for Misses

School and party dresses for dignified Big Sister, who is deep in the midst of her High School course, and Junior dresses for younger sister, who is fast "catching up" with her. Scores and scores of pretty things—from which we have selected three to describe here.

A very smart Junior dress is of navy serge combined with plaid taffeta. The belted and pocketed coatee is of the serge, the full bishop sleeves and gathered skirt of the plaid silk. White satin sailor collar and wide Windsor tie to match plaid. **$24.74**

An inexpensive school frock shows a little scalloped coatee of plain navy serge, combined with an accordion-pleated skirt of dark blue and green plaid. Sleeves and revers are of matching navy satin. Collar and vest of white Georgette crepe. **$15.74**

Just the fluffiest, prettiest thing imaginable is an **Empire party frock of chiffon,** over accordion-pleated crepe de chine, daintily trimmed with fine applique lace and ribbon. It comes in maize, pink, white and blue. **Price $17.74**

Macy's—Third Floor.

Little shoppers will receive the same attention as their elders, and their wants will be filled with painstaking care.

Coats and Suits for High School Girls

The girl in her teens will delight in choosing her own special outfit—with mother's help—from among the smart things in this department. Everything for outer wear is here—from the rainy-day coat up to the pretty fur-trimmed suit—and all at "Lowest-in-the-City" prices.

A military suit of whipcord has straight box coat, trimmed with rows of ball buttons and loops and black silk braid. The high military collar is finished with rows of narrow silver braid, and is silk lined and interlined. Skirt with adjustable belt, drawn through loops. Navy, brown, black. **Price $22.74**



What high-school miss could ask for anything more good-looking than the **belted gabardine** suit *pictured,* with its high collar of skunk-opossum? This comes in navy blue, brown, or black, with ivory buttons. Coat is silk lined and interlined and skirt has two buttoned-down pockets. Sizes 14, 16, 18 years. **$26.75**

The tremendously smart **raglan top-coat** *illustrated* is of checked worsted in brown, green, or gray mixtures, with high choker collar of matching velvet (the kind that slips through a loop to form a butterfly tie), and sleeves with buckled velvet straps. Sizes 14, 16 and 18 years. Priced only **$11.74**

A snappy **Cravenetted Shower-Proof Coat of English Cloth** has set-in sleeves, novel pockets, and separate belt. The yoke and sleeves are satin lined and the coat is tailored with scrupulous nicety down to the smallest detail. Sizes 14, 16 and 18 years. **$14.74**

Macy's—Third Floor.

Romper Cloth 10c yd.

(Macy's usual price 12c)

Checks, stripes, plain blues, pinks and lavenders are shown in a strong cotton gingham. This material is recommended for its long wearing qualities in wash suits that must stand many tubbings. It is 31 inches wide.

Macy's—Second Floor.

School & Dress Hats for Girls and Misses

Tailored & Semi-dress Hats for Young Girls and Misses from 7 to 18 Years

$4.96, $5.94 and up to $9.89

These hats represent the latest Paris and London ideas in velvet and velour trimmed hats for school and dress wear.



Velvet, with satin ribbon and flowers. **$2.49**

In the Millinery Salons (Second Floor)

School and Dress Hats for Girls from 7 to 16 Years of Age

Specially Priced

$1.98, $2.97 and $3.96

Plain velour hats in smart shapes—pokes and sailors of shirred velvet—larger velvet hats—in short, hats to fit every girl and every occasion. Colors—navy, brown, black and the new shades.

On the Balcony (34th St.)

For Little Hands

Gloves that are correct and durable are offered at Macy's in a variety of styles and at "Lowest-in-the-City" prices.

At 94c

Washable Chamois Gloves; in natural and white.

Cape Walking Gloves—either pique or prix-seam sewn; single clasp; in shades of tan.

Mocha Gloves—single clasp, pique sewn; in tan and gray.

At 44c

"Marchioness" Silk Gloves in Milanese weave; two clasps; double finger tips; in tan, white, gray and navy.

At 59c

Duplex Cotton Gloves—washable and warmth-giving. In white and gray.

Macy's—Main Floor.

Over-Confidence May Be Costly

You should not allow your faith in the honesty of your employees to blind you to the fact that defalcations do occur, and frequently. Though the general standard of honesty is certainly high, yet this Company alone deals with an average of eight defalcations daily!

Consider this and the fact that in every case these are trusted men, and you cannot doubt the wisdom of bonding your employees in the Company whose ability to pay a just claim is unquestionable, and whose willingness to pay it promptly has been proved again and again.

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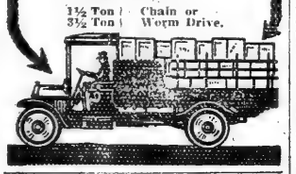
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"Always on the Job"

One of the greatest is the opportunity to get a profit on your horses and at the same time Federalize your transportation. Write for our data.

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BLOOMINGDALE'S.



Unhappy? (Guess NOT!)

WHY is Johnnie always accused of flat rebellion when any one mentions *school?*

Didn't he (and Sister) have the time of their lives *last* term—and the term before *that?*

Everything here to make the youngsters ready for "dear old golden rule days."

And right now a special sale of *School Supplies at special prices!*

Bloomingdales
59th to 60th St.

Pussy Willow
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
is a favored silk for waists and lingerie. Washes and irons like linen.
See the stamp on the package;—the label in the garment.
ALHAMBRA SILKS
7-20-4
R.G. SULLIVANS
Sales have shown a continuous increase for forty years. Quality counts.
Largest selling brand of 10c Cigars in the world.
FACTORY, MANCHESTER, N. H.

FAIL TO IDENTIFY ACCUSED NEGROES

Men Who Were Fishing Near Scene of Mohr Murder Confronted with Prisoners.

SAW TWO NEGROES ON ROAD

But Are Not Sure Whether Prisoners Are These Men—New Witness Says Doctor Was Followed.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 6.—An unsuccessful attempt was made today to identify two of the negroes held for the murder of Dr. C. Franklin Mohr, as the two men who were seen pushing a motor cycle in the immediate vicinity of the murder at the time the shots were fired on the Nayatt Road last Tuesday night. Chief of Police Robbins of Barrington confronted the suspected men, George W. Healis and Cecil Victor Brown, with the two men who were fishing near the Nayatt Road at the time of the murder. These men are Samuel Selley of 82 Salina Street, this city, and Albert Ducharme of Nayatt.

While Mr. Selley stated that two men passed within five feet of him on the edge of Echo Lake shortly after he heard the shots fired, he could not make a positive identification of either man. He and Mr. Ducharme said they were positive the men were negroes, and they were pushing a motor cycle between them.

Chief Robbins took the two men down to Bristol yesterday afternoon. He went into the corridor of the jail where the three accused negroes were, and talked to them while Selley and Ducharme studied their features from outside the bars. Following a five-minute period of observation, Selley, acting as spokesman, made the following statement:

"It is the pair without a doubt, but I could not positively identify them. On Tuesday night, shortly before 9 o'clock, Mr. Ducharme and myself were fishing on Echo Lake. I was standing at a point near the town road, and he was twenty-five feet or so on the other side.

"Suddenly we heard two shots, coming in quick succession. They were fired one, two, and then a pause. Again there were two more shots, one, two, and a pause of ten or fifteen seconds before the fifth shot was fired. That was the last one.

"I did not think anything of it at the time, and neither did Mr. Ducharme. A very short while after I heard footsteps, and saw two men approaching. They were wheeling a motor cycle between them. One was tall and the other short, the taller man being on the left side and the other on the right.

"There was a small incandescent lamp almost over my head, one of the regular town road lights. The men came within five feet of me and their faces remained black. Consequently, I came to the conclusion that both were negroes. They were talking, but I could not catch one word that was said. I watched them pass, and about forty feet away they cranked up and started off on the motor cycle. I said to Mr. Ducharme that they must have been the men that fired the shots, as they came from that direction.

"My identification would be that they were either the men, or they are just like the two I saw last Tuesday evening. I did not know about the shooting of Dr. Mohr until I read the papers the next morning, although I passed right by the spot about one hour after I saw the two men disappear with the motor cycle."

The story as told by Mr. Ducharme is practically the same. He could not make a positive identification, although he is certain that Brown and Spellman are the two men he saw on the night of the murder. Spellman is almost a head taller than Brown.

Prisoners in Jovial Mood.

Before Chief Robbins arrived with his two witnesses a reporter interviewed the three negroes together—Healis, Brown, and Spellman. They were in an exceptionally jovial mood and were calling for the jailer's wife to "bring on the eats." In reply to a question Healis said:

"I don't know anything new except that Brown here is a deacon. We conducted church here yesterday and he preached the sermon. So in the future you can call him 'Deacon Brown' instead of Victor."

"What about the repudiation of the original confession?" Healis was asked.

"Don't know anything about it. You will have to see Harry Curtis. He is our attorney," Healis replied.

Other questions directed to Brown and Spellman brought forth the same reply: "See Curtis; he is our lawyer."

Harry C. Curtis, the lawyer named by the negroes, denied that he had been retained as their counsel. He said that at the request of a brother of George Healis he had talked with the accused men, but had not accepted their case.

Edward Vail, chauffeur for J. C. McCoy, who has a Summer home at Barrington, told the police today that he saw a small car following the Mohr machine on the night of the murder. The smaller car, according to Vail, was trailing close behind the doctor's car, and while he arrived on the scene almost immediately after the shooting, Vail says he does not know what happened to the small car. His story of the shooting follows:

Saw Car Trailing Doctor's Auto.

"I was walking along the Barrington Road in the direction of Nayatt with a lady friend when we were passed by a large National automobile, the engine of which was working badly. I was of the opinion at that time that the carbureter was not working right. Just behind the big car, which was driven by Healis, was a small automobile which, I think, was a Ford car.

"We had gone but a short distance when I heard two shots and then there was a pause and then two more shots. We stopped in the road and I saw the flash of the last shot. We ran down to the spot and found two automobiles there which were headed in the direction of Providence. In those cars were Henry Schaffe and Fred A. Ballou, both of Nayatt. They said they had picked up the stalled automobile with their headlights.

"Miss Burger was sitting in the middle of the road and Dr. Mohr was lying with his head on the back of the car unconscious. I asked Healis what was the matter and he replied that they were fired on from behind. He had been fixing his car, the hood being up. I inquired about the small automobile but no one saw it, nor did I see it after it passed upon the road."

At Mrs. Mohr's home tonight the following statement was issued:

"Mrs. Mohr, Mr. McCartin, and Mr. Cushing had a conference and concluded that it would not be judicious to answer the questions propounded by the newspaper correspondents.

"They would like to clear up these matters, but feel that it is good policy to simply wait and allow the State to establish its case on the 16th of the month."

It was learned today that the police have information to show that Healis and Spellman expected to get hold of some money around the fifteenth of this month; that they had ordered 1916 motor cycles and were to pay for them at that time.

An echo of Tuesday night's tragedy will be heard in the Municipal Court tomorrow when the petition of Mrs. Elizabeth F. Mohr, the doctor's widow, to be appointed administratrix of his valuable estate will be heard. It is understood that a son of the physician by a former marriage will oppose the petition of Mrs. Mohr, who is at liberty on $10,000 bail pending her appearance in court Sept. 16 on a charge of having plotted her husband's death.

Monkey House Annoyer to Jail.

Ludwig Senick, 38 years old, a clerk of 408 East Fifty-fourth Street, was sentenced to thirty days in the workhouse by Magistrate Koenig in the Men's Night Court last night for annoying a girl 13 years old in the monkey house in Central Park. Detective Martin O'Callaghan, who is detailed to protect women visitors to the monkey house, testified he saw Senick rub against the girl, who ran away.

HELD BURGLAR IN ELEVATOR

Apartment House Employes Watched Negro While Police Were Called.

When a burglar alarm in the basement of the Palmetto Apartment, at 100 Morningside Drive, near 118th Street, started to ring shortly after 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Sol Saunders, the negro elevator boy on duty, notified Charles Anderson, the superintendent, and they ran the elevator down to investigate. At the door of the storeroom they found a young negro with an iron bar in his hand, trying to force the lock open.

There was a struggle, during which the intruder wielded the bar, but he was overpowered, although it took both Anderson and Saunders to hold him. The superintendent and the elevator boy held their prisoner in the elevator between the first and second floors while a tenant of the apartment house called Patrolman Brawley of the West 125th Street Station.

At the station the prisoner said he was George Miller of 219 West 127th Street. He was held on a charge of burglary. At the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau his finger prints were taken, and it was found that a negro with similar finger prints had served terms for burglary.

THIEVES FIRE BLANK SHOT.

Escape from Williamsburg Shop in the Panic Which Follows.

Max Oblas, who keeps a shoe store at 65 Broadway, Williamsburg, was standing at his door about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon watching the crowds leaving moving picture shows when three youths rushed into the place and tried to seize a box of shoes. The proprietor struggled with them until one of the intruders pulled a pistol loaded with blank cartridges from his pocket and fired at him. The noise attracted a crowd outside the shop door, and in the excitement the youths got away.

After Oblas had assured himself that he had not lost any shoes he went to the drug store at the corner and a call was sent for an ambulance, which conveyed him to Williamsburg Hospital, where the surgeon dressed a burn on his chest caused by the blank cartridge and Oblas returned to his shop. Two weeks ago he said two young men entered his shop in the same manner and stole two boxes of shoes from him and got away.

BABY PARADE IN WOODSIDE.

Judges Award 75 Prizes Among 200 Infants in Costume.

Two hundred or more babies took part in a parade in Woodside, L. I., yesterday afternoon. The committee in charge had provided seventy-five silver cups, silver spoons, cut glass pieces, pictures, and other articles for prizes, but Alderman Alexander Dujat, Mrs. Alfred J. Eno, Mrs. Mary Marsden, and Dr. William Goubeaud had a hard time picking the winners.

Alderman Dujat is seeking the Democratic indorsement for Sheriff, and Mrs. Eno is Chairman of the Woman Suffrage party in Queens. It was Mrs. Marsden's husband, Captain Christopher Marsden, who braved the German mine fields at the opening of the war and landed the first American cargo in a hostile port. Dr. Goubeaud is known to every woman and child in Woodside.

Alderman Dujat, who is a bachelor, said he was on the Judges's Committee to agree with the two women members, and Dr. Goubeaud expressed a similar sentiment.

William F. Borges, a local politician, was Marshal. He was assisted by William McCann, Jr., and Edward Wolters. The Captains of the divisions were John Sullivan, Joseph Murtha, Franklin Cummings, Louis Levesque, Lawrence Coughlin, Joseph Cummings, and Thomas White. Joseph E. Mohen was Chairman of the celebration.

The parade started shortly after 2 o'clock and went through the principal streets of the village, passing the reviewing stand on the way. Patrick Edward Pritchard, 2 years old, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Pritchard, dressed as Cupid, won a silver cup. Robert Burns and Johanna Goettleber, 3 years old, as bride and bridegroom, were prize winners and two Charlie Chaplins tied for a prize. They were Thomas Ehrhart and Harold Krone.

Florence McCann, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William McCann, appeared as the Pink Baby and got first prize. Among the other winners were John Tomman, Frances Casey, Paul Faitti, Jr., Grace Lang, Joseph Wagner, Jerome Tomman, Dorothy Harper, Robert Kennedy, John Busby, Catharine McGowan, Vincent Reis, Emilie Vettel, Edward Gannon, George Breen, Lydia Krohn, James Elwood Twomley, Ida Jean Wilkinson, Louis Wipfle, Flora Stahl, Patrick Sullivan, Joseph P. Jay, and Elsie Hoffman.

MORE MILK DRIVERS QUIT.

Strikers Visit Branch Stations to Call Out All Men.

Seventy-five drivers for the Sheffield Farms-Slawson Decker Company, started early this morning to visit several distributing stations of the company to persuade the men there not to work. All wore the white coats of the service and they were led by two strike leaders, a man named Murphy and a "leader from Harlem."

It had been the intention of the strikers to hold a meeting at 1 A. M. at the London Casino, 172d Street and Third Avenue, but when the time for the meeting came the keys of the hall could not be found. The men hung around the hall until the leaders came, and then the announcement was made that the plans had been changed.

The first place the strikers visited was the station at 531 West Twenty-eighth Street. From there they started for several other stations, including those in Webster Avenue, Dyckman Street, and Manhattan Street.

The strike, which began with twenty-three drivers as a protest against the discharge of the men who attempted to unionize them, has now spread to 200 drivers. Besides the recognition of the union the men want the abolition of fines and one day off a month.

Theodore J. Wandelt, President of the Retail Milk Drivers' Union, said the employers thought that the strike was over, but that in reality it had just begun. Representatives of the company had intimated yesterday afternoon that they were ready to meet the demands of the twenty-three original strikers.

Wagons from the East 180th Street branch went out yesterday morning with a detective on each one and with a guard of twenty mounted policemen in charge of the wagon train. There was no trouble.

SAXON CARS
Strength-Economy-Service
Costs least to run

Some cars cost less to run than others. But only one can cost LEAST to run. That car is the Saxon Roadster. It makes 30 miles per gallon of gasoline—75 to 100 miles per pint of oil. Half a cent a mile is the Saxon average everywhere for car operation.

Saxon "Six," $785—Saxon Roadster, $395

Saxon Motor Co. of New York
251 W. 57th St. Phone Col. 7811
(141)

CIRCUS RIDER DEAD; POLICE HOLD COINER

Freda Fagerstron Screamed for Help at Midnight, Neighbors Say.

NOSE BROKEN, EYE BRUISED

Kerns, with Whom She Lived, Says Woman Took Cyanide He Used in Making Half Dollars.

In investigating the death of a woman whose bruised body was found in a room on the top floor of a tenement house at 157 East 112th Street yesterday the police discovered a counterfeiter, who on his own admission has been operating successfully for ten years. The dead woman was Freda Fagerstron, 27 years old, a circus rider. She was at the Hippodrome two years ago. The counterfeiter with whom she had been living and who was arrested on the charge of having caused her death was John Kerns, 32 years old. He gave his occupation as ticket speculator.

While the detectives were in the three-room apartment where the couple lived a woman dressed in black appeared at the door and asked to see "Mr. Jack." She was received by Deputy Commissioner Scull, Inspector Cray, and a squad of detectives. They questioned her, but she refused even to give her name until she was taken to the Third Branch Detective Bureau. She finally said she was Mrs. Gussie Wolfe of 414 East 148th Street.

Assistant District Attorney Skinner of the Homicide Bureau ordered her detained as a material witness. The police think she may have been employed by Kerns to distribute counterfeit half dollars, which he said he had been manufacturing at the rate of $5 worth a day.

Woman's Nose Was Broken.

Kerns made his confession to Police Inspector Cray after he had been arrested, charged with homicide. On the woman's face and body were found bruises which would indicate that she had been beaten to death. There was a deep abrasion under the right eye, the nose was broken, and there was another bruise on the left cheek. Coroner's Physician Lehan examined the body, but reserved his decision as to the cause of death pending an autopsy which is to be made today.

Two neighbors said there was a scuffle in the room before the woman died. Mrs. Anderson and Mrs. Strauss live on the same floor. Shortly after midnight, Mrs. Anderson said, the woman put her head out of the window leading into the air shaft and called for help. Mrs. Anderson paid no attention because she believed her to be intoxicated.

Then Miss Fagerstron rushed into the hall and rang the bell for Mrs. Strauss. Mrs. Strauss heard the ring, as well as the outcry, but she also refused to respond. She said she thought the circus rider was merely raising a drunken disturbance. After that there was no further noise.

At noon yesterday Kerns came downstairs and called for the janitress, Mrs. Elizabeth Warde. He told her that his wife had committed suicide. He then hurried to the Third Branch Detective Bureau and told Lieutenant McCarthy that he had better send some one over to his rooms, because the woman whom he called his wife had died in her sleep. Search was made and an investigation, and finding bruises on the woman's body, placed Kerns under arrest.

Kerns Says She Took Poison.

To Inspector Cray Kerns insisted that there had been no fight and that he had not placed hands on the woman. He said it was his opinion that she had swallowed some cyanide of potassium. When questioned more closely he admitted that he used cyanide of potassium to make counterfeit half-dollar pieces.

He said that when he awoke in the morning to find the woman dead he anticipated a search of his rooms by the police, and, fearing that damaging evidence would be discovered on the premises, he hurled several melting pots, some plaster casts, a mold containing a half-dollar piece, and a bottle of cyanide of potassium out of the window. All this material the detectives found in the rear yard of the tenement at 163 East 112th Street.

At the Detective Bureau later in the afternoon Kerns became quite frank in reference to his ability as a counterfeiter. He showed familiarity with many acid solutions, and said he had learned his chemistry by taking a course in a Scranton correspondence school.

"I passed out on the average not more than $5 worth of stuff a day," said Kerns. "I did not want to flood the town."

To Inspector Cray Kerns also admitted that he had served time in the workhouse and in the penitentiary for picking pockets and for petit larceny. He said he had learned to make counterfeit money when he was 15 years old.

The Federal authorities have been apprised of the counterfeiting apparatus found and will be in court when Kerns is arraigned this morning. The police believe he used the gas range in his kitchen to melt the metal for making coins.

CITY BREVITIES.

Timothy Ryan, 54 years old, of 582 Grant Avenue, East New York, a stationary engineer in the Department of Water Supply, shot himself through the head in the bathroom at his residence at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and died two hours later. He had been in poor health.

In trying to help Aaron Steinburg, 12 years old, of 609 East 138th Street, who fell into an excavation at 138th Street, near Cypress Avenue, yesterday, Fireman John Duffy of Engine Company 83 fell twenty-five feet into the excavation and suffered a fractured skull. The boy was only slightly hurt. Both were taken to Lincoln Hospital, Duffy in a serious condition.

Louis Mills, 21 years old, a negro elevator operator, of 32 West 117th Street, was repairing his elevator on the ninth floor of 2,747 Broadway last night when he fell to the bottom of the shaft. He suffered a broken right leg and minor contusions of the body. He was taken to the Knickerbocker Hospital.

A leak was discovered yesterday morning in the 24-inch high-pressure water main at Seventh Avenue and Twenty-third Street, where the United States Realty and Improvement Company is excavating for the Seventh Avenue subway. A watchman found two feet of water in the excavation, extending north to Twenty-fifth Street and south to Twenty-first Street. After an hour's work the leak was temporarily patched. The damage was slight.

KILLS HERSELF IN A HOTEL.

Maid Finds Body of Mrs. Mould in the New Victoria.

Exhausted by long years of suffering from a nervous disorder, Mrs. Ruth M. Mould of Ridgewood, N. J., committed suicide some time yesterday morning by shooting herself in the head with a revolver in a room in the New Victoria Hotel, at 155 West Forty-seventh Street. Upon a bureau in the room the police found letters addressed to the manager of the hotel, the Coroner, and the suicide's husband. The note to the Coroner said:

You will find $200 in an envelope in my stocking for burial expenses. Please send receipted bills to my husband, H. S. Mould, Hotel Butler, Seattle, Wash. You know the cause of my death, so I forbid an autopsy. My reason is that I am tired of fighting ill-health. I have had ten years of it, and am sure I can never be well. I have no courage left. Thanking you kindly and regretting the trouble.

RUTH M. MOULD.

Coroner Riordan said he probably would carry out her wishes in the matter of not having an autopsy. The letter to the hotel manager contained $20, and read:

Inclosed is money for my bill, and am very sorry I am making you so much trouble. Please send my belongings to the inclosed address and kindly keep same a secret. Again regretting this trouble and thanking you.

RUTH M. MOULD.

The enclosed address was: "Mrs. C. B. Zeeley, 24 North Maple Avenue, Ridgewood, N. J."

Mrs. Mould, who was a woman of refinement, registered at the hotel last Monday. She was well dressed, and during her stay it is said she did not have a visitor. After writing her farewell letters she disrobed and spent some time apparently lying in bed reading before ending her life. Her body was found in the afternoon by Agnes Hany, a chambermaid. No one in the hotel heard the shot. When Dr. Katz came in an ambulance from the Polyclinic Hospital he said that Mrs. Mould had been dead for several hours. One hand was thrown across her chest and the other hung down at the side of the bed clutching a small pearl-handled revolver. There was a bullet wound in her right temple.

Coroner Riordan found the letters, and those that were stamped were mailed. The article in the September number of the magazine which she had been reading was entitled "The Bedside Manner." It told of a physician's unsuccessful struggle with disease and ended "still smiling, he pitched forward on his face dead."

At 24 North Maple Avenue, Ridgewood, it was said that Mrs. Mould was about 34 years old. For some time she had been suffering from nervous disease, and on that account had been unable to join her husband, who is in business in Seattle, Wash. She had been in two or three sanitariums, it was said, and finally had decided to come to New York for an operation. Worry over the operation was thought to have been the cause of the suicide.

E. B. Zielley said Mrs. Mould had written for the magazines under the name of Ruth Mould.

BROOKLYN GOLDFISH SHOW.

$10,000 Exhibits to Compete for Ribbons and Silver Cups.

Brooklyn is to have a fish show. There will be blue ribbons for the best goldfish in different classes, and on the second day five silver loving cups will be awarded, together with several gold medals.

The fish shows are to be held under the auspices of the American Federation of Goldfish Fanciers. The headquarters of the federation are in the Johnston Building, at 8 Nevins Street, and the first exhibition will be held there next Monday evening. Six ribbons and a gold medal will be awarded. This exhibition will be followed by an auction sale of snails, fish, plants, and fish food donated by members of the federation, the proceeds of the sale to go toward the purchase of the five silver cups. These will be awarded at the second exhibition, which will be held on Oct. 12 and will be open to fish lovers all over the country. The federation officers expect $10,000 worth of fish to be entered in the second competition, and in the evening L. L. Mowbray, Superintendent and Collector of the New York Aquarium, will speak on capturing fresh-water aquarium fish in the Everglades.

President S. Chichester Lloyd of the federation will also speak, and is expected to tell of his experiences in trying to prevent the sale of globes as homes for pet fish in private residences and the sale of fish foods that lack the ingredients relished by fish. One of the foods offered for fish, according to Mr. Lloyd, consists of ground dog biscuit, and is especially offensive to the finer sensibilities of delicate fish.

The opening clause of the constitution of the federation sets forth that one of its aims is to promote the humane handling of goldfish and to eliminate "the manifold cruelties now prevailing in all quarters; to provide for research bearing on the prevention and treatment of goldfish diseases, most of which are the result of both ignorance and cruelty, and, finally, to force from the market deleterious substances falsely represented as 'goldfish foods'"

FIFTEEN-YEAR HUNT TO END.

Captain C. E. Farrand's Widow to be Declared Legally Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 6.—Mrs. May Spencer Farrand, second wife of the late Captain Charles E. Farrand, U. S. A., retired, who mysteriously disappeared fifteen years ago, may soon be declared legally dead in order that the Captain's estate may be settled. The only heir the attorneys for the estate have been able to find is Mrs. Louise A. Ryder of New York City, daughter of Captain Farrand by his first marriage.

A nation-wide but futile search has been made for Mrs. Farrand for fifteen years by War Department officials, Federal Secret Service men, and attorneys, since she left Arvada, a Denver suburb, shortly after her husband's death. Neither relatives nor friends have since heard from her.

"Unless Mrs. Farrand is found by the end of this month," Public Administrator Woodward said, "she will have to be declared legally dead, and the Captain's fortune will go to the only heir we have been able to locate; but if she is found half of the fortune will go to her."

Paul Kelly's Brother Held as Thief.

Nicolo Vaccerelli, 28 years old, of 238 West Forty-first Street, said to be a brother of Paul Kelly, was locked up at Police Headquarters yesterday, charged with robbing Thomas Kirkwood, a saloon keeper, of 200 St. Nicholas Avenue. Kirkwood said that Vaccerelli, whom he knew, accompanied by three other men, entered his saloon last Saturday, beat him and took $120 from his pocket, also rifling the cash drawer. Vaccerelli denied Kirkwood's allegations. He was held in $4,000 bail by Magistrate Koenig in Harlem Court for examination on Thursday.

BOY SHOT TO DEATH BEFORE OPEN SHRINE

Hit by Stray Bullet as Italians Fought During St. Maria Tindara Celebration.

4 IN THE COMBAT WOUNDED

Dispute Started Over Two-Cent Ear of Corn—A Woman Was One of the Injured.

Tony Gutcia, 27 years old, who was born in Italy and who has been making his living lately by selling roasted ears of corn at 2 cents apiece from a push-cart across the street from the little candy store run by his mother-in-law, Mrs. Annie Piazzia, at 442 East Thirteenth Street, started the day yesterday with record sales. Besides being Labor Day and a holiday, it was the beginning of a three-day celebration among the Italians of the crowded east side neighborhood in honor of St. Maria Tindara, and the block which lies between First Avenue and Avenue A was gay with flags, bunting, and banners, and thronged with holiday-making foreigners from the tenements that line the street.

One of the many disputes that the day had already produced regarding the merit of his corn occurred at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, when a boy insisted that he had received a bad ear and demanded the return of his 2 cents. While the pushcart merchant was arguing the time-honored caveat emptor law of sales, to the effect that it is the duty of the buyer to beware, a young Italian rushed up to the pushcart and demanded that 2 cents also be returned to him. His ear of corn also was bad, he said.

Starts Family Row.

A crowd gathered. Mrs. Piazzia ran across the street to see what the trouble was and joined heatedly into the argument. The purchasers had eaten the corn before discovering that it was no good, she argued. The younger brother of the second complainant joined in the dispute. Suddenly there was a movement in the crowd—the police believe it was started by the vendor or one of his friends who had gathered around—and the elder brother, who had gotten the bad ear of corn, fell to the street shouting that he had been stabbed.

The ensuing fracas was punctuated by four pistol shots, fired in rapid succession, and as policemen were running to the scene Italians disappeared around corners and into doorways. The policemen found only the injured. On the street beside the pushcart lay the man who had been stabbed, Joseph Bonanto, 28 years old, a laborer at 445 East Thirteenth Street; the peddler himself, who had been shot in the back, and Mrs. Piazzia, his mother-in-law, who had been shot in the chest. Across the street, under a temporary stand that had been erected for the festivities in honor of the saint, lay little Charles Romano, 7 years old, of 435 East Thirteenth Street, near where he had been playing when the shooting commenced. He had been struck in the head by a stray bullet. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he died at 8 o'clock last night.

An hour later a fifth victim of the dispute over two cents' worth of corn was found in the person of Sciano Giacomo, 38 years old, a laborer of 442 East Thirteenth Street. He was arrested as a material witness when he went to a nearby drug store to have his wounds treated, for he had been shot in two places and had gotten out of sight when the policemen came on the scene. Giacomo said that he was injured while trying to play the part of peacemaker between the disputants. All of the injured were taken to Bellevue Hospital, and last night it was said that they were all in a very serious condition.

Prisoner Is Identified.

Ignatzio Bonanto, 22 years old, a laborer and the younger brother of the man who was stabbed, was caught and arrested by Policeman Crosby, of the East Twenty-second Street Police Station, a few moments after the shooting. Bonanto was running at top speed up First Avenue, and was caught at the corner of Seventeenth Street. For fear some of the victims might die the police took Bonanto to Bellevue, where he was identified as the man who had fired the shots after his brother had been stabbed. The revolver, however, was not found in his possession when he was arrested.

The shooting took place opposite an open shrine that had been erected for the three days' festival, and a large number of Italians were gathered about it when the trouble started.

A number of these were taken to the East Fifth Street Police Station afterward and examined as witnesses by Assistant District Attorney Skinner. During the rest of the afternonn the vicinity of the shooting was policed by reserves from the Fifth Street Station, and the scene was visited by Deputy Police Commissioner Scull, who took personal charge of the investigation; Captain Deevy of the First Branch Detective Bureau, Inspector Cray of the Detective Bureau, Acting Captain Lang of the East Fifth Street Station, and a number of Italian detectives.

A rigid investigation was made by the officials to ascertain whether the shooting was the result of a gang war, but it was decided that it was not, being instead was only the result of the combination of hot weather and the holiday.

MAY WITHDRAW F-BOATS.

Naval Officers Believe Submarines Will Be Taken Out of Service.

HONOLULU, Sept. 6.—As a result of the collision yesterday of the United States steamer Supply with the submarines F-1, F-2 and F-3, putting the little divers completely out of commission, naval officers were discussing today the probability of the withdrawal of all these vessels from the service.

After the loss last March of the F-4 with her crew of twenty-two men the F type of submarine was made the subject of a strict investigation, and the findings of the Board of Inquiry pointed out serious weakness common to the vessels.

The Supply ripped the shell off the F-2 to the water line and jammed her against the two other submarines with such force that the F-1's steering gear was smashed and her after fuel tank damaged. The F-3 also must be placed in dry dock for repairs before she is fit for service again.

The work of cleaning the hull of the F-4, which recently was raised from the bottom of Honolulu harbor, has been suspended until tomorrow. Thus far fifteen bodies have been taken from the wreck.

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AUTO TAG A CLUE TO CORD MURDER

Plate Found Near Spot Where Body Was Hidden May Reveal Slayer's Name.

PARTNER SEEKS RELEASE

Associate of Dead Man, Detained as a Witness, Threatens to Sue for False Arrest.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMDEN, N. J., Sept. 6.—A new clue that promises more than any unearthed so far by the detectives who are investigating the murder of Samuel Cord, the wealthy Laurel Springs real estate dealer, was found late this afternoon. An automobile license tag was discovered at Merchantville by Chief of Police Linderman. This tag is believed to be the license number of the "murder car" which carried Cord's body to the lonely spot on River Road, on the outskirts of Camden, where it was found riddled by bullets.

Eight witnesses from a party of automobilists that passed the spot while the "murder car" was standing on the road said that the license tag of the automobile was missing. The discovery of the tag is regarded as most important by the detectives. After a conference between Chief Linderman and Prosecutor Kraft in Camden, the Prosecutor and detectives engaged in the case motored away without revealing their destination.

Photographs of Cord, by order of Prosecutor Kraft, were put today in trolley cars running in the general direction of the spot where his body was found. The Prosecutor hopes by this method to find some one who saw Cord on the afternoon of the day he was murdered. So far it has been impossible to learn anything definite about his movements after he left his office in Philadelphia.

Olaf Peterson, Cord's partner, held as a material witness in the murder, made a formal demand upon the Prosecutor's office for his release today. The assistant prosecutors to whom he made his demand informed him that the Prosecutor was within the law in holding him, and that his only recourse was a writ of habeas corpus.

Peterson thereupon threatened to sue the county for false arrest. He has been following the case closely through the newspapers.

"Somebody's going to suffer for this," he said. "I'm innocent of any connection with this thing. I've told all I know, and I can't do any more. A lot of lies have been published about me, and the Prosecutor acts as if he thought I murdered Cord. I'm going to sue the county for damages for false arrest."

Some of the sleuths at work on the case swung back to the theory today that there was a woman in it. This was one of the first ideas advanced. It was abandoned with the theory that robbery impelled the murder.

Mrs. Evelyn Thaw Back.

Mrs. Evelyn Thaw, accompanied by her son Russell and Jack Clifford, her dancing partner, came back to New York yesterday from Camp Jack, Malone, N. Y., where they had been spending the Summer. Mrs. Thaw said she might make a statement later through her attorney. She denied the authenticity of an article printed recently that quoted her as saying she was through with Harry Thaw and his tribe.

A reporter's wife who knows a stenographer who heard what happened the day before two big financiers quarreled in an office on the twenty-fourth story of a New York skyscraper—that reporter's wife tells the story of "The Black Eagle Mystery" in this week's

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CALIFORNIA PLAYERS IN NATIONAL TENNIS FINAL—WOMEN'S GOLF STARTS AT ONWENTSIA

JOHNSTON'S WIN A REAL UPSET

Champion Williams Beaten in Tennis Tournament's Most Sensational Match.

YOUTHFUL STAR AT HIS BEST

McLoughlin Wins from Pell and Qualifies to Play for the National Title.

BIG CROWD SEES CONTEST

New Pacific Coast Finalist Enthusiastically Greeted on the Forest Hills Courts.

THE TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

Thirty-fifth Annual Tournament for the Championship of the United States.

Place—West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, L. I.; seven miles from Pennsylvania Station.

Trains—Leave Pennsylvania Station: A. M., 9, 9:20, 10:02, and 11:05; 12 noon; P. M., 12:30, 12:47, 1:10, 1:24, 1:54, 2:06, 2:20, 2:35, 2:45, and 3. Can be reached by trolley from Queensboro Bridge.

Official Referee—Robert D. Wrenn.

FINAL MATCH TODAY, 3 P. M.

Maurice E. McLoughlin versus William M. Johnston.

PLAY FOR WEDNESDAY.

National Doubles Championship, Final Round.—Maurice E. McLoughlin and Thomas E. Bundy (holders) versus William M. Johnston and Clarence J. Griffin, Pacific Coast champions, (challengers.)

Final Round.—Mixed doubles.

All doubt as to whether or not the California brand of lawn tennis was becoming passé was dispelled by William M. Johnston and Maurice E. McLoughlin yesterday in the semi-final round of the All Comers' tournament. By widely different methods, always impressive and with a finality that left no uncertainty, before a crowd that packed the big stands at the West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, L. I., Johnston overwhelmed R. Norris Williams, 2d, the playing through champion, to the score of 5—7, 6—4, 5—7, 6—2, 6—2. McLoughlin more easily defeated T. R. Pell, former national indoor champion, 6—2, 6—0, 7—5.

Johnston was the hero of the day on the courts and likewise the favorite with the great throng. He made a plucky fight. He raced the corner chasers which Williams whipped across and gamely battled for the points at the net. Williams played somewhat easily through the early sets, confident of victory, for he remembered that three weeks ago he had defeated the little Californian in straight sets in the Longwood tournament. In the fourth set, when, as Williams tired, his shots no longer found the mark with the same sting and accuracy, he no longer performed his cute trick of kissing the tips of his fingers to the ball when Johnston slipped it past him.

As for McLoughlin, he played the game as he had invented it, the sort of California tennis that has become a byword throughout the world. He did not find any great degree of inspiration for the opposite side of the net, for Pell tried to make it an exchange of lengthy drives. But on such occasions as McLoughlin let himself loose for frenzied bits of smashing and volleying, there was no checking him. McLoughlin's service was good for a total of twelve service aces. The great Californian accomplished this even under the watchful eye of James S. Cushman, reckoned the most severe of foot fault judges, who was only able to see three infringements of the rule when McLoughlin toed the line. There was the old whirlwind pace to McLoughlin's ball, although for his side of the net Pell did not give him enough of a battle to keep him warmed up.

The fact that Johnston had to play through five nerve-racking sets, while McLoughlin merely had a practice contest, caused the experts to favor the chances of the Comet regaining his title and taking permanent possession of the cup in the final match this afternoon at 3 o'clock. The defeat of Williams and Pell yesterday removed the last survivors of the Eastern players from the tournament and in the singles today and the doubles tomorrow, as only Californians remain in the contest, the championships must fall to their portion.

While normally slow to get into action Williams was soon bringing off pretty placements and snapping chasers into the corners of Johnston's court. The champion at this stage had better pace, and in the line splitters he hit more truly. The Californian always forced the net, and once he got there it was rarely possible for Williams to pass him. Working stop volleys, cross courts and straight smashes Johnston electrified the crowd by moving to the lead at 5—1 on games in the first set. He was several times thereafter within a stroke of taking the set only to have the champion find the vulnerable spot on his back hand to turn the tide in his favor.

Williams bombarded Johnston's back hand with plenty of variety and at all speeds. It was profitable for from deep court Johnston was decidedly weak on that stroke. Playing under tremendous strain and with a brilliancy he never again attained in the match Williams ran off six games in a row for the first set. Every motion of the champion's at this time denoted that he felt confident, for he had turned the edge of his rival's game with a faster one and with far superior generalship. He found, however, that Johnston was also hitting with greater freedom, especially making good use of a sharp drive into the left-hand court that compelled the champion to go wide of the court, and then sending the return spinning into the right-hand corner for a pass. Fight as he might Williams was only able to hold the games to 4-all in this set, as Johnston cleanly outplaced him.

In his eagerness to bring off points in the rallies Johnston lost his lead in the next set. It was a bad set for him. He made inexcusable errors of attempting to cut the drives off too suddenly when he had the whole highway of the court to play to. The loss of the set had a sobering effect upon him. From the beginning of the fourth set to the end of the match and his sensational victory Johnston never lost command of pace. Once he fell in a race for a corner shot and showed his nerve by regaining his feet and stepping to the line to shoot across a service ace. He outplayed Williams and he made a complete job of it at the finish.

Johnston's ability to steady under a withering fire so that he scored many placements was the thing that brought about the great reversal. William's habit of serving the second ball as swiftly as the first produced a total of twelve double faults for him. One of the chief things about Johnston was that he was able to shut off Williams's passing shots so that the champion, bereft of his best point winner, had to take the defensive. Williams did not possess speed sufficient to smother the Californian, and once he had begun to lose ground he failed fast. Johnston's recoveries were little short of wonderful, and his footing so good as to make Williams appear slow and at times bad.

JOHNSTON EARNS VICTORY.

Young Californian Plays Almost Invincible Game Against Williams.

Playing an almost invincible game, William M. Johnston, the young San Francisco racquet expert, eliminated R. Norris Williams, 2d, of Philadelphia, the playing-through champion, in the semi-final round of the national tennis championship tournament on the turf courts of the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills, L. I., after a sensational five-set match, by scores of 5—7, 6—4, 5—7, 6—2, 6—2, while Maurice E. McLoughlin, also of San Francisco, defeated T. R. Pell of New York in straight sets, at 6—2, 6—0, 7—5.

The victory of McLoughlin, who already has twice won the bowl and a third win today will give him permanent possession of it, was expected, for the ex-title holder easily outranked his opponent; but it was the sensational victory of the young Western star that furnished the thrills for a crowd of 7,000 enthusiastic followers of the sport, and for the first time in the history of the struggle for the title left two Pacific Coast players to decide the national championship.

Johnston's defeat of Williams was unexpected, and proved to be the biggest upset in the national tournament for several seasons. The young Californian, who was placed sixth in the 1914 ranking while Williams was No. 2, won his victory over the title holder by superior play and generalship and without the semblance of a fluke. Johnston outplayed the famous foreign-coached champion, while his errors in total were a trifle less than those made by Williams. A stroke analysis for the entire match shows seven service aces for Johnston against five for Williams. The placements the Californian made 50 to Williams's 42. The victor drove out of court 59 times to the loser's 50, but retrieved himself by holding his netted balls to 40, against 46 for Williams. The latter also was guilty of 12 double faults, as against Johnston's 5.

It was not alone to his steadiness that Johnston's victory was due, for the youngster out-generaled and out-maneuvred Williams. He appeared to have discovered weaknesses in the present play of Williams which the latter's previous opponents could not diagnose. He fought his way to the net in the manner that McLoughlin made famous a few years ago, and once there returned the ball at a constantly varying pace, chiefly to Williams's back hand. He did not, however, hold to any set form, and when the titleholder least expected it whipped the ball to Williams's forehand or to some uncovered portion of the court with a sureness and rapidity which in the long run completely broke down the latter's defense.

The youngster from the Pacific Coast showed his real courage by continuing to fight out the battle on the lines which he had evidently planned in advance, and as the play grew faster his superiority over Williams increased. Johnston drove and chopped the ball at Williams without a moment's respite, appearing to have perfect control of the sphere, no matter how hard the champion returned it to him, and the harder Johnston laced the ball the faster it traveled to unguarded spots in Williams's territory.

For the first time during the play the latter appeared to lose his confidence as to the ultimate outcome of the contest. He was driven into a defense stand on his base line and forced to handle returns so quickly that they proved easy for Johnston. The fifth and deciding set was even easier for the San Franciscan, and the crowd ceased to applaud the telling strokes and chops of the players in sheer amazement at the suddenly developed racquet wizardry of Johnston.

Williams fought doggedly to avert defeat, but it was a losing fight, and his play indicated that he knew it. He lost all surety of stroke, sense of direction, and finally reached the point where he stood in bewilderment as Johnston's drives ripped the turf at his feet and then at a spot ten or fifteen feet away.

McLoughlin's victory over Pell lacked the spectacular play and thrills that so aroused the gallery in the Johnston-Williams contest, but it was indicated more clearly from the beginning of play. It was evident that McLoughlin, too, had a plan of campaign which was just the reverse of that adopted by Johnston. He whipped and slashed the ball at every opportunity to Pell's forehand and thus nullified the greatest asset of the latter, a backhand stroke. The former national champion did not evince any great desire to play his old net game, and there was little need of it, for he uncovered a deep court driving and placing game which was little short of that exhibited by Williams at his best.

McLoughlin won his first leg on the championship trophy in 1912, and repeated in 1913. Last year he was shut out in the final round by Williams after playing the greatest game of his career during the Davis Cup matches, in which he defeated both Norman Brookes and Anthony Wilding, who was recently killed in France.

Williams won his first set against Johnston at 7—5 after the San Francisco player had run up the score to five games and 40—15. Johnston opened with the service and Williams immediately began to play to his opponent's back hand. He took the first game easily and then Johnston developed a well-conceived attack, in which he drove Williams's rather easy service and returns first to deep court and then just over the net, mixing up this change of pace with a number of sharp cross-court shots. The result was that the champion began to stroke rather wildly and Johnston ran into a lead where just one winning stroke would have given him the set. At this point Williams steadied and uncovered a game of tennis which showed him at his best. His play became almost invincible. The Harvard player began to pass Johnston as he came into the net and drive along the side line for clean placement aces. Johnston grew wild as Williams began to exhibit his finished tennis. With a shower of perfect fore and back hand strokes Johnston never had a chance to get set, and his own errors on netted and outed balls contributed materially to his downfall. Once the score had reached 5 all Johnston showed plainly the effects of the strain. In the eleventh game he double faulted twice and had two foot faults called against him, whereas Williams, playing like a finished machine, scored placement shots or let Johnston trap himself with outs and nets. The point score:

		Pts. G.
Williams	2 4 1 2 3 3 6 4 7 5 5 4—47	7
Johnston	4 2 4 5 5 5 4 2 5 3 3 2—44	5

Williams—2 aces, 16 places, 16 outs, 13 nets, 4 double faults.

Johnston—3 aces, 8 places, 16 outs, 11 nets, 2 double faults.

Johnston won the second set 6—4, as a result of raising his game to a point he had not heretofore exhibited. He ran through the first three games at top speed, winning by his excellent placement shots, most of which were made from close toward the net, where he endeavored to establish himself as soon as the ball was put into play. From this point of vantage he bombarded the turf, first on one side and then on the other, until Williams did not know which way to turn for the oncoming ball. Williams endeavored to force Johnston away from the net; and by playing the ball close to the side lines did succeed in taking the next four out of five games, but the Californian, realizing that he could not hold his own with the champion except from close to the net, by clever generalship regained this advantage. The point score:

		Pts. G.
Williams	2 4 2 4 4 1 4 5 2 2—30	4
Johnston	4 0 2 1 4 4 2 1 3 4—25	6

Williams—1 ace, 7 places, 5 outs, 13 nets, 5 double faults.

Johnston—No aces, 10 places, 14 outs, 6 nets, 2 double faults.

Williams won the third set at 7 games to 5 after the best tennis play of the day. Each won on his service in this set until the eleventh game had been reached when Williams broke through and took the next game and the set. There was little to choose between in the play of the Eastern and Western stars in this set, the stroking of the ball, generalship, manoeuvring and scoring by placement aces being extremely high classed. Long rallies, thrilling shots and recoveries were common. When the crucial moment arrived, however, Johnston proved that he was not the finished player that Williams was. Point by point he raised his game until in his endeavors to stay with the champion he became over-eager, driving the ball out of court or failing to take advantage of openings when points were within reach of his racquet. The point score:

		Pts. G.
Williams	4 4 2 4 1 4 1 4 2 6 4 4—40	7
Johnston	6 0 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 4 2 2—33	5

Williams—One ace, 10 places, 13 nets, 7 outs, 1 double fault.

Johnston—One ace, 11 places, 15 nets, 13 outs, 1 double fault.

Johnston won the fourth set at 6—2 after the players had returned to the court following their seven-minute rest period. The Californian appeared with a new racquet, and he went after the set as if his life depended on winning it. Williams took the first game after several furious rallies, and then the Californian came through with a brilliant session of tennis, in which he stroked the ball to all parts of the court from a position just a few feet from the net. Johnston uncovered a great deal of this play, in which he hit the ball with wonderful control from all parts of his court, and succeeded in putting Williams on the defensive to such an extent that the title holder was never in a position to handle the ball with certainty. The point score:

		Pts. G.
Williams	4 1 1 2 4 2 0 2—16	2
Johnston	2 4 4 4 2 4 4 4—28	6

Williams—No aces, 3 places, 10 nets, 7 outs, 2 double faults.

Johnston—No aces, 8 places, 7 nets, 6 outs, no double faults.

Johnston won the fifth and deciding set of the match at 6—2. His game against Williams improved steadily as he felt a certainty of victory headed in his direction. He drove and volleyed to Williams back hand with increasing speed and accuracy until the national champion could no longer handle the shots and grew discouraged. Step by step Johnston forced Williams far back into the court, hammered and chopped the ball first to one point and then another along side and back lines, until Williams appeared unable to make even a steady return. The point score:

		Pts. G.
Williams	2 4 4 2 1 1 1 3—18	2
Johnston	4 0 2 4 4 4 4 5—27	6

Williams—One ace, 6 places, 6 nets, 6 outs, no double faults.

Johnston—Two aces, 13 places, 7 nets, 4 outs, no double faults.

McLoughlin won the first set at 6 games to 2 by playing steadily and persistently to his opponent's forehand. Pell was badly disconcerted by the Californian's tactics. He did not handle the fine balls with the same ease and facility that he would have if they had been delivered on his left side. He netted and drove out of court, and except for an occasional passing stroke down the side lines was unable to force McLoughlin to top speed. The latter's terrific service, which was in perfect working order, also troubled Pell, who had no less than six aces scored against him. The point score:

		P.	G.
McLoughlin	4 6 4 4 9 5 2 8—40	6	
Pell	6 4 1 1 7 3 4 4—30	2	

McLoughlin—6 aces, 14 places, 11 nets, 8 outs, and 1 double fault.

Pell—No aces, 10 places, 9 nets, 11 outs, and no double faults.

Pell was at the mercy of McLoughlin in the second set, which went to the internationalist at 6—0. The Easterner played without any apparent snap, and in many cases made no attempt to go after the screaming drives which McLoughlin shot from his base line to all points of his opponent's court. McLoughlin moved into the net several times, from which point he smashed or softly dropped the ball back over the net by turns, until Pell was left uncertain as to whether he should come in or play deep court. The point score:

		P.	G.
McLoughlin	6 4 4 4 4 4—26	6	
Pell	4 2 0 1 2 2—11	0	

McLoughlin—8 aces, 11 places, 8 nets, 4 outs, 2 double faults.

Pell—No aces, 2 places, 3 nets, 7 outs, 2 double faults.

McLoughlin won the third set and with it the match, seven games to five, Pell's final stand against the Pacific Coast expert, improved his play, and for a time held McLoughlin even. The Eastern backhand expert opened with the service, and for the first ten games each player won in turn on his own service. In the eleventh McLoughlin broke through and won the twelfth game and match with the loss of but one point. During this set there were a number of enlivening rallies with McLoughlin playing as usual in deep court. From his base line he swung steadily at all of Pell's shots, lifting them high and far and with an unusual amount of top spin on the ball. Whenever possible Pell tried to coax his opponent well into the fore court with low short returns which McLoughlin found it apparently hard to handle with any amount of success. These opportunities, however, were few for the Californian put so much on the ball that Pell was forced to stroke it hard for safe returns. The point score:

		P.	G.
McLoughlin	2 6 2 5 0 5 3 4 2 4 4 4—42	7	
Pell	4 4 4 3 4 3 5 0 5 1 1 1—35	5	

McLoughlin—8 aces, 15 places, 13 nets, 7 outs, no double faults.

Pell—No aces, 15 places, 8 nets, 15 outs, 1 double fault.

JOHNSTON'S RECORD.

Californian Has Performed Brilliantly During Last Three Years.

William M. Johnston, who will play Maurice E. McLoughlin for the national tennis title this afternoon on the Forest Hills courts, came East in 1913 with a fine Pacific Coast record. At that time he was only 17 years old, but he had reached an eminent position in the West both in singles and in doubles, which he played with Ella Fottrell. He was known as a heady, self-contained youngster. His appearance at the Longwood in 1913 caused a sensation, and his match with William J. Clothier was thought by many to be the best of the season.

At Newport that year Johnston had to contend with the Davis Cup candidates and Williams defeated him in a brilliant four-set match. Johnston received a ranking of No. 4 for the year.

PAST AND PRESENT TENNIS CHAMPIONS.

Champion.	Winner All-Comers.
1881—R. D. Sears	R. D. Sears
1882—R. D. Sears	R. D. Sears
1883—R. D. Sears	R. D. Sears
1884—R. D. Sears	M. A. Taylor
1885—R. D. Sears	G. M. Brinley
1886—R. D. Sears	R. L. Beeckman
1887—R. D. Sears	H. W. Slocum, Jr.
1888—H. W. Slocum, Jr.	H. W. Slocum, Jr.
1889—H. W. Slocum, Jr.	Q. A. Shaw, Jr.
1890—O. S. Campbell	O. S. Campbell
1891—O. S. Campbell	C. Hobart
1892—O. S. Campbell	V. G. Hall
1893—R. D. Wrenn	R. D. Wrenn
1894—R. D. Wrenn	M. F. Goodbody
1895—F. H. Hovey	F. H. Hovey
1896—R. D. Wrenn	R. D. Wrenn
1897—R. D. Wrenn	W. V. Eaves
1898—M. D. Whitman	M. D. Whitman
1899—M. D. Whitman	J. P. Paret
1900—M. D. Whitman	W. A. Larned
1901—W. A. Larned	W. A. Larned
1902—W. A. Larned	R. F. Doherty
1903—H. L. Doherty	H. L. Doherty
1904—H. Ward	H. Ward
1905—B. C. Wright	B. C. Wright
1906—W. J. Clothier	W. J. Clothier
1907—W. A. Larned	W. A. Larned
1908—W. A. Larned	B. C. Wright
1909—W. A. Larned	W. J. Clothier
1910—W. A. Larned	T. C. Bundy
1911—W. A. Larned	M. E. McLoughlin
1912—M. E. McLoughlin	M. E. McLoughlin
1913—M. E. McLoughlin	M. E. McLoughlin
1914—R. N. Williams, 2d	R. N. Williams, 2d

DOUBLES.

1881—C. M. Clark and F. W. Taylor
1882—R. D. Sears and J. Dwight
1883—R. D. Sears and J. Dwight
1884—R. D. Sears and J. Dwight
1885—R. D. Sears and J. S. Clark
1886—R. D. Sears and J. Dwight
1887—R. D. Sears and J. Dwight
1888—O. S. Campbell and V. G. Hall
1889—H. W. Slocum, Jr., and H. A. Taylor
1890—V. G. Hall and C. Hobart
1891—O. S. Campbell and R. P. Huntington, Jr
1892—O. S. Campbell and R. P. Huntington, Jr
1893—C. Hobart and F. H. Hovey
1894—C. Hobart and F. H. Hovey
1895—M. G. Chace and R. D. Wrenn
1896—C. B. Neel and S. R. Neel
1897—L. E. Ware and G. P. Sheldon, Jr.
1898—L. E. Ware and G. P. Sheldon, Jr.
1899—D. F. Davis and H. Ward
1900—D. F. Davis and H. Ward
1901—D. F. Davis and H. Ward
1902—R. F. Doherty and H. L. Doherty
1903—H. L. Doherty and R. F. Doherty
1904—H. Ward and B. C. Wright
1905—H. Ward and B. C. Wright
1906—H. Ward and B. C. Wright
1907—F. B. Alexander and H. H. Hackett
1908—F. B. Alexander and H. H. Hackett
1909—F. B. Alexander and H. H. Hackett
1910—F. B. Alexander and H. H. Hackett
1911—R. D. Little and G. F. Touchard
1912—M. E. McLoughlin and T. C. Bundy
1913—M. E. McLoughlin and T. C. Bundy
1914—M. E. McLoughlin and T. C. Bundy

ON NYACK TENNIS COURTS.

Annual Fall Tournament Starts at the Country Club.

The annual Fall tennis tournament of the Nyack Country Club started yesterday on the club courts at Nyack, when two of the long list of entrants in the men's singles reached the third round. Many of the leading players in the metropolitan district are entered, but will not compete until after the national championships at Forest Hills. The women's singles will start tomorrow with a strong entry list, including Miss Molla Bjurstedt, the national champion; Mrs. G. Wightman, former champion, and many others of note.

Abraham Bassford, Jr., Hudson River champion, came through two rounds, defeating J. Kellock in straight love sets and Allen Behr at 6—0, 6—2, respectively. E. W. Peaslee scored over Clinton Lutkins and G. I. Burr. Herbert W. Foster, the Mount Vernon schoolboy, was forced to three hard sets by H. Mann. The summary:

Nyack Country Club Men's Singles.—First Round—Hugh Tallant defeated E. B. Walker by default; L. G. Saunders defeated J. M. Gesner, Jr., 6—4, 6—0; D. G. Stewart defeated L. Biggs, 6—3, 7—5; Donald Allen defeated Harold Swain, 6—1, 6—4; W. R. Comfort defeated R. Stern, 6—1, 0—6, 6—4; O. H. Riggs defeated L. Frost, 6—2, 6—1; Abraham Bassford, Jr., defeated J. Kellock, 6—0, 6—0; Allen Behr defeated George King by default; G. Zabriskie defeated F. C. Mann, 6—1, 6—1; Herbert W. Forster defeated D. Namm, 6—3, 6—4; W. M. Blair defeated W. J. Striffler, 6—4, 6—2; L. Crowley defeated J. L. Eaton, 6—2, 6—0; G. I. Burr defeated J. Bell, 6—2, 6—3; Edmund W. Peaslee defeated Clinton Lutkins, 6—2, 6—3; E. H. Bassford defeated Earl Fink by default; G. Deck defeated E. Garonias, 6—4, 7—5; H. Henson defeated C. F. Harwood, 6—2, 6—3; A. M. Kidder defeated J. Blauvelt, 6—4, 6—3; Martin Vogel defeated M. Corle, 8—6, 6—3; C. C. Johnson, Jr., defeated D. Lamb by default. Second Round—Abraham Bassford, Jr., defeated Allen Behr, 6—0, 6—2; Edmund W. Peaslee defeated G. I. Burr, 6—1, 6—2.

Tennis and Golf at Haworth.

Mrs. James E. Eckerson qualified yesterday in the tennis championship tournament of the Haworth Country Club to play Newman Hamlink, the second semi-finalist. The winner of this round will play Harold Naisawald for the right to challenge Frank B. Knapp for the title. Naisawald and Knapp have each held the Ward-Hennessey Cup for one year, and the tennis title carries with it possession of the cup for the year. The cup becomes the permanent property of a three-time winner. Mrs. Eckerson, who was victorious in yesterday's play, will enter the New Jersey State Tennis Championship for the first time this year.

The results of the Labor Day golf handicap at the club, eighteen holes, medal play, resulted as follows:

Class A.—Won by J. E. Fowler, 89, 20—69; Judge J. M. Greenfield, Jr., second, 93, 18—75.

Class B.—Won by C. C. Nobles, 88, 25—63; Professor Russell T. Green, second, 102, 24—78.

Tennis Tournament at Malba F. C.

In the semi-final round of the annual lawn tennis tournament at the Malba Field Club for the President's Cups, Dr. S. C. McCloud defeated J. I. Merritt, 6—4, 4—6, 6—4. In the women's finals, Dorothy Merritt defeated Miss E. O. Camp, 6—3, 6—1.

Baltusrol Golfer Leads at Ekwanok.

Special to The New York Times.

MANCHESTER, Vt., Sept. 6.—W. G. McKnight of Baltusrol, with allowance of two bisques, finished 1 up on bogey and led a field of sixty golfers in the annual bogey handicap this morning. It was the first instance where bisques were given, instead of regular handicaps, at Ekwanok. J. L. Hamill of Columbus and P. S. MacLaughlin of Scarsdale, each having an allowance of four bisques, tied for second prize at all square with bogey. The better cards of the morning follow: W. G. McKnight, Baltusrol, 2, 1 up; J. L. Hamill, Columbus, 4, even; P. S. MacLaughlin, Scarsdale, 4, even; Scott Stewart, Scarsdale, 3, 1 down; J. L. Ward, Scarsdale, 3, 2 down; F. W. Dejohn, Scarsdale, 4, 2 down; Douglas Dallam, Ardsley, 3, 4 down; Russell Armstrong, Nassau, 4, 6 down; C. H. Hart, Dunwoodie, 3, 7 down; George A. White, Woodland, 7, 7 down; William Ritter, Chevy Chase, 9, 8 down.

In the best ball foursome competition this afternoon H. H. Bottome of Essex County and Nelson Griffin of Richmond County led a large field and, with an allowance of three strokes each, showed a 70 net. They played the outward journey in 34, but were not particularly strong coming home.

Vincent Astor Victor on Links.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 6.—Vincent Astor was the winner of a cup offered by Royal Phelps Carroll, President of the Newport Golf Club, today in the annual eighteen-hole medal play handicap, in which a field of forty was entered. Mr. Astor led the field with a net score of 71, his gross being 91. Augustus Jay was second with a gross score of 89 and a net score of 76.

RECORD GOLF BY MRS. VANDERBECK

Her Card of 85 the Best in the Qualifying Round for Women's Championship.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE FOREST, Ill., Sept. 6.—Native talent scored decisively in the eighteen-hole qualifying round of the women's national golf championship tournament on the links of the Onwentsia Club today. Mrs. Charles H. Vanderbeck of the Philadelphia Cricket Club, champion of the Women's Eastern Golf Association, won the medal with a score of 85, closely followed by Miss Lillian B. Hyde, the South Shore Field Club girl, who early in the season won the women's Metropolitan title. Mrs. Vanderbeck's card establishes a woman's record for the reconstructed course, par being 84.

The foreign golfers of prominence, Mrs. J. V. Hurd of Pittsburgh, formerly Miss Dorothy Campbell, English and United States champion in 1909 and 1910, and Mrs. W. A. Gavin, from Sherley Park, England, both qualified easily with 96.

As a result of a number of added names the entry list swelled to 131 of which all but eleven put in an appearance, so that the 120 starters easily eclipsed all previous records for a national tournament.

Although the course covers a playing length of considerably more than 6,453 yards, it may be said that the traps for the most part are rather shallow, making it comparatively easy to recover from trouble. There was an early morning rain which slowed up the greens, and the general belief is that had the turf been drier there would have been a number of scores better than 90.

When they had all made returns, the board showed that Mrs. Caleb W. Fox, Miss Marjorie Dodd, Mrs. C. L. Dering, Miss Isabel Bridge, and Mrs. Warren McArthur, with scores of 104, had tied for the last three places. On the play off Mrs. Dering was eliminated.

Mrs. Bruce Smith of the home club, who as Miss Pauline Mackay won the national title in 1905, failed by a stroke to get into the play-off. Mrs. Dering, who lost in the tie, was a number of years ago among the most prominent of the Western players.

Mrs. Vanderbeck won the medal because of better direction off the tees and steady iron play. Although starting with a 6, the women's Eastern champion made no more slips going out, reaching the turn in 41. On the sixteenth green Mrs. Vanderbeck made a long putt for a 2. Her card follows:

Out	6	4	5	4	4	4	5	5	—41
In	5	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	—44—85

Miss Hyde, because of her long driving, attracted the gallery. She was inclined to pull many of her tee shots, but even so, the Long Island girl recovered finely. The best putt she got down was at eight, where she sunk an eight-footer for a 4.

On the homeward journey Miss Hyde was all over the course, but long and accurate approaches generally got her to the green's edge in two or three strokes, and, fortunately, her putting, usually the weakest part of her game, was fairly steady. Miss Hyde's card was:

Out	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	—43
In	5	6	5	5	4	4	5	4	—43—86

Mrs. Hurd felt fairly well satisfied with her game except for the putting. On reaching the greens the former National champion took 3 putts. Miss Sterling captivated the gallery with her fine easy style. Her game has improved considerably since a year ago. Miss Hollins, thanks to three threes, got round in 90. Well up in the list was Dorothy Higbie, of the Midlothian Club, Chicago, 12 years old, who outdid many of her more experienced sisters of the links with 106. Had it not been for a 9 on the first hole she would have qualified.

The pairings for the first match round at 18 holes and the qualifying scores are:

Mrs. W. A. Gavin, England, 96, and Mrs. G. F. Hennebery, Chicago, 100.

Mrs. Caleb Fox, Philadelphia, 104, and Mrs. Mason Phelps, Chicago, 101.

Mrs. Lee Mida, Chicago, 101, and Mrs. J. V. Hurd, Pittsburgh, 96.

Mrs. A. A. Henning, Chicago, 101, and Eleanor Allen, Boston, 100.

Lillian Hyde, South Shore, N. Y., 85, and Mrs. H. H. Liveright, Philadelphia, 101.

Marion Hollins, Westbrook, N. Y., 93, and Mrs. Pierce H. Barlow, Philadelphia, 93.

Mrs. Stanley Widney, Chicago, 100, and Caroline Palmer, Chicago, 98.

Ernestine Pearce, Chicago, 102, and Mrs. S. Kundstader, Chicago, 101.

Frances Hadfield, Milwaukee, 101, and Marjorie Edwards, Chicago, 99.

Elaine Rosenthal, Chicago, 102, and Ethel Chatfield, Dekalb, Ill., 97.

Mrs. H. D. Hammond, Indianapolis, 101, and Alexa Sterling, Atlanta, 91.

Grace Semple, St Louis, 97, and Laurie Kaiser, Chicago, 96.

Eleanor Chandler, Philadelphia, 96, and Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck, Philadelphia, 85.

Jennie Jones, Sioux City, 102, and Mrs. Winters Coldham, Toledo, 96.

Mrs. Ernest Belfeld, Chicago, 96, and Isabel Bridge, Chicago, 104.

Marjorie Dodd, Cincinnati, 104, and Elisabeth Allan, Rock Island, Ill., 101.

Of the qualifiers, twenty-one are from the West, nine from the Eastern States, one from the South, and one from England. Chicago has thirteen players in the contest, and Philadelphia comes next with five.

Greenwich Country Club Golf.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 6.—The qualifying rounds on the Greenwich Country Club course in the golf play for the Cobb Cups and the mixed foursome prizes were held here today. The eight who made the best scores and qualified for the match play for the J. B. Cobb Cup were: L. Grant, 86, 14—72; J. D. Chapman, 82, 9—73; E. M. Barnes, 77, 4—73; C. C. Pearson, Jr., 88, 12—74; G. B. Carhart, 82, 7—75; A. E. Ranney, 91, 14—77; H. L. Dillon, 91, 14—77; John H. Staats, 82, 12—77.

Those making the best eight scores and qualifying for the match play for the Cobb Cup were: E. B. Curtis, 94, 16—78; James Pott, 96, 18—78; J. W. Curtis, 97, 16—81; W. A. Flinn, 100, 18—82; F. L. Lynde, 100, 18—82; H. McCord, 100, 18—82; J. S. Sutphen, 99, 16—83; G. D. Webber, 101, 18—83.

Those qualifying for the match play in the mixed foursome play were: Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Crocker, 103, 20—83; R. G. Estes and Mrs. E. B. Close, 110, 23—87; Mr. and Mrs. L. Grant, 114, 25—89; J. T. Boutter and Miss E. Carhart, 96, 11—87; Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Truesdale, 111, 21—90; Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Slayback, 107, 17—90; Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Chapman, 101, 10—98; J. M. Maron and Mrs. F. C. Hillard, 100, 9—91; Mr. and Mrs. H. McCord, 119, 27—92; L. Day and Miss E. L. Day, 121, 29—88.

ON NEAR-BY GOLF COURSES.

Scarsdale's Varied Labor Day Program—Other Competitions.

All kinds of competitions, lasting the whole day, were on the cards at the Scarsdale Golf and Country Club yesterday. W. C. Morrell won the President's cup, offered by Thomas F. Borges, with a thirty-six-hole total of 156—12—144. Noble McConnell captured first prize in the flag competition. Sweepstakes were run off both morning and afternoon, two classes being in order in each instance. Morrell was the winner of the first set in the early round with 78—6—72, and Dr. A. C. Tracy led Class B. with 97—17—80. Later in the day Lee Best won in Class A. with 82—12—70, and H. A. Wells showed the way in the second flight with 94—22—72. Results follow:

PRESIDENT'S CUP.

	1st R.	2d R.	Tl.	Hp.	Net.
W. C. Morrell	78	78	156	12	144
Noble McConnell	93	92	185	40	145
H. F. Dorman	87	85	172	22	150
E. C. Holston	90	85	175	22	153

MORNING SWEEPSTAKES—CLASS A.

	Gross.	Hp.	Net.
W. C. Morrell	78	6	72
E. C. Holston	85	11	74

CLASS B.

Dr. A. C. Tracy	97	17	80
G. G. Allen	108	23	85

AFTERNOON SWEEPSTAKES—CLASS A.

Lee Best	82	12	70
W. C. Morrell	78	6	72

CLASS B.

H. A. Wells	94	22	72
Noble McConnell	93	20	73

Four-ball competitions furnished the chief item of interest at the Wykagyl Country Club yesterday, although Elmer E. Sturges won the all-day handicap against par when he finished 4 up. In the morning there was a best-ball medal handicap, and the winners proved to be G. E. Widmer and G. K. Maltby, with a card of 77—4—73. Later in the day best-ball match play against par was in order, and Sturges and W. R. Nicholson, finishing all even, were the winners. The scores and results follow:

Four-Ball Handicap.—G. E. Widmer and G. K. Maltby, 77, 4—73; E. E. Sturges and W. R. Nicholson, 83, 8—73; R. Howland and R. M. Mitchell, 83, 7—76; F. J. Hooker and B. C. Loder, 89, 10—79; R. R. Hampson and L. E. Denslow, 90, 10—80; A. G. Ritchie and H. D. Zimmerman, 91, 7—84.

Four-Ball vs. Par.—E. E. Sturges and W. R. Nicholson, even; H. V. Gaines and T. V. Bermingham, 2 down; W. F. Stevenson and W. M. Picksiay, 2 down; William Stout and R. H. Johnson, 3 down; R. R. Hampson and L. E. Denslow, 5 down.

Defeating J. T. Gillespie by 4 up and 3 to play in the final match, John F. Shanley, Jr., won the golf championship of the Deal Golf and Country Club yesterday. The competition has been in progress since Saturday, and the decisive contest was over the thirty-six-hole route.

Pierre A. Proal defeated James T. Smith by a similar margin in the deciding match for the John F. Shanley Memorial trophy. There also was a selected score competition in two classes, the conditions calling for thirty-six holes of medal play, the best score of either round being taken and the handicap deducted. John E. Kelley won in the first division with a card of 80—7—73, while in the second set there was a tie between F. J. Arend and E. H. Reynolds, with respective cards of 92—15—77 and 93—16—77. The scores and results follow:

Club Championship.—First Round—John F. Shanley, Jr., beat W. R. Delehanty, 6 up and 5 to play; E. G. Fraser beat John J. Radel, 3 up and 1 to play; John E. Kelley beat Fred E. Heller, 3 up and 2 to play; J. T. Gillespie beat J. B. Turner, Jr., 1 up, (20 holes.)

Second Round—Shanley beat Fraser, 7 up and 5 to play; Gillespie beat Kelley, 1 up.

Final Round, (36 Holes.)—Shanley beat Gillespie, 4 up and 3 to play.

36-Hole Selected Score Competition.—Class A

BROOKLYN PULLS PHILLIES BACK IN PENNANT RACE—GIANTS AND YANKEES WIN TWO GAMES

ALEXANDER FAILS BEFORE DODGERS

Brooklyn Takes Two Games from Phillies and Regains Second Place.

The Dodgers broke Pat Moran's heart yesterday at Ebbets Field. Pat knew there had been lots of talk about Brooklyn being pennant mad, but he never believed it until last night. Now he is engaged in picking up the fragments of the Philadelphia baseball team in the hope of finishing out the season. The Robins took both of the games that were played yesterday, the one in the morning by a score of 6 to 3 and the afternoon game by a score of 7 to 3. But it is not alone that fact which discourages Pat. The Dodgers won the first game from Alexander, and that hurt.

The result of this double victory over the Phillies is that the Dodgers have moved back into the old flat at second place, and they are only two games behind the Quakers in the chase for that piece of bunting with the words "National League Champions" printed on it. The double victory that New York scored over Boston rounded out the pleasure of the day. It isn't often that a Brooklyn crowd cheers New York. That isn't Brooklyn's way. Across the bridge they usually remember all of those unkind remarks which are habitual with a New Yorker in speaking of Brooklyn. But yesterday they cheered the score of the morning game, and bubbled over with joy when the score of the second game showed that the Braves had again been trampled upon.

Brooklyn played tricks of magic in the first game and finally won in just the way that fans across the river like best, by a rally that dazed Philadelphia in the eighth inning. But it did more than win the game for Brooklyn, the rally shattered a misconception that has prevailed in the Quaker City all season, namely that Grover Cleveland Alexander was invincible. The way that Robbie's men shattered that delusion was wicked and cruel. Alexander tried to tell Pat Moran that it was all over, but Pat was blind to the fact that his star was sending an S O S until he had passed two men, Stengel and Cutshaw, with only one man out. Therein lay the start of the fatal eighth in which the Dodgers sent five men across the plate, almost an unprecedented happening with Alexander on the throne.

Larry Cheney started the game for Brooklyn and lasted for six and a third innings, but in that time the Phillies never got a hit. Cheney struck out Killifer at the start of the seventh and then called to Robbie that he was all in. The Brooklyn players gathered around and he finally started to pitch to Alexander. He threw one wild one that proved his case, and Robbie called to Cheney on the bench. A kink in his arm was bothering him.

Jack Coombs wasn't with us very long. He got through the seventh inning without great difficulty, but in the eighth showed wildness. There wasn't a Brooklyn fan, and there were 10,000 of them present, who would have given his old straw hat for the chances of the Dodgers after the eighth. Cravath drove in a pair and Dugey ran for him. Luderus, the heavy swatter, was the next to face Coombs, and he piloted the ball to right for a pair of bases. Dugey, however, was as slow as a truck horse, and was held at third. Whitted singled to centre, scoring Dugey, but Luderus was nipped off by a pretty throw to the plate. The throw-in placed Whitted on second.

The situation was too tense for Robbie's nerves, and he called upon Marquard to save the day. The Phillies think that a southpaw is easy, so Niehoff pounded a single to left that scored Whitted. He went to second on the throw to the plate, and then followed Stengel's example and pinched Luderus, a wild pitch, and the base runner was on third. A stupid play of Miller's allowed him to score. Niehoff took a lead off the bag and Marquard threw wide. Miller stopped the ball and then became bewildered. In lay within three feet of him, but he couldn't see it, and Niehoff was unmolested as he came to the plate. Marquard ended the session by striking out Killifer and Alexander.

Those who know Alexander better than most Brooklynites ever want to know him were saying all during the game that there was something wrong with Grover Cleveland. There was. He had been called from his slumber too early. The fact is Alexander doesn't like Brooklyn. The last time the Phillies were here they unseated him, and he had the fear that the Dodgers would get to him again. Grover Cleveland doesn't relish defeat any more than a horse likes an ice cream soda.

Daubert "died" without a flutter at the opening of the eighth, and then the cunning and control that had been Alexander's departed. He passed Stengel, and was on the way to doing the same thing with Cutshaw when he waved the sign to Pat Moran. Pat thought his eyes were playing him tricks, and didn't know that they were telling the truth until Cutshaw also walked. That second pass made Casey Stengel do a war dance around second base, and the fans caught the infection and went just as daffy as Casey. Myers hit one to Niehoff, and the Phillies' second baseman made a muff, so that the bases were full. Zack Wheat has had this habit of getting acquired in Boston, but that doesn't prevent him from coming in at a time when Brooklyn needs him. He batted in place of Getz. He returned one of Alexander's slants so fast that it bounded away from Killifer, and Stengel and Cutshaw came to the plate. Smyth, who is playing Wheat's position in left field, shot one over the third sack, and Myers scored from second, Smyth going to that bag on the throw-in, and Nixon, running for Wheat, reached third. Nixon started off the bag and was caught between the bases, but the Quakers were up in balloon, and Killifer made a wild throw, so that Nixon scored and Smyth reached third. Miller went out at first, Luderus juggling the ball long enough for Smyth to get in with the fifth run. Marquard singled to right, but O'Mara filed out to right and closed the inning.

In the second game the Phillies were still up in the air. They hadn't descended for lunch. "Ed." Pfeffer was the selection of Robbie, and he held the visitors safe while his teammates were pounding the Quaker twirlers all over the lot. The Phillies certainly played stupid baseball. It started in the first inning, when Luderus caught a foul fly from Myers's bat. Daubert was on third and as the catch was made started off for the bag. The Quaker first baseman forgot he had the ball and didn't throw until Jake was nearing the plate and then the heave was wild. The Brooklyn team was imbued with much confidence as a result of the morning victory, and was playing baseball. Baseball then is the custom across the bridge.

In the first inning the Dodgers got three runs, and only two singles counted in the gaining of them. It was apparent, however, that Rixey would not do as the buffer to save the Phillies from defeat. But Moran kept him on the mound for four innings, pulling him out after Myers opened the fifth with a single. The Dodgers had scored another pair of runs in the fourth, and they gained two more in the seventh. The Phillies did not score until the seventh, when a single, a double and an infield out combined with a Brooklyn error to give two runs. The last tally was in the eighth. The scores:

MORNING GAME.

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
O'Mara,ss	5	1	2	3	3
Tybert, 1b	2	0	0	11	1
Steng'l, rf	3	1	1	1	0
C'ts'w, 2b	3	1	0	0	3
Myers, cf	4	0	2	2	1
Getz, 3b	3	0	0	1	1
†Wheat	1	0	1	0	0
‡Nixon	0	1	0	0	0
Olsen, 3b	0	0	0	0	1
Smyth, lf	3	1	2	4	1
Miller, c	4	0	1	7	2
Cheney, p	2	0	1	0	1
Combs, p	1	0	0	0	0
M'qu'd, p	1	0	1	0	0
Total	32	6	10	27	15

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Stock, 3b	4	0	1	1	3
B'cr'ft, ss	2	0	1	2	1
Pask't, cf	5	0	0	1	0
C'v'th, rf	3	0	0	4	0
*Dugey	1	0	0	0	0
Becker, rf	0	0	0	1	0
Lud's, 1b	2	0	1	8	2
W'ted, lf	3	1	1	0	0
Niehf, 2b	4	1	1	2	3
Killifer, c	3	0	0	5	1
Alex'r, p	2	0	0	0	2
Total	28	3	4	24	11

*Ran for Cravath in eighth inning.
†Batted for Getz in eighth inning.
‡Ran for Wheat in eighth inning.

Errors—Niehoff, Killifer, O'Mara.

Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	—6
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0—3

Two-base hits—Luderus, Stengel, Smyth.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 5; Boston, 2.
New York, 4; Boston, 0.
Brooklyn, 6; Philadelphia, 3.
Brooklyn, 7; Philadelphia, 3.
Cincinnati, 3; Pittsburgh, 0.
Pittsburgh, 5; Cincinnati, 2.
St. Louis, 3; Chicago, 2.
(Twelve innings.)
St. Louis, 10; Chicago, 0.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 4; Boston, 0.
New York, 5; Boston, 2.
Washington, 5; Philadelphia, 3.
Washington, 5; Philadelphia, 0.
Chicago, 7; Cleveland, 1.
Chicago, 8; Cleveland, 0.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn, 5; Newark, 1.
Brooklyn, 1; Newark, 0.
Buffalo, 3; Baltimore, 2.
Buffalo, 3; Baltimore, 2.
(Ten innings.)
Chicago, 5; St. Louis, 4.
(Eleven innings.)
St. Louis, 2; Chicago, 2.
(Five innings; darkness.)
Pittsburgh at Kansas City.
(Wet Grounds.)

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Richmond, 6; Harrisburg, 5.
Harrisburg, 11; Richmond, 7.
Rochester, 4; Montreal, 3.
Rochester, 4; Montreal, 3.
Jersey City, 2; Providence, 1.
Providence, 7; Jersey City, 0.
Toronto, 6; Buffalo, 2.
Toronto, 2; Buffalo, 1.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Philadelphia	69	55	.557
Brooklyn	69	59	.539
Boston	65	59	.524
St. Louis	64	66	.492
New York	59	64	.480
Chicago	60	65	.480
Pittsburgh	62	69	.477
Cincinnati	57	69	.452

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Boston	83	41	.670
Detroit	85	45	.654
Chicago	77	52	.597
Washington	67	58	.536
New York	58	66	.472
St. Louis	50	78	.391
Cleveland	49	79	.383
Philadelphia	36	87	.293

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Pittsburgh	71	55	.564
Newark	67	57	.540
St. Louis	69	59	.539
Chicago	69	61	.530
Kansas City	67	60	.527
Buffalo	65	63	.508
Brooklyn	61	69	.469
Baltimore	43	83	.341

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Providence	73	43	.645
Buffalo	73	45	.619
Montreal	52	59	.512
Harrisburg	59	62	.488
Rochester	56	54	.467
Toronto	57	56	.461
Richmond	54	70	.435
Jersey City	44	76	.367

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Boston at New York.
Philadelphia at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh.
Chicago at St. Louis.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Boston.
Washington at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Cleveland.
Detroit at Chicago.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn at Newark.
Baltimore at Buffalo.
Pittsburgh at Kansas City.
Chicago at St. Louis.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Harrisburg at Richmond.
Jersey City at Providence.
Montreal at Rochester.
Buffalo at Toronto.

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 3; Brooklyn, 4. Sacrifice hits—Alexander, Daubert. Double plays—O'Mara and Daubert; Miller and O'Mara. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 9; Brooklyn, 7. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1. Bases on balls—Off Cheney, 7; off Coombs, 2; off Alexander, 4. Hits—Off Cheney, 0 in 6 1-3 innings; off Coombs, 3 in 1 inning; off Marquard, 1 in 1 2-3 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Cheney, (Killifer.) Struck out—By Cheney, 3; by Marquard, 5; by Alexander, 1. Wild pitches—Alexander, Marquard, (2.) Passed ball—Miller. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes.

SECOND GAME.

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
O'M's, ss	3	2	1	1	4
D'bert, 1b	5	1	3	16	1
St'gel, rf	3	0	1	1	0
C'sh'w, 2b	4	1	0	1	6
Myers, cf	3	1	1	1	0
Getz, 3b	4	0	2	2	1
Nixon, lf	3	1	2	1	0
McC'y, c	4	1	2	5	2
P'fer, p	3	0	1	1	0
Total	32	7	13	27	14

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Stock, 3b	4	0	1	1	3
B'cr'ft, ss	2	0	1	2	1
Pask't, cf	4	1	1	2	0
C'v'th, rf	3	1	1	0	0
Lud's, 1b	4	0	1	13	0
W'ted, lf	4	0	0	0	0
N'hoff, 2b	3	0	0	5	3
K'fer, c	1	0	0	3	3
Burns, c	2	0	0	2	2
Rixey, p	3	0	0	0	2
B'mg'r, p	1	0	0	0	0
Tincup, p	0	1	0	0	2
Total	30	3	5	24	15

Error—Luderus.

Brooklyn	3	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	—7
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0—3

Two-base hits—Paskert, Cravath. Stolen bases—Niehoff, O'Mara, Myers. Earned runs—Philadelphia, 2; Brooklyn, 4. Sacrifice hits—O'Mara, Stengel, Pfeffer. Double plays—McCarty and Cutshaw; O'Mara and Daubert; Stock, Killifer, and Luderus. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 5; Brooklyn, 9. Bases on balls—Off Rixey, 2; off Baumgardner, 2; off Pfeffer, 4. Hits—Off Rixey, 9 in 4 1-3 innings; off Baumgardner, 4 in 2 innings; off Tincup, none in 1 2-3 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Baumgardner, (Stengel;) by Pfeffer, (Tincup.) Struck out—By Rixey, 1; by Baumgardner, 1; by Pfeffer, 4. Wild pitch—Rixey. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie. Time of game—One hour and fifty-two minutes.

American Association.

At Indianapolis—Indianapolis, 5; Louisville, 0. Indianapolis, 6; Louisville, 1.
At Milwaukee—Kansas City, 6; Milwaukee, 5. (Thirteen innings.) Kansas City, 5; Milwaukee, 4.
At St. Paul, (A. M.)—Minneapolis, 5; St. Paul, 2.
At Minneapolis, (P. M.)—St. Paul, 5; Minneapolis, 2.
At Columbus—Cleveland, 4; Columbus, 1. Columbus, 4; Cleveland, 2.

New York State League.

At Troy—Troy, 15; Albany, 6. Troy, 9; Albany, 8.
At Utica, (A. M.)—Utica, 6; Syracuse, 0.
At Syracuse, (P. M.)—Syracuse, 1; Utica, 0.
At Elmira, (A. M.)—Elmira, 9; Binghamton, 2.
At Binghamton, (P. M.)—Elmira, 11; Binghamton, 10.
At Wilkes-Barre—Wilkes-Barre, 7; Scranton, 3.

New England League.

At Fitchburg, (A. M.)—Fitchburg, 6; Lowell, 1.
At Lowell, (P. M.)—Lowell, 8; Fitchburg, 0.
At Lewiston, (A. M.)—Lewiston, 6; Portland, 4.
At Portland, (P. M.)—Portland, 7; Lewiston, 6.
At Manchester, (A. M.)—Lawrence, 8; Manchester, 4. Manchester, 2; Lawrence, 1.
At Lawrence, (P. M.)—Manchester, 8; Lawrence, 1.
At Lynn, (A. M.)—Worcester, 6; Lynn, 5. (P. M.)—Lynn, 8; Worcester, 4.

GIANTS CLIMB IN RACE; WIN TWICE

World's Champion Braves Get Severe Setback — Two Hits Off Tesreau.

Those dowatrodden Giants rose in all their might at the Polo Grounds yesterday and scored a double victory on the Boston Braves. Emerging from their lowly refuge near the bottom rung of the league ladder, the Giants rode roughshod over the Braves, climbed in the pennant chase, and toppled Boston from the select position next to the top down to third place. It was a 5 to 2 defeat they tagged on the Braves in the morning game, and New York finished first in the afternoon tilt with the score 4 to 0.

There was no holiday spirit about that afternoon game. For a time it seemed that the feverish frolic might become something more than a mere ball game. Boston's big Uhlan first baseman Schmidt was thrown out at first base in the seventh inning, and he heard an uncomplimentary remark about his sprinting ability. The sound waves seemed to eminate from the Giants' bench, and Schmidt advanced on that position in double quick time with eyes flashing. Umpire Bill Byron saw the charge. Eighteen thousand fans arose with curious gaze.

On marched Schmidt. Byron was executing a flank movement on the Teuton's right and Umpire Eason was coming in from the field at full speed. Just as Schmidt was about to propel himself into the New York dugout the two umpires closed in and with the assistance of several Braves put a quick stop to the hostilities. Diplomacy won the day and Schmidt went reluctantly back to first base. Byron ordered the ban put on statements of any kind from the Giants' bench. The fans sat back in their seats and the crisis was past.

There was a time not long ago when Snodgrass used to help the Giants win. Then he did not materialize. Since he received his unconditional release from Manager McGraw several days ago, Snodgrass has been playing gilt edged ball for the Braves. In the fourth inning of the tilt yesterday afternoon, Fred Merkle took the gilt and edge off his play and allowed the Giants to win.

Grant was the first man up for New York in the fourth session of the afternoon pastime and he poled a single to centre. Herzog popped out to Maranville. Doyle was out on a foul fly to Smith. Merkle banged a single to left sending Grant to third. Then Snodgrass pulled his prize play. Fletcher drove a short easy fly to centre. Snodgrass muffed it and Grant and Merkle dashed across the plate.

Jeff Tesreau was on the mound for the Giants and he had those Boston swatters baffled. They made two hits off Jeff, one by Maranville in the second inning and one by Gowdy in the eighth. The Braves' batsmen swung and swung, but they could not connect safely with the sphere. While Tesreau held a tight check on Boston his team mates were clubbing Dick Rudolph for eight hits. Chief Meyers stepped to the plate in the fifth inning and sent the ball on a long journey into the left field bleachers for the circuit. And Jim Thorpe—him who has surprised everybody and even himself since his return from Harrisburg—gave the ball a mighty swat. Jim's rampage occurred in the seventh. He hammered the ball to the left field fence for a triple and scored when Tesreau poked a single to centre.

Boston scored first in the morning game when they pushed two runs across the plate in the fifth inning. And these were the only two tallies the Braves made in the early contest. Smith and Maranville singled in a row. Stroud tried to catch Smith off second, but Fletcher muffed the throw and both runners advanced a base. Smith scored on Gowdy's sacrifice fly to Burns and Maranville went to third. Then Hughes drove a single to right, scoring Maranville.

In their half of the fifth inning the Giants made one run. Fletcher beat out an infield hit and went to third when Thorpe singled to centre. Meyers was safe on a fielder's fumble and Fletcher scored, Thorpe going to second. Schang went in to bat for Stroud and fanned. Burns forced Meyers at second. The Giants added two more in the sixth when Robertson drove a screaming single to centre and scored when Merkle crashed the ball into the left field bleachers for a home run.

Rube Benton succeeded Stroud in the box, and he held the Braves in check during the four innings he twirled. In the seventh inning the Giants were perched on the bags, Hughes was withdrawn and Tyler took up the twirling task. He retired the Giants without a run.

But New York scored twice on Tyler in the eighth inning. After Doyle had struck out, Merkle beat out a bunt. Fletcher filed to Snodgrass and Thorpe slapped a single to right. Merkle going to third. Dooin's single to right scored Merkle and sent Thorpe to third. Then Rube Benton banged a single to left, scoring Thorpe and sending Dooin to the third corner. On an attempted double steal Dooin was caught at the plate, retiring the side. The scores:

MORNING GAME.

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf	4	0	0	1	0
Grant, 3b	4	1	2	0	3
Rob'n, rf	4	0	0	1	0
Doyle, 2b	4	0	0	2	4
M'kle, 1b	4	2	2	11	2
Fl'ch'r, ss	4	0	0	0	7
Thorpe, cf	3	1	1	1	0
Meyers, c	3	0	1	7	0
Tes'u, p	3	0	1	2	4
Total	33	4	7	25	20

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
S'gr'ss, cf	4	0	0	1	0
Egan, 2b	4	0	0	2	4
C'pton, rf	3	0	0	3	0
Gagnie, lf	3	0	0	2	0
S'midt, 1b	3	0	0	7	0
Smith, 3b	2	0	0	1	0
Maran'e, ss	3	0	1	1	3
Gowdy, c	3	0	1	6	0
Rud'ph, p	3	0	0	0	1
Total	27	0	2	24	11

Error—Snodgrass.

New York	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	—4
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hit—Grant. Three-base hit—Thorpe. Home run—Meyers. Stolen base—Merkle. Earned runs—New York, 2. Double play—Egan and Schmidt. Left on bases—New York, 5; Boston, 3. First base on error—New York, 1. Bases on balls—Off Rudolph, 3; off Tesreau, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Tesreau, (Schmidt.) Struck out—By Tesreau, 4; by Rudolph, 5. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Eason. Time of game—One hour and thirty-three minutes.

Cubs Pushed into Second Division.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 6.—St. Louis set Chicago back into the second division by winning a double-header here today, 3 to 2 and 10 to 0. The first game went twelve innings, and was a duel between Pierce and Sallee. The former, however, weakened in the twelfth, and after filling the bases was displaced by Lavender. The latter hit Hyatt on the ankle, forcing in the winning run. Manager Bresnahan was partly responsible for the loss of this game through failure to discover until too late that Betzel had batted out of turn in the second inning. Fielding on both sides was brilliant. In the second contest Humphries gave seventeen hits before the game was called in the eighth, on account of darkness. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hug's, 2b	5	0	0	1	6
Butler, ss	5	0	0	1	3
B'cher, lf	5	0	0	1	0
Long, rf	4	2	1	3	0
W'son, cf	4	2	1	6	0
‡Dolan	1	0	0	0	0
Miller, lb	4	0	0	28	0
Snyder, c	4	0	2	1	1
Betzel, 3b	4	0	1	1	4
†Hyatt	0	0	0	0	0
Sallee, p	3	0	0	0	4
Total	39	3	5	36	18

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'ray, rf	4	0	0	0	0
Fisher, ss	5	0	0	0	3
Sch'te, lf	5	0	1	2	0
Z'man, 2b	5	0	0	1	2
Saier, 1b	4	0	0	16	1
W'ms, cf	4	1	1	6	0
P'lan, 3b	4	1	1	4	5
Archer, c	2	0	0	5	0
Pierce, p	3	0	2	0	0
Lav'r, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	36	2	5	34	16

*One out when winning run was scored.
‡Batted for Wilson in twelfth inning.
†Batted for Betzel in twelfth inning.

Errors—Fisher, (2.)

St. Louis	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—3
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—2

Two-base hits—Snyder Williams. Three-base hit—Betzel. Earned runs—Chicago, 2; St. Louis, 2. Sacrifice hits—Pierce, Murray, Sallee, Archer, Miller. Double plays—Huggins to Miller; Phelan to Saier; Huggins to Butler to Miller. Left on bases—Chicago, 2; St. Louis, 7. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1. Base on balls—Off Pierce, 1. Hits—Off Pierce, 5 in seven and one-third innings; off Lavender, 0 in two-thirds inning. Hit by pitcher—By Pierce, (Long;) by Sallee, (Archer;) by Lavender, (Hyatt.) Struck out—By Pierce, 4. Passed ball—Archer. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Quigley. Time of game—Two hours and eight minutes.

SECOND GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hug'ns, 2b	4	0	2	2	7
Hyatt, lb	0	0	0	2	0
Butler, ss	5	2	2	3	6
B'ch'r, lf	5	1	1	1	0
Long, rf	5	1	2	1	0
Wilson, cf	3	0	1	2	0
Miller, 1b					
2b	4	2	3	11	0
Betzel, 3b	4	0	1	0	0
Gonz's, c	1	0	1	1	0
Snyder, c	3	1	2	2	0
Doak, p	4	1	2	0	2
Total	38	10	17	24	15

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Good, rf	4	0	2	2	0
Fisher, ss	3	0	1	0	3
Sch'te, lf	3	0	0	2	0
Zim'n, 2b	3	0	0	5	2
Saier, 1b	2	0	1	9	0
W'ms, cf	3	0	0	2	0
Ph'l'n, 3b	3	0	1	0	2
Harg'e, c	3	0	0	2	4
H'ph's, p	3	0	0	0	1
Total	27	0	5	21	12

Errors—Zimmerman, Humphries. Phelan, Hargrave.

St. Louis	2	0	8	2	1	0	2	1	—10
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Called on account of darkness.

Two-base hit—Betzel. Stolen base—Long. Earned runs—St. Louis, 3. Sacrifice hits—Fisher, Wilson. Double play—Huggins, Butler and Miller. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; St. Louis, 9. First base on errors—St. Louis, 2. Bases on Balls—Off Doak, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Humphries, (Hyatt.) Struck out—By Doak, 2; by Humphries, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and O'Day. Time of game—One hour and forty-one minutes.

Pirates and Reds Break Even.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 6.—Cincinnati and Pittsburgh broke even here today, the visitors taking the morning game, 3 to 0, and the locals the afternoon contest, 5 to 2. The Reds won the first game by bunching hits in the third inning. Pitcher Schneider was muffed in the fourth inning, Pitcher Ames being relieved by Hagerman, who held the visitors safe for the rest of the game. The Pirates made all their runs in the third inning when they knocked McKenery from the box. He was displaced by George, who was never in trouble. The scores:

MORNING GAME.

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Kil'fer, cf	4	0	0	2	1
Groh, 3b	4	1	2	3	2
Roth, cf	0	0	0	3	0
Gr'th, rf	4	0	3	2	0
W'ms, lf	2	0	0	1	1
Wingo, c	3	0	0	2	0
Egan, 2b	2	0	2	2	3
M'w'z, 1b	3	0	1	13	0
Sc'der, p	4	1	1	0	5
Total	30	3	6	27	17

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf	4	0	0	3	0
J'st'n, rf	4	0	1	2	0
Col'tas, cf	4	0	0	1	0
H'ch'n, rf	4	0	2	1	0
Wagn'r, ss	4	0	2	3	0
Viox, 2b	4	0	0	2	3
Bard, 3b	3	0	0	2	2
Gibson, c	2	0	0	8	1
*Costello	1	0	0	0	0
M'phy, c	0	0	0	3	0
Mam'x, p	2	0	0	0	4
†Barney	1	0	0	0	1
Kelly, p	0	0	0	0	1
Total	33	0	9	27	9

*Batted for Gibson in eighth inning.
†Batted for Mamaux in eighth inning.

Errors—Herzog, Kelly.

Cincinnati	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1—3
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hit—Viox. Three-base hit—Griffith. Home run—Schneider. Double plays—Rodgers, Herzog and Mollwitz; Schneider and Mollwitz. Earned runs—Cincinnati, 2. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 6; Pittsburgh, 6. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 1. First base on balls—Off Mamaux, 4; off Kelly, 1. Hits—Off Mamaux, 5 in 8 innings; off Kelly, 1 in 1 inning. Hit by pitcher—By Mamaux, 1. Struck out—By Schneider, 1; by Mamaux, 6; by Kelly, 1. Time of game—One hour and thirty-four minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Orth.

AFTERNOON GAME.

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf	4	0	2	1	0
J'st'n, lf	4	1	3	1	0
C'lins, cf	4	1	2	2	0
H'm'n, rf	3	1	1	4	0
W'gr, ss	3	1	1	3	3
Viox, 2b	4	1	1	2	3
G'ber, 3b	4	0	0	2	3
G'son, c	4	0	1	3	0
H'm'on, p	4	0	0	0	4
Total	33	5	8	27	15

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
K'fer, cf	4	1	2	1	0
Groh, 3b	2	0	0	1	4
H'zog, ss	4	0	1	0	4
G'fith, rf	3	0	1	0	0
Wingo, c	3	0	0	7	0
*Leach	1	0	0	0	0
Wingo, c	4	0	1	3	0
Rog's, 2b	4	0	0	0	1
Mollwitz, 1b	3	1	0	15	1
McK'y, p	1	0	0	0	0
George, p	2	0	0	0	3
Total	31	2	5	24	14

*Batted for Williams in ninth inning.

Errors—Killifer, Rodgers, Johnston, Gerber (2.)

Pittsburgh	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	—5
Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Hinchman, Gibson. Sacrifice hit—Groh. Sacrifice fly—Griffith. Stolen base—Wingo. Double play—Harmon, Wagner, and Johnston. Earned runs—Cincinnati, 1; Pittsburgh, 4. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 5; Pittsburgh, 7. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 2. Bases on balls—Off McKenery, 2; off George, 1; off Harmon, 1. Hits—Off McKenery, 5 in 2 1-3 innings; off George, 3 in 5 2-3 innings. Struck out—By McKenery, 1; by George, 2; by Harmon; 1. Umpires—Messrs. Orth and Rigler. Time of game—One hour and twenty-three minutes.

Colonial League's Close Race.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 6.—A close race for the pennant in the Colonial League, which closed its season today, was not decided until the final game, when Hartford, by winning a double-header, dislodged Brockton from first place. The unofficial final standings are:

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Hartford	55	42	.564
Brockton	56	44	.560
New Bedford	56	45	.554
New Haven	52	50	.510
Springfield	47	50	.485
Pawtucket	37	57

LARCHMONT CLUB'S FALL REGATTA—HONORS FOR NEW YORK OARSMEN—TURF—ATHLETICS

LARCHMONTREGATTA A FITTING WINDUP

Conditions Give Sixty-seven Yachts Real Work in the Season's Last Event.

Of course it isn't according to yachting etiquette to speak of it in this way, but it is expressive, at least, to say that the Fall regatta of the Larchmont Yacht Club was a "grand stand finish" of a very successful racing season in Larchmont waters. There were 67 yachts at the starting time. There was, at the outset, a very strong wind from the east-northeast, that tapered off to a whole sail breeze from the southeast as the afternoon wore on. There was a heavy sea at the hour of starting that made the handling of yachts of even considerable size pretty strenuous work. The last boat to finish was timed considerably before 5 o'clock, and of the 67 to start 63 were timed at the end.

Ventura, of the 50-foot class, sailed by her owner, George F. Baker, Jr., added one more to her string of racing flags by leading the class across the finish line 2 minutes and 36 seconds ahead of Iroquois II., which beat Grayling for second place by the small margin of six seconds. This class sailed a course of 20⅝ miles, from the starting line to the racing buoy off Greenwich Point, thence to the racing buoy between Mott's Point and Prospect Point, in Hempstead Harbor, and thence home. It was windward work on the first leg, a reach on the second, and the shifting of the wind made it a run home.

The start was brisk and snappy. Ventura got the advantage at the outset, crossing on the port tack, with Samurai and Iroquois II. close aboard, the one on the starboard tack and the other on the port, and with Grayling on the starboard tack, slightly astern, and Acushla trailing. It was a pretty picture, with the yachts converging for an instant, and clearing each other within a few seconds. There were some short tacks by nearly all of them within a few hundred yards of the line, but quickly Samurai and Acushla held along the Westchester shore, while the others went across the Sound. Of these Ventura held longest on the port tack, and when the squadron converged again in the middle of the Sound, a third of the way to the eastern mark, it was seen that Ventura's skipper had made the best guess as to wind and tide, for she crossed the bows of all the others. Thereafter it was Ventura's race, and interest was centred on the fight for second place, which Iroquois II. won on the run home.

The race of the thirty-foot class was also a close one. There were seven of these yachts at the line, and the start was a spectacular one, with Okee slightly in the lead, followed close up and both on the port tack and several of the others on the starboard. Their course was to the racing buoy off Captain's Island, thence to the racing buoy between Mott's and Prospect Points and thence home, 15¾ miles. In the end Alerion beat Lena for first prize by 12 seconds, while Hope secured third prize by a considerable margin from Okee.

The Larchmont Interclub class made one of the closest starts of the day. There were eight of them, and they were all close to the line at the signal and all were across within five seconds. They sailed a special course, to the racing buoy off Parsonage Point, thence to the buoy in Hempstead Harbor and thence home. At the finish they were spread out to a greater extent than were some of the other classes Wild Thyme, the winner, sailed by Miss Morris, was 46 seconds ahead of Whiff, but the latter was more than four minutes in the lead of Barbara, and the last of the eight was fifteen minutes astern of the winner.

Besides the yachts mentioned there were Amoret and Anita of Class P, Arvia and Shadow of Class Q, fourteen of the handicap class in four divisions, three of the Glen Cove jewel class, twelve stars, three of the Priscilla one-design class, three of the New Rochelle one-design class, four dories and a stray boat or two without competition. Winners, other than those already mentioned, were: Class P, Amoret; handicap class, first division, Carolina; handicap class, second division, Veda; second place, Red Wing; handicap class, third division, Robin Hood III.; handicap class, fourth division, Miss Modesty; second place, Pampero; star class, Little Dipper; second place, Zeto; third place, Twinkle; New Rochelle one-design class, La Rochelle; Class R, Joyetta; Class Q, Arvia; jewel class, Opal; Orienta one-design class, Thane; dory class, Yan.

By winning the race for her class, Carolina of the first division of the handicap class won the race week series prize, for which the record of Carolina and Pontiac at the end of race week was a tie. Because of a similar record at the end of race week for Margaret and Joyetta of Class R, the race of yesterday was necessary to determine the winner of the series prize, and the honor fell to Joyetta. A tie for second series prize in the thirty-foot class was also sailed off, and the prize was won by Lena.

Hudson River Y. R. A. Races.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 6.—The annual regatta of the Hudson River Yacht Racing Association which was held on the Hudson River off this city today, attracted motor boats from many points along the river. There was practically no wind, and racing conditions were very favorable. Several thousands of persons witnessed the contests. The starts in all of the events were made opposite the Poughkeepsie Yacht Club. Four hundred yachtsmen were guests of the club.

The event which attracted the most attention was the free-for-all event over a ten-mile course. This race was won by Black Cat, owned and sailed by Albert Traver of the Poughkeepsie Yacht Club. Black Cat crossed the finish line nearly ten minutes ahead of Standard Senior, owned by R. I. Kingston of the New York Motor Boat Club. Black Cat's time was 22:41. Standard Senior's time was 32:17.

In the event for boats with standard roof and canopy top, over a five-mile course, Sea Breeze, owned by Powell Hobart of the Poughkeepsie Yacht Club, was first in 31:04.

In the ten-mile cruiser class event, Repite, owned by V. C. Peterson of the Columbia Yacht Club, was first. Vondy, owned by N. Von De R. Linden of the Poughkeepsie Yacht Club, was second, and Selma III., owned by R. Crow of the Colonial Yacht Club, was third.

In the event for one-design sailboats, Schattmuc of the Schattmuc Yacht and Canoe Club of Peekskill, was first. Rival, of the Poughkeepsie Yacht Club, was second, and Tappan of Tappan Zee Yacht Club, was third.

Fast Boats in Chicago Race.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—The fastest speed boats in the country are entered for the speed-boat championship here tomorrow afternoon.

The course is thirty miles, and the winner will be decided on the point system. The last race will be held Thursday. The Wrigley Trophy, valued at $5,000, will be awarded to the winner, and a $500 reproduction goes with it, to be the personal property of the victor.

The craft entered are the two Disturbers, one of forty feet and the other and newer one of twenty; Miss Detroit, Peter Pan VII., Baby Reliance V., Hydro Bullet, Baby Wisconsin, Black Demon, Barnacle, and Billiken.

Women Corinthians Sail at Bayside.

There was racing in both morning and afternoon at the Bayside Yacht Club yesterday, women Corinthians holding their regatta first. Two birds and five butterflies started in a southeast wind that held true and steady throughout. The winner among the birds was Teaser, sailed by Mrs. Punke. Among the butterflies the first one home was Diana, sailed by Mrs. Rust. In the afternoon race Dodo was the winner among the birds. There was a protest in the class, Curlew claiming that she had been fouled by Teaser. Diana won among the butterflies.

Tamale and Cocoanut Lead.

Interesting racing was witnessed by the members of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, at Oyster Bay, yesterday. Prizes were offered in the two club classes and among the fifteen-footers. The first boat home was Tamale. The nuts also had a good brush, the winner being Cocoanut. The wind was south and fresh.

JOSEPHINE FASTER YACHT.

Indian Harbor Y. C. Entry Outsails Valiant—Two Legs on Cups.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—The Indian Harbor Yacht Club's boat Josephine took the second race for the Manhasset Challenge Cup and Ocean-Great Lakes Cup today, defeating the Chicago Yacht Club's Valiant in a westerly wind on Lake Michigan. While Saturday's race was a match of skippers, today's race was a test of yachts. Josephine led on every point of sailing on every leg of the course.

In a breeze of fifteen knots or faster Valiant started better. She crossed first and had Josephine covered. Addison Hanan, the skipper of Josephine, luffed out sharply, and finally got his wind clear, when he squared away and set a spinnaker for the run to the first mark.

The course was triangular, nine miles around, sailed twice, making the total distance eighteen miles. Josephine sailed it in 4:30:12, while the Valiant was four minutes slower. There was a heavy sea offshore, and the yachts slammed into it hard on the close reach back to the second mark. Josephine made the better weather of it, and had worked out a lead of nearly a minute when they hauled on the wind for the weather leg. They had it nip and tuck on that leg, but Valiant could not catch the Josephine, although she held her and at times gained.

At the end of the first round the Eastern yacht had a lead of one minute and two seconds. On the next run, down the wind, she increased this lead by a half minute. The breeze was lightening a little, but the boats were still sailing swiftly. The committee tug had hard work to catch the racers on the broad reach to the next mark, where Josephine made her greatest gain. She covered this leg in one minute and twenty-seven seconds faster time than the Chicago yacht ran the same three miles. On the last beat to windward Josephine added another minute to her lead, crossing the finish line nearly four minutes ahead. The times of the boats at the finish were: Josephine, 4:30:12; Valiant, 4:34:10.

The third race of the series will be sailed tomorrow. If Josephine wins, the two cups will go East. If she does not win, the series will be continued until one yacht has won three races. Commodore W. H. Childs, who has Josephine under charter for this series of races, was here today.

OLD YACHTSMAN "SAILS IN."

W. A. Barstow Again Steers Winner in Atlantic Y. C. Race.

W. A. Barstow, who had not competed in a yacht race for several seasons, dropped into the Atlantic Yacht Club yesterday and showed his former rivals that he still can sail a good race, by winning the most important class in the annual regatta. He sailed Alice, the speedy Q class yacht, of Gherardi Davis, over a 12:24 nautical mile course, wining by 3 minutes and 29 seconds. The yacht led at every mark.

The day was perfect for a regatta. A glorious wholesail breeze whipped in from the southeast, driving a large fleet of craft around the course in near record time. With the exception of the smaller classes, the yachts were all sent twice around a course that took them from the starting line off Sea Gate to Can Buoy No. 13, to Nun Buoy No. 12, and then to the finish line. The smaller classes were sent over the courses inside Gravesend Bay.

Dogwatch, which united time the second division of the handicap class was won by La Cubana. In the third division of the same class Nala won. Meteor was the first of the Star boats and Skylark led the knockabouts. There also was a special prize for the stars and the knockabouts, offered by Commodore Church of the New York Canoe Club. The yachts were sent off together, the first one home being the knockabout Skylark. The winner among the dinghies of the New York Canoe Club was North Star.

Yacht Club Swimming Races.

The Newark Bay Yacht Club held a swimming meet at Jersey City yesterday, and there were six events contested with a large number of entries. The 50-yard swim went to Miller, in 0:30 1-5, with Horgan second and Low third. Miller was also winner of the 100-yard swim in 1:13 2-5, with Horgan second and McLarnan third. Lawler, the winner of the mile swim, negotiated the distance in 35:29¾. Horgan won his third second in this event and McNaughton was third. The 220-yard swim went to Gilbert in 4:02 2-5. Low finished second and McLarnan was third. The fancy diving contest for women went to Miss H. Constance. Miss Thompson was second and Miss Ruthgasen third. These three young ladies finished in the same order in the 100-yard swim for women.

TO NAME "SUB" REFEREE.

Preliminaries Arranged for McFarland-Gibbons Bout Saturday.

There will be a meeting held during the latter part of the week for the purpose of picking an alternate referee for the McFarland-Gibbons bout to take place at the Brighton Beach Motordrome on next Saturday evening. When the articles of agreement were signed in the West several weeks ago, Billy Joh was selected to be the third man in the ring. To guard against any possible hitch that might occur and prevent Billy Joh from officiating, the two boxers asked that a substitute referee be named.

Several men are mentioned as possible selections for the position, principal among them being Charlie White, Jack Skelly and Billy Roche. The conference will be held at Brighton Beach and those present will include W. C. Marshall, promotor of the bout, Gibbons, McFarland and the advisers of the two boxers.

The matchmaker of the Ocean A. C., which will stage the bout, has completed the program for that night. There will be two bouts held before the Gibbons-McFarland bout takes place. One will be a six-round preliminary and the other a ten-round semi-final. Dick Peters the west side lightweight, one of McFarland's sparring partners, has been matched to box Willie Green of Baltimore in the semi-final and Frankie Daly and Young Munday, two local bantamweights are matched for the preliminary.

Both principals of the big bout are rapidly rounding into condition at their training camps at Brighton Beach and are close to the stipulated weight of 147 pounds. Gibbons spends much of his time on the tennis courts and runs several miles a day.

FARMER'S JUMPER WINS.

Defeats R. J. Collier's Entry at Monmouth Horse Show.

RED BANK, N. J., Sept. 6.—The two day sports carnival of the Monmouth County Agricultural Fair Association which opened Saturday, was concluded today. The trotting, and pacing events, and the horse show were the features of the program.

In the horse show events Howard F. Borden's Mount won the blue in the class for polo ponies. Jesse Powers, the five-year-old son of Harry Powers, rode the winner in the children's pony class under saddle and captured second honors in the class for ponies in harness.

Competition was keen in the saddle class. Dr. Ernest C. Sahneftook's Goth was first; Miss Lottie Halsey's Sweet Briar, second, and Mrs. J. F. Belz's Jerry, third.

The Junior, owned by Thomas F. Field, a Middletown farmer, defeated Robert J. Collier's Dallonastow, and Louis Strauss and Joseph E. Meyers' Honest John, in the jumping class.

The Gretna Green race, another popular feature, was won by Miss Mary Jones and Allen McDongall; Madoline Cope and Jack Hupfel were second, and Miss Rachel Field with her father, Thomas Field, third. Miss Field was thrown from her horse in taking the turn, but escaped serious injury.

Harry Bosky won the tent pegging contest with James Johnson second. Troop B cavalry of Red Bank took part in this contest.

In the five mile motorcycle race Arthur Robbins finished first.

Lloyd Castner's was second, and William Housler, third. The time was 7:24.

NEW YORK OARSMEN FIRST IN FOUR RACES

Metropolitan Boat Club Takes Three Events in Middle States Regatta.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 6.—The Metropolitan Boat Club of New York and the Vesper Boat Club of Philadelphia divided the honors in the twenty-sixth annual regatta of the Middle States Regatta Association on the Schuylkill today, each club winning three events. The Potomac Boat Club made a great effort to equal this record, scoring two victories and losing the junior quadruple sculls only on the finish line.

Hannegin won the junior singles sculls for the N. Y. A. C. when M. G. Lukens of the Undines was disqualified for passing under the wrong arch of the railroad bridge. The Wahnetah Boat Club won the intermediate four-gig race by a length and a half from the Malta Boat Club of Philadelphia. The Wahnetahs won the junior four gig in the Long Island Regatta a week ago Saturday, jumping from the novice class to the senior class in eight days.

The junior single sculls was full of accidents. The Ariel caraman, McPhartland, collided with Roberts of the Nonpareils before reaching the bridge, and then Roberts banged against the stone arch of the bridge and broke his rigging. Lukens of the Undines won easily by three lengths, but was disqualified. In the junior four gig the Malta crew of Philadelphia passed the Arundel boat at the half mile and was never headed, although the Virginia crew pushed them to the limit.

In the senior single sculls, 140-pound class, Patchell of the Columbia Boat Club of Pittsburgh forced Allison of the West Philadelphias into the shore in a driving finish, but both men were disqualified for going out of their water. The race was awarded to Hart of the Metropolitans, who paddled home.

The senior single sculls was the best contest of all. Hoover of Duluth came East to erase the stain of being the only Duluth man to lose a race in the recent national regattas. Pitted against Hoover was Kelly of the Vespers, Rooney of the Ravenswoods, and Livingston of the Nonpareils. Hoover took the lead and held it to the half-way mark, with Kelly coming fast, followed by Rooney, with Livingston last. Kelly passed Hoover at this point and led to the stretch by a few feet, where Hoover hit his stroke to thirty-eight. Within a hundred yards of the finish he shoved the nose of his shell ahead of Kelly's boat, but the pace was beyond him and Kelly quickly collapsed. He fell back in his boat unable to lift his oars. Kelly continued and won, with Rooney second, three lengths behind.

There were eight entries in the intermediate single sculls, Schmidheiser of the Undines winning easily, while the only New York entry, Roberts of the Nonpareils, was being fished out of the river after a collision with Mollard of the Pennsylvania Barge Club.

The Pennsylvania Barge Club accounted for the junior double sculls, passing the Maltas at the bridge and winning easily by a length. The Wahnetah Boat Club of Flushing, with a crew composed of high school boys, won the intermediate four gig race, leading all the way.

In the association senior singles, Newlin of Philadelphia led at the start, but Heller of the Metropolitans passed him well in the race and won by two lengths. The Ariels of Baltimore jumped away to a lead at the start of the senior four shell, 140 pound class. They increased their lead, beating the West Philadelphia crew by three lengths. Doyle and Allison, in the double boat, were entered in the doubles later, and since Allison had already rowed in a hard single race, no effort was made to press the winners. In the junior quadruple scull race the Lone Stars of New York started off as if they would win by a mile, but they rowed themselves out and were far behind in the last quarter. The Potomac crew crept up at the half mile, with the Mets at their shoulders.

The Metropolitan crew was the strongest, and gradually drew away from the Washington boat, which finished second, with the New Rochelle crew beating the tired Lone Stars for third place. The Potomac junior eight, coached by Claude R. Zappone, won its event easily from the Vesper crew, and the same club won the intermediate doubles a little later, passing the Undines early in the race.

The senior doubles was merely a workout for the famous Vesper pair, Smith and Kelly, who were satisfied to stay ahead of the Pennsylvania crew, without trying for fast time. The senior double sculls, 140 pound class, was a good race, the Maltas of Philadelphia winning with the only fresh crew in the contest.

VAIL WINS AUTO RACES.

Driver of Mulford Special Finishes First in Five of Six Events.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 6.—Ira Vail of Brooklyn, at the wheel of the Mulford Special, built especially for the Astor Cup race next month, swept the field in today's auto races staged at Olympic Park. Vail was first in five of the six races, taking first money and prizes in the one-mile time trials, three races of five miles each, and a special three-mile handicap event.

Only once did the Brooklyn pilot find it necessary to drive his car at full speed. This happened in the three-mile handicap, when Vail overcame big time handicaps and defeated Joe Jackson, who drove a Correja. It looked as if Vail would make a clean sweep of the card until he burst a tire in the fourth mile of the Australian pursuit race, which was won by George Theobold of Brooklyn in a Mercedes. Theobold finished second in the one-mile time trials and five-mile free-for-all.

Bert Duryea sent his Ford Special crashing into a fence rail at the dangerous south curve. He was not hurt, but his machine was eliminated from further competition. John De Palma, Ralph's brother, started in two events but retired because his machine was geared too high for racing.

A crowd of more than 3,500 was forced to wait for nearly an hour and a half before Alfred A. Coselmire, A. A. A., representative on the Contest Board gave his sanction for the running of the first event. The course was considered dangerous because of the heavy coat of oil applied.

eBrmudians in Cricket Draw.

Playing an aggressive, uphill game during the second and closing day of the international cricket match at Lenox Oval in the presence of a large crowd yesterday, the Somerset Cricket Club of Bermuda succeeded in escaping defeat at the hands of the cricketers of the Spartan Field Club of this city, who held a long lead when play was resumed at 11:30 o'clock in the morning. Play continued until 6 P. M., when the match was declared drawn, with the Bermudians 76 runs behind, but with two wickets still in hand. The honors, therefore, were with the Spartans, who followed up their good work of Saturday, when they had scored 122, by putting together 131 for the loss of only six wickets, or a grand total of 253 for the two days' batting. This gave the New Yorkers a lead of 203 runs over Somerset, and it was decided to "declare" the innings closed.

With their batsmen in good form, the members of the Schenectady Cricket Club experienced little difficulty in disposing of the eleven of the Staten Island Cricket and Tennis Club in an all-day game at Livingston, S. I., yesterday. Nine of the twelve up-State batters who went to the crease succeeded in attaining double figures, and the aggregate of the side's efforts reached 227, against 60 tallied by the home team, who went first to bat.

A full two-innings game in the championship series of the Metropolitan District Cricket League was played at Prospect Park between the ex-champion team of the Brooklyn Cricket Club and the Wanderers, Brooklyn, though behind on totals of the first innings, reversed the result in the second and won the game by six runs, with five wickets still in hand.

Kilbane Outpoints Miller.

CEDAR POINT, Ohio, Sept. 6.—Johnny Kilbane of Cleveland, featherweight champion, had little trouble with Alvie Miller of Lorain, Ohio, in a twelve-round bout here today. Miller was on the defensive most of the time, though he got the ninth and eleventh rounds because of his aggressiveness and clever footwork.

NEWPORT HORSE SHOW.

Frank Donovan's "Four" Was the Sensation of the Last Day.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 6.—The Newport horse show came to an end this afternoon in a blaze of glory. The stands were crowded, and every one was there.

The big winner of the day was Judge William H. Moore of Pride Crossing in the harness classes, who swept everything before him. With the single exception of the four-in-hand event Judge Moore's entries captured every event in which they were entered. The four-in-hand class proved to be the sensation of the show, for Frank Donovan of Boston, one of the show's most popular exhibitors, won from five entries, among which was Francis Roche's handsome four. As Mr. Donovan drove about the ring behind his beautiful blacks the applause was long and loud. His win from Judge Moore touched a sympathetic chord in the crowd. His horses were Minier and Minaret, Elect and Exclusive. Since the day the late Alfred G. Vanderbilt won this class, four handsomer horses have not been seen here. In addition Mr. Donovan is an excellent driver, and had a finely equipped coach.

John A. Hartford of New York had one of the finest horses in the show in Gossip, a big bay mare. She was shown in three classes, and won in all. is a beautiful jumper and attracted no end of attention.

Francis Roche also had handsome horses. He took three firsts with three different horses. Cleveland, his chestnut gelding, won in the hunting class. In the harness class his Solitaire, a bay mare won; and Sir Evelyn, a bay gelding, took first for saddle horses.

George H. Roehlig's Minstrel also did well in the show, taking three firsts.

J. Stewart Barney of New York easily won the local harness class for pairs, with Stars and Stripes.

Richard Gambrill suffered the only accident of the entire show today, when his big mare Diana threw him over her head as she was taking a jump. Mr. Gambrill was up in an instant, however, and the stands echoed with applause as he remounted and took the next hurdle in splendid style.

PETER SCOTT'S STAKE.

Grand Circuit Feature Race Was a Tame Affair—Only Four Starters.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 6.—The thirtieth renewal of the Charter Oak Stake, the feature of the Grand Circuit meeting here each year, this time for 2:08 trotters, and a purse of $5,000, one-half the amount of previous years, was the tamest race in the history of this classic of the trotting turf. Peter Scott, Murphy's bay stallion, was an easy first in straight heats, having no contenders in the small field of four horses that started in the race. Of twelve horses eligible eight were scratched, among them Lee Axworthy, which has been in poor shape since last week's race at the New York meeting. Geers drove Bonnington, and his ability to keep him in his stride in the first two heats caused Murphy to go after the final heat in the fastest time of the race, which ended in a break by Bonnington that cost him an opportunity for second money.

Lon McDonald had trouble with Margot Hal in the second heat of the 2:08 pace, after winning the first in comparatively easy fashion, and the bay mare ran the last three-eighths of a mile, being distanced for running. After that Ben Laconda had everything her own way, winning the next three heats, with John R. Hal a close second. A field of seven starters in the 2:18 trot was cut to five at the close of the second heat, and Laramie Lad easily led throughout three heats, with Loe Blossom the only contender. The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and up; selling; purse $500. Six and a half furlongs. Time—1:20 3-5.

Queen Abbess, br. m., by The Abbe, (Cox) 2 1 1 1
John R. Hal, b. s., (Crozier) 4 2 2 2
Ben Laconda, b. h., (Murphy) 3 3 3 3
Margot Hal, b. m., (McDonald) ..... 1 Dis.
Elisha J., b. g., (Gerrison) ..... Dis.
Hal Connor, b. s., (Geers) ..... Dis.
Time—2:05¾, 2:06, 2:09¾, 2:08¾.

2:08 Pace.—The Charter Oak Stake; best three in five. Purse $5,000.

Peter Scott, b. s., by Peter the Great, (Murphy) 1 1 1
Worthy Prince, b. s., (Cox) 3 2 2
Bonnington, ch. s., (Geers) 2 3 4
Duchess, ro. m., (McDonald) 4 4 3
Time—2:09, 2:07¾, 2:07¼.

2:18 Trot.—Best three in five. Purse $2,000.

Laramie Lad, b. g., by Master Bo, (McDonald) 1 1 1
Loe Blossom, ch. m., (Floyd) 2 2 2
Audrey Grey, br. m., (Cox) 3 3 5
Todd McGregor, ch. s., (Rodney) 5 5 3
Brook King, br. s., (McCarthy) 4 4 4
Mary Guy, ch. m., (Murphy) ..... 6 Dis.
Bonnie Setzer, ch. g., (Lasell) ..... Dis.
Time—2:10¾, 2:08¾, 2:09½.

Quaker Athletes Make Records.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6.—Five new district records were made in the annual Middle Atlantic A. A. U. track and field championships here today. James E. Meredith, the University of Pennsylvania sprinter, representing the Meadow Brook Club, won the half and quarter mile runs in rapid succession. After winning the half in 1:59 3-5 he established a new record in the quarter, which he ran in 0:50 2-5.

Other record breakers were H. E. Barron, Mercury A. C., who won the 120 hurdles in 0:18 1-5, beating the record made by Jim Thorpe in 1909 by one-fifth of a second; James J. Comerford, Shanahan C. C., who put the shot 42 feet 10¼ inches, 4¼ inches further than the former record; J. Levick Brecheim of the Germantown F. C., who threw the javelin 149 feet 4 inches, breaking the former record by 3 feet and 3 inches, and Fred Hasselberg, Mercury A. C., who threw the discus 109 feet ½ inch, the former record being 102 feet.

The Germantown Boys' Club won the meet with a total of 85 points. Meadow Brook was second with 29 points, and the Mercury A. C., third with 26.

New Yorker Third in Buffalo Race.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, Sept. 6.—Hans C. Schuster, representing the Swedish-American Athletic Club of Brooklyn, finished third in the first running of the Buffalo International Marathon here today. Schuster was one of a field of forty runners. James A. Dellon of the Monarch Athletic Club, Toronto, was first, and Percy Wyer of Toronto was second. The distance was fourteen miles and was covered by Dellon in 1:24:53 1-8. Schuster finished three-quarters of a mile behind the winner.



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DUKE OF DULUTH'S BROOK CUP 'CHASE

Principal Race at Belmont Park Won by "Private" James Park's Hunter.

James Park, one of the best known of the cross-country riders hereabouts, reached the Belmont Park race track yesterday, after four weeks of duty as a high private in the rear rank of the Business Men's regiment at the Plattsburg training camp, in time to see his horse, Duke of Duluth, win the seventh race for the Brook Cup Handicap Steeplechase, over the two mile and a half course. With him, to enjoy the fruits of the victory, came Fred Prince and Harry Bell of this city, Antele Devereaux and Howard Henry of Philadelphia, R. C. Stewart of Baltimore and C. C. Rumsey, the polo player, all of whom were fellow soldiers in the Government's experimental training regiment. They held an informal reception in the club house, which became an enthusiastic one when Private Park's horse won with the fat odds of 20 to 1 against him. They all took Park's tip that his favorite hunter had "an outside chance."

It was a case of fortune favoring the brave. Both Compliment, the favorite for the race, running in the colors of Joseph E. Widener, and Ral Parr's Shannon River, the "paddock tip," fell during the running, and so gave Duke of Duluth an opportunity he would hardly have had otherwise. Compliment, which won the cup last year, went down at the water jump just in front of the grand stand while leading the field the first time around, and rolled over his jockey, Tucker, who was badly knocked out, though not seriously injured by the fall. Shannon River and Kehtoh then took up the running, with Duke of Duluth in third place.

This was the order as the horses reached the eleventh hurdle on the backstretch, Kehtoh and Shannon River taking the brush in about the same stride. Kehtoh went clear, but Shannon River stumbled so badly in landing as to unseat his rider, Allen. That left Duke of Duluth in second place. After the next hurdle was cleared he was on even terms with Kehtoh, and the pair made a pretty race of it to the end of the run. They were about on even terms over the last two hurdles. In the stretch Duke of Duluth developed the most speed, and sprinting through that last sixteenth of a mile as if the long journey over the sticks had not troubled him in the least, stalled off Kehtoh's drive and won by a length and a half. Single Stick, who was twenty lengths behind the leaders when he won third money, was half that distance in front of Zellwood, the only other horse to finish the course.

Harry Payne Whitney's Harmonicon, running in the colors of L. S. Thompson, won the Autumn Highweight Handicap at six furlongs from Flittergold, an aged starter, in a fashion which, for the first time since his return from England, warranted the belief that after all he might be as good a sprinter as his English races had seemed to make him. He was in all through the journey, and Flittergold's neighborliness at the finish was due to the fact that Notter did not care to drive out the big, handsome horse when there was no necessity for it. Somehow all the "talent" knew that Harmonicon was fit to win, for he was made an odds-on favorite, even though there was little in his American form to warrant it. The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and up; selling; purse $500. Six and a half furlongs. Time—1:20 3-5.

Nephthys, J. J. Moran's ch. f., 3, 111, 30 to 1, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, (McCahey) 3¹
Borax, Evelyn C., Tie Pin, and Doubles also ran. He Will and Sarsaulit scratched. Winner entered to be sold for $800, bid up to $1,500 by J. W. Hedrick, and bought in by owner for $1,505.

SECOND RACE.—Cedarhurst Handicap, for three-year-olds and up; purse $750. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:47.

Cock o' the Walk, Frederick Johnson's ch. h., 5 years, by Peep o' Day—Ellangowan, 117 pounds, 5 to 1, 7 to 5 and out, (Buxton) 1¹
Thornhill, D. J. Leary's ch. c., 4, 116, 1 to 2 and out, (J. McTaggart) 2²
Charter Maid, J. E. Madden's br. f., 3, 86, 7 to 1, 7 to 5 and out, (Garner) 3³
Hodge also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds which have not won more than one race; purse $500. Five and a half furlongs, straight. Time—1:05 1-5.

Whimsy, Cleveland Stable's br. g., by Burgomaster-Whimsical, 109 pounds, 6 to 5, 1 to 2, and 1 to 5, (Butwell) 1¹
Pockichoo, T. C. Bradley's ch. c., 112, 3 to 1, 6 to 5, 2 and 6 to 5, (Connelly) 2¹½
Harmonicon, L. S. Thompson's ch. h., 5 years old, by Disguise-Harpsichord, 140 pounds, 1 to 2 and out, (Notter) 1¹
Flittergold, August Belmont's ch. c., 4, 128, 12 to 1, 3 and 2 to 1, (J. McTaggart) 3¹½
Hester Prynne, R. T. Wilson's ch. m., 5, 124, 8 to 1, 2 to 1, and 7 to 10, (McCahey) 3¹
Hansen, Harry Junior, and Kaskaskia also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Sixth Renewal of the Brook Cup Handicap, steeplechase; value to winner $1,105 and cup of the value of $250, presented by the Brook Club; about two miles and a half. Time—5:28.

Duke of Duluth, James Park's b. g., aged, by Royal Flush III.-D. A. R., 185 pounds, 20 to 1, 6 to 1, and 5 to 2, (O'Brien) 1¹½
Kehtoh, Thomas Hitchcock's b. g., 4, 142, 17 to 10, 1 to 2, and out, (Tighe) 2²
Single Stick, Mr. Bayard Clark's b. g., 4, 135, 15 to 1, 5 to 1, and 2 to 1, (Lee) 3¹
Zellwood also ran. Compliment fell at the seventh jump and Shannon River at the eleventh jump and did not go the route. El Bart scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; purse, $500; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:06.

Piumose, J. E. Davis's b. f., by King James-Pinarcia, 109 pounds, 7 to 1, 5 to 1, and even, (McCahey) 1¹½
Edna Kerma, S. Lewis's ch. f., 109, 7 to 2, even, and 2 to 5, (Buxton) 2²
Recluse, M. S. McNaughton's c., 112, 12 to 10, 2 to 5, and 1 to 5, (Butwell) 3³
High Horse, Tralee, Southern Star, Nolli, and Edith Baumann also ran. Scottish Knight, Daddy's Choice, and Fairweather scratched.

Today's Belmont Park Entries.

FIRST RACE.—For all ages; handicap; selling; seven-eighths mile; main course. Wanda Pitzer, 106 pounds; He Will, 97; Harry Shaw, 118; Yankee Notions, 121; Pollux, 100; Blue Thistle, 115; Boybourn, 103; True as Steel, 102; Aldebaran, 95; Lahore, 118; Wooden Shoes, 103; Runes, 99; Jesse, Jr., 90.

SECOND RACE.—For fillies, two years old; conditions; five furlongs, straight. Puss in Boots, 124 pounds; Borax, 106; Hidden Star, 102; Malaclotte, 112; Feminist, 112; Lily of Heavens, 105; Bonnie Carrie, 101; Sprint, 112; Grasp, 109; Idoiko, 105.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile. Sir Denrah, 110 pounds; Song of Valley, 107; Watertown, 105; Jawbone, 112; Hammon Pass, 107; His Nibs, 107; Forecast, 100; Coin, 107; Santo, 98; Dalngerfield, 112; Robinetta, 112; Beethoven, 112; Nephthys, 103; Roughtreader, 112.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; The Ramapo Handicap; one and one-sixteenth miles. Haubert, 103 pounds; The Finn, 128; Iron Duke, 108; Sharpshooter, 115; Trial by Jury, 110; Lady Rotha, 108; All Smiles, 105; Saratoga, 113.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; The Trouville Steeplechase; about two miles. Little Hugh, 134 pounds; Adventuress, 135; Repentant, 140; Swish, 153; Eadbald, 130; Dixon Park, 138.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; maiden; selling; five and a half furlongs. Carmen, 104 pounds; Dancer, 110; Last Chance, 112; Flagging Spirit, 109; Jose, 108; Sand Mark, 109; Flag Day, 107; Past Master, 112; Devonshire Dolly, 100; Tatian, 105; Benjamin, 104; Belle of the Kitchen, 100.

More Prizes for Auto Racers.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 6.—Darig Resta, Ralph de Palma, "Bob" Burman, and Eddie O'Donnell will race 100 miles at the speedway here next Sunday for a prize of $10,000, $5,000 of which will go to the winner, $2,500 to second place driver, $1,500 to third, and $1,000 to fourth.

YONKERS ATHLETE APPROACHES RECORD

Runs Three-Quarters in 2:45, Three-Fifths Slower Than Sheppard's Mark.

Overcoming bad track and wind conditions, athletes in the sanctioned Greater New York Fair Games at the Empire City race track yesterday offered high-class competition. In three of the five events the winner was not decided until the last twenty-five yards.

William F. Gordon of the New York Athletic Club defeated his brother Louis and Joseph Bromilow of the Irish American A. C., metropolitan half-mile champion, in the Yonkers Invitation Derby over a three-quarter mile route. Every inch of the race was a drive for the victor, who made the time of 2:45. This mark is only three-fifths of a second slower than the American record set by Mel Sheppard on a Newark, N. J., race track five years ago.

Only four men ran in this race, William Anderson of the New York A. C. being the other contestant. Anderson started to make the pace, Willie Gordon taking the lead at the end of the first quarter.

Handicapped by ridges and ruts in the track, Gordon slowed up on the turn into the stretch. Bromilow and the winner were less than five yards apart 300 yards from home. Meantime Louis Gordon was gaining on the leaders. About 100 yards from the tape he passed Bromilow, and was only three yards behind his brother at the finish. Bromilow was five yards behind Luois, while Anderson dropped out in the last furlong.

H. C. Ackerman of the New York Athletic Club led the field in the three-mile handicap, starting with an allowance of 75 yards. After the first mile he took the lead, and the rest of the race was little more than a jog for him. His time was 15:32. At the finish he was more than 150 yards ahead of Tom Barden of the Irish-American A. C., who started from scratch. In the last mile Barden overtook three racers, and finished nearly 200 yards ahead of the third man, R. C. Richards of the Hollywood Inn A. A., who had 200 yards start.

Although A. D. Pendleton of the Salem Crescent A. C. had apparently beaten the second man by a yard in the 150-yard handicap, the judges did not declare him winner for ten minutes. Judges who asserted that E. Sanger of the New York A. C. was winner were overruled. Pendleton started with two yards handicap. Sanger had 3½ yards leeway, and F. Holloway of the New York A. C., who finished third, had a half yard less. The victor's time was 0:15 1-5.

With Joe Bromilow, scratch man, missing from the 900 yards' run, the fight for first honors was between F. Lott of the Prudential Life A. A., with 25 yards, and O. Hawkins, of the Salem Crescent A.C., with 17 yards. The Prudential athlete won although Hawkins pushed him to the end. J. Flaherty, of the New York A. C., with 18 yards, tr

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, SEPT. 7, 1915.

DISAVOWAL IS ESSENTIAL.

There is no reasonable doubt of the manner of the destruction of the steamer Hesperian, although the British Admiralty has not yet issued a formal statement. All the facts tend to show that she was torpedoed by a German submarine without warning and that no effort whatever was made to provide for the safety of the passengers and crew. Later developments show that the results of the attack were much more disastrous than was at first supposed. Lives were sacrificed, while the ship is a total loss, the effort to save her by towing her to Queenstown having failed. But the gravity of the incident, so far as it affects the relations of Germany with the United States, is not increased by the loss of life. The seriousness, from that point of view, is in the attempt, not in the result. The action of the submarine was a clear violation of the promise of the German Government to the American Government, through Ambassador VON BERNSTORFF, that liners would not hereafter be sunk without warning or without provision for the safety of the lives of noncombatants.

For the German Government, in the circumstances, there is only one thing to do, to disavow the act of its naval commander. Disavowal, without qualification, is essential to the preservation of the friendly relations between the two countries which the Ambassador's authorized statement on Sept. 1 seemed to assure.

THE EXAMPLE OF PLATTSBURG.

The excellent results obtained in the experimental encampment of citizens under the supervision of Federal army officers at Plattsburg are most encouraging. The idea of this experiment was not to transform citizens within four weeks into complete soldiers, but to start them on the road to learn soldiering in order that, if they should be summoned to the defense of their country, they would be at least partly prepared for the arduous duties they would be compelled to perform. In order to carry out President WILSON'S idea of a "citizenry trained" in a country in which compulsory military service is impossible, except as a last resort in war, it is necessary to provide means for the training of citizens. The National Guard is an important organization, second in our land defenses only to the small regular army. The permanent army must always be small, while the National Guard will always include in its membership only a comparatively small proportion of the citizens of any State.

Military service in the Guard is continuous and it is exacting. The Guardsman has much more to do than his yearly service in camp. With the completion of the plans of the War Department for the development of the Guard that body will become a much more formidable and dependable force, but if we ever have war we shall require the immediate services of hundreds of thousands more men than are enrolled in the army and the organized militia. In view of this, the experimental camp at Plattsburg was established. Plans have already taken shape for the formation of a reserve force of men who have served with the colors in the army and the militia, but it will be some years before this results in the effective organization of a large body of men. To prepare men in civil life to serve in a war army, the annual encampments of undergraduates were instituted some years ago, with good results. The Plattsburg idea grew out of these. From that the camp experiment has been extended to other States, a second camp will be held immediately at Plattsburg, and next year there will be many more all over the country.

This particular camp has naturally attracted a great deal of notice, more perhaps than its actual military importance has justified, because of the very large number of men of prominence in many walks of civil life who have taken part in it, because of the unusual degree of individual proficiency, especially in marksmanship, so many of them have shown, because of the public interest in the doings of such men amid unusual surroundings. They have all paid their own expenses, which very few men who will hereafter be called upon to subject themselves to arduous military training can be expected to do. The citizen soldiers who broke camp yesterday will have an opportunity to keep up their military studies. It is fair to suppose that a large number of them will not neglect the opportunity. But, after all, the chief value of this incident is the large publicity it has given to the idea of the need of practical citizen support for the organized military when emergency rises. If a thousand men who have been at Plattsburg since August 10 are able to respond to the country's call within their lifetime, that will be just a thousand men who have been made by a month's arduous training in modern soldiering, just so much better than raw recruits. But we may count also upon the tens of thousands who have been inspired by their example to render the same service to their country.

THE AUSTRIAN AMBASSADOR.

Ambassador DUMBA'S deplorable breach of diplomatic etiquette, to designate it in no harsher way, overshadows all other incidents of the hour, as official action in regard to it must be prompt and definite. A little reflection should convince the Ambassador that he has done his countrymen in the United States a very ill service in recommending to his Government that it employ money to call them away from their occupations. Whatever he may say about organizations to procure them other employment, industrial concerns here would be very little inclined to employ a class of laborers who might at any time be called away from their work, not because of conditions of wages or hours, but at the behest of a diplomat in Washington acting in the interest of a foreign Government.

In the whole history of our relations with foreign countries there has never been another diplomatic representative at our national capital who has in such an open and unabashed way taken measures to make himself altogether unacceptable. Ambassador DUMBA is guilty of a direct and grossly improper interference in our domestic affairs. The Vienna Government should at once see the necessity of a change in its representation at Washington.

COUNTIES IN THE CITY.

One hundred and thirty-eight years ago the framers of the first Constitution adopted for the State of New York inserted in the document provisions for county divisions and government based on those of the English shires. These provisions date back in all essentials to the time of WILLIAM the Conqueror, and, so far as this State is concerned, remain alive and operative now, despite the changes in conditions during the past eight and one-half centuries. The developments of time have halted at the barriers so set and the waves of progress have dashed themselves in vain against these archaic promontories.

Particularly out of place, as well as extraordinarily wasteful and ineffective, is the operation of this ancient system in this city. Having its basis in the Constitution of the State, the scheme has hitherto defied change, especially as the army of officeholders which its continuance assured has always been able to muster up enough political influence to offset attempts at reform. It is true that, in the agitated period which followed the breaking up of the Tweed Ring, some success was met with in consolidating city and county functions in the same set of officers, and that something of the same sort occurred when Brooklyn and Kings County came together twenty years ago. But the constitutional provisions interfered with the adoption of similar measures for the entire city after the consolidation which went into effect on Jan. 1, 1898.

The result has been the continuance of a set of separate county governments in the city with forty different departments, twenty-seven of which are headed by elective officers. These officers are not amenable in any way to the city authorities and there is no power lodged anywhere to control their activities or to enforce co-operation among them. The Mayor has no power to veto bills affecting county officers nor have the city budget makers any control over their pay rolls or other expenditures. Departments are duplicated in each of the five counties, and, in many instances, county officers are doing in a minor field what the municipal ones are doing in the city at large.

All this, and more, was set forth in great detail in what is called a "study" of the county governments in this city, prepared by City Chamberlain BRUERE and Commissioner of Accounts WALLSTEIN, with a view to influencing appropriate action by the Constitutional Convention now in session, and the convention gave no heed.

It is shown, for example, that the cost of these county governments has increased 90 per cent. in the last fifteen years. The appropriations for them in the 1915 budget, many of them mandatory, foot up nearly $8,000,000. Besides this must be reckoned the fees paid in to the various county offices. The establishment of Bronx County alone added $700,000 to the expenses without decreasing those of New York County, from which it was taken.

There is no uniformity as to fees, expenses, or modes of appointment of the same kind of officers in the different counties of the city. Some of the officers keep all their fees, while one keeps only half. Some get salaries in addition, and others are allowed salaries for subordinates as well as office expenses. In some instances the salaries of office boys, cooks, scrubwomen, and watchmen have been fixed by law. Millions of dollars have been given to party henchmen under the pretext that their services were needed to preserve or restore county records, while the fees obtained for certification or examination of those records have been trivial. The Register's office, for instance, has been mainly a source of great wealth for the title insurance companies, though its maintenance has been costing the taxpayers several hundred thousands of dollars a year.

An absolutely useless source of expense has been the separation of the county jails from the city prisons. For guarding prisoners alone the average cost per day is $3.21 in Kings County, $3.49 in New York, and $5.20 in Queens. The city Department of Correction pays for similar service from 7 to 37 cents per day. This is merely a typical instance of wastefulness.

Mr. BRUERE and Mr. WALLSTEIN showed that efficiency can be better secured by a consolidation of the forty county departments into eight, two of which would be merged with city offices, and that the saving in salaries alone would amount to over a million of dollars a year.

Legislation cannot bring this about. The Constitution must be amended so as to permit of the necessary changes. Yet the convention refused to sanction these changes, so that they might be presented to the people for adoption in November. There can be no real city government so long as minor divisions of the municipality are separate and apart from it. There should be no division of responsibility such as now exists and there cannot be efficient and economical government so long as it continues.

CARRANZA'S POSITION.

If CARRANZA is not hopelessly obtuse he will see that a violent outbreak against the United States, accompanied by invasions of American territory, in one of the Mexican districts which he claims to control will be regarded in this country as tolerably strong evidence that his claims of control are ill-founded. As a matter of fact, CARRANZA'S hold on any part of Mexico not in the immediate neighborhood of Vera Cruz is slight. Nobody here is inclined to believe that his troops have taken part with his knowledge or consent in the border outrages. All of the outlaws against whom our troopers and the Texas Rangers have been fighting were doubtless followers of the dead OROZCO, whose recent plans were formed in association with HUERTA and other opponents of Constitutionalists and Conventionalists alike. The outbreak, however, is serious and is giving our troops a great deal of trouble. The inference is strong that the men who have encouraged it hope thereby to precipitate American intervention.

CARRANZA must regard this new development of Mexican ferocity and lawlessness as most unfortunate for his cause. It might, however, turn out to be for him a blessing in disguise if his realization of the hopelessness of his effort to pacify the country without assistance should induce him to accept the good offices of the United States Government and those of the Latin-American republics and join the proposed conference. It is reported that he has already departed from his custom of refusing all advice and assistance from the United States by suggesting, through his agents in the North, a conference to secure joint action in the Brownsville district. One step more in the right direction and Mexico's problem would be in the way of solution.

"JITNEUR."

A word sneaks or shoulders its way into English; if there is a use for it, it stays there. Vain are the protests of the purists, even though the parvenu vocable may look to them abominable, "abhominable," as the conservative philologians of SHAKESPEARE'S time seem to have preferred to spell it. Is there a more abominable Latin-Greek mongrel than "sociology"? Yet it shows an unabashed front, worthy of the science of sciences and miscellaneous universal lore or smattering which it connotates. "Automobile," another hybrid, was accepted without much dissent. Nobody cares for the form. Every "good American" longs for the shoes of swiftness which it stands for.

Yet the most patient and tolerant observer of English as she is wrote must writhe and jump into the air when, from her beerful midst, Milwaukee "hurls" at a peaceful nation the immedicable, the unforgivable word, "jitneur," meaning the driver of a jitney bus. Of the origin and derivation of "jitney," more happily called a "spider" for its winding ways by the French, there was great talk when that car of the people first rumbled into the Eastern ken. "Jitney" sounds strange, mysterious, abracadabraish. There is a wild music to it. But who could foresee that from its perilous loins would issue "jitneur," which The Milwaukee Sentinel rolls as a sweet morsel under the tongue, uses with bravado, defiantly, with an insolent happiness.

Jitney buses are to run in Milwaukee as "bonded carriers," but such a Volscian name as "jitneur" merits stripes as well as bonds.

"Jitneur!" Behind its hideous shape lurk new hideousnesses, "motorbuseur," "wagoneur," it may be, "cardriveur." In the name of every age, in the name of every sex, in the name of every dictionary, we denounce and defy this Badger upstart, this wicked invention of Milwaukee.

HOBBLING THE GOLDEN GOOSE.

Some citizens of this town are newly aggrieved by an old grievance. They grumble because the City of New York, which has more than half the population of the State and pays about three-quarters of the State taxes, is debarred by the present Constitution, and will be debarred by the brand-new Constitution, should that be adopted, from the power in the Legislature to which it would be entitled if the majority were allowed to rule, if rural jealousy, fear of urban predominance, or shrewd resolution securely to hobble the goose that lays the golden egg did not prevail. Taxation without fair, without adequate, representation is the permanent, in the opinion of many a real and substantial, grievance of New York City.

With more than half the population, the city has 63 of 150 Assemblymen, 21 of 51 Senators. The Twenty-third Assembly District has 125,000 voters. Putnam County had a population of 14,665 in 1910. There are twenty-nine rural counties with a population of less than 50,000. New York and the Bronx have a Senator for every 91,000 persons. Schuyler County with a population of 14,000 has one Assemblyman. New York City and the Bronx have a Senator for each 266,000 of population. Steuben and Livingston Counties, comprising the Forty-third Assembly District, contain some 121,000 "souls." And so it goes. There is no approach to, no pretense of, equality.

While it is just that in one branch of the Legislature territory should be represented, it is at least equally fair that in the other population should be represented. The census now being tabbed will make the inequalities of population and representation worse. Will the minimization of the political power of New York ever be remedied? Under the new arrangement New York with three counties is to have the same representation as New York with two. By hook or crook, the old Constitution or the new, New York is to be kept in subjection. A queer and lasting instance of rule by the minority.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Switzerland Without the Tourists.

That Swiss journalist whose description of his country now that there are no tourists in it was transferred from a Geneva paper to THE TIMES yesterday may have thought that he was writing in jest when he rejoiced in terms of lyrical enthusiasm over the absence of the staring and exclaiming foreigners. But under the jest was sincerity.

Of course he knows as well as anybody else—even the hotel keepers—that the foreigners in question, with all their faults, are an economic blessing to Switzerland and that the lack of their annual tribute means ruin for not a few Swiss and straitened circumstances for a much greater number of them. Hotel keeping is not, indeed, by any means Switzerland's only industry, but it is among the most important, and far more than any other it makes practical compensation for what may be called the unendedness of the little republic. Her fertile valleys bring in no such returns in hard cash as do her barren peaks and desolate glaciers, and she attracts and entertains her visitors at less expense, even, than does Italy, her one successful rival in this business, for it is at considerable cost in money and convenience that the Italians preserve their innumerable "monuments" in the midst of a modern, workaday life. The Swiss mountains take care of themselves, and they are in nobody's way. At any rate, there would be as little thought of removing them as there would be sense in undertaking it.

But though the Genevan journalist was joking, though he knows the extent of Switzerland's dependence on the tourists and with his head wishes them back again as eagerly as does the most disconsolate owner of an empty pension, his heart spoke truth in what he wrote—a truth not a bit more true in Switzerland than in any other region that in whole or part allows itself to be used as a temporary home and playground by people from somewhere else. Always there is a lurking hostility between the invading strangers and those whom the strangers are so fond of calling by the contemptuous and resented name of "native."

The Swiss writer took the one chance to be frank that ever came to him; probably there isn't a "Summer resort" in the world where the "natives" wouldn't enjoy a like opportunity to tell how glad they are when their "guests" are away.

Obliterates an Ancient Distinction.

Another illusion, and one of the fondest, is gone! At any rate, it has been attacked by one speaking as with authority, and sad experience teaches that there is little hope for a belief of the kind in question when somebody able to substitute real knowledge for ancient and accepted assumption once gets after it.

This time the assailant of faith in the wisdom of the fathers is Dr. BILLINGS, Medical Inspector of the New York Health Department, and the precious doctrine he would take from us is the one which enabled a large fraction of the world's inhabitants to feel that indulgence in alcoholic beverages was comparatively safe—had consequences comparatively harmless—if only they paid enough for them and so secured strong waters of a quality proclaimed or admitted—by all except fanatical extremists—to be "good."

The cheap grades were known to contain more than the others of certain deleterious substances, and it was the "vileness" of the liquors dispensed in the lower and lowest of drinking places that was supposed to account for the observed destructiveness of their effect. Now cometh Dr. BILLINGS and says that the only thing that counts in whisky, brandy, and the like is the content of ethyl alcohol, the amount of fusel oil, furfurol, and similar poisons contained in the so-called worst of them being so small that its effect on even the most vehement of topers is negligible. As for the adulterants in cheap liquor, he says, they are usually nothing more dangerous than water and burnt sugar, and while frauds, they benefit rather than injure the victim by lessening the amount of alcohol he gets in each glass.

Dr. BILLINGS could not maintain that theory with respect to absinthe, for that does seem, because of an ingredient added to the alcohol, to have effects worse than the alcohol alone would produce, and the same thing is apparently true of other complicated brews. Those are side issues, however, and interest but a small fraction of drinkers. It is his main theorem that will disquiet the multitude and put the connoisseur to blush. The latter can still say that to the educated taste there is a large difference between pure, sound, and well-matured liquors and those that are raw and fiery. He can, and doubtless will, claim that while, in equal quantities, each may be equally harmful, moderation is easier with those that give the higher and more nearly aesthetic joys than with those whose only boon is quick and deep oblivion.

Plausible, But Not Convincing.

One hardly knows what to think of the report that the British Government is causing one tank steamer after another to discharge its cargo of heavy oil, not in port, but on the surface of the sea in the torpedo zone. The explanation given for this proceeding is that the oil thus distributed bothers the German submarines almost as much as a like application on other and smaller waters does the larval mosquito.

Perhaps it does. We know that the "wrigglers" cannot come up to breathe through such a film, and we are told that when the submarine thrusts its periscope through one the glass is so coated that no picture of the surrounding ocean is transmitted to the watcher concealed below. That sounds true and it may be true, but somehow the hearer of the tale laments or rejoices—that depends on whether he loves German submarines or hates them—that no affidavits go with it.

There's no doubt that a cargo of oil, judiciously distributed, would spread over what even at sea would be called a large space, and stay there for a while. And the periscope is a delicate instrument, not too good an eye at its best. Well oiled, it would probably be quite useless, and the submarine that has to emerge at wrong times and in wrong places will not long escape the attentions of the watchful Britishers. But the ocean is terribly big and restless, and it is only on quiet waters that oil was ever credited with much efficiency, even against mosquitos.

The chances are, therefore, that this pretty tale is best characterized as "important if true."

A Stenographer's Opportunity.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I believe it was Ruskin who said that "the man who learned another language opens up a new field of opportunity," and the man who learns shorthand certainly is, at any rate, the equal of the bi-linguist.

Shorthand undoubtedly opens the door for many a young man who would otherwise be shut out from all prospects of making a career for himself. It brings him into intimate touch with the heads of a business, when otherwise he would only gaze on them from afar. Surely it is up to him to improve such an opportunity, which would be coveted by hundreds of others who have not his chance. As for compulsion to remain a stenographer for the remainder of his days, no one in this free country is obliged to stay in a rut any longer than he desires, and the technical knowledge which the stenographer imbibes at first hand from the heads of a business should surely fit him for a better position, if not with the firm he serves, then with some other. The country is full of men who started in lowly positions and are now today among the leaders of the business world. Many graduated from the pick-and-shovel class, and surely the stenographer starts in the race much better equipped than any of these.

Want of ambition would doubtless explain the reason why your pessimistic correspondents feel themselves forever doomed to taking notes and pounding a machine. I am a stenographer myself, but do not intend to remain one all the rest of my days.

FREVERT DALRYMPLE.

New York, Sept. 3, 1915.

Our Obsolete Submarines.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Commenting on the loss of the submarine F-4, you spoke of it as being an obsolete type. Unfortunately many of our submarines are pretty nearly obsolete when they are completed. The F-4 was authorized by Congress May 13, 1908. Five years later, on May 2, 1913, she had her preliminary acceptance by the Government and the next day Secretary Daniels commissioned her. So she is only twenty-eight months old. I see by the Bulletin of the Bureau of Construction and Repair of the United States Navy (Aug. 10, 1915,) that the G-2, likewise authorized on May 13, 1908, is now, when over seven years have elapsed, just 89.7 per cent. complete.

A. P. GARDNER.

Hamilton, Mass., Sept. 3, 1915.

THE MOTOR SCOUT.

I'm off for a run in the rain tonight
On the pitch black roads where the holes are hid—
Where I've got to ride like a fiend in flight,
And the cursed old wheel is just bound to skid.

It's a chancey thing, but they're short of shell
And the guns won't wait to be fed till day,
But what is one life in this wholesale hell?
A ha'pence of change in the price we pay!

Say, that was a rut for my life, right there!
A slip is a fall at this frightful speed,
But it's make or break and no time to spare,
To look to my way, with the guns in need.

'Twas the Captain told me we hold this road!
Well, I hope to Heaven the old man knew.
Was that a spiked helmet the match flare showed?
Then it's speed, more speed, and I'll see it through!

A shot!—and another!—the hiss of lead!
Those Germans are shooting with right good will!
And heavens above!—there's that hill ahead,
And I've got to rush it and risk a spill!

. . . . .

'Twas a gear that broke and my skull's broke, too!
This is the last of my midnight runs.
Ah, how I wanted to put it through!
They seem to reproach me—the silent guns!

O. C. A. CHILD.

FABLES FROM FRANCE.

Invented by Romantic Travelers, They Are Too Readily Believed.

Jully, France, Aug. 7, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Reports concerning the war and conditions in France carried back to the States by travelers gifted with riotous imaginations, appear often strangely to resemble some narratives of Baron Munchausen.

Here in France much amusement is afforded by many of the stories appearing in American newspapers, to those really capable of appreciating the true status of affairs. For instance, we have recently read from a Washington paper a vivid account of a visit of Zeppelins to Paris on July 5. Not satisfied with this, the writer actually ventures to assert that such visits are made "above the city almost nightly." The article explains that no bombs were dropped, however, the Zeppelins apparently being on a scouting expedition.

It would seem that the absurdity of such statements would appear evident upon their face to the most wild-eyed reporters. For many months everything in Paris has been held in readiness for the anticipated coming of the Zeppelins. Their last raid was made on the night of March 31; since then there have been absolutely no indications of a Zeppelin within ten miles of the city. Following the raid in March every extra precaution possible to be taken has been made use of by the military authorities. Only a scattered score or so of dim street lamps are permitted on the avenues; all cafes are closed at 10 o'clock; at 9 o'clock every house light must be concealed beyond view, and at 11 no lights of any description are allowed. In the suburbs every street light must be extinguished.

The outside forts surrounding Paris are equipped with great searchlights, which are ready to be used at the slightest signs of alarm. And to make safety doubly sure, the environs of Paris, and the city itself, are patrolled constantly, day in and day out, by biplanes and monoplanes engaged in regular reconnoissance duty.

If measures similar to those would not appear to preclude the possibility of the Zeppelins having matters according to their own sweet wills, there remains the fact of the writer's having been in Paris for many weeks, including the week of July 5, without noting so much as the signs of a lone German, not to speak of Zeppelins.

Persons returning from Europe to America seem often to vie with each other in stretching their fanciful reports beyond the utmost line of credibility. I have before me a clipping from a New York paper containing an interview with a Red Cross worker, recently returned from the front. I am working in the identical corps which he has quitted, and I am therefore in a position to state that the work of the author of the story never took him outside of Paris. He speaks of an imaginary epidemic in Alsace in the same breath with a fine generalization concerning the French "75s," and in the same spirit of inaccurate generalization and gusto in a few lines he enlivens us as to General Joffre's plan of campaign.

There is no personal interest in my criticism of this writer, for I have no acquaintance with him whatsoever. I have merely taken his statements as typical of so much of the unreliable and untrustworthy news which America is being constantly flooded with. What must be taken into account with regard to war news is this: That the French censor is very careful about what is being permitted to pass, and, further, that what is allowed to pass is more or less of a minor nature, which would be of no value to the enemies of France. Be assured that Zeppelin raids and raging typhoid epidemics are not creating half the excitement and anxiety which they are producing by scare head news reports in America.

J. RIVES CHILDS.

The Neutral Torpedo Victim.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Even with Germany's final and full admission of the right of neutrals to travel on merchant ships of belligerent nations without danger to life from hostile attack, there are still among us a few who persist in criticising Americans for presuming to exercise this right. Such criticism is wholly unjust. The diplomatic triumph won by President WILSON and Secretary LANSING would have been impossible but for the fact that among our citizens who had legitimate cause for crossing the Atlantic during the past few months there were those who were not faint-hearted enough to be kept off the Lusitania and the Arabic by threats. To those courageous men and women who went down in the exercise of a right, now fully admitted by the power which destroyed them, we owe not criticism, but the highest honor. I am mistaken in the temper of our American citizens if there are not thousands who, when the proper time comes, will be glad to contribute to a suitable monument to their memory.

Bryan's counsel to American citizens was: "Don't sail on a British ship. Of course you have a right to do so, but the Germans may sink you and that will cause friction, and might even occasion a war." From his statements made immediately after his resignation we may take it for granted that he had advised the President that such warning should be given out officially by our Government. But Wilson, with a longer head, a clearer eye, and a deep consciousness of the moral issues involved, chose to stand like Adamant for the right in the exercise of which our citizens had been destroyed, and he has grandly won. It was the spirit of Wilson, not that of Bryan, that animated those who went down with the Lusitania and the Arabic, and it is a spirit to which every true American owes the deepest respect. But for that spirit, concretely illustrated by those whose lives were thus sacrificed, a human right of great importance would have been lost to humanity by default.

W. E. JOHNSON.

Denison University, Granville, Ohio, Sept. 4, 1915.

Foreign Newspapers in Germany.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Gertrude Atherton's contribution to THE TIMES is delightfully interesting—how could it be otherwise? With that fine irony which is sufficiently tempered with charming personal tribute, in order not to hurt, she admonishes her friend, Maude Fay, for loyally upholding the cause of the German people. True, the admonition is not outspoken, and Mrs. Atherton is willing to admit that poor Maude Fay's enthusiasm for her German friends is at least partly due to her being "cooped up" in Germany and to the fact that "of course" no sources of information save those emanating from the wicked German Government are available to her. Now, with all due respect to Gertrude Atherton's sagacity, I make bold to say that she is mistaken as far as the sources of information available to Americans living in Germany are concerned. Ever since this war broke out I have been sending, at regular intervals, copies of THE NEW YORK TIMES to friends and relatives in Germany, including an American citizen and a British subject, (not interned.) These papers have been as regularly received, not even the copies containing the Bryce report or the ones including the British White Book supplement having been interfered with by the censor. I know that my experience is by no means isolated, and my correspondents have further informed me that English and other "enemy" newspapers can be quite easily and openly procured in the larger German cities.

I am thus forced to the conclusion that whatever the reasons for Americans "cooped up" in Germany being in sympathy with that country's course may be, lack of "outside information" is not one of them.

F. W. HEHMEYER.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1915.

The First Jewish Synagogue.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I note the statement in the editorial on "Russian Allotments": "The first Jewish synagogue known in Europe was there," (Brest-Litovsk.) I have always understood that Jewish synagogues were common throughout southern Europe at the beginning of the Christian era and call your attention to the statement in the New Testament in the Book of Acts, Chapter xvii., Verses 1 and 10, relative to synagogues at Thessalonica and Berea.

A. E. WARD.

Oakwood Heights, N. Y., Aug. 3, 1915.

ARE AMERICANS DETERIORATING PHYSICALLY?

Decline Shown in Power to Resist the Wear and Tear of Life, and Many Are Forgetting How to Walk.

By ELMER E. RITTENHOUSE,
President of the Life Extension Institute.

New York, Sept. 3, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

National defense has been publicly discussed from many angles during recent months. There is, however, one important factor which appears to have been overlooked. That is the physical fitness of the men who are to defend the nation. Of what value is a high efficiency war machine in the hands of low efficiency men?

Our most sacred obligation to posterity is not merely to preserve the Republic, but to conserve the physical vigor and virility of our race. The battles of peace call for health, strength, and endurance as well as the battles of war.

The first essential in both national and race defense is men; not merely brave, intelligent, patriotic men, but men who can stand the excessive physical stress and strain of modern war; men who cannot only shoot straight, but men who have the vitality and the nerve force to endure severe shocks and wounds and make quick recoveries.

Could America provide such an army, and, if so, how long would it take to do it?

Vital statistics indicate that as a body Americans are physically deteriorating. If the present indicated trend of physical decline in the power of the American people to resist the wear and tear of modern life continues, the time will come when we will have to depend upon a weak, soft-muscled, flimsy-fibred people for the defense of the Republic and the perpetuity of the race.

There are plenty of people who will say that they have noted no such tendency, but we cannot depend upon observation in our own environment for such information. Nor must we attempt to judge the trend in the nation by our observations in any one class of people. We must take the American people as a body. And when we do this we find the resisting power of the heart, arteries, and kidneys, which work incessantly from birth to the grave, has steadily declined.

These organs are breaking down and giving way too soon. The increase in mortality in three decades from these causes has been about 100 per cent., and it is confined to no particular class or element of the population. It is increasing everywhere.

Therefore, while we are teaching our men the manual of arms and how to drill, is it not important that they also be taught how to live the hygienic life and to avoid the deferable and preventable diseases which are now weakening and destroying so many precious lives?

The American people are especially in need of being taught how to eat correctly and to get the habit of taking natural exercise.

Athletics are popular. The people, and especially the young, love to applaud those who engage in athletic sports. But the number of school children and of adults in sedentary occupations who actually take natural exercise or who practice setting-up or physique-building exercises is very small in our vast population.

In a sense we are a strenuous people, and yet the most of us are constantly in search of physical ease. We have almost forgotten how to walk. The extraordinary increase in labor-saving and time-saving devices and the increase in wealth have placed an enormous number of American people in the physically inactive or sedentary class. This number is constantly increasing not only among the well-to-do, but in our factories and industrial plants, where muscular effort is less and less required.

We must adjust our habits of life to the new conditions. In time we will doubtless awaken to this national need and take steps to check these degenerative tendencies, but just at present the habit is to ignore them. This is an excellent time to "wake up."

If the American people are to properly prepare for national defense they must give consideration to the great national problem of individual hygiene, which means the rational care of the body and its organs.

Our people should know how to guard and protect their vitality as well as their liberty.

The march of progress has become a stampede. A physically weak nation has a good chance to be trampled under foot. The fact that the productive working period of life is apparently shortening is really the most important phase of the decline in the defensive power of the nation.

The life waste in war, enormous as it is, is almost trifling compared to the life waste in peace from ignorance and neglect of ordinary preventive measures.

Why should not the campaign for national defense include a program for teaching people how to live healthful lives—how to build up and maintain a high standard of physical fitness?

E. E. RITTENHOUSE.

A WHEREABOUTS BUREAU.

Voices from Far and Near Which Proclaim It to be a Worthy Idea.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the letter by Thomas N. Miranda relative to the establishing of a Registration Bureau by the New York Telephone Company, I have had such a bureau in mind for years, and have often thought of suggesting the idea to the company. Mr. Miranda has made a suggestion that will receive much indorsement, and, I trust, the favorable consideration of the telephone company. It should prove, under the proper management, a most desirable avenue of earning power.

F. C. LUDLAM.

Newburg, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The suggestion in recent letters urging the telephone company to inaugurate another bureau, "The Registration Bureau," ought to receive not only the united support of the entire population of New York, but of the country, for is not New York the meeting place of the peoples of the world? The establishing of a "Registration Bureau" by the New York Telephone Company, at a reasonable cost to those who make use of it, will not only provide New York with a much-needed convenience, but will open up a new source of profit for itself.

JOSEPH A. CAGTONE.

New York, Aug. 25, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The establishment of a Registration Bureau in New York City, suggested in the letter of Thomas N. Miranda, published in your excellent paper of the 24th, deserves to be acted upon. Such a bureau is badly needed in so great a city. I have just returned from a week's visit in New York City, and had such a bureau been in operation during my stay the service it could have rendered would have been most valuable, regardless of the probable charge that would have been assessed for the service.

P. C. LIFFEL.

Springfield, Ohio, Aug. 26, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am very much in favor of the proposed Registration Bureau, suggested by Thomas N. Miranda. I frequently visit New York and such a bureau would render invaluable service to me. I think it is much needed in such a large city, and believe the proper investigation by the telephone company operating in New York will develop the need for it, and prove that its operation will at once become an additional source of much revenue.

M. A. BARTON.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 28, 1915.

A Bachelor's Complaint.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter signed "Barnard, 1905," in a recent issue of THE TIMES, interested me considerably, because I also graduated from one of Columbia's schools in 1905. During my last year at Columbia I was particularly desirous of making the acquaintance of some nice college girl, who would come up to my ideal of a wife, and with this object in view I attended the teas given in Earl Hall, but almost all of those I met seemed to be married. I often wondered whether the Barnard girls were so engrossed with their studies that they did not care to meet us Columbia students. I cannot help thinking that the Barnard class of 1905 is somewhat to blame for not giving us opportunities to meet them. Where do the college women go to? Most of the girls I meet seem to have only two subjects of conversation, dancing and the theatre. Nothing else interests them.

New York, Sept. 4, 1915. A BACHELOR.

A Dangerous Crossing.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At Forty-second Street, corner of Madison Avenue, opposite the Grand Central Depot, one of the busiest corners in New York, and one of the most dangerous, there is no policeman to regulate the congested traffic. Any one wanting to cross the street from the south side to the Grand Central Depot runs a great bodily risk. Is it not possible to station a policeman at this corner to regulate traffic so that pedestrians can cross the street with a reasonable amount of safety?

H. STROUD.

New York, Sept. 5, 1915.

One Way to Build a Navy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I not make a suggestion in regard to national defense? Let each of the States, according to their population and wealth, build a warship for the national navy. Let each State so honor the nation; then let the nation honor each State by accepting the gift. The larger States, with population and wealth permitting, might build battleships, battle cruisers, &c.; the smaller ones, scout cruisers, torpedo boats, &c., or whatever might be determined by the States and the national Government in council.

H. BROWN.

Westport, Conn., Sept. 5, 1915.

CHILDREN AND WAR.

How Education Waters the Dormant Seed of International Strife.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The relation of the child to war and peace has not received its merited attention. At first glance no connection would seem possible: the child is apparently too remote from the scene and too insignificant in character to wield the slightest influence in the councils of the nations. Yet the exact contrary is true, and the sooner our moral and intellectual leaders recognize the fact the more likelihood of a gradual cessation of international strife and the dawn of universal brotherhood.

There can be little doubt that long before the high school age the average child imbibes prejudices which clings to him in maturer years and warp his judgment for all time. A few resolute natures may be proof against distortion, but not many. These prejudices concern, in large measure, other creeds and nations than their own. On the one hand they are taught consciously or unconsciously to exaggerate the excellencies of their own land and faith, and to underestimate the excellencies in the country and creed beyond their gate. Here and there a broader and kindlier teaching will inspire broader and kindlier views; but, on the whole, few teachers, whether in the pulpit or the schoolroom, have the courage, even if opportunity and privilege be theirs, to help the child to freedom from those narrow conceptions which have always set nations and creeds at each other's throat, and whose grip will never be relaxed until, from the earliest year, children are taught more humane and just views.

It is a principle in education to guard the child from the contagion of coarseness. We wish our children to be associated with what is refining and beautifying. What can be coarser than to represent our neighbors as our inferiors, morally and socially, merely because our point of view is different, and our customs, dress, and traditions are not identical? What is more beautifying and refining in thought than to recognize the worth, charm, and potency in countries and creeds that are not ours? It is true the world is slowly broadening, despite occasional retardation. But the process can be hastened, without the peril of relapse, if our schools and churches threw off shackles too often held to be inviolable, and as men and women, not professional educators, diplomats, and churchmen, we would have our children taught realities, not spectres.

The result of narrow teaching is seen in the present conflict abroad. To retard similar conflicts and make them impossible or shorn of most

BARRIE'S 'ROSALIND' IS RICH IN CHARM

Marie Tempest Plays Delightfully in His Comedy of Furtive Middle Age

FOLLOWING "KILLICRANKIE"

Agreeable Revival of Robert Marshall's Clever Play at the Lyceum Theatre.

THE DUKE OF KILLICRANKIE.....Robert Marshall's comedy revived, with Marie Tempest in her original role, at the Lyceum Theatre.
Duke of Killicrankie.....Graham Browne
Henry Pitt-Welby, M. P.....Ferdinand Gottschalk
Ambrose Hicks.....Francis Redford
Alexander Macrayne.....Jock McGraw
Butler.....Horton Cooper
Footman.....Leon Brown
Mrs. Mulholland.....Marie Tempest
Countess of Pangbourne.....Kate Sergeantson
Lady Henrietta Addison.....Mary Forbes
Mrs. Macbayne.....Mercita Esmonde

ROSALIND, a playlet by J. M. Barrie, presented as an afterpiece.
Rosalind.....Marie Tempest
Dame Quickley.....Kate Sergeantson
Charles Roche.....Reginald Denny

The ever-delightful Marie Tempest returned to New York last evening in an inviting and engaging double program—"Rosalind," a play in one act by Sir James M. Barrie, and "The Duke of Killicrankie," the three-act play by the late Robert Marshall. For this agreeable occasion the doors of the Lyceum swung wide once more, and the new Frohman season was begun. Each play is in itself worth going to see. Both are quickened by that infinite relish which never fails to mark a performance by this most expert of English comediennes.

Consider first the Barrie contribution, for although, as one of his "half hours," it is a mere curtain raiser (given capriciously as an afterpiece) it is new, or new at least to the New York stage. "The Duke of Killicrankie" was a favorite here when it served John Drew for a season or so ten years ago and more, but "Rosalind," though it is now nearly three years since it was first presented at the Duke of York's in London, and though it has for some time been familiar in the only volume of Barrie's plays to reach the book shelf, had never been played in an American theatre before its performance at the Lyceum last evening. It is charming to read and charming to see.

"Rosalind" is a dramatic monograph on middle age. It mischievously penetrates the mystery of the fact that no actress of note is ever caught playing a character between the ages of twenty-nine and sixty. Not she. Though a dramatist may burn to introduce a heroine come to the fine years of middle age, he will always, if cornered and threatened, agree weakly at last that she must enable herself to be more than twenty-nine. Let us say of Mistress Page, then, that she enjoyed a good twenty-nine. Nor are all the twenty-niners on the bright side of—let us say—sixty. Bless you, the stuff is common to mankind.

So it is that Beatrice Page, adored Rosaline of the English stage and famed as about the only actress in London who has no mother about, invents one, plays the part herself, and yearning to spend her vacation as Mrs. Treacy Contentment, locates herself to a seacoast village, where, in dowdy clothes and sloppy slippers, she wallows in middle age. And a youthful lover catches her at it.

In this morsel of a play, which is abrim with the Barrie charm and touched in every line with his wisdom and sympathy, Miss Tempest plays the leading role. Many an actress would balk at it, but she braves the part and emerges triumphant.

Her gifts are exceptional. She plays with such extraordinary, unflagging alacrity of the spirit. Without fluttering an eyelash, without giving so much as one of those famous Tempest twitches of the lips that never invite your delighted chuckles, it is in her fairly to radiate humor. If she but walk upon the stage the scene becomes animate.

So she makes much of Mistress Page and, both furtive admirer of middle age, although the supporting company renders no very brilliant assistance. Kate Serjeantson rather thumps her way through the part of Dame Quickly and Reginald Denny, late of "Twin Beds," is somewhat unnecessarily wooden as the startled squire.

So, too, all goes well with that bright and thoroughly amusing comedy of Captain Marshall's, which, in its present revival, takes up the greater part of the evening. With the single exception John Drew has not had so good a play in fifteen years as "The Duke of Killicrankie," which was given here back in 1904 with Ferdinand Gottschalk, Margaret Dale, and the late Fanny Brough in the other important rôles.

Fanny Brough was enormously amusing as the cautious and resentful widow of the great glue king and it is this part which Miss Tempest assumes in the revival. Mrs. Amy Mulholland was a good deal of a cat and Marie Tempest is a wonderful cat. You can imagine how amusingly she weighs each insult before taking revenge during the memorable supper scene after the abduction in high life. You can guess with what infinite relish she pounces on poor Pitt-Welby when he warns her that the worm will turn, and she, clasping her hands in ecstacy, cries out:

"There, that was the name I was trying to think of. That is the word that fits you. Worm!"

So it all goes very agreeably, what with a nice but somewhat negative performance by Graham Browne as the Duke, a charming appearance by Mary Forbes as the Lady Henrietta, and a characteristically amusing one by Mr. Gottschalk, back once more in his old part of the timorous but needy Pitt-Welby, who must bear being called "worm" for the sake of occasionally being addressed as Don Juan by his beloved Mrs. Mulholland.

"The Duke of Killicrankie" is done nicely, as it should be. It is a polite comedy, and we see its like precious seldom—far too seldom—on the New York stage. The revival is welcome.

MRS. K. C. FOSTER WEDS.

Marries John G. Gredler of Wisconsin, in the Hotel Warrington.

The marriage of John G. Gredler and Mrs. Kate Crichton Foster, both formerly of Shreveport, La., took place at noon yesterday in the apartment of the bride at the Hotel Warrington, 161 Madison Avenue. The bride, who was unattended, wore a brown traveling costume with hat to match and carried pink Mignon roses. Her brother, Powell Crichton, gave her in marriage. There were no attendants, but Bernard Towers and J. M. Crank were the witnesses, and the bridegroom's partner, R. G. Morey, was present. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. D. J. McMillan.

The bridal party had breakfast at the Vanderbilt and the bride and bridegroom are leaving this morning for Wisconsin, where they will live.

Mrs. Gredler is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Crichton of Louisiana and a sister of Powell Crichton, a lawyer of this city. She and her first husband, J. M. Foster, were divorced in the Summer of 1914. She has one son, James, aged 6 years. Mr. Gredler, who was formerly Vice President of the Red River Valley Bank and Trust Company of Shreveport, has recently become a partner of R. G. Morey in the Pleasant Valleys Farms, a large dairy product concern in Wisconsin.

Prof. Barbour to Wed Miss Jopp.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 7.—A marriage has been arranged between Willard Barbour, Professor of Law of the University of Michigan, and Vera Stewart, second daughter of C. H. Keith Jopp, lecturer in Oxford University. It will take place early in November.

NAVAL BALL AT NEWPORT.

Capt. Welles and Miss Johnston Lead Grand March of Enlisted Men.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 6.—Naval officers with their families and their guests from the Summer colony attended the ball given at the naval training station tonight, marking the closing of their carnival, which consisted of a sham battle and athletic sports, for the benefit of their athletic and amusement fund.

In the large Barracks BB, which was decorated with flags, bunting, and electric designs, the ball was held to the strains of the station's band. The enlisted men from the station, with their wives and sweethearts, with those from the submarines and destroyers, torpedo station, and other branches of the service, danced. Officers from Fort Adams with their families also attended.

Captain Roger Welles, U. S. N., commanding officer of the station, led the grand march with Miss Annie Johnston, the daughter of the station's barber.

Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, Commandant of Narragansett Bay naval station, and President of the Naval War College, attended, with Miss Katherine M. Knight. They had for their guests Mr. and Mrs. Gibson Fahnestock and Mrs. George H. Hull, Jr.

Lieut. Commander and Mrs. Franck Taylor Evans had in their box Captain and Mrs. Charles C. Marsh, Mrs. Evans Sewall, Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane, and Lieutenant and Mrs. Williams E. Wickham.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Thomas J. Cowie had among their guests Mrs. R. E. Ledbetter.

Mr. and Mrs. James L. Van Alen and James J. Van Alan leave for Hot Springs at the end of September, the former returning later to Newport for the late Fall. The latter will likely visit Java.

Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss gives a luncheon Thursday.

Willing Spencer, Secretary of the United States Legation at Colon has concluded his vacation with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Thompson Spencer, going to Washington to visit the State Department before returning to his post.

Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly has departed for Madison, N. J., joining Miss Twombly for the Fall season.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver G. Jennings close their stay this week as will Mr. and Mrs. W. Goadby Loew.

WIN TOURNEY, THEN LOSE.

Tennis Victors at White Sulphur Defeated in a Challenge Match.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Sept. 6.—Miss Hilah French and James A. Blair, Jr., who won the season's tennis tournament today, challenged Miss Marshall and J. W. Barney and were defeated by them, 6—4, 3—6, 6—3. There were several sets of doubles which proved interesting to the gallery at the Casino, and among the players were Messrs. Mood and Douglass, who beat Messrs. King and Graves, 1—5, 1—6, 6—5, and Messrs. Cooke and MacIntosh, who beat Messrs. Hunter and Hershey, 6—4, 6—2, 6—3. Miss Prudence Sterry played with Miss Mercer French, here was a noticeable absence of social gaieties today, all sports were entered into with enthusiasm. Some of the golfers were Miss Anne Morgan, J. S. Leahy, Storey Wells, H. H. Obear, J. B. Weir, J. B. Dennis, Colonel and Mrs. William W. Wheatley, Major Edward Colston, Desota Fitzgerald, James A. Blair, Jr., William B. Sturgis, Miss Ellen Yuille, and Miss Dorothy Hancock. In a foursome were J. R. Martindale, Judge F. C. Proctor, R. B. Rathborn, and Lee Munson.

Drives were taken this afternoon by J. B. Dennis with Mrs. James A. Blair and Mrs. C. Ledyard Blair; Mrs. W. P. Cambios, who drove several friends to Elmington for tea; H. S. Bohlinger, Donald Markle, Miss Mary Cambios and Miss Wagner took the Kates Mountain ride this morning, and others out in the saddle were G. James Brand, Miss Bertha Yuille, Garrett B. Wall, Jr., Edward S. Bickley, 3d, and J. H. Graves.

VACATIONISTS' TRAINS LATE.

Rush Homeward Congests Central and New Haven Lines.

Persons who were terminating their Summer vacations on Labor Day swarmed in such great numbers on the trains of the New York Central and the New York, New Haven & Hartford lines all yesterday afternoon and evening that extra cars had to be run on every branch, and the congestion of cars caused trains to reach New York from one hour to more than two and a half hours late. Grand Central Station was full of waiting relatives and friends all evening.

The train that was delayed most, according to the officers at the railroad station, was the Pittsfield Express, which was due shortly after 9 o'clock and did not arrive until nearly 12, more than two and a half hours late. There was a group of 200 members of a German singing society connected with the Arion Society aboard. They had gone to Litchfield, Conn., to give a concert and had expected to be home early in the evening.

The railroad officials said that, except the Pittsfield Express, which was on the New Haven line, none of the trains was more than an hour and fifteen minutes late.

FIRE IN Y. M. C. A. CAMP.

No Boys Hurt in Blaze Which Destroyed Dudley Lodge.

The State Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association was besieged with telephone inquiries yesterday about the safety of the boys at Camp Dudley, situated at Westport, on Lake Champlain. The lodge building at the camp was burned on Friday night; and as more than 10,000 boys, the majority from New York and Brooklyn, have been entertained at the camp in the thirty-seven years of its existence, the interest in the loss was widespread.

The building, which was the social centre of the camp, was destroyed. Only ten boys were at the camp, which had just closed for the season, and none was hurt. The rules had been stored in the building and these were destroyed, the total loss amounting to about $8,000. The camp entertains 200 boys every Summer.

WILL WED IN PORTO RICO.

Miss Anna Mabie on Way to Marry C. W. Shape, Revenue Agent.

Miss Anna Mabie, a daughter of Mrs. Sanford Mabie of 500 West 114th Street, who sailed last Saturday on the Carolina for Porto Rico, will be married there on Thursday to Clarence W. Shape, the Internal Revenue Agent at Arecibo. Mrs. W. H. Shape of 280 Manhattan Avenue, the mother of the prospective bridegroom, sailed with her future daughter-in-law. Mr. Shape will leave New York the last of the month to join her in Porto Rico, but both will return here later.

Miss Mabie, who is 21 and has known her fiance for seven years, became engaged to him on Easter Sunday. Mr. Shape has been stationed at Arecibo for a year and he and his bride will make their home there. The Carolina is due to reach Porto Rico tomorrow.

Bronx Parochial School Dedicated.

Dedication services for the new parochial school of Our Lady of Mercy, in Marion Avenue, near Fordham Road, the Bronx, were held yesterday, with the Right Rev. Bishop Patrick J. Hayes, representing Cardinal Farley, officiating. The Rev. Father Patrick M. Breslin is pastor of the church. About 4,000 persons attended, including a large delegation of Knights of Columbus. The new school will accommodate about 1,200.

Passengers from Bordeaux.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday on the Rochambeau from Bordeaux were:

W. Adams, G. Atkinson, W. Bulkley, Miss M. Bulkley, Lieutenant E. Bariatier, H. Brown, B. Broadwater, Mrs. E. Clark, Charles Carron, Frank A. Couche, W. Cahill, Miss G. Chevalier, Mrs. C. Scott, J. Davis, W. Dreyfus, F. Dawson, C. Daly, Mrs. J. Falkenberg, F. Ferguson, Miss G. Goddard King, G. Guerrand, French Consul General for New York; H. Herbert, P. Haney, Miss E. Lynch, J. Lyman, J. de Loumier, Dr. A. Strong, Miss M. Short, Mr. and Mrs. C. Stewart, Mrs. M. Thorburn, Miss E. Thorburn, F. Thynne, Mrs. M. Ward, Mrs. C. Weeks, and E. Williams.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 4, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 11.95 cents per pound.—Advt.

DANCE IN INFANTS' DRESS AT LENOX

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed's Guests Frolic at a "Baby Party" at Lakeside.

NIGHTGOWNS AND SOCKS

Dr. Rufus S. Cole Wins Labor Day Golf Handicap—Prince Hohenlohe is Breakfast Host.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 6.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed gave a unique entertainment at Lakeside tonight, a "baby party," at which their guests appeared in infants' dress. The house was brilliantly lighted, and outside the garden and the grounds were illuminated with many Oriental lanterns. The guests arrived late, for five large dinners preceded the dance. Most of the young women wore infants' first dresses and socks, and the young men were in nightgowns, in which had been attached rosettes and bows of ribbon. This slipon was a strong favorite in the men's dress. Some of the elders were there also in the garb of children, appearing in short trousers and blouses.

Among the young married couples appearing in costumes were Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Frothingham, Mr. and Mrs. Harris Fahnestock, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Gourlay, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Benjamin, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Turnure, and Mr. and Mrs. David T. Dana.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed have issued invitations for a dinner party Saturday night at Lakeside to meet the Brazilian Ambassador and Mme. Raoul Regis de Loizoria, who will arrive on Friday to pass the week end at Lakeside.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Frank Cramer and Miss Cramer, who have been at the Maplewood in Pittsfield for several weeks, left today for the Ritz-Carlton in New York.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Dix of Baltimore, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Dickinson, and Miss Louise Dickinson of Cortland, N. Y., arrived at the Maplewood.

F. Augustus Schermerhorn arrived today to visit with his sister, Mrs. Richard Auchmuty.

At the Wendell in Pittsfield are Judge and Mrs. Virgil Kline of Cleveland, Lieutenant H. Whitaker of Bayside, L. I.; Albert Dale of London, Mr. and Mrs. John Hunter of Irvington, N. Y., and Mrs. F. N. Goddard of New York.

Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt had with her at Shadowbrook over the holiday Captain and Mrs. Isaac E. Emerson, Mr. and Mrs. Walter W. White and Miss Margaret White of Baltimore and Francis H. McAdoo of New York.

The Lenox Labor Day golf handicap was won by Dr. Rufus S. Cole. Among those who played were Walter W. White, Francis H. McAdoo, Spencer O. Shotter, Day Kimball, Christian A. Herter, Miss Elinor S. Otter, Mrs. Frederic S. Delafield, Miss Katherine Dahlgren, Miss Dorothy Tracy, Emerson Bigelow, Miss Civilise Alexandre, Samuel Frothingham, Jr., Sheldon R. Smith and Miss Irene Turnure.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip McFadden, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Passmore, and the Montauk began their new seasons.

The opening bill at the Colonial includes some of vaudeville's favorite entertainers. Joseph Howard and Mabel McCane sing some of the songs they have made popular. Nat Wills gives one of his monologues in his happy tramp characterization. Bonnie Glass provides the requisite dance number, and Oliva performs equilibristic feats.

The Four Mortons have been assembled for the opening bill at the Alhambra, though they are no longer playing together. Sam and Kitty give their skit, "Back to Where They Started." Paul appears with Naomi Glass in a musical satire entitled "Before and After," and Clara Morton and Frank Sheen offer a third musical diversion. "The Yellow Streak" is the title of a melodramatic playlet in which Taylor Granville and Laura Pierpont appear.

Michael Morton's melodrama of Russian life, "The Yellow Ticket," is the attraction at the Richard Ordynard Theatre for the first week of the second season of this neighborhood theatre on Broadway at Ninetieth Street. The play was originally acted in the Eltinge Theatre, and its present cast includes Frederick Clarke, Vera Varenka, Fletcher Harvey, and Ralph J. Herbert.

John Cort has added the York Theatre in One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, near Lenox Avenue, to his chain of playhouses, in which Broadway attractions will be presented at popular prices. Charles Sumner's melodrama, "The Natural Law," seen last Spring in the Republic Theatre, was chosen to introduce the new policy at the York. Howard Hall, Teresa Maxwell Conover, Maggie Holloway Fisher, and Conrad Nagel played the principal roles.

"Seven Keys to Baldpate," George M. Cohan's mystery farce, which remained throughout a season when it was originally acted in the Astor Theatre, is this week's offering in the Lexington Theatre. The cast includes Stuart Johnson, Archie Allen, Olof Skarian, Forrest Cummings, Amelia Meyers, and Anna Berger.

While the theatres in town are opening for the Winter, the New Brighton Theatre is preparing to close. This will be the last week of the seaside theatre's Summer season. The program includes Montgomery, ventriloquist; Kate Elinore and Sam Williams in one of their comedy offerings, and Theodore Bendix and his musicians.

The new program on Loew's American Roof has for its headline feature a comedy playlet entitled "Thanksgiving Eve," acted by Mullaly, Pingree and company. Willie Smith, Carry Lillie, and Charles and Addie Wilkins contribute singing and dance numbers.

The Mayo-Salisbury farce, "Twin Beds," with Katherine Daly, R. M. D'Angelo, John Welch, and Clare Weldon in the principal roles, is the offering in the Bronx Opera House.

"Around the World," a new burlesque in two acts and ten scenes, is the attraction in the Columbia Theatre. It is presented by a company headed by Dave Marion, who gives his familiar characterization of Snuffy, the cabman.

The Military Maids are at the Yorkville Theatre this week in a two-act burlesque called "The Rival Grocer."

"Esmeralda" is the title of the feature picture being shown in the Strand Theatre. It has Mary Pickford for its star, and is from the studio of the Famous Players. The program embraces the usual topical, war, and comedy pictures.

Jack Barrymere in "The Incorrigible Dukane" is the feature picture at the Broadway.

In the Eighty-first Street Theatre "Destiny, or the Soul of a Woman," with Emily Stevens in the principal role, is the feature.

Brooklyn Amusements.

A special bill reopened the Orpheum, which has been entirely redecorated during the Summer. Nora Bayes sang some popular songs, Al Golem's company of Orientals performed feats of strength and mystery. The Imperial Ballet, with Leo Pirnikoff and Ethel Rose as the solo dancers, gave dance divertissements.

Belle Baker sang character songs in the Bushwick Theatre. "The Bank's Half Million," the last playlet written by the late Paul Armstrong, was acted. Lillian Herlein sang a repertoire of popular songs and Ideal proved her skill as a swimmer.

The opening program in the Prospect Theatre had for its features "The Honeymooners," a playlet by Thompson Buchanan; Lyons and Yosco in their program of songs to harp and violin accompaniment, Mullen and Coogan, and McDevitt, Kelly, and Lucey in comedy sketches.

Roi Cooper Megrue's melodrama, "Under Cover," seen last season in the Cort Theatre, began a week's engagement yesterday in the Montauk. Rockliffe Fellowes, Florence Malone, Hubert Druce, and Ann Paystone appeared in the principal roles.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Thursday night of next week has been named as the date for the opening of the Century with Ned Wayburn's "Town Topics." It has been decided to permit smoking in all parts of the theatre at the Sunday night concerts, but at all other performances only in the foyers.

Irene Haisman, who played the leading woman's role in "Twin Beds" during its Summer run at the Harris, has been engaged for William Gillette's revival of "Secret Service."

Jean Temple assumed the role of Mrs. De Peyster in "33 Washington Square" at the Park Theatre last night. This is the role opposite May Irwin.

TROUBLE IN THE HAREM.

Tank Affords Comic Relief in "Sumurun," at the Palace.

By way of being a little naughty, the management introduced a cool and tempting plunge yesterday afternoon in the harem scene of "Sumurun," Friedrich Freska's amorous play without words, now in its third successful week at the Palace Theatre. Its spray drew an iridescent curtain across the couch of the favorite, and its depths invited certain damsels in bathing suits calculated to make even Long Beach blush. All went well, however, until Gertrude Hoffmann began to weave the steps of a seductive dance. The audience was permitted to see a good deal of the dancer, but, quite suddenly, they could see only her somewhat startled face. For, accustomed by many performances to the full stage, the Beautiful Slave of Fatal Enchantment had fallen backward into the plunge.

Fortunately she had already hung most of her clothes on the hickory limb, for she wore at the time what was little more than a one-jet bathing suit. Hoisted out by the Sheikh and his attendant, she continued her dance, damp but undaunted. As soon as it was apparent that Miss Hoffmann was not seriously the worse for her misadventure, a chuckle began somewhere in the house, and spread and spread. But if the tank had not hurt Miss Hoffmann, it soon became clear that she had hurt the tank. It began to overflow, and first Sumurun herself skidded in a sort of Maxixe step. Then, however warily they walked, the different inmates of the harem began to slide about the wet stage, and, finally, they one and all fell into the footlight trough, to the accompaniment of an uproarious response from the other side.

This comic relief did not disguise the fact that "Sumurun" had benefited by further performance, and, since the opening a fortnight before, developed a smoothness and spirit making for marked improvement.

Elsewhere on the program this week, Orville Harrold sang, and with him, for the first time in vaudeville, was Mme. Lydia Locke, who is Mrs. Harrold. She sang "Lo, Hear the Gentle Lark" yesterday afternoon to tremendous applause. Other entertainers were Fannie Brice and Eddie Leonard, the latter welcomed warmly back to blackface.

THE WEEK IN THE THEATRES.

Labor Day 1915, having been added to yesterday's 7,000 years, the new theatrical season may be considered a reality. These players and stars are now to be seen in Broadway's playhouses: Ziegfeld's "Follies," which have begun the last two weeks of their engagement at the New Amsterdam; "The House of Glass," a new melodrama, in the Candler; "See My Lawyer," with T. Roy Barnes, in the Eltinge Theatre; "The Passing Show of 1915," a revue exploiting the varied talents of Sylvester Schaeffer, in the Irving Place Theatre; "The Boomerang," in the Belasco; "Under Fire," a war melodrama, at the Hudson; "Some Baby!" at the Fulton; "Chin-Chin," the only play held over from last year, at the Globe; "Rolling Stones," in the Harris Theatre; "No. 33 Washington Square," with Mae Irwin, at the Park; "Common Clay," with John Mason and Jane Cowl, in the Republic; "Cousin Lucy," with Julian Eltinge as Lucy, at Cohan's Theatre; "Eileen," in the Astor Theatre. The spectacular film, "The Birth of a Nation," is still being shown at the Liberty.

Theatres were reopening for the new season in all parts of Manhattan and Brooklyn yesterday. On this side of the river the Colonial and Alhambra resumed as homes of Keith vaudeville, the Standard began its second season as a combination theatre, and the York began its career as a playhouse in which Broadway successes will be presented. In Brooklyn the Orpheum and Prospect, Keith vaudeville houses, and the Montauk began their new seasons.

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'DADDY LONG-LEGS' IS BACK.

Ruth Chatterton Returns to Gaiety Theatre for a Brief While.

Ruth Chatterton returned to the Gaiety Theatre last night for a brief engagement in "Daddy Long-Legs" before beginning a long tour that will take her to the principal cities. It was in this sentimental little comedy, written by Jean Webster around the people of her magazine stories of that title, that Miss Chatterton played through all last season at the Gaiety.

Miss Chatterton's rôle is that of Judy, the orphan, who blossoms into such an attractive young woman that she wins the heart of her benefactor. Charles Waldron again plays the part of the bachelor who falls in love with his ward. The remainder of the cast is practically the same as last season, including in the principal rôles Charles Trowbridge, Mabel Bert, Gladys Wilson, Ruth Tomlinson, Mrs. Jacques Martin, and Edna McCauley.

TO AID FREDERIC THOMPSON

Luna Park, Which He Founded, to Give a Benefit Friday.

William Cleary, manager of Luna Park at Coney Island, announced yesterday that a benefit for Frederic be given at the park on Friday. The be givenat the park on Friday. The proceeds will be used to build a house on Coney Island for Mr. Thompson. Admittance to the park on that day will be $1.

Mr. Thompson, who was the manager of Luna Park for several years and the sponsor of a number of Broadway productions, became bankrupt in 1912, with liabilities of $650,000 above his assets. He was divorced by Mabel Taliaferro, the actress, in 1911.

NOTED EDUCATOR DIES IN STREET

Darwin L. Bardwell, District Superintendent of City High Schools, Stricken Suddenly.

LONG IN STATE'S SERVICE

Ex-President of New York Teachers' Association and Ex-Superintendent of Binghamton Schools.

Darwin L. Bardwell, District Superintendent of High Schools for New York City, and for years active in educational work, dropped dead from heart disease at noon yesterday while walking on Hamilton Avenue, in St. George, S. I. He left his home, 131 St. Mark's Place, for a short walk fifteen minutes before, and when Dr. William R. Janeway reached him he was dead. His body lay on the sidewalk for nearly half an hour before the Coroner arrived and gave permission to remove the body.

Dr. and Mrs. Bardwell returned last Friday from Ithaca, N. Y., where they spent the Summer, and he delivered a series of lectures at the Cornell University Summer School.

Dr. Bardwell was born in Shelburne, Mass., and was in his fifty-sixth year. He was graduated from Amherst College with the degree of A. B. in 1883, five years later receiving his Master of Arts. After graduation Dr. Bardwell went West and became a teacher in a district school in Champaign County, Ill., later returning East to become classical teacher in the Greenwich (Conn.) Academy. In 1885 he was appointed Principal of the Union and High School in Greenport, N. Y., and remained there until 1890, when he became head of the Science Department at the State Normal School in Cortland, N. Y.

He was connected with this school for eight years and during this time lectured at the Summer Institute in Thousand Islands Park, and continued to lecture there until the Fall of 1902. In the meantime he was appointed High School Inspector under the University of the State of New York, and 1896-9 was in charge of the Teachers' Institutes and a member of the State Board of Examiners for Teachers' Licenses. From 1899 until 1902 Dr. Bardwell was Superintendent of Schools at Binghamton, N. Y., and then came to this city and was appointed District Superintendent of Schools and assigned to Richmond Borough. In 1909, he was appointed District Superintendent of High Schools, which office he retained until his death.

Dr. Bardwell was president of the New York State Teachers' Association in 1908. He was a member of the School Masters' Club, the National Geographic Society, the Staten Island Club and the fraternity of Phi Beta Kappa. Mr. Bardwell was also a thirty-second Degree Mason and a Shriner. His wife and two sons survive him.

BURLESQUE GOLF MATCH.

Four Players in Feminine Attire Attract Throng at Bretton Woods.

Special to The New York Times.

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., Sept. 6.—The largest gallery ever attending a golf match at Bretton Woods followed with keen interest a burlesque four-ball match played here today. L. A. Hamilton, Englewood, and C. B. Machale, from Scotland, were matched against H. W. Croft, Oakmont, Pittsburgh, and J. Mackrell, Aiken, S. C. The players wore feminine attire. Despite the handicap, the golf exhibited was of high class, the best ball of Croft and Mackrell being 68, against 70 for Hamilton and Machale.

A collection in aid of the Littleton Hospital was taken and more than $300 was contributed by guests of the Mount Washington and the Mount Pleasant. I. B. Johnson of New York City acted as umpire.

The White Mountain resorts have never had such an invasion of motorists for the week-end and Labor Day, and the Autumn season is in full swing in the large hotels, while many are coming from the North Shore to open their cottages for the season, including Mrs. W. Scott Fitz, who closes the Narrows at Manchester, Mass., and opens her house at Jackson.

Mr. and Mrs. John Woodbury and family, who have been on a motor trip of the mountains, left Elm Tree Inn this morning for Bedford, N. H., via Dixville Notch. Mr. and Mrs. Norman H. Smith and Max Smith of New York are at the Balsams. Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Appleton, William F. Johnson, William B. Whitney, and A. C. Rounds of New York, have arrived there.

The Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks and Miss Parks of New York joined friends at the Profile House this week. Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Billings and Miss Billings, Mr. and Mrs. J. Parker Kirlin and Miss Kirlin, and Iss von Bech of New York are at the Profile. Mr. and Mrs. Victor Goodwin of Larchmont arrived at the Profile en route to Crawfords.

In a motor party touring the mountains are Miss K. P. Newbold of Tuxedo and E. Bedel of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Y. Cook of Philadelphia motored over to the Waumbek at Jefferson for luncheon.

A large gallery followed the golfers at Maplewood today when the largest entry list of the season started to compete for the New Hampshire State Championship at the Maplewood Country Club.

Out on the links at the Bethlehem Country Club were the Rev. and Mrs. Merrill E. Gates, Rev. W. Bishop Gates, W. Murray Sayre, Miss Leslie Sayre, E. H. and Charles English, and the Misses Abbe and Philip Lightbourne.

Miss Lockwood of New York is the guest of Mrs. Emily B. Hopkins at her cottage at the Profile House.

Major John M. Gibbs is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Rufus M. Gibbs at their bungalow at Sugar Hill.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert T. Todd and Mrs. R. Boardman of New York motored to the Mt. Pleasant House to spend Labor Day.

NAVY YARD WAGE INQUIRY.

Daniels Acts After Machinists' Appeal to President.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—After a conference with President Wilson today, Secretary Daniels announced that in view of changed conditions in private munitions plans a board would be appointed immediately to investigate the wage question at the gun factory of the Washington Navy Yard.

When the Secretary recently refused to raise the pay of machinists employed at the yard before the regular readjustment in December, a committee of the men appealed to the President.

David B. Keeler Dead.

David B. Keeler, a real estate dealer, formerly prominently identified with the development of Seabright, N. J., and the district along Rumson Road, died yesterday at his home, 230 West Ninety-seventh Street, in his eighty-first year. He was a veteran of the civil war, being an Adjutant on the staff of General George B. Buchanan, and a member of the old Volunteer Fire Department. Mr. Keeler entered the real estate business after the war, and was the first New York broker to become interested in Seabright. His offices were at 10 Wall Street. A son and two daughters survive him.

J. N. Boyd, Cotton Financier, Dies.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 6.—James N. Boyd, President of the Planters' National Bank of Richmond, head of the James N. Boyd Tobacco Company and widely known as a cotton financier, died at his home here tonight, aged 65.

Office for
An Eye Specialist
19 West Fifty-fourth Street
Rental $1400
Wm. A. White & Sons
46 Cedar Street
Telephone, 5700 John.

WOE IN DEAD MAN'S CARD.

Bore M. Weiseman's Name, but Family Found Him at a Wedding.

At the morgue on East Twenty-ninth Street is the unidentified body of a man killed Sunday night by an automobile at the corner of East Ninety-first Street and Third Avenue. When the police searched his clothes for identification they found only one clue, a card bearing the name of Morris Weissman, musician, 165 Eldridge Street. The body was sent to the morgue, and a policeman went to the musician's house to break the news to his family. Mrs. Weissman fainted

300 'ROOKIES' BACK WITH MR. MITCHEL

Bronzed and Happy, the Citizen Soldiers Praise Life at Plattsburg Camp.

MANY WILL RETURN IN 1916

Mayor Says He Has Not Gained or Lost a Pound—Major Gen. Wood Enthusiastic.

Well browned and looking extremely fit, Mayor Mitchel and some 300 other "rookies" who have been soldiering for the last month at the Plattsburg instruction camp, returned to the city yesterday. They arrived at the Grand Central Terminal on the Montreal Express, and a big crowd of relatives and friends were waiting for them. Most of the men wore their khaki uniforms, as if loath to give them up. All were bronzed and happy-looking. Some had a couple of days' growth of beard and a number were smoking pipes. Not an unshaven chin nor a pipe was in evidance a month ago.

About the first "rookie" to step from the train was Mayor Mitchel. It was 7:26 o'clock in the morning when Section 2 of the Montreal Express pulled in. With the Mayor was Major Gen. Leonard Wood. Both said they had enjoyed the experience immensely, and they looked it.

"I haven't gained or lost a pound," said Mr. Mitchel, feeling his muscle.

The Mayor said he would have something to tell about his experience, but would save it for today. Later in the morning he and Mrs. Mitchel went to Long Beach and they did not return until late in the evening.

Collector of the Port Malone and Nelson O'Shaughnessy, formerly of the United States Embassy in Mexico City, were on Section 3. Mr. O'Shaughnessy was dressed in the regulation service uniform.

"I've come from the camp in fine shape," he declared. "Some of the boys developed bad feet, but I had no such trouble. I am going back to camp next Summer."

Collector Malone also declared he had had the time of his life and that nothing could keep him away from the camp next year.

"It was a strenuous life, but I wouldn't have missed it for anything," said "Fat" Conroy, the Yale right guard, as he walked down the platform. "I am returning to New Haven now and expect to play football again this Fall. I wouldn't miss the camp next Summer for anything."

George Washington Ewing the 4th of Philadelphia was also a passenger. When he was riding horseback at camp on Sunday another horse collided with his and threw him to the ground. There was an abrasion on one side of his face and his nose was scraped badly. He said he was going to see a physician to determine if his nose had been broken. Despite his mishap he said he had enjoyed the camp life and that it had done him a great deal of good. In fact every one of the "rookies" declared that he had had a good time and would not miss the fun next year for any price.

PLATTSBURG IS DESERTED.

New Business Men's Regiment Will Go Into Camp Wednesday.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, Sept. 6.—With the exception of about one hundred men, who are staying over for an extra month's training with the second business men's organization, which will come officially into existence on Wednesday morning, the tented city beyond Plattsburg Barracks was a deserted village today. A score of the rookies who will be in the new organization arrived today, but were not permitted to enroll. They were told to report tomorrow morning. The rest are coming by special trains, which are due at the camp between 6 and 7 o'clock Wednesday morning.

The new command, it was announced today, will be organized into a battalion, to be known as the Third Battalion of the Business Men's Training Regiment. The companies will be known as I, K, L, and M, and the commanders of them will be Captain J. K. Kelly, Captain G. H. White, Captain W. L. Reed, and Captain James Regan. The battalion commander will be Captain Halstead Dorsy, and Captain Gordon Johnston will be the Adjutant.

2,500,000 MEN IN STATE AVAILABLE FOR WAR

Militia Officer Favors Mild Conscription to Train More for Possible Service.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 6.—There are 2,500,000 men in New York State between the ages of 18 and 45 and, therefore, available for war duty, Secretary of State Hugo announced today in one of his census bulletins.

The June enumeration shows, he says, that there were approximately 250 officers and 6,800 enlisted men at the army posts of the State; 60 officers and 1,300 men in New York's naval militia, and 1,000 officers and 16,080 men in the National Guard. Thousands of men besides these have had some military training, either in the regular army, National Guard or in college or military academies.

Figures obtained from the Audjutant General's office show little change in the strength of the National Guard in fifty years. At present it stands: Officers, 1,009; enlisted men, 16,080; total, 17,089. In 1857 it was: Officers, 1,827; enlisted men, 14,608; total, 16,434.

The possible strength of the division under the present Federal regulations is: Officers, 743; enlisted men, 21,930; total, 22,673.

To give more men at least the rudiments of a military training, Col. E. W. Howard of the Adjutant General's office, favors what he terms a "mild conscription." Every young man on reaching the age of eighteen years would be called to serve under the colors for three years, during which time he would give thirty days of active service each year. A call to arms would find then thousands of men better fitted to serve their country.

AGAINST SCHOOL DRILLS.

Dr. Finley Says Schools Are Places to Fight 'Mankind's "Real Foes."

Special to The New York Times.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Sept. 6.—Dr. John H. Finley, Commissioner of Education, speaking this evening at the dedication of a new school building, protested vigorously against the suggestion of Vice President Marshall and others to adopt military drills in the public schools. Dr. Finley at the same time praised such military camps outside the schools as the recent business men's camp at Plattsburg. In part he said:

"The Vice President of the United States is reported to have said recently that we ought to introduce military instruction in our schools, that is, make them military camps, because, as he intimates, the children have more time for such drill than those who are in the industries or professions. Against such a program I protest, not because I object to the drill in itself, (for I do not,) but because I think we ought not to make that which implies a perpetuation of international hatreds and brutish warfare a purposeful feature of the education of our children. I can conceive of conditions which might make such emergency training necessary; but I can not bring myself to believe that we are to let our whole system of education reach its acme in recrudescent savagery.

"On the other hand, I would have the children and youth disciplined, organized, with the same rigor to fight the real foes of mankind, the savage instincts or latencies in themselves, the hostile forces of physical nature, to fight for the absolute good, and not for the individual selves alone, but for something of which ourselves are but an ephemeral, yet significant part. A camp for such warfare I should like to make every school, public and private; a place not only where children are trained to realize their individual potencies, but where all shall feel themselves a contributing part in the making of a better community, a better State, a better world, a finer race on the planet. And those who discipline their minds for the marches and the trenches of that calling—they are indeed worthy to camp beside those who put on khaki and learn the art of physical battle."

FLEET IN TARGET PRACTICE.

Battleships Will Be Put Through Great Test Mapped Out for Them.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The most comprehensive target practice ever planned by the Navy Department was begun today by destroyers of the Atlantic fleet on the Southern Drills Grounds off the Virginia Capes. The battleships themselves will begin target practice Sept. 13.

Not only will the target practice be unusually thorough, but the war games, which will follow, will be longer and will more nearly approach actual war conditions than ever before.

One of the features of the drill will be movements by the fleet as a whole as distinguished from division movements, hitherto the largest unit of manouevring on such occasion. The fleet drill is one which Admiral Fletcher himself has worked out. The details are not to be made public.

The Admiral will come to Washington this week to confer with Secretary Daniels and Rear Admiral Benson, Chief of Operations, on the work of the fleet immediately after the war games.

CONVICTS SEE PRIZEFIGHTS.

Joliet Inmates Entertained Despite Gov. Dunne's Telegraphic Protest.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—While Governor Dunne was sending piping hot messages from the Hotel Lasalle to Acting Warden Ryan at Joliet Penitentiary 1,800 convicts crowded around a regulation boxing ring, set up in the prison yard between two cell houses, and cheered feverishly. A delegation of Chicago prizefighters pummeled the breath out of one another to make Labor Day a regular holiday for the inmates.

Governor Dunne displayed much feeling in discussing the affair.

"It's a gross and egregious blunder," he said. "I am surprised that Acting Warden Ryan should have permitted it. I am going to get a full report."

There were no press accommodations. The reporters squeezed in about the ring with the convicts.

"Hello, there!" The reporter felt his hand clutched in an iron grip. He turned quickly and gazed into the smiling eyes of Nathan Selnberg, one of the millionaire prisoners.

"Some stuff!" said Nathan, with enthusiasm. "This is something you don't get to see outside. You have to come to Joliet to see a fight pulled off in Illinois. Nice little place here!"

CINCINNATI'S BIG PICNIC.

300,000 Guests In Four Parks—7,000 on One Dancing Floor.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 6.—The first municipal picnic in the United States was held here today. It was an event for grown-ups and children. The streets of the city were deserved, and although 300,000 persons attended four parks in which the exercises were held, not a single accident marred the celebration.

One of the most inspiring sights of the day's attractions was a dance in Eden Park. One of the reserve reservoirs, which has been undergoing repairs, was turned into a huge dancing floor. Nearly 7,000 persons were dancing when the bugle sounded, ending the program.

CHASES 5TH AV. RUNAWAY.

Policeman In Auto Pursues Horse Amid Maze of Vehicles.

A horse, which had been unhitched from a Victoria in the stable of Peter Manning, at 132 West Fifty-sixth Street, dashed out into the street yesterday afternoon with harness dragging behind, and ra neast to Fifth Avenue, then south.

Fifth Avenue was crowded with vehicles, but the runaway raced at full spted among them. Policeman Cunningham of the East Fifty-first Street Station commandeered an automobile in which several women were riding near Forty-eighth Street, but the pursuing motor car could not thread the narrow passages between machines through which the horse ran. Cunningham stood on the step of the automobile and blew his whistle to clear the way for his car.

The policeman gained until he reached Forty-second Street, but here the runaway dashed to the left-hand side of the avenue and crossed the traffic right of way. Cunningham could not follow at once and lost considerable time. The horse dodged trolley cars at Forty-second and la.er at Thirty-fourth Street, although accidents seemed inevitable and passengers were alarmed. At Twenty-eighth Street a car which was crossing Fifth Avenue turned him west.

The other persons in the automobile were willing to confess defeat, but Cunningham took up the chase again in a taxicab. The horse slowed down after making the turn, and the policeman caught the bridle at Twenty-eighth Street and Seventh Avenue. Cunningham led his quarry back to the stable, where he served a summons on the proprietor.

RUNAWAY GIRLS HAD 2 CENTS

Left Newport to See New York and Go on the Stage.

Fired with an ambition to see the great City of New York and become actresses, Gertrude Casey and Addie McLeod, fifteen-year-old schoolgirls, arrived from Newport yesterday morning on the Fall River Line steamboat Priscilla. All they possessed was 2 cents in cash, a packet of soda crackers, some chewing gum, and two leather bags containing their clothes.

The girls lived with their parents, they said, at 6 and 8 White Street, Newport, and had started for New York out of pique at not having been invited to take part in some local amateur theatricals recently. Gertrude Casey had 24 in bills in her pocketbook when they boarded the boat on Sunday night, but when she looked for it this morning it was gone, and only Addie McLeod's 2 cents remained.

Their plans were changed when Detectives Haskins and McKenna came up on the pier and said they would have to go with them to Police Headquarters. Later the girls were taken to the Children's Society to await the arrival of their parents, who had been telegraphed for by the police.

Surf Guards Rescue 27 Bathers.

Special to The New York Times.

WILDWOOD, N. J., Sept. 6.—Everywhere along the beach front today lifesavers were kept active rushing to the help of visitors who found themselves unable to cope with the heavy surf. Twenty-seven persons in all were rescued, but the guards were kept so busy that they had no time to take names. Ten guards go off duty tonight, leaving Captain Needham and Guards McAleeran, Truesdale, and Dougherty for the balance of the season.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, Aug. 6; Shanghai, Aug. 14; Kobe, Aug. 16, and Yokohama, Aug. 19—which arrived per steamer Hawaii, were dispatched east from Seattle on Sept. 2, and are due in New York today.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..5:32|Sun sets..6:24|Moon rises..8:28

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	5:51	6:14	12:06	12:00
Governors Island	6:29	6:40	12:35	12:43
Hell Gate	8:19	8:30	2:15	2:23

Arrived—Monday, Sept. 6.

SS Dante Alighieri, Palermo, Aug. 27.
SS Westerdyk, London, Aug. 2.
SS Coamo, San Juan, Aug. 27.
SS Thorsa, Cardenas, Aug. 25.
SS Curacs, Norfolk, Aug. 27.
SS Tivives, Jamaica, Aug. 31.
SS Creole, New Orleans, Sept. 1.
SS Pastores, Havana, Sept. 2.
SS Bulgarian Prince, London, Aug. 26.
SS El Mundo, Galveston, Sept. 2.
SS Matanzas, Tampico, Aug. 19.
SS Waverley, Philadelphia, Aug. 25.
SS Rochambeau, Bordeaux, Aug. 30.
SS Mundale, Calbarien, Aug. 25.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

America	Naples	Aug. 28
Housatonic	Rotterdam	Aug. 20
Columbian	Colon	Aug. 25
Camino	Balboa	Aug. 27
California	Barbados	Aug. 26
Ulebos	Greenock	Aug. 20
Santa Clara	Balboa	Aug. 29
Bermudian	Bermuda	Sept. 4
Honduras	Freeport	Aug. 28
Alamo	Mobile	Aug. 31
El Siglo	Texas City	Sept. 2
Clearpool	St. Nazaire	Aug. 31
Saratoga	Havana	Sept. 4
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Sept. 4

DUE TOMORROW.

Athinai	Gibraltar	Aug. 20
Ryndam	Rotterdam	Aug. 25
Belgrano	Balboa	Aug. 25
Strathord	Bordeaux	Aug. 24
Satilla	Gulfport	Sept. 1
Neches	Mobile	Sept. 2

DUE THURSDAY.

New York	Liverpool	Sept. 1
Samland	London	Aug. 28
Lapland	Liverpool	Sept. 1
Zacapa	Colon	Sept. 2
Ben Nevis	Bordeaux	Aug. 28
Bukbergen	Rotterdam	Aug. 29
Den of Airlie	London	Aug. 29
Proteus	New Orleans	Sept. 4

DUE FRIDAY.

Indian Monarch	London	Aug. 25
Portland	London	Aug. 27
Galby	Liverpool	Aug. 30
Guiana	Demerara	Aug. 31
Retlaw	London	Aug. 26
Hindoo	Middlesboro	Aug. 27
Fred Luckenbach	Balboa	Sept. 2
Zulia	San Juan	Sept. 4
City of Columbus	Savannah	Sept. 7

DUE SATURDAY.

Nebraskan	Liverpool	Aug. 31
Narragansett	London	Sept. 1
Indra	Balboa	Aug. 30
Kansas City	Bristol	Aug. 27
Flandre	Rotterdam	Aug. 26
Marengo	Hull	Aug. 27
Wilhelmina	Cardiff	Sept. 1
Melderskin	Rio Janeiro	Aug. 19
Stanja	Hull	Aug. 28

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Noordam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manuel Calvo, Cadiz	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Buenaventura, St. Lucia	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Sant' Anna, Marseilles	——	3:00 P.M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Valle, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
El Dia, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Adriatic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Ancona, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Florizel, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Caracas, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Almirante, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saxonia, Liverpool	——	10:00 A.M.
Creole, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Roma, Azores	——	3:00 P.M.
San Jacinto, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Pathfinder, Cardenas	——	12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

T. di Savoia, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Oscar II., Christiana	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Montoso, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tivives, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Panama, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Bayamon, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Cretic, Naples	——	3:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Sigio, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Matanzas, Santiago	——	12:00 M.
Mundale, Sagua	——	12:00 M.
Manhattan, London	——	12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

New York, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
America, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rochambeau, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Coamo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Pastores, Havana	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Iroquois, S. Domingo	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Bulgarian Prince, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Cameronia, Glasgow	——	10:00 A.M.
Colorado, Brunswick	——	1:00 P.M.
Dante Alighieri, Naples	——	3:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
St. Kentigern, London	——	12:00 M.
Urbino, Hull	——	12:00 M.
Colorado, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Mundo, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL SUNDAY.

Antonio Lopez, Cadiz	——	10:00 A.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. Y., SEPT. 6.

SS Dwinsk, Archangel to New York, was signaled; no time or distance given; due late 8th, or early 9th. Russian-American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., SEPT. 6.

SS Zulia, La Guayra to New York, was 761 miles S. at noon 5th.
SS Florida, Tampico to New York, was 17 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Radiant, Baton Rouge to New York, was 155 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, was 210 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Saratoga, Havana to New York, was 245 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Brilliant, Port Arthur to New York, was 111 miles S. at noon.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, was 150 miles S. at noon.
SS Perfection, New Orleans to New York, was 125 miles S. at noon.
SS Neches, Mobile to New York, was 206 miles S. at noon.
SS El Siglo, Galveston to New York, was 134 miles S. at 6 P. M.
SS Colorado, Brunswick to New York, was 170 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Cherokee, Wilmington to New York, was 71 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Comet, Baton Rouge to New York, was 280 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Camino, Antofagasta to New York, was 40 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at 8 P. M.
SS El Oriente, Galveston to New York, was 290 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Cymric, at Liverpool, Sept. 5.
SS Kristianisfjord, at Christiania, Aug. 30.
SS United States, at Kirkwall, Sept. 4.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Sept. 11, SS New York.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Sept. 11, SS Rochambeau.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. Sept. 10, SS Cretic.
Greece—Close at 12 M. Sept. 7, SS Thessaloniki.
Liberia—No sailing at present.
Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. Sept. 7, SS Noordam.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—No sailing at present.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Sept. 9, SS Oscar II.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. Sept. 8, SS Ancona; at 7:30 A. M. Sept. 9, SS Tomasi di Savoia, and at 7:30 A. M. Sept. 11, SS America.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Lurline..Sept. 9
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West.) (via San Francisco)—Moana..Sept. 10
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Persia..Sept. 10
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Hawaii Maru..Sept. 12
Hawaii (via Tacoma)—Texan.....Sept. 13

BOUND VOLUME OF
The New York Times
MID-WEEK PICTORIAL

Photographic reproduction by Rotogravure. Battles, marches, bivouacs, scenes of horror and of pathos. Graphic, true and artistic.

A limited edition of ten numbers of The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial bound together and sold for one dollar a volume.

Times Square, New York

REFUSE TO AID ASBERT.

Cuban President and Cabinet Won't Help Him to Return to Office.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Sept. 6.—President Menocal and the Cabinet this afternoon decided to take no action toward restoring Ernesto Asbert as Governor of Havana Province, as solicited by the Havana City Council.

Asbert was removed from office when he was sentenced with Congressman Arias to a long term in prison on the charge of killing General Armando Riva, the Chief of Police of Havana. Asbert claims that as Congress granted amnesty to him all trace of the crime was blotted out, and that he is, therefore, legally entitled to reinstatement.

SIX SAVED AT ATLANTIC CITY

New Yorker, Aided by Life Guard, Pulls Girl from Surf.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, Sept. 6.—Caught in an offset in the surf off Virginia Avenue this afternoon, six of the large holiday bathing crowd were swept off their feet and carried into a treacherous swirl, from which eleven life savers and many volunteers pulled them. One of the bathers, Miss Jeanette Fisher of Philadelphia, was caught by Ervin Reynolds of New York City when she was sinking. One of the guards had followed Mr. Reynolds, and together they got the young woman to shore.

Several persons were hurled against the pilings on the upper side of the steel pier, but none was seriously injured.

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400 Acres of Chateau, Cottages and Country Club.
HERE'S where you eat like a harvest hand and sleep like a child. OPEN ALL YEAR. Private Motor-Bus Service without charge. Table d'hote or a la carte. Under same management as the Allenhurst Club, Allenhurst, N. J., which is now open.
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All outdoor amusements. Golf, tennis, bathing, fishing, hunting, walking, and horseback riding over forest and mountain trails. Crisp mornings; glorious sunshine, with foliage turning from green to gold. Fine roads for automobiles.
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Modern gentleman's place; fruit, poultry, dairy, farm; 90 miles; $9.00-$12.00; booklet; references. Spindler, Lefever Falls, Ulster Co., N. Y.
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EVERY CONVENIENCE AND COMFORT
EUROPEAN PLAN, $1.50 AND UPWARD
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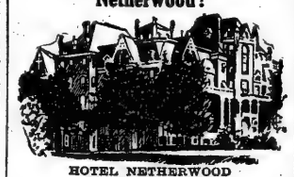
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Fare, one way, $1; round trip, $1.50.
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NIGHT EXPRESS—
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West 129d Street 10:00 P.M.
Fare, one way, $3; round trip, $5.50.
Special Daylight Service Sundays, leaving Pier 32, N. R., 9:30 A. M.; West 132d st., 10:00 A.M.
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On the ocean front. Hot and fresh water baths running water in rooms. Orchestra.
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Capacity 350; private baths, running water in rooms; elevator, fine porches, &c.; music. Special rates in July; $3 up daily; open all year; booklet; auto at trains. SAM'L ELLIS.

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America's Famous All-Year Resort.
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When, for a Thousand Miles through New England's Scenic Wonderland, the Autumn Foliage is at its height.
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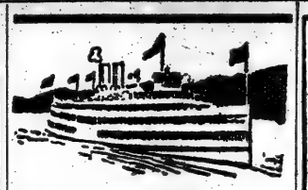
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Direct Rail Connections to all points in the Catskills, Saratoga, the Adirondacks, the West and North. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted. Music. Restaurant.
Str. "Washington Irving"
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Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany.
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SATURDAY SPECIAL to Malden ($1.00), Catskill and Hudson. FARE, $1.25. Lv. Pier 43, N. R., foot W. 10th St., Yonkers, 1:45 P. M.
REDUCED FARE TO MALDEN $1.00 IN EACH DIRECTION
SPECIAL REDUCED RATES for AUTOMOBILES. Send for AUTO TOUR BOOK or phone 1097 Spring.

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LEAVE W. 129TH ST.—9:40, 10:40, 11:40 A.M.; 12:40, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:40 P.M.
RETURN FROM CONEY ISLAND—10:20, 11:25 A.M.; 12:25, 1:25, 2:45, 3:45, 4:45, 5:45, 7:00, 8:20, 9:30, 10:45 P.M.
Steeplechase, Coney Island—1:35, 1:25, 2:25, 3:45, 4:45, 5:45, 6:55, 8:25, 10:40 P. M.

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Str. "GRAND REPUBLIC"
Lve. Yonkers 8:35 A. M.; W. 129th St. 9:40 A. M.; Pier 1, N. R., 10:20 A. M.; Rockaway, 5:30 P. M.
SEASON CLOSES SEPT. 12TH.

INTERSTATE PARK
HIGHLAND LAKE
BEAR MOUNTAIN
UP THE BEAUTIFUL HUDSON
Str. "Highlander" Reg. Dinner 50c
Weekdays & Sundays Lvs. Battery 9.15, W. 22d St. 9.45, Yonkers 10:45 A. M.
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SING, JIG, AND CAPER IN CITY WORKHOUSE

Mrs. J. S. Cram's Gift of a Piano Celebrated with Musicale on Blackwell's Island.

CELL HOUSE AS BALLROOM

600 Women Join in the Final Chorus of "Oh, No; We'll Never Get Drunk Any More."

There was a Labor Day party in the woman's side of the workhouse on Blackwell's Island yesterday that was the liveliest, jolliest time that has ever been known in that grim old building. It was all due to Mrs. J. Sergeant Cram, who last week presented the workhouse with a piano and yesterday went to the island to play it herself for the girls and women to dance.

The piano was moved down to the "Fists," as the ground floor of the cellhouse is known, and at 3 o'clock Mrs. Cram took her place at it, and the fun began. A man with a combination drum and tambourine, with castanets and other noise-making devices, was the accompanist. Then 600 women began to dance, and they had what Chaplain Nichols called, and they all heartily agreed, was the "rippingest" time they ever had there. The colored women, 100 of them, began the dance while the white women were having their supper, and then the 500 came back while the 100 ate, and things began to be really lively. They danced everything from the tango, one-step, and turkey trot to a good old Irish jig.

"Black Patti" Sings.

Mrs. Cram played "You Are Here and I'm Here," "When You Wore a Tulip," "There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town," and "My Dream Girl," and "Black Patti," a prisoner, sang "I Did Not Raise My Boy to Be a Soldier." Mrs. Cram said she never did harder work in her life than pounding out the music for those dances, putting all her strength into it to make the notes carry to the furthest end of the long corridor. Finally Mrs. Cram was relieved at the piano by "Black Patti."

"Put on the 'Memphis Blue,'" they called to "Black Patti." "Give us the Memphis Blue, darling," and the woman obligingly thumped out the "Memphis Blues." Every one went to dancing and singing at the same time, the colored girls on the upper tier doing a cake walk by themselves.

They tried "Way Down Upon the Swanee River," and it didn't go very well, but when they started "Tipperary" the very walls rang. They all sang it—the old, the young, and the middle-aged women. There were more who sang than danced, and that was saying a good deal, for the stout and the thin, the big and the little, all paid their respects to the muse of the dance.

There was not a great variety in dress at the party. One pretty girl wore an attractive gauze collar at the neck of her blue, striped prison gown, and there was some variety in jewelry and shoes, particularly in shoes. There was "Bessie," who came from the sick ward in the morning, and was "so weak I can hardly stand," but who could not resist the music, and who wore on her feet a pretty pair of black, pointed slippers. There was one pair of bronze slippers, with bronze silk stockings, and there were low black and white and tan and black shoes. Sometimes the regular footwear gives out at the island, and its inmates can wear their own shoes if they like, though as a rule they prefer to keep them "to go home in.

There was not very much in the way of jewelry worn—it is apt to get lost when it is—and "Black Patti" was the most brilliantly adorned in this way. She wore silver bangles on one arm, a broad bracelet on the other, a silver medal at her throat, and big pearl earrings in her ears.

"Aren't those earrings rather elaborate?" asked Miss Mary Harris, the Superintendent.

"They cost 10 cents," replied "Black Patti."

Cheers for Mrs. Cram.

When the party was about over there was a big shout for Mrs. Cram, and Chaplain Nichols had to use vocal force to get the expression of gratitude into shape. A picturesque, tall figure in his black cassock, with red sash and cross on a red cord, he held up his hand to call for quiet.

"There will be a march played, and you will all go back to your cells!" he called, but the shout of the great throng of women threatened to drown his voice.

"Shut up," he shouted, using the effective language they still understood. The women shouted again, this time with appreciative laughter, and then were silent.

"We have all had the rippingest time," he began, but the shout of enthusiasm from the throats of six hundred women drowned his voice entirely.

"Shut up," he cried again, and then there was real silence.

"We have all had the rippingest time," he repeated, "and it is all of it ice cream and all, due to Mrs. Cram. Now don't commence to shout again. Wait until I start you altogether, and then I'll join you in a cheer. One, two, three!"

The cheer that went up fairly shook the building, and then another and another, and as the women turned toward their cells and Mrs. Cram, her cheeks burning with excitement and the hard exercise at the piano, went back to it and struck up a lively college air. The women knew it, and took up the words with enthusiasm:

"Oh, no, we'll never get drunk any more. Oh, no, we'll never get drunk any more. Oh, no, we'll never get drunk any more—we'll never get drunk; we'll never get drunk—we'll never get drunk any more."

On Monday next Mrs. Cram will go to the island to play for the women to do simple dances and calisthenics which are to be a regular weekly event. There will be temporarily a teacher for the latter, but the exercises, too, will be simple because of the shifting nature of the Work House residents.

12 ARRESTS HALT BELMONT BETTING

Men Charged with Boldly Displaying Odds and Calling Out "Come On, Boys!"

BOOKMAKERS GROW WARY

Crops of Unpaid I. O. U.'s and Fear of the Deputies Make Them Turn Away Strangers.

On holidays the infield at Belmont Park is open to the public. Twenty-five hundred men and women were there yesterday to see the sport. That crowd looked like too good a mass to be lightly overlooked by the speculatively inclined even though Deputy Sheriffs were everywhere. A score of adventurous young men began to lay the odds for all who wished to wager anything from a quarter of a dollar up. These amateur layers marked the odds against the horses on their programs in what as betting customs go now-a-days was a reprehensible and theoretically illegal fashion.

After this had been going on for a couple of races the operators began to shout boldly, "Come on, boys, pick the winner and get a bet down!" and word of their doings was sent to Sheriff Pettit. The Sheriff made a raid with his deputies, in which twelve young men were arrested. They said they were James Doll, Henry Williams, John H. Reid, Francis Froland, Samuel Haines, Joseph Mulligan, Max Lando, Albert Stern, Harry Zelger, Samuel Kahn, George J. Smith, and Isaac Stiebel.

The twelve were charged with violation of the law against betting. Their arrest injected a new phase into the situation. Practically all of them, it was alleged, were caught "displaying programs with the odds marked against the horses, accepting cash, and publicly proclaiming the odds and inviting men to bet on the horses." Justice Scudder held that was a violation of the law, at the recent John Doe investigation held in Mineola. The layers who did not betting "on the lawns repudiated the young men who had "taken a chance in the field and been caught at it."

The offenders were taken to Mineola for a preliminary hearing before Magistrate Jones. All pleaded not guilty and were held in $100 bail for examination before Justice Raisig on Wednesday morning. Two, Henry Williams and George J. Smith, could not obtain bail and were sent to jail. Both claimed residence in Sheepshead Bay.

Layers Refuse Bets.

While the activities of Sheriff Pettit and his deputies have not obliterated betting in their Belmont Park inclosure, they have caused a decided reduction of it. That at least was the opinion of the major part of the 20,000 persons who went there yesterday in search of expensive money to recoup the cost of their holiday.

"Once bitten, twice shy," is an adage which the layers of the odds thoroughly believe in. Betting "on the nod" with holiday crowds has not been hilariously popular since last Fourth of July. There are several hundred memoranda bets made on the oral system on that festive occasion which have not been settled by the losers. At Saratoga another crop was adde dto the "I O U's held by the layers, these aggregating several thousand dollars, and now for sale to the highest bidder. They were recalled caustically and referred to when strangers went to the layers and tried to put down a bet yesterday.

"If you want to do business with me, do it through somebody I know and who has a habit of making good his obligations," was the unsatisfactory reply a lot of would-be spectaulators got when they cheerily asked for the odds on some horse of their fancy.

"Go back to the Sheriff and tell him I am not doing business today," was another retort to some who looked "suspicious characters" to the layers.

"Regulars" had no more trouble in getting down bets than they have had at any time since racing was resumed with the "oral betting" attachment. But it went hard with the holiday visitor unless he had a good friend who "knew a man who would lay the odds." The general opinion seemed to be voiced by a tall Kentuckian, who had just finished a paddock inspection of the horses which were to run in the fourth race. He stood at the rail of the clubhouse, and to the man in a white jacket who was trying to concoct a mint julep in Kentucky style according to the visitor's instructions, he said:

"Not only the combined aroma, bouquet and exhilaration of a properly made mint julep—a poem as a thirst-quencher, I may remark, incidentally, which no bartender should ever undertake—not even that can compensate, sah, for the acute disappointment which a Kentuckian meets up with in coming to a hoss race and being deprived of the privilege of backing the thoroughbred of his choice, because of the Puritanical way which seems to have literally engulfed Belmont Park.

New York Misnamed.

"I have been told, sah, that New York was God's country. Permit me to say it has been misnamed, atrociously misnamed. That julep was passing fair, sah, but not a nectar, as it should be. Now may I ask you to find me a messenger, sah, who will lead me to my friend John Madden? I'm told he knows men with whom I may lay a wager on that hoss Harmonicon, which will win this coming race by a square, a city square, or I do not know a race hoss when I see one."

Madden obligingly went to the rescue of his Kentucky friend, presumably, as the Kentuckian later visited the rail and called off his request for a messenger, with the explanation that "I have connected up with a friend who enabled me to indulge in that little transaction I spoke to you about." The numbers who were not so successful in finding a friend were as uncountable as the grains in a thimbleful of sand.

So very careful were the layers of the odds on the lawns that the crop of arrests was negligible. But Sheriff Pettit believes that the first week's crusade against betting is a success so far as his activities in response to Governor Whitman's orders are concerned, at least. His drag net has caught about forty alleged offenders. A few slipped through the meshes when the riff-raff was examined in court.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Decisions Made on Puffs, Pencils, Blacking, and Jewelry.

It was decided yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers that the F. W. Woolworth Company and the New York Merchandisé Company will have to pay duty at the rate of 40 per cent. on powder pads or puffs, as "wool pile fabrics." The importers filed various claims, among them that the articles were properly dutiable at 35 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures wholly or in chief value of wool. This claim, together with the others, was overruled.

Several importers protested the Collector's assesment of 60 per cent. ad valorem on pencils. They were returned as "articles valued above 20 cents per dozen pieces designed to be carried on or about the person." The claim was for duty at 20 per cent. ad valorem under the provision for "manufactures of metal." Although samples of the pencils showed that they have a large proportion of wood in their composition, metal predominates in value. The testimony was that the articles are generally known as clutch pencils used mostly by architects, draughtsmen, and photograph retouchers. Judge Sullivan decided that the Custom House assessment was correct and must stand. The protestants included the American Express Company, the Stone & Downer Company, Wadsworth, Howland & Co., and F. Weber & Co.

It was decided in the case of the Michaux Aubry Company that the term "chemical compound or combination" was not intended to apply to such an article as blacking. Judge Brown accordingly reversed the Collector's assessment of 20 per cent. ad valorem under the chemical schedule and sustained the importer's contention for entry at 15 per cent. under the specific provision for "blacking."

Marshall Field & Co., Chicago, won in a controversy regarding the tax due on neck pendants, neck chains, hatpins, neck bows, long chains and pins of different kinds. The merchandise was assessed at 85 per cent. under the tariff act of 1909, as articles of personal adornment, whereas the importers claimed 60 per cent. as "jewelry."

Wagner Bros. & Co. were upheld in the claim that certain nikols or Nicol prisms imported under the present act were properly dutiable at 20 per cent. ad valorem under the provision for earthy or mineral substances. The Collector was reversed in returning the commodities at 45 per cent. as rock crystal.

Lebaudy Leaves the Hospital.

Emperor Jacques Lebaudy, the Saharan potentate, who spent Sunday night in a ward in Lebanon Hospital especially reserved for wandering royalties like himself, departed from there yesterday morning at 9 o'clock and failed to leave any address. It is presumed that his majesty left the hospital to continue his preparations for his trip to France. An advertisement which appears in THE TIMES this morning offers his place, Phoenix Lodge, at Westbury, L. I., for sale.

ILLUSIVE VALUES PUT ON OLD COINS

Rare Specimens Are Seldom Found Outside of Collections, Expert Says.

AGE DOES NOT MEAN WORTH

David Proskey Says Thousands Have Been Fooled by the Fake Story of the 1804 Dollar.

Never allow your expectations to be raised as to the value of old coins that you come across. There is not one chance in a hundred that they will be worth more than the face value, and there are more chances that they will be worth much less, according to David Proskey, a coin expert.

"You might just as well expect to find a diamond in the fields of New Jersey," said Mr. Proskey, "as to expect to find a valuable coin among old ones that have come down to you in your family or that you chance to pick up somewhere," speaking of reputed finds of rare specimens. "People seem to think that things are valuable because they happen to be a little older than they themselves are. If they can count twenty-five years in this world they have an idea that a coin that is thirty years old is an antique and must be of great value.

"Here," he said, taking up a letter, "is a man who wants to know if old bills described in this newspaper clipping he incloses are worth anything. He has scratched out the names of the owners in the clipping, so that if the notes are valuable I will not write to them and get the bills before he can. The article says that Mr. Blank discovered this Continental money, six bills, that had been hidden in an old house for more than 100 years. Now we retail those notes for from 25 to 50 cents a piece. They must be in a brand new state if they bring the higher price. The whole lot may be worth $1.50, and if they are not in good condition they will not be worth 50 cents."

Just then a young man came in bringing about a dozen copper coins, among which were some he said he understood were valuable. The expert glanced at them casually.

"They are worth all together about 7 cents," he said. "Just junk."

"Well, I can keep my junk, can't I?" queried the young man sharply, as he gathered up the coppers and departed.

"Glad to have you keep them," responded the expert. "I don't want them."

There is that fake story about the 1804 American silver dollar," he continued after the interruption. "It makes the rounds of the papers about once in so often. There never was an 1804 dollar made in that year. The 1804 dollar was made somewhere between 1830 and 1860." He handed out a cast of a silver dollar showing a liberty head and dated 1804. "There was fine milling on the edge of the real coin, made by a steam coinage press that was not used until about 1836. They used to take 1801 coins and make them into 1804s. The 1804 dollar was a fraud on the Government. I wouldn't buy one of the real ones.

"Then there is the Queen Anne farthing. They bring those in to you as great rarities and tell you that there are only one or two specimens, one is in the British Museum—there is always one in the British Museum—and one has been brought over to this country, and they want a big sum for it. The Queen Anne farthing is worth from 35 to $10, and I have several of them.

"The Jewish shekel is another coin that we have brought to us often. The owner has been offered $250 for it at one time, but will sell it for $100, and it is never worth $1. I have never had a real Jewish shekel brought in, yet I keep an imitation around to show the people who bring them in what they have.

"There was one time that I did have something really worth while brought to me that had been in the possession of one of New York's old families. They were settling the estate and they brought in some of the earliest British notes, from 1710 to 1730. I supposed they wanted to sell them, but no, they merely wanted to know the value; and they said, 'Thank you,' when I told them what they were worth and went out, and the lawyer or the regular appraiser was paid for making the appraisal.

"They bring in all sorts of other things that they wish to dispose of. They always have 'a friend' who needs a little money and would like to dispose of this old treasure.' There is a handsome great hanging, a peacock of Chinese embroidery that was perhaps a part of the loot of Peking. It is an unusual piece of work, was worth $250 in China the woman who brought it said, but she will sell it for very much less. The lining is a quaint piece of Chinese printed cotton, children at play and a Chinese seal in the design. There is more apt to be value in these things than in anything in the way of coins that do not come by the way of the regular coin collector or in coin collections."

Foresters Meet in Brooklyn.

Delegates from many States attended the annual convention of the Independent Order of Foresters, which opened yesterday at the Hotel Imperial, Fulton Street and Red Hook Lane, Brooklyn. Yesterday was given over to the work of organizing the convention and today there will be a business session. A dinner will be served this evening and tomorrow the delegates will visit Coney Island.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(C) This character means CIVIL or EQUITY.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Motion days during the month of September, 1915, will be as follows:

Bankruptcy motions on Wednesday, Sept. 8, 15, 22, and 29.

General motions on Sept. 9, 15, 22, and 30.

Notes of issue for the bankruptcy motion calendar must be filed on the Monday preceding the motion day.

Notes of issue for the general motion calendar must be filed not later than 12 o'clock noon on the day preceding the motion day.

DISTRICT COURT—Room 3, 12th Floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity Calendar.

Re Flagler.
Herzog<Keller & Co.
Klinger<Hanes.
Brookheim<Kugelman.
Sams<Sugar.
Sunny Brook Zinc & Lead Co<Metzler.
Brown Perfect Tube Co<Brown.
Morris<Alstedter.
J & C Fischer Corp<Lawson.
Pinero<Evans Film M'f'g Co.
Thacher<Guidone & Co.
Nat Carbon<Bright Star Battery, (2.)
Herbert & Stern<Lame
Jacobson<De Mille.
Benedict<CNY.
Fitch<Young & U.
Chamberlin & Co<Buttle.
Noble<Frukauf.
Palmer<Dienst Co, Inc
Crim<Priest.
Ogden Co<Fee & M.
Sykes<Linck, (2.)
Stand Comput Scales Co<Farrell.
Hammond<Man Elec Supply Co.
Sykes<Westermayr.
Waldheim<14 St Bk.
Palisade Mfg Co<Maer & Lang.
Bryant<Goldberg.
Arthe<Levy-Bernhard Co<Follmer, C & Co.
Sanders<Canton Metal Ceiling Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Bankruptcy Calendar, at 10 A. M. Re A L Kan.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Shearn, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Modhe<Ramsey.
Doherty<Smith.
Farber<Marx.
Giulietti<Siegrist.
Ventres<Zueich.
Re Stern, (Man Auto Club.)
Kain<Weeks.
Re Hallheimer (Kelly)
City R E Co<Cohn.
Richardson<Gill.
NY Investors Corp<Bubel.
Schultz<Beckelman Co
Young<Winton M Car.
Cohen<Silver Creek Upholstery Co.
Reilly<J H Parker Co.
Heispershausen<Marx.
Henry<Tully.
Bruno<Corona Prov.
Gallagher<A O H.
Wiedenman<Wiedenman.
Lerman<Schneider.
Davis<Bull.
Hammerstein Amuse Co<Un Book Off (2.)
Rocheblave<Guichard.
Kohn<Gerner.
Capital Eng. &c, Co<Rockwood & Co.
Teza<Andrews Bld Co
Israel<Bichelbaupt.
Harding<Harding.
Perlmutter<Lazofsky.
5th Nat Bk<Reade.
Broadway Sav Inst<McElroy.
Le Roy<D'Amico.
O'Donnell<O'Donnell.
Re Fried.
Van Tuyl<Schwab.
Adams<Swift.
Summon<Kimmel.
Zipfel<Zipfel.
Keller<Keller.
Sewell<Rosh.
Keefe<Strauss.
Frank Brewing<Klein.
Emig Ind Sav Bk<Reynolds.
Boss<Boss.
Rosenfeld<Doniger.
Hofman<Hofman.
Ferris<Man Nav Co.
De Von<Cuneo.
Re Maxine Waist, &c.
Stiefel<Morris.

PART II.—Donnelly, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART IV.—Recess.

PARTS III., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Wills for probate:
Martin McGovern,
Maria Henning.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Edelstein<Mechlowitz.
Berkowitz<Hass Bros.
Ridgway<Blancke (2)
Silberman<Barkin.
Kaufman<Heywang.
Gold<Pallasco.
Mantel<Fleischer.
Malawista<Bloom.
Oppenheim, C & Co<Ranger.
Herrman<Queens L & T Co.
Fuerst<Rosenberg.
Dumbia Realty Co<Keller.
Becker<Berck.
Davis<Barth.
Hobson<Metzner.
Furman<Dobrszczynski.
Fried<Century I Wks.
Williams<Altberg & Zahler<Armour & Co.
Papich<Firestone T & R Co.
Laza<Brooks & Co.
Eagle Imp Co<Wagner.
Pearl<Bowery Sav Bk.
Levine Bradnes (2).
Gureghian<Con Dental Mfg Co.
Gruidus<Second Av Amus Co.
Levitan<Taylor.
Grusgott<Singer.
Jones<NY Rys Co.
Shevisky<T New Cons Co.
Minassian<Babayan.
Eisler<Stern.
Gabel House & Carton Co<Lionel Mfg.
Kings T Co<Seamon.
Manetta<La Partenppe N Y Produce Ex Bk<Stern.
Jacoby<McCluog.
Blom<Horowitz.
Sams<same.
Pouker<Grifenhagen.
Packard M T Co<Blair.
Wax<Kleinberg.
Margolies<Kleinberg.
Robinson<Southwestern S T Co.
Reichbart<Munro.
Finkelstein<Margolies.
Panagakos<Plagianakos.
Dickman<Palace Players Film Co.
Butcher<Rich.

PART II.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Whitaker, J.—Emigrant Indus Sav Bk<Brooker—Henry W Unger.
Re Boylston—Algernon S Norton.

Receiver Appointed.

CITY COURT—Schmuck, J.—Margaret Lucas <Marcel Kahn—Chas Briody.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Delehanty, J.—At 11 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Schecter<Schecter.
Joseph<Joseph.
Bent<Liberty Investing Co.
Re Cottage Place.
Levy<Levy.
Benher<Benner.
Public Bank<Brocaval Realty Co.
Colon & Co<Smith.
Taylor<Herbst.
Weinberg<Weinberg.
Goldfarb<Gellis.
Dollar Sav Bank<Roman.
Flint & Horner Co<Potter.
Helderman<Schmitz.
Youngerichten<same.
Greenberger<No Side Storage Warehouse.
Hirschfeld<Haven Realty Co.
Rothbart<2d Av M E Church.
Bezat<Bezat.
Natale<Puningello.
Greenberg<Shaiken.
Ferris<Wood.
Model Bldg & Loan Asso<Malloy.
Ligouri<Ligouri.
Michell<Michell.
Greenberger<No Side Storage Warehouse.
Harris<McGregor.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.
Motion calendar:
Samuel Molostowsky.
Will for probate:
Nicholas J O'Connell.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Clark, J.—Motions.

Werbeia<Thomas Ceiling Co.
Wilson<Cohen.
Robertson<Smith.
Rigged NY Tunnel Co.
Masterson<same.
Elligood<same.
Detloff<Laundry Co.
Beyler F O Ore Co.
Wilson<Cohen.
Giannuzzi<Smith Con.
McCahill Soda Fount Co<Beaudieu.
Nass-Suffolk B & Mtg Co<Bates.
Martinhoff<Martinhoff Amer Spr Co<Cahill.
Robinson<Robinson.
Kleinman<Kleinman.
Otto<Otto.
Carvalli<Carvelli.
Davis<Davis.
Masrus<Masrus.
Re Church Av, (Bklyn Dev Co.)
Wechsler<Salomon.
Suffolk Trac<Ascher.
Klatzkie<Sussman.
Salomon<Natti.
Huber<Huber.
Wells College of Aurora<Breitenbecker.
Jander<Lowenthal (2)
Delfrari<Dahl, (3.)
Same<Van Sise, (2.)
Re Fast, (Picker.)
Miller<Schwartz.
Dorr<Hildreth.
Finger<Pub Serv Rty & Mtg Co.
Nyblow<Cashophese Transp, Inc.
Dejonge & Co<Bauman
MacDonald<MacDonald, (adjd,) (2.)
Scheidt<Nestel.
Tremper<Tremper.
Dime Sav Bk<Watson & Pittinger.
Gregory<Gregory.
Bannar<Frazer, (adjd)
Levine<Levine.
Lowe<Potts.
Werbeia<Thomas Coll.
Evans<Evans.
Johann<Durys.
Mein<Recht.
Schwartzberg<Bonepartb.
Scranton & L Coal Co<Owens.
Sherman<Knapp.
Re Liberty Av.
Weiss<Hilton.
Matusow<Meadow.
Silberberg<Wember.
Bronx Sec & Brok Co<Bernstein, (2.)

PART II.—Aspinall, J.—Ex parte business, at 10 A. M.

PART III.—No calendar.

TRIAL TERM—No calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Carl Langstreicht,
Charles N Brown,
Eva Schmidt.
Accounting of:
Conrad W Alheidt,
Maria C Barnes,
Michael Gilmore,
Max Bloomenstein,
Robert T Ryan,
Antonio Romeo,
Estates of:
Edward Fitzgerald,
Louisa Werlein,
Preston infants,
Charles W Scofield,
Margaret Donohue,
Wm G Opry,
Transfer tax of:
Elizabeth Engelhardt.

County Court.

CIVIL—No calendar.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyer's Wants

80 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

WANTED TO BUY.—Felt roundings or felt hats, suitable for making felt rugs. Submit sample and price to Cole Rug Mfg. Co., 97 Essex St., Lawrence, Mass. Felt rugs for sale to wholesalers.

WANTED, COLUMBIA BROADCLOTH, all shades, $1.20 reg.; spot cash. Samuel Hammer & Bro., Madison Square 5441.

WILL BUY white messaline and crepe de chine for cash; quantity no object. Fresh-ker, 37 West 31st St.

CASH for high-grade women's suits, coats, dresses, skirts, waists, petticoats, and furs. Uneeda House, 8 Lispenard St. Franklin 4343.

WILL PAY CASH for silk Scotch plaids, immediate delivery. Borgenicht & Sons. Apply 9 West 24th St., 12th floor. Mr. Klein.

JOBBER IS LOOKING all week at ladies' wash skirts for next Spring. 187 West 25th, eleventh floor.

CONTRACTORS.—Good workmanship on pile fabric coats. Apply any morning before 12, 9th floor, 5 West 17th St.

JOB OF 50 SUITS nicely made to close out at a reasonable price. 7th floor, 129 West 25d St.

SERGE, ALL WOOL, double warp, 54 inches, sponged and shrunk, 60 cents a yard. L 90 Times.

HAVE A SNAPPY LINE of white chinchilla and sport coats from $3 up. Prashker Bros., 27 West 24th St.

FUR EDGING and collars, opossum; also other furs. Supreme, 60 West 15th St.

MANUFACTURER RETIRING, complete dress and waist plant with stock and fixtures, will consider a silent partnership or complete sale; about $5,000 needed. Box 98, 352 6th Av.

COMPLETE PLANT FOR SALE or to let for 3 months; 30 machines; includes special machines and presser plant. Box 58, 338 9th St., Brooklyn.

WANTED.—SHOP, with 20 Singer machines, 31-15, between 50 and 75 miles from New York City. Box H 385 Times Downtown.

CASH for plushes and plush coats. Call, with samples. Merrit, 15 West 24th St.

CASH PAID for job lots of women's apparel. Frank Jacobovits, 10 Lispenard St. Fra. 1360.

WILL BUY woman's wearing apparel. Harris Bros., 40 West 22d St. Gramercy 2557.

OPEN FOR JOBS, coats, suits, and dresses for cash. Handel's, 336 6th Av.

Help and Situations Wanted.

MILLINERY.—Hat manufacturer wants salesman of recognized ability; must have large trade following; to such party a partnership is open; state fully qualifications and experience; absolutely confidential. W 74 Times.

WANTED—Salesman to carry small side line short lengths cotton goods on commission. L 51 Times.

SALESMAN, out of town, for marabou as a side line; commission basis. Apply Zimit, 124 Wooster St.

BERWICK, Penn.—Berwick Stores Co.; L. M. Elder, furn. goods; 19 E. 26d; Breslin.
BINGHAMTON—Bills, McLean & Hawkins; W. M. McLean, cloaks, suits, waists; Mrs. E. Dodge, millinery. Miss A. Hendrick, cloaks, suits, waists; Collingwood.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; C. O. Cooper, general buyer; Mr. Jensen, toilet goods; Mr. Phillips, ladies' coats, raincoats; J. F. King, Mrs. Barrett, machine-made dresses; Miss I. Mahoney, ladies' skirts; J. F. O'Brien, misses' and ladies' coats, suits; basement buyers. H. Levy, waists; A. C. Smith, children's, juniors' dresses, coats; W. Silverman, skirts; Mr. Hahn, leather goods; Mr. Koch, millinery; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; T. Lyford, ass't sales manager; 116 West 32d.
BOSTON—Magraue-Houston Co.; Miss M. Conway, costumes, furs; Great Northern.
BOSTON—Crawford-Plummer Co.; J. Schenker, furs, fur coats; 12 W. 31st.
BRADDOCK, Penn.—Katz & Goldsmith; W. I. Katz, general mdse.; L. Blumenthal, ready-to-wear; 818 4th Av.; Brostell.
BUFFALO—Flint & Kent; Miss M. E. Cooley, corsets, ladies' infants' wear; I. F. Prentice, ladies' wear; 18 West 26th.
BUFFALO—Flint & Kent; Miss E. M. Merry, corsets, ladies', infants' wear; 320 6th Av.
CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; L. Berner, laces, neckwear, embroideries, ribbons, dress trimmings; 215 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Farwell Field & Co.; Miss Weatherred, costumes; Miss Bergh, dresses; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co., F. O. Stebbens, carpets; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—L. Klein & Co.; Y. J. McBride, dress goods, silks; 31 Union Square.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; J. M. Pitcher, millinery; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Boston Store; S. Shane, waists; 44 East 23d.
CLEVELAND—Lindner Co.; I. C. Simmons, furs; 19 W. 26th.
DALLAS—Lorch Mfg. Co.; J. Fois, sport coats, ladies' suits; 95 Madison Av., R. 808.
HARTFORD—Emporium World Millinery Co.; H. L. Isenberg, millinery; 831 B'way; Cumberland.
HAVANA, Cuba—L. Gonzalez & Co.; Mr. Gonzalez, hats, caps, umbrellas, furn. goods; 377 Broadway, Room 1,004.
HOLYOKE—McAuslan & Wakelin Co.; W. B. Wakelin, ladies' suits, laces, gloves, ribbons; Miss A. Collins, waists; Navarre.
INDIANAPOLIS—Pettis Dry Goods Co.; A. Taylor, domestics; 2 Walker; Grand.
KANSAS CITY—Burnham, Munger, Root D. G. Co.; G. Mueller, flannels, blankets, jobs, seconds; 48 Leonard.
KANSAS CITY—G. Bernheimer Bros. & Co.; L. J. Schiff, coats, suits; 7 W. 22d.
LITTLE ROCK—M. M. Cohn Co.; A. D. Cohn, furn. goods; 114 8th Av.; Wellington.
LOUISVILLE—R. P. Selman & Co.; Miss M. Ritz, corsets, underwear, kimonos; 1,261 Broadway.
NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Steiger-Dudgeon Co.; J. A. Dauphinias, dress goods, silks, laces; Y. Oumit, dry goods; 116 West 32d; Grand.
NEW HAVEN—Schulman & Evans; W. I. Evans, woolens; Park Avenue.
POTTSVILLE—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; Miss Vogt, upholstery goods; 2 Walker; Herald Square.
PROVIDENCE—M. Ettlinger, furn. goods; Brostell.
ROCHESTER—Emporium World Millinery Co.; S. J. Glaser, millinery; 621 B'way.
SAN JUAN, Porto Rico—M. Garcia & Co.; Mr. Garcia, men's underwear, hosiery, clothing; Flanders.
SALT LAKE CITY—Keith-O'Brien Co.; C. H. Rayfould, notions, jewelry; 116 W. 32d.
ST. LOUIS—Rice-Stix D. G. Co.; J. A. Henligan, children's waists, dresses, boys' wash suits, half dresses; 377 B'way.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods M. Steinfeld, skirts, coats, furs; 71 West 23d, 7th.
ST. LOUIS—A. Acruman Merc. Co.; F. E. Adams, white goods; Brostell.
ST. LOUIS—Bettman-Kleinhau Co.; I. Bettman, woolens; Imperial.
ST. LOUIS—Rice-Stix D. G. Co.; E. R. Ganz, cloaks, suits, dresses, furs; 377 B'way.
ST. LOUIS—Carleton-Ferguson Co.; R. E. Neal, blankets, quilts, ribbons; 338 B'way.
ST. LOUIS—F. B. Houck Cloth Co.; C. J. Mack, woolens; 534 Fourth Av.; Park Avenue.
ST. LOUIS—Kline Apparel Co.; Miss L. Julius, cloaks, suits; 95 Madison Av.
SYRACUSE—Hunter-Tuppen Co.; A. A. Belonge, hosiery, knit underwear; Breslin.
SYRACUSE—L. A. Witherill; Miss N. Bemis, waists, house dresses; Breslin.
TROY—Savard Co.; P. A. Savard, clothing; Flanders.
UTICA—A. S. & T. Hunter; W. H. Greer, furn. goods; Breslin.
UTICA—J. B. Wells & Sons Co.; C. Pfeifer, dress goods; Park Avenue.
WASHINGTON—Palais Royal; Mr. Cherry, men's furn. goods; Mr. Ellis, upholstery goods, rugs; 43 West 23d.
WASHINGTON—S. Kann Sons & Co.; T. F. Finnin, notions, jewelry; Miss N. Fowler, representing; 215 4th Av.
WASHINGTON—Woodward & Lothrop; F. E. Mack, domestics; 334 4th Av.
WASHINGTON—Sisman, Cohn & Co.; J. H. Sisman, cloaks, suits; Prince George.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—M. Goldenberg; H. Grunebaum, dress goods, silks; 15 W. 26th.
WASHINGTON—S. Kann Sons & Co.; J. D. Furlong, silks, velvets; 215 4th Av.
WASHINGTON—M. Goldenberg; C. H. Franke, gloves, laces; Herald Square.
WORCESTER—J. F. Campbell; silks; Hermitage.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ATLANTA—Ogus, Rabinowich & Ogus; L. Goff, millinery; 621 B'way; Cumberland.
ATLANTA—Essig Brothers; I. Lipstein, clothing, furnishing goods; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; S. Lustig, laces, neckwear, trimmings, leather goods, 470 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Polan, Katz & Co.; J. N. Polan, C. Katz, umbrellas, parasols; 1,270 Broadway, Room 310.
BALTIMORE—J. C. Rider, boys' clothing; Breslin.
BALTIMORE—M. Witz & Co.; M. Witz, cotton piece goods; Breslin.
BALTIMORE—Hutzler Brothers Co.; Mrs. N. D. Powell, millinery; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; J. Wolf, coats, suits; Strand.

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Railroad Bonds

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CARRIED 647,378,266 PASSENGERS IN YEAR

Elevated and Subway Traffic Fell Off 4,508,405 for the Period Ended on June 30.

SLIGHT LOSS IN EARNINGS

Subway, However, Had a Gain, Due to Increased Business in and About Times Square.

The Interborough Rapid Transit Company in the year ended June 30 carried 647,378,266 passengers on its elevated and subway lines, a decrease of 4,508,405 or 0.60 per cent. compared with 1914. The subway carried 5,172,646 or 1.52 per cent. more than last year, but there was a falling off on the elevated lines of 9,681,051 or 3.11 per cent.

Gross earnings of the combined systems were $33,433,742, a decrease of $81,652 or 0.24 per cent. The net operating revenue was $20,492,428, a decrease of $120,913 or 0.58 per cent. With a growth in the non-operating income, however, the net corporate income showed an increase over last year's net returns of $43,904. The net corporate income was $8,068,484.

Allowing for $7,000,000 in dividends, equal to 20 per cent. on the $35,000,000 capital stock, there remained a surplus for the year of $1,068,484. The total surplus, as of June 30, 1915, was $15,509,108, an increase of $294,705.

The increase in the net earnings of the subway, according to Theodore P. Shonts, President of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, was due to gains in traffic in the Bronx and to increased business in the shopping and amusement districts around the Grand Central Terminal and Times Square. The decrease on the elevated lines was due to general business depression, particularly along Second and Third Avenue, and to a falling off in foreign travel as evidenced particularly on the Ninth Avenue line. The running of trains on a heavy schedule in the non-rush hour, as ordered by the authorities, Mr. Shonts says in his report, increased the car mileage on the subway system 2,010,943 car miles in the year and on the elevated lines 551,202 car miles at an additional cost in transportation of $89,142.

Great Gains in Eight Years.

"The gross earnings of your company for the fiscal year," says Mr. Shonts in the report to the stockholders, "were substantially the same as last year. That there was no appreciable falling off at a time when practically all other transportation lines have been showing marked decreases is most gratifying.

"It is interesting to note in this connection that this year witnessed the first interruption in the annually recurring increases in the gross earnings of your company since the opening of the subway for operation. This is due to the general business depression of the country. The 1915 earnings cannot, therefore, be used as a basis for estimating the earning power of your company without taking into consideration the cumulative increases of previous years showing the phenomenal growth of the company's operation. During the eight-year period the gross earnings have increased from $24,689,505 in 1908 to $33,433,742 in 1915, or $8,734,237, equal to 35.39 per cent.

"Net operating revenue has increased from $13,976,810 in 1908 to $20,492,428 in 1915, or $6,515,618, equal to 46.62 per cent. Net corporate income has increased from $3,700,859 in 1908 to $8,068,484 in 1915, or $4,367,523, equal to 118 per cent."

Considerable space is devoted in the report to the accident in the subway at Fifty-ninth Street on Jan. 6 and to the wreck on the elevated at 116th Street and Eighth Avenue on Dec. 9, 1914. The first accident, in which one woman was killed and in which hundreds were overcome by smoke, is laid to the contractor operating on the new subway link at Times Square, who, it is intimated, was not familiar with the dangerous character of his work.

Accidents Are Explained.

The Rapid Transit Construction Company, controlled by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, had bid on the Times Square section of the new subway, but the work went to another firm on a lower bid. Had the Interborough's company obtained the contract, it is intimated, the most serious accident in the history of the subway might have been averted through a better understanding of the underground wire conditions.

"The management instituted a most exhaustive examination into the circumstances surrounding the short circuits, calling to its aid the foremost electrical experts in the company," says the report, "with the result that it is warranted in the statement that there was nothing which the company did or omitted which was in any way a cause of the electrical disturbances."

In the case of the elevated wreck, in which two lives were lost, the blame, in the report, is placed on the crew of the elevated train which ran the train in disregard and disobedience to the company's regulations.

The report states that about 80 per cent. of the third tracking of the Second and Third Avenue elevated lines has been completed, and that 60 per cent. of the Ninth Avenue third-tracking is completed. The work on the new subways, while not so far advanced as the elevated construction, is making good progress, according to the report. This summary of the subway extension work can be given:

Seventh Avenue Subway Half Done.

The Seventh Avenue subway, from Times Square to Chambers Street and West Broadway, is 50 per cent. completed; the Eastern Parkway line, from Atlantic Avenue to Prospect Park, 25 per cent. completed.

The Lexington Avenue route, 25 per cent completed between Forty-first Street and Fifty-third Street, 05 per cent. from Fifty-third to 138th Street, and 95 per cent. from 138th Street to 157th Street; the Jerome Avenue extension from 157th to 182d Street, 80 per cent. completed, and from 182d Street to Wodlawn, 65 per cent.; the Southern Boulevard and Westchester Avenue extension from Mott Avenue to Bancroit Street is 60 per cent. completed, but no contract has been let for the remainder of the stretch to Pelham Bay Park; the White Plains Road extension from the present subway at 180th Street to East 241st Street is 70 per cent. completed; the Queensboro subway is completed in whole from the Grand Central Terminal to Jackson Avenue, Long Island City, and 70 per cent. completed from there to the Queensboro Bridge Plaza; the Corona elevated line is 50 per cent. completed from the Bridge Plaza to Vandam Street and 95 per cent. completed from Vandam Street to Sycamore Street; the Astoria elevated line from the Bridge Plaza to Ditmars Avenue is completed.

"The elevated railway portions of the subway on the Astoria and Corona lines in Queens and the White Plains Road and Jerome Avenue lines in the Bronx," says the report, "will be available for use in connection with the present elevated and subway systems in advance of the completion of the subway portions of these lines. This will encourage the growth of the outlying districts served by these branches and secure to the new subway and elevated lines a permanent traffic which would be difficult to create under less promising conditions.

"Under the contract of March 19, 1913, the lease of the new subways is to begin whenever the main trunk lines and the tunnels under the river shall be actually ready for operation. If before that time any portions of the new subways shall be declared ready for operation and we are called upon to equip and operate same, we will be able to do so under the contract on a basis which will insure the company against loss."

BRITAIN LETS GOLD GO.

Bank Sells $5,000,000, Probably for New Shipment Here.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The Bank of England today sold about $5,000,000 of foreign coin, believed to be destined for America. It is understood that this represents a further installment against purchases abroad on behalf of the Allies, toward which nearly $7,500,000 has been received from another country, presumably France.

Sales of foreign coin announced by the Bank of England since the middle of August amount to more than $40,000,000, in addition to which nearly $5,000,000 bar gold has been sold. This is regarded as indicative of the readiness of British authorities to pay in hard cash for war munitions or other goods, pending the arrangement of a larger credit.

The Bank of England also announced today that $10,000,000 had been taken for export to Japan, evidently for purchases made by Russia.

DISCUSS WAR FINANCES.

Scientists Urge Britain to Raise Large Loan Here.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—A report on war finances, which is to be submitted on Thursday to the British Association for the Advancement of Science, says that there has been an increase in taxation of 7 to 12 per cent.

It is said in the report that the moratorium has enabled foreign customers to postpone payments when the rate of exchange favored England and thus "saved enormous sums to foreign countries indebted to London." Now that the rate is so much the other way, the report says, England's best weapon is to raise a large loan in the United States, and supplement it by "discouragement of imports, encouragement of exports and increased economy of consumption."

LONDON MARKET DULL.

American Securities Quiet Owing to the Holiday.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—Money and discount rates were easy today.

The stock market passed another dull session. The recent activity in shipping shares slackened owing to the sinking of the Hesperian, and quotations were easier. Kaffirs were fairly busy and International Mercantile Marine advanced.

American securities were quiet owing to the holiday, but prices advanced following the fall in exchange rates. United States Steel, Erie and Chesapeake & Ohio were occasionally marked. Bonds were neglected. The closing was dull but firm.

The Stock Exchange here will be closed Saturday, Sept. 11.

STERLING EXCHANGE EASIER

London Market Is Feverish, and the Rate Drops to $4.66½.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—American exchange continues to fluctuate feverishly, and in the opinion of financiers here the outlook is still very uncertain.

Publication of the names of the French and British Commissioners to the United States and the presumption that they will soon submit a plan for settlement of the problem were well received. The fact that the corn and cotton season is approaching is regarded as necessitating quick action.

Cable transfers opened lower, at $4.67⅛ to $4.68⅛. The rate fell to $4.66⅝ to $4.67 with few buying orders, and later held around $4.67 in a very uncertain market.

PAISH NOW BOUND HERE.

Financial Authority Comes on a Secret Errand.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—Sir George Paish, the financial authority, sailed for New York today. His trip is not associated with that of the British and French financiers and Government officials who recently sailed. Sir George was disinclined today to tell the reason for his journey. Before he returns home six weeks hence, he will also visit Washington.

BANKERS MEET IN SEATTLE.

Delegates Swarm Into City for Their Annual Session.

SEATTLE, Sept. 6.—With the arrival today of several special trains, approximately 1,000 delegates had arrived for the forty-second annual convention of the American Bankers' Association, which will be held here this week. The convention will deal with pressing problems involving the dominant part now being taken by the United States in world-wide finance as a result of the war. Other questions of importance, such as the expansion of foreign trade and the workings and results of the Federal Reserve banking system, also will be considered.

Among the late arrivals was William A. Law, President of the Bankers' Association, with the Philadelphia special, thus completing the convention's executive staff.

The main sessions of the convention will be held Wednesday and Thursday.

THE FAIRMOUNT ABANDONED

Salvage of Steamer Found Impossible—Crew Taken to Jamaica.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Sept. 6.—The British steamer Fairmount, which went ashore recently near Acklin Island, Bahamas, is a total wreck, and has been abandoned.

With all the twenty members of the crew of the Fairmount on board, the wrecking steamer Nemesis arrived here this morning from Acklin Island, whither she had gone to attempt to salvage the Fairmount. This was found to be impossible, and the steamer was abandoned. The Fairmount was bound from Newport News for Cienfuegos, Cuba, with a cargo of coal, when she went ashore.

The Fairmount was a vessel of 1,895 tons. She was built in 1903 at Newcastle, and was owned by the Montreal Transportation Company of Montreal.

New York Central Station Robbed.

CHAPPAQUA, N. Y., Sept. 6.—The New York Central Railroad station here was broken into last night through an upper window and the intruder forced the grating in front of the office window. He got $5 in small change, all that was left in the cash drawer. A. H. Smith, President of the Central system, lives here, and he frequently relieves the station agent as operator and station master, just to keep his hand in. He made a personal examination of the robbed station today.

Would Stop Munitions Shipments.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Sept. 6.—The Indiana State German-American Alliance, in convention here today, adopted resolutions condemning American traffic in arms, and urging the passage of a law to prohibit the carrying of passengers on any ship bearing munitions of war.

Kills an Isle of Pines Politician.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Sept. 6.—Felix Palensuela, a prominent Zayista Liberal and Treasurer of the town of Nueva Gorona, in the Isle of Pines, today shot and mortally wounded Pastor Fondora, a leading Miguelista Liberal, after a dispute some hours previously between Palensuela and a friend of Fondora.

MORE INTEREST IN FOREIGN TRADE

Shown in the Report of the Local Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

HOW THE WORK IS AIDED

What the Government Is Doing to Help Exporters in Different Lines.

Some idea of the interest being taken by American manufacturers and others in the expansion of the country's export trade is gained in a statement issued yesterday by E. C. Porter, agent in charge of the local office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. The branch office is celebrating its second anniversary and gave out some details of its work and progress.

It appears from the statement that during August, 1913, the first month of the local bureau's existence, sixty-four persons called to make foreign trade inquiries. A year ago, when the war aroused a great deal of latent interest in the possibilities of export extension for American manufacturers, the office recorded 680 callers in August, while during August, 1915, 1,507 representatives of American business firms called at the office in order to secure information and advice in regard to foreign trade. During the single week ending Aug. 28 last, 396 representatives of American business houses called.

A similar increase is shown in the amount of mail received and handled by the local office. In August, 1913, 107 letters were received; in August, 1914, 1,167, and during August, 1915, 5,681, while the single week ended Aug. 28 recorded 1,500 letters received and answered by the local office. The report shows that the average number of visitors calling during each month of the year ended Aug. 31 last was approximately 1,000, while the amount of mail received averaged about 4,000 letters. Mr. Porter said that the inquiries received cover a wide variety of subjects and lines of merchandise.

Commenting on the local bureau as a clearing house for specific trade information in regard to foreign markets the statement says:

"The bureau is in a position to furnish definite information in regard to the duties upon goods imported into various foreign countries; to advise firms in regard to consular regulations and methods of shipment, and to furnish statistical data showing the importations of various commodities into foreign countries. In addition, the bureau keeps on file trade directories of every kind and is able to give to American firms the names of dealers and producers located in practically all countries.

"Aside from these general services, the local offices of the bureau maintains stocks of all the publications which have been put out by the Department of Commerce in Washington. Copies of these publications are purchased at a nominal cost. The total value of the publications sold in the New York office during 1915 amounted to $500. Another particularly valuable service which the local office performs is to furnish American firms with specifications for particular orders from foreign markets. The local office constantly receives special specifications which run all the way from bids on bridges in China to an order for a particular kind of glass bottle in South America. Whenever the local office receives such specifications it calls them to the attention of New York firms which may be interested, and a large amount of business has been done in this way."

One of the most interesting features of the past year's work has been the bringing together of American sellers of merchandise and foreign buyers. The branch office here has acted as a sort of clearing house in this particular campaign, and has been successful in effecting sales worth thousands of dollars. It is the policy of the bureau to assist the representatives of all foreign firms who have been properly introduced either by American consular agents, special agents, or commercial attachés of the Department of Commerce, or who can furnish suitable references in regard to their standing and responsibility. As a result, the local office has had a large number of foreign buyers representing firms of real standing and responsibility who have made the office here their headquarters. Relative to this phase of the local office's work, Mr. Porter said:

"Frequently these representatives have been in the market to buy direct, and a number of the others have established valuable agency connections. The local office has kept no records of the actual sales which have been made, but it knows that over $100,000 worth of goods have been purchased by some of the buyers who have been served by this office."

A very important feature of the work of the local office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has been in connection with special sample exhibits, which have been brought to the office by special agents of the Department of Commerce. Two of these exhibits were particularly noteworthy. The first was an exhibition of samples of piece goods, worsteds, and of underwear and hosiery lines from South America. This sample exhibit was kept in the local office for six weeks. During that time 600 representatives of American manufacturers visited the office in order to examine these samples, and were able to secure valuable information in regard to the goods of European manufacture which had found a profitable field in Central America. Detailed information was also given in regard to the factory prices of these goods, and the American manufacturer was able to secure a clear idea as to his ability to compete in such lines.

The second exhibit consisted of 300 hardware samples which represented the lines of European hardware sold in South American markets. The samples were carefully arranged and showed the European factory prices for these goods. This exhibit attracted a great deal of attention and aroused considerable comment in the hardware trade.

The local office has also been the headquarters for the special agents of the bureau who have been able to give first-hand information in regard to market conditions in a number of different foreign markets for various lines of production.

One special feature of the work of the local office has been in connection with investment or loan propositions which come up from the various foreign countries. The elimination of German capital and the great reduction in the amount of English capital available for investment in foreign markets has created a demand among foreign countries for American capital, and the local office has received from Washington a number of such propositions. These propositions are carefully investigated and are then called to the attention of those firms in New York which might be interested and which are in a position to finance such propositions if they find them practicable. The bureau believes that such propositions are of real interest to American firms, and it expects to increase its work along such lines.

Another important part of the work of the local office has been the furnishing of reserved information in regard to trade opportunities which have appeared in commerce reports. The records of the local office show first hand evidence of the fact that these trade opportunities produce actual business results; for instance, a Spanish firm recently requested tenders from American firms in regard to automobiles and automobile accessories. As a result of this request, $90,000 worth of American goods were purchased. This is but one instance among many, and the local office is constantly receiving letters from its various clients stating that actual business has been secured as a result of the service which the bureau has been able to furnish.

In concluding, Mr. Porter says:

"Within a short time the local office will obtain a permanent sample room which will contain exhibitions of samples of various lines which will be sent here from various foreign countries. Its first exhibition will consist of hardware samples collected by the special agents of the department in all parts of the world.

"In connection with this sample room the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce expects to increase greatly the number of specifications and exhibits which it will secure from the foreign countries. It hopes to more thoroughly standardize its trade opportunity service in order to make it impossible for irresponsible business requests to enter this channel of publicity. It will during the coming year greatly increase the number of such investigations which will cover the markets for particular lines of American production. The bureau is making every effort to serve the public, and it trusts that American business firms will take advantage of its services and all the opportunities which it presents, and it hopes that they will be able to develop successful business in foreign markets."

TWO BOYS GET NEW NAMES.

Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Thomas Go to Court for Change.

Leonard M. Thomas, who has served with the American legations at Rome and Madrid, and his wife, who was Blanche May Oelrichs, have decided to rename their two sons. Justice Giegerich of the Supreme Court has signed an order permitting them to change the name of their older child from Leonard May Oelrichs Thomas to Leonard Moorhead Thomas, Jr., and the name of the younger, an infant, from Meredith Michael May Thomas to Robin May Thomas.

In his petition Mr. Thomas said that he lives at 12 East Eighty-seventh Street and in Philadelphia and Newport. The son Leonard was born on May 2, 1911, and the other child on April 26 last. The original names of the children had been registered in the Bureau of Vital Statistics. Concerning his request to change the name of the younger child Mr. Thomas said:

"The name Meredith Michael May Thomas was given to the infant a short time after his birth at a time when your petitioner was extremely ill and, consequently, unable to discuss or give any serious consideration to the selection of a name for the infant. The name was chosen at that time owing to the necessity expressed by the attendant physician of giving some name for the purpose of registering the birth. Since that time your petitioner and your petitioner's wife have given the matter serious consideration and feel that the name is entirely too cumbersome and earnestly desire a change."

The petition explained that the name Moorhead was that of Mr. Thomas's family on the maternal side, and that the changes requested might promote the interests of the children. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas were married in 1910. Mrs. Thomas is noted for her beauty and her entertainments.

URGES UNITY AMONG JEWS.

h. S. Feller Addresses Convention of Hebrew Associations.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 6.—No final break between the orthodox and reformed branches of Judaism ever would be possible, to the great detriment of the race, if the rising generation should do its full duty in acting as a link between the forces, Harry S. Feller, retiring President, of New Brunwick, today told the fourth annual convention of the Associated Young Men's and Young Women's Hebrew Associations of New Jersey. It was the duty of the younger generation, he insisted, to create new standards around which all Hebrews might rally and unite for the uplift of their race and the good of the nation.

After more than an hour of vigorous debating, in which women delegates took part, the convention declined to commit itself on woman suffrage. Forces opposed to suffrage virtually won the battle when they made the issue the question of action at this time rather than an indorsement of the cause. Many delegates personally favorable to giving the ballot to women voted against committing the organization. The antis won by six votes with 125 delegates voting.

Newark was selected for next year's convention after Camden had made a bid and withdrawn. These officers were elected: President, Max J. Levy, Bayonne; First Deputy, Benjamin Goldberger, Perth Amboy; Second Deputy, Jacob L. Weinberger, Camden; Third Deputy, Miss Molly Kanengeiser, Newark; Recording Secretary, Abraham E. Feld, Passaic; Financial Secretary, Miss Jennie Levin, Trenton; Treasurer, Harry Cassman, Atlantic City; Sergeant at Arms, Benjamin Levy, Elizabeth.

FOR ONE-DAY JEWISH STRIKE

Workmen's Committee Suggests It to Show Solidarity for Rights.

The National Workmen's Committee on Jewish Rights, composed of delegates from Jewish trade unions, passed a resolution at the final session of its first convention, in Beethoven Hall, 210 East Fifth Street, yesterday, urging all of the Jews in America to go on a one-day "strike" when the peace conference is called to end the present war. The purpose of the "strike," the officers explained, is to demonstrate the solidity of American Jewry in its advocacy of equal national, civil and political rights for the Jews of Europe. The convention was called to devise methods for aiding Jewish war victims and for helping European Jews to gain equal rights with persons of other nationalities.

Another resolution was passed proposing that a general congress of representatives of every Jewish organization of America be held in Washington or New York within the next few months to take up the subject of how to go about aiding the European Jews. Among the other organizations which it was decided to invite to participate in this congress was the American Jewish Committee, of which Louis Marshall and Jacob H. Schiff are prominent members.

The committee decided to start a subscription fund for Jewish war victims and to issue stamps and label buttons to be sold for this cause. It was announced in this connection that the Jewish Workmen's Circle, which is said to have 50,000 members, had decided to levy a tax of 60 cents on each of its members for the war relief fund.

DEDICATE NEW JEWISH HOME

1,200 Members of Rumanian Federation Attend Exercises at Nyack.

Special to The New York Times.

NYACK, N. Y., Sept. 6.—The Federation of Rumanian Jews of America today dedicated with impressive ceremonies the new home for convalescents situated at Grand View on the Hudson, two miles south of Nyack. Twelve hundred members of the federation came up on a special train and marched through the surrounding villages before going to the home for the exercises. Dr. Julius Weiss, President of the federation, Dr. Drachman of New York, Leon Sanders, Grand Master of the O. B. A., Judge Aaron J. Levy, Rev. Dr. Seff, Samuel Goldstein, Vice President of the federation and Isaac Abreman, Chairman of the Building Committee, participated in the ceremonies.

An address was made by the Rev. Dr. Weiss who spoke of the need which prompted the purchase of the building for hospital purposes. The home will be superintended by the federation and thirty-five affiliated societies. It has accommodations for 200 and during the course of a year it is expected that 4,000 patients will receive treatment.

New Wabash-Pittsburgh Plan.

Daniel B. Ely, Chairman of the First Mortgage Bond and Certificate Holders' Association of the Wabash-Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company, announced yesterday that at the meeting of the non-assenting bondholders of that company, called for 2 P. M. tomorrow at 25 Broad Street, a modification of the assessment plan would be presented which will enable all of the owners of first mortgage securities to retain an interest in their property and may make unnecessary the hurried sale of the valuable coal properties of the company.

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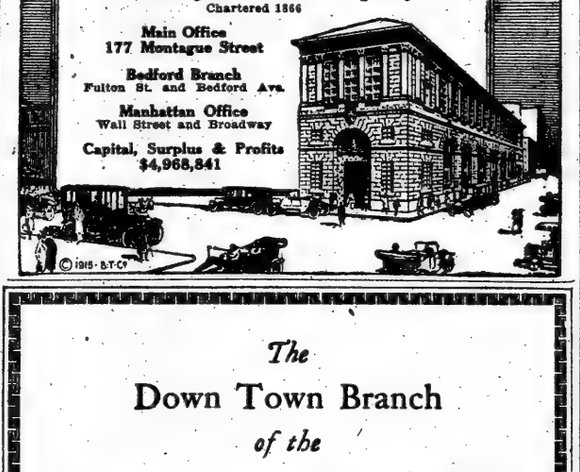
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DYESTUFFS AND A HIGH TARIFF

Leon O. Bailey Protests Against the Protectionist Scheme in the Matter.

BIG DUTIES NOT NEEDED

Dr. Norton Informed These Will Help Only Private Interests, Not the Public.

Among the communications received by Dr. Norton, the Government agent investigating the dyestuffs situation, is one from Leon O. Bailey of this city protesting against the efforts of the high tariff people to use the dyestuffs scarcity as a means of simply promoting private interests. In this letter, Mr. Bailey says:

"May I not express sincere congratulations to the United States Government and to you as one of its official representatives for the business-like investigation now being undertaken concerning the production of dyestuffs in this country, relating as they do to a very important and far-reaching branch of its growing industries. There are doubtless millions of people who possess the same enthusiasm regarding this effort who will not express themselves by letter, but, who, like myself, have no direct interest as stockholders, chemists or otherwise outside of the pride and desire of American citizens to see the great business interests of the country and its natural resources grow and develop for the common good. It is in this light that the movement headed by you will receive popular and general commendation by the great masses of our citizenry.

It is self-evident that the dyestuffs, heretofore largely made and marketed by Germany, can as well and as efficiently be produced in the United States. Here all the raw materials are abundant. The superior inventive genius of our people, mechanical and chemical, is conceded by the world. In this particular field it appears that the Germans have surpassed us only in their readiness to seize and appropriate the inventions of others rather than in merely putting to use secret discoveries of their own. The current Press suggests that the particular need in this field is for one or several chemical "Edisons." There will be no difficulty in obtaining ample talent in the United States to meet this suggested requirement. I happen to know of at least two men of this type myself, who have explained to me in great detail their knowledge of this art and the comparative simplicity of the problem of producing everything in this line demanded by American textile industries. But may I not be pardoned for suggesting one obstacle which, to my mind, looms up with threatening seriousness and which, if permitted to establish itself, will destroy every reason that would otherwise exist for making popular the movement you now head.

By the morning papers we are advised that the same old wolf with which the American people is so familiar and which has fattened upon its blood for fifty years, proposes to thrust itself into the dyestuff problem to the end that if there be any advantage the wolf will get it and the American consumer will ultimately see that dyestuffs might as well be manufactured in Germany, Hindustan, or any other place than the United States, in so far as any benefit to him be concerned.

Of course, the du Ponts, the General Chemical Company, and other similar infant industries which are in the market and offering large issues of stock to the dear public, and have been piling up vast millions of *hard* earned money, are now at the forefront with the plea that if the United States Government will only protect them a little further (say 50 per cent.,) they will condescend to take on this new business enterprise for their own benefit—not for the benefit of the public or the consumer in general. Nor, may I add, for the benefit of the chemical "Edisons" who are so fundamentally necessary for the development of this art in this country. In other words, the proposal is to rig up an arrangement by which the million dollar concerns can add more millions to their coffers without reference to the public good. The Wolf is again in the middle of the road, and it will please some few interests immensely if Uncle Sam will only bind and gag the consumer a little longer while the Wolf's representative further rifles his pockets.

There is an old, well-established, and highly popular doctrine to the effect that people should be permitted "to buy where they can buy the cheapest, and sell where they can get the most for their product." That doctrine still holds good, and is particularly adapted to the matter in question. Taxation, however insidious or indirect, if not intended for governmental uses, now, as always, is a crime, unconstitutional, and in violation of the real spirit and character of American institutions. If, with our vast supply of raw materials, undoubted skill, and ample capital, we cannot supply our own market with what is needed and get our share of the foreign trade in dyestuffs, with a good profit besides, we better not tackle the subject.

Furthermore, it seems unnecessary to recall that one of the chief issues upon which Mr. Wilson's Administration came into power was a radical reduction of tariff duties on imports and, in fact, (up to a point of meeting governmental expenses, economically administered,) the elimination of the robber tariff under which, upon one false pretense or another, there has been stolen from the pockets of the people from five hundred million to a billion dollars annually every year since the close of the civil war. Mr. Wilson and his Administration, for the first time in fifty years, have squarely met this issue and routed the robber barons who have been permitted for all these years to write their own schedules in every tariff bill enacted. The people are satisfied with Mr. Wilson because he has kept faith and stands out in a class by himself, whether on questions, foreign or domestic, as the man of the century. It is a bad time for the Wolf to show himself. It, therefore, seems opportune that some note of warning should be raised against the danger of allowing "special interests" to use an honest effort of the government to help its own general industries and consumers in exploiting their own selfish schemes.

THIEF CHLOROFORMS VICTIM

Prisoner Offers Wild Kidnapping Tale as an Alibi.

A story of kidnapping by Black Handers, of a wild automobile ride to the woods where death threats were made, of a trip blindfolded to this city, and of confinement in a lonely house somewhere on the waterfront was offered to the police yesterday by an 18-year-old youth from New Britain, Conn., as an alibi for a charge of robbery. The prisoner, who at first said he was Joseph Marcoll of 119 Ludlow Street, but later described himself as Sol Gubernick, a song writer of 122 Willow Street, New Britain, was seen running out of Max Schwartz's tailor shop at 98 Rivington Street, and Schwartz was found unconscious from chloroform with a roll of bills scattered on the floor beside him.

Schwartz said a young man entered his place Sunday night to buy a pair of trousers. While the caller was talking with the tailor he pulled out a bottle and poured something on a handkerchief. "Hay fever cure," he explained to the tailor. Without warning, Schwartz told the police, the young man threw the handkerchief into his face and he remembered nothing further until he found Patrolman Lebach of the Fifth Street Station standing over him.

Lebach had seen Gubernick run out of the store, stopped him, and went in to see if there was anything wrong. Gubernick denied he was in the store. He said he was leaving the New Britain Public Library Friday night with one of Jack London's books under his arm when he was seized by the Black Handers.

"I had been threatened many times in Black Hand letters," he told the police. "They took me to the outskirts of the town and beat me black and blue. Then they brought me here and locked me up in a house on the waterfront. I know it was on the waterfront, because I could hear the sirens of steamers blowing all night long."

Gubernick waived examination and was held for trial by Magistrate Krotel in Essex Market Court.

BURIED IN A COAL CHUTE.

Firemen Worked Two Hours to Rescue Unconscious Foreman.

Samuel Rosen, foreman of a gang of coal passers employed by the Jamaica Bay Ice Manufacturing Company at Bond Avenue and Jamaica Bay, was passing the soft coal from the bunkers to small cars to be carried into the fire rooms of the factory yesterday afternoon when something went wrong with a chute. Rosen crawled inside to see what was the matter. A rush of soft coal buried him up to his neck, covering his mouth.

He twisted and turned in his narrow hole and finally got the coal dust away from his mouth, but he could not move his buried hands or arms. Then the gang outside heard frantic screams for help from the bunker. They were unable to do anything with the coal which the movements of the imprisoned man had packed closely about his body. Hook and Ladder Truck 121 and an ambulance from Rockaway Beach Hospital came and, after two hours' work, the firemen excavated Rosen. He was unconscious. At the hospital it was said that the extent of his injuries will not be known until today. Rosen is 33 years old and married. He lives at 28 North Eldert Avenue, Rockaway Beach.

Dies After Eating Wild Berries.

As a result of eating wild berries in Forest Park, a few blocks from his home, Charles Buck, Jr., 4 years old, son of Charles Buck, a confectioner, of 3,101 Jamaica Avenue, Richmond Hill, Queens, died yesterday. The berries are believed to have been what are commonly called ink berries. They resemble huckleberries.

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M. RUMELY COMPANY
(Rumely Products Company)
REORGANIZATION

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit of the United States Mortgage & Trust Company issued under Deposit Agreement dated May 25, 1918, for

Two-Year Six Per Cent. Convertible Gold Notes and Six Per Cent. Commission Gold Notes of M. Rumely Company

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to said Deposit Agreement, that the undersigned Committee, constituted thereunder, has prepared and adopted a Plan and Agreement of Reorganization of M. Rumely Company, dated August 26, 1915, and has filed a copy thereof with the United States Mortgage & Trust Company, the Depositary under said Deposit Agreement.

All holders of Certificates of Deposit issued under said Deposit Agreement who shall fail to withdraw their notes upon the terms and in accordance with the provisions of said Deposit Agreement on or before September 30, 1915, shall conclusively and finally be deemed for all purposes to have accepted and assented to such Plan and Agreement and will become bound by all the terms and provisions thereof.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization may be obtained from the Depositary or from the Secretary of the Committee.

Dated, New York City, August 26, 1915.

JOHN W. PLATTEN, Chairman,
LEWIS L. CLARKE,
F. N. B. CLOSE,
ALLEN CURTIS,
M. HELY-HUTCHINSON,
A. H. S. POST,
FREDERIC W. SCOTT,
HOWARD C. SMITH,
Noteholders' Committee.

CHAUNCEY H. MURPHEY, Secretary,
55 Cedar Street, New York City.
WHITE & CASE, Counsel.
UNITED STATES MORTGAGE & TRUST COMPANY, Depositary.

M. RUMELY COMPANY
(Rumely Products Company)
REORGANIZATION

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit of The New York Trust Company issued under Deposit Agreement dated February 1, 1918, for

Stock of M. Rumely Company:

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to said Deposit Agreement, that the undersigned Committee, constituted thereunder, has approved and adopted a Plan and Agreement of Reorganization of M. Rumely Company, dated August 26, 1915, and has filed a copy thereof with The New York Trust Company, the Depositary under said Deposit Agreement, and said Deposit Agreement has been terminated.

Holders of Certificates of Deposit issued under said Deposit Agreement, desiring to become parties to and avail themselves of the privileges of said Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, must surrender such Certificates of Deposit on or before September 30, 1915, to The New York Trust Company in exchange for its Certificates of Deposit, as Depositary under the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization. By acceptance of the Certificates of Deposit issued upon such exchange, the holders thereof will be conclusively deemed to have accepted and assented to the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization and will be bound by all the terms and provisions thereof.

Holders of Certificates of Deposit not desiring to avail themselves of the privileges of the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, will be permitted to withdraw the stock represented by such Certificates upon the surrender of such Certificates and the payment of fifty cents per share for each share of stock withdrawn.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization may be obtained from the Depositary or from the Secretary of the Committee.

Dated, New York City, August 26, 1915.

MORTIMER N. BUCKNER, Chairman,
JAMES B. BELL,
I. de BRUYN,
C. EDGAR ELLIOTT,
OGDEN H. HAMMOND,
ALLEN T. WEST,
Stockholders' Committee.

CHARLES E. HAYDOCK, Secretary,
26 Broad Street, New York City.
THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, Depositary.

M. RUMELY COMPANY (Rumely Products Company) REORGANIZATION

TO HOLDERS OF
Two-Year Six Per Cent. Convertible Gold Notes,
Six Per Cent. Commission Gold Notes,
Other obligations and claims,
Preferred and Common Stock,
of M. Rumely Company or Rumely Products Company.

Notice is hereby given that the Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of M. Rumely Company and Rumely Products Company, which has been approved by the Noteholders' Committee and the Stockholders' Committee, acting under Deposit Agreements of May 25, 1915, and February 1, 1915, respectively, has been approved and adopted by the undersigned Joint Reorganization Committee, and copies of said Plan and Agreement have been lodged with the United States Mortgage & Trust Company and The New York Trust Company, Depositaries under the Plan.

Holders of Two-Year Six Per Cent. Convertible Gold Notes and Six Per Cent. Commission Gold Notes who have not already deposited such Notes, and who desire to participate in the Reorganization, must deposit their Notes, bearing coupons maturing March 1, 1915, and subsequently, with United States Mortgage & Trust Company, Depositary, on or before September 30, 1915.

Holders of Preferred and Common Stock of the M. Rumely Company and of Certificates of Deposit of The New York Trust Company, issued under the Deposit Agreement dated February 1, 1915, who desire to participate in the Reorganization, must deposit their certificates of stock or Certificates of Deposit with The New York Trust Company, Depositary, on or before September 30, 1915. All stock so deposited must be assigned in blank or be accompanied by assignments or powers of attorney in blank, and, if required by the Committee or the Depositary thereof, duly stamped. Application will be made to list on the New York Stock Exchange all Certificates of Deposit issued by The New York Trust Company, as Depositary under the Plan.

Holders of other obligations of and claims against the M. Rumely Company or Rumely Products Company, desiring to participate in the Reorganization, must do so on the terms and in the manner provided in the Plan and Agreement, by depositing with the United States Mortgage & Trust Company, Depositary, New York City, or with any one of its agents named below, such obligations and claims, if evidenced by an instrument in writing, or, if not so evidenced, by depositing a statement of such obligations or claims, and in either case accompanied by an appropriate assignment or transfer thereof without recourse and duly acknowledged, and in such form and bearing such stamps as may be required by the undersigned Committee, and transferable Certificates of Deposit will be issued therefor by such Depositary in form as may be determined by the Committee. The Committee in its discretion may at any time require proof of any obligation or claim deposited or offered for deposit under the Plan, or proof of allowance thereof by the Receiver. In default of such proof the Committee may at any time reject or exclude any such obligation or claim.

Holders of Certificates of Deposit of the United States Mortgage & Trust Company, Depositary, under the Deposit Agreement of May 25, 1915, who assent to the Plan and Agreement, may be required by the Committee in its discretion to present their Certificates of Deposit to the Depositary under the Plan, in order that there may be noted thereon the assent of the holders thereof to the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, and any holder of any such Certificate of Deposit may present the same to such Depositary for such purpose.

The Joint Reorganization Committee submits and recommends such Plan and Agreement of Reorganization for their acceptance to the stockholders and creditors of the M. Rumely Company and to the creditors of the Rumely Products Company, or any subsidiary company with respect to which provision is made in such Plan, for their participation therein.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization may be obtained from either of the Depositaries, or the Agents, below named, or from the Secretary of the Committee.

Dated, New York City, August 26, 1915.

JOHN W. PLATTEN, Chairman,
MORTIMER N. BUCKNER, LEWIS L. CLARKE,
F. N. B. CLOSE, ALLEN CURTIS,
M. HELY-HUTCHINSON, C. EDGAR ELLIOTT,
STEPHEN S. STRATTAN, ELISHA WALKER,
HENRY H. WEHRHANE,
Joint Reorganization Committee.

CHAUNCEY H. MURPHEY, Secretary,
55 Cedar Street, New York City.
WHITE & CASE, Counsel.

Depositaries and Their Agents

Convertible Notes, Commission Notes and Other Obligations and Claims:
- United States Mortgage & Trust Company, Depositary, 55 Cedar Street, New York City.
- The Continental & Commercial Trust & Savings Bank, Agent, Chicago, Ill.
- Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., Agent, 67 Lombard Street, London, England.
- Adolph Boissevain & Co., Agent, Amsterdam, Holland.

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- The New York Trust Company, Depositary, 26 Broad Street, New York City.

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HENRY W. EVANS,
Member New York Stock Exchange.

To the Holders of Five-Year 6% Gold Notes of Central New York Gas & Electric Company, Due April 1st, 1918:

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions of Article 14th of the Indenture of Mortgage, dated March 15th, 1911, given to secure the above described issue of notes, $150,000 face value of said notes, being all the notes of said issue now outstanding, are called for redemption on October 1st, 1915, at par and accrued interest. Under the terms of the above-mentioned Indenture of Mortgage, upon presentation of said notes for cancellation at the office of the undersigned Trustee, 60 Broadway, New York City, on or after October 1st, 1915, the principal of said notes and the interest accrued thereon up to that date will be paid to the person or persons entitled to receive the same. After October 1st, 1915, interest on said notes shall cease.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
By GEORGE E. WARREN,
Vice President.
Dated, New York, September 1st, 1915.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL BREWING COMPANY.

FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY, Trustee under the Mortgage of the Pennsylvania Central Brewing Company, dated October 25, 1897, invites proposals for the sale to the said Trustee of all or any part of Fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) of bonds secured by the said Mortgage, proposals to be addressed to the said Trustee at its office, No. 325-331 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia; to be opened and acted upon Wednesday, September 15, 1915, at 12 o'clock M.

R. ELLIS, President.

DAVIS-DALY COPPER CO.

The Stock of Shareholders of the Davis-Daly Copper Company who have failed to pay the assessment of fifty cents per share, payable twenty-five cents June 1, 1914, and twenty-five cents October 15, 1914, will be sold at public auction on Wednesday, September 29, 1915, at twelve o'clock noon, at salesroom of Francis Henshaw & Co., 97 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.

Shareholders can avoid sale of their stock by paying the assessment with interest at 6% from January 1, 1915, on or before September 28, 1915, at Federal Trust Co., 85 Devonshire Street, Boston. Certificates of stock must accompany money or check in payment of assessment.

C. G. SCHIRMER, Treasurer.
Boston, August 28, 1915.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
PRIOR LIEN BONDS
Dated October 26, 1886; Maturing November 1, 1915, of the
NEW ORLEANS & NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

The undersigned, the New Orleans & Northeastern Railroad Company, offers to extend the above-mentioned bonds so that they shall mature November 1, 1940, with interest at the rate of 5% per annum, payable at the office or agency of the Company in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, semi-annually, on the first days of May and November in each year, the present First Mortgage lien of said bonds to remain unimpaired, both principal and interest to be payable in gold coin of the present standard of weight and fineness. Payment of the normal Federal Income Tax, as now constituted, is assumed by the Company.

Holders of such bonds are referred to the appended announcement of Messrs J. P. Morgan & Co., as to the terms of the extension offer.

Dated, August 30, 1915.

NEW ORLEANS & NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
By Lars A. Jones, President.

New York, August 30, 1915.

Referring to the above notice, the extension privilege applies only to the holders of such bonds, who shall deposit the same with us at our office, 23 Wall Street, New York City, on or before October 1, 1915.

At the time of deposit the coupon due November 1, 1915, for seven months' interest, will be cashed.

Upon such deposit, temporary receipts will be issued, exchangeable for bonds, with the Extension Supplement and new coupon sheets attached, for a principal amount equal to the principal amount of the bonds deposited. Copies of the Extension Supplement may be had on application at our office.

On or before October 31, 1915, at our office, we will buy, at par and accrued interest, the bonds of holders who do not desire to avail themselves of the above privilege of extension. On and after November 1, 1915, such bonds will be purchased at par ex coupon.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

DIVIDENDS.

INTERBOROUGH CONSOLIDATED CORPORATION.

Notice of Payment of Dividend.

The Board of Directors of the Interborough Consolidated Corporation, at a meeting held today, declared from surplus a dividend of 1¾% on the preferred stock, payable at the office of the Corporation, No. 165 Broadway, New York City, on October 1st, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of September, 1915. The transfer books of the Company will not be closed.

McKINLEY-DARRAGH-SAVAGE MINES OF COBALT, LIMITED.

HARPER SIBLEY, Treasurer.
Dated at Toronto, Ontario, September 3d, 1915.

AMERICAN CAN COMPANY.

A quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. has been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable October 1st, 1915, to Stockholders of record at the close of business September 16th, 1915. Transfer Books will remain open. Checks mailed.

E. H. Isaacs, Secretary & Treasurer.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY.

New York, August 23rd, 1915.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of One and One-Half Per Centum (1½%) upon the outstanding capital stock of this Company, payable on October 1st, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Thursday, September 9th, 1915. J. E. BENDINGTON, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

INTERBOROUGH CONSOLIDATED CORPORATION.

Notice of Payment of Dividend.

The Board of Directors of the Interborough Consolidated Corporation, at a meeting held today, declared from surplus a dividend of 1¾% on the preferred stock, payable at the office of the Corporation, No. 165 Broadway, New York City, on October 1st, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 16th, 1915.

E. M. FISHER, Secretary.

New York, Sept. 1st, 1915.

Norfolk & Western Railway Co.

The Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. upon the Common Stock of the Company, payable at the office of the Company, Commercial Trust Building, Philadelphia, Pa., September 15, 1915, to the Common Stockholders as registered at the close of business August 31, 1915.

E. H. ALDEN, Secretary.

UNITED TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., September 2, 1915.

A Dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid, October 1, 1915, to the registered holders of September 15, 1915. Transfer books will be closed on the 7th inst. and will be reopened September 16, 1915.

C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The South storm has advanced northward to the upper lake region and it has diminished greatly in intensity. No other storm of importance appears within the field of observations.

There have been scattered rains in the last twenty-four hours in the Middle Plains States, the region of the Great Lakes, and at widely separated points in the Middle Atlantic States. In all other districts the weather remained fair.

Temperatures are near or above the seasonal averages in all parts of the country. Indications are that there will be showers in the region of the Great Lakes and generally fair weather Tuesday and Wednesday throughout the Atlantic and Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley.

Temperatures will not change decidedly over the eastern half of the country during the next forty-eight hours.

Winds for Tuesday and Wednesday along the Atlantic Coast will be moderate variable.

FORECASTS TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York—Partly cloudy Tuesday and Wednesday, probably local showers in north portion.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy Tuesday; Wednesday fair.

New England—Partly cloudy Tuesday and Wednesday.

Western New York—Threatening, with probably local showers Tuesday and Wednesday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	62	67	4 P. M.	74	75
6 A. M.	60	67	6 P. M.	73	72
9 A. M.	66	71	9 P. M.	71	70
12 M.	73	74	11 P. M.	70	71

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 71; for the corresponding date last year it was 68; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 69.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 69, at 8 P. M. it was 71. Maximum temperature, 76 degrees at 3:45 P. M.; minimum, 66 degrees at 1 A. M. Humidity, 97 per cent at 8 A. M.; 84 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.09 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.07 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
1:56	680 12 Av.; Peter Daly	Slight
2:00	567 W. 171 St.; James Coyne	Slight
2:00	212 E. 29 St.; Adam Alexander	$50
2:05	931 E. 169 St.; Henry Keil	None
4:05	1,489 5 Av.; Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.	Slight
8:40	1,803 Amsterdam Av.; Morris Schen.	$300
11:55 P. M.	3,189 8 Av.; Silver Schwartz	Slight
12:55	267 City Island Av.; Chas. Hallock	None
1:00	4,278 3 Av.; Benjamin Besford	Slight
4:50	17 Laight St.; not given	Slight
8:00	697 1 Av.; Reed & Willow Co.	Slight
7:45	Valentine Av., near 197 St., (rubbish); not given	Slight
9:20	50 Ludlow St.; I. Cerspolsky	Slight
9:45	124 W. 21 St.; Frank Rich	Slight
10:35	37 E. B'way; Synagogue	Slight

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Forecast:

N. Car., S. Car., Ga., Fla., Ala., Miss., La., and E. Tex.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; light to moderate variable winds.

W. Tex.—Fair Tuesday and Wed.

Okla.—Fair Tues. and Wed.

Ark., Tenn., Ky.—Fair Tues. and probably Wed.

Mich.—Threatening, with probably showers Tues. and Wed.; light to mod. variable winds.

Ohio—Cloudy in s., probably showers in n. Tuesday and Wed.; mod. s. winds.

Ind.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; light to mod. s. winds.

Ill.—Cloudy Tues., probably local showers at night or on Wed.; warmer Tues., except in n.

Mo.—Unsettled Tues. and Wed., probably showers.

Wis.—Cloudy Tues., probably showers at night or on Wed.; warmer Tues.

Minn.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed., probably scattered showers; cooler Wed.

Iowa—Unsettled Tues., probably showers. Wed. cloudy.

N. Dak.—Fair Tues. and probably Wed.; cooler Tues.

S. Dak.—Fair Tues. and probably Wed.; cooler Wed.

Neb. and Kan.—Cloudy Tues. and probably Wed.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

A. W. McLAUGHLIN & CO.
MORTGAGES
128 Broadway, corner Cedar.

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—VIEW
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—ACCESSIBILITY
—QUIET (Strictly Residential)

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are the features of an apartment. These can be obtained to please the most discriminating tastes and requirements at the most astoundingly

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Week, month or year. Furnished or unfurnished. American and European plans. Also a la carte restaurant.

2 Rooms and Bath, $50 & up per mo.
3 Meals (Amer. Plan) $8 Week.
Furnished to Suit.

JUST COMPLETED
HOTEL NOBLETON
126 West 73rd Street,
1 Block from Subway and "L" Express. 6 Surface Cars, and Bus Central Park, Riverside Drive.
Come and See for Yourself or Write for Booklet. Really New and Exceptional.

33 West 51st St.
CLOSE TO FIFTH AVE.
NEW 12-STORY HOTEL.
Suites of 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 rooms, with baths. Furnished or Unfurnished.
WRITE, CALL OR 'PHONE
Raymond W. Jones, Mgr. 'Phone 8244—Plaza.

512 Fifth Ave.
Southwest Corner 43d St.
APARTMENTS

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New York, New York County.—In the matter of the application of TIMES BUILDING THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, INC., for leave to change its name to "LOUIS COHN'S TIMES BUILDING THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, INC."

Notice is hereby given that the Times Building Theatre Ticket Office, Inc., a domestic corporation, having its principal place of business in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, New York County, at a Special Term, Part E, thereof, to be held in and for the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of September, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to "Louis Cohn's Times Building Theatre Ticket Office, Inc.," and for such further and other relief as to the Court may seem just and proper in the premises.

Dated New York, August 28th, 1915.

TIMES BUILDING THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, INC.,
by LOUIS COHN,
President.

LOUIS COHN, Attorney for Petitioner, 239 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE
The Beautiful Country Estate,
PHOENIX LODGE,
WESTBURY, LONG ISLAND,
Shall Be Sold by Auction on
22 September, 1915,
IN NEW YORK CITY,
IF NOT PRIVATELY SOLD PREVIOUSLY.
ONLY CASH OFFERS CONSIDERED. PAYMENT ON DAY OF SALE.
FREE INSPECTION DAILY OF MANSION AND GROUNDS INVITED.
Apply to JACQUES LEBAUDY, Esq., Post Office Box 1655, New York City.

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Location
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Price
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Terms
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Beautiful Brick Houses, $4,500 to $9,000.
Payments—just like rent—little cash. Booklet No. 1
Alco Building Co., 60 Liberty St. Phone 7440 Cort.
Property Office, 20th Ave. Station (local trains). Phone 1113 Bath Beach.

BUNGALOWS WITH GARAGE
7 Rooms, $4,600. | Cost Owner
8 Rooms, $5,950. | $17.40 to $22.50
per month to own a beautiful up-to-date house, in a restricted section. All improvements, parquet floors, electric lights and steam heat. Take Brighton Beach "L" to Avenue U Station. Office on property, 1,928 E. 17th Street, near Avenue S, or Owner, J. D. Ranck, 110 Avenue I, B'klyn.

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BANKRUPTCY SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

Supreme Court, New York County.—In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of ELIZABETH FLAMM. —Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on this day, Tuesday, the 7th day of September, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of ladies' underwear, gloves, veilings, collars, showcases, forms show stands, mirrors, rugs, hangers, desks, wallcases, fixtures, etc.

THEODORE BLUM, Assignee.
BLAU, ZALKIN & COHEN, Attorneys for Assignee, 170 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of S. SCHEUER & SONS, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, Sept. 7, 1915, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of skirt belting, etc.

DAVID FALK, Trustee.
LAWRENCE B. COHEN, Attorney for Trustee, 64 Wall St., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HERVEY THOMPSON, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, Sept. 7th, 1915, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 176 E. 119th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of forge, drill cutters, tools and supplies, used in the business of an iron worker, iron, fixtures and office furniture, etc.

EDWIN VANDEWATER, Trustee.
WALTER L. BRYANT, Attorney for Trustee, 52 Wall St., New York

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DIST. COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—J. JONAS JACOBS, Bankrupt.

J. Jonas Jacobs, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 17th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy. Creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, October 11th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Sept. 3d, 1915.

U. S. DIST. COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—AMERICAN GRAND RAPIDS FURNITURE COMPANY, Bankrupt.

American Grand Rapids Furniture Company, bankrupt, by Joseph Ornstein, President, has filed its petition, dated July 18th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all its debts in bankruptcy. Creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, October 11th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Sept. 3d, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISIDORE BOOTH, Alleged Bankrupt.—No. 22049.

The above entitled proceeding has been referred to me as Referee in Bankruptcy under Section 12a of the Bankruptcy act, to call a meeting of creditors for the purpose of offering a composition, allowance of claims, examination of the alleged bankrupt, and the preservation and conduct of the estate. Notice is hereby given that a meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on Sept. 17, 1915, at 1 P. M., at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the alleged bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Sept. 3, 1915. Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DIST. COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—ROBERT SUGDEN and ANNIE MAUD SUGDEN, individually and as co-partners, doing business under the name of OLDE ENGLISH COOKERIE, Bankrupts.

Robert Sugden and Annie Maud Sugden, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated March 23d, 1915, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy. Creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, October 11th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Sept. 3, 1915.

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Better Results
from your real estate may be simply a matter of intelligent management. We are always willing to carefully study your particular building.
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New Houses for Sale easiest terms. Write for full particulars.
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ABSOLUTE BARGAIN.
9 lots, right on water, fine bathing beach; 40 minutes from Manhattan; gas, electricity, water, sidewalks, &c.; title guaranteed; easily worth $1,000. No reasonable offer refused. South Side, Box 183 Times Downtown.

SMALL FARM.
Good house; about one hour from city; few minutes from station and harbor; $100 cash, balance $15 per month; good title. C. North, 243 West 34th St., N. Y.

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"A Forward Movement in Suburban Development."
15 Minutes from Herald Square.
SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO.,
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Send for Booklet S.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—NATHAN VLODINGER, Bankrupt.

Nathan Vlodinger, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 25th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy. Creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, October 11th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Sept. 3d, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—MOSES M. LINDENSTEIN, Bankrupt.

Moses M. Lindenstein, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 9th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy. Creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, October 11th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Sept. 3, 1915.

NO. 20605.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—JAMES W. KURTZ, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that James W. Kurtz, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 1, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, October 25, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, September 3, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21911.—In Bankruptcy.—SIDNEY WILLETT HOAG, Bankrupt.

Sidney Willett Hoag was duly adjudicated bankrupt on July 6th, 1915, and the adjourned first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on Sept. 22d, 1915, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

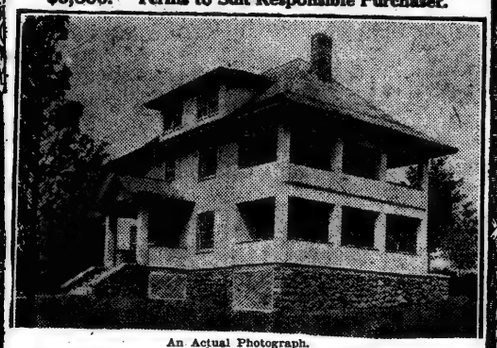
Dated August 30, 1915.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

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TIMES SQUARE
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CONVENIENT COMMUTATION TO THE CITY.
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Second floor, four large bedchambers, fireplaces; spacious closets, tiled bath, two rooms open on covered balcony and sleeping porch. Third floor, two bedchambers, bathroom, and large storage room.
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crossed by
FOUR RAILROADS
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D., L. & W. R. R.
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$500 cash required; for business reasons must sell. This house is on a large plot and is up to date and modern; has seven large rooms and cozy inglenook, with open fireplace; large closets, sanitary gas kitchen, tiled bathroom, large piazza.
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This is not a speculative house, but was built by owner by day's work for his own occupancy. Full particulars and permits.
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NAVESINK PARK,
ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS.
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CONSISTING of 200 acres, divided into suitable building plots, fully restricted. Attractive prices. Delightful scenery. Over a mile of water front. State automobile Boulevard traverses property. Within easy access of the Sandy Hook steamers of the New Jersey Central Railroad.
EDWARD D. LOUGHMAN,
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A most complete and delightful home, 9 rooms, 2 baths, gas, electricity, hot water heat; large grounds; 3-car garage with man's quarters; easy access to golf and country clubs, L. I. Sound, &c.
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AT SCARSDALE.
Attractive new stucco dwelling, 11 rooms, 3 baths; large grounds; station 5 minutes; high elevation; for sale at bargain, easy terms, or for rent.
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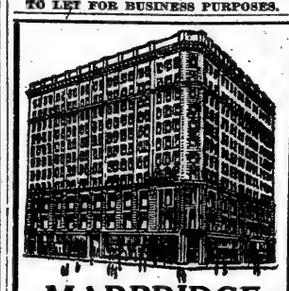
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Best Proposition in Western Pennsylvania
Do not inquire unless you mean business. No Agents. Write, Z, 257 Times Annex.

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MONTCLAIR Beautiful Colonial Residence. **$14,000**
built by Montclair Construction Co., sold with absolute guarantee; centre hall, living room, dining room, butler's pantry, all tiled kitchen, large palm room, 7 chambers, 3 tiled baths, sleeping porch, large plot, shade, shrubbery; exclusive location. MURDOCH, Opp. Lackawanna Terminal. (Phone 675.)

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MOST COMMANDING LOCATION IN THE HEART OF THE CITY.
Offices to Lease
Continuous Elevator Service.
Apply Room 624.
WM. R. H. MARTIN TRUST
B. J. Bloodgood, Mgr.

CHEAPEST LOFT SPACE IN NEW YORK
First floor and basement suitable for heavy or any manufacturing purpose; immediate possession; 50x100. Steam heat and elevator service. 513½-515 West 29th St. Price $2,200. Apply Room 614, 25 Broad St. Tel. Broad 5310, or your own broker.

Will Sub-Lease Office Space, 47 feet x 21 feet, in Woolworth Building
Fourteenth floor, southern exposure, directly opposite elevators. Exceptional opportunity to secure beautiful offices at favorable rental.
Phone 7560 Barclay.

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DESIRABLE OFFICE WITH WINDOW SPACE AT 1180 BROADWAY, SUITED FOR RAILROAD OR STEAMSHIP LINES, OR GENERAL BUSINESS. REASONABLE RENT. INQUIRE AT 1180 BROADWAY.

Stores 127 E. 86 St., $75 Includes 4 living rooms. 1284 Lexington Av., $50.
Ideal business location, adjoining Express Station, Lexington Av. Subway. Apply Duff & Conger, Madison Av., Cor. 86th St.

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CENTRAL PARK WEST
Near 86th Street.
Elegant four-story house. All improvements; ideal for physician; from Oct. 1 or before.
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CORNER APARTMENTS
8 ROOMS
AND
3 BATHS
$2,400.
Absolutely Fireproof.
Modern Improvements.
CORNWALL
90th St. & Broadway
Agent on premises, or
SLAWSON & HOBBS, AGENTS,
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11TH ST., 128 WEST,
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS, 5, 6, 7 attractive, well-planned rooms, most reasonable rent in this very desirable neighborhood, $65, $80 month. Manager, on premises.

80 WEST 92ND STREET
7 large rooms, bath, single flat, all improvements; refined neighborhood, near "L" Subway, $40.
Also 3 Rooms and Bath, $30.

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Manager on premises.
7 to 11 ROOMS, 2 to 4 BATHS
Rental $2,100 to $7,000
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80th St., at Broadway. Tel. Schuyler 3800.



MANHATTAN—West Side.

VY COURTS
210-230 WEST 107th ST.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS NEAR BROADWAY.
5-6-7-12 Rooms, Baths.
ELECTRICITY FREE.
Rents $720 to $1,800.
MANAGER ON PREMISES.

PARKWAY HALL
501 WEST 110th ST.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS ON CATHEDRAL PARKWAY.
6-7-8 Rooms, 1-2 Baths.
Rents $1,000 to $1,500.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

12 ROOMS & 3 BATHS
Really a private house on one floor; living room, 25x15.
230 WEST 107TH ST.,
Near Broadway.
ELECTRICITY INCLUDED in rent; NO INTERIOR ROOMS; all large and EXCEPTIONALLY BRIGHT; the CLOSETS are a particular feature; a home for refined people who demand the BEST SERVICE.
Rent $1600 to $1800 Per Year
Superintendent on Premises.



HENDRIK HUDSON
Apartment Houses
Broadway, 110th St. and Riverside Drive
Subway Express Station at Building
THE two best known and best managed apartment houses. Under A. R. E. Co. management.
Apartments from 5 rooms and 2 baths to 10 rooms and 3 baths. Rents $1,000 to $2,800.
Children's playground on the roof overlooking the Hudson, in charge of an experienced Kindergartner, and a well equipped gymnasium for adults with baths, are some of the unique features of these well-known apartment houses.
Owners
American Real Estate Company
FRANK A. PETSLER, Manager at the Buildings
Telephone, 4302 Morningside

BACHELOR APARTMENTS
SPENCER ARMS
S. E. cor. B'way & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
or larger combinations — maid service included, and meals served in apartments.
Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space.
Most Convenient Location in City
Rental, $70 to $125
C. F. de Casanova, Agt., on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 3996.

244 Riverside Drive (97th St.)
4, 5, 7, 8 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths, all light rooms, modern elevator house, $720 to $1,400.
THE MARION
263d BROADWAY (98TH ST.)
5-6 Rooms & Bath, $720-$930.
Fireproof elevator house, all improvements.
IRVINGTON 407 Central Park West
At 100th St., facing Park. Elevator house. 8 Rooms & Bath, 2 Toilets, $75-$85.
THE STANTON
9 West 91st St. Elevator House. 8 Rooms & Bath, 2 Toilets, $930-$1,050.
200-202 WEST 78TH ST.
7 & 8 Rooms & Bath, $57.50-$60.
Hall service, steam heat, hot water.
Broadway **REMCO** 98th Street.

Apartments for Comfort and Service

7—Rooms—8
With 2 Baths
Central Park West
Cor. 90th St
"The Cayuga"
Modern Elevator Apartment
Inquire on premises or E. S. WILLARD & CO 55 William Street Telephone Hanover 5989

LIDO HALL
110th St. at 7th Av. (N. W. Cor.)
6-7-8-9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths
Rentals $1000 to $1700
Overlooking Central Park. Fireproof. Block to "L" or subway, car and bus. Seven rooms, ground floor, for physician. Representative on premises, or
W. F. Fuerst, 87 Nassau St.

Elevator Apartments
4, 5, 6 Rooms;
$28 Up.
335 West 14th St.
NEWLY RENOVATED. ALL IMPROVEMENTS. DECORATED TO SUIT. BEST VALUE ON WEST SIDE.

1 or More Rooms
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED,
in The Calumet, high-class family hotel, 340 West 57th St., catering to refined patronage; superior restaurant and service; doctor's suite, 3 rooms, ground floor.

Rockledge Hall
Riverside Drive, Corner 102d St.
Choicest Section of the Drive
Largest rooms on the West Side.
8 Rooms and 3 Baths,
$1,900 to $2,200.
Most Reasonable Rent on the Drive.
400 Riverside Drive
Corner 112th Street.
Modern building, embodying all the latest improvements; very attractive floor plan. Rents on application.
7 and 8 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.

THE OSTEND
2,880 Broadway, Cor. 112th St.
Modern elevator building; convenient to 110th St. Subway station; apartments are exceptionally large and well arranged.
9 and 10 Rooms, 2 Baths,
$1,200 to $1,800.
Apt. Suitable for Doctor or Dentist.
8 Rooms, $1,200.

THE DORLEXA
318 WEST 100TH ST.
Adjacent Riverside Drive.
Absolutely fireproof; overlooking Riverside Drive; arrangement of rooms unsurpassed.
8 Rooms and 3 Baths.
$1,600 to $1,800.

JANUS COURT
106 MORNINGSIDE DRIVE,
South Corner 121st St.
New fireproof and soundproof building; situated at highest point in city; every modern improvement.
5, 6, 7 Rooms and Bath,
$660 to $1,200.

CHEPSTOW
215 WEST 101ST ST.
N. E. Cor. of Broadway.
Convenient to Subway and "L" Stations; 10-story building; absolutely fireproof; filtering plant; 4 elevators.
6 and 8 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths,
$1,300 to $2,100.

250 W. 104th ST.
BET. BROADWAY AND West End Av.
Nine-story fireproof apartment; private house location; one block from 103d St. Subway.
5 and 6 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths,
$1,100 to $1,450.

PICKEN COURT
706 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
Corner 148th Street.
Ten-story fireproof building; every convenience; excellent view; all rooms exceptionally large.
4, 5, 6, 7 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths,
$660 to $1,400.

CAROLYN COURT
414 WEST 121ST ST.,
Bet. Amsterdam Av. and Morningside Drive.
All modern improvements; convenient to car lines and subway station.
3, 4, 5 Rooms and Bath,
$480 to $720.

LINLITHGOW
640 WEST 139TH ST.,
Corner Riverside Drive.
Ideal location; unexcelled view of the Hudson River and the Drive.
4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms,
$480 to $840.

Apply to Superintendents on Premises, or
Calder, Nassoit & Lanning,
Broadway, Corner 105th Street.

Fred'k Zittel & Sons
IN THE APTHORP. Broadway and 79th Street TEL., 9700—SCHUYLER.
Offer the following Elevator Apartments for Rent:—

801 West End Ave.,
N. W. Corner of 99th St.
Absolutely fireproof building conveniently located, close to 96th St. Subway express station and surface lines; large, airy rooms; every modern improvement.
6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $1,400 to $2,200.

The Prasada,
50 Central Park West.
South corner of 65th Street, overlooking Central Park.
Large rooms and closets.
8, 9 & 10 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,500 to $3,000.

The Runoia,
267 West 89th St.
New 8-story fireproof building; extra large rooms and closets; modern in every respect.
5 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,000.

251-55 West 98th Street,
Close to Subway Express Station.
Modern elevator apartment house of the most modern type; all light and airy rooms; southern exposure.
6 Rooms and 2 Baths.
$1,000 to $1,300.

St. Charles,
101 West 72d St.
Eight Large Rooms and Two Baths.
Must be seen to be appreciated; elevator service, etc.
Rents $1,200 to $1,300.

Rafford Hall,
N. W. Corner Broadway and 144th St
The rear apartments afford a splendid view of the Hudson River; all improvements; elevator service, etc.
One Apt. Suitable for Doctor.
5, 6 & 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $600 to $1,000.

St. Evona,
N. E. Corner 135th St. and Broadway.
New six-story fireproof elevator apartment house; large, sunny rooms; southern exposure.
5, 6 and 7 Rooms.
Rents $540 to $1,100.

The Rolyat,
Southwest Corner.
Broadway and 140th St.
Large rooms, pantries, and closets.
Suites of 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $1,000 to $1,200.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

250 W. 88 ST.
BETWEEN
B'WAY & WEST END AV.
THE METROPOLITAN
6-7 ROOM APTS., $1,400 TO $1,600.

St. Augustine, 264 W. 57th St.,
near Broadway; corner apartment, 8 rooms and bath, $1,200; elevator, steam heat, hot water, electric light, hall service. Geo. A. Hampton, 884 Amsterdam Av., or Superintendent on premises.

THE AYLSMERE,
60 West 76th St.
Seven and eight large, light rooms, bath; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,500. Supt. on premises.

THE ADRIAN,
58 West 72d.
Eight large, light rooms, bath; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient subway, elevated, and surface lines. $1,100-$1,800. Inquire Superintendent.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

BRENTMORE
88 Central Park West
Corner 69th St.
9 ROOMS $3,750
3 BATHS $4,000
TO
Two Styles, Simplex and Duplex.
For rent from October 1st. Immediate possession may be arranged.
Apply on premises, or
Bing & Bing, 119 W. 40th St.
Telephone, 6410—Bryant.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

CONCORD HALL
468 Riverside Drive,
Corner 119th St.
7-8 rooms, 2 baths, extra lavatory.
$1,150—$1,700. STRICTLY FIREPROOF.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Slawson & Hobbs

162 West 72d Street

Near Broadway — Tel. Col. 7240

The Halsworth

645 West End Ave.
Southwest Corner 92d St.
One of the latest new-type 12-story apartment houses in the exclusive West Side residential section.
5, 6 & 7 Rooms, 2 to 3 Baths, $1,200 to $2,000.

The Oregon

162 West 54th St.
S. E. Corner Seventh Ave.
A new 12-story fireproof apartment; all outside windows, insuring light and ventilation. Extra maids' rooms.
3, 4, 5, 6 Rooms and Bath, $900 to $1,700.

The Cornwall

255 West 90th St.
N. W. Corner Broadway.
A new 12-story apartment house of concrete; soundproof floors and partitions.
7, 8 & 9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths, $1,800 to $2,400.

La Rochelle

57 West 75th St.
A handsome modern fireproof building; large light apartments; long distance telephone in each apartment.
7 Rooms and Bath, $1,200 to $2,000.

105 West 72d St

Bet. B'way & Columbus Av.
A new 12-story fireproof apartment house; accessible location with southern exposure.
4 & 5 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths. $1,100 to $1,900.

The Rexor

600 West 116th St.
Southwest Corner Broadway.
A 12-story steel fireproof structure in a neighborhood noted for its exclusive apartment corner.
5, 6, 7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths, $1,050-$2,100.

The Hamilton

420 Riverside Drive
North Corner 114th St.
A new, absolutely fireproof apartment house; overlooks Riverside Park and the Hudson.
6-7 & 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths, $1,300 to $2,200.

The Hillcrest

430 West 116th St.
Situated on the crest of Cathedral Heights—the highest part of the city. These apartments have exceptionally light rooms.
8 Rooms, 2 baths, $1,500-$1,700

Georgean Court

58 Central Park West
S. W. Corner 66th St.
A nine-story fireproof building with all latest improvements known to modern architecture.
8 & 10 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths, $2,300 to $2,600.

The Pamlico

97 Central Park West
Bet. 69th and 70th Sts.
Fireproof building; large and airy apartments; very select neighborhood; day and night elevator service.
7 and 8 Rooms and Bath, $1,100 to $1,600.

Bonair

601 West 142d St.
N. W. Corner Broadway.
A modern elevator apartment at most reasonable rents. Convenient to Subway station. Rooms large and light.
5 and 7 Rooms and Bath, $600 to $900.

The Stuart

250 West 94th St.
S. W. Corner Broadway.
The apartments are well planned and rooms are all large and light; near transit lines.
8 & 9 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths, $1,200 to $1,500.

The Lucania

235 West 71st St.
Bet. B'way & West End Ave.
Situated on one of the most exclusive residential streets of the West Side; convenient to theatres, clubs, hotels, etc.
3, 5 & 6 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths, $780 to $1,800.

4 & 12 W. 92d St.

Near Central Park West
A newly renovated house on a high class private block. Elevator, electric light, etc.
7 Rooms and Bath, $900 to $1,100.

304 West 92d St.

Near Riverside Drive
Adjoins the Halsworth Apartments. A high-class 8-story fireproof building; near 'bus line and subway.
5 and 6 rooms, 2 baths, $1,000 and $1,300.

375 Centr'l P'rk W.

Near 97th St.
Very desirable spacious apartments; modern improvements; convenient to transit lines.
7 and 8 Rooms, 2 Baths, $840 to $1,200.

Woodmere

561 West 141st St.
Northeast Corner Broadway.
10-story fireproof apartments; large, light rooms.
4, 5, and 6 Rooms and Bath, $600 to $1,000.

Lyndon Arms

524-525 Riverside Drive
Near 127th Street.
Beautiful views Riverside Drive, the Hudson and Palisades.
6 and 8 Rooms and Bath, $810 to $1,200.

Vera

305 West 97th St.,
Near West End Ave.
Modern apartments, every improvement; best value on west side.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath, $840 to $900.

349 West 85th St.

Near West End Ave.
Sixth floor; southeast exposure; large, light rooms; one apartment.
8 Rooms & Bath, $1,400.

Send for our 1915 Apartment House Directory which contains information regarding apartment houses under our exclusive management.

Chatsworth

344 West 72d Street, at Riverside Drive

Absolutely fireproof, overlooking the Hudson from the Statue of Liberty to Yonkers.

Apartments of 6 to 10 Rooms, $900 to $3,250,

INCLUDING REFRIGERATION.

In connection with Chatsworth is also a Restaurant, Cafe, Barber Shop and Valet Service, &c. Convenient to "L" and subway; Fifth Av. Buses at the door.

L. J. Phillips & Co., 72d St. & Columbus Av.

MANHATTAN—West Side. | MANHATTAN—West Side.

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(Just completed.)
216 W. 89th Street
S. E. Cor. B'way.
A centrally located apartment house in a most desirable residential neighborhood, convenient to Subway, elevated and surface lines.
6 Rooms, 2 Baths
7 Rooms, 3 Baths
Rentals $1,300 and up.
Exceptionally spacious rooms, foyers and corridors, with roomy closets. Renting agent on premises, or apply to
J. AXELROD,
200 W. 72d Street — Cor. B'way

TERRACE COURT

202 Riverside Drive
S. E. Cor. 93rd St.
Modern fireproof apartment, 7, 8, 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths. Rentals $1,800 up.
Apply to Manager on premises, or SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents, 162 W. 72d St., or
J. AXELROD,
OWNER,
200 W. 72d Street. — Cor. B'way

961 Sixth Ave.

Six large rooms and bath; electric light; steam heat. One floor with show front. Low rents. Apply to Superintendent, 103 West 54th Street, adjoining, or

Chas. F. Noyes Co.

Tel. 2000 John. — 92 William St.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

LUCETINE

35-39 West 96th St.
8-story fireproof building, private house block.
One apartment left, 7th floor.
7 rooms, bath and maid's lavatory

RIVERSIDE DWELLINGS

611-19 West 114th St.
Between Broadway and Riverside Drive. Subway express station 116th St. and Broadway.
8 exceptionally large, light rooms, 2 baths.
All night elevator service.
One apartment suitable for physician.
Rents $1,100 to $1,400

ANNAMERE COURT

609-15 West 115th St.
7 and 8 large light rooms, 2 baths
All night elevator and 'phone service; superb location.
Rents $900 to $1,200
I. LOEWENWALD, Agent.
611-19 W. 114th St. Tel. 2896 Morningside.

CENTRAL PARK APARTMENTS

7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.
Large Corner Apartment with 5 Baths.
Smaller Ones with 2 & 3 Baths.
Two Apartments suitable for physicians.
Modern plumbing. Parquet floors.
Apply at Office,
175 West 58th St.

WHITE COURT,

203 WEST 107TH ST.
NINE-STORY ELEVATOR, FIREPROOF.
Between B'way and Amsterdam Av.
6 rooms, large, light; select tenants; efficient service; $70 to $80. Premises or
HALL & BLOODGOOD,
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APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Efficient Management

F. R. WOOD. W. H. DOLSON Co.

Broadway, Cor. 80th Street — Telephone, Schuyler 3800

Branch Offices: 373 5th Ave., N. E. Cor. 35th St.; Broadway at 144th Street and 163rd Street.
Downtown Office: No. 140 Broadway, Cor. Liberty St.

THE CLIFDEN
264 Riverside Drive.
South Corner 99th St.
12 Story, 3 Elevators.
Southwestern Exposure.
7, 8 and 9 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.
Rents $1,300 to $2,400.

155 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
Corner of 88th St.
Fireproof Apartments.
12 Story, 2 Elevators.
9 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Rent $2,900.
One Apartment for Rent.

DALLAS COURT
Overlooking Hudson River.
Broadway, Southwest Corner 144th St.
One Block from Subway.
4, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $480 to $900.

THE HADRIAN
225 West 80th St.
Northeast corner Broadway.
10-Story Fireproof.
5 and 6 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Rents $900 to $1,200.
All Outside Rooms. 4 Exposures.

VERSAILLES
250 West 91st St.
Southwest corner Broadway.
Subway Station at Door.
8 and 9 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,600 to $2,000.

HOLLAND COURT
215 West 98th St.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
7 and 8 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,300 to $1,400.

WALLACE
568 West 149th St.
Southeast corner Broadway.
Extra Large 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Connecting Bedrooms; Most Attractive.
Rents $720 to $840.

CAROLYN COURT
565 West 162d St.
Northeast corner Broadway.
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $540 to $600.

JEANETTE COURT
248 Audubon Avenue,
Near 178th St.
4, 5 and 6 Rooms.
$32 to $50 per Month.

THE BELNORD
Broadway to Amsterdam Av.
86th to 87th St.
7 to 11 Rooms, 2, 3 and 4 Baths.
Rents $2,100 to $7,000.
Including Electric Light and Refrigeration.
Vacuum Cleaner Service Free.
Extra Large Rooms.
All Bedrooms Face Private Garden.

THE COURTENAY
55 Central Park West.
Between 65th and 66th Sts.
10 Rooms, All Outside, 3 Baths.
One Apt. on Floor—Southern Exposure.
Rents $2,100 to $2,800.

GREENWICH
446 Central Park West.
Adjoining corner 105th St.
Overlooking Central Park West.
8 Rooms and Bath.
Rent $1,050.

VICTOR HALL
622 West 113th St.
8 Story Fireproof Modern Apartments.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $800 to $1,100.

Ramona and Charlemagne
528-532 West 111th St.
Subway at 110th St.
3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
3 Rooms, Kitchenette.
Rents $600 to $1,100.

CASTLETON-SAGUENAY WELLINGTON-WELLESLEY
East Side Broadway, 142d to 144th St.
5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $40 to $75 per Month.

HAZELTON COURT
3,099 Broadway, near 122d St.
4 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
3 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette.
Rents $360 to $540.

THE SHOREHAM
60 St. Nicholas Av.
Northeast corner 113th St.
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $420 to $660.

THE BARNARD
106-110 Central Park West.
Southwest corner 71st St.
10 Story, 3 Elevators.
6, 7, 8 and 9 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,500.
Including Refrigeration.
First floor for doctor.

HEATHCOTE HALL
600 West 114th St.
One Block from Riverside Drive.
Convenient to Subway.
3 Rooms, Kitchenette.
4 and 5 Rooms, Kitchen.
Rents $600 to $1,000.

THE EVELYN
101 West 78th St.
Non-housekeeping Apartments.
Maid service and electric light.
2 and 3 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $660 to $900.
Extra Large Rooms.

ST. FRANCIS COURT
Riverside Drive, North Corner 135th St.
8 Outside Rooms, Corner, $1,100.
All New Fixtures.
Immediate Possession.

MALVERN
47 Claremont Av.
Adjoining corner 119th St.
Overlooking Columbia and Barnard College.
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $600 to $900.

IRVING ARMS
322 Riverside Drive,
Corner 94th St.
Fireproof Building.
Corner Apartment.
9 Rooms & 3 Baths, $1,700.
Southern Exposure. Vacuum Cleaning.
8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $1,300.

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Southwest corner of 82d St.
7 Rooms and Bath.
Rent $65 to $75.
Telephone and Hall Service.

LUCILE
122 West 114th St.
Southeast corner St. Nicholas Av.
Near Subway and "L."
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $420 to $660.

THE BRAENDER
418 Central Park West.
South corner 102d St.
Near Subway and Elevated.
10-Story Fireproof; 2 Elevators.
Corner Apartment.
12 Large Outside Rooms and 3 Baths.
$1,800.
Southern Exposure.
5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms, $600 to $1,200.

DOROTHEA
321 West 101st St.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
Subway at 103d St.
All Outside Rooms Facing Hudson.
8 Large Rooms and Bath.
Rents $1,100 to $1,400.

POWELLTON
229 West 97th St.
Northeast corner Broadway.
Modern Apartments.
8 and 9 Very Large Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.
Rents $1,600 to $2,000.

THE CORINSECA
Northwest Corner.
209 West 97th St.
One Block 96th St. Subway.
7 and 8 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $780 to $1,150.

LARCHMONT
445 Central Park West.
South corner 105th St.
7 Rooms and Bath; Corner.
Rents $900 to $1,100.

SYLVIA HALL
560 West 144th St.
Near Broadway.
2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $360 to $720.

FLORENCE COURT
500 West 176th St.
Southwest corner Amsterdam Av.
3, 4 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $336 to $600.

THE ROSEMARY
4 and 6 West 93d St.
Adjoining Central Park.
Near "L."
8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $900 to $1,200.

THE DORILTON
Broadway, Corner 71st St.
Magnificent Structure.
Unusually Sunny Exposure. Express Subway Station 100 feet away.
Free Electric Light and Refrigeration.
3 Vacancies Only, 5 to 9 Rooms.
$1,600 to $2,800.
Write or Telephone for Leaflet.

817 WEST END AV.
Southwest corner 100th St.
Subway at 103d St.
Fireproof Apartments.
6, 7 and 8 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,400 to $2,000.
Extra Large Rooms.

THE PASADENA
10 West 61st St.
Southwest corner Broadway.
12 Story. Overlooking Central Park West.
2, 4, 7, 8 & 10 Rooms & 1, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $840 to $2,600.

GRACEHULL COURT
663 Riverside Drive.
South corner 144th St.
Excellent View of Hudson River.
One Block from Subway.
6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $840 to $1,200.

THE NORMAN
37-43 West 93d St.
Near Park, Subway and "L."
5, 6 and 7 Rooms.
$900 to $1,400.

THE TALLADEGA
61 Hamilton Place.
Corner 140th St.
Outside rooms, with southern exposure. Most attractive.
6 and 7 Rooms.
Rents $720 to $840.

ELLERSLIE COURTS
601 W. 140th St., 600 W. 141st St.
Cor. Apartment. — All Southern Exposure.
Immediate Possession.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $720 to $900.

THE KENWAY
462 Convent Av.
Corner of 150th St.
6 and 7 Rooms. Southern Exposure.
Excellent Value.
$40 to $50 per month.

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WILLIAM P. SHERIDAN, Agent,

549 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, Cor. 127th St. Phone 434 Morningside

Some of the buildings under my management in which desirable apartments may be found:

The Devonshire,
542 West 112th Street, S. E. Cor. Broadway.
A ten-story fireproof building. Notably successful; personal attention of the management to tenants' requirements. Absolutely high-class house service guaranteed. 6 to 10 large rooms; foyers, reception hall; 2 and 3 baths.
Rents, $1,000 to $2,200.

The Roxbury,
540 West 122d Street.
Apartments of 5 and 6 rooms.
Rents, $540 to $840.

The Katahdin,
N. E. Cor. Broadway & 113th St.
Apartments of 8 rooms.
Rents, $1,200 to $1,600.

205 to 211 W. 107 St.
Near Broadway.
Splendid large apartments. 7 rooms and bath.
Strictly modern, high class.
$660 to $720 year.

The Bordeaux,
S. E. Cor. Riverside Drive & 127th Street.
Full River View.
Apartments of 6, 7, and 8 rooms.
Rents, $800 to $1,200.

The Grosvenor,
548 Riverside Drive.
Full River View.
Apartments of 7 rooms.
Rents, $720 to $1,000.

Crescent Court,
S. W. Cor. Claremont Ave. & 127th Street.
Apartments of 4, 5, 6 and 7 rooms.
Rents, $420 to $840.

25 West 65th St.
Near Broadway.
Large rooms. All light. Every convenience. Moderate rent.
$540 to $660 year.

160th St.---Riverside Drive---161st St.

and 655 West 160th St.
Overlooking the Hudson and Palisades

ROMAINE AND LOYAL

NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY

Suites of 4-5-6-7-8 Rooms, 2 Baths

Rentals $480 to $1320

Special Arrangements on Leases Signed Prior to October 1st

Renting Agent on Premises—Open Evenings—Phone Audubon 8891.

Friedman Construction Co. Phone Cortlandt 839 — **189 Broadway**

MANHATTAN—West Side.

THE BORCHARDT,

220 West 98th St., Cor. B'way
Modern 12 Story Fireproof House.
7 ROOMS, Foyer, 3 Baths, $1,700. | 8 ROOMS, Foyer, 3 Baths, $1,800 & $2,000.
Rooms large and light; excellent service.

STUART ARMS,

226 West 97th St., near B'way
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1400-$1600
2 Room Kitchenettes, Bath, $540-$600.
Rooms very large, abundant closets. Resident Manager on Premises.

COLUMBIA HEIGHTS.

THE MELVILLE,

Amsterdam Ave. at 118th St.

THE WINTHROP,

5-6-7 Rooms, $600-$900.
All Night Service.

NEAR CENTRAL PARK

4 WEST 101ST ST.
Large, light 5, 6, 7 rooms, bath; telephone, electricity, near "L," subway; all improvements; inducements; $30 to $48. Hall boy, on premises.

DENTIST'S APARTMENT.

801 WEST 107TH, CORNER BROADWAY.
FIVE LIGHT ROOMS, unfurnished; tiled bath; ground floor; hall service; telephone, clean; tidy, all improvements; private house block; elegant neighborhood; $35; electricity.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

36 Central Park South

Between 5th and 6th Aves.
Overlooking lake section of Central Park.
All Conveniences of a Modern Hotel and Apartment House Combined
New 14-story high-class Apartment House; steel construction; absolutely fireproof; three high-speed elevators.
2 Rooms and 1 Bath,
3 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Dining Room on First Floor. Service in Rooms if Desired.
SATISFACTORY REFERENCES INDISPENSABLE.
Resident owner as manager assures high-class service.
Geo. K. Rose, Treas. & Resident Mgr.

Skylight Studios
5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $80

306 WEST 82ND ST.
Seven Rooms.
Apply on premises or
RICHARD DEEVES & SON,
309 Broadway, City.

J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.

N. E. Cor. Madison Av. & 41st. — Tel., Murray Hill—1481.
Offers a number of desirable Apartments, some of which are ready for immediate occupancy.

THE WELLSMORE
S. E. Cor. 77th St. & Broadway.
Modern in all details.
9 Rooms & 3 Baths, Rental $3,300.

The Cambria
347-351 West 55th St.
1 & 2 Rooms & Bath, Kitchenette,
Furnished or Unfurnished
$30 to $62.50 per Month

The Majestic
St. Nicholas Av., S. E. Cor. 145th St.
7 & 8 Rooms & Bath.
Rentals $720 to $1,000.
Very large, light rooms, complete elevator and telephone service. All modern conveniences. Close to subway and elevated lines.

The Elizabeth
248 West 105th St.,
S. W. Cor. Broadway.
8 Rooms, $1,080 to $1,200

Bonavista
362 Riverside Drive.
Magnificent Fireproof Apartments.
Located in Best Section of Drive.
7 & 11 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths
Rental $1,400 to $2,500.

The Beauclere
N. W. Cor. B'way & 109th Street
7 Rooms & Bath,
$1,000—$1,400.

Elberon Hall
385 Central Park West,
Near 99th St.
8 Rooms & 2 Baths,
$780 to $1,200.

The Hillchester
547 West 157th St.
Near Broadway Subway station.
4, 5, 6 & 7 Rooms & Bath,
$540—$900.

Prince's Court
N. E. Cor. B'way & 164th Street.
6 & 7 Rooms & Bath.
$900.

Tenants living in apartments under our supervision are assured of the most efficient service and attention.

LOUIS KEMPNER & SON,

2,443 BROADWAY, AT 90TH ST. Tel., 3120—River.
OFFER THE FOLLOWING ELEVATOR APARTMENTS:—

ST. REGIS COURT N. W. Cor. B'way & 152d St.
6-story elevator Apt. house, modern, fireproof, all improvements. Southern exposure.
Apts. of 4, 5, 7 and 8 Rooms and 1 and 2 baths.
Rents $420 to $1,000.

PONCHARTRAIN 312 West 109th St.
Between Broadway & Riverside Drive.
8-story elevator Apt. house, with all improvements.
Apts. of 6 and 7 Rooms and 1 and 2 baths.
Rents $840 to $1,200.
One 3-room and kitchenette Apt., 8th floor, $720.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

160 W. 95th St.

New 9-story fireproof apartments. Southern exposure.
ONLY THREE
5 Room Apartments Left
$1,075 upward.
JULIUS TISHMAN & SONS,
16 East 41st St. Tel., 7518—Murray Hill.

87TH ST., WEST, 59-63.
Very desirable apartments of 6 and 7 rooms. Rent $60 and $65 per month. Apply premises or Lewis E. Preston, Inc., 165 Broadway.

GREYLOCK,
61 West 74th St.
8 large, light, outside rooms; elevator service; southern exposure; near subway and elevated. Telephone Columbus 2948.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

302-306 W. 79th St.

Bet. West End Ave. & Riverside Drive.
5, 6 & 7 ROOMS
Modern FIREPROOF building, located on the West Side's most FASHIONABLE street. Rooms large and bright; hardwood floors. Most desirable home for refined families who demand the best of service.
Rents $780 to $1,200 per Year.
Doctor's Apartment of 6 Rooms, Private Entrance, $780.
Superintendent on Premises.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS
NEW 2 & 4 ROOMS
417 West 114th Street.

A. L. MORDECAI & SON,

Attractive, Homelike Apartments, Moderately Priced, Under the Management of
30 EAST 42D ST.

119 West 71st St. Fireproof Apartment House. ONLY ONE APARTMENT REMAINS TO LEASE.
4 ROOMS AND BATH
Rental $900.

The HAMPTONS
117th St., St. Nicholas and 7th Aves.
Most exclusive dwellings in Harlem. Every room an outside room. Elevator apartment. Convenient to Subway, "L" and surface cars. 7 and 8 room suites.
Rentals $720 to $1,100 yearly

The HUDSON FULTON
S. E. Cor. 136th St. and Broadway.
A few suites to let from next October in this elevator apartment house. 6 to 8 rooms and 2 baths. One block from Subway.
Rentals $800 to $1,000 yearly

405 Park Avenue

NORTHEAST CORNER 54TH STREET.
2 apartments, 11-12 rooms, 4 and 5 baths, $5,800, $6,000.

118 East 54th St.

1 apartment, 9 rooms, 3 baths, $2,800.

115 East 53rd St.

1 apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths, $2,700.
Doctor's Office, 3 Rooms and Bath, $1,200 to $1,440.

123 East 53rd St.

2 apartments, 7 rooms, 2, 3 baths, $2,100, $2,250.

Moore & Wyckoff,
Phone 1263 Bryant— 546 Fifth Avenue —Corner 45th St.

BANCROFT APARTMENTS

509-517 West 121st St.

Refined as their surroundings are the Bancroft Kitchenette Apartments, in the heart of the "College Centre," a step from Columbia University. A few expiring leases permit us to offer a few suites of exceptional desirability. Two rooms, kitchenette and bath, $35 to $42.50; three rooms and bath, $45 to $60. Dining room in building—prices very moderate. Applications may be made to the manager on premises, or Bancroft Holding Co., 74 Broadway, Telephone Rector 9780.

West Side, Above 110th Street. | West Side, Above 110th Street.

CLARISSA ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
2400 7th Ave., Cor. 140th St.
5 rooms, bedroom 17x10, $40
6 rooms ..... $40 to $42.50

STOP AT THE COLUMBUS,
Broadway, 157th St. (subway corner.) Latest improvements, fireproof building; 3, 4, 5 rooms, bath, $45-$55; 6, 7 rooms, bath, servants' toilet, $65-$80; cannot be duplicated. OWNER.

57 W. 111th St.
Opposite express subway sta. Corner elevator apartments, 6-7 all light rooms, overlooking Central Park.; all night service. $40-$50. Supt., or Mercer, 206 West 23d St.

Westbourne Court
556 West 140th Street,
Corner Broadway.
6 and 7 Rooms
REASONABLE RENTS.
Superintendent on Premises.

THE PLAZA,
795 ST. NICHOLAS AV., CORNER 150TH ST.
High-class, seven, eight rooms elevator apartments; unsurpassed service; $65-$75.

SMITHSONIAN
7-8 rooms in modern elevator building. Rents $50 to $60. Apply 60 West 129th St., or
Robert Levers, 376 Lenox Ave.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

Edmund Francis Court

Northeast Corner

Amsterdam Av. and 120th St.

New 11-story Apartment House, overlooking Columbia University.

3 to 6 Large Rooms with Kitchens.

Restaurant in the Building.

Rentals Per Annum **$600 to $1200**

Superior management and service.

Also a Few Furnished Apartm'ts.

N. BRIGHAM HALL & WM. D. BLOODGOOD, INC.,
542 5th Ave., Corner 45th St.
Telephone, 7632—Bryant.
OR ON PREMISES.

640-644 Riverside Drive

141st and 142d Sts.

12-Story Fireproof Apartment House.

Something more than a mere apartment. Unexcelled location.

4, 5, 6, and 7 Rooms 1, 2 and 3 Baths.

Every modern improvement. Excellent elevator service. Superior steam heating plant. Private laundries. Large, bright, airy rooms.

Efficient Day and Night Service.

Rentals Very Moderate

Apartments Shown Evenings.
AGENT ON PREMISES.
Phone 6900 Audubon.

1364-1372 St. Nicholas Ave.

(Near 179th St.)

Elevator Apartments.

One of the most desirable locations on Washington Heights. Convenient to Subway, Broadway car and crosstown lines. Cool, light, airy suites. 5 and 6 rooms.

Rentals $420 to $540.

Apply on premises, or to

HEILNER & WOLF,
30 East 42d Street.

Liberal offer by the Owner

The owner of these houses is desirous of filling them at once. Hence will give extraordinary inducements to desirable tenants.

Brockton—Elevator.
661 West 180th Street,
N. E. Corner Broadway
4-5 Rooms, $40 to $50.

Swampscott—Elevator.
660 West 180th Street,
S. E. Corner Broadway.
4-5-6-7 Rooms, $37.50 to $60.

642 W. 179th St.—Non-Elevator
4 Rooms, $30.

These houses are exceptionally well managed and of recent construction, and are located in the best section on Washington Heights.

KNAP & WASSON CO., Agents,
4249 Broadway at 181st St.
3759 Broadway at 156th St.

Without Doubt

Greyton Court { 630 West 141st St.

Corner of Riverside Drive

Will Give You More for Your Money Than Any Other House in N. Y.

3 - 5 - 6 - 7 Rooms

$50-$75-$90-$105 and up

Fireproof, 12 Story. Ample Closets.

Large Rooms. Beautiful View.

Phone 7610 Audubon. Resident Mgr.

ROCKLEDGE COURT,
3,044 Albany Crescent
B'way and 231st St. Sub. Station.
3-4-5-6 Rooms, $24.00-$43.00.
Large rooms, big closets; all improvements.
Ready for Occupancy Sept. 1st.
Class of tenants absolutely restricted.
Michael J. Martin Corporation
Owner on Premises.

Fairview Court,
3117-3127 Broadway,
Near 125th St.
Apartments of 3, 4, 5 and 6 large rooms
RENTS $30 TO $60
Elevator service—all improvements.
Superintendent on Premises, or
E. C. SIMONSON, 100 Broadway.

HAMILTON TERRACE,
144th St., 2 blocks east of Amsterdam Av.,
High Class Elevator Apartments
2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 Rooms and Bath.
MODERATE RENTS. Exclusive residential section, near subway and "L."

THE SUNRIDGE

538-540 West 124th St.

High Class Elevator Apartments

7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $600 to $660

Apply Superintendent on premises, or

DUFF & CONGER Madison Avenue, Corner 86th St.

REFINED APARTMENTS

8 and 9 rooms, $80 upward.

All outside, restricted avenue, high-class service; modern. Owner resides on premises. WESTWOOD and CLIFFEWOOD COURTS, West 180th Street on Fort Washington Avenue.

THE KANAWAH,

203 WEST 111TH ST.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
ALL-NIGHT SERVICE.
5-6 ROOMS. $37.50-$47.50.

THE MIDLOTHIAN

355 West 117th St.

5 and 6 Rooms, $35.00 to $45.00.

Elevator, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath, uniform service, electric light; all rooms outside light and air. Apply to janitor.

AN IDEAL LOCATION

High-class elevator apartments to lease.
408-420 W. 130th, 409-419 W. 129th,
41 Convent Ave. and 49 St. Nicholas Terrace; 4-8 rooms; rental, $480-$900.
Inquire on premises, or agent, 408 W. 130th.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Live in Fordham Heights

THE WEST BRONX

Most Attractive Community in New York City.

New Apartment Houses now Ready to Lease.

Suites 3 to 7 Rooms



Settle That Now

ON CRESTON AVE., 188TH ST., VALENTINE, BRIGGS, TIEBOUT AVES., and Grand Boulevard and Concourse, the 200 ft. driveway, 5 miles long, lined with trees; also the Gateway to all Parks—Mosholu, Bronx, Van Cortlandt, Pelham, with St. James and Poe Parks near Fordham Road.

Altitude 200 ft. gives unobstructed view of Long Island Sound and Hudson River.

Educational and Social Conditions without equal. High and Public Schools, Universities and Churches.

Transit—Broadway Subway to 207th St., then Eastward on surface car to Grand Concourse. N. Y. Central (Harlem Division) to Fordham, 20 minutes from 42nd St.; 3rd Ave. L to Fordham Road, then walk East to Grand Concourse.

From Grand Concourse and Fordham Road walk 5 blocks NORTH and SOUTH and down side streets. You will decide to live in one of the new apartment houses.

Fordham Heights Property Owners Association, Inc.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

The Riviera

Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th St.

Modern 12-story Fireproof Apartment. Subway Station Half Block Distant.

5 rooms $660 to $750 per annum
7 rms. $1000 to $1200 per annum
8 rms. $1200 to $1500 per annum
9-10 rms. $1600-$2000 per annum
A. J. ODELL, Resident Manager.
Telephone, Audubon—5400.
Service and management under direct supervision of owners.

Buckingham Court

310-312 West 99th St.

Adjoining Riverside Drive.

Convenient to 96th and 103d Subway and Elevated Station at 99th St. and Columbus Av.

A High Class 8 Story Apartment.

8 Large, Light Rooms, 2 Baths

Rents $1200 to $1400 per annum

Ownership Management, Assuring Tenants of Excellent Service at All Times.

Apply to Supt., on Premises, or

Manhattan Leasing Co.,
149 Church St. Tel. 6390—Barclay.

NEW

UNIVERSITY COURT

70 MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, Cor. 117TH ST.
Near Columbia University.
Every convenience known provided; view for 50 miles from the parlor windows; the entrance with the splash of its fountains unsurpassed; undesirable tenants excluded; no dogs allowed.
4 Rooms, $480-$540.
5 Rooms, $720.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,000.

HAGUE COURT

NEAR COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY,
400 West 118th St., facing Morningside Park.
7 Large Rooms, 2 Toilets, $900
7 Large Rooms, 2 Toilets, $1,000
7 Large Corner Rooms, $1,200
Apply Superintendent respective buildings or
W. ALANSON ALEXANDER,
503 5TH AV. TEL. 2718 MURRAY HILL.

Strathcona on the Hudson

709 West 169th Street
Corner Haven Avenue

Unusually desirable apartments. Unsurpassed location. Unobstructed view of Hudson from every room; all large and sunny. Kitchenette with 2 and 3 rooms.

2-3-4-5 rooms, all improvements

NIGHT AND DAY SERVICE.

Rents $275 to $780

Apply on premises, or

CHARLES A. ADRIAN, Agent,
3536 Broadway
Telephone 2649 Audubon.

2 & 3 Rooms, Bath, Kitchenette,

Unfurnished, $32.50 to $48.50.
Furnished, $42.50 to $57.50.

WHITESTONE,

609 West 127th St.

ALL NIGHT ELEVATOR SERVICE.

Superintendent, on premises, or
BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.
Tel., 6410—Bryant.

THE ARDELLE

527 Riverside Drive,
Opposite
Grant's Tomb and Claremont.
One Apt. of 7 Rooms and Foyer, 2 Baths, $1,500.
The Best Built House on Riverside.
Management of Owner on premises.

REED HOUSE

Broadway at 121st St.

6 rooms.... $780 $900
7 rooms.... $900 $1200

Perfect Service.
OWNER ON PREMISES.

Manhattan Av. & 123d St.
Near 125th St. "L" and Subway.
High Class Elevator Apartments.
2-3-4-5 & 6 Rooms
Kitchens and Kitchenettes,
$28 to $60 Per Month.
Large Rooms, Unusual Closet Space.
'Phone 3927 Morningside.

The RAVENWOOD

S. W. Cor. Broadway & 180th St.
(Drug Store Corner.)
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $50-$60.
Every convenience. All night elevator service. Agent on Premises. Tel. Aud. 3577.

Pease & Elliman

165 W. 72d St. Near Broadway	340 Madison Avenue Near 43d St. Tel. 6200 Murray Hill	55 Liberty St. Cor. Nassau St.

Real Estate and General Insurance

Specialists in Dwelling Properties

EAST SIDE

56 West 11th St.
3 and 4 rooms and bath, $660—$900

39-43 E. 27th St.
At Madison Ave.
3, 4, 6 and 7 rooms and bath, $720—$1,300

145 East 35th St.
The Southfield.
7 rooms and 2 baths, $2,000—$2,500
7 rooms and 1 bath, $1,500—$1,800
3 rooms and 1 bath.....$900

104 East 40th Street
At Park Ave.
2, 5 and 6 rooms, 1 and 2 baths, $1,000—$2,500

146-8 East 49th Street
1, 2, 3 and 4 rooms and bath, $480—$1,200

144 E. 56th St.
The Wellesbourne.
6, 7 and 8 rooms and bath, $1,100—$1,800

56-62 W. 58th St.
Blenheim & Biltmore.
8 rooms and 2 baths, $1,500—$1,800

11 East 68th St.
Cor. Madison Ave.
6, 8 and 12 rooms, 2, 3 and 4 baths, $1,700—$5,100

103 East 75th St.
At Park Ave.
7 rooms and 2 baths (duplex) $2,000
7 rooms and 3 baths.....$2,500

535 Park Avenue
Cor. 61st St.
6 and 7 rooms, 1 and 2 baths, $2,000—$2,500

565 Park Avenue
At 62d St.
6 and 8 rooms, 2 and 3 baths.....$1,900—$2,800

829 Park Avenue
Cor. 76th St.
6, 7 and 8 rooms, 2 and 3 baths, $1,400—$2,500

1,190 Madison Avenue
Cor. 87th St.
7 rooms and bath.....$850—$1,200

WEST SIDE

110 Riverside Drive
Cor. 83rd St.
8, 9 rooms, 2 baths, $1,900—$2,000

127 Riverside Drive
Cor. 85th St.
8 rooms and bath.....$1,800

For floor plans and further particulars of the above and other houses under our management, consult the special apartment house edition of Pease & Elliman's Real Estate Indicator, which will be mailed to you on request.

AN INNOVATION,

106 West 69th St.

New, Fireproof; located on private house block, between Columbus Av. and Broadway. Housekeeping Apartments with Maid Service.

3 & 4 Exceptionally Large Rooms.

Modern in every particular.

Rents from $840 to $1,300

The Del Monte,

102 West 75th St.

Elevator apartment building located on an exclusive private house block; convenient to subway express station, "L" station, and all car lines; all rooms are exceptionally large.

7 & 8 Large Rooms, $1,000 to $1,500.

The Chateau,

314-316 West 100th St.

Between West End Av. and Riverside Drive. An ideal residential location. Eight-story modern fireproof structure, containing every convenience.

4-5-7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $720 to $1,400.

The Kenmare,

327 Central Park West.

Corner 93d St.
Overlooking Central Park, convenient to "L" station at 93d St. and 91st St. Subway.

8 Exceptionally Large Rooms, $1,200 to $1,500 Per Annum.

Corner apartments, every room outside.

814-816 WestEndAv

Between 99th & 100th Sts.

Located on restricted Park thoroughfare, in one of the best residential sections of the city, easily accessible to subway, elevated, bus and all surface lines.

8 Large, Light Rooms and 2 Baths, $1,400 to $1,500.

The Mont Cenis,

54 Morningside Drive W.

Corner 116th St.
Convenient to Subway station at 116th St. and Broadway, also Broadway and Amsterdam surface cars.
Located on a quiet residential thoroughfare, overlooking Morningside Park. Elevator, Mail Chute and all improvements.

6-7-8 Large, Light Rooms, $840 to $1,500

Corner apartments, all outside rooms.

SHARP & CO., Broadway, Cor. 99th St.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

APARTMENTS OF

2, 3, 4 ROOMS

Kitchen & Kitchenettes

Unfurnished, $40 to $67.50.
Furnished, $50 to $82.50.
LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS.

THE POINCIANA

434 West 120th St., Corner Amsterdam Av.

Overlooking Columbia Campus. Superintendent on premises, or BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.
Tel., 6410—Bryant.

536 W. 111th St.

Modern fireproof building, adjacent to Broadway. Superb Apartments, large, light rooms. Appointments and service of highest standard.

3 Rooms, kitchenette and bath..... $570 to $700
4 Rooms and bath..... 780 to 825
5 Rooms and bath..... 840 to 1,000
6 Rooms, bath, extra lavatory ..... 960 to 1,050
7 Rooms and 2 baths..1,100 to 1,250

APPLY MANAGER, ON PREMISES.

NEW HOUSES

4-5-6 Rooms, $30 up.

Every improvement; refined neighborhood; owner's management; high class. 565 West 150th Street.

Parthenon and Hesperus

117th to 118th St. and Manhattan Av.

Most convenient location in city; elevated express trains two blocks; 2, 4, and 6 rooms; rents, $30 to $65; restaurant.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

Three minutes to 116th St. Express Station, 6th and 9th Ave. "L."

MORNINGSIDE PARK APARTMENTS

Facing Most Picturesque Park in Manhattan.

4 ROOMS, $35-$45
5 ROOMS, $50-$60
6 ROOMS, $60-$70
7 ROOMS, $80-$85

Every Modern Housekeeping Convenience.

RESTAURANT OPTIONAL

40 MORNINGSIDE AVENUE
N. E. CORNER WEST 115TH ST.

The Ferncliff

High Class Elevator Apartments
N. W. Cor. 120th St. & 7th Av.

7 and 8 large, all light outside rooms & bath; all modern improvements; all-night elevator service. Rent reasonable, $55.00. The finest apartments on the 7th Ave. Drive.

504 WEST 111TH ST.

MODERN BLDG., NEAR BROADWAY
Night and Day Hall and Elevator Service.
EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS
4 Rooms and Bath, $510 to $660
5 Rooms and Bath, $720 to $780
MANAGER ON PREMISES

MANHATTAN—East Side.

PARK AVENUE, 550, S. W. Cor. 62nd.

7 ROOMS & BATH, $1,100-$1,750.
Fireproof. All Night Elevator.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MOREWOOD REALTY HOLDING COMPANY

offer the following choice high-grade Apartments to lease.
Being under ownership management, tenants are assured of excellent service and attention at all times.
The buildings are all new, absolutely fireproof, are ideally located and contain all up-to-date features with modern equipment throughout.

VAN DYCK & SEVERN

72d St.—Broadway—73d St.
Express Subway Station at 72d St.
6 to 11 Rooms, 2 to 3 Baths
Rentals $1,800 to $3,800
Including Refrigeration.
All large and light rooms, with abundant closet space.
There are no dumbwaiters—each apartment having a rear entrance and service Elevator.
Telephone, 3547—Columbus.

EVANSTON

West End Ave., at 90th St.
Situated on the finest residential avenue in the city.
Duplex Apartments
9 & 10 Rooms, 3 Baths
Rentals $3,000 to $3,700
Telephone, 7793—River.

ADMASTON

N. W. Cor. Broadway, 89th St.
Near 91st St. Subway.
Every Modern Convenience.
Apartments of
5, 6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths
Rentals $1,200 to $2,200
The 8 Room Apartments Have Extra Shower.
Telephone, 7793—River.

FORREST CHAMBERS

N. W. Cor. Broadway, 113th St.
Convenient to 110th St. Subway.
6, 7, 8 & 9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths
Rentals $1,100 to $2,400
Telephone, 6261—Morningside

RESIDENT MANAGER AT EACH HOUSE.

MANHATTAN—East Side.



The Schermerhorn

ENTIRE BLOCK FRONT, MADISON AVE., 82D TO 83D STS.

Exclusive APARTMENTS OF

9 and 10 ROOMS,

Foyer & 3 Baths.

APPLY TO

Mark Rafalsky & Co.,
56 WEST 45TH ST.
Telephone, Bryant—7848.

THE STUYVESANT
17 LIVINGSTON PLACE

Corner East 17th St., Overlooking Stuyvesant Park.

6 & 7 Rooms

RENTS $800-$1,200.

Large, light and airy; 'phone, elevators, electric light, uniformed hall attendants; separate servants' toilets.

Apply to Supt., on premises.

Apartments
998 Fifth Avenue
18 Rooms and 5 Baths, $15,000
500 Madison Avenue
Northwest Corner of 52d Street
7, 8, & 10 Rooms & 3 Baths, $2,500—$4,000
776 Lexington Avenue
2 & 3 Rooms and Bath, $420—$840
120 East 31st Street
8 Rooms & 2 Baths, $1,000—$1,500
Further particulars and plans of all the apartments on the east side are on file at our office at
10 East 45th St.
Tel. 3100 Murray Hill.

Douglas Robinson Charles S. Brown Co

BACHELOR APARTMENTS

691 Madison Ave. N. E. 62d St. COR.
Parlor, Bedroom, and Bath,
Furnished or Unfurnished.
Service Included.
RENTS $480 TO $720.
Apply on premises, or to
MOORE & WYCKOFF
546 Fifth Ave., 45th St. Tel. 1263 Bryant.

THE HOLLYWOOD

1337 Madison Av.

S. E. COR. 94TH ST.

BEST VALUE

High-class Elevator Apartment, all night service; 8 large, light corner rooms, 2 baths. Moderate rents. Superintendent on premises. Full commission paid to brokers.

61-69 EAST 86TH ST.

Choice apartments, 5, 6, 7 rooms; most accessible location in Yorkville; elevator service.

THE ST. ANDREW

2 EAST 127TH ST.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
ALL NIGHT SERVICE.
6-7 Rooms, $60-$80.

CORONADO

Northwest corner of Park Av. and 81st St. High-class elevator apartment, 6, 7, and 8 rooms; rents, $800, $1,000, $1,500 yearly. Service unexcelled.

THE HAMPTON,

22 EAST 31ST STREET.

Attractive, furnished or unfurnished elevator apartment; two, three, four rooms and bath; now leasing for the coming season.

HIGH CLASS NEW HOUSES

GLEN CAIRN
270 Riverside Drive, Corner 99th.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,600-$1,700
8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,100
9 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,300-$2,500

RAYMORE COURT
232-238 West 106th St., Near Riverside Drive.
4-6-7 Rooms, $600 to $1,100

65 Fort Washington Av.,
Corner 161st St.
4-5-6 Rooms,
Rents $540 to $840

DAYTON COURT
85 Fort Washington Av., Corner 160th St.
4-5-6 Rooms, $540 to $900

CHESBURNE
91 Fort Washington Av., Corner 162d St.
4-5-6 Rooms,
Rentals $540 to $840

NEWCASTLE
601 West 162d St., Corner Broadway.
5 Rooms, $660

Just completed,
WILPOF APARTMENTS
235-237 Edgecombe Av., Near West 150th St.
3 & 5 Rooms, $324 to $564

ORINDA and AMAZON
523 to 530 West 157th St.
3-5-6-7 Rooms, $420 to $870

Just Completed,
MELMAR COURTS
PAULMER COURTS
633 & 645 West 171st St.
3-4 Rooms, $234 to $456

BERLIN RENTING AGENCY

Broadway, Cor. 163d St. 141 E. 17th St.
'Phone, Audubon—7478. 'Phone, Stuyvesant—3982.

BEFORE DECIDING—INSPECT

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West End Ave.—Broadway—105th St.
OVERLOOKING HUDSON
New 6 to 10 Room Apartments.
Ready for Occupancy. Appointments Most Attractive.
ON PREMISES, OR

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.,
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Columbus Ave. at 72d St. Tel. 2750 Columbus.

Why Pay High Rents for Choice East Side Apartments?

Look at "OUR OFFERINGS" in Modern Houses Where the Service is Perfect and Rents Moderate

THE QUEENSTON 16 East 96th St., Cor. Madison Ave.	8 & 10 ROOMS. 2 & 3 Baths.	$1400 to $2000
THE LAURISTON 1239 Madison Ave., Cor. 89th St.	7, 8 & 9 ROOMS. 2 Baths.	$1500 to $2000
1261 MADISON AVE. Corner 90th Street	8 or 9 ROOMS. 2 Baths.	$2100
THE FAIRFAX Madison Ave., Corner 94th St.	7 ROOMS & BATH. Only One Left.	$1320
THE ALCAZAR 120 East 86th St., Near Park Ave.	7 & 8 ROOMS. Bath, Elevator.	$720 to $840
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58 TO 66 EAST 96TH ST. Near Park Avenue	7 ROOMS. All improvements.	$450 to $540

Floor Plans and Full Particulars of All East Side Apartments

Telephone Lenox 8900. **DUFF & CONGER** Madison Ave., Corner 86th St.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

122 E. 76th St.

Near Park Av.

New 9-Story Fireproof Apartments

6, 7 & 8 Rooms

Rentals $1,700 to $2,250.

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AGENTS,
421 Madison Avenue, at 48th Street.
Telephone, Murray Hill—5600.

1219 MADISON AVENUE,

Southeast Corner 88th Street.

All apartments have dining room and living room facing the avenue. Each has a maid's toilet. All floors parquet and hardwood. Electric lights. All-night elevator service.

6 Rooms & Bath, $840 up.

8 Rooms & Bath, $1,000 up.

9 Rooms & Bath, $1,450.

MANAGEMENT BY RESIDENT OWNER.
APPLY ON PREMISES.

THE KING

56 E. 87th St.

Highest Type Elevator Apartment
7 Rooms & Bath, Extra Maids' Toilet, Large, Light Rooms, $1,100-$1,200
Perfect Service Day & Night
Doctor's Apartment, 6 Rooms, $900
Owner on Premises—Personal Manag't

1187 LEXINGTON AVE., S. E. Cor. 81st St.

7 Large, light rooms, bath, elevator, uniformed hall service; moderate rent. Superintendent, on premises, or

MACLAY & DAVIES, 67 WALL ST. Hanover 8131.

125-127 East 24th St.

Handsome elevator Apartment, eight rooms and baths; modern improvements; near elevated and subway stations; rent $70 per month. Apply on premises.

BRONX.

5 GRAND ROOMS $32—$38

JUST COMPLETED

University Heights Apartments
ANDREWS AVE.,
BET. WEST BURNSIDE AVE. AND WEST 179TH ST., WEST BRONX.
Broadway Subway, 181st. to University Av. trolley, 3 cents. Parquet floors; two families on floor; tenants restricted. Booklet.

BROOKLYN.

LIVE IN BROOKLYN

in a better apartment, a better section, at a lower rental. See 71 Brooklyn Av., corner Pacific St., two blocks from Nostrand Av. subway station; 6 and 7 large, light rooms; latest improvements; $52.50-$70. Superintendent on premises.

BURKE & HORTON CO
414 MYRTLE AV.—585 NOSTRAND AV.

FLATBUSH.

THE MARLBOROUGH APARTMENTS
Marlborough Road, near Cortelyou Road; 5 and 6 rooms; all modern improvements; ready for inspection; $32.50 to $45. P. W. YATES, owner, 34 Nassau St., Manhattan; telephone 1806 John, or Shachardt Realty Co., 1,508 Cortelyou Road, B'klyn.

SEE US FIRST.

Most complete list of select apartments in

FLATBUSH.

4-5-6-7-8 rooms, $30 to $75.
WESTWOOD REALTY CO.
635 Flatbush Ave., corner Winthrop St.
Tele. Flatbush 4080. Closed Sundays.

9 Montague Terrace

Between Remsen and Montague sts; one and two rooms; maid service; ten minutes to Manhattan; $18 to $50; comfort, convenience and elegance.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

THE VAN DYCK AND SEVERN APARTMENTS

At Broadway, 72d to 73d St.,
Overlooking Sherman Square, offer finely appointed furnished Apartments of six, eight, and nine rooms, two and three baths.
Manager's Office, 175 West 73d St.
Telephone, Columbus—6245.

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

LOTON H. SLAWSON COMPANY,
171 Madison Avenue, New York.

WM. A. WHITE & SON,
Real Estate, 46 Cedar St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER,
156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Corner Shore Road and 93d St., an elegant piece of property known as Bay Cliff Villa; contains three buildings and a garage, plot 100x125 feet to Marine Av.; main building has 16 rooms; one in rear, large dining room, 5 bedrooms, and one adjoining 5 bedrooms; has been occupied by boarders for twenty years. Address J. A. Deraismes, 3 Howe Av., New Rochelle, N. Y.

Craftsman Homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 18th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn. Avenue J station, Brighton Beach "L."

See our ad. Sunday, easy housekeeping homes. Crown St. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

OVERLOOKING THE SOUND.
House of 8 rooms and bath; hot water, heat, water, gas, and electricity, sewers, sidewalks, &c.; 30 minutes from centre of city; 44 trains daily; restricted neighborhood, private bathing beach, anchorage; $500 cash, balance to suit; title guaranteed. A. Stephenson, 243 West 34th St., New York. Tel. 1760 Greeley.

$25 monthly buys up-to-date cottage, seven rooms and bath, all improvements, furnace heat, &c., on two city lots, near trolley and station, only 25 minutes out. Get tickets to visit. C. Store, 1,218 Broadway, corner Van Buren St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Being in need of ready cash, will sell my 2 Jamaica lots at a sacrifice for $115 each; 2 blocks from trolley and railroad station; act quick. C. Jamaica, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opp. Flatbush L. I. R. R. Depot.

Jamaica—Sacrifice, six rooms, bath, $2,900; eight rooms and bath, $5,900; all improvements. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful cheap bungalow plot, near sea; fine shade trees. P. O. Box 23, Great Kills.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Exchange for term of years for New York apartment, (or rent,) beautiful country home; 10 rooms, furnished; modern improvements; large barn, garage; 25 acres land; flour, grist, sawmill; two ponds, 22 and 16 foot fall; noted trout stream; deer in abundance; phone; rural delivery; 2½ hours from New York. Address Z 215 Times Annex.

WANTED.
Good income property in Bronx for handsome corner private house; lot 125x96; $40,000 equity; can add no cash; principal only. Business, L 70 Times.

Real Estate Wanted.

BROADWAY STORES WANTED, 72d to 181st. Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2705 B'way.

City Houses to Let—Furnished

An attractive furnished house, 10 rooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 toilets; electric lights and parquet floors throughout; on West End Av., two minutes from subway; complete for $2,500 per year. Apply I. E. Newburger, 23 West 21st St. Telephone 5086 Gramercy.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

127th St., 113 West.—14 rooms; only $65 per month. Apply John Kirk, 41 West 8th St.

129th, 106 W.—Handsome 3-story and basement dwelling; 2 baths; $900 from Oct. 1.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Looking for OFFICES or a LOFT? We can save you both TIME and MONEY. Large or small space. All parts of city. Long or short terms. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,476 B'dway, (cor. 42d.) Bryant 5786.

An unusually desirable, light loft to rent; light on all sides; elevator service day and night; rent reasonable. Inquire 15th floor, 141 West 36th.

Loft, New York; rent 3,500 feet or more in fireproof building, Bushwick section, Brooklyn; cheap. H. C. Lockwood, Woolworth Building.

Office of one or two fine rooms to sublet. Apply Room 3,109, City Investing Building, 165 Broadway.

DESK ROOM.—206 Broadway, Room 26. Telephone. Low rent, with desk. Call.

Wm. H. Whiting & Co., 41 Park Row.—Business Property—Sale, Rental, Management.

Exceptional second floor, suitable milliner or corsetiere; attractive locality; 49 West 50th.

Offices to let—Transit Bldg. & Annex, 7 E. 42 St. & 10 E. 43 St. Homer Foote, Jr., Agt.

A private garage and stable; West 76th St. G. W. Plitt, 150 Nassau St.

RULAND & WHITING CO.,
5 Beekman St., New York City.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Chester Hill, Mt. Vernon.—Large, exquisite apartments, appearance of private dwelling, surrounded by shady lawns; each apartment an entire floor, 25 windows; piazza, heat, hot-water supply; $900-$960 yearly. Janitor, 174 Rich Av., Mount Vernon.

28 MINUTES FROM GRAND CENTRAL. Modern homes for rent in Mount Vernon. ANDERSON REALTY COMPANY, near New Haven Sta., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

New "Old Colonial," 8 rooms, 3 baths, in park, handy station, for sale; others to let. Maxwell Smith, Greenacres, Harrsdale, N. Y.

New houses in Van Cortlandt Terrace, Rollins Bros., cor. Broadway & Oakmont Av.

Country Estates.—Westchester, Orange Counties. Seaman Lowerre & Co., 15 East 40th.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Eight-room house; 2 story and attic; best material used; open plumbing, excellent heating plant and all improvements; plot 8,000 square feet; two blocks from bathing beach; near trolley connecting with Kings County elevated, schools, churches, hotels, stores and all conveniences; price $4,950; terms $400 cash and $40 per month; possession by Oct. 1. Call, phone or write Owner, 248 West 34th St., N. Y. 1760 Greeley.

THE VENICE OF NEW YORK.
Thirty Minutes from "Herald Square."
All year round homes for refined people; motor boating, bathing beach, fishing, asphalt streets; last word in lot sub-division; will build to suit if purchased before September 30th; titles guaranteed. For terms and particulars write or call 203 West 96th St., near subway express. Private dancing and bathing pavilion.

RENT OR SALE.—Modern house; large front and side porch, 8 rooms, tile bath, hot water heat, garden; 28 minutes from Manhattan; rent, $50; 100 trains daily; 4 minutes from station; refined neighborhood; restricted property. J. Mead Briggs, telephone 6202 Hollis, Queens, Long Island.

Beautiful 5-room bungalow; decorate to suit; all latest modern improvements; beamed ceiling; panelled walls; open fireplace; modern kitchen; beautiful bath; heat; running water; extra large veranda; on large plot; about one block from bay and bathing beach; built under personal care of owner; 42 minutes out; price $2,950; easy terms. Johnson, 185 Times Downtown.

Five-room house, bungalow style, well built; all modern improvements; 5,000 square feet of land; price $2,900; terms same as rent; near railroad, trolley and bathing beach. Call, phone or write Owner, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. Phone 1760 Greeley.

Attractive strictly modern houses for sale or rent to responsible parties, near bay and electric station, Little Neck, New York City. John M. Riehle, 68 William St., New York City.

Bungalows and bungalow sites, Jamaica Bay; 3 miles water front; improvements; titles granted. Write J. S. Moriarty, 51 Chambers St., (Suite 1,111,) Manhattan.

FOR LOW COST, high-grade bungalows, visit Brightwaters; Booklet 3 on request. T. B. Ackerson Co., 1 West 34th St., N. Y.

Neponsit.—Seashore homes in New York City. Neponsit Realty Company, 1 West 34th St.

Country Real Estate. L'Ecluse, Washburn & Co., 18 East 34th St., New York.

RICKERT-FINLAY REALTY CO.,
Phone, Greeley 5600. 1 West 34th St.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE—Choice 14-acre Greenwich farm; 9-56 house, good buildings; improvements; near residential section. In good neighborhood, two miles either Port Chester or Greenwich; bargain. HENRY A. FISCHER, Weaver St., Port Chester, N. Y.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Farm, 150 acres; house, 2-story, 10 rooms, 4 fireplaces; 2 barns; fruit, wood, timber; 1,400 ft. above sea level; stock, crops, tools and furniture; price $8,000; bargain. J. K. Smith, Sta. A, Winsted, Conn.

Westport.—10 acres fine shore front, only $60,000. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains in one-family houses and choice building lots.
THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50 per cent. of former prices. They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Moresmere, and Leonia, New Jersey, (opposite Grant's Tomb), within twenty-five minutes of Mannattan.
Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy free. Address BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

BUNGALOW, UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE, practically new, 7 rooms, oak floors, steam heat, electricity, gas, city water, thoroughly modern, A1 condition; lot 60x175; convenient to station; for sale at less than cost. Write for photo. S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN, Ridgewood, N. J. Phone 555.

RENT IN RIDGEWOOD.
Test its merits as a suburban place of residence; 1,000 commuters like it; attractive homes, $50 to $150 per month. Write us.
S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN, Ridgewood, N. J. Phone 555.

Small fruit farms, 75x500; five minutes to station; restricted section; twenty-mile view; new houses; every improvement; wonderful fruit; real opportunity, $5,000 to $6,500; terms. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

RUTHERFORD.—$4,750 new house, 8 rooms, tile bath, fireplace, oak floors, slate roof, sleeping porch, steam, bath, electricity; 50-foot plot; convenient; high location; $500 cash. Van Mater, Shafer Bldg., Rutherford.

RENT—Westfield; magnificent new house, $25; another, $60; plenty of land. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

ALL THE ORANGES Modern houses, every description, sale or rent. Frank H. Taylor., Op. Brick Church Station.

MONTCLAIR residences; choice locations. MURDOCH, Op. Lackawanna, Montclair, N. J.

Cranford.—New houses; attractive prices and terms. Droescher, 79 Warren St., N. Y.

LITTLE FARMS, hour out, for city workers; $10 monthly. Room 1,701, 141 Broadway.

ENGLEWOOD homes; lots and plots for sale. Gorham Co., Englewood, N. J.

Country Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Wanted.

Wanted—Well furnished cottage North Yonkers; high elevation; pleasant wooded surroundings; September, October; advise, particulars immediately, telegraph. Calcavecchia, Hotel Ansonia, 73d and Broadway, N. Y.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

Apartments to rent, furnished and unfurnished, full hotel service; restaurant; cheaper rates in New York; 2 rooms and bath, furnished, $12 weekly and upward. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th st.

HOTEL IRVING, 26 Gramercy Park.
Why not live within walking distance of your business in the most central, homelike, fireproof hotel in New York City?

Three-room suite also large studio; suitable for club purposes in interesting old house. 122 East 17th St.

222 East 17; (Stuyvesant Square.)—Furnished apartment, 3 rooms and bath; service; ground floor; private house. Stuyvesant 3924.

39th St., 10 East.—One, two, three rooms with bath; also elegant parlor floors.

West Side

We offer hotel conveniences and comforts at apartment house rates.
CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, } 1, 2, 3, & 4 Rooms
100 Cathedral Parkway } SPECIALLY
110th St. and Col. Ave. } ATTRACTIVE.
with private bath and kitchenette;
Complete—Dishes, Silver, Cooking Utensils.
Furnished—$30, $40, $50, $60 monthly.
CONCESSIONS ON LEASE and unfurnished.
Near Subway and "L"—Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River 3970.
CONVENTIONS ACCOMMODATED.

THE WILSONIA
225-229 W. 69th St., near Broadway.
1 Room and Bath, $25 up.
2 Rooms, Bath, and Kitchenette, $40 up.
3 Rooms, Bath, and Kitchenette, $47.50 up.
4 Rooms, 2 Baths and Kitchenette, $75.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.
No Questionable or Objectionable Tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subways, "L" and bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

APARTMENTS, NEWLY BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED AND DECORATED TO SUIT, one, two, three rooms and bath, four rooms and two baths; month or year; $30 a month up per room; meals optional, $8 a week; full hotel service; quiet location; one block from "L" and subway express, ten car and bus lines; references; just completed; very exceptional opportunity owing to tardiness in completion of building; great sacrifice in rates. Hotel Nobleton, 126 West 73d St.

A.—A.—A.—YOUR IDEAL AT LAST.
How would YOU like to select first-class furnishings and decorations to suit entirely YOUR OWN discriminating tastes and requirements? You can do this in the newest, sunniest apartment hotel in New York for $60 per month, two rooms and bath. Hotel Nobleton, 126 West 73d St., between Broadway and Columbus Av., one block from express subway and "L" stations.

An apartment that is a real home; location convenient shops, theatres; West 71st St., 942, six and eight rooms, 2 baths; living room 23x15, bedroom, hall; elevator house; will furnish new rugs, furniture, beds, bedding, &c., to suit prospective tenant. Apply premises or Ernest Tribelhorn, 60 Wall St.

Alcazar, 215 Manhattan Av., Corner 106th. Capitol, 107 West 109th St.
Elegantly furnished, 2, 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath, modern elevator building, near "L," subway; Central Park; rents $30 monthly up; references essential. Phone 10200 and 9785 Riverside. Restaurant in building, open evenings.

THE VAN DYCK AND SEVERN,
Broadway, (Amsterdam Av.,) 72d to 73d St., overlooking Sherman Square, offer apartments, furnished, of six, eight and nine rooms and two baths. Manager, 175 West 72d St. Telephone Columbus 8547.

51st, 355 West.—New elevator building; unusually furnished two, three, four rooms and bath, kitchen and kitchenettes; adjacent subway and "L"; $12 up; references necessary.

97th St., 308 West.—Five unusually large rooms; southern exposure; handsomely furnished; $115; elevator house. Ernest Tribelhorn, premises.

A.—6 rooms, 2 baths, high-class elevator apartment; all corner rooms; completely furnished; references. 225 West 80th St. Saunders.

Sublet, furnished or unfurnished, 801 West End Av., corner 99th St., No. 7C, 6 rooms, 2 baths, in Bennington Corners; $1,300. Apply Superintendent, premises.

51st, 355 West.—Elegantly furnished, elevator building, two, three, four rooms and bath, kitchens and kitchenettes; $12 up; references necessary.

Beautifully furnished 3-room housekeeping apartment; reasonable; worth investigating. Telephone 4211 Schuyler.

Broadway, 2,465, (91st.) — Handsomely furnished, high-class six-room apartment; light and airy. Phone 4848 Riverside. Apt. 12.

Handsomely furnished apartments; long, short leases; choice localities. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 5392.

77th, 109 West.—Large outside room, bath, kitchenette; furnished housekeeping; service; telephone.

A.—3-room apartment, living room, bedroom, and kitchen; Broadway exposure; reasonable; references. 225 West 80th St. Saunders.

Exclusive listings; personally selected; Claremont Morris, specialist, 30 East 42d. Murral Hill 358.

52 WEST 29TH ST.
Suites of two rooms and bath, charmingly furnished; sunny; electricity; phone.

Choice flat personally inspected furnished apartments. Frederick L. Hurt, 30 E. 42d.

113th, 507 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

168th, 601 West, (Broadway.)—Seven rooms, two baths; $150. Ellsworth, 3515 Audubon.

Rooms, elevator apartment, 79th subway and Broadway; single or en suite. W 46 Times.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

A.—A.—A.—YOUR IDEAL AT LAST.—How would YOU like to select first-class furnishings and decorations to suit entirely YOUR OWN discriminating tastes and requirements? You can do this in the newest, sunniest apartment hotel in New York for $60 per month, two rooms and bath. HOTEL NOBLETON, 126 West 73d St., between Broadway and Columbus Av., one block from express subway and "L" stations.

1,186 MADISON AVENUE, COR. 87TH ST.
7 unusually light rooms; electric light, parquet floors; elevator service. $1,200.
THE LISPENARD.

52 East 86th St. Exceptional arrangement; 7 extra large, light rooms. Rental $75. Others $65. Agent on premises.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.

LEXINGTON AV., 807, NEAR 62D ST.
One and two rooms, bath; large, light; $30.
HALL & BLOODGOOD,
542 Fifth Av. Tel. Bryant 7632.

Madison Av., 121.—Desirable housekeeping and non-housekeeping apartments.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

New York City.

Ellswood.—Good board; Ulster County farm; arrange. White, 309 West 46th. Bryant 34.

Staten Island.

The willows, Hugenot Park, on the beach; boating, bathing, fishing, tennis, delightfully cool lawns, porches; exclusive, comfortable surroundings.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches, well-shaded grounds; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

In large Colonial house, spacious grounds, garage; attractively furnished rooms; 426 Pelham Road, New Rochelle. Phone 2761-N. R.

Long Island.

Fall and Winter home; beautiful surroundings; large, well-aired, small rooms; unexcelled home table; convenient to train and trolley. 96 Whitestone Av., Flushing, L. I.

Crystal Lake House, Freeport.—Family hotel; Fall rts.; ideal location; all outside rms.; bkit.

New Jersey.

MONTCLAIR MANOR, MONTCLAIR, N. J.
In beautiful residential section of Montclair, exceptionally attractive accommodations; all conveniences; hot, cold water in rooms; unexcelled cuisine, 35 mins. N. Y. 27 Hillside Av. Montclair 2977.

THE BOYKEN, Morristown, N. J.: Fall and Winter engagements; moderate prices; rooms single and en suite; private baths; unexcelled home table and service; convenient to R. R. station and trolley.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

152 East 35th St.—Only one apartment to let; 8 elegant, large, light rooms and 2 baths in high-class elevator apartment house; all improvements; $1,800 per annum. Superintendent, on premises, or Franklin L. Partridge, 49 Wall St.

44 EAST 49TH ST.
Fine apartment, seven rooms and bath; all light; rooms rent $1,600.

Attractive skylight studio apartment; elevator service; $950. Hoffman Arms, 640 Madison Av., 59th St.

APARTMENTS, 2 TO 12 ROOMS.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.

West Side

A.—A.—A.—YOUR IDEAL AT LAST.
How would YOU like to select first-class furnishings and decorations to suit entirely YOUR OWN discriminating taste and requirements? You can do this in the newest, sunniest apartment hotel in New York for $60 per month, two rooms and bath. Hotel Nobleton, 126 West 73d St., between Broadway and Columbus Av., one block from express subway and "L" stations.

Apartments 1, 2, 3 rooms and bath; 4 rooms and 2 baths; full hotel service; phone; maid service; newly decorated to suit; $30 per month up per room; meals optional; $8 a week; one block from "L" and subway express, cars, and bus lines; special inducements for leases; references; just completed; very exceptional opportunity owing to tardiness in completion of building; great sacrifice in rates. Hotel Nobleton, 126 West 73d St. Write for booklet.

Wadsworth Av., 882, one block from 191st St.—Broadway subway station; highest elevation in Manhattan; exceptionally high-class elevator house; rooms are extraordinarily large and light and contain every newest improvement; 4 all front rooms, $40; 5 rooms, $45, $50; 6 rooms, $60; 7 rooms, $65.

EMPIRE COURT, 311 West 95th St.
Very light rooms, 4 rooms, bath, $45 up
All Night 5 rooms, bath, $50 up
Elevator, 6 rooms, bath, $60 up
Telephone, &c. 7 rooms, bath, $70 up
GEO. R. READ & CO., 30 Nassau St.

THE LANGHAM,
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 11-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Superintendent on phone or Col. 4020.

104th, 218 West.—7 extra large rooms, excellent location; Broadway, 104th and 103d Sts.; all improvements; just decorated; near Central and Riverside Parks, subway and "L"; $45-$50. Janitor.

105th, $23—4 AND 5 ROOMS—$24.
West, near Central Park.—Steam heat, hot water; location unexcelled; small families only; no dogs. Janitor.

118th St., 203 West.—6 rooms, 3d floor; all rooms direct light; $27-$33; all improvements; near Central, Morningside Parks, subway, "L." Janitor.

St. Nicholas Av., 439, (facing St. Nicholas Park,)—Fine, large, light rooms; steam heat; modern plumbing; location first class; $30. Janitor.

Wadsworth Av., 86-88 (Corner 177th.)—5-6 rooms, all improvements, $27-$36; Broadway Subway, 181st St.; lowest rents on Washington Heights.

Beautiful corner two-room apartment; parlor 23x15.7, bedroom 18.6x14.9, bathroom 12.4x 6.6. Miss Elflein, Hotel Chelsea, West 23d St.

IDEAL 5-ROOM APARTMENTS, $36 TO $40.
20th St., 422 West.—Charming location; unobstructed view; college grounds opposite; for refined people with no small children.

156th St., 554 West, (near Broadway.)—New single flats, 4 extra large, light rooms and bath; heat, hot water; all improvements; $32 to $35.

109th, 245-247 West.—4 rooms, newly decorated; steam-heated hall and closets; near Broadway and Riverside Drive; $19-$22; subway, L.

228 WEST 58TH ST.
Two rooms, tiled bath, and kitchen; also studio apartments; $35 up. Lovell.

Ask Lewis B. Preston, Inc., 165 B'way, N. Y. C., for illus. bklt. on The Roxborough, 251 W. 92d St.

Broadway, 2708 (103d).—Three rooms, bath; housekeeping; non-housekeeping; restaurant service; $40.

Will rent exceptional two-room and bath hotel apartment at great sacrifice. L 36 Times.

ELEVATOR APARTMENT, $45.
Convenient, fashionable neighborhood. 509 West 112th.

47th St., 120 West, (Bet. 6th & Broadway.)—Seven rooms; elevator apartment. L. Biloon & Co., agents, on premises.

College Av. and 170th St.—Three and four grand rooms; beautiful neighborhood; references required.

57th St., 329 West.—Three large light rooms, bath; modern improvements; rent $50 to $60. Inquire on premises.

Apartments, 5-7-8-9-10 rooms, $660 to $2,000; Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th Sts.

782 West 58th St.—An apartment most attractive; 14 rooms and 5 bathrooms.

172d, 575 West.—Corner elevator house, 4-7 large, beautifully decorated apartments.

For apartments on Grand Concourse, consult H. A. Douglas, 2,423 Grand Concourse.

804 West 180th, (corner Pinehurst Av.)—High-class 4-6 room apartments; elevator, 177th, 507 West.—7 large room apartment; modern improvements; on premises.

180th, 661 West.—Elevator; 4 rooms, $40 to $50; 5 rooms, $50.

High-class apartments all over town. Berlin Renting Agency, 3,883 Broadway.

Apartments to sublet on the upper west side, 4 to 10 rooms. Write Z., Box T 25 Times.

Elevator apartments of 7 and 8 large rooms, $1,000-$1,500. 102 West 75th St.

6 and 7 rooms, $1,300 to $1,600. The Chesterfield, 260 Riverside Drive.

838-844 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

112 W. 129th.—Six light rooms, bath; all improvements; well kept; $28.

79th, 307 West.—6 and 8 room apartments, $1,000 to $1,800. Superintendent, on premises.

Highest class bachelor apartments; complete hotel service. 12 W. 44th St.

150 West 79th.—High-class apartments, nine rooms, duplex and simplex, $2,600.

Brooklyn.

ST. JAMES PLACE, NEAR FULTON ST.
Delightful 6-room apt., $42; 7-room, $45; electricity, steam; parquet floors; near subway and L. Booklet. GOLDEN REALTY. 288 St. James Place.

Bronx.

Cauldwell Av., 853, Catherine Apartments.—Seven large, light, newly decorated rooms; every modern improvement; electric light, telephone; select neighborhood; 161st St. 3d Av. "L" subway one block; rent $35-$37; reliable parties only.

Fox St., 760-762-764-766-768, five blocks east Prospect Av. station.—Four, five rooms; bath, steam, hot water; $18 to $24. Apply janitors or telephone Orchard 5818.

New Jersey.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—HADDON HALL.
Finest apartment in State; 8-story elevator; fireproof; strictly high class; 6 and 7 rooms; decorations to suit; $65 to $85; any broker, or on the premises, 57 and 59 Union St.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Comfortable furnished four-room flat, with bath, heat, and hot water, sought by married couple in Bronxville; quietly situated; ultimate price between $50 to $60. Offers to be sent to Saidel, The Glen Cliff, Catskill.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents an agate line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47.—Comfortable family house; modern conveniences; transients, permanent; table board.

19TH, 116 EAST, Gramercy Park.—Large connecting rooms and small rooms; southern exposure; sunny dining room; block subway; references.

21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park privileges.)—Large, small, cool rooms; electricity; private bath, excellent table; references; phone.

84TH, 117-119 EAST, (near Park Av.)—Large, single rooms, with board.

45TH ST., 8 EAST.
Table board; rooms; references.

61ST, 159 EAST.—Beautiful, renovated rooms; steam, hot water; excellent table.

70TH ST., 173 EAST.—Large room; strictly private family; gentleman only.

A.—A.—Madison Av., 210.—With board, desirable rooms, private baths; references exchanged.

MADISON AV., 213, (Near 38th St.)—Large and small rooms; some with private baths; newly furnished and decorated; excellent cuisine; references.

MADISON AV, 108.—Large, small rooms; splendid table; reasonable rates; table guests.

West Side

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; unexcelled board; telephone.

47TH ST., 47 WEST.—Private boarding house, for the Winter, large and single rooms; private baths; table exceptional.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Exceptional rooms, large, single; private bath; excellent table. 4589 Bryant.

54TH, 54 W.—First-class single, double rooms; suites; private baths; electricity; references.

56TH, 332 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; excellent board; table guest; references.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms, with board; suite; private bath; references.

57TH, 328 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large rooms; southern exposure; conveniences; excellent table; reference.

57TH, 349 WEST.—Large and small rooms, private bath, with board; reference.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single, cool rooms, private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Electricity, steam heat; private bath; large and medium rooms; near park, subway; excellent Southern cooking.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive rooms, single, suite; electricity, steam, hot water, home cooking.

70TH, 132 WEST.—Attractive rooms; twin beds; large private bathrooms; references.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Accommodation for paying guests; high-class, newly furnished rooms; private baths, electric light; cuisine unexcelled.

72D, 111-117 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with board; ideal location.

72D, 210 WEST.—Newly decorated, furnished; arrangements for Fall.

72D, 120 WEST, newly decorated and refitted, offers suites with private baths. M. Luez, phone 6041 Columbus.

73D ST., 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms, good table; subway, elevated; references.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; electricity; parlor dining room.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Beautiful second floor; other rooms; board optional; references exchanged.

75TH, 20 WEST.—Large rooms; desirable location; excellent table; Winter arrangements made.

76TH, 344 West End Av., (801 West 77th.)—Elegant location; furnishings rose, tan, blue; velvet carpets; ivory, white, mahogany furniture; baths; superior table; electricity.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; table guests; reference.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large, small, attractively furnished rooms; excellent table; table guests accommodated.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; excellent table; homelike; parlor dining; table guests.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms, parlor dining; references.

76TH, 108 WEST.—Opportunity secure medium room, steam, first-class house, board.

78TH, 144 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; running water; superior table; reasonable.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Single and large rooms, connecting shower baths; gentlemen; private family.

78TH, 150 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; newly decorated; private bath; Fall arrangements.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Newly decorated, large, small rooms; superior board; table board.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

79th, 121 WEST.—Rooms with board; private or public bath; satisfaction guaranteed.

80TH, 108 WEST.—The House Richards. An "Old Home" club for people; all new, high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals.

80TH ST., 123 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; also parlor floor; newly decorated; continuous hot water; excellent cuisine and service; private bath.

80TH, 143 WEST.—Attractive rooms, newly decorated; constant hot water; references exchanged.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; electricity; good table; parlor dining.

81ST, 151 WEST.—Large and small rooms, baths; excellent cuisine; electricity; phone.

82D, 52 WEST.—Large, small rooms, bath; excellent table; telephone, electricity; references.

82D, 124 West (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

82D, 45 WEST.—Pleasant large, small rooms; running water; excellent table; reasonable.

82D, 54 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; excellent table; references.

82D, 55 WEST.—Exclusive house, second floor front; private bath; single; medium rooms.

83D, 17 WEST.
High-class private Jewish house; excellent table; attractive, small rooms; electricity; gentlemen.

83D, 5 WEST.—Unusually desirable; quiet; modern improvements; arrangements for coming season.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; gentlemen, couple; superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large, newly-decorated room, with connecting bath; excellent board.

89TH, 318 WEST.—Very attractive large, small rooms; private bath; in exclusive house and neighborhood; every convenience; excellent home cooking; references; table guests.

90TH, 16 WEST.—Choice rooms; gentlemen, adults; exclusive; Jewish house. River 9793. Hellman.

90TH, 4 WEST.—Exceptional attractive double room; one flight up; overlooking park.

91ST ST., 51 WEST.—Furnished large back parlor, with private bath; board.

92D, 148 WEST.—Gentleman's daughter desires two rooms, with board, with private family, below 96th; moderate price. Simon.

94TH, 60 WEST.—Attractive rooms; select; parlor dining; cuisine unexcelled; table guests.

101ST, 215 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; room suitable for 2 students; $16 per week; excellent board. Maslin.

102D, 253 WEST.—Convenient to subway; saloon floor; large room and small room, with bath; Jewish family; excellent table.

102D, 216 WEST.—Attractive rooms, large, single; excellent table; gentlemen; elevator apartments. Mellhenney.

102D, 250 WEST, (West End Av.)—Accommodation for bachelors or man and wife; board, rooms; private house; first class.

103D, Subway, (909 West End Av.)—Single and double rooms; excellent cuisine.

105TH, 76 WEST.—Good rooms, good table, good service; references; reasonable. Southerners.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; modern private residence near Riverside and Broadway; two large rooms, bath.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

114TH, 528 WEST.—Large, small rooms, connecting with bath or single; table guests.

121ST, 150 WEST.—Large, small rooms; conveniences; excellent table; Hebrew family; table guests.

122D, 156 WEST.—Comfortable large, small rooms; refined house; home cooking; reference.

145TH, 349 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, overlooking park; gentlemen, couples; Southern cooking; telephone.

145TH, 623 WEST, (Corner Riverside Drive.)—Large front rooms, with board; private family; view of Hudson; subway at corner; home comforts.

149TH, 552 WEST.—Large and small rooms; excellent table; reasonable; near subway.

152D, 545 WEST.—Lady having private house convenient to subway and street car lines can accommodate a few guests; board optional; best references required.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Hupmobiles.—Model "20" and "32" roadsters and touring cars, with and without electric equipment; guaranteed A1 condition; will sacrifice to make room for new models. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Having no further use for my 14 months' old, 5-ton, steel body, tail dump truck, with hydraulic hoist, I can offer same at very low figure. 2 256 Times Annex.

BARGAINS.—Cadillac, Haynes and Maxwell touring cars; Scripps-Booth roadster; no reasonable offer refused. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Cadillac 1912 seven-passenger; electric lights and starter; sacrifice price. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Packard 18 limousine, by month; reasonable; owner driver. MARTER, 204 East 73d.

Automobiles for Rent.

Renault and Packard cars for hire, hour, day, or month; classy and up to date; reliable chauffeurs. Lewis, Hotchkiss Garage, 30 West 60th St. Phone 1509 Columbus.

O'Connor Packard Renting Co. Touring Limousines, Landaulets; all occasions; special shopping rates. 235 West 50th. Tel. 2177 Circle.

Beautiful Garford Six, seven-passenger touring; like new; wire wheels; hour, week, or month; owner drives. Lenox 8797.

Practically new Packard, $2.50 hourly upward; experienced owner drives; references. Harlem 6818.

Packard, 7-passenger touring, day, week; special monthly rates. Maroney, Tel. 7261 Columbus.

Packard seven-passenger touring car; day, week, month. Henry Abbey; Col. 1504.

Automobile Instruction.

Largest and Best School in WEST SIDE U. S. Send for Booklet and Y. M. C. A. Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 302 W. 57th St. Col. Special class for women.

Owners will profit greatly by taking our special six weeks' course. Y. M. C. A. Automobile School, 1,121 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Booklet and pass to school free.

Automobile Repairing.

We repair your radiator, lamps, tanks, and mudguards at a very moderate charge; see us before placing job.
Franco-American Lamp Co., 157 W. 54th St.

Electric Starting—Lighting Systems.
Detachable Wire Wheels.
Jesco Company, 245 W. 55th St. Circle 1558.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

152D ST., 513 WEST.—Private family; large second floor front room; references. Audubon 7392.

156TH, 553 WEST.—Large and small rooms; excellent table; reasonable rates.

147 RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Fall and Winter reservations now; beautiful rooms in exclusive house; single, en suite; private baths; every modern convenience.
STEIN. PHONE 9057 SCHUYLER.

BROADWAY, (245 West 104th St.)—Attractive rooms, southern exposure; home cooking. 7388 River. Jantzen.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, Corner 97th.—Handsomely furnished large, front room; river view; private Christian family. Phone Riverside 5368.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583, Apt. 31.—Beautiful rooms; southern exposure; superior board; refined.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Jewish family, three adults, will rent room, with board; gentleman; liberal table. D. C., 3,525 Broadway.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 847, (153d.)—Large and small rooms; running water; home cooking.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming family Hotel of high standard; Grand Hour; 9 min. Broadway, 5c fare; Lovely furnished rooms; suites; all comforts; Excellent chef and service; separate tables; Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly, $10-$40 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

WIDOW, charming home, Riverside Drive, will rent cool, large, handsomely furnished connecting rooms, overlooking Hudson; private bath; also large room, private bath; exceptional cuisine. 8926 Audubon. Write L 78 Times Annex.

Brooklyn.

Nurse takes invalids and infirm in her detached cottage; countrylike; homelike. 857 78th St., Brooklyn.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

CATHOLIC GENTLEMAN desires quiet home with private family in Fordham. W 71 Times.

JEWISH FAMILY, consisting three adults, baby, 4 years old, desires two rooms, floor through, with private bath and board; state location and price. W 66 Times.

Gentleman and daughter desire two rooms, with board, with private family, below 96th; moderate price. Simon, 148 W. 92d St.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH, 10 EAST, (near 5th Av.)—Back parlor, suitable physician; other attractive rooms.

17TH, 130 EAST.—Desirable, well-furnished rooms on bathroom floor; moderate.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.) SUITE, two rooms and bath.

29TH, 118 EAST.—Small and large rooms; private family; all conveniences; telephone.

35TH ST., 20 EAST.—Desirable room, all conveniences; choice location; gentleman.

38TH ST., 10 EAST.—Small and large rooms, with baths; also suites.

45TH ST., 16 EAST.—Attractive accommodation for fastidious gentleman; room, with or without bath.

43D, 16 EAST.—Attractive accommodation for fastidious gentleman; room, with or without bath.

82D, 45 WEST.—Gentlemen; choice rooms, adjoining bath; all modern conveniences; references.

81ST, 251 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive rooms, adjoining bath, high-class apartment. Holton.

82D, 134 WEST.—Large, handsome second-floor rooms; private baths; single room; references.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large furnished front room, private bath, electric light; references.

84TH, 51 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive large front room; southern exposure; refined; references.

84TH ST., 31 WEST.—Unusual unfurnished parlor floor, suitable for doctor; also other newly furnished large and small rooms.

84TH, 124 WEST.—Newly decorated, finely furnished parlor, running water; gentlemen; phone. Wallace.

85TH, 120 WEST.—Attractively furnished, clean room, suitable two; running water; $4.

85TH, 252 WEST.—Sublet at once, 5-room new apartment, $900. Forest.

86TH, 237 WEST.—Large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; beautiful breakfast.

86TH, (537 West End Av.)—Attractive rooms; breakfast optional; quiet, refined home.

87TH ST., 319 WEST.—Fine large, also small room; private family; gentlemen; references.

88TH, 265 WEST.—Comfortably furnished rooms, running water; refined surroundings; private dwelling.

88TH, 178 WEST.—Rooms; running water; electricity; en suite, single; meals. 7792—Riverside.

90TH, 58 WEST.—Newly furnished, attractive, large, medium-sized rooms, with private bath, telephone; references; private house.

91ST, 38 WEST.—Newly furnished private residence; large rooms; private baths; electric light; parquet floors; $7, $8, $10; telephone.

91ST, 64 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable rooms; shower baths; refined private house; references.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Private house; conveniently located; rooms $5, $6, $8; electricity.

91ST, 46 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms; private bath; side room; private house.

91ST, 66 WEST.—Suite three rooms, bath, kitchenette; maid service; single rooms.

91ST, 169 WEST.—Elegant, large, sunny rooms; all improvements. Mme. Juliette.

92D, 106 WEST.—Attractive front suite, suitable two; independent entrances; quiet. Adams.

92D, 46 WEST.—Newly decorated house; large rooms, with dressing rooms; $7-$9.

93D, 270 WEST.—One, two, three rooms; private; adjoining baths; furnished, unfurnished.

93D, 148 WEST.—New house; inspection invited; beautifully furnished; large, small rooms.

93D, 253 WEST, (Broadway.)—Handsomely furnished large, medium rooms; baths; private residence.

93D ST., 157 WEST.—Front room; running water; private family; gentleman only; reference.

98D ST., 251 WEST.
Single, outside; connecting lavatory. Crane.

96TH, 38 WEST.—Front room with dressing room; private house; telephone; references.

97TH, 147 WEST.—Private house, unusually attractive, well furnished room; bath, telephone.

97TH ST., 64 WEST.—Large, small, newly furnished rooms; quiet, well kept house; telephone.

97TH ST., 126 WEST.—Large room, with bath; private house; American family.

98TH, 243 (Corner Broadway.)—Unusually attractive, sunny, front room; piano; breakfast optional. 6B.

101ST, 16 WEST.—Desirable suite; telephone, electricity; housekeeping; $7; rooms, $4, $3. McNamara.

101ST, 230 WEST.—Front room; all conveniences; elevator apartment; gentleman; references. Reilly.

102D ST., (Broadway.)—Large, front room, adjoining bath; telephone. Riverside 4529.

107TH, 302 WEST.—Private house, Riverside Drive, nicely furnished rooms; telephone, baths.

109TH, 301 WEST, Near Riverside.—Two beds, 1 sitting room, adjoining, separately or together; no other roomers; gentlemen. 3B.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Outside, attractive rooms; shower; private; convenient location. Apt. 4B.

112TH, 506 WEST.—Sunny room, facing vacant lot; lavatory; telephone; $3.25. Willford.

114TH ST., 528 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms, with bath, and single; private house; near Columbia University.

116TH ST., 420 WEST.—Exceptional single, double rooms obtainable at $25 and upward per month; excellent service included. Write, call, or phone 5800 Morningside.

118TH, 430 WEST.—Homes for one or two; opposite Columbia; subway; all conveniences; unusual furnishings and care. Emmett.

118TH, 401 WEST.—Southeast corner rooms; Morningside Drive; near Columbia; suite two rooms; private bath; kitchenette; $14-$7.

121ST ST., 414 WEST, (Apartment 54.)—Desirable rooms for teachers for the school year.

122D ST., (130 Claremont Av.)—Overlooking Hudson; large, small; all conveniences. Wells.

126TH, 113 WEST.—Large hall front room, conveniences; electricity, telephone; near subway, elevated.

186TH, 611 WEST.—Desirable room, adjoining bath; neat, cool; electricity, telephone; near subway, Riverside Drive. Pusey.

188TH, 606 WEST.—Large and small rooms, newly furnished; private house; breakfast optional.

141ST, (94 Hamilton Place.)—Block Broadway; outside room; elevator; gentleman, $4. Schaeffer.

148TH ST., (414 Convent Av., near 148th St.) —Desirable large front room.

152D ST., 598 WEST.—Outside single and double rooms; all conveniences. Phone 8737 Audubon.

BROADWAY, (116th St. Subway.)—Unusually private suite, two rooms, bath; beautifully furnished; $14; high-class elevator house; bachelor, business woman preferred. L 82 Times.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.)—High-class accommodations for business man or woman; permanent; reasonable. Telephone 3903 Morningside. Apartment 8.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (between 107th -110th Sts).—Small family will rent one or two adjoining rooms with lavatory; gentlemen; breakfast if desired; references exchanged. Box 58 Times.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

69TH, 139 WEST.—Attractive furnished rooms; baths, running water, telephone; references.

70TH, 268 WEST.—Pleasant front room; every convenience.

71ST, 106 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive large rooms; board optional; all conveniences; homelike atmosphere.

71ST, 221 WEST.—Excellent medium rooms, large closets, running, continuous hot water; references exchanged.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Attractive, large and small rooms; private house; telephone; references.

71ST, 218 WEST.—Electricity, parquet floors, hot, cold water; no rooming house.

73D, 121 WEST.—Large, sunny front room for one or two; modern improvements; large closets, wash room; private house. Telephone 3426 Columbus.

73D, 153 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, small rooms; electric light; subway express.

73D, 255 WEST.—Superior accommodations, with and without bath; references.

74TH, 124 WEST.—Private family; large, small room; gentlemen; high-class references; owner.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive rooms, suitable one, two; private bath; gentlemen; reference.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, small rooms; private bath; telephone; Summer rates.

75TH, 104 WEST.—Back parlor, bath; electricity; also large, medium; adjoining bath.

76TH, 180 WEST.—Large room, private bath; electricity; exceptionally well kept house.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive rooms, including handsome back parlor, with private bath.

76TH, 110 WEST.—Unusually attractive room; dressing room adjoining; semi-private bath; refined house; electricity; bachelor; $10.

77TH, 131 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive large front room; southern exposure;

'THIS IS GODOWSKY,' SAYS MAN ON PHONE

Message to Family of the Missing Pianist Asserts He Is at Work in Seclusion.

HE WILL NOT TELL WHERE

Says He Left Letter with His Plans, but It Can't Be Found—Daughter Thinks Voice Her Father's.

Within a few hours it may be known whether Leopold Godowsky, the Polish pianist, who has been missing since Wednesday, is safe in some retreat, working on a musical composition, or whether an attempt was made yesterday to perpetrate a hoax.

Shortly before 8 o'clock last evening the telephone bell rang in the home of Mme. Godowsky, at Avon, N. J. Miss Vanita Godowsky, the pianist's daughter, was startled when she lifted the receiver off the hook to hear a voice say:

"Hello; this is papa."

"What!" exclaimed the daughter, who afterward said the voice sounded like that of her father.

The voice repeated that it was "papa" calling. Half hysterical, Miss Godowsky dropped the receiver and ran through the hall, calling Emerson Whithorne, the executive editor of the Art Publishing Company of St. Louis, of which the pianist is the editor in chief. Mr. Whithorne went quickly to the telephone.

The voice, which Mr. Whithorne says was like that of the missing pianist, answered his excited inquiry:

"Yes, this is Godowsky," said the voice. "I have just seen the newspapers, and I have been much surprised. I cannot understand it at all, for I left a letter explaining why I had left, and that letter must have been found."

In reply to another question, the alleged Godowsky said he was safe, and he would return as soon as his work was completed. Mr. Whithorne asked where Godowsky could be found, but the man at the other end of the wire would not tell.

"I do not wish to be disturbed," he replied. "As soon as my work is finished I shall return, and not before."

There came a click as the receiver at the other end of the line was hung up. The whole conversation lasted less than two minutes, and Mr. Whithorne called up the Detective Bureau at Police Headquarters in New York City and asked that an immediate attempt be made to trace the place from which the alleged Godowsky called up the house at Avon. In the meantime the entire family, with the aid of friends, searched the Godowsky house for the letter it was alleged the musician wrote before he left home. It was not found.

"I am almost certain that it was my father who called us up," said Miss Godowsky. "The voice sounded exactly like his, and I would have accepted it without doubt only for the many reports concerning my father's whereabouts that have been in circulation. If it is a fraud it is cruel."

The rumor that Godowsky had been found was preceded many hours by a report that he was alive and that a press agent intended to take advantage of his disappearance. This took shape in the afternoon, when a statement was sent out that Herman Wasserman of West 119th Street had received word that the missing Godowsky was safe, and that he would return within a few days.

In this connection it was developed that Mr. Godowsky was expected to go into vaudeville on his return from his seclusion. The press agent of a vaudeville house came forward willingly with the information that if his theatre would have Godowsky booked as an attraction within six weeks. He admitted, however, that the agreement with the composer was a verbal one.

Hocking Walking to Boston.

James H. Hocking, the veteran amateur pedestrian of this city, left Times Square yesterday on a walking trip to Boston, which he expects to complete by Friday. Word was received last evening that he had reached Bridgeport, Conn., after having walked fifty-seven miles in thirteen hours. He left New York at 4 A. M. and arrived in Bridgeport at 5 P. M. On the way to his first stopping point Hocking walked from Fordham Road to Boston Post Road, thence through New Rochelle, Stamford, and Norwalk. The veteran will leave at 6 o'clock this morning for Saybrook, Conn., and will continue on through Hartford, Springfield, and Worcester, Mass., to Boston.

IN NEW JERSEY.

BAYONNE.—C. M. Sheppard of Lynchburg, Va., has been appointed director of boys' work for the Y. M. C. A. in this city. He has started to collect $25,000 for the $80,000 building which is almost completed.

NEWARK.—At the State Federation of German Catholics in convention yesterday at St. Benedict Hall, John D. Brasser was re-elected President and Fred Berchtold of Egg Harbor City Vice President for the following year.

MORRISTOWN.—Mrs. Alice Jerolman has been declared legally dead by the Morris County Orphans' Court and Jacob H. Tomer of Rutherford has been appointed administrator of her estate, which consists of $600. She has not been heard of for sixteen years.

ORANGE.—Under the orders of the union officials no straw hats were worn by the thousands of employes of the hat factories who paraded yesterday. One youth wearing a straw hat tried to get in line, but the hat was knocked off and kicked to pieces in a few seconds.

ALLAMUCHY.—John S. Whitesell of Panther Ledge Farm was thrown from his wagon yesterday when the horse bolted, but clung to the reins until he was picked up unconscious and taken home.

SEA GIRT.—Brigadier Gen. Bird V. Spencer, executive officer at the rifle range, announced yesterday that several crack shots are coming from Canada to shoot for the North American Trophy in the tournament on Thursday.

EGG HARBOR CITY.—Mrs. J. Maier, who owns a farm outside the city, was thrown from her wagon yesterday morning when her horse ran away. She had two fingers torn from her left hand, her leg was broken, and she suffered internal injuries.

THREE OVERCOME BY GAS.

Youth Falls Unconscious and Women Succumb in Rescuing Him.

Special to The New York Times.

SUMMIT, N. J., Sept. 6.—The blowing out of a pilot on a gas heater at the North Summit Neighborhood House this morning overcame three persons, who were rescued unconscious. They were Mrs. James S. Leslie, janitress of the place; her seventeen-year-old son, Gordon Leslie, and Miss Alice Cassidy, acting superintendent.

The boy was the first overcome. He was carrying chairs from the basement to the assembly room for an affair to be held today. On his third trip to the cellar he was overcome. His mother went down stairs and found him stretched out near the heater. While making an effort to lift him to his feet and carry him up stairs she, too, was overcome. The failure of mother and son to bring the chairs caused Miss Cassidy to go to the cellar, and she, too, was overcome. Miss Helen Cooley then went to find the three missing ones, and upon opening the cellar door saw their unconscious forms lying on the floor. She detected the odor of gas, left the doors open and ordered all windows thrown open. Dr. Bert A. Prager of Chatham was summoned and after working over the three finally revived them.

8-Hour Day Notice at Bayonne.

The Tide Water Oil Company posted a notice at its plant in Bayonne yesterday that beginning Sept. 20 the working day will be of eight and not ten hours. It is estimated that 400 more men will be needed by the Tide Water to continue operations at the present rate.

THIEVES ENDANGER LIVES.

Prisoners Accused of Stealing Lackawanna Signal Wire.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 6.—One man and two boys were arrested this afternoon for the theft of copper wire which, according to officials of the Lackawanna Railroad, endangered the lives of thousands of passengers on trains passing over the tracks of the line in this vicinity. The prisoners are charged with stealing about fifty pounds of copper wire from along the tracks, and the wire was part of the signal system which gives automatic notice to engineers when they reach a block in which there is another train.

According to Detectives Connell and Kinney, who made the arrests, the wire was cut from beside the tracks for a great distance. The discovery of the theft was made by a track walker, who noticed that the wire had been removed from between the joints of rails in several places, and then found that it was altogether missing along the tracks. Those arrested were William Brocco, 21 years old, who said he had no home, and who, the police say, served a term in a reformatory; Morris Crittel, 14 years old, of 41 Albion Avenue, and Victor Abetto, 18 years old, of 209 Martin Street, Paterson. Officials of the railroad are expected to appear against the boys tomorrow.

Church Ceiling Falls.

Sections of plaster ceilings and walls of the three-story frame Church of the Living God and the Rescue Home for Orphan Children, at 336 West Forty-first Street, fell shortly after daybreak yesterday, when the big brick chimney settled about six inches. Twenty-two men, women, and children were asleep in the building and were frightened, but all escaped injury. Inspectors of the Building Department examined, and reported that there was no danger.

ELTINGE "THE HOUSE OF HITS" WEST 42ND ST NEAR B'WAY EVES 8:20 MATINEE TOMORROW WED (POPULAR) & SAT 2:20
"SEE MY LAWYER" belongs to the first rank of American farces it can safely be compared to "It Pays to Advertise" Globe
SEE MY LAWYER
A PERMANENT INJUNCTION AGAINST THE BLUES
ISSUED BY MAX MARCIN AND SERVED BY
T. ROY BARNES
THE CLEVEREST COMEDIAN ON THE STAGE

THE MUSICAL HIT OF THE SEASON!
"AN OPERETTA THAT ACKNOWLEDGES NO DEBT TO VAUDEVILLE OR 'THE MERRY WIDOW' WITH AN UNUSUAL LAST ACT."
—N. Y. TIMES
The Girl Who Smiles
Big Sister to "ADELE" By the Same Authors
WITH A NOTABLE CAST OF SINGERS, including:
NATALIE ALT, GEORGE BALDWIN, WILLIAM DANFORTH, ARTHUR DEAGON, LUCILE SAUNDERS, GRACE LEIGH.
Long Acre THEATRE, 48TH ST., JUST WEST OF B'WAY. Phone 23 Bryant. Evs. 8:30. MATS. TOMORROW & SATURDAY, 2.30. WED. MAT. (POPULAR), 50c, $1, $1.50. Now

TIME! LADIES AND GENTLEMEN
MAY IRWIN
AND HER VIS-A-VIS ARE KNOCKING THE SPOTS OUT OF GLOOM IN THE FUNNIEST COMEDY THE STAGE HAS SEEN IN YEARS
"33 WASHINGTON SQUARE"
at the PARK THEATRE
59TH ST. COLUMBUS CIRCLE. EVG. 8.30 MATS. WED. & SAT. 2.30
MATINEE TOMORROW. BEST SEATS $1.00.

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WE ADHERE STRICTLY TO THE FIFTY CENT PREMIUM.
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NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.
LYCEUM West 45th St. Evening 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. MARIE TEMPEST in the Double Comedy Bill J. M. BARRIE'S ROSALIND and Robert Marshall's THE DUKE OF KILLICRANKIE
NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d Street. Evenings 8:10. LAST 2 WEEKS. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:10. The Greatest Musical Show Ever Produced. ZIEGFELD FOLLIES After the Play Visit Danse de Follies, NEW ZIEGFELD FROLIC Atop This Theatre MIDNIGHT
GAIETY Broadway & 46th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15. MATINEE TOMORROW 2:15. RUTH CHATTERTON in DADDY LONG-LEGS
FULTON 46th St., nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:20. SOME BABY! "A LAUGHING TRIUMPH." —N. Y. American.
HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15. "Plenty of stirring action."—Sun. UNDER FIRE with WILLIAM COURTENAY
HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15. "HAS THE SPIRIT OF THE U. S. A."—PRESS. Rolling Stones
GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea., B'y & 43 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:20. JULIAN ELTINGE in "COUSIN LUCY," by CHARLES KLEIN.
BIRTH OF A NATION AT LIBERTY W. 42d St. 2:15 & 8:15. TWICE Daily, Incl. Sunday. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Matinees, 25c, 50c & $1. D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of 40.
REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:20. COMMON CLAY with JOHN MASON and JANE COWL. SEATS SELLING 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:20. "THREE ACTS OF GOOD FUN."—N. Y. Sun. THE BOOMERANG
GLOBE B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15. MONTGOMERY & STONE in CHIN CHIN
STRAND B'way & 47 St. Noon to 11:30. 10c to 50c. Nxt. Wk.—Blanche Sweet, "The Case of Becky." MARY PICKFORD, "Esmeralda." Strand Orch. & Soloists.
COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Burlesque Matinee Today. DAVE MARION In an Entirely New Show.
DALY'S Burlesque Broadway and 30th St. Nights, Mat. Daily 10, 15, 25c. 25, 35, 50c. Sam Rice's NEW DAFFYDIL GIRLS TONIGHT, BOSTON BRAVES.

SEATS NOW ON SALE AT THE VITAGRAPH THEATRE, FOR THE THRILLING PATRIOTIC PHOTO SPECTACLE,
THE BATTLE CRY of PEACE
By J. STUART BLACKTON.
FIRST TIME—PRICES—NEXT
THURSDAY NIGHT, 8:30
and thereafter twice daily, including Sundays at 2:30 and 8:30.
Matinees (Except Sat.) $1.00-50-25c. Nights & Sat. Mat. $2, $1, 75-50-25c.

CANDLER W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15 Sharp. Mats. Tomorrow and Sat. 2:15.
THE HOUSE OF GLASS By MAX MARCIN. "A WHIRL OF SUSPENSE AND THRILLS." —Evening Journal.
ASTOR Broadway & 45th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow and Sat. 2:20.
YOUNG AMERICA By FRED BALLARD. "SO HUMAN, SO RICH IN HUMOR." —Telegram.
"MANDALAY" Carnival Nights Sept. 6 to 11, inclusive.
REFINED AMUSEMENTS & DANCING.
Sept. 6—Special Contests, Exhibition Dances.
Sept. 7—Cake Walk Night, Grab Bag Contest.
Sept. 8—Moving Picture Stars appear tonight.
Sept. 9—Masque Costume Ball, Singers: Messrs. Flynn, Grant, Young, Miss Barry, "Little Cafe Co."
Sept. 10—Dancing Contest, Championship of Hudson
Sept. 11—Contests, Dancing Specialties. Big Night.
LAST WEEK OF SEASON.
Leaving Battery Pier 7:30, W. 131 St. 8:30 P. M.
LEXINGTON 51st & Lex. Av. Evs. 25c & $1. Matinee TODAY, 25c & 50c. Geo. M. Cohan's Mystery Farce, 7 KEYS TO BALDPATE
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LUNA REMAINS OPEN UNTIL SUNDAY NIGHT, SEPT. 19.
B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY AT 47 ST. D'ly Mat. 25c to $1. GERTRUDE HOFFMANN & Co. of 60 in "SUMURUN." EDDIE LEONARD, FANNIE BRICE, ORVILLE HARROLD, oths.
Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Eve. at 8:15. 12-Act Vaudeville Show ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c, 35c, 50c. DELIGHTFUL PROMENADE.
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EDEN WORLD IN WAX European War Heroes. Mysteries. MUSEE OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 10:30 TO 10:30.
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ALHAMBRA 4 MORTONS, Taylor Granville & Co., Ryan & Tierney, The Le Grohs, oths. MAT. DAILY, 25c.

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RATES FOR TWO.
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647 Eighth Ave.
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The Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes
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We are ready with Soft Hats for Fall. New shades, new styles and new appeals. All have the Wallach quality—that is the only familiar thing about them, the dependable Wallach quality at fair prices.

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Exclusive materials carried from a year ago. Foreign and domestic patterns. Many similar to 1916 styles.
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Visitors to New York can take advantage of this exceptional offer. Delivery guaranteed in twenty-four hours, if necessary.
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Positively Best Location, Values and Service in New York.
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ALSO ATTRACTIVE SUITES AT VERY REASONABLE RATES.

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Unusual opportunity now for selection of suites. Radical improvements; luxury without extravagance. Get new booklet and rates.

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Breakfast .....35c-50c Luncheon .....60c Tea, with Waffles ....30c Club Dinner .....75c & $1 Open Sundays & Holidays. The Fernery Miss Tucker, 22 East 33d Street. The Oldest Tea Room in New York. Bet. 5th & Mad. Aves. Smoking in the Conservatory.

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Offers All the Advantages of the Best New York City Hotels at Much Lower Prices.
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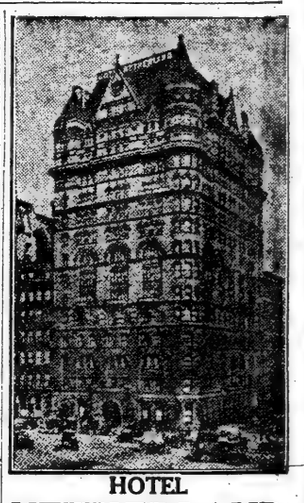
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2
For the Fall of 1915
I PRESENT
Wall Street Styles
THE best collection of $3 values ever offered, at $2. The illustration herewith shows "Wallingford," my leading Soft Hat that will take like ready money.
See my windows, then buy a Wall Street Style, the best-dressed men will wear 'em.
Mail Orders Prepaid.

2 Truly Warner 2

Rector's Grand Ball-Room
Opens at 8 P. M. Superb music. An ideal floor. Supper and refreshments. Professional dancing acts.
RECTOR'S
"There Is Only One Rector's"
The environment and service, the variety of good things to eat and the cooking—such as you find at Rector's—you will find difficult to equal elsewhere—and totally unapproachable at Rector's unusually reasonable prices. Once you have enjoyed the Rector standard of doing things you will be satisfied with nothing less. Why not Rector's tonight?

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Russia's Greatest Impressionistic Danseuse
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Every evening in the main Dining Room during dinner; after the theatre, in Rector's Grand Ballroom. To avoid disappointment, 'phone your reservations—Bryant 3200. No admission fee to Rector's guests.
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VALET SERVICE WITHOUT CHARGE.
Cuisine Unexcelled
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The Coolest Dancing Room in the City.
Unsurpassed Cooking. Popular Prices.
Exceptional Table d'Hote Dinner every evening six to ten $1.00
Delicious Frog Dinner (In the Grill), $1.25
MENU:
Little Neck Clams, Cherry Stone. Consomme in Jelly, Frog Legs, Saute Meuniere, Crab Meat Ravigote, Half Fried Chicken, Virginia Corn on Cob, Candied Sweet Potatoes, Salad, Peach Ice Cream, Watermelon, Cantaloupe, Cheese, Demi-Tasse.
DANCING Dancing Contest Every Friday Evening. CABARET

EXCELLENT TABLE D'HOTE IN THE GRILL ROOM, $1.00
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Excellent Cuisine. Finest Imported Beers and Wines. Beautiful Music before and after Theatre.
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EXPERT Instructors to Dance with Guests
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SOMETHING NEW IN CABARET—
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CARTE DE JOUR DINNER SPECIALS AT VERY MODERATE PRICES 5 TO 9 P. M.
CONTINUOUS CABARET DURING DINNER

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VALET SERVICE FREE.
CLUB FEATURES IN RESTAURANT.
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A SMART COLLAR WITH A COMFORTABLE LOW FRONT
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TROY'S BEST PRODUCT

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy today and Thursday; moderate south winds.
For full weather report see Page 18.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 21,046. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1915.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

DUMBA SAYS HE ACTED ON ORDERS

Plan to Cripple Munitions Plants Originated in Vienna, Ambassador Tells Lansing.

SITUATION MORE SERIOUS

If Dumba Is Dismissed, Austria May Retaliate by Handing Passports to Penfield.

PRESIDENT DEFERS ACTION

May Wait Until He Gets Photographic Copy of Dumba Letter —Ambassador Silent.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Action has been deferred by the Government in the case of Dr. Constantin Theodor Dumba, Ambassador of Austria-Hungary, pending consideration by President Wilson of an explanation submitted personally by Dr. Dumba to Secretary Lansing today, with reference to the charge that Dr. Dumba had planned "to disorganize and hold up for months, if not entirely prevent, the manufacture of munitions in Bethlehem and the Middle West." The quotation is from the letter which Dr. Dumba wrote to Count Burian, the Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs, and which was taken from James F. J. Archibald, an American writer, when he arrived at Falmouth, England, in a Dutch steamship on his way to Germany and Austria.

Dr. Dumba, who arrived here this afternoon from Lenox, Mass., told Secretary Lansing that, in warning subjects of Austria and Hungary to quit work in munitions factories, he was acting under orders from his Government. While the Administration does not look leniently on Dr. Dumba's offense, the situation is complicated by a propect, that, if Dr. Dumba is dismissed by the United States, the Government of Austria-Hungary will hand his passports to Frederic C. Penfield, the American Ambassador at Vienna.

The visit of Dr. Dumba to Washington was for the express purpose of making a personal explanation to Secretary Lansing concerning the statements contained in the letter taken from Archibald by the British authorities at Falmouth, and which the Ambassador of the dual monarchy admitted writing. He left Lenox yesterday and spent last night in New York.

Dr. Dumba was with the Secretary of State about half an hour. Just prior to the interview Secretary Lansing had a conference with President Wilson, at which Secretary McAdoo was present. When he left the State Department the Ambassador declined to make any statement for publication. Secretary Lansing also refused to discuss what was said at the interview.

After leaving the State Department Dr. Dumba walked to the Metropolitan Club, but did not enter the building. Instead he walked around the block and went again to the State Department, where he had a conversation with William Phillips, the Third Assistant Secretary of State. Thence he went to the Austro-Hungarian Embassy. He said that he intended to go to New York tonight.

What Dumba Told Lansing.

Dr. Dumba told Secretary Lansing that in proposing to Count Burian a plan "to disorganize and hold up for months" the manufacture of munitions of war in this country he was merely carrying out certain instructions from his Government. These instructions, it was explained, were to notify subjects of Austria and Hungary in the United States that they would be guilty of treason if they worked in plants engaged in manufacturing arms and ammunition for the enemies of Austria-Hungary, and that if they returned to their own country they would be liable to imprisonment for from ten to twenty years, or even death by hanging.

The plan o Dr. Dumba disclosed in the captured letter, it was asserted, was only to persuade subjects of the dual monarchy that they should quit working in munitions factories. In this way, it was admitted, he hoped to keep the factories from furnishing great quantities of munitions to Great Britain, France, and Russia.

It is not known how the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador made this explanation square with the statement in his letter that the plan was "to disorganize and hold up for months, if not entirely prevent, the manufacture of munitions in Bethlehem and the Middle West, which in the opinion of the German Military Attaché is of great importance and amply outweighs the expenditure of the money involved."

The disclosure of the Austrian envoy to Secretary Lansing that he was carrying out instructions from his Government in planning to disorganize the munitions business in the United States has given an aspect to the case which has furnished food for careful thought on the part of the Administration. It is pointed out that any action against Dr. Dumba might be regarded as action against the Government of Austria-Hungary, and would be likely to result in a serious difference between the two Governments. The statement comes from a well-informed source that a demand for the recall of Dr. Dumba would probably result in the dismissal of Ambassador Penfield from Vienna. This would bring about a severance of diplomatic relations between Austria-Hungary and the United States.

Ambassador Appeared Perturbed.

When Dr. Dumba left the office of Secretary Lansing he appeared perturbed. But this state of feeling could not have been due to learning from Secretary Lansing that it had been determined that his usefulness to the Government of the United States had ended. The Secretary of State and the Ambassador parted with assurances from the former that no decision had been reached, and that he would lay the Ambassador's explanation before President Wilson for decision.

It was said tonight that a Cabinet meeting might be held on Friday to determine what course should be pursued in Dr. Dumba's case. There is no doubting, however, from what was learned today, that the Administration has decided that Dr. Dumba has interfered in the domestic affairs of the United States, and that if these were normal times, his departure from this capital would be certain.

The present tension would be relieved if Dr. Dumba should withdraw voluntarily. Apparently he has no intention of adopting that course. He is understood, from what he said to Secretary Lansing today, to take the position that, as he was merely carrying out orders in his Government in arranging his plan to disorganize the munitions business of

Continued on Page 4.

Reported Text of Letter Sent by Ambassador Dumba

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—The Chicago Herald printed this morning a special cable dispatch from London giving the following as the exact text in English of the Dumba letter seized among the effects of James F. J. Archibald:

New York, Aug. 20, 1915.

My Lord—Yesterday evening Consul General von Nüber received the inclosed aide memoire from the chief editor of the locally known paper, Szabadsag, after a previous conference with him and in pursuance of his proposals to arrange for strikes in the Bethlehem Schwab steel and munitions war factory, and also in the Middle West.

Dr. Archibald, who is well known to your Lordship, leaves today at 12 o'clock on board the Rotterdam for Berlin and Vienna. I take this rare and safe opportunity to warmly recommend the proposal to your Lordship's favorable consideration.

It is my impression that we can disorganize and hold up for months, if not entirely prevent, the manufacture of munitions in Bethlehem and the Middle West, which, in the opinion of the German Military Attaché, is of great importance and amply outweighs the expenditure of money involved.

But even if strikes do not come off, it is probable that we should extort, under the pressure of the crisis, more favorable conditions of labor for our poor, down-trodden fellow-countrymen. In Bethlehem these white slaves are now working for twelve hours a day and seven days a week. All weak persons succumb and become consumptives.

So far as German workmen are found among the skilled hands, a means of leaving will be provided for them.

Besides this, a private German registry office has been established, which provides employment for persons who have voluntarily given up their places, and is already working well. They will also join, and the widest support is assured me.

I beg your Excellency to be so good as to inform me with reference to this letter by wireless telegraphy, replying whether you agree.

DUMBA.

His Excellency, Count Burian, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Vienna.

PEGOUD'S SLAYER DROPS WREATH FOR HIM

German Airman Flies Over French Line to Pay Tribute to Foe He Calls Hero.

BELFORT, France, Sept. 7.—A German aeroplane flying at a great height appeared last evening over Chavannes, an Alsatian village on the old frontier. The aviator dropped a wreath which bore the inscription: "To Pegoud, who died like a hero, from his adversary."

Th noted French aviator Adolphe Pegoud, while making a reconnaissance recently near Petite Croix, was killed by a German aviator, whom he attacked.

GERMANY MODIFIES SOLDIERS' STANDARD

Will Re-examine Those Previously Rejected as Physically Unfit for Military Service.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 8.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Berlin, coming by way of Amsterdam, says:

"It is officially announced that the military law will be modified to enable the re-examination of those persons previously exempt from military service on account of physical unfitness, with a view to their possible fitness for duty at the present time."

COUNT KILLS HIMSELF WITH ENVOY'S DAUGHTER

Mlle. Van Welderon and Count Aragona Found Dead at the Latter's Villa in Italy.

ROME, Sept. 6, (via Paris, Sept. 7.)—According to newspaper dispatches from Sorrento, Mlle. Odilia van Welderon, the 20-year-old daughter of Baron van Welderon Rengers, the Dutch Minister to Italy, and Count Gioffredo Gaetani dell' Aquila Aragona, have been found dead in the Count's villa at a nearby beach. In the room was found a letter in which they said they could not live without each other, and preferred to die.

The Count, who was a member of a prominent Neapolitan family, was separated from his wife. He was on leave of absence from the front, where he had been fighting with an Alpine regiment in which he was a sub-Lieutenant.

Reports of the tragedy have caused deep regret in diplomatic and Court circles.

KAISER LOSES GRANDCHILD.

Daughter Born to Princess Adalbert Lives Only a Short Time.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—Princess Adalbert, wife of the third son of the German Emperor, gave birth to a daughter Saturday. The child died soon after its birth. The condition of the Princess is reported to be satisfactory.

Prince Adalbert and Princess Adelaide of Saxe-Meiningen were married Aug. 26, 1914. Less than a month later the Prince was reported to have been killed in battle at Brussels, but the rumor proved to have no foundation. In March of this year he was promoted to the rank of Captain in the navy and Major in the army.

Before going to the Panama Exposition be sure and buy an Accident Policy in The Travelers Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.—Advt.

CZAR IN COMMAND OF RUSSIA'S ARMY

London Believes This and Gen. Joffre's Visit to Italy Presage Allied Offensive.

GERMANS BATTER AT LINES

Terrific Battle in Progress in Forests and Marshes of Pripet River.

WIN SUCCESS IN GALICIA

Austro-German Force Active on the Northern Frontier of Serbia in Preparation for Attack.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 8.—The news that Emperor Nicholas had placed himself at the head of his army, which he announced in a telegram to Raymond Poincaré, President of the French Republic, and the visit paid by the French Commander in Chief, General Joffre, to the Italian Army, foreshadow, it is believed in military circles here, stirring events on both the Eastern and Western fronts, in which the armies of all the Allies will co-operate.

It is declared that the Russians already are nearly, if not quite, holding their own against the Austrians and Germans, whose advance at most points has been brought to a stop, and in places are carrying on an active counter-offensive.

Riga remains the danger point, but the fact that the Russians continue to occupy the town after the Germans have advanced to the Dvina, southeast of Riga, leads the military writers to the conclusion that the Russians feel pretty sure of their ability to defend the river, and in time to push sufficiently far westward to relieve the pressure on their forces on the shores of the Gulf of Riga.

Westward of Dvinsk and Vilna the Russian offensive has now held up the Germans for more than a week, and to the military observers those two towns seem safe unless the invaders are able to bring up strong reinforcements. East and southeast of Grodno the Russians have taken up new positions across the River Stchara and its numerous tributaries, and are protecting the network of railways which run eastward and northward to the interior of the country.

To the southeast again, among the forests and swamps to the northeastern edge of the Pripet marshes, a great battle is in progress between the army of Prince Leopold of Bavaria and the troops of the Russian centre, the latter having at last elected to make a stand. Amid the Pripet marshes the German Field Marshal Mackensen is working hard for a decisive result. He reports that he has taken two Russian positions.

Still another battle is being fought for the tangle of fortifications further south, of which Rovno and Dubno remain in the hands of the Russians.

The Austrians and Russians are facing each other across the valley of the Sereth River in Galicia, where the fighting is continuous and where the Austrians say they have driven the defenders back along a front of 25 miles. The stands which the Russians are making suggest that their supply of munitions is ample. A Petrograd correspondent says the ammunition shortage of the Russians has been corrected and that while the production is slow it is incessant and growing in activity and method.

Activity is noticed on the part of the Austro-German Army along the northern frontier of Serbia, where the Teutons are strengthening their positions on the Rivers Save and Danube, presumably preparatory to a new offensive movement.

CZAR TELLS POINCARE.

French President Wishes Him Success as Generalissimo.

PARIS, Sept. 7.—In a message to President Poincaré, Emperor Nicholas announces that he has placed himself in command of all the Russian armies.

The message was sent from Tsarkoye-Selo, the Emperor's residence near Petrograd, under date of Sept. 6. It follows:

In placing myself today at the head of my valiant armies, I have in my heart, Monsieur President, the most sincere wishes for the greatness of France and the victory of her glorious army. NICHOLAS.

President Poincaré sent the following response today:

I know that your Majesty, in taking command of your heroic armies, intends to continue energetically until final victory, the war which has been imposed upon the allied nations. I address to your Majesty in the name of France my most cordial wishes. RAYMOND POINCARE.

Czar Nicholas's message to President Poincaré announcing that his Majesty has placed himself at "the head of my valiant armies" is likely to have less effect on the active General Staffs of the various nations engaged than it will on the executive part of Russia's military establishment and the people at large. With the Czar's known lack of military training, persons who know Russian bureaucracy and the mind of the people, say that it can be nothing more than a political and sentimental expediency, which, however, is likely to be productive of practical results.

Like the executive head of any State the Czar is not only nominally but actually the head of the forces of the empire. His title is "Head of the Army. His Majesty the Emperor," then follow the Princes and nobles of the realm who go to make up the Czar's military household, many of whom have military station, commands in the field, but few of whose names have appeared in the records of the present campaign.

A way down on the list stands the name of the Czar's second cousin, the Grand Duke Nicholas Nichailvitch, and the designation:

"Aide de Camp to his Majesty, the Emperor and Commander in Chief of the Field Army, during the war of 1914 ."

The Grand Duke Nicholas has received no censure from military critics, either of the Allies or Neutral nations, although those of the latter have deplored the Russian lack of preparedness. Their attitude was in the main that while the Russians are making suggest that their supply of munitions is ample. A Petrograd correspondent says the ammunition shortage of the Russians has been corrected and that while the production is slow it is incessant and growing in activity and method.

Activity is noticed on the part of the Austro-German Army along the northern frontier of Serbia, where the Teutons are strengthening their positions on the Rivers Save and Danube, presumably preparatory to a new offensive movement.

Continued on Page 3.

Airships Again Raid English Coast Towns; Setting Fires and Causing Some Deaths

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 8.—A German air raid on the east coast of England occurred last night. The official statement regarding the raid says:

"Hostile aircraft revisted the eastern counties Tuesday night and dropped bombs. It is known that there have been some fires and some casualties, but particulars are not yet available. The number of the casualties will be communicated to the press as soon as they can be obtained."

The Zeppelin raid last night was the nineteenth on England since the beginning of the war. By them, according to A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, 89 civilians had been killed and over 200 injured.

The last reported raid was on the night of Aug. 17, when Zeppelins visiting the eastern counties killed ten civilians and wounded thirty-six. That raid was the third within eight days, the two previous ones having been on Aug. 12, when six persons were killed, and on Aug. 9, which resulted in fourteen deaths. Previous to the raid of Aug. 9 there had been none since June 15, on which occasion sixteen persons were killed and forty injured, except an ineffectual attempt to drop shells on Harwich early in July.

Just previous to the raid of June 15 the British Government announced that, in the future, it would not permit the places raided to be mentioned in the press, as such information might serve to bring future raiders nearer arsenals or garrisons.

$80,000,000 ARRIVES HERE FROM ENGLAND

Third Shipment by British Government Is Said to Have $66,000,000 in Gold.

$14,000,000 IN SECURITIES

Anglo-French Financial Mission to Arrive Tomorrow to Seek Way to Pay for War Munitions.

The third large shipment of gold and securities sent to New York by the Government of Great Britain in payment of war supplies arrived from Halifax at the depot of the American Express Company at Forty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue at 9 o'clock last night in a special train.

A dispatch from Portland yesterday said the train carried more than $66,000,000 in gold and about $14,000,000 in securities. This would be more than three times as large a quantity of gold as was contained in either of the first two shipments. It would make the total value of the treasure in gold and securities approximately $80,000,000, or about $25,000,000 more than was contained in either of the first two shipments.

Vice President and General Manager Robert E. M. Cowie of the American Express Company said last night that, while he would not know the amount of gold in the shipment until the cars were opened this morning, he thought there was about $20,000,000.

"We have used seven cars twice before for transporting about $20,000,000 in gold," he said, "and we would not use the same number of cars to transport three times that much gold. I think this shipment is about a duplicate of the others."

While the exact value of the securities in the other two shipments has never been made public, the total value of each shipment on the American Express Company's books is $55,000,000. The securities are stocks and bonds that were held in England. They will be used as collateral for loans with which to pay for war munitions.

Shipments Total $190,000,000.

The dispatch from Portland said:

"The value of the gold and securities brought to Halifax yesterday on the fast cruiser Argyll, and which passed through Maine early today on the way to New York to strengthen British credit, exceeds $80,000,000.

"The gold consists of 11,650,000 English sovereigns, equivalent to about $56,500,000, and $7,850,000 in United States gold. The value of the bonds is about $14,000,000."

If these figures are correct the total value of the gold and securities received here in the three shipments is about $190,000,000, of which $120,000,000 was in gold.

These shipments were expected to strgnethen the sterling exchange market, but the effect on the market has been difficult to trace. The English pound is worth at parity about $4.87. Because of the huge purchases by England of war munitions and other supplies in this country, together with the falling off in her exports, the value of an English pound had fallen to $4.74½ on Aug. 10, when the first shipment of gold and securities was received in this city. It continued to drop until it touched $4.50, but quickly showed an upward trend. The pound sterling was worth $4.66 yesterday morning, but in the afternoon dropped to $4.64½.

It was reported yesterday that New York financiers were pushing forward arrangements for a large Anglo-French loan, and that bankers in Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, St. Paul, Kansas City, and other large centres would participate.

In Guarded Steel Cars.

The seven steel cars in which the gold arrived were protected by forty armed guards. Unusual precautions were taken to insure safety, because of the fact that it had been generally surmised that more such shipments were coming, and that if enemies of the Allies were anxious to attempt a spectacular stroke they would have plenty of time to form a conspiracy to wreck the gold train.

The route from Portland to New York was different from that taken by the previous shipments. At Portland the train changed engines and left yesterday at 9 o'clock over the Worcester, Nashua & Portland division of the Boston & Maine Railroad. The two previous trains had gone by way of North Lawrence and Lowell to Worcester.

At Worcester the train crews of the Boston & Maine were taken off when the train arrived at 2:35 o'clock yesterday. They were replaced by a crew of the Boston & Albany Railroad and a sleeping car was attached.

As in the case of the two previous gold shipments, a dummy train went ahead in order to be sacrificed, in place of the treasure train, should any bridges or trestles be dynamited. This precaution was originally inspired by the act of Werner Horne, the German reservist, who blew up the International bridge at St. Croix, Me., to stop shipments of munitions to the Allies.

Many Precautions Taken.

Another change which was made to thwart any possible attempt on the treasure was in the destination this time. The first two shipments went to the depot of the American Express Company at Thirty-third Street and Tenth Avenue. A different set of men from those who unloaded the first two shipments will handle the gold at the depot this morning.

The armed guards who arrived with the train stayed on board last night at the depot. Policemen Greenberg and Lavender were assigned to the special duty of guarding the entrance to the depot.

A detail of mounted police will escort the caravan of motor trucks which will carry the gold to the United States Sub-Treasury this morning. The unloading will behing at 8 o'clock and will be directed by J. R. Chrystie, Superintendent of the express company. The procession of trucks will probably begin before 10 o'clock.

Twenty-five trucks were used in carry-

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MILITIA TO PROVE READINESS FOR WAR

Ten Thousand City Guardsmen to Manœuvre Attack on Van Cortlandt Park.

GEN. O'RYAN ISSUES ORDER

Every Man with Every Piece of Equipment Called for War Condition Service.

The extent of New York City's preparedness for defense in war is to be shown by the National Guard in the greatest local military display ever attempted here, under an order issued yesterday by Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, after a conference with the heads of the various arms of the guard.

Every regiment and company of the guard in the city is ordered to prepare at once for a one-day encampment in Van Courtlandt Park. With none of the splendor of the parade the citizen soldiery will respond in service garb and with all the accessories used in actual war. The encampbent will be held on Saturday, Sept. 25, and it is estimated that 10,000 men will respond to the call.

The National Guard feels a little aggrieved over the enthusiasm shown toward the recent camp of military instruction at Plattsburg, and the evolutions here will be a demonstration of just what the National Guard can do. As an officer in the guard said yesterday: "Most of the men who received a few days' instruction at Plattsburg feel that they are now qualified to be officers, and the public seems to agree with them. The cold fact is that it takes more than a few weeks to make a common soldier, to say nothing of an officer. The coming military show will prove that, and will be an answer to those who wonder what the National Guard does besides parade."

The order of General O'Ryan calls for the greatest turnout of the National Guard ever attempted in this city, for it includes the hospital units, the ambulance corps, and the brigade and division details. The whole day will be given to drill and the demonstration of defense measures. In the afternoon the Governor and his staff and prominent city officials and invited guests will review the troops. This review will not be the formal review of ceremony, but from the grand stand thte guests will witness the army demonstrating the passage of a command through an enemy's country.

Not a Day For Play.

Many of the commands from outlying parts of the city will begin their journey to Van Cortlandt Park on Friday, or will travel all of Friday night to reach the camp. Each command will bring every item of equipment it owns, including horses, wagons, guns, light and heavy; cooking outfits, tents, and ammunition trains. The only bands that will take part will be those composed of enlisted men and regularly a part of the Guard. The bandsmen will probably have camp duties other than playing music, for it is planned to make the demonstration "serious fighting" and not an occasion for martial music and flying flags. The men will be in service olive drab.

Van Cortlandt Park is to be divided into squares and each square will be assigned to some branch of the service and in its territory will go through the various evolutions assigned to it. There will be work in all squares simultaneously so that the 20,000 or more spectators for whom stands will be provided will have a sort of twenty-ring performance to interest them.

The program calls for the exercises to begin at 10 A. M. There will be physical drill by the Seventh Regiment, wireless demonstration by the First Signal Battery, and a music drill and rough riding by Squadron A. An interesting demonstration will be the building of a pontoon bridge and the firing of land mines by the Demoolition Squad of the Twenty-second Engineers. There is also to be an elaborate battle exercise by the Seventy-first Infantry. The men will drill in extended order and will show the method of advancing in the face of heavy fire. The First and Second Field Artillery will combine for a drill. They will use the regular three-inch field pieces of the United States Army service and the demonstration will include indirect firing. A picked company of the Seventy-first will give a practical demonstration of the use of the bayonette in modern warfare. This will be followed by a machine gun drill.

Field Hospital Mark.

Field hospital and ambulance work will be shown by the entire hospital service and the three ambulance companies with their twelve ambulances. This demonstration will give the spectator an idea of the difficulties under which a field hospital works in rescuing, giving first aid, and carrying the wounded from the trenches and battlefields under fire.

There is also to be a shelter tent drill, and the commands will go through the evolutions of breaking camp. At noon this part of the exercises will end with the sounding of the mess call. The noonday meal will be cooked by the company cooks and will be served as in the condition of war.

The most important and perhaps most spectacular part of the day's program will be given in the afternoon, when Governor Whitman and the 2,000 or more invited guests are expected to be present. With the sounding of "break camp," the various units will proceed to the great drill field and there they will form in close order and march away into the woods at the north of the park. They will go north about two miles and then return as though they were an army in war time, advancing through the country of an enemy. The cavalry screen will be thrown forward, the patrols will be thrown out, and every precaution taken to prevent a surprise and to locate a possible enemy. The

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OFFICERS ADMIT HESPERIAN HAD GUN; REVELATION MAY LEAD WASHINGTON TO SHIFT POSITION ON ARMED SHIPS

Affidavit of Four Officers of the Hesperian as Issued In Paraphrase by State Department

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 7.—An affidavit, detailing the circumstances of the explosion that caused the sinking of the Allan Line steamer Hesperian and signed by four officers of the vessel, was cabled to the State Department today by Consul Frost at Queenstown. The affidavit was not given out in full but this paraphrase was issued:

The Hesperian left Liverpool at 7 P. M. on Friday, Sept. 3, and by 8:30 P. M. on Sept. 4 had reached latitude 50 north, longitude 10 west, about eighty miles southwest of Fastnet.

Dusk was closing in rapidly at the time specified when an explosion took place against the starboard bow No. 2 bulkhead, admitting water into compartments 1 and 2. The vessel sank about ten feet within four hours.

The explosion occurred within about eight feet of the surface, throwing a mass of water and steel fragments on the deck. From the steel fragments preserved it is indubitable that the explosion was caused by a torpedo and not by a mine. The characteristic odor of high explosive was noticeable.

No warning of any kind was received by the Hesperian. The track of a torpedo approaching the vessel was not observed by any of the ship's officers. They thought that on account of a failing light it may not have been possible to have seen it. No submarine was sighted before or after the explosion.

A 6-inch gun mounted on the stern of the Hesperian was painted a service gray, and would not have been conspicuous even at a short distance, and the officers think it could not have been observed at all through a periscope.

On board the Hesperian were forty Canadian soldiers, including officers, all either invalided or in attendance upon those invalided. These soldiers were all from various Canadian organizations, but were not organized or traveling as a unit.

No American citizens were among the passengers so far as known. One cabin steward, N. J. Dallas, was an American citizen.

Very slight panic or confusion existed, and the boats and lifesaving apparatus were in readiness and worked well.

Wireless signals, siren, and rockets brought a British warship in the scene by 9:30, and two other Admiralty vessels before 10:30, but the Hesperian was not under convoy, and had not spoken to an Admiralty ship prior to the torpedoing.

The affidavit was signed by William C. Main, Commander of the Hesperian; Alexander Maxwell, Chief Officer; Charles Richardson, First Officer, and William F. Reid, Second Officer.

SQUADRON SHELLS BELGIAN COAST

German Batteries as Far as Ostend Bombarded—Allied Guns at Nieuport Co-operate.

ARTILLERY DUELS INCREASE

For Thirteenth Day Allies Pound Foe's Trenches Along Whole Battlefront.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 8.—A British squadron has again bombarded German batteries on the coast of Belgium. A dispatch from Dunkirk says that all the positions eastward as far as Ostend were shelled yesterday morning.

According to the night bulletin from Paris the allied batteries at Nieuport co-operated with the warships in shelling Westende.

Aside from this attack, the operations on the western front have as the chief feature a continuation of the heavy bombardment of the German positions by the allied artillery which has been in progress for thirteen days. The gunfire is particularly severe north and south of Arras, near Roye and in the Champagne region.

The night bulletin of the French War Office says:

Our artillery in the region of Nieuport has co-operated in the bombardment of German coast batteries at Westende by the British fleet.

A violent cannonade has occurred to the north and south of Arras. At several points our batteries have inflicted grave damage on the enemy organizations.

In the region of Roye and in Champagne, around Auberive and Perthes, the artillery action has continued with the same intensity as on the preceding days.

In the Argonne between La Houyette and La Fontaine-aux-Charmes, in the Woevre, to the north of Flirey, and in Lorraine in the region of Besanges and Leintrey, several artillery actions, in which we have held the advantage, are reported.

The bombardment of a section of Raon l'Etape has been followed on our part by an answering fire on the German cantonments behind the front in the valley of the Rabodeau, (in the Vosges.)

The day bulletin reads:

There was cannonading and fighting with bombs and hand grenades during a portion of last night around Souchez and in the vicinity of Neuville.

To the south of Arras in the region of Ajny and around Wailly; in the region of Roye, as well as on the plateaux of Quennevières and Nouvron, a violent bombardment of our positions brought forth effective replies from our batteries.

In the Champagne district, between Auberive and Souain; near Beausejour and in the Vosges in the region of Lusso, both the French and the German artillery showed great activity. The night passed without incident on the remainder of the front.

This statement on Belgian operations has been issued by the Belgian authorities at Havre:

The night was a quiet one. This morning there was a very violent bombardment of our positions in the vicinity of Dixmude. An unimportant attack by infantry on the Yser Canal was repulsed. In the afternoon an artillery action occurred, which was particularly lively north of Dixmude.

This statement on war operations was made by German Army Headquatters:

During successful mine attacks against sappers, employed by the enemy east of Dixmude, a certain number of Belgians were taken prisoners. One machine gun was captured.

North of Souchez the enemy made a feeble attempt at a hand grenade attack. He was completely repulsed.

A French advance at Soudernach, in the Vosges, ended in a fiasco.

Brisk artillery duels developed in the Champagne district as well as in that lying between the Meuse and the Moselle.

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PRESENT RULE INVITES PERIL

Permission to Carry Guns for Defense Was Adopted Last Fall

BEFORE THE SUBMARINE WAR

Under New Conditions It Is Doubted if Immunity Should Be Given Armed Craft.

OFFICERS TELL OF ATTACK

Say She Was Torpedoed and Will Send to Washington Fragments of Metal to Prove It.

TESTS WILL BE MADE THERE

But the Government Is Still Hopeful Berlin Can Make a Satisfactory Explanation.

Reports One American Lost on the Hesperian

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The Daily Mail says that American Consul Frost at Queenstown has received official intimation that a man named Wolff, aged 21, and born in New Jersey, was lost on the Hesperian.

It has been stated that there were no Americans among the Hesperian's passengers, but that some of the crew were Americans.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Almost simultaneously with the receipt today from Consul Frost at Queenstown of an affidavit of four officers of the Hesperian, giving their version of the sinking of that vessel and admitting that she carried a six-inch gun mounted on her stern, the fact became known that the State Department had taken up for reconsideration its decision of last Fall regarding the arming of merchantmen. There are indications in official circles that the Government may now change its attitude as to what is to be regarded as constituting an armed merchantman.

The striking phrases of the affidavit of the Hesperian's officers, that this 6-inch gun was painted a service gray and would not have been conspicuous even at a short distance, and could not have been observed at all through a periscope, seem likely to figure prominently in the consideration of the case of the Canadian liner.

In the Government's decision of last Fall it was said that merchantmen leaving American ports might under certain conditions be permitted to mount guns as large as 6-inch calibre on the stern, but only for defense purposes. This policy was adopted at a time when German cruisers were still sailing the seas and preying on the commerce of the Allies, but that was prior to the opening of German submarine attacks upon merchant shipping of neutral and belligerent nations.

In the controversy with the Berlin Government over the submarine warfare, the United States Government has admitted that a merchant vessel that persists in efforts to escape when once challenged for visit and search forcibuy resists the submarine loses its right to immunity from attack without warning and safety of those on board.

The question is now being seriously considered here whether a merchant vessel ought to have complete immunity if it mounts a 6-inch gun in the stern. A weapon of this size is capable of sinking a submarine, and it is argued in some quarters that the presence of such a gun on a passenger ship might prove not only a temptation to the officers for resisting a submarine, but that even if the gun were not used its presence on the merchantman complicates the circumstances of the case.

It is not contended that the mere presence of a gun that is not used against a submarine can be regarded as forcible resistance such as would strip the merchant vessel of immunity, but it is being seriously considered whether a vessel that assumes to proceed on an innocent voyage can be regarded as having the same status as a merchant vessel that carries no guns.

A vessel which is being convoyed, is regarded in official circles, as not immune from attack. The vessel may be proceeding on an innocetn voyage, but if it accepts convoy, it must be regarded as taking on the character of the convoy, at least during the period that it is convoyed.

Whatever the ultimate attitude of the American Government, as well as that of the Berlin Government, toward the question raised by the affidavit that the Hesperian carried a defense gun, it was learned on high authority today that the presence of invalid Canadian soldiers, unorganized, on the Hesperian, would not be regarded as a material feature of the case. They could not be regarded as a troop movement, such as would give a vessel the status of a transport.

Strong Evidence on Shooting.

Entirely aside from the statement concerning the gun, the affidavit signed by

BRITISH UNIONS BAN CONSCRIPTION

Delegates at Congress Pass a Resolution Against It Unanimously and Amid Cheers.

WOULD HANG SOME EDITORS

One Speaker's Suggestion as to Owners of Papers Advocating Compulsory Service.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BRISTOL, England, Sept. 7, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—By a unanimous vote today the 910 delegates to the Trade Union Congress, representing nearly 3,000,000 workers, registered their opposition to conscription.

The debate was short, lasting just over an hour and a half, for it was evident from the first that the congress had made up its mind that all the occasion demanded was a plain statement of the case for voluntaryism.

This was lucidly put by the President of the congress, James A. Seddon, who, like nearly every subsequent speaker, condemned in scathing language the organizers of the conscription boom. He said:

"When it comes to a sinister and diabolical attempt to rush the country and force the hand of the Government, it is time for democracy to say no one man, however powerful he may be in the press, shall supplant the free will of the democracy."

Havelock Wilson of the Sailors and Firemen's Union recommended that six of the most prominent newspaper proprietors should be hanged to lampposts.

Ben Tillett made a practical appeal for more munitions instead of more men, but Robert Smillie, a miners' leader, got the heartiest cheer of the whole debate when he rapped out: "If this congress declares, on behalf of organized labor, that it is against conscription, then it will be the duty of organized labor to prevent conscription taking place."

The debate showed that what is uppermost in the mind of labor at the moment is the urgent need for the Government to take trade unionism more fully into its confidence than it has thought fit to do hitherto.

The text of the resolution unanimously carried is as follows:

We, the delegates to this congress, representing nearly three millions organized workers, record our heaty appreciation of the magnificent response made to the call for volunteers to fight against the tyranny of militarism. We emphatically protest against the sinister efforts of a section of the reactionary press in formulating newspaper policies for party purposes and attempting to foist on this country conscription, which always proves a burden to workers and will divide the nation at a time when absolute unanimity is essential.

No reliable evidence has been produced to show that the voluntary system of enlistment is not adequate to meet at present the empire's requirements. We believe that all the men necessary can and will be obtained through a voluntary system properly organized, and we heartily support and will give every aid to the Government in its present efforts to secure the men necessary to prosecute the war to a successful issue.

On a show of hands the motion was announced by the President to have been carried unanimously. There was great cheering over the result. "Go and tell Northcliffe!" shouted some one at the back of the hall. It was agreed to telegraph the resolution at once to the Prime Minister, Munitions Minister, Lloyd George, and Lord Kitchener, the War Secretary.

BRISTOL, England, Sept. 7.—In his speech to the Trade Union Congress today, moving the resolution against conscription, J. A. Seddon protested against

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the Hesperian's officers is by far the strongest and clearest evidence yet received here as to the circumstances of the sinking of the liner.

The four officers—Capt. William O. Main, commander of the Hesperian; Alexander Maxwell, its chief officer; Charles Richardson, first officer, and William F. Reid, second officer—assert that it is "indubitable" that the explosion which resulted in the loss of the vessel and endangered the lives of passengers and crew "was caused by a torpedo, and not by a mine."

This statement is based partly on the characteristic odor of high explosive noticed after the vessel was struck and partly on the fact that the explosion threw a mass of water and steel fragments on the deck of the Hesperian. Examination of these fragments convinced the officers that they were portions of a torpedo.

The officers also state positively that no warning was given to the Hesperian and therefore the passengers and crew had no opportunity to escape to places of safety. The affidavit indicates also that the Hesperian did not attempt to escape and made no resistance. There was no occasion for an attempt to escape or to offer resistance for the simple reason that, according to the officers, no submarine was sighted before or after the explosion.

The officers further assert that the Hesperian was not under convoy and had not even spoken to any admiralty ship prior to the torpedoing.

Unless this affidavit is upset by later developments, which controvert the statement that the Hesperian was not convoyed, did not resist or attempt to escape and was torpedoed without warning or giving the crew and passengers an opportunity to reach a place of safety, the attack on the Canadian liner is a plain violation of the solemn pledge given to the United States Government by the German Government in the Bernstein memorandum last Wednesday.

To Examine Steel Fragments.

Though the evidence now in possession of the State Department is already pretty definite, no action will be determined upon until additional information has been received from the London Embassy and Consul Frost.

The fragments of steel found on the deck of the Hesperian after the explosion will be forwarded here, where they will be turned over to the Navy Department for metallurgical and other tests, to determine whether they were parts of a torpedo.

This was the course adopted in the case of the Nebraskan, when it seemed doubtful whether it could be positively established that the vessel struck a mine or was torpedoed. The fragments ofsteel taken from the hull of the Nebraskan were still under examination by the Navy Department when the German Government, after receiving its submarine commander's report, sent word through Ambassador Gerard that the Nebraskan had been torpedoed.

Held Up British Ship with Gun.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—In connection with the indications today that the United States Government might modify its view as to what constitutes arming a merchant vessel and might hold that the mounting of defense guns, heretofore considered as not arming a ship, would remove the vessel from the noncombatant class, State Department officials pointed out that a 6-inch gun, such as was mounted on the Hesperian, was of sufficient size to sink a submarine. Proof of this fact, officials think, might be construed as a purpose to challenge the German blockaders.

It was pointed out also that the British ship Walmana, mounting a small gun, had been held up for some time at Newport News while the State Department had been deciding hr status.

Officials admited that a decision on this point, involving a change in the American procedure toward such ships, would be of far-reaching importance to the International situation arising over the submarine question.

The present purpose of the United States is to take no steps to question th good faith of Germany's recent assurances concerning submarine warfare unless it is shown clearly that the sinking of the Hesperian was in violation of them. This view was made clear by a high official, who explained that President Wilson and Secretary Lansing accepted the assurances of the German Government at their face value.

It was said authoritatively that the American Government was still hopeful that the entire submarine issue with Germany would be cleared up satisfactorily. No final conclusion as to the attitude of the Government would be announced, until the Hesperian and Arabic cases had been cleared up and the case of the Lusitania, prepared in Berlin, had been received here.

Ship Not in Government Service.

Ambassador Page cabled the State Department today that the British Admiralty had informed him the Allan liner Hesperian was sailing as an ordinary passenger vessel and had not been in the Government service since the war began.

"There were no troops aboard," the Ambassador's message continued. "Some wounded and invalid soldiers were aboard, travelling on individual tickets as did other passengers."

SAY THE HESPERIAN KEPT ZIGZAGGING

Survivors Report That They Heard a Submarine Was Sighted.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 7.—Survivors of the Hesperian who have been interviewed here assert that they learned early on the day of the disaster that a submarine had been sighted, and say that the Hesperian kept a zigzag course thereafter.

Some passengers comment that if a submarine was sighted they are unable to understatnd why more elaborate preparations were not made to put lifebelts and lifeboats in readiness.

Captain Main of the Hesperian left Queenstown for his home in Glasgow last night.

News of the safety of a 10-year-old boy has been received by wireless from an unnamed steamer. The boy is believed to be the missing son of Mrs. Gorog, who, with four daughters, was saved from the Hesperian.

BERLIN STILL AWAITS REPORT ON HESPERIAN

Doesn't See Cause of Friction With Us Even if Liner Was Torpedoed.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Sept. 7.—No official statements on the sinking of the Hesperian are available here yet, and the authorities will have nothing to say until full details are known. The belief is expressed in some quarters that the Hesperian was struck by a floating mine, but if she was torpedoed, official circles believe, the case will not cause renewed American complications.

The alleged conditions on which Germany is ready to make peace, cabled from America, are officially branded as figments of the imagination from A to Z. The Berlin press sees in the American peace tal kan attempt on the part of England to put out peace feelers. The overwhelming majority of all sorts of Germans with whom I have talked, including officers, believe that the war will last at least another year. There is not a particle of evidence of a desire to quits at this stage.

Joy rides for Mohammedan prisoners is the latest war novelty. A large number of captive Mohammedans from the Zossen camp were taken yesterday in sightseeing autos for an airing, including a visit to the Imperial Palace, a ride down the Unter den Linden, through the Tiergarten, and a visit to the new Hindenburg monument, where the Mohammedans were astounded by the wooden Colossus and into which they were allowed to drive iron nails for war charities.

Martial law has reached its high-water mark with a revolutionary ban on liquor for Berlin. No more spiritous drinks are allowed to be sold after 9 o'clock in the evening, and then only against cash payment and to be consumed on the premises. The stringent ordinance makes illegal even after-dinner liqueurs after 9 o'clock. The penalty is a year's imprisonment or a 10,000-mark fine. A further provision, particularly aimed at the West End resorts and the so-called American bars, absolutely forbids the sale of spirituous liquids at any time where waitresses or barmaids are employed.

ACCUSE VON TIRPITZ OF ORDERING ATTACK

Rumor in Berlin That Hesperian Sinking Was Designed to Block Yielding to Us.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 8.—A dispatch to The Daily Telegraph from Rotterdam says:

"It is freely rumored in Berlin that the sinking of the Allan Line steamer Hesperian was deliberately designed by the party of Admiral von Tirpitz, the German Minister of Marine, to bring to a climax the differences between von Tirpitz and Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial Chancelior, over the last note to President Wilson concerning the use of submarine boats against liners."

REPORTS SEVENTEEN LOST.

Allan Line Counts 13 Passengers and 4 of Crew Still Missing.

MONTREAL, Sept. 7.—Andrew A. Allan of the Allan Line received a cable today from his Liverpool agent, stating that seventeen persons, thirteen passengers and four of the crew of the steamer Hesperian, lost their lives.

At the time of the attack, the message added, the lifeboats were swung out and lowered to the level of the promenade deck, ready for launching, while all collapsibles were set with the grips off.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 7.—"No submarine was seen by any one before the ship was struck, nor was any warning given," says an official statement, issued b ythe Allan Line, regarding the steamer Hesperian. This seemingly sets at rest the story that a warning was shouted by a lookout just before the vessel was struck.

The impact of the torpedo was so great, the statement adds, that the vessel stopped as dead as were the engines.

THREE MORE VESSELS SUNK BY SUBMARINE

Big French Freighter Torpedoed Off Western Coast of France—Norwegian Bark Lost.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—Three more ships, one a neutral, have been sunk by German submarines. The French Ministry of Marine today announced that the French steamship Bordeaux had been torpedoed and sunk twelve miles outside the mouth of the Gironde, off the western coast of France. Her crew was saved by a pilot boat.

The Norwegian bark Storesand, which sailed for Iquique, Chile, for Liverpool, has been sunk in the war zone. Her crew was saved and landed along the coast.

The Harris Line steamship Dictator has been sunk, according to a dispatch received today by the Central News. The same report said that the crew of forty-two men were saved.

The Bordeaux belonged to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. She was a freighter of 4,530 tons, 370 feet long, and built in 1891. She was last reported as having arrived at Havre on July 13 from St. Nazaire.

The Harrison Line steamer Dictator, 4,116 tons gross and owned in Liverpool, sailed from Pernambuco, Brazil, on Aug. 31 for Cabadelo, Brazil, and as she requires about seventeen days for the voyage to England she could not have reached the war zone several days ago. It is possible that some other Harrison Line steamer or another vessel named Dictator, of which there are several, has been sunk.

The Storesand was a vessel of 1,639 tons. She was built in 1893 and was owned in Christiansand.

SAYS SEAMEN'S ACT FAILS.

Gregory Holds Life-Saving Rule Will Not Affect Many Foreign Ships.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Charges that the Seamen's act had imposed further burdens on American shipping, putting them at still greater disadvantages in competing with foreign vessels under lighter regulations, are sustained by Attorney General Gregory's opinion, which was made public today. This opinion, dealing only with the section which requires additional life-saving appliances on foreign and domestic ships leaving American ports, upholds the ruling of Solicitor Thurman of the Department of Commerce that the only foreign ships affected by the section are private passenger ships registered in countries not having regulations analogous to those of the United States and not extending a similar courtesy to American inspections.

This ruling will come as a heavy blow to Senator La Follette and his friends, who argued that the requirements as to lifeboats, which have been attacked as burdensome by American shipping interests, would fall just as fully on foreign ships. In that way, they said, the act would really tend to equalize competitive conditions. As Mr. Gregory leaves the meaning of the word "approximate," as used in comparing foreign with American regulations, vague, it is supposed that the old custom will be followed of holding nearly all regulations intended for the same purpose "approximate" to those of the United States.

The pertinent paragraph in Mr. Gregory's ruling is as follows:

"I am of the opinion that when not actually carrying passengers neither foreign cargo nor foreign passenger steam vessels are subject to the provisions of this section: Only foreign private steam vessels, carrying passengers from any port in the United States to any other place or country, are so subject. To this latter rule, however, an exception must be noted in favor of a vessel belonging to a country whose inspection laws at the time of the voyage approximate our own and which accords our vessels like privileges of home inspection, provided such vessel is, first, possessed of an unexpired inspection certificate properly issued and evidencing compliance with such foreign laws, or, second, where its certificate so issued has expired it has properly obtained in lieu thereof from the Secretary of Commerce a special permit to depart from a port of the United States if possessing an expired certificate."

Saunders-Coggeshall Wedding.

Spccial to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 7.—The wedding of Miss Helen Coggeshall, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Morton C. Coggeshall of Summit, and Professor Edmond James Saunders, took place this afternoon at the home of the bride's parents. The Rev. Ernest C. Saunders, father of the bridegroom, officiated.

Miss Coggeshall was attended by Mrs. Howard Burras as matron of honor. Radcliffe Heermanes, professor at Princeton University, was the best man. The bridegroom is a graduate of Williams College, class of 1904, and a teacher in the Short Hills School of Summit.

WILSON DEPRECATES HOME STATE BOOM

Thinks It Would Look Like Using Personal Friends to Aid Second-Term Movement.

CONSIDERS IT A POOR TIME

International Situation Too Delicate —Tumulty Asks Kinkead to Cut Out Jersey Indorsement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—President Wilson has frowned on the intention of some of his Democratic admirers in his own State of New Jersey to give a boost to the movement to renominate him for the Presidency. Through the medium of his Secretary, Joseph P. Tumulty, a fellow-Jerseyman, he has informed Eugene Kinkead, Sheriff of Hudson County, that it would be an embarrassment rather than a help to have an indorsement for a second term come at this time from his own personal friends. Such an indorsement would seem, according to Mr. Tumulty, as if the President were taking advantage of "the extraordinary situation now existing" to gain some personal advantage through an expression of confidence from these friends.

The President's feeling in the matter is apreciated here. It has not been overloked by politicians in Washington that by no public word or act has the President, or anybody, authorized tq speak for him, indicated that Mr. Wilson expected to be his party's candidate for President again. At the same time it has not been overlooked that all the preparations for next year's Democratic Presidential campaign are being made with a view to the candidacy of Mr. Wilson. When the Democratic State Convention of Kentucky recently adopted resolutions at the instance of Senator Ollie James, who is very close to the White House, indorsing the President for a second term, it was taken for granted by the well-informed that this was the beginning of the actual movement to have the President serve as the Democratic standard bearer next year.

Mr. Tumulty sent the letter to Sheriff Kinkead, declining an invitation to attend a meeting of the Hudson County Democratic Committee, scheduled for Sept. 11, on the ground that the meeting's object, as stated in Kinkead's letter, was to indrose the President.

"It was my understanding when we discussed this matter some weeks ago," said Mr. Tumulty in his letter, "that the meeting you had in mind was merely a meeting of the Hudson County Democratic Committee, for which you were anxious to procure the services of Senator Lewis of Illinois as the speaker.

"I had a talk with the President about this matter, and he deeply appreciates the generosity of the suggestion, but New Jersey is his own State, the men who support him in this matter are his own personal friends, and he feels that it might seem as if he were taking advantage of the extraordinary situation now existing to gain some personal advantage through such an expression of confidence by them.

"As I said in my letter to State Chairman Grosscup, a year ago, this would be inconsistent with his whole thought and spirit and he shrinks from it as from something that would embarrass him rather than help him.

"I feel confident that you will unstand the spirit in which he says this and that in urging the Democrats of Hudson county not to do this, he is not evading in the least, his deep appreciation. Of course, if your meeting has no connection with an indorsement of the President and is one to be held under the auspices of the Democratic county committee and shall be participated in by all factions in Hudson county, I will gladly avail you in procuring as a speaker the services of either Senator James or Senator Lewis."

GERMANY REPORTS LOSS OF THE U-27

Admiralty Says Submarine Which Sunk a British Cruiser Has Not Been Heard from Since Aug. 10.

BERLIN, Sept. 7, (via Londo...)—The Admiralty announced today that the German submarine U-25, which sunk a small British cruiser several weeks ago, has not been heard from since Aug. 10, and probably is lost.

The submarine U-27 had not figured conspicuously in the records of German naval operations. She was built in 1912-13 and had a displacement of 840 tons. She was one of the speediest of the U boats constructed up to 1914, being capable of making seventeen knots above water and twelve knots when submerged. She was equipped with three torpedo tubes. Her complement is not shown in recent naval lists.

MAYOR BELL ON TRIAL.

Indianapolis Executive Faces Court on Election Fraud Charge.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 7.—The defense in the trial of Mayor Joseph E. Bell, who was placed on trial before special Judge W. H. Eichhorn in Criminal Court here today, won a victory this afternoon when the court sustained a motion to unsea seven members of the regular jury panel on the ground that they had not been properly and legally chosen.

"I am of the opinion," said Judge Eichhorn in making his ruling, "that if the motion were overruled no hardship would be worked on the defense, but to avoid any question of irregularity the court will sustain the motion." The jury box was then filled from the special venire.

That the part which a local newspaper is alleged to have taken in the investigation of election irregularities will be made an important phase of the case was indicated by the questions asked prospective jurors. It was intimated by the defense that the indictment against Mayor Bell, which also names Thomas Taggart and 126 others, was drawn in the office of the newspaper and under the supervision of its management. Prosecutor Alvah J. Rucker denied these assertions.

SHIP SUIT FOR $1,100,000.

Asphalt Company Charges Prince Line Violated Contract.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 7.—Alleging breach of contract, the United States Asphalt Refining Company of Pierre, S. D., and New York City filed two libel suits here today for $550,000 each against the Prince Line, Limited, owner of the steamship Georgian Prince.

The asphalt company alleges a contract was entered into for five years in 1912 between it and the steamship company through Houlder, Weir & Boyd of 24 State Street, New York, for the transportation of crude oil from Mexico and Europe. The asphalt company was to pay over £1,000 monthly. The steamship returned the latter part of last month from Mexico and discharged a cargo at Carteret, the asphalt company alleges.

Arrangements had been made by the asphalt company to sublet the contract, but the master of the ship refused to take orders to go to Spain, and a violation of the contract was considered to have been committed by such refusal. The company alleges it has paid its installments up to Sept. 17 and has been deprived of the steamship's use. It also alleges the loss of an immense sum of money by reason thereof.

BRIAND ENGINEERED THE CABINET CRISIS

Though a Member, He Schemed to Overthrow Viviani and Become Premier Again.

FALTERED AT LAST MINUTE

Public Sentiment Against Army Changes—His Own Laziness Prevented a Fight.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 27.—The overwhelming victory of the Government in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday ends, for a considerable time at any rate, the attempts of the Socialist and Radical sections of Parliament to bring about a change in the Ministry. The press hails the result as a definite triumph for Premier Viviani's oratory.

The only dissentient voice is that of Clemenceau's paper, which says that the Premier had only postponed the reckoning.

The fact remains that the insurgents, far too cold-blooded to be stampeded by patriotic eloquence on the matter of practical politics, and confident ten days ago of their ability to overthrow the Ministry, yielded yesterday almost without a struggle.

In order to understand this it is necessary to note the underlying cause of the whole agitation, of which M. Millerand's unpopularity, the Sarrail incident, the alleged scandalous contracts, and the dissatisfaction with the slow progress of the war are only symptoms. This cause is the personal ambition of Aristide Briand, himself a member of the Cabinet, who has pulled strings to move such comparative puppets as Franklin-Bouillon and Renaudel.

It has been an open secret that if the Ministry was changed Briand would take Premier Viciani's place, and he has been generally reputed to be the spinner of the political web wherein the Government has seemed to be struggling.

The significant comments with which M. Cochin's reference yesterday to the dissension in the bosom of the Cabinet was greeted indicate the general realization of Briand's design, but the enigma is now, why did Briand suddenly yield just when through a secret session or an open attack it seemed that the Government could be brought to bar?

That some guiding hand, which could scarcely be any but Briand's, was removed from the helm was shown early in the week, when the Radical Socialist caucus, previously united and confident, suddenly became irresolute. Barely 70 per cent. of its members attended an important meeting to decide whether the party should demand a secret session. Of those present one-third did not vote. The remainder were almost evenly divided. There could be no clearer proof of indecision than this behavior by one of the best-drilled political machines.

It is asserted that Briand was forced by direct threats to desist from interference with the Government in time of war, but his character and record show the improbability of thus turning him from his purpose, even if he realized that it was more than a bluff and that the country was against any radical changes.

The real solution of the mystery seems to lie partly in the circumstances of the struggle and partly in Briands's personality. The ideal had perceived that a change in the ministry would imply changes in the high command of the army and France was practically unanimous against that. The bulk of the people, moreover, are tired of the weakness and errors, alleged, by the insurgents, and cannot understand why it is necessary to "swap horses" while crossing so dangerous a stream. They think the whole agitation is merely a reversion to the ante-war "politics" of professionals who are thoughtless of their country's danger or suppose the worst is past.

Thus Briand saw his plans menaced by a growing public opposition which redoubled the difficulty of his task. Here the personal equation comes in. Brilliant and able as Briand is, he is also temperamentally lazy and unwilling to pursue any course likely to cause excessive trouble.

One of the shrewd English diplomatists here said a month ago:

"Briand might suddenly amaze every one by throwing up the whole thing in disgust if it looked too troublesome."

It seems as if he was a true prophet.

But, although the affair is temporarily at an end, there remains a considerable leaven of opposition to the opposition, which hopes to find a better opportunity later when the outside dangers are lessened. If the present Government were to fall suddenly I venture to phophesy that a Briand ministry will succeed it.

WAR ORDERS, BUT NO DIME.

An Incident of a Hotel Lobby Where Talk is of Millions.

At a well-known hotel where many foreign agents make their headquarters, and where the lobby is very much affected by men who would do business with them, one of the latter who has been much in evidence about the hotel approached an assistant manager yesterday.

"Say, Blank, can you tell me the name of the best American car on the market?" he asked.

"I'm not much of a judge," replied the manager, "but I should say the X car is about as good as any."

"H'm," said the other. "And about how much would one cost?"

"About $6,500, I think."

"H'm. And what do you think is the best foreign car?"

"At a guess, I should mention the Y."

"And what would one of them stand me?"

"Probably about $12,5000, just now."

"H'm. One of those big fellows, with a tremendous wheel base—long, and looking like a cruiser?"

"That's something like it."

"I should like one of the fellows with a green body, and with red cushions—one with a sort of little cab effect at the end. And, say, could I get one of them right away?"

"I think so."

"Tomorrow?"

"Undoubtedly."

"Well, by George, I'll give my order first thing. You see," he went on, "tomorrow I am to sell So-and-so 3,000,000 rifles. It has taken six months to get this deal clinched, but the papers are ready, and the transaction is to be finished tomorrow. And, say, I get $1 on every rifle."

The manager offered his congratulations.

"Great stuff," said the war commissioner proudly. He put his hands into his pocket and hummed an air. Then he started suddenly.

"By the way, Blank," he said, "would you mind lending me ten cents so I can telephone and ask those fellows if they are surely going to show up here tomorrow to sign that contract as they promised?"

CITY BREVITIES.

The body of the woman found in the East River off 132d Street on Monday night was identified yesterday as that of Mary Coska, 25 years old, of 314 East Fifty-fourth Street.

Coroners' Physician Lehane announced yesterday that Freda Fagerstron, who was found dead on Monday at her partment, at 157 East 112th Street, had died of cyanide of potassium poisoning. John Kerns, with whom she lived, is charged with homicide, but the indications are that she committed suicide.

John Donata of 177 Columbia Street, Brooklyn, was yesterday sentenced to spend six months in the workhouse for annoying women in the elepnant house at the Bronx Park Zoo.

D. L. Schultz, the Baptist labor evangelist, speaks at open air service every night this week at the Second Avenue Baptist Church, 164 Second Avenue.

The majority of the pressmen's [illegible] ceding from the International [illegible] Assistants' Union, [illegible] with the [illegible]

ITALIANS REPULSE MONTE NERO ATTACK

Austrians Bombard Positions on the Lower sonzo, Killing Several Civilians.

FLOATING MINES IN RIVER

Italian Attack Was Expected and Met on Kreuzberg Ridge, Vienna Reports.

ROME, Sept. 7, (via Paris, Sept. 8.)—The following official statement was issued from General Headquarters today:

In the Tolmino sector during the night of Sept. 6 the enemy, after violent artillery and rifle fire, attacked our positions on Mrzlivrn, (Monte Nero,) Although favored by fog and darkness the attack was completely repulsed with heavy loss.

On the lower Isonzo the enemy bombarded San Pietro, Sasso Liano, and Monfalcone. Several of the inhabitants were killed. We removed two floating mines from the river.

In the upper Camonica Valley our artillery opened fire on the enemy in Presena Basin. In Van Concei, (Valley of the Ledro,) on the night of Sept. 5 one of our detachments, by a bold stroke, destroyed a saw mill and the electric plant at Lenzumo, north of Zezzecca.

VIENNA, Sept. 7, (via London.)—The following report of the operations on the Italian frontier was issued today:

The hostile attack expected by us in the region of the Kreuzberg Ridge tok place yesterday morning. About five battalions of various Italian brigades began an attack on our mountain positions between the Burg valley and the Pfann summit, but were sanguinary repulsed.

On the Tyrolean frontier region artillery fighting took place, especially on the Dolomite front and the sectors of Lavaronne and Folgaria.

On the Carinthian front and in the Coastal region nothing of importance has occurred.

Huts of Alpine Unions are often targets for hostile artillery. Yesterday the Mandronhuette in the Adamello region was destroyed.

GERMANY MAD NATION, PROF. SCHUSTER SAYS

This Year's British Association President Gets an Ovation—Himself of German Birth.

MANCHESTER, Sept. 7.—The annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science opened here today.

The President of the association, Professor Arthur Schuster, received an ovation when he rose to deliver the inaugural address, the audience thus emphasizing their disapproval of the bitter campaign waged against him by certain newspapers, which demanded his retirement because he is of German origin, though a naturalized Briton.

Professor Schuster's subject was: "The Common Aims of Science and Humanity." He urged devotion to high ideals and declaimed against the exclusive pursuit of material ends.

"Do we not find in the worship of material success," he asked, "the seed of the pernicious ambition which has maddened a nation and plunged Europe into war?"

A message was sent to the King assuring him that every member of the association was prepared to devote all his energies "to the task of bringing the war to a victorious conclusion."

MANIFESTO CALLED A FAKE.

"German Humanity League" Plea a Swindle, Says Frankfort Paper.

Under the caption "Ludicrous and Stupid" the Frankfurter Zeitung of Aug. 24 published the following comment about an alleged manifesto of the German Humanity League published in The Westminster Gazette and in THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"The Westminster Gazette on July 20 published an alleged manifesto of the 'Germanity League,' which was said to have sent copies thereof to its members and friends in Europe and America from Rotterdam. It related that 'Ernst Schuster was delivered over at Magdeburg through despicable treachery and died the death of a hero, but his work is not destroyed, for the league will not cease to oppose the ruthless policy of the Imperial Government.'

"The alleged manifesto further asserts that the war was by no means forced upon Germany, and that 'only through the victory of the allied armies as the guardians of humanity can we be delivered from the accursed yoke of Prussian militarism.' The controlling ideas obtaining among the authors of this wonderful document may be judged from the following sentence: 'We demand that ravished Belgium, Luxemburg and France shall again be restored to quiet and the deliverance of Poland and Bohemia from the shackles of slavery.'

"The appeal, in which, among other things, the German flag is designated as 'a symbol of shame,' was cabled from the Westminster Gazette also to THE NEW YORK TIMES across the Atlantic. Its signers were named as Karl Bernstein, Conrad Schwabe, Emil Gott, Gustav Ochs, Jakob Mannsldorp, Franz Gaussen, Heinrich Glauert, Otto Schliche, Friederich Köhler, Adolf Ruppin, Eitel Blumenfeldt, Albrecht Zettel.

"We have endeavored to find out something concerning this remarkable 'league' and its apepal. But it has developed that this alleged manifesto upon which the two newspapers mentioned and perhaps others have seized, is a swindle. Nobody knows the men who are named as signers and whose names, moreover, in part, do not even sound at all German.

"Nothing is known at Magdeburg about a prosecution for high treason there, and, moreover, the rule of court-martial has not even been proclaimed there. The publication of the appeal merely proves, we are told, with what superficiality and carelessness even English newspapers that wish to be taken seriously spread reports concerning German matters."

PRESIDENT PLANS ECONOMY

Will Discuss Appropriation with Congress Leaders and His Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Economy in appropriations is to be the subject of a conference between President Wilson and Senate and House leaders before Coegrss convenes in December. It was learned today that the President plans to give this problem mch personal attention, and will discuss it with his Cabinet officers when they are completing their estimates of expenditures for the coming year.

The Administration's program for strengthening the national defenses probably will make impossible any reduction in the military and naval appropriations, but otherwise it is proposed to have general paring down wherever it is practicable. Large river and harbor and public building bills will be opposed.

Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury is planing to make a tour of the country soon to inspect Government-owned buildings and investigate the needs of communities which are seeking new buildings.

AIR RAIDERS ATTACK FAMOUS FREIBURG

Fires Started in Baden City from Bombs Dropped by French Squadron.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—Freiburg, the chief city of Baden, is the latest German place to be visited by a French air squadron, dropping destructive bombs.

This attacak, as the French official bulletin put it, was "in reply to the bombardment of the open towns of St. Dié and Gerardmer by the German aeroplanes." Fires were set by the French missiles.

Other points, including Saarburg in Rhenish Prussia, Lens, northeast of Arras and Perenne, have been the objects of air raids.

From Berlin comes word that a French aeroplane was brought down near Sankt Avold, the occupants being killed.

The day bulletin from Paris says:

German aviators yesterday and this morning flew over Gerardmer, in the Vosges, near St. Dié, and threw down bombs. The first attack was without effect; the second resulted in the killing of two persons.

The night bulletin reads:

During the night of Sept. 6-7 one of our dirigibles dropped shells on the railroads around Peronne.

In reply to the bombardment of the open towns of St. Dié and Gerardmer by German areoplanes, a French air squadron has dropped bombs on the station and military establishments at Freiburg, (Baden.) Fire broke out in the town. Al lthe machines returned safely.

Our aeroplanes likewise bombarded the stations at Saarburg, Pont-Faverger, Warmerville, Tergnier, and Lens.

In the German headquarters staff statement is the following:

In the course of an enemy aeroplane attack on Lichtervelde,, north of Roulers, in Flanders, seven Belgian inhabitants were killed and two were injured.

German battle aeroplane aviators brought down an enmy machine over the chapel southeast of Sankt Avold. The occupants of the enemy machine lost their lives.

WRECKED SAARBRUECKEN.

Allied Airmen Did Great Damage and Killed Many Recruits.

BASE, Sept. 7, (via Paris.)—The aerial bombardment of Saarbrücken, recorded in yesterday's official statement from the French War Office, was probably the most notable operation of its kind during the war.

Forty French and Britisch war aeroplanes circled low over the town and accurately threw bombs on the small arms factory, the barracks, the railway station, the engine sheds and other military buildings. Several hundred yards of the permanent way of the railroads were destroyed, and many recruits in the baracks were killed or wounded.

Saarbrücken is not provided with artillery for high angle fire, and an armored train that had been summoned from Metz, bringing aerial guns on trucks, arrived too late to interfere with the operations of the aviators.

All forty aeroplanes, after discharging about 400 projectiles, returned safely to Nancy.

OBITUARIES DELIGHT LEMAN.

Berlin Agency Denies Reports That Liege Defender Is Dead.

BERLIN, Sept. 7, (via Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The Overseas News Agency gives out the following:

"A Paris paper has printed an item from Belgium to the effect that General Leman, the brave defender of Liége, had died of a broken heart in a German prison.

"The fact is that the General is living in Magdeburg with other officers in a prisoners' camp, and is being treated according to his rank. He is nursing his gout, but otherwise is in excellent health. He read his obituary notice with delight."

WILL ADMIT LIVE CATTLE.

Britain Rescinds Rule and Beef May Be Cheaper.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—Live cattle intended for slaughter at the port of landing will be admitted to England beginning on Sept. 21, thus abrogating the prohibitory order issued by the Board of Trade more than five years ago.

A reduction in the cost of beef, estimated at 25 per cent. is expected in consequence of the new departure. Importers of frozen meat will have formidable competition, although full development of the trade in live cattle may be delayed by the present high freight rates and the shortage of suitable shipping facilities.

BRITISH TRADE AWAKES.

Unusual Recovery Shown in Reports of August Business.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The Board of Trade figures for August disclose an unusual recovery in foreign trade. Imports increased $185,770,000. Exports increased $41,000,000.

The chief increases in imports were $55,000,000 in food, $30,000,000 in raw materials, and $45,000,000 in manufactured articles. The chief gains in exports were in manufactured articles.

Compared with the last corresponding month before the war—August, 1913—imports increased $65,000,000, but exports decreased $55,000,000.

ITALY TO STOP COTTON.

Government Declares It Contraband of War.

PARIS, Sept. 7.—Italy has declared cotton contraband of war, a Rome dispatch to the Havas News Agency announces.

BRITISH UNIONS BAN CONSCRIPTION

Continued from Page 1.

"the attempt to embroil the nation in a great internal conflict which would split it in two at a time when national unity is all essential."

The Congress this afternoon received a telegram from Minister of Munitions Lloyd George, commenting on the speech made yesterday by President Seddon, in which he emphasized the desire of the workers to assist the Government, and hoped the Government would do its share in the matter of limiting employers' profits.

"In every case the benefit of the suspension of trades union regulations will accrue to the State, and not to employers," Mr. Lloyd George wired. "I beg you to make this clear to the Congress and to persuade trades unions throughout the country to suspend during the war all regulations which restrict output."

The Congress today declared in favor of the nationalization of the railroads, taking the position that the experience of the Government in managing the roads during the war was sufficiently encouraging to justify this step.

BELL-ANS
Absolutely Removes Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists.

CZAR IN COMMAND OF RUSSIA'S ARMY

Continued from Page 1.

among the lower classes of Russia that the "Little Father" was not leading his armies in person. It is a tradition among the Russian people that he should do so, and this tradition does not take into account the Czar's status as a military man. His Majesty's father, Alexander III., who although a pacificist, always intimated his readiness to lead his armies should the occasion arise. His uncle, Alexander II., for a time personally conducted the Russian arms in the Balkans in 1876-77, and his grandfather, Nicholas I., received his military training at the hands of von Lambsdorff, and commanded personally the Russian troops on several Napoleonic battlefields. And it was Nicholas I.'s elder brother, Alexander I., who planned and personally conducted the famous retreat of 1812 which brought disaster to Napoleon.

RUSSIAN TACTICS BAFFLING.

Germans Compelled Constantly to Change Their Plans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 7, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Any question as to whether the Germans will make for Petrograd, Moscow, or Kiev is largely academical. They are waging a great campaign against a stubborn and resourceful enemy, whose movements are to them problematical, and even the Germans cannot adhere blindly to any preconceived military plan. They probably have several alternative plans, of which one or another will come into the foreground according to circumstances.

The Riga plan and the northern envelopment were prominent for a few days until the naval defeat in the gulf postponed execution indefinitely. That the Germans are feeling their way to a renewal of this effort is evident from their cautious movements on the Dvina, and from hints thrown out in the form of seaplanes by the German Baltic squadron at the mouth of the Gulf of Riga. Now there are signs of an attempted turning movement from the south in Volhynia and Galicia, where the enemy have concentrated three armies. True, the further the Germans advance into Russia the more difficult it becomes for them swiftly to modify their main plans. The network of communications in their rear grows cruder and more rare, despite hastily built light railways. The transfer of troops from one part of the front to another grows more cumbersome. But in any case, the Russian movements constantly dictate modifications of the invaders' plans.

The German units are now frequently drawn aside from their intended course, so as to undertake the pursuit of Russian units, and so the front suddenly slips into unexpected forms, necessitating a hasty revision of the distribution of troops and of transport arrangements.

Thus the artillery brought up with great toil and forethought, may find itself in some spot where there is only work for the cavalry, and thus it now happens very frequently that the Germans, counting on the Russian shortage of ammunition, are surprised by heavy cannon fire from their enemies while their own batteries are compelled to remain silent for lack of shells. The Germans in their advance try to keep to the railways, the capture of which is ever the chief object of all their plans, but often they are drawn off by the Russians into muddy roads where heavy artillery cannot advance or into swampy areas where even the infantry has cautiously to feel its way. All their movements are slower in consequence of the changed conditions, and the spirits of the Russian army are steadily rising as the prospect of checking the Germans' advance grows brighter.

After all, one of the unchangeable objects of the Germans is to defeat the Russian Army in whole or piecemeal. Just now they are paying careful attention to the Russians between Vilna and Grodno, whom they are trying to catch in a pincers movement. In the Grodno region the Russians have safely retired, but from the south Prince Leopold's group is still trying to get in rear of them and cripple them as far east as Lida. At the same time General Eichhorn is striking out straight across the country from Orany to Lida. Prince Leopold's troops are pushing up the Siedlce-Lida Railway about Volkovysk. Before them stands the barrier of the westward course of the upper Niemen.

Eichhorn is still held west of the Petrograd Railway, where a hot battle is proceeding. The fate of Vilna, which is being firmly held against a frontal advance, depends on the success of Eichhorn and on Leopold's looping movement. Only in case of their success will it be possible to link up Eichhorn's operations with the operations below on the Dvina in a united effort to create a big new salient and push back the Russians on the whole front south of the Dvinsk.

OFFICIAL WAR REPORTS.

Russian Grodno Forces Reform on a New Front.

BERLIN, Sept. 7, (via London.)—The following report on the operations in the eastern theatre of war was issued today:

Army group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg:

Cavalry which advanced on Daudsewad, southeast of Friedrichstadt, yesterday, took 790 Russian prisoners and five machine guns.

East and southeast of Grodno, the enemy has reformed on a new front, which extends from the district west of Skidel (about twenty-five miles southeast of Grodno) to the city of Wolkowysk. Fighting fiercely all the way, our troops continue to advance across the tributaries of the Rivers Pyra and Kotra.

Between the Niemen and Wolkowysk the army of General von Gallwitz has succeeded in occupying a few points on the eastern bank of a branch of the Ros River. It effected this move by nocturnal surprise attacks. More than 1,000 prisoners were taken in these operations.

The army group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria has been able to force the enemy to accept battle southeast of Wolkowysk on a front that extends from that city to the forest district south of Prusana, forty kilometers (about twenty-five miles) southwest of Slonim. Up to the present the attack of our army group in this quarter is making satisfactory progress.

Army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen:

The enemy has been driven out of his positions at Chomsk and Drohiczyn.

Southeastern theatre of war:

The battle for the possession of the Sereth district is still progressing with good prospects for us.

Austrian Success in Galicia.

VIENNA, Sept. 7, (via London.)—The War Office tonight issued the following statement:

The Army of General Boehm-Ermolli defeated the enemy near Podkamien, Galicia, and Radziwilow, Russia, yesterday. The enemy was attacked on

$2,000,000 CONCERN TO MAKE DYES HERE

Pearsite Company, Incorporated in Delaware, Permitted to Engage in Many Activities.

CHARTER FILED IN ALBANY

To Manufacture, Own, and Deal in Coal Tar Products, Specified Among Privileges.

An examination of the records in the office of the Secretary of State in Albany yesterday disclosed a number of important facts about the new company which, it was learned last week, is preparing to turn out dye stuffs made exclusively from American materials, at the rate of five tons a day in the near future.

The first intimation that an American scientist had discovered a method of manufactring dyes and freeing the United States from the domination of Germany in this important field of commerce came from Dr. Thomas H. Norton, the United States Government's agent, who has been conducting an investigation into the dyestuff situation. It was later learned that a concern known as the Pearsite Company controlled the secret of the invention, and had already constructed a large factory for the production of dyes, but Dr. Norton and the New York agent of the company said they were not at liberty to give further information about the new enterprise, and would tell nothing of the organization of the company or of its business plan.

The Pearsite Company was incorporated under the laws of Delaware on June 23, 1915. Its capital stock was given as $2,000,000, and in the incorporation papers it was stated that the company would maintain an office at Denver, Del. The original subscribers to stock in the certificate of incorporation were named as Arthur J. Kingsbury and M. M. Hirous, both of Denver, each of whom took three shares, and James M. Satterfield of Dover, who took fifteen shares.

Dr. Norton said, before the name of the company had become known, that the new process had "ample financial backing," and predicte dthat the discovery would be of far-reaching importance. He had gone into the method thoroughly and was convinced that it was practicable. Just who the heavily interested financial backers are, however, has not yet been made public, though it is believed that the persons named as stockholders in the incorporation papers were only dummies, in order to comply with the law requiring that the names of three stockholders be given.

A copy of the certificate of incorporation was filed with the Secretary of State in Albany to enable the company to do business in this State, and a local office has since been opened at 346 Broadway. Another office has been opened in Pittsburgh, and it was said last week that the company would be ready to put its first products on the market within a fortnight and that the ouput would be greatly increased thereafter. The only person with a Pittsburgh address who is named in the certificate filed in Albany is Wheeler B. Horner, Secretary of the corporation.

The certificate sets forth the objects of the ne wcorporation as follows:

"To acquire, own, lease, develop, and dispose of lands, factories, and buildings; to treat minerals and ores in mines and minerals, oil and grease, and to do a mining business; to produce, supply, and sell light, gas, electricity, and electric power; to manufacture, own, and deal in hydrocarbons and coal tar products; to do a commission merchant business and to act as the agent of other persons and concerns; to construct, own, acquire, purchase, operate, and dispose of railroads, tramways, and boats; to mine, manufacture, own, transport, and dispose of merchandise; to issue its securities and obligations and borrow money for the transaction of its business and the exercise of its corporate powers, and to make, enter into, perform, and carry out contracts of every kind pertaining to the business to be carried on in New York State."

Solomon C. Whitbeck, of 52 Broadway, is named as the New York representative of the company.

The company's new method of manufacturing dyes is said to consist of a simplified method of treating coal tar. It has also been suggested that a new use might be found in the manufacture of American made dyes for the Palmetto found along the coasts of the Carolinas, Georgia and Florida, which, according to information that has reached Dr Norton, is rich in some of the crude elements needed for dyes. While the details of the discovery is controlled by the Pearsite company are unknown, Dr. Norton declares, as a result of his investigation, that it is "revolutionary in its nature," and that he believes it will solve the dyestuff problem now confronting the country.

PLAN TO MAKE POTASH HERE.

Inventor Offers Feldspar Process to Government's Agent.

Dr. Thomas H. Norton resumed his investigation of the chemical and dyestuff situation yesterday at the Custom House. At the close of the day he said an inventor of a new process for producing potash salts from feldspar-bearing rocks of the Appalachian Mountains had called and outlined his plan. Dr. Norton said many attempts had been made to utilize feldspar, but that the processes were not economical. The one explained yesterday, he added, seemed to solve the problem of getting out the salts in a way to make them available for commercial and industrial use.

Dr. E. E. Pratt, Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, under whose immediate supervision the inquiry is being conducted, conferred with Dr. Norton. He authorized the latter to prepare a statement for the press dealing with the recent invention for producing dyes controlled by the Pearsite Company. Dr. Norton indicated that he didn't know just when he would be able to make up the statement. In advance of this statement, Dr. Norton refused to discuss further the discovery.

Dr. Norton emphasized that he regards it as of the first importance that this country develop its supply of kelp without delay to obtain potash for the requirements of this country. He pointed out that it is likely that at the close of the war, a tremendously high export tax will be put on the product in an effort to help Germany's war debt. "The question is, shall we here in this country help Germany when we have $150,000,000 worth of kelp out on the Pacific Coast which can be converted into potash for fertilizer," said Dr. Norton.

BOMBARD TURKS' DEFENSES

Allies' Land and Ship Batteries Join in Attack.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 6, (via London, Sept. 7.)—The following official statement was issued tonight at the Turkish War Office:

The enemy unsuccessfully bombarded with land and ship batteries our positions at Anafarta and Sedd-nel-Bahr. Our artillery caused fires in enemy trenches and artillery positions at Anafarta.

GUNS REPORTED SUNK.

British Submarine Said to Have Destroyed Turkish Ship Carrying Them

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 8.—An Athens dispatch to The Exchange Telegraph Company says that a British submarine, operating in the Sea of Marmora, has sunk a Turkish transport, which was carrying 28-centihre guns from Constantinople to Gallipoli.

BRITISH RELEASE AMERICAN.

Wireless Operator of Norwegian Ship Held Since March 14.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—C. J. Maisch of New York, wireless operator in the Norwegian steamer Seattle and a native-born American citizen, who had been held in custody since the Seattle was captured near the Falkland Islands on March 14 last, has been released as the result of representations made in his behalf by the American Embassy. George Vielmetter, a naturalized American, steward in the same steamer, is still held in the naval barracks at Plymouth, but his release is expected soon.

The plight of the pair was made known in July by the American Minister at Montevideo, Uruguay. The Foreign Office informed the American Embassy that the men had sailed on board the steamer Bangor from the Falklands. The next heard of them by the embassy was a report from the American Consul at Plymouth, England, who said they had been held to give testimony in prize court in case the Bangor, which has been renamed the Seattle, arrived in Plymouth in charge of a prize crew.

The embassy was next informed by the American Consul at Dakar, Senegal, that two Americans, one whose name was given as Maisch and the other whose passport proved him to be Vellmetter, had appealed to him by waving passports from a porthole as he visited the Belgian steamer Albertville when that vessel stopped at Dakar on Aug. 11. This apparent discrepancy was explained by the fact that the crew was transferred to the Albertville when the Bangor arrived at Freetown, West Africa, from Port Stanley, Falkland Islands, where the ship had been held in the harbor from March 14 until July 10.

Maisch is waiting here for his back pay. He will lay his case before the State Department when he reaches New York.

The Bangor, as she was then known, was captured by the British cruiser Bristol, charged with being engaged in unneutral service.

The charge against the Bangor at the time of her capture last March was that the steamer had violated its neutrality by carrying coal and provisions destined for the German auxiliary cruiser Kronprinz Wilhelm.

AMERICAN'S BODY FOUND.

Identified as That of R. L. Martin, Killed on Anglo-Californian.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The body of a man found floating off the Isle of Jersey, has been identified at an inquest, through papers found on it, as that of R. L. Martin of 117 Marine Street, Boston. Martin was a foreman of the horsemen on board the British steamer Anglo-Californian, which was shelled July 4 by a German submarine while on her way from Montreal to Queenstown.

The Anglo-Californian was overhauled by a German submarine while carrying a cargo of horses to Great Britain. When she refused to heave to at the command of the submarine, the underwater boat shelled her, killing eight men of her crew, including Captain Parslow, who was shot down at the wheel, and two Americans, Martin and a man believed to be John Mahoney of New York. Captain Parslow's son took the wheel after his father was killed and brought the vessel into port.

VITALIA AGAIN DETAINED.

British Hold Norwegian Steamer at Falmouth for Second Time.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The Norwegian steamer Vitalia, from New York, Aug. 19, for Rotterdam, has been detained at Falmouth by the British authorities.

On an eastward voyage last Winter the Vitalia was held at Falmouth more than a month.

20 AEROPLANES FOR SPAIN.

American Machines Selected by Army Expert as the Best.

A shipment of twenty aeroplanes for the Spanish Government left this port yesterday on the steamship Roma, bound for Gibraltar. This is the second shipment this year.

The shipment is in charge of Captain Juan Vinegra of the Spanish Army, who learned to fly while here. With him is Al. J. Engle, a flying instructor of Buffalo, who will instruct the officers of the Spanish Army and establish a military flying schol at Madrid.

Captain Vinegra was here for several days and spent much of his time at the Hempstead flying field, where he inspected biplanes of the Heinrich, Huntington, and Simplex types. With another officer he visited all the important aviation centres, and said that as a result of his investigations he thought American aeroplanes superior to those in use abroad.

Captain Vinegra was in Buffalo when he heard of the giant biplanes being built for England in Toronto, and made a trip across the border to see the first one fly. Shortly after he and his companion arrived at Toronto they became aware they were being watched. When they reached the hotel they were arrested and lodged in jail.

They were very indignant at their treatment until they learned they were suspected of being German spies. After much trouble they communicated with the Spanish Consul and aviation authorities and were released with apologies from the Dominion of Canada.

The aeroplanes on the Roma consist of ten tractor or land machines for army use and ten hydroaeroplanes for the Spanish navy. They are all standardized machines. The tractors have 160 horse power Curtiss motors, giving a speed of 100 miles an hour, and the hydroaeroplanes have 80 horse power motors of the same make and will fly 65 to 75 miles an hour. The tractors cost about $120,000 and the others $75,000, making a total of $195,000 for the shipment.

DREXEL PREDICTS ADVANCE.

Philadelphian, Back from the Front, Says Allies Are Getting Ready.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7.—Thirteen months of the war have not weakened the resources of Great Britain and France, and these two countries are making ready for a mighty coup which they expect will roll back the German line from the North Sea to the Vosges, according to J. Armstrong Drexel, son of Colonel Anthony P. Drexel, head of the banking house of Drexel & Co., who has been serving as chauffeur for Sir John French, commander of the British expeditionary forces in Flanders. Mr. Drexel is convalescent from an attack of pneumonia, and he voyaged across the Atlantic on the advice of his physician. He is visiting with his brother, Anthony J. Drexel, Jr.

"The war will not end until the Allies have been victorious," said Mr. Drexel. "The war to date has been pretty much of a draw in the western field, and if it should stop now I believe another war would follow, say ten years from now. One side must gain the advantage, and I know that the feeling in England and France is that it shall be war until they have vanquished the Germans."

DEALT IN OFFICIAL NOTES.

Greeks Arrest Three Persons for Selling Messages to Warring Nations.

ATHENS, Sept. 7, (via Paris.)—The arrest of two men and a woman charged with trafficking in messages addressed to King Constantine and the General Staff of the Greek army by representatives of belligerents on both sides in the war, has caused a sensation here.

The censor will not permit full details to become known, but it has been established that German and Austrian messages were sent to Russia and many dispatches from the British Admiralty are said to be missing.

The persons arrested are charged with plying a regular trade, selling information, impartially to either side.

ENGLAND IS READY TO RELEASE GOODS

Will Receive Applications for American-Owned Cargoes of German and Austrian Origin.

NEGOTIATIONS INFORMAL

New Arrangement Expected to Cover All Goods for Which Americans Have Incurred Liability.

WASHINGTON, Sept 7.—Definite information was cabled by Ambassador Page from London today that Great Britain was now prepared to accept informal representations by the Foreign Trade Advisers of the State Department as a means of releasing American-owned goods of German and Austrian origin now held up at neutral ports by the British Order in Council.

Receipt of the Ambassador's message was followed by a conference attended by Trade Adviser Fleming, Sir Richard Crawford, Commercial Attaché of the British Embassy here, and T. S. Sherretts, Counsel for the American Importers Association, after which it was announced that the details of the plan would be worked out in the next three or four days.

The arrangement will result in the Trade Advisers' resuming negotiations which have been interrupted since June 15 by the British refusal to consider further applications for special permits under the Order in Council. Goods amounting to $167,000,000 have been tied up at Rotterdam alone, and it is expected that the new arrangements will release not only these shipments, but all goods of German and Austrian manufacture for which American importers have incurred obligations.

Ambassador Page's report follows:

The British Government is now agreeable to the presentation of applications by the foreign trade advisers acting informally for importers, through the British Embassy in Washington. You are further informed that details of arrangement are being worked out. It is advisable for importers to forward proofs as to goods ordered before March 1 by contracts under which they are liable to make payment, including clear statement of the circumstances of the case and the original contract or certified copy.

Details now under consideration by the British authorities include the question as to how long the arrangement will be allowed to continue in force, and the question of limiting continuing contracts under which American importers are liable for goods which may be delivered for months to come.

Mr. Sharretts issued a statement advising all importers to forward immediately to Mr. Fleming, the sworn evidence as to each shipment desired.

"I am satisfied," said Mr. Sharretts, "that the final settlement of all cases will be through unofficial negotiations by the Foreign Trade Adviser's office with the British Embassy here, and not as formerly, through the instrumentality of private attorneys in London."

While the State Department has steadfastly refused to recognize the right of Great Britain to impose the restrictions on commerce embodied in the Order in Council informal negotiations for exemptions from the order have been conducted by the foreign trade advisers. On June 15 Great Britain declined to act on further informal representations, although private attorneys and brokers in London still were securing permits releasing ships abroad.

MME. DE WIART UNDAUNTED.

Belgian Minister's Wife Leaves German Prison with Spirit Unbroken.

PARIS, Sept. 7.—Mme. Carton de Wiart, wife of the Belgian Minister of Justice, who was released last week from a German prison, to which she had been sentenced for three months for corresponding with her husband, said to the Basle correspondent of The Petit Parisian, when told that she was greatly admired by by the women of France:

"It is why one lives, not how one lives, that matters. I could not have behaved otherwise, and the Germans realize it; if they had permitted me to return to Brussels I should not have modified my way of living. That was why they pronounced the sentence banishing me from the country. It was a simple administrative decision, without any form of trial."

M. de Wiart, who rejoined his wife at Basle after a year's separation, said the Spanish Ambassador at Berlin repeatedly pleaded in behalf of Mme. de Wiart, but was unable to obtain her release; she was freed only at the expiration of the term to which she was sentenced at Brussels, although the announcement was made that she was pardoned in defrence to a request of the King of Spain.

Mme. de Wiart said that no special courtesies were shown to her, that she was imprisoned in an ordinary penitentiary and treated exactly like other prisoners, common law offenders, except that the Germans always addressed her as "Your Excellency."

"I spent most of my time writing transalations from English," she said. "The only visitor I was allowed to see was the Spanish Ambassador, and that always was in the presence of a German officer. I have no impression of Germany to give you, for I was kept in solitary confinement."

NAIL STATUE FOR WEDDIGEN

Lost Submarine Captain to be Honored with Monument at Kiel.

COPENHAGEN, Spt. 7, (via London.)—The next popular hero in Germany to be honored by the erection of a wooden statue which will be converted into metal by gold, silver, and iron nails driven by admirers will be Captain Otto Weddigen, who commanded the submarine U-9 when she sank three British cruisers in the North Sea last September and who later lost his life while in command of the U-29.

The Kiel Zeitung, which is authority for the announcement that the monument will be erected at Kiel, says it will take the form of a huge model of the U-9. It will be the gift of the Krupps, and will be unveiled Sept. 22.

The proceeds from the sale of the nails, which will be hammered into the soft wood until the model is covered with them, will be devoted to the relief of the distressed in East Prussia.

WOMAN BARS PHONE POLES.

Occupies Holes with Brother and Sister Until Workmen Depart.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 7.—Jumping into an excavation for poles that the employes of the New York Telephone Company had dug in front of her home at 522 Meadow Street, Miss Margaret Dugan, with her sister and brother, this afternoon succeeded in stopping the work of the men for the rest of the day.

Miss Dugan, who is a dressmaker, contended that the poles which the men tried to erect were unsightly. She insisted that their presence would lessen the valuation of her home, and she refused to vacate the trench until the gang of laborers had been ordered to leave.

An official of the telephone company said he had received permission from the Board of Works to proceed with the work. It was stated that in a neighboring village the Mayor recently had prevented the company from putting up its poles, but that an injunction obtained by the telephone company had resulted in the defeat of the Mayor.

Miss Dugan declares she will continue to protect her property and will if necessary resume her place in the trench tomorrow morning.

GERMANS GET REPORTS OF INDIAN REVOLTS

Hear of Uprisings in Madras and the North—Gaekwar Gives $160,000 for Aeroplanes.

BERLIN, Sept. 7, (By Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The Overseas News Agency says:

"Private reports have been received that Indian mutineers have destroyed the British railroad line in Travanoors (a native State of Madras, in the extreme southern part of the Indian Peninsula;) and that in the Beluchistan boundary region Afghans have destroyed the military barracks in the city of Lorers and are marching upon Quetta."

SIMLA, Sept. 7.—The Gaekwar of Baroda has contributed five lakhs of rupees ($160,000) to provide aeroplanes for use on the British front.

Last December the Gaekwar purchased the steamship Empress of India as a hospital ship for Indian troops. Soon after the war began he offered all his troops and resources to aid the British.

Quetta, mentioned in the foregoing dispatch from Berlin, is in British Beluchistan, near the frontier of Arghanistan, twenty miles northwest of the Bolan Pass. It is strategically important, and a railway connects it with the railway systems of India.

CHAMPAGNE MAY BE PINK.

Casks from Burgundy and Bordeaux for the New Vintage.

PARIS, Aug. 28, (Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Pink champagne, or even red, is a possibility as a result of the war, unless the wine growers of the champagne district are helped out by white wine growers of other regions. The glass works of Northern France and of Belgium that have furnished champagne bottles are in the hands of the Germans, and, further, the wine growers of the champagne district are short of casks—more than half of last year's vintage being still in the wood. The use of casks from the Burgundy and Bordeaux red-wine regions has been proposed, and if this suggestion is taken up there are chances that the cru of 1915 will be pink. It would be impracticable to thoroughly cleanse the red-wine casks of their color, and it is said that the reddish color would in no wise harm the champagne.

The "Mountains of Rheims," where the champagne is produced, have, like the "Heights of the Meuse," disappeared from the official communique. The steady pressure from the French side of the fighting line disengaged finally the last of the important champagne vinyards, though those of St. Thierry and Hermonville, to the north of the River Vesle, are right next to the trenches, and those on the northern slope of the ridge called "Mountains of Rheims" are still within range of the enemy's artillery. Notwithstanding the difficulties, the 25,000 acres of the champagne district will produce one-third more wine than last year, bringing the total to the normal average before the war.

For the gathering of the crop more trouble is anticipated than last year. After the battle of the Marne there were a great many refugees in the champagne country, who helped with the vintage. These have been evacuated since. Moreover, the authorities hesitate to allow women and children to expose themselves any longer on the northern slope of the "Mountains of Rheims," where they are liable any day to be caught by a stray shell. Leave will doubtless be given to a sufficient number of wine growers under arms to do this work, as well as the operation of the 600 wine presses in the Department of the Marne, requiring each three men during a period of fifteen days.

JOFFRE LAUDS ITALIANS.

Sends Message to Cadorna, Eulogizing Work of His Army.

PARIS, Sept. 7.—General Joffre, the French Commander in Chief, returned last night to France after his visit of two days at the Italian front. On reaching Modane, on the Franco-Italian border, he dispatched to General Cadorna, the Italian Commander in Chief, a telegram expressing his gratitude for the hospitable reception shown him by King Victor Emmanuel and the army.

In his message General Joffre gives highest praise to the Italian troops for what they have accomplished in a comparatively short time, and adds:

"Fraternally united to the French Army, which warmly applauds your first brilliant successes, the Italian Army marches with sure step toward a definite victory, which the allied nations know will be assured by united efforts, with the same ideals and love of liberty and civilization."

ITALY'S REVENUES LEAP.

Comparative Increase of Nearly $8,000,000 in Two Months.

PARIS, Sept. 7.—A dispatch to the Havas News Agency from Rome says:

"The national revenues of Italy during July and August, the first two months of the current budget, increased 38,500,000 lire ($7,700,000) over the corresponding period of 1914.

"Receipts of every kind have increased, indicating the improved economic condition of the country, which also is shown by the postal savings banks, deposits in these institutions exceeding payments."

EGYPTIAN MINISTER STABBED

Fathy Pasha Attacked by a Civil Servant—Wounds Not Serious.

CAIRO, Sept. 7.—Fathy Pasha, Minister of Pious Foundations in the Egyption Government, was stabbed three times with a knife by an employe of the Ministry of Finance, who attacked him from behind while he was conversing with friends in the Cairo railroad station.

Fathy Pasha fired with a revolver at his assailant, but missed him. Spectators then seized the man.

The wounds of the Minister are not serious.

KILLED AS FOG HIDES TRAIN.

Express Hits Two Men at Matawan and One Dies Instantly.

Special to The New York Times.

MATAWAN, N. J., Sept. 7.—James Lackner of Keansburg was instantly killed this morning and David Solomon, newsdealer, was seriously injured when a Pennsylvania Railroad Long Branch express crashed into them while they were walking across the tracks in search of a bundle of newspapers which had been thrown from a train.

On account of the fog they did not notice the express. Lackner was hurled sixty feet by the locomotive and Solomon was struck by the side of the engine. Lackner had been a silversmith in Tiffany's plant at Newark. He had once taken an active interest in Arlington affairs, serving as a member of the Board of Health and Street Commissioner.

Immigrants to Go to Hoffman Island

When the Italian steamer America arrived in Quarantine yesterday from Naples, Dr. J. J. O'Connell, Health Officer of th ePort, ordered forty-seven steerage passengers sent to Hoffman Island for observation because they had developed a suspicious rash on the trip.

'FRIENDS OF PEACE' PLAN BIG CAMPAIGN

Nation-Wide Organization "For Political and Other Action."

WANT 15,000,000 MEMBERS

rPogram Includes Stoppage of War Exports and Freedom of Seas from British Blockade.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—Officials of the Friends of Peace met here today and discussed plans for a nation-wide organization "for political and other action."

The contemplated organization, which was described by its founders as "for political action, but not a political party," will have as its aim, according to officials, "freedom of the seas" from England's blockade of Germany, cessation of the exportation of war munitions by any means, and the influencing of Congressmen to legislation along the lines of the resolutions adopted by the convention of the Friends of Peace, which closed yesterday.

The ambition of the promoters is to enroll 15,000,000 names. The organization will take no action, leaders declared, with regard to loyalty to the United States Government in case of war with Germany, but they asserted that every member would "act according to his own judgment in such a case."

"There can be no doubt," said Francis L. Dori, editor of the pro-German Vital Issue and one of the leaders of the convention just ended, "That in case of war with Germany many persons, acting privately, will refuse actively to support this Government. Who can blame them? Personally I shall oppose any official stand by this organization to that effect."

John Brisben Walker, who was elected Permanent Chairman of the Friends of Peace, declared in favor of the new organization and said he would do all in his power to perfect it.

A committee of twenty-seven members will have charge of the details of the national organization. The completed organization will be composed of a National Committee. One member will be selected to assist the President in New York, and the Vice President, who will be in charge of the Western division, with headquarters in Chicago. Under the National Committee will be State Committees composed of one member from each congressional district.

Among the members of the Committee of Twenty-seven are: Robert Ford, New York, Chairman; Louis J. Knell, Buffalo, Secretary; William Libermann, New York, Recording Secretary; James Sinnoire, Syracuse; Herman A. Metz, Brooklyn; Congressman Henry Vollmer, Davenport, Iowa; Carl Schurz, New York; Edward Henrici, Brooklyn; Herman B. Ridder, New York; John F. Kelly, Pittsfield, Mass.; J. B. Murphy, Brooklyn; Congressman Frederick Moore, Pittsburgh; Francis J. Dorl, New York; John B. Walker, New York; Henry Weismann, New York; Ferdinand Hausen, New York; Jeremiah O'Leary, New York; J. C. Berkemeier, New York; Louis Brass, Brooklyn; Congressman Stephen G. Porter, Pittsburgh; J. G. Roth, Brooklyn; Chris Rebhan, New York, and Thomas Tulte, New York.

GIRLS ACCUSED OF ROBBERY

Arrested with Three Men on a Barge Master's Complaint.

On complaints of William Reilly, master of the coal barge James Docharty, and William Pritchard, chief officer of the steamship Sutley, both of whose vessels are lying at Stapleton, S. I., Magistrate Marsh of that place yesterday held Walter Lake of 207 Spring Street, Manhattan; William Smith of 472 East Twenty-second Street, Manhattan, and Coni Francie of Tompkinsville, S. I., in $3,000 each for the Grand Jury for alleged assault and robbery of Reilly. May Bower, 19 years old, and May Weaver, 18 years old, both of 490 Broadway, Bayonne, also were held in bail of $5,000 each for alleged robbery. In default of bail the five were committed to the Richmond County Jail.

Reilly alleged that last Thursday night that Pritchard he had been to South Beach. They met the two young women on the train going home and all alighted at Stapleton. The two couples walked to the foot of Prospect Street. The three men, Reilly and Pritchard charge, followed them. In a lonely spot, Reilly said, he was blackjacked and robbed of $78 and a watch. The girls, he asserted, fled with the three men who assaulted and robbed him. He engaged an automobile and found them at the St. George Ferry, where they were arrested.

DISCUSS UNEMPLOYMENT.

College Socialists Told to Work for More Help from the State.

Special to The New York Times.

HAMPTON FALLS, N. H., Sept. 7.—"The Socialist solution for unemployment," said Dr. I. M. Rubinow of New York at the final session of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society Summer Conference here today, "consists of exactly the same program as that advocated by social reformers. Labor exchanges and unemployment insurance, vocational training, and public work are advocated by Socialists because they imply State responsibility for employment or are institutions that will be necessary even under a state of socialism. For even under socialism there will be climatic variations making for unemployment, and ladies will doubtless still follow the tyranny of fashion. Socialists have hitherto delayed from pushing measures aiming at preventing unemployment or furthering social insurance. There are millions of workmen unemployed every year owing to sickness, and yet insurance against it is not furthered by trade unions or Socialists."

Juliet Stuart Poyntz of New York argued that, though the demand for commodities was irregular, that was no reason why production should not be carried on evenly through the year. It was because modern capital could not afford to lie idle for six months that unemployment resulted. Unemployment, in the opinion of all experts on the problem, was due to the capitalistic method of production.

Florence Kelley, Secretary of the Consumers' League, said that unemployment for some was generally accompanied by too much employment for others. Conditions, hours, and wages become worse during periods of unemployment. Her immediate demand was for lessening the hours of labor and preventink children from engaging in indstrial labor.

TROLLEY TIE-UP EXTENDS.

No Service Now in Albany, Troy, and Cohoes.

ALBANY, Sept. 7.—Sympathetic strikes extended the trolley tie-up in several dicections today, increasing the number of strikers from 800 to 1,500. All street car traffic in Albany, Troy, Cohoes, Watervliet, and Green Island was tied up.

The cars of the Troy-Cohoes Division of the United Traction Company ceased to run early this morning, and the Albany Southern, whose lines extend through Rensselaer and Columbia Counties into Hudson City, ceased operations this evening. It is possible that the strike will extend to the Hudson City lines.

The Albany-Schenectady cars ceased trips into Albany and Troy this afternoon, taking passengers only to the city lines. The Schenectady men do not desire to strike, although they are members of the Amalgamated Association.

All efforts to bring about a settlement of the difficulties between the United Traction officials and the employes failed today. The traction officials seemed to be willing to allow the cars to remain in the barns until some action was forced upon them by the City Administrations or the Public Service Commission.

The Albany Division of the Amalgamated Association of Street Car Employes this afternoon unanimously voted not to return to work, no matter what conclusion was reached, until Charles H. Coons, Superintendent of Transportation of the United Traction Company, was eliminated. The men say that Coons is bent upon breaking up their union, and they lay the blame for the present trouble at his door.

ALLEGED BURGLAR IS SHOT.

Leaps from Third Story and Fights Seven Policemen.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, Sept. 7.—With his back and right side filled with buckshot, some of which may have pentrated vital organs, a man who says he is John Metzler of the Mills Hotel on Seventh Avenue, New York City, fought Chief Marks and six policemen as he was escaping from the residence of Frederick H. Allen in Pelham Manor early this morning.

Mr. Allen, who is one of the leaders of the National Democratic party and a friend of President Wilson, is with his family in Paris, having left the Bolton Priory, his residence on Pelham Road, one of the largest houses in Westchester County, in charge of Joseph Gerard, and two gardeners.

Metzler is supposed to have climbed the shutters at the rear of the house and forced a window in the second story. Gerard heard a noise and called up Pelham Manor Police Headquarters. Chief Marks and six men in a taxicab arrived just as Metzler leaped from a third story, twenty-five feet to the ground. As he jumped Carl Warennis, one of the gardeners, fired a load of buckshot at him. Metzler dashed through the bushes into the midst of the policemen. Their uniforms were torn and they suffered many bruises and cuts before they subdued him. He was taken to the New Rochelle Hospital, where he is guarded by two policemen, because he had threatened to kill himself if he got a chance. He refuses to make a statement.

Metzler speaks with a decided German accent and has two German flags, the German Imperial crown and a dagger tattooed on one arm. He also wears a ring with "80" engraved on it.

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LEAVES LEGACIES TO HER SERVANTS

Will of Miss Clementina Furniss Bequeaths Residue of Her Estate to Sister.

$10,000 GOES TO HER MAID

Butler Rewarded with $3,000, Housekeeper with $3,000—Confidential Man Gets $5,000.

The will of Miss Clementina Furniss, who died at her country home, Edgecombe, at Lenox, Mass., on Aug. 23, was filed for probate in the Surrogate's Court yesterday. After making bequests aggregating more than $87,000 the residue was left to her sister, Mrs. Margaret E. Zimmerman, with whom she lived for many years. The value of the estate was not given.

The will leaves $5,000 to each of the three daughters of Mrs. John Struthers of Philadelphia, $6,000 to the New York Orthopoedic Dispensary and Hospital to endow a bed in memory of the testator; $25,000 each to Marguerita Olliveri, daughter of Major Gen. Luigi Olliveri of Milan, Italy, and the Countess Marie Bronzolo di Radicati, wife of Count Epie Bronzolo di Radicati of Como, Italy, cousins of the testator, and $10,000 to a friend, Roger Medina Minton of Saranac Lake, New York.

Other bequests were $10,000 to Miss Furniss's maid, Lena Degler; $3,000 to her housekeeper, Bridget Crumley; $3,000 to her butler, John Johnston, and $5,000 to her confidential servant, Benjamin Brown. Thomas H. Gammack, son of the rector of Holy Trinity Church of Lenox, received $5,000.

The will provided that in case Mrs. Zimmerman died before the testator the Very Rev. William M. Grosvenor, Dean of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, should receive $25,000, and that the residue should be divided between the National Museum at Washington, the George, Junior, Republic Association at Freeville, N. Y., the Lenox Library, the Berkshire Industrial Farm and the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. These bequests are now void. The executors are Warren Crulkshank and Lucius H. Beers.

Miss Furniss was the daughter of William Ponsonby Furniss, who made a fortune in the West Indies trade. He died in 1871 leaving his fortune in trust funds for the benefit of his three sons, William, Harmon and Leon; his widow, and three daughters, Clementina, Sophia and Margaret. The will stipulated that when the sons died their shares should go to the daughters and that the children of the sons should not participate in the funds. Mr. Furniss's widow and his three sons died years ago. Miss Sophia is also dead.

In January, 1912, William Ponsonby Furniss and Grace Livingston Furniss, the playwright, grandchildren of the late William Ponsonby Furniss, sued for an accounting of the estate left by their grandfather on the ground that they would eventually possess it. Stanley W. Dexter was named as the referee. The estate was estimated to be worth from $10,000,000 to $40,000,000. In February last Mr. Dexter reported that the estate was really worth only about $1,000,000, and that at least one of the trust funds would eventually go to the two plaintiffs in the action.

Bequest to Brooklyn Institute.

The Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, to which Colonel Robert B. Woodward contributed generously in the last ten years, will receive a large bequest under his will, which will be filed today in Brooklyn. His estate is estimated at $500,000 and it is expected that the Institute will get one-third of it. Colonel Woodward died last week at Coopertown, N. Y. He was Vice President of the Institute and a director in several financial institutions.

GIRL DIES PLAYING RUSE.

Took Acid to Frighten Friends Who Gossiped About Her.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Sept. 7.—Girl friends of seventeen-year-old Anne Rehn gossiped about her, and to frighten them into repentance the girl, who was visiting friends in New Durham, swallowed some carbolic acid yesterday. She did not intend to take her life, as she explained to those who tried to aid her, but she was dead when a physician got to the house.

The news of her death reached her family in Little Ferry, near here, today, and relatives and friends were overcome at the tragedy.



AEOLIAN HALL

"A Business Community with Distinction"

Aeolian Hall has a notable list of tenants — and it will soon have an equally notable waiting list. Only a limited amount of space remains available in this finest of New York's office buildings.

ELLEN & JEFFERY

Agents for Aeolian Hall

Telephone Bryant 897

Autumn Derbies And Soft Hats, $3 and $4

Shapes of my own design in *extremely light weights* that feel comfortable these "blow-hot-blow-cold" September days.

The styles are smart and becoming, and tally with the present conservative trend in men's dress.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

L. I. C.
Where It Will Pay You to Go
ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 25, 1915

"Neverbreak Hundred"—
A Trunk for Everybody



A STAUNCH wardrobe trunk—for the college student, the commercial traveler, the theatrical man or woman—the student of comfort anywhere.

★ ★

Shows you how to take the hard knocks without getting ruffled.

★ ★

Carries six suits, or twelve dresses—a coat, your shoes and linen, and turns them over to you at the journey's end as well cared for as if you were attended by a valet or a maid.

★ ★

Price, $15.

★ ★

Is thoroughbred in every particular—looks like the luggage of a cosmopolite.

Tough fibre over three-ply basswood—substantial, aristocratic hardware.

Garment rack lifts out bodily, to hang in closet.

★ ★

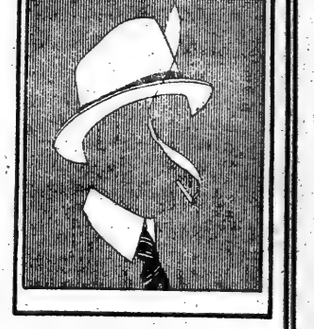
Built expressly for men who appreciate the metropolitan character of Weber and Heilbroner clothes.

★ ★

Serves your purpose as well as any $40 to $65 trunk made. Guaranteed for five years. Registered against loss.

Weber and Heilbroner
Eleven Stores
241 Broadway 345 Broadway 757 Broadway 1185 Broadway
44th and Broadway 1363 Broadway 58 Nassau 150 Nassau
20 Cortlandt 27 New 42nd and Fifth Ave.

"The Man in the Tower" Shows His Fall Hats



"THE Man in the Tower" is the Weber and Heilbroner observer of styles.

★ ★

His observations are daily printed in the Metropolitan papers, in the Weber and Heilbroner advertisements.

★ ★

This week he is showing the new Weber and Heilbroner Fall hats.

They are a revelation in that dignified smartness which is a necessity to the correctly dressed New Yorker.

★ ★

It promises to be the greatest soft hat season New York has known — with a welcome abandonment of every freakish tendency.

Shapes and colors that are the result of close observation of clothes tendencies — of hat and haberdashery styles—seasonable and reasonable, for the young man and the progressive business man.

★ ★

Crystal, French pearl, Kalif gray, smoke and hare brown are among the smarter shades — with sedate colors for the more conservative.

★ ★

Prices, $3 to $5.

★ ★

Stiff hats, silk hats, caps — each according to the season's correct usage.

Weber and Heilbroner
Eleven Stores
241 Broadway 345 Broadway 757 Broadway 1185 Broadway
44th and Broadway 1363 Broadway 58 Nassau 150 Nassau
20 Cortlandt 27 New 42nd and Fifth Ave.

NEXT MEXICO STEP SOON TO BE TAKEN

Secretary Lansing and the Envoys to Hold Another Conference Within a Week.

CARRANZA ARMIES GAIN

Capture Piedras Negras on Border and Gather for the Assault on Villa's Strongholds.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Secretary Lansing is arranging for another meeting before Sept. 15 of the signatories of the Pan-American invitation to the various factional leaders in Mexico to participate in a peace conference seeking the solution of the Mexican problem. The conference will be held before that date in view of the fact that Dr. R. S. Naon, the Ambassador from Argentina, one of the signers of the peace appeal, is to sail for Buenos Aires on that day. The exact date of the conference as well as the place where it will be held, New York or Washington, had not been determined tonight. The State Department is still waiting for General Carranza's reply to the Latin-American invitation to send delegates to a peace conference.

It is believed by the Carranzista agents here that all the Villista garrisons are withdrawing from northern Coahuila to attempt to make their way to Chihuahua.

The Carranza agent, Señor Arredondo, tonight gave out this telegraphic report from Monterey regarding the military situation in Coahuila:

"On the night of the 4th Generals Alvaro Obregon, Gonzale Novoa, Luis Guiterre, Rafael Cepeda, Adolfo Huerta Vargas, and Maldonado, with their respective forces, after defeating the Villistas in a simultaneous and combined movement with General Jacinto Trevino and his forces, advanced on the centre and extreme eastern line from Icamole, Llorpiano, Paredon, and Monlclova on all Villista positions in Coahuila. General Obregon and his forces easily defeated the Villistas near Saltillo. General Trevino reports that he personally had charge of the attacking centre forces which took Icamole and Llorena and that he also easily defeated Villistas while his cavalry division, commanded by General Vicente Davila and General Francisco Gonzales, captured Paredon, the extreme end of the Villista line. Generals Benjamin Garza, Fortunato Zuazua and their troops capturing Monclova. Villistas were commanded by Raoul Madero, Hernandez, San Roman, and Urbina.

The Constitutionalists forces under command of Generals Hill and Murguia are reported at Jimulco awaiting junction of forces of Obregon and Trevino, as well as the forces of Arrietas and Natera from Durango to make a combined assault on Torreon and final investment of Chihuahua. The troops under General Zuazua occupied Barroteran on the 5th, and Sabinas yesterday, and are advancing on Peyotes."

CARRANZA BARS NEUTRALS.

Will Treat as Enemies Mexicans Who Do Not Support His Faction.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 6, (via Galveston, Sept. 7.)—In a manifesto issued tonight General Pablo Gonzales says:

"I make a final and formal appeal to all classes of society to identify themselves without reserve, if only from the instinct of self-preservation, with the Constitutionalist revolution, headed by the eminent citizen Venustiano Carranza, and co-operate in its triumphs. Foreigners alone have the right, or rather the obligation, to remain neutral.

Mexicans who seek to assume so shameful an attitude now that the country's life depends on the efforts of all its children will be regarded as enemies because the national cause admits of no criminal indifference."

General Gonzales calls the city's inhabitants to bear witness that the Constitutionalist Army has done everything possible for conciliation and to improve conditions here, provisioning the city, feeding the hungry, and providing work for men and women.

The decree of amnesty is extended to Sept. 15, but the General declares that after that date the door will be closed and the following will be regarded as enemies and visited with the severest penalties: Armed rebels, spies, and sympathizers of the enemy sending out intelligence, and all those who directly or indirectly aid the enemy by spreading false reports averse to the Constitutionalist cause, causing alarm by predicting the approaching triumph of the enemy or the pretended weakness of the Carranza forces; merchants who refuse to accept Constitutionalist legal tender or negotiate illegal currency, and "all who directly or indirectly seek to resist the dispositions of the Constitutionalist Government or army, who place obstacles or difficulties in the way of the Constitutionalist revolution's serene march toward the goal of redemption which it is bound to reach."

The manifesto makes exception in favor of enemies out of Mexico City who are unapprised of the amnesty decrees.

A considerable quantity of American and European mail was received here today, and business men say nothing will contribute more to normalize the economic situation. The exchange rate showed a slight improvement, as the mail brought gold drafts which can be negotiated in the next few days. The postal authorities say they will do their best to improve mail facilities.

DENY ANY PART IN RAIDS.

Carranza and Generals Answer Charges of American Officers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Major Gen. Frederick Funston, commanding the army patrol along the Mexican border, forwarded no telegrams to the War Department today that were calculated to cause further alar mover the bandit raids and other clashes along the Texas frontier near Brownsville. Reports to the department indicated that conditions along theborder had temporarily quieted and that General Nafarette had withdrawn his forces from the boundary.

Carranza officials were strenuous today in their denials that any Carranza troops had participated in or encouraged the border raids, and sought to explain statements to the contrary made by United States Army officers in their reports to the War Department from Brownsville and vicinity. Eliseo Arredondo, the Carranza agent here, issued a series of statements in which he undertook to correct the impression that Carranzistas may have had some connection with the border troubles of a few days ago.

He based his denials upon communications received from General Carranza, as well as from eneral Nafarette, commander of the Carranza garrison at Matamoras, and General Ricaut, commander of the Carranza garrison at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico. Carranza's telegram says:

"The reports of the press that Generals Nafarette and Treviño are suporting the Texas movement are false. The fact that some of the disturbers may be wearing uniforms similar to those of our soldiers does not indicate any connection between our army and the above-mentioned movement, as the clothes, hats, and shoes used by our troops are the same as those used on the other side of the Rio Grande, as all of our equipment has been bought in the United States. I do not believe the American Government will give credence to the alarming reports of the press, published by our enemies, and lay the blame on the Constitutionalists for any complicity which does not exist, as I have ordered the commanders on the frontier line to maintain strict neutrality, in order to avoid complications. I have withdrawn our detachments from many places in order to avert any international difficulty."

EXPLAINS BRAZIL'S PURPOSE.

Foreign Minister Declares Aims in Mexico Are Wholly Pacific.

RIO JANEIRO, Sept. 7.—Dr. Lauro Muller, Foreign Minister of Brazil, has submitted to President Wenceslao Braz the text of the reply he will send to the National Chamber containing information asked by the Chamber regarding the attitude of Brazil in the Mexican question. In his reply, Dr. Muller shows that the action of Brazil through her Ambassador at Washington was wholly pacific in character and a manifestation of the fraternal sympathy of the American peoples for the people of Mexico harassed through long years by civil war.

The Chamber is informed that upon the invitation of the United States, Brazil gave her Ambassador at Washington authority and positive instructions to take part in a meeting held there to study all possible means to obtain from the leaders of the Mexican political factions a cessation of hostilities pending an honorable agreement of the two parties and the pacification of this portion of the American continent.

The Brazilian Government, it is pointed out, steadfastly and forever maintaining its respect for popular sovereignty could in no way commit Brazil to participation in an international meeting from which would result an attempt against the sovereignty of a fraternal and friendly people.

FOOD PROBLEM UNSOLVED.

Gonzales Warns Merchants—Red Cross Feeds Thousands.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 7.—General Gonzales has sent a communication to the Chamber of Commerce drawing attention to the fact that his efforts to improve the food situation in this city have not been seconded by many merchants who have placed every obstacle in the way of the plans of army headquarters for the benefit of the poorer class. General Gonzales asks the chamber either to call a meeting of merchants or otherwise give to them his decision that if these abuses do not stop within two days he will take energetic measures.

General Gonzales says he has proceeded with the utmost forbearance and will continue to do so until the last moment, appealing to the better sentiments of the merchants, but if he sees the latter obstinately pursue the course of refusing to comply with the schedule of prices for staples issued by the Provost, the General will take means to enforce obedience.

In a statement this morning Special American Red Cross Representative Charles J. O'Connor took occasion to de justice to the onstitutionalist Government, declaring no portion of its supplies had been appropriated by the Government. He said:

"One rumor among the many that has buzzed through the city I take this opportunity to deny. No part of the supplies sent her by the American Red Cross has been taken by the Government. Three separate shipments have been made and all have reached here without the loss of a pound."

Reviewing the work of th efirst full month, Mr. O'Connor showed that the daily soup distribution had increased from 792 liters on Aug. 5 to 34,683 liters on Sept. 4, the total quantity of soup distributed in that period being 553,575 loters. The number of applications approved is 26,000, each representing an average of four and a half persons.

Mr. O'Connor acknowledges some abuses, saying: "A few men employed have had so little human feeling as to traffic in garbanzas and meat stolen from starving women and children. We have tried to correct such abuses as soon as discovered."

Mr. O'Connor said he regretted that owing to the funds being nearly exhausted it would be possible henceforth to make distributions only three times a week instead of daily except Sundays.

$80,000,000 ARRIVES HERE FROM ENGLAND

Continued from Page 1.

ing each of the last three shipments through the city. If the present shipment contains $80,000,000 in gold, as reported, there will be two or three gold processions. The securities will go to the vaults of J. P. Morgan & Co.

ALLIES' FINANCIERS NEAR.

Expects to Arrive Tomorrow to Consider Exchange Problem.

The long-awaited commission of British and French financial experts who are coming to the United States to cooperate with American bankers in an effort to work out a solution of the difficult foreign exchange situation will arrive tomorrow morning on the White Star liner Lapland. The presence of the commission on board of this vessel had been kept a secret on both sides of the Atlantic, partly through fear of German submarine attacks, and afterward with a view to preventing a demonstration on its arrival here. It is expected the party will be met at quarantine by J. P. Morgan and brought up the bay on his yacht, the Corsair.

Captain James Bradshaw is in command of the Lapland, and the steamship company officials here were relieved when they heard from him of a successful passage through the submarine zone. The Lapland was convoyed out of Liverpool past Fastnet by three fast British torpedo-boat destroyers.

Baron Reading, Lord Chief Justice, heads the party. The other members from Great Britain are Sir Edward H. Holden, managing director of the London City and Midland Bank and the foremost joint stock banker in London; Sir Henry B. Smith, former President of the Bank of Turkey, and Basil B. Blackett of the British Treasury. Mr. Blackett was here a year ago with Sir George Paish, when the United States was trying to find a way out of difficulties similar to those which the British are now working against. The French representatives are Octave Homberg of the Foreign Office and Ernest Mallet, Regent of the Bank of France.

WHITMAN WELCOMES HEALTH CONVENTION

Governor Pledges Support to Experts in Work of Guarding Public from Disease.

GAINS AND FAILURES CITED

Speakers Remind Delegates at Rochester of the Necessity for Great Campaign for Sanitation.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 7.—In the name of the Empire State, Governor Whitman welcomed the convention of the American Public Health Association at its open meeting in Convention Hall tonight.

The Governor arrived in the city early this afternoon and was taken to the grounds of the Rochester Exposition in an automobile. A troop of State Cavalry escorted him to the grandstand. There he spoke briefly, commending the exposition and the City of Rochester. When he was there Miss Mary Newcomb, daughter of former Senator Josiah Newcomb of Brooklyn, attempted to approach him to get his signature on a slip pledging his support to the woman suffrage cause, but she was stopped by detectives.

The Governor, this evening, was escorted to Convention Hall by Rochester troops of the National Guard, arriving there he welcomed the delegates to the State and pledged his support to the defenders of the health of its citizens. He said that in pruning State expenses, public health activities should be curtailed "only in the very last necessity." He expressed his regret that the last session of the New York State Legislature had failed to make adequate appropriations for health work.

H ais said:

"There were over 140,000 deaths in New York State dring the year 1914, and if the estimates of the Committee of One Hundred of the Conservation of Human Vitality are to be relied upon, 40 per cent. of this mortality might have been prevented. Think of it—over 50,000 lives needlessly lost in one State during a single year.

"Over 23,000 of these 140,000 deaths occurred among infants under one year of age; and this fraction of the death rate is that which appeals most strongly to our sympathies, while it offers the most brilliant opportunities of service to the public health worker.

Lowering Infant Mortality.

"New York has devoted special attention to this problem and with most gratifying results. In 1913 the infant mortality rate for the State was 109 deaths under one year for every 1,000 births. In 1914 it fell to 101, and 1915 has so far shown a better record even than 1914. This reduction corresponds to a saving of nearly 2,000 infant lives, which in itself is a splendid return on the total cost of maintaining our State and local departments of health.

"The acute communicable diseases, such as typhoid fever, diptheria, scarlet fever and the like, are passing year by year more completely within our control.

"As a man who has recently passed the danger line of 45 years, I am beginning to feel a keen personal interest in the campaign which public health officials are waging against the degenerative diseases of adult life. It is certainly a disconcerting thing that, while you are gaining ground, if only trench by trench, at all other points on the battle line, the death rate at ages over 45 should show unmistakable signs of actually increasing. I have good hope, however, now that the problem is clearly recognized, that your efforts to induce the public to observe the rules of personal hygiene and to undergo a periodical examination for the detection of these diseases at a curable stage will bear fruit in the near future.

"Seriously, I wish it were possible to make the public realize as you and I realize how much this campaign against preventable disease signifies. The death rate in New York State was 15.0 per 1,000 in 1913 and 14.6 per 1,000 in 1914. The figures are so close together that they seem wholly insignificant to the casual observer. What does fourtenths of a point in the death rate mean to the average citizen? It meant all the difference between life and death for 4,000 men, women, and children in New York State last year; for this reduction in the death rate corresponds to a saving of 4,000 lives. Taking the ordinary estimate of $5,000 for the average value of a human life, this means an economic saving of $20,000,000 due to progressive health work in a single year.

Following the meeting at Convention Hall the Governor was escorted to the State Armory, where he was the guest of honor at a reception and ball. He left at 11:22 o'clock for Albany.

Delegates Welcomed by the Mayor.

Besides the address of the Governor the delegates were welcomed by Mayor Edgerton and listened to an address by the Rev. Clarence A. Barbour, President of the Rochester Theological Seminary, on the life of the late Captain Henry Lomb of Rochester, who was prominently identified with public health interests in Rochester.

Following Dr. Barbour's address Dr. William T. Sedgwick of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, President of the association, spoke on "The Achievements and Failures in Public Health Work," saying in part:

"After the present bloody conflicts are over the races of mankind will turn as never before to the nobler pursuits of life, health, and happiness.

"Up to 1880 preventative medicine, chiefly in the form of vaccination, was the principal weapon for the promotion of public health, but a long step forward was taken when in that year, with a reorganization of the State Board of Health of Massachusetts, sanitary engineering became a recognized and indispensable branch of public health science.

"Bacteriological laboratories for the quick detection of dangerous infections have now been installed almost everywhere, at least in the more progressive American cities and towns. We have begun the medical and sanitary supervision of schools and school buildings. We have invented and put within the reach of all but the very poor the most complete, convenient, and salubrious heating and ventilating appliances in the world for houses, theatres, halls, hotels, and workshops.

"On the other hand, we have failed to achieve many much needed sanitary conditions. Our water supplies are to a great extent either in good condition or on the way to improvement, but our sewage-disposal systems are still in many cases far from satisfactory.

"Probably the most flagrant failure in American sanitation today is the almost universal lack of public conveniences or comfort stations in American cities and towns. Failure like this to provide proper public toilet facilities is to fail in one of the very elements of sound public health.

"We have failed to reduce as we should have done typhoid fever in America. We have failed to reduce as we should have done American infant mortality."

Gorgas Eulogizes Late Dr. Finlay.

Major Gen. William C. Gorgas gave a brief eulogy of Dr. Charles J. Finlay of Havana, who worked with him in sanitation work in Cuba and whose death occurred on Aug. 20.

The association held an open meeting this morning, and then divided into sectional meetings. Papers covering a large range of subjects were read.

The twenty District Sanitary Supervisors of the State Department of Health led sectional meetings of the local Health Officers of the counties under their jurisdiction. This is the fifteenth annual conference of State sanitary officers.

A symposium on milk, arranged by the laboratory section included the following speakers: D. W. H. Park, director of laboratories of New York City Health Department; Lucius P. Brown, director of the Bureau of Food Inspection of the New York City Health Department; Dr. Linsly R. Williams, deputy commissioner of health of New York State; Professor H. W. Conn of Wesleyan University; Dr. H. D. Pease of Lederle laboratories, New York City, and Dr. C. E. North of North Public Health Bureau. Following the symposium Chairman F. D. Bell reported for the Committee on Cold Storage, and Dr. John W. Trask for the Committee on Morbidity Statistics.

Dr. C. D. Selby of Toledo, Ohio, addressed the Section on Industrial Hygiene. He was followed by Dr. W. Irving Clark of Worcester, Mass., who discussed "Efficiency in the Workshop and Its Maintenance."

As part of the campaign for maintenance of health among factory employes, Dr. Clark urged that employers make use of the pay envelope as a means of distribution of good health literature, interesting the employe in all that pertains to his physical welfare. Every factory should have a special medical department directly under the superintendence of the Board of Directors of the plant, he declared, and a small hospital equipped for the maintenance of the efficiency of the workers comparable with the repair department for the maintenance of the efficiency of the machinery. He urged more thorough medical examinations of all employes.

For Industrial Bureau of Hygiene.

A central bureau of industrial hygiene composed of members of firms for the dissemination of knowledge for their mutual benefit was advocated by Dr. Selby. He pointed out that many employers were installing departments of hygiene, sanitation and accident prevention. Employers of large numbers of men could afford to do this, but the relatively high cost prohibits the employers of a few men from following this example.

"The functions of a commerce club, or other civic organization, can very well be broadened to render this service, upon a mutual plan, for the employers of few men," he said.

Before the Public Health Section Dr. William Eustis Brown of York, Me., read a paper on "Sewage Disposal Problems of a Coast Summer Resort."

"Temporary increases of population in Summer resorts create city conditions," he said. "Because such conditions prevail only part of the year only partial provisions are made for meeting them. We often find conditions approximating those of the crowded city with only camp methods for meeting them. Thi sis true in spite of the fact that patrons of the Summer resorts pay high prices for their accommodations and should receive the greatest amount of health protection."

Lewis Meriam, Assistant Chief of the Children's Bureau, Washington, D. C., reported progress in the nation-wide study of infant mortity.

Although the investigions of the bureau were as yet uncompleted, Mr. Meriam declared that statistical evidence thus far available will sustained the assertion that half of the present infant mortliy could be prevented if existing knowledge of he hygiene of infns could be universally applied. He said the investigations conducted by the Children's Bureau were not designed to disclose new principles of infant hygiene or new facts concerning the diseases that cause infant deaths, but if possible to demontrate what social and economic conditions are preventing the present application of present knowledge.

LANSING'S MEXICO SERVICE.

Once Gave Free Advice to Embassy on International Law Point.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The attention of Secretary Lansing was called today to the cable dispatch from Mexico City, printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, which stated that the newspaper, El Mexicano, published a front page letter signed by Henry Simpson, saying that Secretary Lansing was unfriendly to the Constitutionalists because he had been "in the pay" of Generals Diaz and Huerta in the capacity of consulting attorney for the latter.

Mr. Lansing denied that he had been in the pay of Diaz or Huerta. He said that before he entered the State Department he had given legal advice to the Mexican Embassy in Washington, but that he did so only in a friendly way and without remuneration. The advice he had given was with respect to the compliance of certain papers of incorporation with the laws of the various States of the United States.

It was explained that Mr. Lansing not only had not received pay for this service, but it was learned that he hal, of course, not furnished any such advice since he had come into the State Deprtment. Mr. Lansing did not care to dignify with a denial the intimation in the Mexican publication that his attitude as Secretary of State had been affected in any way by any professional services rendered by himself in any capacity as a private citizen engaged in international law practice before entering the State Department.

DUMBA SAYS HE ACTED ON ORDERS

Continued from Page 1.

this country, whatever fault exists must be blamed on the imperial authorities in Vienna and not on their diplomatic representative.

The purpose of the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador in proposing the scheme to tie up munitions plants, according to the construction placed on his disclosures to Secretary Lansing, was partly to help his fellow-subjects in the United Saates, whose condition was represented to the Ambassador as pitiable. The expenditure of money suggested was for the purpose of providing for workmen who left the employ of munitions manufacturers until they could find other employment. Under the laws of Austro-Hungary and in accordance with the notice served on them, subjects of the dual monarchy would be obliged to give up their places in munitions plants, and it was held that some provision for their support should be made while they were unemployed. These considerations will be taken into account by President Wilson when he comes to discuss the status of the Dumba case with his advisors.

Other Involved.

But the Dumba case does not end with Mr. Dumba's part in the scheme to disorganize munitions plants. It has ramifications which affect others. One of them is Captain Franz von Papen, the Military Attaché of the German Embassy, who was quoted by Dr. Dumba in the intercepted letter as approving the plan to tie up munitions factories. Another is Alexander Nuber von Pereked, the Consul General of Austria-Hungary in New York. Still another is the chief editor of a newspaper in New York printed in the Hungarian language. In the letter taken from Archibald, Dr. Dumba said:

"Yesterday evening Consul General von Nuber [Nuber von Pereked] received the enclosed aide memorite from the chief editor of the locally-known paper Szabadsag, after a previous conference with him and in pursuance of his proposals to arrange for strikes in the Bethelehem Schwab steel and munitions war factory(and also the Middle West."

From this it appears that the Consul General of Austria-Hungary in New York and the editor of the newspaper Szabadsag were conferring to arrange for strikes in America munition plants. An Ambassador may own many things that a Consular officer or a private person may not do. A Consular officer may be prosecuted for violation of the laws of the country in which he is serving. A private person, whether citizen or alien, is subject to the laws of the country. The phase of the matter involved in the references in the Dumba letter to the Consul General and the editor may be referred to the Department of Justice.

As for James F. J. Archibald, no disclosure is being made. He is an American citizen and before starting on his trip to Europe he obtained a passport from the Department of State. Whether he can be prosecuted on the charge of violating the neutrality laws in carrying documents of military value from the agents of belligerents in this country to the governments of the belligerents is a question that has not been answered officially. At the instance of the United States, the British authorities permitted Archibald to proceed on his voyage from Falmouth.

Not Subsidized, Just Helped.

After the Austrian Ambassador's visit to theState Department it was explained in a quarter where information on the subject was sought that the part of the Ambassador's sttement in Lenox on Sunday, in which mention was made of subsidizing the press, was misinterpreted. The Ambassador did not spend a dollar, it was said, for any such purpose. What he did, it was said, was to help Hungarian language newspapers in this country which were poor and which were the only available medium for reaching subjects of Austria-Hungary and advising them that they were liable to prosecution as traitors if they worked in munitions plants that were making war supplies for the Allies.

When Ambassador Dumba left the State Department he was asked if he had any statement to make.

"I have made a statement," he said, referring to the interview with him at Lenox. The Ambassador was asked if his Lenox statement covered everything significant. He replied that he had told the Secretary of State this afternoon. His response was thta there were other things that he might say, but the American people would not understand them, and he indicated that the press would comment on them in a way to cause confusion. The Ambassador declined to give any informatiton about his conversation with the Secretary of State.

The State Department has received the text of an English translatiton of the letter that Dr. Dumba wrote to Count Burian. This was furnished to the American Embassy in London by the British Government, and was cabled to Washington by Ambassador Page. There was a suggestion today that the department might endeavor to obtain a photographic facsimile of the original and defer action ni the Dumba case until Dr. Dumba had been given an opportunity to see and verify it.

Use of Passport Serious, Too.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The text of Dr. Dumba's letter, recently seized by British authorities from its bearer, James F. J. Archibald, was cabled to the State Department early today by Ambassador Page at London, and had been the subject of a conference between the President and Secretary Lansing before the Ambassador reached the Department. It is understood that the use of an American passport to shield the messenger, who carried not only the Dumba letter but dispatches from the German Embassy and other documents, was regarded by them as quite as serious a matter as the activities revealed by the letter itself.

Mr. Lansing's only statement on the subject was a negative response when asked whether any steps had been taken toward bringing the situation to the attention of the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office.

From reliable sources it was learned tonight that Dr. Dumba, in making his explanation, outlined the Austro-Hungarian view of the plan dealt with in his letter, contending that it contemplated no violation of the laws of the United States, nor any offense against American institutions.

So far, it was said, no steps had been taken, but the Ambassador had been instructed to give the widest publicity to a new decree of his Government making nationals liable under martial law for rendering assistance in the manufacture of munitions of war for the enemy. This decree, previously announced, provides punishment of long terms of imprisonment and even death by hanging for Austro-Hungarians committing the offense at home or abroad.

Co-operation in carrying out the purposes of the law, it was pointed out, was held to be a mere fulfillment of the duty of an Ambassador charged with the protection of his nationals. It was not denied, however, that Austria-Hungary's representatives, while they had no desire to injure American interests, would not hesitate to handicap in any way possible the efforts of their enemies to obtain munitions.

At the embassy tonight it was stated that Ambassador Dumba expected to see Secretary of Labor Wilson tomorrow before returning to his Summer quarters at Lenox, Mass. The Ambassador is known to be working on a scheme for setting up an employment bureau to take care of men who leave munition factories at his instigation. He wants the co-operation of Department of Labor officials in the plan.

After seeing Secretary Lansing, Dr. Dumba returned to the State Department and conferred with Assistant Secretary Phillips, in charge of the Western European Affairs Division. It was understood that they discussed some mater of routine business.

There has been no suggestion here that the Ambassador had violated American law, and apparently the only question is whether the Administration will regard his acts as a breach of diplomatic propriety. Dr. Dumba himself asked for the conference with Mr. Lansing after the announcement of Archibald's detention and the publication in this country of extracts from his letter.

ARCHIBALD IS RETURNING.

Unwelcome at Teutonic Capitals, He May Make a Clean Breast Here.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—James F. J. Archibald, the American newspaper correspondent, who was a special messenger from the German and Austro-Hungarian Embassies in the United States, to their Governments and a search of whose baggage, when the steamer on which he was travelling, the Rotterdam, touched at Falmouth, revealed the correspondence which has gotten the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador into trouble for planning to foment strikes at munitions plants in America, is going back to New York.

Word reached the American Embassy today, from Rotterdam, that Archibald was planning to sail for home, on the same steamer that brought him from America. The Rotterdam was booked to sail next Friday, but the schedule was changed, so as to make her leaving time late tonight. If the steamer sailed on time she should be due tomorrow morning at Falmouth.

Until word was received concerning Archibald's intended departure, no advices regarding him had reached the American Embassy since the time he was held up at Falmouth, at which time, after the seizure of his papers, he was allowed to go on to Rotterdam. Owing to the discovery of the documents intended for the German and Austrian officials and the complete failure of his errand for those Governments, it was not supposed here that Archibald would endeavor to go on to Berlin or Vienna as, in view of the embarrassing development, it was considered to be likely that he would hardly be welcome in either capital. But the idea of his returning to America, so soon was unexpected.

At the American Embassy it was said today that no intimation had been received that Archibald intended going to Washington, but the deduction was drawn from his sudden decision to return to America, that he expected to go there. Archibald is reported as being eager to try to reestablish himself with his own countrymen by making a clean breast of his dealings with German and Austro-Hungarian officials, or at least explaining how it was that he came into possession of documents that indicated that he was bound on an unneutral errond. The British officals, it is understood here tonight, will make no effort to detain Archibald when the Rotterdam touches Falmouth on the return voyage. They are quite willing for him to go back to America, where it is expected he will be put through a grilling inquisition as to his relations with the pro-German propagandists. It is likely that Archibald will be obliged to submit to having his baggge examined again, but there is no suspicion that he is carrying back any documents, smuggled to him by German or Austrian agents at Rotterdam. Since Archibald's arrival at Rotterdam, it is understood, he has kept himself ensconced in his hotel, utterly dejected over the failure of his enterprise, and the predicament in which it has placed hum and his principals.

TOLUOL OUTPUT TO GERMANY.

Keeps Production of South Bethlehem Plant Away from Schwab.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Sept. 7.—No Bethlehem Steel Company official could be found today willing to comment on the revelations resulting from the seizure of dispatches which were being carried by James F. J. Archibald from the Austro-Hungarian Embassy in this country to Vienna. It is known, however, that no toluol is yet being manufactured at the Lehigh Coke Company plant here, nor has the Bethlehem Steel Company secured the right to obtain the output of toluol when manufactured.

Charles M. Schwab wanted to obtain the output of high explosive, but failed. The Lehigh Coke Company is owned 70 per cent. by the Deutsche Bank of Berlin. The company furnished to Mr. Schwab all the coke and gas he needed for his steel plant. When the war in Europe broke out and England gave Mr. Schwab enormous contracts for high explosive shells, the steel magnate asked the Coke Company to furnish him with toluol, but the company refused. Then Mr. Schwab threatened to have the du Ponts erect a toluol plant on Steel Company ground here, after which the Coke Company agreed to erect a toluol plant to cost nearly $400,000, which is now being erected. But, it is said, Mr. Schwab neglected to close a contract for the output of toluol, and the German Government stepped in and contracted for the entire output, the stipulation being that it be stored until after the war. Three 100,000-gallon tanks will be built to store the toluol. It seems likely, however, that because of Germany's great need of toluol the high explosive will be sold to Norwegian concerns and in this way ultimately find its way into Germany.

So far as can be learned there is at present no unrest among the nearly 2,000 Hungarians and Austrians employed, mostly as laborers, at the Bethlehem Steel Works. There are no unions here of workmen employed at the steel plant, and if agitators have been in this vicinity they kept in hiding.

WANT TAX SUGGESTIONS.

Senator Mills's Committee to Have Hearings Next Month.

State Senator Ogden L. Mills, Chairman of the Joint Legislative Committee on Taxation, gave out a statement yesterday outlining the work the committee expects to take up when it will begin holding public meetings in the city early in October. The committee will go over the whole field of taxation with a view to suggesting reforms in the present system and additional sources of revenue. Senator Mills said:

"The committee will take up the fiscal needs of the State, the defects in the existing system of taxation, and possible remedies and new sources of revenue. We invite individuals and associations interested to appear before us and offer their advice and suggestions, and request that wherever possible briefs should be submitted at the earliest possible date."

FEDERAL JUDGE RESIGNS.

Marshall of Utah Quits Office for Unexplained Reasons.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—John A. Marshall, United States District Judge for the District of Utah, has resigned under rather peculiar circumstances. It is believed, however, that Judge Marshall's resognation will be accepted. No charges have been filed against him.

Judge Marshall was appointed by President Cleveland in February, 1896. He is 61 years old.

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CANDIDATES FILE PRIMARY PETITIONS

"Big Bill" Edwards Is Out—Frank Moss on American Party Ticket.

ZELLER FACES A FIGHT

Joseph T. Ryan Has 2,800 Signatures for Judge of City Court—Sulzer on Stump Till Sept. 28.

More than 700 candidates who are to enter the primaries on Sept. 28 for the nomination to the various county and judicial offices under the emblems or all parties filed their petitions last night wit hthe Board of Elections. The time for filing expired at midnight. The big rush came after 10 o'clock, and the Board of Elections clerks in the Municipal Building were almost overwhelmed.

Ex-Street Cleaning Commissioner "Big Bill" Edwards, who had announced that he would fight in the primaries for the Democratic nomination for Sheriff withdrew yesterday and said in a statement:

"Already sufficient names have been signed to my petition to place my name upon the primary ballot. Since my candidacy was announced the regular Democratic organization in this county has declared itself for the nomination of Alfred E. Smith. This nomination has met the approval of the regular Democratic and independent Democratic newspapers of this city and received favorable notice in general. The nomination of Mr. Smith has placed the contest for Sheriff on a high plane, and the conduct of Mr. Smith in the Constitutional Convention has added to his good reputation and brought commendation generally. I am very glad, therefore, to withdraw, hoping thus to contribute to Democratic unity and success, and shall contribute my best efforts to the success of Mr. Smith."

Frank Moss, Sulzer's Candidate.

The American Party, organized by friends of ex-Governor William Sulzer, filed a full ticket under its party emblem. Frank Moss was indorsed by Sulzer's party for District Attorney and Louis J. Rines, a poultry dealer, was named for Sheriff. The party's ticket for the Supreme Court is that of the Republican and Democratic Parties. Philip Samuels was named for Judge of the City Court.

Fusion tickets were named in Brooklyn, Queens, Richmond, and the Bronx, the American Party indorsing the candidates of other parties in these three boroughs. William S. Bennet was indorsed for Congress for the Twenty-third District. A fight will be waged in Brooklyn in the interest of Colonel Alexander S. Bacon, who has named for a place on the Supreme Court bench for the Second District. Mr. Sulzer announced that he would take the stump for his candidates and would have plenty of other spellbinders.

The Non-Partisan Judiciary Committee, through William M. Chadbourne of the Progressive Party, filed a petition designating Justice John Proctor Clarke and Justice Samuel Greenbaum as candidates for the office of Supreme Court Justice in the First Judicial District. The indorsement of Justice Greenbaum and Clarke came from the Republican Party with 2,329 signatures; the Democratic Party with 2,230 signatures and the Progressive Party with 1,135 signatures. Mr. Chadbourne said that only 1,500 signatures were needed by law from the Republican and Democratic parties each, and 600 from the Progressives, and that the larger number received was an indication of the general popularity of the two candidates.

J. T. Ryan to Oppose Zeller.

Joseph T. Ryan, lawyer, of 149 Broadway, filed 800 additional names to his petition to run on an independent Democratic ticket for City Court Judge in opposition to Lorens Zeller, Tammany's candidate. Mr. Ryan's complete petition contained 2,800 signatures.

The various offices which are to be filled in the different counties this year are as follows: New York County—District Attorney, Sheriff, Congressman from the Twenty-third Congressional District, six Supreme Court Justices, one City Court Justice, two Municoapl Court Justices, thirty-one Assemblymen and thirty-three Aldermen.

The same Supreme Court Justices, City Court Justice, and Congressm are to be elected in the Bronx, and in addition there will be four Assemblymen and eight Aldermen elected from that county. In Kings County there will be one Supreme Court Justice, three County Judges, three Municipal Court Justices, a Sheriff, County Clerk, District Attorney, Register, twenty-three Assemblymen, and twenty-four Aldermen. Queens and Richmond are in the same judicial district as Kings County, but in Queens a County Clerk is to be elected, four Assemblymen, and five Aldermen. In Richmond there is to be elected a Borough President, a Sheriff, one Assemblyman, and three Aldermen.

In each county several hundred district committeemen are to be designated at the primaries.

MILITIA TO PROVE READINESS FOR WAR

Continued from Page 1.

vance guard and the motorcycle scouts will deploy and there will be the going and coming of the messenger service. Following the cavalry, will come the infantry. The main army will then come into view and wil be folowed by all the accessories of an army on the march, the munitions trains, the baggage wagons, the signal corps and the commissary department. Following all these will come the rear guard in all the detail of modern requirements.

Commands That Will Respond.

These are the commands that will respond to the call and the estimated

First Cavalry, Colonel Charles De Bevoise, 750 men; Twenty-second Corps of Engineers, Lieut. Col. Eugene W. Van C. Lucas, 800 men; Squadron A, Major William R. Wright, 300 men; First Field Artillery, Colonel H. H. Rogers, 600 men; Second Field Artillery, Colonel George A. Wingate, 600 men; Eighth Coast Defense Command, Colonel E. F. Austin, 800 men; Ninth Coast Defense Command, Lieut. Col. John J. Byrne, 750 men; Thirteenth Coast Defense Command, Colonel N. B. Thurston, 1,000 men; First Field Hospital Corps, Major J. F. Dunseith, 100 men; Third Ambulance Corps, Captain L. H. Shearer, 100 men; Seventh Infantry, Colonel Daniel Appleton, 1,000 men; Twelfth Infantry, Colonel C. S. Wadsworth, 800 men; Seventy-first Infantry, Colonel W. H. Bates, 800 men; Sixty-ninth Infantry, Colonel Louis D. Connelly, 800 men; Twenty-third Infantry, Colonel F. H. Norton, 750 men; Fourteenth Infantry, Colonel John H. Foot, 750 men; Forty-seventh Infantry, Col. E. E. Jannicky, 750 men; First Signal Battalion Major William L. Hallahan, 300 men; Citizens' Motor Cycle Corps, Captain Lorillard Spencer, 200 men.

This number will be increased by the men and officers detailed to Brigade and Division headquarters, and it it was figured out last night that 10,000 men will respond to the order.

The State is not going to furnish a cent of the money required for the encampment. Each regiment and command will bar the expense of assembling and maintenance out of its own funds. For the general expenses, the grand stands, and other incidental expenditurs a fund will be opened and money raised by subscription. General O'Ryan announces that $5,000 has been raised already.

New Motor Cycle Scouts.

Captain Spencer is at present recruiting the company of motor cycle scouts, and he reported yesterday that he was meeting with much success and that he would have 250 men in the command by the date of the camp.

"At the manoeuvres at Camp Whitman in July many persons of intelligence said to me in evident surprise that it was a remarkable showing we made," said Gen. O'Ryan. "They wanted to know how it was possible for us to make this showing without much training. They did not seem to take into consideration that we put in many weeks of hard work in the armories. I said to some of these surprised persons: 'What do you suppose we have been doing in the armories?'

"The reply was that we had been drilling and parading. I asked what we drilled for, and the answer was, 'For the parade, of course.' These persons, like many others in this city and State, seem to think the aNtional Guard is a sort of institution for parades and show.

"That is not so. One purpose of the proposed one-day encampment is to show the city that the National Guard can do more than wear the uniform. We want to show where the Guard stands in the matter of preparedness for war, and we want also to demonstrate to employers that they are not letting men off for a frolic when they go to the camp or the armory."

TYPHOID ON GERMAN LINERS

All the 2,500 Men on 13 Ships in Hoboken to be Inocculated.

Dr. Joseph Stack, Health Commissioner of Hoboken, ordered the removal yesterday morning from German steamers lying at piers there of two persons suffering from typhoid fever. One was on board the North German Lloyd liner George Washington and the other on the President Lincoln of the Hamburg-American Line.

The Health Commissioner said he would begin at once to inoculate the 2,500 men on the thirteen German steamers with anti-typhoid serum as a precaution.

FIND MORE OF THE F-4 DEAD.

Two Bodies Recovered from Engine Room—Investigate New Collision.

HONOLULU, Sept. 7.—Two additional bodies were found today in the engine room compartment of the wrecked United States submarine F-4, which is in dry dock here. The condition of the bodies was such that identification was impossible.

Officials in charge of the investigation as to the cause of the disaster said today they hoped to have the hull cleared débris by Thursday. It has not been determined what disposition shall be made of the bodies.

Investigation of last Sunday's accident when the United States steamship Supply crashed into submarines F-1, F-2, and F-3 at their wharf, putting all of them out of commission, continued behind closed doors today. Lieutenants Ellis Lando and Kirby Crittenden were appointed members of the Special Board of Inquiry by Lieutenant Commander Mark Ellis, Chairman.

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Maria Guy	*Reboux*	*Lewis*	*Jeanne Lanvin*
Leontine	*Odette*	*Evelyne Varon*	*Madeleine*
Marguerite et Leoni	*Georgette*	*Marie Louise*	*Marie Edmee*

Remarkable Reproductions at $15 to $38

Only rivaled by Paris models which cost $50 to $150 in the French Salons.

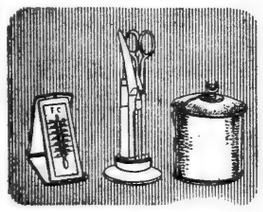
These Hats are not merely copied, but the lines are also identical—even the materials, as they were bought by our American representatives while in Paris.

Evelyne Varon's Original Hat-and-Fur Set, $175

Of seal brown velvet, combined with rich Kolinsky fur. Set of Hat, Neckpiece and Muff, as illustrated. Third Floor.

ESTABLISHED 1859 TRADE MARK CROSS TRADE MARK LONDON ACTUAL MAKERS

Desk Accessories



Thermometer—(at left) in a folding morocco case in colors, forming easel when in use. Thermometer of porcelain with mercury filling. 4¾ x 2¼ inches.....$3.00

Library Stand — (center) of polished nickel or sanded brass, 4½ inches high, fitted with gilt-handled shears, eraser with wooden handle, English-ivory paper cutter, colored crayon pencil $2.75

Twine Box—(at right) in colored morocco, fitted with ball of twine, released through hole in removable cover with patent twine-cutter at top. 4 inches high.....$3.50

Mark Cross

World's Greatest Leather Stores

New York: 404 Fifth Ave. (at 37th Street); 253 Broadway
Boston: 145 Tremont St.
London: 89 Regent St.

Dealers Throughout the World

Pussy Willow

RIVALS Nature for softness, color and time-resisting qualities.

See the stamp on the selvage; —the label in the garment.

ALL PURE SILK

Founded 1827 **Arnold, Constable & Co.** Founded 1827

The Season's First Great House Furnishing Event

A $150,000 Stock ¼ to ½ Off

This important sale, arranged to dispose of surplus stocks prior to removal to our new store, offers unusual possibilities for economy at precisely the moment when the selection of new furnishings and the replenishing of housekeeping supplies is highly desirable, if not an absolute necessity.

Carpetings

Various patterns and colors in both English and domestic makes, including a large stock of the celebrated Bigelow weave, greatly in demand for high class furnishings,

At Liberal Reductions in Price.

WILTONS—*Regularly $3.00 and $3.50 yard.* Now Reduced to **1.75** and **2.00**

AXMINSTERS—*Regularly $1.75 and $2.00 yd.* Now Reduced to **1.25** and **1.50**

BODY BRUSSELS—*Regularly $1.65 and $1.75 yard.* Now Reduced to **1.10** and **1.25**

"Made-Up" Rugs

Of the best quality Wilton, Brussels, Velvet and Axminster Carpets, made in our own workroom, in a large variety of colors and patterns.

⅓ to ½ Less than Regular Prices.

Approximate Sizes.	*Present Prices*
4.6x 6.4	6.00 to 9.00
5.3x 8.6	10.00 to 13.50
7.6x 7.6	12.00 to 17.50
6.9x10.0	12.50 to 17.50
9.9x13.6	25.00 to 35.00
11.3x14.6	37.50 to 47.50

Oriental Rugs

¼ to ⅓ Less Than Former Prices.

200 SILKY BELUCHISTANS. Average size 2.2x4.4. Now priced from **11.25** to **22.50**

500 MOUSOUL AND KHURDISH. Average 3.6x6.4. Now priced from **15.00** to **32.50**

200 DOZARS AND KERMANSHAH. Soft, lustrous colorings; average size 4.0x6.6. Now priced from **37.50** to **72.00**

50 LARGE ORIENTAL CARPETS. Ranging in size from 6x9 to 14x22. *Regularly* $95.00 *to* $675.00. Now at ⅓ less than the above quoted prices.

An Extraordinary Sale of

Upholstery and Drapery Fabrics

Four Special Lots at drastic reductions in price to close prior to removal.

Comprising fabrics designed for handsome furniture covering, hangings, wall covering, pillows and other interior decorative purposes.

Lot I.—100 Yards Silk Armure, of superior quality, in gold and boudoir blue. *Formerly $2.75 Yard* — **1.00**

Lot II.—1,000Yards Tapestry, Mohair Plush, striped Velvet, Damask, figured Silk Velvet and Brocade Armures. *Formerly $3.50 to $7.00* — **1.95**

Lot III.—500 Yards Brocades, Silk Tapestry, Repp, plain Velvet and Damask. *Formerly $7.00 to $10.00 Yd.* — **2.75**

Lot IV.—350 Yards Striped Damask, Silk Brocades and figured Damask. *Formerly $9.50 to $12.75 Yd.* — **3.65**

Attractive Reductions in

Handsome Portieres

REVERSIBLE VELOUR PORTIERES of superior quality in Blue and Brown, Green and Green, Brown and Green, Blue and Green, Red and Green, Catawba and Green and Emerald and Rose. *Value $19.50 Pair.* — **10.75**

PLAIN VELOUR PORTIERES, exceptionally silky and fine, in Green and Brown, Blue and Brown, Emerald and Rose, Green and Green, Red and Green. *Value $25.00 Pair.* — **15.75**

FIGURED VELOUR PORTIERES with border made from highly lustrous velour in Brown and Blue, Green and Green, Emerald and Rose, Green and Brown, Red and Green. *Value $24.50 Pair.* — **14.75**

EXTRA QUALITY VELOUR PORTIERES in figured effects, combining Brown and Blue, Olive and Red, Green and Blue, also plain Green and Brown. *Value $30.00 Pair.* — **21.75**

100 PAIRS SILK TAPESTRY PORTIERES In an excellent assortment of most desirable colors. *Formerly $14.75 Pair* — **9.75**

NOTE—Mail orders should be sent without delay, be sure to state color required.

Fine Wool Blankets

Made to our special order from the choicest white wool and suitable for immediate or winter use.

Drawing upon surplus stocks in our Wholesale Department, we are able to give our customers the advantage of last season prices, which are decidedly below the present standard quotations.

SINGLE BED SIZE—*Regularly $4.25 pair.* **3.00**

SINGLE BED SIZE—*Regularly $5.00 pair.* **4.00**

DOUBLE BED SIZE—*Regularly $9.00 pair.* **6.25**

DOUBLE BED SIZE—*Regularly $12.00 pair.* **7.90**

EXTRA DOUBLE BED SIZE—*Regularly $12.75 pair.* **10.50**

Fine Comfortables

An exceptionally choice assortment made to our order under thoroughly sanitary conditions. All are of the *"Warmth Without Weight"* type, so essential in the present season.

FANCY SILKOLINE TOPS—Cotton filled. *Regularly $2.25.* **2.00**

NAINSOOK TOPS—Wool filled; full size. *Regularly $5.50.* **4.50**

FIGURED SILK TOPS—With silk border; full size. *Regularly $7.00.* **5.95**

Towels

LINEN TOILET TOWELS—Hemstitched. *Very specially priced per dozen.* **3.00**

KITCHEN TOWELS—With colored border, for glass and pantry use. *Very specially priced dozen,* **3.50**

BATH TOWELS—Large size; very soft and absorbent. *Regularly $4.00, $6.00, $7.50 doz.* Now **3.00, 4.50, 6.00**

Annual Clearance of

Fine Lace Curtains

Averaging Less Than ½ Price.

	Formerly	Now Per Pr.
4 PAIRS FILET LACE	$75.00	25.00
2 PAIRS FILET LACE	100.00	35.00
2 PAIRS FILET LACE	135.00	45.00
1 PAIR CLUNY LACE	5.00	3.75
1 PAIR CLUNY LACE	10.00	5.00
1 PAIR CLUNY LACE	19.00	5.00
1 PAIR CLUNY LACE	38.00	12.00
3 PAIRS CLUNY LACE	35.00	16.50
3 PAIRS CLUNY LACE	58.00	20.00
3 PAIRS IRISH POINT	10.75	4.00
2 PAIRS IRISH POINT	20.00	8.00
14 PAIRS MARIE ANTOINETTE	6.50	5.25
2 PAIRS MARIE ANTOINETTE	11.00	8.75
2 PAIRS MARIE ANTOINETTE	65.00	25.00
1 PAIR RENAISSANCE	12.00	4.00
1 PAIR RENAISSANCE	23.00	11.50
1 PAIR BRUGES LACE	140.00	35.00
1 PAIR BRUGES LACE	325.00	80.00
Sash Curtains		
1 PAIR CLUNY LACE	$7.00	3.00
1 PAIR CLUNY LACE	50.00	9.75
3 PAIRS LACET	12.00	5.00
1 PAIR CLUNY LACE	25.00	10.00
1 PAIR ARABIAN LACE	55.00	10.00

Final Closing of

Decorative Linens

Comprising fancy lace trimmed and embroidered linens in Centerpieces, Tea Cloths, Scarfs, Doylies and Tray Cloths.

Formerly $2.50 to $35.00 Each.

Now **1.50** to **20.00**

Household Linens

Exceptionally good values are also to be found in this department, as all goods purchased prior to the recent rise in price have been marked on a basis of last season's quotations, giving a very decided advantage to the purchaser.

Table Cloths

Of high grade Irish Damask in the following most practical sizes:

2x2 yards. *Regularly $4.50.* **3.00**

2x2½ yards. *Regularly $5.00.* **3.75**

2x3 yards. *Regularly $7.00.* **4.50**

Napkins in Choice Patterns

22 inch. *Regularly $5.00 dozen.* **3.75**

24 inch. *Regularly $6.50 doz.* **4.75 & 5.00**

Linen Sheets

SINGLE BED SIZE—Hemstitched. *Regularly $8.00 pair.* Now **6.50**

DOUBLE BED SIZE—Hemstitched. *Regularly $10.00 pair.* Now **7.75**

Linen Pillow Cases

HEMSTITCHED—*Regularly $1.65 and $2.50 pair.* Now **1.25** and **2.00**

Bed Spreads

At unusual concessions in price.

Single Bed Size.

CROCHET BED SPREADS—*Regularly $1.50.* **1.15**

CROCHET BED SPREADS—*Regularly $1.75.* **1.30**

HEMMED MARSEILLES—*Regularly $4.50.* **3.15**

Double Bed Size.

HEMMED MARSEILLES—*Regularly $4.50.* **3.50**

HEMMED MARSEILLES—*Regularly $5.75.* **4.50**

SCALLOPED MARSEILLES—*Regularly $5.00.* **3.85**

Broadway & 19th Street

EXPLAIN TO VOTERS NEW ORGANIC LAW

Albany Convention Leaders Plan a Campaign of Education for New Constitution.

REVISERS HARD AT WORK

Find Changes of Phraseology Necessary—Many Laws Valueless if Constitution Is Adopted.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 7.—The Constitutional Convention in all probability will adjourn sine die on Friday evening after adopting the final draft of the new organic law, which its Committee on Revision now is whipping into shape. The leaders of the convention, however, will not by any means feel that their responsibility is ended when the final gavel falls.

It was learned today that not only will some of the chieftains in the convention take an active hand in the campaign for the purpose of explaining the provisions of the proposed new constitution to the voters, but after it has been ratified at the polls, as they believe it will be, they will begin work on a legislative program designed to carry its various provisions into effect.

Some of the leading men in the convention, including President Elihu Root, Majority Leader George W. Wickersham, President Jacob Gould Schurman of Cornell University, Morgan J. O'Brien, ex-Judge Alphonso T. Clearwater of Kingston, Judge Ledyard P. Hale, and ex-Speaker Alfred E. Smith will begin work tomorrow on an address to the people of the State, explaining the new Constitution and the reasons which prompted the convention in making the changes it did make. This address will be submitted to the voters in an official way through the Secretary of State and will be the first step in the campaign to have the new Constiution ratified on Election Day.

If the voters, by affirmative vote, decree that the revised Constitution shall be operativeafter Jan. 1 the Legislature will have a great task in repealing laws based on the old Constitution and adjusting the laws in general to the new Constitution. It is understood that a special committee will be formed among the leaders of the convention to give the Legislature a hand in this task. This work, of course, would be undertaken in a purely informal way and the Legislature would be free to reject any recommendations made.

In many respects the leading men in the Constitutional Convention look upon this unofficial work as essential. It is pointed out that the men who took active part in framing such parts of the Constitution as the short ballot article and the article providing for judiciary reforms would be in a better position than the legislators to know what was in the collective mind of the concention in adopting them.

In the case of the short ballot article, for instance, the framers had very definite ideas as to what the organization of the various departments in the State government should be. Only the framwork, however, could properly be embodied in the organic law. So the convention leaders regard it as essential that the Legislature should have the benefit of the discussion not only on the floor of the convention, but in the committee roms where details were considered. The short ballot article, the judiciary article and the home rule article contain twilight zones within which legislative manipulation for political purposes might result in disaster to the administrative plan the framers of the basic law had in view.

It was said tonight that the committee might go so far as to submit to the Governor for transmission to the Legislature measures to render the provisions of the revised Constitution effective. Thus a definite program with regard to these reforms would be offered to the lawmaking body, and the burden of proof, if the lawmakers should fail to act upon this program, would be on the legislative leaders.

The Committee on Revision spent many hours today in the library of the Educational Building perfecting the language of the various proposals adopted by the convention and fitting them into their proper place. It was said tonight that a good many changes of phraseology, both in the amendments adopted by the convention and in portions which have not been changed, would have to be made in order to make the Constitution what the convention intended it to be. When the Revision Committee is through, the finished product will be submitted to the convention, which will reassemble here on Thursday night. When it has been adopted, President Root and Secretary Cunningham will affix their signatures and the seal of the convention. The document will then be turned over to Secretary of State Francis M. Hugo to be prepared for submission to the voters on a separate ballot.

Judge Adolph Rodenback of the Court of Claims is Chairman of the Revision Committee. With Charles H. Betts, an editor, of Wayne County, and two experts from the bill drafting department, Judge Rodenback is giving the new Constitution its literary finish. At one time today the revisers found it necessary to call for Dr. John H. Finley, State Commissioner of Education to help them negotiate some hurdles.

A matter which must be decided before the Constitution is finally adopted by the convention is the time and manner of its submission. Herbert Parsons of New York, Jacob Brenner of Brooklyn, Frank L. Young of Westchester, De Lancey Nicoll of New York, and Raymond D. Cobb of Syracuse have been appointed a committee, which will begin work tomorrow for the purpose of settling those question.

While it is generally understood that the Constitution will be submitted as a whole, it was said tonight not to be entirely beyond the realm of possibility that each article might be submitted as a separate proposal. When Ohio adopted its new Constitution in 1912 it was submitted in the form of forty-five separate proposals. This method, it is pointed out, would give the voters an opportunity to register their objections to certain features of the revised Constitution, and avoid the necessity of accepting or rejecting it as a whole.

TOURIST RUSH AT STATIONS.

Terminals Handle Thousands of Vacationists and Their Baggage.

Baggage masters and station agents at Grand Central Terminal, Pennsylvania Station, and the railroad stations at the Jersey ends of ferries had a busy day yesterday, and extra trains from vacation resort sections rolled in every few minutes. The baggage men had even more work than the officials who had to deal wit hthe passengers, for the great influx of passengers who returned from vacations on Labor Day was followed by a flood of baggage that the agents at smaller stations had been unable to get off until a day late.

Officials at Grand Central estimated that 65,000 persons returned to the city through that station during the day, and the reports showed that about 880,000 passengers had been handled by the New York Central and the New Haven roads, incoming and outgoing, from Friday to last night. The number of vacationists that returned yesterday was even greater than on Labor Day. It was sai dthat special baggage trains and increased facilities had prevented any tie-up of baggage at this end, however, and although a number of trains were late on account of the crowded tracks on Monday the trains ran approximately on time yesterday. Fifty thousand pieces of baggage were handled at the terminal between Firday and last night. The amount of traffic, it was said, was about the same as last year.

At Pennsylvania Station it was said that the trains were running about on time except for a few wmorning trains from Long Island. The week of the national tennis championship matches at Forest Hills added to the rush created by returning vacationists, and yesterday the line carried about 5,000 passengers to the tennis games, for which four special trains were run. Both baggage and passengers were handled in greater numbers than last year, it was said at the station, and travel during the entire Summer was greater than last year, though baggage was handled in smaller quantity than during the Summer of 1914. The officials attributed this to the fact that there was practically no foreign tourist travel, and consequently few women from inland points with many trunks and bags.

MORTALITY RATE LOWER.

1,287 Deaths Last Week, Against 1,344 in Week of 1914.

Registrar Guilfoy of the Department of Health announced yesterday that there were 1,287 deaths and a death rate of 11.56 for 1,000 of the population reported last week, as against 1,344 deaths and a rate of 12.68 in the corresponding week of 1914.

The following causes showed a decreased mortality: Scarlet fever, diphtheria and croup, typhoid fever, Bright's disease and nephritis, deaths from violence. The deaths from violence showed a marked decrease, there having been only 88, as compared with 119 in the corresponding week of 1914.

Causes showing increased mortality were: Measles, whooping cough, diarrhoeal diseases under five years, organic heart diseases, lobar and broncho pneumonia, and pulmonary tuberculosis.

There was an increase of eight deaths of infants under one year; between one and five years an increase of thirty-three, and at ages sixty-five and more an increase of twenty-three.

The death rate for the first thirty-six weeks of this year was 13.58 for 1,000 of the population, against a rate of 14.05 for the corresponding period of 1914.

JEROME ROSENBERG FAILS.

Theatrical Manager Names Four Bankers as Creditors.

A voluntary petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday by Jerome Rosenberg, theatrical manager, of 225 West Eightieth Street and 112 West Thirty-fourth Street. Liabilities were given at $10,284 and assets at $26,270. Felix Warburg, Igaac N. Seligman, Paul M. Warburg, and Mortimer L. Schiff are the principal creditors with a judgment for $7,783, obtained in the Supreme Court as Trustee s of Alfred M. Heinsheimer, for rent of the Bijou Theatre under a lease running from July 1, 1914, to Jan. 31, 1915.

The bankrupt has an action pending in the Supreme Court against these four men for $25,000 damages for alleged breaches of his lease with them, and another alleged claim for the return of $1,270 held by William F. Fuerst, agent of the same parties for a cash deposit on the lease. These claims constitute the bankrupt's only assets. The City of New York has a judgment on record against Rosenberg for violation of the Sunday laws regarding public acrobatic performances. Robert M. Moore, 30 Broadway, is the bankrupt's attorney.

ADDRESSES ON BOTANY.

Second Day's Session at Gardens Devoted to Technical Matters.

The second day of the twentieth anniversary celebration of the New York Botanical Gardens opened yesterday with about 100 botanists from various parts of the country present. A number of addresses were delivered on technical subjects, among the speakers being D. T. MacDougal, Director of Botanical Research in the Carnegie Institute; W. P. Thompson and Irving W. Baily, Harvard University; Elizabeth G. Britton, New York Botanical Gardens; Arthur H. Chivers, Dartmouth College; John H. Barnhart of the New York Botanical Gardens; R. Ellsworth Call, Cecil Yampolsky, Columbia University; Edwin W. Humphries, New York Botanical Gardens; Norman Taylor, Curator of Plants in the Brooklyn Botanical Gardens, and Professor A F. Blakeslee of the Connecticut Agricultural College.

Fireman Gave His Life for Boy.

John Duffy, a fireman of Engine Company 83, who lives at 3,825 Eagle Avenue, the Bronx, died yesterday in Lincoln Hospital from a fracture of the skull received while helping Aaron Steinburg, 12 years old, of 609 East 138th Street, out of an excavation at 138th Street, near Cypress Avenue, into which he had fallen. The boy is in the hospital, suffering from cuts and bruises.

BRIBERY IS CHARGED IN $100,000 P. O. PLOT

J. J. Cassidy, Head of Downtown Transfer Service, Held in $20,000 Bail.

NO FINES ON CONTRACT

Government Charges Complaints Against Mail-Carrying Company Never Reached Washington.

Charged with the bribery of Government employes, in a conspiracy to increase the company's income at the expense of the United States, James J. Cassidy, Vice President and General Manager of the Postal Transfer Service, Inc., which has a $473,000 yearly contract for transporting the mails below Forty-second Street, was arraigned yesterday before United States Commissioner Clarence S. Houghton and held in $20,000 bail for examination on Sept. 18.

James W. Osborne, as Special Assistant United States District Attorney, and Post Office Inspector Hugh McQuillan have been investigating the alleged conspiracy, by which Cassidy's company prevented the assessment of fines against it for delays in the delivery of mails and other violations of contract. In the past few years, it is said, the company has saved about $20,000 in this way through the co-operation of a clerk in the office of the Superintendent of Mails. This clerk, it is said, made a full confession to Mr. Osborne. He is now under surveillance, and a third alleged conspirator connected with the company has yet to be arrested.

The mail transportation contract, which has been running since June 18, 1913, will expire on June 30, 1917. The compensation of $473,000 a year is based on an approximate computation of the number of miles traveled by the Postal Transfer Company's wagons and auto trucks. It was stipulated in the contract that the company should be subject to "fines for failure to deliver mails, for any delay or interference with the prompt delivery of mail at the places required herein, or for the carrying of the mail in a manner different or inferior to that hereinbefore specified or allowing the mail to be wet, injured, lost, or destroyed, or for any delinquency or omission of duty set forth in this contract."

Complaints of breaches of the stipulation, it is said, were from time to time reported to the Superintendent of Mails by officials at the various sub-stations within the downtown territory. According to the regular procedure a clerk entered the complaints in a book and awaited the answer of the company to the charges. If the answer was plausible the fact was merely checked up on the record. If not the papers were sent by the Superintendent of Mails to the Postmaster General, who fixed the amount of the fine.

A man who had charge of checking up the complaints in the office of the Superintendent of Mails has, according to the Federal authorities, been on the secret payroll of the Postal Transfer Service since February, 1914, and has, in that time, destroyed about 4,000 complaints which would have resulted in fines aggregating at least $20,000. For this, it is charged, he received from $25 to $50 a month.

The complaint specifies several of these alleged payments, setting forth that William Cadigan received $25 from some on conected with the Company, Dec. 19, 1914, and $50 from Cassidy on Feb. 15, 1915. At the begining of the conspiracy, it is further stated in the complaint, Cadigan merely held up the complaints until they numbered 900 and then, classing them as satisfactory, destroyed them all, thus preventing their transmission to Washington. Thereafter, Mr. Osborne said in court, Cadigan found it more effective to steal the reports upon their reception and make no entry of them in the books.

As the investigation disclosed that other Government employes were involved in the frauds Mr. Osborne obtained a subpoena deuces tecum, upon the service of which Post Office Inspectors Pollitt and Barber took possession of a truck load of books, reports, and other papers at the offices of the Postal Transfer Service.

Mr. Osborne said he expected to show that the Government had been defrauded out of fines and penalties aggregating more than $100,000 a year. It is suspected that the same plan has been going on in other cities where the same company has contracts for handling the mails. The company transports mails in Boston and has tried to obtain contracts for the same work in Chicago, St. Paul, St. Louis, and Brooklyn.

The Chauffeurs employed by the company in this city struck a year ago for shorter hours and they were replaced by strikebreakers. Vice President Cassidy at the time alleged that the strikers had plotted to blow him up with dynamite.

ASKS HOTEL TO CHECK BABY

McAlpin Porter Tells Woman That They Didn't "Take 'Em."

For the first time since the McAlpin was opened a demand was made yesterday at the hotel that a baby be checked. A young woman carrying a child in her arms appeared before Tom McGuire at the porters' desk about 9:30 o'clock in the morning.

"I would like to leave my baby here and get a check for it," she said.

"We don't take 'em, ma'am," was the reply of the poter.

"But you must. I have read it somewhere. I want to do some shopping, and I understood that you would take the baby and look after it until I got back."

McGuire explained that the custom had not been established yet, though if the woman was registered at the hotel no doubt the management would be glad to have the child looked after by a maid while she went out for her errands, and the woman, apparently keenly disappointed, went out.

STRAUS MILK SEASON ENDS.

Stations Have Distributed 2,175,208 Bottles This Summer.

Nathan Straus has completed the twenty-fourth year of his work of distributing milk for the babies of this city, and the report completed by Miss Annie Nason, Superintendent of the Nathan Straus Laboratories, shows that the output of milk from the eighteen Straus stations in the past year amounted to 2,175,208 bottles. Besides this, during the three Summer months, 1,441,580 glasses of pasteurized milk were served at the stations in the parks and on the recreation piers.

The milk was supplied at less than cost, the bottled milk being in nursing bottles, one feeding to a bottle, ready for use upon warming, the size of the bottle and farmula used varying according to the ages of the babies.

In the twenty-four years that Mr. Straus has maintained this work, besides what he has done on similar lines in other cities in this country and abroad, he has supplied over 38,000,000 bottles of milk for the babies of Manhattan, and during the Summers he has served 21,500,000 glasses of pasteurized milk to the children playing in the parks and on the recreation piers. The work was started in 1892 with 34,000 bottles in the first year.

Only certified milk is used at the Straus Laboratories. This is modified according to formulae prepared by Dr. Abraham Jacobi, Dr. Rowland G. Freeman, Dr. Arthur Randolph Green and Dr. Alfred Hess. The milk is then pasteurized in the bottles, so as surely to kinil any germs that may be in the milk, and then is quickly cooled.

Mr. Straus's method of making milk safe food for babies and free from the germs of tuberculosis and other infectious diseases has been approved and recommended by the United States Public Health Service, the National Commission on Milk Standards, and the health authorities of practically the whole world, and pasteurization of milk is now required in many cities.

In the past year, in addition to the ordinary work of the Straus Depots, the period of unemployment following the outbreak of the war led Mr. Straus to provide meals at one cent each at those of his stations that were in the districts where unemployment was most seriously felt. In all 1,135,731 such meals were served.

CHAUFFEUR STOPS RUNAWAY

Commissioner Adamson's Driver Hurt as He Leaps for Horse.

William Doyle, chauffeur for Fire Commissioner Adamson, stopped the runaway horse of John Seery, an express wagon driver, yesterday on Broadway near Sixty-third Street, after he had been dragged over a block.

The horse, which was standing at 158 West Sixty-fifth Street, became frightened at passing fire engines and bolted. Seery who had just mounted the wagon, was thrown to the curb. At Broadway, Traffic Policeman Cox jumped to the horse's head and was thrown against an elevated pillar and injured his left arm. Policeman Farrell of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, jumped into the wagon as the horse tore past an automobile supply store where Doyle was waiting for the Commissioner.

He ran into the street and swung onto the horse's bridle and with the help of Farrell, who crawled out on the shafts to clutch the horse's head, stopped the animal at Sixty-third Street. Doyle suffered a few bruises and returned to his car, where he was congratulated by the Commissioner.

INVESTIGATORS FORGET.

Not an Up-State Member of Public Service Committee at Meeting.

The Public Service Investigating Committee was to have met yesterday for its first Fall session at the Bar Association, 42 West Forty-fourth Street, but only Senator George F. Thompson and a few New York members attended. Telegrams were sent to absent members asking them to attend this morning.

Senator Thompson said yesterday afternoon that the up-State members were all absent. "Probably the date of the meeting slipped their minds," he said, "and when they receive the telegrams today they will start for New York and be ready for work tomorrow.

The committeed was named by Governor Whitman on Jan. 21, 1915.

WAR GAS EMPTIES RUBBER LABORATORY

Clerks and Chemists Flee to Street Before Invasion of Sulphur Chloride Fumes.

POISON BAFFLES FIREMEN

Rescue Company, Protected by Helmets, Carries Out Defective Container.

Firemen of Hook and Ladder Truck 35, under Battalion Chief McKiernan, had a taste yesterday of conditions in the Allies' trenches when poisonous gas is creeping over them. The firemen had answered a call from the United States Rubber Company at 561 West Fifty-eighth Street, sent in when gas from 100 gallons of sulphur of chloride, stored in a tank in a vault in the sub-basement of the building, began to permeate the laboratories with its paralyzing odor.

Men working in the laboratories just before noon noticed the air becoming heavy with gas. They thought of the sulphur chloride tanks below as the greenish yellow fumes began to fill the building.

The employes hurried to the streets without hats or coats to get away from the odor, and a call was sent to the Fire Department. When Chief McKiernan and his men got there, they tried to get into the vault, but found it impossible.

The fumes are heavier than air, and that is why they lay a thick cloud close to the floor of the vault and forbade entrance without protectors for the lungs.

A fireman of Hook and Ladder Company 35 said the gas seemed to grip the lungs with paralysing force.

"In the case of smoke," he said, "we don't mind, for we can always get fresh air by putting our mouths close to the ground, but that stuff lay like a carpet, and the only way to breathe was to go up near the ceiling, and you know we can't work up there."

When Chief McKiernan saw that his men could not do anything in the fumes, he called Rescue Company 1, under Lieutenant Hotchkiss, who are known as smoke-eaters, and are equipped with safety helmets. When the rescue company arrived, they donned their helmets, plunged into the basement and bore the tank outside. A large crowd which had gathered scattered when the odor of the gas reached them, and the tank was set down in a practically deserted street.

There it was found that a hole had been eaten through the tank and allowed the gas to escape. A draft probably carried it through the building.

The firemen emptied the large tank into several smaller ones and carried them back into the building. No one was hurt, but the employes could not return to their work until the building had been well aired.



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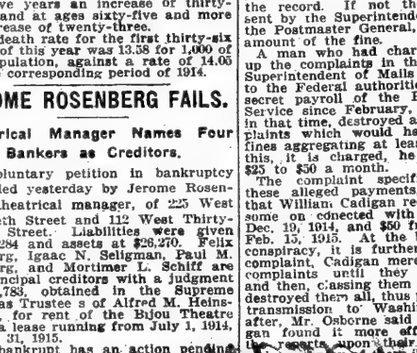
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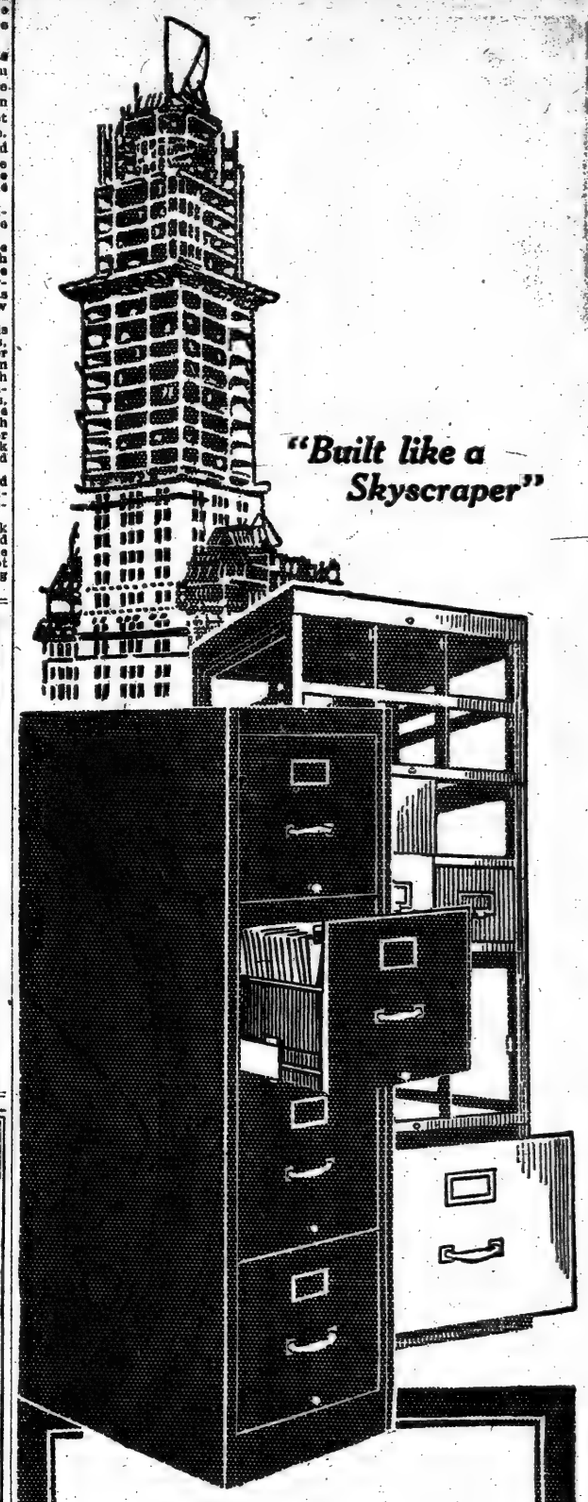
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VOLUNTEER ARMIES FUTILE, MAYOR SAYS

Experience in Plattsburg Camp Taught Him Lesson of Preparedness.

SOLDIERS MADE, NOT BORN

City's Head Came Back a Lieutenant After Putting in Four Weeks of Vacation in Work.

Mayor Mitchel was back at the City Hall yesterday after a month's absence at the military training camp at Plattsburg. The Mayor, who reached the grade of Lieutenant, was enthusiastic over the camp life, and he pronounced it a decided success in that it furnished the ground work for the training of officers who would be badly needed in a volunteer army.

The Mayor was strongly convinced of the necessity of national preparedness. He found out, he said, that a soldier, much less an officer, cannot be made in a few weeks of training. It would be a crime against the people, amounting to nothing less than national suicide, he said, to send into the field armies manned and officered by untrained volunteers. When asked to comment upon his camp experience, the Mayor said:

"I have returned from Plattsburg deeply convinced of the great value of this experiment. The encampment was a thorough success, and the spirit brought to the work by the 1,300 members of the provisional regiment was an inspiration and something to be remembered through a lifetime. The discipline was strict, the work hard and the results achieved remarkable, considering the very brief period of training.

"The regular army officers assigned to duty in the camp did a splendid piece of work, and deserve great credit. Their patience was inexhaustible, their enthusiasm is unbounded, and their courtesy, while exacting strict adherence to discipline, unfailing. All of us leave Plattsburg with an increased respect for the efficiency and character of the officers of our regular army and with the warmest feeling of personal friendship for those with whom we were there thrown into personal contact.

Objects of the Camp.

"The fundamental objects of the Plattsburg training camp were, to my mind, two in number:

"First, to give the members of the camp that initial and elementary training in the use of arms and the command of military forces, which, if followed by more advanced and more thorough training, would fit them to become officers in the event of a national emergency. This the camp did. No one claims that any of us by virtue of these four weeks of instruction alone is now competent to command troops. On the contrary, we appreciate now how little competent we are. We have received, however, a groundwork which can easily be built upon to make of these 1,300 men material fit to supplement with officers the nation's meagre quota of trained regulars and trained militia.

"Second, and by far more important, this encampment by practical demonstration has taught 1,300 of the representative men of the nation the futility of relying upon volunteer armies in case of need, and the certain national disaster that would follow a continuation of that national policy. We know now in a way that arguments can never bring home that a soldier, much less an officer, cannot be made in a few weeks of training, and that it would be a crime against our people amounting to nothing less than national suicide to send into the field armies manned and officered by untrained volunteers.

"These are the lessons taught at Plattsburg, lessons which this nation must learn and take to heart if it would preserve its free institutions and maintain its position of dignity and independence among the nations of the world. The Plattsburg camp should be followed by many others of its kind pending the adoption by the National Government of full and adequate measures of national preparedness.

The Mayor's Annual Vacation.

"I have been asked once or twice to comment upon certain criticisms of myself for my participation in this camp indulged in by a few personally unfriendly. While I have no disposition to give them serious consideration, I think it not amiss to point out to those who may have been confused by misrepresentation that my time at Plattsburg was my own vacation time which I was entitled to spend at leisure, and if I chose to spend it in hard work in camp in the interest of a movement in which I profoundly believe, and at a time when my absence from the city could not and did not in any respect prejudice the city's interest, it was a matter purely of my own concern."

The Mayor said he had not kept in touch with the political situation in the city and did not care to comment upon it. Just as soon as he could get around to it, he said he intended to pick a successor to Corporation Counsel Frank L. Polk, who resigned to become Counselor to the State Department at Washington. He said he was considering several candidates, but had not made up his mind about any one in particular. He said he was also looking around for a successor to Health Commissioner Goldwater, who is anxious to return to private practice.

On the Mayor's desk was a large bouquet of American Beauty roses, a gift from Charles T. Wills, head of the building firm of Charles T. Wills, Inc., which had charge of reconstructing the Mayor's office. When the work was completed last week Mr. Wills ordered the flowers sent to the Mayor. A few days later Mr. Wills died. The Mayor said he was greatly pleased with the reconstruction work.

OPEN NEW CAMP TODAY.

Rookies from Many States to Take Instruction.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, Sept. 7.—Everything is in readiness for the men who have registered for the third camp of military instruction, which will open tomorrow. There are already on the camp grounds about seventy-five recruits. A special train of twenty-two cars will bring most of the New York contingent tomorrow morning.

The camp will have members from nearly every State from Maine to Colorado, but New York will have the largest representation with 216. Massachusetts is second with 132 enlistments.

MORGAN'S SON BEGINS WORK

Desk Given to Him Among Partners of the Big Banking Firm.

Two new desks were put in the offices of J. P. Morgan & Co. yesterday. One of them was for Junius Spencer Morgan, son of J. P. Morgan, who recently returned from a trip with his bride to San Francisco, while the other was givin to Irving Bowdoin Kingsford. The latter is the grandson of George S. Bowdoin, who was one of the late J. P. Morgan's earliest partners. Both young men were on hand early yesterday morning to begin their careers with the banking firm.

There are now four young men with desks in the quarters on the Broad Street side of the Morgan building set aside for the partners. The other two are Elliot O. Bacon, son of Robert Bacon, at one time Ambassador to France and a former partner in the firm, and R. Cecil St. George, who came from the First National Bank.

War Made Him a Suicide.

Simon Herrnstadt, 49 years old, a wholesale lumber dealer of 117 East Eighty-sixth Street, shot himself yesterday morning in his home. His wife was out shopping, and when she returned to the apartment she found a note in which Herrnstadt asked for forgiveness and begged her to take good care of their three small children. According to Mrs. Herrnstadt, her husband had been prosperous until the war and had offices in Broad Street, which he had been recently forced to give up. This, coupled with worry over his five brothers, all of whom are in the German Army, had preyed on his mind, and for some weeks he had been despondent.

JEWISH NEW YEAR BEGINS AT SUNSET

Rosh ha-Shanah to be Observed by the Devout by Resting from Labor and Business.

RELIGIOUS RITE IMPRESSIVE

Committee Reports $1,000,000 Raised by Jews for War Sufferers and Hopes to Double the Sum.

The celebration of Rosh ha-Shanah, or the New York, will be begun by the Jewish people throughout the world at sunset this evening. It is the beginning of the year 5676 of the Hebrew calendar, commencing on the first day of the seventh month, Tishri.

On the eve of the Jewish holidays it was announced yesterday that the response to the appeal of the American Jewish Relief Committee, made to Jews throughout the country in behalf of the suffering in Europe, was about $1,000,000, and that the committee expected the further contributions during the holidays would equal another $1,000,000. In this city the special collection for the fund will be taken in almost all synagogues on the Day of Atonement, Sept. 17-18.

The month of Tishri, while the seventh in the Jewish ecclesiastical year, is the first in the civil year and is regarded of great importance, as the festival of the New Year, the solemn fast of Yom Kippur, and the Feast of Succoth, or Tabernacles, occur during the month. Among the orthodox Jews the first and second days of Tishri constitute the New Year's festival, but the Reform element among the Jewish people celebrate the festival on the first day of the month only.

Rosh ha-Shanah, or, literally translated, "The Head of the Year," is very generally observed by the Jewish community. The abstention from all business or labor of any kind, save only works of absolute necessity or charity, is strictly enjoined upon the observant Jew, as is also attendance upon the solemn religious services of the festival. These services commence at sunset this evening at all the Hebrew places of worship, and are continued tomorrow.

For the accommodation of the very many orthodox Jews who do not hold membership in any regular constituted synagogues temporary places of worship are provided throughout the city in many public halls, meeting and lodge rooms, and these will be thronged during the two days of Rosh ha-Shanah by devout worshippers.

In addition to the regular services at the temples and synagogues there will be special services in the auditorium of the Young Men's Hebrew Association at Lexington Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street, at the Bronx Branch at 165th Street and Boston Road, and at the Young Women's Hebrew Association Building on 110th Street, near Lenox Avenue. The first services of the New Synagogue which has been recently organized by a number of the exponents of liberal Judaism on the west side of the city under the leadership of the Rev. Ephraim Frisch, formerly of the Far Rockaway congregation, will be held this evening at Aeolian Hall in West Forty-second Street.

The days intervening between Rosh ha-Shanah and the solemn fast day of Yom Kippur, the Day of Atonement, the most important event in the Hebraic religious calendar, which occurs on Saturday, the 18th inst., are designated as the Days of Repentance, and are devoted to prayer and devotional exercises in preparation for the Yom Kippur fast.

KILLED IN LEAP FROM AUTO.

John G. Bennett of Brooklyn Loses Life When Brakes Fail to Work.

Special to The New York Times.

CATSKILL, N. Y., Sept. 7.—When the brakes of the automobile in which John J. Bennett of 65 Van Sicklen Avenue, Brooklyn, and a party of friends were riding failed to work while the car was descending a steep hill between Leeds and West Athens this afternoon Mr. Bennett, his wife, and Mrs. Margaret McCarter jumped from the auto. Bennett struck on his head and was instantly killed. The women were only slightly bruised.

The others in the party, Miss Marie, Bennett's daughter; Miss Genevieve, his granddaughter; Miss May Young, John Carr, all of Brooklyn, and the owner of the car, John E. Miller of Cairo Junction, stayed in the auto and reached the bottom of the hill in safety.

Miller, from whom Mr. Bennett had hired the automobile for an afternoon's outing, will be held for examination.

WAR HITS TERRACE GARDEN.

East Side German Resort in Hands of an Assignee.

Terrace Garden, in Fifty-eighth Street near Third Avenue, a famous place for German balls and parties, has not been able to weather the European war. Adolph Suesskind, the proprietor, made an assignment yesterday to Bernard Stahl for the benefit of creditors. Abraham Gruber, of counsel for the assignee, estimated the liabilities at between $150,000 and $200,000 and the assets at about the same figure.

"Terrace Garden is one of the unfortunate victims of the great European war," said Nathan Vidaver of 116 Nassau Street, counsel for Mr. Suesskind. "Not only has it in the past been the headquarters for most of the German societies in that section of the city, but it had until the outbreak of the war received the patronage of a number of important and influential French organizations. They held lodge meetings there and had frequent entertainments, and the restaurant proper was always well patronized by German, French, and English persons. Naturally, after the war began some of the French societies withdrew their patronage and the Germans didn't feel like holding their usual festivities. The result of course has been a gradual shrinkage of the concern's business."

Suesskind, it was said, expects to pay in full if given time. He has been in business since 1892 and has been interested in Terrace Garden since 1901, when he bought a half interest in the place for $35,000, it is said. His partner, Otto Rehfield, died in November, 1909, and Suesskind has carried on the business alone since that time. Terrace Garden was built about forty years ago. A meeting of the creditors will be held within a few days to try and arrange a settlement.

FLOWERS FROM THE SKY.

They Fell on a Bride and Container Knocked Her Down.

While Mr. and Mrs. Harry Van Duser of Indiana, Penn., who were married last week and came to New York for the honeymoon, have steadfastly refrained from walking under ladders since they reached town, that abstention had no effect on Monday, when they happened to be in Thirty-third Street, between Madison and Park Avenues. True, there was no ladder standing against an office and loft building near the Vanderbilt Hotel, but on the window sill of a room on the tenth floor was a flower pot containing a plant. Something—said to be the wind—disturbed the flower pot and it fell out.

With Mr. and Mrs. Van Duser at the time was Miss Laura Elkin, a daughter of Supreme Court Justice Elkin of Pennsylvania. The flower pot struck Mrs. Van Duser upon the head and, grazing her shoulder, smashed upon the pavement.

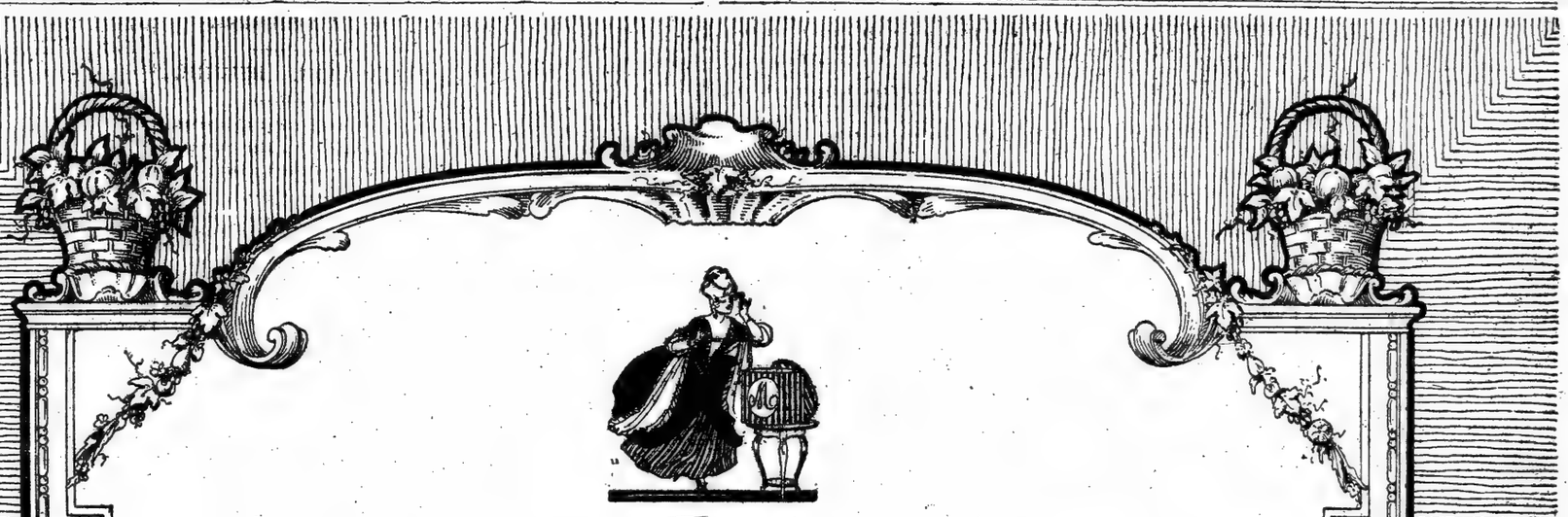
Mrs. Van Duser fell unconscious. She was taken into the Vanderbilt, where Dr. Murray, the house physician, found she had a scalp wound on the right side of her head and abrasions of her hand and shoulder. After the wounds were treated she was taken to the house of Mrs. H. E. Armstrong, 419 West 119th Street, where she is visiting.

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The mortgages deposited to secure these Bonds average less than 40% of the value of the real estate securing them.
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Information at Ticket Offices, Broadway, cor. Wall St., Park Place, 28th St., 42d St.

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PERIOD FURNITURE
The simplicity of the periods in which Chippendale, Adam, Heppelwhite and Sheraton worked has not only left its imprint upon the designs of the present day, but is faithfully duplicated in our reproductions shown in our First Fall Exhibit of the combined efforts of the two oldest Furniture Houses of New York.
Our combined exhibit of New Styles for Fall, true to the periods, is in itself a matter of unusual interest to those who contemplate the furnishing of beautiful homes.
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FOR MEN
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Famous over half a century for its superior qualities.
Every garment shaped to the figure and guaranteed not to shrink.
Glastenbury Two-Piece, Flat Knit Spring-Needle Underwear is made in fifteen grades, several weights of fine wools, worsted and merino.
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C. R. Imp.—Natural Gray Worsted, light weight.....per garment 1.50
A—Natural Gray Australian Lamb's Wool, light weight....per garment 1.75
G/H—Natural Gray Worsted, medium weight.....per garment 2.00
A. H.—Natural Gray Australian Lamb's Wool, winter weight..per garment 2.50
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ROBERT REIS & CO., Wholesale Distributors, New York
Write for booklet—sample cuttings. Yours for the asking. Dept. S.
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IN MILLINERY
THE creation of a most remarkable special collection of new hats, embodying the very latest and newest Parisian Fashions, to be known as the
Chapeaux La Marquise
and to sell at one price—
at $8.50
The same styles and qualities that will be sold at $12 to $15 by "exclusive" stores and shops
The assemblage, which opens for your inspection Wednesday, Sept. 8th, represents 300 of the smartest, newest millinery fashions of the season. They will be without doubt—
The Most Talked of Hats in New York
This daring step is taken for a two-fold purpose:
First: To place within the reach of every discriminating woman the most authentic hat styles, inspired by the very latest Parisian creations, developed in the best materials at a price based on efficiency and not on sentiment.
Second: By a master stroke of merchandising to place this store in the front rank as an authority for and an originator of millinery fashions. Chapeaux "La Marquise" will set a new standard of millinery values.

We invite every woman of taste who intends to spend $12 to $20 for her smartest hat to first become acquainted with Chapeaux "La Marquise," at $8.50.
P. S.—You are urged to visit the exhibit tomorrow, although we will make Chapeaux "La Marquise" a continuous through-the-season attraction. The two hats illustrated are typical of the style and the value represented in Chapeaux "La Marquise."

R. H. Macy & Co.
Herald Square New York

PARADED AS A LORD TO WIN GIRL ON SHIP

"Norton" Admits Masquerading and Miss Campbell Does Not Marry Him.

LIVES IN LUXURY AT HOTEL

$45 Taxi Bill Charged to Impostor in Two Days—Girl's Relatives Are Reticent.

A marriage that was to have been the culmination of an international romance did not take place yesterday as scheduled. As a sequel to a courtship aboard the steamship St. Paul on her last voyage—the liner arrived here last Thursday—"Lord W. A. Morton" was to have wedded Miss Eleanor Campbell, daughter of Mrs. Mary H. Campbell, of 20 West Eighty-second Street.

There were various reasons why the marriage did not take place as planned. One was that Mrs. Campbell and her daughter discovered that Ernest William Andrews was only "spoofing," as one says in England, when he said on the ship that he was a nobleman and passed over a card which apparently bore out his statement.

No authoritative information could be had last night as to whether the marriage would take place. Mr. Andrews—for he says that is his real name—seemed optimistic. Neither Mrs. Campbell nor Miss Campbell could be seen. Miss Campbell's brother, Robert C. Campbell, when interviewed over the telephone would not commit himself.

Mr. Andrews appeared at the Vanderbilt last Saturday, although he arrived here on the St. Paul, which had docked two days before. He was more than six feet tall, dark, and handsome. He appeared to be about 25 years old. His stooping shoulders gave him an air of distinction, and he said he wanted something good in the way of accommodation. He got a $20 suite.

Introduced on Liner.

Also coming over on the St. Paul were Mrs. Campbell and her pretty daughter, who is only 19. Andrews immediately fell in love with Miss Campbell. On a ship of the size of the St. Paul, passengers are thrown together more than on the larger liners that were fashionable before the war, and an introduction was arranged. Andrews says he was introduced to the young woman and her mother by Otto T. Bannard, a fellow-passenger, but it is Mrs. Campbell's recollection that the introduction was performed by Clifford N. Carver, Private Secretary of Walter Hines Page, American Ambassador to Great Britain.

So, it seems, when Andrews took occasion to disclose his "incognito," his revelations fell upon credulous ears. He produced a visiting card, bearing the name of "Lord W. A. Norton, 12 Grosvenor Square, London," and he casually mentioned estates in one of the shires and in Scotland.

Andrews's suit won favor. Since their arrival in New York Andrews and Miss Campbell have been about a good deal in the fashionable restaurants and to the theatres, and the young couple tried the supper dancing at the Cascades, on top of the Biltmore. The controller at the Vanderbilt looked over Andrews's account on Monday and his interest was aroused. In two days the visitor had managed to run up a bill of about $185. The controller's interest was stimulated when he noted items for flowers, and a taxicab item for $45 galvanized him into action.

Ralph L. Shainwald, Jr., an industrial engineer, and an official of the Standard Paint Company, whose office is in the Woolworth Building, said that Andrews's mother was a friend of members of Mrs. Shainwald's family, and that he had met the young man two years ago, when the latter was here before. Mr. Shainwald said that Andrews for the present would be his guest at his home, 667 Madison Avenue.

Tales of His Past.

Andrews, who answered some questions about himself with apparent frankness, said yesterday that he was born in Rangoon, his father being an English merchant settled there. His mother, he said, was Mrs. Lewis Andrews. Asked why his clothes happened to be of German make, he said his mother had spent some time in Germany. He added that she was now in Amsterdam, trying to get released an older son, who was in the British Army and had been interned in Holland. He said he had attended school at Uffingham, England, and New College, Oxford.

"How did you come to tell Miss Campbell that you were Lord Norton?" he was asked.

"I was crazy about her," he replied. "I was just crazy, that is all, and when I said I was a nobleman I don't believe I really knew what I was doing."

Robert C. Campbell said last night that his mother and his sister had no statement to make, and that he himself had none. He would not say yes or no to a question as to whether the marriage simply had been postponed.

ALICE HENRY GOES FREE.

Vice Trust Witness Says Police Have Persecuted Her.

Alice Henry, a witness for District Attorney Perkins in his investigation of the Vice Trust in this city, was discharged last night by Magistrate Frothingham in the Women's Night Court when she was arraigned charged with accosting persons in the street last Friday night. The Magistrate said he discharged her because there seemed a reasonable doubt as to her guilt, but he told Detective Dallas that he had been perfectly justified in making the arrest.

The woman complained to the District Attorney and to Deputy Police Commissioner Lord that she was being persecuted by the police, and that Dallas had arrested her when she was waiting on a street corner for two detectives with whom she had an appointment to point out to them a man who had beaten and robbed her in the street.

GOETHALS SPEAKS AT FAIR.

Guest of Honor Says Spirit of Loyalty Built the Canal.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 7.—Major Gen. George Goethals was honored today by the Panama-Pacific Exposition. In the Court of the Universe, in the presence of city, State, and Federal officials and representatives of the exposition, General Goethals addressed an immense crowd, reviewing the history of the canal. Afterward he made a short talk to enlisted men of the United States Army and Navy, who had escorted him to the grounds.

"It was not the army that built the canal," he told them, "nor was it the civilians—it was the loyalty and spirit of the cause."

An evergreen, to be known as the "Goethals tree," was planted, the guest of honor turning the first spadeful of dirt.

CALLS TAFT A SHIFTER.

Was for Filipino Independence When in Islands, Says Harrison.

MANILA, Wednesday, Sept. 8.—Francis Burton Harrison, Governor General of the Philippines, said today in reply to strictures on the Administration of the Philippines, voiced by ex-President William H. Taft in an address at San Francisco on Labor Day, that he attached no importance to Mr. Taft's statements.

Governor Harrison declared that when Mr. Taft was in the Philippines he was the most prominent among those advocating Filipino independence, but was "the leader of the retentionists" when in America.

MAGGIE AND MAGGIE TO SHAKE FOR VOTES

Miss Foley of Boston and Miss Hinchey of New York to Put Irish Vim Into Campaign.

BAY STATE WILL AID JERSEY

Two Luncheons Today with Little Doc Dock to Look After Digestion of the Workers.

Miss Margaret Hinchey of New York and Miss Margaret Foley of Massachusetts, who are classed among suffragists as stalwart working women and among the best campaigners of their States, will shake hands each from her automobile in front of the Woman Suffrage Party Headquarters, 48 East Thirty-fourth Street, at 11:30 this morning and a big interstate suffrage movement will be begun.

A delegation of Massachusetts women is coming on to help the New Jersey women with their campaign. The New Jersey women will receive them in New York and the National Woman Suffrage Association and the party will entertain them while they are here and give them a brisk godspeed. There will be two luncheons for the suffrage leaders, a big one at the Hotel McAlpin, with Dr. Anna Howard Shaw presiding.

While the workers who are to make open-air speeches will take luncheon at the party headquarters with little Doc Dock, who has campaigned in the trenches, with Maggie Hinchey to look after them.

Miss Foley will speak in Times Square at noon and at 1 P. M. at another meeting in Park Row. There will be a parade of sixteen automobiles with wavy banners at 3:30 to escort the New Jersey and Massachusetts women to the Twenty-third Street Ferry.

Mrs. Robert Gould Shaw of Boston will bring the Massachusetts women to New York in her automobile. They are Mrs. Susan Fitzgerald, Miss Foley, and Miss Frances Megoun, formerly of New Jersey, but now working in Massachusetts.

All the chief suffrage leaders with headquarters in New York, and the Executive Board of the National will be among the National's guests at the McAlpin. There will be Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, head of the International Association and Empire State Campaign Committee; Mrs. Raymond Brown, State President; Mary Garrett Hay, head of the Woman Suffrage Party; Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Chairman of Manhattan for the party; Miss Katherine Devereux Blake, Commissioner Katharine Bement Davis, Mrs. Walter McNab Miller of Missouri, Dr. Aletta Jacobs, who accompanied Mrs. Catt in her famous suffrage trip around the world; Miss Lucy E. Anthony, Mrs. J. Norman de R. Whitehouse, Mrs. Winston Churchill, Mrs. Howard Mansfield, Mrs. Charles Tiffany, Miss Caroline Ruutz Rees, Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, Mrs. Mina Van Winkle, and Mrs. Lillian F. Feickert of New Jersey; Mrs. Antoinette Funk, Mrs. George Bass, Chicago; Mrs. Frank Hiram Snell of Washington, now working for the National in New Jersey; Mrs. Henry Villard, Mrs. Everett Colby, Mme. Rosika Schimmer and Miss Crystal McMillan, who are about due to arrive in New York by steamer, it is hoped will be present.

POLICEMEN FOR SUFFRAGE.

Lieutenants' Benevolent Association Passes Formal Indorsement.

It was announced at the suffrage campaign headquarters yesterday that the Lieutenants' Benevolent Association of the Police Department had offered the women its "unqualified sympathy and support in their struggle for their political rights and recommend to the citizens of the State that the elective franchise be extended to the women of New York."

This was in a resolution passed at a meeting of the association at Terrace Garden Saturday night, when Mrs. Mary Ware Dennett made a suffrage speech to the members. Lieutenant Enright, in introducing the speaker, said the association had been converted by Dr. Anna Howard Shaw four years ago, and its members had been ardent suffragists ever since. The first clause of the long suffrage resolution which was adopted read:

"The men of America believe in according to their mothers, wives, sisters, and daughters every right which they claim for themselves, and one more—the right to be protected."

SAYS SON WAS SECRETED.

Late J. C. C. Mayo Involved by Mrs. Gay in Habeas Corpus Suit.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 7.—On the witness stand in the habeas corpus proceedings against Dr. S. J. D. Meade, a prominent Cincinnati physician, and his mother-in-law, Mrs. Laura Mullins, in Judge F. L. Hoffman's court today, Mrs. Estelle Cooper Gay, a widow, of New York, charged that Dr. Meade had secreted her two-year-old son, the child of the late Kentucky millionaire and politician, John C. C. Mayo. She said Dr. Meade received a fee of $4,000 from Mayo for attending her when the child was born.

Into her recital Mrs. Gay brought the names of many prominent men, including a United States Senator, whose friendship she says he lost through work of agents for the Mayo estate. Mrs. Gay seemed prepared to remove the lid from a secret chapter of Kentucky politics and of the Baltimore convention that nominated Woodrow Wilson, because of her knowledge of Mayo's plan to be elected a Kentucky Senator.

Mrs. Gay asserted that Dr. Meade seized her trunk; that letters vital to her case were stolen; that Dr. Meade had threatened her life and to place her in an asylum; that upon promise to restore her baby to her he induced her to write letters declaring the child had died; had induced her to tell several persons there never had been a child; had forced her to sign a document pledging him 5 per cent. of any sum she might recover from the Mayo estate, and had forced her to write a long document exposing "everything she knew" about men of national prominence who were Mayo's friends.

Judge Hoffman continued the case for two weeks to give Mrs. Gay's counsel time to gather testimony in other States.

SHIP SUIT FOR $1,100,000.

Asphalt Company Charges Prince Line Violated Contract.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 7.—Alleging breach of contract, the United States Asphalt Refining Company of Pierre, S. D., and New York City filed two libel suits here today for $550,000 each against the Prince Line, Limited, owner of the steamship Georgian Prince.

The asphalt company alleges a contract was entered into for five years in 1912 between it and the steamship company through Houlder, Weir & Boyd of 24 State Street, New York, for the transportation of crude oil from Mexico and Europe. The asphalt company was to pay over £1,000 monthly. The steamship returned the latter part of last month from Mexico and discharged a cargo at Carteret, the asphalt company alleges.

Arrangements had been made by the asphalt company to sublet the contract, but the master of the ship refused to take orders to go to Spain, and a violation of the contract was considered to have been committed by such refusal. The company alleges it has paid its installments up to Sept. 17 and has been deprived of the steamship's use. It also alleges the loss of an immense sum of money by reason thereof.

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PROMISE TO WED GOT HER $3,000, SHE SAYS

English Woman of 35 Tells in Suit of 60-Year-Old Doctor's Blandishments.

CALLED HER BEAUTIFUL

Found Her Tendencies Aristocratic, She Avers, Till Her Bonds Were In His Hands.

Miss Amy Perkins, an English spinster, sued Robert E. Clarke in the Supreme Court yesterday for $3,000, which she said he induced her to give him by promising to marry her, by pretending that they were soul mates, by making a will in her favor, and by other arts, cajoleries, and blandishments.

Miss Perkins, according to her attorney, James F. Dillon, is about 35 years old. She came to America to study music in the Boston Conservatory, and later made her residence at 49 East Thirtieth Street in this city, where she still lives. She receives remittances from England and occupies much of her time with music and the study of spiritualism.

Mr. Clarke is said to live in Poughkeepsie, where he was served with the papers in the case on Friday last. He is about 60 years old. A year ago last July he lived in the same house with Miss Perkins. The latter was ill and weak and Mr. Clarke, who is said to be a physician, attended her. He became very friendly with his patient and used to visit her, she said, when medical treatment was not really needed. Miss Perkins became fond of him, believed all he told her, she says, and was especially credulous when he said he was single, that he was not entangled with any woman, and that he was a very expert physician, having studied medicine in France, Germany, and England. Miss Perkins said that he also told her he was a specialist in curing ills of the human body, directing and dissecting the preconceived thoughts of others, controlling their minds, and applying an infallible remedy to each sickness or disease, thereby effecting a sure and permanent cure.

Sometimes, she says, he spoke of his great wealth. He told her he had an estate at Poughkeepsie overlooking the famous Morgan estate and that it was "a haven of rest, balmy air, the fragrance of trees, plants, and flowers, and beautiful lawns and shrubberies." Miss Perkins also said that the defendant assured her that she was a "sweetly beautiful woman, an authoress with a great future if properly directed, and an intelligent woman of aristocratic tendencies." He also assured her, she said, that he and she were of the same character, each being endowed with the power of communicating with the spirit world, and that they could fathom the unsolved mysteries of life, which was a power denied to all others.

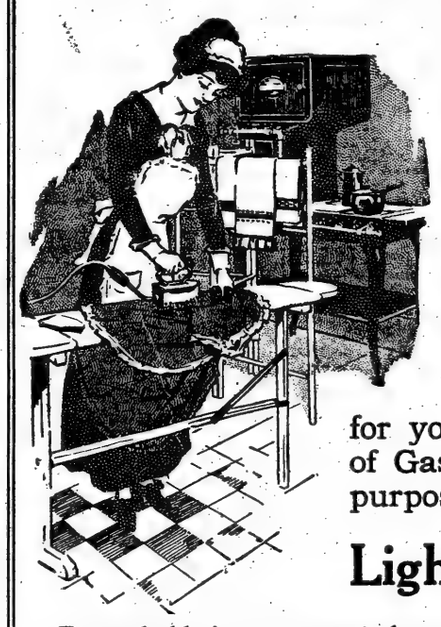
Miss Perkins and the defendant talked of the union of souls and other kindred subjects. Once, she said, he told her that "the dome of the blue sky and the planet walls were not a limitation to their terrestrial bliss." He also told her, she said, that if she would go to Pasadena, Cal., he would follow and marry her and there they would buy a home and settle down; also that he would give her a sealskin coat, diamonds, an automobile, a retinue of servants, and as many flowers as she wanted. To explain how he would get these things he said that his income was only limited by the kind of society he was in. He could earn all his needs demanded.

The plaintiff said that being weak she believed all these statements and gave to the defendant $3,000 worth of United States Rubber bonds which he promised to use in buying a home in California. Miss Perkins started for Pasadena, arriving there on Dec. 2, but the defendant did not meet her, and, she has since learned, she said, that all of his statements about himself were untrue. So she wants him to pay her back the value of the bonds. Several banks and trust companies through whose hands the bonds are alleged to have passed are made co-defendants in the suit.

Stricken Blind After Movies.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 7.—After attending a moving picture entertainment tonight Charles McDonald, 33 years old, was stricken with blindness. He was taken to the City Hospital, but refused to remain there. A relative refused to take him in with his disability, and McDonald was held at a police station.

Fall and Winter Home Comforts



MANY have chosen a house or apartment for the new home this Fall and Winter. Others again are preparing their old homes for the long, dark and cold mornings and evenings that are fast approaching.

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"The Right Way is the Gas Way"

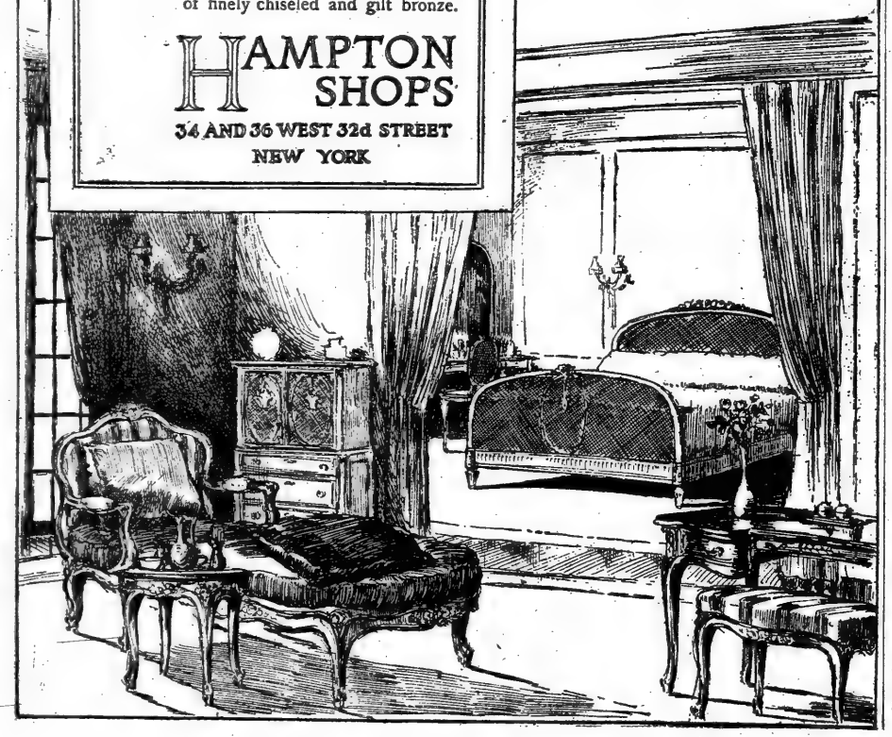
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TAKE HOSTILE VIEW OF RESERVE SYSTEM

New Law Needs Amendment, Trust Companies Tell National Banking Convention.

NOT YET WILLING TO JOIN

Liquid Assets for Savings Banks Advocated—Dr. Hill Deplores Attacks on Railroads.

SEATTLE, Sept. 7.—The various sections of the American Bankers' Association held meetings today, and tomorrow morning the big convention will be called to order. A new section was formed today for national banks, with one-third of the membership of the parent organization enrolled.

The section elected these officers: President, Fred W. Hyde, Jamestown, N. Y.; Vice President, J. S. Calfes, St. Louis; Executive Committee, J. E. Cox, High Point, N. C.; Oliver J. Sands, Richmond, Va.; W. H. Buchols, Omaha; H. E. Otte, Chicago; J. E. Spangle, Seattle; W. M. Van Dusen, New York.

President William A. Law of the association, addressing the Washington State Bankers' convention today, said that before the nation could become prepared for successful defense, its methods of Governmental expenditure must be reformed in order that they might come abreast of the prevailing standards of business efficiency.

The workings of the Federal Reserve act and the possibility of its amendment were discussed in the various section meetings today. The outstanding feature of the program in the trust company division was a discussion of the right of Congress to confer trust powers upon national banks.

In the Clearing House section an address on the "Settlement of Clearing House Balances" by O. Howard Wolfe of Philadelphia gave direction to the deliberations of that body. The need for great liquidity of savings bank investments was one of the more important topics before the savings bank division, after a symposium on "The Railroads and the People" led by William Sproule, President of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Henry M. Campbell of Detroit, the chief speaker before the trust company section, said that Congress did not have the authority to confer trust company powers on national banks, as provided in the Federal Reserve act.

Mr. Campbell is one of the counsel for the trust companies which have undertaken a joint action contesting the constitutionality of Section 11 (k) of the act giving the board power to grant to national banks, when not in contravention of State laws, the right to act as trustees, executor, administrator, and registrar of stocks and bonds.

The paragraph was added to the act at the eleventh hour, Mr. Campbell said, and gave the Reserve Board power over many domestic affairsw holly foreign to national banking business, and which before were regulated by local law.

Mr. Campbell said, conceding that Congress did have the authority to grant trust company rights to national banks, all constitutional law was to the effect that Congress could not delegate this authority to the Reserve Board. Regarding the question of whether a Legislature might relinquish the State's control over trust companies to the Federal Reserve Board, he said:

"It is inconceivable that the people o fany State, if they understand the situation, will consent that officials not selected by the State, or responsible to it, shall define and regulate trusts to the exclusion of State officials."

The Executive Committee of the trust company section in its report to the convention urged "extreme conservatism" on the part of trust companies in the extension of business. It also held the view that the Federal Reserve act must undergo a number of changes before trust companies should consider entering the Federal Reserve system.

"The action which the trust companies have taken jointly to test the constitutionality of the portion of the Federal Reserve act in which the granting of trust powers is given to national banks, was referred to in the report. Pending the outcome of this suit, the committee had also taken up with the Federal Reserve Board the question of certain regulations in relation to trust companies. The report had this to say:

"While the Reserve Board has met your committee's suggestion in some particulars, nevertheless it is the judgment of your committee that the Federal officials have not as yet gone far enough in this regard to permit it to advise the trust companies of the country to join the system. On the contrary, it is the judgment of your committee that certain necessary changes in the act itself, as well as in the regulations of the board, ought to be made before the trust companies should consider entering the Federal Reserve system."

In addressing the savings banks section George E. Edwards of New York advocated means whereby the savings banks of the country might abolish the provision that calls for advance notice before a depositor withdraws his money. The solution of the problem, he contended, was in allowing savings banks to invest in liquid securities. Panics, he continued, were not developed from the fear of depositors that they would not ultimately get their money from the banks, but from the fear that they would not be able to get the money just when they wanted it.

"Not only in fairness to depositors, but as a matter of policy," he said, "would it not be far wiser to invest a portion of our funds in short-time loans, of the character generally referred to as liquid, and in time of emergency depend upon such loans rather than upon the required notices of withdrawal. As an aid in arriving at a plan, it seems essential: First—That the Federal Reserve banks should have power to accept the collateral of savings banks for currency. This may be done through member banks authorized to act as intermediaries. Second—That State laws should be enacted permitting investment by savings banks in certain securities acceptable to the Federal Reserve Board."

William E. Knox, Controller of the Bowery Savings Bank of New York and President of the Savings Bank Section, said:

"There are in the United States 10,500,000 savings bank depositors; every one of them is, to some extent, a partner of the railroads, because of the fact that the vast amount of $3,000,000,000 is invested by the savings banks in railroad bonds.

"Every law that is passed affecting the railroads has an effect upon the investments held by the savings banks as the trustees of the people. If this fact were kept clearly in view by our legislators it would go far toward having a steadying effect upon them, with beneficial results for all parties concerned."

Dr. John Wesley Hill, President of the International Peace Forum of New York, in speaking of the interests of the people and the railroads said:

"Speaking for the people, who suffer most as the result of dangerous agitation and destructive legislation, I say it is high time to call a halt upon the all too prevalent disposition to attack property and capital and paralyze industry by legislative and executive restriction. Give business a chance. It should not be kept upon the witness stand indefinitely. Government by commission is headed toward tyranny. Practically all of the forty-eight States of the Union have commissions in some form or another governing their railroads, while, upon the other hand, the Interstate Commerce Commission of the Federal Government has an almost unlimited power to fix rates.

"Shall this warfare upon private property and private ownership continue unimpeded? To an outsider, viewing the situation from the standpoint of justice rather than prejudice, it would seem that unless the railroads are given the opportunity of self-direction and efficiency under law, there can be but one outcome—Government ownership of railroads and other business. If the Government will not permit the industries to make fair profits the only alternative is for the Government to take them over and operate them.

"This would be a step in the direction of State Socialism; it would inevitably be followed by State ownership of the land, and, with the fundamental instrumentalities of production and transportation in the hands of the Government, the servitude of the people would be complete; over and against this program the people demand progress, improvement and orderly development by evolution; or, if you please, reform, the genius of both being the same and standing in striking contrast with revolution.

"Surely there has been enough agitation. A little never hurts; too much results in fanaticism, demoralization, and confusion."

MRS. ARMOUR FOUGHT THUG.

Packer's Wife Describes Struggle with Masked Burglar.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—Mrs. J. Ogden Armour, wife of the packer, today related the story of her experience last night with two masked and armed thugs, who robbed the Armour home at 3,724 Michigan Avenue of jewelry valued at $3,400. Mrs. Armour had retired, and not more than a half hour had passed when a knock was heard at her door. She called the name of her maid. The man answered in a falsetto voice. Fearing something wrong she threw open the door and stood face to face with a masked robber. His companion, in the meantime, had overpowered three maids.

"I tried to shut the door," Mrs. Armour said today, "but the man thrust his foot into the opening and through this aperture pressed a revolver into my face. I seized the barrel of the weapon and pushed it up over my head. Then I tried to push the door shut. But he hurled himself against the door, and as it flew open raised a 'billy,' bringing it down on my head.

"I called for help, but the three servants were confronted with a revolver held by the second robber and were forced into the room with me. One of the robbers asked me where I had been, and I replied to my Lake Forest home. 'Did you bring all your diamonds?' he asked. I replied that I left most of my jewels up there.

"'I'll knock your teeth down your throat if you don't tell where the stuff is,' he said."

While Mrs. Armour and her maids were held in a corner under threats of death one of the robbers swept the dresser of jewels. Then all rooms were searched. Completing their task the men ran downstairs and escaped through a rear door. Although provided with an excellent description of the robbers no arrests have been made.

WILL PUSH THE MOHR CASE.

Special Arrangements Made to Hasten Trial of the Accused.

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 7.—All the evidence which the State has against the three negroes who are charged with the murder of Dr. C. Franklin Mohr and against Mrs. Mohr, who is accused of having plotted her husband's death, will be presented to the Grand Jury when that body convenes on Sept. 20, it was announced tonight. The case has been placed first in the docket, and if indictments are obtained, the case will go to an immediate trial.

Special arrangements by the Attorney General's office with the court were necessary to prevent the case from going over until the December term of the Grand Jury, as would have happened in the ordinary course of procedure.

When Mrs. Mohr and the negroes appear before Judge Hamill of the Bristol District Court, on Sept. 16, a postponement of two weeks will be asked by the Attorney General in order that the State's evidence may not be disclosed until it is laid before the Grand Jury.

Chief of Police Robbins of Barrington had a long conference this afternoon with the Attorney General, the nature of which was not disclosed. Miss Emily G. Burger, the doctor's secretary, who was shot down with him in their automobile last Tuesday night, has not yet been told of his death. She is still in a serious condition at the Rhode Island Hospital.

GODOWSKY FINDS HIMSELF BY MAIL

In Letter to His Wife He Says He Only Just Heard That He Was Lost.

PROMISES TO RETURN SOON

Explains Departure by Saying He Was Interrupted in His Work While at Home.

The sudden disappearance of Leopold Godowsky, the Polish pianist, for whom the police of the United States have been searching for five days, was solved last night when Mme. Godowsky received a letter at their home in Avon, N. J., from the musician, who disappeared a week ago today, saying he was in hiding and doing musical work he couldn't do at home because there were too many interruptions.

The letter, which was written on Monday night, was mailed late the same night at Hackensack and was delivered at the Godowsky home at 8:30 o'clock last night. The pianist refused to reveal his hiding place, chided his family for asking the police to find him, and said he would be home when he finished his work.

He wrote that Monday was the first day he had been out of his room since he started to work last Wednesday night and that when he saw what a furore his self-imposed exile had created, he hastened to assure his wife he was unharmed. The letter follows:

Sorry He Caused Worry.

My Dearest: I just phoned you after having read in the newspapers about my disappearance. I am consternated more than I can explain that I should have given you, the children, and my friends so much trouble and unwarranted worry. It makes me sick to think of the mystery my harmless act has given.

Since Wednesday I have not been out of my room. I was working uninterruptedly on the educational adaptations. Today for the first time I went out, and also for the first time since my absence I read a paper. You can well imagine my surprise and fright when I saw how my innocent obsence was misinterpreted. What I don't understand is the fact that I left a letter addressed to you in your bedroom explaining my sudden departure and my intended absence from home until my work is done. Where is the letter? You evidently did not read it. I simply can't understand it.

It was absolutely impossible for me to do the work which has to be done by Sept. 15 with all the interruptions I have had to suffer at home, with the callers, the thousand and one distractions. I have accomplished a great deal in my voluntary exile, but must as yet remain a few days in hiding to complete the work for the Art Publishing Society. I expect to be finished in a few days. I will phone you before I return. I don't give you my whereabouts, as I must be left alone until all is ready for St. Louis.

With all my best love to you and the children, your devoted husband,

LEOPOLD.

P. S.—Give my best wishes to Whithorne. I appreciate his efforts to locate me.

Family Overjoyed.

Miss Vanita Godowsky said last night that the family had been unable to find the letter to which Godowsky referred.

On Monday night Miss Vanita received a telephone call from a person who said: "This is papa. Don't worry. I am well."

All yesterday while friends told her it was the work of a practical joker with a distorted sense of humor she persisted in her belief that it was her father's voice which had spoken to her.

"We are all so happy to hear that he is well we just can't talk about it," she said last night. "I want to thank all the newspapers and everybody for the work they did in trying to find papa."

Emerson Withorne, a business associate of Godowsky, and other friends will start out in automobiles this morning to find the pianist, whether he wishes to be found or not.

"I do not believe he is in Hackensack," said Mr. Whithorne last night. "He probably motored in to mail the letter. But we will try our best to find where he is without disturbing the quiet he seeks. I have known him intimately for many years and I do not know that he was ever in Hackensack before."

On the night before Godowsky disappeared, Mr. Whithorne was a guest at his Avon home, when the pianist remarked:

"We have had so much company that I have not been able to do my work. I fear I will be accused of not keeping my contract if I do not complete what I have undertaken by Sept. 15."

The work to which the musician referred was a number of adaptations which he had promised to finish for the Art Publishing Society of St. Louis, in which he and Mr. Whithorne are interested.

As soon as he was notified of the receipt of the letter, Fifth Deputy Police Commissioner Scull sent a detective to Avon to read it.

Police Got No Clue.

The pianist succeeded in keeping his whereabouts completely secret until he wrote the letter. Commissioner Scull said last night, half an hour before he heard of the letter:

"The five days' investigation may be summed up by saying we are just where we were when we started to look for Godowsky on Friday morning."

When the pianist left his home last Wednesday morning he carried a suitcase full of music books and at a music store that afternoon purchased more.

Louis G. Saxe, a brother-in-law of Godowsky; William Kempland, another relative, and Mr. Withhorne yesterday confronted a manager of a vaudeville theatre who had been quoted as saying he had a contract with Godowsky, who would apepar in due time. The manager said he had no contract, although he would like to have; did not know Mr. Godowsky, and said that the report came from an ambitious pianist who posed as "Godowsky's favorite pupil," and who had told him that in return for an engagement of one week he would produce Godowsky, willing to appear also. From the atmosphere about the theatre yesterday it is safe to say that the "favorite pupil" will not get his week's engagement.

Mellisch Discovers Another Comet.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—John E. Mellisch of the Yerkes Observatory discovered his fourth comet last night. It is in the Constellation of Monoceros, right ascension, 6 hours and 37 minutes declination north, 8 degrees and 50 minutes.

WIFE DEFENDS PETERSON.

Says He Has Nothing to Fear in Cord Murder Inquiry.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMDEN, N. J., Sept. 7.—"My husband has nothing to fear. He is innocent. I am willing to swear to that. He did not kill Samuel Cord, and Prosecutor Kraft and his detectives will have to admit later that he knows nothing about the murder."

Hysterical from worry, Mrs. Rae Peterson, wife of Olaf Peterson of Riverton, N. J., today thus defended her husband, who is held by the Camden County authorities as a material witness in the killing of Cord, a wealthy real estate man of Laurel Springs, N. J., who was Peterson's business associate. Cord's body, with five bullet wounds, was found a week ago today in a hollow along the River Road, in Pensauken Township, N. J., between Camden and Delair.

"I want to say that there is nothing suspicious in my actions since I left Riverton," Mrs. Peterson continues, "I went away from home because I had been ill. I am being cared for by friends, and I have remained away from the Camden Court House on the advice of the people with whom I am now living. It was my impulse, as well as my duty, to rush over to Camden to be near my husband as soon as I heard he had been arrested. My friends persuaded me to remain away. They told me of the notority that would follow and I am yielding to their advice.

"Mr. Peterson had all to lose and absolutely nothing to gain by Mr. Cord's death. They were virtually business partners, although my husband never told me much about his business affairs and I never questioned him.

"My husband told the detectives he was at home playing solitaire the day Mr. Cord was killed. I was in Clayton that day, but I believe he told the truth. He played solitaire every spare minute he had. He used to sit in the kitchen, night after night, playing it, and the detectives should not doubt his statements just because the neighbors said they did not see a light in the house. I am not friendly with one of the families near me, and would not be surprised if they tried to question Mr. Peterson's statements. It is impossible for any one to see a light in the kitchen from the street."

County and city detectives endeavored today to find the automobile believed to have been used to carry the body of Cord to the spot where it was found. To aid in the work, the jitney drivers of this city and Philadelphia were questioned closely. Peterson is still held as a material witness. Prosecutor Kraft has the statements of several automobilists who profess to have seen and talked to a man standing beside an automobile near where the body was found on the night before its discovery.

MAYOR BELL ON TRIAL.

Indianapolis Executive Faces Court on Election Fraud Charge.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 7.—The defense in the trial of Mayor Joseph E. Bell, who was placed on trial before special Judge W. H. Eichhorn in Criminal Court here today, won a victory this afternoon when the court sustained a motion to unseat seven members of the regular jury panel on the ground that they had not been properly and legally chosen.

"I am of the opinion," said Judge Eichhorn in making his ruling, "that if the motion were overruled no hardship would be worked on the defense, but to avoid any question of irregularity the court will sustain the motion." The jury box was then filled from the special venire.

That the part which a local newspaper is alleged to have taken in the investigation of election irregularities will be made an important phase of the case was indicated by the questions asked prospective jurors. It was intimated by the defense that the indictment against Mayor Bell, which also names Thomas Taggart and 126 others, was drawn in the office of the newspaper and under the supervision of its management. Prosecutor Alvah J. Rucker denied these assertions.

CLUE TO JUDGE'S SLAYER.

Providence Police Looking for Suspect Who Threatened Jurist.

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 7.—The police investigation of the murder of Judge Willis S. Knowles, near his Summer home at North Scituate yesterday, has narrowed down today to a search for one suspect. The woods in the vicinity of the Knowles home were watched throughout the night, but the suspect eluded the cordon of officers and citizens, and made his way to this city, where he was seen last night. The police learned later that he had told friends he was going to New York.

According to the police, the man for whom they are searching had made threats against the Judge. It is further alleged that he was near the Knowles home on the night before the murder, and was seen in the vicinity yesterday afternoon.

The body of the murdered man was taken today to his former home at Rockingport, Ohio, by his brother, Horace Knowles, a real estate broker of New York.

BOY KILLED BY PRANK.

Held Up to Air Hose While 80-Pound Pressure Is Turned On.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Sept. 7.—Joseph Wean, aged 16, died at a local hospital today as the result of a prank played on him by workmen of the Bethlehem Steel Works, during the noon hour.

The employes in the shipping department of the plant had finished their lunch when John Gresh, aged 25 and married, seized a pneumatic air hose, and placing the nozzle into Wean's mouth, opened the air cock. The air, which was under an eighty-pound pressure, caused the boy's body to swell to abnormal proportions. He became unconscious almost immediately. Detectives are looking for Gresh, who has disappeared, and the coroner has impaneled a jury to investigate the case.

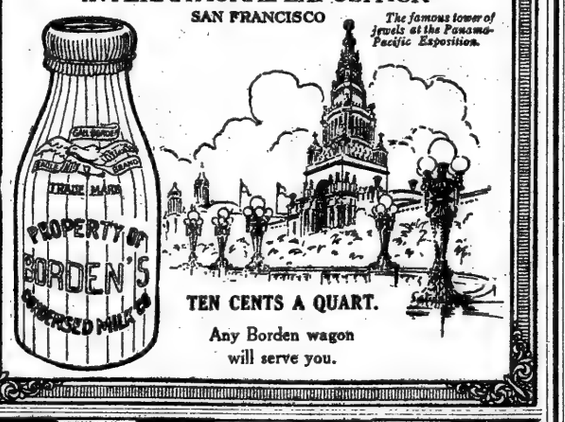
"The Allies might cut off the Turks from Europe at once, could they but land in Bulgaria," says Arthur Ruhl, and then he paints a vivid portrait of this homespun country and its gay, Paris-like little neighbor (Rumania) in "The Road to Constantinople" in this week's issue of

5¢ a copy
Collier's
THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

BUSINESS AND THE WAR.

The Annalist, every Monday, presents financial, industrial and commercial conditions by authoritative writers. On all news stands, 10 cents a copy. Four dollars a year. Times Square, New York. —Advt.

QUALITY DOMINATES
BORDEN'S
GRADE A MILK
PASTEURIZED
THE KIND OF QUALITY THAT WON FOR IT
THE GRAND PRIZE
AT THE
PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION
SAN FRANCISCO



The famous tower of jewels at the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

TEN CENTS A QUART.
Any Borden wagon will serve you.



What Our Liberal Credit Will Do for Young Couples

The picture above depicts the living room in the home of a happy young couple—one of a million furnished on our ever liberal credit. The five-piece Fumed Oak Library set, including table, settee, rocker, chair and bookstand shown, is typical of what can be had for a tiny sum each month. The price is but $36.75, payable $2.50 monthly.

Note how well built and substantial are the pieces. The chair seats are tapestry covered.

No matter whether you want a single piece or a whole home outfit, including all such things as curtains, pictures, lamps, etc., we'll gladly have you open an account without red tape and take a year and a half to pay.

You'll find that in our big Harlem store at 3rd Ave. and 121st Street we have just the kind of quality in home things you like, and our plainly marked prices speak for themselves. Come and let us show you.

COWPERTHWAIT & SONS
"Oldest Furniture House in America"
3rd Avenue at 121st Street, New York City

Many persons, while admitting the healthful qualities of whole wheat bread, have never cared to eat it because it was not palatable. Every palate and taste responds to the appetizing and palatable flavor of

WARD'S Wheatheart BREAD

the whole wheat loaf which is the real thing and different from any you have ever tasted.

Try it today. You will find it as delicious as it is nourishing. It can be had on order from all grocers in 10c loaves.

Made in the Ward Bakeries at New York, Brooklyn and Newark



GREENHUT'S
"Meet me at the Fountain"
"THE BIG STORE"
BOTH SIDES SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

Usual Complimentary 2½ Green Trading Stamps Free Today
Distribution in our Main Building.
As many sets of the 2½ Green Stamps as are reasonably required for books unfilled will be given, but only one set of any one date good in any one book. Only 100 Complimentary Stamps good in any one book, but you may start as many books as you please.

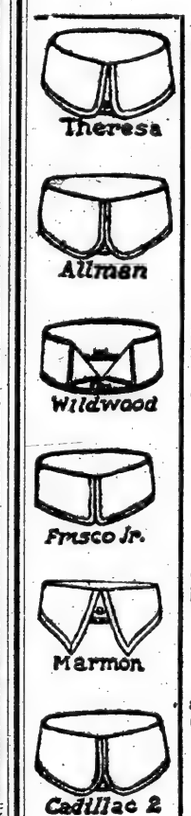


The Big Searle Manufacturing Company of Troy, New York, Makers of "FRISBIE" Shirts and Collars, Have Gone Out of Business.

Their Entire Immense Stocks of

Frisbie Shirts and Collars

Sold to Greenhut's—Sale Begins Today



An event that is simply bewildering in its vastness. Just picture in your mind, if you can,

93,000 Dozen Men's and Boys' Laundered and Soft Collars.
Sizes 12 to 19½.
Standard 15c Grade
Each at **6c**

3,000 Doz. Men's Colored and White Negligee and Full-Dress Shirts.
Usual Prices to $3.
Each at **89c**

1,000 Dozen Men's White Laundered Dress and Full-Dress Shirts.
Usual Prices to $1.50.
Sale at **49c**

(All Sizes from 13½ to 18 in These Fine "FRISBIE" Shirts.)

Briefly—this is how this greatest-of-all sales came about:—

The Searle Manufacturing Company of Troy, New York, makers of the famous "FRISBIE" collars and shirts, failed, and the entire stocks in their factories were sold at auction to a committee of bankers representing the creditors.

The bankers, in order to realize the assets quickly, sold their immense stocks to us for cash, consummating the biggest shirt and collar deal ever known in America.

More Than 1,000,000 Collars
More Than 40,000 Shirts

Nothing further really need be said, for "FRISBIE" collars and shirts are well-known from Coast to Coast. They are today among the most popular used in America and featured in all high-class Haberdashers.

15c "FRISBIE" Latest Style Collars for Men and Boys, AT 6c

The huge lot of collars are all absolutely perfect—all still in the original unopened packages. Nearly 150 styles included—but because of limited space only a few are illustrated in this announcement. ¼, ½ and full sizes. The Laundered Collars regularly retail at 15c. The Soft Collars regularly retail at 15c, 25c, 35c and 50c.

And we haven't forgotten the small boys, either, for this sale includes thousands of stylish sailor collars in all styles and sizes.

Mail Orders Filled on Collars. Please Order by Name and Size.

(Note Illustrations in This Advertisement.) There are many more models which we do not illustrate for lack of necessary space in this advertisement.

"FRISBIE" Shirts in All Newest Material.

The shirting materials include finest Percales to Silk Mixed Madras Cloth; also White Dress and Full-Dress Shirts, in a complete range of sizes.

New Full-Dress Shirts of Every Kind.
New Negligee Shirts with Soft or Laundered Cuffs.
New Tucked, Plaited or Plain Bosom Shirts.
New Short Stiff Bosom Shirts.
New White Plaited or Plain Bosom Shirts.

All are perfect—and you know the "FRISBIE" brand is famous for its fitting qualities.

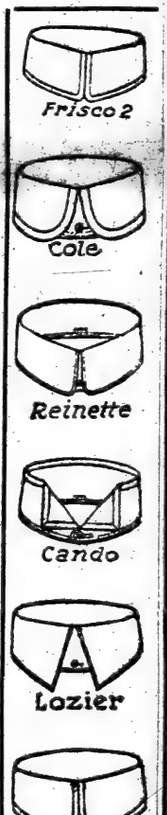
Shirts Regularly to $3, in Sizes 13½ to 18, **AT 89c**

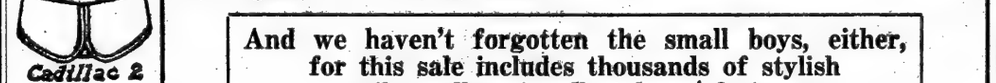
White Dress and Full-Dress Shirts.
Made to Retail at $1 to $1.50. All sizes. TODAY AT **49c**

Now, men, just another word—without a doubt, this is a sale which will bring enormous crowds, and it will at once be evident to everybody that this is the greatest retail event that has ever been announced in New York.

We will have extra salespeople and competent ones to wait upon you—and to facilitate choosing, the entire basement has been turned over to the collar sale, whereas the shirts will be displayed on special tables on the Main Floor and in the regular Men's Furnishings Department.

Sale Begins This Morning at 9 o'Clock—Come Early!





Double 2½ Green Trading Stamps with Purchases Till 12 o'Clock—Single 2½ Stamps Thereafter

BROOKLYN ONE GAME BEHIND PHILLIES, NATIONAL LEAGUE LEADERS --- GIANTS LOSE TO BRAVES

DODGERS MAKE IT THREE STRAIGHT

Douglas Allows Only Three Hits and the Phillies Are Beaten, 7 to 1.

A mournful crowd boarded the 7 o'clock Philadelphia Express at the Pennsylvania Station last night. It was Pat Moran's Quaker City baseball team and for utter dejection it rivaled a stranded theatrical troupe. The fact is all of the certainty regarding the National League pennant has been knocked out of the Phillies. They lost the third straight game to the Dodgers yesterday afternoon at Ebbets Field by a score of 7 to 1. The Brooklyns are now picking out the furnishings for the topmost roost. Only one game separates them from Philadelphia in the league race.

You will notice there is one run for the Phillies. That was in the nature of a consolation prize. It came in the last inning and was scored on a wild pitch that Miller did not bother to go after and Paskert actually walked around from second base. Aside from that one instance the Phillies were easy prey for Phil Douglas. He had a regular ocean splash on that wet ball and it acted so crazy the Quakers thought it ought to be put in an asylum. They might just as well have used toothpicks for bats. The total hits that the Phillies made was three and until the seventh inning a baseball game by telegraph would have been just as effective as far as the Quakers were concerned. Not a hit had been made up to that time.

For three innings the Dodgers did not solve McQuillan. Then just when a Philadelphian was saying that Casey Stengel would be a better ball player if he didn't try to hit so hard Casey produced a hit that went for three bases. A sacrifice fly by Cutshaw brought him to the plate. In the fifth inning after Getz had gone out on an infield tap the Dodgers began to get busy. Smyth, who was pulled out of the bushes near the Fort Wayne club, forced McQuillan into passing him. It was "three and two," and after that Red spoiled all of the good ones and McQuillan couldn't keep away from the bad ones forever. Miller advanced him to third on a hit past Niehoff. Douglas hit to Bancroft and the latter's bad throw let Smyth score, Douglas taking second. O'Mara lined out to right, and when Niehoff juggled Daubert's hit Miller came all the way from second.

Two more runs were added in the next. Cutshaw filled out to centre, and then Niehoff—his name appears all through the Philadelphia tragedy—made a fumble that put Myers on first base. A single to centre by Getz put him on third. He scored on a sacrifice fly by Smyth. Smyth is going to second on the play. Miller's single past Stock scored Getz.

In the seventh the Quakers lost themselves completely. O'Mara singled. Daubert hit to Stock and O'Mara went to third on the wild heave to catch him at second. Daubert going to second on the error. Stengel's out scored O'Mara and advanced Daubert, who scored on Cutshaw's single past Bancroft. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
O'Mara,ss	4	1	2	1	4
Daubert, 1b	4	1	2	7	0
Paskert,cf	4	1	1	2	0
Cutsh'w,2b	3	0	1	6	2
Myers, cf	4	1	0	0	0
Getz, 3b	4	1	2	0	1
Smyth, rf	3	1	1	2	0
Miller, c	4	1	2	9	1
Douglas,p	4	0	0	0	1
Total	33	7	8	27	9

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Stock, 3b	3	0	0	1	1
Bancroft, ss	4	0	0	0	3
Paskert,cf	4	0	0	2	0
Smith, rf	4	0	1	3	0
Luderus,1b	2	0	0	11	0
Whitted,lf	3	0	0	1	0
Niehoff,2b	2	0	0	2	4
Killifer, c	4	0	0	6	0
Burns, c	0	0	0	0	0
McQ'n, p	2	0	0	0	2
Tincup, p	0	0	0	0	0
*Becker	1	0	0	0	0
Total	29	1	2	24	10

*Batted for McQuillan in eighth inning.
Errors—Stock, Niehoff, (2.)

Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	2	2	2	0	0	—7
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Three-base hit—Stengel. Stolen bases—Whitted, Burns, Paskert. Earned runs—Philadelphia, 1; Brooklyn, 2. Sacrifice flies—Cutshaw, Smyth. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 5; Brooklyn, 5. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 2. Bases on balls—Off McQuillan, 1; off Douglas, 4. Hits—Off McQuillan, 8 in 7 innings; off Tincup, none in 1 inning. Hit by pitcher—By Douglas. Luderus. Struck out—By Douglas, 8. Wild pitch—Douglas. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes.

Cubs Win on Bunched Hits.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 7.—Singles by Vaughn, Good, Saier, and Zimmerman's double in the sixth inning sent Meadows to the clubhouse in favor of Robinson and gave Chicago a 3 to 1 victory over St. Louis here today. In this inning Fisher and Manager Bresnahan were put out of the game for disputing O'Day's ball and strike decisions. The locals' tally came in the fourth when with the bases full Vaughn passed Butler, forcing in Miller. Score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Good, rf	3	1	2	2	0
Schlte, lf	4	0	1	0	0
Zim'man,					
2b, ss	4	1	1	0	2
Saier, 1b	3	0	2	13	0
Wi'ms, cf	3	0	0	2	0
Ph'l'n, 3b	2	0	0	1	3
Bres'n, c	2	0	0	3	0
Archer, c	2	0	0	3	0
V'ghn, p	3	1	2	0	5
Fisher, ss	3	0	1	1	5
McL'y, 2b	1	0	0	2	1
Total	30	3	9	27	16

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Butl'r, ss	4	0	1	5	3
Bch'r, lf	4	0	0	0	0
Long, rf	3	0	1	2	0
Wilh'n, cf	3	0	0	2	0
Dolan, cf	1	0	0	1	0
Gonz's, 1b	3	0	1	4	1
Miller, 2b	3	1	1	6	2
Betzel, 3b	4	0	0	2	0
Snyder, c	3	0	0	5	0
Rob's'n, p	0	0	0	0	0
*Roche	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	1	3	27	6

*Batted for Robinson in ninth inning.
Errors—Zimmerman, Phelan, Bresnahan, Gonzales.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	—3
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Two-base hits—Zimmerman, Good. Three-base hit—Saier. Stolen base—Saier. Earned runs—Chicago, 3; St. Louis, 1. Sacrifice hits—Phelan, Miller, Bescher. Double play—Miller, Butler, and Gonzales. Left on bases—Chicago, 5; St. Louis, 10. First base on errors—Chicago, 1; St. Louis, 2. Bases on balls—Off Vaughn, 3; off Meadows, 3; off Robinson, 1. Hits—Off Meadows, 9 in seven innings, (none out in eighth.) Struck out—By Vaughn, 4; by Meadows, 2; by Robinson, 2. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Quigley. Time of game—One hour and fifty-one minutes.

Reds Win Off Adams's Pitching.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 7.—Cincinnati defeated Pittsburgh, 6 to 3 here today, practically winning the game in the second inning by hitting Adams hard and batting in four runs. The locals rallied in the seventh, scoring two runs on four hits, but fell short of tying the score. The score:

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Kil'fer, cf	4	3	2	1	0
Groh, 3b	4	0	2	0	3
H'rz'g, ss	4	0	2	4	2
Griffth, rf	3	0	0	1	0
M'w'z, 1b	4	0	0	7	0
Leach, lf	3	0	0	3	0
Wingo, c	4	1	1	7	1
J. Wagner,					
2b	4	1	1	2	0
Toney, p	4	1	1	0	2
W. Wagner,					
c	1	0	0	1	1
Kant'n, p	0	0	0	0	0
Adams, p	0	0	0	0	0
Cooper, p	2	0	0	1	2
†Barney	1	0	1	0	0
Hill, p	0	0	0	0	0
‡Siglin	1	0	0	0	0
Total	36	3	12	27	12

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf	5	0	1	0	0
J'st'n, 1b	4	1	3	13	0
Collins, cf	4	0	2	2	0
H'ch'n, rf	4	0	2	4	0
H. Wagner,					
ss	3	0	0	2	2
Viox, 2b	4	0	1	1	3
Gibson, c	2	0	0	3	1
*Costello	1	1	1	0	0
Cooper, p	1	0	0	1	0
Adams, p	0	0	0	0	0
Hamilton	0	0	0	0	0
Total	36	3	12	27	12

*Batted for Gibson in seventh inning.
†Batted for Cooper in seventh inning.
‡Batted for Hill in ninth inning.
Errors—Wingo, Collins.

Cincinnati	1	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—6
Pittsburgh	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—Groh, Johnston, Viox. Three-base hits—Killifer, Groh. Sacrifice hit—Collins. Sacrifice flies—Griffith, Johnston. Stolen bases—Herzog, Carey, Johnston. Earned runs—Cincinnati, 6; Pittsburgh, 3. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 4; Pittsburgh, 9. Bases on balls—Off Toney, 1; off Kantlehner, 1; off Hill, 2. Hits—Off Kantlehner, 1, none out in first inning; off Adams, 5 in one and one-third innings; off Cooper, 3 in five and two-thirds innings; off Hill, none in two innings. Struck out—By Toney, 4; by Cooper, 3; by Hill, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Orth. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

BASEBALL To-day, 3:30 P.M., N. Y. Americans vs. Washington. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Boston, 7; New York, 2.
Brooklyn, 7; Philadelphia, 1.
Cincinnati, 6; Pittsburgh, 3.
Chicago, 3; St. Louis, 1.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 8; Boston, 3.
Philadelphia, 6; Washington, 5.
Washington, 7; Philadelphia, 4.
St. Louis, 4; Cleveland, 1.
(Eleven innings.)
Chicago, 10; Detroit, 8.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn, 6; Newark, 0.
Pittsburgh, 3; Kansas City, 2.
Pittsburgh, 4; Kansas City, 2.
Baltimore at Buffalo; rain.
St. Louis, 3; Chicago, 0.
Chicago, 3; St. Louis, 2.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Jersey City, 1; Providence, 0.
Richmond, 7; Harrisburg, 1.
Rochester, 2; Montreal, 0.
Rochester, 4; Montreal, 3.
(Ten innings.)
Toronto, 3; Buffalo, 2.
Buffalo, 2; Toronto, 1.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Philadelphia	69	56	.552
Brooklyn	70	59	.542
Boston	66	59	.528
St. Louis	64	67	.489
Chicago	61	65	.484
New York	59	65	.476
Pittsburgh	63	70	.474
Cincinnati	58	69	.457

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Boston	87	42	.674
Detroit	85	46	.649
Chicago	78	52	.600
Washington	68	59	.535
New York	59	65	.476
St. Louis	51	78	.395
Cleveland	49	80	.380
Philadelphia	37	88	.296

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Pittsburgh	73	55	.570
St. Louis	70	60	.538
Newark	67	58	.536
Chicago	70	62	.530
Kansas City	67	62	.519
Buffalo	65	68	.489
Brooklyn	62	69	.473
Baltimore	43	83	.341

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Providence	79	44	.642
Buffalo	74	46	.617
Montreal	62	61	.504
Harrisburg	59	63	.484
Rochester	58	64	.475
Toronto	58	66	.468
Richmond	55	70	.440
Jersey City	45	76	.372

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Washington at New York.
Philadelphia at Boston.
St. Louis at Cleveland.
Detroit at Chicago.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Philadelphia.
Boston at Brooklyn.
(Two games.)
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh.
Chicago at St. Louis.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn at Newark.
Baltimore at Buffalo.
Pittsburgh at Kansas City.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Harrisburg at Richmond.
Jersey City at Providence.
Montreal at Rochester.
Buffalo at Toronto.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn Hits Reulbach Hard and Defeats Newark, 6 to 0.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 7.—The Brooklyn Federals made it three in a row by taking today's game from Newark by a score of 6 to 0. Joe Finneran, aided by what at times was sensational support, held the home team to three hits. Reulbach was ineffective, and the invaders had little difficulty in batting him. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
And'son,rf	5	1	3	1	0
Myers, 1b	3	0	0	15	0
Magee, 2b	4	1	1	1	0
Kauff, cf	3	2	1	1	0
Cooper, lf	3	2	1	4	0
Smith, ss	3	0	0	2	4
Holt, 3b	4	0	1	0	0
Land, c	4	0	2	3	1
Fin'ran, p	4	0	1	0	2
Total	33	6	10	27	16

NEWARK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Ca'bell, rf	4	0	1	2	0
Strands,3b	3	0	1	1	2
Esmond,ss	4	0	1	1	3
Roush, cf	4	0	0	1	0
Scheer, lf	3	0	0	0	0
Laporte,2b	3	0	0	4	4
Huhn, 1b	3	0	0	10	0
Rariden, c	3	0	0	7	0
R'lbach, p	2	0	0	2	1
Brand'm,p	0	0	0	0	0
*Bradley	1	0	0	0	0
Total	30	0	3	27	12

*Batted for Reulbach in eighth inning.
Errors—Huhn, Reulbach, (2.)

Brooklyn	0	2	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	—6
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Land, Cooper. Sacrifice hits—Cooper, Smith, Myers. Bases on balls—Off Finneran, 1; off Reulbach, 2. Struck out—By Finneran, 2; by Reulbach, 3; by Brandom, 1. Hits—Off Reulbach, 9 in eight innings. Stolen base—Magee. Double plays—Laporte and Huhn; Laporte, Esmond, and Huhn; Rariden and Laporte. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 5; Newark, 4. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 2. Earned runs—Brooklyn, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Westervelt and Finneran.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT PROVIDENCE.

	R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	0	0	0
Providence	0	0	0

Called on account of rain.
Batteries—Crutcher and Tragressor; Eayrs and Casey.

AT RICHMOND.

	R.	H.	E.
Harrisburg	0	1	0
Richmond	3	0	0

Batteries—Smallwood and Heckinger, Cottrell and Sweeney.

AT ROCHESTER—FIRST GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Montreal	0	0	0
Rochester	1	0	0

Batteries—Sherry and Madden; Palmero and Williams.

SECOND GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Montreal	0	0	1
Rochester	0	0	2

Batteries—Dowd and Howley; Huenke and Williams.

AT TORONTO—FIRST GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	1	0	0
Toronto	0	0	0

Batteries—Tyson, Bader, and Onslow; Luque and Kocher.

SECOND GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	1	0
Toronto	0	0	1

Called at end of seventh inning by agreement.
Batteries—Fullenwelder and Onslow; Herbert and Kocher.

American Association.

At Indianapolis—Indianapolis, 2; Louisville, 1. Indianapolis, 5; Louisville, 5. (Eleven innings, darkness.)
At Columbus—Cleveland, 9, Columbus, 4.

Southern Association.

At Atlanta—New Orleans 2, Atlanta, 0.
New Orleans, 5; Atlanta, 2.
At Memphis—Nashville, 10, Memphis, 4.
At Little Rock—Little Rock, 3, Chattanooga, 2. (Eleven innings.)
At Birmingham—Mobile, 4; Birmingham, 3.

YANKS BUNT THEIR WAY TO VICTORY

Boston Red Sox Upset by Speed and Hitting of Donovan's Men, Who Win, 8 to 3.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 7.—Well, those Yankees did it again. They batted the somewhat celebrated Shore out of the box in the third inning and amazed a crowd of loyal Bostonians by outplaying the Red Sox and running away with the game, 8 to 3.

It was a loosely played affair, but errors did not contribute much to the result. The faster team won.

Mogridge, who pitched for the Yanks, had command of the ball throughout and at no time was there danger of an upset.

In the first inning Shore's vulnerability was shown. With one down, Peckinpaugh, Bauman, and High hit safely, and when Pipp forced Bauman Peck went to third on the play and scored when High got an infield single.

But it was in the third that the game was clinched. After Cook had walked Peck laid down a sacrifice, but Shore's throw to Barry was too late to get Cook and both men were safe. Bauman bunted to Gardner, who threw low to first base, the ball rolling to the stand, and Cook and Peck scored. Hooper recovered the ball and threw toward third base, but there was nobody there and the ball went to the opposite stand and Bauman scored. Pipp walked; High beat out a bunt; Miller kept up the bunting, hitting to Shore, and was safe when Barry muffed Shore's throw, Pipp scoring. Boone beat out a bunt down the first-base line, High scoring. Krueger sacrificed, Shore to Gainer. Mogridge hit to Barry, who threw Miller out at the plate, Boone going to third. Cook was tossed out by Barry, and five runs had been laid away in cold storage, making a total of six.

The Yankees added two more in the sixth, when Cook singled to left centre and Peck sacrificed. Bauman was safe when Janvrin, who had displaced Gardner, fumbled his hit, Cook taking third, and Bauman stole second. Pipp fanned in his effort to clear the bases, but High doubled to left, bringing both men home.

The Red Sox scored twice in the fifth inning, when Janvrin poled a single to left and Barry doubled over third base, Janvrin pulling up at the third corner. Carrigan went out, Boone to Pipp, Janvrin scoring and Barry going to third. Collins singled to centre, scoring Barry. Hooper flied to Miller. Scott singled to left centre, Collins stopping at second, and then Speaker flied to High for the third out.

Boston's other run came in the seventh, and was due to a fumble by Peck and a passed ball, followed by Collins's out, Peck to Pipp. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Cook, rf	4	2	2	0	0
Peck, ss	4	0	0	3	2
B'man, 3b	4	2	3	0	1
Pipp, 1b	4	1	0	13	0
High, lf	3	1	3	5	0
Miller, cf	4	1	1	2	0
Boone, 2b	5	0	1	2	6
Krueger,c	3	0	1	2	0
M'ridge, p	4	0	0	0	2
Total	36	8	12	27	10

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper, rf	4	0	0	1	0
Scott, ss	4	0	1	2	3
Speaker,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Gainer, 1b	4	0	2	8	1
Lewis, lf	3	0	0	2	1
G'dner, 3b	4	0	0	1	1
Janvrin,3b	3	1	1	1	2
Barry, 2b	4	2	2	1	3
Cady, c	1	0	0	2	0
Car'an, c	0	0	0	4	0
Shore, p	0	0	0	0	2
*Wood	1	0	0	0	0
Collins, p	2	0	1	0	2
†Wagner	1	0	0	0	0
‡Foster	0	0	0	0	0
Total	35	3	8	27	13

*Batted for Shore in third inning.
†Batted for Collins in ninth inning.
‡Ran for Wagner in ninth inning.
Errors—Peckinpaugh, Krueger, Hooper, Gardner, Janvrin, Barry.

New York	1	0	5	0	0	2	0	0	0	—8
Boston	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—Bauman, Krueger, Barry, High. Stolen bases—Pipp, Bauman. Sacrifice hits—Peckinpaugh, (2,) Bauman, Miller, Krueger. Double plays—Lewis and Gardner; Peckinpaugh, Boone and Pipp. Left on bases—New York, 9; Boston, 5. First base on errors—New York, 3; Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Shore, 2; off Mogridge, 3. Hits—Off Shore, 5 in 3 innings; off Collins, 7 in 6 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Mogridge, (Lewis.) Struck out—By Shore, 1; by Collins, 4; by Mogridge, 2. Passed ball—Krueger. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and O'Loughlin. Time of game—One hour and forty-seven minutes.

Mackmen Split with Senators.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7.—Philadelphia and Washington split even here today, the former winning the first game, 6 to 5, and the visitors the second, 7 to 4. Philadelphia scored the winning run of the opener in the eighth inning, when Strunk tripled, and tallied on Milan's wild throw. In the second game Washington won by knocking Billingim off the rubber in the sixth inning. After the second inning Rice pitched in fine style for the visitors. Schang was spiked on the thumb in the first game and was forced to leave the game. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Davies, rf	3	1	0	0	0
Walsh, lf	4	1	2	2	0
Stru'k, cf	3	1	1	3	1
M'In's, 1b	3	1	1	11	1
Lajoie, ss	4	1	1	0	6
Sch'g, c	3	0	1	3	0
Oldr'g, 3b	3	0	0	0	0
M'l'ne, 2b	3	0	0	3	1
M'Avoy, c	2	0	0	1	1
Ancker, p	2	0	0	1	2
Know'n, p	1	0	0	0	1
Total	28	6	6	27	13

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Acosta, lf	4	0	1	0	0
E'ling, p	0	0	0	0	0
Fost'r, 2b	3	1	1	2	3
Milan, cf	4	1	2	1	0
Sh'ks, 3b	3	0	0	0	1
Will'ms, c	3	0	2	12	1
M'B'de, ss	4	1	1	1	3
Gallia, p	2	0	0	0	3
Moel'r, lf	2	0	1	0	0
Total	34	5	10	24	10

Errors—Milan, (2,) Shanks, McBride, Lajoie, Oldring, Malone.

Philadelphia	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	—6
Washington	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	—5

Two-base hits—Walsh, Schang. Three-base hits—Moeller, Strunk. Stolen base—Acosta. Earned runs—Washington, 3; Philadelphia, 3. Sacrifice hits—Shanks, Strunk. Double plays—Williams and McBride; Foster and Gandil; Lajoie, McInnis, and Schang. Left on bases—Washington, 7; Philadelphia, 1. First base on errors—Washington, 2; Philadelphia, 1. Bases on balls—Off Gallia, 2; off Ancker, 3; off Knowlson, 1. Hits—Off Gallia, 3 in 1 inning; off Boehling, 1 in two innings; off Ancker, 4 in four and two-thirds innings; off Knowlson, 6 in four and a third innings. Hit by pitcher—By Ancker, (Foster.) Struck out—By Gallia, 4; by Boehling, 3. Wild pitch—Ancker. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Dineen. Time of game—One hour and forty-seven minutes.

SECOND GAME.

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moel'r, rf	5	2	0	1	0
Foster, 2b	3	1	2	5	3
Milan, cf	3	0	1	1	0
Sh'ks, 3b	2	0	0	1	1
M'gan, 3b	2	1	1	0	1
G'ndil, 1b	2	2	1	4	2
Acosta, lf	1	0	0	1	0
Mayer, lf					
1b	3	1	1	6	0
Will's, c	3	0	2	6	2
M'B'e, ss	4	0	0	2	2
Rice, p	4	0	2	0	4
Total	32	7	10	27	15

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
D'vies, rf	3	1	1	2	0
Walsh, lf	3	1	0	0	0
Stru'k, cf	3	1	0	1	0
Lajoie, ss	4	0	1	2	3
M'I's, 1b	3	0	0	9	0
Old'g, 3b	4	1	2	2	1
M'l'ne, 2b	3	0	0	4	4
Lapp, c	3	0	0	7	3
Fill'm, p	2	0	1	0	2
Haas, p	1	0	0	0	2
Total	29	4	5	27	17

Errors—Rice, Oldring, Malone.

Washington	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	1	—7
Philadelphia	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—4

Two-base hit—Lajoie. Three-base hit—Williams. Earned runs—Washington, 6; Philadelphia, 2. Sacrifice hits—Williams, Milan, Malone. Double plays—Shanks, Foster, and Gandil; McBride, Foster, and Mayer; Lapp and Oldring; Malone and Lapp; Malone, McInnis, and Lajoie. Stolen base—Moeller. Left on bases—Washington, 5; Philadelphia, 3. First base on errors—Washington, 2; Philadelphia, 1. Struck out—By Rice, 4; by Fillingim, 4; by Haas, 2. Bases on balls—Off Rice, 4; off Fillingim, 5. Hits—Off Fillingim, 6 in 6 innings; off Haas, 4 in 3 innings. Times of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Nallin.

Tigers' Errors Aid in Their Defeat.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—Chicago today defeated Detroit, 10 to 8, in one of the most exciting games of the season. In the sixth inning the locals bunched hits and this, coupled with the erratic fielding of Vitt, Stanage, and Bush, clinched the game. The Tigers' infield was off its guard in this inning, Jackson and Schalk each beating out bunts, which should have been easy outs. The Tigers played an uphill battle and in the eighth inning were within striking distance of tying the score. Russell was driven off the mound after one man had counted and two more were on the paths. Cobb was the first to face Scott, who succeeded the Texan and singled to left, scoring Vitt and Bush. He reached third when Fournier fumbled and scored on Crawford's double. Crawford, however, spoiled the rally when he tried to stretch his hit into a triple, because of the fast fielding of Fournier, Weaver, and Johns. Manager Jennings used seventeen men in the battle in an effort to stop Chicago. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'phy, rf	5	0	0	3	0
J.C'ns, 1b	5	0	0	14	0
E.C'ns, 2b	3	1	1	3	6
J'ks'n, cf	4	2	2	1	0
Four'r, lf	3	2	2	3	1
W'ver, ss	3	1	1	1	2
Johns, 3b	4	2	2	3	2
Schalk, c	4	1	2	0	1
Rusrl, p	3	1	2	0	2
Scott, p	1	0	1	0	1
Total	39	10	13	27	15

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt, 3b	5	2	2	0	0
Bush, ss	4	2	2	1	5
Cobb, cf	5	2	2	1	0
C'wf'd, rf	4	0	1	3	1
†Veach, lf	4	0	2	2	0
Burns, 1b	3	0	2	10	0
Kav'h, 2b	5	0	0	2	4
St'n'ge, c	3	0	0	3	0
Baker, c	1	0	0	2	0
Dauss, p	1	0	0	0	1
Oldh'm, p	0	0	0	0	0
Boeh'r, p	1	1	1	0	1
*Dubuc	0	0	0	0	0
‡Young	0	1	0	0	0
Boland, p	0	0	0	0	0
§McKee	1	0	0	0	0
‖Moriarty	1	0	0	0	0
Total	38	8	12	24	12

*Batted for Boehler in eighth inning.
†Ran for Dubuc in eighth inning.
‡Batted for Baker in ninth inning.
§Batted for Boland in ninth inning.
Errors—Vitt, Bush, Stanage, E. Collins, Fournier, Weaver.

Chicago	0	0	1	3	6	0	0	0	0	—10
Detroit	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	4	0	—8

Two-base hits—Bush, Russell, Vitt, Crawford. Three-base hit—Vitt. Stolen bases—E. Collins, Fournier. Earned runs—Chicago, 10; Detroit, 7. Sacrifice hits—Bush, Weaver. Double plays—Bush, Kavanaugh and Burns; Crawford and Baker. Left on bases—Chicago, 4; Detroit, 10. First base on errors—Detroit

JOHNSTON NATIONAL LAWN TENNIS CHAMPION---WOMEN'S AND INTERCOLLEGIATE GOLF

JOHNSTON WEARS TENNIS CROWN

Young Californian Beats M. E. McLoughlin in Slashing Four-Set Match.

'COMET' STARTS OFF LIVELY

But ex-Champion Tires Perceptibly as Games Go Against Him at Forest Hills.

CARRY PLAYERS OFF COURT

Exciting Periods in Championship Final When New Champion Is Within Ace of Victory.

William M. Johnston inscribed his name upon the classic national tennis singles championship most impressively yesterday, using a forehand stroke that left no dispute as to his right to the title. The young player, who two seasons ago was hailed as the successor to Maurice E. McLoughlin, made good the prediction by the score of 1—6, 6—0, 7—5, 10—8, while thousands cheered the vanquished McLoughlin and the new holder of the highest honors of the American courts. It was a memorable battle and an inspiring scene at the climax on the field of the West Side Tennis Club, at Forest Hills, L. I., when the two men fighting for a sporting honor, and fighting with all that was in them, almost collapsed at the end and hoisted on the shoulders of their comrades with the cheers of the 7,000 spectators ringing in their ears, were carried from the field.

While the homage paid to Johnston for winning one of the greatest matches of the All Comers' tournament has ever known in its thirty-five years was sincere and true, still on all sides there was regret that McLoughlin, the hero, who overwhelmed Norman E. Brookes and the late Anthony F. Wilding in the great Davis Cup matches last year, should not have the permanent possession of the All Comers' Cup, on which his name is twice inscribed.

It was not the same McLoughlin who stood in the court yesterday that overwhelmed the famous Australasians a year ago. Time had taken something from his game and as ever youth must be served; in this instance it fairly leaped to its reward. Except for the first set and the briefest of intervals thereafter Johnston was always the master of his mighty adversary. He knew the game of his opponent and, as in the ancient days when Greek met Greek, it was the dynamic power, resourcefulness and stroke of Californian against Californian, with no quarter asked for nor given. Two months before the two had played for the Exposition championship at San Francisco, and at that time McLoughlin had carried the match and title after five of the hardest sets which the tournament produced. Then "The Comet" was on his old field of asphalt with the ball bounding high so that he could bring off his overhanders and where such a thing as ground strokes were unknown.

Probably never in all the years of the historic All Comers has a player displayed such phenomenal command of the ball with a forehand stroke. There were many competent judges present yesterday who declared that its equal was not to be found on the courts anywhere, and it is likely that a representative number of players, including R. Norris Williams, 2d, the playing through title holder who lost to it in the semi-final, Karl H. Behr and Harold H. Hackett, would willingly indorse the statement.

It was a stroke that stood the test, for no less than eight times in the fourth set was Johnston within a point of claiming the All Comers as his own when McLoughlin made thrilling stands as of old, and pushed the victory on a little further. When he moved up to the net in the ever-flashing rallies all of the power and certainty of Johnston's forehand came into action. Alert, with the eye of an eagle that saw every move and the flight of the ball as McLoughlin drove it at him with all his might, the younger player whipped the returns into the corners. He was like a cat on his feet, quick and sure, and never a false move. There were times when he nipped the best drives that the Comet sent over, and turned them back for passes. Repeatedly McLoughlin overbanded the ball for what to him seemed a certain ace, so that he relaxed and dropped his racquet to rest, as if the point was finished. Johnston made his recovery, however, and sending the ball back found McLoughlin off his guard and so scored the point.

The cross volleys into the corners, the spots that had proved so profitable against Williams on the previous day, were the chief bit of manoeuvring that electrified the crowd. As Johnston played it, it was as irresistible as trying to check the march of time. He sent the ball into the left-hand corner of McLoughlin's court like a bolt of chain lightning. In order to play the ball with any success McLoughlin usually danced around it for a forehand shot, which put him wide of the court. Calmly stepping in to meet it, Johnston crossed with ever-increasing pace into the opposite corner. It was run, run, run for McLoughlin if he wanted the ball. He was on the defensive, and it was a position, as in all of his matches, in which he does not scintillate. So relentlessly was the younger player forcing the former champion and veteran that, even when he had glowing opportunities to make the point, McLoughlin put racquet to the ball too soon, and so piled up a total of 42 nets and 38 outs, as compared to 37 nets and 26 outs for his young rival. That was chiefly where the difference stood, for on actual earned points by placement Johnston only had a tally of 53 to 51 for the Comet.

McLoughlin in the first set played up to the net with his old abandon, smothering the returns so easily as to give no hint whatever as to what was to follow. Johnston probably took that first set to steady himself. He had it down to a hair breadth so that he rattled off seven games in a row to win the second set at love and the opening game of the third set. As he vainly tried to check the criss-cross rallies which inevitably trapped him McLoughlin seemed to feel that he was grimly fighting a hopeless fight. Johnston's drives and volleys were slitting the lines; he could not get the ball inside with any regularity, and when he tried to jam on speed he did not come anywhere near the court. There was not the same bite and the devastating pace to McLoughlin's service either. Johnston always handled the ball easily, so that only three service aces went down to the credit of "The Comet."

Leading at 5—4 on games in the fourth set, Johnston was three times within a stroke of the match; only to have the indomitable courage of McLoughlin flash to the fore as he smashed Johnston out of position and carried the games to 5—all. Leading at 7—6 on games, the same thing was repeated, while the crowd applauded as McLoughlin turned loose the whirlwind power of his volleys and Johnston worked miracles in the way of recoveries. It was repeated with variations until under the strain McLoughlin gave way. He had bellows to mend and failed to control his drives and short shots with anything like the certainty of Johnston, who made a sensational brace at 8—all. It was the spurt that saved the younger player as he forced the volleys to win the American title with a slashing drive straight down McLoughlin's forehand, the ball paralleling the line.

The final of the national doubles championship tournament will be contested this afternoon at the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills. McLoughlin and Thomas C. Bundy opposing Johnston and Clarence J. Griffin, another Californian. McLoughlin and Bundy will defend the championship they hold. Johnston and Griffin hold the Pacific Coast title, and earned the right to oppose the champions by triumphing in the sectional elimination trials, which were contested on several courts during this season.

Following the deciding of the doubles championship, the final round in the mixed doubles competition will take place.

On Friday the return matches between selected teams representing the East and West will start. The series will be concluded on Saturday.

JOHNSTON EARNED VICTORY.

New Tennis Champion Defeats Best Players Before Gaining Title.

Youth was served again at the West Side Tennis Club courts, at Forest Hills, L. I., when William M. Johnston, the twenty-year-old California star, won the national tennis crown, defeating in the final round Maurice E. McLoughlin in a nerve-racking, back-breaking four-set match. Johnston's victory keeps the championship bowl in competition for at least another year. Had McLoughlin carried off the honors he would have been entitled to permanent possession of the trophy, as he already had two victories to his credit, and three are required to win the cup outright.

In many quarters the result was considered in the nature of a surprise or upset, whereas a study of the performances of the two finalists during the tournament reveals the fact that the young Pacific Coast star came through a series of matches before reaching the final round that made him the outstanding figure of this tournament. With racquet wizardry and superb court judgment the youngster, who is now hailed as the successor of the "Great Mac," defeated in succession Karl H. Behr, R. Norris Williams and Maurice E. McLoughlin, ranked first, second and third, respectively, in the official rating list, which is an indication of his playing ability and an evidence that the title changed hands in a legitimate manner, with no fluke or series of lucky shots to mar or belittle the victory.

The match, however, was not a perfectly played one, as the two Westerners were good and bad in turns, although the former predominated through the four sets. Both showed flashes of brilliant play, while the pace and strain were unusually severe, even for a challenge round match.

The desperate and determined efforts of McLoughlin to stem the tide of defeat in the fourth set brought forth alternate groans and applause, but the Comet had found his master, and every attempt to change the result was met by strategy and the compelling force of attack from the latest tennis luminary to have his name enrolled in the list of national champions.

Once the winning stroke had been made, however, and Johnston had leaped over the net in the wake of his flying ball, there was an outburst of real enthusiasm that left no doubt as to the genuineness of the acknowledgement of the victory of the young champion and recognition of his successful effort in pursuit of championship.

There was no hint of the impending defeat of the champion of 1912 and 1913 when Johnston and McLoughlin started play shortly after 3 o'clock. The Californian was at his best and with wonderful control of the ball made his younger opponent look like a novice racing through the set before Johnston could shake off his nervousness. Once the latter got going, however, the whole complexion of the match was changed. Little by little Johnston solved the tactics and strokes of the old master, and increasing his speed and control beat McLoughlin in almost every department of play.

The stroke analysis of the match does not show the skill and cleverness with which Johnston worked out his victory. Considering the match as a whole, he proved his better generalship and stroke ability by forcing McLoughlin to play mid-court most of the time. In the first set it was quickly revealed to Johnston that he had absolutely no chance when McLoughlin swung his racquet close to the net. As a result the youthful San Francisco forced McLoughlin to the base line with deep passing strokes or coaxed him to the service lines with short, low, tantalizing strokes, which McLoughlin, in his eagerness to turn, drove more frequently into the net or out of court than to uncovered spots in the winner's territory.

Not a single point was won or lost without the contestants making the most terrific efforts, and the constant racing about the court in the close and humid atmosphere soon had both dripping. McLoughlin show the physical strain as early as the second set, which he lost at love, thus establishing what is said to be a record in his tennis career. McLoughlin was wild as to distance and uncertain in direction, and before Johnston's fast-steadying game dropped six games in a row in a manner that made him appear as helpless as his opponent had in the first set.

The famous conquerer of Brookes and Wilding appeared to realize that the crucial moment in his remarkable court career had arrived with the opening of the third set. With care and skill he served and stroked the balls at Johnston, only to have them come back at lightning speed or with decisive spin and length.

The rallies were long and terrific, but in the long run it was Johnston who won the deciding points, and McLoughlin was tired and doubtful when he went to the clubhouse for the seven-minute rest following the third set.

The intermission did not appear to help him very much, and when the players took the court again Mac was slow in covering ground and in stroking the ball. He frequently dropped into a linesman's chair between games, and as the set progressed to and beyond deuce, slowed up to such an extent that it was perceptible to the thousands in the stand. He was game to the finish, however, and brought the last iota of experience and racquet technique to his aid in holding Johnston in check. How well this served him as long as his strength remained is shown by the fact that Johnston was within a point of the championship in the tenth game, only to have McLoughlin win it and carry him through another grueling eight games before one of the younger player's returns, hitting and hanging on the net band a moment before falling dead into McLoughlin's court, wrested the last chance of the latter for a further opportunity to continue the almost hopeless struggle.

In the opening set the match had all the appearance of play between master and pupil. McLoughlin was so superior to Johnston that the latter's defense appeared absolutely pitiful. He puzzled his younger opponent with the variety and severity of his service, and his return shots swept from side to side of the court like the flickering rays of the searchlight. He had perfect command of the ball either in the back court or at the net, and frequently he shot the white spheres by Johnston so fast that the latter made no attempt to reach for them with his racquet.

Johnston appeared cold and nervous at the start and did not put up even a mediocre defense until the fifth game, when he broke through McLoughlin's service. The latter immediately went back to his side-line driving and sharp cross-courting returns, and the result of the set was never in doubt. The point score and stroke analysis:

															Pts.	G.
Johnston	0	0	2	1	4	2	2	2—ll	1
McLoughlin	4	4	4	4	2	4	4—26	6

Johnston—No aces, 3 places, 5 nets, 3 outs, 1 double fault.

McLoughlin—Two aces, 15 places, 4 nets, 3 outs, 1 double fault.

There was a complete reversal in the playing form of the two Californians in the second set which Johnston won at 6—0. The latter steadied his game and brought off his strokes like a veteran, playing a clever assortment of drives and chops which were both perfectly timed and placed. He rushed to the net at every opportunity and by his continual blocking off of McLoughlin's returns forced the latter back to his base lines and into a state of wildness during which he netted and outed the ball like a novice. The point score and stroke analysis:

SECOND SET.

															Pts.	G.
Johnston	5	5	4	4	4	4	4—26	6
McLoughlin	3	2	2	1	0	1	1—10	0

Johnston—One ace, 8 places, 2 nets, 2 outs, 1 double fault.

McLoughlin—One ace, 4 places, 7 nets, 9 outs, 1 double fault.

The third set, which furnished the most sensational tennis of the match, was won by Johnston, games to 5, but only after the hardest kind of a court struggle. From the very start it was a battle for the net, in which the Californian type of tennis was constantly used. Each player won on his service until Johnston broke through the Comet's in the sixth and went into the lead, which at one time stood 5 games to 2. Johnston, using the same tactics by which he defeated Williams yesterday, played the majority of his returns to McLoughlin's back hand. His favorite stroke was a sharp ground chop from midcourt, which brought the former champion close to the net to retrieve. The latter's efforts to reach and raise this low bounding ball resulted in many outs and nets by the Davis Cup player. The latter steadied and, going directly to the net, slashed and chopped Johnston's returns until he brought the score up to five all. During this period the rallies were both long and exciting and kept the 8,000 spectators cheering and applauding.

Johnston lifted his game still another notch higher when McLoughlin drew even with him and, playing like a wizard from all portions of the court, ran away with the next two games and set by the use of a clever mixture of strokes which badly confused McLoughlin. The point score and stroke analysis follow:

THIRD SET.

																Pts.	G.
Johnston	4	1	4	2	4	4	1	1	1	4	4—34	7
McLoughlin	2	4	1	4	1	2	4	4	4	0	2—27	5

Johnston—Two aces, 11 places, 10 nets, 3 outs, 2 double faults.

McLoughlin—No aces, 12 places, 12 nets, 9 outs, no double faults.

Johnston won the fourth and deciding set at 10—8, due partly to his court generalship and partly to greater endurance. Driving McLoughlin into mid court or base line, he rushed to the net toward the end of each long rally and brought off sharp cross-court and forehand strokes for frequent points. McLoughlin ceased the severity of his service, but slowness of foot nullified this advantage. The continued rain of low strokes to the service line made it difficult for him to handle returns, and he netted and outed frequently. Occasionally he brought off long side line passing shots or gained a moment's supremacy at the net, but he only prolonged the struggle by these temporary advantages and was exhausted when Johnston scored the winning point. The point score and stroke analysis of the fourth set:

																		Pts.	G.
Johnston—	4	2	4	4	3	2	4	4	5	4	5	4	3	1	6	6	4—69	10
McLoughlin—	1	4	1	6	5	4	1	0	2	7	6	3	1	5	4	4	2—60	8

Johnston—One ace, 31 places, 20 nets, 18 outs, 2 double faults.

McLoughlin—No aces, 20 places, 19 nets, 17 outs, 1 double fault.

Rumson Golf Starts Tomorrow.

Special to The New York Times.

RUMSON, N. J., Sept. 7.—Much interest is being taken in the annual invitation golf tournament of the Rumson Country Club, which will be held on the club links Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of this week. Many of the golf stars of this section will compete. The qualifying rounds will be played on Thursday and the subsequent rounds on Friday and Saturday, with a special eighteen-hole handicap match on the last day.

PAST AND PRESENT TENNIS CHAMPIONS.

SINGLES.

1881, R. D. Sears; 1882, R. D. Sears; 1883, R. D. Sears; 1884, R. D. Sears; 1885, R. D. Sears; 1886, R. D. Sears; 1887, R. D. Sears; 1888, H. W. Slocum, Jr.; 1889, H. W. Slocum, Jr.; 1890, O. S. Campbell; 1891, O. S. Campbell; 1892, O. S. Campbell; 1893, R. D. Wrenn; 1894, R. D. Wrenn; 1895, F. H. Hovey; 1896, R. D. Wrenn; 1897, R. D. Wrenn; 1898, M. D. Whitman; 1899, M. D. Whitman; 1900, M. D. Whitman; 1901, W. A. Larned; 1902, W. A. Larned; 1903, H. L. Doherty; 1904, H. Ward; 1905, B. C. Wright; 1906, W. J. Clothier; 1907, W. A. Larned; 1908, W. A. Larned; 1909, W. A. Larned; 1910, W. A. Larned; 1911, W. A. Larned; 1912, M. E. McLoughlin; 1913, M. E. McLoughlin; 1914, R. N. Williams, 2d; 1915, W. M. Johnston.

DOUBLES.

1881—C. M. Clark and F. W. Taylor
1882—R. D. Sears and J. Dwight
1883—R. D. Sears and J. Dwight
1884—R. D. Sears and J. Dwight
1885—R. D. Sears and J. S. Clark
1886—R. D. Sears and J. Dwight
1887—R. D. Sears and J. Dwight
1888—O. S. Campbell and V. G. Hall
1889—H. W. Slocum, Jr., and H. A. Taylor
1890—V. G. Hall and C. Hobart
1891—O. S. Campbell and R. P. Huntington, Jr
1892—O. S. Campbell and R. P. Huntington, Jr
1893—C. Hobart and F. H. Hovey
1894—C. Hobart and F. H. Hovey
1895—M. G. Chace and R. D. Wrenn
1896—C. B. Neel and S. R. Neel
1897—L. E. Ware and G. P. Sheldon, Jr.
1898—L. E. Ware and G. P. Sheldon, Jr.
1899—D. F. Davis and H. Ward
1900—D. F. Davis and H. Ward
1901—D. F. Davis and H. Ward
1902—R. F. Doherty and H. L. Doherty
1903—R. F. Doherty and H. L. Doherty
1904—H. Ward and B. C. Wright
1905—H. Ward and B. C. Wright
1906—H. Ward and B. C. Wright
1907—F. B. Alexander and H. H. Hackett
1908—F. B. Alexander and H. H. Hackett
1909—F. B. Alexander and H. H. Hackett
1910—F. B. Alexander and H. H. Hackett
1911—R. D. Little and G. F. Touchard
1912—E. McLoughlin and T. C. Bundy
1913—M. E. McLoughlin and T. C. Bundy
1914—M. E. McLoughlin and T. C. Bundy

FAVORITES WIN IN WOMEN'S GOLF

Few Upsets in Championship's First Match Round on Onwentsia Links.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE FOREST, Ill., Sept. 7.—With the trials of medal play behind them the women who qualified in the national championship tournament on the links of the Onwentsia Club fought it out in the first match round with increased vigor today. The scoring generally was better, most of the favorites playing along at a pace that would have carried them around under 90 had the bye holes been played. This was particularly the case with regard to Miss Lillian B. Hyde of South Shore, present Metropolitan title holder, who practically went out in 41 in her match with Mrs. A. Liveright, the Philmont golfer.

Miss Hyde did not get credit for the 41, however, as she lost the hole when her ball got into an unplayable lie in a bunker going to the first hole, but even counting two penalty strokes, the Long Island player reached the turn in 43. With her wooden clubs Miss Hyde gets such fine length that her "seconds" are comparatively easy for her. Mrs. Liveright, not having the tournament experience of her opponent, proved an easy victim.

From an Eastern standpoint the day ended satisfactorily, though the defeat of Miss Marion Hollins of Westbrooke marked the removal of one New York favorite. Miss Hollins's defeat was sustained at the hands of Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow of the Merion Club, who holds the Philadelphia title. Mrs. Barlow had to play her best, as Miss Hollins forced her to the home green. It is not often that a golfer can lay a mashie shot stone dead when a great deal depends on the stroke, but Mrs. Barlow was equal to the occasion going to the home hole.

The Philadelphia woman stood dormie, but her second shot left her but a few yards off the green, whereas Miss Hollins got home nicely with a drive and a mashie, the ball coming to rest hole high about twenty feet to the left of the pin. It looked as if Mrs. Barlow might not get her 4, but she straightway set at rest all doubts by chipping stone dead. In order to keep the match alive Miss Hollins then would have had to sink her long putt for a 3. She made a brave try, but the ball ran over the lip of the cup. That left Mrs. Barlow a winner by 1 up. The last named made the round in 90, to 91 for the Westbrooke player. The card follows:

Mrs. Barlow, out	7	4	6	5	5	4	5	5	5—46
Miss Hollins, out	5	4	8	6	5	5	4	4	6—47
Mrs. Barlow, in	5	5	6	5	5	6	3	5	4—44—90
Miss Hollins, in	7	5	6	4	5	4	3	6	4—44—91

Miss Elaine Rosenthal, of Ravisloe, the Western champion, gratified her admirers by coming on her game at the expense of Miss E. Chatfield, a player from Sycamore, Ill. By the time the strokes which badly confused McLoughlin. The point score and stroke analysis follow:

Miss Hyde and Mrs. Barlow. A year ago in the national the Philadelphia woman defeated the Long Island girl, and tomorrow's meeting will give Miss Hyde a chance for revenge.

Mrs. J. V. Hurd of Pittsburgh, formerly Miss Dorothy Campbell, is playing well. Out in 43 today, the Scotch woman had no trouble in taking the match well in hand with Mrs. G. F. Henneberry of Glen View. Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck, the Philadelphia Cricket Club player, badly defeated Miss Eleanor Chandler of Huntington Valley, going at good pace, reaching the turn in 45.

The survivors will play in the second round tomorrow as follows: Mrs. Gavin vs. Mrs. Fox, Mrs. Hurd vs. Miss Eleanor Allen, Miss Hyde vs. Mrs. Barlow, Miss Painter vs. Miss Pearce, Miss Edwards vs. Miss Rosenthal, Miss Sterling vs. Miss Kaiser, Mrs. Vanderbeck vs. Mrs. F. Coldham, Mrs. Belfeld vs. Miss Elizabeth Allan.

Results of today's matches:

Mrs. W. A. Gavin, England, defeated Mrs. G. F. Henneberry, Chicago, 5 and 3.

Mrs. Caleb Fox, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. Mason Phelps, Chicago, 5 and 3.

Mrs. J. V. Hurd, Pittsburgh, defeated Mrs. Lee Mida, Chicago, 4 and 3.

Eleanor Allen, Boston, defeated Mrs. A. A. Heaning, Chicago, 5 and 3.

Miss Lillian Hyde, New York, defeated Mrs. A. Liveright, Philadelphia, 7 and 5.

Mrs. H. Barlow, Philadelphia, defeated Marion Hollins, New York, 1 up.

Caroline Painter, Chicago, defeated Mrs. S. W. Widnety, Chicago, 6 and 4.

Ernestine Pearce, Chicago, defeated Mrs. S. Kunstadter, Chicago, 7 and 6.

Marjorie Edwards, Chicago, defeated Frances Hadfield, Milwaukee, 3 and 2.

Elaine Rosenthal, Chicago, defeated Ethel Chatfield, Dekalb, 7 and 6.

Alexa Stirling, Atlanta, defeated Mrs. H. D. Hammond, Indianapolis, 19 holes.

Laurie Kaiser, Chicago, defeated Grace Semple, St. Louis, 6 and 4.

Mrs. Charles Vanderbeck, Philadelphia, defeated Eleanor Chandler, Philadelphia, 7 and 6.

Winters Coldham, Toledo, defeated Jennie Jones, Sioux City, 1 up.

Mrs. E. L. Belfield, Chicago, defeated Isabel Bridge, Chicago, 5 and 4.

Elizabeth Allen, Rock Island, defeated Marjorie Dodd, Cincinnati, 1 up.

MISS BJURSTEDT LOSES.

National Tennis Champion with Irving Wright Put Out of Tourney.

Miss Molla Bjurstedt of Norway, national tennis champion, lost another match yesterday when, with Irving C. Wright, she was eliminated from the mixed doubles tournament on the West Side Tenis Club courts, at Forest Hills, L. I. Three hard-fought sets were required before Miss Ina Kissel and Frederick C. Inman won with the score of 6—4, 2—6, 6—4. The champion, as is usual when playing doubles, did not appear to advantage. She does not devote her undivided attention to the game and allows her game to lag. After losing the first set Miss Bjurstedt and her partner rallied and equalized at 6—2. They made a plucky fight for the third set but could not maintain the pace.

In the lower half Mrs. Barger-Wallach and Craig Biddle scored a straight set victory over Miss Bessie Moore and Lyle E. Mahan, both of which went to extra games. The summary:

Mixed Doubles, Second Round—Miss Ina Kissel and Frederick C. Inman defeated Miss Molla Bjurstedt and Irving C. Wright, 6—4, 2—6, 6—4; Mrs. Barger Wallach and Craig Biddle defeated Miss Bessie Moore and Lyle E. Mahan, 8—6, 7—5.

Point o' Woods Tennis Tourney.

The Fall tournament of the Point o' Woods Tennis Club closed yesterday. All the events with the exception of the mixed doubles were decided. In the final round of this event Miss Alice Trowbridge and W. Foster won the first set, with the second 8—8 when darkness stopped the match. The men's doubles were won by Stephen Thayer and John Kirkland Clark. The steady, consistent playing of Thayer was a feature of the tournament. The summary:

Men's Doubles.—Second Round—Foster and Benson defeated K. Durham and Marling, 6—3, 2—6, 6—1.

Third Round—R. Durham and G. Thomas defeated Finlay and Rogers, 6—3, 2—6, 7—5.

Semi-final Round—Goodrich and Vandervveer defeated Durham and Thomas, 2—6, 7—5, 6—1; Thayer and Clark defeated Foster and Benson, 3—6, 7—5, 6—2.

Final Round—Thayer and Clark defeated Goodrich and Vandervveer, 7—5, 6—2, 6—4.

Mixed Doubles.—Semi-final Round—Miss Alice Trowbridge and W. Foster defeated Miss Edith Fletcher and Dr. E. M. Alger, 3—6, 6—3, 6—4.

Final Round—Miss Trowbridge and W. Foster defeated Miss Morgan and B. Trowbridge, 6—4, 8—8, unfinished.

INTERCOLLEGIATE GOLF.

Princeton, Yale, and Pennsylvania Winners in First Day's Play.

Intercollegiate golfers began their six-day tournament yesterday over the links of the Greenwich Country Club by playing the first round of the team matches. As a result Princeton, the title holder, defeated Williams by 8 matches to 1, Yale beat Harvard 7 to 2, and Pennsylvania scored over Cornell 7 to 2.

The team of the University of Illinois, which holds the Western intercollegiate title, and is the first team from that territory to enter the championship, was fortunate to draw a bye. Its first appearance will be against Yale today. In the other match Princeton will play Pennsylvania.

In the early hours yesterday the downpour of rain made the going difficult, but as the weather cleared there was a corresponding improvement in the quality of golf. The four-ball contests, played in the morning, were one-sided, only one being carried to extra holes.

It was quite a different story in the afternoon, however, for five matches in the singles were carried to the home hole, and two of them beyond. Williams was rather unfortunate for its strongest man, John Marshall, Jr., once Kentucky champion, was the only point winner. Marshall went around at a 74 clip, and defeated Bernet Rose of Princeton, the medal winner last year, by 6 and 5.

A peculiar situation resulted in the match between C. W. B. Townsend of Pennsylvania and John De Witt of Cornell. Townsend played out in 44 and De Witt in 35, a difference of nine strokes, and the Pennsylvania man was just nine down. De Witt won by 8 and 6. The summary follows:

FOURBALL.

Yale.

W. H. Gardner, 2d, and R. deZ. Pierce	1
L. L. Bredin and Dudley H. Mudge	0
F. S. Gaines and D. L. Armstrong	1
Total	2

Harvard.

J. G. Heyburn and L. H. Canan	0
J. W. Hubbell and G. A. McCook	1
H. D. Bassett and J. J. Wylde	0
Total	1

SINGLES.

YALE.		HARVARD.	
R. de Z. Pierce	1	J. G. Heyburn	0
Dudley H. Mudge	1	L. H. Canan	0
L. L. Bredin	0	J. W. Hubbell	1
W. H. Gardner, 2d	1	G. A. McCook	0
F. S. Gaines	1	J. J. Wylde	0
D. L. Armstrong	1	H. D. Bassett	0
Total	5	Total	1
Grand total	7	Grand total	2

FOURBALL.

PRINCETON.

S. D. Herron and G. A. Peacock	1
R. N. B. Fay and D. C. Corkran	1
G. I. Lawyer and J. B. Rose	1
Total	3

WILLIAMS.

E. K. H. Fessenden and John Marshall, Jr.	0
C. R. Scott and A. Benjamin	0
L. R. Coleman and D. R. Coleman	0
Total	0

SINGLES.

PRINCETON.		WILLIAMS.	
J. B. Rose	0	John Marshall, Jr.	1
S. D. Herron	1	D. R. Coleman	0
G. A. Peacock	1	L. R. Coleman	0
R. N. B. Fay	1	E. H. K. Fessenden	0
D. C. Corkran	1	C. R. Scott	0
W. A. Lowrie	1	J. B. Glenn	0
Total	5	Total	1
Grand total	8	Grand total	1

FOURBALL.

Pennsylvania.

F. W. Dyer and C. W. B. Townsend	1
J. H. Gay, Jr., and N. H. Maxwell	0
Alex Heyburn and T. C. Colkett, 2d	1
Total	2

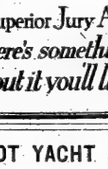
Cornell.

Charles T. Lansing and John DeWitt	0
Horace Wyman and D. D. Cooke	1
Stuart King and E. B. Cooke	0
Total	1

SINGLES.

PENNSYLVANIA.		CORNELL.	
F. W. Dyer	1	C. T. Lansing, 2d	0
C. W. B. Townsend	0	John De Witt	1
J. H. Gay, Jr.	1	D. D. Cooke	0
N. H. Maxwell	1	Horace Wyman	0
T. C. Colkett, 2d	1	E. B. Cooke	0
Alex Dunbar	1	Stuart King	0
Total	5	Total	1
Grand total	7	Grand total	2

Gold Medal at the Panama Pacific International Exposition was awarded to Herbert Tareyton London Smoking Mixture



The Superior Jury Agreed—"There's something about it you'll like"

47-FOOT YACHT CLASS.

Nat Herreshoff to Build Fifteen Sloops for N. Y. Y. C. Members.

Special to The New York Times.

BRISTOL, R. I., Sept. 7.—Several members of the New York Yacht Club have decided to build a new 47-foot class of one-design racing sloops, to be ready for racing next Spring. Designer Nat Herreshoff arrived home this afternoon from Glen Cove, N. Y., where the final plans were decided. There are to be at least fifteen sloops in this new class, and among those who, it is reported, will build are Commodore George F. Baker, Jr., William Butler Duncan, George A. Cormack, George Nichols and Tarrant Putnam. Nat Herreshoff has the design ready for sloops of steel frame and wood planking.

The plan to have a new class of medium-sized sloops was formulated within the past month. The racing men of the New York Yacht Club discussed the project at Newport at the time of the Astor Cup races. Nat Herreshoff was then commissioned to produce a fast design for this class. The work of construction will be started in the latter part of September, when the molds will be ready.

Hathaway Mixed Doubles Finals.

Miss Madeline Metz and George Graham for the third consecutive time won the mixed doubles tennis tournament of the Hathaway Club at Deal Beach, N. J. In the final round of the men's doubles Joseph Thoms and George Graham were returned victors over Harry Bijur and E. Lewisohn. The summary:

Mixed Doubles, First Round—Miss Sue Lyons and Frank Mittag defeated Mr. Steindecker and Miss E. Phillips, 6—1, 1—6, 6—4; Miss Metz and George Graham defeated Mr. Seeber and Miss F. Potts, 6—3, 6—3; Mr. Bedell and Miss Moore defeated Miss Krieger and S. Babbitt by default; F. Potts and Miss K. Potts defeated J. Mansfield and Miss E. Steindecker, 6—2, 6—3.

Second Round—Miss Madeline Metz and George Graham defeated F. Potts and Miss K. Potts, 6—2, 6—4; Miss Sue Lyons and Frank Mittag defeated Mr. Bedell and Miss Moore, 6—4, 6—8, 6—4.

Final Round—Miss Madeline Metz and George Graham defeated Miss Sue Lyons and Frank Mittag, 6—2, 6—4, 6—3.

Men's Doubles, Final Round—Joseph Thoms and George Graham defeated Harry Bijur and E. Lewisohn, 6—4, 6—4, 6—4.

Phillies' Crack Catcher Hurt.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7.—William Killifer, star catcher of the Philadelphia Nationals, may be out of the game the rest of the season, according to Manager Moran, who returned here tonight from Brooklyn. Killifer did not accompany the other members of the team to this city, but remained in New York under the care of a specialist. He felt a twinge in his shoulder in the afternoon game yesterday, but after a careful massage he thought that it was all right again. He had to retire early in today's game, however, because of the injury.

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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPT 8, 1915.

DR. DUMBA'S EXPLANATION.

The explanation the Austrian Ambassador offers of his letter to the Minister of Foreign Affairs in his Government is not satisfactory. It will not clear the situation. The letter, which was to have been delivered to the Minister by JAMES F. J. ARCHIBALD, was found among ARCHIBALD'S papers when he was detained at Falmouth, England. In it Dr. DUMBA suggested that labor strikes in the munitions factories of this country should be fomented by the use of money. He now declares that he has done nothing except what he was directed by his Government to do.

The Ambassador knows that the President, that all the people of this country have read the objectionable passage in his letter, that they know, therefore, it is not the kind of letter an Ambassador writes by the direction of his Government. It is obviously a letter tendering advice from the Ambassador to his Government. The Austrian Ambassador now declares that he was directed by his Government to warn subjects of Austria-Hungary to stop working in the munition factories. Why, having received this order, he wrote such a letter to his Government as ARCHIBALD carried is not explained. It is surely not customary for an Ambassador, after receiving directions from his Government, to advise that Government thereafter to favor the course implied by the directions. The Ambassador's explanation lends a new touch of mystery to the situation, but no explanation at all would have served as well.

MR. FRANK MOSS'S AMBITION.

Mr. FRANK MOSS has done much service to the city. He has been useful in his activities and in his achievements. He has been the lifelong foe of crime, of criminals, of corruption, of "systems" organized for evil, whether in the Police Department or elsewhere. But we do not believe that Mr. Moss should be District Attorney of this county, and we feel that his resolve to become a candidate for the nomination against Mr. PERKINS in the Republican primaries is unwise, ill-timed, and should be reconsidered.

Whether he knows it or not, Mr. Moss is playing directly into the hands of Tammany. If he should cause the defeat of District Attorney PERKINS at the polls and the election of a Tammany District Attorney he would surely have neither pride nor pleasure in his finished work. Yet that is just what it comes to. If, as his supporters rather boastfully predict, he defeats Mr. PERKINS at the primaries, he in turn will pretty surely be defeated by Judge SWANN at the polls. If, on the other hand, he fails at the primaries, he would be very likely to make the run on his own hook as the nominee of some group or organization which could be readily assembled in his behalf. It is hard enough to beat Tammany in this county when the opposition is united; Mr. Moss might easily draw votes enough from Mr. PERKINS to make it impossible.

Mr. PERKINS should be elected to the office he now so acceptably fills. He has the training, the experience, and the qualities that fit him for the place. He has been designated by the Republican organization, but he is not in politics at all. If elected, he would be no more subject to the influence or the orders of that organization than he would to those of Tammany. That is the kind of District Attorney we want and need. Of Judge SWANN personally nothing can be said that is not in his praise. But he is a Tammany organization man, and there are many reasons why Tammany should not have the District Attorneyship. They will readily occur to every experienced observer. Mr. Moss would be under the influence neither of Tammany nor of the Republican organization, but he would be in a very marked degree under the influence of his own peculiar and somewhat radical notions of the duty of a public prosecutor. He would be open to the suggestions of those who believe that the District Attorney should be incessantly engaged in crusades of righteousness, a policy which in that office would be absolutely certain to diminish its public usefulness and to interfere with the orderly performance of the duty of bringing to book offenders against the law, of whom there are at all times many.

Mr. PERKINS can be fully trusted to become an efficient crusader if any great public emergency calls for such activities. If he should be elected the community would at the same time feel assured that the due enforcement of the criminal law will at no time be neglected in the interests of more picturesque crusade undertakings. But the chief practical objection to Mr. FRANK MOSS'S aspiration is that he is, unwittingly of course, playing the old game of dividing the opposition to Tammany and thus insuring its triumph. The Republican organization in its sinful days, when it was in more or less open alliance with Tammany, used to baffle the reformers by putting up a dummy candidate of its own whenever there was a good outlook for the election of an independent Mayor on the Fusion ticket. Mr. Moss ought not to persist in a course that promises the election of a Tammany District Attorney.

MODERN TENNIS.

Tennis, as it is played today, has found a new place in the field of sports. This is one of the important things that the national championship tournament that has been in progress for the past week at Forest Hills, and which reached its climax yesterday in the overthrow of the man who was rated as the world's best player of the game, has demonstrated conclusively. This tournament also seems to have repeated the lesson of recent years regarding the supremacy of the West over the East in tennis. R. NORRIS WILLIAMS, 2d, of Philadelphia, last year's holder of the national title, was the last representative of the East to survive the rigid elimination of the earlier days of the contest, and when he was defeated on Monday by the young California player, WILLIAM M. JOHNSTON, there was no longer any chance for the East to make a high showing in this year's history of the game. The final contest for the singles title was between two Californians, and the final match for the doubles title today will be between two teams from California—JOHNSTON and GRIFFIN against MCLOUGHLIN and BUNDY, the present doubles title holders.

This supremacy of the West is due in part to the favorable climate of the Pacific Coast's tennis champion-producing State, which makes it possible for the players to improve their game by practice nearly every month in the year. But it is also due in no small degree to the fact that the game has been played more generally in the West than in the East. In the vicinity of Los Angeles a suburban home is not complete without its tennis court, and the city is fairly spotted with them. New York is just beginning to learn how much this means in the way of healthy exercise and to imitate California by planting tennis courts in every conceivable place where a vacant lot large enough for a court can be found. Thus New York may produce more potential tennis champions in future, as the game becomes more generally known here.

The game itself has changed. It is no longer an "afternoon tea" sport, but as played now is a fast, grueling game which requires all the vigor that can be put into it. Not long ago the champions were middle-aged men who played exclusively a "scientific" game. Yesterday a 19-year-old boy beat a man of 24; the older men had been eliminated several days before. The crowds and not the players, however, demonstrated the most important thing about tennis at the Forest Hills tournament. The stands were well filled every day, and for the two big contests yesterday and the day before they were packed. More than 7,000 persons witnessed these games, it was estimated. Only a few years ago the national championship tennis matches in this country were witnessed by only a handful of spectators. During the critical moments of this new, fast-moving game of the final two days at Forest Hills, moreover, the interest was so keen that the faces in the grand stands wore that tense expression that was so familiar at the Polo Grounds in former years when the Giants had a good chance to pull ahead in the ninth inning.

"A HARE-BRAINED PROJECT."

Perhaps Colonel HENRY WATTERSON looks too confidently into the seeds of time when he warns President WILSON that a revival of the Government Shipping bill "would go far to make the "re-election even of WOODROW WILSON "problematical," but his characteristically vigorous bewhacking of that preposterous project, nursed ever the more tenderly by the Secretary of the Treasury as events have stripped it of even the one clout of reason or plausibility, is refreshing to the ears of common sense.

The stolid facts and figures, not cited by Colonel WATTERSON, fortify inexpugnably his argument against a Federal merchant marine. On Aug. 30 the Department of Commerce showed that in the year June 30, 1914, to June 30, 1915, there had been an increase of 363 American ships registered in the foreign trade, with a tonnage of 737,623. The number of American ships in the foreign trade at the latter date was 2,768, with a gross tonnage of 1,813,775. The remarkable increase was mainly brought about by the Ship Registry law. Has no eye in the Treasury Department been permitted to rest upon this statement of Assistant Secretary SWEET of the Department of Commerce, so discomfiting to the curious, artificial, superfluous, and by some suspected, promotion of a Government trading fleet:

This is about triple the increase in registered tonnage for any previous year in American history. Our registered tonnage is now much greater than at any time since 1863, when we had 2,026,114 gross tons in foreign trade. It is many times more efficient, as the steam tonnage now amounts to 1,273,067 gross tons, while in 1863 it amounted to only 128,235 tons.

The increase from the Ship Registry act of Aug. 18, 1914, to June 13, 1915, was so rapid that tonnage under the American flag now employed in foreign trade is nearly equal to such tonnage under the French or Norwegian flag.

As Colonel WATTERSON says, "The Treasury is hard up." Still, there ought to be telephone communication between it and the Department of Commerce.

The persistence of Mr. MCADOO in clinging to the ship purchase scheme, which never had a leg to stand on but the very limping one of "emergency," in reviving it long after the "emergency," if it existed, has ceased, in injecting it into the hopes and plan of Pan-American improved commercial relations, is inexplicable and irritating. When the American flag flies over more ships than at any time in fifty-two years, when our commercial fleet is growing rapidly, what ghost of an excuse is there for Government ships? Colonel WATTERSON speaks words of truth and soberness when he adjures Mr. WILSON: "Drop it, Mr. President, drop it."

HE DOESN'T NEED IT.

Mr. WILSON'S refusal to permit the New Jersey Democrats to approve his renomination rests on a delicate perception of propriety and good taste, which may be only dimly understood by some of the faithful, but will be appreciated by the nation at large. Mr. WILSON will not seem to take advantage of the international situation to further his political fortunes.

He has been loyally supported by the bulk of the people in trying times and amid the grave and sometimes perilous incidents, contingencies, and problems which the war has been bringing up almost continuously. So far as American relations with the countries at war are concerned, the politics of Americans not hopelessly alien in their sympathies have "stopped at the water's edge." Such, doubtless, will be the case while the war lasts and Mr. WILSON continues to be wise, prudent, and courageous in his external policies. In a sense it may be said that now, as fifty years ago, there is a Union party, now as to foreign, as then as to domestic, affairs.

Of course Mr. WILSON needs no "Indorsement" from the Democrats of any State. His renomination is inevitable. In spite of much cheerful whistling, the Republicans are fully aware that the continuance of the war means another term in the White House for him.

CARRANZA AND THE RAIDERS.

The inclination to accept CARRANZA'S assurance that his troops have not taken part in the new border warfare will be general in this country, as nothing more embarrassing to his cause than the sudden attacks on Americans and the deliberate invasion of American territory could have happened. His claim to control in the Matamoros neighborhood is completely disproved. His demand for recognition as the actual ruler of Mexico is left without support. The reports of the growth of animosity to Americans in Vera Cruz are equally unfortunate for him. Certainly the Mexicans can have no excuse for disliking Americans unless they are possessed of a "lodged hate and certain loathing" which exists for no reason.

We have borne with their delays to establish peace with unexampled patience, we have provided them freely with arms and ammunition, we have treated them all as friends and brothers in distress and tried to help them out of their difficulties. The only way out, as Mr. DAVID LAWRENCE so ably argues in the September Century, is for the discordant factions to get together and agree upon a reasonable plan for a provisional Government. Mr. LAWRENCE is sure that the first step toward armed intervention by the United States would precipitate this result. Mr. LAWRENCE, like all the rest of us who do not continually clamor for the invasion of Mexico, is open to the charge of being optimistic; but he seems to know Mexico better than most persons who write about it for the magazines.

NEW YORK'S CITIZEN SOLDIERS.

In the official statements of the strength of the National Guard of New York there are discrepancies which should be corrected. The people of this State surely have a right to know exactly how many of their fellow-citizens serve in their organized militia. The new military census of New York State, taken under the direction of Secretary HUGO, gives the number of officers and men in the National Guard as 17,089, while the records of the Adjutant General's office make the total number 16,434, and in an estimate of the strength of the National Guard throughout the country, recently made by regular army officers, New York was credited with fewer than 16,000 citizen soldiers. The popular estimate of the number of our National Guardsmen is 18,000, while its greatest possible strength, under Federal regulations, would be 22,930. The census just taken ought to be accurate, but so ought the records of the Adjutant General. It is clear that we have not quite the 18,000 we pride ourselves upon, and that a great deal of hard recruiting work would be necessary to increase the force to the number of men the War Department expects the State to have under arms. Of course New York's National Guard is nearer to its supposed strength than that of any other State. With 18,000 men in the various divisions, we would have reason to feel proud of our showing in numbers, as we already have of the efficiency displayed by our citizen soldiers in recent years.

The Secretary of State estimates that there are 2,500,000 men available for military duty in New York, but it is not likely that nearly so many would ever be called upon for military duty in any emergency. The suggestion of Lieut. Col. HOWARD of the Adjutant General's office that every able-bodied man in the State should be called to the colors at the age of 18 years, to serve for three years, with a maximum of thirty days' service each year, is the sort of proposal that always appeals to the soldierlike mind. But the public mind is not obsessed by the military idea, and while Colonel HOWARD'S plan, if thoroughly put into execution, would solve our problem of national defense so far as New York State is concerned, it would still be a form of conscription, "mild" conscription, to be sure, but the word is disagreeable even with the adjective. The voluntary system is better so long as it can be made effective, and the system of training camps under Federal military supervision, which will now become an institution, deserves a long and thorough trial. A second encampment will begin at Plattsburg today; it will not receive quite as much public attention as the first, but its work will not suffer on that account.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Plan by No Means Unpromising.

According to the latest reports from China, the Government of that remarkable country has decided, "tentatively," to make the Presidency permanent and hereditary! There is no hint of a purpose or thought of asking the Chinese people how they like the plan, but as there isn't any convenient way to get their opinion, or a very great probability that many of them have one, perhaps the failure to follow what is the usual procedure in republics is not open to as much criticism as it would be in most other parts of the world.

And, after all, why shouldn't a republic have a permanent President, with the office and its powers passing on his demise to legal heirs and assigns? With a mere change of name, Great Britain does something very much like that, and is none the less a self-ruling democracy. Mexico, too, did fairly well, at least for the time being, and better than she ever has since, under a President in effect permanent, and the methods by which he secured his successive "re-elections" would have served as well for turning the office over to his son when the time came for doing it.

The dispatch from China says that to make the Presidency permanent and hereditary would save the troubles and difficulties of getting from the other nations formal recognition of a Government with a new title. That statement is an admission, of a naïveté characteristically Chinese, that the present Government is not quite what its name indicates—that is, a monarchy or dictatorship in a disguise so thin that nobody is expected to be deceived.

Nobody is, or has been, as a matter of fact, for the Chinese Republic was set up and has since been maintained by such a small fraction of the Chinese people that it has not been taken seriously anywhere as anything more than a bridge for temporary use while passing from one monarchy to another. Whatever real changes may be effected will be in more or less modernization of the old system and the elimination from control of the hopelessly degenerated Manchus. The permanent President, if there should be one, would be merely the constitutional monarch who is probably just the sort of ruler China needs.

Good Memory, Not a Thin Skin.

As explaining what is said to be the peculiarly strong resentment felt in Italy when the Austrians report as victories of their own engagements in which as a matter of fact the Italians were successful—something which the Austrians are charged with doing habitually and systematically—it is declared that the Italians are notably thin-skinned because they are a young nation.

As European monarchies go, the Italian monarchy of course counts among the newcomers, but the Italians themselves have a race consciousness that is the growth of almost as many centuries as that of their neighbors is of decades, if not of years, and they, if anybody in Europe, have a right to call themselves "old" in all of the senses in which a people like to make personal application of that word. They have lived under about all the sorts of "institutions" that other men have ever tried, as well as under several of their own invention that never won favor elsewhere, and certainly there is nothing new for them in the rule of a King.

If they are "thin-skinned," it must be the result of original and immutable temperament—the one usually called "Latin"—but it is not necessary to look so far to find a reason for the display by the Italians of a special irritability when, or if, the Austrians try to deprive them of glory won on such hard terms in the Alps.

Injuries and affronts have, for us all, a weight or seriousness that depends not a little on the source whence they come. One that is the last of many of the same origin may be comparatively trivial in itself and yet lead to an explosion of savage rage, simply because it is the last of a long series. In other words, the reaction is not to the last wrong alone, but to it and all the others.

This psychological phenomenon is not confined to Italy or to international relations. It is manifest in many a family quarrel, for the bitterest of them may be over something which, if it stood alone, would be passed over as of no consequence or even be regarded as amusing. History contains full explanation other than epidermic tenuity for Italian anger over real or suspected misrepresentation by Austria—an explanation that would serve equally well a phlegmatic nation—if any such there be, which is more than doubtful.

We're Doing More Than Fairly Well.

One of our correspondents bases on the reported increase among us of untimely deaths from the diseases called degenerative the fear that Americans as a nation are falling into or toward a state of physical inferiority and the belief that there is urgent necessity for them to give serious thought to the preservation and betterment of their health and strength.

His advice is good, however it may be as to his premise. Concerning the latter, neither casual observation nor mortality statistics offer much cause for alarm. Urban death rates are going down, slowly but steadily, all over the country, and the rural percentage of deaths per thousand is at least not increasing, in spite of the draining off to cities of a good many who are young and vigorous and the return to the villages of a good many who are old and tired.

As for the increase of deaths from the degenerative maladies, one has to die at last of something, and naturally it is to diseases of this class that we yield, now that we are fairly well secured from those more "acute" that used to be so effective in keeping the population down.

We are steadily producing athletes who break all records made by predecessors who lived in times imagined—with very little or no reason—to have been less strenuous and nerve-racking. That indicates that our physical condition isn't so bad, and it is no misfortune that the participants in the more violent and exhausting games and sports are few. Probably it is more healthful to watch a football game than to play in it, and as between the men who run Marathons and those who ride on street cars, the latter have a considerably better chance to make old bones.

In praise of fresh air too much can hardly be said, but about "exercise" an enormous amount of nonsense is talked and written. For whatever one does habitually, the doing of it is exercise quite enough. More is about as apt to be harmful as beneficial.

OPINION EAST OF ALDGATE.

It Is Not Truly English and Does Not Represent the Whole Country.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I hope it is permissible for an Englishman to offer some comment on C. E. Russell's recent strictures as to our lack of patriotism. Despite his doubtlessly sincere testimonial to his own motives and to our cause, the fact remains that his statements are misleading and unjust. Whatever its countless defects, the population of Great Britain has put forth a greater effort of voluntary enlistment than has hitherto been recorded by any nation.

We may be without an adequate army, but Mr. Russell's "conclusive evidence" is no evidence at all, even if his figures were correct, as they are not. His proposal that any one should spend an afternoon anywhere east of Aldgate to prove the truth of his report is equivalent to saying that any one can find overwhelming evidence of American opinions by spending an afternoon on the Bowery.

To Mr. Russell's question, "Why don't they enlist?" the simple and truthful answer may be made: "They do." Not less than 3,000,000 have done so. We have no material in Britain that can be made equal to professional continental troops in about a fortnight, and it is unfair to judge our military aptitudes by American standards. Put most of our shortcomings down to native and notorious stupidity, (and we will cheerfully admit it,) but don't take The London Times and The Daily Mail as representing the Britisher, nor accept even an American journalist's sweeping generalities without examination.

There are quite a number of inhabitants in the British Isles, and it takes more than an afternoon to find out exactly what they all think, and what they are all doing. But if Mr. Russell had taken a few trips on workmen's trains and developed his views to his fellow-passengers the result would have been interesting. A. BURT.

Toronto, Canada, Sept. 5, 1915.

A Woman as Her Own Chauffeur.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The statement of Judge House in the Police Court, that a woman ought not to be allowed to drive an automobile, is a good example of the old saying that a shoemaker ought to stick to his last. If he was correctly quoted it shows quite plainly that he has no practical knowledge about driving a car, and unless a man has such knowledge his opinion is worthless. He states that a woman has not the strength to drive a car. A little experience would have shown him that very little strength is required and that the operation of an automobile is well within the limits of a woman's strength. Statistics do not show any greater proportion of accidents among women than among men, and that, after all, is the real test. My own opinion, based on actual experience, is that any woman who is physically and mentally able to ride a bicycle, to ride a horse, or to drive a pair of horses is fully capable of learning to drive an automobile with entire safety to herself and to others. A. H. A.

Plainfield, N. J., Sept. 5, 1915.

An Unnecessary Detour.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The lack of proper supervision of the State Highway Department has necessitated the detour of hundreds of cars between Windham and Prattsville in the Catskill region during the past week. The sign says "Bridge under construction," but it is not, having been finished for the time mentioned or longer.

Unadilla, N. Y., Sept. 5, 1915. F. L. P.

CONSISTENCY.

A builder once builded a wonderful car—
Its equal had never been seen;
It could fly up rough hills with the speed of a bird
And glide through the wildest ravine.

At least, so 'twas claimed for this wonderful car,
And the builder pronounced it O. K.
"My motto 'PREPAREDNESS' did the whole trick!"
This is what he was oft heard to say:

"I builded for rough roads, no less than for smooth,
As my car's fine construction can tell;
To ride on the level is all to the good,
But you're bound to strike upgrade, as well."

But, alas! when they asked for his valued advice,
In building the great Car of State,
He scoffed at preparedness—said 'twas a farce,
Also wicked and quite out of date.

"Just throw it together in any old way,
We are building for good roads, not bad—
This talk of preparing for possible strains
Makes me howlingly, teariagly mad!"

So argued this builder of logical mind,
As he gave of his wealth and his name;
The test of his scheme? Ah, the smash-up will tell
Whether we can afford such a game!

MAY EMERY HALL.

AMERICA AFTER THE WAR.

Some Things Which May Greatly Influence Our Future Welfare.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just read the piece captioned "The War Canker in Preparedness," written by Washington Gladden of Columbus, Ohio.

Mr. Gladden's argument for waiting until the war is over to any mind is just where it would be unwise. How long this war is to continue and how shattered the several nations engaged in it will become is one of conjecture. But one thing is self-evident, and that is that so long as the United States can keep out of it and go on supplying the belligerents with articles they are sorely in need of she will become richer and richer, which, without a big army and navy, means not stronger and stronger, but ever an object of jealousy and envy to the world.

When peace is to be restored it does not mean that all the armies and navies in Europe have disappeared, but simply that they find the debts of such magnitude that the people rebel against further taxation, and therefore come to the conclusion that a peace had best be sued for on honorable terms. If, then, the United States at this juncture comes forward with propositions of an amicable settlement it will at once occur to them that to the United States is due a great part of this debt, which must be paid, and of which, if repudiated, the United States, being unprepared, would not and could not dare to push the payment.

It might now be argued by the pacifist that under such circumstances it would be best for the United States to release them of such obligation.

No! We want a big army and a big navy not to make war on any one, but to make the world respect us and keep us in peace. History of the past tells us of the fate of King Minos, under a civilization, if we are to believe the accounts of excavators, of a people very like ourselves. These revelations tell us there were no implements in his kingdom for carrying on war, not even a fort or gun at the mouth of his peaceful harbor, and yet the kingdom was overrun by men of more warlike disposition, his country sacked, his maidens taken into captivity, and the wealth which peaceful industry had stored up for the use of the people was ruthlessly carried away.

Jealousy and envy are still strong inherent traits in the best of us, and the time has not arrived when it would be wise for the United States to test the nations in battle, out of battle, or after battle unless they were fully and entirely prepared both by land and by sea. Man at this stage of his growth is not controlled, as he should be, by love, but rather, we regret to say, by fear and riches—one producing envy, the other forcing respect, without which the riches become a danger to a nation.

ALLARD YEMMINGEN, M. D.

Richmond Hill, N. C., Sept. 2, 1915.

Huasteca Oil Wells Not Shut Down.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Under the caption "Oil Wells Closed Down" in your issue of Monday, Sept. 6, appears a dispatch from San Antonio, Texas, reading as follows:

A message dated Aug. 31, received here today from Gordon Willard, an American oil operator at Tampico, Mexico, said all oil wells in that section, except the Aguila, have been closed down.

The operators of the Huasteca oilfields, American owned, closed down with the announcement that they had lost $3,000,000 since the Carranza-Villa revolution began, and that they have exhausted every resource to continue operations. Thousands of men are out of employment.

The Huasteca Petroleum Company is a subsidiary of the Mexican Petroleum Company, Limited, and is the largest operator in the Huasteca region. The management, through Herbert G. Wylie, Vice President and General Manager, denies absolutely that their operations have been closed, and any reference to alleged losses is also unauthorized by the company. Their operations are continuing as usual without any interruption.

HUASTECA PETROLEUM COMPANY,
HERBERT G. WYLIE,
Vice President and General Manager.

New York, Sept. 7, 1915.

The Story of Burgevine.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I noted with some interest an article in your Magazine Section, written by Baker A. Jamison, on Burgevine, a leader in the Tai-Ping rebellion. My father was secretary to General Ward, the Chief in Command of the Imperial forces previous to the coming of General "Chinese" Gordon. I have heard my father speak many times of Burgevine and of his untimely end. His story differed from the one told by Mr. Jamison. His description of Burgevine was that of a daring, erratic leader, and his end was at the hands of the Tai-Ping rebels, who spared him alive—sending back word to Ward that Burgevine died like a man, mocking them to the last. There may be a man alive in this country today who could tell the story better than any one else—General Forrester, who, if memory serves me right, lived for a time in Washington Heights. Some day some one able to afford the time should look up that history; it ought to make good history, especially as the leading figure in it, an American, is now a Chinese god. My father dying when I was a boy of 11, my recollections are only those of stories told before bedtime, but they were sufficiently blood-stirring.

JOHN S. BUTLER.

New York, Aug. 28, 1915.

Misleading Suffrage Quotations.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

During the past week there has been a suffrage van standing at the corner of Broadway and 157th Street. Nearly half of the space on the front side of the van has been covered by two posters containing disconnected paragraphs from speeches by Elihu Root and Mr. Wickersham in opposition to suffrage. Had the full context of the speeches been used they would have been most brilliant and convincing arguments against the propaganda of this van and its occupants. As they stand, they are intended to mislead those who read them. Can the men of this State see any gain in government or politics by giving the vote to women who do and sanction the doing of such things? J. M. S.

New York, Sept. 5, 1915.

Mr. Ford's Peace Fund.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is hardly probable that the "setting aside" by Henry Ford, the automobile manufacturer, of a fund for "financing peace" will influence one way or the other the sale of his cars, neither will it affect the thankfulness felt by the majority of reasoning men and women of America that our country has at last awakened to the peril that threatens—the peril that ere long will descend upon us unless we make ourselves secure by being in a position to protect ourselves from it.

Would Mr. Ford place his millions in any bank that was not safeguarded by steel vaults and armed watchmen against invasion? T. S.

New York, Sept. 5, 1915.

A Way to be Rid of Cats.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"M. W. G." is right. It is a disgrace to the city and, above all, to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to allow the myriad of half-starved, diseased cats to roam the city streets. That same society will send its ambulance and men for cats if they are caught, but if they are at large, in a yard or in an alley even, they will not remove them. I would suggest paying small boys to bring in the cats on the proposed "Clean-Up Day" to depots in various parts of the city. A small reward would insure their being caught. L. W.

New York, Sept. 5, 1915.

From the Convention City.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a Chicagoan, allow me to express my pleasure at the editorial headed "The One Convention City." I think the facts are most courteously and pleasantly stated, and it is most gratifying to have the leading paper in America thus recognize the advantages of Chicago for conventions.

WENTWORTH G. FIELD.

Chicago, Sept. 6, 1915.

WHY GREECE DOES NOT GO TO WAR.

An Explanation of Her Attitude Toward the Entente Powers and of the Present Policy, Neutral and Opportunist, of Premier Venizelos.

By Adamantios Th. Polyzoides,
Editor of The Daily Atlantis.

New York, Sept. 6, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The return to power of Eleutherios Venizelos was generally hailed as meaning the almost immediate entrance of Greece in the war in favor of the Quadruple Entente, with the certainty that Bulgaria and Rumania would follow her course. This view seems to have been shared by the European press, much to the astonishment of those chiefly interested in the immediate course of Greece's new premier. The name of "War Party" given to the Liberals of E. K. Venizelos has been viewed in Greece in the light of his activities of last March rather than in anticipation of his policy of the future. This is partly so, first, on account of Greece's objection to the war-at-any-price movement, and secondly, because in the face of the tremendous responsibilities that entrance in the field at this time implies, there is no man in Athens who would undertake to force his country in the arena of the world war, whose end is yet far from being in sight.

Italy's intervention, on the other hand, had a most cooling effect on the majority of the Greek people, not only because of the failure of the Italian army to make any impression on the Austro-German troops, but also because of the fact that Italy appropriated for herself most of the compensations that nationally, geographically, historically, and morally belong to the Hellenic nation.

At the same time, the Russian defeat has altogether changed the entire Balkan situation, and the Greek people have been quick enough to realize it. And it must not be forgotten at this point that Russia has been mainly responsible for the failure of the Allies to induce Greece to join in the war last March, at the time when, according to expert opinion, the task of forcing the strait was far easier than it is now. It has been said since that it was King Constantine who rejected the proposals of Mr. Venizelos to enter the war; but the King was not alone in his objections. A large part of the nation shared his views, strengthened by the fact that the Allies, yielding to Russia, did not concede to the Hellenic troops the right to enter Constantinople with their allies, in the event of the Turkish capital being captured by the Entente powers, and also by the knowledge of Russian hostility to every material expansion of the Hellenic kingdom in Asia Minor.

It was on account of these difficulties that the Allies could not offer to Greece any adequate compensations for her participation in the war, while they imposed on her the sacrifice of Eastern Macedonia, including the port of Cavalla, to Bulgaria, in order to secure the latter's co-operation in the Dardanelles. The net result of the allied proposals, should they be translated into acts, would be to create a Bulgarian predominance in the Balkans, while Greece, having once lost her ground on the peninsula, would seek her fortune in Asia Minor, where, by the way, she would have to reckon with the aspirations of such powerful opponents as Russia and Italy, to mention only these two chief foes of Hellenism.

As for England and France, they wished to satisfy Greece in Asia Minor, and I have every reason to believe that their promises to Mr. Venizelos, six months ago, were sincere. But in order to comply with Greek aspirations, France and England could not (and would not disappoint Russia and Italy. The first was their ally at the time, and they counted on Italy's assistance in the near future. The pourparlers between Mr. Venizelos and Sir Francis Elliot, the British Minister in Athens, and M. Deville, the Minister of France, could not find a solid basis up to the time when Venizelos resigned from office. Eventually they held out for Greece some compensations in Asia Minor, but these were so vague and indefinite that they could not satisfy Greek public opinion, nor strengthen Mr. Venizelos in the impossible position in which he found himself last March. The Greek people had no objection, as far as entrance into the war was concerned, but they wanted to know beforehand how far the national aspirations would be satisfied, after the country had entered the arena of the biggest of all conflicts in the world's history. Mr. Venizelos could not give an answer to his countrymen because the Allies did not offer anything of real and tangible value to him. Therefore the Hellenic people did not deem it advisable to enter the war in March, and has remained neutral up to the present day.

According to the anti-Venizelist press, the reason why the Allies could not offer Smyrna or any other zone in Asia Minor was the fact that Paris, London, and Petrograd were duly informed of Italy's aspirations and were keeping for their future ally those compensations which originally might have been intended for Greece. Eventually Italy entered the war, and at the same time the question of giving any substantial compensation to Greece in case of her participation in the war almost ceased to exist.

Demetrios Gournaris, the successor of Mr. Venizelos, vainly has endeavored, for the last six months to exact a solid promise from the Allies. He therefore came out as an ardent supporter of continued neutrality and, based his entire program of foreign policy on the preservation of the territorial integrity of the Hellenic kingdom, until the word was passed around that he was a pro-German; and that was one of the reasons that sent him to his political doom at the recent general elections. The ministry of Mr. Gounaris was defeated at the polls on many other scores besides his so-called pro-German policy. These reasons were mostly of internal character. Mr. Gounaris, politically speaking, is a young man. When he took office he had no followers and no political organization of his own. He had emerged from the fallen old parties, and his ministers were the politicians that were overthrown by the military revolution of 1909, which brought about the advent of Venizelos to power. The Hellenic people were manifestly displeased with their return to political life, and even the most ardent anti-Venizelists did not hesitate to condemn the way in which the Gounaris ministry was constituted on the fall of Mr. Venizelos. Some good, honest, and efficient men took part in the Government formed by Mr. Gounaris, but they were powerless to turn the tide of public sympathy in their favor; the people, although recognizing their good qualities, and their better intentions, could not help thinking that the old condemned régime was coming back, and the Hellenist, Venizelist, or non-Venizelist, would not stand for the resurrection of an anathematized past. The Cretan statesman no doubt knew this popular sentiment, and he struck the right note when, in lieu of any other political program, he declared a few days before the general election that the electorate was to choose between the old parties identified with Mr. Gounaris's ministry and the Liberal party, which came out of a national revolution and helped double the Hellenic realm after two victorious wars.

Besides being closely identified with the new political era of Greece, Mr. Venizelos has been clever enough to build for himself a powerful party organization, having taken as a model the American "machine" and the British political clubs. But still this was not all. Venizelos is very popular in Greece; he is tremendously popular with the masses, and he is particularly admired by the Greeks living abroad, who always exert a strong influence on the opinions of those at home, particularly in times of a national crisis such as the present one. At the same time, it must not be forgotten that Venizelos is the one powerful political personality that Greece possesses today; his hold on the people is absolute; his persuasive qualities irresistible. On this score he is regarded as a most important asset by Hellenic opinion, and as such he was called again to power by popular vote, notwithstanding the fact that the most popular of all monarchs had disapproved his bellicose policies twenty-five weeks ago. The Hellenic people, however, by so doing did not reject King Constantine's peaceful advice. They did not vote for or against the war, because such an issue was not brought forth in the last election. They voted for Mr. Venizelos's return to power, and the astute Cretan was quick to understand that what Greece wanted from him was a continued neutrality, a safeguard of the country's territorial integrity, and finally a straight and explicit policy with the Allies as to the terms of Greece's eventual co-operation in the war.

The result of this tacit understanding between the Greek people and Mr. Venizelos is that the latter became Premier without departing from the neutral policy of his predecessor, much to the surprise of those who expected to see in him a militant leader of an ardent "war party."

Of course, Mr. Venizelos will shape his future policy according to the turn of the circumstances; these for the present impose on Greece a strictly neutral attitude, that is to say, an attitude favorable to Serbia and to the Entente powers, and at the same time friendly, or, rather, not hostile, to Germany, Austria, and Turkey. The recent Turco-Bulgarian agreement renders the situation of Greece with regard to her Serbian alliance extremely delicate, and at the same time the equivocal attitude of Rumania makes it an all important duty for Greece to be very cautious and very careful in its dealings with everybody. Indeed, if there was an unfavorable time for Greek participation in the war of the Allies against Turkey, the present occasion seems to illustrate it.

Mr. Venizelos no doubt would like to see the Hellenic troops fighting against the odious Turk, and the whole of Hellenism shares in this opinion, inasmuch as today the three million Greeks in Turkey are living through the darkest days of their slavery.

But before unsheathing the sword Greece must make sure that she will not have to fear Bulgaria, that Italy is not going to establish herself permanently in Albania and the Greek Archipelago, and that the Allies in general will guarantee her national union and independence, which can only be achieved by the application of the principle of nationality both on the Balkans and Asia Minor. And as long as this principle holds good in Alsace-Lorraine, in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Dalmatia, in Bukowina and Transylvania, in Trent and Trieste, and even in Poland, Greece sees no reason why the contrary should apply wherever Hellenic claims are at stake.

This is the way Greeks think; and Venizelos is too much of a Greek patriot

REICHER TO FOUND A PEOPLE'S THEATRE

Organizer of the Modern Stage Plans an Auxiliary Society for Wage Earners.

BOTH TO PLAY AT GARDEN

German Actor-Manager's First Production to be Hauptmann's "The Weavers"—Julius Hopp Associate.

Emanuel Reicher, the German actor-manager who organized the Modern Stage for the production of modern plays last Winter, announced yesterday that he would establish an auxiliary society to be known as the American People's Theatre and to be run in conjunction with the parent body this season. The new project will also have for its purpose the presentation of modern plays of all countries, but instead of catering to a restricted public as did the Modern Stage, which gave its performances before audiences of subscribers, it will enroll its members from the great masses of wage earners.

Herr Reicher was identified with the Freie Bühne in Berlin when that movement to give the modern dramatists a hearing was in its infancy, and what the Independent Stage did for Germany he hopes the Modern Stage and its auxiliary, the American People's Theatre, will do for the modern drama in America. He has leased the Garden Theatre for a season of thirty weeks, and here the performances of the two societaies will be given. Björnstjerne Björnson's drama, "When the New Vine Blooms," will be the first offering of the Modern Stage in November.

Gerhart Hauptmann's drama, "The Weavers," which was suppressed when it was first acted in Germany, will be the first production of the People's Theatre. The play deals with the poverty and uprising of the starving weavers of Silesia, Germany, and when the highest courts finally permitted its performance it was widely discussed and successful, as well it might, as the drama is adequate prouuction, Herr Reicher has engaged a company of more than forty players. This company will be retained throughout the season, and will alternate in the productions of the two societies.

The répertoire will include groups of one-act plays by American authors in addition to plays by foreign dramatists of note. Among the former will be "The Finger of God," "According to Darwin," and "The Noble Lord," by Percival Wilde; "The Dollar" and "The King," by David Pinski, and "The Girl in the Coffin," by Theodore Dreiser. Anton Tschechow's "Uncle Vanja," a drama of Russian life; "Madonna Diatora," a romantic scene by the Austrian poet, Hugo von Hofmannsthal, and Ibsen's "Rosmersholm" will be other offerings. Herr Reicher will appear in a number of these, especially in "When the New Vine Blooms," which will be given its first performance in America under his direction.

Julius Hopp, who has for a number of years given performances of plays and many concerts to the masses through the Wage Earners' League, is associated with Herr Reicher in the new movement. A system of distribution of tickets is being devised by which free membership cards will be given to organizations and individual applicants in the order of application. These cards will entitle holders to tickets at reduced prices, the highest of which will be 75 cents. The prices for performances under the auspices of the Modern Stage, on the other hand, range from $1 to $3.

MEET MUSICIANS' BOARD.

Managers Discuss Their Differences with Federation Officials.

The first of a series of conferences, on the result of which will depend whether or not there will be orchestras in the first-class theatres of the country, was held yesterday in the rooms of the United Managers' Protective Association in the New York Theatre building. The conference was attended by the Board of Directors of the American Federation of Musicians and the Board of Directors of the managers' association.

The importance of the meetings may be gauged by the fact that the nine men who make up the musicians' board came here from all parts of the United States and Canada to be present. The principal question in dispute between managers and musicians are the demands of the latter that theatre orchestras shall be hired for a certain number of weeks each year regardless of the time they are used, and the arbitrary naming of the number of musicians that shall make up the orchestras in the various cities.

At the opening meeting there was a general discusion of the differences, and then adjournment was taken till later in the week when the discussion will be continued.

E. A. WEIL A PRODUCER.

Brings Plays from London and Will First Give "A Bare Idea."

E. A. Weil, who for a number of years was H. H. Frazee's general representative, has resigned that position to become a producer of plays himself. Mr. Weil recently returned from a trip to London, where he acquired the American rights to several plays, sketches, and motion picture scenarios.

His first production will be a musical play, entitled "A Bare Idea," with Dorothy Arthur, who in private life is Mrs. Weil, in one of the principal rôles. This play and an adaptation of "La Veille Eglise," by Pierre Berton, will be produced next month. Mr. Weil controls the American rights to "Balthazar," which Pierre Berton wrote for Richard Mansfield; "The Young Bride," a French comedy by Jean Berton; "Her Side of the House," and "Ann," two comedies produced in London by Sir Charles Wyndham, and "Le Mannequin Amoreux," a sketch in which Mlle. Polaire recently ended an engagement in the Coliseum, London.

Mr. Weil made arrangements with Arthur Bouchier to come to New York in January and appear under his management in a répertoire of plays.

TULLY TO PRODUCE ABROAD,

Dramatist Forms New Firm with Senator Phelan as a Director.

Richard Walton Tully, the playwright, arrived yesterday from California and is at the Hotel Astor. Mr. Tully announced the formation of a corporation capitalized at $250,000 to produce his plays abroad. He will leave shortly for London, where he will direct rehearsals of his play of Hawaiian life, "The Bird of Paradise." This will be the first venture of the new firm, which includes among its officers and directors besides Mr. Tully, United States Senator James D. Phelan, of San Francisco; Claus Spreckels, of San Diego; James K. Moffitt, of San Francisco, and Harry Chandler, of Los Angeles.

Mr. Tully stated that next year he would have a producing theatre of his own on Broadway. He has two new plays ready to present there, one, a play in which Guy Bates Post will be starred.

Cohan's New Play for the Astor.

George M. Cohan's latest play, "Hit-the-Trail Holliday," will be presented in the Astor Theatre Monday night with Fred Niblo in the principal rôle. "Young America," which Cohan & Harris produced ten days ago in the Astor, will be transferred to the Gaiety, to remain indefinitely.

MISS ELEANOR BOYD WEDS.

500 Guests at Her Marriage to John M. Colt at Oakleigh.

Special to The New York Times.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Sept. 7.—Five hundred guests were present today at the marriage of Miss Eleanor Gilmore Boyd, daughter of Mrs. John Yeomans Boyd of this city, and John Milton Colt of Baltimore at Oakleigh, the Boyd country place.

The floral decorations at the house were elaborate, a color scheme of yellow and white prevailing, with masses of chrysanthemums.

The bridegroom's father, the Rev. Don S. Colt of Baltimore performed the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Lewis S. Mudge, pastor of the Pine Street Presbyterian Church of this city.

The bride, whose brother, James Boyd, gave her in marriage, wore a gown of white satin, and was attended by her sister, Miss Louisa Yeomans Boyd, as maid of honor. The bridesmaids were the Misses Dorothy House of Duluth, Minn.; Mary V. Trowbridge of New Haven, Conn.; Margaret Cutler of New York City, Sarah Hastings of Bellefonte, Penn., and Elizabeth Bailey of Harrisburg.

The best man was Allen Dulles of Auburn, N. Y., a nephew of Secretary of State Robert Lansing. The ushers were John Hughes of New York City, Weir Stewart of Auburn, N. Y.; Donald McPherson of Lakewood, N. J.; David Fleming, Jr., and Jackson Herr Boyd of this city.

The young couple will make their home in New York City, where Mr. Colt, a Princeton alumnus, is located.

MARRIED AT COLUMBIA.

Dr. Allen W. Porterfield Weds Miss Elsie de V. Chesley.

The marriage of Dr. Allen W. Porterfield, instructor in German at Columbia University, and Miss Elsie de Valois Chesley, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur C. Chesley of New York, took place at noon yesterday in St. Paul's Chapel, Columbia University, and the ceremony was performed by the Rev. William Walker Rockwell of the Union Theological Seminary. Neither Dr. Porterfield nor the bride had attendants, and none except the family was present.

The bride wore the gown her mother wore at her marriage, a green and white frock topped by a hat to match, and carried a shower of orchids and lilies of the valley. The wedding breakfast was served at the Astor. Dr. Porterfield and his bride will spend their honeymoon in the White Mountains, and on their return will live at La Touraine, 50 Morningside Drive.

Dr. Porterfield was graduated from the West Virginia University in 1901, and did graduate work at Cornell, Munich, Berlin, and Columbia, and in 1911 took the degree of Ph. D. He is a member of the Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity, a contributor to scientific magazines, and has written much on German literature in the nineteenth century.

Mrs. Porterfield was graduated from Barnard in the class of 1915. She took honors in German, and was active at college in the plays given in French, German and Italian.

W. A. HARRIMAN'S WEDDING.

His Marriage to Miss Kitty L. Lawrance to be Held in Lenox Sept. 21.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 7.—William Averell Harriman and Miss Kitty Lanier Lawrance took out notice of their intentions of marriage in the office of the Town Clerk today. Miss Lawrance gave her age as 22 years. She was born in New York. Her father was Francis Cooper Lawrance and her mother Sarah Hazleton Lanier.

Mr. Harriman was born in New York. He is 23, and his occupation is "railroad." His residence is Harriman, N. Y. His father was Edward Henry Harriman and his mother Mary Williamson Averell.

The wedding will be a very simple service, with only thirty relatives present, in Trinity Episcopal Church at noon, Sept. 21. The Rev. William T. Wood will officiate. Miss Lawrance will be unattended and her grandfather will give her in marriage. The wedding gown will be extremely simple. The reception will be at Allen Winden, Mr. Lanier's country place.

MISS LAMPREY A BRIDE.

Marries Dr. Thomas W. Edgar in St. Mary's Episcopal Church.

The wedding of Dr. Thomas W. Edgar of 406 West Fifty-seventh Street, and Miss Arlein E. Lamprey, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter B. Lamprey of 195 Claremont Avenue, was celebrated last evening in St. Mary's Episcopal Church in Lawrence Street. The bride wore a white satin and tulle fock and the attendants were in pink and carried pink flowers. They were Miss Dorothy A. Dunston of New York, who was the maid of honor, the Misses May Harrington of Flatbush and Isabel Howard of Malone, both classmates of the bride, and Jean Edgar and Elsie Wittkower.

Dr. Edgar had Dr. Gilbert M. Weaver of East Orange, N. J., as his best man, and the ushers were Albert Paine and Bert Marzo of New York City, Dr. Lawrence G. Cummins of Ossining and Sumner Benedict of New Rochelle. The wedding supper was served in the State Apartment of the Plaza to about fifty guests.

Dr. Edgar was graduated from the New York University, and the Bellevue Medical College several years ago.

WEDDED IN BROOKLYN.

Miss Ruth Beakley-Smith the Bride of John L. Kuschke.

Miss Ruth Beakley-Smith of 450 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, and John Llewellyn Kuschke of this city, were married yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock in the Church of the Messiah, Brooklyn. The Rev. L. A. Harkness officiated.

Mrs. Joseph Inness, sister-in-law of the late George Inness, the painter, gave her granddaughter in marriage. There were no attendants.

Mr. Kuschke and his bride left later for Maine on their honeymoon, and will reside at 801 West End Avenue, this city, on their return.

The bride is the daughter of the late Mrs. J. Beakley-Smith and is a niece of Supreme Court Justice Edward G. Whitaker and of Frelinghuysen Smith of this city. Mr. Kuschke is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Kuschke of Wilkes-Barre, Penn.

Miss Jewett to Wed G. D. Graves.

Harry B. Jewett of West Orange, N. J., announces the engagement of his daughter, Miss Elsie Jewett, to George Dana Graves of San Juan, Porto Rico. The wedding of the couple will be solemnized on Saturday afternoon, Sept. 18, at 4 o'clock in St. Mark's Church, Orange. The Rev. Dr. Frank Reazor will officiate. Owing to the bride's family being in mourning only the nearest relatives and intimate friends will attend the ceremony. There will be no reception.

Bryan Has Another Grandson.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—A son was born here today to Mrs. Richard Brown Hargraves, second daughter of William J. Bryan. The boy is the seventh grandchild and the fourth grandson of the former Secretary of State.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Guido Ciccolini, a gran dopera tenor, has been engaged for vaudeville. He will make his first appearance in the Palace Oct. 4.

The motion pictures of Geraldine Farrar in "Carmen" will be shown publicly for the first time Oct. 31 in the Strand Theatre.

The proceeds from the performance at the New Brighton Theatre Friday will be donated to the special fund of the St. Mark's Roman Catholic Church at Sheepshead Bay.

Percy Burton is a passenger on the St. Louis, and upon his arrival he will complete arrangements for Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson's third, and allegedly last, farewell tour of America. Mr. Burton will, in addition to his duties with Sir Johnston, be associated with Granville Barker in the production of "Androcles and the Lion" on tour, and with Lewis Waller in the production of "Gamblers All" in New York around holiday time.

SUES MAY IRWIN AND PLAYWRIGHT

J. W. Frankel Alleges the Farce "13 Washington Square" Is an Infringement.

ASKS FOR AN INJUNCTION

Writer Contends Le Roy Scott's Entire Plot Is the Same as a Play He Wrote in 1901.

An application for an injunction to restrain May Irwin from presenting a farce, "13 Washington Square," and asking for an accounting has been made in the United States District Court by Joseph W. Frankel. Miss Irwin and Le Roy Scott, the author of the farce, are made the defendants in the suit, which alleges an infringement of the copyright law.

In the petition Mr. Frankel sets forth that in 1901 he wrote a play which he called "Three Months Abroad." In August, 1907, a condensed version of the play was produced as a vaudeville sketch in the Fifth Avenue Theatre. It is averred that Mr. Frankel was in the employ of Miss Irwin and that he submitted the play to her after it had been copyrighted.

In The Smart Set Magazine of August, 1911, a story entitled "Mrs. De Peyster's Idea," by Le Roy Scott, was printed. In 1914 this story, amplified, was printed in book form under the title, "No. 13 Washington Square." A dramatization of this book by the author was produced by Miss Irwin several weeks ago in the Park Theatre under the title "No. 13 Washington Square," which was subsequently changed to "33 Washington Square."

The farce tells the story of the happenings in the house on Washington Square following the determination of the rich Mrs. De Peyster to remain at home instead of going abroad, as she had planned, because of the failure of certain stocks to pay their dividends. Since her trip has been announced, she masquerades in her own house as the housekeeper, and the complications that follow make up the body of the farce.

The plaintiff sets forth in his petition that the play in which Miss Irwin is appearing at the Park differs only in minor details from the play he submitted to Miss Irwin. "The entire plot," runs the petition, "nearly all the dramatic situations, arranged in almost the same order and sequence, nearly all the characters, and nearly all of the ideas invented, devised, composed, and written" by the defendant are to be found in Mr. Scott's play. Supporting this contention thirty-five alleged similarities are paralleled in the petition.

Henry Wolf, a lawyer with offices at 1,480 Broadway, is Mr. Frankel's attorney. Mr. Wolf said yesterday that the defendants had been served through their attorney. Miss Irwin and Mr. Scott both stated last night that they knew nothing of the suit, since they had not been served with any papers, and therefore were not in a position to discuss it.

ASTORS WILL ENTERTAIN.

A Dinner Dance at Beechwood to be a Newport Event.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 7.—Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor will give a dinner dance at Beechwood on Friday night. The following night Mr. and Mrs. William Woodward will open their new ballroom at the Cloisters, on Ochre Point, with dancing. The same night Mrs. William Grosvenor will give a dance for young people at Roslyn.

Governor R. Livingston Beeckman returns from Hot Springs, Va., on Friday.

Funeral services for Miss Caroline Ogden Jones were held at her residence, Mid-Cliff, this afternoon. The Rev. Stanley C. Hughes, rector of Trinity Church, officiated. Relatives took the body to New York for interment in Woodlawn Cemetery tomorrow.

Captain Roger Welles of the Naval Training Station will be relieved by Commander Rufus Z. Johnston, Secretary to the Naval General Board, this Fall or Winter. Captain Welles will command the new battleship Oklahoma.

The Executive Committee of the Newport Horse Show today voted to hold the twentieth exhibition of the show next year at the Casino Aug. 31 and Sept. 1 and 2.

Mrs. Richard H. Townsend of Washington, who has the Fearing place, has sent out cards for a dinner for the 16th. She has rented the Thaw cottage, now occupied by Mrs. Fletcher Ryer of San Francisco, for next Summer.

Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden has arrived from Hicksville, at Elm Court.

Mr. and Mrs. Morgan Belmont returned from their wedding trip today, visiting the latter's Thaw cottage, now occupied by Mrs. Belmont will attend the Suffrage Convention and see the exposition. Miss De Barril goes to visit her aunt, Mme. Barreda, whose husband, the late Ambassador Barreda of Brazil, built, and for a number of years resided, at Beaulieu. Miss De Barril said before leaving, "I am not a suffragist."

Mrs. George S. Scott, injured in a fall while visiting Miss Theresa Scott at Rockport, is doing well at Belmead.

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard M. Thomas are in the Adirondacks.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Goadby Loew left for New York tonight on the flagship Viking of the New York Yacht Club, accompanied by Francis Roche, who returns later in the week.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt entertained guests with a picnic at Vercluse this afternoon. A dance followed.

Luncheons were given today by Mrs. Richard H. Townsend and Mrs. Robert S. McCormick.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis gave a luncheon today at Faxon Lodge, where they will remain until the fifteenth.

To and From Europe.

Some of the passengers who sailed yesterday on the Noordam for Rotterdam were:

A. Black, M. Boye, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Chadwick, Mrs. F. Edwards, Miss Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. H. Green, Miss Alice Hilbert, Mrs. C. P. Howard, Mis Muriel Howard, F. C. Johnston, M. K. Martin, D. Mazall, Mrs. J. J. McCook, J. A. Paton, Miss Edith C. Poole, Miss Marjorie Smith, W. C. Tyler, Mrs. Allen Wallace, Miss Marjorie Warren, Mrs. Palmer Wright, Miss Wright, Mrs. H. P. Wright, Miss Marion Wright.

Among those booked to leave today for Naples on the Ancona are:

Mrs. Maria Cascini, B. Campana, G. de Vitto, Mrs. Tuisa Palli, Mrs. A. Ruso, Matteo Fiore, F. Gambino.

The arrivals yesterday from Naples on the America included:

Miss Laura H. Mills, Warren Palmer, J. Rhodes, P. Baglin, L. Towler, Mrs. M. A. Adami, Luigi Perez.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Out-of-town visitors wishing to observe the Hebrew New Year, are respectfully invited to attend the special services to be held at Congregation Beth Israel, 252 West 35th St., (just west of Broadway,) where Canton Jacob Rappaport, and a large choir, will officiate. Rabbi S. H. Glick will deliver a sermon on Thursday in English, and on Friday in Hebrew.

FLOOD IN KANSAS TOWN.

Undertaker Gives Warning, Which Saves Many Lives.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Sept. 7.—Six hundred persons were taken from dangerous positions today when water from the Marmaton River rose thirty feet in a few hours, flooding the wholesale and residence districts of Fort Scott. Business was suspended, while every available man helped rescue persons who had remained in North Scott. No one was killed, as far as is known. The water was receding tonight, and fears of further damage have passed.

An unnamed telephone operator at Uniontown, fourteen miles away, and four cab drivers employed by George A. Konantz, an undertaker, saved many persons. Uniontown had a six-inch rain, and the operator, realizing the danger to North Fort Scott, telephoned to the undertaker, who, with his drivers, harnessed his horses and drove to the imperiled section. The cabmen shouted a warning that the flood was coming, and several times pounded on doors when their cries were not answered. Fifteen hundred people then fled to safety, and a few hours later many of the abandoned homes were destroyed.

Train service into Fort Scott is demoralized. The water reached six feet in the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway depot, and it was necessary to take many passengers from trains in boats.

ZIMBALIST IN AUTO SMASH.

Violinist Suffers Torn Finger and Companion Has Ribs Broken.

Special to The New York Times.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 7.—Efrem Zimbalist, the violinist, had the middle finger of his right hand badly torn today when his automobile overturned at the foot of a steep, sandy hill near Lake George and went over a ten-foot embankment. A telegraph pole stopped the car like a battering ram. Zimbalist's companion, Mr. Archibald, cashier of the Lake George Bank, suffered a fracture of several ribs.

Zimbalist and his wife, Mme. Alma Gluck, have been spending the summer at Lake George. Zimbalist's injury today will not hamper his playing.

WOMAN MOTORIST KILLED.

Thrown Out of Car with Brother and Two Little Girls.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Sept. 7.—Miss Mary Tschirhart, 54 years old, of 545 East 171st Street, was hurt fatally when an automobile in which she was riding skidded and crashed into a pole in front of the Red Lion Inn on the Boston Post Road, Mamaroneck, late last night.

Her brother, J. S. Tschirhart, and her two little nieces, Marie Wolf, 10 years old, and Helen Wolf, 6, both of 627 Prospect Avenue, New York, were thrown out, cut, and bruised. Miss Tschirhart died in the New Rochelle Hospital.

COLLECT ON JOHNSON BOND.

Government Holds Up Inheritance of Dead Signer's Daughter.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—Mrs. Joseph Ritter, a daughter of the late Matthew S. Baldwin, who signed a $15,000 bond when Jack Johnson, the pugilist, was brought before the Federal Court for violating the Mann act, will have to pay over the entire amount to the Government. The bond which was forfeited when Johnson left the country was signed by Baldwin and Mrs. Tina Johnson, the fighter's mother. Investigation disclosed the fact that Mrs. Johnson did not own the property which she scheduled as hers.

Baldwin later died from gas asphyxiation, leaving an estate of $22,000 to his daughter. Today the Trustee of the Baldwin estate paid over $5,000 of the inheritance to the Government on the bond. Two other pieces of property will be sold to pay the balance.

JEAN WEBSTER MARRIES.

Author of "Daddy Long-Legs" Weds Glenn F. McKinney, a Lawyer.

The marriage of Miss Jean Webster, the author of "Daddy Long-Legs," "Much Ado About Peter," and "Just Patty," and Glenn Ford McKinney, a lawyer of 52 William Street, took place yesterday at Washington Green, Conn. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. James O. Emerson, and was followed by a bridal breakfast at the Summer home of Mrs. Joseph W. Lewis of St. Louis.

The bride was attended by little Emily Lewis as flower girl and young Joseph Lewis, who acted as page. Mr. Lewis served as best man.

The couple plan to spend their honeymoon at Mr. McKinney's hunting lodge in Canada. The bride lives at 128 West Fifty-ninth Street, and is a member of the Cosmopolitan, Woman's University, and Pen and Brush Clubs. Mr. McKinney belongs to the University, Princeton, and Larchmont Yacht Clubs. Their engagement was announced to their friends several weeks ago.

MARRIES A PALMIST.

Mrs. E. Sanford-Clark of Paris Weds W. K. Martin, Called Kenilworth.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 7.—Walter K. Martin, known as Kenilworth, the palmist, here and in New York, married today Mrs. E. Sanford-Clark of Paris, where she has a residence called Villa de Fernes, and has lived some time, between visits here. The couple were quietly married in Berkeley Memorial Chapel by the Rev. Latta A. Griswold in the presence of a few intimate friends. Later a wedding breakfast was held.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin are at La Forge Cottage, where they will remain until they sail for Paris shortly.

Mrs. Martin was formerly Miss Emma A. Harding of Medfield, Mass.

Whitbroad-Peck Wedding Sept. 15.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The wedding of Major Whitbroad of the Coldstream Guards, and Josephine Peck, the youngest daughter of the late Harold S. Peck of Chicago, will take place quietly, owing to the war, at St. Peter's Church, Eaton Square, on Wednesday, Sept. 15.

Miss Emily Aspinwall to Wed.

Mrs. George S. Redfield of 25 West Eleventh Street has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Emily Woolsey Aspinwall, to Chester Campbell Graham of Philadelphia. Miss Aspinwall is a waughter of Mrs. Redfield by her former husband and she is a granddaughter of the late John Lloyd Aspinwall. The wedding will take place next Spring.

Lane-de Chadenedes Engagement.

Mrs. William H. Lane of Flushing, L. I., announces the engagement of her youngest daughter, Miss Agnes Ruth Lane, to Jean Barthelemy de Bourmal de Chadenedes of New York, son of the late Francis de B. de Chadenedes of Angers, France. No date has been set for the wedding.

EDW. B. MOORE DIES; PATENT DIPLOMAT

Veteran Negotiated Many Treaties Relating to Patents in Foreign Countries.

HIS SUCCESS IN GERMANY

Former United States Commissioner Was with the Patent Office for Thirty Years.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Edward B. Moore, former United States Commissioner of Patents, died at his home here today, in his sixty-fourth year. He was with the Patent Office for thirty years and was Commissioner from 1907 until 1913.

The career of Edward Bruce Moore was a remarkable one and from the time when he became a page in the United States Senate in 1866, his whole life was spent in Government employ. He was born in North Anson, Me., and was a son of William and Almeda Wyman Moore. His education was received at the hands of private tutors and in High School, and except for self-instruction, ceased when he became a page.

In 1881, he was admitted to the Bar and two years later was appointed an assistant exminer in the Ptent Office. Later he became a law clerk and in 1899 was appointed principal examiner, which post he retained until 1901 when he was appointed an assistant Commissioner. In 1907, he resigned to become Commissioner and in 1913 left the Patent Office to become a member of the patent law firm of Moore & Clark of Washington.

In addition to his routine connection with the Patent Office, Mr. Moore succeeded in a number of delicate diplomatic missions to other countries during which he made permanent arrangements for safe-guarding American patents. He was the United States Special Commissioner to the Pari¼s Exposition in 1900 and 1908, was the United States delegate to the International Patent Congress in Stockholm. In the latter part of the same year he negotiated what was probably the most important task ever intrusted to an official of the Patent Office, when he successfully completed the present treaty with the German Government, relating to the non-working of patents in Germany by American investors and manufacturers.

In 1909, he was sent on a mission to Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Russia, Austria, France, Italy, and Belgium as Special Representative of the United States, to make final arrangements for the safe-guarding of American patents in those countries. President Taft, on his return, appointed him Special Expert Attaché to the Fourth International Congress of American States in Buenos Aires and while there he prepared the patent regulations and observances which were ratified by the Congress and are now in force in South America.

In 1911 President Taft appointed Mr. Moore, Chairman of the American Delegation to the Conference of International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property in Washington, at which forty nations were represented. While he was Commissioner of Patents the United States issued its millionth patent.

Mr. Moore was a former President of the District of Columbia Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, a member of the Taft Chapter of the fraternity of Phi Alpha Delta, and a member of the Cosmos and Washington Country Clubs. He never married.

Thomas Stokes.

Thomas Stokes, a pioneer in the coal business, and head of the firm of Thomas Stokes & Sons, Inc., coal and wood merchants, died last night at his home, 122 West Seventy-seventh Street, in his seventy-sixth year. He was born in Ireland and came to this country with his parents when he was 6 years old. Mr. Stokes had been in the coal business for more than fifty years. He was a Director of the West Side Bank and a Trustee of the North River Savings Bank. Four daughters and three sons survive him.

Dr. Gross Alexander.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 7.—News was received here today of the death of Dr. Gross Alexander, aged 63, editor of The Methodist Review and book editor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, yesterday at Long Beach, Cal. Dr. Alexander was one of the secretaries of the last six Southern Methodist General Conferences, and was a member of the committee that prepared the commemorative tercentenary edition of the authorized edition of the English Bible in 1911.

The Rev. Bernard A. Delaney.

The Rev. Bernard A. Delaney, assistant pastor of St. Cecilia's Church, East 106th Street, died yesterday, at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Delaney, 38 Herriot Street, Yonkers. Death was due to blood poisoning which developed from erysipelas. Father Delaney, who was 25 years old, was ordained to the priesthood at St. Patrick's Cathedral on March 29 last. He was born in Yonkers and educated at Cathedral College and St. Joseph's Seminary in Dunwoodie.

Tourists to Bermuda.

Among those sailing today for Bermuda on the Bermudian are:

J. B. Atwood, Mrs. M. M. Atwood, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Ashton, Robert Barrett, Miss G. W. Cottrell, Mrs. M. M. Cottrell, Miss Alice M. Davis, T. W. Edgar, Mrs. J. Gilbert, the Rev. Canon Marriott, F. E. Pratt, A. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Ryan, and Mr. and Mrs. G. B. White.

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MISS LISA NORRIS RESCUED.

Philadelphia Girl Narrowly Escapes Drowning at Narragansett.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Sept. 7.—Venturing out into the heavy surf today Miss Lisa Norris, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Norris of Philadelphia, who are members of the Summer colony here, had a narrow escape from drowning. She went down once, and upon coming to the surface her cries for help attracted the attention of several bathers, who swam to her rescue.

With considerable difficulty Miss Norris was rescued by Wister Randolph of Philadelphia and Edward Sullivan of Providence. She was carried on the beach in an exhausted condition and restoratives were given her.

Another woman was also overcome in the surf and was rescued by a swimmer who happened nearby.

MICHAEL JENKINS DEAD.

Baltimore Banker and Philanthropist Was Knighted by Pope Pius X.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 7.—Michael Jenkins, multimillionaire banker and philanthropist, died at his home here today of pneumonia. He was 72 years old.

Mr. Jenkins was one of the chief owners of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad and was Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company. He was a trustee and Treasurer of the Catholic University of America at Washington, and was knighted by Pope Pius X. for his services to the Roman Catholic Church.

His greatest benefaction was his share in giving, with Andrew Carnegie, the site and building for the Maryland Institute, which cost $1,000,000. At the time of his death he was President of the Safe Deposit and Trust Company of Baltimore, and Treasurer to the Trustees of the Peabody Institute of that city.

Mr. Jenkins was a member of the American Historical Association and a number of other organizations. His wife, who died in 1911, was created the Duchess of Llewellyn by Pope Pius X.

Obituary Notes.

GEORGE W. ANDERSON, a prominent builder and a member of the firm of John D. Anderson's sons, died suddenly on Monday at his home, 850A Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, in his fifty-third year. Mr. Anderson was prominent in Masonic circles, and was a member of Orion Lodge, No. 717, F. and A. M.; Orient Chapter, No. 138, R. A. M.; Clinton Commandery, No. 14, Knights Templar; Kismet Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., and of the Mechanics and Tradesmen's Exchange of Brooklyn. His firm built some of the largest factories and churches in that borough. Mr. Anderson is survived by his wife, a son, and a daughter.

HERBERT MAXSON ROGERS, one of the oldest fish dealers of Fulton Market, and a son of the late David Rogers, who was one of the first fishmongers of this city, died from heart disease Monday at his home, 373 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn. He was born in Waterford, Conn., seventy-one years ago, and was a member and a former Director of the Fulton Fishmongers' Association, and of Commonwealth Council, Royal Arcanum.

Mrs. ELIZABETH GERTRUDE ELLIS, widow of Richard M. J. Ellis, and an active member of the Sunday School Home Department of the Mount Olivet Presbyterian Church, is dead at her home, 207 Evergreen Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 71 years. She was also a member for twenty-five years of Goddess of Liberty Council No. 9, Daughters of Liberty.

Mrs. CLAYTON R. GROVER, 50 years old, a resident of Islip, L. I., where she was prominent in social circles, died in the Presbyterian Hospital, Manhattan, on Monday. She is survived by her husband, two sons, and two daughters.

CLIFTON FAY DRAPER, a traveling salesman, well known in the business world, died at his home, 149 Hilton Street, Brooklyn, on Monday. He left a wife.

Mrs. MARY A. KELLEY, who died at her home, 805 Union Street, Brooklyn, on Sunday, was one of the early parishioners and an active member of St. Francis Xavier's Church. She was the wife of Thomas Kelley, who survives her with two sons and a daughter.

Mrs. MARY CECILIA CUMMINGS, widow of Captain John H. Cummings, a master of sailing craft, is dead at the home of her daughter, Mrs. John F. Rayney, 343 Hoyt Street, Brooklyn, from heart disease. She was born in this city seventy-three years ago, but lived in Brooklyn for more than sixty years.

WILBUR A. PEASE, a son of the late Rev. John Morris Pease, died on Monday at his home, 342 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, in his seventy-sixth year. He is survived by his wife and a daughter.

HENRY SILBERMAN, who died on Sunday at his home, 1,464 Forty-ninth Street, Borough Park, was a manufacturer of infants' wear and a member of the firm of Silberman & Rosenheim. He was 58 years old, and left a widow.

DAVID GRAY WAY, a retired manufacturer of harness, is dead at his home, 296 Bainbridge Street, Brooklyn, aged 64 years.

FRANK WOOLLE, 38 years old, Secretary of the Buffalo (N. Y.) Savings Bank, and for seven years a member of the New York State Board of Bank Examiners, died in Buffalo yesterday.

JOSEPH A. BOYCE, a contractor of Long Beach, L. I., with offices at 110 West Thirty-fourth Street, in this city, died on Sunday at the Flower Hospital in his thirty-eighth year.

GEORGE A. ARNOLD, a retired furrier, died on Monday at his home, 510 West 148th Street, in his seventy-sixth year. He was a native of Germany.

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS HOLT, active in business affairs in Jersey City, died on Sunday at Saybrook, Conn., in his sixty-third year. He lived at 304 West Ninety-ninth Street.

TIMOTHY GILLIGAN, former holder of the Brooklyn checker championship, and for nearly fifty years employed by Richardson & Boynton, died on Sunday at his home in Dover, N. J., in his seventy-ninth year.

HOWARD R. MACCAFFIL, President of the Hotchkiss-Johnson Realty Company of New Jersey, died suddenly on Sunday at the home of his mother in Brooklyn. By error his obituary appeared in yesterday's TIMES with a different name. He was 48 years old, and lived in Summit, N. J., where he was a member of the Board of Trade and its delegate to the Federation of Lackawanna Civic Societies.

O. R. JOHNSON, 59 years old, business manager of The Indianapolis (Ind.) News, died at a hospital in Indianapolis yesterday. He suffered a paralytic stroke eight days ago while playing golf. He had been engaged in newspaper work in Indianapolis for thirty-five years.

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Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

CONVERY.—Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Convery, West Englewood, N. J., announce the birth of a son on Sept. 7.

Married

CARPENTER—NORRIS.—The marriage of Mildred Norris, third daughter of Luther W. P. Norris of New York City and Carmel, N. Y., and Lawrence Everett Carpenter, only son of Mrs. Mary Carpenter of Newburg, N. Y., took place at Elnoris Farms, Carmel, N. Y., on Saturday, Sept. 4, 1915.

CARROLL—BOOTH.—Sept. 6, Alice May Booth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Booth, 814 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, N. Y., to James Carroll of New York City.

McKINNEY—WEBSTER.—Sept. 7, 1915, at Washington Green, Conn., by the Rev. James O. Emerson, Jean Webster to Glenn Ford

NEXT MEXICO STEP SOON TO BE TAKEN

Secretary Lansing and the Envoys to Hold Another Conference Within a Week.

CARRANZA ARMIES GAIN

Capture Piedras Negras on Border and Gather for the Assault on Villa's Strongholds.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Secretary Lansing is arranging for another meeting before Sept. 15 of the signatories of the Pan-American invitation to the various factional leaders in Mexico to participate in a peace conference seeking the solution of the Mexican problem. The conference will be held before that date in view of the fact that Dr. R. S. Naon, the Ambassador from Argentina, one of the signers of the peace appeal, is to sail for Buenos Aires on that day. The exact date of the conference as well as the place where it will be held, New York or Washington, had not been determined tonight. The State Department is still waiting for General Carranza's reply to the Latin-American invitation to send delegates to a peace conference.

It is believed by the Carranzista agents here that all the Villista garrisons are withdrawing from northern Coahuila to attempt to make their way to Chihuahua.

The Carranza agent, Señor Arredondo, tonight gave out this telegraphic report from Monterey regarding the military situation in Coahuila:

"On the night of the 4th Generals Alvaro Obregon, Gonzale Novoa, Luis Guiterre, Rafael Cepeda, Adolfo Huerta Vargas, and Maldonado, with their respective forces, after defeating the Villistas in a simultaneous and combined movement with General Jacinto Trevino and his forces, advanced on the centre and extreme eastern line from Icamole, Pesqueria, Paredon, and Monclova on all Villista positions in Coahuila. General Obregon and his forces easily defeated the Villistas near Saltillo. General Trevino reports that he personally had charge of the attack long centre forces which took Icamole and Llorena and that he also easily defeated Villistas, while his cavalry division, commanded by General Vicente Davila and General Francisco Gonzales, captured Parenton, the extreme north common line of the Villista line, Generals Benjamin Garza, Fortunato Zuazua and their troops capturing Monclovo, Villistas were commanded by Raoul Madero, Hernandez, San Roman, and Urbina.

"The Constitutionalist forces under command of Generals Hill and Murguia are reported at Jimulco awaiting junction of forces of Obregon and Trevino, as well as the forces of Arrietas and Natera from Durango to make a combined assault on Torreon and final investment of Chihuahua. The troops under General Zuazua occupied Barrqteran on the 5th and Sabinas yesterday, and are advancing on Peyotes."

EAGLE PASS, Texas, Sept. 7.—Twelve hundred Carranza troops under General Benjamin Garza occupied Piedras Negras, the Mexican town opposite here, today.

Villa forces evacuated the place and fled to the surrounding hills.

There was little excitement attendant upon the evacuation and few Mexican refugees crossed to the Texas side. This is the fifth time Piedras Negras has changed hands since 1913, and the population apparently had become accustomed to these changes, as they always have been made without a fight.

Last night the Villa commander announced he would make a stand against the Carranza force at Nava, just south of the border here. Apparently, however, he changed his mind.

Thirty wounded Villa soldiers were brought to the Texas side last night. They probably will be sent to the El Paso internment camp as soon as they are able to be moved.

The evacuation today left the Villa forces without a port of entry on the Lower Texas border, Piedras Negras, Nuevo Laredo, and Matamoros now being under Carranza control.

CARRANZA BARS NEUTRALS.

Will Treat as Enemies Mexicans Who Do Not Support His Faction.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 6, (via Galveston, Sept. 7.)—In a manifesto issued tonight General Pablo Gonzales says:

"I make a final and formal appeal to all classes of society to identify themselves without reserve, if only from the instinct of self-preservation, with the Constitutionalist revolution, headed by the eminent citizen Venustiano Carranza, and co-operate in its triumphs. Foreigners alone have the right, or rather the obligation, to remain neutral.

Mexicans who seek to assume so shameful an attitude now that the country's life depends on the efforts of all its children will be regarded as enemies because the national cause admits of no criminal indifference."

General Gonzales calls the city's inhabitants to bear witness that the Constitutionalist Army has done everything possible for conciliation and to improve conditions here, provisioning the city, feeding the hungry, and providing work for men and women.

The decree of amnesty is extended to Sept. 15, but the General declares that after that date the door will be closed and the following will be regarded as enemies and visited with the severest penalties: Armed rebels, spies, and sympathizers of the enemy sending out intelligence, and all those who directly or indirectly aid the enemy by spreading false reports averse to the Constitutionalist cause, causing alarm by predicting the approching triumph of the enemy or the pretended weakness of the Carranza forces; merchants who refuse to accept Constitutionalist legal tender or negotiate illegal currency, and "all who directly or indirectly seek to resist the dispositions of the Constitutionalist Government or army, who place obstacles or difficulties in the way of the Constitutionalist revolution's serene march toward the goal of redemption which it is bound to reach."

The manifesto makes exception in favor of enemies out of Mexico City who are unapprised of the amnesty decrees.

A considerable quantity of American and European mail was received here today, and business men say nothing will contribute more to normalize the economic situation. The exchange rate showed a slight improvement, as the mail brought gold drafts which can be negotiated in the next few days. The postal authorities say they will do their best to improve mail facilities.

DENY ANY PART IN RAIDS.

Carranza and Generals Answer Charges of American Officers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Major Gen. Frederick Funston, commanding the army patrol along the Mexican border, forwarded no telegrams to the War Department today that were calculated to cause further alarm over the bandit raids and other clashes along the Texas frontier near Brownsville. Reports to the department indicated that conditions along the border had temporarily quieted and that General Nafarette had withdrawn his forces from the boundary.

Carranza officials were strenuous today in their denials that any Carranza troops had participated in or encouraged the border raids, and sought to explain statements to the contrary made by United States Army officers in their reports to the War Department from Brownsville and vicinity. Eliseo Arredondo, the Carranza agent here, issued a series of statements in which he undertook to correct the impression that Carranzistas may have had some connection with the border troubles of a few days ago.

He based his denials upon communications received from General Carranza, as well as from General Nafarette, commander of the Carranza garrison at Matamoras, and General Ricaut, commander of the Carranza garrison at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico. Carranza's telegram says:

"The reports of the press that Generals Nafarette and Treviño are supporting the Texas movement are false. The fact that some of the disturbers may be wearing uniforms similar to those of our soldiers does not indicate any connection between our army and the above-mentioned movement, as the clothes, hats, and shoes used by our troops are the same as those used on the other side of the Rio Grande, as all of our equipment has been bought in the United States. I do not believe the American Government will give credence to the alarming reports of the press, published in order to create difficulties in the way of the Constitutionalists for any complicity which does not exist, as I have ordered the commanders on the frontier line to maintain strict neutrality, in order to avoid complications. I have withdrawn our detachments from many places in order to avert any international difficulty."

EXPLAINS BRAZIL'S PURPOSE.

Foreign Minister Declares Aims in Mexico Are Wholly Pacific.

RIO JANEIRO, Sept. 7.—Dr. Lauro Muller, Foreign Minister of Brazil, has submitted to President Wenceslao Braz the text of the reply he will send to the National Chamber containing information asked by the Chamber regarding the attitude of Brazil in the Mexican question. In his reply, Dr. Muller shows that the action of Brazil through her Ambassador at Washington was wholly pacific in character and a manifestation of the fraternal sympathy of the American peoples for the people of Mexico harassed through long years by civil war.

The Chamber is informed that upon the invitation of the United States, Brazil gave her Ambassador at Washington authority and positive instructions to take part in a meeting held there to study all possible means to obtain from the leaders of the Mexican political factions a cessation of hostilities pending an honorable agreement of the two parties and the pacification of this portion of the American continent.

The Brazilian Government, it is pointed out, steadfastly and forever maintaining the principle of popular sovereignty could in no way commit Brazil to participation in an international meeting from which would result an attempt against the sovereignty of a fraternal and friendly people.

FOOD PROBLEM UNSOLVED.

Gonzales Warns Merchants—Red Cross Feeds Thousands.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 7.—General Gonzales has sent a communication to the Chamber of Commerce drawing attention to the fact that his efforts to improve the food situation in this city have not been seconded by many merchants who have placed every obstacle in the way of the plans of army headquarters for the benefit of the poorer class. General Gonzales asks the chamber either to call a meeting of merchants or otherwise give to them his decision that if these abuses do not stop within two days he will take energetic measures.

General Gonzales says he has proceeded with the utmost forbearance and will continue to do so until the last moment, appealing to the better sentiments of the merchants, but if he sees the latter continuing in the course of refusing to comply with the schedule of prices for staples issued by the Provost, the General will take means to enforce obedience.

A statement this morning Special American Red Cross Representative Charles J. O'Connor took occasion to do justice to the Constitutionalist Government, declaring no portion of its supplies had been appropriated by the Government. He said:

"One rumor among the many that have buzzed through the city I take this opportunity to deny. No part of the supplies sent here by the American Red Cross has been taken by the Government. Three separate shipments have been made and all have reached here without the loss of a pound."

Reviewing the work of the first full month, Mr. O'Connor showed that the daily soup distribution had increased from 700 liters on Aug. 5 to 34,682 liters on Sept. 4, the total quantity of soup distributed in that period being 553,575 liters. The number of applications approved is 26,000, each representing an average of four and a half persons.

Mr. O'Connor acknowledges some abuses, saying: "A few men employed have had so little human feeling as to traffic in garbanzas and meat stolen from starving women and children. We have tried to correct such abuses as soon as discovered."

Mr. O'Connor said he regretted that owing to the funds being nearly exhausted it would be possible henceforth to make distributions only three times a week instead of daily except Sundays.

MACHINISTS VOTE STRIKE.

Demand Eight-Hour Day from National Equipment Company.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 7.—About 250 machinists employed at the National Equipment Company's plant here voted this evening to strike for an eight-hour day, with time and a half for overtime, and the reinstatement of eight union employes. Vice President Frank Jennings of the International Association of Machinists is in charge of the strike.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 7.—Four rundred employes of the American Graphaphone Company tonight voted to give the company twenty-four hours' notice that they would strike unless a 20 per cent. increase in wages were granted. The company has already granted the eight-hour day and other concessions.

WATERBURY, Conn., Sept. 7.—The American Brass Company announced today that it had increased the pay of its employes 10 per cent. and that the hours which theanr various mills would run would be fifty-five per week, with time and one-half for overtime. Several thousand men will be affected.

AUCTION SALES.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICE NO. 55 WILLIAM ST.,
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 8TH, 1915,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET,
FOR ACCT. OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF BANKS IN TRUST FOR THE UNION BANK OF BROOKLYN.

11,300 shs. United Copper Co. common.
4,000 shs. Davis-Daly Copper Co.
$100,000 Ohio Copper Co. 1st Mtgs. 6 p. c. Gold Bonds, with Sept., 1911, and subsequent coupons attached.
FOR ACCOUNT OF EXECUTORS.
5,000 shs. International Steam Pump Co. common.
40 shs. Lowell Gas Light Co.
FOR ACCT. OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
10 shs. Greenpoint Nat'l Bank.
100 shs. Fort Wayne & Jackson R. R. pref'd.
45 shs. North Shore Development Co.
10 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
25 shs. Franklin Trust Co.
414 shs. United Gas & Electric Corp'n 2d pref'd.
138 shs. United Gas & Electric Corp'n common.
850 shs. American Cities Co. pref'd.
56 shs. Loveman, Joseph & Loeb pref'd.
250 shs. Loveman, Joseph & Loeb common.
147 shs. Coplay Cement Manufacturing Co. pref'd.
27 shs. First Nat'l Bank, Edgewater, N. J.
$2,000 Caroline & Yadkin River Rwy. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. S. F. Bonds, 1962.
10 shs. Huguenot Trust Co., New Rochelle.
10 shs. N. Y., Chic. & St. Louis R. R. 1st pref'd.
10 shs. N. Y., Chic. & St. Louis R. R. 2d pref'd.
200 shs. Parker Supply Co. common.
100 shs. Parker Sheet Metal Works, Inc., common.
50 shs. City Investing Co. common.
$5,500 Northampton, Easton & Washington Traction Co. 1st 5s, 1930.
85 shs. Brunswick-Balke-Collender pref'd.
1,380 shs. Brunswick-Balke-Collender common.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyer's Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

WANTED—Brown wide-wale corduroy. H. S. Schwartz, 15 West 20th St. Gramercy 1863.

OPEN to purchase 100 pieces twroll back velvetine, 24 or 27 inches. Schwortzreich & Goodman Company, 114 West 26th St.

JOBBER open to place orders on $9 cotton waists and $18 crepe de chines and silks. Communicate Box Z 259 Times Annex.

JOB of 50 suits, nicely made, to close out at a reasonable price. 7th Floor, 129 West 22d St.

1,000 SKIRTS to close out at low price. L. M. Block & Bro., 118 West 29th.

WANTED—Agencies for export, Europe, South America, &c.; responsible manufacturers. Z 262 Times Annex.

CASH for high-grade women's suits, coats, dresses, skirts, waists, petticoats, and furs. Uneeda House, 8 Lispenard St. Franklin 4343.

CASH PAID for job lots of women's apparel. Frank Jacobovits, 10 Lispenard St. Fr. 1950.

Help and Situations Wanted.

PAJAMA, nightshirt salesman selling jobbers and department stores can have partnership with large manufacturer; state fully experience and record; strictly confidential. K 201 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Salesman to carry small side line short lengths cotton goods on commission. L 81 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday 3¼@3¾ per cent. for the best names
Saturday 3¼@3¾ " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

***

Bulk Sales Law in New Mexico.

A copy of a bulk sales law recently passed in New Mexico has been received at the local office of the National Association of Credit Men, 41 Park Row, in addition to an opinion thereon prepared by counsel. Copies of both may be had from the association by interested credit men. Strangely enough, New Mexico is one of the two States in which the association has no members, the other being Nevada.

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Good Greek Currant Crop.

Consul A. B. Cooke, who is stationed at Patras, reports to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce that there is every prospect of a good Greek currant crop this year, in spite of rumors of injury to the fruit from bad weather and disease. Reports from the principal growing provinces show the crop satisfactory both as to quantity and quality. It is believed that the present year's crop will amount to about 160,000 tons of dried fruit, or about 2,000 tons more than the supply available in 1914. It was expected that all of the 1914 supply would be exhausted by late August.

***

Americans Buy Crossbred Wool.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The wool auction sales were opened today with offerings of 9,900 bales. The selection was fair and the attendance was large. There was a good demand for merinos and Cape of Good Hope and Natal, and prices ranged from unchanged to 5 per cent. lower. Crossbreds sold from unchanged to 5 per cent. higher, but a decline of 7½ per cent. was sustained for delivery in the last three months of the year at 4 cents. In several instances the latter price is now being asked for spots, but it is doubted if any sales for spot shipment at that price have been made yet. A fair spot business was done on 39-inch 58-72s at 4¼ cents, and 38½-inch 60-48s had a fair movement at 3 7-16 cents. The whole list continued very firm as to price. In the sheeting end some good business was done on 48 squares, four-yard goods at 4½ cents and on four-yard, 56-60s at 4¾ cents. For the latter construction many mills will not take less than 4¾ cents. Fancies continued active. Spot printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s....5¾c 38½-inch, 65-56s..3½c
39-inch, 72-76s....5¼c 38½-inch, 60-52s..3¼c
39-inch, 68-72s....4½@4¾-inch, 60-48s..2¾c
39-inch, 56-44s....3¼c 27-inch, 64-60s....2½c
38½-inch, 64-60s...*4c 27-inch, 56-52s....2¼c
*Asked.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

ADOLPH SUESSKIUD, proprietor of Terrace Garden, Fifty-eighth Street, near Third Avenue, has made an assignment to Bernard Stahl. Liabilities are between $150,000 and $200,000 and nominal assets are about the same.

SCHANZER BROTHERS.—William Philipp and Benjamin Schanzer, composing the firm of Schanzer Brothers, manufacturers of hats and caps at 18 Waverly Place, have made an assignment to Abraham Silberberg. They have been in business five years.

JEROME ROSENBERG, theatrical manager, of 112 West Thirty-fourth Street, who formerly had a lease of the Bijou Theatre, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $10,224 and nominal assets of $26, which $25,000 is a suit for damages for breach of the lease of the Bijou Theatre, dated Feb. 11, 1914, and $1,270 is a deposit for rent of the theatre. The principal creditors are the trustees of the estate of Adelberg, mdse. mgr. Mr. Watters, pile fabric coats; 1,133 Broadway.

BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon Co.; S. Lowenberg, men's, boys' furn. goods, clothing, hats; 1,183 Broadway; Aberdeen.

BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; J. B. Hartford, books, toys, small wares; 462 4th Av.

BOSTON—Wm. Filenes Sons Co.; Mrs. Phillips, ladies' costumes, dresses; Mr. Phillips, ladies' coats; Miss Diller, children's millinery; Mr. Pratt, dresses; Miss Murphy, infants' dresses; Mr. Clark, ladies' millinery; basement. Mr. Ring, dresses; Mr. Hahn, dress suit cases, large leather goods; 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon Co.; Miss Golding, waists, petticoats, muslin underwear; Miss Lovejoy, infants' wear; Miss Casey, leather goods; Miss Rice, women's, children's hosiery, underwear; Mrs. Bell, laces, embroideries, hdkfs.; Mr. Cranmen, men's furn. goods, umbrellas, trunks, bags; Mr.

KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.

115 Devonshire St. BOSTON — 17 Wall St. NEW YORK

Investment Securities
Foreign Exchange
Letters of Credit

Correspondents of
BARING BROTHERS & CO., LTD.
LONDON

An Opportunity In Short Term Investments

The demand for short term notes has so diminished the supply and advanced prices that safe offerings on their former remunerative basis have become much less plentiful. We are now directing attention to a Public Utility Note, maturing in less than two years, secured by 125% in general mortgage bonds, issued by a strong, well established company and which can be purchased at the original offering price.

Particulars are given in Circular No. 178.

William P. Bonbright & Co.
Incorporated
14 Wall Street, New York
Philadelphia Boston Detroit
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Wassermann Bros.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange
42 Broadway New York
UPTOWN OFFICE
527 Fifth Avenue
(Harriman Nat'l Bank Bldg.)
We invite your Orders in
STOCKS—BONDS—GRAIN.
In Large and Small Amounts.
The Market Status
Discussed in our
SPECIAL NEWS LETTER "T"
Copy Free on Request.

Listed Stocks
SPECIAL CIRCULAR
DESCRIBING 108 ISSUES
Write for Circular 1493
"Railroad and Industrial Stocks."
Spencer Trask & Co.
25 Broad Street, New York
ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO

We are inaugurating a new
Service for Investors
This service will be found of value in two connections, viz.: The readjustment of present holdings to increase safety and income; and the making of new investments to yield safely from
4¾% to 7%
Write for "Investors' Service T 1."
Harvey Fisk & Sons
62 Cedar Street New York

Municipal Bonds
Free From Income Tax
To Net 4.25% to 5.50%
List "T" sent on request
Sidney Spitzer & Co.
115 Broadway, New York

MUNICIPAL BONDS
Yielding from
4% to 6%.
Circular R on application
Estabrook & Co.
Members { New York Stock Exchange / Boston Stock Exchange
24 Broad St. New York

$400,000
Jersey City, N. J.
Coupon Gold 4½s
MATURING 1926-45
Price on Application.
Remick, Hodges & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange,
14 Wall St., New York
Correspondents:
R. L. Day & Co. Boston

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Open Off; Recover and Turn Irregular—Trading Very Light—Exchange Lower.

Bulwarked by supporting orders the stock market at the opening of trading yesterday accepted complacently the important news bearing on the internation situation, which had come to hand over the double holiday. The initial transactions showed substantial recessions from Saturday's closing prices, but in relatively few cases was the fall carried any further, and there quickly ensued a recovery which in a large number of instances wiped out the opening losses. The market became very dull thereafter, showing a good deal of irregularity, in the course of which renewed selling carried some of the leading issues substantially below last week's final prices, but there were many others which showed net gains for the day. The trading amounted to considerably less than 400,000 shares all told, which is a small total, judged by recent experience.

After the first uncertainty had been met and checked the market showed little or no concern over the possible outcome of the sinking of the Hesperian, or of the serious indiscretions laid at the door of the Austrian Ambassador to the United States. With the course taken by events after the sinking of the Arabic still fresh in mind, the Street assumed a satisfactory outcome of the situation created by the loss of the latest passenger vessel carrying Americans to become the victim of a German submarine. As for the steps made necessary by the acts of Austria's representative in the United States, it was widely assumed that instead of impeding the settlement of questions between the German Government and the United States the logical treatment of this matter would facilitate a definite understanding between Germany and ourselves. There was a body of opinion, however, of more or less consequence in shaping the market's attitude, and which must for that reason be noted in connection with the current course of events in Wall Street, which holds in effect to the view that under the policy which the Administration has adopted, such incidents as figured so largely in the news over Sunday and Monday are not likely to lead to any serious international complications. The conclusion in this case was not the same as that reached less cynically by the large number who count on the good faith of the German Government in its recent assurances that it would not sink passenger vessels without warning, and who feel that no fresh complications will arise out of the logical pursuit of the facts in the situation in which the Austrian Ambassador to this country figures.

With the expected arrival today of the largest consignment of gold and securities yet received from London; with the news that another large sum of gold had been released during the day by the Bank of England, presumably for shipment to New York; with the recurrence of larger scale selling of our bonds from abroad, and in the expectation that the English financial mission would reach New York before the end of this week, the international financial situation commanded a good deal of attention yesterday. Widespread as is the belief that the present inflow of gold and of securities is but a prelude to the adoption of a comprehensive plan for the stabilization of international exchange, the sterling market yesterday was not vigorous enough to withstand the selling of the two days' accumulation of bills without receding to an extent which would have caused a great deal of comment were it not that the financial markets have become accustomed to violent fluctuations in the exchange rate, which in normal times moves by very small fractions of a cent. Sterling closed 3¼ cents under Saturday's final prices, but even after that decline it was more than 13 cents above the low price touched last Wednesday.

Wall Street's interest in the international exchange situation may be somewhat tamer than it was recently, but if that is so it is merely because the matter has lost much of its novelty. It still remains highly important for our own future trade interests that means should be adopted to right the exchange as far as possible. To restore them to normal may be out of the question during the continuance of the trade conditions which now exist, but there are steps which can be taken which would in all probability right the exchange market very considerably, and render it much more orderly than it has been of late. In the absence of any corrective measure, it is very probable that countries importing goods, which purchases were financed in sterling, would perforce restrict their buying in a market where sterling bills could not be employed, except at very great sacrifice. It is much more to our advantage that we should use liberally for the maintenance of our foreign trade, the vast credit resources which are now at our command, than that we should assume an attitude in the international money market which would force our foreign customers to buy less and less from us as time goes on.

LONDON MARKET QUIET.

Trading Dull and Uninteresting—Money in Good Supply.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—Money was in good supply and discount rates were rather harder today. New York exchange was quiet, owing to yesterday's holiday. Rates were a shade easier at 4.66½ to 4.67.

The stock market was dull and uninteresting. Business was confined to the war loan, home rails, Kaffirs, and oil shares at steady prices.

American securities were equally inactive and closed steady, a fraction below yesterday in the absence of a decided lead from Wall Street.

Dull Trading on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Sept. 7.—Trading was dull on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 68 francs 50 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 83½ centimes.

Call for Bank Reports on Sept. 2.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The Controller of the Currency today issued a call to all national banks requiring them to report their condition at the close of business on Thursday, Sept. 2.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	110	111	110	111
American Cigar pf	98	100	98	100
Am. Mach. & Fdry.	85	90	85	90
Conley Foil	320	350	320	350
J. S. Young	165	175	165	175
J. S. Young pf	107	110	107	110
MacAndrews & F.	155	165	155	165
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99	101	99	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	182	190	182	190
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	395	410	395	410
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	119	121	119	121

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, SEPT. 7, 1915.

Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	380,344
Same day last year	Exch. closed
Year to date	99,686,507
Same period last year	45,989,158
Average price and change 50 stocks	77.83 — .01
Same day last year	*Exch. closed

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	78.79	Aug. 17	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

*Closing average July 30, 57.77.

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
22½	32¾	3,900	Alaska Gold Mines	32¾	32¾	32	32	— ¾
34½	35	5,300	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	34½	39¾	34¼	39¾	+ 4¾
68	68¾	700	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	67	68½	67	68½	...
61	61½	650	Am. Agricul. Chem.	62	62	61¼	61¼	— ½
66½	66¾	7,800	Am. Beet Sugar	65¾	66¾	65	66½	+ ½
90	92	106	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	90	90	90	90	+2
57¾	57¾	6,100	Am. Can	58	58½	57	57¾	— ⅝
103	103½	100	Am. Can pf.	103	105	103	105	...
68½	69	4,200	Am. Car & Fdry.	68	68¾	67⅝	68½	+ ¾
149	150⅜	300	Am. Coal Products	152	152	150½	150½	—1½
115⅝	115⅝	200	Am. Cotton Oil	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	— ¼
96	97	25	Am. Express	97	97	97	97	...
85	87	1,000	Am. H. & Leather	85	85	85	85	— ½
37¾	38½	1,100	Am. H. & Leath. pf.	38½	38¾	37¾	37¾	— ⅛
20	20¼	1,220	Am. Linseed	20½	20¾	20	20	— ¼
53	54	700	Am. Locomotive	52¾	53⅝	52¾	53⅜	+ ¼
7	7¼	100	Am. Malt	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
81½	81⅝	2,500	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	81¼	81⅝	81⅛	81⅜	— ⅛
106	106½	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	+ ¼
80	81	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B.	81	81	81	81	+ ½
51⅝	52	700	Am. Steel F'dries.	52½	52½	52	52	—1⅛
60⅜	65	33	Am. Tel. & Cable	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	...
122½	122⅞	450	Am. Teleph. & Tel.	122⅜	122⅝	122⅜	122⅝	+ ⅜
108	109½	200	Am. Tob. pf., new	108½	109	108½	109	+1
38¼	39	1,300	Am. Woolen	38½	39⅛	38¾	38¾	— ¾
92	93½	100	Am. Woolen pf.	92½	92½	92½	92½	— ¼
71	71¼	6,700	Anaconda Cop. Co.	71⅛	71⅞	70⅝	71¼	— ¼
101⅝	102	1,700	Atch., Top. & S. F.	102	102⅜	101⅜	101⅜	— ¼
97½	99	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	97½	97½	97½	97½	— ½
79⅝	80	6,900	Baldwin Loco.	80	81⅛	79½	79⅝	— ⅜
104	106½	100	Baldwin Loco. pf.	106	106	106	106	— ⅜
82⅜	83	5,300	Baltimore & Ohio	82¼	83⅜	82¼	82⅜	— ¼
1⅞	1¼	100	Batopilas Mining	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	...
290	293	1,700	Bethlehem Steel	285	291	283½	290	+3
140	150	100	Bethlehem Steel pf.	140½	140½	140½	140½	—1½
85⅝	86	100	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	— ⅜
128	132	400	Bklyn Union Gas	128	128	128	128	+1½
65	66	1,000	Butte & Superior	65	65	65½	65½	— ½
17⅜	18¼	200	California Petrol.	17⅛	17⅞	17⅛	17⅞	— ⅛
42	44	400	California Pet. pf.	43½	43½	43	43	— ½
154½	154⅝	4,500	Canadian Pacific	154⅜	156½	154⅜	154⅞	+ ⅝
78⅝	79	100	Case (J. I.) Co. pf.	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	...
43½	44½	3,800	Central Leather Co.	43	44	43	44	+ ⅛
104½	106	500	Central Leather pf.	104½	105⅝	104¼	105⅛	+ ⅝
49¼	49¼	7,100	Chesapeake & Ohio	48⅛	50⅛	48⅛	49¼	+ ⅞
12	12⅛	1,600	Chi. Great Western	11⅝	12⅛	11⅜	12	+ ⅛
31¼	31⅞	1,400	Chi. Gt. West. pf.	29⅜	31⅞	29⅜	31¼	+ ⅝
83¾	83¾	1,800	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	83½	83⅝	83¼	83¼	— ⅜
120	125	200	Chi. & North West.	126⅞	126⅞	126⅞	126⅞	+ ⅛
19½	20	20,000	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	21⅛	22	19	20	—1⅞
45½	45⅞	1,400	Chino Copper	45⅞	45⅞	45⅝	45⅞	+ ⅛
60	71½	100	C., C., C. & St.L. pf.	61	61	61	61	+ ⅛
46⅞	47¼	21,950	Col. Fuel & Iron	47	48¼	46⅝	47	— ⅛
12	15	1,700	Comstock Tunnel	*14	16	14	14	...
83	85	500	Continental Can	82	85	82	85	+2
17½	18	1,200	Corn Products Ref.	17	17⅝	17	17⅝	+ ½
84½	84½	29,100	Crucible Steel	81½	85⅝	81½	84½	+ ⅞
103	104⅞	200	Crucible Steel pf.	103	103¼	103	103½	+ ½
114	116	400	Cuban-Am. Sugar	115	115	114	114	—1½
92½	93½	100	Deere & Co. pf.	33	93	93	93	—2½
140	145	300	Delaware & Hud.	140	141	140	141	+1
8	10	100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅞
26	26½	900	Distillers' Secur.	26½	26½	26	26	...
21¾	21¾	900	Dome Mines	21½	21¾	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
72	73½	1,600	Elec. Storage Bat.	70	76½	72	72	—5¾
29	29⅝	16,550	Erie	29	29¾	29	29½	+ ⅜
44⅝	45	4,700	Erie 1st pf.	44⅝	45¾	44⅝	45⅜	+ ⅞
36	36¾	500	Erie 2d pf.	36	36¾	35⅞	35⅞	— ⅞
45	45	100	Federal M. & S. pf.	45	45	45	45	...
171	171½	1,200	General Electric	171	171¼	171	171	— ¾
170⅞	...	56	do., odd lot	170⅞	170⅞	170⅞	170⅞	...
250	252	2,100	General Motors	243	250	243	250	+8
113⅝	114	1,000	General Motors pf.	112½	114	112½	113⅝	+1½
62½	62⅝	8,625	Goodrich Co.	61½	63	61	62⅝	+ ⅞
109	111	300	Goodrich pf.	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	+ ⅛
118⅝	118½	40	Great Northern pf.	118½	118½	118½	118⅝	— ⅛
41⅜	41⅞	1,400	G. N. certs. ore prop.	42	42	41¼	41⅝	— ⅛
65⅝	65⅞	2,700	Guggenheim Explor.	65⅞	66	65½	65⅞	+ ¼
102	104¾	200	Illinois Central	103	103	103	103	+1
34⅞	35	2,100	Inspiration Copper	35	35½	34⅝	35	— ½
21	21½	300	Inter-Met.	21½	21½	21	21	...
21	21¼	700	Interboro Consol.	21	21½	21	21½	+ ⅜
75½	76	1,800	Interboro Consol pf.	75½	75¾	75	75¾	+ ⅞
3⅜	10	300	Int. Paper	10½	10½	10½	10½	+ ½
26⅜	27	1,300	Kansas City South.	26⅝	27	26½	26¾	+ ⅛
69½	68¾	600	Lackawanna Steel.	69	69⅝	69	69½	+ ½
145	145¾	3,600	Lehigh Valley	144	145¾	142¾	145¾	+1½
224	225	50	Liggett & Myers	225	225	225	225	...
113½	119¾	100	Liggett & Myers pf.	119½	119½	119½	119½	—1¼
114½	117	210	Louis. & Nash.	115⅝	116	115⅝	116	...
66½	68	200	Mackay Cos. pf.	67	67⅝	67	67½	+ ⅜
43¾	45	1,200	Maxwell Motors	43¾	44	43¾	44	+ ⅜
91	91¾	400	Max. Motors 1st pf.	90⅜	91⅜	90¼	91½	+ ½
37	38	200	Max. Motors 2d pf.	37⅜	37½	37⅜	37½	+ ¼
82¼	82¼	5,900	Mexican Petroleum	82	82⅞	81½	82¼	— ¾
82	87	9	Mex. Petroleum pf.	82	82	82	82	...
27	27½	500	Miami Copper	27	27⅝	27	27⅜	+ ⅛
7¾	8	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
17½	18	300	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	18	18	18	18	...
33	4	400	Missouri Pacific	3⅝	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
56½	57½	800	Montana Power	56	57⅜	55¾	57⅛	+ ⅛
122	124	300	Nat. Biscuit Co.	123	123	123	123	+1
80	84	400	Nat. Cloak & Suit	81	81	80	80	—4
26½	27	400	Nat. Enam. & St. Co.	27	27	26⅜	26⅜	— ½
64½	65½	400	Nat. Lead Co.	64⅝	65	64⅝	65	...
110	112	20	Nat. Lead Co. pf.	112	112	112	112	...
14⅜	14¾	100	Nevada Con. Cop.	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	...
146	147	500	N. Y. Air Brake	145¼	148	145	146	—1¼
...	...	50	do. pf.	147	147	147	...	...
93⅜	93	2,350	N. Y. Central	92	93¼	92	92½	...
66½	67	3,300	N. Y., N. H. & H.	63½	67	65½	66½	— ¼
27⅝	27½	3,110	N. Y., Ont. & West.	27	28	27	27⅝	+ ⅛
110	110½	2,900	Norfolk & Western	110¾	111½	110½	110½	+ ⅛
107¼	107½	5,700	Northern Pacific	106⅞	108	107⅛	107½	— ½
...	...	300	Pacific Mail	32	32¼	32	32	—1
109⅜	110¾	3,000	Penn. R. R.	109¾	110⅝	109¾	109⅝	— ½
86⅞	87	600	Philadelphia Co.	87	87	87	87	...
...	96	100	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	90	90	90	96	...
33⅛	33⅝	1,100	Pittsburgh Coal	33	33⅝	33	33⅝	— ⅛
100	101	200	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	101	101	101	101	—1½
62¼	62⅜	4,000	Pressed Steel Car	62	63	61	62⅞	— ⅝
3	3½	100	Quicksilver	3	3	3	3	...
39	39¾	200	Railway Steel Sp.	39¼	39½	38¾	39½	+1
22⅜	22⅝	900	Ray Con. Copper	22⅜	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	...
150⅜	151	27,800	Reading	149	151⅞	149	150¾	+ ¾
83	84⅝	300	Reading 2d pf.	83	83	83	83	...
42⅞	43¼	2,000	Rep. Iron & Steel	43¼	43½	42⅜	42⅞	— ⅛
101	101½	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	101⅛	101⅛	101½	101½	+ ⅜
6	8	1,000	Rumely, (M.,) Co.	6	6½	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
6	6¼	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	6	6	6	6	...
14¼	14⅞	900	Seaboard Air Line	14⅛	14⅝	14⅛	14½	+ ⅛
32½	33	200	Seab. Air Line pf.	32	32½	32	32½	+ ½
88⅞	89	3,100	Southern Pacific	89¼	89½	88⅞	89	— ⅛
...	...	300	So. Pacific t. r.	105¼	105¼	105¼	105½	— ⅛
16⅜	16⅜	3,200	Southern Railway	15⅝	16⅜	15⅝	16⅛	+ ⅛
50⅜	50½	200	So. Railway pf.	50	50⅝	50	50⅛	+1⅛
112	112½	4,200	Studebaker	110	113½	110	112½	+1
54½	55½	3,100	Tennessee Copper	54⅞	55⅝	54	55	— ⅜
152	154	1,100	Texas Co.	151	154	151	152⅞	+ ⅞
10	11	100	Texas & Pacific	10½	10½	10½	10½	...
55	55¼	2,700	Third Avenue	54⅜	55⅞	54⅜	55	+ ½
97	100	200	Tobacco Prod. pf.	98	99	98	99	...
6¾	7	100	Union B. & P. Co.	7	7	7	7	...
129½	129⅝	6,600	Union Pacific	129⅝	130⅞	129⅝	129⅝	— ⅛
...	...	50	do., odd lot	129¼	129¼	129¼	129¼	...
...	...	50	do., warrants	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	...
80¼	80¼	200	Union Pacific pf.	80	80⅝	80	80⅜	...
22½	23½	1,200	United Fruit Co.	23½	23⅝	22⅜	23⅛	...
38	39	300	United Rys. Inv. pf.	39½	39½	39	39	+ ⅛
19½	20½	100	U. S. C. I. P. & F.	20	20	20	20	+ ⅛
65	67	100	U. S. Express	65⅞	65⅞	65½	65½	—1⅞
70	71	300	U. S. Indus. Alco.	71	71	70½	70⅝	— ⅝
97	99	100	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	+ ⅞
49⅜	50	600	U. S. Rubber	49¼	50⅞	49¼	50	+ ⅞
74⅜	74½	45,900	U. S. Steel	74⅞	75⅛	74⅛	74⅜	— ⅛
112¾	113	400	U. S. Steel pf.	112½	112⅞	112½	112⅞	...
66½	67	3,300	Utah Copper	66	67⅛	66	67	+ ⅜
38¼	39¼	1,350	Va.-Car. Chemical	38½	38⅞	38½	38½	— ½
63¾	64	700	Va. Iron, Coal & C.	64	65	63¾	63½	—1⅜
⅛	⅜	200	Wabash pf.	¼	¼	¼	¼	— ⅛
30	30½	800	Western Maryland	30¾	30⅝	30	30	—1
75⅜	75⅝	2,900	Western Union Tel.	74⅞	75⅝	74⅞	75	+ ⅛
114⅞	115	7,600	Westingh. E. & M.	114½	116	113½	114⅝	— ¼
187½	188	1,200	Willys-Overland	183	188	183	187½	+1½

*Cents per share.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

The market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange opened under the pressure of the news of the torpeoding and sinking of the Hesperian during the holidays. While prices at no time reached the low levels of the London quotations, there was a feeling of uncertainty which tended to restrict trading in the first few minutes. This was quickly succeeded by a smart advance led by Reading, Colorado Fuel and Chesapeake & Ohio. The whole market was reactionary in the late trading.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
30	Alaska Gold	32¾	32¾	32	32
540	Allis-Chal.	38¼	40	38½	39½
90	Am. B. Sugar	66¼	66¼	66	66
1,240	Am. Can	57⅝	58⅜	57	57⅝
50	Am. C. & Fdy.	68	68	68	68
10	Am. H. & L.	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
250	Am. Smelting	81¼	81¾	81¼	81½
20	Am. T. & T.	122⅝	122⅝	122⅝	122⅝
70	Am. Woolen	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝
810	Anac. Copper	71⅛	71⅝	70⅞	71⅞
60	A., T. & S. F.	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
410	Baldwin Loco.	79⅝	81	79⅝	80⅞
120	Balt. & Ohio	83	83½	83	83½
20	Can. Pacific	153⅛	153⅝	153¼	155⅝
180	Cent. Leather	43⅝	44⅜	43¼	44⅜
210	Ches. & Ohio	48	50¼	48	49½
10	C., M. & St.P.	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜
510	C., R. I. & P.	21	21	19⅝	20¼
5,020	Col. F. & I.	47	47¾	46¾	47⅜
90	Corn Products	16⅜	17⅛	16⅜	17⅛
4,410	Crucible Steel	82	88	81½	84½
3,220	Erie	20	20⅝	20¼	20½
140	Erie 1st pf.	45¼	45¼	45	45½
450	Gen. Electric	62⅝	63	62½	62⅝
10	Insp. Copper	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞
80	Int.-Met.	21½	21½	20⅞	20⅞
30	Int. Consol.	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
10	Kan. City So.	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
120	Lehigh Valley	144½	144⅝	144	144
240	Mexican Pet.	82¾	83	81¼	82¼
50	Miami Copper	26⅝	27¼	26⅜	27
40	Mo. Pacific	4	4	3⅞	3⅞
20	Nat. Enam.	27	27	27	27
10	N. Y. Central	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
50	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	65¾	66⅜	65½	66⅜
190	N. Y., O. & W.	27½	28⅛	27½	27½
30	Norf. & West.	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
10	Nor. Pacific	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼
180	Pennsylvania	110¼	110⅝	110¼	110⅝
70	Pitts. Coal	33½	33½	33	33½
70	Pres. St'l Car	62	63	61⅞	61⅞
20	Ray Copper	22½	22½	22½	22½
7,020	Reading	150¼	151⅜	150	150⅛

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Rep. Ir. & S.	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜
10	Rumely Co.	6	6	6	6
290	South. Pacific	89	89½	89	89
20	Southern Rwy.	16¼	16¼	16¼	16½
20	Studebaker Co.	113⅜	113½	113½	113⅝
120	Tennessee Cop.	54⅞	55⅜	54½	54⅝
180	Third Ave.	54⅜	55¼	54½	55¼
60	Un. Bag & P.	7	7	7	7
840	Union Pac.	129½	130⅜	129½	129⅞
8,570	U. S. Steel	74⅞	75⅞	74⅞	74⅞
140	Utah Copper	66⅛	66⅝	66⅛	66⅝
20	West Mary'l'd	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
20	West. Un. Tel.	75	75	74⅞	74⅞
620	Westing. El.	114⅝	115⅝	114	115

37,130

MINING STOCKS.

500	Atlanta	.28½	.28½	.28½	.28½
500	Andes	.09	.09	.09	.09
300	Cons. Va.	.17	.17	.17	.17
1,600	Comstock Tun.	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16
500	Elkton	.25	.25	.25	.25
825	Jumbo Ex.	1.37½	1.50	1.37½	1.40
1,500	Kewanaas	.22	.22	.20	.20
1,000	Oro	.05½	.06½	.05½	.05½
2,400	Sandstorm K.	.07½	.09½	.07½	.09½
300	Tonopah Ext.	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.60
100	Tonopah Min.	5.90	5.90	5.90	5.90
300	West End	.38	.38	.38	.38

8,525

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of those two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Railroads	72.39	71.93	72.39	— .06
Industrials	83.90	82.43	83.27	+ .04

COMBINED AVERAGE.

Aug. 30	78.76	77.26	77.89	— .19
Aug. 31	78.11	77.01	77.54	— .15
Sept. 1	78.11	76.71	77.89	+ .35
Sept. 2	78.49	77.11	77.29	— .60
Sept. 3	78.07	76.73	77.38	+ .09
Sept. 4	77.96	77.39	77.84	+ .46
Sept. 6—Holiday.				
Sept. 7	78.39	77.18	77.83	— .01

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.		Low.		Last.
Sep., 1914 Exchange closed.					
Sep., 1913	72.75	Sep. 15	69.81	Sep. 4	70.14
Sep., 1912	85.83	Sep. 30	82.10	Sep. 13	85.19
Sep., 1911	75.64	Sep. 6	69.57	Sep. 25	72.45
*Year	78.78	Aug. 17

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Ward Baking Pfd.
Int'l Steam Pump Pfd.
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Milliken Bros. Com.
New Jersey Zinc
Barnhart Bros. & Spindler 1st
Am. Malting Co. 6s
Stand. Gas Light 5s

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2 DIRECTORS RESIGN FROM ROCK ISLAND

Action of James and McLean Said to Indicate That Phelps-Dodge Interests Yield Control.

BOTH ON $1,600,000 NOTE

Report That Chairman T. M. Schumacher Will Refuse to Again Serve as a Director.

Arthur Curtiss James and James McLean, two of the representatives of the Phelps-Dodge interests on the Board of Directors of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, have offered their resignations as Directors of the railway. This move was accepted in the financial district yesterday as a yielding of control on the part of the Phelps-Dodge interests in Rock Island affairs.

A report was current, moreover, that Thomas M. Schumacher, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway and also representing the Phelps-Dodge interests, would refuse to serve as a Director for another year. The term of Mr. Schumacher, as well as the terms of Mr. James and Mr. McLean, expires on Nov. 14, the date of the next meeting of the stockholders of the railway company.

In connection with the withdrawal of Mr. James and Mr. McLean from the Rock Island board it was recalled that both of these men, on March 31, had indorsed the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company's note for $1,600,000, made out to the Bankers Trust Company. Daniel G. Reid, who was not a Director of the railway at the time, and Ogden Mills, a Director, also gave their personal indorsements. The note, of course, was backed by collateral from the railway company's treasury. This note falls due Oct. 1, two weeks before the next election of Directors, and it is the understanding that it will be called and that the personal indorsers will not agree to an extension with their names attached to the note.

The Phelps-Dodge interests gained representation on the Rock Island Railway board through their ownership of a large amount of the preferred stock of the Rock Island Company, the second of the holding companies in the Rock Island financial pyramid. When the Rock Island Company went to the wall the equity of the Phelps-Dodge interests was practically wiped out and the loss was very large. It had been the hope of the Phelps-Dodge interests to reorganize the Rock Island before a receivership would become imminent. Shortly before the European war broke out a voluntary plan of readjustment was brought out. Bankers were not interested in the plan, however, and it was not offered to stockholders. With the passing of the Phelps-Dodge control, it is believed, the reorganization of the Rock Island will fall into new hands. The extensive buying of the stock in the last three weeks has already created the suspicion that new powers have bought up a control with a view of dominating in the reorganization.

A crisis faces the Rock Island between now and Oct. 1. The amount of interest due on bonds by Oct. 1 amounts to $3,100,000. This includes the next interest on the refunding bonds, due Oct. 1, and also the $500,000 interest on the debentures, due Sept. 15. It does not include the 1,600,000 note held by the Bankers Trust Company. In well-informed circles it is contended that the debenture interest cannot be paid, leaving $2,610,000 in interest to meet out of cash. It is said that there will be enough cash available to pay all interest except on the debentures.

"As for the $1,600,000 note," said one man familiar with Rock Island affairs, "it must be paid, and, of course, it cannot be paid out of cash. That means that an application must be made to the court to issue receivers' certificates to pay the note and accrued interest. It goes without saying that the men who originated the note in order to stave off a receivership will not sign any more personal notes in the interest of the Rock Island."

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	16½	17	16½	17
Atlantic Refining	605	610	607	612
Borne-Scrymser	275	285	275	285
Buckeye Pipe Line	101	103	101	102
Chesebrough Mfg.	730	750	730	740
Colonial Oil	130	140	135	140
Continental Oil	240	245	240	245
Crescent Pipe Line	46	48	47	48
Cumberland Pipe L.	50	53	50	53
Eureka Pipe Line	247	253	248	250
Galena Signal Oil pf.	135	140	135	140
Galena Signal Oil	162	165	163	165
Illinois Pipe Line	150	152	150	151
Indiana Pipe Line	101	105	101	103
Inter. Pet. Co., Ltd.	9⅛	9¼	9⅛	9¼
National Transit	33	34	32	34
N. Y. Transit	220	225	223	225
Northern Pipe Line	101	103	101	103
Ohio Oil	154	155	154	155
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	58	61	58	62
Pierce Oil	12½	13	12½	13
Pierce Oil pf. 8s	74	78	81	78
Prairie Oil & Gas	401	404	402	405
Prairie Pipe Line	177	180	178	180
Solar Refining	260	270	260	270
South Penn Oil	215	217	213	217
South Penn. Oil	335	338	338	340
So. W. Penn.	125	130	123	127
Stand. Oil of Cal.	305	307	305	307
Stand. Oil of Ind.	465	466	465	465
Stand. Oil of Kan.	410	420	410	420
Stand. Oil of Ky.	272	277	272	275
Stand. Oil of Neb.	330	340	333	340
Stand. Oil of N. J.	443	445	444	448
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	191	193	192	194
Stand. Oil of Ohio	470	480	470	480
Swan & Finch	130	135	130	133
*Union Tank	81	83	82	83
Vacuum Oil	227	230	227	228
Washington Oil	38	42	38	40

*Ex dividend.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.06	Kentucky Con	.02
Alpha Con	.02	Mexican	.50
Andes	.09	Occidental Con	.79
Best & Belcher	.06	Ophir	.24
Bullion	.01	Overman	.10
Caledonia	.60	Potosi	.03
Challenge Con	.05	Savage	.05
Chollar	.08	Seg. Belcher	.04
Confidence	.15	Sierra Nevada	.20
Con. Cal. & Va	.15	Union Con	.46
Con. Imperial	.01	Utah Con	.03
Gould & Curry	.04	Yellow Jacket	.15
Hale & Norcross	.05	Silver Bars	48¾
Justice	.02		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.75	C. O. D.	.03
Jim Butler	.80	Comb. Fraction	.08
MacNamara	.01	D'field Daisy	.03
Midway	.10	D'field B. B.	.02
Mizpah Ext.	.17	D'field Con. M.	1.30
Montana	.25	G'field Merger	.17
North Star	.11	Jumbo Ext.	1.40
Rescue Eula	.06	Lone Star	.04
Tonopah Ext.	2.40	Silver Pick	.08
Tonopah Merger	.36	Vernal	.03
Victor	.25	Nevada Hills	.19
West End	.55	Rochester Mines	.20
GOLDFIELD.		Round Mountain	.42
Atlanta	.27	MANHATTAN.	
Booth	.42	Man. Big Four	.05

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'kpot.	9⅝	10	Gold Sov.	3	3¼
Elkton	25	26½	Jackpot	6½	7
El Paso	76	100	McKinney	35	40
Findlay	2½	4½	Portland	151	152
Gold Dol.		4	Vindicator	160	160½
Isabella	17⅜	17⅝	Rav. B. H.	2½	4
Golden Cy.	176	179½			

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 7.—The statement of the Associated National Banks of Boston for the week ended Sept. 4, 1915, compares as follows:

	Sept. 4. 1915.	Prev. Week.
Circulation	$9,000,000	$2,900
Loans, disc., and invts.	260,310,000	2,519,000
Indiv. depos., incl. U. S.	*193,265,000	2,785,000
Due banks	106,917,000	3,188,000
Time deposits	7,789,000	*280,000
Exchange clearings	10,097,000	1,706,000
Due from banks	28,399,000	1,338,000
Cash reserve	22,464,000	*422,000
Res. in Fed. Res. Bank	8,743,000	*92,000
Res. with other banks	42,571,000	641,000
Reserve excess	8,312,000	*550,000
Excess with res. agents	28,419,000	513,000
Exc. with Fed. Res. Bk.	1,667,000	*156,000

*Decrease.

EXCHANGE MAY CUT DUTIES.

Slump Menaces Government Revenue Under Tariff Rules.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Questions regarding the slump in foreign exchange have been raised by large importers in a way to involve the Government's customs receipts to the extent of almost $500,000 a month. The questions hinge upon a proviso in the Wilson Tariff Act of 1894, under which, when value of foreign money in currency of the United States varies as much as 10 per cent. from its declared value of the preceding quarter, "the Secretary of the Treasury may order the reliquidation of any entry at a different value."

Such a reliquidation, based on the present decline in exchange would mean, it is explained, a reduction of 10 per cent. or more in the taxable value of imports from the countries concerned. Countries with which the exchange rate have fallen 10 per cent. or more, are Italy, France, and Austria-Hungary. Imports from them in June amounted to $10,916,000, including Italy, $5,388,000; France, $5,350,000, and Austria-Hungary, $226,000.

Taking 40 per cent. as the average of customs duties—which is really lower than the average on dutiable articles, but probably higher than the average when articles on the free list are included—the total duties on imports from the three countries for the month of June would be $4,900,000. A reduction of 10 per cent. would mean a loss of $490,000 in revenue to the United States, and as the decline in exchange has, in some instances been more than 10 per cent., the loss in revenue might be still greater. If imports continued for a year on the same scale, with exchange rates unimproved, the loss to the Treasury would be $5,000,000 or $6,000,000.

The importance of the question led Secretary McAdoo to invite an opinion from the Attorney General. This opinion holds that the decline in exchange is a decline in the value of foreign moneys as compared with American currency within the meaning of the Act of 1894. Mr. McAdoo, however, has not yet announced his decision. As the act is permissive and not mandatory, it is believed that Mr. McAdoo is hesitating to issue an order that would further reduce the failing revenues of the Government. Although English exchange has fallen materially, it has not yet approached the 10 per cent. limit.

MAY ELECT L. B. FRANKLIN.

New Yorker Slated for Head of Investment Bankers' Association.

The Investment Bankers' Association of America, which meets in Denver on Sept. 20, 21, and 22, will probably elect Lewis B. Franklin, Vice President of the Guaranty Trust Company, as its next President. He is Chairman of the Railroad Bond Committee, and has been nominated for President without opposition.

The principal address at the convention will be delivered by Senator Burton of Ohio, on "The Effects of the Present Conflict on Rates of Interest and on the Business of the Investment Banker."

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1915	100⅜	101	2.50
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100½	100⅝	5.25
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1917	100	100⅜	5.75
Argen. Govt.	6	May, 1920	98⅝	98¾	6.30
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99	99⅜	5.50
City of Q'b'c.	5	Apr., 1920	98¼	99½	5.20
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100	100¼	4.75
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100	100⅛	4.45
French Govt.	5	Apr., 1918	97⅞	98	5.75
German Govt.	5	Jan., 1916	98⅝	99	8.00
Norway Govt.	6	Oct., 1916	99½	100	6.00
Norway Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	99½	100	6.00
Swedish Govt.	5	Dec., 1916	99¼	99⅜	6.20
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1916	99⅛	100	5.00
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	96⅜	97¼	6.20
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	95⅜	96¼	5.05

Company Issues.

Ala. Power	6	Feb., 1918	100	101	5.60
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1916	100½	101¼	3.20
Am. T. & T. sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100⅞	101⅛	3.05
Ana. Copper	6	Mar., 1917	100¾	101¼	4.75
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1917	99½	99⅝	4.60
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1918	98¼	98⅜	5.00
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	98⅜	98½	5.05
Can. North.	5	Sep., 1917	98¼	98⅜	5.75
Can. Pacific.	6	Mar. 2, '24	101¼	101⅞	5.70
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1916	92¼	92½	7.25
Chi. & W. I.	5	Sep., 1917	98¼	99	5.60
Chi. St. Rys.	5	July, 1918	92	93½	12.80
C. P. R. & L.	6	June, 1916	98¼	99	6.38
Con. Gas, Balt.	5	May, 1917	98½	99½	4.98
Con. Power	6	May 1, '17	98½	99½	3.50
E. Pow. & Lt.	5	June, 1918	98⅛	98⅜	6.00
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1916	100	100⅛	4.85
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1915	100	100⅛	1.00
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	99⅝	99⅞	5.55
Gen. Rubber	5	Dec., 1918	99	99½	5.55
Grand Rap. & I.	5	May, 1916	100	100⅛	4.51
Grand R. Ry.	5	June, 1916	100	100⅜	4.47
Hav. El. Ry.	6	Sep., 1918	98½	100	6.00
Hock. V. Ry.	6	Nov., 1915	100⅜	100⅜	1.50
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15, '18	100	100¼	4.95
Lack. Steel	6	Mar., 1917	99½	100	6.00
L. S. & M. S.	5	Dec., 1915	100½	101.	1.00
Louis. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1918	98¼	99⅜	6¼
Mich. Ry.	6	Mar., 1919	99¼	100	6.00
Minn. Gen. E.	6	June, 1917	100½	101	3.50
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	96	97¼	7.95
N. E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	96	96½	8.30
N. Y. C. & H.	6	Oct., 1915	100	100⅛	4.40
N. Y., N. H. & H.	5	May, 1916	100¼	100½	4.25
No. States P.	6	June, 1917	99	100	6.00
Penn. R. R. cv.	3½	Oct., 1915	100	100¼	1.00
P. S. Service	5	Mar., 1916	100⅜	100⅝	4.73
Sea. A. L.	5	Mar., 1916	100½	100⅝	3.25
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	100	100¼	4.40
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	98	98⅜	6.15
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	100¼	100⅝	5.00
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	98	98⅜	5.45
Union Typew.	5	Jan. 15, '16	94	95	18.00
United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	101⅝	101¾	4.75
United Fruit.	6	May, 1918	99	99⅛	6.15
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	100¼	100⅜	5.40
West. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	98¼	99¼	6.58
West. Power.	6	Mar., 1917	98¼	98½	6.25
West. E. & M.	5	Oct., 1917	100½	101¼	4.35
W. Va. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	96	98	7¼

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Traction	325	330
American Light & Traction pf.	108½	110
Adirondack Electric Power	14	18
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	49	51
*American Gas & Electric	104	107
*American Gas & Electric pf.	48	50
American Power & Light	59	63
American Power & Light pf.	70	72
American Public Utilities	30	35
American Public Utilities pf.	64	66
American Waterworks & Electric	5	8
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	15	19
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	55	60
Cities Service	45	48
Cities Service pf.	54	56
Colorado Power	17	19
Colorado Power pf.	92	97
Consumers Power pf., Me.	90	94
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	50	52
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	78	80
Connumers Power 5s, 1920	90	91
Dayton Power & Light	30	35
Dayton Power & Light pf.	85	90
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	91½	94½
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	60	65
Electric Bond & Share pf.	99	100
Empire District Electric 5s	73	78
Empire District Electric pf.	60	70
Federal Light & Traction	14	18
Federal Light & Traction pf.	52	60
Gas & Electric Securities	50	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	50	70
Great Western Power 5s, 1946	81½	85
Lincoln Gas & Electric	10	20
Northern Ontario Light & Power	10	13
Nor. Ontario Light & Power pf.	47	52
Northern States Power	99½	99¾
Northern States Power pf.	86	87
Ozark Power & Water	15	20
Pacific Gas & Electric	48	49
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	84½	88
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	12	13
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	45	73
Southern California Edison	88	97
Southern California Edison pf.	93	97
*Standard Gas & Electric	6	7
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	29½	30½
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	5	6½
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	20	25
United Light & Rys.	39	40
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	67	69
Utah Securities	13	14½
Western Power	14	16
Western Power pf.	46	50

*Par value, $50.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Receipts and expenditures:

	Sept. 4.	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$635,816	$2,726,297	$33,335,480
Int. rev., ord.	1,065,143	3,741,550	62,853,372
Cor. and inc. tax	14,909	156,424	10,158,062
Miscellaneous	107,824	1,832,863	10,003,701
Total receipts	1,823,693	8,300,135	116,550,606
Expenditures	2,195,764	9,710,716	146,353,758
Deficit	372,070	1,410,580	30,003,152

THE CITY'S FINANCIAL OPERATIONS.

For Period from Aug. 23 to 31, 1915.

Cash Action.	Corporate Stock Notes.	Revenue Bonds and Bills.	Special Revenue Bonds.
Outstanding Aug. 21	$65,471,283.34	$62,041,452.05	$5,573,075.34
Net increase	*8,977.41	9,000,000.00	.....
Outstanding Aug. 31	$65,462,284.93	$71,041,452.05	$5,573,075.34
Cash balance Aug. 31	64,436,411.49		
Net obligation	$1,025,873.44		

*Indicates decrease.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Prices Generally Higher in the Curb Market in a Moderately Active Session.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 230,006 shares of stocks and $116,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 49,218; oils, 870; railroads, 350, and mining, 179,570. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Am. Zinc	53	53	53	53
350	‡Can. C. & F.	106	107	103	106
50	‡C. C. & F. pf.	120	120	117½	117½
2,000	‡Car. L. & P.	8⅝	9	8⅝	9
480	‡Cramp Ship'g.	81	82	81	82
260	Driggs-Seabury	98	99	98	99
25	‡Electric Boat	500	500	500	500
10,000	Sub. Boat. w. i.	47⅞	49¼	47½	49
30	Emerson Phon.	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
20	Guan. Sugar	65	65	65	65
250	‡Hall Signal	17	17	16½	17
98	‡H. & A. Arms	53	55	53	55
2,500	‡Int. Mer. Mer.	3⅝	3⅞	3½	3⅝
10,000	‡Int. M. M. pf.	14	*15	14	14½
320	‡Int. Mer. M., new, w. i.	53	54	53	54
110	‡Int. Mer. M., new, w. i., pf.	65½	67	65½	67
900	‡Int. Motors	29	33	29	33
670	‡Int. Motors pf.	60	65	60	63
1,210	‡Int. Nickel	185	195	185	190
265	Kath. Bronze pf.	4	4	4	4
90	Kelly Spgfld. T.	200	202	200	202
60	Kelly Spgfld. T. new 1st pf.	87	89	87	89
1,950	‡Lake Tor. Boat	12½	12¾	11¾	12½
100	‡Lake Tor. Boat 1st pf.	16½	16½	16½	16½
1,070	Marconi of Am.	3¾	3¾	3⅜	3⅜
100	N. Y. Transp.	17¼	17¼	17¼	17½
140	‡Pyrene Mfg.	13	13¼	*12⅞	12⅞
1,500	Corp. of R. & H.	6	6¼	6	6
1,100	‡Riker & H., new	5½	5⅝	5¼	5⅝
500	‡Std. Motors	11⅜	11⅜	11¼	11⅜
950	‡Steel Co. of Can.	33	33½	31½	32
200	Sterling Gum	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
600	‡St. Jo. Lead	13	13	12½	12⅝
5,150	Triang. P. cf'd.	6¾	7	6¾	6¾
400	U. Cig. S., new	9⅝	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞
2,800	U. Prof. Shar.	2¼	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛
500	U. S. L. & H.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	Venture Oil	11½	11½	11½	11½
2,400	‡World Film	4	4	3⅞	4

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last	Net Ch'ge.
125	Illinois P. L.	151	150	151	+ 1
420	Inter. Petrol.	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+ .⅜
72	Ohio Oil	156	154	156	...
5	Prairie O. & G.	402	402	402	...
5	Prairie P. L.	179	179	179	+ 1
8	So. Penn. Oil	335	335	335	— 5
8	S. W. P. P. L.	125	125	125	...
3	St. O. o f Cal.	307	307	307	+ 1
12	St. O. of N. Y.	194	192	192	— 2
25	Vacuum Oil	228	228	228	+ 1

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
150	‡Wabash w. i.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
200	‡Wab. pf. (a).	40½	40⅝	39⅜	39⅝

MINING STOCKS.

1,500	‡Alaska Juneau	12⅜	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝
9,000	‡Alta-Cons. M.	35	35	30	34
7,500	‡Amer. Com.	13	13½	12½	13
1,500	‡Ariz. Dug'ne	39	39	39	39
3,500	‡Atlanta	29	29	28	28
1,000	‡Big C'wood	5	5	5	5
900	Big L. Devel.	2½	3	2½	3
2,500	‡Booth	43	43	41	41
900	Braden Copper	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
160	Butte & N. Y.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
300	‡Calumet	96	96	96	96
1,100	‡Canada Cop.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,100	‡Chile Copper	18⅝	18⅝	18⅛	18½
600	Cons. Ar. Sm.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Cons. Cop. M.	1½	1½	1½	1½
8,700	Cons. Nev.-U.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
200	Crown Reserve	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
50	Dav.-Daly Cop.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
10,800	Dome Exten.	25	30	25	27
4,000	‡Emma Cop.	35	35	34	36
200	‡Florence	47	47	47	47
250	‡Genes. Cop.	37	37	37	37
150	Goldfield Con.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3,700	‡G'field Mer.	18½	18½	18	18
200	Gr. Cananea	39⅝	39⅝	38⅝	39⅝
200	Howe Sound	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
8,300	Hume Fed.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
13,000	Kennecott Cop.	54-3⅛	55	53⅛	54⅞
200	‡Iron Blossom	70	70	70	70
15,300	‡Kewanas	23	24	21	21
7,000	Magma Cop.	14⅝	15⅜	14⅜	15⅝
1,600	McIntyre	49	49	48	48
1,500	‡McKin.-Dar.	22	25	22	24
22,000	‡Mother Lode	28	29	22	22
3,200	‡Natl. C. & S.	39	43	38	40
300	New Utah B.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
200	Nip. Mines Co.	5⅞	6	5⅞	6
3,700	‡Oro	6	6	5¾	6
5,600	‡Rex Con. M.	54	55	53	54
12,700	‡Sand. Kendall	7½	10	7½	10
1,000	‡Silver Pick.	9½	9½	9¼	9½
1,100	Stand. S.-L.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Stewart	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
15,000	‡Success Min.	94	96	94	95
3,400	‡Sup. Min. Co.	24	24	24	24
100	‡Temiskaming	32	32	32	32
50	Tonopah Exten.	2½	2½	2½	2½
250	Tonopah Min.	5⅞	6	5⅞	6
1,200	Tri-Bullion	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,000	United Verdi.	5⅞	6	5⅞	6
330	West E. Con.	57	59	57	59
250	‡W. K. C. pf.	2½	2½	2½	2½

BONDS.

$5,000	D. & H. c. 5s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
300	D. & H. rts.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
40,000	‡I. M. M. n 5s	78¼	79	78¼	79
73,000	Ken. Cop. 6s	172	175	170½	175

†Sell cents per share. *Odd lot. ‡Unlisted.

***

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in, compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Sept. 7. Bid.	Asked.	Sept. 4. Bid.	Asked.
Alliance Film	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
American Zinc	53	54	53	54
British-Am. Tob. Co., ordinary	13½	14½	13½	14½
British-Am. Tob. Co., ordinary bearer	14	15	14	15
Central Foundry	11	12	11	12
Electric Boat pf.	480	500	400	490
Franco-Spanish Pet., (a)	1	1¼	1	1¼
Hendee Mfg.	35	36	35	37
Intercontinent. Rubber	8	9	8	9
Mutual Profit Sharing	9	9½	9	9½
Savoy Oil	9	10	9	9½
U. S. L. & H. C. pf.	4	4½	4	4½
Wayland Oil & Gas	3⅝	4½	4	4½

RAILROADS.

Wabash pf., (b)	20	21	20	21

MINING STOCKS.

Kerr Lake	3⅝	3¾	3⅝

COTTON SOLD ABROAD AT 9C.

Exports in 1915 Averaged $45.69 a Bale, Against $63.20 in 1914.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The usual monthly statement from the Department of Commerce of the export of domestic breadstuffs, food animals, meat, and dairy products, cotton and mineral oils repeats the old story of enormous gains in the sale to the war countries of food staples and the loss sustained by Southern cotton planters on the price of last year's crop.

The statement covers the trade for the seven months ended with July, 1915. In the seven months ended with July, 1914, the United States sent abroad breadstuffs, cottonseed oil, cattle, hogs, sheep, meat and dairy products, and mineral oils valued at $258,095,813, and the cotton crop of 1913, which figured in the trade returns for the same months, brought $285,095,813. The returns from the items first named for the seven months ended with July, 1915, were $595,527,804. The American cotton crop of 1914 brought $271,151,317.

For 3,713,234 bales, or 1,916,690,093 pounds, of cotton shipped abroad in the seven months ended with July, 1914, there was received $255,095,813. For 5,937,361 bales shipped abroad in the seven months ended with July this year there was received $271,151,317. Last year in normal times the average return from an exported bale of cotton was $63.20, an diffs year it was $45.69, about 9 cents a pound. In other words the United States shipped this year in the seven months named 2,224,127 bales more than in the same period the year before and got fo rthis excess only $36,055,504.

INCOME AND PROFIT

An analysis of the situation existing in preferred stocks. Definite investment suggestions for the average investor. By Frederick Lounshaupt.

Safety First Investments

How the municipal bond qualifies in the safety-first class. Why you should own at least one municipal. By Wm. R. Britton.

AMERICAN WOOLEN

How the war has affected American Woolen's earnings. If you own this stock or consider investing, read this analysis. By Cameron Robertson.

THE STEEL BAROMETER

How business prospects may be gauged by the steel industry, and what it shows now. By G. C. Selden.

Terse, enlightening analyses of GREENE CANANEA, NORTH AMERICAN COMPANY, STANDARD OIL OF N. J., BOSTON COPPERS.

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Great Northern Railway.

This property has unpleasantly surprised its stockholders during the past few months. Many are puzzled to understand why the June freight earnings of this road were over 20 per cent. below June earnings for 1914. Our special analysis of this road which we are mailing to our clients, with facts and figures, dissipates the mystery. A few copies are reserved for distribution and may be had for the asking.

Moody's Investors Service

35 Nassau St. New York
Tel. 1299 Cortlandt.

Expansion on the CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

TO STOCK TRADERS:

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¶ A limited number of seats offered at $1,000 an opportunity for traders.

SECRETARY, 36 Beaver Street

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The old reliable Franklin Society for Home Building and Savings operates under New York's revised Banking Law, which provides the strictest known system of supervision. Thrifty thousands have found the Society a help and a blessing during more than a quarter of a century.

On sums of $10 or over (up to $5,000) the Society has always paid dividends as large, and usually larger, than are paid by the best savings banks. The usual rate has been 4½% per annum. Payments made before Oct. 1 earn from that date.

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THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY
38 PARK ROW, NEW YORK

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting between HARRY DAVIDSON and ALFRED WIEHL, doing business as DAVIDSON & WIEHL, at No. 366 Fifth Av., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. HARRY DAVIDSON will sign in liquidation and continue the business. Dated New York, September 7th, 1915. HARRY DAVIDSON, ALFRED WIEHL.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Lighthouse Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y., until 2 o'clock P. M., September 30, 1915, and then opened, for furnishing labor and materials for erecting a third story and permanent roof of reinforced concrete on carpenter shop at the General Lighthouse Depot, Tompkinsville, N. Y. Blank proposals and particulars may be obtained by addressing the above office.

OUT-OF-TOWN BANK STATEMENTS

The statements of leading National banks in inland cities will be published in The New York Times on Sunday, Sept. 19th.

The New York Times is read by more investors than any other newspaper. It has a net paid circulation exceeding 300,000 copies daily.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

COTTON IS STEADY IN NARROW MARKET

Trading Seemed to Indicate a Bullish Sentiment Without a Great Deal of Buying.

NET GAIN OF 4 TO 6 POINTS

There Is a Good Demand for Exports and Reports Show the Crop Has Suffered Much Damage.

Cotton was narrow yesterday, but the undertone was generally steady. The action of the market seemed to reflect a good deal of bullish sentiment, without, however, a great deal of buying. Liverpool closed very steady at an advance of 1 to 7 points over Friday's closing, with spot sales of 12,000 bales. The local market was a shade easier in the early trading, but demand was sufficient to absorb all offerings, and the close was very steady at a net gain of 4 to 6 points.

The two Caribbean storms which were forecasted to enter the cotton belt over Sunday and do a great deal of damage failed to furnish anything except some heavy rains and high winds in the Atlantic Coast States of the belt. This, together with uneasiness over the attack on the Hesperian gave the market its uncertain tone around the opening.

Crop reports undoubtedly are showing up more bullishly than at any time during the present season. It had been expected that the rains during August would be followed by an improvement in the crop outlook, but the excessive moisture combined with low temperature has produced a good deal of rust accompanied by shedding. Many complaints are coming from South Carolina, Alabama and Texas.

There appears to be an excellent demand for export account. Galveston advices report forty cotton steamers scheduled for September and October sailing. The sailing destinations include Liverpool, Manchester, Havre, Genoa, Naples, Barcelona, Christiania and Gothenburg.

Southern spot dealers report that offerings of new crop cotton are being readily absorbed. There is an excellent demand for old cotton, but very little of that which was carried over from last season is now being offered for sale.

Dry goods reports for the first day of the new week show a good deal of optimism. New Bedford advices state that sentiment is cheerful among fine goods manufacturers, and the tone of the market is firm.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged, 6 to 10 points advance. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 5 points decline, 9.80 for middling. Futures closed very steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.	9.85	9.75	9.84@ 9.85	9.80@ 9.81
Dec.	10.20	10.09	10.19@10.20	10.14@10.15
Jan.	10.35	10.24	10.34@10.35	10.29@10.29
March	10.60	10.51	10.60@10.61	10.55@10.54
May	10.83	10.75	10.82@10.83	10.76@10.77
July	10.93	10.89	10.97@10.99	10.92@10.94

Total port receipts 20,753 bales; last week, 14,145 bales; last year, 8,915 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
New Orleans	911	2,562	92
Galveston	8,907	1,632	6,743
Mobile	277	98	203
Charleston	278	141	46
Savannah	5,997	5,451	1,325
Wilmington	68	8	110
Norfolk	1,483	397	267

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

Augusta	1,661	775	1,763
Memphis	7	40	345
St. Louis		258	258
Houston	9,560	7,128	5,592

Exports, 6,519 bales; total thus far this season, 181,319; total last season, 24,926.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.		No. Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
300	Galveston	9.50	13,032	45,996
915	New Orleans.	9.50	116,845	48,225
	Mobile	9.13	12,187	3,354
2,565	Savanah	9¾	75,726	18,524
	Charleston	9.00	41,212	2,060
	Wilmington		27,874	13,471
	Norfolk	9.38	39,659	7,661
358	Augusta	9.00	66,454	36,602
1 150	Memphis	9.25	58,604	13,379
727	St. Louis	9.24	11,104	14,760
8,054	Houston	9.60	64,330	36,602

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a good business in spot cotton with middling unchanged at 5.78d. Sales, 12,000; receipts, 9,000; American, 3,500. Market closed very steady.

15 SUGAR MILLS FOR CUBA.

To be Built in the United States at at Cost of $7,500,000.

William E. Gonzales, United States Minister to Cuba, arrived yesterday from Havana on the Ward Line steamer Saratoga for a vacation and will remain until Nov. 5. He will make a short visit to Washington and confer with Secretary of State Lansing before visiting his relatives.

The financial conditions in Cuba, Mr. Gonzales said, were better than they had ever been before. The sugar crop yielded $85,000,000 more than it did in 1914, and if the war in Europe continues the value of the 1916 crop will be $80,000,000 above normal. The United States is sharing in Cuba's prosperity, for fifteen sugar mills have been contracted for in this country at a cost of $500,000 each.

George Reno of the Cuban Department of Agriculture was a passenger on the Saratoga on his way to Washington to consult with the Department of Agriculture on the methods of land conservation.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the fourth week of August show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Five roads	$3,031,828	+$320,456
Ten roads	7,132,498	— 540,929
Total (15 roads)	10,164,326	— 220,473

GREAT NORTHERN—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Aug. gross	$8,074,640	$6,916,655	*$342,015
2 mos. gross	11,982,765	13,757,102	*1,824,337

NORFOLK & WESTERN for July—

Gross	4,467,344	3,749,736	717,608
Net after taxes	1,688,023	1,094,314	593,709
Other income	50,084	102,438	*52,354
Total income	1,738,107	1,196,753	541,354
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,351,198	797,086	554,112

RUTLAND RAILROAD for July—

Gross	313,758	306,908	6,850
Net after taxes	77,389	48,341	29,058
7 mos. gross	1,947,108	1,998,959	*39,856
Net after taxes	406,967	242,609	164,358

*Decrease.

SEABOARD AIR LINE—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
July gross	1,627,645	1,833,170	1,818,346
Net after taxes	384,318	434,238	426,696

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1914-'23	4 @4½	4.55	4.35
Balt. & Ohio	1914-'23	4½	4.55	4.40
Buff., Roch. & P.	1914-'30	4½@5	4.60	4.40
Canadian Pacific	1915-'28	4½	4.90	4.75
Car., Clinch. & O.	1913-'24	5	5.30	4.90
Chas. & Ohio	1914-'24	4½	4.85	4.62
Chicago & N. W.	1914-'23	4½	4.50	4.25
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	1914-'23	4½	5.12	4.80
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1915-'25	4½@6	7.75	5.75
C., St. L. & N. O.	1915-'24	5	4.70	4.50
C., C., C. & St. L.	1915-'29	5	5.10	4.95
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.55	4.45
Erie	1914-'23	4½@5	5.10	4.80
Hocking Valley	1914-'23	4 @6	4.85	4.60
Ill. Central	1914-'23	4½@5	4.55	4.40
Louis. & Nash.	1914-'23	5	4.50	4.25
Mo., K. & Texas.	1914-'23	5	6.25	5.25
Mo. Pacific	1914-'22	5	7.50	5.50
N. Y. Cent. Lines.	1915-'28	4½@5	4.95	4.75
Norf. & Western	1915-'24	4½	4.50	4.30
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1915-'28	6	5.00	4.75
Penn. Gen. Frght.	1914-'23	4 @4½	4.38	4.18
St. L., F. M. & So.	1914-'23	5	6.00	5.00
Seab'd Air Line	1914-'23	5	5.05	4.80
Southern Railway	1914-'24	4½@5	5.00	4.65
Southern Pacific	1914-'23	4½	4.55	4.40
Virginian Ry.	1914-'19	6	5.05	4.70

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Citizens Bk.	42	42	42	42
50	Cons. Power.	106	106	106	106
10	Fid. & Dep.	136¾	136¾	136¾	136¾
20	G. B.S. Br.sp.	30	30	30	30
5	Nor. Central.	82½	82½	82½	82½
75	Pa. W. & P.	69	69½	69	69½

BONDS.

$17,000	A.C.Line c. 4s	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾
500	A.C.Line cv. 4s	83½	83½	83½	83½
200	A.C.L. 4s ctfs.	75½	75½	75½	75½
11,000	C.Balt. 4s '58.	90½	90½	90½	90½
800	C.Balt. 4s '81.	95½	95¾	95½	95½
1,000	Cons.Pr. 4½s.	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
1,000	Fairm't Cl.5s.	95	95	95	95
7,000	Un. Rys. & E. 1st 4s	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾
1,000	Un. Rys. & E. inc. 4s.	58	58	58	58

BOSTON.

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
25	Ahmeek	99	99	99	99
3,285	Alaska	32⅝	33⅜	31⅞	32
1,250	Am. Zinc	53	58⅝	53	53⅝
76	Anaconda	71⅛	71⅝	70⅜	70⅜
115	Ariz. Com'l.	8½	8½	8¼	8½
50	Butte & Bal.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
575	Butte & Sup.	64½	65⅞	64½	65⅛
28	Cal. & Arizona	62	62½	62	62½
6	Cal. & Hecla.	545½	545½	545	545
100	Centennial	16½	17	16½	17
577	Copper Range.	53⅝	53⅝	53⅛	53⅝
265	Franklin	8¾	8¾	8¼	8¼
10	Granby	82	82¼	82	82¼
35	Greene-Can.	39½	39½	39½	39½
110	Hancock	17	17	16⅝	16⅝
50	Isle Royale	28	28	28	28
200	Kerr Lake	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
100	Lake	14	14	14	14
200	Mass. Con.	10	10⅛	10	10
10	Mohawk	72	72	72	72
384	New Arcadian.	10	10	9⅝	10
200	Nipissing	5⅛	5⅝	5⅛	5⅜
120	North Butte	29½	29½	29½	29½
50	North Lake	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
145	Old Colony	3¼	3¼	3	3
65	Pond Creek	17¼	17¼	17	17
405	Santa Fe	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
70	Shannon	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
520	Shattuck	25½	25½	25	25⅛
85	South Lake	6½	6½	6⅝	6⅝
51	St. Mary's Ld.	53	53	51	51
100	Sup. & Boston.	2½	2½	2½	2½
35	Superior	26	26	26	26
35	Tamarack	52⅝	52⅝	52½	52½
125	U. S. Smelters.	40½	40½	40	40½
26	U. S. Smelt. pf.	47	47	47	47
165	Utah Apex	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
75	Winona	3	3	3	3
105	Wolverine	64	64	63½	63½
35	Wyandotte	1	1	1	1

RAILROADS.

10	Atchison	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
20	Boston & Alb.	182	182	182	182
101	Boston El.	76¾	77	76¼	77
12	Boston & Prov.	232	232	232	232
15	C.J. & S.Y. pf.	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼
40	Mass. Elec.	7	7	7	7
284	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	66	66⅝	66	66⅛
10	Union Pacific.	130⅝	130⅝	130⅝	130⅝
10	W.End St.R.R.	64	64	64	64
16	W.E.St.R.R.pf.	81	82	81	82

MISCELLANEOUS.

15	Am. Agr. pf.	95½	96	95¼	96
25	Am. Pn. S. pf.	15½	15½	15½	15½
21	Amer. Sugar.	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
10	Am. Sug. pf.	115	115	115	115
171	Am. T. & T.	122½	122⅝	122½	122⅝
35	Am. Woolen	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝
283	Am. Wool. pf.	93	93	93	93
3,680	A. G. & W. I.	14⅞	17½	14⅜	17⅛
2,480	A. G. & W.I.pf.	32⅝	33	31¾	32⅝
8	Edison	232	232	232	232
10	Gen. Elec.	171½	171½	171½	171½
28	Mass. Gas.	90½	90½	90	90
1	N. E. Tel.	130	130	130	130
2	Pullman	158	158	158	158
55	Reece Button.	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
64	Swift	119½	120	119	120
111	Torrington.	33⅝	34	33⅜	34
10	Torrington pf.	30	30	30	30
473	United Fruit.	134½	135	132	133
7	Un. Shoe Mch.	49½	49¾	49½	49¾
15	Un. Sh. M. pf.	30	30	30	30
389	U. S. Steel.	74½	75¼	74½	75
300	Ventura Oil.	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝

BONDS.

$2,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	87½	88	87½	87⅝
200	Am. T. &T.4½s	100	100	100	100
4,000	A. G. & W.I. 5s	71¼	71¾	71½	71⅝
2,000	Swift 5s.	96	96	96	96
4,000	West. Tel. 5s.	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.30	.80	La Rose	.45	.48
Bay S Gas.	.10	.12	Majestic	.46	.47
Begole	.50	1	McK-Dar.	.22	.25
Bingham	7½	8	Mines of A	2¼	2½
Boston Ely	.30	.35	Mex Met.	.22	.23
Butte & L.	.35	.37	Nev-Doug.	.55	.64
Calaveras	1¾	1⅞	New Baltic	3	3¼
Cal. Corb.	.04	.06	N Cornelia	.06	.15
Chief Con.	.02	.05	Ohio Cop.	.10	.16
Con Ariz.	.75	.85	O Dom rcts	7	7½
Con Cop.	1¾	1⅝	Oneco	1	1¼
Cortez	.40	.55	Rik-Heg	6	6¼
Crown Res	.32	.40	S W Miami	1	1⅛
Dav-Daly	1⅞	1⅞	Stewart M.	1⅛	1⅜
Eagle & B	1⅝	1½	Tonopah M	5⅝	5⅝
1st N Cop	2¼	2½	Un. Verde.	5⅞	6
Goldf Con.	1¾	1⅞	Utah Met.	9	9¼
Houghton.	2¾	3¼	Yuk'n Gold	2	2½
Iron Blos.	.68	.72			

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Am. Shipb'ld'g.	39½	39½	39½	39½
150	Canal & Dock.	50¾	51	50¾	51
15	Chi. Pneu. Tool	77	77	77	77
21	Chi. Title & T.	206	206	206	206
10	Com. Edison.	137	137	137	137
5	Illinois Brick.	65	65	65	65
24	M'g'y Ward pf.	112	112	112	112
10	People's Gas.	115¾	115⅞	115¾	115⅞
100	Public Service.	88	88⅛	88	88⅛
320	Quaker Oats.	226	226½	225	225
10	Sears-Roeb'k.	155	155	155	155
60	Stewart-W'rn'r	65¾	65¾	65½	65½
230	Swift & Co.	119¾	120	119¾	120

BONDS.

$1,000	Chi. Ry. 1st 5s.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
6,000	Chi. Tel. 5s.	100	100	100	100¼
5,000	C. Ry. "B" 5s-'27	71½	71	71	71½
6,000	Com. Edison 5s.	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
4,000	Mer. gold 5s.	72¾	72¾	72	72
1,000	Swift 5s.	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
19	Alliance Ins	17	17	17	17
210	Baldwin Loco.	80	80	80	80
15	Baldwin Loco. pf.	104½	104½	104½	104½
100	J. G. Brill	46	46	45¾	45¾
2,205	Cambria Steel	59½	59¾	58¾	58¾
100	C., R. I. & Pac.	21½	21½	21½	21½
10	Catawissa 1st pf.	50½	50½	50½	50½
17	Catawissa 2d pf.	50½	50½	50½	50½
50	C. & O.	50	50	50	50
5,523	Elec. Storage	76	76	74	74
120	Keystone Tel	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
200	Lake Superior	9⅝	10	9⅝	9⅝
871	Lehigh Nav.	75¾	76⅜	75¾	76⅛
8	Lehigh Valley	72	72	71¾	71¾
10	L. V. Trans. pf.	34½	34¾	34½	34¾
4	Little Schuylkill	52½	52¾	52½	52½
94	NorthernCentral	82¾	82¾	82	82
893	Pennsylvania	54¼	55⅛	54¼	55⅛
45	Penn. Salt Mfg.	94½	94½	94	94
100	Penn. Steel pf.	81½	81½	81½	81½
20	Phila. Co	43½	43½	43½	43½
884	Phila. Elec	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
180	Phila. R. T. ctfs.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
10	Phila. Traction.	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
10	Ray Consol	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
830	Reading	75¾	75¾	74	74¾
45	Tono. Belmont.	4	4	4	4
670	Tono. Mining	6	6	6	6
101	Union Traction.	37	37	36	36
874	United Gas Imp.	86	86	85¾	85⅞
2,155	U. S. Steel.	74½	75¼	74½	75
4	W. Jer. & S. S.	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾
20	Wm. Cramp & Sons	82	82	82	82

BONDS.

$8,000	Baldwin 1st 5s.	102	102	102	102
1,000	Keystone Tel. 1st 5s	95	95	95	95
1,000	Leh. V. gen. 4½s	98½	98¼	98¼	98¼
1,000	Penn. & Md. S. 6s.	101	101	101	101
20,000	Penn. gen. 4½s	97¼	97¼	97¼	97½
3,000	Reading gen. 4s	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
4,000	Sp.-Am. Iron 6s.	101	101	101	101
41,000	U. Ry. Inv. 5s.	71	71	71	71

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. Sewer P.	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
150	Am. W.Glass pf.	101	101	101	101
95	Am. W.G. Mch.	22	22	21½	21⅝
110	Am. W. G.M.pf.	92	92	92	92
210	Cam. Blast Fur.	26	26⅛	26	26⅛
160	Col. Gas & Elec.	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
16	Ind. Brew. pf.	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
491	La Belle Iron	43	44	40	40
65	La Belle S. & H.	49	49	49	49
165	Nat. Fireproof.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100	Nat. Firepr. pf.	21⅜	22	21⅜	22
25	Ohio Fuel Oil	14½	14½	14½	14½
10	Ohio Fuel Sup.	40	40	40	40
15	Okla. Nat. Gas.	67	67	67	67
35	Pitts. Brewing.	5	5	5	5
12	Pitts. Coal	33⅝	33⅝	33¼	33½
503	Pure Oil	17⅛	17⅛	17	17⅛
50	Rep. Iron & St.	43	43	43	43
100	San Toy	15c	15c	15c	15c
50	Union S. & Sig.	106½	106½	106¼	106¾
45	West. Air Br.	141½	141½	141½	141½

New Record in Rice Exports.

According to a commerce report, one of the most interesting showings in the trade records of this country for the year ended June 30 was the remarkable amount of rice that was sent abroad, in comparison with that exported in previous years. The record for rice exports in the last six years was made in 1912, when 26,797,535 pounds of the staple were sent abroad. In the year ended June 30, however, this record was almost tripled with 75,448,635 pounds. Requests for American rice have been received from Italy, Spain, Greece, Argentina, Chile, and sections of the West Indies.

Encyclopedia of News.

The Index—a condensed summary of the world's news carefully edited and indexed, with full cross-references. A guide to all newspapers. Issued quarterly, $2.00 a volume; $8.00 a year. The Index, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

Nothing occurred over the holiday to check the movement of Spring wheat in the Northwest, and as receipts for the two days were heavy, selling pressure in the wheat market was in sufficient volume to send values down to new low records for the season. Shorts covered freely on the break, however, and at one time the late positions were back to about the closing level of Saturday, although at the close the market showed net losses of ⅝@1⅛c. The visible supply in the United States increased 656,000 bushels, against a decrease of 1,516,000 last year. In the local cash market, No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.06⅝ and No. 2 hard $1.06⅝, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, September; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 95½c and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, 89c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo. Export sales for the day were estimated at 700,000 bushels, mostly Manitobas.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Sept.	..	..	$1.01⅝	$1.02⅝	$1.24⅛

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Sept.	92⅝	91⅝	92½	94	1.14
Dec.	90⅝	89½	90½	90⅝	1.16⅛
May	94½	93	94½	94⅝	1.24½

CORN.

The corn market was weak and lower early in the day in sympathy with wheat and under increased selling pressure, prompted by favorable weather for the growing crop and more optimistic private reports on the crop outlook. During the afternoon the market developed a steadier tone, closing irregular at ½c decline to ⅝c advance. The visible supply increased 33,000 bushels, compared with an increase of 1,085,000 last year. Country offerings of old corn were said to be of fair proportions. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 86½c, prompt.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	..	..	71⅝	70⅞	75⅞
December	57⅞	56½	57⅞	57⅝	74¾
May	58⅞	57⅝	58⅝	58½	77½

OATS.

Export sales of oats were estimated at over a million bushels and prices were steady in the face of large receipts and very favorable reports on this year's yield. The visible supply increased 2,872,000 bushels, compared with an increase of 1,331,000 last year. The local cash market was easier; old oats quoted at 50@55c; new No. 2 white, 40@41c; new 3 white, 39@40c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	36¾	35⅝	36¼	36	49½
December	35¾	35¾	35⅝	35⅝	52⅛
May	38	37⅜	38¼	38	55⅞

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was again under the influence of heavy selling pressure prompted by the very large stock of product which has accumulated as a result of the liberal run of hogs and the interrupted export demand. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 13,000, estimated for Wednesday 23,000; Kansas City received 8,000 and Omaha 8,700.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	....	....	8.07	8.20	10.05
October	8.30	8.12	8.15	8.27	10.77
Ribs—					
September	8.22	8.05	8.05	8.30	12.00
October	8.35	8.12	8.17	8.42	11.52
Pork—					
September	12.47	12.00	12.07	12.67	.....
October	12.80	12.17	12.30	12.83	.....

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market was influenced by the weakness in lard and prices at the close were 5@14 points net lower.

Range of prices.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	5

GASOLINE UP FOUR CENTS.

Price in New York Now 20 Cents a Gallon—Standard Blames War.

Gasoline is selling in New York for 20 cents a gallon, an advance of 4 cents in four weeks, and garage proprietors predict a further increase.

Standard Oil officials deny that the eight-hour day at the Bayonne works, which goes into effect next Wednesday, is responsible for the rise, and say it is a case of supply and demand, in which the increased exportation of gasoline due to the war is an important factor. Conditions in Mexico, which are shutting off the oil supply from that country, are also complicating the situation, they say.

Some garage owners who had a supply of gasoline are still selling it at 17 and 18 cents. In Jersey City and Hoboken the price has not advanced.

Stay for Street Cleaners.

The Street Cleaning Department and the Corporation Counsel have procured a stay of the injunction order which would have prevented the Street Cleaning Department from removing trade waste throughout the city, thus imposing the expense of such removal upon property owners. The order was issued by Justice Whitaker, to go into effect on Aug. 23, but by the stay issued by Justice Ingraham yesterday in the Appellate Division, the injunction will not be put into effect until Oct. 8. The Corporation Counsel's office then hopes to obtain another stay until the points in question can be settled by the Court of Appeals.

Bankruptcy Petition Denied.

Judge Hough, in the Federal District Court yesterday denied the application of creditors for a receiver in bankruptcy for the Nassau Importation Company, dismissing it upon the merits. The concern owns a restaurant and hotel in Seventh Avenue opposite the carriage entrance to the Pennsylvania Railroad Station.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The receipt of applications for Lithuanian Court Interpreter was begun yesterday and will be continued until Sept. 21. There is one vacancy in the Magistrates' Court at a salary of $1,200 a year.

The dates for the receipt of applications for Milk Inspector have been changed. They have been extended to Sept. 18.

United States.

An examination for stenographer and typist will be held on Oct. 28. For the departmental service both men and women will be eligible, but for the Panama Canal Service only men will be accepted. The salaries for men are from $840 to $900 a year and for women from $600 to $900 a year.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The pressure continues abnormally low and the winds high in the region of Bermuda, and another area of low pressure has crossed the Rocky Mountain region, and Tuesday night it was over the Plains States.

Temperatures are unreasonably high generally east of the Rocky Mountains and are considerably below normal in the Northwest. There have been local showers in the last twenty-four hours in the Middle Atlantic States, the region of the Great Lakes, and the Ohio, Upper Mississippi, and Missouri Valleys. Fair weather prevailed in other regions.

Indications are that the weather will be unsettled, with scattered showers in the lake region, the Ohio Valley, and the Atlantic States north of Maryland. In the South Atlantic and East Gulf States fair weather will prevail Wednesday and Thursday.

No important temperature change is indicated for the East and South within the next forty-eight hours.

Winds for Wednesday and Thursday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate variable, mostly south and southwest; Middle and South Atlantic Coast, moderate variable.

FORECASTS—TO-DAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York—Partly cloudy on the coast and local showers in the interior Wednesday and Thursday.

Southern New England—Partly cloudy Wednesday. Thursday, partly cloudy, probably local showers in the interior.

New Jersey—Partly cloudy Wednesday and Thursday.

Western New York and Eastern Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy, with probably local showers Wednesday and Thursday.

Northern New England—Partly cloudy, with probably local showers in interior Wednesday and Thursday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1914.	1915.	1914.
3 A. M.	68	70	4 P. M.	80	74
6 A. M.	69	70	6 P. M.	77	72
9 A. M.	74	71	9 P. M.	68	70
12 M.	77	72	12 P. M.	63	70

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 75; for the corresponding date last year it was the average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 69.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 70; at 8 P. M. it was 76. Maximum temperature, 77 degrees at 12 P. M.; minimum, 69 degrees at 2 A. M. Humidity, 97 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 90 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.05 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.98 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
12:30	204 W. 89 St.; Anna Kaufmann	Slight
12:45	1,861 Lexington Av.; Max Rothsetter	Slight
1:20	Prospect Hill Road, near Rochelle Road, (auto;) A. McCann	$2,000
9:05	433 E. 127 St.; Horace Ely	Slight
9:15	115 W. 60 St.; Benjamin Srier	Slight
10:55	520 E. 12 St.; Fannie Skalmikosa	None
11:30	Gun Hill Road & Mosholu Parkway, (auto;) Robert M. Silverman	$100
P. M.		
1:30	561 W. 58 St.; U. S. Rubber Co.	None
12:55	333 E. 122 St.; Olga Pielisher	Slight
1:10	121 Macdougal St.;	Not given
3:20	16 Mott St.; A. Get	Slight
3:50	339 E. 121 St.; Beckie Heller	Slight
5:00	120 Chrystie St.; not given	$100
6:00	608 E. 19 St.; Union Stripping Co.	Slight
6:40	16 W. 3d St.; Midland Hat Co.	Slight
7:05	310 W. 40 St.; Minnit Mfg. Co.	Slight
7:30	122 E. 116 St.; Rival Electric Co	Slight
9:30	822 Barretto St.; David Stein	Slight
10:10	100 W. 77 St.; not given	Slight
10:15	Opp. 2 Allen St.; elev. R. R.	Slight
11:50	412 E. Tremont Av.; B. Dorfman	Slight

RESORTS. RESORTS.

HOTEL SHELBURNE, BRIGHTON BEACH, N. Y. Ocean Parkway Station.
OPEN ALL YEAR American and European Plan 200 rooms: 75 private baths
NED WAYBURN'S "TOO MUCH MUSTARD"
Fascinating Revue WITH A GALAXY OF BROADWAY STARS AND A BEVY OF BEAUTIES
Twice Nightly, at 8 and 11, Throughout September
SPECIAL SHORE DINNER (Noon to 10 P. M.) $2
GALA MARDI GRAS CARNIVAL SEPT. 13 TO 18
See the Parades from the Shelburne Verandas.
FESTIVE GATHERINGS NIGHTLY. FUN & FRIVOLITY
LOW FALL & WINTER RATES Beg. Oct. 1 for 1 or 2 PERSONS
$30 Per Month ROOM With running Water $40 Per Month ROOM With Private BATH
Sun Parlor Overlooking Ocean. Steam Heat. Frequent Social Diversions Within 3 Minutes' Walk. Hydropathic and Turkish Baths. Hot and Cold Salt Sea Baths.

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Spend the Beautiful Fall in the Adirondacks
Positive Relief from Hay Fever.
SARANAC INN
A Pleasure Resort. Open Until November 1.
ON UPPER SARANAC LAKE.
Excellent Hunting, Music, Dancing, Fishing, Golf and Tennis.
No Tubercular People. Terms $21 week up.
Great Reduced Round Trip R. R. Fare Sept.
HARRINGTON MILLS, Mgr. Upper Saranac, N. Y.
Also THE GRAFTON, Washington, D. C.

Spend the Fall Months at
Mount Pleasant Boarding House
Special rates for September and October. Excellent hunting, fishing, and autoing. Highly situated but on the shore of Lake Champlain. Very accessible. Write for booklet and rates.
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HOTEL GRAMATAN
LAWRENCE PARK, BRONXVILLE, N. Y.
Special Rates During Fall and Winter

THE HALL, Glen Cove, L. I.
Within commuting distance of New York. Private Beach. No mosquitoes. Tennis, boating, bathing, fishing. Absolutely fireproof wing. Private baths. References. Tel. 256—Glen Cove.

Modern gentleman's place; fruit, poultry, dairy, farm; 90 miles; $9.00-$12.00; booklet; references. Spindler, Lefever Falls, Ulster Co., N. Y.

Booklet, September Hotel and R. R. Rates.
Raquette Lake House Raquette Lake, N. Y.

LONG ISLAND RESORT BOOK FREE at city offices, or send 10c. to G. P. A., L. I. R. R., Penn. Station, N. Y.

STAMFORD-IN-THE-CATSKILLS.
Folder & infor. at 1180 B'way.-N.Y. F. H. Duffy, Rep.

Ulster & Delaware R. R. Send for Summer Resort Book.

NEW ENGLAND.

In Autumn
Touring in New England Is at Its Best
IN SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER THE HILLS AND MOUNTAINS ARE CLAD IN RAINBOW COLORINGS, THE AIR IS MOST INVIGORATING, THE ROADS ARE GOOD, AND THE ATTRACTIVE WAYSIDE INNS, PALATIAL RESORTS, OR MAGNIFICENT CITY HOTELS OF THIS VACATION LAND ARE BEST ABLE TO ENTERTAIN YOU.
Send for free illustrated road map in colors, "NEW ENGLAND TOURS," published by the NEW ENGLAND HOTEL ASSOCIATION, comprising over two hundred of the best hotels and resorts.
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1,000 miles through New England's Scenic Wonderland. Route book and map on application. 1180 Broadway, N. Y., or Hotel Elton, Waterbury, Conn.

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CHATHAM BARS INN
CHATHAM, CAPE COD.
"A storm in the Fall or Winter is the time to visit it."—Henry David Thoreau.
Steam Heat. Sun Parlors. Ocean Terrace. Golf. Tennis. Motoring. Shooting.
N. A. ELDRIDGE, CHATHAM, MASS.

WYKEHAM INN,
Washington, Conn.
Open Until September 27th.
After Labor Day, address
A. DRUMMOND.

"LAKE WINNEPESAUKEE" and "LAKE SUNAPEE." For booklets write 171 B'way.

NEW JERSEY.


PUDDING STONE INN
Spend the Autumn in the Woods
and Hills. In an hour you reach the big trees, the glen and waterfall. Extensive views; elevation 675. Newly erected, every convenience. Sports—tennis, canoeing, saddle horses; golf nearby. The bracing breezes will renew your energy. Excellent table; vegetables from our garden; pure water; French chef. One hour out. 26 trains, 10 minutes' walk to station. Open all year. Booklet.
G. N. VINCENT, Boonton, N. J.

OAK COURT HOTEL, LAKEWOOD, N. J.
Open Sept. 15th.
E. E. SPANGENBERG, Mgr.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

ROYAL PALACE HOTEL and COTTAGES
On the Beach, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
"A RESORT IN ITSELF."
SWIMMING POOL TENNIS SURF-BATHING
ARBOR DANSANT
FINEST CAFE and DANCE FLOOR in the SURF.
Management of CHALFONTE, Atlantic City

ALAMAC HOTEL
Ocean front, heart of Atlantic City. Fireproof; open always. American and European Plans. Hot and cold sea water baths. Capacity 400. Grill, orchestra; dancing, garage attached. MACK LATZ & CO.

THE LEADING RESORT HOTEL OF THE WORLD
Marlborough-Blenheim
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OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY.

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LARGEST FIREPROOF RESORT HOTEL
A Bold Original Creation
With the Local Color of Atlantic City Reflected. Restaurant Traymore
SUBMARINE GRILL

Hotel RUDOLF
On the ocean front. Sea and fresh water baths. Running water in rooms. Orchestra.
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For Fall and Winter guests. Free Booklet.
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BUCKWOOD INN
Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa.
Open until October 15th.
Home of the Famous
Golf Course
of the Shawnee Country Club.
T. Edmund Krumbhols, Mgr.
Winter—The Kirkwood, Camden, S. C. 18-Hole Golf Course.

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MOUNT POCONO, PA.
Catering to a clientele who appreciate the best; private baths; free garage; open all year; special Fall and Winter rates. Booklet.
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NEW SPRUCE CABIN INN. Rooms en suite or not. Elec. lights, steam heat, 'phone in rooms. Dancing, saddle horses, golf, tennis, bowling. Garage. Bkit. Lack. R. R. to Cresco Sta., Pa. W. J. & M. D. Price, Canadensis, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LACKAWANNA RAILROAD.
Resort Tourist Bureau, 1183 Broadway, New York
"Berkshire Hills" Booklet free. Address Travel Bureau, Grand Central Terminal, N. Y.

Business Progress.

The Annalist presents each week the important news of the business world—an invaluable publication for the business man, banker, broker, and investor; on all news stands, ten cents a copy; $4.00 a year.—Advt.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Relieved on pension, 12 P. M., Sept. 4, on Police Surgeon's certificate: Patrol. C. E. Kelley, 7, at $700 a year, appointed June 6, 1894; J. Alnwick, 161, at $700 a year, appointed July 1, 1892.

Temporary assignments: Insp. J. J. Farrell, 9 I. D., to command the 11 I. D. in addition to his own, 10 days, 9 A. M., Sept. 13; Lieuts. J. S. Leith, 38, and B. T. Winslow, 63, to Training School, 15 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 4; Patrol. A. L. Hughes, 15, and V. R. W. Cristiano, 83, to 14 I. D., 10 days, 4 P. M., Sept. 6; P. J. Sweeney, 39, to D. B., 5 days, 4 P. M., Sept. 6.

Leaves of absence, with full pay: Insp. H. Cohen, 11 I. D., 10 days, 9 A. M. Sept. 13, to be deducted from vacation. Without pay: Patrol. H. H. Marks, 283, 1 day, 12:01 A. M. Sept. 8; E. Carbonell, 285, 1 day, 4 P. M. Sept. 4; H. Oppenheimer, Traffic Div., Subdiv. C, 1 day, 6 P. M. Sept. 8; I. Newman, Traffic Div., Subdiv. C, 1 day, 5 P. M. Sept. 8.

Restored to duty: Patrol. E. J. Blaney, Jr., B. B. H. Squad, 10:40 A. M. Sept. 3.

Suspended without pay: Patrol. E. J. Blaney, Jr., B. B. H. Squad, 10:45 A. M. Sept. 3.

Resignation accepted: Probat. Patrol. C. A. Grammer, Training School, 12 P. M. Sept. 7.

Fire Department.

Temporary appointment renewed: Inspector of Fire Prevention W. T. Jayne, Bur. of Fire Preve., Div. of Insp., at the rate of $1,200 a year, for one month, 9 A. M. Sept. 1.

Upon application to their respective Bureau Chiefs, leave of absence, with pay, will be granted to civilian employes of the department of the Jewish faith on Sept. 9, 10, and 18 for the purpose of religious worship.

Leave of absence, without pay, month of September, to Plumber W. J. Murray, Bur. of Rep. and Supp., Div. of Bldgs.

Additional leaves of absence, with pay, 9 A. M. Aug. 23, until Sept. 15, to Insp. of Bldgs. J. F. Keehli, Bur. of Repairs and Supp., Div. of Bldgs. on account of illness; Aug. 21 to 28, inclusive to Steamfitter J. A. Hand, Bur. of Rep. and Supp., Div. of Appa., on account of injuries received in the performance of duty.

Additional leaves, with pay: 4 days, 9 A. M. Sept. 7, to Insp. Fire Prev. J. F. D. Wilson, Bur. of Fire Prev., Div. of Insp.

Death: Fire. 1st gr. J. Hughes, No. 2, Eng. 38, at 6:30 P. M., Sept. 4.

The following will report to Fire. 1st gr. A. J. Muir at the 7th Regt. Armory, Park Av. and 67th St., for practice at 10 o'clock tomorrow: C. W. Roe, Jr., Eng. 13; J. T. Foote, Eng. 18; A. Rothersall, Eng. 31; R. Bornholt, Engine 39; J. J. D'Asevedo, Eng. 56; W. Clancy, Eng. 74; E. J. Donovan, Eng. 76; E. A. Dannmeyer, Eng. 79; J. L. Dressler, Eng. 86; W. F. Gallagher, Eng. 213; W. F. Hickey, Eng. 214; T. S. Richards, Eng. 227; C. J. Metzger, Jr., Eng. 231; F. Ergenzinger, Eng. 237; F. M. Munn, Eng. 244; Chas. A. Widmer, Jr., Eng. 250; H. S. Escher, Eng. 262; A. G. Klein, Eng. 283; H. Brenner, Eng. 298; A. Woolley, Eng. 2d Sq. 19; H. Breuer, H. & L. 20; J. J. Schoppmeyer, H. & L. 22; E. S. Clements, H. & L. 35; J. A. Unrath, H. & L. 40; A. J. Muir, H. & L. 45; R. C. Fraser, H. & L. 80; A. T. Cole, H. & L. 107; J. Miller, No. 3, H. & L. 115; E. Bernsen, H. & L. 127; N. J. Bruno, H. & L. 128; G. Olsen, H. & L. 128; C. G. Brown, H. & L. 137; J. J. O'Keefe, H. & L. 147; J. T. R. Murray, H. & L. 149; J. A. Stack, H. & L. 148.

Temporary detail: 8 A. M., Sept. 8, Fire. 1st gr. A. Morgenstern, H. & L. 135 to new quarters, 480-482 Sheffield Av., Brooklyn, as watchman, while on sick report.

Special leaves, without pay: Fire. 1st gr. J. J. Reilly, No. 2, H. & L. 20, 60 hours, 9 A. M. Sept. 5; Fire. 1st gr. J. Mullen, Eng. 66, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Sept. 5; Fire. 1st gr. A. Blush, Eng. 153, 24 hours, 8 P. M., Sept. 5; Fire. 1st gr. J. M. Kjelsen, Eng. Co. 75, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Sept. 9; Fire. 1st gr. J. Holohan, Eng. 93, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Sept. 7; Fire. 1st gr. F. J. McGuinness, H. & L. 26, 48 hours, 8 A. M., Sept. 5; Eng. of St. mer W. G. Thayne, Eng. 154, 48 hours, 8 A. M., Sept. 8; Fire 1st gr. W. Bannon, Eng. 219, 36 hours, 8 A. M., Sept. 10; Fire. 1st gr. S. Felman, Eng. 84, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Sept. 9.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Board of Education this Fall will again give free instruction in drawing and design and practical training in the principles of an industrial character, at the New York Evening School of Industrial Art in P. S. 27, on Forty-second Street, east of Third Avenue.

Classes in salesmanship and advertising are being formed at the Brooklyn Evening School for Men, Albany Avenue and Dean Street. Pupils are being registered this week.

An association of retired teachers will be formed for the protection of their interests. A meeting has been called for Saturday, Sept. 18, at 2 P. M., in the Hotel McAlpin. Retired teachers are asked to send their names and addresses to Mary Dilly, 116 Court Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. There are said to be more than 1,500 teachers on the retired list.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Motion days during the month of September, 1915, will be as follows:

Bankruptcy motions on Wednesday, Sept. 15, 22, and 29.

General motions on Sept. 9, 15, 23, and 30.

Notice of issue for the bankruptcy motion calendar must be filed on the Monday preceding the motion day.

Notice of issue for the general motion calendar must be filed not later than 12 o'clock noon on the day preceding the motion day.

DISTRICT COURT—Sheppard, J.—Courtroom 3, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.

Brookheim<Kugelman.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy discharges:

Edith L. Biller, Louis Bliss, H P Wright & Co, S & M Levinson, Joe Satmary, Gustave Ringe, Adolph F Schmitt, Geo A Peters, Meonri D Const Co, Geo L. Mead, Feldmark & Meadow, Isack Zolath, Herman Flehrman, Walter A Lyons, Jacob Sterling, Elfenhein & Chinelnik, M B Schoenen & Sons.

Under objection: M B Behrman & Co.

Adjourned cases: Joseph Kantrowitz, Wm Weiser, Dal Hawkins, Orville E Short, Chas A Hawley, Gingold & Scheffer, Nathan Tekulsky, Isaac Borowsky.

Motions: John H Dunn, Fredk Fischer, U S Metal Prod Co, A P Perlstein, L H Lang & Co, Chase Truck Co, Crown Renting Co, E B Hart, J C Wilson & Co, Henry Skolnick, Benj Rubin, Samuel Shapiro, Augusta Greenspan, Louis Rappaport, Benj Alterman, Fred Fischer, Samuel Weisinger, Beneson & Cohen, C Fernandez & Co, Louis C Newberger, Chas Greenhut, Ed G Sallmon, Bang Laboratories, Adolf Mandel, N Y Trans S S Co, Peil & Co, Wm B Atwater, Max Newman, John L Martin, Mandel Katz, Donnelly M E Co, Kochman & Weidman, Phillip Holtz, New Centre Co, Jacob Ptoxin, Louis Wallace, Nathan Katz, Horn & Mittenthal, Bernard Dorfman, Johnston, Elliott & Co, Block-Mandel Cloak Co, Max H Wornow, B & M A Newmark.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Room 312, P. O. Bldg., at 2 P. M.—General motion calendar.

Bankruptcy subpoena: Harry May.

Bankruptcy disch's: Esther Franklin, George H Gardiner, Harris L Feldman, Bernard Schlegel, Constantin Vassarotis, Clarence E Hopkins, Henry D Purchase, Rebecca Wollkof, Frank Seaman, Louis Silverman & Henry Cohen, The Fashion Shop, Joseph Gerbasio, John F Maguire, Jacques Langman, Francis H G Seymour, Clarence Posner, Hyman Miller, Herman Bass.

Motions: Hyman Kahn, George H Gardiner, Columbia Mach<Adriance Mach Wks, Anne L Scattergood (2,) Simon Jaller, Kever<Phila & Read R R, Harasimowicz (Harris) <Penn R R Co et al, Gideon<Hinds, Loeb & Schoenfield< Atlas Embry Wks, A D Matthews Sons, Inc, (3,) Perry B Rowe, Ludovic Pignatelli, Bay Dredging & Contr Co, Catherine Zigmont< Penn Coal Co, Healey<Moran Tow & Trans Co, Kelly<Knicker Ice Co, Abraham L Kass, Frank Clementi, Kornman & Kennedy, I S Remson Mfg Co, 26th Ward Live Poultry Co, Bernard Schlegel, Abraham L Kass, Leonardo Marotta, Orvig Dampskibshkap Actiesselskabet<N Y & Bermuda Co, Actiesselskabet Neptun <same, Rowe<New Engl SS, Re Kass.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Shearn, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Powers<CNY, Hillis<Int R T, Sacksman<Sacksman, Tanneholz<Mills, Shalek<Jetter Bi Co, Ex & Ins Co<Mc, Spur<Sheepshead Bay Speedway Co, Bryan<Huge, Rosenberg<same, Mackay<same, Coffey<same, Lyons<same, Plunkett<same, Meagher<Huge, Smith<same, Tugent<same, Tobias<All Theatres Film & Accen'y Co, C H Rugg Co<McCartney, Ludwig<N Y Const Co, Silmelzski<Houston Res Co, Roberts<Kleiner, Nahaum<C I & B RR, Tenement House Dept <100 W 61st St, Mazursky<Nassau El R R, Re Wolf, (Teyak,) Lambert<Fischer, Blume<Nas Elec R R, Leventhal<Weber Feuthert Co, Herle<B H R R, Hegeman<Nat El R R, Gen Acc & Liab Co< B H R R Co, Bittenbender<Lawarawer Realty Co, Dickey<Mut Film Cor, Edson<Curth, Re Wildey, (Beach Av,) Hayward<Hayward, Cons Chandelier Co< Kitchen Kity Corp, Stansky<Meier, (2,) Hannon<Abraham, Simon<Meier, Flint<CNY, Devlin<same, Sturtz<Neuhorn, La Monde<De Soria, Gibson<N Y Cons R R, Matrechesla<B H R R, Jesse<Nas Elec R R, Re Narsisenfeld, Needham<Piano & Organ Co<Heiser, Bunnell<Public Bank, Montgomery<Monygeny, CNY<Loyal Bldg Co, Donovan<Dougherty, Woolcott<Shubert, Sprung<Hexter, D Appleton & Co< Warhasse, Hultman<Wolfson, Canfield<Reid, Whitney<Shary, Kaften<Alvarez, Mutual Bank<Siede, Kaminsky<Scranton Elec Co, Zinreich<Kwint, Moffatt<Lawder, Adler<Davidoff, Soter Co<Themelis Bros Co, Roden<Singer Sewing Machine Co, State of Yucatan< Peninsula, Frel<Robinson, Porter<Seifert, Bailey<E H R R, Schadow<Exporters' Alliance, Inc, Chorekjian<Kellogg, Mme, Irene<Vulcan Metals Co, Burden<Demarest, Barker<Jackson, Bright & Co<South Am Securities Co, Edelstein<Bell, McLaughlin<McLaughlin, Baucus<Weatherall, Reynolds<Reynolds, De Wolfe<Neuhauser, Kaften<Levy & Kafton Co, Pinkham<Liederman Realty Co, Re Knapp & French, Inc, Present<Bauer, Chamberlain<Chamberlain, Lincoln Mfg Co<Beyer Johnson<Bierhoff, Clark<Tyttenberg, Buettner<Buettner, Stover<Gamewell Fire Alarm Tel Co, Stastny<Aldenstein, Bittih<Cheney, B'klyn Struct Steel Co<Criscl, Reiss<Rhinelander, Fallick<Cons Gas Co (2,) Reiss<Ottenberg, Pioneer Barber T S Co<Brung, Adamson<Warwick, Jarmulowsky<Isaacs, Sixth Av Rlty Co< Lindau, Levi<Isaacs, Schelling<Byars, Shein<Shein, Waxberg<L & D Rlty Corp, Citizens Sav Bank< O'Connor (2,) Greenberg<Thalrose, Morningstar<Spiegel, Wilson<Wilson, Windsor Const Co< Ruland, Hydrax Chemical Co< NY Food Prod Co, Kornzweig<Kornzweig, Re Ross, Trepel<Deauville Bathing Co, Windish<Windish, Wolf<Tannenbaum, Greenwich Sav Bank< Majlon, Re CNY (Brady Av,) Israel<Bicheihaupt, Keefe<Strauss, De Von<Cuneo, Hurtzig<Schirnbeck, Goldenberg<Goldenberg, Cohen<Arthur Walker & Co, Baucus<Weatherall, McGehee<Saranac Const Co, De Angelo<1,482 Broadway Corp, Greenberg<Thalrose, Re Hintze, Welsh<Welsh.

PARTS III., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Wills for probate: Eben Plymton, Benjamin Pilz, Franeyzek Radzwivek, Ellen Duggan,

Lillian Rathstein, Annie C. Schluter, Phillip Getzlowitz, Margaret Fay.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Semelman<Mazal, Goldberg<Mazal, Rosenbeck<Mazel, Oasis<Exp Co, Burke<Platt, Friedman<Equit Life, McGraw Pub Co<Leindorf Elec Light, Bonwit Teller Co< Vollum, Forman<Gilman, Glass<Schliefer, Citerman<Newman, Saks & Co<Kest, Peinberton<Taylor, Markowitz<Kanlas, Lipschitz<Segul, Malawista<Bloom, Nati Nassau Bank< Whitney Opera Co, Bigham<Fuller, Alliance Press Co< Duysters, Brinberg<Sherman, Haas<Davis, Belvedere Bldg Co< O'Reilly, Dumbia Realty Co< Keller, Constantin<Con G Co.

Hackenschmidt< Vacsey, Lux Mfg Co<Deuth, Rose<Piper, Roberts<Barrett (2,) Gordon<Benguiat, Bisgier<Eq F P Co, Fragazzi<Colt Stratton Co, Fuerst<Rosenberg, Rosenfeld<Baldwin, Twyman<S W Childs Co, Goldstein<Kanefsky, Silberman<Barkin, McCarthy<Cutrone, Novick<Ellison, Gradus<Second Av Amus Co, Simon Herzig & Sons Co<Fox, Alliance Press Co< Duysters, Political Sav Bank, Solomon<Saltzseider, Courtney<Met Film Mfg Co, Rose<Solomon, Roengarten<Zipser.

PART II.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—Re Simplex Automatic Co—James A Farrell.

SUPREME COURT—Shearn, J.—Livingston Phelps<Samuel Kurzman—John F. Gaskell.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Shearn, J.—Beckel< Beckel—Joseph A. Arnold, Lebaudy<Carnegie Trust Co—John G. Dyer, Broadway Sav Bk<McElroy—Archibald R Watson, Stiefel<Morris—Felix H Levy, Trowbridge< 136 West 29th P E Co—Walter W Irwin, Sewell<Rosh—Joseph P Hennessy.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—Baiz< Richter—N Taylor Phillips. Re Simplex Automatic Co—Abraham Greenberg, Loutrel< Van Beuscholen—Geoffrey Konta, Halsey< McLaughlin—Henry W Unger, Haynes< Harned—Alfred H Townley.

SUPREME COURT—Whitaker, J.—Franklin Sav Bk<Witz—James A Foley.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Delehanty, J.—Ex parte business. At 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar adjourned until Sept. 14.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of: Michael Walsh, James F. Larney, Charlotte Jenkins, John H. Huneke, Accounting of: William A. Kissick, John Gallaghr, Martin Kaufman, Maurice G. Hickey, Maria C. Barnes, Anna Lang, Catharine A. Knowlton,

Anna Gerdes, Abraham N. Bresel, Alexander Levy, John Parsons, Wills for probate: Catherine Kenney, Thekla Federhart, Edward B Fox, Patrick Morrison, Ottilie Weitzel, Mary Agnes Brady,

TRIAL TERM—Schuls, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Delehanty, J.—Guion< Arnow—James H. Goggin, Goldfarb<Gellis William S. Sussman, Mitchell<Mitchell—Henry A. Friedman, Eckert<Lutz—Michael J. Egan, Van Dine<Flinn—Arthur N. Giegerich, Bates<Flinn—Alfred Townley, Wilson<Flinn—Lawrence N. Martin, Bklyn Sav Bank<Rohrig Co.—Alex I. Rorke.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Delehanty, J.—Theodore Vongerichen < William Schmitz — Rudolph Lowenthal, Julius Heiderman<William Schmitz—John J. Meean.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION — Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Clark, J.—Motions.

Moore<Graffino, Broadway Flushing Dock<Bway Apt Rty Co, Re Carman, Re Butterfield, Bean<Dean, Palmer<Palmer, Benz<Uhlhorn Rty Co, Bennett<L I Elec Rty Co, Pettit<same, (2,) Wanzer<same, Baumann<City, Vicente<Carpenter B & H Inc, O'Rourke<O'Rourke, Ajas<Board of Educa, Gerbracht<Gerbracht, Williams<N Y & Q Co Rty Co, Taylor<same, Brewster<L I Elec Rty Co, Pierson<Siebert, Sel after<Hertmann, Voorneeke<Unger, (2,) Franzese<Burnofsky, Corn'n of R. D. Church<Oberle, Holub-Dusha Co<Drda Farnola<Farnola.

Re Boulevard, (Morrison,) Sanack<B U Gas Co, Lawyers T & T Co< Haskell R & Constr Co, Eckhart<Eckhart, Viseno<Carpenter B & H, Inc, Re Bryant Av and other streets, (Jacobs,) Magee<Guarino, Larkin<Queens Bor G & R Lt Co, Nichols<Nichols, Atkins<Fuciehas, Pringle<Farmer, Sherman<Knapp, Black<Black, Morowitz<Klein, Moore<Graffino, Zimmet<Docket Impt Co, Madsen<Tompsen, Counselman<Weber, Natall<Nat Cold Storage Co, Raabe<Piesch, Lyons<Emanon Bldg Corporation, Dahl<Livenberg.

PART II.—No calendar.

PART III.—No calendar.

TRIAL TERM—No calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of: Michael Walsh, James F. Larney, Charlotte Jenkins, John H. Huneke, Accounting of: William A. Kissick, John Gallaghr, Martin Kaufman, Maurice G. Hickey, Maria C. Barnes, Anna Lang, Catharine A. Knowlton,

Benjamin Goodman, Antonio Romeo, Barbara Glebfried, Edward Cavanagh, William G. Oprey, James J. Cavanagh, Joseph Volkomiser, Estates of: Henry Stoll, Otto Liebrath, Sarah Smith, Michael Toomey, Edward Fitzgerald, Elizabeth Winegar,

County Court.

CIVIL—No calendar.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises...5:33 | Sun sets...6:23 | Moon rises...4:36

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	6:29	6:56	12:37	12:50
Governors Island	7:07	7:16	1:13	1:25
Hell Gate	8:57	9:06	2:53	3:05

Arrived—Tuesday, Sept. 7.

SS America, Naples, Aug. 23.
SS Strathsard, Bordeaux, Aug. 28.
SS Athinai, Patras, Aug. 20.
SS Bermudian, Bermuda, Sept. 4.
SS Saratoga, Havana, Sept. 4.
SS Clothilde Cuneo, Jamaica, Sept. 1.
SS Mae, Matanzas, Sept. 1.
SS Olaf Kyrre, Sunderland, Aug. 20.
SS Sinaloa, Havana, Aug. 25.
SS M. E. Harter, Huelva, Aug. 26.
SS Colorado, Brunswick, Sept. 4.
SS Neches, Mobile, Sept. 2.
SS Cherokee, Brunswick, Sept. 4.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah, Sept. 4.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

New York	Liverpool	Sept. 1
Ryndam	Rotterdam	Aug. 28
Housatonic	Rotterdam	Aug. 20
Columbian	Colon	Aug. 25
Camino	Balboa	Aug. 27
California	Barbados	Aug. 26
Ulebos	Greenock	Aug. 20
Santa Clara	Balboa	Aug. 20
Honduras	Freeport	Aug. 28
Clearpool	St. Nazaire	Aug. 26
Belgrano	Balboa	Aug. 28
Satilla	Gulfport

TELEPHONE TO FIND TRANSIENTS FOR YOU

Company Considering Bureau of Registration, as Suggested in The Times.

BIG AID TO BUSINESS MEN

Will Make It Possible to Locate Any Visitor Who Has Given His Address.

A telephone registration bureau, as suggested in many recent letters to THE TIMES, but much broader in its scope, is a possibility of the near future, officials of the New York Telephone Company said yesterday. For several months the company's experts have been looking into the merits of the suggestion and the operating details are now under consideration.

The object of the bureau, as outlined in the letters, is to provide a means of registration for transients who wish to record their temporary addresses and whereabouts. Officials of one railroad having its terminus in this city have estimated that the number of transients traveling on that road alone averages between 50,000 and 75,000 a week. It is suggested that the telephone company, by maintaining such a bureau, could at a nominal charge perform many useful services for business concerns.

"We are already inquiring into the feasibility of such a bureau," R. S. Scarburgh, Publicity Manager of the New York Telephone Company, said yesterday. "We have no announcement to make, however, until our experts have inquired fully into the project. The telephone company wants to do everything possible to increase the efficiency of its service and with that end in view an investigation into the demand for and desirability of a registration bureau was started many months ago. The bureau now under consideration is along much broader lines than that suggested in the letters to THE TIMES. I am not at liberty to discuss the details of the project until there is something definite to announce."

Officials of the telephone company are to confer within a day or two with Henry Gardner, a tile importer, of the Forty-second Street Building, 30 East Forty-second Street, who in a letter to THE TIMES first suggested the telephone registration bureau.

"I became convinced more than ten years ago of the desirability of such a service," Mr. Gardner said yesterday. "When I first suggested it to the telephone company they took the view that the conducting of such a bureau would be more properly the function of a separate organization or private enterprise. It would be necessary, however, to have the telephone company's co-operation to maintain the bureau successfully.

"Such a service is much needed. It would enable merchants to find their salesmen without difficulty. It would bring together friends who had failed to meet at railroad stations or steamship piers. It could be so conducted that it would be possible to get into touch with persons who registered at any hour of the day.

Bureaus along the same lines have been successfully maintained, it has been pointed out, by private interests at expositions and other places where large crowds of transients were brought together.

WHITNEY BUYS NEW AIRBOAT

100 Horse Power Machine Built for Safety Rather Than Speed.

Harry Payne Whitney of Roslyn, L. I., has purchased a 100-horsepower Burgess-Dunne hydroaeroplane, and the machine is expected to arrive this week at his country place at Roslyn. It is on its way from Marblehead, Mass., where it was built and has been tested. Mr. Whitney will be instructed in the use of the machine by Clifford L. Webster, who will accompany it to Roslyn. Mr. Whitney expects to use it on Hempstead Harbor and Long Island Sound.

The air craft was built under the patents of Lieutenant J. H. Dunne, an English army officer, and is said to sacrifice speed for safety. The machine has an enclosed body between the wings, and there is a seat for one person besides the pilot.

This is the first hydroaeroplane that Mr. Whitney has purchased, but not the first aeroplane he has had. After racing with his fast hydroaeroplane, Dixie, Jr., in the Summer of 1912, he went into partnership with Robert Collier in the purchase of a monoplane, and afterward they each acquired a Curtis biplane. Since that period Mr. Whitney had had other machines which he has tried out at his Summer home in Long Island.

APPEAL ROCK ISLAND CASE.

Minority Charges Abuse of Process of the Court.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—Nathan Amster and six other members of the minority Stockholders' Committee of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway today appealed from the ruling of Judge George A. Carpenter in the United States District Court that they were not entitled to intervene in the suit brought against the railroad company by the American Steel Foundries. With the record of the case was filed a brief of the argument which the minority stockholders will present.

In the brief the minority committee says that it represents 70,000 shares of stock out of a total of 750,000 shares issued by the company. It is asserted that the suit brought by the American Steel Foundries was not a bona fide proceeding, but "was conceived and instituted in a manner and for a purpose such as to constitute it a virtual abuse of the process of the court."

The controlling interests of the Rock Island did not act in good faith in failing to oppose the petition for a receiver, it is alleged.

The brief charges that the sum of $375,000 in salaries alone was paid to nine officials of the company yearly and that gratuities and bonuses without good reason were handed to officials and lawyers.

Pleasant Offices to Be Had in the Tower of the

TIMES BUILDING

Times Square

Spacious, High Ceilings, Abundance of Daylight, Perfect Ventilation, Reasonable Rental.

Rental Office—Room 406
Telephone Bryant 1000

ALIMONY PRISONER DIES.

Court Plea to Remove Him from Bellevue Hospital Withdrawn.

The application made to Justice Donnelly of the Supreme Court on Friday to order the removal of John F. Wacker from the prisoner's ward at Bellevue Hospital was withdrawn yesterday because Wacker died on Monday. Wacker, who was a dealer in jeweler's tools at 21 John Street, had been committed to Ludlow Street Jail three months ago for failing to pay $1,000 back alimony. He was determined not to pay, it being a matter of principle with him that when a woman could not live with her husband she should not expect him to support her.

Six months in jail would have freed Wacker from liability, and he was resolved to serve this term. In jail he grew ill of cirrhosis of the liver. A week ago yesterday he was taken to Bellevue. Otto A. Glassberg, Wacker's attorney, told Justice Donnelly that Wacker lay in a ward that was so noisy his client could not sleep, and that he was surrounded by drug users and alcoholics who made an inferno of the place. Mr. Glassberg wanted Wacker taken to St. Vincent's or some other quiet hospital.

Counsel for Mrs. Wasker oppesed the motion and intimated that the purpose of it was to enable Wacker to escape paying the money he owed his wife. Wacker's son Emil made an affidavit that when he saw his father recently the latter appeared to be in good health. Mrs. Wacker's attorney asserted that Wacker had promised to give his wife $1,500 if she would divorce him. Mr. Glassberg retorted that unless his client was removed quickly from the prison ward in Bellevue he would die. Justice Donnelly reserved decision.

GIFTS FOR BISHOP CUSACK.

Farewell Reception by St. Stephen's Members to Their Old Pastor.

Parishioners of St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church, in Twenty-eighth Street, between Third and Lexington Avenues, gave a farewell receiption last night to the Right Rev. Thomas F. Cusack, whom Pope Benedict XV. recently appointed Bishop of Albany. Bishop Cusack, who has been pastor of St. Stephen's for twelve years, leaves for Albany tomorrow.

Between 2,000 and 3,000 persons attended the receiption. Bishop Cusack was presented with a check for $2,500, a solid silver crozier and a copy of illumined resolutions. After addresses by Charles H. Duffy, William F. Foley, Michael J. Corcoran, Dr. John G. Coyle, Dr. William S. Keegan, Dr. Henry P. Swift, and John McDonald, Bishop Cusack made a ferwell speech. The Catholic Oratorio Society sang choruses and Mme. Selma Kronold sang two solos.

Bishop Cusack, who had been an Auxiliary Bishop of the Diocese of New York, goes to Albany to preside over the see left vacant by the death of Bishop Thomas H. M. Burke. The new Bishop is 53 years old. He was born in New York, and entered the priesthood at the age of 23. For several years he was the head of the Archdiocese Missionary Bank.

This afternoon the priests of the Archdiocese of New York will bid Bishop Cusack farewell at St. Stephen's Church. He leaves for Albany in a special car.

Night Schools for City Employes.

It was announced last night that the College of the City of New York, cooperating with the New York University under the auspices of the Mayor's Committee on Municipal Courses will give evening lessons in eighty-eight subjects this Winter. Civil service employes will be admitted to the courses at a small fee. Classes will be held in the Municipal Building, the City College and the Washington Irving High School. For the first time special courses in Italian, French, German and Yiddish will be offered to city employes. Study will begin the first week in October.

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

DELANCEY ST, 40 and 42, n s, 50 ft e of Forsyth St, 50.3x100, one-third part, all title; Rae I. Goldfarb to Morris Berger, 1,891 Daly Av or 299 Broadway, Sept. 7, due, &c, as per bond.....$251
ELIZABETH ST, 198, e s, 189.8 ft n of Spring St, 87.8x97.8, (prior mtg $35,000;) Giovanni Naglia to Antonia Viviano, 542 48th St, Brooklyn, Sept. 4, 5 years, 6 p. c., attorney, B. S. Vitale, 132 Nassau St..$5,000
HAMILTON TERRACE, e s, 479.6 ft n of 141st St, 25x96.6; Annie Spark to Lucky Star Realty Corporation, 47 Cedar St, Sept. 7, (prior mtg $17,500,) 4 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Kantrowitz & E., 325 Broadway.....$2,000
4TH ST, 327 West, e s, 44 ft s of Jane St, 22x55, (prior mtg $6,000;) Margaret W. Custons et al. to Robert W. Cooper, 438 Gates Av, Brooklyn, Sept. 4, due, &c, as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,200
14TH ST, 315 West, n s, 225 ft w of 8th Av, 25x125; Ambrose A. Rowan to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, Sept. 8, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$18,000
44TH ST, s s, 318.9 ft w of 6th Av, 76.3x100.4; The Lambs, a corporation, to Columbia Trust Co., Trustee, 60 Broadway, May 15, (prior mtg $300,000.) 10 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Samuel B. Hamburger, 2 Rector St.....$150,000
47TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 10th Av, 18.9x100.5; Francis Goodman to Commonwealth Savings Bank, 2,007 Amsterdam Av, 3 years, Sept. 7; attorney, George H. Hyde, 41 Park Row.....$5,000

Bronx.

ELLIS AV, e s, 805 ft e of Havemeyer Av, 20x100; Jean Marzeau to Henry Maillard, 150 Manhattan Av, Sept. 4, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Henry Maillard, 346 7th Av..$1,200
FAIRMOUNT PLACE, s s, 101 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 50.10x127.11; H. C. Jackson Realty Co., Inc., to County Mortgage Co., Sept. 7, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Stephen G. Thomas, 40 Wall St.....$36,000
GRAND AV, w s, 25 ft n of North St, 25x100; William A. Murphy to Foster L. Haviland, Newbury, Vt., Sept. 4, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,500
NELSON AV, n w corner of 167th St, 100.3x11x100x19.2; James Branigan and another to Salomon Bossack, 1,383 Washington Av, Sept. 4, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 149 Broadway.....$450
189TH ST, s s, 552.9 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 92.1x100; also 188th St, n s, 525 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 114.6x100; St. Luke's Roman Catholic Church to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, Sept. 1, 3 years; attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman, 51 Chambers St.....$60,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

90TH ST, 65 East, all; Elise Rucker, (executrix,) to Jacques E. Zipser, 65 E. 84th St, 3 years, from Oct. 1, 1915; address 65 E. 90th St.....$1,300
WORTH ST, 176 and 178, store, floor and part basement; Dennis G. Brussel and another, (trustees,) to Joseph Rinaldi and another, 15 Baxter St, 5 years, from June 15, 1915; attorneys, Fitch, M. & G., 32 Nassau St.....$2,400

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,521; Max E. Jaffe against Mary N. Borton et al., owner; Isaac Kauffman, contractor.....$53
BROADWAY, s e corner of 31st St, 105.9x13.4; Jacob Lassman et al against Gladys B. Thayer et al., owners; A. G. Imhof, Inc., contractor.....$75
STUYVESANT ST, 42; Joseph Nass against Louis Sussman, Bertha Sussman, Gustave Nadelbach and Solomon Nadelbach, owners and contractors.....$52
WASHINGTON ST, 578 and 580; Moe Ginsberg against John J. Bradley, owner; J. A. Craig Grinder & Mixer Co., contractor..$18
94TH ST, 71 West; Hugh Greene against A. Strauss, owner and contractor.....$45

Bronx.

WASHINGTON AV, 1,243; Hansman & Metz against Sarah and Solomon Goldberg, owners; Abelman & Abelman, contractors..

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

GREENWICH ST, n w corner of Charlton St, 18x54.4; Harrison Lillibridge et al against John T. Fenlon et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cary & Carroll.
PARK AV, s e corner of 92d St, 116x150x irregular; Niagara Radiator and Boiler Co. against Esthold Realty Co., Inc., et al., (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, D. D. Deutsch.
80TH ST, 550 and 552 East; Marguerite E. Schaefer against Charles Lutz et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, I. Hyman.
114TH ST, 113 East; Isabel M. Smith against Israel Kantor et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Roelker, Bailey & Stiger.

Bronx.

LOTS 45 and 46, Block 49, Section 1, map of Morris Park, 24th Ward; George Hauser against Michael Tracy et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Neier & Van Derveer.
NORTH ST, s s, 15 ft e of Davidson Av, 50x100; Kate Oberscheimer against Lynridge Realty Co., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, N. Blank.
VILLA AV, e s, 171.5 ft s of Van Cortlandt Av, 50x122.4; Flore Amanna against Monaco Construction Co., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. P. Vining.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Court Rebble, a Six-Story Morningside Heights Apartment House Held at $200,000, Sold to an Investor—Syndicate Buys the Schieffelin-Lawrence Estate in South Yonkers.

Harlem property figured prominently in yesterday's real estate market, the most important transaction being the sale of Court Rebble, a six-story elevator apartment house at 416 to 422 West 122d Street.

The structure, which occupies a plot 100 by 90.11, overlooking Morningside Park, was sold by the Orland Holding Company, Frederick Brown, President, to an investing client of Arnold, Byrne & Baumann. It was held at $200,000.

Another west Harlem deal involved the two four-story private dwellings, occupying a plot 30 by 100.11, at 124 and 126 West 111th Street. They were sold by Mrs. Emma Platt to a client of Hopkins & Boyd.

The property is located just west of the vacant plot at the southwest corner of 111th Street and the junction of St. Nicholas and Lenox Avenues, purchased a couple of years ago by Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, who plans to build a large residence for her own use.

Operators Buy Tenements.

Paul A. McGolrick has bought 171 West Seventy-eighth Street, a five-story single flat, on a plot 22.6 by 102.2, from S. Emilie Schweizer.

The Empire City Mortgage and Holding Company (Samuel Barkin and Adolph Weiss) has bought from a Mrs. Berkowitz 17 and 19 East 117th Street, two five-story triple flats, each on a lot 25 by 100.11. The houses are located 110 feet west of Madison Avenue, and were held at $68,000. Gurlee & Potash were the brokers in the deal.

Resale of Heights Dwelling.

The Lucky Star Realty Company has resold the three-story private dwelling, on a lot 25 by 98.9, at 51 Hamilton Terrace to an investing client of William S. Baker.

Buys to Protect Light and Air.

O'Reilly & Dahn have sold for C. Alfred Capen to Bernard Feifer 116 East Eighty-second Street, a three-story and basement private dwelling, on a lot 14.3 by 102.2. This is a protective purchase, being directly in the rear of the plot from 109 to 117 East Eighty-first Street, which was sold last month to Mr. Feifer through the same brokers.

Bronx Sales.

William J. Gabel sold for Clara E. Brown, Robert C. Brown, and Wallace M. Cox the vacant plot on the northwest corner of 176th Street and Mammion Avenue, 46 by 100, to the Benenson Realty Company, who will improve the property.

Schieffelin-Lawrence Property in South Yonkers Sold.

A syndicate headed by George Howe has purchased the property in South Yonkers known as the Schieffelin-Lawrence estate. The property is bounded by Valentine Lane, Riverdale Avenue, Radford Street, St. Andrew's Place, Radford Place, and Bettner Place. It comprises about seventy-two city lots improved and ready for building operations.

The property belonged to the estate of Henry M. Schieffelin, Joseph B. Lawrence, and Isabella Lawrence Beekman. Some years ago the executors of the above estate decided to improve the property, and accordingly a most comprehensive and complete plan of improvement was adopted.

Brooklyn.

The Samuel Galitzka Company have sold for Tillie Karasik to Theodore Frost a plot, 40 by 100, on the north side of Sixty-eighth Street, 400 feet east of Fourth Avenue; also for Tillie Karasik to a client a plot, 20 by 100, on the south side of Senator Street, 400 feet east of Fourth Avenue. Both plots will be improved by the buyers.

The McInerney Flinck Realty Company sold the business building, containing four stores on the east side of Flatbush Avenue, 120 feet north of Beverly Road, on a plot 40 by 100 feet, for Walter R. Lusher to a client for investment.

F. C. Sauter sold the three-story brick apartment house at 239 Twelfth Street, for Mrs. Metta Dohrmann to Mrs. Margaret E. Stoddard, for investment.

$100,000 Brooklyn Lease.

Pease & Elliman have leased for the Schulte Realty Company, a large portion of the ground floor space in the property formerly occupied by Dennett's Restaurant at 358 and 360 Fulton Street, in the Borough Hall district of Brooklyn, to the Capitol Lunch.

The lease is for a long term of years at a rental aggregating $100,000. Extensive alterations are contemplated. Pease & Elliman recently leased the entire building to the Schulte Realty Company.

Sale of Bayside, L. I., Block Front.

Henry Brady has sold to John Josinsky the entire block on the south side of Ashburton Avenue, from Bismarck to First Street, Bayside, Long Island. The buyer will improve the land with a row of one-family houses. J. Wilson Dayton was the broker.

New Jersey.

H. C. Raynolds has sold for the Herman Walker Realty Company, their hundred acre farm near Morristown, N. J., to A. C. Hensler of the Hensler Brewing Company, Newark, N. J. The property was held at $5,000.

Dyckman Flats to Cost $175,000.

Seven five-story apartment houses, estimated to cost about $175,000, are to be erected at the southwest corner of Post Avenue and 204th Street, on the plot of seventeen lots recently purchased by the Preferred Investing Company, Fred F. French, President, from the Altmayer estate. The houses will each measure 50 by 100, and will be from plans by George F. Pelham.

Weber's Theatre Leased.

William A White & Sons have leased Weber's Theatre, at the northwest corner of Broadway and Twenty-ninth Street. The house will be opened within the next week or ten days with a series of high-class motion pictures.

Commercial Leases.

Cross & Brown Company has leased the building, 40 by 80, 20-22 Worth Street, for M. B. Brandegee to the H. B. Claflin Company. Also the store 94 Leonard Street for M. B. Brandegee to Sachs & Steinberg for a term of years.

George Ketchum has leased for D. C. & I. A. Watts to Louis A. Kalish a store and basement located at 124 West Thirty-fourth Street for a long term of years.

Unger & Wilson, Inc., for leased for a term of years the store 137-139 East Fifty-seventh Street to the Ignition Specialty Company.

Corn & Co. have leased for I. D. & W. L. Rothschild the store 1,543 Broadway, in the Gaiety Theatre Building, to the Vassar Apparel Shops; for Leo Kosower and J. M. Adrian, as agent, the corner store at 115 Delancey Street to David Kronfeld.

Kaufman & Oberieden, Incorporated, for years located in Twenty-fifth Street, have decided to move further uptown, and leased the ninth and tenth lofts in the building now under construction at 29 to 33 West Thirtieth Street by the Wallach Construction Company. Benjamin Englander negotiated the lease.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Pease & Elliman have leased for S. A. Fatman to Frederick Tilney of the College of Physicians and Surgeons the four story and basement dwelling, 45 East Sixty-third Street, between Madison and Park Avenues.

Slawson & Hobbs have leased for the estate of James Creelman to Dr. That. meter the four-story dwelling, 9 West Eighty-third Street, for a term of years; and also leased to John R. Moore for Varick D. Martin the three-story dwelling, 129 West Eighty-seventh Street.

The Houghton Company has leased for Charles Gulden the four story and basement dwelling, 118 West Seventy-third Street, to Flora E. Neal for a term of years.

Realty Notes.

A meeting of the West Side Taxpayers' Association will be held Thursday evening at Heinebund Hall, 267 West Thirty-fourth Street.

The Harlem Property Owners' Association will meet Thursday evening at 147 East 125th Street.

The Wall Street Journal Building, at 42 to 44 Broad Street, Pease & Elliman report, is to be modernized from plans by Frederick Putnam Platt, architect.

The M. Morgenthau, Jr., Company has been retained to develop and sell at auction one of the largest tracts of suburban property in Binghamton, N. Y.

As security for debts and deposits, Adolf Mandel, the east side private banker, has transferred to Eugene L. Richards of the State Banking Department, as trustee in bankruptcy, titles to 196 and 198 Broome Street, 120 and 122 Suffolk Street, 240 and 297 East Tenth Street, 182 East Eighteenth Street, 226 East Eighty-second Street, 312 and 314 East Ninety-eighth Street, 207 East 100th Street, 234 East 110th Street, and 1,885 to 1,895 Lexington Avenue.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Central Park West, 464, w s, 57.11 ft n of 106th St, 18x100, five-story flat; M. A. Cohnfeld against Margaret Furlong et al.; J. P. Berg, attorney; Earle Webb, referee; dower sale; to Peter Duncan for $2,400.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Gleason Av, n s, 188.3 ft w of Pugsley Av, 100x133.1; James Tierney against Annie Maxwell et al.; Marks Wolff, attorney; Alex. Karlin, referee; due, $1,078.37; taxes, &c., $503.57; to the Lawyers' Realty Co. for $14,075.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Samuel Marx.

5th Av, 259, e s, 98.9 ft n of 28th St, 49.4x100, five-story brick loft and store building; W. A. Flinn against Brogan Building Co. et al.; Grout & M., attorneys; J. H. Regan, referee; due, $26,185.06; taxes, &c., $4,200.

By J. H. Mayers.

Riverside Drive, 42, e s, 62.1 ft n of 76th St, 40.6x96.2x irregular; four and five-story school; Mutual Life Insurance Co. against H. L. Brown, individually and as executrix; F. L. Allen, attorney; Josiah Cantor, referee; due, $46,910.32; taxes, &c., $3,251.25.

By Joseph P. Day.

89th St, 276 West, s s, 52 ft n of West End Av, 30x07.8x irregular, four-story dwelling; H. S. Martin et al., executors and trustees, against C. A. Starbuck et al.; O. M. Sternfeld, attorney; C. L. Hoffman, referee; due, $24,403.29; taxes, &c., $224.40.
160th St, 546 West, s s, 419.11 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 14.9x26.11, three-story dwelling; J. N. Stillman against Julia E. Gulles et al.; Beals & N., attorneys; H. E. Lippincott, referee; due, $7,044.40; taxes, &c., $367.80.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

Lafayette St, 430, w s, 256.6 ft s of Astor Place, 27x137.8, three-story tenement and four-story tenement in rear; Metropolitan Savings Bank against F. M. Underhill et al.; A. S. & W. Hutchins, attorneys; J. C. Levy, referee; due, $31,818.48; taxes, &c., $505.40.

By Henry Brady.

32d St, 138-140 West, s s, 395 ft w of 6th Av, 40x49x irregular, two three-story tenements; State and City Realty Co. against Pennlane Realty Co. et al.; Julius Miller, attorney; W. P. Schoen, referee; due, $53,008.23; taxes, &c., $4,253; subject to mortgage of $35,000.
97th St, 29 West, n s, 325 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.11, five-story tenement; German Savings Bank against Adeline Widmayer et al.; Meyer Auerbach, attorney; M. J. Driscoll, referee; due, $24,714.33; taxes, &c., $871.

By Daniel Greenwald.

46th St, 216 West, s s, 216.4 ft w of Broadway, 18.7x100.5, five-story tenement and store; Sheriff's sale of all right, title, &c., which Annie Moore had on July 1, 1913, or since; leasehold; Winslow, K. & B., attorneys.
Essex St, 85-89, s w corner of Delancey St, 75x about 87.6, two five-story tenements and stores and five-story loft building; Sheriff's sale of all right, title, &c., which Grand Delancey Co. had on June 17, 1915, or since; Rosansky & G., attorneys.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Bathgate Av, 2,281, w s, 82.3 ft s of 183d St, 25x94.4, two-story dwelling; P. B. Duryea against Mary Branick et al.; Hardy, S. & W., attorneys; M. F. Breen, Jr., referee; due, $745.43; taxes, &c., $610; subject to first mortgage of $4,500 and a tax lien of $980.63.
Van Nest Av, n w corner of Barnes Av, 25x100; Henry Dressel et al. against Marks Wolf et al.; Gustave Frey, attorney; J. S. Klein, referee; due, $1,269.82; taxes, &c., $158.84.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

Nelson Av, 1,127, w s, 275.9 ft s of 167th St, 25.1x106.11x25x107.10, three-story dwelling; Nathalie Eichner against M. J. Ventimiglia et al.; A. S. Aaronstamm, attorney; Herman Joseph, referee; due, $788.42; taxes, &c., $693.79.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Olmstead Av, w s, 101 ft n of Starling Av, 258 x s w 265.6 x s 22.6 x e 125; C. M. Phraner against Westchester Woodworking Co. et al.; F. D. Arthur, attorney; J. P. Hennessey, referee; due, $12,787.87; taxes, &c., $2,533.14.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 7.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BROOME ST, 196 and 198; Suffolk St, 120 and 122; Rivington St, 147 and 149 and 155; 10th St, 240 East, and 297 East; 82d St, 225 East; 98th St, 312 and 314 East; 100th St, 207 East; 110th St, 234 East; Lexington Av, 1,885 to 1,895; 118th St, 152 East; also the following parcels in the Bronx: Prospect Av, 1,436; Boston Road, 1,437 to 1,465; Findlay Av, 1,054, 1,062, 1,060 to 1,064, 1,068, 1,072, 1,076 and 1,080; Teller Av, 1,043, 1,047, 1,077 and 1,081; 165th St, 323 East and 335 East; 166th St, 320, 336, 1,094 East; also the following in Kings and Queens Counties: Manhattan Av, 181; Scholes St, 108; Bedford Av, 32 lots; Concord St and St. John's St, Bridge Plaza, ½ interest; also land in Nassau County, L. I., and in Stroudsburg, Penn.—exceptions, 56 and 60 Locust St, New York City—being all property which Adolf Mandel had on Aug. 30, 1914, or subsequent thereto, or in which Fannie Mandel had interest and Fannie Mandel, Annie Mandel, 56 East 87th St, to Eugene L. Richards, 61 Broadway, as trustee in bankruptcy of the estate of Adolf Mandel, bankrupt, quitclaim, July 30; attorney, Banking Department of the State of New York, 61 Broadway.....$1
ELIZABETH ST, 198, e s, 189.8 ft n of Spring St, 87.8x97.8; Rosa Viviano to Giovanni Neglia, 242 Mulberry St, (mtg $35,000,) Sept. 4; attorney, B. S. Vitale, 132 Nassau St.....$100
HAMILTON TERRACE, e s, 479.6 ft n of 141st St, 25x96.6x25.2x98.7; Lucky Star Realty Corp'n. to Annie Spark, Bradley Beach, N. J., (mtg $17,500,) all liens, Sept. 7; N. Y. Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$100
LEXINGTON AV, w s, 35 ft n of 75th St, 17x85; Helene De Neufville, Montclair, N. J., to Christopher Keim, 420 East 78th St, (mtg $12,000,) Sept. 7; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 B'way.....$1
MORNINGSIDE AV, e s, 75.3 ft s of 115th St, 48.5x76.8x88.11x79.2; Henry Newhouse to Anniey Real Estate Co., 628 Broadway, (mtg $33,000,) Aug. 30; address, New York Millinery Supply Co., 628 Broadway.....$1
NAEGLE AV, s s, 293.9 ft e of Dyckman St, 104x198.2x—, gore; William G. Brown, referee, to John E. L. Beals, 24 South Parsons Av, Flushing, Borough of Queens, Sept. 3; attorneys, Roe & Hayes, 44 Pine St..$5,000
WASHINGTON ST, 176, w s, 25x56x22x35.4; R. Marshall Coleman to Metropolitan Savings Bank, 59 Cooper Square East, all liens, Sept. 3; attorneys, A. S. & W. Hutchins, 34 William St.....$1
10TH AV, 565, w s, 80.3 ft n of 41st St, 18.6x100; John H. Hess to Hy. Sturtz, 196 9th Av, ½ part, (mtg $13,000,) Sept 7; attorney, A. D. Pell, 35 Liberty St.....$1
14TH ST, 315 West, n s, 225 ft w of 8th Av, 25x125; Teresa and Jos. Rowan, executors Michal Rowan, to Ambrose A. Rowan, 469 West 23d St, Sept. 3; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$30,000
36TH ST, 341 West, n s, 311 ft e of 9th Av, 25x98.9; William R. Mason to Charles J. Smith, 1,314 2d Av, (mtg $20,000,) Sept. 7; attorney, George Ludwig, 1,511 3d Av.....$1
113TH ST, 63-65 East, n s, 120 ft e of Madison Av, runs n 100.11; w 25; s 25.1; w 18.7; s 75 to street; e 43.7 to beginning; Minnie A. Cohen to Congregation Kahal Adas Jeshurun of Harlem, 63 East 113th St, quitclaim, all items, Sept. 25, 1914; attorneys, Skinner & Bermant, 41 Park Row.....$100
114TH ST, 246 East, s s, 100.1 ft w of 2d Av, 20.11x100.11, (foreclosure Aug. 26;) Francis W. Pollock, referee, to Lawyers Mtg. Co., 59 Liberty St, Aug. 31; attorneys, Cary & Carroll, 59 Wall St.....$8,000
119TH ST, n s, 405 ft e of 7th Av, 20x100.11; Hattie E. Catlin of New Haven, Conn., to Hattie E. Archer, 127 West 119th St, C. A.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

MORTGAGE MONEY

ALBERT B. ASHFORTH

DIRECTORS:
ALBERT B. ASHFORTH GEO. D. ARTHUR
WALDRON P. BELKNAP

14 WALL ST. Phone 4000 Rector

ALSO 10 EAST 33D STREET

G., all liens, Sept. 7; attorney, E. S. Clinch, 41 Park Row.....$1
156TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; John H. Moran to Manhattan Heights Impt. Co., Inc., 135 Broadway, Sept. 7; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, (mtg $7,000)..$100

Bronx.

196TH ST, s s, 146 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 87.6x130; Charlotte M. Gilligan to Bertha C. Golden, trustee, (mtg $2,500,) Sept. 2; attorney, Gustave Frey, 3,429 3d Av...$1

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SUPREME COURT FORECLOSURE SALE.

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

Under direction of HARRY BIJUR, Esq., Referee.

N. W. Cor. Lexington Av. & 33d St.,

KNOWN AS 222 LEXINGTON AV.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 14th, 1915,

At Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey St., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City, At 12 O'clock Noon,

70% purchase price may remain on mortgage for three years.

5 story brick and stone Building with stores; Size of Plot 26.8x100.

Burzman, Frankenheimer & Gutman, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 25 Broad St.

J. H. MAYERS, Auctioneer,

185 Broadway, New York City.
Particulars from Attorneys or Auctioneer.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A Magnificent City Residence

For Sale or To Let

Located at 45 WEST 74th STREET, between Central Park West and Columbus Avenue. Lot size 20' x 102' 2". House size 20' x 60'. Four stories and basement with four-story extension to rear line.

Large, light, cheerful dining and drawing rooms. Seven bedrooms, three baths, four dressing rooms, library. Decorations throughout in rare good taste. Commodious servants' quarters. Excellently arranged for entertaining. Den that can be used for library or office. Easily accessible to all transit lines. Inspection at any time. Caretaker on premises. Immediate possession.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED

59 West 89th St.
69 West 89th St.

RENT $1,700 EACH.

Three-story brown stone Houses, two-story extension, 11 rooms, 2 baths; very desirable.

331 West 88th St.

RENTS $2,500.

Four-story and basement white stone Dwelling, bay windows, 14 rooms, 3 baths; electric light, parquet floors; very desirable.

OTTO DENCKER,
503 5th Ave. Tel. 8977—Murray Hill.

CENTRAL PARK WEST

Near 86th Street.

Elegant four-story house.

All improvements; ideal for physician; from Oct. 1 or before.

BIERHOFF, 845 Lenox Ave.

261 WEST 71ST STREET.

10 Rooms, 2 Baths, Electric Lights. Parquet Floors; beautiful condition; rent $2,000.

PEASE & ELLIMAN, Agents
165 West 72nd St. Columbus 8300.

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Craftsman Homes

WITH GARAGE

$5,500

Open fireplace, steam heat (American Radiator Company's Ideal Boiler), parquet floors, electric lights, &c. Most artistic, best built homes in Greater New York for the money. Beautiful decorations. High-class, restricted community; only 2 minutes' walk from Kings Highway Station of new Sea Beach subway, NOW RUNNING from Municipal Building, N. Y. Fare, 5c.

Send for booklet "T," or, better still, call and be convinced. You'll be well pleased. Phone Bath Beach 635.

Otto Singer, 248 Kings Highway, B'k'n.

Mapleton Park

Only 20 Minutes from Park Row, on

Sea Beach Subway.

Beautiful Brick Houses, $4,500 to $9,000.

Payn'ts—just like rent—little cash. Booklet No. 1

Alco Building Co., 60 Liberty St. Phone 7440 Cort.

Property Office, 20th Ave. Station (local trains). Phone 1113 Bath Beach.

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7 Rooms, $4,600. | Cost Owner
8 Rooms, $5,950. | $17.40 to $22.50

per month to own a beautiful up-to-date house, in a restricted section. All improvements, parquet floors, electric lights and steam heat. Take Brighton Beach "L" to Avenue U Station. Office on property, 1,928 E. 17th Street, near Avenue S or Owner, J. D. Ranck, 110 Avenue I, B'klyn.

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OVERLOOKING THE SOUND.

House 12 rooms and 8 baths; hot water, heat, water, gas, electricity, sewers, anchorage, private bathing beach; restricted neighborhood; title guaranteed; 30 minutes to centre of Manhattan; 44 trains daily. $1,000 cash, balance can be arranged. No agents. A. STEPHENSON, 248 West 34th St., N. Y. Tel. 1760 Greeley.

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BARGAIN
$6,000
EASY TERMS

COZY HOME—7 ROOMS.

48 Min. on Train to N. Y. City.

Plot 100 by 274 feet; select neighborhood. Large living room; open fireplace; tiled bath; large veranda; electric light; parquet floors; beamed ceilings; walls panelled. Country club, golf, outdoor and water sports.

Send for photograph.

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New, artistic 9-room, all-year residence, remarkably situated, right on golf course, 400 feet from Country Club; 2 baths, big living room, architecturally perfect. Prefer sell outright, but willing to rent to proper party with purchase privilege, rent to apply. Easy

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Health Highest Spot

562 WEST END AVE.

AT 87TH ST.

9 Rooms and 3 Baths

RENTAL $2,200 TO $2,800.

Absolutely Fireproof. Modern in all details.
AGENT ON PREMISES.

THE ANTWERP

2333-9 B'WAY (COR. 85TH)
7 Beautiful rooms, extra large, light; will decorate to suit; convenient to Subway, L, and all surface lines. Fine neighborhood. $40 $60

WOODSTOCK & LOCKSLEY,
507-511 WEST 130TH ST.
NEW, HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS.
3 Large, light, especially well arranged rooms. All improvements. Telephone. $20
4 Electricity, etc. Near Subway and surface lines. Beautifully decorated. $28

235 WEST 140TH ST.
150 Ft. to 6-9 "L" Express Station.
6 Extra large, light, newly decorated rooms; quiet, well kept and conveniently located house. Great value. $33 $35

47 EAST 88TH ST.
PRIVATE HOUSE BLOCK.
6 Fine, cozy rooms, improvements; newly decorated; convenient to all car lines. One block to Park. $35

These houses are under my personal supervision, service of the highest standard is assured.
HENRY LONDON 302 BROADWAY. Tel. Worth 96.

Stanley Court,

NORTHWEST COR.
West End Ave.
& 106th Street.

CORNER APARTMENTS,
9 ROOMS,
3 Baths,
MODERATE RENTALS,
Are available now.
VASA K. BRACHER,
2,010 Broadway.
Telephone—Columbus 361.

7&8 ROOMS 2 BATHS

RENTALS $1,380 TO $1,800

207 West 56th St.,

Between Broadway and 7th Ave.
Apply on Premises or
MOORE & WYCKOFF
546 5th Avenue
Corner 45th St. 'Phone 1263 Bryant.

244 Riverside Drive (97th St.)
4, 5, 7, 8 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths, all light rooms, modern elevator house, $720 to $1,400.
THE MARION
2612 BROADWAY (98TH ST.)
5-6 Rooms & Bath, $600 to $930.
Fireproof elevator house, all improvements.
IRVINGTON 407 Central Park West
At 100th St., facing Park. Elevator house.
8 Rooms & Bath, 3 Toilets, $77.50 to $85.
THE STANTON
9 West 91st St. Elevator House.
8 Rooms & Bath, 2 Toilets, $930-$1,050.
200-202 WEST 78TH ST.
7 & 8 Rooms & Bath, $57.50-$60.
Hall service, steam heat, hot water.
Broadway REMCO 98th Street.

9 Rooms

Modern Elevator Apartment.

265 W. 81st St.

Bet. Broadway and West End Av.

Rent, $1500

References Essential.
Apply on premises, or
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79th St. & Riverside Drive,
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An apartment house of the highest class. Thoroughly modern and comfortable in every detail. Rooms conveniently arranged. Choice residential section. Subway, car and bus lines almost at door. Resident management. 6 & 7 Rooms. $840 to $1,100.

OFFICE ON PREMISES.
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Central Park West at 64th St.
2 Rooms Bath and Kitchenette $720 to $1400
3-4 Rooms Bath and Kitchenette $1600
7 Rooms, Foyer and 3 Baths, $2,600
8 " " " 3 " $3,000
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Exceptional Service. All Modern Conveniences, Including Refrigeration.
Restaurant on Premises.
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325 WEST 83D ST. THE DEVONSHIRE

Close to Riverside.
7 Rooms & Bath $720 to $900
All Improvements.
Wm. Cruikshank's Sons
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Or apply to Superintendent on premises.

76 West 86th Street
AND
77 West 85th Street

Attractive Apartments of
6-7-8-9 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
All Large, Outside Rooms.
Rentals $1,000 to $1,800 yearly.
APPLY TO AGENT ON PREMISES.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Slawson & Hobbs

162 West 72d Street
Near Broadway Tel. Col. 7240

The Halsworth
645 West End Ave.
Southwest Corner 92d St.
One of the latest new-type 12-story apartment houses in the exclusive West Side residential section.
5, 6 & 7 Rooms, 2 to 3 Baths, $1,200 to $2,000.

The Oregon
162 West 54th St.
S. E. Corner Seventh Ave.
A new 12-story fireproof apartment; all outside windows, insuring light and ventilation. Extra maids' rooms.
3, 4, 5, 6 Rooms and Bath, $900 to $1,700.

The Cornwall
255 West 90th St.
N. W. Corner Broadway.
A new 12-story apartment house of concrete; soundproof floors and partitions.
7, 8 & 9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths, $1,800 to $2,400.

La Rochelle
57 West 75th St.
A handsome modern fireproof building; large light apartments; long distance telephone in each apartment.
7 Rooms and Bath, $1,200 to $2,000.

105 West 72d St.
Bet. B'way & Columbus Av.
A new 12-story fireproof apartment house; accessible location with southern exposure.
4 & 5 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths. $1,100 to $1,900.

The Rexor
600 West 116th St.
Southwest Corner Broadway.
A 12-story steel fireproof structure in a neighborhood noted for its exclusive apartment corner.
5, 6, 7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths, $1,050-$2,100.

The Hamilton
420 Riverside Drive
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A new, absolutely fireproof apartment house; overlooks Riverside Park and the Hudson.
6-7 & 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths, $1,300 to $2,200.

The Hillcrest
430 West 116th St.
Situated on the crest of Cathedral Heights—the highest part of the city. These apartments have exceptionally light rooms.
8 Rooms, 2 baths, $1,500-$1,700

Georgean Court
58 Central Park West
S. W. Corner 66th St.
A nine-story fireproof building with all latest improvements known to modern architecture.
8 & 10 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths, $2,300 to $2,600.

The Pamlico
97 Central Park West
Bet. 69th and 70th Sts.
Fireproof building; large and airy apartments; very select neighborhood; day and night elevator service.
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Bonair
601 West 142d St.
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A modern elevator apartment at most reasonable rents. Convenient to Subway station. Rooms large and light.
5 and 7 Rooms and Bath, $600 to $900.

The Stuart
250 West 94th St.
S. W. Corner Broadway.
The apartments are well planned and rooms are all large and light; near transit lines.
8 & 9 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths, $1,200 to $1,500.

The Lucania
235 West 71st St.
Bet. B'way & West End Ave.
Situated on one of the most exclusive residential streets of the West Side; convenient to theatres, clubs, hotels, etc.
3, 5 & 6 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths, $780 to $1,800.

4 & 12 W. 92d St.
Near Central Park West
A newly renovated house on a high class private block. Elevator, electric light, etc.
7 Rooms and Bath, $900 to $1,100.

304 West 92d St.
Near Riverside Drive
Adjoins the Halsworth Apartments. A high-class 8-story fireproof building; near 'bus line and subway.
5 and 6 rooms, 2 baths, $1,000 and $1,300.

375 Centr'l P'rk W.
Near 97th St.
Very desirable spacious apartments; modern improvements; convenient to transit lines.
7 and 8 Rooms, 2 Baths, $840 to $1,200.

Woodmere
561 West 141st St.
Northeast Corner Broadway.
10-story fireproof apartments; large, light rooms.
4, 5, and 6 Rooms and Bath, $600 to $1,000.

Lyndon Arms
524-525 Riverside Drive
Near 127th Street.
Beautiful views Riverside Drive, the Hudson and Palisades.
6 and 8 Rooms and Bath, $810 to $1,200.

Vera
305 West 97th St.
Near West End Ave.
Modern apartments, every improvement; best value on west side.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath, $780 to $900.

349 West 85th St.
Near West End Ave.
Sixth floor; southeast exposure; large, light rooms; one apartment.
8 Rooms & Bath, $1,400.

Send for our 1915 Apartment House Directory which contains information regarding apartment houses under our exclusive management.

ONE OF THE FINEST ON THE WEST SIDE.

THE DELLA ROBBIA

740 WEST END AVE.
NORTHEAST CORNER 96TH ST.

Only Three 4-Room Apartments Left
Only Two 7-Room Apartments Left

The Finest on the West Side at Very Attractive Rental
CENTRAL LOCATION, EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE
ONLY A FEW STEPS FROM SUBWAY EXPRESS STATION
APPLY ON PREMISES, OR
SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents, 162 W. 72D ST.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

305 WEST 72d ST.

Adjoining West End Av.
4-5-6 ROOMS.
$1,100 to $2,000

250 W. 88 ST.

BETWEEN
B'WAY & WEST END AV.
THE METROPOLITAN
6-7 ROOM APTS., $1,400 TO $1,600.

31-3 WEST 11TH ST.
Eight-story fireproof elevator Apartment, four and five room suites.
Rents, $60 to $95.

45 WEST 11TH ST.
Eight-story fireproof elevator Apartment, four-room suites.
Rents, $50 to $70.

J. IRVING WALSH,
73 West 11th Street.

51st, 318-328 W. The Washington The Jefferson
5-8 ELEGANT LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS, MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENTS. $55 up
WALDRON & FREEDMAN, 489 5th Ave.

11TH ST., 128 WEST,

HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
5, 6, 7 attractive, well-planned rooms, most reasonable rent in this very desirable neighborhood, $65, $80 month. Manager, on premises.

80 WEST 92ND STREET
7 large rooms, bath, single flat, all improvements; refined neighborhood, near "L" Subway, $40.
Also 9 Rooms and Bath, $50.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

AMHERST
204 West 110th St.
8 ROOMS $1,700 PER ANNUM
3 BATHS

STRAND VIEW
309 West 99th St.
Near West End Ave.
7 ROOMS $1,500 PER ANNUM
2 BATHS
Under the Management of
Bing & Bing, 119 W. 40th St.
Tel. Bryant—6410.
Manager on Premises.

ATTENTION THE MILLARD, 18-20 West 107th St.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
4 to 8 EXTRA LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS, $35 to $65
Best in New York at Price.

THE AYLSMERE,
60 West 76th St.
Seven and eight large, light rooms, bath; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,500. Supt. on premises.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

428-38 West 204th St.

Three blocks from Subway Station
4 and 5 extra large and light room apartments, electric light, shower bath, etc. Rents $25 to $33 month. New buildings. Superintendent on premises.

GRAND CORNER
7th Av., 1,919, corner 116th; open plaza, bet. subway and "L" express stations; 7-8 rooms, extra large, light, high class; all improvements; newly decorated; reduced to $80, $70, $65; great concessions; see our inducements before you select.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Telephone, 6410—Bryant. **BING & BING,** 119 West 40th St.

SMALL APARTMENTS,

KITCHENS & KITCHENETTES.

1, 2, 3 & 4 Rooms	**The Dearborn** 350 West 55th St., Bet. 8th & 9th Avs.	Large, Light Rooms. Fireproof. Unfurnished. $30-$90. Furnished. $37.50-$85.
4 Rooms	**The Stanwood** 321 West 55th St., Bet. 8th & 9th Avs.	Living Rooms, 12x19 Bedrooms, 12x14 Unfurnished. $85 to $90. Furnished. $105 to $110.
3 Rooms	**135 W. 79th St.** Bet. Columbus and Amsterdam Avs. New Building.	New Fireproof Building. Recently completed. Living Rooms, 12x20 Chambers, 12x16 Rental, $840 to $1,020.
2, 3 & 4 Rooms	**The Poinciana** 434 West 120th St., Cor. Amsterdam Av.	Unfurnished. $40 to $67.50. Furnished. $50 to $82.50. Overlooking Columbia Campus. Large, Light Rooms.
2 & 3 Rooms	**Whitestone** 609 West 127th St.	Bath, Kitchenette, unfurnished. $32.50 to $42.50. Furn., $42.50 to $57.50.

Manager at each house. Satisfactory References Absolutely Indispensable.

JUST COMPLETED

Ten story fireproof and soundproof.
Highest type of elevator apartment.

BROADWAY, N. W. COR. 146TH STREET

One block from Subway and surface cars.
Attractive apartments, every convenience, exquisitely appointed. Large rooms and all outside, overlooking Riverside Drive and Hudson River. Southern exposure. FULL SERVICE DAY AND NIGHT.
3 Rooms, Kitchenette & Bath, $575.
4 Rooms & Bath, $700.
5 Rooms & Bath, $1,000.

OPEN EVENINGS

Renting Agent on Premises or
DUBOIS & TAYLOR, 3551 B'way (146th St.)

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.

SPENCER ARMS

S. E. Cor. Broadway & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
or larger combinations — maid service included, and meals served in apartments.
Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space.
Most convenient location in city.
RENTAL, $70 to $125.
Chas. F. de Casanova, Agt., on premises, or your own broker.
Tel. Columbus 3996.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

THE CAMPUS

39-41 Claremont Ave.
Above 116th St., Adjacent to Riverside Drive.
4 & 6 Rooms & Bath
overlooking Barnard College and Columbia University; all rooms facing the outside and splendidly laid out. Also an attractive Suite
7 Rooms & 2 Baths
Modern fireproof building; under the personal management of the owner.
Rents Very Reasonable.

536 W. 111th St.
Modern fireproof building, adjacent to Broadway. Superb Apartments, large, light rooms. Appointments and service of highest standard.
3 Rooms, kitchenette and bath..... $570 to $700
4 Rooms and bath..... 780 to 825
5 Rooms and bath..... 840 to 1,000
6 Rooms, bath, extra lavatory..... 960 to 1,050
7 Rooms and 2 baths.. 1,100 to 1,250
APPLY MANAGER, ON PREMISES.

FOR SMALL FAMILIES
Six rooms and bath, with sunny exposure; elevator and telephone service day and night.
THE PLYMOUTH
537-541 WEST 149TH ST.
A street of private houses.
Rents $46 to $55.
Agents on premises.
DU BOIS & TAYLOR,
3,551 Broadway,
(146th St.)

The Ferncliff
High Class Elevator Apartments
N. W. Cor. 120th St. & 7th Av.
7 and 8 large, all light outside rooms & bath; all modern improvements; all-night elevator service. Rent reasonable, $55.00. The finest apartments on the 7th Ave. Drive.

COLUMBIA HEIGHTS.

THE WINTHROP,

Amsterdam Ave. at 118th St.

THE IWNTHROP,

5-6-7 Room, $600-$900
All Night Service.

504 WEST 111TH ST.
MODERN BLDG., NEAR BROADWAY
Night and Day, Hall and Elevator Service.
EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS
4 Rooms and Bath, $510 to $660
5 Rooms and Bath, $720 to $780
MANAGER ON PREMISES

REFINED APARTMENTS
8 and 9 rooms, $80 upward.
All outside, restricted avenue, high-class service; modern. Owner resides on premises. WESTWOOD and CLIFFEWOOD COURTS, West 180th Street on Fort Washington Avenue.

THE MIDLOTHIAN
355 West 117th St.
5 and 6 Rooms, $35.00 to $45.00.
Elevator, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath, uniform service, electric light; all rooms outside light and air. Apply to janitor.

PORT ROYAL, 246 W. 129th
EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT.
OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT;
MODERN RENTS. BIG VALUE.
5-6 LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS.

CONCORD HALL
468 Riverside Drive,
Corner 119th St.
7-8 rooms, 2 baths, extra lavatory, $1150—$1700. STRICTLY FIREPROOF.

NEW HOUSES
4-5-6 Rooms, $30 up.
Every improvement; refined neighborhood; owner's management; high class. 865 West 180th Street.

Bachelor Apartments.
Harlem Library Apartments, 32 W. 123d St.
Delightfully located in Harlem's choicest residential section; one or two rooms; only $12 to $30. WILCOX & SHELTON, 2,107 7th Av.

THE CHESTERSHIRE,
568-570 WEST 183D ST.
1½ blocks from Subway Station; modern six-story elevator apartments; 6 and 7 rooms and bath; $48 to $65. Superintendent, on premises.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

Liberal offer by the Owner
The owner of these houses is desirous of filling them at once. Hence will give extraordinary inducements to desirable tenants.

Brockton—Elevator.
661 West 180th Street,
N. E. Corner Broadway.
4-5 Rooms, $40 to $50.

Swampscott—Elevator.
660 West 180th Street,
S. E. Corner Broadway.
4-5-6-7 Rooms, $37.50 to $60.

542 W. 179th St.—Non-Elevator
4 Rooms, $30.

These houses are exceptionally well managed and of recent construction, and are located in the best section on Washington Heights.
KNAP & WASSON CO., Agents,
4249 Broadway at 181st St.
3759 Broadway at 156th St.

603 W. 111th St.

The Antlers

between B'way & Riverside
7 Rooms, 2 Baths,
Attractive Modern Apts.
Owner on Premises
$1,400

Cliffcrest

938 ST. NICHOLAS AV.
S. E. COR. 157TH ST.
Best Located Elevator Apartments at Lowest Rents.
5, 6, 7 & 8 ROOMS
$540 to $900
Two blocks to "L" or Subway stations; half block to surface cars; every worthy improvement.

REED HOUSE

Broadway at 121st St.
6 rooms.... $780 $900
7 rooms.... $900 $1200
Perfect Service.
OWNER ON PREMISES.

Manhattan Av. & 123d St.
Near 125th St. "L" and Subway.
High Class Elevator Apartments.
2-3-4-5 & 6 Rooms
Kitchens and Kitchenettes,
$28 to $60 Per Month.
Large Rooms, Unusual Closet Space.
'Phone 3927 Morningside.

CARVEL COURT

Cor. 114th St. & St. Nicholas Av.
5 and 6 Rooms.
High Class Elevator Apts.
ALL IMPROVEMENTS.
RENT $45 TO $55.

RIVERVIEW COURT,
611 West 136th St., near Riverside Drive.
Four and six rooms and bath, large and light, $35 and $45; subway 137th St. and Broadway; efficient service; references. Premises or
HALL & BLOODGOOD,
542 Fifth Av. Tel. Bryant 7632.

HAMILTON TERRACE,
144th St., 2 blocks east of Amsterdam Av.,
High Class Elevator Apartments
2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 Rooms and Bath.
MODERATE RENTS. Exclusive residential section, near subway and "L."

THE MARKENFIELD,
605-611 West 111th St.
overlooking the Hudson; convenient to 110th St. Subway; 4, 5, 6 room Apartments. RENTS $600 TO $1,020.
LEROY COVENTRY, 156 W. 72d.

123d ST., 510-518 West.
COLUMBIA COURT
TRANQUILLITY, DIGNITY & COMFORT.
3 and 4 rooms; modern elevator apartments; all conveniences; rents $32 to $45.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

BING & BING

119 West 40th St. Tel., 6410 Bryant.

NEW APARTMENTS

NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
LEASES FROM OCTOBER 1.

993 Park Av., Cor. 84th St.	10-11 Rooms 3 Baths	$2,800 to $4,300
955 Park Av., Near 82d St.	7-9 Rooms 3-4 Baths	$2,400 to $3,500
1,155 Park Av., Corner 92d St.	8-10-12 Rooms 3-4 Baths	$1,900 to $3,900

LARGER SUITES CAN BE ARRANGED.
An apartment furnished by Messrs. H. F. Huber & Co.
Open for inspection in each house.

ALSO

Brentmore, 88 Central Park West, Corner 69th St.	9 Rooms 3 Baths	$3,750 to $4,000

Two Styles, Simplex and Duplex.
For rent from October 1st.
Immediate possession may be arranged.
Apply on Premises, or at the Office of Bing & Bing
119 West 40th St. Tel., 6410—Bryant.

NEW FIREPROOF APARTMENTS

159 East 79th Street,

JUST OFF LEXINGTON AV.
7 & 8 Rooms, 3 Baths.
RENTS $2,000 TO $2,700
Highest type construction. Two apartments on each floor.
SOUTHERN EXPOSURE.
Renting agent, on premises, or
PEASE & ELLIMAN, 340 MADISON AV.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

Strathcona on the Hudson

709 West 169th Street
Corner Haven Avenue
Unusually desirable apartments. Unsurpassed location. Unobstructed view of Hudson from every room; all large and sunny. Kitchenette with 2 and 3 rooms.
2-3-4-5 rooms, all improvements
NIGHT AND DAY SERVICE.
Rents $275 to $780
Apply on premises, or
CHARLES A. ADRIAN, Agent,
3536 Broadway
Telephone 2649 Audubon.

Three minutes to 116th St. Express Station, 6th and 9th Ave. "L."
MORNINGSIDE PARK APARTMENTS
Facing Most Picturesque Park in Manhattan.
4 ROOMS, $35-$45
5 ROOMS, $50-$60
6 ROOMS, $60-$70
7 ROOMS, $80-$85
Every Modern Housekeeping Convenience.
RESTAURANT OPTIONAL
40 MORNINGSIDE AVENUE
N. E. CORNER WEST 118TH ST.

FORT TRYON APARTMENTS

561 WEST 180TH STREET,
Corner St. Nicholas Ave.
4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Elevator; Electric Light; $33 to $60.
Apply on premises, or
J. E. Whitaker, 2108 B'way, at 74th St.

"THE ENDYMION,"
352 WEST 117th ST.,
near Park, close to transit; 6 and 7 rooms; elevator; full service; home house; tenants stay years; rents very low to right families; only $45 to $57.50. Supt. or
WILCOX & SHELTON,
2,107 7th Av., at 125th St.

VELASQUEZ-GOYA

605-611 WEST 156TH ST.
New High Class Elevator Apartments,
directly opposite Spanish Museum grounds.
4, 6, 7 Rooms, 2 Baths
RENTS VERY REASONABLE.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

1219 MADISON AVENUE,

Southeast Corner 88th Street.
All apartments have dining room and living room facing the avenue. Each has a maid's toilet. All floors parquet and hardwood. Electric lights. All-night elevator service.
6 Rooms & Bath, $840 up.
8 Rooms & Bath, $1,000 up.
9 Rooms & Bath, $1,450.
MANAGEMENT BY RESIDENT OWNER.
APPLY ON PREMISES.

THE WAREHAM,
231 Lexington Av.,
NEAR 34TH STREET.
3-4 Rooms & Bath,
Rents $540-$600
J. Romaine Brown Co.,
N. E. Cor. Madison Av. & 41st.
Tel., Murray Hill—1461.

THE PALACIO,
Park Ave., corner 65th St.
8 Rooms and 2 Bathrooms.
ALL LARGE, OUTSIDE, SUNNY ROOMS
APPLY SUPERINTENDENT.

Select Apartments

111 EAST 34TH STREET

Near Park Avenue.
2, 3 and 4 Rooms and Bath.
Extraordinary large rooms, every room light; large closets; parquet floors. Rents $50, $70 and $85. All improvements. Decorated to suit.

THE CLEVELAND
126 to 130 East 24th.—Nine rooms and bath; well arranged; rents $1,100 and $1,200. Apply to
Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd,
84 William Street.

109-111 East 56th St.

2 Rooms and Bath
Large, light rooms, elevator, room service. 1 Studio Apartment with skylight, fireplace, and balcony.

CORONADO
Northwest corner of Park Av. and 51st St. High-class elevator apartment, 5, 7, and 8 rooms; rents, $800, $1,000, $1,200 yearly. Service unexcelled.

THE SUSSEX

55 EAST 65TH ST.
Apartments of seven or eight rooms. Rent $1,400. Extra maids' rooms. Private house block. Apply to Superintendent.

RUTHERFORD
206 East 17th Street,
Nr. Rutherford Park. Elevator Apts.
3-4-5 Rooms, $360 to $540.
4 Rooms Ground Floor, Suitable for Doctor or Dentist.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Murray Hill Apts.
122-128 East 34th Street
S. W. cor. of Lexington Ave.
SEVEN & EIGHT ROOMS
RENTS, $1,200-$1,800

Bachelor Apartments
THE BERWYCK
65-69 West 54th Street
TWO ROOMS & BATH
RENTS, $480-$720
CONVENIENT TO THE UNION AND UNIVERSITY CLUBS.
DOCTOR'S OFFICE, $900
APPLY TO
HERMAN L. R. EDGAR
81 Nassau Street

Non-Housekeeping Apartments
A few Apartments available for fall renting. 1, 2 and 3 large, airy, outside rooms with bath; modern in detail. Day and night attendance. Vacuum cleaning system, maid service, mail chute, open fireplaces, ample closet room. Meals served in apartments. Agent always on premises. 'Phone, Plaza—6070.
Rents, $600 to $1,320.
507 Madison Avenue. At 53d St.

122 E. 76th St.

Near Park Av.
New 9-Story Fireproof Apartments
6, 7 & 8 Rooms
Rentals $1,700 to $2,250.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., Inc.,
AGENTS.
421 Madison Avenue, at 48th Street.
Telephone, Murray Hill—5600.

71 East 87th St.
Northwest Corner Park Ave.
5 Rooms and Bath, $35.
7 OUTSIDE ROOMS and Bath, $75.
Steam Heat. Hot Water.
Elevator Service.
Superintendent on Premises, or
MOORE & WYCKOFF,
Cor. 45th St. 546 5th Av. Tel. 1268 Bryant.

LENOX COURT,

114-116 EAST 71ST ST.
8 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS.
APPLY SUPERINTENDENT.

BROOKLYN.

MOST EXCLUSIVE APARTMENTS IN BROOKLYN
UNFURNISHED
One and two rooms, bath, kitchenette, housekeeping, non-housekeeping; gas and electricity and service included in rent, from
$20 TO $40 PER MONTH.
Resident Manager on Premises.
POUCH MANSION, 345 CLINTON AVE.

FLATBUSH.
THE MARLBOROUGH APARTMENTS
Marlborough Road, near Cortelyou Road; 5 and 6 rooms; all modern improvements; ready for inspection; $32.50 to $45. F. W. YATES, owner, 34 Nassau St., Manhattan; telephone 1806 John, or Shachardt Realty Co., 1,503 Cortelyou Road, B'klyn.

9 Montague Terrace

Between Remsen and Montague sts; one and two rooms; maid service; tan minutes to Manhattan; $18 to $50; comfort, convenience and elegance.

EASTERN PARKWAY,
749 to 781, Corner Kingston Ave.
$40 TO $50.
Modern apartments, 7 and 8 rooms, 2 baths; in the most healthful section of Brooklyn; easy access to Manhattan via subway.

BRONX.

3-4-5 Room Elevator Apartments

NEW BUILDINGS
fine residential section, conveniently located; good transit facilities; 3 rooms, $24; 4 rooms, $29; 5 rooms, $48.
179TH AND MORRIS AV.
Take subway to 180th, then crosstown car, get off at Morris Avenue; or Jerome Avenue car to 179th.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Lot, New York; rent 3,500 feet or more in fireproof building, Bushwick section, Brooklyn; cheap. E. C. Lockwood, Woolworth Building.

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate at Auction.

JERE JOHNSON JR. CO., AUCTIONEERS, 187 B'way, N. Y. 196 Montague St., B'klyn.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate, 140th St. and 3d Ave.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Craftsman Homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 18th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn. Avenue J station, Brighton Beach "L."

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

ATTENTION—Sacrifice beautiful large 10-room residence; choicest residential section; West Bronx; all improvements; fine garden; garage; must sell quickly. Peters, 1,044 Tremont Av.

Three-family, rented, $1,080 yearly; price $11,000; mortgage $7,000; first-class condition. Owner, 1,119 Nelson Av., Highbridge.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

$100 CASH BUYS 7-ROOM HOUSE, all improvements, 35 minutes from city; balance $16 monthly; title guaranteed. Floral, Box 179 Times Downtown.

Jamaica—Sacrifice, six rooms, bath, $2,900; eight rooms and bath, $5,900; all improvements. Paquet, 854 Fulton St., Jamaica.

SEE THE NEW HOMES AT KEW GARDENS.
15 minutes from Penn. Terminal.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

At seashore, new 4-room bungalow, $1,125; electricity; fine plumbing. Box 23 Great Kills.

City Houses to Let—Furnished

Well-furnished house on West End Av.; modern improvements, 10 rooms, 2 baths, $2,500. Telephone 5056 Gramercy.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

127th St., 113 West.—14 rooms; only $85 per month. Apply John Kirk, 41 West 8th St.

129th, 106 W.—Handsome 3-story and basement dwelling; 2 baths; $900 from Oct. 1.

City Houses Wanted.

Wanted—A well-furnished 10-12-room house, with modern improvements, between 70th and 86th Sts., west side, from Oct. 1 to June 1. W 89 Times.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

707 North Broadway and 148 and 152 Robert Lane, Yonkers, two-story eight and nine room dwellings, just completed; very attractive; newest improvements, handsome decorations; high-class location; attractive prices. River View Building Co., on premises, and 713 North Broadway, Yonkers.

Chester Hill, Mt. Vernon.—Large, exquisite apartments, appearance of private dwelling, surrounded by shady lawns; each apartment an entire floor. 25 windows, piazza, heat, hot-water supply; $900-$960 yearly. Janitor, 174 Rich Av., Mount Vernon.

28 MINUTES FROM GRAND CENTRAL. Modern homes for rent in Mount Vernon. ANDERSON REALTY COMPANY, near New Haven Sta., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

New "Old Colonial," 8 rooms, 3 baths, in park, handy station, for sale; others to let. Maxwell Smith, Greenacres, Hartsdale, N. Y.

HOUSE PLANS and specifications made according to your ideas. Rousseau, 2 E. 23d.

Hudson River.
KENNETH IVES & CO., Westchester, 7 E. 42.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Eight-room house; 2 story and attic; best material used; open plumbing, excellent heating plant and all improvements; plot 8,000 square feet; two blocks from bathing beach; near trolley connecting with Kings County elevated, schools, churches, hotels, stores and all conveniences; price $4,950; terms $400 cash and $40 per month; possession by Oct. 1.—Call, phone or write Owner, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. 1760 Greeley.

THE VENICE OF NEW YORK.
Thirty Minutes from "Herald Square."
All year round homes for refined people; motor boating, bathing beach, fishing, asphalt streets; last word in sub-division; will build to suit if purchased before September 30th; titles guaranteed. For terms and particulars write or call 208 West 86th St., near subway express. Private dancing and bathing pavilion.

Just completed; attractive bungalow, five rooms and bath; finished in most attractive manner, large verandas and nice plot of ground; two minutes from bathing beach and only 40 minutes from city; will take $150 down, balance easy monthly payments. C. Colt, 1,218 Broadway, corner Van Buren St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Chicken or vegetable farm; new, attractive six-room house; range, tubs, china closets, &c.; large plot of rich soil; near trolley and depot and Long Island Sound; one hour from city; terms, $100 down, $12 monthly. C. Owner, 1,218 Broadway, corner Van Buren St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

AN OPPORTUNITY.
Would like to make appointments to visit my 27 waterfront lots, with all improvements, asphalt streets, shade trees, drainage, &c., 22 minutes from Metropolis. Will make terms to suit. Address J. G. M., 1,425 Bigelow Av., Queens County.

Five-room house, bungalow style, well built; all modern improvements; 5,000 square feet of land; price $2,900; terms same as rent; near railroad, trolley and bathing beach. Call, phone or write Owner, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. Phone 1760 Greeley.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains in one-family houses and choice building lots.
THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, is quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50 per cent. of former prices. They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere, and Leonia, New Jersey, (opposite Grant's Tomb) within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan.
Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy free. Address BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

RIDGEWOOD, N. J.—Near Country Club in private residence park, beautiful grounds, laid out with shrubs and flowers, with several magnificent old shade trees; modern house, 11 rooms, 2 baths, roomy sleeping porch, piazza on two sides, steam heat, and every modern improvement. Large garage, having room for two cars, and living quarters above; will be sold for considerable less than cost to immediate purchaser. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J.

BEAUTIFUL new house, artistic outside and a model of perfection in its interior; 6 large rooms, tiled bath; plot 60x120; large trees, park approach, fine street, 2 minutes to depot; easy commuting, $5.00 monthly. Price to sell quick, $4,000. For particulars call, write or phone G. R. ANGELL, 76 East 91st St. Phone 6743 Lenox.

BUNGALOW, UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE, practically new, 7 rooms, oak floors, steam heat, electricity, gas, city water, thoroughly modern, A1 condition; lot 60x175; convenient to station; for sale at less than cost. Write for photo. S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN, Ridgewood, N. J. Phone 555.

RENT IN RIDGEWOOD.
Test its merits as a suburban place of residence; 1,000 commuters like it; attractive homes, $50 to $150 per month. Write us. S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN, Ridgewood, N. J. Phone 555.

Small fruit farms, 75x500; five minutes to station; restricted section; twenty-mile view; new houses; every improvement; wonderful fruit; real opportunity, $5,000 to $6,500; terms. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL."
All about the "Ideal Home Town."
SECRETARY, Box 314, Nutley, N. J.

Stocked farm, 80 acres, with cattle, horses, pigs, poultry, tools, hay, rye, oats, corn, potatoes; $5,000. E. E. Slocum, 141 B'way.

RENT—Westfield; magnificent new house, $25; another, $60; plenty of land. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Bargain.—$8,500; easy terms; 10 rooms, 2 baths; 50 minutes to city. Box M 355 Times Downtown.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Property My Specialty. Harvey R. Linbarger, 197 North Av.

LITTLE FARMS, hour out, for city workers; $10 monthly. Room 1,701, 141 Broadway.

ENGLEWOOD homes; lots and plots for sale. Gorham Co., Englewood, N. J.

Georgia—For Sale or to Let.

SOUTHERN LANDS are low in price, but high in productive value; make two to four crops a year and give largest profits in grain, vegetables, fruits, live stock, and dairying. Unsurpassed climate; good markets. Southern progress is on the Southern Railway. Publications on request. M. V. Richards, Commissioner, Room 219 Southern Railway, Washington, D. C.

Country Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Wanted.

Wanted to Rent—Furnished or unfurnished, 6 or 8 room modern house; $400-$500 annual rental; three adults; responsible. Brundage, 101 Park Av., Manhattan.

Mountain Lakes, N. J.—Family of two wants to rent furnished or buy. Grant, Mountain Lakes P. O.

To Let—Furnished.

Shippan Point, Stamford, Conn.—Exceedingly low rental, six months, 16 rooms, 5 baths; beautifully furnished; servants will remain. Box 97, Stamford, Conn.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

Apartments to rent, furnished and unfurnished, full hotel service; restaurant; cheapest rates in New York; 2 rooms and bath, furnished, $12 weekly and upward. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

67th, 130 East.—Five large, light, all outside rooms and bath; handsomely furnished; complete outfit of china, glass, kitchen, and laundry utensils. Supt., 3867 Plaza.

Small kitchenette apartment to responsible person appreciating antique furnishings. W 87 Times.

222 East 17, (Stuyvesant Square.)—Furnished apartment, 3 rooms and bath; service; ground floor; private house. Stuyvesant 3924.

Three-room suite also large studio; suitable for club purposes in interesting old house. 122 East 17th St.

West Side

We offer hotel conveniences and comforts at apartment house rates.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA, } 1, 2, 3, & 4 Rooms
100 Cathedral Parkway, } SPECIALLY
110th St. and Col. Ave. } ATTRACTIVE.
with private bath and kitchenette;
Complete—Dishes, Silver, Cooking Utensils.
Furnished—$30, $40, $50, $60 up monthly.
CONCESSIONS ON LEASE and unfurnished.
Near Subway and "L"—Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River 3970.
CONVENTIONS ACCOMMODATED.

THE WILSONIA
225-229 W. 69th St., near Broadway.
1 Room and Bath, $25 up.
2 Rooms, Bath, and Kitchenette, $40 up.
3 Rooms, Bath, and Kitchenette, $47.50 up.
4 Rooms, 2 Baths, and Kitchenette, $75.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.
No Questionable or Objectionable Tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

APARTMENTS, NEWLY BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED AND DECORATED TO SUIT, one, two, three rooms and bath, four rooms and two baths; month or year; $30 a month up per room; meals optional, $8 a week; full hotel service; quiet location; one block from "L" and subway express, ten car and bus lines; references; just completed; very exceptional opportunity owing to tardiness in completion of building; great sacrifice in rates. Hotel Robleton, 126 West 85th St.

A.—A.—YOUR IDEAL AT LAST.
How would YOU like to select first-class furnishings and decorations to suit entirely YOUR OWN discriminating tastes and requirements? You can do this in the newest, sunniest apartment hotel in New York for $60 per month, two rooms and bath. Hotel Nobleton, 126 West 73d St., between Broadway and Columbus Av., one block from express subway and "L" stations.

An apartment that is a real home; location convenient shops, theatres; West 71st St., $42; six and eight rooms, 3 baths; living room 22x18, bedroom 22x16; elevator house; will furnish new rugs, furniture, beds, bedding, &c., to suit prospective tenant. Apply premises or Ernest Tribelhorn, 60 Wall St.

Riverside Drive and 103d St.—Elegantly furnished 4-room apartment to reliable party, all rooms facing Drive, $100. Phone Riverside 8600.

61st, 355 West.—New elevator building; unusually furnished two, three, four rooms and bath, kitchen and kitchenettes; adjacent subway and "L"; $12 up; references necessary.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
Select list; handsomely furnished; all prices.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.,
507 Fifth Av.
4520 Murray Hill.

97th St., 309 West.—Five unusually large rooms; southern exposure; handsomely furnished; $115; elevator house. Ernest Tribelhorn, premises.

A.—6 rooms, 2 baths, high-class elevator apartment; all corner rooms; completely furnished; references. 225 West 80th St. Saunders.

AT RIVERSIDE DRIVE AND 84TH, north corner, No. 120.—Eight, eleven, all light, well-furnished rooms to let. Call, address, W. R. Stewart.

148th, 562 West.—Attractive six rooms, completely furnished; elevator; $75. Apartment 64.

Beautifully furnished 3-room housekeeping apartment; reasonable; worth investigating. Telephone 4211 Schuyler.

A.—3-room apartment, living room, bedroom, and kitchen; Broadway exposure; reasonable; references. 225 West 80th St. Saunders.

Exclusive listings; personally selected; Claremont Morris, specialist, 30 East 42d. Murray Hill 358.

52 WEST 39TH ST.
Suites of two rooms and bath, charmingly furnished; sunny; electricity; phone.

A six-room corner apartment for rent; reasonable rent. Apartment 54, 200 West 86th.

Choice list personally inspected furnished apartments. Frederick L. Hurt, 30 E. 42d.

118th, 507 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

168th, 601 West, (Broadway.)—Seven rooms, two baths; $150. Ellsworth, 3515 Audubon.

Rooms, elevator apartment, 79th subway and Broadway; single or en suite. W 46 Times.

Beautifully furnished six-room outside apartment; new building; $175. Columbus 3974.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

1,186 MADISON AVENUE, COR. 87TH ST. 7 unusually light rooms; electric light, parquet floors; elevator service. $1,200.
THE LISPENARD
53 East 86th St. Exceptional arrangement; 7 extra large, light rooms. Rental $76. Others $65. Agent on premises.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.

34TH ST., 145 EAST.
Two-room studios and apartments; large and light, all improvements; tiled baths, parquet floors, full length mirrors; $37.50 to $42.50; studios have north light. Premises, or Lester E. Reilly, 103 Park Av. Phone 4252 Murray Hill.

152 East 35th St.—Only one apartment to let; 8 elegant, large, light rooms and 2 baths in high-class elevator apartment house; all improvements; $1,800 per annum. Superintendent, on premises, or Franklin L. Partridge, 49 Wall St.

ST. GEORGE.
1,125 Lexington Av., 78th St.—Newly renovated; all light, corner apartments, 6 rooms, $30.00, 7 rooms, $31.00; every modern improvement; all night elevator service.

Eleven East 55th St., Opposite St. Regis.—Five rooms, bath, kitchenette; large, light, exceptionally beautiful; maid service; elevator; $2,400. Inquire Superintendent.

44 EAST 49TH ST.
Fine apartment, seven rooms and bath; all light rooms; rent $1,600.

"Kingston," 129-131 E. 76th St.; handsome apartments; 7, 8 large, light rooms.

West Side

An apartment that is a real home; location convenient shops, theatres; West 71st St., $42. Apartment, six and eight unusually large, cheerful rooms, three baths, living room, 20 by 20; bedroom 16 by 22; sunlight every room; high class elevator house; reasonable rent; immediate possession. Particulars, Ernest Tribelhorn, 308 West 97th St.

Wadsworth Av., 382, one block from 191st St.—Broadway subway station; highest elevation in Manhattan; exceptionally high-class elevator house; rooms are extraordinarily large and light and contain every newest improvement; 4 all front rooms, $40; 5 rooms, $45, $50; 6 rooms, $60; 7 rooms, $65.

EMPIRE COURT, 311 West 95th St.

Very light rooms,	4 rooms, bath, $45 up
All Night	5 rooms, bath, $50 up
Elevator,	6 rooms, bath, $60 up
Telephone, &c.	7 rooms, bath, $70 up

GEO. R. READ & CO., 30 Nassau St.

THE LANGHAM.
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 11-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Superintendent or phone Col. 4020.

Beautiful corner two-room apartment; parlor 23x15.7, bedroom 18.6x14.9, bathroom 12.4x6.6. Miss Elfelin, Hotel Chelsea, West 23d St.

A.—156 WEST 72D ST.
Convenient to subway and elevated, 2-3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; room service; $600-$900.

228 WEST 58TH ST.
Two rooms, tiled bath, and kitchen; also studio apartments; $35 up. Lovell.

27th St., 361 West, (The Albemarle.)—High-class elevator, 4-5 rooms, every modern convenience, $40-$45.

20-21 Morningside Av. East, Cor. 116th St.—Desirable apartments 6 and 7 rooms; park view; elevator; good. Supt. on premises.

82d, 105 West.—One large, outside room, bath; maid service; telephone; $35; studio apartment.

82d St., 105 West.—Four rooms, bath; all facing street; studio apartment; telephone; reference; $60.

Broadway, 2708 (103d).—Three rooms, bath; housekeeping; non-housekeeping; restaurant service; $40.

84th St., 15 West. — Seven large rooms and bath, newly decorated; immediate possession; $50 and $60.

ELEVATOR APARTMENT, $45.
Convenient, fashionable neighborhood. 509 West 112th.

47th St., 120 West, (Bet. 6th & Broadway.)—Seven rooms; elevator apartment. L. Bilioon & Co., agents, on premises.

College Av. and 170th St.—Three and four grand rooms; beautiful neighborhood; references required.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

THE NEWPORT
82d Street, 200-206 West, s. e. cor. Broadway. Five and six rooms, $55 to $75. Elevator, steam heat, electric lights. Quiet and respectable building. Apply on premises or to
WM. A. WHITE & SONS,
46 Cedar Street. 'Phone 5700 John.

A.—A.—YOUR IDEAL AT LAST.
How would YOU like to select first-class furnishings and decorations to suit entirely YOUR OWN discriminating tastes and requirements? You can do this in the newest, sunniest apartment hotel in New York for $60 per month, two rooms and bath. Hotel Nobleton, 126 West 73d St., between Broadway and Columbus Av., one block from express subway and "L" stations.

57th St., 323 West.—Three large light rooms, bath; modern improvements; rent $50 to $60. Inquire on premises.

172d, 575 West.—Corner elevator house, 4-7 large, beautifully decorated apartments.

86th, 252 West. — Sublet at once, five-room new apartment; $900. Porter.

94th St., 319 West.—Handsome 5-7 room apartments. Superintendent on premises.

For apartments on Grand Concourse, consult H. A. Douglas, 2,428 Grand Concourse.

112 W. 129th.—Six light rooms, bath; all improvements; well kept; $28.

180th, 660 West.—Elevator apartments, 5, 6, 7 rooms, $45 to $70.

Brooklyn.

ST. JAMES PLACE, NEAR FULTON ST. Delightful 6-room apt., $42; 7-room, $46; electricity, steam; parquet floors; near subway and L. Booklet. GOLDEN REALTY, 238 St. James Place.

New Jersey.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—HADDON HALL.
Finest apartment in State; 8-story elevator; fireproof; strictly high class; 6 and 7 rooms; decorations to suit; $65 to $85; any broker, or on the premises, 57 and 59 Union St.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Want furnished apartment, twelve, fourteen rooms, five master's chambers; price entirely secondary to location and elegance. Columbus 3974.

Apartment, 6 or 7 rooms, furnished or unfurnished, on upper west side, for 7 months. Apply, stating price, A 286 Times Downtown.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

57TH AV., 47.—Comfortable family house; modern conveniences; transients, permanent; table board.

97TH, 12 EAST, (near 5th Av.)—Attractive large rooms; private bath; reasonable.

19TH, 116 EAST, Gramercy Park.—Large connecting rooms and small rooms; southern exposure; sunny dining room; block subway; references.

21ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park privileges.) —Large, small, cool rooms; electricity; private bath, excellent table; references; phone.

84TH, 117-119 EAST, (near Park Av.)—Large, single rooms, with board.

45TH ST., 8 EAST.
Table board; rooms; references.

61ST, 159 EAST.—Beautiful, renovated rooms; steam, hot water; excellent table.

70TH ST., 173 EAST.—Large room; strictly private family; gentleman only.

78D, 12 EAST.—Double and single rooms; excellent table; references. Apply by letter until Sept. 10.

MADISON AV., 213, (Near 38th St.)—Large and small rooms; some with private baths; newly furnished and decorated; excellent cuisine; references.

MADISON AV., 108.—Large, small rooms; splendid table; reasonable rates; table guests.

West Side

7TH AV., 2,053, (123d.)—Opportunity secure airy rooms; steam; home cooking; references.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Well-furnished rooms; private bath; excellent table; refined surroundings.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; unexcelled board; telephone.

47TH ST., 47 WEST.—Private boarding house; for the Winter; large and single rooms; private baths; table exceptional.

54TH, 54 W.—First-class single, double rooms; suites; private baths; electricity; references.

56TH, 332 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; excellent board; table guests; references.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms, with board; suite; private bath; references.

57TH, 349 WEST.—Large and small rooms, private bath, with board; reference.

58TH, 46 WEST. — Quiet home; desirable rooms; excellent table; transients; references.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single, cool rooms, private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private baths, table unexcelled; table guests.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Electricity, steam heat; private bath; large and medium rooms; near park, subway; excellent Southern cooking.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive rooms, single, suite; electricity, steam, hot water, home cooking.

70TH, 132 WEST.—Attractive rooms; twin beds; large private bathrooms; references.

71ST, 147 WEST. — Immaculate double and single rooms; near elevated, subway.

72D, (Broadway-West End.)—High-class private residence; will accommodate few refined people; highest references exchanged. 2380 Columbus.

72D, 120 WEST, newly decorated and refitted, offers suites with private baths. M. Luez, phone 6941 Columbus.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; excellent board; table guests.

72D, 111-117 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with board; ideal location.

73D ST., 258 WEST.—Attractive rooms, well appointed house; unsurpassed table; table guests.

73D ST., 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms, good table; subway, elevated; references.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; electricity; parlor dining room.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Beautiful second floor; other rooms; board optional; references exchanged.

75TH, 20 WEST.—Large rooms; desirable location; excellent table; Winter arrangements made.

76TH, 344 West End Av., (301 West 77th.)—Select pension; furnishings rose, red, blue velvet carpets; ivory, white, mahogany furniture; baths; superior table; electricity.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; table guests; reference.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large, small, attractively furnished rooms; excellent table; table guests accommodated.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; excellent table; homelike; parlor dining; table guests.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms, parlor dining; references.

76TH, 108 WEST.—Opportunity secure medium room, steam, first-class house, board.

76TH ST., 241-243 WEST.—Desirable large and medium sized rooms, with and without private bath; references.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Single and large rooms, connecting shower baths; gentlemen; private family.

78TH, 159 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; newly decorated; private bath; Fall arrangements.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

79th, 121 WEST.—Rooms with board; private or public bath; satisfaction guaranteed.

80TH, 108 WEST.—The House Richards. An "Old Home" place for refined people; all new, high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals.

80TH ST., 123 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; also parlor floor; newly decorated; continuous hot water; excellent cuisine and service; private baths.

80TH, 143 WEST.—Attractive rooms, newly decorated; constant hot water; references exchanged.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; electricity; good table; parlor dining.

82D, 52 WEST.—Large, small rooms, bath; excellent table; telephone, electricity; references.

82D, 124 West (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

82D, 45 WEST.—Pleasant large, small rooms; running water; excellent table; reasonable.

82D, 54 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; excellent table; references.

82D, 55 WEST.—Exclusive house, second floor front; private bath; single; medium rooms.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

88D ST., 42 WEST.—Select boarding house to be opened Sept. 10; newly decorated and furnished throughout; table guests; references.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large, newly-decorated room, with connecting bath; excellent board.

90TH, 16 WEST.—Choice rooms; gentlemen, adults; exclusive; Jewish house. River 9793. Hellman.

92D, 117-119-121 WEST, (overlooking St. Agnes's grounds.)—Sunny front room; also rear room, one flight up; room with private bath on parlor floor; parlor dining room; excellent food; permanent guests desired; telephone; references.

93D, 308 WEST.—Will take table guests; food and service highest quality.

94TH, 60 WEST.—Attractive rooms; parlor dining; cuisine; unexcelled; table guests; moderate.

94TH, 142 WEST.—Rooms, suitable two appreciating superior table; home comforts. Lucken.

94TH, 36 WEST.—Large, second floor front room; excellent board; references. Strauss.

102D, 250 WEST, (West End Av.)—Accommodation for bachelors or man and wife; board, rooms; private house; first class.

102D ST., 216 WEST.—Attractive rooms, large, single; excellent table; gentlemen; elevator apartment. McIlhenney.

105TH, 76 WEST.—Good rooms, good table, good service; references; reasonable. Southerners.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; modern private residence near Riverside and Broadway; two large rooms, bath.

112TH, 605 WEST.—Sunny front sitting room bedroom, modern apartment; excellent meals.

113TH ST., 625 WEST.—Large room; private bath; suitable gentlemen, couple; home cooking; references.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Large, small rooms, connecting with bath or single; table guests.

115TH, 419 WEST.—Large, sunny front room; also outside single; reasonable. Hale.

115TH, 425 WEST.—Apt. 61; neatly furnished outside rooms facing Columbia campus; transportation; modern building; gentlemen only; references. Lawrence.

119TH, 127 WEST. — Opportunity to secure beautiful room and first-class board with private Christian family; references.

121ST, 150 WEST.—Large, small rooms; conveniences; excellent table; Hebrew family; table guests.

122D, 156 WEST.—Comfortable large, small rooms; refined house; home cooking; reference.

141ST ST., 527 WEST.—Large, sunny alcove room; all conveniences; excellent board; telephone.

145TH, 349 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, overlooking park; gentlemen, couples; Southern cooking; telephone.

145TH, 623 WEST, (Corner Riverside Drive.) —Large front rooms, with board; private family; view of Hudson; subway at corner; home comforts.

149TH, 552 WEST.—Large and small rooms; excellent table; reasonable; near subway.

152D ST., 518 WEST.—Private family; large second flour front room; references. Audubon 7392.

156TH, 553 WEST.—Large and small rooms; excellent table; reasonable rates.

A PROBLEM SOLVED.

Couple or gentlemen, if interested in new idea for exclusive permanent home, (reasonable price,) apply Richter, 180 West 88th.

BEAUTIFULLY furnished rooms; excellent Southern cooking; convenient location; west side. Z 258 Times Annex.

LADY having beautiful apartment, elevator house, near Central Park West and 86th St., would be glad to share it with another who would appreciate comforts of refined home; highest references given and required. W 85 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549. — Elegant rooms, bath, shower, &c.; superior board; $12 weekly; exceptional home surroundings. 4960 Morningside. Fayne.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583, Apt. 31.—Beautiful rooms; southern exposure; superior board; refined.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 847, (158d.)—Large and small rooms; running water; home cooking.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming family Hotel of high standard; Grand location; 20 min. Broadway, 5c fare; Lovely furnished rooms; suites; all comforts; Excellent chef and service; separate tables; Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly, $10-$14 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

WIDOW, charming home, Riverside Drive, will rent cool, large, handsomely furnished connecting rooms, overlooking Hudson; private bath; also large room, private bath; exceptional cuisine. 8026 Audubon. Write L 75 Times Annex.

Brooklyn.

Nurse takes invalids and infirm in her detached cottage; countrylike; homelike. 857 78th St., Brooklyn.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

CATHOLIC GENTLEMAN desires quiet home with private family in Fordham. W 71 Times.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH, 10 EAST, (near 5th Av.)—Back parlor, suitable physician; other attractive rooms.

17TH, 130 EAST.—Desirable, well-furnished rooms on bathroom floor; moderate.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.) SUITE, two rooms and bath.

34TH ST., 46 EAST.—Elegant room, bath, electricity. $6.50; another, $4; telephone.

35TH ST., 20 EAST.—Desirable room, all conveniences; choice location; gentleman.

45TH ST., 10 EAST.—Small and large rooms, with baths; also suites.

45TH ST., 16 EAST.—Attractive accommodation for fastidious gentleman; room, with or without bath.

58TH ST., 506 EAST.—Nicely furnished room; private family, private house.

60TH, 42 EAST.—Nicely furnished room; private bath.

63D, 145 EAST.—Large furnished room; private house; bath; telephone; references required.

68TH, 223 EAST.—Doctor's new house, large and small rooms; all improvements.

76TH, 37 EAST.—Attractive front room; every convenience; telephone; private house, near park.

82D, 130 EAST.—Call, convince yourself; extra large steam-heated room. Ackermann.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV, 265, (near 36th.)—Attractive large front room; bath. Murray Hill 728.

MADISON AV., 527.—Large and small rooms, adjoining bath; electricity; gentlemen; references.

West Side.

8TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming suite for bachelors, 1st water, electricity; references.

12TH, 34 WEST.—Single one, two, three room suites; private baths; telephone; references.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

The willows, Hugenot Park, on the beach; boating, bathing, fishing, tennis, delightfully cool lawns, porches; exclusive, comfortable surroundings.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements now; Reconcelled home cooking; large porches; well-shaded grounds; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

In large Colonial house, spacious grounds, garage; attractively furnished rooms; 426 Pelham Road, New Rochelle, Phone 2761-N. R.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington,
East Orange.
"30 Minutes from Broadway."
Why live in a crowded flat when you can get an apartment consisting of parlor, bedroom and private bath with delicious meals and first-class service for $25 per week for two persons. Exclusive and homelike. Take Lackawanna, at Hoboken; Marlborough one block from East Orange Station. Send for booklet. Phone Orange 2620. Only a few suites left for Winter booking.
W. T. READE, Prop.

Maplewood, Euclid Av.—High-class board; delightful section, near South Orange Reservation; southern exposure; suites; parlor; suite of two rooms; private bath; few guests; garage; near station or trolley; open Sept. 18. Address Box 8, Budd Lake, N. J.

MONTCLAIR MANOR, MONTCLAIR, N. J. In beautiful residential section of Montclair, exceptionally attractive accommodations; all conveniences; hot, cold water in rooms; unexcelled cuisine; 35 mins. N. Y. 27 Hillside Av. Montclair 2977.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

12TH, 124 WEST.—Large rooms; nicely furnished; telephone; references.

12TH, 111 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; private house; references.

15TH, 349 WEST.—Single room, $2.50; double, $5; exclusive home; phone; desirable.

16TH, 18 WEST.—Fine parlors, 2-3; telephone; private bath; other rooms.

32D ST. and Broadway.—Permanent rates; rooms, with and without private baths, 1 or 2 persons, $9 to $12 per week; single rooms, $7 per week; parlor bedroom and bath, 1 or 2 persons, $15 per week. Hotel New Strand.

53D, 62 WEST.—Large and small rooms; southern exposure; every convenience; references.

56TH ST., 49 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms; business gentlemen; references.

57TH, 260 WEST. — Light, medium-sized rooms; modern conveniences; attractive location. Hammond.

57TH, 155 WEST.—Large and small furnished rooms; electric light, steam heat; gentlemen.

57TH, 264 WEST.—Large front corner room; bath, electricity, steam; beautifully furnished.

57TH, 153 WEST.—Large front rooms; southern exposure; electricity; $7-$12; telephone.

58TH, 118 WEST.—Beautiful room, private bath; select, quiet home location; small room.

58TH, 23 WEST.—Large parlor, private bath; electricity, telephone; light cooking; $10.50.

61ST, 119 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private bath; hot water constantly; telephone.

68TH, 73 WEST.—Large and small rooms; all home comforts; bath, electricity, phone; reasonable.

69TH, 143 WEST.—Attractive living and bedroom; exclusive apartment; shower; electricity; breakfast. Wilde.

71ST, 221 WEST.—Excellent medium rooms, large closets, running, continuous hot water; references exchanged.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Attractive, large and small rooms; private house; telephone; references.

71ST, 106 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive large rooms; board optional; all conveniences; homelike atmosphere.

71ST, 218 WEST.—Electricity, parquet floors, hot, cold water; no rooming houses.

71ST ST., 70 WEST.—Clean, well-furnished private house; moderate terms; reference.

73D, 121 WEST.—Large, sunny front room for one or two; modern improvements; large closets, wash room; private house. Telephone 3426 Columbus.

73D, 153 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, small rooms; electric light; subway express.

73D, 302 WEST.—First-class room and board; near Riverside Drive; phone.

73D, 256 WEST.—Superior accommodations, with and without bath; references.

74TH, 134 WEST.—Private family; large, small room; gentlemen; high-class references; owner.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, small rooms; private bath; telephone; Summer rates.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Attractive, homelike, sunny rooms; near bath; continuous hot water; electricity.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive rooms, including handsome back parlor, with private bath.

76TH, 180 WEST.—Large room, private bath; electricity; exceptionally well-kept house.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.
Very attractive, pleasant rooms; home comforts.

77TH, 131 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive large front room; southern exposure; refined; references.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Large, airy, front room; southern exposure; conveniences; reference; reasonable.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, large room; private house; suitable one, two; references.

78TH, 166 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; large, small, with, without bath; electricity; telephone.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive small rooms; also large rooms adjoining private baths; references.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Gentlemen; choice rooms, adjoining bath; all modern conveniences; references.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Sunny, immaculate, handsomely furnished double room, adjoining bath; elevator, electricity; near subway, elevated; one or two gentlemen; also smaller room. Barney.

81ST, 251 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive rooms, adjoining bath, high-class apartment. Holton.

82D, 154 WEST.—Large, handsome second-floor rooms; private baths; single room; references.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large furnished front room, private bath, electric light; references.

83D, 22 WEST.—Large and small rooms; large closet and bath; gentlemen.

84TH, 51 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive large front room; southern exposure; refined; references.

84TH ST., 31 WEST.—Unusual unfurnished parlor floor, suitable for doctor; also other newly furnished large and small rooms.

84TH, 124 WEST.—Newly decorated, finely furnished parlor, running water; gentlemen; phone. Wallace.

84TH, 48 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small south rooms, private bath; reference.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Hotel comforts, private baths, newly furnished, decorated rooms; refinement.

85TH, 120 WEST.—Attractively furnished, clean room, suitable two; running water; $4.

86TH, 306 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms; home surroundings; exclusive neighborhood; references.

86TH, 327 WEST.—Large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; beautiful breakfast.

88TH, 178 WEST.—Rooms; running water; electricity; en suite, single; meals. 7792—Riverside.

90TH, 53 WEST.—Newly furnished, attractive, large, medium-sized rooms, with private bath, telephone; references; private house.

91ST, 38 WEST.—Newly furnished private residence; large rooms; private baths; electric light; parquet floors; $7, $9, $10; telephone.

91ST, 21 WEST.—Elegant, newly decorated, comfortably furnished rooms; private bath; telephone; references.

91ST, 64 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable rooms; shower baths; refined private house; references.

91ST, 169 WEST.—Elegant, large, sunny rooms; all improvements. Mme. Juliette.

92D, 134 WEST.—Desirable, large, sunny, newly decorated rooms; highest reference required.

92D, 46 WEST.—Newly decorated house; large rooms, with dressing rooms; $7-$9.

93D, 270 WEST.—One, two, three rooms; private; adjoining baths; furnished, unfurnished.

93D ST., 69 WEST.—Unusual rooms; refined surroundings; every comfort; $3-$7; select elevator apartment; telephone; gentlemen. Apartment 51.

93D, 148 WEST.—New house; inspection invited; beautifully furnished; large, small rooms.

93D, 253 WEST, (Broadway.)—Handsomely furnished large, medium rooms; baths; private residence.

93D ST., 251 WEST.
Single, outside; connecting lavatory. Crane.

95TH, 11 WEST.—Large, small sunny rooms; fine suite; private bath; reasonable.

96TH, 36 WEST.—Front room with dressing room; private house; telephone; references.

97TH, 147 WEST.—Private house, unusually attractive, well furnished room; bath, telephone.

97TH ST., 64 WEST.—Large, small, newly furnished rooms; quiet, well kept house; telephone.

97TH, 150 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms, adjoining bath; every convenience; gentlemen. Owner.

97TH, 230 WEST.—Single; double rooms; running water; elevator; board. Apt. 6A.

97TH ST., 126 WEST.—Large room, with bath; private house; American family.

101ST, 16 WEST.—Desirable suite; telephone, electricity; housekeeping; $7; rooms, $4, $3. McNamara.

105TH, 248 WEST.—Attractive outside room; also single room; adjoining bath; references. Clark.

107TH, 230 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; open exposure; smaller room. Keith.

109TH, 801 WEST, Near Riverside.—Two beds, 1 sitting room, adjoining, separately or together; no other roomers; gentlemen. 3B.

110TH, 200 WEST, (Apt. 8D.)—Exceptionally desirable rooms in modern apartment.

111TH, 521 WEST, Apt. 2.—Attractively furnished room with lavatory, private family, reasonable.

112TH, 538 WEST.—Large, attractive, cool room; high-class elevator apartment; gentlemen. Bridges.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Outside, attractive rooms; shower; private; convenient location. Apt. 4B.

112TH, 505 WEST.—Sunny room, facing vacant lot; lavatory; telephone; $3.25. Wilford.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Two attractive adjoining rooms, two gentlemen; private. Apt. 3.

113TH, 586 WEST.—Large room, next bath; refined people desired; references. Apt. 22.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

114TH ST., 528 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms, with bath, and single; private house; near Columbia University.

116TH ST., 420 WEST.—Exceptional single, double rooms obtainable at $25 and upward per month; excellent service included. Write, call, or phone 5800 Morningside.

118TH, 430 WEST.—Homes for one or two; opposite Columbia; subway; all conveniences; unusual furnishings and care. Emmett.

118TH, 401 WEST, Apt. 44.—Desirable rooms, single, en suite, in high-class building; some overlooking Morningside Park. Lawrence.

118TH, 401 WEST; southeast corner rooms; Morningside Drive near Columbia; suite two rooms private bath kitchenette; $4-$7.

121ST, 147 WEST.—Desirable front room; private house; southern exposure; conveniences; references.

121ST ST., 414 WEST, (Apartment 5A.)—Desirable rooms for teachers for the school year.

122D ST., (130 Claremont Av.)—Overlooking Hudson; large, small; all conveniences. Wells.

136TH, 611 WEST.—Desirable room, adjoining bath; neat, cool; electricity, telephone; near subway, Riverside Drive. Pusey.

138TH, 606 WEST.—Large and small rooms, newly furnished; private house; breakfast optional.

141ST, 529 WEST.—Large front parlor, suitable profession or home; refined neighborhood.

142D, 600 WEST, (Apt. 45.)—Attractive outside room, lavatory; elevator; moderate.

152D ST., 598 WEST.—Outside single and double rooms; all conveniences. Phone 8737 Audubon.

BROADWAY, (116th St. Subway.)—Unusually private suite, two rooms, bath; beautifully furnished; $14; high-class elevator house; bachelor, business woman preferred. L 82 Times.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.)—High-class accommodations for business man or woman; permanent; reasonable. Telephone 3903 Morningside. Apartment 8.

BROADWAY, 3,750.— Attractive, outside room; southern exposure; lady with references. Apartment 24.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106.—Unusually attractive outside front rooms, overlooking Hudson. Apt. 92.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 452.—Attractive outside room, bath; private family; excellent service. Apartment 3A.

SOUTHEAST CORNER 115TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV. — Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

WEST END AV., 315.—Private family of three adults; luxuriously furnished front room; suitable two gentlemen; also single room; excellent cuisine.

WEST END AV., 569.—Steam-heated rooms; exclusive neighborhood; gentleman; references.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

AN American woman, great experience, best reference, as housekeeper, secretary, companion, chaperone; can manage catering, entertaining; present employer seen; large, small household. W 67 Times.

A REFINED Swiss, speaking German, French, English, wants position as visiting governess or maid attendant, west side. Swiss Home, 35 West 67th St.

DRESSMAKER, artistic, expert fitter; street, reception gowns; remodels; out; home preferred. Kelly, 873 6th Av. Telephone 1158 Circle.

GOVERNESS.—Position desired as resident German governess in Private family; country preferred; highest references as to character and ability. Address Apartment 1, 559 West 140th. 'Phone 2560 Audubon.

LADY of culture to supervise household where servants are kept; active, capable, cheerful, alone, some means; chaperon, companion to lady; remuneration not object. Z 261 Times Annex.

LADY desires position for competent, faithful, refined child's nurse; several years' reference; Protestant; travels. Miss L., Box 11A, Route 2, Saugerties, N. Y.

LAUNDRESS, first-class, wants family hamper at home; ladies', children's wear specialty; prompt return. 469 Amity St., Flushing.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good speed in shorthand and on the typewriter; familiar with card systems and office devices; neat in appearance; hard worker; $7 per week. Miss B., 86 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER. — Neat, bright girl; beginner; American; plain penman; graduate of full course; no agency; $7. H 322 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND DICTAPHONE OPERATOR.—Three and a half years' experience; high school education; references; $12. W 77 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, typewriter; neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; thoroughly competent and efficient; salary $12. H 305 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, thoroughly competent, office assistant; references; $15. Stenographer, 960 6th Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Take rapid dictation; neat, accurate typist; 8. Sarah Campbell, 220 W. 42d St. Bryant 1319.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; familiar with office work; $10. H 276 Times Downtown.

WOMAN, neat; clean, wishes care bachelor's or lady's apartment part day; 5 years' references from last employer. Mrs. A. Dahlgren, 3 West 64th St.

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Forty-five cents an agate line.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

CAPABLE HOUSEWORKER. — Experienced colored girl; good cook; city references. Telephone Columbus 8165. Domestic Service Agency, 320 West 59th.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1899.

COOKS, $30-$35; waitresses, chambermaids, laundresses, nurses, $25; house

PERKINS PLANS FOR 1916.

District Attorney Says He Will Present Cases to Judge Swann.

District Attorney Charles A. Perkins issued a statement yesterday denying that he knew anything about any arrangement whereby, if he was defeated by Judge Swann, he would be appointed to succeed Swann on the bench of General Sessions, and in 1916 receive the Tammany indorsement for the same office for the full term of fourteen years. Such a story was told about Tammany Hall on Monday. Mr. Perkins said:

"I have read the accounts published in some of this morning's papers to the effect that, as part of a 'deal' which resulted in the designation of the same judiciary candidates for the Republican and Democratic Parties, I am to be appointed to succeed Judge Swann as a Judge of General Sessions in the event that he is elected District Attorney this Fall.

"There is not and there never was any such deal.

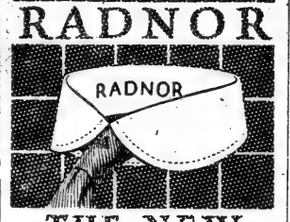
"I am not a candidate, actual or contingent, for any place on the General Sessions bench. I am a candidate only for election to the position of District Attorney, the position to which Governor Whitman appointed me. I expect to be elected, for I do not believe the voters of this city are prepared to see Tammany Hall take possession of the District Attorney's office, even through the instrumentality of an estimable gentleman who owes his present position and all his hopes of future political advancement to the Tammany organization.

"My own plans for next year are to continue to be District Attorney and to present cases for trial before Judge Swann, whom I expect to see still on the bench after Jan. 1, and before the other Judges of our courts here."

Praises Wallstein's Report.

The Honest Ballot Association issued a statement last night commending Commissioner of Accounts Wallstein for the recommendations he made in his report regarding the Board of Elections, and said: "The entire report is a splendid contribution to the better administration of elections in this city."

RADNOR



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To-Morrow (Thurs. Night) AT 8:30
AND THEREAFTER TWICE DAILY INCLUDING SUNDAYS.
J. STUART BLACKTON AND ALBERT E. SMITH will present for the first time
THE SEASONS' SURPRISE!!
THE INSPIRING PATRIOTIC PHOTO-SPECTACLE!!!

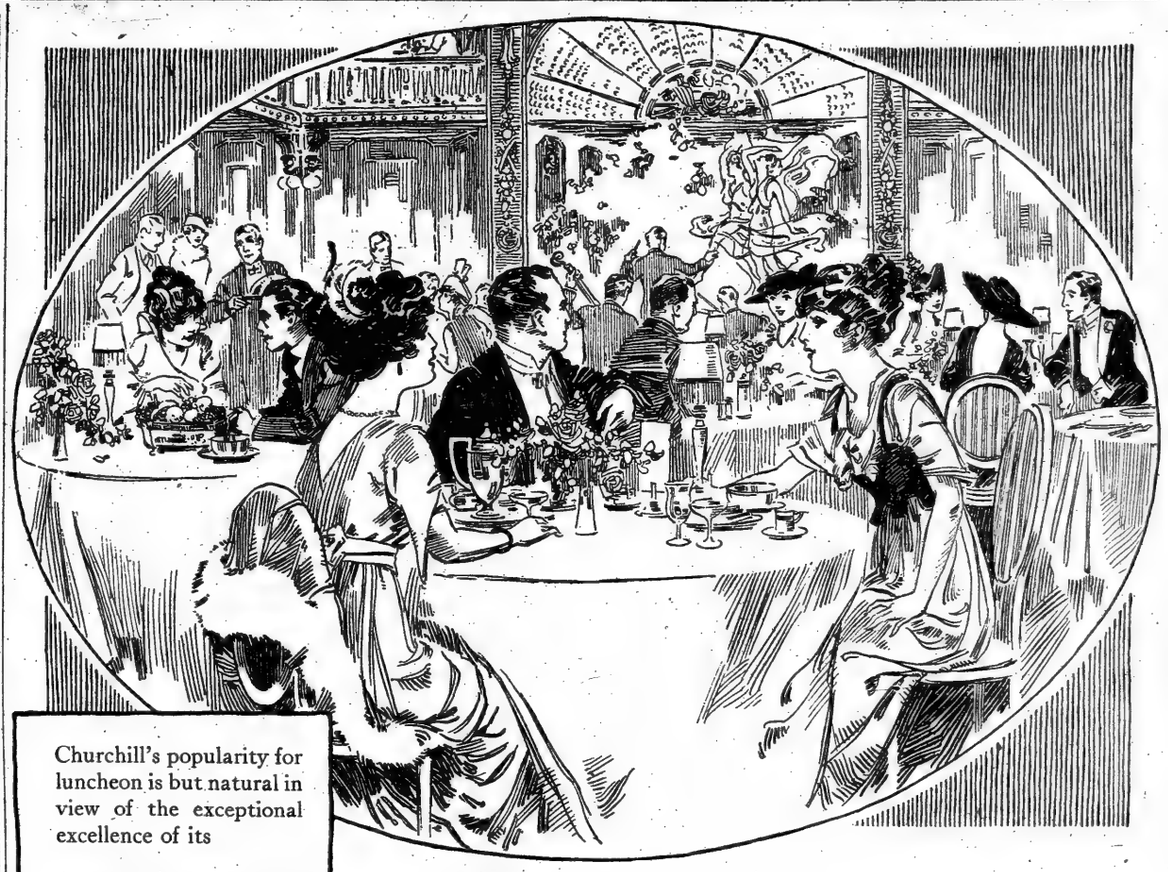
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VITAGRAPHED BY WILFRID NORTH.
WITH CHARLES RICHMAN
AND ALL STAR VITAGRAPH CAST

30,000 Invading and Defending Troops.
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Active Engagements between Submarines, Dreadnought, Fort and Field Artillery.
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THE CONQUEST OF AMERICA—THE FALL AND DESTRUCTION OF NEW YORK

SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA OF 25.
MATINEES (EXCEPT SAT'Y). Orch. $1.00, 50c. Balc. 25c. Eves. & Sat. Mats. $2, $1, 75c, 50c & 25c.
Prices: —ALL SEATS RESERVED.—
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Special Luncheon 75c
Served in Ballroom With Dancing

To large numbers of Manhattan's smart women, luncheon at Churchill's affords the most delightful episode of the day.

Churchill's *Afternoon Tea Dances* are held in high favor by those who appreciate the superior conditions under which dancing may be enjoyed here.

Enjoy Dinner Tonight At New York's Premier Restaurant

Enjoy dinner at Churchill's and you experience one of New York's most delightful attractions.

Here, in an atmosphere buoyant in its spirit, distinctive in its charm, one witnesses a scene of metropolitan life not to be experienced elsewhere in interest and pleasure.

Aside from its atmosphere, Churchill's pre-eminent popularity for dinner is due to its famed *cuisine* in a la carte service—to its unequaled *Special Dinner* for $1.25—to its inimitable entertainment—*Cabaret Unique* of twenty acts.

Not only for Dinner but for Supper as well, is Churchill's thronged with New York's smart people. Dancing on main floor from ten o'clock.

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"The Headease," $4

AN exclusive Wallach-Stetson---a hat that we have been working on for years—made especially for men who are hard to fit. It is a feather-light derby—self-conforming with a new style leather band that makes it comfortable and easy on the head right from the start—just the thing for the man who has quit wearing a derby because it gave him headaches. The new Fall Models are especially attractive. We like to serve the man particular in his selection—and he likes to have us serve him—for we have the largest stock of Stetson hats in New York to select from.



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Big Sister to "ADELE" By the Same Authors
WITH A NOTABLE CAST OF SINGERS, including:
NATALIE ALT, GEORGE BALDWIN, WILLIAM DANFORTH, ARTHUR DEAGON, LUCILE SAUNDERS, GRACE LEIGH.
LONG ACRE THEATRE, 48TH ST., JUST WEST OF B'WAY. Phone 23 Bryant. Evgs. 8:30. MATS. TODAY & SATURDAY, 2:30. NOW
POPULAR MATINEES TODAY & SATURDAY.

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THE PLAZA	MURRAY HILL	MARIE ANTOINETTE
THE WOLCOTT	THE BRESLIN	MARLBOROUGH

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evening 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15. MARIE TEMPEST In the Double Comedy Bill J. M. BARRIE'S ROSALIND and Robert Marshall's THE DUKE OF KILLICRANKIE

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d Street. Evenings 8:10. LAST 2 WEEKS. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:10. The Greatest Musical Show Ever Produced. ZIEGFELD FOLLIES After the Play Visit Danse de Follies. NEW ZIEGFELD FROLIC Atop This Theatre MIDNIGHT

GAIETY Broadway & 46th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:15. MATINEE TODAY 2:15. RUTH CHATTERTON in DADDY LONG-LEGS NEXT MONDAY, "YOUNG AMERICA."

EMPIRE B'way & 40 St. Next Mon. Seats Tomorrow Mr. CYRIL MAUDE in His Triumph, Grumpy

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:15. UNDER FIRE with WM. COURTENAY.

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:15. "HAS THE SPIRIT OF '76" THE U. S. A."—PRESS. Rolling Stones

GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea., B'way & 43 St. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. JULIAN ELTINGE in "COUSIN LUCY," by CHARLES KLEIN.

BIRTH OF A NATION AT LIBERTY W. 42d St. THE TWICE Daily, Incl. Sunday. Evs. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Matinees, 25c, 50c & $1 D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of 40.

ELTINGE West 42d St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. SEE MY LAWYER with T. Roy Barnes

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. COMMON CLAY with JOHN MASON and JANE COWL. SEATS SELLING 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:20. "BOOMS LAUGHTER MARKET."—Ev. Mail. THE BOOMERANG

Park Col. Circle. Phone 9590 Col. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat. May Irwin "Laugh Genius" in the new comedy "33 WASHINGTON SQUARE" Matinee Today. Best Seats $1.

GLOBE B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:15. MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN

LEXINGTON 51st & Lex. Av. Evs. 25c & $1. Mat. Tomorrow 25c & 50c. Geo. M. Cohan's Mystery Farce. 7 KEYS TO BALDPATE

STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Tomorrow 25c & 50c. A. H. Woods Presents THE YELLOW TICKET

YORK 116 St., nr. Lenox Av. Phone 1354 Morn. Ev. 25c to $1. Mat. Tomorrow 25c & 50c. John Cort Presents THE NATURAL LAW

GARRICK Thea., 35 St., 6 Ave. Continuous 10—15—25. TODAY 1 TO 11 P. M. FLORENCE REED in "HER OWN WAY." in 5 Acts. Other Features.

Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Eve. at 8:15. 12-Act Vaudeville Show ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c, 35c, 50c. DELIGHTFUL PROMENADE.

STRAND B'way & 47 St. Noon to 11:30. 10c to 50c. MARY PICKFORD. "Esmeralda." Strand Orch. & Soloists. Nxt. Wk.—Blanche Sweet, "The Case of Becky"

CANDLER W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15 Sharp. Mats. TODAY and Sat. 2:15. THE HOUSE OF GLASS By MAX MARCIN. "A WHIRL OF SUSPENSE AND THRILLS."—Evening Journal.

ASTOR Broadway & 45th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY and Sat. 2:20. YOUNG AMERICA By FRED BALLARD. "Superior to 'Peg o' My Heart' and 'Daddy Long-Legs.'"—Ev. Sun

SPECIAL NEXT MONDAY, SEPT. 13, "YOUNG AMERICA" will move next door, to the GAIETY THEATRE

EXTRA! EXTRA! AT ASTOR THEATRE, BROADWAY, 45TH ST. MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 13TH GEO. M. COHAN'S American Farce "HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY" with FRED NIBLO and a cast of Popular Players. —SEATS NOW—

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McFARLAND-GIBBONS FIGHT Choice Reserved Seats at JACOBS' THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, Broadway & 38th St. Phone 4189 Greeley.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Burlesque Matinee Today. DAVE MARION In an Entirely New Show.



"I took my mother-in-law to see 'Some Baby!' at the Fulton Theatre and she died laughing—

It's SOME Show!"

now in manhattan





"MANDALAY" Carnival Nights Unique Specialties. REFINED AMUSEMENTS & DANCING. Sept. 8—Moving Picture Stars appear tonight. Sept. 9—Masque Costume Ball. Singers: Messrs. Flynn, Grant, Young, Miss Barry, "Little Cafe Co." Sept. 10—Dancing Contest, Championship of Hudson. Sept. 11—Contests, Dancing Specialties. Big Night. LAST WEEK OF SEASON. Leaving Battery Pier 7:30, W. 131 St. 8:30 P. M.

PALISADES Amusement Park Opp. W. 130th St. Ferry. SURF BATHING in Large Dance Pavilion. World's Largest Pool. Miles of Merry Midway.

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COLONIAL MAT. DAILY, 25c. Howard & McCane, Nat Wills, Bonnie Glass & Co., Odiva, others.

ALHAMBRA MAT. DAILY, 25c. 4 MORTONS, Taylor Granville & Co., Ryan & Tierney, The La Grohs, oths.

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NEW MANAGEMENT
Reduced Rates:—
ROOM & BATH, $2.00 up
SUITES - - $5.00 up
Apartments overlooking Central Park.
Largest rooms in New York very reasonable.
Two Floors of Bachelors' Single Rooms at Special Low Rates.
VALET SERVICE WITHOUT CHARGE.
Cuisine Unexcelled
Prices Very Moderate

Great Northern Hotel
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Room & Bath, $2.00 up
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VALET SERVICE FREE.
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HOME DINNER, $1.00.
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Absolutely Fireproof.
Single Rooms AND BATH $1.50 Per Day and Up
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All Outside Rooms
Breakfast, 50c. Lunch, 50c. Dinner, $1.00.
We Cater to Dinner Parties.
Single Room with Bath (per year) . . . from $540
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Large Rooms, Single and en Suite.
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Restaurant, table d'hote, and a la carte at moderate prices.

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On Broadway—10 Minutes from 242d St.
"EXCLUSIVENESS AND GAYETY"
Food Unexcelled—Service Perfect
Appointments Elegant
Features:—Japanese Tea Room; Celtic Room; Gentlemen's Grille; Glass and Screen Enclosed Main Dining Room; Spacious Ball Floor.
Lively, Snappy Tango Orchestra.
Dancing under direction of M. & Mme. Portalis, European Novelty and Exhibition Dancers.



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Seven carefully selected and charmingly served courses—75c. (Music)

Twenty acts of entertaining variety—evenings seven to one.

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HOTEL WALLICK
Broadway and Forty-third Street.
Positively Best Location, Values and Service in New York.
ROOMS, WITH BATH,
$1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $4.00, $5.00 PER DAY.
ALSO ATTRACTIVE SUITES AT VERY REASONABLE RATES.
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141-3-5 W. 45th St. Near B'way TOKIO DANCING Afternoon & EVENING
EXPERT Instructors to Dance with Guests
20—CABARET STARS—20
at 9 & 12 P. M. "Circus Day in Dixie" Fun All Evening
SOMETHING NEW IN CABARET—
CARTE DE JOUR DINNER SPECIALS AT VERY MODERATE PRICES 5 TO 9 P. M.
CONTINUOUS CABARET DURING DINNER

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John A. Ross. Miss Mabelle C. Joyce.
Studio closed for the summer.

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Offers All the Advantages of the Best New York City Hotels at Much Lower Prices
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NO EXTRA CHARGE WHEN ROOMS ARE OCCUPIED BY TWO PERSONS.

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The Coolest Dancing Room in the City.
Unsurpassed Cooking. Popular Prices.
Exceptional Table d'Hote Dinner every evening six to ten $1.00
Delicious Frog Dinner (In the Grill), $1.25
MENU:
Little Neck Clams, Cherry Stone. Consomme in Jelly, Frog Legs, Saute Meuniere, Crab Meat Ravigote, Half Fried Chicken, Virginia Corn on Cob, Candied Sweet Potatoes, Salad, Peach Ice Cream, Watermelon, Cantaloupe, Cheese, Demi-Tasse.
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800 Rooms with Bath Rates, $3 up.

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Attractive 2-room Suite for 2 persons. European or American.

ARLINGTON HOTEL
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Single-double rooms or Suites. European or American Plan.

TEA ROOM 11 EAST 22ND ST.
Southern Cooking. Hot Breads.
BEST DINNER IN TOWN, 50c., 5:30 to 7:30

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy, probably showers today; Friday probably fair, not quite so warm; wind variable.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 21,047. ... NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1915.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. { Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

MAY HAVE REACHED DECISION ON DUMBA; SIGNIFICANT HINT GIVEN BY OFFICIAL; WILSON VISITS LANSING IN THE CRISIS

CASE IS VIEWED SERIOUSLY

President's Call at State Department Shows His Keen Interest.

MORE DETAILS ARE WANTED

Government Anxious to Get Strike Memorandum on Which Ambassador Based His Act.

DUMBA LEAVES THE CAPITAL

Tries First to See Secretary of Labor About Getting Work for Future Strikers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, Dr. Dumba, left Washington this afternoon for New York, preliminary to returning to Lenox, Mass., where the Summer Embassy of the Austro-Hungarian Government had been established for the Summer. He did not see Secretary Lansing again before his departure.

President Wilson paid a personal visit to Secretary Lansing at the State Department today in connection with the Dumba case, but no statement was forthcoming from any official source as to what had been determined at the conference.

Tonight the significant hint was given in an official quarter that newspapers would do as well to avoid saying that no course of action had been decided upon by the Government. A more enlightening statement was asked for, but was refused.

The seriousness with which the Dumba incident is viewed by President Wilson and Secretary Lansing is evident from the fact that the White House and the State Department are absolutely silent as to the status of the Ambassador of Austria-Hungary. Whether he has been given an intimation that he would save both this and his own country embarrassment by withdrawing voluntarily from America is not known, although it is understood that there would be great relief in the Washington Administration if he should take that course. Dr. Dumba is said to have taken the position that in sending his Government the scheme to cause trouble in the munitions plants he was carrying out instructions from Vienna, and that any reflection on him in this connection would be a reflection on his Government.

Seek Hungarian Memorandum.

President Wilson and Secretary Lansing have examined the documentary evidence in the case of Dr. Dumba, and have given consideration to the oral statement in his defense made yesterday to Mr. Lansing by Dr. Dumba, but there is no official statement in the matter obtainable at either the White House or the State Department. If the President and the Secretary of State have reached a decision as to the course to be taken, their disposition has not become known. Guarded remarks made by officials today were interpreted to mean that further inquiries were to be made for the purpose of clearing up certain points that had a bearing on the plan of Dr. Dumba to place obstacles in the way of the manufacture of munitions of war in this country.

One difficulty that appears to confront the President and the Secretary of State in reaching a solution of the delicate problem concerned in what officials admit is at least an "indiscretion" of the diplomatic representative of Austria-Hungary is that they have not received a copy of an important document that may have a vital bearing in the determination of Dr. Dumba's status. This document is understood to be the plan proposed by the editor of a Hungarian-language newspaper in New York for interfering with munitions manufacture. The document, understood to be missing from the papers that were sent forward for Vienna by Dr. Dumba through the medium of James F. J. Archibald, an American, and were captured by the British authorities at Falmouth, when Archibald arrived there, was designated by Dr. Dumba as an "aide memoire" in the autograph letter which he entrusted to Archibald to deliver to Count Burian, the Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

A Plan That Dumba Indorsed.

The importance of the aide memoire may be understood from the fact that it embodied a plan which Dr. Dumba indorsed. While Dr. Dumba's letter to Count Burian indicated that the plan was to arrange for strikes in the Bethlehem Steel Works and other munitions factories, and that the purpose was to "disorganize and tie up for months, if not entirely prevent, the manufacture of munitions in Bethlehem and the Middle West," to quote a translation of the Ambassador's letter, he has informed the Secretary of State that what he had in contemplation was merely to keep subjects of Austria-Hungary from working in munitions plants by informing them that they would be guilty of treason if

Continued on Page 5.

Dr. Dumba Confers Here With Consul General and Another, Perhaps Von Papen, German Attache

Dr. Dumba arrived in this city from Washington about 6 o'clock last night and went to the Hotel Plaza, where he took dinner with Alexander von Nuber, the Austrian Consul General here, and a third man, who was believed to be Captain Franz von Papen, the Military Attaché of the German Embassy.

The men lingered over their dinner, and at its conclusion sat on the terrace until midnight engaged in earnest conversation. They declined to be interrupted when newspaper men sent cards to them, and Dr. Dumba thrust into his pocket and left unanswered a note asking if his conference with Secretary Lansing had enabled him to say whether or not he would remain in this country.

Dr. Dumba was accosted by a reporter and the question was put to him directly when he left the hotel. He replied with apparent irritation:

"I am tired of being bothered by newspaper men."

Then, more calmly, he added:

"I cannot answer that question nor your question as to a letter published in The New York Times this morning."

The letter referred to was the purported translation of the one sent by Dr. Dumba to Count Burian, Minister for Foreign Affairs in Vienna, and Dr. Dumba was asked if the letter, as printed, was an accurate translation.

CANCEL PASSPORT ARCHIBALD HELD

Dumba's Messenger to be Brought Home from Europe Under Government Protection

HE MAY BE PROSECUTED

Law That May Cover Case Imposes $2,000 Fine and Three Years in Prison.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—By direction of Secretary Lansing, the Chief of the Bureau of Citizenship and Naturalization of the State Department has canceled the passport issued to James F. J. Archibald, the American writer to whom Dr. Constantin Theodor Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, intrusted certain important documents bearing on a plan to tie up munitions factories in the United States, which Archibald was to deliver to Count Burian, the Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs. These documents were taken from Archibald by the British authorities when he arrived at Falmouth, England, on the Holland-America liner Rotterdam, from New York.

Secretary Lansing has sent instructions by cable to Henry Van Dyke, the American Minister at The Hague, to issue an emergency passport to Archibald to enable him to return home under the protection of this Government. Archibald is now at Rotterdam.

Archibald's Status in Doubt.

It was explained tonight by a State Department official that the emergency passport would protect Archibald from detention in any belligerent country as a spy. What action this Government will take in Archibald's case when he arrives in the United States has not been disclosed and probably has not been determined. It is understood that the Department of Justice will make inquiries as to whether he was guilty of the violation of any United States law in serving as the messenger of the representative of a belligerent Government in conveying what may be construed as military information. It will be for the Government to determine whether Archibald was engaged in performing an unneutral service within the meaning of the laws of the United States and the proclamations of the President declaring the strict neutrality of the Government and people of the United States between the European belligerents.

It was reported here tonight that Archibald had been quoted in Rotterdam as saying that he was returning to the United States under arrest. State Department officials said that no action had been taken by the Government, so far as they were aware, to justify any such statement. It is believed here that if the steamer on which Archibald takes passage for America stops en route at any British port he will not be molested. When the Rotterdam arrived at Falmouth, Archibald was detained until the documents from Dr. Dumba to Count Burian were obtained by the British authorities. He was then permitted to proceed on the vessel to the Dutch port for which he was bound.

The question has been raised here whether Archibald committed an unneutral act, in violation of the warning given in President Wilson's neutrality proclamations, when he sailed for Europe as a dispatch bearer for Ambassador Dumba, carrying official papers. A search is being made of the Federal statutes to ascertain whether any of the neutrality laws were violated by Archibald when he decided to act as such a bearer of dispatches. The first section of the neutrality laws, which has been in force since April 20, 1818, deals with the acceptance by Americans of commissions to serve foreign States in time of war. This is found in Section 5,281 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and reads as follows:

The Law in the Case.

Section 5,281. Accepting a foreign commission.

Every citizen of the United States who, within the territory or jurisdiction thereof, accepts and exercises a commission to serve a foreign Prince, State, colony, or people, in war, by land or by sea, against any Prince, State, colony, district, or people,

Continued on Page 5.

STAHL, PERJURER, PLEADS GUILTY

Disclosure of German Reservists' Principal May Come in Federal Court Today.

NO GUNS ON LUSITANIA

U. S. District Attorney to Tell of Government's Investigation of False Affidavit.

Sensational discoveries made in the Government's investigation of the false Lusitania propaganda are likely to be made public today when Gustav Stahl, who said he saw four guns mounted on the liner, comes into the Federal Court for sentence. The German reservist, whose false affidavit was cited by Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, as justification for the sinking of the liner, pleaded guilty to perjury before Judge Charles M. Hough yesterday.

Stahl made an affidavit before a notary that the Lusitania was armed with four guns. The Federal authorities had him repeat it before the Federal Grand Jury and immediately arrested him for perjury. Since then he has been in the Tombs in default of $10,000 bail. The Government has made a searching investigation of the charge that his story was only part of a general conspiracy to furnish false information about the Lusitania.

Whether or not Stahl has made a confession could not be learned. Hans or Heinz Handerburg, a chum of Stahl's, who was taken into custody in Cincinnati by the Federal authorities as a material witness in the case, and who escaped while on his way here, but later was recaptured, is still being held.

Ambassador von Bernstorff, who is at the Ritz, would not comment upon Stahl's admision of perjury last night. His secretary appeared surprised to learn of Stahl's plea and communicated the fact to the Ambassador.

"Count von Bernstorff does not care to comment upon the matter in any way," said the secretary. "I remember the circumstance of the Stahl affidavit very well. The German Embassy at Washington included it among several others that were transmitted to the State Department. There the matter rested and I know nothing further about it."

A Government official who asked that his name be not used, and who has been working on the case from the beginning said last night that important developments may be looked for today. He said it had been discovered that persons high in official German circles here knew much more about the Stahl affidavit than the public had suspected, and that when a full explanation was made it would place them in anything but an enviable light. It was stated that the persons who urged Stahl to make the affidavit had made elaborate plans to have someone else besides Stahl swear falsely as to the Lusitania being armed.

When Stahl is arraigned today United States District Attorney H. Snowden Marshall will be in court, and he will make a statement covering the entire case. Mr. Marshall would not comment on the case last night, beyond saying that his statement would cover all the points thoroughly.

BOHEMIANS HERE ANGRY.

Staff of Newspaper Says Dumba Has Insulted the Slavs in America.

The staff of the New Yorské Listy, a Bohemian daily paper printed at 1,890½ Second Avenue, issued yesterday the following statement:

In the name of our many thousand readers, we herein protest against the outrageous insult committed by Austro-Hungarian Ambassador Dr. K. T. Dumba to the Slavonic people in America, saying that Slavonic workmen in steel industries are uneducated. But, what is more outrageous, Ambassador Dumba is trying to disturb peace between American citizens and intended American citizens of foreign birth against the welfare of their beloved adopted country. All of our readers of Bohemian and Slovak nationalities (many thousands of them) think that it is about time to hand Ambassador Dumba his passport, because he has made himself unfit in this country.

N. Y. LISTY.

L. C. Frank, Managing Editor; Frank Danes, President; Joseph Kopecky, Vice President; J. J. Novy, Engelbert Svehla, John Krobost, Joseph Hubert, Slavomir Kratochvil, editors.

Before going to the Panama Exposition, be sure and buy an Accident Policy in The Travelers Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.—Adv.

Mrs. J. E. Nichols, Rich Widow, Slain By Burglars, Who Bind Her Servants

Found Strangled After Three Men Force Entrance Into Home at 4 East 79th Street—Long Delay in Giving Alarm Alleged—One Servant in Custody.

At half-past 9 o'clock last night there was a ring at the bell of the basement door in the house at 4 East Seventy-ninth Street, occupied by Mrs. Elizabeth Griggs Nichols, widow of James E. Nichols, founder of the wholesale grocery house of Austin, Nichols & Co.

Mrs. Nichols was in her sitting room on the third floor, and two Scandinavian servants were in the basement. It was the butler's night off; the cook, Ileona Toivonen, had left at 8:30; Oney Talls, the second man in the establishment, and Edith Langfeldt, a maid, answered the doorbell.

They opened the door and found three men standing in the shadow under the front stoop. One of them, standing a little in front of the others, had a package under his arm, and he told Talls he had a package to be delivered to Mrs. Nichols. The servants stepped back to let him enter; and as he came forward the other two men slipped out of the shadow.

Both were masked and both carried revolvers, which they thrust into the faces of the servants, who shrank back against the wall in silence while the three intruders slipped in and shut the door behind them. While one kept the servants covered with his revolver, the others bound and gagged Talls and the maid and threw them into a corner. The three men slipped upstairs and disappeared into the silence of the upper floors.

Maid Frees Herself.

From time to time the two servants could hear faint noises from above. Frantically Edith worked to get her bonds loosened until she managed to work her hands free. She unbound the handkerchief that tied her feet, tore the gag out of her mouth, and without stopping to aid Talls, who had been unable to free himself, she ran to the telephone on the first floor and called up Police Headquarters. A moment later she was telling Lieut. Birmingham at the desk in the East Sixty-seventh Street Station that the Nichols house had been broken into by armed men.

When the maid had told the story she hung up the receiver and ran upstairs. The three intruders were still there, presumably, with their revolvers; but the maid was thinking of Mrs. Nichols, who was 60 years old, and of the valuable jewelry that was in the house. The girl went to the third floor, and on the threshold giving from Mrs. Nichols's sitting room into the corridor she found her mistress lying dead. A towel was wrapped tightly about her throat and a sheet had been thrown around her shoulders; her face was blue from strangulation, and her glasses had been broken, apparently in a struggle. She weighed nearly 250 pounds, and the three men apparently had had to fight to overpower her.

The keys to the various jewelry boxes in the house were all in a bunch, which Mrs. Nichols was accustomed to wear under her corset, at the back. Her clothing she wore a dressing gown—had been much disarranged, apparently in the search for these keys, but the maid found the keys where Mrs. Nichols wore them. The three men were evidently unable to find them.

Hardly had the maid found that the keys were safe when there was a ring at the front door. Policeman Jerry Brosnan, who had been sent from the East Fifty-first Street Station after the maid had telephoned, had arrived at the same time as an ambulance from Flower Hospital, containing Drs. A. R. Kent and Joseph H. Delahunt.

Girl Became Hysterical.

The three rang the front door bell, and being unable to gain immediate admission went down to the basement, where the door still was unlocked, and got in that way. They went through the house hurriedly and on the third floor found the maid bending over her mistress's body. She told them that she was searching for the keys, and then, overcome by the shock, she went into hysterics and Dr. Delahunt took charge of her while Dr. Kent ascertained that Mrs. Nichols was dead.

When the news of the murder reached the Third Branch Detective Bureau in 116th Street, near Third Avenue, Acting Captain Jones and his entire staff went to the Nichols home and Inspectors Faurot and Cray of the Detective Bureau responded from Headquarters. Brosnan had gone through the house and found that the three men had escaped, but just how it was done was not ascertained. It is thought that they may have got out the basement door, passing Talls, who was still lying there bound and helpless.

Another surmise was that they fled by way of the home of Charles H. Fletcher, the wealthy patent medicine man, who lives at 2 East Seventy-ninth Street, and whose house is closed. On the other side is the home of William F. Stafford, ink manufacturer.

The police went through the Nichols house and were unable to get final information, but pending a more thorough examination it was impossible for them to say definitely that no robbery had been committed. Two rings which Mrs. Nichols always wore were missing, and it was supposed that the robbers, disappointed in their search for the keys that would have unlocked the jewel cases, took the rings as being all that they could get.

The servants were closely questioned by the police, and it was discovered that earlier in the evening, before she left the house, the cook had seen three men whom she recognized as friends of Talls loitering about the front door. She had told Talls about it, according to the other servants, and the police immediately set out to find her and get more definite information.

Servant Taken by Police.

According to the police, Talls admitted that he knew some of the men who had broken into the house by name, so Inspector Faurot bundled him into an automobile and took him off to a pool-room in 125th Street where the men whom he mentioned were accustomed to spend their time. Apparently all the servants knew where Mrs. Nichols kept her keys.

Coroner Patrick H. Riordan arrived at 12:35 o'clock this morning and began an investigation. The men had entered the house a little before 9:30; Patrolman Brosnan and the two doctors from Flower Hospital arrived at 9:35. According to the first supposition, Mrs. Nichols was murdered in the interval between the entry of the men and the arrival of the police—that is to say, about 9:30. But Dr. Kent told the detectives that from the fact her body was cold when he found her he was convinced she had been dead for at least an hour and a half.

Widow's Strong Box Missing?

While there were several boxes of valuables in the house, one of them, known particularly as "the strong box," containing the largest amount of property, was said to be missing. Police officials would not confirm this, but it is believed that it is true. The value of the articles it contained is unknown.

A man who said that his first name was Mike and that he was a watchman on the block, told the police that about o'clock he had been passing along Seventy-ninth Street, near Fifth Avenue, and had heard some one crying "Help! Get a doctor!" He had gone to several doctors' houses in the neighborhood, he said, but had found none of the physicians in, and so had done nothing toward investigating the matter. The police were not inclined to attach much importance to the story, but stirred to redoubled activity by Dr. Kent's statement that apparently Mrs. Nichols was killed at 8 o'clock.

"It looks like an inside job beyond doubt," said Inspector Faurot, "and it was very cleverly done."

At 2:30 o'clock this morning Second Deputy Police Commissioner Frank Lord, who had been in conference for a long time with Inspectors Gray and Faurot, said that nothing more would be given out. Practically every detective in the city is looking for the three men whom the cook saw in front of the house and recognised as friends of Talls.

Maitland F. Griggs, a lawyer of 27 Cedar Street, who is a nephew of Mrs. Nichols, was notified of the murder by telephone at the Ardsley Club by Commissioner Lord and was expected to arrive before sunrise.

The Nichols home was magnificently furnished, being especially notable for the splendid collection of wild animal heads gathered by Mr. Nichols, who was a big-game hunter.

Mrs. Nichols was the daughter of Joseph W. Griggs, for many years General Passenger Agent of the Boston & Albany Railroad, and was born in 1855. In 1878 she was married to Mr. Nichols, who had just founded the firm of Austin, Nichols & Co., of which he was the senior partner until his retirement, in 1909. When he died, at Marienbad, Austria, in July, 1914, he left an estate of $1,800,000, of which about $1,000,000 was inherited by his wife.

HUGE AIR DESTROYER ACCEPTED BY BRITISH

In an Official Test, the Canada, with Ton Load, Flies 95 Miles an Hour.

CAN BLAST A TOWN OFF MAP

Guns Have Unlimited Range Up as Well as Down—Every Part of the Machine American.

The official military test of the giant aeroplane Canada, the first of the fleet of "air destroyers" ordered by the British Government, took place on Tuesday at the flying grounds in Toronto and resulted in an immediate acceptance of the machine, according to a letter that reached THE TIMES late last night.

The letter was written by an aviator who witnessed the tests, and it was carried across the border into this country, before it was mailed, in order to avoid the censorship.

"The Canada exceeded all requirements by more than a fifth," the writer says, "and was accepted just as it lay on the ground after the final flight. Carrying a load of 2,000 pounds, it rose from the ground with ease and great speed, and when in full flight attained a speed of ninety-five miles an hour.

"The tests were witnessed by a number of British officers and officers of the allied powers, and were under strict military supervision. No strangers were allowed inside the flying grounds, and detectives and uniformed police promptly 'moved on' any persons seen loitering in the neighborhood. Antony Jannus flew 'The Canada,' both with and without load, and a number of the military men went up. They were very enthusiastic at the end of the test, and said that the 'air destroyer' was the greatest machine of its kind ever built.

"Every part of the machine is American and designed by firms in the United States. Its wings are 102 feet from tip to tip, and the carriage projects six feet in front and behind the

Continued on Page 4.

TEN MILLIONS NOW IN FORD PEACE FUND

Manufacturer to Confer with John Wanamaker and Edison on Methods to be Used.

PACKARD OFFICIALS OPPOSE

Start Counterplan of Aiding Preparedness by Giving Bonus to Employes in Militia.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Sept. 8.—An increase in his endowment for a world peace fund from $1,000,000 to $10,000,000 was announced here today by Henry Ford. Methods of disposition of the fund will not be taken up until Mr. Ford confers with John Wanamaker and Thomas A. Edison at Mr. Wanamaker's Summer home soon.

The announcement of his gift came after a busy day spent at the Michigan State Fair, where Mr. Ford inspected the exhibit of convict-made work by the Michigan State Prison Board. Turning to George W. Hartt of the board Mr. Ford said:

"I will take your discharged inmates as fast as they come out, and put them to work."

Before he left he invited Mr. Hartt to call on him at the Ford plant to discuss the project further. The prison official thanked Mr. Ford heartily for his proffered co-operation.

"I have never met a man yet who was thoroughly bad," said Mr. Ford. "Every man has his good qualities and they will assert themselves if there is a chance. My experience with men is that they never get into trouble when they are kept busy. It is idleness that breeds crime."

The Packard Motor Company, in answer to Mr. Ford's recently enunciated peace policies, announced that a bonus would be paid to all employes who participated in training camps or militia activities. Henry B. Joy, President of the company, is a Vice President of the Navy League, and last week attacked Mr. Ford's views.

As an offset to the peace plans of Mr. Ford, the Packard Motor Company officials today announced a plan of bonuses, of extra vacations and money payments to all of its employes who at-

Continued on Page 3.

NEW BERLIN NOTE ASSERTS THE ARABIC WAS SUNK BECAUSE OF FEAR OF ATTACK; WOULD REFER REPARATION TO HAGUE

Berlin Cables Bernstorff Hesperian Was Sunk Probably by a Mine Rather Than Torpedo

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, made known yesterday that he had received this wireless dispatch from the German Foreign Office in Berlin:

According to information available in Berlin it appears improbable that the Hesperian was torpedoed. Much more likely the boat ran on a mine.

Lansing Instructs Gerard to Ask for a Report

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Secretary Lansing sent a cablegram to Ambassador Gerard at Berlin today, directing him to inquire of the German Government whether it had any report on the attack on the Allan liner Hesperian, and, if so, to ask for a copy of the report. The American Government wishes to be in possession of the German official version of the sinking of the vessel before determining its course of action.

No action will be taken regarding the Hesperian until the German Government has been heard from, not only as to the excuse given by the submarine commander, but also as to how such an attack, if delivered without warning and without affording passengers and crew an opportunity to reach places of safety, squares with the solemn pledge of the German Government as delivered in the Bernstorff memorandum of last Wednesday.

CZAR PUSHES WAR; SHIFTS GRAND DUKE

Sends Deposed Generalissimo to Fight the Turks in the Caucasus.

GERMANS TAKE WOLKOWYSK

Russians Return to Attack in East Galicia and Capture 8,000 Prisoners.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 9.—Almost simultaneously with the announcement that the Emperor has personally displaced Grand Duke Nicholas as commander of the Russian forces and transferred him to the Caucasus, the fighting along the eastern frontier, despite the beginning of the Autumn rains, has taken on with the January battles characterized it throughout the Summer.

The news of the deposition of the Grand Duke came as a great surprise to England, where during the last few weeks he had received constant praise for extricating his armies from the Teutonic grip. It was believed that, what with a shortage of munition and other difficulties, he had accomplished all that was humanly possible in the circumstances.

It it pointed out, however, that the operations in the Caucasus, which heretofore have been of a desultory character, may become of great importance if subsequent events on the present great fighting line permit of the dispatch of a force large enough to engage in a serious offensive, as a decisive victory, with the capture of Erzerum, might compel the Turks to divert large reinforcements from the armies defending Constantinople to meet the new menace. The capital is about 700 miles from the Grand Duke's invading front.

Meanwhile, on both wings of the Russian armies opposing the Austro-Germans, in Courland in the north, and in Volhynia, Podolia, and East Galicia, in the south, the Russians are making determined efforts to regain the initiative, while in the centre the Austro-Germans continue to increase their advantage.

Thus Field Marshal von Hindenburg and his commanders in Courland are still being kept from their objective, the Dvina River, while Field Marshal von Mackensen and the Austrian Generals at the other end of the line are engaged in opposing the Russian offensive. In the centre, on the other hand, Lieut. Gen. von Eichhorn and Prince Leopold of Bavaria are pushing forward, and, according to the Berlin official report, have occupied Wolkowysk, an important railway junction immediately east of Bialystok.

Vienna reports that in the fighting near Podkamien, on the Russo-Galician frontier, and Radziwilow, in Russia, the Russians have been forced to retreat on a front of about fifty-six miles.

On the other hand, Petrograd reports that near Ternopol, Galicia, the Russians have defeated the Third German Division and the Forty-eighth Reserve Division, with an Austrian brigade, capturing 8,000 prisoners and thirty guns besides a quick firer.

CZAR PRAISES NICHOLAS AS HE SHIFTS COMMAND

Says He Himself Is Impelled by Duty to Lead the Nation's Forces.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 8.—Grand Duke Nicholas has been relieved of his position as Commander-in-Chief of Russia's land and sea forces, and appointed Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the army on the southern front. This action was taken by the Emperor on assuming himself the supreme commander.

The Grand Duke displaces the famous Viceroy of the Caucasus, Count von Vorontzoff-Dashkoff. Emperor Nicholas addressed to the Count a communication

Continued on Page 4.

NEW ZEPPELIN RAID ON LONDON

Explosive and Incendiary Bombs Dropped Last Night There and on the East Coast.

FEW CASUALTIES REPORTED

Fires Resulting Under Control—10 Dead, 43 Hurt Tuesday, Mostly Women and Children.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 9.—Hostile air raids on the eastern counties of England and on the London district were continued last (Wednesday) night. Aircraft dropped a number of bombs, and casualties and fires resulted.

The official statement respecting the raid issued by the Press Bureau says:

"Hostile aircraft visited the eastern counties and the London district yesterday night and dropped incendiary and explosive bombs. At midnight a few casualties had been reported and some fires, which were then well under control.

"The number of casualties will be communicated through the press in the course of the day."

Ten persons are known to have been killed and forty-three others wounded in the air raid on the East Coast of England Tuesday night. Three are reported missing.

The official account of the raid, as given out here yesterday follows:

"Three Zeppelins visited the eastern counties last night and dropped bombs. Anti-aircraft guns were in action. Aeroplanes went up, but were unable to locate the airships.

"Fifteen small dwelling houses were demolished or seriously damaged, and a large number of doors, windows, &c., were broken. Several fires were caused, but were promptly extinguished. There was no other serious damage.

"The following casualties have been reported: Killed, two men, three women, five children, a total of ten; wounded seriously, four men, eleven women, five children, a total of twenty; wounded slightly, nine men, five women, nine children, a total of twenty-three; missing and believed to be buried in debris, one man, two women, a total of three; total casualties, fifty-six.

"All the above were civilians, except one soldier, who is reported to have been wounded seriously."

ZEPPELINS OVER HOLLAND.

Three Machines Seen and One Is Fired at by Sentries.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 9.—The Daily News publishes a dispatch from Rotterdam which says:

"Three Zeppelins, probably those which visited England last night, have this morning not merely passed over a small patch of Dutch territory but manoeuvred near the capital of Holland and the famous water line. Finally they traveled from Amsterdam to Belgium, the whole distance being covered over Holland.

"The first of the airships was observed in the early hours this morning at Haarlem coming from a westerly direction, or direct from their expedition. It was misty at the time, a fact which suggests that the airships lost their bearings in an attempt to rush back to their own country before daylight.

"About 500 meters high at the time the first Zeppelin passed due east and over Amsterdam. Workmen at the southern gas factory watched it go east. Then it appears to have turned south, returning apparently to do as it liked over Dutch territory rather than risk the open sea again, where there was danger of an attack from the Allies' scouts.

"At Aalsmeer, to the south of Amsterdam, and at Rudelstaart, near by, two places that form part of the Amsterdam military area and are on the famous water line, the Zeppelin was clearly visible and was seen to be about 50 meters long. It carried a tail light and was fitted with two cars. It was now only 400 meters up, the crew still apparently in a quandary as to their exact position, for, having come close to earth, they proceeded to manoeuvre for quite a quarter of an hour. In doing so they passed directly over a fort.

"At the forts at Aalsmeer and Rudelstaart it was stated that everything was got ready to fire, but the order was not given. The observers were able clearly to count twenty men in the gondola. Sentries on the inundation line at last fired and the Zeppelin rose and disappeared in a southerly direction.

"This vessel and two others passed over most of south Holland. At Dordrecht two Zeppelins were seen in the early hours going toward Belgium. Shortly afterward a small one and large one were observed at Breda to the south, still going at great speed toward Belgium. A third was seen at Breda two hours later following the same course.

"Those who saw them when they were in North Holland gained the impression that they had lost their way. It is difficult to imagine why they should turn south to seek refuge in Belgium when a slightly longer journey would have taken them directly home. Everybody here is discussing this riddle of the air."

U-BOAT'S PLEA SELF-DEFENSE

Captain Reports That Liner Changed Course as If to Ram Him.

OFFICIAL REGRET VOICED

Statement Made That Commanders Are Ordered Not to Sink Liners Unless Attacked.

NOTHING ABOUT SAFETY

But Right of Those on Board to Have Time to Escape Is Presumed.

BERLIN, Sept. 9, (via London.)—Germany's note to the United States concerning the sinking of the White Star Line steamer Arabic by a German submarine was communicated to James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador, yesterday evening.

The note ascribes the destruction of the liner to an act of self-defense on the part of the submarine, expresses the German Government's deep regret that American lives were lost thereby, and offers to refer the questions of reparation and compensation to The Hague for adjustment.

The note reveals in detail the instructions to submarine commanders concerning their treatment of liners. They are ordered not to attack a passenger steamer except in case of an attempt to escape after it is ordered to halt, or unless its actions indicate an intention to attack the submarine.

The right to sink a hostile passenger ship, after the passengers and crew have been placed in boats, presumably is not affected by these instructions.

The submarine commander, according to his report concerning the sending of the Arabic to the bottom, said he believed the Arabic was about to attack the submarine, and that, therefore, he acted within his instructions.

German naval experts declare that there is no other course open to submarines under the present conditions when, they assert, every merchantman, from liner down to fishing smack, is a presumptive enemy and perhaps carrying guns and ready to seize any opportunity to attack the vulnerable submarine by gunfire or by ramming.

Pleads Self-Defense.

The commander of the submarine, which has returned to its base, has reported to the Admiralty that he torpedoed the liner Arabic in the belief that the Arabic's action indicated she was about to attack the submarine and that he fired in self-defense.

According to the submarine commander's report the submarine was engaged in destroying a freighter when the Arabic was sighted. The submarine was then on the surface.

The Arabic, the commander asserts, swung around and headed toward the freighter as if to attack the submarine. The commander of the undersea craft remained in doubt as to the intentions of the Arabic when the latter changed her course a few points, but still kept headed in a direction that was bringing her nearer to the scene.

Changes Her Course Again.

The Captain of the submarine reports that he continued to observe the actions of the liner until he saw the Arabic again change her course and head directly for the spot where the submarine lay, as if the Arabic had sighted the undersea boat. Then the the commander of the submarine, believing his craft was in danger, he said, submerged and fired a torpedo.

This news was communicated immediately to James W. Gerard, American Ambassador, for transmission to Washington.

Prior to the receipt of the report of the submarine's commander, Admiralty officials were of the belief that the submarine had been lost. No reason for her delay in returning to port has been given.

A high official of the Foreign Office, in discussing the case with The Associated Press, said the commander of the submarine evidently had adequate reasons for believing the submarine was about to be attacked, and was justified in taking steps necessary to save his boat and crew. The torpedoing of the Arabic, according to this official, could not be considered an unprovoked attack without warning, but a measure of self-defense which the commander of the underwater boat was compelled to adopt by the alleged suspicious actions of the Arabic.

The news of the return of the submarine and the commander's report has not yet been published in Germany.

There is still no report available

here with regard to the sinking of the Allan Line steamer Hesperian.

Think Hesperian Hit a Mine.

Persons in a position to speak with authority assert positively the conviction that the steamship Hesperian was not torpedoed by a German submarine; at least, under the conditions thus far described.

The assumption that the Hesperian was sunk by a German submarine is met with ever-increasing doubt in official circles. Although authorized comment is withheld for the time, the positiveness of the opinions expressed informally by individuals who may be assumed to have authoritative information is noteworthy. In these quarters it is believed the Hesperian must have struck a mine, or possibly was destroyed by some agency within; that it may be regarded as certain she was not torpedoed by a German submarine under the conditions set forth in press dispatches and in accounts given by passengers.

These persons point out that such details given in press reports as the shock of the impact, the column of water throw up, and the flying fragments of metal may be adapted quite as well to the theory that the Hesperian struck a mine as to the assumption that she was torpedoed. Moreover, it is said, there is not a single positive indication that a submarine was concerned.

The degree of assurance with which this theory is advanced seems to be based on knowledge of additional instructions issued to submarine commanders since the Arabic was sunk. Neither diplomatic nor naval officials, however, will give any information on this subject.

The loss of the U-27 has revived discussion of British aggressive tactics against submarines. Newspapers all over the country, in commenting on this case, assume that the U-27 was the victim of an attack such as is reported to have been made on Captain Otto Weddingen's U-29, which was said by the German Admiralty to have been sunk by a British steamship flying the Swedish flag. The theory generally advanced in the case of the U-27 is that it was a victim of an attack by a disguised auxiliary or warship, or was rammed or otherwise destroyed by a merchantman while endeavoring to exercise the right of search.

This discussion is utilized to bring home to the people of Germany the magnitude and bearing of the concession made to the United States in agreeing to give warning before a liner is torpedoed. It is represented that this concession involves danger so long as British tactics are unaltered.

The London version of the sinking of the U-27, to the effect that she was destroyed by a British torpedo boat while halting a ship, will be communicated to the German press for guidance tomorrow to help to dispel the impression that a merchantman was responsible for the loss of the craft.

In editorials on the submarine question there is an absence of animus against the United States.

No Word of Note Yet in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Cable dispatches from abroad, via The Hague, today brought unofficial word to Washington that the German Government had delivered to Ambassador Gerard a note or memorandum concerning the torpedoing of the Arabic. Up to a late hour tonight no such note had been received and the Ambassador had sent no anticipatory cablegram saying he had received such a note.

DEPLORES ALLIED 'LIES' ABOUT THE HESPERIAN

Frankfurter Gazette Hopes Wilson Will Urge Disarming British Passenger Ships.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
From a Staff Correspondent.

BERLIN, Sept. 8.—I have the best reason to believe that an important editorial in the Frankfurter Zeitung reflects the views of the sinking of the Hesperian held in official circles here.

After pointing out that in submarine warfare Germany is in the unfortunate position that it is possible for the enemy to flood the world with reports and news of events, long before the submarine commander can be called as a witness, but urging the authorities to do their best and put out preliminary explanations as soon as possible, the editorial continues:

"The sinking of the Hesperian gives our enemies an opportunity for lively agitation. The first Reuter reports, perhaps, unintentionally sounded very moderate. It could only be welcome to us that the first news of the catastrophe was very shortly followed by a report that no lives were lost. Welcome to us, too, was the statement of the American cousul at Queenstown, following with laudable promptness, which confirmed the report that no American citizens lost their lives—news which was received with universal satisfaction by the German people.

"From the German side no explanation is yet at hand, but we have already expressed our firm conviction, till the contrary is proved, that a German submarine had no part in the catastrophe of the English passenger ship, or at least purposely, and without the knowledge and approval of the German Government, and we are firmly convinced that this case will be explained in a way completely to satisfy the Government of the United States.

"One of many possibilities is indicated by the German Admiralty's official announcement that on Aug. 18 at 7 o'clock in the evening a German submarine was fired upon by an English merchant ship. The fact that these ships are armed considerably increases the difficulty of our position toward passenger ships. One cannot think that President Wilson, in full recognition of these circumstances will not take necessary steps for this English practice endangers the passengers, including Americans, who intrust themselves to armed steamers.

"The Imperial Government has let the President know that fundamental principles will, in future, guide us in submarine warfare, and the moral credit of this declaration can no more be lessened by the attacks of English publicists than by unfortunate occurrences at sea. In case, contrary to our expectations, it should turn out that the Hesperian was sunk by a German submarine, against the orders issued by our Admiralty, we have all the greater confidence, since German public opinion, with the exception of a few voices of those who are seldom to be satisfied, have shown complete understanding and approval of the policy now being followed by our Government."

CONSUL REPORTS ON WOLFF.

Understood to be from Newark and Registered as American.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—An official dispatch to the State Department today from Wesley Frost, the American Consul at Queenstown, brought the report that an American citizen named Wolff had probably lost his life on the Hesperian. The report said that among the missing members of the crew was a man named Wolff—his initials were not furnished to the Consul—but who was understood to be from Newark, N. J. The Consul said he had been informed that Wolff had registered as an American when he enrolled as a member of the Hesperian's crew.

The Consul's message was not made public, because officials did not look upon the information it contained as definite or conclusive, and did not feel that they could accept it as such.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 8.—It has been established that an American named Wolff was lost on the Hesperian. Wolfi signed as an able seaman of the Hesperian's crew. He came from Newark, N. J., and was of Dutch parentage.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—Lieut. Lewis E. McBride, naval attaché of the American Embassy, is expected back soon from Queenstown, whither he went to collect information concerning the sinking of the Hesperian

He has forwarded no report to Ambassador Page, who has transmitted nothing to the State Department at Washington concerning the Hesperian's armament except Mr. Frost's statement that the vessel mounted a 4.7-inch gun astern.

The name Wolff, in its various spellings, occurs about 300 times in the Newark city directory. A canvass of a large number of persons of the name yesterday failed to disclose any relative of the man who is supposed to have been lost in the Hesperian disaster.

NAMES OF HESPERIAN VICTIMS.

Ten Passengers Dead or Missing and 16 Members of Crew.

MONTREAL, Sept. 8.—A list of dead and missing passengers from the liner Hesperian, which was recently sunk in the British war zone, was made public today at the Allan Line company's office. The list contains ten names, as follows:

Dead, Miss Carberry.

Missing, Miss Alice Bannister, Joseph Fowler, Mrs. Fowler, Emily Morrey, an infant; Maria Jenkins, Mary A. Barr, Ellen Taylor, 4 years old; W. Cownley, and a Canadian soldier; name not given.

The list also gives the names of sixteen members of the crew and includes the name of F. J. Wolfe, who, dispatches from Queenstown said, was an American citizen.

Relatives of Mrs. George Washington Stephens, widow of the Hon. G. W. Stephens, who met her death in the Lusitania sinking, have been notified that her body, recently found off the coast of Ireland, went down with the Hesperian.

SAW THE ARABIC TORPEDO.

W. C. Adams Says It Was Fired from Quarter, Not Ahead of Liner.

Walter C. Adams, a survivor of the Arabic, who is staying at the Hotel Manhattan, said that he was on deck at the time the liner was struck and saw the torpedo coming when it was fully 300 feet away.

"It was a lovely clear morning, and I was standing on the upper promenade deck aft looking over the water when the bubbles coming up from the smooth sea caught my eye," he said, "and I shouted to a quartermaster who was passing to look at the torpedo. There was no submarine in sight and the fact that the torpedo struck the Arabic abaft the engine room in No. 5 hold shows that it was fired from the quarter and not ahead of the Arabic."

In the opinion of Mr. Adams Captain Finch went close up to the freighter Dunsley with the object of rescuing her crew and then scented danger which made him give his ship a half turn to get away seaward.

SAIL WITH WAR MUNITIONS.

The Adriatic and Saxonia Carry Big Cargoes and Some Passengers.

Two Atlantic liners sailed yesterday for Liverpool with big cargoes of war munitions, which caused them to be late in getting away.

Included among the 15,000 tons of cargo on the Adriatic of the White Star Line were 150 motor trucks for the British War Department, a number of which weighed over three tons each. They were lashed on the upper deck fore and aft. The Adriatic carried ninety-two cabin and ninety-eight steerage passengers and 1,733 sacks of mail. She sailed at 6 P. M.

The Cunarder Saxonia was scheduled to sail at 10 A. M., but was three hours late in getting away on account of her big cargo, amounting to 12,000 tons, which was arriving at the pier up to the last moment. She had 150 cabin and 240 steerage passengers.

TEN MILLIONS NOW IN FORD PEACE PLAN

Continued from Page 1.

tended military camps or undertook militia duty.

The details of the plan were announced by Henry B. Joy, President of the company, who is a Vice President of the Navy League and an active opponent of Mr. Ford's anti-preparedness campaign. This action by the Packard Company, according to officials of that concern and of the Michigan National Guard, will be followed by other big concerns soon.

The plan of the Packard Company is as follows:

Each man employed will be paid in full while he is away at military instruction camps or military encampments on Naval Reserve cruises. When he returns he will receive another vacation at the expense of the company, or may have the alternative of accepting a bonus equal to two weeks' pay.

This action of the Packard Company, which employs 10,000 men, follows closely upon a statement issued by Mr. Joy in which he criticized Mr. Ford for denouncing war as "brutal," and military and naval officers as "either lunatics or lazy men," declared that Mr. Ford was impractical, and that while denouncing war in Detroit, he was manufacturing great quantities of supplies for the allied armies at his English plants.

"Only recently," said Mr. Joy tonight, "the War Department has served notice on militia organizations in the various States that recruited strength must be 60 per cent. of the war footing. We have found that here much discouragement to young men who would enlist or take part in military camps of instruction has been caused by peace talk like that of Henry Ford.

"Mr. Ford boasts that of his 20,000 employes only ten attended the recent militia encampment at Grayling. He discourages through his views the desire of hundreds of young men to aid in war preparedness.

"We shall take the opposite course, and hope to interest other corporations throughout the United States in this plan of bringing military service to the attention of those qualified, and making it attractive, instead of repulsive, which is the aim of the peace-at-any-price advocates."

POPE CONGRATULATED BY PRESIDENT WILSON

Warm Message Received on Anniversary—Many Peace Appeals Reach Vatican.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Sept. 9, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—It is stated in Vatican circles that yesterday, on the occasion of the anniversary of his coronation, the Pope was the recipient of a warmly worded telegram from President Wilson.

The contents of the telegram are kept secret.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Sept. 8.—Despite statements coming from many quarters that peace at the present moment is impossible because it would be advantageous to Germany, there is evidently throughout the world a large number of people who believe that a cessation of the conflict is only possible through the mediation of America as urged by the Pope.

The Vatican continues to receive appeals and all kinds of peace recommendations. Some of these come from belligerent countries and others from neutral States, and nearly all insist that the Pope intercede with President Wilson to hasten action leading to the opening of negotiations.

GERMAN BANKS BACK OF OFFER FOR COTTON

Will Buy 1,000,000 Bales at 15 Cents a Pound if Delivered in German Harbor.

NOT FOR ARMY OR NAVY

Prepared to Give Guarantees That Staple Will Be Used Only for Industrial Purposes.

BERLIN, Sept. 8, (via London.)—German cotton men are taking up earnestly the plan to purchase American cotton. They sent a wireless to the German Consulate in New York on Aug. 31 offering to buy 1,000,000 bales of the staple at 15 cents a pound on delivery of the cotton in a German harbor. The message was signed by the Deutsche, Dresdener, and Disconto Banks of Berlin and the National Bank of Bremen.

The intending purchasers, through the President of the Bremen Chamber of Commerce, have assured the consulate and the Embassy at Washington that they are in a position to provide adequate guarantees that the cotton will not be used for military or naval purposes, but purely industrially. They add as substantiation that the military and naval authorities have on hand cotton covering over two years, and that cotton for explosives is not included in this, as new processes and substitutes have enabled the Government to dispense with the use of cotton for explosives and none is being used for this purpose.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia announced today that he had received a cablegram from the Baumanwall Importing Company at Berlin stating that guarantees to take a million bales of American cotton at 15 cents a pound, to be used exclusively for civil purposes in Germany, had been deposited with the American Consul.

Senator Smith said that he knew nothing of the importers who sent him the cablegram. Delivery of the cotton to Germany would be impossible so long as the Allies continued to enforce their Orders-in-Council against commerce with Germany.

EIGHT VESSELS SUNK IN THE WAR ZONE

Captain and Fourteen Members of the British Steamer Carony Are Missing.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The British steamship Douro has been sunk by gunfire, presumably from a submarine. Her crew was saved.

The Russian steamship Rhea has been sunk. Her crew was landed.

The British fishing vessels Emmanuel, Victorious, and Constance have been sunk. Their crews were landed at Muiden, Holland.

LA ROCHELLE, France, Sept. 8.—The British steamship Carony of Liverpool was fired upon and sunk by a German submarine last night. The attack upon the Carony was made off Cape Baleines, near La Rochelle. One small boat from the Carony, with the Captain and fourteen members of the crew on board, is missing. It is believed to have reached another port.

PARIS, Sept. 8.—The French steamship Guatemala has been torpedoed and sunk about fifty miles off Belle Isle. Her crew escaped in two boats. The men were picked up by a British steamer and taken into St. Nazaire.

The Guatemala, 5,913 tons gross and 387 feet long, was owned by the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique.

Maritime records do not mention the Carony. There is, however, a British steamship Caroni, 2,652 tons gross, owned by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company.

The Rhea, 1,145 tons gross, was owned in Helsingfors.

The Douro, 1,603 tons gross, was owned by the Ellerman Lines of London.

BRITISH FREE FIVE SHIPS.

Release Scandinavian Transatlantic Craft After Examining Cargoes.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—Five steamships have been released after being detained for examination by the British authorities.

They are the Norwegian steamship John Blumer from Baltimore, Aug. 25, for Gothenburg; the Danish steamer London, from Philadelphia Aug. 6, for Copenhagen; the Norwegian steamer Glitra, from Maimo, Sweden, for New Orleans; the Danish steamer Arnoldmaersk, from Baltimore Aug. 6 for Copenhagen, and the Danish steamer Arkansas, from New York Aug. 17 for Copenhagen.

DENIES VON TIRPITZ INTENDS TO RESIGN

Berlin Now Says That the Grand Admiral Will Merely Take a Vacation.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 8.—Reports that Admiral von Tirpitz, German Minister of Marine, intends to resign are inventions, although it is true that he plans to take a brief vacation, according to the Berlin correspondent of the Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant, who reports having obtained his information from excellent authority.

A dispatch from Amsterdam Sept. 3 said it was reported in Berlin that Admiral von Tirpitz would resign, and be succeeded by Admiral von Pohl, now Chief of the Admiralty Staff and commander of the Baltic fleet.

It has been persistently asserted that Admiral von Tirpitz had come into serious conflict with Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg over the submarine campaign. Their differences of opinion were said to have reached a climax with the sinking of the steamer Arabic, with its resulting menace to the friendly relations between Germany and the United States.

DIDN'T JUSTIFY THE ARABIC.

Secretary of a German-American Alliance Denies Reported Action.

In a report of a meeting of the German-American Alliance of Elizabeth, N. J., printed in THE TIMES on Aug. 25, it was said that resolutions were adopted justifying the sinking of the Arabic and contending that "neutrals should take warning and keep off warring nations' ships which sail in the war zone." The resolution was said to have been prepared by President Fred Hirtzel, and to have been adopted with cheers.

The meeting was held behind closed doors, and the authority for the assertions regarding what took place was L. Bleicker, who said he had acted as Secretary of the meeting, and showed to reporters a written statement including the sentence "The alliance expressed their sympathy with Germany's U-boat war and justified the sinking of the Engl. Liner Arabic; declaring that neutrals may taking warning and keep off warring nations' ships which have to pass the war zones."

THE TIMES is informed by Ernest German, Secretary of the alliance, that no such resolution was adopted. Mr. German writes:

"We cannot understand how such a gross misrepresentation could be published. The meeting on Aug. 22 was a regular monthly business meeting, which was attended by not more than thirty-two delegates of the different local societies. The sinking of the Arabic was not discussed at all, nor was any resolution introduced or passed.

Change Off To A Derby Or Soft Hat!

My new *extra light* Derbies and Soft Hats for Autumn are as cool and easy-fitting as a Straw Hat. $3 and $4.

You'll meet here the newest and smartest shades in Soft Hats, but the shapes carefully avoid "sillyism."

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
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CLYMIC
THE KING OF TABLE WATERS

BELL-ANS
Absolutely Relieves Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists.
Contains no harmful or deleterious substance

FOR YOUR SKIN
POSLAM SOAP
To cleanse and purify; to safeguard its health. Soothing. Wholesome. For Toilet and Bath.
At All Druggists, 25 cents and 15 cents.

16
A competent executor must be an expert bookkeeper

Administering an estate involves a good deal of systematic bookkeeping:

1 All property bequeathed in the will must be given a classified listing.

2 Income from all sources must be collected and accounted for.

3 Debts and legacies must be entered, and paid in the approved legal form.

4 The amount of inheritance tax must be determined—and many records kept and constantly watched.

A Trust Company is thoroughly organized with a complete staff to carry on this technical work in a systematic, business-like way.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY
In Financial District! 60 Broadway
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MEMORANDUM



Mr. Alfred Saxton, % Lewis & Egginton Berry St, Brooklyn.

Here is a sketch I made of you last Tuesday, just after you had Chained Your Ford to Safety.

I wish you continued success in your sash weight business, and I congratulate you on your wisdom in appreciating that Tire Chains are the only real safeguard against skidding.

Yours for Safety
J. O. L.

E. M. GATTLE & CO
Platinumsmiths 630 FIFTH AVE. Jewelers

WE are pleased to announce that, despite the embargo placed on the export of Platinum by European Governments, our prices for designs executed in this metal will not be increased until further notice.

Opposite St. Patrick's Cathedral

SCHINASI BROS.



PLAIN OR CORK TIP
10 FOR 15¢
NATURAL CIGARETTES
Extra fine

Have Led all Others in Popularity, Sales and Quality for the Past Twenty Years.

THEY GIVE REAL VALUE!

No Coupons—no Prizes—no Premiums. Nothing to Tempt, Force, Wheedle, Lure or Decoy you into smoking them. (There never has been.)

Quality!—And Quality Plus!

Perfect in Manufacture and Unequalled in Taste. The Flavor of Their Pure Imported Turkish Tobaccos Gives

REAL SATISFACTION!

"Everybody Enjoys Them!" (*So will you!*)



After one-half hour's Dictaphone dictation—



YOU will know what perfect dictation means. You will talk as easily and naturally as you talk over the telephone, with no consciousness of another person's presence to stilt your phraseology, and halt your train of thought. You will dictate better and brighter letters, and more of them, because you will dictate at any speed you want, at the instant you want. No waiting for a stenographer and then adapting your dictation to her limitations. Dictaphone dictation is dictating convenience plus.

Call Worth 3272.

83 Chambers Street

THE DICTAPHONE
REGISTERED
(*This advertisement was dictated to the Dictaphone*)

"—and then with just a few weeks more of Sanatogen"

On the road to health at last! And yet how impatient you are to be up and going. But it is now, when the system is trying to rebuild its store of energy, that you will be most grateful for the reconstructive help of Sanatogen.

Sanatogen, you must know, is a natural food-tonic, combining purest albumen with organic phosphorus—thus conveying to the wasted system the vital elements to build up blood and tissues, and it is so remarkably easy of digestion that the most delicate—young and old—can take it with nothing but beneficial effects.

It reawakens the appetite, assists digestion, and as a physician in "The Practitioner," a leading medical journal, says, "It seems to possess a wonderful effect in increasing the nutritive value of other food material."

When we tell you that Sanatogen is used by the medical profession all over the world as an aid to convalescence and as an upbuilder of strength and vitality, that more than 21,000 physicians have *written letters* commending it, you will understand that our confidence in recommending it to *you* is firm and *sincere*.

Won't you give Sanatogen the opportunity to help bring back *you*—or someone that is near and dear to you—to health and strength?

Sanatogen is sold by good druggists everywhere in sizes from $1.00 up

Madame Olive Schreiner, the gifted writer, states: "Nothing that I have taken for years has given me such a sense of vigor as Sanatogen."

The Czar of Russia's Private Physician, Dr. Ferchmin, writes: "My daughter, who was very nervous and anæmic, has been greatly benefited by the prolonged use of Sanatogen. Her appetite improved, her weight increased and the color of her skin became healthier."



Grand Prize, International Congress of Medicine, London, 1913.

SANATOGEN
ENDORSED BY OVER 21,000 PHYSICIANS

Send for "The Art of Living," a charming little book by Richard Le Gallienne, the popular poet-author, touching on Sanatogen's kindly help and giving other interesting aids in the quest for contentment and better health. The book is free. Tear this off as a reminder to write THE BAUER CHEMICAL CO., 26 Irving Place, N. Y.

ANNOUNCEMENT

IT has been brought to our attention that unscrupulous dealers have been selling as "Standard Gasoline," an inferior product not of our manufacture, the dealers using the words "Standard Gasoline" as a catch phrase.

We feel it our duty both to the motoring public and to ourselves to make known this unfair business method.

In order to meet it, we have taken the following steps:

1. We have given our Gasoline the copyrighted brand name SOCONY (Standard Oil Company of New York).

2. All dealers carrying our gasoline have been supplied with Red, White and Blue Metal Signs, displaying the words SOCONY MOTOR GASOLINE, to serve as an identification mark for motorists.

3. This SOCONY Gasoline sign, as shown below, will be featured in a series of advertisements to appear in the principal newspapers of this City. In these advertisements we will try to make plain the importance of the Gasoline question, and of the difference between SOCONY and inferior products substituted for it.

We believe that you as a motorist are interested in stamping out this substitution evil, and with that end in view, we would appreciate your co-operation.

Look for the SOCONY Bulletins in this paper.

Buy your gasoline where you see the Red, White and Blue SOCONY Sign.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK

Principal Stations

New York Albany Buffalo Boston



NEW GERMAN DRIVE BEGINS IN ARGONNE

Assault with 40,000 Men Drives French from Advanced Trenches

BUT THE MAIN LINE HOLDS

Violent Bombardment with Gas Shells Precedes the Attack—British Shell Ostend.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The most formidable German offensive against the French lines since the attack by the Crown Prince's Army on the western approaches to Verdun was launched this morning, when 40,000 of the Kaiser's troops assaulted the French positions in the western Argonne and, according to the Paris night report, gained a footing in some of the advanced trenches—without, however, being able to break through.

Other features of the fighting were heavy artillery engagements at several points, a series of air raids and a bombardment of the German batteries on the Belgian coast by the British fleet.

Tonight's official report from Paris is as follows:

The artillery struggle is still going on actively around Arras, in the region of Roye, between the Oise and the Aisne and on the Champagne front.

In the western part of the Argonne the Germans this morning, after an intense bombardment, in which shells containing suffocating gases were extensively employed, delivered against our positions an attack led by two divisions [40,000 men]. At some points they gained a footing in our advanced trenches. Violently counter attacked, they failed in their new attempt to break our front.

Following the bombardment of Nancy by German aeroplanes, a French squadron has thrown down shells on the military establishments of Frescati and the Bablons station at Metz.

The text of the French afternoon communication follows:

Last night was marked by artillery fighting in Belgium; to the north of Ypres; in the Artois district, around Arras; in the region of Roye, and on the plateaus between the Oise and the Aisne.

At several points along the front in the Champagne district, between Rheims and the Argonne, there has been fighting with bombs and rifle firing, together with intervention on the part of the artillery, but without the infantry taking part.

In the Argonne there was yesterday a violent bombardment in the Haranne section, together with fairly active cannonading in the northern part of the Woevre. The night passed without incident on the remainder of the front.

Five German aviators this morning threw down bombs on the plateaus of Malzeville, where no damage was done, and also on Nancy, where there were some victims.

Acting in co-operation with British naval aviators, French aeroplanes have bombarded the German aviation camp at Ostend. One of our air squadrons threw down about sixty-five shells on the aviation field at St. Medard and on the railroad station at Bruges.

Following is the official statement from Berlin:

A number of enemy ships appeared early yesterday morning before Middelkerke. They bombarded Westende during the morning and Ostend during the afternoon, when the ships withdrew again before the fire of our coastal batteries. No military damage was caused. In Ostend two Belgian inhabitants were killed and one was injured.

On this front the day passed otherwise without special incident.

A French armored aeroplane was shot down by a German aviator north of Le Mesnil. The machine crashed to earth in a burning condition, and the occupants were killed.

An enemy aeroplane attack on Freiburg, in Baden, was ineffective.

BRITISH UNIONISTS VOTE THE WAR JUSTIFIED

Pledge Their Aid and Pass Resolution on the Teuton "Atrocities."

BRISTOL, England, Sept. 8.—The British Trade Union Congress, now meeting here, adopted at today's session a resolution expressing belief in the complete justification of the position of Great Britain and her allies in the war. The resolution read:

"This Trade Union Congress, while expressing opposition to all systems of militarism as a danger to human progress, considers the present action of Great Britain and her Allies as completely justified, and expresses its horror at the atrocities which have been committed by the German and Austrian military authorities, and the callous, brutal and unnecessary sacrifice of the lives of noncombatants, including women and children, and hereby pledges itself to assist the Government as far as possible in the prosecution of the war."

The resolution, which was entitled: "Great Britain's Action Justified," was adopted by a vote of 800 to 7.

BULGARIA CONCLUDES DEAL WITH TURKEY

Premier Announces Cession of the Dedeagatch Railway by the Porte.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SOFIA, Sept. 7, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The Premier has stated in an interview that the Turco-Bulgarian agreement for the cession of the Dedeagatch Railway has been concluded.

The concession consists of the railway line, with Karagatch Station and a strip of territory two kilometers deep along the left bank of the Maritza. The right bank of the River Tundja has not been ceded.

The Premier states that the occupation of the ceded territory will take place in ten days. The ceremony will be conducted in the presence of Bulgarian Ministers and Turkish Pashas.

GERMAN APOLOGY MADE TO DENMARK

Says Schooner Salvador Was Destroyed by Mistake and Offers to Indemnify Owners.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 9.—Reuter's Copenhagen correspondent says the German Government has apologized to Denmark for the sinking by a German submarine June 2 of the Danish schooner Salvador. Germany, according to the correspondent, stated that the Salvador was destroyed by mistake, and offered to indemnify her owners.

The Salvador was a timber schooner. Her crew escaped when she was torpedoed, and was landed at Lerwick.

British Air Service Reorganized.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—Owing to the rapid expansion of the Royal Naval Air Service, both with respect to personnel and material, the Admiralty has decided to place it under the direction of a flag officer with the title of Director of the Air Service.

Rear Admiral C. L. Vaughan-Lee has been selected for this appointment. Commodore M. F. Sueter, the present Director of the Air Service, will be in charge of the material side of the naval aeronautical work with the title of Superintendent of Aircraft Construction.

FLEET JOINS ATTACK ON TURKISH POSITIONS

Allied Gains Reported in Heavy Fighting—Turks Tell of Taking Trenches.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 9.—There was heavy fighting throughout Tuesday on the Gallipoli Peninsula, in which the fleet of the Allies joined, according to The Daily Telegraph's Mytilene correspondent.

The correspondent adds that progress was made by the Allies on the Suvla Bay front.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 8, (via London, Sept. 9.)—The Turkish War Office has issued the following official communication:

During the night of the 6th, reconnoitring forces were sent in the direction of Messtan Tepeh and Anzac. They penetrated enemy trenches, capturing two guns.

Near Sedd-el-Bahr enemy torpedo boats bombarded our positions on the right and left wings, but without causing any important damage.

Enemy batteries which bombarded our positions on the left wing on the 7th were silenced by our batteries in the strait.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The following official statement from the Turkish War Office at Constantinople on operations in the Dardanelles is forwarded by the Central News correspondent at Amsterdam:

"Our artillery on Sept. 6 dispersed a strong enemy force in the Anafarta section, inflicting heavy losses.

"Our Anatolian batteries successfully shelled an enemy artillery camp and workshops near Sed-el-Bahr and had an important success in shelling enemy infantry positions.

"On the other fronts there is nothing important to report."

HUGE AIR DESTROYER ACCEPTED BY BRITISH

Continued from Page 1.

wings. With two rapid-fire guns this will allow the crew of the 'destroyer' to absolutely command the air, both in front and behind. Further, as the guns will be clear of the wings, they will have an unlimited range both up and down, and will be able to attack aeroplanes above them, which is unusual in aerial warfare, as it has always been necessary for the aviator to climb above his enemy before he can deliver the death blow.

Two 160 H. P. Motors.

"There are two propellers, driven by two 160 H. P. 'V.' type motors, developed especially for the 'air destroyer' type by the Curtiss Company, and one of the most remarkable things about them is that they ran without any vibration whatever.

"The Canada is of what might be called the 'double fusilage' type and is a biplane. The carriage or body is designed on the 'stream line' type, with the idea of offering the least amount of resistance to the wind. The Sperry stabilizer attachment worked perfectly at the trials. It is attached to the ailerons in the tail of the machine and is so arranged that control is automatic. The pilot can entirely disregard the controls and devote his time to bomb-dropping when necessary. This is a further advantage, in that long trips may be made with the minimum of exertion to the pilot. Of course it makes the Canada as safe as an aeroplane can be up to date.

"The bomb-dropping device, which is attached in part to the stabilizer, and arranged so that the aviator may always know the position of the machine in regard to the horizontal, makes it practically certain that the bomb will strike the object aimed at. According to the service on which it is used, The Canada will carry bombs weighing 25, 50, 80, 125, or 200 pounds. It can carry ten of the latter, weighing in all a ton, and with the certainty of striking attained by the new device, will be able to blow a town almost off the map. The Zeppelins do not carry bombs as large or destructive as these.

"'The Canada' is superior to the German Aviatik type, which is the largest they use. This was the type of machine that killed Pegoud, and while it has a speed of between sixty-five and seventy miles an hour, 'The Canada' type can do better than ninety miles, and that will give them a tremendous advantage in air battles. Another feature of this type is the great strength of their construction. Many of the supports are six inches thick, and all the struts and reinforcements have been designed with the idea of standing great shocks.

Unlimited Number Ordered.

"J. A. D. McCurdy of the Curtiss Aeroplane Company, built 'The Canada,' and is under orders from the British Government to build an unlimited number as fast as they can be turned out. Charles M. Manley, who was formerly associated with the late Professor Langley, watches the construction work for the British, and every nut and bolt used, as well as the greater parts, has to have his 'O. K.' before it is put in place.

"It was the opinion of the officers who watched the tests that these 'air destroyers' would be the most deadly weapon yet developed during the war. 'The Canada' will be shipped immediately and will be followed by others just as fast as they can be built.

"Complete, 'The Canada' cost about $40,000, but now that the type has been standardized, it is expected that they will cost about $30,000 apiece. The first squadron of twenty, which will be shipped before October, will have cost the British Government about $610,000.

"Several of the Canadian aviators trained at the flying grounds in this city, (Toronto) will accompany 'The Canada' when she is shipped at the end of this week. They have watched the machine built and have been trained to fly it. Aviators will accompany each one sent over and it is expected that there will be at least two aviators for each machine when the 'air destroyer' squadron is fully organized.

"After consideration and watching 'the Canada' perform, the officers of the Allies gave it as their opinion that the type would prove much more useful and destructive than the German Zeppelins. They have the mobility and speed of the fastest scouting aeroplanes and can carry a ton of explosives which can be dropped with accuracy, while the Zeppelins are slow and cannot aim their bombs."

CZAR PUSHES WAR; SHIFTS GRAND DUKE

Continued from Page 1.

acknowledging the value of his labors, and stating that he "yields to his request to be permitted to devote his energies to work for which his state of health is more equal." The Emperor therefore relieves him of the post of Viceroy and attaches him to his personal staff.

In relieving the Grand Duke, the Emperor addressed a communication to him which read as follows:

At the beginning of the war I was unavoidably prevented from following the inclination of my soul to put myself at the head of the army. That was why I intrusted you with the Commandership-in-Chief of all the land and sea forces.

Under the eyes of all Russia Your Imperial Highness has given proof during the war of a steadfast bravery which has caused a feeling of profound confidence and called forth the sincere wishes of all who followed your operations through the inevitable vicissitudes of war.

My duty to my country, which has been intrusted to me by God, impels me today, when the enemy has penetrated into the interior of the Empire, to take supreme command of the active forces and to share with the army the fatigue of war and to safeguard with it Russian soil from attempts of the enemy. The ways of Providence are inscrutable, but my duty and my desire determine me in my resolution for the good of the State.

The invasion of the enemy on the Western front, which necessitates the greatest possible concentration of civil and military authorities as well as the unification of command in the field, has turned our attention from the southern front. At this moment I recognize the necessity of your assistance and counsels on the southern front, and I appoint you Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the valiant Caucasian army.

I express to your Imperial Highness my profound gratitude and that of the country for your labors during the war.

The change in supreme command of the army came as a surprise to the general public, although it had been rumored for several days in army circles.

The Novoe Vremya, the only newspaper which thus far has commented on this subject, says:

"Our insolent foe has now received a worthy answer to his projects. The Russian Emperor has placed himself at the head of the military forces, and hopes of the Germans for peace are turned to dust and ashes.

"For more than a year the chief command of our army has been vested in Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaievitch, whose name will forever remain graven in the heart of every Russian soldier."

PARIS, Sept. 8.—The text of an order of the day issued by Grand Duke Nicholas transferring command of the Russian armies to the Emperor is forwarded by the Petrograd correspondent of the Havas News Agency as follows:

Valiant Army and Fleet—Today your august supreme chief, his Majesty the Emperor, places himself at your head. I bow before our heroism of more than a year, and express to you my cordial, warm, and sincere appreciation.

I believe steadfastly that because the Emperor himself, to whom you have taken your oath, conducts you, you will display achievements hitherto unknown. I believe that God from this day will accord to His elect His allpowerful aid, and will bring to him victory.

(Signed) NICHOLAS,
General Aide-de-Camp.

OFFICIAL WAR REPORTS.

Germans in North Capture Russian City of Wolkowysk.

BERLIN, Sept. 8.—The War Office today issued the following report on the latest operations on the Russian front:

Army group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: In the region of Daudsewad (near Friedrichsstadt) our divisions are making further progress. Troops of General von Eichhorn's army obtained possession of a few narrow strips of ground intersecting the lakes near Trokinowe, southwest of Vilna, after some fighting. Between Jeziory and Wolkowsky our attack is making progress. Wolkowysk itself and the hills east and north of it have been captured, 2,800 prisoners remaining in our hands, together with four machine guns.

Army group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: The enemy has been defeated in the region of Izabelin, southeast of Wolkowysk. Further south this division is advancing towards the tributaries of the rivers Zelonianka and Ruzanka. Northeast of Pruzana Austro-Hungarian troops are forcing their way northward through the marshes of that district. More than 1,000 prisoners have been taken.

Army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen: The battles on the Jasiolda River and east of Drohiczyn have not yet been decided.

Southeastern theatre of war: A Russian counter attack at Tarnopol was repulsed. Further south, in the region west of Ostrog, the enemy advance was brought to a standstill by a counter attack.

Today's Russian official statement, announcing the defeat of two German divisions and the capture of 150 soldiers, 30 German cannon and a number of machine guns, is a fabrication. No German soldiers retreated one step and no cannon and no machine guns have fallen into the hands of the enemy. The counter attack by a German regiment resulted in the advancing enemy being driven back a considerable distance. One of our regiments took 150 prisoners.

Austrians Win Another Victory.

VIENNA, Sept. 8, (via London.)—The War Office tonight issued the following:

The situation is unchanged in the Volhynia Fortress district. Yesterday some Russian counter-attacks broke down before our fire.

Further south our victory near Podkamien and Radziwillow has forced the enemy to retreat on a front of ninety kilometers (about fifty-six miles) behind the Ikwa, pursued by our troops.

On the Sereth River severe fighting has developed. With superior forces the enemy broke forth from the bridgehead fortification erected near Tarnopol and Strusow. German counter-attacks repulsed the Russians.

Near Tarnopol, in the district west and southwest of Trembowla, fighting is proceeding.

The situation on the Jasiolda is unchanged.

Close to the mouth of the Sereth Austro-Hungarian troops under Generals Enigni and Prince Schoenburg stormed hostile positions northwest of Szupalka.

BRITISH PRAISE THE CZAR.

Papers Also Defend the Grand Duke as a Great General.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 9.—The Times this morning, commenting on the change in the Russian command, says:

"The Czar's action reveals the gravity of the hour. He typifies Russia more fully than any other European country is personified in its sovereign. He is head of the army and head of the Church, possessor of supreme political power, the living emblem of the national resolve. His decision is worthy of the great sovereign.

"Trusted military advisers will be at his side and upon them will devolve the practical execution of his commands; but his instinct as a ruler may well prove sounder than any cautious calculation that might have withheld him from facing the political and military perils of the battlefield. Such a monarch may well instill new confidence into his sorely tried troops and steel their hearts afresh for a victorious conflict with a redoubtable enemy."

The Daily Chronicle says:

"Whatever the changes may involve they clearly are not the outcome of any faltering resolve on Russia's part. On the contrary, they are a pledge of greater exertions and larger sacrifices. What is puzzling about them is the position of the Grand Duke Nicholas. Despite the Czar's cordial rescript to his cousin it looks as if that remarkable man is for the time being in eclipse. In his message to the army and fleet there was not a whimper, complaint, or trace of resentment. It is generously worded and devotedly loyal. It reveals the high character of the man.

"None the less the Grand Duke's removal to the Caucasus wears a sinister aspect. We fear Berlin will rejoice at it, and that by the world it will be regarded as proof that he failed as Generalissimo. Such a belief will be grievously unjust to that very gifted and unselfish man. The Grand Duke has not failed. There was no failure in Russian generalship any more than there was failure in bravery on the part of the Russian troops.

"In so far as the Grand Duke has not succeeded it was because he had not the wherewithal to fight. It is no secret that he had other difficulties to contend with, for instance, from corrupt contractors and from the subtle working of Teutonic influences. In resistance to influences the Grand Duke was a tower of strength. To him it is due that many a traitor and many a corrupt contractor were rewarded according to their merits."

The Daily News says:

"The Emperor, in effect, has nailed his colors to the mast before the world. The most sanguine hopes of Germany can no longer give a semblance of reality to any lingering doubt of the unity and resolution of Russia. On the military side, criticism must of necessity be restrained. It would be quite easy, but in the absence of anything in the shape of a convincing explanation from Russia, it would be entirely futile, to speculate on the cause of a transfer so dramatic."

The Daily Mail observes:

"We may take the change to mean that in the solemn hours through which Russia is now passing the sentiment of religious enthusiasm and loyalty which only the Czar's personal presence can inspire is to be invoked when all else that a man can do has been done. It will not be forgotten that during the French advance to Moscow in 1812 Czar Alexander I. was present with his armies, commanding them personally until the eve of Borodino.

"Of Grand Duke Nicholas it will ever be said that he served the cause magnificently. Civilization owes him a debt of gratitude for the long months during which he held the Germans at bay and occupied the attention of nearly half of their army."

SHIFT OF POWER IN DUMA.

Conservatives Supplanted by Liberal-Progressive Majority.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 8.—The Novoe Vremya announces the formation of a new majority in the Duma, which comprises the Liberal and Progressive elements, replacing the Conservative majority. The newspaper comments favorably on the formation of the new majority, saying:

"After a year of war we now witness a union of all social groups upon a general program of political action. What was impossible a year ago has been realized. A union on a single political program, responding to the requirements of the day, of parties differing in political creeds—this is a fact of great importance, whose consequence cannot but be reflected immediately in the entire policy of the empire."

The Novoe Vremya has retained through the last fifteen years a reputation as a weather vane. Its support of the new Duma majority, therefore, is regarded as highly significant.

Debate in the Duma on the military censorship took a wide range, in view of renewed reports that the Conservatives were working secretly for dissolution or prorogation. Professor Paul N. Milukoff declared the formation of a Liberal-Progressive majority in place of the Conservative block to be an event of historic importance, adding that the formation of a majority in the Duma will bring about a solution of the question of power, provided the Duma remains alive.

"Popular instinct feels this," he continued, "and the people hear with deep concern all rumors of a dismissal of the Duma. I believe you understand clearly that in these circumstances dismissal would be political madness. Let those who are agitating it know, therefore, that if the Duma is prorogued now we shall meet again in a few weeks, perhaps in a different frame of mind. Let the Duma go on calmly and quietly with its work."

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 9.—In a dispatch from Petrograd The Daily Telegraph's correspondent says:

"Autonomy for Poland, a conciliatory policy for Finland, amnesty for political and religious offenses not of a criminal character, complete cessation of religious persecution, removal of restriction upon Jews, and the recognition of the legality of trades unions are among the reforms in the program adopted by the progressive parties of the united Duma which control 300 out of the 439 votes in the House.

"The program also calls for an agreement between the Government and the Duma regarding the rapid adoption of bills relating to the national defense, care of the wounded, and the amelioration of the condition of refugees, and contains a long list of measures for internal reforms.

"After the adoption of the program it was laid before the Council of Ministers, where it is now under consideration. Much depends on the action of the Ministers, as their recognition of the program would prevail in the Imperial Council, in which the reactionaries form the majority.

"The program is backed by the bloc composed of the entire centre, Octobrist, Progressive, and Constitutional Democratic groups, the radical wing of the Nationalists, a score of Laborites and Socialists, and a score of Moslems, Poles, and White Russians."

REPULSE ITALIAN ATTACKS.

Vienna Reports Invaders' Defeat in Carnic Alps as Heavy.

VIENNA, Sept. 8, (via London.)—The following report of the operations along the Italian frontier was issued today:

In the district of the Kreuzeburg Ridge (Carnic Alps) the situation has been quiet since the defeat of the Italians Monday. The enemy's losses were greater than were originally estimated.

Italian infantry which was preparing an advance east of Vermegliano was driven back with hand grenades.

In the district of Doberdo our troops early this morning repulsed an enemy attack against the salient of the Karst Plateau.

ALFONSO FORESEES A WORLD IN ARMS

Denies That the Effect of the Present Conflict Will Be Pacifist Victory.

HOPES BIG ROLE FOR SPAIN

Believes Her Present Slow Progress Will Be Immensely Speeded—Interview with Journalist.

PARIS, Sept. 8.—King Alfonso of Spain has had to abandon plans for a visit to America because of the war, he told Señor Cevillier, an Argentine journalist, in the course of an audience at which the conflict now raging was freely discussed.

"It is quite impossible to prophesy when the war will end," the King is quoted as saying in a review of the conversation printed by the España Review. "It was my pet dream to visit America, but I shall not be able to go now for years. When the war is over the work here will be enormous. To hasten reforms we shall have to abandon all outworn forms, and if I do not deceive myself the rôle Spain will have to play will be such that her progress, which hitherto has been at a snail's pace, will be increased to a tremendous speed."

"The same progress may be expected for all humanity if the war results in general disarmament," observed Señor Cevillier.

"Ah, no!" returned King Alfonso. "After the war nations will arm more than ever. When one sees a country like Belgium, neutralized by agreement of all nations, eventually finding no other defense than her own armed force, it is easy to understand that other countries, big and little, will realize that to exist it is indispensable to work in times of peace and surround themselves with the most positive of guarantees."

"Does not your Majesty think the lower social orders will exercise pressure on the Governments to prevent them from increasing the burden of armed peace?" asked the interviewer.

"I think, and you may repeat this," replied the Spanish ruler, "that Socialism will become daily more governmental and that Socialists will obtain satisfaction for their more just aspirations by legal methods without having to use violence; but I think also that as they evolve they will find out they have been deceived by certain politicians who have made of international pacificism a banner on which they have lived.

"Even the pacifists will recognize after this war that while the instincts of human nature remain unmodified there are no better safeguards for right in international questions than foresight and strength. Indeed, after the war, there will be no unemployment. On the contrary, there will be work for all, and it will be necessary to work. The world will continue to be what it is, and in ten or twelve years we shall ask ourselves, astounded, 'But what happened?'"

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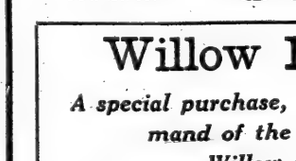
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VILLA'S CAUSE LOST, WASHINGTON THINKS

Official Reports Received of Severe Defeats and Loss of Large Amount of Artillery.

MAY STAND AT TORREON

Improving Conditions Noted in State Department Advices from Mexico City and Elsewhere.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Information reaching the State Department at Washington confirms Carranzista reports of victories in the northern campaign against Villa and inspire the impression that the beginning of the end for the Villa movement is at hand, with little hope of the realization of his promises to deal the Carranzistas a decisive blow. This information shows that the Carranzistas, through the combined movement of various elements of their forces, have taken Saltillo and other important points in Coahuila, as well as the border port of Piedras Negras, and are now converging their armies on Torreon, the last stronghold of the Villistas in Coahuila. If the Carranzistas are able to take Torreon, Villa will have to fall back on Chihuahua, and the end, it is thought, would be a matter of weeks.

The State Department this morning received an official message from Eagle Pass, stating that General Zuazua's forces of Carranzistas had occupied Piedras Negras yesterday morning. This General entered the town without firing a shot, at the head of 1,500 troops. General Zuazua assured the American Consulate that the Red Cross agent, who had been sent south with provisions, was safe at Sabinas, and had been provided with written guarantees.

Late this afternoon the State Department received from the American Consul at Torreon an even more significant dispatch in its bearing on the Carranzista campaign against Villa. This dispatch, which was filed at Torreon last night, stated that Saltillo, the capital of Coahuila, had been captured by the Carranzistas, and that the Villa forces engaged in the Saltillo campaign were retreating to Torreon. Three troop trains of Villistas arrived at Torreon yesterday and ten more troop trains were due there last night. Several trains, including the principal part of the Villista artillery used in the Coahuila campaign, were reported by the American Consul as having been abandoned. The loss of this artillery, it is thought, will be a severe blow to Villa. The Consul said that it was reported in Torreon that General Raoul Madero, who had charge of the Saltillo campaign for the Villistas, had been cut off from the retreating force and was isolated. This also was interpreted as ominous.

Improving Conditions.

The State Department received advices from Mexico City today stating that 150 Americans had fled from Mexico City since its reoccupation by General Fabio Gonzales, and that not more than 1,000 Americans were now there. The message added that 100,000 persons were appealing for food in the Mexican capital. An official announcement by the State Department today said in part:

"The department is in receipt of mail reports, dated Aug. 24, from San Luis Potosi, stating that there is a noticeable improvement in general conditions. Trains are reported to be running daily from San Luis Potosi to Queretaro and to Aguascalientes, and every second day to Tampico and Matehuala. The authorities, at the time the reports were sent, were expecting to establish rail communication with Mexico City, the track having been repaired from Queretaro to San Juan del Rio and from Tula to Mexico City. There is, however, a shortage of rolling stock.

HONOR VERA CRUZ DEAD.

Mexicans Link American Occupation with Battles of 1847.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 8.—According to the annual custom the anniversaries of the battles of Molino del Rey on Sept. 8 and Chapultepec on Sept. 13, 1847, were commemorated today. An official ceremony was held this morning at Chapultepec park.

Editorials in the press do not contain bitter references to Americans or the United States. El Mexicano couples the names of the army cadets who fell defending Chapultepec heights in 1847 with those naval cadets killed at Vera Cruz in April, 1914, saying:

"Henceforth the names of Chapultepec and Molino del Rey cannot be pronounced without recalling the name of that heroic strip of our territory called Vera Cruz. We cannot glorify Suarez, Melgar, Escutia, Montez de Ocoa, and Barrera cadets who fell in September, 1847, at Chapultepec without associating with them those of Azueta, Montes, Martinez, Uribe, and other cadets who fell at Vera Cruz in April, 1914. The events took place at different places and at different times, but were provoked by a similar attack against our sovereignty and served to demonstrate the love of country inspiring our youth."

MAY HAVE DECIDED DR. DUMBA'S CASE

Continued from Page 1.

they continued to do so. To obtain complete light on the proposal which Dr. Dumba sought to forward to his Government it is necessary to study the aide memoire of the editor of the Hungarian-language newspaper.

A translation of the Austrian Ambassador's letter to Count Burian makes him say:

"Yesterday evening Consul General von Nuber (the Austro-Hungarian Consular representative in New York) received the inclosed aide memoire from the chief editor of the locally known paper Szabadsag, after a previous conference with him and in pursuance of his proposals to arrange for strikes in the Bethlehem-Schwab steel and munitions war factory, and also in the Middle West."

This indicated that the plan of the Hungarian editor contemplated starting strikes in munitions plants. The Government would not tolerate any effort on the part of a diplomatic representative of a foreign nation to foment strikes. Such an effort would be an intolerable interference with the domestic affairs of the United States, and it is not believed here that the offense would be overlooked, no matter how delicate the relations might be between this Government and the Government of the offending representative, or how anxious the Washington Administration might be to avoid further friction.

President Wilson's intense interest in the Dumba case was indicated today by the fact that he went personally to the State Department to return to Secretary Lansing copies of the documents addressed to Vienna by Dr. Dumba and taken from Archibald at Falmouth, and presumably to discuss the delicate state of affairs that has been produced in the relations between Vienna and Washington by the publicity given to the captured correspondence. He spent fifteen minutes in the Secretary of State's office. After he left, it was ascertained that he had brought to Mr. Lansing English translations of the captured Dumba correspondence which had been cabled to the State Department by the American Embassy in London. The only comment that the President would make on the Dumba case was that it was in the hands of the Secretary of State. Secretary Lansing declined to make a statement of any sort.

Dr. Dumba spent last night at the embassy. This morning he went to the Department of Labor to discuss with Secretary Wilson the matter of obtaining employment for subjects of Austria-Hungary who would be thrown out of work by their obedience to the decree of their Government that they would be liable to punishment for treason if they remained in factories making munitions for the enemies of their country. Secretary Wilson was not at the department and the Ambassador returned to the embassy.

One cause of delay in acting on the Dumba case is understood to be the desire of the Government to obtain copies of the documents taken from Archibald in their original German and Hungarian, and not to have the translations made in the State Department. It was reported also that the Government might defer action until it received photographic facsimiles of the intercepted communications. These have been forwarded by mail by the American Embassy in London, which obtained them from the British authorities.

Dumba to Pursue His Plans.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Ambassador Dumba today called at the Department of Labor to seek co-operation in his program for providing new employment for workmen who are expected to walk out of the munitions plants. Secretary Wilson was not in his office, but he talked with Acting Secretary Densmore. It is no secret in official circles that the Administration would not countenance any sort of participation in such a movement.

It is understood that the Ambassador proposes to go ahead with his plans without regard to the attitude of the American Government. At the embassy today it was emphasized that the only step so far ordered in the instruction from Vienna was the issuance of a proclamation calling upon all Austro-Hungarian subjects to obey the decree of their Government against aiding in the manufacture of war munitions for the enemy.

A decree similar to this one, it was recalled tonight, was issued some time ago by Germany, though it attracted but little comment. It is stated that soon after the decree was proclaimed most of the Germans employed in munitions plants chiefly in executive or scientific departments, quietly sought other positions without waiting for urging through diplomatic agencies.

WILSON UNANNOUNCED DROPS IN ON LANSING

Finds Secretary in Shirt Sleeves and Wife With Him—Such Calls Very Unusual.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—When President Wilson walked out of the Executive offices this morning and across the street to the State Department for a visit to Secretary of State Lansing, the event was considered so unusual as to attract more attention in Washington than matters of greater importance. The visit of the President to the office of the Secretary of State was unexpected, for when Mr. Wilson entered he found the premier Cabinet officer with his coat off, giving a working exhibition of shirtsleeve diplomacy on its native heath.

There was also a surprise for the President, for he found that Mrs. Lansing had dropped in on her husband, and was in the Secretary's office when the President appeared. The President did not stay long. He said on leaving the State Department that he had brought over some papers and indicated that he had carried them in himself instead of sending them or having the Secretary of state call at the White House for them, in order "to vary the routine."

The Secret Service men on duty at the White House followed the President to the State Department. When Mr. Wilson entered the big granite building that shelters the Departments of State, War and Navy, he disdained an elevator and walked up the two flights of winding stairs to the floor on which Mr. Lansing's office is located. He knew the way, for he had been there once to call on William J. Bryan, when the latter was Secretary of State.

The President appeared so suddenly and unexpectedly that there was no time to announce him to Mr. Lansing. In fact he walked in before the most alert attendant could do more than throw open the door for him.

In the corridor outside the Secretary of State's office the President was surrounded by newspapermen as he was leaving.

"The State is not trembling," he said. "I just brought over some papers of a routine nature, which ordinarily I would have sent over. There is nothing new at all."

President Wilson was asked if there was anything new in connection with Ambassador Dumba's case.

"Nothing at all," he said. "The Secretary is handling that."

Then, surrounded by the Secret Service men, Mr. Wilson walked downstairs and across the street to his office by the same route as he had come. Later it was learned that the papers which President Wilson took to Secretary Lansing included a copy of the Dumba letter.

President Wilson once called on Secretary Lane at the Interior Department, and, as in the instance today, his visit was unannounced. In fact, he was out for a stroll and took the fancy to inspect the Interior Department Building. On the occasion when he called on Secretary Bryan in the latter's office Mr. Wilson and Mr. Bryan had an engagement to make speeches in commemoration of Flag Day on the portico of the Navy Department wing.

While it is unusual for a President of the United States to visit a Government department, it is not unprecedented, for Presidents have occasionally dropped in on their Cabinet officers while the latter were at their desks. President Lincoln frequently went to the War Department during the civil war to consult Secretary Stanton. President McKinley called on Secretary Hay at the State Department, but it was said today that until Mr. Wilson went to get Mr. Bryan on the occasion of their Flag Day appointment no President had entered the State Department since McKinley's visit to Hay. Presidents Roosevelt and Taft frequently called on their Cabinet officers, but these visits were made at the homes of the Cabinet members.

HUNGARIAN DEFENDS DR. DUMBA'S COURSE

Editor Kende Says Ambassado Did Right in Trying to Cripple Munitions Plants.

Géza Kende, a former managing editor of the Szabadsag, a Hungarian daily published in Cleveland, and now managing editor of the Amerikai Magyar Népszava, a Hungarian daily printed at 178 Second Avenue in this city, has sent a statement to THE NEW YORK TIMES, defending Ambassador Dumba's action in seeking to cripple munitions plants in this country, although he says that Dr. Dumba is not popular with Hungarians in this country.

Both Géza D. Berko, the owner, and Mr. Kende have denied that either is the author of the memorandum outlining the plan for crippling the Bethlehem Steel Works and other concerns, and have said that the publication referred to by Dr. Dumba as the editor of "the locally known paper Szabadsag" was until very recently the editor of the Szabadsag of Cleveland. The editor of that paper until about three weeks ago was William Warm, a Hungarian political exile, the author of a Hungarian play produced here last Spring, of which the theme was the crippling of munitions factories by the striking of Hungarian laborers.

Mr. Kende's statement follows in part:

"I never had any dealings with Ambassador Dumba. On account of my political affiliations, deeds, and writings for an independent Hungary, I am persona non grata with the Austro-Hungarian Embassy and Consulates. So I do not hasten to defend the so much misused Ambassador Dumba himself. I defend the cause for which he was working, and for which the American press wants to show him the way back to Vienna. In doing so I will prove that I am not at all un-American, contrary so; my soul and mind are saturated with Americanism.

"I confess that, from the legal point of view, the attitude of the United States regarding manufacturing and transporting munitions is absolutely correct. But there is a higher view than this. In the Dumba proposal the American press ignores entirely the humanitarian side of the issue, and seems to forget that we have to deal with human beings who have just as much sentiment as Americans have.

"Did the American press and the American people stop to think only a minute what it means for Hungarians in America to manufacture munitions which are intended to kill their own brethren and destroy the houses in which they were born? Don't you see the dark, tragic side of the situation? Is it not a crime against the mother country to help willingly and knowingly the enemies who want to destroy it? Is it not the duty of the Ambassador of Austria-Hungary, even of every good American citizen, to help these poor Hungarians in their desperate situation, and show them a way to get some other peaceful occupation which is not in contrast with their feelings and sentiments?

"And that is what Ambassador Dumba wanted to do in the first place. That, in his opinion—which I do not share—this would at least temporarily cripple the munition industry, and in this way to help the country was so much the more tempting to him, as he is a representative of Austrio-Hungary and not of England or Wall Street.

"Now you should remember that Hungarians living in this country are not neutral. They do not do anything which violates the proclamation of neutrality of the President, but their feelings and sentiments are not neutral. They are pro-Hungarians, and the hearts of all Hungarians bleed when they see that the United States, the country of their adoption, which sympolized the highest ideals for them, which lived in their souls as the perfection of justice and equality among men, helps day and night, financially, morally, and otherwise in this world conflagration the British Allies.

"Even a naturalized Hungarian-American citizen is not un-American when he does not agree with the policy of the United States regarding the war, and believes that true neutrality could be better observed without manufacturing munitions and sending immense sums of money to Great Britain. This is the lawful position of Hungarians in America.

"Ambassador Dumba is not popular among Hungarians. He never sought to affiliate himself with our social and patriotic movements. We do not say that everything he had done was right. We certainly do not subscribe to the means and the ways he selected to make his plan successful. He could not have succeeded without embarrassing the situation of Hungarians in this country."

AUSTRO-GERMANS STRIKE IN CHICAGO

Seventy-five Quit Making Shrapnel—Manufacturers Plan Apyeal to Wilson.

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—Seventy-five German and Austrian machinists employed by Torris, Wold & Co., tool manufacturers, went on strike today when they learned that the company had taken a contract to make tools to be used in manufacturing shrapnel for Great Britain and her allies.

The concern until recently has been engaged in the manufacture of canning tools.

William Cameron, President of the company, said:

"The men have no reason that we know of for striking. They made no demand for higher wages, shorter hours or changes in working conditions. They just walked out and tied up our plants."

President S. M. Hastings of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, said the strike at the Torris, Wold & Co. plant was one of many that had been called to his attention within the last few weeks.

"We are investigating these strikes and may report the facts to President Wilson after he has acted in the case of Dr. Dumba, Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to the United States."

S. M. Hastings and John M. Glenn, President and Secretary, respectively, of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, met in conferenceand it developed that the situation in Chicago, and in Illinois generally, already had assumed proportions which appeared to give the way for a personal appeal by the manufacturers to President Wilson.

Just what step should be taken by the Chicago manufacturers was not definitely determined today. It was strongly intimated, however, that the first step would be the dismissal of all foreign employes who could not furnish, so to speak, a clean bill of health. It was said that definite action would await the outcome of President Wilson's investigation of the Dumba affair.

According to some of the manufacturers interviewed only one step could be taken by the United States if the secret work of espionage and interference should continue.

"The one thing to do is to get ready," said one manufacturer. "This country is exactly in the position of a banker with a table of gold in his bank and no guards on duty. It would not take long for some gang of crooks to arrange a conspiracy to get some of that gold. Europe knows that we are getting all the money. It is pouring into the country, and the nations of Europe don't like to see it. If we want to keep this money it is time for us to get ready to protect ourselves."

TEUTONIC DIPLOMATS ALIKE.

London Telegraph Expects No Improvement on Dumba at Washington

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 9.—Discussing the case of Ambassador Dumba, The Daily Telegraph says editorially:

"It means no difference to Great PBritain and her allies whether Austria is represented at Washington by Dr. Dumba or by another. The more the changes are rung on these diplomats of the central European powers the more they prove to be the same, whether it is Dernburg, or Bernstorff, or Dumba. They are all much alike and all tarred with the same dirty brush. Fair means or foul, true or false, right or wrong, honorable or dishonorable, they are equally ready to justify either, provided that it looks like serving Germany's immediate interest of the moment. German diplomats are like German Generals—the ordinary rules of the game are not binding on them, they are above all law, whether public, private, or international.

"There is no country more sensitive in these matters than the United States. Many people will well remember what took place in 1888, when the late Lord Sackville fell blindly into an electioneering trap by replying to an American correspondent, who asked him for advice how to vote at the impending presidential election."

NEW YORK EDITORIAL COMMENT ON DUMBA

General Demand for Drastic Action to Signalize This Government's Displeasure.

Editorial comment upon the latest developments of the Dumba incident, so far as the English-speaking press of New York is concerned, is for the most part to the effect that this Government should hand the Ambassador his passports. Excerpts from yesterday's evening papers and those of this morning follow:

"Give Dr. Dumba His Passports."

From The World.

Of one thing President Wilson may be certain. Had Mr. Gerard committed such a diplomatic offense as Dr. Dumba seeks to justify, the American Ambassador to Germany would be across the Dutch frontier on his way home.

Had Mr. Penfield undertaken to disorganize Austrian industries and to assert the doctrine of American extraterritoriality on Austrian soil, his career as American Ambassador to Vienna would be terminated forthwith.

Neither Germany nor Austria would tolerate such violations of their neutrality and such invasions of their sovereignty as Dr. Dumba has plotted against the United States, nor could we expect them to. Why, then, should the United States submit?

The excuses put forward in Dr. Dumba's behalf only aggravate the wrong. If he was carrying out a policy of the Austrian Government, President Wilson cannot set his heel upon that policy too quickly or too emphatically. If the time has come when the Austrian Government can command its Ambassador to "disorganize and hold up for months, if not prevent, the manufacture of munitions in Bethlehem and the Middle West," the Government of the United States is no longer the sovereign authority of the United States. If the Ambassador can carry out these commands on the pretext that he is dealing with the subjects of his own country, then he can use these subjects to defy in toto the neutrality decrees of the United States Government.

When we admit the possibility of the Austrian Empire maintaining its institutions, its laws, and its authority within the Republic and using them to defeat the policies and the proclamations of the President we have admitted an Austrian suzerainty over the United States which both Germany and Austria would be warranted in pushing to the full extreme of our complaisance and their opportunity.

The best way of settling this question and settling it immediately is to give Dr. Dumba his passports. That would dispose of the issue of American sovereignty on American soil once and for all. If Austria protests, let Austria protest. But let the United States uphold the sovereign powers and authority of the United States.

Questions Dumba's Veracity.

From The Sun.

It is quite probable that the Ambassador has had instructions from his home Government to notify Austrian and Hungarian subjects in this country of the existence of a law affecting them if they ever return to Austria-Hungary. That is one thing.

It is quite inconceivable, on the other hand, that the Imperial Government should of its own initiative instruct its Ambassador to promote and foment and procure by cash expenditure labor strikes designed to cripple legitimate industry in a friendly foreign country.

It will be observed that the Ambassador, in this letter to Count Burian, himself clearly makes a distinction between these two very different proceedings. First, he "warmly recommends" the strike proposal to the favorable consideration of his Lordship. Then he adds that "even if strikes do not come out" the occasion should be used "to extort, under the pressure of the crisis, more favorable conditions of labor for our poor downtrodden fellow countrymen."

And finally, as if to leave no doubt of his own initiative in respect to the offensive part of the program, Dr. Dumba urges his Excellency to inform him by wireless whether he "agrees" to the proposals made by the Ambassador in the letter which Archibald undertook to deliver.

Requests for authorization do not ordinarily follow the receipt of specific instructions.

Voices Doubt of Wilson.

From The Tribune.

If Dr. Dumba acted upon his own initiative in planning to tie up American plants by strikes he was guilty of an affront to this nation passing the bounds of any minor indiscretion, and he should be sent home without delay.

If the Austrian Ambassador acted in obedience to the instructions of his Government in deliberately undertaking to foment civil disorder in a friendly nation then the responsibility for the affront and the injury to this country rests with Austria-Hungary, not with its representative. But not less patently Dr. Dumba should receive his passports. And, in addition, the Austrian Government should be asked for an explanation.

There comes from Washington the unpleasant suggestion that the Administration feels that it must go slow because the Austrian Government, not the Austrian Ambassador, was conceivably responsible for the outrageous proposal. Why? Are we less bound to resent the invasion of American rights as the deliberate act of a nation than as the individual indiscretion of an Ambassador?

There is also the intimation that the dismissal of Dumba might provoke the similar dismissal of Ambassador Penfield in Vienna. What if it does? Are we bound to hesitate in the defense of our rights and the determination not to submit to insufferable wrongs merely because the consequences may be serious?

The atmosphere of Washington is getting a bit unwholesome, it would seem. There is an unpleasant hint in recent incidents that the main concern is not to see a way through difficulties, but a road to run away from them. More Americans every day are becoming suspicious, restive, and dissatisfied with the situation at the capital. There is an earnest desire to support the President, but there is a growing wish that there might be a better defined program to support.

From The Press.

There is too much ground for fear that the Administration at Washington will find a way to wriggle out of the necessity to find anything culpable in the doings of Dumba. It has dodged the issue so many times that surely it can manage to do it once more.

Dr. Dumba didn't violate any Federal law; what if he did violate all the State laws? Right alongside this poser comes the explanation of the torpedoing of the Arabic, equally ingenious—and disingenuous. It is that the submarine commander saw the Arabic change its course, thought it was going to ram him, and fired!

On that explanation our Government is expected to forgive the Arabic affair. Perhaps it will. Probably it will.

But there have been Administrations in Washington that would not recognize such flimsy excuses.

Wants Dumba Abruptly Dismissed.

From The Evening Sun.

It would seem that the one adequate way of vindicating our national honor lies in the abrupt dismissal of Dr. Dumba with an explicit statement of the reasons, consisting in the revelation of a deliberately unfriendly course of action by his Government. This course has a dual effect. It visits our displeasure directly upon the offending Government while it imposes upon the individual culprit his share of the discredit; in fact, it leaves Austria and her agent to apportion the obloquy between them according to their own perfect knowledge of the responsibility.

"Dumba Has Done Us Good Service."

From The Globe.

As to whether Dumba goes or stays is of little practical consequence to this country. We are not enamored of international punctilio, and our sense of national dignity has no hair-trigger adjustment. Dumba has done us good service by showing over his signature what influences are accelerating the agitation that has irritated the country. This knowledge will stall the engine of the propaganda. Thus patriotic America is under some obligation to the Ambassador. The publication of his letter, like the publication of the Bridgeport documents, is not calculated to make the going easy for fake neutralists and pacifists. When an organizer appears inquiry will be natural and general as to who is paying him.

CANCEL PASSPORT ARCHIBALD HELD

Continued from Page 1.

with whom the United States are at peace, shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor and shall be fined not more than $2,000 and imprisoned not more than three years.

Archibald was carrying official papers to the Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs from the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at Washington. The question has arisen in the minds of some who have examined the statutes here whether Archibald, when he agreed to carry these official papers, had accepted a commission to serve Austria-Hungary against the Allies. It would be difficult to deny that if, as a result of the delivery by Archibald of the papers entrusted to him by Ambassador Dumba, strikes of Hungarian subjects in American munitions plants were brought about so as to affect the delivery of munitions of war to the Allies, this would be regarded as a distinct service for the Teutonic Allies and to the detriment of the Allies. That this section relative to the acceptance of commissions does not relate to "enlistments" of persons to serve as soldiers or sailors is contended by some from the fact that there is a separate section, 5,252 of the Revised Statutes, which relates to such "enlistments."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 9.—The Daily Chronicle publishes the following interview (by Central News) with James F. J. Archibald, obtained just as he was boarding the Holland-America liner Rotterdam, at Rotterdam, en route to New York:

"I assure you I am perfectly innocent of all that I have been charged with in the papers. I know nothing and never spoke to anybody about the plans to thwart the manufacture of munitions or disturb the Austrian labor situation in the United States.

"I am an English-American, neither German nor Austrian in origin. I assure you that the contents of the letter which I carried were absolutely unknown to me.

"Shortly before the Rotterdam left New York the Secretary of the Austrian Embassy came to me to say farewell. During our conversation he remarked to me casually: 'Will you oblige me so far as to hand this note to Baron Burian in Vienna?'"

"No Reason for Suspecting Base Secrets."

"I had no reason for suspecting what important and base secrets were concealed in the small, simple letter, which bore no seal. I put the letter, which looked like an ordinary note, among my other papers and only became aware of the grave nature of the contents after the British authorities had taken it from me with all my other papers. You may guess that if I had known the contents I should certainly have destroyed or burned the letter before my arrest.

"Moreover, it had not been urged on me at New York that it was necessary to observe any special secrecy in regard to the letter; consequently I did not hesitate for a moment in handing it over at Falmouth. Can you desire better proof that I was ignorant of its contents?"

"Were you personally acquainted with Ambassador Dumba and Count Bernstorff?" the interviewer asked.

"I knew both of them very well. I frequently visited the German and Austrian Embassies, and for some years past I have been on very good terms with them. What I am speaking of dates back some ten years. I made the acquaintance of many of the gentlemen now at the Embassy at Vienna."

"You also knew Captain von Papen, the German Military Attaché?" suggested the correspondent.

"Why should I deny it? I met him very often. As a journalist traveling to the theatre of war as the representative of about forty American papers, I needed their recommendation and help very badly. Thus it was"—and here Mr. Archibald smiled grimly and bitterly—"that the British authorities found upon me a very unfortunate letter from Bernstorff. Bernstorff asked me whether it would not be well to give me some kind of recommendation, and in this way I received a letter signed Bernstorff, and typed in capital letters wherein the German Ambassador declares that James Archibald is an American journalist extremely well disposed toward the German cause and may be considered a friend of the Central Powers. I received this letter chiefly because, traveling with my wife in Germany and Austria and speaking English, we should be enabled if troubled in the street, in a tram car or on a train, to justify ourselves immediately by showing Bernstorff's statement."

"Have you been in Europe before?" he was asked.

"Yes, at the beginning of the war, about eleven months ago."

"When you left again for America did you have any commission from Vienna or Berlin?"

To this pointed query Mr. Archibald answered:

"Victim of a Cunning Device."

"I declare to you and to my American compatriots that I have nothing whatever to do with the German and Austrian plans. I was made the victim of a cunning device to use as the bearer of a compromising document. As a consequence I abandoned all intention of going to the Austrian or any other front. For the rest, I had only some private business to transact with the German Legation at The Hague on behalf of the German maidservant who accompanies us, and who is of German nationality.

"If I have worked on the Austrian and German side, it has been only incidentally, as a colleague of my agency is following the operations on the side of the Allies."

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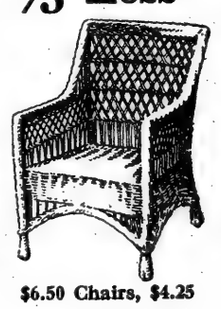
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THE DEMAND for Willow Furniture of late has been extraordinary, and is probably due to the recognition of its practicability and sturdiness, as well as its decorative effect—especially when upholstered to match hangings, etc., in the rooms.

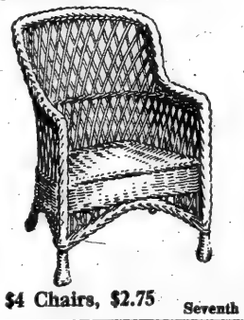
There is a wide choice of excellently made and generously proportioned pieces, including $10.50 Smoking Chairs at $7; $30 Settees at $20; and $10 High-back Chairs for $6.75.



$6.50 Chairs, $4.25



$6 Chairs, $4



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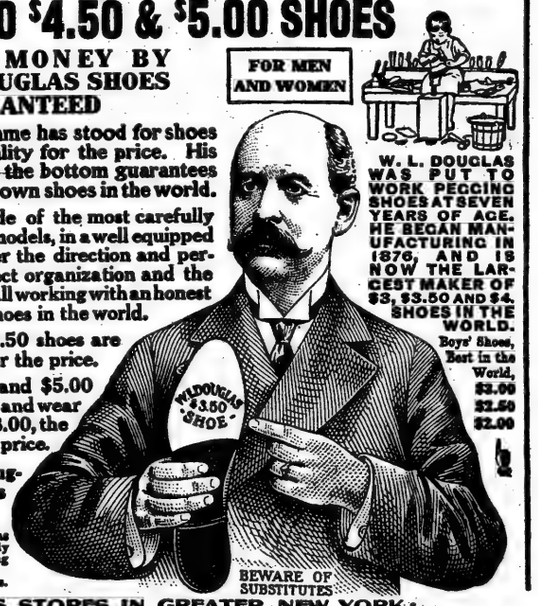
W. L. Douglas shoes are made of the most carefully selected leathers, after the latest models, in a well equipped factory at Brockton, Mass., under the direction and personal inspection of a most perfect organization and the highest paid skilled shoemakers; all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes in the world.

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*250 West 125th Street.
*NEWARK—831 Broad Street.
JERSEY CITY—18 Newark Ave.
*TRENTON—101 E. State St. cor. Broad
BROOKLYN
421 Fulton Street, cor. Pearl.
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FORMING SCOUT SQUADRON.

200 Motor Cyclists Meet in Coast Defense Armory.

More than 200 motor cyclists gathered in the Eighth Coast Defense Command Armory at Park Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street last night to organize a motor cycle scout squadron in conjunction with the coast defenses organizations. Major R. L. Reagan of Major General O'Ryan's staff of the New York State Militia addressed the cyclists on tactics and organization.

It had been planned that Captain Lorliland Spencer of the Thirty-fourth Company, Eighth Coast Defenses Command, should organize the new squadron, but being a member of Governor Whitman's staff, he was detained with the Governor at his Summer home. In his absence Lieutenant A. H. Miller of the same command addressed the meeting.

Among those present were Colonel Elmore F. Dusten, commanding the Eighth Coast Defense Command; Capt. Harry Watson, U. S. A., Inspector and Instructor in the Eighth Coast Defense, and Major Lea Ames, also of that organization. The next meeting will be held in the armory next Wednesday night.



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DANIELS TRANSFERS ANNAPOLIS OFFICERS

Secretary Displaces Most of the Department Heads at the Academy.

NINE OFFICIALS AFFECTED

Wholesale Changes in Staff Said Not to be Outgrowth of the "Gouging" Scandal.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Following upon the transfer of Rear Admiral Fullam from the Superintendency of the Naval Academy, to the command of the Pacific Reserve Fleet, Secretary Daniels today issued orders detaching nearly every head of the department at the Academy who had served there for two years or more.

It was denied, however, that this wholesale transfer of officers was the outgrowth of the recent investigation into "gouging" scandals at the Academy.

These are the changes ordered today:

Commander C. F. Preston of the Department of English is detailed to command the Missouri.

Commander F. A. Traut of the Department of Languages will command the Wisconsin.

Commander H. D. Price of the Department of Engineering, is detailed to command the Melville, a destroyer tender.

Commander J. T. Tompkins of the Department of Electrical Engineering is detached and detailed to command the Ohio.

Lieutenant Commander C. Shackford, senior aid to the commandant, is detached and detailed to become navigator on the Wyoming.

Lieutenant M. E. Manley, aid to the Superintendent, will be made aid on the staff of the Commander in Chief of the Pacific Reserve Fleet.

Lieutenant Commander Hillary Williams will become executive officer of the Rhode Island and Lieutenant Commander Roger Williams will become navigator of the New Jersey.

Commander Louis M. Nulton, now in the Department of Ordnance, will be placed in command of the midshipmen when Captain L. H. Chandler, now Acting Superintendent, is detached, as he will be in a short time. The assignment of Commander Nulton as commandant of midshipmen, in place of Captain Chandler, is a promotion, as this is the second position in importance at the academy.

The five commanders ordered to the Academy to take the places of those who are giving up their billets as heads of teaching departments at the Academy, are Commanders Hough, Earle, Cluverius, Bullard and Christy.

In addition to these five changes, it is understood that Secretary Daniels has decided to remove another head of a department at the Academy.

The Secretary of the Navy will also assign a seventh commander to duty at Annapolis to take the place of Commander William W. Phelps, who was in charge of the Department of Seamanship at the academy until last Spring. At that time Commander Phelps was transferred to the Naval War College at Newport, to take a special course, and his place was not filled. His transfer did not figure in the shake-up, but was of routine character.

Consequently as matters now stand—one more commander will be removed from the Academy and two more commanders, in addition to those named, will be detailed for duty there.

When Admiral Fullam received his new assignment to command the Reserve Fleet it was charged that the transfer from the important office he held as Superintendent of the Naval Academy to the almost nominal assignment of his new command, was the result of the resentment of politicians who were interested in the cadets whose dismissal Admiral Fullam had recommended. Secretary Daniels denied this statement as "rot."

Captain Eberle will assume his duties as Superintendent of the Academy on Sept. 30. Lieut. Commander T. R. Kurtz has been ordered to the Academy as aid to the new Superintendent.

It is understood that no more changes will be made until Captain Eberle has taken control of the Academy and has had an opportunity to familiarize himself with conditions there.

ANNAPOLIS NOT SURPRISED.

Changes Expected and Not Regarded as Rebuke to Officers.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Sept. 8.—The detachment of a number of officers from the naval academy is not regarded as remarkable at this time, nor do officers and others at Annapolis see it as any rebuke over matters arising from the conduct of recitations and examinations, or the investigation of hazing. It is pointed out that there are always a number of changes at the beginning of an academic year and that they are likely to be more numerous when there is a change in the superintendency. In most of the cases the officers detached had been at Annapolis about the usual period or were expecting sea duty at any time.

It is true that one of the officers detached is Commander Traut, head of the Department of Modern Languages, from which examination papers were taken and who also served on the Board of Investigation which recommended the dismissal of seven midshipmen, but Commander Hines, also a member of that Board, remains as head of a department.

No significance whatever is attributed to the detachment of Captain L. H. Chandler, acting superintendent. It is customary for the superintendent to be allowed to name the officer who will act as Commandant of midshipmen. Captain Eberle, the new Superintendent doubtless asked for Commander L. M. Nulton. Lieutenant M. E. Manley, aid to Admiral Fullam as, of course, detached when his chief was sent to other duty.

In fact the news of the changes were rather a relief here, as it had been rumored that there was to be a clean sweep of officers stationed here.

GOETHALS AS CANAL CRITIC.

Says It Is Being Run at Loss Because of Chaotic Rules.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 8.—Maj. Gen. George W. Goethals, speaking before the San Francisco Commercial Club today, said he intended to endeavor to have Congress at its next session establish uniform rules for the measuring of vessels and the charging of tolls at the Panama Canal.

He also advocated the abrogation or modification of the so-called treaty with the Republic of Panama so as to permit the establishment of American business houses and warehouses in the Canal Zone. General Goethals asked for the support of the business men of the Pacific Coast.

"We are in a horrible muddle," he said, "we have no uniform system of measuring vessels, and the present system is discriminating. I believe charges should be made on the carrying capacity of vessels, and deck loads should be included.

"On account of having to refund tolls to vessels passing through the canal during the first year, as a result of the discrepancy in the rules, we are $150,000 short, instead of being ahead $250,000, as was previously announced.

"Personally, I could never see why the canal should not be made a business proposition. I do not think any should benefit by it at the expense of others."

PLATTSBURG CAMP REOPENS

College Graduates Predominate in Second Business Men's Session.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, Sept. 8.—The second camp for the military instruction of business men opened in this city today with a membership of 600. Nearly two-thirds of the members are college graduates, Harvard having the largest representations with ninety-seven; Yale comes second with thirty-nine, Columbia third with twenty-eight, Princeton fourth with twenty-one and Cornell fifth with fifteen. Nearly every college in the country is represented.

The camp has been organized into four companies, I, K, L, and M, forming the third battalion of the training regiment. James Spires, the New York banker, is a member of Company K, and Robert Goelet, also of New York, is a member of Company M. John W. McGrath, private secretary to ex-President Theodore Roosevelt, is a member of Company M, while Arnold D. Lawson, son of Thomas W. Lawson, is in Company L.

Inspector Cornelius F. Cahalane and twenty-two members of the New York police force are members of the camp and have been assigned to different companies. Drills were immediately begun this afternoon after the men were equipped. Today's duty was entirely voluntary, but every man in the camp took part in it, some of them learning how to handle the military rifle, while others received instruction in marching and the setting-up exercise.

The day was exceedingly warm, but the men stuck to their different tasks and made excellent progress in the work. The regular work of the camp will be taken up tomorrow and continue during the balance of the month.

Part of the regular soldiers in this city are to be put in camp on the same field with the student soldiers, while the balance of the regulars, numbering nearly 4,000, will on next Monday start independent manoeuvres and will not return to this city until the week prior to the breaking up of the business men's camp, when they will take part in the field work of the training regiment.

BIG MINE ROCKED LINER.

Ryndam Passengers See It Exploded in the English Channel.

The passengers on the Holland-American liner Ryndam, which arrived yesterday from Rotterdam, said they had witnessed the exploding of a big floating mine off Deal on Aug. 9, which caused the vessel to shake violently for a few seconds.

The Ryndam left Rotterdam on Aug. 28 and anchored next day in the Downs off Deal, where the British authorities detained her for twenty-four hours to examine the cargo. When the passengers were on deck after luncheon they saw a big dark object drifting along lazily on the water about 1,000 feet away from the ship on the port side. Those who had glasses said that it was a mine and a very big one, without any marks on its surface. It was moving close to a Norwegian freighter when two mine sweepers arrived on the scene and caught the mine in the net they were trawling between them. It exploded with such force that a big column of water went up in the air as high as the mast of the Ryndam, and caused many women who were sleeping below to run up on deck, thinking that something had happened to the ship.

The officers said that the firing of the big guns from the British warships along the Belgian coast, from Ostend to Westende, could be heard from the bridge during the afternoon, as it was only thirty miles away.

At 10 o'clock on Monday night the Ryndam ran into a thick fog 100 miles east of Nantucket, and passed very near to a warship, traveling without lights. The officers were not certain whether it was an American or a British cruiser.

The Ryndam brought a quantity of cargo that had been recently released by the British Government, and included several tons of materials from Germany for the manufacture of dyestuffs.

GODOWSKY'S NOTE FOUND.

Servant Thought to Have Hidden Letter Telling of His Departure.

The letter which Leopold Godowsky, the pianist, left in his wife's bedroom in their home at Avon, N. J., explaining why he left home a week ago yesterday, was found yesterday by members of the family under a sideboard in the servant's room. It had been opened. It is believed that the servant hid the letter after she had read it, being afraid to admit she had opened it. The woman was discharged the day Mr. Godowsky disappeared for other reasons.

It was the absence of the letter, which said that the pianist had gone into seclusion to do important work, that caused Mme. Godowsky to fear that her husband had met with harm and to call on the police to help find him. The search had extended all the way across the continent when Godowsky in a letter on Tuesday night let his wife know that he was in hiding. The letter was mailed at Hackensack, N. J.

Detectives searched in vain to find Godowsky in Hackensack yesterday. Friends said they did not believe Godowsky would be found until he had completed his work, which he said would be Sept. 15.

"We are not at all worried about papa now," said Miss Vanita Godowsky last night. "Since we received the letter yesterday and found the other today we are absolutely confident he is safe."

Emerson Whithorne, business associate of Godowsky, and William Kempland and Louis Saxe, relatives, denied yesterday that Godowsky's disappearance had been arranged by a press agent. Herman Wasserman issued a statement denying that he had offered to produce Godowsky in return for a week's engagement at a vaudeville theatre.

BANKERS INDORSE PLANS FOR DEFENSE

Pledge Support to Preparedness Efforts of the States or the Nation.

WOULD AMEND RESERVE ACT

Appeal for Big Navy Stirs Seattle Convention—President Law on the Outlook.

SEATTLE, Sept. 8.—The American Bankers' Association with one negative vote today adopted a resolution offered by ex-Representative Cornelius A. Pugsley of Peekskill, N. Y., pledging support to the National and State Governments in efforts to obtain practical preparedness along the lines of national defense.

An amendment to the Constitution of the association was adopted, despite the opposition of the trust company section, providing that no proposed national or State legislation shall be urged by any section of the association without the approval of the Law Committee and the association as a whole.

The trust company section regarded the amendment as a move to hamper its members in an effort to repeal that section of the Federal Reserve act which confers on national banks trust company powers.

The Committee on Nominations recommended the election of James K. Lynch of San Francisco as President. P. W. Goebel of Kansas City defeated Colonel Wexler of New Orleans for Vice President in a committee vote. The convention next year probably will be held in Kansas City.

The convention adopted a resolution, urging an amendment to Section 19 of the Federal Reserve Act. The proposed change would give member banks not in Federal Reserve or Central Reserve cities the option of keeping 5 per cent. of their reserve with any national bank in any Reserve or Central Reserve city in the United States, or within a radius of 300 miles of the member banks, or within the Federal Reserve district. The member banks now can keep such 4 per cent. in their own vaults or in the Federal Reserve Bank.

The convention began its regular sessions today. Following welcoming addresses by Governor Ernest Lister and Sir Richard McBride, premier of British Columbia, the business session of the morning was devoted to officers' reports, and an address by Frederick A. Delano, Vice Governor of the Federal Reserve Board.

A speech by Henry D. Estabrook, a New York lawyer, stirred the delegates at the morning session. Mr. Estabrook discussed national defence.

Assails "Half-Preparedness."

In his address to the convention, Mr. Estabrook said:

"No nation threatens us in so many words, but who is oblivious to hints and intimations that speak louder than words? We boast our strength to repel attack when we know we are weaker than dishwater. While every other nation has been preparing for aggression we have not even prepared for self-defense.

"I would heartily advocate Mr. Bryan's policy of nonresistance rather than a policy of half-preparedness. I had rather see every gun and warship we own scrapped if we are not to add to them. For if we were without strength to repel invasion we could at least claim the privilege of the weak and surrender without loss of life. Whereas, to fight inadequately armed and certain of losing would be nothing short of murder for which every taxpayer in the United States would be measurably responsible.

"To say that we are too big or too proud to fight in self-defense is absurd. To say that a million or so untrained citizenry would leave their arms and put to flight the bullet-tested soldiery of Asia or Europe is perverse stupidity."

Mr. Estabrook advocated placing the militia directly under control of the regular army, and at the same time providing adequate military training in all schools.

The speaker said that Washington's contention that a free people should be armed and disciplined according to some well-adjusted plan was more true today than ever before. Mr. Estabrook declared that the essential factor in defense for the United States was a big navy. He said it should at least be as large as that of any other nation in the world; should include all the latest and best naval developments, and have munitions for a year's campaign always in reserve.

A standing army of 150,000, which would be a "skeleton that could quickly take on flesh from the militia," should be sufficient, Mr. Estabrook said, in conjunction with a big navy.

Discusses the Outlook.

In his formal address, opening the convention, President W. A. Law of Philadelphia, after discussing industrial developments due to the war, said in discussing the present situation:

"As a whole, production is irresistibly increasing; unemployment is slowly and steadily decreasing; distribution is quietly broadening.

"The unprecedented prices for some of our agricultural and industrial products have revitalized stagnant labor generally, beside strengthening the position of our most important interest—farming.

"Several of our strongest assumptions have proved erroneous. Our stock of gold was not exhausted by foreign shipments; in fact, international exchanges gradually turned in our favor. Our cotton exports were not cut in five as predicted, but exceeded 92 per cent. of the previous year's volume. Our copper industry was not ruined but has been stimulated. Our stock exchanges have not been overwhelmed by a flood of distressed American securities sold at sacrifice prices by European holders, but we have readily absorbed all offerings.

"At present the iron market, the barometer of our national trade, is strong and active. The New York Stock Exchange is vigorously celebrating its new lease upon life with a speculative orgy in some issues which is causing thoughtful men no little concern. This is caused mainly by the unprecedented plethora of funds congested in New York City, where funds were loaned as low as 1 per cent. on call.

"On Nov. 16, 1914, the Federal Reserve banks were opened, starting too late to afford relief during the financial stringency, as the retirement of emergency currency was by that time in full swing. Unfortunately, this contraction was not sufficient to meet the reduced requirements of commercial depression combined with speculative inactivity, and for the past six months at least we have been suffering acutely from redundant currency, a condition in many respects more dangerous than a stringency.

"The Federal Reserve system had not yet been fully tested. The country still awaits the action of two most important factors in its operation, namely, the entry of the State banks as members and the removal of Government deposits from the independent treasury. It cannot be question that all commercial banks, no matter where their charters are derived, together with the Secretary of the Treasury, should finally co-operate with the system if we are to co-ordinate all elements in our sphere of commercial finance.

"We have reasons to believe that our financial position will strengthen steadily as the European war progresses; that our devoted President will be successful in preserving neutrality. When the war ends what will it mean to us as a nation? We shall be rich enough and generous enough to contribute liberally toward the help of the needy; to assist in the reconstruction of some of the ruined nations; to give employment to the mass of immigrants who will probably rush to our shores; to compete vigorously with the stronger nations in seeking foreign trade."

Urges Thrift Celebration.

Addressing the savings bank section of the association, V. A. Lersner of Brooklyn, N. Y., proposed a celebration next year of the centennial of the establishment of savings banks in the United States. It was suggested that the celebration take the form of a systematic thrift campaign throughout the United States, to be concluded in December with a Thrift Congress in New York City, where the first meeting took place in November, 1816, to consider ways and means for the operation of a savings bank.

One of the most interesting passages in the report of the committee presented by Mr. Lersner was the reference to the lack of thrift among college men.

"Except for a few local savings clubs," the report read, "no campaign for the purpose of encouraging the college boys to be more thrifty has never been attempted in any college or university. It seems the college boy is given up as a hopeless subject, even before he is tried. With the purpose of merely making an experiment we have arranged with Wesleyan University of Middletown, Conn., and the Middletown National Bank to conduct a savings bank in the college store near the university campus, beginning this coming November. In connection with the operation of the bank there will be a course of eight lectures given in the university on thrift, or 'Practical Economics.'"

P. O. PLOT TO GRAND JURY.

Vice President Cassidy's Assistant Held on Bribery Charge.

Daniel W. Harrigan, assistant to James J. Cassidy, Vice President and General Manager of the Postal Transfer Service, Inc., which has a four-year contract for transporting the mails in Manhattan south of Forty-second Street, was arrested yesterday. He is alleged to be concerned in the conspiracy to bribe postal employes and officials so as to increase the company's income and thereby defraud the Government. He was arraigned before United States Commissioner Houghton and put under $3,000 bail for examination on Sept. 18. Vice President Cassidy was held under $20,000 bail on Tuesday.

William Cadigan, a clerk in the office of the Superintendent of Mails, is under Federal surveillance. According to the complaint prepared by Special Assistant District Attorney James W. Osborne, Cadigan took bribes of $25 and $50 a month in the grafting plot for destroying complaints which would have resulted in the mail-carrying company having to pay fines.

The books and other papers of the company which were taken by Post Office Inspector Hugh McQuillan were examined yesterday by expert accountants. Search will be made for the records of alleged payment of bribes to men higher up in the Post Office Department. Mr. Osborne presented the evidence in the case to the Federal Grand Jury yesterday, and until the investigation is concluded it is unlikely that any more arrests will be made.

German Sailors No Strikebreakers.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 8.—Fourteen men, nearly all sailors from German ships interned in New York, arrived here today to work as machinists at the Harlan & Hollingsworth Corporation, (Schwab plant.) When they learned they were to take places of strikers twelve of the number balked, and two others who entered the works quit at noon. The reservists were taken in charge by strike leaders and returned to New York late today.

RAVAGES OF PEACE CITED BY REDFIELD

Secretary Compares Havoc of Industry and Disease with That of War.

SCORES POPULAR APATHY

Tells Health Experts We Unwisely Fail to Spend Money Necessary to Prevent Needless Deaths.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 8.—Speaking at an open meeting of the American Public Health Association held in connection with the annual convention of the American Public Health Association, William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce, urged American citizens to view with sober minds the slaughter abroad and to look a little under the surface of things in their own country, and consider ways of preventing what he called the slaughters of peace, those of industry and preventable disease. Incidentally, he gave it as his opinion that the recovery of Europe's economic forces from the effects of the war would be slow.

"It has always seemed a sad thing to me," he said, "that while there are many among us ready to denounce the slaughter of war, they do not get actively excited over the needless slaughters of peace. We spend, and in my judgment we spend wisely, millions for a battleship against the possible coming of war. We do not spend, and in my judgment most unwisely fail to spend, sufficient sums to meet the certain coming of needless deaths in times of peace.

Speaking of the waste caused by inadequate industrial education, Secretary Redfield said:

"We are among the world's great industrial peoples, striving mightily for our place in the commercial sun, but we omit a necessary thing to win and hold the position for which we strive. The great problem of teaching the artisans' sons and daughters how to labor productively is all but left untouched."

Addressing the sectional meetings of the health experts gathered here. A symposium on public health education convened at 10 o'clock. The section of public health officials held a symposium on rural hygiene and there was a joint meeting of the vital statistics section with the sections on sociology and industrial hygiene. A special tuberculosis clinic was held under the direction of Dr. S. A. Knopf of New York.

Printer's Ink Greatest Life Saver.

"Printer's ink is saving more lives than any other single agency employed by modern health workers," said Edward A. Moree, Assistant Secretary of the New York State Charities Aid Association, in an address today before the association.

"Printer's ink," said he, "should be entered in the pharmacopoeia as an accredited remedy for human ills. Among other things, it prevents tuberculosis and builds hospitals to cure it; it saves the lives of children and controls epidemics of smallpox. Thousands of us today alive in New York State largely because big doses of printer's ink were administered to the public by the State and local departments of health.

"You may cure individuals of their ills in the privacy of a sickroom, but to cure the public of its ills you must get into the newspapers."

Tribute to the part that newspapers play in the promotion of public health was also paid by Dr. W. E. Park, Commissioner of Health of Rockford, Ill. The Departments of Health in the larger cities, he said, had taken the newspapers into their confidence and had secured the co-operation of the editors in the presentation of health information.

Disease Prevalent Among Skilled Men.

Startling figures as to the prevalence of illness among skilled workmen, even under the most favorable working conditions, were set forth by Dr. Eugene Lyman Fisk, Director of Hygiene of Life Extension Institute, who said that to ascertain the condition of individual workers and measure how far they fell below their attainable condition of bodily efficiency and well-being, the Institute had conducted an examination of 1,000 foremen and skilled workmen in the automobile industry.

Notwithstanding that these men were working under the most favorable conditions as to environment, compensation, and emergency medical aid, 42 per cent. of them showed signs of premature ageing evidence by arterial changes, varying from slight fibrosis to advanced arterio-sclerosis. More than 89 per cent. showed evidences of kidney disorder, 68 per cent. showed some form of mouth infection, 14 per cent. showed marked overweight and overnourishment, 51 per cent. showed serious errors in diet, while 45 per cent. showed other errors in personal hygiene. Although 65½ per cent. were found in need of some form of medical treatment or guidance, of this number only 5½ per cent. were aware of that fact.

"The prevention of industrial accidents and of occupational poisoning, the proper sanitation of factories and workshops and the protection of workers against communicable diseases is a splendid and important work already highly organized and producing tremendous results, but the protection of the worker from self-injury by faulty living habits and from the gradual impairment of the machinery of his body through neglect is a work that transcends in importance that of industrial hygiene. Such work is just beginning to be carried on in a thoroughgoing and systematic way," concluded Dr. Fisk.

How Schools Can Help Health.

How the schools can be used in promoting the health movement was the theme of an address entitled "Live a Little Longer—The Triple Alliance Between the Public, the Physician, and the School," by Miss M. E. Bingeman, Secretary of the Live a Little Longer Movement. She described the plan worked out in Rochester, in which the Board of Health, Chamber of Commerce, medical societies, and many other organizations co-operate in bringing health courses offered in the schools to adult women to the attention of the public.

The need for improving rural sanitation was strongly urged by Dr. W. S. Rankin, Secretary of the North Carolina State Board of Health. He pointed out that the field of rural sanitation embraced more than 90 per cent. of the area of the United States and more than half of the country's population. Dr. Rankin declared that the work of improving rural standards of sanitation should be initiated by the State Governments and conducted by the local or county governments.

SOFTEN BAGGAGE LAW.

Travelers Needn't Specify Value of Ordinary Trunks.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 8.—The Public Service Commission and attorneys of the Trunk Line railroads in conference today succeeded in working out a plan to cause less inconvenience for the traveler, who, since the passage of the Cummins law, has been compelled to sign a statement giving the value of the baggage which he desired to check. As a result of this conference the traveler soon will be relieved of the necessity of specifying the value of his baggage, unless it exceeds the limit of value for which it is carried free, which is $100 for an interstate journey and $150 when the journey is within the State.

The traveler still will be compelled to sign a slip declaring that it is below these limits, or, if above them, to specify the value and pay the insurance charge as heretofore.

"No man can, and no woman wants to tell what the things in her bag or trunk are worth," Chairman Vansantvoord said, "and up-State here our consciences are such that we extremely dislike to subscribe to any falsehood."

"Well, I haven't met any such consciences in New York," said Mr. Butterfield, representing one of the railroads, "and unless we require passengers to place a value on baggage we'll have some prima donna coming along and suing us for $30,000 worth of lost costumes, however attenuated the costumes in fact may have been."

CITY BREVITIES.

Probation Office Patrick J. Shelly of the Domestic Relations Court yesterday gave to the Prospect Park police an owl which he had caught in his home at 899 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, the night before.

The Health and Sanitation Committee of the Safety First Federation of America will hold its first meeting next Monday at the federation's headquarters, 6 East Thirty-ninth Street.

John Reynolds, bartender in a cafe at Dyckman Street and Nagle Avenue, was drowned yesterday afternoon while swimming in the Hudson, off the foot of Dyckman Street.

King Baggott, the moving-picture actor, and several other men were arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Corrigan in Jefferson Market Court as the result of a raid on a back room in Eleventh Avenue, where it was alleged bets were being made on horse races. John Dudley of Philadelphia was held in $300 bail for examination tomorrow, and the others were discharged.

A car in the Hudson Tubes left the track yesterday afternoon between Caissons 1 and 2, but no one was injured, and the passengers were transferred to another train and was taken uptown by way of Hoboken.

Lawrence Reilly, 12 years old, of 1,342 Second Avenue; Thomas Spalas, 12, of 356 East Seventy-second Street, and Benjamin Edelman, 14, of 345 East Seventy-second Street, pleaded guilty in the Children's Court yesterday morning of climbing over a transom into a bakery at First Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street. They said the movies had put the idea into their heads. They were remanded until Saturday.

Herbert Sweeney, a switchman, yesterday found in front of the New York Railways Company's depot on Lexington Avenue, near Eighty-fifth Street, a piece of pipe with a fuse attached and containing some white powder. The contents will be analyzed.

Custom Inspectors Hokinson and Tarbo of Surveyor Rush's staff made a search yesterday of the British freighter Ardgorm, lying in the North River, and seized ten cans of opium, worth $500, they found concealed in the quarters of the Chinese crew. Wing Fong, one of the firemen, was arrested on the charge of violating the opium exclusion law, and was held in $1,000 for examination.

ALLIES WILL SEEK A BIG LOAN HERE

Reported Great Britain, France, and Russia Will Unite in Guaranteeing Payment.

MAY ASK FOR $750,000,000

Anglo-French Commission Sent to Devise Means to Pay for War Munitions Due Today.

The Commission of British and French financial experts whose mission to this country involves the creation of a credit which may reach $750,000,000 are due to arrive late today on the White Star liner Lapland. It is expected J. P. Morgan will meet the commission at Quarantine and take the party up the bay in his yacht, the Corsair.

Passengers arriving yesterday on the steamer Ryndam said the plans of the financiers had been freely discussed in England, but that the British censors had prevented any reports from being cabled. Even the ship on which the bankers sailed had not been announced officially, they said.

According to several Ryndam passengers, the plan for floating a large loan for the Allies in this country was formulated originally at a meeting at Boulogne-sur-Mere, France. Reginald McKenna, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Alexander Felix Kibot, the French Minister of Finance, were at that meeting. It was agreed to hold a second meeting in London, and to invite the Russian Minister of Finance, Pierre L. Bark, to attend. It was understood in London, according to the Ryndam passengers, that the three allied Governments, through their representatives, agreed to unite in guaranteeing the proposed loan.

According to report, there was to have been a final meeting in London just before the departure of the financiers. It had been arranged that Russia should give a power of attorney to the English and French Commissioners. Owing to the inability of the Russian Minister of Finance to be present at the meeting, it

OFFER TAX ARTICLE FOR SEPARATE VOTE

Albany Convention Committee Hears of Hostile Sentiment in Rural Counties.

LOCAL ASSESSORS ALARMED

Fear Loss of Their Authority Under New Proposal—Up-State Leaders Awaited.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 8.—The new article on taxation and the proposed amendments to Articles III. and X. of the present Constitution containing rules to govern the Legislature in making its reapportionment of Senate and Assembly districts next year may be submitted to the voters as separate proposals this Fall. The rest of the revised Constitution is likely to be submitted as a whole.

This is the tentative plan of the committee of which Herbert Parsons is Chairman, which is to bring in a resolution when the convention assembles here again tomorrow night prescribing the time and manner of submitting the Constitution to the voters.

The committee deliberated many hours today, but did not reach a final determination. Mr. Parsons intimated tonight that no decision would be reached until the committee had had an opportunity to consult some of the Republican delegates from up-State who are expected tomorrow.

The article on taxation, it is understood, has aroused opposition in the rural counties up-State because of a widespread belief that if it becomes part of the Constitution it will deprive local Tax Assessors of the power to assess personal property. They are exercising that function as a constitutional right at present, under a decision of the Court of Appeals.

Mr. Parsons said tonight that he had no doubt the new taxation provisions would be accepted by the voters once they had opportunity to analyze them.

"It may, however, be well not to take any chances," Mr. Parsons said, "and it is not unlikely that it will be submitted as a separate proposition.

"With regard to the provision defining the rules under which the next reapportionment is to be made, we have no particular misgivings. We think it should be acceptable to both parties and to the people in New York City, as well as the people up-State. But there is a clause in the Republican State platform which calls specifically for a separate vote on this matter."

Of course the referendum coming from the Legislature on woman suffrage will be submitted separately. In doing this the convention leaders deferred to the wishes of the advocates of woman suffrage throughout the State.

It may be asserted authoritatively that the short ballot article will be submitted with the rest of the new organic law. The leaders of the convention far from taking seriously the threats, implied or direct, of reactionary rural Republicans, who said that this reform had aroused opposition up-State, believe that the proposed re-organization of the State departments will be one of the vote-getting features of the new Constitution.

The committee which is to prepare the address to the people defining the changes made in the Constitution and the reasons for them will meet tomorrow morning. In the meantime George W. Wickersham, Chairman of the committee, is preparing two alternative drafts which will be submitted when the committee assembles tomorrow.

There is no doubt that one of the two will be acceptable to the committee and to the convention. In the last Constitutional Convention, which practically broke up in a partisan row, there were two addresses to the people, one prepared by Joseph H. Choate, which was submitted on behalf of the Republican majority in the convention, and another prepared by the Democratic leaders.

The 1894 convention in its closing moments divided sharply on partisan lines over the question of reapportionment. In the present convention there has been practically no instance where the vote on a proposal has followed party lines. Most measures on third reading have been adopted practically by unanimous vote.

The Revision Committee, at work on the final draft of the new Constitution, expects to have it ready for the convention when that body reassembles.

STEAMERS MEET IN FOG.

The J. T. Morse Is Beached After Accident in Maine Waters.

STONINGTON, Me., Sept. 8.—The passenger steamers J. T. Morse and Pemaquid were in collision today in a thick fog off Turk Island, near here. The Morse was badly damaged below the waterline and was beached. All her passengers, who numbered nearly a hundred, were landed safely.

The Morse, owned by the Eastern Steamship Corporation, and commanded by Captain Schute, was making her morning trip from Rockland to Bar Harbor, while the Pemaquid, one of the Maine Central Railroad steamers, with Captain Westcott in charge, was on her way from Sargentville to Rockland, with about fifty passengers.

Both steamers were proceeding cautiously through the dense fog a few minutes before 8 o'clock when they came together a short distance outside of the harbor. The iron bow of the Pemaquid stove in the wooden hull of the other steamer, which quickly began to fill.

The Morse was beached on Moose Island in a few minutes and the passengers were easily put ashore without accident. They were brought here and transferred to another steamer later in the day. The Pemaquid stood by to render any assistance possible. The Morse probably will be taken to Rockland for repairs.

The Pemaquid had a hole stove in her starboard bow well above the waterline. Her top works also were damaged, fifteen feet of the railing on either side of the top deck being torn away.

STEAMER ALBANY DISABLED.

Loses Paddle Wheel in Accident—Passengers Taken Off.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 8.—Striking a rock or a drifting log in the Hudson River, off Crum Elbow, the start of the intercollegiate regatta course, three miles north of the Poughkeepsie bridge, early this morning in a dense fog, the Albany Day Line steamer Albany lost her starboard paddle wheel and lay helpless in the swift current until her seventy passengers were taken off, nearly an hour later, by the steamer Homer Ramsdell of the Central Hudson Steamboat Company.

J. Reynolds, the purser of the Albany, who was landed with the passengers, said the Albany was making her way slowly through one of the heaviest fogs of the season when the paddle wheel was smashed to kindlings. He thought the Albany had lost the channel, but the distance to shore seemed to preclude the idea, as deep water extends almost to the west bank at Crum Elbow.

He obtained transportation over the New York Central Railroad for the passengers for New York, most of whom were women. He said there was no panic and no boats were lowered.

The Albany left Kingston at 7 o'clock this morning on her daily run to New York. Officials of the Day Line, when informed of the accident, ordered the Albany towed to Highland and the Mary Powell, in whose place the Albany ran in mid-Summer, sent back on her old run tomorrow.

NATURALIZATION BY NIGHT.

Bureau to Experiment with Late Sessions Twice a Week.

County Clerk Schneider will keep the Naturalization Bureau open on Monday and Tuesday nights from 7 until 10 o'clock the next four weeks in order to see whether it will be of service to aliens who wish to become citizens and who are employed all day.

If the experiment is successful the arrangement will be continued. Complaints have come to Mr. Schneider that many men anxious to take out citizens' papers were not able to do so because they could not spare the time from their work or because an absence during working hours might jeopardize their jobs.

Some of these complaints came from men liable for military service in Europe.

Plea for Release of Atwater.

An application for the release of William B. Atwater, aviator, from Ludlow Street Jail, was made yesterday in the United States District Court before Judge Hough. Atwater has been in jail since Sept. 1 for refusing to turn over $5,000 to his trustee in bankruptcy. Judge Hough reserved decision.

BROOKLYN INSTITUTE GETS $200,000 GIFT

Col. Woodward's Will Contains Bequest for Benefit of Arts and Sciences.

$25,000 TO BOTANIC GARDEN

One Niece Receives Testator's Home and Another $75,000—Funds for Many Charities.

The will of Colonel Robert B. Woodward, First Vice President of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, who died at Cooperstown, N. Y., on Sept. 2, was filed yesterday in the office of Surrogate Herbert T. Ketcham in Brooklyn. After making bequests to relatives and charitable institutions amounting to more than $400,000, the will provides that half of the residuary estate shall go to the Brooklyn Institute, as a memorial to the testator's wife, Ella C. Woodward, and his brother, John B. Woodward. In addition he makes a bequest of $25,000 to the Institute for the endowment fund of its botanic garden.

According to the petition filed by the executors the estate is worth "in excess of $10,000 real and $100,000 personal property." While the actual value of the estate will have to be determined by an appraisal, it is declared to be in the neighborhood of $1,000,000. If that figure is correct the Brooklyn Institute will be enriched by more than $200,000.

The will was signed by Colonel Woodward on June 8, 1915. It provides that the bequests to the institute be kept separate from the other funds and are to be known as the Woodward Memorial Funds. The income is to be devoted to the purposes recommended by the Directors of the museums and approved by the Governing Committee. Colonel Woodward directs that due consideration be given to the Children's Museum and to the work of the biological laboratory at Cold Spring Harbor.

Referring to the work of the Children's Museum, Colonel Woodward said in the will:

"Having a practical realization of the great value of field work for museums and also the frequent need of funds for installation, which may not be available from city appropriations, I would advise that the income from these funds be largely used for these purposes rather than for the purchase of paintings and other works of art."

To the following Colonel Woodward left $5,000 each: First Unitarian Society of Brooklyn, the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, the Brooklyn Children's Aid Society, and the Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital. To the Brooklyn Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the Brooklyn Hospital, the Brooklyn Home for Consumptives, and the Brooklyn Home for Aged Men and Aged Couples he left $2,500 each. The Public Schools Athletic League of New York receives $1,000.

Colonel Woodward's niece, Jennie W. Hughes, receives the use of the Woodward home, at 118 Pierrepont Street, during her lifetime. A fund yielding an income of $2,000 a year is created to pay for the upkeep of the house while it is occupied by the niece. Another trust fund of $100,000 is created for Jennie W. Hughes.

Another niece, Mary B. Woodward, of 250 Henry Street, receives $75,000, and she also shares Colonel Woodward's watches, jewelry, and personal effects with her mother, Elizabeth C. Woodward, and Jennie W. Hughes. Several other trust funds of $25,000 and $10,000 are created for distant relatives.

Forrest Raynor of Montclair, N. J., and A. Augustus Healy, friends of Colonel Woodward, are named as executors of the will, with his nephew, Herman Stutzer. They are requested to retain as their adviser in legal matters George W. Wingate, who was counsel for Colonel Woodward.

WALDERSEE WILL PROVED.

Trust Estate of American Countess to be Distributed.

The trust estate of Countess Mary Esther von Waldersee, who died at her home in Hanover, Germany, on July 5, 1914, will now be distributed, the genuineness of her will having been proved. The delay was due to the disappearance of Georg Lenzberg, one of the witnesses to the will. Finally it was decided he had joined the German Army and had been killed or captured.

Surrogate Cohalan named a commission to take the testimony of the other witness, James M. Bowcock, American Vice Consul at Leghorn, Italy. The commission's report reached the Surrogate's Court yesterday through the State Department at Washington. In the testimony Mr. Bowcock verified Lenzberg's signature and his own.

The Countess was the daughter of David Lee, a New York merchant. She was born about seventy-eight years ago. First she married Count von Noer, who relinquished his rank as a Prince of Schleswig-Holstein to make her his wife. After his death the Emperor of Austria made her a Princess to compensate her for the fact her husband had had to surrender his title to wed her. In 1874 the Countess married Count Alfred von Waldersee. She took an active part in the political and military life of Germany.

Her estate was estimated to be worth $755,000. Of this amount $180,000 was in a trust fund in this city, and about $575,000 consisted of property in Germany. One of the wills made by the Countess disposed of her German estate, and the other will, made on the advice of the American Consul, disposed of only the trust fund. The first will was probated on January 22 last. Early last month the commission to take the deposition of Mr. Bowcock was named on the application of Edward W. Sheldon and William M. Kingsley, President and Vice President of the United States Trust Company, and the executors of the trust fund.

The trust fund, which had been created by the father of the Countess, was divided into fifths. Two-fifths were willed to Baroness Blanche von Palm, niece of the Countess, with directions to pay to each one of the three daughters of the beneficiary 100,000 marks. The other three-fifths went to three nephews, Colonel Count Georg von Waldersee, Captain Count Franz von Waldersee and Major Count Gustav von Waldersee, the latter to pay a share to Count Chamberlain Leopold von Waldersee, also a nephew.

SPEED DELAYS A WEDDING.

Chauffeur Arrested When Bridal Couple Hurry for a License.

Policeman O'Brien of the Traffic Squad halted a taxicab in which a young couple were being hurried to the Marriage License Bureau, at Spring and Lafayette Streets, yesterday, and insisted that he ought to arrest the chauffeur, Joseph Elias, of 215 East 110th Street, for exceeding the speed limit.

Miss Mary Hazen, 17 years old, of 509 East Seventy-ninth Street, stuck her head out of the window of the taxi and appealed to the policeman to be considerate. Likewise did her fiancé, Charles Schiffer of Pawtucket, R. I., and her aunt, Mrs. Helen Regan, and her mother, Mrs. Kate Kenny. They told him they were anxious to get to the Marriage License Bureau before it closed. If he did not let them proceed he would spoil the whole party.

O'Brien thought for a moment, and, deciding he had a duty to perform, arrested the chauffeur. The bridal couple leaped out of the taxi and took a trolley car. The rest of the party accompanied the chauffeur to the Tombs Court, where Magistrate Simms fined the chauffeur $25.

Meanwhile Miss Hazen and her fiancé arrived at the City Clerk's office. But being only 17, Miss Hazen could not obtain the license without her mother's consent. Then followed an anxious wait, with the girl and her fiancé watching the hands of a clock creep up on the closing time. Just a few minutes before 5 o'clock the mother rushed in, gave her consent to the marriage, and the license was issued.

BARONESS MISSES HUSBAND

Crosses Seas Only to Find He Has Left Here for Holland.

Baroness Jacques de Crombrugghe of Belgium arrived here on the Ryndam yesterday morning with her son Georges, 6 years old, in the full expectation of meeting her husband, from whom she became separated in Belgium many months ago. She had expected to meet the Baron at the McAlpin, and hurried thither as soon as she could get away from the steamship.

But at the McAlpin she did not find him. She called up the one woman she knew in New York, the Baroness de Beville, who lives at 250 West Ninety-fourth Street, and who is also a Belgian, and learned that a few days ago the Baron de Crombrugghe, learning that his wife and child had managed to reach Holland, had sailed on a steamship to join them. The young Baroness almost collapsed from the disappointment. She left the McAlpin later with her friend, and probably will wait for her husband to come back here.

RABBI WISE SCORES GERMANY'S POLICY

In His Rosh ha-Shanah Sermon He Praises President's Attitude in War Matters.

SEES MORAL VALUE IN IT

Jewish New Year Observed by Devout Last Evening in Crowded Synagogues All Over the City.

With the setting of the sun yesterday many thousands of Jews who had crowded into the synagogues of the city began the celebration of Rosh ha-Shanah, the Jewish New Year. As the great event of the Hebrew calendar was ushered in, the Jew, in conformity with orthodox requirement, shut down all business. Throughout the evening the east side was plunged in a reverent stillness. Great throngs were assembled about the doors of the Hebrew temples of worship, where the rabbis welcomed the first day of Tishri with appropriate prayers.

The synagogues could not accommodate all the Jews who wished to participate in prayer yesterday evening, and many public halls, meeting and lodge rooms throughout the city had to be utilized by orthodox Hebrews for the purpose of worship. The New Synagogue, which was organized in support of a more liberal Judaism, held its initial service at Aeolian Hall. Rabbi Ephraim Frisch conducted the services, and in his address spoke of the purpose which the New Synagogue movement would attempt to fulfill in the life of the Jewish community.

Dr. Stephen S. Wise, at the Free Synagogue, in Carnegie Hall, delivered a Rosh ha-Shanah sermon, in which he discussed some of the issues inspired by Germany's attitude toward submarine warfare.

"The war rages throughout the world," said Rabbi Wise. "We see that the old order yields place to the new in the circumstance that no nation is willing to proclaim itself the aggressor, that every nation purports to adhere to the rules of the war game, that every belligerent power professes to be desirous of an early peace.

"That the old order changes is to be seen not so much in the fact that we have found it possible to remain without the war circle as in those paths leading toward peace which as a nation we have pursued up to this hour. Viewing the matter as Americans, and the Republic has the right to ask that of us, whether we be native to this land or have sought it out as our life-long home, we may lay the flattering unction to our souls that never has a nation been tempted and provoked to war as has been our Republic, and yet kept its hand unstained by blood.

"The moral value of the magnanimity of the American people under the leadership of President Wilson will have been lessened, if not lost, unless it be made clear that there is such a thing as placing too severe a strain on the patience even of the most patient people, and that, moreover, as a people we are resolved in, despite of every provocation, not to be driven into war by the Governmental action of a people left for a time of the power of national self-mastery.

"Only the bully and the coward without and the insane militarist within the nation will accuse either our Government or our people of being afraid to fight because we have in the spirit of self-reverence scorned up to this time to engage in avoidable war, though it must be said our Government cannot omit to exact reparation from the German Government.

"It is our business to make clear not only to pro-German sympathizers resident in the Republic but to the peoples of the world that if there be no widespread desire to war with Germany it is not against Presidential or Governmental policy, but rather because the President has made it possible for the American people to look upon the offendings of the German Government with something of his own equanimity and something of that true wisdom and high forbearance which together have made him first among statesmen and foremost citizens of the world."

TWO MORE BETTORS HELD.

One Belmont Park Prisoner Goes to Jail in Default of Bail.

Six alleged bookmakers arrested at the Belmont Park race track had a hearing yesterday before Justice of the Peace Lewis M. Raisig at Mineola. Four were discharged because of insufficient evidence, and two were held in $50 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The men held were Joseph L. McManus of 822 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, and Joseph Mulligan of 226 East Forty-third Street, Manhattan. McManus went to jail in default of bail. Isaac Steiffel, E. W. O'Donnell, Samuel Harris, and Max Lambow were the men discharged. District Attorney Lewis H. Smith and Sheriff Steven Pettit said, after the hearing, that they would carry out to the letter their instructions from Governor Whitman, and would continue their crusade against gambling at Belmont Park, in which many arrests have been made.

MRS. SAGE'S 87TH BIRTHDAY

Sends $10,000 Each to Six Institutions in Her Native Syracuse.

Mrs. Russell Sage celebrated her eighty-seventh birthday yesterday by sending checks aggregating $60,000 to several institutions in Syracuse, her native city. Such gifts have been sent on Mrs. Sage's birthdays for several years, and yesterday these institutions received $10,000 each:

The Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, Syracuse Home Association, Onondaga Orphan Asylum, Good Shepherd Hospital, and Syracuse University.

Mrs. Sage spent the day at her home at Lawrence, L. I. She received a few friends but had no formal celebration.

A set of bronzes was received from Mrs. James Herman Aldrich of New York, whose country home is at Sag Harbor, and that village decked itself in gala attire and flew flags in honor of Mrs. Sage's birthday and of her many gifts to the town. The bronzes will stand on the mantel of the reading room at the John Jermain Memorial Library there. They were purchased by Mrs. Aldrich at the Paris Exposition in 1867.

Dooling Association Picnic.

The Peter J. Dooling Association, of which Congressman Peter J. Dooling is leader, had its annual picnic yesterday at the Manhattan Casino, 155th Street and Eighth Avenue. In the afternoon 2,000 women and children of the Sixteenth Congressional District went to the Casino in special trolley cars. The evening was for the grown-ups exclusively, and about 3,000 people danced, watched vaudeville performances and shook hands with many Tammany notables who attended.

A POET'S PROPHECY

"Something accomplished, something done has earned a night's repose."—*Longfellow.*

THE night's repose will not come if the proceeds of your accomplishment have been invested unwisely.

The Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates and the guaranteed mortgages we sell offer the opportunity to invest with the element of risk entirely removed. The return of principal and interest is guaranteed.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co
Capital . . $ 5,000,000
Surplus (all earned) 11,000,000
176 B'way, N. Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn. 350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

THE WAR PICTURED.

War series of The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial. Ten desirable numbers, bound in book form. Rotogravure reproductions of the European War—scenes from actual photographs. One dollar. Sent by mail to any address. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

VICTOR SERVICE

A large and well-equipped department devoted to Victor Victrolas and Records is maintained on the Main Floor of the Knabe Warerooms. The location, on Fifth Avenue at 39th Street, is most convenient, and the individual service to patrons is at all times courteous and efficient.

CHARGE ACCOUNTS ARE INVITED

KNABE
Warerooms, Fifth Avenue at 39th Street

Charlotte Walker in
Paramount Pictures

Charlotte Walker

is admittedly one of the foremost dramatic artists of America. Her stage successes were so notable that

The Jesse L. Lasky Feature Play Co.

engaged her to appear exclusively in photoplays for several years. The first screen production in which Miss Walker appeared was "Kindling". This picture is in demand all over the country.

"Out of Darkness" is the title of Miss Walker's latest picture. This is the story of a rich woman, who, through loss of memory, becomes a worker in her own factory and thus suffers through the bad industrial conditions imposed upon her women and children employees. Upon regaining her mind she at once takes steps to provide better conditions in her great establishment.

You can see Charlotte Walker only at theatres featuring

Paramount Pictures

Whenever you see her advertised by a local theatre, go see the picture and enjoy it.

If no theatre in your town is showing Paramount Pictures ask the best theatre to book them.

A Motion Picture Magazine Free
Ask your theatre for a free copy of *Picture Progress*. If you can't get it write to us.

Paramount Pictures Corporation
ONE HUNDRED and TIRTIETH WEST FORTIETH STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y.



Chapeaux
La Marquise

Our New Specialty at $8.50

The Hit of the Millinery Season

BY their beauty, by their smartness and by their truly amazing superiority over millinery sold at $12 to $15 in "exclusive" shops and stores, Chapeaux "La Marquise" have won a triumph without precedent.

The sensation created by the announcement of this daring innovation brought throngs of women to the store this morning, and the styles and values represented in this first "single-price" exhibit in the history of millinery convinced most of them (to the point of buying) that Chapeaux "La Marquise" at $8.50 are equal in quality, style and smartness to millinery sold in "exclusive" shops at $12 to $15.

Come and enjoy this extraordinary Millinery Exhibit. It will be a through-the-season attraction.



R. H. Macy & Co.

HERALD SQUARE NEW YORK

JOHNSTON AND GRIFFIN NATIONAL TENNIS DOUBLES VICTORS—DAY WITH THE GOLFERS

JOHNSTON A REAL TENNIS CHAMPION

With Griffin, Young Californian Wins Doubles Final at Forest Hills.

MATCH GOES TO FIVE SETS

For More Than Two Hours McLoughlin and Bundy Battle to Escape Defeat.

Always fighting furiously through the rallies, William M. Johnston and Clarence J. Griffin won the national lawn tennis doubles championship titles yesterday, after five of the hardest sets ever contested for these honors on the American courts. It was a tremendous struggle from the first service, held a great crowd thrilled and spellbound about the turf of the West Side Tennis Club, at Forest Hills, as the old holders of the championship, Maurice E. McLoughlin and Thomas C. Bundy, were conquered by the score of 2—6, 6—3, 6—4, 3—6, 6—3.

There was more than the passing of a title to the match. It took from McLoughlin, the hero of Davis Cup matches, and a year ago declared the greatest wielder of the tennis racquet in the world, the last of his national laurels. Gallantly he tried to wrest the games from the challengers. He was not always accurate, but the same indomitable spirit flashing to the fore and in the fourth set he lifted his game to its highest flight for there he stormed the net, but once, but that darting brought its reward as it used to do in the golden days when McLoughlin and victory were synonymous. That was the one session in the contest in which it appeared as if the defending champions might retain their hold on their crowns. McLoughlin repeatedly stepped into the rallies, with the dash and the intrepid action which always made him fearful smashing cleanly through the opposite court in a way that neither Johnston, with all of his marvelous ability to handle speed, or Griffin, could stand against.

Never Such Close Tennis.

Probably never before in the history of the doubles has a contest of five sets been fought for the championship with such a narrow margin between the victors and the vanquished. On the entire tabulation Johnston and Griffin scored one more game than the old champions who have held the title ever since 1912, when they took it from Raymond D. Little and Gustave F. Touchard, on the courts at Newport, R. I. There was likewise a difference of one point in the respective totals, but this, strangely enough, could not be said of the defending champions who had a total of 154 points to 153 for Johnston and Griffin, who carried off the championship. How strenuously the famous California Comet performed to save the remnant of his hold on the title was a thing at which the spectators might be thrilled and while he often bungled smashes and volleys at critical times still he threw away fewer points than Bundy, while he surpassed his doughty partner with 4 service aces and 31 placements, as compared to 1 ace and 21 placements.

Nevertheless it was Bundy, the old Napoleon of the courts, who directed the manoeuvring of the defense. He mixed up the lobs and the drives in bewildering array, always striving to check the fatal accuracy of Johnston's forehanders. In a measure Bundy was successful. He kept pounding away at Griffin, making him the target of a fire from all parts of the court until, had it not been for the timely reinforcement of Johnston, who began to forget position in his eagerness to save his partner from a cannonading, Bundy might have turned a defeat into a triumph.

Bundy's Clever Lobbing.

The amazing cleverness with which Bundy galloped into position to make recoveries at the beginning of the first set revealed the same sort of tactical skill which he displayed a year ago against Norman E. Brookes and Anthony F. Wilding in the Davis Cup doubles. Bundy was always getting the ball wide of the court to toss it high above the stands so as to give himself time to get back into court once more ready to anticipate the next attempted smash. The order of the service was Johnston, McLoughlin, Griffin, Bundy. As the defending champions threw the full weight of their tremendous net attack against Griffin's service in the third game of the match they showed the line of their campaign. It was good enough, and at once, with Bundy adroitly cutting off short returns at the net and affording Johnston small chance to get into the rallies, the defenders moved into a lead at 3—1 on games which, despite some heroic poaching on the part of Johnston later on, held good to the end of the set.

Directing all of his energies against Bundy, who proved himself far from being the weak and trial horse player that he had been pictured, Johnston practically made the second set a duel between himself and the doughty Tom. Johnston's shots to the sides and his wonderful control of the ball more than offset the brilliancy of Bundy's recoveries and his remarkable lobbing in this set. Time after time Johnston had the veteran recoiling from the net in a futile chase for the ball as he sent it through the opposite court at a recovery-defying pace. It was in the next set, however, that Johnston showed the kind of stuff of which tennis champions are made. He was always coaching Griffin, taking care of the baffling shots and much of the time playing solo tennis. The action was wonderfully fast, as with Johnston trying to cover much of the court Bundy found glittering opportunities to drive or volley straight down the centre streak for a pass.

The remarkable thing about the set, however, was the fact that with all of his wrecking of team work and concerted action, Johnston brought off more earned forehanders and smashes, a total of 12, than any of the others on the court, and he had the minimum of errors. Repeatedly Bundy from his side tried to profit by Johnston's being wide of position only to have the All-Comers champion leap in front of the ball with that swift and sure catlike movement and whip the shot back for the point.

After the furious fourth set there was a gradual diminishing of speed. Then it was that Johnston's calculating forehanders found their mark so that there was not a deuce game in the fifth set of the match which ended with a lively rally with McLoughlin driving outside down the side lines.

The greater experience and better teamwork were the winning factors in the opening set wherein McLoughlin and Burdy defeated Johnston and Griffin at 6—2. McLoughlin, with less territory to cover than in his singles match with Johnston the day before, played nearer to his standard of previous years Bundy was a sterling partner, his perfectly timed and placed lobs driving the younger pair of Californians away from the net every time they endeavored to make a stand there. With four such high-classed racquet experts engaged it naturally followed that there were many rapid-fire and thrilling volleys, but in almost every case it was McLoughlin or Bundy who scored the winning point with a terrific smash or a perfectly executed cross-court shot. The set was featured by a number of sensational drives by Bundy which shot between Griffin and Johnston at a speed which left them flat-footed. The points score and stroke analysis:

	Pts.	G.
Johnston and Griffin..4 0 1 0 6 3 2 3—19		2
McLoughlin and Bundy..1 4 4 4 4 5 4 5—31		6

Johnston—1 ace, 1 placement, 4 nets, 5 outs, no double faults.

Griffin—No aces, 4 placements, 5 nets, 3 outs, no double faults.

McLoughlin—2 aces, 7 placements, 4 nets, 3 outs, no double faults.

Bundy—1 ace, 3 placements, 4 nets, 1 out, 1 double fault.

The second set, which was won by Johnston and Griffin at 6 to 3, found the younger pair showing better at the net. Both McLoughlin and Bundy were coaxed into errors due to their efforts to return at high speed the low tantalizing shots played by Johnston or Griffin inside the service lines. When the champion could get directly to the net his side had no difficulty in smashing the returns of their challengers for sure kills. Realizing this the youngsters showed clever generalship in lobbing the older players into deep court and taking the net themselves for kills or serving their low returns, which neither Bundy or McLoughlin appeared to be able to handle with any certainty. It was due to errors thus committed, interspersed with some splendid placement and smashing shots, principally executed by Johnston, that gave the challengers the second set.

The point score and stroke analysis:

	Pts.	G.
Johnston and Griffin...4 8 4 5 4 2 5 3 4—39		6
McLoughlin and Bundy..2 1 2 2 3 2 4 5 5—28		3

Johnston—No aces, 8 places, 4 nets, 4 outs, no defaults.

Griffin—No aces, 3 places, 3 nets, 4 outs, 1 double fault.

McLoughlin—1 ace, 6 places, 7 nets, 5 outs, no double faults.

Bundy—No aces, 5 places, 5 nets, 6 outs, no double faults.

The challenging pair won the third set at 6—4 after the fastest tennis shown up to this time. The tactics generally were the same as those which proved successful in the second set, but McLoughlin and Bundy offered a stiffer resistance with the result that the point was a continuous exchange of the ball first from the base line and then at the net, the four players being obliged to sprint about the court at top speed all of the time. In these lightning exchanges Griffin came valiantly to the assistance of his partner and previously had been carrying the weight of the battle on his racquet. Griffin led the way to the net in frequent rallies, and his smashing and slicing was a very important factor in the winning of the set. The individual play of the challengers was better than that of the title defenders, which overcame the better offensive and defensive team tactics of McLoughlin and Bundy. Point score and strokes:

	Pts.	G.
Johnston and Griffin..4 7 4 4 2 4 8 7 2 4—41		6
McLoughlin and Bundy..6 5 2 1 4 1 5 5 4 2—35		4

Johnston—No aces, 12 places, 5 nets, 4 outs, 1 double fault.

Griffin—No aces, 6 places, 5 nets, 5 outs, no double faults.

McLoughlin—One ace, 7 places, 4 nets, 5 outs, no double faults.

Bundy—No aces, 7 places, 6 nets, 8 outs, no double faults.

McLoughlin and Bundy by winning the fourth set, 6 to 3, drew even with their younger rivals, the score standing 2 sets all. This set was played at a whirlwind pace, and was composed of a mixture of sensational and mediocre tennis. Each pair took turns in leading the assault, and there was a constant exchange of the odd-and-even with the four players at times separated by but a few feet. Griffin was made the point of attack much of the time by his veteran opponents, and grew wild under the constant feeding of the ball at all angles and speeds. As a result he netted and outed the ball for the loss of a number of points, and this uncertainty communicated itself to Johnston, who in turn mixed errors and brilliant shots in about equal proportion. McLoughlin played as close to the net as possible at every opportunity, and left the backcourt work to Bundy. These tactics, combined with the better teamwork of the championship defenders, carried them through the hardest and fastest set of the match, in which McLoughlin's smashes were the outstanding feature of his side's victory. Points and strokes:

	Pts.	G.
Johnston and Griffin:...0 7 1 2 4 2 4 6 3—30		3
McLoughlin and Bundy..4 5 4 4 2 5 6 4 5—39		4

Johnston—No aces, 3 places, 6 nets, 6 outs, no double faults.

Griffin—No aces, 3 places, 5 nets, 7 outs, no double faults.

McLoughlin—No aces, 10 places, 7 nets, 5 out no double faults.

Bundy—No aces, 5 places, 6 nets, 5 outs, 1 double fault.

The fifth and deciding set was won by Johnston and Griffin by a score of 6 to 3, after the most desperate battle at the net seen in a national tournament in some seasons. The entire nine games were one prolonged series of rallies and volleys in which the four players were frequently separated by the net only. In these racquet-touching battles the ball was slashed and chopped back and forth across the netting with a rapidity that made it impossible for the spectators to follow it at times. What advantage there was in these exchanges went to Johnston and Griffin, who from time to time managed to slip the ball through their opponents' defense for winning points. This additional keenness of eye and sureness of stroke, combined with more frequent errors of their veteran opponents, were the turning points in the contest. Points and strokes:

	Pts.	G.
Johnston and Griffin...2 4 4 2 4 4 4 1 4—29		6
McLoughlin and Bundy..4 2 1 4 0 2 2 4 2—21		3

Johnston—No aces, 5 places, 3 nets, 4 outs, 1 double fault.

Griffin—No aces, 3 places, 3 nets, 4 outs, no double faults.

Bundy—No aces, 1 placement, 5 nets, 6 outs, no double faults.

East vs. West Tennis Program.

Maurice E. McLoughlin, as Captain of the Pacific Coast team, last night announced the order in which the players from across the continent would play the Eastern States tennis players in the intersectional series. William M. Johnston, the all comers winner, will play opposite to R. Norris Williams, 2d, of the Eastern States team; McLoughlin will meet Karl H. Behr; Clarence J. Griffin will play Nathaniel W. Niles, and Thomas C. Bundy will be the opponent of Theodore Roosevelt Pell. In the doubles Johnston and Griffin, the new champions, will play Williams and Watson M. Washburn, while in the other pair match McLoughlin and Bundy will oppose Behr and Pell. There will be two singles and one doubles match each of the two days of the series, the singles matches beginning at 1:45 o'clock tomorrow afternoon on the turf of the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills, L. I.

MISS HYDE LOSES IN NATIONAL GOLF

South Shore Girl Defeated by Unusual Mashie Shot by Mrs. Barlow at Home Green.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE FOREST, Ill., Sept. 8.—A sensational half mashie shot that rolled almost to the lip of the cup at the last hole followed by a little putt, won for Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow of the Merion Cricket Club, Philadelphia, over Miss Lillian B. Hyde of the South Shore Field Club, Long Island, in the second round of the women's national golf championship tournament at the Onwentsia Club today. An occasional shot such as that mentioned when made early in a match is unusual enough, but to do the trick going to the home hole is a rare occurrence.

Surely Mrs. Barlow should cherish fond recollections of that 266-yard home hole, for it was there that she dashed Marion Hollins's hopes yesterday and Miss Hyde's today. All the way round the Merion woman had played pluckily, although outdriven from every tee by the metropolitan champion until it seemed as if the first named must surely weaken under the severe strain. Yet that was just where the "dope" went wrong.

By winning the seventeenth hole Miss Hyde squared the match, and that of course gave her the honor standing on the eighteenth tee. With her tremendously long game it certainly looked as if she had something on her opponent. Had she kept the ball straight it is possible that Miss Hyde would have driven to the green, but she sliced a trifle, just enough to cause the ball to drift away to the sand trap.

Some say it's an advantage to have the honor and drive first, but Mrs. Barlow doubtless profited on this occasion by driving last. She knew that everything depended upon her keeping on the fairway. This she did, making no attempt to get long distance, and then as a great deal depended upon the approach the Philadelphia champion took the trouble to walk forward and look the ground over, as she could not see the hole from where she stood. Mrs. Barlow's mashie shot with the aid of the green supplemented by the usual two putts for a 4 was about what every one in the gallery expected, consequently they were surprised when it was seen that the ball had almost gone into the cup. It was a tough situation for Miss Hyde, when the fact that the Long Island girl managed to lay her niblick shot out of the sand to within 5 yards of the pin redounds to her credit. She was not equal to the putt, however, so that saw the last of Miss Hyde for another year so far as a national tournament is concerned. Mrs. Barlow made in 89 to Miss Hyde's 91 as follows:

Mrs. Barlow, out.....	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	—43
Miss Hyde, out.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	—44
Mrs. Barlow, in.....	7	5	6	3	4	5	3	7	3	—46—89
Miss Hyde, in.....	6	6	6	5	6	5	3	3	4	—47—91

In the meantime there were other surprises. For instance, Mrs. J. V. Purdy of Pittsburgh was beaten by Miss Eleanor Allen of Boston, and Miss Elaine Rosenthal, the Western champion, was brushed aside by Miss Marjorie Edwards of Midlothian. Mrs. Hurd could not putt with any degree of accuracy and there were times when her driving went astray.

Miss Alexa Stirling, the Southern champion, from Atlanta, won easily from Miss Laurie Kaiser, the Flossmore girl, who yesterday defeated Miss Grace Semple, the Missouri champion. Mrs. C. G. Vanderbeck of the Philadelphia Cricket Club went right along against Miss Winters Coldham, defeating the last named by a 7 and 6 margin. The champion of the Women's Eastern Golf Association went out in 45.

Looking ahead, now that so many of the favorites have been defeated, the most likely women remaining in the tournament appear to be Mrs. Barlow and Mrs. Vanderbeck. They are on opposite sides of the draw. Of course, Miss Stirling must be reckoned with. She has been getting better with each round, and the chances are that she will be hard to beat. She has much more confidence than when she started.

The East still has three contestants in the running, although New York was crowded out by the defeat of Miss Hyde. The West has three players left, all from Chicago. The other two contenders are from England and the South.

The day was oppressively hot, and the humid atmosphere left by last night's rain, made the players swelter. Every match was contested doggedly, rule books were called for at times, and one player had a temporary fence torn down so that she could play an approach shot.

The greatest precautions against sunstroke were taken by Mrs. Gavin, the British golfer. She carried a large parasol which she handed to a caddy while she made her strokes. She was also looked after during the 18-hole journey by her husband, whose monocle watched every shot. The Briton played well, especially on the putting greens, but won only 3 up and 2 from Mrs. Caleb Fox of Philadelphia. Today's results in the order of pairing follow:

Mrs. W. A. Gavin, England, defeated Mrs. Caleb Fox, Philadelphia, 3 and 2; Eleanor Allen, Boston, defeated Mrs. J. V. Hurd, Pittsburgh, 4 and 3; Mrs. R. H. Barlow, Philadelphia, defeated Lillian Hyde, New York, up; Ernstine Pearce, Chicago, defeated Caroline Painter, Chicago, 5 and 4; Marjorie Edwards, Chicago, defeated Elaine Rosenthal, Chicago, up; Alexa Stirling, Atlanta, defeated Laurie Kaiser, Chicago, 6 and 5; Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck, Philadelphia, defeated Winters Coldham, Toledo, 7 and 6; Mrs. E. L. Belfield, Chicago, defeated Elizabeth Allen, Rock Island, 4 and 3.

Tennis Winners at Bethlehem.

Special to The New York Times.

BETHLEHEM, N. H., Sept. 8.—A handicap tennis tournament has been an interesting feature of the past ten days at the Bethlehem Country Club. Warm weather and slightly clouded skies furnished ideal conditions. E. R. Thomas of St. Louis won the men's singles from Webster Powell of New York, 6—3, 6—2, 6—1. M. W. Whipple of Yale and Thomas defeated E. R. Underwood of Summit and Powell in the finals of the men's doubles. Miss Florence Williams and Miss Helen Poor of New York were the winners of the ladies' doubles, beating Mrs. George Burrows of Westfield and Miss Eleanor Abbe of Bethlehem, 7—5, 6—2.

Miss Esther Underwood of Summit won the ladies' singles from Miss Katherine Kahn of New York, 6—4, 8—6. Powell and Miss Underwood were the winners of the mixed doubles, defeating Mr. and Mrs. George Burrows.

Water Too Rough for Motor Boats.

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—The second race of the series of motorboat races for the championship of America, scheduled for today, was postponed until tomorrow on account of the heavy sea prevailing on Lake Michigan.

COUNTERFEIT FIGHT TICKETS

Central Office Men Trail Spurious Pasteboard Makers.

Officials of the Ocean A. C., promoters of the Gibbons-McFarland bout to be held at the Brighton Beach Motordrome Saturday evening and Central Office detectives were busy yesterday trying to locate the plant that has been turning out spurious tickets for the bout. Tuesday night, a fan came into the office of the boxing club on Broadway and asked that he be permitted to exchange four $2 tickets for the same number of $3 tickets, he of course, paying the difference in price. When he handed over his $2 pasteboards it was discovered that they were clever counterfeits. Efforts to trace them were unsuccessful, but it is thought that the plant is located somewhere in Brooklyn.

The boxing club officials fear that many persons may have purchased the "phoney" tickets and considerable difficulty will be the result. Although the fake ticket resembles very closely the bona fide tickets at a glance, the difference can easily be detected upon examination of the two kinds of tickets. The club has issued another warning to fans not to purchase tickets anywhere except at the club offices.

Mike Gibbons and Packey McFarland are now in the best possible condition. The hardest part of their training has been completed and from now until the bout they will indulge in light exercise to keep in condition. Packey had the hardest job to get back into condition, but he entered in upon the task with all seriousness and despite the monotony of road work, boxing, skipping the rope, tennis playing, &c., day after day, the Chicago business man has worked hard and now declares himself to be just as good and as fast as he was before he retired from the ring, one a half years ago.

Gibbons, who is confident that he is McFarland's master and has been trying for some time to get a chance to box him, has never been in better condition and when he steps into the ring Saturday night he will be able to show the best there is in him. Mike has never let up from the day he started training at the Brighton Beach baths. Anxious to score a win over McFarland, Gibbons has trained with an earnestness and faithfulness that he has never before shown. He has always kept himself in good condition and he has had very little strenuous exercise to undergo in order to get down to the stipulated weight. Most of Mike's work has been confined to playing tennis and boxing, to better his aim, and to getting his wind in the best possible shape.

The Boxing Show at Ebbets Field.

Young Ahearn, who aspires to be the world's middleweight champion, has trained faithfully at the Trinity A. C. to be in the best possible condition for his ring engagement with Al McCoy tonight at Ebbets Field. Ahearn has been contemplating another trip abroad, and notwithstanding the fact that he will be taking chances crossing the big pond while the war rages on, he will shoulder the responsibility and invade Australia to seek a match with Les Darcey or Tom McCoy, who is practically sure of a match with the Goodell champion. The return bout between Buck Crouse of Pittsburgh and Johnny Howard of Bayonne, both of whom are logical contenders for the middleweight title, has aroused wide-spread interest, and a bitterly fought bout is generally anticipated. The other ten-round bout at catchweights between Dutch Brandt of Flatbush and Warren Cassell, a South Brooklyn featherweight, is expected to be a real bout, as Brandt will be compelled to travel at top speed to win decisively. The doors will be opened at 7 o'clock.

Decisions in Boxing Bouts.

Joe Shugrue and Willie Ritchie have been matched for a ten-round bout, to take place at Madison Square Garden on Oct. 4, and this probably will be the first bout in which a referee's decision will be rendered since the days of the Horton law. It is generally understood that at the next meeting of the Boxing Commission, which probably will be held on next Tuesday, the Commissioners will act favorably upon the proposal to permit decisions by referees in all boxing bouts in this State.

Ritchie was perfectly willing to sign for a bout, but Shugrue, who has had trouble with his eyes, did not think his eyesight had sufficiently recovered from the operations performed several months ago. Shugrue has been indulging in light boxing exercise for the past week, and has discovered that his eyesight is just as good now as it was before the trouble. He immediately notified Matchmaker William Wellman and the bout was clinched.

"Pros" in Close Golf at Maplewood.

Special to The New York Times.

MAPLEWOOD, N. H., Sept. 8.—Alex. Smith and Gilbert Nicholls of New York won a 36-hole exhibition golf match from Tommy MacNamara of Boston and Tom Kerrigan of Dedham today by 2 and 1. Walter Hagen and Mike Brady were originally scheduled to play the New Yorkers in a preliminary match to the big contest at the end of the month, when they will play for $1,000 a side, but Hagen was unable to be present and Brady sprained his ankle a few days ago. Kerrigan showed great form in the morning round, coming in in three below par for the equal of the course record of 68. His remarkable approaching and putting placed his side 3 up on the eighteenth green. Nicholls played poorly at times and Smith failed to shine. MacNamara, although he took 70 strokes for the round, played "second fiddle" to the youngster from Dedham.

In the afternoon Kerrigan failed to do much, while Smith played hard, obtaining a medal score of 69 and establishing a new record. At the turn Kerrigan and MacNamara were only 2 up. Thereafter the victors took a hole here and there, evening the match on the thirty-first green. Nicholls won the thirty-third in 4. Smith the thirty-fourth in 5. The thirty-fifth was halved in 3 and the match went to the New Yorkers. The twenty-ninth hole of 155 yards was played in two twos and two threes. MacNamara holding his mashie approach and Smith putting in from the edge of the green. The winners' card:

Smith and Nicholls—

4	4	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	—33
4	3	3	3	3	5	6	3	3	—33—66
3	4	3	3	3	4	3	4	4	—31
4	2	3	4	4	4	5	3	3	—32—63—129

Yamada Defeats Tom Gallagher.

Koji Yamada, who is practising for his billiard match with Willie Hoppe at 14.1 balkline to take place in Boston in about three weeks, defeated Tom Gallagher at Daly's Billiard Academy last night at 14.1 by the score of 250 to 157. Yamada's high runs were 62 and 53, and his average 10 20-23. Gallagher's high run was 36, and his average 6 9-23. Tonight Yamada will play a 250-point match with William Gershel.

Atlantic Yacht Club Dinner.

The Atlantic Yacht Club will give a dinner to yacht racing men at its club house Friday evening at 7 o'clock, and a discussion will take place in regard to holding next year's yacht races on lower New York Bay.

YALE AND PRINCETON PLAY FOR GOLF TITLE

Pennsylvania and Illinois Defeated in Intercollegiate Championship Matches.

In the second of the series of matches for the intercollegiate team golf championship over the links of the Greenwich Country Club yesterday, Yale defeated the University of Illinois, 6 points to 3, while Princeton won over the University of Pennsylvania, 7 to 2. This means that Yale and Princeton will fight it out today in the decisive match for the title.

Plenty of interesting incidents characterized the various matches and there was good golf on tap all the while. Illinois was able to win only one match in the four-ball and that was carried to the eighteenth green. Four of the six singles lasted to the limit or even went to extra holes. De Witt Balch had to go to the twenty-first green to defeat F. H. White, while another protracted contest was between Simpson and Gardner. Gardner lost his ball on the extra hole, therefore the hole and the match.

Princeton had no difficulty against Pennsylvania in the four-ball, despite the fact that one match went to an extra hole. In the singles, Franklin W. Dyer and J. H. Gay were the only point winners for Pennsylvania. Dyer got into his stride against S. Davidson Herron, and won by 5 and 4. The Pennsylvania champion, starting on the ninth hole, recorded four successive 3's. D. Clarke Corkran, after being 3 down with 4 to play, suddenly braced and won four holes in succession and the match from T. C. Colkett, 2d.

An incident in the match between J. Bernd Rose and C. W. B. Townsend was the halving of the tenth hole in 2, both players getting down long putts. The summary:

FOURSOMES—PRINCETON.

S. D. Herron and G. A. Peacock.....	1
R. N. B. Fay and D. C. Corkran.....	1
G. T. Lawyer and J. B. Rose.....	1
Total	3

PENNSYLVANIA.

F. W. Dyer and C. W. B. Townsend.....	0
J. H. Gay, Jr., and N. H. Maxwell.....	0
Alex. Heyburn and T. C. Colkett, 2d.....	0
Total	0

Summary of Match Play—Herron and Peacock beat Dyer and Townsend, 1 up. (19 holes); Fay and Corkran beat Gay and Maxwell, 8 and 7; Lawyer and Rose beat Heyburn and Colkett, 5 and 3.

SINGLES.

PRINCETON.	PENNSYLVANIA.
J. B. Rose.....1	C. W. B. Townsend..0
S. D. Herron 0	F. W. Dyer 1
R. N. B. Fay.....0	J. H. Gay 1
G. A. Peacock.....1	N. H. Maxwell.....0
D. C. Corkran.....1	T. C. Colkett, 2d...0
G. T. Lawyer.....1	Alex Heyburn 0
Total.....4	Total.....2
Grand total 7	Grand total 2

Summary of match play:

Rose beat Townsend, 4 and 3; Dyer beat Herron, 5 and 4; Gay beat Fay, 1 up; Peacock beat Maxwell, 4 and 3; Corkran beat Colkett, 1 up; Lawyer beat Heyburn, 2 up.

FOURSOMES—YALE.

W. H. Gardner, 2d, and R. de Z. Pierce...	1
W. T. Badham and Dudley H. Mudge.....	0
F. S. Gaines and D. L. Armstrong.....	1
Total	2

ILLINOIS.

J. M. Simpson and F. H. White.....	0
H. R. Walton and C. Weems.....	1
H. H. White and C. F. Olsen.....	0
Total	1

Summary of match play:

Gardner and Pierce beat Simpson and White, 3 and 2; Walton and Weems beat Badham and Mudge, 1 up; Gaines and Armstrong beat White and Olsen, 6 and 5.

SINGLES.

YALE.	ILLINOIS.
W. H. Gardner, 2d..0	John M. Simpson....1
Dudley H. Mudge....1	H. R. Walton.....0
R. de Z. Pierce.....1	C. F. Weems.....0
D. L. Armstrong.....1	C. F. Olsen.....0
F. S. Blossom.....0	H. H. White.....1
De Witt Balch.....1	F. H. White.....0
Total 4	Total 2
Grand total.....6	Grand total.....3

RUBIEN HOST AT DINNER.

A. A. U. Men Discuss Athletic Matters at New York A. C.

Twenty-five of the leaders in the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, attended a dinner given by President Frederick W. Rubien, at the New York Athletic Club last night, and then participated in a "peace session" at which many matters to be taken up at the annual meeting of the association on Sept. 20 were discussed. Representatives of nearly all the big clubs in the city were at the conference.

The slate of officers to be presented at the coming meeting was considered, and it seemed to be generally understood that there will be no opposition to the regular ticket. It also seemed assured after the talk that only two of the present members of the Registration Committee, one of the most important boards of the association, will be re-elected. Despite the avowal of Jacob W. Stumpf, Chairman of the committee, that he would not run again this year, an impression prevailed that he will once more hold the position. John Deignan is the other member assured of re-election, and the other probable members are Pat Walsh of the New York A. C., Fred J. V. Delany of the Xavier A. A., and Harold Dibblee of the Seventy-first Regiment A. A. Delany and Walsh asserted last night that they did not desire the nominations, but President Rubien believes they will accept.

Just who will be Vice President was not made certain, but the opinion prevailed that Terence Farley of the Irish-American A. C. will be retained in the position.

The question of the Sullivan Memorial Fund was taken up, and some of the suggestions made for raising money were approved.

Kiviat Wins Mills Race.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 8.—Scratch men scored heavily at the annual electric light meet held in connection with New England Fair here tonight. Joe Higgins, wearing the colors of the Irish-American Athletic Association, running in brilliant form, was the star of the night, winning both the open and the invitation half miles. In the open half Higgins ran from scratch with Ted Meredith of the Meadow Brook Athletic Club of Philadelphia on the same mark. Meredith finished third.

Owing to the fact that the events were run on an eight-lap track the times in the different events were slow.

Running from scratch, Tom Halpin of the Boston A. A. took the 100-yard dash. Joe Loomis of the Chicago A. C., starting from scratch, qualified, but failed to land in the final.

With a handicap of fifteen yards, J. Halfenstein of the Brookline Gym came through in the quarter-mile event.

Battling his way through a large field, A. R. Kiviat of the I. A. A. C. of New York took the mile. He started from scratch.

Patrick J. McDonald of the I. A. A. C. of New York finished second in the shot-put. The event was won by F. S. Willemsen of Worcester, thanks to a liberal handicap.

The high jump went to Harry Barwise of the Boston A. A., J. Loomis of Chicago taking second.

New York A. C. Games Sept. 25.

Jole Ray, the little Illinois A. C. athlete who defeated Norman Taber, world's record holder, in the one mile national championship at San Francisco last month, will be among the contestants in the games of the New York Athletic Club which take place at Travers Island on Sept. 25. Ray will appear in a mile run, which will be one of the special attractions at the meet. He will have among his opponents Willie Gordon, the New York A. C. star, who, on Monday, came within three-fifths of a second of equalling the world's record for two-thirds of a mile. Louis Gordon, his brother, will also be among the starters, as will Meyers of the Illinois Athletic Club, who finished third to Ray at San Francisco. The race will be a scratch event and promises to be a stirring one, for Gordon is in excellent form now and should give Ray a hard fight. There will be another special event in the form of an invitation 120 yards low hurdle race, for which invitations have been extended to Jack Eller, Irish-American A. C.; Arthur Engels, unattached; H. M. Martin, Smart Set A. C.; Eddie Pritchard and Ralph Hillman of the Irish-American A. C.; Jim Ryan, Knights of St. Antony, and the junior national champion, Walter Bursch of the New York A. C. There will be eleven handicap

WHIPPANY WHIPS DEFEATED AT POLO

Piping Rock Wanderers Victors in Squadron A Tournament, 11¼ to 6¼.

Piping Rock Wanderers defeated the Whippany Whips yesterday in the second round of the annual polo tournament, now being held under the auspices of Squadron A, at Van Courtlandt Park. The score was 11¼ to 6¼ goals.

Over 2,000 persons watched the game, and there were many displays of enthusiasm. At times the police had their hands full keeping the spectators out of the danger zone, and from getting too near the side lines.

The match was delayed three-quarters of an hour through the non-arrival of H. Le Roy Whitney, who telephoned that his car had broken down on his way up to the park. This was particularly embarrassing to the Whippany players, as Mr. Whitney was custodian of the vivid green shirts worn by the Whips.

The Wanderers carried a nine goal handicap, while their opponents only aggregated five, thus the Locust Valley team were giving away four points. When they once got started, both sides hit up a fast clip. Only one goal was scored in the opening period, and that by H. East, just as the chukkar was closing. Whitney having crossed Kiolin, early in the period, the Whips were penalized half a goal.

Poor direction and uncertain mallet work, were the causes, of a number of goals being missed on both sides. While the Wanderers were the stronger team, the sides were so evenly matched that at half time, the score stood 4¼ goals all. Of the five earned goals made by Piping Rock, four of them went to the credit of H. East. This diminutive player, who carries a handicap of five was simply invincible in the second part of the match third. There was no stopping him. The lineup:

PIPING ROCK.	Hdc.	WHIPPANY WHIPS.	Hdc.
1—John O'Day.....	11	—H. S. Freeman....	0
2—H. East.....	52	—J. C. Cooley.....	3
3—R. Kirlin.....	03	—G. C. Henry.....	0
4—H. M. Earle.....	34	—H. LeR. Whitney..	2
Total.....	9	Total.....	5

Piping Rock—Goals earned, 12; less penalties, ¾; total, 11¼. Whippany Whips—Goals earned, 3; goals by handicap, 4; less penalties, ¾; total, 6¼. Individual goals—East, 10; Whitney, 2; Kirlan, 1; Earle, 1; Henry, 1. Penalties—Rule against East and Whitney. Safeties—By Earle and Henry. Referee—Captain H. Holt.

Deal Blues Beat Whites at Polo.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEANPORT, N. J., Sept. 8.—With only thirty seconds to play, George C. Sherman made a pretty goal that won today's game for the Blues over the Whites of the Deal Polo Club by the score of 5 goals to 4 in one of the fastest polo matches of the season.

The Blues led by 3 to 2 at the end of the first half. H. R. Guggenheimer made it 4 to 2 in the fifth period, and goals by W. G. Stonebridge and Maurice Goodman in the sixth chukker tied the score at 4—4. Goodman's goal being made from a difficult angle. Neither team could score in the seventh, and the eighth period was hard fought until the final minute of play, when Sherman, taking advantage of a missed shot, sent the ball whizzing through the posts for the winning goal.

The Deal Blues lined up today as they will play in the Rumson polo tournament next week on Herbert Field at the Rumson Country Club. Line-up and score:

BLUES.	WHITES.
1—H. R. Guggenheimer.	1—M. Goodman.
2—G. C. Sherman.	2—A. H. Sherwin
3—Joseph E. Meyer.	3—W. G. Stonebridge.
Back—M. D. Bamberger.	Back—H. J. Waters.

Goals—By Blues, Guggenheimer, 1; Sherman, 2; Meyer, 1; Bamberger, 1; total, 5. By Whites, Goodman, 1; Sherwin, 1; Stonebridge, 1; Waters, 1. Referee—Thomas F. Field.

CYCLIST SPRINGS SURPRISE.

Frank Cavanagh Defeats Kramer and Goullet in Five-Mile Race.

The bicycle racing enthusiasts of Newark had the surprise of their lives last night when Frank Cavanagh, a local boy, gave Champion Frank Kramer and Alf Goullet a trouncing in the five-mile national championship. The race was believed to be between Kramer and Goullet, the Australian, who have been fighting a see-saw battle for three months in the title series. Cavanagh "jumped" these riders a lap and a half from the finish and could not be overtaken. Goullet finished second and Kramer third. As a result of this race Kramer and Goullet are now "fifty-fifty" in the championship standing, with 45 points each.

Jackie Clark of Australia won the two-mile professional handicap in a sensational finish with Alf Grenda of Australia.

The young California sprinter, Lloyd Thomas, won the professional invitation from a big field of Yankee and foreign veterans.

Art Spencer, the Canadian champion, and Hans Ohrt of California, the American champion, divided the honors in the amateur class, Spencer won the one-third mile handicap and Ohrt the two-mile scratch race.

Joe Fogler, of Brooklyn, and Ray Eaton were nosed out by Grenda and Hill in the two-mile tandem race.

FISH AND GAME NOTES.

The season for catching weakfish or "sea trout" is almost over, although the anglers expect two weeks more if the weather remains warm. The fish began to bite about the middle of June, and there was every prospect for one of the best seasons in years, but the stormy weather drove them to deeper waters. Good catches have been made, however, especially at the grounds off Sandy Hook and in Raritan Bay, as well as in Jamaica Bay out from Canarsie and the Raunt. There are many methods of catching the weakfish. Most anglers prefer the shedder crab for bait. Shrimp, sand worms, and blood worms are also used with more or less success. Many fishermen use a 4-0 Carlisle hook with a three-foot leader and a light rod and line. Fishermen who use menhaden bait as well as do killies, so that when one species is not biting the other may be, and fluke have been biting well this season.

The season for snipe, plover, and other shore birds on Long Island has begun. Although the birds are not plentiful as a few years ago, there are still enough for a good day of sport. The Long Island shooting grounds can be reached in a short time. From Amityville the sportsman can take a trolley to the canal, and there take a ferry bo

BRAVES CHECK DODGERS IN PENNANT RACE BY WINNING TWICE—GIANTS AND YANKS LOSE

DODGERS CRUSHED BY BOSTON TEAM

Double Victory for the Braves—Win First Game by 12 to 1 and Second by 4 to 1.

What the Braves didn't do to Brooklyn yesterday at Ebbet's Field has never been written in baseball history. Those men from the Hub almost torpedoed the Robins out of the championship race and there is a lurking fear that they may complete the ruin this afternoon. The Dodgers were guillotined in the first game of a double header by a score of 12 to 1. In the second they fared better—they were only beaten by a score of 4 to 1. The only excuse that the Brooklyn men can offer is that the Braves looked like champions, while they were just about the best imitation of the opposite that has been seen around these parts for some time.

Rube Marquard pitched the first game. There you go blaming it on Rube right away without hearing the story. Shakespeare didn't have the only copyright on "A Comedy of Errors." The Dodgers exhibited a nine-inning pamphlet on the subject yesterday and the production beats Bill's by a mile. Marquard didn't have easy sailing and he lost the game, but the support he received was as ragged as a tramp's wardrobe. And in the mood that possessed the Braves it's doubtful if any of the Brooklyn pitchers could have stopped them. Ed Appleton tried and Ed went the same way that Rube did. He pitched the last three innings and in the seventh the Braves added five runs to their total. That was just like hitting a man when he's down. There may be those who would question Robbie's judgment in leaving Rube in the game as long as he did. It surely seemed that he had proved his inability conclusively after the second inning. That was when the Boston avalanche started to cover up Brooklyn. The result of the second game, however, showed that a change would probably have made little difference in the outcome.

Boston started the usual wrangle with the umpires in the fourth inning of the first game and Bill Klem banished Whaling and Snodgrass before the tumult was settled. Evers didn't figure in the controversy. As soon as Whaling started to object when he struck out, Johnny went out to head base and sat down with his face toward the flagpole. And there was not a word from the "peace" captain. That was one of the most unfortunate things that could have happened to Brooklyn.

Arthur Nehf, the phenomenal young pitcher, whom the Braves picked up in Terre Haute, won his fourth straight game yesterday and this was in the garnet for only four and two-thirds innings, and at that time the score was 2 to 1 in favor of Boston. Just as he was about to pitch to O'Mara he collapsed and had to be carried from the field. He had hamstrung himself a bit too fondly. Long Tom Hughes took his place on the mound and held the Dodgers to one lone hit for the remainder of the game.

A hit to left by Schmidt in the second inning paved the way for the Brave's first pair of tallies. Nixon fumbled it and the runner went to second. Red Smith's double to centre scored him and Smith hung up the second tally on an error by O'Mara and a single by Whaling. The sixth shattered the Dodgers beyond hope of repair. Magee opened and closed the session with an out, and if it hadn't been for him there is no telling how long Boston would have been at it. There were five singles made off Marquard and those combined with two passes, one of which forced in a run, gave the Braves five counters. The next inning gave Boston five more runs. Appleton was pitching and they bombarded him even harder than they did Marquard. Moran got a triple and Rabbit Maranville cracked out a home run when there were two men on the bases.

After that session the 20,000 people in the park conceded that Boston would win. They didn't bother to stand up in Brooklyn's half of the seventh.

The Braves gave Brooklyn a fair chance at the second game. They didn't win until the eighth, which was considerate. It let the crowd go along under a happy delusion that the Dodgers would get one day's rest to break for next day's work. Nap Rucker went on the mound for Brooklyn. Two things conspired to overthrow him. The first run for Boston came in because a double play failed. Emslie said it did but there were a few people in the house who thought it went through. Then there was poor support for Nap when then Braves were getting their last three counts, errors by Cutshaw and O'Mara being interspersed in the inning.

Stallings sprang one of his young pitchers to trundle the Dodgers in this game, Jess Barnes, and he burned the ball down the trail. Brooklyn made only five hits and by combining two of them with a base on balls after two were out in the fourth gave the Robins their only score.

The first Boston count came at the start of the fourth. Evers singled to centre and was forced by Compton, Fitzpatrick ran for the latter. Magee's drive sent him to second and he went to third when Schmidt forced Maranville at second. Schmidt and Fitzpatrick then pulled off a double steal and the latter scored. In the eighth Evers drew a pass and Fitzpatrick's single sent him to second. Cutshaw made a fumble of Magee's grounder and Evers scored. Schmidt's double brought in Fitzpatrick and Magee.

Just how fast the Boston infield was going is indicated by the fact that the Braves completed five double plays, four of them in the first game. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
E'gr'as, cf.	2	0	0	0	0	O'Mara, ss.	4	0	0	2	3
Moran, cf.	3	2	1	1	0	D'b'rt, 1b.	1	0	1	5	0
Evers, 2b.	4	0	0	3	4	Hum'l, 1b.	1	0	0	5	0
C'pton, rf.	4	0	1	3	0	Steng'l, rf.	3	0	0	2	0
Magee, lf.	4	0	0	2	0	Olson, rf.	1	0	0	0	0
S'midt, 1b.	5	3	3	12	0	C't's'w, 2b.	3	0	0	2	4
Smith, 3b.	4	3	3	1	1	Myers, cf.	1	0	0	3	0
Egan, 3b.	0	0	0	0	0	Smyth, cf.	1	0	0	0	0
M'v'le, ss.	5	2	2	5	6	Getz, 3b.	3	1	2	2	0
Whal'g, c.	1	0	1	1	1	Nixon, lf.	3	0	1	2	0
Gowdy, c.	3	1	1	0	1	Miller, c.	2	0	1	4	0
Nehf, p.	1	0	0	1	1	M'C'ty, c.	1	0	0	0	1
Hughes, p.	3	1	0	0	0	Marq'd, p.	2	0	0	0	0
						Ap'ton, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	43	12	14	27	14						
						Total.	27	1	6	27	10

Errors—O'Mara, (3,), Cutshaw, Nixon.

Boston	0	2	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	—	12
Brooklyn	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	1

Two-base hit—Compton. Three-base hit—Moran. Home run—Maranville. Stolen bases—Gowdy, Compton. First base on errors—Boston, 4. Earned runs—Boston, 12; Brooklyn, 1. Sacrifice hit—Evers. Double plays—Evers and Schmidt; Nehf to Schmidt; Maranville, Evers and Schmidt; Evers, Maranville and Schmidt; O'Mara, Cutshaw and Daubert. Left on bases—Boston, 10; Brooklyn, 8. Bases on balls—Off Nehf, 2; off Marquard, 3; off Appleton, 2. Hits—Off Nehf, 5 in 4 2-3 innings; off Hughes, 1 in 4 1-3 innings; off Marquard, 9 in 6 innings; off Appleton, 5 in 3 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Nehf (Myers); by Hughes (Daubert). Struck out—By Marquard, 4. Wild pitch—Nehf. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, cf.	5	0	1	1	0	O'Mara, ss.	4	0	2	3	3
Evers, 2b.	4	1	2	2	3	D'b'rt, 1b.	3	0	0	8	3
C'pton, rf.	2	2	0	0	0	Steng'l, rf.	3	0	1	4	1
P'p'ck, rf.	2	1	1	1	0	Wheat, lf.	2	1	0	2	0
Magee, lf.	4	0	1	2	0	C't's'w, 2b.	4	0	1	3	4
S'midt, 1b.	4	0	1	14	0	Myers, cf.	3	0	1	2	0
Smith, 3b.	4	0	1	0	0	Getz, 3b.	3	0	0	3	2
M'v'le, ss.	4	0	1	3	3	Miller, c.	3	0	1	7	0
Gowdy, c.	3	0	1	4	1	Rucker, p.	2	0	0	1	2
Barnes, p.	3	0	0	0	0	Bell, p.	1	0	0	0	0
						*Nixon	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	35	4	9	27	13						
						Total.	29	1	5	27	15

*Batted for Rucker in eighth inning.
Errors—Maranville, O'Mara, Cutshaw.

Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	—	4
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—	1

Two-base hits—Gowdy, Schmidt. Stolen bases—Schmidt, Fitzpatrick. Earned runs—Boston, 1; Brooklyn, 1. Sacrifice hits—Barnes, Daubert. Double plays—Maranville to Evers to Schmidt; Evers to Maranville to Schmidt. Left on bases—Boston, 7; Brooklyn, 5. First base on errors—Boston, 2; Brooklyn, 1; Bases on balls—Off Barnes, 3; off Rucker, 1; off Bell, 1. Hits off Rucker, 8 in eight innings; off Bell, 1 in one inning. Struck out—By Barnes, 3, by Rucker, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Washington, 1; New York, 0.
Philadelphia, 1; Boston, 0.
Boston, 13; Philadelphia, 2.
St. Louis, 5; Cleveland, 4.
Chicago, 10; Detroit, 9.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Philadelphia, 9; New York, 3.
Boston, 12; Brooklyn, 1.
Boston, 4; Brooklyn, 1.
St. Louis, 2; Chicago, 0.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn, 6; Newark, 4.
Brooklyn, 3; Newark, 0.
Buffalo, 4; Baltimore, 0.
Buffalo, 5; Baltimore, 4.
Kansas City, 7; Pittsburgh, 2.
(Second game called end second inning; darkness.)

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Richmond, 5; Buffalo, 4.
Rochester, 5; Providence, 3.
Jersey City-Montreal; rain.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Boston	84	43	.662
Detroit	85	47	.644
Chicago	79	52	.603
Washington	69	59	.539
New York	59	66	.472
St. Louis	52	78	.400
Cleveland	49	81	.377
Philadelphia	38	89	.299

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Philadelphia	70	56	.556
Boston	68	59	.535
Brooklyn	70	61	.534
St. Louis	65	67	.493
Chicago	61	66	.480
New York	59	66	.472
Pittsburgh	63	70	.474
Cincinnati	58	69	.459

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Pittsburgh	73	56	.566
St. Louis	70	60	.538
Chicago	67	62	.519
Newark	67	60	.527
Kansas City	68	62	.523
Buffalo	67	68	.496
Brooklyn	64	69	.481
Baltimore	43	85	.336

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Providence	79	45	.637
Buffalo	74	47	.612
Richmond	62	62	.504
Harrisburg	59	63	.484
Rochester	59	64	.480
Toronto	58	66	.468
Richmond	56	70	.444
Jersey City	45	76	.372

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Washington at New York.
(Two games.
Philadelphia at Boston.
Detroit at Cleveland.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at Philadelphia.
(Two games.)
Boston at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at St. Louis.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
No Games Scheduled.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Harrisburgh at Toronto.
Jersey City at Montreal.
Providence at Rochester.
Richmond at Buffalo.

MANAGER CLARKE RESIGNS.

Pirates' Leader to Retire from Baseball at End of This Season.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Sept. 8.—Barney Dreyfus, President of the Pittsburgh National League Baseball Club, today announced that Fred Clarke, manager of the club, had resigned and the resignation had been accepted to take effect at the close of the present season.

"Clarke has been anxious for some time to give his entire attention to his business interests in Kansas," said Mr. Dreyfus, in announcing the resignation, "and while he regrets to leave the game he feels that continuance in it would involve too much of a sacrifice."

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT BUFFALO.

	R.	H.	E.
Richmond	0	0	1
Buffalo	0	0	2

0 1 0 4 0 0 0—5 9 1
0 0 0 0 1 1 0—4 11 2

Batteries—McHale and Sweeney; Bader and Onslow.

AT ROCHESTER.

	R.	H.	E.
Providence	2	0	0
Rochester	0	0	0

0 0 0 1 0 0 0—3 9 3
0 0 0 0 5 0 0—5 8 2

Batteries—Oeschger and Raley; Erickson, Herche, and Williams.

AT MONTREAL.

Jersey City-Montreal game postponed; rain. Other teams not scheduled.

American Association.

At Milwaukee—Cleveland, 7; Milwaukee, 6. (Twelve innings.) Milwaukee, 5; Cleveland, 1.
At Louisville—Minneapolis, 7; Louisville, 4.
At Indianapolis—Indianapolis, 9; Kansas City, 2.
At Columbus—St. Paul vs. Columbus; postponed until tomorrow.

Southern Association.

At Atlanta—Atlanta, 1; Birmingham, 0.
At Mobile—Mobile, 5; New Orleans, 4. New Orleans, 6; Mobile, 2.

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After Failure in Brooklyn They Go Home and Trounce the Giants 9 to 3.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 8.—Showing no ill effects from the punishment inflicted upon them in Brooklyn, but more determined than ever to prove that they are still very much in the race for the pennant, the Phillies today took revenge on the downtrodden Giants, defeating McGraw's team, 9 to 3. It was a merry swatfest, and Pat Moran's men must have found their batting eyes, which they left behind them last week, for they mauled three of the Giants' pitchers for a total of thirteen hits, a home run, a triple and three doubles being included in the collection.

The Phillies wasted no time in getting after Bill Ritter, a former local pitcher, hammering him for five earned runs in the first inning, and driving him to the cover of the visitors' dugout in a little less than four innings, during which time the league leaders increased their score to seven tallies. Bert Schupp, a southpaw, took up the hurling for McGraw, and put a check on the slugging, but Moran's men managed to squeeze a couple more runs over the pan, one being the result of Fred Luderus's speed in stealing second base and home in the seventh inning after drawing a base on balls.

Chalmers gave John McGraw another gentle reminder of the mistake he made early in the season when he turned Chalmers loose unfit for major league duty. The Phillies' "come-back" star has faced the Giants five times this season, and today was his fourth victory over them. In only two innings were the Giants able to do anything with Chalmers's delivery.

Burns and Doyle both hit the centrefield fence for two-baggers in the first inning, but in the next four innings not a runner reached first base. New York mixed in a few hits after the fifth, but Chalmers was never forced to work hard, and the Giants could not score until the ninth, when Chalmers eased up and allowed a single, a double and a home run, which netted New York two runs. Then to show that he still had a lot of stuff left Chalmers fanned Jim Thorpe on six pitched balls. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Stock, 3b.	5	0	1	1	1	G.B'rns, lf.	4	1	1	2	0
B'cr'ft, ss.	4	1	2	3	6	Grant, 3b.	3	0	0	1	0
Paskt, c.	4	1	1	5	1	Fr'n'l, 3b.	1	0	1	0	0
C'v'th, rf.	4	1	1	1	1	J'son, rf.	4	0	1	4	0
Lud's, 1b.	5	2	1	10	0	Doyle, 2b.	4	0	2	4	1
W'ted, lf.	3	2	2	2	0	M'kle, 1b.	4	1	1	6	0
Niehf, 2b.	4	1	3	3	5	Fitz'n, ss.	4	0	1	2	2
E.Burns, c.	4	0	0	5	0	Thorpe, cf.	4	0	0	3	0
Chalm's, p.	3	0	2	0	1	Docin, c.	1	0	0	0	0
						Schang, c.	2	0	1	4	1
Total.	34	9	13	27	12	Ritter, p.	1	0	0	1	0
						Schupp, p.	1	0	1	0	0
						Perritt, p.	0	0	0	0	1
						*Becker	1	0	0	0	0
						Total.	34	3	9	24	5

*Batted for Schupp in seventh inning.
Error—Jacobson.

Philadelphia	5	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	—	—	9
New York	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—	—	3

Two-base hits—G. Burns, Doyle, Fletcher, Cravath, Luderus, Niehoff. Three-base hit—Whitted. Home runs—Paskert, Merkle, Earned runs—New York, 3; Philadelphia, 9. Stolen bases—Luderus, 2; Brainard, 2; Fletcher, Double plays—Schang and Doyle; Cravath and Luderus; Niehoff, Bancroft and Luderus. Sacrifice fly—Chalmers. Bases on balls—Off Ritter, 4; off Schupp, 1. Left on bases—New York, 4; Philadelphia, 8. Hit by pitcher—By Ritter, (Luderus.) Struck out—By Schupp, 3; by Chalmers, 5. Hits—Off Ritter, 8 in three and one-third innings; off Schupp, 3 in three and two-thirds innings; off Perritt, 2 in one inning. Umpires—Messrs. Orth and Rigler. Time of game—One hour and forty-two minutes.

"Red" Ames Shuts Out Cubs.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 2.—Timely hitting and base running enabled St. Louis to shut out Chicago today, 2 to 0, the locals taking three out of four games in the series. Lavender outpitched Ames, but the visitors were helpless when hits were needed. In the first inning Bailey walked, and the second baseman Long's single and scored while Long was thrown out on an attempted double steal. A base on balls, a sacrifice, a single and a fielder's choice in the second inning gave St. Louis it's other run. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'g'ns, 2b.	4	0	0	3	5	Good, rf.	4	0	1	0	0
Butler, ss.	3	0	1	1	5	McL'y, 2b.	4	0	0	3	3
Bailey, 3b.	3	0	1	0	0	Sch'ltz, 1b.	4	0	0	9	0
Long, rf.	3	0	1	3	0	Zim'n, ss.	4	0	1	2	5
Wils'n, cf.	2	1	0	1	0	Saier, 1b.	4	0	1	12	1
Miller, lb.	2	0	0	9	0	W'ms, cf.	3	0	0	2	0
Betzel, lb.	2	0	0	2	0	P'k'n, 3b.	3	0	0	1	3
Snyder, c.	3	0	0	4	0	Archer, c.	3	0	1	3	3
Ames, p.	3	0	1	0	0	Lav'd'r, p.	2	0	0	0	2
						*Murray	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	25	2	5	27	10	Pierce, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						Total.	32	0	6	24	17

*Batted for Lavender in eighth inning.

St. Louis	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	2
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	0

Two-base hit—Phelan. Stolen base—Butler. Earned runs—St. Louis, 2. Sacrifice hit—Miller. Double plays—Huggins to Miller; Zimmerman to McLarry to Saier. Left on bases—Chicago, 5; St. Louis, 2. Bases on balls—Off Lavender, 2. Hits—Off Lavender, 8 in 7 innings; off Pierce, 2 in 1 inning. Struck out—By Lavender, 5; by Ames, 2. Time of game—One hour and twenty-eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and O'Day.

Yankees Play Double-Header Today.

Officials of the New York American League Ball Club announced yesterday that two games would be played here with Washington today, the second game of the double bill being the game scheduled for tomorrow, which is put forward.

SYRACUSE TO PLAY OREGON.

Football Team Will Cross Continent for Game on Pacific Coast.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 8.—The Syracuse University football eleven will make the longest trip ever made by a gridiron team when they journey to the Pacific Coast to play the Oregon "Aggies" at Portland, Oregon, on Dec. 1. While making the trip to the coast the Syracuse team will stop off at Missoula, Mont., to play a game with Montana. This trip, which will take the football squad across the continent, is a new record for a college football eleven, and will be the first gridiron struggle between an Eastern eleven and one of the Far West.

Syracuse has the most elaborate football schedule in its history for the coming season. In addition to the trip to Oregon, the eleven will go to Ann Arbor, Mich., to play the team from the University of Michigan; and games have also been arranged with Dartmouth and Princeton. Head Coach Frank J. O'Neill has issued a call for candidates to report at the stadium on Monday afternoon, Sept. 13. But few men have been lost from last year's team through graduation, and there is a large number of promising football players eligible from last year's freshmen squad. Already the coach has received assurances from a large number of students, and it is expected that 100 men will report in football togs on Monday.

William to Pace at Syracuse.

For some time the managers of the State Fair, which is to be held at Syracuse next week, have been trying to induce C. K. G. Billings, owner of the three or four fastest harness horses in the world, by the records, to show his latest acquisition, the pacer William, 1:58½, during the fair. Mr. Billings, who was a visitor at Belmont Park yesterday, announced that he had finally consented to show the "champion pacer" to harness. He has set the date for the exhibition for Thursday, Sept. 16, when he will personally drive William in an attempt to beat two minutes over the track. A party of a score or more of horsemen was made up at the track, who will go to Syracuse to see Mr. Billings, who is probably the best amateur reinsman in the country, make his first appearance in William's sulky. It is possible, too, that Mr. Billings will ship Uhlan, his great saddle horse, and pace him a mile under saddle.

PRESIDENT A FAN AGAIN.

Throws Out Ball at Amateur Game for Aid of G. A. R. Fund.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—President Wilson today opened an amateur game of baseball, and many members of his Cabinet were there to see him pitch the ball out into the diamond. The game was arranged between employes of the local office of the Southern Railway Company and the St. Theresa Church team to raise funds for entertaining the G. A. R. veterans during their encampment at the end of the month. The President sat through the entire game, and, in spite of the intense heat, looked cool and comfortable in blue coat and white trousers.

The President motored from the White House to the grounds and took his place with Miss Helen Woodrow Bones in a front box in the grand stand. Secretary Lansing had a box adjoining, and the two officials shook hands before the President braced himself to throw out the ball. This he did with great vigor to the satisfaction of the crowd.

Secretary McAdoo also had a box for the game. Among his guests was Governor Hamlin of the Federal Reserve Board.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn Takes Double-Header from Peps in Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 8.—The Brooklyn Federals made a clean sweep of the five game series with the Newark Peps by taking this afternoon's double header by scores of 6 to 4 and 3 to 0. Today's games were the last at home for the Newarks before a long road trip. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

BROOKLYN	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEWARK	AB	R	H	PO	A
And'n, rf.	4	2	3	1	0	C'pb'll, rf.	5	1	1	0	1
Myers, 1b.	3	1	1	8	0	Sch'f'r, 3b.	3	0	0	4	2
Magee, 2b.	4	1	3	2	3	Esm'd, ss.	3	1	1	3	4
Kauf., cf.	3	0	1	3	0	Roush, cf.	4	1	3	1	0
Cooper, lf.	4	0	0	3	0	Scheer, lf.	4	1	1	2	0
Smith, ss.	4	1	1	5	4	Lap'te, 2b.	4	0	1	0	0
Holt, 3b.	4	0	0	2	0	Huhn, 1b.	4	0	1	11	1
Land, c.	4	1	2	3	0	Ruid'n, c.	4	0	2	6	1
Marion, p.	3	0	1	0	1	Kais'g, p.	2	0	0	0	1
						Moran, p.	0	0	0	0	1
						*Whitch'l.	1	0	0	0	0
						†McK'nie.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	33	6	12	27	10	Total.	35	4	10	27	11

*Batted for Kaiserling in seventh inning.
†Batted for Moran in ninth inning.
Errors—Holt, Schaefer.

Brooklyn	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	—	6
Newark	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	—	4

Two-base hits—Magee, Smith. Three-base hits—Magee, Roush, Rariden, Scheer. Hits—Off Kaiserling, 10 in seven innings; off Moran, 2 in two innings. Sacrifice hits—Marion, Myers, Magee. Stolen bases—Myers, Esmond. Double plays—Land and Magee; Smith, unassisted; Schaefer and Huhn. Earned runs—Brooklyn, 6; Newark, 2. First base on error—Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 7; Newark, 6. Bases on balls—Off Marion, 2; off Kaiserling, 3; off Moran, 1. Struck out—By Marion, 2; by Kaiserling, 2; by Moran, 1. Passed ball—Land. Umpires—Messrs. Finneran and Westervelt. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes.

SECOND GAME.

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEWARK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
A'son, rf.	4	0	1	2	0	G'bell, rf.	4	0	2	3	0
Myers, 1b.	3	0	1	13	0	Sch'fer, 3b.	4	0	2	2	0
Magee, 2b.	2	1	1	2	0	Esm'd, ss.	4	0	0	3	3
G'nier, 2b.	0	0	0	1	3	Roush, cf.	4	0	1	1	0
Kauff, cf.	4	1	1	1	0	Scheer, lf.	4	0	2	1	0
C'per, lf.	3	0	1	5	0	Lap'te, 2b.	4	0	1	3	3
Smith, ss.	4	0	1	0	6	Huhn, 1b.	4	0	0	12	2
Holt, 3b.	3	0	2	1	6	R'den, c.	4	0	0	7	5
Simon, c.	4	0	1	4	0	Moseley, p.	2	0	1	2	1
Upham, p.	4	0	0	0	1	Ruid'rd, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						*W'house.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	30	3	9	27	16	Total.	35	0	9	27	12

*Batted for Moseley in ninth inning.
Error—Schaefer.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0

Two-base hit—Moseley. Three-base hit—Holt. Sacrifice hits—Gagnier, (2.) Stolen base—Rariden. Double play—Holt and Myers. Base on balls—Off Moseley, 2; off Billiard, 1; off Upham, 4; by Upham, 4; by Moseley, 7. Wild pitch—Moseley. Hits—Off Moseley, 8 in 8 innings; off Billiard, 1 in 1 inning. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 5; Newark, 8. Earned run—Brooklyn. First base on error—Brooklyn. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. Finneran and Westervelt.

ONE HONEST BALL PLAYER.

Wilson Rules Against Own Club for Three Runs.

"Speaking of umpires," said Hans Wagner recently, "I recollect a case which will prove that there are some ball players who will call them as they see them, too. We were playing the Philadelphia club and a ball was hit to right field by one of the Philadelphia batters. It looked like a foul, and, as there were three men on the bases, the way I remember it, we put up an awful howl. The umpire insisted the ball was fair and we argued strenuously that it was outside the foul line.

"'Well, I'll leave it to your right fielder if the ball wasn't fair,' said the umpire.

"'You're on,' we all yelled. We were confident it was foul and, anyhow, we thought Wilson, who was playing in the right game, would see it. I could see if that way not dishonestly, you know, but a player almost always sees a thing the way he wants to see it and convinces himself he is right, too.

"The umpire walked out to Wilson and asked his honest opinion about the hit. 'Fair,' said our fielder, without any hesitation. And we all went back to our knitting and didn't question another decision during that game."

Blossom to Coach Yale Nine.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 8.—With the resignation two weeks ago of Frank Quinby, the Yale baseball head coach, plans were made to pick his successor, and it was stated tonight on good authority that the choice of the committee would be John T. Blossom, who was Captain of the team in 1913 and 1914. Blossom lives in Cleveland, but has been in business in New York City for several months. He came to Yale from the Taft School, Watertown, Conn., and played shortstop three seasons. The question of selecting Quinby's successor and of handling the baseball situation was placed in charge of a committee consisting of Captain Arthur Milburn, Lou Middlebrook, who was Captain last season; Walter F. Carter, 1895, and George B. Case, 1894. Their selection of Blossom will not be announced officially, it was stated tonight, till after the opening of the Fall term at Yale.

Burnie Tommers, who has been coach of the Yale pitchers for two seasons, will probably be again chosen in this capacity.

Too Hot for Army Footballists.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Sept. 8.—Only the lightest work was indulged in by the Army footballers in their midweek workout on the plains today. Excessive heat prevented hard practice. Head Coach Daly has not yet reported.

BASEBALL TO-DAY, 2 games; first game 1:45 P. M. New York Americans vs. Washington. Polo Grounds. Admission 50c.—Advt.


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NO RUN FOR YANKS; SENATORS GET ONE

Walter Johnson Mows Down Donovanites When They Threaten to Score.

After a triumphal march through the series with Boston, the Yankees returned to the Polo Grounds yesterday, and Walter Johnson of "smoke ball" fame was there to meet them. Walter, with the assistance of the other Washington players, was just able to win the game 1 to 0, but there were times when Donovan's men had Johnson and his allies alarmed.

Storm clouds gathered in the second inning of the fray and there was a complete and instant mobilization of the active and reserve forces of both teams. Gandil, the big Washington first baseman, singled to right and tried to make second, but was caught when Cook whipped the ball to Boone. Gandil slid into the bag and after he had been tagged kicked Boone in the stomach. Boone retaliated with his fist and players and umpires rushed to the spot. No one was hurt or penalized, but it was several minutes before the umpires could get the players to go to the benches.

Washington's single tally, that withstood nine innings of attack by the Yanks, came in the opening session. Moeller, the first man up, beat out a bounder to first base. He stole second and went to third when Foster was out at first. Milan drove a high fly to Miller in the centre field and Miller threw to the plate to cut off Moeller, but the throw was too high. After that score Bob Shawkey held the Griffith clan runless. The score:

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'ler, lf.	3	1	2	0	0	Cook, rf.	3	0	0	1	0
Foster, 2b.	3	0	0

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 9, 1915.

AMBASSADOR DUMBA'S POSITION.

It is exceedingly difficult to understand or imagine how Dr. DUMBA got his reputation "as the most astute "politician in the whole diplomatic "corps" at Washington. His recent indiscretions, to use no harsher term, are each and all incompatible with the notion of astuteness, or even with a decent regard for the proprieties of the diplomatic office. We have documentary evidence, the evidence of his own letter to the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Vienna, that he had formed plans which, in his judgment, were adequate to "disorganize and hold up "for months, if not entirely prevent, "the manufacture of munitions in "Bethlehem and the Middle West," and he specifically mentioned strikes as one of the methods by which disorganization was to be brought about. An attempt by the Ambassador of a foreign Power to disorganize our industries, to paralyze an important branch of our manufactures, to deprive capital of its profits and labor of its wages, is an offense too serious to be tolerated or condoned; so serious that our Government could not with self-respect and safety permit the continued presence of the offender at the capital. And the offense is so glaring, the impropriety so manifest, that there is no room for discussion about its nature and the necessary consequences.

If Ambassador DUMBA told the Secretary of State that he was acting under the orders of his Government, the situation is instantly made worse. Orders issued by the Government of Austria-Hungary to interfere with our internal trade and disorganize our manufactures would come perilously near to constituting a cause of war. No nation could or would put up with such meddling. This attempted explanation, if Ambassador DUMBA really resorted to it, and if it be true, so far from shielding him, would make his immediate departure imperative and would most seriously disturb the relations between the two countries. Even if Dr. DUMBA went to the extent only of saying that he had been ordered to warn Austro-Hungarian subjects that they were violating the laws of their country in engaging in the manufacture of munitions of war, he far exceeded his privilege. When Austrian subjects return to their country they may be punished in the discretion of their Government for violations of law of which they may be proved guilty, but Austrian laws do not run in this country and while here subjects of FRANCIS JOSEPH are amenable only to our laws. But the explanation Dr. DUMBA is said to have given to the Secretary of State is wholly incompatible with the text of his letter. The letter shows that he was suggesting a plan to his Government, not reporting on the execution of a plan.

The conjecture that the Administration at Washington will be lenient to the Austrian Ambassador because of our present delicate relations with the Teutonic Powers and of the fear that the existing tension may be increased, lacks all plausibility, and is doubtless quite without foundation. A first-rate way to increase the existing tension and bring on a break or a broil would be to condone, excuse, and overlook unpardonable offenses of this kind. The inch given, the ell will be taken. Toleration and the lenient view would only lead to further offending and with new aggravations. Germany and Austria have been too much inclined to look upon the United States as a sort of Belgium where they could at will and quite regardless of our laws, our dignity, or our sovereignty, formulate and execute plans to serve their own special ends. No self-respecting nation can put up with such effrontery, with such brazen defiance of its interests and its laws.

If the Vienna Government has not been altogether blinded by its subjection to the Prussian idea it will readily perceive that its present representative at our capital can no longer have that influence and standing with our Government which an Ambassador should possess. It is not to be supposed, of course, that Austria will be content to be served by an Ambassador who has lost his usefulness.

THE CZAR AND THE GRAND DUKE.

Something hieratic, symbolic, Byzantine, clings to the Czar of All the Russias. To multitudes of his people he is a kind of sacred icon, if not a divinity. As in years that outrun memory the chief of the clan, the head of the horde, the King, led his wild followers to battle, so NICHOLAS II. puts himself at the front of the armies of the nation. A stimulation of patriotism, a half-religious fervor creeping through all that mighty mass of men and races, may be stirred thereby. A fine bit of decoration, a good stroke of business.

But as the Czar takes his place in the pageant the Russian hero of the war, the victor of Galicia, the captor of Przemysl, the consummate Captain who has eluded again and again the Austro-German efforts to envelop him, whose masterly skill in a retreat forced on him by no fault of his own has won the admiration of military experts—the Grand Duke NICHOLAS—is packed off to the Caucasus. The best Russian General, in the opinion of many enlightened judges the best General of the war, is disgraced, demoted, and his place is taken by the imperial cockade. The implications are sinister. Behind all the explicable want of munitions is there the old welter of incompetence and graft, so sickening in the war with Japan? That, for Russia, was a little war, after all. The inert immensity was not greatly moved. In intrigue, inefficiency, and corruption it was a giant war. In this incomparably more vital hour of Russian destiny has the habit, the good old "Oriental" tradition, of blliking the Government and pursuing the swag survived?

Virtue clucked happily when certain Grand Dukes of the old style were detected in grand-ducal plundering. Now a Grand Duke is punished for being great in victory and greater in defeat. A dark or dubious outlook on Russia and for Russia. On the other hand, the imperial Commander in Chief may be presumed to know what is good for his imperial bacon. "As I cannot die at the head "of my army, I lay my sword at the "feet of your Majesty." This patter of the ruined NAPOLEON the Little must occur to NICHOLAS II. If he takes the form and exterior of military command he takes the responsibility. he must be confident of triumph. He cannot afford a Sedan. For in spite of lingering "Old World" symbolism and superstition there is a Russia which might add a civil to the military débâcle of its Little Father.

TRUE ECONOMY.

Mr. WILSON is thoroughly awake to the need of economy in the appropriations to be made by Congress. The depletion of the Treasury, the probable necessity of imposing new taxes, the imperious need of adequate national defense, should inspire Senators and Representatives with a disposition to be generous only to objects of national scope. Unfortunately, it is the voice of his own district, of his State, that the Representative, the Senator, is most apt to listen to. He will be niggardly to the general, prodigal to the particular, interest.

The rumors of opposition in the South and Middle West to putting the country into, or starting it toward, military preparedness are familiar. If this opposition is due in part or mainly to an imperfect apprehension of the facts, it is a permanent part of the mental furnishing of too many members of Congress. The navy is intelligible and forgivable if there is a navy yard in the district, the army if there is a post; but a large, far-reaching policy of military and naval preparation is grudgingly received. "Ca'me, ca'thee," is the motto. One hundred thousand dollars for a public building at Bungtown Four Roads, $100,000 to make Tadpole Creek "navigable," these are indispensable public purposes. You vote for my bill, I vote for yours. River and harbor and public building appropriations, "pork and pie," appeal to the truest inwardness of many public men. The fact that one resolute Senator, Mr. BURTON of Ohio, succeeded in cutting $33,000,000 off the River and Harbor bill in the last Congress is a sufficient indication of the carelessness, the reckless extravagance, with which that sort of measure is rolled and log-rolled through Congress if there are no opponents resolved to fight it to the last ounce of filibustering and the last moment of the session.

Economy, as Congress too often practices it, is waste on the superfluous or the secondary, a blind and narrow thrift in respect of prime and undeniable national needs. Mr. WILSON'S strong influence with his party, patriotic Republican support, and most of all, it is to be hoped, public opinion aroused at last, may be depended upon to bind Congress to pursue the true and avoid the false economy, to spend nobly for a noble purpose, and to be exceeding moderate in the matter of "pork" and "pie."

THE BORDER TROUBLES.

In ordinary times the situation which has developed along our Mexican border would cause great excitement throughout the country. Bands of armed outlaws made up of the riff-raff of the various revolutionary armies, and bandits who have never been attached to any cause but that of general loot, are threatening an invasion of our soil and keeping our guards on the border on the alert, while in Texas there are bands of Mexicans who, proclaiming undying enmity to the country which has been sheltering them and giving them remunerative employment, are looting hamlets and killing American citizens. General FUNSTON, in command of our forces on the border, is beset with great perplexities.

Yet other matters of greater moment keep the public mind occupied and little thought seems to be given to the menace on the border, which does not amount to war, and probably never will. The Mexicans who are causing the trouble are directly related to none of the opposing factions in the republic. They may have been incited to riotous and unlawful proceedings by unidentified persons who hope by this means to precipitate American intervention, from which they expect to profit. The outlawry, however, only forces new embarrassments upon VILLA as well as CARRANZA. It serves to publish to the world the utter falsity of the claims of the revolutionists that they control the people of Mexico. A pamphlet setting forth the claims of CARRANZA, which has been published for circulation in this country, asserts that the Constitutionalist First Chief positively controls fourteen-fifteenths of all the Mexican territory, and contains a map in which this particular part of it, stretching northeastward from Matamoros to Nueva Laredo, is marked with blue ink as Carranzista. Yet there is no disposition on this side of the border to doubt the veracity of CARRANZA'S assertion that his forces are not responsible for the outrages which have been committed. His claim to control, however, is doubted with good reason.

As a matter of fact, the turmoil in Mexico is far beyond the power of CARRANZA to subdue. If he is really anxious to restore peace to his country he must accept the aid that has been offered to him in good spirit. If, in view of this positive disproof of his pretensions, he can reply to the note of the Pan-American representatives in his accustomed sullen and resentful mood, the United States Government will be fully justified in disregarding him in any future steps it may take toward the pacification of Mexico.

A PLEA FOR PREPAREDNESS.

At the meeting of the American Bankers' Association in Seattle yesterday Mr. HENRY D. ESTABROOK of this city spoke some stirring and effective words in behalf of the movement for adequate national defense. Too many such words cannot be spoken in the comparatively brief interval before the assembling of Congress. Mr. ESTABROOK did not exaggerate the danger of our situation or fall into hyperbole in his plea for preparedness. When he said that "it "would be better for the United "States to scrap every gun and war-"ship it now owned than to attempt "to resist invasion by a nation pre-"pared for war" he merely stated an incontrovertible truth. Sheeplike submission will be our only safe attitude in case of peril unless we prepare ourselves for a vigorous defense. "I would heartily advocate Mr. BRYAN'S policy of nonresistance," said Mr. ESTABROOK, "rather than a policy of half-preparedness." He did not plead for a large standing army, but insiseted that our navy should be reinforced, our National Guard developed under Federal supervision, and military training extended to citizens.

Mr. ESTABROOK'S position is that of every wide-awake and rational American citizen. He is with the majority. His views are in accord with those of the Administration. Nevertheless there is much opposition, both unintelligent and disingenuous, to the proposed plans for national defense, which must be overcome by argument and persuasion before December.

PROHIBITION, FROM MAINE TO OREGON.

Mr. EUGENE N. FOSS, sometime Democratic Governor of Massachusetts, is yearning to become a Republican candidate for that post on a national prohibition platform. Without venturing into the heady fight between Wets and Drys, may we ask if national prohibition is to be simple and uniform, one and the same, or if it is to vary, as by fact or law it varies, from one prohibition State to another? In The Portland Press, no friend of prohibition, to be sure, appear these statements:

> In Lewiston, as in Portland and other Maine cities, the Sheriff is supposed to be the man to look after the matter of the regulation of beer saloons, but it appears that the Androscoggin Sheriff has failed as a regulator. The situation got away from him, as it was expressed not long ago, and, once he lost his grip, there was a very deluge of beer in the so-called Spindle City. The spigots flowed mornings, noons and nights, and Sundays. Every one who could buy a keg of beer and hire a place opened up.
>
> In those Maine towns prohibition is imperfect or of sporadic regulation. The Chief of Police steps in when the Sheriff is powerless. That official is going to make Lewiston "dry" if he can.

Whether or not the experience of Maine, if it be as often represented, usually by friends of the license system, has begotten in the Far West a spirit of concession, such as NEAL DOW would have roundly denounced, to the weakness of the absorbent, Oregon and Washington, which are to "go dry" on Jan. 1, have followed the example of certain Southern States. Their dryness is to be far from extra-dry. Every Washingtonian and Oregonian will have the right to buy thirty-six bottles of beer and—mark the conjunction—two quarts of whisky every four weeks. Is this allowance regarded as the irreducible minimum on the Pacific Slope? It may be admitted without prejudice that "Washingtonian" has a queer sound in contiguity to such a permitted order.

In no purpose of "tendency" or criticism, the elasticity of "prohibition," its different meaning in different States, is respectfully called to mind. Possibly the enthusiasm of Mr. Foss for national prohibition, an enthusiasm scarcely shared by Massachusetts, may be due to his knowledge of the vagaries of State prohibition. A prohibition amendment to the Federal Constitution would override the vagaries of law, but those of enforcement would remain.

In his address to the Friends of Peace, an association which includes such eminent neutrals as Mr. HENRY WEISMANN, former Representative VOLLMER, and Mr. JEREMIAH O'LEARY of this city, Mr. BRYAN outdid himself. The Kohinoor in the shower of diamonds that fell from his lips was this: "You can't make the people "prepare for war until you can con-"vince them that the country is about "to be invaded." Then, presumably, a million of men, fully trained, armed, and equipped, will start up in battle array every twenty-four hours. Prepare for war when and not until it is too late to prepare. If Mr. BRYAN'S sincerity and conviction as a pacifist were not so familiar he would be suspected of reducing to an absurdity the objections against preparedness. In all innocence he has made that reduction.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Affidavits Will Not Be Demanded.

Something of the will to believe is probably required for confident acceptance of the report that a German aviator this week dropped within the French lines a wreath bearing the legend "To PEGOUD, who died like a hero, from his adversary."

The story, of course, by nature and on general principles, like most of those ascribing to the great "last words" expressing noble sentiments in carefully chiseled phrase, belongs rather to the realm of invention than to that of history, and a "gesture" of that particular sort is, to say the least, not highly characteristic of the modern German soldier. He has been taught, and with lamentable efficiency, according to innumerable authorities, in a school that produces "gestures" of quite another sort. And yet the anecdote may well be true.

For one thing, it comes from France, where there is no strong impulse, certainly, to give undeserved or unearned credit to Germans for an act generously recognizing the merits of a fallen foe. In the next place, there doubtless still are, as there always have been, many Germans for whom the paying of such a tribute would be a congenial task, gladly performed. Moreover, one must remember that magnanimity is almost enforced on a victor, and always he realizes, consciously or unconsciously, that the importance and glory of his triumph are the greater in exact ratio to the prowess and the courage of the enemy whom he has conquered. Rarely indeed does the winner of any contest fail to proclaim that his antagonist was in one way or another exceptional and the fight a hard one. To have brought down PEGOUD, probably the most famous aviator in the world, was indeed a military achievement of the very first order in its class, and inevitably the first to appreciate his skill and daring, to acclaim him as heroic, would be the man who, by conquering him, had proved himself to be abler or more fortunate or both than the justly celebrated Frenchman.

Lastly, the tale is supported by the fact that aviators have come to be known everywhere as possessing much of the emotionality that goes with what has been called, half in admiration and half in derision, the artistic temperament. Their nerves are under frequent and tremendous tensions, and their reactions to every stimulus prompt and vigorous. So one not only wants to believe this touching story; there is also good reason for believing it.

Excellence Can Be Bettered.

Just because New York already has what is probably, perhaps certainly, a far better telephone service than any other of the world's great cities—that is no reason why the service should not be still further improved. Such an improvement the registration bureau, where for a small fee strangers in the city and others whose names, for one reason or another, are not "in the book" can have their names inscribed, promises to be, and promises it so much more than plausible, that the telephone company has done well to take the matter under serious consideration.

The outcome of its study can hardly be doubted. Not to be readily and constantly accessible by telephone to all with whom one has either business or social relations is in these days, wherever, as here, this wonderful means of communication is in general use, to be in no small or unimportant degree cut off from most of those relations with one's kind whence are derived both profit and pleasure. To be sure, the trill of the telephone bell is not always welcome; not infrequently it comes from tiresome or unliked or inconvenient people who, if deprived of that means of approach, could be oftener or altogether avoided. For the vast majority of us, however, the advantages of the telephone vastly outweigh its annoyances, and every addition to the number of persons who can be "called" increases the utility and therefore the value of the particular instrument we always think of as our own, though it next to never is.

The proposed registration bureau will add to nobody's bothers and will meet the needs of many who now, indeed, can "ring up" anybody who is in the Telephone Directory, but cannot themselves be rung up except by the few whom they have more or less laboriously informed of their whereabouts. That the establishment of the new bureau will impose increased work on "Information" seems inevitable, but presumably that mysterious personage likes work. He always answers as if he did.

An Evil Without an Excuse.

Why is it that in practically no theatre in this city does the performance begin promptly and exactly at the hour designated and advertised for the raising of the curtain? Instead, next to invariably, there is a delay of from ten to twenty minutes—a delay quite without defense or reasonable explanation, and highly irritating to patrons who have not learned that in New York playhouses 8:20 means 8:30—when it doesn't mean 8:35 or 8:40—and are courteous and considerate enough to be in their seats in what ought to be no more than good time.

Presumably the managers thus procrastinated, originally, on the theory that a lot of people were sure to be late anyhow—an assumption only too well justified—and that the timely comers would be less annoyed if the play did not start till these dilatory folk were settled in their places. That theory, when first constructed, had some plausibility, and in application it may have worked for a while, but the while was long since over. The people who would be late at 8:20 are now late ten or fifteen minutes afterward—and would be at 9 for that matter.

They must be disciplined and taught manners, if at all, in other ways than this, the way proved best by too infrequent trial being not to let them in till the first act ends. That is effective for all except the most desperate sinners.

The well-conducted theatregoer has rights as well as privileges, and in these days he pays enough to have the rights respected.

MATERIALS OF ART.

Necessity of Mixing with Them a Little Bit of Brains.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to me that a very important moment has come for the American artist and the American manufacturer of art supplies.

The analytical and scientific German working in harmony with the manufacturer has created a comparatively new field of useful knowledge for the artist. He calls it Materialenkunde, or a study of the physical and chemical properties of materials in relation to their use.

The value of such knowledge to the artist is immeasurable; for it not only helps him in the choice and purchase of his implements but also in the explanation of the sometimes disastrous results which seem to come from nowhere but which doom many a work of art. A little care in painting, (not enough to hinder any degree of temperament,) guided by science, is all. Hot water will crack a glass, but if we put a silver spoon into it to conduct off the sudden heat it remains whole. Just as simple as the physics involved in this household principle are the facts laid down to explain the cracking of paintings.

Do you know why crayons change their color, why paintings in oil become yellow, why canvas tears or rots, or why water color washes turn out streaky?

I ask what answer would any one receive were he to go into an art material store to purchase oil colors if he should ask, "Are these colors ground in poppy oil, or is the linseed oil cold-pressed?" I am sure that nine times out of ten the answer would be: "I do not know; they are oil colors."

Let us inquire as to canvas. "Is this a full oil-ground canvas, is it an absorbent ground, or is it a half-chalk ground?" You will probably find the sales person looking over all the rolls of canvas telling you the prices of this or of that, mentioning such indefinite names as Roman, academy, students' and sketching canvas.

Did you ever stop to consider that impurities in the oil or acids in the glue or chalk used in preparing the ground of the canvas may in a few years act to seriously injure the subtle gradations of color in the painting of a sky?

To my mind it is a most fitting time for the artists to acquaint themselves with these facts and give impetus to a nation-wide movement analogous to the Pure Food and Drugs Act. This would compel the manufacturer to plainly label his products as permanent or fugitive colors, as free from useless substrates and insure the artist against receiving a mixture of half and half of cadium and chrome yellow, when he really pays for pure cadium.

This movement would also emancipate the artist from the restriction put on him by the dearth and absolute absence of some materials. It would acquaint him with new means of expression, creating the demand for new implements which must eventually be met by an adequate supply.

Let us learn to mix brains not only with the compositions we paint but also with the materials we paint with. This will mean that the important monuments of American painting will be intact fifty and one hundred years from now, of value not only to the possessor but also to the historian of art. HERBERT E. MARTINI.

New York, Sept. 5, 1915.

PEACE AT PRESENT

Would Be, Writes Dr. Eliot of Harvard, "a Horrible Calamity.

From The Brooklyn Eagle.

Recently The Eagle invited Dr. Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard University, to contribute to its columns an article reviewing and analyzing the agitation in favor of peace. Dr. Eliot found himself unable to comply with the invitation; but his note of declination presents his opinion of the peace propaganda so concisely and effectively that The Eagle is confident that the publication of it, made with Dr. Eliot's consent, will be of interest to all readers:

Editor Brooklyn Daily Eagle:

I have nothing to say about peace in Europe, except that it would be, at present or under present conditions, a horrible calamity for the human race, because it would carry into the future Europe the wrongs and evils which made the actual war inevitable. CHARLES W. ELIOT.

Asticou, Me., Sept. 6, 1915.

"DARE-DEVIL" PEGOUD.

("Loop-the-Loop" Airman, killed in action in France Aug. 31, 1915.)

He was the dauntless aviator—high
He sailed his winged ship against the blue
Of heaven's feathered canopy, the sky!
He was the Captain! He, the intrepid Crew!
And when the world was swallowed up
In the dark and the mist, a massive cup
Of star-fire split across his trail,
That shimmered and shone like a meteor-veil.

He was the dazzling hero of the age!
At his command the gay air-sprites would hold
Him close within their eager arms.
War's wage
Is death—his power in war has now been told.
And when the East was ruddied o'er
With the blush o' morn, supreme he'd soar:
An eagle skimming the roof o' the world.
Ere yet Day's banners were unfuried:

He was a Maiden-Knight of Earth's Late Hour,
Fame holds him for her youngest child in fee;
'Mid pangs of cold and death, for Glory's flower
His hand was out to pluck incessantly.
Ay, came it middle day or night,
His pilot-hand could guide aright.
Yet Science marks the path to fly,
Pegoud, the Brave, must fly—and die.

J. CORSON MILLER.

AN ABANDONED ARMY.

Is It Rational to Make Soldiers and Then Forget Them?

New York, Sept. 5, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My experience in the guard has taught me that compulsory military service for every able-bodied citizen is the only permanent solution to the problem; that is, service in the militia, which should be placed under governmental supervision and commanded by regular army officers. I fail to see why those more patriotically inclined than others should sacrifice business opportunities, incur the displeasure of employers, run the risk, in many instances, of losing positions, and help to antagonize labor organizations, while others selfishely fail to live up to their obligations of citizenship, and even regard those who do as "toy" soldiers and fools for rendering service to the State. The law constituting every able-bodied citizen a member of the militia is a farce and a subject of ridicule to foreigners in general for good and sufficient reasons.

In time of war those who volunteer and survive return broken in health and body and their earning capacity materially reduced, while the stay-at-homes reap the benefit financially and physically.

Make the first line of defense, after the regular army, all able-bodied, unmarried men between the ages of 18 and 25, and graduate the others according to the Swiss or German systems. Compel all of the fit to serve at least three years actively in the militia and then place them in the reserve, to devote at least ten days every year to military training in the field until they reach the age of 45, and then place them in the so-called "Landsturm" class.

After serving my term of five years, I remained in my regiment for another three years, rising to the rank of duty Sergeant. I received a 100 per cent. efficiency medal for five years, answered every roll call in camp and in the armory during that time, qualified as marksman for seven years both at Creedmoor and on the armory range, as well as sharpshooter. Now, after I received my full and honorable discharge, don't you think that I, having reached a certain degree of efficiency in regulations and the handling of men, should have been placed on a reserve list and ordered out every year, or at least every two years? Why did the State spend a great deal of money on me, and thousands of others, for a certain length of time and then abandon us to become moss-grown in our knowledge of military affairs? Why have we become neglected and forgotten while the Government is spending thousands of dollars training other business men (most of whom never handled a rifle before) at Plattsburg, while competent non-commissioned officers and privates of the Guard are lost sight of? Does this speak well for American efficiency and foresight; does it appear that our military system has been handled intelligently and in the interests of the people in general?

I say, with all of my might, let us prepare, and in doing so compel those laggards who have failed in their military obligations to step forward and be sworn in, and, as a comrade stated in a recent edition of your paper, instead of going off to Plattsburg for a few weeks' training, let them enlist in a militia regiment and shoulder a gun for five years. Americans are supposed to be fair and manly; why do they permit a few to step forward and volunteer while the vast majority hold back? J. CHARLES GROSHUT,

Ex-Sergeant, Eighth New York Infantry.

TRIUMPHANT DEMOCRACY.

The Relation Between Despotism and Prussian Militarism.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

From the beginning, two forces in human affairs have contested for supremacy—privilege and democracy. The latter is imbedded in the Decalogue and the teachings of the Prince of Peace. The victory of democracy over privilege in our slaveholders' rebellion, it was hoped, ended the contest. It seems now that privilege makes another challenge, its latest and last one, inevitably. Germany avows championship of privilege, in spite of democracy's certain triumph.

In 1648 Germany's empire consisted of more than 300 sovereignties; in 1815, after the Congress of Vienna, three dozen; in 1866, practically one.

As far back as in the sixties, in a great historical lecture in this city, Motley asked, "How much has liberty gained by this progress?" and answered his own question as follows:

> Time will show that progress and liberty are identical. It is impossible that the success of Prussia is to end in the establishment of one great military empire. The example and the retroaction of America, the success here of freedom and progress, forbid that result.
>
> The great statesman of Prussia is distinguished for courage, insight, breadth of vision, iron will, and a warm and steadfast heart. His genius consists in the instinctive power of governing by conforming to the spirit of the age. No man knows better than Bismarck how to read the signs of the times. Small is the chance of despotism in these latter days to stem the rapids. She may utter dismal shrieks, but shoot Niagara she must.

Are not despotism and Prussian militarism synonymous terms? H. A.

New York, Sept. 6, 1915.

Peddlers That Yell.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been very much annoyed lately by the outrageous yells of peddlers. I wrote to Police Headquarters, and for a day or two things were better, but since I have been writing here, for the last two hours, six peddlers, by actual count, having at least two or three men with each cart and all yelling their peaches and melons at once, have gone through this block. I have work that keeps me busy most of the night, consequently am obliged to rest during the day; but very little sleep can one get, on account of the peddlers.

E. K. RUSSELL.

New York, Aug. 20, 1915.

Five Destitute Families.

For five families in Greenwich Village the Charity Organization Society is in immediate need of funds.

Mrs. S. and six children need $40 a month. The father died of tuberculosis a year ago, and the eldest girl will not be able to secure working papers for another year.

Mrs. P., another widow, has three boys and a girl, for whom, despite her difficulties, she is keeping a real home. The devotion of this mother to her children is more than can be expressed in the $35 a month which is necessary for her to keep them with her.

Sam, a barber, is in a sanatorium with tuberculosis and his three children, the eldest only 7, have just come home to their mother from a preventorium. The mother earns money at sewing and the church helps with food, but to pay the rent and buy milk and eggs $17 a month is necessary till Sam gets well.

Mrs. L., once the wife of a Government official in another land, is a widow with three little children. The little she earns must be supplemented by $33 a month toward rent, food, and clothes.

Three girls, two boys, and their mother make up the A. family, the head of which died of paralysis. One of the girls needs another month in the country to regain lost strength, while the mother needs $17 a month to help with rent and milk.

To provide for these twenty-seven people in five homes until Christmas the society asks $500. The need is urgent and the good that will be afforded by this amount almost immeasurable. Gifts should be addressed to the society at 105 East Twenty-second Street and will be acknowledged.

The society acknowledges with thanks the following contributions sent in response to previous appeals in THE TIMES for other families: Mrs. Lester Leland, $5; K. L. M. Messerole, $2; "Cash," $25; Julius J. Scheuch, $5; Henry Wollman, $2; "S. F. X.," $5; Mrs. E. N. Hiller, $2; "T. J. R.," $10; Mrs. Fordyce Barker, $5; G. M. Chandler, $5; "Cash," $1; "Newton," $2; Mrs. G. P. Slade, $10; Mrs. H. S. Cohn, $5.

THE OLD, HEROIC, UNCHANGED FRANCE.

An Amazed World Refuses to Believe That the Virtues Long Hidden by Peace Were Not Created by the War.

By YVONNE LEMAITRE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Have we not heard a bit too much of the "new" France; of the "transformation"; the "regeneration" of France; of the strange, novel France, "no longer herself" because she is giving the world a stirring spectacle of virile heroism in her hour of peril?

The simple truth is that the Great War did not suddenly thrust upon unresisting France a marvelous list of virtues of which she had never heard before. She has not changed. She was never more herself. A crisis does not make a people. A people meets and molds a crisis with what blood and heart it has already.

In these very columns I have seen advanced perhaps the strangest theory regarding that famous "change" of France. In a recent issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE, Mr. CharlesWillis Thompson tells us that he expected to see a "light, unsubstantial, volatile and frivolous France," but finds a "grim, firm, sober, taciturn and solemn" one.

Dismissing, as a trifle unknown to scientific or historic truth, such a small matter as ethnical heredity, this continuity of racial traits by which a nation's character becomes in time crystallized into what one calls, for brevity's sake, its soul, Mr. Thompson would have us believe that the Frenchmen of 1914 bear no relation whatever to those of 1870. Denying the theory of the "continuing soul" of a race, Mr. Thompson calls upon us simply to recognize that "the characteristic manhood of the average Frenchman of today is different from that of the average Frenchman of those days." Such a recognition is not as "simple" as all that. A race many times secular, rooted to the same soil for a thousand years, living under the same climate, pursuing the same arts under practically the same institutions and the same economic conditions, in a little over forty years has so changed as to be unrecognizable. It would not know its own fathers, and its fathers would not know it! For this amazing transformation the reason given by Mr. Thompson is that those Frenchmen of yesterday are dead and that these Frenchmen we have with us are "other Frenchmen."

An interesting enough tour de force.

Unlike Mr. Thompson, who gives due credit to these disreputable dead Frenchmen for disappearing, we have those who will hold up dear France to our admiration as the lightning change artist. This is the theory, more current, of the marvelous creation of a race by a war, destructive as that agent is generally esteemed to be. To agree here, that war of a year—better, of a day, for the wondrous "change" was noted by conscientious correspondents the very first week of August, 1914—turned out of its own skin a race almost as old as the French hills, tore her from her ancient paths, infused other blood into her eternal heart, killed her off bodily, so to speak, so that she might be "reborn" into a fresh young thing having no resemblance whatever to herself. No, the thing is too laughable! I am always amazed—a year of it has not succeeded in making the thing seem less absurd—at the fortune the phenomenal superficiality of this judgment continues to enjoy in countless minds.

The case of France shows how hard it is to live down a legend. Rather than let go the legend, millions of Americans, really feeling the liveliest sympathy for her, have been thus killing her off with a zeal, and cheering loud that famous young daughter of hers, which is not she at all—"new" France!

France is indeed battle-scarred. This is not her first duel, though she might sadly complain that this is the first in which she was not expected to show courage. Her history truly has been a troubled and tumultuous torrent, and that especially since she has set out to realize fer her people the lofty ideals of her Liberté, Egalité, Fraternité! It is since then that she has been the most bitterly condemned as a land of political fads and foibles, headlong, unstable, disorganized, when in truth she should perhaps have inspired the most respect and sympathy, as a nation seeking its soul, honestly experimenting with its newfound treasure of freedom.

France was, at the opening of the war, the richest per capita nation of Europe, practically void of pauperism. She made, after the blow of 1870, a recovery so quick and complete that it alarmed Bismarck, and since then she has been steadily acquiring a colonial empire, whose population is slightly above her own. Does this bear the stamp of dismal failure and decadence?

For this general misunderstanding of her character France herself is perhaps more at fault than the alien intelligence which refuses to comprehend her secret soul. It is the deep instinct of the race to emphasize the side by which it charms and amuses. Shall we say that France shows here the famous "lightness" of which she is accused, or a profound instinct of human truth? For, protest as we may, varied and many may be the virtues of men, but the greatest of these is charm. French thought, French life, French manners and art, it must be conceded by even those who do not love France, have exercised an extraordinary charm upon a multitude of intellects.

Meanwhile, France knows, though the world may not, the silent masses which are her backbone—her conservative bourgeoisie, fully as sound, steady and sure as England's or America's own middle class, her hard-headed, hard-fisted peasantry, alert-eyed keepers of the classic "bas de laine," the wresting of which from whose grasp will be no pleasantry.

Since the beginning of the war England and Germany have been busy explaining to the world. France has not sent out a word in propaganda. But there is this significant fact: Were she ten times in the wrong she would not utter a word more in self-justification.

Am I writing this in praise? Perhaps not. For if there is superb dignity in ignoring one's accusers, there is perhaps also a little danger. France never defended herself with words. She does not do so now.

Even Paris—alas, poor Paris!—will some day have her day of vindication. In all solemnity, Americans, showing thoughtful judgment in all else, have said to me: "Paris is a frothy city." The deep-rolling ocean of human accomplishment, the surging, devouring passion to do, to create, to shine, to mount, which is the eternal soul of her, had not been "sensed" beneath the froth. It will remain one of the comedies of history that to millions of good people Paris has meant the Moulin Rouge. YVONNE LEMAITRE.

MRS. DODGE EXPLAINS.

Some Arguments by Suffragists Which Are Only Half Truths.

New York, Sept. 7, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A very misleading statement has been issued recently, by the suffragists, in THE TIMES and other papers. Kindly allow me to correct this. A list was given out of women's organizations which have indorsed suffrage and among them the "American contingent of the International Council of Women, representing 7,000,000 women." The inference could be easily drawn that 7,000,000 had indorsed suffrage. The truth is that the National Council of Women, (American,) which is a part of the International Council, has not only never indorsed suffrage, but has never brought the question up for discussion at its council. It is against its constitution that it should do so. There is a Suffrage Committee and an invitation to form an Anti-Suffrage Committee was declined by the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage for the reason that they considered it unwise and inexpedient to bring the question into the National Council. The National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage has been a member of the National Council of Women for three years.

Another still more extraordinary statement, not founded on fact, is made in a circular issued by the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage. In making a plea for a short cut to the national enfranchisement of women through the Federal amendment it states that "favorable action is to be hoped for in the States whose Legislatures have recently voted to refer the question of woman suffrage to the voters, or where voters by initiative petition have called for a referendum. There are fifteen such States."

This is literally a half truth. Of the fifteen States which are mentioned, four—New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and New York—will decide the question at the polls in 1915. Three—South Dakota, Iowa, and West Virginia—will send the question to the voters in 1916. In one State, Tennessee, the bill has passed one Legislature. Of the other seven, the Arkansas Legislature passed the bill, but the Constitution of the State forbids more than three Constitutional amendments being voted on at one election, and since woman suffrage was the fourth it cannot be put to the electorate. Michigan voted on the question in April, 1913, and defeated it by 96,000. Since then an initiative petition has not been presented. Missouri defeated it at the polls, November, 1914, by 140,000. No measure before the people now. Nebraska defeated it at the polls, November, 1914, by 10,000. No such measure is before the people now. North Dakota defeated it at the polls, November, 1914, by 9,000, since which time it has been defeated in the Legislature. Ohio defeated it at the polls in September, 1912, by 89,000, and in November, 1914, by 182,000. There is no referendum before the people by petition, now. Wisconsin defeated it at the polls in 1912 by 91,000. A similar bill was vetoed by the Governor in 1914. The measure is not before the people now.

MRS. ARTHUR M. DODGE,
President National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage.

Ambition.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Fr

MISS ALICE ROSS WEDS F. B. COLVER

A Throng at Ceremony in Englewood Presbyterian Church—Princeton Men Are Ushers.

MISS REYNOLDS A BRIDE

Married to Dr. Joseph A. Devlin in Church of St. Ignatius Loyola by the Bridegroom's Brother.

Special to The New York Times.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., Sept. 8.—The wedding of Miss Alice Mary Ross, eldest daughter of Mrs. Louis Runyon Ross of Englewood, and Frederic Beecher Colver, son of former Mayor Frederic L. Colver of Tenafly and Mrs. Colver, was celebrated at 8:30 o'clock this evening in the Englewood Presbyterian Church. The Rev. Robert Davis, pastor of the church, officiated.

The church was decorated with hydrangeas, and the ceremony was witnessed by a large and fashionable assembly. A short program was rendered by Harold G. Fink while the guests were arriving.

The bride, who walked with her brother, John Lewis Ross, who gave her in marriage, wore a gown of white satin embroidered in silver, and carried a bouquet of Bride roses and lilies of the valley. Her sister, Miss Carolyn Ross, was maid of honor. She wore a frock of pale green taffeta, with touches of silver, and carried a bouquet of Ward roses.

There were six bridesmaids, five of whom were Wellesley College classmates of the bride. They were the Misses Helen R. Martin of Brattleboro, Vt., Josephine Bryant of Hartford, Conn., Charlotte Henze of Detroit, Helen M. Brant of Brooklyn, Ruth E. Curtis of Ossining and Louise S. French of New York City. They were all gowned in peach-colored satin, with motifs of white lace and tulle, and each carried a shower sheaf of pink roses.

Richard H. DeMott was best man. There were six ushers, three of whom, George Scott Stewart, Jr., of Philadelphia, Woodruff W. Halsey of Elizabeth, N. J., and Theodore W. Janeway of New York, were classmates of the bridegroom at Princeton University. The others included Stephen Girard Kent of Summit, Edward W. Sage of New York and Warren H. Swift of Tenafly.

A small reception followed at the home of the bride's mother, the guests including relatives and college friends of the couple. The bride was graduated from Wellesley, class of '13, and Mr. Colver was a member of the class of '10 at Princeton, and was graduated from the law school of Columbia University, class of '13.

After their honeymoon Mr. and Mrs. Colver will live in Tenafly.

Devlin—Reynolds.

The marriage of Dr. Joseph Angelo Devlin and Miss Mary Zita Reynolds was celebrated, with a high mass, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning in the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, Park Avenue and Eighty-fourth Street. The Rev. William Devlin, S. J., a brother of the bridegroom, performed the ceremony. The bride wore a short dress of white tulle and old point de Venise topped by a large white tulle hat trimmed with white velvet, and carried a shower of white orchids and lilies of the valley. Her only attendant was Mrs. Henry Doherty of Chicago, who was the bridegroom's honor. She was in a mauve faille frock, topped by a black picture hat, and carried pink roses.

Dr. Devlin had as his best man Dr. Logan Owens of Washington, D. C., a college classmate. There was a quiet wedding, with only the members of the family present, and the wedding breakfast for the bridal party was served at the Waldorf-Astoria. Dr. Devlin and his bride have gone South on their honeymoon, and on their return will live at 114 West Eighty-seventh Street.

Dr. Devlin was graduated from Georgetown College, and took his medical degree at the University of Maryland. He is an attending physician at the Polyclinic and several other hospitals.

ARTHUR W. KELLY MARRIES.

Brother of Mrs. Frank Gould Weds Miss Hazel Simonson.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, N. Y., Sept. 8.—Miss Hazel Simonson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Simonson of East Rockaway, was married this morning to Arthur William Kelly in St. Agnes's Roman Catholic Church.

Mr. Kelly is a brother of Mrs. Frank Gould, and lived until recently in London. He is 20 years old, and his bride is two years his senior.

Miss Simonson became acquainted with Mr. Kelly through her friend, Miss Jean Martindale, daughter of Joseph B. Martindale, the banker. Miss Martindale was at one time reported to be engaged to Mr. Kelly, and it was said that their engagement was broken owing to difference of religion.

The young couple will live at Oceanside, the former home of the late Robert Gray Wight, after a honeymoon trip to Atlantic City.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. Lindsley Tappin, assisted by Mrs. Wade, will give a series of subscription dances at Sherry's this season. They will be held on each Wednesday, beginning Nov. 10, and will continue until Easter. These dances were held last year at the Biltmore.

Mrs. H. de Berkley Parsons will give a dance at Sherry's on Dec. 23 to introduce her daughter, Miss Katherine de Berkley Parsons.

Mrs. Frederick W. Foote and her daughter, Mrs. L. de P. Agnew of 987 Madison Avenue, are at the Breakers, Spring Lake, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Falconer and their children, Miss Louise Falconer and Bruce M. Falconer, are spending the Autumn at Garden City, L. I.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Pratt of 241 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Katharine Eugenia Pratt, to Burton Parker Turchell, son of the Rev. Dr. J. H. Turchell of Hartford, Conn. Miss Pratt is with her parents at their country home, Seamoor, Glen Cove, L. I.

ROYAL
BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure
No Alum—No Phosphate

REV. DR. DIXON OFFICIATES.

Head of London Tabernacle Marries Daughter to Dr. F. H. Richardson.

Special to The New York Times.

BRISTOL, R. I., Sept. 8.—Announcement was made today of the engagement of Nathaniel Green Herreshoff, famous designer and builder of cup defenders, and Miss Ann Reebuck, a professional nurse of Providence with whom Mr. Herreshoff became acquainted ten years ago when Mrs. Herreshoff was in her fatal illness. Miss Roebuck attended Mrs. Herreshoff professionally.

The wedding, it is said, will take place this month. The bride-to-be is a graduate of the nurses school of the Rhode Island Hospital of Providence. She is more than twenty years younger than Mr. Herreshoff, who was born in 1849. Miss Roebuck came to Providence from Canada when quite young.

DR. F. A. McGUIRE MARRIES.

Tombs Physician Weds Mrs. Delia V. Wilson, Assistant Matron.

Dr. Frank A. McGuire, resident physician of the Tombs Prison for twenty years, and Mrs. Delia V. Wilson, an assistant matron of the institution, were married yesterday forenoon in St. Andrew's Church, in Duane Street, by the Rev. Mgr. Luke J. Evers.

Dr. McGuire is 62 years old and his bride has been a widow for twelve years.

Warden and Mrs. John Hanley and officials of the prison were the witnesses at the marriage, and after the ceremony the couple left for their home at 104 West Eighty-fifth Street. Mrs. McGuire has resigned her position in the Department of Correction, but will continue her work among the unfortunate.

Their marriage is the culmination of a romance which began six months ago, when Mrs. Wilson was transferred from the Queens County Prison to the Tombs, where she was made hospital assistant.

Dr. McGuire has four grown daughters, and a son, who is now serving in the ranks of the Allies in France.

McGINNIS—BISTER WEDDING.

A Reception on the Lawn of Tri Oaks, Home of the Bride.

Special to The New York Times.

MAMARONECK, N. Y., Sept. 8.—Miss Elizabeth Maria Bister, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Bister of Tri Oaks, Mamaroneck, was married at 11:30 o'clock this morning by the Rev. Father Joseph Donohue at a nuptial mass in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Mamaroneck, to Dr. Charles Thomas McGinnis of Montclair, N. J. She was attended by her sister, Miss Maria Bister, as maid of honor, and Misses Madeline Lincott of Newark, N. J., Jennie McGinnis, the bridegroom's sister, of Paterson, N. J., Nina Massei of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Johanna Hoebel of Fort Lee, N. J., as bridesmaids.

The best man was Dr. Joseph McCrystal, Jr., of Paterson, N. J., and the ushers were Joseph Bister and John Bister, jr., of Mamaroneck, William A. Kearns, Charles Smith, John Gatjen, and Louis V. Hinchliffe of Paterson, N. J.

A reception was held on the big lawn of Oaks and there was dancing in the coach house. Three hundred guests were present.

MARRY AT THE ST. REGIS.

Miss Helen Yauch the Bride of S. Heinman Barrett.

Miss Helen Yauch, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. Bernard Yauch of 61 West Seventy-fourth Street, became the bride yesterday of S. Heinman Barrett, son of Mrs. M. A. Barrett of 237 West Eighty-sixth Street. The wedding took place at 4 o'clock at the St. Regis, the Rev. Dr. M. MacLeod, rector of the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas, officiating.

Only the immediate relatives witnessed the ceremony, and there were no attendants. The bride, whose father gave her in marriage, wore an afternoon gown of dark blue chiffon, topped with a picture hat to match, and a corsage bouquet of orchids and lilies of the valley.

After the ceremony there was a small reception. Mr. and Mrs. Barrett left later for California, where they will travel extensively, and upon their return they will make their home in this city.

ALICE NIELSEN BACK, SANG 3,000 SONGS

Prima Donna Made a Concert Tour of 118 Appearances in as Many Towns.

'MAVOURNEEN' THE FAVORITE

Sixty-three of 264 Requests in Chattanooga for Irish Ballad—In Metropolitan Opera This Winter.

Miss Alice Nielsen arrived yesterday at the McAlpin after a concert tour that in some features has broken all records. For one thing she sang consecutively 118 times in as many places and on as many days, barring Sundays, which she used for rest. She sang approximately 3,000 songs. Miss Nielsen went to many places never before on a prima donna's map.

"In the smallest place I visited, I had one of the biggest audiences," said Miss Nielsen. "This was Tipton, Ind. The women of the place had decorated the stage marvelously. Do you know, it was a revelation to me to find that everywhere there are many lovers of music. Of course, I encountered some extremes of temperature. In Manistee, Mich., in the middle of August, I could see my breath as I sang, and people had all they could do to keep themselves and their children from freezing in the draught-swept tent. I nearly froze myself. Then next night, in Muskegon, Mich., I found a torrid temperature.

"Mr. Bryan spoke the week I was in Chicago, but we did not appear the same night. No, it did not make me feel like a Yodeler.

"You know my car was named 'Elysian.' Some people thought I was 'Miss Elysian.' But a funny thing happened at a little place called Springfield, in Tennessee. Two little darkeys approached the car, and I could hear one of them spell the name out.

"'E-l-y-s-i-a-n,' he said. 'Oh, yes, dat's Eliza Ann.'

"In Chattanooga I had 264 song requests, and sixty-three of them were for 'Kathleen Mavourneen.' That surprised me most was in the recollection so many people seemed to have of my days in comic opera. In many places they wanted songs from 'The Fortune Teller' and 'The Singing Girl.' I am going to be a member of the Metropolitan Opera Company this Winter for the first time, and I am looking forward to it.

"'Was my tour a financial success?' Well, I have signed a contract to start on another tour on Oct. 18—and the last, but on a fifteen-date-at-a-time schedule. I was so fortunate as not to have a cold on the trip. Now don't you think that is really wonderful for a prima donna?"

WED IN OLD BENNINGTON.

Miss Margaret Outhwaite Marries Edward Stevens of New York.

Special to The New York Times.

BENNINGTON, Vt., Sept. 8.—The wedding of Miss Margaret Outhwaite, daughter of Mrs. Philip B. Jennings and her first husband, the late J. H. Outhwaite of Cleveland, Ohio, and Edward Stevens, son of Mrs. George E. Stevens of New York, took place at 4 o'clock this afternoon at Wayside, the Summer home of Mr. and Mrs. Jennings at Old Bennington. The Rev. Isaac Jennings, pastor of the Old First (Congregational) Church at Old Bennington and a brother of Mr. Jennings, officiated.

The service was performed in the living room before an altar banked with clusters of lilies of the valley. White lilies against backgrounds of green constituted the decorations.

The bride wore a gown of white satin, trimmed with point applique lace. The veil of dotted applique lace fell to the edge of the train. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley, and her only ornament were a necklace of pearls, the gift of her mother, and a pearl and diamond pin, the gift of the bridegroom.

The maid of honor was Miss Elizabeth Jennings, sister of the bride. Misses Dorothy Moen of Worcester, Mass., and Hart Shields of Troy, N. Y., were the bridesmaids. George Edward Stevens, brother of the bridegroom, was best man, and the ushers were Edward H. Townsend and S. Parker Blair of New York; Charles B. Waller of Wilkes-Barre, and Watson K. Blair of Chicago.

A tea and reception for the bridal party and guests followed the ceremony.

Miss Outhwaite was introduced to society last Winter. Mr. Stevens was graduated from Yale in 1912. Mr. and Mrs. Stevens, upon their return from their bridal trip, will reside at 103 East Eighty-sixth Street, New York.

Buys Canfield Colonial Furniture.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 8.—Marsden J. Perry of Bleak House, on Ocean Drive, recently bought the Colonial furniture collected by the late Richard Canfield of New York and this city.

Mr. Canfield made this collection during the later years of his life, when he had become very wealthy through his gambling establishments in Saratoga, New York, and here, and its possession will be a noteworthy addition to Mr. Perry's own collection. His home has long been noted for its Colonial furniture and pictures, and the complete collection will be one of the most important in the country.

W. H. Kehoe, Official, Weds.

Miss Pearl Mahoney, daughter of Mrs. Catherine Mahoney of Brooklyn, and Assistant Corporation Counsel William H. Kehoe of Brooklyn were married yesterday morning at the Roman Catholic Church of St. Athanasius, Sixty-second Street, near Bay Parkway. The Rev. Simon Donovan, a college classmate of Mr. Kehoe's, officiated. The couple have gone to the Adirondacks on their honeymoon.

Levy-Jacobs Wedding Sept. 16.

Miss Edna M. Jacobs, daughter of Mrs. Edythe S. Jacobs, and Herbert Levy will be married on Sept. 16 at the home of her mother in Far Rockaway.

PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

Some of Those Sailing on Three Liners—The Arrivals.

Transatlantic liners sailing today and yesterday, and some of those leaving on them are:

OSCAR II., (Copenhagen.)—Dr. Louis Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Dawson, Miss R. Dawson, Miss E. Dawson, Miss Anna Byers, Dr. H. Fischer, Dr. Joseph King, Miss M. L. Lorenz, G. M. F. Murphy, T. C. White, Jr., and Miss F. M. Pilkington.

SAXONIA, (Liverpool.)—Mrs. J. Allen, Mrs. Edna Armand, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Arthur, A. J. Baldwin, Mrs. J. Beiling, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Belson, T. H. Bewley, Miss E. A. Bud, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Bisset, Mrs. A. E. Bloomfield, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bulmer, Miss S. Burch, Miss H. M. Cadd, Mrs. H. S. Cadman, S. H. Clare, G. H. Corbett, Percy Dorsett, Percy St. G. Fitz-Herbert, C. H. Fitz-Herbert, Mrs. W. A. Gardner, Mrs. W. F. Godson, Mr. and Mrs. G. Godwin, A. A. Gowan, A. J. and Mrs. W. G. Hale, Miss Holt, G. H. Hooper, Miss Alice Jennings, and Mr. and Mrs. G. Lambert, Miss Mary Lambert, A. S. Lawrence, Gilbert Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Learmouth, Miss Anna L. Locke, Mr. and Mrs. J. Owen, J. H. Palmer, J. C. Poole, Dr. W. F. Porter, F. A. Richardson, Miss H. E. Stuart, C. F. Todd, Mr. Tredgeacon W. Uthwatt, W. Walker, M. Watts, and Miss M. E. Wilson.

ADRIATIC, (Liverpool.)—E. A. Brigg, Mrs. G. Caney, G. W. Dowding, W. S. Gage, Peter Marley, A. C. Macon, J. H. Palmer, L. M. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. H. Andrews, Mrs. M. Arnott, W. F. Bates, Mr. and Mrs. B. S. Fenn, Miss F. Gerard, J. H. Jones, Arthur Judge, E. E. Lewis, A. J. Reid, and Mrs. L. M. Young.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Rotterdam on the Ryndam were:

Miss S. L. Barrows, Mr. and Mrs. S. Delden, A. J. Graff, C. Jenkinson, E. C. Riley, Richard Schilling, Mrs. C. C. Sharp, Miss M. M. C. Weiss, D. C. Snyder, H. J. de Lanoy Meyer, and Miss Chrystal Macmillan.

HIGHEST TENOR VOICE HERE

Gugliano Romani Sent by Italy's King to Sing for the Red Cross.

Gugliano Romani, a protégé of the King of Italy, who is said to have the highest tenor voice in the world, is at the Hotel Biltmore. Signor Romani, who, in addition to being a singer, is an aviator, says he wanted to fight in the war, but that King Victor Emmanuel would not let him. Hence he has come here to use his voice for the benefit of the Italian Red Cross and for other charitable purposes.

Signor Romani, who is 25 years old, sings the high F, above high C. The King heard him while the young man was singing for the Queen Mother Margherita. The King immediately took an interest in the young tenor, and has since then had him at the royal palace, often as an intimate guest. Signor Romani says he has often played with the royal children, who are being brought up in a sort of Spartan fashion. In the privacy of the palace back garden during the warm weather they go without clothes beyond a sort of garment that corresponds to the breech cloth of primitive man. The King, according to Signor Romani, has often expressed admiration for American methods of physical culture and for American sports.

Signor Romani is also a warm friend of Gabriel d'Annunzio, and accompanied the latter during his triumphal progress from Paris to Rome several months ago.

"The night before we left Paris d'Annunzio made me stay up with his sick dog," said Signor Romani yesterday. "We were to catch a train that left the Gare de Lyon at 7:30 in the morning, and I visited d'Annunzio the evening before to see whether he had packed up. He was all out of breath when he greeted me.

"'A most terrible thing has happened,' he cried. 'Come back and see for yourself.'

"I followed him into a room where lay his favorite greyhound with a litter of pups. One of the latter had been seized with distemper, and there was nothing I could do but sit up with the sick pup all night.

"If I had my choice, instead of coming over to sing I would have stayed and served as an aviator with the army, but the King said the Italian Army had plenty of aviators and only one person with my kind of voice. So I obeyed the royal wish that I should come here.

"Just before the King went to the war I sang at a concert at the palace. Later there was a private concert in Queen Margherita's apartments, to which were invited mainly statesmen and high officers of the army and navy. After the music the talk naturally turned upon the war, and it was to the effect that the capture of the little area of country where the Irredentists live was not Italy's main purpose. The officers feared a German victory, as the war in Europe then stood, and the general opinion was that in that event the two Teutonic empires would unite, and they would then take not only Italy north of Italy, so as to provide for a sure outlet on the Mediterranean and Adriatic, but they might sweep the remainder of the country. It was to prevent that that Italy entered the war."

FISKE AGAIN A PRODUCER.

Will Present "Mrs. Boltay's Daughters"—George Mooser His Partner.

Harrison Grey Fiske, who was forced into bankruptcy last year by the depression in theatrical business caused by the war, has resumed as a producer of plays. Mr. Fiske has formed a coalition with George Mooser, and will make productions with him, as well as a number of individual productions.

The first offering of the new firm will be "Mrs. Boltay's Daughters," an adaptation by Marion Fairfax from the Hungarian of Eugen Heltai. The play, which was acted successfully in Budapest and Vienna before the war, is unconventional in theme, and is said to reflect the ultra-modern spirit of the Hungarian stage. Miss Fairfax has changed the locale to Washington, and has Americanized the characters and atmosphere.

It is said that after his petition in bankruptcy was granted him, Mr. Fiske paid all his creditors. Mr. Mooser will continue the Oliver Morosco's Eastern representative.

Twilight Sleep Movie Matinees.

The motion pictures demonstrating the method of administering Twilight Sleep, shown several weeks ago at a private performance in the Candler Theatre, are to be exhibited at special matinees beginning next Monday in the Park Theatre. Dr. Kurt E. Schlossingk, who came from the Frauenklinik, Freiburg, Germany, to demonstrate and lecture on the discovery, will give an explanatory lecture at each exhibition. Dr. Schlossingk will also answer questions on the subject. The exhibitions will be given under the auspices of the Motherhood Educational Society, in co-operation with the Medical Review of Reviews. They are intended for the women members of the society, membership to which may be obtained at the box office.

Will Act "The Victory" for Charity.

The Art Drama Players, under the direction of Mme. Ada Dow Currier, will give a performance of "The Victory," written by Ella Wheeler Wilcox and Ruth Helen Davis, at the Anchorage, the Long Branch residence of Dr. and Mrs. Simon Baruch, on Saturday. The proceeds of the entertainment will help the Visiting Nurse Association and the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor. Among those who will play in "The Victory" are Norma Phillips, Arvid Paulson, Hinda Hand, Genee Davis, Gloria Wilson, Joseph Brucil, Joseph Leonard Doyle, Percival Monger, Brandon Peters, Mattie Roubert, Ashton Tonge, Philip Tonge, and John Wray.

Fremstad Drives Her Own Car.

Mme. Olive Fremstad arrived in the city yesterday after having driven her motor car from her new bungalow near Bridgeton, Me., where she had spent the Summer, to New York all the way herself. She is preparing for a long concert tour which will open in Rochester on Oct. 4. Her first New York appearance will be just one month later in Aeolian Hall, on Thursday afternoon, Nov. 4. During the Winter Mme. Fremstad will make several "guest" appearances with the Chicago Opera Company in Wagnerian rôles.

Proctor's 58th Street Anniversary.

The twentieth anniversary of the opening of F. F. Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street Theatre will be celebrated next week with a special bill to which all of the Proctor stars will contribute. The theatre was the first neighborhood music hall in the city and during its early years Weber and Fields, Sam Bernard, William T. Carleton, Billie Barlow and John C. Rice were seen there.

Authors in New Musical Play.

Jack Hazzard, Percival Knight, and A. Baldwin Sloane have written a musical play which will be placed in rehearsal this month, and will be produced by William Harris, Jr. The piece contains three star rôles, which will be filled by Mr. Sloane, the composer of the score, and Mr. Hazzard and Percival Knight, authors of book and lyrics. The production will be an elaborate one.

MUSIC NOTES.

Ann Swinburne, well known in musical comedy and light opera, will forsake the field with which she has become identified and make her first appearance as a concert singer in a recital she will give at Aeolian Hall next month.

Miss Gilderoy Scott, contralto, and Alfred Megerlin, violinist, will be the soloists at the promenade concert of the Russian Symphony Society tonight at Madison Square Garden. The program will include Mendelssohn's "Italian" Symphony.

The Boston Opera Company, under which name Max Rabinoff will direct Pavlowa's Russian ballet and the opera company in connection with it, will present here this season Miura Zukkury, a Japanese soprano, in the title role of "Mme. Butterfly." Ricardo Martin and Thomas Chalmers will be heard in the cast.

PLATINUM EMBARGO SETS PRICE SOARING

Allies Prohibit Export in Fear That Metal May Be Reshipped to Germany.

VALUE TWICE THAT OF GOLD

War Need Increases Demand—None to be Had in New York Even at $40 an Ounce.

The Allies have declared an embargo on platinum, according to E. M. Gattle, a jeweler at 680 Fifth Avenue, and the lack of the metal will have serious results not only in the jewelry trade, but in the manufacture of chemicals, in photography, and in dentistry. No platinum has been received in this country for four days, and dealers said yesterday that there would be little chance of getting any of the metal unless the embargo was lifted.

Russia supplies about 95 per cent. of the world's annual supply of platinum. The annual production in Russia is between 175,000 and 200,000 troy ounces. The deposits are controlled largely by French interests, and most of the dealers here get the metal from France.

"The dealers here say that the War Offices of the Allies are responsible for stopping the platinum exportation," Mr. Gattle told a TIMES reporter yesterday. "The metal is very much needed in war times, and the fear is not only that the supply will be inadequate for the needs of the Allies, but that if platinum is allowed to go out of the allied countries it will be reshipped to Germany.

"There has been a rapid advance in the price of the metal in the last four days, and now dealers are refusing to give out the metal at all. There is practically no supply here now. The embargo came without warning, and the dealers were unable to prepare for it.

"Platinum is now almost indispensable in the jewelry trade. No other metal makes as handsome diamond settings, and platinum has become so popular that the people will not take gold now."

Of far more serious results would be the lack of platinum in industrial chemistry. The metal is largely used for the manufacture of chemical utensils. It is used in the construction of stills in which sulphuric acid is made. Dentists use great quantities. It is necessary for the manufacture of incandescent lamps.

Some time ago an order was issued by the Russian Government forbidding the export of raw platinum in quantities valued above 500 rubles—$257.50—in order that domestic refineries of the metal might be encouraged. No refinery was opened, however, in Russia, and the producers found that they had large quantities of the metal on their hands and were unable to dispose of it.

According to information contained in a commerce report from Russia which was received here in June, the Russian Export Chamber requested the newly organized bureau for the gold and platinum industries, which has more than twenty members, to find out whether sales of platinum might be organized in the United States. In case of an affirmative answer the producers were to ask for a modification of the embargo. Apparently the Allies decided later that it was necessary to reassure the platinum supply and feared that if it sales were made here Germany might get the metal.

Ever since the war there has been a steady increase in the price of platinum, but a new high level of $40 an ounce was reached this week.

Emperor Jacques Summons Sheriff.

Sheriff Stephen Pettit of Nassau County, who recently achieved fame as the conqueror of the Emperor of Sahara, Jacques Lebaudy, was surprised yesterday to receive a memento from his former enemy, on the day that marked the third week since their meeting. The memento was a very legal looking summons, from the plaintiff, Jacques Lebaudy, for the defendant, Sheriff Pettit, to meet in the United States District Court, to answer a complaint in an action which was not specified. The whole document was written in the emperor's sprawling handwriting, and the sheriff was also ordered to file his answer with Jacques Lebaudy regarding the summons within twenty days.

Sister Columba.

Sister Columba, who joined the order of the Sisters of St. Joseph in Flushing forty-three years ago, died Tuesday night at St. John's Hospital, Long Island City. Since leaving Flushing Sister Columba had taught in Our Lady of Mercy School, Brooklyn, and the Holy Cross School, Flatbush. At the time of her death she was Superior at the Epiphany School in Brooklyn. Sister Columba is survived by four sisters, Mrs. J. Lamb, the Misses Mary and Dora Meacle, and Sister Margaret Mary of St. Paul's Convent, Brooklyn, and a brother, Joseph, of Stockbridge, Mass.

Prominent Progressive Dead.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 8.—Octave Le Riviere died today near Montreal, while on a motor trip. He was 72 years old, and had long been prominent in Republican and Progressive politics in this city. Mr. Le Riviere was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1912, and joined the Roosevelt forces at that time. He was Progressive candidate for State Auditor in 1913. He had been a member of both branches of the city government, and was Fire Commissioner at the time of his death.

Captain W. F. Endress Dies at Sea.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Captain William F. Endress of the army engineers, died suddenly last night from pneumonia on the steamer Allianca, en route from Colon to New York, where the ship is due Friday.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Rehearsals of Edna Ferber's dramatization of her "Roast Beef Medium" stories have been begun under the direction of Augustus Thomas. Ethel Barrymore will be the Emma McChesney, and the other characters will be played by William Boyd, Donald Gallagher, Lola Fisher, W. T. St. James, A. Romaine Callender, Thomas Reynolds, Hugh Dillman, James H. Morrison, Anita Roth, Carree Clarke, Dorothy Walters, and Sara Enright.

Cyril Maude will arrive today on the New York after spending the Summer in England and Scotland. He will begin his third American season in "Grumpy," Monday night, at the Empire.

Mr. and Mrs. George Arliss are also passengers on the New York. They will appear this season under the management of Klaw & Erlanger and George C. Tyler.

James Seeley has been added to the cast of "Moloch," the war drama in rehearsal for production in the New Amsterdam Theatre Sept. 20.

Ruth Chatterton will begin an extended tour of the larger cities in "Daddy Long-Legs" Monday at the Star Theatre, Buffalo.

Lucile Watson, who acted the hostess in "Under Cover" at the Cort Theatre last season, has been engaged for the same rôle for the London production of the piece to be made by George Grossmith.

The Times Producing Corporation will move its offices to the Longacre Theatre today. The company owns the theatre, and will use it as a producing playhouse.

Eileen Molyneux, an English dancer whom Ned Wayburn first saw at the Alhambra, London, has been engaged as Clifton Webb's dancing partner in "Town Topics," the revue that will be presented in the Century next week.

Lewis Stone, Carroll McComas, Macey Harlan, and the other members of the company seen last season in "Inside the Lines" are hurrying here for rehearsals of the war play, which will be presented on tour this season.

S. Jay Kaufman has placed Lou-Tellegen and Katherine Kaelred under contract and will present them in plays later in the season.

A group of motion picture men have leased Weber's Theatre and will open it Sept. 20 as a motion picture theatre.

CHARLES C. WISE DEAD.

Ex-Deputy Fire Commissioner Was a Democratic Leader.

Charles C. Wise, former Deputy Fire Commissioner in charge of the Brooklyn territory during Mayor McClellan's administration, and at one time one of the leading Democrats in that borough, died yesterday at his Summer home in Sayville, L. I. He had been a sufferer from Bright's disease and for the last several days his condition was critical. Although born in Syracuse, N. Y., on Nov. 22, 1866, Mr. Wise had lived in Brooklyn since childhood, and was graduated from St. Francis's College. Almost since his youth he took an active part in Democratic politics in the Sixth Assembly District. In 1898 he was appointed a member of the Board of Education and was the youngest member of that body.

In 1903, when Martin W. Littleton was Borough President, Mr. Wise was appointed Superintendent of Public Buildings. As Deputy Fire Commissioner he secured many improvements in the fire protection system of Brooklyn and at one time was mentioned as a leading candidate for the place made vacant by the death of Fire Commissioner Hugh Bonner. His power in Democratic politics grew until he was elevated to Second Vice Chairman of the Kings County Democratic Committee. Mr. Wise was appointed a Deputy Clerk of the County Court by County Clerk Molloy in 1911, and three years later he was the Democratic candidate for the Senate in the Fourth District. Mr. Wise was a member of the Elks, the Knights of Columbus, and the Twenty-third Ward Democratic Club. He is survived by his wife, two sons, and a daughter.

JOHN W. BEERS FOUND DEAD.

New York Banker Stricken Suddenly at Lake Placid.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Sept. 8.—John W. Beers, a banker and member of the New York Stock Exchange, died suddenly yesterday morning as the result of a shock suffered earlier in the day at the boarding house of Mrs. L. A. Rand, in this place. He was in his sixty-eighth year and was seated on the porch when overcome. Later in the morning he was found dead in a chair in his room.

His brother, Charles Beers, arrived here today and left tonight with the body, which will be taken to New York for interment. Mr. Beers came here early in May to spend the Summer, and seemed to be in good health.

He was senior member of the banking and brokerage firm of Beers & Owens, 52 Broadway, and became a member of the Stock Exchange in 1883. He was a native of Richmond, Va., and came to New York shortly after the civil war and obtained employment as office boy to the late Daniel Drew, the financier. Later he went into business for himself and at the time of his death had been actively connected with Wall Street for nearly fifty years.

Mr. Beers never married and lived with his sister and brother at 65 Central Park West, New York City. In addition to these, he is also survived by another brother and sister.

WM. CULLEN RUDD DIES.

John D. Rockefeller's Brother-In-Law Was Prominent in Cleveland.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 8.—William Cullen Rudd, brother-in-law of John D. Rockefeller, died late today at his home, 13,176 Euclid Avenue.

He is survived by his widow, Mary A. Rockefeller Rudd, Mr. Rockefeller's only sister; his children, Mrs. Edward A. Roberts of Buffalo, N. Y., and Frank H. Rudd of Cleveland; a brother, George A. Rudd, Vice President of the Chandler & Rudd Company, of which Mr. Rudd was President, and a sister, Miss Mary E. Rudd of Cleveland.

Mr. Rudd was one of the substantial business men of Cleveland, where he was born July 22, 1845. For five years his health had been failing. Since July he had been critically ill, a relapse following the death of Mrs. John D. Rockefeller in March.

Captain Charles Wilson.

Captain Charles Wilson, 70 years old, for many years employed by the City of New York in various departments, and who before his retirement was commander of boats which conveyed prisoners to Blackwell's Island, died yesterday in St. John's Riverside Hospital. His home was at 242 Nepperham Avenue, Yonkers. The Captain was born in Ireland and spent nine months in Andersonville prison. He was a member of Mitchel Post, G. A. R., New York City. A daughter and three sons survive him.

Obituary Notes.

City Tax Assessor TIMOTHY DELANEY, 61 years old, died yesterday at his home at 351 Main Street, Paterson, N. J. He completed thirty years in office a few weeks ago. He was born in Paterson and lived there all his life. He was a member of St. John's Church. Mr. Delaney is survived by a son, William F. Delaney, a newspaper man, and a daughter, Miss Loretta B. Delaney.

ANDREW JACKSON SKINNER, connected with the New York branch of the Aetna Life Insurance Company, died yesterday at the home of his parents, 32 William Street, East Orange, N. J., in his thirty-third year.

Miss ANTOINETTE MORCH, daughter of Carl C. and Petronella Morch, died Tuesday at her home, 850 Hancock Street, Brooklyn. Besides her father, Miss Morch left two sisters, Mrs. William T. Brown and Mrs. C. M. Schroder, and three brothers, all of Brooklyn. The funeral will be held at the Bethany Presbyterian Church, of which Parish Miss Morch had been a member for the last fifteen years.

JAMES SLOAN, a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, and for forty years in the feed and grain business in Brooklyn, died on Tuesday at his home, 585 Franklin Avenue, from apoplexy. He was a member of Kilwinning Lodge, F. and A. M., and Evening Star Chapter, R. A. M.

FREDERICK G. WEBER, Manager of the Patent Medicine Department of Weber's Tea Company, died on Tuesday at his home, 149 Eighth Street, Brooklyn, aged 60 years.

Miss WILHELMINA MARTENS, for thirty-two years a teacher in the public schools of Brooklyn and a member of the Brooklyn Teachers' Association, is dead at her home, 455 Hamboldt Street, Brooklyn, from heart disease. She was 51 years of age.

Mrs. CECILIA VAN WINKLE, widow of George Van Winkle, who was killed in battle during the civil war, died at her home, 296 Madison Street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, aged 82 years. Mrs. Van Winkle had been a member of the Marcy Avenue Baptist Church for half a century and left a son and two daughters.

Mrs. HARRIET TODD KETCHAM, widow of Stephen D. Ketcham, a United States weighmaster and for twenty-five years employed in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, died on Tuesday at her home, 425 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. MARGARET GEBHARD, 70 years old, a lifelong resident of Corona, died at her home in Twenty-second Street in that place yesterday. She was the widow of Henry Gebhard, a farmer, and she is survived by four daughters and two sons. Mrs. Gebhard was a member of St. Jacob's Lutheran Church.

Mrs. CATHARINE BEECHER REEVES, 93 years old, died at the home of her son, Ward S. Reeves, 505 Lockwood Street, Astoria, yesterday. Mrs. Reeves was born in the old Seventh Ward of New York City. Her father was a ship carpenter who came to this country from Germany during the War of 1812. She was married in 1850 to Theodore R. Reeves, a prominent business man of his time. Mrs. Reeves was a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Redeemer in Astoria.

JOHN P. CONWAY, a custom shoe maker of the old school, died on Tuesday at his home, 1,135 Simpson Street, the Bronx, in his sixty-fifth year. He was born in England and came here in 1880 and immediately was employed by the leading shoe makers in this city. His wife, five daughters and two sons survive him.

HENRY H. HERTS, a stock broker, died on Tuesday at his home, 307 West Seventy-ninth Street. He was born in this city and is survived by his wife and two sons.

WILLIAM SCOTT JAMES, Treasurer of the Edward C. Moore Company, leather manufacturers of Newark, N. J., died on Tuesday at his home in East Orange, N. J. He was forty years old and is survived by his wife and a son.

JACOB ASH, a retired clothing merchant of California and this city, died on Monday at his home, 790 Lexington Avenue, in his seventy-eighth year. He was a native of Germany and lived here for fifty years. His wife, two daughters and a son survive him.

Mrs. SARAH JANE COLLIER, widow of Charles A. Collier, a decorator, of Bayonne, N. J., died on Tuesday at her home in that city, in her fifty-fifth year. She was a daughter of the late Charles B. Sutherland and was born here.

WALTER P. NEEL, Secretary of the Spool Cotton Company of this city, died on Sunday at his Summer home in Chatham, Mass. He was born in the Channel Islands, England, and was 66 years old. His home was at Short Hills, N. J., and he is survived by his wife and seven children.

F. A. DURBAN of Zanesville, Ohio, general counsel for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, died Tuesday night on a train near Cumberland, Md., while en route home from the East. Mr. Durban had been suffering from Bright's disease for some time. He was 60 years old.

The Rev. J. B. WICKS of Paris, N. Y., naturalist and widely known writer on nature subjects, died Tuesday night, aged 79 years. For more than forty years he was rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Paris.

MILTON B. W

PEARSITE CO. BEGINS DYE OUTPUT TODAY

Great Plant at Cannel, Ky., Put in Operation Under Dr. Chas. H. Gage's Process.

BOPE HEADS ENTERPRISE

Carnegie Steel Vice President, Assured of Success, Arranges to Double Plant's Capacity.

The $2,000,000 corporation which has been organized to make dyestuffs in this country and which is in control of the invention of a new method of manufacture which Dr. Thomas H. Norton, the Government color expert, believes will revolution the industry, is headed by Colonel H. P. Bope, of Pittsburgh, a Vice President of the Carnegie Steel Company. That Mr. Bope was the principal backer of the new enterprise, which fact has been kept a secret, was learned yesterday.

It was also learned that while American textile manufacturers have been growing more and more alarmed over the ever growing shortage of German dyes in this country the corporation, which was chartered in Delaware under the name of The Pearsite Company, has been building a large plant for the production of American dyes by the new process at Cannel City, Ky., which is in the cannel coal district, where the natural substances used for the dyes can be readily obtained. The plant is nearly completed, and it was learned yesterday that all will be ready for the first output of dyes today.

It was also learned yesterday that the new process which, is expected to end Germany's supremacy in the dyestuff industry, so far as America is concerned, devised by Arthur L. Pearse, an English engineer, and Dr. Charles H. Gage, an American chemist, who is said to be practically unknown except among chemists. These two men have been working on the new method for several years, it was learned.

Assurances of Success.

A second chemist, J. L. Campbell of England, was summoned to America by Colonel Bope to try out the new method, and he is not at Cannel City, in charge of the new plant erected by the company. Mr. Campbell has gone thoroughly into the merits of the new method, and has assured Colonel Bope that it is practicable. Dr. Gage is said to a Californian.

While the method by which dyes are to be extracted from coal are kept secret, it is understood that oxidized cannel coal will be used in the process. The furnace for oxidizing the coal was built for the new corporation by the John F. Casey Company of Pittsburgh. So confident are the backers of the success of their enterprise that an order for a second furnace has already been placed with the Casey Company. It is said that the company already has orders enough awaiting the final proof of the experiment to keep both furnaces busy for a long time, although it has been announced that the output will probably reach 10,000 pounds a day by Dec. 1.

Arthur L. Pearse, the co-inventor of the process, is the Vice-President of the corporation; Wheeler B. Horner of Pittsburgh is the Secretary, and these officials, with Nathaniel W. Niles of Boston, compose the Board of Directors.

Niles is best known to the public as a tennis player, having represented Harvard University in a number of important tournaments about New York and elsewhere in the East this season.

When asked in Pittsburgh yesterday if he anticipated that his company would be able to compete in prices with the German producers after the war Colonel Bope said:

"That all depends on what the Government will do to protect us. This is a baby enterprise with tremendous possibilities and is projected with the primary idea of helping the American people to get dyes at a little over the cost of production, allowing a fair profit to the manufacturers.

"We believe that the men in charge of affairs at Washington will readily see this and will give us the protection in tariffs that comes to all American industries. There is no question of the success of the plan, and very soon we shall have enough furnaces going to compete with any firm in the world."

It is said that Dr. Gage wanted to carry his experiments further in an effort to produce a powerful explosive more powerful than anything at present known to science, but that the directors were reluctant to go into that phase of the use of coal tar products on the theory that the demand in America for dyestuffs was ample to keep them occupied for the present at least.

Dr. Norton, the Government expert, could not be reached for comment on the new details that were brought out yesterday. His chief assistant, Dr. N. J. Langdon, was at the Chemists' Club last night. He said he was not authorized to discuss the details of the project, but that the manufacture of the dyes would be under the direction of a distinguished chemist, who would be assisted by a number of experienced chemists, and that he was confident that the venture would prove successful.

It was learned that the company has patented the principal feature of its new process, but that, as parts of the method are unpatented, a strict watch is being kept in the vicinity of the plant in Kentucky and unknown visitors are kept away.

MUST CURTAIL USE OF DYES.

Manufacturers Unable to Guarantee Shades—Tariff Not a Factor.

Dr. Thomas H. Norton, the Government's investigator into the chemical and dyestuff situation, said yesterday that he would take a full day to study details of the new process for producing dyes controlled by the Pearsite Company, before giving a formal statement to the press.

Mr. Norton's chief conference yesterday was with William R. Corwine, Secretary of the National Association of Clothiers, who called to tell of the serious situation arising from the dye shortage. After the conference, Dr Norton said the clothing and knitting industries had been thrown out of gear by inability to get colors required, and that the situation would soon be brought home to the purchasing public.

"With the supply of dyestuffs practically exhausted," said Dr. Norton, "the public, until after the European war, must do without many colored fabrics it has been accustomed to. The situation will cause a readjustment where dye is used, inasmuch as manufacturers cannot live up to rigid specifications of color heretofore imposed, as there is no certainty that specified shades can be had.

"Under old conditions the clothing trade and similar lines sold goods a year ahead, knowing that they could get the fabrics required in any specified shade."

Dr. Norton made the statement that "the tariff cuts no ice" in enlisting American capital in the production of chemicals and dyestuffs.

"Men with money are entirely willing to go ahead," said Dr. Norton, "provided the administration will give assurance that at the end of the war unfair trade practices, such as price cutting and 'dumping,' will not be permitted. These people tell me that the present tariff of 30 per cent. on colors is sufficient, if foreign chemical and dye manufacturers are not allowed to ruin American industries once they are started. Such trade practices are forbidden in domestic business and they think the same rules should apply to the foreign manufacturers invading the American field. My long list of appointments with capitalists and manufacturers demonstrates the interest felt in building up at this very opportune time American industries which shall free this market from foreign domination."

The potash end of the investigation is growing till it begins to rival the color inquiry. More men interested in the Pacific Coast kelp deposits called yesterday and outlined their plans for supplying fertilizer potash.

Another caller was from North Carolina. He was interested in developing potash from the feldspar deposits of the Appalachian Mountains. C. A. Estevo, of Porto Rico, conferred with Dr. Norton relative to producing caustic potash from the residue of molasses. Professor Hart, of Lafayette College, a recognized potash authority who has written much on the question, offered to co-operate with Dr. Norton in promoting a domestic potash industry.

BRYAN URGES ROADS FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE

Would Build Twelve to Allow Quick Concentration of Nation's Forces.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—William J. Bryan has a plan to put the country in a state of thorough preparedness for defense by the construction of twelve good roads from coast to coast instead of spending hundreds of millions of dollars to increase the army and navy.

These roads, he told reporters at the University Club before leaving this city today, would be of immense advantage in times of peace, and in war times would enable the Government to concentrate speedily its citizen soldiers by means of tens of thousands of motor cars at any point threatened with invasion.

His plan of national defense was first put forward by Mr. Bryan last night at the First Presbyterian Church of Oak Park, where he lectured on "The Causeless War" and repeated in other addresses in this city. He was angry today at suggestions that an invading enemy might find these roads useful for the transport of artillery. He said:

"I have been interested to see how advocates of preparedness jump at the chance to discredit any attempt to divert money away from the building of battleships, into useful channels.

"Two Chicago newspapers have suggested the danger that good roads might be used by the enemy. This is a far-fetched argument. We have many other things an enemy might use. If we must dispense with good roads because an invader might use them for the transport of artillery, why not make the future absolutely safe by destroying all the roads and then destroying everything else that might invite an enemy to invade us?

"How far will this frenzy for preparedness be carried before the jingoes return to sanity? If they will just consent to apply to international affairs the common-sense principles that neighbors apply to each other, we need not be scared about the dangers of invasion."

BUILD WIRE BARRIERS, THEN ROB A BANK

Oklahoma Cracksmen Adopt Method of Trench Warfare to Prevent Interference.

JEFFERSON, Okla., Sept. 8.—Tactics borrowed from the trench warfare in Europe enabled three robbers to loot the Farmers' State Bank here early today. Before entering the bank the men broke into a hardware store and stole several coils of barbed wire with which they erected entanglements about the bank.

Four charges of explosive were used to wreck the safe. The first explosion aroused the townspeople, but before the citizens could devise a way of overcoming the wire barrier, the robbers had taken $2,000 and escaped in a motor car. Posses followed them as far as Hunnewell, Kas., but there lost the trail.

REACT CORD MURDER.

Peterson, Dead Man's Partner, Shown to Autoists as Slayer Appeared.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMDEN, N. J., Sept. 8.—Olaf Peterson, held as a material witness in the murder of Samuel Cord, the wealthy Laurel Springs real estate dealer, was secretly taken to the scene of the murder on the lonely River Road in Pensauken Township early this morning and made to enact the part of the slayer for the benefit of the party of autoists, who witnessed the placing of the body in the gully where it was found eight days ago.

Whether or not the autoists identified Peterson as the man they saw drag the dead man from an auto drawn up at the side of the road with all lights extinguished, the authorities refused to say, but Peterson, who was Cord's business partner, was returned to his cell with no prospect of immediate release.

Charles Feister, proprietor of a boarding house, and the leading member of the auto party of eight, was the chief witness of the murder drama staged by the authorities. The names of the other seven are kept strictly secret, although it is believed they had nothing to add to the description of the midnight meeting given by Feister.

The scene which was re-enacted at 12:45 this morning was based on the following facts as recited by Feister and his friends:

At 12:45 last Tuesday morning Feister was running his car along the River Road when as they passed Cove Road they saw what they thought was a farm wagon before them. Passing on he discovered it was an automobile with all lights out and a man standing at the rear. He stopped, ran back, and saw that the man was bending over a body covered with a raincoat. The man, visibly excited at discovery, ran forward and stood in front of the body and shouted, "No, no, get on, get on," in reply to an offer of help.

Feister and his friends got a good look at the man, but both he and the authorities refused to say whether he tallied with Peterson's appearance as he was made to stand in the position the murderer occupied when first seen.

The description of the alleged murderer is as follows:

He was about 5 feet 11 inches in height and weighed about 175 pounds. He had a smooth face and wore glasses, although the dim light prevented the witnesses from being certain whether they wore spectacles or nose glasses. He had rather long hair, which appeared to be dark, and had become disarranged and fallen over his forehead and into his eyes. He appeared to be in shirt sleeves.

DU PONT CO. REORGANIZED.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. to Pay $120,000,000 in Cash and Stock

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 8.—At a meeting of the Directors of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company here today all the assets and business of the company were sold to the new E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. This is in accordance with a plan for the financial reorganization of the concern recently announced. The purchase price is $120,000,000, payable in cash, debenture stock and common stock of the new company. The latter has no bonded indebtedness or fixed charges.

The purchasing company, recently incorporated under the Delaware laws with a capital of $240,000,000, formally organized today. The Directors and officers elected are the same as those of the old company, Pierre S. du Pont being the President.

The company is to take charge of the concern on Oct. 1.

MISSING GIRL ALARM FOR MAGGIE HINCHEY

May Have Been Fighting in Subway Trench at Hour Set to Meet Maggie Foley.

BUT OTHER MAGGIE TALKS

Compares the Loads a Man and a Woman Will Acquire with $2—Big Day for Suffrage.

Where, oh, where, is "Maggie" Hinchey of New York? She didn't come out yesterday to shake hands with "Maggie" Foley of Massachusetts.

She may be talking suffrage in the subway trenches which her friends are digging, or over on the docks, or twenty stories up on the framework of some new building, in her search for votes for women.

Anyway, the great gathering of Massachusetts and New Jersey women, with New York women assisting, went off gloriously, even if the two Maggies did not meet.

Miss Margaret Foley was out in a brand-new "Margaret Foley" hat, made on purpose for her and after her design, an exaggerated sailor that is going to be worn by the Massachusetts women in their big suffrage parade on Oct. 16.

Mrs. Robert Gould Shaw came on from Massachusetts, bringing in her automobile leading suffrage women of her State, and Mrs. Lillian Feickert, President of the New Jersey State Association, came over with eight representative New Jersey women to escort the Massachusetts women, who are to campaign for New Jersey, beyond the Hudson.

The women remained only a few hours in the city, but there were two automobile parades, two street meetings, and two luncheon parties, one at the headquarters of the Woman Suffrage Party, 48 East Thirty-fourth Street, where the automobiles were parked, and one at the Hotel McAlpin.

There was the one Massachusetts car, six from New Jersey, and ten New York cars in the parade in the morning, which ran up Broadway from the party headquarters, and held its first meeting at Times Square at noon, with Margaret Foley, in her new hat, as the speaker. Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw introduced her. Miss Foley was hoarse from much speaking, but she made a hit when she told the crowd of a visit to a mining camp in the West, where she talked suffrage to the miners and their wives. They are not often remembered by suffrage or other speakers, and they all came out and gave her a warm reception. A miner's wife came up after the meeting to speak to her.

Man's Load and Woman's.

"She was a nice, respectable woman, with a lined face telling of a hard life," said Miss Foley. "'Lady,' she said to me, 'I liked that story of yours about the money. Lady, I can take $2, and I can bring home a load of food that will last the family a week. But you give my man $2 and send him to town, and, lady, you ought to see the load he'd bring home!'"

The men in the audience shouted at that.

"I didn't laugh when she told me," said Miss Foley, "it was all too serious and earnest for her. 'Lady,' she went on, 'I know about having sanitary things in my house and about police protection, but my man he doesn't care anything about it.'

"'He can't very well when he spends all his time down in the mine earning money to support the family,' I explained.

"'But, lady,' went on the woman, 'I do my share. I take care of the home and the children and then I go out washing to make a little more money.'

"We women would be more opposed to petticoat government than any of you," said Miss Foley, to the men in the audience. "That would be a one-sided affair and make a mess of things. But you know what it means to lose a mother from a home, and it is the same thing when the mother's voice is absent from the Government. You have enough business, but you want the mother love in the interest of the home outside where it is needed as much as inside.

"You ask how does Margaret Foley know what the women will do if they have the franchise? She does not know, but she asks you to trust your women in the East as the men of the Western States have trusted their women. The women have made good and the men have never regretted the step they took."

There was a big crowd, and great enthusiasm, at Printing House Square, where the women went from uptown. The men on a fire engine passing rang their bells and waved their hands.

Prominent Women Attend.

Mrs. Everett Colby came over with the Jersey women and among others at the Woman Suffrage Party Headquarters and taking part in the parades and at the luncheons were: Mrs. F. H. Lovell, Mrs. S. H. Plummer, Mrs. L. H. Roberts, Mrs. F. S. Bayles, Mrs. Joseph N. Tuttle, Mrs. Frank H. Snell, Miss Elizabeth Pope, Miss Florence Halsey and Miss Florence Leech. The Jersey women said they were greeted with much enthusiasm as their automobiles passed on their way to New York through the different towns in New Jersey, the men lifting their hats as they passed. There was not one unpleasant demonstration. The women were escorted to the ferry at West Forty-second Street on their return trip at 4:30 P. M., Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw's car flying the suffrage banners leading and Miss Rose Bower of South Dakota playing patriotic airs and sounding the bugle call as the procession of ten cars paraded up Fifth Avenue, through Fifty-ninth Street and down Eighth Avenue toward the ferry.

"There's a lot of us going to vote for you," called one of a group of working men at the docks while the cars waited, "and you'll sure win out."

At the Hotel McAlpin, the National Woman Suffrage Association and its President, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, entertained suffrage leaders and prominent workers at luncheon, though the function was delayed by Mrs. Robert Gould Shaw, the Boston woman, who was out with the street speakers, and who delivered suffrage literature to the New York crowds. Mrs. Shaw sat at Dr. Shaw's right and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt was at her left.

Mme. Rosika Schwimmer, the Hungarian suffragist, and Miss Crystal McMillan, who arrived on the Ryndam yesterday morning, were among the guests, and Ida Husted Harper, who is to be in New York until after election assisting Mrs. Catt in the campaign work.

Dr. Shaw Happy.

There were no regular speeches, but Dr. Shaw made a few remarks at the end of the luncheon. After telling how frightened she always was, even now, when asked to speak, she said:

"I feel today like a happy mother with all my children about me. It is a delight to have these leaders together, each doing something along some special line. I am so glad Mrs. Shaw's name is Shaw," she said, looking down at the woman at her right, "who is doing so much for the work in Massachusetts."

Dr. Shaw prophesied suffrage victory in all the campaign States, and jestingly gave the figures for New York City and State. "I have had a good many birthday parties in New York," she said, "but at most of them I have not been present. I am glad I am here today, and I know this is a nice party because it is my party."

Mrs. Mina Van Winkle, Mrs. Lillian F. Feickert, and Mrs. Everett Colby were among the Jersey leaders present. Others were Miss Mary Garrett Hay of the Woman Suffrage Party, Mrs. Laidlaw, Mrs. J. Norman de R. Whitehouse, Mrs. Howard Mansfield, Mrs. Charles Tiffany, Mrs. Henry Villard, Mrs. Winston Churchill, Dr. Aletta Jacobs, Mrs. Antoinette Funk, Miss Lucy E. Anthony, and Mrs. George Bass.

There was a fan at the place of each guest, the souvenir of a warm day, from the hotel.

ART SALE TO AID SUFFRAGE.

Prominent Women Offer Works for an Exhibition Here.

An exhibition and sale of works of noted women artists, half the proceeds to be used for the suffrage campaign, will be held at the Macbeth Galleries, 450 Fifth Avenue, from Sept. 27 to Oct. 16, inclusive. The Exhibition Committee are Mrs. John W. Alexander, Mrs. Albert Herter, Abastenia St. L. Eberle, Anne Goldthwaite, Alice Morgan Wright, and Ida Proper.

The contributions include 20 bronzes, 52 paintings, 10 sculptures, 1 terra cotta, 4 drawings, 2 miniatures, 4 etchings, 2 wood blocks, 3 pastel drawings, and 2 plaster models.

Among the local artists who will be represented are Charlotte B. Coman, the dean of women painters, who sends two paintings; Janet Scudder of Frog Fountain fame, three sculptures; Rose O'Neill, the Kewpies' creator, paintings, and Mrs. Jerome Myers, a bronze and a drawing.

Elizabeth Edmond is sending sculpture from Santa Monica, Cal. From Boston come a painting by Gertrude Fiske and bronzes from Anna Coleman Ladd. The Middle West is represented by contributions from Ethel Mars of Decatur, Ill.; Alice Schille of Columbus, Ohio, and others.

Following is the full list of contributors and contributions:

Marie Apel	bronze
Lillian Baer	terra cotta
Caroline P. Ball	2 bronzes
Hilda Belcher	painting
Theresa Bernstein	painting
Constance Bigelow	painting
Matilda Brownell	painting
Marion Bullard	2 paintings
Mrs. Myra H. Carr	statue
E. V. Cockcroft	3 paintings
Mrs. C. B. Coman	2 paintings
Mrs. G. S. Corbett	2 bronzes
Katharine E. Day	painting
Mrs. A. P. T. de Haas	painting
Adelaide Denning	2 paintings
Katharine S. Dreier	painting and drawing
A. St. L. Eberle	sculpture
Elizabeth Edmond	sculpture
Lydia S. Emmet	2 paintings
Gertrude Fiske	painting
Laura G. Fraser	2 bronzes
Lucia F. Fuller	2 miniatures
Mary E. Foote	2 paintings
Anne Goldthwaite	painting and etchings
Mrs. M. J. McL. Johansen	2 paintings
Grace Mott Johnson	2 bronzes
Anna Coleman Ladd	2 bronzes
Clara McChesney	2 paintings
Kathleen McEnery	painting
Ethel Mars	2 wood blocks
Maud M. Mason	2 paintings
Ethel Myers	drawing and bronze
Mrs. Olga P. Muller	2 sculptures
Mrs. R. H. Nicholls	2 paintings
Ethel L. Paddock	pastel
Mrs. C. M. Parrish	2 etchings
Mrs. E. B. Parsons	2 bronzes
Anne M. Peck	painting
Ethel F. Peters	etchings
Agnes Pelton	painting and drawing
Helen W. Phelps	painting
Ethel Plummer	drawing
Marion L. Pooke	2 paintings.
Louise Pope	2 paintings.
May Wilson Preston	2 paintings.
Ida Proper	painting.
Ellen Ravenscroft	painting & monotypes.
Anne Estelle Rice	2 paintings.
Olive Rush	painting.
Mrs. A. St. Gaudens	2 bronzes.
Alice Schille	painting.
Eugenia F. Shownard	pair of bronzes.
Maud Squire	2 pastel drawings.
Zulnia Steele	2 paintings.
Mrs. L. M. Sterling	2 sculptures.
Maria J. Strean	2 paintings.
Janet Scudder	3 sculptures.
Mary H. Tannahill	painting.
Harriet W. Titlow	painting.
Juliet Thompson	2 paintings.
Mrs. H. F. Trowbridge	bronze.
Caroline Risque	2 bronzes & 2 plasters.
Helen M. Turner	2 paintings.
Lelia Usher	small bronze.
Ethel Wallace	painting.
Martha Walter	2 paintings.
Hilda Ward	painting.
Lila Wheelock	2 bronzes.
Blanca Wills	bronze.
Enid Yandell	2 bronzes.
Alice M. Wright	sculpture.
Helen Sahler	sculpture.
Caroline B. Blummers	painting.
Grace Hyman	painting.

All the contributors are enthusiastic suffragists.

TAFT ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Would Grant the Ballot, but Not Till Women Are Prepared for It.

Former President William H. Taft in an article in this week's Saturday Evening Post discusses woman suffrage and reaches the conclusion that suffrage inevitably will come and should come in time. But at present, he thinks, it is undesirable, for the mass of women are not educated up to wanting or knowing how to use it, and it would result in an undue increase of the power of "organized emotion" in Government affairs.

"My father and mother," says Mr. Taft, "were both in favor of women's voting, and I wrote a commencement address when I was graduated from Woodward High School, Cincinnati, in which I advocated it." Now his view is different. "The franchise," he says, "has never been regarded as an inalienable right of an American citizen. It has been granted or withheld by the States as seemed best to them to secure the best government."

The question whether the participation of women would increase the good results of popular government must in the end, he thinks, be answered in the affirmative, "if the suffrage is sufficiently delayed to give better preparation to women as a class for the exercise of the franchise."

"Advocates of votes for women," he says, "point out that widowed mothers' pension laws, eight-hour laws for women and minimum wages for women have been enacted in all the States where female suffrage exists, and in only a part of the States where women do not vote. The wisdom of such laws may be doubted; they are millennial legislation. The economic losses, State burdens and pauperization that are likely to follow such laws furnish a poor argument for woman suffrage."

"I question," he adds, "whether in politics and in resistance to corruption we should find any sturdier honesty among women than among men. The most common defect in legislation is not the ideal good aimed at, but in the lack of practical provision for its attainment. The lack of experience in affairs and the excess of emotion on the part of women in reaching political decisions on questions like prohibition and the social evil are what would lower the average practical sense and self-restraint of the electorate if they were admitted to it now.

"It is fair to say that the immediate enfranchisement of women would increase the proportion of the hysterical element of the electorate to such a degree as to be injurious to the public welfare. But if it can be delayed until a great majority of women desire it I think it will be a correct and useful extension of the democratic principle. The benefit will come slowly and imperceptibly; the issue is not acutely and immediately important."

CALLS DR. SHAW UNTRUTHFUL.

Mrs. Dodge Denies That Liquor Finances Anti-Suffrage.

Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, President of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, in a signed editorial in the September number of The Woman's Protest, the organ of her association, accuses Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, of telling an untruth. Dr. Shaw, who was in New York for a short time yesterday, said that Mrs. Dodge misrepresented her, and that she had done it before. In the editorial Mrs. Dodge says:

It has remained for the President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association to accuse the anti-suffragists, not as an organization, but as women.

In a speech, the suffragist President, Miss Anna Howard Shaw, recently said: "If the women known as anti-suffragists are not working for some hidden, cloaked force, why are they working at all?"

This leader of the woman suffragists of America seeks to defame the character of women with poisonous generalities, based only upon imagination, and for no reason except that they disagree with her upon a matter of public procedure.

The lowest politician would not stoop to defame the character of women. Hardened campaigners are wise enough to avoid the obviously "unfair." They also have a measure of self-respect.

Furthermore, the shrewd politician does not permit even his most unbalanced and enthusiastic orator to make campaign charges which he cannot even hope to prove.

Miss Shaw is both a leader and an orator. As a leader she must be accepted as dictating the guiding policies of the National Woman Suffrage Association. As a leader she dictates what she shall say as an orator. As an orator she said in a recent speech: "Anti-suffragists deny that their revenue comes from certain sources, but we have gathered and published proof that this is true."

She infers that these "certain sources" are not honorable sources, but she is careful not to be explicit. Inference is the coward's subterfuge.

Miss Shaw is constantly making unfair statements from which her hearers may draw untrue inferences.

Miss Shaw's statement quoted above is an untruth. It is untrue that the sources from which come the meager anti-suffrage funds are dishonorable sources or in any way associated with the liquor interests, as Miss Shaw intends her hearers to infer. It is untrue that the suffragists have ever published proof that the anti-suffrage funds are drawn from improper sources.

They have not done so because they could not do so—a good and sufficient reason.

This is the leading editorial in The Woman's Protest, the only one signed.

TO QUESTION M'CALL ABOUT 'PRIVILEGES'

Thompson Committee Hears Certain Subway Bidders Enjoy Favors.

CONTRACTS UNDER FIRE

Investigators Decide to Ask P. S. Commission Chairman to Explain Many Matters to Them.

Edward E. McCall, Chairman of the Public Service Commission, will be a witness this morning before the Thompson Leislative Investigating Committee when it resumes its hearings at the New York County Lawyers' Association, 165 Broadway. The Committee held a secret session at the rooms of the Bar Association yesterday and formulated its program. Besides Chairman George F. Thompson, those present were Senators Ogden L. Mills and Robert R. Lawson, and Assemblymen J. Leslie Kincaid, Aaron A. Feinberg and Charles D. Donohue.

After the meeting, Chairman Thompson said the line of questioning to be followed today was suggested by some citizens who said certain successful bidders on subway contracts enjoyed "privileges" which unsuccessful bidders did not. These "privileges," it is said, involved a possible saving of $1,000,000 on contracts.

One contract that will be inquired into particularly is that of the Lexington Avenue tunnel under the Harlem River. According to Chairman Thompson, this contract was originally let for $7,000,000 when William R. Wilcox was Chairman of the Public Service Commission, but was thrown out. It was readvertised and let for $4,000,000, which, said Mr. Thompson, is $1,000,000 more than it was worth. The present contractors for the section are Arthur McMillan and Olaf Hoff. John R. McNeil, an engineer and lawyer investigated the matter for the Public Service Commission. The contract has been under fire from several sources many times.

Other matters the committee will take up are the contract for that section of the Broadway subway under the old Astor House, known as the Cranford Contract; the third tracking of the Fulton Street elevated line in Brooklyn and the third tracking of the main elevated lines in Manhattan. According to Chairman Thompson the city at the end of fifty years will take over the third tracks of the elevated lines, leaving the Interborough owner of the other two tracks and he said, he wanted to find out what good the third track would be to the city if the operating company owned the other two tracks. The committee will also look into the charge that a contractor obtained a contract for tearing down a building in Canal Street when he knew it was not to be torn down, but only shored up.

"Various matters have been brought to my attention by citizens of New York City," said Chairman Thompson, "and we have come here to continue the investigation for which we were appointed to make an examination of the public service law and transportation acts in order to report to the Legislature. The public service idea of supervision and regulation seems to be an established function of the State. The only way our act has been amended has been by adding new subjects for regulation. Whether public service regulation has been a success is very important to the State. We are anxious to make clear to the public just what our real function is—that it is to give as perfect regulation of public service corporations as is possible."

After giving a resumé of what the committee has so far accomplished, Chairman Thompson went on:

"Certain questions have now come up which affect the subway contracts. In addition to contracts 3 and 4, four certificates have been signed which provided for additional facilities for transportation lines in the city. These contracts and these certificates seem to be inconsistent. The certificates appear to provide that after some time the city may own the structures which are being improved under these certificates. But we, as a committee, can hardly distinguish any difference between expenditure by a public service corporation and by the city, as in the end the commission pays for everything."

The subway contracts and the questions arising out of the certificates, Senator Thompson thought, called for immediate explanation, and he added that the committee believed it a wise policy to have Chairman McCall explain the matters.

FRANK MOSS VERY ACTIVE.

Promises to Give Perkins a Stiff Fight at the Primaries.

There was evidence yesterday of friction in the local Republican organization over the fight Frank Moss is making in the primaries for the nomination of District Attorney. Mr. Moss has already spoken at several Republican district clubhouses against the regular Republican candidate, District Attorney Perkins. He spoke Tuesday night at the clubhouse of the Republican organization in the First Assembly District, of which W. G. Rose is leader. Mr. Rose and Tony D'Allesandro also spoke. According to Mr. Moss, both men said the Republican organization would work and vote for him at the primaries. A statement given out by the Moss League last night said in part:

"Mr. Rose is the first leader to declare out of council that he would support Moss as against Perkins. Virtually all the leaders have told Chairman Koenig the only chance of winning the District Attorneyship is with Moss. Mr. Moss will speak at the clubhouse of the West Side Republican Club, Eighth Avenue and 143d Street, in the Twenty-third Assembly District, next Tuesday evening. Alderman John R. Bowles is President of the club.

"The Frank Moss League will open headquarters at 114 East Twenty-ninth Street tomorrow, from which place a stiff fight for Mr. Moss in the Republican primaries will be waged."

When Mr. D'Allesandro was asked if he had indorsed Mr. Moss's candidacy he replied:

"I cannot exactly say that. We wanted to give Mr. Moss a chance, for we admire him. I told the boys to remember his qualifications on primary day, because we all think him a very efficient man."

METZ WANTS TO KEEP OUT.

Says "Friends of Peace" Used His Name Without Permission.

Ex-Representative Herman A. Metz of Brooklyn was very much surprised yesterday when informed that he had been named at its Chicago meeting as one of a committee to effect a permanent organization for the "Friends of Peace." Mr. Metz declared that his name was used without his permission.

"If that is so," said Mr. Metz, when told the society had placed his name on the committee, "my name was used without my permission. I have no interest and want no interest in any propaganda or thing of that kind. I know nothing about it at all. I am for anything that has the interest of America at heart, and I want nothing to do with anything that mixes in anything else. Please make that very plain. What this Friends of Peace thing is I do not know, but if it is mixing in anything except what concerns this country, and this country only, I want nothing to do with it."

"It is none of our business to interfere between England and Germany," continued Mr. Metz, "but we have a right to resent the interference of England with our trade to neutral countries. I would be against Germany if she did the same thing to us. But that is no reason why we should not try to steer clear of mixing in."

BIG MUNITIONS EXPORTS.

Nearly $50,000,000 Worth Left the United States in July.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—American exports of war supplies are increasing enormously now that converted munitions plants are getting into full swing.

Figures made public tonight by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce show that shipments of horses, mules, automobiles, aeroplanes, and explosives, all classed as war supplies, aggregated nearly $50,000,000 in July.

The principal increase compared with June exports was in the classification of "all other explosives," including shells and other munitions of special manufacture, which jumped from $5,011,929, to $9,329,303. Automobiles, the only item to show a material decrease, dropped from $14,500,000 to $11,000,000.

Horses and mules to the value of $12,600,000 were exported in July as against $10,500,000; 138 aeroplanes, valued at $890,886, were shipped, compared with 62 machines, worth $283,212, in June. July exports of cartridges were valued at $2,427,761, about the same as the preceding month. Of dynamite, $100,809 worth was exported, a slight increase, and of gunpowder, $4,567,929, compared with $3,234,549 in June.

PEARY OFFERS SERVICES.

Ready to Perform Any Duty Required of Him to Aid Defense Policy.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 8.—Robert E. Peary, who was retired by act of Congress with the rank of Rear Admiral in recognition of his discovery of the north pole in 1909, has offered his services to the Navy Department for any duty he may be called upon to perform.

It was learned today that he had written to Secretary Daniels, offering to take the necessary physical examination and perform any services which might be required of him in the development of the program for national defense and military and naval preparedness.

PLAN TO MOBILIZE BUSINESS FOR WAR

President May Utilize New Yorker's Suggestions in His National Defense Program.

PATTERNS AFTER GERMANY

A Business Men's Commission the Possible Outcome—Trade Leaders Would Be Called On.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Bernard M. Baruch, a Governor of the New York Stock Exchange, today laid before President Wilson a plan for mobilizing the business of the country for effective use in time of war. Mr. Baruch is an old friend of the President, and his plan, it is believed, received the President's closest attention and aroused his interest in a way that may find expression in his recommendations to Congress regarding the national defense.

Mr. Baruch later had a talk with Secretary McAdoo regarding the cotton situation. Whether he sought to interest Mr. McAdoo in his plan for supplementing the military forces of the country is unknown.

In his talk with the President Mr. Baruch referred repeatedly to Germany as the best instance of the effectiveness of the plan he was outlining. He pointed out that when war came, cutting Germany off from nearly all her external sources of supply, every piece of Germany's industrial machinery was ready to respond to suggestions from persons in high authority for creating at home the clothing, munitions, and food supplies needed for the army and for the people. He suggested that preparedness in this direction should make up a part of the military program of the United States.

The favorable reception which Mr. Baruch's suggestions got lends color to the belief that the President ultimately may recommend the creation of a Business Men's Commission to put the plan into effect. Mr. Baruch in his conversation referred to the Advisory Board of civilian scientists informally appointed by Secretary Daniels of the Navy to assist in developing mechanical features of the service. The commission he proposed would be simply another step in the same direction. Such a commission, which would receive no compensation, might be appointed by the President informally without awaiting the action of Congress.

If the plan is to lead to permanent results, it is thought that eventually Congress must pass upon it, probably creating either a more or less independent commission, or a bureau attached to one of the departments—War, Navy, or Treasury.

There have been indications recently that sentiment among business men generally is ripe for putting Mr. Baruch's plan into operation. A short time ago when the German situation threatened grave eventualities, a delegation of Pennsylvania steel men came to Washington to offer their services to the President. An invitation from the President, it is thought, would be followed by a response from industrial and financial leaders throughout the country who would be willing to co-operate in adjusting financial and industrial affairs to a war footing.

It was said here tonight that Mr. Baruch's suggestions had been well received by the officials, who are particularly interested in the subjects he brought up. Mr. Baruch did not seek opportunities to discuss his plan with them, however. He returned to New York this afternoon.

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IN it is visualized in a way you will never forget all the heroism, all the grandeur, all the self-sacrifice that war entails in the domestic circle. The picture is distinctly neutral; it is one you will want to have in your home.

In the same issue are a multitude of splendid features, among which are included:

FALL practice of the American coast defense artillerymen. This is a picture which will interest every American citizen. See one of our own big guns in action.

THERE is a man in Arras who lived in his own house through all the bombardments. Into what is left of his garden M. E. Noyelle walks, undisturbed, among the ruins.

ON a peaceful river in Flanders there is an ancient mill. The mill became a strategic point which had to be taken—the old roof—look at the picture yourself, page 14.

LAKE MISURINA, on the southern borders of the Austrian Tyrol, has long been a favorite pleasure ground for tourists. In this most beautiful scenery the Austrians and Italians are now fighting. A remarkable reproduction of a beautiful scene, page 22.

Full pages, quarter pages, half pages, through 24 pages of fascinating pictures.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES MID-WEEK PICTORIAL

TIMES SQUARE, NEW YORK

WAR OPENS AFRICA TO AMERICAN TRADE

Big Business Done by Germany in French Possessions Now Goes to Others.

STEAMER LINE CONSIDERED

French Interests May Send Ships Through Canal and Up and Down West Coast.

While the French soldiers and their allies are keeping the Germans busy in northern France and Belgium, French commercial interests are executing a flank movement to capture the trade that Germans had in Morocco and other parts of French Africa before the war began. Professor M. N. Slousch, who teaches Hebrew language and literature at the Sorbonne, Paris, and who has spent many years exploring in northern Africa, told of this movement at the Broadway Central Hotel yesterday. He arrived on the Rochambeau on Monday en route to the Panama Exposition.

Professor Slousch, who was born in Russia, and studied in France, has spent much time in Morocco, and was there shortly before he sailed for America. His trip to this country is semi-official, and he will report to the Moroccan Government regarding trade opportunities opened for northern Africa by the Panama Canal. Moroccan officials, he said yesterday, have considered a steamship line between Northern Africa and the western coast of North and South America, via the canal. Morocco could offer iron, copper, hides, and wool, and it is believed that a ready market for these products could be found in this country.

"While such a project would allow the United States to take part of the former German trade in Morocco," Professor Slousch said, "Americans should begin to develop this new field early for the French themselves are losing no time. The German trade in Morocco amounted to about $4,000,000 a year before the war. The Moroccans are learning to imitate Europeans in every detail of living, and this with the three railroad systems the French are building through northern Africa and into the deserts, are steadily increasing the imports. In a few years, no doubt, the trade possibilities will have multiplied many times.

"An illustration of the development is seen in the growth of Casablanca. Five years ago the town had 10,000 inhabitants. Today it has 100,000. A great exposition has just opened at Casablanca. It was got up by French commercial interests, as part of the campaign to supplant German interests.

"There is much undeveloped iron and copper in Moracco which will be opened by the French after the war."

Professor Slousch said the higher class Moroccans is advancing rapidly and fond of automobiles and modern conveniences. Trips which recently required ten days on a mule are now made in a few hours by automobile, he said.

COLT POLISHERS STRIKE.

Walkout in Arms Plant May Start Labor Upheaval in Hartford.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 8.—Thirty-nine of the forty-five polishers at the plant of the Colt Patent Fire Arms Company struck today, leaving only a handful of veteran employes running the buffing wheels. This situation, if continued, will tie up the factory, now working day and night on rush orders for a new type of machine gun for the Allies.

The company's statement today reiterates the impossibility of granting the demands for increased wages because of the operation of its bonus system in force since May 1.

Last week the polishers voted to quit unless the company acceded to the demand of 5 cents an hour increase in addition to the bonus of 12½ per cent. on net profits, in which all employes participate.

While this strike by itself is as yet unimportant, it is feared that perhaps it is the spark that will ignite the general labor unrest noticeable in this city since the union orators at Bridgeport sent word to the Hartford newspapers that "it will be your turn next and we'll make another Bridgeport out of Hartford."

A strike at the Capewell Horse Nail Company has been running thirteen weeks because the company ignored the union.

Another strike began yesterday when the employes of the Atlantic Screw Works went out for a nine-hour day with the present ten hours' pay. The screw makers formed a union today and voted to insist that their spokesman be reinstated by the company, which refuses to give out any statement or even to consider the strikers' demands.

STRIKE BOOMS JITNEYS.

Improvised Farm Machines Gather Harvest in Albany.

ALBANY, Sept. 8.—Trolley car service on the United Traction Company lines in Albany, Troy, Watervliet, Green Island, and Cohoes was still tied up tonight. Twenty shopmen struck in the Albany shops today. The cars remain in the barns and no trouble has been reported. It was estimated tonight that 1,000 men were out on strike on the various lines. Patrick J. Downey, a State mediator, again called on the union and company officials today and offered his services as an arbitrator, but neither side accepted.

Mayor Stevens today asked owners of private automobiles who were willing to carry working women free to and from their places of employment to fly American flags from their machines. Hundreds of owners responded. Automobile buses of every description today lined both sides of State Street from the river to the Capitol. Many farmers invaded the city with their private machines and trucks converted into "jitneys."

A meeting to discuss a possible compromise of the strike will be held here tomorrow by commercial organizations of Troy and Albany. Representatives of both the strikers and employers have been invited to attend. Leaders of both sides said tonight that there was nothing to compromise, but they probably would attend the meeting.

Brotherhood men on the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, of which the United is a subsidiary company, according to an evening newspaper, are voting on whether they shall strike over alleged unsatisfactory working conditions. Clifford S. Sims, General Manager of the railroad company, said tonight that he knew of no grievance on the part of the railroad employes. Labor men also denied that there was any difficulty.

HOLYOKE, Mass., Sept. 8.—William D. Mahon, International President of the Amalgamated Association of Electric and Street Railway Employes, denied today the statement published as coming from the officials of the United Traction Company that he had told them that the strike in Albany was without his sanction.

"This matter is something for the Executive Board to decide," he said. "I have nothing to do with it. I neither telephoned nor telegraphed the officials regarding it." He also said that he had received no request to come to Albany on matters relating to the strike.

SULZER'S PARTY IN QUEENS.

Will Run Full County Ticket, with Assemblymen and Aldermen.

Under the name of the American Party which was started by ex-Governor William Sulzer, Democrats of Queens have filed petitions for the nomination of a complete ticket as follows:

County Judge, Evan S. Webster, Richmond Hill; Sheriff, George M. O'Connor, Long Island City; County Clerk, Martin Magor, Ridgewood; Assemblymen, First District, Henry M. Dietz, Long Island City; Second District, William Helman, Woodside; Third District, Conrad Garbe, Woodhaven; Fourth District, Cyril L'Affricaine, Queens; Aldermen, Sixty-ninth District, Charles Weddig, Long Island City; Sixty-seventh District, Hugo P. Ruane, Maspeth; Sixty-eighth District, Frank J. Schmitz, College Point; Sixty-ninth District, Frank E. Knob, Whitestone; Seventieth District, Frank Harth, Woodhaven.

TO BRICK ALBANY POST ROAD

Dobbs Ferry Votes $150,000 and Women Decide the Election.

Twenty-five women, among them Mrs. Walston H. Brown, Mrs. Henry Villard, Mrs. B. E. Fraser and Ida Masters, helped carry a $150,000 proposition for bricking the Albany post road through Dobbs Ferry at the special election held in that place yesterday.

The total vote was 247, with 136 in favor and 105 against, and six spoiled ballots. The first bond of $6,000 is payable in five years and thereafter at the rate of $6,000 a year until the issue is paid.

Colonel Franklin Q. Brown and many wealthy persons worked hard for weeks to carry the election.

London's Wool Auction.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The offerings at the wool auction sales today amounted to 10,100 bales, principally crossbreds. There was a fair demand for good wools, and the opening rates were steadily maintained. Inferior stock was irregular. Russia bought scoured merinos, often at 5 per cent. advance, and paid 2s. 7d for Queensland. America was quiet, the home trade being the principal buyers.

Auctioneers

whose announcements of sales appear on the Business Page of The New York Times:

Merchandise.

DAVID W. BIOW & CO., 520-522 BROADWAY.

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HARRY M. MOSES, Auctioneer & Appraiser, 189 Broadway. Cortlandt 1233.

Chas. Shongood, Auctioneer, 539 Broadway, will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

Van Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene, largest cash buyers; mdse., fixtures, machinery. Sp. 2243.

Michael M. Weisz buys all kinds mdse., machinery, fixtures. Lispenard. 2847 Franklin.

HENRY LILLY CO., 88-90 Reade St. Trade Sales of Shoes Every Wed. & Fri.

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I.B. BROOKLYN, It's I. SINGER, 582 Broadway. Buys mdse., all descriptions, cash.

CASH for stores, plants, mdse., &c. B. S. Co., 32 Greene St. Spring 358.

Frank Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard, Tel. 2950 Franklin, Buys All Kinds Stocks and Plants.

Dan'l Greenwald, Actr. to Sheriff, N. Y. County, 23 Lispenard St. Tel. Frank. 1786.

LIQUIDATIONS CO., SALVAGE MDSE. 95 William St. Tel. John 8225.

H. PERELMUTER, 208 Canal, pays liberal prices for clouks, suits, and miscel. mdse.

Samuel Marx—Auctioneer & Appraiser, Woolworth Bldg. Telephones: 6911-12 Barclay.

LARGE wholesale or retail stocks wanted for cash. A. Schaap & Sons, 394 B'way.

William Livingston, Auct., 308 Canal St., 3268 Franklin, advances; consignments solicited. Cash buyers, high grade mdse. preferable.

William Jacobus, 38 Park Row, specializing in scrap machinery and materials and condemned stocks.

Will pay cash or advance money on all merchandise for special auction sales. Gross, Franchard & Co., Inc., 27 Greene St. Phone Spring 886.

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Works of art, pianos, bric-a-brac, paintings bought, any quantity. Broadway Galleries, 1362 B'way.

AUCTION SALES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MORTGAGE SALE.—By virtue of a chattel mortgage and by order of attorneys for mortgagee, I, Jacob H. Mayers, auctioneer, will sell on Wednesday, Sept. 15, 1915, at 10:30, at No. 519 Madison St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, all the chattels, such as Columbia cigarette machine No. 64, cork tipping cigarette machine, 3 horse power ideal motor, shafting, tipping machine, wooden boxes, cigarette maker's table for ten seats, 12 knives, 6 chairs, channels, &c., set forth in the chattel mortgage made by Damascus Tobacco Company, Inc., to Helen J. Gaston, dated May 2, 1914, now located on said premises. Dated, New York, Sept. 8, 1915.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Commissioners of the City of Asbury Park, until eleven o'clock A. M., September 17th, 1915, for the rental of the following buildings or concessions. Specifications can be obtained upon application to the City Clerk.

For the soda water, confectionery, ice cream and similar privilege along the line of the Boardwalk, now leased to W. J. Couse, including spaces in the Casino, Arcade and in the stores in the building now occupied at Third and Sixth Avenues.

For the soda water, confectionery, ice cream and similar privilege at the Casino, including space in that building now occupied by W. J. Couse.

For the soda water, confectionery, ice cream and similar privilege at the Arcade, including space in that building now occupied by W. J. Couse.

For the store on the Boardwalk at Third Avenue now occupied by W. J. Couse.

For the store on the Boardwalk at Sixth Avenue now occupied by W. J. Couse.

For rolling chair and baby coach privilege, with space and shelter at Casino and Arcade.

For privilege of stand seats, camp chairs and umbrellas on beach front.

For space on bath houses at foot of Asbury Avenue, for showing advertisements and stereoptican views.

For the Program concession at Band Concerts and entertainments.

For west part of booth on Fishing Pier, now occupied by Feser.

For store northwest corner Second Ave. and Boardwalk.

For three booths and space between same on Boardwalk at Casino, now occupied by Bechtel.

For store southwest corner of Fourth Ave. and Boardwalk, now occupied as a jewelry store.

For second floor of Casino west of Boardwalk, occupied as moving picture theatre.

For telescope privilege at Pier or elsewhere.

For weighing and bootblack privilege and stands at Casino and Arcade.

For weighing and bootblack privilege and stand at Casino.

For weighing and bootblack privilege and stand at Arcade.

For east part of building on Fishing Pier to be occupied as Fishing Club.

For two booths west of Boardwalk, north of circle in Arcade, now occupied by Bechtel.

For booth in Casino, now occupied for sale of Indian baskets.

For booths in Arcade and Casino, occupied as cigar stores.

For booth in Casino, occupied as cigar store.

For booth in Arcade, occupied as cigar store.

For booth on Boardwalk foot of Second Avenue, occupied by Saratoga Spring.

For yacht landing privilege.

For booth on Boardwalk, foot of First Avenue, occupied by Sheffield Farms Dairy.

For room in Casino, formerly Bathing Office.

For store on Boardwalk near Sunset Avenue, now occupied by Schulte.

For booth on Boardwalk, south of First Avenue, occupied by photographer.

For the sale of newspapers and periodicals at the Casino, Natatorium and Arcade, including the easterly portion of building immediately south of north entrance to Casino, and now occupied by Golembok.

For the sale of newspapers and periodicals at the Casino, including the easterly portion of building immediately south of north entrance to Casino, and now occupied by Golembok.

For the sale of newspapers and periodicals at the Natatorium, including space in the lobby of this building.

For the sale of newspapers and periodicals at the Arcade, including space in said building.

For the rental of two booths to be erected in the middle of the Boardwalk south of the Casino.

This advertisement will appear once a week for a period of two weeks, in the Asbury Park Evening Press, The New York Times, The Philadelphia Record and The Newark Evening News.

HARRY B. WHITE, City Clerk.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyer's Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

CONTRACTORS on cover-all aprons submit samples. Guggenheimer, Room 508, 1,270 Broadway.

CASH FOR HIGH-GRADE women's suits, coats, dresses, skirts, waists, petticoats, and furs. Sumner, 8 Lispenard St. F'n 4343.

WILL BUY woman's wearing apparel. Harris Bros., 40 West 22d St. Gramercy 2587.

OPEN FOR JOBS, coats, suits, and dresses, for cash. Handel's, 336 6th Av.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday, 3¼@3¾ per cent. for the best names.
Tuesday...3¼@3¾ " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Neckwear Makers Busy.

Sales figures for last month show a very healthy increase in the men's neckwear business. One of the leading factors in this line is able to show 15 per cent. more business for July and August than in the corresponding months last year. This condition exists despite the fact that the style trend is rather unsettled. The demand for bat wings is slackening up. The manufacturers are not very certain over what will be the leading styles for the coming Fall or what direction the demand for holiday goods will take. Stripes are thought very highly of in some quarters of the trade, and figured goods are favored by others. The muffler line will become very active if the predictions of the leaders in the trade come true.

Dress Goods for Spring.

The rest of the week will be a very quiet period for the dress goods market, owing to the holidays. The demand for both Fall and Spring dress goods to date, however, has been of a satisfactory nature. Plaids, that could not be sold last Fall even at reduced prices, are moving very briskly this season. Gabardines are growing stronger as the season advances, and well-informed factors in the trade believe that they will come close to poplins in the Spring buying. The dyestuff scarcity will exercise a strong influence on colors for next Spring. Cream poplins and serges with hairline stripes are being ordered very freely. Mixtures on the shepherd check order are also well favored. The tendency seems to be away from piece dyes. Green, plum, and tan may be set down as the leading Spring colors.

Velvets Sold Well Ahead.

The demand for velvet ribbons is the only feature of the ribbon trade. In fact some of the largest houses are devoting their efforts entirely to making these goods. An instance of how well favored velvet ribbons are was given yesterday by the sales manager of a prominent concern. A bill of goods was sold for Dec. 15 delivery. When the copy of order came through, the delivery date was set down as Feb. 15. The sales manager thought it surely meant a cancellation. The buyer, however, smiled rather grimly and said: "I hope you will do the best you can for us." And the order with delivery two months later than specified stands on the books. Ribbon manufacturers are not inclined to go out of their way to fill orders for export, as the majority of them believe the business is merely of a temporary nature.

Foreign Pottery Getting Dearer.

The European war is resulting in a higher cost of production for chinaware. Limoges ware has been advanced 15 per cent. in the selling prices while another raise of 10 per cent. is said to be imminent. Much the same situation exists in England where labor and materials cost are increasing. English pottery products are now bringing about 15 per cent. more than when the war started, with every indication that prices will continue to rise. Handlers of the Limoges products in this city who control the American trade are understood to be very averse to raising prices further, but this will be the outcome unless the war ends shortly. The more ordinary grades of foreign pottery ware are also feeling the upward tendency, all of which at the present time is proving of benefit to the American industry.

Corsets Have a Good Season.

As predicted some time ago, the corset trade has done an unusually good business for Fall, and this in spite of a slow start. The four to five inch bust heights did especially well, though orders were taken for models both above and below those heights. The flat back effect, the curving in at the waist, the shorter "skirt" and the careful boning of the present models all played a part apparently, in the success of the manufacturers. Maternity and other specialty corsets have been taken well, due largely to the careful working out of problems confronted in making up such goods, partly due to their convenience, and partly due to their fitting in with the present style demands, front-lace models have had one of the best seasons since their introduction. The favored materials range from richly embroidered silks to simple batistes and coutils.

Discriminating Against Germans?

In connection with the work of the Textile Alliance in arranging for the importation of wool from Great Britain to this country, it is understood that certain German interests here believe they have been discriminated against. Under the present arrangement with the British Government, it rests entirely with this alliance whether or not an importer may receive a license to bring in wool. A license is granted when the alliance is certain that the importer will ship no wool to the enemies of Great Britain. German houses that have given these assurances have received licenses to import all the wool they desired. In fact, the list of those to whom licenses have been granted upon the representations of the alliance contains many German names. Those who would be interested in seeing the alliance discredited are trying, it is said, to create the opinion that the organization is governed by English influence.

Brassieres Are Selling Well.

There is little fault to be found with the business that has been done on brassieres for the Fall season. In fact, it has been even better in some quarters than was expected. Specialty business, particularly on those brassieres which augment slender figures to the proportions now favored by Fashion, has been unusually active, from all accounts. Front-fastening effects are most favored by buyers, though the cross-over, back-fastening brassiere has not been neglected. Many models are so constructed that the shoulder straps can be dropped for wear with decolleté gowns, while some are made with no straps at all. "Soft" brassieres in full front effects are favored, as are those which give the flat back effect which is now so greatly desired. Models with shield attachments have done very well. One of the season's real features has been the call for silk brassieres. Another is the amount of laces, embroideries, and ribbons used for trimmings.

Wash Goods Did Nicely.

While there still seems to be considerable buying of wash goods for Fall in local jobbing circles, the best evidence now is that the season is on the wane so far as initial business is concerned. But, to even up, dplicate orders are already coming in from those parts of the country which sent buyers in early. There is not a great deal of feature, however, to any of this business, the general trend of the demand being the same as was outlined earlier in the season. In the primary end of the market the business for Spring has not been evenly distributed and, while reports from some quarters tell of liberal orders from the jobbers, others indicate a situation that is not so rosy. On the whole, however, the opinion seems to prevail that initial business has been satisfactory, in spite of the attention paid to offerings of white goods. Both printed and woven figured fabrics have been taken, particularly in novelty stripes and floral patterns. Silk and cotton mixtures have also been favored to a considerable extent. The color situation appears to be the chief handicap to the wash goods business generally.

Gray Goods Still Active.

Gray goods were more active yesterday than on Tuesday, a good general business having been done. One of the features was the price deadlock between buyers and sellers on 38½-inch 64-60s for spot delivery, of which 4 cents was generally asked but apparently not paid. It was said to be practically out of the question to get these goods as 3⅞ cents for any delivery. On 39-inch 56-44s some good spot and near-by business was done at 3¼ cents, while other goods in that width moved at the prices given below. Other printcloths were also disposed of at the list figures. Some more good business was done on 4-yard 48 square sheetings at 4½ cents, while a good movement of drills, particularly 5.95s, was reported at current prices. Fancies had another good day in spite of the advances that are being made on certain constructions. Staple printcloths were priced as follows:

39-inch, 80-80s	3¾c	38½-inch, 65-56s	3⅛c
39-inch, 72-76s	3¼c	38½-inch, 60-52s	3¼c
39-inch, 68-72s	3⅛c	38½-inch, 60-48s	3⅛c
39-inch, 56-44s	3¼c	27-inch, 64-60s	2⅛c
38½-inch, 64-60s	3⅛c	27-inch, 56-52s	2⅛c

*Asked.

Discharges from Bankruptcy.

Judge Hough in the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to these bankrupts:

E. BURTON HART, 245 West Fifty-fifth Street; liabilities, $118,316.

GUSTAVE RINCE, cafe, 10 Church Street; liabilities, $1,000.

H. F. WRIGHT & CO., (corporation,) builder, 20 East 42d Street; liabilities, $15,636.

MEMORIAL CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, monumentals, 7 East Forty-second Street; liabilities, $12,333.

GEORGE L. MEAD, granite monuments, 7 East Forty-second Street; liabilities, $24,068.

GEORGE W. PETERS, clerk, 104 West Seventy-fifth Street; formerly hotel at Bernardsville; liabilities, $5,876.

JOSEF KANTROWITZ, clothing, Third Avenue and 129th Street; liabilities, $33,393.

ISAAC BOROWSKY, picture frames, 411 East Eighth Street; liabilities, $10,458.

WILLIAM WEISER, baker, 545 East 171st Street.

HERMAN L. BLEIER, salesman, 2,140 Third Avenue.

LOUIS BLISS, cigar salesman, 724 East 21st Avenue.

JOSEPH SALMARY, meat, 18 First Avenue.

ADOLPH F. SCHMITT, wire worker, 543 West Twenty-first Street.

HERMAN FUHRMAN, 1,311 Clinton Avenue.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 8.—Leon M. Juster, wholesale clothier, in a voluntary petition, admitted liabilities of $14,-415.13 and assets of $11,361.81.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Addison Cloak Co.—L. Mevorach.....$105.56
Alloway, Henry—F. Lessy.....144.77
Baum, W. Rod Co.—Evelyn Building Co., Joseph I. White, and Evelyn H. White—Colwell Lead Co.....493.59
Bartlett, Charles L.—B. Greenwald.....515.41
Friedman, Maurice and Mark—L. Warshaw.....321.15
Faber, Helena W.—W. C. E. Bergman.680.63
Glass, Ernest H.—F. Glass, costs.....289.60
Guatter, Gabriel E.—E. Thompson.....321.05
Kornicker, Samuel, and Isaac S. Phillips—L. Stein et al.....219.58
Kramer Contracting Co.—James Dempsey Co.....1,465.57
Koalslave, Vacuum Valve Co., Inc.—Domestic Engineering Co.....194.43
Lyons, Robert T.—E. W. Browning.....179.78
Lugar, Minnie A.—W. C. Heidelberger et al.....123.88
Manz, Charles—" Vroom".....142.15
McGloin, John—C. R. Crawford.....1,455.37
Mason, Henry G.—E. E. Bird et al....248.06
Meckler, Herman M.—A. B. Gross et al.112.65
National Mosaic Flooring Co.—Bankers Trust Co.....19,494.40
National Sales and Supply Co.—Hanff Metzger, Inc.....867.56
Power, James—Lawyers Mortgage Co.1,627.45
Pines, Charles and Annie—L. Gurfein..144.70
Puritan Pure Food Co.—Stollwerck & Co.....8,725.42
Porceil, Augustus F.—Alpha Electric Co., Inc.....154.07
Rosenzweig Bros., Inc.—I. J. Roe.....386.68
Reid, James H.—B. L. Defossey.....462.57
Rogers Silverware Advertising Bureau, Inc.—A. Okin et al.....133.91
Sundstrom and Stratten Co.—F. W. Kirven 5,317.78
Skluth, Isaac, Henry Grodzensky—S. Cohen 112.41
Smith, Percy D.—D. Stewart.....140.51
Stahl, Bernard—F. S. Bash.....5,413.33
Stollwerck Bros., Inc.—Puritan Pure Food Co.....10,123.06
Stollwerck Bros., Inc., Stollwerck & Co., Gebruder ,Stollwerck, Aktion Gesellschaft—Same.....1,508.56
Thulman, John A.—Read Printing Co..156.03
Taber, Belle s.—Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.....1,004.15
Werner, Frederick J.—U. S. Realty and Improvement Co.....851.40
Zuckerman, Morris—B. Burns.....134.05

In Bronx County.

Carlson, Axel E.—Garland Refining Co.$26.58
Du Trum, Russell B.—Home.....77.22
Dolan, Frank J.—A. M. Wattenberg..189.87
Flynn, Thomas F.—J. Englander, et al.189.91
Garshells, Morris—J. G. Sauer.....188.52
Korinus, Louis—G. H. Stuber.....48.05
Meckler, Herman M.—A. B. Gross, et al.....112.65
Natale, Antonia—A. Funingello.....101.64
Schlesinger, V. Emanuel—W. A. Krauss 331.42
Skluth, Isaac and Henry Grodzensky—S. Cohen 112.41
Scharff, William—C. Wolff.....25.37
Smith, Henry A.—E. Kuehn.....93.84
Uwanta Construction Co., Inc., and Max Piermont—H. Kimmel, et al.....158.59
Zuckerkandel, Rebecca, Benjamin Kimmel, and Pauline Kimmel—H. Breslauer.....1,613.91
Zuckerman, Morris—B. Burns.....140.05

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and date that judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Goldfarb, Rae L.—D. Neveloff—Feb. 16, 1915.....$184.41
Herzfelder, Leopold & Jacob Kohn— E. Buchholz et al., April 15, 1915.....5,714.19
Jordan, Jacob H.—C. E. Berner, et al., July 10, 1915.....805.28
Same—W. Friedlander, et al, Mar. 25, 1914.....220.16
Kerr Adjustable Strap Co., Inc—W. A. Cotton, Feb. 8, 1915.....706.32
Korn, Peter—P. A. Minakakis, Aug. 31, 1915.....938.28
Louis Kerp, Inc.—Louis Meyer Trading Co., Feb. 20, 1915.....500.43
Max Held, Inc.—F. Trop, June 26, 1915.....3,917.54
Parce, Walter A.—F. G. Blumenstock et al, Mar. 12, 1912.....988.20

WOOL TRADE INACTIVE.

Dealers Are Waiting for the London Sales to Open.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 8. — The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow.

"Waiting for the London sales to open and also for word in regard to the embargo on crossbred wools largely influenced the course of the wool market last week. Partly owing to the week-end holiday there was less activity than usual. As a limited quantity of crossbred wools may be exported from London, it is expected that some of these will arrive in the American market within a few weeks.

"Another embargo, that on East Indian wools, has been in the minds of some in the trade who hope that it will be lifted. The East Indian wools include stock both for carpet purposes and for woolen purposes. If they can be obtained, it is felt that prices of wool will be lowered.

"The supply of foreign wools continues to be scarce. Medium wools are strong. A satisfactory amount of fleeces were sold during the week."

TRADE BALANCE DROPS.

Increased Activity in Copper, with France the Largest Buyer.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8. — The week's trade balance fell off somewhat last week. It was $27,616,721, as compared with $33,269,039 the previous week. Exports were $60,071,198, and imports $32,454,477. Duties were collected to the amount of $3,631,478, of which $2,415,488 were collected at New York. Exports from New York were $34,085,003, and imports $20,770,210. The export of cotton during the week amounted to 20,246 bales, making the total since Aug. 1, 1915, 170,258 bales.

The returns of the copper trade last week show increasing activity. There were imported 482,993 pounds of ore and 3,701,093 pounds of pigs, plates and scrap. Peru was the large est shipper to this country, sending 2,826,125 pounds of pigs and bars. Japan came next, with 832,580 pounds of scrap. France was the largest buyer, taking 3,796,811 pounds of pigs and ingots. England came next with a purchase of 2,903,349 pounds. Sweden was third, with 1,120,350 pounds.

PAPER FAVORS NOW TOYS.

Change in Their Use Makes Them So for Duty Purposes.

Changing style in entertainment is responsible for relegating paper favors to the category of "toys," according to an order of the Treasury Department received here yesterday by Collector Malone. Shippers on the other side are in the habit of packing many kinds of these favors or bonbons in a single case. This has necessitated much work by the customs men, who have been obliged to examine many cases in order to determine the component of chief value in the goods. This practice has resulted in the breaking of dozen lots, bringing loss to the importers.

In general, it seems the articles consist of a snapper of common paper and brimestone, a common paper slip with a verse printed thereon, tissue paper hat, small ornament or toy, usually of metal, all in various wrappers of common paper; tissue paper, crepe paper, metal-coated paper, or gelatin, with a lithographic print sometimes pasted on the outside.

Under the Tariff act of 1909 it appears that it was agreed at various ports to classify the merchandise as manufactures of paper not specially provided for, in view of the impracticability of determining the exact component of chief value. At the present time the practice at Philadelphia is to classify the articles as dutiable at 30 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 323, as articles composed of paper, while at New York classification is made under Paragraph 332, as manufactures of paper not specially provided for, dutiable at 25 per cent. ad valorem. Some of these articles, however, are assessed under Paragraph 325, as composed in part of lithographically printed paper. Assistant Secretary Peters, in a letter to Collector Malone, said:

"The classification at your port, it appears, is in conformity with General Appraisers' decision 2,281, wherein the board held apparently similar merchandise not to be dutiable as toys, but to be dutiable as manufactures of paper, and is also in conformity with the agreement above mentioned. It appears now, however, from a report from the appraiser at your port, that the articles under consideration have changed in their use in later years, and are used now chiefly as favors at parties for small children, and that they are, in fact, toys for the amusement of children, older people at th eentertainments giving more elaborate favors.

"In view of this report of the appraiser as to the use of the articles, the department is of the opinion that they are properly subject to duty as toys. You will, therefore, assess duty on merchandise of the character in question, imported or withdrawn from warehouse thirty days after this date, at the rate of 35 per cent. ad valorem, as toys, under Paragraph 342 of the Act of Oct. 3, 1913."

SPANISH AND RUSSIAN.

Knowledge of These Languages Needed for Export Trade.

Special Agent Stanley H. Rose of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has been delegated to give special information and advice to intending exporters as regards the best methods of entering the export fields, especially those of South and Central America. He yesterday laid special stress on the necessity of the study of foreign languages, especially Spanish, being taken up extensively in this country.

"I guarantee," said Mr. Rose, "that there is not a single export or manufacturing house in the whole of Germany, where there are not at least three or four employes able to write and converse fluently in the English, Spanish, and French languages. How different is this in the United States! The average business house, receiving a letter in Spanish, has to send it to a translation bureau in order to find out what the correspondent has to say and then more often than not a reply is sent in English, a language very little understood by the average Latin American importer. Needless to say, a letter such as this has not 50 per cent. of the effect secured by a letter written in Spanish by a competitor.

"Another language which, although not needed as much as Spanish, will be a great asset in the near future to any young man learning it, will be Russian. It is my firm conviction that our postbellum trade with Russia will be immense and any American business man going to Russia and having a working knowledge of the language of the country, will have a decided advantage over any one not familiar with that language."

BUSINESS NOTES.

Firms interested in consulting a trade directory of China, including Hongkong, published by Rosenstock's and described by a Government expert as one of the most complete on China to be had, may do so by applying at Room 409, Custom House.

Eduardo L. Gerlein, who wishes to represent American firms in Colombia, and Giovanni Pellicciotti of Brazil, who will act as direct commission merchant for American lines in Brazil, are making their headquarters at the local office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Room 409, Custom House.

The Silk Association of America has compiled and published a list of trade marks and trade names used in the silk trade, which have been registered with the Bureau of Trade Marks.

BUSINESS LOCATIONS.

VERY LIGHT and choice suite offices and store room, sublet at very low rental. The Sanitex Co., 33 Union Square.

Floor to let for business, 90x20, at reasonable rent, at 109 West 47th St. C. W. Barnett.

OFFICES and small lofts; monthly rents $15 up. 149 West 35th Street.

CHOOSING JURY TO TRY BELL

Eleven Men Accepted When Court Arjourns Mayor's Trial for Day.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 8.—Eleven of the twelve men in the jury box in the case of Mayor Joseph E. Bell, on trial for fraud in connection with the last election, had been tentatively passed by the State when court adjourned today. Three new men had entered the jury box since it was passed by the defense this morning, the State using one of its ten peremptory challenges. The tentative jury was locked up tonight, and the jury will be in charge of bailiffs continually until the case is ended.

Legal fights between counsel for the Mayor and for the State were numerous over questions asked by Joseph Roach, Special Assistant Prosecutor. Frequently they became heated, and the court had to admonish the Attorneys against indulging in personalities.

Mayor Bell took an active part in the examination of the veniremen by the defense and often conferred with his counsel in regard to questions asked by Mr. Roach.

Drop Manhattan Navigation Case.

The application made to the Supreme Court by Frank J. Ferris for a receiver for the Manhattan Navigation Company was withdrawn yesterday. In his application Ferris said he was a stockholder of the company and that the Directors were conducting the business in a wasteful and extravagant manner. Permission to withdraw the application was granted by Justice Shearn on a motion made by counsel for the company. The company owns a line of steamers plying between this city and Albany.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON—M. O'Neill & Co.; J. J. Fendner, upholstery goods; 37 W. 26th.
ANDERSON, S. C.—B. Hillman, clothing, furn goods, hats; 7-9 Avenue.
BALTIMORE—R. M. Sutton Co.; E. K. Pattison, dry goods, notions; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; D. A. Richards, favors, candies; 18 W. 35.
BEATRICE, Neb.—W. Wiebe & Co.; Mr. Wiebe, dry goods, ready-to-wear; Grand.
BENNINGTON—Bottum & Terrance Co.; H. H. Bottum, collars, cuffs; Albert.
BINGHAMTON—Fowler, Dick & Walker; J. C. Longwell, carpets; 212 5th Av.; Grand.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—A. R. Schwartz Co.; A. W. Goodman, ready to wear; 1,261 Broadway.
BINGHAMTON—Sisson Bros. & Welden Co.; L. R. Marvin, cloaks, suits; Miss Reardon, waists; 220 5th Av.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; J. C. Ross, rugs, carpets, Prince George; F. J. Smith, leather goods; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON—Shepard, Norwell & Co.; E. Gillis, domestics, blankets, linens; 220 5th Av.
BOSTON—Jordan, Marsh Co.; F. A. Fuller, furs; 31 Union Sq.
BOSTON—Jordan, Marsh Co.; D. E. Walsh, domestics; A. E. Finney, Mr. Styffe, men's neckwear; T. O'Donnell, tailored suits; F. G. Kendall, costumes; F. A. Fuller, furs; W. S. Byrnes, notions; F. A. Burdick, women's coats, skirts; Miss Armstrong, waists; 31 Union Sq.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; Miss Francis, infants' wear; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON—C. F. Hovey Co.; C. H. Van Note, upholstery goods; 243 Church; Park Avenue.
BRATTLEBORO, Vt.—Houghton & Simonds; A. P. Simonds, notions, gloves, upholstery goods. Miss Conway, laces; Park Avenue.
BUFFALO—H. A. Meldrum Co.; J. A. Kraus, draperies; A. J. Fish, domestics, linens, flannels, blankets; 105 Grand.
BUFFALO—Wm. Hengerer Co.; L. J. Stegmaier, notions, leather goods; 18 W. 35th.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Adam Co.; H. J. Ellsworth, dress wash goods; 18 W. 35th.
BUTLER, Penn.—A. Troutman & Sons; A. Trautman, general dry goods; Navarre.
CANANDAIGUA—G. B. Anderson; A. Linderfelt, carpets; Broadway Central.
CANANDAIGUA—G. B. Bradley, dry goods, carpets; Broadway Central.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; Miss E. O'Neill, waists; 115 Worth.
CHICAGO—Lieser Co.; L. Lieser, ready-to-wear; 1,261 Broadway.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; S. G. Harwood, trunks, bags, toys, books; 13 East 22d; Latham.
CHICAGO—Emporium-World Millinery Co.; L. M. Stumer, millinery; 621 Broadway.
CHICAGO—Globe Cotton Goods Co.; I. H. Mahler, cotton piece goods; Broztell.
CHICAGO—M. Hirsh & Co.; L. Lee, men's furn. goods; Aberdeen.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; R. B. Henry, books, stationery; 115 Worth.
CHICAGO—Schaffner, Boebuck & Co.; F. O. Perry, women's suits; 438 Broadway.
CHICAGO—C. A. Stevens & Bros.; G. W. Horn, laces, trimmings, women's neckwear, handkerchiefs; 40 E. 22d.
CINCINNATI—Shillito Co.; C. H. Kuhlman, house furn. goods; 23 E. 26th.
CLEVELAND—Hart & Co.; J. W. Mason, silks, ribbons, laces; 37 W. 32d.
LEWISBURG, Penn.—H.

We Offer

A Strong Dividend Paying Stock

which is protected by very substantial earnings and by property, the duplication value of which is materially in excess of the outstanding bonds and preferred stock.

This stock is commission approved.

Send for descriptive Circular No. A-56.

Hodenpyl, Hardy & Co
Incorporated
Investment Securities
14 Wall Street, New York

The Cost of an Income

An income costs more or less, according to when you buy it. At the present time you can get more income from a given sum of money safely invested in good bonds than has been obtainable in many years. Suggestions for safe and profitable investment on request for Circular No. AG-64.

N. W. Halsey & Co
49 Wall Street, New York
Philadelphia Boston | Chicago Baltimore | San Francisco St. Louis

Safety in Saving

Thrift appeals to every reasonable man. Much more should it do so when investments may be made in moderate amounts and income collected as you complete your purchases. Under our

Partial Payment Plan

a small initial sum and easy monthly payments subsequently will enable you to buy high grade securities. Interest or dividends go to you from date of first payment.

Send for Our Free Booklet A.

Degener & Burke
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange
20 Broad Street New York

Otis Elevator Co.
5% Convertible Bonds
Due April 1, 1920
To Yield 5¼%
Curtis & Sanger
Members
New York, Boston, and Chicago Stock Exchanges.
49 WALL STREET
Boston New York Chicago

Railroad Bonds

Information Comparisons

We have prepared a booklet on Railroad Bonds which gives in convenient form some of the principal factors regarding the bond issues of most of the principal railroads in this country. It also includes the income account, management, capitalization and other information of interest to investors.

We will be pleased to mail to investors a copy of Booklet No. 210

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NEW YORK

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Dull and Irregular—Crop Outlook Very Bright —Steel Trade News.

Upon the arrival of the English and French financial delegates—they are expected to reach this side today—the international exchange situation will no doubt once again be brought into the forefront of financial discussion and renewed attention may be given to the activities of the Austrian Ambassador to this country when news comes from Washington concerning the course which the Administration will take in this matter, but yesterday neither of these things, nor any other phase of the international situation, found much reflection on the Stock Exchange. Indeed, little was reflected there save the sort of readjustment, the pulling and tugging of opposing market interests, which is a natural enough sequel to the recent experiences in the stock market, and to conflict of opinion regarding the immediate market outlook. This conflict has grown out of the feeling among many traders that the upward swing has run its course for the time being which comes into opposition with the continued prevalence of optimistic expectation on the part of other traders, including a large representation of the public. The contrary forces at work might be expected to produce irregularity in prices as well as some restriction of trading and that precisely is what the markets of the last few days have shown.

The dealings thus were not in any close way related to the news, and yet there was news of much importance bearing on the business situation and outlook. The most important of it was supplied in the record of the August iron production and the September report of the Department of Agriculture on the condition of the crops. In no other August in the history of the country was so much iron produced and not since May, 1912, has the tonnage been as great. The output has increased greatly, but new orders have apparently kept pace with the greatly increased production, for The Iron Age in recording these figures of output, says that the unfilled order statement of the United States Steel Corporation is expected to show a moderate increase for August. When our foreign trade began to increase very rapidly months ahead of any broad forward movement in home trade the point was frequently made that the growth in our foreign commerce would in due course find its reflection in an expansion in trade growing out of home demands. This expectation seems to be finding fulfillment in the steel trade. A statement recently made by an official of the Steel Corporation that its orders for domestic consumption were showing improvement is interestingly supplemented by the news that the railroads are beginning to place their orders for rails for delivery next Spring. The railroads apparently are seeking insurance against the possibility of so much tonnage being diverted to the filling of foreign orders as to embarrass the railroads in obtaining their needed supplies of rails next year.

The noteworthy thing about the September crop report is that it shows improvement over the previous report in all the principal grains. The prospects for the total wheat crop on the basis of the Government condition figures is 981,000,000 bushels, which is substantially larger than the Aug. 1 indication, and 90,000,000 bushels greater than the actual yield last year, which itself set a new high record. The corn crop, which likewise shows improvement over a month ago, is set down for a probable yield of 2,985,000,000 bushels. In no year was the final yield of corn as great as that save only in the case of the record crop of 3,124,000,000 bushels in 1912, and it is worth noting that the Government's September estimate in that year did not place the indicated yield higher than 2,965,000,000 bushels, which is practically the yield promised for this year on the basis of yesterday's report.

Bountiful crops will have a very great deal to do with the state of home trade this Fall and Winter, and the present promise is very high. The figures of iron production are a record of actual accomplishment in the most important of the country's industries, and the crop reports are superb of conditions which may be expected in the future. Upon the fruits of agriculture in large measure depends the prosperity of the steel trade and of all other trades, and the fruits of agriculture this year are unusually bountiful.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or less	Over 10 to 30.	Over 30 to 60.	Over 60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	3	4	4	4	5
New York	3	4	4	4	5
Phila.	3	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	..	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	..	4	4	4½	5
Atlanta	..	4	4	*4½	5
Chicago	..	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½	5
Minneap.	..	4	4	5	5
Kan. City	..	4	4	4	5
Dallas	..	4	4	*4½	5
San Fran.	3	4	4	4½	5

*Notes maturing in not more than 90 days secured by cotton or other staples, warehoused and insured, are discountable at the special rate of 4 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2½@2¼
Ninety days	2¼@2½

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2	1½	1¼	1½

ON TIME.

60 days	2½@2¾	5 mos.	3 @3½
90 days	2¾@3	6 mos.	3 @3½
4 mos.	3 @3½		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.		Other names.	
4 months	3¼@3½	4 months	3¼@3½
60 to 90 days	3 @3¼	60 to 90 days	3 @3½
4 months	3½@3¾	4 months	3¾@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
Demand	4.64¾	4.62¾	4.64¾	+1
Cables	4.65	4.63¾	4.65	+ ¾

Closing Rates.

	Demand, (or check.)	Cable.
London	4.64¾	4.65
Paris	5.37	5.36
Switzerland	5.37	5.36
Scandinavia	.25%	.25%
Berlin	.81%	.82
China—		
Hongkong	42.60	42.75
Shanghai	53.87½	54.00
Singapore	57.50	...
Greece	5.35	5.36
Holland	.40	.40¼
India—		
Bombay	33.75	..
Calcutta	33.75	..
Italy	5.49	5.48
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.00	49.25
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	40.75	40.87½
Brazil	22.30	22.40
Spain	18.75	19.62
Austria	15.05	15.15
Russia	...	24.50

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.59	$4.57	$4.58½	$4.56½

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $352,623,639; balance, $15,360,430; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $46,362.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 40c premium; Montreal, 93⅝ premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 25⅝d, unchanged; New York, 48¾c, off ⅝c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 8, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	422,679
Same day last year	Exch. closed
Year to date	100,109,186
Same period last year	45,989,158
Average price and change 50 stocks	78.06 + .23
Same day last year	*Exch. closed

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	78.79	Aug. 17	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

*Closing average July 30, 57.77.

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
31⅞	32¼	2,900	Alaska Gold Mines	32¼	32½	32	32	...
39	39½	11,400	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	39	39⅝	38	38½	— ⅝
68⅞	69	1,500	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	68¾	69¼	68¾	69	+ ⅞
61½	62	300	Am. Agricul. Chem	61¾	61¾	61	61¾	+ ½
96	97	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	96	96	96	96	+1
66¾	66⅞	5,000	Am. Beet Sugar	66¾	67⅛	65½	66⅜	+ ⅛
57½	57⅝	9,900	Am. Can	57⅝	58½	56⅞	57⅝	+ ⅛
103	103	200	Am. Can pf	103½	104⅛	103½	104⅛	+ ⅞
68	69	1,500	Am. Car & Fdry	68	68¾	67¾	68	+ ⅞
150	151½	300	Am. Coal Products	152	152	150¾	150¾	— ¾
50½	51¾	400	Am. Cotton Oil	50¼	50¼	50	50	+ ⅛
8¾	8¾	200	Am. H. & Leather	8½	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
37½	38	2,400	Am. H. & Leath. pf	37½	37½	37	37½	+ ⅛
19¼	19¾	900	Am. Linseed	20⅝	20⅝	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
34	35	700	Am. Linseed pf	35	35½	34½	34½	—2½
58	58½	1,100	Am. Locomotive	58	58½	58	58½	+ ⅛
7	8	100	Am. Malt	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
27	28½	62	Am. Malt pf	27	27	27	27	...
81¼	81½	1,700	Am. Smelt. & Ref	81¼	81¾	81	81¼	— ½
106	107	200	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	106¾	106½	106½	106½	+ ¾
90	91	100	Am. Sm. & R. pf. B	91	91	91	91	...
51⅝	52½	400	Am. Steel F'dries	52	52	52	52	...
109	100½	400	Am. Sugar Ref	110¾	110¾	109	109	...
122½	122⅝	1,000	Am. Teleph. & Tel	122⅝	122⅝	122⅜	122⅝	— ⅛
38	38¾	400	Am. Woolen	38¾	39⅛	38½	38½	— ⅜
70¾	71	12,900	Anaconda Cop. Co	71¾	71¾	69⅝	70⅜	— ⅜
101¼	101½	1,700	Atch., Top. & S. F	101¼	101⅝	101	101⅜	— ⅜
80	80¼	4,100	Baldwin Loco	80¼	80¾	79¾	80¼	+ ¼
82⅞	83	3,150	Baltimore & Ohio	82⅝	83⅛	82¼	83	+ ⅛
70⅝	70⅞	800	Baltimore & O. pf	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	— ⅛
299¾	301	6,310	Bethlehem Steel	290	302	290	299	+ 9
145	149	100	Bethlehem Steel pf	140½	140½	140½	140½	...
85½	86	700	Bklyn Rapid Trans	85½	86	85¾	86	+ ⅜
81	83	200	Brown Shoe pf	82	82½	82	82½	+1½
66¾	67¼	2,200	Butte & Superior	66	67⅛	66	67⅛	+ ⅛
18	18⅜	800	California Petrol	18¼	18⅝	18¼	18⅜	+ ⅛
43	44½	600	California Pet. pf	44	44½	44	44	+1
153½	154	2,700	Canadian Pacific	154⅝	155	153¾	153¾	—1¼
43⅞	44	1,700	Central Leather Co	44⅝	44⅝	43⅞	44	+ ⅛
49¼	49½	8,800	Chesapeake & Ohio	49¾	49¾	49	49½	+ ⅛
11⅝	12	200	Chi. Great Western	11⅝	12	11⅝	12	...
31	31½	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf	31½	31½	31½	31½	...
84	84⅝	1,900	Chi., Mil. & St. P	83⅝	84⅝	83	84⅝	+ ⅝
121⅝	123	200	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	121¾	121¾	121¾	121¾	+ ⅞
19½	19¾	17,400	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	19	20⅛	18¾	19¾	— ⅛
114	120	100	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	115	115	115	115	...
45⅝	45¾	1,200	Chino Copper	45¼	45⅝	45⅛	45⅝	— ⅛
30	35	100	Clev., C. C. & St.L.	32	32	32	32	— ⅜
46¼	47	10,550	Col. Fuel & Iron	47	47⅞	46¼	46¾	— ¼
14	15	1,100	Comstock Tunnel	15	15	14	14	— ⅛
125¼	126	300	Consolidated Gas	126	126	125	126	+ ⅝
83½	85	600	Continental Can	84½	84⅝	83	83½	—1½
17⅜	18	2,200	Corn Products Ref	17¾	17¾	17	17½	— ⅛
83	84	200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	83	83	83	83	—1¼
35	45	22	Crex Carpet	40	40	40	40	+3
87	87¼	54,800	Crucible Steel	86	89¾	84½	87¼	+ ⅛
104⅞	105½	2,200	Crucible Steel pf	104⅝	106¾	104⅝	104⅞	+1⅝
107	110	100	Cuban Am. Sug. pf	108	108	108	108	—1
92½	94¼	100	Deere & Co. pf	93	93	93	93	...
25⅝	26	1,100	Distillers' Secur	26	26	26	26	...
21½	21⅞	200	Dome Mines	21¾	21¾	21¾	21⅝	+ ⅛
72	75	1,800	Elec. Storage Bat	73	73	70	70	— ⅛
29¼	29⅝	10,500	Erie	29⅝	29⅝	29	29⅛	+ ⅛
45⅜	45¾	4,200	Erie 1st pf	45¼	45⅝	45	45⅝	+ ⅛
35¾	36	450	Erie 2d pf	35½	35⅞	35¼	35⅞	+ ⅛
25	30	100	Federal Min. & S	27½	25¾	25¾	25¾	—5¾
46	49	100	Federal M. & S. pf	46	46	46	46	+1
230	238	100	General Chemical	233	238	233	238	+5½
171	172	500	General Electric	171	171¼	171	171¼	+ ¼
256	258	2,500	General Motors	258	255½	250½	255	— ¼
114	114½	1,100	General Motors pf	113¾	114	113¾	114	+ ¼
62¼	62½	6,000	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	63	63¼	61¾	62¾	...
108	111½	100	Goodrich pf	109	109	109	109	+ ⅜
115½	119	700	Great Northern pf	115½	118⅞	115½	118⅜	+ ⅞
41⅛	41⅝	2,700	G. N. ore ctfs prop	41¼	41⅝	40¾	41⅜	— ⅛
65½	66	1,000	Guggenheim Explor	65¾	65¾	65	65½	— ¼
102⅜	104	300	Illinois Central	102½	102⅝	102½	102⅝	— ⅛
34⅜	35	2,100	Inspiration Copper	35¼	35⅝	34⅜	35	+ ⅜
21	21⅜	300	Inter.-Met	21⅝	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅜
21	21⅝	5,100	Interboro Consol	21⅝	21⅝	21	21	+ ⅛
76	76⅝	900	Interboro Consol pf	76	76⅝	76	76⅝	+ ⅛
20	21	100	Int. Agricultural	20	20	20	20	+ ⅛
37½	40	200	Int. Agricultural pf	38	38	38	37½	+1½
105½	106¾	400	Int. Harvester, N.J	106¼	106	106	106	— ⅛
10½	10¾	2,000	Int. Paper	9¾	10¼	9¾	10¼	+ ⅜
88½	89	200	Int. Paper pf	88	88½	88	88¼	+ ⅜
27	27¼	100	Kansas City South	27	27	27	27	+ ⅛
69	70	4,200	Lackawanna Steel	69¾	70	68	69	— ⅛
144¼	144⅝	700	Lehigh Valley	144¾	145	144¾	144⅝	— ⅛
126	129	100	Manhattan Elev	127½	127¾	127¾	127¾	...
43¼	44	900	Maxwell Motors	43¾	44⅜	43¼	44⅛	+ ⅛
91⅛	91¼	800	Max. Motors 1st pf	91¼	92	91¼	91¾	+ ⅛
36½	37½	900	Max. Motors 2d pf	37¼	37¾	37¼	37½	+ ⅛
82½	83	3,200	Mexican Petroleum	82½	83	81¾	82½	+ ⅛
27	27¼	500	Miami Copper	27¼	27¼	27	27	— ⅛
13	14	100	Minn. & St. Louis	13½	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ⅛
13	14	50	do., odd lot	13½	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
3¾	4	1,900	Missouri Pacific	3¾	4	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
55½	56¼	1,000	Montana Power	56½	57¼	56	57	+ ¾
105	107	100	Montana Power pf	107	107	107	107	+3
83	84	300	Nat. Cloak & Suit	84	83	81	83	...
26⅜	26⅝	1,100	Nat. En. & St. Co	26⅜	26⅝	26	26⅜	— ⅛
64½	65	50	Nat. Lead	65¼	65¼	65¼	65¼	— ⅛
14⅜	14⅝	100	Nevada Con. Cop	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
146½	147	1,000	N. Y. Air Brake	144½	147	144½	147	+1
147	148½	10	do., odd lot	147½	147½	147½	147½	...
92⅜	93	1,800	N. Y. Central	92¾	93	92¾	93	+ ⅛
65½	66¼	500	N. Y., N. H. & H	66	66⅝	65¾	66¼	+ ⅜
27	28½	1,200	N. Y. Ont. & West	27	27	26¾	28½	+ ⅜
110	110¼	3,800	Norfolk & Western	110⅝	111	110	110	— ⅛
72	74	25	North American	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	...
107¼	107⅝	900	Northern Pacific	107⅜	107⅝	107	107⅛	— ⅛
3¼	4	100	Ontario Mining	3½	3¾	3¾	3¾	...
109⅜	109⅝	2,500	Penn. R. R.	110	110	109¾	109⅝	+ ⅛
55	65	100	Pettibone, M. & Co	60	60	60	60	+ ⅛
		1,275	Philadelphia Co	87	87	87	87	...
34	34½	3,000	Pittsburgh Coal	33	34½	33	34¼	+ ⅛
101	102	100	Pittsburgh Coal pf	101¾	101¾	101¾	101⅞	+ ⅛
62¾	62¾	4,000	Pressed Steel Car	62¾	63	61½	62¾	— ⅛
100	101	100	Pressed Steel C. pf	100	100	100	100	— ½
159	160	100	Pullman Co	159	159	159	159	— ¼
		100	Quicksilver	3	3	3	3	...
		600	Ray Con. Copper	22¼	22⅝	22¼	22⅜	+ ⅛
8,650			Reading	151¼	151⅝	149¾	150⅝	+ ⅝
83	85	100	Reading 2d pf	83	83	83	83	...
3,900			Rep. Iron & Steel	42¾	44	42¾	43¾	+1
⅝	⅝	500	Rock Island Co. pf	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	...
6	6	600	Rumely (M.) Co	6	6	6	6	+ ⅛
4½	4¾	500	St. Louis & San F	4½	4¾	4½	4½	+ ⅛
14	14½	200	Seaboard Air Line	14	14	14	14	+ ⅛
153⅜	154⅜	200	Sears, Roeb. & Co	154⅝	154⅝	153⅞	153⅞	— ⅛
88½	88¾	3,400	Southern Pacific	89	89¼	88	88	+ ⅛
		100	So. Pacific t. r	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	+ ⅛
		800	Southern Railway	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
50	50¼	100	So. Railway pf	50	50	50	50	— ⅛
72	73½	100	Standard Milling pf	72	73	73	73	+ ⅛
113¼	114	9,300	Studebaker Corp	112¾	115¼	110	113¾	+ ¼
104	105	1,300	Studebaker Co. pf	104	104¾	104	104¾	+ ⅛
57¼	57¾	25,150	Tennessee Copper	56	58¼	56	57¾	+2⅜
152	153	200	Texas Co.	153	153	153	153	+ ⅛
10¾	11	800	Texas & Pacific	10¾	11	10¾	11	+ ⅛
55	55¼	1,745	Third Avenue	55	55½	54¾	55	...
129¾	129¾	4,600	Union Pacific	130	130¼	128¾	129¾	— ¼
80	80¾	600	Union Pacific pf	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	— ¼
22⅞	23¼	2,100	United Rys. Inv	23¼	23⅝	22⅞	23⅛	— ⅛
38	39	200	United Rys. Inv. pf	38¾	38¾	38	38	—1
72¼	73	200	U. S. Industrial Alco	71¾	72	71¾	72	+1½
49¾	49⅞	900	U. S. Rubber	49¾	49⅝	49¾	49⅝	+ ⅛
74¾	75	78,400	U. S. Steel	74¾	75¾	73⅝	75	+ ⅝
112⅜	113½	600	U. S. Steel pf	113	113	112¾	112⅞	...
67	67¼	2,000	Utah Copper	66¾	67⅜	66¼	67¼	+ ⅛
39¾	39¾	100	Va.-Car. Chemical	39½	39½	39½	39½	—1
63¾	64	200	Va. Iron, Coal & C	64	64	64	64	+ ⅝
16¾	16¾	100	Vulcan Detinning	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
29¾	30¾	100	Western Maryland	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	+ ⅛
76	76⅝	9,825	Western Union Tel	76	77	76⅞	76⅝	+1½
114⅝	115	10,800	Westingh. E. & M	115¼	115¼	114¾	115¼	+ ⅛
187½	188¼	830	Willys-Overland	185½	185¾	186¼	188¼	+1

*Cents per share.

Prices Steady on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Sept. 8.—Prices were steady on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 68 francs 50 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 27 francs [illegible]

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of those two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Railroads	72.58	71.96	72.25	— .14
Industrials	84.48	82.57	83.83	+ .61

COMBINED AVERAGE.

Aug. 31	78.11	77.01	77.54	— .15
Sept. 1	78.11	76.71	77.89	+ .35
Sept. 2	78.49	77.11	77.29	— .60
Sept. 3	78.07	76.78	77.88	+ .09
Sept. 4	77.96	77.39	77.84	+ .46
Sept. 6—Holiday.				
Sept. 7	78.39	77.13	77.83	— .01
Sept. 8	78.58	77.41	78.06	+ .23

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Sep., 1914 Exchange closed.			
Sep., 1913	72.79	Sep. 15	66.31	Sep. 4	70.14
Sep., 1912	85.83	Sep. 30	82.10	Sep. 13	83.19
Sep., 1911	75.64	Sep. 6	69.57	Sep. 25	72.48
*Year	75 78.79	Aug. 17	58.99	Feb. 24	78.06
Year, 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July	60.20
Year, 1913	79.10	Jan. 2	63.09	Feb. 1	63.04
Year, 1912	85.52	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	73.30
Year, 1911	84.41	June 28	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

*To date.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	—Sept., 1916	102.2	102⅜	102.2	102.4
6s	—Sept., 1917	103⅜	104½	103⅛	104
4½s	—June, 1965	101⅜	101⅝	101⅜	101⅝
4½s	—March, 1963	101⅜	101⅝	101⅜	101⅝
4½s	—Nov., 1957	101⅜	102	101⅜	101⅞
4½s	—May, 1957	101⅜	102	101⅜	101⅞
4½s	—Nov., 1917	100⅝	101¼	100⅝	101⅛
4½s	—May, 1917	100⅝	101¼	100⅝	101⅛
4½s	—March, 1954	97⅞	98¼	97⅞	98¼
4½s	—Mar., 1962	97⅞	98	97⅞	98
4½s	—Sept., 1960	97⅞	98	97⅞	98
4½s	—March, 1960-'90	97⅞	98¼	97⅞	98¼
4s	—May, 1959	94⅝	94⅞	94⅝	94⅞
4s	—Nov., 1958	94⅝	94⅞	94⅝	94⅞
4s	—May, 1957	94⅝	94⅞	94⅝	94⅞
4s	—Nov., 1956	94⅝	94⅞	94⅝	94⅞
4s	—Nov., 1955	93⅝	94⅜	93½	94⅛
4s	—Nov., 1938	94½	...	94½	...
4s	—May, 1917	99⅝	...	99⅝	...
4s	—Nov., 1913	99⅝	...	99⅝	...
4s	—Nov., 1954	85	85⅜	85	85⅛
3½s	—Nov., 1955	85	85	85	...
3½s	—Nov., 1954	85	85⅜	85	85⅛
3½s	—May, 1954	85¼	86⅛	85¼	86⅛

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
40	Alaska Gold	32	33	32	32
1,120	Allis-Chalmers	39¼	39⅜	38½	39
150	Am. B. Sugar	68¾	67⅞	65¾	66⅜
610	Am. Can	58	58¼	57	57⅝
20	Am. Car. & F.	68¼	68¼	68¼	68¼
10	Am. H. & L.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
10	Am. Locomot's.	53⅝	53⅝	53⅛	53⅝
150	Am. Smelting	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼
1,610	Anaconda	71⅛	71⅛	70	70⅜
270	Baldwin Loco	80¾	80¾	79¾	80¼
160	Balt. & Ohio	82⅝	83	82¼	83⅛
40	Brooklyn R. T.	85¾	86¼	85¾	85¾
420	Cal. Petroleum	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
60	Can. Pacific	153½	153½	153½	153½
180	Ches. & Ohio	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾
50	C., M. & St. P.	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜
410	C., R. I. & P.	19¾	20⅛	18¾	19¾
870	Col. Fuel & I.	47¼	47¾	46¾	46¾
20	Corn Products	17	17	17	17
8,470	Crucible Steel	85¾	89¼	84½	87⅜
910	Erie	29¾	30⅛	29	29⅝
90	Erie 1st pf	45½	45⅞	45½	45½
670	Goodrich Co	63¾	63¾	61¾	61¾
150	Gt. Nor. Ore	41	41	41	41⅛
90	Guggenheim	65¼	65¾	65¼	65¾
20	Inspiration Cop.	34⅝	34⅝	34

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	$961.25		$961.25

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FINANCIAL

81 Pine Street, New York City, July 1, 1915.

To Holders of Preferred Stock of

Georgia-Carolina Investment Company

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of Article III. of the Certificate of Organization of Georgia-Carolina Investment Company, the Board of Directors of said corporation has elected to call all of the preferred stock of said corporation issued and outstanding, and deliver in exchange therefor certificates of stock representing an equal amount in par value of the Six Per Cent. Cumulative Preferred Stock of Augusta-Aiken Railway & Electric Corporation, a corporation of the State of South Carolina, such exchange to be made on October 1, 1915, and said Georgia-Carolina Investment Company and its said Board of Directors do hereby call all of said preferred stock for exchange as aforesaid on said day.

Holders of preferred stock of Georgia-Carolina Investment Company are hereby required to present their certificates, properly endorsed in blank, on or after October 1, 1915, at the office of the undersigned, David H. Thomas, Secretary of Georgia-Carolina Investment Company, 31 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, for surrender and exchange for certificates for an equal amount in par value of said Six Per Cent. Cumulative Preferred Stock of Augusta-Aiken Railway & Electric Corporation. Said exchange will be without expense to the holders of said preferred stock of Georgia-Carolina Investment Company. Stockholders are requested to have their endorsements of certificates to be surrendered properly authenticated.

Holders of record as of 12 o'clock noon on September 15, 1915, of preferred stock of Georgia-Carolina Investment Company will be entitled to receive on October 1, 1915, a dividend of 1¾% on the par value of their stock; but, as provided in the Certificate of Organization of Georgia-Carolina Investment Company, upon and after October 1, 1915, all dividends upon the preferred stock of said corporation will cease, and the holders thereof will have no rights whatsoever in respect thereof except to receive from said corporation, upon demand and surrender of the certificates representing the shares of preferred stock severally held by them, the amounts of said preferred stock of said Augusta-Aiken Railway & Electric Corporation to which they shall respectively be entitled as aforesaid.

The transfer books of Georgia-Carolina Investment Company will be closed to transfers of preferred stock at 12 o'clock noon on September 15, 1915, and thereafter, pending further action of the Board of Directors.

By order of the Board of Directors.

DAVID H. THOMAS,
Secretary, Georgia-Carolina Investment Company.

The Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company

The Reorganization Committee announces that approximately $11,200,000 of bonds have paid the first instalment of the amounts payable under the Plan and Agreement dated June 25, 1915. To meet the convenience of holders of the bonds or certificates of deposit representing the same, many of which are held in Europe, and in response to a number of requests, the Committee has extended the time for payment of the first amounts payable under the Plan and Agreement, without penalty, until the close of business on SEPTEMBER 23, 1915. Payments should be made to Central Trust Company of New York, at its office, 54 Wall Street, New York City, and certificates of deposit should be presented for proper notation at the time of making payments. The Committee reserves the right without further notice to carry through the Plan or any amendment thereof solely for the benefit of the holders of certificates of deposit representing bonds in respect of which the first instalment shall have been paid prior to the date aforesaid.

Dated New York, September 8, 1915.

J. N. WALLACE, Chairman;
GORDON ABBOTT,
HARRY BRONNER,
JAMES C. CHAPLIN,
HALEY FISKE,
CLARENCE L. HARPER,
WILLIAM R. NICHOLSON,
RICHARD SUTRO,
MEIGS H. WHAPLES,
ASA S. WING,
Reorganization Committee.

COTTON RESPONDS TO BULLISH NEWS

Advances Sharply to the Highest Level Attained Since the Middle of Last April.

NET GAIN 13 TO 17 POINTS

Bad Crop and Weather Reports Drive In the Shorts and Encourage Buying for Speculation.

As an indication of the growing bullish sentiment in cotton, prices yesterday broke out of the rut in which they had been moving for four months and moved up to the highest level reached since the middle of April. Shorts covered freely, but by far the larger portion of buying was for long account. It was largely speculative in character and was based on the belief that crop conditions justified a higher range of values.

The opening was suggestive of some hesitation, largely because the local trade was confused by the showing of the census report, which reported the ginning prior to Sept. 1 as only about 20,000 bales below last year, when a bumper crop was produced. The weekly weather report published at noon gave fresh impetus to buying, and the market closed around the best prices of the day at a net advance of 13 to 17 points.

The Census Bureau placed the amount of cotton ginned prior to Sept. 1 at 461,537 bales, compared with 480,317 last year and 799,099 two years ago. The fact that the ginning this season was only a little below last year, when the production proved to be nearly 17,000,000 bales, took the edge off bullish anticipations. On second thought the trade recognized that last year's small figures resulted from the demoralization among farmers immediately after the outbreak of the war, and, therefore, furnished an unfair comparison. The advance, however, did not gain heavily until the publication of the weekly weather report, which was unfavorable enough to satisfy the extreme bulls. The summary said:

From nearly all portions of the South the weather of the week was reported as distinctly unfavorable to the cotton crop. Over the more eastern portions rains delayed picking and caused further shedding and rotting of bolls, while in the northern districts the weather was too cool for rapid growth and rust and shedding continue. In portions of Florida and Alabama the crop was injured by high winds, but in most other portions of the central belt the weather was more favorable, and picking progressed rapidly. In Texas conditions were generally unsatisfactory. The forepart of the week was too cool to promote rapid growth, and in the districts where the plants were injured by the high winds of a few weeks previous the bolls are reported dropping or prematurely opening.

A supplementary report was issued by Miss Giles, and it was fully confirmative of the complaints regarding crop progress which have been reaching the market. The eagerness with which its bullish details were seized upon by the trade was indicative of the bullish sentiment which has been gaining ground recently. Some of the old line spot firms are still bearish, but the rank and file of the trade, particularly the speculative element, are predicting a substantial advance.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged, 10 to 25 advance. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 20 points advance, 10c for middling upland. Sales, 50 bales. Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct	10.00	9.80	9.98@ 9.99	9.84@ 9.85
Dec	10.34	10.13	10.32@10.33	10.19@10.20
Jan	10.51	10.28	10.49@10.50	10.34@10.35
March	10.77	10.55	10.77@10.78	10.60@10.61
May	10.97	10.77	10.97@10.98	10.82@10.83
July	11.13	10.92	11.12@11.14	10.96@10.97

Total port receipts, 25,323 bales; last week, 7,891 bales; last year, 9,035 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
New Orleans	3,382	337	325
Galveston	3,825	613	4,928
Mobile	108	12	316
Charleston	487	354	370
Savannah	13,565	3,483	2,794
Wilmington	281	236	49
Norfolk	899	374	266

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

Augusta	2,255	819	1,437
Memphis	204	383	133
St. Louis	14	279	
Houston	7,257	5,924	3,383

Exports, 6,821 bales; total thus far this season, 189,005 bales; total last season, 24,926 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.		So. Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
700	Galveston	9.75	134,217	50,914
475	New Orleans	9.50	119,896	48,543
150	Mobile	9.25	12,251	3,289
2,811	Savannah	9.25	85,047	18,041
—	Charleston	9.00	41,629	2,400
—	Wilmington	—	28,136	7,710
514	Norfolk	9.38	33,176	13,283
1,030	Augusta	9.00	68,003	15,715
200	Memphis	9.38	37,939	13,610
104	St. Louis	9.25	11,159	14,002
6,526	Houston	9.70	74,283	36,997

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a good business in spot cotton with middling eleven points advance at 5.89. Sales, 12,000; receipts, 6,000; American, 300. Market closed barely steady.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1915	100⅛	101	5.30
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100⅛	100⅜	5.23
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1917	100	100⅜	5.75
Argen. Govt.	6	May, 1920	98⅜	98⅝	6.30
City of Montreal	5	Dec., 1917	98½	98¾	5.05
City of Q'b'c.	5	Apr., 1920	98¼	99½	5.20
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100¼	100⅛	4.75
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100⅛	100⅛	5.75
French Govt.	5	Apr., 1916	97½	97¾	6.75
German Govt.	5	Jan., 1916	98½	99	8.00
Norway Govt.	6	Oct., 1916	99½	100	6.00
Norway Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	99½	100	6.00
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	99¼	99⅜	6.20
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1916	99¼	100	5.00
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	96⅜	97	6.30
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	95⅜	96¼	5.95

Company Issues.

Ala. Power	6	Feb., 1918	100	101	5.60
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1916	100⅛	101¼	5.20
Am.T.&T.Aub.	5	Apr., 1916	100⅞	101⅛	3.05
Ana. Copper.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅜	101	4.50
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	Jan., 1917	99⅜	99⅝	4.60
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1918	98⅜	98⅝	5.00
Brklyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	99⅛	99⅜	5.05
Can. North'n	5	Sep., 1917	98¼	98⅝	5.75
Can. Pacific.	6	Mar., 1924	101⅜	102	5.70
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	92⅜	92⅝	7.25
Chi. & W. I.	5	Sep., 1917	98¼	99	5.60
Chi. Eli. Rys.	5	July, 1918	92	93½	12.80
C. P. R. & L.	6	June, 1916	99½	99	6.38
Con. Gas. Balt.	5	May, 1917	100¼	100⅜	4.70
Con. Power.	6	May 1, '17	98⅝	99½	5.50
E. Pow. Bt.	5	... 1918	93	95½	6%
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1916	100	100⅛	4.85
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1915	100	100⅛	1.00
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	99⅝	99⅞	5.55
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1918	99	99½	5.55
Grand Rap. E.	5	May, 1916	100	100⅜	4.55
Grand R. Ry.	5	June, 1916	100	100⅜	4.47
Hav. El. Ry.	6	Sep., 1913	98½	100	6.00
Hock. V. Ry.	6	Nov., 1915	100¾	100⅜	1.50
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15,'18	100⅛	100⅞	4.30
Lack. Steel.	6	Mar., 1917	99⅝	100	6.00
L. S. & M. S.	5	Dec., 1915	100⅛	101	1.00
Louis. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1918	98½	99⅜	6%
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	99½	100	6.00
Minn. Gen. E.	6	June, 1917	100¼	101	5.50
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	95	97¼	7.95
N. E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	96	98⅜	8.20
N. Y. C. & H. R.	5	Oct., 1915	100	100⅛	1.00
N. Y., N. H. & H.	5	May, 1916	100¼	100½	4.25
No. States P.	6	June, 1917	99	100	6.00
Penn. R. R.	cv. 3½	Oct., 1915	100	100⅛	1.00
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	100¼	100⅜	4.75
Sea. A. L.	5	Mar., 1916	100¼	100⅞	3.25
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	100	100¼	4.40
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	98	98⅜	6.15
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	100½	100⅜	5.00
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	98	98⅜	5.45
Union Typew.	5	Jan. 15,'16	94	95	18.00
United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	101⅜	101⅝	4.75
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	90	90⅜	5.15
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	100¼	100⅜	5.40
West. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	98¼	98¾	6.58
West. Power.	5	Mar., 1917	98½	99¼	6%
West. E. & M.	5	Oct., 1917	100⅝	100¼	4.35
W. Va. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	96	98	7%

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Receipts and expenditures:

	Sept. 7.	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$391,256	$3,161,153	$33,927,537
Int. rev., ord.	1,049,575	4,791,136	63,962,058
Cor. & inc. tax	39,068	195,432	10,197,040
Miscellaneous	123,513	1,756,276	10,127,214
Total rec'ts.	$1,603,963	$9,904,099	$118,154,849
Expenditures	2,020,008	11,730,725	148,373,767
Deficit	416,045	1,826,626	30,419,197

PUMP FORECLOSURE HALTED

Hawkes Committee Blocks Plan of Majority Stockholders.

As a first step in their fight to block the proposed reorganization plan for the International Steam Pump Company as furthered by the majority stockholders' protective committee, the Hawkes Protective Committee, representing dissenters to the plan, obtained yesterday from Judge Hough in the Federal Court an order staying the foreclosure sale on the pump company's mortgage. The Guaranty Trust Company, as trustee under the mortgage, brought the foreclosure action. This company will be asked today to show cause why the stay should not be made permanent.

It is planned by the minority preferred stockholders to amend the plan of reorganization and to give the preferred stockholders greater representation. It has been charged that the reorganization plan was prepared in the special interest of the bondholders. Deposits of the stock have been asked for by the new committee and the committee has thus come into direct clash with the old stockholders' committee, of which Lewis L. Clarke is Chairman.

Mr. Clarke issued a notice to the preferred stockholders yesterday, calling attention to the fact that the time for participating in the plan, as drawn up, expires on Sept. 15. Non-assenting stockholders are warned that any unsubscribed new securities offered by the plan will go to the underwriters after that date. There is no escape from the conclusion, says the notice, that stockholders who do not assent to the plan will lose their entire assessment.

According to the Secretary of the Clarke Committee only a small amount of the 65 per cent. of the stock deposited with the committee has been withdrawn under the agitation of the Hawkes Committee. There was every indication, it was said, of the success of the plan.

LONDON MARKET CHEERFUL.

Money and Gilt-Edged Securities in Demand—War Loan Advances.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—Money was in good demand and discount rates were quiet today. American exchange fluctuated nervously. Rates touched 4.62¾, but later advanced to 4.64½.

The stock market was generally cheerful. Gilt-edged securities were in demand, the war loan advanced, and home rails, Japanese bonds and shipping shares were firmer. The other sections were quiet.

American securities lacked vigor, but the list advanced on the decline in exchange. United States Steel and Union Pacific were the most active shares. The closing was steady.

WESTERN UNION DIVIDEND UP

Directors Fix Quarterly Payment at 1¼%—Stock Holds Its Own.

The Western Union Telegraph Company yesterday declared a quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. This puts the stock on a 5 per cent. instead of a 4 per cent. basis. The dividend is payable on Oct. 15 to stock of record of Sept. 20.

There has been extensive trading in Western Union in the last few weeks. It was reported in well-informed circles that the rate would be increased to 6 per cent., but there was no reaction when the 5 per cent. rate was announced. The stock reached 77 at one time, the highest point reached since 1912.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	A.C.L. of Conn.	107	107	107	107
40	Con. Power	106	106	106	106
100	Cosden pf.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
104	Fidelity & Dep.	136¾	137¼	136¾	137¼
50	German-A. Fire	40	40	40	40
20	G. B. S. Brew. scrip	30	30	30	30
15	Houston Oil.	12½	12½	12¼	12½
52	Mercantile Tr.	180	180	180	180
52	North'n Cent.	82½	82½	82¼	82½
90	Penn. W. & P.	69	69	69	69
400	Sapulpa Oil.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Un. Rys. & E.	23¾	23¾	23⅝	23¾
100	Wayl'd O. & G.	3½	3½	3½	3½

BONDS.

$3,000	City of Balt. 4s, '58, w. i.	95½	95½	95½	95½
4,000	Con. Coal 6s.	101½	101½	101½	101½
1,000	Con. Power 4½s	86	86	86	86
10,000	Con. Pow. notes.	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
6,000	Elk. Fuel 5s.	96½	96½	96⅛	96¼
5,000	M. & St. P. & St. P. 1st 5s.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
4,000	Mt. Y.-W. Gold Dock 5s	42	42	41½	41½
3,000	Un. Rys. & E. 1st 4s	80½	80½	80½	80½
1,000	Un. Rys. & E. inc. 4s	58	58	58	58

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2	Am. R. com.	350	350	350	350
25	Am. R. pf.	135	135	135	135
75	Chi. Pneu. T.	70¾	70¾	70¾	70½
1	Chi. T. & T.	206	206	206	206
55	Dia. Match	95½	95½	95	95
69	Deere pf.	93	94	93	94
5	Mont. W'd pf.	112	112	112	112
15	Nat. Carbon	139	139	129	139
92	People's Gas.	116	116	115½	115½
69	Public Service	88½	88½	88½	88½
110	Quaker Oats.	230	230½	230	230½
5	Quaker O. pf.	104½	104½	104½	104½
120	Sears-Roebuck.	134	134	133½	133½
188	Stewart Warn.	65½	66	65	65
245	Swift Int. Co.	120	120	120	120
2	Union Carb.	157	157	157	157

BONDS.

$2,000	Armour 4½s.	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
4,000	Chi. City R. 5s.	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
2,000	Chi. Gas 5s.	101⅜	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜
6,000	Chi. R. 1st 5s.	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	95⅜
2,000	Chi. R. B 5s.	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝
2,000	Com. Ed. 5s.	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
3,000	Chi. Tel. 5s.	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
5,000	Met. Gold 5s.	72	72	72	72

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
24	Am. Gas. N. J.	102	102	102	102
5	Am. Rys.	24½	24½	24½	24½
10	Brill Car Wks.	45½	45½	45½	45½
15,427	Cambria Steel.	59⅝	61⅝	58⅜	61⅝
3,978	Elec. St. Bat.	74	76	70½	73
10	Erie	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
10	Erie, 1st pf.	64	64	64	64
55	Hunt & B. T.	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
8	Ins. Co. N. A.	23	23	22⅝	22⅝
10	Lake Sup. Cor.	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
167	Leh. Nav.	76½	76½	76¼	76¼
10	Leh. Valley	72¼	72¼	72¼	72¼
602	L. V. Trans.	17⅞	18	17	18
181	L. V. Tr. pf.	34½	35⅛	34½	35⅛
20	Minehill	55½	55½	55⅛	55⅛
264	Penn. R. R.	55	55	54⅝	55
506	Penn. Steel pf.	83⅜	85	83⅜	85
5	Ph. Co. 5p.c.pf.	35½	35½	35½	35½
25	Ph. Co. 6p.c.pf.	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼
705	Phila. Elec.	24⅝	24¾	24⅝	24⅝
920	Phila. R. T. t.c.	10⅜	10⅜	10	10
100	Tonopah Bel.	4	4	3¾	4
200	Tonopah Min.	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
6	Utah Copper	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛
23	Un. Traction	38	38¼	38	38
233	Un. Gas Imp.	85⅝	85⅞	85	85½
3	Un. Cos. N. J.	222	222	222	222
3,865	U. S. Steel.	74⅝	75	74	75
10	W. Cramp & S.	81	81	81	81

BONDS.

$300	Am. G. & E. 5s	86	86	86	86
1,000	Am. G. & E. 5s	87½	87½	87½	87½
4,000	E. & Pco. T. 4s	73¼	73¼	73¼	73½
1,000	E. & P.T. 4s, s.	81	81	81	81
1,000	Key. T. 1st 5s	94½	94½	94½	94½
2,000	L. Nav. C. 4½s	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼
2,000	L. Val. g. 4½s	89¾	89¾	89¾	89⅞
2,000	L. V. Coal 5s.	103½	103½	103½	103½
1,000	Penn. Cons. 5s.	84	84	84	84
10,000	P. Con. g. 4½s	97½	97¼	97¼	97¼
1,000	Penn. C. 4½s.	102¼	102¼	102½	102¼
3,000	Ph. Co. 1st 5s.	100	100	100	100
500	Phila. El. 4s.	80½	80½	80¼	80¼
4,700	Ph. Elec. 5s.	101½	101½	101½	101½
5,000	Reading gen. 4s	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
20,000	Un. Ry. in. 5s	71	71	71	71

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Am. W. G. pf.	101	101	101	101
50	Am. W. G. M.	21	21	21	21
145	Am. W.G.M. pf.	91½	91½	91⅛	91½
115	Col. Gas & El.	14½	14½	14¼	14½
280	Crucl. Steel pf.	104	105¾	104	105¾
100	Harb.-Walker.	60	60	60	60
100	Harbi.-W. pf.	90	90	90	90
30	Ind. Brew. pf.	14½	14½	14½	14½
45	La Belle Iron.	40	40	40	40
40	Lone Star Gas.	93	93	93	93
120	Mfrs. L. & H.	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼
220	Nat. Firep.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
125	Nat. Fir. pf.	21⅞	22	21⅞	22
10	Okla. Nat. G.	66½	66½	66½	66⅝
290	Pitts. Coal.	33½	34½	33⅜	34½
110	Pure Oil.	17⅜	17⅜	17	17⅜
96	Union Nat. G.	131	131	131	131
40	Union S. & W.	107	107	107	107
40	West. Air B.	141¼	141½	141½	141¾

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Ahmeek	99	99	99	99
1,475	Alaska	32⅝	32½	31⅞	32⅛
45	Allouez	53	53	53	53
1,670	Am. Zinc.	53¼	54	52⅝	54
48	Anaconda	71	71	70⅛	70⅛
410	Ariz. Com'l	8⅝	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝
15	Butte-Bal.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
1,401	Butte & Sup.	65	67⅝	65	67⅛
52	Calumet & A.	62	62	62	62
11	Calumet & H.	545	545	545	545
201	Copper Range.	53⅝	55	53	54⅝
5	Daly-West	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
25	East Butte.	12	12⅛	12	12⅛
10	Franklin	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
50	Granby	81½	82	81½	82
107	Greene-Can.	39	39½	39	39⅝
25	Hancock	16½	16½	16½	16½
5	Island Cr. pf.	89½	89½	89½	89½
30	Kerr Lake	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
25	La Salle	5⅞	5⅞	5	5
315	Mass. Cons.	10	10	10	10
140	Mohawk	72	72	70	71
10	Nevada Cons.	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
3	New Arcadian.	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
60	New Idria.	9	9	9	9
356	North Butte.	29½	31	29½	30
13	North Lake.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
90	Old Dominion.	54	54	53½	53½
25	Osceola	80	80	80	80
240	Pond Creek.	17	17	17	17
30	Quincy	82	82	82	82
45	Shannon	7½	7½	7½	7½
185	St. Mary's.	51	51¾	51	51¾
100	Tamarack	2½	2½	2½	2¾
45	Tamarack	53	53	53	53
25	Trinity	3½	3¾	3½	3¾
105	U. S. Smelting	40	40¼	40	40
101	U. S. Smelt. pf.	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
210	Utah Apex.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
90	Utah Cons.	12½	12½	12½	12½
35	Utah Copper.	66	66⅞	6	66⅞
100	Winona.	3	3	3	3
50	*Wolverine	57	57	57	57

RAILROADS.

3	Atchison pf.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
20	Boston & A.	185	185	183	185
485	Boston Elev.	76½	80	76½	80
1	Boston & Prov.	253	253	253	253
10	Maine Central.	96	96	96	96
785	Mass. Electric.	7	8½	7	8¼
93	Mass. Elec. pf.	40	42	40	42
30	N. Y., N. H. & H.	61	64	61	64
51	West End St.	63	64	63	64

MISCELLANEOUS.

30	Am. Agr. Chem	61½	61½	61½	61½
246	Am. Agr. C. pf.	96	98	93¼	98
10	Amoskeag pf.	98	98	98	98
2	Am. Sugar	110½	110½	110½	110½
18	Am. Sugar pf.	115	115	115	115
220	Am. Tel. & T.	122½	122⅞	122½	122⅞
122	Am. Wool, pf.	93	93	92½	93
1,248	A., G. & W. I.	17½	17½	16½	16½
2,075	A., G. & W. I. pf	32½	33⅜	32½	33
99	Edison	232	232	232	232
153	Mass. Gas	90½	90½	90	90
11	Mass. Gas pf.	87	87	87	87
32	Reece Button.	16	16	16	16
122	Swift & Co.	120	120	119½	119½
448	Torrington	34	35	34	35
28	Torrington pf.	30	30¼	30	30¼
172	United Fruit.	134	136	134	134⅞
1,134	Un. Shoe Mach	49½	50¾	49½	50
50	Un. S. M. pf.	30	30	29½	29½
785	U. S. Steel.	74¾	75¼	74	75
10	U. S.

Midvale Steel

Bought—Sold—Quoted

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100 Wash. Steel & Ord. Com.

We Will Sell

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50 Aetna Explosives
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100 Int. Steam Pump Com. & Pfd. Stk.
100 International Salt Stock
50 Midvale Steel Stock
100 New Jersey Zinc Stock
50 Prairie Pipe Line Stock
50 Scoville Manufacturing Stock

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50 American Chicle Com. Stock
100 Electric Properties Com. Stock
100 East'n Steel Com. & 1st Pfd. Stk.
25 Fidelity Phenix Insurance Stock
13 H. W. Johns-Manville Com. Stock
20 Home Insurance Stock
100 Int. Steam Pump Com. & Pfd. Stk.
50 Midvale Steel Stock
50 New Jersey Zinc Stock
100 Niles-Bement-Pond Com. Stock
100 Remington Typs. (all issues) Stk.
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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Market More Active, with Price Movements Irregular—Bonds Higher.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 287,238 shares of stocks and $206,800 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 52,602; oils, 836; railroads, 2,550, and mining, 231,250. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. Zinc	53	53	53	53
200	†C. C. & Fdy.	105	105	104	104
300	†C. C. & F. pf.	117	118	117	118
2,000	†Car. L. & P.	9	9⅝	8⅝	9¼
510	†Cramp Ship	82	82	80	81
2,070	Driggs-Seab'y	102	108⅝	102	108⅝
175	†Electric Boat	480	510	480	510
30	†Elec. Boat pf.	500	500	500	500
18,000	Sub. B., w. i.	49	50⅝	49	50⅛
10	Guania. Sug.	64	64	64	64
350	†Hall Signal	17	17	16⅝	16⅝
300	†Hendee Mfg.	35	35	34½	34½
1,700	†Int. Mer. M.	3⅝	4	3½	3⅞
5,000	†I. M. M. pf.	14⅝	14⅝	13⅝	14⅝
450	†I. M. M., new, w. i.	55	53	53	53
500	†I. M. M. new, w. i. pf.	67	67	65½	65½
700	†Int. Motors	32	32	29	30
700	†Int. Mot. pf.	65	65	59	62
385	†Int. Nickel	192	192	190	190
295	Ka. Bronze pf.	3½	4¼	3½	4¼
10	Kelly Sp. Tire	202	202	202	202
100	Kelly Sp. Tire, new, 1st pf.	89	89	89	89
1,000	†Lake Torp. B.	12½	13	12¼	12⅜
220	†Lake Torp. B. 1st pf.	16	17	16	17
1,330	Mare. of Am.	3⅜	3¾	3⅜	3⅜
1,700	N. Y. Transp.	17⅜	17⅝	17⅜	17½
130	†Pyrene M. Co.	13⅜	13⅜	*12⅞	12⅞
1,000	Corpn. of R. & H.	6	6⅛	6	6
104	Simplex	24	24	23½	23½
53	†Stand. Motors	11	11	11	11
1,000	†Steel Co., Can.	34	34	32	33
400	†St. J. Lead	13	13	12¾	12¾
1,400	Trl. Film cfs.	6⅞	6¾	6⅝	6⅝
2,600	Un. C. S., new	9⅝	9⅞	9⅝	9¾
2,500	Un. Prof. Sh.	2½	2½	2⅜	2⅜
1,000	U.S.L. & H. Corp.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝
200	U.S.L. & H. Corp. pf.	4⅝	4⅝	4¼	4¼
800	†Ventura C. Oil	11½	11⅝	11¾	11½
4,000	†World Film	3½	4⅛	3¼	4⅛

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
4	Atlantic Refin.	610	608	610	..
10	Continental Oil	240	240	240	..
10	Cumberl'd P. L.	53	53	53	..
102	Illinois P. L.	156	150	155	+ 4
500	†Inter. Petrol.	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	..
50	Ohio Oil	155	155	155	..
60	Prairie O. & G.	404	401	404	+ 2
45	Prairie P. L.	179	178	179	..
20	Std. Oil of Cal.	308	307	308	+ 1
10	Std. Oil of N. J.	444	443	443	..
25	Std. Oil of N. Y.	194	193	193	+ 1

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
900	†Wabash, w. i.	11	*11	10⅝	10⅛
1,050	†Wab. pf., (a).	40½	*40⅝	39	39
600	†Wab. pf., (b).	20	20	19⅜	19⅜

MINING STOCKS.

2,600	†Alaska Jun'u	12⅝	12⅝	12½	12½
8,000	†Alta Con. M. Co.	32	32	25	30
14,700	†‡Am. Com.	1¾	1¾	1½	1½
1,000	†‡Arizona D.	40	40	40	40
10,500	†‡Atlanta	28	28	25½	26
100	Beaver Con.	26	26	26	26
500	†‡Big Cotton	5½	5½	5½	5½
900	Big Ledge Dev. Co.	2⅛	3	2⅛	3
2,500	†‡Booth	42	42	40	40
3,800	Braden Copper	7⅞	8¼	7⅞	8¼
100	Buffalo Mines	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
4,600	Butte & N. Y.	2	2⅜	2	2⅜
2,200	Caledonia	95	98	95	97
1,100	†Canada Cop.	⅞	1⅛	⅞	⅞
1,200	†Cashboy	4½	5½	4½	4½
1,200	†Chile Copper	18½	18⅝	18	18
1,700	Con. Arizona S.	1⅛	1⅛	⅞	1⅛
3,800	Con. Nev.-U.	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
500	Davis-Daly C.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
9,100	†Dome Ext.	26	28	26	27
10,000	†‡Emma Cop.	34	35	26	33
300	†Genesee V.	36	36	35	35
1,500	Goldfield Con.	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
12,700	†‡Gold. Merger	18	18	16	16½
100	Greene-Can.	39	39	39	39
700	Howe Sound	3⅜	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞
1,700	Iron Blossom	67	68	67	68
3,700	Jumbo Ext.	1⅜	1⅞	1⅞	1⅛
15,000	Ken. Copper	55½	56⅝	54½	56¼
900	Kerr Lake	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
12,700	†‡Kewanaa	20½	21	18	18½
11,000	†Magma Cop.	16½	16½	15⅞	16¼
400	Mason Valley	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
2,600	McIntyre	48½	48½	48½	48½
400	†McKin.-Dar.	25	26	25	26
38,500	†‡Mother Lode	29	30	28⅝	28½
1,800	†‡Nat. Z. & L.	40	41	40	41
2,700	N. U. Bing.	3½	3⅜	3½	3⅜
5,000	†‡Oro	5	5	5	5
7,200	†‡Ray Con. M. & S.	54	54	52⅝	53
3,500	†‡Sandst. Ken.	10	10	9	9
3,500	†‡Silver Pick.	8	8½	7½	7½
900	Stand. Sil.-Ld.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
4,100	Stewart	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
17,500	†‡Success Min.	95	96	93	93
4,100	†Sup. Min.	24	24½	24	24½
725	Tonopah Ext.	2½	2⅞	2½	2⅞
725	Tonopah Min.	5⅞	6	5⅞	5⅞
1,500	†W. E. Cons.	56	58	53	54
800	†W. K. Cop. pf.	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝

BONDS.

$1,800	Del. & H. rts.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
45,000	†Int. Mer. M. new 5s	78½	79	78½	79
160,000	Ken. Cop. 6s.	174	179	172	178

*Ex div. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

***

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in, compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Sept. 8. Bid.	Asked.	Sept. 7. Bid.	Asked.
Alliance Film	¼	⅝	¼	⅝
American Zinc	53	54	53	54
British-Am. Tob. Co., ordinary	13½	14½	13½	14½
British-Am. Tob. Co., ordinary bearer	14	15	14	15
Central Foundry	10	10½	10	10½
Emerson Phonograph	13½	14	13½	14
Franco-Spanish Pet., (a prospect)	1	1¼	1	1¼
Intercontinent. Rubber	8	9	..	..
Mutual Profit Sharing	9	9½	9	9½
Savoy Oil	9	10	9	10
Sterling Gum	2¼	2⅝	2¼	2⅝
Wayland Oil & Gas	3⅞	4⅛	3⅝	4⅛

MINING STOCKS.

Majestic Mines	40	50	40	50
Nipissing Mines Co.	5⅝	6	5⅝	6
Tri-Bullion	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Tuolumne Copper	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Tularosa	½	⅝	½	⅝
Wasatch	½	⅝	½	⅝

BONDS.

Calaveras 6s	190	210	190	210
D. & H. cv. 5s, w. i.	100½	101¼	100½	101¼
Pierce Oil 6s	78	80	78	80

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MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives	123	127	120	126
Aetna Explosives pf.	78	82	77	80
Am. & Brit. Mfg. Co.	9	13	9	14
Am. & B. Mfg. Co. pf.	34	44	35	45
Atlas Powder	210	215	210	220
Atlas Powder pf.	90	99	94	99
Bliss, (E. W.)	360	375	365	378
Bliss, (E. W.) pf.	130	140	128	140
Canadian Explosives	325	376	325	375
Can. Explosives pf.	101	110	101	110
Carbon Steel	22	28	26	30
Carbon Steel 1st pf.	46	50	46	50
Carbon Steel 2d pf.	24	30	27	33
Colts Arms	572	582	570	585
Driggs-Seabury	100	110	94	99
Du Pont Powder	670	690	670	682
Du Pont Powder pf.	98	104	98	102
Hercules Powder	373	383	375	385
Hercules Powder pf.	111	113	111	115
Hopkins-Allen	50	60	56	65
Hopkins-Allen pf	95	105	95	105
Niles-Bement-Pond	113	116	113	116
Niles-Bement-Pond pf.	95	105	99	104
Savage Arms	285	300	290	310
Submarine Boat	48	49	47	49
Wm. Rep. Arms	2300	2500	2400	2550

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1914-'23	4 @4½	4.53	4.38
Balt. & Ohio	1914-'23	4½	4.55	4.40
Buff., Roch. & P.	1914-'20	4½@5	4.58	4.45
Canadian Pacific	1915-'28	4½	4.90	4.75
Car., Clinch. & O.	1915-'24	5	5.20	4.80
Ches. & Ohio	1914-'24	4½	4.85	4.65
Chicago & N. W.	1914-'23	4½	4.45	4.25
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	1914-'23	4½	5.03	4.76
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1915-'25	4½@5	7.60	5.50
C., St. L. & N. O.	1915-'24	5	4.70	4.50
C., C., C. & St. L.	1915-'29	5	5.10	4.95
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.55	4.45
Erie	1914-'23	4½@5	5.05	4.80
Hocking Valley	1914-'23	4 @5	4.85	4.60
Ill. Central	1914-'28	4½@5	4.55	4.40
Louis. & Nashv.	1914-'23	5	4.50	4.25
Mo., K. & Texas	1914-'23	5	6.23	5.25
Mo. Pacific	1914-'22	5	7.50	5.50
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1915-'28	4½@5	4.95	4.75
Nort. & Western	1915-'24	4½	4.50	4.40
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1915-'28	6	5.00	4.75
Penn. G. Freight	1914-'23	4 @4½	4.40	4.15
St. L., I. M. & So.	1914-'24	5	6.00	5.00
Seaboard Air Line	1914-'23	5	5.05	4.80
Southern Railway	1914-'24	4½@5	5.00	4.65
Southern Pacific	1914-'23	4½	4.55	4.40
Virginian Ry	1914-'19	5	5.00	4.70

UNLISTED STOCKS AND BONDS.

The Open Security Market in The Annalist contains essential information on unlisted and inactive securities of great value to investors. On all news stands, 10 cents. $4.00 a year. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

RAILROADS ORDERING RAILS.

Because of War Demands Arrange Now for Next Year's Needs.

Better business from domestic railroads is noted by the steel trade organs in their weekly reviews. The Iron Age says:

A significant turn in the steel trade is the beginning of rail orders for Spring rolling. The Louisville & Nashville has bought 43,000 tons from the Steel Corporation and the Atlantic Coast Line 20,000 tons for such delivery. The New York Central Lines are taking up their next year's requirements, and an Eastern road is figuring on rollings before Winter for rails it will lay in the Spring.

At last the railroads are impressed with the extent to which rail mill space is being taken up with war orders for large rounds. Western lines are seeking to contract at Chicago for track supplies for 1916, but thus far the mills have not quoted for that delivery. About 3,000 cars are now up for bids, and inquiries for 4,000 more are expected.

The steel industry is making new production records. In August the Steel Corporation produced more ingots than in any other month; likewise the independent companies as a whole. The corporation's shipments of finished steel last month were close to 42,000 tons a day. Its statement of unfilled orders is expected to show an increase for August, but only a moderate one in view of the large amount worked off in the month.

The Iron Trade Review says:

In order to guard against the protracted deliveries that the steelmakers are obliged to promise, railroad managers now are deeming it prudent to reserve early mill positions during forward periods. Heavy steel works operations continue unabated, and new high records are being attained. The Steel Corporation, which now is running at over 95 per cent. of ingot capacity, last week produced the largest tonnage of steel of any similar period in its history. Heavy shipments in August, together with a minimum of effort to load up with new orders for forward delivery, probably will result in about a standoff in the unfilled tonnage statement of the leading producer for last month. The pig iron market is active and strong. Several steel works, having reached the limit of their own output, are buying pig iron in the open market. A notable instance of this was the taking of 40,000 to 50,000 tons of hot metal from near-by merchant furnaces at Buffalo by the Lackawanna Steel Company.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the fourth week of August show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Six roads	$4,528,078	+$367,946
Eleven roads	7,601,482	— 549,739
Total (17 roads)	8,129,560	— 181,793

DENVER & RIO GRANDE for July—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	$2,002,400	$2,003,630	$2,100,303
Net after tax.	529,082	446,664	552,679
Other income.	107,139	119,105	128,647
Total income.	636,220	555,769	511,327
Surp. aft. cgs.	58,922	*29,230	447,761
Ren. & ak. fd.	27,080	27,008	26,572
Surplus	31,842	*55,098	*74,633

*Deficit.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS for July—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Gross	$2,517,205	$2,716,701	$199,496
Net after tax.	472,168	630,101	157,933
Deficit aft. ch.	148,857	41,632	190,489

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Power & Light	9	12
Atlantic Power & Light pf.	93½	96
American Light & Traction	325	330
American Light & Traction pf.	110½	111
Adirondack Electric Power	14	16
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	49	53
*American Gas & Electric	104	107
*American Gas & Electric pf.	60	63
American Power & Light	59	63
American Power & Light pf.	79	83
American Public Utilities	30	35
American Public Utilities pf.	61	66
American Waterworks & Electric	5	8
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	15	19
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	55	60
Cities Service	45	50
Cities Service pf.	54	56
Colorado Power	17	19
Colorado Power pf.	93	97
Consumers Power pf., Me.	90	94
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	50½	52½
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	78	80
Dayton Power & Light	30	35
Dayton Power & Light pf.	85	90
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s.	91½	94½
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	60	65
Electric Bond & Share pf.	99	100
Empire District Electric 5s.	73	75
Empire District Electric pf.	60	70
Federal Light & Traction	14	18
Federal Light & Traction pf.	52	60
Gas & Electric Securities	75	80
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	50	70
Great Western Power 5s, 1946	81½	83
Lincoln Gas & Electric	10	20
Northern Ontario Light & Power	13	18
Nor. Ontario Light & Power pf.	47	52
Northern States Power	28½	29½
Northern States Power pf.	86	87
Ozark Power & Water	10	20
Pacific Gas & Electric	46	49½
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	84½	86
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	10	13
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	13	18
Southern California Edison	69	73
Southern California Edison pf.	93	97
*Standard Gas & Electric	6	7
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	20½	60½
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	6	6½
Tennessee Ry. Light & Power pf.	20	25
United Light & Rys.	35	40
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	65	69
Utah Securities	13½	14½
Western Power	13	15
Western Power pf.	46	50

*Par value, $50.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 8.—Twenty-six corporations, with aggregate capital stocks of $3,597,000, were chartered today. They include:

The Encyclopaedia Britannica Corporn., to take over the assets, property, and goodwill of the Encyclopaedia Britannica Company, organized under the laws of Illinois and of Great Britain, $3,200,000, of which $700,000 is 8 per cent. cumulative preferred and $2,500,000 common stock. Horace E. Hopper, Irwin Untermyer, John F. Patton, Charles C. Whitney, 120 West 32d St., Manhattan; Jacob Newman, Chicago, Ill.

Teller & Evers, Buffalo, stocks, bonds, other securities, $100,000; J. Handley, J. L. Chittenden, Maulsby Kimball, 766 Ellicott Square, Buffalo.

Ziegfeld Films Corpn., theatrical, moving pictures, music hall, $50,000; Irwin B. Cochran, Walter E. Koch, William K. Ziegfeld, Ansonia Hotel.

Lexington Motors, New York, Corpn., autos, motor cars, trucks, $50,000; William S. Fowler, Anson A. Woodruff, Frederick I. Barrows, 30 Church St.

Phonograph Accessories Corpn., phonographic and talking machine supplies, capital no par value, carry on business with $40,000; Charles N. Walsh, Clarence Edsall, Charles N. Lindlay, 115 Broadway.

The Pelham Bay Park Land Company, New Rochelle, realty, $20,000; J. Addison Young, William W. Bissell, Charles G. Miller, 216 Centre Av., New Rochelle.

East Aurora Advertiser, East Aurora, publishing, printing, stationers, $10,000. George N. Cleveland, R. John, and Sarah A. Spooner, East Aurora.

Eighty-second Street Realty Corpn., agency, brokerage, $25,000. Thomas M. Grath, Charles S. Yawger, Harmon S. Graves, Rye.

W. H. Natter & Co., stocks, bonds, securities, brokerage, $10,000. George and Robert T. Rasmussen, William H. Natter, 463 Seventy-seventh St., Brooklyn.

Norton Patents Company, patents, manufacture, realty development, personal property, $25,000. Charles H. Ayres, Russell T. Mount, Richard Steel, 27 William St.

Wylie, Carey, Thayer Company, garage, repair shops, $10,000. Robert Wylie, Jr., Charles A. Carey, Jr., H. Hartley Thayer, 50 Central Park West.

Majestic Holding Co., saloon, hotel, boarding house, restaurant, $10,000. Louis Tupera, Anna and Albert E. Smith, 223 East Fourteenth St.

G. Neiderman Furniture Co., $10,000. Isidore M. Gottheim, Gussie Neiderman, Carl Ranch, 24 Ridge St.

Vic's Big Hits, films, slides, projecting machines, cameras, mechanical devices, $5,000. Samuel and Emanuel J. Ginsberg, Vic Perez, 143 West Forty-fifth St.

Equitable Contracting Co., engineering, construction, electric work; $5,000. Samuel M. Richardson, Frank L. Mueller, William J. Canary, 443 Sumner Av., Brooklyn.

National Electropure Water Co., Buffalo, hydro-electric process machinery, non-alcoholic drinks; $5,000. Samuel Harter, Fred M. Jeffords, Paul G. Stuart, 303 Ellicott Square, Buffalo.

Hubbard Hotel Co., $10,000. Charles H. Davis, John T. Moran, T. Lawrence O'Donnell, 252 West 46th St.

The National Projector Co., motion picture cameras, machines, devices; capital, no par value. John L. Feeny, M. S. and H. Jermain Slocum, 30 Church St.

Eastern Merchandise Co., commission, selling agents for furniture; J. Charles Liebowitz, Meyer Cohen, Samuel L. Gruber, 2,593 East 31st St.

Capital increases—Modern Lithographing and Printing Corporation, Buffalo, $10,000 to $30,000; Maag Gear Co., New York, $25,000 to $120,000; Garfield Ice Co., Brooklyn, $20,000 to $70,000.

Capital decrease—Urban Holding Corporation, New York, $2,000,000 to $400,000.

Voluntary dissolutions—Knickerbocker Foundry Co., Manhattan; Breed Financial and Realty Co., Utica.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 8.—Charters filed: Embroidery Scallop Cutting Co., Jersey City, to manufacture embroideries and machinery for cutting scallops, &c., $125,000; Frank J. Higgins, Frederick A. Teese, Louise B. Stamps, all of Jersey City.

The Glenwood Co., Glenwood Park, to deal in real estate, &c., $3,000; J. M. Brown, New Rochelle, N. Y.; J. F. Brown, Teaneck; M. A. Cooper, New Rochelle, N. Y.

BRITISH TREASURE SAFELY DEPOSITED

$19,466,000 in Gold Sent to Sub-Treasury and $10,134,000 Securities to Morgan & Co.

700 CASES FILLED WITH COIN

Total of $129,000,000 in Three Shipments of Treasure to Pay for War Supplies for Allies.

The third shipment of treasure by the Government of Great Britain to J. P. Morgan & Co., the financial representatives of the Allies in this country, was safely deposited yesterday, the gold in the United States Sub-Treasury and the securities in the vaults of Morgan & Co. The following statement was issued by Morgan & Co.:

There is American gold coin valued at $7,850,000, and British sovereigns to the amount of £2,300,000, valued at, approximately, $11,615,000. This makes the aggregate $19,466,000.

No statement was made regarding the amount of the securities, but it was learned they were worth approximately $10,134,000.

The error in the dispatch from Portland on Tuesday which put the value of the gold at $64,000,000 was due to the fact that 11,615,000 was reckoned as the number of sovereigns in the shipment, when that figure really referred to the value of the sovereigns in American dollars.

The value of the shipment received yesterday was less than that of either of the first two shipments. The total value of the first shipment was $55,000,000, of the second $44,540,000, and of the third $29,600,000. The gold and securities in the three shipments totalled $129,000,000 in value, of which between $55,000,000 and $59,000,000 was in gold.

The gold in the third shipment came in 700 cases weighing, approximately, 120 pounds each. It was unloaded yesterday morning from the gold train on the lower level at the American Express Depot at Lexington Avenue and Forty-fifth Street. An elevator, carrying eighty cases at a time, lifted it to the street level, and it was loaded upon twenty-one motor trucks, each of which was guarded by two riflemen. An escort of mounted policemen went with the treasure caravan to the Sub-Treasury. The procession downtown was without incident.

Officials of the American Express Company said yesterday that they had not been notified that any more gold shipments were under way, but that their notification had come less than forty-eight hours of the time that the treasure train left Halifax on each of the previous occasions. General Manager Robert E. M. Cowie of the Express Company said that the company had received word of the arrival of each of the shipments so late that the company had barely time to collect guards and send them to Vanceboro, Me., before the train arrived there.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.06	Mexican	.48
Alpha Con.	.02	Occidental Con.	.79
Andes	.03	Ophir	.25
Best & Belcher	.06	Overman	.10
Challar	.03	Potosi	.03
Confidence	.16	Savage	.06
Con. Cal. & Va.	.12	Seg. Belcher	.04
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.18
Gould & Curry	.04	Union Con.	.43
Hale & Norcross	.04	Utah Con.	.03
Justice	.02	Yellow Jacket	.14
Kentucky Con.	.02		

TONOPAH.

Jim Butler	.80	Comb. Fraction	.08
McNamara	.01	D'field Daisy	.03
Midway	.10	D'field B. B.	.02
Mizpah Exten.	.17	Florence	.45
Montana	.17	G'field C. M.	1.30
North Star	.10	Jumbo Exten.	1.37½
Rescue Eula	.06	Lone Star	.01
Tonopah Exten.	2.45	Silver Pick	.08
Tonopah Merger	.85	Vernal	.03
Victor	.20	Nevada Hills	.18
West End	.55	Rochester Mines	.26
GOLDFIELD.		Round Mountain	.42
Atlanta	.26	MANHATTAN.	
Booth	.40	Man. Big Four	.05
C. O. D.	.03		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot.	9⅝	10	Gold Sov.	3	3¾
Elkton	25	26½	Jackpot	6½	7
El Paso	80	.90	Kinney	36½	37½
Findlay	3¼	5	Portland	150	151
Gold Dol.	..	4	Vindicator	159	160½
Isabella	17½	17⅝	R. B. H.	2	4
Golden C.	176	176½			

American Chicle Co.

Bought-Sold-Quoted

C.C.Kerr & Co.

15 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 2622 Rector

Singer Manufacturing
Safety Car Heating & Lighting
Babcock & Wilcox
Draper Company
Nipe Bay
Harrison Brothers

FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.

Phone Broad 5140, 30 Broad St., New York.

Private telephone to Boston and Philadelphia.

Det., Ypsil., Ann Ar. & Jack. 1st 5s
Columbia Gas & El. 1st & Deb. 5s
New Orleans Railway & Lt. Deb. 6s
Central States Notes

GEO. REITH & CO

50 BROAD ST. N.Y 'PHONE BROAD 3665

Aetna Explosive
Lima Locomotive

PERPALL, SHASKAN & DROGE

50 BROAD ST. Telephone 1530 Broad

Modern Trust Company Service

Metropolitan Trust Co

of the City of New York

George C. Van Tuyl, Jr., President

49 WALL STREET

Established 1889

Franklin Trust Company

New York Office: 46 Wall Street

Brooklyn Offices: 166 Montague Street, 569 Fulton Street

FINANCIAL.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL BREWING COMPANY

FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY, Trustee under the Mortgage of the Pennsylvania Central Brewing Company, dated October 25

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

[No. 1,231.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE IMPORTERS & TRADERS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, Sept. 2, 1915.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts (except those shown on b)	$30,554,832.80	
b Acceptances of other banks discounted	809,862.40	
Total loans		$30,864,195.20
Overdrafts		76.31
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)	$50,000.00	
U. S. bonds pledged to secure U. S. deposits (par value)	1,000.00	
Total U. S. bonds		51,000.00
c Bonds, securities, &c.: c Bonds and securities pledged as collateral for State or other deposits or bills payable (postal excluded)	$99,500.00	
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	255,001.00	
Total bonds, securities, &c.		354,501.00
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank	$450,000.00	
Less amount unpaid	225,000.00	
		225,000.00
Value of banking house (if unencumbered)		700,000.00
g. Net amount due from Federal Reserve Bank		2,138,287.04
Net amount due from banks and bankers (other than included in 9)		130,705.64
Exchanges for Clearing House		883,862.00
Other checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank		52,978.36
Outside checks and other cash items	$76,718.97	
Fractional currency, nickels, and cents	4,560.00	
		81,278.97
Notes of other national banks		145,009.00
Lawful money reserve in bank: Total coin and certificates	2,858,000.00	
Legal-tender notes	1,011,253.00	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (not more than 5 per cent. on circulation)	$2,500.00	
Due from U. S. Treasurer	20,000.00	
		22,500.00
Total		$39,518,647.52

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,500,000.00	
Surplus fund	6,000,000.00	
Total capital and surplus		$7,500,000.00
Undivided profits	$1,751,113.38	
Reserved for taxes 68,777.54	$1,819,895.92	
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	121,276.85	
		1,698,619.07
Circulating notes		50,000.00
6. Due to banks and bankers	$15,494,484.45	
7. Dividends unpaid	5,149.00	
8. Demand deposits: Individual deposits subject to check	13,268,794.18	
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days	813,000.00	
Certified checks	351,439.27	
Cashier's checks outstanding	247,428.79	
United States deposits	1,000.00	
State, county, or other municipal deposits secured by item 4c of "Resources"	78,054.76	
Total deposits, Items 6, 7, and 8		30,264,350.45
State bank circulation outstanding		5,678.00
Total		$39,518,647.52

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, H. H. POWELL, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
H. H. POWELL, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of September, 1915.
CHAS. E. McCARTHY,
Notary Public, 2,659, N. Y. Co.
Correct—Attest:
EDWARD TOWNSEND,
EDWARD VAN VOLKENBURGH,
HENRY SPADONE, } Directors.

[No. 3,415.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
SEABOARD NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business September 2d, 1915.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$29,605,466.05
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)	$440,000.00	
U. S. bonds loaned	165,000.00	
Total U. S. bonds		605,000.00
Bonds, securities, etc.: Bonds loaned (other than U. S. bonds)	$95,790.00	
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	671,558.75	
Total bonds, securities, etc.		767,348.75
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank	$180,000.00	
Less amount unpaid	90,000.00	
	$90,000.00	
All other stocks, including premium on same	4,205.00	
		94,205.00
Net amount due from Federal Reserve Bank		3,106,789.54
Net amount due from banks and bankers (other than included above)		1,560,883.19
Exchanges for Clearing House		5,457,993.92
Other checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank		130,909.11
Outside checks and other cash items	$16,493.26	
Fractional currency, nickels, and cents	1,623.72	
		18,116.98
Notes of other national banks		45,000.00
Federal Reserve notes		30,000.00
Lawful money reserve in bank: Total coin and certificates		5,488,345.20
Legal-tender notes		1,467,050.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (not more than 5 per cent. on circulation)	$22,000.00	
Due from U. S. Treasurer	60,000.00	
		82,000.00
Customers' liability under letters of credit		3,882.50
Other assets—Accrued interest		51,805.58
Total		$48,514,775.80

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000.00	
Surplus fund	2,000,000.00	
Total capital and surplus		$3,000,000.00
Undivided profits	$1,013,361.48	
Reserved for taxes	25,309.40	
	$1,038,670.88	
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	167,503.37	
		871,167.51
Circulating notes	$440,000.00	
Less amount on hand and in Treasury for redemption or in transit	35,002.50	
		404,997.50
Due to banks and bankers		$21,289,404.84
Demand deposits: Individual deposits subject to check	17,550,459.46	
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days	20,203.86	
Deposits held for acceptances	3,567,038.95	
Cashier's checks outstanding	1,707,122.28	
Total deposits		44,134,229.39
Time deposits (payable after 30 days, or subject to 30 days or more notice): Certificates of deposit		100,000.00
Letters of credit		3,882.50
Liabilities other than those above stated—Income tax withheld		498.90
Total		$48,514,775.80

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, W. K. CLEVERLEY, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. K. CLEVERLEY, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of September, 1915.
CHAS. C. FISHER, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
H. C. FOLGER,
S. G. BAYNE,
EDW. H. R. GREEN, } Directors.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

[No. 9,380.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
Union Exchange National Bank of New York,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business Sept., 2, 1915.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$7,927,423.00
Overdrafts, unsecured		539.99
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)		400,000.00
Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure postal savings deposits	$459,542.89	
Bonds and securities pledged as collateral for State, or other deposits or bills payable, (postal excluded)	15,000.00	
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	1,105,690.13	
Total bonds, securities, etc.		1,580,033.07
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank	$102,000.00	
Less amount unpaid	51,000.00	
	$51,000.00	
All other stocks, including premium on same	1,500.00	
		52,500.00
Furniture and fixtures		7,000.00
Real estate owned other than banking house		56,654.04
Net amount due from Federal Reserve Bank		778,628.77
Net amount due from banks and bankers (other than Federal Reserve Bank)		558,196.56
Exchanges for Clearing House		825,223.28
Other checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank		32,566.39
Outside checks and other cash items	$8,727.85	
Fractional currency, nickels, and cents	2,979.99	
		11,707.84
Notes of other national banks		5,000.00
Federal Reserve notes		3,000.00
Lawful money reserve in bank: Total coin and certificates		398,000.00
Legal-tender notes		300,000.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (not more than 5 per cent. on circulation)	$20,000.00	
Due from U. S. Treasurer	10,000.00	
		30,000.00
Customers' liability under letters of credit		5,500.00
Customers' liability account of "acceptances"		1,600.00
Total		$12,998,372.74

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000.00	
Surplus fund	700,000.00	
Total capital and surplus		$1,700,000.00
Undivided profits	$315,800.70	
Reserved for taxes	10,000.00	
	$325,800.70	
Less current expenses, interest and taxes paid	23,562.83	
		302,037.87
Circulating notes		400,000.00
Due to banks and bankers (other than included in 5 or 6)	$1,605,577.24	
Demand deposits: Individual deposits subject to check	8,368,449.13	
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days	48,088.71	
Certified checks	60,019.08	
Cashier's checks outstanding	34,848.17	
Postal savings deposits	423,660.00	
State, county, or other municipal deposits secured by item 4c of "Resources"	382.54	
		10,541,084.87
Time deposits (payable after 30 days, or subject to 30 days or more notice): Certificates of deposit	41,500.00	
Other time deposits	6,000.00	
		47,500.00
Letters of credit		5,300.00
Acceptances based on imports and exports		1,600.00
Total		$12,998,372.74

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, SYDNEY H. HERMAN, President of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
SYDNEY H. HERMAN, President.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of September, 1915.
SAMUEL HEYMAN, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
OTTO E. DRYFOOS,
CHARLES N. TAINTOR,
GEO. A. PLIMPTON, } Directors.

[No. 1,370.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
The Merchants National Bank of the City of New York
FOUNDED 1803
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business September 2d, 1915:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$23,000,394.14
Acceptance of other banks discounted		21,300.80
Total loans		$23,027,694.14
Overdrafts, unsecured		42.34
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)	$3,000,000.00	
U. S. bonds owned and unpledged	1,600.00	
Premium on U. S. bonds	88,938.51	
Total U. S. bonds		2,639,938.51
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged		2,147,981.83
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank	$210,000	
Less am't unpaid	105,000	
	$105,000.00	
All other stocks, including premium on same	110,728.00	
		215,728.00
Banking house		995,257.34
Net amount due from Federal Reserve Bank		2,101,541.48
Due from banks and bankers (other than above)		284,904.96
Exchanges for Clearing House		1,384,186.05
Other checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank		165,353.21
Outside checks and other cash items, $2,105.48; fractional currency, nickels, and cents, $1,-886.44		3,991.92
Notes of other national banks		40,000.00
Federal Reserve notes		48,500.00
Lawful money reserve in bank: Total coin and certificates		3,553,807.35
Legal-tender notes		150,000.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (not more than 5 per cent. on circulation)		100,000.00
Customers' liability under letters of credit		46,968.15
Customers' liability account of "Acceptances"		1,073.75
Total		$36,881,974.03

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund		1,500,000.00
Undivided profits	$789,508.54	
Reserved for taxes 21,406.44	$810,914.98	
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	120,025.13	
		690,889.85
Circulating notes	$1,985,200.00	
Less amount on hand and in Treasury for redemption or in transit	32,100.00	
		1,956,100.00
Due to banks and bankers	$19,426,151.06	
Dividends unpaid	132.00	
Demand deposits: Individual deposits subject to check	9,786,481.40	
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days	887,895.83	
Certified checks	469,124.86	
Cashier's checks outstanding	127,157.31	
		30,696,842.28
Letters of credit		46,968.15
Acceptances based on imports and exports		1,072.75
Total		$36,881,974.03

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, JOSEPH BYRNE, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOSEPH BYRNE, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of September, 1915.
H. D. HOLLOWAY, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
JOHN A. STEWART,
EDWARD HOLBROOK,
ROBERT M. GALLAWAY, } Directors.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

[No. 733.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business Sept. 2, 1915.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$170,496,815.66	
Acceptances of other banks discounted	4,183,179.41	
Total loans		$174,679,495.07
Overdrafts, unsecured		1,442.12
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation		3,500,000.00
Bonds and securities pledged as collateral for State, or other deposits or bills payable	$475,000.00	
Securities other than U. S. bonds owned unpledged	16,760,711.30	
Total bonds, securities, etc.		17,235,711.30
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank	$2,100,000.00	
Less amount unpaid	1,050,000.00	
		1,050,000.00
Banking house		2,000,000.00
Net amount due from Federal Reserve Bank		16,164,502.07
Net amount due from banks and bankers		2,569,460.54
Exchanges for Clearing House.		21,978,381.77
Other checks on banks in the same city or reporting bank		948,020.12
Outside checks and other cash items	$42,662.57	
Fractional currency, nickels, and cents	659.08	
		43,321.65
Notes of other national banks		702,800.00
Federal Reserve notes		211,200.00
Lawful money reserve in bank: Total coin and certificates		31,853,726.00
Legal-tender notes		6,424,330.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% on circulation)	$175,000.00	
Due from U. S. Treasurer	100,000.00	
		275,000.00
Customers' liability under letters of credit		2,934,029.27
Customers' liability account of "acceptances"		225,665.55
Customers' obligations account bank's contingent liability		800,000.00
Interest accrued		608,761.25
Total		$284,295,347.05

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$25,000,000.00	
Surplus fund	10,000,000.00	
Total capital and surplus		$35,000,000.00
Undivided profits	$7,397,508.92	
Reserved for taxes	696,225.32	
		8,053,423.90
Circulating notes	$3,500,000.00	
Less amount on hand and in Treasury for redemption or in transit	57,000.00	
		3,443,000.00
Due to banks and bankers	$125,222,972.29	
Dividends unpaid	14,597.50	
Demand deposits: Individual deposits subject to check	94,321,361.33	
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days	934,011.73	
Certified checks	5,128,715.82	
Cashier's checks outstanding	7,474,924.64	
Total		233,146,583.81
Time deposits (subject to 30 days or more notice)		125,000.00
Unearned discount		541,550.81
Letters of credit		2,960,122.94
Acceptances based on imports and exports		225,665.59
Liabilities other than those above stated		800,000.00
Total		$284,295,347.05

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, STEVENSON E. WARD, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
STEVENSON E. WARD, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this eighth day of September, 1915.
E. H. CALLANAN,
Notary Public, Kings County.
Certificate filed in New York County, No 47.
Correct—Attest:
EDWARD J. BERWIND,
CHARLES A. PEABODY,
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., } Directors.

[No. 1,498.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business September 2nd, 1915.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$30,599,484.31
Overdrafts, unsecured		979.64
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)		450,000.00
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged		514,489.85
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank	$800,000.00	
Less amount unpaid	500,000.00	
	$300,000.00	
All other stocks, including premium on same	61,234.59	
		361,234.59
Value of banking house		875,000.00
Net amount due from Federal Reserve Bank		3,508,965.38
Net amount due from banks and bankers (other than included in 9)		781,116.82
Exchanges for Clearing House.		2,252,505.14
Other checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank		106,018.82
Outside checks and other cash items	$31,381.62	
Fractional currency, nickels, and cents	5,100.49	
		36,482.11
Notes of other national banks		22,000.00
Lawful money reserve in bank: Total coin and certificates		5,197,604.00
Legal-tender notes		401,625.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (not more than 5 per cent. on circulation)	$22,500.00	
Due from U. S. Treasurer	55,000.00	
		77,500.00
Customers' liability under Letters of Credit		27,398.00
Total		$45,212,401.66

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$3,000,000.00	
Surplus fund	7,000,000.00	
Total capital and surplus		$10,000,000.00
Undivided profits	$957,139.86	
Reserved for taxes 68,751.25	$1,026,890.61	
Less cur'nt expenses and taxes paid	513.23	
		1,026,377.38
Circulating notes		450,000.00
Due to banks and bankers		4,747,222.93
Dividends unpaid		11,672.50
Demand deposits: Individual deposits subject to check	$27,827,746.81	
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days	100,300.00	
Certified checks	270,166.54	
Cashier's checks outstanding	1,036,860.08	
Total deposits		28,794,072.93
Time deposits (payable after 30 days, or subject to 30 days or more notice)		180,000.00
State bank circulation outstanding		10,855.00
Letters of credit		27,398.00
Liabilities other than those above stated (Federal income tax withheld)		820.92
Total		$45,212,401.66

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, FRANCIS HALPIN, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
FRANCIS HALPIN, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of September, 1915.
EDWD. P. BROWN,
Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
A. D. JUILLIARD,
ROBERT WALTON GOELET, } Directors.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

[No. 1389.]
Report of the condition of
The Mechanics & Metals National Bank
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business September 2nd, 1915.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts (except those shown on b)	$86,146,935.93	
Acceptances of other banks discounted	105,727.55	
Total loans		$86,252,673.48
Overdrafts, unsecured		4,135.16
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)	$5,000,000.00	
U. S. bonds pledged to secure postal savings deposits, (par value,) $50,-000	49,500.00	
Total U. S. bonds		5,049,500.00
Bonds, securities, etc.:		
Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure postal savings deposits	$1,386,214.85	
Bonds and securities pledged as collateral for State, or other deposits or bills payable, (postal excluded)	2,268,930.80	
Bonds loaned (other than U. S. bonds)	337,980.00	
Securities other than U. S. bonds, (not including stocks,) owned unpledged	3,587,691.89	
Total bonds, securities, etc.		12,584,816.74
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank $720,000.00		
Less amo't unp'd 360,000.00	$360,000.00	
All other stocks, including premium on same	216,625.67	
		576,625.67
Value of banking house (if unencumbered)		3,090,000.00
Real estate owned other than banking house		1,470,099.60
Net amount due from Federal Reserve Bank	$8,282,372.85	
Net amount due from banks and bankers (other than included in 9)	3,889,088.74	
Exchanges for Clearing House	25,646,944.99	
Other checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank	89,288.79	
Outside checks and other cash items	669,681.56	
Fractional currency, nickels, and cents	4,282.47	
Notes of other national banks	100,000.00	
Federal Reserve notes	60,000.00	
Lawful money reserve in bank: Total coin and certificates	26,938,389.50	
Legal-tender notes	1,050,000.00	
		66,729,093.90
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (not more than 5 per cent on circulation)		250,000.00
Customers' liability under letters of credit		3,155,522.11
Customers' liability account of "acceptances"		1,224,565.51
Total		$180,297,037.11

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$6,000,000.00	
Surplus fund	6,000,000.00	
Total capital and surplus		$12,000,000.00
Undivided profits	$3,190,644.58	
Reserved for taxes	114,665.23	
Reserved for interest	97,339.56	
	$3,402,649.47	
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	246,805.54	
		3,155,843.93
Circulating notes	$5,000,000.00	
Less amount on hand and in Treasury for redemption or in transit	65,800.00	
		4,934,200.00
Due to banks and bankers	$65,965,861.36	
Dividends unpaid	9,628.75	
Demand deposits: Individual deposits subject to check	58,779,775.76	
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days	2,296,130.14	
Certified checks	20,286,489.45	
Cashier's checks outstanding	845,301.14	
Postal savings deposits	1,818,721.00	
State, county or other municipal deposits secured by item 4c of "Resources"	267,806.48	
Deposits requiring notice of less than 30 days	954,220.00	
Time deposits (payable after 30 days, or subject to 30 days' or more notice): Certificates of deposit	2,062,500.00	
State, county or other municipal deposits secured by item 4c of "Resources"	1,878,429.16	
Other time deposits	1,447,112.07	
		155,603,615.23
Other bonds borrowed without furnishing collateral security for same		190,000.00
Letters of credit		3,174,299.94
Acceptances based on imports and exports		1,239,076.01
Total		$180,297,037.11

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, JOSEPH S. HOUSE, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOS. S. HOUSE, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of September, 1915.
HENRY AUMANN, Jr.,
Notary Public, Westchester Co. Certificate filed in N. Y. County.
Correct—Attest:
CORNELIUS N. BLISS, JR.,
WILLIAM E. COREY,
CHARLES H. SABIN, } Directors.

[No. 1290.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
The Citizens Central National Bank of New York
at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business September 2, 1915:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$24,631,886.00	
Overdrafts, unsecured	171.90	
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)	$1,555,100.00	
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	297,830.19	
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank $243,000		
Less amount unpaid 121,500	121,500.00	
All other stocks, including premium on same	23,500.00	
		2,097,930.19
Net amount due from Federal Reserve Bank		1,979,084.12
Net amount due from banks and bankers		1,331,531.14
Exchanges for Clearing House		1,103,746.80
Other checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank		200,887.00
Outside checks and other cash items	$102,616.31	
Fractional currency, nickels, and cents	6,912.30	
		109,528.61
Notes of other national banks		42,000.00
Federal Reserve notes		70,000.00
Lawful money reserve in bank: Total coin and certificates		2,631,473.00
Legal-tender notes		105,571.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer	$82,755.00	
Due from U. S. Treasurer	86,000.00	
		168,755.00
Customers' liability under letters of credit		327,180.00
Customers' liability account of "acceptances"		76,028.53
Total		$34,935,723.89

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$2,550,000.00	
Surplus fund	1,500,000.00	
Total capital and surplus		$4,050,000.00
Undivided profits	$300,319.79	
Reserved for taxes	82,421.91	
Reserved for interest unearned on bills discounted	200,000.00	
Reserved for depreciation in securities	100,000.00	
	$1,282,741.70	
Less current expenses, interest and taxes paid	128,165.57	
		1,154,576.13
Circulating notes	$1,655,100.00	
Less amount on hand and in Treasury for redemption or in transit	11,402.50	
		1,643,697.50
Due to banks and bankers	$7,175,839.29	
Dividends unpaid	206.00	
Demand deposits: Individual deposits subject to check	18,823,238.07	
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days	175,571.27	
Certified checks	174,864.36	
Cashier's checks outstanding	423,639.64	
Time deposits (payable after 30 days, or subject to 30 days' or more notice): Certificates of deposit	44,000.00	
Other time deposits	1,410,041.10	
		27,733,541.73
Letters of credit		327,180.00
Acceptances based on imports and exports		76,028.53
Total		$34,935,723.89

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, EDWIN S. SCHENCK, President of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
EDWIN S. SCHENCK, President.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of September, 1915.
[Seal.]
MORRISON,
Notary Public, Queens County, No. 1219.
Certificate Filed in New York County No. 120.
Register's Office No. 6238.
Correct—Attest:
CHARLES A. MUNN,
WILLIAM S. GRAY,
GARRARD COMLY, } Directors.

ESTABLISHED 1784.
[No. 1393.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
The Bank of New York
National Banking Association
at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business September 2nd, 1915:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$27,326,172.13	
Overdrafts, unsecured	28.87	
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)	800,000.00	
Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure U. S. deposits	$116,000.00	
Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure postal savings deposits	999,295.12	
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	4,722,990.86	
Total bonds, securities, etc.		5,832,285.98
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank	$300,000.00	
Less amount unpaid	150,000.00	
	$150,000.00	
All other stocks, including premium on same	2.00	
		150,003.00
Banking house		250,000.00
Due from Federal Reserve Bank		2,252,900.49
Due from banks and bankers		841,481.08
Exchanges for Clearing House		11,511,536.50
Outside checks and other cash items, $316,910.31; fractional currency, nickels, and cents, $2,500.00		319,410.40
Notes of other national banks		3,500.00
Lawful money reserve in bank: Total coin and certificates		3,668,080.40
Legal-tender notes		700,906.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (not more than 5 per cent. on circulation)		40,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer		14,000.00
Customers' liability under letters of credit		2,563,475.00
Customers' liability account of "Acceptances"		2,101,685.68
Total		$58,374,413.48

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund		5,000,000.00
Undivided profits	$1,698,055.71	
Reserved for taxes	35,447.18	
	$1,733,502.89	
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	59,956.21	
		1,673,576.68
Circulating notes	$500,000.00	
Less amount on hand and in Treasury for redemption or in transit	252.50	
		799,747.50
Due banks and bankers	$13,149,954.00	
Dividends unpaid	1,051.00	
Demand deposits: Individual deposits subject to check	20,333,158.56	
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days	668,548.07	
Certified checks	7,720,415.39	
Cashier's checks outstanding	1,311,815.60	
U. S. deposits	100,000.00	
Postal savings deposits	950,810.00	
		44,220,752.62
Time deposits: Certificates of deposit	$400,000.00	
Other time deposits	1,280,366.89	
		1,680,366.89
Letters of credit		2,563,475.00
Acceptances based on imports and exports		2,436,492.79
Total		$58,374,413.48

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, JOSEPH ANDREWS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOSEPH ANDREWS, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of September, 1915.
THOMAS J. MOONEY,
Notary Public, New York County.
Correct—Attest:
S. T. HUBBARD,
JAMES BROWN,
HERBERT L. GRIGGS, } Directors.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS. | REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS. | REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

The American Exchange National Bank
New York

A Commercial Bank With Every Facility for the Care of Its Customers

Statement
(Comptroller's Call, September 2nd, 1915).

RESOURCES

Loans, Discounts and Investments	$73,660,066.44	
U. S. Bonds and Other Securities to Secure Circulation and Postal Savings Deposits	7,570,105.94	
Due from Banks, Bankers and Trust Companies	1,471,598.90	
5% Redemption Fund	240,000.00	
Reserve in Federal Reserve Bank	6,616,322.76	
Cash and Exchanges for Clearing House	22,660,726.46	
Other Assets	1,610,433.13	
	$113,829,253.63	

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock	$ 5,000,000.00
Surplus Fund and Undivided Profits	5,089,869.90
Circulation	4,725,000.00
Time Acceptances	827,379.38
Letters of Credit	306,890.96
Deposits	96,269,680.26
Liabilities other than those above stated	1,610,433.13
	$113,829,253.63

LEWIS L. CLARKE, President.

WALTER H. BENNETT, Vice-President
A. K. DeGUISCARD, Asst. Cashier
HUGH S. McCLURE, Asst. Cashier
ARTHUR P. LEE, Cashier
GEORGE C. HAIGH, Vice-President
ELBERT A. BENNETT, Asst. Cashier
WALTER B. TALLMAN, Asst. Cashier

DIRECTORS

WILLIAM M. BARRETT, President, Adams Express Co.
WALTER H. BENNETT, Vice-President
LEWIS L. CLARKE, President
R. FULTON CUTTING, New York
WILLIAM P. DIXON, Dixon & Holmes
PHILIP A. S. FRANKLIN, New York
ROWLAND G. HAZARD, President, Peacedale Mfg. Co.
EDWARD C. PLATT, Vice-President, Mackay Companies
ELDRIDGE GERRY SNOW, President, Home Insurance Co.
DANIEL G. REID, Member Executive Committee, L.V.R.R.Co.
CLAUS A. SPRECKELS, Pres., Federal Sugar Refining Co.
JOHN T. TERRY, New York

Accounts of Individuals, Firms, Corporations, Banks and Bankers Invited

Foreign Exchange — Commercial Letters of Credit

THE LIBERTY NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK
139 BROADWAY



RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts	$33,109,899.74
U.S. Bonds to secure Circulation	500,000.00
U.S. Bonds and other Securities to secure U.S. Deposits	446,049.04
Bonds, Securities, Etc.	5,498,707.94
Due from Banks	159,235.14
Exchanges for Clearing House	3,794,953.12
Cash	8,715,738.19
	$52,224,583.17

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock	$1,000,000.00
Surplus Fund	2,000,000.00
Undivided Profits	1,045,880.66
Reserve for Taxes, Etc.	49,857.71
Circulation	500,000.00
Deposits	47,628,844.80
	$52,224,583.17

DIRECTORS

UNION N. BETHELL, President New York Telephone Co.
NEWCOMB CARLTON, Pres. Western Union Telegraph Co.
THOMAS COCHRAN, President
EDMUND C. CONVERSE, New York
OTIS H. CUTLER, Pres. American Brake Shoe and Foundry Co.
HENRY P. DAVISON, J. P. Morgan & Co.
ZOHETH S. FREEMAN, New York
SAMUEL L. FULLER, Kissel, Kinnicut & Co.
HARVEY D. GIBSON, Vice-President
THOMAS A. GILLESPIE, President The T. A. Gillespie Co.
FRANCIS L. HINE, President First National Bank, New York
EDWARD E. LOOMIS, Vice-Pres. Del. Lack., and West. R. R. Co.
ARTHUR F. LUKE, Luke, Banks & Weeks
HOWARD W. MAXWELL, Vice-Pres. Atlas Portland Cement Co.
AMBROSE MONELL, President International Nickel Co.
EDWARD S. MOORE, Vice-Pres. American Brake Shoe & Foundry Co.
DANIEL E. POMEROY, Vice-Pres. Bankers Trust Co.
SEWARD PROSSER, President Bankers Trust Co.
DANIEL G. REID, Member Executive Committee, L.V.R.R.Co.
CHARLES

BILLION-BUSHEL WHEAT CROP LIKELY

September Estimates Reach 981,000,000 Bushels, and Weather May Raise Total.

MANY OTHER BUMPER CROPS

Oats, Rye, Barley, Sweet Potatoes, Tobacco, Rice, and Hay Give Great Promise.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Bumper crops this year, with a half-dozen new production records, now seem assured. Basing predictions on a canvass made on Sept. 1 by its thousands of agents throughout the United States, the Department of Agriculture today issued forecasts showing that the prospects of practically all the principal farm crops, except potatoes and rice, had improved during August. The wheat crop is estimated at 981,000,000 bushels, 90,000,000 more than last year's record crop. Wet weather has damaged Winter wheat and delayed threshing. In Kansas not more than half the crop has been threshed. Additional inquiries by crop reporters this month, however, resulted in the Crop Reporting Board making no change in its August prediction of 659,000,000 bushels of Winter wheat. Conditions for the Spring wheat crop have been ideal lately and threshing discloses yields above the average and of excellent quality.

As a result of the favorable conditions the Spring wheat production forecast was increased 15,000,000 bushels to a total of 322,000,000 bushels. When the final canvass is made the entire wheat production will probably reach one billion bushels.

Corn production prospects increased 67,000,000 during August, the forecast now being 2,985,000,000 bushels. Although that exceeds last year's crop by more than 110,000,000 bushels, it falls 139,000,000 bushels short of the record crop of 1912.

Oats may reach a record, the September forecast being 1,408,000,000 bushels, which is 207,000,000 more than was harvested last year, but 10,000,000 bushels below the record crop of 1912.

The condition of white potatoes took a decided change for the worse during August, resulting in a decrease of 25,000,000 bushels in the estimates of production. The September forecast is 400,000,000 bushels, 14,000,000 below the 1911 record crop.

Indications point to record crops of rye, barley, sweet potatoes, tobacco, rice and hay. The apple and peach crops also are far above the average in production.

Crops.	September Forecast.	August Forecast.	1914 Crop.
Winter wheat	*659	659	665
Spring wheat	322	307	206
All wheat	981	966	891
Corn	2,985	2,918	2,673
Oats	1,408	1,402	1,141
Barley	223	217	193
Rye	44	44	48
Buckwheat	18	18	17
White potatoes	406	431	408
Sweet potatoes	85	83	57
Tobacco, (pounds)	1,120	1,083	1,035
Flax	18	18	16
Rice	26	30	24
Hay, (tons)	81	75	70
Apples	214	205	253
Peaches	64	60	54

*Preliminary estimate.

Details of each crop, other than total production, as announced by the department, follow:

Spring Wheat.—Condition, 94.6 per cent. of a normal, compared with 93.4 last month, 85.0 last year, and 76.8 the ten-year average. Indicated acre yield, 16.8 bushels, compared with 13.8 last year and 13.3 the 1909-1913 average.

Corn.—Condition, 78.8 per cent. of a normal, compared with 79.5 last month, 71.7 last year, and 78.1 the ten-year average. Indicated acre yield, 27.3 bushels, compared with 25.8 last year, and 26.9 the 1909-1913 average.

Oats.—Condition, 91.1 per cent. of a normal, compared with 91.6 last month, 75.8 last year, and 78.1 the ten-year average. Indicated acre yield, 35.0 bushels, compared with 29.7 last year and 30.6 the 1909-1913 average.

Barley.—Condition, 94.2 per cent. of a normal, compared with 93.8 last month, 82.4 last year, and 79.7 the ten-year average. Indicated acre yield, 30.2 bushels, compared with 25.8 last year and 24.3 the 1909-1913 average.

Buckwheat.—Condition, 88.6 per cent. of a normal, compared with 92.6 last month, 87.1 last year, and 84.9 the ten-year average. Indicated acre yield 21.9 bushels, compared with 21.3 last year and 20.5 the 1909-1913 average.

White Potatoes.—Condition, 82.7 per cent. of a normal, compared with 92.0 last month, 75.3 last year, and 76.4 the ten-year average. Indicated acre yield 108.3 bushels, compared with 109.5 last year and 97.1 the 1909-1913 average.

Sweet Potatoes.—Condition, 87.5 per cent. of a normal, compared with 92.0 last month, 75.8 last year, and 76.4 the ten-year average. Indicated acre yield, 98.9 bushels, compared with 98.8 last year and 92.7 the 1909-1913 average.

Tobacco.—Condition, 80.7 per cent. of a normal, compared with 79.7 last month, 71.4 last year, and 79.4 the ten-year average. Indicated acre yield, 830.6 pounds, compared with 845.7 last year and 815.1 the 1909-1913 average.

Flax.—Condition, 87.6 per cent. of a normal, compared with 91.2 last month, 72.9 last year, and 79.1 the ten-year average. Indicated acre yield, 9.7 bushels, compared with 8.3 last year and 7.8 the 1909-1913 average.

Rice.—Condition, 82.3 per cent. of a normal, compared with 90.0 last month, 88.9 last year, and 88.6 the ten-year average. Indicated acre yield, 32.2 bushels, compared with 34.1 last year and 33.8 the 1909-1913 average.

Hay.—Indicated acre yield, 1.59 tons, compared with 1.43 last year, and 1.54 tons, the 1909-1913 average.

Apples.—Condition, 62.7 per cent. of a normal, compared with 61.3 last month, 61.9 last year, and 53.3 the ten-year average.

The Crop Reporting Board's next general report will be issued on Thursday, Oct. 7.

COTTON GINNED TO SEPT. 1.

Total of 461,537 Bales, Compared with 480,317 to Same Date in 1914.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Cotton of the growth of 1915 ginned prior to Sept. 1 amounted to 461,537 bales, counting round as half bales, the Census Bureau today announced. That compared with 480,317 bales, or 3 per cent. of the entire crop, ginned to Sept. 1 last year; 790,099 bales, or 5.7 per cent. of the entire crop, ginned to that datein 1913, and 730,884 bales, or 5.4 per cent. of the entire crop, ginned to that date in 1912.

Ginnings by States follow: Alabama, 38,386; Arkansas, 320; Florida, 4,701; Georgia, 133,161; Louisiana, 5,785; Mississippi, 4,615; North Carolina, 354; Oklahoma, 8; South Carolina, 4,294; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 269,626; all other States, 105.

Statistics include 8,947 round bales against 536 last year, 7,610 for 1913 and 7,434 for 1912, and 2,099 bales of Sea Island, against 1,748 last year, 436 in 1913 and 232 for 1912.

J. H. WRIGHT LEFT $974,371.

Estate of Standard Oil's Purchasing Agent Is Appraised.

J. Howard Wright, who for many years was the purchasing agent of the Standard Oil Company, left a net estate worth $974,371, according to the appraisal filed yesterday with the State Controller. Mr. Wright died on Nov. 19, 1914. He was 80 years old. Of Quaker descent, he lived the life of a staid country deacon until he retired from business about fifteen years ago. Then, accompanied by his son, J. Dunbar Wright, he traveled all over the world, and became an enthusiast in golf and bicycle riding. Although he was past seventy years old his speed in both of these sports won widespread attention. He and his bicycle became familiar to the habitués of the Paris boulevards.

Mr. Wright was the son of John D. Wright, one of the founders of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and was its first Vice President.

To his son the testator left a $30,000 equity in his home at 42 East Fifty-first Street, his interest in the Adirondack League Club, $4,700; personal property valued at $3,440, and the residuary estate. His daughter, Annie A. W. Dumont, receives $229,044; each of four granchildren receives a life interest in $76,548, and each of two great-grandchildren receives a life interest in $28,274. The New York Colored Mission gets $1,000. The Workingmen's Protective Association, the Young Friends' Aid Association, the Nursery and Child's Hospital, and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children get $1,500 each, and $9,600 is distributed among employes and friends.

The realty owned by Mr. Wright was appraised at $54,700, and his personalty at $4,195. He had $7,646 in cash, and his notes and mortgages amounted to $83,514. The total value of his stocks and bonds was placed at $919,077.

REMEDY FOR AUTO KILLINGS.

Col. Cornell of Highways Association Would License All Drivers.

Two hundred and one persons were killed by automobiles in New York City the first eight months of 1915, according to figures compiled by the National Highways Protective Association. One hundred and sixty-eight were killed in the same period last year. The automobile fatalities in New York State for the first eight months of the year were 376, compared with 323 for the same time last year.

Colonel Edward S. Cornell, Secretary of the Association, believes that if the Legislature met in the Summer, when most automobile accidents occur, there would be no difficulty about getting laws which he believes would go far toward lessening the number of accidents.

"When the Legislature meets in the Winter the public has forgotten about the automobile accidents of the Summer before," he said. "The one great reform that is needed is to compel every person who drives an automobile to take out a license. Nine out of every ten accidents are caused by careless driving. The automobile was at first a luxury, a rich man's plaything, and when the owner killed a person he was usually financially responsible. He was, therefore, careful. It was on this theory and the theory that a chauffeur, being a hireling, was not responsible, and therefore not careful, that the chauffeur was forced to take out a license. This has changed now. Every one, almost, drives an automobile, and something must be done to stop the accidents.

"It is foolish to talk about forcing people to cross streets only at crossings. The streets were made for every one, and pedestrians cannot, under the Constitution, be barred from any part of them. The only cure is to have better drivers, and that can be done only by keeping up the standard which would be necessary if every one who drove a car was forced to take a State examination for a license."

BURGLAR SEEKS KNIFE CURE

Youth Wants Surgeons to Operate on Him for Kleptomania.

Joseph Amoretta, 18 years old, begged Detectives McCoy and Whitney of the Second Branch yesterday to arrange for an operation to cure him of his criminal tendencies. Amoretta told them his desire to steal was irresistible. He gave a list of twenty places which, he said, he had robbed in the last month by climbing through the fanlights.

Amoretta pleaded guilty to burglary yesterday before Magistrate Levy in Yorkville Court after he had stolen twelve razors, four hair-clipping machines and a diamond pin from a Third Avenue barber shop. He admitted having served three previous sentences.

Hearings on Transit Service.

The Public Service Commission will give a hearing on Sept. 21 upon the trolley car service of the Brooklyn and North River Railroad Company over the Manhattan Bridge. On the petition of residents and storekeepers near Eighth Avenue and 150th Street the Commission yesterday directed a public hearing to be held on Sept. 22 to inquire if public convenience demands the construction and maintenance of a new station on the Ninth Avenue elevated at 150th Street. There is no station between 145th Street and the terminal of the line at 155th Street.

$50,000 Suit Over Ship Charter.

The Interocean Transportation Company of this cityt yesterday brought suit in the United States District Court against the M. A. Quina Export Company, a Florida corporation, for $50,000 for alleged breach of a charter for the Norwegian steamship Striklestad on June 19. The plaintiff company asserts that when it had loaded the transport lumber from Pensacola, Fla., to London, Eng., the Export Company secretly negotiated with the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Company, Limited, for the charter of the Striklestad.

Will Ask Mayor to Take a Swim.

The Mayor is going to be invited to make the first plunge in the new swimming tank in the Betsy Head Memorial Playground, which is to be opened in Brownsville on Sept. 21. Between 6,000 and 7,000 school children will take part in flag raising exercises. Mrs. W. L. Boden, daughter of Betsy Head, will raise the flag in the afternoon. Speeches will be made by the Mayor, Controller Prendergast, President McAneny, Park Commissioner Ingersoll of Brooklyn, and General George Wingate.

Y. M. C. A. Advertising Course.

The eleventh season of the Twenty-third Street Y. M. C. A. course in advertising will open on Oct. 13 and continue until April 1. As in former years the instruction will be in the hands of Frank Leroy Blanchard. While the students include merchants, professional men, clerks, and advertising agency employes, a majority do not take up the study to go into the business but to acquire knowledge of advertising, which they can apply to their own occupation.

THE TIMES BUILDING
Times Square

has for immediate occupation a few desirable single rooms and suites for high-grade business men. Unequaled light, every modern convenience, accessible to all parts of the city, Subway station in basement.

Rental Agent—Room 406
Telephone 1000 Bryant

UNTERMYER SCOFFS AT ELY COMMITTEE

Insists the Wabash-Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company Can't Sell Coal Lands.

ADVISES $300 ASSESSMENT

Announces That He Will Pay $83,000 on 276 Bonds He Owns in an Effort to Save the Equity.

About twenty-five first mortgage bondholders of the Wabash-Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company at the office of Daniel B. Ely, 25 Broad Street, met yesterday afternoon to renew their objections to the plan of reorganization, ratified by the joint committee, of which James N. Wallace is Chairman. They heard their course denounced by Samuel Untermyer as "visionary, chimerical, and misleading."

Mr. Untermyer appeared at the meeting in a rather unusual rôle. He represented the Wallace Committee. Having heard of the opposition to the reorganization plan, which calls for a $300 assessment on each $1,000 first mortgage bond, he went to the meeting, he said, to clarify the atmosphere and show how necessary it was to approve of the plan as drawn up.

Mr. Ely, who is Chairman of the committee opposing the Wallace Committee, insisted that coal lands owned by the Wabash-Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company should be sold and that money should be applied toward paying the railway company's obligations. A $50 assessment would cover all needs, he said.

"I am now negotiating for the sale of these coal lands," announced Mr. Ely. "I am dealing with a corporation which could write a $7,000,000 check with great ease."

"But you can't sell the coal lands," interrupted Mr. Untermyer. "You can't sell for the Wabash-Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company what this company does not own. You can't sell the coal lands until you own them. You can't get a banker to deal with you unless you have the property. Why, this is nothing but a visionary plan which will result in leaving you all out in the cold and which will hurt us, too. I say Mr. Ely's plan is chimerical, illusory, and misleading. Mr. Ely is all wrong on his calculations. A $9,000,000 assessment is facing us, and it must be raised. That means $300 on each first mortgage bond, and there is no way out of it. A $50 assessment is out of the question. Why, it will take a $100 assessment to pay the receivers' certificates alone and another $100 to pay the claims of Wabash note holders, and another $100 for other claims."

"What do you propose to do?" asked some one.

"I've got 276 of the first mortgage bonds myself," replied Mr. Untermyer, "and I am going to pay the assessment. That means about $83,000, but I realize that there is an equity in the property and I know the only way I can get it is to pay the assessment. The $3,000,000 prior claims on the property must be paid before it is ours. Let me redeem it and then talk about selling it."

Mr. Ely intimated that interests close to the Wallace Committee were holding the receivers' certificates and that these interests were hastening the sale of the property by court order. The sale on application of holders of the receivers' certificates is scheduled for Oct. 1.

Mr. Untermyer denied that any member of the Wallace Committee was interested in hastening a public sale. On the contrary, he said, this committee had obtained many postponements of the sale and had tried in every way to get an adoption of the reorganization plan and thus forestall a sale.

Despite Mr. Untermyer's objections to the course of the Ely Committee, it was decided to draw up a substitute plan of reorganization. It was agreed to ask for deposits of bonds and to make an initial assessment of $1 a bond. Those who will serve on the new committee with Mr. Ely are C. B. Jacqua and Malcolm Stuart. Parks, MacKinstry & Taft have been made counsel to the committee. The Empire Trust Company has been asked to serve as depository.

The Wallace Committee announced yesterday that approximately $11,200,000 of the $30,000,000 first mortgage bonds of the Wabash-Pittsburgh Terminal Railway had paid the first installment of the $300 assessment. This is not enough to make the plan operative. The time for making the payments was extended to Sept. 23.

PICK NEW YORK RIFLE TEAM.

To Represent National Guard in Contest at Jacksonville, Fla.

After examining the scores of seventy-four competitors who shot for places on the rifle team to represent the New York National Guard in the national matches which commence at Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 18, Colonel N. B. Thurston, Chief Ordnance Officer of the guard, selected yesterday the members of the team, the alternates and the officials to assist.

The competition was open to all members of the guard, and it was held at the rifle range at Peekskill. The competition was under the national match conditions, except that owing to the limited target facilities at Peekskill range only ten shots were fired at 1,000 yards, slow fire. The team selected will now undergo regular practice until the start is made for Jacksonville in October. The officials of the team and the fifteen shooting members and alternates are:

Team captain, Colonel N. B. Thurston, Chief Ordnance Officer; coach, Ordnance Sergeant George H. Doyle, Seventy-first Infantry; Spotter, Major F. M. Waterbury, Ordnance Department; Surgeon, Major W. C. Montgomery, Medical Department, attached to Twelfth Infantry; team and alternates, Sergeant John A. Fischer, Company D, Seventy-fourth Infantry; Quartermaster Sergeant F. C. Smith, Company M, First Infantry; Private A. B. Leavitt, Company D, Seventh Infantry; Corporal C. Matthews, Company H, Seventy-first Infantry; Sergeant A. H. Gleason, Troop B, First Cavalry; Corporal J. D. Rogers, Company E, Second Infantry; First Lieut. L. F. Knust, Company E, Seventh Infantry; Captain C. A. Kendall, staff, Seventy-fourth Infantry; Captain E. H. Janes, Company I, Twelfth Infantry; First Lieut. J. H. Knuebel, Company I, Seventy-fourth Infantry; Quartermaster Sergeant C. F. Schmidt, Company A, First Infantry; Private H. K. Tebbetts, Jr., Troop B, First Cavalry; Quartermaster Sergeant F. M. Dardinkiller, Second Brigade Headquarters; First Lieut. E. Groesbeck, staff, Second Infantry, and Corporal H. L. Bryan, Company K, Seventy-first Infantry.

Outing for Poor Women.

A free outing for poor women and children is to be given today by the Dominican Sisters of the Sick Poor of 140 West Sixty-first Street, and it is suggested that gifts of suitable clothing will be appreciated. Many of the people who give employment to these poor women are away during the Summer and the latter have been unable to find other work. Various firms have contributed a tug, barge, and food, and all that is required is clothing, which may be sent to the above address.

96 New Patrolmen Graduate Today.

Ninety-six probationary patrolmen who have been studying in the school of instruction for three months will be graduated this morning and will don their uniforms for the first time. In addition to their study of the duties of patrolmen they have been put through rigid drills and calisthenics by Inspector Cornelius Cahalane, in charge of the school, assisted by Lieutenant Charles E. Schofield. The men will assemble at Police Headquarters at 10 o'clock and, headed by a drum corps, will march to City Hall Park to be reviewed by Mayor Mitchel and police officials.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

Operations in the wheat market during the day were principally in the form of evening up for over the Government report, and as the impression had gained ground that the department would revise its estimate on the Winter wheat crop, taking into consideration the damage caused by the wet harvest, shorts were aggressive buyers at times and prices were firm. At one time the market showed gains of 1¼ to 2c from the previous close, but part of this was lost, and final quotations were ⅞ to 1⅜c net higher. In the local cash market No. 2 red and No. 2 hard Winter wheat was quoted at $1.06, cost, insurance and freight, New York; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 86c, cost, insurance and freight, Buffalo, September, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, 91c, cost, insurance and freight, Buffalo, October.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	..	..	1.02½	1.01⅝	1.24¼

CHICAGO PRICES.

September	94½	93¼	93⅞	92½	..
December	91⅞	90½	91¼	90¼	..
May	95½	94⅓	95⅜	94¼	..

CORN.

The corn market felt the influence of improved crop prospects and prices were weak under heavy selling, closing with net losses of 1⅛ to 1⅜c. Weather conditions were considered highly favorable for the new crop, and private reports recently have been of a much more favorable nature. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 85½c, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	71⅝	70	70¼	71⅝	..
December	58⅛	56½	56½	57⅛	..
May	59⅝	57⅝	57⅞	58⅝	..

OATS.

The oats market was slightly lower in sympathy with corn and on very favorable crop prospects, but selling was checked by further evidences of export demand, and final quotations were only ⅛c to ¼c net lower. The local cash market was steady; old oats quoted at 50@55c; new No. 3 white, 41@41½c, new No. 4 white, 39½@40c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Sept.	36⅝	36	36	36¼
Dec.	36⅛	35½	35⅝	35⅜
May	38⅛	37¾	37⅞	38⅛

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was moderately active, and prices were again easy under selling against liberal stocks and comparatively small demand. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 21,000; estimated for Thursday, 15,000; Kansas City received 4,500, and Omaha 8,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Lard—				
Oct.	8.17	8.12	8.15	8.15
Jan.	8.60	8.60	8.60	8.55
Ribs—				
Oct.	8.20	8.15	8.15	8.17
Jan.	8.35	8.32	8.35	8.37
Pork—				
Oct.	12.37	12.17	12.23	12.30
Jan.	15.22	15.05	15.05	15.25

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was quiet, with small price changes during the early operations, but during the day a firmer tone developed and final quotations were 5@10 points net higher.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	5.85@6.15	5.75
September	5.87	5.85	5.86@5.88	5.75
October	5.80	5.79	5.83@5.88	5.74
November	5.34	5.72	5.82@5.84	5.74
December	5.92	5.80	5.88@5.92	5.79
January	6.00	5.94	5.99@5.97	5.80
February	..	..	6.00@6.07	5.95
March	6.20	6.10	6.16@6.17	6.09
April	6.22	6.22	6.22@6.28	6.15

COFFEE.

Operations in the coffee market yesterday were comprised principally of switching from September to October at 2 points and from October to May at 35 points, while orders for future delivery were very light. Prices at the outset were unchanged, but later in the day there was a partial reaction under very moderate selling, and final prices were 2 to 9 points net lower. The total day's business amounted to 17,500 bags. In the local spot market there was a quiet trade, with Rio 7s quoted at 6¾ to 6¾c.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
September	6.08	6.08	6.05@6.07	6.08
October	6.12	6.10	6.10@6.11	6.12
November	..	..	6.13@6.15	6.16
December	6.18	6.13	6.16@6.18	6.20
January	..	..	6.21@6.23	6.25
February	..	..	6.26@6.28	6.30
March	6.33	6.33	6.31@6.33	6.35
April	..	..	6.36@6.38	6.40
May	6.45	6.45	6.41@6.43	6.45
June	..	..	6.44@6.46	6.49
July	..	..	6.48@6.50	6.52

SUGAR.

Futures opened quiet and easy, 2 to 5 points lower, with first sales 200 tons. Later in the day the market eased off following a lower spot market and owing to denials of rumored sales of granulated for export. The market closed quiet, unchanged to a net decline of 10 points, with total sales of 4,850 tons. The local market for raw sugar was easier and prices showed a further decline of 1-16c.

RANGE OF PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
September	..	..	3.48@3.50	3.55
October	3.46	3.44	3.44@3.46	3.54
November	3.34	3.32	3.32@3.33	3.40
December	3.20	3.16	3.17@3.18	3.25
January	3.06	3.05	3.07@3.08	3.07
February	3.04	3.04	3.03@3.05	3.07
March	..	..	3.05@3.07	3.07
April	..	..	3.07@3.09	3.09
May	..	..	3.10@3.16	3.12
June	..	..	3.10@3.16	3.12
July	..	..	3.10@3.16	3.12

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 29,175 packages. A great deal of stock was carried over last night, and with posted receipts unusually heavy the market developed a shade easier tone. Most buyers seemed inclined to hold off, expecting to secure some advantage. Sales on 'Change included 375 tubs creamery extras at 27c. For some of the smaller lots that figure was shaded a little on the street. Other grades remain unchanged. Lately have moderate jobbing trade and are firm, packing stock also sells well. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 26¾@27c; higher scoring, 27¼@28c; firsts, 24½@26¼c; seconds, 22½@24c; thirds, 21½@22c; State dairy, finest, 26@26½c; good to prime, 24@25¼c; common to fair, 21@23¼c; renovated, extras, 24@24½c; firsts, 23@23½c; lower grades, 21@23c; imitation creamery, fine, firsts, 22¼@23c; ladles, current make, firsts, 21¼@22c; seconds, 21c; lower grades, 19@20c; packing stock, June make, fine, 20½c; current make, fine, 20c; No. 2, 19½c; lower grades, 16½@19c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 21,505 cases. Arrivals continue light and the market is quite bare of very high qualities of fresh gathered eggs, while, as affected by the Jewish holidays beginning last evening, but there is still prompt outlet for any lots of strictly prime to fancy goods at firm prices. General trading for average offerings is quiet, but the market shows a steady to firm tone on practically all grades. Near-by white eggs in lighter receipt and fancy stock is becoming quite scarce; very little of the supply is of strictly fancy quality, and the undergrades move slowly. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 20@29c; extra firsts, 26@27c; firsts, 24@25c; seconds, 22@23½c; thirds and poorer, 19@21½c; dirties, No. 1, 20¼@21c; No. 2 and poorer, 18@20c; checks, good to choice, dry, 19@19½c; culls and inferior, 15@18c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, 24½@25c; firsts, 23@24c; seconds, 21¼@22¼c; thirds or poorer, 18@21c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 33@33c; ordinary to good, 27@32c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 25@32c; Western, gathered whites, 26@28c; Pennsylvania, and near-by, hennery brown, 29@32c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 24@29c; near-by, refrigerator whites, 26½@28c.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Forecasts:

N. Car., S. Car., Ga. and Fla.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; mod. variable winds.

Ala., Miss., La. and E. Tex.—Fair Thurs. and Fri; mod. variable winds.

W. Tex.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; cooler in Pan Handle.

Okla.—Cloudy and cooler Thurs.; Fri., fair.

Ark and Tenn.—Cloudy Thurs.; Friday, fair, cooler.

Ky.—Thunder showers and cooler Thurs.; Fri., probably fair.

Ohio.—Thunder showers Thurs., cooler by night; Fri., fair, fresh s. w. winds.

Ind.—Showers and cooler Thurs.; Fri., fair, mod. s. w, shifting to n. winds.

Mich.—Cloudy and cooler Thurs.; Fri., fair, mod. s. w. and n. winds.

Ill. and Mo.—Thunder showers Thurs., with cooler in e. and s. Fri., fair.

Wis.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; cooler in n. e. Thurs.

Minn.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

Iowa—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

N. and S. Dak. — Fair Thurs. and Fri.; warmer Thurs.

Neb.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; warmer in w. and cen. Thurs.

Kan.—Showers Thurs.; cooler in s. Fri., cloudy.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Lurline..Sept. 9

Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via San Francisco) Moana..Sept. 10

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Persia..Sept. 10

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Hawaii Maru..Sept. 12

Hawaii (via Tacoma)—Texas.....Sept. 13

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..5:34|Sun sets..6:21|Moon sets..—

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	7:20	7:38	1:17	1:53
Governors Island	7:43	7:58	1:50	2:05
Hell Gate	9:33	9:48	3:30	3:45

Arrived—Wednesday, Sept. 8.

SS Ryndam, Rotterdam, Aug. 28.
SS Bayamon, San Juan, Aug. 28.
SS Indian Monarch, London, Aug. 25.
SS Aladdin, Swansea, Aug. 25.
SS Bowden, Jamaica, Sept. 2.
SS Lucellan, Glasgow, Aug. 21.
SS Semantha, Gibara, Aug. 27.
SS Alamo, Tampa, Sept. 5.
SS Delaware, Philadelphia, Sept. 7.
SS Tauna, St. Marc, Aug. 31.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

New York	Liverpool	Sept. 1
Houstonic	Rotterdam	Aug. 20
Columbian	Colon	Aug. 25
California	Barbados	Aug. 26
Ulsbos	Greenock	Aug. 20
Santa Clara	Balboa	Aug. 29
Clearpool	St. Nazaire	Aug. 26
Belgrano	Balboa	Aug. 29
Samland	London	Aug. 28
Lapland	Liverpool	Sept. 1
Zacapa	Colon	Sept. 2
Ben Nevis	Bordeaux	Aug. 28
Bukbergen	Rotterdam	Aug. 26
Den of Airlie	London	Aug. 29
Proteus	New Orleans	Sept. 4

DUE TOMORROW.

Portland	London	Aug. 27
Europa	Naples	Aug. 28
Antonio Lopez	Cadiz	Aug. 31
Baltby	Liverpool	Aug. 30
Retlaw	London	Aug. 25
Hindoo	Middlesboro	Aug. 27
Fred Luckenbach	Balboa	Sept. 2
Zulia	San Juan	Sept. 4
City of Columbus	Savannah	Sept. 7

DUE SATURDAY.

Nebraskan	Liverpool	Aug. 31
Narragansett	London	Sept. 1
Indra	Balboa	Aug. 30
Kansas City	Bristol	Aug. 27
Flandre	Rotterdam	Aug. 23
Wilhelmina	Cardiff	Sept. 1
Meiderskin	Rio Janeiro	Aug. 19
Stanja	Hull	Aug. 28

DUE SUNDAY.

St. Louis	Liverpool	Sept. 4
Calabria	Gibraltar	Aug. 30
Rodfax	Aalborg	Aug. 29
Kankakee	Barrow	Aug. 27
Marengo	Hull	Aug. 27
William O'Brien	Balboa	Sept. 3
Mexico	Havana	Sept. 7
Crofton Hall	Barbados	Sept. 2
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Sept. 9

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
T. di Savoia, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Oscar II., Christiana	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Montoso, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tivives, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Panama, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Buenaventura, Barbados	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bayamon, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Cretic, Naples	——	3:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Siglo, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Thessaloniki, Piraeus	1:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Matanzas, Santiago	——	12:00 M.
Mundale, Sagua	——	12:00 M.
Manhattan, London	——	12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

New York, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
America, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rochambeau, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Cosmo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Pastores, Havana	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Iroquois, S. Domingo	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Cameronia, Glasgow	——	10:00 A.M.
Colorado, Brunswick	——	3:00 P.M.
Dante Alighieri, Naples	——	12:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
St. Kentigern, London	——	12:00 M.
Urbino, Hull	——	12:00 M.
Alamo, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Neches, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Mundo, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL SUNDAY.

Antonio Lopez, Cadiz	——	10:00 A.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., SEPT. 8.

SS Morro Castle, Havana to New York, was 165 miles W. of Havana at noon 7th.

SS El Occidente, Preston to New York, was 305 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Proteus, New Orleans to New York, was 247 miles S. at noon.

SS City of Columbus, Savannah to New York, was 12 miles N. of Frying Pan at noon.

SS Arapahoe, Galveston to New York, passed Jupiter at 7 P. M.

SS El Alba, Galveston to New York, was 140 miles S. of Jupiter at 6 P. M.

SS Comet, Baton Rouge to New York, was 119 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Radiant, Baton Rouge to New York, was 116 miles S. at noon.

SS Brazos, San Juan to New York, was 12 miles N. of San Juan at 7 P. M.

SS Zulia, La Guayra to New York, was 573 miles S. at noon.

SS El Oriente, Galveston to New York, was 226 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 515 miles S. at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS San Guglielmo, at Naples, Sept. 1.
SS Moreni, at Algiers, Aug. 31.
SS Djibouti, at Cette, Sept. 1.
SS Alexander Shukoff, at Aarhuus, Aug. 30.

Sailed.

SS Le Coq, from Rouen, Sept. 5.
SS Grenland, from Rio Grande do Sul, Sept. 7.
SS Australie, from Port Natal, Aug. 27.
SS Soperga, from Genoa, Aug. 30.
SS City of Bristol, from Oran, Sept. 7.

Passed.

SS Devon City, New York for Havre, passed Ushant.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Sept. 11, SS New York.

France—Close at 11 A. M. Sept. 11, SS Rochambeau.

Belgium—Service suspended.

Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. Sept. 10, SS Cretic.

Liberia—No sailing at present.

Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Close at 7:30 A. M. Sept. 11, SS Westerdyk.

Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Sept. 9, SS O

RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

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Garden City Hotel

GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND

One of the most exclusive country hotels in America. A combination of country life and metropolitan hotel luxury seldom found. Conducted on the American plan. There is also for the convenience of motorists

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BUCKWOOD INN, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa. Open until Oct. 15. Home of Shawnee Golf Course.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LACKAWANNA RAILROAD. Resort Tourist Bureau, 1183 Broadway, New York

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Including a Clearing of Some Old Cases from the Files.

The Wright & Graham Company was sustained yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers in a claim for lower duty on figured cotton fabrics, the figured effect being produced by the Jacquard attachment to the loom. Collector Malone classified the goods as Jacquard figured manufactures of cotton, and took duty at the rate of 30 per cent. ad valorem. The board decided that the firm was justified in claiming duty as woven figured cotton cloth at the appropriate rate.

It was decided that merchandise invoiced as Amor metal polish does not fall under the provision of the Tariff act of 1909 for a chemical compound or mixture. The board held that entry should be given at 20 per cent. ad valorem under the provision for unenumerated manufactured articles. The Collector was reversed in taking duty at 25 per cent.

Decisions were handed down adverse to the contentions of importers of fish of different kinds packed in tins. Duty was taken at 30 per cent. ad valorem under the old tariff, while the importers made various claims for rates lower than assessed. Judge Brown said he saw no reason for changing the classification imposed by the Collector. The protestants included the International Forwarding Company and the American Express Company, Chicago; Chee Chong & Co., San Francisco, and W. A. Brown & Co. of this city.

The board cleared the files of protests in which no evidence was submitted or where the protestants failed to appear at the time set for trial. The importers affected were C. B. Richard & Co., P. H. Petry & Co., Park & Tilford, G. W. Sheldon & Co., Pike Manufacturing Company, G. Levor & Co., Zucker & Josephy, the Husselbach Importing Company, and the Rattan and Cane Company, this city; American Emery Wheel Company, Providence; the American Import Company, San Francisco, and Ladrigo Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

KLINGENSTEIN, Mrs. ROSALIE, (Aug. 28, 1914;) net estate, $423,856. Leah Kohn, Hattie Hirsch, Charles Klingenstein, and William Klingenstein, daughters and sons of decedent, each received $98,115; Walter Kohn and Irving Kohn, Henry Klingenstein, and Florine Klingenstein, grandchildren, receive $10,000 each; Sophia Simmons, sister, an annuity of $350; three nieces and a friend, $2,000 each, and employes, $1,500. Assets: realty, $43,500; bank, $12,167; personalty, $1,896; stocks and bonds, $376,036, and an interest in the estate of Henry Klingenstein, deceased, $13,619. Of the stocks and bonds $349,650 consisted of bonds and corporate stock in the City of New York.

MARKS, CHARLES, (Dec. 14, 1913;) net assets, $11,859. Residue or $10,659 to Sarah Marks, sister, mortgages, $4,900; bank, $7,526.

PANCOAST, MINNIE ARCHER, (Nov. 26, 1914;) net estate, $3,376. Archer V. Pancoast, brother, and George Pancoast Bliss, nephew, are the beneficiaries. Bank, $2,900; personalty, $740; stocks and bonds, $3,574.

RAFTER, Mrs. CELIA M., (July 7, 1912;) net estate, $31,611. Edward Rafter, husband of decedent, is the beneficiary. Assets: realty, $31,543; bank, $6,475.

WRIGHT, J. HOWARD, (Nov. 19, 1914.) Details elsewhere.

RESORTS.

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THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The pressure continues abnormally low at Bermuda and the storm is apparently central near and north west of these islands. Another disturbance, but of minor intensity, is central near Lake Superior.

There have been widely scattered showers in the last twenty-four hours along the Gulf Coast and in the North, extending to the Pacific Coast. Fair weather prevailed elsewhere.

Temperatures continue decidedly above the average generally East of the Mississippi River, while considerably cooler weather has overspread the Middle Plains States and the North rocky Mountains region.

Indications are that there will be scattered thundershowers Thursday in the Ohio Valley, the Lower Lake region, and the North Atlantic States, and they will be followed by generally fair weather in these districts Friday. In the South Atlantic and Gulf States, the weather will be fair Thursday and probably Friday.

Temperature will be lower Thursday in the Lake region and the Ohio Valley, and Friday in the Middle Atlantic States and New England.

Winds along the Atlantic Coast will be moderate variable Thursday and Friday, excepting that they will be strong north off the Middle Atlantic Coast east of the seventieth meridian.

FORECASTS TODAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York—Partly cloudy, probably showers Thursday. Friday, probably fair and not quite so warm.

Southern New England, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy Thursday, probably followed by local showers by night. Friday, probably fair and not quite so warm.

Western New York—Local thunder showers Thursday; cooler by night. Fri., fair.

Northern New England—Partly cloudy Thursday; probably local showers in interior. Friday, probably fair, with somewhat lower temperature.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
8 A. M.	56	71	4 P. M.	66	80
6 A. M.	55	71	6 P. M.	63	74
9 A. M.	55	71	9 P. M.	59	72
12 M.	62	81	12 P. M.	64	72

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 76; for the corresponding date last year it was 60; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 69.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 73; at 8 P. M. it was 72. Maximum temperature, 82 degrees at 11 A. M.; minimum, 70 degrees at 12:01 A. M. Humidity, 80 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 83 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.94 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.

12:17—201-203 11 Av.; 26 St. Garage Co., Not given

12:20—236 Madison St.; Harry Sable....Slight

12:38—1,019 So. Blvd.; Anna Hartman..Slight

7:15—85 Chambers St.; H. L. Judd & Co., $5,000

8:50—9 E. 105 St.; Fannie Astroey....Slight

9:40—130 Amsterdam Av.; Christian Solz .....Slight

11:50—250 Monroe St.; Samuel Green...Slight

P. M.

12:25—27 Leonard St.; Hinman & Taylor $25,000

6:35—242 E. 10 St.; Solomon Krohn...Slight

7:30—66 Cannon St.; Max Mandelberg..Slight

7:50—455 W. 44 St.; Fannie Marshall..Slight

8:15—508 E. 78 St.; Mrs. Wm. K. Vanderbilt .....Not given

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Capt. S. McC. Decker, Porto Rico Regiment of Inf., is retired on account of disability.

Maj. F. E. Marquart, 12th Inf., to service in Quartermaster Corps.

Maj. E. T. Bookmiller, 9th Inf., is retired on account of disability.

Capt. H. S. Howland, 16th Inf., is retired on account of disability.

Lieut.-Col. Jacob Russner, Med. Corps, 21 days; 2d Lt. D. Palmer, 3d Inf., 10 days' extension, and Capt. G. A. Hadsell, Inf., until Sept. 25.

Navy.

Commanders F. A. Traut, the Academy, to command the Wisconsin; C. F. Preston, Academy, to command the Missouri, and J. T. Tomkins, Academy, to command the Ohio.

Lt. Commanders W. G. Mitchell, the Texas, to fleet engineer, staff of Commander in Chief, Atlantic fleet; J. Halligan, Jr., fleet engineer, Atlantic fleet, to the Academy; E. E. Bass, the Michigan, to the Texas; E. C. Kalbfus, the Wyoming, to Navy Department; T. R. Kurtz, Navy Department, Sept. 18, to Naval Academy; W. L. Littlefield, the Georgia, to Philadelphia Yard; J. Downes, the Florida, to Academy, and R. Williams, the Academy, to the New Jersey.

Lts. H. P. Leary, Bureau of Ord., Sept. 20, to the Florida; C. F. Russell, the O'Brien, to command the Smith; C. A. Bonvillian, the Utah, to the Michigan; M. E. Manly, the Academy, Sept. 20, to Aid on staff Commander in Chief, Pacific reserve fleet, and G. B. Baker, Academy, to the Georgia.

Junior Grade Lts. E. C. Metz, from command of the D-1, to Academy; S. S. Brown, Academy practice squadron, to Naval Academy; C. A. Wright, Jr., the Ozark, to command the D-1; J. M. Schelling, Academy, to the Utah; C. E. Van Hook, the New Jersey, to Academy; C. A. Lucas, the Georgia, to Academy; C. C. Davis, the Birmingham, to Academy; R. P. Guller, the Dixie, to Academy, Sept. 28; G. B. Hoey, the Henley, to Academy; S. Endel, the Ohio, to Academy; R. P. Emrich, Washington Yard, Oct. 1, to the Ohio; C. J. McMillan, the Delaware, to the Culgoa; R. F. Myers, from connection fitting out the Winslow, to the Jarvis; J. C. Byrnes, jr., the Jarvis, to the Winslow; H. C. Train, the Oregon, to the Cheyenne, and W. C. Wickham, the Smith, to the Academy.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Saturn at St. Paul, Pribilofs; Marietta at Jeremie, Haiti; Chattanooga at Topolobampo, San Francisco at Norfolk, Iroquois, H-1, H-2, H-3, and Maryland at Mare Island, New York, Mayflower, Wyoming, Arkansas, Texas, Utah, Florida, South Carolina, Michigan, Georgia, Nebraska, Baltimore, Dubuque, and Neptune at Southern drill grounds, Montana at Napeague Bay, South Dakota at San Francisco, Hawk at Buffalo, Tripps at Patterson at Knoxville, Tennessee at Reedy Island, Delaware River; Biddle at Annapolis, Paul Jones, Perry, Preble, Stewart, and Whipple at Bremerton, and Gloucester at Brooklyn.

Sailed—Dolphin, New York City, for Norfolk; Powhatan, New York Yard, for Provincetown; Leonidas, New York City, for Portsmouth, N. H.; Henley and Drayton, Rosebank, N. Y., for Southern drill grounds; McCall, Whitestone Landing, for Southern drill grounds; Osceola, Port au Prince, for Guantanamo, and the Chester, Island of Candia, for Mersine and Alexandretta.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The eligible list for Yiddish interpreter is announced. It is as follows:

German and Russian—Victor Lampert, 85.65; Joseph Cohen, 85.05; Maurice M. Levinsohn, 84.70; John J. Ruskin, 83.80; Julius Solow, 82.80; Benzion I. Grand, 82.80; Morris Spielberg, 82.50; David Cohen, 80.15; Bernard Turkat, 78.15.

German and Polish—Abraham Yeller, 88.95; Bernhard Kirschenbaum, 84.90; Harry Horn, 83.90; Bernard Gross, 78.45.

German and Hungarian—Samuel Buchler, 86.95; Louis Hennefeld, 83.60.

Italian and Russian—Robert Skillar, 83.90.

United States.

The commission announces a competitive examination for microanalyst, for both men and women, on Oct. 6, to fill a vacancy in the Bureau of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture, for service in Washington, D. C., or in one of the bureau's branch laboratories in the field, at a salary ranging from $1,200 to $1,440 a year. The duties will include the microanalysis of such substances as foods and drugs in connection with the enforcement of the Food and Drugs act, as well as miscellaneous work on insecticides, papers, textile materials, miscellaneous agricultural products, and such inorganic substances to which microanalytical methods are adapted. In connection with these problems more or less investigational research work will be involved. Competitors will be examined in practical questions in plant histology, morphology, and microanalysis; French or German, publication or theses, education and experience since graduation from a scientific course in a college or university of recognized standing, or the fact that the applicants are senior students in such an institution and will receive the degree of Bachelor of Science or its equivalent within six months from the date of this examination, is a prerequisite. Applicants must not have reached their thirty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

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POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Reinstatement, 10 A. M., Sept. 8, as patrol, first gr., M. J. McGrath, assigned to 5th.

Transfers and assignments, 4 P. M., Sept. 7: Lieut. F. M. Kavanagh, 168 to 174, Patrol. 4 P. M., Sept. 9: W. A. Buenan, 334th 278; B. W. Bull, Com. Office, to 178; J. J. Flood, 151, and W. H. Young, 277, to 278, bicycle duty; G. W. Nicholson, 278, bicycle duty; J. J. Mannion, 172, assignment to bicycle duty discon.; D. Undermark, 172, bicycle duty. To take effect 8 A. M., Sept. 10, from precincts indicated to 172: J. J. Flynn, 18; W. J. L. Duffy, 28; C. Erban, 26; G. P. Sweeney, 28; W. J. Regan, 35; F. Wolter, 21; J. T. Maguire, Jr., 26; L. R. Churio, 26; J. J. Dunn, 22; W. F. McCormack, 43. W. H. Deal, 7 to 1, assignment as Station House atten. discon.; J. A. Murphy, 7 to 10; G. A. Smith, 7 to 40; G. L. Scherf, 7 to 63; B. J. Lane, 10 to 29; J. J. Powers, 10 to 43; J. W. McCann, 12 to 63; J. L. Dewitt, 14 to 167; J. S. Thorpe, 16 to 40; J. Donlan, 16 to 39; G. Sperber, 16 to 42; J. A. Kilduff, 18 to 42; J. C. Bergman, 21 to 29; E. L. Kepko, 21 to 63; J. P. Parker, 22 to 29; W. F. Ryan, 22 to 29; W. Dennehy, Jr., 23 to 10; W. J. Fallon, 26 to 37; J. Rhodes, 26 to 38; T. J. Weber, 26 to 42; P. Toomey, 28 to 22; F. Bugge, 28 to 160; M. Connolly, 28 to 160; C. Foley, 42 to 37; T. W. McGowan, 48 to 165; T. J. Edwood and P. Stanton, 167 to 151.

From Training School to precincts indicated, date uniform, (not to be counted on precinct payrolls): A. A. Doolan, 5; J. F. Madden, 12; C. R. B. McCartie, 12; J. F. Roosa, 16; F. F. Craven, 16; T. J. Bahman, 161; A. Pinero, 161; J. Finnerty, 14; C. J. Ryan, 14; W. J. Gleason, 43; H. L. Monaghan, 43.

Probationary Patrol, (to be carried on precinct payrolls): J. J. Mulloy, 5; T. O'Neill, 9; J. M. McGuire, 5; A. Pedersen, 7; J. Daly, 7; A. Siedenfaden, 7; A. H. Shellard, 7; J. F. Stork, 12; H. Adler, 13; J. P. Nickola, 13; J. L. Mohr, 14; W. W. Schnibbe, 7; A. E. Ward, 7; D. Sullivan, 7; J. Cronin, 7; D. Buenan, 10; M. A. Haring, 10; W. H. Kiley, 10; S. J. Smith, Jr., 12; S. P. Ambraz, 13; A. J. Kossman, 13; M. O'Connor, 14; J. H. Schneider, 15; R. Ormsby, 15; W. C. Van Gostein, 15; J. F. Corcoran, 16; F. J. Mace, 18; G. C. Heiser, 18; J. Mitchell, 21; F. Nowicki, 21; J. F. Frey, 26; T. G. Hanlon, 26; E. McGovern, 26; A. Morrissey, 26; J. J. Quinn, 26; J. P. Reiner, 26; F. C. Slocum, 26; F. Sadlo, 26; T. P. Dewick, 28; W. W. Isele, 28; J. T. Hunt, 28; J. Grady, 28; L. H. Hunt, 36; B. Kelly, 36; M. Donnelly, 40; W. Donohue, 40; H. J. Dowling, 42; W. Durant, 42; A. R. Otto, 43; W. H. McNamara, 149; J. Healy, 149; L. H. Woelfel, 151; F. L. Schultze, 151; A. C. Ackerly, Jr., 153; J. Byrne, 153; J. J. McLaughlin, 15; J. T. Connors, 16; G. W. Nicollet, 18; W. B. O'Connor, 18; J. A. McGuire, 21; F. R. V. Petry, 21; G. J. Duggan, 28; P. Conkey, 28; C. F. Collins, 28; O'Flaherty, 26; C. F. Struning, 26; J. S. Wade, 26; J. O'Hara, 26; F. A. Luckel, 28; R. Schmidt, 28; W. Downing, 28; T. E. Hebron, 28; J. Brinsgton, 28; J. J. Mannion, 35; W. McDonald, Jr., 35; J. G. Beatty, 40; J. F. Green, 40; H. Masterson, 40; P. Faughnan, 42; J. H. Muidoon, 42; J. F. W. Smith, 43; H. D. States, 149; J. W. Zweck, 149; Wallis, 151; H. J. Addy, 153; E. O. W. Carlson, 153.

Temporary assignments: Borough Inspector J. E. Dillon, Brooklyn and Queens, as Acting Chief Inspector, 12:01 A. M., Sept. 13, 1915, to 6 P. M., Sept. 22. Inspectors E. I. Walsh, 7 I. D., to assume command 14 I. D., in addition to his own, 28 days, 12:01 A. M., Sept. 8; J. Daly, 8 I. D., to assume duties of Borough Inspector, Brooklyn and Queens, in addition to his own, 3 days, 12:01 A. M., Sept. 9, and 12:01 A. M., Sept. 13, to 6 P. M., Sept. 23; T. Myers, Traf. and Mar. Divs., to assume command of 13 I. D., in addition to his other duties, 28 days, 12:01 A. M., Sept. 8; Patrol. J. J. Skelly, 2, duty in plain clothes, 10 days, 4 P. M., Sept. 8; J. A. Dougherty and J. M. Jensen, 5, to D. B., 10 days, noon, Sept. 7; W. P. Schroeder, 16, duty in District Attorney's office, New York Co., 5 days, 4 P. M., Sept. 7; G. Sweeney, 28, to D. B., 5 days, 4 P. M., Sept. 7; E. Powers, 150, to D. B., 8 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 7. To Board of Elections from 8 A. M., Sept. 8, to 8 A. M., Nov. 3, precincts indicated: T. Crowe, 29; J. Fees, 33; W. McMellen, 145; A. Meyer, 152; T. McGovern, 31; J. E. Ryan, 35; J. Casey, 149, and J. Logan, 172. From precincts indicated to 13 I. D., 10 days: 8 A. M., Sept. 8, C. C. Kellermann, 22; J. Cross, 170; J. Vitale, 43; J. C. Jagel, 171; 4 P. M., Sept. 8, F. Rockelein, 140; W. T. Major, 169; J. J. Wilson, 169; G. W. Cook, 279.

Leaves of absence: (With full pay)—Chief Inspector M. F. Schmittberger, 10 days, 9 Sept. Sept. 9, to be deducted from 20 days' vacation; Borough Inspector J. E. Dillon, Brooklyn and Queens, 2 days, 12:01 A. M., Sept. 9. (Without pay)—Sergt. F. Sahuka, 37, 1 day, 6 P. M., Sept. 8; Patrol. J. Mahon, 1 day, 6 P. M., Sept. 8; S. Cohen, 5, 1 day, 6 P. M., Sept. 8; B. Kaplan, 7, 1 day, 6 P. M., Sept. 8, and 1 day, 6 P. M., Sept. 17; M. Silberald, 7, 1 day, 6 P. M., Sept. 8, and 1 day, 6 P. M., Sept. 17; M. Bloom, 7, 2 days, 12 P. M., Sept. 7, and 1 day, 6 P. M., Sept. 17; A. Weinstein, 13, 1 day, 6 P. M., Sept. 8; S. S. Fuchs, 2 days, 6 P. M., Sept. 8; H. Flaschmann, 13, 1 day, 6 P. M., Sept. 8; J. J. Devine, 14, 1 day, 4 P. M., Sept. 10; C. Foss, 15, 1 day, 6 P. M., Sept. 8, and 1 day, 6 P. M., Sept. 17; W. H. Wittenberg, 15, 1 day, 6 P. M., Sept. 8; G. C. Goldberg, 15, 1 day, 6 P. M., Sept. 8, and 1 day, 6 P. M., Sept. 17; H. Jacobson, 15, 1 day, 6 P. M., Sept. 8, and 1 day, 6 P. M., Sept. 17; A. Spitz, 17, 1 day, 6 P. M., Sept. 17; J. A. Maskiell, 25, 1 day, 4 P. M., Sept. 12; H. Rosenthal, 25, 1 day, 6 P. M., Sept. 8, and 1 day, 6 P. M., Sept. 17; M. Progel, 26, 1 day, 6 P. M., Sept. 8; B. King, 28, 2 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 12; J. F. Healy, 29, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Sept. 10; I. E. M. Wagner, 29, 2 days, 6 P. M., Sept. 8; A. Schwarz, 32, 1 day, 6 P. M., Sept. 8, and 1 day, 6 P. M., Sept. 17; S. Fein, 33, 1 day, 6 P. M., Sept. 8; G. J. Werner, 35, 3 days, 12:01 A. M., Sept. 9; A. W. Zucker, 62, 1 day, 8 A. M., Sept. 8.

J. Stillman, 62, 1 day, 6 P. M., Sept. 17; A. Strauss, 63, 1 day, 6 P. M., Sept. 9, and 1 day, 6 P. M., Sept. 17; A. P. Hunt, 65, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Sept. 8; J. Rammann, 65, 1 day, 8 P. M., Sept. 6; J. M. Singer, 69, 1 day, 6 P. M., Sept. 17; M. Greenberg, 80, 1 day, 6 P. M., Sept. 9; H. Kutner, 144, 1 day, 6 P. M., Sept. 8; P. J. Hamm, 148, 1 day, 8 A. M., Sept. 8; J. O'Niel, 148, 1 day, 4 P. M. Sept. 6; T. J. Byron, 149, 1 day, 4 P. M., Sept. 11; T. J. Brady, 149, 1 day, 8 A. M., Sept. 8; S. Feinstein, 152, 1 day, 8 A. M., Sept. 8; Mc-Nobel, 152, 1 day, noon, Sept. 8; C. Fried, 156, 1 day, 8 A. M., Sept. 9; H. G. Sager, 158, 2 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 12; S. Pierson, 158, 1 day, 8 P. M., Sept. 8; J. Moskowitz, 161, 1 day, 4 P. M., Sept. 8, and 1 day, 8 A. M., Sept. 18; A. Heilman, 165, 1 day, 4 P. M., Sept. 9, and 1 day, 8 A. M., Sept. 18; M. Finkelstein, 165, 1 day, 4 P. M., Sept. 9, and 1 day, 8 A. M., Sept. 18; M. Wilenchik, 165, 2 days, 6 P. M., Sept. 8, and 1 day, 6 P. M., Sept. 17; C. J. Cavanagh, 167, 1 day, 12 A. M., Sept. 17; A. S. McGowan, 172, 1 day, 4 P. M., Sept. 6; E. Winters, 172, 1 day, noon, Sept. 17; A. Harrison, 172, for 1 day, noon, Sept. 17; S. Cohen, Bridge Precinct, 1 day, 4 P. M., Sept. 7, and 1 day, 6 P. M., Sept. 17; S. Whitman, Traffic Div., 1 day, 6 P. M., Sept. 8; I. Reuben, Traffic Div., Subd. C, 1 day, 6 P. M., Sept. 8.

The following are granted permission to leave the city for the purpose of attending the Training Camp at Plattsburg, N. Y., for 28 days, from 12:01 A. M., Sept. 8, (with full pay): Patrol. J. J. Harten, Comm'r's office, 16 days; J. L. Bresnan, 4 Br. Da. B., 16 days, (with half pay,) Patrol. C. D. Hill, 4 Br. Da. B., 28 days.

Restored to duty: Patrol. W. F. Raleigh, 162, 9:25 A. M., Sept. 4.

Suspended without pay: Patrol. W. F. Raleigh, 162, 9:40 A. M., Sept. 4.

Fire Department.

Death: Fireman 1st G. J. Duffy, S. Eng. 83, at 8 A. M., Sept. 7, from injuries received while in discharge of his duty. Funeral from his residence, 825 Eagle Av., the Bronx, at 9:30 A. M., tomorrow. Interment at St. Raymond's Cemetery. The following funeral honors are ordered: A detail of sixteen men, (six as pallbearers,) under the command of Lieut. C. J. Duane, H. and L. 17, together with the members of Eng. 83, will follow the hearse as mourners.

Special leaves without pay: Fire 3d G. F. M. Bradley, Eng. 27, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Sept. 12; Fire 1st G. C. F. Wade, Eng. 73, 84 hours, 8 A. M., Sept. 19; Fire 3d G. F. J. O'Neill, H. and L. 30, 96 hours, 8 A. M., Sept. 10; Fire, 1st G. J. A. Rhatigan, Eng. 247, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Sept. 9.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The public schools were open yesterday for the registration of new pupils and for transfers. They will be opened today and tomorrow for the same purpose. Teachers will report for duty tomorrow. Those who absent themselves on account of the Hebrew holy days will be excused. The regular school year will begin next Monday.

The Stuyvesant Evening Trade School will open its sessions on Sept. 20. Along with other studies, structural engineering will be resumed. The class in this study is open to practical draughtsmen, designers, estimators, contractors, and engineers with previous training qualifies them for this work. This course aims to supply the ever-increasing demand for efficient men in this highly useful vocation. Students must register for the course by personal application at the school, Fifteenth Street, near First Avenue, next week.

Flags were at half mast yesterday on the high schools throughout the city and on the elementary schools in Richmond Borough in respect to the memory of District Superintendent Darwin L. Bardwell.

The art classes of the South Brooklyn Evening High School will begin their regular sessions on Sept. 20 at 7:30 P. M.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.

(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Motion days during the month of September, 1915, will be as follows:

Bankruptcy motions on Wednesday, Sept. 15, 22, and 29.

General motions on Sept. 15, 23, and 30.

Notes of issue for the bankruptcy motion calendar must be filed on the Monday preceding the motion day.

Notes of issue for the general motion calendar must be filed not later than 12 o'clock noon on the day preceding the motion day.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Courtroom 235, 3d floor, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.

Girard Trust Co(c) Murray.
Royal Mail S P Co(c) Tug Morristown (2.)
Shiman Miller Mfg Co(c) Chas Keller & Co (2.)
Gibbons\Jarvis & Patterson.
Keystone Film Co(c) Waldman.
US\Oceanic S Nav Co
Victor Talking Machine Co\Strauss.
Peck & Mack Co\Am 5 & 10 Cent Stores, Inc.
Gonnie\Hannell.
J H White Toy & Nov Co\Politzer Toy Mfg Co.
Perless Feature Prod Co\Lew Fields.
Schickerling\E R
Brady\Reliance Motion Picture Co.
Sheppard Mfg Co.
Robinson\Vanoscope.
Cook\Flagg.
Post\E I du Pont de Nemours Powder.
Lewis\Merritt & Chapman Derrick & Wrecking Co.
McManus\Sawyer & Blake.
Perry\Schaefer (2.)
Conley\Int Steam Pump Co.
Am Press Assn\US.
Bane\A M Wood & Co

New York County.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Shearn, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

NY, W & B\Ebstein.
Re Lhow.
Re Buffalo.
Re Zerega.
Reid\Shiebler.
Ogden\John Turl's Sons, Inc.

Dora Frank against Catherine Connelly, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, I. Levison.

WEBSTER AV, w s, 80 ft n of 168th St, 20x100; Gertrude Gottscho, as guardian, against Louis Burger et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Walmsley & Kohlman.

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

LEXINGTON AV, 152; American Radiator Co. against James Curran Mfg. Co. et al.; Aug. 5, 1915.....$124

207TH ST, 21 and 23 West; Henry Feldman against A. B. S. Co., Inc., et al.; Aug. 10, 1915.....$150

Bronx.

WEBSTER AV, n e corner of 182d St, 50x91; Edwin H. Aube against McEvoy & Kovter et al.; Aug. 25, 1915.....$27

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT.

Bronx.

MORRIS AV, e s, 217 ft n of 161st St, 50x101; Rockland Realty Co. loans Joseph Sonsin Co., Inc., to erect one 5-story apartment, (12 payments).....$32,000

Third-Track Hearings End.

The long series of hearings before Referee Charles F. Brown, former Chief Justice of the New York State Court of Appeals, to determine whether the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company has the right to construct the heavy three-track elevated structure through Fulton Street, was brought to a close last week in the Referee's office, 60 Wall Street, Manhattan.

The Referee is expected to give his decision about the middle of October.

Staten Island Waterfront Sale.

On Thursday, Sept. 16, in the Exchange Salesrooms, 14 Vesey Street, Joseph P. Day will offer at bankrupty sale, by order of the Trustee, Elihu Root, Jr., (Thomas W. Butts, bankrupt,) a large piece of waterfront property facing on Kill van Kull, Newark Bay. The property is located on Richmond Terrace, between Van Pelt and Van Name Avenues, Mariners Harbor Station, Staten Island, 453 by 846 by 596 by 940 by irregular.

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Only 29 Minutes from Park Row, on
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Beautiful Brick Houses, $4,500 to $9,000.
Farm'ts—just like rent—little cash. Booklet No. 1
Alco Building Co., Phone 7440 Cort. 90 Liberty St.
Property Office, 20th Ave. Station (local trains). Phone 1113 Bath Beach.

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Forest Hills Gardens
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15 Minutes from Herald Square.
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NEAR ATLANTIC OCEAN

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Big Water Front Bargain.

20 acres; one mile magnificent waterfront; high ground; beautiful views; convenient station; fertile soil; buildings; excellent neighborhood; appraised at $50,000; foreclosure price $18,000.
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WOOLWORTH BUILDING, NEW YORK

Can You Spare 50c Per Week

That amount will purchase 4 very choice lots at Huntington, L. I., $30 each; near schools, churches, and trolley; high and dry; title guaranteed. Call for free tickets. HUNTINGTON ESTATES, C 5 Hanson Pl., B'klyn, opp. Flatbush Av. L. I. R. R. Depot.

COMPELLED TO SELL.

Westbury, L. I., building Lots, near railroad station and trolley, with every convenience and improvement; $200 and up; $10 cash, balance $5 monthly; guaranteed titles. Call or write for map and free railroad tickets.
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New stucco house, 10 rooms, 3 tiled baths, sun parlor; hardwood trim, parquet floors; on 100x100 corner; every city convenience; 22 minutes from Pennsylvania Station; will sacrifice.
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New Houses for Sale easiest terms
Write for full particulars.
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This artistic house, with inclosed porch, hardwood floors, hot water heat, gas and coal ranges, electric fixtures, tiled bathroom, decorated to suit.

On plot 50x130

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A highly restricted section, having all improvements, flowers, shrubs and trees.
A forward movement to meet the demand for homes on plots of sufficient size to permit of garage and garden.
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A descriptive booklet will be sent upon request.
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D., L. & W. R. R.
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Industrial Department



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Plot 100 by 274 feet; select neighborhood. Large living room; open fireplace; tiled bath; large veranda; electric light; parquet floors; beamed ceilings; walls panelled. Country club, golf, outdoor and water sports.
Send for photograph.
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Price $5,500, Including Garage.

$500 cash required; for business reasons must sell. This house is on a large plot and is up to date and modern; has seven large rooms and cozy inglenook, with open fireplace; large closets, sanitary gas kitchen, tiled bathroom, large piazza. Location within 30 minutes of New York, with good transportation. Schools, clubs, churches, etc. All the conveniences, sewer, water, gas, electricity, high elevation.
This is not a speculative house, but was built by owner by day's work for his own occupancy. Full particulars and permits.
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Large, modern house; plot 216x274; fine trees, shrubbery; greenhouse. Will sell great reduction. Real estate moving upward; take advantage this offer now. OWNER, Room 708, 141 Broadway, N. Y.

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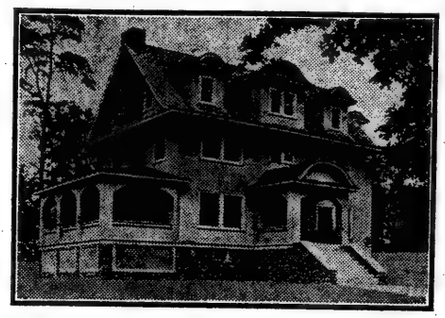
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526 3d Av., near 35th St.	$900
51 8d Av., near 10th St.	$1,200
8 East 17th St., near 5th Av.	$1,200
426 3d Av., near 29th St.	$1,200
39 W. 25th St., near Broadway	$1,200
5 West 39th St., near 5th Av.	$1,800
200 3d Av., near 18th St. "L" Station	$1,800
3d Av., near 14th St.	$1,500–$2,400
7th Av., near 41st St.	$1,800–$3,600
13-15 Lispenard St., near W. B'way	$2,400

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OFFICES, STUDIOS AND WORK-ROOMS TO LET
on 14th and 15th Streets, Bet. Broadway and Fifth Avenue.
Very Low Rentals ($5 to $50 Per Mo.)
DEMOREST ESTATE, 15 East 14th Street.

FOR RENT

DESIRABLE OFFICE WITH WINDOW SPACE AT 1180 BROADWAY, SUITED FOR RAILROAD OR STEAMSHIP LINES, OR GENERAL BUSINESS. REASONABLE RENT. INQUIRE AT 1180 BROADWAY.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Pease & Elliman

165 W. 72 St. Near Broadway | **340 Madison Avenue** Near 43d St. Tel. 6200 Murray Hill | **55 Liberty St.** Cor. Nassau St.

Real Estate and General Insurance

Specialists in Dwelling Properties

EAST SIDE

56 West 11th St.
3 and 4 rooms and bath, $660—$900

39-43 E. 27th St.
At Madison Ave.
3, 4, 6 and 7 rooms and bath, $720—$1,300

145 East 35th St.
The Southfield.
7 rooms and 2 baths, $2,000—$2,500
7 rooms and 1 bath, $1,500—$1,800
3 rooms and 1 bath.....$900

104 East 40th Street
At Park Ave.
2, 5 and 6 rooms, 1 and 2 baths, $1,000—$2,500

146-8 East 49th Street
1, 2, 3 and 4 rooms and bath, $450—$1,200

144 E. 56th St.
The Wellesbourne.
6, 7 and 8 rooms and bath, $1,100—$1,800

56-62 W. 58th St.
Blenheim & Biltmore.
8 rooms and 2 baths, $1,500—$1,800

11 East 68th St.
Cor. Madison Ave.
6, 8 and 12 rooms, 2, 3 and 4 baths, $1,700—$5,100

103 East 75th St.
At Park Ave.
7 rooms and 2 baths (duplex) $2,000
7 rooms and 3 baths.....$2,500

161 East 79th St.
New Building
7 & 8 rooms, 3 baths, $2,000—$2,700

535 Park Avenue
Cor. 61st St.
6 and 7 rooms, 1 and 2 baths, $2,000—$2,500

565 Park Avenue
At 62d St.
6 and 8 rooms, 2 and 3 baths.....$1,900—$2,800

829 Park Avenue
Cor. 76th St.
6, 7 and 8 rooms, 2 and 3 baths, $1,400—$2,800

1,190 Madison Avenue
Cor. 87th St.
7 rooms and bath.....$850—$1,200

WEST SIDE

110 Riverside Drive
Cor. 83rd St.
8, 9 rooms, 2 baths, $1,900—$2,000

127 Riverside Drive
Cor. 85th St.
8 rooms and bath.....$1,800

For floor plans and further particulars of the above and other houses under our management, consult the special apartment house edition of Pease & Elliman's Real Estate Indicator, which will be mailed to you on request.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

THE VAN DYCK AND SEVERN APARTMENTS
At Broadway, 72d to 73d St., Overlooking Sherman Square, offer finely appointed furnished Apartments of six, eight, and nine rooms, two and three baths.
Manager's Office, 175 West 72d St.
Telephone, Columbus—3547.

THE AYLSMERE,
60 West 76th St.
Seven and eight large, light rooms, bath; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,500. Supt. on premises.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.



MARBRIDGE BUILDING
N. E. Cor. Broadway & 34th St.
MOST COMMANDING LOCATION IN THE HEART OF THE CITY.
Offices to Lease
Continuous Elevator Service.
Apply Room 624.
WM. R. H. MARTIN TRUST
B. J. Bloodgood, Mgr.

CHEAPEST LOFT SPACE IN NEW YORK

First floor and basement suitable for heavy or any manufacturing purpose; immediate possession; 50x100. Steam heat and elevator service. 513½-515 West 29th St. Price $2,200. Apply Room 614, 25 Broad St. Tel. Broad 5310, or your own broker.

39TH STREET
Adjoining the Corner of
5TH AVENUE
OPPOSITE LORD & TAYLOR'S.
20-Foot, 5-Story Building to Lease.
Immediate Possession.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO.,
30 East 42d St.

Stores 127 E. 86 St., $75 Includes 4 living rooms.
1284 Lexington Av., $50.
Ideal business location, adjoining Express Station, Lexington Av. Subway. Apply Duff & Conger, Madison Av., Cor. 86th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Slawson & Hobbs
162 West 72d Street
Near Broadway Tel. Col. 7240

The Halsworth
645 West End Ave.
Southwest Corner 92d St.
One of the latest new-type 12-story apartment houses in the exclusive West Side residential section.
5, 6 & 7 Rooms, 2 to 3 Baths, $1,200 to $2,000.

The Oregon
162 West 54th St.
S. E. Corner Seventh Ave.
A new 12-story fireproof apartment; all outside windows, insuring light and ventilation. Extra maids' rooms.
3, 4, 5, 6 Rooms and Bath, $900 to $1,700.

The Cornwall
255 West 90th St.
N. W. Corner Broadway.
A new 12-story apartment house of concrete; soundproof floors and partitions.
7, 8 & 9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths, $1,800 to $2,400.

The Hamilton
420 Riverside Drive
North Corner 114th St.
A new, absolutely fireproof apartment house; overlooks Riverside Park and the Hudson.
6-7 & 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths, $1,300 to $2,200.

105 West 72d St
Bet. B'way & Columbus Av.
A new 12-story fireproof apartment house; accessible location with southern exposure.
4 & 5 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths, $1,100 to $1,900.

The Rexor
600 West 116th St.
Southwest Corner Broadway.
A 12-story steel fireproof structure in a neighborhood noted for its exclusive apartment corner.
5, 6, 7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths, $1,050-$2,100.

La Rochelle
57 West 75th St.
A handsome modern fireproof building; large light apartments; long distance telephone in each apartment.
7 Rooms and Bath, $1,200 to $2,000.

The Hillcrest
430 West 116th St.
Situated on the crest of Cathedral Heights—the highest part of the city. These apartments have exceptionally light rooms.
8 Rooms, 2 baths, $1,500-$1,700

Georgean Court
58 Central Park West
S. W. Corner 66th St.
A nine-story fireproof building with all latest improvements known to modern architecture.
8 & 10 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths, $2,300 to $2,600.

The Pamlico
97 Central Park West
Bet. 69th and 70th Sts.
Fireproof building; large and airy apartments; very select neighborhood; day and night elevator service.
7 and 8 Rooms and Bath, $1,100 to $1,600.

Bonair
601 West 142d St.
N. W. Corner Broadway.
A modern elevator apartment at most reasonable rents. Convenient to Subway station. Rooms large and light.
5 and 7 Rooms and Bath, $600 to $900.

The Stuart
250 West 94th St.
S. W. Corner Broadway.
The apartments are well planned and rooms are all large and light; near transit lines.
8 & 9 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths, $1,200 to $1,500.

The Lucania
235 West 71st St.
Bet. B'way & West End Ave.
Situated on one of the most exclusive residential streets of the West Side; convenient to theatres, clubs, hotels, etc.
3, 5 & 6 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths, $780 to $1,800.

4 & 12 W. 92d St
Near Central Park West
A newly renovated house on a high class private block. Elevator, electric light, etc.
7 Rooms and Bath, $900 to $1,100.

304 West 92d St
Near Riverside Drive
Adjoins the Halsworth Apartments. A high-class 8-story fireproof building; near 'bus line and subway.
5 and 6 rooms, 2 baths, $1,000 and $1,300.

375 Centr'l P'rk W.
Near 97th St.
Very desirable spacious apartments; modern improvements; convenient to transit lines.
7 and 8 Rooms, 2 Baths, $840 to $1,200.

Woodmere
561 West 141st St.
Northeast Corner Broadway.
10-story fireproof apartments; large, light rooms.
4, 5, and 6 Rooms and Bath, $600 to $1,000.

Lyndon Arms
524-525 Riverside Drive
Near 127th Street.
Beautiful views Riverside Drive, the Hudson and Palisades.
6 and 8 Rooms and Bath, $810 to $1,200.

Vera
305 West 97th St.,
Near West End Ave.
Modern apartments, every improvement; best value on west side.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath, $780 and $840.

349 West 85th St.
Near West End Ave.
Sixth floor; southeast exposure; large, light rooms; one apartment.
8 Rooms & Bath, $1,400.

Send for our 1915 Apartment House Directory which contains information regarding apartment houses under our exclusive management.

HIGH CLASS NEW HOUSES

GLEN CAIRN
270 Riverside Drive, Corner 99th.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,600-$1,700
8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,100
9 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,300-$2,500

RAYMORE COURT
232-238 West 106th St., Near Riverside Drive.
4-5-6-7 Rooms, $600 to $1,100

65 Fort Washington Av.,
Corner 161st St.
4-5-6 Rooms,
Rents $540 to $840

DAYTON COURT
35 Fort Washington Av., Corner 160th St.
4-5-6 Rooms, $540 to $900

CHESBURNE
91 Fort Washington Av., Corner 162d St.
4-5-6 Rooms,
Rentals $540 to $840

NEWCASTLE
601 West 162d St., Corner Broadway.
5 Rooms, $660

Just completed,
WILPOD APARTMENTS
335-337 Edgecombe Av., Near West 150th St.
3 & 5 Rooms, $324 to $564

ORINDA and AMAZON
522 to 530 West 157th St.
3-5-6-7 Rooms, $420 to $870

Just Completed,
MELMAR COURTS
PAULMER COURTS
635 & 645 West 171st St.
4 Rooms, $456

BERLIN RENTING AGENCY
Broadway, Cor. 162d St. 'Phone, Audubon—7478.
141 E. 17th St. 'Phone, Stuyvesant—3982.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

150 West 79th St.
Bet. Columbus & Amsterdam Aves.
12-Story Fireproof Building.
One 9-Room Duplex Apartment. Rental $2,600.

587 Riverside Drive
Corner 136th St.
5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms. Rental $780 to $1,380.

1,100 Park Ave,
Corner 89th St.
9 Rooms. Rental $1,600.
EDGAR A. LEVY,
505 Fifth Ave.
Telephone 6960—Murray Hill.

250 W. 88 ST.
BETWEEN
B'WAY & WEST END AV.
THE METROPOLITAN
6-7 ROOM APTS., $1,400 TO $1,800.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

LUCETINE
35-39 West 96th St.
6-story fireproof building, private house block.
One apartment left, 7th floor.
7 rooms, bath and maid's lavatory

RIVERSIDE DWELLINGS
611-19 West 114th St.
Between Broadway and Riverside Drive. Subway express station 116th St. and Broadway.
8 exceptionally large, light rooms, 2 baths.
All night elevator service.
One apartment suitable for physician.
Rents $1,100 to $1,400

ANNAMERE COURT
609-15 West 115th St.
7 and 8 large light rooms, 2 baths
All night elevator and 'phone service; superb location.
Rents $900 to $1,200
I. LOEWENWALD, Agent.
611-19 W. 114th St. Tel. 2396 Morningside.

133-135 West 104th St.
Modern elevator Apartment, six and seven outside rooms; near subway and "L" stations. All night telephone service. Rent $660 up.

80 WEST 92ND STREET
7 large rooms, bath, single flat, all improvements; refined neighborhood, near "L." Subway, $40.
Also 9 Rooms and Bath, $60.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Fred'k Zittel & Sons

IN THE ARTHORP. **Broadway and 79th Street** TEL., 9700—SCHUYLER.

Offer the following Elevator Apartments for Rent:—

801 West End Ave.,
N. W. Corner of 99th St.
Absolutely fireproof building conveniently located, close to 96th St. Subway express station and surface lines; large, airy rooms; every modern improvement.
6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $1,400 to $2,200.

The Prasada,
50 Central Park West.
South corner of 65th Street, overlooking Central Park.
Large rooms and closets.
8, 9 & 10 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,500 to $3,000.

The Runoia,
267 West 89th St.
New 8-story fireproof building; extra large rooms and closets; modern in every respect.
5 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,000.

251-55 West 98th Street,
Close to Subway Express Station.
Modern elevator apartment house of the most modern type; all light and airy rooms; southern exposure.
6 Rooms and 2 Baths.
$1,000 to $1,300.

St. Charles,
101 West 72d St.
Eight Large Rooms and Two Baths.
Must be seen to be appreciated; elevator service, etc.
Rents $1,200 to $1,300.

Rafford Hall,
N. W. Corner Broadway and 144th St.
The rear apartments afford a splendid view of the Hudson River; all improvements; elevator service, etc.
One Apt. Suitable for Doctor.
5, 6 & 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $600 to $1,000.

St. Evona,
S. E. Corner 135th St. and Broadway.
New six-story fireproof elevator apartment house; large, sunny rooms; southern exposure.
5, 6 and 7 Rooms.
Rents $540 to $1,100.

The Rolyat,
Southwest Corner.
Broadway and 140th St.
Large rooms, pantries, and closets.
Suites of 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $1,000 to $1,200.

READY FOR INSPECTION

The Duncraggan 181ST ST. RIVERSIDE DRIVE
3--4--5 ROOMS
With all the improvements and devices that contribute to the health and comfort of Tenants. Rents $30 to $60.
Located on a Plaza 120 Feet Wide.
Commanding a magnificent view of the Park, River and Palisade scenery; within easy access of all transit lines. The proposed bus service will pass door.

Holyrood Court
New Elevator House.
436 Ft. Washington Ave.,
S. E. COR. 180TH ST.
One of the choicest locations on Washington Heights.
ONE BLOCK WEST OF BROADWAY.
3, 4, & 5 Large, Light, Exceptionally Well Arranged Rooms.

The Trossachs
106 NORTHERN AVE.,
JUST NORTH OF 181ST ST.
3, 4, 5 & 6 ROOMS, $30-$65
EXTRA LARGE, LIGHT, ESPECIALLY WELL ARRANGED, OVERLOOKING HUDSON AND PALISADES, SHORT WALK TO SUBWAY STATION. AGENT PREMISES.

Rivercliff
628 WEST 151st ST.,
Building just completed.
AT RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
3, 4 ROOMS, $35-$47.50
JUST THE HOME YOU HAVE BEEN LOOKING FOR; SPACIOUS CLOSETS, LARGE FOYER HALL, ETC.; BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED.

The Fairfield
97 Ft. Washington Ave.,
SOUTHWEST CORNER 163D ST.
Overlooking Parade Grounds.
4, 6 & 7 ROOMS, $45-$85
Extra Large, Light.
BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED, ABUNDANT CLOSET SPACE, COMMANDING VIEW OF PALISADES AND HUDSON RIVER; STREET UNDER SUPERVISION PARK DEPARTMENT; IDEAL RESIDENTIAL SECTION OF MANHATTAN. AGENT PREMISES.

None but desirable tenants accepted.
Our Fall list of Apartments, from 3 to 10 rooms, now available. Agent on premises, or
87th St., Cor. B'way. **KEMPE & CO.** Schuyler 5610

BE SURE TO SEE BOTH OF THESE HOUSES BEFORE YOU DECIDE
VAUXHALL
780 Riverside Drive at 155th St.
Very unique corner, new Fireproof Building.
4 Rooms & Bath, $650.00; to 7 Rooms, 3 Baths, $1,350.00
Magnificent Views from Every Window—B'way Sub. Sta. 157th St.
One Splendid Doctor's Suite, with private entrance. Resident Manager, Phone 7100 Audubon.
GREYTON COURT
630 W. 141st. Cor. of Riverside Drive
3-5-6-7 ROOMS WITH 1 TO 3 BATHS.
Prices $600.00 to $1,300.00 per year.
Absolutely Fireproof—Large Rooms and Closets.
Best of Service. Resident Manager, Telephone 7610 Audubon.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

The BELLGUARD
(Just completed.)
216 W. 89th Street
S. E. Cor. B'way.
A centrally located apartment house in a most desirable residential neighborhood, convenient to Subway, elevated and surface lines.
6 Rooms, 2 Baths
7 Rooms, 3 Baths
Rentals $1,300 and up.
Exceptionally spacious rooms, foyers and corridors, with roomy closets. Renting agent on premises, or apply to
J. AXELROD,
200 W. 72d Street Cor. B'way

TERRACE COURT
202 Riverside Drive
S. E. Cor. 93rd St.
Modern fireproof apartment, 7, 8, 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths. Rentals $1,800 up.
Apply to Manager on premises, or SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents, 162 W. 72d St., or
J. AXELROD,
OWNER,
200 W. 72d Street. Cor. B'way.

302-306 W. 79th St.
Bet. West End Ave. & Riverside Drive.
5, 6 & 7 ROOMS
Modern FIREPROOF building, located on the West Side's most FASHIONABLE street. Rooms large and bright; hardwood floors. Most desirable home for refined families who demand the best of service.
Rents $780 to $1,200 per Year.
Doctor's Apartment of 6 Rooms, Private Entrance, $780.
Superintendent on Premises.

Skylight Studios
8 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$20 to $60

MANHATTAN—West Side.

CORNER APARTMENTS
8 ROOMS
AND
3 BATHS
RENTALS $2,400.
Absolutely Fireproof.
Modern Improvements.
CORNWALL
90th St. & Broadway
Agent on premises, or
SLAWSON & HOBBS, AGENTS,
162 WEST 72D ST.

244 Riverside Drive (97th St.)
4, 5, 7, 8 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths, all light rooms, modern elevator house, $720 to $1,400.
THE MARION
2612 BROADWAY (98TH ST.)
5-6 Rooms & Bath, $600 to $900.
Fireproof elevator house, all improvements.
IRVINGTON 407 Central Park West
At 100th St., facing Park. Elevator house. 8 Rooms & Bath, 2 Toilets, $77.50 to $85.
THE STANTON
2 West 91st St. Elevator House.
8 Rooms & Bath, 2 Toilets, $930-$1,050.
200-202 WEST 78TH ST.
7 & 8 Rooms & Bath, $57.50-$60.
Hall service, steam heat, hot water.
Broadway **REMCO** 98th Street.

325 WEST 83D ST.
THE DEVONSHIRE
Close to Riverside.
7 Rooms & Bath $720 to $900
All Improvements.
Wm. Cruikshank's Sons
Tel. 6047 John. 37 Liberty St., N. Y.
Or apply to Superintendent on premises.

Gainsborough Studios,
222 WEST 59TH ST.
One Studio, furnished or unfurnished, north light; also unfurnished Apartment, three rooms and bath; ideal for bachelor or couple.
JAMES E. HALL, Manager.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Rockledge Hall
Riverside Drive, Corner 102d St.
Choicest Section of the Drive.
Largest rooms on the West Side.
8 Rooms and 3 Baths,
$1,900 to $2,200.

Most Reasonable Rent on the Drive.

400 Riverside Drive
Corner 112th Street.
Modern building, embodying all the latest improvements; very attractive floor plan. Rents on application.
7 and 8 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.

THE OSTEND
2,880 Broadway, Cor. 112th St.
Modern elevator building; convenient to 110th St. Subway station; apartments are exceptionally large and well arranged.
9 and 10 Rooms, 2 Baths,
$1,200 to $1,800.
Apt. Suitable for Doctor or Dentist.
8 Rooms, $1,200.

THE DORLEXA
318 WEST 100TH ST.
Adjacent Riverside Drive.
Absolutely fireproof; overlooking Riverside Drive; arrangement of rooms unsurpassed.
8 Rooms and 3 Baths.
$1,600 to $1,800.

JANUS COURT
106 MORNINGSIDE DRIVE,
South Corner 121st St.
New fireproof and soundproof building; situated at highest point in city; every modern improvement.
5, 6, 7 Rooms and Bath,
$660 to $1,200.

CHEPSTOW
215 WEST 101ST ST.
N. E. Cor. of Broadway.
Convenient to Subway and "L" Stations; 10-story building; absolutely fireproof; filtering plant; 4 elevators.
6 and 8 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths,
$1,300 to $2,100.

250 W. 104th ST.
BET. BROADWAY AND
West End Av.
Nine-story fireproof apartment; private house location; one block from 103d St. Subway.
5 and 6 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths,
$1,100 to $1,450.

PICKEN COURT
706 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
Corner 148th Street.
Ten-story fireproof building; every convenience; excellent view; all rooms exceptionally large.
4, 5, 6, 7 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths,
$660 to $1,400.

CAROLYN COURT
414 WEST 121ST ST.,
Bet. Amsterday Av. and Morningside Drive.
All modern improvements; convenient to car lines and subway station.
3, 4, 5 Rooms and Bath,
$480 to $720.

LINLITHGOW
640 WEST 139TH ST.,
Corner Riverside Drive.
Ideal location; unexcelled view of the Hudson River and the Drive.
4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms,
$480 to $840.

Apply to Superintendents on Premises, or

Calder, Nassoit & Lanning,
Broadway, Corner 105th Street.

J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.
N. E. Cor. Madison Av. & 41st. Tel., Murray Hill—1481.
Offers a number of desirable Apartments, some of which are ready for immediate occupancy.

THE WELLSMORE
S. E. Cor. 77th St. & Broadway.
Modern in all details.
9 Rooms & 3 Baths, Rental $3,300.

The Cambria
347-351 West 55th St.
1 & 2 Rooms, Bath,
Kitchenette,
Furnished or Unfurnished
$30 to $62.50 per Month

The Majestic
St. Nicholas Av., S. E. Cor. 145th St.
7 & 8 Rooms & Bath.
Rentals $720 to $1,000.
Very large, light rooms, complete elevator and telephone service. All modern conveniences. Close to subways and elevated lines.

The Elizabeth
248 West 105th St.,
S. W. Cor. Broadway.
8 Rooms, $1,080 to $1,200

Bonavista
362 Riverside Drive.
Magnificent Fireproof Apartments. Located in Best Section of Drive.
7 & 11 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths
Rental $1,400 to $2,500.

The Beauclere
N. W. Cor. B'way & 109th Street
7 Rooms & Bath,
$1,000—$1,400.

Elberon Hall
385 Central Park West,
Near 99th St.
8 Rooms & 2 Baths,
$780 to $1,200.

The Hillchester
547 West 157th St.
Near Broadway Subway station.
4, 5, 6 & 7 Rooms & Bath,
$540—$900.

Prince's Court
N. E. Cor. B'way & 164th Street.
6 & 7 Rooms & Bath.
$900.

Tenants living in apartments under our supervision are assured of the most efficient service and attention.

MANHATTAN—West Side.



HENDRIK HUDSON
Apartment Houses
Broadway, 110th St. and Riverside Drive
Subway Express Station at Building

THE two best known and best managed apartment houses. Under A. R. E. Co. management.
Apartments from 5 rooms and 1 baths to 10 rooms and 3 baths. Rents $1,000 to $2,800.
Children's playground on the roof overlooking the Hudson, in charge of an experienced Kindergartner, and a well equipped gymnasium for adults, with needle baths, are some of the unique features of these well-known apartment houses.

Owners
American Real Estate Company
FRANK A. PETELER, Manager at the Buildings
Telephone, 4342 Morningside

MANHATTAN—West Side.

IVY COURTS
210-230 WEST 107th ST.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS NEAR BROADWAY.
5-6-7-12 Rooms, Baths.
ELECTRICITY FREE.
Rents $720 to $1,800.
MANAGER ON PREMISES.

PARKWAY HALL
501 WEST 110th ST.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS ON CATHEDRAL PARKWAY.
6-7-8 Rooms, 1-2 Baths.
Rents $1,000 to $1,500.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

12 ROOMS & 3 BATHS
Really a private house on one floor; living room, 25x18.
230 WEST 107TH ST.,
Near Broadway.
ELECTRICITY INCLUDED in rent; NO INTERIOR ROOMS; all large and EXCEPTIONALLY BRIGHT; the CLOSETS are a particular feature; a home for refined people who demand the BEST SERVICE.
Rent $1600 to $1800 Per Year
Superintendent on Premises.

THE BORCHARDT,
220 West 98th St., Cor. B'way
Modern 12 Story Fireproof House.
Only One Left — **8 ROOMS** — Foyer, 3 Baths, $1900
Rooms large and light; excellent service.

STUART ARMS,
226 West 97th St., near B'way
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1500-$1600
Rooms very large, abundant closets.
Resident Manager on Premises.

---

160 W. 95th St.
New 9-story fireproof apartments. Southern exposure.
ONLY THREE
Room Apartments **5 Left**
$1,075 upward.
JULIUS TISHMAN & SONS,
18 East 41st St. Tel., 7518—Murray Hill.

166W.72dSt.
Superb Apartments
3 Rooms and bath, **$900 to $1400**
4 Rooms and bath, **$1400 to $2000**
EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE
Unobstructed light. Particularly fine bathrooms with tiled alcove shower. Kitchens are tiled and exceptionally well appointed. Ice refrigeration. Service of highest standard. Location and accessibility unsurpassed. Maids' service if desired. MAID'S ROOM, $120 PER ANNUM.
MANAGER ON PREMISES.

VELASQUEZ-GOYA
605-611 WEST 156TH ST.
New High Class Elevator Apartments,
directly opposite Spanish Museum grounds.
4, 6, 7 Rooms, 2 Baths
RENTS VERY REASONABLE.

NEAR CENTRAL PARK
electricity, near "L," subway; all improvements; inducements; $30 to $48. Hall boy, on premises.
4 WEST 101ST ST.
Large, light 5 & 7 rooms, bath; telephone.

---

261 WEST 71ST ST.
3-story high-stoop; electric lights; fine condition; rent reasonable. For full particulars see Slawson & Hobbs, agents, 162 West 72nd St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Efficient Management

F. R. WOOD. W. H. DOLSON Co.

Broadway, Cor. 80th Street **Telephone, Schuyler 3800**
Branch Offices: 373 5th Ave., N. E. Cor. 35th St.; Broadway at 144th Street and 163rd Street.
Downtown Office: No. 140 Broadway, Cor. Liberty St.

THE BRAENDER
416 Central Park West.
South corner 102d St.
Near Subway and Elevated.
10-Story Fireproof; 2 Elevators.
Corner Apartment.
12 Large Outside Rooms and 3 Baths.
$1,800.
Southern Exposure.
5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms, $600 to $1,200.

155 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
Corner of 88th St.
Fireproof Apartments.
12 Story, 2 Elevators.
9 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Rent $2,900.
One Apartment for Rent.

DALLAS COURT
Overlooking Hudson River.
Broadway, Southwest Corner 144th St.
One Block from Subway.
4, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $480 to $900.

THE HADRIAN
225 West 80th St.
Northeast corner Broadway.
10-Story Fireproof.
5 and 6 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Rents $900 to $1,200.
All Outside Rooms. 4 Exposures.

VERSAILLES
250 West 91st St.
Southwest corner Broadway.
Subway Station at Door.
8 and 9 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,600 to $2,000.

HOLLAND COURT
315 West 98th St.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
7 and 8 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,300 to $1,400.

WALLACE
568 West 149th St.
Southeast corner Broadway.
Extra Large 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Connecting Bedrooms; Most Attractive.
Rents $720 to $840.

CAROLYN COURT
565 West 162d St.
Northeast corner Broadway.
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $540 to $600.

JEANETTE COURT
248 Audubon Avenue,
Near 178th St.
4, 5 and 6 Rooms.
$32 to $50 per Month.

THE BARNARD
106-110 Central Park West.
Southwest corner 71st St.
10 Story, 3 Elevators.
6, 7, 8 and 9 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,500.
Including Refrigeration.
First floor for doctor.

THE COURTENAY
55 Central Park West.
Between 65th and 66th Sts.
10 Rooms, All Outside, 3 Baths.
One Apt. on Floor—Southern Exposure.
Rents $2,100 to $2,800.

GREENWICH
446 Central Park West.
Adjoining corner 105th St.
Overlooking Central Park West.
8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $900 to $1,000.

VICTOR HALL
622 West 113th St.
8 Story Fireproof Modern Apartments.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $800 to $1,100.

Ramona and Charlemagne
528-532 West 111th St.
Subway at 110th St.
3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
3 Rooms, Kitchenette.
Rents $600 to $1,100.

CASTLETON-SAGUENAY WELLINGTON-WELLESLEY
East Side Broadway, 142d to 144th St.
5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $40 to $75 per Month.

HAZELTON COURT
3,099 Broadway, near 123d St.
4 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
3 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette.
Rents $360 to $540.

THE SHOREHAM
60 St. Nicholas Av.
Northeast corner 113th St.
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $420 to $660.

THE BELNORD
Broadway to Amsterdam Av.
86th to 87th St.
7 to 11 Rooms, 2, 3 and 4 Baths.
Rents $2,100 to $7,000.
Including Electric Light and Refrigeration.
Vacuum Cleaner Service Free.
Extra Large Rooms.
All Bedrooms Face Private Garden.

HEATHCOTE HALL
909 West 114th St.
One Block from Riverside Drive.
Convenient to Subway.
3 Rooms, Kitchenette.
4 and 5 Rooms, Kitchen.
Rents $600 to $1,000.

THE EVELYN
101 West 78th St.
Non-housekeeping Apartments.
Maid service and electric light.
2 and 3 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $660 to $900.
Extra Large Rooms.

ST. FRANCIS COURT
Riverside Drive, North Corner 135th St.
8 Outside Rooms, Corner, $1,100.
All New Fixtures.
Immediate Possession.

IRVING ARMS
225 Riverside Drive.
Corner 94th St.
Fireproof Building.
Corner Apartment.
9 Rooms & 3 Baths, $1,700.
Southern Exposure. Vacuum Cleaning.
8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $1,300.

451 WEST END AVENUE
Southwest corner of 82d St.
7 Rooms and Bath.
Rent $65 to $75.
Telephone and Hall Service.

LUCILE
122 West 114th St.
Southeast corner St. Nicholas Av.
Near Subway and "L"
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $420 to $660.

THE CLIFDEN
264 Riverside Drive.
South Corner 99th St.
12 Story, 3 Elevators.
Southwestern Exposure.
7, 8 and 9 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.
Rents $1,300 to $2,400.

DOROTHEA
331 West 101st St.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
Subway at 103d St.
All Outside Rooms Facing Hudson.
8 Large Rooms and Bath.
Rents $1,100 to $1,400.

POWELLTON
229 West 97th St.
Northeast corner Broadway.
Modern Apartments.
8 and 9 Very Large Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.
Rents $1,600 to $2,000.

THE CORINSECA
Northwest Corner.
209 West 97th St.
One Block 96th St. Subway.
7 and 8 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,050 to $1,150.

LARCHMONT
448 Central Park West.
South corner 105th St.
7 Rooms and Bath; Corner.
Rents $900 to $1,100.

SYLVIA HALL
500 West 144th St.
Near Broadway.
2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $360 to $720.

FLORENCE COURT
500 West 178th St.
Southwest corner Amsterdam Av.
3, 4 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $336 to $600.

THE ROSEMARY
4 and 6 West 93d St.
Adjoining Central Park.
Near "L."
8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $900 to $1,200.

THE DORILTON
Broadway, Corner 71st St.
Magnificent Structure.
Unusually Sunny Exposure. Express Subway Station 100 feet away.
Free Electric Light and Refrigeration.
3 Vacancies Only, 5 to 9 Rooms.
$1,600 to $2,800.
Write or Telephone for Leaflet.

817 WEST END AV.
Southwest corner 100th St.
Subway at 103d St.
Fireproof Apartments.
6, 7 and 8 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,400 to $2,000.
Extra Large Rooms.

THE PASADENA
10 West 61st St.
Southwest corner Broadway.
12 Story. Overlooking Central Park West.
2, 4, 7, 8 & 10 Rooms & 1, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $840 to $2,600.

GRACEHULL COURT
668 Riverside Drive.
South corner 144th St.
Excellent View of Hudson River.
One Block from Subway.
6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $840 to $1,200.

THE NORMAN
37-43 West 93d St.
Near Park, Subway and "L."
5, 6 and 7 Rooms.
$900 to $1,400.

THE TALLADEGA
61 Hamilton Place.
Corner 140th St.
Outside rooms, with southern exposure. Most attractive.
6 and 7 Rooms.
Rents $720 to $840.

ELLERSLIE COURTS
601 W. 140th St., 600 W. 141st St.
Cor. Apartment. All Southern Exposure.
Immediate Possession.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $720 to $900.

THE KENWAY
462 Convent Av.
Corner of 150th St.
7 Rooms. Southern Exposure.
Excellent Value.
$45 to $50 per month.

OUR 1915 BOOKLET, CONTAINING DESCRIPTIVE MATTER AND FLOOR PLANS OF THE ABOVE AND MANY OTHER PROPERTIES, MAY BE SECURED AT ANY OF OUR OFFICES, OR WILL BE FORWARDED ON REQUEST.

WILLIAM P. SHERIDAN, Agent,
549 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, Cor. 127th St. Phone 434 Morningside
Some of the buildings under my management in which desirable apartments may be found:

The Devonshire,
542 West 112th Street,
S. E. Cor. Broadway.
A ten-story fireproof building. Notably successful; personal attention of the management to tenants' requirements. Absolutely high-class house service guaranteed. 8 to 10 large rooms; foyers, reception hall; 2 and 3 baths.
Rents, $1,000 to $2,200.

The Roxbury,
540 West 122d Street.
Apartments of 5 and 6 rooms.
Rents, $540 to $840.

The Katahdin,
N. E. Cor. Broadway & 113th St.
Apartments of 8 rooms.
Rents, $1,200 to $1,600.

205 to 211 W. 107 St.
Near Broadway.
Splendid large apartments. 7 rooms and bath. Strictly modern, high class.
$660 to $720 year.

The Bordeaux,
S. E. Cor. Riverside Drive & 127th Street.
Full River View.
Apartments of 6, 7, and 8 rooms.
Rents, $800 to $1,200.

The Grosvenor,
548 Riverside Drive.
Full River View.
Apartments of 7 rooms.
Rents, $720 to $1,000.

Crescent Court,
S. W. Cor. Claremont Ave. & 127th Street.
Apartments of 4, 5, 6 and 7 rooms.
Rents, $420 to $840.

25 West 65th St.
Near Broadway.
Large rooms. All light. Every convenience. Moderate rent
$540 to $660 year.

MANHATTAN—West Side.



One block from Riverside Drive.

MANHASSET APARTMENTS
Broadway, 109th to 109th Streets.
Under A-R-E Co. Management.
Subway Express Station one block.
A select house in a select district for select tenants.

Pleasant and light apartments, as follows: Six and seven rooms at $1,200 to $1,650. Eight rooms, occupying entire wing of building, $1,650. Nine-room Doctor's apartment at $1,200.

Owner
Marbrick Realty Corporation
H. B. Snyder, Mgr. Phone 9400 Riverside

AVONMORE
2,131 Broadway, at 74th St.
Within 2 Blocks of Subway Express Station.
Beautifully Appointed Apartments.
7 & 8 Rooms, $1,100-$1,800
Southern Exposure.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

FREMONT
8 LARGE ROOMS 2 BATHS
$1350. $1400.
310 W. 94th NEAR WEST END AVE.

87TH ST., WEST, 59-63.
Very desirable apartments of 6 and 7 rooms. Rent $60 and $65 per month. Apply premises or Lewis B. Preston, Inc., 166 Broadway.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

BRENTMORE
88 Central Park West
Corner 69th St.

9 ROOMS	$3,750 TO $4,000
3 BATHS	

Two Styles, Simplex and Duplex.
For rent from October 1st. Immediate possession may be arranged.
Apply on premises, or
Bing & Bing, 119 W. 40th St.
Telephone, 6410—Bryant.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS
SPENCER ARMS
S. E. cor. B'way & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
or larger combinations — maid service included, and meals served in apartments.
Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space.
Most Convenient Location in City
Rental, $70 to $125
C. F. de Casanova, Agt., on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 3906.

LIDO HALL
110th St. at 7th Av. (N.W.Cor.)
8 Rooms, 2 Baths
Rentals $1150 to $1300.
Overlooking Central Park. Fireproof. Block to "L" or subway, car and bus. Seven rooms, ground floor, for physician.
Representative on premises, or
W. F. Fuerst, 87 Nassau St.

---

261 WEST 71ST STREET.
10 Rooms, 2 Baths, Electric Lights. Parquet Floors; beautiful condition; rent $2,000.
PEASE & ELLIMAN, Agents
165 West 72nd St. Columbus 3900.

LOUIS KEMPNER & SON,
2,443 BROADWAY, AT 90TH ST. Tel., 3120—River.
OFFER THE FOLLOWING ELEVATOR APARTMENTS:—

ST. REGIS COURT N. W. Cor. B'way & 152d St.
6-story elevator Apt. house, modern, fireproof, all improvements. Southern exposure.
Apts. of 4, 5, 7 and 8 Rooms and 1 and 2 baths.
Rents $420 to $1,000.

PONCHARTRAIN 312 West 109th St.
Between Broadway & Riverside Drive.
8-story elevator Apt. house, with all improvements.
Apts. of 6 and 7 Rooms and 1 and 2 baths.
Rents $840 to $1,200.
One 3-room and kitchenette Apt., 8th floor, $720.

Chatsworth
344 West 72d Street, at Riverside Drive
Absolutely fireproof, overlooking the Hudson from the Statue of Liberty to Yonkers.
Apartments of 6 to 10 Rooms,
$900 to $3,250,
INCLUDING REFRIGERATION.
In connection with Chatsworth is also a Restaurant, Cafe, Barber Shop and Valet Service, &c. Convenient to "L" and subway; Fifth Av. Buses at the door.
L. J. Phillips & Co., 72d St. & Columbus Av.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

CENTRAL PARK APARTMENTS
7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.
Large Corner Apartment with 5 Baths.
Smaller Ones with 2 & 3 Baths.
Two Apartments suitable for physicians.
Modern plumbing. Parquet floors.
Apply at Office,
175 West 58th St.

---

961 Sixth Ave.
Six large rooms and bath; electric light; steam heat. One floor with show front. Low rents. Apply to Superintendent, 103 West 54th Street, adjoining, or
Chas. F. Noyes Co.
Tel. 2000 John. 92 William St.

Elevator Apartments
4, 5, 6 Rooms;
$28 Up.
335 West 14th St.
NEWLY RENOVATED. ALL IMPROVEMENTS. DECORATED TO SUIT. BEST VALUE ON WEST SIDE.

---

1 or More Rooms
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED,
In The Calumet, high-class family hotel, 340 West 57th St., catering to refined patronage; superior restaurant and service; doctor's suite, 3 rooms, ground floor.

St. Augustine, 264 W. 57th St.,
near Broadway; corner apartment, 8 rooms and bath, $1,200; elevator, steam heat, hot water, electric light, hall service. Geo. A. Hampton, 254 Amsterdam Av., or Superintendent on premises.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

36 Central Park South
Between 5th and 6th Aves.
Overlooking lake section of Central Park.
All Conveniences of a Modern Hotel and Apartment House Combined
New 14-story high-class Apartment House; steel construction; absolutely fireproof; three high-speed elevators.
2 Rooms and 1 Bath,
3 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Dining Room on First Floor. Service in Rooms if Desired.
SATISFACTORY REFERENCES INDISPENSABLE.
Resident owner as manager assures high-class service.
Geo. K. Rose, Treas. & Resident Mgr.

West Side, Above 110th St.—cet.

WHITE COURT,
203 WEST 107TH ST.
NINE-STORY ELEVATOR, FIREPROOF.
Between B'way and Amsterdam Av.
6 rooms, large, light; select tenants; efficient service; $70 to $80. Premises or
HALL & BLOODGOOD,
542 Fifth Av. Tel. Bryant 7682.

THE BELMART
512-516 West 179th St.
HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS.
Very large and light; latest improvements.
3-4-5 and 6 ROOMS
ON YEARLY LEASE.

REFINED APARTMENTS
8 and 9 rooms, $80 upward.
All outside, restricted avenue, high-class service; modern. Owner resides on premises. WESTWOOD and CLIFFEWOOD COURTS, West 180th Street on Fort Washington Avenue.

AN IDEAL LOCATION
High-class elevator apartments to lease. 408-420 W. 130th, 408-419 W. 129th.
41 Convent Ave. and 49 St. Nicholas Terrace; 4-8 rooms; rental, $480-$900.
Inquire on premises, or agent, 403 W. 130th.

J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co.
30 E. 42 St. Cor. Madison Ave.
OFFER THE FOLLOWING
High Class Apartments for Rent:—

No. of rooms.		Rentals.
8	1744-48 B'way (Rockingham), cor. 56th	900-1700
8	571 Park Av. (Hetherington)	1800
7, 8, 9	71 East 96th St. (Van Cortlandt)	840-1320
8	175 2d Av., cor. 11th St., op. St. Mark's Church	900-1200
8	218-20 West 59th St	1000
7 & 8	1 West 102d St / 424 Central Park West (The Melba)	780- 960
5	148 East 18th St.	540

160th St.---Riverside Drive---161st St.
and 655 West 160th St.
Overlooking the Hudson and Palisades
ROMAINE AND LOYAL
NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY
Suites of 4-5-6-7-8 Rooms, 2 Baths
Rentals $480 to $1320
Special Arrangements on Leases Signed Prior to October 1st
Renting Agent on Premises—Open Evenings—Phone Audubon 3591.
Friedman Construction Co. Phone Cortlandt 839 **189 Broadway**

West Side, Above 110th Street.

REED HOUSE
Broadway at 121st St.
6 rooms.... $780 $900
7 rooms.... $900 $1200
Perfect Service.
OWNER ON PREMISES.

SOVEREIGN COURT
535 WEST 151ST ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
4-5-6 ROOMS
RENTS $35 to $55
Elevator, telephone, electric light and all other modern improvements.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

COLUMBIA HEIGHTS.

THE MELVILLE,
Amsterdam Ave. at 118th St.
THE WINTHROP,
5-6-7 Rooms, $600-$900
All Night Service.

GRAYLOCK COURT
631 East 168th St.
Cor. Boston Road.
5 Rooms, $40.
6 Rooms, $45-$50.
Inquire on premises, or 355 West 151st St.
Estate C. M. Silverman.

KENSINGTON COURT
555 West 151st St.
ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
6 Rooms, $55.
7 Rooms, $65 to $75.
Inquire on premises.
Saguenay Realty Co.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

Liberal offer by the Owner
The owner of these houses is desirous of filling them at once. Hence will give extraordinary inducements to desirable tenants.

Brockton—Elevator.
661 West 180th Street,
N. E. Corner Broadway
4-5 Rooms, $40 to $50.

Swampscott—Elevator.
660 West 180th Street,
S. E. Corner Broadway.
4-5-6-7 Rooms, $37.50 to $60.

542 W. 179th St.—Non-Elevator
4 Rooms, $30.

These houses are exceptionally well managed and of recent construction, and are located in the best section on Washington Heights.
KNAP & WASSON CO., Agents,
4249 Broadway at 181st St.
3759 Broadway at 148th St.

Several Very Desirable SUITES TO LEASE
—IN THE—
BANCROFT
Kitchenette Apartments
509-517 W. 121st St.
Bet. Broadway and Amsterdam Ave.
LIVING ROOM, BEDROOM, KITCHENETTE AND BATH. **$35 to $42.50**
LIVING ROOM, TWO BEDROOMS, KITCHENETTE AND BATH. **$45 to $60**
LIGHT, UNOBSTRUCTED VIEWS.
NEW FIREPROOF BUILDING. FINE RESTAURANT ON PREMISES.
References absolutely indispensable.

PORT ROYAL, 246 W. 129th
EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT.
OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT;
MODERN RENTS. BIG VALUE.
5-6 LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS.

THE MIDLOTHIAN
355 West 117th St.
5 and 6 Rooms, $35.00 to $45.00.
Elevator, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath, uniform service, electric light; all rooms outside light and air. Apply to janitor.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MOREWOOD REALTY HOLDING COMPANY

offer the following choice high-grade Apartments to lease.
Being under ownership management, tenants are assured of excellent service and attention at all times.
The buildings are all new, absolutely fireproof, are ideally located and contain all up-to-date features with modern equipment throughout.

VAN DYCK & SEVERN

72d St.—Broadway—73d St.
Express Subway Station at 72d St.
6 to 11 Rooms, 2 to 3 Baths
Rentals $1,800 to $3,800
Including Refrigeration.
All large and light rooms, with abundant closet space.
There are no dumbwaiters—each apartment having a rear entrance and service Elevator.
Telephone, 3547—Columbus.

EVANSTON

West End Ave., at 90th St.
Situated on the finest residential avenue in the city.
Duplex Apartments
9 & 10 Rooms, 3 Baths
Rentals $3,000 to $3,700
Telephone, 7793—River.

ADMASTON

N. W. Cor. Broadway, 89th St.
Near 91st St. Subway.
Every Modern Convenience.
Apartments of
5, 6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths
Rentals $1,200 to $2,200
The 8 Room Apartments Have Extra Shower.
Telephone, 7793—River.

FORREST CHAMBERS

N. W. Cor. Broadway, 113th St.
Convenient to 110th St. Subway.
6, 7, 8 & 9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths
Rentals $1,100 to $2,400
Telephone, 6261—Morningside

RESIDENT MANAGER AT EACH HOUSE.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

Apartments of Highest Character

Under Personal Management of the Owners, Assuring Unequalled Service.

THE MENTONE
895 West End Ave., S. W. Cor. 104th St.
5-6-7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,300.

THE LUXONIA
305 West 72d St., Bet. W. End Av. & R'side Dr.
4-5-6 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,000.

THE SOPHOMORE
21 Claremont Av., Just Above 116th St.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths, Lavatory.
Rents $1,405 to $1,600.

THE SANFORD
229 West 78th St., N. E. Corner Broadway.
5-6-7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,300.

The Regnor
601 West 115th St., N. W. Corner Broadway.
Unusually desirable apartments. Unsurpassed location, overlooking Columbia University's grounds. Extra large sunny rooms, all facing the outside. Fine river view.
4-5-6-7 Rooms, 1-2-3 Baths.
Rents $810 to $1,850.

Colosseum
435 Riverside Drive, South Corner of 116th St.
Largest rooms and most attractive floor plan on Drive. Dining room, 13x19; bedroom, 16x18; living rooms, 16x21; &c. Simplex and Duplex Apartments.
5-7-8-10 Rooms, 2 to 3 Baths.
Rents $1,600 to $2,700.

PATERNO BROS., Owners and Builders, JOSEPH PATERNO, Pres.
Office, 601 West 115th St., at Broadway. Open Sunday.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

Edmund Francis Court

Northeast Corner
Amsterdam Av. and 120th St.
New 11-story Apartment House, overlooking Columbia University.
3 to 6 Large Rooms with Kitchens.
Restaurant in the Building.
Rentals Per Annum $600 to $1200
Superior management and service.
Also a Few Furnished Apartm'ts.
N. BRIGHAM HALL & WM. D. BLOODGOOD, INC.,
542 5th Ave., Corner 45th St.
Telephone, 7632—Bryant.
OR ON PREMISES.

Strathcona on the Hudson

709 West 169th Street
Corner Haven Avenue
Unusually desirable apartments. Unsurpassed location. Unobstructed view of Hudson from every room; all large and sunny. Kitchenette with 2 and 3 rooms.
2-3-4-5 rooms, all improvements
NIGHT AND DAY SERVICE.
Rents $275 to $780
Apply on premises, or
CHARLES A. ADRIAN, Agent,
3536 Broadway
Telephone 2649 Audubon.

Three minutes to 116th St. Express Station, 6th and 9th Aves. "L."
MORNINGSIDE PARK APARTMENTS
Facing Most Picturesque Park in Manhattan.
4 ROOMS, $35-$45
5 ROOMS, $50-$60
6 ROOMS, $60-$70
7 ROOMS, $80-$85
Every Modern Housekeeping Convenience.
RESTAURANT OPTIONAL
40 MORNINGSIDE AVENUE
N. E. CORNER WEST 118TH ST.

57 W. 111th St.

Opposite express subway sta. Corner elevator apartments, 6-7 all light rooms, overlooking Central Park; all night servich. $40-$60. Supt., or Mercer, 266 West 23d St.

THE PLAZA,

795 ST. NICHOLAS AV., CORNER 160TH ST.
High-class, seven, eight rooms elevator apartments; unsurpassed service; $60-$75.

SMITHSONIAN

7-8 rooms in modern elevator building. Rents $50 to $60. Apply 60 West 129th St., or Robert Levers, 376 Lenox Ave.

BRYANT PARK STUDIOS 80 WEST 40th St.

Very desirable north light Studio Apartments, 2-4 Rooms and Bath. From October 1. Superintendent on premises.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

The Riviera

Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th St.
Modern 12-story Fireproof Apartment. Subway Station Half Block Distant.
5 rooms $660 to $750 per annum
7 rms. $1000 to $1200 per annum
8 rms. $1200 to $1500 per annum
9-10 rms. $1600-$2000 per annum
A. J. ODELL, Resident Manager.
Telephone, Audubon—5400.
Service and management under direct supervision of owners.

Buckingham Court

310-312 West 99th St.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
Convenient to 96th and 103d Subway and Elevated Station at 99th St. and Columbus Av.
A High Class 8 Story Apartment.
8 Large, Light Rooms, 2 Baths
Rents $1200 to $1400 per annum
Ownership Management, Assuring Tenants of Excellent Service at All Times.
Apply to Supt., on Premises, or
Manhattan Leasing Co.,
149 Church St. Tel. 6390—Barclay.

THE ARDELLE

527 Riverside Drive,
Opposite Grant's Tomb and Claremont.
One Apt. of 7 Rooms and Foyer, 2 Baths, $1,500.
The Best Built House on Riverside.
Management of Owner on premises.

The RAVENWOOD

S. W. Cor. Broadway & 180th St.
(Drug Store Corner.)
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $50-$60.
Every convenience. All night elevator service. Agent on Premises. Tel. Aud. 3577.

Manhattan Av. & 123d St.

Near 125th St. "L" and Subway.
High Class Elevator Apartments.
2-3-4 & 5 Rooms
Kitchens and Kitchenettes,
$28 to $60 Per Month.
Large Rooms, Unusual Closet Space.
'Phone 3927 Morningside.

HAMILTON TERRACE,

144th St., 2 blocks east of Amsterdam Av.,
High Class Elevator Apartments
2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 Rooms and Bath.
MODERATE RENTS. Exclusive residential section, near subway and "L."

CONCORD HALL

468 Riverside Drive,
Corner 119th St.
7-8 rooms, 2 baths, extra lavatory.
$1150—$1700. STRICTLY FIREPROOF.

NEW HOUSES

4-5-6 Rooms, $30 up.
Every improvement; refined neighborhood; owner's management; high class. 865 West 180th Street.

STOP AT THE COLUMBUS,

Broadway, 157th St. (subway corner.) Latest improvements, fireproof building; 3, 4, 5 rooms, bath, $45-$55; 6, 7 rooms, bath, servants' toilet, $65-$80; cannot be duplicated. OWNER.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

The HAMPTONS

117th St., St. Nicholas and 7th Aves.
Most exclusive dwellings in Harlem. Every room an outside room. Elevator apartment. Convenient to Subway, "L" and surface cars. 7 and 8 room suites.
Rentals $780 to $1,100 yearly.

The HUDSON FULTON

S. E. Cor. 136th St. and Broadway.
A few suites to let from next October in this elevator apartment house. 6 to 8 rooms and 2 baths. One block from Subway.
Rentals $800 to $1,000 yearly.
Under the Management of
A. L. MORDECAI & SON
30 East 42d St.

1364-1372 St. Nicholas Ave.

(Near 179th St.)
Elevator Apartments.
One of the most desirable locations on Washington Heights. Convenient to Subway, Broadway car and crosstown lines. Cool, light, airy suites. 5 and 6 rooms.
Rentals $420 to $540.
Apply on premises, or to
HEILNER & WOLF,
30 East 42d Street.

The Ferncliff

High Class Elevator Apartments
N. W. Cor. 120th St. & 7th Av.
7 and 8 large, all light outside rooms & bath; all modern improvements; all-night elevator service. Rent reasonable, $55.00. The finest apartments on the 7th Ave. Drive.

536 W. 111th St.

Modern fireproof building, adjacent to Broadway. Superb Apartments, large, light rooms. Appointments and service of highest standard.
3 Rooms, kitchenette and bath..... $570 to $700
4 Rooms and bath..... 780 to 825
5 Rooms and bath..... 840 to 1,000
6 Rooms, bath, extra lavatory..... 960 to 1,050
7 Rooms and 2 baths..1,100 to 1,250
APPLY MANAGER ON PREMISES.

ROCKLEDGE COURT,

3,044 Albany Crescent
B'way and 231st St. Sub. Station.
3-4-5-6 Rooms, $24.00-$43.00.
Large rooms, big closets; all improvements.
Ready for Occupancy Sept. 1st.
Class of tenants absolutely restricted.
Michael J. Martin Corporation
Owner on Premises.

Fairview Court,

3117-3127 Broadway,
Near 125th St.
Apartments of 3, 4, 5 and 6 large rooms
RENTS $30 TO $60
Elevator service—all improvements. Superintendent on Premises, or E. C. SIMONSON, 100 Broadway.

THE SUNRIDGE

538-540 West 124th St.
High Class Elevator Apartments
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $600 to $660
Apply Superintendent on premises, or
DUFF & CONGER Madison Avenue, Corner 86th St.

504 WEST 111TH ST.

MODERN BLDG., NEAR BROADWAY
Night and Day Hall and Elevator Service.
EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS
4 Rooms and Bath, $510 to $660
5 Rooms and Bath, $720 to $780
MANAGER ON PREMISES

CLARISSA ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

2400 7th Ave., Cor. 140th St.
5 rooms, bedroom 17x10, $40
6 rooms..... $40 to $42.50

Westbourne Court

556 West 140th Street, Corner Broadway.
6 and 7 Rooms
REASONABLE RENTS.
Superintendent on Premises.

THE KANAWAH,

203 WEST 111TH ST.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS. ALL-NIGHT SERVICE.
5-6 ROOMS, $37.50-$47.50.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

THE APARTMENT HOUSE COMPLETE

The Belnord

86th Street—Broadway—87th Street.
When you live in the BELNORD you are assured of ideal service at all times.
No apartment house in the city can boast of the advantages that can be found here—exclusiveness, transit facilities, size of rooms and location, with plenty of light and abundant closet space.
Manager on premises.



7 to 11 ROOMS, 2 to 4 BATHS
Rental $2,100 to $7,000
F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.,
AGENTS,
80th St., at Broadway. Tel. Schuyler 3800.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

APARTMENTS OF
2, 3, 4 ROOMS
Kitchen & Kitchenettes
Unfurnished, $40 to $67.50.
Furnished, $50 to $82.50.
LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS.
THE POINCIANA
434 West 120th St., Corner Amsterdam Av.
Overlooking Columbia Campus.
Superintendent on premises, or BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.
Tel., 6410—Bryant.

CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS
NEW 2 & 4 ROOMS
417 West 114th Street.

MANHATTAN—East Side.



The Schermerhorn

ENTIRE BLOCK FRONT, MADISON AVE., 52D TO 53D STS.
Exclusive APARTMENTS OF 9 and 10 ROOMS,
Foyer & 3 Baths.
APPLY TO
Mark Rafalsky & Co.,
56 WEST 45TH ST.
Telephone, Bryant—7848.

829 Park Avenue

Corner 76th St.
This is a place you would like to call "home." It is an apartment house par excellence.
The rooms are large, bright, well arranged, north, south, east and west exposures.
Plenty of closet room. Every modern convenience. Popular duplex apartments.
Six rooms and bath, seven rooms and two baths, eight rooms and three baths.
Rentals $1500 to $2600
The Southfield
145 East 35th Street
A superbly equipped apartment house on a quiet street, convenient to the shopping and theatre district.
Seven room apartments with two baths. Also Duplex Apartments. Large bright rooms. Extra maids' rooms. Exclusive features usually only found in higher priced apartments. Your inspection is respectfully invited.
Rentals, $1,500 to $2,300
PEASE & ELLIMAN
340 Madison Avenue
'Phone Murray Hill 6200.

122 E. 76th St.

Near Park Av.
New 9-Story Fireproof Apartments
7 & 8 Rooms
Rentals $1,950 to $2,200.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., Inc.,
AGENTS,
421 Madison Avenue, at 48th Street.
Telephone, Murray Hill—5600.

THE HOLLYWOOD 1337 Madison Av.

S. E. COR. 94TH ST.
BEST VALUE
High-class Elevator Apartment, all night service; 8 large, light corner rooms, 2 baths. Moderate rents. Superintendent on premises. Full commission paid to brokers.

PARK AVENUE, 550, S. W. Cor. 52nd.

7 ROOMS & BATH, $1,100-$1,750.
Fireproof. All Night Elevator.

THE ST. ANDREW

2 EAST 127TH ST.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS. ALL NIGHT SERVICE.
5-7 Rooms, $60-$80.

Why Pay High Rents for Choice East Side Apartments?

Look at "OUR OFFERINGS" in Modern Houses Where the Service is Perfect and Rents Moderate

THE QUEENSTON, 16 East 96th St., Cor. Madison Ave.	8 & 10 ROOMS. 2 & 3 Baths.	$1400 to $2000
THE LAURISTON, 1339 Madison Ave., Cor. 89th St.	7, 8 & 9 ROOMS. 2 Baths.	$1500 to $2000
1261 MADISON AVE., Corner 90th Street	8 or 9 ROOMS. 2 Baths.	$2100
THE FAIRFAX, Madison Ave., Corner 94th St.	7 ROOMS & BATH. Only One Left.	$1320
THE ALCAZAR, 120 East 86th St., Near Park Ave.	7 & 8 ROOMS. Bath, Elevator.	$720 to $840
1246 MADISON AVE., Near 90th Street	7 ROOMS. Bath. Single Flats.	$600 to $720
58 TO 66 EAST 96TH ST., Near Park Avenue	7 ROOMS. All improvements.	$450 to $540

Floor Plans and Full Particulars of All East Side Apartments
Telephone Lenox 8900. DUFF & CONGER Madison Ave., Corner 86th St.

405 Park Avenue

NORTHEAST CORNER 54TH STREET.
2 apartments, 11-12 rooms, 4 and 5 baths, $5,800, $6,000.

118 East 54th St.

1 apartment, 9 rooms, 3 baths, $2,800.

115 East 53rd St.

1 apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths, $2,700.
Doctor's Office, 3 Rooms and Bath, $1,200 to $1,440.

123 East 53rd St.

2 apartments, 7 rooms, 2, 3 baths, $2,100, $2,250.
Moore & Wyckoff,
Phone 1263 Bryant— 546 Fifth Avenue —Corner 45th St.

BEFORE DECIDING—INSPECT

The Cleburne

West End Ave.—Broadway—105th St.
OVERLOOKING HUDSON
New 6 to 10 Room Apartments.
Ready for Occupancy. Appointments Most Attractive.
ON PREMISES, OR
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.,
158 Broadway, Tel 6758 Cortlandt.
Columbus Ave. at 72d St. Tel. 2750 Columbus.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

THE STUYVESANT

17 LIVINGSTON PLACE
Corner East 17th St., Overlooking Stuyvesant Park.
6 & 7 Rooms
RENTS $800-$1,200.
Large, light and airy; 'phone, elevators, electric light, uniformed hall attendants; separate servants' toilets.
Apply to Supt., on premises.

BACHELOR

691 Madison Ave. COR. N. E. 62d St.
Parlor, Bedroom, and Bath, Furnished or Unfurnished. Service Included.
RENTS $480 TO $720.
Apply on premises, or to
MOORE & WYCKOFF
546 Fifth Ave., 45th St. Tel. 1263 Bryant.

APARTMENTS

1219 MADISON AVENUE,
Southeast Corner 88th Street.
All apartments have dining room and living room facing the avenue. Each has a maid's toilet. All floors parquet and hardwood. Electric lights. All-night elevator service.
6 Rooms & Bath, $840 up.
8 Rooms & Bath, $1,000 up.
9 Rooms & Bath, $1,450.
MANAGEMENT BY RESIDENT OWNER. APPLY ON PREMISES.

THE KING

56 E. 87th St.
Highest Type Elevator Apartment
7 Rooms & Bath, Extra Maids' Toilet, Large, Light Rooms, $1,100-$1,200
Perfect Service Day & Night
Doctor's Apartment, 6 Rooms, $900
Owner on Premises—Personal Manag't

MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
THE NORDICA
7th Ave., Southwest Cor. 113th St.
Six and seven rooms, bath and extra toilet. Parquet floors. White enamel woodwork. RENTS $720 to $1,000.

1187 LEXINGTON AVE., S. E. Cor. 81st St.

7 Large, light rooms, bath, elevator, uniformed hall service; moderate rent. Superintendent, on premises, or
MACLAY & DAVIES, 67 WALL ST. Hanover 8181.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

—SUNSHINE
—AIR
—LIGHT
—VIEW
—COMFORT
—CONVENIENCE
—CUISINE
—ACCESSIBILITY
—QUIET (Strictly Residential)
In Each and Every Room
are the features of an apartment. These can be obtained to please the most discriminating tastes and requirements at the most astoundingly
LOW PRICE
in the history of New York high-class Hotels. 1, 2, 3 rooms and bath, 4 rooms and 2 baths, 4 unobstructed windows and 3 exposures average for every room. Week, month or year. Furnished or unfurnished. American and European plans. Also a la carte restaurant.
2 Rooms and Bath, $70 up per mo.
3 Meals (Amer. Plan) $5 Week.
Furnished to Suit.
JUST COMPLETED
HOTEL NOBLETON
126 West 73rd Street,
1 Block from Subway and "L" Express, 6 Surface Cars, and Bus Central Park, Riverside Drive.
Come and See for Yourself or Write for Booklet. Really New and Exceptional.

512 Fifth Ave.

Southwest Corner 43d St.
APARTMENTS

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED

Desirable Houses in Good Locations.

86th St., near East End Av.	$540
123rd St., near 7th Av.; 3-story	$720
83rd St., near Lexington Av., 3-story	$1,000
97th St., near Central Park West, 4-story	$1,200
Madison Av., near 56th St., 3-story	$1,200
47th St., near 9th Av., 3-story, 15 rooms	$1,800
Livingston Pl., nr. 16th St., 3 & 4 sty., $1,200	$1,600
85th St., near Columbus Av., 3-story	$1,500
18th St., near 3rd Av., 4-story	$1,800

J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co.,
30 East 42d St.
Telephone 500 Murray Hill.

CENTRAL PARK WEST

Near 86th Street.
Elegant four-story house.
All improvements; ideal for physicians; from Oct. 1 or before.
BIERHOFF, 345 Lenox Ave.

35-ROOM HOUSE ADJOINING TIMES SQUARE

A five-story apartment building will be leased to one tenant, 46th St., near Broadway. Possession.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO.,
30 East 42d St.

For Rent—123 East 57th St.

Four-story and Basement Brownstone.
Three baths and electric lights. Apply to JOHN R. HILL, P. O. Box 184, Milburn, N. J., or your own broker.

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES, Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO., 56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

LOTON H. SLAWSON COMPANY, 171 Madison Avenue, New York.

WM. A. WHITE & SON, Real Estate, 45 Cedar St.

VAN NORDEN & WILSON, REAL ESTATE, 1 WEST 34TH ST.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Craftsman Homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 18th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn. Avenue J station, Brighton Beach "L."

See our ad. Sunday, easy housekeeping homes, Crown St. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—No. 20,582.—ABRAHAM MENZIN, individually, and trading as TREMONT SHIRT CO., Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Abraham Menzin, individually, and trading as Tremont Shirt Co., bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 26th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, October 11th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, September 7th, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—No. 20,603.—MAIKEL CHAIMSON, Alleged Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Maikel Chaimson, alleged bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 1st, 1915, praying for a confirmation of composition of all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 22d, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the alleged bankrupt thereon.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, September 7th, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—No. 20,247.—HENRY & S. G. LINDEMAN, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Henry & S. G. Lindeman, bankrupt, has filed its petition, dated August 26th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all its debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, October 11th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, September 7th, 1915.

NO. 21,686.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—BENJAMIN KOHL, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Benjamin Kohl, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 23, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, October 25, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, September 7, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 22123.—In Bankruptcy. — AMEDEE VUCCINO, Bankrupt.
Amedee Vuccino was duly adjudicated bankrupt on September 1st, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on September 28th, 1915, at 10 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Dated, September 3d, 1915.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 22136.—In Bankruptcy.—CHARLES B. VAN NOSTRAND, Bankrupt.
Charles B. Van Nostrand was duly adjudicated bankrupt on September 4th, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on September 28th, 1915, at 11 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Dated, September 8th, 1915.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Douglas Robinson Charles S. Brown Co

Brooklyn.

LIVE IN BROOKLYN
in a better apartment, a better section, at a lower rental. See 71 Brooklyn Av., corner Pacific St., two blocks from Nostrand Av. subway station; 6 and 7 large, light rooms; latest improvements; $52.50-$70. Superintendent on premises.
BULKLEY & HORTON CO.
414 MYRTLE AV.—585 NOSTRAND AV.

SEE US FIRST.
Most complete list of select apartments in
FLATBUSH.
4-5-6-7-8 rooms, $30 to $75.
WESTWOOD REALTY CO.
685 Flatbush Ave., corner Winthrop St.
Tele. Flatbush 4030. Closed Sundays.

9 Montague Terrace

Between Remsen and Montague sts; one and two rooms; maid service; ten minutes to Manhattan; $18 to $50; comfort, convenience and elegance.

Bronx.

5 GRAND ROOMS $32—$38
JUST COMPLETED
University Heights Apartments
1905-1929 ANDREWS AVE.
BET. WEST BURNSIDE AVE. AND WEST 179TH ST., WEST BRONX.
Broadway Subway, 181st, to University Av. trolley, 6 cents. Parquet floors; two families on floor; tenants restricted. Booklet.

NEW JERSEY.

ARE YOU TO MOVE THIS FALL?
Would you like to live in one of the finest apartment houses in the Oranges at low rental? The climate of the Oranges is recognized by many as the healthiest in the United States. For your health's sake, live where the climate is healthful. Only 30 minutes to New York by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R. The best railroad service that you could ask for. Write me today and say "Yes" and I will show you something that will please you. Owner, P. O. Box 128, Madison Square P. O., N. Y.

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

OVERLOOKING THE SOUND.
House of 8 rooms and bath; hot water, heat, water, gas and electricity, sewers, sidewalks, &c.; 30 minutes from centre of city; 44 trains daily; restricted neighborhood, private bathing beach, anchorage; $500 cash, balance to suit; title guaranteed. A. Stephenson, 243 West 34th St., New York. Tel. 1760 Greeley.

$25 monthly buys up-to-date cottage, seven rooms and bath, all improvements, furnace heat, &c., on two city lots, near trolley and station, only 25 minutes out. Get tickets to visit. C. Store, 1,218 Broadway, corner Van Buren St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Jamaica—Sacrifice, six rooms, bath, $2,900; eight rooms and bath, $3,900; all improvements. Piquet, 854 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

At seashore, new 4-room bungalow, $1,125; electricity; fine plumbing. Box 23 Great Hills.

Real Estate Wanted.

About 2,000 square feet ground floor for metal work; railroad siding, terminal facilities preferred; substantial lease; state full particulars and rental. K 232 Times Downtown.

City Houses to Let—Furnished

Well-furnished house on West End Av.; modern improvements, 10 rooms, 2 baths, $2,500. Telephone 5086 Gramercy.

Queens.

Kew Gardens.—Beautifully located; 10-room house; 15 minutes New York; 3 minutes station; furnished, $125. Telephone 2231 Richmond Hill.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

127th St., 112 West.—14 rooms; only $65 per month. Apply John Kirk, 41 West 8th St.

129th, 106 W.—Handsome 2-story and basement dwelling; 2 baths; $900 from Oct. 1.

Queens.

Kew Gardens.—Beautifully located; 10-room house; 15 minutes N. Y.; 3 minutes station; $35. Telephone Richmond Hill 2231.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Looking for OFFICES or a LOFT? We can save you both TIME and MONEY. Large or small space. All parts of city. Long or short terms. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,476 B'dway, (cor. 42d.) Bryant 8786.

Loft, New York; rent 3,500 feet or more in fireproof building. Bushwick section, Brooklyn; cheap. H. C. Lockwood, Woolworth Building.

Exceptional office, architect; interior decorated; sign; stenographic service. Smith, 11 East 43d.

Part of large, fine office to let to responsible firm; all facilities; references. Atlas Distilling Co., 37 West 17th St.

Wm. H. Whiting & Co., 41 Park Row.—Business Property—Sale, Rental, Management.

Exceptional second floor, suitable milliner or corsetiere; attractive locality; 49 West 56th.

180 Madison Av., at 34th St.—Studios. Telephone 3873 Greeley.

RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St., New York City.

Deskroom to let in elegant office. Longacre Bldg., Broadway and 42d. R. 622.

Desk Room, light office, reasonable. Evening Post Building, Room 401, 20 Vesey St.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Chester Hill, Mt. Vernon.—Large, exquisite apartments, appearance of private dwelling, surrounded by shady lawns; each apartment an entire floor, 25 windows, piazza, heat, hot-water supply; $900-$960 yearly. Janitor, 174 Rich Av., Mount Vernon.

Scarsdale.—New ten-room house, five baths, newly furnished, near station, for rent from October to June; garage. W. J. Reed, Scarsdale, N. Y.

28 MINUTES FROM GRAND CENTRAL. Modern homes for rent in Mount Vernon. ANDERSON REALTY COMPANY, near New Haven Sta., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

New "Old Colonial," 8 rooms, 3 baths, in park, hardy station, for sale; others to let. Maxwell Smith, Greenacres, Hartsdale, N. Y.

HOMES AND ESTATES FOR SALE OR RENT. ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

New Houses in Van Cortlandt Terrace. Rollins Bros., Inc., Broadway & Oakmont Av.

Country Estates.—Westchester, Orange Counties. Seaman Lowerre & Co., 15 East 40th.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Eight-room house; 2 story and attic; best material used; open plumbing, excellent heating plant and all improvements; plot 8,000 square feet; two blocks from bathing beach; near trolley connecting with Kings County elevated, schools, churches, hotels, stores and all conveniences; price $4,950; terms $400 cash and $40 per month; possession by Oct. 1. Call, phone or write Owner, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. 1760 Greeley.

Just completed; attractive bungalow, five rooms and bath; finished in most attractive manner, large verandas and nice plot of ground; two minutes from bathing beach and only 40 minutes from city; will take $150 down, balance easy monthly payments. C. Colt, 1,218 Broadway, corner Van Buren St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

AN OPPORTUNITY.
Would like to make appointments to visit my 27 waterfront lots, with all improvements, asphalt streets, shade trees, drainage, &c.; 22 minutes from Metropolis. Will make terms to suit. Address J. G. M., 1,425 Bigelow Av., Queens County.

Five-room house, bungalow style, well built; all modern improvements; 5,000 square feet of land; price $2,900; terms, same as rent; near railroad, trolley and bathing beach. Call, phone or write Owner, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. Phone 1760 Greeley.

Attractive strictly modern houses for sale or rent to responsible parties, near bay and electric station, Little Neck, New York City. John M. Richie, 68 William St., New York City.

FOR LOW COST, high-grade bungalows, visit Brightwaters; Booklet 3 on request. T. B. Ackerson Co., 1 West 34th St., N. Y.

Neponsit.—Seashore homes in New York City. City and County Company, 1 West 34th St.

Country Real Estate. L'Eluse, Washburn & Co., 13 East 34th St., New York.

RICKERT-FINLAY REALTY CO., Phone, Greeley 5600. 1 West 34th St.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

BEAUTIFUL new house, artistic outside and a model of perfection in its interior; 6 large rooms, tiled bath; plot 60x120; large trees, park approach, fine street, 2 minutes to depot; easy commuting, $5,900 monthly. Price to sell quick, $4,000. For particulars call, write or phone G. R. ANGELL, 76 East 34th St. Phone 6748 Lenox.

BUNGALOW, UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE, practically new, 7 rooms, oak floors, steam heat, electricity, gas, city water, thoroughly modern. All conditions for $4,175; convenient to station; for sale at less than cost. Write for photo. S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN, Ridgewood, N. J. Phone 555.

RENT IN RIDGEWOOD.
Test its merits as a suburban place of residence; 1,000 commuters like it; attractive homes, $50 to $150 per month. Write us. S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN, Ridgewood, N. J. Phone 555.

Small fruit farms, 70x500; five minutes to station; restricted section; twenty-mile view; new houses; every improvement; wonderful fruit; real opportunity, $5,000 to $6,500; terms. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

RUTHERFORD.—$4,750 new house, 8 rooms, tile bath, fireplace, oak floors, slate roof, sleeping porch, steam, bath, electricity; 50-foot plot; convenient; high location; $500 cash. Van Mater, Shafer Bldg., Rutherford.

RENT—Westfield; magnificent new house, $25; another, $40; plenty of land. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

ALL THE ORANGES Modern houses, every description, sale or rent. Frank H. Taylor., Op. Brick Church Station.

MONTCLAIR residences; choice locations. MURDOCH, Op. Lackawanna, Montclair, N. J.

Cranford.—New houses; attractive prices and terms. Droescher, 79 Warren St., N. Y.

LITTLE FARMS, hour out, for city workers; $10 monthly. Room 1,701, 141 Broadway.

ENGLEWOOD homes; lots and plots for sale. Gorham Co., Englewood, N. J.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Westport.—10 acres fine shore front, only $30,000. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St.

Real Estate for Exchange.

WANTED.
Good income property in Bronx for handsome corner private house; lot 125x98; $40,000 equity; can add no cash; principal only. Business, L 79 Times.

Real Estate Wanted.

BROADWAY STORES WANTED, 72d to 181st. Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 3705 B'way.

Country Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

For Rent to Small Family—Attractively furnished house, 9 rooms, large sleeping porch, garage, in desirable neighborhood, 8 minutes from station. Mrs. Nellie D. Boden, 526 Lenox Av., Westfield, N. J.

To Let—Unfurnished.

HASTINGS, stone's throw of Hudson; 5 minutes train, trolley; 8-roomed house, hall, laundry, sleeping piazzas, oak floors, electricity, beamed ceilings, asbestos hot air; boat club, tennis, skating; $65. Bleibe.

Wanted.

Wanted—Unfurnished house, by year, in Montclair; two adults; responsible; $40-$50 month. Address A. M., 45 Pinehurst Av., Apt. 46, New York City.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

Apartments to rent, furnished and unfurnished, full hotel service; restaurant; cheaper rates in New York; 2 rooms and bath, furnished, $12 weekly and upward. Hotel St. Louis, 24 East 32d St. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th st.

222 East 17, (Stuyvesant Square.)—Furnished apartment, 3 rooms and bath; service; ground floor; private house. Stuyvesant 3924.

Three-room suite also large studio; suitable for club purposes in interesting old house, 122 East 17th St.

West Side

We offer hotel conveniences and comforts at apartment house rates.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA, } 1, 2, 3, & 4 Rooms
100 Cathedral Parkway, } SPECIALLY
110th St. and Col. Ave. } ATTRACTIVE.
with private bath and kitchenette:
Complete—Dishes, Silver, Cooking Utensils.
Furnished—$30, $40, $50, $60 up monthly.
CONCESSIONS ON LEASE and unfurnished.
Near Subway and "L"—Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River 3970.
CONVENTIONS ACCOMMODATED.

THE WILSONIA,
328-229 W. 69th St., near Broadway.
1 Room and Bath, $25 up.
2 Rooms, Bath, and Kitchenette, $40 up.
3 Rooms, Bath, and Kitchenette, $47.50 up.
4 Rooms, 2 Baths and Kitchenette, $75.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.
No Questionable or Objectionable Tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

A.—A.—A.—YOUR IDEAL AT LAST.
How would YOU like to select first-class furnishings and decorations to suit entirely YOUR OWN discriminating tastes and requirements? You can do this in the newest, sunniest apartment hotel in New York for $70 per month, two rooms and bath. Hotel Nobleton, 126 West 73d St., between Broadway and Columbus Av., one block from express, subway and "L" stations.

An apartment that is a real home; the home you want before you have seen it; location convenient to shops, theatres; West 71st St., 342; Apartments 6 and 8 unusually spacious, airy, light, cheerful rooms, three baths, living room 21x24, bedroom 16x22; good layout; comforts of private house on one floor; sunshine in every room; high-class elevator house; attentive service; plenty hot water and steam heat; rent $1,350 to $1,850, being 20% lower than similar apartments rent for elsewhere; renting agent on premises.

Apartments 1, 2, 3 rooms and bath; 4 rooms and 2 baths; full hotel service; phone; maid service; newly decorated to suit; $30 per month up per room; meals optional; $8 a week; one block from "L" and subway express; streets, cars, and bus lines; special inducements for leases; references; just completed; very exceptional opportunity owing to tardiness in completion of building; great sacrifice in rates. Hotel Nobleton, 126 West 73d St. Write for booklet.

Wadsworth Av., 382, one block from 191st St.-Broadway subway station; highest elevation in Manhattan; exceptionally high-class elevator house; rooms are extraordinarily large and light and contain every recent improvement; 4 all front rooms, $40; 5 rooms, $45, $50; 6 rooms, $60; 7 rooms, $65.

EMPIRE COURT, 811 West 95th St.

Very light rooms,	4 rooms, bath, $45 up
All Night	5 rooms, bath, $50 up
Elevator,	6 rooms, bath, $60 up
Telephone, &c.	7 rooms, bath, $70 up

SEE A. R. READ & CO., 90 Nassau St.

College Av. and 170th St.—Three and four grand rooms; beautiful neighborhood; references required.

57th St., 329 West.—Three large light rooms, bath; modern improvements; rent $50 to $60. Inquire on premises.

Ask Lewis B. Preston, Inc., 165 B'way, N. Y. C., for illus. bklt. on The Roxborough, 251 W. 92d St.

150th, 515 West.—Duplex apartment of eight rooms, $55.

172d, 575 West.—Corner elevator house, 4-7 large, beautifully decorated apartments.

For apartments on Grand Concourse, consult H. A. Douglas, 2,428 Grand Concourse.

Apartments, 5-7-8-9-10 rooms, $660 to $2,000; Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th Sts.

180th, 202 West.—Modern apartments; seven all large, light rooms; $40, $50.

182 West 58th St.—An apartment most attractive; 14 rooms and 5 bathrooms.

Apartments to sublet on the upper west side, 4 to 10 rooms. Write Z., Box T 25 Times.

Elevator apartments of 7 and 8 large rooms, $1,000-$1,500. 102 West 75th St.

6 and 7 rooms, $1,300 to $1,600. The Chesterfield, 260 Riverside Drive.

838-844 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

79th, 307 West.—6 and 8 room apartments, $1,000 to $1,800. Superintendent, on premises.

150 West 79th.—High-class apartments, nine rooms, duplex and simplex. $2,600.

112 W. 129th.—Six light rooms, bath; all improvements; well kept; $28.

Brooklyn.

ST. JAMES PLACE, NEAR FULTON ST.
Delightful 6-room apt., $42; 7-room, $45; electricity, steam; parquet floors; near subway and L. Booklet. GOLDEN REALTY, 238 St. James Place.

New Jersey.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—HADDON HALL.
Finest apartment in State; 8-story elevator; fireproof; strictly high class; 6 and 7 rooms; decorations to suit; $65 and $75; any broker, or on the premises, 57 and 59 Union St.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Wanted, October first, five or six room furnished apartment; Morningside or Washington Heights preferred; state rent. L 266 Times Downtown.

Wanted, well-furnished apartment, 6 or 7 rooms, moderate rent, west side, near 93d St. preferred; state price, details. W 103 Times.

Apartments wanted, furnished; clients waiting. Particulars, Mrs. Dingleman, Renting specialist, 176 West 72d.

Bachelor apartment, under $30 monthly; describe fully for attention. K 227 Times Downtown.

7 rooms, by private family; references. Z 284 Times Annex.

Unfurnished.

Wanted in high-class (Jewish or gentile) family floor in private house or 2 or 3 room apartment, non-housekeeping, with service, vicinity 96th St., Riverside Drive. Competent, 99 Times Downtown.

Apartments wanted, 2 to 12 rooms.
CLIENTS WAITING,
R. de Flores, 1,834 Broadway. Col. 4580.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

YOUNG MAN, living temporarily with friends in Jersey, seeks pleasant room with breakfast and dinner, west side, Manhattan; please state full particulars, L 267 Times Downtown.

YOUNG GENTLEMAN desires board in strictly private family; $7 weekly. W 97 Times.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47.—Comfortable family house; modern conveniences; transients, permanent; table board.

9TH, 12 EAST, (near 5th Av.)—Attractive large rooms; private bath; reasonable.

19TH, 116 EAST, Gramercy Park.—Large connecting rooms and small rooms; southern exposure; sunny dining room; block subway; references.

21ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park privileges.)—Large, small, cool rooms; electricity; private bath, excellent table; references; phone.

45TH ST., 8 EAST.
Table board; rooms; references.

61ST, 159 EAST.—Beautiful, renovated rooms; steam, hot water; excellent table.

73D, 12 EAST.—Double and single rooms; excellent table; references; limited number of table boarders.

MADISON AV., 218, (Near 36th St.)—Large and small rooms; some with private baths; newly furnished and decorated; excellent cuisine; references.

West Side

12TH, 113 WEST.—Well-appointed private house; home cooking; references. Chelsea—5465.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Well-furnished rooms; private bath; excellent table; refined surroundings.

19TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; unexcelled board; telephone.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Exceptional rooms, large, single; private bath; excellent table. 4589 Bryant.

54TH, 54 W.—First-class single, double rooms; suites; private baths; electricity; references.

56TH, 332 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; excellent board; table guests; references.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms, with board; suite; private bath; references.

57TH, 349 WEST.—Large and small rooms, private bath, with board; reference.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single, cool rooms, private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Electricity, steam heat; private bath; large and medium rooms; near park, subway; excellent Southern cooking.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive rooms, single suite; electricity, steam, hot water, home cooking.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Exceptionally large rooms; electricity, steam, hot water; home cooking.

70TH, 132 WEST.—Attractive rooms; twin beds; large private bathrooms; references.

71ST, 62 WEST.—EXCEPTIONAL BOARD; DOUBLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; STEAM, ELECTRICITY; REASONABLE.

72D, 120 WEST, newly decorated and refitted, offers suites with private baths. M. Luez, phone 6041 Columbus.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; excellent board; table guests.

72D, 210 WEST.—Newly decorated, furnished; arrangements for Fall.

73D ST., 258 WEST.—Attractive rooms, well appointed house; unsurpassed table; table guests.

74TH, 123 WEST.—Suites of rooms with private bath; also medium and small rooms; steam heat, electricity; excellent table.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; electricity; parlor dining room.

76TH, 147 WEST.—Beautiful second floor; other rooms; board optional; references exchanged.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

The willows, Hugenot Park, on the beach; boating, bathing, fishing, tennis, delightfully cool lawns, porches; exclusive, comfortable surroundings.

Westchester.

Attention, Gentlemen! Clubmen especially.—At heart o' Larchmont, 45 minutes B'way, most attractive, all-year home; spacious sunny rooms, fine table, Japanese service; Winter rates, including auto service, trains, and clubs; unequaled convenience trains, trolleys, everything. Pynevue, 29 Bayard Circle, Larchmont Park. (409-W.)

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL. Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-shaded grounds; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

MONTCLAIR MANOR, MONTCLAIR, N. J.
In beautiful residential section of Montclair, exceptionally attractive accommodations; all conveniences; hot, cold water in rooms; unexcelled cuisine; 35 mins. N. Y. 27 Hillside Av. Montclair 2977.

Massachusetts.

BOARDERS wanted; farm; Fall, Winter, $8. Mrs. Hinckley, Oak Shade, Lee, Mass.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

76TH, 344 West End Av., (801 West 77th.)—Select pension; furnishings rose, red, blue; velvet carpets; ivory white, mahogany furniture; baths; superior table; electricity.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; table guests; reference.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large, small, attractively furnished rooms; excellent table; table guests accommodated.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; excellent table; homelike; parlor dining; table guests.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms, parlor dining; references.

76TH ST., 241-243 WEST.—Desirable large and medium sized rooms, with and without private bath; references.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Single and large rooms, connecting shower baths; gentlemen; private family.

78TH, 144 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; running water; superior table; reasonable.

78TH, 159 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; newly decorated; private bath; Fall arrangements.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Nicely decorated large, small rooms superior board; table board.

79TH, 114 AND 122 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

79th, 121 WEST.—Rooms with board; private or public bath; satisfaction guaranteed.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; also parlor floor; newly decorated; continuous hot water; excellent cuisine and service; private baths.

80TH, 108 WEST.—The House Richards. An "Old Home" place for refined people; all new, high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; electricity; good table; parlor dining.

82D, 52 WEST.—Large, small rooms, bath; excellent table; telephone, electricity; references.

82D, 124 West (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

82D, 45 WEST.—Pleasant large, small rooms; running water; excellent table; reasonable.

82D, 54 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; excellent table; references.

82D, 55 WEST.—Exclusive house, second floor front; private bath; single; medium rooms.

83D, 17 WEST.
High-class private Jewish house; excellent table; attractive, small rooms; electricity; gentlemen.

83D, 5 WEST.—Unusually desirable; quiet; modern improvements; arrangements for coming season.

83D ST., 42 WEST.—Select boarding house to be opened Sept. 10; newly decorated and furnished throughout; table guests; references.

86TH, 55 WEST.—Exceptional 2d floor; private baths; continuous hot water; other rooms.

87TH, 130 WEST.—Large, newly-decorated room, with connecting bath; excellent board.

88TH, 313 WEST.—Very attractive large, small rooms; private bath; in exclusive house and neighborhood; every convenience; excellent home cooking; references; table guests.

90TH, 16 WEST.—Choice rooms; gentlemen, adults; exclusive; Jewish house. River 9783. Heilman.

90TH, 4 WEST.—Exceptional attractive double room; one flight up; overlooking park.

92D, 117-119-121 WEST, (overlooking St. Agnes's grounds.)—Sunny front room; also rear room, one flight up; room with private bath on parlor floor; parlor dining room; excellent food; permanent guests desired; telephone; references.

94TH, 142 WEST.—Rooms, suitable two appreciating superior table; home comforts. Lucken.

94TH, 140 WEST.—Large, comfortable room; running water; suitable two business people; moderate.

94TH, 169 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, large closets, running water; home cooking; reference.

94TH, 36 WEST.—Large, second floor front room; excellent board; references. Strauss.

102D, 250 WEST, (West End Av.)—Accommodation for bachelors or man and wife; board, rooms; private house; first class.

103D, Subway, (909 West End Av.)—Single and double rooms; excellent cuisine.

105TH, 76 WEST.—Thirty of our guests have been with us from two to nine years; comfortable rooms; refined and homelike; exceptionally good table; references; reasonable; Southerners.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; modern private residence near Riverside and Broadway; two large rooms, bath.

113TH, 525 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private boarding house; table guest; home cooking.

113TH ST., 625 WEST.—Large room; private bath; suitable gentlemen, couple; home cooking; references.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Large, small rooms, connecting with bath or single; table guests.

119TH, 127 WEST.—Opportunity to secure beautiful rooms and first-class board with private Christian family; references.

121ST, 150 WEST.—Large, small rooms; conveniences; excellent table; Hebrew family; table guests.

135TH, 533 WEST, Corner Broadway.—Well furnished room, adjoining bath, and board with young couple in high-class elevator apartment; no other boarders. Schoenfeld.

145TH, 349 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, overlooking park; gentlemen, couples; Southern cooking; telephone.

145TH, 623 WEST, (Corner Riverside Drive.)—Large front rooms, with board; private family; view of Hudson; subway at corner; home comforts.

152D, 561 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; running water, electric light; southern exposure; excellent table. Aud. 4675.

BACHELORS.
TWO OR FOUR GENTLEMEN WANTED TO JOIN FOUR OTHERS HAVING BEAUTIFUL HOME WEST EIGHTIES. PARTICULARS "L." ROOM 1,410, 45 EXCHANGE PLACE. PHONE 7146 HANOVER.

BEAUTIFULLY furnished rooms; excellent Southern cooking; convenient location; west side. Z 238 Times Annex.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, Corner 97th.—Handsomely furnished large, front room; river view; private Christian family. Phone Riverside 5368.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583, Apt. 31.—Beautiful rooms; southern exposure; superior board; refined.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 847, (153d.)—Large and small rooms; running water; home cooking.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming family Hotel of high standard; Grand location; 20 min. Broadway, 5c fare; Lovely furnished rooms; suites; all comforts; Excellent chef and service; separate tables; Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly, $10-$14 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

WEST END AV., 790, (98th St.)—Private house; two large, handsomely furnished rooms, with private baths, electric light, telephone service; excellent board.

WIDOW, charming house, Riverside Drive, will rent two large, handsomely furnished connecting rooms, overlooking Hudson; private bath; also large room, private bath; exceptional cuisine. 8926 Audubon. Write L 78 Times Annex.

Brooklyn.

Nurse takes invalids and infirm in her detached cottage; countrylike; homelike. 357 78th St., Brooklyn.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH, 10 EAST, (near 5th Av.)—Back parlor, suitable physician; other attractive rooms.

23D ST., 20 EAST. (Madison Square South.) SUITE, two rooms and bath.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

29TH, 118 EAST.—Small and large rooms; private family; all conveniences; telephone.

34TH ST., 46 EAST.—Elegant room, bath, electricity, $6.50; another $4; telephone.

38TH ST., 10 EAST.—Small and large rooms, with baths; also suites.

58TH ST., 506 EAST.—Nicely furnished room; private family, private house.

76TH, 43 EAST.—Beautiful, large furnished rooms; all conveniences; private bath; telephone.

GRAMERCY PARK, 48, (21st St.)—Single, en suite; private bath; breakfast served in room.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Attractive large, small rooms; private bath; board optional. Gramercy 1975.

LEXINGTON AV, 265, (near 36th.)—Attractive large front room; bath. Murray Hill 723.

MADISON AV., 220.—Desirable rooms; running water; furnished, unfurnished; adjoining bath; electricity, telephone.

MADISON AV., 529.—Beautifully furnished rooms with, without private baths; phone; electricity.

MADISON AV., 627.—Large and small rooms, adjoining bath; electricity; gentlemen; references.

West Side.

97TH ST., 64 WEST.—Daintily, newly furnished large rooms; every convenience; telephone, electricity; quiet home.

12TH, 34 WEST.—Single one, two, three room suites; private baths; telephone; references.

12TH, 124 WEST.—Large rooms; nicely furnished; telephone; references.

15TH, 349 WEST.—Single room, $2.50; double, $3; exclusive home; telephone; desirable.

16TH, 18 WEST.—Fine parlors, 2-3; telephone; private bath; other rooms.

32D ST. and Broadway.—Permanent rates; rooms, with and without private baths, 1 or 2 persons, $9 to $12 per week; single rooms, $7 per week; parlor bedroom and bath, 1 or 2 persons, $15 per week. Hotel New Strand.

53D, 62 WEST.—Large and small rooms; southern exposure; every convenience; references.

56TH ST., 49 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms; business gentlemen; references.

57TH, 264 WEST.—Large front corner room; bath, electricity, steam; beautifully furnished.

57TH, 100 WEST.—Newly furnished; hot, cold water, electricity, telephone; reference required.

57TH, 153 WEST.—Large front rooms; southern exposure; electricity; $7-$12; telephone.

58TH, 118 WEST.—Beautiful room, private bath; select, quiet home location; small room.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Parlor floor studio suite, with grand piano; also small room.

61ST, 119 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private bath; hot water constantly; telephone.

65TH, 5 WEST.—Front room with alcove, telephone; one flight; $6. Beeson.

68TH, 73 WEST.—Large and small rooms; all home comforts; bath, electricity, phone; reasonable.

118 WEST 69TH ST.
WEST HALL.

Large, sunny second floor, with salon dressing room and private bath; also smaller room; choice neighborhood; close to Broadway and convenient to all classes of transportation; house, equipment, and service distinctly high grade; men only.
TELEPHONE COLUMBUS 8775.

69TH, 139 WEST.—Attractive furnished rooms; baths, running water, telephone; references.

69TH, 143 WEST.—Attractive living and bedroom; exclusive apartment; shower; electricity; breakfast. Wilde.

71ST, 106 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive large rooms; board optional; all conveniences; homelike atmosphere.

71ST, 147 WEST.—Private family offer three furnished rooms; together or separately; breakfast.

71ST, 221 WEST.—Fine front, medium room; also small room; continuous hot water; references.

71ST, 218 WEST.—Electricity, parquet floors, hot, cold water; no rooming house.

73D, 162 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, single and en suite, with and without bath; convenient to all transportation; rates reasonable.

73D, 121 WEST.—Large, sunny front room for one or two; modern improvements; large closets, wash room; private house. Telephone 5426 Columbus.

73D, 153 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, small rooms; electric light; subway express.

73D, 272 WEST.—Large rooms; private bath, shower; also single; electricity; references.

73D, 302 WEST.—First-class room and board; near Riverside Drive; phone.

73D, 255 WEST.—Superior accommodations, with or without bath; references exchanged.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive single and double rooms; private baths; subway express; references.

74TH, 184 WEST.—Private family; large, small room; gentlemen; high-class references; owner.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, small rooms; private bath; telephone; dinner rates.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Attractive, homelike, sunny rooms; near bath; continuous hot water; electricity.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive rooms, including handsome back parlor, with private bath.

76TH, 180 WEST.—Large room, private bath; electricity; exceptionally well-kept house.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.
Very attractive, pleasant rooms; home comforts.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Large, airy, front room; southern exposure; conveniences; reference; reasonable.

77TH, 124 WEST.—High-class private residence; newly furnished, decorated; large and small rooms; private baths, electricity; breakfast optional.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, large room; private house; suitable one, two; references.

78TH, 166 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; large, small, with, without bath; electricity; telephone.

78TH, 204 WEST.—Attractive front suite, together or separate; one flight; subway.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; shower baths; select.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive small rooms; also large rooms adjoining private baths; references.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Sunny, immaculate, handsomely furnished double room, adjoining bath; elevator, electricity; near subway, elevated; one or two gentlemen; also smaller room. Barney.

81ST, 185 WEST.—Large, small rooms; convenient "L," subway; telephone; references.

81ST, 251 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive rooms, adjoining bath, high-class apartment. Holton.

82D, 134 WEST.—Large, handsome second-floor rooms; private baths; single room; references.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large furnished front room, private bath; electric light; references.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large furnished front room, private bath, electric light; references.

83D, 22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, large closets and bath; gentleman.

84TH ST., 31 WEST.—Unusual unfurnished parlor floor, suitable for doctor; also other newly furnished large and small rooms.

84TH, 124 WEST.—Newly decorated, finely furnished parlor, running water; gentlemen; phone. Wallace.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Hotel comforts, private baths, newly furnished, decorated rooms; refinement.

85TH, 120 WEST.—Attractively furnished, clean room, suitable two; running water; $4.

88TH, 173 WEST.—Rooms; running water; electricity; en suite, single; meals. 7792—Riverside.

90TH, 58 WEST.—Newly furnished, attractive, large, medium-sized rooms, with private bath, telephone; references; private house.

91ST, 88 WEST.—Newly furnished private residence; large rooms; private baths; electric light; parquet floors; $7, $9, $10; telephone.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Just opened, newly furnished house; rooms, en suite with baths, or single, $5, $7, $10; convenient "L."

91ST, 21 WEST.—Elegant, newly decorated, comfortably furnished rooms; private bath; telephone; references.

91ST, 64 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable rooms; shower baths; refined private house; references.

91ST, 169 WEST.—Elegant, large, sunny rooms; all improvements. Mme. Juliette.

91ST, 46 WEST.—Desirable, furnished, large room; private bath; select, private house.

92D, 46 WEST.—Newly decorated house; large rooms, with dressing rooms; $7-$9.

93D, 270 WEST.—One, two, three rooms; private; adjoining baths; furnished, unfurnished.

93D, 253 WEST, (Broadway.)—Handsomely furnished large, medium rooms; baths; private residence.

96D ST., 251 WEST.
Single, outside; connecting lavatory. Crane.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

94TH ST., 163 WEST.—Owner would rent entire floor of dwelling; sitting room, bedroom, and bath; references required.

96TH, 36 WEST.—Front room with dressing room; private house; telephone; references.

97TH, 147 WEST.—Private house, unusually attractive, well furnished room; bath, telephone.

97TH ST., 64 WEST.—Large, small, newly furnished rooms; quiet, well kept house; telephone.

97TH, 150 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms, adjoining bath; every convenience; gentlemen. Owner.

97TH, 230 WEST.—Single, double rooms; running water; board; elevator. Apt. 6A.

97TH ST., 126 WEST.—Large room, with bath; private house; American family.

101ST, 16 WEST.—Desirable suite; telephone, electricity; housekeeping; $7; rooms, $4, $3. McNamara.

102D, 902 WEST.—Private house, near Riverside Drive; nicely furnished room; bath.

102D ST., 207 WEST.—Private family will rent large outside room. Kreitzer.

104TH, 254 WEST.—Private house; desirable room, reasonable; references exchanged; "L," subway.

105TH, 248 WEST.—Attractive outside room; also single room; adjoining bath; references. Clark.

109TH, 301 WEST, Near Riverside.—Two beds, 1 sitting room, adjoining, separately or together; no other roomers; gentlemen. 3S.

110TH, 200 WEST, (Apt. 3D.)—Exceptionally desirable rooms in modern apartment.

112TH, 536 WEST.—Large, attractive, cool room; high-class elevator apartment; gentlemen. Bridges.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Outside, attractive rooms; shower; private; convenient location. Apt. 4E.

114TH ST., 528 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms, with bath, and single; private house; near Columbia University.

114TH ST., 610 WEST.—KITCHENETTE, PRIVATE BATH, LABORATORY; REASONABLE.

116TH ST., 420 WEST.—Exceptional single, double rooms obtainable at $25 and upward per month; excellent service included. Write, call, or phone 5800 Morningside.

116TH, 620 WEST.—Attractive outside rooms; river view; convenient to subway. Apt. 102.

118TH, 430 WEST.—Homes for one or two; opposite Columbia; subway; all conveniences; unusual furnishings and care. Emmett.

118TH, 401 WEST; southeast corner rooms; Morningside Drive near Columbia; suite two rooms private bath kitchenette; $4-$7.

121ST, 501 AND 519 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Delightful all-the-year-round location; opposite Columbia University; near Riverside and Morningside Parks; attractively furnished front rooms, with view of campus and southern sun, single or double, one to three windows, $6, $7, $8 week; front or rear, with running water, $4.50 to $7; with morning sun, $5, $6; other rooms front, side and rear, with kitchen privilege, $3.50 to $7; parlors for callers; meals entirely optional at cost in co-operative dining room, very reasonable; elevator, steam, gas, electricity, hot water, shower, telephones; Broadway subway; chaperons. At No. 501, front or rear, with running water, $4.50 to $7; with morning sun, $5, $6; other rooms front, side and rear, with kitchen privilege, $3.50 to $7; parlors for callers; meals entirely optional at cost in co-operative dining room, very reasonable; elevator, steam, gas, electricity, hot water, shower, telephones; Broadway subway; chaperons;

'COUNT' GREGORY ARRESTED AS THIEF

Whip Who Says He Is the Friend of Wealthy Men, Seized at the Cumberland.

BET ON RICH AUNT'S DEATH

Wager Was a Draw, He Insists, but Led to Larceny Charge by a Jeweler in Newport.

References to the Supper Room of the Savoy "in Lunnon," the Olympia ring, the Horse Show here and in Newport, and the names of A. G. Vanderbilt, Judge Moore, J. Campbell Thompson, and other prominent exhibitors of fancy horse flesh fell in such a stream from the lips of "Count" Bernard F. S. Gregory of Austria and London last evening that Lieutenant Diefenthaler, dizzy in the rarified atmosphere, had great difficulty in booking his prisoner at Police Headquarters as "a fugitive from justice, wanted in Newport, R. I., for grand larceny."

"Couldn't be more fuss if we—I mean the Germans—captured Lord Kitchener," muttered the Lieutenant as he mopped his forehead with a handkerchief while the "Count" was led to a cell demanding that some one telephone J. Campbell Thompson at his home in Mamaroneck. "What's he wanted for, anyway?"

Inspector John S. Tobin of the Newport police explained that Frank O. Udall of Udall & Ballou, Newport jewelers, had sworn out a warrant on Tuesday charging that the "Count" on last Saturday obtained from his firm a diamond and emerald horseshoe pin worth $100 and left Newport without paying for it. With the warrant the Inspector had come here knowing that Gregory lived at the Hotel Cumberland, Fifty-fourth Street and Broadway. With Detectives Mayer, Brown and Savage he went there last evening. Presently the "Count" alighted from a taxicab.

"How are you, Count?" exclaimed Mayer, stepping forward.

"You have the advantage of me, Sir," replied the "Count."

"Quite right," agreed Mayor cheerfully. "We have a little business with you at Police Headquarters. I hope you'll come quietly."

"Of course, of course, my good fellow," replied the "Count." "I don't blame you in the least. Your duty, of course, and you can't avoid it. Of course, of course."

Changes His Clothes.

"But you'll let me change my clothes before we set out," he added, apparently as an afterthought, as he glanced down at his tan silk suit, his patent-leather shoes with white kid uppers, and the Panama hat he had been swinging in his hand.

The "Count" led the detectives to his suite of three rooms and invited them to amuse themselves with an inspection of his 200 blue ribbons, six or seven heavy silver cups, and photographs and prints of famous horses he said he had owned and exhibited.

As he dressed he glanced through a note which had been waiting for him on his table, carelessly tore it to pieces, and dropped the bits into a waste basket, smiling to the detectives and making some remark about "the ladies, you know how it is." He told of the astonishment which, he admitted, almost overcame him when he thought of the good Newport tradesman making such a mistake as to cause his arrest. He laughed as he suggested how pained Mr. Udall would be to discover it was all a mistake.

"It was this way, you know," he went on. "Charlie Wilson, that's Charles H. Wilson, Mr. Vanderbilt's whip, bet me my dear old aunt wouldn't be alive on Aug. 18, don't you know. The poor old dear was ailin', but I was willin' to back her to last that long, so I took him on for a gold cigar case against a cigarette. Well, my aunt died on the 18th, so, you see, we'd both lost. Of course, a gentleman couldn't go back on his wager, so Charlie gave me a cigarette and I picked out a gold case for him. I took a fancy to the pin at the same time, and had 'em both delivered to me on memorandum. Really, you know, that's all there is to it. I can pay at any time, but, by jove, they haven't asked me to."

The "Count" breezed cheerily along until, as he was about to leave for Police Headquarters, Inspector Tobin leaned over the waste basket.

Gregory looked reproachfully at a man who could examine a note which he had already as good as said was from an admirer. Tobin phlegmatically picked up the pieces and arranged them in their original order, however. Then he read this note:

Dear Mr. Gregory: I took the pin to Tiffany's, who say they didn't make the same, and the value is not as represented. The pin is in the safe of the hotel.

S. H. BOYD.

Insists on a Taxicab.

The "Count" declined to say another word about the matter, except to reiterate that he could pay, declaring that his aunt had left him £10,000 in her will. So the detectives gathered in the pin on their way to the street, boarded a taxicab which the "Count" insisted on having, and went on their way to Police Headquarters.

There the "Count" told of having driven A. G. Vanderbilt's Venture on the initial trip of the coach from the Plaza to Westbury, and told of his success in the show ring here and abroad. He said he was 47 years old, born in Austria, and was a naturalized subject of Great Britain. He admitted he was known widely as Count, but said he had no real claim to the title. He insisted that J. Campbell Thompson would bail him out if he could be reached, but apparently Mr. Thompson was not at home, for the police could not get him, and later Gustave Seggelke, very much upset, rushed into Headquarters. He had been manager of the Savoy in London, he declared, and would do anything for his friend Gregory. However, he could not get him out, so he went away.

Gregory is well known along Broadway. He has shown horses at many of the shows and has won many blue ribbons. The fact that he has shown in the same ring with them, constitutes his sole claim, however, to recognition by such men as Judge Moore and other prominent horsemen, according to men who know him well. He was in double trouble last night for, as he left the Cumberland with the detectives, he was served with a judgment for $767.63 obtained against him by E. B. Cohen, a lawyer of 135 Broadway. He refused to discuss this new difficulty and jammed the notice into his pocket.

MONUMENT OPPOSED AGAIN.

Removal of Memorial to Veterans in Jamaica Demanded.

A fight in which several automobile associations were interested about three years ago is to be renewed by the Hillside Civic Association of Jamaica, L. I., to compel the removal of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument from the centre of Hillside and Bergen Avenues, Jamaica.

The former fight was made against the monument by motorists, who contended it was a menace, as it stood in one of the busiest automobile highways in the city. Civil war veterans of Jamaica, led by Justice John Fleming, of the Court of Specials Sessions, who had erected the monument in memory of the soldiers who died in the civil war, opposed its removal. Mayor Gaynor decided that the land upon which the monument stood was cemetery land, and that it could not be touched.

"We do not care about the automobilists," said Timothy Walsh, Secretary of the civic association, last night. "We will seek the removal of the monument on the ground that persons cannot walk around it and dodge automobiles at the same time."

TAFT FOR PARTY UNION BUT ON THE OLD BASIS

Ready to Welcome Progressives Back if They Will Drop Un-Republican Planks.

SEATTLE, Sept. 8.—William H. Taft, in a speech here tonight that he characterized as the first political talk he had made on his present tour, defined what the "return must mean" of dissentient Republicans to their party.

"They cannot involve the old party," he said, "in promotion of those planks of the so-called Progressive Party, adopted in 1912, which never were and never will be supported by the National Republican Party."

The ex-President's speech was made in response to an address of welcome by the President of the Young Men's Republican Club of this city.

"The placing of the Democratic Party in power," he said, "and the adoption of policies to which the majority of voters are opposed, has, I think, startled many of the dissentient Republicans into the conviction that, whatever the merits of the Republican fight of 1912, it is time for them to resume their places in the Republican army, and we all rejoice to welcome them back.

"But in the warmth of our welcome, we should not lose sight of what their return must mean. It means that they become Republicans again and that they cannot expect to see on the Republican Party banner any but Republican Party principles: that they cannot involve the old party in promotion of those planks of the so-called Progressive party adopted in 1912, which never were and never will be supported by the National Republican Party.

"The truth is, the highest ambition of the modern progressive statesman temporarily in control of a State Legislature is by a buggermugger of primary laws and with lour cries over the virtue and beauty of non-partisanship to formulate the qualifications in a party so that a compact minority, created by a political machine of State patronage, may control."

IMPORTERS TOLD OF RELIEF.

Those with Goods Held Up Learn How to Get Them.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Importers in this country who had bought goods in Germany and Austria before March 1 were being notified today of the plan of the British Government to facilitate shipments from Rotterdam and other neutral ports. Judge W. B. Fleming, the Foreign Trade Adviser of the State Department, has drafted a letter which is tonight being mailed to importing firms throughout the country which had complained to the State Department that goods were being tied up and were greatly needed in this country. This letter is as follows:

With reference to previous correspondence with regard to the shipment of goods of German origin to the United States, you are informed that the department is in receipt of a cable from the American Ambassador at London, saying that it is now understood that the British Government agrees to receive applications presented by the Foreign Trade Advisers acting informally on behalf of importers through the British Embassy at this capital.

In view of this information and information of a similar character received from the British Embassy at Washington, it is suggested that you submit without delay to this office, if you desire to avail yourself of its unofficial representation, evidence that the goods in which you are interested were ordered by an American firm, or for their account, before March 1, by a contract under the terms of which the purchaser was legally bound to pay for the goods.

All cases submitted should be accompanied by:

1. An affidavit giving the history and a clear statement of the circumstances of the case and substantiating the documentary evidence submitted.

2. Either the original contract or a certified copy showing the conditions stated above.

3. Copies of order sheets, original acceptances, pro forma invoices, and consular invoices, if available. In addition to these proofs, you should indicate the marks, numbers, value, class of goods, and name and address of your shipping agent in Rotterdam or other neutral port.

This evidence will be submitted by this office to the British Embassy as soon as details of the arrangement are perfected. You will be informed of full details of such arrangement as soon as possible.

It is impossible to indicate the value of the goods that will thus be moved under special permits from Rotterdam. It is known that American importers have goods of this category at that port, awaiting shipment to the United States, worth over $150,000,000, and it is believed that most of these goods were contracted for before March 1, under contracts that legally bound the purchasers to pay for these goods. The decision of the British Government to receive informally through the Foreign Trade Advisers and the British Embassy at Washington the applications for special permits to move these goods will, if followed to the letter, greatly relieve the complaints of American importers.

PROTECTS YUCATAN FUNDS.

Court Says America Can't Become an Asylum for Absconders.

Justice Shearn of the Supreme Court reserved decision yesterday on the application of Manuel T. Y. Lara, former secretary of the Mexican State of Yucatan, to continue the injunction restraining Abel Ortiz Arguemedo, former Governor of Yucatan, from disposing of any of the funds belonging to Yucatan that are now on deposit with the Royal Bank of Canada. When the Carrancistas got control of Yucatan the defendant seized the money chest, containing in the neighborhood of $400,000, and fled with it. The defendant asserted that as the Governor of the State he was rightly in charge of the money, and that he could not return it to the people of Yucatan until peace had been restored.

"I will reserve decision," said the court, "to enable counsel to submit briefs on the question of jurisdiction. I am inclined to believe offhand that the injunction should be continued, for it would certainly be contrary to public policy to permit the United States to become an asylum for absconders."

Counsel for the defendant said that the money had been put in a safe place, and would not be disturbed until conditions favored its return to Mexico.

EXPLANATION BY KOELBLE.

Declares He Never Said German-Americans Would Fight Us.

In an attempt to correct what he called the "inaccuracies" in the interviews attributed to him since his recent return from Europe, Alphonse G. Koelble, a pro-German propagandist of this city, issued a statement last night reading, in part, as follows:

"I said the German-Americans oppose the policy of a war with Germany over the ship cases unless the sinking of the Arabic was deliberate, and therefore a challenge to the United States, in which event German-Americans would be in the first ranks of volunteers for this country. I stated that German-Americans, like other citizens, in any war would stand by this country, right or wrong. But not even a native born, like myself, could be expected to volunteer or fight with as much enthusiasm in a war he thought wrong as in a war he thought right.

"The statement attributed to me, a born New Yorker, that the German-Americans would take up arms against the United States if it engaged in an unjust war with Germany, was plainly as untruthful as absurd.

"I never said Germany could take American lives at a price, but wishing to emphasize my disgust over our Government's acceptance of the insignificant sum of $7,500 for the American killed by Canadians recently, I stated that Germany might sarcastically say it was willing to pay $7,500 for every American it killed and would not expect us to ask it more than we asked the Canadian Government for an American life."

Ship Brings 25,000 Canaries.

With 25,000 canary birds singing on her after decks the Holland-America liner Ryndam looked like a floating aviary when she arrived yesterday from Rotterdam. She had 1,000 guinea pigs at the commencement of the voyage which had increased to 1,206 when she reached the pier at Hoboken. This is the first large shipment of canaries to arrive from Europe since the war started. The birds and animals were in charge of F. de Groot of Amsterdam, who is a well-known Dutch dealer.

Put Screen on Morgan Dome.

A number of workmen were busily engaged at work on the new Morgan bank building at Broad and Wall Streets late last night, when few persons were passing the corner. It was reported that they were erecting a steel grating protection over the great glass dome in the centre of the building to save it from injury from articles falling from the high Mills Building, adjoining, or thrown from the street.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

LYCEUM — West 45th St. Evening 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:15. MARIE TEMPEST in the Droll Comedy Bill J. M. BARRIE'S ROSALIND and Robert Marshall's THE DUKE OF KILLICRANKIE

NEW AMSTERDAM — West 42d Street. Evening 8:10. LAST 2 WEEKS. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:10. The Greatest Musical Show Ever Produced. ZIEGFELD FOLLIES. After the Play Visit Danse de Follies. NEW ZIEGFELD FROLIC Also This MIDNIGHT Theatre

GAIETY — B'way & 46th St. Evs. at 8:15. LAST MATINEE SAT. 2:15. LAST 4 TIMES. LAST MAT. SAT. RUTH CHATTERTON in DADDY LONG-LEGS. Next Monday: "YOUNG AMERICA."

EMPIRE — Broadway & 40th St. SEATS TODAY. OPENING NEXT MONDAY. MR. CYRIL MAUDE in his international triumph, GRUMPY

HUDSON — West 44th St. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. UNDER FIRE with WM. COURTENAY.

HARRIS — WEST 42D ST. Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. "HAS THE SPIRIT OF THE U. S. A."—PRESS. Rolling Stones

FULTON — 46th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. SOME BABY! "A Laughing Triumph."—N.Y. American

GEO. COHAN'S THEA. — B'y & 43 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. JULIAN ELTINGE in "COUSIN LUCY." by CHARLES KLEIN.

THE BIRTH OF A NATION — AT LIBERTY W. 42d St. THIS TWICE Daily, Incl. Sunday. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Matinees, 25c, 50c & $1. D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of 40.

ELTINGE — West 42d Street. Last 4 Times. LAST MAT. SATURDAY 2:30. SEE MY LAWYER with T. Roy Barnes

REPUBLIC — West 42d St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. COMMON CLAY. MASON and JANE COWL. SEATS SELLING 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

BELASCO — West 44th St. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:20. MATINEE TODAY AT 2:20. THE BOOMERANG

Park — Col. Circle. Phone 9330 Col. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. May Irwin "Laugh Genius" in the new comedy '33 Washington Square'

GLOBE — B'way & 46th St. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. MONTGOMERY & STONE. CHIN CHIN

Longacre THEATRE, WEST 48TH ST., Just West of B'way. Tel. 723 Bryant. Evs. 8:30. Pop. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. 2ND BIG MONTH — THE BRILLIANT MUSICAL HIT THE GIRL WHO SMILES. BIG SISTER TO "ADELE" BY THE SAME AUTHORS. with NATALIE ALT, GEORGE BALDWIN, WM. DANFORTH

CANDLER — W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15 Sharp. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:15. THE HOUSE OF GLASS. By MAX MARCIN. Best American Melodrama

ASTOR — Broadway & 45th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:20. YOUNG AMERICA. By FRED BALLARD. "Superior to 'Peg o' My Heart' and 'Daddy Long-Legs.'"—Ev. Sun. NOTE: "YOUNG AMERICA" moves next door to the GAIETY THEATRE NEXT MONDAY EVE., SEPT. 13th—SEATS NOW.

ASTOR THEATRE—Special—BEGINNING Next Mon., Sept. 13—Seats Now. GEO. M. COHAN'S AMERICAN FARCE. HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLIDAY with FRED NIBLO and a Great Cast.

LEXINGTON — 51st & Lex. Av. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. TODAY 25c & 50c. Geo. M. Cohan's 7 KEYS TO BALDPATE. Mystery Farce. Next Week—"THE YELLOW TICKET."

STANDARD — B'way & 90 St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. TODAY 25c & 50c. A. H. Woods Presents THE YELLOW TICKET. Next Week—Selwyn & Co.'s "TWIN BEDS."

YORK — 116 St., nr. Lenox Av. Phone 1354 Morn. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. TODAY 25c & 50c. John Cort Presents THE NATURAL LAW. Next Week—"A FULL HOUSE."

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CONEY ISLAND

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ALL NEXT WEEK. CHILDREN'S DAY SATURDAY, 3 P. M.

Loew's American Roof — 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Eve. at 8:15. 12-Act Vaudeville Show. ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c, 35c, 50c. DELIGHTFUL PROMENADE.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE — B'WAY 47 ST. D'ly Mat. 25c to $1. GERTRUDE HOFFMANN & Co. of 60 in "SUMURUN." EDDIE LEONARD, FANNIE BRICE, ORVILLE HARROLD, oths.

STRAND — B'way & 47 St. Noon to 11:30. 10c to 50c. Nxt. Wk.—Blanche Sweet. MARY PICKFORD, "Esmeralda." Strand Orch. & Soloists. "The Cake of Ecky."

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Club or a la Carte Breakfasts served in rooms without extra charge for service.

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Delicious Frog Dinner (In the Grill), $1.25

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THE WEATHER
Fair, not quite so warm today; fair tomorrow; light west winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 21,048. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1915.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

BERLIN DEFENDS SINKING OF ARABIC; NO OBLIGATION TO GRANT INDEMNITY EVEN IF SUBMARINE CAPTAIN ERRED

EXPLAINS U-BOATS' ORDERS

May Attack Passenger Ships Only When They Flee or Resist.

SAYS ARABIC TRIED RAMMING

Submarine Crew Thought Those on Board Safe When Boats Were Lowered.

WOULD ARBITRATE LIABILITY

But Will Accept No Ruling as Directed Against German Submarine Warfare.

WASHINGTON DISAPPOINTED

Text of Note Not Fully Studied, but Terms Probably Not Acceptable.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Germany's explanation of the sinking of the White Star steamship Arabic was received at the State Department today from James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador at Berlin, to whom it was delivered on Tuesday evening. While officials have not had the opportunity to study the communication, enough is known of the German position which it sets forth to cause deep disappointment. The expectation was that Germany would disavow the act and perhaps give assurance that the commander of the submarine which attacked the Arabic would be punished for disobedience of orders. Instead Germany justifies the attack on the ground of self-defense.

It is too early to hazard a prediction as to what the course of the United States Government will be. When he left the State Department this evening, Secretary Lansing had not completed his reading of the document, and as other officials were in the same position, comment that would voice any matured view was not obtainable.

The feature that stands out, however, and that affords ground for concern over the German attitude is that the narratives of survivors of the White Star liner indicate that the Arabic could not have been torpedoed while she was running head-on toward the German submarine, with the apparent purpose of ramming, as the Germans contend. The Arabic was struck by the German torpedo about ninety feet from the stern. In the opinion of officials here she would have been hit in the bow had she been going in the direction of the submarine.

Regrets Loss of Americans.

The lives of two Americans were lost in the sinking of the Arabic, and for this the German Government expresses deep regret. It gives, in some detail, the instructions that were issued to submarine commanders not to attack passenger vessels without warning, and to provide means for the safety of those on board those passenger vessels which submarines had determined to send to the bottom. It is explained that under these instructions an attack by a submarine on a passenger vessel would be justified only in the event that the liner attempted to escape after the submarine had ordered her to heave to or she showed an intention of ramming or otherwise attacking the submarine.

Accounts of Attack Differ.

In some respects the German submarine commander's explanation is similar to the accounts of the sea tragedy as obtained by the United States Government from Arabic survivors. But the statement of the submarine commander and those of survivors differ radically in important particulars. The submarine commander acted on the belief that the Arabic was attempting to ram his vessel, according to the German communication. There is nothing to show that he was certain that the Arabic had that intention. It is understood that in his account of what occurred the submarine commander said that the Arabic came in the direction of the submarine, but changed her course slightly, and then changed it again in the direction of the submarine. Thereupon he fired in the belief that the Arabic intended to ram his vessel.

The statements obtained by this Government from officers and other survivors of the Arabic agree that no submarine, and not even the periscope of a submarine, was seen by them. They did see the path of the torpedo coming in the direction of the Arabic's broadside. According to the statement of Zallah Covington, the playwright, who is an American citizen, he saw the torpedo, and believed that it would strike the Arabic well toward her stern or else miss her altogether. Mr. Covington said he noticed that the Arabic changed her course, and this statement in his affidavit caused some confusion in the minds of State Department officials, who were unable to determine from it whether he meant that the steamship

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Full Text of German Note on Arabic Sinking as Given Out in Berlin After Delivery to Gerard

BERLIN, Sept. 9, (via London, Sept. 10, 2:36 A. M.)—Germany's note to the United States bearing on the sinking of the White Star Line steamer Arabic on Aug. 19, which was communicated to the American Ambassador, James W. Gerard, for transmission to Washington, is in the form of a memorandum under date of Sept. 7, the text of which follows:

On Aug. 19 a German submarine stopped the English steamer Dunsley about sixteen nautical miles south of Kinsale and was on the point of sinking the prize by gunfire after the crew had left the vessel. At this moment the commander saw a large steamer making directly toward him. This steamer, which as developed later, was the Arabic. She was recognized as an enemy vessel, as she did not fly any flag and bore no neutral markings.

When she approached she altered her original course, but then again pointed directly toward the submarine. From this the commander became convinced that the steamer had the intention of attacking and ramming him. In order to anticipate this attack he gave orders for the submarine to dive and fired a torpedo at the steamer. After firing, he convinced himself that the people on board were being rescued in fifteen boats.

According to his instructions the commander was not allowed to attack the Arabic without warning and without saving the lives unless the ship attempted to escape or offered resistance. He was forced, however, to conclude from the attendant circumstances that the Arabic planned a violent attack on the submarine.

This conclusion is all the more obvious as he had been fired upon at a great distance in the Irish Sea on Aug. 14—that is, a few days before—by a large passenger steamer apparently belonging to the British Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, which he had neither attacked nor stopped.

The German Government most deeply regrets that lives were lost through the action of the commander. It particularly expresses this regret to the Government of the United States on account of the death of American citizens.

The German Government is unable, however, to acknowledge any obligation to grant indemnity in the matter, even if the commander should have been mistaken as to the aggressive intentions of the Arabic.

If it should prove to be the case that it is impossible for the German and American governments to reach a harmonious opinion on this point, the German Government would be prepared to submit the difference of opinion, as being a question of international law, to The Hague Tribunal for arbitration, pursuant to Article 38 of The Hague Convention for the pacific settlement of international disputes.

In so doing, it assumes that, as a matter of course, the arbitral decision shall not be admitted to have the importance of a general decision on the permissibility or the converse under international law of German submarine warfare.

CROWN PRINCE GAINS IN ARGONNE

Captures Trenches on a Front of a Mile and a Quarter in a Fierce Attack.

THROWN BACK ELSEWHERE

French Admit Small Loss—Violent Artillery Battle Follows Charge of Germans.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The German Crown Prince is making another determined attempt to break through the French lines in the Argonne, and, according to the Berlin official statement, has succeeded in taking trenches over a front of two kilometers (one and a quarter miles) and to a depth of from 300 to 500 meters, capturing 2,000 prisoners, forty-eight machine guns, and sixty-four mine throwers.

The French, both in their midnight report and again this afternoon, admit that the Germans have gained a partial success, but assert that in most instances they were thrown back with heavy losses.

This is the second effort of the German Emperor's heir to win a victory in this region within the last three months, and, although on each occasion he gained a small amount of ground, he is apparently as far from his objective this time as on the previous occasion.

This, doubtless, is the German reply to the artillery bombardment which the Allies kept up for fifteen days, but which now seems to be dying down, without any infantry attacks following it, as had been anticipated. Instead, except for heavy gun action south of Arras, bomb throwing seems to have taken its place.

The German official statement follows:

In the Argonne, northeast of Vienne-le-Chateau, Wirttemberg, and Lorraine regiments began yesterday an attack which was supported effectively by artillery. The infantry charged and took possession of positions of the enemy at several points of support, over a front of more than two kilometers and from 300 to 500 meters deep. Among the works taken was one often mentioned by the French, at Marie Thérèse. We captured 38 officers, 1,999 men, 49 machine guns, 64 mine throwers and one cannon.

French Tell of Fierce Attack.

The French War Office this afternoon gave out this report on the progress of hostilities:

In the Artois district there have been fighting with hand grenades and rifle firing between the trenches in the sectors of Neuville and Roclincourt. There was also fairly spirited cannonading to the south of Arras and in the region of Roye.

In the Argonne, not far from Fontaine-aux-Charmes, very violent fighting took place during last night. The Germans renewed their attacks with

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RUSSIANS WIN SECOND VICTORY

Follow Up Success at Tarnopol by Capturing Another 7,000 Germans.

TAKE FOE BY SURPRISE

Forestall Linsingen's Plan to Smash Through Their Sereth River Line.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 10.—A dispatch from Petrograd says an official communication made public there announces another big success for the Russians in Eastern Galicia.

Following their reported victory at Tarnopol, it is stated that southwest of Trembowla, during the 7th and 8th, the Russians took as prisoners 150 officers and 7,000 men, and that the Teutons retreated hastily toward the River Strypa.

The communication adds that the Russian captures since Sept. 3 on the Sereth front total 183 officers and over 17,000 men and a great number of guns.

Further to the north, however, the Russian victories have been offset by the capture of Dubno, which the Austrians have occupied. This is one of the fortresses in the Lutsk-Dubno-Rovno triangle and is the second of them to fall into the hands of the invaders, Lutsk having been abandoned recently. A few details of this success are given in a Reuter telegram from Amsterdam, which says:

"A dispatch received from Vienna declares that yesterday the Russian front north of Olyka was broken and Dubno, the second point in the Volhynian fortress triangle, was captured. In the afternoon the Austrian Landwehr cavalry entered the town.

"The barrier posts up the river are in the possession of the Austrians."

PETROGRAD, Sept. 9, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—On the Sereth the Russians have won a considerable victory over Linsingen's army. The enemy had planned an attack on the Russian positions Wednesday, and for this purpose they concentrated against Tarnopol two German divisions, including the Guards, and one Austrian brigade, supported by a large quantity of artillery.

The Russians forestalled them by a sudden advance on Tuesday, routed the enemy's army corps, and captured 8,000 odd prisoners with 30 guns. The enemy had to pour out the ammunition he had accumulated for the attack in order to stem the Russian tide of pursuit of his defeated troops. Then the Russians went back to their positions on the Sereth.

Farther down the same river at Trembowla and on the lower Sereth near its confluence with the Dniester they captured many thousands more.

This success may or may not mean the turning point of the Russians' fortunes of war, but the immediate effect is a severe blow to the German outflanking movement in the south.

Part of the plan for overcoming the serious obstacle of the Pinsk swamps

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BOSCA BRUT—Dry, Exquisite Flavor. Favored by those who like dry champagne. —advt.

Explosion on U. S. Destroyer Decatur Kills One, Injures Nine; Plot Hinted

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MANILA, Sept. 9.—One sailor was killed and nine seriously injured by an explosion which wrecked the interior of the United States torpedo boat destroyer Decatur at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon.

The Decatur's magazines were supposed to be in good condition, and it is hinted that the explosion was due to some sort of a plot.

Three of the injured seamen are expected to die. None of the officers was hurt. The Decatur had been anchored off Cavite for two weeks. Many of the crew had just returned from shore leave when the magazine exploded.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—A gunner's mate of the United States Navy was killed and three others injured, two seriously, in an explosion on board the torpedo boat destroyer Decatur, near Manila, today. The explosion occurred while the Decatur, which is attached to the First Division Torpedo Flotilla of the Asiatic Fleet, was at anchor off the Naval Station at Cavite. Secretary Daniels said that the cause of the explosion had not been determined, according to a dispatch from the naval authorities at Manila.

Loid J. Elkins, a gunner's mate of the second class, was killed. William U. Hayden, another gunner's mate; Edward L. Brashear, a fireman, and C. De Los Santos, a seaman, were injured, the two latter seriously. The enlistment record and addresses of the victims are:

Killed—Loid J. Elkins, gunner's mate, second class. Last enlisted at Kansas City, Mo., June 17, 1914. Eight years' prior service. Next of kin, L. J. Elkins, father, Lilly, Ill.

Injured—William U. Hayden, chief gunner's mate. Last enlisted May 4, 1912, at San Diego, Cal. Eight years' prior service. Next of kin, J. R. Hayden, brother, Curdsville, Ky.

Seriously Injured—Edward L. Brashear, fireman, second class. Enlisted at Denvenr, Col., Jan. 22, 1914. Next of kin, Beverly Brashear, father, 945 Navajo Street, Denver, Col.

Seriously Injured—Crispin De Los Santos, seaman. Last enlisted, Sept. 14, 1910. Four years' prior service. Next of kin, brother, Potmciano Jimines, San Francisco, Malabona, P. I.

The Decatur was launched in 1898, is 245 feet long, has a beam of 23 feet and 1 inch, carries two torpedo tubes, and has a speed of 28.1 knots.

NICHOLS SLAYERS NAMED TO POLICE

Confederate, a Servant of Murdered Woman, Confesses Plans for Robbery.

FIVE MEN NOW IN CUSTODY

Detectives Think Band, Who Got Only $3,000, Meant to Rob Other Wealthy Women.

ALL EMPLOYED BY THE RICH

Leader, Once in Nichols Household, Gave Job to Man Who Let Murderers In on Fatal Night.

Mrs. Elizabeth Nichols, the sixty-year old widow of James Edwin Nichols, founder of the wholesale grocery house of Austin, Nichols & Co., was murdered [redacted] has been in the employ of wealthy families, and may now hold such a post.

The murderers were admitted by a treacherous servant of the wealthy widow, and, but for her death, which the police believe was brought about unintentionally, the attempted robbery of Mrs. Nichols on Wednesday night probably would have been only the first of a series of attacks on wealthy residents of this city. Women living alone or with only women companions had been picked for their prey by the band.

The manner of Mrs. Nichols's death came to the knowledge of the police through the confession of Onni Talas, second man in the Nichols household. The belief that the men who found yesterday that they had committed murder compose an organized band of thieves who intended to rob wealthy women grew as the police listened to Talas's confession.

Two points stood out in this story: First, Talas accused a former servant of Mrs. Nichols of leading the band; second, he declared that this man got him his job in the Nichols household. He did not know then that his benefactor had planned to rob his mistress and intended to use him as an accomplice. No such primary intention was disclosed to Talas, though he withstood constant importunity for more than two weeks before he yielded to this map.

Five Held by Police.

But that the placing of Talas was part of a scheme to rob Mrs. Nichols occurred at once to Inspector Faurot, to whom Talas confessed, and it was then easy to see this same leader making similar plans for other robberies.

As a result five men were gathered in by the police. Inspector Faurot would not disclose their identities or admit that they were friends of the leader, but all five were detained, though it was said none was under arrest. All five were discovered to the Inspector by Onni Talas, occasioning the suggestion, which the Inspector would not discuss, that some at least were members of the servant class, perhaps holding posts like Talas's.

But no trace was found of the man Talas accused, although every railroad station, every ferryhouse, every steamship pier, and every surface car line and bridge out of the city was guarded. No trace of him was found, though the search began on Wednesday night, nearly twelve hours before Talas made his confession at 9 o'clock yesterday morning.

It began because Ileona Toivonen, Mrs. Nichols's cook, told of having seen the man and two others outside the Nichols home when she departed, shortly before 8 o'clock on Wednesday night for her evening out. She knew him when he was employed by Mrs. Nichols during the four months prior to Talas's coming, two and a half months ago. She knew of his friendship for Talas, and she told the police of it, so that while Talas was telling dramatically how three men had rung the basement bell, pretending to have a parcel to deliver, and then had brushed in, terrified him with their revolvers, and left him bound in the basement hall, the police knew that at least one of these men was a friend of Talas.

Waited For Woman to Act.

Talas stuck to his story until the police asked why, with only his hands bound, he had not screamed for help, had not run to the street and called a

[redacted]

20 DEAD, 86 HURT IN LONDON AIR RAID

Heart of the City Bombarded by Zeppelins in Wednesday Night's Attack.

EAST COAST SUFFERED, TOO

Middlesbrough Harbor Works, Norwich Factories, and London Docks Targets for Germans.

NO AMERICANS INJURED

But Guarded Comments of London Papers Indicate That Big Hotels Were in the Danger Zone.

LONDON, Friday, Sep. 10.—Twenty persons were killed and eighty-six others injured in Wednesday night's Zeppelin raid. These figures were given to here officially yesterday. The German airships flew over the eastern counties of England and the London district.

The official statement gives the following list of casualties:

Killed—Twelve men, two women, and six children.

Injured Seriously—Eight men, four women and two children.

Injured Slightly—Thirty-eight men, twenty-three women and eleven children.

One soldier was killed and three were injured. All the other victims were civilians.

The raid of Zeppelins Wednesday night is described by The Pall Mall Gazette as "Londoners' first glimpse of the war at close quarters."

The Evening Standard speaks of the coolness shown everywhere, but warns the public against the "noticeably widespread and dangerous disposition to regard the affair as a species of spectacle."

It suggests that in addition to the Zeppelin, which within limits, "is a terrible instrument of war," there is also danger from anti-aircraft guns. Therefore, the public, it says, would be well advised to take aerial visitors more seriously than it did Wednesday night.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—The Daily News today bases a surmise that last night's Zeppelin raids on England must have been over the heart of London on two telegrams from a staff correspondent at London. The first read: "Daily News office and staff safe," and the second, "All well."

"It is evident," says The Daily News, "that the raid on the British capital was effective in or near what is called the heart of London." The Daily News office there is on Trafalgar Square, not far from such landmarks as St. James Place, Westminster Abbey, the Parliament buildings, and the Charing Cross Railroad Station.

BERLIN, Sept. 9, (via London.)—The Chief of the Admiralty Staff has issued the following report:

"Our naval airships attacked during the night of Sept. 8 and 9 with good results the western part of the City of London, the great factories near Norwich, and the harbor works and iron works at Middlesborough. There were heavy explosions, and numerous fires were observed.

"Our airships were heavily fired at by hostile batteries, but all returned safely."

The War Office gave out this statement on the recent air raids in England and France:

"During the night before last and yesterday docks, as well as other port establishments in London and vicinity, were bombarded with explosive and incendiary bombs. The effect was very satisfactory. In spite of heavy shelling, our airships returned undamaged."

"A German aircraft suadron has attacked Nancy."

Middlesbrough is a city of about 90,000 inhabitants, at the mouth of the Tees, in Yorkshire. It has an extensive system of docks, and the harbor is protected by a large breakwater. Norwich is ninety-eight miles northeast of London. Among its many factories are a number of foundries.

AMERICANS ESCAPED RAIDERS.

Page Cables That All Are Safe—Raid Held Legally Defensible.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent is authorized to say that no Americans were killed or hurt in last night's Zeppelin raid in the London district.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—No Americans were killed or injured in the Zeppelin raid on London, according to a State Department dispatch received late

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Subway policy by the Prudential Exposition to cover sand bag at Subway Palace of Fine Arts. Tickets Exposition Grounds, Harbor, Dome—Adv.

UNITED STATES ASKS RECALL OF DUMBA FOR PLOT TO CRIPPLE OUR INDUSTRIES AND USING AMERICAN AS MESSENGER

American Note to Austria-Hungary Requesting Recall of Ambassador Dumba

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Secretary of State Lansing tonight announced that the Department of Justice had instructed Ambassador Penfield at Vienna to deliver to the Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs the following note:

Mr. Constantin Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at Washington, has admitted that he proposed to his Government plans to instigate strikes in American manufacturing plants engaged in the production of munitions of war. The information reached this Government through a copy of a letter of the Ambassador to his Government. The bearer was an American citizen named Archibald, who was traveling under an American passport. The Ambassador has admitted that he employed Archibald to bear official dispatches from him to his Government.

By reason of the admitted purpose and intent of Mr. Dumba to conspire to cripple legitimate industries of the people of the United States and to interrupt their legitimate trade and by reason of the flagrant violation of diplomatic propriety in employing an American citizen protected by an American passport as a secret bearer of official dispatches through the lines of the enemy of Austria-Hungary, the President directs me to inform your Excellency that Mr. Dumba is no longer acceptable to the Government of the United States as the Ambassador of his Imperial Majesty at Washington.

Believing that the Imperial and Royal Government will realize that the Government of the United States has no alternative but to request the recall of Mr. Dumba on account of his improper conduct, the Government of the United States expresses its deep regret that this course has become necessary and assures the Imperial and Royal Government that it sincerely desires to continue the cordial and friendly relations which exist between the United States and Austria-Hungary.

Full German Text and Translation of Dumba's Letter Suggesting Plan for Starting Strikes Here

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The following is an exact copy in German of Ambassador Dumba's letter to Baron Burian, the envelope of which was addressed: "Durch gute Gelegenheit Ser. Excellenz Freiherrn von Burian, &c., &c., &c., Wien.":

New York, 20. August, 1915.

Hochwohlgeborner Freiherr:

Gestern Abend erhielt Genl. Consul von Huber das anliegende Pro memoria von dem Hauptredacteur der hiesigen einflussreichen Zeitung Szabadsag nach einer vorhergehenden Besprechung mit mir und in Ausführung seiner mündlichen Vorschläge behufs Vorbereitung von Aufständen in Bethlehem Schwabs Stahl und Munitionsfabriken, sowie im Middle West.

Heute ist über dort der Euerer Excellenz wohlbekannte Mr. Archibald auf der Rotterdam nach Berlin und Wien. Ich möchte diese seltene sichere Gelegenheit benutzen um die Vorschläge Eurer Excellenz wohlwollenden Berücksichtigung wärmstens zu empfehlen. Ich habe den Eindruck dass wir die Production von Kriegsbedarf in Bethlehem und in Middle West, nur auch nicht ganz verhindern, so doch stark desorganisiren und auf Monate aufhalten können, was nach Aussage des deutschen Militärattachés von grosser Wichtigkeit ist und das relativ kleine Geldopfer reichlich aufwiegt.

Aber selbst wenn dies Aufstände nicht gelingen, so ist dort Warscheinlichkeit verhanden dass wir unsren armen gedrückten Landsleute unter dem Drucke der Conjunctur günstige Arbeitsbedingungen erzwingen. In Bethlehem arbeiten jetzt diese weissen Sklaven 12 Stunden täglich in 7 Tage in der Woche!! Ach schwache Leute gehen zu Grunde, werden amstekrank (brustkrank?) So weit deutche Arbeiter unter den gaeschickten Elementen verhanden sind, wird für ihren Austritt sofert gesorgt werden. Es ist ausserdem ein deutsches privates (underlined) Stellenvermittlungsbureau geschaffen worden, welches solchen freiwilling und schon gut functionirt. Wir werden auch beitreten und die weitestgehende Unterstützung ist uns zugedacht.

Ich bitte Eure Excellenz um gütige Verständigung durch drachtlose Antwort mit Bezug auf diesen Brief ob nochdenselben einwilligen.

In grösster Eile und ehrungvoller Ergebenheit. C. DUMBA.

[Translation.]

Followin is a translation of Dr. Dumba's letter to Burian. The letter was entirely in Dr. Dumba's handwriting. The envelope was addressed, "Through good opportunity to his Excellency von Burian, &c., &c., &c., Vienna."

Noble Lord:

Yesterday evenin Consul General von Nuber received the inclosed pro memoria [aide memoire, as it has been called, or simply "memorandum"] from the chief editor of the local influential newspaper Szabadsag after a previous conversation with me and in pursuance of his oral proposals with respect to the preparation of disturbances in the Bethlehem Schwab's steel and munitions factories as well as in the Middle West.

Today at 12 o'clock Mr. Archibald, who is well known to Your Excellency, leaves on the Rotterdam or Berlin and Vienna. I would like to use this rare, safe opportunity to recommend the proposals most warmly to your Excellency's favorable consideration.

I am under the impression that we could, if not entirely prevent the production of war material in Bethlehem and in the Middle West, at any rate strongly disorganize it and hold it up for months, which, according to the statement of the German Military Attaché, is of great importance, and which amply outweighs the relatively small sacrifice of money.

But even if the disturbances do not succeed, there is a probability at hand that we shall compel, under pressure of the crisis, favorable working conditions for our poor oppressed fellow-countrymen. In Bethlehem these white slaves at present work 12 hours a day in seven days in the week!! Alas, weak persons succumb, become consumptive. As far as German workingmen are found among the skilled elements, provision will be made forthwith for their exit. There has, besides this, been created a German private (underlined) registry office for providing employment, and which already works voluntarily and well for such persons. We too shall join, and the widest support is contemplated for us.

I beg Your Excellency kindly to inform me through wireless reply with respect to this letter, whether you approve of same.

In greatest haste and respectful devotion, C. DUMBA.

TWO GERMAN ADMIRALS OUT, ITALY HEARS

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, Italy, Sept. 9, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—According to information received by the Corrier della Sera, the resignation of Grand Admiral von Tirpitz of the German Navy was followed by the resignations of Admirals Behncke and Bachmann. It appears, however, that the resignation of Admiral von Tirpitz was not accepted, and that he was ordered to remain at his past until the end of the war, in order to preserve discipline in the navy. He will, however, no longer have any part in shaping the naval policy.

Admiral Holzendorf, a cousin of Admiral von Muller, Chief of the Naval Cabinet, has replaced Admiral Beachmann. This appointment is significant, as Admiral Holzendorf is known as a vigorous opponent of von Tirpitz and his policy.

NOTE IS CABLED TO VIENNA

Ambassador, It Asserts, Admitted Intent to Instigate Strikes Here.

'IS NO LONGER ACCEPTABLE'

His Employing Archibald as Dispatch Bearer 'a Flagrant Violation of Diplomatic Propriety.'

WOULD RETAIN FRIENDSHIP

Government Expresses 'Sincere Desire to Continue Cordial Relations with Austria-Hungary.'

DISCUSS BERNSTORFF NOW

Attention Directed to Fact That He, Too, Forwarded Official Dispatches by Archibald.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—By President Wilson's direction the Austro-Hungarian Government has been informed that Dr. Constantin Theodor Dumba, its Ambassador to the United States, "is no longer acceptable" to this Government, and his recall is requested. The request is based on the admission of Dr. Dumba that he "conspired" to instigate strikes in this country for the purpose of preventing the manufacture of munitions of war and that he was guilty of a "flagrant violation of diplomatic propriety" in employing James F. J. Archibald, an American citizen, to bear official dispatches to the Government of Austria-Hungary.

The State Department tonight made formal announcement that a request for Dr. Dumba's recall had been made and followed this by making public the text of a note concerning Dr. Dumba cabled to Frederic C. Penfield, the American Ambassador at Vienna, for presentation to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Austria-Hungary. In this note the Government, through Secretary Lansing, expresses deep regret that it has become necessary to ask for Dr. Dumba's recall, and assures the Austro-Hungarian Government "that it sincerely desires to continue the cordial and friendly relations which exist between the United States and Austria-Hungary."

The note to Ambassador Penfield was dispatched by cable yesterday.

The dismissal of Dr. Dumba, for that is what it amounts to, has created a sensation in Washington. But diplomats and other interested observers are wondering whether or not a greater sensation is in store as an outgrowth of the Dumba case. Speculation in this connection is based on the statement in Secretary Lansing's instructions to Ambassador Penfield that Dr. Dumba was guilty of a flagrant violation of diplomatic propriety in employing an American citizen protected by an American passport as a secret bearer of official dispatches "through the lines of the enemy of Austria-Hungary." Archibald, the secret dispatch bearer, also carried a copy of a communication addressed to the State Department by Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador to the United States.

This communication, which was the German Ambassador's statement in regard to the newspaper disclosures of the pro-German propaganda in this country, was intrusted by Count von Bernstorff to Archibald for delivery to the German Government in Berlin. The question has been raised tonight whether President Wilson intends to hold Count von Bernstorff equally responsible with his Austro-Hungarian colleague in violation of diplomatic propriety by employing an American citizen protected by an American passport as a secret bearer of official dispatches through the lines of the enemy of the Teutonic allies. No official statement in this connection was obtainable tonight.

Other Conspirators Indicated.

In the American communication to Austria-Hungary, requesting Dr. Dumba's recall, Dr. Dumba is accused of having "conspired" to cripple industries in the United States and to interrupt their legitimate trade. One person cannot conspire, and the question here tonight is: Who are the other conspirators?

A possible answer to this question is found in the intercepted note written by Dr. Dumba to Count Burian, the Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs, which he entrusted to Archibald to deliver. Dr. Dumba said that Mr. von Nuber, the Austro-Hungarian Consul General in New York, had received from "the chief editor of the locally-known paper Szabarsag" an aide memoire containing proposals "to arrange for strikes" in the Bethlehem Steel Wors and plants in the Middle West. In another paragraph of the letter Dr. Dumba says that it is his impression "that we can discourage and hold up for months, if not entirely prevent, the manufacture of munitions in Bethlehem and the Middle West, which, in the opinion of the German Military Attache, is of great importance and amply outweighs the expenditure of money involved."

From these statements it would appear that Consul General von Nuber and the "chief editor" of the Hungarian paper whose identity has not yet been ascertained might have been the persons with whom Dr. Dumba [illegible] and that the Military Attaché

of the German Embassy was a party to their plans. The German Military Attaché is Captain Franz von Papen of the German Army.

The official career of Consul General von Nuber in this country can be brought to an end by the simple process of canceling his exequator. It will not be necessary for this Government to request that he be recalled. Captain von Papen is a diplomatic officer and in his case a request for his recall would be necessary.

What the Dismissal Means.

While the Administration is silent on the subject, preferring to let its note to the Austro-Hungarian Government with respect to Dr. Dumba speak for itself, the opinion is widespread in well-informed circles that the dismissal of Dr. Dumba is intended by President Wilson as an answer to the activities of those persons in this country who have attempted to embarrass the Government through its propaganda in behalf of the Teutonic allies. It is also regarded as notice to diplomatic representatives generally that the Government will not tolerate acts that in any way bear on the right of the American people to conduct their domestic affairs without foreign interference. But, beyond these things, the dismissal of Ambassador Dumba is construed as meaning that the President has determined that the time has passed for showing too tender consideration for Governments that are prone to manifest a disregard for the rights and privileges of the United States and its citizens at home as well as on the high seas.

Government officials contended tonight that great consideration had been shown for Dr. Dumba. One of them said that in deciding to ask for the recall of the Ambassador of Austria-Hungary the Administration felt that it should take that course with firmness and dignity and due consideration for the feelings of the Vienna Government. Although officials were extremely reticent on the subject, it was gathered that the decision to ask for Dr. Dumba's recall had not been reached until a careful examination had been made of all the documents which Dr. Dumba had intrusted to Archibald for delivery to Count Burian.

Translated copies of these documents were obtained by Ambassador Page in London from the British authorities and were cabled by Mr. Page to the State afternoon it was the understanding that the State Department was awaiting the receipt of the aide memoir prepared by the editor of the Hungarian newspaper, which proposed the plan indorsed by Dr. Dumba for disorganizing war munition plants in this country. It could not be ascertained tonight whether the aide memoir had been received.

Judged by Secretary Lansing's cabled instructions to Ambassador Penfield, President Wilson and Mr. Lansing acted in Dr. Dumba's case on the basis of Dr. Dumba's own statements, which were construed by the President and the Secretary of State as a confession that he had taken part in a conspiracy to instigate strikes in munitions factories.

Retaliation Not Considered.

The suggestion had been made in a way to attract attention that if the United States Government dismissed Dr. Dumba the Government of Austria-Hungary would retaliate by dismissing Ambassador Penfield. This suggestion grew out of the contention that Dr. Dumba, in proposing to his Minister for Foreign Affairs a plan for fomenting strikes in munition plants in this country, was merely carrying out instructions from his Government. The Washington Administration was not deterred in acting in Dr. Dumba's case by any implied threat of this character. It disposed of the Dumba incident on its merits.

Nothing has appeared here to show that this Government believes that the Vienna Government gave instructions to Dr. Dumba which would justify him in engaging in a conspiracy to tie up munition plants in the country to which he was accredited. It was the understanding here that Dr. Dumbas' instructions were merely to serve notice on subjects of Austria-Hungary in the United States that they would be liable to trial for treason and could be imprisoned for from ten to twenty-five years, or even be sentenced to death by hanging, if they worked in factories engaged in manufacturing arms and ammunition for the enemies of Austria-Hungary.

How Dr. Dumba could ave construed these instructions as giving him authority to arrange for strikes in munitions factories is not undtrstood in Washington. It has been pointed out in these dispatches that Dr. Dumba's explanation to the State Department that what he had proposed o Coun Burian was in line with his instructions to warn Austrians and Hugarias to give up their employment in munitions plants did not square with the statements in his intercepted letter to Count Burian that he plan which he had intrusted Archibald to deliver to Count Burian proposed an arrangement for strikes in te Setleem Steel Works and in munitions factories in te Middle West.

No Break in Relations.

The Vienna Government will, of course, comply with the request that Dr. Dumba be recalled. It is should fail to do so the Ambassador would be handed his passports. The recall of Dr. Dumba does not constitute a break in diplomatic relations between the United States and Austria-Hungary. The Austro-Hungarian Government will continue to be represented in this country by Baron Erich Zwiedinek, the Counselor of the Embassy, who will serve as Chagé d'Affaires after Dr. Dumba leaves.

An interesting question involved in the case is how Dr. Dumba will be able to depart from the territory of the United States without making himself subject to capture by the enemies of his country. Practically the only places left open for him to go without danger of capture are Mexico and Cuba and Mexico is in a condition of turbulence that makes it an undesirable residence.

It is supposed that if Dr. Dumba desires to return to his own country, Secretary Lansing will take up with the Governments of Great Britain and France the matter of permitting him to proceed there without molestation. This course was followed when the United States Governmetn desired Dr. Bernard Dernburg to leave its shores and when Count von Bernstorff wished to send Dr. Anton Meyer-Gerhard to Berlin on a special mission. In both cases the British and French Governments consented to safe conduct for the two German subjects.

INCREDULOUS AT EMBASSY.

Subordinates Can't Believe Recall of Dumba Has Been Requested.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 9.—Baron Erich Zwiedinek, Counselor of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy, said tonight, in the absence of Dr. Dumba, the Ambassador, that the report that Dr. Dumba's recall had been asked for was so surprising that he could not credit it.

"I am so sure that it can't be so," he said, "that there is nothing I can say about the report. In all of Dr. Dumba's conversations with his secretaries there has been nothing said that would lead to the slightest intimation of any act which would bring about his recall. I am sure he has done nothing in any way to impair the cordial relations of the United States and the Imperial Government.

"It seems impossible that after Dr. Dumba's interview with Secretary of State Lansing this could happen. I cannot but believe that the report is exaggerated, that it will be found to be false. We have no official communication of any kind about this news you bring."

His secretary, Baron Stephen Hedry de Hedri, said he believed the Ambassador might return from New York to Lenox tomorrow, but that he had no definite information of his intended movements.

WARNED OF PUNISHMENT.

How Vienna Government Tried to Call Out Munition Workers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Reports received here from Budapest throw some interesting sidelights on the Dumba case. This information shows that an official communiqué was published at Vienna on Sept. 1 and transmitted to Budapest by the semi-official Hungarian Telegraph Agency on the subject of munitions workers of Austrian or Hungarian nationality in America.

It was stated by the Budapest correspondent of The London Morning Post six or seven weeks ago that the Austro-Hungarian Government had decided on prompt action in connection with the American manufacture of munitions by Austro-Hungarian workmen and that Count Tisza through Baron Burian had undertaken official steps to organize strikes in American munitions factories, in fact to mobilize millions of American Austro-Hungarians in order to hinder the production of war materials. At that time, although the information came from a most reliable source, the report was not only denied officially, but even ridiculed in the Austro-Hungarian press. The official communiqué of Sept. 1 bears out the truth of the report and runs as follows:

"According to reliable information in the hands of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, a great number of Austrian and Hungarian subjects are engaged in neutral countries, especially in the United States of America, as workmen, engineers, &c., at work in factories and other concerns manufacturing munitions and other war material destined for our enemies. These citizens of the monarchy who are thus not only neglecting their sacred obligations toward their Fatherland, but also giving substantial assistance to her enemies in carrying on war, at the same time putting difficulties in the way of military operations of the monarchy, by their act are not only committing a serious moral offense, but also are engaged in a crime against the armed military forces of the State, as described in Paragraph 327 of the Austrian Military Criminal Code and also in Hungarian Book of Military Criminal Jurisdiction. This crime is punished, according to the paragraphs cited, by penal servitude of from ten to twenty years and in more serious cases by death by hanging. The fact that the crime is being committed abroad does not in the least interfere with the prosecution."

This warning was sent by wireless to America and it was stated in Budapest that it was to be advertised there extensively. The Budapest newspapers called the attention of relatives of American Hungarians to the warning, asking them to inform their male relatives in the United States of the danger they were running if working in munitions factories, as it is well known in Vienna who are engaged in manufacturing murderous material to be used against our own men on the battlefields." It was added that an organization was working in America under the patronage of the Austrian Embassy and Consulates, to gather the names of all the men thus threatened, the editors of the Hungarian-American papers acting as chief agents in obtaining the names.

DUMBA HERE, SILENT, SEES VON BERNSTORFF

Dines With the German Ambassador and Disappears—Reported Conference of Diplomats.

Ambassador Dumba dined last night with Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, at the Ritz-Carlton. It was reported that other members of the dinner party were Captain von Papen, Military Attaché of the German Embassy, and the Asutrian Consul General, Alexander von Nuber.

It was said about the hotel that after dinner the four took part in a conference. This could not be confirmed. At the Ritz-Carlton it was said that nothing was known of the presence of von Papen and von Nuber at the dinner.

When Dr. Dumba left the Ritz-Carlton he did not return at once to the Hotel St. Regis, where he is staying. Where he went was not known. It was reported that he attended a theatre party. Previously he had declined to discuss or comment on the report that eh was to be recalled. Neither von Papen nor von Nuber could be found last night.

After the dinner Count von Bernstorff went to his office in the Ritz-Carlton. It was said that the news of the action of the Government at Washington was known to the Austrian Ambassador shortly after 3 o'clock, but Count von Bernstorff told a reporter for the New York Times that he knew nothing of the recall. He said he had not conferred with the Austrian Ambassador and had no appointment with him for the near future.

"I am perfectly willing to answer your questions in so far as they might call for replies of interest to the public," said the German Ambassador, "but I have no right to discuss the matter. You see I am not concerned personally. I know nothing of it."

"Do you regard the action of the Washington Government as affecting the German Embassy?" was asked.

"I tell you I have no knowledge of the affair, so how can I be expected to discuss it?" was the reply.

Prince Alfred Zu Hohenlohe-Schillingsfurst, Attaché of the Austrian Embassy, was at the St. Regis last night. He said he had left the Austrian Summer Embassy at Lenox yesterday morning, when he was called to New York. He was asked at 10:30 o'clock if Ambassador Dumba knew of the action of the Government at Washington.

"Yes," was the reply, "he saw the dispatch shortly after 6 o'clock. He didn't say anything to me about it and told me he had no comment to make to any one. I left the Ambassador at 6:30 o'clock and I don't know where he went. He told me to say he would have no announcement to make tonight."

"Can you say anything of what the Ambassador intends to do?" he was asked.

"I cannot because I don't know, and I couldn't say if I did know, the Prince replied. "I cannot discuss the matter further. But I a mpositive Dr. Dumba has nothing to say."

DUMBA CAME HERE PRAISED AS DIPLOMAT

Had Served His Country in Sweden—Succeeded a Famous Ambassador.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Dr. Konstantin Theodor Dumba has been Ambassador to the United States a little more than two years, having been named for the office in March, 1913. He succeeded Baron Hengelmuller, whose long period of service as Ambassador had been marked by great social popularity. As Dean of the Diplomatic Corps he had won distinction throughout the country.

Dr. Dumba had served as Minister to Sweden for several years before coming to Washington and had made an excellent record for himself in that post. Having large wealth and coming of a prominent Austrian family he was regarded as eminently fitted for diplomatic duties.

Dr. Dumba was received wit great cordiality on his arrival in this country in April, 1913, and showed an enthusiastic interest in America and Americans. He was his first visit to the United States, and he manifested delight in all the evidences of commercial activity which he saw. On the day after his arrival he gave an interview in which he paid a compliment to President Wilson. Of the President he now sends him home under a cloud he said:

"He is much admired by us, especially for his inaugural address. President Wilson is a new departure, a man full of new ideas, as his inaugural speech demonstrated. That was a very admirable address, and his advocacy of new labor legislation that will protect the unskilled workman is indeed to be admired. My country is very much interested in such legislation here, because there are in this country hundreds of thousands of unskilled workmen from Austria-Hungary."

At that time Russia had sided with Austria in some details of Balkan politics and the new Ambassador spoke of the incident as one of great promise for peace and the ultimate adjustment of Balkan problems. A few days later, when he was presented to President Wilson at the White House, he said:

"Permit me to add that, as far as I am personally concerned, I congratulate myself on being sent to Washington on the eve of the discussion of momentous issues raised by your memorable address of inauguration. The necessity of more humanity, of a higher valuation of the individual life of the poor and humble, of more human solidarity in the desperate struggle for life, is a demand which, emphasized by your eloquent address, Mr. President, henceforth will remain within the scope of practical American politics.

"The triumph of these principles can only improve the lot of many thousands of my compatriots who, mostly representing the element of unskilled laborers, emigate to this country in ever-increasing numbers."

The Ambassador is a doctor of laws. He has taken a lively interest in labor matters in the United States and looked after the conditions of Austrian and Hungarian laborers in the mines and mills with great part. From he attended the sessions of the Industrial Commission when labor questions were being considered, and he listened with interest to the testimony of the witnesses of his own nationality. The Ambassador's wife followed him to this United States a month after his arrival here, and in the Yulee mansion on Connecticut Avenue, just opposite the British Embassy, they have entertained on many occasions.

FOREIGN DIPLOMATS PREVIOUSLY SENT AWAY

Dumba Last of Long List of Envoys Who Offended the United States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The recall of Dr. Dumba which the United States has requested of Austria-Hungary, puts the Ambassador into a fairly long list of diplomats who have made themselves so unsatisfactory to the United States that passports have been handed to them or their Governments have been asked to withdraw them. While there is no fixed rule on the subject, the simple dismissal of an Envoy by giving him his passports is regarded as the harsher course.

As far back as 1793 Thomas Jefferson, as Secretary of State under President Washington, asked for the recall of Citizen Genet, who was sent to this country by the French Committee of Safety after the execution of Louis XVI. The Minister's offense was that while the United States was at peace with Great Britani he wished to commission privateers to prey on British commerce, and made inflammatory speeches against Great Britain.

Twelve years later, in 1805, passports were handed to the Marquis of Casa Yrujo, then Spanish Minister at Washington, for tampering with the local press by attempting to bribe a Philadelphia editor to present the Spanish side of a controversy with the United States.

The first British Minister to be recalled was F. J. Jackson. Mr. Jackson had accused the American Government of bad faith in entering into an agreement with his predecessor which he said "the United States knew the previous Minister had not been authorized to make. He also circularized British Consuls in an effort to arouse feeling against the United States.

M. Poussin was recalled as Minister from France because of his impertinence to the American Secretary of State.

In 1855 British Minister Crampton was recalled at the request of the United States, and the exequators of three British Consuls were canceled because of their activities in enlisting soldiers for the Crimean war, though the actual enlistments were to take place in Canada.

The most historic incident of the sort arose when Lord Sackville West, in response to a decoy letter, advised Americans of British birth to vote for Grover Cleveland for President. The incident came to light after Mr. Cleveland's election, and he referred in an annual message to this "unpardonable conduct," saying: "The offense thus committed was more grave, involving disastrous possibilities to the good relations of the United States and Great Britain, constituting a gross breach of diplomatic privilege and an invasion of the purely domestic affairs and essential sovereignty of the Government to which the envoy was accredited."

President Cleveland directed that passports be handed to the discredited Minister. Lord Salisbury, in acknowledging notice of this action, said that the handing of passports to Lord Sackville-West left him no dispute, but he doubted that the acceptance or retention of a Minister depended solely upon the Government to which he was accredited. This principle was assented to by Mr. Bayard, then Secretary of State, but he added that the circumstances involving an interference with the American suffrage left no other course open to the United States.

The most recent incident affecting an envoy of Ministerial rank was the dismissal of the Spanish Minister, Dupuy de Lome, who wrote disrespectfully of President McKinley, to a friend in Cuba. In President Taft's Administration passports were handed to the Nicaraguan Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. Rodrigues, as a protest against the judicial murder in Nicaragua of two Americans, Mr. Cannon and Mr. Groce.

There have been a number of incidents in which foreign Governments recalled their representatives in protest against some American action.

THIS MORNING'S PAPERS COMMENT ON DUMBA

Approve Dismissal of Ambassador as the Only Step to Take.

Comment in the American press this morning on the request for the recall of Dr. Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, voices approval of the action of the Government and declares that Washington took teh only proper course under the circumstances.

Anti-American Conspiracy Must End.

From The World.

In demanding the recal lof Dr. Dumba President Wilson has done more than rebuke an indiscreet diplomatist who was found guilty of grossly reprehensible conduct.

He has served notice upon both Germany and Austria that there is an end to the anti-American conspiracy which they have subsidized in this country in flagrant disregard of international good faith and international decency.

The President's note of dismissal will be read with no less attention and interest in Berlin than in Vienna. The punishment falls directly upon Dr. Dumba, but the Presidents action in its entirety is directed to all whom it may concern.

President Wilson in dealing with the Dumba matter has again shown that clearness and steadiness of purpose that have characterized his foreign policy throughout the war. There was no unseemly haste, but there was no needless delay.

The Dumba incident has given to the President the long-needed opportunity to disillusion Germany and Austria and to assert once and for all the dignity and the sovereignty of the Republic. The awakening may be painful both in Berlin and Vienna, but if Germany and Austria are at all desirous of maintaining friendly relations with the United States, the most formidable obstacles—which were of their own creation—are now out of the way.

"Relief and Satisfaction."

From The Herald.

A great wave of relief and feeling of satisfaction will sweep over the United States because of the action of President Wilson in asking for the recall of Dr. Dumba, the Austrian Ambassador.

Relief because of the knowledge that the President has nerved himself to do a drastic and unpleasant thing without unnecessary delay; satisfaction, because this action on the part of the President is bound to bring to an end the humiliating and scandalous propaganda which has been conducted against the neutrality and sovereignty of the United States, using this country in many ways as a base for hostile operations against belligerents.

From the very first it has been apparent that a break must come sooner or later. That the Ambassador who is recalled is not Count Von Bernstorff is due, not to the Count's lack of offense, but to the greater finesse which the German diplomatist has employed in committing even greater offenses than Dr. Dumba's.

The Austrian Ambassador put his name to a letter outlining a scheme to completely "tie up" all the munition plants in the United States and then, when this was exposed, he excused himself by saying that he had "merely" done so and so and tried to throw the blame on his home Government. But he is going back home where he belongs. May he have a safe voyage!

Looks for Effect on Germany.

From The Tribune.

In demanding the recall of Mr. Dumba President Wilson has taken the only course compatible with the dignity and honor of the United States.

Inevitably this action must have a wider significance than its direct application in the case of Ambassador Dumba. There are pending the cases of the Lusitania, the Arabic, the Hesperian, in which Germany's agents are the offenders against this country. Words of argument, of remonstrance, have hitherto failed to obtain from that country's representatives anything but a vague and indefinite assurance that hereafter the rights of our citizens shall be respected. It is not too much to hope that the dismissal of Dumba may carry to Germany the pointed assurance, as only deeds can, that the United States is determined to make its rights respected.

Met With Dignity and Decision.

From The Sun.

The admission of Mr. Dumba that he had proposed to his Government plans to instigate strikes in American manufacturing plants engaged in the production of munitions of war and a further admission that he had employed an American citizen traveling under an American passport as a bearer of his official dispatches—all of these facts having been duly verified—left but one course of action. This Mr. Wilson and the State Department have followed, without waiting "to hear from the country."

It is intimated in dispatches from Washington that, notwithstanding the frank exposition of the United States Government of good will toward Austria and a wish for a continuance of cordial and friendly relations, Ambassador Penfield will also receive his passports. Be that as it may, the critical circumstances brought about by Ambassador Dumba's maladroitness have been met with a dignity and a decision that must command the respect of the citizens of the United States.

CALLS LANSING UNNEUTRAL.

No Cause to Cancel Archibald's Passport, Says New Yorker Herold.

Under the caption, "The Diplomacy of the Single-Track Railroad," the New Yorker Herold, (German,) in its evening edition yesterday, contained an editorial of which the following is a translation:

"Our Federal Government is neutral. It says so itself. Just now it is seeking to prove its neutrality again by devoting a very suspicious attention to the case of the war correspondent Archibald. The man, as is known, accepted letters from the Austrian Ambassador, Dr. Dumba, and promised to deliver them to the Foreign Office at Vienna. It is difficult to see what there is criminal in that.

"Archibald explained that he did not know the contents of the letters, and there is no reason to doubt his word. Why then should Secretary of State Lansing feel called upon to revoke the passport of Archibald and to place the man, in a certain measure, in military and under arrest? Surely, Ambassador Dumba had a right to communicate with his Government? And if, in view of the cutting of the German cable and the British snooping carried on even in American postal institutions, he chose as messenger an American who was sailing for Europe, only a Lansing, who judges everything from the British point of view, can see anything wrong in that. The postal institutions also forward letters of the Ambassador to his Government. Is that, too, punishable.

"The neutrality of the Federal Government is here again placed in a peculiar light. If Archibald attends to a letter of the Austrian Ambassador, that immediately seems to the statesmen at Washington a dangerous breach of neutrality. But if our bankers busy themselves with the plan of granting the Allies a loan of $750,000,000 and thus financing the continuation of the war against Germany and Austria, the powers at Washington consider that altogether in order—for it concerns the welfare of the Britons, Frenchmen, and Russians—money, arms, munitions and everything else that is necessary for war to the Allies; but not even the opportunity for forwarding important documents for the Austrian or German Ambassador.

"Does, indeed, Mr. Lansing realize how remarkable his interpretation of neutrality looks? Probably not. He has run so deeply astray into amorous enslavement to the Britons that his judgment has become clouded. Besides, where is the promised sharp note to England? President Wilson confesses that the convolutions of his brain resemble a single-track railroad, on which one can always travel only in one direction. The line of the railway seems to be arranged only for the forwarding of sharp notes to Berlin."

SOUGHT MESSENGERS BEFORE.

Dr. Murray Tells of Previous Attempt to Send Papers to Vienna.

That an attempt was made late in July last to send important documents from Washington to Vienna by an attaché of the American Embassy at Vienna is the belief of the Rev. Dr. J. W. Murray, pastor of the Church of the Hearlin Christ, who reached New York from Naples Tuesday on the Dante Alighieri of the Italian Line.

Dr. Murray said he left New York for Naples on board the Dante Alighieri on July 28, and that at sea he made the acquaintance of two young Americans, Frank Davis and H. T. O'Neill, who were on their way for service at the American Embassy in Vienna. He said that Davis told him that the day before he left Washington for New York to sail, there was delivered to him by messenger, a large packet of letters, written and addressed in German, accompanied by a courteous note asking that Mr. Davis deliver the package in Vienna. Dr. Murray said Davis told him that, suspecting he was being used as a tool, he returned the letters to Washington a short time before the Dante Alighieri left port.

"I think Mr. Davis's experience has been that of many other Americans going abroad," said Dr. Murray. "The feasibility of this plan of transmitting important documents is shown by the fact that if Davis had not been in the service of this Government, he probably would have performed the errand. I am inclined to believe I should have done so.

In the case of Archibald, I think it entirely probable that he is telling the truth when he says that he didn't know he was carrying the important documents found in his possession in London. I do not know Mr. Archibald, but I think he should be given the benefit of the doubt."

OPENS GERMAN LABOR BUREAU

Liebau Seeks to Get Other Work for Munition Workers.

Hans Liebau, who worked as an architect and consulting sanitary engineer with his office in Jamaica for a number of years, and only recently expanded his business sufficiently to open an office in New York, didn't know whether to feel flattered or chagrined at the publicity given to his plan to conduct a war relief employment agency for Germans yesterday. In the disclosure that "the German Ambassador had begun work on Dumba lines among Germans in this country" the name of Mr. Liebau was linked with that of Count von Bernstorff. Mr. Liebau didn't attempt to conceal the fact that this was gratifying to him, when seen yesterday, but admitted that he had not yet had the pleasure of meeting or hearing from the Count who was reported as being one of the backers of Mr. Liebau's little employment bureau.

"I am a naturalized American and a good American, but I still love my fellow-Germans," was born in Germany," Mr. Liebau explained. "About a month ago the German papers printed the announcement that German subjects in America who assisted in the manufacture of war materials for the enemies of the fatherland would be guilty of high treason under the German penal code. I knew there were many Germans here who were not naturalized and who would want some day to return to their homes, and the idea came to me that I could help them avoid violating this penal code by trying to find other jobs for those that gave up work in ammunition factories on reading that it was treason. And so I interested a few friends and announced the plan to the German papers, which published it. This publicity may be very well; I don't know. I hope it brings us more donations."

His project had not yet received as much support as he had hoped, Mr. Liebau admitted, but he said optimistically that that would come in time. Thus far, he said, the subscriptions have averaged about $10 each, while there have been many for $1 each, and they have totaled only about $1,500. He denied that any circulars had been sent to Germans working in ammunition factories or elsewhere urging them to leave or strike, and explained that his little bureau could do nothing to them if he did that. He also denied that the bureau had inserted any advertisements in the German papers urging Germans to quit work; the finances had been too low for that, he said. He issued a statement describing his work and explaining that his aim was to find work and assist temporarily Germans who left their jobs in ammunition factories through conscientious motives. About 200 had been helped thus far, he said. Asked if the German Ambassador was contributing to the scheme, Mr. Liebau said he regretted that the Ambassador had not yet sent in his contribution, but that the German Consulate had sent around some of the men out of jobs who applied there for assistance.

WOULD SUPPORT PRESIDENT.

Hungarian Newspaper Says Dumba's Fault Was Being Found Out.

The following editorial, signed by Alexander Konta and appearing in the Hungarian newspaper Amerikai Magyar Nepszava of this city, was written before it was known that the United States Government had asked for the recall of the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, Dr. Dumba:

"The case of the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to this country, from the standpoint of an American citizen of Hungarian birth, is, at this moment of writing, still under consideration by the President and the Department of State, and therefore the public expression of private opinion would be prematture and unseemly. One thing I hold certain, however: whatever the decision of the head of the State, it is the duty of all citizens, whether native or naturalized, to accept it and support it.

"It is admitted that Dr. Dumba was not only right, but performed an official duty, when he warned Austro-Hungarian subjects in this country of the Dual Monarchy's laws on the subject of giving aid and comfort to its enemies by actively engaging in the manufacture of ammunition, &c., for the Allies—that, on their return home, they would be liable to severe punishment under these laws. It is the undeniable right of workers in such factories to stop work for whatever reason may seem valid to them, but—when it comes to organizing strikes, with their dangers of damage to American property and life, that is a matter about which, it appears to me, there can be no two opinions.

DISCUSSES DUMBA'S DUTY.

Berlin News Bureau Says He Was Right to Warn Countrymen.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 10.—An Amsterdam dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company says that the Wolff Bureau of Berlin has issued a semi-official note stating that if Ambassador Dumba only warned his countrymen against committing acts which the Austrian military penal code threatens to punish severely, then "that was not only his right, but also his duty."

MAY HAVE DIFFICULTY TO CONVICT ARCHIBALD

His Denial of Foreknowledge of Contents of Dumba Letter Proves a Handicap.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—An official of the State Department has been assigned to look into the laws that might apply to James F. J. Archibald's act in undertaking to carry to the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office a secret report from Ambassador Dumba. Under the acts more or less applicable, foreknowledge of the general nature of the report, which Archibald denies having had, would have to be proved. It is also doubted if the most pertinent of the enactments would apply to the act of simply carrying a communication, as the tape seems to have been aimed at the author of the correspondence, not at the messenger.

Section V. of the Penal Code, relating to "criminal correspondence with foreign Governments," provides that any American citizen or resident of the United States who, "without the permission of this Government, directly or indirectly commences or carries on any verbal or written correspondence or intercourse with any foreign Government, or any officer or agent thereof, with an intent to influence the measures or conduct of any foreign Government, or any officer or agent thereof, in relation to any dispute or controversy with the United States, or to defeat the measures of the Government of the United States, and every person being a citizen of or resident within the United States, or in any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof, and not duly authorized, who counsels, advises, or assists in any such correspondence with such intent, shall be fined not more than $5,000 and imprisoned not more than three years."

The only exception permits American citizens to press claims against foreign governments on their own initiative. The circumstances under which the section was enacted suggests that it was not intended to apply to bearers of messages. The provision was adopted in President Washington's second administration in order to prevent activities like those of Dr. Logan, who reported to the French Government that the attitude of the United States toward France was more favorable than President Washington implied.

It is suggested that Archibald's conversations with Ambassador Dumba might come within the statute's inhibition. But Archibald has denied all knowledge of the nature of the report he carried, and it would be difficult to establish just what was the subject of the conversations.

There is another provision in the same section that has been cited against Archibald. It reads:

Every citizen of the United States who, within the territory or jurisdiction thereof, accepts and exercises a commission to serve a foreign Prince, State, colony, or people, in war, by land or by sea, against any Prince, State, colony, district, or people with whom the United States are at peace, shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor and shall be fined not more than $2,000 and imprisoned not more than three years.

It is pointed out that if it were intended to forbid to serve any belligerent power the phrase would have been "at war" instead of "in war," or perhaps "during war." It would seem that if this provision were used against Archibald it could be made a basis for prosecuting a number of more or less prominent Americans who are openly connected in various capacities with the Mexican agencies here. It might then also apply to any American accepting a commission to furnish war supplies, though it has been definitely determined that it does not apply to such cases.

The fact that one of the reasons assigned by the State Department in requesting the recall of Ambassador Dumba is that he employed an American to carry his message through the lines suggests that the Administration feels that Archibald has acted with grave impropriety. Whether action will be taken against him, however, is still undecided.

RUSSIANS WIN SECOND VICTORY

Continued from Page 1.

was to outflank them from the south and north so as to secure possession of the Vilna-Rovno Railway and bisect the Russian Army by a line from north to south. There were signs that the Germans had succeeded in the south. The Russians have just retired from Dubno in Volhynia on the Lemberg Railway to the positions of Goryn and Ikva, but the setback in Galicia renders this success largely nugatory for the enemy, who, in the meantime, is still held beyond reach of Rovno.

As to the Polesi region, with the Pinsk marshes, the Germans are encountering great difficulties. Here heavy rain is falling, making motor transport and the movement of heavy guns impossible. The invaders have been trying to improve communications by paving roads with timber, but progress is necessarily very slow.

The Russians are stubbornly opposing the combined enveloping movement of Mackensen on the Lemberg-Grodno railway, and Gallwitz on the Volkovysk-Slonio line. The Russian barrier before Vilna is unbroken, and below, in spite of the arrival of reinforcements from Mackensen's army, the Germans are unable to develop success on the Dvina.

Altogether, today's prospects are brighter than usual.

OFFICIAL WAR REPORTS.

Russian Lines on the North Still Holding Firmly.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 9.—The following official communication was issued from General Headquarters tonight:

In the region of Riga, and also in that of Friedrichstadt, the situation is unchanged. Between the Lautze River and Jacobstadt the fighting continues with the same stubbornness as before, though the Germans have offered no resistance to the Russian bayonet attacks.

The enemy is carrying out a series of attacks evidently with the object of driving back the Russians on the right bank of the Dvina in the direction of Dvinsk. There has been an artillery engagement of particular violence at Abela. The situation along the Vilna road is generally without change. The enemy is strongly fortifying himself.

In the region of Grodno, southeast of Skidel, along the left bank of the Niemen and in the region of the mouth of the Roi, the stubborn fighting of the Russians on Sept. 8 hampered the enemy's offensive. Especially persistent enemy attacks are reported from the Skidel region.

The Russians continue their retreat, occasionally delivering counter-attacks. At Sokohov, west of Skidel, the Germans fled after a Russian counter-attack.

Between the Niemen and the Pripet the Russians are retreating to the region of Zelwianka and Rozhany. Along the left bank of the Pripet there has been an energetic offensive, and the enemy cavalry and infantry have been held up on the Kamelnka-Kashisski-Pinsk roads.

Berlin Reports Progress.

BERLIN, Sept. 9, (via London.)—The following official report on the operations on the eastern front was issued today:

Eastern Theatre of War: Army group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg.—From the Baltic as far east as Olita there has been no important change. Between Jeziory and the Niemen the enemy is defending himself stubbornly. Our troops, nearing Skidel, south of the Niemen, defeated the enemy, who is retreating behind the Melwianka. On the western bank there remain only some rear guards. This army group has taken 3,550 prisoners and ten machine guns.

Army Group of Prince Leopold.—The Melwianka has been reached at various places during the fighting with the rear guards of the enemy. South of Rosana a crossing has been forced. Austro-Hungarian troops continue to advance through the forest northeast of Sielce.

Army Group of Field Marshal von Mackensen.—The northern bank of the Jasloida has been gained near Chomsk. By reason of our advance in a northerly direction the enemy has been compelled to evacuate his position near Eowa-Kartuska. Between the Sporowski and the canal we gained further ground.

Southeastern Theatre of War:

The northern wing of the enemy's forces which has advanced south of Ostrog and toward the Sereth has been driven back.

In an official report issued at Petrograd so late Wednesday night that it only reached New York in time for the latest editions of the morning papers yesterday it was announced that in Galicia, near Tarnapol, the Russians had won a big victory over the German Third Guard Division and the Forty-seventh Reserve Division, reinforced by an Austrian brigade, with great quantities of heavy and light artillery. They captured more than 200 officers, 8,000 men, 30 guns, 14 of which were of heavy calibre, many machine guns, gun limbers, and other booty, besides inflicting enormous losses in killed and wounded.

VICTORY CHEERS RUSSIANS.

Foils German Effort to Break Into Rich Grain Provinces.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 9.—The brilliant victory won by the Russian Army near Tarnopol is regarded here in the nature of a fitting celebration of the assumption of chief command of the Russian armies by Emperor Nicholas and as an omen of success to come.

As a strictly military event, great importance is attached to the victory by military circles, which point out that the Germans had collected a force of Prussian guards and Austrian brigades, strengthened by both light and heavy artillery, on a twenty-mile front for the undoubted purpose of breaking through into the rich grain provinces of Southwestern Russia. With inferior forces, the Russians were able to defeat the plan, despite the deliberate preparations that had been made to execute it, inflicting severe losses and "shattering," it is claimed, an entire army corps.

The fact that the Russians could not follow up the victory at Tarnopol was due entirely to the superiority of the Teutonic artillery, it is declared. There is no lack of war stores, according to War Office officials, and the Russian supply of shrapnel is sufficient, but the army was unable to take the offensive against the heavy guns of the Germans.

The check administered at Tarnopol is expected to have an important bearing on operations against Russian positions along the Gorin, Ikva, and Stubel Rivers to the northeast, which operations are depending upon support from a German advance at Tarnopol. The Austro-German forces are operating aggressively against these positions, battles developing around Dubno, Rovno, and Kremenetz.

The situation in the north has shown little change for the past ten days. From the statements of captured German officers it appears that the Germans do not hope to make marked progress unless Riga is captured, as well as the principal junctions on the Vilna-Grodno Railroad.

Rains are making field operations difficult.

CZAR BIDS FAREWELL TO THE GRAND DUKE

Deposed Generalissimo Starts for the Caucasus—Berlin Sees Politics in Shift.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 10.—A Reuter dispatch from Petrograd says that Grand Duke Nicholas and his headquarters staff started for the Caucasus last evening.

Emperor Nicholas went to the railroad station to say farewell to the new Viceroy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 9, (dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle).—The most significant words in the rescript to the Grand Duke are those in which the Emperor speaks of the causes which hitherto have prevented him from giving effect to his heart's desire.

It is well known that at the beginning of the war it was almost decided that the Czar should take chief command, but in view of the complex responsibilities involved in governing the empire during the time of war he consented to devolve the purely military responsibility on the Grand Duke, while he himself maintained a watchful oversight over both military and civil affairs. His frequent visits to the front have shown where his chief personal interest lay.

The present moment is regarded by the Emperor as one in which duty and personal inclination coincide. All Russia is all for the war. The whole machinery of government must work for victory, and other political considerations must be subordinated to this one great end. At such a moment the Czar, according to the old tradition, actively exerts his functions as military leader of the nation. In his regret to the Grand Duke there are indications that the Czar is convinced his decision has mystical sanction, and that the task is a burden laid upon him from on high.

CROWN PRINCE GAINS IN ARGONNE

Continued from Page 1.

great ferocity. With the exception, however, of a section of trench to the east of Layon de Binarville, our lines everywhere held fast. We took some prisoners and captured a machine gun.

In the Lorraine district, in the Forest of Parroy, there took place advance post engagements in which the advantage rested with us.

In the Vosges there has been fighting with hand grenades on the heights to the east of Metzeral.

About fifty shells were thrown down yesterday by French aeroplanes on the railroad station at Challerange.

During the night of Sept. 8-9 one of our dirigible balloons bombarded the railroad station and certain factories at Nesle, in the Department of the Somme.

The following official communication was issued by the French War Office to-night:

The artillery struggle continues around Arras, in the region of Roye and on the Champagne front.

In the Argonne the enemy's attacks were not renewed; the day was marked by a violent artillery duel.

The cannonading has likewise been quite spirited in the Woevre at Bois Haut, in the forest of Apremont, and at Bois de Montmare.

British Forces Stationary.

Field Marshal Sir John French, Commander-in-Chief of the British Army in the field, has sent the following report on recent operations:

"There has been no change in the situation since my last communication. There has been mining activity on both sides without important results. Our artillery and that of the enemy have been active east of Ypres. Elsewhere on our front conditions are normal.

"A German aeroplane was brought down by rifle and machine-gun fire on Sept. 1, falling close behind the German lines southeast of Hooge. A second German aeroplane on Sept. 5 was brought down by one of our fighting machines. It fell behind the enemy's lines opposite the southern portion of our front."

CROWN PRINCE'S EARLIER GAIN

June and July Victories Brought Him Nearer Verdun Forts.

BERLIN, Aug. 27, (Correspondence of The Associated Press).—Considering the comparatively limited

LABOR IS WARNED BY LLOYD GEORGE

If the Unions Continue Their Present Attitude It Will Make for Disaster.

A WAR BETWEEN MECHANICS

England Building Eleven More Arsenals, to Man Which 200,000 Men Will Be Required.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BRISTOL, Sept. 9, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Judged either by its matter or manner, an address which Minister of Munitions Lloyd George delivered this afternoon before the Trade Union Congress will undoubtedly rank among the supreme speeches of his career. It would be as difficult to exaggerate the gravity of the statements of fact he felt called upon to make as to convey any adequate idea of the emotional atmosphere he created by his appeal.

"Unless," he told the Congress, "the unions allow unskilled men and women to do, as far as they are able, work hitherto done by skilled men, unless they allow, in fact, an unqualified relaxation of the union rules, we are making straight for disaster. Every hour counts, every hour means death, every hour takes us farther from victory and nearer defeat unless it is an hour spent by the nation in putting its whole strength into this great struggle for victory and freedom for the democracies of Europe."

The State, Mr. Lloyd-George declared, had kept its bargain with labor by abolishing war profits in the munitions factories employing no fewer than 95 per cent. of the workers engaged. Had labor shown equal readiness to fulfill its side of the agreement? The answer was a reluctant no. In some factories, including the Government arsenal at Woolwich, said the Minister, the output was being restricted, in others men were refusing to work beside unskilled hands, and this at a time when 80,000 more skilled men and 200,000 more unskilled men and women must be employed if the Government was to carry out its program and the country play the part now inevitably assigned to it in the Allies' campaign.

With flashing eyes and upraised hands, in a voice that rose and fell in every gradation of appeal and challenge, sometimes begging, sometimes exhorting, but always vibrant with the emotion of a patriot, Mr. Lloyd George drove the moral of hard facts into the hearts and consciences of hearers never before touched with so sure a hand on every chord of feeling and reason.

The effect was amazing. Men who had come to heckle remained to cheer. Hardened Socialists sprang to their feet and shouted while they clapped. Questions that were meant to hurt died on the lips of the questioners and melted into applause. The congress became a great patriotic demonstration.

The speech was not a mere piece of able oratory, born to die in an afternoon. The congress had asked specifically for a nexplanantion, and got it, and that explanation will be reckoned in the days to come as one of the things that won the war.

BRISTOL, England, Sept. 9.—Mr. Lloyd George in his speech to-day declared that the war had resolved itself into a conflict between the mechanics in the contending nations.

"With you," said the Minister to the congress, "victory is assured. Without you our cause is lost.

"I come here as the greatest employer of labor in this country. You passed resolutions yesterday pledging yourselves to assist the Government in a successful prosecution of the war, and I am here on behalf of the Government to take you at your word."

As between British and German workmen, the Minister said, he believed the British were the better.

Mr. Lloyd George told the delegates that notwithstanding all the efforts that have been made to speed up the work of turning out war munitions only 15 per cent. of the available machinery was being worked on night shifts.

"The country is not doing its best," he declared.

The Minister said the Government had under construction eleven new arsenals, to man which, in addition to the existing arsenals, 200,000 more men were required.

"The Government," he added, "cannot equip the army at this time unless the unions suspend during the war all instructions barring unskilled labor and all restrictions tending to prevent a maximum output. Therefore there must be no stoppages."

"Has the State kept its end of the bargain?" a voice shouted.

"No," another voice answered.

Replying to this, Mr. Lloyd George said the surplus profits of the firms engaged in munitions work would go to the Treasury to finance the war.

Mr. Lloyd George quoted for a trade unin circular issued in Coventry in which the men were counseled in effect to to work at their full capacity.

"This means," he commented, "that there has been a deliberate attempt to restrict the output in guns, the making of which is vital to the proetction of the lives of men at the front. Is there any one here who will defend an action of that kind?"

There were loud cries of "No!"

"Then," said the Minister, "you have answered the question I came down to ask you. I knew you would not support such action."

Continuing, he said that as Minister of Munitions he had the right to ask workmen to come forth courageously, and fearlessly say they would have no part "in trying to hold the arm of their native land when it is fighting for its life and their future labors depend largely upon the result of this war."

The Minister concluded by appealing to the men not to array the country against organized labor.

The Congress adopted, virtually without opposition, at today's session a resolution presented by the Railway Clerks' Union on the subject of recruiting. The Congress resolved:

That this Congress, being convinced that the issues involved in the present European war are of transcendant importance to the democracies of this and other countries, hereby records its entire approval of the action of the Parliamentary Labor Party in cooperating with the other political parties in the national recruiting campaign.

The consensus of opinion as revealed in speeches in support of the resolution was that it was no part of the teaching of trade unionism that it is the duty of man to turn the other cheek to the man who smites him. One speaker said that if when "dear brother Fritz" invaded Belgium the British Government had not decided to resist this move, the men and women of Britain would have forced it do so.

BRITISH PUNISHING PERSIA.

City of Bushire Occupied Owing to the Murder of Two Officers.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Because of the killing of two British officers near Bushire, Persia, and the failure of the Persian Government to punish the tribal chiefs concerned in the affair, who, it is declared, were assisted by Germans, Bushire, a city of upwards of 15,000 population, on the Persian Gulf, was occupied by the British without opposition on Aug. 8, according to advices received by Reuter's Telegram Company.

Conditions in Persia are going from bad to worse, the advices add. The Persian Central Telegraph line has been cut since Aug. 15, and the road from Bushire is completely blocked. The gendarmerie, it is asserted, are unpaid and dissatisfied, and fighting is reported among the tribes outside of Kashan, between Teheran and Ispahan.

Since the attack on the British Consul at Ispahan last month a critical situation has arisen, according to the advices, and steps to be taken in connection with it are the subject of discussion among the Entente Powers.

PAPAL MAIL MISSING, GERMAN PAPER CHARGES

Says Important Official Correspondence from Vatican Fails to Reach Destination.

COLOGNE, Sept. 9, (via London.)—The Koelnische Volkszeitung, the leading Catholic organ in Germany, reports that official correspondence of Pope Benedict with the Papal Nuncio of Munich, posted at Rome, has not arrived at its destination in several instances. Letters containing the appointment of the Bishop of Gnesen and Posen, and also matters concerning the Breslau Diocese are among those alleged to be missing.

The newspaper invites the Italian Government to investigate the matter.

In his alleged interview with Pope Benedict XV., Louis Latapie, in the Paris Liberté of June 21, quotes the Pope as saying that letters addressed to the Vatican had been opened by Italian censors. Before either the Papal Secretary of State, Cardinal Gasparri, or the late Dean of the Sacred College, Cardinal Serafino Vannutelli, or even the Pope himself had a chance to repudiate the interview, which all ultimately did, the Italian Government issued a statement to the effect that while inconveniences to the Vatican must occur, yet that of which the Pope was supposed to have complained could not be one of them—at least not at the hands of Italian officials, as the mail, both to and from the Vatican, did not pass through the hands o fthe censors, and that extraordinary efforts had been taken to preserve the extraterritoriality of the Vatican correspondence.

Twice a week an attaché of Signor Riccio's Department of Posts and Telegraphs, accompanied by an official of he Vatican, proceeds to a town in Switzerland and there deliverers to a Swiss postmaster the official Vatican mail destined for Roman Catholic prelates in Germany and Austria-Hungary, receiving, at the same time, such correspondence as may have been directed by these prelates to the Vatican.

It is understood that this scheme was suggested by Cardinal Gasparri himself, who holds himself responsible for the uncompromising character of all the correspondence which leaves the Vatican in this way. As to what is received—Pietro Gasparri, although a Prince of the Church, is known to be an Italian patriot. Of course mail matter sent in the ordinary way passing through Signor Riccio's department is subject to the same scrutiny which all governments exercise in time of war.

BAN ON ROYAL CHURCH OFF.

Pope Removes Greater Excommunication from Chapel in Quirinal.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Sept. 9,(Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The Pope's act removing excommunication from the Paolina Chapel of the Quirinal, which had been in force since the Italian troops entered Rome, is very significant.

Forty-five years ago no priest dared celebrate even private mass there. Indeed, under the late King Humbert the entire palace, formerly the Summer residence of the Pope, remained under the interdict fulminated by Pope Pius IX. King Humbert was always steadfast in refusing to sleep there, and every night passed out of its portals to the royal villa outside the Porta Pia gate of Rome. His consort, Queen Margherita, obtained the Papal permission to erect an isolated temporary chapel in the palace gardens, and the last two royal chaplains were successful in procuring further mitigations of the original sentence.

King Victor Emmanuel's chief chaplain, Mgr. Beccaria, whom it is said Benedict XV. recently signified his intention of creating a Cardinal, has facilitated the Pope's action by expressing the King's desire to renovate the celebrated chapel royal for the benefit of wounded soldiers now living in the Quirinal.

REPULSE AUSTRIAN FORCES.

Italian Guns Scatter Two Columns in the Piezzo Region.

ROME, Sept. 9, (via Paris.)—The War Office tonight made public the following official communication from the Italian General Headquarters, dated Sept. 9.:

In Tyrol and Trentino the enemy has limited his activity to artillery actions, to which our artillery effectively replied. A reconnaissance pushed boldly as far as the enemy's works on the Upper Cordevole, showed that remarkable damage had been caused by our fire on the Lacorte fort and the Renaz electric plant.

In the Piezzo (Flitsch) Basin our artillery forced an enemy column marching through the Predil Pass to halt and turn back. Another column which, by way of Kashutte, to the northwest of the Predil Pass, was extending its operations toward the Predil locality, was scattere by our shells.

On the Carso front there is nothing of importance to report.

The enemy threw many shells into the Monfalcone shipyard, causing another outbreak of fire. He afterward bombarded in an endeavor to prevent the fire being put out. This operation, however, did not succeed.

Our aeroplanes bombarded yesterday morning the Klause railroad station east of Santa Lucia, hitting it several times and also damaging the adjacent bridge on the Baez River.

The Council of Ministers met today for about three hours. Premier Salandra presided over the sitting, at which the war situation was thoroughly discussed.

DOCTORS GO TO GERMANY.

Sent by Committee of Which Herman Metz Is Treasurer.

The first contingent of doctors and nurses going to Germany to attend the sick and wounded soldiers under the auspices of the American Physicians' Expeditions Committee left Hoboken yesterday for Copenhagen on the Scandinavian-American liner Oscar II., and will remain away until the end of the war. Arthur von Briesen is the Chairman and Herman Metz is the Treasurer of the committee, which is composed entirely of Americans, it is said.

The expedition is in charge of Dr. Hermann Fischer of the New York German Hospital, and the other doctors are J. L. Mathesheimer of the German Hospital, Jersey City; Louis Brooks and Joseph King, both of New York City. The four nurses are Misses Elise E. Duensing, Marie E. Hoffman, Anna A. Jansen, and Marie L. Lorenz. The equipment for a hospital will be sent over by another steamer.

On arrival at Berlin Dr. Fischer will report at the United States Embassy for instructions. A German communication has been received stating that, while the expedition will be welcome, none but German citizens will be allowed near the front. A second expedition will be sent over later.

2,500 ITALIANS SAIL TO WAR.

Steamship Captain Gives Each Reservist a Pair of Woolen Socks.

Twenty-five hundred Italian reservists sailed for Naples from Jersey City yesterday on the Italian liner Tomaso di Savoia and 500 were left behind, but will sail tomorrow on the Dante Alighieri. The Italians came from all parts of the country. A party of 1,300 came through from Chicago and St. Louis, and the majority of them were wearing flowers and carrying mandolins.

More than 2,000 persons went to the pier to see the Italians start for the war.

Captain Quintino Viglienzoni of the Dante Alighieri gave a pair of woolen socks to each of the reservists.

RUSSIANS DEMAND COALITION CABINET

War Stores Committee Members Declare Delay in Reconstruction Will Be Dangerous.

LAUD GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS

Council of Ministers Considers Radical Reform Program of New Parliamentary Majority.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 9.—At a meeting of 200 persons of the War Stores Committee in the Moscow industrial region a resolution was adopted declaring that the reconstruction of the Government under the guidance of a Ministry enjoying the conference of the country was an imperative necessity. Delay, the resolution said, would be disastrous.

The Petrograd Council at a meeting attended by a hundred persons adopted a resolution of the same character. On the motion of Liberal Deputy Folbork the Council paid a warm tribute to Grand Duke Nicholas, who has been superseded by Emperor Nicholas in command of the army and gone to the Caucasus as Viceroy.

The Council of Ministers has discussed the program of the new parliamentary majority which, according to reports, calls for autonomy in Poland, a conciliatory policy for Finland, amnesty for political and religious offenses, complete cessation of religious persecution, removal of restrictions upon Jews and the recognition of the legality of trade unions.

M. Polivanoff, Minister of War, and M. Cherbatoff, Minister of the Interior, have privately assured members of the Duma that they sympathize with many points in the program.

The members of the Duma are still alarmed over rumors of the prorogation of the legislative body to the end of October or November. Apparently there has been no decision on this question.

The Kiev Deputies have called on Count Ignatieff, Minister of Education, to protest against the evacuation of the educational institutions, declaring that this would necessitate the withdrawal from Kiev of a large part of the population. The Deputies said that the temporary closing of the schools would be preferable, if it became necessary. Ignatieff declared that the request of the Deputies would receive his sympathetic attention.

Several Deputies have visited M. Polivanoff and made inquiries of the Minister of War regarding various rumors. Concerning some of the most important cities in the Southwest, M. Polivanoff reassured them.

Members of the Duma are giving their attention to a bill to abolish the feudal privileges of noble landlords in the Baltic provinces. These privileges include the monopoly of brewing, distilling and selling of spirits, the selling of foodstuffs, the opening of markets and the control of fishing and hunting. Compensation to the nobles is not provided for in the bill.

ITALIANS MENACING SWISS?

German Press Agency's Deduction from Reported Shift of Forces.

BERLIN, Sept. 9, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—"According to reliable private information," says the Overseas News Agency today, "considerable forces of Italian troops have been shifted from the Austrian frontier to the southwestern frontier of Switzerland. The move has attracted the attention of the Swiss military authorities, especially in connection with the fact that the French have concentrated troops on the Swiss northwestern frontier.

"The Italian measure," continues the news agency, "might be intended as a demonstration that the Swiss forces could be hemmed in in case a violation of Swiss territory in the northwest were attempted. The measures appear especially significant in the light of the simultaneous appearance in British newspapers of accusations that the Swiss people were submitting to anti-British influences and that German agents were trying to drag Switzerland into the war by violating Swiss neutrality; suggesting also that the Swiss Government, under the pressure of an overwhelming German force, might order a withdrawal of the Swiss military to the interior line of defense, leaving the way clear for an army to march through and invade France."

Insinuations such as these, the Overseas News Agency declares, are in its belief thrown out "to prepare the way for French aggression."

WAITS CHANCE TO AID PEACE

Switzerland, Says President Motta, Will Act with Other Neutrals.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—Neutral nations are justified in protesting against the war because they are its victims, in the opinion of Dr. Giuseppe Motta, President of Switzerland, who expressed his views in a conversation with Etienne Lamy, the French Academician. An account of this interview, which appears in the Petit Parisien, quotes President Motta as having said:

"Past wars affected only belligerents, but nowadays, owing to growth and the change in ideas, habits, and wealth, there is community among peoples. The rupture of this community by war between certain States affects all the rest.

"The will of neutrals is less respected in time of war. It is not, then, sufficient that they await the end of the conflict. For them passiveness has ceased to be a duty, and energy has become the proper policy. They have a right to raise their voices against war because they are its victims. It is legitimate for them to unite their influences because they are injured in common, but the hour has not come for that effort. Words, like spent bullets, would glance off the armor of the belligerents without penetrating it, but armor finally becomes heavy even for the strongest arms.

"The first sign of that fatigue will not find Switzerland inattentive or hesitant. She will act in concert with other neutral Governments, convinced as she is that the cause of peace is the cause of all. Necessary peace is not one which will be glorious, for it cannot be glorious for all, but equitable justice alone is lasting in its effects."

SAYS ITS STORES WERE SOLD

Complaint of North German Line Against British Liquidator.

BERLIN, Sept. 9, (By Wireless Telegraphy to Tuckerton,—N. J.)—Among the items given out today by the Overseas News Agency for transmission abroad were the following:

"The North German Lloyd Steamship Line has given out a statement to the effect that the British liquidator at Singapore has sold at public auction valuable stores that were intended to be used in the equipment of Eastern Asiatic liners of the company. The stores disposed of incjuded glassware, earthenware, linen, and art works.

"Reports that a bill had been passed by the Reichstag for an increase in the age limit for army service are incorrect. The Reichstag bill relating to army service has just been published. It orders medical reinspection of persons of service age who had been relieved from military service for various shortcomings."

PLAN BIG ATTACK AT DARDANELLES

Allies Concentrating Forces—German Paper Reports Sinking of Another Transport.

SOFIA, Tuesday, Sept. 7, (via Berlin and Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J., Sept. 9.)—According to information received from reliable sources, the Allies are now concentrating large forces, including heavy artillery, for a general attack on the Dardanelles.

The presence of mine sweepers at Sedd-el-Bahr, near the entrance to the Strait, is regarded as foreshadowing increased activity, including a vigorous bombardment of the outer Dardanelles forts.

BERLIN, Sept. 9, (by Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—A statement given out by the Overseas News Agency today quotes the Weserzeitung of Bremen as saying that the British steamship Southland, serving as a transport, was torpedoed recently in Turkish waters.

"The Weserzeitung of Bremen points out that the transport Southland was torpedoed in Turkish waters. The Southland formerly was the Red Star liner Vaderland. These steamers flew the Belgian flag up to the time of the occupation of Belgium, and then sailed under the American flag. Now the Southland, which lately was flying the American flag, suddenly was changed into a British transport."

No previous report has been made concerning the torpedoing of the Southland. A wireless dispatch from Berlin last week quoted a telegram from Sofia to the effect that a British transport had been sunk by a mine off the entrance to the Dardanelles, with the loss of 1,870 men. It was thought at the time that the Berlin report might have been an inaccurate version of the sinking of the British transport Royal Edward in the Aegean Sea on Aug. 14 by a German submarine.

The British Government has made no announcement of the sinking of another transport, following the loss of the Royal Edward. Shipping records show, however, that the Red Star liner Vaderland was renamed the Southland, being placed under the British flag, and was commandeered by the British Government for war purposes last March. She is listed as being employed in the hospital service.

CONSTANTINOPLE DEFENSES.

American Doctor Found Turks Expecting Defeat on Gallipoli.

One of the passengers arriving from Liverpool yesterday on the American liner New York was an American doctor who has lived in Asia Minor for forty years and speaks, reads and writes the Turkish language fluently. He said that when he left Constantinople sixteen days ago the Turks realized that the Dardanelles would be forced shortly by the Allies, and as a result the engineers were busy preparing for the abandonment of the trenches on the Gallipoli peninsula by making fresh defenses nearer to Constantinople.

When Turkey went into the war, he said, 3,000 German officers with red crosses on their arms passed through Bulgaria, and in the battles that have been fought since they have stood behind the Turkish soldiers with machine guns and revolvers to make them fight.

"The Turks hate the Germans," the doctor said, "but feel they are in their grip so far as fighting goes. There are 60,000 wounded soldiers in the Turkish capital. The American nurses from the college there are doing good work in the hospitals. The Turks are taking advantage of the war to form a hermit State and are sending all foreigners out of the country. After war had been declared they ordered all Greeks, Armenians, Jews and even Germans to leave Asia Minor, and over 200,000 have been thrown out. These refugees have been sent to Nineveh, on the Tigris, and Deir-Zor, on the River Euphrates, near Bagdad."

WIPE OUT TURKISH CORPS.

Russians in Caucasus Advancing—Reach South Shore of Lake Van.

PETROGAD, Sept. 9.—The War Office today made public the following official communication concerning the operations in the Caucasus:

Sept. 7 in the coastal region a large column of Turkish troops attempted to cross the Arkhave River. They were repulsed in the direction of Olti.

Our scouts near the village of Khost annihilated a Turkish Guard Corps. In the region of Glasguerd and Van encounters have taken place between our scouts and Kurds. On the Southern shore of Lake Van our cavalry scouts had an engagement with a large force of Turkish infantry and cavalry.

LUSITANIA VICTIM'S ESTATE.

Papers Tell of Loss of Paul Crompton, His Wife, and Six Children.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 10.—The grant of letters of administration of the estate of Paul Crompton of Gilstene Road, Kensington, formerly of Philadelphia, who was lost on the Lusitania, states that he died intestate, "together with his wife, Gladys Mary, and his children, Stephen, Alberta, Catherine, Mary, Paul Romilly, John, David, and Peter, who all died in the same calamity, and there is no evidence as to which of them survived." The value of the estate is $150,790.

BERNHARDI TO THE FRONT.

German Writer Goes to Fight for "World Power or Downfall."

BERLIN, Sept. 9, (via London.)—General Friedrich A. J. von Bernhardi has been assigned to a field command, at his own request, by Emperor William. He has already left for the front.

General von Bernhardi is the best-known military writer in Germany. In his book entitled "Germany and the Next War," written in 1912, he forecast many of the main features of the present campaigns. Before going to the front he served as commander of the Fiftieth Army Corps, which consists of home units.

CHRISTIANS HELD IN TABRIZ.

German Agents Cause Alarm in Northern Persia.

TIFLIS, Transcaucasia, via London, Sept. 9.—After the exodus from the Vilayet of Van, the Christians fled to the plains of Urumia and Salmas, on the northwest shore of Lake Urumia in Persian Armenia. Christians were preparing to leave Tabriz, but their flight was forbidden.

The presence of numerous German agents in Tabriz and elsewhere in Northern Persia is occasioning alarm.

MORE GOLD IN REICHSBANK.

Weekly Statement Shows an Increase of $908,250.

BERLIN, Sept. 9, (via London.)—The weekly statement of the Reichsbank shows the following increases: Gold, 3,633,000 marks, ($908,250;) metal stock and paper currency, 45,079,000 marks; discounts and Treasury paper, 125,702,000 marks; securities, 1,450,000 marks, and deposits, 231,711,000 marks.

Loans decreased 2,520,000 marks, and the note circulation 4,450,000 marks.

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Absolutely Relieves Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists.

Contains no harmful or deleterious substance

BULGARS FORTIFYING AT DEDEAGHATCH

Sofia Learns That Serbian Reply on Concessions Is Unsatisfactory to Entente

AND HAS BEEN SENT BACK

Editor from the Levant Finds Bulgarians Evenly Divided, but Thinks They Will Join Allies.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—According to a dispatch to The Temps from Dedeaghatch, the Bulgarians are actively fortifying that port and its environs. Heavy guns are being placed at all strategic points, the dispatch adds, eighteen large pieces having been taken through the city last night.

The Temps also says that Said Pasha, Military Governor of Adrianople, has been summoned to Constantinople to be courtmartialed for refusing to execute orders relative to the cession of territory to Bulgaria along the railroad line to Dedeaghatch, as provided in the recent agreement between Bulgaria and Turkey.

"There is growing unrest in Constantinople," the dispatch adds. "The Young Turks are growing weary of German activities. The Sheikh-ul-Islam has resigned."

SOFIA, Sept. 9, (via London, Sept. 10.)—It has become known here that Serbia's reply to the Entente powers regarding Bulgaria's claims on Serbia is unsatisfactory to the Entente powers. Although it is alleged that Serbia granted the demands of Bulgaria, the Serbian note proposes a modus vivendi for carrying out a settlement which it is felt by the Entente Governments Bulgaria would not accept. The Entente powers, therefore, it is reported, have referred back Serbia's reply.

Meanwhile the Bulgarian Government is said not to have been informed officially of the situation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—"What will the Bulgarians do? Will they intervene and for whom? What is the secret of the Bulgarian enigma?

"The answer is simple. The Bulgarians do not know themselves."

Thus M. Galli, former editor of The Levant Herald sums up the intrigues at Sofia, whereof he has had thirty years experience. Journeying from Constantinople M. Galli spent a fortnight in Sofia and interviewed the most prominent politicians. He sums up his conclusions as follows:

"Bulgaria is evenly divided, because the Germanophile interests are more influential than the Entente, but the latter, aided by the agrarian party representing the peasants, are numerically strongest. The peasants have three planks: First, the realization of national aspirations in Macedonia; second, never to oppose Russia, and third, never to join Turkey, whereof the last is invincibly rooted.

"However the Germanophiles may obscure the issue, the fact remains that the masses are hostile to the Turks. Action against the Allies would cause a revolution. The Government, threatened, is bluffing for better terms. Bulgaria will finally join the Allies."

VENIZELOS SEES THE KING.

Greeks Hear Bulgarians Have Confiscated Their Property.

ATHENS, Sept. 9, (via London Sept. 10.)—It is stated here in well-informed Bulgarian circles that the Turco-Bulgarian accord is still unsigned.

Premier Venizelos today had his first long conference with the King since he resumed the Premiership.

It is asserted that the property of Greeks who have fled from the Xanthia, Gumdujina, and Dedeaghatch districts of Bulgraia has been confiscated by the Bulgarian Government.

WOMEN WANT PEACE VOICE.

Will Meet at The Hague When Warring Nations Put Down Arms.

Mme. Rosika Schwimmer, who originated the Woman's Peace Congress at The Hague seemed greatly surprised yesterday at a suggestion that reports had emanated from the recent Woman's Congress at The Hague that all had not been harmonious there. It was suggested to her that one Englishwoman had declared in the convention that English women to the number of several hundred thousand wanted no peace until a great victory was won and that they were willing to march with their sons and husbands in the ranks to accomplish this.

"That is the only kind of peace we all want," said Mme. Schwimmer, at the McAlpin, "a peace based on righteousness; but it must be a lasting peace and one in which the women of the world will have a say.

"We will hold a second peace congress at the time that the nations now at war are holding their peace negotiations, and we will not be satisfied unless our ideas are incorporated into the final terms of peace.

"Fifteen hundred women attended the Congress, not all of course from outside nations other than Holland, but in the letters and reports which will be published in about three weeks we will show that countless thousands of women of every nation on earth were with us in spirit. The three great things accomplished by the congress were:

First—That it was the first public and open discussion among delegates who were not bridled; and these agreed in harmonious efforts along the one line; second—it opened to the newspapers of the world the word peace, which before then was taboo. Only a journalist can appreciate the great value of this as it is in public utterance and printed word that the minds of the great masses are influenced. Our third accomplishment was the sending of envoys to all the warring Governments.



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BRITISH STEAMER SUNK.

The Mora Destroyed Off the French Coast—Her Crew Saved.

LA ROCHELLE, France, Sept. 9.—The British steamer Mora was sunk yesterday afternoon by a German submarine off Penmarch, Department of Finisterre. Her Captain and twenty-five men of the crew were landed here at noon today by the Rochelle smack Baleineau.

The Mora was bound from Santander, Spain, for Newport, Monmouthshire, England.

The steamer Mora, Captain Dickers, was last reported as sailing from New York, Aug. 15, for Santander. She was a vessel of 3,047 tons and owned by the English and American Shipping Company.

WAR COST NORWAY 41 SHIPS

And 76 Merchant Sailors Lost—Value of Shipping $2,600,000.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Forty-one ships flying the Norwegian flag have been lost since the beginning of war in Europe, and seventy-six sailors have perished, according to a report received at the State Department today from the American Minister at Christiania. Thirteen ships were destroyed by mines, twenty-four were sunk by torpedoes, three disappeared in the war zone, and one was crushed by a German warship. Another ship was taken as a prize to Hamburg.

The extensive losses have impelled the Norwegian War Risk Insurance Bureau to increase premiums and adopt additional restrictions. The bureau to date, had sustained losses of $2,600,000, while premiums collected amounted to only $1,820,000.

Recent losses had been almost entirely due to torpedoes, according to the report and it was suggested that shortage of explosives had resulted in more restricted use of expensive and unsatisfactory mines.

U-BOAT SPARED THE NEW YORK

Appeared in Path of American Liner, but Let Her Pass Unharmed.

Captain W. J. Roberts of the New York, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, is the first commander of an American liner to report the sighting of a German submarine off the Irish coast since the commencement of the undersea warfare.

"It was about 5:30 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, Aug. 28," he said, "when I saw a big submarine come to the surface a mile and a half away on our port bow. The New York was bound for Liverpool and twenty-four miles off the Conning Bank Light at the time. The submarine traveled along on the surface for a little distance, and then submerged as gracefully as a big whale. Some of the passengers on deck thought it was a whale, and I let them think that way because there was no use getting up a scare on board.

"From his position the commander of that boat could have hit the New York with a torpedo, but the American flag saved us from that fate, I suppose."

Captain Roberts added that he was not near the Allan liner Hesperian when she was torpedoed, and did not get the news until the day after it had happened.

Mr. and Mrs. James P. Gray of California, who were on the Lusitania when she was torpedoed, were passengers on the New York. Colonel C. N. Perreau, late of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, with which regiment he recently spent two months in the trenches in France, arrived on the New York with his family, to take up the post of commandant at the Royal Military College, Kingston, Canada, where officers are turned out every six months for the British Army. The Colonel said that so far as he knew there were 3,000,000 troops of all branches under arms in England and France. There was greater optimism than ever among the Allies, he said, which was due to victories that were not reported in the press. The forcing of the Dardanelles, he said, was looked for in the Fall.

"With regard to the destruction of life by shells," said Colonel Perreau, "the very big shells are not the most deadly, because they can be seen and dodged. The worst of all are the six-inch shells loaded with lyddite. These burst with terrific force and kill every living thing within 100 yards of the spot where they fall.

14 British Vessels Lost in a Week.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—A British official statement says: "The ships lost for the week ended Sept. 8 number ten, of a gross tonnage of 47,826; fishing vessels four, tonnage 194."

MME. DE WIART IN PARIS.

Belgian Minister's Wife, Freed by Germans, Is with Husband.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—Mme. Carton de Wiart, who was released a few days ago from a German prison, where she had served a sentence for corresponding with her husband, the Belgian Minister of Justice, arrived in Paris to-day from Switzerland, accompanied by M. De Wiart. She is on her way to Havre.

Mme. de Wiart saw a number of her intimate friends during the day. Efforts are being made to prevent anything in the nature of a demonstration of sympathy for her by the Belgians in Paris.

M. and Mme. de Wiart are keeping their stopping place in the city a secret.



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THE WAR.

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Approved custom tailor, one, two, three or four button models of the finest Imported or Domestic fabrics in the newest Invisible Overplaids, Overplaids combined with stripes, Pencil or Combination Stripes, Checked Velour, Oxford Vicuna, English Tweed or Navy Blue Serge.

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Newest London Slip-On, Box or Raglan models *made by the makers of the highest grade English Overcoats.* Of English Invisible Overplaid Covert Cloth, English Tweed, Irish Homespun and Invisible Overplaid fabrics.

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Newest Fall scarfs, open end shape, made of imported Spitafield Silk in a large assortment of the newest stripes and colorings.

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Shirts	Knitted Sport Coats	Pajamas & Night Shirts	Hosiery
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"Franklin" Shoes — Newest Authentic Fall Lasts. **5.00**

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Men's "Banister" Shoes

The newest Fall lasts for Young Men and Men of Mahogany, Dark Tan or Black Russia Calfskin, with tops of same, Taupe, Tan or Black Buckskin.

7.00

CARRANZA REPLIES AS TORREON FALLS

Delayed Answer to Pan-American Peace Appeal Accompanies Heavy Villa Defeat.

MAY BE GIVEN OUT TODAY

Villistas Retire Northward, Giving Up Their Most Important Military Base.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—General Venustiano Carranza, as head of the Constitutionalist movement in Mexico, is delivering his reply to the Pan-American Peace Appeal just as a crushing blow is reported against the Villistas in Northern Mexico. Secretary of State Lansing was informed today that General Carranza would reply to the appeal for a peace conference, and it is expected that this note will be delivered and made public tomorrow. It is thought that General Carranza delayed his reply so as to have it delivered at the high tide in his military operations against Villa.

The State Department today received a report of the loss of Torreon and Durango and the evacuation of both places by the Villistas. The first message said that Durango had been captured and that the Villistas were fleeing toward Torreon. Yesterday a message was received by Secretary Lansing confirming the capture of Saltillo by the Carranzistas and stating that the remnants of Villa's Saltillo army were retreating on Torreon. Late this afternon the most significant message of all was received, saying that the Villistas had evacuated Torreon.

The Carranza agency tonight announced the receipt of a telegram from Monterey reporting that the Villistas did not now intend to make a stand against the advance of the combined Carranza armies under General Obregon at Torreon, but would leave that stronghold to its fate. This message said the Villistas were now intrenching themselves at Bachimba with the evident intention of making that point the scene of their "last stand."

The fall of Torreon is the severest blow that has yet been dealt to the Villistas by the Carranza forces. Torreon, Chihuahua, and Juarez have been the most important points held by the Villistas since the withdrawal of the Villista soldiers from the southern and eastern sections of Mexico. It is an important railroad centre and important strategically. From Torreon rail lines radiate northward to Chihuahua, eastward to Saltillo and Monterey, southward to Aguascallentes, Zacatecas, and Mexico City, and southwestward to Durango.

The department's advices from Torreon dealing with the general situation in that region stated that "political conditions are unsettled." The report also said there was a shortage of food supplies, particularly corn, flour, and beans, at Torreon.

Based on various reports from its agents in Mexico, the State Department today said in an announcement:

"Mail reports, dated Aug. 30, from Frontera, State of Tabasco, Mexico, are to the effect that traffic between Frontera and the capital of the State is entirely suspended. All telegraphic communication between Frontera and San Juan Bautista, Vera Cruz and the United States is reported to be interrupted. The fruit companies are allowed, however, to send cargoes of bananas on their barges from up-river points, but they are not allowed to return to San Juan Bautista or other river points. It is said that this will eventually compel the companies to suspend shipments, and that unless order is restored at an early date they will be obliged to withdraw their steamers from this trade.

"Mail reports, dated Aug. 26, from Mazatlan, state that frequent rains during the month of August have insured a good crop of corn. The authorities there say that there will be plenty of corn to supply the entire State and a surplus for exportation to Salina Cruz and Acapulco. It is also reported that there is still a good supply of the old crop of corn being held for an increase in price.

"These reports also state that the City of Tepic has again been taken by the Villistas under General Estrada, and that the Carranza troops, numbering about 2,000, under General Carrasco, are said to have been badly defeated. Three vessels with Carranza troops have arrived at Mazatlan."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, Sept. 9.—The answer of General Carranza to the peace appeal will be given to Special Agent Silliman tomorrow. It is expected to be used as a public manifesto.

CARRANZA TROOPS' THREAT.

Say They Will Not Fire on Soldiers, but May on Rangers.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas., Sept. 9.—Carranza troops were intrenched tonight at the Progreso crossing of the Rio Grande about thirty miles above Brownsville. They shouted across the river today to American soldiers at that point that they would not fire upon American troops.

They also announced that they would reserve the right to fire upon any rangers, reputies or civilians who appeared on the American bank of the river.

United States troops were disposed along two lines with the idea of preventing further border raids. From the mouth of the Rio Grande, for a distance of a hundred miles up stream, there was a line of cavalry patrols. Behind this cavalry, a few miles inland, was a line of infantry posts held in reserve, forming a great letter "Y," each side of the letter about 100 miles along with one side lying parallel with the river and the other side running straight north into the plains country above Brownsville.

SEND 6,000,000 FUSE PLUGS.

Estes & Sons Shipping 150 Carloads of Woodwork to Allies.

Some idea of the quantity in which war supplies are prepared in this country for the Allies is given by the contracts recently closed by E. B. Estes & Sons of this city and London, for 150 carloads of turned and sawed woodwork, which they are shipping to England, France, and Italy from this city, Boston, St. John, and Montreal at the rate of three to five carloads a day.

At their New England wood-trusing mills the firm is making 6,000,000 wood-en fuse plugs for shrapnel. These plugs fill the hole intended for the fuse and are unscrewed when the fuse is put in place.

KILLED BY AN AUTO HE TRIED TO WARN

John P. Joyce, Guard at Railroad Crossing in Queens, L. I., Hurled Across the Tracks.

DRIVER HELD FOR MURDER

Albert E. Amission of Trenton Meets Death Trying to Pass Ahead of a Train—Other Auto Crashes.

Signalling to the gateman to shut down the gates because a train was approaching, John P. Joyce of 326 Greenpoint Avenue, a special policeman of the Long Island Railroad, stepped out into the Hempstead Turnpike at the railroad crossing in the village of Queens and stretched out his arms to halt a stream of automobiles returning from Belmont Park after the races yesterday afternoon.

The machine nearest to the crossing stopped, but the next car shot past it, struck Joyce and hurled him sixty feet to the other side of the railroad tracks. The automobile shot under the gates, which were then being lowered, and ran over the body of Joyce. The machine then stopped.

Some of the men in it got out and were carrying Joyce's body to the side of the road, when Policeman Farrington of the car said he was Martin H. Conroy of 310 Eighth Street, Brooklyn, proprietor of a weekly paper and owner of the machine. The others in his party said they were John Farrell of 310 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn; Edward Biehl of 303 Sixth Street, Brooklyn; Frank J. Farrish of Sea Cliff Inn, Coney Island; Thomas Daly of Coney Island; D. Haven of Ninth Street, Brooklyn, and Miss Anna Brady of 125 Congress Street, Brooklyn.

When Farrington arrived Conroy said to him:

"You had better call an ambulance at once."

"No; put him right back into your machine and take him to St. Mary's Hospital," said Farrington.

Held for Homicide.

This was done, but Joyce died on the way. Farrington then ordered the party to go back to the crossing where the accident occurred. Here Joseph Thomas, a signalman of the Long Island Railroad, who was in a tower near the crossing, said that the machine was going at the rate of forty miles an hour and had dodged past the car which halted in front of it, in order to beat the train to the crossing. The motorman and conductor and others on a trolley car which was close by when the accident happened told the same story. Policeman Farrington then arrested Conroy and took him to the Jamaica Station, where he was locked up on a charge of homicide.

Albert E. Amission, proprietor of an ice cream store at Trenton, N. J., was killed last night at a grade crossing at Crossing at this city. Amission and his automobile was struck by the New York-Philadelphia express of the Pennsylvania Road.

Three men were thrown from an automobile in a collision at 150th Street and Malton Avenue yesterday afternoon. Dr. A. Assorgi suffered bruises of the left side, Charles A. Brown, 67 years old, a retired merchant, suffered contusions of the left leg, and John H. Jarrett men with injuries to his right knee. All three gave the address of 22 Forest Street, Stamford, Conn. Their machine was struck by an automobile driven by W. W. Lamer of 272 Hillside Avenue, Jamaica. The three men left in a taxicab after being treated by Dr. E. C. Pixley.

Irving Bush of Newark and Samuel Demarest of Paterson suffered fractures of the skull and other injuries yesterday morning, when the rear tire of their car burst on the Stockold Road near Newton, N. J., and ran into a gully four feet deep. They were taken to the hospital at Franklin, N. J., where it was said both were in a serious condition.

Boy Run Down by Auto.

Salvator Tuppico, 8 years old, of 1,132 Manhattan Avenue, Williamsburg, was run over and hurt internally yesterday afternoon at Manhattan Avenue and Box Street by an automobile driven by Hubert Gardner of 253 Stuyvesant Avenue. The boy is in St. Catherin's Hospital in a serious condition.

A motor ambulance from St. Catherine's Hospital, Brooklyn, on a hurry call to 221 Varet Street, where 5-year-old Leon Schulman had fallen from a fire escape and been mortally hurt, struck a wagon driven by Samuel Glueck of 67 Graston Street, Brooklyn, at Johnson Avenue and White Street yesterday. Mathew Fagan, driver of the ambulance, and Dr. Abbene, who was riding in it, were thrown out but not seriously hurt. Glueck was thrown from his wagon and suffered lacerations of the head. Another ambulance was summoned to take care of the injured boy.

Arida Hickmat, 6 years old, of 86 Wadsworth Avenue, was knocked down last night at 176th Street and Wadsworth Avenue by an automobile driven by John A. Miller of 67 Riverside Drive. Miller took the boy to the Washington Heights Hospital, where it was found he was suffering from a fractured jaw and the loss of several teeth.

1,200 HELD ON SHIPS TIED UP IN CANAL

Passengers on the Kroonland and Finland Delayed—Fifty Vessels Waiting for Passage.

PANAMA, Sept. 9.—Fifty vessels are now waiting for passage through the Panama Canal, which is blocked by the new slide. Forty-three vessels are tied up at different points along the waterway. It is expected that vessels drawing not more than twenty-five feet of water will be able to go through tomorrow.

The steamer Finland, bound from San Francisco for New York, and the Kroonland, which left New York Aug. 28, will probably be delayed two or three days longer. There are about 1,200 passengers on these two steamers. The Finland is heavily laden with copper and wheat and draws thirty-two feet.

ITALIAN SLAIN IN STREET.

Letter of Reproach from Woman Found in Victim's Pocket.

As Matteo Leone of 115 Mott Street stepped from the curb at Mulberry and Hester Streets early last evening a man stepped up behind him and fired five shots into his back. The assailant fled through Hester Street. Leone got up and walked unaided into the private bank of Luigi Spaventa & Co., 191 Hester Street. A large crowd of Italians gathered, and police reserves from the Elizabeth and Mulberry Street Stations were called. Leone refused to say whether he knew who shot him. He was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, where he died last night.

In his pockets was found a letter dated Aug. 30 and mailed in rBooklyn. It was signed by "Mary," who accused Leone of being untrue to her. "But I still love you," the letter concluded. At the bottom was a clumsily drawn heart with an arrow piercing it. Last night Detectives Botti and Hayes went to Brooklyn to find "Mary," but had not succeeded up to midnight.

CATHOLICS MAY SELL LIQUOR

Church Social Club at Passaic, N. J., to Apply for a License.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 9.—According to a notice filed with County Clerk Slater in the Passaic County Court House today, it is the intention of the St. John Kanty Social Club of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church of Passaic, N. J., to apply for a license to sell liquor in its club rooms, which are in the school building connected with the church building. Application for the license will be made before Judge Abram Klenert in Common Pleas Court here on Sept. 28.

This will be the first time in the history of Passaic County Catholicism, and possibly the first time in the history of the State that such an application has been made. There has always been a great endeavor on the part of the Catholic Church to divorce liquor from the cuhrch property.

RIFLE HONORS WON BY NEW YORK TEAM

Troop A First in Tyro Match in Tournament to Which Ten States Sent Marksmen.

CANADA'S SOLDIERS COMING

Expert Shots from Training Camp Will Compete Later in the Week at Sea Girt.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA GIRT, N. J., Sept. 9.—Trop A of Squadron A of the New York State Militia won the company team "tyro" shoot at the opening of Sea Girt's twenty-fifth annual rifle tournament today. Ten States and all branches of the regular army are represented at the tournament, and teams made up of instructors in the Canadian training camps are expected to compete later in the week.

The winning team today scored 133 on the 200 and 500 yard ranges. Several team Captains filed a protest on the ground that the winning team exceeded its time limit. Chief Range Officer Alvin Graff denied the protest.

Captain William H. Richards of Ohio, a veteran shot, took first honors in the Hayes Individual Match at 600 yards this afternoon with a perfect score, makin ten consecutive bullseyes. Sergeant Boscoe Arnett of the United States Marine Corps was second with a score of 49. Major Winfield S. Price of New Jersey, and Private W. M. Randle of the Marine Corps, each tallied 48, but Major Price was given third place because of the position of his shots. Lieut. Col. William A. Tewes, New Jersey; Corporal Edward B. Piper, Marine Corps, and Sergeant Ollie M. Schriver, Marine Corps, scored 48 each. Ten men scored 47 each. The Hayes event went last year to Sergeant Schriver.

The Second Regiment, New Jersey, won the Columbia Trophy match for New Jersey regimental teams, repeating its victory of last year. The Seventy-first Regiment was second, with a tally of 1,796 and the Fourth Regiment took third place with a score of 753. In this match Captain S. Silvester of the Second Regiment made a perfect score at 1,000 yards.

MISSING GIRL DROWNED.

Father Thinks Miss La Forgeais Fell Into Jamaica Bay While in a Coma.

Fishermen found the body of Miss Irene La Forgeais, 21 years old, of 268 West Fiftieth Street, yesterday, in Jamaica Bay near Rambiersville, L. I. Her clothes were torn and there were bruises on the body.

Theophile La Gorgeais, the girl's father, identified the body last night. H said he thought his daughter had fallen into the water while in a state of coma, to which she was subject. He could not explain how she got to Rambiersville. He said that last Friday he put her on a Ninth Avenue elevated train on her way to Midland Beach, Staten Island, where her mother was camping with friends. Her brother went to Staten Island the next day, and when he found his sister was missing notified the police, who sent out a general alarm.

Mr. La Forgeais said he supposed his daughter got off the elevated at Thirty-fourth Street, went to the Pennsylvania Station and took a train to Long Island. He said she had friends in Rambiervsrs and ha'd spoken of visiting them during the annual Summer carnival in progress last week.

DANIELS CONSULTS EDISON.

Asks Him to Set a Date for Naval Advisory Board Meeting.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Secretary Daniels today wrote to Thomas A. Edison inquiring what date would be convenient for the first meeting of the new civilian Advisory Board of the Navy Department. The complete membership of the board will probably be announced tomorrow.

At the first meeting Secretary Daniels expects to ask for recommendations from the board itself as to how it may best co-operate with the navy.

Good Templars for Suffrage.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 9.—The passage of resolutions indorsing both local option and woman suffrage marked today's session of the forty-ninth annual convention of the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars of New Jersey, which is being held here this week. One hundred delegates were present.

NICHOLS SLAYERS NAMED TO POLICE

Continued from Page 1.

policeman, had not done anything, in fact, but stand patiently by while the thieves found Edith Langfeldt, a maid, up stairs, bound her and then attacked Mrs. Nichols. It was the maid who, recovering from a fainting fit into which her contact with the robbers had thrown her, wriggled free of her own bonds, found Mrs. Nichols dead and then released Talas after she had telephoned an alarm to Police Headquarters.

Mrs. Nichols lay across the threshhold of her library on the third floor. Her fingers were stripped of their rings, but around her neck, suspended by a cord, was the master key to her jewel cases and her strong box. It had not been touched. Over her head a sheet had been wrapped air though to muffle her cries, and this, twisted around her neck had hastened, by strangulation, her death of heart disease. The police have no idea that the robbers intended murder. Instead, they believe that having accomplished it, they fled with no further effort to take the valuables for which they had plotted.

As yet the police do not know the value of the jewels Mrs. Nichols possessed. These have been estimated at anywhere from $50,000 to $500,000. Maitland F. Griggs, a lawyer at 32 Liberty Street, a nephew of Mrs. Nichols, came from his home in the Ardsley Club at Ardsley yesterday and made an investigation at the Nichols home. He was authority for the statement that no jewels had been taken except those Mrs. Nichols wore, and she was in negligee when the burglars entered.

Loot Put at $3,000.

These, according to the police, consisted of an emerald ring with a diamond on each side; four rings, each set with three diamonds of two carats each; an open-face gold watch, the size of a quarter dollar, with case inlaid with diamonds, and a plain gold wedding ring. The police estimated the value of the stolen jewels at about $10,000, but Mr. Griggs seemed to believe $3,000 would cover the loss.

Mr. Griggs took charge of Mrs. Nichols's body and announced that her funeral would be held privately on Sunday and that she would be buried beside her husband in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Talas, who is a young Russian Finn, was locked up, charged with homicide. Edith Langfeldt, the cook; Ileona Toivonen, and Ernest Vital, the butler, who, like the cook, was out on Wednesday night, were held as material witnesses as were the five men Talas surrendered to the police.

A general alarm has been sent out for the leader Talas implicated and every available detective is on the search for him, as well as for the two men who accompanied him and who, Talas said, were known to him by sight though not by name.

20 DEAD, 86 HURT IN LONDON AIR RAID

Continued from Page 1.

today from the American Embassy at London. The message, a four-line cable, said the Zeppelins had dropped bombs on the city, and that there were a number of casualties.

While State Department officials did not care to commit themselves definitely tonight to an official opinion on the aspect in international law of an attack by airships upon London or any other such city, it was indicated that, presuming the presence of a defensive force in the city, there could be no legal objection by a neutral power whose citizens were killed in such an attack. The State Department's interpretation of the law is that the fact that the place is "defended" is sufficient to relieve the attackers from the necessity of giving notice before a bombardment.

In the case of London, regardless of the question of fortifications, it is pointed out that there are thousands of British troops in the city, and that there are many anti-aircraft guns in place on high buildings for the special purpose of repelling attacks.

AIR BOMBS FELL WHERE AMERICANS GATHER

Trafalgar Square in the Midst of Hotels and London's Show Places.

The latest Zeppelin raid, striking at the heart of modern London, and apparently resulting in the dropping of bombs close to Trafalgar Square, enlanged most of the famous buildings visited every year by many thousands of American tourists. Indeed, St. Paul's Cathedral, the Tower of London, the Guildhall, and Mansion House, and the buildings of the City companies to the east of that square, and Kensington Palace and some points of sentimental pilgrimage in Chelsea to the west, are almost the only celebrated places usually seen by visitors to the metropolis that are not within a radius of a mile of the square.

Trafalgar Square, with its Nelson Column, is itself celebrated. Among the buildings around it the principal in point of size and importance is the National Gallery, containing many of the most precious paintings in the world. Adjoining the National Gallery is the National Portrait Gallery, with portraits of English celebrities from the days of Richard II., to the present time.

The broad street leading south from Trafalgar Square, called Whitehall, contains many of the great public offices, while in Downing Street, a small thoroughfare leading out of Whitehall, is the offical residence of the Prime Minister. Parliament Street leads out of Whitehall. At the end of it are Westminster Abbey and the Houses of Parliament.

In other directions leading from Trafalgar Square are Pall Mall, with its clubs, and the Mall, at the end of which are Buckingham Palace and the Victoria Memorial. Through the Haymarket, Piccadilly is reached, with many well-known clubs and hotels.

In other directions, within a mile of Trafalgar Square, are the British Museum, with its priceless treasures; St. James's Palace, historically and artistically a good deal more interesting than Buckingham Palace, which is regarded is still unprepossessing despite the recent attempt to beautify its façade; the Temple, with its memories of many famous men, and the Temple Church, with its tombs of Crusaders; Lincoln's Inn and other Inns of Court; the Courts of Justice; the Record Office, containing among other treasures Domesday Book, examined by thousands of Americans and very few Englishmen; the offices of the great London newspapers in and near Fleet Street, and the London offices of great American papers, some in Fleet Street, some in the West End, and one or two, as in the case of THE NEW YORK TIMES, both in Fleet Street and further west.

The principal theatres are all close to Trafalgar Square, and all the great modern hotels patronized by Americans are within a mile of it. Among these are the Ritz, the Carlton, the Savoy, the Cecil, Claridge's the Berkeley, and the Metropole.

The Germans had previously dropped bombs within the metropolitan district, but so far as is known, not further west than the London Docks. Elaborate precautions were taken in the metropolis when raids were first threatened, all lights except those absolutely necessary being extinguished, and severe penalties being provided for householders who disobeyed the police orders in this respect. It has been asserted, however, that the searchlights from London employed in the effort to detect air raiders acted as an equally good guide to the Germans as a brilliantly lighted city.

EAGER TO MAKE BRITAIN WINCE

Germany Demands Air Raids to Punish "Shameless Frivolity."

On the occasion of the earlier Zeppelin raid on London the Hamburger Nachrichten of Aug. 12 said:

"It has been generally noted with great satisfaction in Germany that on the night of Aug. 9-10 German airships again appeared above the English southeast coast and bombarded it to the docks of London with bombs; and the wish of our people, without desiring to intrude upon the work of the leaders of our armed forces, yearns to have such visits paid to England as frequently as they can possibly be carried out, and with any effects that can be reached whatever.

"For England, in spite of our submarines, feels the war, which it instigated and which it prepared through the policy of a decade, far less than is useful and necessary for it. And as long as England can preserve, unpunished and almost untouched by war, the advantageous position which it has now understood how to create for itself, there will be no peace such as our people wishes to conquer by sacrificing all its forces, physical, spiritual, and economic.

"Russia is struggling in desperation to save its armies; England looks on intent, as on an absorbing drama, and its press discusses on the prospects as though in a competition of football, cricket, or tennis; its bookmakers are busy as at the races. Yes, in legal form already have been laid whether St. Petersburg will be taken by the German armies or whether it will successfully defend itself. The most shameless frivolity dares even to encroach upon the most fearful, bloody struggle, which has cost thousands of human lives, laid waste entire districts, the mightiest that humanity has ever witnessed. And in Bristol the Premier of Canada, Mr. Borden, recently declared in a public address: 'England's rule on the ocean is worth thousand times more than Warsaw; the British Empire has just begun to roll up its sleeves!'"

And after describing the desperate struggle put forth by England's allies in contrast with her own alleged apathy, the Nachrichten concludes:

"But for us Germans such an unprecedented shamelessness as England is now displaying in the war, which it wilfed and instigated, is only repugnant; it drives the blood to our heads, and makes us wish and demand a hard penalty for this frivolous race of speculators. Therefore enough bombs cannot rain down upon England, nor enough of its ships be destroyed. As long as it does not feel in its own house what the war means, England will remain a well-entertained spectator at the gigantic struggle of the most valuable European races, and make its bets about the issue of the struggle—will remain at the stage of rolling up its sleeves, and fix the real beginning of the war scornfully for some distant May, even if it fell with the Greek Kalends."

SECOND RAID ON LONDON.

First Took Place May 31 and Killed Four and Wounded Seventy.

The twentieth Zeppelin raid on England and the second on London itself brings the number of deaths up to 112 and the number of injured up to between 300 and 350. One soldier was wounded in the raid on the east coast of Sept. 7, and one was killed in the raid on London of Sept. 8, the rest have been civilians with a large proportion of women and children.

The first raid on London itself was on the night of May 31, when bombs were dropped within one mile of the Bank of England and four persons were killed and nearly seventy were treated at the London hospitals on account of their injuries. Previous to that raid, on April 16, bombs had been dropped in Dagenham, seven miles from London, while on the morning of May 30 bombs were dropped on Brentwod, seventeen miles east-northeast of the city, and in the outlying districts of the metropolis. It was also unofficially stated that the raid of Aug. 17, which caused the death of ten civilians and injured thirty-six, also reached the London suburbs, although the fatalities were confined to the coast towns.

In the first raid on the town itself ninety bombs were dropped, but the number of air craft employed was not discernable, some said they saw four Zeppelins, others saw one. They first made their presence known near Southend, at the mouth of the Thames, by dropping five bombs at 10:30 P. M. Brentwood and then North London reported their presence, then Dalston Junction, and finally Shoreditch, on the edge of the city, between Stepney and Hoxton, and on the left bank of the Thames opposite Southwark.

There are many German residents in Shoreditch, where most of the casualties occurred, and after the raid their shops were attacked by a mob and some property was destroyed. There were similar anti-German riots in Hoxton, Poplar, and Hackney. Another effect of the raid was the stimulus it gave to recruiting.

Investigation showed that only about one-third of the ninety bombs dropped exploded. They were petroleum bombs pear-shaped, and loaded with a small amount of explosive, which on being detonated on contact was supposed to ignite and spread the petroleum.

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READ FINAL DRAFT OF NEW BASIC LAW

Albany Convention Begins Consideration of Revised Constitution and Plans Adjournment.

HOME RULE PLAN ASSAILED

Delegates Hear That City Teachers and Policemen Threaten to Defeat It.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 9.—Home rule may come before the voters as a separate proposal when the revised Constitution is submitted for ratification on Election Day.

Some of the Democratic delegates from New York City have brought word to the Capitol that policemen and school teachers in New York City are preparing to defeat the Constitution on account of certain provisions in the Home Rule article which they regard as hostile to their interests.

The policemen, it is said, are in arms because the convention failed to embody in the Home Rule article a clause insuring them a court review in cases of dismissal. The school teachers are opposed to the broader powers the Home Rule article gives to city governments in fixing salaries of city employes, including teachers. Provisions of the new Home Rule article would make it impossible for any group of teachers to obtain from a Legislature, as they have in the past, salary increases, adding millions of dollars annually to the city budget.

The convention leaders had been prepared to submit separately to the voters the article on taxation which for some reason the farmers regard as inimical to their interests. The question of submitting the amendments to Article III and X of the Constitution under which New York City would be barred from having more than one-half of the total number of Senators for twenty years to come, regardless of population, was discussed tonight, but no decision was reached. It is said that probably these amendments, the article on taxation, and the home rule article, will be put before the voters as separate proposals, with what remains of the revised Constitution submitted as a whole.

There is little doubt that requests will be made for the separate submission of the Short Ballot and Conservation article when the committee, headed by Herbert Parsons, which is to determine the method of submitting the revised constitution to the electors, makes its report to the convention at the final session tomorrow. There is no likelihood, however, that the convention will act on any suggestions. The convention leaders regard both these articles as features of the Constitution which will invite rather than turn away votes.

Some deleates tonight expressed the opinion that possibly the amendment increasing from $1,500 to $2,500 the salaries of Senators and Assemblymen might be submitted separately, involving, as it does, an additional annual expense to the State of more than $300,000.

Reading the Final Draft.

The convention reassembled tonight after standing in recess since Saturday evening. Nearly two-thirds of the delegates answered to the roll call. The first thing the convention did was to adopt the report of its Committee on Revision.

President Elihu Root then ordered the final draft of the new constitution as it came from the committee, read.

"Both the rules of the convention and the proprieties require that the document shall be read from beginning to end," he said. "The Chair requests that you give your careful and undivided attention to the long and tedious recital."

The galleries and spaces in the Assembly Chamber set aside for visitors were taxed to the utmost by the crowd which had assembled. The delegates, however, showed little curiosity, for they went by the score to the lounging rooms when Assistant Secretary Frederic B. Hammond commenced to read.

The new Constitution fills sixty-nine closely printed octavo pages and is about 30,000 words in length. The reading was only half completed when the convention adjourned at 10:3 0o'clock to meet again tomorrow.

At tomorrow's session the formal vote will be taken on the Constitution as a whole. The convention also will determine then on the method of submission and adopt an address to the people which will be submitted by a committee of which Majority Leader Wickersham is Chairman. Then will come the formal signing of the engrossed draft by President Root and Secretary Cunningham and the delivery of the document to Secretary of State Hughes who will cause its publication for the information of voters.

The closing formalities will include a speech by Mr. Root and addresses of felicitation by the leaders of the two parties. A silver tea set is to be presented to President Root by the delegates.

Views of Delegates.

Delegates who returned to the Capitol tonight after visiting their homes seemed to be of the opinion that the new Constituion would mee the approval of the voters. A tabulation of the vote on the final adoption of amendments shows almost invariably that the affirmative vote included a majority of both the Republican and Democratic delegates.

Several of the leading delegates tonight expressed their opinion of the new Constitution.

"It is the most striking constitutional enactment ever proposed by any convention," said ex-Attorney General George W. Wickersham, majority leader of the convention. "It embodies more forward-looking provisions than any Constitution since the one promulgated in 1787. There has been no such thorough revision of the organic law as the present from that day until now."

"What do you hear about the attitude of the people toward the revised Constitution?" Mr. Wickersham was asked.

"Well, the sober second thought of the people will be in support of the revision this convention is presenting," was the reply. "That element will be heard from a little later. All the kickers are being heard from now."

Ex-Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, the Democratic Vice President of the convention, said:

"There are some things in the proposed Constitution which are not altogether satisfactory. Some things are missing which I would have liked to see in it. But on the whole it is good. It is a vast improvement on what we have now. I am going to vote for it, and I believe 90 per cent. of the Democratic voters in the State will do the same."

Senator Robert F. Wagner, Democrat, said:

"I will vote against the whole Constitution unless the reapportionment article is submitted separately. That article in my opinion will mar the entire Constitution. Aside from that I regard the revision made by this convention as good, in the main."

Generally Indorsed, Says Olcott.

ExDistrict Attorney William M. K. Olcott, (Republican,) said:

"As far as I can judge, the new Constitution gives pretty general satisfaction. I have heard some criticism of the short ballot, and I do not know myself how the plan will work out. Generally speaking, I think the revision will be acceptable to the people."

Tax Commissioner Martin Saxe (Republican) said:

"It is a good Constitution. The article on taxation does not, as has been intimated, work an injustice to the farmer. It seeks to do justice to everybody. No one could justly criticize it, because it renders possible a new method for the assessment of personal property which, in many instances, is not reached at all under the present system."

H. Leroy Austin (Republican) of Greene County, who at times opposed the program of the convention leaders, said when asked what the people in his district thought of the revision:

"I find that most the people there think a great deal more of it than I do."

Ex-Lieutenant Governor William F. Sheehan said:

"There are many good things in this Constitution. I would like to vote for them if I get a chance. But I will not vote for it in its entirety."

Russell Wiggins of Orange, one of the leaders in the stand-pat movement against the short ballot, home rule, and other reforms adopted by the convention, said:

"The people with whom I ahve talked are from Missouri. They want to be shown. If they can see any justification for the short ballot plan they will vote for the Constitution; if not, they won't. They are all opposed to the article on taxation.

"The people will demolish this new Constitution when they get a chance at it on election day," said James H. Dahm, one of the men representing organized labor in the convention.

THREE WOMEN SEEK VOTES.

Mrs. Wright, an Old Campaigner, Once Polled 2,200 for Congress.

The gallantry of the Brooklyn voter is to be put to a test this Fall when he will have an opportunity to elect three women to public offices. The candidates are Mrs. Anne C. Wright, Mrs. Estelle G. Feigenbaum and Dr. Ida Hermann. The Socialist party has designated Mrs. Wright as its nominee for County Clerk. In the Sixteenth Assembly District the Socialists have selected Mrs. Feigenbaum as their candidate for the Board of Aldermen, while their choice for Assemblyman in that district is Dr. Hermann.

Last year Mrs. Wright was the Socialist nominee for Congress in the Ninth District and she surprised her rivals by polling 2,200 votes. She is the wife of Elmer T. Wright, who is in business in East New York, and lives at 122 Cleveland Street.

FOUR DIE, MANY DROP ON HOTTEST SEPT. 9

Not Since 1884 Has the Thermometer Registered 90 Degrees on That Day.

NOT TO BE SO WARM TODAY

Coroner's Physician, Warning of Heat's Dangers, Urges Eight Full Hours of Sleep at Night.

Four deaths and several prostrations were caused in this city and nearby territory yesterday by heat which reached a temperature of 0 degrees at 1 o'cloc in the afternoon. In only two years since records have been kept has the heat on Sept. 9 exceeded that of yesterday: in 1872 it was 92, and in 1884 it was 91 on Sept. 9.

The occurrences of hot weather this year have been somewhat capricious. A heated term in April produced a temperature of 91 degrees, unprecedented for that time of the year. A hot spell in September, however, is nothing unusual. The hottest day known to the records of the United States Weather Bureau, which has been kept for forty-five years, was Sept. 10, 1884, when the official thermometers registered 100.

The Weather Bureau predicted that today would be fair and not quite so warm as yesterday, and that Saturday would be fair with light West winds.

The following deaths and prostrations were reported yesterday:

Deaths.

BLEAKLEY, MARY, 60 years old, 537 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, a widow; found dead of heat prostration in her apartment by neighbors.

WEST, THOMAS K., 50 years old, of 483 Third Avenue, Brooklyn; dropped dead from heat exhaustion in the Woolworth store at Flatbush Avenue and Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

The following deaths from heat were reported from New Jersey yesterday:

GLASOW, Mrs. SOPHIE, 62 years old, a hotel properitor at Atlantic City; dropped dead from heat during service in Beth Israel Synagogue at Atlantic City.

LAING, Mrs. CORNELIA P., widow, 75 years old; died of heat exhaustion in a chair at her home at Rahway, N. J.

Prostrations.

BLUSTON, WILLIAM, an actor of 220 Audubon Avenue; found unconscious from heat in bathroom and removed to Washington Heights Hospital.

CONLEY, KATHERINE, 64 years, a teacher of 96 Bedford Street; overcome at 152 Second Avenue and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

DURELLA, PAUL, laborer, 42 years old, of 82 Catherine Avenue; overcome by heat at Broadway and 218th Street and removed to Washington Heights Hospital.

FURLONG, DONALD, 28 years, an operator of 650 Halsey Street, Brooklyn; overcome by Thirty-sixth Street and Sixth Avenue and removed to his home.

MURRAY, JAMES, a chauffeur, 22 years old, of 300 West 120th St.; overcome by heat at 110th Street and Manhattan Avenue and taken to Knickerbocker Hospital.

TUCKER, CHARLES, 60 years, a watchman of 111 West 100th Street; overcome by heat while on duty at Pier 88, North River; attended and removed to his home.

UNIDENTIFIED MAN; found unconscious from heat and alcoholism by police of the East 104th Street Station, and removed to Harlem Hospital.

UNIDENTIFIED WOMAN; overcome at Eighteenth Street and First Avenue and removed to Bellevue Hospital; she is about 45 years old, 5 feet 4 inchts tall, and weighs 110 pounds; she has gray hair and brown eyes, and wore a white waist, white skirt, black lace shoes, and black stockings.

WILLIAMSON, ANNIE, colored, of 235 West 135d Street, overcome by heat at 114th Street and Eighth Avenue, and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

The lowest temperature yesterday was 69, at 6:15 A. M. The highest recorded was 92 degrees, at 8 A. M. The humidity fell as the heat rose. When the heat was highest, at 1 o'clock, there were 55 degrees of humidity. During the morning, and until 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, there were occasional breezes of from two to six miles an hour, but after that hour there were westerly breezes of from twelve to fifteen miles an hour, which made the heat more endurable, although the temperature was slow to fall.

It did not fall below 88 until 4 o'clock. At 5 o'clock the thermometer registered 78, but it went up again slightly during the evening and reached 81 degrees at 8 o'clock.

Dr. Charles Frederick Pabst, Coroner's Physician of Brooklyn, who was summoned after the deaths of the two persons in Brooklyn from heat exhaustion, said yesterday:

"The records of the Coroners' offices show that when hot spells occur in September the deaths and prostrations are more numerous than when they occur in July and August. For one thing, the resistant powers of the body have by September been lessened by the heat of the two preceding months. There are usually a number of prostrations in such spells among persons just returning from their vacations, because they feel improved by their vacations and think they can defy the heat.

"If we are in for a hot spell one of the chief rules that people should remember is to get at least eight hours of sleep. People who stay up all night to amuse themselves because they think they can't sleep in the heat make a great mistake and are the most liable to heat exhaustion. Sleep is the best preventive of heat prostration. The other chief rules are to let alcohol alone and to avoid overeating and overexertion."

Last night, according to Police Captain Linden of Coney Island, 10,000 people were trying to keep cool by sleeping on the beaches. A number of extra policemen were called out to watch them.

POULTRY RAISING ON FILM.

Jersey Farmers See Movies at Agricultural Conference.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 9.—More than 300 farmers attended the annual meeting of the New Jersey State Agricultural Experiment Station which opened today with an address by Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, President of the State Board of Agriculture, on the work of the station. President William H. S. Demarest of Rutgers College talked on the work of the college farm and its connection with the State. He advocated the extension of short courses in agriculture, which have been growing in popularity the last few years.

State Senator Henry E. Ackerson, Jr., of Monmouth County, made an address on the relation of the county and State in the work of spreading agricultural education. He said that the station has accomplished gratifying results in Monmouth County, where the farmers have kept in very close touch with its work and have followed its suggestions with great profit.

The first annual field meet of the New Jersey Poultry Association was opened in connection with the experiment station meeting. Moving pictures of various processes in the poultry industry were given tonight. The pictures were furnished by the United States Department of Agriculture.

TOUR FOR R. WAYNE PARKER.

Congressman Regains Health and Will Visit Europe.

Congressman R. Wayne Parker of Newark, N. J., who recently recovered from a breakdown due to overwork, appeared yesterday in the Federal Court in Newark and asked for passports for himself, his wife, and daughter. He was in fine health and spirits and plans a trip to England and Scotland, to last until December.

Fitz's Farm Brings $100 Net.

Special to The New York Times.

METUCHEN, N. J., Sept. 9.—The farm of fifty acres at West Dunellen, near here, owned by Robert Fitzsimmons, the prizefighter, was sold by Sheriff Houghton today under an execution held by Cornelius See, a Chicago lawyer, who had a part in the divorce proceedings instituted by Julia Gifford, Mrs. Fitzsimmons No. 2. Joseph Hendricks bought the property subject to all claims for $100. The place is said to be worth $10,000.

FAVORS NEW CONSTITUTION.

Citizens' Union Names Reforms Which Justify Its Adoption.

The Citizens' Union, by action of its City Committee, last night declared in favor of the adoption of the new Constitution. In announcing the attitude of the Union, William Jay Schieffelin, its Chairman, said:

"We find much to praise in the proposed Constitution the convention is about to submit to the electors. We believe the only fair criticism of an adverse character that can be made is that the new proposals do not go far enough. For example, they do not go as far in the direction of a short ballot, the grant of home rule, and the reorganization of the judicial system as the Citizens' Union and other organizations desired.

"Among the more important improvements which we believe justiffy and should insuré the adoption of the proposed Constitution are the reorganization of the State departments, involving simplification and concentration of responsibility and an extensive application of the short-ballot principle; the grant of a large measure of home rule to cities, the establishment of a sound budget system, and a better method of caring for State and municipal indebtnedness; the readjustment of the judicial system with a view to abolishing delays in the courts, and the provision for creating equality and flexibility in matters of taxation."

Alleges Contempt in Alimony Suit.

Acting for Mrs. Florence E. Roundey of Plainfield, N. J., in her suit for separate maintenance, against John K. Roundey, Richard Stockton asked Vice Chancellor Stevens in Newark yesterday that Roundey be committed for contempt. Mr. Stockton said that Roundey was in New York and owed his wife $75 allimony.

Drowned at Atlantic City.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 9.—Everett Matchett of Chicago was drowned on the thoroughfare here this afternoon. He was crabbing with his young nephew, Emory Graham, and lost his balance in attempting to haul in a catch. Matchett was unable to swim.

PROGRESS

Real progress is in doing the things of life and business on a bigger, broader, better scale than they ever were done before.

The Thompson-Starrett Company has been a name to conjure with for some years now, but it is a bigger, broader, better institution to-day than ever it was in the past, with the result that an Owner can actually get more from us for his money to-day than at any time since we have been bidding for business and getting it.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Store Hours 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Men *of* Discrimination

Will Appreciate These

NEW SUITS

Priced $18.50, 20.00, 22.50, 25.00, 30.00, 35.00



The Man of Fashion, the Critical Stylist and the Ultra-Conservatist, will find His suit in the Lord & Taylor Store this Autumn.

The "authoritative ones" have built many good models for Fall. Hardly a worthwhile custom-made suit bought from the knowing ones has escaped our designers this season. We have every good model that "has arrived" at prices up to the various pocket book allowances.

For Instance—Read About Three of Them.

One slightly cut in at the waist has patch pockets and a long soft roll round lapel, a snug fitting collar and high vest. Built of gray, brown and blue mixtures and finished by our expert tailors. $18.50

A two-button sack coat suit has short narrow lapels and patch pockets with short double seamed flaps. The sleeves are buttoned at the wrist with one button. Right width trousers and in the new brown mixture cheviots. $25.00

A Suit built in England of the finest worsted has three buttons and the decided natty English look. Had we not anticipated the demand for these suits, the price would be higher. $35.00

Men who prefer the more conservative models in dark, long wear worsteds and mixtures will find a goodly supply in all sizes and materials.

Fourth Floor

Men's Shoes Reduced

$6.00 and 8.00 Boots

$3.95 and 4.85

Fine selected leathers in tan, black Russia or Patent Leather. Going at these prices to clear for other stocks.

Men's Bench Made Boots

Formerly $10.00—Special $6.85

In Dull and Patent Calf.

Ground Floor

R.H. Macy & Co. — R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices. — R.H. Macy & Co.

Store opens 9:00 A. M. Closes 6:00 P. M.

Macy's

Herald Square, B'dway, 34th to 35th St.

Films for Developing and Printing may be left at the Main Floor Camera Counters.

AGAIN! Those New Silk Shirts $2.29

THIS is certainly a "scoop" for Macy's—a really BIG opportunity that other stores were neither wise enough to *see*, nor quick enough to *seize*. ¶ Just how big it is you will appreciate when you see the shirts and recall in how many stores you may have seen their duplicates at something like double the price. ¶ Cut, quality, workmanship faultless; details and finish beyond reproach; material rich and woven for *wear;* colors and patterns remarkably fine—almost THE feature of every garment.

¶ All New Fall Stripes Are Represented

—striking, bold color effects that are still refined and harmonious—delicate shades and combinations of blue, tan, helio, green, gray, and black that form a faint and pleasing contrast to the pure white ground and satin stripes. ¶ Imagine this splendid line of shirts going begging for buyers, simply because most stores were too busy talking prices on stiff-cuff shirts to note the present, immediate demand for new silk negligees—not just "left-overs" from Summer stocks, but garments fresh from the maker, in the latest Autumn colorings!

¶ We felt the need, liked the shirts, and took full advantage of the situation to get the entire lot at a figure that sets a brand-new low price record. *And every cent we saved is YOURS!*

¶ For your information, we add that the shirts are coat-cut, with soft double cuffs, in all sizes from 13½ to 17. You will find your size and a stripe to your liking—if you are wise and come *in time!*

Macy's—Men's Shop—35th Street Entrance.

R.H. Macy & Co. — R.H. Macy & Co. — R.H. Macy & Co.

GIMBELS

Can Best Supply Your Children's Every Need for School and Playtime

These busy days just before school opens, when so much has to be done to get the children ready, you, the parents, can save most time and money by bringing your children straight to GIMBELS to be outfitted. We have "gone to school" ourselves in studying little people's wants, and know how to supply them intelligently, in our series of highly specialized Shops for Children.

Just now stocks are fresh and full, of warm clothes in new styles, and of everything else a child needs, at the lowest prices at which it is possible to buy reliable qualities. Two full days before school opens.

Suitable Coats and Dresses for Girls' School Wardrobes



The keynote of their charm is simplicity. Simple, well cut, well made garments that are smart in appearance and meet in a practical way the needs of daily school life.

Gray Plaid Mixture Coats, $11

The illustration pictures it a regulation U. S. Military Coat that is jaunty and an ideal campus coat for the college girl. Same model of cheviot in shades of navy blue, green or brown.



Other Cloth Coats at $5.75 to $25

$5.50 *Cheviots,* *Zibelines,* *Broadcloths,* *Scotch Plaids.* $11

Fancy Worsted Plaid Dresses, $5.50

The little coatee dress illustrated is only one of numerous attractive school Dresses from which to select.

Children's Regulation Sailor and Middy Dresses, $5 to $15

In navy blue or black men's wear serge. In the latter color they make splendid convent Dresses. Sizes 6 to 14 years.

Third Floor

Children's Tam-o'Shanter Hats for School Wear, $2.75



These semi-Dress Hats for Young Girls and Misses are youthful as they are becoming, and made of the very finest velvets. A fancy shaded wing is the simple but effective side trimming; colors—African brown, navy blue and black.

Stitched Brim Velvet Hats $1.75

Flat, floppy shapes with a white grosgrain ribbon band, the only trimming. In navy blue and African brown. For Girls from 10 to 16 years.

Telescope Velvet Hats, $1.25

Black, navy blue or African brown velvet with a large white worsted tassel as a side trimming. For Girls from 7 to 10 years.

Third Floor

Boys' $8.50 Fine All-Wool Norfolk Suits, at $5.50



Blue unfinished worsted, which is very neat and wears well. A decidedly good-looking model, with 3-piece belt, pleated back, patch pockets, and plain single breasted front; lined with pure serge lining. Sizes 7 to 18 years.

Boys' Norfolk Suits, with Two Pairs of Knickerbockers, $6.50

Gray and brown mixtures, firmly woven to stand the hardest wear of lively boys. A smart model with 3-piece belt, patch pockets, yoke back with 6 pleats. Sizes 7 to 18 years.

Fourth Floor

GIMBEL "Toe-Ease" Shoes For Growing Children



They are at once the most clean-cut, comfortable and durable Shoes for school or dress wear, because constructed to aid the natural growth of the foot.

Girls' Shoes, $3 to $4.50 Pair

Tan Russia Calf, patent colt and gun-metal, in lace and button styles; sizes 2½ to 6.

Misses' Shoes, $2.50 to $4 Pair

Tan Russia Calf, patent colt and gun-metal, in lace and button styles; sizes 11½ to 2.



Children's Shoes, $2.50 to $3.50 Pair

Tan Russia Calf, patent colt and gun-metal, in lace and button styles; sizes 8½ to 11.

Boys' Sturdy Shoes, $3 Pair

Box calf, gun-metal, patent colt and tan Russia Calf, in lace and button models; sizes 1 to 6.

Little Boys' Shoes, $2.50 Pr.

Box calf, gun-metal and patent colt, in lace and button styles; sizes 10½ to 13½.

Second Floor

Special School Outfits, 65c

Consisting of black-and-white checked waterproof school bag with strap, E. Faber's pencil assortment of 3 pencils, penholder, pen-and-pencil holder, eraser, 200-sheet tablet of ink paper, metal-edged ruler, 2 blank books, box of chalk crayons, 1 dozen pen points.

Main Floor, Rear Balcony.

DE PINNA

FIFTH AVENUE
AT THIRTY-SIXTH ST.
NEW YORK

(Open All Day Saturday)

The Young Man's Wardrobe



De Pinna is a specialist.

The strength of this whole organization is devoted to young men—and to boys who soon will be young men.

The suits, topcoats, hats, haberdashery and shoes turned out by this house are filled with the spirit of fashionable young manhood.

There is no reminiscence of older men's models.

Personal observation of the styles obtaining in the leading university and school towns of England and America — where conservative good taste is the guide—furnishes the De Pinna ideals for young men and boys.

The usage of exclusive country clubs is depended upon as the correct guide-post to sport and outing clothes.

Thorough De Pinna tailoring is responsible for the acceptable carrying out of these ideals.

Clothes for College Men

For those who are entering their last years in college, as well as those just beginning a preparatory college course.

Young men's suits of imported materials, fabrics selected for their appropriateness, cut on English young men's lines, tailored in the same fashion as De Pinna custom made suits.

Sizes, 33 to 40.

Prices, $22 to $45.

Norfolk Suits for College and Prep School

Closely following the English lines, with no attempt at "innovations" — preserving the true character of the Norfolk suit.

Of homespuns, tweeds and the heather mixtures best adapted to these suits.

Prices, $20 up.

First-Long-Trouser Suits for Boys

Suits which accomplish a diplomatic mission in a most acceptable and graceful way.

In the plain-colored materials demanded in this type of suit—cut and tailored appropriately.

Specially selected, serviceable woolens; $18 to $30.

College Mackinaws

Mackinaws of particularly good, smart, serviceable materials—waterproof and windproof—specially priced at $9.

Mackinaw caps to match, $2.

School Sweaters, Raincoats, Haberdashery, Hats and Shoes

Everything a young man or boy going away to school requires to complete his outfit.

Each item carefully selected for its purpose.

A complete haberdashery store maintained exclusively for young men—and the well-known "Anniped" shoes.

DE PINNA

Exclusive Outfitters
for Young People
Fifth Ave. at Thirty-Sixth St.

WAR WOES OF JEWS INSPIRE SERMONS

Rabbis, in Their New Year's Discourses, Turn to Religion as a Remedy for Evil.

PRAISE FOR THE PRESIDENT

European Civilization Denounced as a Failure, but Hope Held Out for Future World Peace.

New Year sermons were preached yesterday in all the synagogues in the city. In most of the addresses the relation of the Jew to the world war was touched upon. The Rev. Dr. Maurice N. Harris, preaching at Temple Israel, Harlem, took for his subject "The Arrested Sacrifice of Isaac."

"This is New Year and we cannot but think of the plight of our brethren, for their centre of gravity is Eastern Europe, where the war is raging," he said. "They are not worshipping in their sanctuaries today, for those synagogues that are not being used to quarter the soldiers' horses are already in ruins. It is difficult to say which is the harder lot, that of the 400,000 Israelites fighting at the front, or sacrificing their lives on the altar of nationalism, or of the non-belligerents, women, aged, and children driven from their homes and their towns as each city falls into the hands of the conqueror.

"Note the irony in the lot of long-suffering Israel. Russia has long been to him a stepfatherland, yet he fights under its banner with a patriotism that is pathetic, so that many earned the medal of St. George. In Palestine the war has crushed out the infant colonies, and the self-supporting are in the bread line. Here the Jew faces a dilemma. He is being urged to enlist in the Turkish Army, yet he finds it hard to fight the French and English, who have been his benefactors in the Promised Land for so many years. We are about to consider in Congress or Convention how best we should rehabilitate the Jews of Europe, and assure for them liberty and security in the years to come. Yet he would be a daring prophet indeed who would foretell the future of Israel."

Better Religion Needed.

"The Greatest Need for Humanity" was the subject discussed by the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman at Temple Emanu-El.

"Our civilization, to be more exact the civilization of Europe, is responsible for the war," he said. "The civilization of the twentieth century is a dismal fiasco. Freedom, constitutional government, international treaties, national honor, The Hague Tribunal, humanitarianism, all cherished ideals of the age, have been shattered. There is no more civilization in Europe today, perhaps less than when the Huns and the Goth swept over Europe.

"What is the remedy? Some say disarmament; others a league of nations, a world republic, a world court, supported by an international army. But who will guarantee that the world court will be just or the international army loyal, that some nation will not rebel and secede from the league, that the powers will not arm again and reinstitute the old régime of war? Some greater power is needed that will redeem mankind and impel man and nations to love truth, honor, justice, liberty.

"The world needs a religion that shall be effective. What is the value of a religion that does not reform individuals and society? The world needs a religion, not verbal creeds, or theological speculations, myths and mysteries, miracles and vain forms and empty pomp. The effective religion would set itself against all slavery and national tyranny and favor disarmament. It would mean the revolution of the nations and the coming of the millenium."

Speaking before the Free Synagogue in Carnegie Hall, Dr. Stephen S. Wise declared the Jew must be something rather than have something. He must stand for something and he must arrive at this condition by the mastery of self-service.

"In the world, as it is, the Jew is usually the first victim of wrong and evil-doing," said Dr. Wise. "Whether this be true or not, the Jew must ever be wrong's mightiest assailant, evil's resistless foe. Conqueror, vanquisher of evil become the Jew again by virtue of that native unspent passion for righteousness, which was his divine God-given dower.

"In war men cannot for ever endure the defensive. They must be given a chance to take the offensive. It is not enough that the Jew be unoffending. Aggressively, militantly, resistlessly must the Jew battle for truth and right and justice—not for himself alone, nor for himself chiefly, nor for himself at all—but that truth and right and justice be of and for all men."

Era of Great Nations.

The Rev. Dr. Samuel Schulman spoke in Temple Beth-El. His subject was "The Destiny of the Jew in the Light of the World War," and he said, in part:

"The horrors of war have warped the judgment of many. The emotional temperament of the Jew has found vent in all sorts of agitations. All sorts of bodies are claiming to speak for the Jew. All sorts of leaders are undertaking to interpret the meaning of the Jew's existence, and some of them, though they have reached middle age without any Jewish allegiance or experience, are seeking to tell the Jews what they are. We are told that we are to consider ourselves in this land as a group with distinct national interests. I strenuously object to this view. It is based on an ignorance of Jewish history and literature.

"We are opposed to the new view as applied to the Jew for various reasons. We believe that democracy is a greater thing than nationality. Democracy is based on the individual, on human rights, on things of the spirit. Nationality on group and on blood. The day for little nations, despite Mr. Bryce, is over. The day has come for great democratic powers, great groups of men, great centres of civilization in which the citizens are not to be differentiated according to blood, but according to things of the spirit. No little nation has the right to pre-empt forever any space of the earth and keep it for its own tribesmen irrespective of the superiority or civilization of the greater group that respecting its local freedom would nevertheless embody it in a larger whole.

"The Jewish group being, as I believe, dedicated exclusively to religious and ethical ideals, can become, has become, and must remain part of all the nations of the world in order to realize its destiny."

Dr. Schulman pointed out that the duty of Jews, as with other Americans, was to be neutral in spirit and in speech.

"Peace" was the subject of the sermon delivered by the Rev. Dr. Rudolph Grossman at Temple Rodoph Sholom, Sixty-third Street and Lexington Avenue. He declared that those who believed that patriotism was responsible for the present war had a false conception of patriotism.

"Let us thank God," he said, "that we have as our President in these critical days one who has a lofty vision of patriotism, who cannot be swayed by the loud clamor of militarists, on the one hand, nor partisans on the other, who, calm and courageous, upholds the cause of peace, insisting that every contention at least of this nation shall be settled in the clear light of justice rather than in the lurid gleam of war. Peace, the peace of righteousnes, that is and ever must be America's ideal."

96 'ROOKIE' POLICE PARADE.

Mayor Praises Department in Review at City Hall.

Police Commissioner Arthur Woods marched his ninety-six "rookie" policemen down to the City Hall yesterday and showed them to Mayor Mitchel. The Commissioner is proud of his recruits, who are just graduating from the school of instruction, and in order to impart the right military atmosphere, which the Commissioner obtained at the training camp at Plattsburg, he called in the assistance of the fife and drum corps of the Police Band. The "rookies" were under command of Lieutenant Charles Schofield, physical instructor of the police training school.

On the plaza in front of the City Hall the new squad, who are to compose part of the "finest," went through a calisthenic drill and a march in close formation, while a large crowd applauded.

"I want to say to you," said the Mayor after the drill, "that the people of this city are going to look to you to raise the standard of the department as far as in your power lies. The Police Department has not always been held in high public esteem, but of recent years the conduct of the men of the department has been such as to restore public confidence and to win public respect. I feel that the policemen of this city may today feel proud of the uniform they wear. All that each of you has to do in order to raise the general standard is to so conduct yourself individually as to conserve your own standards and ideals of honest and efficient service."

The new policemen will begin patrol duty today.

INFORMATION FOR MAYORS.

State Bureau Opens Offices in Albany and Here.

Mayor James T. Lennon of Yonkers notified the Mayor and Common Council of each city in New York State yesterday that the State Conference of Mayors had established its Bureau of Municipal Information, with headquarters at 25 Washington Avenue, Albany, and a branch office in the Woolworth Building, New York. Mayor Lennon, who is Chairman of the Bureau Council, said:

"We desire to impress upon you that this is your bureau, and that you are entitled to its best services. We are planning to send to you each week a bulletin containing general municipal information and a list of the subjects in reference to which information has already been obtained and can be immediately sent to you."

The bureau yesterday sent its first bulletin to the cities, and in it announced a list of twenty-four subjects which have already been researched. The list includes jitney bus data, policemen per thousand of population in principal cities of the United States, purification of water by liquid chlorine, methods and costs of collecting and disposing of ashes by cities, and a description of the street electric lighting system, the unit cost and the method of assessment in each city in New York State.

FOUR BIG HORSES RUN AWAY

Borden Truck Crashes Into Bridge Gate—Two Animals Killed.

Four powerful horses, pulling a truck of the Borden's Condensed Milk Company, dashed down the incline of the north roadway of the Williamsburg Bridge yesterday, causing a throng of Jewish Holiday makers to scatter right and left in panic. The screams of women and children attracted Policeman Edward Madden, who, when he saw that the driver had lost control of the horses, ran to close the emergency gate and stop the runaways.

He had no more than thrown up the barrier and swung the gate when the big horses crashed into it with a tremendous impact. The gate gave way and as it flew back it struck Madden, who was thrown off his feet. The driver of the wagon, James Malley of 920 Gates Avenue, was hurled from his seat and sent flying over the roadway railing to the foot path. Both men were badly bruised.

Two of the horses, the leaders, were instantly killed in the crash. The other horses escaped injury.

WORKHOUSE FOR MOTORMAN

He Gets Ten Days for Cursing and Assaulting Passenger.

After being reprimanded for rowdyism by Magistrate Nolan in the Yorkville Court yesterday, Thomas J. Norton of 300 East Sixty-third Street, a motorman on the Third Avenue surface line, was sent to the workhouse for ten days. The motorman was arrested on the complaint of Argio Zahar and his wife, Annie Zahar, of 805 First Street, Hoboken, who said they were attacked by the motorman because they were too slow in getting off his car at the Manhattan end of the Queensboro Bridge on Wednesday night.

The couple were returning from North Beach with their three children. They were the last of the passengers to leave the car because they were encumbered with a go-cart and had the children to look after. They said in court yesterday that the motorman cursed them and then struck both Mr. and Mrs. Zahar when they protested against his rudeness.

"I have long suspected that the railroads have rowdies in their employ on the cars," declared Magistrate Nolan in sentencing the motorman.

CURRENT IN WET ROPE KILLS

Workman Touching It Drops Dead in Street at Subway Excavation.

Louis Demarco, 40 years old, a laborer, living at 500 West Twenty-eighth Street, was killed yesterday while working above the excavation for the new subway at Greenwich and Cortlandt Streets. He was manipulating an electric winch when the current suddenly shot through his body and knocked him to the street dead. As far as could be seen, the man was touching only a wet rope when killed. The rope became entangled about his body and Policeman Gildea of Traffic Squad A was knocked down by the current when he attempted to disentangle the body. Several other workmen also received shocks from the rope.

Mrs. Faversham's Son Sues.

Frank Merwin of Wappinger's Falls, N. Y., applied to the Surrogates' Court yesterday for an order on Clark H. Abbot, executor of the estate of his mother, Marian Merwin Faversham, to show cause why he should not file an accounting. The plaintiff is the son of Mrs. Faversham by her first marriage. Her second husband was William Faversham, the actor, from whom she was divorced. The application said that the estate was worth about $40,000, irrespective of the claim against Mr. Faversham for $3,000 for back alimony, said to be due to Mrs. Faversham before her death.

1% Per MONTH ON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street.
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
Seventh Av., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.

BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.

BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

½ PER CENT. CHARGED ON LOANS REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE.

SHELL PLANTS HIT BY CHICAGO STRIKE

Machinists Out in Five Factories and Threaten Tie-up of Seven Others.

DENY FOREIGN INFLUENCE

Graphophone Makers in Bridgeport, 1,600 Strong, Walk Out, Demanding the Eight-Hour Day.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—Five Chicago firms, said to have contracts for the manufacture of shell casings, or machinery for making them, are the objects of strikes by machinists.

The Evening Post says strikes of machinists are being organized against seven other firms said to be manufacturing war supplies. The story states that there are no strikes against firms known not to be in the munitions business.

"The machinists," continues The Post, "state that they are striking for an eight-hour day. They deny that they are being furnished information by any representatives of foreign governments."

In connection with the rumors of Teutonic influence in the strikes, the Illinois Manufacturers' Association scents a situation bordering on civil war, and today took steps for the organization of patriotic rifle clubs, independent of the National Guard, for the protection of the industries of the State and nation against armed interference of citizens of other nations.

The Chicago plants known to be affected by strikes are the Illinois Tool Company, 130 machinists on strike; the Goodman Manufacturing Company, 250 machinists on strike; the McDonald Machinery Company, fifty machinists on strike; the Otis Elevator Company, 150 machinists on strike, and the Torris, Wold & Co., 150 machinists on strike.

In addition, the firm of Smur & Kanen, according to union officials, closed its plant today and locked out 125 machinists because of threats of a strike.

William Schoenberg, head of the local machinists, said:

"We want better hours and better wages, and that is all. The report that we have singled out munitions plants can best be answered by stating that our men are at work in munitions plants throughout the country."

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 9.—Employes of the American Graphophone Company to the number of 1,600 left their work at the stroke of 10 this morning. They demand an eight-hour day, 20 per cent. increase in wages, adjustment of a wage cut made about a year ago, and correction of a condition said to have developed by the employment at less wages of about 400 women in place of men on certain kinds of work. The plant employs about 2,000 persons.

WATERBURY, Conn., Sept. 9.—This afternoon 200 operatives in the tubing department of the Benediot and Burnham branch of the American Brass Company struck. Last night 200 members of the night gang of the same department struck, seeking more money and fewer hours.

The local freight officials have engaged men to take the places of the fifty freight handlers who went out this morning, for $2 a day and eight-hours.

The Holiday Clothes Company whose factory is closed, today posted a notice on its gate, announcing that the factory would be reopened on Sept. 10 and that all employes would receive 15 per cent. increase in wages.

Laborers at the Neera Manufacturing Company's factory quit work here today, necessitating the closing of the factory. The company employes about 200 hands.

The Chase Metal Works in Waterville reopened today with most of the employes working.

The A. H. Wells & Co. shop and the Waterbury Rolling Mills are closed.

FOUR FIRMS RAISE WAGES.

Working Day Shortened for Thousands of Men in Metal Factories.

TORRINGTON, Conn., Sept. 9.—The Excelsior Needle Company, the Standard Company, and the Progressive Manufacturing Company today posted notices of a new working schedule of fifty-five hours per week and an increase of 10 per cent. in wages, piece work prices to be adjusted as nearly as possible on the same basis. Overtime pay will be adjusted or there will be no overtime. The new conditions, effective Monday, affect 1,700 employes.

The Torrington Manufacturing Company posted a notice of a fifty-five-hour week and increase of 15 per cent. in wages, with time and a quarter for overtime.

The employes of the Rolling and Mechanical Departments of the Coe Brass Branch of the American Brass Company have accepted a fifty-five-hour week and a 10 per cent. increase in wages.

Efforts by the striking carpenters and local contractors to reach an agreement have failed.

The strike situation at the Hendey Machine Plant remains unchanged.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Sept. 9.—It was announced at the offices of the Empire Steel and Iron Company today that, beginning Oct. 1, the wages of all of its employes would be raised. About 1,200 workers will be affected. The company has plants in Washington, N. J., Mount Hope, N. J., Topton, Macungie, and Catasaqua, Penn. The new scale of wages, it was said, will be the highest in the company's history.

TOLEDO, Sept. 9.—The Warner Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of automobile parts, announced today that the company would reduce the working hours at its plant to forty-eight per week during October, with no change in the scale of wages. The reduction is voluntary and is being made as an experiment.

DENY LONG HOURS OF LABOR

Subway and Elevated Employes Examined by Hayward.

Public Service Commissioner William Hayward began yesterday an investigation of the hours of towermen, train dispatchers, and lever operators employed by the Interborough and Brooklyn Rapid Transit Companies in the subways and on the elevated lines. The investigation was brought about by a complaint received from Robert M. Thomas, a broker of 51 Exchange Place, that the men were being worked twelve hours a day in violation of the labor law, and that many fell asleep from exhaustion.

A. G. Peacock, of counsel for the Interborough, objected to the hearing on the ground that the commission had no jurisdiction in the matter, but Commissioner Hayward ruled that the commission had full jurisdiction to inquire into all matters concerning the safety and convenience of passengers.

Towermen and train clerks on the B. R. T. testified they worked from eight to ten hours a day, except in cases of emergency, when they might be called upon to work two hours extra, for which they received extra compensation. Some of the towermen worked twelve hours a day on Saturday, Sunday, and holidays. Towermen in the employ of the Interborough elevated lines declared they worked only eight hours a day, and train clerks said they worked ten hours. They seldom were called upon to work extra hours, they said, and then only until relief could be got to them. After the hearing Commissioner Hayward reserved decision.

EUGENIA KELLY TO WED.

Girl Brought to Court by Cabarets, Admits Betrothal.

Eugenia Kelly, who has been at Mackinac, Mich., where she went with her mother after promising to give up the night life in Broadway's restaurants, which had brought her into the police courts on her mother's complaint, has returned to this city. While lunching with friends in the grillroom of the Ritz-Carlton Hotel yesterday she admitted to an acquaintance that she expected to be married, and was accepting congratulations.

According to a report from Mackinac, published late in August, Miss Kelly was quoted as saying that she intended to marry Al Davis, the dancer. Later she denied this. Mr. Davis was staying ath an obscure boarding house at Mackinac at that time. His divorce does not become effective until Nov. 1.

Miss Kelly was not at her home last night at 116 East Sixty-third Street. Her mother is expected to arrive in the city today.

TO EJECT 30 FAMILIES.

Land Company Brings Suits Against Dwellings by the Sea.

Suits for the ejectment of thirty families of alleged squatters from land near Wreck Lead, L. I., have been instituted in the Nassau County Supreme Court. The plaintiff is the Aberdeen-by-the-Sea Company, which bought Barnum Island and other property near the ocean in May, 1914.

Thomas F. Rightmire and Martin Murray obtained leases of the shore front land from Nassau County years ago, and both sublet to families, who erected small cottages or "shacks," according to their means. The Murray leases, it is said, expired last May, but it is said that the Rightmire leases continue in force until December, 1916.

Long Island City Beer Price Rises.

The Wine, Liquor, and Beer Dealers' Association of Long Island City yesterday decided to increase the price of a "pint," "growler," or "can" of beer from 10 to 15 cents after Oct. 1. There was a long discussion, and it was said that with the increase of license fee and war tax which the brewers make the retailers pay, may force many places out of business. Years ago the "growler," which was once an institution in Long Island City, was filled for 5 cents.

'COUNT' GREGORY IN CROOKS' LINEUP

Admits Police Record, but Says He Was "Acquitted Without a Stain."

"RECEIVES" IN HIS CELL

Frets Because Police Won't Let Him "Step Over to His Hotel for a Change of Linen."

"Count" Bernard F. S. Gregory threatens reprisals on whoever is responsible for his spending yesterday in the ninety plus temperature of the West Side Prison, where he passed the day drinking ice water, waiting for rescue from his "society friends" and giving his ideas on the veracity of certain Headquarters detectives, who greeted him early in the morning as an old acquaintance.

The "Count" is among other things a horseman—he exhibited at the last Newport show—and is well known to members of the Newport Colony. He was arrested Wednesday night at the Hotel Cumberland as a fugitive from justice, there awaiting him in Newport an indictment for larceny, a jewelry store charging he failed to return a $100 stickpin he took on approval.

The "Count's" troubles yesterday began when he fainted in his cell at Police Headquarters about 4 o'clock in the morning. He hadn't been able to sleep on an iron cot and attendants had refused his request for pillows. After a short sleep he was rudely awakened

"Is my bath ready?" was his first question. Upon being assured it was not, he arose anyway and after a frugal breakfast, was "lined up" before Captain Cray and a number of masked detectives. Following a declaration of one of the detectives that he had made the "Count's" acquaintance in the course of business in St. Louis some time ago, Captain Cray compared Gregory's measurements with a set kept on file at Headquarters and then told Gregory this was his record:

June, 1896—Convicted of grand larceny in this city and sentenced to the penitentiary for one year.

June, 1897—Arrested in St. Louis and acquitted of grand larceny.

February, 1899—Convicted in St. Louis of passing bad checks and fined $100 and ordered to leave the city within twenty-four hours.

February, 1900—Convicted in Toronto of obtaining money under false pretenses, sentenced to 120 days in jail and to deportation.

Captain Cray also told the "Count" that he had once been known as Baron Greenbaum, and that his real name was Bernard Gruenbaum.

The "Count" was then taken to the West Side Court, where it was learned that the jewelry firm of Udall & Balleu of Newport accused him of making off with a stickpin last Saturday. He asked to be sent back to Newport at once "to clear up this horrid mistake," but the Magistrate held him without bail as a fugitive from justice to await a copy of the Rhode Island indictment.

The "Count" received reporters at his new apartment in the West Fifty-third Street prison.

"It's all a pack of lies," he exclaimed. "Why should I steal $100? Do I look like a man who would steal $100, I ask you?"

The "Count" didn't, for although his linen was rumpled, his style was there and his monocle was not damaged.

"I have bought hundreds of dollars worth from that jewelry store," he continued. "And I took the pin on approval. I would have returned it in due time. I can't understand the whole thing. I am a gentleman, and this treatment is nauseating, quite so. I will not endure it longer. Something must be done."

When his inquisitors assured him that something would probably be done, the "Count" was asked about the police record.

"All lies, all a pack of lies!" he said. Later on he admitted he had been arrested in St. Louis and Toronto, but said he had "been acquitted with honor, without a stain on his character." He denied that his name was Gruenbaum or that he had ever called himself Baron Greenbaum.

The "Count" was asked if he had considered offering himself as a soldier.

"That's peculiar," was his reply, "for, you see, while I am an English subject, I am an American by birth. So I don't know just how to go about it. I might get on the wrong side, you know, and that would be beastly inconvenient, don't you think? I don't like New York's hospitality at all of late. Here I am only two steps from my hotel, and I can't get a change of linen. I asked them to let me dress in a manner becoming a prison cell, but they wouldn't listen."

The "Count" then explained that J. Campbell Thompson of 63 Wall Street was his lawyer. Mr. Thompson said last night it was news to him, but Harry E. Shirk, who said he was Gregory's attorney, last night said:

"The true situation will be brought out on Friday at a special term of Part 2 of the Supreme Court at the New York County Court House at noon, before Justice Donnelly, in habeas corpus proceedings instituted in behalf of Mr. Gregory."

Godowsky! You will find the master pianist himself in his inspired interpretations on Columbia Double-Disc Records



Listen to Godowsky's recordings of the Campanella—a glittering cascade of transcending brilliance; of the Chopin prelude in F major—a graceful, delicate ripple that sparkles; or hear his dazzling conception of Schubert-Liszt's "Hark, Hark, the Lark!" Your Columbia dealer has them—and of course they will play on any standard make disc talking machine.

Here is the full list of Godowsky's records—all double-disc, $1.50 each. Hear them! They will prove a revelation to you of what modern recording can do for the highest in pianoforte music.

Twelve-Inch: $1.50.

A5484 Campanella, (Liszt.) / Hark, Hark, The Lark! (Schubert-Liszt.)
A5485 Nocturne in E flat. (Chopin.) / Prelude (a) in B flat. (b) in F. (Chopin.)
A5550 Gnomenreigen. (Liszt.) / Polonaise in A Flat. (Chopin.)
A5597 Berceuse in D Flat. Op. 57. (Chopin.) / Waltz in G Flat. (Chopin.)

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We've Got Them All and you'll want to hear at least some of these new Columbia Records. And we've got hundreds of others that are not listed. Come in.
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The building of buildings!

It could not be newer, it could not be more modern, it could not be more central, it could not be more accessible, it could not be more substantial in construction, and judged fairly on the basis of its advantages, it absolutely could not be more economical. It is the building of buildings—and it is the only building for you.

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GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE" Meet me at the Fountain
BROADWAY SIXTH AVE. 18TH TO 19TH STREET

50 2¢ Green Trading Stamps FREE today with purchases of $1 or more. Present Coupon.

THIS COUPON GOOD TODAY

Cut out this coupon. It is good for 50 (FIFTY) 2¢ Green Trading Stamps FREE with purchase of $1 or more today, Friday, Sept. 10.

These 50 FREE Stamps are of the same kind as those which you would ordinarily obtain with your purchases.

N. Y. T., 9-10-15. Greenhut's. 79

That Sensational Sale of

Frisbie Collars and Shirts

Continues to Be The Biggest Sale on Record

More Than a 1,000,000 "Frisbie" Collars
More Than 40,000 "Frisbie" Shirts

These total the immense stocks bought from the Searle Manufacturing Co., of Troy, New York, who have failed.

The bankers, to realize on the assets quickly, sold these large stocks to us for cash, consummating the biggest transaction ever known in the history of retailing here.

It really is practically impossible to realize the magnitude of this deal without paying a visit here, when you will see almost THE ENTIRE BASEMENT given over to the sale of Collars, and three-quarters of our big Men's Furnishing Goods section devoted to the sale of Shirts.

All clean, perfect; still in the original boxes.

The Collars

THE COLLARS—All Sizes for Men and Boys, from 12 to 19½; standard 15c grade; at..... 6c

No less than 150 styles, in ¼, ½ and full sizes.

We haven't forgotten the small boys, either, for THOUSANDS OF STYLISH SAILOR COLLARS ARE INCLUDED.

New York has never seen a Shirt and Collar Sale like this before. Buy—and buy liberally.

The Shirts

THE SHIRTS—Men's Colored and White Negligee and Full-Dress Shirts; usually to $3; 13½ to 18; at..... 89c

ALSO MEN'S WHITE LAUNDERED DRESS AND FULL-DRESS SHIRTS—Sizes 13½ to 18; usual prices to $1.50; at..... 49c

Young Men's Fall Suits

Sizes 33 to 42—Today at $9.95

FINE SUITS FOR COLLEGE YOUTHS
FINE SUITS FOR YOUNG BUSINESS MEN

Popular materials, including MIXTURES, STRIPES, PLAIDS AND CHECKS. Most beautiful and most wanted Fall colorings.

In every detail of tailoring and trimming these suits measure up to garments that are regularly priced to $15.

1,800 Boys' School Suits

In This Season's Biggest Sale at Greenhut's

$1.95, $2.95, $3.45 and $4.45

THE MATERIALS AND STYLES ARE THE FAVORITES.

The workmanship in every detail is flawless.

In addition to being good-looking, these are the very best kind of boys' suits, for they are made to withstand plenty of wear and tear.

Very newest Norfolk and Patch Pocket styles in Mixtures, Cheviots, Cassimeres, Homespuns, Checks, Tweeds; also black and blue Serges.

Some suits with two pairs of knickerbocker trousers.

Every suit fully guaranteed.

All sizes from 7 to 18 years.

LOOK FOR THE BARGAIN TABLES IN THE BOYS' STORE.

Women's $3 and $3.50 Sample High Shoes, at . . $1.95

Sizes 3, 3½, 4, 4½ and 5 in A, B, and C widths.

The bargains of the season for women who can wear sizes mentioned above.

These are fine high-class samples from a well-known maker.

THE ASSORTMENT OF POPULAR LEATHERS ARE PATENT LEATHER, GUNMETAL CALF, TAN RUSSIA CALF AND SUEDE, in handsome button and lace styles.

Several hundred pairs of excellent shoes of another make of equal value are added to round out the size assortments.

All of these shoes have Goodyear welted soles.

BOYS' & GIRLS' SCHOOL SHOES..$1.49 to $3

Double 2¢ Green Trading Stamps in Forenoons.—Single Stamps Afternoons

M'CALL HITS DESK AND CRIES 'LIAR!'

Chairman Denies Injecting Politics and Favoritism Into P. S. Commission.

DEFIES ANY CRITICISM

Tells Thompson Committee Will Never Be Feasible for City to Take Elevated Third Tracks.

Edward E. McCall, Chairman of the Public Service Commission, was on the stand several hours yesterday in the investigation the Thompson Legislative Committee is making into subway contracts. The hearing was held in the rooms of the New York County Lawyers' Association, at 165 Broadway, and Deputy Attorney General Merton E. Lewis conducted the examination.

After he had been questioned about recent subway contracts which the committee tried to show had been awarded to "favored' contractors, Mr. McCall thumped the desk vigorously with his fist, and declared:

"Let me tell you this: I defy any living human being to place his finger on any act of myself or my predecessors that is open to honest criticism."

At another point, taking up the charge that Travis Whitney intended to resign as Secretary of the Public Service Commission because the witness had injected politics and favoritism into the work of the commission, Mr. McCall, again pounding the table and raising his voice, said:

"Whoever said that is an infamous liar."

Third-Tracking the Elevated.

When Chairman McCall took the stand he appeared to be in a great good humor. The execution of certifactes providing for the third-tracking of the Second, Third, and Ninth Avenue leevated lines and the extension of the Broadway-Fulton elevated line in Brooklyn was the first question taken up. Chairman McCall said the basis of compensation the city was to receive from the Manhattan elevated lines was at the rate of 2 per cent. on the gross earnings, to be paid into the city treasury annually, and in regard to the other lines a division of the net earnings, to be paid quarterly.

Mr. McCall admitted that opposition to the execution of the certificates was made by ex-Commissioner Maltbie, but he did not recall that Mr. Maltbie had made a specific objection based on the difference in the methods of compensation for the city.

"Was it your impression," asked Mr. Lewis, "that the certificates were uniform in respect to their protection of the public interest?"

"Substantially so," was the reply.

"Then, what excuse did the railway companies offer for not agreeing to one method of compensation?"

"Clawing Like Tigers."

"If you had been present at the conferences, you would understand," replied the witness. "The railway companies were standing out for their demands and clawing each other like a set of tigers."

"Then did the Municipal Railways Company ask for and obtain a different method of compensation from that obtained by the Interborough Company?" Mr. Lewis wanted to know.

"Not at all," replied Mr. McCall. "It was not an analagous situation, though the amount the city was to receive annually worked out about the same."

Chairman Thompson interrupted to ask about the attitude of city officials in the conferences with the railway officials.

"That puts me in a very embarrassing situation," replied Mr. McCall. "I was a candidate against the present Mayor and I don't want in any way, shape, or form to charge the city officials with doing anything except in the best interests of the city.

"Well, I want to say here that it is the opinion of the committee that the present Mayor is no better than you are," said Senator Thompson.

"That may be a left-handed compliment, but I'll accept it for what it is worth," was McCall's rejoinder.

No Quick Revenue for City.

The witness declared emphatically that there never was an idea in any one's mind that the city would derive a revenue from either form of certificate for a number of years. Mr. Lewis asked why the commission did not exercise supervision over the third track construction work of the Manhattan lines, as it did over the lines of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit. Mr. McCall said the Interborough was prepared to do the construction work on the Manhattan lines without interrupting the operation of the roads. He indignantly denied that the city allowed the Interborough to dictate the terms upon which it would establish third track facilities.

"It has been a proposition to give and take between the railroad companies and the Public Service Commission," said Mr. McCall. He gave as an illustration the purchase of the Steinway Tunnel for $3,000,000.

"That tunnel undoubtedly cost the Interborough $8,000,000," said Mr. McCall, "and there are innumerable other instances where the commission and the city officials have stood on their rights in this give and-take proposition."

Mr. Lewis referred Mr. McCall to the schedule embodied in the Manhattan certificate, setting forth the conditions under which the city could regain control over the new third tracks of the elevated lines.

"It never was a feasible plan for the city to recapture and operate the third tracks, and I don't know that it ever will be," protested Mr. McCall. "That provision was put in there so that if the time should ever come that the city wanted to take over the lines, the railroad company would be bound by the terms of a contract, and the city would not be confronting a situation where the railroad company claimed an increased valuation because of the enhanced value of the existing franchises."

"Has not this reference to the possibility of the city's recapture of the lines been made to mislead the public in regard to the feasibility of such a move?" asked Mr. Lewis.

"Decidedly not," was the emphatic reply.

Not Sure About 5 cent Fare.

Mr. Lewis then wanted to know if the witness had considered the wisdom of alolwing the Interborough a long term contract with a minimum fare of five cents, and Mr. Mr. McCall replied that he had.

"I will go further than that," said Mr. McCall. "I will say that I have not yet made up my mind that a five cent fare is ample."

When Mr. Lewis called his attention to the 20 per cent. dividends of the Interborough Company, Mr. McCall said that if it continued after extensions over increased hauls, when new and striving communities were established he would consider the earning power of the company too great, and would advocate a reduced fare.

At the end of the hearing Chairman McCall made the prediction that inside of five years of the completion of the dual subway system the city would again be in the same position as it is at present regarding rapid transit facilities. The hearing will be continued this morning.

SLOW PAY IN NEWPORT.

Merchants Say Many Summer Colonists Hate to Settle Their Bills.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 9.—If the books of the merchants of Newport were shown to the public they would surprise the people of America, said a merchant to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent tonight.

"My books are but a fair comparison of others who do business in the Summer colony," he said. "Some people come to Newport, purchase the best there is to be had and it's 'whistle for your money' when the season closes, in some cases, while with others, if they fail to receive their bills the first of each month we hear from them.

"Then there are the people who order and dispute their bills. An incident comes to me of a matron who gave a number of luncheons, had the goods on her table and then denied she had had them or even had ordered them.

"There are not a few persons who have passed the whole or part of the Summer here who have forgotten to settle their bills and it will be some time before they do pay up."

The same merchant said that last Fall, when the Summer colony was scantily represented, the unpaid bills amounted to at least $100,000. A number of these have been paid since.

Some of the merchants appealed to the General Assembly last Winter for protection, and had a law so amended that Section 15 was made to read in part:

"Any person obtaining from another designedly, by false pretenses, money, goods, wares or other property with intent to cheat or defraud shall be deemed guilty of larceny."

The Sheriff's office was never so busy as this Summer. There are many claims in that office which will be collected from the Summer colony sooner or later. There are some persons still here who cannot close their stay without a settlement, but on the whole there are fewer unsettled accounts at this time than ever.

OFFERS MAROWIJNE RANSOM

United Fruit Company Anxious to Clear Up Mystery of Lost Liner.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 9. — The United Fruit Company advertised today that it would pay the ransom demanded by an anonymous letter writer for Captain McLaren, two members of the crew and two passengers of the lost liner Marowijne, who, the writer says, are held prisoners on an island in the Gulf of Mexico off the coast of Yucatan.

The advertisement was signed by C. H. Ellis, Vice President of the company. It explained it was called forth by the receipt of a second anonymous letter from the person who wrote the company Aug. 23 that five men from the Marowijne were held for ransom, and that the ship's papers and the captain's watch had been sent to the company's New York office as proof. The writer was invited to communicate with Mr. Ellis.

"We have received none of the proofs you refer to at our New York office," the advertisement read. "If you have any proofs present them; we are willing to pay ransom demanded."

Mr. Ellis said he placed no faith in the truth of the anonymous writer's claims, but that he wished, if possible, to clear up the mystery.

Recent search of the Gulf islands by naval and United Fruit vessels revealed no trace of any Marowijne survivors.

ADMITS MACHADO MURDER.

Spaniard Blames Brazilian Political "Boss" for His Misfortunes.

RIO JANEIRO, Sept. 9.—The assassination yesterday of Senator Pinheiro Machado has created a profound sensation throughout Brazil.

The Spaniard charged with his murder has confessed, the authorities assert; that he has no accomplices, and that he killed Senator Machado because he blamed the politician for the misfortunes which had befallen his family.

Pinheiro Macnado was frequently referred to as the political "boss" of Brazil. He was President of the Senate and leader of the Conservatives. He had become unpopular of late because he championed the cause of ex-President Fonseca, who was recently elected to the Senate.

Senhor Machado, who was reputed to be immensely wealthy, was credited with playing an important part in bringing about the election of President Braz. It was said he forced the proclamation of martial law in Rio Janeiro early in 1914 as a piece of political strategy.

EQUALS AVIATION RECORD.

French Airman Ascends 21,598 Feet in Monoplane.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—The French monoplanist, E. X. Demars, it was announced last night, had equaled the world's altitude record of 21,598 feet established by the German airman, Otto Linnekogel, in an aeroplane at Johannisthal on July 9, 1914.

MURDER REVIVES BLACK HAND FEUD

Assassin, from Ambush, Kills Victim, Who Carried Letter, Dagger Marked.

SHOT THROUGH FENCE HOLE

Both Barrels of Slug-Filled Shotgun Emptied Into Three Card Players by Open Window.

Children playing in Forsyth Street, near Houston Street, yesterday carefully avoided going near No. 208, the grocery store of Joseph Raffo. Their parents watched the house with fearful eyes. An Italian, Giuseppe Letto, 40 years old, was murdered in that store yesterday morning, and those living in the neighborhood are sure that the crime heralds the return of the Black Hand.

Three men were playing cards in the early hours of the morning in the little back room of the grocery store. They were Joseph Raffo, the owner of the store Francesco Gufateno of 199 Forsyth Street, and Giuseppe Letto of 207 Forsyth Street. Letto and Raffo were seated with their backs to the rear window and Gufateno faced them.

Suddenly the game was interrupted by a crash and the three men fell face downward on the table before the blast of both barrels of a shotgun loaded with hammered slugs. The charge had been fired from the dark outside through the rear window into the lighted room.

The assassin had crept through the basement of the "House of the three Deuces" in the rear, at 222 Chrystic Street, taken the ladder of a fire escape to reach a wooden fence in the rear of Raffo's store, and then had evidently waited quietly at a hole prepared in the fence until the victim was within a direct line of fire. There was no chance to miss the mark, and the police are surprised that his companions weren't killed as well as Letto.

Policemen Geis and Miell of the Fifth Street Station heard the shots, but when they arrived the murderer had fled. Dr. Murphy from Gouverneur Hospital said Letto had died instantly. He was shot in the bock of the head. Faffo was shot in the back, and Gufateno in the face and body. Both were taken to Gouverneur Hospital, where they are being held by the police as material witnesses.

Acting Captain Deevy of the First Branch Bureau was hampered in his investigation by the fact that none of the Italians want to say anything more than they can help regarding the crime. Most of those in the neighborhood denied they even heard a shot. Raffo and Gufateno, in the hospital, assert that they have no idea whatsoever as to the identity of the man who fired the shot.

A letter was found on Letto's body written in Italian, but Captain Deevy inti mated that the body of the letter contained not a bi of incriminating evidence against the writer.

"No, it was not threatening," he said. "It was like any message from one friend to another. It was dated, I think, Aug. 24, and was almost endearing."

What interested the police, however, was a faintly traced dagger below the signature. This, they think, may be the sign of some society to which Letto belonged. No arrests have been made yet, the police said, and they were not positive whether the murder indicated Black Hand activity or not.

The Black Hand was active in New York from 1903, when Bendetto Catania's body was founud in a barrel on Avenue B near Eleventh Street, until 1910, when Judge Ray in the United States Circuit Court sent eight members of the Lupo-Morello gang to serve prison sentences aggregating 150 years for smuggling.

Many Black Hand murders were committed in the seven-year period. Police Lieutenant Petrosino, who went to Italy for evidence to stop Black Hand lawlessness, was murdered in Sicily at the instigation of the gang here, it was believed. In 1910 it was said that the Black Hand would return and the people on Forsyth Street are afraid that the prophecy has come true.

Catches Child on Long Fall.

Etta Noroszsky, four years old, of 734 Rockaway Avenue, East New York, was standing on the fire escape on the fourth floor of her home waving to her friends in the street yesterday afternoon, when she slipped and pitched head first to the ground. Isidore Whalton of 374 Saratoga Avenue, who was passing on the opposite side of the way, saw her fall and ran up in time to receive the little girl in his arms. The weight floored Whalton, but saved the child's life. She suffered only slight bruises.

WANT SUBWAY CONNECTION.

People of Queens Ask That Surface Cars Run to Tunnel.

Thousands are now patronising the new Queensboro subway which runs from Jackson Avenue and Fourth Street, Long Island City, to Forty-second Street and Lexington Avenue, Manhattan, where transfer is made to and from the Interboro system. The use has grown to such an extent that 1,500 residents of Flushing and vicinity will petition the Public Service Commission to compel the New York & Queens County Electric Railway to give a direct service to the subway entrance in Long Island City.

Through trolley cars from different points in Queens cross directly over the Queensboro Bridge into Manhattan, and passengers desiring to go to Manhattan by way of the new subway must transfer at the bridge and take a shuttle service that run up and down Jackson Avenue in Long Island City. In addition to the delay and annoyance of the transfer, the shuttle service during the rush hours fails to provide sufficient accommodation.

George W. Pople, Chairman of the Flushing Business Men's Association will present the petition today asking for a direct trolley service from Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, Corona, Elmhurst, and other places along the North Shore.

NEW LINE TO SPAIN.

To Ply Between Vigo and New York —King Alfonso Favors Enterprise.

MADRID, Sept. 9.—Announcement is made here that a new steamship line between Spain and the United States is to be established. The steamers will ply directly between Vigo and New York. It is said that King Alfonso will give his support to the enterprise, and that it has also received influential backing in New York.

The new line will provide a shorter route between the two countries than any now in operation. The distance is 2,888 miles.

The announcement of a projected new steamship line between Vigo and New York, backed by American interests and having the support of King Alfonso, was confirmed here yesterday by Secretary Leopold Arnaud of the Spanish Chamber of Commerce of New York.

The new line, Mr. Arnaud says, is to be operated by an American company, not yet formally organized, which is conducting negotiations with the Spanish Government for a subsidy through the Spanish Chamber of Commerce. A cablegram received yesterday by Mr. Arnaud from King Alfonso's private secretary stipted that the King would recommend that the petition be granted.

"The line," Mr. Arnaud said, "in all probability will not be ready for business before next year, owing to necessary legislation and the organization of the company. It will begin by operating chartered ships, but the plans are eventually to replace chartered vessels with a fleet of new ships of 10,000 to 22,000 tons each, equipped for both passengers and cargo.

"Though Vigo the chamber expects to build up an extensive trade in structural steel, cotton, and manufactured goods from New York, and foodstuffs, provisions, and woods from Vigo."

CITY BREVITIES.

It was announced yesterday at the local offices of the Commission for Relief of Belgium, 71 Broadway, that Dudley Gunn of San Francisco would sail tomorrow on the American liner New York for Belgium, where he will engage in the work of food distribution.

When the British freighter Ardgair arrived yesterday from Havre, Customs Inspector Hokenson searched the quarters of the Chinese crew and found some opium and a quantity of China drug called yenshee, which gives its victims a moon-faced look, accompanied by a wabbling of the knees and loss of speech. Two of the firemen, Yung Hong and Chi Fook, were arrested.

To extend the campaign for better national defense, the American Defense Society yesterday announced that a meeting would be held at the Hotel Astor next Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock for the purpose of forming the New York City branch of the society.

While walking across the tracks of the Third Avenue elevated road between 108th and 109th Streets yesterday Christopher Schinman of 830 Forty-second Street, Brooklyn, a laborer, made a quick step to get out of the way of a train, but his right foot was caught in some loose rails. The train struck and killed him.

After paying from 75 cents to $1 for admission to a New Year's service to be held yesterday in a moving picture house at 173d Street and Third Avenue, the Bronx, a crowd of Jewish men and women found the doors of the place closed and no evidence that the service would take place. Magistrate Murphy issued a John Doe summons for the ticket seller.

Max Hirschberg, a printer, of 1,650 aBthgate Avenue, was drowned yesterday afternoon in Pelham Bay. Hirschberg was swimming when he was seized with cramps. Mounted aPtrolman Darby of the Westchester Station recovered the body.

LUSITANIA PERJURER TO SERVE 18 MONTHS

Judge, Imposing Sentence, Says Stahl's Crime Deserved Severe Punishment.

$1 FINE ADDED TO PENALTY

Three Months' Stay in Jail Taken Into Account on Prosecutor's Suggestion.

Gustav Sttahl, the German reservist, who swore before the Federal Grand Jury that he saw four guns on the decks of the Lusitania and who admitted on Wednesday that he was a perjurer, was sentenced yesterday to serve a year and six months in the Federal penitentiary at Atlanta, and to pay a fine of $1 by Judge Charles M. Hough in the United States District Court.

Stahl took his sentence without being vitally impressed. After United States District Attorney N. Snowden Marshall had made a plea to the Court for a heavy sentence, Harold S. Deming, attorney for the guilty man, said his client had nothing to say and would allow his case to rest. Mr. Marshall then went over the various points of the case.

"On May 20 the German Ambassador transmitted to the State Department four affidavits, one made by Stahl, stating that he had been aboard the Lusitania the night before she sailed, and that he had seen four mounted guns, two forward and two aft. He even described the calibre of the guns. He gave details of having gone aboard with a steward named Leach, who went down with the ship, and that he had helped Leach carry his trunk aboard. The affidavit made by Stahl was sent to the Department of State. It was a rank, outrageous and most abominable fraud."

Mr. Marshall asked that the prisoner be credited with three months he had spent in jail and with the fact that he finally pleaded guilty.

In imposing sentence Justice Hough said Stahl was apparently a man of vanity, with a love of notoriety; a man indigent and anxious, but not ignorant or ill. From his own confession Stahl was drunk when he said he was on the Lusitania, said the Court, and he brought that forward as an excuse.

"His crime is far more serious against the United States than it would seem," said Judge Hough. "If he had been convicted after a trial he would have been sentenced to the severest punishment, but the three months he has been in prison must be considered."

HARD TO PICK BELL JURY.

Defense Twice Excuses Men Who Had Already Been Accepted.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 9.—Twice today in the trial of Mayor Joseph E. Bell, indicted for conspiracy in connection with the last election, the State, when the jury was passed to it by the defense, said "swear the jury," and each time the defense took it again, exerting peremptory challenges both times. There were only eleven men in the jury box when court adjourned for the night, as one veniremen called was excused to obtain a doctor's certificate. Two other times during the afternoon it was thought an agreement on the jury had been reached, but men in the box were excused by Judge Eichhorn, for business reasons.

Five veniremen have been excused on peremptory challenges by the prosecution and six by the defense. A severe thunder storm, during which sparks of electricity flashed from the chandelier above Prosecutor A. J. Rucker, interrupted the trial for a few minutes.

"Lightning's coming pretty close to the prosecution," shouted M. A. Ryan of counsel for the defense and even the Court joined in the laughter.

August Heckscher Gives $1,000.

By the gift of $1,000 to the town of Huntington, L. I., August Heckscher, head of a zinc company, who resides in Huntington in the Summer, has made possible the building of a road long desired by the residents of that place. The new road is to skirt the west shore of Huntington Harbor. Mr. Heckscher's country estate is on the east side, where the harbor joins Huntington Bay.

MINE OFFICIALS INDICTED.

Charged with Manslaughter as Result of British Columbia Accident.

VANCOUVER, Sept. 9.—Announcement was made today that the Attorney General of British Columbia had laid indictments for manslaughter against Thomas Graham and J. H. Tonkin, two mining men prominent in Canada. They are charged with carelessness in connection with the disaster that caused the loss of nineteen lives in the Reserve mine, near Nanaimo, on Feb. 15 last.

Graham is Chief Inspector of mines for the Provincial Government. Tonkin is manager of the Pacific Coast Coal Company, which has large collieries at Nahaimo and large selling depots in San Francisco and other coast cities.

A wall 400 feet thick was supposed to separate the Reserve from the old workings of South Wellington mine, which had been flooded for years. A blast in the Reserve broke the wall into the South Wellington mine, and nineteen miners were drowned in the flood which poured through the opening.

It was found, it is asserted, that Tonkin had been directing operations, basing measurements on copies of maps of the old Wellington workings. The copies had been drawn to a different scale from the originals and the wall of 400 feet, which was supposed to exist, was mined up, it is said, as a result of the difference between the maps. Tonkin, it is alleged, could easily have obtained the originals. Graham, it is said, left everything to Tonkin.

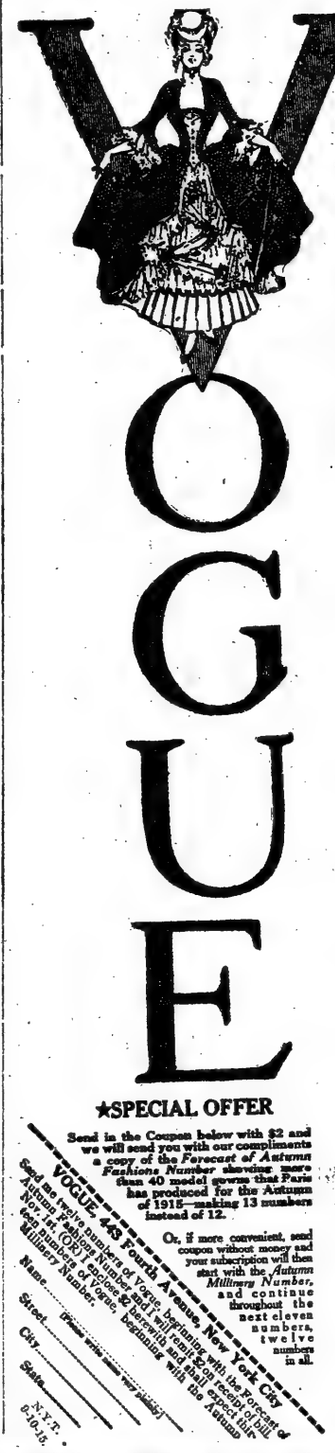
SEEKS JAMAICA'S GOVERNOR.

Negro Carrying Two Revolvers Arrested After Struggle with Police.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Sept. 9.—A Jamaica negro named Coulton, who returned from Philadelphia last week after having been thirteen years in the United States, went to the Governor's residence today and demanded an interview with Governor Manning. He was turned away, and, after uttering threats, went to Government headquarters and asked to see the Governor there.

Detectives noticed a revolver under his coat, and after a sharp struggle succeeded in arresting him. Two fully loaded revolvers were found on Coulton. The police think he is quite sane.



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Autumn Millinery Number Sept. 15
The best one hundred model hats Paris has produced for the Autumn of 1915. Model gowns from the openings and the newest models in veils and coiffuers

The Paris Openings — October 1
The complete story of the Paris openings—the successful creations of each couturier which taken collectively establish the mode

Autumn Patterns — October 15
Working plans for your entire winter wardrobe—the newest models adapted to pattern form. Vogue Patterns bridge the gap between the limited and unlimited facome

Winter Fashions — November 1
Showing the mode in its winter culmination — charming models smart couturiers evolve for their private clientele

Vanity Number — November 15
Those graceful little touches that make the smart woman smart, where to get them and how to use them

Christmas Gifts — December 1
Vogue's solution of the Christmas gift problem. A new idea

Christmas Number — December 15
More gifts and practical ideas for holiday entertaining

Lingerie Number — January 1
Fine linen for personal use and for the household

Motor and Southern — January 15
The new fashions in motor cars and the new wardrobe for the southern season

Forecast of Spring Fashions — Feb. 1
Earliest authentic news of spring styles. Fully illustrated

Spring Millinery — February 15
Hats, bonnets, and toques from the famous milliners of Paris

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Working models for your Spring and Summer Wardrobe

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TENNIS STARS OF EAST AND WEST TO PLAY TODAY FOR INTERSECTIONAL TITLE

EAST PLAYS WEST FOR TENNIS TITLE

Leaders in All Comers' Tournament to Compete for Intersectional Championship.

PACIFIC COAST VERSUS EASTERN STATES TEAMS.

Schedule of matches at West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, Long Island.

TODAY.

1:45 P. M.—Singles: Maurice E. McLoughlin vs. Karl H. Behr; Thomas C. Bundy vs. Theodore Roosevelt Pell.

3:30 P. M.—Doubles: William M. Johnston and Clarence J. Griffin vs. R. Norris Williams, 2d, and Watson M. Washburn.

SATURDAY.

1:45 P. M.—Singles: William M. Johnston vs. R. Norris Williams, 2d; Clarence J. Griffin vs. Nathaniel W. Niles.

3:30 P. M.—Doubles: Maurice E. McLoughlin and Thomas C. Bundy vs. Karl H. Behr and Theodore Roosevelt Pell.

Referee—George T. Adee.

Special trains will leave Pennsylvania Terminal: 11:30 A. M., 12:30, 12:47, 1:10, 1:24, 1:34, 2:00, 2:25, 2:45, and 3:00 P. M. On Saturday afternoon the Southampton express will stop at Forest Hills Station at 4:53 P. M. for east bound passengers. The Far Rockaway train will stop at 4:57 P. M.

Lawn tennis champions and those of the top rank who narrowly missed taking the national titles observed a truce yesterday, although they visited the courts at Forest Hills, L. I., and all spent a portion of the afternoon looking over their weapons in preparation for the Pacific Coast and Eastern States team matches which will begin this afternoon on the West Side Club courts. Williams, as the Captain of the Eastern States forces, was keenly interested in the fact that he is to have another opportunity to attempt to check William M. Johnston, the recent winner of the All Comers' crown. Williams did not indulge in any practice as he had on the previous day against George Agutter, the professional, believing that he has found the solution of the problem. Johnston said he was glad to have a breathing spell, although he was busy most of the day looking over a great number of congratulatory telegrams and letters.

The theory has been advanced that Williams partially lost control and direction of his strokes due to his fondness for driving his motor car, the nervous tension of holding the wheel and the vibration, together with the eyestrain occasioned by rapidly-moving objects, having turned the edge of his tennis. Williams was not ready to admit that there was any possibility of his pet car handicapping him. Other of the players, however, recalled that Frederick B. Alexander, several years ago, attributed a slump in form to motor car and motor cycle driving, and advised against it at the time of competing in any important tournament. Maurice E. McLoughlin did not appear with the other players at Forest Hills, and it was said that the Captain of the Pacific Coast team had journeyed to Stamford, Conn., for the day.

Officials of the West Side Tennis Club were kept more or less busy telling inquirers that the Pacific Coast-Eastern series of matches of four singles and two doubles is not connected in any way with the All-Comers' event. No seats are to be reserved for the special intersectional matches, which will be in the nature of an anti-climax to the season. As the draw for the contests stands, the outcome may seriously affect the ranking of the men engaged, for they are the most famous in the country.

According to the views advanced by followers of the game yesterday at Forest Hills, on the showing that the men have made in the All Comers' at Southampton, at Newport, and at Seabright, the position of No. 1 is accorded to Johnston, with Williams at No. 2 and McLoughlin dropped down to No. 3 or 4, as some favored placing Behr ahead of the Californian. At the end of the intersectional matches, which it is planned to make an annual event, the big stands will be taken down and stacked for next season.

All arrangements have been made for the staging of the metropolitan junior championship tournament on the West Side Tennis Club clay courts, beginning Monday. The entry list promises to be considerably over 100, as the age limit is set at 18 years. Entries close at noon tomorrow with Frederick B. Alexander, 520 Fifth Avenue.

LIGHT WIND FOR YACHTS.

H. P. Whitney's Barbara Wins on Sound in Class for "Fifties."

The New York Yacht Club's race for the Autumn Cups on Long Island Sound yesterday will go on record as being sailed in about the flukiest weather encountered all Summer. That any one of the nine yachts that started was able to cover the course was astonishing, and as a matter of fact the "thirties" were not able to finish within the time limit—half an hour after sunset—but like good sportsmen all the skippers sent their yachts across the finish line knowing they could not win any prize.

Harry Payne Whitney's Barbara, handled by Harry Maxwell, proved the lucky boat of the "fifty" class, in which five yachts started. She won by 16 minutes, 52 seconds from J. P. Morgan's Grayling, but that meant little under the prevailing conditions. At the starting time—1:55—there was barely wind enough from the Southwest to give the yachts steerage way. This was followed by two hours of calm, then came some light breezes from the North, shifting to the Northwest, and finally to the West Southwest.

The "fifties" sailed a 19¼-mile course, starting off Motts Point in Hempstead Bay, rounding Parsonage Point buoy, then the buoy off Woolsey's Reef, thence to the finish off Motts Point. Between the first and second marks Barbara caught a light air that put her so far ahead of the other yachts that none was able to overhaul her between there and the finish. It was nearly dark when Iroquois II finished, and in crossing the line her main boom cleared the bowsprit of the committee yacht. Commodore Baker's steam yacht Viking, by only a few inches. The race was managed by H. DeB. Parsons and J. M. MacDonough of the Regatta Committee. The summary:

New York Yacht Club "Fifties."—Start 1:55; course 19¼ miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Elapsed Finish.	Time.
Barbara, H. P. Whitney	6:43:40	4:48:40
Grayling, J. P. Morgan	7:00:32	5:05:32
Spartan, J. M. MacDonough	7:04:43	5:09:03
Iroquois II., R. N. Ellis	7:05:10	5:10:10
Ventura, George F. Baker, Jr.	7:09:28	5:14:28

*N. Y. Y. C. "Thirties."—Start 2 P. M.; course 14 miles.

Silhouette, E. C. Prentice	6:55:43	4:55:43
Valerion, Y. J. W. Alker	6:58:59	4:58:59
Valeria, J. L. Cutler	7:01:20	4:01:20
Hope, I. E. Raymond	7:02:35	4:02:35

*Declared no race. None finished before sunset.

Last Day to Pay A. A. U. Dues.

This is the last day for club members of the Metropolitan Association of the A. A. U. to pay their annual dues in order to be eligible for representation at the annual meeting to be held Monday night, Sept. 20, at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory. The by-laws of the association permit the Treasurer from accepting dues [illegible] meeting from clubs desiring to vote at the convention.

TURNING FOREST INTO LINKS

Quaker Ridge Country Club Plans to Do It in a Year.

Just how much can be done by a group of enthusiastic golfers is shown in the progress of the construction of the new course at the Quaker Ridge Country Club. The ordinary time for the completion of an eighteen hole course, trapped, bunkered, and with permanent greens, is from two to three years. The Quaker Ridge Country Club was founded last February and work was begun on the course immediately. In June the members teed up and played the first nine holes. The amount of work done in the interim was enormous. An army of men cut timber, pulled stumps, filled swamps, dynamited boulders, and plowed, seeded, and rolled the whole course. A sawmill was built on the ground in February to cut up the timber removed from the first and third holes, and, although it has been running steadily ever since, there is still much timber to be sawed.

Two things have helped in the speedy construction of the links—the rainy season and the fertility of the soil. Acres without a spear of grass in early May were covered with green in June. The soil is a rich dark loam that makes a good, firm turf and takes the bite of the iron clubs without a sign of dust. The chief trouble was the abundance of moles, and the course is dotted with traps to ensnare the pests.

The course is situated between White Plains and Mamaroneck, in the highest part of Westchester County. The Oakleigh estate was purchased and the old colonial mansion was turned into a modern club house. A new building has been erected containing lockers, dressing rooms, and the "alibi" or shower room, where the members pull off the famous shower bath golf, which bears the same relation to real golf that "cab" does to an after-dinner speech.

Elmer Loving, whom Alec Smith characterizes as "a wee bit sma' but a verra gude golfer" is the professional at the course. He is the putter who set a mark of 66 for the Van Cortlandt links in the city championship four years ago.

The course will be difficult. The first hole is a narrow cut through the woods, where a pull or a slice is fatal, and the second is an uphill climb, with a bad trap for a topped drive. The traps on the third hole are unfinished, but on the fourth the drive must clear a formidable array of what Loving calls "chocolate drops set in a lake of sand." The green for this hole is set in a corner of the woods and trapped on all sides, so that a well-placed pitch is needed to get on. The fifth hole is over a hill to a green that is set like a teatable, half overhanging the hillside and half built into it. A brook called Sheldrake River is important in the sixth, eighth, and ninth holes. A pulled drive reaches it on the sixth, and it takes a perfect drive to cross it from the eighth tee. The brook also traps anything but a perfect second on the eighth, and a short drive rolls into it on the ninth. The ninth green is on the hill by the clubhouse, close to the future location of the eighteenth, and the present location of the nineteenth, the only untrapped hole on the course.

The remaining nine holes will be opened for play next May. Looking over the ground at present it is hard to understand how the work can be done by that time. A wild swamp must be a fairway by Spring. Groves of chestnut and oak occupy the sites of the future greens.

The membership of the Quaker Ridge Country Club is now 335, and it is the only club in Westchester County that has an open list. Most of the members are of the duffer class, so that Loving is kept busy instructing most of the time.

FAILED TO INVITE GUESTS.

Sporting Dinner Almost a Failure Through Too Many Committees.

If one wishes to supplement successfully Whistler's "The Gentle Art of Making Enemies," he has only to refer to a recent dinner given by an organization of national character which recently conducted a sporting event of considerable consequence in its field, in the presence of members of the Dinner Committee. The sporting event about which the story hangs was of such importance that the organization managing it appointed an almost endless lot of committees, whose members were absolutely in the way of one another while the sport was in progress, so numerous and officious were they.

When the event was concluded the chief officer of the organization met the winner of the principal contest, congratulated him beatifically on his success, and remarked in concluding: "I presume you have something rather unusual in the way of a speech to get off your chest tonight when I present you with the trophy. The dinner is certainly going to be some event, and we must both do something a little out of the ordinary, don't you think?"

"What dinner?" queried the astonished winner. "First I had heard of it."

"Why you surely received your invitation. It was forwarded to your hotel before the races began," insisted the master of ceremonies.

"None of our party has received any invitation to any dinner, I am sure, and this is the first I have heard of it," responded the surprised winner of the trophy.

"I can't understand it; must have miscarried in the mails," answered the now equally surprised chief. "The dinner is set for this evening, and there is to be a party of 100 right good trencher-men to eat it. As it is purely informal you will not have to go back to town to dress, and you must certainly be there." "Twould be very like Hamlet with the Prince of Denmark omitted, without you. Kindly overlook the mistake that has been made somewhere, and join us. Ah, here comes the Chairman of the Dinner Committee; he surely will be able to explain the omission, which I so deeply regret. Oh, Charlie, (this to the Dinner Committe Chairman.) Mr. Cup Winner here tells me none of his party received invitations to the dinner tonight. How did that happen? Were none sent to their hotel?"

Charlie stammered a bit. "Why, I left the sending of the invitations to George. There he is. I'll find out about it."

George thought Charlie had sent out the engraved invitations which he, George, had ordered printed and sent to the club's headquarters. He had not sent them. Oh, yes; he had ordered the dinner—100 plates. It would be ready to be served at 8 o'clock.

"But where are the guests?" thundered the master of ceremonies. "It looks as if we were in a nice fix. Dinner ready and no one asked to eat it. Get your committees together and invite every one in sight, for heaven's sake. Apologize to all the contestants, but get them together. Send some one to the railroad station and stop those who are going back to town. Get a hustle on now, if you never had one before."

Out into the highways and byways scurried a score of badge-bedecked committeemen, who literally raked the town for men to eat that prepared dinner for which no invitations had been sent out. They were a perspiring, red-faced and thirsty lot of committeemen which finally appeared at the spot appointed for the dinner, with such of the contestants and personal friends as they had been able to impress for the formal ending of this national sporting event.

That the dinner turned out a success, even if there were a number of vacant seats, was due to the plausibility and tact of the head of the whole affair, who was able to conceal his chagrin over the failure of his chief committee to perform its principal duty. The amount of good-natured chaffing the forgetful committeemen received did not materially interfere with their appetites, but it did put them in a frame of mind which makes it dangerous for even their best friends to refer to that dinner and the method adopted to find men to eat it.

Yamada Wins with Cue Again.

Koji Yamada, the Japanese billiard player, at Maurice Daly's Billiard Academy, Forty-ninth Street and Broadway, last night defeated William Dawson by the score of 250 to 188. Yamada was playing the 14.1 balkline game, at which style he will play Hoppe for the title, while his opponent played at 18.2. The challenger received 1,000 to 600 innings before he completed his string and made a high run of 88, with an average of 9.7-50. Dawson made the highest run of the evening, 90, and his best average was 10.1-50. Yamada has now defeated Dawson in the 48 points. His average [illegible]

TWO CHAMPIONS SURVIVE AT GOLF

Mrs. Vanderbeck and Miss Stirling Will Be Opponents Today at Onwentsia.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE FOREST, Ill., Sept. 9.—Two champions were successful in the women's national golf tournament at the Onwentsia Club today. They were Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck, the title holder of the Women's Eastern Golf Association, and Miss Alexa Stirling, the 17-year-old girl from Atlanta, who some time ago won the honors in the Southern Golf Association. On the other side of the draw the survivors are Mrs. A. W. Gavin, the Englishwoman, representing the Shirley Park Golf Club, and Miss Ernstein Pearce, the lone Chicago survivor.

As Mrs. Vanderbeck and Miss Stirling will be opponents, a good golfer will be brushed aside. Both acquitted themselves creditably today, especially Mrs. Vanderbeck, who went around in record figures against Mrs. E. L. Becifield, the Ravisloe woman, who was formerly Miss Gladys Rosenthal.

One of the champions eliminated was Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow of the Merion Cricket Club, who did so well in the second round yesterday. Possibly it was because of the severe strain of the two hard matches with Miss Marion Hollins and Miss Hyde earlier in the tournament that told on the Philadelphia champion, or perhaps it was due to the soft nature of the turf. At any rate, her short game could not be compared to her efforts at this style of play earlier in the week.

The early morning rain really should have been conducive to good approaching and putting, but Mrs. Barlow lacked the courage to play up boldly, not only on her mashie shots but with the putts as well. At the same time it should not be overlooked that Miss Pearce deserves credit for playing so well against her seasoned opponent, who has been runner-up in two national tournaments.

On no green did the former Chicago City champion take more than two putts, whereas Mrs. Barlow was charged with extra strokes on four greens. The winner went out in 44 to her opponent's 47.

Mrs. Gavin, who defeated Miss Eleanor Allen of Boston today, did all that was expected of her even if her card did not lean on the high side. The English woman is not a long driver, her forte being excellent direction with the irons and steadiness on the greens. She took 48 strokes to go out today, and after winning the match by a 4 and 2 margin, made no attempt to play the bye holes.

If Mrs. Vanderbeck continues to play the same brand of golf she has maintained from the outset of this tournament there will be nothing to stop her. It is also worth mentioning that in Mrs. Beifield the first-named had a worthy opponent, for despite the fact that the Eastern champion went out in 41 she only turned for home 2 up, the Chicago woman getting a 43 herself.

A putt clear across the second green for a 3 helped Mrs. Vanderbeck's card as did a beautiful approach going to No. 5 green, where she was left with a putt of 8 feet for a 3, which she sank.

To start the homeward journey Mrs. Beifield made a hash of the tenth hole, twice getting into trouble and taking 7. That placed her 3 down. She hung on gamely, halving the next five holes and then "stole" the short sixteenth by sinking a putt of 3 yards for a 2. A little later, however, Mrs. Beifield sealed her own doom by driving to an almost unplayable lie at the edge of a bunker. The stance was so awkward she practically missed the ball on the first attempt to get clear of the hazard. Mrs. Vanderbeck then won the hole in 5 and the match by 3 up and 1 to play.

Going to the home hole the Philadelphia woman got her 4 without trouble, and it gave her 43 home and 84 for the round. Such golf as that had never been played by a woman here before. For that matter Mrs. Beifield, with an 80, played well enough to win nineteen out of twenty matches.

Throughout her match Miss Stirling not only displayed ability to get distance with her wood, but also to putt steadily. There was a point in her contest with Miss Edwards where Miss Stirling displayed a keen knowledge of golf. It was at the eighth, or elbow hole, where she had the courage to drive with a slice so that the ball worked gracefully away to the right and round the point of woods. The winner went out in 43 and won by 3 and 4.

In the extra events this afternoon Miss Hyde came off a double victor. The metropolitan champion first won the driving contest with 178, 181, and 193 yards for a total of 552. Mrs. H. G. Hammond of Indianapolis was second with a total of 528, and Miss Stirling third with 507. They all then took part in an approaching and putting contest. Miss Hyde again winning with a low total of 7. It is not often that Miss Hyde wins at putting, but with the strain of the championship removed she was again at her best.

The cards in the championship matches follow:

VANDERBECK AND BEIFIELD MATCH.

Mrs. Vanderbeck, out	5	3	5	5	3	5	5	5	—41
Mrs. Beifield, out	5	4	6	6	4	5	4	5	—43
Mrs. Vanderbeck, in	5	5	6	5	5	3	5	4	—43—84
Mrs. Beifield, in	7	5	6	5	5	2	8	4	—47—90

GAVIN AND ALLEN MATCH.

Mrs. Gavin, out	4	5	6	5	6	5	5	5	—46
Miss Allen, out	4	5	6	5	6	5	4	6	—48
Mrs. Gavin, in	6	5	6	4	5	5	3	*	*
Miss Allen, in	5	5	6	6	5	4	*	*	*

STIRLING AND EDWARDS MATCH.

Miss Stirling, out	6	4	6	5	6	4	5	4	—45
Miss Edwards, out	6	5	6	7	6	4	6	6	—51
Miss Stirling, in	6	6	7	6	5	*	*	*	*
Miss Edwards, in	7	8	7	5	6	*	*	*	*

*Bye holes not played.

PEARCE AND BARLOW MATCH.

Miss Pearce, out	5	4	6	5	4	5	5	4	—44
Mrs. Barlow, out	5	4	6	6	5	5	5	6	—47
Miss Pearce, in	5	6	6	5	5	4	3		
Mrs. Barlow, in	5	6	7	5	4	8	4		

Advertising Men Play Golf.

A one-day golf tournament was played yesterday over the links of the Country Club of Glen Ridge by the Metropolitan Advertising Golf Association. Best ball foursomes, in which the scores of all four count, minus one-sixteenth of the combined handicaps, were won by a combination composed of J. B. Egan, W. S. Bird, R. B. Stewart, and Joseph Batten. Their card was 72—3—70. They were not alone in their glory, however, for the quartet composed of Harry D. Cashman, Harry V. Keep, Jr., Eugene Conklin, and Sidmon McHie scored 72—2—70. The Ryan four won the toss. There was a variety of other prizes, W. N. Manning winning the gross cup in the afternoon with a score of 85. Four net trophies were offered and they were won in order as follows: C. A. Speakman, 74; W. Z. Shafer, 75; George Martin, 75, and W. M. McCord, 75. In the two-ball foursomes, late in the day, McCord and J. S. Todd won the gross with 77, while Bird and Manning took the net with 76.

Miss Allen Montclair Golf Victor.

A special selected score competition, nine holes to be chosen out of a round of eighteen, was run off yesterday by the women members of the Montclair Golf Club. Miss Dorothy B. Allen, with a card of 52, 6—46, was the winner, with a card two strokes better than her nearest competitor, Mrs. J. W. Surbrug, Jr. The scores: Miss Dorothy B. Allen, 52, 6—46; Mrs. J. W. Surbrug, Jr., 50, 2—48; Mrs. J. B. Kremer, 57, 8—49; Mrs. F. E. Donohue, 49, 0—49; Mrs. Curtis, 52, 3—49; Mrs. W. H. Loftus, 55, 5—50; Mrs. R. S. Nash, 58, 5—50; Miss E. Childs, 61, 6—55. Mrs. C. H. MacMahon, 68, 10—58; Mrs. W. E. Hampton, 75, 13—62; Mrs. Andrew Morrison, 79, 13—66.

H. O. Havemeyer Golf Cup Winner.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 9.—The annual thirty-six-hole handicap medal play golf match for the Count de Turin Cup at the Newport Golf Club developed into a close contest this year. The match started Wednesday and was finished today, 18 holes being played each day, and at the end the three leading players were separated by only two strokes. The winner of the cup this year is H. O. Havemeyer, who finished the course with a net score of 157. R. W. Goelet was second with 158, and Granville Kane third with 159.

YALE'S TEAM GOLF TITLE.

Last Pair to Finish Decides Match with Princeton.

Yale won the team championship of the Intercollegiate Golf Association by defeating Princeton, five points to four yesterday on the Greenwich Country Club links. This is the tenth time in eleven years that Yale has achieved this distinction, and it was Princeton which broke the sequence last season.

Princeton had the advantage in the foursome and it was only through the fact that J. B. Rose and George J. Lawyer were able to hold their one hole advantage at the finish that gave Princeton the odd match.

In the singles the points see-sawed, first one college, then the other gaining. Although Russel N. B. Fay and F. S. Gaines were the next to the last match to start they were the last to finish. The points on the day stood 4 to 4, and it all depended on the result of the Fay-Gaines contest as to whether Yale or Princeton should win the title. The match was level at the seventeenth green and the last hole was halved in four.

The state of excitement may be imagined when the title should depend on the last men, and those who are not generally figured in the running. Usually a very steady player, Fay sliced his drive to a sandtrap and then overplayed the green on his second shot, while Gaines, quick to sieze the advantage of his opponent's discomfiture, laid his approach so close up to the pin that he was able to get a three, good enough to win the hole, the match, and the championship for Yale.

The best round of the day was made by Dudley H. Mudge, the Minnesota champion who recorded a 73 and defeated the irrincon leader, L. Clark Corkran, by 4 up and 3 to play. Corkran had a 75 on his own account. The summary:

FOURSOMES.

YALE.	
R. de Z. Pierce and W. H. Gardner, 2d	0
Dudley H. Mudge and L. L. Bredin	0
F. S. Gaines and D. L. Armstrong	0
Total	1

PRINCETON.	
R. N. B. Fay and S. D. Herron	1
D. C. Corkran and G. A. Peacock	0
J. B. Rose and G. J. Lawyer	1
Total	2

Summary of match play: Fay and Herron beat Pierce and Gardner, 4 and 2; Mudge and Bredin beat Corkran and Peacock, 3 and 2; Rose and Lawyer beat Gaines and Armstrong, 1 up.

SINGLES.

YALE.		PRINCETON.	
Dudley H. Mudge	1	D. C. Corkran	0
L. L. Bredin	0	S. D. Herron	1
W. H. Gardner	1	J. B. Rose	0
R. de Z. Pierce	0	G. A. Peacock	1
F. S. Gaines	1	R. N. B. Fay	0
D. L. Armstrong	1	G. J. Lawyer	0
Total	4	Total	2
Grand total	5	Grand total	4

Summary of Match Play.—Mudge beat Corkran, 4 and 3; Herron beat Bredin, 4 and 3; Gardner beat Rose, 4 and 3; Peacock beat Pierce, 6 and 5; Gaines beat Fay, 1 up, (nineteen holes;) Armstrong beat Lawyer, 3 and 2.

Forty-two entries have been received for the individual championship today. It has been decided to run off a thirty-six-hole qualifying round with thirty-six-hole semi-final and final matches next Monday and Tuesday, which will extend the tournament a day longer than originally intended.

DIVIDE SADDLE HORSE CLASS

Two Types of Riding Animals to be Judged Separately in Shows.

A decision affecting the future of American saddle horse types and the judging of saddle horses in shows was made yesterday by the Executive Committee of the National Horse Show Association. In judging at the national show this year two distinct saddle types will be recognized, and separate classes will be made for each type. In one series of competitions the orthodox "walk-trot" saddle horse of the riding schools and the parks will be judged. In another series recognition will be given to the animal variously known as the English type, the thoroughbred type and the hunter type of riding horse.

In their distinguishing points the two types of saddle horses are as different as light harness roadsters and high-stepping carriage horses. Some horsemen have favored the plan of classifying all walk-trot horses as "park hacks" and all horses of the thoroughbred or hunter type as "road hacks." The objection to this plan was that many fine horses of the thoroughbred type for park riding. One practical way of separating the two types was to classify saddle horses as "docked" or "undocked;" or long-tailed or short tailed.

It is expected that the separation of the two types will increase the number of saddle horses exhibited in the November show at Madison Square Garden. With both types shown in the same class the owners of walk-trot horses thought the judges were favoring a type whenever a long-tailed horse of the thoroughbred type won a blue ribbon. When the judges were old school horsemen, partial to the long accepted New York type of saddle horse, it often happened that exhibitors of "blood hacks" were disappointed. Complaints were also made when the judges tried to satisfy the admirers of both types by making compromise decisions, sometimes giving first prize to a docked horse, and placing second an undocked horse, about as different in character as a thoroughbred is from a hackney.

A 45-Year-Young Athlete.

A striking case of athletic longevity occurred recently in Dublin, Ireland, where a man at the age of 45 years performed better than at the age of 25. The athlete referred to was Inspector Denis Carey of the Dublin Metropolitan Police. Carey threw the sixteen-pound hammer for a distance of 156 feet 6½ inches, and the throw is more than twenty feet farther than the figures which earned for him the English championship twenty-two years ago. Carey won several championships over the hurdles twenty-five years ago, and he is still capable of performing admirably in this particular branch of athletic competition.

Indian Harbor Y. C. Regatta.

The Indian Harbor Yacht Club is to hold its regular Fall regatta Sept. 11. A member of the club has offered special prizes for the New York Yacht Club thirty-foot class and the Indian Harbor Yacht Club one-design class.

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SQUADRON A BEATS RUMSON AT POLO

New York Cavalrymen Play Surprisingly Fast Game in Semi-Finals.

Playing far above their aggregate handicap and exhibiting the best form they have shown this season, Squadron A team defeated the Rumson Freebooters yesterday in the semi-final match of the annual polo tournament at Van Cortlandt Park for the Squadron A cups. The score was 9 to 6½ goals.

The result was a surprise to the most ardent admirers of the cavalry team, and after the match the players were congratulated on all sides. Over 2,000 spectators lined the bank and occupied seats along the west side of the field.

At the last moment Campbell Smidt telephoned that he would be unable to play, owing to illness. This necessitated a rearrangement of the squadron team. H. Holt took Smidt's place, and played No. 3, while J. F. Johnson went up to No. 2. The Freebooters had a handicap of seven goals, against two by their opponents, thereby conceding five points to the soldiers.

It was a hard-fought game from the opening period, every point being well contested. Only twelve earned goals were made by the combined sides, and there was no scoring in the third and sixth periods.

The Rumson players were erratic, showing surprising brilliancy at times, then falling down at critical moments. H. S. Borden did not show his usual form, although probably he was one of the best-mounted players on the field.

W. Warren Barbour, the former amateur heavyweight boxing champion, who played back, was slow. W. B. Eaton, the opposing No. 1, generally managed to beat him to the ball, and when he did a goal for the squadron resulted. The visitors had a slight advantage in mounts, although the cavalry ponies lasted well, in spite of the intense heat. Line-up:

SQUADRON A.	H'cap.	RUMSON FREEBOOTERS.	H'cap.
1—W. B. Eaton	0	1—L. H. Ross	1
2—Henry Hale	1	2—B. Waters	2
3—J. F. Johnson, Jr.	0	3—H. S. Borden	3
4—W. B. Boulton, Jr.	1	4—W. W. Barbour	1
Total	2	Total	7

Squadron A—Goals earned, 5; goals by handicap, 5; less penalties, 1. Total—9. Rumson Freebooters—Goals earned, 7; less penalties, ½. Total—6½. Individual goals—Waters, (4,) Ross, (3,) Eaton, (3,) Johnson, (2.) Penalties—Fouls against Eaton, Johnson, and Waters. Referee—John O'Day.

BIG SPEEDWAY PARADE.

Motor Club Sends Out 10,000 Entry Blanks for Sheepshead Bay Opening

The automobile parade to the new Sheepshead Bay Speedway on Sept. 18 will be a larger affair than was first planned by the Motor Club of New York. All dealers along Automobile Row have taken such a keen interest in the parade on the opening day that the Motor Club has distributed 10,000 entry blanks among automobile owners.

It will be the first opportunity that the public will have of looking over the new motor race course, and several of the drivers who will start in the Astor Cup race on Oct. 2 will give exhibition trials on the day of the parade. Brooklyn and New Jersey motorists have also become interested in the opening parade, and the New York autoists have been assured of their co-operation. The Motor Club of Brooklyn and the New Jersey Automobile and Motor Club have appointed Parade Committees.

The parade will form along Seventh Avenue and in the cross streets between Fifty-third and Fifty-ninth Streets, move down Fifth Avenue, across Williamsburg Bridge, and proceed to the speedway via Ocean Parkway. All drivers and passengers in parading cars will be admitted free. Non-participants will be charged admission. Prominent entrants for the Astor Cup race will be in speed and record trials—among them Ralph De Palma and Dario Resta.

Millrose Games at Garden Jan. 26.

The Millrose Athletic Association will hold its annual indoor games at Madison Square Garden on Jan. 26. The Athletic Committee will soon set to work to arrange an attractive program of events.

$250,000 WHITNEY YACHT LAUNCHED

Harry Payne's New Craft 175 Feet Long, with Draught of Only 13 Feet.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9.—Miss Flora Payne Whitney, daughter of Harry Payne Whitney of New York, shattered a bottle of champagne over the bow of her father's new steam yacht, Whileaway, as it glided over the ways in Cramp's shipyard, at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, for its maiden dip into the waters of the Delaware River.

On the decks of the craft, which cost $250,000, were Mr. Whitney and a party of friends from New York, who waved their hats and shouted in unison with hundreds of workmen. On the launching platform beside the sponsor was Miss Barbara Whitney, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Whitney, acting as aid to her sister.

With Mr. Whitney aboard the Whileaway were Lawrence Waterbury, the international poloist; F. A. Clark, F. N. Watriss, Eugene Hale, Jr., and Stewart Walker, all from New York.

After the launching, Mr. Whitney, the Misses Whitney, and other members of the launching party, returned to New York, Mrs. Whitney did not attend the launching.

Whileaway, when completed, will be one of the most luxurious vessels of its kind afloat. She is 175 feet long, with a 26 foot beam, and a hold depth of 13 feet. She is of light draught so that she may easily cruise in shallow bays and estuaries or take trips through inland waters, where most sea-going yachts cannot penetrate. Mr. Whitney is very fond of sailing in obscure waters, exploring any gulf, bay or river mouth that looks interesting. The interior fittings of the yacht will be the last word in up to date comfort. The boat will be steam driven, and lighted with electricity. The engines are turbines of the most modern type and will be capable of a speed of seventeen knots an hour.



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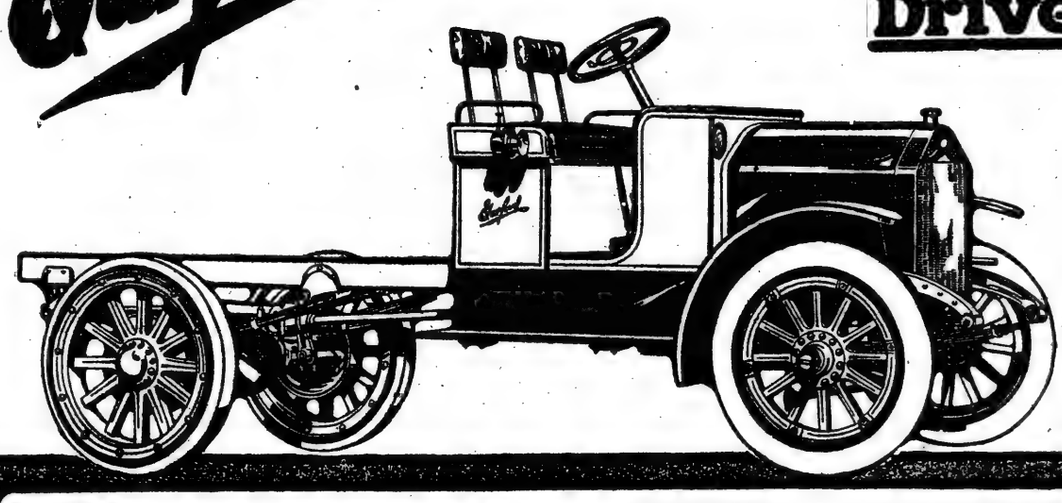
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LIFE PICTURES.

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Wheelbase:	120 inches.	Transmission:	Selective sliding gear; three speeds forward and reverse.	Tires:	Front 34" x 4½" pneumatic; rear 36" x 4" single solid, pressed on or demountable.
Motor:	4 cylinder block motor, L. Head, 3½" x 5½", S. A. E. rating 19.6 H. P.	Rear Axle:	Latest type worm drive.	Equipment:	Odometer, curved steel dash, two oil lamps set flush in dash, one rear oil lamp, driver's seat with cushions and separate folding back, jack, tools, horn, oil can, tire pump, tire repair kit and one extra demountable rim.
Ignition:	High tension magneto.	Control:	Center — right hand drive.		
Carburetor:	Automatic float feed.				
Lubrication:	combined force feed and splash oiling system.				
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DODGERS WIN—PHILLIES GAIN BY TAKING TWO GAMES FROM GIANTS—YANKEES LOSE TWO

DODGERS WIN ON ONE DOUBTFUL HIT

Braves Get Two Scratch Singles and All Should Have Been Putouts.

The Brooklyns are like poor relatives—you can't shake them. By giving the highly-tuned Boston Braves an artistic 1 to 0 reprimand at Ebbets Field yesterday, the Dodgers bounced up into second place again, only three games back in the flying Phillies' dust.

The game came within an ace of being a perfect baseball performance. With a little judgment and flawless fielding the tilt would have gone down in the records as a no-hit game for both pitchers. Brooklyn is credited in the official score with one hit off Lefty Tyler and two hits are chalked up against Ed Pfeffer.

All three hits were puny affairs. Not one of them was a hard chance, but the fielders themselves made them difficult. The pitching of both boxmen was brilliant enough to warrant perfect support. Brooklyn was lucky to get the lonesome run. In the face of the pitching the road to the plate was harder to travel than the righteous path.

It was because Johnny Evers was just a wee bit too all-fired smart that Brooklyn scored the one unit, which in the end loomed up as big as the flagpole in centre field. The run came in the second inning.

Cutshaw was tossed out by Evers. Hi Myers, patient soul, got a pass. Gus Getz bunted the ball toward first base, and big Butch Schmidt went after it.

Butch's progress after the ball wouldn't suggest either grace or speed. As he approached the ball one foot got in the way of the other. That is, there wasn't room enough within an area of several feet for both of Butch's feet. Butch fell all over his feet, but he grabbed the ball. While hugging the lawn Schmidt tried to toss the ball to second to force Myers. The ball hit Hi in the back, so as the official scorer judged that it was impossible to field the ball under the circumstances Getz gets credit for a hit and Lefty Tyler's great performance is marred.

Myers and Getz then committed a double steal, Myers sliding into third base and was safe, even if Carlisle Smith did think the contrary. Here is the place where Johnny Evers was too suspicious. He was playing in close behind the pitcher and Nixon banged a grounder at him. Johnny was set and grabbed the ball, hoping to get Getz at the plate and have Whaling complete a double play at first base. Evers juggled the ball as if it had been red hot, delivered it just in time to toss Nixon out at first, Getz scoring in the meantime.

The carrying on of Jeff Pfeffer in the pitcher's box was almost as sensational as Tyler's. Only twenty-eight men faced the Grand Rapids sensation. Three came up and fanned in every inning until the ninth, when four men faced him. Herb Moran got the first hit off Pfeffer in the fourth. It wasn't a hard hit ball, but by a lucky chance it found an alley inches beyond the reach of both Getz and O'Mara and went to short left field. Five days out of six both of these fielders eat up harder chances than this one.

The other hit credited against Pfeffer is something sad to relate. In the ninth inning Dick Egan, who was playing in place of Maranville, holsted a pop fly over the pitcher's box. Pfeffer kindly stepped aside to permit Daubert or Getz to take the ball. Daubert hemmed and hawed and Getz hesitated and stuttered, and as a result the ball fell safe, within reach of almost a dozen of the Brooklyn players. Daubert could have had the ball easily if he had taken the trouble to tell the others to step into the background.

The game was punctuated with a few dazzling fielding gems. In the seventh O'Mara jumped several feet into the air to stab Moran's liner and double Snodgrass off second. In the third young Nixon got Tyler's foul fly with one hand after a long run, and Stengel made a neat catch of Magee's hoist in the second. Rabbit Maranville is out of the game, suffering from the effect of Larry Doyle's spikes in the Labor Day game. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
O'Mara,ss.	3	0	0	5	3
Daub't,1b.	3	0	0	11	0
Stengel,rf.	2	0	0	2	0
Cat'w, 2b.	3	0	1	2	4
Myers, of.	2	1	0	2	0
Getz, 3b.	3	0	1	1	4
Nixon, lf.	2	0	0	1	0
McCarty, c.	3	0	0	3	2
Pfeffer, p.	3	0	0	0	3
Total.	25	1	1	27	12

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Sn'dg's, cf.	3	0	0	4	0
*Connolly,	1	0	0	0	0
Evers, 2b.	1	0	0	2	4
Whaling, c.	2	0	0	1	0
Magee, lf.	3	0	0	2	0
Schmi't,1b.	3	0	0	10	1
Smith, 3b.	3	0	0	0	1
Wilson, cf.	2	0	0	2	0
Egan, ss.	3	0	1	2	2
Whaling,c.	2	0	0	3	1
†Compton.	1	0	0	0	0
Tyler, p.	3	0	0	1	0
Total.	26	0	2	24	10

*Batted for Snodgrass in ninth inning.
†Batted for Whaling in ninth inning.
Errors—Egan, O'Mara.

Brooklyn	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Stolen bases—Myers, Getz. Sacrifice hit—Evers. Double play—O'Mara and Cutshaw. Left on bases—Boston, 1; Brooklyn, 2. First base on errors—Boston, 1; Brooklyn, 1. Bases on balls—Off Tyler, 2; off Pfeffer, 1. Struck out—By Tyler, 2; by Pfeffer, 3. Time of game—One hour and Thirty-four minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

Reds Get Out of Last Place.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 9.—Cincinnati moved out of last place by taking a double-header from St. Louis today. New York having dropped two games to Philadelphia. The scores were 4 to 3 in fourteen innings and 5 to 0 in six innings. Beecher's single and Long's triple tied the score in the ninth inning of the first game. In the fourteenth Rodgers, playing in place of Mollwitz, who had been put out of the game for protesting, tripled. He scored the winning run on Wingo's sacrifice. Doak and Niehaus were hard hit in the second game, while Schneider was strong in the pinches. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
K'fer, cf.	6	1	2	4	0
Groh, 3b.	5	1	1	3	4
H'zog, ss.					
1b.	6	0	0	6	4
G'fith, rf.	6	1	2	1	0
M'witz,1b.	5	0	2	9	0
R'gers, ss.	1	1	1	2	0
Leach, lf.	2	0	0	2	0
Wingo, c.	5	0	3	7	3
Wag'r, 2b.	6	0	1	8	1
Dale, p.	1	0	0	0	1
†Clark.	1	0	0	0	0
Toney, p.	3	0	0	0	2
Total.	50	4	13	42	16

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hug's, 2b.	4	0	0	4	5
Genz's, c.	2	0	1	2	0
Butler, ss.	6	0	0	4	3
Fischer, lf.	5	1	1	1	0
Long, rf.	6	0	2	4	1
Wilson, cf.	5	0	2	3	0
Miller, 1b.					
2b.	7	0	1	11	5
Betzel, 3b.	7	1	3	1	2
Snyder, c.	2	1	2	4	3
R'son, p.	2	0	0	1	2
‡Roche.	1	0	0	0	0
Sallee, p.	3	0	1	0	2
§Hyatt,1b.	2	0	1	8	1
Total.	52	3	14	42	24

*Batted for Dale in eighth inning.
†Batted for Huggins in eighth inning.
‡Batted for Sallee in eighth inning.
§Batted for Robinson in fourteenth inning.
Error—Wagner.

Cincinnati.	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1—4
St. Louis.	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—3

Two-base hits—Killifer, Snyder. Three-base hits—Groh, Long, Rodgers. Stolen bases—Long, Beecher. Earned runs—Cincinnati, 4; St. Louis, 3. Sacrifice hits—Dale, Butler, Groh, Wingo, Gonzales. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 8; St. Louis, 17. First base on error—St. Louis. Bases on balls—Off Dale, 5; off Toney, 3; off Robinson, 1. Hits—Off Dale, 8 in seven innings; off Toney, 8 in seven innings; off Sallee, 9 in eight innings; off Robinson, 4 in six innings. Struck out—By Dale, 2; by Toney, 2; by Sallee, 4. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Quigley. Time of game—Three hours and four minutes.

SECOND GAME.

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Killifer,cf.	2	1	1	1	0
Groh, 3b.	2	1	1	0	2
Herzog,1b.	3	0	0	5	1
Griffith,rf.	3	1	2	1	0
R'gers,ss.	3	0	0	2	3
Leach, lf.	3	1	3	2	0
Wingo, c.	2	1	1	3	0
W'gner,2b.	2	0	0	3	2
Schn'der,p.	2	0	1	0	1
Total.	22	5	9	18	10

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Butler, ss.	3	0	1	2	2
Beecher,lf.	2	0	0	3	0
Long, rf.	3	0	0	0	0
Wilson, cf.	2	0	2	2	0
Hyatt, 1b.	3	0	1	9	0
Miller, 2b.	3	0	1	2	0
Betzel, 3b.	2	0	0	0	2
Gonzales, c.	2	0	1	1	0
Doak, p.	1	0	0	0	3
§Snyder	1	0	1	0	0
N'haus, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	22	0	7	18	10

*Batted for Doak in fifth inning.
Error—Wilson.

Cincinnati	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	5
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Two-base hits—Wingo, Groh. Stolen bases—Leach, Griffith, Beecher, Wilson. Earned runs—Cincinnati, 5. Sacrifice hit—Groh. Double plays—Groh, Wagner and Herzog; Wagner, Rodgers and Herzog; Rodgers, Wagner and Herzog. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Cincinnati, 1. Bases on balls—Off Schneider, 2. Hits—Off Doak, 6 in 5 innings; off Niehaus, 3 in 1 inning. Hit by pitcher—By Doak, (Killifer). Struck out—By Schneider, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and O'Day. Time of game—One hour and four minutes.

Two Baseball Pool Arrests.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 9.—Arthur F. Manhardt and Thomas Smith are under arrest here charged with participating in a lottery known as "the open pool," by which prizes go to those guessing the high or low baseball scores. Manhardt is charged with printing the tickets, and a raid of his print shop disclosed lottery forms ready to be printed. Smith is charged with distributing the tickets. Both entered pleas of not guilty, and were admitted to bail in the sum of $1,000 each. The arrests followed the complaint of an alleged holder of a winning ticket calling for $1,100, who said payment was refused.

The District Attorney's office stated today that the pool had scores of agents here and in other cities in New York State and the Middle West.

Douglas Goes to Chicago Cubs.

Phil Douglas, a Brooklyn pitcher, will go to the Chicago Cubs, according to a decision yesterday by President John K. Tener of the National League. President Ebbets recently asked for waivers on Douglas because of his repeated violations of the club's training rules. Both Boston and Chicago wanted Douglas, and yesterday the player was sent to the Chicago Cubs, President Tener deciding the question by lot. Douglas was purchased by Brooklyn from Cincinnati.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Washington, 5; New York, 3.
Washington, 4; New York, 1.
Boston, 5; Philadelphia, 0.
Detroit, 6; Cleveland, 5.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Philadelphia, 3; New York, 0.
Philadelphia, 9; New York, 4.
Brooklyn, 1; Boston, 0.
Cincinnati, 4; St. Louis, 3.
(Fourteen innings.)
Cincinnati, 5; St. Louis, 0.
(Called end sixth; darkness.)

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

No Games Scheduled.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Providence, 4; Rochester, 3.
Harrisburg at Toronto.
(First game called in second; rain.)
Toronto, 4; Harrisburg, 1.
Buffalo, 2; Richmond, 1.
Buffalo, 8; Richmond, 4.
Jersey City, 5; Montreal, 4.
Montreal, 5; Jersey City, 1.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Boston	85	43	.664
Detroit	86	47	.647
Chicago	79	52	.603
Washington	71	59	.546
New York	59	68	.465
St. Louis	52	78	.400
Cleveland	49	82	.374
Philadelphia	38	90	.297

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Philadelphia	72	56	.562
Brooklyn	71	61	.537
Boston	68	60	.531
St. Louis	65	69	.485
Chicago	61	66	.480
Pittsburgh	63	70	.474
Cincinnati	60	69	.466
New York	59	68	.465

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Pittsburgh	73	56	.566
St. Louis	70	60	.538
Chicago	70	62	.530
Newark	67	60	.527
Kansas City	68	62	.523
Buffalo	67	63	.496
Brooklyn	64	69	.481
Baltimore	43	85	.336

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Providence	80	45	.640
Buffalo	76	47	.618
Montreal	63	62	.504
Harrisburg	59	64	.480
Rochester	59	65	.476
Toronto	59	66	.472
Richmond	56	72	.438
Jersey City	46	77	.374

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

St. Louis at New York.
Philadelphia at Boston.
Detroit at Cleveland.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Philadelphia.
Boston at Pittsburgh.
(Two games.)
Cincinnati at St. Louis.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburgh at Brooklyn.
Newark at St. Louis.
Buffalo at Kansas City.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Harrisburg at Toronto.
Jersey City at Montreal.
Providence at Rochester.
Richmond at Buffalo.

Red Sox Blank Athletics.

BOSTON, Sept. 9.—Knowlson's passes, with occasional hits, produced five runs for the Red Sox, while Philadelphia was being held scoreless, today. Shore pitched a tight game, only one Athletic hit being recorded. His support was errorless. Boston's revised batting order proved an effective one again, Manager Mack introduced another new recruit today in Corcoran, who was tried at third base. His fielding was slow. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'ksen, lf.	3	0	0	1	0
Scott, ss.	5	0	0	1	5
H'per, rf.	3	3	2	0	0
Sp'ker, cf.	3	0	2	2	0
Gard'r, 3b.	2	0	0	1	2
H'lt'l, 1b.	4	1	1	13	0
Barry, 2b.	3	1	2	1	2
Cady, c.	3	0	1	3	2
Shore, p.	3	0	1	0	4
Total.	29	5	9	27	13

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
C'ran, 3b.	4	0	0	3	1
Walsh, rf.	4	0	1	1	0
Strunk, cf.	3	0	0	3	0
Lajoie, 2b.	3	0	0	0	1
McI's, 1b.	2	0	0	4	2
Oldr'g, lf.	3	0	0	5	0
Malone, 2b.	2	0	0	2	1
McA'y, c.	3	0	0	2	2
K'son, p.	2	0	0	1	2
*Davies	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	27	0	1	24	12

*Batted for Knowlson in ninth inning.
Errors—McAvoy, Knowlson.

Boston	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	—5
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Barry, Speaker. Three-base hit—Hooper. Stolen bases—Walsh, Barry, Henriksen. Sacrifice flies—Gardner, (2.) Sacrifice hits—Cady, Gardner. Double play—Shore, Scott and Hollitzel. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 2; Boston, 12. First base on errors—Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Knowlson, 6; off Shore, 2. Hit by pitcher—Speaker, Hooper. Struck out—By Shore, 8. Passed ball—Cady. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Hildebrand. Time of game—One hour and forty-four minutes.

Indians Play Poorly and Lose.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 9.—Detroit took advantage of Cleveland's errors and Hagerman's bases on balls and won, to 5. Lawdermilk started to weaken in the sixth, and Boland displaced him, pitching effectively until the eighth inning, when Dauss came to his rescue. Cobb reached first base every time he came to bat, making three hits and receiving two passes. The Cleveland pitchers issued twelve passes. Score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt, 3b.	6	1	0	0	3
Bush, ss.	3	1	0	5	1
Cobb, cf.	3	1	3	1	0
C'w'rd, rf.	3	0	0	4	2
Veach, lf.	4	0	2	1	0
Burns, 1b.	4	2	0	11	0
Y'ung, 2b.	2	0	0	2	2
Stan'ge, c.	4	1	1	5	2
Law'r, p.	1	0	0	0	4
Boland, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Dauss, p.	1	0	0	0	0
‡Kavan'h.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	32	6	8	27	12

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Wille, cf.	4	1	0	4	0
Ch'p'n, ss.	2	2	0	2	4
Graney, lf.	4	0	0	0	1
Smith, rf.	4	0	0	2	0
Kirke, 1b.	4	1	2	6	0
Evans, 3b.	3	0	2	2	0
W'b's, 2b.	3	0	0	2	1
O'Neill, c.	4	1	0	6	2
Hag'n, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Carter, p.	0	1	0	0	1
T'ner, 2b.	0	0	0	0	0
*Paschal.	1	0	0	0	0
†Barbare.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	30	5	7	27	12

*Batted for Wambsganss in eighth inning.
†Ran for O'Neill in eighth inning.
‡Batted for Lawdermilk in seventh inning.
Errors—Wille, Chapman, Evans, Wambsganss, O'Neill.

Detroit	1	0	0	1	0	2	1	1	0	—6
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—5

Earned runs—Cleveland, 5. Two-base hits—Kirke, Evans, Cobb. Sacrifice hits—Evans, Chapman, Carter, Lawdermilk. Sacrifice fly—Veach. Stolen bases—Burns, Cobb, Young. Double plays—Chapman, Wambsganss, and Kirke; Smith and O'Neill. Hits—Off Hagerman, 4 in 3 2-3 innings; off Carter, 5 in 5 1-3 innings; off Lawdermilk, 4 in 6 innings; off Boland, 3 in 1 2-3 innings; off Dauss, 1 in 1-3 innings. Balk—Hagerman. Bases on balls—Off Hagerman, 6; off Carter, 6; off Lawdermilk, 3; off Boland, 2. Struck out—By Hagerman, 3; by Lawdermilk, 4; by Boland, 3; by Dauss, 1. Wild. First base on error—Detroit, 4. Left on bases—Cleveland, 6; Detroit, 13. Umpires—Messrs Evans and Chill. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes.

White Sox Beat Pirates, 9 to 4.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 9.—The Pittsburgh Nationals and Chicago Americans played an exhibition game here today, the visitors winning by 9 to 4 in eight innings, the game being called to allow the Chicago team to catch a train. The contest was poorly played, a total of eight errors being recorded. Score:

Chicago	0	5	1	0	2	0	1	0	—9	13	5
Pittsburgh	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	—4	8	8

Batteries—Davis, Schalk, and Shook; Hill, Kelly, W. Wagner, and Murphy. Umpires—Messrs. Eason and Orchill.

DONOVAN PITCHES AND YANKS LOSE

In Two Innings He Completes the Ruin—Washington Also Wins Second Game.

If Wild Bill Donovan could confine his attention to being a manager and curb that desire to pitch which every once in a while consumes him, the Yankees would win an occasional game for the home folk, instead of confining all of their victories to the Boston crowds. Carroll Brown was pitching good ball for the Yankees in the first game of a double header at the Polo Grounds yesterday and the Yankees were leading by a score of 3 to 0. Just because he started off the seventh inning by allowing a hit and a pass, Bill felt called upon to act. Carroll came out of the fray and Bill felt the stirring in his breast of former days on the diamond. That was a fatal sign and in the two innings that Bill stayed on the mound he gave Washington five runs, enough to win the game, the final score of which was 5 to 3. The Yankees also lost the second game by a score of 4 to 1. Wild Bill didn't figure in that, but the Yankees were hopelessly out of it all the way.

In the first game the Yanks scored two runs in the opening inning, Bauman driving Cook in ahead of him when he cracked a home-run drive to right centre. A wild throw of Gandil's let the final tally be marked up in the sixth. Gallia held the Yankees safe in the second game. Pieh on the other hand was rather free in the distribution of passes just when the Senators were ready to mix in a hit or two. The single run in the fifth started with a pass to Morgan, who scored on Moeller's double. In the sixth two runs were scored and one of them counted as the result of a neat double steal in which Milan came to the plate.

Doc Cook wrenched his side in the second game and retired, Hartsell taking his place. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

WASHINGTON	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'ler, lf.	3	0	0	1	0
Foster, 2b.	5	0	1	0	3
Milan, cf.	3	1	2	3	0
Sh'ks, 3b.	4	1	1	2	1
G'dil, 1b.	4	1	2	12	0
Mayer, rf.	2	1	1	1	0
W'ms, c.	4	0	3	4	1
McB'e, ss.	4	0	0	5	2
H'per, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*Morgan	1	0	0	0	0
Ayres, p.	1	0	0	0	1
Total.	33	5	9	27	14

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Cook, rf.	3	2	2	3	0
P'pp, ss.	3	0	1	2	4
H'tz'l, 2b.	1	0	0	0	1
B'm'n, 3b.	4	0	0	1	0
Pipp, lf.	4	0	0	10	0
High, lf.	3	0	1	3	0
Old'g, lf.	3	0	0	0	0
Boone, 2b, ss.					
	3	0	0	4	5
Alex'r, c.	3	0	0	3	1
Brown, p.	2	0	0	0	1
D'van, p.	0	0	0	0	0
†Cook	1	0	0	0	0
Vance, p.	0	0	0	0	1
Total.	30	3	5	27	13

*Batted for Harper in seventh inning.
†Batted for Donovan in eighth inning.
Errors—McBride, Harper, Cook, High, Brown.

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	—5
New York	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—3

Two-base hit—Cook. Home run—Bauman. Stolen bases—Cook (2.) Earned runs—New York, 2; Washington, 3. Sacrifice fly—Mayer. Double plays—Brown, Boone, and Pipp; Peckinpaugh, Boone, and Pipp. Left on bases—New York, 2; Washington, 8. First base on error—New York, 1. Bases on balls—Off Brown, 4; off Harper, 2. Hits—Off Brown, 5 in 6 innings, (none out in seventh;) off Donovan, 3 in 1 inning; off Vance, none in 1 inning; off Harper, 4 in 6 innings; off Ayres, 1 in 3 innings. Struck out—By Harper, 2; by Ayres, 2; by Brown, 1; by Donovan, 1; by Vance, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Nallin. Time of game—Two hours and three minutes.

SECOND GAME.

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moeller, lf.	4	0	2	0	0
Acosta, rf.	4	0	1	2	0
Milan, cf.	3	1	1	2	0
Shanks, 3b.	3	0	0	2	2
Gandil, 1b.	4	0	0	5	0
Morgan, 2b.	2	0	0	2	2
Henry, c.	3	1	1	7	1
McB'de, ss.	4	1	1	1	3
Gallia, p.	4	0	2	0	1
Total.	32	4	8	27	9

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Cook, rf.	2	0	1	2	0
Pipp, ss.	3	0	0	1	2
H'tzell, ss.	0	1	0	1	2
Peck, ss.	4	0	2	0	3
B'man, 3b.	3	0	1	2	0
P'pp, 1b.	4	0	2	11	0
High, lf.	4	0	2	2	0
Miller, cf.	4	0	1	3	0
Boone, 2b.	4	0	1	4	3
Krueger, c.	4	0	0	3	2
Pieh, p.	2	0	0	0	2
*Caldwell.	1	1	1	0	0
Vance, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	34	1	0	26	13

*Batted for Pieh in eighth inning.
†Gallia, out, struck by batted ball.
Error—McBride.

Washington	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	—4
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Two-base hits—Moeller, Boone. Stolen bases—Henry, Milan, Morgan, Moeller. Earned runs—Washington, 4; New York, 1. Sacrifice hit—Shanks. Sacrifice fly—Bauman. Double play—McBride, Morgan, and Gandil. Left on bases—New York, 7; Washington, 5. First base on error—New York. Bases on balls—Off Pieh, 3. Hits—Off Pieh, 8 in 8 innings; off Vance, none in 1 inning. Struck out—By Pieh, 2; by Vance, 1; by Gallia, 3. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Dineen. Time of game—One hour and thirty-eight minutes.

Red Sox Blank Athletics.

BOSTON, Sept. 9.—Knowlson's passes, with occasional hits, produced five runs for the Red Sox, while Philadelphia was being held scoreless, today. Shore pitched a tight game, only one Athletic hit being recorded. His support was errorless. Boston's revised batting order proved an effective one again, Manager Mack introduced another new recruit today in Corcoran, who was tried at third base. His fielding was slow. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'ksen, lf.	3	0	0	1	0
Scott, ss.	5	0	0	1	5
H'per, rf.	3	3	2	0	0
Sp'ker, cf.	3	0	2	2	0
Gard'r, 3b.	2	0	0	1	2
H'lt'l, 1b.	4	1	1	13	0
Barry, 2b.	3	1	2	1	2
Cady, c.	3	0	1	3	2
Shore, p.	3	0	1	0	4
Total.	29	5	9	27	13

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
C'ran, 3b.	4	0	0	3	1
Walsh, rf.	4	0	1	1	0
Strunk, cf.	3	0	0	3	0
Lajoie, 2b.	3	0	0	0	1
McI's, 1b.	2	0	0	4	2
Oldr'g, lf.	3	0	0	5	0
Malone, 2b.	2	0	0	2	1
McA'y, c.	3	0	0	2	2
K'son, p.	2	0	0	1	2
*Davies	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	27	0	1	24	12

*Batted for Knowlson in ninth inning.
Errors—McAvoy, Knowlson.

Boston	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	—5
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Barry, Speaker. Three-base hit—Hooper. Stolen bases—Walsh, Barry, Henriksen. Sacrifice flies—Gardner, (2.) Sacrifice hits—Cady, Gardner. Double play—Shore, Scott and Hollitzel. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 2; Boston, 12. First base on errors—Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Knowlson, 6; off Shore, 2. Hit by pitcher—Speaker, Hooper. Struck out—By Shore, 8. Passed ball—Cady. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Hildebrand. Time of game—One hour and forty-four minutes.

TIGERS OUT FOR FOOTBALL.

Thirty-five Candidates Report to Coach Rush for Practice.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. .—Thirty-five candidates for the Princeton football team reported today to Captain Glick and Head Coach H. Rush for the first practice of the season. Many veterans were in the number, and from present indications the squad will be the largest in the history of the institution.

Balin, Brasher, Andrews, and Shenk, of the coaching staff, were on hand to put the men through a drill made unusually light because of the excessive heat. Practice will be held daily until the opening of the college.

Cornell's Football Captain to Play.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 9.—"Chuck" Barrett, Cornell's football Captain and one of the best players of the modern game, will be able to play for Cornell this Fall. The Faculty Committee on Petitions in Sibley College discussed Barrett's case today and took favorable action. It was found that Barrett had completed enough university work to satisfy the standards of the college in which he is registered, and when the formal petition to be removed from probation is filed it will be granted. Barrett voluntarily asked to be placed on probation last June because of his outside activities should distract him from his work. After the June examinations he was a bit behind, but he has now managed to regain good standing.

Daly Arrives to Coach Army Eleven.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Sept. 9.—Lieutenant Charles D. Daly, U. S. A., former Harvard and Army football star, who is to act as head coach to the Army football team again this year, arrived here today from his station on the Mexican border. The intense heat kept the gridiron men idle again today, and it is unlikely that they will engage in any more work before Saturday.

MOORE AT BILLIARDS.

Three-Cushion Carrom Champion Preparing for Match with Huey.

The New York Times

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, SEPT. 10, 1915.

DR. DUMBA GOES.

Waiting too long and evading her plain duty, Austria has brought upon herself the humiliation of having to be told that her Ambassador to the United States is no longer acceptable and must be recalled. A finer sense of the international proprieties, a truer conception of what friendly relations imply and compel, would have prompted her to forestall this unpleasant reminder by a notice to our Government that Dr. DUMBA'S acts were disapproved and that he would be instructed forthwith to take his departure. But the Teutonic sense has been blunted by the conceit and arrogance of power, by the fierce passions of a war begun and waged for conquest and dominion.

As they overran Belgium, as they have desperately essayed to overrun Europe and subdue it to the Prussian will and purpose, so the two Teutonic Powers have sent here their emissaries and their plotters, their spies, their forgers, and their perjurers to embarrass our Government and insult our people by their conspiracies against our rights and interests and even against our peace and safety. They have ordered men working here under the protection of our laws to desert their employment lest they incur the penalties imposed by foreign laws. They have openly tried to inspire a large class of our population with sentiments of disloyalty to our Government. They have sought to poison and confuse the currents of public opinion here and to promote division and discord in the hope of shaping the policy and the acts of the Government to their liking or of paralyzing it altogether if that conspiracy failed. They have spied upon us, they have forged our passports to enable their hirelings to go safely upon their secret errands. They have spent money without stint in all these pestilent activities, and to earn their filthy wage their creatures have defamed our institutions and the highest officers of our Government.

We have endured it much too long. It must stop. The sentence of STAHL to the penitentiary and the demand for the recall of DUMBA may serve as a notice to whom it may concern that we shall no longer put up with these affronts to our hospitality, with this impudent abuse of the freedom we so open-handedly accord to all who come among us. To Austrians and to Germans, to the German-American as well, we give this plain warning that the cure for this plague of conspiracies is in our hands and that we are going to apply it.

The language of the instructions to our Ambassador at Vienna gives rise to the impression that the disposal we have made of Dr. DUMBA'S case does not end the matter. We remind the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs that the Ambassador of his Government made use of an American passport in the hands of an American citizen to safeguard secret advices to his Government in regard to promoting strikes in the attempt to cripple some of our important industries. Dr. DUMBA had no scruples about making an American passport cover his guilty designs against us. If there are others who have been equally unscrupulous their time of reckoning may come.

NATIONAL GUARD MANOEUVRES.

Major Gen. O'RYAN, in a communication to The Sun, administers a well-deserved rebuke to the few disgruntled National Guardsmen who chose to regard the recent encampment of a large number of business and professional men for military training under army officers as a discouragement to the organized militia. General O'RYAN declares that the sentiment of the New York officers with whom he has talked is unanimous in approval of the Plattsburg camp experiment. He says that National Guardsmen must appreciate the work of the Plattsburg regiment better than other citizens "because "from experience they know what it "involved." There is not the slightest danger that the system of training camps will in any way impede the development of the National Guard.

The exercises of the Guardsmen at Van Cortlandt Park week after next, in which both the New York and Brooklyn brigades and the Headquarters Division will take part, will excite great public interest. There has been no military display on so large a scale in this neighborhood in many years. The efficiency of the Guard in drill, under the new regulations, will then be publicly demonstrated for the first time. Arrangements for these manoeuvres were made a year ago. The troops have not been called out merely to show their superiority to citizens who have had a month's military training. The Signal Corps, engineers, artillery, cavalry, infantry, and the Hospital and Ambulance Corps will all be seen in action. Such a display of the strength and military efficiency of the organized militia, if made yearly, would stimulate recruiting and give the public a clearer idea of the value of the National Guard as a part of the nation's first line of defense.

PROMISE WITHOUT PERFORMANCE

Germany notifies our Government that even if the commander of her submarine was mistaken in his belief that the Arabic was about to attack him, she is under no obligation to admit that wrong was done or to make reparation. Our Government will naturally call Germany's attention to the testimony of many persons aboard the Arabic that there was no intention to attack, no hostile move could have been made, for the reason that no submarine was seen, the first warning of its presence being the coming of the torpedo that sank the ship; and Germany will be asked to explain why the strange discrepancy between these perfectly credible reports and the report of the submarine commander.

The Government at Washington cannot call in question the good faith of communications from the Government at Berlin, but no such obligation runs in respect to reports from destroyers of passenger ships which are in such harsh disaccord with evidence and probability. The German promise given through Ambassador BERNSTORFF that liners would not be sunk without warning and provision made for the safety of noncombatants on board now becomes a scrap of paper. If German submarine commanders may torpedo and sink liners at their pleasure and exculpate themselves and relieve their Government of all responsibility by the simple and easy plea of self-defense, the whole question of murderous and lawless operations in the war zone is raised again. Nor do we see that the submarine commander's story about having been fired upon from a distance on another occasion has any particular relevancy to the case of the Arabic, in which the excuse he offers is so entirely contrary to the evident fact. The value of the promise was the feeling of security it gave in respect to American lives at sea and the satisfaction we had in Germany's compliance with our reasonable and lawful demands. If the principle of the Arabic note is to govern Germany all that is lost.

The only hope left us is in Germany's offer to submit the dispute as to facts to an arbitral tribunal, however slight that may be.

THE PROGRAM OF REFORMS IN RUSSIA.

Some leaven is working in Russia of which the world outside can only guess the nature. There are two theories of the resolve of the Czar to take personal command of his armies, at the same time bundling the Grand Duke NICHOLAS off to a minor field of operations in the Caucasus. One is that the old Grand Ducal ring has triumphed over NICHOLAS, who has shown himself to be a very great General, although commanding an imperfectly equipped army; the other is that the Czar has swept aside the ring and all the titled intriguers and marplots, and has determined that a United Russia, under his lead and command, shall give a better account of herself. Either theory is plausible. Either may be true. There is little room for conjecture, no need for guesswork in the sudden transformation at the Duma, where the old Conservative majority has given place to a majority made up of the Liberal and Progressive groups. Even the Novoe Vremya gives its support to the new majority, calling it a "union "of all social groups upon a general "program of political action," the consequences of which cannot fail to be "reflected immediately in the entire policy of the empire." It has indeed been immediately reflected in the program of action reported in a Petrograd dispatch to The London Telegraph, published in THE TIMES of yesterday, which we here reproduce:

> Autonomy for Poland, a conciliatory policy for Finland, amnesty for political and religious offenses not of a criminal character, complete cessation of religious persecution, removal of restriction upon Jews, and the recognition of the legality of trade unions are among the reforms in the program adopted by the progressive parties of the united Duma, which control 300 out of the 439 votes in the House.
>
> This policy of reforms has the support in the Duma of the Centre Party, of the Octobrists, the Progressive and Constitutional Democrats, the radical Nationalists, and of members of the Laborite, Socialist, Polish, Moslem, and White Russian groups, who now make up the majority. The Council of Ministers has yet to consider the program, and according to the correspondent of The Telegraph its decision would be likely to control the action of the Conservatives and reactionaries of the Imperial Council, which must also have its say.

When we consider the very bold language of Professor PAUL N. MILUKOFF, an advanced Liberal well known in this country, who said that the proposal to dismiss the Duma was "political madness," and that if dismissed it would meet again in a few weeks "perhaps in a different frame of mind," it is difficult to resist the conclusion that under the stress of her great reverses and in her time of trial and of danger Russia is finding herself as a modern nation. The old Russian Institution must certainly have lost a very great part of its power of stolid resistance and reaction when such a program of liberalism and progress can be openly proclaimed and openly supported, and when a Liberal leader like MILUKOFF can address the Duma in language that is a defiance and a challenge of the backward-looking, mediaeval spirit that has so long controlled the vast empire.

When Russia ceases religious persecutions, permits the Jews to live and pursue their callings in all parts of the empire, treats Finland otherwise than as a conquered province, and removes religion and political "offenses" from the category of crimes, she will take her place among the advanced nations when the forces of civilization have full sway. It has often been predicted that the war would have that regenerating effect upon her Government and her people.

THE TWELVE ROADS OF WAR.

No admirer of genius should treat lightly Mr. BRYAN'S twelve-road theory. Sixteen would have been a more harmonious number, but why cavil about details? Build twelve national highways, twelve civil highways, capable of becoming military when the invader comes. They would cost a mint of money, but that is just what Mr. BRYAN wants. What is spent on them gets among the people, like pensions. Such Federal ways will cost the price of many battleships, cruisers, submarines, and such small fry. America needs no battleships, no forts along the deep. Use the money for roads. When the signal comes millions of armed impromptu soldiers will be whisked in automobiles north, south, east, or west. Tremble, invaders!

One point is not clear even to the most diligent student of Mr. BRYAN'S military plans. He forbids preparation before the news of invasion comes. The guns and the automobiles must be made, it must be assumed, after the invader has started. Then, as to the use of the guns, after they have been created by act of Congress, fiat money, fiat guns. Wouldn't there be too many Nathaniel Winkles for safety among the uprisen millions if real guns were used? But these are cogitations which do not affect the beauty of Mr. BRYAN'S twelve-road project considered in connection with his condition precedent of unpreparedness until the enemy embarks. The pretense that the enemy, landed, would dare to use the twelve viae Bryaniae is false, dishonest, damnable. No wonder it makes Mr. BRYAN indignant. Treaties providing that no foreigners should be allowed on these avenues of defense would have been negotiated before building them.

Those illimitable miles of roads, metaled by a paternal Government, stretch before the awed imagination. Troy might be standing had it paid more heed to its roads and less to its gates. But how shall the routes be decided upon? Wouldn't there be a danger of civil war among the claimants? Wouldn't it be better to lay them out along parallels and meridians, according to an old Populist plan of Government railroads? And, of course, all would radiate from the Treasury Building at Washington.

"We cannot expect a man like Mr. BRYAN to write history," says Mr. HENRY FORD. We can. We do: "A "History of War in All Coun- "tries, From the Time of the "Sumerians to That of the Progress- "ives: Showing That No Nation with "Twelve Roads Was Ever Success- "fully Invaded."

FAIR WAGES FOR THE RAILROADS.

In his address before the American Bankers Association at Seattle yesterday ex-President TAFT said:

> The close and absolute supervision over the management of railroads and the restriction upon the rates charged by them in interstate commerce and in commerce within States, together with the increase in cost of maintenance and of wages through the efforts of labor unions, has ground the railroads between the upper and nether millstones. All this is to the detriment of the business of the country, and especially to the comfort and happiness of the wage earners dependent on normal business and normal demand for labor.
>
> We are all in the same boat. The prosperity of one class is dependent on the prosperity of all. This is no reason why we should not repress injustice and punish abuse of power. But it is a reason why we should not indulge in excess.
>
> We must promptly grant increased rates to the railroads when conditions require it. We must not allow the outrageous injustice to continue by which we inaugurate the real reform of parcel post, and do it at the cost of the railroads by compelling them to carry the enormous increase of traffic for nothing. We should repeal the full crew bills that impose upon the railroads the burden of employing unnecessary labor.

All this is as plain as the nose on Cyrano de Bergerac's face. If there was a statute of laborers and a statute of wages, if the pay of workingmen was fixed by law or by an Interstate Wage Commission, while the price of the necessaries of life was often raised by combinations of dealers, the case would be parallel to that of the railroads and the unions. Now the employé, selling his labor at the highest price he can get, as is his right, forgets too often that the railroads are made to sell their service to the public at a rate forced upon them. From unions of railroad employés, indeed from all labor unions, there should come a demand for justice, for a living wage for the railroads. The principle is the same. How can the railroads keep on buying labor high if they are compelled to sell service low? Our friends the unionists should look at the common sense of the matter and not be misled by a prejudice against corporations.

"We must promptly grant increased "rates to the railroads when conditions "require it." Yes, but who is to say "must" to the Interstate Commerce Commission? Only public opinion.

As to the swelling of the parcel post at the cost of the railroads, will Postmaster General BURLESON or Congress do anything to prevent it? And it will be remembered that the Legislature of this State did not dare to repeal the full crew law. The enlightening of public opinion is a slow task. Mr. TAFT is doing his share of it.

According to a London dispatch Punch has a cartoon this week showing President WILSON standing in admiration before a bird which is a mixture of the eagle, dove, and parrot, and carries in its beak a sprig of olive. The legend that accompanies this gracious drawing is: "President WILSON to the "American people: 'Gee, what a dove I "have made of you.'" This so friendly, just, and well-timed offering of the comic muse should be judged with a sublimation of good taste equal to its own. It is instructive to see that Punch means to be as courteous, fair, and amiable to Mr. WILSON as it was to Mr. LINCOLN.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Bethlehem's Slaves Considered.

Before yielding to what will be, of course, everybody's first impulse — to mingle a sympathetic tear, hot and well salted, with the one or more shed by Dr. DUMBA every time he thinks of how his fellow countrymen are treated in American mills—it is well to reflect upon several facts that seem to have escaped his attention or slipped his memory.

Some of us have been in Austria and also in Hungary, and seen for ourselves, while others have read, that labor conditions over there are not exactly ideal and that laborers, whether men or women, are not the objects of a consideration notably tender. Judging from appearances, the lot of the working classes where Dr. DUMBA comes from is such as to remove all mystery from the fact that the workers keep coming over to this country by the hundreds of thousands, every year.

That they come with the expectation of bettering their condition is obvious. Such expectations are apt to be exaggerated, and probably these are not all fulfilled, but—well, it took the greatest of wars to stop this particular stream of immigration, and that would hardly have been the case had not the United States proved to be, on the whole, an appreciably better place in which to work than is the country from which these immigrants came. If they were compelled to go into exile, it was by the compulsion of crushing and hopeless poverty where they were; that they have stayed here was, it must have been, because they found in the white slavery to which Dr. DUMBA so feelingly referred certain compensating advantages of a number and nature that made their servitude at least a little more than tolerable.

Another fact forgotten by the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador is that mechanics of the sort he was—shall we say plotting?—to rescue from overwork and underpayment—the sort that is useful in shops where munitions are made—have discovered and vigorously utilized ways of guarding and advancing their own interests without asking the permission or assistance of anybody else. They are not hesitant about making demands, not timid about enforcing them. Not here, that is. At home it was different.

Truly an Awful Accusation.

In Wednesday's TIMES there appeared a dispatch from Boston which said that one CHARLES B. BANKS, a veterinary surgeon who was on the steamer Nicosian when he and the others on board were forced to take to their boats by a German submarine, had written to relatives in Lowell an account of the episode. In the letter he declared that a little after the Nicosian was deserted a British patrol boat attacked the submarine and sank her. Then there appeared the statement that the men on the patrol boat deliberately shot, as they struggled in the water, such members of the submarine's crew as succeeded in escaping from her before she went down.

The dispatch was received from a regular Boston correspondent, so the arrival of the Banks letter in Lowell had the usual journalistic authentication, and it was printed for what it was worth. Now a certain JOHN F. FERRELL, as we make out his rather illegibly written name, writes to THE TIMES demanding in violent and abusive language that it denounce this deed as vigorously as it did, a few days ago, the firing by German torpedo boats on the crew of a stranded English submarine.

Communications like that of Mr. FERRELL usually go to the wastebasket, and the rest, so far as they are concerned, is silence. But this case is peculiar. We are quite ready to declare with him, that the crime described in the Banks letter is "vile, unforgivable, dastardly." We are not ready to assume, as he so gladly does, that the story is true. In the first place, it lacks the official and other confirmation that was given to the previous narrative. In the second place, it gets no slightest support from the history, or known character of British naval men, or British sailors of any sort, but is, on the contrary, [illegible] all that [illegible] most given [illegible]

shipwreck, whether that of friends or enemies, and no matter how caused.

Our distrust of the Banks story approaches so closely to firm disbelief, therefore, as to be indistinguishable from it, but should the story be proved true by further investigation, the adjectives suggested by Mr. FERRELL—and some others; his vocabulary is not as extensive as it is unparliamentary—shall certainly be used in characterising a British atrocity.

Such Danger Hard to Escape.

Until further light has been thrown on the death of Mrs. J. E. NICHOLS, except to an expression of natural and inevitable horror at the brutal killing in her own home of an elderly woman at once so helpless against attack and so ill deserving it, little can be added except a warning against the danger for such as she of living as she did.

What the danger is, and its extent, have often been illustrated, and only a few months ago a precisely similar crime in precisely similar circumstances was committed in this city. But the warning is justified rather than useful.

Neither men nor women of wealth pass by preference their declining years alone with servants, foreign or other. When they do, it is because the unavoidable hasards and happenings of time have made this dreary method of existence more or less nearly unavoidable. They are in a manner forced to entrust their lives and all their more immediate belongings to the protection of persons whose interest in them is nearly or wholly mercenary—persons who, if not themselves tempted beyond their powers of resistance by the constant sight of easily accessible valuables which to them would be a fortune, have no particular reason to sacrifice their own safety, or even their own lives, in the defense of some one to whom they are bound by no strong ties.

The old family retainer of other days, from whom limitless devotion could confidently be expected, if not altogether extinct, is a survival rare indeed. Perhaps they were never quite as numerous as legend claims, for the rendering for hire of personal service by one human being to another always has tended to create a division between the two and a latent resentment constantly ready to flame into open contempt on the one side and open hatred on the other. Faithful and thoroughly honest servants there still are, and not a few of them, but they are mostly to be found in houses where the relation between master and man, mistress and maid, has been long continued and has been closer than is at present common.

Why College Girls Do Not Please.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would like to answer "Barnard, 1905," who writes in your issue of Sept. 3 that men are afraid to marry college women, by saying that I, for one, am not afraid, and, in fact, have long had the ambition to marry a college woman for the sake of her greater reasonableness and intellectual companionship. However, after having been acquainted with many college women, among them some of the Barnard class to which your correspondent belongs, I have found my ideal elsewhere, far from the clinging type, too, and can give very definite reasons for passing the college women by:

(1.) They are, with rare exceptions, either priggish in their intellectualism, or else wear a mask of frivolity to hide their brains in the presence of men.

(2.) They do not honor marriage as a life career in their own minds, but plan some isolated personal achievement.

(3.) They are not cordial to men, but independent and distant, and afraid to speak a word of admiration or praise lest they seem to commit themselves too far or be considered flirtatious.

(4.) Too much study of history or sociology, which deals often with cruel and selfish men, has given many college girls an entirely wrong idea of a man's real nature and the meaning of marriage. This cause of failure to marry seems so absurd that it is rarely given. Yet it exists and in the minds of the girls concerned a good and noble man is more or less of a hypocrite. This illustrates again the saying, "a little knowledge is a dangerous thing." COLUMBIA, 1903.

New York, Sept. 6, 1915.

Values in Old Coins.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The article headed "Illusive Values Put On Old Coins," seems to be a sort of coercion on the part of the writer for collectors of old coins to turn in the same at their face value. The statement about a great many people believing a coin 30 years old to be of more value than its face is ridiculous in its entirety, for the person interested in saving coins is possessed of enough intelligence to know that a coin of this age carries no premium. Mr. Proskey cites a coin of 1804. If there were such a coin at the present time it would be 111 years old and one having a coin this old in his possession, and not being a numismatist, would naturally believe that the coin was worth more than its face value. Then, again, Mr. Proskey states that rare specimens are seldom found outside of collections. What I would like to know is how a rare collection of coins is obtained if not by individuals bringing the same forth from time to time?

I would suggest that, inasmuch as Mr. Proskey is so well informed on the value of coins, he publish a list of American coins on which there is a premium. J. S.

New York, Sept. 7, 1915.

Jig-Saw Puzzles Wanted.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to make a request on behalf of 200 or more patients in Riverside Hospital on North Brother Island, Bronx. It has been found that the familiar puzzle known as the jig-saw picture puzle affords an unusual degree of entertainment and diversion for tuberculosis patients who must remain for many weary weeks or months in the wards, debarred from ordinary occupations and amusements. If persons having such puzzles not in use will send the same to the undersigned the gift will be gratefully acknowledged. E. H. CLEVELAND, Chaplain.

New York, Sept. 6, 1915.

"SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE."

Somewhere in France the fevered day
  is ending;
Belated wild birds in their homeward
  flight
Circle and dip, the while, with sweet
  insistence,
They voice their soft complainings to
  the night.

Somewhere in France the warm green
  of her meadows
Gleams red and dank beneath the
  brooding stars;
But what to her are blossom time and
  harvest
Whose fields are sown and garnered
  by red Mars?

Somewhere in France the sodden
  trenches cover
Dreams of warm vineyards basking in
  the sun,
Of little children calling through the
  twilight,
Of love and peace and home when
  day is done.

Somewhere in France the sullen night
  is nearing,
Bringing no dreams to those who
  would forget;
But what are dreams to him who knows
  no waking,
For whom the sun shall no more rise
  and set?

FLORENCE JONES HADLEY.

WHAT WILL STOP WAR?

Surely Not a Policy Which Tempts a Greedy World with Treasures.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would like very much to say a few words in reply to the communication of Dr. Washington Gladden. He assumes that at the end of the present world conflict the nations participating will all be crippled and bankrupt, and that men generally will be tired of war and ready for world peace. There is to be, he thinks, a council of the great nations, and it behooves us as a people who favor peace and cherish no designs of conquest, to enter that council unarmed. Therefore we must not increase our fleet or do anything to remedy our present unpreparedness.

Permit me to say that in a council of wolves the voice of a sheep pleading for peace would have little weight. If we want the ear of such a council we must be strong. "The allies are all our friends," says Dr. Gladden. True, so they are. And just a year and two months ago all the nations now at war were friends. Some were so sure of peace that they neglected to provide adequately for war, and the consequences to them should be a warning to us.

"During the year that has just passed the folly and crime of war have been so burned into the minds of men that they will make an end of it," says Dr. Gladden. Perhaps, but I think not likely. Men very quickly forget. In wars of the past frightfulness has shown itself in many forms. Greek fire was frightful to those who did not possess it, yet they made war on the Greeks. Gunpowder was frightful to those armed only with spears or bows and arrows. Yet gunpowder failed to stop wars. A soldier can only lose his life, and there are worse things than death.

The United States, as it is now, particularly tempts attack. It is the wealthiest of all nations. By means of the Monroe Doctrine it has proclaimed what is practically a protectorate over a hemisphere. That is a perpetual challenge to all the world. We have the world's greatest trade artery in the Panama Canal; our possessions stretch across the Pacific Ocean; some of our cities—New York, for instance—are ideal for bombardment. And in case there was any difficulty about that, it would be easy for an enemy controlling the sea to land troops, cut the city's communications, and starve it into paying a staggering ransom.

It is not respect or esteem for us that has prevented foreign nations from treating our Monroe Doctrine with scorn. Fear of the British fleet has given us that protection. But reliance upon the British does not accord with self-respect; nor is it safe.

Dr. Gladden declares that all the European nations will be practically bankrupt at the end of the present struggle. That seems to be true; but are poor robbers less dangerous than rich? The victors will have immense veteran armies and the most formidable military equipment the earth has ever beheld. Certainly our country will look very tempting to them. And pretexts for attacking and despoiling us could easily be found.

SYDNEY REID.

Richmond Hill, N. Y., Sept. 5, 1915.

The Bohemian's Education.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In his statement to the American press, Ambassador Dumba says:

> There are thousands of workingmen in the big steel industries who are natives of Bohemia, Moravia, Carniola, Galicia, Dalmatia, Croatia, Slavonia, and other people of the races from Austria-Hungary, who are uneducated and who do not understand they are engaged in a work against their own country.
>
> The greater part of German workmen in all ranks are educated. They read and discuss matters and can be easily reached. Not so with the many races and the great ignorant mass of our peoples.

Overlooking the unfair and unjust opinion of Ambassador Dumba regarding the people of his country whose representative and protector he claims to be, we wish to say that Bohemians are well educated people, if we are to use the Immigration Office Report as a standard. This report shows that Bohemian immigrants are only 2½ per cent. illiterate, this being the smallest percentage of all countries, with the exception of Scandinavia.

BOHEMIAN NATIONAL ALLIANCE IN AMERICA.
JAROSLAV CISAR, Secretary for Eastern States.

New York, Sept. 7, 1915.

The Night Student's Complaint.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with great interest the letter of Louis A. Levine in THE TIMES in which he expresses the sentiment of thousands of young men who, in the small hours of the night, are silently striving to acquire that knowledge which their social position does not permit them to acquire in the day high school.

As Mr. Levine expresses it, the obstacles are so great that they often lead to discouragement before any definite goal has been reached. As a rule, the night school student, in spite of the higher requirements, is capable of competing with his brother of the day high school, and has shown results which are a great credit to him. But is it not unfair to demand a passing mark of 80 per cent. from the night student and only 60 per cent. from the day high school student? If the educators of the State of New York are desirous of spreading the higher education, why is this unfair discrimination made?

HENRY UTRECHT.

New York, Sept. 6, 1915.

The Y. M. H. A. and Suffrage.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A news article in this morning's TIMES about the Young Men's Hebrew Association at Atlantic City would give the impression to one who has not been at the convention that the members were opposed to woman suffrage.

As the delegate who introduced the resolution indorsing woman suffrage, I desire to correct this impression. The reason why woman suffrage was not indorsed was because of the rule that the association cannot enter into a discussion or indorsement of any political matter. The motion defeated was an appeal from the decision of the chair that woman suffrage was a political matter. I can assure you that if the matter itself came up for a vote every delegate would be in favor of giving to the woman equal rights. LOUIS A. FAST.

Newark, N. J., Sept. 7, 1915.

Danger to Bathers at Edgemere.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Between Edgemere Club on the one side and Tilrose Camp on the other side, a distance of a mile at least, there are no life ropes, life guards or signs warning bathers of the treacherous nature of tides and undertow in this section. All of this distance on the water front is occupied by bungalows and tents, in some places three or four rows deep. From early morning till evening there is a constant procession of bathers, yet no provision made for their safety. A visitor of only three weeks' duration, I have seen three people drown and in every case their lives could have been saved had there been adequate protection and competent help within call. The season here is nearly over, but I write with the hope of saving other lives next season, if not this. VERITAS.

Edgemere, L. I., Sept. 6, 1915.

A Convalescent's Diversion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When there is a game at the ball grounds it would be a kind thing to have a few free seats for invalids—men who otherwise could not afford to see the game. I know a man who is slowly recovering from a serious illness. To sit in the open air and watch a ball game is doing more for him than medicine. Then, too, an occasional automobile ride does a great deal for a convalescent, besides the fresh air benefit. He sees new improvements about the city, how the suburbs are being built up, and will talk about it long afterward. Few people realize what a calamity loss of business and activity are to a man. C. S.

New York, Aug. 30, 1915.

WAR FINANCE IN GERMANY AND ENGLAND.

A Discussion of the Methods Employed by the Two Countries in Carrying and Distributing Their Economic Burdens.

By O. J. MERKEL.

New York, Sept. 6, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent editorial you quote the British Chancellor of the Exchequer's view on the economic and financial conditions of Germany as affected by the war. It seems hardly advisable to quote enemy against enemy. Why not turn to one of the foremost financial and economic authorities in this country—the National City Bank? Why not see how such an undoubtedly neutral American authority judges the fact that the Germans "pledge their future to themselves"?

In its publication on "Economic Effects of the War," the National City Bank says:

> The burden of indebtedness resulting from war presents an interesting problem. In just what way does a nation suffer loss by the payment of a debt held entirely by its own people? It is agreed, of course, that the nation is not nearly so well off as it would have been if the proceeds of the loans had been spent productively; there was a loss when men were making ammunition and firing it way, but does the country lose a second time when, by means of taxation, it reimburse the debtholders? Evidently not in the mere fact of reimbursement, for that is only a redistribution of the burden originally assumed by the bondholders. The collection of taxes from all the people and transfer of the proceeds to a portion of the same people, while undesirable and perhaps harmful in some results, does not in itself reduce the amount of wealth in the country. On the contrary, a country's savings will be larger and the capital losses of the war will be more quickly recovered under such a concentration of earnings.
>
> Moreover, since this indebtedness was not incurred in payment for the destruction of property that existed at the beginning of the war, but almost wholly in payment for services and current supplies during the war, it is evident that if the debts were paid the wealth of these countries would be greater than before the war. The debts are a capitalization of the war expenditures, and these expenditures were not a total loss. They supported millions of people during the period, and there were savings and profits out of them.

An editorial in The London Economist of Aug. 21 says:

> It will be seen that since the submarine blockade (Feb. 18) and the Orders of Council (March 31) the German finances have been relieved of exchange trouble, for the mark * * * has remained, since the end of February, pretty steady, as Germany has easily been able to pay, with a few high-priced exports, for such imports as it has been able to get. And by telling the public that British policy aims at starving the women and children of Germany, the German Government has been able to impose extraordinary privation and economy on the whole people with their assent.

In this connection it may be proper to throw some light on the situation in England as it presents itself to the National City Bank. In its August circular it places emphasis on Great Britain's difficulty of providing payments for foreign debts now running against the country "at a rate of between $2,000,000,000 and $2,500,000,000 per year." It also brings out the fact that the subscription to the recent English loan appears to have been so insufficient that the war expenditures are provided for only until the end of September. How insufficient may best be realized by recalling Mr. McKenna's speech on June 21 in the British House of Commons, when he explained the proposed loan: "I hope to get a sufficient sum to pay for the war for the rest of this financial year," and, "the only limit will be the limit in the resolution to meet the expenditure of the year." The end of the financial year is, however, not Sept. 30, 1915, but March 31, 1916!

It is also interesting to read what the recent publication of the National City Bank has to say about such war debts as, for instance, England is now contracting:

> It has been suggested that the war debts may be repudiated, but, aside from the injustice of this, the effect would be to cripple the organizers and managers of industry, and to give a blow to the banking organizations and to credit that would be disastrous to every class. It is more probable that whatever controversy there may be about the debts will be over the character of the taxes levied for the payment. The attitude of the labor organizations in England has indicated an unwillingness to accept any results of the war that have the effect of increasing the cost of living, without a compensating increase of wages, but they do not object to a further increase of the income taxes upon the rich. Of course if this goes to the extent of requiring those who hold the public debt to pay it off, it amounts, so far as the rest of the community is concerned, to repudiation.

In the August circular of the National City Bank we also find a quotation from The London Statist which gives food for thought.

> * * * We have adopted State socialism to so large an extent that it is hardly an exaggeration to say that England, at the present moment, is practicing socialism. Does anybody seriously believe that this great experiment will not arouse ardent hopes and poignant fears, and that when the time comes for determining what is to be our future policy we shall have before us a period of serious disagreement.

In conclusion, allow me to quote some sentences from the September circular of the National City Bank which seem peculiarly appropriate for us in this country to consider at the present time:

> The war is not going to last long enough for us to get far on a career planned only for war conditions. How often has prosperity been known to overreach itself, and good fortune turn into calamity? We should not be alarmed over the advent of prosperity because it is likely to end in trouble, but an expansion of indebtedness based upon conditions so plainly temporary as those existing at this time would be extremely short-sighted. O. J. MERKEL.

FROM FRANK MOSS.

An Explanation of His Ambition and Why He Would Achieve It.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial today, entitled "Frank Moss's Ambition," invites a reply.

Five years ago I was urged by Mr. Whitman to become his principal assistant to help him make his administration a success. I responded, and did my best for that purpose. Today I am impelled by a similar request, coming this time from citizens of all parties, who assure me that I am the one person who has a chance of defeating the Democratic candidate. It is not that I have a personal ambition, but that I believe that I am the only person who has been named for District Attorney who has any chance for success whatever. I know that even in the political organisations that is the overwhelming belief, and it will be that belief that will elect me in the primaries. It provokes a smile to read that I would be open to suggestions for crusades of righteousness. When I was head of the Police Department we had an efficient, conservative administration, absolutely devoid of the spectacular. For four years I sat on the lid in the District Attorney's office—insisting on conservative efficiency and discouraging star performances. I have a record for convictions in which reversals were not granted for errors committed by me. I have no notion of being a crusader, but I fear nobody, and there is no influence or power that can turn me from my duty when I see it clearly.

I know very well that there are powerful interests in New York—some of them political, some of them commercial—which do not want me to have charge of Grand Juries. They know I have knowledge, courage, and some tactfulness. I have nobody marked out for a crusade, and I believe very generally in not interfering with people in their honest and innocent pursuits and habits—certainly I believe in fraternity and in mercy for those who are unfortunate. I follow the mottoes of two noted Americans. One said: "Be sure you're right then go ahead." The other said: "Damn the torpedoes, go ahead!" I believe I shall come through the primaries, with the nominations of the principal parties, because I am the person on whom the people want to unite for the battle of November. I assure the timorous people that they need not fear crusades, for I am at the age of discretion, am ripened with experience, and am full of the milk of human kindness, even though I am not a bad swordsman.

FRANK MOSS.

New York, Sept. 8, 1915.

Who Will Write to a Prisoner?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Yours is a generous-hearted country and the sympathy of your people is quickly aroused when cases of distress are made known to them, giving abundantly of their dollars. There is a form of distress to which few give a thought and for which I am asking something far more subtle than money. I am appealing in the cause of friendless prisoners to whom a word of sympathy and hope is more than all the dollars in the world. Every one knows how the so-called friends depart at the first sound of reverses and how quickly the world turns up its nose. Friends are good in prosperity, but who has not known the far greater value of a friend in adversity? Who will be that agent of mercy and correspond with some of these friendless ones? Many are today earnestly asking for correspondents. Their names can be obtained from the O. Y. Library, 1207 G Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 8, 1915. Y. M. G.

Ability Unrewarded.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would like to shake the hand of Mr. Macalpine who voiced his sentiments (rather mildly in my estimation) that the knowledge and practice of stenography to a young man is more of a deterrent than otherwise, in business life anyway.

My experience has been similar to his. I am an expert stenographer, possess an exceptional education and can punctuate;—a faculty not possessed by many of the stenographers of today. For eighteen years I have taken dictation; I have been a public stenographer; I have done Court reporting; I have taken technical dictation and have always given satisfaction; yet, today, I am still, "pounding the keys" at a very meagre salary having seen, like Mr. Macalpine, others under-ranking me promoted, being told that I was "too valuable" where I was.

E. H. M. N.

Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 7, 1915.

TENNIS IN THE EAST.

Handicapped by Teachers Who Do Not Know the Modern Game.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is true, as you say of California tennis, that one reason why it is so successful is that the climate allows the game to be played more there than it is here, but there is a far more important reason.

Here in the East the game is being falsely taught. I do not know a professional who is teaching the true game—the game we saw young W. M. Johnston playing so well yesterday, the game that has carried M. E. McLoughlin to his triumphs. The game that is being taught in the East is the obsolete "English" game. It "went dead" somewhere about 1906, but the professionals having learned it now have nothing better to offer.

ICE GLEN PARADE, BERKSHIRE FANTASY

Ancient Indian Custom of Harvest Rites in Bear Mountain Is Revived.

CHIEF KONKAPOT IN LEAD

Young People in Picturesque Costumes and Carrying Colored Lights Pass Through Gorge, and Dance.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Sept. 9.—A revival of the Ice Glen parade, after seven years' lapse, was held tonight in Stockbridge and was the most fantastic event of the year. This parade was first started in 1848 by David Dudley Field to commemorate an ancient Indian custom when in the early harvest moon the Indians held high carnival and rites in Bear Mountain, known as Ice Glen. Into this weird retreat a quarter of a mile of boulder-strewn paths, more than 100 of the younger members of the Lenox and Stockbridge colonies paraded tonight with the Glen lit with colored lights. Every one in the parade was in costume and many were masked.

The procession formed at 8:30 before the old Red Lion Inn and was headed by the Stockbridge Band. The marshals of the parade were Lawrence Gourlay, Walter Nettleton, Herman Kobbe, Walter H. Eaton, Hamilton Treadway, and Dr. Thomas S. Southworth.

With Arthur M. Walker in a costume representing Konkapot, the chief of the tribe of Indians which sold Stockbridge and all that part of the valley south to Sheffield to the white men for 400 pounds sterling, three barrels of cider and thirty quarts of rum in 1724, and Miss Margaret French, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Chester French, as a Romany Gypsy, the procession moved through the main street of Stockbridge to Laurel Hill, thence to the entrance to the Glen, where the band played lively airs as the party passed into the dark gorge in the mountain.

At the head of the paraders through the gorge was a bugler. The men of the party carried torches, and the women carried red, blue, and green lights. At the south entrance of the glen the procession was again met by the band which carried the parade to Recreation Park, where a big bonfire was started, and about this bonfire the marchers danced.

After carrying out in full the ritual of the Indians at their harvest time, the party went to Red Lion Inn, where there was a dance.

The costumes were picturesque. There were Indian warriors representing the tribe of Konkapot, also soldiers, sailors, frontiersmen, gypsies, cowboys and cowgirls, peasants of many nations, and representatives of foreign lands.

Miss Mary Weyman was attired as a gypsy, Miss Edith A. Blair as a Scotch girl in kilts, Mrs. Walter P. Eaton as a French peasant, Miss Civillse Alexandre as a French artist, Miss Anna R. Alexandre and Miss Grace Bristed as Yama Yama girls, Miss Louise Farnam as a gypsy, Miss Katherine Dahlgren in black bloomers and a pink smock, Miss Madeline Dahlgren in pink bloomers and blue smock, and Miss Edna Hilton as a French peasant.

A large committee aided in the arrangements for the event, the most prominent being Arthur M. Walker, Miss Margaret French, Edward B. Owen, and Dr. Thomas S. Southworth.

Mr. and Mrs. Cortlandt F. Bishop will start tomorrow on an automobile trip to Canada. Tomorrow night they will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb at Shelburne, Vt.

Charles Astor Bristed and Samuel Frothingham have returned from the Plattsburg, N. Y., encampment. They enlisted for next year in the cavalry regiment which will be formed.

Mrs. Charles E. Dana was hostess at luncheon this afternoon.

Mrs. Gordon Abbott, who was hurt by the overturning of her automobile on Monday, was able to leave the hospital and return to Boston.

A successful sale was held at Miss Adele Kneeland's Fair Lawn estate this afternoon for the benefit of St. George's Church, in Lee. Mrs. William E. S. Griswold, Mrs. Henry Hollister Pease, Mrs. Joseph Whistler, Miss Louise Munroe, Mrs. Edwards Spencer, Mrs. John Hutton, Mrs. John Stuart McLennan assisted in the sales.

Mr. and Mrs. John Stuart McLennan have arrived at Ashintully Farm in Tyringham for the Autumn.

Miss Katherine Bullard has arrived to visit with Mrs. Churchill Satterlee.

Mr. and Mrs. John B. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Frank C. Littleton, Mr. and Mrs. Thornton K. Motley, Miss Katheryn T. Motley, and Thornton N. Motley, Jr., arrived at the Red Lion Inn, Stockbridge.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Parsons, Mrs. Francis H. Burnett, Mr. and Mrs. E. Munroe Royce, Mrs. E. N. Gordan, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Lacey arrived at Hotel Aspinwall.

Mrs. Auguste La Montagne, Chandler Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Rapello, Miss Rapello, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Fray, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Thayer, Mrs. George C. Williams and Mr. and Mrs. Walter Williams of New York arrived at Curtis Hotel.

Arriving at the Maplewood in Pittsfield were Mrs. Andrew Mills, the Misses Mills, Mrs. Clinton Wagner and Mr. and Mrs. R. A. C. Smith of New York.

HOT SPRINGS TENNIS TOURNEY

Visitors Compete for Cups Given by Mrs. McCrea and Mrs. Bright.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Sept. 9.—The preliminaries were played today in a tennis tournament in mixed doubles for cups given by Mrs. Archibald McCrea of New York and Mrs. Edgar Bright of New Orleans. The semi-finals will be played tomorrow. The finals will be played Saturday. The following were the scores today:

Miss Jane Akers and Duncan Phillips won by default; Miss Margaret Dunlop and David Ingalls beat Eugene Perry and L. Benoist, 6—0, 6—2; Miss Eleanor Bright and Augustus C. Downey, Jr., beat Mr. and Mrs. Albert Ingalls, 6—3, 6—8, 6—4; Miss Gladys Ingalls and Hugh McB. Johnston beat Miss Katherine Ingalls and J. Phillips, 6—3, 6—3; Miss Louise Todd and L. Sprunt beat Miss Lemoine Dunlop and John B. Phillips, 2—6, 6—3, 6—1; Miss Sallie Dunlop and Edgar Bright beat Jewett Todd and Albert Ingalls, 6—3, 5—7, 6—2; E. A. Sheets, Jr., and Miss Sheets beat Joseph Whitehead and James McCrea, Jr., 6—2, 6—1; Miss Mercer Dunlop and McKee Dunn beat Mrs. George McClure Clark and George Cole Scott, 6—1, 6—3.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Laird of Wilmington drove to Fassfern Farm for luncheon today, taking with them a party, among whom were Mr. and Mrs. Eugene E. Dupont.

Many horseback riders were out on the mountain trails. Supreme Court Justice McReynolds rode with Mrs. Wells and O. W. Walsh. Mr. and Mrs. George Ingalls rode together, as did Mr. and Mrs. Archibald McCrea, and others riding were Miss M. D. Brooks, Carl Schmidlap, Joseph P. Day, and Bernard and J. P. Day, Jr., and Mr. Malone.

In a motoring party coming over from White Sulphur Springs today and lunching at the Homestead were Mrs. T. B. Yuille of New York, Mrs. Thomas Scott of Richmond, Mrs. F. S. Royster, Mrs. E. L. Wilson, Mrs. Harry Myers, and Mrs. W. M. Wheatley.

Arrivals at the Homestead today included Mr. and Mrs. M. P. Collins, Miss Julia Collins, N. P. Collins, Jr., Dr. and Mrs. H. H. Fries, Mrs. G. A. Garret, and Mr. and Mrs. S. Tampier and Mrs. E. J. Gallaudet, New York; Miss Kiernan and Miss M. Kiernan, Philadelphia; Mrs. Charles Scullen, Miss Marie Scullen, Mrs. J. F. Wade and F. J. Wade, Jr., St. Louis; Judge and Mrs. J. W. Warrington, Cincinnati; Mrs. E. L. Lynn, the Misses Lynn, and W. S. Godwin, Baltimore.

WILL BE OCTOBER BRIDES.

Miss Helen H. Jenkins and Miss Mary F. Baker Choose Dates.

Several wedding dates have been set by those whose engagements were announced last Spring, and so far October would appear to be the favored month.

Miss Helen Hartley Jenkins has selected Tuesday, Oct. 12, as the date of her marriage to Francis Hunt Geer, one of the sons of the Rev. W. Montague Geer, the rector of Old St. Paul's Chapel in Trinity Parish. The wedding will take place in that chapel, and is to be a quiet affair to be followed by a reception at 4 o'clock at the residence of Miss Jenkins's mother, Mrs. George Walker Jenkins, 232 Madison Avenue. The attendants have not yet been selected.

Miss Jenkins is a granddaughter of the late Marcellus Hartley, a noted merchant and philanthropist, and both she and her mother, Mrs. Jenkins, have continued his work at Hartley House.

Mr. Geer is a brother of Enos Throop Geer, W. Montague Geer, Jr., Garrow T. Geer, Mrs. Eliot oodwin, and the Misses Cornelia T. and ertrude M. eer. The engagement was announced in March.

Miss Mary Farquhar Baker, the elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Baker of 8 East Seventy-fifth Street, has set Tuesday, Oct. 5, for her wedding to Henry Le Roy Finch, the third son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Finch of the Grantstone, Plainfield, N. J., and a brother of Edward L. Finch, who has just been appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court and who married Miss Mary Livingston Delafield. The marriage will be celebrated at 4 o'clock in St. Thomas's Church, Seventy-first Street and Madison Avenue, and will be followed by a reception at the Baker town house, 8 East Seventy-fifth Street.

Mr. Baker is the President of the Bank of the Metropolis, and he and his family are well known for their church work and philanthropy. The engagement was announced last May.

RENEW TROTH AT MISHAP.

G. H. Souther, Jr., and Miss E. M. De Lanoie Meet in Autos and Wed.

An unexpected meeting of two automobiles on the road to Budd's Lake, N. J., on Saturday, appears to have renewed the broken marriage engagement of Miss Evelyn Maud De Lanoie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert M. De Lanoie, of 589 Second Street, Brooklyn, and George H. Souther, Jr. They were married in Brooklyn on Wednesday, and the marriage was confirmed yesterday by the mother of Mr. Souther at her Brooklyn home, Shore Road and Seventy-fifth Street.

Miss De Lanoie is well known in Brooklyn society. Her engagement was announced on her eighteenth birthday last January and was broken off six weeks later.

Last Saturday Miss De Lanoie, who had been staying at the Summer home of Mr. Souther here at Avon, N. J., was motoring to the home of her friend, Miss Muriel Smith, at Budd's Lake, when she found the road ahead blocked by another car. The first car was temporarily stalled. It contained Mr. Souther and a friend, Robert Snyder of Brooklyn.

Since their engagement was broken Mr. Souther and Miss Lanoie had not met, so their friends say, until the meeting of the two machines on the New Jersey road.

Plans for their marriage were arranged shortly after their unexpected meeting, and on Wednesday they motored to Brooklyn, where they obtained a marriage license at the Borough Hall, and were married by an Alderman there.

Mr. Souther is with the firm of Souther & Brilles of 305 Broadway, of which his father is the senior partner. He and his bride are now on their honeymoon, and on their return will make their home in Brooklyn.

SHOWER PINS ON GUESTS.

Andrews-Farnham Wedding Has an Unique Feature.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 9.—Miss Lillian Francelia Farnham, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jasper B. Farnham of Cazenovia, and Harold I. Andrews, son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur L. Andrew of Albany, were married at noon today in the Cazenovia Baptist Church by the Rev. F. N. Darling. The reception and breakfast followed at The Willows, the Farnum home.

Miss Dorothy Foster, Miss Barbara Freeman, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Green, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Harper, H. W. L. Harbert, Mrs. B. Horton, J. L. Lawson, R. W. Lyle, W. A. Marshall, G. Martin, Mrs. J. C. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. D. Morris, H. Toddy, Colonel C. N. Perreau, Mrs. Perreau, A. Price, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Pulitzer, Lady Patricia Ross, J. A. Stenhouse, Murray Taylor, F. Todd, H. Watkins, J. B. Whitney, R. R. Welsh, George Wishart.

No one maid of honor was the bride's sister, Lelia A. Farnham. The bridesmaids were the Misses Marguerite Bennett, Mary Driscoll, Florence Mack, and Clara Lauder.

Stephen Clarke Cheney was best man. The ushers were Arthur E. Cameron, Arthur S. Jameson, William Seward Allen, and George H. Sweet.

A unique feature of the wedding was when the bride and brodegroom threw gold and green enameled four-leaf-clover pins to the guests after a shower of rose leaves when leaving by automobile for their wedding journey.

MARRIED IN A GARDEN.

Miss Hilda B. Edwards of London Was Talbot F. Hamlin.

Miss Hilda B. Edwards of London, a niece of Professor H. N. Gardiner of Smith College, and Talbot F. Hamlin of this city, were married yesterday at the Summer home of Professor Gardiner at Christmas Cove, Me.

The ceremony was performed in the garden, and the Summmer colony was largely represented. Miss C. Louise Hamlin, a sister of the bridegroom, was the maid of honor. Dr. Victor Freeborg of Columbia University, acted as best man.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamlin will live at 100 Convent Avenue on returning from their honeymoon. Mr. Hamlin is the son of Professor A. D. F. Hamlin of 105 Morningside Avenue.

Miss Tyng to Wed Edw. D. King.

James A. Tyng of 172 West Seventy-ninth Street announced the engagement of his daughter, Miss Blanche Elliot Tyng, to Edward Dimock King of this city. Miss Tyng made her début two years ago at a reception given by her cousin, Mrs. Lucien H. Tyng. Mr. King is the son of the late J. Berre King and Mrs. King. He is a graduate of Harvard, class of '06, and belongs to the Automobile Club of America, the New York Yacht Club, the Downtown Club, Seawanhaka Yacht Club, and the Harvard Club. No date has been set for the wedding.

Mulford-Rising Wedding Sept. 22.

The marriage of Miss Marie F. Rising, daughter of Mrs. Henry William Rising, and Elmer S. Mulford will take place on Wednesday, Sept. 22, at Rocklawn, the country home of the bride's mother, at Greenwich, Conn.

Miss Judith M. Smith of New York is to be the bride's only attendant, and G. Ross Kenyon is to be best man.

A small reception will follow the ceremony.

Daly-Canfield Wedding Oct. 2.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Dayton Canfield of 354 Palisade Avenue, Yonkers, have issued invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Helen Canfield, to Wilfred Augustin Daly, son of Joseph F. Daly, former Justice of the New York Supreme Court. The wedding will take place on Oct. 2 in the Church of the Holy Rosary. Mr. Daly is a nephew of the late Augustin Daly. Their engagement was announced last June.

BURKHART—ROTH.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Roth of this city announce the engagement of their daughter, Edna Lillian Roth, to Charles Frank Burkhart of hPiladelphia, formerly of Buffalo. The wedding is to take place Sept. 16 in New York.

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MOVIE MEN FORM A BOARD OF TRADE

Fighting of Hostile Censorship Legislation the Chief Aim of New Body.

BIG FIRMS REPRESENTED

Plan Publicity Campaigns to Further the Industry and the Holding of Expositions.

An organization of members of the motion-picture industry was formed at a meeting held yesterday at the Hotel McAlpin. The organization is to be known as the Motion Picture Board of Trade of America, and after next Thursday, when another meeting will be held and the charter membership list closed, incorporation will be asked for at Albany.

Representatives of the Metro Pictures Corporation, the Mutual Film Corporation, the Fox Film Corporation, the World Film, the Vitagraph, Lubin, Selig, Essanay, and Morosco Companies and of the National Board of Censorship attended the meeting. The purpose of the organization is to further the welfare of the industry by activities in several lines. The most important of these will be the fighting of legislation considered unfair. The laws governing censorship will be given especial attention, and the board will carry controversies with censorship boards to the courts when necessary to secure justice.

Publicity campaigns will be carried on in New York, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, and Massachusetts, all States in which Legislatures will consider legislation pertaining to the motion-picture industry, this Fall. The commercial activities of the board will include the holding of expositions, the securing of fair treatment in the transporting of films by railroads, the recasting of insurance and fire laws, and the conducting of a department of credit.

The membership will be divided into six classes with annual dues ranging from $100 to $500 annually. These will be manufacturers, dealers in supplies and equipment, selling exchanges, publishers, exhibitors, and miscellaneous members.

At the meeting next Thursday ten Directors will be elected and these in turn will elect the officers of the association.

MAUDE TALKS ON WAR.

English Fear America Will Be Drawn In by Germany, Actor Says.

Cyril Maude, the English actor, arrived yesterday on the New York, after spending the Summer in England and Scotland. Mr. Maude immediately began rehearsals of "Grumpy," in which he will open his third American season Monday night at the Empire. One of the last things Charles Frohman did before his death was to ask Mr. Maude to play in the Empire, a distinction never accorded any but a Frohman star during the twenty-one years of the playhouse's history.

"We English are all very much concerned for fear America will be drawn into the war by Germany," said Mr. Maude at the Empire. "There is no doubt in our minds of our eventual success, although it may be slow in coming. As one who talked with many Englishmen, I may say it is almost their unanimous wish that America may not become involved.

"Some of the English theatre managers have made money and others have lost a lot. I have given up the Playhouse, which I had to carry at a great loss all last season."

Mr. Maude brought with him some new color motion pictures for which he is the American agent. By superimposing gelatinous coats of red, blue, and yellow on the film the natural colors of the objects are shown when projected. The inventors have been working for seven years on the process. Mr. Maude will show the films to manufacturers at special exhibitions.

George Arliss, the English actor, with Mrs. Arliss, arrived yesterday on the New York after spending the Summer at their country place in England near the east coast.

"The war has affected the London stage," said Mr. Arliss, "most vitally in the dearth of new plays by home and Continental authors. Managers are at their wits' end to find material for production, and are now counting practically entirely on American writers. It is not that the English dramatists are all at the front, but from what they have told me they cannot concentrate or summon inspiration at this time.

"It is surprising how well the theatres are doing in London. The full number of usual performances are being given and the patronage is excellent. Owing to the English military system, which gives her men at the front a few days' leave at certain intervals, there is a constant influx of soldiers in town who seek diversion with their families during their brief noliday from the terrible strain of the trenches."

Mr. Arliss will be presented this season under the direction of Klaw & Erlanger and George C. Tyler in a new play by Brandon Tynan, to which a title has not yet been given. Rehearsals will be begun Monday.

"AROUND THE MAP."

C. M. S. McLellan Attends Rehearsals of His New Musical Play.

Coincident with the arrival yesterday on the New York of C. M. S. McLellan, the dramatist, Klaw & Erlanger announced the production of the next musical play with words and lyrics by this author. It is entitled "Around the Map," and is described as a musical globe trot. The score is by Herman Finck, musical director at the Palace, London, whose song "In the Shadows" is one of his best-known compositions in America.

Joseph Urban, who designed the settings for Ziegfeld's "Follies," has been commissioned to design the scenery for "Around the Map."

Mr. McLellan attended rehearsals of the piece yesterday, and will remain here until after its production next month.

Selwyns Get "Eternal Magdalene."

"The Eternal Magdalene," a play by Robert H. McLaughlin, a Cleveland newspaper man, that attracted the attention of New York producers when it was first acted in the Western city last week, was secured yesterday by Selwyn & Co. A number of managers bid for it and the Selwyns paid big advance royalties to secure the production rights. Arch Selwyn went to Cleveland to see the drama and made the negotiations for his company. The work of selecting the cast will be begun at once, and the play will be given an early production in New York. Mr. McLaughlin is the author of "The Sixth Commandment," a melodrama presented several years ago.

Military Tourney at Piping Rock.

A military tournament, circus and wild West show will be given by members of Squadron A tomorrow afternoon and evening on the grounds of the Piping Rock Club, Locust Valley, L. I., for the benefit of Nassau Hospital at Mineola, L. I.

Troop A is to leave today with their equipment, and will camp at Piping Rock. The afternoon performance is to start at 3:30 o'clock and the events of the evening will begin at 8:30.

Mrs. Beekman Winthrop of Westbury, L. I., is receiving applications for tickets. Many prominent society women are among the patronesses.

For Widows and Shapiro Family.

THE TIMES has received $20 from "E. S." to be equally divided between the Widowed Mothers' Fund and the Shapiro family.

"BIG DAY" AT COUNTRY FAIR.

White Mountains Visitors View the Sights at Lancaster.

Special to The New York Times.

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., Sept. 9.—Visitors to the White Mountains availed themselves in large numbers of the unique attractions of the country fair at Lancaster this week and saw some of the North country thoroughbreds in trotting races. Parties motored over today for the "Big Day" from Whitefield, Jefferson, Bethlehem, Maplewood, Twin Mountains, and Bretton Woods. Senator John W. Weeks, Congressman Sam McCall of Lancaster, Francis Whitmarsh, and Sam Kauffmann of Washington from their camp in Christine Lake, were among the visitors.

Whitwell S. Forbes of Richmond has left the Mountain View for Quebec and the Saguenay trip.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Hough of New York, motoring, were luncheon guests at the Mount Washington today. Mr. and Mrs. B. Siegeman arrived by automobile for a week's stay. Miss Swinburne and Miss A. Detchburn are at the hotel for a fortnight.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Ives Washburn were among today's New York arrivals as were Miss C. R. Ledoix, E. A. Cruikshank, J. Lynch Pendergast, and Wm. B. Davis.

Miss Muriel Oakes entertained in the Cave Grill last night. The guests included Miss Virginia Leseure, Miss R. Lancaster, Miss C. Torrey, Barclay Warburton, Warren Stewart, and Edwin Stewart.

Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Hamilton entertained at supper in the Foret de Danse for Dr. Charleton Wallace. Their guests were Mr. and Mrs. I. B. Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Croft, and Miss V. Corell.

B. A. Kimball, accompanied by General and Mrs. H. H. Dudley, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Kimball of Concord, N. H., are at the Mount Pleasant. Mr. Kimball, who is President of the Boston & Maine Railroad, arrived in his private car today. Mr. and Mrs. Geo. H. Shaffer, Jr., of New York, motoring, have arrived at the Mount Pleasant for a week. Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Mather came by auto for an indefinite stay. L. B. Palmer is another New York guest.

Mr. and Mrs. Bradish left the Mount Pleasant today to spend the week-end in Dixville Notch, at the Balsams.

John Crosby, Jr., of Minneapolis, and Maurice C. Block of Brookline, Mass., have concluded a camping tour over the Presidential and Carter Moriah Ranges. Dr. Sophie Nevins and Miss Julia Nevin climbed Mount Washington over Mount Pleasant trail, coming from their Summer home at Twin Mountains.

Dr. Frederick Tuckerman of Amherst, Mass., has improved the path to the Tuckerman Falls, in Crawford Notch, so that the ascent is now readily made to the top of the falls, which commands a remarkable view.

Frederick Severed Thompson has left the Crawford House for New York. Randall Powers Barron is expected at the Crawford this week from New York. Mr. and Mrs. Richard Y. Cook, Miss Nancy Wynne Cooke, and Miss Borden, who have been the Summer guests at the Profile House, have arrived at the Mount Washington, at Bretton Woods, for a stay of several weeks. Mr. and Mrs. E. Browning and E. Browning of Philadelphia have joined Mrs. John Wanamaker's party at Mount Washington.

Mrs. L. L. Delafield and the Misses Delafield have arrived at the Mount Washington for a few days, coming from New York by motor.

C. S. Sweetland has joined Mrs. Sweetland and party at the Mount Pleasant House. Mr. and Mrs. Maitland Dwight were out on the Mount Pleasant links today. Mr. and Mrs. George C. Jenkins have left the Profile House, by motor, for their country home at Rogers Station, Green Spring Branch, Md.

NAVY AWARDS HONORS.

Dreadnought Michigan Wins Pennant for Battle Efficiency.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The best all-around battleship on service points in the American Navy last year was the dreadnought Michigan of the Atlantic Fleet, commanded by Captain Albert P. Niblack. Secretary Daniels announced tonight that this vessels had received the battle efficiency pennant for combined merit in the gunnery and engineering competitions in the battleship class for the year. The Michigan is attached to the Second Division of the fleet.

The battle efficiency pennant for the destroyer class has been awarded to the Patterson, which was commanded during the first six months of the year by Lieutenant H. R. Stark and later by Lieutenant J. H. Newton.

For the submarine class the battle efficiency pennant was awarded to the submarine K-8, commanded by Lieutenant J. W. Lewis.

President Wilson will send commendatory letters to the commanders of these vessels and copies of these letters will be placed on file with the records of the officers, and of such other officers as are designated by the commanding officer as contributing most to the success of their respective vessels.

For excellence in gunnery during the year the trophy was awarded in the battleship class to the battleship Georgia, commanded by Captain E. R. Coontz; in the destroyer class to the Patterson, and in the submarine class to the submarine K-8. Secretary Daniels will send to the commanding officers of these vessels commendatory letters to be attached to their official records.

GODOWSKY ARTIST'S GUEST.

Pianist at Home of R. Marvin Wilcox, on the Palisades.

Special to The New York Times.

TENAFLY, N. J., Sept. 9.—Leopold Godowsky, the Polish pianist, who disappeared last week, is at the home of R. Marvin Wilcox, an artist who lives at Birchwood Place on the Palisades at Tenafly. He has been there since Wednesday of last week, the day he was last seen in New York. He and Mr. Wilcox are close friends. They met in Vienna and Paris, and Mr. Godowsky thought the retreat on the Palisades would be a place of quiet and seclusion.

It was Mr. Wilcox who revealed Godowsky's whereabouts. "On Sunday afternoon Mr. Godowsky and I went to Tenafly village and got some New York papers," said Mr. Wilcox. "Quite accidentally the composer caught sight of a story of his disappearance. He was much agitated, and the whole purpose of his seclusion seemed to have been blasted. We drove over to Hackensack, and there he mailed a letter to his wife. When this letter explaining his absence, did not end the police search, I decided to inform K. B. C. Smith, Chairman of the Tenafly Police Committee, and he notified the New York Police Department."

Detectives from New York came here this afternoon to satisfy themselves that the missing composer was really here, and then returned to the city.

Later in the day Mr. Godowsky arrived in Tenafly and tried to persuade the pianist to return to his home with her. He decided to stay in his retreat, though, until he had finished the work he had in hand.

Constance Collier in 'Peter Ibbetson'

Constance Collier has been engaged by Oliver Morsoco to appear here in John. H. Raphael's dramatization of George du Maurier's famous novel, "Peter Ibbetson." When the play was originally produced at Sir Herbert Tree's His Majesty's Theatre, London, at a special matinée as a benefit for the Allied Forces' Base Hospital at Etaples, under the patronage of Queen Alexandra and representatives of the Allied Governments, Miss Collier created the rôle of the heroine. The premiers here will probably be in November.

Hippodrome Show Is "Hip-Hip-Hooray."

Charles Dillingham said yesterday on his return from seeing "Watch Your Step" open in Chicago and Elsie Janis give her first performance in "Miss Information" in Rochester that the title of the new Hippodrome production would be "Hip-Hip-Hooray." The Hippodrome will be opened under Mr. Dillingham's management about Oct. 1. When he has launched the show there he will immediately begin rehearsals of the revue "Stop! Look! Listen!" in which Gaby Deslys will be starred.

CANADA'S BUMPER CROPS.

Record Wheat Production Despite Many Handicapping Conditions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The Canadian wheat crop this year, according to a report received from Consul General Ryder at Winnipeg, is greater than in any previous year. This statement is based on a report made by an expert, who, by train and automobile, has traversed all parts of the great wheat belt in the prairie provinces. His estimate is considerably lower than that of the milling companies or the railroads, but still he places the grand total of all grain crops at 536,285,954 bushels, which is 91,567,433 bushels greater than last year's crop. The wheat crop is estimated at 222,184,071 bushels, which is 36,225,550 bushels more than last year's crop. This crop has been raised in spite of untoward conditions. Mr. Ryder says:

"Considering the conditions under which this crop has been produced, it falls little short of a miracle. Unseasonable June frosts, too little rain in some district, too much in others; bad outbreaks of cut worm, large areas destroyed by hail, a most unusual fall taken by gophers, an exceptionally heavy loss from weeds occasioned by the cold weather of June, excessive heat during the first ten days of August, and frost Aug. 22 to 25 are some of the difficulties under which the farmers have labored, and all these things have taken toll of the crop.

"The average wheat yield for Manitoba has been placed at 19 bushels. This is a little higher than the general average of the province for thirty-one years. The averages have ranged from 8.9 in 1900 to 27.86 in 1895, so that the yield of the present year is a little above that of the average year.

"On Aug. 30 the Winnipeg milling companies announced a reduction of 70 cents a barrel on flour and today (Sept. 4) another reduction of 50 cents, making a total reduction of $1.20, during the current week and $2.20 since June 1, 1915—the price of standard grade being $5.80 a barrel; No. 2, $5.40; No. 3, $5.20.

"On July 31, 1914, the price was $5.30 a barrel, rising gradually to June 30, 1915, when the price was $8 a barrel. It is rumored that a further reduction will be made shortly, but that would depend largely on the market price of wheat."

SHARK MEAT IN MARKET.

Catch of Sixteen May Be Sold as Swordfish in City.

Special to The New York Times.

ISLIP, L. I., Sept. 9.—Diners at Manhattan hotels and restaurants who are fond of swordfish may soon be eating steaks cut from sixteen sharks that were caught in a single haul in the ocean outside the Fire Island inlet yesterday by Captain John C. Doxsee and a crew of het fishermen. It was the largest single catch known in that part of Long Island waters.

The sharks measured from seven to nine feet long. The aggregate weight of the catch was two tons. There were fourteen sand sharks, one man-eater, and one shovel-nosed shark. Brought to Islip, the sharks were cut up to be sent to New York City markets, where it is said they are sold as swordfish steaks.

Captain Doxsee says the presence of sharks in the ocean this season has driven away the blue and weak fish, which usually are plentiful. The fishermen had a lively tussle with the sharks in hauling them out of the net.

EXHUME DR. GOULD'S BODY.

Insurance Company Demands Autopsy to Prove Accidental Death.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 9.—Because of a question raised by the Preferred Accident Insurance Company as to its liability, the body of Dr. E. R. L. Gould, President of the City and Suburban Homes Company of New York, who died in the Canadian Rockies, after being kicked by a horse, was exhumed today and an autopsy performed by Dr. Winternitz of Johns Hopkins Hospital. Dr. Gould was kicked by a horse while he was returning from the San Francisco Exposition. His body first was taken to New York and then brought here for burial.

The family said that death was due to accident, but the insurance company said that death might have been due to heart trouble. The family finally consented to an autopsy, and representatives of the insurance company came to Baltimore and made arrangements with Dr. Winternitz of Johns Hopkins to perform it.

Four physicians representing the insurance company and the same number representing the family witnessed the autopsy. A blood clot was found on the heart nearly the size of a walnut. A member of Dr. Gould's family quotes Dr. Winternitz as saying that this was due to the shock from the kick of the horse, and in his opinion death was due to the accident.

DR. McKELWAY'S WILL FILED

Brooklyn Editor Left His Entire Estate to His Wife.

The will of Dr. St. Clair McKelway, editor in chief of The Brooklyn Daily Eagle, who died on July 16, was filed yesterday in the office of Surrogate Ketcham in Brooklyn. The entire estate is left to the widow, Mrs. Virginia Brooks McKelway. The will was made on Dec. 30, 1912, and the witnesses were William Hester, Herbert F. Gunnison and William T. Dykman. No estimate of the value of the estate is given. The will is as follows:

"Imprimis—I confide my soul to the mercy of Almighty God, by whose grace I have been enabled to enjoy this transitory life.

"Second—In token of the love and esteem which I bear toward my wife, Virginia Brooks McKelway, I give, devise and bequeath to the said Virginia, her heirs and assigns, absolutely and forever, all property, real, personal and mixed, wheresoever situated, of which I die seized or possessed.

"Third—I constitute and appoint my wife, Virginia Brooks McKelway, executrix of this will, to act without bond."

Dr. McKelway left no children.

MISSIONS TO GET PROPERTY.

Court Upholds Mother's Ownership of Realty Sons Bought.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 9.—Vice Chancellor Stevens decided today that the Boards of Foreign and Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church are entitled eventually to property in Elizabeth in which Theodore F. Sayre has a life interest. The property was in the name of Mrs. Caroline E. Sayre, mother of Theodore, when she died last September. She left it to him for life and at his death to the Missions Boards.

Sayre's brief that he and his brother, Henry C. Sayre, bought the plot of ground twenty-seven years ago and put it in the name of their mother, not, however, with any intent of giving it to her. Henry subsequently died intestate, leaving Theodore the only heir and he and their mother the only next of kin. Theodore has since erected an apartment house on the plot, believing he was the sole owner.

It was set up by the church people that the conveyance to Mrs. Sayre was made with intent to defraud creditors.

Arrivals from Liverpool.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday on the New York from Liverpool were:

Mr. and Mrs. George Arliss, C. L. Bayer, Mrs. A. Beach, Miss V. Berresford, T. H. Boyd, Miss F. L. Brooks, C. H. Burr, Edward Butler, R. G. Campbell, Mrs. Margaret Church, Mr. and Mrs. George Coxon, Thomas Crane, Mr. and Mrs. F. Dixon, Mrs. A. Ely,

MAY OUST HAZING MIDDIES

Eight Recommended for Dismissal by Board of Inquiry.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Eight midshipmen have been recommended for dismissal from the Naval Academy at Annapolis as a result of the recent investigation into the hazing scandal at that institution. Three or four of those slated for dismissal are accused of hazing, while action is recommended against the others for falsehoods in connection with the investigation. Their names were not made public, as Secretary Daniels felt it would not be proper to do so until the accused midshipmen have had an opportunity to make statements in their defense.

In addition to the dismissal recommendations, Captain Chandler, Acting Superintendent of the academy, recommends that a large number of midshipmen be subjected to disciplinary action. Upon the receipt of Captain Chandler's report, Secretary Daniels wrote letters to all of the accused midshipmen asking them for a statement. No action will be taken until these letters have been received, after which the Secretary will submit the report, along with the letters of the midshipmen, to President Wilson for action.

The investigation into the charges of hazing at the academy was made by a board of officers appointed by Acting Superintendent Chandler. This board was appointed as a result of testimony given during the recent inquiry into the irregularities at the mid-term examinations at the academy.

The midshipmen who were recommended only for disciplinary action were not found guilty of hazing. It is explained that Captain Chandler's report shows that these men were found guilty of assuming too much authority and other objectionable conduct.

Maud Adams's Tour in Repertoire.

Maude Adams will begin her tour in a répertoire of Barrie plays Oct. 11. The tour will take her as far West as St. Louis, and then she will return for her annual engagement at the Empire, which will begin Monday, Dec. 20. The plays she will be seen in here will be "What Every Woman Knows," "The Little Minister," "Quality Street," "The Legend of Leonora," "Peter Pan," and "The Ladies Shakespeare." The last named has not been acted in Manhattan. The plays are now being rehearsed on separate days.

JOSEPH M. SAYRE DEAD.

Ex-President of the Builders and Traders' Exchange of Newark.

Special to The New York Times.

MADISON, N. J., Sept. 9.—Joseph Monell Sayre, 63 years old, of 25 Ridgevale Avenue, for years prominent in the building business in Newark and a former President of the Builders and Traders' Exchange, died last night at his home here. Mr. Sayre was a member of the Sayre family of Bottle Hill at Colonial times. eH was a grandson of Archibald Sayre, who was born in the homestead adjoining the house in which Mr. Sayre was born and died. Because of its revolutionary connection its preservation as a historic landmark is being advocated.

After his graduation from Newark Academy, Mr. Sayre began his business career in 1872. Later he became a member of the firm of Russell & Sayre, which constructed a number of the largest buildings in and about Newark. For twenty-five years he was a Director of the Newark Young Men's Christian Association, and for a similar period served as a Trustee of the Third Presbyterian Church, that city. He was also a Director of the Newark Bureau of Associated Charities.

Besides his wife, Mr. Sayre is survived by three children, Miss Elizabeth Sayre, Mortimer F. Sayre, an instructor in Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., and Harrison M. Sayre, a student at Wesleyan College.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM FARNUM, a retired business man, formerly of Georgetown, British Guiana, died at his Summer home at Suffern, N. Y., on Monday from stomach disease. Mr. Farnum lived at 99 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn, and was a member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM H. GUNN, for many years a member of Traffic Squad A of the Police Department, died on Wednesday at his home, 458 Madison Street, Brooklyn, aged 45 years. He was a member of the Honor Legion of the Police Department and left a wife and three children.

ABRAHAM JOHN BALABAN, a tugboat owner and engineer,

BANKERS COMMEND FIGHT FOR COTTON

Laud President's Efforts and Urge Further Attacks on Contraband Order.

TAFT WANTS MODERATION

Deplores Excesses of Reform and Pleads for Square Deal for Railroads.

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 9.—The annual convention of the American Bankers' Association adjourned today. James K. Lynch of San Francisco was elected President and Peter K. Goebel of Kansas City, Kan., Vice President for the ensuing year. The convention of 1916 will be held in Kansas City, Mo.

The convention adopted the following preamble and resolutions offered by Robert F. Maddox, President of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce:

Whereas, The cotton crop of 1914 was marketed at low prices with consequent loss and hardship to the planters of the cotton-growing States and all those connected in any manner with the production and sale of cotton.

Whereas, Following the advice of recognized financial and agricultural authorities the planters greatly reduced the acreage planted in cotton this year in their endeavors to promote as far as it lay within their power the general welfare.

Whereas, The recent declaration by belligerent powers that cotton is contraband and now threatens to seriously affect the marketing of this season's crop and work great hardships.

Whereas, The President of the United States and the Federal Reserve Board have shown commendable zeal and great efficiency in forecasting and warding off similar impending calamities.

Resolved, That this convention commends the President of the United States and the State Department for the efforts which have been already made looking to a modification of the said contraband order, and that it is a hope of this convention that these efforts will be continued until the threatened peril to this great industry is averted.

The convention hall was crowded this afternoon for the address of ex-President William H. Taft. He was introduced by President Law as a man of honor and a cheerful loser.

"I shall not try to give you," said Mr. Taft in reply, "an epitome of the political events of a generation, in the climax of which I performed a tragic part."

Taft Appeals for Moderation.

Mr. Taft began his speech by telling the delegates that practically all of the radical reforms attempted in connection with politics, railroads and "big business" had failed of their purpose, causing the nation to halt in its progress, and that there must now be a "retracing to the line of moderation and justice." He defined recent growth of large combinations in business, their successful adaptation to politics, and told how the "chase for the dollar" had absorbed all the people until they suddenly realized they were almost in the grasp of a plutocracy. It was then that agitation for reforms swept the country, he said, and public indignation became acute.

"The leviathan of the people cannot be stirred to such action as has been taken and stop short at the line of moderation," Mr. Taft continued. "The hostility of Legislatures and Congress came to be directed against all successful investment of capital without discrimination.

"The close and absolute supervision over the management of railroads and the restriction upon the rates charged by them in interstate commerce and in commerce within States, together with the increase in cost of maintenance and of wages through the efforts of labor unions, have ground the railroads between the upper and nether millstones. All this is to the detriment of the business of the country, and especially to the comfort and happiness of the wage earners dependent on normal business and normal demand for labor.

All in the Same Boat.

"We are all in the same boat. The prosperity of one class is dependent on the prosperity of all. This is no reason why we should not repress injustice and punish abuse of power. But it is a reason why we should not indulge in excess.

"We must promptly grant increased rates to the railroads when conditions require it. We must not allow the outrageous injustice to continue by which we inaugurate the real reform of the parcel post, and do it at the cost of the railroads by compelling them to carry the enormous increase of traffic for nothing. We should repeal the full crew bills that impose upon the railroads the burden employing unnecessary labor. In curing these excesses there is no reason why we should not retain the real progress we have made in dethroning plutocracy."

Mr. Taft then assailed the referendum and the recall. "The institution of recall," he said, "deals with the executive and judicial branches of the Government. With both its operation is injurious to the public service, though in the case of Judges it is much more dangerous.

"The evil tendency of such so-called reform is in the destruction of the sanctity of our Constitution. Under the initiative and referendum, no greater consideration by the people is required in the passage of a constitutional amendment than in that of any temporary and unimportant measure."

Mr. Taft then defended the convention system as a means of nominating candidates for public office, although it gave rise to abuses.

"Bosses and machines were able to control the convention," he said, "but even under the worst boss and the worst machine the convention was a body with a sense of some responsibility growing out of its desire to nominate a ticket which would win in the election; and, therefore, while it may have nominated many machine candidates whose selection did not make for the public interest, it frequently nominated men of strength and popularity and high character in order that the ticket might be a vote-getting one.

"Under the system of the general primary there is no such responsibility. Especially is this true in the selection of the subordinate officers. Circumstances of no real or proper significance in the selection of qualified candidates affect the choice in such cases."

Mr. Taft said that trades unions had benefited for their members through the political influence they had exercised; that they were here to stay and would remain powerful factors in the progress of the community. He held that the chief ground for criticising the recent policy of trades unions was that with the power they had legitimately acquired by combination they were now attempting to place organized labor in a privileged class. The Clayton act, making legal a secondary boycott, might work real hardship upon employers, he asserted.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 9.—The Hon. W. T. White, Minister of Finance in the Canadian Government, left here tonight for New York to join the British and French Commissioners and the American financiers who are to deal with the exchange situation.

CALLS BROOKLYN A VILLAGE.

Pennsylvania Speeder Pays $25 to Learn the City Limits.

It cost Herbert Holman, a young automobilist, who said he lived in a small town in Pennsylvania, $25 yesterday to gain a bit of knowledge as to the area of the "Village of Brooklyn." In the Flatbush Court, the young visitor was charged with overspeeding his motor on the Ocean Parkway.

"Why, Judge," he said, evidently puzzled over the complaint, "I was away outside the village limits at the time I put on speed."

"Well, my young friend," returned the Court, "you are now to learn that Brooklyn is some village and the tuition fee will be $25."

The astonished motorist from the Keystone State paid the fine and then hurried away to buy a map of [illegible] City.

THE DUTY ON FLANNELS.

Test Case Decided Yesterday in Favor of the Importers.

The uncertainty as to the interpretation to be given the term "flannels" under the present tariff, was dispelled yesterday when the Board of General Appraisers handed down a decision in a test case brought by Cluett, Peabody & Co., E. McConnell & Co., and Milbank, Leaman & Co. The goods in dispute were described in a report to the board by Appraiser Sague as "flannels composed wholly or in chief value of wool. It is used in the manufacture of outer wearing apparel." Because it was not used in the manufacture of underwear, the merchandise was classified at 35 per cent. ad valorem under paragraph 288 or 290 of the act of 1913.

The first named paragraph reads: "Cloths, knit fabrics, felts not woven, and all manufactures of every description made by any process, wholly or in chief value of wool, not specially provided for in this section," while paragraph 290 specifies "women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloths, bunting, and goods of similar description and character, composed wholly or in chief value of wool, and not specially provided for in this section." Both paragraphs carry 35 per cent. duty.

The importers claimed the merchandise to be properly dutiable at 25 or 30 per cent. under paragraph 289, which enumerates "flannels, composed wholly or in chief value of wool, 25 per cent. ad valorem; flannels composed wholly or in chief value of wool, valued at above 50 cents per pound, 30 per cent. ad valorem."

When the issue came to trial, the importers put on the stand a number of fully qualified witnesses, who defined the term "flannel" as a fabric composed of wool, or cotton and wool, or wool and silk, woven in a certain way and having a certain finish. The principal use of the fabric is for skirts and underwear, dressing sacks, and infants' wear, as well as pajamas and trousers. All the witnesses testified that the term covered the material in controvery, and that it was universally so recognized in the trade. There was also introduced in evidence a number of trade periodicals and journals, which supported the commercial definition as given and which showed that these goods were advertised as flannels.

"There was no testimony in opposition," said Judge Brown in his decision, "and we therefore adopt the commercial definition of the term 'flannels' as thus made out, and hold that the goods in question come within the intent of Congress as stated in paragraph 289. It may further be noted that the term 'flannels' had been limited in the Tariff act of 1909, (paragraph 379.) to flannels for underwear, whereas under the present act there is no such limitation, thus plainly importing an intent on the part of Congress to broaden the term and to include material such as this. The protests are sustained at the appropriate rate according to the value per pound as stated in paragraph 289."

TO RETURN LATIN VISIT.

Personnel of Parties Discussed at India House Luncheon.

A sub-committee of the Latin American Return Visit Committee appointed by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo met at luncheon at India House yesterday to organize the personnel of the parties to visit the different countries or groups of countries of Central and South America, probably at periods between November and April next. Plans were discussed to insure that the visits to Latin American countries by representatives of the financial, commercial and industrial interests participating in the recent Pan-American Financial Conference at Washington, shall consist of those who are in a position effectively to promote closer business relationships.

It was stated that co-operation will be asked of the Chairmen of the eighteen permanent group committees of United States business men, appointed by Secretary McAdoo after the conference. Each committee is charged with the improvement of the commercial relationship between the United States and one of the sister republics. The Chairmen of these committees will be asked to ascertain what members of his committee will be able to undertake the contemplated trip to that country. In this way, it was explained, the nucleus of each party will be formed and each will work in harmony with its respective permanent group committee.

Those present at the meeting were James A. Farrell, Chairman of the National Foreign Trade Council and President of the United States Steel Corporation; United States Senator Duncan U. Fletcher of Florida; Elliot H. Goodwin, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington; W. S. Kies of the National City Bank of this city; James J. Shirley of T. A. Gillespie & Co. and Robert H. Patchin, Secretary of the National Foreign Trade Council of this city.

John Barrett, Director General of the Pan-American Union, Washington, another member of the committee, telegraphed from the Pacific Coast that prominent men of that section were greatly interested in the return visits. Walter Parker, manager of the New Orleans Association of Commerce, wired evidence of the active interest and co-operation of business interests at that centre.

FATHER LOSES RICH BOY.

Court Calls Young Mills's Stepfather the Better Guardian.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 9.—Justice Arthur S. Tompkins of the Supreme Court today dismissed the writ of habeas corpus asked by William Mills, Jr., of Venice, Cal., who sought possession of his 11-year-old son, William Mills Crossman Lee, known as the "poor little rich boy" of White Plains.

Justice Tompkins decided that the custody of the boy, who is heir to an estate worth $2,500,000 left by his mother, the late Mrs. Georgia Crossman Lee, and a fortune left by his grandfather, shall be given to his stepfather, Thomas Frederick Lee, and the latter's mother, Mrs. Emma Kenyon Lee.

It was said tonight that Mr. Mills would keep up the legal battle and would appeal to the Appellate Division, and, if necessary, to the Court of Appeals.

The boy's mother, Mrs. Georgia Crossman Lee, who died in New York on May 2 last, got a divorce from Mr. Mills, and after her marriage to Lee named him as guardian of her son. The boy's name was even changed from Mills to Lee.

Judge Tompkins in his decision said: "After the separation from his wife, when the boy was about a year old, down to the time of her death, Mr. Mills never asserted his right to the custody of the boy or to his society, never wrote to him, never sent him a present, and never saw him except at a luncheon in New York City, on which occasion he said in substance to his wife that if they met again he hoped she would not bring the boy with her.

"The interest he has shown in the boy since the mother's death and his present interest seems to have been prompted by the fact that his son has inherited a considerable fortune from his maternal grandfather."

New Stock Brokers.

J. Nelson Steel, Jr., has been proposed as a member of the New York Stock Exchange, and his name was posted for transfer yesterday by the Exchange's Committee on Admission. Mr. Steel purchased his seat from Murray W. Dodge for $60,000. The committee has transferred the following memberships: From Robert T. Wilson, Jr., to Irwin F. Westheimer; Walter J. Currie, deceased, to Roy C. Megargel, and George I. Landon, deceased, to Walter Dreyfus.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Lighthouse Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y., until 2 o'clock P. M., September 20, 1915, and then opened, for furnishing labor and materials for erecting a [illegible] and permanent roof of reinforced concrete on carpenter shop at the Lighthouse Depot, Tompkinsville, N. Y., and particulars may be obtained at the above office.

URGES COLLECTION OF DATA ON CANCER

Columbia Expert Tells Health Convention Little Is Known of That Scourge.

WOULD COUNT DRUG USERS

Committee Suggests Census of Victims of Narcotics and Asks Stricter Prescription Laws.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 9.—Addressing the American Public eHalth Association here today on "Cancer and the Public Health," Dr. Francis Carter Wood, director of cancer research of Columbia University, declared that what was known about cancer is relatively little, and there were many problems for the elucidation of which further data were needed, the collection of which should begin at once.

Dr. H. W. Hill, Medical Health Officer of London, Ontario, said deaths from cancer were annually increasing, and if they continued would be as numerous by 1925 as deaths from tuberculosis.

Dr. Charles H. Terry of Jacksonville, Fla., presented the report of the oCmmittee on Habit-forming Drugs. Chief among the committee's recommendations were: Repeal of Section 6 of the Harrison act; that a census be made of all habitual users of narcotic drugs; establishment by the States of custodial institutions for non-criminal drug users, and the enactment of laws for more efficient restriction of physicians in prescribing drugs.

At today's session of the laboratory section papers were read by a number of health experts.

The sections on sanitary engineering and vital statistics heard addresses by Dr. W. H. Davis, Statistician, Health Department, Boston; Dr. Charles V. Chapin, Superintendent of Health, Providence, R. I.; James Hayne, Secretary of the State Board of Health, Columbia, S. C.; Dr. John W. Trask, Assistant Surgeon General, United States Public Health Service, Washington; Miss Edna L. Foley, Superintendent Visiting Nurse Association of Chicago; Knud Stoumann, Newark, N. J., and Curtis E. Lakeman, New York City. A discussion was led by R. C. Lappin, Chief Statistician, Division of Vital Statistics, Bureau of Census, Washington.

Talks on a Cause of Insanity.

Immorality as a cause of mental disease and deficiency was scored in an address before the sociological section by Dr. George H. Kirby of New York City, Clinical Director of the Manhattan State Hospital on Ward's Island. He said a specific blood disease was responsible for one-seventh of the insanity and one-fourth of the feeble-mindedness among inmates of State institutions in New York, causing 1,000 deaths yearly in this State from paresis, or as many as from typhoid fever. Control of the malady as an infectious disease must be undertaken as a public health measure, he declared.

Philip S. Platt, Superintendent of the Bureau of Public Health and Hygiene of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, read a paper on the efficiency of the public and private clinics in New York City. He said that during the year 1913 $1,250,000 individuals were treated in the 122 public and private dispensaries in New York City, and that while the precise cost of treating these patients could not be determined, it could nevertheless be proved that a large percentage of the cost was absolutely wasted.

"When we consider," said Mr. Platt, "that over 5,000 physicians are giving their valuable time, that a multitude of attendants, nurses and clerks are employed, that the three million odd prescriptions that were written represent the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars for medicine, in addition to maintenance and operation, interest and depreciation charges, we have a right to inquire what results are being accomplished. Of a bank, a railroad, or an incorporated business, such a question would be answerable at once. Of dispensaries it cannot be answered at all. This condition is due entirely to a complete lack of system in the clinics."

Tuberculosis the Problem—Gorgas.

"In spite of all the work that has been done for the prevention of tuberculosis, that problem remains the largest and most important public health problem to-day," said Major-General William C. Gorgas, who is attending the convention, in response to the question: "What do you think should be the most accentuated phase of health work in the next five years?"

"Tuberculosis is like our yellow fever campaigns in Havana and the Isthmus of Panama," continued the General. "In Havana and Panama we employed many measures, any one of which probably, if it had been completely carried out, would have succeeded in controlling yellow fever. We knew that no one of them, however, could be carried out with complete efficiency. We, therefore, employed all measures that promised success as extensively as we could.

"Many measures are being employed with varying success in the tuberculosis campaign. Until we are sure that some one of these can be made absolutely and completely effective, we should abandon none of them.

"Hospital care for the sufferer from tuberculosis, if every patient could be placed in a hospital, would undoubtedly stamp out the disease in a few years.

"We will never succeed, however, to the fullest possible extent in any public health work until we have improved the fundamental economic condition of the people. The increase of wages in the Panama Canal Zone had more to do with the general health conditions on the Isthmus than any sanitary measure employed there. The measures employed for the control of yellow fever and malaria and certain other diseases were responsible for the improved conditions, with relation to those particular diseases, but the reason why the Zone compares favorably with many portions of the United States in healthfulness is that the living conditions of the workers have been improved by increased wages."

VINCENT ASTOR GOES ALOFT.

Makes Two Flights in His Hydroaeroplane at Marblehead.

BOSTON, Sept. 9.—Vincent Astor today made two flights at Marblehead in his new flying boat. Both flights were successful and the youthful sportsman seemed greatly pleased. Among the hundreds of spectators who witnessed his first flight was his wife, who, after congratulating her husband for his good work, took a train for Newport.

"Cliff" Webster acted as Astor's pilot. The first flight was made shortly after 9 o'clock and another was made near noon. On the first flight, after planing about the harbor, the machine was driven to an altitude of about 500 feet.

WOMAN RULES LOS ANGELES

Miss Estelle L. Lindsay Acts as Mayor During Executive's Absence.

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 9.—Miss Estelle Lawton Lindsay, the city's lone Councilwoman, was Acting Mayor of the city today, Mayor Sebastian having been called out of town for the day.

This is the first time, as far as known, that a woman has acted as the head of a municipality as large as Los Angeles.

Policeman Felled by Autoist.

Patrolman Maurice Dillon of Traffic Squad B was on duty at Lafayette and Great Jones Streets yesterday when he was knocked down by an automobile. He scrambled to his feet and arrested John Brady, 30 years old, of 501 Fourteenth Street, Brooklyn, the driver of the machine, charging violation of traffic regulations. After Dr. Hodgins of St. Vincent's Hospital had treated Dillon for an abrasion of the left leg the officer locked up his prisoner and returned to his post.

WOMAN SILENCES MEETING.

Anna Lynch Threatens to Whip Suffragists to Convert Them.

A woman who said she was Anna Lynch, 45 years old, but who refused to give the police any other information about herself, was locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Police Station last night on a charge of disorderly conduct.

Patrolmen Wind and Riordan, who arrested her at Broadway and Thirty-third Street, say she was so militant in her anti-suffrage tactics that she not only drowned out the speakers at a woman suffrage open-air meeting in front of the Hotel McAlpin, but stopped traffic and caused a crowd of nearly a thousand persons to collect.

The patrolmen said the woman began her campaign by denouncing the suffrage speakers. Having silenced them by telling them they ought to be home with their babies, that if they had any brains they wouldn't want suffrage, and that if they got the man's privileges of voting they would have to assume the man's duty of financing the household, the policemen say she strode down Broadway from Thirty-third to Thirty-second Street, stopping every woman she met and asking her if she favored woman suffrage.

Every woman who said she wanted suffrage, the police assert, was offered the choice of changing her mind or getting whipped on the spot. When the patrolmen arrested her she assured them she was merely trying to convince the misguided women how mistaken they were.

TAFT OUT OF 1916 RACE.

Governor Willis of Ohio Hears the News and It Cheers Him Up.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 9.—Newton M. Miller, Ohio's directing commissioner to the Panama Exposition, who returned from California to-day, said that William H. Taft told him recently that in no circumstances would he be a candidate for the nomination for President.

Mr. Miller called on Governor Willis and related to the chief executive what the ex-President had to say. No doubt it was of interest to Mr. Willis because it removed a distinguished son of the State from the Presidential race and helped to clear the path of the Governor in his journey to higher honors.

NECKLACE BRINGS $58,500.

Famous Pearls Sold in Settling $1,276,172 Minturn Estate.

A pearl necklace appraised by the State Controller on March 31 last at $90,000 was sold shortly afterward for $58,500. The necklace was owned by Mrs. Louisa Minturn, who died on Oct. 4, 1913. She left a large estate to her children and it was in the course of settling up the estate that the necklace was sold and its real value known.

The incident of the necklace became known yesterday when an accounting of the estate was filed in the Surrogates' Court by the executors, Frederic de Peyster Foster and Paul Tuckerman. The accounting showed the estate to be worth $1,276,172. It was all left to the three children of the decedent, Mrs. Susan Tuckerman of Tuxedo Park, N. Y.; Mrs. Katharine Le Roy, Jr., of Southampton, L. I., and Joan Wendell Minturn of Syosset, L. I.

There has been paid to the legatees in specific bequests $448,904 and a trust of $65,000 has been created for the benefit of the decedent's son. The residuary estate was left in trust for the three children, each one to share alike. The $58,500 received from the sale of the pearl necklace was divided in equal shares between the legatees.

Mrs. Minturn was the widow of John Wendell Minturn and the daughter of the late William H. Aspinwall. She gave largely to charities while she lived. She started the fund by which the Minturn Hospital at the foot of East Sixteenth Street was established.

HICCOUGHS 10 MONTHS; DIES

Affliction Attributed to Tubercular Affection of the Spine.

Dislike of the publicity that attended the efforts of physicians to stop the hiccoughing or Cortland Brooks of Greenport, L. I., ten months ago, caused his relatives to keep secret for several days the fact that the affliction had finally caused his death. He was buried on Wednesday. It was his thirty-first birthday.

Mr. Brooks became seriously ill almost a year ago, and began to hiccough. Greenport physicians tried in vain to halt the convulsions, and then called in specialists. Their efforts were also unavailing, and Brooks was finally taken to the Brooklyn Hospital last Thanksgiving Day and placed in a plaster cast, but he continued to hiccough, even when asleep.

The surgeons decided that he had tuberculosis of the spine, and that the diseased bones were pressing on certain nerves, causing the convulsions. The case was pronounced unique, although tuberculosis of the spine is not uncommon.

RESORTS. NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.



TRAYMORE FRIDAY CHATS

THE VITALITY OF CHANGE

He said of Cleopatra that "Custom could not stale her infinite variety." * * * Change is the essence of vitality. One of the chief attractions of Atlantic City is the constant changing of the human current along the Boardwalk, and one may add in a modest whisper, the changing attractions of the Traymore. * * * It is the policy of the new Traymore to change, like the human body, by a process of unceasing renewal. The Cloister Garden has now grown to maturity. The Restaurant introduces weekly new forms of entertainment. At the last Sunday Concert, Bantock's "Highland Melodies" were played for the first time in America. The Rotunda with its sea waves and air bubbles is to be transformed. The Submarine Grill is to be enlarged and elaborated. Indeed, in due time, the Grill may be re-created into something else, equally beautiful; perchance, an unearthly cavern on the planet Mars.

At the make-believe "Night in Monte Carlo" last week, each guest was presented with a hundred dollars. The wise kept their money as souvenirs, and the otherwise, in accord with the popular proverb, parted with theirs to the croupier and the wheel.

RESORTS. NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

Speaking of the concrete construction of the Blenheim, Thomas A. Edison said, "It is the coming construction for all great buildings. It won't bend, it won't break, and you couldn't burn it if you tried."

Marlborough-Blenheim,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
THE LEADING RESORT HOUSE OF THE WORLD
Capacity 1100 American and European Plans

The great essential of a resort hotel, as distinguished from a city hotel, is ample public space devoted to the use of its guests, in the form of bright and airy Exchanges, Lobbies, Parlors, Galleries and Solariums, affording pleasing vistas and beautiful promenades, the whole combining into an harmonious vision of grandeur and beauty, which, while replete with the cozy group seclusions of home, afford full view of the pleasing panorama of the resort life. In this essential the Marlborough-Blenheim stands without an equal in Atlantic City or elsewhere.

Its "Ownership Management," while accounting for its unique reputation, is a guaranty of the high character of its patronage and the unexcelled quality of its service and cuisine. It employs only white service in both its American and a la carte dining rooms.

It makes a specialty of its high-class music every evening throughout the year, with special Sunday night solo features, which, this year, with such artists as Romeni, Manolito, Rose and Glanville, have been most successful.

Atlantic City, with its only real competitor (Europe) this year impossible, is offering unusual attractions and entertainments. Two flying boats are daily sources of interest. Two golf courses, the Yacht Club, the fishing fleet and the wonderful bathing beach attract their respective devotees, while the pier amusements, the theatres, the Boardwalk, the fine motor roads and the splendid hotels and restaurants, afford enjoyment to all. There is only one Atlantic City, and this year it is particularly attractive. Write for illustrated booklet and rates.

JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY

All-Star Cabaret Every Evening in the Main Dining Room Grand Ballroom Opens at 8 P. M.



RECTOR'S

"There's Only One Rector's."

Your trip to New York is incomplete without paying Rector's a visit. Come tonight and realize the high degree to which the standard of a restaurant has been raised by Rector's. Come—you can enjoy several very pleasant hours here tonight.

LUBOVSKA

Russia's Greatest Impressionistic Danseuse

Direct from Europe

American Debut at Rector's—Stunning, Startling, Sensational

Every evening in the main Dining Room during dinner; after the theatre, in Rector's Grand Ballroom. To avoid disappointment, 'phone your reservations—Bryant 3200. No admission fee to Rector's guests.

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A "Home Hotel" of superior appointment. The spacious dining rooms and 400 sleeping rooms have been reopened after an expenditure of an enormous sum in remodeling, redecorating and refurnishing.

Cuisine and service of the highest standard. Average charge per entree, thirty-five cents. Restaurant prices fifty per cent. less than elsewhere.

RATES

Room with use of Bath.....$1.00
Room with Private Bath..... 1.50
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath..... 2.50

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NEW MANAGEMENT

Reduced Rates:—

ROOM & BATH, $2.00 up

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Apartments overlooking Central Park. Largest rooms in New York very reasonable.

Two Floors of Bachelors' Single Rooms at Special Low Rates.

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We Cater to Dinner Parties.

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Valet Service Free.

Club Features in Restaurant.

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The Coolest Dancing Room in the City. Unsurpassed Cooking. Popular Prices.

Exceptional Table d'Hote Dinner every evening six to ten $1.00

Delicious Frog Dinner (In the Grill), $1.25

MENU:

Little Neck Clams, Cherry Stone. Consomme in Jelly. Frog Legs, Saute Meuniere, Crab Meat Ravigote, Half Fried Chicken, Virginia Corn on Cob, Candied Sweet Potatoes, Salad, Peach Ice Cream, Watermelon, Cantaloupe, Cheese, Demi-Tasse.

DANCING Dancing Contest Every Friday Evening. CABARET

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Excellent Hunting, Music, Dancing, Fishing, Golf and Tennis.

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A Select Family and Transient Hotel; Ideal Location. Modern Appointments and Homelike. Good Table. American Plan. $2.50 up per day. Special rates by week or month. Booklet. IRVING T. BALL, Proprietor.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF HEARING ON FORM OF CONTRACT.

Notice is hereby given that a public hearing will be held at the office of the Public Service Commission for the First District, at 154 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 17th day of September, 1915, at 12:15 o'clock P. M., upon the proposed terms and conditions of a contract for the construction of a duct line under a portion of East 153d Street, Borough of The Bronx, for the Seventh Avenue-Lexington Avenue Rapid Transit Railroad.

Said duct line will begin at a manhole on said Rapid Transit Railroad in East 153d Street between Mott and Walton Avenues, and will extend thence northwesterly under East 153d Street to River Avenue, and thence northerly under River Avenue to a connection with the railroad duct manhole under River Avenue about 200 feet south of the southerly line of East 157th Street; also a branch line under a portion of Gerard Avenue.

Copies of the draft of said contract may be obtained at the said office of the said Public Service Commission for One Dollar each.

Dated, New York, September 1, 1915.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION FOR THE FIRST DISTRICT.
By Edward E. McCall, Chairman.
Travis H. Whitney, Secretary.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On September 8, 1915, a libel of Information was filed in the above-named court on behalf of the United States against seven cases of eggs upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise or interested therein to appear before said court in the General Post Office Building, on September 29, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

September 8, 1915.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A petition will be presented at a Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court, held in and for the County of New York, in which county the CHARLES S. LEAVY CO., INCORPORATED, has its principal place of business, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of September, 1915, at

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Reach New High Level —The Reasons for Renewed Buying.

The period of indecision and irregularity which followed the recovery of the ground lost by the market on the news of the sinking of the Arabic yielded place yesterday to a renewed forward surge which carried the general level of prices to a new high figure for the year. The fact that this new ground was broken without any very large volume of dealings, while it indicated a narrower market than many of those we had previously had this year, indicated also an absence of selling pressure notwithstanding the very large advances which have already taken place and which one might suppose would tempt heavy profit taking upon the market's returning to and passing beyond a level from which it had previously receded. Doubtless the extent to which prices rose on no very large volume of dealings bore witnesses anew to the confidence which is felt in the business and financial outlook. The railroads were strong along with the industrials, although it was the latter which accounted for the largest share of the advance, and this helped to carry the impression that the market position had been strengthened more than the indecisive movements of recent days had indicated.

The specific matters to which one can turn for explanation of the strength which the market showed include Wednesday afternoon's crop and steel trade news and the prospect of an early adjustment of the international exchange situation. The steel and crop news impressed traders more yesterday than it did during the short time on Wednesday when that news was available before the market closed. Moreover, the public had an opportunity overnight to consider the import of the highly favorable information, bearing on the crops and on the steel trade situation, and its buying supplemented that of the increased number of Street traders who were disposed to venture further in their commitments on the long side.

The stock market has lately been worrying little if at all over the exchange situation, assuming that it would shortly be settled satisfactorily. With the arrival here of the British financial delegates this expectation is likely to be borne out in the very near future. It is not at all improbable, moreover, that the international exchanges will be righted by measures which will promise advantages to this market quite beyond any profits arising out of the transactions immediately in hand. If the hope of some of our leading bankers is borne out, one means for the settlement of the exchanges will be the taking over by this market of a large part of the discounting of commercial bills which is usually done by London. This will carry with it the setting up of machinery and the re-establishment of relationships which should bear much fruit in the future. We do not want to take any undue advantage of our European customers because of the present unsettlement of the exchanges, but it is only the part of common sense to approach the subject with the idea of gaining for ourselves not only temporary, but also permanent advantages so far as those can be gained without departing from the spirit of fair dealing which is the best guarantee of the continuance of friendly and profitable trade relations.

The money which we now have which is most plentiful, is money which is available for the discounting of bills rather than for investment in long time securities, and to seek relief for the exchange market from that source would seem to be seeking it from the source from which relief can most readily be had. No better employment for part of the huge surplus credit resources of this market could be found than to employ a large part of them in prime trade bills growing out of international trade. Confidence in an early settlement of the exchange situation was reflected in a sharp rise in sterling rates. At the close yesterday they were all of the 17 cents above the low rate of $4.50 reached ten days ago. The stabilization of rates rather than their return to any predetermined figure is what is sought, and the confidences between the British financial delegates and our bankers which begin today may be expected to work out a satisfactory solution of the problem.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Over 10 Less.	Over 30 up to 30.	Over 60 up to 60.	Over 60 Over up to 90.	90.
Boston	3	4	4	4	5
New York	3	4	4	4	5
Phila.	3	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	3	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	..	4	4	4½	5
Atlanta	..	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	..	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½	5
Minneap.	..	4	4	5	5
Kan. City	..	4	4	4	5
Dallas	..	4	4	4½	5
San Fran.	3	4½	4½	4½	5

*Notes maturing in not more than 90 days secured by cotton or other staples, warehoused and insured, are discountable at the special rate of 3 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2¼@2⅛
Ninety days	2¼@2⅛

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2	1⅜	1¼	1⅜

ON TIME.

60 days	2¼@2⅜	5 mos	3 @3½
90 days	2⅜@3	6 mos	3 @3½
4 mos	3 @3½		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	3½@3⅝	6 months	3½@3⅝
60 to 90 days	3		3½

Other names.

4 months	3½@3¾	6 months	3¾@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
Demand	$4.67⅜	$4.65¼	$4.67¼	+3
Cables	4.68⅝	4.66¼	4.68½	+3½

Closing Rates.

	Demand. (or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.67¼	$4.68⅛
Paris	5.96	5.95
Switzerland	5.36	5.35
Scandinavia	25.80	25.85
Berlin	.82½	.82⅝
China—		
Hongkong	42.00	42.75
Shanghai	52.87½	54.00
Singapore	37.50	..
Greece	5.35	5.36
Holland	.40½	.40¾
India—		
Bombay	33.75	..
Calcutta	33.75	..
Italy	6.47	6.46
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.00	49.25
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	40.75	40.87½
Rio	22.80	22.40
Spain	18.75	19.62
Austria	15.06	15.10
Russia		34.50

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.61¾	$4.59¾	$4.61	$4.59

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $330,380,137; balance, $82,410,005; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $8,330,067.

The local banks have lost $288,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 35 premium; Montreal, $1.87½ premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 23 11-16d, up 1-16d; New York, 48⅝c, up ⅝c.

LONDON MARKET QUIET.

Russian Victory Has Good Effect, but Does Not Increase Business.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Shrinking money supplies hardened discount rates today. Cable transfers were irregular. At the start the market was all sellers, and the opening quotation was 4.65. Later the price advanced to 4.67 and then declined a fraction. No reason was given for the erratic movements.

The Russian victory had a good effect on the Stock Exchange, but there was no increase in business, which again was confined principally to the war loan, home rails, Kaffirs, oil shares, and a few American bonds. American securities were quiet and steady, with United States Steel receiving the most attention.

British Bank Statement.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve decreased	£420,000
Circulation decreased	534,000
Bullion decreased	954,087
Other securities increased	124,000
Other deposits decreased	1,979,000
Public deposits decreased	8,348,000
Notes reserve decreased	152,000
Government securities increased	10,000,000

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 25.11 per cent.; last week it was 24.15 per cent. Rate of discount 5 per cent.

Paris Bourse Inactive.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—Trading was dull and inactive on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, [illegible] for cash. Exchange [illegible] francs 66 centimes.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, SEPT. 9, 1915.

Stocks. (Shares.)

Total sales	583,170
Same day last year	Exch. closed
Year to date	100,892,356
Same period last year	45,989,158
Average price and change 50 stocks	79.16 +1.10
Same day last year	*Exch. closed

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	79.56	Sept. 9	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 61	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

*Closing average July 30, 57.77.

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
100	110	500	Adams Express	100	100	100	100	+1
32½	32¾	500	Alaska Goldmines	32½	32½	32½	32½	+ ½
40⅜	40½	27,800	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	39½	41¾	39½	40½	+1⅝
69¼	70⅜	2,100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	70	70¾	70	70	+1
61¼	62	400	Am. Agricul. Chem	62	61¾	61¼	61¾	− ⅝
67	67¼	3,500	Am. Beet Sugar	67	67¾	60⅝	66⅞	+ ⅞
58¼	58½	9,600	Am. Can	57⅞	58⅞	57⅜	58⅝	+ ⅝
69	69½	7,410	Am. Car & Fdry	68¾	70⅜	68¾	69	+1
116¼	118	200	Am. Car & Fdry pf	116¼	116½	116⅝	116½	..
132	133¾	2,100	Am. Coal Products	151⅞	154	151½	152	+1⅜
118	120	270	Am. Coal Prod. pf	118	119	119	119	+1¼
101½	115	1,200	Am. Express	96⅛	101½	96⅛	101½	+6½
..	..	91	do., odd lots	96	99½	90	99½	..
8¼	8¾	200	Am. H. & Leather	8½	9¼	8½	8¾	..
37⅜	38	200	Am. H. & Leath. pf	38½	38½	37¾	37¾	+ ⅛
19½	20¾	700	Am. Linseed	20	20½	19⅝	19⅝	..
35	36	100	Am. Linseed pf	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	+1⅜
53½	54⅛	700	Am. Locomctive	53	54	53	54	+ ½
81¾	82	4,900	Am. Smelt. & Ref	81¾	82⅜	81½	81⅞	+ ⅜
150	152	25	Am. Snuff	152	152	152	152	..
52⅜	53	3,500	Am. Steel F'dries	52½	53⅜	52⅜	52⅝	+ ¼
109	110	100	Am. Sugar Ref	110	110	110	110	+1
115	119	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	115	115	115	115	+1⅝
122⅞	123	500	Am. Teleph. & Tel	122⅜	123½	122⅜	123½	+ ½
..	..	91	do., odd lot	123¼	123¼	123¼	123¼	..
225	228	700	Am. Tobacco	226	227⅜	226	227⅜	+2½
108½	110	300	Am. Tob. pf., new	109⅜	109½	109⅛	109½	+ ½
41	41½	5,200	Am. Woolen	38½	41½	38½	41½	+3
93	98¾	400	Am. Woolen pf	92	93¾	92	93¾	+1⅝
70⅜	70⅞	11,500	Anaconda Cop. Co	70⅜	71⅜	70⅜	70⅝	− ⅞
101⅜	102	2,830	Atch., Top. & S. F	102	102⅜	101⅝	101⅞	+ ⅜
98	99	300	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	97½	98⅜	97½	98⅜	+ ⅞
98	99	200	do., s. 20 f	98	98	98	98	..
103	104	100	Atlantic Coast Line	103½	103½	103½	103½	+ ½
103	104	10	do., odd lot	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	..
81½	81⅝	7,200	Baldwin Loco	80½	81⅝	80	81⅜	+ ⅝
83⅜	83½	5,800	Baltimore & Ohio	83	83½	82⅞	83¾	+ ⅛
70⅜	71	100	Baltimore & O. pf	70½	70½	70½	70½	− ¼
..	..	15	Bank of Commerce	158	158	138	138	..
326	328	4,200	Bethlehem Steel	302	326	302	325	+26
146	154	500	Bethlehem Steel pf	150	150	150	150	− ⅝
83⅜	83¾	800	Bklyn Rap. Tr. x d	83⅝	84⅝	83⅜	83¾	− ⅝
82	84	100	Brown Shoe pf	83	83	83	83	+ ⅝
67⅛	67½	8,600	Butte & Superior	67⅝	68	66¼	67⅝	+ ⅞
18½	18¾	200	California Petrol	18⅜	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	..
43¾	44½	200	California Pet. pf	44¼	44½	44¼	44½	+ ¼
154	154½	900	Canadian Pacific	154½	155½	153¾	154½	+ ⅞
78	85	100	Case (J. I.) Co. pf	78½	78½	78½	78½	..
44	44¼	1,250	Central Leather Co	44⅛	44½	44	44⅛	+ ⅛
104½	106	100	Central Leather pf	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¾	+ ⅝
127½	129¾	13	Cent. & So. Am. Tel	128½	128½	128¾	128¾	..
46⅝	49⅞	4,633	Chesapeake & Ohio	49¾	50	49⅝	49⅞	+ ⅛
11⅜	12½	500	Chi. Great Western	12	12	12	12	..
31	31½	600	Chi. Gt. West. pf	30⅜	31¼	30⅜	31½	..
85	85⅜	4,000	Chi., Mil. & St. P	84½	85½	84½	85⅝	+1¼
128½	129	1,600	Chi. & Northwest	126½	129⅝	126½	129	+2½
183¼	187½	10,000	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	30	20¼	18¾	18¾	−1
47¾	47¾	1,300	Chino Copper	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	..
47¼	47½	11,200	Col. Fuel & Iron	47¼	47⅞	47¼	47⅝	+ ⅝
14	15	200	Comstock Tunnel	..	15	14	14	..
126½	127	1,300	Consolidated Gas	126¾	127¼	126⅝	127⅛	+1½
103	106	100	Continental Can	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	+1⅝
103	106	100	do., odd lots	104	104	104	104	..
17⅝	17¾	1,600	Corn Products Ref	18	18	17¼	17¾	+ ⅛
89⅜	90⅝	56,350	Crucible Steel	89¾	91¼	88¾	90⅝	−3⅜
103½	106⅜	2,400	Crucible Steel pf	105½	106¼	105½	106	+1½
114	117	200	Cuban-Am. Sugar	115	115	114½	114½	+ ⅛
92½	94¼	100	Deere & Co. pf	92½	93½	92½	93½	+1
26⅞	27	4,800	Distillers' Secur	26	27¼	26	27	+1
21¼	21¼	400	Dome Mines	21½	21½	21¼	21¼	− ½
73	74	500	Elec. Storage Bat	73	74	73	74	+1
29⅛	29⅞	29,400	Erie	29⅝	30½	29½	29¾	+ ⅛
47⅜	47¾	15,400	Erie 1st pf	45⅝	47⅝	45⅝	47⅝	+1⅝
37	37¼	1,500	Erie 2d pf	36	37¼	36	37¼	+ ⅛
46	47	100	Federal M. & S. pf	47	47	47	47	+1
287	292	10	General Chemical	293	293	293	293	..
172	173	1,100	General Electric	172¾	174¼	171½	173	..
260	262½	1,700	General Motors	270⅝	265	259½	263	−6
115	115¼	1,400	General Motors pf	114	115	114	115	+1
63	63½	9,200	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	62¾	63½	62½	63¼	+ ½
108	110	100	Goodrich pf	108¼	109	108¼	109	..
110	119¾	325	Great Northern pf	118⅝	119	118⅝	119	+1¼
41⅜	41⅞	3,300	G. N. Ore certs. or prop	41⅞	42¼	41⅝	41⅝	+ ⅛
65⅜	66	1,300	Guggenheim Explor	65⅞	66¼	65⅜	66	+ ½
102¼	104	100	Illinois Central	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜	102⅜	..
35⅜	35⅞	5,800	Inspiration Copper	35	35⅞	35	35⅝	+ ⅜
21¼	21½	1,250	Inter.-Met.	21	21⅝	21	21⅜	+ ⅜
78	78¼	100	Inter.-Met. pf	78	78	78	78	+ ½
21¼	21½	500	Interboro Consol	21	21⅝	21	21½	+ ½
76½	76⅞	3,600	Interboro Consol.pf	77	77	76¼	76⅞	+ ½
20	20¾	300	Int. Agricultural	20	20	20	20	..
38¼	39	800	Int. Agricultural pf	38	39	37½	38⅝	+1¼
106	107	300	Int. Harvester, N.J	106⅝	106⅝	106¼	106¼	+ ⅜
10⅞	11¼	2,600	Int. Paper	10½	11¼	10½	11¼	+ ⅝
39	39½	100	Int. Paper pf	38⅞	39⅝	38⅝	39⅝	+ ½
27	27¼	1,200	Kansas City South	26¾	27¼	26¾	27¼	+ ⅛
58⅜	59½	200	Kan. City South.pf	58	59½	58	59½	+1⅛
76½	83	750	Kayser (J.) & Co	80	80	80	80	+4
60	69¾	2,800	Lackawanna Steel	69	70	68½	69¼	+ ⅛
144⅞	145½	2,100	Lehigh Valley	144⅞	145½	144¾	145	+ ¼
224½	225	200	Liggett & Myers	224	224½	224	224½	..
116	120	200	Liggett & Myers pf	119⅞	119¾	119¾	119¾	+ ¼
116	120	50	do., odd lot	120	120	120	120	..
40	43	100	Long Island	42½	42½	42½	42½	..
78	79	200	Mackay Cos	79	79	79	79	+2⅜
41	44½	2,100	Maxwell Motors	44	45¼	44	44¾	..
92¼	97⅜	2,200	Max. Motors 1st pf	91⅞	93½	91⅜	92¼	+ ⅞
37⅞	38¾	800	Max. Motors 2d pf	37⅝	38	37⅝	38	+ ⅜
85	85½	9,500	Mexican Petroleum	83	85⅞	83	85	+ ⅛
27½	27¾	700	Miami Copper	27⅜	27⅞	27⅛	27⅝	+ ⅛
118½	119¼	800	M., St. P. & S. M.	117	119¼	117	119¼	+1
123	125	225	M.,St.P. & S.S.M.pf	123¼	125	123¼	125	−7
7⅞	8¼	500	Mo., Kan. & Texas	7¼	8⅜	7¼	8⅛	+ ⅜
17⅛	18	200	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	17½	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
3⅞	4	1,300	Missouri Pacific	3⅞	4	3¾	4	..
56¼	58	200	Montana Power	56	57	56	57	..
160¾	163	100	Morris & Essex	163	163	163	163	−10
108	109	100	Nat. Cloak & S. pf	108¼	109¼	108¼	108⅝	+ ⅜
27	27⅜	1,350	Nat. En. & St. Co	27½	27⅞	27¼	27¾	+ ⅜
63½	63½	2,200	Nat. Lead Co	65	66	64⅝	65⅝	..
111½	112⅜	400	Nat. Lead Co. pf	111	112	111	112	..
14⅝	14⅞	200	Nevada Con. Cop	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	−⅛
148	149	800	N. Y. Air Brake	148	150	148	149½	+2½
93⅛	93⅜	7,900	N. Y. Central	92¾	93¾	92¾	93¾	+ ⅝
68	68¾	21,000	N. Y., N. H. & H	68¾	69¼	66½	68½	+2¾
27¼	27⅝	600	N. Y., Ont. & West	26¾	27¾	26¾	27⅛	− ⅛
109¼	110	2,500	Norfolk & Western	110	110½	110	110	..
72	74	125	North American	72	72	72	72	− ¼
107⅜	108¼	1,200	Northern Pacific	107⅜	108⅝	107½	108¼	+1
31	31½	100	Pacific Mail	31¼	31½	31¼	31½	+ ⅛
33	34	100	Pacific Tel. & Tel	33¼	33½	33½	33½	−1
92	94	100	Pacific Tel. & T. pf	95	95	95	95	+4
109¾	110	1,700	Penn. R. R	109¾	110	109¾	110	+ ⅜
113	116	100	People's Gas, Chi	115	115	115	115	..
88	88¾	4,300	Philadelphia Co	87	88¾	87	88½	+1½
33¾	34	1,900	Pittsburgh Coal	34⅝	34⅝	33⅜	33⅝	− ⅜
102	102¾	800	Pittsburgh Coal pf	102	102⅝	102	102	+ ⅛
63¼	63¾	5,250	Pressed Steel Car	63	63¾	62⅜	63¼	+ ⅛
100	101	200	Pressed Steel C. pf	100	100	99⅞	99⅞	− ⅛
100	107	300	Public Service N. J	100½	100½	100½	100½	..
161	163	400	Pullman Co	160	162	160	160	+1
38½	39¼	100	Railway Steel Sp	39	39	39	39	−1
91¼	93	200	Railway Steel S. pf	91	91	91	91	..
22¼	22½	1,700	Ray Con. Copper	22⅜	22½	22¼	22⅜	..
150⅜	150⅞	10,200	Reading	150¼	151½	150¼	150⅝	+ ⅝
44	44¼	4,500	Rep. Iron & Steel	44¼	44¾	43⅞	44	+ ⅛
101¼	101½	200	Rep. Iron & S. pf	101⅜	101⅝	101⅜	101½	+ ¼
..	..	300	Rock Island Co. pf	..	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
..	..	1,900	Rumely, (M.,) Co	5⅞	5⅞	5¼	5½	− ⅛
..	..	2,400	Rumely,(M.,) Co. pf	9½	9½	8½	9⅛	− ⅝
..	..	200	St. Louis & San F	4½	4½	4½	4½	..
..	..	100	St. Louis Southw	11	11	11	11	−1½
..	..	100	St. L. Southw. pf	30	30	30	30	−1
..	..	200	Seaboard Air Line	14½	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
..	..	100	Seab. Air Line pf	32¼	32¼	32⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
..	..	100	Sears, Roeb. & Co	155	155	155	155	+1½
..	..	4,940	Southern Pacific	98⅝	98⅝	98⅛	98	..
..	..	300	So. Pacific t. r.	105¾	105¾	105¼	105¼	..
..	..	200	So. Porto Rico Sug	85	85	85	85	−15
..	..	800	Southern Railway	16¼	16⅝	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅛
..	..	350	So. Railway pf	50¾	50¾	50	50⅜	+ ⅛
..	..	100	Standard Milk pf	73½	73½	73½	73½	+ ½
..	..	12,865	Studebaker Co	114⅝	117⅞	114⅝	116⅞	−⅜
..	..	300	Studebaker Co. pf	105	105	105	105	+ ⅝
..	..	7,400	Tennessee Copper	58½	58⅜	57½	57½	+ ⅛
..	..	900	Texas Co	153½	155	153¼	155	+2
..	..	100	Tex. Co.sub.rtc. f. p	150½	150½	150½	150½	+ ¼
..	..	500	Texas & Pacific	11	11	11	11	..
..	..	8,700	Third Avenue	55¾	56⅝	55¾	56⅜	+1⅝
..	..	100	Tobacco Prod. pf	98¼	98¼	98¼	98⅜	− ⅛
..	..	100	Underwood Typew	80	80	80	80	− ⅛
..	..	6,100	Union Pacific	130	130⅜	129⅝	130¼	+ ⅝
..	..	100	Union Pacific war	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	+ ⅛
..	..	100	Union Pacific pf	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	+ ⅛
..	..	5	do., odd lot	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	..
..	..	3,300	United Rys. Inv	23½	24¼	23½	23½	+ ⅛
..	..	500	United Rys. Inv. pf	39	39	38½	38½	+ ½
..	..	2,600	U. S. C. I. P. & F	20	20⅜	20	20⅜	+ ⅛
..	..	7,150	U. S. Indus. Alco	72⅜	73⅜	72⅜	73	−3
..	..	4,910	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf	98	98	98	99	+ ⅛
..	..	200	U. S. Rubber	50	51⅞	50	50½	+1⅝
..	..	1,100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	103⅜	104	103⅜	104	− ⅛
..	..	3,320	U. S. Steel	75¼	76⅝	75¼	76⅝	+1⅛
..	..	82,350	U. S. Steel pf	112⅞	114¼	112⅞	114¼	+1⅝
..	..	6,500	Utah Copper	65¾	67⅜	65¾	66⅞	+ ⅝
..	..	1,000	Va.-Car. Chemical	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	− ⅝
..	..	200	Va. Iron, Coal & C	63¼	63¼	63	63	−1
..	..	100	Vulcan Detinning	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	−⅛
..	..	1,100	Western Maryland	30	30⅜	30	30	+ ⅛
..	..	3,320	Western Union Tel	76½	77	76¾	76¾	+ ¼
..	..	32,350	Westingh. E. & M	115½	116¾	115½	116¼	+1
..	..	600	Willys-Overland	187	190	189	189¾	+1⅝
..	..	200	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co	106	106	106	106	..

*Cents per share.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

M., K. & T. Financing.

A party of ten New York and St. Louis bankers made a tour of inspection of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas lines recently and the New York bankers have just returned. It was learned yesterday that the trip was undertaken with the prospect of placing the financial plans of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas in new and strong hands. At the office of the railway company it was admitted that important matters were under consideration, but no announcement was forthcoming. From other sources it was learned that J. & W. Seligman & Co. and Hallgarten & Co. had been represented on the tour of inspection. It is understood that these two firms are now considering the advisability of becoming the financial reorganizers for the road. The reorganization, of course, would be voluntary and would be designed to place the Katy so firmly on its feet that it would be unnecessary again to issue short term notes. The bankers, it is understood, if they decide to become the road's bankers, will present plans for raising $25,000,000 with which to reconstruct the railway company's finances.

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To Obviate Assessment.

For several years a financial crisis has hinged on the payment of the $19,500,000 short term notes of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas. Last May these notes were extended for one year. They fall due May 1, and, therefore, there is no immediate hurry for negotiations with bankers. In addition to these notes there are several bank loans and other floating debt which must be provided for by new financial plans. A special finance committee, made up of Directors of the road and representatives of strong interests in the road, has had new financial plans under consideration for six months. It is this committee which is formally dealing with the new banking interests. Several suggestions have been made, but the one most favored, it is understood, calls for the raising of about $25,000,000 by the issue of new securities. It is also proposed in this plan to scale down the amount of stock outstanding by issuing a smaller amount of new stock. The whole aim of the financial arrangements, it was said yesterday, was to make a levy on the stock unnecessary. The earnings of the road have been good, but high interest charges have kept down the net returns. A definite announcement on the future financial plans of the company is expected today.

***

Confer on Mercantile Marine.

Important conferences have been held in International Mercantile Marine affairs in which the protesting stockholders, represented by the De Forest Protective Committee, have had representation. The fact that the projected suit for $10,000,000 against the Directors of the International Mercantile Marine has not been filed lends strength to the reports that a

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Prices Generally Higher in the Curb Market on a Larger Volume of Trading.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 337,704 shares of stocks and $19,200 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 56,834; oils, 1,139; railroads, 900, and mining, 248,831. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Amer. Zinc...	54½	54½	54½	54½
500	Burns Br. Coal	79	79⅝	79	79⅝
400	‡Can. C. & F.	104	105	104	105
425	‡C. C. & F. pf.	117	118	117	118
4,000	‡Car. Lt. & P.	9⅝	9¾	9⅝	9¾
250	‡Cramp Ship'g	80	83	80	83
1,308	Dr.-Seabury	110	115	110	114
785	‡Electric Boat.	525	530	515	515
25,000	Sub. Boat. w.i.	52⅜	53½	50⅝	51½
250	Emer. Phono.	12¼	13	12¼	13
506	Guan. Sugar...	64	*63	63½	63½
165	‡Hall Signal...	17	17	16	16¼
65	‡Hendee Mfg.	34½	35	34½	35
2,000	‡In. Mer. Mar.	4	4	3½	3⅝
4,500	‡I. M. M. pf..	15	15	14	14½
500	‡I. M. M. new, w. i.	52	53	52	53
320	‡I. M. M. new, w. i. pf.	64	65½	64	65½
800	‡Inter. Motors	31	32	28	29
600	‡In. Motors pf.	60	63	59	60
135	‡Inter. Nickel.	189	191	189	190
315	K. Bronze pf..	4	4	4	4
256	Kelly Sp. Tire.	209	213	206	213
650	‡Lake Tor. Bt.	14	14½	13	14
100	‡Lake Tor. Bt. 1st pf.	16½	18½	16½	16½
300	Marconi of A..	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
200	N. Y. Transp.	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
100	‡Pyrene Mfg.	13½	13½	13½	13½
1,000	Corp. R. & H.	6	6½	6	6
75	Rumely	24	24	23	23
2,100	‡St. J. Lead.	12⅜	13½	12⅜	12⅜
400	‡Stand. Mot...	11	11½	11	11
300	‡S. Co. of Can.	33½	34	33½	33½
2,250	T. Flim, ctfs..	6⅝	7	6⅝	7
400	U. C. S. new..	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
2,000	Un. P. Shar..	2¼	2⅜	2	2⅛
800	U. S. L. & H. Corp.	2⅜	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
3,000	‡World Film..	4	4	3⅝	3⅞

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chg.
12	Atlantic Ref...	635	612	635	+25
5	Gal.-Sig. Oil..	163	163	165	+ 1
170	Ill. Pipe Line.	159	157	158	+ 7
35	Ind. Pipe Line.	108	102	108	+ 4
55	‡Inter. Pet....	9⅞	9⅝	9¼	+ ⅛
200	Midwest Ref...	35	32	35	
225	Natl. Transit..	34½	33	34½	+ 2½
91	Ohio Oil	156	155	155	- 1
75	Pr. O. & G....	412	408	412	+ 8
85	Prairie P. L..	180	179	179	+ .
10	So. Penn. Oil..	339	338	338	+ 1
1	So. Pipe Line..	217	217	217	+ 1
80	Stan. O. of Cal.	310	307	309	+ 1
5	Stan. O. of Ind.	460	460	460	-10
180	Stan. O. of N.J.	448	445	448	+ 5
5	St. O. of N. Y.	193	193	193	.
55	Vacuum Oil...	230	228	230	+ 2

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	‡Wabash w. i.	10½	10¾	10¾	10¾
600	‡Wab. pf. (a).	39	39	38¾	38¾
100	‡Wab. pf. (b).	20	20	20	20

MINING STOCKS.

300	‡Alaska Jun...	12⅝	12⅝	12½	12½
2,300	‡Alta-C. M. C.	30	34	28	34
20,000	‡Amer. Comm..	13	13½	12½	13
1,500	‡Ariz. Duq....	40	40	40	40
3,000	‡Atlanta	26	26	26	26
1,000	‡Big Cottom..	5	5	5	5
800	Big L. D. Co.	3¼	3½	3⅛	3⅛
2,100	‡Booth	40	41	40	41
1,500	Braden Copper	8⅛	8¾	8⅛	8⅛
700	Butte C. & Z..	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2⅜
4,900	Butte & N. T..	2⅝	3	2⅝	2⅝
2,000	Caledonia	98	100	98	100
2,000	‡Can. Copper.r.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,000	‡Cashboy	4	4	4	4
100	‡Chile Copper..	18	18	18	18
1,800	Con. Nev.-U...	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
500	Con. Cop. M..	1⅝	2	1⅝	2
3,000	‡Emma Cop..	31	35	30	34
350	First Nat. Cop.	2⅝	2¾	2⅝	2¾
500	‡Florence	43	45	45	45
400	‡Genes. Cop..	35	35	33	33
250	Goldfield Con..	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1⅝
5,700	‡Gold. Merger	17	17½	16½	17
100	Howe Sound...	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
800	Jumbo Exten..	1⅝	1⅝	1¼	1⅜
1,000	‡Keene Won...	5	5	5	5
17,000	Ken. Copper...	57	57⅞	55⅝	55⅞
100	Kerr Lake....	3⅛	3½	3⅛	3⅛
7,500	‡Kewanaa	19	20	18	19
14,000	Magma Cop...	16⅛	16⅞	15⅝	16
2,000	McIntyre	48	48	48	48
700	‡McKin.-Dar..	25	25	24	25
100,000	††Moth. Lode.	29½	36	29	35
2,300	††Nat. Z. & L.	40	41	39	40
300	New Utah B'm	3⅜	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜
2,006	Nip'g Min. Co.	6	6¼	6	6⅛
5,000	‡Oro	3½	3½	3½	3½
9,800	††Rex Con. M.	52	53	51	53
3,500	‡Sands'm Ken.	9	10	9	9
2,000	‡Silver Pick...	9	9	9	9
300	St'd Sil.-Lead.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2,575	Stewart	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
15,200	††Success Min.	95	95	93	94
1,500	‡Sup'n M. Co.	23½	24½	23½	24
800	Tono. Exten..	2⅛	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛
160	Tonopah Min.	6	6	3¾	5⅝
730	†W. End Con.	54	56	54	56
1,200	‡White Knob Copper pf..	2⅜	3	2⅜	3

BONDS.

$8,000	D. & H. conv. 5s, w. i.....	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
1,200	D. & H. rts..	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
25,000	‡In. Mer. Mar., new, 5s	79	79½	79	79½
75,000	Ken. Cop. 6s..	178	179	175	175

*Sells cents per share. xEx. dividend. *Odd lot. ‡Unlisted.

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Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in, compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Sept. 9. Bid.	Asked.	Sept. 8. Bid.	Asked.
Alliance Film	½	¾	½	¾
Brit.-Am. Tob. ord..	13½	14½	13½	14½
Brit.-Am. T. ord. b..	14	15	14	15
Central Foundry.....	10	10½		
Electric Boat pf.....	500	520	500	520
Fr-Sp. Pet. (A Pros.)	1	1¼	1	1¼
Kel. Sp. T new 1st pf.	88	89	88	89
Mutual Profit Sharg.	9	9½	9	9½
Savoy Oil	9¼	9⅝	9	10
Sherman Carbide....	8	10	.	.
Sherman Carbide pf..	10	14	.	.
Sterling Gum	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
U. S. L. & H. pf....	4½	4½	4½	4½
Wayland Oil & Gas..	3⅞	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛

MINING STOCKS.

Majestic Mines	40	60	40	50
Tri-Bullion	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
Tuolumne Copper	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛

BONDS.

Calaveras 6s 190	210	190	210	

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MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives ...124	129	123	127	
Aetna Explosives pf.. 74	79	78	82	
Am. & Brit. Mfg.... 8	12	9	13	
Am. & B. Mfg Co. pf 35	45	34	44	
Atlas Powder..... 215	220	210	215	
Atlas Powder pf.... 95	99	94	99	
Bliss, (E. W.).... 380	390	360	375	
Bliss, (E. W.,) pf... 129	139	130	140	
Canadian Explosives.325	375	325	375	
Canadian Explo. pf.101	110	101	110	
Carbon Steel..... 22	28	22	28	
Carbon Steel 1st pf.. 43	50	46	48	
Carbon Steel, 2d pf.. 26	30	26	30	
Colts Arms 565	585	572	582	
Driggs-Seabury.....110	120	100	110	
Du Pont Powder...678	688	670	690	
Du Pont Powder pf.. 99	104	98	104	
Federal Powder.....378	385	373	383	
Hercules Powder pf..110	115	111	115	
Hopkins-Allen 50	60	50	60	
Hopkins-Allen pf.... 95	105	95	105	
Niles-Bement-Pond ...113	116	113	116	
Niles-Bement-P. pf.. 995	105	95	105	
Savage Arms..... 275	300	285	300	
Submarine Boat..... 53	54	48	49	
Wm. Repeat. A....2,900	2,500	2,300	2,500	

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

American Light & Traction.....	325	330		
American Light & Traction pf....	106½	110		
Adirondack Electric Power.....	14	16		
Adirondack Electric Power pf....	49	53		
*American Gas & Electric.....	104	107		
*American Gas & Electric pf....	48	50		
American Power & Light.....	59	63		
American Power & Light pf.....	79	83		
American Public Utilities.....	30	35		
American Public Utilities pf....	64	66		
American Waterworks & Electric.	5	8		
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	15	18		
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.....	55	60		
Atlantic Power & Light.....	9	12		
Atlantic Power & Light pf.....	93½	96		
Cities Service	46	50		
Cities Service pf.....	54	59		
Colorado Power.....	17	19		
Colorado Power pf.....	93	97		
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf....	50½	52½		
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf....	78	80		
Consumers Power 5s, 1929.....	90	91		
Consumers Power pf., Me.....	90	94		
Dayton Power & Light.....	30	35		
Dayton Power & Light pf.....	85	90		
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s....	91½	94½		
Electric Bond Deposit pf.....	60	65		
Electric Bond & Share pf.....	99	100		
Empire District Electric.....	73	78		
Empire District Electric pf.....	60	70		
Federal Light & Traction.....	14	18		
Federal Light & Traction pf.....	52	60		
Gas & Electric Securities.....	50	75		
Gas & Electric Securities pf.....	50	70		
Great Western Power 5s, 1946....	81½	83		
Lincoln Gas & Electric.....	10	20		
Northern Ontario Light & Power.	10	13		
Nor. Ontario Light & Power pf..	47	52		
Northern States Power.....	39	50		
Northern States Power pf.....	86	87		
Ozark Power & Water.....	15	20		
Pacific Gas & Electric.....	47½	49½		
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.....	84½	86		
Republic Ry. & Light Co.....	10	13		
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf....	50	55		
Southern California Edison.....	70	73		
Southern California Edison pf....	93	97		
*Standard Gas & Electric.....	6	7		
*Standard Gas & Electric pf....	29	30½		
Tennessee Ry. Light & Power....	5	6½		
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	20	25		
United Light & Rys.....	35	40		
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.....	89	93		
Utah Securities	12½	14½		
Western Power	13½	15		
Western Power pf.....	47	55		

*Par value, $50.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
5	Cons. Coal....	95½	95½	95½	95½
5	Cons. Power...	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
10	G. B. S. Brew., scrip	20	20	20	20
40	Mercan. Trust.	130½	131	130½	131
35	Penn. W. & P.	69	69	69	69
100	Wayl'd O. & G.	3½	3½	3½	3½

BONDS.

$3,000	A. C. Line 4s..	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝
300	A. C. Line 4s..	84	84	84	84
2,000	City Balt. 4s, '58, W. L.	95½	95½	95½	95½
3,000	Cons. Pow. 4½s.	85⅞	86	85⅞	86
2,000	Cons. Pow., n.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1,000	Ga., S. & F. 5s.	100½	100¼	100½	100¼
2,000	M. & S. P. 5s.	100	100	100	100
2,000	United E. L. & P. 4½s....	91⅞	91¾	91¾	91⅞
2,000	United Rys. & El. 1st 4s.	80½	80¼	80¼	80½
6,000	United Rys. & El. inc. 4s.	58	58	57⅝	58

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,035	Alaska	32¼	32½	32½	32½
5	Algomah	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
10	Allouez	52½	53½	52½	52½
1,700	American Zinc	54	54	52⅝	52⅝
102	Arizona Com..	8½	8¾	8½	8¾
75	Arnold	50c	50c	50c	50c
325	Butte-Bal....	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
4,306	Butte & Super.	67⅞	67¾	65	67
83	Calu. & Ariz..	62	62½	62	62½
187	Copper Range.	55	55¼	55	53
50	Daly West....	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
270	East Butte....	12⅜	12⅝	12¼	12¼
100	Franklin	8⅝	9	8⅝	8⅝
50	Granby	82	82½	82	82½
250	Greene Can....	38½	38½	38½	38½
27	Hancock	16½	16½	16½	16⅝
10	Inspiration	35	35	35	35
10	Isle Royale	26	26	26	26
120	Lake	13½	13½	13¼	13½
100	Mass. Consol..	10	10	10	10
60	Mohawk	71½	71¾	71	71¾
15	New Arcadian..	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
80	New Idria.....	8½	8½	8½	8½
500	Niplssing	5⅞	6	5⅞	6
171	North Butte ..	29½	30	29	29¼
156	Old Dominion..	54	54	53½	54
11	Osceola	80	80	80	80
857	Pond Creek....	17	18	17	17⅝
50	Ray Consol....	22¼	22½	22¼	22¼
110	Shannon	7½	7½	7¼	7¼
50	St. Mary's....	52	52	52	52
150	Tamarack	53	53½	53	53
50	Trinity	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
330	U. S. Smelt...	40½	40⅝	40	40½
178	U. S. Smelt pf.	46⅝	46⅝	46⅛	46⅝
455	Utah Apex....	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
120	Utah Consol....	12½	12½	12¼	12½
70	Utah Copper..	67¼	67¾	67¼	67¼
65	Victoria	2¼	2¼	2¼	2½
20	Wolverine	57½	57½	57½	57½
100	Mason Valley..	2	2	2	2

RAILROADS.

370	Boston Elev..	80	82	80	81
99	Boston & M....	25	25⅜	25	25⅜
1	Bost. & W. pf.	47	47	47	47
10	C. J. & S. Y..	160	160	160	160
20	C.J. & S.Y.pf.	104½	104½	104½	104½
1,140	Mass. Elec....	8½	9	8½	8½
90	Mass. Elec. pf.	42	44½	42	44
1,420	N.Y.N.H.&H..	66¾	69	66¾	68¾
50	W.End St. Ry.	65	65	65	65

MISCELLANEOUS.

14	Am. Ag. Ch...	62	62	62	62
26	Am. Ag. C. pf.	96	96½	96	96½
10	Am. P.Serv.pf.	15½	15½	15½	15½
120	Am. Sugar...	110⅛	110⅝	110	110
11	Am. Sugar pf.	115	115	115	115
112	Am. T. & T...	122⅝	123	122⅝	123
139	Am. Woolen...	40	41	40	41
242	Am. Wool. pf.	93	93	92⅝	92⅝
541	A., G. & W. I.	16¼	16⅞	16	16
822	A.,G.& W.I.pf.	33	33	32	32
127	Edison	222	224⅜	222	224⅝
20	Gen. Electric.	172⅜	172⅜	172	172
5	Mass. Gas.....	90½	90½	90½	90½
2	Mass. Gas pf.	87	87	87	87
10	McElwain pf..	97½	97½	97½	97½
145	Pullman	159⅝	161	159⅝	160½
50	Reece B'hole..	16	16	15⅝	15⅝
73	Swift & Co....	120	120⅛	120	120½
423	United Fruit..	134⅞	136	134⅝	135
280	Un. Shoe M....	50	50	49¾	49¾
45	Un. Shoe M.pf.	30	30	30	30
931	U. S. Steel....	75¼	76¼	75¼	76⅛
22	U. S. Steel pf.	113⅜	113⅜	113½	113⅜
712	Ventura. Oil...	11½	11½	11	11¼

BONDS.

$1,000	Am. T. & T. 4s.	87½	87½	87½	87½
10,000	A.,G.& W.I.5s.	72	72	72	72
1,000	C.,B. & Q.Jt. 4s	96½	96½	96½	96½
1,000	Mass. Gas 4½s, 1929	96	96	96	96
1,000	N. E. C. Y. 5s.	74½	74½	74½	74½
1,000	N. E. Tel. 5s. 1932	100½	100½	100½	100½
23,000	Swift 5s.....	96¼	96¼	96¼	96⅜

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado..	.50	.80	Iron Blos..	.68	.72
B S Gas...	.10	.12	La Rose...	.45	.47
Begole	.50	1	Majestic ..	.45	.50
Bingham..	7⅛	8	McK-Dar...	.22	.25
Bost Ely...	.20	.28	M of Am.	2¼	2⅛
Butte and London..	.34	.36	Mex Met....	.21	.23
Calavero ..	1⅝	1⅞	Nev Doug.	.60	.62
Cal Cor....	.03	.05	New Balt..	3	3¼
Chief Con..	.90	.95	New Cor...	.08	.09
Cons Ariz.	.75	.85	Ohio Cop..	.10	.15
Cons Cop...	1⅞	2⅛	Old D Fr...	1⅞	2
Cortez	.40	.55	Oneco	1	1¼
Crown Res.	.35	.40	Riker-H....	6	6½
Davis-D....	1½	1½	S W M....	7	7⅜
Eagle and Bluebell..	1⅜	1½	Stew't M..	1½	1⅝
1st N Cop.	2⅜	2⅝	Tonop M..	5⅝	5⅞
G'field C..	1½	1½	Un Verde..	6¼	6½
Houghton..	2¾	3¼	Utah Met..	9	9½
			Yukon G'd.	2¾	2⅝

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
18	Am. Can pf.....	105	105	105	105
5	Am. Shipbuilding	39	39	39	39
50	Booth Fisb. pf..	79	79	79	79
104	Chi. Pneu. Tool..	75¾	75¾	75¾	78
13	Com. Edison...	137	137	136	136
3	Diamond Match..	95	96	95	96
100	H.. S. & M. pf...	113	113	113	113
2	Mont.-Ward pf..	112	112	112	112
350	Nat. Carbon	142½	142½	142¼	142½
14	People's Gas	115½	116	115½	116
122	Quaker Oats	240	250	240	250
2	Quaker Oats pf..	104	104	104	104
66	Sears-Roebuck..	155	155	155	155
80	Stewart-Warner.	65½	65½	65⅝	65⅝
380	Swift	120¼	120½	120	120½
30	Union Carbide ..	157½	157½	157½	157½

BONDS.

$2,000	Chi.Rys.5s, B.	70⅝	70¾	70½	70½
1,000	Met. gold 4s...	72	72	72	72
5,000	Pub. Serv. 5s..	89	89½	89	89½
6,000	Swift 5s	95¾	95¾	95⅝	95⅝

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Allis-Chalmers	40½	40½	40½	40½
76	Am. Gas, N. J.	102	102	102	102
20	Am. Milling..	6½	6¾	6½	6¾
50	Am. Rys.....	24½	24¾	24½	24½
55	Bald. Loco. pf.	106	106	106	106
25,106	Cambria Steel.	63	64⅞	62½	64
400	C. R. I. & P..	19½	19¼	19¼	19¼
100	Crucible Steel.	89½	89½	89½	89½
3,510	Elec. Storage.	73	74⅜	73	74
580	Erie	30	30	29⅞	30
100	Erie 1st pf....	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝
10	Gen. Asphalt	33	33	33	33
183	Gen. Asph. pf.	70	70	68¾	69½
155	Keystone Tel..	14⅜	14⅜	14½	14⅝
850	Lake Superior	9⅝	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞
245	Lehigh Nav....	76½	76½	76¼	76¼
229	Lehigh Valley.	72⅝	72⅝	72⅜	72⅝
210	L. V. Transit.	17⅞	18	17⅞	18
30	L. V. Tran. pf.	34⅝	34⅝	34½	34½
504	Pennsylvania...	55	56¼	54⅝	54⅝
35	Penn. S. Mfg.	95	96	95	95
442	Penn. Steel pf.	85	85½	83	85¼
255	Phila. Co.....	44	44	44	44
3	P. C. cum. pf.	43	43	43	43
536	Phila. Elec...	24⅜	25	24⅜	25
2,170	Phila. T. t. c.	10	10¼	10	10¼
420	Reading	75⅜	75⅝	75⅜	75⅝
250	Ton. Belmont.	4	4	4	4
10	Ton. Mining..	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
165	Union Trac....	36¼	36¾	36¾	36⅝
84	Un. Gas Imp..

PUMP CO. MINORITY CHARGES COLLUSION

Asks Court to Discharge International's Receivers and Restore Its Property.

WOULD INTERVENE IN SUITS

Files a Petition Urging That the Foreclosure Proceedings Be Held in Abeyance.

The protective committee representing a minority of the preferred stockholders of the International Steam Pump Company, composed of McDougall Hawkes of this city, as Chairman; Roger F. Sturgis of Boston, Charles K. Beekman of this city, Charles H. Wiltsie of Rochester, and Thomas C. Carmody of Holyoke, Mass., yesterday filed in the United States District Court a petition asking for leave to intervene in the foreclosure suit brought by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York and the suit brought by William N. Conley and others against the International Steam Pump Company.

The members of the committee, who are the holders of 15,000 shares of stock, state in the petition that they have prepared agreements providing for the deposit of stock, and add that they have received assurances which lead them to believe that all of the preferred stockholders will join with them, excepting such as hold bonds or common stock of the company, and whose interests as such overshadow their interests as preferred stockholders.

The petitioners allege that the Federal Court had no jurisdiction to entertain the creditors' suit or to appoint receivers, because the proceeding was a collusive one, and assert that the Guaranty Trust Company cannot claim that the full principal and interest of the bonds are due. The Protective Committee asks that the suits be dismissed and the company again vested with its property.

The committee states that there has been no default in the company's bonds and that the principal on them is not due until 1929. It states that re- receivers permitted the default in the payment of interest to take place without instruction from the Federal Court or taking any steps to meet the payment, the effect of which would be to completely divest the company of its entire property, while at the same time they were with judicial consent issuing receivers' certificates to advance working capital to a subsidiary.

The intervening petitioners state that they endeavored to appear before Abram S. Gilbert, the Master taking evidence in the consolidated suits, but were ruled out.

As the International Steam Pump Company, its officers and agents are disabled by an injunction issued in New Jersey from making the defenses which the petitioners seek to make, the intervenors ask the Federal Court to be made parties to the suit and that they be allowed to file answers and take such other proceedings as may protect their interests and the interest of all other stockholders similarly situated. In addition they ask that the foreclosure proceedings before Master Gilbert be stayed. Argument on the motion will be heard today before Judge Hough.

STOCK BROKER ASSIGNS.

Death of John W. Beers Brings Crisis in His Firm's Affairs.

Charles H. Dickinson, the surviving member of the New York Stock Exchange firm of Beers & Owens, 52 Broadway, made an assignment yesterday to William D. Gaillard, an attorney, of 42 Broadway. The announcement followed the publication yesterday of the news of the sudden death of John W. Beers, Mr. Dickinson's partner, at Lake Placid.

The firm of Beers & Owens, which has been a member of the Exchange since 1895, it was said yesterday, would be dissolved. The seat of Mr. Beers, who was the floor member of the firm, will probably be offered for sale.

According to Mr. Dickinson, business has been dropping off for ten years, due largely to the illness of Mr. Beers, new business not having been solicited. It was planned to gradually liquidate the business. There were only twenty-three open accounts on the firm's books at the close of business on Wednesday. There are only a few creditors and only one Stock Exchange creditor. The Stock Exchange house, which is a creditor as well as two banks, which had extended loans, it was said, were amply secured.

The liabilities, according to Mr. Dickinson, are slightly below $200,000. It is expected that the assets will be sufficient to pay creditors at least 90 per cent.

TO HAVE AGENCIES IN CHILE.

Two Copper Companies to Open Financial Bureaus at Valparaiso.

The Braden Copper Company and Chile Copper Company announced yesterday that they would establish financial agencies in Valparaiso, Chile. The properties of the two corporations are several miles distant from Valparaiso, and it has been found advisable to centralize their financial affairs there. It is expected that the agencies will contribute considerably to the development of dollar exchange in Chile. They will be in charge of trained foreign exchange men and under the supervision of H. R. Wagner, Resident Director in Chile.

Leopold Fredrick, through whose efforts dollar exchange was introduced in Chile, states that during the last two months an excellent market has been created in Valparaiso for dollar bills. A large part of the business of the companies with which he is connected is now transacted through New York. It was done formerly by sterling drafts.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the fourth week of August show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Six roads	$4,528,073	+ $367,946
Twelve roads	7,618,086	— 549,837
Total (18 roads)	12,146,144	— 181,891

NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD for the month of July—

	1915.	1914.
Mileage of road operated	2,004	2,008
Railway operating revs.	$6,247,859	$5,755,038
Op. exp., uncollect. railway rev. and taxes	4,053,399	4,184,007
Railway operating inc.	2,194,260	1,561,625
Non-operating income	151,389	268,308
Gross income	2,345,629	1,829,929
Deductions—int., rents, &c.	1,806,137	1,472,296
Net corporate income	$746,492	$357,633

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	16½	17	16¾	17
Atlantic Refining	630	640	607	612
Borne-Scrymser	275	285	275	285
Buckeye Pipe Line	100	102	100	102
Chesebrough Mfg.	730	750	730	750
Colonial Oil	130	140	130	140
Continental Oil	240	245	240	245
Crescent Pipe Line	46	48	46	48
Cumberland Pipe L.	50	54	50	53
Eureka Pipe Line	250	260	250	255
Galena Signal Oil	162	165	162	165
Galena Signal Oil pf.	135	140	135	140
Illinois Pipe Line	158	158	155	157
Indiana Pipe Line	102	104	101	103
Inter. Pet. Co.	9¼	9¾	9¼	9¾
National Transit	33	35	33	34
N. Y. Transit	220	227	220	225
Northern Pipe Line	101	103	101	103
Ohio Oil	154	156	154	156
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	58	61	58	61
Pierce Oil	12½	13	12½	13
Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '24	78	81	78	81
Prairie Oil & Gas	407	410	403	407
Prairie Pipe Line	178	180	177	180
Solar Refining	265	270	260	270
Southern Pipe Line	215	220	215	220
South Penn Oil	330	335	335	338
So. W. Pennsylvania	127	128	125	130
Stand. Oil of Cal.	308	310	307	310
Stand. Oil of Ind.	460	465	460	465
Stand. Oil of Kan.	410	420	410	420
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	272	277	272	277
Stand. Oil of Neb.	340	350	350	360
Stand. Oil of N. J.	446	448	444	447
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	192	194	192	194
Stand. Oil of Ohio	475	485	475	485
Swan & Finch	130	140	130	135
Union Tank	81	83	81	83
Vacuum Oil	227	230	227	230
Washington Oil	39	43	38	42

GOOD GAINS FOR NEW HAVEN

July Report Shows Improved Earnings Over Same Month in 1914.

The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company and its subsidiaries made a good showing in earnings for the month of July, the first month in the new fiscal year. The New Haven proper and ten out of the thirteen railroad, street railway and steamship subsidiaries showed increased gross and net earnings compared with July, 1914, and the falling off in the case of the three controlled companies was comparatively small. In the case of two of the subsidiaries there were surpluses, whereas the operation in July of last year had shown deficits.

For the New Haven road proper the gross earnings for the month were $2,345,629, a gain of $515,700; the net corporate income, applicable to fixed charges and the surplus account, was $746,492, an increase of $378,860, or more than 100 per cent.

The New York, Ontario & Western, which has shown a falling off in a series of months, increased its net corporate income $21,938. The Central New England Railway had an increase in net of $64,366. The New England Steamship Company showed in increase in net of $49,222 and the Connecticut Company of $104,827.

The New York, Westchester & Boston, while still showing a deficit in operation, lessened the shortage by $1,633. The deficit was $6,676 for the month.

The Berkshire Street Railway System turned a small deficit into a surplus of $12,159, and the Housatonic Power Company, which had a deficit of $6,587 in July, 1914, showed a surplus of $2,587 for the month of July just passed.

Advanced reports of the good earnings had reached Wall Street, and New Haven stock yesterday gained 2⅜ points on sales of about 20,000 shares.

ARGUE BOND CASE TODAY.

Court to Decide About Rock Island's Debentures.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—Whether the interest on the Rock Island's $20,000,000 5 per cent. debenture bonds will be paid on Sept. 15, the last day of grace, probably will be known tomorrow. Default, it is said, may cause legal complications that will prove difficult to untangle. Judge Carpenter will hear arguments tomorrow morning.

Jacob Newman, counsel for the W. L. Amster Committee, said today that the only way to pay the interest, amounting to $500,000, was to sell a similar amount of receivers' certificates. He admitted that Mr. Amster had raised half of the amount.

The Amster minority committee would like to see the new Rock Island Board of Directors composed of Western men who broadly represent the public in this territory. At the meeting when vacancies on the board are to be filled this faction will try to elect at least one Director, and more, if possible.

John J. Mitchell denied today that he had agreed to become a Director of the road. George M. Reynolds and James A. Patten also denied that places on the board had been offered to them.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

The war stocks were the particular feature of strength on the Consolidated Exchange, but there were indications of renewed interest in the railroad shares, particularly among those prominent in the low-priced issues. A large volume of odd-lot orders were executed by the commission houses.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Alaska Gold	32½	32¾	32¾	32¾
1,630	Allis-Chalm	39¼	41¼	39¼	40½
30	Am. B. Sugar	67	67	67	67
870	Am. Can	57⅞	58⅝	57⅞	58½
130	Am. C. & Fdy.	69¾	70¼	69	70¼
60	Am. Linseed	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
10	Am. Locom	54	54	54	54
210	Am. Smelting	81⅝	82¾	81⅝	82½
510	Anaconda Cop.	70⅞	71¾	70⅞	70⅞
50	A. T. & S. F.	102¼	102¼	101¾	101¾
420	Baldwin Loc.	80⅞	81⅝	80¾	81
30	B'klyn R. T.	84¾	84¾	84	84
60	Calif. Petrol.	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
10	Cent. Leather	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼
210	Ches. & Ohio	49¾	50¼	49¾	50
150	C., M. & S. P.	84⅝	85¼	84⅝	85¼
70	C., R. I. & P.	20	20	18⅝	19
10	Chino Copper	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼
910	Col. Fuel & I.	47½	47¾	47	47
70	Corn Products	17¼	17¾	17¼	17⅝
5,190	Crucible Steel	88⅝	91¼	88¾	90⅜
270	Dist. Securities	26¾	27¾	26¾	26¾
2,010	Erie	29½	30	29⅜	29⅜
170	Erie 1st pf.	46¼	47¼	46¾	47¼
320	Goodrich Co.	63	63⅝	62¾	62¾
170	Gt. Nor. Ore	41¾	42	41¾	41¾
40	Inspir. Copper	35¼	35½	35¼	35¼
30	Inter.-Met.	21¾	21¾	21½	21½
110	Interboro Con.	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
370	Mexican Pet.	83	85¼	83	85¼
810	N. Y. Central	93¼	94	93¼	93⅝
680	N.Y., N.H.& H.	66⅝	69	66⅝	68⅝
30	N.Y., O. & W.	27	27	27	27
350	Northern Pac.	107½	108¼	107¼	108¼
110	Press. St. Car.	62¾	63½	62¾	63⅜
540	Reading	151¾	153¾	150¾	150¾
30	Rep. Iron & S.	44¼	44¼	43¾	44
210	Southern Pac.	89¾	90¾	89¾	89¾
180	Studebaker Co.	115¾	117¾	115¾	117¼
410	Tenn. Copper	58¾	58½	57½	58
1,280	Third Av.	55¾	56¾	55¾	56¾
570	Union Pacific	129½	130¾	129½	130¼
470	U. S. Rubber	50¼	51½	50¼	50¾
13,650	U. S. Steel	75¼	76¾	75¼	76⅛
110	Utah Copper	67¼	67¾	67	67
10	W. Union Tel.	76½	76½	76½	76½
750	W'st'h'se E. & M.	115¾	116¾	115¾	116¾
34,370					

MINING STOCKS.

200	Booth	.42	.42	.42	.42
400	Consol. Va	.14	.14	.14	.14
200	Elkton	.27	.27	.27	.27
400	Isabella	.17	.17	.17	.17
500	Jumbo Ext	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40
300	Ophir	.27	.27	.27	.27
500	Sierra Nevada	.20	.20	.20	.20
500	Silver Pick	.09	.09	.09	.09
200	Union Consol.	.45	.45	.45	.45
200	Yellow Jacket	.15	.15	.15	.15
3,400					

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1914-'23	4	4⅛	4.60	4.40
Balt. & Ohio	1914-'23	4½	4.55	4.40
Buf., Roch. & P.	1914-'30	4½	4.60	4.45
Canadian Pacific	1915-'23	4½	4.90	4.75
Car., Clinch. & O.	1915-'24	5	5.30	4.90
Ches. & Ohio	1914-'24	4½	4.80	4.50
Chicago & N. W.	1914-'23	4½	4.90	4.60
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	1914-'23	4½	5.12	4.80
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1915-'25	4½@5	7.75	5.75
C., St. L. & N. O.	1915-'24	5	4.70	4.50
C., C., C. & St. L.	1915-'29	5	5.10	4.90
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.55	4.40
Erie	1914-'23	4½@5	5.00	4.65
Hocking Valley	1914-'23	4	4.85	4.60
Ill. Central	1914-'23	4½@5	4.80	4.40
Louis. & Nash.	1914-'23	5	4.50	4.25
Mex. N. & Texas	1914-'23	5	6.00	5.25
Mo. Pacific	1914-'22	5	7.50	6.00
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1915-'23	4½@5	4.95	4.75
North. Pac.	1914-'24	4½	4.50	4.30
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1915-'28	6	5.00	4.75
Penn. G. Freight	1914-'23	4	4.35	4.18
St. L., I. M. & So.	1914-'24	5	6.00	5.00
Seaboard Air L.	1914-'23	5	6.50	4.25
Southern Railway	1914-'24	4½@5	4.95	4.65
Southern Pacific	1914-'23	4½	4.55	4.40
Virginian Ry.	1914-'19	5	5.00	4.70

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin	32.00	33.25	33.00	33.50
Lead		4.90		4.90
Spelter	*14.00		*14.50	
Antimony	28.00	29.00	28.00	29.00
Quicksilver	$89.00		$88.00	
Aluminium	40.00	45.00	†40.00	45.00
Iron, No. 2 X Valley	16.00	16.50	15.50	16.00

*Sales. †Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, was quoted at 17¼@18c per pound in the open market. London quotations were:

	Thursday. £	s.	d.	Wednesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	67	0	0	67	2	6
Copper, futures	68	0	0	68	2	6
Tin, spot	152	10	0	152	10	0
Tin, futures	154	0	0	154	0	0
Spelter	72	0	0	72	0	0
Lead	22	18	9	22	18	9

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Today is the last day on which holders of Westinghouse convertible sinking fund 5 per cent. bonds may surrender their certificates of deposit and receive for each bond $1,024.96 in cash and a fractional certificate exchangeable for new bonds, when issued, for $32.68.

Kissel, Kinnicut & Co. have purchased from the Worcester Gas Light Company $1,000,000 4½ per cent. notes maturing in two, three, four, and five years. A conservative valuation of the company is put at $3,000,000, and the notes are the only indebtedness.

The Butte & Superior Copper Co. has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents and $5 extra, the latter and increase of $2.50 over previous disbursements. The Nevada Consolidated Copper Company declared a quarterly dividend of 37½ cents, an increase of 12½ cents.

LIVELY BULL DAY IN COTTON MARKET

Prices at One Time Up $2.50 a Bale from the Opening on Wednesday Morning.

NET GAIN 20 TO 24 POINTS

Movement May Be Largely Speculative, Based on Many Reports of Great Crop Damage.

During most of the session yesterday the Cotton Exchange presented all the indications of an old-fashioned bull market. Opening prices were higher than due on the showing of Liverpool, and the undertone was buoyant from the first stroke of the gong. Trading was on a broadening scale, and there were signs of a growing public interest in the market. As a matter of fact, the present movement is largely speculative, but this does not mean that there are no legitimate reasons for the advance of fifty points that has taken place since the opening on Wednesday morning.

Liverpool spot sales reached a total of 15,000 bales, and while the undertone at the close of the English market was described as barely steady, the advance in contract prices ranged from 11 to 13 points.

The striking feature about the present upward movement in cotton is that it has taken place in the face of generally favorable weather throughout the belt, with no indications just now of unsettled weather. There has, however, been a flood of crop damage reports, as is quite usual in the case of a strong and advancing market. Moreover, there is a stiff undertone to Southern spot markets, and sales have been quite large, considering the fact that the season has barely started.

Around the top prices yesterday the market showed an advance of 54 points in the last two days. Profit taking was on an enormous scale, and in the last half hour there was a reaction of 12 to 14 points. Just before the close, however, the demand from the speculative element caused a quick rally, and left prices 20 to 24 points net higher.

Sentiment, however, is not universally bullish. The spot contingent looks with skepticism on the advance, and some of these operators were making calculations yesterday to the effect that there was more profit by half a cent in delivering cotton on New York contracts than by shipping to Liverpool. Consequently there were predictions of heavy selling against cotton for tender on October and December.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged, 13 to 25 points higher. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 20 points advance, 10.20 for middling. Futures closed firm.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.	10.28	9.98	10.15@10.21	9.98@ 9.99
Dec.	10.02	10.33	10.54@10.55	10.32@10.33
Jan.	10.82	10.53	10.72@10.75	10.49@10.50
March	11.09	10.83	11.01@11.02	10.77@10.78
May	11.28	11.05	11.23@11.25	10.97@10.98

Total port receipts, 15,000 bales; last week, 10,206 bales; last year, 3,846 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
New Orleans	1,891	658	613
Galveston	2,412	3,501	4,310
Mobile	1,877	265	130
Charleston	494	4,461	321
Savannah	6,000	180	2,183
Wilmington	141	82	252
Norfolk	915	918	362

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

Augusta	1,156	1,349	1,349
Memphis	147	234	234
St. Louis	17	311	311
Houston	8,276	6,525	6,525

Exports, 20,718 bales; total thus far this season, 206,723; total last season, 25,376.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.		So. Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
400	Galveston	9.90	129,833	47,356
1,750	New Orleans	9.63	122,531	48,956
50	Mobile	9.38	12,398	3,419
2,740	Savannah	9.50	89,056	20,079
100	Charleston	9.12½	42,040	2,751
	Wilmington		28,277	7,962
	Norfolk	9.50	38,633	13,605
901	Augusta	9.25	68,993	16,819
950	Memphis	9.63	57,376	14,026
420	St. Louis	9.25	10,087	13,909

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a good business in spot cotton with middling at 5.98. Sales, 15,000. Market closed very steady.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 9.—Twenty-eight companies, having aggregate capital stocks of $958,100, were incorporated today. They include:

Tremont Fire Proof Storage and Refrigerating Co., Bronx, warehousing, forwarding, skating rink, realty construction, $500,000; Nelson C. Roberts, John H. J. Ronner, Henry J. T. Minderman, 1,453 Washington Av., Bronx.

Apex Envelopes Company, firearms, autos, boats, $100,000; Benjamin R. Ginbart, Ludwig Stern, Henry G. Layng, 32 Broadway.

S. & M. Silverstein Company, women's garments, materials, $50,000; Sol and Morris Silverstein, Abe Schwalbe, 987 Trinity Av., Bronx.

W. N. Best, Inc., burners, ovens, furnaces, valves, $50,000; William J. Grinden, Annie H. Best, William Newton Best, 383 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

Practical Tools Co., Newburg, patent articles, hardware, $75,000; John L. Dahl, Millard F. Smith, Addison B. Carll, Hotel Latham, 14 East 28th St.

Wood Auto Supply Co., Utica, tires, accessories, $25,000; Emerson M. Willis, George E. Camp, Charles J. Wood, 320 Rutgers St.

American Children's Dress Co., infants' wear, $25,000; Benjamin Schlesinger, Charles Brand, Elias Rosenberg, 42 East 7th St.

Pierson & Co., iron, steel agents, $50,000; Samuel Riger, James R. and J. Fred Pierson, 26 Broadway.

S. G. Waist Co., ladies' wearing apparel, $15,000; Jacob Margolin, Wm. B. Singer, John Goldenberg, 601 West 113th St.

Pine Park Co., Pine Park, realty, construction, $10,000; Jeremiah C. Crowley, Herbert D. Cohen, Richard James Donovan, 725 Riverside Drive.

Dere Co., realty, $10,000, James V. Reitmayer, Bessie M. and Joseph M. Delmar, 490 West 136th St.

The Sterilized and Sharp Knife Supply Co., cutlery, sharpened steel blades, $5,000; Stanislaus Fleischer, Samuel Enseler, Myron Posner, 448 Riverside Drive.

Edmond Construction Co., Brooklyn, realty, construction, $10,000. Irving Goldstein, Benjamin C. Ribman, Joseph H. Cohen, 414 West 145th St.

The Basil Corporation, motion-picture cameras, projecting machines, capital no par value. Kenneth Cowan, F. Worthington Hine, Harry B. Woods, 61 Broadway.

Grand Union Folding Box, paper boxes, $5,000. Dora S. Okowsky, Michael J. and Julius Weinberg, 110 17th St., Bath Beach Brooklyn.

Leon E. Gray, Inc., Utica, druggists, $5,000. Linop A. Howard, Lila H. and Leon E. Gray, 1,441 Kemble St.

Louvre Waist Co., waists, materials, $5,000. Ernest Hemlock, Ralph Bogart, Morris Nermark, 1,483 Park Place, Brooklyn.

The Sparkill Publishing Co., Sparkill, publishing, book selling, advertising, realty, $5,000. Helen T. and William Dewint Eckerson, Oswald A. Bauer, Sparkill.

H. J. Wilking, Inc., Newburg, insurance, realty, brokerage, $10,000. Ida May Van Deusen, Lucie V. D. and Henry J. Wilkins, Newburg.

Duplex Mfg. Co., ladies' wearing apparel, $5,000. Richard B. Pollak, A. Edward Schwartz, Wm. Greenberg, 1,921 Bergen St., Brooklyn.

Capital increase: Hudson Investing Co., New York, $5,000 to $75,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Willat Film Mfg. Corporation, Manhattan; the North American Reference Book Co., New York; Peter Cantner Machine Co., Saugerties.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Sept. 9.—Charters filed here: Du Pont Company, New York City, $1,000,000, to take over Du Pont, Ball and Ellis and with automobiles, motor trucks, wagons, carriages, engines, &c.; S. A. Anderson, Joseph F. Curen, and Samuel B. Howard of New York.

The Alta Vista Colony, Incorporated, New York, $100,000, to acquire and develop real estate in the Republic of Mexico; S. A. Anderson and C. O. Cenachus, New York.

The New York No-Rub Egg Company, $150,000, to manufacture, sell, and deal in egg [illegible], &c.; Arthur J. Kingsbury and L. F. [illegible].

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The Government report figures were considered bearish, especially the fact that the bureau had failed to revise its estimate on the Winter wheat crop, and early in the day values for the late positions were lower under selling by commission houses. Offerings were very well absorbed, however, with several prominent operators on the buying side, and prices gradually hardened and closed firm, with net gains of ⅞c to 1¼c. In the local cash market No. 2 red and No. 2 hard wheat were quoted at $1.09½, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 96½c, and No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, 91½c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	..	..	1.04	1.03½	1.23

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	95½	92¾	95¼	93¾	1.11¾
December	92¼	90¼	92	91¼	1.14¼
May	96⅛	94	96	95⅛	1.22½

CORN.

The corn market was firmer, in sympathy with wheat and on continued light stocks, closing at ½c to 1¼c net higher. The Government report figures were considered bearish, but were offset by the comparatively small movement of old corn and firmness in the spot position. The Liverpool market was only about steady, owing to liberal offerings from Argentina and estimates of shipments of 5,930,000 bushels from that country this week, compared with 3,120,000 last year. The local cash market was dull, with No. 2 yellow corn quoted at 86¾c, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	71¾	69¾	71⅝	70¼	77
December	57¾	56½	57	56½	72¾
May	58⅝	57⅜	58¼	57⅞	75⅜

OATS.

The oats market felt the influence of the firmness in wheat and corn and prices at the close of the day were unchanged to ⅛c higher. The local cash market was easy; old oats quoted at 50@55c; new No. 3 white, 40c; new No. 4 white, 39c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Sept.	36	35½	36	36	47¼
Dec.	36	35¼	35⅞	35⅝	50¼
May	38⅝	37⅞	38¼	37⅞	53¾

PROVISIONS.

Trading in the market for hog products was moderately active, but after showing a slight advance early in the day prices again eased off under selling pressure in the face of firmer hog markets and some indications of improvement in the spot demand. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 14,000, estimated for Friday at 13,000. Kansas City received 6,000 and Omaha 6,500.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
Oct.	8.17	8.07	8.07	8.15	9.30
Jan.	8.62	8.32	8.55	8.60	10.15
Ribs—					
Oct.	8.12	7.85	7.85	8.15	11.60
Jan.	8.35	8.20	8.25	8.35	11.10
Pork—					
Oct.	12.30	12.05	12.07	12.25	....
Jan.	15.10	14.77	14.85	15.05	21.20

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market was again firm, with continued buying by Cotton Exchange interests and shorts, and prices at the close of the day were 11 to 14 points net higher.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	5.95@6.15	5.85
September	6.00	5.98	5.96@6.00	5.85
October	..	..	5.95@6.00	5.88
November	..	..	5.95@6.00	5.82
December	6.06	6.00	5.99@6.01	5.83
January	6.14	6.05	6.09@6.09	5.96
February	..	..	6.14@6.16	6.00
March	6.33	6.25	6.28@6.30	6.16
April	..	..	6.34@6.40	6.22

COFFEE.

An advance of ¼d in Rio exchange on London, as well as a gain of 75 to 100 reis in the milreis price of coffee in the Rio and Santos markets had a steadying influence on local values and at the outset the coffee market was 5 to 7 points higher, but later values lost part of the gain, closing at 1 to 4 points net higher. Total sales for the day were 15,000 bags.

There was a little better local cash demand, and trading in the spot market was more active than during the recent dullness, while prices were steady, with Rio 7s quoted at 6¾c. The range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
September	6.05	6.05	6.07@6.08	6.05
October	..	..	6.11@6.12	6.10
November	..	..	6.15@6.16	6.13
December	6.23	6.18	6.19@6.20	6.16
January	..	..	6.24@6.25	6.21
February	..	..	6.28@6.29	6.26
March	6.37	6.34	6.33@6.34	6.31
April	..	..	6.38@6.39	6.36
May	6.47	6.43	6.43@6.44	6.41
June	..	..	6.48@6.49	6.44
July	..	..	6.52@6.53	6.48

SUGAR.

There was a better feeling in sugar futures today, and on the call prices were 3 points higher to 2 points lower, with first sales 250 tons. The market later improved on reports of export business, and at midday trade buying sent prices 3 to 6 points net higher. Just before the close there was a little selling by Wall Street, and the market closed unchanged to 4 points net higher, with sales for the day 3,450 tons.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
September	3.54	3.54	3.50@3.52	3.48
October	3.48	3.35	3.45@3.46	3.44
November	3.36	3.35	3.38@3.35	3.32
December	3.20	3.18	3.17@3.18	3.17
January	3.10	3.08	3.09@3.10	3.07
February	..	..	3.07@3.09	3.03
March	..	..	3.08@3.10	3.06
April	..	..	3.09@3.11	3.07
May	3.13	3.13	3.11@3.13	3.10
June	..	..	3.13@3.14	3.10
July	..	..	3.13@3.15	3.10

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 8,679 packages. Buyers holding off, and, with very liberal offerings, the market developed decided weakness on most grades of creamery. As the day passed, extras settled at 26½c and the higher-scoring lots sold at 27@27½c. Best grades of firsts dropped down to 26c, but other qualities of creamery did not change much. State dairy a little easier. Renovated, ladles, and packing stock without noticeable change. Creamery, extras (92 score), 26½c; higher scoring, 27@27½c; firsts, 24½@26c; seconds, 22½@24c; thirds, 21½@22c; State dairy, finest, 26c; good to prime, 24@25½c; common to fair, 21@23½c; renovated, extras, 24@24½c; firsts, 23@23½c; lower grades, 21@22½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 22½@23c; ladles, current make, firsts, 21½@22c; seconds, 21c; lower grades, 19@20c; packing stock, June make, fine, 20½c; current make, fine, 20c; No. 2, 19½c; lower grades, 16½@19c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 14,427 cases. The arrivals as posted include some goods previously received. The offerings for the day were comparatively light. Trade was seriously affected by an absence of the Jewish trade in the observance of a close holiday, but the supply of fine to fancy qualities is so short that these are being absorbed quite promptly at firm and slightly hardening prices. Medium and lower grades without material change. Very little doing in storage eggs, the weather being extremely unfavorable for their use at present. Values are generally held steady. Nearby white eggs somewhat nominal in the absence of important trading, but the receipts are comparatively light, and fancy goods are held firmly. Fresh gathered extras, per dozen, 28½@29½c; extra firsts, 26½@27½c; firsts, 24@25½c; seconds, 22@23½c; thirds and poorer, 19@21½c; dirties, No. 1, 20½@21c; No. 2, and poorer, 18@20c; checks, good to choice dry, 19@19½c; culls and inferior, 15@18c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, 24½@25c; firsts, 23@

JAPAN NOT PLEASED TO CONTROL PACIFIC

Merchants Expect Disappearance of Pacific Mail to Injure Business.

AMAZED AT SEAMEN'S ACT

Big Manufacturer Here Seeking Capital Tells Need for Closer Trade Relations.

While the operation of the La Follette Seamen's act, which has forced the Pacific Mail Steamship Company out of the transpacific business, has served to give the Japanese steamship lines a monopoly of the Pacific carrying trade, the Japanese merchants who do business with the United States are by no means grateful for this gift, according to Gisaku Takikawa, President of the Riosui Match Company of Kobe and Vice-President of the Kobe Chamber of Commerce, who arrived at the Astor yesterday. On the other hand, Japanese who are earnestly desirous of cultivating better trade relations with the United States have been shocked at the exit of American steamships from the trade, and deplore it.

Mr. Takikawa, who is a son of a member of the Japanese House of Peers, employs 10,000 men and women in his manufacturing enterprise, about 5,000 in the central factory and the remainder in their homes. This is his first trip to the United States, and he has come over to study trade conditions and to make inquiries about the possible investment of American capital in Japanese industries.

"In Japan we have liked the Pacific Mail," said Mr. Takikawa. "We have considered its dealings always fair and above suspicion. That this important concern should be forced out of business by American legislation, which, from a Japanese viewpoint, at least, might be expected to encourage and foster a national project, is something that an Oriental mind cannot quite comprehend. We shall miss the American flag in Kobe. We could always depend, twice a week, upon the arrival of a great Pacific Mail liner, east or west bound. Now the freight is congesting, and freight rates are going up. You have by your own act made the Pacific carrying trade a Japanese monopoly and the shipper is already beginning to suffer from the effect which inevitably follows the creation of a monopoly. I suppose it is no merely Oriental axiom that 'competition is the life of trade.' Yet you have delivered the Pacific into the hands of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, a Japanese steamship line, and there is no competition now with ships of other nations.

"It is strange that your lawmakers do not realize that wages in Japan are far less than here, and that to compete with Japanese steamships your own transportation companies must have the benefit of every advantage the law can give them. The more ships there are, and the larger these are, the faster trade between Japan and the United States would grow. I fear that the trade between Japan and the United States is in serious danger of diminution. I wonder that your people who are interested in foreign trade do not appeal to your Congress for relief."

Mr. Takikawa, who is accompanied by his secretary, K. Mayekawa, stopped in San Francisco on the way here, and was much impressed with the Panama-Pacific Exposition. He will be here about a week before going to Boston in the course of a two months' tour of leading cities.

"Trade between the United States and Japan has been increasing gradually in volume," said Mr. Takikawa, "and this increase has gone on during the war. Except for the matter of transportation facilities, there is no reason why it should not continue to grow. Could trade across the Pacific move with the same facility it does to Europe in peace times, it would grow by tremendous strides. It is the desire of most Japanese that the United States and Japan stand together, not only in China, but everywhere. The feeling of our people for Americans is of the best, and the European war has served to strengthen it. In Japan we want American goods. We have been using your agricultural implements and your oil. Now we want your machinery and your automobiles.

"Japan is getting beyond handwork in many lines. We must put in machinery. Much of the machinery we have is practically obsolete as compared with what you use over here. On the other hand, we make a great many things that America might be using, such as hand-woven silk stuffs. This is the great country for fashions and luxuries. For these we can supply materials of the highest workmanship. Japan now makes practically anything that is made in Europe.

"We are now using exchange for American money to find its way to Japan in the way of investments. There are excellent opportunities for the investment of American capital. We have any amount of labor. If we can get American money and American machinery, we can make a handsome profit for ourselves and for the investors.

"The exports and imports of Kobe have very much increased since the beginning of the war, particularly the former. Our trade with Europe has grown very much, largely through Vladivostok. In our trade with the United States there has been an increase in dry goods.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

THE RECORD REPEATER COMPANY, INC., 432 Fourth Avenue, has assigned to Webster J. Oliver.

THOMAS POTTS, glass manufacturer, 281 Bowery, has assigned to Thomas J. Mitchell.

GUSSIE ZAUDERER, grocer, 2,092 Eighth Avenue, has assigned to Morris Berkowitz.

SIMPLEX AUTOMATIC COMPANY, INC. Judge Donnelly of the Supreme Court has appointed James A. Farrell receiver of the Simplex Automatic Company, Inc., vending machines, 247 West Thirty-sixth Street, in proceedings for the voluntary dissolution of the corporation brought by F. Q. Rast, C. M. Prankard, and J. L. Robinson, Directors. The company is a New York State corporation with capital stock of $50,000. Liabilities are about $4,500.

HARRY ROTHLEIDER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Harry Rothleider, furs, 68 West Thirty-eighth Street, by Louis Cohen, $325; Jakob Rosenfeld, $345, and Michael Morris, $912. Judge Hough appointed Henry Lesker receiver, bond $2,000, with power to continue business twenty days. Liabilities are $16,000 and assets $7,000.

HENRY SALZ, 1,256 Clay Avenue, formerly a cigar manufacturer, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $580 and assets $181 in accounts.

CHACE TRUCKING COMPANY.—Judge Hough has granted a discharge to the Chace Trucking Company of 612 West Forty-eighth Street, whose liabilities were $51,197.

MUNRO CHEMICAL COMPANY, 1 Liberty Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $18,019 and assets $1,538.

CHARLES H. DICKINSON, sole surviving partner of Beers & Owens, brokers, 52 Broadway, assigned yesterday to William D. Gaillard.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON Mass., Sept. 9.—The Sanitary Paper Cup Company has been petitioned into involuntary bankruptcy at the instance of three creditors, represented by Jacobs & Jacobs, with claims of $565.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Angel Construction Co., Inc.—W. W. Schuppner $499.33
Bottons, Salvatore—C. H. Koster 255.01
Bridges, Thomas W.—Kirsch Mfg. Co., 226.68
Bennett, Joseph—Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co. of New York 356.50
Black, Madeleine—G. Erlebacher 478.99
Beecroft, Reginald—B. F. Bianchi 825.31
Davis, Edward, and Edward B. McNally —M. Healy 114.29
Dioris, Alexander—Interstate Note and Holding Co., Inc. 162.48
Distributing and Importing Co., Inc.—A. La Sociedad, El Faro 129.41
Lindsay, Patrick, and Augustus Burno—People, &c. 1,000.00
Lohse, Henry—United Distillers Co.... 134.91
Moskowitz, Morris and Southwestern Surety Ins. Co.—People, &c. 1,000.00
McCloskey, Daisy B.—Lawyers Mortgage Co. 2,114.58
Morrison, Lewis J.—Standard Oil Co. of New York 311.07
National Sales Co.—American X Ray Equipment Co., Inc. 675.73
Rudkin, George W.—Lawyers Mortgage Co. 5,363.53
Rizzo, Frank—N. Y. Talking Machine Co. 390.09
Rosenfeld, Ignatz—H. O. W. H. de Gumoens et al. 698.74
Ridder, Herman—Munson Brothers Co. 2,371.87
Reade, Charles A.—Fifth National Bank of City of New York 756.12
Schage, Frank—M. J. Cunningham 226.91
St. John's Park Realty Co.—West Side Savings Bank 2,696.29
Sullivan, John, and John Casey—Interstate Note and Holding Co., Inc. 289.17
Tauber, Dizso—Aeolian Co. 447.05
Toombs, Sue—G. Erlebacher 438.28
Tunney, Joseph F.—Lawyers Mortgage Co. 650.69
Von Szondeffy, Ella—B. Altman & Co. 791.98
Warner, Harry M. and Albert—Leading Players Film Corp. 1,583.47
Wladava, Max and Lily—Imperial Woolen Co., Inc. 185.61

In Bronx County.

Alsbach, Louisa—S. Litvin $44.36
Callahan, Thomas and Lena—Bronx Borough Bank 648.33
Lo Sardo, Antonio—H. K. Mulford Co. 30.72
Rich, Isaac—W. B. Prichard 84.41

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Adolph, George W. and Alien Cosmetic Co. June, May 20, 1915 ..... $124.56
Corlett, William W.—J. C. Owen, Aug. 16, 1915 ..... 370.97
Equitable Surety Co., 1,482 Broadway Corp. and Mary A. Fitzgerald—Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., June 14, 1915.. 336.69
Gaines, David H.—City of New York, June 19, 1913 ..... 102.41
Heusmann, Henry W.—J. W. Haaren et al., Sept. 17, 1899 ..... 905.04
Heusmann, Henry—C. Reichert, Aug. 4, 1899 ..... 455.13
Harris, Mark—Charles A. Stoneham & Co., Aug. 11, 1914.. (canceled) 183.14
Myers, Howard C.—G. H. Fletcher et al., March 29, 1915 ..... 243.21
Myers, Howard C.—G. H. Fletcher et al., March 29, 1915 ..... 185.32
Leone, Joseph, Sr.—G. Crispanzano, April 7, 1913, (canceled) 208.66
Leone, John—G. Crispanzano, April 7, 1913, (canceled) 208.66
Edmund, Francis Realty Co.—Northern Cornice and Roofing Co., Inc., March 5, 1914, (vacated) 220.72
Hetcorn, Albert E.—Northern Cornice and Roofing Co., Inc., March 5, 1914, (vacated) 220.72

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BUSINESS WORLD

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COMMERCIAL PAPER.

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Wed'day..3¼@3%
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Cannot Force Styles.

A group of French and Swiss silk manufacturers, by purchasing outright one of the most prominent style journals in Paris, hoped to push the sale of certain goods by conducting in that publication a publicity campaign calculated to influence the fashions. The attempt failed in a miserable manner, and very few similar attempts to force styles in this country have succeeded. The manufacturers fail to realize, according to one style authority, that the fashions originate with women of high social caste, possessed of original and individual taste. Styles cannot be forced on these women, and the experiment in trying to do so is generally a costly one.

Knit Goods Exports Permanent.

Of the different domestics that are now finding their way to foreign countries, knit goods are regarded in some quarters as the most certain of retaining the markets they have reached, even when the war is over. Certain textiles may enjoy a temporary sale in other countries where previously they were unable to gain admittance, but men who are pushing their sale and engaged in building up an export trade in them have grave doubts of holding the ground they have gained when foreign manufacturing starts up again in a normal way. In knit goods, however, the circumstances are said to be different. The machinery that is used in this country to produce these fabrics is a great improvement on that employed abroad, and the variation in the labor cost plays a very small and unimportant part in the cost of the goods.

The Buying Combination.

Factors in the dress goods market are not inclined to take seriously the efforts of a certain group of manufacturers in the coat and suit trade to form a buying combination. The needs of such a large number of manufacturers are so varied that it would be difficult, dress goods sellers say, to standardize the purchases so that the desired saving might be effected. Then again, the argument is put forward that one buyer would not like to have another know either the nature or the extent of his purchases. If the combination should become an actuality, however, the selling agents see a solution to one of their most troublesome problems, that of having the buyer live up to his contract. It is natural to suppose that an organization of the sort would be a responsible party to a contract and every order given should be bona fide.

Power of the Small Men.

Speaking on the way in which the small manufacturers in the coat and suit trade have bought a certain fabric, a factor in the dress goods market said yesterday that he would rather sell this class of trade than the big houses. "We have no fear over the quantity of orders that have been received from the small men in the trade," he said. "They have shown themselves before to be as trustworthy, and a good deal more so than the leading houses in the industry. Regardless of what the large manufacturers are taking in the way of dress goods, I do not think their operations will affect the smaller houses. The game of 'follow the leader' is not played as much as it used to be. The small manufacturers proved this when, through their efforts, the big powers in the trade who wanted a strike were forced to reach an understanding with the unions."

Gray Goods Quieter.

On account of the Jewish holidays there was not much business done in the gray goods market yesterday. The main feature of the day was bidding on 38½-inch 64-60s at 3⅞ cents for spot delivery. The mills refused to sell under 4 cents. Some sales were made of 39-inch 80 squares and 39-inch 68-72s at prevailing prices. There was a movement in a small way for immediate delivery on 38½-inch 80-48s at 3⅝ cents. The mills asked 3⅝ cents for 38½-inch 68-52s. A fair sheeting business was done and there was a good movement in 3.95s and 4.20s drills at 4⅜ cents and 4½ cents respectively. The asking price on the last named construction was 4⅝ cents. Fancies continued active. Staple printcloths were priced as follows:

39-inch, 80-80s....5¼c 38½-inch, 65-56s..3⅛c
39-inch, 72-76s....5¼c 38½-inch, 60-52s..*3⅜
39-inch, 68-72.....5c 38½-inch, 60-48s..3½
39-inch, 56-44s....3¾c 27-inch, 64-60s...2⅛c
38½-inch, 64-60s...4c 27-inch, 56-52s...2½c
*Asked.

Chemnitz Exports Decline.

There has been a decided decrease in the exports from the Chemnitz district to the United States during the first half of 1915, reports Consul John Q. Wood from that city in Germany, but not so great as would be expected to result from the difficulties in shipping. During the first quarter of 1915 exports from the district to America amounted to $1,724,374, compared with $3,507,986 in the corresponding period of 1914. In the second quarter, there, was a still greater falling off to $1,027,961, compared with $3,279,068 in the similar period of 1914. The big declines, of course, occurred in woolen goods, which have not been shipped since the Government prohibition went into effect. Exports of cotton hosiery, with which the name of the city is prominently associated, fell from $661,492 in the June quarter of 1914 to $151,636 in the same quarter this year. Cotton gloves exports were fairly well maintained, $712,748 being shipped during the June quarter last year and $515,238 during the June quarter this year.

Decrease in Ostriches.

Owing to the drought in the ostrich producing sections, writes Consul E. A. Wakefield from Port Elizabeth, South Africa, and the requisition by the Government for military purposes of many thousand tons of alfalfa ordinarily fed to cattle and ostriches, the total shrinkage in the number of the birds in Cape Province should reach 30 per cent. The present demand is almost entirely from New York and, when that market has taken all it can assimilate, the demand eases off. Incidentally, American dealers are beginning to realize thoroughly the fact that it is unnecessary to purchase feather stocks through London agents or dealers. As the American buyer is able to have his own personal representative under circumstances as favorable as the London purchaser, the necessity for purchasing through London houses never existed.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Courses in Export Trade and Dollar Exchange have been inaugurated at Columbia University, under the instructorship of V. Gonzalez, foreign trade adviser of the National Association of Manufacturers.

Frederick Victor & Achelis, T. H. Haywood department, have been appointed sole selling agents for the Manchester Mills of Rock Hill, S. C. These mills manufacture the well-known Manchester ticking. These tickings, with the lines which the department already has, are said to represent the largest and most varied assortment of tickings shown by any house in the country.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY—Waldman Bros.; M. C. Waldman, ready-to-wear; 60 W. 33d.
ALEXANDRIA, La.—M. Mayer Sons; S. Mayer, dry goods; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; P. L. Beck, toys, china, glass; 354 4th Av.
RALEIGH—Dobbin-Ferrall Co.; T. W. Dobbin, ladies' garments, furn. goods; York.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; A. W. Dieterle, linens, bed spreads, mosquito nets, canopies, art goods; 354 4th Av.
BANGOR, Me.—A. L. Freese, ready to wear; 1,270 Broadway.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Hills, McLean & Haskins; G. H. Perry, carpets, rugs; 1,134 B'way; Collingwood.
BOSTON—Jordan Marsh Co.; Miss M. G. Cronin, infants' wear; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—Jordan Marsh Co.; A. Sanborn, ribbons; D. W. Edwards, millinery; Miss E. G. Cronin, infants' wear; Miss Sweeney, misses' dresses; E. A. Crawford, flannels; 31 Union Square.
BUFFALO—Baker, Jacobs & Co.; A. A. Baker, neckwear; Imperial.
BUFFALO—H. A. Meldrum Co.; W. P. Cooke, representing; 116 W. 32d.
BUFFALO—Wm. Hengerer Co.; G. Guener, linings; 18 W. 35th.
BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; W. H. Caine, silks, velvets, linings; G. F. Taylor, gloves; 18 W. 35th.
CATSKILL—N. Y.—L. R. & W. A. Doty; L. R. Doty, L. H. Doty, dry goods, millinery; Continental.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; A. M. Marks, hosiery, knit underwear; J. Dreifus, hosiery, basement; 31 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—The Fair; P. J. Kirch, candies; 225 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; Miss E. O'Neill, toys; 18 East 22d.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Mrs. J. I. Mann, cut glass; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Theo. Ascher Co.; J. L. Strauss, hats; 620 B'way.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; E. F. Walker, R. M. Chamberlain, clothing; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; F. O. Streich, silks; 72 Leonard.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; F. D. Crawford, hosiery, underwear; 115 Worth.
CLEVELAND—Higbee Co.; Miss C. B. Murray, white goods, linings; 18 W. 35th.
CLEVELAND—Halle, Swartz & Skail Co.; S. M. Skail, furn. goods, domestics, white goods; 18 W. 35th.
CLEVELAND—W. Taylor, Son & Co.; A. W. Calder, cloaks, suits; 470 4th Av.
CLEVELAND—K. McLaughlin, millinery; Latham.
COLUMBUS—F. & R. Lazarus Co.; T. T. Toole, men's shirts, underwear; 220 5th Av.; Collingwood.
ELKLAND, Penn.—Clark Bros.; W. E. Clark, dry goods, general mdse.; Churchill.
FLINT—Warrick Bros.; J. G. Warrick, ladies' garments, upholstrey goods; 31 Union Square; Gregorian.
GAINESVILLE, Fla.—Wilson Co.; W. M. Wilson, dry goods, ready-to-wear millinery, men's furn. goods; 467 B'way; Grand.
GREENVILLE, S. C.—A. K. Park, dry goods, shoes; Churchill.
HARTFORD, Conn.—Wise, Smith & Co.; I. Wise, ready-to-wear furs; 116 West 32d.
HARRISBURG—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; H. S. Hesser, furs, embroideries; 2, Walker.
HAVERHILL, Mass.—Leslie D. G. Co.; Miss L. Dugas, Miss E. M. Finley, millinery; Herald Sq.
KANSAS CITY—Kline Cloak and Suit Co.; Mrs. G. P. Mitchell, coats, skirts; 85 Madison Av.
KANSAS CITY—G. Bernheimer Bros. & Co.; L. J. Schiff, cloaks, dresses, furs, muslin underwear, corsets; 7 West 22d.
KNOXVILLE—Masters & Agee Co.; J. F. Masters, ready-to-wear; 1,123 B'way; Albert.
LANCASTER—Hager & Bro.; J. W. Alkins, linens, embroideries, white goods; 75 Spring; Brostell.
LAREDO, Texas—Q. Las Republicas; E. Cruz, dry goods, general mdse., men's clothing, women's ready-to-wear; Imperial.
LAWRENCE—Boston Credit Co.; M. Kaufmann, general buyer; Belleclaire.
LIMA, Ohio—Apex Skirt & Dress Co.; C. F. Maher, general buyer; Imperial.
MACON, Miss.—W. M. Lamberson, general mdse.; Aberdeen.
MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—J. H. Bunce Co.; Miss A. E. Long, laces, neckwear, buttons; 75 Spring.
MINNEAPOLIS—Dayton Co.; J. N. Karagheusian, Oriental rugs; 1,170 B'way.
MINNEAPOLIS—Powers Merc. Co.; Miss J. Ryan, millinery; 18 W. 35th.
NEW HAVEN—E. Malley Co.; M. J. Tubridy, dress goods, wash goods, silks; 60 West 33d.
NORWICH—Reid & Hughes Co.; C. I. Smith, notions, toys, leather goods; 75 Spring; Herald Square.
NORFOLK—The Misses Loeb; Miss C. Loeb, millinery; Broadway Central.
OGDENSBURG, N. Y.—Randles Mfg. Co.; W. M. Calkins, Summer wash and wool dresses, skirts; Park Avenue.
ONEONTA, N. Y.—Oneonta Dept. Store; B. F. Sisson, general mdse.; Breslin.
PHILADELPHIA—G. Allen Co., Inc.; G. Allen, white goods, laces, embroidery, notions, art embroidery, millinery; Navarre.
PHILADELPHIA—Harnick & Block; J. Block, waists; Latham.
PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; G. R. Dunn, art needlework, artists' materials; L. Schoenthal, china, lamps, glassware; B'way and 32d.
PITTSBURGH—Pittsburgh D. G. Co.; F. B. Patton, silks, linings, ribbons; 43 Leonard.
PROVIDENCE—Mfrs. Outlet Co.; G. Moir, notions, buttons, trimmings, toilet goods; Hermitage.
RICHMOND—Kaufmann & Co.; I. Kaufmann, ready-to-wear; 621 Broadway.
ROCK HILL, S. C.—C. Heeden, clothing, dry goods; Grand.
ROCHESTER—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; S. P. Caldwell, cloaks, suits; 432 4th Av.
SAN FRANCISCO—Hale Bros.; O. B. Hill, ribbons, art goods; H. Moyers, jewelry; 50 Union Square.
SAN FRANCISCO—Roos Bros.; L. M. Isaacs, leather goods, trunks, bags; 308 5th Av.
SOUTH BEND—J. C. Ellsworth; R. Robertson, ready to wear; 1,270 Broadway.
SPRINGFIELD—Pople Dry Goods Co.; W. J. Corcoran, notions, toilet goods; 105 Grand; Wallick.
SPRINGFIELD—Forbes & Wallace; M. Tynan, linens; 2 Walker.
ST. LOUIS—Rosenthal-Sloan Millinery Co.; H. P. Folk, untrimmed hats, ready-to-wear hats; 621 B'way.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baier & Fuller Dry Goods Co.; S. Baer, representing; Mrs. O. M. Thornton, waists, costumes; 71 W. 23d.
ST. PAUL—Field, Schlick & Co.; J. G. Morrissey, ready to wear; 31 Union Square.
SYRACUSE—Phelps-Raby Co.; B. F. Phelps, hats, caps; Park Avenue.
SYRACUSE—Hunter, Tupper Co.; H. A. Cochrane, carpets, rugs, trunks, bags; W. W. Marks, laces, embroidery, trimmings, handkerchiefs, neckwear; Hermitage.
TAMPA—The Leader; A. E. Spiegel, dry goods, ready to wear; 45 W. 34th; Herald Square.
TROY—Geo. P. Ide & Co.; H. S. Ide, representing; 156 5th Av.
WASHINGTON—E. West; C. Jenkins, men's furn. goods; Herald Sq.
WASHINGTON—Palais Royal; Miss Santer, art needlework; 43 W. 23d.
WEBSTER, Mass.—J. W. Dobbie; dry goods, general mdse.; Park Avenue.
WESTERLY—P. H. Ople Co.; Mrs. C. W. Miller, millinery; Park Avenue.
YBOR CITY, Fla.—New York Bargain House; J. J. Finer, dry goods, clothing, shoes, hats; Broadway Central.

COOK'S EXPOSITION TOURS

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SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..5:35|Sun sets..6:19|Moon sets..6:30

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	8:01	8:16	1:55	2:16
Governors Island	8:18	8:31	2:26	2:47
Hell Gate	10:08	10:21	4:06	4:27

Arrived—Thursday, Sept. 9.

SS New York, Liverpool, Sept. 1.
SS Bassano, Middlesboro, Aug. 27.
SS Dwinsk, Archangel, Aug. 20.
SS India, Balboa, Aug. 30.
SS Retlow, Brixham, Aug. 26.
SS City of Newcastle, London, Aug. 28.
SS Cóm. Rollins, Sama, Sept. 4.
SS Clan Campbell, Philadelphia, Sept. 8.
SS L. P. Justesen, Ayr, Aug. 24.
SS Ulbaborg, Aarhus, Aug. 16.
SS Kansas City, Bristol, Aug. 27.
SS Zacapa, Colon, Sept. 2.
SS Louisiana, Boston, Sept. 8.
SS Proteus, New Orleans, Sept. 4.
SS Allianca, Colon, Sept. 8.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Lapland	Liverpool	Sept. 1
Housatonic	Rotterdam	Aug. 20
Columbian	Colon	Aug. 25
California	Barbados	Aug. 29
Santa Clara	Balboa	Aug. 29
Clearpool	St. Nazaire	Aug. 26
Belgrano	Balboa	Aug. 29
Siamland	London	Aug. 28
Ben Nevis	London	Aug. 23
Bukbergen	Rotterdam	Aug. 28
Den of Airlie	London	Aug. 29
Portland	London	Aug. 27
Europa	Liverpool	Aug. 23
Galby	Liverpool	Aug. 30
Hindoo	Middlesboro	Aug. 27
Fred Luckenbach	Balboa	Sept. 2
Zulia	San Juan	Sept. 4
City of Columbus	Savannah	Sept. 7

DUE TOMORROW.

Nebraskan	Liverpool	Aug. 31
Narragansett	London	Sept. 1
Antonio Lopez	Cadiz	Aug. 31
Flandre	Rotterdam	Aug. 25
Wilhelmina	Cardiff	Sept. 1
Melderskin	Rio Janeiro	Aug. 19
Stanja	Hull	Aug. 28

DUE SUNDAY.

St. Louis	Liverpool	Sept. 4
Calabria	Gibraltar	Aug. 30
Rodfax	Liverpool	Aug. 29
Kankakee	Barrow	Aug. 27
Marengo	Hull	Aug. 27
William O'Brien	Balboa	Sept. 3
Mexico	Havana	Sept. 7
Crofton Hall	Barbados	Sept. 7
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Sept. 9

DUE MONDAY.

Genesee	Copenhagen	Aug. 28
Caserta	Naples	Aug. 30
Atna	Balboa	Sept. 2
Brazos	Ponce	Sept. 3
Calamares	Colon	Sept. 6
Comus	New Orleans	Sept. 3
Cristobal	Colon	Sept. 7
Verdi	Rio Janeiro	Aug. 28
Winneconne	Copenhagen	Aug. 31
Sabine	Mobile	Sept. 7
San Giorgio	Naples	Aug. 31

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Thessaloniki, Piraeus	1:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Matanzas, Santiago	—	12:00 M.
Buenaventura, Argentina	10:00 A.M.	1:00 M.
Mundale, Sagua	—	12:00 M.
Manhattan, London	—	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

New York, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
America, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rochambeau, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Cosmo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bowden, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Pastores, Havana	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Iroquois, S. Domingo	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Cameronia, Glasgow	—	10:00 A.M.
Colorado, Brunswick	—	3:00 P.M.
Dante Alighieri, Naples	—	3:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
St. Kentigern, London	—	12:00 M.
Urbino, Haiti	—	12:00 M.
Alamo, Tampa	—	1:00 P.M.
Neches, Galveston	—	1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans	—	12:00 M.
El Mundo, Galveston	—	12:00 M.

SAIL SUNDAY.

Dwinsk, Archangel	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Antonio Lopez, Cadiz	—	10:00 A.M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Nieuw Amsterdam, at Falmouth, Sept. 9.
SS Parima, at St. Thomas, Sept. 8.
SS Harpagus, at Marseilles, Sept. 8.
SS Belford, at Bordeaux, Sept. 4.
SS Colorado, at Plymouth, Sept. 3.
SS Lord Tredegar, at East London, Sept. 3.
SS Strathlaven, at Havre, Sept. 6.
SS Capri, at Genoa, Sept. 3.

Sailed.

SS Rotterdam, for Rotterdam, Sept. 9.
SS Baltic, from Liverpool, Sept. 8.
SS Chicago, from Bordeaux, Sept. 8.
SS Maasdyk, from Rotterdam, Sept. 8.
SS Wasidyk, from Rotterdam, Sept. 8.
SS Willaston, from Havre, Sept. 8.
SS Prometheus, from Padang, Sept. 4.
SS Frederick VIII, from Christiania, Sept. 4.
SS St. Cecilia, from London, Sept. 8.
SS Kansas, from Oran, Sept. 2.

Passed.

SS Ischia, New York for Genoa, passed Gibraltar.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., SEPT. 9.

SS Lapland, Liverpool to New York, was signaled; time and distance not given; due 10th, forenoon. White Star Line.
SS St. Louis, Liverpool to New York, was 950 miles E. at 7 o'clock; due 12th, forenoon. American Line.
SS Europa, Naples to New York, was signaled; time and distance not given; due 10th, forenoon. Italian Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 218 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS El Occidente, Galveston to New York, was 278 miles S. at noon.
SS Zulia, La Guayra to New York, was 352 miles S. at noon.
SS Guiana, St. Thomas to New York, was 392 miles S. at noon.
SS El Rio, Galveston to New York, was 187 miles S. E. of Galveston Bar at noon.
SS Mexico, Havana to New York, was 350 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS El Alba, Galveston to New York, was 300 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at 6 P. M.
SS Arapahoe, Galveston to New York, was 565 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah to New York, was 140 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS El Oriente, Galveston to New York, was 120 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 173 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Philadelphia, La Guayra to New York, was 87 miles N. of Curacao at 7 P. M.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West.) (via San Francisco)—Moana..Sept. 10
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (vie San Francisco)—Persia..Sept. 10
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Hawaii Maru..Sept. 12
Hawaii (via Tacoma)—Texan.....Sept. 13

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, Aug. 8; Hongkong, Aug. 11; Shanghai, Aug. 14; Yokohama, Aug. 21, and Honolulu, Aug. 31—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Korea, were dispatched each on September 6, and are due in New York on the morning of Saturday, Sept. 11.

Russians Buying Wool.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—A varied selection, amounting to 9,980 bales, was offered at the wool auction sales today. There was a good demand, and prices were firm. Russia bought sc

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Decisions on Jewelry, Towels, Card Cloth, and Jute Bags.

The Board of General Appraisers yesterday took action on a large number of importers' protests dealing with the classification under the Tariff act of 1909 of a great variety of articles usually regarded as jewelry or smokers' articles. The merchandise included such articles as vanity cases, powder boxes, gun metal mesh bags, coin cases, jewelry, and smokers' articles, all of which were returned for duty at 85 per cent. ad valorem under the provision for articles of personal adornment. The schedules filed with the decision show that the jewelry and smokers' goods were allowed by the board to enter at 60 per cent. ad valorem while the other articles on which metal predominated were given at a rate of 45 per cent.

The action taken by the board yesterday was in pursuance of its policy of clearing up as rapidly as possible claims filed under the old tariff. Some of the importers affected by the ruling were the Oppenheimer Brussel Importing Company, Kronfeld, Saunders & Co., M. L. Echstein & Co., Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, M. J. Corbett & Co., Thomas Meadows & Co., the Emery, Bird, Thayer Dry Goods Company, H. Bendel, Fred Kaufman, George W. Sheldon & Co., Samuel Stern, and the Syndicate Trading Company.

Several big importing firms were sustained in the claim that cotton Turkish towels and bath mats, blankets and sheets were properly dutiable at 25 per cent. ad valorem as "cotton towels, bath mats, blankets and sheets." The Collector was reversed in returning the merchandise at 40 per cent. ad valorem as "articles made from or cut from pile fabrics." The importers concerned were Mills & Gibb, Gimbel Brothers, Stern Brothers, F. C. Walter, Dezell & Helwig, and the D. H. Holmes Company.

Than Howard Brothers, Manufacturing Company, Worcester, Mass., contested the Collector's action in classifying card cloth, made of wool and flax, as wool chief value. The merchandise was returned under the old tariff as "a cloth made wholly or in part of wool not specially provided for" with duty based on the value of the fabric. The chief testimony in the case was given by George Denis Hardman, managing director of Thomas Hardman & Sons, Limited, Bury, England, maker of the goods. He showed that the value of the flax in the goods exceeded that of the wool. On this showing the board sustained the claim for entry under the flax provision at the appropriate rate according to the weight and count of threads.

The Bemis Brothers' Bag Company, New Orleans, won in a controversy regarding the rate of duty to accrue on old second-hand jute bags. They were classified as manufactures of vegetable fiber printed, and returned for duty at 35 per cent. ad valorem. One of the points raised by the Government counsel at the trial was that the bags, some of them, contained marks made by printing. This, it was claimed, brought the articles under the provision under which the assessment was taken. Judge Cooper held that the marks were of no consequence. It was accordingly held that the bags were properly dutiable as claimed at 10 per cent. as bags made from jute. Other importers making similar claims were sustained. They included the Illinois Central Railroad Company, the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills, the Dan W. Feitel Bag Company, and Meade & Co.

NORFOLK & WESTERN LOSS.

Net Income Shows Decrease, However, of Only $52,000.

The Norfolk & Western Railway reports for the year ended June 30 last gross earnings of $42,987,000, a decrease of $1,663,000. Operating costs were $27,831,000, a decrease of $2,303,000. The net income was $10,409,000, a decrease of $52,000. The company paid 4 per cent. on its adjustment preferred stock and 6 per cent. on the common.

Electrification of the line between Bluefield and Vivian, W. Va., a distance of twenty-nine miles, is practically completed. The power plant and line work are finished, and eight of the twelve locomotives contracted for are in service. The traffic results already obtained indicate that the capacity of the line has been doubled and that the operating cost will be materially reduced per ton mile.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The budget estimate for 1916 is more than $44,000,000, or an increase of more than $4,200,000 over the total appropriation for 1915.

Examinations for substitutes' licenses to teach mathematics, commercial branches, and Spanish in high schools will be held at the Board of Education Hall at 1 P. M. next Monday. There are a number of vacancies in these subjects.

The Committee on Public School Buildings has asked for nearly $400,000 more for 1916 for school repairs.

Acting City Superintendent Walsh has asked School Principals to report on Sept. 15 all vacancies in the teaching or supervising force, giving in each instance the cause, and also to make a special report relative to the registration and attendance of pupils during the opening week.

Classes in Italian will be held in the Bay Ridge Evening High School, Sixty-seventh Street and Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, by Vincenzo Viccaro, a graduate of the University of Naples.

Checks for principals and teachers of the vacation playgrounds for service during the closing two weeks of the season are now ready at the City Paymaster's office. The August checks for principals and teachers in the day schools will be delivered at the various schools today.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

FOLEY, MARGARET, (April 5, 1915;) net estate $5,398, all to John Foley, son. Assets: Realty, $4,880; bank, $888; insurance and personalty, $1,517.

ROBERTSON, JAMES L., (Nov. 25, 1913;) net estate, $163,647, besides an interest in the estate of the late William Sharp, but its value is unknown. Jean Young, cousin, receives a life interest in $102,647. $1,000 distributed among two nephews and a niece. Assets: Realty, $51,750; personalty, $268; notes, mortgages, and secured rents, $48,421; stocks and bonds, $9,886; received from Sharp estate, $45,000.

ROSENZWEIG, VICTOR, (Jan. 2, 1915;) net estate after deductions for debts and expenses, $77.

TOBIAS, WASHINGTON, (Oct. 21, 1914;) net estate, $11,427; Mrs. Edith R. Lewis, sister, and Francis H. Tobias and Florian Tobias, brothers, each received $2,725; Mrs. Minnie Doubleday Tobias, sister-in-law, $250. Assets: Bank, $1,777; personalty, $178; stocks and bonds, $8,388; an interest in a trust fund created by the decedent and three others June 10, 1910, for the benefit of Minnie D. Tobias. $8,000.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Capt. W. M. Whitman, Q. M. Corps, from Philippines, about Nov. 1, then to United States for further orders.

Lt. Col. G. Carleton, 8d Cav., is detailed as Acting Inspector General, effective Sept. 27, vice Col. J. G. Galbraith, cavalry, relieved, effective Sept. 26. Lt. Col. Carleton will proceed to San Francisco and report to Commanding General, Western Dept., for duty as Inspector of that department.

1st Lts. F. W. P. Boatwright and W. R. Nichols, C. A. C., relieved from duty in the respective coast defenses to which they are now assigned, placed on unassigned list, and are detailed as instructors at Coast Artillery School, Ft. Monroe, Va. They will proceed at proper time to Boston, to take course of instruction at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, to begin about Sept. 29.

Additional 2d Lt. F. J. Dunigan, 4th F. A. is assigned to that regiment as a Second Lieutenant, to fill a vacancy.

Col. H. C. Benson, cavalry, is retired on his application, after more than 37 years' service.

2d Lt. J. M. Watson, 28th Inf., from present duties, and will repair to this city and report on Oct. 1 to officer in charge of public buildings and grounds for duty.

Maj. G. L. Scott, retired, at his request is relieved from duty at State Agricultural College of Colorado and will proceed to his home.

Transfers in infantry: 2d Lts. J. A. McDermott, 6th to 18th, and T. G. Hearne, 18th to 6th.

Chaplain J. M. Kangley, C. A. C., on arrival in United States will report to commanding officer, Coast Defenses of Portland, for duty.

Chaplain S. J. Smith, C. A. C., from Fort Williams, Me., effective about Oct. 15, then to Fort Barrancas, Fla., for duty.

The following are assigned to regiments to which attached, as indicated: 2d Lts. H. P. Avent, to 6th Cav.; int., C. C. Benedict, L. C. Davidson, H. W. James, and C. R. Eisenschmidt, 2d Cav.

Following additional 2d Lts. of inf. assigned to present regiments as 2d Lts., as of date indicated, to fill vacancies: O. A. Hoenberg, 24th Inf., from 25th, 1914; T. June 20; J. N. Robinson, 20th, June 20; T. Fox, 24th, July 1; T. J. Hanley, Jr., 23d, July 3; J. J. Gerhart, 23d, July 12; S. McNab, 18th, July 14; F. Richard, 17th, July 15, and R. B. Lorch, 7th, Aug. 19.

Additional 2d Lt. H. S. Struble, 5th F. A., is attached to that regiment as 2d Lt., to fill a vacancy. He is assigned to that regiment, effective Oct. 14.

Following additional 2d Lts. of C. A. C., assigned as 2d Lts., to fill vacancies: M. J. O'Brien, June 16; J. C. Haw, June 18; I. B. Simmons, Jr., July 1; R. L. Wogan, C. H. Tenney, F. E. Emery, Jr., E. C. Wallington, and C. E. Hocker, June 20; R. T. Gibson, July 1; E. B. Hyde, Jr., July 2, and W. W. Ord, July 14.

2d Lt. C. F. McKinney, 6th Inf., relieved from assignment to that regiment. He will remain on present duties until time for him to comply with orders of July 6.

2d Lt. M. F. Davis, now attached to 6th Inf., is assigned to that regiment.

Following are relieved from further duty at Fort Porter, N. Y., and will join their regiments at Douglas, Ariz.: 1st Lt. A. J. White, 22d Inf., and 2d Lt. R. L. Eichelberger, 22d Inf.

2d Lt. J. C. Wyeth, 5th F. A., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for examination for fitness for detail in Aviation Section of Signal Corps; then to his station.

1st Lt. Col. M. G. Zalinski, Q. M. Corps, is relieved from temporary duty at headquarters, Western Dept., and will proceed from San Francisco about Nov. 5 to Manila and join his proper station.

1st Lt. C. Hodges, 4th Inf., to Jacksonville, Fla., for duty as range officer, national matches; then to his station.

Changes in Medical Corps: Capts. J. M. Coffin, now at Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., is assigned to permanent duty there. He is relieved from further duty at Fort Riley. H. A. Phillips, from Fort McIntosh, Texas, to Fort Sam Houston for duty and by letter to Commanding General, Southern Dept. Orders of July 19 relating to Capt. T. L. Ferenbaugh amended to direct him on expiration of present leave to proceed to Fort Riley. H. A. Phillips, from Fort McIntosh, Texas, to Fort Sam Houston for duty and by letter to Commanding General, Southern Dept. Orders of July 19 relating to Capt. T. L. Ferenbaugh amended to direct him on expiration of present leave to proceed to Fort Riley. H. A. Phillips, from Fort McIntosh, Texas, to Fort Sam Houston for duty and by letter to Commanding General, Southern Dept. J. C. Gregory, from duty as Attending Surgeon, Phila., Penn., effective on completion of examination for promotion; then to Ft. Slocum, N. Y., for duty, relieving Capt. J. R. Harris, who will proceed to Boston for duty as Attending Surgeon in that city, reporting by letter to Commanding General, Eastern Dept., relieving Capt. C. F. Morse, who on being relieved will proceed to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty, and F. W. Hunington, on his return to Fort Totten, N. Y., from temporary duty at West Point, N. Y., will stand relieved from duty at Totten; then to New York City as attending Surgeon in that city, reporting by letter to Commanding General, Eastern Dept.

1st Lt. L. J. Ahern, 6th F. A., to Anniston, Ala., and report on Sept. 15 to Commanding Officer, Camp of Instruction for Field Art., for duty until Oct. 15, upon completion of which he will return to the place of receipt by him of this order.

Capt. T. F. Dodd, Aviation Officer, Signal Corps, to Brownsville, Texas, assume command of 1st Aero Squadron, detachment, Signal Corps.

Capt. D. W. McEnery, Med. Corps, from duty with Panama Canal, about Jan. 1, then report to Commanding General, United States Troops, Panama Canal Zone, for duty with station at Corozal.

2d Lt. C. M. Smith, C. A. C., upon relief from Reed Hospital, report to Commanding Officer, Coast Defenses of Baltimore, for temporary duty.

Leaves: Capt. G. E. Edgerton, Corps of Engineers, 4 months; 2d Lt. G. Gary, C. A. C., 2 months; 2d Lt. W. F. Winton, 1st F. A., 2 months; 2d Lt. C. M. Smith, C. A. C., 15 days; Capt. M. L. Ireland, C. A. C., 2 months; Capt. A. S. Fuller, C. A. C., one month; 1st Lt. N. Horowitz, C. A. C., one month; Col. H. C. Benson, Cav., from Oct. 9 to and including Dec. 8; Capt. C. L. J. Frohwitter, C. A. C., 6 months; Capt. R. R. Mix, Ord. Dept., 15 days.

Navy.

Commanders: H. B. Price, the Academy, Sept. 30, in connection with duty as Mel-ville and in command when commissioned; R. Earle, the Arkansas, to Naval Academy; G. S. Lincoln, from command of Dolphin, Sept. 15, to Academy, and from command of the Dubuque, to the Academy.

Lt. Commanders: W. D. Leahy, Bureau of Navigation, Sept. 15, to command the Dolphin; C. Richardson, from connection fitting out the Oklahoma, to the Arkansas; C. Shackford, Academy, to the Wyoming, Sept. 15, to Academy, and W. Williams, Rhode Island; W. Smith, the New Jersey, to command the Celtic, and L. R. Sargent, the North Dakota, to command the Dubuque.

Junior Grade Lts.: P. Norflet, H. R. A. Borchardt, and S. A. Manahan, all commissioned: E. S. R. Brandt, the San Francisco Sept. 10, to the Academy; Neal Acadamy, to the Culgoa, to Academy; A. R. Simpson, the Mayflower, to Academy; M. S. Bennion, J. B. Will, and C. K. Morrison, Academy Practice Squadron, to Naval Academy, and R. M. Griffin, the Downes, to the Cushing.

Midshipman J. R. Kyle, Jr., to the Brooklyn.

Surgeon W. S. Pugh, Jr., to temporary duty, New York Yard.

Pay Director E. D. Ryan and Pay Inspector S. Bryan, commissioned.

Paymasters: F. P. Sackett, Washington Yard, Nov. 1, to connection fitting out the Nevada, and on board when commissioned; F. T. Watros, the Missouri, Ohio, and Wisconsin, on Sept. 31; W. V. H. Rose, Las Animas (Col.) Hospital, to wait orders, and J. F. Hatch, the Wisconsin, Sept. 30, to Philadelphia Yard.

P. A. Paymasters F. Baldwin, the Ohio, Sept. 30, to Newport Training Station, R. I., Oct. 31, and C. E. Parson, the Missouri, Sept. 30, to Washington Yard.

A. Paymaster T. C. Gibbs, to Naval Pay Officers School, Washington, D. C.

Chief Boats. D. J. O'Connell, the North Dakota, and C. Nordstrom, the North Dakota, to Newport (R. I.) Training Station.

Chief Gunner W. Zittler, the Wyoming, to works of E. W. Bliss Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Gunner L. Wittman, Bliss Company's Works, Brooklyn, N. Y., to the Wyoming.

Chief Machinist W. James, the Wyoming, to Schenectady, N. Y., in connection with machinery of the California, and F. W. Teepe, the Vestal, to the Wyoming.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Virginia and New Jersey at Southern Drill Grounds; Dolphin at Hampton Roads; Ohio and Wisconsin at Annapolis; Kanawha at Port Arthur, Texas; Jenkins at New York Yard; Bowhatan at Newport; Ocmulgee, Guatanamo; Tennessee at Philadelphia Yard.

Sailed: Sacramento, off Isle of Pines for Port au Prince; Chattanooga, Topolobampo for Guaymas; Culgoa, Port au Prince for Mexican waters, via Gonaives and Petitgoave; Missouri, Annapolis for Hampton Roads; Princeton and Nanshan, Honolulu for San Francisco, and the Des Moines, Island of Candia for Jaffa.

The Mars, now at San Francisco, has been ordered to proceed to Hampton Roads via Panama Canal.

The Naval Academy Practice Squadron has been disbanded as such, and the vessels composing same—Missouri, Ohio, and Wisconsin—have been ordered to proceed from Annapolis to the Philadelphia Yard to join the Atlantic Reserve Fleet.

Coast Guard.

Capt. C. Satterlee, commissioned, and to command the Androscoggin on relief.

First Lts. W. J. Wheeler, to duty as Asst. Inspector at Patchogue, N. Y.; A. H. Scally, commissioned; and S. S. Addison, to the Calyca. G. C. Alexander, to the Apache; W. E. Maccoun of Engineers, to the Guthrie; A. C. Norman of Engineers, to the Mohawk; J. B. Turner of Engineers to the Acushnet; H. G. Fisher, to the Onondaga; J. A. Alger, the McCulloch, to the Pamlico, and 45 days' leave en route; H. W. Pope, to command the Snohomish, Sept. 15; L. C. Covell, the Snohomish, to the Unalga, on relief; F. L. Austin, to the Arcata; H. E. Rideout, to the Manning, and E. Blake, Jr., to command the Acushnet.

Second Lt. J. L. Ahern, to the Miami.

ILLUSTRATIONS TO KEEP.

Dramatic human experience involved in the European warfare pictured in The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial, bound volume. One dollar, postpaid. The New York Times, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Warm weather continued during Thursday throughout the East and South, while cooler weather prevailed generally over the North from the Great Lakes westward.

There have been showers in the last twenty-four hours in the interior of the Middle Atlantic States, the Ohio and upper Mississippi Valleys, the Lake region, and the Far Northwest.

Fair weather prevailed elsewhere.

The storm which persisted in the vicinity of the Bermudas since Sept. 1 has moved northeastward beyond the field of observations. No other storm appears on the weather chart.

Indications are that the weather will be generally fair without decided temperature changes Friday and Saturday in the States east of the Mississippi River and in the west Gulf States.

Winds for Friday and Saturday along the North Atlantic coast will be moderate variable, mostly west; Middle Atlantic coast, light to moderate south; South Atlantic coast, light to moderate variable.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair, cooler, Friday. Saturday, fair.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair, slightly cooler, Friday. Saturday, probably fair.

New England—Fair Friday and Saturday. Western New York—Fair Friday and probably Saturday; not much change in temperature.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended ata midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	52	72	4 P. M.	82	80
6 A. M.	50	69	6 P. M.	82	79
9 A. M.	54	76	9 P. M.	57	80
12 M.	59	87	11 P. M.	58	78

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 80; for the corresponding date last year it was 58; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 68.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 72, at 1 P. M. was 84. Maximum temperature, 90 degrees at 1 P. M.; minimum, 69 degrees at 6:15 A. M. Humidity, 92 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 50 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.97 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.90 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.
1:50—414 E. 138 St.; A. Settens.....Slight
5:10—186 Lewis St.; Frank Ekeroth..Slight
10:10—321 E. 72 St.; Mitchell Rosobools, Slight
11:20—59 Macdougal St.; Joseph Blumenthal .....Slight
11:55—112 W. 100 St.; Seminon & Stout..
P. M. Slight
12:30—53 W. 28 St.; Ready Co.....None
2:10—32 W. 48 St.; Elizabeth Monroe..Slight
3:00—310 E. 57 St.; not given.....Slight
6:10—409 E. 24 St.; M. Bollin.....None
7:20—177 Grand St.; Golden Bros.....Slight
7:22—1,284 Clay given.....Slight
7:30—27 Allen St.; Shankin Bros.....Slight

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and Assignments, 6 P. M., Sept. 8: Lieut. J. Duane, 6, to D. Bu.; Patrol, 10 A. M., Sept. 9: E. McDonald, 40, to D. Bu., as Act. Det. Sergt., Sec. Gr., vice Schulman, Det. Bu., to 156, designation as Act. Det. Sergt., Sec. Gr., revoked. 4 P. M., Sept. 10: W. F. Raleigh, 162, to 146; Motor Cycle Patrol, T. J. Lynch, 171, to 276.

Temporary assignments: Surgeon T. A. McGoldrick, 19 S. D., in charge of 14 S. D., in addition to his own, 1 day, 8 A. M., Sept. 11; Lieut. J. C. Amon, 286, to command, during absence of Captain on sick report, 6 P. M., Sept. 8. Serg. D. Glenn, 85, to C. O., duty in Property Clerk's office, 30 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 9. Patrol, J. Corrin, 1,154, and H. J. Hellegal, 1,156, to Mc-Cloy, 160, to B. B. H. Squad, duty in Special Squad 1, 16 days, 8 A. M. Sept. 13. A. S. Kasinsky, 37, to 6 ins. Dis., 10 days, 4 P. M., Sept. 9; G. P. Chiquette, 83, to D. B., 5 days, 4 P. M., Sept. 4; E. Plagge and E. H. Pruschen, 68, duty in plain clothes in precinct, 8 days, 4 P. M., Sept. 4; T. J. Crimmins and A. Mellegal, 156, duty in plain clothes in precinct, 30 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 8; F. Fasullo, 154, to 17 I. D., 10 days, 4 P. M., Sept. 10; W. Weissheir 156, to 165, 30 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 11; Dan Gilligan, 169, to 15 I. D., 10 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 4; J. T. McGann, 169; S. E. Thompson, 171, and J. E. Cassidy, 174, to 15 I. D., 4 P. M., Sept. 15; Patrol, J. Arras, 2, to day, 8 A. M., 1 day, 2 P. M., Sept. 12, precincts indicated: R. C. Nugent, 168; G. C. Schlessinger, 170; E. O'Rourke, 168; J. J. Crowley, 170.

Leaves of absence, with full pay: Surgeon H. G. Webster, 14 S. D., 1 day, 8 A. M., Sept. 11; balance of vacation. Without pay: Lieut. W. F. Smullen, 150, 1 day, 8 A. M., Sept. 9; Lieut. J. C. Arras, 2, 1 day, 8 A. M., Sept. 9; M. M. Melzak, 6, 1 day, 6 P. M., Sept. 8, and 1 day, 8 A. M. Sept. 18; J. T. Egan, 7, 1 day, 8 A. M. Sept. 9; E. N. H. Rosenfeld, 1, 1 day, 6 P. M., Sept. 8, and 1 day, 6 P. M. Sept. 17; H. Frelloehy, 22, 1 day, 4 P. M. Sept. 9; B. Petersen, 32, 2 days, 12:01 A. M. Sept. 14; J. F. Conlon, 32, 1 day, 4 P. M. Sept. 12; S. Hozinsky, 152, 1 day, 4 P. M. Sept. 10; A. Brown, Bridge Precinct, 1 day, 11 A. M. Sept. 14.

Application for full pay accepted: Patrol, F. May, 81, 7:37 P. M., Aug. 8, to 9:50 A. M., Aug. 14, while under suspension.

Restored to duty: W. F. Raleigh, 162, 8 A. M., Sept. 9.

Realignation accepted: Prob. Patrol, H. Mogg, 7. R. to take effect 12 P. M., Sept. 8.

Death: Patrol. W. H. Gunn, Traffic Div., Subdiv. A, at 11:55 P. M., Sept. 8.

Amendment: So much of Paragraph 1, S. O. 204, c. s., as transfers Patrol. W. H. Vetter from 23 to Traffic Div., Subdiv. A, is amended to read Traffic Div. Subdiv. B.

Revocation: So much of Paragraph 1, S. O. 204, c. s., as transfers Patrol. T. J. Lynch, from 170 to 276 and changes his assignment from mounted to motorcycle duty, is revoked.

Fire Department.

Death: Lieut. C. A. MacCready, H. & L. 16, at 8 P. M., Sept. 7. Funeral from his late residence, 501 E. 87th St., at 9:30 A. M. tomorrow. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery. The funeral escort will consist of a battalion of two companies of ten men each, commanded by Capt. J. A. Christie of H. & L. 43.

The members of Department Band will be directed to report to Fire 1st gr. A. J. Muir at the quarters of Eng. 50, 491 E. 166th St., at 9 A. M. Sept. 9, to-day, for the purpose of attending the funeral of the late Fire. J. Duffy, No. 3, of Eng. 33.

Charges dismissed: Fire. 1st gr. T. Loonam, Eng. 50, and Fire. 1st gr. J. Hall and 1st gr. T. V. Coyle, Eng. 76, (same;) Fire. 1st gr. F. H. Barett, Eng. 76, (same.)

Penalty imposed: Fire. 1st gr. J. Moran, H. & L. 43, (violation of Section 107,) 5 leaves withheld.

Special leaves, without pay: Fire. 1st gr. G. F. Harrigan, Eng. 76, 84 hours, 8 A. M., Sept. 11; Fire. 3d gr. W. J. Leahy, H. & L. 22, 24 hours. 8 A. M., Sept. 11.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The eligible list for dentist is announced. There are seventy-six names on it. Those who received a rating of more than 85 are as follows:

Julius M. Weinberger, 91.80; Charlotte Wolf, 91.20; Charles S. Alexander, 90; Isidor H. Rosenthal, 89.60; Harold S. Shulman, 89.60; Joshep H. Barnett, 89.20; Guy Campbell, 88.80; Jacob B. Posner, 88.20; Samuel Streim, 87.60; Abraham B. Weill, 87.60; William S. Engelberg, 87.20; Henry J. Cordes, 87.40; David Schoor, 87.40; Leon Harris, 87.40; Charles Steffens, 87.40; Thomas F. Clowry, 87; Milanie Wolf, 87; Ira Buchenbols, 87; Alexander Diamond, 86.80; Austin L. Finan, 86.80; Elias S. Friedman, 86.80; Samuel Weinrib, 86.80; Louis Saperstein, 86.60; Florence H. McKeever, 86.60; Benjamin Pasawell, 86.20; Charles J. Meyer, 86; August E. Kraft, 85.80; Arnold T. Goldwater, 85.80; Bernard Bernstein, 85.60; Samuel Berg, 85.40; Julius E. Berger, 85.40; Edmund Appel, 85.40; Charles E. Gavin, 85.40; William A. Fosner, 85.40; Beatrice H. Kutyn, 85.20.

United States.

The eligible list for elevator conductor, Federal Service, has been issued. It contains fifty-three names. Those who received a rating of more than 85 are as follows:

Walter B. Freehand, 95.50; Clifford Inniss, 94.10; Edward L. Skeete, 91.90; Nathan Frank, 90.80; James F. Allison, 90.40; Charles F. Cloonan, 90.40; James H. Hurd, 89.50; Michael Farrell, 89.50; Samuel Doroff, 89.40; William J. Helme, 89.10; Ernest L. Wells, 88.60; John F. Doyle, 88.10; Jeremiah P. Greene, 87.90; Frank L. Newman, 87.90; Charles C. Keating, 87.50; George H. Wetherell, 87.40; William A. Fogerty, 86.80; Michael A. Clancy, 86.70; Thomas A. Carr, 86.70; William Suggs, 86.20; Reuben L. Burg, 85.60; Alfred Allen, 85.60; William Williams, 85.40.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

ANDERSON, GRACE IRENE RYDER, (June 9;) estate worth $1,000, all personal. Left to Henry Anderson, husband of decedent.

HARTNETT, PHILIP, (Sept. 1;) estate worth about $3,700. St. Bernard's R. C. Church receives $200; Dennis H. Shea, Margaret H. Fordicker, and Catherine H. Beck, cousins, receive $5 each; six other relatives receive $100 each, and the residue is left in equal shares to Mrs. James Sheridan and John Green.

KELLER, FRANCIS X., (Aug. 29;) $20,000 realty and $20,000 personal; $200 to each of the following: Society of St. Vincent de Paul, Sisters of St. Joseph's Home for the Blind of Jersey City, the Dominican Sisters of the Sick Poor, Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum; $250 goes to the Apostolic Mission House at Washington, D. C.; $4,500 to Mary Agnes Keller, a daughter; $3,000 to each one of four sons, Francis Paul, William H., John Joseph, and Frank Xavier. Residue to the widow, Catharine Agnes Keller.

MURPHY, MARY CONWAY, (March 11;) about $1,500, all to son, Carroll John Murphy.

SUBSTITUTE LICENSES

To Teach in the High and Elementary Public Schools.

Substitute licenses to teach in high schools the subjects indicated have been granted to the following:

ART METAL WORK—Haswell C. Jeffery.

BIOLOGY—Benjamin Schwartz, Marion E. Allen, Helen F. Berquist, Friedolina C. Jud, Blanche M. Sherman.

CHEMISTRY—Isabel Greenburg.

COOKING—Isabelle M. Hull.

ELOCUTION—A. E. Schmidt, Winifred C. Demarest.

ENGLISH—Robert J. Hammond, Nathan C. House, Joseph J. McCann, Mabel Daly, Anna Duffy, Elsie Hayward, Marjorie K. Jones, Mary E. Kenny, Mary H. Lawler, Ruth J. Marley, Dorothy M. Russell, Mrs. Caroline Slater, Emily B. Walker, Marguerite Weed.

FREEHAND DRAWING—Theodore Bolton, Eugen H. Peterson, Florentine S. Israel, Leteria Villari.

FORGEWORK—John Wilson.

FRENCH—Sara E. Loth.

GERMAN—Gertrude Chapel, Elizabeth H. Leuerits, Emma H. D. Mahler, Bessie R. Pritchard, Marguerite L. Schorr, Harriet M. White.

HISTORY—Philip Cohen, Edwin G. Goldstone, Maude N. Wise, Helen S. Worstell.

LATIN—Myra B. McNicol.

LIBRARY ASSISTANT—Vera Elder.

MATHEMATICS — Benjamin Braverman, Ruth H. Clapp, Anna K. Fuller, Bessie M. MacDonald, Ethel R. Marks, Helen E. D. Stiles.

PHYSICAL TRAINING—Marguerite H. Van Duyn.

PHYSICS—William S. Wilson.

SEWING AND DRESSMAKING—Mary T. Keatinge.

SPANISH—Anita Thomas.

Substitute licenses to teach in elementary schools the subject indicated have been granted to the following:

COOKING—Elizabeth Adams, Lena W. Barrus, Margaret Bartlett, Agnes Beveridge, Margaret D. Byrnes, Edith M. Cockroft, Margaret Cornell, Mrs. Della Hemstreet, Mary M. Hereth, Grace A. Hubbell, Laura C. Huggins, Marjorie Keeler, Jessie A. Knox, Mabel J. Long, Gertrude McMillan, Grace E. Mitchell, Lily Morrissey, Grace P. Reed, E. Ruth Toussaint, Myrtle Vine.

DRAWING AND CONSTRUCTIVE WORK—Elizabeth V. Colburn.

MUSIC—Helen A. Davidson.

PHYSICAL TRAINING— Maurice Achson, John L. Bliss, Ruth M. Earle, Margaret Gavin, Blanche Gutman, Bertha L. Kier, Grace E. Klingsbury, Marie V. Marshall, Eleanor G. Millar, Edna Morrison, Dorothy Phair, Rose Salwen, Katherine Selverstone, Helen L. Smith, Lillian V. Wolpert.

SHOPWORK—George Y. Benvie, Louis Bloch, Robert H. Bullen, Henry H. Casson, Andrew Ciaccio, Arthur S. Cornhill, Charles G. Davis, George L. Dobbelaar, Charles J. Edelson, August J. Fischer, Frederick J. Fischer, Robert S. Gardiner, Walter S. Grieve, Ferdinand Harder, Raymond F. Harris, Hiram W. Harrison, James M. Hay, William Ingram, Eugene B. Lunas, August Kohler, Nicholas G. Lador, Allan MacDougall, William G. McMurdo, Eugene F. Montague, Jr., Elmer Peterson, Christian P. A. Peterson, Ernest B. Sievert, Anthony V. Schauer, Arno N. Schlinghyede, Bertram W. Scholes, Leopold Shea, Albert E. Slauson, Ebenezer Speirs, Jr., Joseph F. Stels, Frederick Tiebeault, William P. Tomlinson, Edward J. Weber, Louis H. Winck.

Licenses as substitute teacher of kindergarten in elementary schools have been granted to the following: Rose B. Brady, Mrs. Helen R. Barnes, Mrs. Maude J. Cornwell, Mrs. Mary S. Chapman, Carolyn C. Duke, Mrs. Edna L. Fromer, Amalie L. Kuntzler, Leila L. Luscomb, Bertha Rivkin.

Licenses as substitute teacher of ungraded classes in elementary schools have been granted to the following:

Parker S. Halleck, John McKinley, Edgar J. Morgan, Elmer Osborn, Marion M. Dana, Lila M. Delano, Ciara E. Eyles, Esther Levy, Mrs. Alice S. Poore.

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, n e corner of Manhattan St. 112.7x98.4x100.1x47.2, prior mtg $110,000; Columbus Av, n w corner of 87th St, 100.8x125, prior mtg $40,000; Maria C. Henriquez et al. to Long Branch Amusement Co. of Long Branch, N. J. Aug. 28, due Sept. 1, 1917, 6 p. c.; attorney, Albert Zimmermann, 206 Broadway.....$12,000

HESTER ST, 174, s s, 100 ft w of Mott St, 25x100, prior mtg $32,000; Giuseppe Seccafico to Domenico Grosso, 371 Broome St, Aug. 20, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, G. Seccafico, 174 Hester St.....$,500

7TH AV, n e corner of 37th St, 98.9x244; Little Streets Co. to Equitable Life Assurance Society, 120 Broadway. Sept. 8, due Jan. 12, 1917; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$500,000

30TH ST, 142 East, s s, 150 ft e of Lexington Av, 25x98.8, prior mtg $30,000; Stephen Van R. Marling to American Mortgage Co., 46 Cedar St, Sept. 8, demand, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St.....$1,000

47TH ST, 322 West, s s, 330 ft w of 8th Av, 17.9x100.5, prior mtg $12,000; Mary E. Lynch to John M. Kyle, 488 West 147th St, Sept. 9, due, &c., as per bond; attorneys, Campbell, M. & A., 233 Broadway.....$1,875

91ST ST, 151 East, n s, 90 ft e of Lexington Av, 20x100.8; Rosalie A., wife William J. Becker, to Christopher W. Mitchell, 300 West 143d St, Aug. 28, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Appell & Taylor, 51 Chambers St.....$1,000

Bronx.

ANDREWS AV, 1,909 w s, 39.9x99.8; Mary O'Connor to Grand Building Co., Inc., 249 East Kingsbridge Road, prior mtg $20,000, Sept. 8, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$5,500

ANDREWS AV, w s, 894.8 ft s of 179th St, 39.9x99.5; Oesting Building Co., Inc., to Forbes J. Hennessy, 88 West 70th St, at al., (executors, &c.,) Sept. 8, 5 years; same attorney.....$20,000

ANDREWS AV, w s, 433.6 ft s of 179th St, 39.11x92.11; same to same, Sept. 8, 5 years; same attorney.....$20,000

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, e s, 114.11 ft s of 187th St, 26x61; Hurley Building Corporation to James A. Benedict, Katonah, N. Y., Sept. 7, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$6,500

HALL PLACE, n w s, 612.5 ft s of 167th St, 61.8x87.11; Bridget Cowan to Alfred G. Reeves, 148 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, (trustees,) Sept. 8, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,250

LORING PLACE, e s, 288.6 ft n of Fordham Road, 37x118.1; Beckmann Realty and Construction Co., Inc., to Margaret Archbold, Rome, N. Y., Aug. 31, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Harry Patton, 27 Cedar St.....$1,500

SAME PROPERTY; same to Antonie Benda, 1,467 Rosedale Av., Aug. 31, 3 years, 6 p. c.; same attorney.....$1,500

LOT 84, map Allen Estate; Giuseppe Marchioli to Inter-County Development Co., 33 Park Row, June 1, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Jonathan Holden, Pleasantville, N. Y.....$85

LYMAN PLACE, 1,339, w s, 53.4x112.11; Martha Mulligan to Leona Holding Corporation, 63 Park Row, prior mtg $56,000, Sept. 7, due as per bond; attorney, J. H. Zieser, 63 Park Row.....$3,500

LYON AV, s e corner of Doris Av, 40x100; Edward Frederich to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Sept. 9, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$4,000

UNION AV, e s, 106.3 ft n of 155th St, 18.7x93.2; Lawrence Coyne to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, Sept. 8, 5 years; attorney, M. J. Sullivan, 51 Chambers St.....$4,500

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 437.6 ft s of Railroad Av, 27.6x108; Mabel A. Milne to Charles A. Hoehn, 1,227 Tinton Av,

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.



BARGAIN
$6,000
EASY TERMS

COZY HOME—7 ROOMS.
48 Min. on Train to N. Y. City.
Plot 100 by 274 feet; select neighborhood. Large living room; open fireplace; tiled bath; large veranda; electric light; parquet floors; beamed ceilings; walls panelled. Country club, golf, outdoor and water sports.
Send for photograph.
R. F. BARNES,
170 B'way, N. Y.
Tel. 1622—Cort

NAVESINK PARK,
ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS.

Highest Point on Coast Between Maine and Florida.

CONSISTING of 200 acres, divided into suitable building plots, fully restricted. Attractive prices. Delightful scenery. Over a mile of water front. State automobile Boulevard traverses property. Within easy access of the Sandy Hook steamers of the New Jersey Central Railroad.
EDWARD D. LOUGHMAN,
280 Broadway, New York City.

ATTRACTIVE BARGAINS

In modern one-family houses and choice building lots at private sale, a large number from which to select.
THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50% of former prices. They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Moresmere and Leonia, New Jersey, (opposite Grant's Tomb), within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan.
An inspection of these properties will convince you that they are unusual bargains.
Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy Free.
For further details and terms, address BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

MADISON, NEW JERSEY.

Large, handsome house, every improvement; fine condition; over acre in lawn, trees, shrubbery; greenhouse; 10 minutes' station. Going to sell. See it; secure the bargain. OWNER, Room 703, 141 Broadway, N. Y.

PENNSYLVANIA—FOR SALE OR LET.

Large
Manufacturing Site

On P. R. R. near Greensburg, Pennsylvania. Consists of 150 acres. All facilities. Worth $400,000, will sell for **$150,000.**

Best Proposition in
Western Pennsylvania

Do not inquire unless you mean business. No Agents. Write, Z, 257 Times Annex.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

—SUNSHINE
—AIR
—LIGHT
} In Each and Every Room
—VIEW
—COMFORT
—CONVENIENCE
—CUISINE
—ACCESSIBILITY
—QUIET (Strictly Residential)

are the features of an apartment. These can be obtained to please the most discriminating tastes and requirements at the most astoundingly

LOW PRICE

in the history of New York high-class Hotels. 1, 2, 3 rooms and bath, 4 rooms and 2 baths, 4 unobstructed windows and 2 exposures average for every room. Week, month or year. Furnished or unfurnished. American and European plans. Also a la carte restaurant.
2 Rooms and Bath, $70 up per mo.
3 Meals (Amer. Plan) $8 Week.
Furnished to Suit.

JUST COMPLETED
HOTEL NOBLETON
126 West 73rd Street,
1 Block from Subway and "L" Express, 6 Surface Cars, and Bus Central Park, Riverside Drive.
Come and See for Yourself or Write for Booklet. Really New and Exceptional.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

59 West 89th St.
69 West 89th St.
RENT $1,700 EACH.
Three-story brown stone Houses, two-story extension, 11 rooms, 2 baths; very desirable.

331 West 88th St.
RENTS $2,500.
Four-story and basement white stone Dwelling, bay windows, 14 rooms, 3 baths; electric light, parquet floors; very desirable.
OTTO DENCKER,
503 5th Ave. Tel. 8977—Murray Hill.

16 EAST 75TH STREET

Four-story brownstone Dwelling, 25x100 for rent, furnished or unfurnished, for a term of years. Electric light, open plumbing, hardwood floors. French doors between hall, drawing room and dining room. Usual commission to brokers.
MINTURN POST COLLINS,
Greeley 265. 1 West 34th St.

CENTRAL PARK WEST
Near 86th Street.

Elegant four-story house.
All improvements; ideal for physician; from Oct. 1 or before.
—BIERHOFF, 345 Lenox Ave.

261 WEST 71ST STREET.

10 Rooms, 2 Baths, Electric Lights. Parquet Floors; beautiful condition; rent $2,000.
PEASE & ELLIMAN, Agents
186 West 72nd St. Columbus 8300.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

BEST SPOT IN TIMES SQUARE FOR

163 W. 48th St. **Café** Store 25x108

TABLE D'HOTE—CHOP HOUSE, ETC.
Adjoins 48th St. Theatre. Rent Low.
STERN, 102 W. 38th. Phone Greeley 5312.

3d Ave., 1672

Large double store; up-to-date front; metal ceiling; occupied as confectionery past 20 years. Apply Walter L. Frank, 433 Lenox Av.

STORE TO LET.
STORE TO RENT AT
No. 49 NASSAU STREET.
Apply OWNER, 139 West 32d Street.

STUDIO AND OFFICES TO LET
BROADWAY STUDIO BUILDING,
Broadway and 80th St.

Studio and offices to rent; subway entrance same block; steam heat. Apply on premises, No. 2,231 B'way. Elevator 80th St.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21671.—In Bankruptcy.—SAMUEL SILVER, Bankrupt.
Samuel Silver was duly adjudicated bankrupt on August 18, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on September 23, 1915, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, September 7, 1915.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

640-644 Riverside Drive
141st and 142d Sts.
12-Story Fireproof Apartment House.
Something more than a mere apartment. Unexcelled location.
4, 5, 6, and 7 Rooms
1, 2 and 3 Baths.
Every modern improvement. Excellent elevator service. Superior steam heating plant. Private laundries. Large, bright, airy rooms.
Efficient Day and Night Service.
Rentals
Very Moderate
Apartments Shown Evenings.
AGENT ON PREMISES.
Phone 8900 Audubon.

244 Riverside Drive (97th St.)
4, 5, 7, 8 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths, all light rooms, modern elevator house, $840 to $1,400.
THE MARION
2612 BROADWAY (98TH ST.)
5-6 Rooms & Bath, $600 to $930.
Fireproof elevator house, all improvements.
IRVINGTON 407 Central Park West
At 100th St., facing Park. Elevator house. 8 Rooms & Bath, 2 Toilets, $77.50 to $85.
THE STANTON
9 West 91st St. Elevator House. 8 Rooms & Bath, 2 Toilets, $930-$1,050.
200-202 WEST 78TH ST.
7 & 8 Rooms & Bath, $57.50-$60.
Hall service, steam heat, hot water.
Broadway **REMCO** 98th Street.

160 W. 95th St.
New 9-story fireproof apartments. Southern exposure.
ONLY THREE
5 Room Apartments **Left**
$1,075 upward.
JULIUS TISHMAN & SONS,
18 East 41st St. Tel., 7518—Murray Hill.

325 WEST 83D ST.
THE DEVONSHIRE
Close to Riverside.
7 Rooms & Bath $720 to $900
All Improvements.
Wm. Cruikshank's Sons
Tel. 6047 John. 37 Liberty St., N. Y.
Or apply to Superintendent on premises.

166W.72dSt.
Superb Apartments
3 Rooms and bath, $900 to $1400
4 Rooms and bath, $1400 to $2000
EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE
Unobstructed light. Particularly fine bathrooms with tiled alcova shower. Kitchens are tiled and exceptionally well appointed. Ice refrigeration. Service of highest standard. Location and accessibility unsurpassed. Maids' service if desired. MAID'S ROOM, $120 PER ANNUM.
MANAGER ON PREMISES.

309 West 86th St.
NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.
NEW FIREPROOF BUILDING.
1 ROOM and bath $420 to $600
2 ROOMS and bath $660 to $960
3 ROOMS and two baths $1,350 to $1,560
MAID SERVICE INCLUDED IN RENT.
RESTAURANT.
Manager, on premises. Tel., 8280—Schuyler.

250W.88ST.
BETWEEN
B'WAY & WEST END AV.
THE METROPOLITAN
6-7 ROOM APTS., $1,400 TO $1,600.

7 Rooms $1,300
EMAHREL
317 W. 99th Near Riverside
Modern Fireproof Elevator Apartments.
Apply to Superintendent.

NEAR CENTRAL PARK

electricity, near "L," subway; all improvements; inducements; $30 to $48. Hall boy, on premises.
4 WEST 101ST ST.
Large, light 5, 6, 7 rooms, bath; telephone.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ROHDE & HASKINS COMPANY, Bankrupt.—No. 21,544.
To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that all of the property, assets, and effects of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of books, stationery, office furnishings, store, fixtures, etc., the accounts receivable, and the good-will of the business of the said bankrupt, and the unexpired term of the lease of the premises, No. 16 Cortlandt Street, City of New York, now occupied by the Trustee herein, together with the accounts receivable of the Receiver and Trustee herein, (at their face value,) will be sold to the highest bidder at private sale on written competitive sealed bids, said bids to be opened at the office of the undersigned Referee in Bankruptcy, at 45 Cedar Street, New York City, at 12 o'clock noon on September 21, 1915, at which time the bids will be opened and creditors may attend and express themselves in reference thereto. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check or cash for at least 10% of the amount of the bid.
The business is being carried on by the Trustee, and will be offered as a going concern on any bids for the entirety. Separate bids for any of the above property may be submitted. The said property may be inspected at the premises, 16 Cortlandt Street, City of New York, on any business day prior to the sale between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.
The Trustee reserves the right to reject any or all bids, in which event the said property will be sold at public auction by Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, at said premises, 16 Cortlandt Street, City of New York, on September 24, 1915, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, September 8, 1915.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB KLEIN, Bankrupt. Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Thursday, Sept. 16, 1915, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 33 W. 17th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of cloaks and suits, woolen and cotton piece goods, silks, satins, machines, power tables, office furniture, fixtures.
HENRY R. KAUFMAN, Assignee.
ROSENBERG, LEVIS & BALL,
Attorneys for Assignee, 74 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21,964.—In Bankruptcy.—LUIGI SILVAGNI, Bankrupt.
Creditors of said Luigi Silvagni are hereby given notice that on July 23d, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, September 25th, 1915, at 10:15 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

150 West 79th St.
Bet. Columbus & Amsterdam Aves.
12-Story Fireproof Building.
One 9-Room Duplex Apartment.
Rental $2,600.

587 Riverside Drive
Corner 136th St.
5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms.
Rental $780 to $1,380.

1,100 Park Ave.
Corner 89th St.
9 Rooms.
Rental $1,600.
EDGAR A. LEVY,
505 Fifth Ave.
Telephone 6960—Murray Hill.

THE ANTWERP
2333-9 B'WAY (COR. 85TH)
7 Beautiful rooms, extra large, light; will decorate to suit; convenient to Subway, L, and all surface lines. Fine neighborhood. $40 $60
WOODSTOCK & LOCKSLEY,
507-511 WEST 130TH ST.
NEW, HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS.
3 Large, light, especially well arranged rooms. All improvements. Telephone. $20
4 Electricity, etc. Near Subway and surface lines. Beautifully decorated. $28
235 WEST 140TH ST.
150 Ft. to 6-9 "L" Express Station.
6 Extra large, light, newly decorated rooms; quiet, well kept and conveniently located house. Great value. $33 $35
47 EAST 88TH ST.
PRIVATE HOUSE BLOCK.
6 Fine, cosy rooms, improvements; newly decorated; convenient to all car lines. One block to Park. $35
These houses are under my personal supervision, service of the highest standard is assured.
HENRY LONDON 302 BROADWAY. Tel. Worth 96.

305 WEST 72d ST.
Adjoining West End Av.
4-5-6 ROOMS.
$1,100 to $2,000

DORILTON



MAGNIFICENT STRUCTURE
Unusual sunny exposure. Express subway station 100 feet away. Free electric light and refrigeration. Three vacancies only. 5 to 9 Rooms at $1,600 to $2,800. Write or telephone for leaflet.
BROADWAY & 71ST ST.

The Regnor
601 West 115th St.
N. W. Corner Broadway.
4-5-6-7 Rooms
1-2-3 Baths
Overlooking Columbia University.
$810 to $1,850

LIDO HALL
110th St. at 7th Av. (N.W.Cor.)
8 Rooms, 2 Baths
Rentals $1150 to $1300.
Overlooking Central Park. Fireproof. Block to "L" or subway, car and bus. Seven rooms, ground floor, for physician.
Representative on premises, or
W. F. Fuerst, 87 Nassau St.

ATTENTION THE MILLARD, 18-20 West 107th St.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
4 to 8 EXTRA LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS, $35 to $65
Best in New York at Price.

THE ADRIAN,
58 West 72d.
Eight large, light rooms, bath; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient subway, elevated, and surface lines. $1,100-$1,300. Inquire Superintendent.

11TH ST., 128 WEST,
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS, 5, 6, 7 attractive, well-planned rooms, most reasonable rent in this very desirable neighborhood, $65, $80 month. Manager, on premises.

THE AYLSMERE,
60 West 76th St.
Seven and eight large, light rooms, bath; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,500. Supt. on premises.

The Sevillia
Apartment Hotel, 117 W. 58th St.
Apartment of 2 rooms and bath; also one 3 rooms and bath, unfurnished, from Oct. 1st.

80 WEST 92ND STREET
7 large rooms, bath, single flat, all improvements; refined neighborhood, near "L," Subway, $40.
Also 9 Rooms and Bath, $60.

Skylight Studios
5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $50

3 Rooms (front)..$60
4 Rooms.....$65
5 " $75

New fireproof elevator apartment house, fine location, near subway and "L" stations.
55 WEST 95TH ST.

GREYLOCK,
61 West 74th St.
8 large, light, outside rooms; elevator service; southern exposure; near subway and elevated. Telephone Columbus 2945.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

AMESBURY HALL,
610 West 115th St.
Modern fireproof building, near Riverside Drive. Large, bright rooms. Every modern improvement. Superior service. Subway express station one block.
3 Rooms Kitchenette and bath, $42.50 to $55.00
4 Rooms and bath, $50.00 to $65.00
5 Rooms and bath, $70.00 to $75.00
REPRESENTATIVE ON PREMISES, OR PHONE 8835 MORNINGSIDE.

VELASQUEZ-GOYA
605-611 WEST 156TH ST,
New High Class Elevator Apartments,
directly opposite Spanish Museum grounds.
4, 6, 7 Rooms, 2 Baths
RENTS VERY REASONABLE.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

The Kenmare,
327 Central Park West.
Corner 93d St.
Overlooking Central Park, convenient to "L" station at 93d St. and 91st St. Subway.
8 Exceptionally Large Rooms, $1,000 to $1,500 Per Annum.
Corner apartments, every room outside.

The Del Monte,
102 West 75th St.
Elevator apartment building located on an exclusive private house block; convenient to subway express station, "L" station, and all car lines; all rooms are exceptionally large.
7 & 8 Large Rooms, $800 to $1,400.

Park Court
403 West 115th St.
Between Amsterdam and Morningside Avenue West.
Convenient to 116th Sereet Subway Station, also surface lines. In the Columbia College section. Modern in every detail.
6 and 7 Rooms, Rent from $50 to $75 Per Month

The Raleigh
No. 7 West 92nd St.
Private house block. Convenient to Subway and surface cars.
5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath
All Front Apartments.
Direct southern exposure.
Rent $55 and $75 Per Month

814-816 WestEndAv
Between 99th & 100th Sts.
Located on restricted Park thoroughfare, in one of the best residential sections of the city, easily accessible to subway, elevated, bus and all surface lines.
8 Large, Light Rooms and 2 Baths, $1,400 to $1,500.

Harold Court
235 West 102nd St.
Corner of Broadway.
7 Large Light Rooms
Front apartments.
Rent $900 to $1100

The Portland
612 West 115th St.
Bet. Broadway and Riverside Drive. Modern eight-story fireproof structure. One block from Broadway and 116th Street subway. Convenient to surface cars and 'bus line.
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath
Rent $50 to $65 Per Month
SHARP & CO., Broadway, Cor. 99th St.

BING & BING
119 West 40th St. Tel., 6410 Bryant.
NEW APARTMENTS
NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
LEASES FROM OCTOBER 1.

993 Park Av., Cor. 84th St.	10-11 Rooms 3 Baths	$2,800 to $4,300
955 Park Av., Near 82d St.	7-9 Rooms 3-4 Baths	$2,400 to $3,500
1,155 Park Av., Corner 92d St.	8-10-12 Rooms 3-4 Baths	$1,900 to $3,900

LARGER SUITES CAN BE ARRANGED.
An apartment furnished by Messrs. H. F. Huber & Co.
Open for inspection in each house.

ALSO

Brentmore, 88 Central Park West, Corner 69th St.	9 Rooms 3 Baths	$3,750 to $4,000

Two Styles, Simplex and Duplex.
For rent from October 1st.
Immediate possession may be arranged.
Apply on Premises, or at the Office of Bing & Bing
119 West 40th St. Tel., 6410—Bryant.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

Liberal offer by the Owner
The owner of these houses is desirous of filling them at once. Hence will give extraordinary inducements to desirable tenants.

Brockton—Elevator.
640 West 180th Street,
N. E. Corner Broadway
4-5 Rooms, $40 to $50.

Swampscott—Elevator.
660 West 180th Street,
S. E. Corner Broadway.
4-5-6-7 Rooms, $37.50 to $60.

542 W. 179th St.—Non-Elevator
4 Rooms, $30.

These houses are exceptionally well managed and of recent construction, and are located in the best section on Washington Heights.
KNAP & WASSON CO., Agents,
4249 Broadway at 181st St.
3769 Broadway at 156th St.

Three minutes to 116th St. Express Station, 6th and 9th Aves. "L."
MORNINGSIDE PARK APARTMENTS
Facing Most Picturesque Park in Manhattan.
4 ROOMS, $35-$45
5 ROOMS, $50-$60
6 ROOMS, $60-$70
7 ROOMS, $80-$85
Every Modern Housekeeping Convenience.
RESTAURANT OPTIONAL
40 MORNINGSIDE AVENUE
N. E. CORNER WEST 118TH ST.

536 W. 111th St.
Modern fireproof building, adjacent to Broadway. Superb Apartments, large, light rooms. Appointments and service of highest standard.
3 Rooms, kitchenette and bath..... $570 to $700
4 Rooms and bath..... 780 to 825
5 Rooms and bath..... 840 to 1,000
6 Rooms, bath, extra lavatory ..... 960 to 1,050
7 Rooms and 2 baths..1,100 to 1,250
APPLY MANAGER, ON PREMISES.

COLUMBIA HEIGHTS.
THE MELVILLE,
Amsterdam Ave. at 118th St.
5-6-7 Rooms, $600-$900
All Night Service.

The Ferncliff
High Class Elevator Apartments
N. W. Cor. 120th St. & 7th Av.
7 and 8 large, all light outside rooms & bath; all modern improvements; all-night elevator service. Rent reasonable, $55.00. The finest apartments on the 7th Ave. Drive.

THE STRATFORD
101 West 115th St.
Cor. Lenox Ave., 1 Block Subway and Bus.
6-7 Rooms, $600-$660.
Large, Light Rooms; All Improvements.
Roof Garden.
Personal management—Owner on premises.

504 WEST 111TH ST.
MODERN eBLDG., NEAR BROADWAY
Night and Day, Hall and Elevator Service.
EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS
4 Rooms and Bath, $510 to $660
MANAGER ON PREMISES

THE MIDLOTHIAN
355 West 117th St.
5 and 6 Rooms, $35.00 to $45.00.
Elevator, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath, uniform service, electric light; all rooms outside light and air. Apply to janitor.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

Apartments
Chester Court
86 West 119th St.
6, 7, 8 and 9 Rooms and Bath newly renovated, $600--$1,200.
Ronda and Chateau d'Armes
151st St. and Fort Washington Ave.
4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath, $540—$1,000
The Forres
251 West 81st Street
7, 8 and 9 Rooms, and Bath, $1,200—$1,400
Further particulars and plans of all the apartments are on file at our office at
10 East 45th St.
14 Wall Street
Douglas Robinson
Charles S. Brown Co

603 W. 111th St.
The Antlers
between B'way & Riverside
7 Rooms, 2 Baths,
Attractive Modern Apts.
Owner on Premises
$1,400

The Sophomore
21 Claremont Ave.,
Just Above 116th St.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths,
With Extra Lavatory.
Overlooking Columbia Grounds.
$1,400-$1,600.

REED HOUSE
Broadway at 121st St.
6 rooms.... $780 $900
7 rooms.... $900 $1200
Perfect Service.
OWNER ON PREMISES.

THE MARKENFIELD,
605-611 West 111th St.
overlooking the Hudson; convenient to 110th St. Subway; 4, 5, 6 room Apartments. RENTS $800 TO $1,020.
LEROY COVENTRY, 156 W. 72d.

REFINED APARTMENTS
8 and 9 rooms, $80 upward.
All outside, restricted avenue, high-class service; modern. Owner resides on premises. WESTWOOD and CLIFFEWOOD COURTS, West 180th Street on Fort Washington Avenue.

123d ST., 510-518 West.
COLUMBIA COURT
TRANQUILLITY, DIGNITY & COMFORT.
3 and 4 rooms; modern elevator apartments; all conveniences; rents $32 to $45.

PORT ROYAL, 246 W. 129th
EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT.
OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT.
MODERN RENTS. BIG VALUE.
5-6 LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Three New Buildings

There Remain To Be Let

In "500 West End Avenue"
At Northeast Corner 84th Street
With Southern, Eastern and Western Exposures,
Only 2 Eight Room Apartments
and
A Few Six Room Apartments
Rentals $1,800 to $2,700

In "575 West End Avenue"
At Southwest Corner 88th Street
Overlooking Riverside Drive
2 Five Room Apartments
2 Six Room Apartments
and
A Few Seven Room Apartments
Rentals $1,100 to $2,300
also
Doctor's Apartment of 9 Rooms—Ground Floor Corner. Specially Arranged for Office and Home.
And in

84th St., Corner Broadway "The Alameda"
With Southern and Western Exposures.
1 Five Room Apartment
3 Six Room Apartments
and
A Few Seven and Eight Room Apartments
Rentals $1,500 to $2,400
All Ready for Occupancy
We have only one price for the apartments we manage.
MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY
56 West 45th Street
Telephone Bryant 7848
Representatives on Premises

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.
SPENCER ARMS
S. E. Cor. Broadway & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
or larger combinations — maid service included, and meals served in apartments.
Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space.
Most convenient location in city.
RENTAL, $70 to $125.
Chas. F. de Casanova, Agt., on premises, or your own broker.
Tel. Columbus 3996.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

Manhattan Av. & 123d St.
Near 125th St. "L" and Subway.
High Class Elevator Apartments.
2-3-4 & 5 Rooms
Kitchens and Kitchenettes,
$28 to $60 Per Month.
Large Rooms, Unusual Closet Space.
'Phone 3927 Morningside.

RIVERVIEW COURT,
611 West 136th St., near Riverside Drive.
Four and six rooms and bath, large and light, $35 and $55; subway 137th St. and Broadway; efficient service; references. Premises on
HALL & BLOODGOOD,
542 Fifth Av. Tel. Bryant 7632.

CONCORD HALL
468 Riverside Drive,
Corner 119th St.
7-8 rooms, 2 baths, extra lavatory.
$1150—$1700; STRICTLY FIREPROOF.

NEW HOUSES
4-5-6 Rooms, $30 up.
Every improvement; refined neighborhood; owner's management; high class. 865 West 180th Street.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

The Southfield
145 East 35th Street
A superbly equipped apartment house on a quiet street, convenient to the shopping and theatre district.
Seven room apartments with two baths. Also Duplex Apartments. Large bright rooms. Extra maids' rooms. Exclusive features usually only found in higher priced apartments. Your inspection is respectfully invited.
Rentals, $1,500 to $2,300

829 Park Avenue
Corner 76th St.
This is a place you would like to call "home." It is an apartment house par excellence.
The rooms are large, bright, well arranged, north, south, east and west exposures.
Plenty of closet room. Every modern convenience. Popular duplex apartments.
Six rooms and bath, seven rooms and two baths, eight rooms and three baths.
Rentals $1500 to $2600
PEASE & ELLIMAN
340 Madison Avenue
'Phone Murray Hill 6200.

The Manhanset
63 East 59th Street
ADMIRABLY suited to professional and business people who seek a refined home with apartment house privacy and hotel service.
There are now available a few suites of 3 rooms and bath, ranging in rental from $55 to $70. These have been newly renovated and include the most desirable apartments in the Manhanset.
For details apply to Supt. Tel. 4490 Plaza

16-18 EAST 87TH ST.
Between Fifth and Madison Avenues.
7 & 8 Large, Light Rooms & Bath, **$45 to $55** Per Month.
Newly decorated, steam heat, hot water.
MARSTON & CO.,
30 East 42nd Street. Tel. 840 Murray Hill.

44 EAST 49TH ST.
FINE APARTMENT, SEVEN ROOMS AND BATH; ALL LIGHT ROOMS; RENT $1,600.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Murray Hill Apts.
122-128 East 34th Street
S. W. cor. of Lexington Ave.
SEVEN & EIGHT ROOMS
RENTS, $1,200-$1,800

Bachelor Apartments
THE BERWYCK
65-69 West 54th Street
TWO ROOMS & BATH
RENTS, $480-$720
CONVENIENT TO THE UNION AND UNIVERSITY CLUBS.
DOCTOR'S OFFICE, $900
APPLY TO
HERMAN L. R. EDGAR
81 Nassau Street

122 E. 76th St.
Near Park Av.
New 9-Story Fireproof Apartments
7 & 8 Rooms
Rentals $1,950 to $2,200.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., Inc.,
AGENTS,
421 Madison Avenue, at 48th Street.
Telephone, Murray Hill—5600.

1219 MADISON AVENUE,
Southeast Corner 88th Street.
All apartments have dining room and living room facing the avenue. Each has a maid's toilet. All floors parquet and hardwood. Electric lights. All-night elevator service.
6 Rooms & Bath, $840 up.
8 Rooms & Bath, $1,000 up.
9 Rooms & Bath, $1,450.
MANAGEMENT BY RESIDENT OWNER.
APPLY ON PREMISES.

THE WAREHAM,
231 Lexington Av.,
NEAR 34TH STREET.
3-4 Rooms & Bath,
Rents $540-$600
J. Romaine Brown Co.,
N. E. Cor. Madison Av. & 41st.
Tel., Murray Hill—1481.

RUTHERFORD
206 East 17th Street,
Nr. Rutherford Park. Elevator Apts.
2-4-5 Rooms, $300 to $540.
4 Rooms Ground Floor, Suitable for Doctor or Dentist.

BROOKLYN.

9 Montague Terrace
Between Remsen and Montague sts; one and two rooms; maid service; ten minutes to Manhattan; $18 to $50; comfort, convenience and elegance.

WAR TRADE.
Searching and authoritative articles dealing with the economic side of the European war in The Annalist. Every Monday. 10 cents. $4.00 a year. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

City Property
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate at Auction.

JERE JOHNSON JR., CO., AUCTIONEERS.
287 B'way, N. Y. 189 Montague St., B'klyn.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

A.—16 West 129th St.—Three-story brick house, all improvements, separate entrance to yard from street; rent, $600. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 25 Liberty St.

A.—140 East 30th St.—Modern four-story and basement dwelling, in perfect order; rent, $1,000. Possession.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 25 Liberty St.

Clifford B. Harmon & Co., Real Estate, Vanderbilt Avenue Bldg., opposite Grand Central.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Craftsman Homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 13th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn. Avenue J station, Brighton Beach "L."

$4,000 BROOKLYN LOT, 100x100 between Williamsburg and 59th St. bridges; mile from East River; can arrange for $3,000 mortgage. Telephone Greenpoint 2280.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Do you want to own my fine home of 7 rooms and bath, all improvements, in town 30 minutes from city, by paying $17 monthly? Concession to good party. Write for particulars. Owner, Box 169 Times Downtown.

SEE THE NEW HOMES AT KEW GARDENS.
15 minutes from Penn. Terminal.

Jamaica—Sacrifice, six rooms, bath, $2,900; eight rooms and bath, $5,900; all improvements. Piquet, 854 Fulton St., Jamaica.

City Houses to Let—Furnished

Well-furnished house on West End Av.; modern improvements, 10 rooms, 2 baths, $2,500. Telephone 5086 Gramercy.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

129th, 106 W.—Handsome 2-story and basement dwelling; 2 baths; $900 from Oct. 1.

To Let For Business Purposes
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Loft, New York; rent 3,500 feet or more in fireproof building, Bushwick section, Brooklyn; cheap. H. C. Lockwood, Woolworth Building.

180 Madison Av., at 34th St.—Studios. Telephone 3573 Greeley.

Desk Room, light office, reasonable. Evening Post Building, Room 401, 20 Vesey St.

Property Out of the City
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted—To rent for all year occupancy, house in Neponsit, Belle Harbor, or any other ocean frontage town within commuting distance of New York City. State all particulars. L 101 Times.

Wanted—5 or 6 room unfurnished cottage, bungalow, or apartment in suburbs for year, with option of renewal; state rent, distance from station, and full details. L 97 Times.

Mortgage Loans
Forty-five cents an agate line.

ALBERT B. ASHFORTH, 14 WALL ST.
MORTGAGE LOANS.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—No. 21,302.—MORRIS WEISBERGER, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Morris Weisberger, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 1, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, October 11, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, September 7, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—No. 21729.—ISAAC HAUSS, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Isaac Hauss, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 20, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, October 11, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, September 7, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 20,279.—VAN HOUTEN & TEN BROECK COMPANY, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Van Houten & Ten Broeck Company, bankrupt, has filed its petition, dated August 25, 1915, praying for a discharge from all its debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, October 11, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, September 7, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—No. 21472.—SARA L. CASSEN, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Sara L. Cassen, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated June 17, 1915, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, October 11, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, September 7, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21,932.—In Bankruptcy.—TALMUD HAT CO., INC., Bankrupt.
Talmud Hat Co., Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on July 29, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on September 22, 1915, at 2:30 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, September 7, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 22083.—In Bankruptcy.—CHARLES MILLER, Bankrupt.
Charles Miller was duly adjudicated bankrupt on August 2, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on September 22, 1915, at 2:20 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, September 7, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 22100.—In Bankruptcy.—CHARLES GREENHUT, Bankrupt.
Charles Greenhut was duly adjudicated bankrupt on August 25, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on September 22, 1915, at 2 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, September 7, 1915.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Chester Hill, Mt. Vernon.—Large, exquisite apartments, appearance of private dwelling, surrounded by shady lawns; each apartment an entire floor, 25 windows, piazza, heat, hot-water supply; $900-$960 yearly. Janitor, 174 Rich Av., Mount Vernon.

36 MINUTES FROM GRAND CENTRAL. Modern homes for rent in Mount Vernon. ANDERSON REALTY COMPANY, 1 Anderson Pl., near New Haven Sta., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Doctor's office; large, well lighted; furnished or unfurnished; may be seen at any time. 105 West 74th St.; telephone Columbus 1812.

New "Old Colonial," 8 rooms, 3 baths, in park; handy station, for sale; others to let. Maxwell Smith, Greenacres, Hartsdale, N. Y.

To Let.—Half of furnished office, rent $12.50, and sharing other expenses; reasonable. 14 Maiden Lane; Room 54.

HOUSE PLANS and specifications made according to your ideas. Rousseau. 2 E. 23d.

Hudson River.

KENNETH IVES & CO., Westchester, 7 E. 42.

New Rochelle Properties.—Sale, rent, exchange. Jas. D. McCann, 221 Huguenot St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Eight-room house; 2 story and attic; best material used; open plumbing, excellent heating plant and all improvements; plot 8,000 square feet; two blocks from bathing beach; near trolley connecting with Kings County elevated, schools, churches, hotels, stores and all conveniences; price $4,950; terms $400 cash and $40 per month; possession by Oct. 1. Call, phone or write Owner, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. 1760 Greeley.

AN OPPORTUNITY.

Would like to make appointments to visit my 27 waterfront lots, with all improvements, asphalt streets, shade trees, drainage, &c., 22 minutes from Metropolis. Will make terms to suit. Address A. G. M., 1,425 Bigelow Av., Queens County.

Five-room house, bungalow style, well built; all modern improvements; 5,000 square feet of land; price $2,900; terms same as rent; near railroad, trolley and bathing beach. Call, phone or write Owner, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. Phone 1760 Greeley.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

BEAUTIFUL new house, artistic outside and a model of perfection in its interior; 6 large rooms, tiled bath; plot 60x120; large trees, park approach, fine street; 2 minutes to depot; easy commuting, $5.90 monthly. Price to sell quick, $4,000. For particulars call, write or phone G. E. ANGELL, 76 East 94th St. Phone 6743 Lenox.

BUNGALOW, UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE, practically new, 7 rooms, oak floors, steam heat, electricity, gas, city water, thoroughly modern, A1 condition; lot 60x175; convenient to station; for sale at less than cost. Write for photo. S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN, Ridgewood, N. J. Phone 555.

RENT IN RIDGEWOOD.

Test its merits as a suburban place of residence; 1,000 commuters like it; attractive homes, $50 to $150 per month. Write us. S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN, Ridgewood, N. J. Phone 555.

Small fruit farms, 75x500; five minutes to station; restricted section; twenty-mile view; new houses; every improvement; wonderful fruit; real opportunity, $5,000 to $6,500; terms. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

RENT—Westfield; magnificent new house, $25; another, $60; plenty of land. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

We specialize in Bergen County real estate. Write for Booklet A. N. J. Title Ins. Co., Hackensack, N. J.

Bargain.—$6,500; easy terms; 10 rooms, 2 baths; 50 minutes to city. Box M 355 Times Downtown.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Property My Specialty. Harvey R. Linbarger, 197 North Av.

LITTLE FARMS, hour out, for city workers; $10 monthly. Room 1,701, 141 Broadway.

ENGLEWOOD homes; lots and plots for sale. Gorham Co., Englewood, N. J.

Country Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

FOR RENT, IN BERMUDA,

a modern hotel and two large bungalows; fifty-eight rooms, completely furnished; run successfully five seasons of five months.

Situated on a commanding site, overlooking City of Hamilton and surrounding country; one mile from steamship landing and only a few minutes from the ocean and bathing; grounds consist of six acres, with garden and tennis court. Apply to Asher F. Black, Malden, Mass.

For Rent to Small Family—Attractively furnished house, 9 rooms, large sleeping porch, garage, in desirable neighborhood, 8 minutes from station. Mrs. Nellie D. Boden, 526 Lenox Av., Westfield, N. J.

Shippan Point, Stamford, Conn.—Exceedingly low rental, six months, 16 rooms, 5 baths; beautifully furnished; servants will remain. Box 66, Stamford, Conn.

To Let—Unfurnished.

HASTINGS, stone's throw of Hudson; 5 minutes train, trolley; 8-roomed house, hall, laundry, sleeping plazzas, oak floors, electricity, beamed ceilings, asbestos hot air; boat club, tennis, skating; $65. Blaine.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

Apartments to rent, furnished and unfurnished, full hotel service; restaurant; cheapest rates in New York; 2 rooms and bath, furnished, $12 weekly and upward. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th st.

67th, 130 East.—Five large, light, all outside rooms and bath; handsomely furnished; complete outfit of china, glass, kitchen, and laundry utensils. Supt., 3867 Plaza.

222 East 17, (Stuyvesant Square.)—Furnished apartment, 3 rooms and bath; service; ground floor; private house. Stuyvesant 3924.

Small kitchenette apartment to responsible person appreciating antique furnishings. W 87 Times.

88th St., 10 East.—Elegant floor, 3 very large rooms; also smaller apartments.

West Side

APARTMENTS, NEWLY, BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED AND DECORATED TO SUIT, one, two, three rooms and bath, four rooms and two baths; month or year; $35 a month up per room; meals optional; $8 a week; full hotel service; quiet location; one block from "L" and subway express, ten car and bus lines; references; just completed; very exceptional opportunity owing to tardiness in completion of building; great sacrifice in rates. Hotel Nobleton, 126 West 73d St.

98th St., 305-307 West.—Schuyler Arms Hotel, between Riverside and Broadway. Strictly high-class house; beautifully furnished apartments; shower baths; 2, 3, 4, and 5 rooms, with or without kitchen, fully equipped for housekeeping; all-night elevator; telephone; valet, boy and maid service; restaurant in building. Phone 3964 River.

An apartment that is a real home; location convenient to shops, theatres; West 71st St., 342, 6 and 8 rooms, 2 baths; living room 22x18, bedroom 22x16; elevator house; will furnish new rugs, furniture, beds, bedding, &c., to suit prospective tenant; rent $200 to $300 per month. Apply premises or Ernest Tribelhorn, 60 Wall St.

To rent, furnished, eight months or one year, elaborately furnished six-room, two-bath apartment, 10th floor, Roxborough, Broadway and 92d St.; butler in charge; can be seen any time. E. M., Robinson, 1,564 Broadway, City. Telephone 3710 Bryant.

51st, 355 West.—New elevator building; unusually furnished two, three, four rooms and bath, kitchen and kitchenettes; adjacent subway and "L"; $12 up; references necessary.

Attractively furnished non-housekeeping floor; three rooms, bath. Inquire 244 Waverley Place.

Beautifully furnished 3-room housekeeping apartment; reasonable; worth investigating. Telephone 4211 Schuyler.

148th, 562 West.—Attractive six rooms, completely furnished; elevator; $75. Apartment 64.

Exclusive listings; personally selected; Claremont Morris, specialist, 30 East 42d. Murray Hill 258.

52 WEST 39TH ST.

Suites of two rooms and bath, charmingly furnished; sunny; electricity; phone.

Censored list, handsomely furnished apartments. Wickliffe Gray, 289 West 78d. Columbus 3974.

Choice list personally inspected furnished apartments. Frederick L. Hurt, 30 E. 42d.

113th, 607 West.—Delightful 6 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

Splendid suite, large room, bath, electric light; location unexcelled. 30 West 71st.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

1,186 MADISON AVENUE, COR. 87TH ST. 7 unusually light rooms; electric light, parquet floors; elevator service. $1,200.

THE LISPENARD

53 East 86th St. Exceptional arrangement; 7 extra large, light rooms. Rental $75. Others $65. Agent on premises.

EVERETT M. SELXAS CO.

34TH ST., 145 EAST.

Two-room studios and apartments; large and light, all improvements; tiled baths, parquet floors; full length mirrors; $37.50 to $42.50; studios have north light. Premises, or Lester E. Reilly, 103 Park Av. Phone 4252 Murray Hill.

152 East 35th St.—Only one apartment to let; 8 elegant, large, light rooms and 2 baths in high-class elevator apartment house; all improvements; $1,800 per annum. Superintendent, on premises, or Franklin L. Partridge, 49 Wall St.

227-229 EAST 72D ST.

6 and 8 rooms, bath; steam heat; elevator. Rents $35 to $50. Apply Supt.

227-229 EAST 72D ST.

6 and 8 rooms, bath; steam heat; elevator. Rents $35 to $50. Apply Supt.

"Kingston," 129-131 E. 76th St.; handsome apartments; 7, 8 large, light rooms.

West Side

An apartment that is a real home; the home you want before you have seen it; location convenient to shops, theatres; West 71st St., 342; Apartments 6 and 8 unusually spacious, airy, light, cheerful rooms, three baths, living room 21x24, bedroom 16x22; good layout; comforts of private house on one floor; sunshine in every room; high-class elevator house; attentive service; plenty hot water and steam heat; rent $1,350 to $1,650, being 20% lower than similar apartments rent for elsewhere; renting agent on premises.

Apartments 1, 2, 3 rooms and bath; 4 rooms and 3 baths; full hotel service; phone; maid service; tastily decorated to suit; $30 per month up per room; meals optional; $8 a week; one block from "L" and subway express, cars, and bus lines; special inducements for leases; references; just completed; very exceptional opportunity owing to tardiness in completion of building; great sacrifice in rates. Hotel Nobleton, 126 West 73d St. Write for booklet.

A.—A.—A.—YOUR IDEAL AT LAST.

How would YOU like to select first-class furnishings and decorations to suit entirely YOUR OWN discriminating tastes and requirements? You can do this in the newest, sunniest apartment hotel in New York for $70 per month, two rooms and bath. Hotel Nobleton, 126 West 73d St., between Broadway and Columbus Av., one block from express subway and "L" stations.

Wadsworth Av., 882, one block from 191st St.-Broadway subway station; highest elevation in Manhattan; exceptionally high-class elevator house; rooms are extraordinarily large and light and contain every newest improvement; 4 all front rooms, $40; 5 rooms, $45, $50; 6 rooms, $60; 7 rooms, $65.

EMPIRE COURT, 311 West 95th St.

Very light rooms,	4 rooms, bath, $45 up
All Night	5 rooms, bath, $50 up
Garage,	6 rooms, bath, $60 up
Telephone, &c.	7 rooms, bath, $70 up

GEO. R. READ & CO., 30 Nassau St.

Will sublet for one year corner apartment, unfurnished, six rooms, foyer and three baths, all outside rooms at the Rexford, 79th St. and B'way; can be seen between three and six. Voightlander. Telephone 6806 Schuyler.

A. CLAREMONT HALL,

601 West 112th St., (Corner Broadway.) Apartments five to seven rooms; passenger elevator, &c.; rents, $780 to $1,100; possession. Wirth L. J. CARPENTER, 25 Liberty St.

The Hamilton.—Elegant apartments, 5 and 6 rooms; opposite City College; rent, $40 to $55. Apply to Owner, on premises, 477 West 140th St.

Six rooms and bath; spacious and light; $1,200, $1,500 yearly; can be used by dentist or studio. Room 229, 45 Broadway. 3796 Rector.

A.—156 WEST 72D ST.

Convenient to subway and elevated, 2-3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; room service; $600-$900.

306-308 WEST 112TH ST.—4-5-6 large, light rooms, steam heat, electric light, telephone, elevator. Rents $36 to $46. Apply Supt.

ELEVATOR, 5 ROOMS, $45.

Convenient, fashionable neighborhood. 500 West 112th.

306-308 WEST 112TH ST.—4-5-6 large, light rooms; steam heat, electric light, telephone, elevator; rents, $36 to $46. Apply Supt.

100 WEST 118TH ST.

6-7 large, light rooms; steam heat. Rents $32 to $50. Apply Supt.

47th St., 120 West, (Bet. 6th & Broadway.)—Seven rooms; elevator apartment. L. Bilgon & Co., agents, on premises.

228 WEST 58TH ST.

Two rooms, tiled bath, and kitchen; also studio apartments; $35 up. Lovell.

Broadway, 2708 (1033).—Three rooms, bath; housekeeping; non-housekeeping; restaurant service; $40.

84th St., 15 West. — Seven large rooms and bath, newly decorated; immediate possession; $50 and $60.

College Av. and 170th St.—Three and four grand rooms; beautiful neighborhood; references required.

57th St., 329 West.—Three large light rooms, bath; modern improvements; rent $50 to $60. Inquire on premises.

27th St., 361 West, (The Albemarle.)—High-class elevator, 4-5 rooms, every modern convenience, $40-$45.

82d, 105 West,—One large, outside room, bath; maid service; telephone; $35; studio apartment.

82d St., 105 West.—Four rooms, bath; all facing street; studio apartment; telephone; reference; $60.

172d, 575 West.—Corner elevator house, 4-7 large, beautifully decorated apartments.

For apartments on Grand Concourse, consult H. A. Douglas, 2,429 Grand Concourse.

130th, 202 West.—Modern apartments; seven all large, light rooms; $40, $50.

112 W. 129th.—Six light rooms, bath; all improvements; well kept; $28.

156th, 601 West.—Elevator apartments, 4, 6, 7, 8 rooms; $38 to $100.

Brooklyn.

ST. JAMES PLACE, NEAR FULTON ST. Delightful 6-room apt., $42; 7-room, $45; electricity, steam; parquet floors; near subway and L. Booklet. GOLDEN REALTY, 238 St. James Place.

New Jersey.

New and up-to-date apartments of five and six rooms and bath, with heat, hot water supply and janitor service, will decorate to suit. Full particulars of Charles Fall, agent, Hoboken Trust Co. Building, 14th & Washington Sts., Hoboken. Telephone 393 Hoboken.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—HADDON HALL.

Finest apartment in State; 8-story elevator; fireproof; strictly high class; 6 and 7 rooms; decorations to suit; $65 and $75; any broker, or on the premises, 57 and 59 Union St.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Wanted.—Fifty furnished apartments, $65 to $100; 25 at $125 up; desirable applicants waiting. Frederick L. Hurt, 30 East 42d; Murray Hill 5725.

Small, fully furnished housekeeping apartment, 3 months; thoroughly first class every way; near Riverside; married couple. W 107 Times.

Apartments wanted, furnished; clients waiting. Particulars. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting specialist, 176 West 72d.

Unfurnished.

Gentleman wishes unfurnished apartment 1 to 3 rooms and bath; west side, below 96th St.; $30. K 242 Times Downtown.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47.—Comfortable family house; modern conveniences; transients, permanent; table board.

19TH, 116 EAST, Gramercy Park.—Large connecting rooms and small rooms; southern exposure; sunny dining room; block subway; references.

21ST, 145 East, (Gramercy Park privileges.) —Large, small, cool rooms; electricity; private bath, excellent table; references; phone.

45TH ST., 8 EAST.

Table board; rooms; references.

61ST, 159 EAST.—Beautiful, renovated rooms; steam, hot water; excellent table.

MADISON AV., 213, (Near 36th St.)—Large and small rooms; some with private baths; newly furnished and decorated; excellent cuisine; references.

West Side

7TH AV., 2,053, (123d.)—Opportunity secure airy rooms; steam; home cooking; references.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Well-furnished rooms; private bath; excellent table; refined surroundings.

54TH, 54 W.—First-class single, double rooms; suites; private baths; electricity; references.

56TH, 332 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; excellent board; table guests; references.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms with board; suite; private bath; references.

57TH, 849 WEST.—Large and small rooms, private bath, with board; reference.

58TH, 46 WEST. — Quiet home; desirable rooms; excellent table; transients; references.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private baths, table unexcelled; table guests.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Electricity, steam heat; private bath; large and medium rooms; near park, subway; excellent Southern cooking.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive rooms, single, suite; electricity, steam, hot water, home cooking.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Exceptionally large rooms; electricity, steam, hot water; home cooking.

76TH, (244 West End Av.)—Select pension offers exceptional, immaculate accommodations; exquisite furnishings, baths; excellent home table; electricity.

70TH, 132 WEST.—Attractive rooms; twin beds; large private bathrooms; references.

71ST, 62 WEST.—EXCEPTIONAL BOARD; DOUBLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; STEAM, ELECTRICITY; REASONABLE.

72D, (Broadway-West End.)—Private house; superior Southern family cooking; will receive limited number table boarders; 2380 Columbus.

72D, 120 WEST, newly decorated and refitted, offers suites with private baths. M. Luez, phone 6041 Columbus.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; excellent board; table guests.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; electricity; parlor dining room.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Beautiful second floor; other rooms; board optional; references exchanged.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; table guests; reference.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large, small, attractively furnished rooms; excellent table; table guests accommodated.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; excellent table; homelike; parlor dining; table guests.

76TH ST., 241-243 WEST.—Desirable large and medium sized rooms, with and without private bath; references.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms, parlor dining; references.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Single and large rooms, connecting shower baths; gentlemen; private family.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; also parlor floor; newly decorated; continuous hot water; excellent cuisine and service; private baths.

80TH, 108 WEST.—The House Richards. An "Old Home" place for refined people; all new, high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; electricity; good table; parlor dining.

82D, 52 WEST.—Large, small rooms, bath; excellent table; telephone, electricity; references.

82D, 124 West (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

82D, 45 WEST.—Pleasant large, small rooms; running water; excellent table; reasonable.

82D, 55 WEST.—Exclusive house, second floor front; private bath; single; medium rooms.

83D ST., 42 WEST.—Select boarding house to be opened Sept. 10; newly decorated and furnished throughout; table guests; references.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; gentlemen, couple; superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

86TH, 55 WEST.—Exceptional 2d floor; private baths; continuous hot water; other rooms.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large, newly-decorated room, with connecting bath; excellent board.

90TH, 16 WEST.—Choice rooms; gentlemen, adults; exclusive; Jewish house. River 9793. Hellman.

91ST, 149 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; kitchenette suite; table guests.

91ST, 149 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; kitchenette suite; table guests.

94TH, 142 WEST.—Rooms, suitable two appreciating superior table; home comforts. Lucken.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly renovated rooms; electric lights; private bath; telephone; references.

94TH, 140 WEST.—Large, comfortable room; running water; suitable two business people; moderate.

94TH, 36 WEST.—Large, second floor front room; excellent board; references. Strauss.

102D ST, 216 WEST.—Attractive rooms, large, single; excellent table; gentlemen; elevator apartment. Mcllhenney.

102D, 250 WEST, (West End Av.)—Accommodation for bachelors or man and wife; board, rooms; private house; first class.

105TH, 76 WEST.—Thirty of our guests have been with us from two to nine years; comfortable rooms; refined and homelike; exceptionally good table; references; reasonable; Southerners.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; 3 large rooms and bath; also single room; between Riverside and Broadway.

112TH, 605 WEST.—Sunny front sitting room bedroom, modern apartment; excellent meals.

113TH, 525 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private boarding house; table guest; home cooking.

113TH ST., 625 WEST.—Large room; private bath; suitable gentlemen, couple; home cooking; references.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Large, small rooms, connecting with bath or single; table guests.

115TH, (corner Manhattan Av.)—Morningside Park & 116th elevated nearby; the "Morningside," newly fitted up; 40 choice rooms to select from; every comfort; $8 up, single; $15 up, two. Phone 2758 Audubon.

115TH, 419 WEST.—Large, sunny front room; also outside single; reasonable. Hale.

121ST, 150 WEST.—Large, small rooms; conveniences; excellent table; Hebrew family; table guests.

145TH, 349 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, overlooking park; gentlemen, couples; Southern cooking; telephone.

145TH, 623 WEST, (Corner Riverside Drive.) —Large front rooms, with board; private family; view of Hudson; subway at corner; home comforts.

149TH, 544 WEST, (nr. Broadway Subway.)—The "Audubon;" bright room, good board, $8 up, single; $15 up, two. Tel. 2787 Audubon.

152D, 561 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; running water, electric light; southern exposure; excellent table. Aud. 4678.

BACHELORS.

TWO OR FOUR GENTLEMEN WANTED TO JOIN FOUR OTHERS HAVING BEAUTIFUL HOME WEST EIGHTIES. PARTICULARS "H.," ROOM 1,410, 45 EXCHANGE PLACE. PHONE 7146 HANOVER.

BEAUTIFULLY furnished rooms; excellent Southern cooking; convenient location; west side. Z 258 Times Annex.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549. — Elegant rooms; bath, shower, &c., superior board; $12 weekly; exceptional home surroundings. 4960 Morningside. Payne.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583, Apt. 31.—Beautiful rooms; southern exposure; superior board; refined.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 847, (153d.)—Large and small rooms; running water; home cooking.

THE EVELYN LODGE.

Charming family Hotel of high standard; Grand location; 20 min. Broadway, 5c fare; Lovely furnished rooms; suites; all comforts; Excellent chef and service; separate tables; Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly, $10-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

WEST END AV., 581, (86th St.)—Desirable rooms; steam heat, electricity; excellent cuisine; exclusive neighborhood; table guests; references.

WIDOW, charming house, Riverside Drive, will rent two large, handsomely furnished connecting rooms, overlooking Hudson; private bath; also large room, private bath; exceptional cuisine. 3928 Audubon. Write L 78 Times Annex.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

YOUNG MAN, 25, clean, good habits, would like room and board with private family in apartment house; convenient to Columbus Circle. Z 278 Times Annex.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH ST., 10 EAST, (NEAR 5TH AV.)

Pleasant large, small rooms; every convenience.

34TH ST., 46 EAST.—Elegant room, bath, electricity, $6.50; another, $4; telephone.

35TH, 20 EAST.—Floor, one flight, two large rooms, bath; every convenience; private house; exceptional; suitable two gentlemen.

58TH ST., 506 EAST.—Nicely furnished room; private family, private house.

76TH, 43 EAST.—Beautiful, large furnished rooms; all conveniences; private bath; telephone.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.) —Suite, two rooms and bath.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV, 265, (near 36th.)—Attractive large front room; bath. Murray Hill 728.

MADISON AV., 220.—Desirable rooms; running water; furnished, unfurnished; adjoining bath; electricity, telephone.

MADISON AV., 529.—Beautifully furnished rooms with, without private baths; phone; electricity.

MADISON AV., 527.—Large and small rooms, adjoining bath; electricity; gentlemen; references.

West Side.

97TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming suite for bachelors; hot water, electricity; references.

12TH, 34 WEST.—Single one, two, three room suites; private baths; telephone; references.

12TH, 111 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; private house; references.

16TH, 18 WEST.—Fine parlors, 2-3; telephone; private bath; other rooms.

32D ST. and Broadway.—Permanent rates; rooms, with and without private baths, 1 or 2 persons, $9 to $12 per week; single rooms, $7 per week; parlor bedroom and bath, 1 or 2 persons, $15 per week. Hotel New Strand.

34TH, 357 WEST.—Newly decorated; shower, tub baths; phone; closest inspection invited.

49TH, 59 WEST.

Exceptionally desirable rooms in private house.

53D, 62 WEST.—Large and small rooms; southern exposure; every convenience; references.

56TH ST., 49 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms; business gentlemen; references.

57TH, 264 WEST.—Large front corner room; bath, electricity, steam; beautifully furnished.

58TH, 118 WEST.—Beautiful room, private bath; select, quiet home location; small room.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Parlor floor studio suite, with grand piano; also small room.

61ST, 119 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private bath; hot water constantly; telephone.

65TH, 5 WEST.—Front room with alcove, telephone; one flight; $6. Beeson.

69TH, 143 WEST.—Attractive living, bed room; exclusive apartment; shower, electricity; breakfast. Wilde.

70TH, 262 WEST.—Pleasant front room; every convenience.

71ST, 106 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive large rooms; board optional; all conveniences; homelike atmosphere.

71ST, 221 WEST.—Fine front, medium room; also small room; continuous hot water; references.

71ST ST., 70 WEST.—Clean, well-furnished private house; moderate terms; reference.

71ST, 218 WEST.—Electricity, parquet floors, hot, cold water; no rooming house.

73D, 121 WEST.—Large, sunny front room for one or two; modern improvements; large closets; swell room; private house. Telephone 3428 Columbus.

73D, 269 WEST.—Large front room, bath; southern exposure; also medium room.

73D, 272 WEST.—Large rooms; private bath, shower; also single; electricity; references.

73D, 302 WEST.—First-class room and board; near Riverside Drive; phone.

73D, 255 WEST.—Superior accommodations, with and without bath; references.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive single and double rooms; private baths; subway express; references.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, small rooms; private bath; telephone; Summer rates.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Large rooms; also front parlor; connecting bedroom; $6, $8; telephone.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Attractive, homelike, sunny rooms; near bath; continuous hot water; electricity.

76TH, 126 WEST.—Attractive rooms, including handsome back parlor, with private bath.

76TH, 180 WEST.—Large room, private bath; electricity; exceptionally well-kept house.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.

Very attractive, pleasant rooms; home comforts.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Large, airy front room; southern exposure; conveniences; reference; reasonable.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, large room; private house; suitable one, two; references.

78TH, 166 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; large, small, with, without bath; electricity; telephone.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; shower baths; select.

79TH, 225 WEST.—Large room, private bath, electricity; subway; private home; references.

79TH, 146 WEST.—Attractive small rooms; also large rooms adjoining private baths; references.

81ST, 135 WEST.—Large, small rooms; convenient "L," subway; telephone; [illegible] Downtown.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Upper Side.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Sunny, immaculate, handsomely furnished double room, adjoining bath; elevator, electricity; near subway, elevated; one or two gentlemen; also smaller room. Barney.

81ST, 251 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive rooms, adjoining bath, private gas apartment. Holton.

82D, 134 WEST.—Large, handsome second-floor rooms; private baths; single rooms; references.

82D, 86 WEST.—Large furnished front room, private bath, electric light; references.

84TH, 134 WEST.—Newly decorated, finely furnished parlor; running water; gentleman; phone. Wallace.

84TH, 43 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small south rooms, private bath; reference.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Hotel comforts, private baths, newly furnished, decorated rooms; refinement.

85TH, 120 WEST.—Attractively furnished, clean room, suitable two; running water; $4.

86TH, 178 WEST.—Rooms; running water; electricity; en suite, single; meals. 7732—Riverside.

90TH, 58 WEST.—Newly furnished, attractive, large, medium-sized rooms, with private bath, telephone; references; private house.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Just opened, newly furnished house; rooms, en suite with baths, or single, $5, $7, $10; convenient "L."

91ST, 38 WEST.—Newly furnished house; rooms; private bath; electricity; parquet floors.

91ST, 21 WEST.—Elegant, newly decorated, comfortably furnished rooms; private bath; telephone; references.

91ST, 64 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable rooms; shower baths; refined private house; references.

91ST, 66 WEST.—Large and small rooms, nicely furnished; private house; reasonable.

91ST, 46 WEST.—Desirable, furnished, large room; private bath; select, private house.

93D, 270 WEST.—One, two, three rooms; private; adjoining baths; furnished, unfurnished.

93D, 253 WEST, (Broadway.)—Handsomely furnished large, medium rooms; baths; private residence.

94TH ST., 163 WEST.—Owner would rent entire floor of dwelling; sitting room, bedroom, and bath; references required.

97TH ST., 64 WEST.—Large, small, newly furnished rooms; quiet, well kept house; telephone.

97TH, 150 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms, adjoining bath; every convenience; gentlemen. Owner.

97TH, 230 WEST.—Single, double rooms; running water; board; elevator. Apt. 6A.

101ST, 16 WEST.—Light, attractive rooms; telephone, electricity; housekeeping; $2.50 to $5. McNamara.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house; Riverside Drive; nicely furnished room; bath; telephone.

102D, 254 WEST.—Private house; refined environment; two attractive rooms; adjoining bath.

105TH, 248 WEST.—Attractive outside room; also single room; adjoining bath; references. Clark.

109TH, 301 WEST, Near Riverside.—Two beds, 1 sitting room, adjoining, separately or together; no other roomers; gentlemen. 3B.

110TH, 200 WEST, (Apt. 8D.)—Exceptionally desirable rooms in modern apartment.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Outside, attractive rooms; shower; private; convenient location. Apt. 4E.

112TH, 605 WEST, Apartment 1.—Large front room; reasonable; only roomer; southern exposure.

113TH, 536 WEST.—Delightfully cool front room, overlooking Hudson; conveniences; Broadway subway. Apartment 82.

114TH ST., 528 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms, with bath, and single; private house; near Columbia University.

114TH ST., 610 WEST.—KITCHENETTE, PRIVATE BATH, LABORATORY; REASONABLE.

115TH, 417 WEST.—Large, sunny front room; also outside single; reasonable. Hale.

116TH ST., 420 WEST.—Exceptional single, double rooms obtainable at $25 and upward per month; excellent service included. Write, call, or phone 5800 Morningside.

118TH, 480 WEST.—Homes for one or two; opposite Columbia; subway; all conveniences; unusual furnishings and care. Owner.

118TH, 401 WEST; southeast corner rooms; Morningside Drive near Columbia; suite two rooms private bath kitchenette; $4-$7.

118TH, 403 WEST.—Southeast corner rooms; Morningside Drive near Columbia; suite two rooms, private bath, kitchenette; $4-$5.

122D ST., (130 Claremont Av.)—Overlooking Hudson; large; small; suite; conveniences. Wells.

125TH, (2,032 5th Av.)—Large, small rooms, private bath; every convenience; reasonable.

136TH, 611 WEST.—Desirable room, adjoining bath; neat, cool; electricity, telephone; near subway, Riverside Drive. Pusey.

138TH, 606 WEST.—Large and small rooms, newly furnished; private house; breakfast optional.

138TH, 618 WEST.—Cozy single rooms; private house; bath, telephone; gentlemen; references.

141ST ST., (94 Hamilton Place.)—Block Broadway; outside rooms; elevator; gentlemen; $4. Schaeffer.

141ST, 529 WEST.—Desirable parlor suite; suitable for osteopath or music teacher.

142D, 600 West, (Apt. 45.)—Attractive outside room; shower, lavatory, elevator; moderate.

152D ST., 508 WEST.—Outside single and double rooms; all conveniences. Phone 8737 Audubon.

A GENTLEMAN wishes to share his apartment on Central Park West with a bachelor; furnished or unfurnished. Z 275 Times Annex.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.)—High-class accommodations for business man or woman; permanent; reasonable. Telephone 3903 Morningside. Apartment 8.

FURNISHED ROOM.—Modern apartment; Jewish family; West 97th; references. Riverside 7330. Apt. 3.

SOUTHEAST CORNER 118TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV. — Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

WEST END AV, 569, (86th Subway.)—Desirable rooms; steam heat; gentlemen; references.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

794 West End Av.—Two rooms, private bath, maid service, low rent, near 98th St.

Rooms Wanted

Furnished.

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

YOUNG English lady, business, nicely furnished room, refined family, kitchen privileges; between 59th and 70th St. W 122 Times.

GENTLEMAN requires nicely furnished room, private family, west side, $5. W 115 Times.

YOUNG MAN, night worker, wants cheerful room below 100th, about $6. W 125 Times.

Unfurnished.

Two rooms, bath and kitchenette, near Washington Square; $20 to $25; woman student; references exchanged. H. G., 36 Times.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

DRESSMAKERS.—Good cutter and fitter, by day, $3; renovating and children's dresses, by day, $2. Quinn & Clarke, 499 West 127th. Morning. 2658.

LADY'S MAID.—Young colored woman, with exceptional qualities and references, desires part time position as lady's maid; will do light, fancy washing if required; highest services assured; exceptional opportunity for those desiring the best of services. W 113 Times.

LAUNDRESS, first-class, wants family hamper at home; ladies', children's wear specialty; prompt return. 469 Amity St., Flushing.

NURSE, attendant; disengaged Oct. 1; lady or gentleman; city references. Nurse, 814 West End Av. Phone 8614 Riverside.

NURSE or Light Housework.—Neat colored girl requires work; references. Harris, 228 W. 62d St.

STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly qualified stenographer; Eastman graduate; knowledge of accounts, good handwriting; neat in appearance; hard worker; $7 per week. Miss F., 36 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—Well educated; can handle correspondence without dictation; 10 years' experience magazine, banking, and brokerage lines. K 237 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, take fast dictation; accurate, rapid typist; willing worker; $8.00. Lillian Arthur, 220 W. 42d St. Bryant 1510.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, typewriter; neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; competent; take entire charge; $10-$12. K [illegible] Downtown.

Automobile Exchange

Fifteen cents an agate line.

PRIVATE PARTY WISHES TO DISPOSE of a late model Studebaker runabout; electric lights, self-starter, new tires, extras; runs like new; price $375. See exchanges, private autos, 126 Putnam Av., two blocks off Broadway, Brooklyn. Telephone 7112 Bushwick.

BUICK, 1913 MODEL C-25, FIVE-PASSENGER TOURING CAR FOR SALE. RUN 6,000 MILES; IN PERFECT CONDITION. BARGAIN. LOWA, 209 So. Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.

Packard (1916) Limousine 38, like new. Cadillac (1914) Touring; bargain. Lancier (1913) Limousine, 36 H. P. Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 5247 Bryant.

Packard (6-48) touring, Holbrook body, Victoria top; run 4,000 miles; absolutely perfect; sacrifice, $1,500. Shay, 216 West 76th.

Limousine bodies, $35 up! Immense stock of closed bodies at remarkably low prices. Jandorf, 901 to 905 West 59th.

Simplex 1912, 38 H. P., 4-passenger, A1 condition; wire wheels; fast car. M.

MURPHY SAW TRICK IN THE FUSION DEAL

Republicans Failed to Designate Either Finch or Zeller in Primaries.

TAMMANY LEADER SHOCKED

Explanation from Chairman Koenig Shows That Declinations from "Dummies" Are Ready to File.

Charles S. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, received a shock yesterday when he learned for the first time that Abraham Schwartz, 27 years old, of the Bronx, had been designated by the Republicans for Justice of the Supreme Court instead of Justice Edward R. Finch. When the arrangement for fusion between the Democrats and Reupblicans on the Judiciary slate was completed last week the Republican organization agreed to put Mr. Finch on their ticket for the Supreme Court Bench.

Murphy and his advisers were opposed to the Finch selection at first, but finally agreed to accept him, and he was designated, under the fusion plan, by the Tammany Executive Committee. According to the same fusion plan, the Republicans were to designate Lorenz Zeller, a Democrat, for Justice of the City Court. Yesterday Mr. Murphy learned that the Republicans had not only neglected to designate Mr. Finch, but had designated Saul E. Rogers for the City Court. The petitions for both Mr. Schwartz and Mr. Rogers were filed with the Board of Elections Tuesday night.

In looking over the list yesterday some one in Tammany Hall called up Mr. Murphy at Good Ground and told him that the Republicans had "double-crossed" him. Just what Mr. Murphy said when he received this information of Republican perfidy is not known, but he kept the long distance telephone wire busy for the next few hours. One of his agents finally got in touch with Samuel S. Koenig, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, and the mystery was solved.

It was explained that two days before the Republican-Democratic fusion plan was agreed upon, the Republicans not knowing for a certainty that the fusion plan would be acceptable to Tammany had put two dummies on their ticket, Mr. Schwartz and Mr. Rogers. It was arranged that in the event of fusion Mr. Schwartz and Mr. Rogers would resign and the committee to fill vacancies would substitute the fusion candidates. Schwartz and Rogers accepted the vicarious honor and handed in their declinations at the same time. The Republican leaders believed they would be able to make some fusion arrangement with the Progressives over a candidate for Judge of the City Court. The Progressives had designated ex-Assemblyman Michael A. Schaap, and the Republicans were willing to accept him, but the Progressive leaders insisted that the Republicans also take William H. Hotchkiss for the Supreme Court. The Republicans refused to do this, and the "deal" was off. In the meantime, however, the Republicans had indorsed both Schwartz and Rogers, and their petitions were circulated among the voters.

When the fusion with Tammany was finally perfected, the Republican leaders did not think it necessary to get up extra petitions for Mr. Finch and Mr. Zeller, and filed the Schwartz and Rogers petitions instead, intending to have the two later candidates withdraw, according to the arrangement agreed upon, and have Mr. Finch and Mr. Zeller substituted.

When this explanation was conveyed to the Tammany leader yesterday he was apparently satisfied that the Republicans were going to play fair. He got the assurance, however, that the Republican Committee on Vacancies, consisting of Chairman Koenig, John J. Knewitz, Bronx leader, and Senator Ogden L. Mills, had the Schwartz and Rogers declinations in their pockets and that Finch and Zeller would be substituted in the due and proper course of events.

Frank Moss, who promises to make the only fight of importance in the Republican primaries, expects to receive the indorsement of the Progressives for District Attorney. They designated John J. O'Connell for the place, but Mr. O'Connell, it is said, is ready to withdraw. The Progressive Executive Committee will meet tonight to settle the situation. Most of the members favor Mr. Moss, but William M. Chadbourne is decidedly against him and he will fight to keep him off the ticket.

IN NEW JERSEY.

PATERSON.—The disappearance of Lillian V. Hough, 16 years old, who left home on Tuesday, was reported to the police yesterday. Her mother fears she has been lured away.

JERSEY CITY.—The will of Mrs. Caroline Stockton McGill, wife of Chancellor Alexander McGill, who died on Aug. 27 at Natural Bridge, Va., was admitted to probate yesterday, and divided an estatae of $45,000 among relatives, with the exception of $2,000 to the Rev. Frederick E. Mortimer and a few minor bequests.

ELIZABETH.—Justice Bergen sentenced Thomas A. Caldwell, colored, yesterday to State Prison for from twelve to thirty years. He was convicted on a charge of second degree murder for killing Frederick Schott, also colored.

HACKENSACK.—The semi-official census returns give Bergen County an increase of 40,594 for the last five years, making a total of 178,596, an increase of more than 29 per cent. over the 1910 figures.

PLAINFIELD.—Joseph Alcosta of Warrenville Road, killed himself yesterday after trying to murder his wife with a shotgun. She was shot in the shoulder and will recover.

MONTCLAIR.—The Rev. Dr. Jay T. Stocking of Washington, who succeeded the Rev. Henry E. Jackson as rector of the Christian Union Congregational Church, arrived here yesterday and will occupy the pulpit for the first time on Sunday.

NEWTON.—Grubs have badly damaged the potato and corn crops in the last few weeks, and the Sussex County Farm Bureau yesterday advised the farmers to get rid of the pest by spreading poisoned bran over the fields.

MILLBURN.—Mrs. Edward E. Kellogg of Wyoming Avenue received word yesterday that Curtis Kellogg, her twenty-four-year-old son, was drowned on Wednesday at Harrison, Me., where he was an instructor in a boys' summer camp.

PEAPACK.—The children of the borough have killed about 900,000 flies in the fly-swatting contest. Dorothy Johnson leads with a record of 276,805. It is expected 1,000,000 will be killed before the end of the season.

FREEHOLD.—The hearing in the Lillian Nordica Young will case was postponed indefinitely today in the Surrogate's Court.

CORD PARTNER ONCE FIGURED IN MURDER

Peterson Admits He Was Questioned in Inquiry Into Killing of a Paterson Girl.

SERVED TERM FOR FORGERY

Slain Man's Wife Denies Tale That Her Husband Had Had an Affair with a Woman.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMDEN, N. J., Sept. 9.—Developments of a surprising nature came fast today in the investigation into the death of Samuel S. Cord, rela estate dealer of Laurel Springs, N. J., whose body, with five bullet wounds, was found in a gully along the River Road, Pensauken Township, N. J., a week ago last Tuesday.

Olaf Peterson, Cord's business associate, who is held by the Camden authorities as a material witness, today declared "there was a woman at the bottom of the murder," and elaborated this by saying Cord had repeatedly told him Mrs. Cord was so jealous over his relations with another woman.

"Mr. Peterson is absolutely untruthful," Mrs. Cord said today. "There is positively no truth in what he says about Mr. Cord being interested in another woman. I was not jealous for the very god reason I had no reason whatever to be jealous."

Peterson also admitted today that he was the man mentioned in dispatches from Paterson, N. J., as having figured in the investigation of the murder in 1895, of Mamie Sullivan, a school teacher. Information from Paterson was to the effect that Peterson had sold out a lucrative furniture and real estate business a short time before, that he had a steamship ticket for Sweden in his pocket when arrested, that he was grilled for several hours by the authorities, and was dismissed because he could not be connected with the crime. Peterson denied most of this, saying he had found the girl's body on the street and had appeared as a witness before the Grand Jury.

Found Wounded Girl.

"On the night of March 17, 1895," Cord said, "I called on the Misses Jennie and Sarah Smith at their home on Fifteenth Avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Streets, Paterson. I left the Smith home about 10 o'clock, and as no car was in sight, I started to walk home. On Park Avenue I passed a big man muffled up in his coat and with his hat pulled down so his face could not be seen. A few feet further along I stepped over what looked like a bundle on the sidewalk, covered by snow. At that moment two girls behind me screamed and ran across the street, frightening me. Something told me to investigate that bundle and I brushed the snow off. It was a girl, a pretty girl.

"She was afterward identified as Mamie Sullivan, a school teacher. I rang the doorbells of several houses along there and another man came out. Together we lifted the girl and carried her into one of the houses. As we moved her she moaned and said: 'Don't do that; Oh, don't do that!'" She died in a hospital next day. I was questioned by the Grand Jury, but easily showed I knew nothing further of the murder."

Peterson also admitted that he had served eleven months in the Essex County Jail, at Caldell, N. J., for passing forged checks, but said he was innocent of wrongdoing.

The detectives regard as particularly interesting Peterson's own accounut of having washed clothes at his home on the afternoon of the day that Cord was murdered. Peterson said his wife had been in the habit of sending the family washing out, but she was away from home, and he thought he would surprise her by doing the washing himself.

Can't Verify Time.

The detectives say they have been unable to verify Peterson's assertion that this washing was done Monday afternoon, before Cord was murdered and not afterward.

The Camden authorities within the next two days will start a publicity campaign in South Jersey and in Philadelphia and its suburbs to aid in the search for the murder car seen on the River Road.

Thousands of large placards, bearing a picture of Peterson, will be distributed in all private and public garages within a radius of at least fifty miles from the scene of the crime. The country authorities are hopeful that by means of such publicity some persons may be found who can put them on the track of the car, which because of its missing license, left no clue.

Peterson today received a letter from Dr. L. A. Shattuck, of New York, from whom he and Cord were purchasing an option on the timber tract of the Manatee Developing Company, near Arcadia, Fla., in which Shattuck informed him that the deal had virtually been called off upon the news of Cord's murder.

Veteran's Murderer Sentenced.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 9.—John Barclay was found guilty of murder in the second degree this afternoon in the Supreme Court for killing Henry Conrad, a Civil War veteran, at his home in a fight in which several other men were concerned. It was said that the veteran objected to Barclay's attention to his daughter, 16 years old. Justice Bergen sentenced Barclay to from 15 to 20 years in prison.

Hotels, Restaurants, and Dancing on Page 12.

POWDER MEN'S CLUBHOUSE.

Hercules Company Provides $15,000 Resort for Employes.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, N. J., Sept. 9.—In order to provide a place of recreation for its 2,000 employes, who are working in three shifts of eight hours each, the Hercules Powder Company at Kenvil has completed a clubhouse at a cost of nearly $15,000. It is at the southern entrance to the company's property, which includes 1,500 acres. The clubhouse will be formally opened Saturday night with a dance given by officers of the company.

The building is a frame structure three stories high and contains twenty-seven guest rooms, a large dining room, a dance hall, and card and correspondence rooms. An up-to-date kitchen fully equipped is ready for use, and a steward has been placed in charge of the building. There are also bathrooms and a large pool room. There are several tennis courts near by.

The officials of the club include the following departmental heads of the powder company: C. A. Murphy, work engineer; D. M. Jackman, chief chemist; A. R. Blakey, assistant ballistic engineer; Harry V. Chase, A. U. Espenship, M. M. Inskeep, A. S. Kloss, W. A. Murray, J. S. Musgrave, Jr., T. B. Berrick, W. O. Meyers, E. B. Van Ness, and Dr. Arthur Spencer.

POISONED CANDY IN ASYLUM.

Man Suspected of Trying to Kill Woman Patient.

Investigation of an alleged attempt to poison a woman patient in the Essex County Hospital for the Insane, at Overbrook, N. J., with a box of candy is being made by Assistant Prosecutor Wilbur Mott in Newark. Both Mr. Mott and Dr. Guy Payne, medical director of the institution, refuse to discuss the case or to divulge names until a chimical analysis has been made of the candy.

According to reports, a friend of the patient left a box of candy for her with a nurse. After the man left the nurse bit into a piece of the candy and discovered what she believed to be a poison tablet. The nurse reported the matter to Dr. Payne, and a chemical analysis was ordered.

The patient in question is said to have been in the hospital a long time, and the friend, who lives in Newark, is said to have made frequent visits, each time bringing candy. The woman is of middle age, and her case is not regarded as incurable.

City Job Game Begging.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKETTSTOWN, N. J., Sept. 9.—Although there are seven seats in the Council here to be filled this Fall, there are only five candidates for the positions, and, besides, no one wants the job of Tax Collector or Surveyor of Highways. Petitions have already been filed, and a dearth of candidates has been shown. Unless some independent candidates run for these offices, it is likely the courts will be asked to fill the vacancies.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evening 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Thurs. 2:15. MARIE TEMPEST in the Double Comedy Bill J. M. BARRIE'S ROSALIND and Robert Marshall's THE DUKE OF KILLICRANKIE

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d Street. Evenings 8:10. LAST 2 WEEKS. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:10. The Greatest Musical Show Ever Produced. ZIEGFELD FOLLIES After the Play Visit Danse de Follies, NEW ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC Atop This Theatre

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Eves. at 8:15. LAST MATINEE TOMORROW 2:15. Last 3 Times. Last Mat. Tomorrow. RUTH CHATTERTON in DADDY LONG-LEGS. Next Monday: "YOUNG AMERICA."

EMPIRE Broadway and 40th St. Seats Now. OPENING NEXT MONDAY. MR. CYRIL MAUDE in his international triumph, GRUMPY

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15. UNDER FIRE with WM. COURTENAY.

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15. "Exciting. Surprising. Amusing. A Positive Thrill."—Eve. Post. Rolling Stones

FULTON 46th St., nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:25. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:25. SOME 'BABY! "A Laughing Triumph."—N.Y. American

GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea., B'way & 43 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:20. JULIAN ELTINGE in "COUSIN LUCY," by CHARLES KLEIN.

BIRTH OF A NATION AT LIBERTY W. 42d St. THE 2:15 & 8:15. TWICE Daily, Incl. Sunday. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Matinees, 25c, 50c & $1. D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of 40.

ELTINGE West 42d Street. Last 3 Times. LAST MAT. TOMORROW 2:20. SEE MY LAWYER with T. Roy Barnes

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20. COMMON CLAY with JOHN MASON and JANE COWL. SEATS SELLING 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Thurs. 2:20. THE BOOMERANG

Park Col. Circle. Phone 9590 Col. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. May Irwin "Laugh Genius" in the new comedy '33 Washington Square'

GLOBE B'way & 46th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15. MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN

McFARLAND-GIBBONS FIGHT. Choice Reserved Seats at JACOBS' THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, Broadway & 38th St. Phone 4189 Greeley.

MARDI GRAS AT CONEY ISLAND ALL NEXT WEEK Children's Day, Sat., 3 P. M.

COLONIAL MAT. DAILY, 25c. Howard & McCane, Nat Wills, Bonnie Glass & Co., Odiva, others.

LONGACRE West 48th St. Evenings 8:20. Pop. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:20. THE BRILLIANT MUSICAL HIT, THE GIRL WHO SMILES with Natalie Alt, Geo. Baldwin, Wm. Danforth.

CANDLER W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15 Sharp. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15. THE HOUSE OF GLASS By MAX MARCIN. Best American Melodrama

ASTOR Broadway & 45th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20. YOUNG AMERICA By FRED BALLARD. "Superior to 'Peg o' My Heart' and 'Daddy Long-Legs.'"—Ev. Sun. NOTE: "YOUNG AMERICA" moves next door to the GAIETY THEATRE NEXT MONDAY EVE., SEPT. 13th—SEATS NOW.

ASTOR THEATRE..Special—BEGINNING Next Mon., Sept. 13—Seats Now GEO. M. COHAN'S AMERICAN FARCE, Hit-the-Trail Holliday with FRED NIBLO and a Great Cast.

VITAGRAPH THEATRE B'way, 44 St. TWICE DAILY. Including SUNDAYS. Afternoons at 2:30. Nights at 8:30. THE SEASON'S SURPRISE! THE BATTLE CRY of PEACE PRICES (ALL SEATS RESERVED): Matinees (except Saturday) . . $1, 50 & 25c. Nights & Sat. Matinees . $2, $1, 75, 50, 25c. "A Call to Arms—Against War"

LEXINGTON 51st & Lex. Av. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Saturday 25c & 50c. Geo. M. Cohan's Mystery Farce, 7 KEYS TO BALDPATE. Next Week—"THE YELLOW TICKET."

STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Saturday 25c to 75c. A. H. Woods Presents THE YELLOW TICKET. Next Week—Selwyn & Co.'s "TWIN BEDS."

YORK 116 St., nr. Lenox Av. Phone 1354 Morn. Ev. 25c to $1. Mat. Saturday 25c to 75c. John Cort Presents THE NATURAL LAW. Next Week—"A FULL HOUSE."

"MANDALAY" Carnival Nights Unique Specialties. REFINED AMUSEMENTS & DANCING. Sept. 10—Dancing Contest, Championship of Hudson. Sept. 11—Contests, Dancing Specialties. Big Night. LAST WEEK OF SEASON. Leaving Battery Pier 7:30, W. 131 St. 8:30 P. M.

McFARLAND-GIBBONS BOUT. CHOICE SEATS ON SALE AT BROADWAY THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, 42 B'way and 53 New St. Telephones, Broad 84—6068.

GARRICK Thea., 35 St., 6 Av. Continuous 10—15—25. TO-DAY 1 TO 11 P. M. THEDA BARA in "A Fool There Was" Other Spc'l Features. Symph Orch.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY 47 ST. D'ly Mat. 25c to $1. GERTRUDE HOFFMANN & Co. of 60 in "SUMURUN." EDDIE LEONARD, FANNIE BRICE, ORVILLE HARROLD, oths.

Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 9th Av. Every Eve. at 8:15. 12-Act Vaudeville Show ALL SEATS RESERVED. DELIGHTFUL PROMENADE. 25c, 35c, 50c.

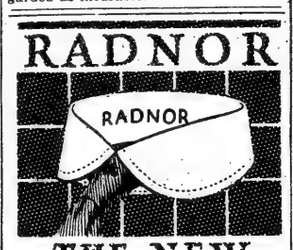
STRAND B'way & 47 St. Noon to 11:30. 10c to 50c. MARY PICKFORD, "Esmeralda." Strand Orch. & Soloists. Nxt. Wk.—Blanche Sweet, "The Case of Becky"

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Burlesque Matinee Today. DAVE MARION In an Entirely New Show.

YORKVILLE 86th St. at 3d Ave. Burlesque Mat. Today. THE MILITARY MAIDS 15c to 50c. Smoking Permitted.

ALHAMBRA MAT. DAILY, 25c. 4 MORTONS, Granville & Co., Ryan & Tierney, The Le Grohs, oths. Taylor

RADNOR



THE NEW ARROW COLLAR

now in manhattan



The Fall Suits Are Ready!

Here you will find good values, because I *make my ready-made clothes.* Buying direct saves one profit. A profit saved means to you a *good* suit instead of an "ordinary." English close fitting suits in one, two and three button models. **$12.50 to $30.**

G. N. VINCENT, 524, 526 6th Ave., at 31st St.

Special—Imported Irish Linen Handkerchiefs, 20c

Friday and Saturday Only

In plain white, with corded borders, in six different designs. They are made of genuine Irish linen, with hand-drawn hemstitch, and because the importation of this class of goods has been discontinued you may not be able to obtain their like again for some time.

We purchased all the importer had on hand, and at an extremely favorable price—had we bought them at regular prices we would have to retail them at 50c each.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
Broadway, below Chambers St.
Third Ave., Cor. 122d St.
246-248 West 125th St.
647 Eighth Ave.
} Open Evenings.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

Browning, King & Company

Our Hat Store is ready now with every shape and size in soft and derby hats. Our B-K Specials at $3.00 are the best at the price. We are the largest distributors of the celebrated Stetson Hats.

New Manhattan shirts also ready.

B&K

Broadway at 32d St.
Cooper Square at 6th St.
Manhattan
Fulton St. at De Kalb Av.
Brooklyn.



Hart Schaffner & Marx

Copyright Hart Schaffner & Marx

Varsity Fifty Five

The stylish suit for young men

THIS is the newest note in young men's clothes; the most popular of all suit designs. Pay about $25; you'll get the utmost of satisfaction at that price.

Insist on seeing our label; it's sewed in the coat.
A small thing to look for, a big thing to find.

Hart Schaffner & Marx

Our new Fall stocks of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes cover the whole range from $18 to $50; and at $25 our selections are especially strong. But no matter what the price of the suit you select here, you will find in it the full Hart Schaffner & Marx measure of clothes-quality and clothes-value.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, cor. 29th St.
Broadway, below Chambers St.
Third Ave., corner 122d St.
246-248 West 125th St.
} Open Evenings

Great Fall Opportunity
$25 to $40 Fabrics, $20

Sale ends Saturday. Last season's imported and domestic materials. Exclusive patterns. Enough for 200 suits and overcoats left. To measure only.

Suit or Overcoat, $20

Visitors to New York can take advantage of this exceptional offer. Delivery guaranteed in twenty-four hours, if necessary.

Broadway & 9th St. Arnheim

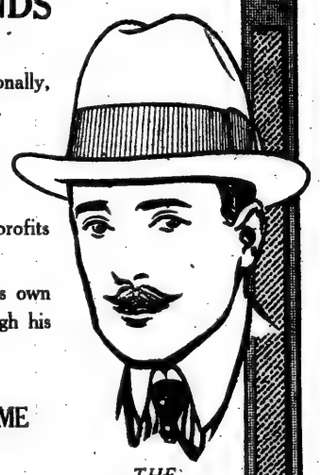
IRVING $1.50 HATS

THERE ARE THREE KINDS OF HATTERS

1—The high price man who sells a hat occasionally, charges $4.00 for it and makes $2.25 profit.

2—The popular priced hatter, who buys from the jobber, the jobber from the commission man, the commission man from the manufacturer, and after all these take out their individual profits there is no quality LEFT in the hat.

3—The manufacturing retailer who conducts his own union factories and sells the product through his own 50 retail branches.



THE "HARVEST" $1.50

WHICH KIND ARE WE? SURE! YOU GUESSED IT THE FIRST TIME

OUR TWO FACTORIES ARE AT
140-142 EAST 14TH STREET
419-421 LAFAYETTE STREET

50 STORES IN NEW YORK AND ALL BIG CITIES

IRVING HAT STORES 25 NEW YORK BRANCHES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy today; Sunday fair and cooler; light to moderate, variable winds.
Full weather report on Page 11.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 21,049. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1915.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

ENVOYS OF ALLIES HERE FOR BIG LOAN

Meet America's Financial Leaders at Reception in the Library of J. P. Morgan.

NO CREDIT PLAN SUBMITTED

But It Is Intimated That This Country Will Be Asked to Lend More Than $500,000,000.

FORMAL ACTION NEXT WEEK

Anglo-French Commissioners Wish to Study Conditions Here Before They Decide on Action.

The Allies' financial commission sent here from Great Britain and France to negotiate a loan or credit, the probable amount of which, according to American financiers, will be in excess of $500,000,000 at a conservative estimate, reached here yesterday morning on the White Star liner Lapland. Within a few hours after their arrival the Commissioners were in council with more than 100 representative American financiers.

J. P. Morgan's library on Thirty-sixth Street, between Madison and Park Avenues, which in the Fall of 1907 provided a setting for meetings of the most important men in Wall Street to contrive ways and means to check the financial disaster of that period, was the scene of yesterday's meeting. Conveyances rolled up to the library in an uninterrupted procession from 2:30 until 5:30 o'clock, and from them stepped bankers, railroad men, heads of insurance companies, and others well known in the financial world. The six foreign commissioners were among the first to arrive. They were received by Mr. Morgan and Henry P. Davison of J. P. Morgan & Co.

The commission has four representatives from Great Britain and two from France. The British members are Baron Reading, Lord Chief Justice, Chairman; Sir Edward Hopkinson Holden, Chairman of the London City and Midland Bank; Sir Babington Smith, President of the National Bank of Turkey, and Basil P. Blackett, a British Treasury expert, who is the Secretary of the commission. The French Commissioners are Octave Homberg of the French Treasury and Ernest Mallet, a Regent of the Bank of France.

A strict censorship was exercised over yesterday's meeting, and when it was over both Mr. Morgan and Mr. Blackett said there was nothing to announce. Even the names of the American financiers who were at the meeting were kept a secret, although many of the men were recognized as they entered the library.

Among them were August Belmont of August Belmont & Co., A. Barton Hepburn, Chairman of the Chase National Bank; James B. Forgan, President of the First National Bank of Chicago; F. S. Smithers of Smithers & Co., Robert Bacon, former Ambasador to France; Samuel McRoberts, Vice President of the National City Bank; E. T. Stotesbury, a partner in J. P. Morgan & Co. and in Drexel & Co. of Philadelphia; Charles H. Sabin, President of the Guaranty Trust Company; Alexander J. Hemphill, Chairman of the Guaranty Trust Company; William A. Nash, Chairman of the Corn Exchange Bank; F. F. Dryden, President of the Prudential Insurance Company; Lewis L. Clark, President of the American Exchange National Bank; George F. Baker, Chairman of the First National Bank; Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank; Alvin W. Krech, President of the Equitable Trust Company; John R. Hegeman, President of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; Francis L. Hine, President of the First National Bank; Charles A. Peabody, President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company; Otto T. Bannard, President o fthe New York Trust Company; Lewis Cass Ledyard, counsel for J. P. Morgan & Co., and A. H. Wiggin, President of the Chase National Bank. Assistant United States Treasurer Martin Vogel arived too late to see the visitors.

The meeting was primarily for the purpose of introducing the visiting financiers to the bankers here. There may be other meetings today, but, it is understood, they will be equally informal. The real work will not begin until next week.

"A Reception," Says Mr. Morgan.

The presence yesterday of bankers from Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, and other cities outside of New York indicated that the whole country was concerned in the conferences to be held here. Canada, also, is to have a part in thenegotiations. The Canadian representatives include Sir Robert Borden, Premier of Canada; W. T. White, Canadian Minister of Finance, and Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, President of the Canadian Pacific. D. A. Thomas, who is purchasing supplies for Great Britain, was also present.

"Today's meeting was more a reception than a conference," Mr. Morgan said. There were no financial plas discussed, it was learned, but the visiting financiers learned something of the American viewpoint. It will take several other meetings to make them acquainted with the situation preliminary to the formulation of a plan for a loan. No announcement of the commission's engagements for today was made. Mr. Blackett said he might have something to announce tonight.

A prominent banker who attended the conference said afterward that the figure, $500,000,000, mentioned as the amount of the loan which the Allies are trying to negotiate, was no exaggeration. He inferred that the figure would be much greater.

Russia, as well as Great Britain and France, will participate in any loan made here, it is believed, although members of the commission declined to discuss that point. Passengers arriving here two days ago on the Holland-

Continued on Page 3.

CUNARDER TORPEDOED OFF COAST OF SPAIN

The Alexandra Attacked Near Murcia—Twenty-eight of Crew Are Landed.

PARIS, Saturday, Sept. 11.—The British steamer Alexandra, owned by the Cunard Steamship Company, was torpedoed Thursday seventy miles from Cape Palos, near Murcia, Spain, according to the Madrid correspondent of the Savas Agency.

Twenty-eight of the crew have been landed at Mazarron, Spain.

CREAM FOR AMERICA WHEN WAR IS ENDED

Report of Committee of British Association Appointed to Study Effects on Finance.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 11.—In a report presented to the British Association yesterday by a Special Committe on Finance it is stated that the United Kingdom is likely to emerge from the war in a better position than any of the other belligerent countries, none of which seem to be meeting any part of the cost of the war or of the interest on war loans out of current revenue.

Geramny ahd a pre-war debt of £1,000,000,000 ($5,000,000,000), and is likely to have an additional debt of £15,000,000,000. The war will, however, put this country in a disadvantageous condition as compared with America, "which will have after the war the cream, while we shall have to be content with milk, and the other belligerents with skim milk."

On the subject of foreign exchanges the committee reports that the British stock of gold is wholly inadequate to maintain exchange rates.

There is, it is alleged, no doubt that America would have subscribed largely to the last war loan had it not been that no provision was made to exempt foreign subscribers from the British income tax.

BRITISH LABOR LEADERS REJECT PEACE MOTION

Trade Union Congress Overwhelmingly Against Resolution Looking Toward Formulation of Terms.

BRISTOL, Sept. 10.—The Trade Union Congress, representing more than 3,000,000 organized workingmen, today rejected by an overwhelming vote a resolution calling upon the Parliamentary Committee of the Labor Party to formulate and advocate terms of peace satisfactory to the working classes.

The sponsor of the defeated resolution said that such a move had already been made by German workmen, but this argument brought him no supporters.

J. Ramsay Macdonald, one of the labor leaders in the House of Commons, denied in an address to the Congress that he or any other member of the Labor Party in Parliament had ever counseled British workingmen to shirk their duty. Such an assertion, he added, was malicious and nothing but a perversion of simple declarations that the Labor Party should look out for itself. The duty of every citizen, he said, was to defend the national honor.

F. Bevin of the Bristol Dock Workers' Union was chosen by the Congress as delegate to attend the labor convention at San Francisco. Regret was expressed at the absence of an American delegation to the British Congress. The opinion was voiced that it was extremely desirable that this means of maintaining association with the American labor unions should be kept up.

WAR MAKES US SECOND SHIP OWNING NATION

Big Difference, However, Between Our Tonnage and England's—Large Increase on Atlantic.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The merchant marine of the United States, according to statistics gathered by the Department of Commerce, is now second to that of Great Britain, although there is a wide distance between the total tonnages.

Great Britain has a tonnage of 21,274,068, and the United States a total tonnage in its merchant mariene of 8,219,486. This latter figure includes river, coastwise lake, and ocean vessels. The figure is accurate, although the total tonnage credited to the United States by Lloyd's Register on June 30, this year, was 5,892,639. The difference is believed to be due to the exclusion by Lloyd's of American river and lake vessels.

The large increase in the United States merchant marine is due solely to the peculiar conditions that beset foreign commerce because of the war. The United Stotes has more ships engaged in the carrying trade than Norway, Italy, France, and the Netherlands combined. The increase has come almost wholly on the Atlantic Ocean. Many ship owners have transferred their vessels to American registry in order to obtain better protection.

The increase on the Atlantic has been 437,481 tons in the last year, and on the Pacific it has been 21,841 tons. River tonnage has fallen off, and lake tonnage, which is now 2,582,922, has fallen off by 64,935 tons.

Whether the gain made this year will be retained and increased next year depends on the outcome of the war, and also on the contingencies of the war itself as it proceeds. It is understood that many ship owners are not entirely satisfied with the limitations placed on the amount of protection that will be accorded to them in case of interference with cargoes by Great Britain. There is also a feeling that unless the pending controversy with Great Britain in regard to the seizure of non-contraband cargoes and the valorization of American products shipped to neutral countries is settled, there will be a movement to seek other registry.

BOSCA SEC—Light, Rich, Soft.
A Favorite Among the Ladies.—Advt.

U. S. JUDGE FINES HAMBURG LINE

In Contempt for Failure to Tell of Boy-Ed's Activities and Coaling of German Warships.

QUESTIONS IN LIBEL SUIT

Counsel Charges Orders to Supply Cruisers Came from German Naval Attache's Office.

SUPERCARGO WAS RESERVIST

With Instructions to Divert Courses of Colliers from Ports in Clearance Papers.

The Hamburg-American Steamship Company was fined $700 for contempt yesterday by Judge Veeder of the Federal District Court in Brooklyn for declining to answer, among others, these questions:

"Did the Hamburg-American Line load and dispatch from this and other ports of the United States colliers with cargoes destined for German cruisers in the Atlantic?" and

"Did Captain Boy-Ed, Naval Attaché of the German Embassy, direct the supercargoes of these colliers, themselves German naval reservists, to divert the vessels from their stated courses so as to meet with the German ships of war?"

The questions were put by Ralph J. M. Bullowa, a lawyer of 10 Broadway, representing the Neptune Steamship Company and the Ordigs Steamship Company, in behalf of each of which he brought suit for $10,000 against the Hamburg-American Steamship Company on last April 23 for damage by fire to the steamships J. Ludwig Mowinckel and Nepos, under lease to the Hamburg-American Line, and by it used as colliers for German war vessels, according to the complaints of the steamship companies.

Orders from Boy-Ed's Office.

"Everything came from 11 Broadway, Room 801," said Mr. Bullowa last night. "It was the private office of Captain Boy-Ed, and from there he directed a campaign to make this port and other ports of this neutral country a coaling base for war vessels of his Government. Ife we force Dr. Constantin Dumba to leave this country why are we more lenient with the German diplomat? He did all that Dr. Dumba did and more. When our suit comes to trial I shall have some mighty interesting evidence to produce. That is why they don't want to answer my questions."

Mr. Bullowa said the Mowinckel and Nepos, at the outbreak of the war, had been leased to the New York and Bermuda Steamship Company, and by this company had been subleased to the Hamburg-American Line. Both were loaded with coal and cleared from Philadelphia for Monrovia, Liberia. Both were diverted from their couse, and efforts were made by the naval reservist super-cargoes to have them head for the Cape Verde Islands. Both captains refused to alter their courses, and both put in at Los Palmas, in the Canaries, where cpontaneous combustion started fires in the coal bunkers which damaged the vessels.

When he brought suit, said Mr. Bullowa, he included as the procedure of the Admiralty Courts permit, a list of questions to be answered by officials of the Hamburg-American Line and soon after the filing of the suit Julius P. Meyer, one of the directors of the line, appeared before Judge Veeder and declined to answer any of these questions on the ground that to do so might incriminate the company, already under indictment since March 1, for falsifying manifests in the plot to coal warships.

Avoided Some Questions.

Judge Veeder directed, nevertheless, that the questions be answered and subsequently answr was made to what Mr. Bullows termed some of "the last incriminating" of the questions. Those with which the lawyer had chief concern remained unanswered, however, even after Judge Veeder had ruled that a corporation, having no individuality, could not plead its constitutional rights. The fine yesterday resulted and the company announced at once that it would appeal.

"Of course, this will delay the trial of our suit," Said Mr. Bullowa last night, "but it gives me more time to get my evidence together. I have talked with the masters of many ships sent out by the Hamburg-American Line and the North German Lloyd Line with coal for German war vessels, and I am getting this into shape to present at the trial. I do not mind the delay.

"Most of my questions were directed at disclosing the activities of German lines other than the Hamburg-American, although all were at the direction of Captain Boy-Ed, for the purpose of bringing my case outside the somewhat restricted limits of the United States neutrality laws. Under these, as the courts have interpreted them, the dispatch of a single vessel loaded with coal for a German war vessel might not constitute a legal violation of the law. Under the Law of Nations, however, the sending of many ships would be clearly an illegal act and one which made the United States a partisan instead of a neutral.

Germans Used Same Law.

"It is interesting to note, now that Germany has become the offender, how she herself flew to the shelter of this same Law of Nations in the Franco-Prussian War of 1870 and protested bitterly against Great Britain supplying coal to the French fleet in the North Sea. She did not contend that England's neutrality law was violated, but she made the point that the much higher law, that of all the nations, had

Continued on Page 4.

Before going to the Panama Exposition be sure and buy an Accident Policy in the Travelers Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.—Advt.

Million British Reported Holding a 100-Mile Front

News reached here yesterday on the White Star liner Lapland that the British front in France and Belgium had been greatly extended.

About a fortnight ago it was announced by cable that the British line was to be extended, but no particulars were given. It is now reported on the very highest authority that the ground now actually held by the British extends to something over 100 miles, and that the British Army in France amounts to just a million.

It seems that during the transportation of "Kitchener's third army" there was a complete interruption of the Channel service. This interruption, which lasted for two, possibly three, days, is believed by those who say they are in a position to know, to have been occasioned by the British Admiralty itself in order to have the sea clear for its attacks on the German submarine base and repair docks at Zeebrugge.

According to the latest reports available when the Lapland sailed, Zeebrugge had "ceased to exist." In connection with this it is added that the British attack was a sort of preliminary test of the possibility of a landing on Belgian soil in the rear of the German line in Flanders.

FEAR WAR MAY SAVE NICHOLS MURDERERS

Police Make Unusual Efforts to Prevent Trio from Reaching Turmoil of Europe.

$17,200 IN GEMS STOLEN

Description of Slayers and Their Booty Sent Broadcast—Pictures Not in Gallery.

Inspector Faurot sent out yesterday to all precincts in this city and to the police in all parts of the country descriptions of the three men accused of murdering Mrs. Elizabeth Nichols on Wednesday night in her home, 4 East Seventy-ninth Street, and a list of the jewelry supposed to have been stolen.

A watch is being kept on all ships leaving this and other ports, in the belief that the three men, all of whom are foreigners, will try to get to Europe, where in the turmoil and relaxation of civil functions because of the war the likelihood of their being traced and caught would be far less than in this country or in Europe under normal conditions.

The descriptions of the three men were based on information given by Onnie Talas, the servant of Mrs. Nichols, who confessed that he was in the conspiracy and that he had admitted her three assailants to her house. The description of the jewelry was obtained from Cyril F. Peck, a Fifth Avenue jeweler, who had a list of jewelry belonging to the murdered woman and was able to tell exactly what was missing. The value of the missing pieces is placed at $17,200, but part of this may be found in a safety deposit box which will be opened today. This is the description of the three men wanted for the murder and robbery, as carried in the police circular:

Arthur Waltonen, 25 years; 175 pounds; 5 feet 10 or 11 inches tall; has blonde hair, blue eyes, and light complexion; one gold tooth; wore a blue cap, blue sack suit, tan shoes, white shirt and collar; has scar on back one hand; combs wavy hair back; born in Imatra, South Finland.

Eddie, (last name unknown,) 23 years old; 160 pounds; 5 feet 6 inches; has blue eyes and light hair; wore a black sack suit, cap, and shoes; occupation, carpenter.

Italian, 23 years old; 160 pounds; 5 feet 8 inches tall; dark eyes, hair, and complexion; wore dark sack suit and straw hat.

Although more than 100 detectives are at work in this city, the police believe that the three men have left town, thinking that they could sell their booty with greater safety elsewhere.

Pawnshops in this city and in other cities near here are being closely watched, and pawnshops all over the East are being supplied with the description of the missing jewelry, which is as follows.

1. One emerald, two carats, may have diamond ends.
2. Four diamond rings, about two carats or larger.
3. One lady's open-face gold watch, a little larger than a twenty-five-cent piece.
4. One plain gold wedding ring, initials "L. S." or "L. S. N."
5. One lady's open-face watch, platinum. Back of it studded with diamonds, a circle of diamonds on the face. White dial. Size O. Makers, Patek Philippe & Co. Number of movement, 104,550. Stem wind; value, $1,500.
6. Diamond neck chain, set in gold, 51 inches long, 95 diamonds; value, $4,500.
7. One emerald and two diamond rings. The former six and one-half carats and the latter two and a half and one and three-quarter carats each; value, $3,800.
8. One lady's gold, three-stone diamond ring, the centre stone three and a quarter carats and the other two and a half carats each; value, $1,500.
9. One two-stone lady's diamond ring, set in gold, each stone weighing three and a half carats. Diamonds may be set into ear rings; value, $3,000.
10. Two lady's gold rings, each set in diamonds, the stone weighing three and a half carats each; value, $3,000.
11. One circle diamond brooch, gold mounting one inch in diameter, twenty diamonds, one-half carat each; value, $350.
12. One gold pin, rifm one-eighth inch wide.
13. One horseshoe-shaped open brooch, gold mounting, twenty diamonds, one-half carat each.

In order to verify or correct this list the safe deposit box of Mrs. Nichols in the vault of the Guaranty Safe Deposit Company, at 512 Fifth Avenue, will be opened today. Authority to do this was granted by Surrogate Fowler, who signed the order at his home last night at the request of Maitland F. Griggs, a nephew of the murdered woman. Mr. Griggs alleged that he and his brother, John B. Griggs, are his aunt's only heirs and next of kin, and expressed the belief that Mrs. Nichols died intestate. He added that it was believed that his aunt kept some of her jewelry in this safe deposit box, and until it is opened it will be impossible to be sure of the correctness of the list of stolen jewels.

Waltonen was the former butler for Mrs. Nichols, Talas told the police. He was unable to give the names or anything of the past history of the other two men who were brought into the conspiracy by Waltonen, he said. Talas spent part of the day at Police Headquarters looking over the pictures in the Rogues' Gallery to find if Waltonen or either of the others was there, but Talas told the police that he could not find any one resembling them. The search made by the police showed that Talas himself had never been arrested before in this city.

BERLIN ARABIC NOTE UNSATISFACTORY; WASHINGTON TO TAKE A FIRMER STAND FOR SEA RIGHTS AND IN HOME AFFAIRS

TO PUT LID ON PROPAGANDA

Dumba Incident Marks New Course by the Administration.

TIRED OF INTERFERENCE

Conduct of Various Diplomatic Elements Exhausting the Patience of President.

TONE OF RESOLVE AT CAPITAL

Government Will Know Whether American or Foreign Interests Are to be Served.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—A stiffening of purpose in handling questions arising from the European war has become apparent on the part of the Administration within the past twenty-four hours. The Dumba case seems to have brought a new feeling and pointed the way to a definite and positive course of action.

The attitude of the Administration that has begun to develop may be expressed interrogatively; is this country to be run in the interest of one or another foreign belligerent or by Americans for Americans? Are excuses for continued infringement upon American rights to be responded to by words or deeds?

In the long-prevailing crisis that marked the exchange of notes over the Lusitania case, one heard in official circles such comment as this.

"The people say that the President must be firm in upholding American rights. But the people say they do not want war. The two things are inconsistent. What are we to do?"

Since yesterday, which was marked by the virtual dismissal of the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador and the receipt of Germany's note sting up the plea of self-defense in the Arabic case the plaintive question is omitted. To say that the Government is through with German promises might be going too far. But at least it may be said that there is a greater confidence, a firmer determination to uphold American rights at sea "from whatevr quarter violated, without compromise and at any cost," as the President put it in one of the notes addressed to Germany on the subject of the Lusitania.

Patience Exhausted.

The sinking of the Arabic appeared to be the "deliberately unfriendly" act which Germany was warned not to commit. The Dumba case exhausted the patience of the Government over the persistent effort to embarrass it and its citizens with the object of assisting one group of European belligerents. The series of events culminating in the Lusitania sinking and revived in the Arabic's sinking was in the category of cases that threatened the continuance of friendly relations between the United States and Germany. The Dumba case marked the culmination of a series of pin pricks that the Government has borne with only occasional remonstrance.

Among these pin pricks are recorded the following:

The advertisement inserted in American newspapers by the German Embassy, warning Americans not to take passage in British vessels—"the amazing indiscretion," President Wilson called it in one of the Lusitania notes; the propaganda of Dr. Bernard Dernburg, former German Colonial Minister, which ended by his practically enforced departure from these shores, because he justified the Lusitania horror; the forgery of United States passports to enable German reservists to join the colors at home, and to serve as spies in the countries of Germany's enemies; the effort to send military information by radio from Sayville; the furnishing of perjured affidavits to the State Department to back up the German contention that the Lusitania was armed; the interference with work in munitions plants, although initial responsibility for this is not known to have been fixed; the accusations against President Wilson's neutral conduct; the organization of so-called peace societies and associations of laboring men, with the object of creating sentiment against the President and interfering with industries whose products might benefit the Entente Allies; and the pro-German propaganda with its many ramifications, including what is regarded here as the most important and dangerous—the effort to influence United States Senators and Representatives to bring pressure to bear on the Executive and the Congress for the adoption of measures placing an embargo on war munitions exports.

No More Halfway Measures.

The cumulative pinpricks have had their effect scarcely less than the cleaver cuts, like the greatest of all of them, the sinking of the Lusitania, with the loss of more than one hundred Americans—men, women, and children. In official circles today there is a new feeling that the period of halfway measures in dealing with the situation confronting the United States has passed, the period of overzealous consideration

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British Authorities Willing to Give a Safe Passage to Ambassador Dumba

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—If Ambassador Dumba wants a safe passage home through British waters, the British authorities, so The New York Times was informed today, will not interfere.

While no precedent exists for exactly such a situation in time of war, the British Government is inclined to take the view that it is a matter of courtesy to the United States not to hinder an Ambassador who has received his passports to return home.

As a matter of fact, there would be no disposition among the British authorities to detain Dr. Dumba in any event. They see no point to be gained in taking him off a ship and interning him as an undersirable alien. Dr. Dumba will not be obliged to pick out an American ship and to have the escort of an official of the American Government to help assure the safety of his voyage after reaching European waters. He may sail on a steamer going to Rotterdam and be sure that when it reaches Falmouth en route no British official will step aboard to hinder his trip.

In fact, Dr. Dumba will be treated when he reaches British waters exactly as any other bona fide traveler to Rotterdam without regard for the fact that he has been plotting to prevent lawful shipments of ammunition for the Allies.

The American Embassy, it was said, had no word from Washington today concerning Dr. Dumba.

The British authorities will not attempt to interfere with the passage from Rotterdam of Dr. Dumba's successor if any is appointed, but will permit him to go unretarded to New York. Precisely the same procedure will be followed regarding Dr. Dumba or his sucessor as in the case of Dr. Bernhard Dernburg on his return to Germany some time ago.

SHOCKED BY ARABIC EXCUSE

Washington Officials Gravely Disappointed Over the Note.

REGARD PLEDGE AS BROKEN

Berlin's Stand on Submarine Warfare Contradicts Bernstorff's Assurances.

TALK OF BREAK REVIVED

Press of the Country Views the German Message as Flimsy and Trifling.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—"Unsatisfactory and disappointing" only mildly expresses the feeling among Government officals over Germany's defense in the sinking of the Arabic. No response is to be made to the German communication until all the evidence has been carefully collated and examined, but it is already evident that the Administration has not been impressed by the character of the German note and is inclined to be amazed that justification of the destruction of the big passenger liner is offered on such flimsy evidence.

No attempt was made in high official circles today to conceal the belief that it was hardly to be credited that the German submarine commander "was forced to conclude from the attendant circumstances that the Arabic planned a violent attack on the submarine," as the German note has it. All the affidavits and reports in the possession of the State Department go to disprove this contention.

"You can't ram a submarine that you haven't seen," said one official in a position to voice the view of the Government. Another official said: "If the torpedoing of a passenger vessel is to be justified by the mere statement of a submarine commander, that he thought the vessel intended to ram him, of what use are the assurances of the German Government that merchant liners will not be attacked without warning and without providing for the safety of the noncombatants on board?"

Judged by what was made known today of the attitude of officialdom, the German note has reopened the whole submarine controversy, although nobody in a position of authority is willing to say that the crisis in the relations between Germany and the United States has been revived. But the German position is regarded as amazing in view of the apparently sincere assurances that liners would be spared from attack without warning, and the public promise of Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, that "complete satisfaction" would be afforded to the United States.

Case of Grave Importance.

The Arabic case has assumed a greater importance than the still-unsettled Lusitania case, for the reason that it must be utilized by the Government as a means of ascertaining whether Germany intends to live up to her solemn obligation to spare the lives of noncombatants on the high seas or will excuse her submarine commanders for attacking passenger vessels without warning on their mere say so that they thought that the submarines were in danger of being rammed.

It was indicated very clearly at the State Department today that, in spite of the Government's dissatisfaction over the German note, there would be no undue haste in disposing of the serious questions involved. The State Department, it is said, would get together all the affidavits and reports that it had obtained and examine them carefully before any attempt would be made to reach a conclusion. Secretary Lansing, it was explained, had not had the opportunity of reading all the evidence, and until he did so it would not be possible to begin the preparation of a response to Germany. But it may be said in a positive way that the general knowledge that officials have of the character of the most important of the affidavits and reports convinces them that the German submarine commander's story will not hold water, and unless a more detailed study of all evidence brings to light circumstances that might excuse his action the German contentions will be rejected.

The text of the German Government's explanation of the Arabic sinking, as communicated to Ambassador Gerard, was compared today with the text as cabled from Berlin to American newspapers, and as printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning. Secretary Lansing did not give out the text of the note because it was identical with the text as printed this morning and differed in only one particular. The newspaper text, as printed this morning, said the German submarine stopped the English steamer Dunsley about "sixteen nautical miles" south of Kinsale and was on the point of sinking the prize by gunfire after the crew had left the vessel, when he saw a large steamer making directly toward him. At the State Department it was explained that "sixteen nautical miles" was a cable error, and should have read "sixty nautical miles."

Not only is the Arabic note a distinct

MAY DISMISS GERMAN ATTACHE

Wilson Considers Connection of von Papen with Munitions Plot, Also of Austrian Consul Here.

HUNGARIAN EDITOR MAY GO

Expulsion of Drafter of Dumba Project Thought Possible Under Immigration Law.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Following close on the recall of its Ambassador to the United States, Dr. Dumba, attention is being given by President Wilson and Secretary Lansing to the status of three other persons who are closely connected with the project of tying up munition plants in this country. These three pesons are:

Captain Franz von Papen, Military Attaché of the German Embassy.

Alexander Nuber von Pereked, Consul General of Austria-Hungary in New York.

The unnamed editor of the Hungarian newspaper who devised the plan to cripple the munitions plants.

The departure from the United States of Captain von Papen and Consul General Nuber would be very pleasing to the United States Government, according to all the evidence here. Officials did not hesitate to refer to the munitions tie-up plan as a conspiracy. When Secretary Lansing, in asking for the recall of Dr. Dumba, spoke of "the admitted purpose and intent of Mr. Dumba to conspire to cripple legitimate industries," the word "conspire" was used advisedly. The significance of this is the more apparent when taken into consideration with the parts played by Captain von Papen and Consul General Nuber in the project. Dumba named both in the letter which he sought to send to Count Burian through James F. J. Archibald, an American citizen, traveling to Europe with an American passport.

The Government contemplates applying the immigration laws or other general statutes in the case of the Hungarian editor, according to hints made in a high quarter. According to the letter of Dumba, the editor drafted the scheme to tie up munitions plants. It was said at the State Department today that the department believed tha it knew who he editor was. The immigration laws permit the Government to deport aliens, who have been in the country less than three years, if they are regarded as undesirables.

From the guarded statements of officials the impression was gathered that the German Ambassador or his Government would be given to understatnd that the presence of Captain von Pappan in this country as Attaché of the German Embassy was no longer acceptable to the Government of the United States.

The Government's dissatisfaction with Mr. Nuber, who has no diplomatic status, may be shown by resort to the simple process of canceling his exequatur to transact business within his jurisdiction, which comprises New York, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, and most of New Jersey. A consular officer does not have the immunity given to envoys and the Attachés of the embassies or legations. He may even be tried on a charge of violating the laws of the country in which he is stationed.

Bernstorff's Case Different.

From what was said in official circles today the Administration is inclined to take no action with regard to Count von Bernstorff's sending a document by Archibald to Berlin.

It is held that the document was not secret information, as it was merely a copy of a communication filed at the State Department by Count von Bernstorff with reference to the newspaper disclosures concerning the pro-German propaganda. The service sought to be performed by Archibald for Count von Bernstorff, it was intimated, was "personal," and not official service, and did not put the German Ambassador in the position of having employed an American citizen, protected by his Government's paport, to carry secret information

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MANY IMPLICATED IN STRIKE PLOTS

Detroit, Cleveland, and Chicago Have Been Centres of a Vigorous Campaign.

EMPLOYERS FIGHTING IT

Consular Representatives of Austria Have Shown Great Activity in the West.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Sept. 10.—Detroit and Cleveland have been centres for ninety days of a resourceful campaign aimed to cause 50,000 or more Austo-Hungarians, employed in motor factories, foundry, and machine shops, and kindred industries, having to do with the production of war munitions, to give up their places.

Employers of these men have alive for weeks to the peril that lay behind the efforts of Dr. Dumba and his agents and have matched resources with resource, in their efforts to preserve industrial peace. They have been successful in the main, partly through secret agencies, who have sought to frustrate the plans, which, when officially revealed, brought about the demand for Dr. Dumba's recall.

In addition to Dumba and Archibald these persons are conspicuous in the inquiry here:

Dr. Ernest Ludwig, Consul for Austro-Hungary, stationed in Cleveland, whose jurisdiction includes Middle Western territory.

Hans Pelenyi, the Vice Consul.

William Warm, associate editor of the Cleveland Daily Szabadsag, (Liberty,) who devised the scheme to tie up munition plants in advance of action by Dr. Dumba, and is now New York correspondent of the Szabadsag.

Z. Zalay, former editor of The Toledo Herald, who first brought Warm's scheme to Archibald's attention.

G. Hosko, editor of the Cleveland Szabadsag, who exposed publicly the false "credit" which Dr. Dumba obtained for the strike scheme and revealed his co-worker as the real author.

A large number of persons are working against these men. Count Stanislaus von Waleski, an official of the Polish National Alliance, is one. He is the representative of a Detroit corporation's agency, which ferreted out Austro-Hungarian strike propaganda.

Henry J. Hinde, General Manager of the Toledo Machine and Tool Company, is another. Menaced by a walk-out, he hired secret service agents to frustrate the Teutonic activities; but finally adjusted their differences.

E. H. Deane of 412 Erie Street, Toledo, Recording Secretary of the Machinists' Union, who is said to be a representative of a detective agency employed here.

In the Szabadsag today Hosko, the editor, declared that William Warm first conceived a wholesale walkout of Austrian munitions workers. To Warm and Dumba, therefore, belong the credit and not the newspaper, says Hosko, who affirms his own patriotism, while defending the walkout project.

Julius Fodor, of the Magyar Ujsag (Hungarian News), Detroit, and Z. Zalay of the Toledo Herald, are two other Austro-Hungarian journalists who, like Hosko, are desirous of giving out facts in the matter. They insisted this afternoon that Dr. Dumba was in error in his statement, found on Archibald, that he had "subsidized" Hungarian newspapers to urge their readers to give up work in munition plants.

"Such an offer of subsidy would have been unnecessary, said Zalay, while Fodor nodded assent.

Mr. Zalay went on:

"I know Warm well," said he. "He wrote the play 'Blood is Thicker Than Water,' which he produced throughout the country. This was long before it was shown in New York. He showed it in Detroit, Cleveland, and elsewhere, and I personally introduced him to Mr. Archibald, when he was delivering his lectures here and in Toledo. They were fine lectures, too—gave the truth of the terrible war."

What happened after Warm, sponsored by Zalay, met Archibald, is left to

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disappointment to the United States, but also indefinite and nebulous in its declaration of the purposes of the German Government. The only clear statement in the note is the declaration that the German Government "most deeply regrets the lives that were lost through the action of the commander." The excuse offered by the submarine commander for his action in attacking the Arabic without warning is far from convincing and very unsatisfactory to officials. The German Government's justification of the action of the submarine commander was not only disappointing, but came as a distinct shock to official Washington.

Arbitration Offer Puzzling.

The German memorandum, in its suggestion of referring the matter to The Hague for arbitration, indicates that it is the purpose of the German Government, should arbitration be acceptable to this Government, to eliminate certain aspects of the controversy from arbitration. This portion of the note is regarded as very unsatisfactory, because it fails to make clear the purpose of the German Government. Officials here are at a loss to understand just what this portion of the German communication means or is intended to mean.

It would appear from the text of the memorandum that the German Government would be willing to agree to the arbitration of something in connection with the Arabic case, but there is no clear or precise statement of what Germany regards as that "something." The memorandum does not make plain just what phase of the question the German Government would be willing to submit to arbitration or what question or feature of the matter Germany would prefer to have eliminated from arbitration. Does it is the idea of the Berlin Government that this Government would be willing to submit to arbitration the question of the responsibility of the German Government for the indiscriminate destruction of "human life," as involved in the Arabic case, this Government will certainly reject the proposition.

Secretary Lansing tonight began a very careful study of the German memorandum and of all the affidavits, reports from consuls and consular officers, and other evidence bearing on the Arabic case. The Secretary will carefully compare every shred of evidence, and form an opinion as to the concensus of these statements for consideration by the President in determining just what is this Government's view of the facts. Having formed a conclusion as to what the evidence indicates, the conclusion thus reached will be compared with and applied to the German submarine commander's statement of his belief that the Arabic was pointed directly toward the submarine and had the intention of attacking that vessel.

In drawing its conclusions the American Government will do so from the facts as set forth in sworn affidavits and the evidence, and will not base its decision or action upon statements of intentions or beliefs, whether these are statements by the Captain of the Arabic as to his intentions or assertions of the submarine's commander as to his belief concerning the intentions of the Arabic's commander. Whether the Arabic did or did not attempt to ram the submarine is the question, and the answer to it will be framed on the basis of evidence rather than of statements of intentions. It can be stated that there appears to be nothing in the evidence now before the State Department that indicates that the Arabic did attempt to ram the submarine, and nothing in the evidence to show that anybody on the Arabic saw the submarine at all. There is evidence to show that the torpedo which sank the Arabic was discerned, but that it was not seen by any witness until within 300 yards of the Arabic and while traveling so swiftly through the water that it was impossible, according to the evidence, for the Arabic to have changed her course after the torpedo was sighted.

The Indemnity Question.

A surprising feature is Germany's statement that she cannot acknowledge any obligation to grant indemnity. On this point the memorandum asserts: "The German Government is unable, however, to acknowledge any obligation to grant indemnity in the matter, even if the commander should have been mistaken as to the aggressive intentions of the Arabic."

The long and short of this appears to be, it was pointed out here today, that Germany feels under no obligation to pay indemnity if the Arabic was or was not trying to ram the submarine.

This is hard for American Government officials to reconcile with the assurances that had been given by Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, when he said: "Only after all the circumstances have been cleared up will it be possible to say whether the commander of one of our submarines went beyond our instructions, in which case the Imperial Government would not hesitate to give such complete satisfaction to the United States as would conform to the friendly relations existing between both Governments."

Germany's statement that she cannot acknowledge any obligation to grant indemnity is not considered to be the kind of "full satisfaction" that would be acceptable by this Government.

While officials here would not hazard an opinion as to what the Berlin Government meant by the statement that it was prepared to submit a certain phase of the matter to arbitration at The Hague, one interpretation of this paragraph was that Germany was willing to submit only the "question of international law" as to whether the German Government was under obligation to grant indemnity in the matter "even if the commander should have been mistaken as to the aggressive intentions of the Arabic."

According to this interpretation, the German Government challenges any assertion that the Arabic did not try to ram the submarine, and if the American Government is not ready to admit that the submarine was threatened, or believes there is no doubt over the facts of alleged attempt to ram, the Berlin Government is willing to have this issue decided at The Hague. In the opinion of some analysts of the German memorandum, Germany, while willing to have the question of fact which has thus been raised submitted to The Hague for arbitration, is not willing to have the question of the "permissibility" of German submarine warfare passed upon by The Hague.

It thus appears that Germany is not willing to allow The Hague to decide whether German methods of torpedoing merchant ships are in violation of international law, but is willing, when it has been alleged, as in the Arabic case, that there has been such a violation of international law, to submit to arbitration the question of whether Germany is liable for indemnity.

Shatters Bernstorff's Pledge.

The memorandum is regarded as materially, if not basically, violating and weakening the pledge given by Count von Bernstorff on Sept. 1. He informed Secretary Lansing that his instructions concerning the answer Germany intended making to the last Lusitania note would contain the following passage. "Liners will not be sunk by our submarines without warning and without safety of the lives of noncombatants, provided that the liners do not try to escape or offer resistance."

Secretary Lansing considered this a clear statement and announced concurrently that "it appears to be a recognition of the fundamental principle for which we have contended." Mr. Lansing was guarded, and weighed his words very carefully when he made this announcement. In view of the indefinite, disappointing, and unsatisfactory character of the memorandum just received from Ambassador Gerard, American officials are revising their opinion as to the value of the Bernstorff assurances.

What Germany promised in the Bernstorff pledge was that liners would not be sunk by submarines without warning and danger to the lives of noncombatants:

1. If the liners do not try to escape.
2. If the liners do not offer resistance.

The German memorandum just received appears to add a third condition, as follows:

A liner will not be torpedoed unless the German submarine commander thinks, assumes, or feels convinced that the liner has the intention of ramming and attacking him.

What the Commander "Thought."

In other words, although a liner may be pursuing a perfectly innocent course and does not actually try to ram the submarine or offer resistance, she is not to be immune if the submarine commander merely thinks that the steamer intends to ram him. Analysis of the statements made in the German memorandum regarding the convictions, or alleged convictions, of the German submarine commander, indicate that the Arabic was some distance away when first seen. If the submarine were west of the liner and saw the liner coming from the east, the liner would naturally be coming in the general direction of the submarine. But unless the officers of the liner, following the beaten steamer paths south of the coast of Ireland, actually saw a submarine, it would be ridiculous to assume, it is argued here, that such a liner commander could even be intending to ram the unseen submarine. Nevertheless, according to the German statement, as near as it can be grasped here, the mere fact that the Arabic, which was traveling westward, and perhaps in the general direction of the submarine, was assumed by the submarine commander to be intent on ramming the submarine, then the submarine commander would be, according to the German argument, justified in torpedoing the steamer.

No such excuse will be satisfactory to the United States Government, according to the statements obtainable here. If the pledge given by the German Government is to embrace any such indeterminate and uncertain element as this, the American Government will not be willing to accept the pledge.

Talk of a Break Revived.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Coupling the Dumba case with Germany's disappointing and unsatisfactory explanation of the sinking of the White Star liner Arabic, after Count von Bernstorff had given assurances that full satisfaction would be given if it was established that a German submarine sank the ship, official Washington views the friendly relations with the Germanic powers strained more toward the breaking point than ever before.

Hopes that the submarine crisis has been safely passed and that a break between Germany and the United States has been avoided were displaced today by misgivings. Talk of the possibility of breaking diplomatic relations was heard again, although this time it involved both the central powers, on the theory that Austria-Hungary having her Ambassador practically dismissed from the country, might stand with her ally in relations with the United States.

Unofficial reports that a second note had been started from Berlin furnished about the only basis of optimism in official quarters, so far as the submarine controversy was concerned. There was no official intimation that another communication was on the way, but the American reply to the note on the Arabic probably will be delayed until officials can learn whether to expect anything additional from Berlin.

It may be stated, however, that if nothing comes in the nature of a modification of Germany's explanation, an American note will reach Berlin probably early next week which will set forth the views of the United States in a brief and unmistakable manner.

The President spent most of today going over the German note. No official comment was made at the White House or the State Department, but the disappointment of officials was undisguised. The latest turn in the submarine controversy almost overshadowed the Dumba case.

FRENCH WIT AIMED AT WILSON

"He Isn't Pleased," the Refrain of M. Herve's Little Ditty.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 10.—The harshest ridicule of President Wilson's alleged pacifism yet recorded in the French press appears today over the signature of M. Herve, a former anti-militarist. After reviewing the submarine war and deciding that France has no cause for anxiety, he continues:

"If it follows my advice the French public will take good heart and even smile at the American-German squabbles over the torpedoing of liners and merchantmen carrying American citizens. Each verse relating to the insults ends with the refrain, 'He surely saw I wasn't pleased.' When the Lusitania was torpedoed Mr. Wilson protested in the name of outraged humanity—they saw he wasn't pleased. Then came the Arabic and the worthy President pronounced it an 'unfriendly act,' or at least not nice—refrain. Now, the Hesperian has been sunk without warning, drowning an American citizen.

"Fragson is dead, but I can find a singer to produce a grand attraction for America entitled, 'The President Isn't Pleased.'"

BUGLER OF THE ARABIC SCOUTS RAMMING TALE

Holdford Saw the Torpedo and Sounded the Alarm, But Got No Glimpse of Submarine.

The passengers on the White Star liner Lapland, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, took considerable interest in the bugler, Charles Holdford, who served in that capacity on the Arabic and sounded "Taps" as she sank. He had the same trumpet with him on the Lapland, and blew the call to muster when the gangway was made fast from the pier.

Holdford said it was absurd to talk about the Arabic's deviating from her course to ram a German submarine, because no one on board saw one.

"I was on deck amidships with my bugle," he said, "waiting to sound the call for inspection, when I saw the wake of the torpedo, about 600 feet away, and sounded the alarm which brought the crew to the lifeboats. The men responded so quickly that they were starting to lower some of the lifeboats when the torpedo hit the ship. At that time the Arabic was about half a mile from the steamer Dunsley, and Captain Finch had gone out of his course to rescue her crew. The Arabic sank in seven minutes, according to my reckoning, and I looked about for the submarine all the time, but we never saw her.

"At Queenstown men from the Dunsley told me the submarine had hidden behind their vessel as the Arabic approached, and submerged to launch the torpedo."

Another passenger on the Lapland was Sir Edward Cassel, who was financial adviser to King Edward. The Lapland had 832 passengers and 3,100 bags of mail, and would have arrived on Thursday evening if she had not been detained on the Banks and off Nantucket by fog.

GERMAN PRESS VIEWS OF THE ARABIC NOTE

Editorials from Some of the Leading Publications on Berlin's Explanation.

The German press throughout the country comments freely on the German note regarding the Arabic disaster. Editorials from some of the leading German papers follow:

No Humble Knuckling.

From the New Yorker Herold.

The note of the German Government, which has now been cabled to Washington on the basis of the report of the submarine at hand, is a great disappointment for the people who had spoken of a humble knuckling down on the part of Germany. Why? Germany has till now not departed in any way from the attitude of conciliation that includes a recognition of the principles stated by our Government with respect to the warning of a ship that is to be sunk and the safeguarding of its passengers. In the Arabic case we have simply one of the exceptions which Wilson himself mentioned in his diplomatic papers.

Sees a Chance for Politics.

From the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung.

If Washington is disappointed about the explanation of the German Government concerning the Arabic case, that will not prevent Washington nevertheless from speaking further to the "peopul," for purposes that are political, about the great "diplomatic victory."

Thinks Sinking Justified.

From the Detroit Abendpost.

The commander of the German submarine had to draw from the suspicious movements of the Arabic the conclusion that he was about to be attacked and that his craft was in danger of being destroyed. He was justified furthermore in sinking the steamer, as it did not fly any flag and did not show any marks stating its neutrality. We agree with the views of the German Government proposing adjustment of indemnity by The Hague tribunal. It would be absurd to assume that the German commander acted purposely in contradiction to his instructions, in this manner embarrassing his Government and endangering the friendly relations just restored between both countries.

Justifies the Submarine.

From the Cincinnati Volksblatt.

This vexatious problem can be solved in no other way than by prohibiting American citizens to embark on hostile ships, or at least advising them to that effect. The President himself has admitted that circumstances may arise which justify a submarine in torpedoing without warning. But these circumstanes are a matter of evidence which cannot be conclusive from the lack of disinterested and expert witnesses. The German unfriendly judgment that could be passed on the German Captain would be the Scotch verdict of not proven. It may also be added that the promise of Count Bernstorff regarding the treatment of British liners by German submarines was made subsequent to the torpedoing of the Arabic, which protects the German Government against the charge of bad faith. But on our interpretation of the statement of the German Captain, we are satisfied that he committed no intended wrong.

Considers It Unimportant.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10.—We do not attach any importance to the Arabic incident, and do not treat it editorially.
PHILADELPHIA TAGEBLATT.

GERMAN SUBMARINES GET OIL FROM SPAIN

French Newspaper Thus Explains Their Recent Activity in Bay of Biscay.

BORDEAUX, Sept. 10.—In explanation of the activity of German submarines in the Bay of Biscay, the Petit Gironde says, a steamer registered at Bilboa, Spain, left that port recently with 300 barrels of oil. Where the cargo was unloaded is not known, but soon after the steamer left port empty barrels were seen floating on the sea. The newspaper declares the same steamer took fifty barrels of oil to a submarine at Concha de Artedo last June.

Private advices, received at Bilboa, state that agents had been scouring the north of Spain for gasoline which had been sent to Bay of Biscay ports.

CORUNNA, Spain, Sept. 10.—The British steamer Orania has returned to this port after having received notification by wireless shortly after sailing that a German submarine was off Cape Finisterre. The steamer sighted a sailboat with twenty or more persons on board who supposedly were from some steamer that had been torpedoed, but the Orania kept on her return course without approaching the small craft, suspecting a German trap.

Torpedoed Nebraskan Is Here.

The American steamer Nebraskan, which was torpedoed and seriously damaged by a German submarine off Fastnet on May 25, arrived in New York yesterday after having been in dry dock at Liverpool for three months while repairs costing $150,000 were being made. The German Government explained that the Nebraskan was torpedoed by mistake as an enemy ship because she had no flag up and no neutral markings.

GEN. FRENCH STUDIES ARMY FIRST HAND

Makes Automobile Dashes from Headquarters to Inspect the New Troops.

MEN EAGER FOR BATTLE

"Had Plenty of Inspections at Home," Says One; "We Came Out Here to Fight."

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS, France, Aug. 27, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The only man of the hundreds of thousands at the British front who wears the crossed batons of a Field Marshal on his shoulders appeared in an opening in the shrubbery which bordered the field where a machine-gun battery of the new army was waiting for orders to move.

None of the men in the battery had any idea that he was coming. They were lounging and chatting as they waited. In a glance every one identified that sturdy figure with its square chin and the white drooping mustache with the pictures which they had seen in the papers. There was no need for a call to attention. The effect was like an electric shock which sent every man to his place and made his backbone a steel rod.

"Does Sir John French often slip up on you that way?" gasped one of the battery Lieutenants who was all of nineteen years of age. Nineteen is the limit of youth for officers in the new army; and there are scores no older. The difference between the one chocolate drop on that boy Lieutenant's sleeve and the crossed batons represented a dizzy altitude.

The battery had just come out from England. It took the Commander in Chief about five minutes to form his judgment of the results of their nine months' preparatory drill. He asked a few questions as he looked over each gun and its crew. "Very good!" he said, and returned to his car, which was to take him on to inspect some other formation.

"Any idea that the Commander in Chief spends all his time over a map with a telephone at his elbow," the staff officer explained, "is quite erroneous. He is always on the go."

The automobile enables him to get over a lot of ground in a day. Sometimes the inspections are quite formal. Different battalions of a brigade drawn up in fields await his coming. Commanding officers know of his approach when they see the flag of his car fluttering along the road. On these occasions he usually makes a little speech. Once when a platform had been arranged for him to address a battalion he passed it by and went closer to the men standing in the field with their rigid columns around him. After that platforms went out of fashion.

"One might think that he could learn very little by a brief inspection or watching troops march past on parade," said the staff officer, "but a soldier's eye takes in more than a civilian can guess. He not only sees that uniform and equipment are in good condition, but he is able to judge both the spirit and the physical condition of the men. If they have been having a hard time of it in the trenches he can tell how much fight is left in them. He may judge the character of the reserves who have filled the vacant places. And the men see him. He is no longer a distant figure. They feel the effect of his personality."

The new army contingents as they arrive receive particular attention.

"Every General in the army seems to be taking his turn at inspecting us," said one of the new brigade officers. "We had plenty of inspections at home. We came out here to fight."

When this was repeated to a staff officer who belongs to the "K-K-K" as they call general headquarters, he said: "They need not worry about that. They will be getting fighting enough when the time comes. But they have the right spirit. All the armies in this war have found that the men who have been in the trenches know from experience how to hold the trenches. They can dig and they can stick, no matter how heavy the shell fire. But fresh troops, when properly drilled, are the best for the offensive. England has a far larger army which has never heard the crack of a bullet than has ever been under fire. The new army men learned a good deal in England; they are to be taught more at the front."

SPY EXECUTED IN LONDON

But the Official Announcement Does Not Reveal His Name.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—Official announcement has been made that a spy was executed here today.

The name of the person executed was not given.

This is the third anonymous execution in London since the war began, making six in all. Either through accident or design, all but one have occurred on Fridays. The anonymous ones were on March 5, July 23, and Sept. 10. The others were Karl Hans Lody, Nov. 6; F. Robert Müller, June 23, and Robert Rosenthal, July 16. Another, Kuepferle, committed suicide in his cell in Pentonville Prison May 20, on the eve of the day on which he was to have been sentenced to death.

Although the name of the man executed yesterday has not been made known, the most serious case on hand is that of a German traveling under a false American passport who was arrested by Scotland Yard on June 17. His case was almost identical with that of Rosenthal.

Like the latter, he declared in a confession that Captain Schnitzer of the German Secret Service in Antwerp had a number of genuine passports of Germans in the United States, who had obtained them as naturalized American citizens.

Captain Schnitzer, he said, also had some counterfeit passports, one of which was found in his possession.

When this passport was put through an acid test it showed, in the first place, that the watermark of the heavy lined paper was applied on the obverse side with paraffine, and, second, on closer observation the red seal and official stamp were counterfeits. Nothing was said of this to him at the time, and he was released.

He was finally trapped in a manner similar to the way in which Rosenthal was trapped. Among the latter's belongings had been found the cipher code and several letters written in it from Captain Schnitzer. Decoy letters were sent to the prisoner, purporting to come from the Captain, and the answers to these, which contained information supposedly asked for, were intercepted in the Post Office and turned over to Scotland Yard. In this way the evidence was accumulated against Rosenthal and against the mysterious, unnamed spy who, as the one prisoner on hand against whom convincing evidence had been presented, is probably the man referred to in the above dispatch.

HAS LOST 15,840 OFFICERS.

British Army Record to Aug. 30—407 Killed in a Fortnight.

LONDON, Aug. 31, (Correspondence of The Associated Press).—Officers' casualty lists for the fortnight ended Aug. 30 indicate the severity of the recent fighting in the Gallipoli Peninsula, whence the bulk of the casualties are announced.

They show that the British Army lost 407 officers killed, 959 wounded and 136 missing, a total of 1,502 for the fortnight. This number has been exceeded only once in any fortnight since the beginning of the war, 1,627 casualties having been announced between May 5 and May 18.

Losses of officers since the outbreak of hostilities have now reached a total of 15,840, of whom 4,790 have been killed, 9,698 wounded and 1,352 reported missing.

During the past fortnight Brig. Gen. A. H. Baldwin has been killed, three other Brigadier Generals have been wounded, nine Lieutenant Colonels killed and two reported missing.

The Australian contingent has been the greatest sufferer, having lost 68 killed, 150 wounded and 15 missing. The New Zealand contingent had 33 killed and 74 wounded; the Lancashires, 26 killed, 46 wounded, 16 missing; the Yorkshires, 6 killed, 31 wounded, 14 missing; Manchesters, 12 killed, 24 wounded, 9 missing; Sherwoods, 17 killed, 22 wounded; Staffords, 11 killed, 25 wounded, 7 missing; Irish Fusiliers, 10 killed, 31 wounded, 4 missing; Welsh Fusiliers, 12 killed, 26 wounded, 5 missing; Royal Welsh Regiment, 5 killed, 29 wounded, 8 missing; Indians, 6 killed, 27 wounded, and many other regiments from 20 to 30 casualties.

WIN FRENCH TRENCH WITH LIQUID FIRE

But the Germans' Gains in the Vosges Are Quickly Neutralized.

HEAVY ARGONNE SHELLING

Big-Calibre Guns Busy There and in Belgium, Near Nieuport—German Aviators Captured.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The Germans today followed up their recent attacks in the Argonne with a big-gun bombardment in the Fontaine-aux-Charmes region and an assault near St. Hubert, apparently without result. They claim successes in the Vosges, at Hartmannsweilerkopf and Schratzmannele; but the French, while admitting the loss of a part of the trenches at the latter point, due to the Germans' use of flaming liquids, assert that their counterattacks at the former succeeded in driving the enemy out.

Tonight's statement from the French War Office follows:

A very violent cannonade is reported in Belgium in the region of Nieuport and Steenstratte, around Arras, in front of Roye, and in Champagne from Auberive to Souain.

In the Argonne the enemy bombarded with very heavy shells the gully of the Fontaine-aux-Charmes, and directed on the road from La Harazée to St. Hubert a tentative attack, which was stopped promptly.

To the north of Flirey and in the region of St. Dié some artillery actions are reported.

The Germans launched a very violent attack against Hartmannsweilerkopf, but it was completely repulsed.

Two German aeroplanes have dropped a few bombs on Compiègne, especially on the hospitals. There were no victims, and only some unimportant damage is reported to have been done.

A German biplane has been forced to land within our lines near Hangest-en-Santerre. The aviators are prisoners.

Six German aeroplanes attempted this morning to fly over St. Menehould. They were obliged to turn tail owing to the fire from our batteries.

The French afternoon report says:

There was continued artillery fighting last night in the vicinity of Arras, in front of Roye, and on the front in Champagne.

In the Argonne, in the sector of Labyrinthe, there was fighting with hand grenades and bombs, as well as rifle exchanges from trench to trench, together with effective intervention on several different occasions by our batteries.

In the Vosges the enemy yesterday attacked our positions between the Lingekopf as far as the Barrenkopf, making use of asphyxiating shells. At Schratzmannele a trench of the first line had to be evacuated in consequence of the spewing by the enemy of flaming liquids. A counterattack made it possible for us to recapture the greater portion of the lost ground, and to secure a position about thirty feet from that portion of the trench which we could not reoccupy. Along the rest of this front our positions were virtually maintained.

Yesterday evening the Germans delivered an attack against our trenches on the summit of Hartmannsweilerkopf which resulted in their winning a foothold during the night. We, however, delivered a counterattack; recaptured the lost trenches, and drove the enemy back to his line.

Our aviators this morning bombarded the German mines and batteries in the Forest of Nonnenbruck, as well as the railroad station at Lutzbach. Furthermore, about thirty bombs were thrown down on the railroad station at Grand Pré.

The following statement on operations of the Belgian Army was issued today by the Belgian military authorities at Havre:

German artillery showed some slight activity today, directing fire on Ramscapell, Pervyse, Oudstuyvekenskerke, Oudecapelle, Reninghe, Pyegaete, and also upon several other of our advanced posts.

Our artillery replied with a heavy bombardment of the enemy's trenches along the bank of the Yser Canal, where several detachments of the enemy were dispersed.

The text of today's statement by the German Army Headquarters follows:

West of Souches an advanced French trench was taken. The occupants, with the exception of a few prisoners, fell at the point of the bayonet.

In the Vosges, trenches near positions on Schratzmannele and Hartmannsweilerkopf were stormed. Two officers and 100 men were taken prisoners. We captured six machine guns and one mine thrower. A counterattack on Schratzmannele was repulsed with sanguinary loss.

Germany's Excuse Too Flimsy for Acceptance by the President, Verdict of Press on Arabic Note

NEW YORK CITY.

Answer Should Be "Yes" or "No."

From The Herald.

What is the situation today? So far as submarine piracy is concerned it is exactly where it was the day the Lusitania was sunk, no better than it was the day the Arabic was sunk, but much nearer a crisis than it was the day the Hesperian was sunk. Germany's reply, published yesterday morning, reveals conclusively that all the assurances that Germany has given during the last month regarding meeting the requirements of the United States under international law were merely the promises of an international "Slippery Dick." Its protestations were only made to be broken; it was telling the United States these things much in the way that a physician tells stories to a mental incompetent in order to quiet him. It shows that the statements made by the German Foreign Office and by Count von Bernstorff were only expedients to stem the anti-German sentiment in the United States. Not an atom of good faith entered into any of it.

Dignity and self-respect demand that the United States formulate our requirements as to international law and neutral rights. Germany must respect them if she desires to preserve friendly relations with this country. The answer to these requirements should be "Yes" or "No," and the answer should be required without longer delay than is necessary to transmit to Berlin a cable in code and receive a reply.

Could Not Be Referred to Hague.

From The Sun.

German diplomatic writing is not always of the clearest. Indeed, as we have seen sometimes, when these singular gentlemen intend to be very friendly, very conciliatory, their expressions are so unfortunate as to be interpreted as truculent and defiant in the extreme.

What the present note apparently desires to have arbitrated is the legal question whether the German Government is liable to pay indemnity when the submarine commander alleges that he acted under an erroneous idea of the attitude of the torpedoed vessel as to escape or resistance.

This might seem to be trifling if we had not had other illustrations of the workings of the German diplomatic intellect.

Herr von Jagow, of course, knows that under Article 38 of the First Convention of The Hague a mere question of fact could not be referred to that tribunal.

Time For Action.

From The Evening Telegram.

At every turn Germany is meeting the issues raised by President Wilson with evasions and shifty efforts to shirk responsibility. More than four months have passed since the Lusitania tragedy appeared to have brought the whole question to a point where there must be an immediate abandonment by Germany of her piratical warfare against merchant vessels, yet the question is no nearer solution now than it was the day the Lusitania sank.

In such circumstances, in dealing with a nation whose promises are made only with the belief that violation of them can be excused, President Wilson would be justified in stating to Berlin that he cannot enter into further correspondence on the subject and that he will judge Germany's protestations of friendship for the United States on actions, not on words.

A Remarkable Announcement.

From The Evening Post.

There is one passage in the note handed to Ambassador Gerard by the German Foreign Office which is of great importance, and which had not been forecast in the unofficial dispatches. We refer to this remarkable and unambiguous announcement:

> The German Government is unable, however, to acknowledge any obligation to grant indemnity in the matter, even if the commander should have been mistaken as to the aggressive intentions of the Arabic.

This evidently offers matter for the most careful and anxious consideration by Secretary Lansing and President Wilson. Does it mean that the German Government regards the assertion of any of its naval officers on every question of this kind as the last word in the matter? Does it mean that neither the Government nor the veracity nor the bona fides of any such officer is ever to be open to question? If this is what it means, what is the value in practice of an assurance of safety by the German Government, however complete it might be in terms? If this is not what it means, what precisely does it mean! These are questions which cannot be ignored, if we are to know where we stand in the whole matter.

A Scrap of Paper.

From The Evening Sun.

What now arises is a conflict as to the facts in the case.

The torpedo struck the Arabic on her side some distance forward of the stern, according to all accounts—ninety or 100 feet forward, the Captain says. Would this have been physically possible if the Arabic had been headed directly for the submarine to run her down? Had the Arabic been head on to the submarine or anywhere near it, could the submarine by any possibility have hit her with a torpedo? Or ninety feet from the stern? Certainly it would be a wonderful feat of marksmanship.

The thing seems incredible; it is incredible. At any rate it is plain that if Ambassador von Bernstorff's guarantees is dependent on the fears or the ex post facto allegations of submarine commanders it is simply worthless—a scrap of paper.

Nothing to Arbitrate.

From The Brooklyn Daily Eagle.

There is nothing to arbitrate. In cold blood, two American lives were taken. There is no disavowal of the crime of murder. The murderer in chief is not to be called to account. He is not even to be reprimanded for being more than sufficiently solicitous for his own safety. For anything that is known to the contrary, he is now in search of another steamer engaged in an errand of mercy. There is now no known reason why, should he find one, he should not take advantage of the opportunity to send it after the Arabic.

This country has given expression to its confidence that the sacred principles of justice and humanity will not be violated. That expression has been answered by the assurance that merchant ships will be sunk only if they resist or seek to escape. That assurance is now, in practice, translated into justifying a submarine commander in doing whatever he happens to think he ought to do, the extreme penalty for which will be regrets, more particularly deep should American lives be taken. Permit that sort of thing to persist and what becomes of the statement that we will omit no act or word essential to the maintenance of the rights of our citizens? It is inscribed upon a scroll of paper.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

Should Go to The Hague.

From The Jamestown Morning Post.

The weakness of the attempt by Germany to justify the sinking of the Arabic on the ground of self defense is that the submarine probably was not in imminent danger of being destroyed. The submarine could have escaped from the liner unharmed for the commander says that he submerged his boat before firing. Being submerged before the attack which he says he believed the Arabic was about to make, he could have dodged the liner and found safety in flight under water. The statement of Germany raises a question of fact which should be decided by the international court at The Hague.

PORTLAND, ME.

Germany Defying Us?

From The Portland Press.

The crisp way in which this is uttered is surely sufficient to give rise to the fear that the German Foreign Office has determined to recede from the position previously taken with regard to attacks on merchantmen and to assume a more aggressive one. In other words, it may be that Germany is going to defy us after all. Of course, this cannot be determined until a little more light is thrown on the subject and there comes from Germany some explanation as to why it cannot consent to an indemnity in the case of the Arabic.

PHILADELPHIA.

Tests the Limit of Patience.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

The acceptance by Berlin of the absurd excuse put forth by the commander of the submarine which sank the Arabic, the defiant refusal to acknowledge any responsibility in the matter even if this excuse had no basis in fact, the suggestion that so wanton an infringement on neutral rights should be submitted to arbitration are insolences that no self-respecting government should endure. There is no disavowal or reparation, no intimation of any real concession. The orders which Count von Bernstorff said had been given out after the sinking of the Lusitania mean nothing. Any commander may ignore them on any pretext. Liners, like other ships, will still be sent to the bottom without warning, noncombatants will still be put in peril of their lives, and the act will be justified by excuses that would not deceive a child.

To give Count von Bernstorff his passports, to recall Mr. Gerard from Berlin is, of course, a step not to be taken lightly. But every other way of preserving amicable relations with Germany has been tried in vain. The limit of patience is surely reached when our demands are evaded, when the practices we denounce are upheld, when assaults upon our peace and prosperity are approved. All our protests have been treated as words, empty words. There has been no effort on the part of Germany to meet the issue, only to evade and postpone it. The Administration must now take the only means it has left to convince the government at Berlin that it is in earnest and that it means to protect the rights and defend the lives of American citizens.

Germany's Promises Worthless.

From The Philadelphia Inquirer.

Germany does not "disavow" the Arabic murders. She justifies them. She sheds crocodile tears over the loss of American lives, but refuses to grant even the poor satisfaction of indemnity. That matter, indeed, she is willing to refer to The Hague, but any decision rendered must be confined to this particular case; must not bear upon the general question of "the permissibility or the converse of German submarine warfare."

Thus, after all these months of controversy, we have arrived precisely at the point from where we started. We have been traveling in a circle. Submarine warfare goes on. The promises of Germany are worthless.

There is only one way out of such a situation that we can see, and that is the decisive declaration by the Government at Washington:

"Thou Shalt Not."

PITTSBURGH.

Deserves Consideration.

From the Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.

Theoretically, Germany has made out a case on defense that demands some consideration. The offer to submit the question of reparation to The Hague tempers her disavowal of responsibility for the lost lives of Americans. But the practical complications introduced by her ingenious defense are many and embarrassing. Obviously, if Germany is not playing fair, it would be an easy matter for every submarine commander to declare, after sinking a liner, that he "thought" he was to be the object of attack or he "imagined" that the victim was trying to escape, or he "supposed" he had given sufficient warning. The amount of latitude permitted the submarine commander under such a Governmental policy is enormous.

RICHMOND, VA.

Germany Must Answer Now.

From The Richmond Times-Dispatch.

There should be no delay in obtaining from Germany an exact statement of how that country proposes to conduct its submarine warfare and what safeguards it offers American lives at sea. If a submarine commander is entitled to assume that a steamship, answering the distress signals of another vessel, is about to ram the submarine, and thereupon to destroy the would-be rescuer and slay its passengers, Germany's assurances mean rather less than nothing. We have been unwilling to believe that on an issue so serious Germany was disposed to trifle with the United States, but we see some reason to apprehend that we may have to change our mind.

ATLANTA.

Can't Go On Indefinitely.

From The Atlanta Constitution.

It looks as if there were some funny business back of the German assurances. There is an apparent effort to satisfy the people of this country and at the same time concede nothing in the conduct of her retaliatory campaign, trusting to luck to get around each individual incident that gives offense. Any submarine commander can trump up an excuse such as that given by the man who wantonly sank the Arabic. That sort of thing cannot go on indefinitely.

SAVANNAH.

Germany's Remarkable Position.

From The Savannah Morning News.

If a German submarine commander, through his own mistake, kills a number of unoffending Americans, the German Government acknowledges no obligation to grant indemnity because of their deaths. That seems to be a remarkable position to take. It isn't at all likely it will be satisfactory to our Government.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

Thick with Uncertainties.

From The Charleston News and Courier.

There is the strong suggestion that the submarines will continue to give as much attention to liners in the future as in the past, and further that wherever there is a doubt as to whether the liner is either trying to escape or to offer resistance the submarine will feel free to go ahead and sink her. The situation is still thick with uncertainties and danger. Count von Bernstorff's note was a very cheering document, but only the event can show whether or not it will prove to have been more than simply "a scrap of paper."

CHATTANOOGA.

Flimsy Evasion.

From The Chattanooga Times.

Germany's note is simply a fresh illustration of the attitude of the Berlin authorities toward all questions relating to matters of controversy between the two Governments. It is a mere flimsy pretext for evading recognition of the justice of American claims and demands. The so-called explanation by the commander of the submarine for his action in torpedoing the steamer on the very face of it is a tissue of outrageous misstatements.

MOBILE.

Another "Scrap of Paper."

From The Mobile Register.

Germany proposes a reference to The Hague tribunal, but what is the use if with one excuse or another the torpedoing goes on and our protests are treated with contempt? Any sort of excuse will serve and the Bernstorff statement becomes a scrap of paper—a coach and six can be driven through it. The President should say the reply is not satisfactory and that within a reasonable time limit friendly relations between the two countries will cease. We do not need a friend who treats us so deliberately unfriendly.

CLEVELAND.

Grave Possibilities.

From The Cleveland Leader.

The most ominous feature of the German note in respect to the Arabic is the implied determination of the Kaiser's Government to take the word of the Captain of the submarine as its sole authority in regard to all questions of fact relating to the rights and safety of American citizens and their property. It seems that whatever the submarine may report to Berlin is to be accepted as the test of the conduct of the submarine.

Grave possibilities are involved in this decision to make the evidence of the submarine's officers the only and sufficient testimony considered by the German Government. A submarine commander might sink an American liner, and then tell the Government that the vessel sent to the bottom of the sea tried to ram his submarine.

Hope in Arbitration.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The question of veracity, or perhaps a question of interpretation of the Arabic's manoeuvres, may be left to the settlement of The Hague, for Germany, while upholding the action of her submarine commander, consents to leave the question of culpability to the decision of the international tribunal. The German announcement of willingness to submit this point to arbitration may prove technically satisfactory.

TOLEDO.

Promise Repudiated.

From The Toledo Times.

The attitude of the German Imperial Government relative to the Arabic incident presents a state of affairs that will necessitate exceptional diplomatic tactfulness if the United States and Germany are to continue their friendly relations. It looks as though the European country was looking for trouble.

The sanction given by Count Bernstoff relative to what his country would agree to seems to have been repudiated. It is to be deplored that the word of the European country cannot be depended upon.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Only Sparring for Time.

From The Illinois State Journal.

Germany's declared indisposition to acknowledge her obligation to grant indemnity in the case of the Arabic is a deliberate evasion of frankness, and evidently is part of a plan to prolong the correspondence and hold open the opportunity for alleging similar mistakes, so long as it shall suit the German Government's purpose to continue its lawless attacks on passenger vessels.

ST. LOUIS.

Germans Making Their Own Laws.

From The St. Louis Republic.

The German note on the sinking of the Arabic attempts to take the case entirely outside of the rules for the protection of commerce which were laid down by this country in the notes on the Lusitania. The German contention is that, whether commander of the submarine was right in his conclusion or not, there is no liability upon Germany. His judgment at the moment the torpedo was fired is the controlling judgment in this view of the matter, and under such a theory a shipload of peaceful men, women, and children may be sent to the bottom, with no resulting legal liability or moral obligation by any hare-brained apostle of frightfulness who thinks his U-boat is being attacked, no matter how absurd his judgment may be.

BISMARCK, N. D.

Can Afford to Arbitrate.

From The Bismarck Tribune.

Germany's offer to arbitrate the Arabic affair and her previous promise to modify submarine warfare in consonance with humane principles may appear slightly paradoxical. However, the intent to meet our demands is now more evident than at any stage of the critical deliberations. This nation can well afford to meet the Imperial Government half way. Recourse to The Hague Tribunal doubtless will result in another chapter of international law covering both the infractions of Germany and England on the high seas. By all means arbitration.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D.

**Issue Up in the Air Again

ROVNO MENACED BY AUSTRO-GERMANS

Russian Victories on the Sereth River Fail to Halt Foe's Advance.

CIVILIANS QUIT FORTRESSES

Big Military Centres Being Cleared of Non-Combatants as Invaders Fight for Railroads.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 11.—The two Russian successes on the Sereth River, Galicia, while they resulted in a big capture of men and guns, have not interfered with the Austro-German advance. Further north, having taken Dubno, the second of the triangle of fortresses to fall into their hands, the Austrians, with the help of the Germans, are advancing to Rovno, the third of these fortified centres.

Meanwhile, the Germans from the south of the Pripet marshes to the region southwest of Vulna, are fighting hard and with some success for the strategic railway system of the Brest-Vilna area. Most of this railway system is already in the possession of the invaders, but they are now aiming particularly at the main trunk line, which, starting at Riga, runs through Dvinsk, Vilna, Lida, and the East Pripet marshes to Rovno and onward to Lemberg, Galicia.

Military critics express the opinion that once this line is in the hands of the Austro-German forces they will go into Winter quarters, for the more important military purpose of bringing any large part of the Russian forces to a decisive battle under disadvantageous conditions now seems out of the question, as the Autumn rains already have set in.

The three main Russian armies, under Generals Ruzsky, Evert, and Ivanoff, although reduced and outnumbered, still are full of fight, as is shown by their offensive on the Sereth River, and the Austro-Germans must look to their own offense before reinforcements reach their opponents.

Invaders Aim at Russia's Granary.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 10, (Dispatch to the London Morning Post.)—Evacuation in the sense of clearing important centres of non-military elements with a view of improving efficiency armies has been very widely practiced by the Russians during this campaign. At the present moment this system is being applied at Dvinsk, Minsk, Smolensk, Kiev, and several other less important points.

The problem of dealing with the growing masses refugees is already causing anxiety to municipalities of towns in the interior, which, like the capitals, are being rapidly filled up by the influx of new residents.

Residents of better classes in the evacuated centres make an inventory of their sky property and obtain a receipt from the authorities what is left behind. The poorer classes fill one bag with food and another with clothing and tramp toward the interior. Those possessing a horse and cart take rather more. Brass and copper in every form is collected by the authorities and dispatched to a place of safety. Then the military step into possession and the hamlet, village or township shares the fortunes of the army.

For the plans which the Germans appear to be developing, it is essential, firstly, that a base on the Baltic seaboard be secured, and secondly, that the East Prussian railways should be extended so there may be at least three good truck lines into the Baltic provinces. These steps are necessary for the attainment of the ultimate object of their Russian campaign.

Meantime, Mackensen is endeavoring to push forward to Kiev. This movement, however, cannot be considered as anything more than subsidiary to the main object. Kiev is the centre of some of the richest soil in the Russian Empire, and that reason alone is desirable booty for the Germans; but if they intend to maintain the prolonged struggle they are already so near the great granary of European Russia that the temptation to endeavor to seize this splendid sourceof the necessaries of life muse be irresistible. The grandiose scale of the German operations in Russia is calculated to strike the imagination of the dullest intellects. We believe here, however, that the admirably calculated plans of the Germans must fail for lack of men.

The heavy rains which have prevailed over the northern sections of the fighting front have proved a most welcome ally to the Russians. The roads are now impossible for heavy artillery and disastrous for motor traffic. The Germans are busy cutting down forests and constructing rough roads of tree trunks and brushwood. They are forcing every inhabitant they can catch, of both sexes and all ages, to take part in this very hard labor.

OFFICIAL WAR REPORTS.

Teutons Report Repulse of Russian Attacks Near Tarnopol.

BERLIN, Sept. 10, (via London.)—The following official report on the operations on the eastern front was issued today:

Eastern theatre of war:

Army group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg.—In fighting southeast of Friedrichstadt and near Vilkomir our divisions made 100 prisoners.

The situation between the Baltic and the Niemen is generally unchanged.

Near Skidel and in the Melwianka sector fighting is proceeding. The heights near Kieseki on the Melwianka were stormed. During the day 1,500 prisoners were brought in and seven machine guns were captured.

Army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen.—Our pursuing columns are approaching the railway station of Kossow on the road from Kobrin to Milowisy. On both sides of the railway to Pinsk we have reached a line running from Pulatycze and Owcieze.

Southeastern theatre of war:

German troops have driven the Russians in the direction of Tucnyow on the Sereth, south of Tarnopol. Southwest of Tucnyow and near Tarnopol stubborn enemy attacks were repulsed.

VIENNA, Sept. 10, (via London.)—The following Austrian official war statement was given out here today:

The Russian forces fighting in the region west of Rovno have been repulsed across the Studel lowlands. Our troops, advancing from Zalosce, repelled the enemy in the direction of Sbarasz.

Near Tarnopol Austro-German battalions repulsed several Russian attacks. The Germans captured the village of Buchniow, west of the middle Sereth. Hostile reinforcements took part in the fighting, which was violent there. East of the mouth of the Sereth and on the Bessarabian frontier calm prevails.

The Austro-Hungarian forces in Lithuania have crossed the broad, swampy region of the Jasiolda and Oria and have advanced in the region southeast of Rozany.

RUSSIANS REBUILT FORTS.

German Says Grodno Ought to Have Held Out a Long Time.

BERLIN, Sept. 10, (via London.)—The Lokal-Anzeiger today prints a belated report from its war correspondent, Dr. Stephan Steiner, concerning the capture of the Russian fortress of Grodno. The report says that after Field Marshal von Hindenburg's winter battle of February, the Russians undertook to renovate the forts around Grodno under the lead of forty engineering officers.

"They abandoned some of the old fortifications," the correspondent says, "remodeled and modernized others and built some entirely new forts. They made Grodno so strong that it ought to have held out for a long time against any attack whatever if energetically defended. The Russians also brought thirty heavy guns for the defense of the fort. They did a similar work at the fortress of Ossowetz."

ENVOYS OF ALLIES HERE FOR BIG LOAN

Continued from Page 1.

American liner Ryndam reported that negotiations to that end were being conducted between the Finance Ministers of Russia and France and the British Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Detectives Guard Envoy.

The commissioners are making their headquarters at the Hotel Biltmore. They lunched there yesterday in Baron Reading's suite on the eighteenth floor. Police Commissioner Woods has taken precautions to guard the foreign financiers while they are here. Several detectives were stationed in the hotel yesterday. In front of the Morgan Library there were five policemen in uniform in addition to the plain clothes men.

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, and Lady Spring-Rice are also at the Biltmore. It was not announced whether the British Ambassador was here to attend the conference, or whether he had merely come to receive the commissioners.

The Lapland, on which the foreign representatives came, was met at Quarantine by Mr. Morgan, Mr. Davison, and Captain Gaunt, a British Naval attaché who went down on Mr. Morgan's yacht, the Corsair. They boarded the Lapland at 5:30 yesterday morning and found the members of the commission already up and walking on the promenade deck. The Lapland made fast at her pier at the foot of West Nineteenth Street at 8:30.

Lord Reading was affable to the reporters and was amused at the operations of the photographers. When asked for a statement, he handed out slips of paper on which was written the following announcement:

> The joint Anglo-French mission has come to the United States in connection with the exchange between New York, London and Paris. The object of the visit is to consult with American bankers and other interested persons as to the best means to be adopted for regulating the exchanges between the cities named in order that the commerce of the three countries may suffer as little as possible during the course of the war.

"Will the commission confer with the United States Treasury officials at Washington?" Lord Reading was asked.

"It is too early to discuss our plans," was his reply. Further questions brought similar replies from the Chief Justice, who is a past master in the art of cross-examination.

Sterling Exchange Improves.

Mr. Morgan showed a full recovery from the attack made upon him by Erich Muentner, alias Frank Holt, several weeks ago. He discussed the weather and yachting with reporters, but refused to talk about the visit of the foreign Commissioners. Present conditions are nebulous, he said and American bankers must find out what is wanted and then plan to meet the requirements.

Two fast torpedo boat destroyers escorted the Lapland from Liverpool on Sept. 1 and accompanied her 200 miles past Fastnet. One destroyer, the Llewelyn, conveyed the Lapland 500 miles from Liverpool.

Dudley Field Malone, who was at the pier, said the report in one of the newspapers that three torpedo boat destroyers had been sent out from New York to escort the Lapland into port was ridiculous.

Chief Justice Reading, who heads the mission, is here for the first time. He was formerly known as Sir Rufus Daniel Isaacs and is one of Great Britain's most distinguished jurists. Sir Edward Hopkinson Holden is Managing Director of the London City and Midland Bank, Ltd., a joint stock bank having more than $650,000,000 in assests and 1,000 branches. He has been to this country on several previous financial missions, the last time four years ago, when his visit resulted in the establishment of the Cotton Bills of Lading Central Bureau. Sir Henry Babington Smith has been connected with the British Foreign office since 1887. Basil P. Blackett visited the United States last Winter with Sir George Paish and conferred with President Wilson on Anglo-American finances.

Octave Homberg and Ernest Mallet, the French Commissioners, were accompanied by their wives. M. Homberg represents the French Treasury Department and M. Mallet the Bank of France.

The foreign representatives and a number of American financiers were Mr. Morgan's dinner guests at the Metropolitan Club last evening.

There was still further improvement in the foreign exchange market yesterday and the financial district attributed this to the arrival of the Anglo-French financiers. Demand sterling gained 2 cents, closing at $4.69¼ against the low mark of $4.50. Cables closed at $4.70⅛, a gain of 1⅞ cents. Francs also advanced in sympathy, closing at 5.94⅝, compared with 5.96 on Friday.

TO PUSH DOLLAR EXCHANGE.

Federal Reserve Board Opens the Way for American Banks.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The time has come, in the opinion of the Federal Reserve Board, when the American dollar should take a dominating place in the financial markets of the world, and when American or dollar exchange should become the medium through which the millions of exports and imports of the United States should be paid. To open the field for American exchange, the board today issued revised regulations governing the rediscount of bankers' acceptances by Federal Reserve Banks, providing among other things that under certain conditions such acceptances may be renewed. In explanation of the new regulation, the board tonight issued a statement which said:

> It has been the aim of the board to do everything in its power to create for the American acceptance, that is, dollar exchange, a dominating position in the world market. Present conditions offer in this respect a great opportunity. In widening somewhat the facilities of Federal Reserve banks in dealing with American bankers' acceptances the board is attempting to give the member banks a larger opportunity for developing their sphere of usefulness in this respect.
>
> The United States should now do what Europe has done for many generations for the United States, that is to say, the bank facilities of the United States should be used for carrying import and export transactions for foreign countries just as Europe up to now carried by its acceptances the import and export transactions of the United States. In order to do this with the exchange market disorganized it was thought that it would facilitate foreign transfers if liberal conditions should be allowed for the renewal of such drafts, so as to enable these foreign countries to have ample time to procure the necessary cover against the acceptances drawn by them.

Members of the board said today that there was no connection between the revision of the acceptance regulations and the visit of the Anglo-French Commission to the United States to take up exchange problems with American bankers. It was said that the visit of the commission had not been discussed by the board, and the statement points out that the revision of the regulations has been under consideration "quite two months" or long before it was known here that the commission was coming.

It was pointed out tonight, however, that the new acceptance regulations might facilitate the credit loan sought by the Anglo-French Commission. The Board has liberalized conditions so that foreign and American bankers may use a part of the resources of the Federal Reserve System in taking care of purchases made here for exportation.

On the last day the condition of the twelve reserve banks was published they had combined resources in gold in their vaults of about $209,000,000. If American bankers decided to extend credit by indorsing or accepting drafts on Europe they probably could reply on rediscounting these drafts with Federal Reserve banks to the value of many millions.

DENIES BRUTALITY TO SUBMARINE CREW

Dr. Banks of the Nicosian Repudiates the Story Attributed to Him.

BRITISH FLEW OUR FLAG

But the Patrol Boat Hoisted the Naval Ensign Before Firing on the Raiders.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday from Liverpool on the White Star liner Lapland was Dr. Charles B. Banks of Memphis, Tenn., a graduate of the Harvard Veterinary School, who was on board the Leyland Line freighter Nicosian when she was torpedoed by a German submarine on Aug. 19.

According to a letter sent by Dr. Banks to friends in Lowell, Mass., which was printed in The New York Times on Sept. 8, the submarine was attacked and eventually sunk by a British patrol boat flying the American flag, and the members of her crew, who escaped from the conning tower, were deliberately shot by the British marines while struggling in the water. The letter was further quoted as saying that the marines from the patrol boat afterwards boarded the Nicosian, which did not sink from the effect of the torpedo, and killed seven German sailors belonging to the submarine who had managed to get on board after their own vessel had foundered.

When Dr. Banks was asked by a TIMES reporter if he had written such a letter to relatives in this country he replied that on his arrival in Liverpool he had written to his family giving a few details of his experience on the Nicosian, but denied emphatically that he had charged the British seamen with firing on the German sailors, or had said that they had behaved in a brutal manner.

Wild Tales of Branding Germans.

"It is most remarkable to me," Dr. Banks said, "how much reports have been spread about. When I was in Liverpool I was told at my hotel that I had been credited with making similar remarks and on the Lapland it was the subject of conversation with the entire crew. Sailors came to me on deck and asked if it was true that I had said the commander of the patrol boat had bound the crew of the German submarine with their hands behind their backs and then branded them with hot irons on tee hands and feet. Even the captain of the Lapland, James Bradshaw, an American, asked me what the British had done to the crew of the submarine they captured on Aug. 18.

"What did become of the crew?" he was asked.

"That I cannot tell you, because I am a veterinary surgeon in the Royal Navy and am now on my way to the Orkneys to cross over with another shipload of mules on my seventh trip of that kind.

"Did the patrol boat fly the American flag when she came to the rescue of the Nicosian?"

"Yes, that is true; but it was lowered before she opened fire on the German submarine and the British man-of-war ensign was hoisted in its stead."

Dr. Banks Makes a Statement.

Dr. Banks then gave out an account of the incident, which he said was the only one given by him yesterday, to a reporter of The Associated Press, remarking that any others that appeared purporting to be interviews with him were incorrect.

"The Nicosian left New Orleans on July 28," he said, "and all went well until the 19th of August, when the ship was nearing the Irish coast and all hands, including the 800 mules, were looking forward to landing within the next forty-eight hours.

"We were within a five-hour run of the Arabic when she was sunk, and we heard her wireless call for assistance, the call reaching us at 9:15 A. M., just one hour and five minutes after we had picked up the S. O. S. call from the steamship Dunsley. At 11:15 A. M. we had a similar call from the British steamship Baron Erskine.

"At 2:30 P. M. we sighted a submarine about one mile ahead of us and almost immediately heard a shot, evidently a blank, calling on us to stop. We started a wireless call for help, and then the submarine turned loose on us with shrapnel, the second shot tearing away our wireless apparatus. By this time the submarine with within sixty yards of us, and she gave our Captain twenty minutes to get the crew into the boats. The last boat, in which I took refuge with the Captain, was hardly clear of the ship when the submarine opened on the steamer with two guns, fully twenty shells striking the Nicosian. Fortunately only two found a mark below the water line.

"The patrol boat, which had been coming up, was then within range, and when the British flag was substituted for the American the submarine turned a gun on her and fired several shots.

"The British Admiralty has placed severe restrictions on all officers and crews of her ships; consequently I cannot discuss anything that happened on the patrol boat on which we took refuge.

"The Nicosian did not sink, probably because she had in her hold a cargo of logs. The patrol boat took her in tow, and at 2:30 the following morning she was relieved by tugs sent out from Queenstown."

How the Baron Erskine was Sunk.

Another passenger on the Lapland who had passed through the experience of being torpedoed on a mule transport was Anthony L. Bonney of Oneida, N. Y. He was an electrician on the British freighter Baron Erskine when she was torpedoed on Aug. 20. He said that the steamer left New Orleans on July 28 with 900 mules for Avonmouth and that the voyage was uneventful until she was stopped on Aug. 20 off the Irish coast. Captain Tasker sent out the "S O S" to the patrol boats which were within range, but could not get away and had to stop. The German commander gave him thirty-five minutes to get the crew into the boats and then fired a torpedo at the steamer which did not sink her. Finally the submarine went under the stern of the Baron Erskine and fired six shots into her hull which did the business, and the vessel went down stern first.

Mr. Bonney said that he had talked with Dr. Banks on the voyage and compared experiences, but the latter never said anything about the British patrol boat firing on the German sailors from the submarine when they were in the water, and he did not believe it.

"There has been a great deal of exaggeration about the manner in which ships have been torpedoed," he continued. "The Germans are trying to sink all the transports they can and the British patrol boats are seeking to destroy all the submarines they can find. It is a case of dog eat dog. If the submarine commanders are not being pursued they will give the crew time to get away before firing a torpedo. We had thirty-five minutes and that was ample time to launch the boats and get our bags with personal belongings to take with us."

Upheld Dr. Bank's Veracity.

Special to The New York Times.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 10.—Dr. C. B. Banks came to Memphise probably seven oreight years ago and established a veterinary infirmary. He was prominet in the Memphis Fair and Driving Association, and had the esteem of all the other members. He left here some time ago, and practiced in a Mississippi town, visiting Memphis at intervals.

Dr. Banks is regarded by his acquaintances as a man whose statements may be relied upon.

Admiralty Ignores the Banks Story.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The British Admiralty has no statement to make for publication relative to the story of brutality to the crew of the submarine which torpedoed the Nicosian, said to have been told by Dr. Charles Banks. The silence of the officials is not attributed here to inability to deny the allegations, but to their settled policy.

TRADERS IN CHINA PUZZLED.

Difficulty of British Merchants in Avoiding Deals with Enemy.

PEKING, Aug. 2, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Endless complications have been caused here by the prohibition against "trading with the enemy," which Great Britain is trying to enforce among the British firms in China. For months corporations which have had German affiliations have been reorganizing and adjusting their business so as to come within the requirements of the regulations against trading with Germans and Austrians.

American interests have already been considerably affected by the new order, and many American concerns are rll at sea as to how they will meet the new régulations. English officials, in some cases, charged that American concerns took over German goods in order to enable the German owners to escape the new regulations. At Shanghai and other ports American concerns have been unable to get space in British ships for certain shipments. In some cases they were told by English officials that under the exigencies of war the English lines ceased to be common carriers. However, the later explanation of the refusal to carry such goods was that English ships have more English freight than they can carry, and this statement is substantiated in many cases by actual port statistics.

The British Minister, Sir John Jordan, has issued a four-page pamphlet, setting forth fully the regulations against trading with the enemies of Great Britain and her allies. Like most legal documents, this is difficult of interpretation and application to the complex conditions which exist in the Chinese cities where there is extra-territoriality.

English citizens have found great difficulty in applying the terms of the regulations to the complex business conditions of the Far East. The regulations are extremely broad in that they prohibit the payment of any sum of money to an enemy or "for the benefit of the enemy." They also forbid an English subject to act in any way "on behalf of an enemy" in any sort of financial operations. They prevent Englishmen from directly or "indirectly" supplying goods to an enemy or "for the benefit of the enemy."

In the enforcement of the new regulations upon small business concerns many absurd situations have arisen. At Tientsin, for example, a German baker and confectioner was forced to close up his soda fountain. However, he is permitted to continue the sale of bread and pastry. The explanation of this action was that it was undesirable to have a drinking place where Germans might congregate.

CHIEF WELCOMED BRITISH.

His Territory in Togoland Had Been Assigned to Germany.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The Daily Chronicle says: A striking commentary upon the attitude of native races in the distant marches of the Empire to British suzerainty is revealed in a communication from the Colonial Office yesterday.

Dagadu, Chief of Kpandu in Togoland, had, in 1886, applied to be taken under British protection and a British flag had been sent to him, but his territory came within the German sphere of influence when the Togoland boundary was delimited. He, however, retained his flag until about eighteen months ago, when, on account of his British sympathies, he was exiled to Duala, and the flag was taken from him.

When Duala was occupied by the allied forces, Chief Dagadu was released, and has been of much assistance to the occupation Government.

In forwarding a contribution to the cost of the war amounting to over $500, which was entirely spontaneous, and came as a surprise to the political officer in Togoland, Chief Dagadu wrote as follows:

"It was my willing to give more than what I have done above, but on account of the Germans, and owing to their bad treatment giving, most of my village young men have removed from this land and entered into another colony for their daily bread, and also my land is very poor to say.

"May God the Almighty bless the Great Britain to master the victory. I congratulate the local and the Imperial Government, and the district political officer, Mr. R. S. Rattray, who is treating us here very well and gentle; may he live long. And Mr. T. Purley (the senior political officer of Lome), who is a best and good gentleman, carrying his duty very pleasant in order, by my eye witness; may he live long. May God bless the English Government and prolong their power to be second to none.

"God save the King!

"Yours obediently.

"HEAD CHIEF DAGADU OF KPANDU."

SCHWAB DENIES REPORT.

Hasn't Bought Paris Newspaper, and Doesn't Intend To.

The Berliner Tageblatt of Aug. 17, just received here, contains the following report, in a Vienna dispatch, of an alleged purchase by Charles M. Schwab of a French newspaper:

"Charles Schwab, the President of the Bethlehem Steel Company, has, according to a Geneva dispatch to the Neue Freie Presse, purchased the Paris newspaper Le Journal for 26,000,000 francs, ($5,200,000.) Heretofore the French armament magnate Schneider-Creusot was the chief owner.

"Recently, as we stated, the French newspapers reported that the Journal had been bought by a group headed by the well-known French Senator Humbert. The American Schwab may perhaps be the paymaster of Humbert."

Mr. Schwab, when called over the telephone last night at his apartments in the Hotel St. Regis, denounced the report that he was the owner of Le Journal, and said that it was absolutely untrue.

"There is not a word of truth in it," he said, emphatically, "and it undoubtedly arose from the fact that Senator Humbert is a close friend of mine. I have never thought of buying Le Journal, and do not intend to purchase it in the future."

RESENT HATE CAMPAIGN.

Austrian Women Issue Manifesto Protesting Against It.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ZURICH, Sept. 10, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Today's Socialist Volksrecht publishes the text of a manifesto just issued by Austrian women of all classes protesting against the attempt being made in Austria and Germany to stir up a new hate campaign.

"We women," runs one of the sentences, "have stood at the sickbeds of our heroes, but never have we heard from them humiliating abuse of their enemies. We are convinced that our sisters in the countries against which we are now fighting share our standpoint on this question."

OWN BOMBS KILL AIRMEN.

Two French Aviators Blown to Pieces as They Landed in Alsace.

GENEVA, Sept. 10, (via London).—Two French aviators were killed at Deyingen, Alsace, when their machine struck barbed-wire entanglements as they were making a landing, causing the explosion of bombs aboard the aeroplane. They had been forced to descend because of motor trouble.

The airmen were buried by the Germans with military honors.

BELL-ANS

Absolutely Relieves Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists.

Substitutes are harmful or deleterious substances.

MAY DISMISS GERMAN ATTACHE

Continued from Page 1.

through the lines of the enemy of Germany.

An intimation was given, however, that no decision had been reached on this point. "There is no hurry," said one official.

The suggestion in Secretary Lansing's note to the Vienna Government that Ambassador Dumba had "conspired" to cripple munitions factories led to questioning today in official quarters and these brought answers that were construed to mean that the Government considered taking action against some of those who seemed to have been parties to the sceme that Dr. Dumba endorsed. Most of what was said pointed to contemplated action against the Hungarian editor.

The remark of an official that "there is no hurry," was supposed to refer to the fact that some evidence in the case has not been received in Washington.

Among the papers taken from Archibald by the British authorities was the memorandum from the Hungarian editor, sketching the plan to tie up munitions plants. It was admitted at the State Department today that this document had not arrived. With photographic copies of other documents taken from Archibald it was turned over to the American Embassy in London and has been forwarded by mail here. It is expected that when the copy of the memorandum has been received, a definite decision will be reached in the case of the Hungarian editor. The cases of others involved may be disposed of before that time.

In the packet of letters, taken from Archibald, was one writein by Captain von Papen to his wife, in Germany, in which he told how he and Dr. Albert the Germany Privy Counselor, alleged to be the head of pro-German propagandists in the United States, had "compounded" this reply which the Privy Counselor made to newspaper disclosures of the activity of the propagandists. This showed the connection of Captain von Papen with efforts to influence public sentiment in the United States. It has been asserted that in this letter Captain von Papen intimated that it was easy to pull the wool over the eyes of American officials. There are reports also that he reflected on some officials personally, but the basis of these reports is unknown. It is not unlikely that the Government will ignore any offensive utterances of Captain von Papen in a private letter to hi swife. Officials are more particularly interested in his part, if he had any, in the plans to cripple munitions plants.

As far as Captain von Papen and Consul General Nuber are concerned, action to be taken by the Government in their cases will be based on these statements in Ambassador Dumba's letter to the Austrian-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs, as given in the cabled translation to THE TIMES from London:

Yesterday evening Consul General von Nuber received the inclosed pro memoria from the chief editor of the local influential newspaper Sabbadag, after a previous conversation with me and in pursuance of his oral proposals with respect to the preparation of disturbances in the Bethlehem Schwab's steel and munitions factories as well as in the Middle West.

I am under the impression that we could, if not entirely prevent the production of war material in Bethlehem and in the Middle West, at any rate strongly disorganize it and hold it up for months, which, according to the statement of the German Military Attaché, is of great importance, and which amply outweighs the relatively small sacrifice of money.

These extracts from Dumba's letter indicate that the Hungarian editor drafted the plan for tying up munition factories in collaboration with von Nuber, and that the plan was approved by Captain von Papen, the German Attaché.

Did Not Ask Vienna First.

It came out today that the United States did not communicate with the Austrian Government in any way on the subject of Dr. Dumba's offense before taking action. The first notice which the Vienna Government had of the displeasure of the united States with Ambassador Dumba was given when Frederic C. Penfield, the American Ambassador, presented Secretary Lansing's communication.

From a high source it was learned that while the Government was not obliged to explain to the Austrian Government its reasons for holding Ambassador Dumba to be persona non grata, it made the explanation in a spirit of courtesy and with a view to enabling the Vienna Government to make any statement it desired in the premises. It was admitted that the Austrian Government would have the right to dispute the contentions of the United States. At the same time it is not expected that his Government will seek to defend the plan of Dr. Dumba for crippling munitions plants.

If the Vienna Government combated the contentions of the United States it would be for this Government, and not for Austria-Hungary, to pass final judgment as to whether Dr. Dumba shall leave the territory of the United States. In the last analysis this Government would probably resort to the expedientof handing Dr. Dumba his passports.

DR. DUMBA ASSAILS THE NEWSPAPERS

Says Too Much Has Been Made Out of the Affair of the Letters.

Dr. Constantin Theodor Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to the United States, whose recall by his Government has been requested by Secretary Lansing, did not leave New York yesterday, as was reported at various times, sometimes officially. In the morning it was announced that he had positively left town and was on his way to his Summer home in Lenox. Two hours later he was in conference with Count Johann H. von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador.

Only once was Dr. Dumba seen outside of the St. Regis, which he makes his home when in New York, and that was at 4 o'clock, when he went for an automobile ride with Prince A. zu Hohenlohe-Schillingsfurst of the Embassy. Up to that time the Ambassador had remained in his suite except for a brief period during which he took luncheon in the dining room of the hotel.

In the evening a note was sent to Dr. Dumba asking him if he would have anything to say regarding his recall. He sent back word that he would not. Later he was seen in evening dress walking about the lobby of the St. Regis Hotel laughing and talking with the clerks and a newspaper man accosted him.

"Too much has been made out of this affair altogether, said Dr. Dumba. "In the street cars and among the crowds you hear nothing else discussed. It is simply unbearable. It wouldn't be so bad if these reports were correct. The newspapers go on publishing things that are absolutely not as they are represented to be and making a sort of sensation, and then they turn around and contradict everything that they have said."

Prince Albert Zu Hohenlohe-Schillings and Captain Albert-Elder, Secretary to Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, then approached. Dr. Dumba greeted them and turned back to the reporter.

"Thank you very much," he said, dismissing him.

"Can I not have ten minutes of your time?" asked the reporter.

"Not a minute," replied the diplomat. "All I have to say is—that I have nothing to say. Any statement that I may desire make I will make formally over my signature and will give out through The Associated Press.

He then left the hotel with his two visitors and it was learned that he had gone to dine with Count von Bernstorff at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel. It was also learned that Dr. Dumba expects to leave on the 2 o'clock train this afternoon for Lenox, Mass.

It was a very different appearing Dr. Dumba who came out of the St. Regis at 4 o'clock in the afternoon from the Dr. Dumba whom the newspapers used to try to interview in the days when he was thought an acceptable Ambassador to this country. Then he was a man of few words, but was always courteous, and he was generally smiling. Yesterday there was a worried look on his face, and he was not only nervous, but also appeared greatly irritated.

"Now go away from here, go away from here," he said excitedly as he entered the waiting limousine. His remarks were addressed to several photographers who had been waiting to get his picture, and as events turned out, were not disappointed. They snapshotted him when his excitement was intense, so intense, in fact, that he leaned half way out of the limousine to tell the photographers that they were all "personae non gratae" so far as he was concerned.

During the excitement a newspaperman asked Dr. Dumba if there was anything he cared to say about the action of the United States Government in requesting Vienna to recall him.

"No, not a word, not a word," replied Dr. Dumba, manifestly annoyed.

"Well, would you mind telling us when you expect to leave for Lenox?" the reporter asked.

"No, I cannot tell you," Dr. Dumba replied as he settled back into his seat.

The automobile did not start at once and, as the photographers were still snapshotting, Dr. Dumba leaned out again and called to the chauffeur to drive away. A moment later the machine speeded through Fiftieth Street to Madison Avenue, and then north to Fifty-sixth and back to Fifth Avenue and into Central Park. The curtains were drawn during the ride and the Austrian diplomats did not return to the hotel until after 6 o'clock.

Soon after noon yesterday one of Dr. Dumba's secretaries left the St. Regis and went to the Ritz-Carlton in a taxicab. In a few minutes he returned with the German Ambassador, Count von Bernstorff, who hurried through the lobby to the elevator and refused to answer any questions. He went immediately to Dr. Dumba's suite and was in conference with him more than an hour.

When Count von Bernstorff reappeared, he was not averse to answering some questions.

"What was the nature of the conference between Dr. Dumba and yourself? Did it have to do with the action of the United States Government in asking Vienna to recall him?" he was asked.

"I did not have a conference with Dr. Dumba. I simply called to say goodbye to him," replied the Ambassador.

"Are you also going away?" a reporter asked.

"No, not I, but Dr. Dumba is," was the answer to that question.

"Then Dr. Dumba is going back to Austria immediately, is he?" was the next question.

"No, no. He is going to Lenox," was the somewhat sharp answer.

Count von Bernstorff refused to discuss in any way the action of the Washington Government in the case of Dr. Dumba. Likewise he declined to say anything about the report that Captain von Papen, Military Attaché of the German Embassy, might figure in the case before it was ended.

Count von Bernstorff admitted that he had dined with Dr. Dumba Thursday night. An attaché of the German Embassy had previously stated that he had not done so.

Although the German Ambassador sought to appear pleasant and in a way unconcerned, he seemed to be perturbed. It was reported that Count von Bernstorff had said in conversation that he did not think he was in any way involved in the disclosures in the papers seized from J. F. T. Archibald, despite the fact that Archibald also had in his possession a long communication to the German Foreign Office from the Ambassador.

Efforts to find Captain von Papen, Military Attaché of the German Embassy, who also figures in the papers found on Archibald, were without result yesterday. A friend of the Captain's said he would have nothing to say and that any statement on the matter would have to come from Count von Bernstorff.

Charles M. Schwab, whose munition plant at South Bethlehem, Penn., was mentioned in the document seized by the British Government from Archibald, was at the St. Regis Hotel yesterday. Asked as to how the Dumba activities and the German employment agency in this city had affected the output at his plants he said that in view of the tensity of the present situation he did not care to discuss that point.

"I think the Government and the people themselves will be able to cope with the situation and they might resent any expression of opinion by me at this time," he said.

"Do you think Ambassador Dumba should be recalled," he was asked.

"Well, I suppose it is the only course, don't you," was the reply.

Mr. Schwab said that the era of prosperity in all lines would not be affected by the war. He predicted great advances in business from now on.

DESERVED HIS FATE, LONDON PAPERS SAY

Action of Wilson in Regard to Dumba Is Called Only Possible Course.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 11.—The morning newspapers generally comment on the action of the United States in regard to Dumba.

The Chronicle says: "There was no other issue of the Dumba affair consistent with the dignity and self-respect of the United States. Dr. Dumba is not to stand upon the order of his going, but to go at once. President Wilson has been very patient with the vagaries of the official representative of the Central Empires in America since the war began, but when he thinks the time for action has come, he strikes hard as in this case.

"America would have become a laughing stock to the nations if she had tolerated the continued presence in Washington, in the official capacity, of an Ambassador who had been fomenting strikes in her industrial establishments. A grosser outrage against the internal peace of a great country can hardly be conceived.

"The dismissal of Dumba will modify the exuberant activities of his colleague, the German Ambassador. It is true that von Bernstorff has been more prudent than Dumba and more tactful than his own underlings, Captain von Papen and Captain Boy-Ed, but significantly enough he was present in New York with Dumba at the farewell dinner to Archibald on the eve of the latter's departure with the incriminating dispatch in his possession.

"By odd and piquant coincidence the Dumba messenger was carrying at the same time a copy of a letter written by von Bernstorff to Lansing, stigmatising as romantic tales The New York World's reports of ramifications of Teutonic conspiracy. There is something farcical in the juxtaposition of these two documents, so flatly contradictory one of the other. For all the passionate energy, organizing skill, and large expenditure that has been put into it clumsiness and ineptitude are dominant characteristics of the pro-German propaganda in the United States. No wonder it failed to influence American opinion."

GERMAN-AMERICAN PRESS COMMENT ON DUMBA

Action "Somewhat Hasty," Says One Editor, But President Must Be Upheld.

Comment of the German-American papers on Dr. Dumba's case is shown in the following:

Duty Versus Right.

From The Illinois Staats Zeitung

We, Americans, are talking too much about right. We are insisting with great emphasis that our rights must be respected. We talk too little about our duty and scarcely ever insist that duty is a higher sense than right. We are acting the part of the swaggert rather, than that of the patriot. A continuation of this course will lead us into greater difficulty and may involve us in war.

Our President is right, Dr. Dumba is wrong. For duty is a higher, a nobler sense than right. Dr. Dumba thinks it is his duty to prevent non-naturalized residents of the United States from manufacturing arms and ammunition for the American use, unjustly criticize Dr. Dumba for desiring to do his duty as he sees it. But Dr. Dumba is in the United States of North America and the President of this republic has a duty to perform. It clashes with Dr. Dumba's duty and Dr. Dumba is wrong in insisting upon his legal rights in defiance of the duty which President Wilson has toward his countrymen.

So President Wilson is right in acting as he thinks his duty calls upon him to act.

Personally I think that American citizens should consider it their duty to prevent all in the United States, except the Government, the manufacturing of arms and ammunition, and as much consider it the best internal policy for our country. Personally I think that it was somewhat hasty to demand Dr. Dumba's recall and confront our country with another crisis.

But President Wilson has taken a decided stand. We all approve of it. German-Americans will approve of it. It is a stand for non-interference, even in a legal way, in our internal affairs by foreigners.

The Crime of Being Caught.

Far be it from us to attempt to excuse Dr. Dumba. He has committed the crime of being caught which for a diplomat can hardly ever be rectified—thereby is he sentenced. The Department of State has nailed him on the cross as a convicted criminal and the press in order to make his diplomatic death more certain has stoned him. As we have said in the entire affair there is nothing which permits of an attack on the Department of State, everything correct from A to Z in conformity with the customs of international law sanctified by tradition.

Press Upholds President in Asking the Recall of Dr. Dumba

BOSTON.

A Curious Romance.

From The Boston Globe.

Dr. Dumba's exploit has been an edifying chapter in a curious romance. Romance, if we are to take the pro-Teutonic campaign of propaganda at its face value, is the word.

What a bungling attempt to steer public opinion in this country by paid propaganda! How mediaeval, how out of date. Louis XIV. coming back to life and supposing he can buy Cabinet Ministers again. Subsidized pens and voices, fomented strikes, and, by-indirection, a dynamited bridge, a shot at a banker, and now an Ambassadorial intrigue. And the utter futility of it all. Public Opinion, that irresistible, fluid ocean of thought, ebbing and flowing obedience to eternal laws a while King Canute and his silly courtiers stand on the sands making mysterious passes in the air.

HARRISBURG.

Limit to Our Patience.

From The Harrisburg Patriot.

No matter how perniciously active the representatives of other countries may have been or continue to be, the actions of none were so flagrantly defiant of propriety as that of Dr. Dumba. He not only fostered an audacious plan to interfere with the legitimate industries of the country, but he employed an unworthy American to aid him, and then shamelessly confessed the whole dirty business to Secretary Lansinf.

For the sake of humanity the United States is willing to toperate a good deal. Its patience is a virtue, because it refuses to swagger and assume the pose of a swashbuckler merely to achieve some diplomatic point of doubtful value, but its patience has limitations, and beyond this the taunts of its enemies may be thrust with peril.

ATLANTA.

Warning to Foreign Governments.

From The Atlanta Constitution.

We have no idea that Dr. Dumba sought to give this country intentional offense in

CARRANZA REJECTS PAN-AMERICAN PLAN

Reply to Peace Appeal Says He Cannot Recognize Any Outside Influences.

TRUSTS ENVOYS' MOTIVES

Declares It His Duty to Finish Madero's Work, Whose Fall Foreign Ministers Aided.

VERA CRUZ, Sept. 10.—General Venustiano Carranza, First Chief of the Constitutionalist Party, has declined to acquiesce in the invitation of the diplomatic representatives of the United States and the Latin-American countries that he join the leaders of the various factions in Mexico in an endeavor to bring about peace.

The reply of General Carranza, which was handed to John R. Silliman, President Wilson's representative in Mexico, at noon today, said that General Carranza could not consent that the interior affairs of the republic be handled by mediation or by the initiative of any foreign government. The text of the reply follows:

General Carranza's Reply.

Messrs. Ministers:

Having informed General Venustiano Carranza, the First Chief of the Constitutionalist Army, in charge of the executive power of the Union, of your note, which you signed in your official capacities and addressed to him under date of Aug. 15 last, inviting him to a conference with the chiefs of the rebel party to consider the Mexican situation and re-establish peace, I have seen fit to address your Excellencies, as in fact I have the honor to do, to inform you in the name of the First Chief of the Constitutionalist Army, in charge of the executive power of the republic, that he cannot consent that the interior affairs of the republic be handled by mediation or by any initiative of any foreign Government, inasmuch as all have the right to respect the inalienable right of the sovereignty of nations, and since, upon the acceptance of the invitation of your Excellencies, addressed to him, to attend a conference with the chiefs of the rebel factions with a view of returning peace to Mexico, would impair profoundly the independence of the republic and would establish the precedent of foreign interference in the determination of its interior affairs, this consideration alone sufficing in prohibiting our Government from participating in the legitimate defense of the sovereignty of the Mexican people and of the other American nations.

Apart from this fundamental reason there are other reasons which I do not wish to pass without mention, in order to produce in your minds the intimate conviction that the conduct of the First Chief of the Constitutional Army, in charge of the executive power of the nation, in this attitude is inspired solely by the highest duties imposed upon him by his elevated trust.

Aims of the Revolution.

I am sure that your excellencies do not doubt that Mexico is at present in the throes of a revolution in which it is proposed to wipe out the last vestige of the Colonial epoch, as well as all the errors and abuses of past administrations, and realize the noble aspirations for the welfare and the betterment of the Mexican people.

On the other hand your excellencies will have been able to observe from the answers received to your note from the military chiefs and civil subordinates of the first chieftaincy that the first chief is the only authority that could decide and who, in fact, does decide matters submitted to the consideration of the former, who, with their replies, have given an eloquent example of their disciplinee and solidarity, at the same time giving evidence that the first chief has known how to preserve unity within the Constitutionalist Government, notwithstanding the prolongation of the strife, and in spite of the ignoble and repeated intrigues of our enemies for the relaxation of discipline in the Constitutionalist Army and their attempts to corrupt its principal chiefs.

The First Chief in consequence bears the immense responsibility of the realization of the national ambitions, and he cannot by means of any dealings endanger the fate of the country nor permit the enemies of the cause which he represents to participate directly in the Government.

Nor does he believe it just or wise to bring to nought the results of the blood spilled on the republic's soil by following the course which your Excellencies courteously and disinterestedly indicate to him, but which he considers erroneous in view of the teachings of our own experience.

In short, the revolution of 1910, initiated by Don Francisco I. Madero, was not able to fulfill its object, because of the pact made at Juarez with the old régime. The treaties there entered into left the enemies of the people still a footing and were one of the principal causes of the tragic events of February, 1913, of which your Excellencies are no doubt cognizant, and in the machinations of which not a small part was taken by certain foreign Ministers accredited to the Government of Mexico.

Huerta and Villa Beaten.

Upon the assassination of President Madero and the consummation of one of the most infamous treacheries recorded in our history, the First Chief of the Constitutionalist Army, who was then Cohstitutional Governor of the State of Coahuila, assumed the attitude that he should assume according to the Constitution, by refusing to recognize General Victoriano Huerta as Chief of the Executive power and addressing a call to the Governors of the other States, and to the Chiefs in command of the forces, to second his attitude to the end of liberating the people from the hated dictatorship of the usurper of the public power.

The people responded with enthusiasm to his call, and the strife was long and sanguinary. Constitutionalism, headed by the first chief, overcome the usurper, who commanded the greatest army which the republic had had up to that time. But when this brilliant triumph was consummated the reactionaries had bribed one of the constitutionalist generals, Francisco Villa, who came forth as the chief of a new reactionary movement, taking advantage of the powerful elements which had been entrusted to him by the first chief and being supported principally by those who had upheld the usurper after the lamentable spectacle of the convention of Aguascallentes, and after a new and bloody struggle the cause of the people again triumphed gloriously.

Envoys to Consider Reply.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The Carranza reply to the recent peace proposal made by Secretary of State Lansing and the six ranking Latin-American diplomats in Washington will be delivered to Secretary Lansing tomorrow. This assurance was given to officials of the State Department late this afternoon when they learned that the Carranza reply had been delivered to Special Agent John R. Silliman at Vera Cruz at noon today for transmission to Washington. Up to a late hour tonight the text of the reply had not reached the State Department.

The arrival of the Carranza answer is expected to be followed almost immediately by some announcement from Secretary of State Lansing regarding the time and place of his next conference with the Ambassadors from Argentina, Brazil, and Chile, and the Ministers from Bolivia, Uruguay, and Guatemala, who signed the original note to Carranza, with the sanction of their respective Governments. It is the plan to hold this conference before next Wednesday, Sept. 15, when Dr. Romulo S. Naon, the Ambassador from Argentina, expects to sail for Buenos Aires.

The indications are that the conference will be held on Monday or Tuesday of next week. At that time the signers of the peace appeal will consider the replies that have been received from the various factional leaders to whom it was addressed, both on their merits and in their relation to political and military developments in Mexico since the Pan-American appeal was issued.

Advices to the State Department from the west coast of Mexico today stated that conditions were quiet at Guaymas and La Paz and in the Yaqui Valley. From Vera Cruz the State Department had advices saying that the Carranza Secretary of War had stated, in connection with the outbreak that recently occurred in Tabasco, that the insurgents scattered upon the arrival of a steamer carrying Carranza troops. The Carranza officials informed the American official representatives at Vera Cruz that only a small number of men were involved in the uprising, that a new Governor and Military Commander had been installed, and that the situation was again under complete control. The Carranza officials denied that there had been any recent disturbances at Progreso or elsewhere in Yucatan.

MEXICANS KIDNAP AMERICAN RANCHER

Hinted That Troops May Be Sent Across Border to Rescue Him if He Can Be Found.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—State and War Department officials were aroused today over the kidnapping of an American citizen by Mexican bandits at Columbus, N. M. A ranchman whose identity has not been disclosed was seized by a band of Mexicans said to be soldiers, carried across the border from Columbus and word sent back that he was being held for a $2,000 ransom.

Information of the incident was first communicated to the War Department. It was at once taken up with Secretary Lansing, who sent representations to General Villa through Consular Agent Carothers, demanding that the ranchman be released. Columbus is about a hundred miles west of El Paso, Texas, bordering on the State of Chihuahua, which is under Villa control.

The Administration has reports indicating that General Villa is losing control of some of his forces in Northern Mexico and that many of the soldiers have broken away from their commands and organized into belligerent bands, adding to menacing conditions along the border.

Assistant Secretary of War Breckinridge conferred with Secretary Lansing about the situation. It was stated that no orders had been sent to American commanders on the border. There was, however, an intimation that United States forces would not hesitate to cross the border to rescue the kidnapped American if his whereabouts could be ascertained.

Names Villa Peace Delegates.

SAN ANTONIO, Sept. 10.—A telegram received at the Carranza agency today from El Paso states that Villa has appointed Felipe Angeles, Miguel Diaz Lomardo, and Enrique Llorente as his delegates to the conference to be called by the Pan-American conferees. The conference may be held at Juarez.

COLORED COTTON GROWN BY AMERICAN PLANTER

A. W. Brabham, of South Carolina, Exhibits Specimens from Egyptian Seeds.

Special to The New York Times.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 10.—A. W. Brabham, a cotton planter of Olar, S. C., has succeeded in producing cotton which ranges in color from snow white to a deep olive green. He asserts that black cotton, sought for ages by spinners and manufacturers, is about to become a reality. The planter's statements are borne out by the receipt here of samples of his colored cottons. The exhibit has been framed and hung on the walls of the Cotton Exchange, where it has occasioned a great amount of interest and comment.

The seed used by Mr. Brabham in his experiments were those of Egyptian staple. He has practiced seed selection extensively, and in four years has obtained in regular order from the Egyption seed a cream, tan, yellow green, light brown olive green, and bronze. He believes that the attainments which he has thus far achieved warrant the assertion that black cotton is coming in the near future.

The samples sent here by Brabham could not have been the result of exposure or weather conditions. Neither is there any suspicion that dyes have been used to produce the colors.

It is the confident belief of Brabham that the spinners and manufacturers will eventually be enabled to obtain cotton in the raw or unmanufactured state in any desired shade or color.

WOULD HALT ALL AUTOISTS.

Railroad Official Wants Law Compelling Stop at Grade Crossings.

Following three grade crossing accidents on the Long Island Railroad within a period of two hours on Thursday evening, General Manager McCrea declared yesterday the time had now come when some drastic action must be taken and legislation enacted to make it compulsory for automobile drivers to stop before going over railroad crossings at grade.

"When railroad employes are killed and injured by the very persons whom they are trying to protect," said Mr. McCrea, "it is high time for our legislators to get busy. The grade crossing problem is with us and will be for some time and the only final solution is the elimination of all crossings. We need legislation, fixing a heavy and specific penalty for reckless driving over grade crossings."

Mr. McCrea laid special stress upon the case of John P. Joyce, a Long Island Railroad traffic policeman, stationed at the Hempstead Turnpike crossing in Queens, due to unusually heavy automobile traffic caused by the races at Belmont Park, and who was run down and killed by an automobile owned and driven by Martin H. Conroy, of 310 Eighth Street, Brooklyn, while warning a line of automobilists of the approach of a train.

"I can go on and give numerous other cases where our employes have been injured and have had narrow escapes," concluded Mr. McCrea. "We are having about three narrow escapes from accidents each day and something must be done to stop this reckless driving, but apparently this cannot be done with legislation. I know only the Long Island situation and how much we have accomplished, but the columns of the daily papers show the accidents that are happening all over the country."

Duchess of Aosta at the Front.

UDINE, Italy, Sept. 10.—The Duchess of Aosta, to whose competent and unwearying work as an inspector since the beginning of the war the satisfactory working of the Italian hospital system is in great measure attributed, has gone to the front to visit her husband and her eldest son, the Duke of Apulia. The Duchess was accompanied by her youngest son, the Duke of Spoleto. The Duke of Apulia, who volunteered as a private soldier, recently has been promoted to the rank of corporal for efficiency in work with the artillery.

PERKINS INDORSED BY CITIZENS' UNION

"Doesn't Keep Himself in the Limelight," Says Chairman W. J. Schieffelin.

TO WORK HARD FOR HIM

Republican Chairman Koenig Praises Sacrifice Saul E. Rogers Made for Fusion.

The Citizens' Union yesterday indorsed the candidacy of Charles A. Perkins for District Attorney. At the same time a campaign committee was appointed to consider the indorsement of other county and judicial candidates and to pass upon the qualifications of candidates for the Assembly and the Board of Aldermen.

There was some division in the Union over the question of whether to indorse John M. Bowers, the Republican candidate for Sheriff, or Alfred E. Smith, the Democratic candidate. No decision was reached, and the matter was left to the Campaign Committee. In commenting upon the indorsement of Mr. Perkins, William Jay Schieffelin, Chairman of the Union, said:

"Mr. Perkins's record for faithful and effective public service extending over a period of eighteen years makes him conspicuously worthy of the support of the voters of this county regardless of party affiliations. During this period he has gained an exceptional insight into the peculiar requirements and duties of the office which he occupies.

"He has not planned his activities with a view to keeping himself in the limelight. Mr. Perkins does his work as Public Prosecutor from day to day as the duties of the office present themselves. He does not pick out and focus his energies upon matters of a spectacular character with a view to furthering political ambitions. He is District Attorney, and as such serves the people conscientiously and faithfully. His ability and broad legal knowledge are generally acknowledged.

"Voters must recognize the evident advantage of keeping in office men who earnestly devote themselves to the work they are expected to do. For this reason the Citizens' Union will actively work for the nomination and election of Charles Albert Perkins as District Attorney."

Saul E. Rogers, who was designated by the Republicans for Judge of the City Court, and who afterward later withdraw from the primaries in favor of Lorenz Zeller, the Democratic candidate, after fusion on the judiciary had been arranged by the two parties, denied yesterday that he had been put on the Republican ticket as a "dummy" in order to be displaced later by anyone to be agreed upon.

"The facts are," said Mr. Rogers yesterday, "that I was selected as the candidate for that office by the Republican Party as the choice of the Designating Committee of that party because I was deemed fitted to exercise the functions of that office and not as a 'dummy.' Before the fusion with the Democratic Party on the judiciary I was consulted, and my consent was requested to permit the fusion plan to go through. Without that consent there could have been no fusion, and I was under no promise to the Republican Party at any time to withdraw my candidacy in favor of a fusion with the Democratic Party.

"There is in my possession at present a copy of the letter I wrote to Mr. Koenig, as Chairman of the Executive Committee, declining the designation, and a letter from him to me thanking me for my attitude in allowing the fusion to be consummated."

Chairman Koenig also denied that Mr. Rogers had been put on the ticket as a "dummy." He said:

"Before fusion on the judiciary was proposed, Mr. Rogers generously withdrew so as to make it possible that the judiciary this year could be taken out of politics. For this he is entitled to the praise of all who believe in a non-partisan judiciary, and the Republicans in this city certainly appreciate his action."

STIER TO RUN FOR SHERIFF.

Rich Contractor Placed on Primary Ticket by Queens Democrats.

Paul Stier, who within the last two years has erected more than $1,000,000 worth of new buildings in the Ridgewood section of Queens, where he resides, was yesterday placed on the primary ticket for the office of Sheriff of Queens County by the regular Democratic organization of that place. He fills the vacancy caused by the withdrawal of Alderman Alfred C. Benninger of Ridgewood, who yesterday morning filed his declination with the Bureau of Elections in Manhattan.

Benniger was born in Canada, and this was being made an issue by factions opposing the regular Democratic designations, and Benninger voluntarily withdrew in order to relieve his party from any embarrassment. Stier is President of Stier & Bauer and a number of other building and contracting firms. He was one of the organizers of the Ridgewood National Bank, is a thirty-second degree Mason, and a member of Kismet Temple in Brooklyn. He was one of the founders of the Ridgewood Democratic Club and is interested in civil improvement. He was born in Germany, and came to this country when 17 years old.

AUTO RAKES MEN OFF CAR.

Two Seriously Injured by Motor on Wrong Side of Street.

Two men were seriously injured last night when a heavy touring automobile sideswiped a Smith Street trolley car at Coney Island Avenue and Reeves Place, Coney Island.

The trolley car was bound for Coney Island when the automobile, going north in Coney Island Avenue, on the wrong side of the avenue, swept from the running board the conductor, William O'Farrell of 82 Hall Street, Brooklyn, and John Cavanaugh of 261 Coney Island Avenue, Coney Island, a passenger. The machine was driven by Charles Gagner, a chauffeur, of 149 West 145th Street.

Gagner stopped his car, and with the aid of passengers on the trolley took the injured men into a drugstore. An ambulance was called from the Kings County Hospital and Dr. Fearley found that O'Farrell had suffered a broken left leg, severe laceration of the scalp, and internal injuries. Cavanaugh suffered a fractured pelvic bone and internal injuries. The men were taken to the hospital.

When the ambulance was gone the police began to look around for Gagner, but he had driven off in his car. A general alarm was sent out for the arrest of the chauffeur on a charge of felonious assault.

CITY BREVITIES.

A brindle bull dog with the name "John H. Hinton, M. D., Alpina, 41 West Thirty-second Street," on his collar, discovered frothing at the mouth and running about in the rear yard of the apartment house at 976 Eighth Avenue caused excitement last night until he was shot dead by Patrolman Dreher. The dog had been tied in the yard by a traffic policeman and had got loose.

Alfred J. Small, 415 Brook Avenue, a private detective, was held by Magistrate Levy in Yorkville Court yesterday on a charge of operating without a license.

Abraham Kahn, 18 years old, of 52 East Ninety-ninth Street, was drowned yesterday while bathing off Pelham Bay Park.

While bathing at the foot of West Eleventh Street, Coney Island, Harry Kaplan of Webster Avenue, the Bronx, was drowned yesterday afternoon.

Officials of the Lafayette Fund issued a statement yesterday that 1,000,000 American men, women and children were expected to indorse a movement to make Sept. 6, the birthday of Lafayette, a national holiday.

CENSUS FIGURES SHOW A FIVE MILLION CITY

Manhattan Borough Losing Population—Nearly Ten Millions in the State.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 10.—The population of the State has almost reached the 10,000,000 mark, according to a statement filed with the Constitutional Convention today by Secretary of State Francis M. Hugo. The exact figures, based on the recent census, is 9,773,817. The population of the City of New York is 5,068,222.

The figures show an increase in the last five years since the Federal census of 1910 of only 660,208 in the State, or of 7 per cent., compared with an increase of 12½ per cent. in the five years from 1905 to 1910, and of 11 per cent. between 1900 and 1905.

The New York City figures are especially disappointing, as the Health Department's estimate for the year 1915 was 5,806,532.

The population of the boroughs, according to the State enumeration, is as follows:

Manhattan	2,143,061
Brooklyn	1,803,191
Bronx	622,636
Queens	898,651
Richmond	98,684
Total of city	5,068,222

Accohrding to the Federal census of 1910 Manhattan Borough had a population of 2,331,542. The returns this year, therefore, show a decrease of 187,481. The other boroughs of the city have all increased, the Bronx showing the largest advance, 184,355, an increase of about 42 per cent. over 1910. Queens has increased about 39 per cent. The entire city, however, shows an increase of only 800,661 the past five years. The population of the State outside of New York City is 4,707,595. So that the city has about three hundred thousand more inhabitants than the up-State counties.

HEALTH MEETING IS OVER.

Dr. John F. Anderson of Washington, D. C., Elected President.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 10.—Dr. John F. Anderson, Director Hygienic Laboratory, Washington, D. C., was elected President of the American Public Health Association this morning. Other officers elected were: First Vice President, Dr. George W. Goler, Health Officer, Rochester; Second Vice President, Dr. Charles J. Hastings, Medical Officer of Health, Toronto, Ont.; Third Vice President, Dr. Omar Gillette, Colorado Springs, Colo.; Treasurer, Dr. Lee K. Frankel, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; Secretary, Professor Selskar M. Gunn, Boston, Mass.

Honorory members: General W. C. Gorgas, Surgeon General, United States Army, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Stephen Smith, State Board of Charities, New York; Dr. Frederick Montizambert, Director General of Public Health, Dominion of Canada, Ottawa, and Dr. Henry D. Holton, Brattleboro, Vt.

The concluding sessions of the forty-third annual meeting of the association were held today. Among the addresses delivered this afternoon was one by Victor T. Noonan of Ohio, who outlined the safety first campaign conducted by that State.

HOLLAND TYPE WINS.

Norway Chooses American Submarine Design Over All Others.

The Electric Boat Company of New York, builders of the Holland type of submarine, have received a contract from the Norwegian Government for a special type of submarine boat to be built from the company's design in a shipyard in Norway.

The Norwegian Government advertised some time ago for designs of submarine boats, and keen competition took place among the leading submarine builders in England, Italy, Germany, and the United States, and it was not until after the most careful investigation that the Government of Norway decided to award the contract to the Electric Boat Company.

At the present time all of the submarines in the Norwegian Navy are of the Kyrkpatrick type, and have been built in Germany, but notwithstanding the excellent showing of the German submarines of this type in the present war, the Norwegian Government selected the American design. This is the more gratifying to the American builders, in that, there was no question of production to influence the decision, since the boats are to be constructed in Norway.

BABY FATALLY HURT IN ROW.

Mother Charges Husband Threw Vase That Hit Infant.

Policeman Hervey Berger of the Poplar Street Station, Brooklyn, met a woman running in Middagh Street last night holding in her arms a baby whose head was wounded. He took her into a drug store and called for an ambulance. The druggist said a man had been in the store a few moments before and asked the best thing to be done for a lacerated scalp.

The woman said she was Mrs. Mary Sullivan of 58 Middagh Street, and that her baby Josephine was six months old. She told a story of a fight with her husband, Eugene, in which she had hit him with a plate. She said that when she took up the baby and started from the apartment her husband ignored her until she was at the door when he hurled a vase at her which struck the baby on the head.

Dr. Loeb of the Williamsburg Hospital said that the baby was dying. She was taken to the hospital. The police set out to find Sullivan, but he was not at home. A general alarm was sent out for his arrest on a charge of felonious assault.

CANAL TIE-UP IS ENDED.

Fifty Vessels Were Delayed—New Slide Likely to Occur at Any Time.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, Sept. 10.—The tie-up of ships on the Panama Canal and its termini was ended today, when seventeen vessels were put through in rapid succession. The rest of the ships that are waiting, numbering thirty-three, will probably pass through the canal tomorrow. These include the Finland of the Panama-Pacific Company, with over 700 passengers, and the Kroonland of the same line, with 500 passengers.

This is the largest number of ships held up at one time since the canal was opened. It represents a tonnage of many thousands and will pay tolls of over $200,000.

Conditions in regard to the slides have improved, though a new movement is likely to occur at any time.

Take 14-Year-Old Boy as Forger.

Albert Vessey, 13 years old, of 137 East 119th Street, was arrested in his home last night by Detectives Mahoney and Hagarty of the Third Branch Detective Bureau on a charge of juvenile delinquency. The complainant, Max Diwald, a grocer, at 1,926 Lexington Avenue, said the boy forged an indorsement to a check for $9, and received the money from him on July 30. The check belonged to Mrs. Kate Coffin of 137 East 119th Street. It is charged the boy fished a letter containing the check out of her mail box and took it to Diwald. The detectives say the boy admitted the theft and forgery, and said he spent the money in a single afternoon in Palisades Park.

Announces Cable Codes to Italy.

The Commercial Cable Company announced yesterday that the codes authorized in cablegrams to Italy from Sept. 15 will be the A B C, fifth edition; Western Union, Lieber's, Bentley's, not including oil and mining supplements; Broomhall's, not including the rubber editorial, and Meyer's, thirty-ninth edition.

U. S. JUDGE FINES HAMBURG LINE

Continued from Page 1.

been disregarded, and Great Britain conceded the point as well taken, and from then on ceased to send out her colliers to the French ships of war.

"Now it is Germany who has made this country her partisan. Evidently this particular phase of the law of nations has become another scratch of paper, for the efforts of Captain Boy-Ed and those who worked under his direction could not have been more vigorous and scarcely more open had that which they did been of a character to meet with the admiration of every American.

"Why, you may recall when the neutrality squad caught the Barbarossa as she was leaving this port on the night of Aug. 9 loaded with coal for some German warship. Besides this cargo she had myriad bags and baskets for the passage of this cargo at sea, and when she was stopped these were hurriedly taken ashore, shipped by fast express to Philadelphia, where they were put aboard the Bramdenberg and that same night she put out to sea on the Barbarossa's interrupted mission before our officials here caught on to the trick.

"The steamship Lorenzo left this port with clearance papers for Buenos Aires. Instead she met the Thor and the Hamburg-American liner Spreewald off the Venezuelan coast and cruised up and down there waiting for the German cruiser Karlsruhe until captured by the British cruiser Berwick.

"The Berwin cleared for the Argentine port, but instead topped off the South American coast and had already put her supplies aboard the Cap Trafalgar when the British cruiser Carmania came along and sank the German.

"I talked with the Berwind's master and he told me he had got away from there as soon as possible. 'It wasn't any place for me,' said he, 'with shells fallin' all around me and then I'd just put supplies aboard that German.'"

Not a Neutrality Case.

Mr. Bullowa pointed out that the indictments against the Hamburg-American Line and several of its officials do not deal with the question of neutrality but merely with alleged infractions of the shipping laws. How then, he asked, could the answers to his questions incriminate the line except by disclosing that its acts violated the law of nations if not the specific provisions of the neutrality laws of this country.

The fact that the absence of any German cruisers on the high seas gave assurance that no further attempts would be made to convert American ports into a naval base for Germany did not relieve her agents here, in the person of Captain Boy-Ed and all those hpo took instructions from him, from the onus of having once vilated the law of nations, in the opinion of Mr. Bullowa, and his efforts at the trial of his libels will be directed as much at disclosing this situation as at achitving a purely monetary victory over the Hamburg-American Line.

NEW DYESTUFF PROCESS.

Sulphur Black to be Made Here by a $500,000 Corporation.

Another new dyestuff invention or process was announced yesterday by Dr. Thomas H. Norton, the Government expert now conducting an investigation into the chemical and color situation of the country, with headquarters in the Custom House. This time the process relates to sulphur black, a direct black, which was represented to Dr. Norton as being superior to the usual aniline blacks now on the market.

It was stated that the chief agent in producing this sulphur black was dinitrochlor-benzol. Dr. Norton said this black had never been manufactured successfully before for commercial use. He declined to say who the inventor was, or throw any light on the identity of a company said to be formed with a capital of $500,000 to manufacture the new color, which is badly needed by hosiery makers.

Burdette Loomis, a promoter and capitalist of Hartford, Conn., called to explain his process for utilizing kelp for the production of potash for fertilizer. Mr. Loomis said he would have a plant in operation shortly for this purpose. Silk manufacturers also conferred with the Government investigator.

The serious situation developed by the dyestuff shortage was called to the attention of William C. Redfield, Secretary of the Department of Commerce, yesterday. Mr. Redfield, who was at the Hotel Belmont, was visited by William C. Corwine, Secretary, and other officials of the National Association of Clothiers. Mr. Redfield promised the Government's aid in alleviating conditions as far as possible.

Dr. Norton said he hoped to visit Thomas A. Edison within a short time and tell him how necessary it was for the inventor to continue his manufacture of aniline oil, a base for aniline colors, which he understood would be stopped when the war ends. In the opinion of Dr. Norton, Mr. Edison's work and that of the du Pont-De Nemours Powrer Company, which constructed a $1,500,000 plant within two months, is a monument to the inventive and industrial energy of the United States.

CANAL "JUST A BIG DITCH."

Whitney on Cost of Service Board and Panama Engineers.

Alfred E. Kohler, a railway engineer employed by the Public Service Commission, testified before the Thompson Legislative Committee at its hearing on subway contracts at 165 Broadway yesterday. Leroy T. Harkness, counsel for the commission, asked permission to examine the witness to clear up certain points in connection with contracts for the third-tracking of the Manhattan elevated lines. Mr. Kohler explained the method employed by the commission in checking up expenditures by the railway companies and determining whether such expenditures agreed with the terms of the contracts.

Chairman Thompson asked the witness if it was not true that the engineering staff of the commission was maintained at an annual cost of $2,300,000. The witness was not familiar with the figures and Secretary Travis H. Whitney interrupted to say that the cost of maintenance of the engineering force was 6 per cent. of the value of work done.

"Have you any idea as to how the figures compare as applied to the Panama Canal?" asked Senator Thompson.

"Oh, that's just a big ditch," said Secretary Whitney.

"Yes," retorted Senator Thompson, "but the cost of the engineers is less than one-third of yours."

Mr. Harkness testified regarding the existing contracts between the Public Service Commission and the traction companies. His testimony was in corroboration of that given by Chairman Edward E. McCall on Thursday. The committee took an adjournment until next Tuesday morning.

OUR NEW DREADNOUGHTS TO BE WELL PROTECTED

Daniels Signs Plans Which Include Safeguards Against Submarine and Air Attacks.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Plans for two new battleships authorized by the last Congress were signed today by Secretary Daniels. They will be the largest and most powerful warships ever designed for the American Navy and, in addition to formidable main batteries of twelve 14-inch rifles each, will be provided with new safeguards against torpedo attack and anti-air craft guns.

While the Navy Department will not make public the nature of the invention adopted to protect the dreadnaughts from torpedoes, Secretary Daniels said lessons learned from the European war had been given careful consideration by the navy's experts who developed the device.

Specification for the vessels will be ready for bidders before the end of next week, and bids will be opened at the department Nov. 17.

The ships will displace 32,000 tons. They will have four submerged torpedo tubes, secondary batteries of twenty-two 5-inch guns and four 3-inch rifles for repelling air attacks. The length will be 624 feet over all, breadth, 97 feet 8 inches, and draft, 30 feet. The cost of each vessel, exclusive of armor and armament, is limited to $7,800,000.

FRESH-AIR WORK GROWS.

Trinity's Aid to Women and Children This Summer Is a Record.

This Summer has witnessed an unprecedented support of "fresh-air" work on the part of New York churches. One of the features of this work among the city's churches is that of Trinity parish, with its nine churches covering territory from Governor's Island to Harlem.

Through the mission house of the mother church, standing at the head of Wall Street, a number of camps have been established for the children and city-bound members of the parish, and many excursions have been given.

At Great River, L. I., Trinity has established the Seaside Home, and this year has proved the most successful in its history. The season opened on May 1 and will continue until the end of September, and in that time more than 50 persons will have been given an outing. This throng includes alike the ten-months'-old babe and the mother of mature years, but is composed for the most part of young children.

Another interesting camp, this one for boys and young men, is located at Bellport, L. I., and is under the immediate direction of St. Luke's Chapel, Trinity Parish. From June 9 this camp has been open for the Summer sports, and it will remain open for at least another week.

At the Chapel of the Intercession, located at 155th Street and Broadway, the "fresh-air" work has been well developed. Under the tutelage of Miss Gretchen Tappen, a girls' camp has been established at Lebanon Springs, N. Y., where instruction in cooking and other domestic arts is mixed with the sports of the Summer time. The Intercession also gives a big Sunday school picnic, usually attended by about 1,000 persons, and many single day's excursions for mothers and their children.

At the work which is probably peculiar to Trinity is the throwing open of the churchyards of Old Trinity and St. Paul's Chapel for the noonhour rest and luncheon of the downtown office workers.

The Trinity Mission House on Fulton Street is particularly designed to meet the religious needs of the downtown people, and now and then throughout the Summer groups of women who late at night and early in the morning clean out the city's office buildings are sent away for a day's boat trip to one of the beaches.

BAR TUBERCULAR TEACHERS

Board of Health Will Allow Only Those in Early Stages in Schools.

The Board of Health announced yesterday that it had taken steps to prevent teachers from serving in the public schools when suffering from tuberculosis, unless it were certified by examining surgeons of the Health Department that the disease had not advanced sufficiently to make them a menace to the health of school children.

The first move in this direction was made by Dr. Goldwater, the Health Commissioner, several weeks ago when he sent letters to 537 school principals calling upon them for reports on tubercular teachers and the names of those frequently excused because of colds and coughs. He received replies from only seven six schools in Manhattan.

Section 95, of the Sanitary Code forbids teachers suffering from tuberculosis from following their vocation without written permission of the Board of Health. This section has not been lived up to. The Commissioner now proposes to make it a live issue and not only are tubercular teachers to be accounted for, but those who appear to be suffering from chronic colds and coughs must give the name and address of their private physician to the department.

The reports received to date show that fifty-six Manhattan schools have a clean bill of health. In twenty others, however, the reports shows, there are now teaching fifteen persons afflicted with pulmonary tuberculosis and eighteen others suffering from chronic colds and coughs. These last will be carefully investigated.

Dr. Greeley, of the Bureau of Public Health Education, said yesterday that certificates would be refused to teachers stricken with communicable tuberculosis. A notification to this effect has been sent to the Board of Education. Dr. Greeley said that, of course, this would work a hardship in some cases, but better the hardship than that the interest of thousands of school children should suffer.

CITY WILL PAY LESS.

Slight Reduction from Estimated Share of the State Tax.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 10.—New York will pay 68 per cent. of the State tax next year instead of 72 per cent. as was estimated when the appropriation bills were before the Legislature. The rate was fixed today by the Board of Equalization. The board went over the returned assessed valuations of all the counties.

MANY IMPLICATED IN STRIKE PLOTS

Continued from Page 1.

conjecture. But soon after this Mr. Warm held many conferences with Consul Ludwig in Cleveland. The "decree," which was widely published in Austro-Hungarian newspapers, and warned subjects of Emperor Francis Joseph not to help the enemies of their country, made its appearance soon afterward in the Szabadsag and other journals.

About this time Henry J. Hinde noticed unrest among the workers in his plant in Toledo. There, as well as in Detroit and Cleveland, Dr. Ludwig and his Vice Consul, Poleyni, had been supervising the enrollment of Austro-Hungarian laborers for military service. Mr. Hinde engaged detectives to make an inquiry. Soon afterward Mr. Hinde readjusted conditions at his plant, which was making shrapnel casings. The foreigners who were dissatisfied left, and to the workers who remained was conceded the eight-hour day.

RENEW INQUIRY IN CHICAGO.

Federal Agents Digging Into Phases of Union Activity.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—Following the request of President Wilson that Ambassador Dumba of Austria be recalled, Federal agents today redoubled their activities here in connection with labor troubles in this city.

They have delved into the causes of strikes in five local plants, the sources of information which officers of the machinists' union have as to what plants are making war munitions, the alleged connection between these sources and the agents of the German and Austrian Governments, and the large strike fund which the union has at its disposal, enabling it to pay weekly benefits of $8 to all members who go on strike.

They have already discovered that officials of the machinists' union are in possession of what purports to be a complete list of all plants in the United States which are making war materials.

The German newspapers throughout the country are said to be in possession of identical lists.

A good proportion of the members and officers of the machinists' union are Germans and Austrians, it is said.

The men who are actually on strike believe, or profess to believe, that they are striking solely for more wages, shorter hours, and better working conditions. These strikers are confined almost solely to plants having war orders, or believed to have them.

PARENTS OF PUPILS ADVISED

Urged to Attend Physical Examinations of Children Entering School.

Prominent in a list of "Suggestions for aPrents of School Children" issued yesterday by the New York Association for Improving the Conditions of the Poor through its uBreau of Welfare of School Children is the recommendation that parents should personally attend the physical examinations of their children when entering school for the first time. Edward F. Brown, Superintendent of the Bureau, said yesterday:

"When the parent accompanies the child, parent and doctor can confer as to the child's general condition, courses of treatment can be outlined, the parents get a clearer idea of the system of medical inspection, and, in general, the examination is far more likely to be thorough and conclusive.

"Furthermore, should any parent still doubt the desirability of the unclothed examination, such doubt would disappear when the parent is a witness of the examination. The father or mother would then understand perfectly why a thorough examination cannot be made through the clothing. If there are parents who do not want the school doctor to make the examination, it can be done by the family doctor.

"The new provision in the sanitary code which calls for the examination with all clothing removed goes into effect this fall for the first time. While this system has been in vogue on a smaller scale, it is now to become general because of the errors to which the examinations have always been subject when the child was fully dressed. Owing to the limited funds at the disposal of the Health Department for the purpose, it is not yet possible to examine every child for physical defects each year. The best that can be done at present, is to examine the new pupils."

WIFE, SUING, ASKS GUARDIAN

Girl Married at 15 to Man of 42 Seeks Annulment—He Don't Care.

Mrs. Cecelia Mesereau got an order from Justice Donnelly of the Supreme Court yesterday permitting her mother, Mrs. Smoll of Long Branch to act as her guardian in a suit she is about to bring against her husband Charles for an annulment of their marriage. In her application Mrs. Mesereau said that when she and her husband were married on July 5, 1910, she was 15 years old and her husband was 42. They lived together until April, 1912, when she said her husband left her.

Mrs. Mesereau said she did not know where her husband was. The last time she heard from him he was in Northvale, N. J. In a letter she received from him he expressed regret that he could not permit himself to be served with papers in her action because he was not personally interested in the matter and because he "cannot afford to get mixed up in this affair in any way that will affect my present plans."

CALLED HIS WIFE UNKIND.

Jersey Man Willed Her Only $3,000 Out of $80,000 Estate.

Mrs. Margaret Walter filed in the Surrogate's Court yesterday an objection to the probate of the will of her husband, Wilhelm, who died on Aug. 17 at Camden, N. J., in a codicil the testator left Mrs. Walter only $3,000 in lieu of dower, and explained the reason by saying:

"I hereby declare that I make her this comparatively small bequest because of her unkind treatment of me."

Nearly all the estate was left to five children. In her protest Mrs. Walter said that she believed the decedent was taken away and secreted from her for some time before he died, and that he was in such a feeble condition previous to this time that he could not recognize her or talk to her.

She denied that she was ever unkind to her husband, and said that if he had any such idea it was born of an unsound mind. The estate amounts to $80,000.



Skin diseases quickly yield to Resinol

If you have eczema, ringworm or other itching, barning, unsightly skin-eruption, try Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap and see how quickly the itching stops and the trouble is relieved, even in a severe, stubborn case. Resinol Ointment is also an excellent household remedy for pimples, dandruff, burns, wounds, chafings, and for a score of other uses where a soothing, healing application is needed.

Resinol contains nothing of a harsh or injurious nature and can be used freely even on the most irritated surface. Every druggist sells Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap.

BLOOMINGDALES.

HARPER'S BOOKS

THE RAINBOW TRAIL
By Zane Grey

"The Rainbow Trail' has an effect like that of a strong, cold wind blowing through a heated, scented chamber. Its passion is robust and primitive, its tone sturdy and wholesome, its feeling that of the wonderful, wide-spreading plains. * * * * The style suits the substance, the action is quick and harmonious, the end all that could be asked by the lover of romantic happiness."—*Chicago Herald.*

THE INNER LAW
By Will N. Harben

Southern birth, high ambitions, an overpowering love—its fruits in both spiritual and material things—form part of the intense life-story of the hero of this new novel. A wider horizon than anything Mr. Harben has heretofore attempted marks "The Inner Law." Mr. Harben shows high spiritual discernment in working out the destinies of two groping human beings to a most sympathetic conclusion.

THE TRAIL OF THE HAWK
By Sinclair Lewis

Youth bubbles in every line of this novel, youth sane, sound, playful and earnest—the joyous spirit of youth, its adventuring, with the wide world for its roaming, its loyalty and its love. There is realism as well as dreams, but—the earth is brushed clean by the wind. The hero is the son of a Minnesota carpenter and the blood of his Viking ancestors stirred in his veins and helped him to his ambition.

THE STORY OF A PIONEER
By Dr. Anna Howard Shaw

The whole world knows Anna Howard Shaw, but it does not yet know the side of her which is revealed in this brilliant, intimate story of her life—a story as interesting as any novel, a story full of drama, of tears, of laughter, and of thrills. Here is what The Journal of Education says of it: "Every aspiring young woman should read 'The Story of a Pioneer.' It should be in every school library. Dr. Shaw is one of the great American personalities, and the story of her life is vital."

THE LAUGHING MUSE
By Arthur Guiterman

A book of humorous verses on various subjects ranging from prehistoric beasts to Bernard Shaw. The ballads are mock-heroic, delightful parodies of the ballads of chivalry.

THE TURMOIL
Booth Tarkington's great novel!

Announcement of Sir Gilbert Parker's new novel, "THE MONEY MASTER," will be found on another page in this issue.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE
The Most Interesting Magazine in the World

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CONVENTION ADOPTS NEW ORGANIC LAW

Vote on Final Draft 118 to 33—"A Great Measure," Root Asserts.

FIVE REPUBLICANS OPPOSE

Taxation Article and the Reapportionment Proposals to be Submitted Separately to Voters.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 10.—The Constitutional Convention of 1915 has passed into history. The final gavel fell at 8:15 o'clock this evening. Exactly half an hour before President Elihu Root, on behalf of the convention, delivered into the hands of Secretary of State Francis M. Hugo the final draft of the revised Constitution, with his own signature and that of every delegate who attended the convention affixed.

The Secretary of State under the law is the custodian of the document. It will be his duty to see to its publication and provide that a copy is in the hands of every registered voter prior to Election Day.

The Constitution as adopted will be submitted to the electors in three sections. The first will be the taxation article, the second reapportionment, and the third the remainder of the Constitution.

The final draft of the proposed new Constitution, in the exact form it had been reported by the Committee on Revision and Engrossment, was adopted by a vote of 118 to 33.

The opposition votes were furnished by the small group of standpat Republicans from up-State who have been united in opposing the short ballot and practically every progressive amendment pressed by the convention leaders and by the Tammany Democrats, who voted in the negative under a mandate from the Wigwam in Fourteenth Street.

Edgar Truman Brackett of Saratoga, who in the early stages of the convention assumed the leadership of the Republican insurgents, begged to be excused from voting when the revised Constitution came before the convention for adoption. His colleagues in the convention did not seem to have any objection, and so he did not stand recorded on the final roll call. Earlier in the session today he made a bitter attack on the revised organic law, which left no doubt with regard to his attitude.

William Barnes, when the roll was called on the adoption of the Constitution, made a speech and asked to be recorded in the negative. In this he said it had been pointed out that an affirmative vote on the part of any delegate meant nothing more than that he favored the submission of the proposed new Constitution to the voters, Mr. Barnes changed his vote. A similar course was followed by Senator James A. Foley, who represents the Senatorial district in which Tammany Leader Charles F. Murphy lives. Senator Foley and the other Democratic regulars gave the scant measure of home rule and the discrimination against New York City in the matter of representation in the Legislature as their excuse for voting against the adoption of the Constitution.

With the exception of ex-Lieut. Gov. William F. Sheehan, the Democratic delegates not dominated by Tammany Hall or by McCooey's Democratic organization in Kings voted for the Constitution. De Lancey Nicoll, one of the independent Democrats made a stirring address in defense of some provisions to which the Tammany Democrats had objected, though he, too, said that in his opinion New York City should have received better treatment in the matter of representation in the Senate and Assembly.

"A Great Measure," Root Says.

President Elihu Root, in reviewing the convention's work and pronouncing the valedictory just before the final gavel, expressed his unequivocal approval of what the convention had done, describing the revised constitution as "a great measure that should appeal to a great people."

"I want to say to every citizen of this State that this convention has risen above the plane of partisan politics," Mr. Root said. "It has refused to make itself the vehicle for party advantage, except as faithful service to the State reflects credit on a party and resounds to its advantage. It has refused to play the game of practical politics. No caucus, no secret conference has marred its deliberations.

"Our conception of the duties we were called upon to perform was to leave partisan politics behind when we took our seats in this convention and to join hands in a spirit of patriotism for a labor of love through which we aimed to achieve the best we could for the welfare of the people of our beloved State."

The debates in the convention, Mr. Root said, had been on a higher plane than the debates in any parliamentary body in the lifetime of any of those present.

In support of his assertion that the convention had held aloof from partisan politics Mr. Root showed from tabulated figures that of the thirty-three amendments made by the convention, twelve had been adopted by unanimous vote, twelve by a majority of more than ten to one, nine by a majority of more than nine to one, two by a majority of more than seven to one, two by majorities of more than four to one, two by majorities of more than three to one, and three by a majority of more than two to one.

"All the great measures of the convention were adopted not only by an affirmative majority of the Republican delegates, but an affirmative majority of the Democratic delegates as well," Mr. Root continued. For the short ballot proposal there were 97 Republican and 28 Democratic votes, with only fifteen Republican and an equal number of Democratic votes against it. The budget reforms received 101 Republican and 35 Democratic votes, and only two Republican and two Democratic votes were recorded in the negative. Home rule received 102 Republican and 18 Democratic votes. Two Republicans and fifteen Democrats voted against that proposal. The judiciary article was adopted by 103 Republican and 32 Democratic votes in the affirmative and only 1 Republican and 2 Democratic votes in the negative. Both parties substantially united in favor of most of the great reforms this convention has adopted."

Mr. Root pointed out that evils similar to those found in the government of this State, which the convention has set out to remedy, had been discovered in other States.

"In many of those States," Mr. Root said, "recourse has been had to the partial abandonment of representative Government and the substitution of such make shifts as the initiative and referendum, the recall of public officials and the recall of judicial decisions.

"In this convention all arguments have been concentrated against such nostrums, such patent medicines that afford no enduring cure for ills in public life and in favor of the representative Government which is the chief gift of our race to the cause of liberty. Instead of abandoning representative Government we have sought to reform it by rendering it more representative and to preserve it for the promotion of free institutions in your State.

"As we have been the loyal and devoted servants of the people so we appeal to the people to be loyal to us in return and give at least a presumption in favor of the work this convention has done. If it should be found wrong, then the people should reject it, but it should not be rejected on light grounds or insufficient consideration."

Hard Day for Delegates.

It was a long and arduous day for the delegates. When the convention assembled at 10 o'clock this morning Assistant Secretary Frederic E. Hammond continued the reading of the revised Constitution, which was begun at the night session yesterday. The reading of the measure completed President Root at once ordered the roll called on its final adoption.

Many of the delegates arose to explain their votes in three-minute speeches. William Barnes was one of the first.

"I believe two of the proposals adopted by this convention are socialistic in their tendency, or at least tend to direct the public mind that way," said Mr. Barnes. "I cannot by my vote do anything to sustain the cause of State Socialism. That is an issue before the people of the State. I vote no."

Andrew McLean, editor of The Brooklyn Citizen, and a Democratic delegate, caused a surprise when his name was called.

Senator James A. Foley, another Democrat, had already been recorded in the negative and had explained that his vote was due to the discrimination against New York City in the matter of representation and the fact that the home rule article did not go far enough to suit the home rule advocates in New York City.

"In my opinion," said Editor McLean, "the provisions of the home rule article outweigh any reason that might make me vote against this Constitution. No such contribution to the cause of true home rule has ever been made prior to this enactment. Here we see a perfect balance between the sovereignty of the State and the rights of the cities to self-government. As a student of the home rule problem and of municipal government generally for many years, it gives me great pleasure to be recorded in favor of this Constitution, which embodies the fullest measure of home rule New York City has any right to exact."

It was learned later that an argument made by Mr. McLean before a conference of the convention leaders this morning had made them change their plans to submit the home rule article as a separate proposal, as was determined last night. It will now go before the voters as part of the revised constitution.

"I think I know home rule when I see it," said De Lancey Nicoll in explaining his affirmative vote. "I was in the ring fighting for it when a majority of those who are now crying for more home rule than this convention has been willing to give them were in their cradles crying for the bottle. I do not hesitate in saying that the home rule article in this constitution goes far beyond anything that I have ventured to hope for from a Republican Constitutional Convention."

Ex-Judge Morgan J. O'Brien spoke in a similar vein. Both he and Mr. Nicoll said that while they were not satisfied with the reapportionment article, they were happy to vote for the revised constitution as a vast improvement on the present basic law.

Sheehan in the Negative.

William F. Sheehan in voting against the adoption of the revised Constitution, denounced the reapportionment provisions as a gross evasion of the principles of popular government and called attention to the fact that every Democratic State platform since 1894 had inveighed against the inequality of representation of the Senate and Assembly embodied in the present Constitution and retained in the revised law. Ex-Speaker A. E. Smith had the same complaint to make and added criticism of the home rule article which, he said, by vesting the Legislature with the right of nullifying charters locally adopted opened the door to dicker and compromise which would surely result in evil.

Senator Robert F. Wagner, another Tammany spokesman, also was recorded in opposition and gave insufficient home rule and injustice in representation—the repetition of the crime of 1894 as he termed it—as his reason.

When the vote was announced it was found that five Republicans had voted against the adoption of the constitution. They were: George L. Berkes of Otsego, George H. Bunce of Herkimer, Charles S. Merenoss of Herkimer, William S. Ostrander of Saratoga, and Ray B. Smith of Onondaga.

There were twenty-eight Democratic votes on the opposition side. They were furnished by these Democrats: John F. Ahearn, Arthur J. Baldwin, Nathan Burkan of New York; Joseph H. Dahm and Michael J. Daly of Kings; James M. Donnelly and Peter Donovan of Bronx; John T. Dolling, Michael Drummond, and Mark Eisner of New York; Mat Isidore of Erie, Theodore F. Kopig and Michael Fogarty of Kings, Philip Frank of Queens, Anthony G. Griffin of Bronx, Abraham Harawitz of New York, Harry Heiman of Kings, Hiram M. Kirk, Timothy A. Leary of New York, Francis Martin of Bronx, Thomas V. O'Connor of Erie, John G. Saxe, William F. Sheehan, Alfred E. Smith, Albert B. Unger of New York; Francis P. Ward of Brooklyn, and Robert F. Wagner of New York.

These fifteen Democrats voted for the revised organic law:

J. Sidney Bernstein of New York, George A. Blauvelt of Rockland, Edward J. Byrne of Kings, Louis F. Haffen of Bronx, Andrew McLean of Kings, Harry W. Newburger, De Lancey Nicoll, Morgan J. O'Brien of New York, Eugene Lamb Richards of Richmond, George J. Ryan of Queens, Clark Schoenhut of Erie, Andrew F. Shipman and William F. Stein of New York, Charles A. Webber of Kings and John W. Weed of Queens.

Adopt Address to the People.

At the afternoon session the "address to the people," explaining the Constitutional amendments made by the convention and urging the adoption of the revised Constitution was brought in by a committee headed by Majority Leader George W. Wickersham and composed of Seth Low, Alphonso T. Clearwater, Jacob Gould Schurman, Morgan J. O'Brien, Ledyard P. Hale, and Alfred E. Smith.

All the members except A. E. Smith had signed the address. It was adopted by a vote of 88 to 47. William Barnes, E. T. Brackett, H. Leroy Austin, and Lemuel E. Quigg were among the Republicans who failed to vote for its adoption.

CITY MAY CUT SALARIES.

Protest on Behalf of 7,500 Employes Made in Committee.

When the hearings of the budget committee on the 1916 departmental estimates began yesterday in the Municipal Building, George L. Tirrell, Director of the Bureau of Standards requested permission from Acting Chairman Leo Arnstein to explain the proposed new standardized salaries and the methods for reducing the present incumbants' salaries to the new proposed schedule.

"Where positions have been standardized by the bureau and present incumbants are receiving between $1,200 and $1,800 a year, if their present salary is above the proposed standardized schedule," Mr. Tirrell said, "the Bureau of Standards will recommend a decrease of 10 per cent. each year on their present salary is above $2,800 a year, a 15 per cent. reduction each year will be recommended."

It is generally understood that if the proposed standardized salaries are adopted by the Board of Estimate between 5,000 and 7,500 city employes will be affected. The question of the new proposed schedule and the method of reduction from the present salary schedules, in case of adoption, will be taken up next Wednesday by the board.

Edmund W. Voorhies, Deputy Commissioner of Public Works of Brooklyn, protested against any wholesale reduction of salaries by the bureau.

"In so far as the filling of new positions is concerned," he said, "I might agree with the Bureau of Standards to fill positions in the efuture at the minimum grade, but I cannot agree to the idea of having employes of the city who have been working and are working at the present time lose any of their salary, or be placed in a lower grade than their present one."

LE BOUTILLIER BADLY HURT.

Polo Player Will Not Be Able to Make Trip to Pacific Coast.

An X-ray taken by Dr. John Mann yesterday showed that the injury which Thomas Le Boutillier suffered in a game of polo last Wednesday was more serious than at first announced. Mr. Le Boutillier's right leg was broken in two places, his right arm was sprained, and his body severely bruised. The injury was received when his horse slipped and fell.

Mr. Le Boutillier was on the team which represented Long Island in the contest with a Pacific Coast team at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. He was playing in a practice game Wednesday, with John L. and Henry C. Phipps, against a four-men team, Malcolmn Stevenson, Harry Phipps, and W. R. and J. P. Grace.

The injured man expected to be able to make another trip to the Pacific Coast to play polo this Fall, but the nature of his injuries will force him to give up this plan.

$30,000 FOR THOMPSON.

Luna Park Benefit Will Provide Home for Man Who Built It.

Frederic Thompson, who built Luna Park and lost it a few years ago, saw crowds entering Coney Island's big amusement resort yesterday with the knowledge once again that the money they spent was going into his pockets. It was Fred Thompson Day at Luna. The proceeds of the day and evening will be used in building a home for the man who created Luna.

Thompson is "broke." His ventures at the Panama Exposition proved failures, and a month ago the once wealthy showman drifted back to Coney Island.

The Directors of Luna, and the business men of Coney Island planned yesterday's benefit. The admission price to Luna was raised from 10 cents to $1, though for the additional price admission was provided to all shows within the big resort, and more than 50,000 persons visited the place.

According to Tody Hamilton, who checked up the gate, there will be about $80,000 left today, when all expenses have been paid, to provide a home for Thompson at Coney Island.

TRUCK BLOCKS BROADWAY.

Motorload of Gravel Breaks Through Planks Over Broadway.

Both north and south-bound traffic in Broadway was tied up between 5:15 and 5:45 o'clock yesterday evening by a gravel truck of the Central Delivery Company, which broke through the planks above the subway excavation at Broadway and Twelfth Street. The truck and the gravel together weighed about ten and one-half tons.

The wheels sank to their hubs, missing a 36-inch water main by an inch and coming within two inches of a big electric conduit. Workmen removed the truck with jacks.

SAY NEW HAVEN MEN HID BIG STOCK DEAL

Particulars Filed in Anti-Trust Suit Charge Secret Purchases by Finance Committee.

OTHER OFFICIALS IN DARK

Minute Quoted by Government Tells of Buying 2,334 Shares of New England R. R. Company.

Purchase of preferred stock of the New England Railroad Company was concealed from the other Directors and the Standing Committee of the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad Company by the Finance Committee of the New Haven, according to a minute included in the supplementary bill of particulars, filed yesterday by Assistant United States Attorney General Frank M. Swacker, in compliance with Judge William H. Hunt's order of Aug. 24, in the Federal District Court.

The supplementary bill was requested by William Rockefeller and twelve other officers and Directors of the New Haven so as to enable them to answer the indictment charging them with engaging in a conspiracy to monopolize interstate trade and commerce in violation of the criminal provisions of the Sherman anti-trust law.

Now that the defendants have been fully informed regarding the evidence, the Government expects to bring the case to trial at the October term of the Criminal Branch of the United States District Court.

The supplementary particulars concern more than 2,200 resolutions, agreements, and other corporate actions taken by the New Haven since the passage of the Sherman law in 1890 in building up the combination and monopoly charged in the indictment.

The minute relating to the purchase of preferred stock of the New England Railroad Company was adopted on June 11, 1907, and read:

"At a meeting of the Finance Committee, present Charles P. Clark, J. P. Morgan, William Rockefeller, George J. Brush, and Charles F. Choate, the President reported the acquisition of 2,334 shares of the preferred stock of the New England Railroad Company at and under $60 a share; that the stock was being carried as a collateral to a note of William E. Barnett, and the committee ordered further purchase of the stock at and about the same price, and directed that no mention of the transaction should be made to the standing committee or to the board, and suggested that on or before the 30th of June the amount of William Barnett's note should be paid by check from one of the members of the Finance Committee to be taken up and reissued after the first of July."

Government's Steamship Charge.

Resolutions of Sept. 18 and Oct. 10, 1908, referred to in the supplementary particulars tend to support the Government's charge that the New Haven, through the Metropolitan Steamship Line deal, had the steamships Yale and Harvard sent to the Pacific.

A resolution passed Sept. 9, 1909, by the Billard Company, authorizing an increase of the capital stock, cited particulars which tended to support the charge of the subsidizing of newspaper writers and newspapers in New England through loans made to Thomas W. Pickett and others, and the purchase of the stock and bonds of The Boston Herald.

The particulars draw attention to a loan made on March 14, 1910, of $1,500,000 by the Billard Company to the ness men of Coney Island planned yesterday's benefit. The admission price Central New England Securities Company, on Metropolitan Steamship Company stock, and the surrendering on Jan. 18, 1912, of a note of the New England Securities Company for $1,400,000 for bonds of the Eastern Steamship Corporation to the amount of $1,700,000. This note and the bonds were recently found in the strong box of John F. Hill, who prior to his decease had been Governor of Maine, with a note reading "This does not belong to me." The Government claims that the bonds are now in Canada.

Loans made by the Billard Company on Jan. 6, 1913, to the Springfield Street Railway Company and the Worcester Consolidated Street Railway Company are cited in support of the Government's contention that the company violated an order of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts made in 1909 directing the New Haven to get rid of its trolley holdings in that State, and that four years after it continued its control of those lines.

Billard Assets Transferred.

By a resolution passed on March 31, 1913, the Billard Company decided to sell its assets and books, and by a resolution of March 23, 1914, the assets and books of the company were transferred to the St. Lawrence Securities Company, Limited, a Canadian corporation.

A resolution adopted by the United States Transportation Company on Oct. 10, 1906, authorizing the payment of $20,000 to John Hall Mackay for obtaining plans and means supports the Government's charge that the company was formed by the New Haven to drive the Enterprise Steamship Company out of business. After the suppression of the Enterprise Steamship Company the United States Transportation Company on Nov. 22, 1907, purchased the steamship Kennebec and discontinued business on March 16, 1908. On the same day its property was sold to the New England Navigation Company and resold to the Hartford and New York Transportation Company. At the Interstate Commerce Commission hearing it was claimed that the New Haven was not concerned in the destruction of the Enterprise Steamship Company.

A resolution of the Metropolitan Steamship Company of Maine, passed on March 3, 1910, authorized Grover Cleveland Richards, the youthful Treasurer, to sign and indorse checks, and on March 16 of that year the company made an agreement regarding the steamships Harvard and Yale, as well as steamship piers.

PUMP OFFICIALS ACCUSED.

Cockran Says They Seek to Get Great Concern at Half Price.

Judge Charles M. Hough in the Federal District Court yesterday heard arguments of counsel in the matter of the petition of McDougall Hawkes, Roger F. Sturgis, Charles K. Beekman, Charles H. Wilzie, and Thomas C. Carmody, composing a protective committee representing the minority preferred stockholders of the International Steam Pump Company, who asked that they be allowed to intervene and defend their rights in a creditors' suit brought by William N. Conley and two others, and a foreclosure suit brought by the Guaranty Trust Company.

W. Bourke Cockran and other counsel representing the petitioners contended that the default in teh payment of interest upon which the foreclosure action is based was allowed to occur through a collusive proceeding and arranged that in consonance with Judge Ward's decision in the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific case the petition should be granted.

"Through whose machinations do you claim the default was brought about?" asked Judge Hough.

"The officers, Directors, and bondholders of the company," replied Mr. Cockran.

"For what purpose was the default permitted?" asked Judge Hough.

"So that the officers, Directors, and bondholders of the International Steam Pump Company could get possession of property, which they admit is worth $20,000,000, for $10,000,000," replied Mr. Cockran.

Paul D. Cravath, representing 90 per cent. of the bondholders, explained that the time to assent to the plan of reorganization would expire next Monday, and intimated that the petition for intervention was made to interfere with the adoption of the plan through delay. He said $1,200,000 was due on the company's mortgage and the company was insolvent. Replying to a declaration by Mr. Cockran that through war orders the Pump Company had not only become solvent but was prosperous, counsel for the receivers said the company had only $9000,000 in cash, and there was due on the receivers' certificates $300,000 as well as $280,000 on trade discounts.

Judge Hough adjourned the proceedings until next Monday.

UP-STATE CAR STRIKE ENDS.

Both Sides Agree to Submit Dispute to Arbitration Board.

ALBANY, Sept. 10.—The strike on the United Traction Company lines, which has tied up all city traffic in Albany, Troy, Cohoes, Watervliet and Green Island since Monday, was settled early today. Cars resumed operations on all lines soon after daylight.

The disputed point—whether the agreement between the company and its employes permits the disciplining of motormen and conductors by either the General Superintendent or Division Superintendents—will be decided by a board of arbitration on Oct. 1. The committee which will decide the dispute consists of Lyman J. Arnold, President of the Albany Knickerbocker Press Company; Mayor Cornelius J. Burns of Troy, and W. E. Woollard of Albany. A citizens committee met with representatives of both sides, and thus the arbitration agreement was reached.

ARREST WOMAN FOR THREAT

Mary E. Quimby Admits Having Menaced Life of Former Husband.

Mary E. Quimby, former wife of Fred E. Quimby, President of the Tanglers Manor Corporation, which has real estate holdings in Centre Moriches, L. I., and other places, was arrested yesterday in a furnished room she occupied at 31 East Fifteenth Street on a complaint of Post Office Inspector Daly's staff, one of the chief dancers of the force, gave what he considered an imitation of a dance performed by the burlesquers. After the big policeman had entertained the court with a series of wiggles and other movements the two women were called to the stand.

One of them, Gladys Sears, produced a pink-and-blue creation which she said was what she wore while singing and dancing. Magistrate Deed looked it over.

"I'll put it on, your Honor," offered Gladys, "and you can see for yourself how modest it is."

"No," said the Court hastily, "it isn't necessary."

One of the witnesses called by the defense said that he was a doctor.

"You are familiar with the human form, then?" he was asked.

"Oh, yes, I'm familiar with the human form, all right," he answered, "but I'm a horse doctor."

The case was referred to Special Sessions.

MAN SWEPT INTO DRAIN PIPE

Bather Carried Into Ocean as Swimming Pool is Emptied.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Sept. 10.—Samuel Lash, 40 years old, of New York City, who is said to be connected with the Lee Lash Studio, met with a peculiar accident last evening. He was swimming in the Allenhurst Bathing Pool when the attendants started to empty it. He was caught by the water and drawn into the outle pipe which empties into the ocean. He was carried through it, past a rather sharp elbow in the pipe and emptied with the water into the ocean a distance of 250 feet from the pool.

Both arms were broken, his collar bone was broken, and his hips bruised and crushed. He was dragged out of the water and taken to the Spring Lake Hospital. His cvondition is serious but not critical.

LAWYER LOST FROM SKIFF.

H. E. Briggs of Poughkeepsie Falls into White Lake and Drowns.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 10.—Homer E. rBiggs, aged fifty-five a lawyer of this city, was drowned while fishing with two companions in a skiff at White Lake, Putnam County, a part of the Croton reservoir. He attempted to change seats with another of the party after having tired himself out rowing. He fell overboard and his body failed to rise.

A number of lawyers and Dutchess County officials called from Poughkeepsie by telephone early today went to the scene with expert divers and grapplers, but failed to find the body.

LEAPS FROM 26TH FLOOR.

Boston Suicide Believed to Have Been Affected by Heat.

BOSTON, Sept. 10.—John N. Durick of the South Boston District jumped from the twenty-sixth story of the new Custom House tower this afternoon, and was instantly killed.

It is believed that his mind was affected by the oppressive heat.

Roadhouse Owner Hangs Himself.

Robert Palmer, 47 years old, who kept a roadhouse at Richmond Turnpike and Old Stone Road, Bull's Head, S. I., committed suicide yesterday by hanging in his barn. Palmer's roadhouse was a favorite resort for people when they used to drive horses, but the advent of the automobile had a bad effect on the trade, and Palmer lost money until he became despondent. Several weeks ago he sent his wife and daughter away, and yesterday a friend, Charles Woeckner, who owns a farm near New Springville, found his dead body.

BLUECOAT DANCES IN COURT

Gives Demonstration of Alleged Objectionable Burlesque Show.

When the case of two women and a man, members of a burlesque company, who were arrested at the Star Theatre in Brooklyn last week, charged with taking part in an objectionable performance, was called in the Adams Street Court yesterday, Patrolman Pooler of Inspector Daly's staff, one of the chief dancers of the force, gave what he considered an imitation of a dance performed by the burlesquers. After the big policeman had entertained the court with a series of wiggles and other movements the two women were called to the stand.

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"You are familiar with the human form, then?" he was asked.

"Oh, yes, I'm familiar with the human form, all right," he answered, "but I'm a horse doctor."

The case was referred to Special Sessions.

DEMANDS OF MINE WORKERS

Anthracite Unions Will Ask Operators for an Eight-Hour Day.

WILKES BARRE, Sept. 10.—The union anthracite mine workers in convention today adopted ten demands which will be presented to the coal operators when the time comes for negotiating a new wage agreement to take the place of the present one, which expires April 1 next year. The principal demands include a 20 per cent. increase in wages, an eight-hour day with extra pay for over time and holiday and Sunday work, recognition of the union, a two-year agreement, and a better system of adjusting grievances.

The demands were drawn up by a scale committee appointed by the convention which represented all the organized mine workers in the three anthracite districts of the United Mine Workers of America.

After the convention adopted the Scale Committee's report a resolution was passed criticising the action of the University of Pennsylvania trustees in failing to reappoint Professor Scott Nearing as an instructor in the Wharton School of Finance.

YVETTE DE VON WINS.

Gains a Law Point in Suits Against Banker Cuneo.

Yvette de Von, who sued Andrea A. Cuneo, the Italian banker, for $3,000, which she said she lent him, and for $50,000 for breach of promise, defeated Mr. Cuneo yesterday in his attempt to have the two suits divided and tried separately. Justice Donnelly refused the application on the ground that the two suits were bound together by a similar condition of circumstances.

Miss de Von was an artists's model, and for a time was on the stage. After she began her suit against Mr. Cuneo he had her arrested and arraigned in a police court on a charge of perjury.

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We Will Specialize This Season In Suits For Men And Young Men At $24.75

ANNOUNCING a New Standard of VALUE in Suits at $24.75.

The millions in CASH resources and the tremendous buying influence of an institution like Macy's is a real force in merchandising when concentrated on a single point.

That point has been for some time past the creation of a suit at the average price paid by well-dressed business men that would set the absolute standard of value for fabric, fit, tailoring, style and quality.

We did not want to attain it by standardization, because what we aimed at, above everything else, was INDIVIDUALITY.

And through merchandising efficiency combined with the Macy policy of buying and selling only for CASH, we succeeded in producing the Master-Suit at the price.



They are smartly tailored, some silk lined, finished in custom fashion, and up to the very highest notch of value at the price. Macy standards in workmanship, Macy quality in fabrics and Macy economy in cost and wear, are points on which the Men's Clothes Store cannot be surpassed. "Think of Macy's when you think of clothes"—and you'll think well of your judgment later!

Others $14.75 to $34.75

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GIMBELS

Store Opens 8.30 Closes 6



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FIFTEEN DOLLARS

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That were
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For Overcoats
That were
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THE SUITS are in light, medium and heavy weights—just right for Fall and Winter, most of them. All sorts of weaves, effects and colorings. Linings all the way from skeleton to full. Some silk-lined. Some blue serges. *All at* $15.

THE OVERCOATS are Oxford gray, full silk-lined; tan covert cloth, with silk top and sleeve lining; loose fitting knitted cloth, with silk top and sleeve lining. *All at* $15. Fourth Floor

Men's New Fall Neckwear, 50c

One of the handsomest and smartest collections that we have ever made at the price. Hundreds upon hundreds of different patterns, colors, combinations of colors, weaves and weights. Included are the newest ideas in regimental and college stripes, figure and floral effects and Persian designs. All wide open-end model.

Men's $1.50 Soft Shirts at 85c

Ideal for every-day business or outdoor wear. Made of the strong mercerized cotton pongee that lasts and launders so well, in neat *woven* colored stripes. All with turn-back soft cuffs, and in all sizes from 14 to 17. Main Floor

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Putnam's Sept. 11th
New Publications

Secret Diplomatic Memoirs
Count Hayashi
8°. $2.50 net.
The veteran Japanese diplomat traces some of the great consummations of recent Japanese diplomacy. The author, as the Ambassador from the Mikado's Empire to the Court of St. James's, had a large measure of responsibility for the shaping of the Anglo-Japanese alliance. His verbatim account of the diplomatic play of forces gives a very clear impression of the conduct of this important affair of state.

The Path to Rome
Hilaire Belloc
Illustrated by the author. New Edition. 12°. $1.50 net.
No conventional account is this of European travel, with the usual inventory of attractions for the tourists, but a racy narrative of leisurely and observant travel through the quaint little places and open country of Middle Europe on to Rome. Excellent little sketches in black and white are scattered through the volume.

Incense and Iconoclasm
Charles Leonard Moore
12°. $1.50 net.
Mr. Moore is a literary critic of the very first rank and has a fine freedom and broadness of both style and ideas. He throws a new light on any subject he may choose, and when dealing with the subject of a genius of an older day he treats it with a true genius of his own.

The Sweet-Scented Name
And Other Fairy Tales, Fables, and Stories.
Fedor Sologub
12°. $1.50 net.
Sologub is one of the cleverest of contemporary Russian tale-writers and poets. His genius lies in the power he has to suggest atmosphere. He casts the reader into a spell through which he is infallibly beguiled out of the everyday atmosphere into the mirage or phantasy or trance which the author wishes.

War and Christianity
From the Russian Point of View.
Vladimir Solovyof
12°. $1.50 net.
Solovyof is Russia's greatest philosopher and one of the greatest of her poets. In national culture he owned Dostoevsky as his prophet, and with him is one of the spiritual leaders of the Russian people. In this volume he combats Tolstoy and positivism, expressing the trust in spiritual power, which was his deepest faith.

Isabel of Castile
And the Making of the Spanish Nation.
Ierne Plunket
8°. Illustrated. $2.50 net.
The story of a great woman and a great ruler, and the history of a nation in the making. Isabel opened her eyes on a world where her country stood discredited, the prey or mockery of stronger neighbors; and, when she closed them in death, it represented, in union with Aragon, the predominant voice in the councils of Europe.

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Wilde was not only the keenest wit and most brilliant writer of his time—he was a supreme master of the English tongue. As he himself truthfully and unblushingly said, "I am a lord of language."

Short Talks With Young Mothers
On the Management of Infants and Young Children.
Charles Gilmore Kerley, M. D.
Professor of Diseases of Children, N. Y. Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital; Attending Physician to the N. Y. Infant Asylum; Assistant Attending Physician to the Babies' Hospital, N. Y.; Consulting Physician, New York Home for Crippled and Destitute Children; Consulting Pediatrist, Greenwich Hospital; Consulting Physician, Savilla Home, N. Y.
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CHARITIES.

LIKE DELICATE CHINA
Some Babies are such frail bits—tiny digestions—my, in what fearful disorder we find some.
THE BABIES' HOSPITAL
65th St. at Lexington Ave.

CORD PARTNER GIVES CLUE TO THE POLICE

Former Associates of Murdered Man in Financial Deal Are Being Sought.

FUGITIVE BANKER IS WANTED

Petersen Admits He Sheltered Alleged Embezzler for Whom the Police Were Searching.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMDEN, N. J., Sept. 10.—Associates in a big financial deal, over whom he held the whip hand and whom he was about to freeze out, are responsible for the murder of Samuel Cord, the Laurel Springs real estate man, on Aug. 30, according to conclusions reached by the police today. Just who these men are the detectives refuse to say, but it became known that they are now directing their search for Louis C. Lewis, a fugitive banker of Philadelphia, wanted for the embezzlement of $20,000 five years ago.

Olaf Peterson, Cord's partner, and a "material witness," placed the detectives on the track of clues today. Peterson admitted the man they wanted had been sheltered for a month by him in Riverton after he had fled from Philadelphia, but denied that he was a fraudulent check worker, whom he accused in a previous statement of being responsible for his serving eleven months in the Essex County Jail.

While the bringing of Lewis's name into the case seemed for a while to increase the mystery, the statement made by Stanley Stanford, President of the Delaware Fidelity and Trust Company, of which Lewis was Treasurer, threw considerable light on the situation. Stanford knows Peterson, and twice in the last two years he had the latter's assurance that he knew nothing of Lewis's whereabouts. When Mr. Stanford learned today that Peterson confessed to housing Lewis for a month while he was being sought for by the police he said:

"The Public Prosecutor is on the right track. I firmly believe that to find Lewis the best way is through Peterson, and both of them know a lot more about the Cord murder than any one now suspects."

Every effort has been made by wealthy relatives of Lewis to settle cases against him out of court. According to one of the bank bondholders, Lewis left a trail of swindles behind him since he disappeared after embezzling funds of the bank.

Peterson today said that those who had denied any part of the story of his life that he told yesterday were not telling the truth. He said he included Mrs. Cord, widow of the murdered man, and Mrs. Josephine Copperfield, sister of Mamie Sullivan, in whose murder Peterson figured as a witness in 1895 at Paterson, N. J.

"If Mrs. Copperfield continues to circulate such slanderous stories about me," said Peterson when her statement that he was arrested in the Sullivan murder was put up to him, "I'll take legal action against her. I know I'm in jail, but even a man in jail has rights, and she is mistaken if she thinks she can say anything about me that is not true and get away with it. I was not arrested in that case. As for Mrs. Cord, she is mistaken. She ought to know, and I am positive that there was another woman with whom her husband was infatuated."

"Peterson," an official asked, "doesn't it strike you as strange that one man should have been arrested so many times on so many different charges and should twice have been at least questioned in connection with a murder, yet always have been released, with one exception?"

"There's no question about it's being strange," was the calm reply. "I have been exceedingly unfortunate, a victim of strange circumstances. Time after time I have been engaged in big deals which promised to make me wealthy, but always at the crucial moment something has come up to make the deals fall through. It is a strange fate."

D. A. DUGAN, JR., PAROLED.

Judge's Son Among Those Who Win Pardon Court's Clemency.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 10.—The Court of Pardons today announced that a parole had been granted to Daniel A. Dugan, Jr., of Orange, son of a Judge of the Orange District Court. Yuogn Dugan was serving from five to ten years for manslaughter. Driving an automobile in Newark, he ran down Leo McDermott. He had served about two years in State's prison.

Of the 328 applications for clemency before the court, two pardons were granted and 148 paroles were allowed. Leopold Ritter, 71 years old, who served twenty-six years in prison, got a full pardon. His latest sentence was from three and one-half to seven years. He has served about three years. He was sentenced from Camden for the theft of one-half of a cooked chicken from a restaurant.

Florence Murray, whom jealousy caused to murder a girl who taunted her, was paroled. She was sentenced from Monmouth, 1912, to serve from twelve to thirty years for killing the girl because of jealousy of a man.

Richard Brock, sentenced in 1905 in Atlantic for thirty years for the murder of his common-law wife, also was paroled.

IN NEW JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY.—Sheriff Kinkead received a letter from Richard V. Lindabury, counsel for the Standard Oil Company, yesterday, saying the company would waive its claim against Hudson County for damages sustained in the recent strike at Bayonne, because of its "appreciation of the very efficient manner" in which he quelled the rioting.

NEWARK.—Failing to comply with the regulations governing vaccination in the public schools, three children of William J. Frost of 71 West End Avenue, were excluded from the Alexander Street School yesterday. Thir father opposed compulsory vaccination.

NEWARK.—John D. Brodbeck, a manufacturing chemist of 341 Market Street, was held by Judge Grice yesterday in default of $10,000 for extradition to New York. Detective Gleason of the Bronx Bureau charged Brodbeck with a $51,000 swindle.

NEWARK.—John R. MacDonald, proprietor of the Mount Arlington Hotel, at Mount Arlington, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities of $4,000 and assets of half that amount.

BAYONNE.—Two thousand persons danced on the asphalt pavement at Bayonne's first block dance in West Fourth Street last night. The houses were decorated and illuminated and two bands played. Mayor Garven and other city officials were guests.

PATERSON.—Jumping from the rear of a delivery wagon, Josephine Coughlin, 11 years old, was killed yesterday by a motor truck driven by William Leary of 100 Water Street. Leary will appear before Recorder Carroll this morning.

PATERSON.—William Taylor, 64 years old, an employe of the du Pont Powder Works, was found injured by a locomotive on the tracks of the Susquehanna Railroad near Pompton early yesterday and died in St. Joseph's Hospital.

HACKENSACK.—The body found crushed near the Susquehanna tracks at Little Ferry was identified yesterday as that of Edward Fitzgimmons, 50 years old, of Kingston, N. Y., a salesman for the Manhattan Brush Company of 665 First Avenue, New York.

ROCKAWAY.—The local authorities have decided to take legal steps to recover $1,000 from members of the Board of Health, who have been receiving $3 for each meeting since 1909 instead of $2 as provided by statute.

DOVER.—A bolt of lightning yesterday killed Mrs. Mary Ann Stickle, an aged woman as she was closing a window in her home near Teabo.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—More than 1,000 farmers in attendance at the annual meeting of the New Jersey State Agricultural Experiment Station, which began Thursday, were at the annual field meet of the New Jersey Poultry Association yesterday. A demonstration of disfiguring diseases of poultry by Professor H. R. Lewis was a feature.

RAILROAD SUIT FOR 34 CENTS

Action by the Pennsylvania to Avoid a Fine of $1,000.

To recover thirty-four cents the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has instituted a suit in the District Court of East Orange, N. J., against Jules Jacobs of 20 Wallace Street, Newark. The railroad claims the amount as a balance due on a ride that the defendant took on its lines six months ago from Wilmington to Philadelphia. The suit is brought by the railroad to avoid being fined $1,000 under a Federal law for showing favoritism to a passenger.

Jacobs, who is a Sales Manager for a cigar company in Newark, offered a pocket-worn ticket to the railroad conductor. The stamped date on the back of the ticket was illegible, and the conductor refused to honor it because the limit for which it was good had expired. After a friendly dispute the conductor finally accepted the ticket along with the business card of Mr. Jacobs for the purpose of identification.

The matter was referred to the Legal Department of the railroad, and it was found that the regular fare of the trip taken by Mr. Jacobs was 67 cents. It was then decided that in order to protect itself under the Federal law suit would have to be brought to recover the sum due to the company.

JERSEY MEN "ANTIS" GAIN.

Four Weeks' Old League Reports Membership of More Than 3,000.

Reports that caused rejoicing among the delegates of the Men's Anti-Suffrage League of New Jersey were presented at a meeting of that body at its headquarters in the Wiss Building in Newark yesterday. Edward Q. Keasbey, the Vice President, presided, in the absence of the President, Colonel William Libbey of Princeton.

The report of the Secretary, Walter C. Ellis, showed that although the organization was formed only four weeks ago, its membership already exceeded 3,000, and that additional members were being continually added from all parts of New Jersey.

Edward J. Handley, who is in charge of the campaign, said New Jersey would defeat woman suffrage on Oct. 19 by an overwhelming majority.

Speaking for the executive committee, T. H. Powers Farr, Chairman, made a protest against the assertion which he said suffrage orators were making, to the effect that the league is identified with the liquor interests. He also scoffed at the statements made by suffragists that the league is in possession of a "slush fund" of $500,000 to defeat woman suffrage.

ROW OVER BALLOT BOXES.

New Brunswick City Clerk Resists Efforts of Others to Get Them.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Sept. 10.—A bitter fight over the possession of the New Brunswick City ballot boxes, which may involve the employment of force to get them out of the hands of John Watson, City Clerk under the Aldermanic régime, has been started. Mr. Watson in an advertisement inserted in the local papers today states that the poll books and primary books are now ready at his office for the primary election on Sept. 14. The advertisement also states that the ballot boxes will not be ready until Sept. 27.

This puts an end to the hopes of City Clerk Eugene McLaughlin under the new Commission Government rule that he would be able to reach an agreement with Mr. Watson for the use of the ballot boxes, and is the opening gun of a bitter fight. The present city officials are determined to obtain the boxes at any cost, and Mr. Watson is equally determined that the boxes shall not be issued by any one except himself.

KILLS HIMSELF AT COFFIN.

Grief Over Daughter's Death Drives Covash to Suicide.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Sept. 10.—John Covash, 42 years old, who worked in Pennsylvania, while his wife and little daughter resided in Wyckoff Street, this city, was summoned home last night. When he reached here he found the child dead. The shock was too much for him and this morning, telling his wife he wanted to look at the girl as she lay in her coffin, he entered the room.

A few minutes later he called his wife. She tiptoed to the little parlor where the remains lay and saw her husband standing by the casket with a peculiar expression on his face. As she ran next door to summon help, she heard pistol shots. The neighborhood was aroused and going into the house Covash was found lying dead on the floor by the coffin, with a revolver grasped in his hand.

WHISKY FORCED ON BABY.

Mother of Infant and a Companion Sentenced to Jail.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 10.—Charged with having forced her child, 2 years old, to drink whisky, Julia Warkowsky of 26 Rankin Street, and John Pawkowski, a neighbor, were sentenced to thirty days in jail by Judge Wolf today. The child by direction of the Judge was turned over to the Catholic Children's Aid Society.

According to several witnesses the mother of the child and Pawkowski had been misbehaving for several months and the baby, as well as themselves, was frequently under the influence of liquor. Last night the police were notified that the couple were enjoying one of their periodical debauches and that they had forced the baby to drink whisky. The arrests followed.

Postmasters Elect Officers.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 10.—The New Jersey Presidential Postmasters of the second and third class, in convention here today, elected Harry M. Knight of Camden President, Edward S. Nurke of Morristown, George H. H. Smith of Wildwood, and A. P. Corbett of Linden Vice President; Edward C. Stabley of Haddonfield Secretary, and C. C. Cowperthwait of Mount Holly Treasurer. Assistant Postmaster Daniel C. Roper read a paper on the parcel post, in which he said it was proposed to encourage the system by carrying fruit products. He said the parcel post was one way of reducing the high cost of living.

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Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday!

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YOUNG WANAMAKER IS SUED BY WOMAN

Lucille Storer Charges Merchant's Grandson Failed to Keep Promise to Marry Her.

WANTS $100,000 DAMAGES

Defendant's Lawyer Moves to Have the Case Transferred to the United States Court.

John Wanamaker, Jr., son of Rodman Wanamaker and the grandson of John Wanamaker, the merchant, has been sued in the Supreme Court for $100,000 damages for breach of promise to marry. The plaintiff is Lucille Storer, and nothing more could be learned about her yesterday. Her attorney, Henry V. M. Connelly, said last night that he had only met his client once and knew very little about her.

"I am going to see her at 8:30 this evening," he said, "and get some more particulars concerning the matter. I hope to have a statement for publication later in the evening."

But Mr. Connelly telephoned several hours later that whatever further information he had would be given out this morning at his office, 111 Broadway.

Henry A. Wise, counsel for Mr. Wanamaker, said that he knew nothing about the matter except that his client had evidently become acquainted with the plaintiff. He had no knowledge as to what had passed between them. On request of Mr. Wise Justice Donnelly of the Supreme Court yesterday signed an order for the plaintiff to show cause on Tuesday morning why the case should not be transferred to the United States District Court because she is a resident of this State and Mr. Wanamaker is a resident of Pennsylvania.

The complaint filed by Miss Storer merely recites that the defendant promised, on June 11, 1912, to marry her at some nearby time to be agreed upon and that on Christmas Eve, 1914, he refused to marry her at that time or at any other time in the near or distant future. Miss Storer says that she is ready and willing to marry the defendant at any time. With her demand for $100,000 damages she also asks interest from the date of the alleged engagement.

Mr. Wanamaker is in his early twenties. Like his father he was a student at Princeton, but unlike his father he did not graduate. He has always had plenty of money. He is connected with the Wanamaker business in some small capacity. His mother died in 1901 and his father, in July, 1909, married Violet Cruger, the daughter of the late Eugene Guido Cruger. His home is at the family residence in Philadelphia.

TON OF DYNAMITE ON PIER.

Munson Liner Loads It for Cuba Without a Permit.

Inspector Healy of the Bureau of Combustibles made a protest yesterday when he learned tha ta ton of dynamite was being loaded at Pier 9 of the Munson Line upon the freighter Pathfinder, to be taken to Matanzas, Cuba, for clearing plantation land. He was assured by an official of the line that a permit for the loading had been obtained from the Fire Department.

After the Pathfinder had sailed Fire Commissioner Adamson was told of the matter and he said he had issued no such permit and that no such permit could be issued by any one. He added that he would order an investigation. The new regulations of the Bureau of Combustibles introduced since the beginning of the European war provide that all loading of explosives shall be done in the bay from lighters.

FINDS BICHLORIDE IN CANDY.

Chemist Reports Mercury in Gift Sent to Insane Woman.

That the tablet, found in a box of candy sent to woman patient in the Essex County Hospital for the Insane at Overbrook, N. J., contained bichloride of mercury, was the report yesterday of the chemist who made an analysis of the tablet for the hospital and county authorities.

The poison tablet was discovered by a nurse who received the box of candy from a man who lift it for the patient. The attendant bit into one of the sweets, which revealed the tablet and she turned it over to Dr. Guy Payne, Medical Director of the hospital.

According to physicians the poison tablet would only cause death if it were left in the system for a considerable length of time.

Automobile Kills a Child.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEVIEW, N. J., Sept. 10.—While she was playing in the street, Josephine Coughlan, 5 years old, of 9 Lakeview Avenue, was run over today by an automobile driven by William P. Leary of 100 Water Street, Paterson. Leary rushed her to Dr. J. O'Connor in Paterson and later she was removed to St. Joseph's Hospital, Paterson, where she died. Leary gave himself up to the police, but was released when it was shown the accident was unavoidable.

A. W. Mack Dies at His Desk.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Sept. 10.—Alexander W. Mack, head of the Raritan Woolen Mills, died this morning when seated at his desk in the office of the mills. He was 40 years old. Mr. Mack leaves two sons, a daughter, and his widow. He was a Past Exalted Ruler of the local lodge of Elks and a member of Solomon Lodge, F. and A. M. Two weeks ago he consented to run for Mayor of Somerville on the Republican ticket.

WOMAN TEACHER SAVED AFTER BATTLE WITH SEA

Dashed Against Maine Rocks Miss Bagier, of Smith College, Struggles to Open Water.

Special to The New York Times.

PEMAQUID POINT, Maine, Sept. 10.—While bathing in a natural pool at this resort today Miss Victoria Bagier of 24 East Ninety-fourth Street, New York, a professor at Smith College, Northampton, Mass., was hurled into the breakers by the heavy undertow, and after her bathing suit had been practically torn from her body by contact with the ledges she swam, bruised and bleeding, for the open sea. She was rescued by a quartet of fishermen two hours later.

Miss Bagier was swimming in company with Miss Margaret Gates of 88 Third Avenue, Newark, N. J., an instructor at a Holyoke, Mass., school, and several other teachers. Miss Bagier and Miss Gates, both expert swimmers, started for the middle of the pool. A high breaker swept over the rocks, which separate the pool from the open sea, and dashed them against the rocks. Miss Gates caught hold of a projecting rock, where she was battered until she was nearly unconscious. Three times was Miss Bagier hurled against the craggy cliffs. As she struggled toward the open sea two of her companions, who had seached the bank, fainted.

A call for assistance was sent to the nearby resort. It was more than one hour before a rescue boat could be obtained, as all the fishermen were out to their gear. Finally a number of craft from the power-boat flotilla at Pemaquid Beach, six miles away, responded to a summons by telephone. Around the long jet of the point buffeted by the cembers the boats raced for the drowning woman. A dense bank of fog hung over the shore, and only by the wig-wagging of those on the beach were the rescuers able to discover her.

Miss Bagier, who is 30 years old, will take a degree at Columbia University this Fall. Only a few days ago she was notified that her brother was killed in the French trenches. Her mother and two sisters are with the French Red Cross.

LAW GETS DEFIANT AIRMAN.

Kendrick Fined for Not Carrying Lights on His Hydroaeroplane.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—"You can't do it. There are no United States laws in regard to navigation of the air," said B. H. Kendrick of Atlantic City, when he was advised by the Coast Guard officials there that he had better put lights on his hydroplane.

The aviator persisted in flying without lights, and as he said, the Coast Guard could not touch him literally as well as physically. All went well until a mishap to a cylinder brought him and his craft low and he glided dangerously near a passing yacht and was nearly run down. Again the remonstrance and warning came from the Coast Guards.

The matter was referred to Washington and Government officials put their heads together and decided that in its dual life the hydroplane might be immune from Government control in the air but that if it undertook to be a boat and sailed the sea within the jurisdiction of the United States authorities it would have to obey what law there was on the subject of coastwise navigation.

A few days later, after the advice went back to the Coast Guard, then that a hydroplane, as a boat, must carry lights, Hendrick again took a long flight, carrying two passengers with him. It happened again that a cylinder balked and down came Hendrick, the hydroplane this time nearly smashing itself on the million dollar pier. This time he was haled before the court and the regulations for lights on vessels in coastwise navigation read to him, with the result that the court fined him $30 for violating the law.

AUTOIST SHOWS IRON NERVE

Takes Girl Home, Though Suffering from Hurts That May Kill Him.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 10.—Although so badly injured that he may lose his right eye, and suffering from a fracture of the skull and a badly lacerated back, H. Dunton Seymour of 95 Mamaroneck Avenue, drove an automobile in which he had just had a collision, nearly four miles to the Gedney Farm Hotel at midnight, last night, left the young woman with whom he was riding, and started to the White Plains Hospital for medical aid. As he was going out of the gate leading to Mamaroneck Avenue, the automobile collapsed, struck a pole and he was again thrown to the ground. Even then he did not lose consciousness, but was able to hail a passing automobilist, who took him to the office of Dr. H. T. Kelly. The doctor sent him to the hospital where he became unconscious.

Seymour was returning through Harrison from Rye Beach, when the car he was driving, callided with a touring car, owned and driven by E. B. Compton of Tuxedo, containing several ladies. Commer was thrown through the windshield, and alighted on his head in the road. He was cut by the splintered glass, and his right eye was almost torn from the socket. The young woman with him was not hurt. Seymour is the son of E. D. Seymour and is a member of the Crescent Athletic Club.

Hempstead Forms Militia Company.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Sept. 10.—The organization of an independent infantry company among business and professional men of this village, Garden City and Westbury is under way. About forty have enrolled. Application will be made to join the National Guard. The company will have experienced men as officers, including Arthur H. Turner, who was with the Eleventh Cavalry in the Philippines, and W. V. S. Happener, who served six years with the Twenty-second Engineering Corps.

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tory	88%	English, 4 yrs.	85%

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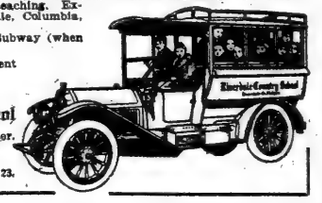
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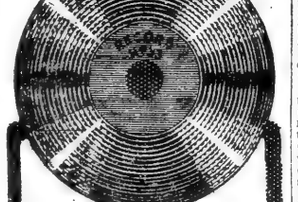
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DISORDER IN COURT AS SANGER IS FINED

Justices Order Room Cleared When Socialists and Anarchists Hoot Verdict.

DEFENDS BIRTH CONTROL

Prisoner Accuses Comstock of Violating the Law and Goes to Jail Rather Than Pay.

Turbulent scenes followed the conviction yesterday in Special Sessions of William Sanger, artist and architect, of having violated the Criminal Code in giving away a single copy of "Family Limitation," a pamphlet on birth control written by Margaret Sanger, his wife.

The announcement of his guilt brought Sanger to his feet with a denunciation of the verdict and an impassioned declaration that the court could not intimidate him.

In a second nearly every one in the court room was upon his or her feet, cheering, shouting opinions of the Judge and court and declaring that the prisoner had been unjustly treated.

All business was suspended while court attendants with difficulty got the disturbers into the corridor, practically clearing the court room.

Before the climax came there was a heated passage between Sanger and Anthony Comstock and the latter declared that he had been threatened with assassination if he continued the prosecution of the case. He did not say in what manner the threat had been conveyed to him nor did he intimate who had promised to kill him.

The Sanger case has attracted much attention among sober-minded persons who believe that there should be a wide discussion of birth control, and Sanger, in the trouble which came upon him after giving a copy of the pamphlet to a Comstock agent, has had the support of Socialists and anarchists.

Long before the case was called many men and women prominent in anarchy and Socialism, entered the court room and when Sanger was called to the bar the room was filled and a hundred more struggled to get in. Among those in the court were Alexander Berkman, Miss Elizabeth Girley Flynn, Leonard D. Abbott, Carlos Tresca, Miss Marie Yuster, and Samuel D. Abbott. Mrs. Amos Pinchot was also present.

Admits Misrepresentation.

When his case was called Sanger announced to Justice McInerney, Salmon, and Herbert, that he intended to plead his own case. Charles J. Bamberger, an agent of the Comstock Society, testified that he had gone to see Sanger on Dec. 19. The latter then had a studio at 10 East Fifteenth Street. He said he had represented himself to be a Mr. Heller, a friend of Mrs. Sanger, who was then abroad. Sanger had refused to give him a book until he explained that he had the other works of Mrs. Sanger, and desired "Family Limitation" to have translated and distributed among the poor. Having convinced the architect that he was a "friend," who had suffered among his wife's effects, found and gave him the pamphlet. Bamberger said Sanger cautioned him not to say where he got the circular, and to an offer of pay, said there was no charge. Sanger refused to question the witness.

The events surrounding Sanger's arrest a month later were recited by Anthony Comstock. When he was arrested Sanger surrendered five copies of the pamphlet. When asked to question Comstock the prisoner replied that he was not going to question witnesses, but confine himself to reading a prepared statement.

"Very well," said Presiding Justice McInerney, "take the stand."

After being sworn, Sanger told of his appeal to a higher court for the right of a trial by jury, and went on.

I am charged with violating a statute of the penal law of this State which makes it a crime to furnish information regarding the prevention of conception. The District Attorney has brought into court a Comstock agent to whom, it is charged, I gave a copy of my wife's pamphlet on "Family Limitation." I do not deny I gave the pamphlet. I frankly admit it. Nor will Mr. Bamberger, the Comstock agent, deny he came to me under false name and obtained the pamphlet under false pretenses. I admit I broke the law, and yet I claim that, in every real sense, it is the law and not I that is on trial here today.

Charges Criminal Methods.

Sanger entered into an account of the perfidy of Bamberger in coming to him as "Mr. Heller," and went on:

I was trapped into handing the pamphlet in question to an agent of Comstock. This self-appointed censor of our morality and his agent did not hesitate to use criminal methods to make a criminal out of me.

"Bang," fell the Justice's gavel.

"I deny I am a criminal," continued the witness, raising his voice. There followed an interruption, during which Sanger insisted he wanted to make his statement. He continued that he thought his reputation was such that character witnesses were unnecessary. For the information of the court he said he had lived here for thirty-five years, that he was the father of three children, that he had been raised a Unitarian and that he needed no credentials from any one. He denied the pamphlet was indecent and declared that it was as decent as any medical book.

"I was offered a suspended sentence by Comstock if I pleaded guilty," the prisoner fairly shouted.

Again the gavel fell, and this time Justice McInerney said emphatically he was not going to have "a lot of rigamarole" on the record.

Sanger insisted that he be allowed to make his statement, and the Justice said that he would not be allowed to do so. As a way to a solution of differences Comstock was recalled to the stand.

Sanger was on his feet brushing aside a court attendant who would have restrained him. "I say on my solemn word of honor that he did promise me a suspended sentence."

There was an interval of comparative quiet, during which the three Justices conferred and inspected the copy of "Family Limitation" that accompanied the indictment. Then the presiding Justice called upon Sanger to stand up. He said that the court found him guilty of circulating a pamphlet that was both immoral and indecent.

A Menace to Society.

"Such persons as you who circulate such pamphlets are a menace to society," said the Justice. "There are too many now who believe it is a crime to have children. If some of the women who are going around and advocating equal suffrage would go around and advocate women having children they would do a greater service. This, however, is my personal opinion."

Sanger insisted that he be allowed to read the statement, and he was finally told he could say what he pleased in giving ground for his reasons why sentence should not be pronounced upon him.

Continuing his statement approximately where he left off, Sanger kept on with his attack upon Comstock.

"The trouble is that you think you have done nothing," commented the Presiding Justice.

"I have done absolutely nothing," came back Sanger.

"I think you must be crazy," said the Justice.

"Oh, no, I am not," said Sanger quietly.

Two or three times more Sanger tried to read more of the five-page manuscript he held in his hand.

Finally he was quieted, and Comstock, who had been standing beside the witness enclosure audibly voicing his disbelief in the statement of Sanger, was called to the stand to tell what he knew against the prisoner's character. Like Sanger, he did not keep to his subject, but left it at once to brand Sanger as a perjurer. He denied that he had ever promised Sanger suspension of sentence. The court interrupted to ask what he knew about Sanger's character.

"Well," said Comstock loudly, "I have been told that if I prosecuted this case I would be shot. I have disregarded the threat." He added to this that he simply told the Justices of the threat that they could have all the facts before them.

Decided Against Prison.

As Comstock got down from the witness chair Justice McInerney leaned over the bench and told Sanger that while he was in favor of sending him to prison, it had been decided to fine him.

"I sentence you to a fine of $150 or thirty days in the City Prison," he said in a low voice.

The prisoner waited until the last word was spoken, and then shouted: "It is indeed the law on trial here today."

The attendants tried to stop him, but he continued, his voice raising shrilly: "I will never pay that fine. I rather be in jail for my conviction than to be free at a loss of my manhood and my self-respect."

"Then," said Justice McInerney, "you will go to jail."

"This court can't intimidate me," shouted the prisoner, and the court attendants seized him and hustled him through the door to the pen and the Tombs.

At this the storm that had been gathering in the crowded courtroom broke. It began with a volley of hand-clapping and ended in a medley of shouts and cries. Men and women stood on the benches and waved their hats and handkerchiefs.

The three Justices, their faces red with anger, stood at the bench. The gavel of the Chief Justice went on pounding, which only marked time for the din in the room. The court attendants, reinforced by policemen, finally succeeded in getting the anarchists into the corridor.

There, for a time, the discussion was lively. It was asserted that $1,000 had been raised for the publication of another edition of "Family Limitation," and this edition will carry the history of the Sanger case.

"Our contention is," said Mr. Abbott, "that no law was violated in the circulation of the pamphlet, for no law can be right that limits liberty of action and keeps thousands in ignorance of facts that they ought to know. The knowledge that a prudish censorship would keep from the people, especially the poor, has been circulated in Europe and in other countries."

Woman Defies the Law.

A very small and very young woman confessed that she had circulated many copies of the pamphlets among her classmates, and she added that, no matter what steps were taken to prevent the circulation of the new edition of "Family Limitation," they would be useless, for as fast as one circulated was arrested another would step forward and take his place.

Margaret Sanger, who wrote "Family Limitation," went to Europe after she was indicted by the Federal authorities for sending through the mail Woman Rebel, a monthly paper which she edited and published. She is now in Holland, and it was said by her friends after the trial that she would shortly return to this country. It is expected that she will be here by Oct. 1 in time to plead to the charge of misusing the mails.

HOLD BOY AS WATCH THIEF.

Alleged to Have Taken Jewel Worth $400 from Mother's Home.

James Lusk Alcorn, 21 years old, of 410 Riverside Drive, and companions, Matthew Glober, 18, of 200 West 123d Street, and William G. Many, 17, of 219 West 121st Street, were held under $1,500 bail by Magistrate Barlow in Harlem Court yesterday on short affidavits charging suspicion of grand larceny.

Alcorn, according to the police, entered a pawn shop in Ninth Avenue and tried to get $200 on a diamond studded watch and a gold chain worth $400. When he failed he left the place and met Gobler and Many.

Alcorn is alleged to have taken the watch from his mother's home. His mother, he said, owned four tobacco plantations near Memphis, Tenn., which he intended to go and manage after he had had a "good time" in New York.

COTTON 15 CENTS, SCALES PREDICTS

Noted Speculator Foresees an Enormous Demand When Peace Is Declared.

STOCKS OF THE WORLD LOW

Counts on Germany and Austria Asking for 3,000,000 Bales When They Can Be Delivered.

Eugene G. Scales, who operated with James A. Patten in the 1909 cotton pool as a member of the so-called "Big Four," and who was reputed to have made and lost a fortune of $10,000,000, is a bull in the present cotton market. Mr. Scales talked for publication yesterday. It was the second time in his life that he ever did such a thing, but, as he put it, he felt he was justified. The first time was in 1909, when another big cotton operator tried to promote a plan for hoarding cotton in the South. "E. G.," as "the Street" calls Mr. Scales, thought such a plan would be ruinous and he told his Texan friends not to be foolish.

Yesterday it was the European war that caused "E. G." to talk. There was such confusion in the minds of cotton growers and dealers as to the effect of the war on cotton, he said, that an "old timer" might help to clarify the situation.

"And don't think I'm going to give you an optimistic interview because of my market position," said the operator. "Today I am long less than 5,000 bales of cotton. I have studied the cotton market intensely for twenty years, and am basing my calculations on the Government's figures."

"E. G." said short sellers of cotton had better "go into hibernation" before it was too late. Every sign indicated a general prosperity, he insisted, and cotton would share in that prosperity. The South was fortified with plenty of money, he said, and would prevent any repetition of last year's calamity in the cotton trade. The bears were all wrong, he said, and would soon find out that their arguments were not well founded.

This is a time for optimists, the cotton speculator said, and the Government's figures, showing a 16 per cent. reduction in acreage, should convince any one of that. While admitting that a sudden peace would upset the market temporarily, he gave it as his view that within a month after peace was declared there would be a great scrambling among nations for this country's cotton.

"I can see nothing but good business in America, at least for the next few years," said Mr. Scales. "The steel mills are busy, and that is the test. America has the stuff to sell, and big business must be the result.

"The cotton mills are not loaded up with cotton, and neither are the merchants, wholesalers, or retailers. They are all carrying the minimum of cotton in stock. These people must buy eventually. In addition, Europe will use a great deal more of cotton in the next few years than she used in the last few years. Things once made of silk in Europe will be made of cotton after the war is over. My idea is that the stocks of dry goods throughout the world are down to low ebb, other countries being worse off than America.

"So I maintain most strongly that there is an enormous short interest in cotton. America next season will consume between 6,500,000 and 7,000,000 bales of cotton. Europe takes 65 per cent. of our cotton, and the short interest will be even greater in Europe than in America. The short interest in actual cotton is the most enormous in the history of the cotton trade."

In this connection Mr. Scales maintained that when the buying of the mill owners did begin in earnest they would find themselves in competition with the speculators. There would be a wave of speculation, he said, similar to that in the stock market when the war stocks adjusted themselves to new conditions.

"There's Germany," continued the cotton man. "The other day she offered to buy 1,000,000 bales of cotton at 15 cents a pound, delivered in Bremen. Before this year's crop has passed away Germany will buy that cotton and store it in America awaiting peace for its shipment, and Germany will pay 15 cents for it here."

"Well, what do you think will happen to the price of cotton?" a reporter asked.

"Now, I am not going to advise farmers what to do with their cotton," he replied. "I can only give them my idea of the future price. I am firmly convinced that the present price is ridiculously low, and those farmers who are selling cotton at present prices are delving no one but themselves, and are robbing no one but their own wives and children.

"In my opinion, cotton during this season will sell very, very high—how high I do not believe any cotton man can guess within 2 cents a pound. It will go two cents a pound higher than the normal range of vision of even an optimist.

"What I say, of course, is on the assumption that the war will continue for another year or two. I do not believe there is a man living who would be willing to be short of cotton overnight at 15 cents a pound if he knew that peace would be declared. You can say for me, however, that I, personally, would not be short and guarantee to stay short one month after peace was declared, even if the price were 15 cents a pound. If peace were declared Germany and Austria would want 3,000,000 bales out of this crop, an amount too large to give them out of a crop of only 12,000,000 bales. Cotton would leap, not by points but by cents."

TO ASK FOR MORE MIDDIES.

Daniels Wants Number of Students Increased to 1,200.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Secretary Daniels announced today that he will ask Congress to enact legislation this Winter providing for a substantial increase in the number of midshipmen at the Naval Academy at Annapolis. He said there were accommodations at Annapolis for 1,200 students and that he will ask that the number of students be increased to that number.

At the present time there are 970 midshipment at the Academy. The navy is in need of officers and the decision to increase the number of students at Annapolis in in line with the general plan for development and improvement of the navy. Just how the additional midshipmen are to be appointed has not been determined and is now being considered for recommendation to Congress.

The proposed addition to the student corps will necessitate an increase in the size of the teaching force and require the assignment of a number of additional officers for duty at the Academy. It is estimated that it costs the Government $12,000 on an average for the education of each midshipman. On this basis it would cost about $24,400,000 to educate 1,200 midshipmen at Annapolis throughout the period of their four-year course, or an average of about $6,000,000 a year.

It is the belief of Secretary Daniels and his advisors that the per capita cost of educating midshipmen will be slighty reduced, with the proposed increase in the number of students.

REPORT ON WAR RISKS.

McAdoo Lauds Work of Government Insurance Bureau.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The first annual report of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance shows that since its creation by the act of Sept. 2, 1914, the bureau has written 1,245 policies, more than 100 a month, aggregating $82,700,680. Total net premiums received by the bureau have amounted to $2,004,655, while losses paid—on the Evelyn, the Carib, the Greenbrier, and the William P. Eyre, amount to $805,420. A salvage of $25,282 on the Evelyn has been received, however, reducing the loss and further remittances of this sort are expected.

The net losses paid deducted from the premiums received leave a surplus of $1,309,274.67. The total cost of the bureau, including salaries, was $17,711. Possible outstanding claims amount to about $100,000 and total amount of insurance at risk on Sept. 1 was $6,916,215.

Secretary McAdoo is highly gratified at the way in which the bureau has done its work and the economy it has practiced. The operation of the bureau, a statement from the Treasury on the subject says, demonstrates, despite persistent claims to the contrary, that the Government can conduct a private business enterprise economically, efficiently and profitably. The statement adds that the report shofs that "great assistance" had been given the commerce of the United States.

WOMAN STRANGELY KILLED.

Mrs. Brienza Shot When Dining, but Slayer Is Unknown.

Mrs. Vincenza Brienza, 64 years old, died yesterday in the Flushing Hospital, having been shot Saturday afternoon in the rear of her home at 31 Newin Street, Corona, L. I. Mystery surrounds the cause of the shooting. Mrs. Brienza was dining with her husband when shot. She toppleed from her chair, and surgeons at the institution found that the bullet entered her body in the back, between two of the lower ribs on the left side.

An autopsy will be held today to endeavor to find the bullet. If the bulet was discharged from a revolver the police will arrest a man the yhave had under surveillance. If it is a rifle bullet it will lend support to the theory that it was fired by a careless boy.

THREE RIFLE HONORS GO TO NEW YORKERS

Seventy-first Regiment Wins Interstate Team Match from Five Competitors.

FRED H. WELLS IS A VICTOR

Remington Contest Awarded to Him, and Sergeant Dougherty Scores in the Gould Event.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA GIRT, N. J., Sept. 10.—It was New York's day at the twenty-fifth anual rifle tournament here. The Seventy-first Regiment, New York, won the interstate regimental team match; Fred H. Wells of New York won the Remington expert match at 1,000 yards, and Sergeant Dougherty of the Seventy-first New York was one of the, three men who made a perfect score in the Gould individual rapid-fire event.

The Seventy-first New York took the interstate regimental match with a three range total of 818. The other scores follow: Second New Jersey, 798; Third New Jersey, 795; Third District of Columbia, 778; Fourth New Jersey, 751; First Corps Cadets, Massachusetts, 746.

Wells won the Remington match, one of the biggest events of the tournament, from a field of ninety, with a fifteen-shot score of 73. The light conditions were excellent, and three men scored 73. Wells was gievn first place on the location of his shots, and Sergeant George Jones, United States Marine Corps, took second place, with Lieutenant William Rupertus of the Marines third.

The Swiss match, in which a rifleman may remain until he misses a bullseyes, was won by Sergeant Andrew Hagen of the Marine Corps with 14 bullseyes. Sergeant Ollie M. Schriver of the Marine Corps was second with 12; Lieutenant H. K. Parsons, Marine Corps, third with 10, and Private George F. Chesley of Connecticut third with 9.

Three men made perfect scores in the Gould individual rapid-fire event, and it was necessary to shoot the tie-off to determine the places for the three. First honors were taken by private Walter H. Randle of the Marine Corps; second place was won by Capt. W. H. Richards of Ohio, and the third man was Sergt. Dougherty of the Seventy-first New York.

Four events are on tomorrow's schedule. They are all team matches. The cavalry team match and the company team match will have ten teams entered in each. The big Cruickshank and Seventy-first Regiment matches are two of the most important team events on the tournament schedule. There will be no individual shooting tomorrow.

Chief scores follow: Gould match, Private Walter M. Randle, Marine Corps, 50, 50—100; Captain W. H. Richards, Ohio, 50, 50—100; Sergeant Dougherty, Seventy-first, New York, 50, 50—100; Private J. S. Stewart, First Massachusetts Cadets, 49, 50—99; Lieutenant H. L. Parsons, Maines, 50, 49—99; Sergeant Archie Farquharson, Marines, 48, 50—98; Colonel William A. Tewes, New Jersey, 49, 49—98; Corporal James Coppedge, Marines, 48, 50—98.

Remington Match—Fred H. Wells, New York, 73; Sergeant George Jones, Marine Corps, 73; Lieutenant William Rupertus, Marine Corps, 73; Corporal Edward Riper, Marine Corps, 71; Sergeant Eugene Mullahy, Marine Corps, 71; Lieutenant George W. Hamilton, Marine Corps, 71; Captain M. Rotch, First Cadet Corps, Massachusetts, 70; Sergeant Henry Baptist, Marine Corps, 70; Sergeant Claude Clyde, Marine Corps, 70; William B. Martin, New Jersey, 70; Lieutenant Alexander Rush, New Jersey, 70.

Company C, First Corps Cadets, Massachusetts, won the New York Company team match at 200, 500 and 600 yards, with a total of 391. Other scores were Company D, Third District of Columbia, 386; Company L, Second New Jersey, 386; Troop C, First Squadron New Jersey, 381; Second Troop, Pennsylvania, 378; Company C, Fourth New Jersey, 373; Troop B, Squadron A, New York, second team, 367; Troop B, Squadron A, New York, first team, 366; Company I, Fourth New Jersey, 365; Company D, Seventh New York, 358.

Weds a Movie Actor.

Charles J. Collins and Miss Dorothy Price Thomas met on Thursday and were married in Brooklyn. Miss Thomas, who is a daughter of C. F. Thomas of 114 Jamaica Avenue, Flushing, L. I., first met Mr. Collins while he was playing in the movies. He was employed by the Equitable Company on Amity Street, Flushing. Miss Thomas left Flushing about noon Thursday and met Collins. They went to the parsonage of the Hanson Place Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, where they were married by the pastor, the Rev. Mr. W. H. Kidd.

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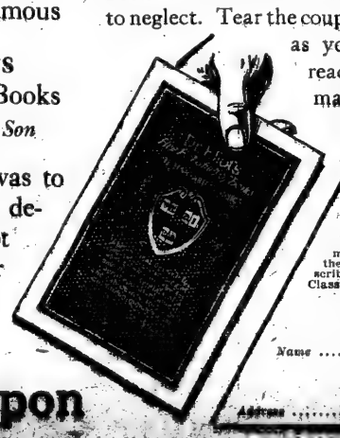
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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 11, 1915.

A POSSIBLE EXPLANATION.

Mr. VON JAGOW'S note of July 8 was declared by our Government to be "very unsatisfactory"

> because it fails to meet the real differences between the two Governments and indicates no way in which the accepted principles of law and humanity may be applied in the grave matter in controversy, but proposes, on the contrary, arrangements for a partial suspension of those principles which virtually set them aside.

The principles for which we had contended appeared to be accepted by Germany when she instructed her Ambassador at Washington to say that in future liners would not be sunk without warning nor without providing for the safety of passengers and crew; and we were informed that orders to that effect had been issued before the sinking of the Arabic. Now comes the explanation of the German Government that the submarine commander had become convinced that the Arabic "had the intention of attacking and ramming him," therefore he discharged a torpedo against her. This statement of the commander is in direct conflict with an abundance of testimony from Americans on board the Arabic and from the ship's officers that the German craft had at no time been seen, so that it was impossible that an attack had been contemplated. But the note published yesterday declares that

> the German Government is unable, however, to acknowledge any obligation to grant indemnity in the matter, even if the commander should have been mistaken as to the aggressive intentions of the Arabic.

The effect of this statement upon the happy conclusions we had reached based upon the promise of Sept. 1 is perfectly obvious and the reversion of the controversy to its unsatisfactory status of July 8 is not less evident. Are we to conclude that the promise was not given in good faith, or that the German Government has found it convenient or necessary to repudiate that promise? Neither assumption would be warranted, and we should be unwilling to make either the one or the other.

There is another explanation, possibly the true one. Differences have arisen at Berlin, there has been obvious friction between Chancellor VON BETHMANN-HOLLWEG and Grand Admiral VON TIRPITZ. That has been evident. It is altogether possible that the rupture has been so violent, the breach so much wider than the outside world has suspected, that the political department of the Government no longer has control over the military departments, in short that the German Navy, of which the submarines are the only active part, is running amuck, obedient only to the earlier orders of VON TIRPITZ and defiantly disregarding the more humane instructions reflected in the assurances given by Count VON BERNSTORFF. This would at least explain the act of the naval commander who destroyed the Arabic, it would explain that part of the note in which reparation is refused, even if he should have been mistaken in supposing that he was in danger of attack. It will be noted that this is, on the part of the German Government, a full assumption of responsibility for the act of its agent, the submarine commander. But would not that have been expected? If German authority is at war with itself, if the orders of the Government supposed to be supreme are flagrantly disobeyed by a department supposed to be subordinate, would not the Chancellor surely choose to incur the reproach of a broken promise rather than reveal to the foes now encircling Germany the desperate crisis in her home affairs?

This explanation is at once the most charitable and the most ominous, for Germany the most alarming, that could be suggested. If discord rages within while foes assail without, what must be the condition of the empire? The Chancellor, of course, would stick at nothing to conceal it. For us it mends matters not at all. Our own position might well be more difficult, our problem more serious, if it should prove to be true that we have to deal with a Government no longer able to control its armed forces or to make good its assurances and obligations.

PEACE, PERTURBED SPIRIT!

Mr. WILLIAM BARNES'S Albany Journal is saddened and pained. We have missed the reference, but "the press" has referred to the Constitutional "Convention as a 'reactionary' "body." "Reactionary to the days of the decline of Rome," cries Mr. BARNES mournfully, gazing at Mr. GIBBON'S history on the revolving bookcase. Truth is that "the pitiful decline" of character that is typical of the day can be explained only "on "the theory that so much has been "asked of the human mind that it "has broken down." All this weight of woe because the proposed amendment intended to prevent widows' pensions and State aid of a similar sort to individuals was beaten in the Constitutional Convention. So ROMULUS AUGUSTULUS and the decline and fall-off are visioned in Mr. BARNES'S haggard eyes. The human mind is broken down because certain ideas of Mr. BARNES have not been accepted.

Mr. BARNES'S own salient and dynamic character has not broken down. The majority of human minds are still innocent of strain. This September spree of the mercury, this roasting sun piercing the Albanian hills to the marrow, have made even the mighty-limbed Mr. BARNES droop and sag. When the weather reforms he will become a Stoic again, and ROMULUS AUGUSTULUS and the rest of the decadents will compose their togas, quit dancing on the table of the editor of The Albany Journal, and go to sleep again in the pages of Mr. GIBBON.

THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT AS RAILWAY BUILDER.

The National Transcontinental Railway reaches from Moncton, N. B., to Winnipeg, Manitoba, 1,804 miles. Planned by the Liberals in 1903, the line west from Winnipeg to Prince Rupert was to be built by the Grand Trunk Pacific, the eastern division, from Moncton to Winnipeg, by the Canadian Government. The Grand Trunk Pacific was to lease, equip, operate, and maintain the eastern division for fifty years after its completion, at a rental of 3 per cent. a year on construction cost after the first seven years. The Grand Trunk Pacific has declined to fulfill the agreement on the ground that the so-called completed division is not complete, and more particularly because the Government has spent so much in building it that it can't be operated without loss at a 3 per cent. rental on cost. Here the story of this Government venture in the railroad business becomes profitable for instruction and reproof to the brethren of the Government ownership school in this country.

In 1903 the Minister of Finance made "a liberal estimate" of the total cost, $61,415,000, a little over $34,000 a mile. By Sept. 30, 1911, $109,000,000 had been eaten up; the Chief Engineer calculated that by the time the road was done, it would have eaten up $161,300,000, without interest. Had it been then completed, the Grand Trunk Pacific would have had to pay rent on that sum, with interest of $18,700,000 added, a trifle of $5,400,000 a year.

But the ball was still rolling. At the end of 1914 the road had eaten up $173,000,000, not counting interest, almost $99,000 a mile, nearly three times "the liberal estimate" of the Liberal Minister of Finance. The Conservatives came to power. Here was meaty matter of investigation. A Government Commission was set at work. Making all allowance for partisan zeal, it should be remembered that the Chairman of this Commission used to be General Manager of the Canadian Pacific, and is now General Manager of the Canadian Government railways. The Commission found that at least $40,000,000 was "needlessly expended" in building the road, not counting what was wasted "in building the railway east of the St. Lawrence." It found that should the Grand Trunk Pacific begin to pay interest on construction cost in 1922, the Government road would have cost $234,651,251. A lovely light on Government business methods is shed by the report. For eight years not a man on the Government board in charge knew anything about building or operating railroads or had ever engaged in either work. The location of the line was so Gilbertian that the very words of the report must be used:

> Having decided upon the design, the Commission proceeded to find a country to fit the design. It may seem incredible, but it is the fact that it was assumed that the road would at once receive the maximum business it was possible to carry over a single-track, low-grade road. That there was an entire lack of business along the line does not seem to have occurred to them. The Government and the Commission settled on the design of the road before a reconnoissance survey had been made, simply guessing at its cost.

Naturally the contractors took advantage of these innocents. Only five bid for 806 miles; only eleven for the whole work. It was sublet to sub-contractors, who in case of a private line, subject to common sense, would have bid on their own hook. The eleven made $8,800,000 on the sublet contracts. Contracts didn't always go to the lowest bidders; some $3,300,000 more than their due was paid to contractors on account of a muddling classification of work. To summarize in part the bill of waste:

> That $6,200,000 could have been saved by the adoption of different grades; $2,400,000 by the adoption of curves of a shorter radius; $2,947,227 by the use of wooden trestles instead of fill and steel structures; $3,250,000 by the acceptance of an offer from the Grand Trunk Pacific to fill wooden trestles at 25 cents per cubic yard; $2,750,000 by the adoption of pusher grades across the Little Salmon River Valley and at La Tuque, and $679,682 by the construction of six miles of additional track where the statute provided for a single track, but where the Commission built double track.

And so on, further than we can go, but the payment of $7,950 to one man for political work under pretense of a damage claim is too good to lose. Incredible incompetence, gigantic extravagance, (including $4,500,000 for shops which, according to the investigators, were not authorized by law, and are twice too big, anyway,) the worst business methods: a proud record of paternal railroad building. Naturally, the Grand Trunk Pacific refused to pay some $3,000 a mile a year for a road through an unsettled country, and cut to fit the country. The Government has its treasure on its hands. It is operating the road doubtless as successfully as it operates the Intercolonial, which ran behind some $160,000 in 1913.

Government, borrowing money at cheaper rates than corporations can, can build and run railroads more cheaply than they. So the Government ownership folks. Tell that to the taxpayers of Canada.

WHERE CARRANZA STANDS.

If the Government of CARRANZA should be officially recognized by President WILSON, that Government would be held legally responsible for the loss of life and property caused by the recent uprisings against Americans on the border between Nuevo Laredo and Matamoros. CARRANZA now claims to have complete control of that particular part of Mexican territory, while disclaiming all responsibility for the outlawry. Americans do not charge him with responsibility. But they feel that his boast of control in this particular neighborhood has been conclusively disproved. In other parts of Mexico which he boasts of controlling his authority over the inhabitants is equally weak. Yet CARRANZA is still determined to hold out against all reason, and reject offers of friendly assistance. He will consent to a conference on international matters, but will not send delegates to a conference to consider Mexico's internal affairs. He is very anxious, however, for the American Government and people to take an interest in those internal affairs of Mexico. He is employing a large number of alert men to stimulate that interest. The agents of his propaganda in the United States were never more active than now.

They are supplying the Washington correspondents with reports of his military progress of which we get no satisfactory confirmation in the news we receive directly from Mexico. A pamphlet written by CHARLES A. DOUGLAS, "counsel of the Constitutionalist Government," sets forth some of the plans to which that Government is supposed to be pledged. These include agrarian reform without confiscation, an equitable distribution of the land which the Government still possesses, the restoration of tracts of which communities or individuals have been illegally dispossessed, fair and impartial valuation of property for the purpose of taxation, abolishment of exemption from taxation and all other special privileges, religious liberty with the leyes reforma of BENITO JUAREZ continued in force, a restoration of municipal self-government, and the establishment of an efficient and honest judiciary. CARRANZA has also definitely arranged his plan of action for the institution of a provisional Government, with himself as its head, to control the country until arrangements can be made for an election under the restored Constitution.

The program thus set forth is attractive. In order to carry it out CARRANZA must first have the recognition of our Government and be enabled to borrow, through American bankers, a large sum of money. Recognition he cannot obtain until he has conclusively proved his right to it, and no financiers would lend him money, even after recognition, if they were not perfectly satisfied of his ability to pay interest and principal. The execution of his program would require administrative ability of the highest order. If CARRANZA is convinced that he possesses that ability he can do no better than to accept the good offices proffered by the United States and the Latin-American republics and take part in the proposed conference of all the factions. His program could hardly fail to receive the approval of that conference. It embodies all the ideas on which the revolution which has almost destroyed Mexico within five years was ostensibly founded. But CARRANZA, unaided, cannot put his own ideas into execution. He lacks the power. His claim to control a large part of Mexico is not borne out by the facts. His agents insist that he exerts authority in many States, including the State of Mexico. Yet a Carranzista agent has complained within a few days that VILLA is circulating his own fiat money in Toluca, the capital of that State, which is only a short distance from the national capital. Present or early recognition of CARRANZA, in the circumstances, would only place upon his shoulders a heavy burden he is obviously unable to bear, and lead to new disasters.

FOR DEFENSE ONLY.

The destruction of public monuments in many cities, of cathedrals, art galleries, and libraries; the pitiless slaughter of noncombatants, the bomb-throwing from aeroplanes which has killed women and children, the murderous raids on English coast towns by Zeppelins, should remove from the minds of persons not abnormally devoted to a policy of nonresistance all objections to military preparedness. The use of asphyxiating gases and flaming liquids in warfare at a time when civilization had supposedly overcome barbarism, if it had not wholly rid itself of the danger of war, must convince everybody that a nation which is to survive must be able to protect itself. A little more than a year ago nobody in England believed it possible for German flying machines to sail over that country and work destruction. Yet they have lately thrown bombs in the very heart of London. War in its most terrible form is existent, and we may be at the beginning of a protracted era of war.

The military preparedness which is demanded in this country, which most of the people are determined it shall have, but a small, vociferous minority condemns, is not fairly to be associated with the idea of militarism. That implies a huge permanent military establishment, strong enough to give a nation's Government a military character. The official plans for an increase of our regular army are moderate. They will leave it still the lesser force, in point of numbers, in the nation's first line of defense. There is surely no hint of militarism in the proposed development of the National Guard, in the plans for the effective military training of citizens who are not members of the Guard, in the establishment of a military reserve. For the development of the navy the plans are necessarily more extensive. The navy of the United States, as President WILSON has said, "must stand upon an equality with "the most efficient and most practically serviceable." It is difficult to understand why any loyal American can fail to support plans for the protection of our country as sound and well-considered as these, or lose a single opportunity to encourage their execution.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Conditions Inviting Disaster.

The very worst of highway perils, of course, are those created where a railway crosses a much-traveled road at grade. These, however, are not the only dangers at crossings to which vehicular and pedestrian traffic is subjected, and among the most serious of the others that exist on Long Island—where automobiles so multitudinously abound—is one in Nassau County and the town of North Hempstead.

This "bad place"—this pressing invitation to the disastrous accident that is sure to come—is about two miles north of Lakeville, where the Little Neck road intersects almost at right angles the Mineola-Manhasset road. There the former is straight and the latter runs on a double or reversed curve. The approach to the crossing from every one of the four directions is a cut through banks on both sides something like ten feet high—perhaps a little more. In other words, the two roads cross at that distance below where was once the summit of a little hill. Nobody on one road, whether coming from right or left, can catch even a glimpse of anybody on the other until he has moved into the area where the two roads are one. Then, if both of two automobiles are moving rapidly, a crash is almost inevitable, and even if only one is doing so, collision is avoided with difficulty.

To cut down the obstructing banks, so that the users of one road could see betimes those on the other, would be a task neither hard nor expensive, and until it is performed the township or county authorities are carrying a heavy moral responsibility and one likely at any moment to turn from moral to pecuniary. Of course, collisions between automobiles at this point, as everywhere else, would not occur if everybody exercised sufficient care, but to be sufficient the care would have to be more, human nature being what it is, than can be expected from the majority of automobilists. Come to a full stop before making the crossing all of them certainly will not do, and nothing less, with the roads as they are, would insure perfect safety or even a close approach to it. Moreover, only those familiar with the locality know or can know the need or wisdom of such a halt just there, for others are right on the crossing before they realize that there is one.

Why Should the Years Be Divulged?

In a letter printed on this page yesterday one of our correspondents protested against the publication by newspapers of the revelations as to age which the law extorts from everybody before he—or she—can get a marriage license. At first thought the heat of the protest, especially if the thinker was masculine, seemed merely amusing. It really is more than that, however, and while it certainly is not desirable to forbid newspapers to publish anything in public records that for any one of many reasons seems to them worth printing, there is at least room for argument whether the information as to ages in question should or should not be "public."

That what are called vital statistics are of high importance and can hardly be kept too fully is unquestionable by anybody who knows their scientific uses, but to none of those uses is it particularly essential that the ages of brides and grooms should publicly be linked with their names, and the giving of more than a little not altogether unreasonable pain to many women and to some men as well perhaps might be avoided by keeping separate the records of the names and the ages.

It is true that nowadays not a few women, even when approaching or past the fatal 40, seem to have lost the fierce determination to keep their ages secret that once characterized the whole feminine sex or most of it. The truly modern spinster is often neither ashamed nor afraid to tell how old she is, her independence being such that she has no apprehension of the consequences, social or economic, that would or might follow the disclosure. It seems only fair, however, that she and her less advanced or less fortunate sisters should be allowed to use their own discretion and act on their own preferences in a matter so purely and strictly personal. Getting old is bad enough in itself, and in several respects enough of a handicap, to make any unnecessary additions to its woes something to be avoided when to do so is easy and involves no appreciable injury to anybody or anything.

In some of the suffrage States this problem has been solved by making the women swear only that they are "of voting age." That is quite definite enough for franchise purposes, and something like it might do for the Marriage License Bureau, or at least for its public record. Have the statisticians anything to say on the question?

AS FOREIGNERS NATURALIZE.

Some Statistics Which Rate the English Well Toward the Front.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

W. D. B. writes to THE TIMES and inquires about the naturalization of Englishmen in the United States. The following table, taken from the Government statistics at Washington, shows where they stand as to percentage in comparison with other nationalities. I give only the first seven nationalities mentioned in the table. Welsh, 69 per cent.; German, 69 per cent.; Irish, 67 per cent.; Swiss, 61 per cent.; Scandinavian, 60 per cent.; English, 59 per cent.; Scotch, 56 per cent.

The Germans have been praised for becoming citizens and the English, though not having the same incentive, have been censured for not becoming naturalized. The table, however, shows that they are only 1 per cent. behind the Scandinavians and 2 per cent. behind the Swiss. Otherwise they would be third on the list, as the Welsh and Germans are equal. The table further shows that there are twenty-one other nationalities below the English.

Why not censure the Irish for letting the Welsh outstrip them? Or the Scotch because their percentage is below even that of England? Or we might pick on Austria, which has a percentage of only 24, less than half that of the English, or on the Hungarians, who show only 14 per cent., less than one-quarter that of the English? And why not praise the Welsh equally with the Germans? Naturalization Commissioner Charles A. Weiser in a recent interview said that in this vicinity the Russians are ahead of even the Germans and Welsh in the matter of naturalization. STATISTICS.

New York, Sept. 1, 1915.

A Flag is What We Will.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter of Edward J. Burke expressed exactly what have been my own thoughts recently—that a sort of "neutral" patriotism should be encouraged at this time, a calling attention to the flag as a symbol of our country and all it means to each one of us. When it was seen in Canton the Chinese described it as "the flag that is like a flower."

To the Secretary of the Interior, Franklin K. Lane, the flag spoke thus:

> I am whatever you make me, nothing more. I am your belief in yourself, your dream of what a people may become. Sometimes I am strong with pride, when men do an honest work, fitting the rails together truly. Sometimes I droop, for then purpose has gone from me, and cynically I play the coward. But always I am all that you hope to be and have the courage to try for. I am song and fear, struggle and panic, and ennobling hope. I am the day's work of the weakest man, and the largest dream of the most daring. I am the Constitution and the courts, statutes and statute makers, soldier and dreadnought, drayman and street-sweep, cook, counselor, and clerk. I am the battle of yesterday and the mistake of tomorrow. I am the mystery of the men who do without knowing why. I am no more than what you believe me to be, and I am all that you believe I can be. I am what you make me, nothing more. My stars and my stripes are your dreams and your labors. They are bright with cheer, brilliant with courage, firm with faith, because you have made them so out of your hearts, for you are the makers of the flag, and it is well that you glory in the making.

New York, Sept. 3, 1915. W. A. CORNER.

Obedience.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The suggested plan of military training in our schools and colleges is a good one even aside from the necessity of national defense. It would teach children and young men more respect for law and order and the rights of others. Most men mentally revolt when ordered to do anything by a superior in business. This is because they were not taught to obey when they were children. We would all get along better with our employers had we been taught obedience when we were young. C. H. R.

New York, Aug. 28, 1915.

Sailors Who Can't Swim.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The other day, in talking with a young man who had been in the navy for some years, I was astonished at the story he told me—that two-thirds of the men in the navy could not swim, and if they happen to fall overboard they sink like a log and are generally drowned! If this be true, as I think it is, I hope the Secretary of the Navy will issue an order making it compulsory for every man in the navy to know how to swim well.

JOHN HENRY SMITH.

New York, Sept. 4, 1915.

Shocking News from Home.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent issue of THE TIMES I read, with some amazement, the letter of Jefferson D. Davis, protesting against the removal by Mr. Bryan from the State Department of the historic desk belonging for generations to the office of the Secretary of State. Can such things be? I have been in Mexico since Madero was assassinated.

L. S. MAILLEY.

Guantanamo, Aug. 20, 1915.

WHERE?

A birdsong floated on the air a moment's span;
'Tis gone, Cherie!
The sails that reveled in the sunset's molten gold
Are lost, Cherie!
A little time the tall ships rose and fell
Upon the wild sea's ivory-crested lips,
The swart night dropped; the tempest sang her dirge—
Flown is the bird and scattered are the ships.
On what dim-vistaed shore do Caesar's legions march?
Ah, where, Cherie?
Where nods the Man of Destiny whose dream was power?
Ah, where, Cherie?
Yet ocean-locked the lost Atlantis sleeps;
The mart of Venice molds in slow decay;
The rumored beauty of Dusk Egypt's Queen
Lived, like the rose's perfume, but a day.
Where sounds the old Greek music of the wood and stream?
Ah, where, Cherie?
Where pales afar the scented blush of dawns that were?
Ah, where, Cherie?
The river's breath that dims the misty vale
At eventide is one with you and me—
A kiss, a tear, and laughter—more or less—
A true heart's love and then—Eternity!

E. B. SHERWOOD.

HOW A CITIZEN WAS MADE.

A Dingy Room, a Few Hurried Words, and It Was All Over.

New York, Sept. 8, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the report of the Friends of Peace Convention, at Chicago, I read these words: "'There can be no doubt,' said Francis L. Dori, editor of the pro-German Vital Issue, and one of the leaders of the convention just ended, 'that in case of war with Germany many persons acting privately will refuse actively to support this Government. Who can blame them? Personally, I shall oppose any official stand by this organization to that effect.'"

This statement from Mr. Dori leads me to make an observation on the nature of the initiation gone through when taking out one's naturalization papers. Some ten years or so ago I brought out my first papers, but when the time for the second papers had arrived I had moved to California, and so in this way neglected my duty. And as the courts have recently decided that after a certain lapse of time—seven years, I think—these first papers are invalid, I was obliged to repeat the requirement. So last Friday it was my privilege to go down to the bureau and take out my first papers again. And the observation I wish to make in regard to that experience is that, in my judgment, it is not rendered sufficiently absolute and impressive. I was not made to feel, nor do I think was the applicant who stood with me, and whose English was very broken, made to feel, that we were taking upon ourselves a great privilege and a great responsibility and a very solemn vow of surrender. The hall is a very dingy-looking place; the rooms on the top floor of the Post Office are anything but attractive. We were told to raise our hands and so take the oath of fidelity, but I have not the slightest idea what the words were that were mumbled, and I feel confident that the man by my side was even more in the dark.

I think the formality of receiving citizens into a new and noble allegiance ought to be made a decidedly impressive one. It is in some ways just as sacred a matter as uniting with the church, and I think it ought to be surrounded with a dignity and seriousness that do not seem to characterize it at present. If it were so surrounded, I think perhaps good results might follow. We might hear less in the future years about this hyphenated business, and we might read less often doubtful remarks of the nature quoted above.

MALCOLM JAMES MacLEOD.

To Banish the Rat.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent edition of THE TIMES, the writer was interested in the article regarding the trouble from rats on Riker Island.

Before coming to Scranton I was located in a mill, situated on a river bank, and in the Fall of the year we were always troubled with rats, in large numbers, which caused great damage and annoyance, and we, therefore, were very much interested in eliminating the pest. The thing that we found most efficient in this line was a bacteria called azoa, which will not affect dogs or cats or poultry, or pets of that nature, but will inoculate the rats, and, as the bacteria develops, it destroys the animal. Rats being cannibalistic in their nature, feed on one another, and in this way they distribute this disease among themselves and work their own destruction. In the experiments that were made with this bacteria in its early stages, some of it was used on isolated farms, and later rats were found to be destroyed by this material three to five miles from the original place in which it was fed. I believe if this were used at Riker Island it would materially relieve the situation, and therefore thought I would send you my experience; and would ask you to kindly forward same to Commissioner Davis.

H. C. BAILEY.

Scranton, Penn., Sept. 1, 1915.

The Whereabouts Bureau Abroad.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You are giving considerable prominence to the suggestion concerning the establishment of a bureau of whereabouts, and rightly so, for it is a very good thing. But may I remind you that in far-away barbarian lands—Germany in particular—there exists a law according to which all changes of addresses must be submitted to the police. It is a very simple and easy proceeding; each household is provided for on the printed cards. It behooves the responsible head of the household to insert name, &c., of any newcomer on arrival and send the filled-out card, "free post," to the nearest police station. No one is barred. Of course, all hotels, boarding houses, &c., have to follow the same rules. Neglect is severely punished, incorrectness even more so. The result is that the police have a complete record of every person residing in the town, and any one has the privilege of obtaining information as to the "whereabouts" of the one he seeks absolutely free of charge. Seems simple, does it not? But I fear that in this free country of ours many would object. H. U. N.

New York, Sept. 8, 1915.

Books for Belgian Soldiers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Nothing can do more to alleviate the sufferings of wounded soldiers than to give them literature in their own language. There is a real need among wounded Belgians in this country for books in French or Flemish, (especially works of history, travel, and novels, books on electricity, mechanics, iron and wood work, motoring, &c.)

Many people possess surplus literature of this kind, which is of little value to themselves, but would be the greatest possible boon to wounded soldiers. We appeal earnestly for gifts of this kind.

For the most part they will only be lent out, but we propose also to send a proportion of the books received to the Belgian prisoners in Germany.

All parcels should be addressed to Mme. Carton de Wiart, 25 Guilford Street, Russell Square, London, W. C.

Lady FLORA LUGARD.
Mme. L. CARTON DE WIART.

London, Aug. 18, 1915.

A Good Exercise Neglected.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter from E. E. Rittenhouse, "Are Americans Deteriorating Physically," is interesting.

The auto, in my opinion, is responsible for the deterioration of the muscles and the heart by reducing the time formerly spent in walking, one of the best means to retain health. Citizens seldom rode in the old days of buses and horse cars; even the well-to-do walked to and from their places of business. But nowadays the remark is heard: "Call my car," or from those who do not own one: "Call a taxi!" Instead of a "constitutional" it's: "I motored to this or the other place." What pleasure there is in always riding I cannot understand.

EDWIN BARRY WILLCOX.

New York, Sept. 8, 1915.

For Cotton Growers Only.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Perhaps you can explain to my befuddled brain why the Secretary of the Treasury would place $30,000,000 with banks in the South, free of interest, so that the cotton farmers may have the benefit of cheap loans. Why only the cotton farmers? In some sections the farmers raising flax, or onions, or beets, &c., though not so large in numbers as those raising cotton in Mr. McAdoo's native section of the country, may be in even more dire straits, and therefore just as much entitled to the paternalism of the Government. L. H. B.

New York, Sept. 8, 1915.

Life Preservers Out of Reach.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I agree with "W. C. F." in regard to the inaccessibility of life preservers on pleasure or excursion boats. Besides being boarded in high above one's head they look ageworn. I have never seen the rods with brass hooks mentioned by Mr. Hirschewitz, but, even if they were handy, I wonder how many excursionists would use them in time of panic. VIDA HUNT.

New York, Sept. 2, 1915.

SUFFRAGIST ANSWERS EX-JUDGE CULLEN.

Women Are Physically Fit for the Franchise, She Says, and Their Influence Is Needed to Better Conditions.

By IDA HUSTED HARPER.

New York, Sept. 10, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When a former Judge of the highest court of the great State of New York presents the case for the opponents of woman suffrage, we may properly consider that the highest authority has spoken. The statement of ex-Judge Edgar M. Cullen in THE TIMES of Sept. 3 therefore challenges attention. He objects to granting the ballot to women for the following reasons:

(1.) "All government rests on force, and no one would suggest imposing upon women the duty of fighting for the country."

The advocates of woman suffrage supposed that after the work of women during the present colossal war this objection never again would be made. Women in all the European countries have given their lives in the service of the Red Cross; they have taken up and carried on every kind of business left by the men who went to the front; they have planted, tended, and gathered the crops to feed the soldiers; they have cared for the aged and the children; they have suffered agonies indescribable. In all the countries where war is raging they are giving every hour of their time, every ounce of their strength to duties that are just as essential to the protection and defense of a nation as those performed by the troops in the field. Some woman has risked her life to produce every soldier in the army. All of these things represent the share of woman in every war, and what right have men to ask that in addition to her own she shall also bear a part of their—the actual—fighting, or be denied a voice in her government because she cannot defend her country? In not one of the United States is the ability to bear arms made a requirement for voting, and many classes of men are legally exempted from going to war—among them the Judges of the courts.

(2.) "There are physical reasons peculiar to women that also disqualify them in the discharge of other necessary duties of the male citizen to the State."

Not one of these duties is specified. It used to be said that women could not serve on the police force, but several hundred are now doing so successfully in various cities. They may not be able to use the billy and the revolver, but their own especial work is just as necessary for the protection of society. Communities no longer depend upon individual citizens to put out fires, but have a fire department paid out of the public taxes, to which women contribute their pro rata share. Individual men no longer work out their road tax; they pay something into the public treasury to have it done, just as women do. Whatever the necessary duties to the State may be that women are disqualified by physical reasons from performing, it will be found that they are doing something else that the State needs quite as much. For instance, a woman might not be able to act as janitor for a school building, but if she taught the school she might be just as well qualified to vote as he. Women might not be equal to digging the subway, but if they made a home and raised the children for those who were digging it, they would be contributing to whatever value it might be to the community. Ability to serve the State is never made a requisite for voting, but if it were it would be found that women could prove just as good a claim as men.

(3.) "Nor does the possession of property necessarily entitle them to vote. Except in rare instances the fortunes possessed by women have not been acquired by them, but proceed from men, so that these fortunes have been at some time represented in the Government."

This argument would apply in exactly the same degree to sons who inherited, but such is not the case anywhere in the world where the vote depends on property. The law, which Judge Cullen says "has abolished practically all the old restrictions on the personal and property rights of women," regards all the accumulations during marriage as the possession of the husband, which would support his contention that women, whether widows or daughters, received only what had been acquired by men. As "property does not vote" in the United States, it is not worth while to argue this point, but it does seem as if the women who have to pay the taxes ought to have a vote just as men have on the levying and spending of special assessments.

Laws for women are gradually improving in all States, but they are far from just in a great many, and New York is one of them. When Governor Whitman was District Attorney he said to the present writer: "Women never will have exact justice in the courts while Judges are elected and women are not voters." Every lawyer knows this to be true. They may appeal to the sentimental emotions of Judge and jury in certain kinds of cases, but in general litigation they are at a disadvantage. Judge Cullen censures "women's misplaced faith in the efficiency of a statute," but if he will recall the thousands of bills presented every year in Congress and Legislatures—the 725 proposals to the present Constitutional Convention—he will have to admit that this faith is not entirely confined to women.

The Judge refers to the law enacted eight years ago "by the influence of women under the leadership of a high ecclesiastical dignitary" making adultery a crime, which, he says, "courts, prosecuting officers, and the whole community have seen fit to utterly ignore." That might be ground for disfranchising the courts, the prosecutors, and the men of the community, but not the women.

He cites the success of the teachers in getting the equal pay law as showing that women do not need the ballot. It ignores the fact that this required six years of herculean effort; that the basic reason of its adoption was the enormous number of votes back of these women through the men of their families, and that the largest single suffrage society in New York today is that composed of the women teachers.

Judge Cullen wisely sidesteps the demand of working women for the ballot, dismisses it with a sentence. Their need of it is so evident as to make discussion superfluous. He also shows discretion in saying: "I have purposely refrained from referring to what I fear may be the evil effects of the entry of women into politics, both on their own character and on the esteem in which they are held by men." If he would search the States where women have been voting for years he could find no evidence whatever of any such evil effects, because they do not exist. The stories he may have heard are wholly the result of the overheated imagination of anti-suffragists who are short on facts.

"What do the women expect to gain by the suffrage?" he asks. First of all, they expect to gain self-respect and greater respect from men. They expect that their opinions on matters relating to social and civic questions will have more weight and that they will have power to bring about beneficial changes. They expect that political parties will be more careful in the choice of candidates and that the influence of women will secure better enforcement of the laws. They expect to prove themselves worthy of the trust that New York men will place in their hands on Nov. 2.

IDA HUSTED HARPER.

UNDER GREEK RULE.

The Principle of Nationality in the Balkans and Asia Minor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The long article by Mr. Polyzoides, editor of the Greek daily, Atlantis, upholding the application of the principle of nationality in the Balkans and in Asia Minor, is illuminating. But may I ask Mr. Polyzoides on what principle Greece holds the territory conquered from Turkey in the recent Balkan wars?

The report of the International Commission to inquire into the cause and conduct of the Balkan wars (on Page 193) shows the following statistics:

> The total numbers of the various nationalities in a territory a little larger than the portion, in the same region, ceded to the Greeks by the Turks was as follows: Bulgarians, 328,371; Turks, 314,854; Greeks, 236,755; Wallachians, 44,414; Albanians, 15,108; Gypsies, 25,302; Jews, 08,206; miscellaneous, 8,109. Total, 1,042,119.

And on what principle does Greece claim portions of Asia Minor, where the Turks, everywhere except in the City of Smyrna, are in a majority? A. SHUKRI.

Columbia University, N. Y., Sept. 8, 1915.

Mail Destroyed at Sea.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the notes passing between the different Governments regarding submarine warfare, and in the discussions on the same subject in the press, I have not seen any emphasis laid on the direct interest which the United States Government has in the safe carrying of the mails between Europe and America. These mails cover, by each appointed steamer, not only the enormous private correspondence of American citizens to and from Europe, but all the orders, shipping advices, and remittances arising under the present vast export and import trade of the United States with the Eastern Continent. Under existing conditions these mails, including also under this term the thousands of parcels and the great blocks of securities frequently sent by mail, must of necessity be carried by the fast merchant steamships of belligerent nations as well as of neutrals. Even when every passenger and member of the crew is saved these mails, for the safe keeping of which the United States Government takes certainly a moral responsibility, are invariably lost. On land it is a crime to interfere with the mails. What is it at sea?

A. T. DRUMMOND, LL. D.

Toronto, Canada, Sept. 6, 1915.

A Woman's Choice.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I, as a professional woman, be permitted to make a few observations about the "natural old maid"? Most of the discussions on this subject seem to overlook the fact that, strange as it may seem, there really are a number of women in this world who are following a profession because they love it. Unlike a man, it is almost impossible for women to marry and be professionally successful at the same time. One might almost imagine from the trend of the Martin article that there were no such things as divorce courts and bitterly endured unions, and that all men, including the most lovable ones, were always eligible. We have been told that a nation may be too proud to fight, and so, without going to ridiculous extremes, may a woman be too proud to marry unless a man measures up to the standards which she has been forced to erect for her own protection. F. W.

New York, Sept. 4, 1915.

DRAMA'S LACK OF ART

Not the Fault of the Producer, but Due to the Nature of Public Demand

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Neither Mr. Murrell's letter in THE TIMES nor Miss Grace Griswold's reference to the condition of the drama seems to throw any light upon the question of what Mr. Murrell calls "a true artistic consciousness in America."

In a former letter on this intricate subject I tried to point out that the only instruction that

VINCENT ASTORS ARE HOSTS AT NEWPORT

Their Dinner and Dance at Beechwood Attended by a Throng of Colonists.

PRESTON GIBSON'S PARTY

His Dinner and Dance at the Clambake Club for Mrs. Geo. D. Widener—Bathers Crowd Beaches.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 10.—Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor gave a dinner at Beechwood tonight with informal dancing afterward, the latter guests coming from several dinner parties, including that of Mrs. French Vanderbilt.

Some of the guests bidden were Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mr. and Mrs. William Woodward, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan, Miss Rose D. Dolan, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Stevens, Francis Roche, Mr. and Mrs. F. Lothrop Ames, James J. Van Alen, Mr. and Mrs. James J. Van Alen, Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden, Mrs. Oelrichs, Mrs. John R. Drexel, Miss Alice G. Drexel, W. Hude Neilson, Miss Anita Grosvenor, Miss Muriel Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, Miss Dorothea Carroll, Dr. and Mrs. Nicholas Murray Butler, Miss Sarah S. Butler, the Spanish Ambassador and Mme. Riano, Cyril Hatch, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. J. Francis A. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Walter E. Maynard, the Misses Wetmore, Charles E. Sands, Miss Anna Sands, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Frederick Hoffman, Miss Edith Deacon, Miss Jeane Wallace, Miss Freida Pearson, Mrs. Frederic Pearson, Mrs. Gambrill, Miss Elizabeth Sands, Richard V. N. Gambrill, Miss Helen Dorothea Kane, Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane, Miss Dorothy Grenville Kane, Herbert C. Pell, Jr., Miss Esther Auchincloss, Dr. and Mrs. Henry Barton Jacobs, the Misses Violet and Dorothy King, Miss Jean Morris, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, Mr. and Mrs. George Peabody Eustis, Commodore and Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mr. and Mrs. S. Reynolds, Miss Margaret Capertons, Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt, and Miss Gabrielle Warren.

Preston Gibson of Washington entertained a company of Summer residents with a dinner and dance at the Clambake Club tonight, having a floral effect for the dining room close to the sea, and the lawn illuminated. Guests were seated at five tables. While the guests were at dinner the orchestra played, and dancing followed. Colored musicians and vocalists played and sang ragtime songs.

The dinner was for Mrs. George D. Widener of Philadelphia. The guests included Mrs. Richard H. Townsend, Mrs. Fletcher Dyer, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. George Howard, Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Jr.; Mrs. Tangeman, Mrs. Oliver Perin, Mr. and Mrs. Charles De L. Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Widener, Mr. and Mrs. Robert K. Cassatt, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas N. Carey, Mr. and Mrs. J. Stewart Barney, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard M. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Woodbury Blair, Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. J. Gordon Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Holden of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. Eldridge Jordan of Washington, Mr. and Mrs. Paulding Fosdick, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan Belmont, Miss Barbara Rutherfurd, Miss Angelica S. Brown, Miss Roberta Willard.

Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Kingsland, H. P. Kingsland, N. R. Travers and E. Curtis, New York; Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hamilton, Jamestown, N. Y., Mr. and Mrs. Louis S. Blatz and C. Barrett, Philadelphia, are at the Muenchinger King.

Midshipmen William and Frank Fechteler, sons of Real Admiral and Mrs. A. P. Fechteler, have joined their mother after completing the cruise of the Naval Academy Practice Squadron under Rear Admiral William F. Fullam.

Today was the warmest in years. At 8 o'clock this morning the temperature reached 79, at noon 91, and at 1 o'clock 93. Bailey's, Hazard's and Easton beaches were crowded with bathers.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Francis A. Clark gave a dinner tonight and Mrs. Fletcher Ryer entertained at her cottage this afternoon.

It is estimated that 1,600 women are paying taxes here and have no say about the expenditures of money by the City Government.

Governor R. Livingston Beeckman and Mrs. Beeckman have sent out cards for a Vivace, their residence, Monday morning by A. Weller of the Playgrounds Association of America, whose topic will be "Changing Leisure from a Liability to an Asset."

Commander Henry J. Ziegemeier, U. S. N., commanding the torpedo flotilla of the Pacific Fleet, has been selected as successor to Commander Rufus Z. Johnston, U. S. N., when the latter comes to the training station here as commanding officer.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarkson Potter, A. G. McIlvaine, 2d, New York; Miss Elsie Dorner, Washington, visiting Mrs. R. R. Hitt, and Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Whitridge of Baltimore at the New Cliffs, and A. J. Richnay of Cincinnati are registered at the Casino.

Mrs. Gardner Brown of New York is visiting Mrs. Joseph E. Widener.

Mrs. Duncan and Miss Duncan of New York are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Duncan.

Elshop and Mrs. James H. Darlington and family of Harrisburg are at their cottage, the Corners, for a part of the Fall.

Deaconess Ramola Dahlgreen is visiting Mrs. R. I. Gammell.

Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight and Miss Knight entertained a dinner company at the Naval Station tonight, their guests including Mrs. George Gordon King, Commander and Mrs. W. W. Phelps, Lieut. Col. J. P. Haines, C. A. C.; Colonel J. W. Ruckman, C. A. C., and Mrs. Ruckman, Captain and Mrs. Roger Welles, Mrs. Richard Weisz, Commander and Mrs. W. D. MacDougal, Admiral Knight, and Miss Knight.

Arnold Watson Essex of New York, who purchased the Bruguiere estate, underwent an operation for appendicitis on Thursday.

French Play in Mrs. Work's Home.

A French play is to be given by Mrs. Herbert Brown at the home of Mrs. John Clinton Work, Oyster Bay, L. I., on Sept. 17, for the benefit of the Union Hospital. The performance will be held under the auspices of Mrs. E. Reeve Swift, Mrs. George Dyer, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Mrs. Ormond G. Smith, Mrs. W. S. Gurnee, Jr., Mrs. Harold Pratt, Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany and Mrs. Walter Jennings.

Goodman-Stern Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Goodman of Hartford, Conn., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Gladys Goodman, to Francis Edward Stern, a son of the late George Stern, and of Mrs. Stern of New York. The wedding will take place late this Autumn.

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JOS. H. CHOATE WINS CUP.

His Farm Display the Best at Grangers' Fair in Stockbridge.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 10.—At the Grangers' Fair in Stockbridge, Joseph H. Choate won the cup offered for the best farm display. The second prize was won by Miss Helen C. Butler for products from Lynwood, while two other displays—those of Bernhard Hoffman and J. Woodward Haven, were given third and fourth awards. Miss Ellen King showed the best collection of vegetables, Miss Emily Southmayde and the Misses Hague also exhibiting the class. Mrs. Frederic Crowninshield won several awards for fancy work.

A fair held on the lawn at the mansion, the country place of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Sedgwick in Stockbridge, this afternoon, lured there many of the villa folk and hotel guests. Mrs. Oscar Iasigi was general Chairman, assisted by Mrs. William Marshall Bullett. The Stockbridge Band played during the afternoon, and all of the organizations of St. Paul's Episcopal Church were represented. Miss Mary Weyman was in charge of a fancy table. Mrs. Charles E. Evans, Mrs. Charles A. Bidwell, Miss Gertrude Miller, Miss Mae Wookey, and Miss Edith Tracy also were in charge of booths, assisted by a corps of young people. At the tea table was Mrs. Frederic Crowninshield, the Right Rev. Thomas F. Davies of Lenox and Bishop Atwood of Arizona were present. The fair cleared $700, which raises St. Paul's parish house fund to $5,000.

John Alden Spoor has entered his Clydesdale horses and Frederick G. Crane his Belgian horses in a horse fair to be held in Pittsfield next Wednesday.

Mrs. Lawrence F. Rainsford is visiting with the Misses Mary and Gertrude Parsons at Stoneover.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt, en route from Bar Harbor to their country place at Hyde Park, N. Y., are passing a few days with Mrs. William D. Sloane at Elm Court.

Mrs. William Pollock was hostess at luncheon at Holmesdale this afternoon. Marshall R. Kernochan came to Holmesdale today for the remainder of September.

Dr. Theodorus Bailey has arrived at Naumkeag to visit with Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, who have issued invitations for dinner on Saturday and Sunday evenings.

Barnard Tuckerman has arrived to visit with Miss Emily Tuckerman.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Woodward Haven have returned to Stockbridge from New York and have Bertram Winthrop as their guest.

Mr. and Mrs. John A. Spoor are entertaining Townsend V. Church of New York and Frank Cramer of Chicago at Erskinewood in Pittsfield.

Mrs. F. Andrews and H. R. Andrews of New York arrived at Heaton Hall in Stockbridge.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Parsons, Mrs. Charles MacNeil, and Major and Mrs. F. D. Evans of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. H. Rowland of Philadelphia arrived at the Red Lion Inn, Stockbridge.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Renshaw and Miss Rosalie Miller of New York, and Albert Fletcher of Boston, are house guests of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Chester French at Chesterwood in Glendale. Miss Margaret French will give a studio dance tomorrow night for the cottagers of the Berkshires.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Hall Walker have issued invitations for a fancy dress ball at Brookside, Thursday evening, Sept. 23. On Wednesday afternoon, Sept. 22, Mr. and Mrs. Walker will give the concluding concert of a series directed by Harry Rowe Shelley.

Mr. and Mrs. Ten Eyck Wendell and Ten Eyck Wendell, Jr., are departing tomorrow for New York.

Mrs. Rodman Wister and Mrs. Robert Holland of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Auguste Vatable of New York, Mrs. M. C. Lewis, Mrs. J. W. Lewis, and J. W. Lewis, Jr., of Greenwich, Conn., and Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Meyer of Bayside, L. I., arrived at the Curtis Hotel.

OFF FOR EUROPE TODAY.

Some of the Passengers on Five Liners—The Arrivals.

Transatlantic liners sailing today and some of those booked to leave on them are:

NEW YORK, (Liverpool.)—Mr. and Mrs. R. Arbuthnot, Miss Helen Arbuthnot, G. H. Blakemore, Mrs. L. Brown, Miss Julia Brown, Mr. and Mrs. P. Buckland, Mrs. A. Cameron, Miss M. Craig, Miss C. K. Cumming, W. W. Davies, Rev. and Mrs. A. C. Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Drexel, Jr., J. Armstrong Drexel, Mrs. P. J. Dunlap, Miss Helen Farrell, Mrs. Ruth Gurnet, Mrs. W. J. H. Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Keeble, A. Kerr, F. B. Kibner, E. King, Miss A. King, Captain F. Ladd, Mrs. Ladd, Dr. H. C. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. J. Parker, Roland Pope, Miss Florence Pope, Alexander Powell, Miss L. K. Ross, H. G. Salmon, Louis Stair, Jr., Miss M. C. Taylor, Miss E. Vuyster, Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Walop, Mrs. O. Walton, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Willis, and J. M. Woods.

DANTE ALIGHIERI, (Naples.)—G. G. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Wright, Marion Sulsberger, Paul Murphy, O. Edmond, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Morris, R. Warsburg, Miss Edith Davidson, Miss Dorothy Murray, Mrs. Norma Shanks.

ROCHAMBEAU (Bordeaux.)—A. T. Andrew, Mrs. H. Allen, Mrs. L. Briarison, J. Buoy, Mrs. P. Clermont, Y. Cohen, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Day, Miss L. Eyman, Miss E. M. Galloway, F. E. Gray, F. C. Hall, Mrs. S. Hubbard, Miss H. Hubbard, Miss E. Katchlipp, C. Maurer, P. Handin, Miss M. G. Mussell, Miss J. Robert, F. Rennie, Mr. and Mrs. C. Story, Miss S. Stiness, Miss P. H. Taylor, G. S. Thompson, J. Wiley, L. M. Wilson.

CAMERONIA (Glasgow.)—A. S. Chalmers, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Corbett, Mrs. A. Gibson, Vincent Hastings, C. M. Holdu.

AMERICA, (Naples.)—Dr. S. Abraham, Mrs. W. C. Brewster, Mrs. Lillian Hill, the Rev. Francis C. Kelley, D. D.; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Monzali, Miss Maria Pepe, Mr. and Mrs. Ted Spill.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday on the Lapland from Liverpool were:

Dr. C. B. Banks, C. P. Bennett, A. F. W. Bramley, Sir Ernest Cassel, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Eastman, Miss Joan Eastman, F. G. Harries, A. M. Houston, I. L. Howell, T. L. Gilmour, G. F. Joseph, E. H. Long, W. B. Milford, Morton Prince, J. L. Regan, F. A. Rolf, F. B. Robinson, G. F. Rowe, C. H. Sherlock, T. T. Shiels, F. O. Stables, John Stewart, J. E. Talley, Charles Timming, A. C. Turner, C. W. Whitehair.

BOWEN-VAN SANTVOORD.

Attendants for the Wedding at Shadow Brook Farm, Vt., Sept. 25.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 10.—Plans for the wedding of Miss Virginia Van Santvoord, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Van Santvoord of Troy, to Raymond Brower Bowen of New York at Shadow Brook Farm, the Van Santvoord Summer home near Bennington, Vt., on Sept. 25 at 4 P. M., have been announced. Only the immediate families will be present at the ceremony, but invitations have been issued for a large reception to follow.

Miss Van Santvoord is the daughter of the Chairman of the up-State Public Service Commission. Mr. Bowen is on the staff of The Outlook. The bride will be attended by her sister, Miss Edith Van Santvoord, and Miss Theodora Olcott of Rochester as bridesmaids. George Van Santvoord, the bride's brother, will be Mr. Bowen's best man, and the ushers will be Harold Banghart of Lakeville, Conn., and Thomas Bardon, Jr., of Ashland, Wis. The men of the wedding party were all classmates at Hotchkiss School and at Yale.

Mr. Bowen will be at home with his bride after Nov. 1 at Riverside Park, Riverside, Conn.

CLUB FOR ADVERTISING MEN.

League Will Discuss Advisability of Acquiring a House.

Harry Tipper, President of the Advertising Men's League, has addressed a circular to the members, calling on them to attend a meeting at 47 East Twenty-fifth Street on next Wednesday, to discuss the desirability of acquiring a clubhouse in which the activities of the league can be conducted with greater convenience. The club is to be the centre and culminating point of advertising interests in New York, and the building in view offers facilities which make it ideal for the purposes intended.

The members of the leaue will also be called to amend the by-laws of the association by which its objects are more clearly defined.

EX-COLUMBIA DEAN VAN AMRINGE DEAD

Professor, Loved by His Students, Expires Suddenly in Morristown, N. J., at 80.

54 YEARS IN UNIVERSITY

One of the Greatest Authorities on Mathematics—Head of Columbia Club—Champion of Football.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Sept. 10.—Professor J. Howard Van Amringe, former Dean of Columbia University, died suddenly at the Keeler House this afternoon.

He had been suffering from a weak heart for the last three days and had remained in his room. At 1 o'clock luncheon was served in his room, and when he arose he was stricken with apoplexy and collapsed in his chair. His daughter, Miss Emily Van Amringe, rushed to his assistance, and he begged her to send for a physician, saying, "I think that I am suffering from a stroke." Then he lapsed into unconsciousness and died within an hour.

His son, Guy Van Amringe, a lawyer of New York, was notified, and arrived here tonight and made arrangements to have the late Dean's body taken to Trinity Chapel in New York early tomorrow.

Professor Van Amringe had spent his Summers here for years.

Professor J. Howard Van Amringe, tenderly known to more graduates of Columbia University than any other educator connected with the institution, and said to have been the most popular professor during all the fifty years of his service, resigned from active teaching in June, 1910, after he had been Dean for fourteen years. He was loved by the thousands of students that came in contact with him during his long life, and his scholastic attainments only surpassed the veneration in which he was held.

Dean Van Amringe, known as "Van Am" and as the "Grand Old Man of Columbia," became one of Columbia's immortals ii the estimation of its students, when a song was written to him and placed in the Columbia Song Book. Its verses run:

D'ye ken Van Am with his snowy hair,
D'ye ken Van Am with his whiskers rare,
D'ye ken Van Am with his martial air,
As he crosses the Quad in the morning?

CHORUS.

The sight of Van Amraised my hat from my head
And the sound of his voice often filled me with dread,
Oh, I shook in my boots at the things that he said
When he asked me to call in the morning.

Yes, I ken'd Van Am, to my sorrow, too,
When I was a freshman of verdant hue,
First a cut, then a bar, then an interview
With the Dean in his den in the morning.

But we love Van Am from our heart and soul,
Let's drink to his health! Let's finish the bowl!
We'll swear by Van Am through fair and through foul,
And wish him the top o' the morning.

D'ye ken Van Am with his fine old way,
The Dean of Columbia for many a day?
Long may he live and long may he stay
Where his voice may be heard in the morning.

His Career in Columbia.

Dean Van Amringe's connection with Columbia dated from the day he entered the college as a freshman in 1856. Four years later he was graduated with the degre eof Bachelor of Arts, three years later receiving his Master of Arts, and in 1890 being made a Doctor of Literature. He received a number of other degrees, among them were Ph.D. from the University of the State of New York in 1877, and LL.D. from Union College n 1895.

He first taught in the university while still an undergraduate, taking the junior class in Greek, owing to a vacancy caused by the absence of Professor Frisbee. He became a full-fledged member of the Faculty in the Fall of his graduating year, when he became one of the instructors in mathematics. At the end of five years he was promoted to a full professorship in that department, and during 1864-5 was also a lecturer in the School of Mines. From 1865 until 1894, he was Professor of Mathematics, and then became Dean of the School of Fine Arts. One year later, he resigned from the school to become Dean of the University.

In 1899, during the absence of Seth Low, he was President of the university. Dean Van Amringe was one of the greatest authorities on mathematics in this country and was a member of the American Mathematical Society and the New York Mathematical Society, of which he was President during 1888-9. He was also a member of the New York Historical Society and the American Society for the Advancement of Science.

In the course of his mathematical work, he was the editor of the Davies Series of Mathematical Works. Dean Van Amringe also wrote the standard "History of Columbia College and University."

Active in Religious Work.

He was active in religious work and was a Vestryman of Trinity Church, a Trustee of the New York Protestant Episcopal Public School, a Trustee of the Society for Promoting Religion and Learning in the State of New York, and was also a Trustee of the Common Prayer Book Society and the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

In addition to his other activities, he was a member of the Century, Metropolitan, Church, and Columbia Clubs, and at the time of his death was President of the latter.

Dean Van Amringe is dear to the memory of Columbia men for his championing of football and other athletics. In 1905, after Columbia has been severely criticised for her football tactics, and the Faculty, in a historic meeting, decided that the sport should be dropped, the Dean was the only friend the undergraduates had. In that meeting he took the stand of the undergraduates and earnestly advocated the game.

After the close of the football season of 1906 more than two thousand students stormed the Faculty Club, where the Dean was at lunch, and, after singing his song, demanded that he make a speech to them on football. They told him they wanted football, and he said: "I know that, but you know I cannot give it to you. You have behaved as I have always known you to behave, with propriety and dignity, and if you keep on there's no telling what you may get."

Columbia will have a football team for the first time this year, and it is said that the Dean's efforts contributed much to the Faculty giving its consent for the university to be again represented on the gridiron.

When it became known, in the Spring of 1910, that the Dean was to retire, the students prepared a monster petition to the Faculty, asking them to place him on the Faculty roll as Dean Emeritus. The parchment was afterward framed and hung in the Trophy room. As a memorial to him, the students presented to the university the interior decorations of Hamilton Hall, the home of the Academic Department of the university. Many of the pictures composing the decorations are famous, and all belong to the an Amringe Memorial Collection.

Tribute From Columbia Alumni.

As a tribute of affection, in March, 1913, the alumni of the university, through their Chairman, Charles Halstead Mapes, presented a bronze bust of the Dean to the Columbia University Club. At that time, the Chairman said: "Van Am has become more than a mere man to us; he's a sentiment. He was right, always right. What the Yale fence is to Yale, the ivy to Princeton, Van Am is to Columbia—a tangible, concrete expression of sentiment to which our memories lovingly cling. He has been the friend of our youth, of our young manhood and now of our prime. This then, is the bust of the friend of each one of us—a friend like the Douglas of old, tender and true. It has come, as I know Van Am would have it come, by popular subscription, a gift from many loving Columbia hearts."

A few days before his retirement Dean Van Amringe became a member of the fraternity of Delta Psi. It was said at that time that his joining a fraternity showed that the Faculty disfavor which had come over them was at an end.

With his death came the ending of the mystery of his age. As a joke he steadfastly refused to give it, and at his birthday party, given by students and alumni in April, 1909, it was variously estimated, one guess, the result of counting the roses sent him, running up to 225. He died in his eighty-first year.

Since his retirement Dean Van Amringe had been Emeritus Professor of Mathematics.

Secretary Pine's Tribute.

John B. Pine of 24 Gramercy Park, Secretary to the Board of Trustees of Columbia University, when he was apprised of the death of Professor J. Howard Van Amringe, late last night, said that he was greatly shocked at the news which would bring sorrow to all Columbia men.

"Dean Van Amringe was held in the highest regard and had the deepest affection of all the trustees and alumni of the university," he said. "His death will be the cause of profound sorrow to all Columbia men. Dean Van Amringe commanded the respect and admiration of all for his scholarly qualities as well as for sterling qualities as a man and a friend to all who met him or knew him."

MISS LINDENMEYR'S WEDDING.

Attendants for Her Marriage to Dr. R. D. Moffett on Sept. 25.

The wedding of Miss Mathilde Margeret Lindenmeyr, daughter of the late Henry Lindenmeyr, and Dr. Rudolph Duryea Moffett, a son of Mrs. James Moffett and the late James Moffett of Brooklyn, is to be celebrated Saturday evening, Sept. 25, at 8:30 o'clock, in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Central Park West and Sixty-fifth Street.

Miss Lindenmeyr will have her sister, Mrs. P. J. Rocker of Beechmont Park, New Rochelle, N. Y., as matron of honor. The flower girls will be the Misses Ellen Lindenmeyr, Dorothy Lindenmeyr, and Marie Lindenmeyr of this city.

Dr. Moffett's ushers will include Archibald N. Milne, Dr. Robert L. McCready, P. K. Sauer, Otto M. Schwerdtfeger, and Carl Eggers of New York, and Allan Hicks of Huntington, L. I. The Rev. Charles Smith will officiate.

Miss Lindenmeyr will give a dinner at Sherry's on Wednesday evening, Sept. 22, for fifty of her friends. Dr. Moffett is to give his bachelor dinner at the German Club, 112 West Fifty-ninth Street, on Monday evening, Sept. 20.

After a short honeymoon trip the couple will make their home at 830 Park Avenue.

MISS HIBBEN ENGAGED.

Daughter of Princeton's President to Wed Professor Robert M. Scoon.

President John Grier Hibben of Princeton University and Mrs. Hidden announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Elizabeth Hibben, to Robert Maxwell Scoon, Assistant Professor of Latin at Princeton.

Miss Hibben is a graduate of Bryn Mawr College, class of '10. Last Winter she was one of a number of young women of well-known families who took the nurse's training course in New York, preparatory to joining in the relief work in Europe.

Mr. Scoon is a graduate of Hamilton College, class of '07, and as one of the first Rhodes scholars received a degree at Merton College, Oxford. He rowed on the Merton College crew while in Oxford, and at Princeton has interested himself in rowing affairs. Last June he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at Columbia University.

No date has been set for the wedding.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt has leased the Amos R. E. Pinchot house at 1,021 Park Avenue for a year, which was occupied last season by Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor. Before the death of Mr. Vanderbilt in the Lusitania disaster the family lived during the Winter at the Hotel Vanderbilt.

The wedding of Miss Ruth Lapham, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Henry Lapham of 15 East Fifty-sixth Street, and Gerald Mygatt, a son of the late Lemuel Carrington Mygatt of New York, will be celebrated this afternoon in the Congregational Church at New Canaan, Conn. A reception will follow at the country home of the bride's parents.

Warren McConihe of 44 Park Avenue is sailing today on the Rochambeau, and will join Mrs. McConihe in Paris, where she has been serving as a nurse in a war hospital financed by some prominent New York people since last May. Mr. McConihe will visit England, and they will also tour in Spain before returning to this side.

A concert is to be given for the benefit of the Tuckahoe Day Nursery on Monday at the Gramatan Hotel, Bronxville. Many well-known women of the Summer colony are acting as patronesses.

Mrs. Clarence A. Postley, who has been seriously ill at Stockbridge, Mass., was brought to New York yesterday in a private car, and is at the Ritz-Carlton.

An interesting wedding in town today will be that of Miss Maria Teresa Amador of 150 West Seventieth Street, and Arturo Gonzalez, an attaché of the Consulate of the Republic of Panama in New York. Miss Amador is a grandniece of the late Manuel Amador, who was the first President of Panama.

Sidney W. Fish, who is to marry Miss Olga Wiborg on Sept. 18 at East Hampton, L. I., gave his farewell bachelor dinner last night at the Meadow Brook Club. The wedding is to be quiet, owing to the recent death of Mr. Fish's mother, Mrs. Stuyversant Fish.

Mayor to Go on Excursion.

Mayor Mitchel and Chairman McCall of the Public Service Commission, will be among the Knights who will attend the excursion of the Corrigan Council, Knights of Columbus, on the steamer Mandalay on Sunday. The vessel will leave the Battery at 9:30 A. M., and West 131st Street at 10:30 A. M. The return will be to the Harlem landing at 6 P. M. and the Battery an hour later. The Knights, their families, their sweethearts and their friends will pourney to Highland Falls, near West Point, and remain two hours. The feature of the day will be dancing on the Manadlay. Trophies will be given to the best dancers.

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BOGUS VANDERBILT TO JAIL.

Notorious Swindler Again Sentenced in London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The man who called himself Frederick William Vanderbilt was today sentenced to fifteen months' hard labor for fraud.

He is the same man who, claiming to be a member of the Vanderbilt family in New York, figured in the sensational Austrian emeralds case about six years ago.

The real name of the man sentenced in London is William Lackerstein Joachim, and he has been known for years as a swindler. He insisted that he was a connection of the Vanderbilt family of New York, but this was shown to be false.

In 1911 he was sentenced at the Old Bailey to three years' hard labor for swindling the Misses Taylor, owners of a club in the West End, from whom he obtained five bills of exchange for £1,000 each. To induce them to give him the bills he represented himself as one of the Vanderbilts.

Joachim came to England in 1882 from Calcutta, where his father was a merchant. His first operation was selling shares in an alleged interest in the estates of the Earl of Milltown and Baron Russborough, the supposed proof of his claims having been fraudulently obtained from an attorney in India.

In 1909 he perpetrated the famous Braganza emerald swindle. He went to Berlin and made the acquaintance of Prince Franz Josef von Braganza, from whom he obtained £125,000 on emeralds which were later found to be valueless. At the same time he obtained an additional £200,000 from the Prince for a copper mine that was about to be floated. In these transactions he represented himself as a Vanderbilt.

In 1904, when he was sentenced to a year at hard labor in the Southwark Police Court, on two charges of obtaining money on false pretenses, he confessed that he had committed bigamy.

Among other claims that Joachim has made in England is that he was an intimate friend of the late King Edward, a Captain in the Royal Navy, a purchaser of one of the estates of the Empress Eugénie, and the negotiator of a loan for the Russian Government.

MAY DROP ORCHESTRAS.

Managers' Demands to Musicians' Federation Unfavorably Met.

The elimination of orchestras in the first-class theatres in 100 towns and cities in the United States and Canada may be the result of the answer submitted by the Directors of the American Federation of Musicians to the Directors of the United Managers' Protective Association late yesterday. The answer was given after deliberation on certain demands made by the manager at a conference between managers and musicians held Tuesday.

Certain conditions imposed by the local unions of the Federation of Musicians which have long been a source of annoyance to managers were aggravated by the unprofitable condition of theatrical business brought about by the war, so the managers communicated their grievances to the musicians. At the conference, to which representatives of the Federation came from all parts of the country, the managers asked that the demand for season contracts be abrogated and that a uniform minimum number of musicians to constitute an orchestra be adopted. Under the present scheme each local chapter fixes its own minimum.

The answer returned by the board was that in pursuance of the policy of the national body it could not dictate to locals, which would leave conditions as thty are. A counter-proposal was made by the board to act as aritrators in any disputes that may arise between the managers and individual chapters.

If the temper of the managers before the conference began may be taken as a criterion it does not see mprobable that the offer will be accepted. Individuals speaking for the managers have said that if the musicians would not listen to reason in times when the theatres were experiencing difficulty in keeping open in many cities they would dispense altogether with the services of the musicians.

If this course is adopted upward of 5,000 musicians in the 100 cities will be affected. New York is not concerned in the present controversy, but the playhouses here might easily become involved.

The managers will meet today or early next week to determine their policy.

DIVORCE AFTER ELOPEMENT.

Mrs. Kemp-Jones Sues—Mother Had Warned Her.

Frank Cazenove Jones, Jr., and Gladys Dorothea Kemp ran away and, were married in Providence on July 28, 1909.

The bride had been a student at Miss Robinson's school in Boston, and the bridegroom was a senior at Harvard. She was 17 and he was 21. Yesterday it became known that some time ago Mrs. Jones sued the young husband for a divorce through a motion made before Justice Donnelly of the Supreme Court for the appointment of a referee to take testimony, in order that the name of the corespondent, and other details of the action, might not become public. The referee named is Charles S. Guggenheimer as the referee.

Unusual attention was paid to the story of the elopement, because Mrs. Kemp, the mother of the bride, had said shortly before the elopement that if her daughter was of marriageable age she would advise her not to be a fashionable millionaire, because much money meant idleness, and idleness was the mother of vices. In June, 1902, Mrs. Kemp had obtained a separation from her husband. She, too, had run away to get married.

Her husband, George Kemp, was a wealthy perfume manufacturer. Mrs. Kemp was the sister-in-law of Kathleen Nelison, who married Reginald Vanderbilt.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Samuel Eliot, Jr., who has been a play reader and director with the Washington Square Players at the Bandbox Theatre, will leave today for Indianapolis, where he will become first director of the Little Theatre Society of Indiana, recently organized. Mr. Eliot is a graduate of Harvard, and spent some time in Germany studying the new movement in the theatre. A farewell dinner was given for him by the Players at the Greenwich Village Inn last night.

Olga Nethersole has selected a one-act pantomime, in five scenes, by Raiph Bunker, a member of the cast of "The Girl Who Smiles" at the Longacre. It is entitled "Mary of Magdalene," and will be given its first performance in London.

Ruth Smith, a vaudeville actress, was stricken with appendicitis yesterday and taken to the Woman's Hospital, where an operation was performed by Dr. William M. Ford of 55 East Fifty-second Street.

A questionaire in which the questioners will write what they wish to know on slips of paper which will be handed to Dr. Kurt E. Schlossingk, who will answer them, will be a feature of the matinees at which the Twilight Sleep pictures will be shown in the Park Theatre next week.

Selwyn & Co. will place "Back Home," the play written by Bayard Veiller on Irvin Cobb's stories, in rehearsal Monday.

Liane Carrera, Anna Held's daughter, has been placed under contract by A. G. Delamater, and will be presented in a musical comedy adapted from a French farce that achieved success in Paris and Vienna.

William Johnston, the tennis champion, visited the studios of the Famous Players yesterday and met the leading players. It is probable that Mr. Johnston will be featured in a picture play in which tennis will play an important part.

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CALLS PERKINS "CLUBMAN."

"Dangerous to Society," Says Frank Moss's Sponsor.

Frank Moss told an audience in the Temple Zion, 166th Street and Forest Avenue, last night that he was the only aspirant for District Attorney who could beat Tammany.

"Can it be that Mr. Perkins thinks he can beat Tammany?" he asked. "Mr. Perkins has done nothing remarkable. He is a man of no accomplishments. The most that he has done is to write indictments. A District Attorney who has charge of fifty lawyers should himself be a good lawyer and able to make a speech."

Mr. Moss read a letter of recommendation from Governor Whitman, and said he had thirty-one Republican district leaders for him and 30,000 Progressives.

In his speech he told his audience that New York was the best city in the world, and assured his hearers that a crime like the lynching of Leo Frank would be an impossibility in this State. Mr. Moss was introduced by Rabbi Brown, who called Mr. Perkins a clubman.

"And the clubman of today is more dangerous to society than the prehistoric club man," he said.

Gen. Benj. F. Fisher Dies at 81.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10.—General Benjamin Franklin Fisher, who was chief signal officer of the United States Army during the civil war, died yesterday on his farm overlooking Washington's headquarters at Valley Forge. He was 81 years old and had had a picturesque career. He was a lawyer and after the war became prominent in financial circles. He was the last survivor of the nineteen Union soldiers who tunneled their way out of Libby Prison and made their way back to their own lines after great hardship. Before he was mustered out General Fisher was breveted Brigadier General of Volunteers. He was frequently commended for gallantry.

Rabbi Zacharia Rosenfeld.

Rabbi Zacharia Rosenfeld, an authority on the Talmudic Law, died on Thursday at his home in St. Louis, Mo., in his seventieth year. He was born in Russia and became a rabbi when 15 years old. His Hebraic library is considered one of the most extensive in this country. He is survived by his wife and several children.

Samuel Sheldon.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Sept. 10.—Samuel Sheldon, one of the largest broad silk manufacturers in America, died last night at his Summer home at Campgaw, N. J., of acute indigestion, aged 54 years. He was the head of a firm which operates plants in a number of towns in Pennsylvania, New York, and New Jersey.

Obituary Notes.

DAVID HIGSON, aged 60, widely known as a hat manufacturer and recently general manager at the Amesbury (Mass.) Hat Works, died in Danbury, Conn., yesterday.

Mrs. ELIZABETH RICKERT, wife of Michael Rickert, a barge owner and transportation agent, died on Thursday at her home, 40 Fourth Place, Brooklyn. She was born in Honesdale, Penn., fifty-seven years ago, and was a member of the Ladies' Catholic Benevolent Association and of the Christian Mothers.

Mrs. SARAH L. GARDINER, mother of the Rev. George L. Gardiner and of Mary Frances Gardiner, long a teacher in the public schools of Brooklyn, died from Bright's disease on Thursday at Good Ground, L. I. Her funeral will be held from her late residence, 296 Seventeenth Street, Brooklyn, on Monday.

WILLIAM HENRY DE ZAVALLA, 85 years old, a retired lawyer and one of the few survivors of the Mexican war, died on Thursday at his home, 425 Bainbridge Street, Brookly

YANKEES AND GIANTS AGAIN DEFEATED — PHILLIES INCREASE LEAD — TURF

YANKEES TRY OUT ROOKIE IN THE BOX

Vance of St. Joe Distributes Some Hits and Passes and Browns Win, 3 to 1.

The Yankees of New York City and the Browns of St. Looey indulged in an unusual lot of exertion for such a hot afternoon at the Polo Grounds yesterday. The Yanks do not feel very badly about being beaten 3 to 1, because the team is just now following out a policy of preparedness for next season. Field Marshal Donovan feels that this present war was forced upon him and he was taken unawares, but next season he hopes to be ready.

A specimen of next year's pitching brie-a-brac wasimposed on the Browns. He is Razzle Dazzle Vance from St. Joe. His hair is almost white and he can pitch and also hand out bases on balls. He only permitted St. Looey to carve half a dozen hits, but they made the most of them at proper moments. For Branch Rickey's team, Earl Hamilton's left arm kept the Yanks in check and he had them deeply embarrassed when there were anxious, impatient runners aboard the cushions.

St. Looey's best player, Bert Shotten, wasn't with the team. He was playing a game of cards and as the game wasn't finished he didn't want to hurry when he learned that the Yankees were to be the opposition. In Shotten's place Rickey introduced a new player named Lee. He comes from the well-known Lee family, but not that branch of it which includes Hop Along Lee, or the other branch of Robert E. Lee of steamboat fame. His name is Willie Lee, but he is not a yellow peril. In fact, he isn't even dangerous. It is stated that Willie escaped from New Jersey to join the St. Looey Browns.

One of the noticeable things about yesterday's game was the sudden revival of Jimmy Austin on the coaching lines. Jimmy chattered like a parrot and actually moved at a gait faster than a walk. Mickey Sisler himself fell quiet and dejected and appears to feel the hopelessness of such a task as managing the Browns.

George Sisler, the Browns' versatile first baseman from the University of Michigan, is as agile as ever and has all the earmarks of a star. He admits of having gone to college, but hopes to live it down in time.

Ivan Howard started the trouble in the first inning. He bumped up against Dazzle Vance for a triple and scored on Sisler's sacrifice fly. This same Ivan walked in the third, went around on a steal and an out and counted on Sisler's out at first base. The third St. Looey tally saw the light of day in the fifth, when Jack Severold doubled to left and went to third when Ernie Krueger muffed a third strike on Hamilton. Hank scored when Vance uncorked the woolliest wild pitch that he has ever delivered outside of St. Joe.

Oh, yes, the Yanks also got a run. With two out of the way in the fifth young Krueger singled and Vance walked. Birdie Cree's double scored Krueger. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
How'd, 3b	3	1	1	0	2
Lee, lf	5	0	0	3	0
Sisler, 1b	3	0	0	10	2
Pratt, 2b	4	0	1	2	3
Wiker, cf	4	0	0	2	0
Jasn, rf	2	0	1	3	0
Lavan, ss	3	0	1	4	4
Severold, c	4	1	2	4	0
Hilton, p	2	1	0	1	0
Total	30	3	6	27	13

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Cree, rf	4	0	2	1	0
Pp'gh, ss	4	0	0	0	3
B'man, 2b	3	0	1	1	3
Pipp, 1b	4	0	1	12	0
Maisel, 3b	4	0	1	4	1
High, lf	2	0	0	0	0
Miller, cf	3	0	0	3	0
Walsh, c	3	0	0	4	0
Vance, p	2	0	1	0	2
*N'm'ker	1	0	0	0	0
†Caldwell	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	1	7	27	11

*Batted for High in ninth inning.
†Batted for Miller in ninth inning.
Error—Krueger.

St. Louis	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0—3
New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—1

Two-base hits—Severold, Cree. Vance. Three-base hit—Howard. Stolen bases—Pratt, Jacobson, Hamilton. Earned runs—New York, 1; St. Louis, 2. Sacrifice hit—Lavan. Sacrifice fly—Sisler. Double plays—Lavan and Sisler; Krueger and Maisel. Left on bases—New York, 7; St. Louis, 8. Bases on balls—Off Hamilton, 3; off Vance, 6. Struck out—By Hamilton, 6; by Vance, 2. Wild pitch—Vance. Time—2:05. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Nallin. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes.

Detroit's Pitchers Ineffective.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 10.—Ineffective pitching by James and Coveleskie allowed Cleveland to defeat Detroit 6 to 2. Klepfer kept Detroit's seven hits well scattered. Smith's hits and sacrifice flies accounted for two of Cleveland's runs. Score:

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Ch'p'n, ss	3	2	2	1	5
Roth, cf	2	2	2	1	0
Gr'ss, lf	4	0	1	1	0
Smith, rf	2	0	2	2	0
Kirke, 1b	4	0	1	13	0
Evans, 3b	3	1	0	0	2
Wilks, 2b	4	0	0	3	3
O'Neill, c	4	0	1	5	1
Klepf'r, p	3	1	0	0	1
Total	29	6	9	27	16

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt, 3b	4	1	1	1	1
Bush, ss	3	0	2	1	3
Cobb, cf	4	0	0	2	0
C'w'rd, rf	4	0	0	1	0
Veach, lf	4	0	1	2	0
Burns, 1b	4	0	0	8	1
Y'ng, 2b	4	1	1	3	2
Stanage, c	1	0	0	5	0
Baker, c	1	0	0	2	0
James, p	1	0	0	0	1
Covel'k, p	0	0	0	0	0
Old'm	0	0	0	0	0
*Kavan'h	1	0	0	0	0
†Dubuc	0	0	0	0	0
‡Roland	0	0	0	0	0
§Moriarty	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	2	7	24	8

*Batted for Stanage in sixth inning.
†Batted for James in sixth inning.
‡Ran for Dubuc in sixth inning.
§Batted for Coveleskie in eighth inning.
Errors—Roth, Klepfer, Bush, Cobb, (2.)

Cleveland	1	0	1	0	1	1	2	0	0—6
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0—2

Earned runs—Cleveland, 3. Two-base hits—Smith, Chapman. Sacrifice hits—Chapman, Roth. Sacrifice flies—Smith, 2. Stolen bases—Roth, Cobb. Double plays—Chapman, Wambsganss, Kirke, (2.) Hits—Off James, 6 in five innings; off Coveleskie, 3 in two innings; off Oldham, none in one inning. Bases on balls—Off Klepfer, 2; off James, 2; off Coveleskie, 1. Struck out—By Klepfer, 2; by James, 2; by Coveleskie, 1. Passed ball—Stanage. First base on error—Detroit. Left on bases—Cleveland, 6; Detroit, 5. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Evans.

Red Sox Find Their Batting Eye.

BOSTON, Sept. 10.—The Red Sox regained their batting eyes today and won easily from Philadelphia, 7 runs to 2. Ruth baffled all batsmen except in two innings, the fifth, when Mclnnis's single, Oldring's double, and a wild pitch scored the Philadelphia runs, and the ninth, when he let up for a moment, but regained control. Score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'zel, lf	2	1	1	1	0
Lewis, lf	2	1	2	1	0
Scott, ss	3	0	0	2	0
H'pe, rf	3	1	3	0	0
Sp'ker, cf	2	2	0	7	0
G'ff, 3b	4	1	3	0	1
Thom, 1b	3	0	1	8	1
Barry, 2b	3	0	1	3	4
Thomas, c	4	0	1	7	0
Ruth, p	4	1	0	1	2
Total	32	7	13	27	9

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Haas, lf	4	0	0	2	0
Walsh, rf	4	0	0	0	1
Str'k, cf	4	0	0	2	0
Lajoie, ss	4	0	0	5	3
McI's, 1b	4	1	2	8	3
Oldr'g, lb	4	1	2	1	1
Malone, 2b	3	0	1	2	3
M'Avoy, c	3	0	0	4	3
W'koff, p	2	0	0	0	2
Total	32	2	5	24	15

Errors—Strunk, Malone.

Boston	3	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0—7
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0—2

Two-base hit—Scott. Three-base hits—Henriksen, Oldring. Stolen base—Hooper. Sacrifice flies—Hobitzel, Speaker. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 5; Boston, 7. Bases on balls—Off Wyckoff, 4; off Ruth, 2. Struck out—By Wyckoff, 5; by Ruth, 6. Wild pitches—Ruth, Wyckoff. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and O'Loughlin. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes.

Tinker May Go Under Knife.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—Joseph B. Tinker, manager of the Chicago Federals, was advised by surgeons today to submit to an X-ray examination and an operation, if necessary, to be relieved of an ailment which has troubled him all season. Tinker will undergo examination on Monday, and if an immediate operation is decided upon he will turn the leadership of the club over to Third Baseman Zeider. Tinker won the consent of surgeons to have the examination postponed until Monday, as he had planned to take part in a "Tinker Day" celebration arranged in his honor for tomorrow.

American Association.

At Indianapolis—Indianapolis, 11; Kansas City, 4.
At Indianapolis, 5; Kansas City, 2.
At Columbus—Columbus, 3; St. Paul, 1, (ten innings.) St. Paul, 10; Columbus, 2.
At Louisville—Louisville, 7; Minneapolis, 5.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
St. Louis, 3; New York, 1.
Boston, 7; Philadelphia, 2.
Cleveland, 6; Detroit, 2.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Philadelphia, 7; New York, 3.
Pittsburgh, 3; Boston, 1.
Boston, 3; Pittsburgh, 2.
Cincinnati, 7; St. Louis, 1.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn, 2; Pittsburgh, 0.
St. Louis, 3; Newark, 0.
Buffalo, 3; Kansas City, 1.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Rochester, 2; Providence, 1.
Jersey City, 10; Montreal, 3.
Buffalo, 8; Richmond, 1.
Buffalo, 5; Richmond, 2.
Toronto, 1; Harrisburg, 0.
Toronto, 5; Harrisburg, 1.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Boston	86	43	.667
Detroit	86	48	.642
Chicago	79	53	.603
Washington	71	59	.546
New York	59	69	.461
St. Louis	53	78	.405
Cleveland	50	82	.379
Philadelphia	38	91	.295

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Philadelphia	73	56	.566
Brooklyn	71	61	.537
Boston	69	61	.530
St. Louis	65	70	.481
Chicago	61	66	.480
Pittsburgh	64	72	.474
Cincinnati	61	69	.469
New York	59	69	.461

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Pittsburgh	73	57	.562
St. Louis	71	60	.541
Chicago	70	63	.530
Newark	67	61	.522
Kansas City	68	63	.519
Buffalo	63	64	.500
Brooklyn	55	69	.416
Baltimore	43	85	.336

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Providence	80	46	.635
Buffalo	78	47	.624
Montreal	63	63	.500
Rochester	60	65	.480
Toronto	61	66	.480
Harrisburg	59	66	.472
Richmond	56	74	.431
Jersey City	47	77	.388

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Detroit at New York.
Cleveland at Washington.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Boston.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at Cincinnati.
Brooklyn at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.
Boston at Chicago.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn. (2 games.)
Newark at St. Louis.
Baltimore at Chicago.
Buffalo at Kansas City.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
(Each club plays two games.)
Harrisburg at Buffalo.
Jersey City at Toronto.
Providence at Montreal.
Richmond at Rochester.

EIGHTH STRAIGHT VICTORY.

Brookfeds Shut Out Pittsburgh by a Score of 2 to 0.

The Brookfeds won their eighth straight victory and their fifteenth in the last twenty games played, when they shut out the Pittsburgh team yesterday afternoon at Washington Park, by a score of 2 to 0. Jim Bluejacket pitched good ball for the Brooklyn team, allowing but five hits and those were so well scattered that they counted as nothing in the scoring. The only time the Indian weakened was in the eighth when his control wabbled and he doled out two passes with only one man out. Konetchy and Kelly, however, were retired on hits to the outfield.

The Brooklyn team scored its two runs in the third session after two were out. Myers sent a single to right and stole second. Magee walked and when Benny Kauff slashed a single to centre, Myers scored and Magee took third. Kauff and Magee then tried a double steal and worked it successfully, Magee crossing the plate with the second run. Aside from that one inning Barger pitched a good game for Pittsburgh. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
And'n, rf	3	0	1	3	0
Myers, 1b	4	1	2	8	0
Magee, 2b	3	1	0	2	2
Kauff, cf	4	0	1	2	0
C'per, lf	4	0	2	3	0
F.S'th, ss	3	0	0	1	3
Holt, 3b	3	0	1	2	2
Land, c	3	0	1	7	0
Bluej't, p	3	0	0	0	0
Total	30	2	8	28	7

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'gh'r, ss	3	0	0	2	2
W'k'd, lf	4	0	0	2	0
Kelly, rf	4	0	1	1	1
M'wry, 3b	4	0	2	3	3
Y'kes, 2b	4	0	0	2	2
Coa'r, c	4	0	0	9	0
Barger, p	3	0	0	1	3
Total	33	0	3	24	14

*O'Connor out, hit by batted ball.
Errors—F. Smith, 3.

Brooklyn	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0—2
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Stolen bases—Myers, Magee, Cooper, Holt, Kelly, Mowry. Earned runs—Brooklyn, 2. Sacrifice hit—Smith. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 8; Brooklyn, 9. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 3. Bases on balls—Off Barger, 4; off Bluejacket, 2. Struck out—By Barger, 1; by Bluejacket, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Johnstone and Wilhelm. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

Reds Sweep Series with Cardinals.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 10.—Cincinnati finished the season with St. Louis here by taking today's game, 7 to 1, making a clean sweep of the series. Lear was in great form and allowed only three hits, while the visitors took advantage of Meadows's wildness, which, combined with a series of singles, gave them a lead of seven runs. With this handicap Manager Huggins sent in Lamline, a recruit from the Three-Eye League, who finished in good style. In the eighth Betzel tripled and scored the locals' only run on Gonzales's sacrifice. Score:

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
K'fer, cf	4	1	1	3	0
Groh, 3b	2	1	0	1	4
H'sog, ss	4	1	2	2	2
G'fth, rf	2	2	1	0	0
M'witz, 1b	5	0	1	15	0
Leach, lf	4	1	2	2	0
Wingo, c	3	0	1	1	2
R'gars, 2b	3	0	0	1	3
Lear, p	4	0	0	1	4
Total	33	7	8	27	15

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hug's, 2b	3	0	0	3	3
Butler, ss	3	0	1	1	3
H'sby, ss	2	0	0	0	0
B'cher, lf	4	0	1	1	0
Long, rf	3	0	0	2	1
Wilson, c	4	0	0	7	1
Miller, 1b	4	0	0	8	0
Betzel, 3b	3	1	1	2	3
Gem'n, c	3	0	0	3	2
Mead's, p	1	0	0	0	0
†Kline, p	2	0	0	0	1
‡Hyatt	1	0	0	0	0
Total	30	1	3	27	14

*Batted for Huggins in ninth inning.
Errors—Huggins, Meadows.

Cincinnati	0	0	1	1	3	2	0	0	7—7
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1

Three-base hit—Betzel. Stolen bases—Leach, 2. Earned runs—Cincinnati, 4; St. Louis, 1. Sacrifice hits—Groh, Rodgers, Griffith, Gonzales. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 7; St. Louis, 2. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 2. Bases on balls—Off Meadows, 6. Hits—Off Meadows, 7 in 5 1-3 innings; off Lamline, 1 in 3 2-3 innings. Struck out—By Lear, 2; by Meadows, 3; by Lamline, 4. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—O'Day and Quigley.

Southern Association.

At Atlanta—Birmingham, 5; Atlanta, 3.
At Memphis—New Orleans, 7; Memphis, 1.
At Chattanooga—Chattanooga, 4; Memphis, 0.
At Little Rock—Nashville, 8; Little Rock, 6.

CRAVATH'S HOMER CRUSHES GIANTS

"Gabby's" Drive Goes Over Centre Field Fence, Resulting in Four Runs.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 10.—"Gabby" Cravath broke up the fourth and final game of the series between the Phillies and Giants today in the eighth inning with the longest home run drive he has made since he joined the team, and one of the longest hits ever made on the Phillies' grounds. Cravath picked the psychological moment for his smash, for there were three men on bases, the score was tied and no one was out. The four runs gave the Phillies their fourth straight victory over New York, by a score of 7 to 3. As Boston split even on its double header with Pittsburgh and Brooklyn did not play, the Phillies are now leading the Dodgers by 3½ games and are 4½ games in front of the Braves.

Seldom, if ever, has such a scene been enacted at Broad and Huntingdon Streets as was staged in that eight inning. If it had been the deciding game of the world's series, the crowd of 5,000 fans could not have made more noise. The ball had hardly started on its way over the fence in deep centre field when the crowd arose to its feet. For an instant there was almost breathless silence, then as the trio of base runners started their merry round of the base paths, followed by Cravath, the crowd broke into a mighty roar which lasted until all four runners had crossed the plate.

Stock, Bancroft and Paskert, who were on the bases, crossed the plate and waited to shake hands with Cravath as the big outfielder completed his twenty-first home run of the season.

The two clubs had tied the score in the seventh and two brilliant fielding plays had disposed of the Giants in the first half of the eighth. For six innings "Big Jeff" Tesreau had the Phillies at his mercy and showed no signs of weakening. But when Luderus and Whitted slammed two-baggers which resulted in two runs and a tied score in the seventh, the fans began to wake up and look for victory instead of defeat. Stock opened eighth with a single to centre and as the Giant pitcher began to wabble. Bancroft and Paskert cleverly waited him out for bases on balls, filling the bases. Cravath's appearance at bat was greeted with a shout of joy. The big fellow had not hit safely for three times up and to make matters worse he had fanned in the sixth.

But "Gabby" had picked his spot and he did not keep the crowd long in suspense. There was no chance to evade this issue, Tesreau took a chance on fooling Cravath. With one strike and two balls called, Tesreau "grooved" one and Cravath landed on it fairly. The ball sailed high in the air and never stopped until it disappeared from view over the centre field wall about thirty feet from the club house. Two years ago Luderus hit one over almost at the same spot, but it is said that Cravath's drive was the longer by at least twenty feet. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Stock, 3b	4	2	2	1	2
B'c'ft, ss	3	1	2	2	3
Fast'l, cf	2	1	0	3	0
C'v'th, lf	3	1	1	1	0
Lud's, 1b	4	1	1	13	0
Whted, rf	4	1	1	5	0
N'hoff, 2b	3	0	1	0	5
E. B's, c	3	0	0	2	1
McG'n, p	3	0	0	0	3
Total	29	7	7	27	14

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
G. B's, lf	4	0	1	0	0
R'ton, rf	3	0	1	2	0
Doyle, 2b	4	0	1	1	4
Mc'lle, 1b	4	1	0	13	0
F'cher, ss	4	1	2	2	3
B'ker, cf	3	0	1	2	0
Ener'l, 3b	3	0	0	1	2
Meyers, c	3	0	0	3	1
Tesr'u, p	3	1	2	0	3
Total	32	3	7	24	13

Errors—Fletcher, Bancroft.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	—7
New York	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0—3

Two-base hits—Becker, Doyle, Luderus, Whitted. Home runs—Tesreau, Cravath. Earned runs—New York, 3; Philadelphia, 7. Sacrifice hits—Becker, Paskert, Niehoff. Double play—Doyle, Fletcher and Merkle. Fletcher and Merkle. Left on bases—New York, 5; Philadelphia, 3. First base on errors—New York, 1; Philadelphia, 1. Bases on balls—Off Tesreau, 3; off McGinnis, 1. Struck out—By Tesreau, 3. Time of game—One hour and thirty-eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Orth.

Braves Take One Game from Pirates

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 10.—Boston lost the first game of today's doubleheader to Pittsburgh by a score of 3 to 1, but evened up by taking the second game, 3 to 2, in ten innings. Adams was effective in the first game, while Nehf and Barnes were both hit hard. In the second contest Nehf was master at critical times, but his opponent, Kantlehner, was wild, which practically lost the game for the home team. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf	4	0	1	1	0
J'st'n, 1b	5	1	1	7	0
Barn'y, cf	3	0	0	3	0
H'ch'n, rf	4	0	2	3	1
Wag'r, ss	4	1	2	3	3
Vlox, 2b	4	0	1	2	0
Baird, 3b	3	0	0	1	2
Gibson, c	4	0	1	2	0
Adams, p	4	0	1	2	3
Total	35	2	7	24	9

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
S'grass, cf	4	0	0	2	0
Evers, 2b	3	0	1	1	2
Moran, rf	4	0	0	3	0
Magee, lf	4	0	0	1	0
Mann, 1b	4	0	1	10	0
*Strand	0	0	0	0	0
Smith, 3b	4	0	2	0	2
Egan, ss	4	0	1	4	2
Whal'g, c	3	0	0	5	0
Gowdy, c	2	0	1	1	2
Nehf, p	1	0	0	0	2
Barnes, p	2	0	0	0	3
Total	33	0	6	27	14

*Ran for Schmidt in ninth inning.
Error—Evans.

Pittsburgh	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	—3
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Two-base hits—Schmidt. Three-base hit—Wagner. Home run—Hinchman. Sacrifice hits—Evers, Hinchman, Baird. Double plays—Adams, Wagner, and Johnston; Wagner, Vlox, and Johnston. Stolen bases—Carey, Barnes, Baird. Earned runs—Boston, 1; Pittsburgh, 5. Left on bases—Boston, 6; Pittsburgh, 9. First base on balls—Off Barnes, 3. Hits—Off Nehf, 7 in 3 innings; off Barnes, 7 in 5 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Nehf, (Wagner.) Struck out—By Nehf, 1; by Barnes, 1. Passed ball—Whaling. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie. Time of game—One hour and forty-four minutes.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Snodgrass, cf	1	0	0	2	0
Evers, 2b	4	1	1	0	3
F'sp'k, rf	3	0	1	1	0
Magee, lf	5	1	1	1	0
Sch'dt, 1b	2	0	1	8	0
Str'nd, cf	3	0	0	3	0
Mclnn, cf	0	0	0	0	0
Smith, 3b	4	0	0	2	4
Egan, ss	3	0	0	2	2
Gowdy, c	4	0	0	6	0
Rud'ph, p	3	0	0	0	5
Total	33	2	4	25	14

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf	3	0	2	2	0
Kan'n, lb	5	0	0	12	0
D'ney, rf	4	0	1	1	0
H'ch'n, rf	4	0	0	4	0
Wag'r, ss	3	1	2	2	3
Vlox, 2b	3	0	1	0	6
Baird, 3b	5	0	0	2	2
Gibson, c	3	1	1	5	0
*Costello	1	0	1	0	0
Kant'r, p	3	0	1	0	2
†Collins	1	0	0	1	0
Total	35	2	9	30	14

*Batted for Gibson in ninth inning.
†Batted for Kantlehner in tenth inning.
Errors—Egan, Gibson, Barney, Gibson.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1—3
Pittsburgh	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—2

Two-base hits—Fitzpatrick, Gibson. Three-base hit—Wagner. Sacrifice hits—Evans, Fitzpatrick. Double plays—Egan, Evers and Schmidt; Rudolph, Evers and Snodgrass; Smith and Snodgrass. Earned runs—Boston, 1; Pittsburgh, 2. Left on bases—Boston, 8; Pittsburgh, 6. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 2; Boston, 1. First base on balls—Off Rudolph, 3; off Kantlehner, 4. Hit by pitcher—By Kantlehner (Snodgrass, Fitzpatrick.) Struck out—By Rudolph, 3; by Kantlehner, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Mason. Time of game—One hour and fifty-two minutes.

Double-Header at Washington Park.

The Brookfeds will play a double-header with Pittsburgh this afternoon at Washington Park, and only one game Monday. The first game will start at 1:30 o'clock. Falkenberg and Pfineran will pitch for the Brookfeds.

Motor Boat Races Postponed.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—The third of the series of motor boat races for the championship of America and the Wrigley Cup, scheduled for today, was postponed on account of a heavy sea. Two of the races run have been won by Disturber IV. The easterly will be resumed tomorrow, weather permitting.

BASEBALL Today, 2 P. M. N. Y. Americans vs. Detroit. Polo Grounds. 155th St.—Adv.

NO RUN IN THIS GAME.

Dodgers Battle Eleven Innings with Rail Lights at Toledo.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 10.—The Brooklyn Dodgers were surprised here this afternoon when the fast Toledo Rail Light Club held the National League pennant chasers to an eleven-inning scoreless tie. The game was called at that period by agreement. The main feature of the contest was the fine twirling done by Jimmy Baxter, the local boy. He not only held the heavy-hitting Dodgers to four hits, but twice retired the side with men on third base by the strike-out route. In all Baxter had eight strikeouts to his credit, quite a record for an amateur pitcher against a National League team.

Brooklyn utilized three pitchers. Coombs started the battle. He retired at the close of the third after three hits had been registered against him. Dell allowed one hit in the three innings he performed, while Appleton finished the last five without a single hit being made off his delivery. Outside of the work of the twirlers the only feature of the contest was Cutshaw's fine one-handed stop of Marshall's liner in the third.

Brooklyn had three chances to score. In the opening inning with two down Nichols dropped Cutshaw's fly and the player reached second base. He went to third on a wild pitch, but the side was retired a moment later when Hummel took the third strike. Again in the eighth Brooklyn got a man on third when Nixon opened with a double and advanced to third on Getz's sacrifice. Baxter then tightened up and fanned both Pfeffer and M. Wheat much to the delight of the fans.

Brooklyn's last chance to score came in the eleventh when with two down M. Wheat doubled. Baxter, however, again showed his worth by fanning Appleton. The Rail Light's never got a man past second base. The score:

												R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Rail Light	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4

Batteries—Brooklyn, Coombs, Dell, Appleton, and M. Wheat; Toledo, Baxter and Woods.

PRISON BASEBALL DISPUTE.

Dannemora Nines in Controversy Over Alleged Forced Play.

The baseball league at Dannemora Prison has been in confusion temporarily over a play about which the umpires could not agree. The league is made up of teams representing the different shops of the prison, and Mr. Hurd, a member of the Prison Commission, has presented a silver cup which will go to the team winning the season's series. The men show a remarkable interest in the game, and recently appealed to a baseball authority to settle a question in dispute.

The play which caused the controversy was as follows: There was a runner on first base and one on third, and one batsman out. A batsman then hit a grounder to the first baseban, who touched first base, retiring the runner, and then threw second to get the runner going to that base. The player ran up and down between first and second bases, and finally got back to first base safely, the man on third scoring. The team in the field declared that there was a double play, the runner at first base being cut at second when the second baseman, after getting the ball, touched second base.

The legal interpretation of the play is that the runner going to second got back to first base safely after the batter had been retired, and the run counted, only one out being made.

The run tied the score, and a controversy arose, one team counting the run and the other playing for a double play. According to the rules, the game was a tie and must be played over again.

The point arose over the misinterpretation of the rule covering a force-out play. A force-out at second base on a double play is made before the out is made at first base. When the first out of a double play is made at first base it is necessary to touch the runner going to second base with the ball, and not touch the base only.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT

CALIFORNIANS WIN INTERNATIONAL TENNIS—ON GOLF LINKS

WEST VANQUISHES EAST AT TENNIS

T. R. Pell's Defeat of T. C. Bundy Only Consolation for Atlantic Coast Team.

Maurice E. McLoughlin and T. R. Pell were the two players who distinguished themselves on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills, L. I., yesterday in the first of the international series of matches. McLoughlin, as the Captain of the Pacific Coast team, easily took revenge upon Karl H. Behr of the Eastern States team for the defeat which Behr administered to "The Comet" a month ago at Seabright. In only one set was it possible for the international veteran to find the vulnerable spots on McLoughlin's back hand and his low ground strokes. For the rest of the time McLoughlin was his old free and easy self. He hit hard and surely to win at 6-4, 8-6, 6-2, 6-2.

Pell was the lone representative of the Eastern States who was successful in scoring a spoint in the series of four singles and two doubles for the two days of competition which will end this afternoon, with a victory in the singles over Thomas C. Bundy at 6-4, 2-6, 6-2, 3-6, 6-4.

The Pacific Coast players took the doubles match in ridiculously easy style, thereby making it two points to one for the first day's contests. In this match William M. Johnston and Clarence J. Griffin, the new national champions, simply rattled the ball all around R. Norris Williams, 2d, and Watson M. Washburn, winners of the Eastern doubles championship at Longwood, to the score of 6-3, 6-2, 6-4. Williams was the weakest of the four men on the court. He was constantly topping the ball so that it went jamming into the net, and he played his shots wildly all the way through the three sets.

The series, which is a return match to the one held early in July at San Francisco, on asphalt courts, in which Dean Mathey was the only member of the Eastern States to win a point, as he defeated Bundy, attracted a gallery of more than 2,000 spectators to the field on which the All Comers was recently decided. The chief interest centred upon McLoughlin and as to what showing he would make against his arch rival, Behr. The famous Eastern player started the service with a rush of a whirlwind, taking a love game before McLoughlin fairly got into action. Once "The Comet" had begun to streak around the court whipping the ball into the corners, and playing with a surety and freedom of stroke that left little chance for a return, there was no doubt as to what the outcome would be. Behr tried his famous charges for the net only to be repulsed as McLoughlin shot across drives that went sizzling past the veteran's outstretched racket almost impossible for the Eastern man to move the battle ground to close range. McLoughlin was always on the ball, fairly splitting the lines with his shots, and working in wonderful cross-fire volleys when the opportunity presented itself.

Throughout the contest McLoughlin played like a man who has had the strain removed. His smashes—there were only a few of them—went straight to the mark. His service and the little tricks of changed direction, together with his mixing of pace, were always baffling Behr. It seemed impossible for Behr to steady himself. He was cutting off his returns too much, as that he constantly landed the ball in the net. Behr forced his attack upon McLoughlin's low ground strokes and his back hand in the second set. That was as far as he could make the game that had won for him at Seabright. So true. For the balance of the match McLoughlin completely outplayed him from all portions of the court, so that his victory materially helped his rating.

The victory of Pell over Bundy was due to consistency. Seldom in all of his career it is doubtful if Pell has conducted a campaign in a more cool and deliberate manner. He always kept driving, mostly from deep court, and allowed Bundy to do all the racing and manoeuvring in his side of the net. It was not a remarkable contest as high-class tennis goes, for it was Pell's deadly accuracy that tamed Bundy in the end.

Students of form who have been looking to Williams to redeem himself in the intersectional series received a tremendous shock from the performance he put up in the doubles. His timing of his shots, invariably hitting too soon, spoiled his chances. Johnston, the youthful Californian on the opposite side of the net, Williams sank to mediocrity.

There was a lot of sharply played rallies in the contest in which the concerted action, the alertness and the general aggressiveness was all with the Pacific Coast pair. Washburn at times stepped into the lively tilts at volleying for some cracking shots that sent the ball whizzing straight through the middle of the opposite court. Occasionally there were rallies resplendant with splendid volleying, and it was at such times that the Californians worked Williams hard, usually to profit by his landing the ball in the net. Johnston fairly glittered in these brilliant bits of play, as he was very swift and sure in picking out openings and scoring by shots that caused the crowd to applaud.

The order of the service for the doubles was: Washburn, Johnston, Williams and Griffin. The point scores in games and sets follow:

FIRST SET.

										Pts.
Johnston and Griffin.....	4	0	3	4	1	4	5	1	4	4—30
Williams and Washburn..	1	4	5	1	4	1	3	4	1	1—25

SECOND SET.

											Pts.
Johnston and Griffin.....	7	1	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4—33
Williams and Washburn..	5	4	2	1	7	2	0	1	2	2—22

THIRD SET.

										Pts.
Johnston and Griffin.....	4	4	1	4	2	5	5	4	1	5—35
Williams and Washburn..	6	2	4	2	5	3	8	0	4	3—31

The intersectional series, which, it is planned, to make an annual event, will end today. At 1:45 o'clock this afternoon William M. Johnston will play R. Norris Williams, 2d, and in the other singles Clarence J. Griffin will engage Nathaniel W. Niles. The doubles will begin at 3:30. Karl Behr and T. R. Pell playing Maurice E. McLoughlin and Thomas C. Bundy.

Yesterday's summary follows:

Pacific Coast versus Eastern States, Team Matches, Singles.—Maurice E. McLoughlin, Pacific Coast, defeated Karl H. Behr, Eastern States, 6—4, 8—6, 6—2, 6—2; T. R. Pell, Eastern States, defeated Thomas C. Bundy, Pacific Coast, 6—4, 2—6, 6—2, 3—6, 6—4.

Doubles.—William M. Johnston and Clarence J. Griffin, Pacific Coast, defeated R. Norris Williams, 2d, and Watson M. Washburn, Eastern States, 6—4, 6—2, 6—4.

All Comers at Philadelphia.

The closing of the All Comers' tournament at the West Side Tennis Club, which was a notable success, following the change from Newport, brings speculation as to where the championships will be held next year. The probability is that henceforth the scene will be shifted yearly, and at present the opinion is that Philadelphia will hold the tournament in 1916. The Merion Cricket Club has adequate facilities for such an event, its courts being among the best in the country. Several members of this club were active during the tournament in just closest, in sounding opinion as to the Quaker City Club holding the championships. Many were found who were favorably inclined to Philadelphia, and it is certain that the Merion Cricket Club will bid for the event before the meeting of the National Lawn Tennis Association in February. The Philadelphia Cricket Club is also said to desire the tournament.

Several other clubs may enter bids for the championship, among them the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn and the Longwood Cricket Club of Boston. There seems to be little indication that the tournament will go to the West for several years, but when it does the Onwentsia Club at Lake Forest will probably be the first to stage the event.

BLOSSOM GOLF MEDALIST.

Yale Player Leads in Intercollegiate Test Rounds with 153.

F. R. Blossom of Yale won the medal in the thirty-six-hole qualifying round of the intercollegiate individual championship yesterday over the links of the Greenwich Country Club. Although D. Clark Corkran of Princeton led the field with a 75 at the end of the first eighteen holes, the Baltimore youth "blew up" on his second attempt, while Blossom, having a 78 in the morning, returned a 75 in the afternoon for a total of 153.

This led by one stroke the efforts of Louis L. Bredin of Yale and John M. Simpson of Illinois, the Western intercollegiate champion. Corkran took 81 for his afternoon round, due largely to erratic driving off the tee.

Four players found it necessary to play off for the last three places in the championship division. They were Lawrence H. Canan of Harvard, W. A. Lowrie of Princeton, John Marshall, Jr., of Williams, thrice the runner-up in the intercollegiate championship, and H. H. White of Illinois. Four holes were necessary before White was eliminated, and by this time it was so dark that fore caddies had to be sent out and matches were held over the cups so that the players might see the putt on the fourth green. White was the unsuccessful man because he took a 6.

The draw for the first round of match play today is as follows: Blossom vs. Pierce, Dyer vs. Lawyer, Canan vs. Bredin, Corkran vs. Mudge, Badham vs. Balch, Marshall vs. De Witt, Simpson vs. Herron and Lowrie vs. Peacock. The scores follow:

CHAMPIONSHIP DIVISION.

	First Round.	Second Round.	Total.
F. R. Blossom, Yale	78	75	153
Louis L. Bredin, Yale	78	76	154
John M. Simpson, Illinois	77	77	154
D. Clark Corkran, Princeton	75	81	156
S. D. Herron, Princeton	77	82	159
Dudley B. Mudge, Yale	84	75	159
Grant A. Peacock, Princeton	78	83	161
Franklin W. Dyer, Penn.	78	83	161
R. de Z. Pierce, Yale	82	79	161
De Witt Balch, Yale	81	81	162
Geo. T. Lawyer, Princeton	81	82	163
John De Witt, Jr., Princeton	83	80	163
W. T. Badham, Yale	81	83	164
L. H. Canan, Harvard	80	86	166
W. A. Lowrie, Princeton	78	88	166
John Marshall, Jr., Williams	85	81	166

SECOND SIXTEEN.

H. H. White, Illinois	77	89	166
J. H. Gay, Jr., Penn	83	84	167
C. P. Weems, Illinois	82	85	167
R. N. R. Fay, Princeton	83	85	168
Wesley M. Oler, Jr., Yale	84	84	168
J. W. Hubbell, Harvard	84	84	168
John G. Herburn, Harvard	85	83	168
H. R. Walton, Illinois	80	88	168
H. T. Grinnell, Princeton	84	85	169
Donald G. Cooke, Cornell	85	85	170
J. Bernd Rose, Princeton	86	85	171
F. S. Gaines, Yale	86	88	174
George A. McCook, Harvard	91	86	177
E. H. English, Williams	90	88	178
E. B. Cooke, Cornell	92	87	179
F. H. White, Illinois	93	87	180

RUMSON GOLF VICTORS.

Wild, Brokaw, Knox, and Lewis Survive for Semi-Finals.

First and second rounds of match play were in order yesterday in the invitation golf tournament of the Rumson Country Club. As a result Edwin M. Wild of Cranford will play George T. Brokaw of the home organization in the top half of the semi-final bracket today, while I. C. Knox, another local player, and Reginald M. Lewis of Ridgefield will fight it out in the lower half.

Instead of playing off for the medal in the qualifying round, for which Lewis and Wild tied on the first day with 78 each, it was decided to toss a coin for it, and Lewis was the winner. The young man from Connecticut had no difficulty in defeating J. Prentice Kellogg, but found his work cut out for him to eliminate Quentin Feitner of South Shore. Lewis was two up at the turn, and although Feitner won the eleventh and twelfth, the metropolitan junior runner-up was able to settle accounts on the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth holes.

E. Mortimer Barnes, Secretary of the Metropolitan Golf Association, first took the measure of David H. McAlpin, 2d, of Morris County, but through poor driving was later eliminated by Knox. There will be a handicap today in conjunction with the semi-final and final matches. The summary:

First Sixteen.—First Round—Pierre A. Proal, Rumson, beat Alfred P. Roth, Manhattan, 7 and 5; Edwin M. Wild, Cranford, beat E. B. Jamieson, Philadelphia Country, 5 and 4; George T. Brokaw, Rumson, beat John E. Kelley, Deal, 3 and 1; Chester L. Maxwell, Spring Lake, beat E. G. Wylie, Rumson, 1 up; I. C. Knox, Rumson, beat E. B. Schley, Baltusrol, 7 and 5; E. Mortimer Barnes, Englewood, beat David H. McAlpin, 2d, Morris County, 3 and 2; Reginald M. Lewis, Ridgefield, beat J. Prentice Kellogg, Rumson, 6 and 5; Q. F. Feitner, South Shore, beat A. T. Dwight, Rumson, 3 and 2.

Second Round—Wild beat Proal, 8 and 7; Brokaw beat Maxwell, 6 and 5; Knox beat Barnes, 3 and 2; Lewis beat Feitner, 3 and 2.

Beaten Eight.—First Round—Jamieson beat Roth, 3 and 2; Kelley beat Wylie, 1 up; Schley beat McAlpin, 6 and 5; Dwight beat Kellogg, 6 and 5.

Second Sixteen.—First Round—A. Symington, Rumson, beat H. E. Dewing, Rockland, 3 and 1; A. F. Jamieson, Spring Lake, beat J. H. Ottley, Nassau, 4 and 3; S. Wylie, Rumson, beat A. Stark, Cranford, 7 and 6; E. D. F. Lard, Cedarhurst, beat Fred Gerkin, Spring Lake, 6 and 5; B. S. Prentice, Rumson, beat George H. Bowly, Spring Lake, 6 and 5; W. A. Bagby, Trenton, beat F. M. Widmer, Deal, 2 up; H. H. Moore, Spring Lake, beat W. F. Spalding, Rumson, by default; E. H. Smith, Deal, beat W. R. Delehanty, Deal, 2 and 1.

Second Round—Jamieson beat Symington, 3 and 2; Lord beat Wylie, 1 up; Prentice beat Bagby, 6 and 3; Smith beat Moore, 5 and 4.

Beaten Eight.—First Round—Dewing beat Ottley by default; Gerkin beat Stark, 1 up, (19 holes); Widmer beat Bowly, 1 up; Delehanty beat Spalding by default.

Third Sixteen.—First Round—H. B. Jones, Rumson, beat Earnest Amy, Rumson, 1 up; Joseph Amy, Rumson, beat E. C. Shotwell, Rumson, 6 and 5; W. B. Potts, Rumson, beat W. H. Spear, Spring Lake, 1 up; J. G. Bates, Morris County, beat B. J. Patterson, Spring Lake, 2 and 1; W. T. Fahy, Spring Lake, beat F. A. Potts, Lakewood, 3 and 1; Paul E. Heller, Essex County, beat J. Symington, Rumson, 2 and 1; A. W. Rossiter, National, beat E. D. Boschen, Spring Lake, 9 and 8; A. J. McClure, Rumson, beat A. Bryant, Rumson, 1 up, (19 holes).

Second Round—Jones beat Joseph Amy, 1 up, (19 holes); Bates beat W. B. Potts, 1 up, (19 holes); Fahy beat Heller, 5 and 4; Rossiter beat McClure, 6 and 5.

Beaten Eight.—First Round—Shotwell beat Ernest Amy, 1 up; Patterson beat Spear, 1 up; Symington beat F. A. Potts, Lakewood, 8 and 1; Bryant beat Boschen, 1 up.

VANDERBECK AND STIRLING MATCH.

Mrs. Vanderbeck, out.	6	5	5	4	7	5	5	4	5	4	6
Miss Stirling, out.	5	6	4	6	5	5	5	5	4	6	4
Mrs. Vanderbeck, in.	6	5	5	5	5	3	6	4	5	4	5
Miss Stirling, in.	5	5	6	6	5	4	3	6	3	4	4
Vanderbeck, extra											1
Miss Stirling, extra											5

GAVINS AND PEARCE MATCH.

Mrs. Gavins, out.	6	4	7	5	6	5	5	5	6	4
Miss Pearce, out.	7	4	5	6	7	5	5	5	7	5
Mrs. Gavins, in.									5	6
Miss Pearce, in.									7	6

Bye holes not played.

Transportation Club Golf.

The annual Fall golf tournament of the Transportation Club was held last Thursday on the links of the Ardsley Club. Play was at 18 holes handicap, and after a tie at 85 net between H. D. Hawks, the scratch man, and E. B. Gower, Jr., receiving 9 strokes, the latter won the play-off with a score of 91—82. Hawks, the scratch man, ran into trouble on several holes and took 92. He received the second prize, and the duffers' prize went to J. L. Burdett with a score of 140, 10—130. Some of the leading scores were: E. B. Gower, Jr., 94, 9—85; H. D. Hawks, 85, 0—85; Dr. F. N. Irwin, 85, 9—86; A. L. Linn, Jr., 100, 14—86; Edward B. Katte, 111, 17—94; W. M. Ostrander, 102, 5—97; Miles Brenson, 105, 6—99; Alexander M. Welch, 126, 17—109; Joseph M. Philbrick, 118, 6—109; J. F. Fairlamb, 124, 14—110; F. La Bau, 125, 10—115; F. J. Weite, 135, 17—118; J. L. Burdett, 140, 10—130.

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22-HOLE MATCH IN WOMEN'S GOLF

Mrs. Vanderbeck Defeats Miss Stirling in Heavy Rainstorm at Onwentsia.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE FOREST, Ill., Sept. 10.—Laboring under weather difficulties that would have dismayed almost any one else, Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck, representing the Merion Cricket Club of Philadelphia, won a sensational extra hole match over Miss Alexa Stirling, the Southern champion, in the semi-final round of the woman's championship on the Onwentsia links today. As a result Mrs. Vanderbeck will play Mrs. A. W. Gavins of Shirley Park Club, England, for the title tomorrow.

Mrs. Gavins, defeating Miss Ernestine Pearce of Flossmore 5 up and 3 to play, finished before a heavy storm broke.

Mrs. Vanderbeck defeated Miss Stirling in a match carried to four extra holes, making it one of the longest on record in women's national tournaments in this country. From the moment the rivals teed up late in the morning until they finished, more than three hours later, there never was a dull second.

Off the tee, first one and then the other would have the advantage, although toward the last Miss Stirling's faultless wrist action generally resulted in her gaining a few yards with every wood shot. At times Mrs. Vanderbeck was unsteady in driving as she topped from the second, fifth and tenth tees, mistakes that cost her those holes.

Miss Stirling, thanks to a fine recovery, got a half in five at the seventh hole, after topping her second shot into the Skokie. Compelled to drop back from the usual penalty stroke, the Southern champion made a fine mashie shot to within a few feet of the pin and then sank the putt. When Miss Stirling took three putts on the ninth green it gave her opponent an opening, so that Mrs. Vanderbeck, getting a five there, won the hole and turned for home one up.

After losing the tenth hole because of a poor drive, Mrs. Vanderbeck gained the lead at the eleventh, where her opponent again missed a short putt. They had the twelfth against the wind in 6, but Mrs. Vanderbeck became 2 up at the thirteenth, her opponent dubbing a mashie shot to the cross-bunker. After halving 5 at the fourteenth, Miss Stirling drew applause by sinking a long putt for a 4 on the next green and winning the hole.

Mrs. Vanderbeck had to work hard for her half in 3 at the short sixteenth, when her tee shot failed to reach the green. She chipped up fairly close, however, and then got down the putt. Miss Stirling had a chance for 2 there, as her tee shot left her ball not more than twenty feet from the flag. To the seventh Mrs. Vanderbeck had the better third shot, her opponent barely reaching the edge of the green. After the Southern girl had missed her try for a 5, Mrs. Vanderbeck had a chance for a 4 and a match right there, but she missed on a three-foot putt. The half in 6 left Mrs. Vanderbeck dormie going to the home hole. They played this in a rather sensational manner, Mrs. Vanderbeck shoving her drive to the rough at which Miss Stirling pulling hers to the long grass on the other side of the fairway. Playing the odd, Mrs. Vanderbeck reached the far edge of the green, and it did not look as if her opponent would be able to do any better, as Miss Stirling's ball had stopped close to a tree. She made a difficult shot, however, the ball stopping about seven yards from the flag. After Mrs. Vanderbeck had run her approach putt practically dead, Miss Stirling missed her try for a 3. That squared the match, the strokes reading 90 to 91 in favor of Miss Stirling.

Although a storm was approaching, everybody without hesitation accompanied the players to the green, all determined to see the match through. They halved the first hole in 5 and the next in 4, Mrs. Vanderbeck being lucky there, as her drive landed the ball in a shallow trap from which she made a good shot, the ball stopped ball, however, reached the green.

Against the storm which was then breaking the golfers took four strokes to get to the third green and the hole was halved in 6. Mrs. Vanderbeck played her drive to the rough, starting for the fourth hole, the twenty-second of the match. She had to play out short of the bunker with an iron, barely reaching the green edge on her third, and it looked like Miss Stirling's hole then, for the Southern champion, supplementing a good drive with a fine brassie, carried the bunker, her ball resting only a few yards short of the green. She pitched up within fifteen feet of the hole and it looked as if she might win the hole in 4, but she badly overran, and missing the short one coming back, took 6 for the hole and lost, Mrs. Vanderbeck getting a 5.

When the match ended hundreds of men and women were compelled to race back as best they could through the blinding rain storm to the clubhouse, nearly a mile away. Every one got drenched, but later on the weather improved so that many persons played in the afternoon.

The story of the other match is brief. Mrs. Gavins, although not at her best, could not very well lose, for Miss Pearce had gone completely off her game. The best thing the Chicago girl did was to outdrive her opponent, but through the fairway Mrs. Gavins always had the better of the argument, and as a result she had it 5 and 3 to play. Going out in 49, none too good, Mrs. Gavins turned for home 4 up. She lost the next hole by getting so badly bunkered on her third shot that she had to play back, Miss Pearce finally winning in 7 to 8. They should have halved the eleventh hole, but Miss Pearce took three putts. Their aixes against the wind to the 505 yards twelfth hole, were good considering the strong wind. Miss Pearce won the thirteenth, where her opponent all over-approached, but Mrs. Gavins then settled matters by winning the fourteenth and fifteenth holes.

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Mrs. Vanderbeck, in.	6	5	5	5	5	3	6	4	5	4	5
Miss Stirling, in.	5	5	6	6	5	4	3	6	3	4	4
Vanderbeck, extra											1
Miss Stirling, extra											5

GAVINS AND PEARCE MATCH.

Mrs. Gavins, out.	6	4	7	5	6	5	5	5	6	4
Miss Pearce, out.	7	4	5	6	7	5	5	5	7	5
Mrs. Gavins, in.									5	6
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Carlton Smith's Georgia Title.

ATLANTA, Sept. 10.—Carlton Smith of Atlanta today won the Georgia State tennis championship from Nat Thornton, also of Atlanta, after five hard-fought sets. The scores were 2—6, 9—7, 6—2, 6—4, 6—2.

YACHTS IN OCEAN RACE.

Katoura and Atlantic to Compete for Historic Trophies.

Two ocean races for trophies, second only in historic interest to the famous America's cup, will focus the attention of the yachting world next week. The events will be for the Cap May Challenge Cup and the Brenton's Reef Challenge Cup, both of which have been in competition since 1872. Two of the fastest and largest schooner yachts, Robert E. Tod's Katoura and James C. Brady's Atlantic, will be the contestants for the trophies.

Katoura holds both of the cups, having won one by default from Theodore P. Burgess's three-masted racing schooner Karina and the other through a default by Atlantic. The purchase of the latter yacht by James C. Brady early this Spring from Wilson Marshall brings the reappearance of this windjammer in ocean racing.

The race for the Cape May Challenge Cup will take place Wednesday over a course of 214 nautical miles and will be sailed without time limit or time allowance and under the racing rules of the New York Yacht Club. This cup was presented to the New York Yacht Club in 1872 by James Gordon Bennett. The start will be off Sandy Hook, to and around the Five Fathom light ship off Cape May, leaving it on the port or starboard hand at will, and back to Sandy Hook light ship, passing it to the southward and eastward within 100 yards distance.

The Brenton's Reef Cup is open to the yachts of all nations, to be sailed for in an ocean race over course from the lightship off Newport to and around the lightship off Sandy Hook and outside of Long Island and return. This race will be sailed Saturday under the same conditions as the Cape May Cup, except that the course is longer, being 264 nautical miles.

The yachts which have won the Cape May trophy and their owners are: 1872, Dreadnought, owner, A. B. Stickwell; 1873, Enchantress, owner, J. B. Loubat; 1877, Idler, S. Colgate, owner; 1885, Genesta, Sir Richard Sutton, Bart.; 1886, Irex, owner, J. Jameson, 1889, Wendur, owner, T. B. C. West; 1893, Brittania, H. R. H., the Prince of Wales; 1904, Atlantic, Wilson Marshall; 1911, Atlantic, William Marshall; 1914, forfeited by Atlantic to Katoura, owner, Robert T. Tod.

In the races for the Brenton's Reef Cup, the winning yachts and their owners are: 1872, Rambler, J. M. Forbes; 1885, Idler, Samuel J. Colgate; 1885, Genesta, Sir R. Sutton, Bart.; 1893, Navahoe, Royal Phelps Carroll, defeated Brittania, to which yacht Genesta had surrendered the prize; 1904, Atlantic, Wilson Marshall; 1911, Karina, Robert E. Tod; in 1914, Karina, which had been sold by Mr. Tod, forfeited the cup to Mr. Tod's new schooner, Katoura.

BOXER ADVISES PROMOTERS.

Ray Bronson Offers Sensible Suggestions for New Association.

Ray Bronson, who has been connected with boxing in this country for twelve years, advanced some interesting suggestions at the meeting of boxing promoters and managers last week at Cleveland, Ohio. Bronson's ring experience enables him to speak authoritatively on the subject, and for that reason what he has to say is deserving of attention. He has at different times been a boxer, promoter, and is at the present a manager.

The one-time welterweight boxer has not confined his work to this country alone, as he won a number of contests in Australia before his retirement, and, besides, is probably as well known in other foreign lands. Bronson believes that an association of promoters will be beneficial to the sport, as it will maintain a standard in boxing rules, weight limits, and requirements from holders of titles. He says:

"I believe uniform rules should exist in all contests in this country, regardless of whether a referee's decision is given or the outcome of the bout is left to the newspapers. Too many inexperienced referees have had to interpret the rules in any manner they saw fit, and the straight Marquis of Queensberry rules are to govern in one place let them govern in all.

"Make every referee pass an examination covering the rules and his actual interpretation, covering a series of examples which may occur in any bout. In this list of examples should be included the method used to score a bout by points; what should cause disqualification of a boxer; when it should be declared a no-contest, starting for the fourth hole, the twenty-second of the match. She had to play out short of the bunker with an iron, barely reaching the green edge on her third, and it looked like Miss Stirling's hole then, for the Southern champion, supplementing a good drive with a fine brassie, carried the bunker, her ball resting only a few yards short of the green. She pitched up within fifteen feet of the hole and it looked as if she might win the hole in 4, but she badly overran, and missing the short one coming back, took 6 for the hole and lost, Mrs. Vanderbeck getting a 5.

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Miss Stirling, out.	5	6	4	6	5	5	5	5	4	6	4
Mrs. Vanderbeck, in.	6	5	5	5	5	3	6	4	5	4	5
Miss Stirling, in.	5	5	6	6	5	4	3	6	3	4	4
Vanderbeck, extra											1
Miss Stirling, extra											5

GAVINS AND PEARCE MATCH.

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40,000 MAY SEE STAR BOXERS IN RING

McFarland and Gibbons Primed for Battle at Brighton Beach Tonight.

McFarland-Gibbons Bout Tonight

Scheduled duration of bout, 10 rounds.

Purse, $32,500; McFarland, $17,500; Gibbons, $15,000; (guaranteed.)

Weight—Both agree to weigh 147 pounds at 3 o'clock today or forfeit $2,500.

Referee—Billy Joh.

Seconds—For McFarland, Ike Bernstein, chief adviser; Emil Thiery, Tommy Burke. For Gibbons, Billy Moore, chief adviser; Sam Gibbons, Marty Farrell.

Timekeepers—Dr. Muth for Ocean A. C.; Jimmy Moran, Chicago, for McFarland; Billy Newman for Gibbons.

Time—10 P. M.; doors open 6 P. M.

In case of inclement weather bout will be held on Monday night.

Place—Brighton Beach Motordrome, at Brighton Beach Station of Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

Seating capacity, 40,000.

Money capacity, $110,000.

Prices, $1, $2, $3, $5.

Expenses—Arranging bout, including advertising, $7,500; construction of arena, $10,000; preliminary bouts, $200.

Principals and their records—Packey McFarland, born November, 1888; first public bout, 1904; number of public bouts, 118; victories, including knockouts, 67; knockouts, 51; draws, 5; no decisions, 46; defeats, 6. Mike Gibbons, born July, 1888; first public bout, 1906; number of public bouts, 79; victories, including knockouts, 41; knockouts, 25; draws, 5; no decisions, 33; defeat, 1.

Measurements—McFarland, height, 5 feet 7 inches; reach, 69 inches. Gibbons, height, 5 feet 9 inches; reach, 72 inches.

Promoter—William C. Marshall.

Announcer—Joe Humphries.

Everything is in readiness for the ten-round bout between Packey McFarland and Mike Gibbons at the Brighton Beach Motordrome tonight. Both boxers finished their training work yesterday and are in the best of condition. Late yesterday afternoon when the two boxers completed their training, each stated he was confident of victory and never felt better. When the two climb into the brightly lighted ring, in the big boxing arena within a stone's throw of the ocean at Brighton Beach, tonight, it is probable that the biggest crowd that ever witnessed a fistic encounter in this country will be present.

Facilities for seating over 40,000 people have been arranged and from the large advance sale of tickets, a record attendance is anticipated. Men well known on Broadway, clubmen, politicians, officials, and prominent on the bench and at the bar will make their way to the big arena and when the bout starts at 10 o'clock it will be in the presence of one of the most distinguished crowds that has ever attended a boxing contest. Yesterday the advance guard of boxing enthusiasts from New England and the West began to arrive in the city and by tonight the club officials expect nearly 5,000 out of town people here to witness the bout. All this providing it doesn't rain.

For a bout that has aroused so much interest and which has such prominent principals, there is very little speculation, in fact, there has been comparatively no betting on the outcome. The few rumored wagers that have been laid on the bout show Gibbons a slight favorite. Both Gibbons and McFarland are fast and clever, but Mike is credited with the harder punch. McFarland is looked upon as the more skilful of the two men and if the bout resolves itself into a scientific contest, many of the devotees expect McFarland to

FASHION TO SOFTEN THE GLARE OF GEMS

Dr. Sargent Foretells Victory of Handicraft Art Over Bizarre Wealth Display.

COLOR SPOT HIGH LIGHTS

Desire for Personal Adornment as Old as Man and Expressive of Amiable Impulses.

Dr. Irene Sargent, Professor of the History of Fine Arts in Syracuse University, after years of study of the subject of personal adornment in all its phases from the earliest times down to the very minute, has recently given her conclusions to the public in writings and lectures. Dr. Sargent's researches have gone back almost to the time when Adam and Eve began to adorn themselves in the Garden of Eden, and have taken into account not only the vast amount of time, material, and labor devoted to personal ornamentation by the peoples of which the Bible is a history, but have sifted from among the mass of data discovered by modern delvers into remoter times those facts that deal with bodily decoration.

The sum and substance of these evidences is that since time began, or at least since man began, and in all stages of his existence, savage, barbarous, half-civilized, and civilized, one of the chief ends of his existence has been to add to his pulchritude by means of agencies beyond his own corporeality.

While the same inherent, almost instinctive desire for beauty, as each conceives it, is found in the lowest savage and the highest type, Dr. Sargent sees a decidedly hopeful sign in the change that is going on and gaining momentum in recent years. Aestheticism is winning sway over mere show and quiet grandeur over ostentation in the things that portray ability to make expenditures.

Dr. Sargent believes that the display of shiny precious stones merely to dazzle the beholder will soon cease. The diamond, ruby, emerald, and other highly expensive stones will have their place, and an important place. They will be wrought into beautiful designs of gold and silver and platinum and copper and will serve as high lights to mark contrasts, just as the greatest painters have always used bright spots and splashes. In other words, a diamond in a jewel will only add to its value as it enhances its beauty, while another jewel, without a precious stone, may be more valuable though less desirable in the assay office.

Art as the True Test.

In recent years it has been found that exquisiteness of workmanship and artistry of design are gaining favor over weight of metal and stone, and the artisans in gold and silver have risen to the demand. Some examples of very recent workmanship have found their way into museums as the equals, if not the superiors, of the best of Middle Age and Renaissance fabrication.

Dr. Sargent is a stout defender of personal decoration. In a recent article in The Keystone it is recorded that while for the Indian feathers and glass beads fulfill the same function that is sought by the refined and affluent in an exquisite piece of craftsmanship executed in precious substances, in neither is it an expression of noxious tendencies such as the impulse to destroy or burn, or kill, so common to the primitive man. On the contrary, while it depicts selfishness and presumptuousness, it is to be ranked with the higher aspirations.

Scientists, analyzing impartially the motives that impel primitive man to ornament himself and his belongings, find four chief reasons, none of which can be condemned. One of these is exemplified in the South Sea Islander who carves and colors his canoe paddle. That is merely art for art's sake. Another is the desire to impart information by means of symbols such as have been worn by the initiates of mystic orders from time immemorial. Still another is a desire to set one's self upon a higher plane or to honor one who is set by his fellows upon a higher plane, as the crowning of a civilized prince with a jeweled diamond to mark him as the ruler and representative of power. A motive not to be condemned is the sensuous pleasure that many highly developed humans get from contemplating these baubles, just as others are delighted with perfume, others by pictures and others by music.

Jewels as Accessories.

After reviewing the course of ornamental art from the fifth century before Christ, when love of beauty was exerted in its purer form among the Athenians, Dr. Sargent draws a comparison in the application of art to the everyday garb and utensils of the people between those early Greeks and the Japanese of yesterday and today, and a comparison that is not discreditable to the latter. Coming down to the Middle Ages, when most of the craftsmen were devoted to the service of the church, it is shown that color accents, set in glittering metal, radiated from the sacred vessels of the high altar and from the robes of the Bishops through the gloom of the tunnel-like naves. Here the value of jewels in producing strong sensuous impressions was well recognized from more than one point of view.

To the mystic their beauty suggested the New Jerusalem, since they figured prominently in St. John's vision and in mediaeval hymns. To the abject poor their brilliancy offered a grateful contrast to the sordid garments of labor and gave visions of what might be hoped for in the world to come. To primitive painters they suggested the subject of the Magi Kings with offerings of previous vessels, and slightly later, when portraiture became widespread and great churchmen were naturally the subject of this branch of art, jewels saved the picture of many a master from dullness and monotony by the emphasis laid upon symbols and insignia. A notable example is Holbein's portrait of William Warham, Archbishop of Canterbury, in which the careworn countenance of the sitter is instantly and clearly explained to the spectator by the cross and the mitre, while as a matter of technique these objects introduce light and warmth into the composition, the broad sufaces of gold being further accented by large cabochon gems of color.

Portraits Heightened by Gems.

In the portraits of the sixteenth century, which was one of the greatest epochs, whatever the country or the school, the artist recognized the value of jewels to his sitter, and he used them as skillfully as the expert financier uses his capital. But he never allowed his beautiful women to be eclipsed by their baubles or his sovereigns, churchmen or great lords, whether they were aged or young, to be impaired in their dignity by the injudicious use of ornaments in garments or accessories.

Dr. Sargent applies the analysis of charm to the portrait of Beatrice d'Este, where an important part is played by jewels introduced for special emphasis of scheme and composition, things unconsciously demanded by everyone who looks at a building, a picture or a costume. In this case the ornaments form the highest note of a ripe, luscious color chord, the other members being the flesh, the hair and the satin and velvet textiles. The memory is ineffaceable, like that of a charming thought, simply and sharply expressed by the artistic placing of a few brilliant adjectives—these being represented by the jewels in the picture.

In another portrait Dr. Sargent finds evidence that the court beauties of the sixteenth century did not, as do some wealthy women of today, overemphasize their adornment in the direction of either costliness or superfluity. Although in this picture the jeweler has contributed only objects of modest intrinsic value, the fillet or ferroniere has a value in effectiveness sufficient to have given its name to the portrait. Its slenderness in some inscrutable way harmonizes with the original sculptural type of features and the supported jewel, brought into relation with the large luminous eyes, is still subordinated to them. This ornament is affected at the present time, but frequently it is worn with a lack of intelligence, since it requires an oval face, and when brought into contrast with bread, rather than high, brows, serves to distort rather than to adorn the head. It may be added that the pendant may even become quite hostile to the wearer if she is not the possessor of fine eyes.

A rule laid down by Dr. Sargent is that a jewel, no matter what its scheme position, intrinsic value, or independent aesthetic merit, must not obscure by contrast the wearer's own charm. It must simply allure the observer as the eighteenth century beauty patch was placed to direct attention to a fascinating dimple or smile.

Women Should Study the Masters.

All the effects of color and form of costume and arrangements of jewels in these Renaissance portraits were the results of well prepared planning and were decided by masters of their arts into whose minds no corrupting spirit of commercialism entered. Dr. Sargent suggests that these effects might be studied with advantage by American women seeking to make the most of their natural gifts, for the secrets of the success of the old masters are not always deep-lying.

Dr. Sargent gives some striking examples of the varying of costumes and ornaments with the changes of time and popular thought. In the days when the architecture of Venice called for high ceilings and imposing rooms, the lords and ladies who inhabited them broadened their dress at the shoulders and narrowed it at the feet, that they might not seem too slender, Lilliputian, or grotesque in their surroundings. Another is the costume of the Louis XIV. period, which by its studied symmetry, richness, and the display of the single red heel (the badge of nobility) declared the haughty absolutism of the Government. The opposite tendencies are shown as emphatically in the careless apparel of 1788 among the revolutionists, who received from their garments their most descriptive title, "Sans Culottes," (those not wearing knee breeches,) and "Bonnets Rouges," (those wearing the liberty cap.) And even the English, much less given to picturesque expression than the French, called the adherents of Cromwell "Roundheads" because, filled with the democratic spirit, they expressed that spirit by abandoning the curling wigs of the cavaliers and wore their own hair cut short.

In closing, Dr. Sargent deplores the effect that the automobile has had on the artistic taste and possibility of American dress. The expense of motoring has deducted largely from the sums that may be spent upon artistic adornment, while the waterproofed garments worn almost constantly by devotees of the motor car preclude the wearing of jewels and artistic accessories.

"This fact is to be regretted," it is stated, "since surroundings and personal belongings have so strong an influence. A badly composed and careless costume slowly deteriorates that artistic sense without which life loses the keen edge of enjoyment."

HAMMERSTEIN FILES BILL.

Tells of $225,000 Paid Him Under Vaudeville Agreement.

In an amended complaint in the suit of the Hammerstein Amusement Company to restrain the United oBoking Offices from refusing to serve him, Oscar Hammerstein recited a few of his many business troubles. In 1907 he made a contract with the defendant company by which he agreed, one the receipt of $225,000, to refrain from engaging in the vaudeville business, outside of the district bounded by Fortieth and Forty-eighth Streets, Fifth Avenue and the Hudson River. When he moved his business to the Forty-fourth Street Theatre, the defendant company refused to fill his orders.

Mr. Hammerstein said that during 1914 the blasting for the subway was constant and that it injured the walls of the old Victoria Theatre so that in the latter part of the year cracks appeared in the rises and the treads of the stairways, which began to settle, and the whole condition of the building began to be dangerous. He made certain repairs and alterations to counteract the weakening effect of the constant jarring, but without material affect. Then he planned a wholesale job for the strengthening of the building and submitted the plans to the Building Department which accepted them, but the Fire Department refused to permit him to proceed with the work unless he would agree to include the alterations, a twelve or fourteen foot alleyway on the northeast side as an exit.

Mr. Hammerstein said he could not do this because a vaudeville theatre, to be profitable, must have a seating capacity of from 1,500 to 2,500 and that the proposed alley would reduce the seating capacity to between 500 and 600. He was sure the building was unsafe and so he determined to build a moving picture theatre which he could rent. Then came the Public Service Commission with orders for him to move his boilers from underneath the sidewalk. So he gave up. He said the reconstruction of the theatre would have cost $200,000 and that it would not pay him to spend so much because his lease of the ground had only eight and a half years to run.

To show that he was really forced out of his old location, Mr. Hammerstein said that the operation of the Forty-fourth Street Theatre costs him $15,000 a year more than it cost to run the old Victoria.

ONLY 2 WEEKS' COAL SUPPLY

Shippers' Bulletin Warns of Possible Shortage in the City.

The amount of anthracite in the hands of dealers at tidewater on Aug. 31, according to figures presented yesterday by the railways' anthracite bureau of information, was 653,496 tons. The city consumes an average of 1,000,000 tons a month, hence the supply in hand is sufficient for two weeks. This estimate does not take into account coal in cellars and in storage bins.

A bulletin sent out yesterday warns against a possible shortage. The total shipments for the first eight months of the year were 1,061,049 tons less than for the first eight months of 1910.

'WHITE GUARDS' ENTERTAIN.

Members of Bellevue Hospital Department Give a Play.

Members of the outdoor tubercular social service department of Bellevue Hospital, known as the "White Guards," last night under the tutelage of Miss Elisabeth Shaw, gave to their relations and friends a one act play, "Heart of Hearts," in Osborn Gardens, in Twenty-sixth Street, opposite Bellevue.

About 500 persons were present to see the children act. The play was performed in the open air, the illumination being given by Japanese lanterns. The illumination and the music was supplied through the courtesy of Mrs. William Church Osborn. Next week a moving picture show will be given, and the admission charged will go toward paying the expenses for a sojourn in the country of tubercular members of the families of the "White Guards." The leading part in the play last night was taken by Miss Ehel Bickman.

GIRL HURT IN WINTER GARDEN

Steps Into Elevator Shaft, Mistaking Door for Stair Exit.

Miss Lulu Urspring, 18 years old, of 224 West Fortieth Street, of the Winter Garden chorus, fell down the elevator shaft in the Winter Garden building last evening and received a possible fracture of the skull, a compound fracture of the nose, two broken elbows and wrists, and a broken right kneecap. She was taken by Dr. Katz to Polyclinic Hospital.

Miss Urspring said she hurried out of the costumer's room on the third floor, intending to get dinner before the evening performance. In her haste she mistook the door of the elevator shaft for the door of the stairway. She said she stepped through the doorway and dropped to the roof of the elevator, which was stopped at the ground floor.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises, 5:36; Sun sets, 6:17; Moon sets, 7:05

THE TIDES.

	High Water A.M.	High Water P.M.	Low Water A.M.	Low Water P.M.
Sandy Hook	5:41	5:56	2:14	2:30
Governors Island	8:55	9:11	5:22	5:38
Hell Gate	10:45	11:01	4:42	5:00

Arrived—Friday, Sept. 10.

SS Lapland, Liverpool, Sept. 1.
SS Samland, London, Aug. 28.
SS Mango, Hull, Aug. 31.
SS Cushing, Turnam, Sept. 1.
SS Europa, Naples, Aug. 28.
SS Buikbergen, Rotterdam, Aug. 24.
SS Hallanahire, London, Aug. 26.
SS Kankakee, Barrow, Aug. 21.
SS Californian, Baltimore, Sept. 9.
SS Peter Hamre, Port of Spain, Sept. 2.
SS Lyselord, Bamaco, Sept. 5.
SS Eastwood, Avonmouth, Aug. 27.
SS Iowan, Boston, Sept. 9.
SS Nicholas Cuneo, Boston, Sept. 9.
SS American Transport, Philadelphia, Sept. 9.
SS El Oriente, Galveston, Sept. 4.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville, Sept. 7.
SS El Occidente, Galveston, Sept. 9.
SS Australian Transp't, Philadelphia, Sept. 9.
SS Zent, Garston, Aug. 13.
SS Saxalby, Buenos Aires, Aug. 9.
SS Nebraskan, Liverpool, Aug. 31.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Columbian	Colon	Aug. 25
California	Barbados	Aug. 26
Santa Clara	Balboa	Aug. 30
Belgrano	Balboa	Aug. 30
Verdi	Rio Janeiro	Aug. 25
Ben Nevis	Bordeaux	Aug. 28
Den. of Aiclie	London	Aug. 29
Portland	London	Aug. 27
Hindoo	Middlesboro	Aug. 27
Fred Luckenbach	Balboa	Sept. 2
Zulia	San Juan	Sept. 4
Narragansett	London	Sept. 1
Antonio Lopez	Cadiz	Aug. 31
Flandre	Rotterdam	Aug. 25
Wilhelmina	Cardiff	Sept. 1
Meiderekin	Rio Janeiro	Aug. 19
Stanja	Hull	Aug. 28

DUE TOMORROW.

St. Louis	Liverpool	Sept. 4
Calabria	Gibraltar	Aug. 30
Bodfae	Aalborg	Aug. 29
William O'Brien	Balboa	Sept. 3
Mexico	Havana	Sept. 7
Crofton Hall	Barbados	Sept. 2
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Sept. 9

DUE MONDAY.

Genesee	Copenhagen	Aug. 28
Caserta	Naples	Aug. 30
Atna	Balboa	Sept. 2
Brazos	Ponce	Sept. 8
Calamares	Colon	Sept. 6
Comus	New Orleans	Sept. 8
Winneconne	Copenhagen	Aug. 28
Sabine	Mobile	Sept. 7
San Giorgio	Naples	Aug. 31

DUE TUESDAY.

Chicago	Bordeaux	Sept. 6
Caddy	Liverpool	Aug. 30
Cristobal	Colon	Sept. 7
Finland	Balboa	Sept. 5
Great City	Brest	Aug. 28
George Rawley	Balboa	Sept. 5
Havana	Havana	Sept. 11
Brunswick	Rotterdam	Sept. 2

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
New York, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
America, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rochambeau, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Coamo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bowden, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Pastores, Havana	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Iroquois, S. Domingo	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Cameronia, Glasgow	—	10:00 A.M.
Colorado, Brunswick	—	3:00 P.M.
Dante Alighieri, Naples	—	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
St. Kenligern, London	—	12:00 M.
Urbino, Hull	—	12:00 M.
Alamo, Tampa	—	1:00 P.M.
Neches, Galveston	—	1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans	—	12:00 M.
El Mundo, Galveston	—	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Dwinsk, Archangel	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Antonio Lopez, Cadiz	—	10:00 A.M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Thessaloniki, Piraeus	1:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Fauna, Trinidad	1:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Ryndam, Rotterdam	6:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N.Y., SEPT. 10.

SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 176 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Illinois, New Orleans to New York, was 188 miles S. E. of Mississippi at noon.
SS El Rio, Galveston to New York, was 186 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah to New York, was 454 miles S. at noon.
SS Arapahoe, Galveston to New York, was 222 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS El Alba, Galveston to New York, was 58 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at 6 P. M.
SS Juiana, St. Thomas to New York, was 134 miles S. at noon.
SS Florida, Tampico to New York, was 154 miles S. at noon.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 80 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Brazos, San Juan to New York, was 805 miles S. at noon.
SS Mexico, Havana to New York, was 565 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Philadelphia, La Guayra to New York, was 25 miles S. W. of Mayaguez at 7 P. M.
SS Camaguey, Guantanamo to New York, was 30 miles N. E. of Havana at 8 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS United States, at Christiansand, Sept. 8.
SS Austrian Prince, at Brest, Sept. 5.
SS Arkansas, at Copenhagen, Sept. 8.
SS Grifianne, at Gibraltar, Sept. 8.
SS Rio de Janeiro, at Pernambuco, Sept. 8.
SS Chimu, at Valparaiso, Sept. 9.
SS Stampalia, at Genoa, Sept. 3.
SS Ruby, at Genoa, Sept. 4.
SS Marsala, at Saxons, Sept. 4.
SS City of Baroda, at Suez, Sept. 10.
SS Rappahannock, at Bordeaux, Sept. 2.
SS Bermudian, at Bermuda, Sept. 10.

Sailed.

SS Kristianisfjord, from Bergen, Sept. 8.
SS Idzho, from Hull, Sept. 7.
SS Manin, from Porto Alexandretto, Sept. 5.
SS Ioannina, from Piraeus, Sept. 2.
SS Ansable, from Rotterdam, Sept. 6.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Sept. 11, SS Baltic.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Sept. 11, SS Rochambeau.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Liberia—No sailing at present.
Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Close at 7:30 A. M. Sept. 11, SS Westerdyk.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. Sept. 11, SS America.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Hawaii Maru, Sept. 12
Hawaii (via Tacoma)—Texan, Sept. 13
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via Seattle)—Awa Maru, Sept. 16
Hawaii, (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina, Sept. 17
Hawaii, (via Seattle)—Manoa, Sept. 23

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, Aug. 8; Hongkong, Aug. 11; Shanghai, Aug. 14; Yokohama, Aug. 21, and Honolulu, Aug. 31—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Korea, were dispatched east on September 6, and are due in New York today.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Melbourne, Aug. 13; Sydney, Aug. 14; Auckland, Aug. 18, and Wellington, Aug. 19—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Moana, were dispatched east on Sept. 9, and are due in New York on the morning of Monday, Sept. 13.

COURT CALENDARS.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Donnelly, J.—Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—Will for probate: Chas H Fitts.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—Thayer Caleca—John H. Rogan. Momand Momand—George C Norton. Re Berman Morris Cuker.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—Alfred F Hess Reginald de S Loughran—George E Lapp.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

CHAMBERS—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schels, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Appleby Nan Realty Corporation—Barnard Hahn.
SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—City Real Estate Co. Frank—John J. Hynes.
SUPREME COURT—Delehanty, J.—Goldfarb Goelin—Emery A. Brown.

ALMOST A PLEASANT DAY.

Temperature Down 4 Degrees and Humidity Eighteen One-Hundredths.

It was not so hot yesterday, and it is promised that today will be still cooler. The maximum temperature yesterday, which was reached at 2 o'clock, was 88, only 4 degrees less than on Thursday, but the humidity was down from 81 to 44 per cent, so that the weather was almost comfortable.

According to the Weather Bureau, the weather will continue fair today, growing cooler with freshening northwest winds.

There were only four heat prostrations yesterday and no deaths. Harry Schertzer, a cloth examiner of 1186 Washington Avenue, was prostrated at 1,152 Washington Avenue and removed to Lebanon Hospital. William Schroeder, a glass cutter of 1,444 Second Avenue, was overcome at 171st Street and St. Nicholas Avenue. He was taken to the Washington Heights Hospital. Joseph Carr, a laborer, 22 West Second Street, Coney Island, was overcome at West Eighth Street and Railroad Avenue. Abraham Wolfson, 427 Marcy Avenue, was overcome opposite 105 Schermerhorn Avenue, Brooklyn.

TO HEAR WITNESS ABROAD.

Will Take Evidence in London in "Powder Plot" Libel Suit.

In an order made yesterday by Judge E. Henry Lacombe in the United States District Court, Robert P. Skinner, United States Consul General at London, England, is authorized to examine and cross-examine E. Kauffmayer, a resident of England, as a witness for the defense in the libel suit for $50,000 damages, instituted by Charles Johnson Post, author of a series of articles published in May, 1914, in Harper's Weekly and entitled "The Powder Plot," against the E. I. du Pont De Nemours Powder Company.

In a letter to Harper's Weekly the E. I. du Pont De Nemours Powder Company denied the accuracy of certain statements made by Post in "The Powder Plot" articles, and because of this denial the writer seeks to obtain vindication and damages.

Steel Suit Dismissal Filed.

TRENTON, Sept. 10.—The final decree dismissing the suit of the United States against the United States Steel Corporation was filed in the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey today by Judge Buffington.

It is signed by Judges Buffington, Hunt, Wooley, and McPherson. The Government has sixty days in which to appeal to the Supreme Court.

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

Associated Bible Students.

NEW YORK CITY-TEMPLE, West 63d St., near Broadway.
10:30 A. M.—Prof. F. H. Robison.
8:00 P. M.—"The Bride Elect."

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE, 12-17 Hicks St., near Brooklyn Bridge.
3 P. M.—Discourse. 7:30 P. M.—Bible Study. SEATS FREE. NO COLLECTION.

Baptist.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, West 57th St., bet. 6th and 7th Aves. Rev. Thomas M. Dadson will preach 11 A. M.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, during the erection of their new building, worshipping in the Swedish Methodist Church, 59th St., between Amsterdam and Columbus Aves. The Pastor, Frank M. Goodchild, D. D., will preach Sunday morning and evening.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AVE. COR. 31ST ST. WILLIAM H. ELLIS, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—"The Business of Being a Christian."
8 P. M.—"How to Make the Most of Life." Union Bible Class, 9:45. Rev. C. F. Hall, Ldr.

MT. MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, Fifth Avenue, near 127th Street. JOHN HERMAN RANDALL, Ph. D., has returned from his vacation and will preach at both morning and evening services.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th St. and Convent Av. Rev. HAROLD PATTISON, D. D.
11 A. M.—"The Hunted Hart."

Christian Science.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES, Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Wednesdays, 8 P. M.:

First Church, Central Park West & 96th St.
Second Church, Central Park West & 68th St.
Third Church, 125th St. & Madison Av.
Fourth Church, Ft. Washington Av. & 178th St.
Fifth Church, Aeolian Concert Hall, 34 West 43d St.
Sixth Church, 1,981 Washington Av., Bronx.

Church of the New Jerusalem.

NEW CHURCH, (Swedenborgian,) 35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Aves. The Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. Subject: "The Dew That Lay Round About the Camp." "A Sermon on the Truth of Peace."

Congregational.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Broadway and 56th Street. Dr. Jefferson preaches 11 A. M. & 8 P. M.

MANHATTAN, Broadway, 76th St. Rev. H. A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor, preaches 11 A. M.

Disciples of Christ (Christian).

CENTRAL CHURCH, 147 W. 43ST ST. (Central Branch to 57 Branch) 11 A. M. "THE NEW JERUSALEM." BRADSHAW Pastor. 8 P. M. "THE TOMB OF LAZARUS."

Jewish.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street. Today, 10:30 A. M., Dr. Enelow on "The Return to Belgium." Daily Noon Service 12:30. All are welcome.

Lutheran.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, Broadway at 93d St., Rev. WM. M. HORN, Pastor. Services at 11.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 65th St. and Central Park West. Rev. CHARLES J. SMITH, D. D., Pastor. Service at 11 A. M.

Methodist Episcopal.

MADISON AVENUE, MADISON AV., COR. 60TH ST. Rev. WORTH M. TIPPY, Pastor. 11 A. M.—Preaching by the Pastor. 8 P. M.—Preaching by the Pastor. "The Awakening of a Man's Inner Life."

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av. & 14th St. Mr. Marshall, 11 A. M., "Vision and Past." 8 P. M., "What is Prayer?"

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH, Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

UNION M. E. CHURCH, 48th St., west of Broadway. Opening services, 10 A. M., Sunday School. Preaching, 11 A. M. Dr. Geo. P. Maina. 8 P. M., Rev. Charles R. Ross.

18TH STREET CHURCH, near 8th Av., B. C. WARREN, Minister.—11 and 8.

New Thought.

ACADEMY HALL, 115 W. 79TH ST. THE NEW THOUGHT CHURCH. Sundays 11, all Summer. F. W. Sears.

HIGHER THOUGHT CENTRE.—W. J. Colville, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, afternoons and evenings, 1,919 Broadway, cor. 64th.

NEW THOUGHT LECTURES, 32 West 58th St.—Sunday, 11 A. M.; Thursday, 8 P. M. Speaker, W. Ellis Williams. Public invited.

UNITY SOCIETY OF PRACTICAL CHRISTIANITY, 305 Madison Av. Sunday, 11—Mrs. Van Marter. Subject: "Rolling Stones."

Presbyterian.

A. EDWIN KEIGWIN, D. D., Preaches, 11 & 8. WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 105th St. and Broadway. Sub. 8 P. M.—"What I Know About Fishing."

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 114th St. and Broadway. WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., Minister, preaches at 11 A. M.

FORT WASHINGTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 174th St. at Broadway. Rev. D. HOFFMAN MARTIN, D. D., Pastor. Rev. LYMAN R. HARTLEY will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 55th Av. and 55th St. Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Dr. J. ROSS STEVENSON will preach at both services.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St. EDGAR KNOX WORK, D. D., Pastor. Preacher, 11—Rev. F. E. ERICKSON.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast Corner of 73d St. Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE—ELEVENTH STREET. Howard Duffield, D. D., Pastor. 11—Mr. H. C. Jaquith will preach. 8—Service on church lawn.

SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 96th St. and Central Park West. ROBERT WATSON, Minister. 11 A. M.—Rev. William Bishop Gates. 8 P. M.—Rev. William Bishop Gates.

THE BRICK CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. Ministers: William Pierson Merrill, Frank Latimer Janeway. Dr. HUGH BLACK will preach at 11 o'clock. NOON SERVICE EVERY WEEKDAY, (except Saturday,) 12:30-12:50.

University Place Presbyterian Church, Cor. 10th Street. Rev. George Alexander, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Rev. J. P. TYLER, Pastor. 11 A. M.—"Our Prayers." 8 P. M.—"Obedience."

WEST PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av. Rev. Ansel P. Atterbury, D. D., Pastor. Rev. Anthony H. Evers, D. D., Associate Pastor. Rev. ALBERT WM. HITCHCOCK will preach at 11 A. M.

Protestant Episcopal.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Avenue and 112th Street.
8 A. M. The Holy Communion.
11 A. M. Preacher, Very Rev. Dean Grosvenor.
4 P. M. Preacher, Rev. Dr. W. L. Bevan.
Daily Services, 7:30 A. M.

CALVARY CHURCH, 21st St. and 4th Av. Services 8, 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Preacher, Rev. R. D. CHAMBERS.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 133 West 46th St. Low masses, 7:30, 9. High mass and sermon, 10:45. Evensong at 4.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 20th Street & Sixth Ave.
8:00 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11:00 A. M.—Rev. J. A. Haughton-Burke.
12:00 M.—Holy Communion.
8:00 P. M.—Rev. J. A. Haughton-Burke.
Daily Noon Day Service, with Address, commencing 12:30 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, 1 Madison Av. and 35th St. REV. H. C. ROBBINS, RECTOR. 11 A. M.—Morning prayer. Sermon (Rector.) 4 P. M.—Evening Prayer

CHURCH OF ZION and ST. TIMOTHY. Rev. Henry Lubeck, D. C. L., Rector, 334 West 57th Street. Services:
8 A. M. Holy Communion.
11 A. M. Morning Prayer and Sermon, Preacher, Rev. Joseph Rushton, L. H. D.
8 P. M. Choral Evening Prayer, Preacher, Rev. Joseph Rushton, L. H. D.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and 10th St. 8; and 11 (Bishop Gailor of Tennessee). 8 (Bishop Gailor).

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Madison Av. at 44th St. The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D. D., Rector. SERVICES 8 AND 11 A. M. Preacher, Rev. SIDNEY N. USHER. All Seats Free.

ST. IGNATIUS'S CHURCH, West End Av. and 87th St., Rev. MAXWELL GARTER, Rector.—Mass at 7, 8 and 11. Vespers at 4. Weekdays, mass at 7; holy days and Friday, at 7 and 10.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH, Madison Av. and 71st St. Holy Communion and Sermon, 11.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, 5th Av. and 53d St. Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector. 8 and 11 A. M.—Rev. W. L. CASWELL.

THE ASCENSION, 5TH AV. & 10TH ST. Rev. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector. 11 A.M.—Rev. Charles W. Naumann, Preacher

THE TRANSFIGURATION, 1 E. 29. COMMUNIONS, 7, 8 A. M. 10:30 SERMON and CHORAL MASS. EVENSONG, 4.

Reformed.

HAMILTON GRANGE, Convent Av. and W. 190th St., near St. Nicholas Av. PAUL WEI-BERT LEINBACH, D. D., minister. 11 A. M.—"A GREAT PROGRAM." 8 P. M.—"YOUR DANGER POINT."

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM, Lenox Avenue and 122d Street. Rev. Edgar Tilton, Jr., D. D., Minister. Church reopens for regular services tomorrow. Dr. Tilton will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Bible school will resume its sessions Sept. 19.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 29 Av. and 7th St. Rev. JOHN G. WOOD, Minister, Rev. Harold W. Schenck will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St. Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D.D., Minister. Rev. Frank W. Gunsaulus, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, 5th Av. and 48th St. Rev. MALCOLM JAS. MACLEOD, D. D., Minister. Rev. Robert F. Coyle, D. D., will preach. 11 A. M., "The Christian Religion or Christianity, Which?" 8 P. M., "God Hath Prepared for Them a City."

THE WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St. Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister. Rev. Thomas McBride Nichols will preach at 11 A. M.

Society of Friends.

Religious Society of Friends, (Orthodox.)—Meeting 11 o'clock, 30 Gramercy Park, New York; Lafayette and Washington Avenues, Brooklyn.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 226 125th St., Manhattan, and 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

Spiritualists.

GRAND SPIRITUAL RALLY Under auspices of Psychological Research Society New York, Inc., Tuxedo Building, cor. 59th St. and Madison Ave. (437 Madison Ave.),
Saturday, Sept. 11th, at 8 P. M.
Mediums from New Jersey, Brooklyn, New York, Philadelphia, Los Angeles and West Indies present.
Mr. Lake, Physical Medium, trumpet materialization seance for scientific research.
Usual Meetings: Sunday, 3-8 P. M.; Monday-Thursday, 8; Wednesday, 8 P. M. Christensen, Psychic, answers questions. Research seance, trumpet materialization every Tuesday

DR. DAVIS ADMITS NEED OF REFORMS

Commissioner of Corrections Asserts Her Hands Are Tied on Blackwell's Island.

MANY COMPLAINTS NOT FAIR

Criticisms Often Based, She Says, on Conditions Over Which Those in Charge Have No Control.

"There is one phase of work connected with the city's penal institutions that is very little discussed. That is the objections to changes by some of those most vitally interested—the prisoners," said Dr. Katharine B. Davis, Commissioner of Corrections, yesterday. The Commissioner was replying to a criticism that certain things were not ideal at the workhouse on Blackwell's Island.

"Every prisoner has an opinion as to just what should be done to better conditions," she continued. "Some of these are worthy of consideration, but others are matters of personal complaint and are often inspired by animus. Many needed improvements at the workhouse and the penitentiary are obvious to officials and prisoners alike, but it is not possible to make them because of physical handicap and the need of money."

It is at the workhouse, where there is a social set, that some of the prisoners are quick to resent changes and as quick to voice their complaint. To a few the workhouse is home, and they so regard it. The social Queen of the colony is a woman well advanced in years, who has spent about twenty years of life serving short time sentences in the workhouse. On the men's side, a gray beard, who, tradition has it, was once a cobbler, is an authority. The term social leader is not applicable on the men's side, for no lines are drawn there. All, however, give freely of their opinions, especially as to the cuisine.

Not long ago a matron told Dr. Davis that when the term of one chronic prisoner expired she determined to delay as long as possible her next appearance at the workhouse. The matron figured, because of past experience, that if this woman could be persuaded to pass the saloons that line the street between the point where the prisoners land and the Brothers' care that would take her to her sister's home "uptown" there was a chance that she might stay "discharged" for a considerable time. So she led the woman past the saloons and put her on a car. She even went so far as to ask the conductor, if possible, not to stop to let the woman off until her sister's corner was reached. To her surprise in a batch brought to the Island next day from a police court was her friend. She had been arrested for intoxication. This prisoner, Dr. Davis said, is a woman of education and of refinement. Liquor is her curse.

Inmates Increase Rapidly.

"Now remember, deary, don't let any one have my bed," is a parting salute from some of the old-timers, and always, unless death intervenes, they keep their promise to come back. They know every privilege accorded to them, and they claim each one.

A visitor who had some opportunity for investigating affairs at the workhouse expressed an opinion that it was a thorough school in idleness, one in which opinions trend toward anarchy. The Commissioner, when told of this opinion, said she did not quite understand just what was meant, but that if it meant the inmates were against law and order, it was a correct statement of fact. It was the neglect to obey the ordinances making for law and order, she pointed out, that brought the workhouse most of its prisoners.

An average of 400 inmates per month passed through the institution during the Summer months in past years. This number has increased alarmingly, and in June 1,050 inmates were received, which broke all previous records. An investigator made a mistake, the Commissioner asserted, when he said that "a youth in short trousers, arrested for catching goldfish from a lake in Central Park, was incarcerated with decrepit panhandlers." Youths under 16 years old are not sent to the workhouse. They go to the Reform School on Hart's Island. The Commissioner added that, as the Department of Correction did not select the inmates placed under its care, no fault could be found against it because men and women of apparent respectability had to associate with vagabonds and the dissolute.

Replying to the complaint that the food did not come up to the standard set by some of the intermittent inmates, Dr. Davis said with a smile that every one was getting the full value of the 18 cents a day allowed by the city for his food. As a matter of fact, it is contended that the grade of food provided is being raised, and the department dietitian now supervises the menu.

"The food, which will keep life in the body, is good enough for those who disregard the laws, and efforts are being continuously made to improve on this, but the lack of precautions for protecting health and the absolute neglect of trying to uplift the prisoners, that calls for criticism," the investigator said.

Taking up the question of precautions for health, Dr. Davis indignantly denied the charge.

Served by Four Physicians.

"Last year 25,000 passed through the workhouse," said Dr. Davis. "The longest term is six months, the shortest three days, and the average term served there is forty days. Whether the term is three days or six months, the routine is the same. On admission each inmate is given a careful physical examination. The man who is criticising alleges that the entrance examinations consist of a young doctor, without license to practice, looking over each person and asking, 'Are you all right?' This is a falsehood. We have at the workhouse four resident physicians, all graduates, all of hospital experience, and all under a general board. We have one general practitioner, one general surgeon, and specialists who serve in turn.

"The hospital facilities on both sides have been improved and increased as to capacity. On the women's side there are four wards, the drug, surgery, venereal, and medical wards. These are all well located with plenty of light and ventilation. There are windows on three sides. On the men's sides there are the same wards. Two of these are as well located as those on the women's side. For hospitals we are using the cells of big cells. Each cell or room can accommodate a cot and two chairs. In this respect, it is well to admit as true that the prisoners are more than doubled in the cells. This is a matter which should have been considered when the workhouse was built in 1849, rather than at this time. There is not a single-person cell in the building. The cells proper accommodate from twelve to sixteen persons.

"As to the charge that we do not do uplift work, I say that this influence is for good, but the short term precludes any real work. Thoughts may be directed into better channels, and the difference between right and wrong may be stated clearly, but reforms are not usually accomplished in an average of forty days. Uplift work is made more difficult by the fact that more than half of the inmates are second termers. There is not even time in which to teach useful trades."

Reforms Are Needed.

It had been charged that the death rate in the workhouse was very high. This charge the Commissioner said was true. The workhouse, she said, gets the aged, and very many of those who finally reach there ought to be in a hospital. They go there to stay until they die. There are, she said, at present 150 crippled men there. She bitterly resents the imputation that very little is being done to separate the sick from the well. Segregation is enforced and sanitary steps are taken. Conditions are always exaggerated, she said. Every prisoner suspects some other of having some disease, and there is always the desire of the well to get to the hospital, where the food is better, two causes that give rise to stories of lack of precautions and the prevalence of disease.

"Certainly, drugs are being smuggled into the workhouse," said the Commissioner frankly, "and this despite every precaution we have taken. It is reduced to a minimum, but never will be stopped. We are sending keepers to jail and searching visitors, but as fast as we devise one scheme to stop the traffic the smugglers devise another method. They always keep just ahead of us. Only the other day we caught a woman visitor carrying in cocaine. She was smuggling it in in the papers holding her hair in curls.

"As to the spread of contagious diseases, we are using the most painstaking methods. It is well to note that many of the prisoners who have complaints to make do not take any steps to safeguard themselves outside the workhouse, and while they are inside it their chances of infection are minimized. There is no typhoid fever in the institution. If there was, there would be an epidemic. I wish to deny a report that a large percentage of the inmates have skin diseases. That is not so. Sometimes, when every precaution is taken, a prisoner will develop some disease he or she may have caught on the outside. Others are sufferers when they arrive on the island. We are doing everything possible for these sufferers. They have special cells and the women now have exercise in the open."

Dr. Davis said she was aware that many sanitary precautions could not be put into operation. For instance, there is no running water in the cells. There is a shortage of towels and not efficient laundry facilities.

"We are constantly improving things," she said hopefully, "and as soon as buildings on Hart's Island are completed we will have room for sufferers from contagious diseases and generally conditions will be bettered."

CHATTEL MORTGAGE INDEX.

Card System with 130,000 Names Open Here to the Public.

John J. Hopper, Register of New York County, has just completed and opened to public use a card index of the names of persons who have pledged or mortgaged personal property in New York County during the last thirteen months.

The public has little idea of the extent of the chattel mortgage business in New York City. If an article is sold on a partial payment plan or a loan is made on the pledge of personal property, the law requires that the mortgage paper or the conditional bill of sale be filed in the Register's Office.

About 100,000 such papers are filed each year in Manhattan. The papers are indexed by the Register according to the names of the parties and also according to the street number of the premises on which the articles are situated.

The lien of a chattel mortgage is good for one year from the time of its filing, with the privilege, however, that a renewal statement may be filed within thirty days next preceding the expiration of that time.

In order to find out whether a person has already pledged an article it is necessary to search the chattel mortgage index books for all entries made during the preceding thirteen months. The index books are arranged alphabetically, and although the indexes are kept as well as such books can be kept, the enormous number of entries make a search difficult and tedious. In July, 1914, the preparation of a card index of the names of persons who had pledged personal property was begun and has been continued up to the present time, so that the card index is now complete for the thirteen months necessary to make a full chattel mortgage search.

This index now contains about 130,000 cards. A thirteen-month search can be made by the use of this card index in a few minutes. Requisition blanks have been prepared, and any person desiring to obtain returns from the card index may do so by filling out a requisition blank and presenting it at the chattel mortgage desk. The serial number of any chattel mortgage or conditional bill of sale disclosed will be returned in writing uncertified. No charge is made for this service, and the Register is not liable for the accuracy of uncertified returns.

The card index is carefully checked and is in daily use by the Register's Office, and every confidence is put in it. Any one who desires returns certified by the Register under his official seal may obtain them in that form upon payment of 40 cents, plus 5 cents per month for each name searched and 5 cents for each return. An hour or more is required to make a certified search.

MT. VERNON SAVED.

Danger of Historic Site Sliding Into Potomac Averted.

The high bluff on which stands Mount Vernon, the home of our first President, has for years been in danger of gradually sliding into the Potomac. This danger became acute a few years ago when it was discovered that a new landslide was beginning that threatened to destroy the broad lawn in front of the mansion, if not the foundations of the mansion itself, and engineering work, recently completed, was begun at that time to save the historic site from further damage.

The ground slopes from the mansion to the edge of the bluff, and from this point drops steeply for 100 feet or more to the edge of the Potomac. The river at this point is a wide tidal estuary and the action of the waves has caused a steady erosion at the foot of the bluff. Underlying the bluff are strata of sand, clays, and soft sand stone which, on investigation, were found to be saturated with water, and this, combined with the erosion of the waves, has resulted in landslides that have doubtless been going on intermittently for ages. To cure the trouble a small drainage tunnel was first driven in the bottom of the sandstone stratum and carried back from the river front a distance of about 200 feet.

From this tunnel a heavy flow of water immediately started and this flow continued for several months. At the end of that time the flow diminished to a moderate amount and has remained practically constant ever since.—Baltimore News.

OAKLAND'S LITTLE CITIZENS.

A Body of Boys with a Lot of Good Ideas.

They have in one of Oakland's playgrounds a "little citizens' committee," which has prepared certain rules and regulations for the playground. The following are a few:

No cigarettes. They're no good. Any boy found smoking will be shown the gate.

Small children must be given a chance all the time. If any boy takes anything from a little kid, he'll get his.

Say "Thanks." It don't hurt you, and being polite ain't no crime.

The penalty for violation of the rules ranges from a fine of 1 cent to expulsion from the playgrounds for a month.

The Director of Grounds is behind the committee and stands by them in the exercise of their authority. All this contributes to good citizenship. One of the best ways to make a real citizen is to let him try it. Have we any "little citizens' committee" in the Columbus playgrounds? Well, we ought to have.—Ohio State Journal.

A SELF-ENTERTAINER.

Your Suffragette Visitor Will Take Care of Herself.

We are asked to entertain a suffragist speaker up at the house next month. It won't be a hard job. We had one over night last Spring, and she did all the entertaining herself.

She talked from 2 o'clock to 6 in the afternoon without stopping for breath. She talked through dinner without stopping for food, and no one else could get a word in edgewise, not even the small boy and girl, who are experts in butting into conversation. She talked every foot of the way to the meeting; she talked three hours and a half to her audience there; she talked all the way home; she was talking at 1 o'clock A. M., when she retired, and we could hear her all the rest of the night talking in her sleep.

You'll be in trouble at all to entertain a suffrage orator.—Newark News.

BOGUS BANKRUPTCY NOW LEADS TO JAIL

New Policy of Prosecution and Court Decisions Make Dishonesty Dangerous.

STRONGER LAW TO BE ASKED

Congress May Extend the Time Limitation and Broaden the Concealment Clause.

Records of the United States District Attorney's office show that in the past two years more fraudulent bankruptcy cases have been handled than in the preceding ten years. In the term of H. Snowden Marshall there has been a steady growth of these cases. This is not taken to mean that there is an increase of bankruptcy crime, but that recent decisions of the Supreme Court and a new policy in the Department of Justice have revealed more fake bankrupts.

Among the Assistant District Attorneys in the fraudulent bankruptcy department is Samuel Herschenstein, who has prosecuted many jewelers who have tried to defraud their creditors. He has written an account of some of his experiences with crafty merchants.

"The first thing I am usually told by the man who makes the criminal complaint," writes Mr. Herschenstein, "is that the loose diamonds which should have been in the store on the morning of the prearranged 'bust' were not there. Then I inquire: 'How does the bankrupt explain the terrible shrinkage in assets?' and almost invariably the answer is: 'There was a robbery.'

"In the Bankruptcy act a provision is made for the prosecution of cases where assets have been concealed and where a false oath has been taken. In other cases, where more than one person assists in the dishonesty, we have invoked the conspiracy section of the criminal code. For a long time it was debated whether the one-year limitation in the Bankrupt act covered the conspiracy or whether the three-year general limitation statute applied. But in the recent Rabinowitz case, the Supreme Court upheld the three-year rule.

"Another great help was the decision in the now famous Scheinberg case that sending false financial statements through the mails could be considered a 'scheme to defraud.'

"Many cases before Commissioners in Bankruptcy indicate that slowly but surely the dishonest merchant is coming to realize the danger of violating the criminal law. Our office since Jan. 1, 1913, has secured more convictions and pleas of guilty in this class of cases than in the five years before. The sentences have ranged from three months to two years until we came to the Epner case a few weeks ago, in which Judge Howe imposed a sentence of four years.

"A cause of many bankruptcy scandals is the too easy securing of credit. I have seen merchants pile up liabilities of from $50,000 to $100,000 in two or three months before bankruptcy who thought, in their own statements of financial condition, to get nothing but the most searching inquisition and then be shown to the door.

"In the Kapald case, tried last year, upon the bare statement I owe so much, I have so much, my worth is so much,' Kapald and his son got credit for more than $40,000 in less than two months. There was nothing in their previous record to warrant such confidence. In that case the man said that because of a robbery in broad daylight—he didn't know where; didn't know between what streets; maybe near Shongood's on the Bowery; he didn't know why he didn't notify the police—and on account of this terrible catastrophe he went into a near-by hotel—and the hotel was two miles away from Shongood's—and there took bichloride of mercury, and attempted to do away with his useless existence.

"Such was his story, but the doctors found evidence of nothing but a healthy, well-fed person who was paving the way for a self-inflicted robbery which would have netted him and his father a comfortable amount of cash. Father and son are both serving time.

"Mr. Marshall intends to ask the next Congress to amend the Bankruptcy Statute of Limitations; that concealment need not be from the trustee but may be from any authorized officer of the court; that in criminal prosecutions testimony before the Commissioner may be used; that the limitation for prosecution be increased from one to three years.

"Mr. Marshall will also seek to have the cost of administration and time for settlement reduced. Do away with double administration by receiver and trustee, and to place responsibility in a board of receivers, appointed for a term of years at a salary, and to make discharge discretionary with the court."

act, to provide that the time a fugitive remains out of jurisdiction to avoid arrest should not figure under the

BROADWAY AIRS FOR CHINA.

56 Automatic Pianos, with Popular Tunes, Sent to Orient.

It is only a few months since an American Consul in China sent back word that there were excellent openings over there for American chewing gum. Yesterday another great "enlightener" of the American type, started off its way to the Orient on a wholesale scale. It was four car-loads of tangos, fox-trots, hesitations, and popular airs, and the wherewith to produce them.

When the delegation of prominent Chinese business men was here early in the Summer, a piano exporter who lives at the McAlpin, succeeded in selling to a member of the delegation, who is the head of the Government lead mines in China, an automatic piano, which was immediately shipped to Pekin. Hardly had the delegation time to get home and word to get back here, when the exporter began to get letters from merchants over there, making inquiries. A short time ago came the order for fifty automatic pianos, with music to accompany them, of the kind that the Chinese had heard on Broadway while here.

The exporter immediately got busy trying to trail the amusement program of the Celestial visitors while they were here, and then he made his selections. There are fourteen pianos in each of the four cars that were started yesterday, and each instrument is equipped with twenty-five rolls of music.

To anybody who is familiar with the music so long popular among the Chinese," said the who made the sale, "the fact that the Chinese are taking to 'regular' tunes will be of interest. Many an American traveler who has landed at Shanghai or Hongkong, has been driven almost crazy by the din of a Chinese band. The popular opinion has always been that music among the Chinese simply meant a noise, and the greater the din, the better the music was considered. I was almost surprised when I succeeded in selling one automatic piano to one of the Chinese delegatoin when it was here."

TEACHES THRIFT LESSON.

President of Society of That Name Here from Exposition.

S. W. Straus of Chicago, President of the American Thrift Society, has just returned from California, where he attended the International Congress of Thrift, held under the auspices of the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Mr. Straus said yesterday that the convention was a pronounced success, and he believes that the movement has now received an impetus which would redown to the benefit of humanity. The convention was largely attended by visitors at the exposition as well as by the delegates from the different States, and the exposition authorities commemorated the occasion by presenting the American Thrift Society with a medal.

Mr. Straus said:

"Thrift is patriotism, and its need has been brought forcibly before us through the slaughter that is now going on across the ocean. The American people are prone to be guided a great deal by their sympathies and antipathies. At this time I should be guided by their sympathies to help the nation through the practice of thrift.

Honor Fireman Who Died Saving Boy.

John Duff, a fireman of 825 Eagle Avenue, the Bronx, who died on Tuesday from injuries suffered in rescuing a boy from a subway excavation, was buried yesterday in St. Raymond Cemetery, Westchester, with full departmental honors. The services were in St. Luke's Catholic Church, in East 138th Street, just across the street from the engine house to which Duff was attached. The Fire Department band played the funeral march and a detail of Duff comrades bore his body to the grave. Duff was attached to Engine 83, at 625 East 138th Street.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The strong cash position was again the dominating feature in the wheat market, and prices were strong and higher, closing with net gains of 1⅝c to 1¾c. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter sold at 99c, and No. 2 hard Winter were quoted at $1.16, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, September; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 98¾c, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, 93c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	....	....	1.08	1.04	1.20

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	99⅛	95¾	99¼	96⅛	1.11
December	94⅝	90¾	92¾	94	1.14⅛
May	97⅞	96⅛	97⅝	96	1.22⅛

CORN.

The corn market declined early under scattered selling on favorable weather and crop advices, but rallied and closed firm with net gains of ⅝c to ⅞c. Receipts of old corn were moderate, but country offerings were said to be a little more liberal. The local cash market was firm, No. 2 yellow quoted at 87½c, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	72⅛	70⅝	72	71⅝	78¾
December	58	56⅝	57¼	57	72⅝
May	59¼	57⅝	59	58⅛	75⅛

OATS.

The market for oats was only moderately active, but while the export demand was less in evidence, prices were steady, in sympathy with wheat and corn, closing at ⅛c to ⅛c net higher. The local cash market was steady. Old oats quoted at 50 to 55c; new No. 3 white, 40 to 41c, and new No. 4 white, at 39 to 40c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	36⅝	35¾	36¼	36	47⅛
December	36⅞	35⅝	36⅛	35¾	50⅜
May	38¼	38⅛	38⅝	38⅛	53⅞

PROVISIONS.

An advance of 10 cents in the price of live hogs gave the provision market a firmer tone during the early operations, but a report by the Department of Agriculture, showing 7.2 per cent. more hogs in the country than a year ago checked the advance. There was a partial reaction from the top, although final prices were slightly above the final of Thursday. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 11,000, estimated for Saturday, 9,000. Kansas City received 6,000 and Omaha 5,200.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
October	8.15	8.07	8.07	8.07	10½
January	8.62	8.57	8.60	8.55	10.30
Ribs—					
October	8.07	7.90	7.90	7.95	11.50
January	8.35	8.30	8.30	8.25	10.82
Pork—					
October	12.30	12.17	12.17	12.07	19.00
January	14.97	14.87	14.87	14.85	20.80

COFFEE.

Underlying sentiment in the coffee market seemed a little more confident on the buying side and prices were steadier, closing at 3 to 6 points net higher. In the local spot market a slight improvement was noted in the volume of business and prices were firm, with Rio 7s quoted at 6¾c.

Range of prices:	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
September	....	....	6.15@6.16	6.07
October	....	....	6.16@6.17	6.11
November	....	....	6.19@6.20	6.15
December	6.24	6.22	6.23@6.24	6.19
January	....	....	6.27@6.28	6.24
February	....	....	6.32@6.33	6.28
March	6.36	6.37	6.36@6.37	6.33
April	....	....	6.41@6.42	6.38
May	6.47	6.46	6.46@6.47	6.43
June	....	....	6.51@6.52	6.48
July	....	....	6.56@6.57	6.53

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market showed further gains during the early operations, prices advancing 10 to 12 points from the previous close on reports of a firmer tone to the crude market and buying by the same interests, which have been conspicuous recently on the buying side. During the late operations the demand fell off materially and prices lost part of the gain, closing net unchanged to 5 points higher. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	6.01@6.15	5.95
September	6.00	6.00	5.98@6.00	5.90
October	6.05	6.00	5.95@6.01	5.95
November	6.07	6.03	5.97@5.99	5.95
December	6.10	6.03	6.04@6.06	5.99
January	6.18	6.12	6.11@6.13	6.06
February	....	....	6.18@6.25	6.14
March	6.40	6.30	6.29@6.31	6.28
April	....	....	6.35@6.41	6.34

SUGAR.

Futures opened quiet, 1 to 3 points lower with first sales 600 tons. The market was unsettled during most of the day owing to the various reductions in refined sugar and in the early afternoon prices sagged further with operations confined to trade interests. The market closed easy 1 to 6 points net lower with sales for the day 5,550 tons.

Range of prices:	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Sept.	3.44	3.43	3.44@3.45	3.50
Oct.	3.44	3.43	3.43@3.44	3.45
Nov.	....	....	3.31@3.32	3.33
Dec.	3.17	3.15	3.15@3.16	3.17
Jan.	3.05	3.05	3.05@3.07	3.08
Feb.	....	....	3.05@3.07	3.07
Mch.	3.05	3.05	3.05@3.07	3.08
April	....	....	3.07@3.08	3.09
May	....	....	3.10@3.12	3.11
June	....	....	3.11@3.13	3.12
July	....	....	3.12@3.14	3.13

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 18,078 packages. Weather still very warm and demand quite moderate. Receipts heavy and there is strong pressure to sell all grades of creamery. Prices declined another ½c, and at the lower rates the market was quite unsettled. Renovated has eased off a little, but ladles and packing stock are sustained, though trade is quiet. Creamery, extras (92 scores,) 26c; higher scoring, 26½@27c; firsts, 24@25½c; seconds, 23½@25½c; thirds, 21@22c; State dairy, finest, 25½c; good to prime, 24@25c; common to fair, 21@23½c; renovated, extras, 24c; firsts, 23@23½c; lower grades, 21@22½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 22½@23c; ladles, current make, firsts, 21½@22c; seconds and lower grades, 19@20c; packing stock, June make, fine, 20½c; current make, fine, 20c; No. 2, 19½c; lower grades, 16½@19c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 9,434 cases. The continued absence of the Jewish trade from the market causes a very quiet trading, but the supply of high-grade fresh gathered there is small and firm with confidence, and there is demand enough for such to absorb the receipts with reasonable promptness. Medium qualities are quiet, but held steady. Not much doing in storage eggs at the moment, the weather being very unfavorable. Near-by white eggs also quiet, owing to an absence of the Jewish trade, but the supply of strictly fancy new-laid qualities is small and held firmly; undergrades irregular. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 28½@29c; extra firsts, 26½@27½c; firsts, 24@25½c; seconds, 22@23½c; thirds and poorer, 19@21½c; dirties, No. 1, 20½@21c; No. 2 and poorer, 18@20c; checks, good to choice, dry, 16@19c; cull and inferior, 15@18c. refrigerator, special marks, fancy, 24½@25c; firsts, 23@24c; seconds, 21½@22½c; thirds or poorer, 18@21c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, fancy white, fine to fancy, 29@32c; ordinary to good, 27@28c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 25@32c; Western, gathered whites, 29@30c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, nearby brown, 30@32c; gathered brown, fine to choice, 28@29c; mixed colors, fine to fancy, 28@29c; refrigerator marks, 24@25c.

PLAN LARGEST SILK MILL.

Eagle Firm Will Become Leading Factors in the Trade.

According to a reliable report in the silk trade, J. H. & C. K. Eagle, who operate a large plant at Shamokin, Penn., and a branch plant at Trevorton in the same State, are planning to enlarge their manufacturing interests to an extent that will make them the leading factors in the industry. Charles K. Eagle, Treasurer of the company, said yesterday that he was not prepared at the present time to make any statement on the subject, but would be in a position to say something in the near future.

When the details of the plan are finally arranged, rumor has it that at least one-third of the total number of looms in the industry will be owned and operated by the company. A little over a week ago the company rented a plant in Lakeview, outside of Paterson, which will add sixty looms to the manufacturing facilities of the concern, and it was reported at that time in Paterson that the company contemplated a mill which would house 1,000 looms if there was assurance that labor disturbances in that city had ceased.

J. H. & C. K. Eagle were incorporated in 1899, and the company is capitalized at $1,500,000. John H. Eagle is President. At Shamokin, Penn., 1,000 broad silk looms are operated in addition to facilities for commission throwing, dyeing, bleaching, and finishing. The company employes 1,900 people in this mill. The branch plant at Trevorton consists of 200 looms. John Bentley, a well known silk man, is in charge of the Lakeview factory.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

CHARLES H. DICKINSON.—William D. Gaillard, assignee of Charles H. Dickinson, surviving partner of the firm of Beers & Owens, stock brokers at 52 Broadway, has been granted leave by Judge Donnelly of the Supreme Court to file a provisional bond of $120,000. The assets consist of cash in bank, $31,887; securities, $52,000, and a seat in the New York Stock Exchange in the name of John W. Beers, the deceased partner.

VOLTURNO ITALIAN WORKERS' CORPORATION, dealer in groceries and meats at 35 Sixth Avenue, has made an assignment to Charles G. Kreibel, Jr.

THOMAS POTTS, manufacturer and cutter of ornamental glass at 231 Bowery, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $3,888 and assets $1,699.

HENRY INSELMANN, clerk, of 639 East 166th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,207 and no assets.

WITTENBERG & MORASH.—Nathan Wittenberg and Solomon Morash, formerly furniture dealers at White Plains, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $4,730 and no assets.

SCHMELZER BROTHERS, manufacturers of dresses at 267 Greene Street, have filed schedules showing liabilities $8,803 and assets $6,228.

E. ROSOFSKY & BROTHER, dry goods dealers in Middletown, have filed schedules showing liabilities of $8,681 and assets consisting of stock and fixtures, value not given, and book accounts, $50.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 235 business failures in the United States during the week against 276 for the previous week. The Middle States had 75, New England 24, Southern 70, Western, 29, Northwestern 7, and Far Western 30. Canada had 27, against 38 for the preceding week. Ninety-two concerns, with liabilities failing had less than $5,000 capital, and 6 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 10.—J. B. Dingman Collar Co. of Troy filed a petition in bankruptcy here to-day, with liabilities of $34,450, and assets of $40,650.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 10.—Franklin Walter, coal dealer, 80 Winthrop Road, Brookline, filed a petition in bankruptcy this morning. His liabilities aggregate $127,866, of which $7,535 is secured, $43,612 is unsecured, $70,617 is for notes which petitioner claims should be paid by other parties, and $6,100 for accommodation paper. The assets are estimated at $23,006, of which $12,000 is represented in incumbered real estate, $8,189 promissory notes, $5,420 due from petitioner by the Boston Lighter Company, and $382 due him by Alfred C. Stewart.

There are about twenty unsecured creditors, the principal of whom are Madeira Hill & Co., New York, $12,230 for notes indorsed. The principal holders of the notes, practically all of which were indorsed by the James P. Smith Coal Company, are as follows: Merchants National Bank, $10,519; Shawmut National Bank, $12,194; Boylston National Bank, $8,228; Fidelity Trust Company $5,858, and the International Trust Company, $10,560.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Appel, Joseph S.—Y. Mural et al. $107.72
Broadhurst, George—I. R. Broadhurst. 750.00
Barnett, Florence, and Benjamin Green—People &c. 300.00
Bradley, Robert E.—Donald Robertson Co., Nov. 20, 1913. ..... 120.14
Doit, Harry C.—C. C. Sibley et al., June 1, 1906 ..... 363.07
Fairoute Tanker, April 21, 1915. ..... 118.14
Faltcoio, Giacome, and Domenico Ragone—G. Lordi, Nov. 4, 1914. ..... 304.41
Held, R. Johnson—W. Baker, June 26, 1913 ..... 824.91
Same—"Rector's," Dec. 3, 1912. ..... 130.10
Same—General Automobile Supply Co.—March 22, 1912. ..... 128.62
Manning, John F., Reginald D. Taylor and Pierre M. Brown, ex'rs—W. L. Stow, May 26, 1913. ..... 116.58
Swift, Edith H., Frances A. Francis, Albert L. Swift and Florences Clarke—L. F. Adams, June 10, 1915. ..... 186.74
Weichmann, Victor—S. Shaughnessy, July 14, 1915. ..... 5,340.07
Fox, Sigmund—City of N. Y., May 1, 1909, (vacated) 262.00

In Bronx County.

Burke, Louise—A. A. Krueger, March 15, 1915, (vacated). $214.72

BUSINESS NOTES.

The Commission Throwsters Division of the Silk Association of America will resume its regular monthly meetings after the Summer recess. The first meeting of the season will be held on Friday, Sept. 17, at 2:30 P. M., in the rooms of the association, 354 Fourth Avenue.

A special committee to represent the Silk Association of America at the funeral of Samuel Sheldon of the Belding Sheldon Corporation on Monday, at 11 A. M., at Campaw, N. J., consists of the following: Benjamin R. Tutt, Samuel McCollum, Charles E. Miller, William Hand Augustus Eastman, Maurice A. Bigelow, Joseph Wadsworth, and Thomas Cochi.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyer's Wants

80 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

WANTED—JOBS IN WASH WAISTS, for cash; bring samples and prices today. Room 1,416, St. James Building, 1,133 Broadway.

PICRIC ACID—15,000 tons in ten months, 3,000 tons 1915; only to real buyers. Manufacturer, K 270 Times Downtown.

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CASH FOR HIGH-GRADE women's suits, coats, dresses, skirts, waists, petticoats, and furs. Sumner, 3 Lispenard St. Fr'n 4363.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday, 3½@3¾; per cent. for the best names. Thursday, 3½@3¾.

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Greek Currant Crop Not So Good.

The official estimate of the new currant crop in Greece is not so optimistic as reports sent out earlier in the year. According to a cablegram received from Consul A. B. Cooke, Patras, it is now placed at 130,000 tons, against an earlier estimate of 160,000. The quality of the fruit is now reported as medium only, while earlier reports said that the crop was satisfactory both as to quantity and quality.

British Embargo on Shoddy.

According to a cablegram received by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce from the American Consul General at London, wool shoddy and shoddy containing cotton, whatever the proportion, are now subject to embargo in Great Britain, all shipment, excepting to British possessions, being prohibited. The exportation of shoddy containing more than one-third cotton was formerly permitted.

Plaid Dress Goods Wanted.

One of the features of the demand for Fall dress goods in jobbing circles is the call that has sprung up lately for French serges in plaid patterns. As a result, they are classed as the leading fabrics by some houses, with poplins second. Next after poplins come gabardines and broadcloths, with the other fabrics trailing. Reports from the primary end of the market indicate that, so far as the so-called corporation goods are concerned, business is progressing satisfactorily for Spring.

Some Fall Styles Running Short.

The Fall shoe season has hardly begun, according to the Morse & Rogers bulletin, and already there is a shortage of certain styles. "This," it says, "again shows the wisdom of trying out the new styles real early, and then buying the good ones in large quantities. Dealers who bought small lots of the new white piped and stitched shoes in June for immediate delivery are now well prepared on second shipments. From all indications these shoes will sell well until the snow flies." Dealers are urged to be prepared and not to be out of sizes when the rush starts in earnest, for dealers who do not supply the wanted styles are said usually to be classed as back numbers.

German and Austrian Goods.

Carl W. Stern, Vice Chairman of the Hotel Biltmore group of importers, which is trying to effect the release of merchandise of German and Austrian origin now detained at Rotterdam and other neutral ports by the British embargo, returned from Washington last night. Mr. Stern had an interview with the foreign trade advisers of the State Department. The advisers stated that, while they are receiving applications with documentary evidence regarding the purchase transactions, they are unable as yet to file these applications with the British Embassy as the advisers are still awaiting instructions from London prior to taking any action. These instructions, it was added, are expected daily.

Cotton Goods Exports Dull.

Aside from the demand for cotton duck, which is wanted both for commercial and war purposes, there is no great amount of business being done for export in gray cottons just now. Australia is buying some, it is said, but this business is but a drop in the bucket. None of the Eastern markets has come in on the rise of prices, save on duck, where the prospects of a further advance are said to have stimulated buying somewhat. There is business in gray and bleached goods being done with South America, but it is said to be of the sort that is usually received regardless of general conditions. The buying of colored cottons in the foreign markets is as active as it can be in view of the lack of color stuffs here and the gradual increase in the prices asked for the goods.

The Colored Cotton Situation.

The feature of the week in the colored cotton goods field was the naming of prices on dress ginghams for Spring by certain leading houses in the market, which showed no change from the previous figures on these goods, much to the jubilation of the buyers. In view of this the trade is waiting with considerable interest the naming of prices on these goods by the leading factor, which, it was rumored yesterday, will be done on Monday. There has been no especial change in the situation as it affects denims, chambrays, madras, plaids, and other colored goods, the production of all of them being dependent on the gradually decreasing supply of dyestuffs. Opinions in the market, save in isolated cases, are not very optimistic of the possibilities of the promised domestic supply.

Expect Underwear Advance.

Predictions were more or less freely made in the local underwear trade yesterday that another advance of at least five cents a dozen was declared on cheap balbriggans in order to make prices balance better with the cost of cotton, but the recent jump in the staple has set all previous calculations at naught. The advance has at least temporarily put at rest any hopes there may have been in the minds of buyers for easier prices on heavy goods, and it has further stimulated the placing of duplicate business by the jobbers. It has also helped the buying of lightweight goods for Spring. Reports of an excellent export business in both heavy and light goods continue to come from certain quarters of the trade.

Against Price Maintenance.

F. Colburn Pinkham, Secretary-Treasurer of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, and his assistants, John T. Kirby and Lawrence Gardner, will start shortly on a country-wide campaign against price maintenance and coupon giving by manufacturers. The referendum taken on the Stevens bill showed, with only several exceptions, that the members oppose price restriction, and Mr. Pinkham and his associates will gather further information on the subject from the merchants they visit. Besides this, merchandising methods, store equipment

Railroad Bonds

Information Correspondence

We have prepared a booklet on Railroad Bonds which gives in convenient form some of the principal factors regarding the bond issues of most of the principal railroads in this country. It also includes the income account, management, capitalization and other information of interest to investors.

We will be pleased to mail to investors a copy of Booklet No. 210

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100 Prairie Pipe Line Stock
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TO STOCKHOLDERS.

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE

We have been assured by the Reorganization Committee that the time fixed for the deposit of stock under the Plan of Reorganization will be extended for a reasonable time after Sept. 15th, without penalty, pending further negotiations between the Committees. This extension of time applies only to stock, not to bonds.

LOUCKS & ALEXANDER,
Attorneys for DeForrest, Stockholders' Committee.
120 Broadway, New York.

We beg to announce that Mr. M. J. Murphy, of Scranton, Pennsylvania, has this day been admitted to our firm as a general partner.

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DIVIDENDS.

Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc.,
Preferred Stock Dividend No. 11.

Troy, N. Y., September 8th, 1915.

The Board of Directors of Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc., have this day declared a dividend of one and three-quarters (1¾) per cent. on the preferred stock of the company, payable October 1st, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 20th, 1915. Checks will be mailed by the Columbia Trust Company.

E. HAROLD CLUETT, Treasurer.

UTAH COPPER COMPANY.
120 Broadway, New York, Sept. 9th, 1915.
DIVIDEND NO. 29.

The Board of Directors of the Utah Copper Company has this day declared the 29th quarterly dividend One Dollar ($1.00) per share, being at the rate of Ten per cent. (10%) per quarter on par value, payable September 30th, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 16th, 1915. The books for the transfer of the stock of the Company will remain open.

C. K. LIFMAN, Asst. Secretary.

RAY CONSOLIDATED COPPER CO.

25 Broad St., New York, Sept. 9, 1915.

The Executive Committee of the Ray Consolidated Copper Company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of 37½ cents per share, payable September 30, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 16, 1915.

E. P. SHOVE, Treasurer.

Office of The United Gas Improvement Co.
N. W. Corner Broad and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia, Sept. 4, 1915.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent. ($1.00 per share), payable Oct. 15, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 30, 1915. Checks will be mailed.

L. W. MORRIS, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks React on Diplomatic News—Exchange Problem Is a Large One.

Not all of the ground gained on Thursday was lost yesterday, but a good deal of it was. At the opening of trading the morning's diplomatic news was reflected in a fall of about a point in some of the leading issues, including Steel, but the initial decline was followed by an upturn which went far enough to establish a new high point in the general level of prices. These gains, however, did not hold, and before the session had closed the selling pressure had developed sufficiently to make the list weak at some points and to bring net losses for the day in the great majority of stocks.

As the day wore on more attention came to be given to the new and less favorable aspect given to our relations with Germany by the Berlin Government's note on the sinking of the Arabic. The request for the recall of the Austrian Ambassador to the United States gave some traders concern, but the real source of concern, so far as yesterday's news was concerned, lay in the German note, which was regarded by very many as setting back our controversy with Germany over the submarine warfare on merchant ships to where it stood before we received the assurances from Germany that instructions had been given that no more unoffending liners would be sunk without warning. In some quarters, indeed, the situation was regarded as even more serious than it was before the receipt of Ambassador von Bernstorff's note telling of the changed policy in respect to submarine warfare and before the publication of informal assurances by the German Chancellor that in case the submarine commander who sank the Arabic exceeded his instructions the German Government would make full reparation to the United States. There were those who felt that this latest German note threatened to undo all the good which was done by the Ambassador's communication to our State Department and by the Chancellor's assurances. The spread of this feeling undoubtedly had a good deal to do with the fall in prices in the afternoon.

In other directions there was little or nothing to turn the market from the favorable course which it had taken in such pronounced manner on Thursday. It is true that the monthly statement of the unfilled tonnage of the United States Steel Corporation showed a falling off, whereas some increase had been expected, but the decline, amounting as it did to no more than two-fifths of 1 per cent., was too slight to be regarded as at all significant. The international exchange situation was unchanged, but it profited further by the favorable sentiment created by the arrival here of the British and French financial delegates and by the expectation that plans will shortly be worked out for the stabilization of the exchange rates. That favorable sentiment was reflected in a rise in sterling, which ended the day with a further net gain of 2 cents. Trade news now coming to hand bears out the favorable import of fundamental business statistics and affords further evidence of the spread of activity in trade from foreign trade to home trade. The favorable effect of such news as this was, however, offset by the threatened reopening of an international controversy which for a full two weeks was believed to be in a very fair way of being easily adjusted. Those who attempted to view the matter broadly did not lose sight, however, of the fact that the request for the recall of the Austrian Ambassador may exert very favorable influence upon the course of our relations with Germany, inasmuch as it should help to impress the Berlin Government with the fact that this Government is determined to safeguard its rights.

The problem with which the British and French financial mission, in conjunction with our own bankers, has to deal is hardly one which can be settled by a few hours' discussion, and that part of Wall Street which was promising itself yesterday definite settlement of the whole exchange situation in the course of another day or two was probably setting for the European delegates and our own bankers an impossible task. The formal conferences on the question of righting the exchanges will be entered into in a spirit which will promise an early settlement, but it is not a transaction which can easily be arranged offhand. And though the spirit is friendly, the interests affected are at some points conflicting, and this is another reason why time will be needed to complete the work for which the financial mission has been sent to this country. To the extent to which the plans to be discussed imply the yielding up of some of the command which the London market has exercised in international financing, one may expect the English representatives to be loath to yield any more than the minimum, as our own representatives would be under similar circumstances. But it is to our interest as well as to England's to help restore the exchange market to orderly condition, and we should seek such means to this end as will benefit our customers as well as ourselves, so far as that can be done. To press any advantage which we may hold too far would react upon ourselves. Many think London made that mistake last Fall; we should not make it now.

LONDON MARKET CHEERFUL.

Big Business in War Loans and Other Gilt-Edged Securities.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—Money and discount rates were steady today. American exchange was firmer and touched 4.69½@4.70, but later reacted to 4.68⅝@4.68¾.

The stock market continued generally cheerful, with a large business in war loans and other gilt-edged securities and oil and Kaffir stocks at hardening prices.

American securities had a good tone. The market opened steady and advanced under a strong demand for Union Pacific and United States Steel, the latter on dividend prospects. The closing was firm.

Trading Irregular on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Sept. 10.—Trading was irregular on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 68 francs 50 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 92 centimes.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$31,068,507	$84,651,023
Int. rev., ord.	1,085,365	7,310,888
Corp. & tax	41,185	294,869
Miscellaneous	193,875	2,085,536
Total receipts	$32,387,112	$94,342,209
Expenditures	2,770,276	12,357,090
Deficit	$29,616,836	$82,015,119

	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Deficit.
Year 1914	$724,957,000	$735,827,000	$10,869,000
Year 1913	714,474,000	690,267,000	Sur. 24,207,000
Year 1912	691,089,000	742,609,000	51,520,000
Year 1911	701,037,000	691,893,000	Sur. 9,144,000

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, SEPT. 10, 1915.

	Stocks.	(Shares.)
Total sales		544,528
Same day last year		Exch. closed
Year to date		101,286,984
Same period last year		45,989,168
Average price and change 50 stocks	79.31	—.85
Same day last year	*Exch. closed	

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	79.59	Sept. 10	56.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	78.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	68.09	June 10

*Closing average July 30, 57.77.

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
90	102	600	Adams Express	90¾	102	89½	102	+8
32½	34	10,300	Alaska Gold Mines	32½	34	32½	34	+1½
38¾	39¼	27,050	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	38¾	41¾	38¾	39	—1½
68	70	1,100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	70	70	68¾	69¾	—1½
61	61½	300	Am. Agricul. Chem.	61½	61½	61	61	—1
65¼	65¾	2,200	Am. Beet Sugar	66¾	66¾	65¼	66¼	—1¼
32	32	100	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	30	30	30	30	
37	37¼	7,600	Am. Can	37¾	38½	37	37	—1½
103½	103¾	100	Am. Can pf.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	+¼
67½	68	2,600	Am. Car & Fdy x d.	69	69	67¾	67¾	—1
150	152	100	Am. Coal Products	153	153	150½	150½	—1½
50¼	51	200	Am. Cotton Oil	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	+¼
96	98	400	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	98	98	98	98	+1½
100	101	700	Am. Express x d.	102¼	104	101	101	+¼
8	8¾	400	Am. H. & Leather	8¾	8¾	8	8	—¼
36¾	37	1,300	Am. H. & Leath. pf.	37¾	37¾	36¾	37	—¼
23½	24	100	Am. Ice Securities	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	—¼
18	18¾	2,700	Am. Linseed	18¾	18¾	18	18¾	—1⅛
32	33	100	Am. Linseed pf.	34¾	34¾	34½	34½	—1½
52¾	53	2,000	Am. Locomotive	54	54	52¾	53	—1⅞
97	98	100	Am. Locomotive pf.	97½	97½	96¾	97¾	+¾
7	8	300	Am. Malt	7	7	7	7	
28½	27½	300	Am. Malt pf.	27	27	26¾	26¾	—1½
81½	81¾	4,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	81¾	82¾	81	81¾	—¾
106	107	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	+¾
80	81	800	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B.	81	81	80	80	—¾
151	153	200	Am. Sugar	150¾	152¾	150¾	153½	+2½
51¾	52	700	Am. Steel F'dries	53¾	53¾	51¾	51¾	—1
122½	123	1,710	Am. Teleph. & Tel.	122¾	125¾	122¾	123	+2¼
229	233	1,200	Am. Tobacco	227½	235	227½	233	+5½
45½	44	10,000	Am. Woolen	41½	45	41¼	42¾	+2¾
93½	94	800	Am. Woolen pf.	94	94¼	94	94	+¼
69½	70	7,200	Anaconda Cop. Co.	70¼	71	69¾	69¾	—1
100⅝	101½	3,100	Atch., Top. & S. F.	101¼	101¼	100⅝	100⅝	—1
98½	99½	700	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	99	99¼	99	99¼	+¼
103¾	104½	200	Atlantic Coast Line	103¼	104	103¼	103	+¼
79¾	79¾	5,000	Baldwin Loco.	81	81¼	79¾	80¾	—1⅝
85	85½	4,300	Baltimore & Ohio	85	85¾	85	85¾	+¼
70¼	71¼	600	Baltimore & O. pf.	70¼	71¼	70¼	71	+½
1¼	1¼	50	Batopilas Mining	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	
320	322	3,400	Bethlehem Steel	324	333	320	320	—5
83¾	83¾	435	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	85½	85¾	85½	85¾	
65½	66	4,050	Butte & Superior	67¼	67¾	65¾	66¼	—1⅝
29	30	100	Butterick Co.	28	28	28	28	
18	18½	1,020	California Petrol.	18½	18¾	18	18	—⅜
43	45	700	California Pet. pf.	44½	45¼	44	45¼	+⅝
153¾	154	1,900	Canadian Pacific	154	154½	153¾	153¾	—¾
75	85	100	Case (J. I.) Co. pf.	75½	78½	75½	78½	
44	44½	3,300	Central Leather Co.	45¾	46½	44¾	44¾	—1
48¼	48¾	3,200	Chesapeake & Ohio	49	49½	48¾	48¾	—1⅝
11⅜	12½	300	Chi. Great Western	12	12¾	12	12⅜	+⅜
20	20½	800	Chi. Gt. West. pf.	31	31	30½	30½	—⅜
84½	85	2,000	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	84½	85¾	84½	84¾	—⅝
122½	123	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	122¾	122¾	122¾	122¾	+1
18¾	19¼	18,700	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	18¾	19¾	17¾	19	+1¼
44½	44¾	3,800	Chino Copper	45¼	45¾	44¾	44¾	—¾
60	62	100	C., C., C. & St.L.pf.	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	—¾
45¼	45½	10,500	Col. Fuel & Iron	45¾	47¼	45¾	47¼	+2¾
13	14	1,100	Comstock Tunnel	*14	14	12	12	—1
1.26	127	700	Consolidated Gas	126¾	128	126	126	—1½
126	127	80	do. odd lot	126¾	126¾	126¾	126¾	
82½	83½	300	Continental Can	82¼	83¾	82¼	83	—⅜
102½	106	100	Continental Can pf.	108	106	106	106	—⅜
17	17¾	1,250	Corn Products Ref.	17¼	17¾	17	17¼	—⅜
81½	84	2,030	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	82¾	85¾	82¾	83¾	—⅝
87¼	87¾	48,850	Crucible Steel	90	91¼	86¾	87¼	—2⅝
101	103	200	Crucible Steel pf.	106	106	104¾	104¾	—1½
61	61¼	3,100	Cuban-Am. Sugar	114	115	114	114	—¾
159	160	100	Deere & Co. pf.	94½	94¾	94½	94¾	+¾
3	3½	200	Delaware & Hud.	135½	130¾	130¼	130¼	—1½
400	420	100	Del., Lack. & West.	412	412	412	412	—3
6⅜	7¼	400	Den. & Rio Grande	7	7	7	7	—1
9	10	900	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	9¾	10	9	9¼	—1⅛
26	26⅝	1,725	Distillers' Securities	23¼	26¾	26	26	—1
21¼	21½	100	Dome Mines	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+⅝
72½	72⅝	500	Elec. Storage Bat.	74⅝	74⅝	70½	72⅝	—1½
28⅝	29½	18,000	Erie	29½	30¾	29¾	29¾	—¼
17⅞	18	15,100	Erie 1st pf.	47¼	48¾	47¼	48	—¼
37	38¾	4,700	Erie 2d pf.	38¾	39¾	38¾	37¾	+¾
45	47	100	Federal M. & S. pf.	46	46	46	46	—1
110	114	63	Gen. Chemical pf.	113	113	113	113	
170½	171	1,630	General Electric	171½	172¼	170⅝	171	—½
263	265	2,030	General Motors	263	271	263	269	
1.63	114	1,640	General Motors pf.	115¾	115¾	113¾	113¾	—1⅝
62½	62⅞	8,800	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	62¾	65⅞	62¾	62⅝	—⅞
106	109	200	Goodrich pf.	107	107	107	107	—2
118	118⅜	1,000	Great Nortern pf.	119	119	118¼	118¼	—¾
41½	41½	2,200	G. N. certs. ore prop.	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	—⅜
64¼	64¾	2,100	Guggen'm Exp. x d.	65¼	65¼	64¾	64¾	—⅜
34¼	34⅜	5,000	Inspiration Copper	35¼	35⅝	34¼	34⅜	—⅜
20½	20¾	1,000	Inter-Met.	21¾	21¾	20¾	20¾	—1⅛
20½	20⅞	1,000	Interboro Consol.	21	21¼	20¾	20¾	—1
73½	74½	1,100	Inter. Con. pf. x d.	74¾	75¼	73¾	73¾	—1⅞
19	20	300	Int. Agricultural	20	20	19¼	19¼	—⅜
38	38	100	Int. Agricultural pf.	39¾	39¾	38¾	38¾	—⅜
105¼	106¼	4,500	Int. Harvester, N.J.	106	106	106	106	—1¼
10¾	10¾	200	Int. Paper	11	11	10¾	10¾	—⅜
38½	39	100	Int. Paper pf.	39¼	39½	39¼	39¼	+½
26¾	27	1,300	Kansas City South.	26¾	27	26¾	26¾	
50	50¾	300	Kan. City South. pf.	50¼	50¾	50	50¼	
110	112	100	Kresge (S.S.) Co.pf.	110¾	110¾	110⅝	110⅝	+⅞
67½	68¼	1,700	Lackawanna Steel	68½	69½	68	68	—1½
102½	103¼	300	Laclede Gas	102⅜	103	102⅜	103	—½
7	8	100	Lake Erie & West.	7	7	7	7	+⅛
143¼	144½	1,000	Lehigh Valley	144	144	143	143	—2
118½	119	600	Louis. & Nash.	117	119	117	119	+3
76	78	100	Mackay Cos. x d.	77	77	77	77	—⅜
43	43½	1,700	Maxwell Motors	43¼	44¼	43	43	—1⅞
87¾	88¾	700	Max. M. 1st pf. x d.	89¼	89¾	88	88	—1⅝
36	37	300	Max. Motors 2d pf.	37¼	37¼	37	37	—1
84¾	85	19,000	Mexican Petroleum	85⅝	87¾	84½	85	
84½	86½	200	Mex. Petroleum pf.	87	87	87	87	+1
26⅝	27	2,000	Miami Copper	27	27¼	26¾	26¾	—½
12	14	400	Minn. St. P. & Louis.	18	18	15	15	—1¼
12	14	10	do. odd lot	13¼	13½	13¼	13¼	
118	119	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	119¼	119¼	119¼	119¼	
6¼	6⅝	1,600	Mo., Kan. & Texas	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
13	13⅛	5,000	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	17	17	12	13	—4½
3⅜	3⅜	900	Missouri Pacific	4	4	3⅜	3⅜	—⅛
55	55¾	1,200	Montana Power	56¼	56¼	55¼	55¾	—1¼
122¼	122	100	Nat. Biscuit Co.	120½	120½	120½	120½	—2½
81¼	83	300	Nat. Cloak & Suit.	83	83½	81½	81½	—1½
26	26¼	625	Nat. En. & St. Co.	26¾	26¾	26	26	—1¼
64	64¾	1,100	Nat. Lead Co. x d.	65	65¼	64	64	—1
110	112	900	Nat. Lead Co. pf.	112¼	113¼	111½	111½	—½
14¾	14⅞	400	Nevada Con. Cop.	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	
145	146	1,600	N. Y. Air Brake	148	149½	145	146	—3½
92⅞	93¼	3,400	N. Y. Central	93½	93¾	92⅞	92⅞	—⅞
67	67⅛	4,600	N. Y., N. H. & H.	68¾	68¾	67	67	—1⅝
26¾	27	500	N. Y. Ont. & West.	28¼	28¼	26¾	26¾	—⅝
109	110	600	Norfolk & Western	109½	109½	109	109¼	—⅜
72	74	200	North American	72	72	72	72	
107⅜	107⅝	1,100	Northern Pacific	107⅝	108	107⅜	107⅝	—⅝
30½	31	100	Pacific Mail	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	—⅝
32½	34	400	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	32½	33	32½	32¾	—⅝
100¼	100¾	2,800	Penn. R. R.	100¾	110	100¾	100¾	—1¼
86½	87	1,800	Philadelphia Co.	87¾	89	87	87	—1½
33¼	33¾	2,875	Pittsburgh Coal	33¼	34⅜	32¾	33¼	—½
101	101¼	800	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	102½	102⅞	101¼	101¼	—½
61	61¼	3,100	Pressed Steel Car	63	65	61	61	—2¼
159	160	100	Pullman Co.	159	159	159	159	—1
3	3½	200	Quicksilver	3	3	3	3	
3	4	100	Quicksilver pf.	3½	3½	3½	3½	—¼
37¾	38½	500	Railway Steel Sp.	39	39	38	38	—1
91½	93	200	Railway St. Sp. pf.	91½	92	91½	92	+1
22	22¼	1,000	Ray Con. Copper	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	—⅛
149¾	149¾	11,200	Reading	150⅛	151¼	149¾	149¼	—1½
82¾	83	100	Reading 2d pf.	83	83	83	83	
43½	43¾	2,000	Rep. Iron & Steel	43¾	44	43	43	—1
⅝	⅝	200	Rock Island Co. pf.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	
5¼	5¼	1,000	Rumely, (M.,) Co.	5½	5½	5¼	5¼	—⅜
8½	9¼	400	Rumely, (M.,) Co. pf.	8¾	9	8¾	8¾	—⅞
4¼	4⅜	400	St. Louis & San F.	4¼	4	4	4½	
5¾	6	700	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	6	6	6	6	
14	14½	200	Seaboard Air Line	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	+¼
33	33½	1,300	Seaboard Air Line pf.	32⅜	34¾	32⅜	32½	+1⅛
154½	155	300	Sears, Roeb. & Co.	156	156	154¾	154¾	—⅛
154½	155	75	do., odd lot	154½	154½	154½	154½	
52	54	300	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co.	53¾	53¾	53	53	Z—¼
88½	88¾	2,300	Southern Pacific	88⅞	89¼	88⅜	88¾	
16¾	16¾	5,000	Southern Railway	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	
51	51½	1,300	So. Railway pf.	51	52	51	51	+⅛
55½	56	200	Standard Milling	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾	+⅝
115¾	116¼	18,700	Studebaker Co.	116	119	115¾	116	—⅞
103½	107	600	Studebaker Co. pf.	105½	105½	105½	105½	+1¼
56	56½	4,500	Tennessee Copper	57¾	58	56¼	56¼	—1¼
153	154	4,550	Texas Co.	154¼	157	152¾	153	—2
56⅝	57	8,600	Third Avenue	56⅝	57⅞	56½	56½	—⅛
79	81	200	Underwood Typew.	80	80	80	80	
6¾	7	300	Union B. & P. Co.	7	7	7	7	
26	26	100	Un. B. & P. Co. pf.	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	+¼
120½	125⅝	4,800	Union Pacific	129¾	130¾	124¾	125¾	+3¾
80¾	81	100	Union Pacific pf.	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	+⅞
80¼	81	50	do., odd lot	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	
46	48½	820	United Cigar Mfrs.	45¾	48	45¾	48	+4½
23	23¾	1,000	United Frys. Inv.	23½	23¾	23	23	—½
38	38¾	400	United Frys. Inv. pf.	38¼	38¾	38	38	—½
21	21⅝	800	U. S. Ind. Alco.	21	21¾	21	21⅝	+⅝
75	75¾	5,200	U. S. Indus. Alco.	75¼	77	75	75	—⅞
2½	3¼	100	U. S. Red. & R. pf.	2¾	3¾	2¾	2¾	—2¾
49½	49¾	1,700	U. S. Rubber	50¼	50¼	49¾	49¾	—¾
74½	74¾	86,800	U. S. Steel	75¼	76¼	74¾	74¾	—1½
113¾	114	1,200	U. S. Steel pf.	115¼	115¾	113¾	114	—1¼
66	66¼	1,800	Utah Copper	67	67	66¾	66¾	—⅝
36¾	38	2,800	Va.-Car. Chemical	38½	38½	36	36	—2¾
61	62¾	20	Va. Iron, Coal & C.	63	63	63	63	
109	110	200	Wells Fargo Exp.	109½	109½	109½	109½	+3½
29¼	29¾	200	Western Maryland	30	30	30	30	
75¾	76	2,190	Western. Union Tel.	76¼	76¾	75¾	75¾	—1
114¾	115	18,900	Westingh. E. & M.	115½	116¼	114¾	114¾	—1⅝
188½	190	3,400	Willys-Overland	188	191	188	190½	+⅝
31	35	100	Wisconsin Central	33	33	33	33	—2
105	106	100	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co.	106	106	106	106	

*Cents per share.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of those two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Ch'ge.
Railroads	72.96	71.99	72.24	—67
Industrials	86.22	84.26	84.38	—1.24

COMBINED AVERAGE.

Sept. 3	79.07	78.73	77.88	+ .09
Sept. 4	77.96	77.30	77.64	+ .46
Sept. 6—Holiday.				
Sept. 7	78.39	77.43	77.86	— .01
Sept. 8	78.33	77.71	78.06	+ .25
Sept. 9	79.56	78.22	78.16	+1.19
Sept. 10	79.59	78.15	78.11	— .05

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.	Low.	Last.
*Sep., 1913	79.59	Sept. 10	78.11
Sep., 1914	Exchange closed.		
Sep., 1913	79.75	Sept. 15	80.31
Sep., 1912	85.83	Sept. 30	82.10
Sep., 1911	75.44	Sept. 6	76.37
*Year, '15	79.86	Sept. 10	56.99
Year, 1914	78.30	Jan. 31	57.41
Year, 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	68.09
Year, 1912	89.75	Sept. 30	72.88
Year, 1911	75.44	Sept. 6	59.20

*Sept. 10, 1915.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1914-22	4	4½	4.55
Balt. & Ohio	1914-22	4½	4.55	4.45
Buff., Roch. & P.	1914-30	4½	4.63	4.40
Canadian Pacific	1915-22	4½	4.65	4.32
Cart. Midland & O.	1915-22	5	5.35	4.38
Ches.

ROCK ISLAND DEBT PAYMENT DEMANDED

Bankers Trust Co. Petitions for Bond Interest Which Fell Due July 15.

CENTRAL TRUST CO. OPPOSED

Chicago Judge Working on a Plan by Which Interest Payments Can Be Met.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—A petition asking that the interest which fell due July 15, 1915, on $20,000,000 worth of Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway debentures be paid immediately was taken before Judge Carpenter in the United States District Court here today by R. D. Stevens, attorney for the Bankers Trust Company of New York.

Judge Carpenter, who appointed receivers for the road some time ago, stated that if the trust company would agree not to make an effort to have the debentures defaulted he would promise that the receivers would have tangible assets, thus far unpledged, to offer in payment of the interest within thirty days.

Mr. Stevens said that as many of the debenture bonds were held in Holland that a meeting of the Bondholders Committee was impossible, and he could not agree to the proposition. The lawyer then submitted figures purporting to show that the railroad was in a position to pay the interest.

"On Jan. 1," he said, "there should be a cash balance of $2,826,979 after payment of all debenture interest. The road will not be in need of cash if present loans maturing the next few months are renewed, as has been indicated by the receivers."

Henry V. Poor, representing the Central Trust Company of New York, opposed Mr. Stevens's motion. His estimates purported to show that the road would face a deficit of $1,000,000 Sept. 1.

"When the receivers took hold there was a difference of $6,000,000 between assets and liabilities, that difference being in favor of the assets," continued Mr. Poor. "On June 30 there was a difference of $7,000,000 in the opposite direction. Thus one can only conclude that there is a serious question as to whether the receivers are able to operate the road as it ought to be operated."

Jacob Newman, representing the Nathan L. Amster minority stockholders' committee, urged that the interest be paid.

John F. Lee, representing David R. Francis, one of the Trustees, opposed the payments on the debentures on the ground that the court had no right to use free assets heretofore unpledged to pay debts which he said had never been earned.

A special independent audit of the road's affairs was introduced. It showed for the fiscal year ended June 30 last a deficit of $1,602,000 after allowing for all charges. It estimated a further deficit of $802,000 for the six months ended Dec. 31.

The session was adjourned by Judge Carpenter late in the afternoon until Monday.

"We are working on a plan by which we hope to find the money to meet the interest payments," the Judge said, before leaving the court room, "but to divulge it at present would be inadvisable. I can say, however, that the plan safeguards every one concerned, from the lowliest stockholder to the heaviest bondholder."

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.			
	10 or Over	10 Over	30 Over	60 Over
	Less.	up to 30.	up to 60.	up to 90.
Boston	3	4	4	5
New York	3	4	4	5
Phila.	3	4	4½	5
Cleveland	..	4	4½	5
Richmond	..	4	4½	5
Atlanta	..	4	*4½	5
Chicago	..	4	4½	5
St. Louis	3	4	4½	5
Minneap	..	4	4	5
Kan. City	..	4	4	5
Dallas	..	4	*4½	5
San Fran.	3	3½	4	5

*Notes maturing in not more than 90 days secured by cotton or other staples, warehoused and insured, are discountable at the special rate of 3 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2½@2¼
Ninety days	2¼@2½

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2	1¾	1¾	1¾

ON TIME.

60 days	2½@2¾	5 mos	3 @3½
90 days	2¾@3	6 mos	3 @3½
4 mos	3 @3½		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	3½@3¾	6 months	3½@3¾
60 to 90 days	3 @3¼		

Other names.

4 months	3½@3¾	6 months	3¾@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
Demand	$4.69⅝	$4.67½	$4.69¼	+.02
Cables	4.70⅛	4.68⅛	4.70¼	+.01⅝

Closing Rates.

	Demand, (or check.)	Cables.
London	$4.69¼	$4.70¼
Paris	5.94⅜	5.94
Switzerland	5.32	5.31
Scandinavia	25.62	25.75
Berlin	.82½	.83⅛
Chile—		
Hongkong	42.85	43.00
Shanghai	55.00	55.12½
Singapore	57.50	
Greece	5.34	5.35
Holland	.40½	.40⅝
India—		
Bombay	.33.75	..
Calcutta	.33.75	..
Italy	6.44½	6.43½
Japan—		
Kobe	.49.37	49.45
Yokohama	.49.00	49.25
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	.49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	.40.99	41.06
Rio	22.37	22.50
Spain	17.85	18.72
Austria	15.10	15.20
Russia		35.00

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.65	$4.61	$4.62⅜	$4.60⅝

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $321,806,422; balance, $18,758,107. Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,258,581.

The local banks gained $10,874,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations this week.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 40c. premium; Montreal, $1.87½ premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 23⅝d off 1-16d; New York, 48¼c, up ¼c.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Friday.		Thursday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Tin	33.00	33.50	33.00	33.25
Lead	4.70		4.90	
Spelter	*14.00		*14.00	
Antimony	28.00	29.00	28.00	29.00
Quicksilver	$38.00		$39.00	
Aluminium	40.00	45.00	40.00	45.00
Iron, No. 2 X fdy.	16.00	16.50	16.00	16.50

*Sales. †Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, was quoted at 17¼@18c per pound in the open market. London quotations were:

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Copper, spot	67	10	0	67	0	0
Copper, futures	68	10	0	68	0	0
Tin, spot	153	5	0	152	10	0
Tin, futures	154	15	0	154	0	0
Spelter	72	0	0	72	0	0
Lead	23	1	3	22	18	9

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday.		Friday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	110	111	110	111
American Cigar pf	98	100	98	100
Am. Mach. & Fdry.	85	90	85	90
Conley Foil	320	350	320	350
J. S. Young	170	175	165	175
J. S. Young pf	107	110	107	110
MacAndrews & F.	155	165	155	165
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99	101	99	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	102	103	102	103
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	237	240	237	240
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	115½	116	115½	116

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Citizens Nat. Bk.	43	43	43	43
35	Fairmont Gas pf.	45	45	45	45
10	Houston Oil	13	13	13	13
50	Mar.-Mech. Bank	28	28	28	28
22	Northern Central	82½	82½	82½	82½
105	U. Rys. & Elec.	23⅝	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜
8	West. Nat. Bank	36½	36½	36½	36½

BONDS.

$8,000	A. C. Line 4s.	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜
2,500	City Balt. 4s, '61, D. L.	95½	95½	95½	95½
1,000	Fair. & Clark. Trac. 5s	98½	98½	98½	98½
2,000	United Rys. & Elec. 1st 4s.	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝

BOSTON.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Ahmeek	98½	98½	96	98
2,304	Alaska	32⅝	33¾	32	33¾
100	Algomah	2½	2½	2½	2½
150	Allouez	53⅛	54	52¾	54
1,250	Am. Zinc	52½	52⅝	52	52
15	Arizona Com.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
175	Butte-Bal.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1,690	Butte & Sup.	67¼	67¾	65⅞	65⅝
100	Cal. & Arizona	63¼	63¼	63	63
25	Chino	45	45	45	45
234	Copper Range	54½	54½	54	54
295	East Butte	12¼	12½	12	12
15	Franklin	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
25	Granby	82½	82½	82½	82½
94	Greene-Can	38	38	38	38
6	Hancock	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
50	Island Creek	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝
60	Mason Valley	2	2	2	2
50	Mass. Con	10	10	10	10
25	Mohawk	71½	71½	71½	71½
125	New Arcadian	9⅞	9⅞	9½	9½
70	North Butte	29½	29½	29¼	29¼
95	Old Dominion	54	54	53¾	53½
10	Osceola	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾
448	Pond Creek	17⅝	17⅝	17	17
55	Quincy	80	80	80	80
60	Ray Con	22¼	22½	22⅛	22½
50	Santa Fe	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
15	Shattuck	25	25	25	25
105	South Lake	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
100	St. Mary's	51½	51½	51¼	51½
90	Sup. & Boston	2½	2¾	2½	2½
35	Trinity	3½	3½	3½	3½
530	Tuolumne	50c	50c	45c	45c
100	U. S. Smelting	40¼	40¼	40	40
55	U. S. Smelt. pf	46¾	46¾	46½	46½
150	Utah Apex	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
65	Utah Con	12¼	12½	12¼	12⅜
70	Winona	3	3	3	3
7	Wolverine	57½	57½	57½	57½

RAILROADS.

2	Bost. & Alb.	183	183	183	183
79	Boston Elev.	80⅝	80¾	79½	79½
190	Bost. & Maine	25	25½	25	25⅛
1,735	Mass. Electric	9	9	8½	8½
70	Mass. Elec. pf.	43	43	43	43
304	N. Y., N. H. & H.	68	68¼	67¼	67¼

MISCELLANEOUS.

22	Am. Agr. C.	62½	62¼	61⅝	61⅝
11	Am. Ag. C. pf.	96½	96½	96	96
95	Amoskeag pf.	98	98	98	98
15	Am. Sugar	109¼	109¼	109	109
27	Am. Sugar pf.	115	115	115	115
76	Am. T. & T.	123¼	123¼	122	123
111	Am. Woolen	41¼	44	41¼	44
478	Am. Woolen pf	93	94	93	93
772	Atl. G. & W. I.	15	16	15	16
1,075	A.G.& W. I. pf	32	32	31¼	32
50	East Bost. L.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
78	Edison	235	239	235	237
50	Gal.-Houst. pf	77	77	77	77
25	Mass. Gas	90½	90½	90½	90½
50	McElwain as to	97½	98	97½	98
200	Mexican Tel.	2½	3	2½	3
10	N. E. Tele.	128½	128½	128½	128½
1,370	N. E. R. T.	118⅜	118⅜	118⅛	118⅛
50	Torrington	35¼	35¼	33¾	35¼
1	Torrington pf.	30	30	30	30
36	United Fruit.	134¾	134¾	134	134
132	Un. Shoe M.	49¾	50	49⅝	49¾
24	Un. S. M. pf.	29¾	30	29¾	30
1,280	U. S. Steel	75⅞	76¼	74½	74⅝
441	Ventura Oil	11¼	11½	11	11

BONDS.

$3,000	Alaska Gold 6s.	126	126	126	126
23,000	A., G. & W. I. 5s	72	72	71⅞	72⅜
1,000	C.,B.& Q. J. 4s	96½	96½	96⅞	96½
10,000	N. E. Tel. 5s, 1932	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
3,000	Swift & Co. 5s	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
10,000	W. T. & T. 5s	96⅜	96⅜	96⅛	96⅛

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.60	1	La Rose	.45	.48
Bay S Gas	.10	.12	Majestic	.45	.50
Begole	.50	1	McK-Dar	.22	.25
Bingham	1⅞	2	Mines of A	2⅜	2⅝
Boston Ely	.20	.30	Mex Met	.21	.24
Butte & L.	.32	.34	Nev Doug.	.63	.65
Calaveras	1⅜	1⅝	N Baltic	3	3¼
Cal Corbin	.03	.06	N Cornelia	9	9¼
Chief Con	.90	.95	Ohio Cop.	.10	.15
Con Ariz	.75	.85	Old D Rcs	7⅛	8
Con Cop	1⅞	2	Oneco	.99	1
Cortez	.35	.40	Rlker-H A	6	6¼
Davis-D	1⅞	1¼	S W Miami	1	1¼
E & B B	1⅜	1½	Stew Min.	1⅞	1⅞
First N C	2½	2¾	Tono Min.	5⅝	6
G'df-d Con	1¼	1⅜	Un Verde	8	8¼
Houghton	2¾	3	Utah Met.	8⅞	9
Iron Blos.	.68	.72	Yuk Gold	2⅞	2½

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2	Am. Radiator	350	350	350	350
10	Booth Fisheries	39	39	39	39
100	Canal & Dock	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾
275	Chi. Pneu. Tool	78	78	76½	76½
40	Chi. Rys., Ser. 2	19½	19½	18½	19½
3	Com. Edison	137	137	137	137
28	Diamond Match	95	95	95	95
6	Hart, S. & M. pf.	113	113	113	113
50	K. C. R. & L. cfs.	20	20	20	20
10	K. C. R. & L. pf.	50	50	50	50
15	Mont. Ward pf.	112	112	112	112
70	People's Gas	115½	115½	115¼	115½
225	Quaker Oats pf.	105	105	105	105
20	Rumely	5	5	5	5
95	Sears-Roebuck	156	158	154¾	154¾
620	Stewart Warner	65½	65½	65	65
131	Swift & Co.	118½	119	118½	119

BONDS.

$3,000	Chi. City Ry. 5s	97½	97½	97½	97½
13,000	Com. Ed. 5s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞
4,000	Met. El. 4s	72	72	72	72
1,000	Public Serv. 5s	90	90	90	90
10,000	Tool 5s	95½	95½	95½	95½
1,000	P. Gas ref. 5s	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
4,000	Swift 5s	96	96	96	96

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Allis Chalm.	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
230	Am. Best S.	66½	66½	66⅜	66⅜
5	Am. Gas, N. J.	102	102	102	102
20	Am. Railways	24½	24½	24½	24½
150	Bald. Loco.	80¼	80¾	79½	79½
8	Bald. L. pf.	106	106	106	106
106	J. G. Brill	45	45	45	45
9,035	Cam. Steel	64	64	63	63
10	Crue. Steel	90	90	90	90
100	C. R. I. & P.	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼
2,694	El. Stor. Bat.	74½	74⅞	72¾	72¾
20	Erie	30	30	30	30
60	Gen. Asp. pf.	70	70	70	70
5	Ins. Co., N. A.	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
10,201	Lake Sup.	11¼	11¼	10⅞	10⅞
23	Leh. Nav.	76¼	76¼	76¼	76¼
71	Leh. Valley	72½	72½	71⅜	71⅜
410	L. V. Transit	18	18	17⅞	17⅞
104	L. V. Tran. pf.	34½	34½	34¼	34¼
854	Penn. R. R.	54⅞	55	54⅞	54⅞
205	Penn. Steel pf.	85½	85⅝	85¼	85⅜
245	Phila. Co.	44	44½	44	44⅛
5	P. Co. 5% pf.	38	38	38	38
210	Phil. Co. pf.	42¼	42⅜	42½	42¼
5,007	Phil. Elect.	25	25	24⅞	25
3,000	Phila. R. T.	10⅜	10⅜	10¼	10⅜
1,370	Phila. R. T. s.	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
176	Phil. Tr. (cash)	73½	73⅝	73¼	73¼
98	Reading	75½	75⅝	75	75
455	Ton. Belmont.	4	4	4	4
175	Ton. Mining	6	6	6⅛	6
120	Tono. Extn.	36⅞	36⅞	35⅞	36⅞
5,162	U. S. Steel	74⅝	76¼	74½	74⅝
100	Va.-Car. Chem.	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼
25	War. Iron & S.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼

BONDS.

$1,000	Am. G. & E. 5s	87½	87½	87½	87½
5,000	Bald. Loco. 5s	102	102¼	102	102
2,000	Lake S. I. 4s	26	26	26	26
1,000	L. V. Gen. 4s	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼
6,000	Read. gen. 4s	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
40	Am. Sewer P.	17	17	17	17
100	Am. Window Glass pf.	101	101	101	101
10	Am. Window Gl.	10	10	10	10
15	Ill. Mach. pf.	91½	91½	91¼	91¼
170	Caney R. Gas	25½	25½	25½	25½
65	Col. Gas & El.	14½	14½	14¾	14¾
50	Cruc. Steel pf.	106½	106½	105	105
125	La. Belle Iron	39⅞	39⅞	39	39
35	Lone Star Gas	93	93	93	93
80	Mfrs. Lt. & H.	49¼	49¼	49⅜	49⅜
1,995	Natl. Fireprfg.	7⅞	8⅛	7⅞	8
1,000	Nat. Tub. pf.	23	24	23	23
10	Okla. Nat. Gas	66¼	66½	66½	66½
35	People's Nat. Gas & P.	31½	31½	31¾	31½
100	Pitts. Coal	32	33	32¾	32¾
40	Pitts. Coal pf.	102	102	102	102
465	Pure Oil	17	17	16⅞	16⅞
400	San Toy	15c	15c	15c	15c
10	Tin. Sw. & Sig.	107	107	107	107
100	Westg. Air B.	141¼	140¾	140¾	140¾
20	Westg Electric	58	58	58	58

BOND.

$5,000	Columbia Gas & El. 5s	73½	73½	73½	73½

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the fourth week of August show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Six roads	$4,528,078 + $367,946
Fifteen roads	5,859,505 — 680,968
Total (21 roads)	12,887,583 — 268,002

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN for June—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	$1,182,181	$1,165,822	$16,802
Net	382,166	286,787	95,370
Sur. aft. chgs.	136,834	90,294	96,130
12 mos. gross	13,920,685	14,849,738	*929,053
Net	3,474,118	3,426,104	48,014
Sur. aft. chgs.	866,194	886,970	*27,776
July gross	1,128,796	1,062,556	66,240
Net	241,747	213,140	28,607
Sur. aft. chgs.	14,520	7,297	7,223

PACIFIC COAST for June—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	$23,996	$24,470	$24,574
Net	10,283	9,693	10,504

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Many Sharp Declines Among the Industrial Issues, but Mining Stocks Hold Firm.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 470,044 shares of stocks and $168,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 58,865; oils, 1,404; railroads, 220, and mining, 409,555. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
	Am. Zinc	52⅝	52⅝	52⅛	52⅛
600	†Can. C. & Fy.	105	105	101	102
400	†Can.C.&Fy.pf.	117	117	116	116
3,000	†Can. Lt. & P.	9¼	9¼	8⅝	8⅞
595	†Cramp Ship	82	83	80	82
1,220	†Driggs-Seabury	111	114	110	112
10	†Electric Boat.	510	510	510	510
25,000	Sub. Boat w. i.	51	51½	49¾	50
10	Emer. Phono.	13	13	13	13
100	Guant. Sugar.	62	62	62	62
850	†Hendee Mfg.	35	35½	35	35
3,000	†Int. Mer. Ma.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
6,500	†Int. M. M. pf.	14¼	14¼	13⅜	13⅝
100	†Int. Mer. Ma. new, w. i.	51½	51½	51½	51½
130	†Int. Mer Ma. new w. i. pf.	65	66	65	66
1,500	†Int. Motors.	28	29	27	28
25	†Int. Mch. pf.	58	58	57	57
220	†Int. Nickel	187	199	187	190
805	K. Bronze pf.	4	4	3¾	4
295	Kelly S. Tire	209	210	205	205
25	Kelly S. Tire new 1st pf.	90	90	90	90
2,000	†Lake Tor. B.	15	15	14	14
700	†L. T. B. 1st pf	16¾	16¾	15	16
900	Marconi of Am.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
360	N. Y. Trans.	17⅞	17½	17	17½
600	†Pyrene M. Co.	13½	13½	13⅜	13½
300	Riker & Heg.	3	6¼	6	6¼
50	M. Rum., w. i.	23	23	23	23
1,200	†St. Jo. Lead.	12⅝	12⅞	12½	12½
500	†Stand. Motors	10½	11	10½	10⅝
800	†Steel Co. of C	33½	34	32½	33½
1,800	Triangle F. cfs	6⅞	7¼	6⅝	6⅝
600	Un. C. S., new.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
3,500	U. Profit Shar.	2¼	2½	2	2¼
200	U. S. L. & H. Corp.	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
600	U. S. L. & H. Corp. pf.	4¼	4¼	4	4
400	Ventura Oil	11	11	11	11
1,500	†World Film.	3¼	4	3½	3⅞

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
30	Galena Sig. Oil.	168	162	162	-8
125	Illinois P. L.	159	157	158	..
320	Intdr. Petrol.	9⅝	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
800	Midwest Refin.	37	34	37	+2
15	Ohio Oil	154½	154	154	-1
57	Prairie O. & G.	408	404	404	..
95	Prairie P. L.	180	178	179	8
5	So. W. P. P. L.	181	181	181	+6
52	St. Oil of Cal.	310	308	308	-1
40	St. Oil of N. J.	449	448	448	..
170	St. Oil of N. Y.	195	191	191	-2
195	Vacuum Oil	230	229	230	..

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
220	†Wab'h pf. (a)	38⅛	38⅞	38⅛	38⅞

MINING STOCKS.

1,100	†Alaska Jun.	12⅝	12⅝	12	12⅛
400	†Alta-C.	33	35	35	35
14,300	†Amer. Com.	13	13	12½	13
2,000	†Arizona Duq.	40	40	40	40
3,500	†Atlanta	26	26½	26	26⅛
30	Atlantic Gulf.	16¼	16½	16¼	16¼
1,150	Big L. D. Co.	3⅛	3⅛	3	3⅛
1,000	†Booth	41	41	41	41
4,500	Braden Cop.	8¼	8¼	8⅛	8⅛
4,380	Butte & N. Y.	2⅜	3	2⅜	2⅞
360	Butte C. & Z.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Chile Copper	18	18	18	18
600	Con. Cop. M.	2	2	2	2
700	Con. New.-U.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
500	†Dome Exten.	27	28	27	28
2,100	†Emma Copper	33	34	31	34
1,200	Goldfield Con.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3,700	†Gold. Merger	17	17	16½	17
200	Howe Sound.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
1,200	Jumbo Exten.	1⅜	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
15,000	Keinne. Copper.	55¼	55⅝	54½	54⅞
8,000	†Kewanas	19	19½	18¾	19
8,400	Magma Cop.	16	15⅝	15	15⅛
1,600	Mcinerney	4	4	4	4
1,700	†McKin.-Dar.	26	27	26	26
300,000	†Mother L.	35	50	35	49
8,100	†Nat. Z. & L.	38	40	36	38
1,530	New Utah Br.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
1,600	†North Star.	12	12	11	11
2,000	†Oro	5½	5½	5¼	5¼
6,800	†Rex Con. M.	53	53	51	53
1,000	†Rand. Kendal	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
100	†Silver Pick.	8	8	8	8
1,100	Stand. Sil.-L.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,000	Stewart	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
12,000	†Stc. Min.	84	84	84	84
2,800	†Sup. Mtn. Co.	24	24	24	24
1,000	†Tonopah Mid.	12	12	12	12
1,525	†West. E. Con.	55	57	55	57
900	†Wh. K. C. pf.	2½	2¾	2½	2½

BONDS.

$20,000	Del. & Hud. cv. 5s, w. i.	100⅝	101	100⅝	101
40,000	†Inter. Met. M. new, 5s	79½	80	79½	80
100,000	Ken. Cop. 6s.	176	176	171	171
9,000	Pierce Oil 6s	80	80	79½	79½

‡Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Sept. 10. Bid.	Asked.	Sept. 9. Bid.	Asked.
Alliance Film	½	⅝	½	⅝
American Zinc	53	54	53	54
B.-Am. T. Co., ord.	13½	14½	13½	14½
B.-A. T. Co., ord. b'r.	14	15	14	15
Central Foundry	10	10½	10	10½
Electric Boat pf.	500	520	500	520
Franco-Spanish Pet., (a prospect)	1	1¼	1	1¼
Hall

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

East Twenty-fifth Street Loft in $350,000 Investment Deal—Upper Fifth Avenue Corner Transfer to Tufts College—Mrs. W. Astor Chanler Sells Great Neck Estate—Leasing Market.

The midtown loft zone in the Madison Square district furnished a good deal yesterday in the announcement of the sale of the twelve-story commercial structure now nearing completion at 44 and 46 East Twenty-fifth Street, between Fourth and Madison Avenues. It has been sold for the John M. Slattery Building and Construction Company to the Ritz Realty Corporation, of which Robert M. Catts is President. The building will be ready for occupancy by Dec. 1. Schwartz & Gross are the architects.

The brokers, Pease & Elliman, sold the plot a short time ago to the sellers, who took it in exchange for their new apartment house at 157 East Eighty-first Street, securing at the same time a building loan of $200,000 from the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. The holding price has been $350,000, and the recent sale was an all cash transaction. Title to the property passed to the new owners yesterday. It adjoins the Hyde building and abuts on the Metropolitan Life annex.

The store, basement and first loft were recently leased for ten years by Pease & Elliman through Stephen H. Tyng & Co. to A. Reid & Co., white goods, now at 64 White Street.

Fifth Avenue Corner Transferred to Tufts College.

As part of the legacy of $500,000 bequeathed to Tufts College by the will of Henry J. Broker, who died several years ago, Austin B. Fletcher and other executors of the estate transferred yesterday to the college the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue, the Circle and 110th Street, a vacant plot, 157 feet on the curve of the Circle, 50 feet on Fifth Avenue and 120 feet on 110th Street. The property is assessed at $120,000.

Two Fine East Side Dwellings Leased.

Mrs. Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt has leased for her town house the residence of Amos R. E. Pinchot, on the northeast corner of Park Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street, at an annual rental of about $25,000. Worthington Whitehouse was the broker.

The Henry G. Trevor dwelling on the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Fifty-second Street has been leased to Chamberlain Dodds.

Bronx Sales.

A builder has purchased from Frederick Brown the two lots 30 by 102 by irregular on the north side of Webster Avenue, between 205th and 207th Streets, recently acquired in part payment for the flat at 1,350 Lyman Place. O'Hara Brothers were the brokers.

Queens Foreclosure Sales.

Forty-three lots in Queens on the Boulevard, Sherman Street and Freeman Avenue, once part of the estate of the late Frederick A. Freeman, but recently owned by Franklin C. Haven, were sold under foreclosure proceedings yesterday to satisfy a mortage of $35,000, held by the Title Guarantee and Trust Company. They brought $33,000. One parcel was bought in by the Title Company for $25,000, while Charles A. Freeman paid $8,000 for another parcel, with added taxes and liens of the amount of $4,000. A second mortgage of $4,000 was wiped out.

A business plot on Jackson Avenue and Arch Street, Long Island City, owned by Mrs. Mary Hicks, was sold to satisfy a mortgage of $10,000 held by Frank Bunge of Manhattan. He bought it in for the amount of the mortgage.

Brooklyn.

James R. Williamson has sold the two-story brick apartment house 1,149 Thirty-ninth Street to a client of F. C. Sauter. In part payment the buyer gave 392 Fifth Street, a two-story dwelling.

Mrs. William Astor Chanler Sells Country Estate.

Mrs. William Astor Chanler has sold her residence situated on Elms Point, Great Neck, L. I., to Peter M. Lanehart of Manhattan.

The property, in three parcels comprising about two and quarter acres, with a thirty-two-room residence, servants' hall, barn, garage, and tennis court. Frank Crowell negotiated the sale, the price paid by the buyer being about $50,000.

Fifth Avenue Lease Recorded.

The lease was recorded yesterday from D'Orsay of the two-story building at 716 Fifth Avenue, adjoining the southwest corner of Fifty-sixth Street, to the Metropolitan Trust Company for 16 years and 1 month from Sept. 1, 1915. The rental is $18,000 a year and taxes.

Commercial Leases.

Cross & Brown Company has leased the entire building at 243-5 West Sixty-fourth Street to the Taxicab Association and the Town Taxicab Company, Inc., for the long term of years.

The M. Rosenthal Company has leased for a term of years the easterly half of the store and basement in the Bawo & Dotter building, 28-30 West Thirty-third Street, to Eugene Teschner & Co., Inc., flowers and feathers.

Building Loans.

The New York Title Insurance Company has loaned $48,000 on a five-story apartment house now being erected at the northeast corner of 183d Street and Andrews Avenue, by the West 183d Street Building Company, Inc., and also $65,000 on the southwest corner of 184th Street and Valentine Avenue, 76 by 101, to the Nista Construction Company, for the erection of a five-story apartment house.

Real Estate Notes.

The Robert E. Farley Organization at its meeting this week created a new office—that of second Vice-President—and elected Harvey W. Craw, who has been one of the members of the sales force for the past two years, to fill it.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. announce that J. M. Eriksen is in charge of their business department. Mr. Eriksen was for many years assistant in charge of the Henry Phipps Estates.

Newport Court, a six-story apartment house at 111 to 117 West 104th Street, was taken over at foreclosure sale yesterday by the Commonwealth Securities Company. The only bid was $5,000 over a prior mortgage of $110,000 and interest. Joseph P. Day conducted the sale.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

104th St, 111 to 117 West, n s, 137 ft w of Columbus Av, 88x100.11, six-story apartment house; Commonwealth Securities Co. against West 104th Street Realty Co. et al.; Alvy, V., E. & K., attorneys; H. V. Story, referee; due, $25,909.95; taxes, &c., $4,382.50; subject to a first mortgage of $110,000; to the plaintiff for $118,423.

By Henry Brady.

61st St, 233 West, n s, 300 ft e of West End Av, 24.9x100.5, five-story tenement; A. A. Ould against Samuel Rosenthal, individually, et al.; Harold Swan, attorney; G. P. Roesch, referee; due, $11,501.15; taxes, &c., $1,044.05; to the plaintiff for $12,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By James J. Donovan.

Teller Av, 1,040 to 1,046, n e corner of 165th St, 80.1x101.7x38x—x106 to City Av (1,039) x49.11x209.1, 2 five and 1 four story flats; J. M. Dollinger et al. against Wenigmann Construction Co. et al.; Feltenstein & R., attorneys; Lamont McLoughlin, referee; due, $14,145.12; taxes, &c., $3,068.17; subject to prior mortgages of $136,200; to the plaintiff for $143,250.

Washington Av, 1,151.11 ft w of Halsey Place, 25.4x94.10x irregular; Sophie Kolloff against M. E. Gordes et al.; O. J. Kalt, attorney; Edgar Hirschberg, referee; due, $8,961.06; taxes, &c., $250; to the plaintiff for $3,000.

By Henry Brady.

Beaumont Av, 2,286, e s, 52 ft s of 183d St, 20x92.11, two-story dwelling; also Beaumont Av, 2,294, e s, 72.6 ft s of 183d St, 20.11x92.11, two-story dwelling; also 179th St, 782 and 784 East, s w corner of Mapes Av, 100x36, five-story flat; withdrawn.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Melville St, e s, 98.01 ft s of Morris Park Av, [illegible]; Frederick Thomas, 1st North 42d Av, [illegible]

Lisc, 3,100 Villa Av, Sept. 7, demand, 6 p. c.; attorneys, O'Hara Bros., 200th St and Webster Av. $380

WASHINGTON AV, s w corner of 185th St, 50.2x96.6; Rosanna Havanagh to Alex. Nicholson, 132 West 47th St, Sept. 10, year; 6 p. c.; attorney, William C. Orr, 51 Chambers St. $5,000

WESTCHESTER AV, e s, 65.9 ft s of Mayflower Av, 31.10x75.6; Carlo Marrocotti to Antonio Sarrocco, 744 East Side Av, Jersey City, N. J., prior mtg $4,000, Aug. 20, due as per bond; attorney, Michael Cappiello, 2,950 Paine St. $200

97TH AV, n e corner White Plains Rd, 106x59; also 3d St, e s, being part of Lot 726, map Wakefield; also White Plains Rd, w s, 50 ft n of 6th Av, 25x80; deed recorded as mortgage to secure promissory note, (mtg tax paid, $17.50;) John O'Brien to Morris Liberman, 719 East 218th St, (prior mtg $18,000.) Sept. 10, due as per note; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

BROADWAY, 1,087, all; Mary T. Yorrell and another to H. Garbade, Woodside, N. Y., 5 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, E. M. Burghard, 111 Broadway $3,250

2D AV, 1,127, all; Max A. Cramer to Thomas F. Purcell, 1,068 2d Av, 10 years from May 1, 1916 ..... $4,000

5TH AV, 716 all; D'Orsay, Inc., to Metropolitan Trust Co., 49 Wall St, 16 years and 1 month from Sept. 1, 1915.

Taxes and $18,000

55TH ST, 51-55 West, all; Thomas C. Dunham and another, trustees, to Banley Realty Corporation, 170 Broadway ..... 21 years from Oct. 1, 1915; attorneys, Geller, R. & H., 22 Exchange Place $10,000

72D ST, 358 East, store and basement; A. & J. Realty Co. to Charles Belsky, 358 East 72d St, 5 years from May 1, 1915 ..... $840

Bronx.

HOLLAND AV, 3,632, store; Serafina Del Mastro to Giuseppe Lisanti, 5 years from Aug. 1, 1915; attorney, V. D. Calenda, 277 Broadway $336

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

72D ST, Nos. 42 and 118 West, and 73d St, No. 136 West; White Marble & Terrazzo Co., agt., Edw. W. Browning, owner; Cerassi Marble Works, contractor ..$1,746.90

Bronx.

BRONXWOOD AV, n e corner of 228th St, 55x109; A. P. Dienst Co., Inc., agt.; H. Schloss and E. Metzger, owners, City Cornice & Skylight Works, contractors ..$95.43

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 98 ft n of 169th St, 48x140; George and Eugene Vairo, agt., Rosert Realty Corporation, owner, James Contracting Co., and Thomas Fox, contractors $200

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

HAVEN AV, w s, 362.10 ft s of 161st St, 149.3x110 x irregular; City Mortgage Co. loans Charles Hensle Realty Co. to erect two five-story apartments $80,000

55TH ST, Nos. 51 to 55 West; Thomas C. Dunham and Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., trustees, loan Banley Realty Corp. to erect a nine-story apartment $100,000

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

GORE LOT, beginning at a point in centre line of block between 40th and 41st Sts, 100 ft w of 3d Av, runs w 10.8 x s e 55.1 x n 33.1 to beginning; Samuel M. Cohen against Albert B. Graham et al., (partition;) attorneys, Rosenbaum & Heermance.

7TH AV, n w corner of 121st St, 50.11x95; Levi P. Morton against Ephraim L. Ennis et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Winthrop & Stimson.

53D ST, 409 West; Joseph M. L. Striker against Metropolis Securities Co., (action to regain possession of ¼ part;) attorney, C. R. Hawes.

118TH ST, 215 East; Alfred F. Hess against Reginald de S. Loughran et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Elkus, Gleason & Proskauer.

Bronx.

WEBSTER AV, s s, 1,175 ft n e of Woodlawn Road, 50x78.2; Mary E. Goodwin, as executrix, against Emily Howes et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, J. J. Lenehan.

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Payments—just like rent—little cash. Booklet No. 1

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Elegant four-story house. All improvements; ideal for physician; from Oct. 1 or before. BIERHOFF, 345 Lenox Ave.

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10 Rooms, 2 Baths, Electric Lights. Parquet Floors; beautiful condition; rent $2,000. PEASE & ELLIMAN, Agents 165 West 72nd St. Columbus 8300.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

NOTICE OF SALE.

Commonwealth Trust Company of Boston, Massachusetts, as it is trustee under a mortgage or deed of trust dated July 1, 1912, recorded July 5, 1912, in the office of the City Clerk of Boston, Massachusetts, in records of Mortgages, book 1200, page 321, and executed by Boston Herald, Incorporated (a Massachusetts corporation having a usual place of business at 171 Tremont Street, Boston, Massachusetts), to secure an issue of Twenty Year Five Per Cent. Refunding Bonds of said Boston Herald, Incorporated, hereby gives notice that default has been made in the payment of semi-annual interest due on the bonds secured by said mortgage and that pursuant to the provisions of Section 3 of Article IV. of said Mortgage, it will sell as an entirety free and discharged from all liens except municipal taxes which have accrued since April 1, 1915, at public auction to the highest bidder at the office of the Treasurer of said Boston Herald, Incorporated, 171 Tremont Street, Boston, Massachusetts, on Tuesday, September 14, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the enforcement of the security of the bonds secured by said mortgage, all the property of whatever description and wheresoever situated of said Boston Herald, Incorporated, subject to said mortgage, except cash on hand and in banks, including all the goods and chattels, merchandise, machinery, furniture, fixtures, and equipment of every name and nature whatsoever then owned by said Boston Herald, Incorporated, and used in connection with its business contained in the buildings numbered 11, 13, 15, 17, and 19 Avery Street, Boston, Massachusetts, and 171 Tremont Street, Boston, Massachusetts, together with the goodwill of Boston Herald, Incorporated, all its copyrights and trademarks, its Associated Press franchise and rights, its choses in action, including its accounts receivable and leasehold interests, the right to the name "The Boston Herald" and "Boston Herald" and the right to the name "The Boston Traveler" and "Boston Traveler," and the right to the rents, assets, income, product and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest or claim whatsoever as well in law as in equity of said Boston Herald, Incorporated, in and to the same which said Boston Herald, Incorporated, now has or may hereafter acquire in and to the aforesaid property and every part and parcel thereof.

No bid shall be received from any bidder who shall not first deposit with the undersigned trustee thirty thousand dollars ($30,000) in cash or in a check certified by national bank or trust company situated in the City of Boston, Massachusetts, or in the City of New York, New York, to be forfeited by the bidder to whom the property is sold if such bidder fail to make good his bid as provided by the terms of the sale hereinafter set forth.

The cash or certified checks so deposited will be returned to all unsuccessful bidders at the conclusion of the sale and will be credited to the successful bidder as part payment of the purchase price.

The terms of the sale are ten per cent. (10%) of the purchase price in cash to be paid at the time of the sale and the balance in cash on the tender of the Trustee's deed for the property sold, except that as provided in Section 8 of Article IV. of said Mortgage any purchaser at such sale may in paying the purchase money turn in any of the bonds or coupons secured by said Mortgage of July 1, 1912, in lieu of cash to the amount which shall, upon distribution of the net proceeds of such sale, be payable thereon.

The sale may be adjourned from time to time in the discretion of the Trustee.

COMMONWEALTH TRUST COMPANY, Trustee under the aforesaid Mortgage of Boston Herald, Incorporated, dated July 1, 1912.

By GEORGE S. MUMFORD, President, 30 Congress St., Boston, Massachusetts.

GASTON, SNOW & SALTONSTALL, Solicitors for the Trustee, Shawmut Bank Building, Boston, Massachusetts.

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ON QUEENS BOULEVARD (200 feet wide), Greenpoint Ave., Bliss St., Carolin St. and adjoining streets, to be sold at

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without reserve, to the highest bidder, to close out the interests in the Courtney Development Co., on

Saturday, September 25, 1915

ON THE PREMISES AT 1:30 P. M., RAIN OR SHINE.

LIBERAL TERMS:—40% on mortgage at 5% or 50% at 4%, or payments may be made in 24 equal MONTHLY INSTALMENTS.

SIGHT-SEEING AUTOMOBILES FREE TO-DAY and Sunday from 12 noon to 5 P. M. at Long Island City Terminus of QUEENSBORO (SUBWAY (Belmont Tunnel), which runs from 42d St., between Lexington and 3d Av., direct to Long Island City, and at the Queensboro Bridge Plaza.

FREE TRANSFERS are issued at Grand Central Subway Station of Interboro System.

Long Island City trolleys run east on 42d St., Manhattan, via 3d Av., 59th St., and Queensboro Bridge direct to Plaza.

Queens Boulevard (Thomson Av.) trolleys from Manhattan End of Queensboro Bridge (59th St. and 2d Av.) pass the property.

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A REAL SEASHORE BARGAIN.

Will sell for $2,000 less than cost handsome, all-year-round residence. Plot 60x100, on corner. Every modern improvement. Oak floors and trim; 7 rooms and tiled bath. Surf bathing, boating, fishing; highly restricted and refined community. 40 minutes from Manhattan, Flatbush or Pennsylvania; electric train service. Fullest investigation invited. Price $6,250; first mortgage $4,250. For further particulars address H. L. S., Offices 505, 1 W. 34th St.

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Price $4,950



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35 minutes from Pennsylvania station, Manhattan, and Flatbush Station, Brooklyn.

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5-6 Rooms & Bath, $600 to $930.

Fireproof elevator house, all improvements.

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8 Immense rooms, (Corner,) 2 baths, butler's pantry, southern exposure. You will have to pay $125 for such apartments elsewhere ..... $75 to $85 Formerly $110

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Highest altitude on Riverside Drive, with magnificent views of the Hudson and Palisades. Spacious rooms, with every conceivable improvement.

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4 Rooms and Bath, ground floor, front, adapted for physician ..... $40 Formerly $50

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One 9-Room Duplex Apartment. Rental $2,600.

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3 Rooms and bath, $900 to $1400

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All Improvements.

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1 ROOM and bath $420 to $600

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MAID SERVICE INCLUDED IN RENT. RESTAURANT.

Manager, on premises. Tel., 8280—Schuyler.

Fairview Court, 3117-3127 Broadway,

Near 125th St.

Apartments of 3, 4, 5 and 6 large rooms

RENTS $30 TO $60

Elevator service—all improvements. Superintendent on Premises, or E. C. SIMONSON, 100 Broadway.

250W.88ST.

BETWEEN B'WAY & WEST END AV.

THE METROPOLITAN

6-7 ROOM APTS., $1,400 TO $1,600.

LIDO HALL

110th St. at 7th Av. (N. W. Cor.)

8 Rooms, 2 Baths

Rentals $1150 to $1300.

Overlooking Central Park. Fireproof. Block to "L" or subway, car and bus. Seven rooms, ground floor, for physician. Representative on premises, or W. F. Fuerst, 87 Nassau St.

3 Rooms (front) . . $60

4 Rooms $65

5 " $75

New fireproof elevator apartment house, fine location, near subway and "L" stations.

55 WEST 95TH ST.

THE ADRIAN, 58 West 72d.

Eight large, light rooms, bath; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient subway, elevated, and surface lines. $1,100-$1,300. Inquire Superintendent.

THE AYLSMERE, 60 West 76th St.

Seven and eight large, light rooms, bath; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam, hot water; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,500. Supt. on premises.

NEAR CENTRAL PARK

4 WEST 101ST ST.

electricity, near "L," subway; all improvements; inducements; $30 to $45. Hall boy, on premises.

Large, light 5, 6, 7 rooms, bath; telephone, outside light and air. Apply to janitor.

REFINED APARTMENTS

8 and 9 rooms, $80 upward.

All outside, restricted avenue, high-class service; modern. Owner resides on premises. WESTWOOD and CLIFFEWOOD COURTS, West 180th Street on Fort Washington Avenue.

CONCORD HALL

468 Riverside Drive, Corner 119th St.

7-8 rooms, 2 baths, extra lavatory, $1150—$1700. STRICTLY FIREPROOF.

THE CHESTERSHIRE,

563-570 West 183rd St.,

1½ blocks from subway station, modern six-story elevator apartment, 6 and 7 rooms and bath, $48 to $65. Superintendent on premises.

NEW HOUSES

4-5-6 Rooms, $30 up.

Every improvement; refined neighborhood; owner's management; high class, 965 West 180th Street.

PORT ROYAL, 246 W. 129th

EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT. OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT. MODERN RENTS. BIG VALUE.

5-6 LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.

SPENCER ARMS,

S. E. cor. Broadway & 69th St.

2, 3 & 4 ROOMS

or larger combinations — maid service included, and meals served in apartments.

Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space.

Most Convenient location in city.

RENTAL, $70 to $125.

Chas. F. de Casanova, Agt., on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 3996.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

New Apartment House at 145 Vermilyea Ave.

Corner of West 207th St.

3, 4, 5 and 6 Rooms

Every room perfectly light. Abundance of Closets.

Attractive in every detail.

Rents Moderate.

Very convenient to 207th St. Station West Side Subway.

G. L. LAWRENCE, Owner, 2228 Broadway.

536 W. 111th St.

Modern fireproof building, adjacent to Broadway. Superb Apartments, large, light rooms. Appointments and service of highest standard.

3 Rooms, kitchenette and bath ..... $570 to $700

4 Rooms and bath ..... 780 to 825

5 Rooms and bath ..... 840 to 1,000

6 Rooms, bath, extra lavatory ..... 960 to 1,050

7 Rooms and 2 baths . . 1,100 to 1,250

APPLY MANAGER, ON PREMISES.

AMESBURY HALL, 610 West 115th St.

Modern fireproof building, near Riverside Drive. Large, bright rooms. Every modern improvement. Superior service. Subway express station one block.

3 Rooms and bath, $42.50 to $55.00

4 Rooms and bath, $50.00 to $65.00

5 Rooms and bath, $70.00 to $75.00

REPRESENTATIVE ON PREMISES, OR PHONE 8885 MORNINGSIDE.

THE FLORIDA, 1061 St. Nicholas Avenue,

N. W. Cor. 163rd Street.

Elevator Apartments; large light rooms, every convenience.

4 Rooms, $35 and $37.50

5 Rooms, $43 and $45.00

6 Rooms, $45 and $50.00

7 Rooms, $60 and $65.00

NORMAN DENZER, 159th Street and Broadway.

REED HOUSE

Broadway at 121st St.

6 rooms $780 $900

7 rooms $900 $1200

Perfect Service.

OWNER ON PREMISES.

Manhattan Av. & 123d St.

Near 125th St. "L" and Subway.

High Class Elevator Apartments.

2-3-4 & 5 Rooms

Kitchens and Kitchenettes, $28 to $60 Per Month.

Large Rooms, Unusual Closet Space.

'Phone 3927 Morningside.

COLUMBIA HEIGHTS.

THE MELVILLE,

Amsterdam Ave. at 118th St.

THE WINTHROP, 5-6-7 Rooms, $600-$900

All Night Service.

CARVEL COURT

Cor. 114th St. & St. Nicholas Av.

5 and 6 Rooms.

High Class Elevator Apts. ALL IMPROVEMENTS.

RENT $45 TO $55.

504 WEST 111TH ST.

MODERN BLDG., NEAR BROADWAY

Night and Day Hall and Elevator Service. EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS

4 Rooms and Bath, $510 to $660

MANAGER ON PREMISES

THE MIDLOTHIAN

355 West 117th St.

5 and 6 Rooms, $35.00 to $45.00.

Elevator, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath, uniform service, electric light; all rooms outside light and air. Apply to janitor.

REFINED APARTMENTS

8 and 9 rooms, $80 upward.

All outside, restricted avenue, high-class service; modern. Owner resides on premises. WESTWOOD and CLIFFEWOOD COURTS, West 180th Street on Fort Washington Avenue.

CONCORD HALL

468 Riverside Drive, Corner 119th St.

7-8 rooms, 2 baths, extra lavatory, $1150—$1700. STRICTLY FIREPROOF.

THE CHESTERSHIRE,

563-570 West 183rd St.,

1½ blocks from subway station, modern six-story elevator apartment, 6 and 7 rooms and bath, $48 to $65. Superintendent on premises.

NEW HOUSES

4-5-6 Rooms, $30 up.

Every improvement; refined neighborhood; owner's management; high class, 965 West 180th Street.

PORT ROYAL, 246 W. 129th

EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT. OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT. MODERN RENTS. BIG VALUE.

5-6 LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

Liberal offer by the Owner

The owner of these houses is desirous of filling them at once. Hence will give extraordinary inducements to desirable tenants.

Brockton—Elevator. 661 West 180th Street, N. E. Corner Broadway. 4-5 Rooms, $40 to $50.

Swampscott—Elevator. 600 West 180th Street, S. E. Corner Broadway. 4-5-6-7 Rooms, $37.50 to $60.

$42 W. 179th St.—Non-Elevator 4 Rooms, $30.

These houses are exceptionally well managed and of recent construction, and are located in the best section on Washington Heights.

KNAP & WASSON CO., Agents, 4249 Broadway at 181st St. 3759 Broadway at 156th St.

APARTMENTS OF

2, 3, 4 ROOMS

Kitchen & Kitchenettes

Unfurnished, $40 to $67.50.

Furnished, $50 to $82.50.

LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS.

THE POINCIANA

434 West 120th St., Corner Amsterdam Av.

Overlooking Columbia Campus. Superintendent on premises, or BING & BING, 110 West 40th St. Tel., 6410—Bryant.

Three minutes to 116th St. Express Station. 6th and 9th Ave. "L"

MORNINGSIDE PARK APARTMENTS

Facing Most Picturesque Park in Manhattan.

4 ROOMS, $35-$45

5 ROOMS, $50-$60

6 ROOMS, $60-$70

7 ROOMS, $80-$85

Every Modern Housekeeping Convenience.

RESTAURANT OPTIONAL

40 MORNINGSIDE AVENUE

N. E. CORNER WEST 118TH ST.

The Ferncliff

High Class Elevator Apartments N. W. Cor. 120th St. & 7th Av.

7 and 8 large, all light outside rooms & bath; all modern improvements; all-night elevator service. Rent reasonable, $55.00. The finest apartments on the 7th Ave. Drive.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Apartments

998 Fifth Avenue

18 Rooms and 5 Baths, $15,000

500 Madison Avenue

Northwest Corner of 52d Street

7, 8, & 10 Rooms & 3 Baths, $2,500—$4,000

776 Lexington Avenue

2 & 3 Rooms and Bath, $420—$540

120 East 31st Street

3 Rooms & 2 Baths, $1,000—$1,500

Further particulars and plans of all the Apartments on the East side are on file at our office at

10 East 45th St.

Tel. 3100 Murray Hill.

Douglas Robinson Charles S. Brown Co

The Manhanset

63 East 59th Street

ADMIRABLY suited to professional and business people who seek a refined home with apartment house privacy and hotel service.

There are now available a few suites of 3 rooms and bath, ranging in rental from $55 to $70. These have been newly renovated and include the most desirable apartments in the

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Clifford B. Harmon & Co., Real Estate, Vanderbilt Avenue Bldg., opposite Grand Central.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and Id Ave.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY AUCTIONEER,
156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
36 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

462 West 144th St.—Great bargain. Duff & Brown, 1,715 Amsterdam Av.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Craftsman Homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 18th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn. Avenue J station, Brighton Beach "L."

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Jamaica—Sacrifice, six rooms, bath, $3,900; eight rooms and bath, $5,900; all improvements. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Beautiful water front home, 9 rooms; garage; large plot. Severance Johnson, Whitestone.

City Houses to Let—Furnished

Well-furnished house on West End Av.; modern improvements, 10 rooms, 2 baths, $2,500. Telephone 5086 Gramercy.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Loft, New York; rent 8,500 feet or more in fireproof building, Bushwick section, Brooklyn; cheap. H. C. Lockwood, Woolworth Building.

Doctor's Office. — Large, well lighted, furnished or unfurnished; may be seen at any time. 105 West 74th St. Telephone Columbus 1812.

Space to let in a corset shop for woman making fine waists and lingerie. L 104 Times.

Corner office, six windows, stenographic and telephone service. Suite 1,602, 110 West 40th St.

180 Madison Av., at 34th St.—Studios. Telephone 3873 Greeley.

Desk Room, light office, reasonable. Evening Post Building, Room 401, 20 Vesey St.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

For Sale.—Second mortgage, $3,500, 6 per cent., expires June 10, 1917; six-story mercantile building; rented for $5,000; present first mortgage, $24,000, expires 1918. S. De Angelis, 340 Broadway.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New York, County of New York.—In the matter of the Application of the A. & E. LEATHER GOODS COMPANY, a Corporation, for authority to change its name to M. J. SPIEGEL COMPANY, INC.

Notice is hereby given that the A. & E. Leather Goods Company, a corporation having its principal place of business in the City, County, and State of New York, Borough of Manhattan, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York at a Special Term thereof, to be held on the 27th day of September, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing the said corporation to change its corporate name to M. J. Spiegel Company, Inc.

Dated, New York, N. Y., the 7th day of September, 1915.

A. & E. LEATHER GOODS COMPANY,
By MAX J. SPIEGEL, President.

ERWIN, FRIED & CZAKI, Attorneys for Petitioner, 15 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 22,139.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ROBERT B. FLINTOFF and BENJAMIN MALAT, individually and as co-partners doing business as FLINTOFF & MALAT, Bankrupts.

Creditors of said Flintoff & Malat are hereby given notice that on September 7th, 1915, they were duly adjudicated bankrupts. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, September 23d, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 21,901.—In Bankruptcy.—SAMUEL ELLIS and MORRIS ELLIS, individually and as copartners trading as S. ELLIS & SON, Bankrupts.

Creditors of said Samuel Ellis and Morris Ellis, individually and as copartners trading as S. Ellis & Son, are hereby given notice that on April 20th, 1915, they were duly adjudicated bankrupts. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, September 23d, 1915, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 21,867.—In Bankruptcy.—F. A. MILLS, INC., a New York Corporation, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said F. A. Mills, Inc., a New York Corporation, are hereby given notice that on June 26th, 1915, it was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, September 24th, 1915, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 18819.—In Bankruptcy.—NEW YORK STATE CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said New York State Construction Company are hereby given notice that on August 6th, 1915, they were duly adjudicated bankrupts. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, September 24th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. of N. Y.—No. 22082.—In Bankruptcy.—MUNRO CHEMICAL COMPANY, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Munro Chemical Company are hereby given notice that on August 31, 1915, it was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, September 21st, 1915, at 12 M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, September 10th, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 22,025.—In Bankruptcy.—MORRIS UNGAR, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Morris Ungar are hereby given notice that on July 15th, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William St., New York City, September 24th, 1915, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 22,146.—In Bankruptcy.—GEORGE GATSOS, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said George Gatsos are hereby given notice that on September 8th, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, September 23rd, 1915, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 22002.—In Bankruptcy.—ISAAC WEINSTEIN, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Isaac Weinstein are hereby given notice that on July 23rd, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, September 24th, 1915, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 21,857.—In Bankruptcy.—GOODSTYLE HAT WORKS, INC., Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Goodstyle Hat Works, Inc., are hereby given notice that on July 1st, 1915, it was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, September 23d, 1915, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

INFORMATION FOR BUSINESS MEN.

The Annalist provides in convenient form a survey of financial and commercial developments throughout the world. Clear, impartial, and authoritative. Every Monday. On all news stands, 10 cents. $4.00 a year. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

707 North Broadway and 148 and 153 Robert Lane, Yonkers, two-story eight and nine room dwellings, just completed; very attractive; newest improvements, handsome decorations; high-class location; attractive prices. River View Building Co., on premises, and 713 North Broadway, Yonkers.

Chester Hill, Mt. Vernon.—Large, exquisite apartments, appearance of private dwelling, surrounded by shady lawns; each apartment an entire floor, 26 windows, piazza, heat, hot-water supply; $900-$960 yearly. Janitor, 174 Rich Av., Mount Vernon.

28 MINUTES FROM GRAND CENTRAL.
Modern homes for rent in Mount Vernon.
ANDERSON REALTY COMPANY,
near New Haven Sta., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Scarsdale,—New ten-room house, five baths, newly furnished, near station, for rent from October to June; garage. W. J. Reed, Scarsdale, N. Y.

Doctor's office; large, well lighted; furnished or unfurnished; may be seen at any time. 105 West 74th St.; telephone Columbus 1812.

New "Old Colonial," 8 rooms, 3 baths, in park, handy station, for sale; others to let. Maxwell Smith, Greenacres, Hartsdale, N. Y.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

New Rochelle Properties.—Sale, rent, exchange. Jas. D. McCann, 221 Huguenot St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Eight-room house; 2 story and attic; best material used; open plumbing, excellent heating plant and all improvements; plot 5,000 square feet; two blocks from bathing beach; near trolley connecting with Kings County elevated, schools, churches, hotels, stores and all conveniences; price $6,950; terms $400 cash and $40 per month; possession by Oct. 1. Call, phone or write Owner, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. 1780 Greeley.

Chicken or vegetable farm; new, attractive six-room house; range, tubs, china closets, &c.; large plot of rich soil; near trolley and depot and Long Island Sound; one hour from city; terms, $100 down, $12 monthly. C Owner, 1,218 Broadway, corner Van Buren St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

AN OPPORTUNITY.

Would like to make appointments to visit my 27 waterfront lots, with all improvements, asphalt streets, shade trees, drainage, &c.; 22 minutes from Metropolis. Will make terms to suit. Address J. G. M., 1,425 Bigelow Av., Queens County.

Five-room house, bungalow style, well built; all modern improvements; 5,000 square feet of land; price $2,900; terms same as rent; near railroad, trolley and bathing beach. Call, phone or write Owner, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. Phone 1760 Greeley.

BAYVIEW, FREEPORT.
LARGEST COMMUTING SUBURB ON L. I.
A popular place to live; house on large plot at a bargain; terms easy. A. A. Sealy, Freeport, or 165 Broadway, New York.

Forest Hills Gardens.—Three lots for sale at a very low price. Marchbanks, 114 East 13th, New York.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

BEAUTIFUL new house, artistic outside and a model of perfection in its interior; 6 large rooms, tiled bath; plot 60x120; large trees, park approach, fine street, 2 minutes to depot; easy commuting; $5.90 monthly. Price to sell quick, $4,000. For particulars call, write or phone G. R. ANGELL, 76 East 94th St. Phone 6743 Lenox.

BUNGALOW, UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE, practically new, 7 rooms, oak floors, steam heat, electricity, gas, city water, thoroughly modern, A1 condition; lot 60x175; convenient to station; for sale at less than cost. Write for photo. S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN, Ridgewood, N. J. Phone 555.

RENT IN RIDGEWOOD.
Test its merits as a suburban place of residence; 1,000 commuters like it; attractive homes, $50 to $150 per month. Write us. S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN, Ridgewood, N. J. Phone 555.

Small fruit farms, 75x500; five minutes to station; restricted section; twenty-mile view; new houses; every improvement; wonderful fruit; real opportunity, $5,000 to $6,500; terms. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL."
All about the "Ideal Home Town."
SECRETARY, Box 314, Nutley, N. J.

RENT—Westfield; magnificent new house, $25; another, $60; plenty of land. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Orange, N. J.—Valuable corner lot and buildings, residential and business. Address Realty, 45 7th Av., New York.

LITTLE FARMS, hour out, for city workers; $10 monthly. Room 1,701, 141 Broadway.

ENGLEWOOD homes; lots and plots for sale. Gorham Co., Englewood, N. J.

Country Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

FOR RENT, IN BERMUDA,
a modern hotel and two large bungalows; fifty-eight rooms, completely furnished; run successfully five seasons of five months. Situated on a commanding site, overlooking City of Hamilton and surrounding country; one mile from steamship landing and only a few minutes from the ocean and bathing; grounds consist of six acres, with garden and tennis court. Apply to Asher F. Black, Malden, Mass.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

Apartments to rent, furnished and unfurnished, full hotel service; restaurant; cheapest rates in New York; 2 rooms and bath, furnished, $12 a weekly and upward. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

67th, 130 East.—Five large, light, all outside rooms and bath; handsomely furnished; complete outfit of china, glass, kitchen and laundry utensils. Supt., 3867 Plaza.

33th St., 10 East.—Elegant floor, 3 very large rooms; also smaller apartments.

West Side

Attractively furnished non-housekeeping floor; three rooms, bath. Inquire 244 Waverley Place.

148th, 562 West.—Attractive six rooms, completely furnished; elevator; $75. Apartment 64.

Exclusive listings; personally selected; Claremont Morris, specialist, 30 East 42d. Murray Hill 858.

52 WEST 39TH ST.
Suites of two rooms and bath, charmingly furnished; sunny; electricity; phone.

Choice list personally inspected furnished apartments. Frederick L. Hurt, 30 E. 42d.

RECEIVERS' SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—WILLIAM J. ROBINSON, Plaintiff, against VANOSCOPE COMPANY, Defendant.

Pursuant to an order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, dated September 9th, 1915, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York on the 9th day of September, 1915, the undersigned, as receiver of the Vanoscope Company, a Delaware corporation, will sell all the right, title, and interest which the said Vanoscope Company had on the 16th day of April, 1915, or at any time thereafter, in and to certain patents, contracts, blue prints, models, machines, machinery, stocks, furniture, and all other personal property of the said corporation, a description of which will be given upon the sale and is contained in the order of September 9th, 1915, on file in the office of the Clerk of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, at the office of Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of September, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

Dated September 10, 1915.

AUGUSTIN DERBY, Receiver.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On September 8, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above-named court on behalf of the United States against seven cases of eggs upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said court herein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise or interested therein to appear before said court in the General Post Office Building, on September 20, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

September 8, 1915.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

1,186 MADISON AVENUE, COR. 87TH ST. 7 unusually light rooms; electric light, parquet floors; elevator service. $1,200. THE LISPENARD.

53 East 86th St. Exceptional arrangement; 7 extra large, light rooms. Rental $75. Others $65. Agent on premises. EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS
A. L. Merdecai & Son. 30 East 42d St.

Apartment, six rooms and bath; or arrange for studios. Owner, 182 East 47th St.

West Side

An apartment that is a real home; the home you want before you have seen it; location convenient to shops, theatres; West 74th St., 342; Apartments 4 and 8 unusually spacious, airy, light, cheerful rooms, three baths, living room 21x24, bedroom 16x22; good layout; comforts of private house on one floor; sunshine in every room; high-class elevator house; attentive service; plenty hot water and steam heat; rent $1,350 to $1,550, being 20% lower than similar apartments rent for elsewhere; renting agent on premises.

Apartments 1, 2, 3 rooms and bath; 4 rooms and 2 baths; full hotel service; phone; maid service; newly decorated to suit; $35 per month up per room; meals optional; $8 a week; one block from "L" and subway express, cars, and bus lines; special inducements for leases; references; just completed; very exceptional opportunity owing to tardiness in completion of building; great sacrifice in rates. Hotel Nobleton, 129 West 78d St. Write for booklet.

A.—A.—A.—YOUR IDEAL AT LAST.

How would YOU like to select first-class furnishings and decorations to suit entirely YOUR OWN discriminating tastes and requirements? You can do this in the newest, sunniest apartment hotel in New York for $70 per month, two rooms and bath. Hotel Nobleton, 128 West 73d St., between Broadway and Columbus Av., one block from express subway and "L" stations.

Wadsworth Av., 882, one block from 191st St.-Broadway subway station; highest elevation in Manhattan; exceptionally high-class elevator house; rooms are extraordinarily large and light and contain every newest improvement; 4 all front rooms, $40; 5 rooms, $45, $50; 6 rooms, $60; 7 rooms, $65.

EMPIRE COURT, 311 West 95th St.

Very light rooms,	4 rooms, bath, $45 up
All Night	5 rooms, bath, $50 up
Elevator,	6 rooms, bath, $60 up
Telephone, &c.	7 rooms, bath, $70 up

GEO. R. READ & CO., 30 Nassau St.

The Hamilton.—Elegant apartments, 5 and 6 rooms; opposite City College; rent, $40 to $55. Apply to Owner, on premises, 477 West 140th St.

Six rooms and bath; spacious and light; $1,200, $1,500 yearly; can be used by dentist or studio. Room 229, 45 Broadway. 3796 Rector.

20-21 Morningside Av. East, (cor. 116th St.)—Desirable apartments 6 and 7 rooms; park view; elevator. Supt. on premises. Morningside 214.

Courtwood, 600 West 168th St., Corner Broadway.—Five rooms, $720; six rooms, $780; seven rooms, 2 baths, $1,000.

ELEVATOR, 5 ROOMS, $45.
Convenient, fashionable neighborhood. 509 West 112th.

47th St., 120 West, (Bet. 6th & Broadway.)—Seven rooms; elevator apartment. L. Bilogn & Co., agents, on premises.

84th St., 15 West.—Sevan large rooms and bath, newly decorated; immediate possession; rent moderate.

228 WEST 58TH ST.

Two rooms, tiled bath, and kitchen; also studio apartments; $35 up. Sovall.

Broadway, 2708 (103d).—Three rooms, bath; housekeeping; non-housekeeping; restaurant service; $40.

College Av. and 170th St.—Three and four grand rooms; beautiful neighborhood; references required.

57th St., 329 West.—Three large light rooms, bath; modern improvements; rent $50 to $60. Inquire on premises.

172d, 575 West.—Corner elevator house, 4-7 large, beautifully decorated apartments.

For apartments on Grand Concourse, consult H. A. Douglas, 2,428 Grand Concourse.

Wellesley, N. E. Cor. 81st, West End Av., apartments, 7, 8, or 9 rooms.

130th, 202 West.—Modern apartments; seven all large, light rooms; $40, $50.

112 W. 120th.—Six light rooms, bath; all improvements; well kept; $23.

156th, 601 West.—Elevator apartments, 4, 6, 7, 8 rooms; $38 to $100.

Brooklyn.

ST. JAMES PLACE, NEAR FULTON ST. Delightful 6-room apt., $43; 7-room, $45; electricity; steam; parquet floors; near subway and L. Booklet. GOLDEN REALTY, 238 St. James Place.

New Jersey.

New and up-to-date apartments of five and six rooms and bath, with heat, hot water supply and janitor service, will receive to suit. Full particulars of Charles Fall, agent, Hoboken Trust Co. Building, 14th & Washington Sts., Hoboken. Telephone 383 Hoboken.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—HADDON HALL.
Finest apartment in State; 8-story elevator; fireproof; strictly high class; 6 and 7 rooms; decorations to suit; $35 and $75; any bridge, or on the premises, 97 and 99 Dodd st.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

The willows, Hugenot Park, on the beach; boating, bathing, fishing, tennis, delightfully cool lawns, porches; exclusive, comfortable surroundings.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter sojourners find this so-called home cooking; large parches; well-shaded grounds; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Long Island.

Far Rockaway.—Maison Louis, 80 Carlton Av. Boarding; week-ends; $3.50; French table.

New Jersey.

A real homelike boarding place in beautiful suburb; location desirable and convenient; references. 41 South Willow St., Montclair.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Wanted—Furnished housekeeping apartment for three months, possibly longer; 4 or 5 rooms and bath; location, between 80th and 90th Sts., west side. State location and price first letter to J. Wild, Room 1,901, 110 West 40th St., New York.

Responsible young couple wish to sublet small furnished apartment. Morningside 6480. Loud.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47.—Comfortable family house; modern conveniences; transients, permanent; table board.

19TH, 116 EAST, Gramercy Park.—Large connecting rooms and small rooms; southern exposure; sunny dining room; block subway; references.

219T, 146 East, (Gramercy Park privileges.)—Large, small, cool rooms; electricity; private bath, excellent table; references; phone.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (near Park Av.)—Large, single rooms, with board.

45TH ST., 8 EAST.
Table board; rooms; references.

MADISON AV., 213, (Near 36th St.)—Large and small rooms; some with private baths; newly furnished and decorated; excellent cuisine; references.

West Side

16TH, 7 WEST.—Well-furnished rooms; private bath; excellent table; refined surroundings.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

54TH, 54 W.—First-class single, double rooms; suites; private baths; electricity; references.

68TH, 332 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; excellent board; table guests; references.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms, with board; suite; private bath; references.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Electricity, steam heat; private bath; large and medium rooms; near park, subway; excellent Southern cooking.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive rooms, single, suite; electricity, steam, hot water, home cooking.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Exceptionally large rooms; electricity, steam, hot water; home cooking.

76TH, (344 West End Av.)—Select pension offers exceptional, immaculate accommodations; exquisite furnishings, baths; excellent home table; electricity.

70TH, 182 WEST.—Attractive rooms; twin beds; large private bathrooms; references.

71ST, 62 WEST.—EXCEPTIONAL BOARD; DOUBLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; STEAM, ELECTRICITY; REASONABLE.

72D, 120 WEST, newly decorated and refitted, offers suites with private baths. M. Luez, phone 6941 Columbus.

72D, 242 WEST.—Handsome large single rooms; private baths; electric lights; references.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; excellent board; table guests.

73D ST., 256 WEST.—Attractive rooms, well appointed house; unsurpassed table; table guests.

74TH, 106 WEST.—Pleasant rooms, with improvements; excellent table; table guests; references.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; electricity; parlor dining room.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; table guests; reference.

74TH, 123 WEST.—Suites of rooms with private bath; also medium and small rooms; steam heat, electricity; excellent table.

75TH ST., 155 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms, with board; references.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; excellent table; homelike; parlor dining; table guests.

76TH ST., 241-243 WEST.—Desirable large and medium sized rooms, with and without private bath; references.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive rooms, connecting bath; table guests accommodated; reasonable; telephone.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large, small, attractively furnished rooms; excellent table; table guests accommodated.

76TH, 349 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms, parlor dining; references.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Single and large rooms, connecting shower baths; gentlemen; private family.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Nicely decorated large, small rooms superior board; table board.

79TH, 114 AND 122 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Front rooms; private baths; superior table; high grade.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; also parlor floor; newly decorated; continuous hot water; excellent cuisine and service; private baths.

80TH, 106 WEST.—The House Richards. An "Old Home" place for refined people; all new, high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive, large small rooms; electricity; good table; parlor dining.

82D, 52 WEST.—Large, small rooms, bath; excellent table; telephone, electricity; references.

82D, 124 West (Grayecourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

82D, 45 WEST.—Pleasant large, small rooms; running water; excellent table; reasonable.

83D ST., 42 WEST.—Select boarding house to be opened Sept. 10; newly decorated and furnished throughout; table guests; references.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; gentlemen, couple; superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large, newly-decorated room, with connecting bath; excellent board.

85TH, 122 WEST.—Desirable room, one or two gentlemen; homelike surroundings.

86TH, 55 WEST.—Exceptional 2d floor; private baths; continuous hot water; other rooms.

90TH, 16 WEST.—Choice rooms; gentlemen, adults; exclusive; Jewish house. River 9793. Hellman.

91ST, 149 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; kitchenette suite; table guests.

91ST ST., 51 WEST.—Furnished or unfurnished back parlor; private bath; board.

93D, 303 WEST.—Will take table guests; food and service highest quality.

94TH, 142 WEST.—Rooms, suitable two appreciating superior table; home comforts. Lucken.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly renovated rooms; electric lights; private bath; telephone; references.

94TH, 36 WEST.—Large, second floor front room; excellent board; references. Strause.

102D, 316 WEST.—Large room; home cooking; in private family owning beautiful home near Riverside. Phone 6427 Riverside.

102D, 250 WEST. (West End Av.)—Accommodation for bachelors or man and wife; board, rooms; private house; first-class.

164TH, (Broadway Subway.)—Newly furnished rooms, adjoining bath; exclusive private home; all conveniences; excellent home cooking. Z 272 Times Annex.

105TH, 76 WEST.—Thirty of our guests have been with us from two to nine years; comfortable rooms; refined and homelike; exceptionally good table; references; reasonable; Southerners.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; 9 large rooms and bath; also single room; between Riverside and Broadway.

115TH ST., corner Manhattan Av.—Morningside Park and 116th elevated near by; the "Morningside"; newly fitted up; 40 choice rooms to select from; every comfort; $8 up, single; $16 up, two. Phone Morningside 4021.

113TH, 525 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private boarding house; table guest; home cooking.

115TH ST., 635 WEST.—Large room; private bath; suitable gentlemen, couple; home cooking; references.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

115TH, 500 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

114TH, 236 WEST.—Large, small rooms, connecting with bath or single; table guests.

121ST, 180 WEST.—Large, small rooms; conveniences; excellent table; Hebrew family; table guests.

145TH, 548 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, overlooking park; gentlemen, couples; Southern cooking; telephone.

149TH, 623 WEST, (Corner Riverside Drive.)—Large front rooms, with board; private family; view of Hudson; subway at corner; home comforts.

149TH, 544 WEST, (nr. Broadway Subway.)—The "Audubon;" bright room, good board, $5 up, single; $10 up, two. Tel. 2737 Audubon.

163D, 561 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; running water, electric light; southern exposure; excellent table. Aud. 4675.

BACHELORS.

TWO OR FOUR GENTLEMEN WANTED TO JOIN FOUR OTHERS HAVING BEAUTIFUL ROOMS WEST EIGHTIES. PARTICULARS "H," ROOM 1,410, 43 EXCHANGE PLACE. PHONE 7146 HANOVER.

BEAUTIFULLY furnished rooms; excellent Southern cooking; convenient location; next side. 2 256 Times Annex.

BROADWAY, (245 West 104th.)—Attractive rooms, southern exposure; home cooking. 7336 Riverside. Jantzen.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 563, Apt. 81.—Beautiful rooms; southern exposure; superior board; refined.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 847, (153d.)—Large and small rooms; running water; home cooking.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming family Hotel of high standard; Grand location; 20 min. Broadway, 5c fare; Lovely furnished rooms; suites; all comforts; Excellent chef and service; separate tables; Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly, $10-$14 per adult. Booklet. M.

CENTRAL AV., 371, ST. GEORGE, S. I.

WEST END AV., 531, (86th St.)—Desirable rooms; steam heat, electricity; excellent cuisine; exclusive neighborhood; table guests; references.

WIDQW, charming house, Riverside Drive, will rent two large, handsomely furnished connecting rooms, overlooking Hudson; private bath; also large room, private bath; exceptional cuisine. 3026 Audubon. Write L 78 Times Annex.

Brooklyn.

NURSE takes invalids and infirm in her detached cottage; countrylike; homelike; terms reasonable. 357 77th St., Brooklyn.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

TWO JEWISH young men desire room with private family; reasonable. W 156 Times.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH ST., 10 EAST, (NEAR 5TH AV.)
Pleasant large, small rooms; every convenience.

34TH ST., 46 EAST.—Elegant room, bath, electricity, $6.50; another, $4; telephone.

43D ST., 16 EAST.—GENTLEMAN, TIRED OF HOTEL OR CLUB LIFE, MAY FIND SUITABLE ROOM, WITH OR WITHOUT BATH.

58TH ST., 506 EAST.—Nicely furnished room; private family, private house.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV, 235, (near 36th.)—Attractive large front room; bath. Murray Hill 728.

MADISON AV., 220.—Desirable rooms; running water; furnished, unfurnished; adjoining bath; electricity, telephone.

MADISON AV., 527.—Large and small rooms, adjoining bath; electricity; gentlemen; references.

West Side.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming suite for bachelors; hot water, electricity; references.

9TH ST., 64 WEST.—Daintily, newly furnished large rooms; every convenience; telephone, electricity.

12TH, 34 WEST.—Single one, two, three room suites; private baths; telephone; references.

12TH, 111 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; private house; references.

16TH, 18 WEST.—Fine parlors, 2-3; telephone; private bath; other rooms.

32D ST. and Broadway.—Permanent rates; rooms, with and without private baths, 1 or 2 persons, $9 to $12 per week; single rooms, $7 per week; parlor bedroom and bath, 1 or 2 persons, $15 per week. Hotel New Strand.

34TH, 357 WEST.—Newly decorated; shower, tub baths; phone; closest inspection invited.

49TH, 139 WEST.—Clean, comfortable front rooms; steam heat; hot water. Wardore. Bold.

49TH, 59 WEST.
Exceptionally desirable rooms in private house.

53D, 62 WEST.—Large and small rooms; southern exposure; every convenience; references.

55TH, 49 WEST.—Exceptionally large, well-furnished rooms; private bath; gentlemen; references.

57TH, 264 WEST.—Large front corner room; bath, electricity, steam; beautifully furnished.

58TH, 118 WEST.—Beautiful room, private bath; select, quiet home location; small room.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Parlor floor studio suite, with grand piano; also small room.

61ST, 119 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private bath; hot water constantly; telephone.

65TH, 5 WEST.—Front room with alcove, telephone; one flight; $6. Beeson.

69TH, 143 WEST.—Attractive living, bed room; exclusive apartment; shower, electricity; breakfast. Wilde.

70TH ST., 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms for gentlemen; suite, with private bath, or single; up-to-date in every particular.

70TH, 262 WEST.—Pleasant front room; every convenience.

71ST, 106 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive large rooms; board optional; all conveniences; homelike atmosphere.

71ST, 221 WEST.—Fine front, medium room; also small room; continuous hot water; references.

71ST, 218 WEST.—Electricity, parquet floors, hot, cold water; no rooming house.

72D, 138 WEST.—Convenient location, newly furnished; rooms with private bath; also beautiful kitchenette apartment; reasonable prices.

73D, 121 WEST.—Large, sunny front room for one or two; modern improvements; large closets, wash room; private house. Telephone 3426 Columbus.

73D ST., 153 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, small rooms; electric lights; subway express.

73D, 269 WEST.—Large front room, bath; southern exposure; also medium room.

73D ST., 252 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; small room; board; phone.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive single and double rooms; private baths; subway express; references.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Large rooms; also front parlor; connecting bedroom; $6, $8; telephone.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, small rooms; dressing room; private bath; telephone.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Attractive, homelike, sunny rooms; near bath; continuous hot water; electricity.

76TH, 126 WEST.—Attractive rooms, including handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH, 124 WEST.—High-class private residence; newly furnished, decorated; large and small rooms; private baths, electricity; breakfast optional.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.
Very attractive, pleasant rooms; home comforts.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Large, airy front room; southern exposure; conveniences; reference; reasonable.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, large room; private house; suitable one, two; references.

77TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; shower baths; select.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive small rooms; also large rooms adjoining private baths; references.

80TH ST., 122 WEST.—High-class house for gentleman; medium and single rooms, adjoining bath; all modern conveniences; references.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Sunny, immaculate, handsomely furnished double room, adjoining bath; elevator, electricity; near subway, elevated; one or two gentlemen; also smaller room. Barney.

81ST, 251 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive rooms, adjoining bath, high-class apartment. Holton.

82D, 124 WEST.—Large, handsome second-floor rooms; private baths; single room; references.

82D, 36 WEST.—Large furnished front room, private bath, electric light; references.

82D, 52 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; electricity; good table; parlor dining.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH ST., 10 EAST, (NEAR 5TH AV.)
Pleasant large, small rooms; every convenience.

34TH ST., 46 EAST.—Elegant room, bath, electricity; $6.50; another, $4; telephone.

43D ST., 16 EAST.—GENTLEMAN, TIRED OF HOTEL O

HOLDS PRO-GERMAN SOLD ALLIES METAL

G. W. Beckel, in Resigning from Brooklyn Germania Club, Accuses E. G. Hothorn.

CALLS HIM A HYPOCRITE

Charges Another Member Said "To Hell with America!"—Week-End Invitation Withdrawn.

George Washington Beckel, 8,105 Colonial Road, Brooklyn, who has severed all connections with the Brooklyn Germania Club, of which he was Secretary, because of the anti-American views of many of its members, yesterday made public correspondence between himself and members of the club in which it is shown that E. G. Hothorn, prominent in German circles, withdrew an invitation to Mr. and Mrs. Beckel to visit him for a week-end because of the quarrel over the attitude of members of the club.

In a letter to the club, Mr. Beckel accuses Mr. Hothorn, who is a member of the firm of I. Vogelstein & Co., 42 Broadway, dealers in metals, of selling metals to the Allies. He also records that Mr. Hothorn sells sand from his farm in Pennsylvania to the Bethlehem Steel Works, which makes ammunition for the Kaiser's enemies. In addition, Mr. Beckel calls Mr. Hothorn a hypocrite.

Mr. Beckel's letters allege that Alvin Buechner, another member of the club, quit the club house when in a conversation in the club over Germany's submarine warfare, his argument was answered by an exclamation of "To Hell with America!"

After Mr. Beckel sent to Adolph Muller, President of the club, his resignation as Secretary, on Sept. 6, he found that the reception of his letter caused such a tide of resentment, that on Thursday he finally resigned as a member of the club.

Mr. Hothorn's letter to Mr. Beckel withdrawing his invitation to his then fellow club-member, said in part:

> The only excuse I have for you and most so-called Americans who do not know the real needs of America is this: Last Sunday a Russian merchant was at my farm, and we discussed conditions in Russia. He made quietly the statements finally that politically and as far as national Government is concerned Russia is a hundred years behind Germany, which was in the same position as Russia now is in the eighteenth century. He also added immediately that the same was the case with the United States, which is run by a lot of ranting and grafting politicians, the decent people in this country having nothing to say about national, State, or city government, while they do a great deal of talking.

In resigning from the club Mr. Beckel sent a letter to the counsel of the Brooklyn Germania, in which he stated:

> My resignation from the club is due to two facts.
>
> First, the interview granted by Mr. Muller to a reporter and which was published in The Brooklyn Daily Eagle on Monday, Sept. 6. I cannot permit any man to call me a liar even in polite terms without taking action in the matter. If Mr. Muller thinks that he can save the Brooklyn Germania by such methods I think he is mistaken. I was very careful in my article to state that the members with anti-American sentiments in the club are in the minority. Such sentiment does exist, as you, Mr. Muller, and others know. In the course of an argument between Mr. Alvin Buechner and another member regarding the submarine warfare, Alvin expressed his doubt as to whether some of the methods employed in this respect by Germany were according to international law and fair to the United States. The other man, whose name, I prefer not to mention, shouted, "To hell with America!" Alvin Buechner got up and left the table and the club.
>
> Second, to the attitude which Mr. Ernest G. Hothorn has adopted toward me. I have tried to be friendly with this man because I thought I was under obligations to him, as he helped me financially and loaned me money. He, however, always held good security and I have paid him interest on the loan at 6 per cent. per annum. Mr. Hothorn had invited Mrs. Beckel and myself to his farm for Saturday and Sunday of this week. He has cancelled this invitation, and I am heartily glad of it. I am surprised that a man who has the reputation of being a big business man should be so narrow minded. I consider him a hypocrite. He makes no secret of the fact that he is selling sand from his farm to the Bethlehem Steel Works, who are manufacturing ammunition for the Allies, and, further, that his firm sells metals to the antagonists of the Teutonic allies.

Mr. Hothorn was asked last night if it was true that he sold sand to the Bethlehem Steel Works.

"Well, it is true that I own a farm in Pennsylvania," he said; "but I lease out a part of it, and I have absolutely no control over the leased part. If they sell sand to the Bethlehem Works, I cannot help it. Anyway, there is a lot of sand in Pennsylvania, and if the Bethlehem Works did not get it from me they would get it from some one else."

"Is Mr. Beckel correct when he says your firm sells metals to the enemies of Germany?" was asked.

"Our firm sells metals to whoever wishes to buy them and can pay for them. That is all. We cannot tell for whom our products are intended in many cases."

Mr. Beckel is Assistant Secretary and Sales Manager of the Brooklyn Branch of the Lawyers' Mortgage Company, 184 Montague Street, Brooklyn. He served with Troop C, United States Volunteers, in the Spanish-American war, and later was Lieutenant in Company I, Twenty-third Regiment, National Guard of New York. One of his sisters is the wife of Burchard Baron von Munchausen of Schloss-Schweebber, Province of Hanover, Germany, now with the German artillery at the front.

WANT NO PONTOON BRIDGE.

Yacht Owners Object to Germans' Plan to Block Channel.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, Sept. 10.—Officials of the New York Athletic Club, the Huguenot Yacht Club and private owners of yachts here have protested to the United States Harbor Line Board against the plan of German societies to throw a pontoon bridge across the channel from New Rochelle to Glen Island during the Volks Fest there tomorrow and Sunday.

Those who attend the Volks Fest tomorrow will have to cross to the island by boat and ferry, and it is doubtful whether a pontoon bridge will be built for use on Sunday, when the larger crowd is expected.

Officials of the Harbor Line Board told Commodore Ernest M. Williams of the Huguenot Yacht Club that no application for the building of the pontoon bridge had been received, although it was announced by Robert Lesser of the Committee of Arrangements for the Volks Fest that passage to Glen Island would be by such a bridge. Commodore Williams said tonight that the Huguenot Yacht Club had agreed to withdraw its objection, if it were agreed that the bridge would be in place only on Sunday instead of on Saturday and Sunday, but that he did not know whether permission had been secured from the War Department engineers for the building of the bridge under any circumstances.

The bridge would cut off the yacht club members and others from entrance to the Sound by the main channel. It would leave open a way to the sea by the west channel, which is unmarked and dangerous. Mr. Lesser said that great crowds were expected at the Volks Fest, as 87,000 tickets had been sold. The proceeds will go to the widows and orphans of German soldiers.

STABS JUVENILE GANGSTER.

11-Year-Old Leader Tells Police He Will Get Satisfaction.

Charles Foorman, 12 years old, of 256 East Twelfth Street, entered the reception room of the People's Hospital at 203 Second Avenue, last night supporting Paul Zara, 11 years old, of 213 East Thirteenth Street, who was bleeding from a stab wound near the heart.

After Zara had been treated for the wound, which is probably not serious, he told Dr. Katz, Superintendent of the hospital, that he had led his gang in a battle at Thirteenth Street and Second Avenue with the East Twelfth Street gang. He said that he stood his ground after his followers had retreated before a shower of missiles from superiod numbers, that he had been surrounded, and when he resisted capture had been stabbed. He refused to tell who stabbed him, saying that he would get satisfaction after he leaves the hospital.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evening 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Thurs. 2:15. MARIE TEMPEST in the Double Comedy Bill J. M. BARRIE'S ROSALIND and Robert Marshall's THE DUKE OF KILLICRANKIE

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d Street. Evenings 8:10. LAST 2 WEEKS. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:10. The Greatest Musical Show Ever Produced. ZIEGFELD FOLLIES After the Play Visit Danse de Follies. NEW ZIEGFELD FROLIC After This MIDNIGHT Theatre

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evs. at 8:15. LAST MATINEE TODAY 2:15. Last Mat. Today. Last Time Tonight RUTH CHATTERTON in DADDY LONG-LEGS Next Monday: "YOUNG AMERICA."

EMPIRE Broadway and 40th St. Seats Now. OPENING NEXT MONDAY. MR. CYRIL MAUDE in his international triumph. GRUMPY

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:15. UNDER FIRE with WM. COURTENAY.

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:15. "Exciting, Surprising, Amusing. A Positive Thrill."—Eve. Post. Rolling Stones

FULTON 46th St., nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:25. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:25. SOME BABY! "A Laughing Triumph."—N.Y. American

GEO. COHAN'S Thea., B'way & 43 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:20. JULIAN ELTINGE in "COUSIN LUCY," by CHARLES KLEIN.

LIBERTY W. 42d St. THE 2:15 & 8:15. TWICE Daily, Incl. Sunday. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Matinees, 25c, 50c & $1. D. W. GRIFFITH'S BIRTH OF A NATION GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of 40.

ELTINGE West 42d Street. Last 2 Times. LAST MATINEE TODAY 2:20. SEE MY LAWYER with T. Roy Barnes

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:20. COMMON CLAY with JOHN MASON and JANE COWL SEATS SELLING 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Thurs. 2:20. THE BOOMERANG

Park Col. Circle Phone 3590 Col. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed. May Irwin "Laugh Genius" in the new comedy '33 Washington Square'

GLOBE B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:15. MONTGOMERY & STONE Lyon CHIN

VITAGRAPH THEATRE B'way, & 14 St. J. Stuart Blackton & Albert E. Smith Present Twice Today 2:30 "The Uncle Tom's Cabin of Pictures" —Z.I.T. Eve. Journal. With Charles Richman & All-Star Vita. Cast. Prices: Matinees (except Sat.) $1-50-25c. Evs. & Sat. Mat. $2, $1, 75-50-25c.

LUNA REMAINS OPEN UNTIL SUNDAY NIGHT, SEPT. 19.

STRAND B'way & 47 St. Noon to 11:30. 10c to 50c. MARY PICKFORD. "Esmeralda." Strand Orch. & Soloists Next Wk.—Blanche Sweet. "The Case of Becky"

PALISADES Amusement Park Opp. W. 130th St. Ferry. SURF BATHING in World's Largest Pool. Large Dance Pavilion. Miles of Merry Midway.

MARDI GRAS AT CONEY ISLAND ALL NEXT WEEK Children's Day, Sat., 3 P. M.

LONGACRE West 48th St. Evenings 8:20. Pop. Mat. Today & Wed. 2:20. THE BRILLIANT MUSICAL HIT. THE GIRL WHO SMILES with Natalie Alt, Geo. Baldwin, Wm. Danforth.

CANDLER W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15 Sharp. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:15. THE HOUSE OF GLASS By MAX MARCIN. Best American Melodrama

ASTOR Broadway & 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:20. YOUNG AMERICA By FRED BALLARD. "Superior to 'Peg o' My Heart' and 'Daddy Long-Legs.'"—Ev. Sun NOTE: "YOUNG AMERICA" moves next door to the GAIETY THEATRE NEXT MONDAY EVE., SEPT. 13th—SEATS NOW.

ASTOR THEATRE. Special—BEGINNING Next Mon., Sept. 13—Seats Now GEO. M. COHAN'S AMERICAN FARCE, Hit-the-Trail Holliday with FRED NIBLO and a Great Cast.

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LEXINGTON 51st & Lex. Av. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. TODAY 25c & 50c. Geo. M. Cohan's 7 KEYS TO BALDPATE Mystery Farce. Next Week—"THE YELLOW TICKET."

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YORK 116 St., nr. Lenox Av. Phone 1354 Morn. Ev. 25c to $1. Mat. TODAY 25c to 75c. John Cort Presents THE NATURAL LAW Next Week—"A FULL HOUSE."

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The New York Times

President Woodward of the United States Golf Association Approaching Robert A. Gardner, National Amateur Golf Champion, on the Fourteenth Green of the Detroit Links to Present Him with the Association Gold Medal. John G. Anderson, the Final Runner-Up, Can Also Be Seen Advancing to Extend His Felicitations.



MAX MARSTON, Who Lowered the Record for the Detroit Course, Making His Winning Putt.

(Photo by Spooner & Wells, Inc.)

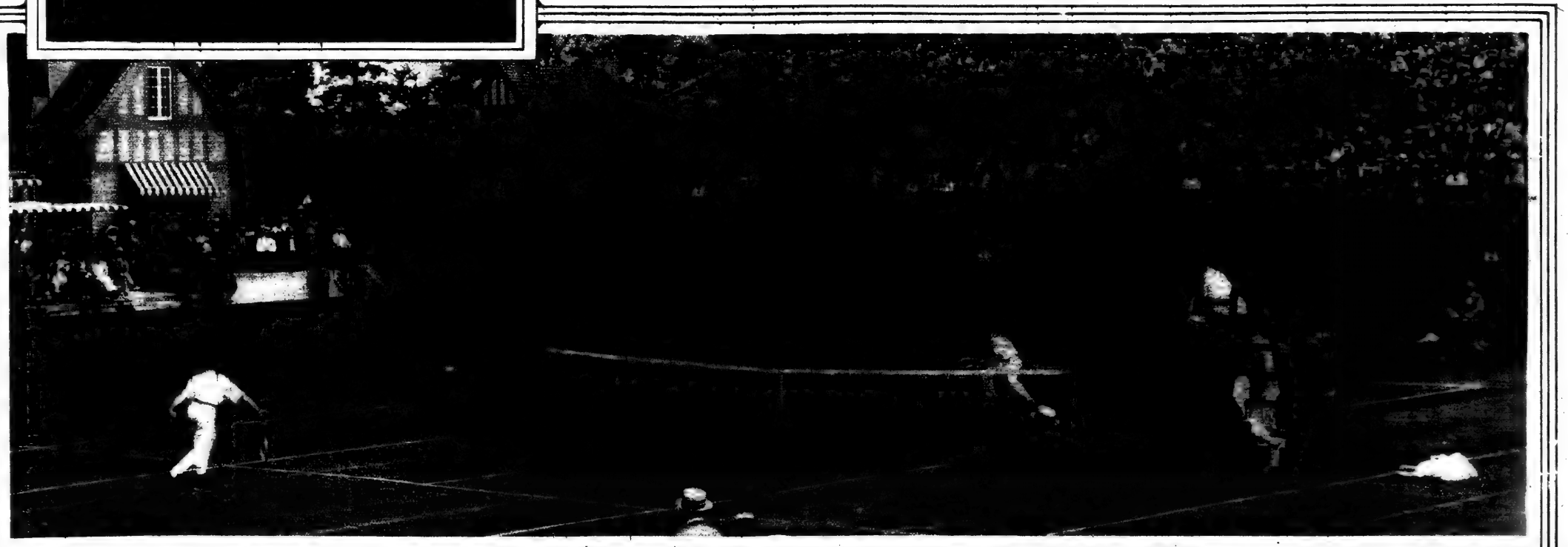


JOHN G. ANDERSON, Final Runner-Up, Holing Out on on the Fifth Green in His Final Round with Gardner.

(Photos by Edwin Levick.)



GARDNER Putting on the Fifteenth Green in the Finals.



WILLIAM M. JOHNSTON WINNING THE NATIONAL AMATEUR TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP FROM MAURICE E. McLOUGHLIN IN THE ALL-COMERS' TENNIS TOURNAMENT AT FOREST HILLS, LONG ISLAND.

Additional Photographs in Connection with the National Tennis and Golf Championship Tournaments Are Reproduced on Pages Six and Seven of This Section.

(Photo by Edwin Levick.)



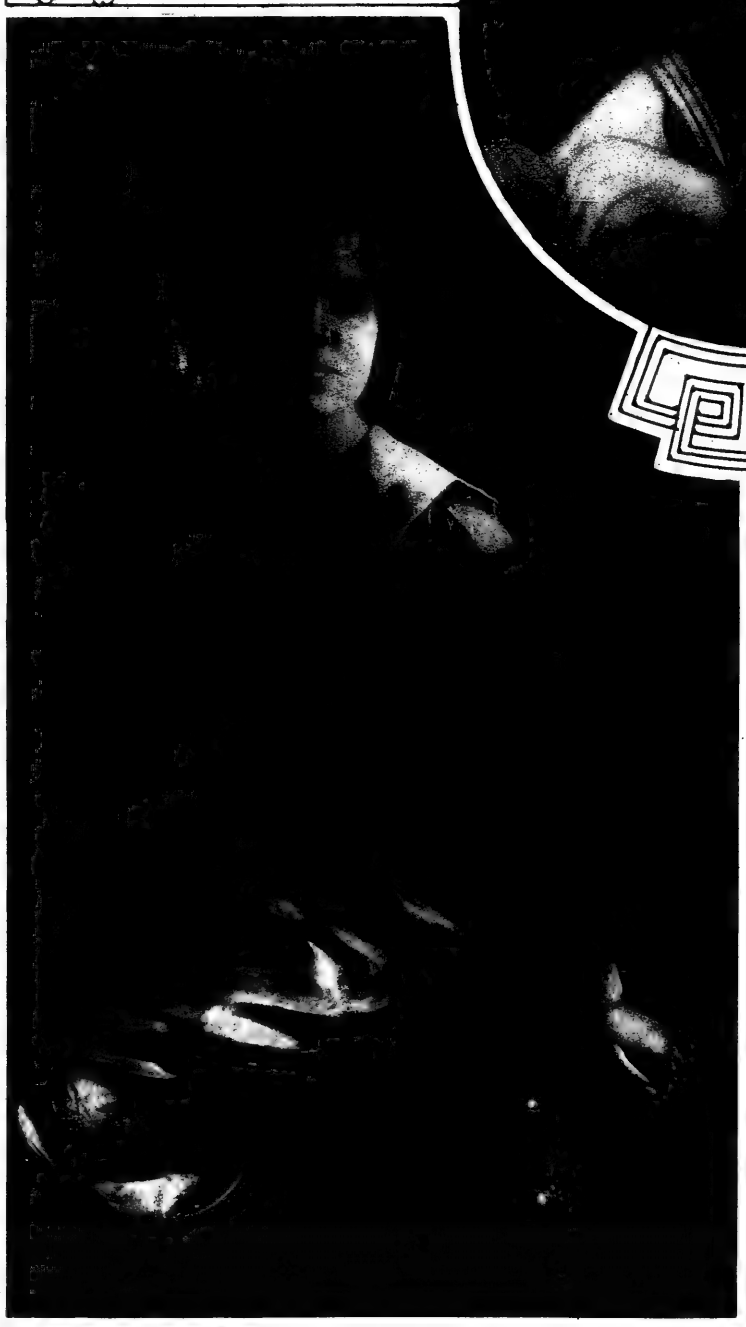
(Photo © Brown & Dawson, From Underwood & Underwood.)

PEASANTS FROM PRZEMYSL AND ITS ENVIRONS, WHO FLED WHEN THE RUSSIANS SEIZED THE CITY, RESTING IN A VALLEY UNDER THE PROTECTION OF AN AUSTRIAN GUARD.

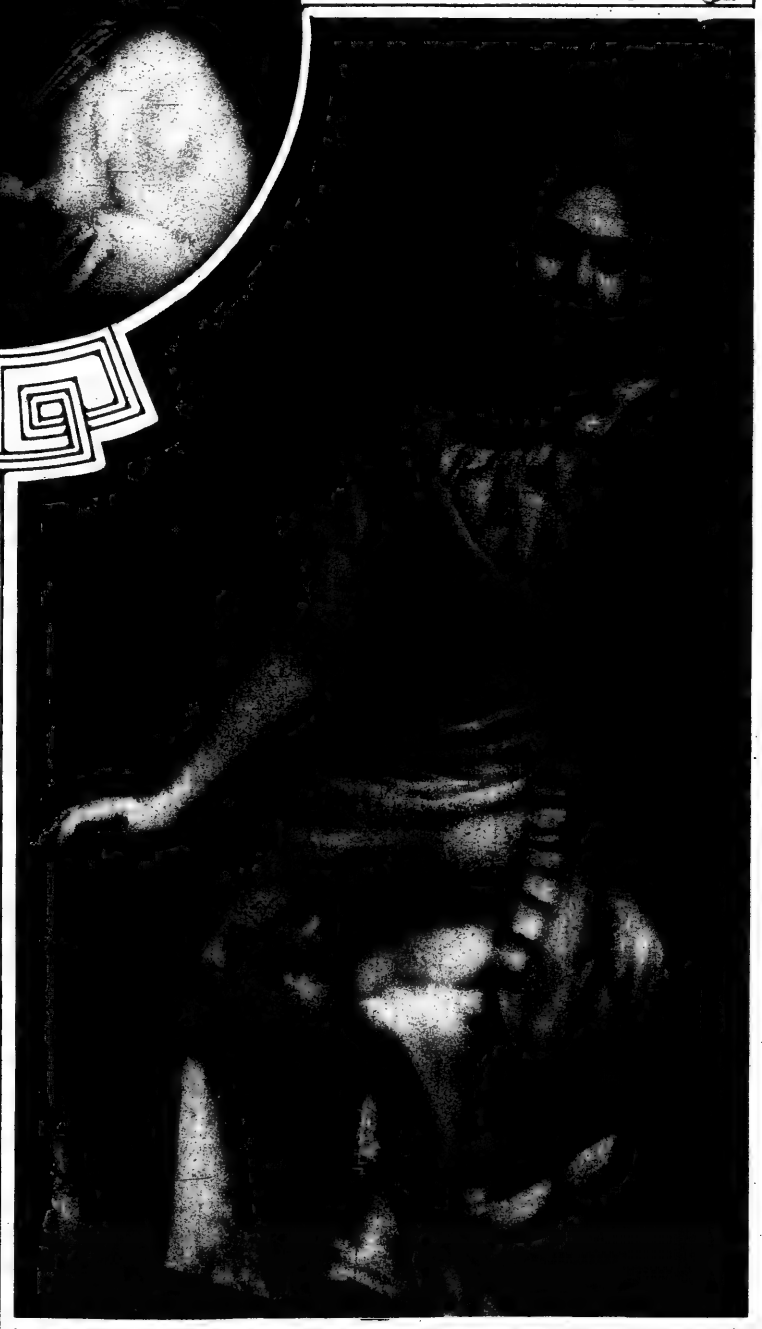


THE DUKE DE CHAULNES,
Son of the Duchess Emmanuel de Chaulnes,

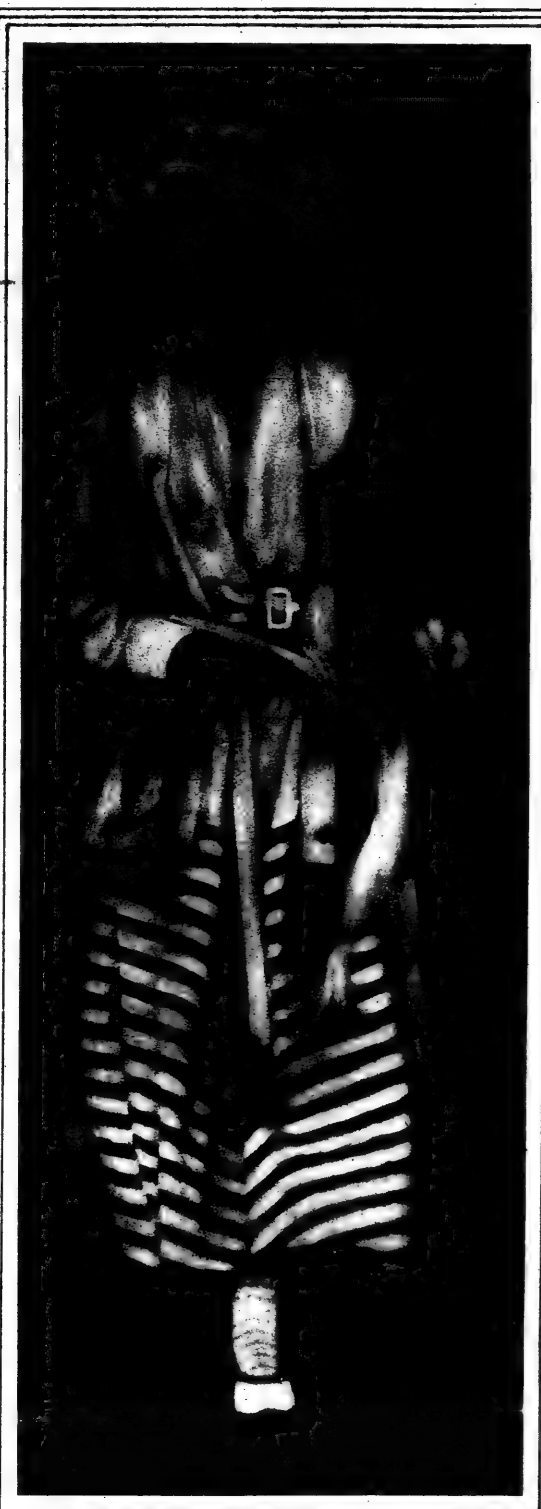
and Grandson of Theodore P. Shonts,
Absorbed by the Jumping Events at the Newport Horse Show.



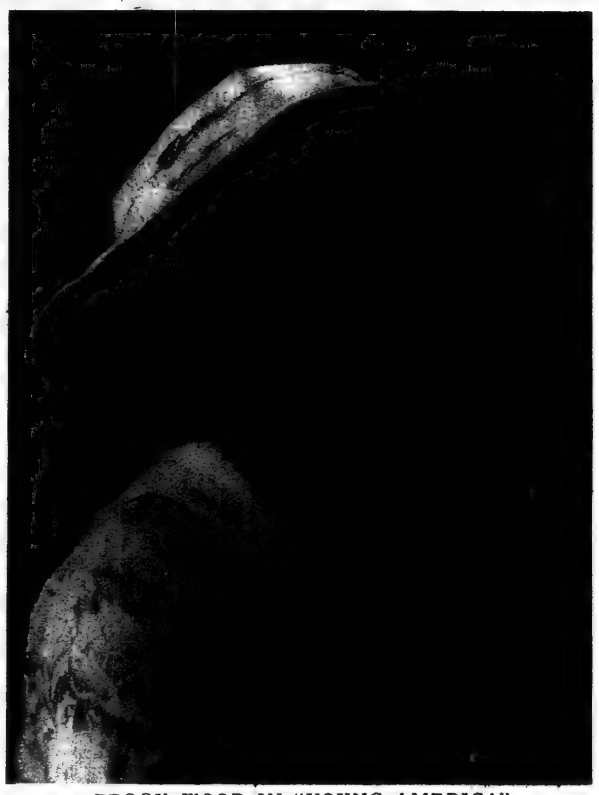
MISS IRENE LANGHORNE GIBSON,
Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, the Latter One of the "Langhorne Sisters of Virginia."
(Photo by Karanjian.)



MISS ALICE WILSON,
Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph R. Wilson, and Niece of the President, Who Is to Be a Debutante of the Winter Social Season.
(Photo by Harris & Ewing, From Paul Thompson.)



MISS ELIZABETH SANDS
At the Newport Horse Show.
(Photos © by International News Service.)



PEGGY WOOD IN "YOUNG AMERICA"
At the Astor Theatre.
(Photo by Underwood & Underwood.)

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Clever model in broadcloth. Trimmed with wide belt and buckle of self material, Skunk Raccoon collar and wide edging of fur on bottom of coat. Full flare skirt. Regular value, $27.50.

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Here's individuality in costume at a price less than that paid for ordinary suits.

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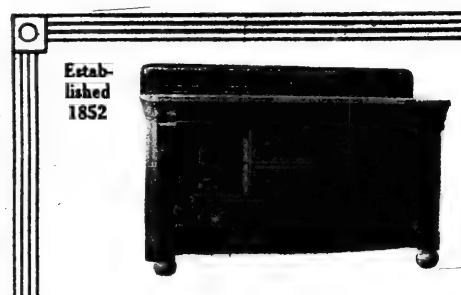
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The Autumn Millinery NUMBER OF VOGUE

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VOGUE *suggests*

that before you spend a penny on your new clothes, before you even plan your wardrobe, you consult its great Autumn and Winter Fashion Numbers. During the very months when these numbers are appearing you will be spending hundreds of dollars for suits, gowns, hats, etc.

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The gown you buy and never wear is the really expensive gown! Gloves, boots, hats, that miss being exactly what you want, are the ones that cost more than you can afford!

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The Paris Openings	**Oct. 1** The complete story of the Paris Openings—the successful creations of each couturier which taken collectively establish the mode	**Lingerie Number**	**Jan. 1** Fine linen for personal use and for the household
Autumn Patterns	**Oct. 15** Working plans for your entire Winter wardrobe—the newest models adapted to pattern form	**Motor and Southern**	**Jan. 15** The new fashions in motor cars and the new wardrobe for the southern season
Winter Fashions	**Nov. 1** Showing the mode in its Winter culmination—charming models smart couturiers evolve for their private clientele	**Forecast of Spring Fashions**	**Feb. 1** Earliest authentic news of Spring styles. Fully illustrated
Vanity Number	**Nov. 15** Those graceful little touches that make the smart woman smart, where to get them and how to use them.	**Spring Millinery**	**Feb. 15** Hats, bonnets, and toques from the famous milliners of Paris
Christmas Gifts	**Dec. 1** Vogue's solution of the Christmas gift problem. A new idea	**Spring Patterns**	**Mar. 1** Working models for your Spring and Summer wardrobe
		Paris Spring Openings	**Mar. 15** The Spring exhibitions of the leading couturiers of Paris

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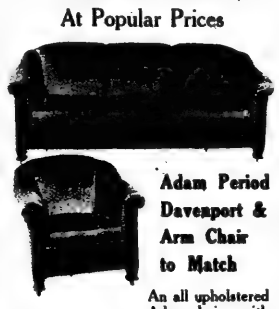
Metal lace is to be much used in millinery. It is particularly lovely when veiled in tulle as in this towering Marie Louise turban of gold lace under black tulle. The ornament is golden.



Copr. Vogue

Skirts are still very short and require many yards of material to accomplish their width. The circular is a popular cut; the waist-line is about normal. In this Jenny model note the new "hitched together" treatment of skirt and bodice.

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At Popular Prices



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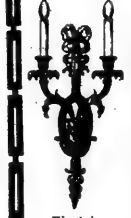


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Corduroy Velvet Boudoir Gowns

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No. 422—**Boudoir Gown of English Corduroy Velvet,** in Pink, Light Blue, Delft, Rose or Orchid, lined throughout with China Silk, large rolling sailor collar and raglan sleeves finished with fold of self material, fastened with silk ornament.

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a few hours a day or at night. The safe and quick way to reduce is by perspiration. Endorsed by leading physicians.

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Also Union Suits, Stockings, Jackets, &c., for the purpose of reducing the flesh anywhere desired. Write for further particulars.

Fig. 1—Corsage. Reduces bust, hips and thighs. Can be worn comfortably under a corset. Price $20.00.

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Fig. 2 — Abdominal Reducer. Price $6.00



Fig. 3—Eton Jacket. Price $12.00.



Fig. 4 — Bust Reducer. Price $5.00.

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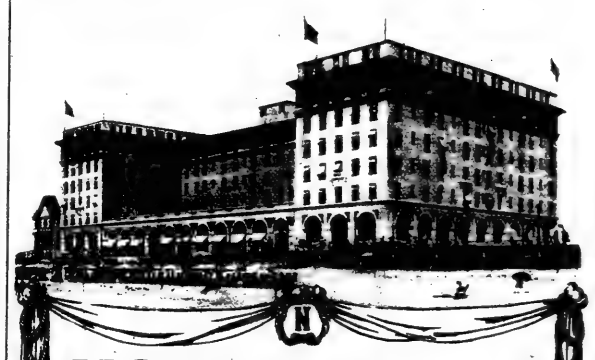


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The HARDMAN *Five-Foot Grand*

Occupies no more space than an upright.

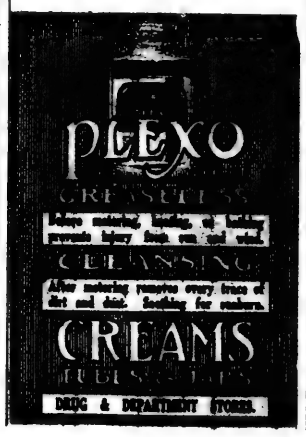
Caruso says, "Its tone is wonderful."

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Photographer of Men.
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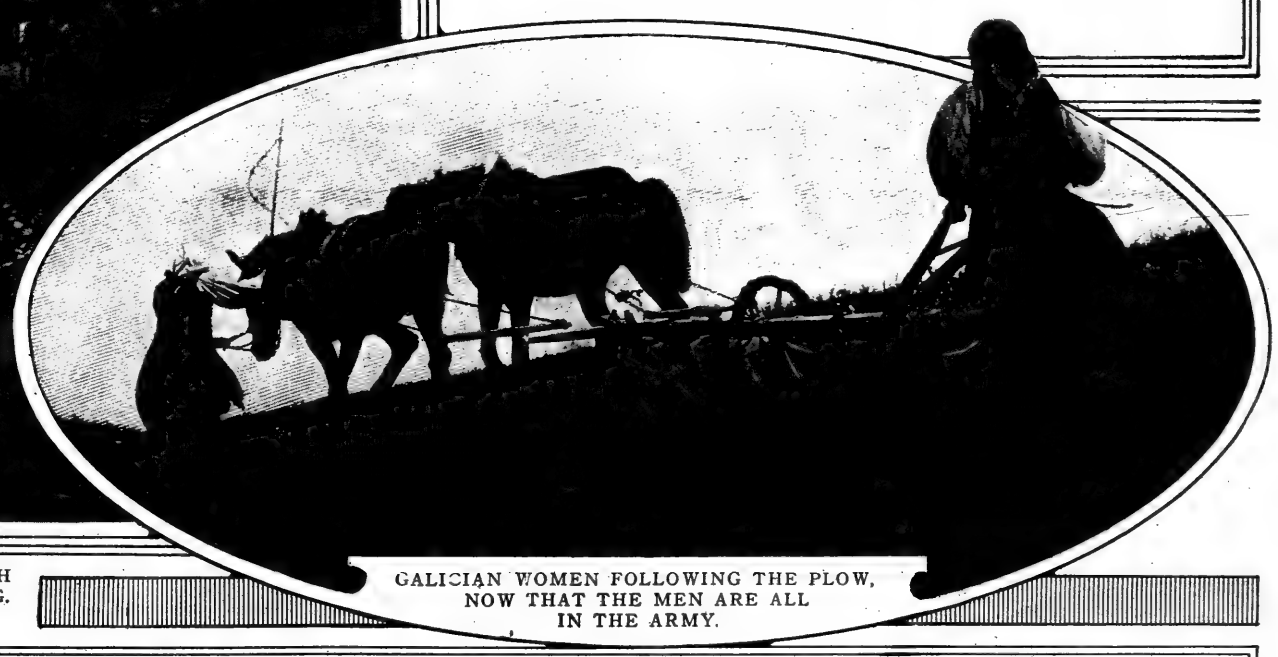




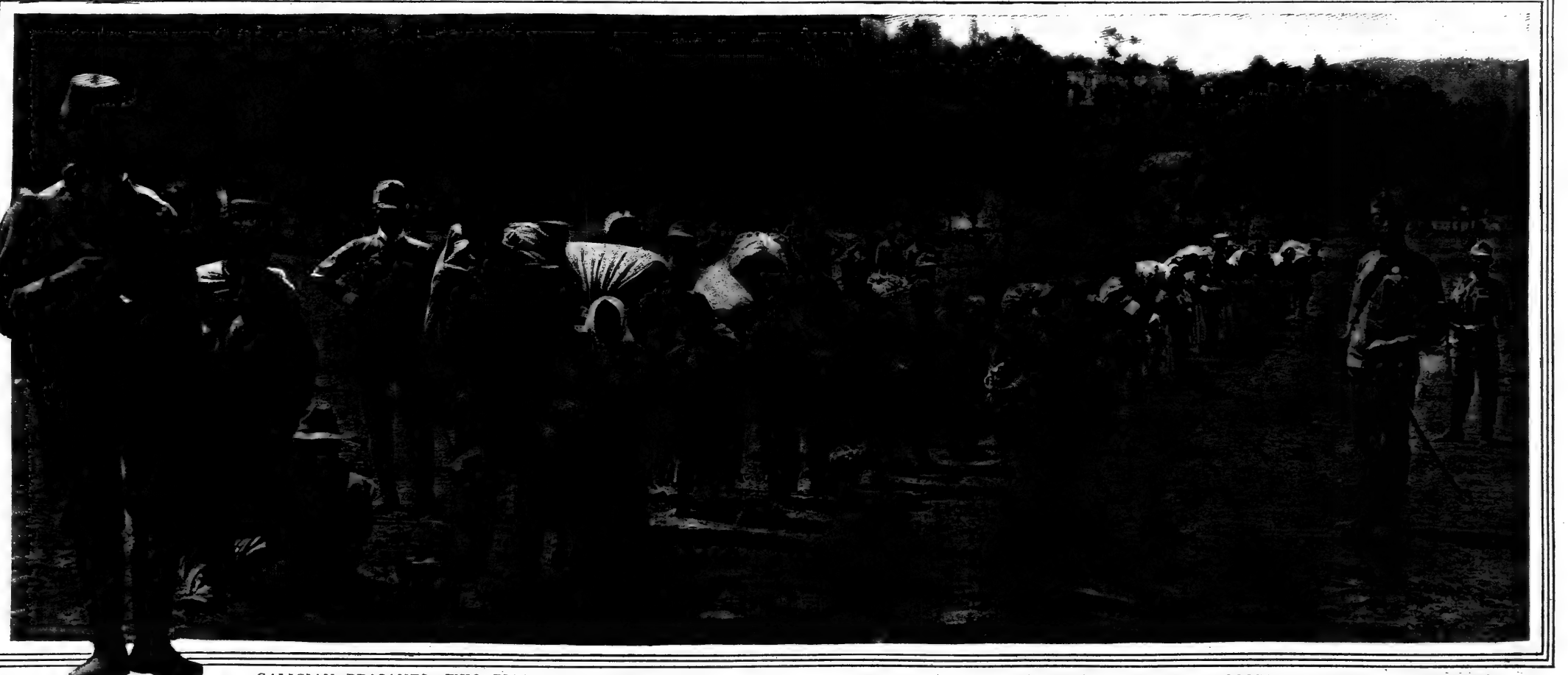
GALICIAN WOMEN AND CHILDREN, WITH A SPRINKLING OF MEN INCAPACITATED FOR THE FIGHTING, ASSEMBLING AT THEIR CHURCH FOR A THANKSGIVING SERVICE FOR THE EXPULSION OF THE RUSSIANS AND THE RETURN OF THE AUSTRIANS.



CONSTANTINOPLE BAND GIVING A FAREWELL CONCERT TO TURKISH REINFORCEMENTS ABOUT TO LEAVE FOR THE DARDANELLES FIGHTING.
(Photo from Universal Press Syndicate.)



GALICIAN WOMEN FOLLOWING THE PLOW, NOW THAT THE MEN ARE ALL IN THE ARMY.



GALICIAN PEASANTS, WHO FLED FROM THEIR HOMES WHEN THE RUSSIANS CAME, RETURNING UNDER THE ESCORT OF AUSTRIAN SOLDIERS.
(Photos © Brown & Dawson, from Underwood & Underwood.)



PRINCE LEOPOLD OF BAVARIA, Conqueror of Warsaw, Making His Triumphal Entry Into the City on August 9 Last.



Warsaw Lads Trotting Along the Street With the First Detachment of German Cavalry to Reach the City.

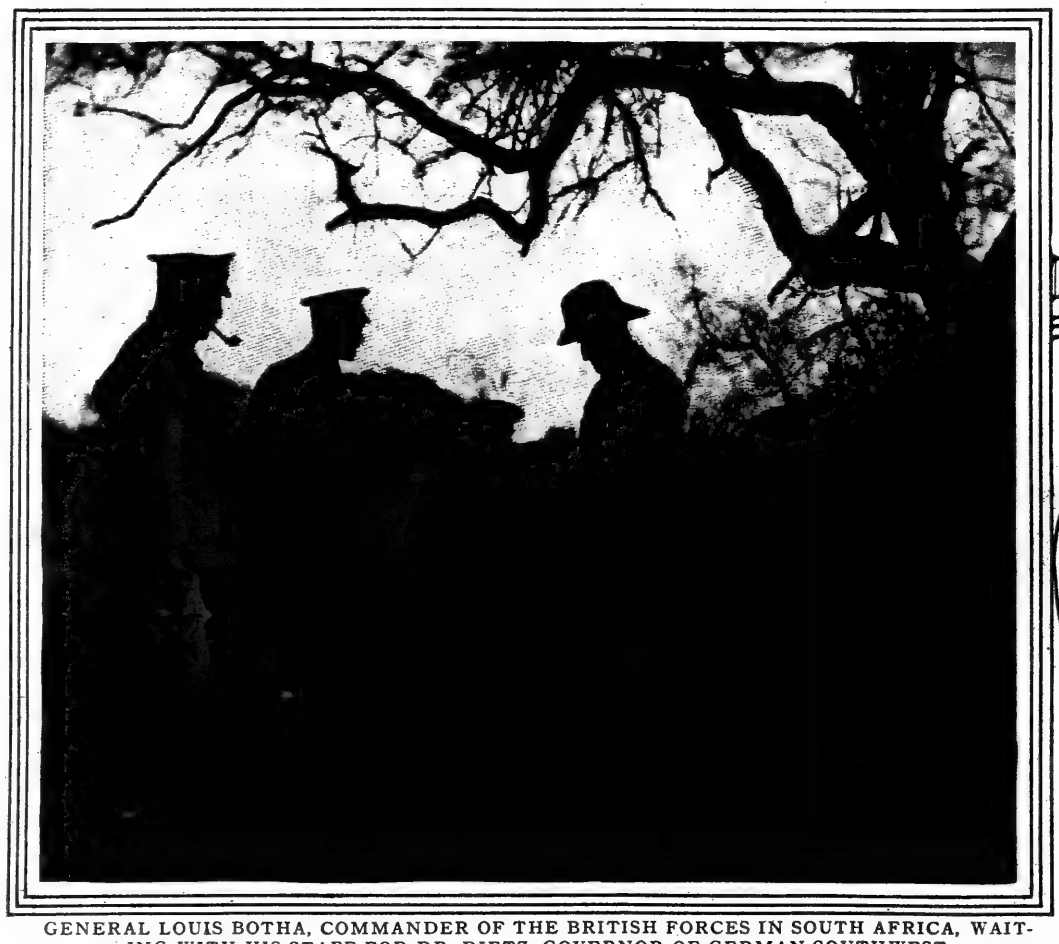


Russian Soldiers, in Heavy Marching Order But Without Arms, Evacuating Warsaw, Accompanied by Many Women Carrying Their Possessions in Bundles.

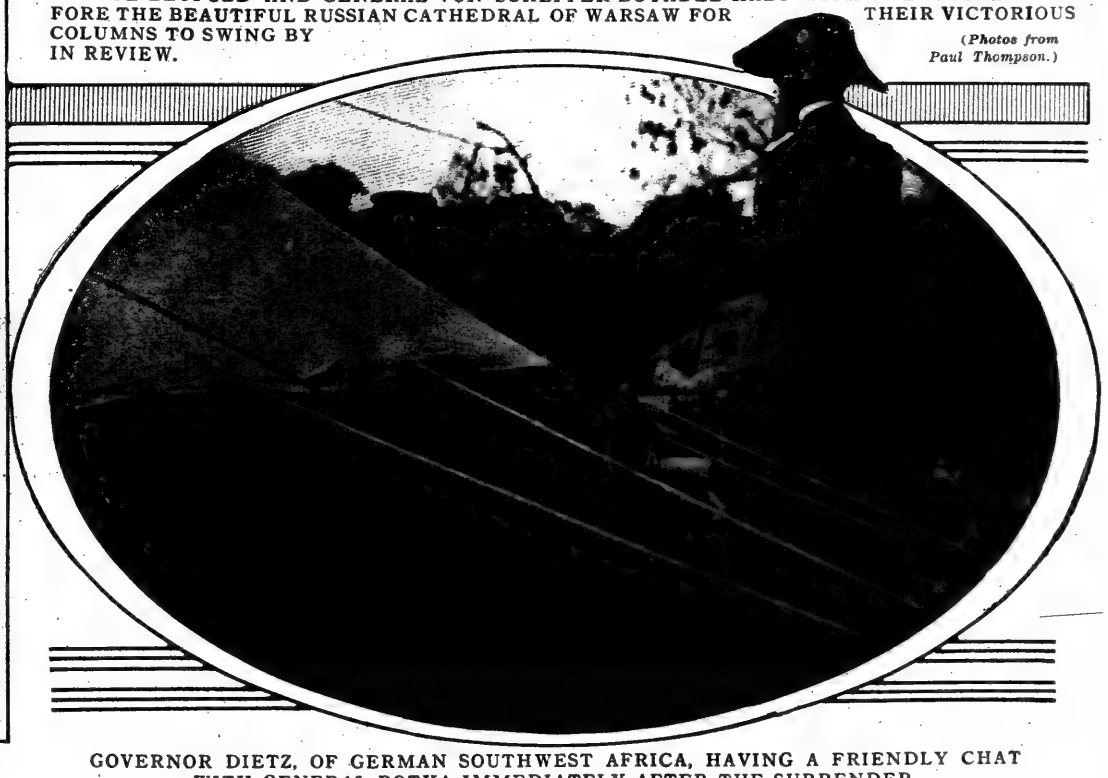


PRINCE LEOPOLD AND GENERAL VON SCHEFFER-BOYADEL HALT WITH THEIR STAFFS BEFORE THE BEAUTIFUL RUSSIAN CATHEDRAL OF WARSAW FOR THEIR VICTORIOUS COLUMNS TO SWING BY IN REVIEW.

(Photos from Paul Thompson.)



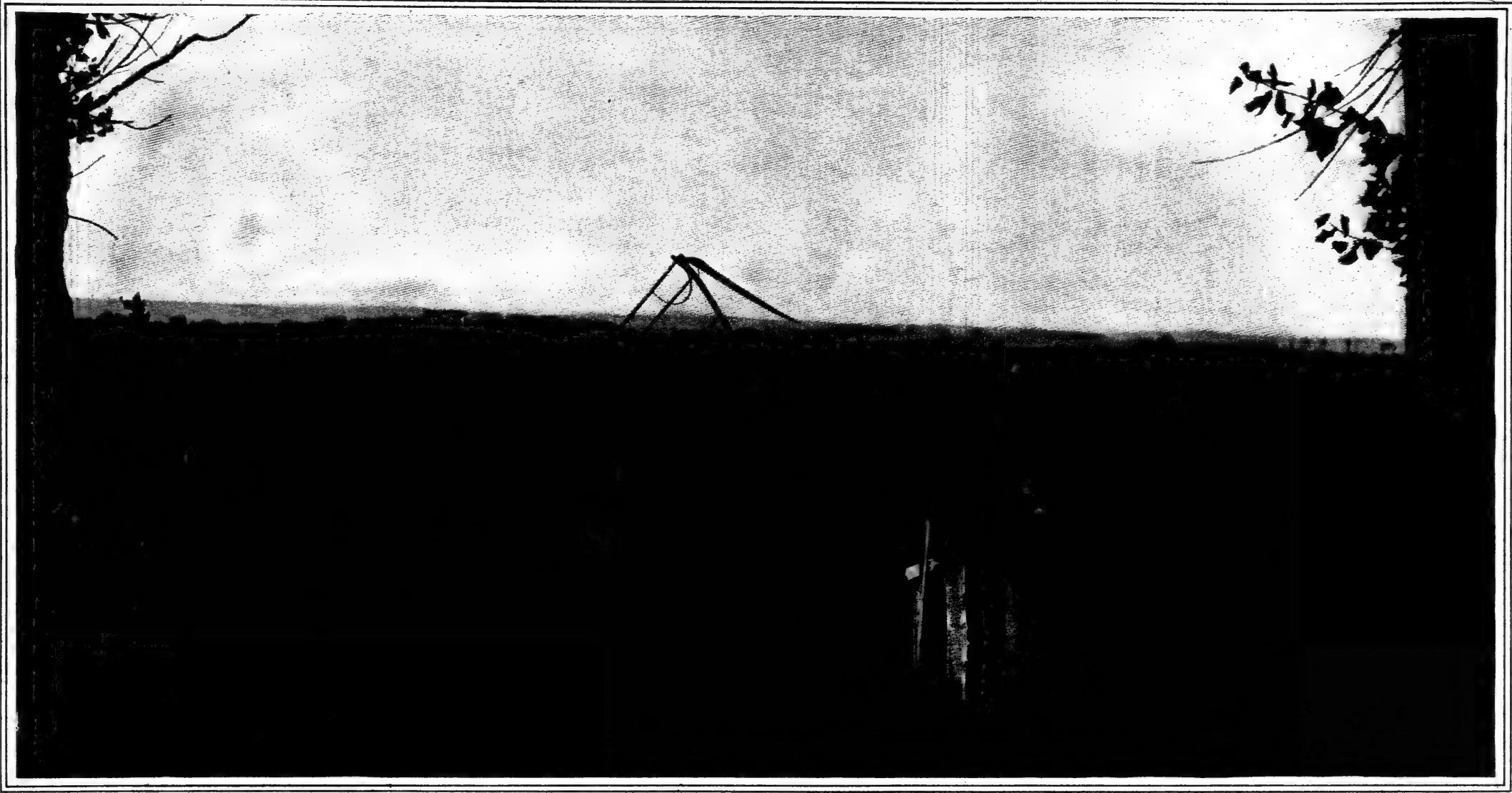
GENERAL LOUIS BOTHA, COMMANDER OF THE BRITISH FORCES IN SOUTH AFRICA, WAITING WITH HIS STAFF FOR DR. DIETZ, GOVERNOR OF GERMAN SOUTHWEST AFRICA, TO SIGN THE TERMS OF SURRENDER.



GOVERNOR DIETZ, OF GERMAN SOUTHWEST AFRICA, HAVING A FRIENDLY CHAT WITH GENERAL BOTHA IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE SURRENDER.

(Photos from Underwood & Underwood.)

THE HARVEST IN NORTHERN FRANCE.





Wounded French Soldier Reading a Poem of His Composition to Cardinal Amette, a Visitor to the Brothers of St. Jean De Dieu That He Might Decorate Gallant French Officers

(Photo © International News Service.)



KING VICTOR EMMANUEL III OF ITALY (CENTRAL BACKGROUND) AT THE FRONT WITH HIS MEN.

(Photos from Medem)



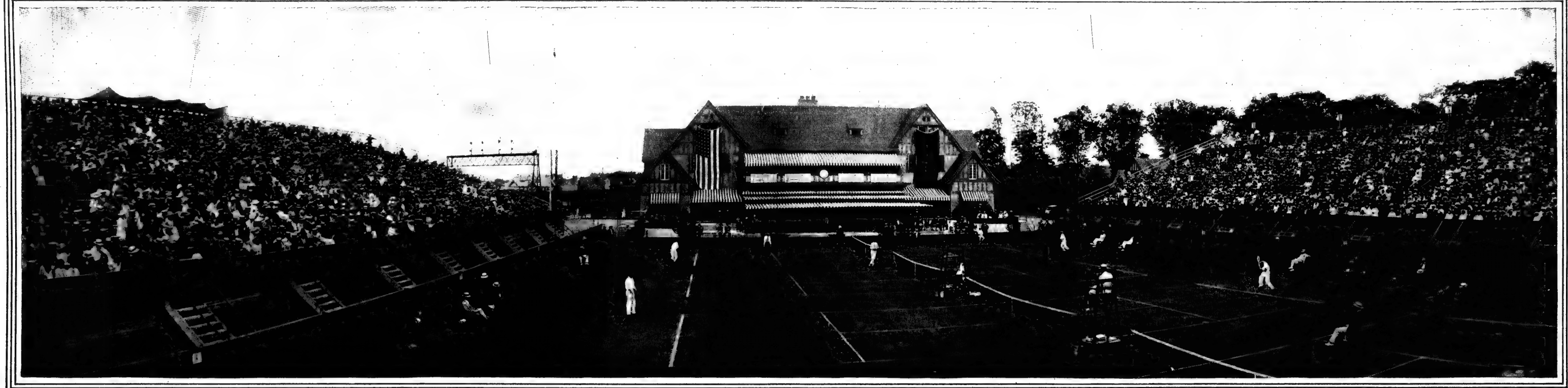
German Soldiers Dedicating a Monument at Wloclowek, Near Warsaw, to Celebrate Their Victories Over the Russians, Using for the Salutes Cannon Captured From the Czar's Fleeing Troops.

(Photo by Berlin Illustrations.)

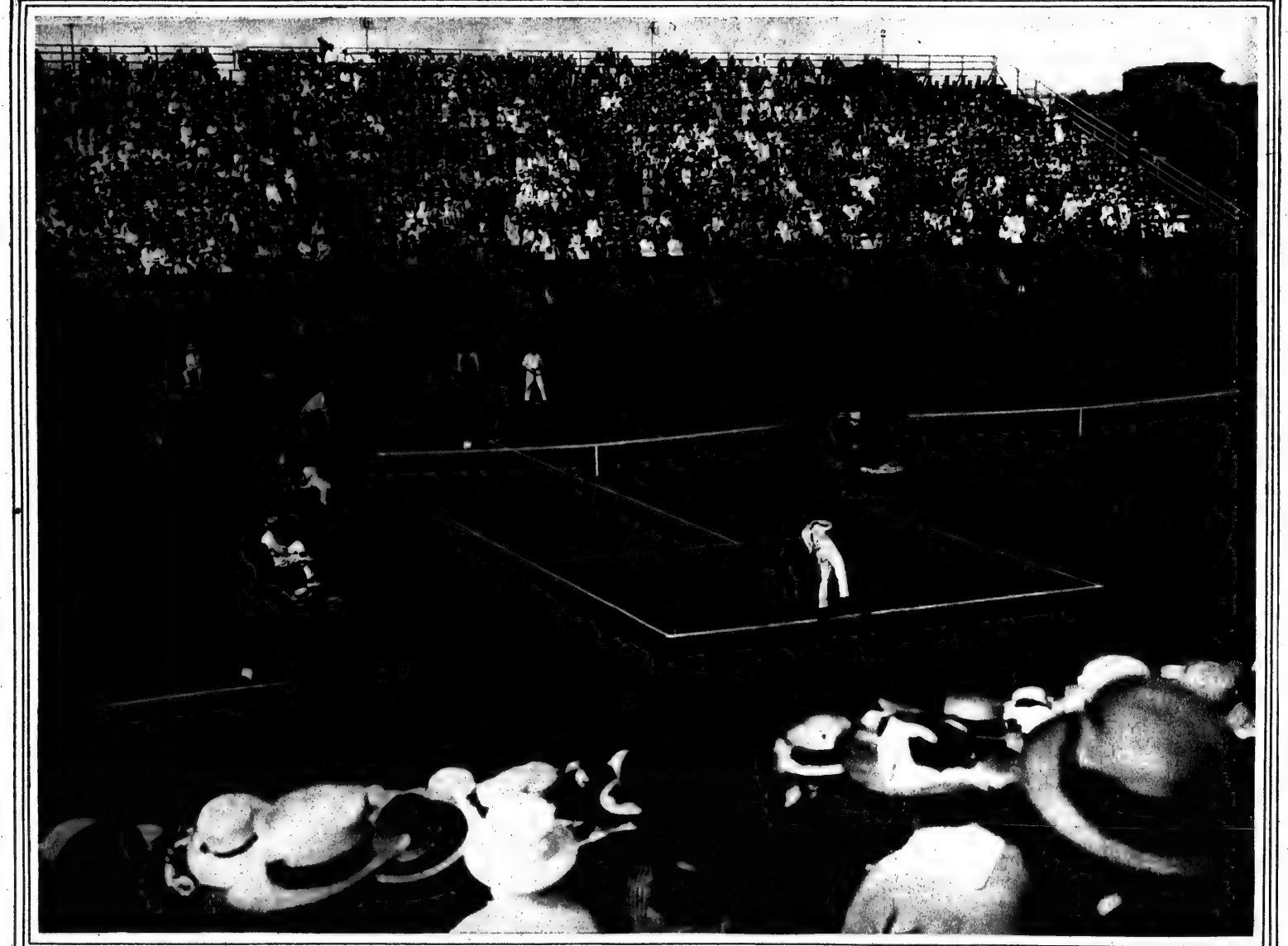


YOUNG GIRLS, FLOWER-LADEN, LEADING A PROCESSION ON THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF HAELEN, BELGIUM, ON AUGUST 11, 1914, TO DECORATE THE GRAVES OF THE BELGIAN SOLDIERS KILLED IN THAT ENGAGEMENT.

(Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)

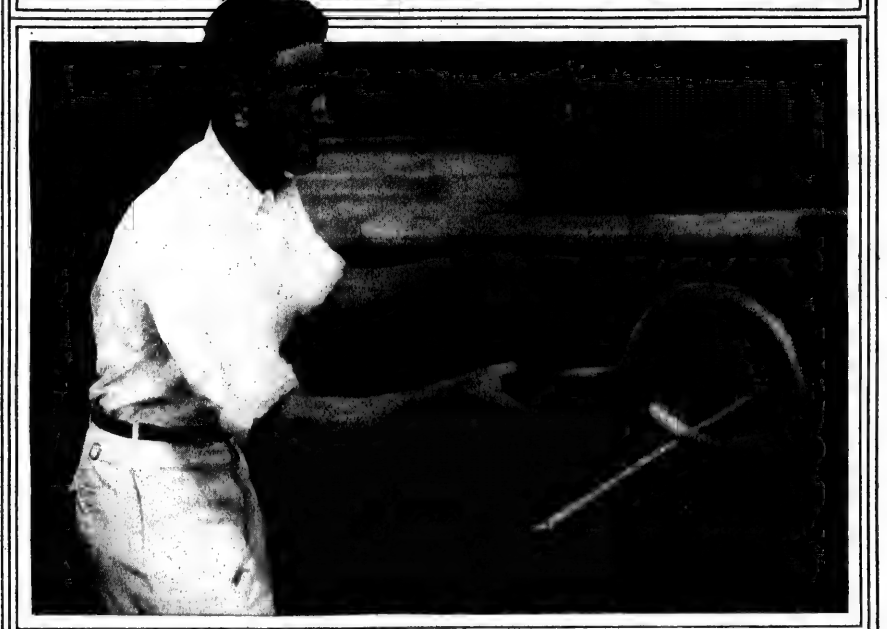


MAURICE E. McLOUGHLIN AND WILLIAM M. JOHNSTON WINNING THEIR PLACES IN THE SEMI-FINAL ROUND OF THE NATIONAL LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT AT FOREST HILLS, LONG ISLAND, AGAINST FRANK T. HUNTER AND CLARENCE J. GRIFFIN, RESPECTIVELY. *(Photo © Pictorial News Company.)*



MAURICE E. McLOUGHLIN DEFEATS FRANK B. ALEXANDER IN THE SEMI-FINAL ROUND FOR THE NATIONAL TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.
(Photos © by Edwin Levick.)





MAURICE E. McLOUGHLIN AND WILLIAM M. JOHNSTON, CONTESTANTS FOR THE NATIONAL LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP, WON BY JOHNSTON.



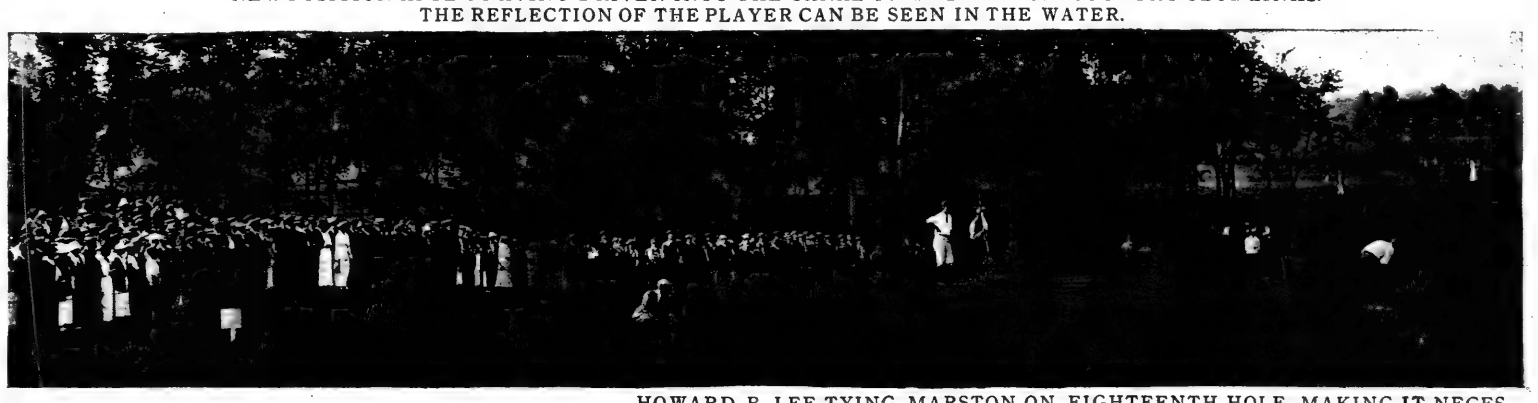
MISS ANGELICA BROWN
At the National Lawn Tennis Championship Tournament.



JOHN G. ANDERSON, RUNNER-UP IN THE FINAL ROUND FOR THE NATIONAL AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP, PLAYING FROM THE NEW POSITION AFTER HAVING DRIVEN INTO THE CANAL ON THE DETROIT COUNTRY CLUB LINKS. THE REFLECTION OF THE PLAYER CAN BE SEEN IN THE WATER.



JOHN G. GARDNER, National Amateur Champion, Driving from the Third Tee.



HOWARD B. LEE TYING MARSTON ON EIGHTEENTH HOLE, MAKING IT NECESSARY TO PLAY THREE HOLES MORE.
(Photo from Pictorial News Co.)



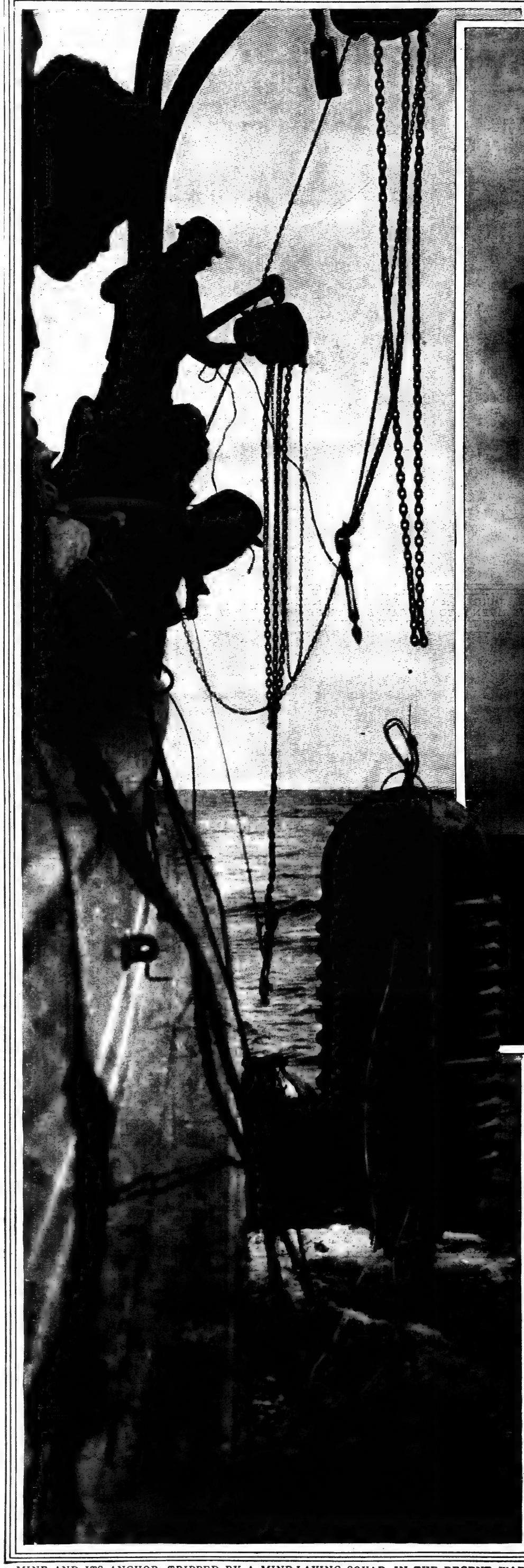
JEROME TRAVERS LOSING HIS MATCH WITH MARSTON
hotos by Edwin Levick.)



LEE'S GREAT SHOT AT THE FIFTH HOLE, USING HIS BRASSIE FROM A TRAP FIFTEEN YARDS FROM THE HOLE. THE BALL CAN BE SEEN AT THE EXTREME LEFT OF THE PICTURE.



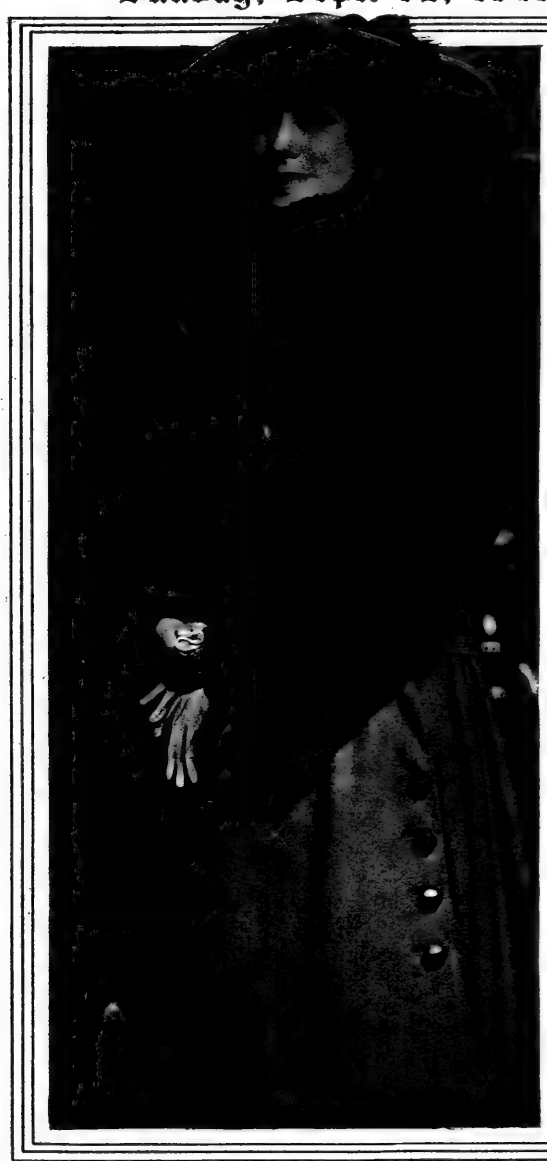
GARDNER'S HARDEST MOMENT ON THE THIRTY-SIXTH HOLE IN HIS MATCH WITH MARSTON, THE LATTER MAKING 3, GARDNER 2.
(Photos by Edwin Levick.)





The Same Mine, Containing 500 Pounds of Gun Cotton, Exploded a Few Minutes Later, Hurling a Column of Water Three Hundred Feet Into the Air.
(*Photo © by T. C. Muller.*)

MINE AND ITS ANCHOR, TRIPPED BY A MINE-LAYING SQUAD IN THE RECENT WAR GAMES ON THE CHESAPEAKE BAY OFF FORTRESS MONROE, PHOTOGRAPHED IN SUSPENSION AT THE INSTANT OF PLUNGING INTO THE WATER.
(*Photo © T. C. Muller.*)



MARGOT WILLIAMS IN "SEE MY LAWYER."
(*Photos by White.*)



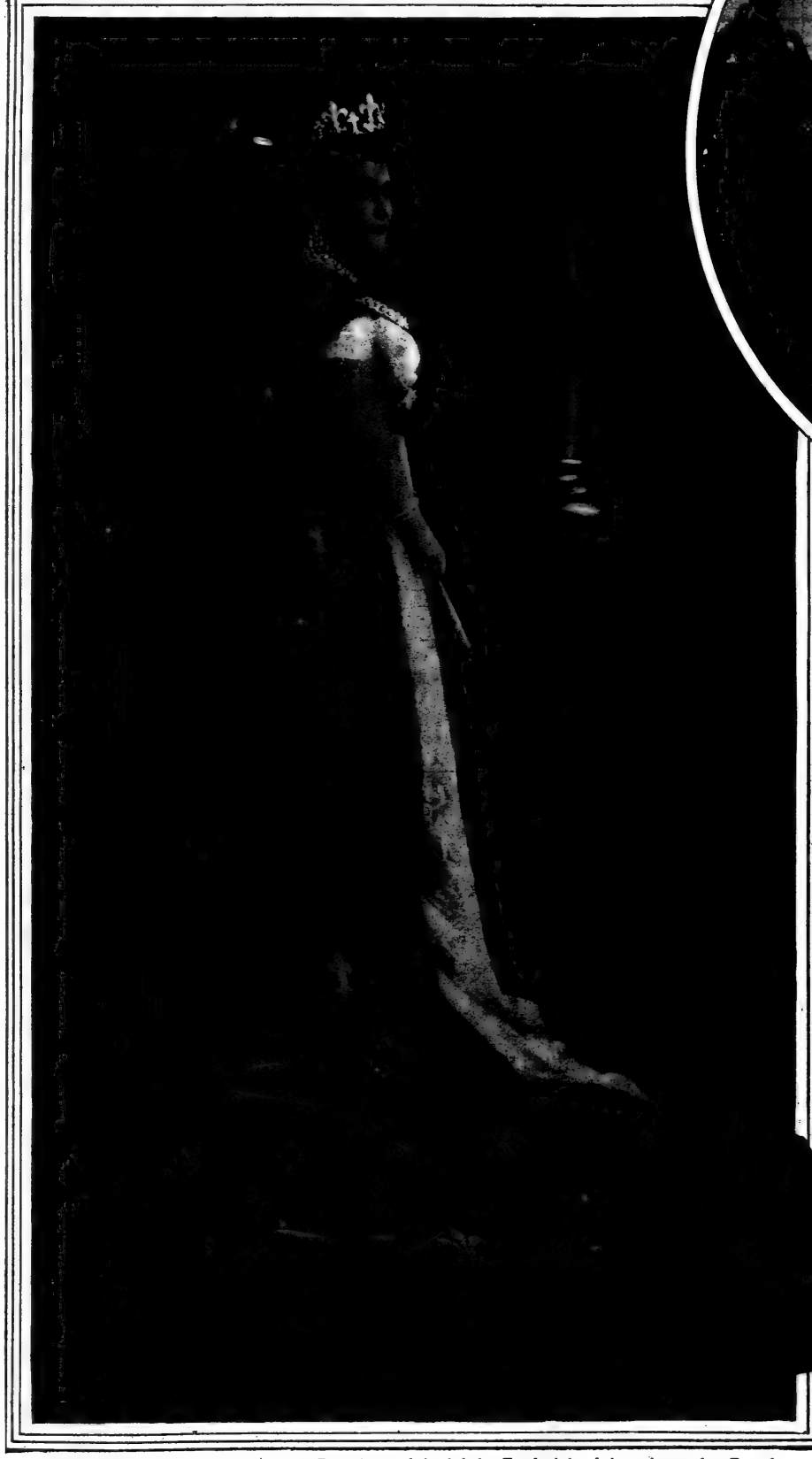
Percy Helton as "Art Simpson," and Jasper as Himself, in "Young America" at the Astor Theatre.



Captain Adrian Bethell and His Bride, Formerly the Hon. Clarissa Tennant, Considered One of the Most Beautiful Women in All England, Leaving St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, After the Wedding.
(*Photo from American Press Assn.*)



Harry Payne Whitney's Thunderer Winning the Twenty-sixth Futurity at Belmont Park and a Purse of $17,000, with L. S. Thompson's Bromo, Second, and Richard F. Carman's Achievement, Third.
(Photos by Pictorial News Company.)



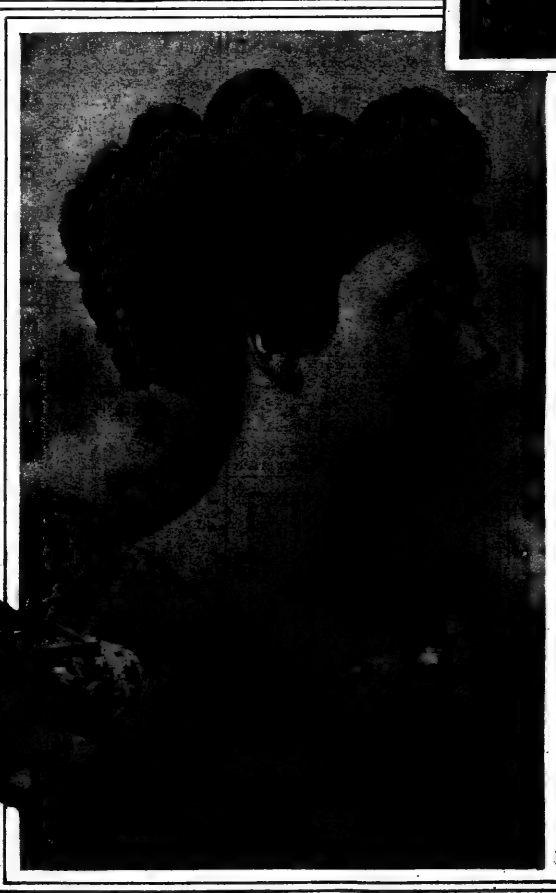
Princess Elie of Bourbon-Parma, Daughter of Archduke Frederick of Austria, and a Royal Princess of France, Whose Possessions in the Republic Have Been Confiscated on Account of the War.
From a Recent Portrait Just Received in This Country.
(Photo © Universal Press Syndicate.)



Group of Race Enthusiasts, Including Miss Marie Tailer and Her Fiance, S. Bryce Wing, Leaving the Club-house for the Paddock.

LITTLE BARBARA HUTTON WITH "ST. GILES," a First Prize Winner at the Islip Dog Show.
(Photos © by Underwood & Underwood.)

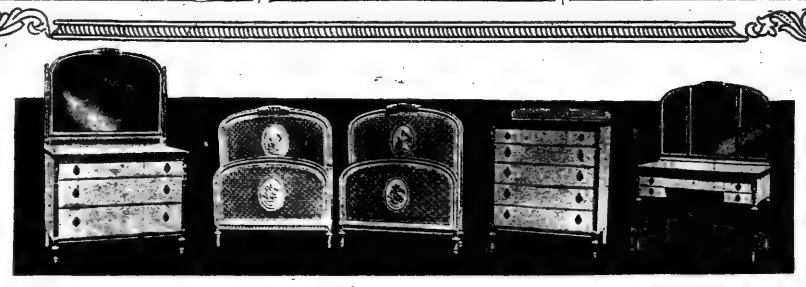




MISS KATHERINE MEYER,
Daughter of Mrs. John Christopher Meyer, Whose Wedding to Schuyler Neilson Rice Takes Place on Next Saturday.



MRS. E. C. WALLER WITH "SNIPPY," A Blue Ribbon Winner at the Islip Show.



Four Pieces—Dresser, Chiffonier, Toilet Table, Full Size Bed, **$254.00**
With Twin Beds, as illustrated, $320.00.

Bed-Room Week at Hathaway's

In the variety of Bed-Room Suites and separate pieces which we are able to offer this week at sharply reduced prices, we count ourselves extremely fortunate. Those of our patrons who avail themselves of the opportunity will be equally so. The selection includes a profusion of enamel suites in delicate tones. The favorite ivory tint is most in evidence. There is a great deal of rich mahogany and some of the handsome American walnut.

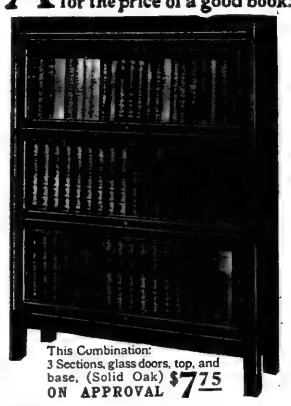
Pieces may be selected separately in many instances, and in other cases an especially low price has been placed upon the entire suite. A few examples will give an idea of the variety and the scale of prices:

Ivory Enamel Suite of Four Pieces..$128.00
Hand Decorated Enamel Suite, Eight Pieces.....$350.00
Ivory Enamel Suite of Four Pieces..$181.00
Dresser in Ivory Enamel.....$45.00
Chippendale Mahogany Suite of Seven Pieces.....$379.00

Heppelwhite Suite of Four Pieces, in Mahogany.....$110.00
Mahogany Chest of Drawers, 48 inches wide by 48 high by 24 deep..$32.00
William and Mary Suite of Six Pieces in American Walnut.....$245.00

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SECTIONAL BOOKCASE

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LITTLE FALLS, N. Y.
Man'frs of Sectional Bookcases and Filing Cabinets
Branch Office and Show Rooms: Flatiron Bldg., N. Y. City.

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Creators of Strikingly Original Conceptions in Women's Apparel

This season inaugurates Modes that are distinctly different; and in accordance with our usual Progressiveness our models reflect the Trend of the Times in a collection of charming creations.

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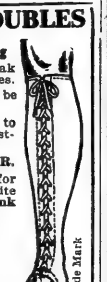
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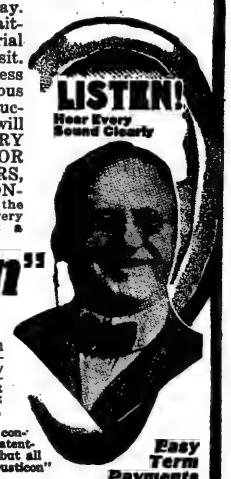
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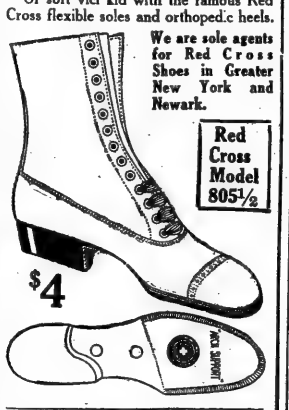
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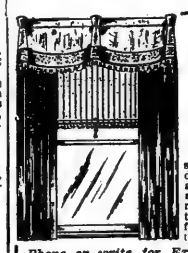
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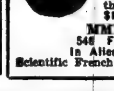
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THE WEATHER
Fair, cooler Sunday; Monday fair; moderate northwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 21,050. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1915.—102 PAGES, In Seven Parts, Including Picture and Rotogravure Section and Review of Books. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

RUSSIANS GAINING ON BOTH WINGS

Hold Offensive on Dvina and in Galicia While Offering Fierce Resistance in Centre.

VIENNA ADMITS RETREAT

Austro-Hungarians Fall Back from Sereth to Stripa Before "Superior Enemy Forces."

TEUTONS NOW FORTIFYING

Limit of Their Invasion Is Believed to Have Been Reached for This Year at Least.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—On the Eastern battlefields, where the Russians and Austro-Germans are contending for the mastery of railway lines, the possession of which will make the victors more secure when the times comes to go into Winter quarters, the Russians are putting forth a strong offensive on either wing, and are making an equally stubborn defensive in the centre, where the Austro-Germans, although gaining ground daily and coming closer to the Vilna-Rovno Railway, are meeting with increased opposition.

Each village, stream, and road is proving the scene of a sanguinary engagement. For example, Skidel, a town southeast of Grodno, which at last has been captured by the Germans, was the centre of a battle lasting several days with alternating success. The Germans attacked the town again and again, massing heavy artillery for the purpose, and, according to the Berlin official statement, did not succeed in overcoming the Russians until last night.

Throughout the great marsh district, from this point southeastward to Rovno, similar contests are taking place. The Austro-Germans are trying by every means in their power to force their way through to the Vilna-Rovno Railway before the heavy rains set in and put an end to the fighting for the time being.

In the narrow strip of Galicia between the Sereth River and the Bessarabian frontier, the Russians have been strongly reinforced and are apparently well supplied with guns and ammunition. They report their third victory here over the Austro-German forces, bringing their total of prisoners captured during the week up to 22,000, without mentioning the loss of men and guns.

The Austrians admit that they have suffered a setback in this region, in the statement that they withdrew their front on the Sereth to the heights east of the Stripa River "before superior enemy forces."

On the northern end of the line, southeast of Riga, the Russians are also on the aggressive, with the result that the Germans have made no further progress against the Dvina River.

Some of the British military writers believe that the Austro-Germans have reached the limit of their penetration of Russia, so far as this year is concerned, and that they must now look to the defence of their present lines. It is reported, in fact, that they are already reconstructing the fortifications of Kovno, which are threatened by the Russian offensive northwest of Vilna.

The Russians estimated that the Austro-Germans have 2,400,000 men in their front, twenty-eight corps being in the Baltic and the Lithuanian region. Included in this army are eleven Austrian and nine German cavalry divisions.

GERMAN EYE WITNESS ON GRODNO'S CAPTURE

Scene of "Unparalleled Grandeur," He Writes—Desperate Battles in Streets of City.

BERLIN, Sept. 11, (via London, Sept. 12.)—The laconic announcement by the German General Staff, in a bulletin issued on Sept. 2, that Grodno had been captured after house to house fighting left the public without details of the capture of the fortress. The Lokal Anzeiger now prints a delayed account by one of its correspondents, Dr. Stephan Steiner, who entered the city with the Germans and saw much of the fighting at close range.

The correspondent approached the city from the southwest on the evening of Sept. 2. He entered the section of the city south of the Niemen River, but was unable to cross, as pontoons had not yet been built there, and the Russians had destroyed the high iron bridges. The air was thick with humming bullets and the explosion of shrapnel shells, the metal rattling sharply on the walls of the houses.

"The night scene at the water's edge was one of unparalleled grandeur," says Dr. Steiner. "The river, skirted by rows of houses on bluffs 130 feet high, was illuminated by exploding shells, the broad stream sending up everywhere jets of water from the shell fragments. Numerous church towers across the river, with their gilt crosses encircled by clouds of smoke from the shrapnel appeared on the lighted horizon.

"Suddenly a mighty pillar of flame shot up on the other shore, producing a gigantic rain of sparks and burning fragments. The terrific detonation drowned the roar of the cannon. It was the explosion of some Russian ordnance depot. It caused numerous conflagrations in its vicinity, which illuminated brightly the ruins of the gigantic Niemen bridges lying half in the water."

The correspondent left the river and spent the rest of the night in a shed in a suburbs, but sleep was impossible as the bombardment continued throughout the night, growing unusually intense about 3 o'clock in the morning when the Russians on the north side of the river attempted a counterattack, which after several hours' duration was repulsed with sanguinary losses to the attacking forces. He returned to the city before dawn and found heavy German guns brought into position during the night, shelling the Russian forts, six or seven of which still were defending themselves vigorously.

River Bridged at Night.

The Russian artillery stationed at barracks on the northern heights also kept the southern suburbs under a heavy fire, and the rain of rifle bullets still was incessant. Nevertheless, German pioneers succeeded under cover of darkness in putting a pontoon across the river. Several German battalions and batteries

Continued on Page 3.

GERMANY HINTS AT NEW CURB ON SUBMARINES

Bases Mine Theory in Hesperian Case on "Strengthened Instructions" to U-4 Boats.

BERLIN, Sept. 11, (via London.)—The German Foreign Office and the Admiralty reported today that they had no news regarding the Hesperian incident, concerning which Ambassador Gerard asked information recently. The question of whether Americans lost their lives when the Hesperian was blown up will probably have a bearing on the ultimate answer to Washington, it is said.

Since the steamer was a British vessel, bound from a British to a Canadian port, the Germans are inclined to hold that the question on its merits is one concerning chiefly Great Britain and Germany and that American interests can be based only on actual damage to Americans. This attitude is as yet largely academic, for Germany thus far has nothing to indicate that the ship was not destroyed by a mine instead of a submarine, it is stated.

In view of the reiterated and strengthened instructions to submarine commanders, there is little inclination here to accept the assumption that the ship was torpedoed.

REPORT 100,000 LOST BY CROWN PRINCE

French Estimate of Operations Says Great Argonne Efforts Gained Little.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—The violent fighting in the Argonne Wednesday and Thursday was the result of an effort of the army of the German Crown Prince to break through the French lines. The attempt was made with powerful artillery and a large number of troops. Apparently it has had no appreciable result.

The Germans were able to penetrate the French trenches on a part of the front, but were checked immediately. They renewed their attacks again and again, but with such severe losses that they gave up the effort.

This offensive movement, it is said on good authority, has not modified the situation in the Argonne. In making it the Germans have had greater losses, according to the French official figures, than they have inflicted.

The army of the Crown Prince has attempted several times in previous months to break through the French front, but so far has scored no definite success.

The statement is made here that this army has lost upward of 100,000 men, one corps alone losing 40,000 from the ranks, which are being continually depleted and refilled.

TIRED OF KILLING, WRITES AMERICAN

Chicagoan Tells of Experiences in Armored Car That Turned His Hair White.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—From Robert Beck, former owner of a taxicab business here, has come to his friend, Charles Grand, a vivid letter on his war experience. Beck joined the Allies as driver of an armored automobile.

"I am glad to have the chance to tell you that I am alive, and that is all," the letter says. "My hair is nearly white now. I am sorry to tell you that I am deaf and dumb through shock and wounds. I am a motorcycle dispatch bearer and armored car driver.

"I was driving a sixty horse power armored car. I could not drive fast enough through the dead bodies, because the dead bodies and horses were so thick that I could not get through. All at once a shell hit my car and blew it up.

"When they got me from underneath the wrecked car I was deaf and dumb, with my ribs crushed and spine hurt. The other three men I carry with me in the armored car were blown to bits.

"This was a month ago. The doctors have tried to bring my speech and hearing back, but they cannot. The doctors say they will come back in time, because now my nerves are shattered through hardships.

"Charlie, I am tired of killing people. I have been driving an armored car with three Maxim guns inside of it and three men working the guns. They fire 500 shots a minute, and I carry 10,000 rounds inside the car. The car weighs four tons, so you can see what fun we have on the battlefield. I have seen times when I drove my car forty miles an hour into a regiment.

"We have crushed men to death by the mad driving. I have had my radiator thick with blood, and pieces of arms and legs stuck out of my wheels. Many a time in a charge I have been so weak that I could not pull my bayonet out of bodies that I had bayonetted.

"This Summer has been bad for flies. There were millions of flies around us, because there are thousands of dead bodies of men and horses not buried properly. The bodies are thrown anywhere."

TURKS TELL OF GAINS.

Say They Are Gradually Occupying Trenches of the Allies.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 11.—This communication was issued today by the War Office:

"Our artillery threw a shell on the deck of an enemy torpedo boat, which had been bombarding our left wing, and the torpedo boat withdrew. On this wing our troops are gradually occupying enemy trenches.

"Our coast batteries routed two hostile destroyers, which approached the entrance to the Narrows and bombarded our left wing. The same battery successfully bombarded enemy infantry positions at Sedd-elBahr and dispersed a hostile group at the landing place of Morto-Limum."

FRENCH TAX RECEIPTS GROW

Ministry of Finance Thinks Country Is Recovering in Economic Life.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—The tax receipts of the French Government during August were 242,000,000 francs, ($48,500,000,) or only 50,000,000 francs ($10,000,000) less than in August, 1913.

The Ministry of Finance, in commenting on the detailed figures, affirms that they indicate a progressive recovery in the economic life of the country.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY
To Florida, Cuba, Savannah, Atlanta, Birmingham. Best service South. Inq. 1184 B'way. —Advt.

GOLD NOTE BASIS FOR BIG WAR LOAN

One of Several Plans for Raising $750,000,000 in This Country for Allies.

ENVOYS CONFER TOMORROW

Will Discuss Foreign Exchange Situation with Bankers in Chamber of Commerce.

TO SPEND SUNDAY VISITING

Demand Sterling Rates Give Way Easily Under Light Offerings, Dropping 3¼ Cents.

The Anglo-French Commission, which came to New York Friday to devise means of establishing a gigantic credit for the payment of the cost of war munitions sold by Americans to the Allies, will begin its attack on the difficult problem tomorrow morning, when its members will hold the first of their formal conferences with American financiers for an exchange of views.

The view is held by some of the most influential men who are to meet the commission tomorrow that the amount of money which must be provided by the United States if the Allies are to be able to pay their war bills here without stripping themselves of gold is so large that it cannot be provided through any single expedient. That is to say, if the purpose of the visitors is to be realized in full the financing which they will arrange must run to about $750,000,000, and such a sum can only be provided through the adoption of a combination of measures.

It was said in the banking district yesterday that an understanding would probably be reached under which all of the several measures which have been under discussion would be used in part, with several other devices. It is held in some quarters that a considerable amount of international bills now drawn on London banks can in future be drawn on New York, relieving the London discount market to that extent. Another proposal is that gold freed for export be delivered to the London representatives of American banks, to be held there, while certificates of deposit would be issued here against the gold. Still another suggestion that may be worked out is that the British Government pay part of its bills through long-time paper, which would be accepted by the exporters here and indorsed over to banks.

It is understood that whatever arrangements the agents of the Allies decide upon cannot be made effective until confirmed by the authorities at London, but with the Treasury Department kept in daily touch with the progress of the negotiations, it is not believed that this necessity of waiting for confirmation would cause a serious delay.

Most of the conferences of the commission with American bankers, of which there will be many, will be held in the financial district. It is expected that the Chamber of Commerce will tender the commission the use of rooms in the Chamber's building at 65 Liberty Street. These rooms were used by the Hughes Commission in its investigation of the Stock Exchange, and they offer a greater degree of privacy than can be had in a public building.

The visiting bankers have not yet been in Wall Street. They had the forenoon to themselves yesterday and remained in their suite at the Hotel Biltmore, leaving at noon for the country places of some of the local bankers, where they will remain over today. Baron Reading, Lord Chief Justice of England, who is the Chairman of the joint commission, and Basil B. Blackett of the British Treasury Department went to Glen Cove, L. I., to stay at the country home of J. P. Morgan. Octave Homberg and Ernest Mallet, the French Commissioners, are being entertained at the Westbury estate of Willard D. Straight, who is a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. The other two members, Sir Edward H. Holden and Sir Henry B. Smith, were taken to Beechwood, the home of Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank, at Scarborough-on-the-Hudson.

A number of bankers who make it a practice to remain in the country on Saturdays came down to business yesterday, but they said that no arrangements had been made to discuss the matters which brought the Anglo-French Commission here. J. P. Morgan and Henry P. Davison were both at their desks in the Morgan offices, and Mr. Vanderlip put in the half day at his desk at the National City Bank. It was said that there would be no meetings today, and that no business discussions would be taken up until Monday.

Foreign exchange rates yesterday gave way easily under the pressure of small offerings of bills, and the previous day's gain quickly disappeared. Demand sterling, which had closed on Friday at $4.69¼, with a net gain of two cents to the pound, sold at that figure again yesterday, but before noon it slumped off and closed at $4.66, a drop of three and a quarter cents. Francs, quoted in the number which a dollar will purchase, fell from 5.94¾ to 5.96¾. It was said by foreign exchange dealers that the decline was not significant, owing to the small amount of exchange sold.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The activities of the Franco-British financial commission, now in New York, caused a spurt in cable transfers today to 4.71½, the highest point touched since the recent slump. A decline to 4.70 followed, but the quotation closed at 4.70¾.

Dealers are keeping their books even, fearing to be caught on the wrong side of the market when the expected an-

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John D. Rockefeller Decorated by Serbia For Foundation's Fight Against Disease

NISH, Sept. 11 (via London).—The decoration of the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Sava has been conferred upon John D. Rockefeller in recognition of the relief work done by the Rockefeller Foundation in Serbia.

Dr. Richard P. Strong, head of the American Sanitary Commission in Serbia, on leaving the country was made a Grand Officer of the Order of St. Sava by the Prince Regent.

Following a report by Ernest Bicknell and Henry James, Jr., of the war relief division of the Rockefeller Foundation, describing the terrible manner in which Serbia was being scourged by disease, it was announced on March 18 that the Foundation and the American Red Cross had each appropriated $25,000 to aid the work of clearing up the stricken country.

So thoroughly has the task been done that typhoid has practically disappeared and health conditions in Serbia are reported as excellent. The Rockefeller Foundation did not spare money in bringing about this result, and the dozens of American doctors sent to Serbia were ably aided by British and French physicians. Sir Thomas Lipton took an active part in the work of relief.

Dr. James F. Donnelly of New York, who was working with a Red Cross expedition before the Rockefeller Foundation joined in the cleaning up campaign, died a victim of the disease he was fighting on Feb. 22.

SIX HURT AS FLAMES SWEEP MOVIE PLANT

Films Worth $150,000 Burned in the Studios of the Famous Players Company.

WHOLE BLOCK THREATENED

One Fireman Likely to Die After Blaze—Loss Estimated at from $300,000 to $1,500,000.

Flames leaped 200 feet into the air and were visible for miles around the city last evening when films stored in the studio and offices of the Famous Players Film Company, in the old Ninth Regiment Armory Building, 213-227 West Twenty-sixth Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, exploded in the midst of a fire which destroyed the building, caused a loss estimated anywhere between $800,000 and $1,500,000, and sent firemen and spectators to the corps of doctors from several hospitals, overcome by smoke or bruised by heavy streams of water from bursting hose.

Thousands of persons viewed the fire, which was one of the most spectacular that has ever occurred in this city. Of the dozens of persons treated by the ambulance surgeons, who organized a sort of field hospital inside the fire lines, these were sent to hospitals:

BRETOS, Mrs. MAGDALENE, 300 West Thirty-first Street, to Bellevue; shock and bruises.

FOX, WILLIAM, fireman Engine 34; to Bellevue; overcome by smoke.

FREDERICKS, WILLIAM, engineer of Engine 21, to Bellevue, with a fractured skull and many bruises of the body; may die.

JARDINER, FRANK, 15 years old, 34 Horatio Street, to Bellevue, after having been knocked senseless by water from a broken hose.

PIATTI, PAUL, fireman, of Engine 18, to New York Hospital; senseless from smoke.

SCHWARTZ, ——, 220 West Twenty-seventh Street, to Bellevue; fractured right arm, lacerations face and body.

Costly Films Lost.

Much of the great loss will be borne by the film company. Adolph Zukor, President of the company, said films worth $150,000 had been stored in steel vaults, and this was understood not to include the film of "The Twisting Road," in course of preparation and valued at $75,000, in which Mary Pickford appeared.

Mr. Zuckor said some of the films lost were almost priceless. One of these was "Belladonna," in which Pauline Frederick starred. As most of the scenes were acted in the Florida Everglades, he said, the film would cost many thousands of dollars to make again.

In addition, thousands of dollars' worth of costumes were destroyed. Among the losers in this way are Mary Pickford, Marguerite Clark, Hazel Dawn, and John Barrymore. Several pets belonging to the actors and actresses, including six canaries, two parrots, and a Persian cat were destroyed.

Other firms in the building were the Corrugated Paper Products Company in the basement and first floor; J. W. Scheuer, women's dresses, on the second floor, and the Independent Braid Company on the third floor. The film company had the fourth and fifth floors.

Five Alarms Sent In.

It was on the second floor that the fire is supposed to have started, though when smoke was first noticed at 6:55 o'clock last night it was coming from the windows of the film company. How much longer the blaze had smoldered unnoticed no one knows, but when Battalion Chief McGuire arrived in answer to the first alarm the whole building practically was in flames. He sent in a second, which brought Acting Chief "Smoky Joe" Martin, and Martin by 7:33 o'clock had sent in two more alarms. Then came the first of a series of explosions caused by the celluloid films and chemicals in the film company's laboratory in the rear of the fourth floor, and Martin sent in the fifth and last alarm.

Twenty-five engines, five truck companies, and two water towers, with full complements of men, were called to the blaze, for it seemed at first as though nothing could save the whole block on the north side of Twenty-sixth Street between Seventh and Eighth Avenues and possibly the houses in the rear and across the street as well. The building was surrounded by tenements housing negroes, Greeks, and Italians, and these persons, hundreds of them, fled in wild panic when the flames burst through the roof of the old armory building and from all the windows.

Smoke Hampers Firemen.

Heavy clouds of smoke rose from the blaze and then sank again beneath the streams of water which firemen were directing at the building from the roofs of all adjoining houses, until Twenty-sixth Street was made as dark as a pocket. It was impossible for men to pass through it, and firemen worked in relays, relieving one another at the nozzles of hose already carried into the street.

Time and again men were dragged from this pall to the clearer atmosphere of Seventh or Eight Avenues, and there doctors from Bellevue, the Polyclinic, Flower, and the New York Hospitals resuscitated whom they could and sent the others to the hospital. Among the surgeons were Dr. Annie Pjonsland and Dr. Geraldine Watson, both from Bellevue.

A northwest wind which shifted occasionally to the southwest and blew fitfully from there carried sparks and embers out over the eastern part of the city. Ambulance surgeons reported sparks as far east as Second Avenue as they came from Bellevue and Flower Hospitals, and big chunks of blazing débris fell in all the surrounding streets and upon nearby roofs, where tenants of these houses were kept busy with pails of water dousing incipient fires.

Hurt by Bursting Hose.

Fire hose burst frequently and crowds at Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Streets, both at Seventh and Eighth

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MRS. P. RHINELANDER IS BURNED TO DEATH

Alcohol Lamp in Her Tuxedo Home Explodes, Enveloping Her in Flames.

LINGERS FOR TWELVE HOURS

Physicians Work All Night in an Effort to Save Her—Two Sons on Way from the Coast.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO, N. Y., Sept. 11.—Mrs. Adelaide Kip Rhinelander, wife of Philip Rhinelander, and well known in New York society, died early this morning as a result of injuries suffered when an alcohol lamp on her dressing table exploded about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when she was dressing preparatory to going out.

Mrs. Rhinelander, wearing a loose-fitting house gown, was engaged in dressing her hair. For this purpose she lighted the small spirit lamp that stood upon the dresser beside her. Her maid, leaving the room on an errand, had gone downstairs when she heard a cry and immediately Mrs. Rhinelander called for help. The girl hastened back, but by the time she reached the head of the stairs her mistress had ceased calling.

She found Mrs. Rhinelander unconscious, with her hair burned off and her clothing blackened by fire. The explosion of the lamp had showered Mrs. Rhinelander with the blazing liquid. She had apparently attempted to tear her dress off, but, failing in this, she had caught up the spread from the bed and succeeded in wrapping herself in it in such a way that the fire was extinguished. The flames had not communicated to anything in the room.

Physicians were called and the Rhinelander family physician summoned from New York City. They worked over the injured woman all night, but she died shortly after 1 o'clock this morning. Mrs. Rhinelander had not been in the best of health this year, and in June the family came here and occupied the Dinsmore cottage, in Tuxedo Lake. It was said that she had improved greatly in health recently.

It had been the intention of Mr. Rhinelander to leave today for St. Paul to meet his two oldest sons and T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, his brother, the latter's son, Philip Rhinelander, II., and Charles Bull, a friend, who are returning from a trip through the Panama Canal and the San Francisco Exposition. After much effort the party, which is on a Canadian Pacific train, between Vancouver and Calgary, was reached by telegram and notified of the death of Mrs. Rhinelander.

Mrs. Rhinelander was a doughter of Dr. Isaac Lewis Kip of the old Netherlands-French family of De Kype. Her mother was Cornelia Brady, a daughter of William V. Brady, who was Mayor of New York City in 1847.

She married Mr. Rhinelander about twenty-two years ago. Her husband is a son of William Rhinelander, a direct descendant of Philip J. Rhinelander, who fled to America in 1689 to escape the persecution of the Huguenots which followed the revocation of the Edict of Nantes.

Beside her husband Mrs. Rhinelander leaves three sons, Philip Kip Rhinelander, 20 years old, and who is now a sophomore at Harvard; T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, II., 17 years old, and Leonard Kip Rhinelander, 13 years old, and a daughter, Adelaide Kip Rhinelander, 13 years old.

The body will be taken to New York City. Funeral arrangements will be made later.

BULGAR PREMIER COLD TO ANTI-TURKISH PLEA

Relations Are of the Friendliest, He Tells a Deputation of Armenians and Others.

LONDON, Sunday, Sept. 12.—The Sofia correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company sends the following dispatch under date of Sept. 7:

"Premier Radoslavoff today received a deputation from the Armenian colony, which handed him a memorandum describing the desperate situation of Armenians in Turkey and begging him to intervene at Constantinople. The deputation was supported by Bulgarian deputies belonging to various parties, and by a number of Bulgarian journalists.

"M. Radoslavoff said he would send a memorandum to the Bulgarian Minister at Constantinople, with instructions to communicate it to the Porte. After stating what Bulgaria had already done in behalf of the Armenians, M. Radoslavoff expressed the hope that the Porte would give due attention to Bulgaria's friendly advice, the more so as Turco-Bulgarian relations at present were of the friendliest."

WON'T BUY GERMAN GOODS.

Pledge Made by All the Members of the Australian House.

MELBOURNE, Sept. 11.—The entire membership of the House of Representatives, the lower legislative body of the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia, has pledged itself never again to purchase German goods.

WASHINGTON REGARDS ARABIC NOTE AS NARROWING GERMANY'S PLEDGE; AWAITS VIENNA ANSWER ON DUMBA

How van Dyke Sent Archibald Home; District Attorney Here Has the Case

THE HAGUE, Sept. 11, (via London.)—Dr. Henry van Dyke, the American Minister, explains the departure of James F. J. Archibald for New York as follows:

"Being informed of a secret treasonable message from Ambassador Dumba to the Foreign Office in Vienna carried by James Archibald, I stopped Archibald, took up his passport, and sent him back to America aboard the Rotterdam, to report to the Department of State."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The activities of James F. J. Archibald in acting as a messenger for Ambassador Dumba will be referred by the Department of Justice to H. Snowden Marshall, the Federal District Attorney in New York. The attention of the District Attorney will be called to Section 5 of the Penal Code, forbidding criminal correspondence with foreign States, and he will be asked to consider Archibald's part in the Dumba incident in the light of the prohibitions of that statute.

Whether Archibald will be arrested upon landing in New York is undecided. There was a suggestion today that Secretary Lansing might wish to have a personal interview with him first. The general belief here has been that Archibald's conviction would be difficult; but Mr. Lansing's reference in his note requesting Dr. Dumba's recall to the improper employment of Archibald suggests that he had a definite view of that transaction, while the way officials of the Department of Justice talked about the matter today seemed to indicate that they thought a conviction might be obtained.

The Deparment of Justice is collecting facts regarding foreign-language newspaper editors and American citizens suspected of aiding the movement to bring on strikes in munitions factories. While the department contemplates no moves against foreign diplomats or Consular representatives, it was said today that another course would be followed in regard to American citizens and unofficial aliens resident in the United States who were implicated in Dr. Dumba's plans. The department now has a long list of names of this sort, and if indictments should be asked it would cause little surprise.

VIENNA MAY TRY TO DEBATE DUMBA

Washington Sees Possible Refusal to Withdraw Envoy Because of Conspiracy Charge.

PASSPORTS AS THE ANSWER

Ambassador Himself Said to Plan to Sail for Copenhagen on Sept. 22.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—No word has come to the State Department from the Government of Austria-Hungary in answer to the request that Ambassador Dumba be recalled for having "conspired" to cripple munitions factories in this country, and for having employed an American citizen traveling under the protection of an American passport to carry secret information "through the lines of the enemy of Austria-Hungary." While the State Department has no information to that effect, it believes the request for Dr. Dumba's recall was presented to the Foreign Office in Vienna by the American Ambassador, Frederic C. Penfield, on Thursday afternoon.

The fact that no response has come from Austria-Hungary is not regarded as significant, as telegraphic communication between Washington and Vienna is very slow. The only concern manifest —and concern probably is too strong a word—arises from the possibility that the Vienna Government will take issue with the charge of the United States that Dr. Dumba "conspired" and will decline to withdraw him. This course would be unusual, for the merest hint to a Government that its diplomatic representative is persona non grata to another Government is all that is necessary to insure the withdrawal of the diplomat.

Sometimes a Government whose diplomatic representative is in the bad graces of the Government to which he is accredited will ask for reasons for a request for his recall, but in the Dumba case that procedure on the part of Austria-Hungary would be unnecessary, as the reason for finding Dr. Dumba objectionable are set forth in the note which Secretary Lansing cabled to Ambassador Penfield for presentation to the Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs. This, it is acknowledged semi-officially, opens the way for correspondence on the subject between the two Governments, but the acknowledgment does not carry with it the suggestion that President Wilson and Secretary Lansing would consent to any long-drawn-out controversial exchanges over the question of whether this Government was right in deciding that Dr. Dumba was guilty of having "conspired" and therefore no longer acceptable to the United States as a diplomatic representative. Should Austria-Hungary deny the request of President Wilson that Dr. Dumba be withdrawn he will be handed his passports—in other words, dismissed.

No action is to be taken by the Government with reference to the other persons suspected of having been involved in the plan to cripple munitions plants until photographic copies of the papers taken from Archibald by the British authorities at Falmouth have been received here. They are now on their way to this country, having been sent forward by the American Embassy in London. Upon the contents of one of the papers may depend the future relations of this Government toward Captain Franz von Papen, the Military Attaché of the German Embassy, and Alexander

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HAD BERNSTORFF TALKING OF 'WAR'

Quoted as Saying It Would Follow Immediately the Breaking of Diplomatic Relations.

DENIES GIVING INTERVIEW

Also Denies Intrusting Any Papers for Berlin to Archibald.

Count Johann Heinrich von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, was quoted in The Evening Sun yesterday as saying that in the event of a diplomatic break between the United States and Germany "the German submarine commanders will be instructed to sink everything they see, and, of course, this means war within two or three days."

The newspaper stated in big type at the head of its article that the views given were "the views of the German Government as expressed by Count von Bernstorff," and that these views were "obtained officially by The Evening Sun today." Subsequently a statement was sent out by the Associated Press in which he was quoted as saying:

"I have given no interview; I never intend to give an interview, and anything that is published and represented as coming from me is a fake. Obviously, I cannot discuss the particulars of the purported interview, for if I did I would then be giving an interview."

In its final edition The Evening Sun, in brackets, near the head of the Bernstorff article, printed the following announcement:

[Count von Bernstorff was quoted this afternoon, after the appearance of this article, as saying that he had given "no such interview." The Evening Sun did not publish it as a personal interview, but The Evening Sun is in a position to state that these are the views of Ambassador Bernstorff.]

The Natural Result.

All efforts by newspaper men to get into personal communication with Count von Bernstorff in his local headquarters in the Ritz-Carlton yesterday afternoon and last night were frustrated by Dr. A. Edler, his private secretary, who talked only over the telephone and who always said that it was impossible to get the Ambassador himself to come to the telephone. What Dr. Edler had to say coincided with the statement given out by the Associated Press.

An acquaintance of the Ambassador, however, did talk with him with reference to the published story, and the conversation subsequently was repeated to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES by the acquaintance himself. In this conversation, which took place in the lobby of the Ritz-Carlton, Count von Bernstorff, to his acquaintance said, repeated that he would not be interviewed again by newspaper men. That part of the published story in which he was quoted as saying war would come in two or three days after a diplomatic break occurred was read to him.

"Well, would not that be the natural thing if this did happen?" was the comment of Count von Bernstorff, according to this acquaintance.

"Do you deny that this story gives your views correctly?" the Ambassador was asked.

"I will not deny anything, for if I did then I would be interviewed, and I will not be interviewed," was the reply.

Here in part is the story as it appeared in The Evening Sun:

Repeated Bernstorff's Assurances.

"The views of the German Government as expressed by Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, since the country's dissatisfaction with Berlin's note on the Arabic case became apparent, were obtained officially by The Evening Sun today.

"The German view is that the note on the Arabic repeated in every way the

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ARBITRATION CLOUDS ISSUE

German Scheme Departs from Principle United States Contends For.

WON'T TEST OUR SEA RIGHTS

Decision Would Take a Year —Meanwhile Many More Lives Might Be Lost.

ORDUNA NOTE ON THE WAY

Government Hears That Berlin Also Seeks to Justify Attack on Cunarder.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Germany's justification of the sinking of the White Star liner Arabic has presented an exceedingly grave issue for the consideration of the United States Government. The best obtainable impression in Washington is that careful analysis of the memorandum of Sept. 7 has failed to convince officials here that that explanation advances the efforts for an understanding in the submarine controversy in any degree.

Far from contributing toward the adjustment of the issue, the memorandum is regarded as complicating the situation by introducing elements that involve a departure from the fundamental principle for which the United States has been contending in behalf of the rights of noncombatants at sea, and which was thought to have been recognized in the pledge given to the [illegible] Department [illegible] Ambassador on [illegible]

The most [illegible] view element in [illegible] is the refusal of Germany to acknowledge any obligation to grant indemnity in the matter, even if the commander should have been mistaken as to the aggressive intentions of the Arabic. This is regarded here as nothing less than an assertion of a right to sink merchant steamers without warning, even when they do not try to escape or offer resistance, on the mere assumption of submarine commanders.

From all that can be gathered in responsible quarters here, the American Government is not ready to accept any such limitation upon the right of American citizens to traverse the high seas in vessels which do not rob themselves of immunity by efforts to escape or by actually offering resistance. The German Government, according to the best obtainable interpretation of the memorandum, after justifying so radical a departure from the pledge in the Bernstorff memorandum, and after refusing to acknowledge responsibility for any mistaken impression of its submarine commander as to the "intentions"—not the "actions"—of the commander of the liner, proposes that difference of opinion between the two Governments over this "point" be submitted "as a question of international law" to arbitration at The Hague.

The Arbitration Plan.

The best obtainable interpretation here of the offer of arbitration is that the Berlin Government proposes to submit to arbitration only one question—and the lone point which Germany would arbitrate in this case is whether Germany possesses any obligation "to grant indemnity in the matter, even if the commander should have been mistaken as to the aggressive intentions of the Arabic." There is no proposal to arbitrate the question of facts in the Arabic case to ascertain whether the Arabic did or did not try to ram the submarine, but only a proposal to arbitrate the question as to whether Germany can be held responsible for indemnity if the German submarine commander made a mistake.

It is admitted here that there will be no responsibility for indemnity on the part of Germany if it can be proved that the Arabic actually tried to ram the submarine. It is admitted that the Arabic would have lost her immunity from attack if she sought to escape after having been warned. But it is not admitted that the German Government cannot be held responsible for the "mistakes" of its submarine commanders committed in violation of international law, and in disregard of human rights.

Officials of the Government are silent as to their attitude toward the offer of arbitration, but if there is to be any arbitration it is quite certain that the American Government will insist on one condition—that is that any disagreement as to whether the Arabic did or did not offer resistance would be a more proper matter for arbitration.

Suppose, it was pointed out here today, that the United States and Germany should fail to agree on Germany's obligation to pay for the mistakes of her submarine commanders? Would Germany give assurances that similar attacks would not be made during the pendency of the disputed issues in the Arabic case before The Hague Tribunal? Will Germany give assurances that there will be no more attacks on vessels which submarine commanders only "think" have the intention of ramming, until The Hague Court shall have passed on the question of responsibility for and justification of such "mistaken" attacks, or is it the purpose of the German Government to proceed in the future as in the Arabic case? It is understood that the United States would not be willing to consent to such an arbitration and acquiesce in the sinking of merchant ships with loss of American lives during the consideration of the Arabic case in the arbitral court.

Might Cause Year's Delay.

It is believed that it would take at least a year to obtain a decision before The Hague, and in the absence of a guarantee against attacks like that upon the Arabic, hundreds of lives might be lost. Should the arbitrators uphold the

German contention that Germany was under no obligation of responsibility for mistakes by submarine commanders, then both nations could abide by the arbitral judgment that the submarine commander who made the mistake was justified in torpedoing a liner merely because he thought the liner intended aggressive action.

But suppose arbitration should result in a decision that Germany was under obligation to grant indemnity in such a case? The rule of procedure under international law would thus have been settled, but what of the human lives that would have been lost during the arbitration? This is a phase of the German proposal which raises most serious doubts in Washington as to the wisdom of accepting it.

The sum and substance of the German proposal, as apparently understood here, is that, despite the Bernstorff pledge that liners would not sunk without warning unless they tried "to escape or offer resistance," Germany proposes to narrow the pledge by justifying attacks without warning on liners that are "thought" to have aggressive intentions. If this restriction of the fundamental principle for which the American Government has been contending is to be accepted, then attacks similar to that on the Hesperian may just as easily be justified on the theory that the mere presence of a mounted gun on the deck of the liner, even though the gun is not used, may convince the German submarine commander that the gun is carried for aggressive purposes.

Information reached Washington today that a memorandum had been delivered by the Berlin Government to Ambassador Gerard yesterday dealing with the unsuccessful attempt to torpedo the Cunard liner Orduna, and that the German Government had claimed justification for the attack on that ship. The text of the memorandum had not been received here up to a late hour tonight, and it was impossible for officials to know the grounds upon which the Orduna attack was justified.

Think Situation Is Less Acute.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The issue with Germany has turned to a less acute stage during the last twenty-four hours through consideration of the proposal to take the dispute in the questions of fact in the Arabic case to The Hague.

One set of officials believes to do so would amount to arbitrating the principles for which the United States has been contending, and would open the way to practically unlimited submarine operations, with disputed questions of fact and arbitration in each case.

Another set of officials believes that without taking in the principles involved The Hague might properly be allowed to decide, not whether the submarine commander thought he was justified in sinking the Arabic because he believed she was about to ram him, but whether the liner actually was attempting to resist or escape, and if so, whether that justified the commander's act in international law.

Both sets of views are being urged on President Wilson, who will decide what shall be done. Secretary Lansing refused today to indicate his view. The course to be pursued may not be determined for a day or two. Generally, the indications in official quarters were more favorable. Despite the fact that all officials considered the German explantation unsatisfactory and disappointing, there appeared to be more of a prospect for finding some ground on which the two countries could meet.

LONDON VIEW OF ARABIC NOTE.

Press Regards It as an Insult to Our Intelligence.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The Daily Graphic says: "Germany's explanation of the sinking of the Arabic is as much an insult to the United States as was the deed itself. The Captain of the Arabic has expressly stated that no submarine was seen from the bridge of his vessel, and the testimony of one seaman such as he will be sufficient for the civilized world to conclude that once more official Germany is proved to be a colossal liar. And this is the nation which has the brazen affrontry to suggest submitting its case to The Hague with the characteristically impudent proviso that any conclusion reached by that tribunal is to have no binding force. It is as if a condemned murderer were to claim that his crime should be submitted to arbitration on the distinct understanding that he should not be hanged in event of a verdict of guilty."

The Daily Express says: "The Germans lied about the Lusitania and now they have lied about the Arabic. If the United States choses to pay any attention to this latest and most obvious invention, she will be merely inviting the Huns to indulge in further crimes and the consequent transparent falsehoods. Washington, however, does at last appear to be losing its patience."

The Telegraph says: "We now have it explained exactly why two American citizens had to be assassinated. It was because the officer in charge of the submarine thought the Arabic intended to ram his vessel. It is to be noted as a minor point that he was able to submerge his vessel, which, therefore, was not in danger of being destroyed. The upshot of it all is that the lives of noncombatants and neutrals in merchant vessels depend upon the turn which the excited imagination of a German officer may take. We have still to learn what fancies visited the mind of the commander who sank the Hesperian without warning."

As regards Germany's suggestion to submit the dispute to The Hague, The Telegraph adds:

"That is a touch which beggars comment altogether. Germany appeals to a tribunal set up by international law in the name of peace and humanity and for the better observance of the equality between State and State. We shall see what Washington will have to say to this insult to the intelligence of the world and especially to the statesmanship which laid down the principles of the note of July 23."

ANSWERS GERMANY'S CHARGE.

White Star Line Insists Arabic's Captain Didn't See the Submarine.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 11.—The White Star Line made the following statement today to The Associated Press with regard to the German Government's explanation of the torpedoing of the Arabic:

"The German excuse contained in the note published today is just as audacious as the previous one, and is absolutely unsupported by facts. A great point is made of a supposed attempt on the part of the Arabic to ram the submarine, but every one knows that courses must frequently be changed in the channel, and any change of such a kind could not possibly have been taken by the Germans to mean an attempt to ram.

"There is not the slightest question that the Arabic did not try to ram, for the simple reason that the submarine was not seen by Captain Finch. Moreover, the Arabic did not try to escape, the only preparation taken being to put the helm hard over directly the torpedo was seen."

BERLIN COMMENT ON NOTE.

"Dignified and Satisfying," Is Germania's Verdict.

BERLIN, Sept. 11.—"Dignified and satisfying" is Germania's characterization of the German note on the Arabic case. The paper asserts that the destruction of the steamer violated none of the provisions of the agreement presented to the United States Government by Ambassador von Bernstorff, for "there is no doubt the Arabic intended to attack the submarine."

Germania declares there is every reason to believe the Arabic's Captain acted in accordance with his instructions, and adds:

"If the United States has demands to make they must be directed not to Germany, which has observed the rules of warfare, but to Great Britain, which permitted passengers to board a vessel whose captain was instructed and determined to commit a belligerent act if the opportunity offered."

ARABIC CASE "CLEARED UP."

German Press Bureau Thinks Whole Submarine Question Settled.

The following statement, given out as expressing the views of prominent Germans and Austrians, was issued yesterday by the German Information Service:

"The leading event of the week was the clearing up, simultaneously, of the Arabic case and the whole submarine question. Some time ago, the German Ambassador gave assurances that liners would not be torpedoes without warning and that, if the commander of the submarine which sank the Arabic had acted contrary to these instructions, the German Government would disavow this act and apologize. The new note, just presented, even amplifies the original promises of the German Ambassador. The Government backs up the Ambassador in pledging itself that passenger ships will not be attacked by submarines without warning and adequate measures for the safety of passengers and crew, except in certain eventualities, well specified in international law.

"On the other hand, the German Government does not disavow the action of the commander who torpedoed the Arabic, because this commander stated under his service oath that he became convinced, from the actions of the Arabic, that she was about to ram his craft. It will be recalled from the original testimony of Arabic passengers that their steamship was advancing in the direction of the submarine.

"The position of the German Government is now absolutely clear, and consequently, the friendly relations between the United States and Germany are quite restored."

SELFRIDGE EXPECTS ACTION.

Thinks the President's Patience Has Been Tried to the Limit.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—H. Gordon Selfridge, the department store owner, who sailed on the American liner Philadelphia, expressed disgust with Germany's note on the Arabic incident. "It is an affront to the American Government," he said. "Germany has been temporizing with America and putting off definite assurances on the logic that America does not want to go to war, and that she will swallow anything half plausible so long as it savors of an excuse. If the President does not take firm action with Germany within a very few days I'll be mightily amazed. He ought to deal with Bernstorff as he has with Dumba, if the German Government attempts any more nonsense."

No word was heard at the American Embassy or the Foreign Office today regarding the Dumba incident.

ARABIC SURVIVOR HELD.

Federal Officials to Take Affidavit of William Hughes in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 11.—William Hughes, 21 years old, and residing in Kelso., Wash., who said he was on board the White Star liner Arabic when she was torpedoed, was before Judge Baer in Police Court today, charged with vagrancy. Hughes said he was a seaman on the Norwegian bark Morna when she was sunk off Cuxhaven, and had taken passage home on the Arabic.

Judge Baer, after listening to Hughes's story, and looking over his passports, which were stained from his experience in the water, held him until Tuesday at the request of Federal Judge Clarke, who intimated that the Federal authorities might want to get Hughes's affidavit.

"It was about 9 o'clock in the morning, London time," Hughes said, "when I was standing beside the rail on the Arabic, wishing I was back in the United States, or outside the war zone, when we sighted the English merchantman Dunsley. She seemed to have been abandoned. We hove closer. Just before we got to the Dunsley I told my companion, Roy Dugo, who was standing with me, it was about time we were getting lifeboats. I had hardly finished speaking when I saw the torpedo coming. It looked like a shark or a huge fish propelling itself by its tail."

GERMAN PRAISE FOR NOTE.

More Comment on Berlin's Excuse for the Arabic Attack.

From the Cleveland Waechter und Anzeiger.

Washington is in a painful surprise over the difference between Germany's note on the Arabic and the former promises of unconditional reparation. Looking for the former promises, we turn to the statement of the German Chancellor cabled on Aug. 25. There we read: "As long as the circumstances have not been fully cleared up, it is impossible to make a definite statement. Thus far we do not know whether the sinking was caused by a German torpedo, nor do we know whether in this latter case the Arabic herself may not by her actions have justified proceedings of the commander of the submarine. Only after these circumstances have been cleared up will it be possible to say whether the commander went beyond his instructions, in which case the Imperial Government will not hesitate to give such complete satisfaction to the United States as would conform to the friendly relations existing between both Governments."

The German note now states that the actions of the Arabic herself have justified those of the submarine and that the situation therefore does not exist in which the Imperial Government would not hesitate to give such complete satisfaction.

There is nothing to be painfully surprised about. The passengers on board the Arabic have stated that their ship changed her course suddenly toward the Dunsley, where the submarine was operating. The submarine commander had no reason to suspect that the Arabic came upon him to ask for a kiss, but for attack, and he had no reason to warn her under such circumstances.

THE WAR A TEST FOR AMERICA

Lord Cromer Says It Will Test the Solidity of Democracy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—Lord Cromer, in the course of a review in The Spectator of Professor Shield Nicholson's pamphlet, "The Neutrality of the United States in Relation to the British and German Empires," says: "The main issue involved in the present struggle has been stated in many epigrammatic forms. It may be submitted for the consideration of the people of the United States that the essential point, insofar as they are concerned, is that the result of the war will supply a practical answer to a crucial question in which they perhaps, more than any other community on the face of the globe are deeply interested. That question is, 'Is Democracy a Failure?'

"Political philosophers, at least from the days of Bacon downward, have repeatedly pointed out that war and revolution afford the surest tests in estimating the solidity of the foundations on which any political fabric is based. How will Democracy stand this test? No final verdict can as yet be delivered on the relative merits of the two systems when judged by the test which is now being applied. The sword has been thrown into the scale and the sword, insofar as all the events of the present generation are concerned, must decide.

"Meanwhile, the general sympathies of the citizens of the United States can scarcely be a matter of doubt. On every point, German ideals rub diametrically counter to all the principles of Government which the American people hold as most sacred. British ideals on the contrary are in complete conformity with those principles. It would be inconceivable that the Americans should not display sympathy in the one case and antipathy, amounting almost to a feeling of repulsion, in the other. That, however, is in itself no reason why America should actively interfere in the contest."

FRENCH SHIP SUNK IN MEDITERRANEAN

Three of Ville de Mostaganem's Crew Wounded by Shellfire from German Submarine.

NEW ZONE OF ATTACK

U-Boat Believed to be on Her Way to Dardanelles—Three Other Vessels Sunk.

PARIS, Sept 11.—A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Algiers says that the steamer Ville de Mostaganem was sunk on Thursday by gunfire from a German submarine. Sixteen members of the crew, three of them wounded, were picked up.

The steamship was on the way from Cette, France, to Mostaganem, Algeria. The attack occurred at a point seventy miles north of Mostaganem.

The rescued members of the crew escaped in two boats. They were picked up by a British steamer and taken to Algiers. The three wounded men were injured by bursting shells.

The submarine which made the attack flew the German flag. Members of the crew are of the opinion that this is the submarine which, flying the Austrian flag, sunk the French steamship Aude a few hours earlier.

The foregoing dispatch relates the first action by a submarine in the Mediterranean proper, and, with the exception of the bombarding of the French naval base of Bona and the town of Philippeville, on the Algerian coast, by the German battle cruiser Goeben on Aug. 4, 1914, is the first engagement in these waters since the beginning of the war. So far the nearest naval actions to the Mediterranean have been the sinking of the French armored cruiser Léon Gambetta in the Strait of Otranto by the Austrian submarine U-5, on April 26, and the loss of the British troop-ship Royal Edward by a submarine in the Aegean Sea on Aug. 14.

The appearance of a German submarine off Algeria shows that another craft is attempting to repeat the exploit of the U-51, which left Wilhelmshaven early in May, made her way through the Strait of Gibraltar and the Mediterranean and then, on May 26, torpedoed the British battleships Triumph and Majestic in the Dardanelles. The U-51 was herself sunk by Russian warships on June 17 in the Black Sea.

The Ville de Mostaganem belonged to the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, and is the fourth steamship of that line to be sunk by submarines in the last few days. She was a freighter of 2,648 tons.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The British steamship Cornubia, a 1,736-ton steamer, owned in Falmouth, and last reported sailing from Cardiff for Newport, England, has been sunk. Her crew was saved.

The fishing smack Boynerie of Lowestoft also has been sunk. One member of her crew was wounded.

The Amsterdam correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company says that a Dutch steamer has picked up four men of the crew of the English trawler Nimrod, which has been sunk.

GLOOMY LONDON LETTER.

American Woman Writes of Alleged Mismanagement by British.

An American woman temporarily residing in London writes to a friend in New York under date of Sept. 4 as follows:

"I am informed by a high British Government official that the situation in the Dardanelles has never been worse than at present. Eight Generals have been recalled and Sir Ian Hamilton is to be. There is a frightful lack of ammunition. The New Zealanders literally to Egypt for Gallipoli while the trenches and had not a bullet to fire at the fleeing mob—nor could the battleships spare any. Ammunition had to be sent for to Egypt for Gallipoli while the trenches were held and lost by bayonets alone. The Australians were kept six weeks on their transports and the New Zealanders three weeks owing to grave mismanagement, and landed to find the Turks thoroughly intrenched with barbed wire run out in the water so no boats could land, and the soldiers sprang out in water chest-deep and into these entanglements.

"Eighty houses were destroyed and seventy lives lost in the Camden Town raid. England is very blue about the Russian reverses, but confident, I am told. I am told also that the mysterious prisoner of war in the Tower is no less a personage than Prince Eitel Fritz, and perhaps if this is true it cheers them up. No one can get passes to see the Tower now. It sounds like the 'Man in the Iron Mask,' does it not? I got this information from an official who knew the man who went to get the Prince on disembarking.

"I have tried to get you some of the Government recruiting posters. I call them most undignified, for they try to shame men into enlisting, and it is the ones who have no shame who ought to be dragged in by the scruff of the neck. Posters run like this: A picture of Roberts, and 'He did his bit; have you done yours?' I believe a large percentage of these people believe the war will win itself in time. The last air raid was in Eastwell in Kent, at Lady Northcote's place. That is not generally known, and one bomb nearly hit the Princess Alexander of Battenberg, the guest of Lady Northcote. Her brother is the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, and is serving in the German Army."

GOLD NOTE BASIS FOR BIG WAR LOAN

Continued from Page 1.

nouncement of an American loan or credit is made. Such an announcement might be expected to send the market nearer to the normal level.

LOOKS TO LORD READING.

Washington Thinks He May Seek to Settle Disputes with Britain.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—There is some reason to believe that there is a substantial basis for the statement made by The London Law Journal, which was contained in a cable dispatch printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES today, that Lord Reading's visit to this country with the Anglo-French Financial Commission is due, in part, to the purpose "to apply his great organizing and judicial powers to arrangement of some basis of settlement" of judicial questions pending between the United States and Great Britain "by the formation of a mixed court or other special tribunal."

No authoritative statement on the subject was obtained, but it was learned that information had reached here prior to the arrival of Lord Reading in this country that he might undertake to discuss with the United States Government matters of international law intimately connected with the existing differences over British interference with American trade.

ALLIES GUARD BELGRADE.

British Marines and French Airmen Stop Austrian Attacks.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NISH, Sept. 11, (Dispatch to The London Weekly Dispatch.)—Thanks to the valuable services rendered by the British marines and French airmen at Belgrade, the Austrians dare not bombard the Serbian capital any more. Until five months ago the Austrians had Belgrade at their mercy, but the arrival of bluejackets from the British Mediterranean fleet with big guns put a different complexion on affairs. The French have also several guns covering the Austrian town of Semlin.

The British contingent commanded by Admiral Troubridge make good practice with powerful guns every day. At present they are bombarding the trenches the Austrians are building on the opposite side of the Danube.

Belgrade is protected from hostile air raids by a squadron of French aeroplanes. During five months service the Frenchmen have had a single mishap while they have wrecked three Austrian machines of the Aviatik type.

BULGARIA BLAMES RUMANIA.

Says It Is Her Fault That an Understanding Has Not Been Reached.

SOFIA, Thursday, Sept. 9, (via London, Sept. 11.)—Discussing Rumania's claims that Bulgaria had not been inclined to enter into negotiations with Rumania concerning matters which were considered an obstacle to a better understanding between the two countries, the statement was made at the Bulgarian Foreign Office today that Premier Radoslavoff had on two occasions been able to show the Entente Ministers here that the fault was not Bulgaria's.

Several weeks ago, while M. Derussi, the Rumanian Minister to Bulgaria, was absent, leaving Chargé d'Affaires Guranesco in charge, a meeting of one of the Entente Ministers and Premier Radoslavoff took place, with M. Guaranesco present. The Entente Minister mentioned reproachfully that Bulgaria was doing nothing toward cultivating better relations with Rumania.

Premier Radoslavoff, according to the statement, then asked M. Duranesco, in the presence of the Entente Minister, whether Rumania was willing to enter into negotiations with Bulgaria, to which M. Guranesco replied: "I have no instructions from my Government to that effect."

The second effort to convince the Entente Minister here that Rumania, not Bulgaria, was at fault was made by Premier Radoslavoff at a dinner given by the Entente Minister in honor of the new British Minister, Hugh J. O'Beirne, at which the Premier was a guest. The Rumanian Minister, M. Derussi, however, was absent.

The Entente Minister again intimated that Bulgaria was blocking the road to an agreement with Rumania. Premier Radoslavoff suggested that M. Derussi be sent for. This was done, and, when questioned, the Rumanian Minister answered that he was not empowered to enter into pourparlers. The dinner took place at the Russian Legation, and the question was put by the Russian Minister, M. Savinsky.

GIFT FOR FRENCH WOUNDED

$4,200 Presented in Behalf of Committee of Mercy.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—Frederick H. Allen of New York, on behalf of the Committee of Mercy, has given 21,000 francs ($4,200) to Adrien Mithouard, President of the Municipal Council of Paris, to assist in the equipment of trains for the transportation of wounded soldiers.

The committee includes ex-President Theodore Roosevelt, ex-Senator Elihu Root, Mayor John Purroy Mitchel, Dr. Charles W. Eliot, August Belmont, and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid. M. Mithouard thanked the donors in the name of the City of Paris for the generous gift.

HAD BERNSTORFF TALKING OF 'WAR'

Continued on Page 2.

assurances of Count von Bernstorff when he asked Secretary Lansing to suspend judgment until the German Government had a chance to hear from the Captain of the submarine.

"The Ambassador is quoted as saying that the United States has won, with his co-operation, a diplomatic victory, since Germany has conceded the seafaring principles for which President Wilson has been contending. The Ambassador is reported to be amazed that the newspapers and American citizens should continue to speak of breaking off diplomatic relations.

"'There seems to be a liking in this country,' the Ambassador is quoted as saying, 'for talk about breaking off diplomatic relations. Does anybody, I wonder, understand what breaking off relations means? Look at the state of affairs. Germany has, out of deference to the United States, and solely out of deference to the United States, made most important concessions.

"'Germany, understand, has adopted reprisals against England because of England's blockade order and attempt to starve the entire German people, and we have adopted our submarine policy as a reprisal. Then out of deference to the United States we have made the concession that no passenger ship shall be attacked unless it attempts to escape or ram.

"War in Two or Three Days."

"'This has been achieved through diplomacy. If diplomatic relations are broken off the German submarine commanders will be instructed to sink everything they see, and of course this means war within two or three days.'

"The Ambassador was quoted as declaring that no one could entertain any doubt about war coming within a few days after the breaking off of diplomatic relations.

"'England,' he was quoted as saying in this connection, 'has put up a bluff of starving our entire people, and so no reprisal can be strong enough. As it was only out of deference to the American people and American diplomacy that anything was changed the German Government, if relations were broken off, would naturally resume its determined policy of reprisal to the fullest extent.'

Denies Giving Archibald Papers.

Earlier in the day, before the appearance of The Eevning Sun story and before the announcement that he never gave interviews, Count von Bernstorff received newspaper men in his suite at the Ritz-Carlton and denied that he had intrusted any papers to James F. J. Archibald, the correspondent, in whose possession was found the communication from Dr. Dumba regarding a tie-up of American munition plants.

The Count said he wanted to deny "in the most strenuous terms" that he had intrusted any papers to Archibald. He said that Archibald had rendered him services as a messenger, but that he had declined them. He said he felt certain that the British would intercept Archibald and that any papers found in his care would be confiscated.

The Ambassador was asked whether he had intrusted papers to messengers he considered more reliable.

"I do not care to discuss that," he replied, smiling. "My only intention is to impress upon you that Mr. Archibald acted in no official capacity for me."

The Count was quoted as saying that British detectives constantly shadowed him, that he never stirred but what they were after him.

It was said at the Rits-Carlton last night that Count von Bernstorff intended to go to Washington today. He will be accompanied, it was said, by Dr. Edler and an attache of the embassy. A friend of the Count said that the Ambassador told him he was going to Washington "to look around," as he had not been there "in more than a week."

WASHINGTON IGNORES IT.

Won't Take Cognizance of Statements Not Made Directly.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The Government will pay no attention to the published statements attributed to Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, the most important of which was, from the viewpoint of the United States, that "if diplomatic relations are broken off the German submarine commanders will be instructed to sink everything they see, and of course this means war within two or three days." That the news article purporting to give the opinions of the Ambassador will be ignored was learned on high authority tonight. There was no qualification in what was said. "Not a particle of notice will be given to it," was the assertion made.

This decision, it was learned, had been reached without reference to the subsequent interview with Count von Bernstorff in which he appeared to repudiate the statements attributed to him. While no detailed explanation was obtained of the reasons that led the Administration to decide that it would not notice the publication purporting to give views of the German Ambassador on the subject of the Arabic case and the differences between Germany and the United States over the submarine warfare, it was surmised that the Administration felt that as Count von Bernstorff was not quoted directly but through the medium of another and unnamed person, it could not take cognizance of the statements used in connection with his name.

The Administration did not pass on the question of whether Count von Bernstorff actually expressed the views attributed to him. It decided to ignore the published statement of the opinions purporting to have been expressed by the Ambassador, presumably for the reason that they were stated on the authority of an unnamed person. If the Administration became convinced that the statements were authorized by Count von Bernstorff and were put out for the purpose of influencing the action of the United States in the Arabic case, resentment over this purpose might bring the matter into official notice.

It is fully appreciated here that there will be no lack of effort to endeavor to give the impression that if the Government breaks relations with Germany war between the two countries is certain. But all the evidence at hand indicates that the Administration will refuse to be influenced by any such direct or implied threat.

If the Government were looking for an excuse to send Count von Bernstorff back to Germany it could call on him for a statement as to the truth of the opinions attributed to him in the news articles published today. But it is not looking for any such excuse. There is no disposition in official circles to make trouble for the German Ambassador, but, on the contrary, a desire to treat him with the utmost consideration. This does not mean, however, that no notice would be taken of any violation on his part of his diplomatic privileges. There is a determination on the part of the Administration, shown in the Dumba case, to resent any interference by foreign diplomatic representatives in the domestic affairs of this country.

TODAY'S SUNDAY TIMES

Consists of 102 Pages,

as follows:

I. Rotogravure and Picture Section.

II. General News.

Full Text of the Revised State Constitution Adopted by the Albany Convention.

III. Sports, Financial, Business.

IV. Magazine Section.

COUNTESS TARNOWSKA TELLS DREADFUL LIFE STORY.
OKLAHOMA'S TOWN FOR WIDOWS.
HOW FIVE PUPS WEATHERED GALVESTON'S FLOOD.
ELIZABETH HONORS INVENTOR OF SUBMARINE.
WHAT EQUAL PAY FOR MEN AND WOMEN MEANS. *By Mr. and Mrs. John Martin*
"I FEEL LIKE A BOY AGAIN".....*Says James Whitcomb Riley*
SOME WOMEN NEED CAREERS.....*Says Mrs. Arthur Dodge*
NEW YORK AN IDEAL SUMMER RESORT.....*Says Antonio Scotti*
WHAT ARE THE SIX BEST NOVELS?....*Answered by Noted Writers*
JOSEPH A. ANGLADA SUGGESTS U. S. AUTO FLEET. *By Grosvenor Clarkson*
U. S. SHOULD STUDY GERMAN STATE SOCIALISM. *Says Frederic C. Howe*
PROBLEMS OF DUAL NATIONALITY....*By Richard W. Flournoy, Jr.*
RUPERT BROOKE.....*By Joyce Kilmer*
FRENCH PARALLEL TO THE FRANK CASE.
ART AT HOME AND ABROAD.
A SOURCE OF INNOCENT MERRIMENT.
"CAUGHT!"—CARTOON.

V. Review of Books (Folded in Magazine Section).

VI. The Week on the War Fronts in Europe, by a Military Expert.

Fashions, Theatres, Automobiles, Queries.

VII. Real Estate.

ACCUSES ENGLAND OF LACK OF CANDOR

Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung Prints Article on 1912 Rapprochement Negotiations.

SACREDNESS OF TREATIES

Mutual Confidence Always Necessary, Declares the Paper, in an Article Apparently Inspired.

BERLIN, Sept. 11, (by Wireless Telegraphy to Sayville N. Y.)—Another chapter in the controversy between Germany and England concerning the efforts made in 1912 to bring about a rapprochement is published in the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, which is frequently the mouthpiece of the German Government. The article discusses the recent statement of the British Government on this subject, the text of which has just reached Berlin. The Overseas News Agency quotes from this newspaper as follows:

"The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung shows that the recent declaration of the British Foreign Office contains several incorrect statements. This newspaper first proves that the Anglo-German negotiations did not fail because Germany sought England's absolute neutrality. When Viscount Haldane (then British Secretary of War) returned to London after his visit to Berlin, Germany had already given up this clause and replaced it by a clause under which neutrality was to be guaranteed in the event that one nation went to war, provided the other party to the agreement had not been the aggressor.

"The British argument now advanced, that under such a clause Germany would have a guarantee of England's neutrality by seeming to avoid aggressive acts, but in reality causing her allies to take the aggressive, is refuted by the fact that the situation would be the same as regards England. It would have been equally possible for England to allow an ally to attack Germany and then abandon neutrality on the ground that Germany had provoked the attack.

"Indispensable Basis" of Treaties.

"The newspaper states that mutual confidence is the indispensable basis of international agreements, without which it is impossible to bring them about. Germany, therefore, suggested that the new engagements ought not to be in conflict with the treaty of the Triple Alliance. England now refers to Italy as having stated that Germany was the aggressor in the present war.

"It is evident, however, that Italy's allies are not inclined to discuss the origin of their present friendship with that nation, which could hardly be revealed in view of the sacred character of international treaties.

"The reports of the German Ambassador at London prove that Sir Edward Grey (British Foreign Secretary) declined Germany's suggestion regarding the wording of the agreement because he feared it would endanger England's friendship with Russia and France.

"Sir Edward was also quoted by the German Ambassador as declaring his absolute confidence in the person and policy of the German Chancellor, and as saying that the word of the Chancellor, and also of the Emperor, would be sufficient guarantee of the good faith of Germany, and that it would be necessary to insert the neutrality clause in its changed form if the bill providing for an increase in the German Navy were to be withdrawn. The Ambassador, by error, suggested once more the absolute guarantee of England's neutrality, but soon withdrew this on account of special instructions which he received from the Chancellor. This fact is not mentioned by the British Foreign Office.

German Suggestion Rejected.

"A new clause was then suggested to the effect that England should remain neutral should war be forced upon Germany. The British Government replied that such a treaty would be more far-reaching than any other engagement entered upon by that country, and suggested that a stipulation be made to provide that England should neither make nor join in an unprovoked attack on Germany. The German Government pointed out the distinction between a promise not to harm Germany and a promise to assist Germany, and added that Anglo-French relations were not of such a nature as to necessitate neutrality negotiations.

"England thus asked Germany, the Nordeutsche Allegemeine Zeitung states, to withdraw the Navy bill, and offered to promise not to attack Germany, either alone or in conjunction with her allies, without cause. The German Government replied that if the proposed neutrality treaty were unprecedented in England's policy the withdrawal of the German Navy bill was unprecedented in the history of the world.

"After these negotiations had failed, the same British Minister exchanged the well-known notes with the French Ambassador, which resulted in the conclusion of the anti-German understanding.

"This newspaper further says that the secret archives of the British Foreign Office contain singular documents concerning Viscount Haldane's mission to Berlin. For example, the French insisted that their Ambassador at London be informed by Sir Edward Grey concerning every phase of the Anglo-German negotiations."

TO STEADY BRITISH FLIERS.

Sperry Sails to Help Install Stabilizers on Aeroplanes.

Lawrence Sperry, the aviator, and son of the inventor of the gyroscopic stabilizer for aeroplanes, sailed yesterday for England in the American liner New York to attend to the equipment of the British war machines with the stabilizers.

He said that already twenty of the hydroaeroplanes in the British Navy had been equipped with them and the big machines now being constructed in the United States and Toronto, including the Canada, would also be fitted with stabilizers as soon as they arrived in England. Mr. Sperry asserted that by the use of his father's invention the operators in the aeroplanes could hurl bombs at the enemy with greater precision.

FLEET SHELLS TURKS' FORTS

Italian, British, and French Warships Attack Points Close to Smyrna

Il Progresso Italo-Americano prints this cable dispatch from its Paris correspondent, C. A. Traversi, this morning:

"Dispatches from Athens state that a squadron of light Italian cruisers, cooperating with French and English warships, have concentrated in Levantine waters and are bombarding the fortified camp of the Turks at Aivali (opposite the island of Mitylene and north of Smyrna in the Aegean Sea), and also the Turkish fortifications at Smyrna and Vourla, (a town at the mouth of the Bay of Smyrna).

"The attack is being accompanied by vigorous action on the part of aeroplanes and hydro-aeroplanes, which have dropped hundreds of bombs on the enemy's positions.

"The fortified camp has been destroyed by fire, and although the forts returned the assault, it was observed from our ships that they suffered severely."

GUN ROAR UNCEASING ALONG FRENCH LINES

Terrific Artillery Fire Kept Up by Joffre's Men—Grenades and Bombs in the Argonne.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—Big guns are in uninterrupted action at very many points of the western front, as they have been for two weeks. Particularly violent artillery encounters are in progress near Artois and Roye, on the heights of the Meuse, and in Lorraine.

Mine combats are the chief form of conflict between the Somme and the Oise, while in the Argonne the soldiers on both sides are using bombs and hand grenades in their frequent engagements.

The night bulletin of the French War Office reads:

Great activity on the part of the artillery continues on the Artois front, and to the south of the Somme in the environs of Roye.

On the canal, from the Aisne to the Marne, the enemy has attempted two surprise attacks against our advanced posts near Saptigneul, but was completely checked.

A struggle with bombs and grenades in the Argonne has been in progress. Cannonading has occurred on both sides in the Forest of Montmare, and in Lorraine on the front of the Loutré and the Vezouve.

The afternoon bulletin says:

There was uninterrupted artillery fighting last night in the sectors of Neuville and Roclincourt, as well as to the south of Arras.

Between the Somme and the Oise the encounters with mines continue actively. In the suburbs of Faye our artillery has bombarded the trenches and the works of the enemy.

In the Argonne district, at St. Hubert and at Courtes Chaussés there have been engagements with bombs and hand grenades.

There were particularly violent artillery encounters to the east of Eparges, in the Department of Meuse; as well as on the Lorraine front; to the north of Arracourt, in the Forest of Parroy, and to the south of Leintrey, all in the Department of Meurthe and Moselle.

This statement was issued by German Army Headquarters:

The trenches on Hartmans-Weilerkopf (in Alsace) which we captured on the 9th of September have been retained, despite two attacks by the French.

This statement concerning the progress of hostilities was given out by the Belgian authorities at Havre:

Artillery fire continued throughout the night and morning, especially in the vicinity of Steenstraete and Ramscapelle, the latter receiving more than 1,500 projectiles, which did no damage. Throughout the day there was intermittent firing along the whole front. During the afternoon we shelled the enemy successfully. No infantry action occurred.

TWO NEW PAPERS IN PARIS.

Gustave Tery Has Daily and Le Canard Enchaine Satirizes Clemenceau

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—Two new publications appeared in Paris yesterday.

One was the L'Oeuvre, a daily, which declared it would have no political bias and which succeeded a political weekly of the same name. It is edited by the well-known journalist Gustave Téry, who was a leader in the attacks upon Joseph Caillaux, former Finance Minister before the war.

The other new arrival is called Le Canard Enchainé, and is mainly made up of humorous skits based on Clémenceau's L'Homme Enchainé. It will appear on the 10th, 20th, and 30th of the month. Its introductory editorial, which made a hit here, said:

"In no part of the Italian Kingdom," reads an appeal issued jointly by Mr. Choate, Mr. French, Mrs. Crowinshield, and Mrs. William Gilman Thompson, "is the need for organised relief more compelling than it is in Sicily. Since Italy entered the great war, the gratifying number of Sicilian enlistments has occasioned pitiable distress among the women and children of the island, for a soldier at the front generally means a destitute family at home. The Government allows each mother of a family eight cents a day, and each child over four, two cents a day for their support."

The President of the Relief Fund in Sicily is Don Francesco Atanasio, Mayor of Taormina, and the Vice President the Duke of Catania.

STOPS PACKING IN COTTON.

France Directs Parcels for Prisoners in Germany Be Wrapped in Paper.

PARIS, Sept. 11. A semi-official note from the War Office today recalls to the public that this department recently advised persons who send parcels to prisoners of war in Germany to pack the objects in cotton for better protection. The public is now advised not to use cotton in this manner, but to wrap the parcels in paper. This action was taken presumably on account of the reported scarcity of cotton in Germany.

BULGARS TO FIGHT ALLIES?

Cologne Hears the Sofia Government Has Indicated Possibility.

COLOGNE, Sept. 11, (via London.)—According to the Cologne Gazette the Bulgarian Government is sending an official pamphlet to all local papers, explaining that Bulgaria might for economic and political reasons be compelled to abandon neutrality and range itself with the central powers.

ITALIANS ADMIT CHECK.

Infantry Advance, but Are Beaten Back, Both Sides Report.

VIENNA, Sept. 11 (via London).—An official statement issued today says:

"On the Italian front enemy artillery yesterday developed vigorous activity on the entire front of the coastal district and against the Southwest sector of the plateau of Doberdo.

"Infantry advanced during the night on the front running from Vermigliano to Monte Cosch. Surprised by the fire of our bomb-throwers, the Italians retreated to their dugouts.

"No important events occurred in the Tyrolean or Carinthian frontier districts."

ROME, Sept. 11, (via Paris.)—The following official statement was issued tonight at Italian General Headquarters:

"Small successes have been gained by detachments of our troops while making reconnoissances in the Redi Castello zone and in the Valleys of Camonica, Upper Tirano, and Ledro.

"Enemy groups, having during the night crept up to the wire intanglements before our positions on Monte Maronia, on the plateau northwest of Arslero with the evident design of destroying them, were discovered and driven off by our fire. Other enemy forces tried to set fire to the wood on the western ridge of Montepiano, (Valley of Rienz,) but were repulsed.

"Engagements favorable to us have occurred at Passo della Sentinella and at Piano.

"In the Tolmino section one of our detachments succeeded by main force in capturing part of the enemy's entrenchments on the Santa Maria Heights, but, being subjected to an intense artillery fire, bombs containing asphyxiating gas, and flames from projectors, was obliged to fall back to the neighboring trenches."

LAUDS WAR RELIEF WORK.

French Ambassador Says His Country Never Will Forget.

CHADD'S FORD, Penn., Sept. 11.—Jean J. Jusserand, the French Ambassador to the United States, expressed the appreciation of his country for the work done by Americans in establishing and maintaining hospital and ambulance service in France during the present war, in an address delivered today at the 138th anniversary of the Battle of Brandywine. Sixteen tablets were unveiled marking the progress of that battle, which led up to the occupation of Philadelphia by the British.

Ambassador Jusserand reviewed the friendly relationship of France to this country as a result of the active part taken in the War of the Revolution by Lafayette. He asserted that the service rendered by Americans in France during the present war had won the everlasting regard of the French people.

President Wilson, who had been invited to participate in the exercises, sent a letter of regret, in which he said:

"I should have greatly enjoyed the opportunity to say how thoroughly worth while it seems to me to do things of that sort and to keep bright and definite in the minds of the people of the country the events, both great and

STRIKE PLOTTER FLED SCANDAL

Warm, Author of Plan Dumba Adopted, Was Accused in Hungary of Bribing Deputies.

WAS THEN KNOWN AS DIENES

An Ex-Deputy Himself—Friends Say He Disappeared to Insure the Ministry's Downfall.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Sept. 11.—Revelation was made here today by friends of William Warm, the Hungarian editor who is the supposed author of the memorandum on methods of crippling munitions plots, indorsed by Ambassador Dumba, that Warm's real name was Martin Dienes. According to them he came to this country ten or twelve years ago from Hungary, where he had been a member of Parliament. Warm or Dienes is accounted the leading Magyar writer in the United States, and his department in the Cleveland Szabadsag, usually occupying much of the second page, is widely read.

The uncovering of further facts about the Austro-Hungarian plot to cripple Western industry seems to indicate that as a factor in the project Warm or Dienes was only second to Ambassador Dumba and undoubtedly antedated him in activity.

Z. Zalay of The Toledo Hungarian Herald is quoted in dispatches as stating that Warm or Dienes was inspired to start his campaign by an alleged incident in Alabama.

"In Ensley, Ala.," said Zalay, "the entire force of Austro-Hungarians working there was discharged. They were working at the mill of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railway Company, which was turning out big shipments of barbed wire for the Allies in Europe. It was a cruel thing to do, and I think it started all this trouble."

It is said that Warm or Dienes took this Alabama affair as a grievance and frequently thereafter expressed the view that the only way to help Austria-Hungary win the war was to cause strikes in the Middle West munitions plants.

More facts came out today of how employes in this district worked to circumvent the plotters. Officials of the Corporations Auxiliary Company, with offices here and branches in New York, Cleveland, Chicago, and other cities, told how they had warned men in factories in the Middle West to combat the hostile conditions caused by Austria-Hungarian agents. The Corporations Auxiliary Company, which is an information bureau rather than a detective agency, worked for months to ferret out the instigators of anti-munitions activities.

Scapegoat to Overthrow Ministry.

Local acquaintances of William Warm confirmed the statement from Detroit that he bore the name of Dienes when he was in Hungary and was at one time a Deputy in Parliament.

Dienes left Hungary after he had been attacked in 1906 in Parliament in connection with the bribery scandal which caused the downfall of the Khuen-Hedervary Ministry. At that time he was an ex-Deputy and was the editor of Independent Hungary, a daily of Budapest. In July of 1913 he was accused in a speech made in Parliament by Deputy Papp of being the emissary of Khuen-Hedervary in an effort to influence the opposition Legislators to give up their obstructionist tactics.

Deputy Papp charged that money was offered to him. He pointed to others in the Parliament, and said that they also had received offers of pecuniary inducements to cease their opposition to Government measures. Deputy Papp asserted that Khuen-Hedervary was the man behind the corruptionist.

Khuen-Hedervary appeared before Parliament and said that he did not know Dienes. Nevertheless, a Bribery Commission was appointed to investigate the charges. The efforts of the commission, however, were nullified by the disappearance of Dienes, but the charges led to the speedy overthrow of the Khuen-Hedervary ministry.

The Opposition, some of whose members were offered bribes, was at the time powerful enough to prevent the passage of the budget. They belonged to the Nationalist Party, and their demands were that the Hungarian Army should bear the Hungarian flag, and that they should receive commands in the Hungarian, not the German tongue; and that Hungary and Austria should be represented by separate Ambassadors.

While the Opposition was in a minority, it was able by obstructionist tactics, which the rules of Parliament allowed, to hold up legislation of all kinds and bring Governmental affairs to a standstill. The principal speakers of the Opposition were those to whom, it was charged, bribes were offered.

Dienes, according to influential New York Hungarians, was a powerful figure in Hungary up to the time of the bribery charges, and although it ruined his career it was held by members of the Opposition that he could have made a defense, but deliberately made himself the scapegoat by disappearing, in order that his testimony might cause the downfall of Khuen-Hedervary and others in power.

Warm has lived in this country most of the time since 1903, but in spite of his political and journalistic activity, has never been able to gain influence with the better educated Hungarians in this country.

LUDWIG THREATENS SUITS.

Says He Is Innocent of Plot and Can Prove It.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 11.—Dr. Ernest Ludwig, Austro-Hungarian Consul here, threatens to sue newspapers which accused him of activity in plans to cause strikes in plants manufacturing munitions for the Allies. Suits charging libel will be filed Monday, it is said, against The New York World and The Detroit Free Press. The suit against The World will be for $500,000 and that against The Free Press for $100,000.

Asked if he would sue any other papers, he refused to answer, saying:

"The World and The Free Press have been the aggressors, and seem to have conspired to bring my name into the charges they have been making. They have been the instigators, and they are the ones I wish to prove the assertions."

He denies with vigor the charges made against him, and says he wishes to bring the entire matter to light.

"I am entirely innocent, and I wish President Wilson and the American people to know it," he said.

"I have the fullest confidence in the sense of justice of the President, and I sincerely believe he will give me the fullest chance to bring this matter to a showdown with The World. They have made charges which are not only unjust, but which they cannot substantiate.

"They have maligned me, my Vice Consul, and my office, and I am asking for justice. I am sure the President will not hamper me by any future diplomatic move which will interfere with airing the entire matter before the courts. This Government, I believe, is fair, and I am sure they will not permit any newspaper to make serious charges against a stranger in this country which it cannot prove."

'TEUTONIC SON' TOO RADICAL.

Official of Order Suspended Because of Violent Threats.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—Otto J. Krampikowsky, master of ceremonies of the Teutonic Sons of America, has been suspended and summoned to show cause why he should not be expelled for "making false charges and spreading false reports."

Officers of the Teutonic Sons charge that Krampikowsky threatened to blow up Armour & Co.'s plant and also munition factories near Chicago; that he boasted that he would start a revolution if exports of munitions to the Allies were not stopped, and that he was a spy working in the interests of Germany's enemies.

Krampikowsky, in turn, charges that Caspar Meinhausen, President of the order, boasted, in the presence of witnesses, that he had $5,000 in his possession to pay for blowing up American factories, and that Meinhausen, in a speech, advocated knocking out President Wilson's teeth instead of sending him petitions.

ALL AMERICAN IS HOSPITAL 32 BIS

A War Benefaction That Is Officered, Equipped, and Maintained Here.

HOUSED IN AN OLD CHATEAU

Mrs. William Fitz Gerald, Whose Son Is at the Front, Founded It and Keeps It at Top Notch.

Of the several American war hospitals in France, perhaps the most truly American is that at Passy, near Lens, known in the Government records as "Hospital 32 Bis." Not only are its doctors, nurses, and staff American, but everything in it came direct from New York. When its establishment was decided upon, the war had already exhausted the available hospital equipment in France. So everything was sent from this city—beds and bedding, furnishings and supplies, operating tables, instruments, sterilizers, X-ray apparatus, linen, kitchen utensils, and everything else that could possibly be needed.

Hospital 32 Bis has received high praise from the French Government since it was accepted as a unit of the regular military hospital system. It regularly cares for a full quota of 170 seriously wounded soldiers, and it is busy all the time.

The hospital was given and equipped by Mrs. William Fitz Gerald, the American widow of an Englishman, who has a son who is a Major in the English army, and is now at the front. Mrs. Fitz Gerald herself was here when the war broke out, and finding that she could not go abroad, she decided to establish the hospital. She has since maintained it at her own expense, and says she will continue to do so until the end of the war.

The French Government turned the Château of Passy over to Dr. Percy Turnure, who went over to establish the hospital. The staff consists of six American doctors, three sisters from the French Hospital, and two ambulance drivers. The doctors are Joseph Wheelwright, J. C. Walker, John Irvin, J. O. Jimenis, William Braddock, and Alice Gregory, and the ambulance drivers are Percy Dodge and Richard Osborn, recent graduates of Yale.

The Château of Passy consists of a large, light stone building, two storied, with a mansard roof, wings on either side projecting toward the approach into the court of honor. The whole is surrounded by a wide and deep moat. It was formerly a reformatory for girls, but had been abandoned some time before the outbreak of the war. At the time the Hospital 32 bis, which is supported by the Fitz Gerald Foundation, took it over, 120 refugees were quartered in it. Other quarters were found for these, and after the necessary repairs were made the hospital was opened.

The staff crossed on the steamship Touraine, on the trip on which her cargo was set on fire by a bomb, and when the château was ready for patients Dr. Turnure reported to General Polin, Inspector General of the Fifth Army Region, who, after a survey, accepted the hospital and placed it on the regular army list.

Shortly after this the patients began to arrive. They were unloaded at the nearest railway station and brought with speed in the two motor ambulances to the hospital. On one day seventy patients were received. The usual number, however, is between ten and twelve. Never has there been more in the hospital than 170, the full quota, and at times it has been necessary to make shift to care for extra ones until vacancies occurred in the wards.

When the patients arrive they are immediately taken to the receiving department, where, according to the governmental regulation, their valuables are checked and their names and army numbers are taken, with all the other information required. Their tattered, mudstained clothes are removed, and each man, if his condition will possibly allow it, is bathed. Ingenious devices for suspending him over the tub or keeping an arm or leg out allow the worst wounded soldiers to be properly bathed with the least pain or injury to the wounded parts.

After this they are put to bed in the observation ward, where diagnoses are made and X-ray pictures taken. When immediate operations are not necessary or when the operations are over, they are sent to the large wards.

A few cases of gas poisoning have been received at the Château of Passy, and, with plenty of rest and fresh air, all have recovered. The worst case was one seriously affected, who did not recover his memory for some time.

The patients all belong to the gravely wounded class. Their wounds are chiefly caused by explosives, fragments of shell, and shrapnel, and only a few have bullet wounds. All but these latter are infected. Most of the wounds are in the head, arms, and legs, next in proportion being in the backs and lungs.

When they arrive the wounded are almost always utterly exhausted. The less seriously wounded usually sleep for three or four days, only awakening when food is given to them or to have their wounds dressed. Owing to the admirable system now in use, the patients receive good care and an anti-tetanus injection on the hospital trains, and are ready for the final treatment when they arrive. Fresh air and sun are made to play an important part in the cure of aseptic patients. Even those who are unable to move are carried out of doors and kept there all day.

At the Fitz Gerald Hospital it has been found that the greater number have a rapid convalescence. As soon as possible they are dismissed and sent to the convalescent hospital at Fontainebleau or Auxerre, to make room for new patients. From the convalescent hospitals they return to the front, or when suffering permanent disability are sent home. The surgical patients convalesce quickly and the doctors have found that the surgical ward is always the most cheerful in the hospital.

In speaking of the French soldiers as patients, one of the physicians employed at the hospital wrote recently: "The courage and endurance of the French soldier as a patient is the wonder and admiration of all those who take care of them. The idea that a Frenchman under excitement was emotional and unpredictable, is what he has not proved under these terrible conditions of war. His patient endurance of his distressing wounds and painful dressings is admirable, and the grim acceptance of the situation and the determination to get the best of it by every Frenchman, ill or well, is an inspiration. They are loved and admired by the strangers who live among them."

One of the largest contributing factors to the success of the Fitz Gerald Hospital has been the work of the sisters. They take entire charge of the housekeeping and the care of the patients' clothes, using refugee women to do the laundering and other labor. The clothes receive particular care. When removed from the patient they are listed, marked, segregated, fumigated, washed, ironed, mended, shoes cleaned, missing garments supplied, and all put away in marked, sterilized packages until their owner can wear them again.

A feature of the establishment of the hospital at the Château of Passy is the work it affords to the refugees. At least thirty women and a number of old men are steadily employed, and the money they earn practically keeps their families from starving.

The modern equipment of the hospital has made it the envied of all the similar institutions in the district. Its X-ray equipment is the only one in the entire region, and is used by all the others. Motor loads of patients are sent distances of eighteen and twenty miles to have their injuries X-rayed.

The hospital is known in the district as the French Hospital of New York. Dr. Turnure, who recently returned here after organising and spending many months as its surgeon in chief, being connected with the French Hospital here, Dr. Joseph Flint, Professor of Surgery at the Yale Medical School, is now in charge. Arrangements have been made to send other American physicians and nurses over whenever a vacancy occurs in the staff.

It is estimated that more than 1,000 patients have been cured since the opening of the hospital five months ago, and so far there has been but one death.

NO TIME FOR PEACE, SAYS GERMAN PAPER

Hamburger Nachrichten Complains About "Lying Reports" Spread by Allies.

MUST RECOGNIZE DEFEAT

At Present Their Courage Is Strengthened by Any German Discussion of Peace Aims.

The attitude of the large agrarian section of the German people with respect to peace at this time is shown in the following editorial in the Hamburger Nachrichten of Aug. 13, copies of which have just been received here:

"Inasmuch as the German arms, together with those of the Hapsburg Empire, have been uninterruptedly victorious on the battlefields of the east ever since May 2, our enemies, to whom heretofore victories have been stubbornly denied on the field of honor, now seek to win superiority with the methods peculiar to themselves, and, as happened a year ago, they are spreading lying reports throughout the world concerning the German Empire and its need of peace. Our enemies, for their part, certainly the Russian and English Governments, would, to be sure, like to have the victorious march of our troops arrested just at this time by a premature conclusion of peace; but it would have to be a peace that suited them and that deprived the German Empire of the greatest fruits of victory possible.

"For this reason there have for some time been ranted and hissed, not only in the Russian press (which thereby betrays the special interests of itself or those who have given its orders to it) but also in the English press, accounts of German desires for peace. The English papers are considerably more skillful in this than their Russian friends. They do not dish up such manifest nonsense as the betrayal by the German Empire of its ally, the sacrifice of the Dardanelles and of Galicia, which has just been worked from Russia at the cost of so much blood of German heroes. But instead they narrate with serious face that Germany would be willing to surrender Belgium if it received Morocco, and that Germany and Austria-Hungary would together reestablish the Polish kingdom, all of which particularly suits the English newspapers. But they would like one thing over and above that: Germany should appear as the humbled and conquered, who wags its tail for peace and first gets various rejections before finally receiving the gracious concessions of England.

"And so develop the lies that Germany is seeking for go-betweens to prepare peace for it, that it has turned to the King of Denmark, or made its offers through a banking house in Petrograd.

"Now the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung has with a firm grip broken the short legs of these absurd lies. Reasonable proposals of peace, to be sure, it points out, the German Government would not reject at the outset—as the Russian newspapers, for instance, proudly assert the Russian Government has done—but to make proposals for peace for its part would be considered timely only when the hostile Governments are ready to recognize that their military undertakings are shattered. This re-establishes the old rule: he must beg for peace who is conquered in battle, not the victor. If our foes do not yet feel themselves beaten, then the battle must continue.

"Inasmuch as matters are very favorable to us, and our Allies on all sections of the war front, thanks to the bravery of our and our allied fighters and since they are, to say the least, very unfavorable for our foes, no one endowed with reason can understand just why the German Empire should come to beg disconsolately for peace through all sorts of intermediaries, as if we ourselves were afraid of the victories of our armies and our army leaders. To continue the struggle until an enemy is 'bled white,' as a lately current tasteful slogan of French origin proclaims, cannot be our purpose. But if that is not to be avoided because unreasonableness rules the enemy, then we shall not draw back aghast before that either.

"For forty-four years we have maintained peace, even by sacrifices and most patient concessions, and thereby given the world a proof that we did not want war. Now, since a year ago they forced the war upon us, we wish nothing but victory. If our enemies desire peace, let them come with reasonable offers, says the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, and then we shall not turn them away at the threshold. A greater spirit of conciliation is not possible in war times and in the midst of the battle that is still progressing. If our enemies hold aloof with offers, then the time for peace proposals from our side will have come only when they are ready to recognize thier lack of success, their defeat.

"But when will they be ready to do that? Judging by their entire conduct up till now, not before they feel the heavy defeats and damage of the war in the body of their own people and State, till one or the other of them lies helpless on the ground and begs his comrades to end the struggle. In this sense the words of the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung are nothing but a polite paraphrase of the naked thought: Either make reasonable proposals of peace beforehand, which we shall examine; or the war will continue until we dictate the peace. For as soon as our enemies recognize that their warlike undertakings have suffered shipwreck, that is to say, declare themselves defeated, the peace proposals of the victor cannot be other than a demand. And out of that resound again the words of the Kaiser spoken last year to the Guard as it marched to war: that he had drawn the sword and that the troops would have to see to it that he must not sheathe it again before he could dictate the peace to his enemies.

"The short announcement of the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, in its softened form, tears the lying web of our enemies and places before them the inexorable facts. Now the whispering about German needs of peace will probably cease. But on us in the German Empire there is imposed the duty not to permit it to revive. Every speech or written word about peace and every discussion of peace aims of any sort is a blunder and is damaging. It merely serves to strengthen the courage of our foes, who are now trembling under the blows of our fighters, as is easy to say, it prolongs the war and gives nourishment to all sorts of slanderous talk on the outside. We must stand behind our warriors, the picked men of our nation, as a strong people solidly united in will for victory, ready for any sacrifice, and prepared for the same perseverance as they, amid sacrifices and dangers, show us as an example."

1,500 Italian Reservists Sail.

Fifteen hundred reservists sailed for Naples yesterday afternoon from Jersey City on the Italian liner Dante Alighieri, and among them was G. B. Miozzi, President of the Miozzi Silk Company of New York, who is a Lieutenant of the Fifth Alpine Regiment. He was accompanied by his wife, who was Miss Jeannette Gavin of 14 Atlantic Street, Jersey City, and their infant son.

MINISTERS DIVIDED ON DUMA DEMANDS

New Majority Forces Its Views on Cabinet in a Long and Animated Conference.

MORE VIGOROUS WAR POLICY

Parliamentary Crisis Expected to Aid Rather Than Hinder Russia's Military Campaign.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 10, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—An informal conference took place last evening between members of the Cabinet and leaders of the Parliamentary block for consideration of the program drawn up and signed by the latter. The proceedings, which lasted until midnight, seem to have been of an animated character.

The deliberations revealed the existence of two currents among the Ministers. One of these is opposed to a continuation of the session of the Duma, and springs from the feeling that that body is not only losing its own equipoise, but is having an unsettling effect on public opinion in the country. The remainder of the Cabinet is in favor of co-operating with the Chamber, though it is hardly disposed to accede to all of the demands of the majority in their present form.

In the end a conciliatory tendency gained the upper hand, and some time was devoted to explanation and debate of various points in the block program. No conclusions definitely were arrived at as to these, but at the close of the sitting the Cabinet inquired whether it was the wish of the block that its wishes should be made known in the highest quarters, and this question was answered in the affirmative.

There appears to be no reason to fear that the development of an internal crisis will in any way weaken Russia's strength for carrying on the war. On the contrary, the prime demand of the advocates of a change is precisely a more active and vigorous prosecution of hostilities until the supreme aim of a definite victory is attained. Any differences which exist between the right of the Duma and the block concern means and not ends.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd quotes the Novoe Vremya as saying that the exchange of views between the Cabinet and the new Liberal majority in the Duma have revealed widely divergent views, and that no definite decision will be reached before Emperor Nicholas has been placed in possession of the facts.

At a Cabinet meeting yesterday, the Novoe Vremya says, a sub-committee reported the result of a discussion with the Liberal block. The report showed clearly that there would be difficulty in reconciling the views of the Government and the Liberals.

Special Schools for French Cripples.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—Announcement was made today that special schools were being founded by the Ministries of the Interior, Commerce, and Agriculture to instruct crippled soldiers so as to make them self-supporting. These schools are being established at Lyons, Bordeaux, Montpelier, Bayonne, Pau, Toulouse, St. Etienne, and various other cities.

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BRITAIN ASKS COTTON DATA.

Says Consignors of Detained Shipments Fail to Send Details.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The State Department announced today that the British Government had been unable to buy some of the American cotton now detained in England, under the operation of the Order in Council, because of the failure of claimants to supply the necessary commercial details upon which to pass consideration of these cases.

These are shipments of cotton, sent forward before the British Order in Council became effective, in which the British Government agreed in principle to pay for such cotton as it had detained and taken over under the order. The British Government agreed to pay the contract price at which the cotton had been sold.

The State Department's announcement read:

"The Department of State has been informed by the American Consul General at London that it has been found impossible to conclude the purchase of certain lots of American cotton, detained in Great Britain under what is known as the 'Cotton Agreement,' because of the failure of the claimants to supply the commercial details necessary to the consideration of their consignments. He is informed that it is indispensable that bills of lading, invoices, copies of the contract, and that Board of Trade, whose officers are making the purchases, will deal with all claims as promptly as possible, but must have all the commercial data bearing upon individual cases before they can do so."

LAUDS ROOSEVELT IN PARIS.

French Writer Calls Him a Doer and Bryan a Talker.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—The Intransigeant's leading column on the front page is devoted to a panegyric on Roosevelt by Abel Hermant. The ex-President is compared favorably as "a doer" with Bryan as "a talker."

Hermant sums up Roosevelt thus:

"In short, he is a man who only makes a noise in a good cause, but who during the Presidency, before and afterward, has accomplished great things and will continue to do so."

RUSSIANS GAINING ON BOTH WINGS

Continued from Page 1.

of artillery gained the northern shore to support the other troops which had crossed further down the stream.

As the correspondent approached the bridge he found the bodies of fallen soldiers everywhere along the streets. These and the dead horses were pushed aside to make room for the advance of the troops. Thirty yards away a shrapnel shell exploded, killing a soldier and a horse. The air was still humming with bullets, and shells were exploding overhead. Forts No. 6 and No. 7 continued belching sheets of flame.

Meanwhile the writer reached the pontoon bridge where long columns of troops were crossing swiftly. A man occasionally dropped from the ranks, but his body was pushed aside, and the column moved on without breaking the pace. The river on both sides of the bridge was spouting flame from falling projectiles. Under these circumstances the correspondent succeeded in reaching the northern shore.

The streets and squares everywhere were full of soldiers. The members of the Landwehr were searching houses and bringing out Russians, arrayed in the most motley of uniforms, who had concealed themselves in the buildings. A big Russian church, ignited by a Russian shrapnel shell, burned rapidly. A munition column passing this church was struck in its midst by a Russian shrapnel shell which killed three men and four horses.

Civilians nowhere appeared on the streets, but peeped with blanched faces from cellar lookouts or withdrew with terror from the scenes outside. Many people filled the Cathedral, occupying all the room, some kneeling, some lying with their faces pressed to the floor. A heavy shell penetrated the wall but did not explode, falling harmlessly before the altar, which was accepted as a miracle, causing a fresh accession of fugitives from other churches.

Fierce Street Fighting.

The writer found a hotel and was assigned a room, where he stayed while the hottest fighting continued in a nearby street. Two machine guns, mounted on tables, were peppering a house five hundred yards away, assisted by a cannon. The commander of the post explained that ten minutes previously the Russians made a sally but were repulsed by this cannon and the machine guns at 450 paces, leaving the streets lined with dead Russians. The German losses also were heavy. The Russians barricaded themselves in the house and shot from the windows and the garden walls.

Bloody hand-to-hand fighting occurred in the capture of the old Government Palace, the residence of the Governor. The Germans attacked it during the night and after several hours' fighting drove the Russians from the palace and the park. The correspondent, visiting the palace, found everywhere signs of hand-to-hand encounters. The smoothly polished floors were covered with bodies. The walls and windows had been pierced by shells and bullets, and the palace was slowly burning, having been set on fire by shrapnel.

Dr. Steiner says that while he visited the front in various streets the firing from Forts 6 and 7 redoubled, heavy guns apparently having been transported to them during the day in an effort to hold the city at the last moment. But the effort was made too late, as Forts 4 and 5 had now fallen, and the city was mostly in German hands.

Finally, toward 6 o'clock, the correspondent heard detonations in the direction of Forts 6 and 7 and saw pillars of fire ascending, meaning that the commander had ordered them blown up. The railway station and barracks still were in Russian hands, but these also were captured before 8 o'clock. Half an hour later the writer inspected the streets leading to the station and found them thickly strewn with dead. The Russians had made counter-attacks with death-defying courage and had made frightful sacrifices in the lives of the men.

The station was now in confusion, and everywhere on the platforms along the tracks were bodies, all horribly illuminated by the burning barracks in the vicinity.

Russian prisoners were brought in from all directions, and the Germans continued their pursuit of the fleeing Russians into the forests east of the city.

OFFICIAL WAR REPORTS.

Vienna Admits Retreat — Germans Engaged in Fierce Battles.

VIENNA, Sept. 11, (via London.)—The text of today's official statement on the progress of hostilities on the Russian front is as follows:

Devagno on the Goryn is in our hands.

Near Tarnopol strong Russian forces attacked and attempted to enter the Allies' positions, but were repulsed with heavy losses.

Further south we withdrew our front on the Sereth to the heights east of the Stripa before superior enemy forces.

Northeast of Buczacz the day passed quietly.

On the heights west of the Lower Sereth heavy fighting is proceeding. East of the mouth of the Sereth and the Bessarabian frontier the situation is unchanged.

In the Lithuanian war theatre our troops stormed the strongly defended village of Alba, west of Kossow.

Germans Meet "Fierce Resistance."

BERLIN, Sept. 11, (via London.)—The following report of the operations on the eastern front was issued today:

Army group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg.—During battles southeast of Friedrichstadt and east of Vilkomir an additional 1,050 prisoners were taken. Four machine guns were captured.

On the front between Jeziory and Zepwa, on the Melwnanka, the Russians are still offering fierce resistance. Our troops were able finally to take Skidel and the village of Niekrasze, to the northwest of Skidel, during the night, only after a battle, the tide of which alternately swayed back and forth. Lawna, on the Skidel-Lonno-Wola high road, also has been stormed.

Our attack against enemy positions on the Melwianka is progressing. We took 2,700 prisoners and two machine guns. Railway junctions between Wilejka, east of Vilna, and Lida were liberally bombarded by our airships.

Army group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria.—Battles between Wolkowysk and along the Kobrin-Milowsky highroads continue with their previous fierceness. Crossings over the Melwianka have been won at a few points.

Austro-Hungarian troops have captured the village of Alba, west of Kossow. Fighting for possession of the railway station of Kossow still continues.

Army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen.—The situation with this army group is generally unchanged.

Southeastern Theatre of War.—Austro-Hungarian and German troops in the army of General Count von Bothmer repulsed fierce counterattacks by the enemy, inflicting heavy losses on him. Our troops took more than 300 prisoners.

BAD CONDITIONS IN RUSSIA.

Travelers Report Great Lack of Supplies for the Armies.

BERLIN, Sept. 11, (by Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—Travelers who have just returned from a trip to Russia contribute to the Neue Zeitung of Zurich articles concerning their impressions of the conditions under which the Russian armies are fighting. These articles are summarized as follows by the Overseas News Agency:

"Russia has enough soldiers in the field, munitions sufficient food supplies, but has no arms, officers, or ammunition. The army units vary. Some of them are equipped excellently and make a good impression. Others are just to the contrary. The men appear to be unwilling to serve, and enthusiasm is seldom noticeable. The soldiers are interested only in the prospects for peace.

"The lack of officers is particularly noticeable. Frequently large bodies of men may be seen marching without a single officer. In the new formation there is only one gun for ten men. Such guns as are available are mostly of old types, and not repeating rifles.

"The scarcity of ammunition is still more marked. Only three small munitions factories have been operating since the largest Russian plant was destroyed by an explosion.

"Economic conditions are very bad. Large stores of grain are decaying in warehouses while the people go hungry. The lack of communications, inefficiency of organization, and corruption among public officials aggravate these evil conditions. The famine in coal is simply a calamity.

"Recently Belgian workmen were sent to Russia in the hope of increasing the output of the ammunitions plants."

RUSSIANS REPULSE TURKS.

Attacks Reported on Several Positions on Caucasus Front.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 11, (via London, Sept. 12.)—A Russian official statement concerning the progress of hostilities in the Caucasus was given out here tonight as follows:

The Turks in the coast region on Thursday made several attempts to cross the River Arkhave but were repulsed on each occasion.

Great Turkish forces at dawn, under cover of a fog, attacked Maharadagh Mountain, but were repulsed with great losses.

In the direction of Olti, the Turks all day bombarded our positions near Mount Paraket. South of Beiasguert our cavalry drove Turkish cavalry from the village of Domian.

There is no change on the rest of the front.

NEW ICEBREAKER FOR CZAR.

Russia Now Has Three Fighters to Keep Archangel Open.

The work of the ice-breaking steamer Lady Gray, obtained from the Canadian Government, last Winter at Archangel has caused the Russians to purchase the Bruce, built in 1912 at Glasgow for the Gulf of St. Lawrence. She is 1,533 gross tonnage, 250 feet long, of 36 feet, two inches beam and of 23 feet 1 inch depth of hold, and has a speed of 17 knots. Before leaving St. Johns, N. F. for her voyage to Archangel the Bruce was specially strengthened to cope with the ice floes in the Arctic Ocean, and is expected to arrive by the end of the month.

According to the Captain of the Russian-American liner Dwinsk, now in this port, the British have sent mine sweepers to the White Sea and his vessel was detained four days while mines were picked up, which were believed to have been laid by German fishing vessels flying the Swedish flag.

With the arrival of the Bruce the Russian Government will have three ice-breakers to keep navigation open to Archangel during the coming Winter.

Russian Soldier-Singer Coming Here

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—The Russian baritone, Georges Baklinoff, formerly for two years with the Boston opera, will revisit New York shortly. He was invalided from the army where he was an infantry Captain of the Kiev Division, owing to a wound received in the Galician trenches.

VIENNA MAY TRY TO DEBATE DUMBA

Continued from Page 1.

Nuber von Pereked, the Consul General of Austria-Hungary in New York. Both were mentioned by Ambassador Dumba in the letter which he intrusted to Archibald for delivery to the Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

In this letter Dr. Dumba mentioned an enclosed memorandum prepared by the chief editor of a Hungarian newspaper in this country, giving the details of the plan to tie up munitions plants. Dr. Dumba said that Mr. Nuber had consulted with the editor and indicated that the plan had been approved by Captain von Papen. When the photographic copies of the memorandum has been received the State Department will examine it to ascertain whether it contains evidence directly implicating others with Dr. Dumba in the scheme to cause strikes in munitions plants. It will be used also as the basis of action in the case of the Hungarian editor.

DUMBA SAID TO PLAN TO SAIL ON SEPT. 22

Inquiries Made for Passage on Scandinavian-American Liner Bound for Copenhagen.

It is understood on good authority that Dr. Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, will leave New York on Sept. 22 on the Scandinavian-American liner Frederik VIII. and travel to Vienna, via Copenhagen and Hamburg. The Allies will not issue safe conduct to any official of the German or Austrian Government to travel via the English Channel on account of the steel nets and lanes of mines laid to protect the British transports between Folkestone and Boulogne and Southampton and Havre.

Dr. Bernhard Dernburg wished to travel to Berlin via the Holland-America Line to Rotterdam, but his request was refused. He was informed that he would have to return home by the northern route, either the Scandinavian-American Line to Copenhagen or the Norwegian-American Line to Bergen. The German officials from Kaio-Chau, China, had to return the same way.

The agents of the Scandinavian-American Line at 1 Broadway said yesterday that there had been no direct application from the Austrian Consulate in New York or the embassy at Washington for accommodation on the Frederik VIII. for Sept. 22, but that inquiries had been made regarding a suite on the ship which appeared to come from an official source. No ticket would be issued to Dr. Dumba, the agents said, or to any other male German or Austrian for passage unless a safe conduct permit from the British Embassy was produced, as the steamers were all taken into Kirkwall for examination, and the company did not wish to do anything that might cause delay.

Dr. Dumba left for his Summer home in Lenox, Mass., yesterday morning. He refused to say a word about his own case or any other subject.

DUMBA PREPARING STATEMENT

But Will Say Nothing Till He Hears from His Government.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 11.—Dr. Constantin Theodor Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, returned today to his Summer home at Lenox. He refused to discuss the request for his recall. It was intimated by officials of the embassy that Dr. Dumba was preparing a statement for eventual explanation of his position; he himself declared that he could not and would not say anything before he had heard from his Government. It is thought that several days more will elapse before the Ambassador gets formal notice of his recall.

While the Ambassador refused to say anything for publication, he was affable and did not seem distressed. Mme. Dumba, it is understood, has written recommendations for her servants and has arranged with a New York employment agency to find places for them.

The other officials of the embassy were silent also.

DUMBA THE FIRST WARNING.

Berlin and Vienna May Not Find Game Safe, Says London Observer.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The Observer, discussing the Dumba case, says editorially:

"Even for the friendliest commentators, like ourselves, for some time it has been very difficult to see how President Wilson could long continue to maintain peace with honor under continued and unprecedented provocation. Either the provocation must cease in every shape and form or normal diplomatic relations can not exist, to say the least, between Washington on one side, and Berlin and Vienna on the other. The dismissal of Dumba is the first warning that following so many warning words. The United States has been played with by the central empires. The play may not prove so safe a game as Berlin and Vienna have been apt to think."

FRENCH PLEASED OVER DUMBA

The Temps Says Bernstorff Should Suffer the Same Fate.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—The Paris newspapers generally comment on the Dumba affair. The Saturday Press praises President Wilson's conduct in the matter. The Temps suggests that Ambassador von Bernstorff and others are equally guilty of diplomatic misdemeanors and should suffer the same fate.

Gustave Herve, the leader of the radical Socialists and editor of La Guerre Sociale, who recently poured the vials of his scorn upon President Wilson, now congratulates America on "discovering and uprooting the viper's nest of Germans who decline to assimilate themselves with their foster country." Even the Lanterne, one of the bitterest critics of American "pacifism," joins the chorus of applause. If President Wilson should expel Bernstorff he would be the popular hero of Paris.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—The French press views with considerable satisfaction the action of the United States in calling upon Austria-Hungary to remove Dr. Dumba as Ambassador at Washington.

"The die is cast and Washington now is passing from diplomatic controversy to acts," says the Petit Parisien. "The note is courteous in style, but at the same time imperative. Whatever Austria's response, the energetic act will have its effect upon the world."

Alfred Capus says in the Figaro: "Nothing marks better the universal moral discredit to which our enemies have fallen than the note pointing out that Dumba no longer is acceptable. Certainly it is not a declaration of war, but it is a declaration of incompatibility."

"The White House," says the Temps, "has always jealously guarded the sovereignty and dignity of the United States. It has never admitted any foreign pressure to be exerted to the detriment of those under the State's protection. It has always known how to deal in advance with any attempt by external influences to mix in the political or economic life of the country."

Hence, the Temps says, "the agitation of German-Americans" cannot cause the Government to resign one of its sanest traditions. President Wilson, it believes, has too high a consciousness of his moral responsibilities.

All the important French journals comment at length in approval of the request of the United States Government for Ambassador Dumba's recall.

SATISFACTION IN ITALY.

Our Energetic Action Toward Austria Created Excellent Impression.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Sept. 11.—The energetic attitude of Washington toward Austria in the case of Ambassador Dumba has produced an excellent impression here, especially in political circles.

A prominent statesman said, the youngest great power had given the oldest and most aristocratic power in Europe a lesson which would remain a stain on the reputation of Austria.

ROME, Sept. 11.—The Italian press generally comments today on the American note to Austria. The Messagero says "It is a severe lesson to the central empires for their ignominious methods." The Giornale d'Italia declares: "What America has done is entirely without precedent in the history of diplomacy. Washington has addressed to Vienna not a note but a slap in the face."

The Tribuna says it considers Dr. Dumba's conduct "outrageous and in accordance with the methods which all civilized peoples condemned centuries ago."

TAKE DUMBA ACTION CALMLY.

Berlin Papers Seem to Think Washington Proceeded with Moderation.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Sept. 11.—The judicious editorial restraint which the German press without exception is showing on the differences with America characterizes the comment on the Dumba incident. The Berliner Tageblatt emphasizes that "the American Government has taken pains to couch the note in friendly terms, alleviating the painfulness of the step."

The paper cites the parallel case of the English Ambassador, Sackville-West, who was less ceremoniously dismissed in 1889 without causing political complications.

The widely read Berliner Zeitung says: "Whatever Austria's action on the request may be, in any case it's to be hoped that matters won't go so far as to sharpen America's relations to the central powers."

BERLIN, Sept. 11, (via London.)—As in the case of The Tageblatt, The Vossische Zeitung notes that Washington avoids the more abrupt course of demanding the recall of Dr. Dumba, dissolving personal relations and handing him his passports, which it says is admissable in such cases.

The Kreuz Zeitung in an editorial admits that if Dr. Dumba intended to go beyond merely warning Austro-Hungarian subjects against helping in the manufacture

CANADA'S BIG EFFORT TO AID THE EMPIRE

Splendid Military Machine Being Built Up—Recruits from All Parts.

WORK OF THE UNIVERSITIES

Times Correspondent Visits Recruiting Headquarters and Sees Finished Product About to Sail.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MONTREAL, Sept. 10.—In this city, wherever one goes, he sees evidence that Canada is playing a big part in this greatest of all wars. Big lumbering automobile trucks, all painted the dull gray of the military service, and each bearing the words "On His Majesty's Service," are to be seen everywhere. In the windows of every shop, every hotel, every public place, in fact, and even in some of the private homes, the flaring posters that tell you Canada is at war stare you in the face. They each bear in brilliant colors the picture of a Canadian "overseas man," and if you are young and a subject of the British Crown they invite you to become a member perhaps of the Princess Patricia's crack regiment, or some famous French-Canadian fighting organization, or some other unit of the armed forces of the great dominion.

THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent was permitted through the courtesy and under the escort of officers of the Officers' Training Corps of Canada to see practically all there was to be seen of the splendid military machine that Canada is building up to do its part for the British Empire. Most of the things that were seen are not possible of publication in detail. In general, however, there can be given a fairly good idea of what Canada is doing without violating the confidences of the officers, whose courtesy made pohsible the story that follows.

First of all, in the very heart of the city is the headquarters of Colonel E. W. Wilson of the Canadian Permanent Force, the man who directs the recruiting organizations in the Province of Quebec, and likewise to a great degree directs the carrying into effect of the Kitchener order that no man was to be sent into the war zones of Europe without a previous military training of at least six months, which was to be made as nearly as it was possible to make it the kind of service he would be called upon to give when he takes his place in the trenches of Flanders or on the shores of Gallipoli.

In the corridors which meet in the apex of a "V" in front of the headquarters office of Colonel Wilson THE TIMES correspondent passed through long lines of men of all ages from 18 to 45. Some chattered away in French, for 75 per cent. of the people of Quebec still speak the language of England's great ally, and others spoke the regulation brand of American English. They were for the most part a solemn-faced body of men, and it was plainly evident that they realized to the fullest extent the seriousness of the step they were about to take, for they were the men who were going to Valcartier or some other big concentration camp, there to be trained for the overseas service of King George.

Americans Among the Recruits.

These recruits were not of the "corner idlers" variety. They were for for the most part country men and boys who had weighed the question long and seriously and had arrived at the conclusion that it was their duty to take their places on the firing line. But not all of them were Canadians. There were a number whose citizenship was American. A Canadian officer told the writer that some of the very best men that Canada had sent overseas were American, many of them from Harvard, Yale, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and other great American institutions of learning. Within the hour that this information was imparted, THE TIMES correspondent saw a copy of a newly received casualty list from Flanders, and on it appeared the names of two American young men, both from the Middle West. And it violates no confidence to state that some of the best soldiers of the famous Princess Patricia Regiment are American college men.

Colonel Wilson's office is perhaps the busiest place in Montreal, but Colonel Wilson quickly received THE TIMES correspondent. Orderlies dart in and out and the telephone bell seems never to cease its tingle. On the mantel facing the desk of the commander are two bronze busts, one of the late King Edward and the other of Queen Alexandra. Framed proofs of the big flaring recruiting posters decorate the wall opposite the commander's desk.

Colonel Wilson were it not for his uniform and the tell-tale crown that tops the Canadian coat-of-arms on his cap, might be taken for an American Army Colonel. He talks like an American, acts like an American, and is enthusiastic just like an American. It would not be politic, he said, to write of what was being done at Valcartier or the other concentration camps. The reasons are obvious. But, he added, it would not be out of place to tell what the universities of Canada and the Canadian Officers' Training Corps, with its various contingents, were doing to rectify the mistakes of unpreparedness that everywhere existed in Canada at the outbreak of the European war.

McGill University's Work.

McGill University, on the heights west of the St. Lawrence, is the recruiting headquarters of the Officers' Training Corps. No single institution in all Canada has made so great and so costly a contribution to Great Britain, in the way of men, as the famous university at Montreal. It has pointed the way for every other university and college in the Dominion. This college movement is already so far advanced that there is every reason to believe that these institutions alone will graduate anywhere from 1,000 to 5,000 officers in the allied forces every year as long as the war lasts.

At the head of the college movement, the benefits of which, it should be pointed out, are not restricted to college men, is a great merchant of Montreal, Lieut. Col. Robert Starke of the Canadian Militia, who is assisted by Major A. A. Magee, one of Canada's foremost lawyers, and Major C. M. McCergow, for years a prominent figure in the military life of the country. Associated with them as active members of the corps of instructors of the Officers Training Corps are some of the best-known men in Canada.

"At a gathering of officers from McGill and Toronto Universities held near Toronto some months ago," said Colonel Starke to the writer, "these men who represented both the commissioned and the non-commissioned ranks, decided to organize a movement the purpose of which was to give any man of military age who could pass the physical examination, and who was 'a decent chap,' an opportunity to avail himself of four months' rapid and hard military training. There were no limitations beyond the fact that the applicant was a good, decent, respectable fellow. It was a call to bankers, lawyers, brokers, physicians, clergymen, merchants, machinists, clerks of military age and fitness to take advantage of an opportunity to qualify themselves for the defense of their country.

"It was decided to advertise in the newspapers, and in just ten days we had at McGill more than 1,000 splendid men, anxious to get the training that was offered. That was more than we expected and was the maximum we could handle at that time. These men came to us of their own free will and were put under no obligation to enter the army either at home or overseas. They were divided at first into squads of fifteen or twenty men each, and from the start the instructors, as you might express it in the States, went at them 'hammer and tongs' fashion.

Train, but Stay at Business.

"The training does not in any way interfere with the business of those who are its beneficiaries. It is practically all given at night and on Saturday afternoons, in the case of those who take advantage of it without a present intention of volunteering for service overseas. For the training of non-Commissioned officers who signify their intention of going into active service abroad, four days each week are also given in addition to the regulation nightwork. At stated intervals there are full days given to tactical work and also entire nights for field work under service conditions. The fact that no man has up to this moment been released from this service for any reason whatsoever, indicates the kind of men who are coming to us.

"When the four months' training period is ended the men can go back and give their undivided time to their own affairs. They are not asked to volunteer for service here or overseas. It is of interest to note, however, that a great many do volunteer; that many are already in Flanders, and that some of these fine chaps will never be seen again. Some of the great business houses of the city have sent us their entire force of employes to get the benefit of this training, and what is true of Montreal is true of the other cities and sections of Canada.

"The movement is an epoch in our history, and the scheme, as it is now in operation, is not at all unlike the splendid plan that your own Major Gen. Wood has started at Plattsburg for the training of the business and professional men of the States. I was at Plattsburg a few days ago, and through the courtesy of General Wood was permitted to inspect the camp and the work of the men. I never saw a finer body of men, and America should be proud of them and see to it that the great work so finely begun continues."

Now as to the work of the universities and colleges of Canada, where the military feature has been emphasized in the curriculum of practically every one of the leading institutions. These young men are the pick of Canada, and it is safe to say that perhaps 10,000 of them are undergoing a scientific, carefully thought out training in the art of the soldier, the result of which, according to the officers of the Dominion, is certain to double the fighting efficiency of Canada. Toronto University, Kings College, La Salle University, Alberta University, Mount Allison University, Queens' University are just a few of the Canadian institutions that are now turning out men who are trained soldiers, as well as scholars. The movement is backed by the Canadian Government, and has taken all Canada by storm, so to speak.

Example for Us to Follow.

"What a fine thing it would be for the United States if the movement were duplicated in America, and Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Cornell, Virginia, and your other great universities and colleges added a wise military course to their curricula," said an officer of Colonel Starke's staff.

While Colonel Starke and Captain C. G. Howard, the Adjutant of the Training Corps at McGill, were telling all these interesting things to THE TIMES correspondent, a splendid body of young men were being drilled on McGill campus. They comprised what is known in Montreal as the Third Universities Company, the men who are soon to be sent to Flanders to fill up the gaps made by death and wounds in the ranks of the Princess Patricia Regiment. Already two companies have been sent to reinforce the "Princess Pats," and these men comprise the third contingent.

"Are they McGill men?" Colonel Starke was asked.

"Not by any means. They come from all parts of Canada, some even, perhaps, from the United States," he replied.

The men the correspondent saw will be on the way to Europe perhaps by the time this article is printed.

A TRIBUTE BY HENRY JAMES.

In Memory of Allen D. Loney, Who Perished on the Lusitania.

The following article on the late Allen D. Loney, who perished on the Lusitania, was written by Henry James soon after the sinking of that vessel and was lost in transit to this country. A copy has now been received. It is headed "Allen D. Loney—In Memoriam," and is signed by Mr. James in his capacity as Chairman of the American Volunteer Motor Ambulance Corps. It reads:

"I am strongly moved to offer a few words of tribute, official and personal, to the signally gallant friend of our American Volunteer Motor Ambulance Corps, Allen D. Loney, who perished with so vast a number of his innocent and victimized countrymen and countrywomen in the sinking of the Lusitania. He had been from the first one of the most ardent and active of our volunteers, friendly and devoted in every way, and sparing least of all his own splendid personal energy. That complete friendliness, where his interest was enlisted, was his great characteristic and operated round about him to the most attaching effect.

"We are indebted to him for two valuable cars and their drivers, with the constant and liberal support of these elements, to which he himself was, with slight interruption, the most capable and genial of accessory forces. He put at our disposal the passion of the born sportsman, but still beyond that an active human sympathy which rejoiced in helpful service and fellowship. His life was that of a strong man happy in his strength and having always, on less agitated fields, pluckily played with it, but nothing appeared ever so to have appealed to him as the application of it, and of all his resources, to our admirable cause.

"A recruit to the wonderful modern band of those who swing from America to Europe and back, as the liveliest of matters of course, on any suggestion of the hunting field or the regatta, the polo ground, the salmon river, or the grouse moor, his fondest exercise was the chase, toward which pursuit he maintained in Northamptonshire one of the best-known heavyweight stables in England. With him were happily associated in these ways his wife and his daughter, his only child, both of whom constantly hunted with him and would have completely shared his fate had not the latter almost as tragically survived. Her father he could made, under urgency, a rapid dash to his American home from the front, and was in the act of eager return to duty when he admirably met his doom, the manner of his facing which his daughter enjoys the heroic privilege of putting on record as a witness.

"He had in those supreme moments insisted that his two companions, in the lifebelts he had hastily secured for them, should descend into a boat that swung from the deck below them, but which in the inevitable confusion and overloading was swamped on reaching the water. The elder lady sank in those dreadful moments, while the younger, a brave swimmer, got herself clear, to catch sight from the vast welter, all but washing then over the deck she had just quitted, of two quiet gentlemen together with a single lifebelt between them, each evidently unmoved by the other's plea that he should use it.

"One of these companions was Alfred Vanderbilt, the other was our friend, and this image of them will abide for honest and remembering men. The note of everything that Mr. Loney was best loved for, and of so much that the comrades of his activity in France recognized in his gallant good will, surely shines out of that friendliest, as we may again call it, of all his attitudes."

SWISS WATCHING FRONTIERS

Further Concentration of Troops of Belligerents Has Been Noticed.

BASLE, Switzerland, Wednesday, Sept. 8, (via Paris, Sept. 11.)—There has been a further concentration of belligerent troops near the Swiss boundaries.

The Government is considering the advisability of calling additional troops to the colors to safeguard the northwestern frontier.

The Overseas News Agency of Berlin said early this week that the French had concentrated troops along the northwestern border of Switzerland, and that considerable forces of Italian troops were reported to have been shifted from the Austrian to the Swiss frontier.

"The Italian measure," the Overseas Agency said, "might be intended as a demonstration that the Swiss forces could be hemmed in in case a violation of Swiss territory in the northwest were attempted."

TIMES GIVES NEWS OF WAR TO CANADA

Carries Important Facts Suppressed by the Censor in Dominion Journals.

THEIR REPRINT FORBIDDEN

James S. Hanson, Expelled as Spy Suspect, Tells of a Threat to an Editor of St. John's, N. F.

That THE NEW YORK TIMES had been supplying to the people of Canada war news suppressed by the Canadian papers was revealed yesterday when a copy of a letter written by the Press Censor at St. John's, N. F., to the editor of The Mail and Advocate of that city came into possession of THE NEW YORK TIMES through James S. Hanson, recently expelled from Canada on suspicion of being a German spy. Mr. Hanson, who says he is a British subject, notwithstanding he speaks with a slight accent, and also asserts he has a passport with which he will return soon to St. John's, had the following clipping from The Mail and Advocate of Aug. 7:

HOME NEWS FROM ABROAD.

Where Is the Censor?

We are inclined to ask as well, where is the sense of forbidding local journals from commenting on such items as the one below, when the whole world and his wife know all about what we are forbidden to mention?

"The military and naval authorities of Canada and Newfoundland have made provision for an extensive patrol system in the ocean areas around the east coast in an effort to prevent the Germans from establishing submarine bases in these areas, as it has been reported they intend to do."—THE NEW YORK TIMES July 25.

On the day the article from THE TIMES was reprinted the editor of the St. John's paper received this communication from the censor:

Department of the Colonial Secretary,
St. John's, Newfoundland,
Aug. 7, 1915.

Sir—My attention has been drawn to an item in your paper of this day's date headed "Home News from Abroad." Under this heading you published an item taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES of the 25th July, which makes mention of the provision of an extensive patrol system by the authorities of Canada and Newfoundland in view of the threatened presence of German submarines.

The publication of this item is contrary to the request made of you and the editors of other city papers some time ago, when I requested that, for the sake of the safety of the empire, no reference would be made in the local journals to anything in connection with naval or military arrangements here, movements of ships, &c. To argue, in justification of your action in today's paper, that because the item in question appeared in foreign papers, there is therefore warrant for the copying of such item in our local papers, is not logical. You are quite well aware that in all papers items, respecting other countries especially, are inserted in which there is very little, and, in some cases, no truth. Items, however, concerning local events appearing in local papers are usually given credence, and people of other countries especially attach value to such items. The republication of the item in question by you, as well as the acknowledgment that you had been forbidden to mention such matter, stamps the item at once as not a mere report, but an accredited fact. It is difficult to say where the item in THE NEW YORK TIMES came from. We have no means of censoring that paper, but we did think that we could trust the loyalty and good sense of our own journalists. Two wrongs never make a right, and I should be sorry to think that the measure of your regard for the well-being of the empire is to be confined and controlled by the acts of others who owe no allegience to the British Crown.

I have been under the necessity of directing that all copies of your issue of the 7th shall be held by the authorities wherever they come into their possession. I have been reluctant to impose any more strict regulations on the press, fearing that such would hamper them to some extent, and I was hopeful that their own good judgment and their loyalty would have led them to err on the right side rather than otherwise. If necessity should arise, however, action will be taken to effectually stop the publication of any such items as that referred to.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. R. BENNETT,
Press Censor.

Mr. Hanson says the censorship established in Canada has been the source of much amusement as well as of irritation.

GREEK KING NOTING EVENTS.

Ready to Take the Field, but Sees No Sign of Entrance into War.

ATHENS, Sept. 10, (via Paris, Sept. 11.)—King Constantine received a correspondent today at Château Dekeleia, the Summer residence of the royal family at Tatoi, but expressed regrets at his inability, owing to the critical state of national affairs, to make any statement respecting the policy which will be pursued by Greece.

King Constantine has apparently recovered from his recent illness, although he is thin. He is bronzed by the Summer sun and seems to be in perfect health, ready to take the saddle tomorrow as leader of the Greek forces should the occasion require. He does not look for such a contingency, however.

For an hour the King discussed the progress of the war, showing the keenest interest. In the face of the paucity of the war news, published by Greek newspapers, he showed remarkable familiarity with the details of military movements, particularly in the eastern theatre of hostilities.

Himself a soldier, the real father of the Greek Army of today and the victorious leader of his nation's troops in two Balkan wars, the King follows with technical comprehension every move of the opposing armies. He does not appear to have the general uneasiness in this country concerning what is regarded as the Bulgarian peril.

AUTO DASHES INTO CROWD.

Two Women and Girl Injured While at "Paddy's Market."

Ninth Avenue, in the neighborhood of Forty-second Street, which has received the name "Paddy's Market" because of the crowds which gather there every evening to buy from scores of pushcart vendors, was packed with people shortly after 9 o'clock last evening, when an automobile runabout came East along Forty-second Street.

As it reached the corner the driver did not slacken his speed, and the car ran into a group of several persons who were unable to jump out of the way, knocking down two women and a little girl. Patrolman Pryor of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station called an ambulance from Polyclinic Hospital, and Dr. Monoco, who responded, found that Mrs. Rose O'Brien of 557 West Fortieth Street, had suffered a fracture of the right arm and the left forearm; Mrs. Rose Keating of 432 West Forty-second Street, lacerations of the face and head, and Anna Keating 2 years old, lacerations of the head.

The driver was taken to the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, where he told Lieutenant Stevenson that he was Patrick Dowdell of Coltsville. He admitted that he did not have a chauffeur's license, and he was held on a charge of felonious assault.

TWO YEARS OF WAR, SAYS WHITNEY WARREN

Architect Says It Will Be "A Long, Long Business"—Lauds the American Ambulance.

To Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt has come a letter from Whitney Warren, who was in Venice at the time. In his message, which deals entirely with the war, the American architect speaks with pride of the work of the American Ambulance at Neuilly, near Paris, and predicts two years of war. Writing from Venice, under date of Aug. 15, he says:

"I came on here a little less than a week ago to have a look in on the situation and to see what had been done in the way of protecting the treasures from what, alas, must be called the barbarians. I hate the word and have refused to use it up to the present, but it is the only one to paint the race. As Angaro said to me yesterday, 'They are plunderers in the world of art, of science, and of material things—consumed by envy and the knowledge of their inferiority, in their brutality they are capable of anything and to glory in it.' Many precautions have been taken, but it would seem that a bomb could fall nowhere without destroying something most precious. The great danger from aeroplane bombs would be fire. The rafters all through the Ducal Palace and St. Marco are immense and as dry as centuries can make them. All the paintings have been removed, but they are really secondary What I especially tremble for are those extraordinary wooden ceilings in the Ducal Palace. They have been the inspiration of the world since the Fifteenth Century. From my window, away off in the distance, I can see the big fleet ready to resist attack, should the Austrians wish to try it on. This is hardly likely unless the submarines can greatly weaken the Italian fleet, which is, according to reports, much the stronger and in prime condition.

"I seem to be the only stranger here. Everybody who has had the price has left, and one sees only the real people who are calm, enthusiastic, and convinced. At 7:30 all lights go out, and the nights, believe me, are dark indeed. Thank heaven one is allowed to smoke. Otherwise navigation about the piazza would be almost impossible.

"I wish for everybody's sake you could get back. It would mean so much to France if you could both be here, if only for a short stay. It is, as I have said, above all, the sympathetic gesture they long for.

"While material aid is necessary and deeply appreciated, what is really wanted is the moral sympathy and sacrifice—that which goes to the heart, not to the stomach!

"The impression produced by the American ambulance all over is tremendous. It is known everywhere as the best run and the most complete of all such establishments. In my work at the Ecole I have had many requests from wounded pupils to have them removed from where they are. Neuilly. It appears a sort of paradise, which is none too good for these fine fellows, and, since it is America which is doing it, is what is necessary for our reputation. As you know, there is a certain criticism from the 'bellyachers' (forgive the word, but it paints the article) as to the cost of running it. This is absurd as we must run the concern according to American ideas and not as a simple French army ambulance. Otherwise we might as well quit it. It is going to remain in the memories of the war as America's monument to France. America might well be proud of having organized it, sustained it.

"Just now a gun went off and I realized an aeroplane was approaching. Soon it appeared and all about it hundreds of shells exploding, but it was away off, quite impossible to reach it. It went off to reconnoiter the fleet pursued by four Italians, but I fancy it has escaped as it was very high and it takes forever for an aeroplane to mount. It dropped no bombs on Venice, so they say; one never knows, however. The qual was black with spectators, all hoping, needless to say, to see it fall, and most enthusiastic as the Italians started off in pursuit.

"Keep your patience. Hold on to it with both hands. This is going to be a long, long business, two years, and you will surely have the opportunity of manifesting yourself again as you desire. Keep your interest up. The fact that you believe in the justice of the cause has much greater weight than is possible to imagine—all they want over here is your moral weight, and that you are giving to your utmost, and it will bear great fruit, believe me."

Mrs. Vanderbilt said yesterday:

"The work of the American Hospital in Paris continues to need funds, and the American committee will be grateful for remittances that may be sent to Mrs. Robert Bacon, Chairman, 1 Park Avenue."

GERMAN NEWS NOTES.

Reported Peace Terms Described as a Fantastic Invention.

BERLIN, Sept. 11.—(By Wireless Telegraphy to Tuckerton, N. J.)—The Overseas News Agency gave out this information today:

"Reports circulated in the United States concerning terms on which Germany would be willing to make peace are declared semi-officially to be a fantastic invention.

"The weekly bulletin of the American Association of Commerce and Trade of Berlin contains interesting statements in regard to conditions in several important branches of German industry. It points out that German steamship lines are now inactive except for irregular trade with Scandinavian ports, but that the steamship companies are carrying out their program for construction of vessels. Several large steamships have been launched and others have been sold at profitable prices. The general opinion is that these steamship lines, by reason of their efficiency and strong organizations, will be able to master the situation after the war.

"The outlook for foreign trade after the war is bright. It seems probable that Germany will be able to furnish good articles at low prices, on account of the intelligence of her merchants and the progress made in all branches of industry.

"The review of the chemical trade closed with the remark that its financial position was favorable. Almost all manufacturers have large funds in reserve, which makes it possible for them to await quietly the return of peaceful times.

"Subscriptions to the new German war loan continue to come in. Three concerns subscribed 16,500,000 marks.

"A message from Basel states that the Swiss Committee for the Relief of Hostages has officially pronounced as untenable the position of the French in declining to liberate hostages taken in Alsace.

"International law renders obligatory humane treatment of hostages and their immediate liberation when the purpose of holding them has been gained; namely, to guard against hostile acts on the part of the population of occupied territory. If such territory is later reoccupied by the other belligerent the reason for holding hostages is removed and their liberation is obligatory.

"Most of the Alsatian hostages who have been taken into the interior of France are inhabitants of portions of Alsace which have been in the hands of the Germans for ten months. The refusal of the French Government to liberate these persons involves an admission of the legality of Germany's violation of Belgium's neutrality as an unavoidable measure of war, but France is obliged morally and legally to free the hostages, whose retention is cruel and inhuman."

Seek to Arouse Rumanians.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Bucharest, says that the League for the Liberation of Bessarabia is opening an active campaign throughout Rumania, with the object of "awakening the instinct of national preservation."

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

Original Paris Models

Women's Suits, Gowns, Coats and Wraps

Offered at Actual Paris Cost

One of the largest collections of original Paris models from

Callot	*Paquin*	*Jenny*	*Cheruit*	*Worth*
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Arnold	*Montjarret*	*Bernard*	*Jeanne Lanvin*	*Brandt*

Women's Paris Model Waists

Of Georgette Crepe, Crepe de Chine, Chiffon, Laces and Nets, trimmed with Fur, Velvet, Laces, Hand Hemstitching or Hand Embroidery.

15.75 to 69.50

Fall and Winter Apparel

For Women, Misses, Girls, Boys and Infants

At Popular Prices

Women's Tailored Suits

Copies of Paris Models.

Embracing the various ideas of recognized Paris designers, and many of our own original creations of Velour de Laine, Kittens Ear Cloth, Vicuna Velour, Cashmere Velour, English Whipcord, Broadcloth, Velveteen, Chiffon Velvet, Callot or Duvetyne Checks.

29.50 to 195.00

Misses' Tailored Suits

Exclusive Models—14 to 20 Years.

Copies of Paris fashions, adaptations and our own original creations; also "Country Club" and "Cross Country" models of Vicuna Velour, Cashmere Velour, Kittens Ear Cloth, Duvetyne, Broadcloth, Chiffon Velvet, Velveteen, Corduroy, Gabardine and English Whipcord.

18.50 to 145.00

Women's Gowns

Afternoon and Evening Gowns.

Copies of Paris models and exclusive creations—*Afternoon Gowns* of Serge, Broadcloth, Chiffon Velvet, Velveteen, Georgette Crepe, Charmeuse, Crepe Meteor, Satin, or Faille—*Evening Gowns* of Chiffon Velvet, Soiree Silk, Silver or Gold Embroidered Silk, Faille, Satin or Charmeuse.

29.50 to 175.00

Misses' Gowns

Afternoon and Evening Gowns—14 to 20 Years.

Exclusive styles that are suitable for the Miss—*Evening Gowns* of Gros de Londres, Faille Silk, Taffeta, Charmeuse, Soiree Silk, Crepe Meteor and Novelty Silks—*Afternoon Gowns* of Serge, Plaid Silks, Georgette Crepe, Charmeuse, Satin or Taffeta; also Serge or Broadcloth combined with Silk.

18.50 to 98.50

Women's Coats and Wraps

For Evening, Afternoon and General Wear.

Copies of late Paris and our own exclusive models, of Wool Duvetyne, Broadcloth, Crepe Vicuna, Velour Cloths, Seylina, English Whipcord, Chiffon Velvet, Mother of Pearl Velvet, Seal Velour, Corduroy and Mannish Fabrics.

18.50 to 245.00

Misses' Coats and Wraps

Exclusive Models—14 to 20 Years.

For evening, afternoon, sport and general wear, of Wool Velour, Broadcloth, English Whipcord, Zibeline, Callot Checks, Scotch Tweeds, Mannish Fabrics, Chiffon Velvet, Seal Velour Plush, Wool Plush, Wool Duvetyne, Channel Corduroy, Crepe Vicuna or Monkey Skin Cloth.

18.50 to 98.50

SPECIAL FOR MONDAY

Women's Plain & Fur Trim'd Coats

Copies of Paris Models

Of Wool Duvetyne, Crepe Vicuna, Velour Cloth, English Whipcord Chenille Corduroy, Seal Velour Plush and Mannish Fabrics, plain or trimmed with various furs.

Special **29.50**

SPECIAL FOR MONDAY

Fall and Winter Shoes

For Women and Misses

Bronze kid with cloth tops to match. Patent or dull leather with gray kid tops. Patent or dull leather with black cloth or kid tops. Patent leather with fawn kid or cloth tops.

Special **6.50**

LATEST PARIS FASHIONS

Colored Linen or Batiste Waists

Paris Waists for Women and Misses

Entirely hand made of Batiste, Linen or Voile, in mauve, Joffre blue, rose or flesh, tailored or dressy models, trimmed with frills, laces and hand hemstitching, novel pointed and scalloped collar and cuff effects.

7.50 to 13.75

SMART WINTER COATS

Girls' and Junior Coats

6 to 17 Years

An exceptional collection of styles that are particularly adapted to the growing girl, of Corduroy, Velvet, Cashmere Velour, Seal Plush, Broadcloths, Zibeline, Novelty Plaids and Scotch Tweeds, in plain effects, velvet or fur trimmed.

9.75 to 39.50

Misses' and Girls' College and School Apparel

Misses' *"Country Club"* Suits *"Style Registered"*

Twelve new and distinctive models, for immediate or Fall wear, of English Whipcord, Callot Checks, Wool Duvetyne or Broadcloth, showing entirely new belted or semi-Russian blouse Coats; new model circular, pleated or flare skirts, plain, braid or fur trimmed, 14 to 20 years. **29.50 and 39.50**

Misses' Tailored Suits

Plain or fur trimmed Suits of wool velour, broadcloth or whipcord, in navy, brown, green, Burgundy, taupe or black; also Callot Checks or mannish mixtures; new model Coats and Skirts. 14 to 20 years. *Special* **29.50**

"Radmawr" & "Country Club" Dresses

Four models (*Styles Registered*) of French serge in navy or black with faille silk collars, silk braid or bone button trimmed. 14 to 20 years. *Special* **14.50**

Girls' Serge Dresses

Of navy serge combined with plaid taffeta silk; serge yoke, sleeves and box plaits; body of taffeta; plaited skirt of serge. 8 to 15 years. *Special* **6.75**

Misses' Plain or Fur Trimmed Coats

Of wool velour, cashmere velour, broadcloth, zibeline, English Frieze and novelty plaids, semi-fitted, loose flare, plain or fur trimmed models; high chin and convertible collars. 14 to 20 years. *Special* **29.50**

Misses' "Callot Check" Coats

In green, brown or gray checks; also of plain color wool velour, full flare back model, half belted front; body and sleeves silk lined. 14 to 20 years. *Special* **18.50**

Girls' English Top Coats—*Priestley Cravenette.*

Of English mixed tweeds, in gray or brown colorings, a slip-on model, convertible collar; yoke and sleeves satin lined. 8 to 16 years. *Special* **9.75**

College and School Shoes

Misses' College Shoes

Of selected tan or black Russia calf, buttoned or laced. Smart lasts, welted soles and low heels. Sizes 2½ to 7½. Widths AA to D.

Special **3.75**

Girls' School Shoes

Made on broad orthopedic lasts of selected black or tan Russia calf, buttoned or laced styles. Sizes 11 to 2. Widths B to E.

Special **2.95**

Boys' School Shoes

Of durable velour calfskin on orthopedic last, viscolized damp proof soles and heels; Blucher laced. Sizes 13 to 6. Widths B to E.

Special **2.95**

CARRANZA'S OFFER FINDS LITTLE FAVOR

Conference Expected to Refuse to Meet Him to Consider Claims to Recognition.

ANSWERED BY VILLISTAS

Deny His Control of Important Territory—Their Statement to be Sent to Envoys.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—No comment was forthcoming from Secretary of State Lansing or other Administration officials today on the reply of General Venustiano Carranza to the Latin-American peace proposals and his rejection of them. The Carranza reply reached the State Department today from Special Agent John R. Silliman, at Vera Cruz, and will be considered by Secretary Lansing and the other conferees at a meeting to be held in Washington in the next few days.

It is believed the conferees will reject the invitation of General Carranza to meet him at one of the frontier towns on the Rio Grande border, controlled by Carranza forces, to consider Mexican affairs only from the international viewpoint, with the sole object of endeavoring to convince the diplomatists that they should recommend to their respective Governments that the Carranza Government be recognized.

Though in some quarters the opinion is expressed that the United States and the six Latin-American nations will accept Carranza's suggestion that they consult with him, the statement was obtained from an authoritative source that it was too early and would be wholly unwise to sanction any such opinion.

In the best-informed circles it was pointed out that Carranza had limited the proposed discussion with the Pan-American representatives to the question of his own recognition and had barred discussion of the internal affairs of Mexico. That was exactly his position when he was invited to send delegates to the A B C peace conference at Niagara Falls last year, and the three mediators, who are the representatives of their Government in the present movement for peace in Mexico, declined to admit his delegates to their sessions on any such basis.

The Villa Government announced through its agency here tonight that it would challenge the statements contained in the Carranza reply. This will be done in a note which the Villa Government will submit to the Latin-American conferees. The following announcement, clearing on the Villistas to join the issue with the Carranzistas, was issued by the Villa agency here tonight:

"The Provisional Government of Mexico, through the confidential agency here, will address a note shortly to the Pan-American conferees, answering the maze of falsehood, misrepresentation, and inconsistency contained in Venustiano Carranza's reply to the appeal of six American nations sent several weeks ago to the Mexican people to compose their differences. The Provisional Government would have preferred to remain silent on this matter, but it feels that it must voice several convictions on Carranza's note in order to prevent the possibility of a misunderstanding of the situation.

"The first point in the Caranza note requiring correction is his claim to territory controlled by his forces. He generously concedes to the Convention control of the State of Chihuahua and Morelos and a small part of Sonora. He has neglected to add, however, that the entire State of Oaxaca, large portions of the States of Chiapas, Tabasco, Jalisco, Sinaloa, Coahuila, and San Luis Potosi, and parts of the territories of Tepic and Lower California have not been subjugated by his forces. As evidence of his lack of domination of the country he has not dared to move himself or his capital to Mexico City, but remains in Vera Cruz, safely isolated from danger of attack.

"His charge that General Villa was bribed by the reactionaries to turn rebel is puerile and unworthy of an adult person. General Villa created the Division of the North, and when he joined forces with Carranza to overthrow the dictator, Huerta, it was with the understanding that the alliance would continue only so long as General Villa was satisfied with the intentions of Carranza in the fulfillment of his pledges for the restoration of Constitutional order in Mexico. It is therefore obvious that under such an arrangement General Villa could not have rebelled. As a matter of fact, Carranza was declared rebel by the Aguascalientes Convention by delegates, among whom were his own Generals, because after agreeing to recognize the sovereignty of the convention, he immediately began to defy its authority.

"Those who followed the events leading up to the expulsion of the dictator, Huerta, from the country will recognize at once the braggadocio of Carranza's claim, 'Constitutionalism, headed by the First Chief, overcame the usurper, who commanded the greatest army which the republic had up to that time.' It is hardly necessary to say that practically every important success of arms against the usurper's forces was attained by General Villa, who commanded operations throughout the war.

"Carranza's charge that General Villa is reactionary sounds strange in view of the fact that he has just invited ex-Federals to join his cause, and has made overtures in many other ways to the old Huerta element in his desperation to obtain aid for conducting his war against the efforts to establish a government truly for the people or Mexico. If General Carranza sincerely wishes to restore the Constitutional order why does he not proclaim as President Mr. Vasquez Tagle, who is now in Carranza territory, and who, as the ranking member of the Madero Cabinet, is the legitimate successor to the Presidency?"

The Carranza agency today received a dispatch from Del Rio, Texas, saying that Carlos Felix, with his command of 200 Indian troops, lately garrisoning Las Vacas, which place was evacuated upon the approach of the Constitutionalists, has offered to surrender his command and embrace the Carranza cause. Felix, with his command, is now at Ojinaga. His offer of surrender embodies the proposal that he march his troops into Piedras Negras and surrender unconditionally.

The agency was also advised, in a dispatch from Nuevo Laredo, that General Obregon, with his staff, has joined General Treviño at Monterey, and that yesterday the two Generals proceeded to Paredon. General Obregon is making an inspection of the entire line of offensive operations of the Constitutionalist Army, of which he is in supreme command in the field. The Carranza agent was notified that Generals Silva and Santos Mendiola of the Villista army had abandoned their commands in Northern Coahuila and arrived in Del Rio, Texas, today, after leaving their men behind them.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, Sept. 11.—Official reports say 3,000 Zapatistas with their Generals have offered to surrender, taking advantage of the amnesty which is withdrawn on Sept. 15.

General Obregon is making efforts to reach Torreon before the national holiday, Sept. 16.

CARRANZA PAPER DEFIANT.

Constitutional Army Is Invincible, Says El Mexicano.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 11.—El Mexicano says today:

"We repeat our party is the only one that can truly be called such. It will not only not accept the proposed intervention or any other intervention, but will know how to make use of its triumphant arm to chastise bad Mexicans and traitors who seek to have recourse to intervention like a drowning man clutching for a plank. As hitherto our army, the brave and self-denying Constitutionalist Army, would again win victory on the battlefields, because its men do not contend with traitorous weapons nor its chiefs for absurd personal ambitions, in a word, because reason and justice are on our side, which, serving as our aegis, would make us invincible."

Besides General Pablo Gonzales, others here have sent Carranza congratulations on his note, all in the same tenor, approving its contents and offering support in all eventualities.

GENERAL VILLA NOT KILLED.

Mexican Leader Himself Denies Border Rumor.

EL PASO, Sept. 11.—A telegram from General Villa dated at Torreon, sent tonight and received by Hipolito Villa, brother of the northern leader at Juarez, denied that either the northern General or General Fierro had been injured on their visit to the ranch of General Tomas Urbina at Nievis, south of Santa Barbara, on the Parral-Jimenez Branch Railroad, as reported here today.

General Villa also denied that he had executed General Urbina, but addtd that he had obtained from General Urbina the loot the latter had collected in two years.

The report that General Villa and General Fierro had been killed in a fight with adherents of General Urbina at Nievis was brought to the border by a Villa adherent, who said it reached him at Jimenez.

VICTIMS' PROPERTY TO VILLA.

Men Executed Forced to Make Wills in His Favor, Says Widow of One.

SAN ANTONIO, Sept. 11.—Details of the execution at Chihuahua City about ten days ago, of Sebastiano Vargas, State Treasurer of Chihuahua; Aurelio Genzalez, State Secretary, and former Chihuahua Governor, and Felipe Gutierrez, another ex-Governor of Chihuahua, were contained in a letter received today from Mrs. Vargas, widow of one of the victims.

Villa, according to the letter, forced the three to make wills bequeathing all their property to him and then ordered their execution on the ground that they were engaged in a Carranza plot.

BORDER UNDER CONTROL.

Funston Reports That His Troops Will Soon Stop Raiding.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The most gratifying feature of the Mexican situation, according to the impression conveyed in official circles today was the receipt of a report from Major Gen. Frederick Funston to the effect that the border situation, which has been occasioning fears, is now under full control of the United States troops. General Funston reported that, with the forces now under his command, he could patrol the entire Rio Grande border from Laredo to the Gulf. General Funston said:

"It is believed that with the force now at my command it will be possible in the course of a short time largely to reduce, if not prevent, the activities of armed bands, who may be either marauding bands from the Mexican side or cowboys and horse thieves from the American side. It is well established that heretofore many individuals composing bandit bands, who have given us so much trouble, have been made up of persons crossing from the Mexican side and getting arms from concealed stores on the American side and have then started on a prearranged raid. When pursued and hard pressed either by Sheriffs, posses, rangers, or soldiers, the bands have broken up and recrossed into Mexico."

DR. SHAW PUBLISHES STORY OF HER LIFE

Writes Entertainingly of Her Early Struggles as a Rural Pastor.

WON AUDIENCE OF SAILORS

Book Filled with Reminiscences of Women Who Were Pioneers in Suffrage Movement.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, President of the National American Woman's Suffrage Association, has written the history of her life, which, as "The Story of a Pioneer," has been brought out by Harper & Bros. It is a story that is as fascinating as a romance, full of exciting and interesting experiences and of "red blood," a life of vital energy, lived through with indomitable pluck, the difficult situations saved by quick wit and a sense of humor.

The family on her father's side were the Shaws of Rothiemurchus, Scotland, the ruins of their castle still to be seen on the island of Loch-an-Eilan, in the northern Highlands, an austere fortress probably built in Roman times. She says her mother was a precocious little maiden who graduated from school at the age of 13 and carried off first prize, having made a linen chemise for a duchess, the patroness, embroidering the lady's coat of arms with her own hair.

The little Anna was nearly shipwrecked coming to America from England, where she was born in 1847. Later the family went to the wilds of Michigan, going the 100 miles from Grand Rapids, where the railroad terminated, by wagon.

Dr. Shaw tells humorously of her first school teacher—"the only genuine 'old maid' I have ever met who was not a married woman or a man." She walked six miles a day "through trackless forest," to this school, but she was, she says, a "pert and trying young person," who loved to lead "Prudence Duncan," the teacher, "beyond her mental depth and leave her there."

Her First Proposal.

She tells of her first position as a school teacher when she was 15 and the salary of $2 a week, not to be paid until the dog tax was collected in the Spring. With the $26 for her first labors of thirteen weeks she went "outside" to the nearest shop and bought a beautiful party dress, her first. It brought her her first proposal, made by a youth of 20, "whose costume, like himself, left much to be desired." On the night of the proposal he wore blue flannel shirt and a pair of trousers made of flour bags. His mother had thoughtfully selected a clean pair of sacks for the purpose, as one leg of the trousers bore the words "A. & A. Green," and on the rear of the garment was the legend, "Ninety-six pounds." To a negative response to his proposal the youth exclaimed:

"That's darned disappointing to a fellow."

The little girl had preached sermons in the woods when she was very small and she wanted to go to college and to become a preacher. Her hard work in accomplishing this and supporting herself and facing the opposition of her family makes interesting reading. The first public notice Dr. Shaw ever received was written at the instigation of her brother-in-law the morning after she preached her first sermon. It said:

"A young girl named Anna Shaw, seventeen years old (she was actually 25), preached at Ashton yesterday. Her real friends deprecate the course she is pursuing."

Earned Money at College.

She preached thirty-six times that year, carrying on her studies at the same time. While at Albion College she gave temperance lectures to help pay her expenses. One of her exciting experiences was in going to a Northern lumber camp to preach for a minister who was away on his honeymoon. She drove twenty-two miles by stage and the rest of the way through a dense wood with a huge, muscular, unpleasant looking man as a driver. She had heard stories of stockades of northern woods and took with her a revolver which she had learned to use. She had need of it, for sitting behind the driver, she pointed the weapon at his head, keeping him on his seat. That night drive was one of black terror, she says, but she preached in the friend's pulpit the next morning and the place was packed to the doors with lumbermen from the neighboring camp. They called to each other for liberality when the collection was taken. It was the largest in the history of the place. The driver had told his friends of that night drive.

"I dunno what she preached," said one of the men later, "but say, don't make any mistake about one thing; the little preacher has sure got grit."

Her life in the theological seminary, living in an attic room and on bread and milk, with so little of that she frequently had from weakness had to sit down on the stairs in going to the class rooms, was a hard struggle. She was graduated clad in a brand new silk gown and with five dollars in her pocket. Notwithstanding the handicap which had been serious, of being a woman, she was said to be the only member of her class who had worked during the entire course.

Wins Audience of Sailors.

Here is an interesting account of a sermon preached in a Gospel ship in the harbor of Genoa, Italy, where she went soon after her graduation, through the generosity of a friend. The arrangement for the sermon was made by friends of Dr. Shaw and the Presbyterian minister did not know his preacher was to be a woman. He introduced her with many words and expressions of deep regret because a woman was to be there. The minister had previously stammered out to his guest that he felt that her presumption was blasphemous and that he was sure that the sailors would mob her.

"I decided to talk to them not as a minister but as a woman," she writes. She mentally selected the hardest looking of the men to talk to. He was an old fellow, and looked like a pirate. She told the men she hoped they would forget everything Dr. Blank had said; that she was a minister, but she would talk and not preach. She, too, she said, was far from home and homesick, and she took for her subject: "Blessed are the homesick, for they shall go home." She told of the sailors' mothers, of their wives, and, last of all, of the whalers coming home after many years to find their little grandchildren, and their joy as they carried them on their shoulders up the village streets. It was the last that softened the sardonic grin of the old pirate. The close was a bit of a sermon and a prayer, and then there came from the pirate: "Missus, I'd like to shake your hand." They all came—boys, middle-aged men, and old men—to shake hands with the woman who had talked to them of home.

The First Charge Troublesome.

There is an amusing story of another old sailor in the congregation Dr. Shaw had in her first regular pastorate on Cape Cod. She had found a breach in the congregation when she came into it and each of the two factions wished to tell her its story, but she refused to listen. Then they found a way to get ahead of the parson. They came to prayer meeting fully primed. The leading members of each faction started "telling the Lord" the whole story of the trouble, not hesitating to give names with the epithet "liar" attached. After two meetings she knew the whole of the trouble, but by that time she had also decided what to do. She told her congregation that it was making itself the laughing stock of the community and wrecking the discipline of the church, and its members must remain away or cease personalities in prayer.

That was when Captain Sears rose to say that he would not be ruled by a "gal," and that he would pray when and how he liked. The "gal" was ready for him. Again her knowledge of sailors came into play. She told him that in a mutiny on his ship he would put the mutineer in irons and that she was master of that church ship and intended to command until the board asked for her resignation. Later the Captain was her warm friend.

She met interesting people whose names are household words—the Bronson Alcott group among others. She tells of meeting Frances Willard and her friendship with her; the early suffragist, Susan B. Anthony, and her long association with her; finally her acceptance of the Presidency of the national body of suffragists, a promise she made to Miss Anthony. Now, after ten years at the head of the organization, it has grown from 17,000 members to 200,000 and with the auxiliary societies increased in proportion.

The book, which was written in collaboration with Miss Elizabeth Jordan, is illustrated from photographs. These include many portraits and views of the places in which Dr. Shaw has lived.

EXPECT RUSH ABROAD AFTER WAR IS OVER

Steamship Agents Say 500,000 Will Leave This Country in First Six Months

TO SEEK THEIR RELATIVES

Little Immigration Expected for Years After the Conflict Because of Labor Need in Europe.

According to the agents of the transatlantic passenger lines, there will be no rush of immigration to the United States until a year or so after peace has been ratified between the belligerent nations in Europe. On the contrary, they expect a big rush of travel eastward, which, it has been estimated, will reach 500,000 in the first six months after the war. This will be confined chiefly to the second and third class traffic, composed of the hundreds of thousands of Poles, Slavs, Rumanians, Bulgarians, Galicians, Croatians, Germans, Austrians, Hungarians, Bohemians, and other races, who will go over at once to find out what has become of their relatives and their property during the war.

At the present, the agents pointed out, all these men were earning good wages here. Many of them have become so independent because of this money that the employers have great difficulty in handling them.

That this estimate of 500,000 is not an extravagant one is shown by the exodus to Europe in 1908 on account of the slackness in the labor market, when 661,924 persons booked passages and the steamers were so crowded that as many as 6,000 were left behind on the piers at Hoboken in one day.

For the year ended Aug. 28, 1914, the total number of passengers carried across the Atlantic was 77,182 first, 102,194 second, and 398,714 third class. In the period ended Aug. 28, 1915, the figures were 11,722 first, 30,668 second, and 140,224 third class.

In addition to the races enumerated above, the steamship agents expect that thousands of Canadians, Irish, Scotch, Welsh, English, French, Swiss, Syrians, and others, who have been deterred from crossing by fear of submarines, will take a trip to Europe when peace has been declared.

A well-known passenger agent, who has been for more than thirty years in the business in New York, said yesterday that there would be such a demand for labor in Europe to rebuild the cities and restore the lands to cultivation that the people would remain in Europe of their own free will even if their respective Governments did not prohibit emigration.

If the freedom of Poland is a part of the peace arrangements, the Poles, he said would return home from all parts of the United States, because they have a great love for their native land. In Germany for the last few years before the war working conditions had been so good that the emigration to the United States had steadily dwindled. The Czar's proclamation removing the pale against the Jews will result in thousands staying there.

This tide of eastward travel will continue for the first two years after the war, but the rush for passages will be in the first six months by those who have had no news of their relatives and want to know if they are alive or dead. The drain of all this alien labor will be felt severely throughout the United States, especially in construction work on railroads, the passenger agent said.

MOTHER'S CALL IS FATAL.

Little Girl Run Down by Auto on Way to Join Playmate.

Obeying a call from her mother to return to the house to see a little playmate who had called, 3-year-old Marjorie Meyers, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Meyers of 46 Hardenbrook Avenue, Jamaica, L. I., was struck and fatally injured by an automobile yesterday, in front of her home. She died four hours later of a fractured skull.

The automobile that struck the child was being driven at a rate of about twelve miles an hour by Miss Helen Stearns, daughter of the car's owner, William Stearns, of 155 Branford Street, Jamaica. Accompanying her were Thomas Marshall Duff, of 416 Hillside Avenue, Jamaica, and Miss Esther Tarr, of 452 Hillside Avenue.

Miss Stearns helped Mrs. Meyers carry the unconscious child into the home of Dr. Francis G. Riley, at 44 Hardenbrook Avenue. He thought at first that Marjorie was but slightly injured, so, after giving her name and address, Miss Stearns drove away with her friends. Late in the afternoon, when a detective went to her home with the news that the child had died without recovering consciousness, he was told that she had started for Rutherford, N. J., to spend the week-end. Her uncle agreed to go to Rutherford and bring her back. The parents of the dead child said they didnot blame Miss Stearns for the accident.

THROAT CUT IN SALOON ROW

Man Hurt Mortally by an Italian as His Sister Looks On.

Bound for their home at 569 Fortieth Street, Brooklyn, shortly after 10 o'clock last evening, Joseph M. Roche, a bookkeeper, and his sister, Nellie, reached Prospect and Fifth Avenues, when the young man was taken ill and went into a saloon owned by Charles Schnaar at the southeast corner. As he entered Roche realized that a fight was in progress, the participants in which were Italians, so he started to go out.

The street was filled with persons who were patronizing pushcarts in the vicinity. According to several of them Roche was followed out of the saloon by two Italians, one of whom was brandishing a razor. He caught up with the young man and cut his throat from ear to ear. Nellie Roche saw her brother fall. Persons in the street seized the Italian as he stood at the edge of the gutter into which he had thrown the razor. Sergeant Dale of the Fifth Avenue Station also put under arrest another Italian, whom he charged with taking part in the fight.

Roche was carried into the saloon, where last rites were administered by Father Patrick Manton of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Brooklyn, and the Rev. Father Francis X. Debold of the Holy Family Church. He was taken to Holy Family Hospital, where it was said he would die.

The Italian who is charged with attacking him said at the station that he was Frank Maragino, 20, a laborer, of 502 Sixty-fifth Street. The other prisoner described himself as Carmella Vitanza, a bricklayer.

KILLED BY RACING AUTO.

Driver and Promoter Held for Death of Boy in Connecticut.

STRATFORD, Conn., Sept. 11.—During an automobile race at a local park today N. Nicholas Laredo, 13 years of age, stepped across the track in front of the grand stand and was struck and instantly killed by a car driven by Anthony Aurillo. The driver was arrested and held for a hearing.

A. I. Fairbanks of Springfield, Mass., the promoter, was also arrested, charged with holding the races without a permit.

IRISH FIRE EATERS ARE BREATHING WAR

Quite Sure an Army Will Arise in Ireland and Resist Conscription by England.

APPEALING HERE FOR FUNDS

Assert Germans Will Help Them, but Not Clear as to How They Will Avoid the British Fleet.

Thousands of cards are being circulated among the Irish in this country, calling for subscriptions to buy arms with which to start a revolution in Ireland. This came out yesterday, when one of these cards, alleged to have been sent out by "the Geraldine Club" of 203 East Sixty-seventh Street, was shown to a reporter of THE TIMES.

These cards bear the title "Defense of Ireland Fund" in bold black type, and go on to say:

England has decided to enforce conscription in Ireland and the Irish people have resolved to resist it. If they must die, they prefer to die defending their rights in Ireland. They refuse to be slaughtered for England's benefit on the battlefields of Europe. American munition factories are now busily engaged in making RIOT SCHRAPNEL [this in heavy, black type] for the British Government, and large quantities have already been sent over. It is to be used in slaughtering the manhood of Ireland.

Riot schrapnel is used only on civilians, never by one army against another army. England's purpose is to drench Ireland in blood. Will the Irish-Americans permit it? If they do, the blood of their slaughtered kindred will be on their own heads. The men of Ireland have SOME [big, black type] arms and will sell their lives dearly. But they have not enough. This fund is for the purpose of supplying them.

Every Irishman worthy of the name will subscribe to it. He that is not FOR Ireland in this supreme hour is AGAINST HER. Inscribe your name on the Roll of Honor. DO IT NOW, [also in heavy, black type.]

September 1st, 1915.

Mr. Michael J. Sinnott is duly authorized by the Geraldine Club to collect subscriptions for the Defense of Ireland Fund.

P. J. GRIFFIN, President.

Insists Guns Are Real.

Patrick J. Griffin, a clerk in the Fire Department, is President of the Geraldine Club, but he said yesterday that he knew nothing about the above card. He also said that he was a good Irishman and would fight the English if they tried to force conscription on Ireland.

At the Geraldine Club, it was denied that anything was known about the cards, although it was admitted that some member might have used the name of the club in sending out the cards. In fact, the members of the Geraldine Club generally repudiated the cards, although it was evident the cards reflected their sentiments.

Denis A. Spellissy, a lawyer, of 256 Broadway, who is the head of "The United Irish-American Societies," which, he says, number about 120, admitted that he had violated the neutrality of the United States by sending large quantities of arms to Ireland to be used in the proposed revolution. Asked if these were real guns, he insisted that they were.

"The Geraldine Club is an Irish organization," he said, "and its members are strong against conscription. I don't know who P. J. Griffin is. I know four or five Irishmen of that name, and it might be any one of them. The sentiments on the cards, however, are absolutely right. We Irish must get together and save our brothers from being murdered by the English. We are doing our best to get the arms to them so that they may be able to resist when the time comes.

Let England Take Warning.

"Just let the word be given that the conscription is ordered and more than 200,000 well-armed Irishmen will spring at the throat of England. 'England's difficulty is Ireland's opportunity,' is as true now as when it was first said many years ago. In a few months there will be more than 400,000 well-armed Irishmen ready to defend their liberties and protect themselves against the unjust conscription."

When Mr. Spellissy was asked how it was possible to get arms to Ireland, he said with a knowing wink that it was easy.

"It is a secret how I do it," he said, "but I have been running arms into Ireland for months. The first shipments were taken to a little port called Kingston by a gentleman and two ladies in their private yacht. Through the societies connected with the United Irish-American organization I have sent over $40,000 during the past few months to buy arms, and the arms are now in Ireland.

"This time we are not going to fight cannons with pitchforks and be slaughtered as in the past. The 200,000 Irish are armed with Mauser rifles, and when it comes to the revolution we will use all the modern implements. We will use the poisoned gas just the same as it is being used on the western front, and it will be manufactured in Ireland.

"England is on her last legs. She has deceived her allies, and they know it and are dissatisfied with her. England has no men. The Englishmen will not volunteer, and now they are going to resort to conscription to force the Irish to fight for them—to pull their chestnuts out of the fire. England will be unable to do that. Armed in the holy cause, 400,000 Irishmen are enough to stop her, and when the time comes we will have the help of Germany.

Quite Sure of German Aid.

"Even if England is afraid to try and force conscription on Ireland our people will rise at the least oppression. They only need to be shown that England is using them as a catspaw and the flame of revolution will burst forth. What is more, as soon as this happens the German Government will land an army in Ireland, and then Irish independence will come at last."

When Mr. Spellissy was asked whether the German expedition would sail over the British fleet or dive under it, he, with a wave of the hand, brushed away that difficulty as too trifling to be discussed.

Mr. Spellissy said he had not seen Sir Roger Casement for more than a year, but at that time, when the movement for raising funds here to arm the Irish was being started, Sir Roger had given him the pledge that the German Government would land in Ireland to assist the revolutionaries. He said he believed the intention of the Germans was only friendly, and that their only object would be to assure the independence of Ireland.

When Mr. Spellissy was questioned as a lawyer about the violation of neutrality this "arms for the Irish" movement involved, he said, in effect, "What is neutrality among Irishmen spoiling for a fight?"

"This is our business," he said emphatically, "the business of the Irish in America, who have been driven here by British oppression. There is no question of involving the United States in the revolution, and that cannot happen. All we are doing is to protect our brothers-in-blood against the tyranny of conscription by the British Government, and when the revolution is over, Ireland will not have the sop of home rule, but will be free."

Mr. Spellissy is a member of the bar and was born in County Clare, Ireland. He came here in 1864 and for a time was a clerk in a bank. He was admitted to the bar in 1870.

SIX HURT AS FLAMES SWEEP MOVIE PLANT

Continued from Page 1.

Avenues, were drenched. It was thus that young Gardiner and Engineer Fredericks were injured, being driven against the walls of houses by the streams. Water from one broken line flooded the firebox of Engine 2, which stood almost in front of the blazing building. Two streams were stilled when its pressure failed and the searchlight, operated by a motor taking power from the engine, was put out of commission.

Members of Rescue Squad 1, equipped with oxygen helmets, were called on to reach the roof, for no man not so equipped could live in the smoke. They got to the roof of the three-story tenement adjoining at 211 West Twenty-sixth Street and mounted the other two stories on ladders. They had just opened skylights and scuttles when there came an explosion and the roof sank beneath their feet.

All reached the edge of the roof and their ladders in safety, but at first it was thought two of the men had gone down with the roof and the other members of the squad risked their lives to return to the blaze until it was found that all had been accounted for.

"Smoky Joe" Martin, with eight men were on the third floor when the explosion came, and three of the men were overcome and carried out by the chief and others.

Lieutenant Gibney of Truck 24 became separated from his men in the third floor and when they were driven out by an explosion the Lieutenant was found to be missing. Telling the others to save themselves, Fireman George Hauser went back for his officer and found Gibney, lost in the big floor and almost overcome. He got him out just as the upper floors fell in where they had been standing.

It was evident to every fireman at the blaze that there was no hope of saving the old armory building, and every effort was directed to keep the fire from spreading. It seemed impossible, and time and again the window frames of surrounding tenements caught fire, but each time they were put out.

"Smoky Joe" Holds Flames in Check.

"If 'Smoky Joe' keeps it where it is he'll be a wonder," was the remark of almost every fireman, and 'Smoky Joe' did. He raised walls of water on all sides of the building, the great sheets glittering like strings of jewels as the flames were reflected against them. Tongues of fire sprang out at them. Sometimes they darted through 'Smoky Joe's' wall, but each time the firemen drove the flames back.

The walls were kept intact, while down inside them other streams of water thundered from all adjoining roofs. Notwithstanding the thousands of tons of water hurled on them, the flames seemed never to die down for nearly two hours. Then, finally, they began to retreat within the building. The huge pillars no longer rose over the roof. The blasts receded within the windows from which they had been leaping, and at 9 o'clock "Smoky Joe" announced that he had the fire under control.

To be sure it had then burned out everything that would burn within the building. It has scorched every building adjoining it, but it had not spread. The one thing possible to the firemen had been done, and a blaze which threatened a whole block had been confined to the area in which it had originated.

Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson, who had hurried to the fire in his automobile when the third alarm was sounded, was loud in his praise of Martin. The Commissioner said:

"This fire amply demonstrates the necessity for the manufacturers of films getting together with a view to agreeing on conditions for the making and storing of films in a way that will eliminate in so far as possible the danger of fire spreading to neighboring property. I have been over the situation thoroughly, and it is explained that the film makers have to have places in the city where it will be convenient to show their pictures for the exhibitors.

"But if I were permitted to make a suggestion, I would urge the segregation of motion-picture film-making plants in a location that would be central and convenient, and still removed from the heart of adjacent valuable property. One front property along the middle of Manhattan Island offers many locations that should be desirable if the film makers can agree on a plan of segregation.

"The fire tonight brings out forcibly the need for assurance that property bordering on that used by film makers for storage purposes will be reasonable safe from danger of fire spreading. When fire starts in a film plant it burns quickly and generates heat powerful enough to penetrate thick walls."

The Famous Players Film Company is capitalized at $500,000. Daniel Frohman is the Managing Director. Among the well-known players in the company are Mary Pickford, Hazel Dawn, Pauline Frederick, Marie Doro, John Barrymore, John Mason, Marguerite Clark, and Charles Cherry. The company is a member of the Paramount Pictures Corporation.

CHARITIES.

Will You Help!

1.—Mrs. S., widow with 8 children, youngest a baby one year old. Mother weak and eldest girl needs treatment for adenoids. $125 needed to pay for food, rent and a diet for the mother.

2.—Mrs. D., a widow with absolutely no resources. Unable to support her four children, ages 2, 3, 9, and 12 years. Fund of $175 needed to pay for family's rent and to afford a weekly allowance for fo d.

Please mark case you wish to assist and mail clip with check to Room 8.

Brooklyn Bureau of Charities,
69 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE SERVANTS OF RELIEF FOR INCURABLE CANCER

are trying to raise $30,000 to guarantee a conditional gift of the same amount, to be used in paying a burdensome mortgage on the Home. The Sisters implore the public for help.

There is no sorrow, no misery, not represented among our patients—of all nations and creeds—wounded, deprived of work, cut off from their own people, and avoided by the world. Think of them a little!

St. Rose's Home, 71 Jackson St., New York.

A CAMMEYER AUTUMN BOOT

Illustrated is a Cammeyer-Designed Boot which is smartly, if simply, trimmed to achieve the new style-motif established by Fashion for Autumn wear in women's shoes. Distinguished, also, for original treatment of design.



Women's Patent Leather Dress Shoe with Black Cloth Top and white piping around the vamp, up the front and back..... $6.50

Welt Soles, two inch Leather Cuban Louis Heels

CAMMEYER

STAMPED ON A SHOE MEANS STANDARD OF MERIT

6TH AVE. AT 20TH ST.

The Store of a Thousand Styles

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

Haute Couture

Arrival of the Bonwit Teller & Co. collection of Original Paris Models is announced. The formal presentation of this collection will be duly announced.

At request Private Views may be arranged for.

Tailleurs, Costumes, Robes, Manteaux, Blouses

Personal selections from

Callot Soeurs
Jeanne Lanvin
Drecoll
Doucet
Bernard
Arnold
Brandt
Charlotte



Jenny et Cie
Cheruit
Paquin
Doeuillet
Premet
Worth
Germaine
Chatriot

Georgette

Jeunes Filles

Specialized types for the School Girl, College Miss, Debutante

Modes for the younger set that possess the verve and esprit essential to the expression of youth and grace—modes that are marked apart from the over-sophisticated and too mature types.

"Flapper" Apparel



A highly specialized type of apparel for the *hard-to-fit girl* of 12 to 16, originated and introduced to America by Bonwit Teller & Co. to suitably and appropriately attire the girl who has outgrown her years, yet must adhere to girlish types in dress.

'Originations'

A collar that steps out from the time of Henry of Navarre is of French organdie, high flaring and set with crochet lace, gathered about the neck by ribbon, 6.50

* * *

As deft as hand needlework can produce is a guimpe of organdie with "Gironden" collar and tie of fagoted satin, 4.50

* * *

Colored organdie collar, overlaid with lace edged fine tucked batiste. 3.95

* * *

Crushed stock and jabot of fine silk net, with a unique tubular border, 4.95

* * *

Organdie collar and cuffs, of odd shape, cut out at back, through which a broad plaited ribbon protrudes, 4.50

* * *

Collar and cuff set of organdie, developed into Van Dyke points and fastened with ribbons, 6.95

* * *

Novelty pin cushions in sterling silver—the design simulates a basket of berries, 5.75

* * *

Just received from Paris, moire silk hand bags, in blue or black, inside fitted compartment, 5.00

* * *

Mandarin necklaces, with bizarre pendants; the latest Paris note, 3.95

* * *

Incense burners for perfume lozenges, the newest and latest accessory for the boudoir from Paris.

Chapeaux Paris

On view in the Department of Formal Millinery—Second Floor—the season's grand successes from the leading modistes—prices upwards from 30.00.

Reboux Talbot Maria Guy
Georgette Jeanne Lanvin
Paullette et Berthe Madeleine
Lucie Hamar Evelyn Varon
Odette Crouziex Leontine
Maison Lewis Camille Roger

Reproductions & Original Hats

Faithful replicas and original conceptions produced in the Bonwit Teller workrooms, exclusively from imported French materials in the Department of Formal Millinery—Second Floor—upwards from 18.00.

Trotteur & Tailleur Hats

8.50 10.00 16.50

Hats of this type are to be found in the most unique department of its kind, on the Main Floor, which is exclusively devoted to hats for informal, semi-formal and sports wear, also to hats for the younger set.

Especially featured are modes that are distinctly marked apart from the usual and every-day commonplaces.

"Bontell" Footwear

Sport, Street & Formal Types



Boots and shoes, for Riding, Hunting, Hiking, Golf, Tennis, Skating, Skiing, including soft leg low heel boots; a shoe with puttees attached for riding.

The latest novelties in replica produced by Greco, Pinet and other celebrated Paris cordonniers of the Rue St. Roch. Also many exclusive designs in slippers, shoes and boots produced by Bonwit Teller & Co.

POLICE TRAIL BAND OF FILM THIEVES

Swindlers Have Stolen and Marketed $250,000 Worth of Pictures.

BROOKLYN MAN ARRESTED

Mutual Corporation Charges Him with Theft of 149,000 Feet of Film from Its Vaults.

A campaign begun by motion-picture distributors against a new type of thief, a sort of by-product of the movie industry, led to the arrest yesterday of Jacob Schonbrun, charged with having stolen 149,000 feet of film from the vaults in the Newark office of the Mutual Film Corporation, a distributing agency. Schonbrun, who was dismissed two weeks ago as manager of the Newark offices, was arrested at his home, 8,796 Bay Thirty-third Street, Brooklyn, by Detective Edward Dwyer of Brooklyn and Detective Patrick Ryan of Newark after a search of more than a week. He refused to go to Newark without extradition, and pending extradition proceedings his bail was fixed at $7,500.

The police believe Schonbrun is one of a gang of film thieves who have been carrying on extensive operations, stealing not only films, but posters, heralds, and other advertising matter with which to market them. His arrest followed that of Samuel Glauber, assistant manager of the Newark office, earlier in the week, admissions made by Glauber implicating Schonbrun, the police say. S. Goldfone, a film dealer of Newark, and Jack Greenberg, an employe at the Newark branch, are being held for examination.

The search for the thieves came as the result of recent inventories, which showed that 250,000 feet of film were missing from various Mutual offices. Films are kept in individual metal containers and stored in vaults, and at distributing branches where there are many hundreds of films, by systematic thieving, it would be an easy matter to remove some of them each day. The films are worth from 10 to 25 cents a foot, and their compact nature makes it possible to hide booty of great value in a small space. In a trunk in Glauber's room several thousand feet of film were found, with memoranda indicating the hiding places of many more reels. Altogether 200,000 feet of the missing celluloid was recovered last week.

According to officers of the Mutual, the Newark thefts are typical of what has taken place in cities throughout the country, so that in the past few years hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of films have been stolen. The Mutual, which is one of the larger distributing companies, has branch offices where stocks of films are kept for distribution to the exhibitors in fifty-four cities. The large number of movie theatres—even the smallest village has its nickeldeon—makes it comparatively easy for the thieves to market their plunder. In the larger cities, it is said, there are agents who deal exclusively in stolen films.

As a result of their discoveries in Newark, the Mutual is formulating a plan for a nation-wide campaign in which other companies will be asked to co-operate. John Cecil Graham, assistant to the President of the corporation, has taken general supervision of the work. Elaborate records of stolen films are being prepared and private detectives will be put on the scent, the word being used literally here since films have a distinctive odor.

"The boldness of these swindlers is past all belief," said Arthur F. Beck, manager of the local Mutual exchange, who assisted in the investigations that led to the arrests of last week, yesterday. "There are exchanges in certain centres which deal in nothing but stolen films. They have expert counsel, and every effort to seize the film has been met with clever alibis and evasions. We know of one man who eight years ago had nothing, and who in the intervening time has had no visible business, but nevertheless has built up a fortune of about $250,000, dealing in stolen films from companies in and near New York. The prosperity of the business has been a lure to intelligent thieves, and organized stealing has been in operation for years. We have only begun to scratch the surface of the system."

MARKS KINDLY RECEIVED.

Borough President Tells of Progress He Saw in the West.

Borough President Marcus M. Marks returned yesterday from a seven weeks' trip in the West. An informal reception was held in his office on the twentieth floor of the Municipal Building by members of his staff.

"The most notable feature of my trip," he said "was the reception of our party in every city we visited. I believe there should be an official Reception Committee appointed by the Mayor to welcome all visitors sent here by other cities to study our municipal problems."

The Borough President commented upon the advanced port, terminal, and market facilities he observed in many Western cities, calling attention to the million-dollar cold storage terminal which has been built by the City of Seattle on a large pier. Six additional storage pier houses are soon to be built.

W. J. ROBINSON A BANKRUPT.

Promoter's Liabilities Put at $100,000 and Assets Nominal.

An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed in the United States District Court yesterday against William J. Robinson, promoter, of 14 East Sixtieth Street, alleging liabilities of about $100,000 and nominal assets only. The petitioning creditor was Edgar S. Wallach, who holds an assignment of a judgment for $1,088 obtained in the Superior Court of Delaware on March 4 last by Kendrick E. Morgan. Arthur Leonard Rosenberg of 100 Broadway is attorney for this creditor.

Robinson was the founder of the Optimist and Billiken Clubs. On June 16 last he obtained judgment in the Federal Courts against Lewis C. Van Riper, the founder of the Vanoscope Company, a motion picture machine concern. He also obtained a judgment of $189,765 in a breach of contract suit against the Vanoscpe Company.

Gabardines Well Regarded.

Although gabardines have been moving along freely for some time, in the opinion of well-posted dress goods factors they should grow stronger as the season advances. The prediction is made that when the results of the buying for Spring are summed up it will be found that gabardines will occupy second place in the list of fabrics for that period, poplins coming first. Whipcords have rather dropped out of the running, although a few of the more prominent cutters-up are using them to some extent.

Italian Blanket Contract.

The Italian Government is endeavoring to find a mill which will manufacture blankets 79 by 86 inches, weighing 12½ pounds. It is doubtful, however, if the efforts of the Italian purchasing agents will meet with success, as the mills here are equipped only to make blankets up to the 66-inch dimension. The weight is thought excessive by mill representatives.

MAIL MEN FOR SUFFRAGE.

Letter Carriers' Association Indorses Votes for Women.

A telegram received from Omaha by Mrs. Robert Adamson yesterday announced that the National American Letter Carriers' Convention had adopted a resolution unanimously indorsing suffrage. The telegram was from F. J. Walters, Secretary of the Resolutions Committee. There are 80,678 letter carriers in the United States and 6,000 in New York City alone. The association is made up of carriers from all the leading cities of the country.

The Empire State Campaign Committee has been computing votes and finds that with the increase of its voting capacity, Illinois having enfranchised its women, Chicago overtops New York in her voting population. This is according to the statement of population of New York City issued by Secretary of State Francis M. Hugo. The figures, as they have been computed by the women, run thus:

There were in New York in the Presidential election of 1912, 627,864 voters; in the gubernatorial election of 1914, 431,444 voters.

There registered in Chicago in the Mayoralty election, April 6, 1915, 486,815 men and 282,291 women, a total of 769,106. Eighty-seven per cent. of those registered voted, 88 per cent. of the men and 86 per cent. of the women. The vote in Chicago April 6, 1915, was 426,094 men, 243,797 women; total, 669,891.

By adding her women Chicago increases the strength of her electorate, even in a Mayoralty election, by 40,000 more votes than New York mustered for a Presidential election.

BUDGET MAY BE $212,000,000

Mayor Says State Tax of $19,000,000 Causes Increase.

Mayor Mitchel said yesterday that the budget for 1916 may be $212,000,000, the increased figure being due to the direct State tax of $19,000,000, of which the city will have to pay $13,500,000. He said the proposed reduction in salaries was due directly to the increase in the budget which the direct State tax burden imposes upon the Board of Estimate to effect economy.

"We have got to exercise drastic measures to hold the budget down," said the Mayor. "We have had put on us without our consent the ormous State tax, and we must try and save the taxpayers all we can. When $13,500,000 is put on the taxpayers of the City of New York by the Legislature, something must be done and steps must be taken to reduce the budget necessitated by this direct State tax."

The 1915 budget was approximately $199,000,000.

POLICE CLUBBERS REBUKED.

Citizen Accused of Assault by Two Patrolmen Freed.

With his head bandaged and scarcely able to walk, John Spear, 35 years of age, of 222 Dean Street, Brooklyn, appeared yesterday in the Adams Street Court to answer a charge of felonious assault made by Policeman Amos Gustin of the Adams Street Station. Gustin asserted that when he arrested Spear for intoxication on the night of Sept. 4, the prisoner seized his club and struck him on the mouth with it, and that Policeman William Meyer of the same precinct was compelled to club him to take him to the station house.

Spear denied that he attacked the policeman, and told Magistrate Dodd that Policeman Meyer beat him so severely that he was still bruised all over the body, and that an ambulance surgeon put seven stitches into his scalp. After hearing Spear's story the Magistrate said:

"I cannot see why two able-bodied policemen could not take this man to the station without bruising and battering him into this condition. I cannot believe the policemen's story that they were assaulted. I think it was a brutal and unjustified assault made upon the defendant. I hereby discharge him from custody."

FREED, THEN REARRESTED.

John Kearns, Discharged by Coroner, Is Held as a Counterfeiter.

John Kearns of 157 East 112th Street, companion of Freda Fagerstrom, a circus rider, who was found dead in an apartment at the 112th Street address last Monday, a suicide from prussic acid, was released from custody today yesterday by Coroner Hallenstein, but was immediately rearrested by Federal officers on the charge of counterfeiting.

Kearns was taken in custody soon after the body of Freda Fagerstrom was found. An autopsy established the fact that she had died from prussic acid poisoning, and the investigation pointed conclusively to suicide. Following the arrest of Kearns counterfeiting molds for the making of fifty-cent pieces were found in the rooms.

Kearns waived examination on the counterfeiting charge and at the request of Assistant United States District Attorney Stanton was held in $5,000 bail to await indictment. According to Captain John Henry of the local United States Secret Service Kearns was arrested in 1905 for passing bogus fifty-cent pieces and served a year's imprisonment.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue. 46TH and 47TH STS



Importers
THE PARIS SHOP OF AMERICA
Designers

Present

A Most-Inclusive Display of Paris Fashions for Fall and Winter

Embracing practically every successful model introduced by each of the noted Couturiers and Modistes of Paris

TAILLEUR & DEMI-TAILLEUR SUITS
DAY-TIME & EVENING GOWNS
COATS ~ WRAPS ~ MANTEAUX
MILLINERY ~ AND ~ PARIS FURS

including designs by

Callot · Jenny · Cheruit
Drecoll · Doucet · Bernard
Lanvin · Georgette · Doeuillet
Worth · Paquin & Beer

For immediate selection or reproduced to special order

Also

PARIS MILLINERY

by

Talbot · Reboux · Maria Guy · Gorgette · Madelaine Maria Louise · Lanvin and others

Unquestionably the cleverest ideas from the toutensemble of styles created by the famous couturiers of Paris

Introduced first in America by Gidding

Stern Brothers

42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue.

Smart Autumn Fashions for Women

New models are constantly being added to our already large and diversified assortment of new Autumn apparel, for every occasion of dress, and the prices are extremely attractive, so that a visit of inspection and comparison of values, before making final selection, will be found very advantageous.

Women's Plain and Elaborate Tailored Suits
Range from $22.50 to 195.00

Women's Street, Motor, Traveling and Sport Coats
Range from $10.75 to 150.00

Women's Attractive Street and Afternoon Dresses
Range from $16.50 to 135.00

Women's Afternoon and Evening Coats and Wraps
Range from $42.50 to 350.00

Most Effective Theatre and Evening Gowns, range from $27.50 to 225.00

The greatly enlarged Fur Sections on the Third Floor, have ready for immediate selection:

Women's Fur and Fur-lined Coats; Scarfs and Muffs in the leading styles and most fashionable furs; Animal Floor Coverings, Motor Robes and Carriage Robes, at attractive prices.

New Autumn Blouses

The blouse fashions for the new season are correctly interpreted in the large collection of both imported and American styles now being shown on the Second Floor. Included are the elaborate silk and lace effects for wear with smart tailored suits, hand made lingerie waists; also tailored models in simple effects for sport occasions.

Very uncommon values prepared for tomorrow.

Crepe de Chine Blouses, at $2.95, 5.00 and 5.75
Semi-tailored or hand-embroidered, with new collar and cuff effects.

Georgette Crepe Blouses, at $5.75, 6.75 and 8.75
Dressy models, also hand embroidered and lace trimmed.

Untrimmed and Tailored Hats

For street, automobile or sport wear, are assembled on the Main Floor in a splendid assortment of interesting types for both women and misses.

Black Silk Velvet Hats at $2.65
In a variety of the latest shapes.

Black Hatters' Plush Hats at $2.95
Attractively faced with velvet.

Misses' Trimmed Walking Hats, at $4.95
In very chic shapes and effective trimmings.

Women's Smart Tailored Hats, at $8.50 & 9.75
Entirely new and desirable Autumn models.

Dress Fabrics

A particularly noteworthy early season offering, on the Main Floor, of

Imported Chiffon Broadcloths
54 inches wide, high lustre, in a wide range of the new season's fashionable colorings and black,
at $1.35 a yard
Regular price $2.00

All Wool Dress and Suiting Fabrics
Including 54 inch diagonal velours, gabardines and self striped materials, in black and the favorite new shades,
at $1.18 a yard
Regular prices $1.75 and 2.00

Announcing the Opening of the New Hair Goods Salon

On the Third Floor

Which should prove an added convenience to our patrons. The stock will include every conceivable accessory for the coiffure and the experts in attendance are prepared to render personal assistance in matching hair and advise those seeking new ideas regarding the most becoming methods of arranging the hair. The qualities are of the highest excellence, while the prices throughout are very moderate, as indicated below.

Switches of wavy hair from 18 in. to 36 in. at $3.95 to 40.00
Transformation to be worn over or under the hair at $4.00 to 35.00
Pompadours, weft and ventilated at $5.00 to 15.00
Gray Switches of wavy hair, 18 in. to 28 in. at $3.50 to 50.00
Transformations, weft and ventilated at $7.95 to 40.00
Separate Puffs, all shades and gray; two sizes at 75c to 2.95
Also large assortments of Bangs, Waves, Frizzes, Neck Curls, Pin Curls, Casques, Front Pieces, Hair Rolls and Hair Nets.

Silks and Velvets

The new weaves are here in charming assortments of rich Autumn shades.

Included are Chiffon Velvets, French Dress Velvets, Trimming Velvets, English Velveteens and Corduroys, Novelty Tinsel and Frisette effects on Satin, Taffetas and Chiffon grounds, Velours Quadrille and Printed Chiffons.

Excellent values for Monday

Crepe de Chine at 98c a yard
40 in. wide, in a full assortment, of light and dark shades; also white ivory, flesh, and black,
Regular price $1.50

Imported Black Mousseline Duchesse at $1.28 a yard
36 in. wide, high lustre, soft finish.
Regular price $2.00

A Most Exceptional Sale of Silver Plated Ware

On the Main Floor Monday, at one-third to one-half off former prices.

Reproductions of Sheffield Plate

Bread and Butter Plates, 6 and 7 in., 70c, 95c
Regularly $1.15 and 1.50

Bread Trays, Single Vegetable and Chop Dishes, Regularly $5.75, . . at $3.10

Gravy Boat & Tray, Meat Platters, Chop and Serving Dishes, . . at $4.75
Regular price $7.50

Vegetable Dishes, Meat Platters, 15 and 17 ins.; Large Chop Dishes, at $6.85
Regular price $10.00

Rogers' Ware, Lexington design

Tea and Coffee Spoons, half dozen 59c
Dessert Spoons or Forks, " " $1.10
Table Spoons or Forks, " " $1.25
Butter Spreaders, - - " " $1.38
Soup or Bouillon Spoons, With round bowls. " " $1.25
Dinner or Dessert Knives, With flat handles. " " $1.60
Oyster Forks, - - - " " $1.10

Quadruple Plated Table Ware

Serving Trays, bead and pierced border, 10, 12 and 14 ins., at $1.45, 2.25, 2.65
Regularly $2.25, 3.50 and 4.00

Water Pitchers, Regularly $4.75, at $3.00

Pudding Dishes, Regularly $5.95, at $4.35

Coffee Sets, 3 pcs., Regularly $9.75, at $5.50

Hot Water or Tea Kettles, with alcohol lamp, Regularly $12.00, at $6.50

Engraving free of charge: Monogram of three letters on Sheffield Ware. One script letter on Rogers' and Quadruple Plate

Oriental Rugs

Those who are furnishing or refurnishing homes will find it to their advantage to inspect our large assortment of small, medium and large rugs that we are offering, to-morrow, far below import cost.

Small Rugs and Saddle Bags
Including Shirvans, Beloochistans, Carabaghs, Mossouls,
at $3.75, 5.50, 9.75 and 14.75
Values up to $20.00,

Various Odd Medium Size Oriental Rugs
Serebends, Kirmans, Sarouks, Irans, etc.
at $19.75, 29.50, 39.75 and 49.50
Values up to $65.00,

Small, Medium and Large Chinese Rugs
In shades of blue, tan, rose and brown
at $22.50 to 188.00

Very Desirable Persian Hall Runners
Long and narrow, in very attractive designs,
at $28.50, 39.75 and 49.50
Values up to $85.00,

A Wide Choice of Room Size Persian Carpets
Ranging from 9x12ft, and larger; Values up to $225.00,
at $89.00 to 125.00

Decorative Linens

An important sale to-morrow of

Real Madeira Pieces

Hand scalloped with blind and eyelet embroidery, and French seeding,

At one-third to one-half less than regular prices

Tray Covers - - at 25c, 40c, 75c
Regularly 50c to 1.25
Napkin Pouches - at 50c, 75c, 1.00
Regularly 75c to 1.50
Center Pieces - - at $1.50 2.00 3.00
Regularly $2.25 to 5.00
Tea Cloths - - at 3.75, 5.00, 6.75
Regularly $6.00 to 11.00
Dresser & Buffet Scarfs, 2.75, 3.00, 4.25
Regularly $4.00 to 6.00
Tea Napkins, - doz. 3.75, 4.40, 4.95
(Handsome embroidered corners)
Luncheon Sets (13 pcs.) 2.95, 3.75, 4.75
Regularly $5.00 to 7.50
Towels, guest size, - at 95c, 1.25, 1.50
Regularly $1.25 to 2.50

The Upholstery Sections

Will offer the following highly desirable

Decorative Furnishings

On the Fourth Floor, to-morrow, at very special price inducements.

Reversible Beauvais Velour Portieres
at $12.75 a pair
Custom made with French open edge; value $22.50

Also Desirable Beauvais Velour

Window Curtains
Lined in cream or other colors, value $15.00
at $9.75 pair

Side Curtains
For windows, lined in cream or colors, value $12.75
at $7.50 pair

Figured Cream Madras Curtains at 95c to 1.95
Values $1.75 to 2.75 pair.

Irish Point Lace Curtains at $3.75 to 4.50 pair
Swiss applique style, values $4.95 to 5.75.

French Marie Antoinette Curtains
at $3.50, 3.75, 5.25, 7.50
Values $4.50 to 9.75.



Store Hours 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Restaurant, Tenth Floor
Cuisine Incomparable
Cool, Comfortable Surroundings

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Store Hours 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

The Travel Office
will give you any information you desire relating to the journey. Procure your tickets, etc. No fee.
Ask Mr. Foster
Fifth Floor



Fashion Hints and Autumn Whisperings of Savings During This Week

Autumn's
FASHIONABLE SILKS

The pronounced vogue of silk is indicated in the scope of the Lord & Taylor assortments, the productions of leading foreign and domestic looms. Displayed in all their richness are gorgeous novelty Silks —Brocades, heavy with metallic embroideries or in brilliantly effective colorings; supple chiffon velvets, velvet striped chiffons and scores of the latest staple weaves.

Novelty Silks
in plaids, stripes and evening effects
a yard **$1.75** to **$3.50**

Black Chiffon Dress Velvet
Imported chiffon velvet of exquisite texture and deep lustre; 40 inches wide.....Usually $5.50—Special, a yard, **$3.95**
Ground Floor.

In the Dress Goods Section

Imported Dress Velveteen
The newest Fall colorings in this, one of the season's smartest materials for Suits and Dresses; width, 27 inches; a yard, **$2.00**

Semi-made Skirts
New Models in the new materials at very attractive prices.
Second Floor.

The Selected Furs Are Here

Lord & Taylor Furs are chosen with great care. No indiscriminate picking from manufacturers' stocks, but rather we select the pelts with thoughtful care for their warmth, lustrousness and softness and have the fashionable garments and sets made up under the closest scrutiny and inspection, insuring lasting service and satisfaction.

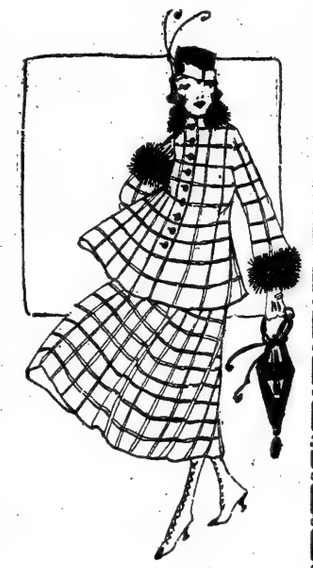
Matched Fur Sets

Seal Dyed Muskrat	**$24.00**	Skunk	**$45.00**
Taupe Wolf	**$30.00**	Black Lynx	**$62.50**
Natural Beaver	**$37.00**	Cross Fox	**$95.00**

Natural Muskrat Coats.....**$67.50**
Seal Dyed Muskrat Coats.....**$110.00**
Caracul Coats.....**$125.00**
Persian Lamb Coats.....**$135.00**
Third Floor.

PRESENTING THE NEW FASHIONS

Paris, fountain head of the Mode, has been even more prodigal with her art than ever before. Seldom have her creations been so conspicuously brilliant and original; never have they been more adapted to the requirements of the American Woman.



Glimpses of the New Suits

Scores of models that reflect the genius of the leading French couturiers and emphasize the expertness of the best American tailoring organizations.

From a collection notable for its variety and its matchless values, these typical Lord & Taylor offerings.

Collar and cuffs of skunk fur lend a further note of elegance to a Suit of suede cloth following the lines of a Doucet model, unusually distinctive..... **$50.00**

Of Vicuna velour, rich of texture and indescribably soft and light, a suit on conservative lines, the belted coat deeply collared with skunk, the skirt flaring from a pointed yoke.... **$50.00**

Braiding and buttons elaborate a blouse suit of broadcloth, graceful of style and smartly trimmed with skunk fur..... **$50.00**

Panels of heavy silk embroidery are inset at the hips of a suit of Sharkskin velour, its flaring pointed coat fastening high at the throat with square collar of skunk..... **$65.00**

The richness of Hudson seal adds to a suit of broadcloth an interesting note; the loose round jacket modeled on Russian lines is lavishly trimmed with broad bands of the fur and with huge buttons. Fur edges the foot of the flaring skirt and accentuates the novel lines of the flounce..... **$75.00**

An Especially Fine Assortment of Suits at **$29.50, 35.00, 39.50** and up to **$165.00.**

The New Coats

Outergarments owe their distinction quite as much to their grace of line as to their fabrics and fur trimmings.

A smart little animal scarf collar of natural opossum finishes a belted Coat of wool velour on Russian lines, with huge square pockets..... **$35.00**

A very flaring Coat is in skarkskin velour, smartly cut, with full skirt laid in deep pleats. Skunk raccoon makes the wide collar..... **$50.00**

Purple is high in favor and a Coat of this deep shade, made of cut velour, features a novel belt, deeply pointed at front; the wide collar and cuffs are of skunk fur.. **$75.00**

The collection of Coats includes many handsome models, all finely lined and specially priced at **$19.50, 25.00, 29.50** and up to **195.00.**

The New Dresses

Daytime and Evening Frocks in models of such diverse and delightful charms that only a hint can be given of the scope of the display.

Featured are many smart Street Dresses for early Autumn wear, in serge and broadcloth, silk and fur trimmed. Unusual values at **$25.00** to **$55.00**

Afternoon Gowns in the lustrous charmeuse and taffeta silks are strikingly effective with their flaring skirts and modish bodices; many fur trimmed models are shown..... **$29.00** to **$95.00**

A dazzling display of Evening Gowns in the filmy nets, delicate laces and chiffons, in taffetas, plain, striped and metal embroidered. A beautiful collection of models at **$29.50, 32.50, 42.50, 49.50** and up to **195.00.**

Third Floor.

Autumn Importations of
PARIS MILLINERY

The first complete showing of Authentic Model Hats, originals from

Caroline Reboux ***Georgette***
Suzanne Talbot ***Jeanne Lanvin***
Maison Lewis ***Maria-Guy***
Louison ***Leontine***

and scores of other famous French designers whose creations are the source of the Modes in Millinery.

Copies of Imported Hats
made to special order only
at a fraction of the price for original models
Lord & Taylor Millinery Adaptations, forming a superb collection of Hats that show the genius of our own Milliners and their individual interpretation of the Mode's most striking features.
$15.00 to **$30.00**

Smartly Trimmed Hats, in the popular priced section, exceptional values at
$5.00 to **$15.00**

Untrimmed Millinery
Imported Shapes **$7.95** to **$13.50**
American-made **$1.95** to **$10.00**

Children's French Hats
A charming display of models at.....**$5.00** to **$19.50**
Copies of French Hats.....**$3.95** to **$12.00**
Untrimmed Hats in felt, velvet velours, at... **$1.50** to **$5.00**
Fourth Floor.

Women's Sweaters Equal to These Were Never Priced So Low
Models Usually $7.50 to $15.00—$4.95

Crisp Fall weather just ahead, so the offering is especially timely. Only 300 Sweaters and in a diversity of styles and colors.

Pure Silk Sweaters *Silk and Wool Sweaters*
Fibre Silk Sweaters *All-Wool Sweaters*

Some of the soft Angora finish. Plain, striped and clever combination effects in models featuring sashes, belts, V necks, shawl and sailor collars.
Third Floor.

DELIGHTFUL NEW BLOUSE STYLES

"Sewing a fine seam" seems to be the thought of the moment in the crisp new blouses just unpacked. A bit of braid or moire ribbon here and there and laces everywhere possible make the blouse mode more charming than ever. Prices, too, are attractive.

One of cream lace is combined with colored printed chiffon, priced **$3.95**

Another of heavy crepe-de-chine, the front handsomely embroidered and an attractive convertible collar (but in white only), is priced..... **$5.95**

A chiffon taffeta model in black or navy has a corded yoke. The vest, cuffs and inside collar are of white hemstitched Georgette crepe; tiny buttons match the moire ribbon at the collar and cuffs **$5.95**

A blouse of Gros de Londres silk has a deep round corded yoke, fancy buttons with double collar, and can be had in brown, navy and black..... **$7.95**

A figured silk lace blouse in cream or black. The striped chiffon cloth under bodice and high back collar add a charming note..... **$8.75**

Chiffon cloth over flesh color chiffon lining, shirred front and back yoke model, broad bands of cream lace down front, high collar with moire stock, black or white..... **$8.75**

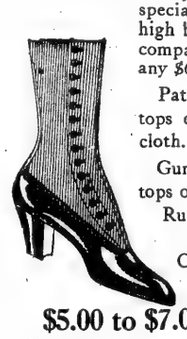
One in colored or cream lace, combined with self color Georgette crepe, makes for all that is effective and dressy..... **$9.75**

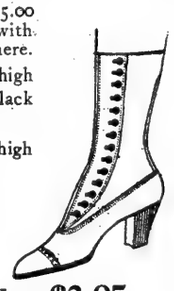
Cream lace combined with black or white Georgette crepe outlined with fancy braid and an attractive double collar forms a dress waist of charming distinction..... **$15.75**

Third Floor.

Featuring the Lord & Taylor Extra-high Dress Boot
Special at $5.00

To meet the demand for a Shoe that shall be the top notch of style and yet conservative, Lord & Taylor have specialized in these smart high boots, which at $5.00 compare favorably with any $6.00 Shoes elsewhere.





Patent leather with high tops of dull kid or black cloth.

Gun metal with high tops of kid or cloth.

Russia tan calf.

Louis XVI or Cuban heels.

$5.00 to $7.00 Shoes—*Now* $3.95

Over a dozen lines of discontinued styles in patent and gun metal with cloth or leather tops or in tan calf. Full range of sizes. *Second Floor.*

PARIS LINGERIE ARRIVES

and so fascinating is this first of our Autumn Importations that one marvels at the consummate art and dauntless courage of the French needlewomen who, undismayed by conditions, have fashioned with such perfection these lovely garments.

Fabrics are unusually sheer this season and the tiniest of scallops outline the designs, their edges joined with Valenciennes lace, inset in medallions, bands and motifs; shoulder straps are of net or ribbon and daintiness is the noteworthy feature, but it is a daintiness with artful simplicity as its keynote.

Fortunately we placed our orders far ahead and previous to the advance in price so that the Lord & Taylor collection is as always complete and prices are attractively moderate.

Chemises, in scores of pretty models are priced **$1.50, 1.95, 2.95, 3.95** and up to **$18.75**

Envelope Chemises, simple and elaborate, are priced..**$2.95, 3.95, 4.45** and **$4.95** to **$6.95**

Combinations...**$2.45, 2.95** and to **$58.00**

Night Gowns in many lovely styles **$1.95, 2.95, 3.95, 4.95, 5.95** and up to **$95.00**

Drawers in the various models **$1.95, 2.95, 3.95** and to **$12.75**

Every garment has been made to our order, according to our patterns and is therefore perfectly proportioned for the American woman's figure.
Second Floor.

A SALE OF UPHOLSTERY FABRICS
9,300 Yards of Rich Materials

Including some of the finest imported and domestic fabrics, suitable for draperies, wall coverings, upholstery and Interior furnishing, specially purchased from a well-known Importer and Manufacturer whose stocks had to be cleared quickly to give place to other goods. The prices listed in some instances are lower than the cost to make these beautiful fabrics.

2,000 yards of Cotton and Jute Damask, Jaspa Cloth, Art Canvas, Velvets and Armures,
Usually $1.25, $1.75 to $2.50 a yard.....**45c**

800 yards of Figured Velvets, Cotton Damask, Cotton and Wool Tapestry,
Usually $2.50 to $4.50 a yard.....**75c**

2,000 yards of Broche Silks, Brocatelle, Damask and Armures,
Usually $2.50 to $7.50 a yard.....**$1.00**

1,800 yards of Silk Damask, Brocatelle, Cotton Tapestries and Moire Damask,
Usually $2.75 to $7.50 a yard.....**$1.35**

1,500 yards of Cotton Tapestries and Silk Damasks,
Usually $3.00 to $6.00 a yard.....**$1.75**

1,000 yards of Antique Velvets and Silk Velvets,
Usually $4.50 to $9.75 a yard.....**$2.75**

200 yards of Wool Tapestries and Brocades,
Usually $10.00 to $27.00 a yard.....**$5.00**

Fifth Floor.

NOW THE DAYS TO BUY RUGS

The collections gathered here are rich in variety. Many of the handsome designs are woven exclusively for the Lord & Taylor Store.

Seamless Wilton Rugs
in Two-Tone Effects and Chinese Designs.

27x54 in	**$4.00** and **$4.75**
36x63 in	**$7.50**
6.0x 9.0 ft	**$22.50** and **$27.50**
8.3x10.6 ft	**$32.50** and **$45.00**
9.0x12.0 ft	**$37.50** and **$47.50**

Hartford Saxony Rugs

For those who prefer Oriental effects to tone in with furniture and hangings, we recommend these perfect reproductions of the more expensive Far East Rugs.

27x54 in	**$6.00**	8.3x10.6	**$50.00**
36x63 in	**$9.00**	9.0x12.0	**$55.00**
4.6x7.6	**$21.25**	10.6x12.0	**$75.00**
6x9	**$33.50, $37.50**	11.3x15.0	**$95.00**

$62.50 ***Wilton Rugs,*** Special ***$43.50***

A limited number of fine Wiltons, 9x12 feet, selected from our regular stock to make space for new goods. Pretty designs and colorings.

Best Quality Standard Carpets
Reduced to ½ Price

Included in this reduction for clearance are Bigelow and Whittall Wiltons, Bundhar Wiltons and Bigelow and Smith Axminsters. All one-half price.

Remnants from 5 to 35 yards—with or without borders. $3.50 Grades are now..**$1.75** | $1.75 Grades are now..**87½c**

Linoleums

The finest imported and domestic makes in new designs and colorings.
Inlaid Qualities.....**95c, $1.50, $1.75**
Painted Qualities.....**55c, 60c, 65c**
Fifth Floor.

CLEARAWAY OF CUT GLASS REDUCED ⅓ TO ½

The Crystal Section is sparkling with values. Vases of every description, compots, water sets, jewel caskets, celery trays, fern dishes, bonbon trays, sugar and cream sets, round and fancy bowls and decanters, in fact the greater part of our stock of superior cut glass ware has been reduced from one-third to one-half for the month of September.

The items listed are illustrative of the savings offered.

American Beauty Vase, 20 inches in height.....**$15.00**
Regular selling price, $30.00

Fruit Bowl—10-inch diameter, in rich floral designs.....**$6.00**
Regular selling price $10.50

Fern Dishes—8 inches in diameter **$2.95**
Regular selling price, $4.00

Water Set, consisting of 3-pint jug and 6 glasses, in floral design.....**$2.50**
Regular selling price, $3.75

Sugar and Cream Sets, at.....**$1.00**
Regular selling price, $2.00

Flower Vase—10 inches in height, in dainty floral designs.....**85c**

Ground Floor.

LINENS FOR THE HOME
At Very Small Prices

We anticipated the certain difficulty of securing good linens and made unusually heavy purchases months ago. The manufacturers from whom we bought are frank to admit that our retail prices now are lower than their wholesale prices for the same linen. You share the benefit of our early buying at these great price economies.

Table Cloths

Size	Usually	Now
2 x 2	$2.50, $7.90	**$1.88, $3.95**
2 x 2½	3.15, 9.90	**2.35, 4.95**
2 x 3	3.75, 11.90	**2.85, 5.95**

Napkins
Usually $2.65 to 13.75 dozen.....**$1.95** to **6.85**

100 Superfine Damask Table Cloths
2½ x 2½ yards, usually $13.00 each.....**$6.50**

Linen Sheets
Usually $7.50 and 9.50 pair.....**$6.00** and **7.50**

Linen Pillow Cases
Usually $1.75 pair.....**$1.25**

Irish Linen Hand Embroidered Pillow Cases
Usually $2.75 pair.....**$1.88**

H. S. Huck Towels
Usually $7.50 dozen.....**$4.85**

Natural Color Linen Scarfs and Luncheon Sets
in colored embroidery
75c Scarfs.....**50c** $1.75 Luncheon Sets..**$1.25**
Second Floor.

PUT AUTO SCHEME UNDER FRAUD ORDER

Carnegie Engineering Corporation, Washington Says, Had Plan to Swindle Dealers.

"CLASSIEST" CAR FOR $595

Buyers Deluded by Belief That Great Steelmaker's Organization Supported the Enterprise.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The Carnegie Engineering Corporation of New York City was today made the subject of a fraud order by Postmaster General Burleson. Post Office Department officials describe the business of the concern as being an ingenious scheme for swindling automobile agencies in the name of the noted steelmaker.

The manager of the Carnegie Engineering Corporation is said to be Chauncey Holt, and the order is directed against him also.

The general idea of the scheme, according to the official statement, was a new and remarkable motor car which was about to be placed on the market, in which were combined all the advantages of the best known automobiles, while the price was only about one-third of the medium-priced cars. The claim was made, according to the department, that the car was to meet "every requirement of design, appearance, speed, strength, and economy of operation." Dealers were solicited last Spring and the past Summer to advance a deposit of $50 upon each car ordered for September delivery. Numerous agencies, anxious to handle the "classiest car in America, $595, f. o. b., Pittsburgh," placed orders.

"Among other evidences," says a memorandum by the Solicitor for the Post Office Department, upon which the fraud order is based, "there have been submitted complaints of eight dealers who, desiring to become agents for the sale of these cars, made remittances to these parties of sums of money ranging in amount from $250 to $1,250, involving an aggregate of $5,400, for which they received nothing.

"In reply to an inquiry addressed to these dealers by the Inspector who investigated this scheme, each of said dealers asserted that he was deceived by the aforesaid representations into believing that he was dealing either with the great steel corporation with which the name Carnegie has become identified or with a subsidiary owned by said corporation.

"The Carnegie Engineering Corporation is incorporated for $1,000,000. Not a single share of the capital stock has been subscribed for and not a single dollar has been paid in. It has no money with which to purchase the material or facilities for the construction of automobiles, and is, and always has been, without means to operate the business.

"The respondents admit that they are neither the great Carnegie Company nor a subsidy thereof, and that they are in no way connected therewith. The extensive organization of which they speak does not exist. They have only two engineers in their employ, whose qualifications as such are extremely doubtful. Their guarantee is worthless because they never furnish the car. Their 'more extensive factory facilities' and 'vaster resources than can be found in any one automobile plant in the world,' the evidence shows do not in fact exist."

MRS. DREXEL NOT TO NURSE.

Sails to Visit Sister, Lady Decies, and Play Golf.

Among passengers sailing yesterday for Liverpool on the American liner New York were Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel, Jr., and J. Armstrong Drexel. They said their only plans were to visit Lord and Lady Decies at Sefton Park, as Mrs. Drexel wished to spend some time with her sister, Lady Decies, who was Miss Vivien Gould. "I am not going to be a war nurse," said Mrs. Drexel, "but just going to play golf."

The New York had 152 saloon, 75 second cabin, and 155 third-class passengers, and there was a large crowd on the pier to see them away. None but those who had tickets were allowed on board, and all baggage was examined on the pier by the company's detectives before being sent to the ship.

Clifford N. Carver, Secretary to the United States Embassy in London, who came on the St. Paul with the affidavits in the Arabic case for the State Department, returned to his post on the New York.

NEW SHIP FOR GENOA TRADE

Launching of the Giuseppe Verdi Announced.

The agents of the Transatlantica Italiana Line announced yesterday that a new liner had been launched at Riva Trigosa, to operate in the New York-Genoa service with the liner Dante Alighieri, and is to be called the Giuseppe Verdi.

She will be 480 feet long, 59 feet 7 inches beam, and 37 feet depth of hold, with 10,000 gross tonnage, and will be equipped with twin-screw reciprocating engines which will give her an average speed of 17¼ knots.

The Giuseppe Verdi will be fitted with latest appliances for the safety and comfort of passengers, and will have accommodations for 96 first, 135 second, 100 intermediate in the cabins, and 1,792 passengers in the steerage. She will carry twenty lifeboats on davits and eighteen Engelhardt collapsible boats on her promenade deck.

ROUND UP BIG COCOA THEFTS

Arrests in Plot That Has Cost Importers $50,000 This Year.

Through the arrest yesterday of four truck drivers the detectives of the First Branch Bureau say they have uncovered a plot whereby $50,000 worth of cocoa has been stolen within the year. Twenty-five more arrests are expected in a round-up of the gang. The arrests followed the regular disappearance of cocoa on the way from warehouses to confectioners and other consumers.

The police came into the case several weeks ago, when a large cocoa importer reported a series of thefts. They began at once to shadow drivers. Their vigil was rewarded when they watched, they say, James Flood of 515 West Forty-seventh Street and David Duncan of 504 Tenth Avenue, drivers for the Warwick Thompson Company, a trucking concern at Thirty-fourth Street and Tenth Avenue, transferring bags of cocoa beans from a load taken from the Bush Terminal Stores in South Brooklyn.

The prisoners brought their truck to a halt alongside another truck in Hester Street. The truckmen who received the four stolen bags, according to the police, are William Buckles of 252 West 148th Street and Charles A. Schinnick of 489 Tenth Avenue. They are charged with grand larceny.

The police say the scheme of the cocoa robbers was to remove a few pounds from each bag of a load and thus make up several new bags. The extra bags were transferred to trucks operated by confederates, and afterward disposed of for the joint benefit of those engaged in the thefts.

U.S. MARINES DEFEAT JERSEY MARKSMEN

Beat Second Regiment Team by 29 Points in 71st Regiment Match at Sea Girt.

MASSACHUSETTS BOYS WIN

First Cadet Corps Takes Company Team Match—Second New Jersey Gets Cruickshank Trophy.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA GIRT, N. J., Sept. 11.—The United States Marine Corps team shoved the Second New Jersey Regiment team out of first place in the Seventy-first Regiment match here today, beating the New Jersey marksmen by a margin of 29 points on the rapid-fire ranges, after both teams had gone from the last range of slow fire with scores tied. Rapid-fire work is the strong point of the marines, and they won an easy victory when it came to the rapid-fire ranges. Their score was 1,173, against 1,144 for the Second New Jersey team.

Another feature of today's work on the ranges was the shooting of the First Cadet Corps of Massachusetts, and that of the team of Troop C of the First Squadron of Cavalry of New Jersey. The Massachusetts marksmen won the company team match, while the mounted Jerseymen were the victors in the cavalry team contest. The Cruickshank Trophy was won by the team of the Second New Jersey Regiment of Infantry. Here is the score for the Seventy-first Regiment match:

United States Marines	1,173
Second New Jersey Infantry	1,144
Third District of Columbia	1,143
Seventy-first New York	1,138
Third New Jersey	1,126
First Corps Massachusetts Cadets	1,125
Fourth New Jersey	1,049

The total scores in the other matches were:

CAVALRY TEAM MATCH.

Troop C, First New Jersey	448
Troop B, Squadron A, New York	441
Second Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry	433
Troop A, First New Jersey	426
Troop B, First New Jersey	420
Machine Gun Troop, New York	386

CRUICKSHANK MATCH.

Second New Jersey	581
United States Marine Corps	581
Third District of Columbia	574
Fourth New Jersey	563
Third New Jersey	556
First Corps Massachusetts Cadets	555
Seventy-first New York	558

COMPANY TEAM MATCH.

First Corps Massachusetts Cadets	322
Troop C, First New Jersey Cavalry	320
Company L, Second New Jersey	318
Company D, Third District of Columbia	316
Company L, Fourth New Jersey	309
Second Troop, Philadelphia Cavalry	309
Company I, Third New Jersey	306
Troop A, First New Jersey	296
Troop B, First New Jersey	294
Company E, Third New Jersey	285

The Cruickshank match was won by New Jersey from the United States Marine Corps on a 600-yard score that beat the marines by four points.

FOOTBALL TACKLE WINS.

City Clerk Trips Up Predecessor and Seizes Ballot Boxes.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 11.—Football training, after a siege of two hours, enabled City Clerk McLaughlin to get possession of the city ballot boxes this morning, which for four months John Watson, the former City Clerk, has refused to give up. City Attorney Hagerty got a writ from Supreme Court Justice Bergen at Somerville for the boxes and hurried back to New Brunswick to get them, when he found Watson's office locked.

After two hours Watson arrived, and when he saw Hagerty and McLaughlin, tried to rush past them, but the latter tripped him up, while the City Attorney served the order, and he had to give up the boxes. The victors carried the boxes and books to the National Bank Building, followed by a thousand persons who had stopped to watch the battle.

EDISON WILL AID MILITIA.

To Give Employes Vacations with Pay for Military Training.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 11.—Thomas A. Edison has promised Major William A. Lord of the Third Battalion, New Jersey National Guard, that he will aid him in his plan to have the employes of the big industrial plants in Northern New Jersey get time off in the Summer and participate in a militia encampment.

Mr. Edison, whose factories here give employment to about 6,000 men, with other manufacturers, was asked if he would favor a scheme to have able-bodied young men allowed time off from their work, with pay, to join the Summer manoeuvres. Mr. Edison declares he is willing to allow employes who are members of the National Guard ten days to two weeks off each year with pay. This plan he says he will try out for two years.

Hat manufactories and factory owners in this region, according to their answers to Major Lord, are all in favor of the plan to allow employes time for militia encampments.

FIRE NEAR BITTER'S WORKS.

Garage Blaze Damages Late Artist's Home and Studio.

Fire early yesterday threatened to destroy the finished and partly finished works of the late Carl Bitter, which are still in his home and studio on Hudson Boulevard near Clifton Terrace, Weehawken.

The fire started in the garage of John Meister, which is not in use and made a bright, hot blaze that lighted the Hudson for miles.

The heat started fire in the Bitter house and studio, but the firemen held it in check and only about $500 damage was done to the building. The garage was a total loss.

Chief of Police Robbed.

Special to The New York Times.

POMPTON LAKES, N. J., Sept. 11.—A burglar stole $40 from Chief of Police Bert Miller last night. The money was taken from a drawer in the Chief's home, and the robbery was detected by Mayor H. G. Hershfield, who came to visit the Chief. He saw the desk in disorder and called the Chief.

COURT DRIVES A RACER.

Justice Tompkins Comes in Second at Knights Templar Contest.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 11.—More than 6,000 persons attended the parade and picnic of the Knights Templar Commanderies of Westchester County, which was held today on the White Plains fair grounds.

Previous to the trotting races and field sports the Knights went through evolutions in front of the grand stand. One of the principal features of the celebration was a parade through the City of White Plains led by the Mecca Band from the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine of Manhattan. Robert E. Greenfield of Mount Vernon, Grand Junior Warden of the Knights Templar of the State, was Grand Marshal of the parade.

Later there was a trotting race, in which Justice Arthur S. Tompkins of Nyack, who is a Knight, drove his mare, Little Kate, against a fast field. Justice Tompkins with Little Kate won two out of three races at the Orangeburg Fair on Friday, breaking the track record. He finished second today, G. B. Tompkins, owner of Katanoh, winning the race.

Hickson INC.

Important Announcement

This establishment has secured

The Exclusive Services of

JEAN (formerly W. 57th St.)

BARON DE PLANTA

and

MR. MELVILLE ELLIS

as *collaborateurs* in the creation of

Gowns, Tailored Frocks, Hats and Furs

—completing what is unquestionably the greatest organization in the world for the creation of smart clothes.

Several floors have been added for the comfort of patrons, and in these enlarged premises there are now being shown *the dress marvels of the world*. Whether in Paris or here, there has never been seen a profusion of models so wonderfully stunning or of such unusual colorings. As an artistic exhibition this display should not be missed by any one interested in dress.

Fifth Avenue at 52d Street
New York

Boston Paris

George Bernard Co.

Fifth Ave. Cor. 31st St.

An Exquisite Array
Imported and Original Fall Creations

Superior Styles

Style and art predominate at all times in every George Bernard garment—yet this Fall finds us with models even more alluring and exclusive than those hitherto displayed.

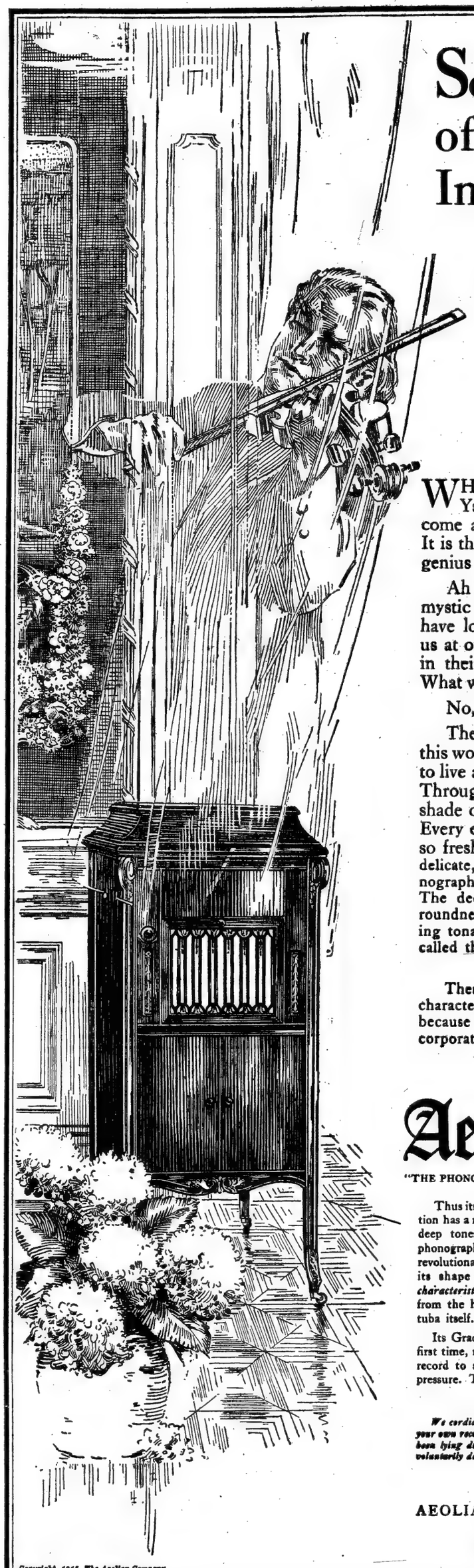
Attractive Prices

We pride ourselves on our ability to offer "so much for so little." Our location—just below the regular shopping district—gives us these decided economical advantages.

Generous Display

No matter what the style or the price, you will be sure to find the model you seek in our authentic assortment of exclusive
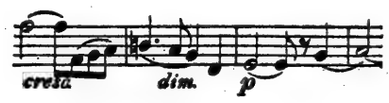
Gowns, Suits, Wraps, Frocks, Blouses, Hats



Sounding the Prayer of Genius from his Immortal Bow

Solemn and rapt he stands, the master. Solemn he draws his bow—"that immortal bow"—across the strings. Solemn the sound comes forth—a prayer, a supplication!

AVE MARIA



WHAT feeling, moving chords he sounds—Eugen Ysaye—the genius of the Violin! Deep, low they come and soft; tender they come and deeply suppliant. It is the heart of great humanity that speaks the prayer of genius from his magic bow!

Ah! If we could but hear Ysaye *at home*. If but his mystic bow could sound for us those deep emotions we have longed to hear! If we could hear reproduced for us at our own fireside every *suggestion* of those beauties—in their very finest subtleties, their profoundest shades. What wonderful home-evenings we *might* enjoy.

No, let us say *can* enjoy!

The Aeolian-Vocalion makes them possible. By it—this wonderful new phonograph—Ysaye's great art is made to live again in the very vividness and color of life itself. Through it we recognize every subtle tonal tint, every half shade of color, in the bowing of that unequalled master. Every exquisite "timbred sweetness" of his bow becomes so fresh as to be startling. The string, the wood tone—delicate, *characteristic* effects which are the final proof of a phonograph's effectiveness—are retained in all their touching purity. The deep moving low tones of that violin are preserved in a roundness so full, so vibrant, as to stir the soul. You are hearing tonal beauties actually buried in the records till the Vocalion called them forth.

These achievements are new to the phonographic art and are characteristic alone of the Vocalion. They are only possible *now* because of new scientific discoveries in sound reproduction—incorporated exclusively in

The Aeolian-Vocalion

"THE PHONOGRAPH THAT CALLS FORTH HIDDEN BEAUTIES FROM YOUR RECORDS"

Thus its Sound Box of novel construction has a range and a power to reproduce deep tones hitherto impossible to any phonograph. Its Symphonetic Horn—revolutionary both as to its material and its shape—delicately preserves the *characteristic* tones of any instrument—from the high, high piccolo to the bass tuba itself.

Its Graduola patented device, for the first time, makes it possible for each old record to sound *new* by a simple hand pressure. Thus you may melt tones down, down to a whisper, graduated delicately to the strength of your touch, or allow them to swell to full, rich force again. You are varying on this wonderful Vocalion a single record just as you may have heard the artist vary his single performance. You are forever banishing "record monotony" with the Vocalion.

While beautiful art models of exclusive design are available for those who wish them, other models, relatively as fine, may be purchased from $90 upwards and on payments as low as $5 monthly.

AN INVITATION

We cordially invite you to call at Aeolian Hall; hear the Vocalion for yourself, or even try some of your own records upon it. You will find that it will actually draw out beauties from them that had been lying dormant. You are under no obligation whatever; but after these tests, listeners often voluntarily desire and actually arrange with us exchange arrangements for their own instruments.

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY
AEOLIAN HALL, 29 WEST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK

The Vocalion is made only by The Aeolian Company, makers of the Steinway, Steck, Wheelock, Stuyvesant, Stroud, and famous Weber Pianolas—largest manufacturers of musical instruments in the world.

Copyright, 1915, The Aeolian Company

WENDEL APPRAISAL IS ONLY $2,979,933

Attorney for the Heirs Files a Report on the Supposed $50,000,000 Estate.

TAX CONTEST IS EXPECTED

New Point Raised in Controversy Over Realty Transferred Near Date of Death.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 11.—According to an appraisal of the estate of John Gottlieb Wendel, known as the "millionaire hermit" of Fifth Avenue, Manhattan, filed today with William C. Clark, State Transfer Tax Appraiser of Mount Vernon, by B. E. Rabell of 88 Park Row, attorney for the estate, Mr. Wendel's property is worth only $2,979,933. This was a surprise to the State Appraisers, as it had been reported that Mr. Wendel owned property in New York and Westchester County worth between $50,000,000 and $80,000,000.

It is up to Francis A. Winslow, attorney for the State Controller, and his assistant, Charles C. Fenno of White Plains, to prove, if they can, that the property is worth more than the value fixed by the attorney for the estate.

It is said that it has been the boast of the Wendels that they never sold a piece of real estate. The appraisal submitted shows that previous to his death on Nov. 3, 1914, Mr. Wendel made conveyances of real estate of great value to his four sisters, Mary E. A. Wendel, Rebecca A. D. Swope, Ella V. von E. Wendel, and Georgianna G. R. Wendel. The location of the property is not given, but it consisted of more than twenty-two parcels in the City of New York.

The State Appraiser will have to determine whether Mr. Wendel made the transfer in anticipation of death and to escape the State tax, which would have mounted in the millions. A determined effort to tax the transferred property is expected.

Parcels in New York.

The following are the various parcels of real estate owned by Mr. Wendel, with the value fixed by the estate:

1,625 B'way	$109,000	379 West St.	$21,500
225 Grand St.	17,000	208 Spring St.	10,000
850 Broadway	12,000	300 Spring St.	5,500
852 W. B'way	12,000	60 Avenue D	11,000
854 W. B'way	14,000	62 Avenue D	11,000
890 Colum. Av.	27,000	64 Avenue D	11,000
846 W. B'way	7,500	78 Avenue D	13,000
55 Malden L'e.	140,000	79 Avenue D	19,000
147 Fulton St.	155,000	81 Avenue D	11,500
405 Grand St.	[illegible]	83 Avenue D	12,000
407 Grand St.	45,000	85 Avenue D	12,000
529 W. 20th St.	19,000	87 Avenue D	12,000
873 Pearl St.	17,000	89 Avenue D	11,000
13 Essex St.	43,000	160 Grand St.	18,000
203 W. 40th St.	76,000	182 3d Av. and 102 Grand St.	19,500
569 7th Av.	86,000	231 Centre St.	40,500
663 7th Av.	65,000	513-15 7th Av.	179,000
864 7th Av.	57,000	517 7th Av.	82,000
45 Bond St.	28,000	519 7th Av.	123,000
87 William St.	85,000	703 Broadway	88,000
49 Ann St.	36,000	705 Broadway	88,000
51 Ann St.	35,000	Half interest in 181 B'way	217,500
6 Malden Lane	155,000		
73 Malden L'e.	71,000		
75 Malden L'e.	60,000		

The appraisal shows among other things that Mr. Wendel had bank deposits aggregating more than $270,000, but at the time of his death his wearing apparel was valued at $10.

Mr. Fenno today said that a legal point never before passed upon in a transfer-tax proceeding will come up at the Wendel hearing before Appraiser Clark. John D. Wendel, the father of John G. Wendel, died in 1878, leaving his son valuable property in New York to hold during his life for his own use. He also authorized John G. Wendel to give said real estate to his sisters for their estates on such condition as he might think fit by deep or will. John G. exercised that privilege and in 1910 deeded certain property to his sisters.

Transfers May Be Taxed.

"The State Controller," said Mr. Fenno, "will try to show that the powers of appointment by deeds were taxable transfers in the estate of John G. Wendel, and he, having exercised by deed the right imposed upon him, made the transfers taxable by the State."

In addition to the forty-seven parcels in North Dakota, the schedule filed with the Appraiser shows that Mr. Wendel owned property at Tarrytown valued at $40,500, land at Dobbs Ferry valued at $2,400, and real estate at Quogue, Suffolk County, L. I., worth $16,550.

The total value of the realty is fixed at $2,515,950 and the personalty at $463,983. Mr. Wendel did not own an automobile, and his five horses sold for $805, and one carriage brought only $30. He had the following sums on deposit: New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, $268,054.83; Bank for Savings, $831.48; Bank of New York, $6,936.64; National Butchers and Drovers Bank, $4,822.74; in the vault in the New York Stock Exchange Building, $1,260; in a safe at 175 Broadway, $173.50.

CHILD KILLED BY WHISKY.

Tries to Flavor Coffee as Father Did—Brother Near Death, Too.

Vincent Di Cosma, 6 years old, of 76 Congress Street, Newark, is dead and his brother Joseph, 4 years old, is near death from drinking whisky. Their father, Gabriel Di Cosma, arose early yesterday and prepared his own breakfast, his wife, Mary, being ill and unable to leave her bed. Their three children were asleep.

Some time after the father left home Mrs. Di Cosma awoke and, seeing that the two older boys were out of bed, called them. From the dining room came a muffled answer from Joe. He said he could not walk and that Vincent was asleep. The mother asked if they had taken anything and the boy answered that they had taken whisky.

The mother's screams brought aid and Dr. William G. Goodwin, who lives directly opposite, used every means to revive the boys and the younger may live.

It was the father's custom to flavor his coffee with whisky. It appears that he opened a new quart bottle and left it on the dining room table. The boys tried to flavor their coffee with whisky and between them consumed about a pint.



Modish Apparel especially adapted for MATERNITY

Differ in no way from prevailing modes, and fit when figure is normal.

Artistically constructed to create proper balance for figure through changing proportions, allowing for necessary expander without removal of any fastenings.

Dresses	8.50 to 74.50
Suits	24.85 to 153.75
Skirts	5.95 to 18.75
Coats	9.85 to 57.50
Waists	.85 to 16.75
Negligees	1.95 to 39.75

Corsets and Underwear.

A wide variety of styles, from the simplest house gown to most elaborate evening gowns.

For This Week

SPECIAL

Splendidly tailored suit of black or navy French serge. Velvet collar. Skirt made with Lane Bryant's patented maternity adjustment. Peau de cygne lined; warmly interlined (34 to 42.) Value $35.00. Special..... 24.85

SPECIAL

'Phone 6416 Greeley. Lane Bryant 23 West 38th St.

The Specialty House of National Reputation.

James McCreery & Co.

34th Street — *5th Avenue*

Fall Sales Offering Extraordinary Values

On Monday and Tuesday

WOMEN'S SMART BLOUSES

Specially Priced

Hand-embroidered White Crepe de Chine Blouses with flat collar; lapels and front daintily embroidered; finished with veining. Special 2.95

Dressy Blouses in White Georgette Crepe; front and back finely tucked; flat collar trimmed with Valenciennes lace, finished with frill down front; fancy cuffs. Special 2.95

Smart Tailored Blouses in Navy Blue and White Plaid Silk; patch pockets; convertible collar; finished with pearl buttons. Special 3.95

Dressy Blouses of Silk Shadow Lace with bodice of White Georgette Crepe; finished with silk moire ribbon around collar. Special 5.00

Attractive Blouses in All-over Embroidered Eyelet Crepe de Chine with flat collar, vestee and cuffs of Pussy Willow Silk; finished with silk fagoting. Special 5.00

Blouses of Shadow Lace with white satin ribbon bodice; chiffon collar; finished with beading; three-quarter sleeves. Special 5.75

Hand-embroidered Georgette Crepe Blouses,—narrow frill with picot edge down front; finished with veining. White or Flesh. Special 5.95

Stylish Blouses to be worn with tailored suits, in Navy Blue or Brown Georgette Crepe, trimmed with plaid silk in contrasting color. Special 6.50

WOMEN'S KNIT UNDERWEAR

Considerably Underpriced

Ribbed Lisle Vests,—sleeveless; plain yokes. regularly 50c, each 35c, 3 for 1.00

Ribbed Lisle Vests,—plain yokes.... regularly 75c 50c

Ribbed Lisle Union Suits,—low neck; sleeveless; knee length; plain or lace trimmed. regularly 1.25 and 1.50, 95c

Ribbed Lisle Union Suits,—low neck, sleeveless; knee length; plain or lace trimmed. regularly 65c 50c

Medium-weight Ribbed Cotton Union Suits,—low neck; sleeveless; knee or ankle length. regularly 1.00, 75c

Medium-weight Ribbed Wool Union Suits,—low neck, sleeveless; knee or ankle length. regularly 2.00, 1.35

WOMEN'S SILK UNDERWEAR

Attractive Prices

Glove Silk Vests,—band top; reinforced. White or Pink. 95c regularly 1.25

Glove Silk Vests,—band top; embroidered yoke; reinforced; White or Pink. regularly 1.75, 1.35

Glove Silk Vests,—embroidered yoke; reinforced. White or Pink. regularly 2.25, 1.65

Glove Silk Union Suits,—band top; reinforced. White or Pink. regularly 2.75, 1.95

Glove Silk Union Suits,—band top; embroidered yoke; reinforced. White or Pink. regularly 3.75, 2.65

Glove Silk Bloomers,—reinforced. White or Pink.... 1.45 regularly 1.95

CREPE DE CHINE UNDERWEAR

Exceptional Values

Crepe de Chine Night Gowns in Flesh or White; Empire model; daintily hemstitched and ribbon trimmed. 3.95 regularly 5.75

Crepe de Chine Night Gowns in Flesh, elaborately trimmed with fine shadow lace, ribbon and flowers. 4.95 regularly 6.50

Envelope Chemise of Crepe de Chine in Flesh or White; daintily hemstitched model. regularly 3.25, 1.95

Crepe de Chine Drawers,—hemstitched model; Flesh or White. regularly 3.75, 2.95

SILK PETTICOATS

New Fall Models and Colorings

Petticoats of Superior Quality Taffeta,—three-flounce model; new solid and changeable colorings. regularly 4.00, 2.95

Milanese Silk Jersey Petticoats with taffeta flounce; beautiful colorings. regularly 4.00, 2.95

Petticoats of Fine Taffeta in all the new fall colors; deep full flounce with tucking and double ruching; or deep flounce and double pleatings. regularly 5.00, 3.95

DOMESTIC UNDERWEAR

Excellent Values

Gowns of Fine Nainsook,—slip-over model; hand-embroidered front; neck and sleeves finished with embroidery and ribbon. Envelope Chemises to match. Special, each 95c

Gowns of Fine Nainsook,—slip-over model; hemstitched bow knot, in Flesh Batiste on front and sleeves; finished with ribbon-run casing. Envelope Chemises to match. Special, each 95c

Gowns of Fine Nainsook,—dainty model, with embroidery and lace combined; Empire style; trimmed with ribbon. Special 1.95

Gowns,—beautifully hand-embroidered; square or "V" neck. Special 1.95

Combinations,—corset cover and open or closed drawers; Lorraine embroidery finish. Special 95c

Combinations of Sheer Nainsook,—corset cover with drawers or skirt; elaborately trimmed with panels of fine embroidery and Valenciennes lace. Special 1.95

Envelope Chemises of Fine Nainsook, with Philippino hand-embroidered medallion on front; neck and armholes lace-trimmed. Special 95c

Envelope Chemises of Flesh Batiste, elaborately trimmed with lace and ribbon. Special 1.50

High Neck Gowns of Fine Cambric,—dainty embroidery trimmings. Special 95c, 1.50 and 1.95

CORSETS

Fall Models

"McCreery Special" Corsets of Fancy Coutil, with double hose supporters; models for medium figures. Special 95c

"McCreery Special" Corsets of Fancy Broche; exceptional value. Special 1.95

"McCreery Special" Corsets of Fine Coutil,—medium bust; long skirt; extra heavy hose supporters; for full figures. Special 2.50

WOMEN'S COATS

Incomparable Values

Evening Wraps of Satin Charmeuse, trimmed with marabout; silk lined; new fall model.. 29.50

Dressy Black Silk Corded Bengaline Coats,—full flare model, trimmed with velvet..... 28.00

Street Coats of Black Chiffon Broadcloth,—attractive models, trimmed with black velvet; prettily lined. 25.00

Motor and Traveling Coats of English Mixtures,—mannish model; smart cut; half lined. 22.50

Walking Coats of Blue or Black Cheviot, made with full flare lines; effectively trimmed; silk lined. 18.50

Utility Coats of Scotch Mixtures,—full flare models; yoke and sleeves lined..... 15.50

Practical Coats of Showerproof Mixtures,—very desirable models..... 12.50

Mountain and Seashore Coats of White Chinchilla,—smart tailor cut; braid bound; with belt. 12.50

Showerproof Coats of Gabardine,—English cut..... 9.50

Raincoats of Rubberized Fabrics,—various models..... 7.50

WOMEN'S SUITS

Smart Fall Styles

Tailored Suits in Serge, Poplin and Gabardine; all the season's popular colors represented. Braid and Fur Trimmed. Special 19.75

Tailored Suits of Gabardine, French Serge or Broadcloth, in the newest designs... Special 24.50

Fancy Tailored Suits of Novelty Stripe Gabardine, Broadcloth and Serge; reproductions of higher priced models. Special 29.50

Tailored Suits of Gabardine, French Serge or Broadcloth, in effective models.. Special 35.00

Dressy Suits of Velour Gabardine, Imported Broadcloth or French Serge; a number of distinctive models. Special 39.50

High Class Suits in a variety of attractive styles and fashionable materials, including Velvet, Peau de Souris, Velour Gabardine and Check Velour. Special 48.50

WOMEN'S DRESSES

Unparalleled Values

Afternoon and Street Dresses of Serge, Satin and Crepe de Chine; numerous Fall models. Special 15.00

Afternoon and Street Dresses of Serge and Taffeta or Serge and Charmeuse combined. Special 18.75

Afternoon and Street Dresses of Satin Charmeuse or French Serge; a number of attractive new Fall models. Special 22.50

Handsome Afternoon and Dancing Dresses of Crepe Meteor, Silk Net, Soiree Taffeta and Combinations of Satin and Georgette Crepe. Special 24.50

Handsome Afternoon, Bridge and Evening Dresses of Georgette Crepe, Satin Soiree and Silk Net. Special 35.00

Elaborate Afternoon and Evening Gowns of Satin Francaise, Satin Soiree and Fancy Silk Nets. Special 55.00

HOUSE GOWNS AND NEGLIGEES

Splendid Values

House Gowns of Crepe de Chine,—dainty models; attractively trimmed..... 8.50 regularly 12.50 to 16.50

Negligees of Crepe de Chine, with lace coat effect; pleated skirt; ribbon trimmed; cap to match. regularly 17.50 9.50

Slip-overs of Crepe de Chine, in a large variety of colorings; various models..... 5.50 regularly 9.50

Boudoir Gowns of Crepe de Chine,—dainty models, with cap to match..... 5.00 regularly 8.50

Kimonos of Albatross, trimmed with embroidery; belted models.. regularly 4.95 3.95

Towelling Bath Robes,—pretty colorings..... regularly 3.95 2.95

Japanese Crepon Kimonos, trimmed with hand embroidery..... regularly 2.25 1.50

WOMEN'S SWEATERS—*Remarkable Values*

Light weight Shetland Weave Sweaters,—various models. White, Rose, Violet, Copenhagen Blue and Corn color. 4.65 regularly 5.75

Silk Fibre and Wool Sweaters..... 6.90 regularly 8.50

Thread Silk Sweaters, with sash. Colors: Rose, Copenhagen Blue, Gold or White.. 17.90 regularly 24.75

FUR DEPARTMENT

The latest and most approved ideas in rich Fur Garments, Muffs and Neckpieces are now being shown, at very attractive prices. An extensive assortment of Fur Trimming, at popular prices.

Very Special for a Limited Period.

Orders will be accepted for Persian Lambskin Coats, made to measure, from selected skins, with silk brocade lining; 40 inches long. 135.00

Orders will also be accepted for Hudson Seal Coats, made to measure, 40 inches long, with collar, cuffs and border at bottom of Natural Skunk; very smart model. 125.00

Remodeling and Repairing of Furs at Special Summer Rates.

HAIR GOODS SALON

Natural Wavy Hair Switches and Transformations, made of fine, selected hair; soft and lustrous; guaranteed to have permanent wave; in all shades except Gray. Experts in attendance.

Special 7.95

"McCREERY SILKS"

Famous Over Half a Century

The Finest Silks the World Produces

Autumn weaves and colors in Plain and Novelty Silks and Velvets from every fashion centre. Elegant, elaborate designs in Gold and Silver Brocaded Satins; Poult de Soie and Gauzes identical with those used in Paris Model Gowns and Wraps.

18,000 yards of Military Plaid and Striped Silks and Satins, in an extensive variety of styles and colors; 36 to 40 inches wide. regularly 2.00, yd. 1.25

Superior Quality Dress Satin in White or Black..... regularly 2.00, yd. 1.35

Black Faille Francaise and Gros de Londre; 36 inches wide.... regularly 2.00, yd. 1.35

NEW FALL WOOL DRESS GOODS

Representing every new weave and color, now being shown in the latest models.

54-inch Wool Velour in all the new colors; also Black..... usually 3.00 yd. 2.25

54-inch Broadcloth,—brilliant, soft finish; full line of colors, also Black; sponged and shrunk. usually 2.25 and 3.00 yd. 1.65 and 2.25

54-inch Satin Prunella Cloth,—spot-proof; all colors, also Black.. usually 2.00 yd. 1.35

54-inch All Wool Dress Serge,—full weight; the season's best colors, also Black. usually 1.75 yd. 1.15

44-inch Navy Blue or Black Dress Serge,—sponged and shrunk.. usually 98c, yd. 75c

FINE ORIENTAL RUGS

Remarkable Sale

50 Royal Khorrassan Carpets

(Large Room Sizes)

At $1.50 Per Square Foot

Actual retail value 2.50 per sq. ft.

An unusually beautiful collection from the Province of Khorrassan, Persia, rich colorings and designs, particularly suited to living room, library or drawing room use.

NO APPROVALS——————NO C. O. Ds.

Special Values

McCreery "MASTER-MADE" Furniture

Dining Room Furniture

Ten-piece Adam Model Suites designed and made exclusively for James McCreery & Co. of the finest Selected Mexican Mahogany, including Buffet 60 inches long, China Closet, Extension and Side Tables, five Sidechairs and one Armchair. regularly 375.00, 295.00

Ten-piece Jacobean Oak Suites,—William and Mary Model. regularly 300.00, 195.00

Ten-piece Suites,—Chinese Chippendale Model, made of selected Mexican Mahogany. regularly 325.00, 250.00

Ten-piece Suites,—Sheraton model, inlaid with satinwood. regularly 400.00, 325.00

Chamber Furniture

Four-piece Solid Mahogany Suites, all dustproof drawer construction. regularly 175.00, 130.00

Four-piece Suites,—Sheraton model, handsomely inlaid. regularly 300.00, 250.00

Five-piece Suites,—Hepplewhite model, made exclusively for James McCreery & Co., including Dresser, Chiffonier, Toilet Table and Twin Beds. regularly 600.00, 467.00

TOWELS

Pronounced Reductions

Hemmed Huckaback Towels.....doz. 1.75, 2.25 to 3.75 regularly 2.25, 2.75 to 5.00

Hemstitched Huckaback Towels.....doz. 2.95, 3.75 to 6.00 regularly 3.75, 4.75 to 8.00

Hemstitched Huckaback Guest Towels, doz. 3.00, 4.25 to 6.00 regularly 3.75, 5.00 to 8.00

Hemmed Turkish Bath Towels.....doz. 2.00, 3.00 to 4.75 regularly 2.50, 3.75 to 6.00

BED COVERINGS

Unusual Offerings

White Wool Blankets,—pink or blue borders; full bed size. pair 5.00 and 7.75

Comfortables:

Figured Top, plain borders, cotton filled.....each 2.00

Figured Silk Mull Tops, plain borders, cotton filled..each 2.50

White satin finish Spreads, hemmed; full size, each 2.75 and 3.25

White Ripple Dimity Spreads, hemmed; full size...each 1.20

September Sale

CUT GLASS & CRYSTAL STEMWARE

At Savings of ¼ to ½

This Annual September Sale, commencing Monday, will present the largest assortment ever offered from regular stock. Included are many dainty and attractive pieces from a 5-inch Bon Bon Nappie to a brilliant 14-inch Footed Punch Bowl, cut in one of the newest floral designs. Every piece is cut on the best quality of lead blown blank, which standard is well known for brilliancy and finish.

Footed Punch Bowls.....9.00, 22.50 and 25.00 regularly 15.00, 45.00 and 50.00

Vases.....25c, 1.50, 2.95, 3.50, 4.95 to 15.00 regularly up to 50.00

Nappies in an extensive assortment..... 69c, 75c, 89c, 1.25, 1.75 and 3.50

average reductions of one-third less than regular prices.

Bowls, Celery Trays, Compotes, Fern Dishes, Jugs, Water Sets, Spoon Trays, Relish Dishes, Sugar and Cream Sets, Decanters, Cologne Bottles, Puff Boxes, Hair Receivers, etc., at pronounced reductions.

7-piece Water Sets, including 3-pint Jug and six Glasses, cut in dainty floral patterns. regularly 3.00, 2.25

Beautiful Baskets,—9 inches high, cut in floral patterns. regularly 1.75, 1.00

60-piece Crystal Sets at substantial reductions; discontinued lines at ½ price and less.

ELECTRIC LAMPS

Extraordinary Values

Solid Mahogany Boudoir Lamps with 10-inch fancy silk shade; complete. regularly 3.50, 2.25

Hand-carved Gold Wood or Solid Mahogany Table Lamps, 2 lights; 27 inches high with 18-inch silk Empire shade with silk fringe. regularly 16.50, 10.00

Floor Lamps of Solid Mahogany or Burnished Gold Wood; square or fluted column; 22-inch silk Empire shade with 4-inch silk fringe; any color. regularly 20.00, 12.50

DINNER SERVICES

Very Low Priced

Austrian China,—dainty floral spray decoration with gold edge and handles; 101 pieces, including bread and butter plates. regularly 19.50, 15.00

CABARETS CONFOUND THE DANCE MASTERS

See Their Pure Art Bungled and Public Misled by Untutored "Professionals."

SAY WALTZ MAY COME BACK

Teachers Hopeless of Standardizing New Things Restaurant Stars Turn Off Nightly.

Will you take your dances straight, as served by the dancing masters, or will you favor the mixed variety of the cabarets?

This is the great national problem confronting the Congress of American Dancing Teachers, which opened yesterday in the Chalif Dancing Academy, 7 West Forty-second Street. The dancing masters admit that the public gets ahead of them, but say the public makes a sorry job of it. In other words, as fast as they can teach their pupils the correct dances, the pupils go to the cabarets and pick up new steps that play havoc with the classical teachings. And the worst of it is, they point out, the people who set the pace in cabarets boast of never having consulted a dancing master.

The dancing masters—and there were representatives from all the States—inaugurated a movement yesterday to teach the public that dances must be "pure" to be artistic. They admitted reporters on condition that the names of the speakers should not be used, for everything said was not complimentary.

"We have lost out with the public because we knock one another," observed one member. But he was in a minority, for the consensus of opinion was that the cabaret was the villain.

"All you have told us," said a member from Chicago, "is that 'they' dance this and 'they' dance that. Who is 'they'? That's what I want to know."

He got the information that "they" referred to the persons who were seen in the dancing cafés of New York and in the cabarets.

No Two Danced Alike.

"Then the best thing for us to do," he replied, "is to forget our rules and go out to the cabarets. That's what I'm going to do."

Then the dancing masters discovered by each other's performances that they danced many dances of the same name differently, and so before adjournment there will be planned a fixed set of figures for each dance to be taught all over America as the one and only correct method. Forms of the one-step, shown by experts, were adopted yesterday.

Perhaps the most striking development of the day was the discovery that in every part of the country the old-fashioned waltz was coming back to its own.

Louis Kretlow of Chicago, 82 years old, who teaches dancing in the Windy City, said: "I have seen them come and go—these fancy dances—but the old waltz has them all beat. It will remain as the most graceful American dance."

After more praise of the waltz, the Congress recommended to the American public that it stick to the waltz and dance it more and more. The unanimous adoption of this resolution brought a prolonged round of applause.

The syncopated walk was then shown, but it was not decided to standardize it because of its complex nature.

The congress last year standardized the 1915 fox trot in an effort to have it taught the same everywhere. This year a long list of dances will be standardized and printed, to be taught alike in all the dancing schools of the country as far as possible. The variety of the opinions yesterday showed that there will be some warm debates before final forms are fixed upon. A member from North Carolina said:

"We come up here to see what New York is dancing. We see one thing here and go to the roof gardens and it is something entirely different. What are we going to do about it? The new things are the dances that take."

"They" Cause All the Trouble.

He got little satisfaction, for in the description of every dance the New York teachers interpolated that "they" were doing it other ways.

One momentous question to be decided is how far apart dancers should dance. Last year it was recommended that there be a distance of from three to six inches. This has not proved practicable. Certain it is that some of the officials of the congress were not that far apart yesterday. However, officials of the congress say that the new dances to be advocated will be more simple and make it easier for dancers to keep apart.

A second big problem is what to do about the tango. The tango, the genuine tango, is a complicated thing, seldom danced except by professionals. It is the aim of the congress to do away with some of the outgrowths of the tango, several of which were branded as "vulgar," and to perfect a new dance which should be a combination of the fox trot and the tango. In other words, some one step, some fox trot, and some tango turns. This means that the congress will try to beat the cabarets.

"You must teach the standardized dancers," admonished President Chalif.

All Undone in a Week.

"But," said the member from Hartford, "these standardizations must last us a year. Now, I left Hartford last night. When I get back next week some person will have paid a visit to a Broadway cabaret, picked up some horror of a dance and I will be called upon to teach it. What are you going to do about that! If I don't teach it, they think I am trying to put something over on them. You New York people must make the cabarets behave. That's all there is to it. Make them behave or we'll have to shut up shop."

"Yes," said another member, "we'll all start out to teach the old-fashioned waltz. But look what they've done to it now. There are a dozen varieties, and if we make it popular again there'll be a dozen more. All the young people who see a freak dance think it is something new and demand to be taught. It's an awful proposition for a hot day. The cabaret's our enemy, all right."

Then a New York young woman resented what had been said about the cabarets and how they affected the New York teachers, and accused the out-of-town members of having failed to teach the dances recommended by the congress last year. She tried to have a motion put asking now many had taught according to rules, but she was ruled out of order.

The out-of-town teachers spent last night in cabarets and on the roof gardens, and they will meet again tomorrow to find who gives them the best ideas—the dancing masters or the cabarets.

Bomb Wrecks West Hoboken Saloon

The Six Corners Inn, kept by Louis Ross at 818 Courtlandt Street, West Hoboken, was badly damaged by the explosion of a bomb in a closet yesterday morning. Alfred Cimonti, a bartender, was alone in the barroom when a man he did not know entered and called for a glass of beer. While Cimonti was drawing it the man put the bomb in the closet. Then he went out. About two minutes later there was an explosion which blew a hole in the side of the building. No one was hurt.

PALEOLOGIST'S AID AS SUFFRAGE ASSET

Fillmore Condit Wants an Antiquarian to Dig Up Interviews Now Revived.

CRITICISES "OPEN LETTERS"

Nugent and His Press Agent Accused of Publishing Statements That Are Misleading.

Where is a paleologist? The question is being asked by Fillmore Condit, Secretary of the Union Oil Company of California, with offices in this city, who is connected with several fruit steamship companies, figures in various philanthropies in his home State of New Jersey, and just at present is an ardent worker for woman suffrage.

Mr. Condit, whose home is in Essex Fells, is going whole-heartedly into the Jersey campaign, and he says that New Jersey is having more than her share of trouble because of antiquaries who seem to have been storing up ancient notions of anti-suffrage origin, which now are being dispensed by stump speakers.

Convinced that only an expert can get to the heart of these secrets, Mr. Condit has set out to look for a paleologist to take the matter in hand. He has inserted the following advertisement in today's NEW YORK TIMES:

WANTED—A paleologist or archeologist to investigate alleged anti-suffrage interviews issued by the New Jersey anti-suffragists; must be rapid reader of old newspaper files from the civil war and quick to detect original date when interview first appeared; should be able to detect changes in text, if any. Address Fillmore Condit, Essex Fells, N. J.

James Nugent has been the principal offender against Mr. Condit's peace of mind and the cause of suffrage in this way. This is what Mr. Condit says of the whole thing:

"Since the campaign began I have made it my business to check up the 'open letters' and alleged interviews against woman suffrage which have been showered upon me, as a citizen of New Jersey, by Mr. Nugent and his press agent, Mr. Hanley. The task has proved increasingly difficult, owing to the fact that the antis are burrowing deeper and deeper into the past and hauling out as fresh and up-to-date the utterances of men and women who have passed clean out of recollection—the utterances, I mean, not necessarily the men and women.

"For example, last week I found the New Jersey papers printing the statement of Justice E. S. Snell to the effect that woman suffrage in the State of Washington had been a failure. This would have been impressive testimony, if true. However, I was unable to locate Justice Snell, though I did find, on investigation, curiously enough, that precisely the same statement, word for word, appeared in the Massachusetts papers last March! This struck me as an imposition upon our New Jersey papers, which, as I know, make the greatest efforts to keep their columns fresh and 'newsy.'

"I was interested, too, to discover that the Snell statement was not only old, but dead—literally buried under the replies made to it in the Boston papers by many leading officials of Washington, including the Governor, the Mayor of Tacoma, and Senator Piper. Mrs. M. E. Chase, President of the Council of Women Voters, wrote pointing out that Judge Snell, who had been, she said, very little in Washington in recent years, had once been a candidate in the primaries for United States Senator and had been defeated. She felt that this had something to do with his animosity toward suffrage.

"But that's only a sample. A few days before that there appeared in the papers a statement issued by Congressman Stanley S. Bowdle of Ohio. This I found was taken bodily from the speech made by Bowdle in Congress on Jan. 12, 1915—that speech which had to be deleted before it went on the records. Again, just before that statement, I was grieved to note an interview with Miss Jeannette Gilder, the literary critic, denouncing suffrage. My grief, however, was only matched by Miss Gilder's astonishment when she discovered that she had been interviewed. Miss Gilder stated that she was not at all in accord with some of the views attributed to her, though she thought she remembered something like it last Winter.

"These are only incidents. Everybody remembers the interview attributed to Henry Lewis Stimson, which was made up from old press clippings, and, most notable of all, the statement said to have been issued by Mr. Root, which turned out to be his speech at the New York State Constitutional Convention of 1894. Both Mr. Root and Mr. Stimson denied having any connection with Mr. Nugent's campaign.

"Well, as I have said, I have been trying to keep track of these antiquities, and it has proved to be hard work, and I want expert assistance. That is why I have inserted the advertisement in THIS TIMES."

ROBINS KIND TO SERVANTS.

Broker Also Leaves Liberal Bequests to Friends and Relatives.

Friends and servants were generously remembered in the will of Francis Finch Robins, a member of the New York Stock Exchange, who died at his home, 375 Park Avenue, on Sept. 4. The will was filed for probate yesterday. The value of the estate is not given in the will, but it was large. Ten thousand dollars was left to Mary Theresa Basta "as a reward for her faithfulness to my late wife," and the same amount to Arthur Skidmore of 49 Broadway, an employe, "in recognition of his faithfulness as my servant."

The New York Throat, Nose, and Lung Hospital and the New York Association for the Blind each receives $5,000, and the same amount goes to each of two friends—John J. Mitchell, Jr., of Philadelphia, and Helen Robinson of New Rochelle. To Henry Winter Davis, a friend, of Royce, Wyo., was left all of the stock owned by the testator in the Sussex Land and Live Stock Company of Wyoming, and all of his bonds of the Sahara Ditch Company of the same State.

Charles A. Finch, a cousin, receives $100,000 outright and all of the personal effects. A number of small bequests were made to others, and the residue was left in trust for a sister—Mrs. Sarah A. Johnson of Brookline, Mass. At her death it is to pass to Mr. Finch.

ACCUSED BY ALICE HENRY.

Luncheman Charged with Attacking Vice Trust Witness.

A young man who said he was Edgar Barnes, a luncheman, of 127 West Twenty-first Street, was locked up yesterday at Police Headquarters, charged with having assaulted and robbed Alice Henry, the State's witness in the Vice Trust investigation.

This is the second arrest that has been made for the attack upon the woman. She was held up and attacked by three men at Thirty-fourth Street and Seventh Avenue on Aug. 25. Her jaw was broken and she was robbed of $34.

After Barnes's arrest the woman went to headquarters and identified him as one of the men who assaulted her.



This new model is one of our many smart Coats—made up in Hudson Seal, Trimmed with Natural Lynx. It can be copied in any suitable Fur; the trimming is optional

Special Exhibit of Foxes All This Week

We have been fortunate in obtaining a remarkable collection of FOX FURS.

Exceptionally fine skins—Natural Cross, Silver, Blue and Black—for special orders.

All the various colored Fox Furs represented.

Rare opportunity for purchase of Foxes—the ruling Fur Vogue of the present season.

A. Jaeckel & Co.
Furriers
384 Fifth Avenue,
Telephone, Greeley—2044. Bet. 35th and 36th Sts.

Kurzman
Importer
Fifth Avenue & 35th St.
INTRODUCES
CORRECT PARIS STYLE
announces
Autumn Opening
week beginning
Monday, September 13th
on which occasion
will be presented
the latest models
Paris Hats and Gowns
Tailor Made Suits
Jersey Sport Suits
Coats Wraps
Fur Coats and Sets
A remarkable collection of every prominent model displayed at the recent Paris openings by the most eminent
Modistes and Couturières
also
Adaptations and Copies

Weingarten & Jenks
Successors to M. & I. Weingarten
SUITS GOWNS WRAPS FURS
The pronounced success of our Fall and Winter Display of Charming Parisian and Original Models is the Feature of the Season.
New Models Constantly Arriving
AN EXHIBIT WORTHY OF YOUR VISIT
467 Fifth Avenue.

B. Altman & Co.
FIFTH AVENUE-MADISON AVENUE
Thirty-fourth Street NEW YORK Thirty-fifth Street

Women's Ready-to-wear Dep't
(Third Floor)
Commencing to-morrow (Monday), Sept. 13th, B. Altman & Co. will introduce the new
Muscovite Suit
(registered)
Finely tailored in several models of unusual attractiveness.
Prices range from $38.00 upward.

Women's Knit Underwear
FOR AUTUMN AND WINTER
Dainty and practical fabrics of fine quality, in the suitable weights, are fully represented in the selections just received from Switzerland, France and England.
Betalph Underwear (an American make exclusive to B. Altman & Co.) Shetland Wool Slumber Slips, and Bloomers for out-door wear, are in stock in large assortments.

Colored and Black Dress Goods
from the foremost European & American makers.
With the advent of the Autumn and Winter seasons there comes a demand for the more substantial weaves and these are shown in new assortments of vicunas, cashmeres, velours, plain and fancy peau de souris; homespuns, tweeds, cheviots and broadcloths, in all the fashionable colors.

Misses' Apparel
in the prevailing fashions, is ready in a profusion of smart styles. The fabrics, colorings and modish details of trim are the result of studied selections which embrace an extensive range of prices.
Tailor-made Suits . . $28.50 to 145.00
Simple and Fancy Worsted Dresses at . . . . . $15.50 to 48.00
Luncheon and Matinee Frocks, at . . . . . $25.00 to 110.00
Dinner and Theatre Gowns, 32.00 to 210.00
Street Coats . . . 19.50 to 100.00
Evening Wraps . . 35.00 to 175.00

The Women's Underwear Dep't
has now on display the new pure-dye
Washable Satin Underwear
(guaranteed)
consisting of nightrobes, envelope chemises, Redingote combinations, drawers, and boudoir and bed-jackets with petticoat to match; all in models made exclusively for B. Altman & Co.
Also an assortment of distinctively original Undergarments of satin, chiffon and French crepe, with the latest trimmings, for boudoir and evening wear.

A Special Sale of Black Dress Silks
will be commenced to-morrow and continued throughout the week. Included are imported faille and cachemire de soie, lustrous satins of fine quality; drap charmeuse, meteor and crepe de Chine, gros de Londres and taffetas,
Comprising over 25,000 yards
marked at extraordinary concessions from usual prices.

An Exceptional Sale of Men's, Women's and Children's Hosiery
has been arranged for Monday, at extremely low prices, as particularized in the following:
Women's Black or White Silk Hose, with cotton tops and soles . . per pair 75c.
Women's Black Silk Hose . per pair 90c.
Women's Silk Hose, with embroidered clocks (black on white and white on black) per pair $1.65
Men's Lisle Thread Half-hose, in black, white or colors . . . per pair 28c.
Children's Black Ribbed Cotton Hose per pair . . . . . 22c.

Household Linens
specially priced for to-morrow and Tuesday, will present an opportune purchasing occasion for those desiring to replenish the linen-closet.
Linen Damask Table Cloths each . . . $2.40, 3.35 & 4.50
Linen Damask Table Napkins per dozen . . . $2.45 & 2.90
Hemstitched Linen Huck Towels per dozen $4.20
Hemmed Turkish Bath Towels per dozen . . . . $3.00 & 4.80

Upholstery Department
The new importations, now displayed, include many novel and individual ideas featured exclusively by B. Altman & Co.
An Additional Sale of Reversible Velour Portieres
will take place to-morrow (Monday) at the special price of
$13.50 per pair
which offers unequalled value.
These Portieres (with open edge) represent the new color combinations now in demand and were made in B. Altman & Co.'s own workroom.
(Full length of Portieres, eight feet)

A Splendid Collection of Hand-made Filet Lace Pieces
in many interesting designs, which can be assembled in complete sets to match, in all sizes, will be offered, commencing to-morrow, at the following remarkably low prices:
Filet Lace Table Covers, round or square 18 to 72 inches . $3.00, 3.75 to 65.00
Filet Lace Scarfs 20 x 27 inches to 20 x 72 inches at . . . $7.50, 10.50 to 27.50
Filet Lace Chair Backs at . . . . . $3.50, 4.75 to 15.00
Filet Lace Arm Pieces, 1.50, 2.00 to 3.50
Filet Lace Pillow Covers at . . . . . $5.00, 6.00 to 8.50
Also
High-grade Imported Lace Curtains and Panels at equally advantageous prices.
Decorative Lace Department (Fourth Floor)

50,000 PART TIME PUPILS TOMORROW

Public Schools Will Open with Nine New Buildings, but Others Are Delayed.

TEACHING STAFF IS SHORT

It Is Hoped the Reduced Immigration Will Cut Down Normal Number of First-Year Children.

The New York public schools will be re-opened tomorrow. It is estimated that there will be between 40,000 and 50,000 pupils on part time. This will be a larger number than ever before at the opening of a new school year. When the schools closed last June there were in part time classes 33,866 children in elementary schools, and 4,303 in high schools.

Nine new school buildings will be ready for the children tomorrow. They are as follows: Manhattan—Public School 52, Broadway and Academy Street, 1,369 sittings. The Bronx—Public School 12, addition, Frisbie and Bensen Avenues, 437 sittings. Brooklyn—Public School 36, addition, Ten Eyck Street, 462 sittings; Public School 50, Driggs Avenue, 1,925 sittings; Public School 169, S. Seventh Avenue and Forty-third Street, 1,468 sittings; Public School 153, portable, near Kings Highway, 180 sittings. Queens—Public School 91, Glendale, 1,390 sittings; Public School 96, South Ozone Park, 770 sittings; Public School 99, portable, Kew Gardens, 90 sittings.

In Manhattan there is no other building under construction. In the Bronx other buildings under construction, none of which will be ready before May, 1916, are the Evander Childs High School, Public School 48, Hunt's Point; Public School 54, Intervale Avenue, and Public School 55, Washington Avenue. The total sittings for these elementary schols wil be 5,264. In Brooklyn, Public School 95, Neck Road, wil be ready in October. It has 1,049 sittings. Public School 178, Dean Street and Saratoga Avenue, with 2,179 sittings, will be ready about the same time. Another building, with 708 sittings, will be ready in November. In Queens three other buildings are under construction, and will provide 3,292 sittings. One may be opened in January, another in February, and the third in September, 1916. In Richmond, Public School 20, Port Richmond, with 708 sittings, will be ready in the latter part of October. Another building, with 414 sittings, will be completed next February.

More than 100,000 first year children will get four hours' schooling, whether or not the schools in which they are enrolled are congested. Labor or financial troubles have tied up two of the big Brooklyn schools, and instead of having 12,036 new sittings tomorrow only 8,100 will be available. In addition, vacation repairs to some of the Brooklyn schools will not be completed in time to put all the classrooms in use.

In November, 1914, the Board of Education requested an immediate emergency appropriation of $5,000,000 for the erection of elementary school buildings deemed necessary, but not a dollar has been appropriated for this purpose. At least eighteen months are required to construct a new school building.

This Fall, for the first time since consolidation, the Board of Education will be compelled to open the schools without a full quota of teachers. There are 1,400 teachers on the elementary list awaiting assignment; there are about 400 teachers for special subjects, and about 400 on the high school teachers' list. There is an elementary promotion list of about 1,000. Nevertheless, there have been no appointments made for six months for want of funds.

The schools will open tomorrow with 215 vacancies in the teaching staff of the high schools, about 150 vacancies in special teachers, and more than 300 vacancies in the elementary schools. These vacancies will be filled by substitutes. In the upper grades of the elementary schools 989 places are being filled by teachers serving under a waiver of the higher salaries to which their work entitles them. The Board of Estimate has deferred action in these cases until Sept. 17.

School officials see one factor that may lessen the normal yearly increase in school attendance, and that is the pronounced falling off in immigration in the past year due to the European war. In past years thousands of immigrants have come to New York in Summer and early Fall. This year the newly arrived immigrant element is at a minimum. On the other hand, lack of employment for girls and boys will keep at school many who have reached the age when they may obtain employment certificates in the schools.

VISITING HEALTH OFFICIALS.

Dr. Goldwater's Department to Entertain Rochester Delegates.

Health officials from various parts of the country, as guests of the Department of Health of this city, tomorrow will make a tour of inspection of the various health activities in New York City. The visitors are members of the American Public Health Association, which closed its annual convention yesterday at Rochester.

Tomorrow the delegates will visit the Health Department's headquarters at 149 Centre Street, the Allied Centres at 49 Lafayette Street, and 98 Washington Street, make a tour of Health District No. 1, which includes the East Side, visit the department's bureau of laboratories at the foot of East Sixteenth Street, the Bellevue and Willard Parker Hospitals, the Vanderbilt Model Tenement and the Model Food Store at Ninety-first Street and Second Avenue. Luncheon will be served in the Metropolitan Life Building.

Tuesday, as guests of the Department of Charities, the visitors will take a trip on a Charities Department boat, inspecting the institutions along the water front.

BARK ENDS WHALING CAREER

To Carry Coal After Hunting Blubber for Sixty-two Years.

The old whaling bark Morning Star was sold recently to the Eastern Coal Company of Providence, R. I., to carry coal from Southern ports after being in the whaling trade since 1853, when she was built at Dartmouth, Mass., by Matthew Mashow & Co. She is 238 tons burden.

The Morning Star sailed on her first voyage from New Bedford Nov. 10, 1853, under command of Captain William Cleveland and returned May 18, 1857, with 1,503 barrels of sperm oil. She came back from her last voyage on Sept. 17, 1914, under command of Captain Valentine Roza with 3,085 barrels of sperm oil after being away two years. During her sixty-two years of blubber hunting the Morning Star has been in every ocean, and is one of the last of the old wooden fleet of sailing whalers which filled the harbor of New Bedford fifty years ago.

The Store Beautiful

Gowns — Millinery

Hartmann

IMPORTER

Under Management of HENRI

308 Fifth Avenue, Between 31st and 32d Sts.

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday

Velvet Street Hats

Extraordinary Offer

5.00

Embroidered or trimmed with ostrich and feather fancies

Velvet Dress Hats

Exquisite in Design and Coloring

25.00 to 145.00

Must be seen to be appreciated

Each trimmed hat in our shop is designed and made in our own workrooms, under the direct supervision of one of the foremost millinery designers in the country.

Charge Accounts Solicited

BERGDORF GOODMAN

616 FIFTH AVENUE

BETWEEN 49TH AND 50TH STS.

Announce arrival last Tuesday

ON S. S. ROCHAMBEAU

Gowns and Suits

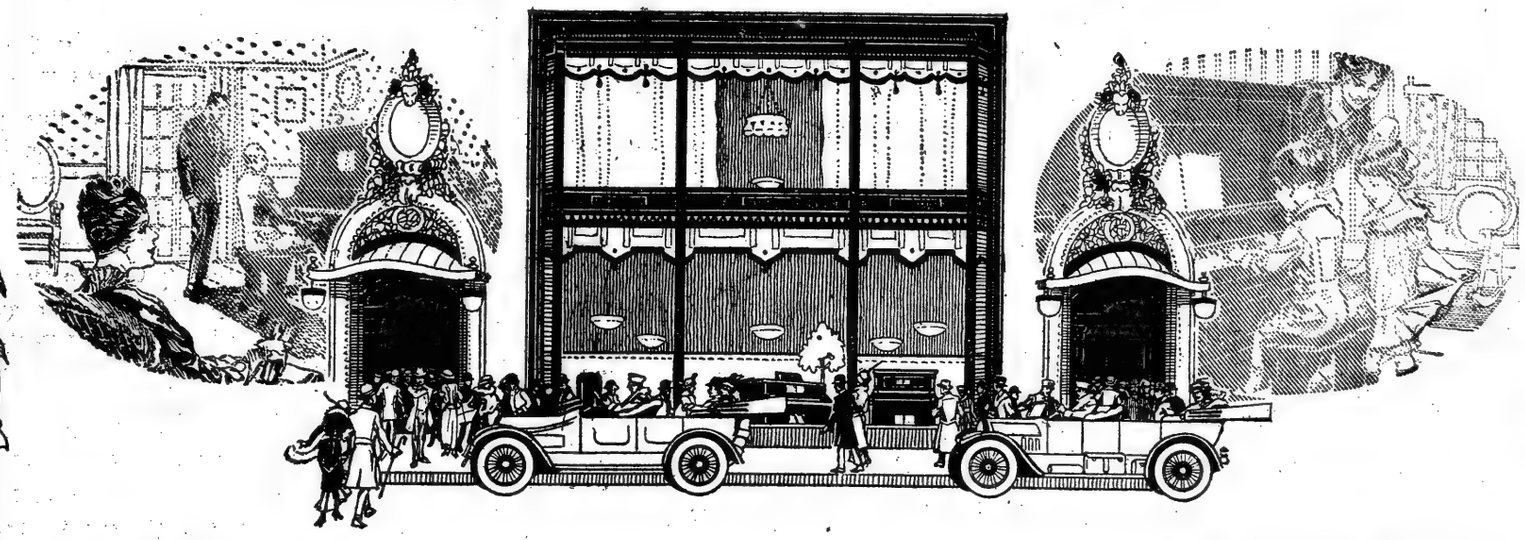
which, our Paris representative writes us, have not been duplicated for any other New York house.

Suits Gowns Wraps Furs

"The Piano Purchasing Opportunity of the Year"

The September Aeolian Sale of Pianos and Pianolas

Beginning Tomorrow, Monday, September 13th



This is by far the greatest annual musical instrument sale held in New York—it is the yearly clearance of stocks of the largest manufacturing and selling organization in the music industries.

304 EXCHANGED PIANOS	Instruments of the most famous makes, every one in fine playing condition. (*Original prices from $250 to $1100*)	Prices from $78
93 PLAYER-PIANOS	All Aeolian-built. Player-instruments of greater musical capability are not made outside the Aeolian factories. (*Original prices from $450 to $550*)	Prices from $285
184 GENUINE PIANOLAS	Exchanged, but in condition like new—the finest of all player-pianos. (*Original Prices from $550 to $2100*)	Prices from $375

Terms practically to suit your convenience

SUCH instruments are these in quality, in musical excellence and condition, as the public never finds opportunity to purchase at special prices—save only in this annual Aeolian clearance.

Pianos from the finest New York homes—instruments of the most famous makes—exchanged for The Pianola, while their musical lives are but launched. These pianos, almost new, carefully overhauled in our own shops, are like new in fact.

Pianolas—handsome instruments—the first and finest of player-pianos. Some returned in part exchange for more expensive models, some discontinued styles and demonstration-used instruments. No Pianola is re-sold until it has passed a second time the inspection of our factory experts. New Pianola-actions are installed when necessary, worn parts renewed. Each Pianola goes into its new home with the unqualified Aeolian guarantee that it is right—and will remain right.

Other player-pianos there are, too. Many of Aeolian manufacture, and some of other makes. But all, used or new, Aeolian-made, or of less well-known origin, are in splendid condition, ready to bring the joy of music into the homes that choose them.

Invitation No need to attempt further description here, however. The only way you can know what wonderful values are offered—what remarkable quality of instruments—is to see and try them yourself. Words not half so enthusiastic as the goods justify, you would not believe.

We invite you to come and acquaint yourself with the possibilities some of these fine instruments present of greater pleasure for yourself and for those whose pleasures you share—possibilities for bettering home-life—and home.

Learn what honest and remarkable reductions are in effect—what fair, what very liberal terms of purchase are offered.

Then act. Do what you know you ought to do. Resolve upon the purchase of one of these beautiful instruments—an investment in joy and all-year good cheer, in advantages for the children, added social power for the little mother, new home interest for yourself—an investment in home betterment!

Open Evenings Until 9:30

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY

AEOLIAN HALL — 29-33 WEST 42nd STREET

Makers of The Aeolian-Vocalion, the Wonderful New Phonograph—Largest Manufacturers of Musical Instruments in the World



The Pianos

Fine Instruments of Many Famous Makes

SUCH remarkable piano bargains as are offered in this Aeolian Sale are not to be found elsewhere in New York. The Pianola is recognized as the finest of player-pianos. It is sold by us into the finest Metropolitan homes, and from these homes come in exchange pianos of the highest grades and in the most excellent condition.

All such exchange pianos are sent immediately to our factories. Here these instruments are overhauled, tone regulated, cases refinished, worn parts renewed. No means are spared to make them equal to new instruments. Of high basic quality originally, these pianos, under the skill of our expert workmen, gain a new excellence. They embody beauty of appearance and great musical capacity.

In the present sale such makes are represented as—Steinway, Weber, Steck, Knabe, Chickering, Hardman, Sohmer, Vose, Emerson, Sterling and many others of equal quality.

Prices from $78

Down Payments as low as $5

Grand Pianos

Of unquestioned quality and in fine playing condition

THESE grand pianos are magnificent instruments. None of them but will give the greatest satisfaction. Many of the finest American makes are represented in the present stock—Steinway, Weber, Hardman, Sohmer, Peek and Sons, and others equally dependable.

Prices from $245

Down Payments as low as $6

Cabinet Pianolas

To use with your present piano

THESE are Metrostyle Pianolas of excellent musical quality. They make a player of your present piano. Exchanged instruments, of course, but guaranteed in first class playing condition.

Prices from $65

Down Payments as low as $5



The Pianolas

Never before such player-pianos at prices so low

THE Pianola at regular prices is the greatest player-piano value in the market. No other instrument approaches it in musical capability. It is the supreme product of the greatest musical instrument manufacturing organization in the world. It is the choice of great musicians, of the cultured, musical people of every nation.

And no other musical instrument is sold at such rigidly maintained standard prices. Never have you seen a genuine Pianola that was purchased new for less than $550.

The present opportunity is therefore exceptional. True, the instruments in the present stock are not new, but many are quite equivalent to new. Most of these Pianolas have come to us in exchange for more costly models—Grand or Duo-Art Pianolas, etc. A very few are demonstration-used or in discontinued case styles. Every instrument has been placed in the finest condition and is sold with an unconditional guarantee of satisfaction.

All models of the Pianola are represented.

Prices from $375

Down Payments as low as $10

The Aeolian Player-Pianos

Better values than player-pianos of other make at any price

THESE instruments have full-scale, 88-note actions. Their player-actions are of recent design and have simple and effective expression devices.

Some of these Aeolian players are instruments returned in exchange for the Pianola. Some are reduced in price because the case styles are designs which have been dropped from our catalogs.

Whatever the reason for special pricing, however, no instrument has been placed on the display floors until it has passed the most rigid inspections. Every one of these player-pianos will go into its new home with our absolute guarantee of durability and musical quality.

Prices from $285

Down Payments as low as $8.

Copyright 1915, The Aeolian Co.

$80,000,000 SPENT FOR BELGIAN RELIEF

Relief Commission Reports on First Ten Months of Its Charitable Activity.

RED CROSS AID FOR TURKEY

Shipment for Serbia Also Goes Forward—Weekly Statement of the Various Funds.

The total value of the food and other relief supplies sent into Belgium by the Commission for Relief in Belgium since the commission was organized; ten months ago, is more than $80,000,000, according to a statement issued from the New York office, 71 Broadway, yesterday. Up to the first of July, or the end of the first fiscal year of the commission's activities, there was sent to Belgium for the relief of the non-combatant population of the country 305,737 tons of flour, 15,275 tons of rice, 40,080 tons of corn, 15,546 tons of peas and beans, and other supplies, the total weight of which was 423,583 tons.

In addition to the supplies sent to Belgium the commission has since the 1st of April last been feeding the destitute people of the German-occupied territory of France. These French sufferers number more than 2,500,000. More than 91,000,000 pounds of supplies have been sent to that part of France. Also about 10,000 tons of food has been donated to relief work in the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg.

Red Cross Relief Work.

The American Red Cross shipped on the Greek liner Thessalonika yesterday for the Red Cross organizations in Turkey and Serbia a consignment of supplies valued at more than $4,000. Forty-four cases were consigned to Ambassador Morgenthau at Constantinople, and the rest to the various Red Cross organizations in Serbia.

The Red Cross Fund in New York was increased by $887.57 last week. Subscriptions should be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, 130 East Twenty-second Street. Gifts of $10 or more received last week were:

Lake Placid	$200	F. S. Smithers	$90
E. Hecker	125	Mrs. C. K. Bispham	57
Henriette B. G. Erhart	114	Mrs. G. H. Byrd	50
J. C. Rodenbeck	100	W. Vallant	40
Mrs. Otto Heins	94	S. C. Rand	10

For Relief in France.

The fund for the relief of the women and children of France, subscriptions to which should be sent to Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street, is now $165,715.58. New subscriptions of $10 or more follow:

Mrs. W. B. Cutting	$500	Mrs. O. H. Ditson	$50
C. A. Coffin	100	Mrs. J. H. Howe	10
Mrs. J. P. Morgan	50	Mrs. J. C. Fraley	10
Miss M. Cheaneau	150	Mrs. F. Vanderbilt	75
Rose Dolan	13	Mrs. A. Hochard	10
J. Lustrat	10	Mrs. C. W. Ogden	50
Mrs. H. H. Baxter	20	Clara E. Comstock	10
Dr. W. C. Rives	25	Mildred Rogers	10
		R. Chaplin	93

The contribution of $93 made through Richard Chaplin represents the proceeds of a sale of thirty-nine drawings and sketches, decorated bowls, &c., held at Woodstock, N. Y. Master Chaplain, who organized the exhibition and conducted the sale, is 15 years old.

American Girls' Aid.

Miss Gladys Hollingsworth of the American Girls' Aid, the offices of which are on the French Line pier, announces these new gifts received the past week:

Cora Merris	$10	Miscellaneous	$35

Special Relief Society.

The Special Relief Society, subscriptions to which should be sent care the Lincoln Trust Company, 204 Fifth Avenue, received the past week the following new gifts of $10 or more:

Mrs. W. Alexander	$50	Mrs. W. M. Underhill	$25
Miscellaneous	40	C. H. Raymond	25
Mary M. Orr	25	Other gifts	20
Mrs. E. T. H. Talmadge	20		

Prince of Wales Fund.

R. M. Stuart Wortley, 25 Broad Street, Treasurer of the Prince of Wales National Relief Fund in the United States, has received the following new donations to that fund, which now totals $150,035.05:

James Barber	$100	H. E. Shipham	$25
Herbert Barber	100	W. H. Plummer	20
E. J. Poulton	702	Robert Newbolt	10
Br. Sch. and Univ. Club	80	W. W. Lyons	10
N. C. Higham	52	Auxiliary No. 1	50
W. A. Cruwys	10	H. Hooper	20
R. M. S. Wortley	40	Pawtucket Times	95
Employes Barber & Co.	87	Charles Fox	12
Employes Atl. Stevedoring Co.	15	H. and W. G.	10
Clarks Mills	43	Francis Norman	10
		Through W. Jack	28
		Britishers	30

Vacation Committee.

The fund of the Vacation War Relief Committee, 38 West Thirty-ninth Street, of which Miss Anne Morgan is Treasurer, now amounts to $121,861.04. New subscriptions amounting to $10 or more received the past week were as follows:

Olivia B. Cutting	$200	Mary L. Bush	$50
Betty Hamill	100	Anonymous	26
Gertrude R. Smith	161	Miss N. T. Moulton	44
League Cath. Women	100	Mary L. Ogden	50
G. Hollingsworth	50	Julia Yard	10
Clearing House	50	Mrs. H. B. Joy	10
Mrs. A. G. Scattergood	60	A. Kauser	10
		Mrs. W. B. James	10

Lithuanian-American Fund.

The Lithuanian-American Relief Fund, 37-39 East Twenty-eighth Street, of which Michael W. Bush is Treasurer, acknowledges these new subscriptions of $10 or more to its fund:

E. B. Sexton	$50	Miscellaneous	$10
Mrs. W. S. Sloan	10		

Serbian Relief.

The Serbian Agricultural Relief Committee of America, 70 Fifth Avenue, received last week these new gifts of $10 or more:

Prof. M. S. Pupin	$4,500	Miss C. D. Hodges	$25
Mrs. H. Emerson	50	T. S. Arnold	10
		M. Cox A. Weir	10

Polish Relief Fund.

The Polish Relief Fund, of which Frank M. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank, is Treasurer, now totals $77,561.20, of which $12,446 was received the past week. The new gifts of $10 or more follow:

Paderewski Concert, San Fran.	$12,000	Katherine Ludington	$50
Mrs. J. St. Clair	11	Friends	21
Harriet B. Lanier	25	Polish Societies	100
Elizabeth W. Putnam	40	Lida W. Ross	25
		Dr. C. Dunham	15

Lafayette Fund.

The fund of the Lafayette Fund, which is used to send comfort kits to the French soldiers, was increased by $1,415 yesterday. Since it was started the committee in charge of the fund has collected $78,176.42. The office of the fund is in the Vanderbilt Hotel.

Committee of Mercy Fund.

The Fund of the Committee of Mercy, 200 Fifth Avenue, of which August Belmont is Treasurer, now totals $255,321.22. New gifts of $10 or more follow:

J. C. Potter	$10	G. D. Cochran	$15
James Norris	10	Misses Wilson	10
A. D. Reynolds	10	H. S. Lovejoy	25
J. Dives	100	Mrs. W. D. Boardman	10
Marion B. Wood	10	Mrs. W. M. Prindle	15
Mrs. L. F. Schantz	10	Dr. C. Dunham	25
Mrs. H. Young	25	Mrs. E. S. Watson	25
Isaac Hill	10	Mrs. R. B. Carter	100
Mrs. J. P. Benkard	25	B. L. Stowe	10
Mrs. W. Saville	10	Rose A. Palmer	10
Mrs. G. A. Brown	10	Other gifts	114
Dr. P. S. Kinne	20		

Persian War Relief Fund.

The following new subscriptions to the Persian War Relief Fund were acknowledged yesterday by Edwin M. Bulkley, 25 Broad Street, the Treasurer of the fund:

Mrs. R. H. Allen	$100	Mrs. T. McE. Vickers	$10
Christ Church	50		
Mrs. K. S. Olcott	25	Mrs. M. D. Ellison	10
M. & J. Entrekin	25	Elizabeth Skinner	25
Union Pres. Ch.	23	W. C. Taylor	15
M. McG. Gamble	20	T. E. Hamilton	15
Chinese Pres. Ch., San Francisco	14	Miss C. A. Buchanan	10
Elderslidge Pres. Church	10	Elizabeth B. Van Alsdale	10
Wyalusing Pres. Church	16	Rose Allen	10
		Smaller amounts	59

British-American War Relief Fund.

The British-American War Relief Fund, 200 Fifth Avenue, acknowledges the following:

Lady Herbert	$125	L. S. Lindsay	$10
Mrs. A. M. Coats	100	Mrs. C. H. Robbins	10
Mrs. G. G. King	100	Bar Harbor	42
Mrs. J. P. Morgan	100	Various	24

Sale of Toys by French Artists.

Toys made by painters and sculptors in Paris, who have been deprived by the war of a living, are being received in New York and sold for the benefit of those who make them. Miss Janet Scudder has already disposed of the first installment sent by Jane Faupelet, a Paris sculptor, and the proceeds, $250, have been cabled to her. Miss Scudder proposes to hold the next sale at her studio, 601 Madison Avenue, and Mrs. John Alden Carpenter will hold a similar sale at her home in Chicago.

MORE FUSION COMBINATIONS

Trades on Assembly and Aldermanic Candidates in New York.

Fusion tickets in several more Assembly and Aldermanic Districts were arranged yesterday. The Democrats in the Fifteenth Assembly District indorsed the Progressive candidate for the Assembly, Henry Opdyke, and he has also been indorsed by the Independence League. The Progressive candidate for Alderman in the same district, Jesse L. Bronner, is to withdraw in favor of the Democratic candidate, Jay Lasser. The fusion plan between the Progressives and Democrats was arranged without the consent of the Progressive leader of the district, Frederick Parmly, and an interesting fight because of it is expected at the primaries.

In the Ninth Assembly District, the Progressives have indorsed the Democratic Assembly and Aldermanic candidates, the former being Charles D. Donohue and the latter John D. McCourt, who has served several terms in the Aldermanic board. Several of the Progressives to the district are opposed to the arrangement, and they have put up Charles F. M. Reinhardt as their candidate for the Assembly against Donohue.

In the Thirty-first Assembly District, Aaron Feinberg, the Progressive candidate, has been indorsed by the Republicans. He was the only Progressive Assemblyman elected from New York County last year. The Democratic candidate in the same district, Jacob Goldstein, is also running on the Progressive ticket.

In New York County there will be six contests in the Democratic primaries for leader and four in the Bronx. There will be but two contests for leadership in the Republican primaries.

Another candidate for leader of the Democratic minority in the Assembly to succeed Alfred E. Smith, the Democratic candidate for Sheriff, came to the front yesterday. He is Joseph P. Kelly, the present Assemblyman from Charles F. Murphy's own district, the Twelfth. The other two candidates for the place are Charles D. Donohue of the Ninth District and Frank Aranow of the Twenty-second District. Both have served several terms in the Assembly.

Former Assemblyman Louis A. Cuvillier of the Thirtieth Assembly District, is a candidate for Municipal Court Justice of the Eighth Municipal Court District. The regular Democratic nominee is John F. Cowan.

RITTMAN PROCESS SUCCEEDS

Producing Benzol and Toluol on Trade Basis Without Aid.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The Government has withdrawn from its contract with the Aetna Explosives Company to furnish not less than $200,000 for development of the Rittman patent for manufacturing benzol and toluol from petroleum because the company's operations have been so successful that the manufacture of the products now is on a commercial basis.

Secretary Lane announced today that the Interior Department was ready to license any other concern which wished to employ the patents. The Aetna Company, he announced, is also going to develop Dr. Rittman's process for extricating gasoline from petroleum, and announcement of the success of operations on a large scale is expected to be made soon.

Dr. Rittman is a chemist in the Bureau of Mines, who gave his patents to the Government. They have furnished the means for manufacture of immense quantities of high explosives from American products.

"It should be a matter of national satisfaction," Secretary Lane said, "to know that, should the need ever arise, the country can depend upon this process, the results of the labor of a Government scientist, to furnish it with quantities of the raw materials for the manufacture of the most efficient explosives, lack of which has been one of the greatest handicaps of certain of the warring European powers. Of not less importance, however, is the peaceful industrial uses to which those same products can be put, now that it has been proven that they can be produced on a commercial scale, and I am hopeful that the established possibilities of the process will give a decided stimulus to important chemical industries.

"The success which has attended the development of this Government-controlled process in co-operation with private capital has demonstrated the wisdom of the arrangement, as otherwise the process would probably still be in the laboratory state, and its commercial possibilities would have continued to be a matter of conjecture. It is to be hoped that similar beneficial co-operation between the Government and business interests can be had in future for the good of an entire industry."

25,000 GERMANS MAROONED.

Stranded on Glen Island by Delay in Constructing Bridge.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, Sept. 11.—About 25,000 persons who attended the Volks Fest held by German societies at Glen Island today were stranded on the island for several hours this evening because of a delay in building a pontoon bridge from New Rochelle to Glen Island. Permission to build the bridge was not received from the War Department engineers until nearly 6 o'clock because of the opposition of officials of the New York Athletic Club and the Huguenot Yacht Club.

It is only about 500 yards between Glen Island and New Rochelle, but there is no bridge, and the only means of communication with the island is by a small ferryboat which runs on chains. The crowd went over on the ferry today. The ferry channel was the place where the pontoon bridge was to be built, so the ferry stopped running as soon as word was received that the bridge might be constructed. Usually it is a matter of thirty minutes to throw the bridge across, but this evening there were difficulties, and at 9 o'clock the people were still waiting on the island.

According to Robert Lesser of the Committee of Arrangements 87,000 tickets were sold for the Volks Fest, the proceeds of which are to go to the orphans of German soldiers. It is hoped that the bridge will be completed by tomorrow, when the larger crowd is expected. The bridge cuts off the yacht clubs and others from the main channel to the Sound and the only other channel is unmarked and dangerous.

ONE DIES, 5 DROP IN HEAT.

Torrid Wave Goes to Sea and Forecaster Promises Relief.

One person was killed and five prostrated yesterday by the heat. The mercury kept climbing all day, and by afternoon every beach and breathing spot near the city was crowded.

Joseph Hart, 31 years old, a laborer, of 372 Water Street, died in the Volunteer Hospital. Hart was at work on Peck Slip in the late afternoon when he was overcome.

Those prostrated were:

AMBERT, JOSEPH, 29 years old, 2 East Houston Street.

BUTINSKY, MEYER, 67 years, 225 Clinton Street.

HOROWITZ, ISAAC, 35 years, 552 Sixth Avenue.

KNOPP, HERMAN, 52 years, 278 West 117th Street.

WILLIAMS, WILLIAM, 46 years old, Mills Hotel, Bleecker Street.

All were overcome either in the street or while at their work. Most of the cases were attended by ambulance surgeons and sent home.

If the prediction of the weather forecaster comes true the warm wave has gone to sea, for the forecast is for fair and cooler weather today. It is a relief to note that there was freezing weather yesterday in the Canadian Northwest. Snow fell at Helena, Mon.

In New York the average temperature was 78 degrees. The maximum recorded was 87 at 3 P. M. The lowest was at 3:45 A. M. when the mercury crawled down to 68.

Membership Much Increased.

The membership of the National Retail Dry Goods Association has almost doubled within the last year. Members are now being taken in at the average rate of three a day, and on one day last week seven applications were acted upon. The Chicago office of the organization has written nearly $8,000,000 worth of insurance since this department was started after the annual meeting in February.

DENIES "WOMAN SPY" TALE.

Newport Boatman Says She Was a Navy Officer's Wife.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 11.—The so-called mysterious woman who accompanied Nicholas E. Card, a fisherman, on a visit to a Government reservation on an island in Narragansett Bay is declared by Card to be the wife of a petty officer of the navy.

"The woman never set foot on the island, I will swear to that," said Card today. "What would any Countess want in a boat like mine, with an old fellow like me?

"This is a case of fabrication. It is an outrage to call me a spy. Why, I was born here in 1860. My parents and grandparents were Americans. What would I want fooling around any German spies?

"Four or five weeks ago a German-looking fellow came up to me on Long Wharf and wanted me to take him out in my boat and go near the training station and submarines. I gave him one look and saw that he was a foreigner. 'No, Sir, my boat is not for hire.' Then he walked off."

The matter is not regarded as very serious, judging from things dropped today, but Card must have known he was violating the law by landing on the island.

Prisoners Called for Water.

In order to increase the water pressure in the Bronx County Jail it was necessary for the city engineers to empty it of 2,500 gallons of water. This was done on Friday evening between 8 and 9 o'clock, and just at the time when lights are put out in the cells. There were ninety-five prisoners in the jail, and as soon as they found the water was cut off they began to shout for water. Their cries became so great that a crowd gathered outside the jail, and a report was circulated that there was a riot inside.

C. G. Gunther's Sons

Established 1820

Advance Showing

Models for Fall and Winter

Short and Long Coats, Muffs and Scarfs in all the Desirable Furs.

Remodeling

Orders for Alterations and Repairs placed before September 15th will be accepted at Special Summer Prices.

C.G.GUNTHER'S SONS 501 FIFTH AVENUE, NY

Founded 1827 — Founded 1827

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Owing to the magnitude of the stock, the unusual Reductions, and the opportune time, this sale will commence Monday at 9 A. M. and continue till Saturday, September Eighteenth.

We Offer, Prior to Removal, a Stock of

Foreign and Domestic

Carpets and Oriental Rugs

Valued at About $400,000.00

At Unapproachable Reductions in Price

Bigelow Carpets

Below Wholesale Cost

In various patterns and colors, also a choice assortment of the best English makes, suitable for Fall Furnishings.

WILTONS—*Regularly $3.00 and $3.50 yd.* Now Reduced to **1.75** and **2.00**

AXMINSTERS—*Reg. $1.75 and $2.00 yd.* Now Reduced to **1.25** and **1.50**

BODY BRUSSELS—*Regularly $1.65 and $1.75 yard.* Now Reduced to **1.10** and **1.25**

"Made-Up" Rugs

⅓ to ½ Less than Regular Prices

Of the best quality Wilton, Brussels, Velvet and Axminster Carpets, made in our own workroom, in a large variety of colors and patterns.

Approximate Sizes	*Present Prices*
4.6x 6.4	6.00 to 9.00
5.3x 8.6	10.00 to 13.50
7.6x 7.6	12.00 to 17.50
6.9x10.0	12.50 to 17.50
9.9x13.6	25.00 to 35.00
11.3x14.6	37.50 to 47.50

Oriental Rugs

¼ to ⅓ Less than Former Prices

SILKY BELUCHISTANS
Average size 2.2x4.4.
Now priced from **11.25** to **22.50**

MOUSOUL AND KHURDISH
Average 3.6x6.4.
Now priced from **15.00** to **32.50**

DOZARS AND KERMANSHAH
Soft, lustrous colorings; average size 4.0x6.6.
Now priced from **37.50** to **72.00**

LARGE ORIENTAL CARPETS
Ranging in size from 6x9 to 14x22.
Regularly $95.00 to $675.00
Now at ⅓ less than the above quoted prices.

Upholstery and Drapery Fabrics

At Reductions of 50 to 70 per cent.

Comprising fabrics designed for handsome furniture covering, hangings, wall covering, pillows and other interior decorative purposes.

Lot I. Brocades, Silk Tapestry, Repp, plain Velvet and Damask. *Formerly $7.00 to $10.00 Yd.* — **2.75**

Lot II. Striped Damask, Silk Brocades and figured Damask. *Formerly $9.50 to $12.75 Yd.* — **3.65**

Lot III. Tapestry, Mohair Plush, striped Velvet, Damask, figured Silk Velvet and Brocade Armures. *Formerly $3.50 to $7.00* — **1.95**

Handsome Velour Portieres

At ⅓ Off or Greater Reductions

REVERSIBLE VELOUR PORTIERES of superior quality in Blue and Brown, Brown and Green, Blue and Green, Red and Green, Catawba and Green and Emerald and Rose. *Value $19.50 Pair.* — **10.75**

PLAIN VELOUR PORTIERES, exceptionally silky and fine, in Green and Brown, Blue and Brown, Emerald and Rose, Red and Green. *Value $25.00 Pair.* — **15.75**

FIGURED VELOUR PORTIERES, with border, made from highly lustrous velour in Brown and Blue, Emerald and Rose, Green and Brown, Red and Green. *Value $24.50 Pair.* — **14.75**

EXTRA QUALITY VELOUR PORTIERES in figured effects, combining Brown and Blue, Olive and Red, Green and Blue, also plain Green and Brown. *Value $30.00 Pair.* — **21.75**

Broadway & 19th Street

Store Open Daily (Including Saturday) Until 6 P. M.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

34th Street—New York

Women's New Autumn Footwear



We direct special attention to five new "Garside" models.

Button Boots with the *new black and white vesting tops;* patent leather and glace kidskin vamps and heel foxing; pearl buttons; LXV heels;

Exclusive *Oppenheim, Collins & Co.'s* Models

8.00 and **9.00**

Special Value—Black Cloth Top Button Boots; patent leather vamps or kid tops and dull leather vamps; light-weight welted soles, Spanish Louis heels. — **4.00**

New York Brooklyn Philadelphia — OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO — Cleveland Buffalo Newark

34th Street—New York

Showing of New Autumn Fashions

Exclusive *Oppenheim, Collins & Co.'s* Models.

Introducing the styles now in vogue showing the authentic ideas of the recognized Foreign and American designers, employing the prevailing materials, trimmings and colors.

Women's Tailored Suits

Smart tailored and dressy Models of Vicuna Velour, Velour de Laine, Suede Cloth, Velvet, Broadcloth, Whipcord and novelty fabrics; embroidered, braid or fur trimmed.

25.00 **35.00** **45.00** **55.00** and upward

Women's Street and Motor Coats—Practical models of Vicuna, Mixtures, Whipcord, Broadcloth, Bolivia Cloth, Velour de Laine and Suede Cloth.

15.00 **20.00** **29.75** **39.75** and upward

Women's Afternoon and Evening Wraps and Coats—Dressy models of Velour, Cylinder Cloth, Chiffon Velvet, Charmeuse and Waterfall Silk, many fur trimmed.

35.00 **48.00** **59.75** **87.50** and upward

Women's and Misses' Afternoon Dresses—Latest Paris models of Georgette Crepe, Charmeuse, Faille Silk, Crepe de Chine, Taffeta, Velvet and Flowered Silk.

25.00 **29.75** **35.00** **45.00** and upward

Women's and Misses' Serge Dresses—Practical models for street wear, of superior serge or combined with satin, taffeta or Georgette Crepe; plain tailored and smartly trimmed.

20.00 **25.00** **29.75** **35.00** and upward

Women's New Model Blouses—Exceptional Showing

Dressy and Tailored Blouses of Plain, Satin Striped or Hand Embroidered Georgette Crepe, Crepe Cashmere, Neptune Satin, Laces, Crepe de Chine, Soiree, Radium and novelty silks.

3.95 **5.90** **8.90** **15.00** and upward

Misses' and Juniors' Tailored Suits

Sizes 14, 16 and 18 years, suitable for Women to 36 bust measure.

Distinctive and exclusive youthful models, plain tailored, braid or fur trimmed, of Broadcloth, Whipcord, Suede Cloth, Velour de Laine, Gabardine and other desirable materials.

18.00 **25.00** **29.75** **35.00** and upward

Misses' and Girls' Coats and Dresses

Unusual collection of practical garments, embodying the latest fashions in styles, materials and colors.

Misses' Smart Serge Dresses	12.75	15.00	19.75	25.00
Misses' Silk Afternoon Dresses	15.00	19.75	25.00	35.00
Misses' Dancing and Party Dresses	19.75	25.00	29.75	35.00
Misses' and Juniors' Coats	10.75	15.00	19.75	25.00
Girls' Washable Dresses	2.00	2.95	3.95	5.90
Girls' Smart Serge Dresses	3.95	5.90	7.50	12.75
Girls' Velvet and Corduroy Dresses	7.50	9.75	12.75	15.00
Girls' School and Dress Coats	7.90	9.75	15.00	22.50

CHILDREN'S BANDS OPPOSED BY UNION

Musicians' Federation Asks City to Bar Them at All Civic Events.

SEE VIOLATION OF THE LAW

Heads of Families Deprived of Chance to Make a Living—Appeal to Children's Society.

The bandsmen and musicians who compose Local 41 of the New York Federation of Musicians are protesting against the growing practice of using bands composed of institution inmates at various celebrations and civic exercises. These bands are made up of children attached to some school, church, or society, or are recruited from those in the various charitable and corrective institutions.

In a protest sent yesterday to the New York State Department of Labor, the Children's Society, and various city officials, the union protests against the employment of these home bands during Mardi Gras week at Coney Island. It is charged that the employment of children at such events is detrimental to child welfare. They say the bands will play for expenses, and that their employment is against the best interests of the union bandsmen, who are taxpayers and fathers of families.

This is the protest sent out from union headquarters at Eighty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue:

The New York and Brooklyn Federation of Musicians, Local 41, protest against the home bands (composed of children) performing in the Coney Island Mardi Gras celebration, Sept. 13 to 18, as the home bands give their services gratis and perform at the Mardi Gras, considering the same as an outing for themselves, but thereby deprive the union musicians from making a livelihood. We also do not think it fair for homes to allow their children to participate in events of this kind, as the taxpayers help to keep up the homes. This matter should be investigated by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, as the same is a direct violation of penal law, Chapter 40, Section 485, Labor Laws of New York State, 1913. An interview with the Chairman of the Coney Island Mardi Gras Committee convinced us that he is not exactly in favor of the home bands participating, but as they offer their services for merely carfare, the Coney Island Mardi Gras Committee simply cannot refuse to accept their offer.

HENRY VOGELER, Chairman.

"As wage-earners the employment of these home bands is a distinct detriment to us," said H. Gordon Wright, President of the Local 41, yesterday. "The time has come, we believe, when we should protest loudly, for I believe the case is one for the attention of the Children's Society. The maximum amount paid to such bands is $50 a week, which just about covers expenses. It would cost for a band $6 a day for each musician employed and $12 for the leader. This practice of getting child bands for 'car fare' is assuming such proportions that those who are legitimately employed should protest.

"Of course, it is hard to get any information regarding these bands from the committees employing them, but I understand that sometimes ridiculously small sums are paid. For instance, I have been told that for playing on Bronx Day the Catholic Protectory Band received $15, and the Hebrew Orphan Asylum Band $12."

NATURALIZED AT NIGHT.

Foreign-Born Citizens Win Fight for Evening Court.

The League of Foreign Born Citizens, which has been conducting a campaign for the opening of Naturalization Courts at night, announces that its object has been attained. Beginning with Tuesday evening applicants for citizenship can obtain their first papers in the County Court House in the office of the County Clerk on Monday and Tuesday evenings from 7 to 10 o'clock, and on Thursday from 7 to 10 o'clock at the Post Office Building in the office of the United States District Court.

The League of Foreign Born Citizens, which was formed in December, 1913, has arranged for a parade on Tuesday evening to march from its headquarters, 82 Second Avenue, to City Hall to celebrate the event. Since its formation the league has grown in membership until it has nearly reached the 1,000 mark. It maintains naturalization classes and strives to make the foreigner appreciate the advantages of being a citizen of the United States.

PASSENGERS HURT IN CRASH

Third Avenue Trolley Jumps Track and Rams Elevated Pillar.

A car of the Third and Amsterdam Avenue line jumped the track at Third Avenue and 104th Street at 3:17 o'clock yesterday afternoon and struck a pillar of the elevated railroad. The car had forty-five to fifty passengers, all of whom were much shaken up and some cut by flying glass or bruised.

Fifteen passengers gave their names to the police as suffering injuries, but Dr. Hughes of the Reception Hospital was asked to attend to only two. They said they were Miss Stazea Klintl of 1,626 Second Avenue, who was thrown against the seatback ahead of her and suffered a possible fracture of the nose and a cut above the eye, and Max Wald, a tailor, of 492 Convent Avenue, who suffered a possible fracture of the right arm.

Both were removed to the hospital.

FOUGHT DUEL ON A SHIP.

One of Crew Used a Saw, the Other a Knife—Both Badly Wounded.

A telephone message reached the Stagg Street Police Station, Williamsburg, yesterday that two lumber handlers were killing each other with knives in the hold of a lumber vessel at Grand Street and Newtown Creek. Detectives Dowling and Miller were sent to the boat, and when they got there they found Thomas Morgan and John Johansen, 19 and 20 years old, respectively, and living aboard the boat, seriously wounded.

Morgan had used a saw on his antagonist, while Johansen had wielded a knife. The men were so weak from loss of blood that they were scarcely able to stand. After being attended by an ambulance surgeon both insisted on making counter charges of assault, and they were remanded in the Manhattan Avenue Court.

Improve YOUR HOME

We will rearrange your present furnishings and add new uncostly pieces or draperies necessary to obtain charming effects. We re-upholster old chairs to fit new conditions. Consultation invited on minor improvements, as well as complete decorations and furnishings.



The Allied Shops
G. Armour P. Burns
2 West 47th Street, New York

GIBBONS GRIEF-STRICKEN.

Cardinal Vows Constant Prayers for Soul of Close Friend.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 11.—Standing at the sanctuary rail of the Cathedral today, with the coffin which contained Michael Jenkins's remains before him, Cardinal Gibbons said that Mr. Jenkins was to him as Theodosius the Great was to Bishop Ambrose, and that as Ambrose, on the death of Theodosius, vowed never to go upon the altar without praying for the soul of Theodosius, so he now vowed never to mount up to the altar without praying for the soul of Michael Jenkins.

The Cardinal made no effort to control the deep emotion he felt. When he first began to speak his voice was even and his words were rather formal, but as he continued his voice quivered with feeling, and his words became rather those of a man expressing his deep grief without thought of hearers than those of a clergyman delivering a funeral oration.

BOTANISTS VISIT BROOKLYN.

Anniversary Celebration of New York Gardens Comes to an End.

The week's celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the founding of the New York Botanical Gardens, ended yesterday with a visit to Brooklyn, where the delegates were the guests of the Brooklyn Botanic Garden. After visiting the garden and taking lunch, they inspected the salt marshes near Merrick, L. I.

The week was spent visiting the Botanical Gardens in the Bronx, the sand dunes and salt marshes on Crooke's Point, Staten Island, and several places in New Jersey. A number of papers were read by the most prominent botanists of this country, among whom were a number of women.

More than 100 delegates attended the anniversary, among whom were Dr. J. A. Samuels of Washington, D. C.; Dr. L. H. Harvey of Kalamazoo, Mich.; Samuel Alexander of Detroit, Professor Mel T. Cook of Rutgers College, A. H. W. Povah of the University of Michigan; Dr. Arturo Bosque y Torralbas of Havana, L. J. Pessin of the Georgia Botanical Society; Dr. Susan P. Nichols of Oberlin, Ohio; Professor George F. Atkinson of Cornell University, Mrs. A. Vincent Osmun of the Amherst Agricultural College, Dr. J. M. Greenman of the Missouri Botanical College, and Dr. Edmund W. Sinnott of Harvard University.

Dr. Nathaniel L. Britton, Director in Chief of the New York Botanical Garden, assisted by a committee, was in charge of the week's celebration.

TO PLEAD FOR PORTO RICO.

Governor Yager Sails to Ask American Citizenship for Islanders.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, Sept. 11.—American citizenship for Porto Ricans will be urged by Governor Yager, who sailed today for New York.

He will see President Wilson and urge action to this end by the next Congress.

The Governor said the removal of the sugar tariff would mean suffering for the thousands of persons here who are dependent upon the sugar industry for their daily bread.

EIGHT ARRESTS AT BELMONT

Police Take Three for Bookmaking and Five for Conducting Card Game.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Sept. 11.—The authorities of Nassau County made eight arrests at Belmont Park today. Three were for bookmaking and five for conducting three-card monte games on the field. Those charged with bookmaking were Leonard Davis of 342 Eighth Avenue, Manhattan; Hary Walzer of 96 Washington Street, Brooklyn, and John McDowall of 117 Eckford Street, Brooklyn. Justice of the Peace Raisig held each in $100 bail for examination at Mineola next Tuesday.

The card men were William Gilbert of 140 West Nineteenth Street, Manhattan; Edward McNeill, colored, of 138 Waverly Avenue, Brooklyn; John Smith of 85 Fleet Street, Brooklyn, colored; Albert Micheletti of 235 West Twenty-fourth Street, Manhattan, and Jacob Weckster of 303 West Thirty-ninth Street, Manhattan.

Gilbert paid a fine of $10, McNeill went to the county jail in default of a $15 fine, and Smith in default of a $10 fine. Micheletti paid a $10 fine and Weckster paid $15.

DEARTH OF LEGS THEIR WOE

Cripples Society, with Bernhardt a Member, Files Its Charter.

Voluminous data were filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday along with the charter of the Cripples' Welfare Society, the most remarkable organization of its kind in the world. Each member of the Board of Directors has lost a leg, except Charles Noel Douglas and Dr. William Sheldon Coons.

One of the incorporators and the First Vice President is Mme. Sara Bernhardt, who recently had her right leg amputated.

The object of the society is "to procure employment for cripples and to open to them such avenues as their physical condition will permit them to pursue, to elevate their moral and physical condition by supplying artificial legs, arms, and appliances, thereby making them capable of earning a livelihood, thus reducing mendicancy, vagrancy, and pauperism among them."

The society was incorporated about three years ago and its charter is filed now in New York because its offices are here. The officers are: Charles Noel Douglas, President, who, although not a cripple, has been bed-ridden for eighteen years; Mme. Sara Bernhardt, Dr. William Sheldon Coons, and R. E. Johnston, Vice-Presidents, and Dr. George W. Ryder, Secretary-Treasurer. M. Douglas, a lyric writer and editor, who is in a position of comparative affluence and independence, has in eighteen years purchased wheel chairs for more than 300 cripples.

It was learned that Mme. Bernhardt had consented by cable to be First Vice-President of the society.

Sues to Stay in Army and Navy Union.

A squabble in the Army and Navy Union in Brooklyn was taken to court yesterday when Charles W. Brown, Past Commander of General George A. Custer Garrison, asked Justice Clarke for an injunction restraining the garrison from removing his name from the rolls. Brown alleged that he was dropped on Aug. 1 last because of "personal enmity and malice." Justice Clark reserved decision.

MURRY GUGGENHEIM ILL.

Enters Johns Hopkins Hospital to Have Minor Ailment Treated.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 11.—Murry Guggenheim of the American Smelting and Refining Company is at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, a patient of Dr. Hugh H. Young. Mr. Guggenheim went to the hospital yesterday, and it was said today he might leave tomorrow.

After a careful examination, it is said, Dr. Young decided that an operation was not necessary. One of the physicians at the Hopkins said Mr. Guggenheim's trouble was of a minor nature, and that his early recovery was expected.

Warden Osborne at Blackwell's.

An inspection of the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island was made yesterday afternoon by Commissioner of Correction Katharine B. Davis and Thomas Mott Osborne, Warden of Sing Sing. They talked with the prisoners. Warden Osborne praised the conduct of the penitentiary and commented favorably on the sanitary conditions.

Tomorrow and Tuesday

Our Millinery Opening Display



A superb collection of Trimmed Hats, mainly the product of our own atelier, being reproduced after the masterpiece creations of the

Famous Paris Modistes

Included are turbans, pokes, sailors, flare-brim effects, tri-cornes and quadri-cornes. Made in the most desired Fall materials. Many have rich trimmings, including fur, metal conceits, flowers, ostrich and Paradise.

Large and small Hats very moderately priced at

$5.00 to $25.00

Tomorrow three extraordinary special values in

Women's Semi-Tailored or Fur-trimmed Suits

newest fabrics and latest models, featuring the modes upon which Paris has set its seal of approval

NEW SUITS of which the Coats are of a new length, and either fur- or braid-trimmed at collar, cuffs, belt and bottom. The newest flare or pleated skirt. In gabardine, serge, wool poplin or fine broadcloth..... **$25.00**

NEW SUITS with Coats of medium length in Russian model, box or flare effect. Beautifully trimmed with braid or velvet, some richly fur-trimmed. In plain or check velours, fine gabardines, diagonals, whipcords or broadcloths..... **$29.50**

NEW SUITS in a wonderful variety of styles, including the latest model flare coat, fur-trimmed. Blouse model Suits and box effects. In gabardine, imported broadcloth, duvetyne and plain or check velours..... **$39.50**

Tomorrow, the Opening Display of

Women's Coats and Wraps for Fall

embodying the newest Paris modes

Adaptations from, and copies of, the creations of

Bernard *Callot* *Paquin* *Bulloz* *Lanvin* *Cheruit* *Bradley*

Also a number of our own exclusive designs. Garments for street or sport wear, for limousine, evening and formal occasions. Prominently featured are trimmings of fur, fur fabrics, velvet and braids. Shown in 28 distinctive fabrics.

Prices from $15.00 to $195.00

Specially offered for tomorrow, Monday

Coats of Striped Duvetyne, ⅞-length, at $29.50

Kimono sleeves, large convertible collar and deep cuffs of seal or beaver plush. Full-belted. Lined throughout with guaranteed peau de cygne and warmly interlined. Black, navy, field mouse or white.

Coats of tweeds or fancy mixtures at $15.00

Some are cravenetted. In several entirely new models, either loose, ripple or belted effects. Sleeves and yoke satin- or peau de cygne-lined. In many colorings and all sizes. Excellent for storm or travel wear.

Tomorrow, an important sale of

Women's Fur-trimmed Satin Dresses

Copies of a "Bernard" Model

very specially priced at $25.00

The novelty of the hour, satin charmeuse trimmed with skunk dyed opossum at the bottom of the ¾-length Russian blouse effect. Open collar. Back and sleeves trimmed with self satin buttons the entire length. Navy, black, Russian green, and African brown; sizes 34 to 42.

Serge-and-Taffeta or Serge-and-Satin Combination Dresses, special at $20.00

All-wool French serge with taffeta or satin in sleeves, waist and skirt. Redingote or Princess effect with soutache embroidery, normal waist line. Some with plaid or striped silk. Navy, black, brown or green. Sizes 34 to 44.

THE NEWEST FALL BLOUSES

are here in all the charm of their crisp daintiness and presenting many fascinating new features

NEW BLOUSES of soiree, in a semi-tailored model, hemstitched yoke, corded shoulders, flare collar, large pearl buttons, white and several delicate colors..... **$8.95**

NEW BLOUSES of heavy quality crepe de Chine, beautifully hand-embroidered front, collar and cuffs trimmed with hemstitching and a cluster of small pearl buttons..... **$5.95**

NEW BLOUSES of crepe de Chine in a wide variety of models, copies of the newest and more expensive Blouses..... **$2.98**

Broadway **Saks & Company** 34th Street

Store opens 9 A. M., Closes at 6 P. M. Saturdays inclusive.

Tomorrow, an important sale of

10,000 Pieces Sterling Silver Deposit Ware very greatly Reduced in Price

Pieces that were 25c to 35c—**now 12½c**
Salt and pepper shakers; dessert and sandwich plates.

Pieces that were 35c to 50c—**now 19c**
Water tumblers, salt and pepper shakers, sugar-and-cream sets, ash trays, sandwich plates, and cologne bottles.

Pieces that were 50c and 75c—**now 29c**
Sherbet glasses, finger bowls, sugar and cream sets, candle sticks, puff boxes, high-ball glasses, cologne bottles, mustard containers, flower and bud vases, celery dishes, horse-radish containers, cake and fruit plates, plateaus, hair receivers, relish dishes, etc.

Pieces that were 75c to $1.25—**now 50c**
Sugar bowls, flower vases, cake plates, berry bowls, sugar-and-cream sets, candle sticks, compotes, hair receivers, plateaus, tobacco jars, etc.

Pieces that were $1.25 to $1.75—**now 75c**
Berry bowls, cheese-and-cracker plates, flower baskets, fruit stands, cake plates, flower vases, cruets, butter dishes, etc.

Pieces that were $2.50 to $5.00—**now $1.50**
American Beauty vases, water pitchers, plateaus, tea sets, etc.

Women's Washable Leather Gloves at 89c

Ivory shades, heavy, wide two-tone embroidered backs, one clasp, full pique sewn.

Imported White Glace Lambskin Gloves at 69c

Two-clasp, overseam, heavy, wide black embroidered backs.

White 16-Button Mousquetaire Gloves, $1.59

Of imported lambskin.

Tomorrow the Fall Opening of

Apparel for Children

ages 2 to 6

Coats Hats Dresses Sweaters

newest ideas, colorings, and fabrics in great variety and in a wide range of prices.

Tomorrow, the Fall Opening of

Women's Silk Petticoats

$1.98 to $12.98

Distinctive styles, many entirely new and very fetching. Newest fabrics. Every imaginable coloring, including rich two-tone effects, plaids, stripes and black-and-white effects.

Models for every purpose including street and afternoon wear, and dainty, prettily trimmed models for evening.

Women's Nightgowns at $2.00

in 39 distinct styles

Simple models, ribbon-drawn, elaborate lace- or embroidery-trimmed styles and many charming variations between these two extremes.

Soft, Lustrous Hair Switches

special at $5.00

Length 26 inches, of selected natural wavy hair, a necessary adjunct to the present mode for the coiffure. Exceptional.

Most Knit Undergarments

are cut on straight lines by the maker and pulled into shape by the wearer

Athena Knit Underwear for Women

is cut to conform to the undulations of the figure and is the ideal choice for the woman who seeks a knit undergarment which fits by perfection of making rather than by the persuasion of wear.

Cotton Vests and Tights, **50c**
Extra sizes, **60c**

Cotton Union Suits, **$1.00**
Extra sizes, **$1.25**

Merino Vests and Tights, **$1.00**
Extra sizes, **$1.25**

Merino Union Suits, **$2.00**
Extra sizes, **$2.25**

Silk and Wool Union Suits, **$3.50**

Marshall Field & Company, Makers
Saks & Company, Sole New York Agents

Tomorrow the Women's Shoe Shop presents for your critical inspection its Opening Display of

Women's Smart Fall Footwear

prices are from $5.00 to $8.00

A wonderfully complete showing of the newest creations in high boots for wear with every sort of gown or suit. The tendency is toward somewhat less conspicuousness, though the lines and finish are artistically rich and dressy. All leathers are represented, some in combination with cloth or buckskin tops. A few of the daintiest Shoes feature white pearl buttons or white stitching in contrast with dull or bright black leathers.

The Saks Elastic "Non-skid" Heel

is a distinctly new feature of many of our Fall and Winter Shoes. It is a ¼-inch layer of resilient, live rubber made into the heel at the bench, before the last two "lifts" of leather are put on, giving ease and elasticity to the step, absorbing the jar. It is NOT put on after the Shoe is made, does NOT touch the ground, but is built into the Shoe, and is practically unnoticeable. It therefore cannot wear out or become uneven, and there is *no extra charge for it.*

Tomorrow the Fall Opening in the Corset Shop

A comprehensive display of all the newest

Corsets, Brassieres & Rubber Accessories

including Corsets and Waists for Misses and Children

For women and misses a Corset exactly suited to every one of the season's prevailing modes, a make adapted to every figure, a price for every purse.

Binner Corsets, the equal of custom-made.....**$5 to $15**
Modart laced-front Corsets.....**$3.50 to $15**
La Vida Corsets..**$3.00 to $18** | *Lyra Corsets*.....**$3.50 to $7.50**
Redfern Corsets...**$3.00 to $5** | *Smart Set Corsets*..**$4.00 to $7.50**
Bien Jolie Grecian Treco Corsets.....**$3.00 to $5.00**
Nemo Corsets..**$3.00 to $5.00** | *Regaliste Corsets*..**$5.00 to $15.00**
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Coat, 45 Inches Long, at $125.00



The skins are exceptionally fine, the workmanship is of very high grade. Made with the full-flared skirt which Fashion demands. Broad band of skunk around the bottom, on the cuffs and at the neck. Just the right length. Lined with rich figured satin or silk. All sizes ready for immediate delivery.

Payment of 25% may be made now, and the balance when your Coat is delivered any time before December 1st.

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RIBBONS at greatly REDUCED PRICES

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Plain or fancy; 5 to 6 inches wide; moire, messaline, Dresden or Fancy hair Ribbons.

RIBBONS that were 29c—**now 18c**
High-lustre satin taffeta, 5¾ inches, in a full range of light and dark colors.

Best Quality Satin Taffeta Ribbon
Pink, Blue or White

1 -inch.....(yd.) **6c** | 1½-inch.....(yd.) **10c** | 2⅜-inch.....(yd.) **14c**
1¼-inch.....(yd.) **8c** | 2 -inch.....(yd.) **12c** | 2¾-inch.....(yd.) **16c**
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The newest in Hand Bags is The Basket Model Bag

A reproduction of a $30 imported model

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Fine quality chiffon velvet, with basket bottom, mounted on a frame of simulated tortoise shell which hangs from Martha Washington links and wrist ring or bracelet of the same. Corded or flowered silk lining. Mirror, purse and compartments. Shown also with ivortus, amber, or black-and-white frame.

M'FARLAND AND GIBBONS DRAW

Referee Joh Gives The Times That Private Opinion After Ten-Round Bout.

NEITHER MAN MUCH HURT

Chicago Boxer the More Skillful, but Opponent Lands the Harder Blows.

45,000 SEE FAST CONTEST

Prominent Men of All Walks of Life and Many Women at Ring-side at Brighton Beach.

The Referee's Opinion.

Billy Joh, who refereed the McFarland-Gibbons bout last night, gave it as his private opinion to a TIMES man that the contest was a draw.

This must not be taken in any way as an official decision, but as Joh was one of the spectators he considers that he has as much right as any one to express a personal opinion.

Before a crowd that filled every seat and all the aisles in the Brighton Beach Motordrome last night Packey McFarland and Mike Gibbons boxed a draw in their high-priced ten-round bout. They went through the entire ten rounds without any injury to either, the only evident facial damage being a slight cut over Gibbons's left eye and an even slighter scratch under McFarland's left eye, which did not draw blood.

Neither man was distressed materially at the conclusion of the bout, and McFarland posed in the centre of the ring where the contest was ended at 10:45 and smiled and bowed to a crowd which by its applause manifested its belief that he was the better boxer of the pair.

Under a blaze of high-powered tungstens, which flooded the twenty-foot ring at the motordrome, the contest was staged. The great arena, with every one of its 45,000 seats occupied, hummed and buzzed quite unlike anything in the boxing game one has seen anywhere in this country. It lacked the picturesque prettiness and student jollity of the Yale stadium, for the crowd was tense and interested from the instant the two principals and their seconds climbed over the ropes until the bout reached its conclusion.

Yet the public was permitted to enjoy this unusual meeting between the two confessed masters of boxing in America, two men whose achievements have made this meeting in the ring the ultimate one best thing there was in the game for the love of sparring, at such prices as they usually pay to see second-rate men, to whom boxing is a means for getting a bit of easy money instead of a science.

Before the meeting there had been considerable talk about an "arranged" bout between the two men. But from the beginning it was evident that there was to be a real test of skill, and that each was using all his science. Gibbons as a hard hitter and McFarland as a perfect exponent of the finer points of boxing, to earn a public decision even if he did not get one from the referee.

Not Many Solid Blows.

While there was practicaly no blood drawn by either principal and there were wild and ineffective attempts at slugging, blocked cleverly by both men, the crowd did see some extremely skillful sparring, so skillful that neither man was able to get in many solid blows that hurt.

It was this part of the show that appealed to the lover of the science rather than the slugging side of the game. So the applause and the shouts of encouragement from friends of both men filled the air in a wholly neutral fashion, making a cheerful accompaniment to the rat-tat-too of the gloves of the fighters which met more often than they landed on the heads of the foe.

Gibbons drove wildly at McFarland with open fighting all through, but missed or was blocked oftener than he landed, while McFarland excelled in the infighting, although his blows lacked the force of those of his opponent.

The physical contrast between the two was marked. McFarland being the more drawn of the pair and Gibbons much the sturdier and a better type of the fighting man to the eye. McFarland was a gymnasium type, Gibbons that of the professional boxer. The contest showed they lived up to their types, save that McFarland was the aggressor in nearly every round while sticking to his gymnasium reputation as a boxer of wonderful science and skill both in leading and defense.

Gibbons was the purveyor of blows which would sting and might knock out if they only would land. But they landed infrequently, as McFarland blocked them so cleverly. Gibbons landed in the ratio of about two to three for McFarland, and those who love boxing rather than slugging were quick to notice the superiority of McFarland in this respect while admitting that Gibbons hit harder when he did land and as a slugger was unquestionably the superior. But this was a boxing contest and in that respect the Chicago boy rather had it on the pride of St. Paul.

Great Crowd in Darkness.

The great crowd was in darkness, the better to see what was going on on the stage. From the ringside this made a unique spectacle for the fighters, who knew only from that perpetual buzz and the sea of straw hats that seemed to lie spread on the ground on all sides of them, that there was assembled in the outskirts of the once famed City of Churches such a mass of men and women as never before saw a boxing contest.

It was the crowning success of an enterprise wholly unique in the sport of boxing, unique in its conception, in its management, its staging, and the amounts paid in cash to its principals—$17,500 to McFarland and $15,000 to Gibbons.

Many Women See the Bout.

In this most unusually staged of all boxing shows came emphatically an answer to the question, Do women want to see boxing shows? Most certainly they do. They were a feature of what was probably the largest crowd ever assembled to witness what was a mere boxing contest, with no title at stake. Wives, mothers, sisters, and sweethearts dotted all sections, from boxes close to the ring to the last row of the dollar seats. It is probably no exaggeration to say that there were more women in the big arena than have ever been collectively assembled in all the boxing contests which have gone before in the history of boxing in America.

There was no evidence of shamefacedness. On the contrary they watched the preliminaries, the first of which ended in a knockout in the third round and the second in a considerable spilling of blood from "Young Mundy's" right eye, with open-eyed wonder. Only occasional "oh's" or "ah's" gave evidence that to them this sort of thing was rather out of the ordinary in their experiences and made the "tea fights" of their social life seem tame and uninteresting.

It was all a revelation that surprised but did not create disgust. On the contrary, when the clean and manly looking principals appeared one of the fashionably gowned women in a box close to the ringside remarked to her husband, "Now, Joe, there's the sort of thing we ought to have, either in the drawing room or on the lawn, to entertain with. Twould certainly make a hit. Let's try if we can get a couple of clean young men for something considerably less than Marshall pays his boxers. There must be bargain boxers among them."

THE FIGHT IN DETAIL.

How the Tide of Battle Turned, Round by Round.

A roar like the rumble of thunder shook the arena as the crowd rose to its feet and greeted McFarland when he climbed through the ropes at 10:05 o'clock. Such a roar as this must have echoed through the great coliseum in the pastimes of ancient Rome. No less was the clamorous outburst which broke loose when Gibbons stepped lightly into the ring.

Packey wore a forced, wan smile. His face was drawn. He was trained to the minute. In full ring costume, as Josephus Humphries announced, McFarland weighed 152 pounds and Gibbons 153. Gibbons looked the more rugged of the two. Ike Bernstein was Packey's chief adviser, and Gibbons's brother Tom did the whispering in Mike's ear. Humphries introduced Mike as "the St. Paul wizard" and gave Packey the title of "Chicago's fighting Irishman."

Referee Billy Joh called the boxers to the centre of the ring and told them to obey orders and be good. They promised they would. They shook hands just like friends. The bell clanged and they both sprang at each other. Mike shot a wicked left swing at McFarland which went wild. He tapped the Chicago boy's jaw lightly and they went into a clinch. McFarland beat Mike's stomach with infighting tactics. Both were cautious and playing on the defensive. They clinced repeatedly, but their blocking was so clean that no damage was evident.

McFarland was aggressive in the second round. He showered Gibbons with quick left jabs, and repeatedly drove him to the ropes. Mike let him run into clinches, but was unable to break through the Chicago boy's defense. When Packey feinted, Mike landed a hard left to the jaw, but Packey's aggressiveness made him give ground.

McFarland Shows Skill.

"Drive him to the ropes, Packey," yelled the crowd, and Packey did that very thing at the opening of the third round. Then Gibbons woke up and began to work hard. McFarland blocked Mike's vicious short arm jolts and ripping upper cuts. He glided around the ring with all the grace of a dancer. He broke the force of Gibbons's rushes, and most of Mike's smashes bounded off Packey's glves. There was little to choose between the boys up to this time.

"Send him back to the stock yards, Mike," howled the Gibbons partisans in the fourth, but Mike found his a difficult task. Mike was extending himself to the limit and Packey was taking things easy. McFarland had no trouble in forcing him back to the ropes. Packy just stepped back out of the way of Mike's left and ducked while he whipped over his right. Packy was doing the prettier boxing.

Gibbons seemed a bit tired in the fifth round. Packey was saving his energy. Mike forced the fighting for a time, and then Packey made him cautious with a hard bang in the jaw. He drove him to the ropes, but Mike fought his way out of the clinch. Packey's tactics were forcing Mike to extend himself, but most of his blows did no damage to the octogoan.

McFarland took great delight in making the St. Paul phantom miss. He held Mike too cheaply in the sixth, and Gibbons retaliated sharply with a hard right to the jaw and a left to the body. Gibbons opened a slight cut over Packey's right eye with a wicked left jab. Mike started in to work like a Trojan, and forced the marvelous Packey to use all the tricks of the game to ward off the blows.

Boxers Mix Savagely.

The action was fast and spirited in the seventh session. Mike rocked McFarland with a hard left wallop to the jaw, but Packey got mad then and ripped a wicked left hook to Gibbons's eye and opened a bad cut near the bridge of his nose, which bled freely. The boxers mixed savagely, but with open gloves. There were no distressing results.

The most notable thing about the fast, clever boxing of the two ring masters was that their blows lacked steam. They were trying all the time, but Gibbons's extended effort did not bring the results his followers looked for.

McFarland forced Mike back repeatedly in the eighth round, and once Mike actually turned his back to the Chicago lad's swift onrush. Mike used both hands with speed, and every chance he got whipped over his right in a futile effort to find Packey's jaw. It was always missing.

The St. Paul ghost got desperate in the ninth, permitting Packey to come in. He led with his left and shot over a right. Mike put his whole body into this punch, plainly aiming at a knockout. Packey gave him a big surprise—jumping away and then driving Mike to the ropes.

The finish of this clash of master glovemen was a hummer. It showed McFarland as a wonderful boxer. Not only his fast, snappy jabs and his skill at infighting, but his footwork, ducking, and blocking were too much for the hard, straight drives of the St. Paul man. The boxers clashed ferociously in the final session, Gibbons aiming his straight left to Packey's jaw, where it was blocked neatly. The boys fell into a hugging clinch, and Referee Joh had a hard time Yards boxer measured Mike with his left and slapped his face with his open right glove.

Gibbons, angered at the tapping he was getting, bored into McFarland savagely, but Packey's defense was so complete that Gibbons's hard punches went astray. Gibbons then approached Packey as cautiously as a cat ready to spring on a mouse. Suddenly his right circled toward Packey's jaw with a terrific uppercut.

McFarland did not step back. He simply moved his head to one side, and one more of Gibbons's attempts to land a knockout punch went to waste. Again the boxers clinched and Gibbons's desperate efforts to reach Packey's face and body were lost in the maize of McFarland's tangled arms.

Packey Quick and Steady.

Packey danced out of the clinch and slapped Gibbons repeatedly with his open gloves. True, Packey's taps didn't have the drive and power of Gibbons's punches, but they landed time and again, while Mike's did not. Gibbons was helpless in his attempts to break down McFarland's guard. Fleet of foot and clear of eye, Packey knew Mike's every move and was ready to thwart it.

GATHER HOURS BEFORE BOUT.

Crowds Wait at Arena Entrance for 6 o'Clock Opening.

The advance guard of that vast assemblage arrived at the Brighton Beach Arena early. Shortly after 1 o'clock in the afternoon a sprinkling of enthusiasts started to cluster around the gate, which was guarded by a squad of special policemen. As the afternoon wore away the crowd increased, and by 5 o'clock there were more than 500 men and boys crowded about the entrance to the arena waiting for the gates to open.

Most of the fans who came here from out of town to witness the bout made it a holiday and went down to the beach early and spent part of the day in the surf. The beach was crowded with bathers, who seemed completely oblivious of the fact that one of the most important ring encounters in years was to be held in a few hours a short distance from them.

When Mike Gibbons appeared on the veranda of the Brighton Beach Casino, overlooking the ocean, in full view of the big crowd of bathers, no one seemed to recognize him and he had his light collation of tea and toast without the semblance of a demonstration. Shortly after 5 o'clock the police guard at the end of the long boardwalk leading to the arena opened up sufficiently to permit a small army of white-coated attendants to pass through their peanuts, all-nuts, soft drinks, cigars and cigarettes.

A half hour later the police barrier again opened up a gap and permitted the passage of a small army of ushers, resplendent in tuxedos and swallow tails. And such a collection of tuxedos and swallow tails! There was every style of dress coat from the time Washington crossed the Delaware. Some fit and some didn't fit; some were black and some had turned brown with age. But those ushers marched proudly through the entrance in their regalia.

The band followed, and the last of the élite to get special entrance through the gates were the "movie" men. At the stroke of 6 o'clock the police retreated, and 1,500 fans who had eagerly awaited the opening of the gate surged into the big arena. They headed straight for the tiers of seats way up on the rim of the motor cycle track, for they were the real fans—the dollar boys who are the dyed-in-the-wool fight enthusiasts.

From 6 until 7 there was no difficulty in handling the throng, but at 7 o'clock such an enormous crowd had flowed into Brighton Beach that the big concrete walk from the elevated station to the entrance of the arena was jammed with humanity, waiting for a chance to purchase a ticket at one of the twenty ticket offices along the walk.

There was no confusion, there was no congestion. It was an orderly, well behaved crowd, all eager to see the big fight, but perfectly willing to await their turn patiently. Inspector Murphy was there, and Captain Linden had a squad of nearly fifty patrolmen for any emergency, but they were hardly needed. Twenty-five bluecoats had been sent up from Coney Island to assist in handling the crowd, and all the available force around Brighton Beach was ushered into service. But they did not have much to do. The crowd formed into long lines voluntarily, and there was no pushing to get ahead of the man in front.

At Brooklyn Bridge the platforms were jammed with fans. Express trains with one stop at Flatbush Avenue in Brooklyn left the terminal on a ten-minute schedule, and poured the fans into Brighton. Extra ticket sellers and choppers were on duty at the Beach to handle the crowd.

With every train and trolley emptying its load of human freight at the station and hundreds of motors bowling along the macadam roads of Manhattan Beach headed for the big arena, it was not long before the motordrome was comfortably filled. By 9 o'clock it was very near a "capacity house."

Deputy Sheriffs were scattered along the pretty avenues and thoroughfares of Manhattan Beach to direct the steady stream of motors. At 8 o'clock the haunts on Broadway where lawyers, politicians, clubmen, sporting men, and actors are wont to congregate were deserted. All roads led to the big fight, and every one of importance was there.

NOTED MEN AT RINGSIDE.

Leaders from All Walks of Life Seen in Great Crowd.

Prominent men in all walks of life assembled at the Brighton Beach ringside for the fight last night. Financiers, amateur athletes, politicians, authors, artists and men known in society mingled with the lights of the sporting world.

Among those in the great throng were Mayor Mitchel; William Orr, Secretary to Governor Whitman; Magistrate Corrigan, Harry Payne Whitney, Larry Waterbury, Rene La Montagne, Dr. Roller, champion wrestler of America; General Thomas L. Watson, Willie Ritchie, Irvin Cobb, Richard Harding Davis, Robert Davis, Sheriff Pettit of Nassau County, Louis D. Haight, Congressman Loft, William D. Hayward of the Public Service Commission, Commissioners Price and O'Neil of the Boxing Commission, Tex Rickard, William Wellman, Billy Gibson, Charles H. Watson, Joe Gordon, Charlie Smith, Jack Gleason, Patrick Kenny, Bert Feibleman, Mike Selwyn, Harry Gleason, Max Kennedy, Bob Vernon, Jack Adler, Louis Mussliner, Max Blumenthal, Tom Foley, John Wegman, Michael Meehan, Michael F. Dowling, Joe Dowling, Fred Houseman, A. B. Hudson, Anthony Drexel Biddle, Jack O'Brien, Patsy Haley, Arthur McLean, and Jim Clancy.

Bill Breeman, Jim Meehan, Fred Humphries, Assemblyman J. Silverman, Marcus Mayer, Bob Smith, Bob Rose, Henry Tobin, Sim Walton, Joe Vendig, Tom Costigan, Frank Moore, Dick Lee, Willie Shea, Ed Barrow, Harry Shafer, Ed. Behn, Jack Cooper, Peter Franty, Warren Barbour, Charles White, Tom O'Rourke, Eddie Foy, Abe Attell, Roach Lewis, Sam Lewis, James Mahoney, Doc Lester, Ben Caffrey, Dan O'Rourke, Jacob Joseph, Allan Ryan, William Travers Jerome, Harry Lieberstein, Charles Thorley, Johnny Dunn, Bill Devery, Charles Dana Gibson, William Loeb, Alderman Brown, Alderman Smith, George Considine, Kid McCoy, Jesse McMahon, Ed. McMahon, Harlem Tommy Murphy, Joe Norton, James De Forest, Wilson Mizner, Harry von Tilzer, Ben Coffey, Tom Messinger, Dan O'Reilly, and Michael C. Padden.

From the Belmont Park track came a big contingent of race followers, who dined at the beach and thence went to their boxes to take in the event about which they had been talking in the intervals between races for a week. In the party were Foxhall P. Keene, Edgar Murphy, Joseph E. Davis, Harry S. Page, Algernon Daingerfield and his son, Foxhall; Christopher J. FitzGerald, James Park, Jesse Lewisohn, David Gideon, Frederick Lewis, John E. Madden, James MacManus, Frank Tannehill, J. W. Hedrick, The "Hatter Man," G. F. Johnson, Jr., H. C. Hallenbeck, James Butler, Edward F. Whitney, L. S. Thompson, Billy Conner, Fred Alpers, Morgan Belmont, Raymond Belmont, George F. Walbaum, Henry Stedeker, Richard F. Carman, David J. Leary, Captain E. B. Cassatt, Payne Whitney, Godfrey Preece, Sol Lichtenstein, Leo Mayer, Edward Ryan, Roderick McMahon, "Honest John" Kelly, "Diamond Jim" Brady, John Walters, Philip J. Dwyer, Matthew F. Corbett, Eugene Wood, John F. Cavanagh, Thomas Moonan, Thomas Welch, James Churchill, John F. Doyle, Edward H. Garrison, James McLaughlin, Sam Doggett, Charles Heaney, John Ryan, Alan Pinkerton, Frank Hitchcock, James S. Metcalfe, Herman B. Duryea, C. H. Pettingill, Frank Clarke, E. C. Smith, Mars Cassidy, Lawrence Waterbury, Harry La Montagne, Thomas S. Healy, Robert Hilliard, A. J. A. Devereaux, the Philadelphia amateur rider, and Thomas Wright of Baltimore.

Among the thoroughbred trainers at the ringside were Jimmy Rowe, Jack Goldsborough, Tim Healy, Simon Healy, James Fitzsimmons, Albert Simons, Jimmy Owens, Sam Hildreth, W. H. Karrick, J. P. Mayberrry, Max Hirsch, Jimmy Frayling, Jack Lambert, "Red" Heffner, Willie Midgeley, Ed Cunningham, John Kelly, James Murphy, Matt Feakes, and J. L. McGinnis.

Jockeys who enjoyed the bouts were the McTaggart brothers, Joe McCahey, Butwell, Buxton, Notter, Garner, Burlingame, Loftus, Henry, McAtee, Lilly, Davies, Bovel, Clement, and a lot of the lesser lights, all of whom are enthusiasts over the boxing game.

Others in the crowd were James Gilmore, President of the Federal Baseball League; Tom Andrews, Tom Flanagan of Toronto, Matt Henkel of Cleveland, Jimmy Johnston, Ty Cobb, Hughey Jennings, Charles Murphy, Phil Donahue, Bob Wagner, King W. Gardener, Jack Curley, and William Fleischman.

The following men from Chicago occupied boxes at the ringside: John Harding, Nate Lewis, Al Bollin, John Kighelmer, John Dougherty, John Bramfield, Thomas Walsh, Judge Thomas F. Scully, Judge Joseph Rafferty, and Dr. Raphel.

BOTH MEN UNDER WEIGHT.

Boxers Meet in Ring Used by McGovern and Pedlar Palmer.

McFarland and Gibbons weighed in stripped at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. First Packey hopped on the scales, which were set at 147 pounds. He was ounces under and the beam did not move. Mike was impatient, and said: "Hurry up, Packey. I want to get a big plate of soup."

"That's so," answered Packey. "I want some of that, too."

Gibbons stepped on the scales, and he, too, was ounces below 147 pounds. The actual weights of the boxers were not given.

It was just sixteen years ago to the day that Terry McGovern, then "The Terrible," knocked out Pedlar Palmer of England in the same ring at Tuckahoe. Here were the same big brass posts, the same faded canvas floor covering, the same green plush ropes. Before the big doings began Palmer himself ambled around the ring, looking longingly at the squared circle where he won the world's championship. There were tears in Terry's eyes as he gazed up at the green ropes and said: "Yes, I remember that ring."

Trotting Races at Parkway.

Amateur harness races were held by the Parkway Driving Club over its half-mile track, Kings Highway and Ocean Parkway, yesterday afternoon, and nine events, including a race against time, were decided. It was due mainly to ideal weather conditions and a fast track that Hollyrood Jack, the five-year-old son of Bingara, established a new record for himself in a race at a matinee. In the Class B trot Hollyrood Jack stepped the first heat in 2:14¼, defeating Courier Boy, the bay gelding belonging to J. P. Kennedy, and established a new record for a trotter in a race at an amateur matinee. Another interesting exhibition was witnessed in the performance of Vasten, the bay gelding belonging to H. A. Roulston, which stepped a mile against time to beat 2:35, and won. Vasten covered the distance without a driver. The Class C trot Little Ella A. won. Arawanna, the bay mare belonging to William H. Strang, Jr., defeated King Audubon, the bay gelding, owned and driven by Mathew Dean, in two straight heats in the Class A trot.

VICTIM OF 'DROPS' IN STREET

Young Man Picked Up and Taken to Hospital Unconscious.

A well-dressed man, about 30 years old, evidently a victim of knockout drops, lies unconscious in the Volunteer Hospital at Beekman and Water Streets. He is 5 feet 4 inches tall, weighs 140 pounds, has brown eyes and hair, and wore a dark suit, gray outing cap, low tan shoes and black socks, soft white shirt and green tie.

In his pockets the police found a letter from Dorothy Hemes, 903 Burke Street, Philadelphia, addressed to Dear Bruen, and a post card addressed to her but not signed.

In an interval of semi-consciousness he told Dr. Grant that he was Stanley Borstoff, clerk on a steamship, living at 236 Pulaski Street, Brooklyn. He added that he had a brother, but before he could give his name he again became unconscious.

The man was found unconscious yesterday morning outside 26 Liberty Street by Patrolman Hoffman, who called an ambulance. The man's pockets were inside out, and he had no money or jewelry upon him. The police believe he was drugged and taken downtown in a taxicab in the early morning and put out on the sidewalk where he was found.

FOOTBALL RULES BEFORE OFFICIALS

Central Board Considers New Interpretations of the Playing Code.

The Central Board of Officials, one of the sub-bodies of the Intercollegiate Football Rules Committee, held its annual "interpretation" meeting for the officials and coaches last evening at the Biltmore Hotel. There was a long discussion of the rules, but no important points were brought up, although the session promised to last until the early morning hours.

One interesting ruling was, that on the occasion of an illegal forward pass the referee shall not blow his whistle until the play has been stopped, rather than to make his ruling regarding the illegality of the pass at the time it is made. Another point brought out was that it is the intention of the Rules Committee to make the players on the offensive team conform to the conditions of being on the line of scrimmage or else retire a full yard.

Walter Camp of Yale was Chairman of the meeting, which was attended by nearly two hundred football men.

Other members of the Football Rules Committee present were J. A. Babbitt of Haverford, C. S. Williams of Pennsylvania, and Parke Davis of Princeton. The three members of the Officials' Auxiliary Committee, M. M. Morice of Pennsylvania, N. A. Tufts of Brown, and W. S. Langford of Trinity, also attended the meeting.

SMITHTOWN HORSE SHOW.

Fine Day Brings Out Society to St. James's Polo Field.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. JAMES, L. I., Sept. 11.—Society was well represented today at the annual Smithtown Horse Show held on the St. James polo field. It was an excellent day for the show, and only one slight accident marred the exhibition when Harvey S. Ladow was thrown. A feature of the show was the commissary wagon shown by Lawrence Smith, who buys horses in this country for the Allies. With him were Captain Feine and Mrs. Isham, formerly Miss Marion Gaynor, who drove the three-horse team. The summaries:

Brood Mares.—Won by R. Lawrence Smith's Dela. His entries carried off the other three prizes.

Roadsters and Trotters.—Won by Edward H. Smith's Nelson; same owner's Favorite, second; Mrs. T. H. Butler's Regina, third.

Roadsters and Pacers.—Won by Edward H. Smith's Bigelow; same owner's Red Bow, second.

Combination Harness and Saddle Horses.—Won by Harry P. Peters's Result; Mrs. Alice M. Tinker's Patchwork, second; Hastings Arnold's Dainjai, third; Nelson Smith's Dolly, fourth.

Saddle Horses, Under 15 2-10 Hands.—Won by Harry P. Peters's Result; Miss L. G. Beaverweb's Golden Glow, second; Miss E. S. Beaverweb's Joe Collins, third; Hastings Arnold's Country Girl, fourth.

Ponies in Harness, under 13 2-10 hands.—Won by H. L. Johnson's Cinderella; Mrs. John R. Littlemore's Peony, second; Beatrice Leavitt's Trixie, third; Archibald Brown's No Name, fourth.

Stallions.—Won by Allen Pinkerton's Boger Rod; George W. Bacon's Prince Biglie, second; James Warren Lane's Santiago, third.

Pair of Saddle Horses, ladies and children to ride.—Won by Miss Alice Baverweb's Golden Glow and Starlight; Hasting Arnold's Country Girl and Dainjai, second.

Pair of Farm Horses, weighing 1,300 pounds or under.—Won by George W. Bacon's Nera and Dora; R. L. Lawrence Smith's Grhydawn and Twilight, second; James Warren Lane's Frank and Jim, third; R. Lawrence Smith's Phoebe and Diamond, fourth.

Ponies in Saddle, 13 2-10 hands or under.—Won by Mrs. Alice M. Tinker's Fire Cracker; same owner's Big Ben, second; George W. Bacon's Hans, third; Archibald Brown's Buster Brown, Jr., fourth. Ruth Gaynor rode Bacon's entry.

Draft Horses, to be judged as a team.—Won by R. Lawrence Smith's Duchess and Charmer; same owner's Frills and Fancies, second; James Warren Lane's Pull and Push, third; D. D. Baylis & Sons' Poggie and Post, fourth.

Ladies' Saddle Horses, 15 1-10 hands, ladies to ride.—Won by Harry P. Peters's Result, with Mrs. E. M. Tinker riding; Miss L. G. Beaverweb's Golden Glow, second; Harry P. Peters's Pioneer, third; Miss E. F. Beaverweb's Joe Collins, fourth.

Army Remount in Cavalry.—Won by Devereaux Emmet's Kilrine; Harry P. Peters's Billy Brok, second; James Warren Lane's Jericho, third.

Ponies in Harness, 13 2-10 Hands or Under.—Won by Jans Ottman's Hairpin; Hastings Arnold's Dainjai, second; Almon Robbinson's Caramel, third; James Warren Lane's Nessa, fourth.

Runabouts, With Single Horse.—Won by George W. Bacon's Florine; Mrs. John R. Livermore's Rockmeadow Crescent, second; Mrs. Arthur B. Lawrence's Roderick Dhu, third; Miss J. H. Rebaul's Peter, fourth.

Polo Mount, to be judged for handiness and quality, carrying 180 pounds.—Won by Harry P. Peter's Pioneer; Lawrence F. Butter's Dan, second; Hastings Arnold's Dainjai, third; Allen Pinkerton's Dip, fourth.

Polo Mounts, Carrying 170 Pounds.—Won by Harry P. Peter's Pearl Pardon; Lawrence F. Butter's Pinto, second; same owner's Whisper, third; Smithtown Polo Club's Mut, fourth.

Ladies' Saddle Horses, 15 1-10 hands, to be ridden by ladies.—Won by Miss Alice Beaverweb's Star Light, (ridden by owner;) Robert Gilmore's Beltina, second, (ridden by Miss E. E. Beaverweb;) Alice M. Tinker's Katrine, third, (ridden by owner;) Hasting Arnold's Country Girl, fourth.

Heavyweight Hunters, carrying 170 pounds or over.—Won by Devereaux Emmet's Sandy; Allan Pinkerton's Tailsman, second; Harry P. Peter's Victoria Cross, third; James Warren Lane's Prince Royal, fourth.

Lightweight Hunters, to carry 160 pounds.—Won by Harry P. Peter's Billy Brook; Atmore Robinson's Golden Duck, second; Allan Pinkerton's Willie Price, third; same owner's Taxio, fourth.

Green or Qualified Hunters.—Won by Atmore Robinson's Cottontail; Harry P. Peter's Pioneer, second; Mrs. Alice M. Tinker's Parcel, third. P. H. Robbins's Bridget O'Connor, fourth.

Teams of Hunters.—Won by Atmore Robinson's Cottontail and Golden Duck; Allan Pinkerton's Tailsman and Willie Price, second; James Warren Lane's Prince Royal and Willow, third; Allan Pinkerton's Skylight and Taxie, fourth.

Champion Jumping Class, over jumps 4½ feet.—Won by Atmore Robinson's Golden Duck; Mrs. Alice M. Tinker's Katrine, second; Devereux Emmet's Sandy, third; Allan Pinkerton's Skylight, fourth.

Saddle Horses, 15.2 hands.—Won by Miss Alice Beaverweb's Skylight; Robert Gilmore's Detina, second.

Army Remount and Commissary.—Won by Harry P. Peter's Victoria Cross and Nimrod; Charles F. Butter's David and Dolly, second.

Pony Race, Catchweights.—Won by Lawrence F. Butter's Dan; Arthur B. Lane's Casey, second; George B. Lane's Lass, third.

WILD TAKES RUMSON CUP.

Cranford Golfer Defeats Knox by 4 Up and 3 to Play.

Edwin M. Wild of Cranford won the chief cup in the invitation tournament at the Rumson Country Club yesterday when he defeated I. C. Knox of the Rumson organization by 4 up and 3 to play in the final match. Knox sprung a surprise in the semi-final round by brushing aside Reginald M. Lewis of Ridgefield, the margin being 3 and 2. Lewis had difficulty with his putting. His defeat was brought about as much by that deficiency as by his opponent's familiarity with the course. Wild has had little difficulty all through this tournament. In the four matches he lost a total of only seven holes. As if to make his success all the more complete, Wild won the gross score in the eighteen-hole medal play handicap. He had a 79. John F. Shanley, Jr., of Deal won the net prize with a card of 80, 5—75. The summary:

First Sixteen.—Semi-final Round—Edwin M. Wild, Cranford, beat George T. Brokaw, Rumson, 5 up and 4 to play; I. C. Knox, Rumson, beat Reginald M. Lewis, Ridgefield, 9 up and 2 to play.

Final Round—Wild beat Knox, 4 up and 3 to play.

Beaten Eight, First Sixteen.—Semi-final Round—E. S. Jamieson, Philadelphia, beat John E. Kelley, Deal, 1 up; E. B. Schley, Baltusrol, beat A. T. Dwight, Rumson, 3 up and 1 to play.

Final Round—Jamieson beat Schley, 2 up and 1 to play.

Second Sixteen.—Semi-final Round—E. D. F. Lard, Cedarhurst, beat A. F. Jamieson, Spring Lake, 4 up and 2 to play; B. S. Prentice, Rumson, beat E. H. Smith, Deal, 4 up and 3 to play.

Final Round—Prentice beat Lard, 1 up, (nineteen holes.)

Beaten Eight, Second Sixteen, Semi-Final Round—Fred Gerkin, Spring Lake, beat H. E. Dewing, Rockland, 4 up and 3 to play; F. M. Widmer, Deal, beat W. R. Delehanty, Deal, 1 up.

Final Round—Gerkin beat Widmer, 1 up, (20 holes.)

Third Sixteen, Semi-final Round.—J. G. Bates, Morris County, beat H. B. Jones, Rumson, 2 up and 1 to play; W. T. Fahy, Spring Lake, beat A. W. Rossiter, National, 5 up and 4 to play.

Final Round—Bates beat Fahy, 7 up and 6 to play.

Beaten Eight, Third Sixteen, Semi-final Round.—S. Y. Patterson, Spring Lake, beat E. C. Shotwell, Rumson, 2 up and 1 to play; A. Bryant, Rumson, beat J. Symington, Rumson, 3 up and 2 to play.

Final Round—Patterson beat Bryant, 7 up and 6 to play.

Championship Final Tomorrow.

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 11.—The semi-final stage of the intercollegiate golf championship was reached today on the links of the Greenwich Country Club, the surviving players being F. A. Slosson and Louis L. Bredin of Yale, John Marshall, Jr., of Williams, and Grant A. Peacock of Princeton. They will meet in the order named over the thirty-six-hole route on Monday. Several upsets were brought about today in the course of the first and second rounds of match play. George I. Lawyer of Princeton eliminated Franklin W. Dyer by 3 to 2, Lawyer going around at a 74 clip and Dreding brushing aside Lawrence H. Canan of Harvard. D. Clark Corkran of Princeton was beaten on the nineteenth hole by Dudley H. Mudge of Yale, who in turn succumbed to Bredin. The longest match of the day was between Dewitt Balch and W. T. Sadham, both of Yale. Five extra holes were necessary before Balch won.

Fottrell Wins Tournament Start.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 11.—Elle Fottrell of San Francisco easily won his match from Ralph Kruse of Cincinnati in the opening round of the first day's play in the tri-State tennis tournament, which opened here today. The score was 6—0, 6—1. Irving Wright of Boston, the only other out-of-town player who competed today, won handily from E. G. Kordenberg of Cincinnati by 6—1, 6—5. National Champion William M. Johnston and his partner in doubles, Clarence Griffin, both of California, will arrive here Monday and will participate in the tourney.

FLING BOMB IN SHANGHAI.

Attack on Plant of New Pro-Monarchical Journal.

SHANGHAI, China, Sept. 11.—A bomb explosion occurred today at the plant of the Asiatic Daily News, a newspaper published in the Chinese language, which appeared yesterday for the first time. It was launched for the purpose of pushing the propaganda for a monarchical form of government in China.

The front of the newspaper property was blown in. One member of the staff and two persons who were passing by were killed by the explosion, and five others were injured. Two arrests were made

WOMEN SWIMMERS MAKE FOUR RECORDS

Compete at Philadelphia in First A. A. U. Championship Held in This Country.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 11.—Four American swimming records for women were broken on the Schuylkill at Lafayette this afternoon when the girl swimmers from this city and New York competed in the first open A. A. U. championship for women ever held in this country. Olga Dorfner of the Philadelphia Turngemeinde swam the 50 yards distance in 30 2-5 seconds, the 100 yards in 1:09 3-5, and the 220 yards in 3:15 2-5, all new records, and Lucy Freeman of the National Women's Life Saving League of New York won the one-mile swim in 35:38, another new record.

Helen Pennypacker of the Philadelphia Turngemeinde was first in the fancy diving contest, with 115.5 points, Josephine Bartlett of New York was second, with 96.5 points, and Emma Passeler of the Philadelphia Turngemeinde was third, with 95.3 points.

The 100 and 220-yard races were the most hotly contested, Miss Claire Galligan, the fastest sprinter in the Metropolitan Association, fighting Miss Dorfner every inch of the way for the lead in the 100-yard event and crossing the tape only five feet behind her in the 220-yard swim.

Two Enter Motor Boat Race.

The Cardenia, owned by Harry Anderson of the New York A. C., and W. B. Frost's Cero, the winner of the New York A. C.'s power boat race to Block Island last June, were the only starters yesterday in the Long Island Motor Boat Association's cruiser consistency race for the Wallace Trophy. The start was made off the Stamford Yacht Club's pier at 2 P. M. The Captains had their choice of ports of call and they chose the eastern course first, which takes them to these ports: Black Rock, Bridgeport, Morris Cove, Port Jefferson, Huntington, Manhasset Bay, New Rochelle, and to a finish at Stamford. Each of the contestants was required to anchor off each of the reporting stations, lower the dinghy, and land all of his crew and guests except the women, and hand a schedule to the reporting official at that place, a duplicate of which has been left with the judges at the starting point. Fifteen minutes has to be spent on shore before returning to the boat to continue the trip. The best speed made between any two of the reporting stations will be used as a basis by the judges in determining the winner.

Slawanoy Governors' Cup Play.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Sept. 11.—For the Slawanoy Country Club Governors' Trophy seventy-two-hole medal competition handicap today there were seventy-eight entries. The leading scores were:

M. E. Porter, 90, 24—72; Dr. Frank Anderson, 80, 2—78; J. B. Cortwright, 100, 31—78; F. H. Hoyt, 84, 3—81; J. R. Taylor, 88, 10—82; A. F. Knoecke, 97, 15—82; W. S. Coit, 95, 14—81; K. De Groes, 100, 19—81; G. F. Smith, 101, 20—81; C. S. McClellan, 100, 20—80; W. A. Brophy, 96, 13—83; Dr. Griffen, 98, 13—85; W. R. Mettals, 113, 28—85; K. A. Johnson, 110, 25—85; C. Woechter, 102, 17—85.

Gravesend Bay Season Ends.

Yacht racing on Gravesend Bay for the season of 1915 came to an end under almost ideal weather conditions yesterday afternoon. The Atlantic Yacht Club regatta was sailed in a snappy breeze from the northwest. The absence of the Q Class allowed the Regatta Committee to pick short courses for all the divisions. As a result the boats were all timed long before the sunset gun was fired. The second division of the handicap class was the first division to start. In the class were Oriole, Frances, May, Sea Call, La Cubana, and Celeste. They crossed the starting line in that order. Although Careless was the first of the division home, the first prize went to Oriole. On both actual and corrected time Wanhakan II. was the winner. Among the knockabouts the winner was Skylark. Shadow was the first of the Star Class home. North Star won in the Sloop class. The race was managed by John R. Brophy and S. L. Finlay.

Corinthian Season Opens.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Sept. 11.—Yacht racing came to an end at the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club here today. The final regatta of the year was sailed in a light breeze from the west that sent the little fellows around the inside courses of the club in splendid style. The winner in the fifteen-foot division was Tamale, and among the nut boats the first craft home was the Ura Nut.

PARK and TILFORD

The finest COFFEES

SEEK DR. SHATTUCK IN THE CORD INQUIRY

Letter Shows New York Physician Had Deal with Murdered Real Estate Man.

WHEREABOUTS UNKNOWN

Peterson Now Insists His Partner Was Slain as a Result of an Affair Over a Woman.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMDEN, N. J., Sept. 11.—The investigation of the murder of Samuel S. Cord, the wealthy Laurel Springs real estate man, today turned sharply in the direction of Dr. A. L. Shattuck of New York, following the discovery in the home of Olaf Peterson, Cord's business partner, held as a material witness, of a letter from the physician demanding the immediate payment of $1,000 "at whatever cost." Cord and Peterson were engineering a deal to purchase a large tract of Florida timber land from Shattuck, and this is the sum Peterson claimed, by his own admission, was due him from Cord.

The letter was dated Aug. 28, the day Cord and Peterson returned from New York after renewing their option on the land for two months on the payment of $25. The authorities consider highly significant the fact that Shattuck not only demanded the payment of the money, no excuses to be accepted, but he stated that "we" make the demand. Before in his interviews Peterson had declared that the deal was between Cord and him on the one hand and Shattuck alone on the other.

These developments, coupled with the refusal of Shattuck to reveal his whereabouts, has brought his name considerably to the front, and the authorities today expressed themselves convinced that the New Yorker knows much about the case which he has not yet told.

Receives Unsigned Letter.

Peterson today received another letter believed to be from Shattuck in which several very significant remarks appeared. The letter was unsigned, but Peterson declared he was sure it came from Shattuck. It was as follows:

New York City, Sept. 8, 1915.

Friend Olof: Have been away since Saturday to visit a sick niece, and on my return am surprised that you are still held, but you must be patient and give the prosecutor time to clear this terrible crime up and honorably release you. The death of Mr. Cord and your arrest have probably upset your business plans, but if you will let me take up the Florida timber deal I will see to it that your interests are protected if the deal can be consummated in time. The Florida attorney appreciates the condition in which you have been forced, and is doing his best, but the paper you sent, owing to your unfortunate arrest, cannot be used.

If you want me to see the Florida timber man and close with them if possible, under the agreement to protect you as above, write me that you are unable to renew the Florida contract, and must give it up, and have some friend write me the name of the timber company and the terms of your contract, and I will see them at once.

Your friends all believe that you could not desire the death of your associate, on whom you depended for assistance in your deal. In my opinion, this dastardly murder was not done by a business associate, but by a jealous man. It is your duty to aid the prosecutor all you can, but I suppose to dislike to expose the weakness of your friend.

Believing in your innocence, your friends at the proper time will come to your aid. You must be patent and finally demand an honorable discharge. This is necessary to clear your name from the stigma of arrest and misrepresentation from the papers. Yours truly.

The receipt of this letter made a marked change in Peterson. Late this afternoon, when asked to tell something definite of his relations with Shattuck, Peterson flew into a rage, shouted, and brandished his fists.

"How long have you known Shattuck, and where did you meet him?" he was asked.

"I told you that the other day," he replied suspiciously.

"No, you only said you met him in jail."

"Then I'm a liar!" he shouted, shaking his fists.

Brings In Woman Again.

The authorities believe Shattuck was the power behind the land operations in which Peterson and Cord were interested. Peterson, they think, may have been the "organization man," and carried whatever instructions Shattuck gave. It is their supposition that while Shattuck and Peterson were demanding the $1,000 of Cord, the real estate dealer obstinately refused, threatening them with reselling some previous operations.

"If I knew just a little more about the woman end of the Cord mystery I would get myself out of jail, go to Philadelphia with a detectives and a newspaper man, get the name of the woman and go to her and accuse her of killing Sam Cord," declared Peterson in an early interview today.

Peterson has repeatedly insisted that Cord had an affair with a woman other than his wife, and that this friendship resulted in his murder. Today was the first time he intimated a belief that a woman had actually committed the crime. Mrs. Cord a few days ago indignantly denied Peterson's assertions, and later Peterson was quoted as saying he knew nothing of Cord's private life.

Dr. William J. Bryan of 333 East Seventeenth Street, a friend of Dr. A. L. Shattuck, said last night that Dr. Shattuck was resting and purposely avoiding reporters.

"I truthfully do not know where Dr. Shattuck is now, though I think he is not out of the city. I know that he has been in communication with the Public Prosecutor in Camden and doubtless that official knows where to find him. He is not in hiding, except from newspaper men, and we must respect his wish not to be interviewed. However, I could not direct you to him if I wished, for I do not know where he is staying."

SANGER POSES AS A MARTYR

Hopes to Draw Public Searchlight Upon Existing Conditions.

After spending his first night in the Tombs, William Sanger, artist and architect, who is under a thirty-day sentence for distributing a pamphlet on birth control, written by his wife, Margaret aSnger, declared yesterday that he considered his imprisonment "a modern martyrdom to Comstockian prudery and ignorance." He said he had no regrets over having chosen the prison term instead of paying $150 fine, as ordered by the Court of Special Sessions on Friday.

"I did not want to be a conscience martyr" said Mr. Sanger in his cell yesterday, "but if my conviction can open up a discussion of the subject and turn the searchlight of public opinion on existing conditions, my thirty-day sentence will have repaid me an hundred fold. I think the outburst in court was fine. Courts are fast becoming a judicial oligarchy. Yesterday I was not even allowed my constitutional right of making a statement before I was sentenced.

"I deny the statement of Justice McInerney that my wife's pamphlet was against the law of God. I know the law of God as well as he. I think my conviction is an absolute injustice."

Appeals for the Needy.

The Brooklyn Bureau of Charities appealed yesterday for assistance for a woman left to face the world with eight small children, and for a widow with no resources and four children. For the relief of both cases $30 is needed. The Widowed Mothers' Fund Association has made an appeal for money and clothing with which to ameliorate the condition of the poor this Winter.

SUBWAY STEEL CARS ON WAY

478 Bodies Have Been Shipped by Pullman Car Works.

The New York Consolidated Railroad Company of Brooklyn, a subsidiary of the B. R. T., has notified the Public Service Commission that it will be ready to put in operation by Sept. 17 the local tracks of the Fourth Avenue subway from Fortieth to Fifty-ninth Streets. The company has been using a combination of local and express tracks. Through operation over the express tracks is still prevented by the reconstruction work at the DeKalb Avenue station, where cross-overs between the express and local tracks are being installed.

The Interborough Rapid Transit Company has notified the Public Service Commission that the Pullman Car Company has shipped steel car bodies to replace the 478 composition car bodies which the commission ordered removed from subway operation. The composition car bodies will be used on the Second and Third Avenue elevated lines.

Complaining that the Queens Borough tunnel has never had a fair chance on account of a lack of through service between Flushing and Jackson Avenues, George W. Pople, Chairman of the Business Men's Association of Flushing, presented to the Public Service Commission yesterday a petition containing more than 1,000 signatures asking that proper facilities be provided by the New York & Queens County Railroad Company. At present there is a shuttle car running from the Queensboro Bridge Plaza to the Jackson Avenue terminal of the tunnel.

The petitioners, who live in all parts of the territory covered by the New York & Queens County Railway, demand that it run a through car service. Walter I. Willis, Secretary of the Queens Borough Chamber of Commerce, made the principal argument, but Chairman McCall interrupted him to say that he regarded the matter of such importance that he thought it had better be taken up at a public hearing, a date for which will be fixed later.

WAR ELECTRICAL SHOW.

Army and Navy to Exhibit the Devices They Use.

So that the American public may learn some of the uses which the United States Government is making of electricity in preparing for national defense, and some of the ways in which it might be employed in actual fighting on land and sea, in the air and beneath the waters, a series of exhibits which have been arranged with the co-operation of Secretary of War Garrison and Secretary of the Navy Daniels will be shown at the ninth annual electrical exposition and motor show which will be held in this city from Oct. 6 to 16.

The Springfield Arsenal will show how rifles are manufactured, including the rifling of barrels, turning of the stocks, and the assembling of the parts. It will also show the manufacture of sabres, from the furnace to the finished product.

The Signal Corps of the Eastern Division of the United States Army will have an exhibit of communication apparatus used by an army in the field, including wireless telegraph, telephone, and various signaling devices.

The navy has prepared a wireless receiving and sending station and the generating station of a battleship. The work on these exhibits is being done at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

WIFE ACCUSES ALAN BROOKS

Actor, Real Name Irving Hayward, Is Sued for Divorce.

Irving Hayward, who is known on the vaudeville stage as Alan Brooks, has been sued by his wife Marian for a divorce. Justice Shearn of the Supreme Court has allowed Mrs. Hayward $25 a week alimony pending trial and $150 counsel fees. The Haywards were married on Dec. 19, 1913. They have one child. Mrs. Hayward said her husband went to the Pacific Coast on a "pendulum tour" on Nov. 15 last and failed to send her enough money to support her. In her application she submitted a letter from the defendant dated April 25 at San Francisco in which he said:

I have had a most disastrous siege at poker, (no need going into harrowing details,) but in about ten sessions I won once. We play $1 limit, all of which leads up to the gentle news that I am going to ask you to take $5 on next week's $20, which I will send, (have no fear,) and call it square for next week.

Hayward got back to this city in June. After a while he deserted his wife, she said, and she was glad to have him go, because she had learned that he had misbehaved himself while he was away. She put detectives on his track and got further evidence of misconduct, she said, by discovering that he had entertained a woman at Wildwood, N. J. Hayward, according to his wife, earns $200 a week.

Hundreds of Jobs for Boys.

There is absolutely no necessity of boys between the ages of 15 and 17 being idle at present, according to the Public Employment Bureau of New York City, which asserts that it easily can place several hundred boys at from $4 to $6 a week in stores and offices and as apprentices in industrial plants. In June, when school closes for the Summer months, the supply of boys is excessive, but when school opens in the Fall the demand far exceeds the supply.

SAFES HID IN NICHOLS HOME FOUND EMPTY

Strong Boxes Secreted in Walls Had Not Been Opened in Many Months.

RICH JEWELS SAFE IN VAULT

Police Watching Outgoing Steamers Admit They See No Hope for Early Arrest.

Captain Jones of the Third Branch Detective Bureau and Inspector Faurot said yesterday that they had had no success so far in tracing the three men who are accused of murdering Mrs. Elizabeth G. Nichols on Wednesday night at her home, 4 East Seventy-ninth Street, to which they were admitted by Onnie Talas, a servant of Mrs. Nichols, who was in the conspiracy to rob her.

All the detectives of the Third Branch and more than a score from Police Headquarters have been on the case since the murder, but they said last night that there appeared to be no hope of an immediate arrest. It is thought now that the three men left town with their loot, whose value, after undergoing revision yesterday, was placed at $16,500.

Steamers are being watched at all Atlantic ports to prevent the three accused men from getting to Europe, but the strongest hope the police had yesterday was that the men might get caught trying to pawn the stolen jewelry in some other city.

Inspector Faurot learned yesterday from a relative of the murdered woman that there were secret safe deposit vaults in the residence, and a search was started for them, as it was believed that Arthur Waltonen, the suspect who was formerly butler for Mrs. Nichols, might have known of the existence of the vaults and that the robbers might have tried to open them.

A safe expert tapped the walls in the bedrooms of Mrs. Nichols and her late husband, and found one of the safes in Mrs. Nichols's room, concealed behind a panel under the front window, and another in the rear of a clothes closet in the bedroom of Mr. Nichols. Neither bore external evidence of having been tampered with. They were easily opened and the undisturbed film of dust upon their contents showed that they had not been previously opened for some months at least. In the safe in Mrs. Nichols's bedroom were found only some bundles of correspondence. In the other safe were two gold watches and some business letters.

The strong box kept by Mrs. Nichols in the vaults of the Guaranty Safe Deposit Company at 512 Fifth Avenue was opened yesterday morning on the authority of an order obtained by Maitland F. Griggs, nephew of the murdered woman, from Surrogate Fowler. It was found to contain jewelry of great value and a number of papers. Nothing was disclosed concerning the contents of the box except that an examination showed that the list of stolen jewelry made up on Friday was substantially correct. Nothing on that list was found except a heart-shaped diamond brooch and a circular diamond brooch each worth $350. This reduced the value of the stolen jewelry from $17,200 to $16,500. It was learned yesterday that most of the pieces of a gold-mounted toilet set in Mrs. Nichols's room were gone, thus adding perhaps $200 to the value of the missing articles.

Captain Jones said yesterday that his detectives had found the room where the suspect named "Eddie," formerly lived in Harlem, but he would not say whether anything further had been learned regarding the past of either Waltonen, or "Eddie" or the unnamed Italian, who are accused in the police circulars of the murder.

A statement by Onnie Talas and other evidence will be placed by District Attorney Perkins before the Grand Jury on Monday and it is said that four indictments for murder will be asked.

INTO POLICEMAN'S ARMS.

By Rope from Warehouse—Two Months Out of Sing Sing.

Patrolman Black of the Beach Street Station was standing in front of 19 Thomas Street early yesterday morning when the end of a rope suddenly wiggled in front of his eyes. He looked up and saw a man sliding down the rope from a window in the second story, the storage rooms of a commission house.

As soon as the man's feet touched the ground the patrolman seized him and dragged him off to the Beach Street Station. The prisoner said he was Joseph Shannon, 52 years old, of 325 West Twenty-fifth Street. He admitted that he had been released from Sing Sing only two months ago after serving a term for grand larceny.

Magistrate Simms in the Tombs Court held Shannon for the Grand Jury on the charge of burglary, in $1,500 bail.

TWO HURT IN EXPLOSION.

Burning Benzol Causes $10,000 Damage in Parquet Plant.

Two men were injured and $10,000 worth of damage was done yesterday when a pot of benzol and wax that was being heated in the establishment of Smith & Lenhart, parquet floorings, at 104 West Fifty-second Street, exploded. The injured men are Martin Turner of 236 West Eighty-ninth Street, a carpenter, and Adam Young of 700 East Eleventh Street. Both are in Polyclinic Hospital suffering from burns about the face and body.

After the explosion the flames spread rapidly, and were soon spouting from the roof. It took the firemen nearly an hour to extinguish the fire.

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WHICH ARE NOW BEING SHOWN WITH MME. SIMCOX'S OWN CREATIONS.

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20-30 West 38th Street, New York City.

James McCreery & Co.

34th Street 5th Avenue

SPECIAL SALE ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY

Men's Fall Shirts, Neckwear, Raincoats and Silk Half Hose

SILK NECKWEAR

85c, usually 1.50 and 2.00

Four-in-hand Scarfs with large open ends; Fine Imported and Domestic Silks in beautiful colorings; all the Fall patterns.

"McCreery Shirts"
1.25
usually 1.50 and 2.00
Materials include Percale and Madras, in negligee and pleated models with laundered cuffs; unusually large and attractive range of new Fall patterns.

"McCreery Silk Shirts"
2.60
usually 3.50 and 4.50
Made of Heavy Quality Tub Silks with satin stripes; large assortment of new Fall patterns, colorings range from the neat conservative to conspicuous stripes.

Silk Half Hose
pair 75c
usually 1.00 and 1.25
Made with extra heavy reinforced heels, toes and soles. Black, Tan, Navy Blue or Gray.

Raincoats
13.75
usually 18.00 and 20.00
Made of Imported Tan Gabardine with satin lined sleeves.

THE BIG STORE'S POLICY—"Better Goods for the Same Money, or the Same Goods for Less Money Than Elsewhere."

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE" Meet me at the Fountain

BOTH SIDES—SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

If you are not a charge customer, you can enjoy the convenience of an Account by applying to our Department of Accounts.

Monday's Stirring Sales of
Autumn Outer Apparel
For Women and Misses

Comprehensive collections of accepted new modes.

Here are garments which correctly mirror the smartest creations of the foremost fashion designers.

Garments for every occasion are included, and the prices are by a considerable margin the lowest in New York.

$19.50 FALL SUITS Sale Monday at $14.75

Newest modes, including convertible collar effects that can be buttoned up to the throat or showing lapels; also semi-Norfolk models with plaits and belts.

Materials:—WOOL POPLINS, TWEEDS AND MIXTURES. Newest colorings. Lined with guaranteed satin.

STUNNING NEW DRESSES

Prominent in the showing are clever combination effects wherein two materials are used. Styles for all occasions.

Materials:—CHARMEUSE, CREPE DE CHINE, SERGE, TAFFETA AND POPLIN. PRICES RANGE FROM $5.95 to $32.50.

SALE OF DRESSES AT $5.95

Smart styles with lace vestees, embroidered coatees and new shaped collars. Clever combinations of Taffeta and Serge. Also dresses of Poplin or all Serge.

NEWEST COATS

Styles for motoring, general utility, sport and dress wear.

Particularly featuring the new belted effects. Cut full and flaring smartly from the belt-line.

TWEEDS shown in a wide variety of weaves and colorings.

Many are in distinct novelty effects—DUVETYNE, BROADCLOTH, DIAGONAL SERGES AND CHIFFON VELVET. PRICES RANGE FROM ..... $6.75 to $65

Formal Millinery Opening
For the Fall Season of 1915
Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, September 13th, 14th and 15th

A PRESENTATION OF NEW FALL TRIMMED MILLINERY as unique as it is charming—embodying, as it does, every authentic style approved by the master milliners of Paris.

Correct copies of modes originated by the best French modistes, all cleverly adapted to the requirements of well-dressed American women.

You must inspect this fascinating showing, in the complete assurance that here in our Millinery Salons will be found a hat to match any costume and to suit any face.

Prices range:
$5 $7.50, $10 $15, $20 & $25
and at each figure BETTER VALUES THAN CAN BE HAD ANYWHERE.

Mourning Millinery Specialized at $5 to $20

Notable Specials from September Events Scheduled for Monday

Women's Leather Novelty Hand Bags—silk faille lining; complete with purse and mirror; at 79c
Women's and Children's White Kid Belts — covered buckles to match; sizes 26 to 34; at 39c
25c Boxes of Stationery—fine quality fabric finish; 50 sheets and 50 envelopes to match; at 18c
59c Silk Embroidered Flannels—yd 39c
7c and 8c Bleached and Unbleached Muslins—yd 5c
Bed Sheets — bleached round thread muslin; at, each 49c
White Cotton Bleached Blankets—regularly $1.50; pair 98c
50c Mercerized Table Damask—yd 29c
10c and 12½c Towels—odd huck towels; also hemmed bleached Turkish towels; at, each 8c
49c Bed Pillows—at, each 29c
50c Renaissance Centerpieces—at, each 29c
75c Scotch Plaids—42 inches wide; yd 55c
50c All-Wool Storm Serge—yd 39c
Mohair Tubular Shoe Laces—regularly 8c, 10c and 12c; black or tan; dozen 6c
$9.00 (100 piece) Porcelain Dinner Sets—neat pink floral spray design; each piece has gold edge; set complete for $5.00
Cut Glass Sale at $2.49
Punch Bowls, Vases, Fruit Bowls, Sugar and Creamers, Nappies, Water Jugs, Comports—A saving of ⅓ to ½ in this sale.

Juniors' & Girls' Smart Outer Apparel

Juniors' Serge Dresses at $5.95
1 and 2 piece styles in pretty middy and sailor effects with side or box plaited skirts. Sizes 13 to 19 years.

Middy Blouses in New Styles—at ... 79c & $1
Well made of GALATEA; all have long sleeves; all white or with colored collars; lace or button at side; some have bands at bottom. Sizes 8 to 20 years.

Girls' Serge Skirts at $1.98
Full-plaited models; black or navy; waist band or with waist attached. Sizes 24 to 30 inch length.

Serge Gymnasium Bloomers—at $2.95
Made very strong and full; choice of navy or black. Sizes 10 to 20 years.

Wonderful Showing of Colored School Dresses
Including attractive plaids for girls 6 to 14 years. Specially priced for Monday at 79c, $1 and $1.50.

That "FRISBIE" Sale
Is the Talk of the Town



That's what it should be, for in it you can buy:—

15c "Frisbie" Collars for Men and Boys—nearly 150 styles, all fresh, new and perfect and in all sizes, at 6c

Men's "Frisbie" Shirts—colored and white Negligee; also Full Dress Shirts; usually to $3; sizes 13½ to 18; at 89c

Men's "Frisbie" White Laundered Dress and Full Dress Shirts—sizes 13½ to 18; usually to $1.50; at 49c

Note.—Entire stocks of the Searle Manufacturing Company, of Troy, N. Y. (who failed), comprising more than 1,000,000 collars and more than 40,000 shirts, were in this event when it began the other day.

"Quality" House Furnishings
Monday's Sale—Everything of Standard Make. No "Seconds"

75c Food Chopper—cuts medium, coarse, fine and pulverizes 59c
50c Roll-top Bread and Cake Boxes—white enamel or oak; medium size 39c
$1.50 Square Clothes Hamper—wooden bottom; at $1.30
60c Oval Clothes Basket—made of selected willow 39c
$3.75 Bassinettes for Babies—complete with stand; at $2.10
$3.89 Cereal Sets—15 pieces; nicely decorated; at $3.25
Set consits of 6 decorated cereal jars, stencilled with names of six cereals that are used every day; 6 spice jars, also stencilled with names; 1 oil bottle, 1 vinegar bottle and 1 covered salt box.
$1.60 Stepladder Chair—made of hardwood; natural finish; all parts firmly fastened; can be used either as chair or step-ladder $1.19
35c Garbage Can—with tight fitting cover and bail handles 23c
$2.25 Rotary Ash Sifter—fits over ash can; no escape of dust $1.69
$1.45 Galvanized Iron Ash Can—with black iron side protectors 98c
$1.65 Galvanized Iron Ash Can—same as above, but larger $1.10
$1.25 Stationary Washtub Covers—fit over two tubs; hardwood back strip and brass hinges 98c
65c Coffee Mills—with glass canister; holds 1 lb. coffee; grinds fine, medium or coarse; at 49c
$1.35 Kitchen Table—3 ft. long; well made; turned legs 98c
$1.10 Folding Ironing Table—well made; round edges; tops can be raised without collapsing the stand; table folds flat. Easy to put away when not in use 79c

Genuine "Royal Granite" Enamel Cooking Utensils
Usually to 50c; Sale 24c
Included are:
10 qt. Deep Dish Pans
4 qt. Tea Kettles
1½ qt. Double Rice or Cereal Boilers
8 qt. Preserving Kettles
10 qt. Preserving Kettles
2 qt. Berlin Saucepans with Covers
4 qt. Berlin Saucepans with Covers
6 qt. Berlin Saucepans with Covers
6 qt. Berlin Saucepots with Covers
Pieces Formerly 50c to 75c; Sale 35c
5 qt. Tea Kettles
2 qt. Double Rice or Cereal Boilers
14 qt. Preserving Kettles
8 qt. Berlin Saucepots with Covers
8 qt. Berlin Saucepans with Covers
10 qt. Water Pails
3 qt. Coffee Pots
Above sizes are "trade capacities."

Tremendously Successful Is Our
Pure Food Show & Harvest Festival

Demonstrations of the leading brands of Pure Foods and Groceries. COMPLIMENTARY PREMIUMS; samples to eat and take home. Low prices, quick service and prompt deliveries are some of the reasons for the big crowds in daily attendance
Mail Orders Filled. Telephone Chelsea 4000.

New Vegetables
NEW WHITE ONIONS—5-qt. basket 33c
NEW YELLOW ONIONS—new red onions; 5-qt. b. 28c
NEW YOUNG BEETS—5-qt. basket 28c
NEW YOUNG CARROTS—5-qt. basket 25c
NEW SWEET POTATOES—5-qt. basket 28c
NEW YELLOW TURNIPS—5-qt. basket 19c

Hams
ARMOUR'S SHIELD HAMS, Swift's Empire Hams, Squire's Sugar-Cured Hams; lb. 16c
CANVAS HAMS—Armour's Star Hams, Morris Supreme; Swift's Premium Hams, Dold's Westphalia Style Hams; lb. 20c

Bacon
SQUIRE'S CHESTER BACON—lb. 21c
SWIFT'S PREMIUM BACON—lb. 27c
DANAHY'S IRISH STYLE BACON—lb. 29c
ARMOUR'S STAR BACON—lb. 29c

RIPE OLIVES — Cajon brand fancy California olives; doz., $1.15; 3 tall cans 29c
CORNSTARCH — Fountain quality; makes delicious desserts, puddings, &c.; doz., 79c; 1-lb. package 7c
POTATOES—the best selections in the market; 120-lb. bag, $1.54; bu., 60-lb. bag, 79c; peck, 15 lbs. 22c
ICE CREAM SALT—No. 56 bag 49c
PURE OLIVE OIL—Odiva brand; imported from Italy; reg. 85c full quart can 65c
TOMATOES — H. & S. brand; case 2 doz., $1.88; doz., 94c; reg. 10c large can 8c
PORK AND PEAS—Lakeside brand; at half former price; doz., 60c; reg. 10c can 5c
MAMMOTH QUEEN OLIVES—reg. 24c bottle 15c

Fresh Fruits
GREEN APPLES—or pippin apples; 5-qt. basket 35c
LARGE, JUICY LEMONS—doz. 15c
WATERMELONS—sweet, ripe, juicy melons; each 35c
PINEAPPLES—ripe, delicious fruit; for preserving or dessert use; doz., $1.00; each 9c
COOKING PEARS—5-quart basket 32c
PEACHES—ripe, juicy fruit; large till 25c
FANCY CRABAPPLES—5-qt. basket 38c

Fresh Cereals
CRACKED WHEAT 10 lbs. 65c; 5 lbs. 33c
NEW FARINA 10 lbs. 53c; 5 lbs. 30c
FANCIEST HEAD RICE 10 lbs. 95c; 5 lbs. 45c
FRESH CORN-MEAL 10 lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 18c
ROLLED OATMEAL 10 lbs. 45c; 5 lbs. 24c
PINHEAD OATMEAL 10 lbs. 58c; 5 lbs. 30c
IMPORTED TAPIOCA 10 lbs. 76c; 5 lbs. 39c
PEARL BARLEY 10 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. 28c
STRAINED TOMATO—Redden brand doz., 39c; 3 reg. 5c cans 10c

Tetley's Teas
India-Ceylon, Formosa Oolong or Mixed Tea; ¼ or ½-lb lead packets; 5 lbs., $2.40; special, lb. 49c

Ox Tongues
FRESHLY SMOKED, TENDER YOUNG OX TONGUES—lb. 17½c

Special Package
Containing one 10c can Ammo, one 25c can Bath Amone, one 15c cake Eby's Celery Tar Soap; usually 50c; special for this sale 25c

Corn Flakes
HONEY CRISP BRAND—freshly toasted; 6 reg. 10c pkgs., 47c; reg. 10c package 8c
GOLD MEDAL BRAND—6 pkgs 29c; large package 5c
APPLE CIDER VINEGAR—gallon jug, 35c; large bottle 10c

Premium Flour
FOUNTAIN QUALITY BEST FAMILY PATENT—guaranteed equal to any higher priced brand in the market; bbl., $7.25; ½-bbl., $3.90; ¼-bbl. bag 94c
PURE SPICES — freshly ground ginger, mustard, cinnamon, pepper; lb. 25c
RYZON—the perfect baking powder; 1-lb. can, 35c; ½-lb. can, 18c; ¼-lb can 10c

Tea Specials
PLANTATION TEAS—green, black or mixed teas; 5-lb. caddy $2.75; lb. 60c
HOUSEHOLD TEAS—green or black; blended to order; 4 lbs., $1; lb. 25c
BEST FAMILY TEAS—green, black or mixed 5-lb. caddy, $1.65; 3 lbs., $1; lb. 35c

Coffee
Roasted freshly daily.
CIRCLE BLEND COFFEE—25-lb. drum, $5.50; 5 lbs., $1.10 lb. 22c
FANCY MARACAIBO COFFEE—10 lbs., $1.90; 5½ lbs., $1; lb 19c
GUADARALI BLEND COFFEE—25-lb. drum, $8.50; 10 lbs., $3.40; 3 lbs., $1; lb 35c
SELECTED SANTOS COFFEE—10 lbs., $1.75; 5¾ lbs., $1; lb 18c
PURE BREAKFAST COCOA—in bulk; 4 lbs., $1; lb 25c

Hecker's Flour
HECKER'S SUPERLATIVE FLOUR—bbl., $7.50; ½-bbl., $3.90; ¼-bbl. bag 94c
WHOLE PICKLING SPICES—lb. 24c
NEW CROP RICE—fancy small grain rice; 10 lbs., 60c; 5 lbs 32c

New Sweet Peas
Fountain quality; this season's new pack.
SIFTED EARLY JUNE SWEET PEAS—doz., $1.75; can 15c
SWEET MARROWFAT PEAS—doz., $1.25; 3 cans 32c

KREAM KRISP—for cooking, shortening and frying in place of butter or lard; large pail, 75c; medium pail, 38c; small pail 20c
Mustard Relish
For serving with meats, sandwiches, &c.; 6 jars, 29c; reg. 10c jar 5c
SAWTAY—for baking, frying, cooking and shortening; 5-lb. crock, $1.12; 1½-lb. jar, 34c; small jar 14c
MUELLER'S MACARONI, Spaghetti or Noodles; 6 packages, 57c; package 10c
CRISCO — for shortening, frying and general cooking purposes; extra large pail, $1.45; large pail, 95c; medium pail, 47c; small pail 24c

Sugar
BEST REFINED GRANULATED—10-lb. cotton bag, 58c; 25-lb. cotton bag $1.45
Sold at these special prices only with Grocery Orders.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, SUNDAY, SEPT. 12, 1915.

THE DOMINANCE OF THE DOLLAR.

CANNING, somewhat overestimating the part he played in the series of events that led to the proclaiming of the Monroe Doctrine, said that he had "called a New World into existence to redress the balance of the old." To redress the balance of Old World exchange, some of the chief men among the bankers and financiers of England and France have come to New York, hoping, in conference with American bankers, to establish a New World credit applicable to their purpose and sufficient for its accomplishment. As when ALEXANDER HAMILTON "smote the rock of the national "credit and abundant streams of rev- "enue gushed forth," so we may feel confident that when in the conference of the foreign and the American bankers there comes about a meeting of minds, the enormous credit resources of this country will become available for clearing the channels of commerce of the obstructions that threaten to embarrass our export trade.

It is believed in London and Paris, and the opinion is held in financial circles here, that an arrangement of short term credits would afford only temporary relief. To meet the need in view, the accommodation must extend beyond any conceivable prolongation of the war in its present degree of intensity, and account must be taken, too, of the period of depression and financial unreadiness which will ensue upon the close of the war, making it necessary that there be due allowance for recuperation. American bankers will be able to advise the visiting financiers whether and under what conditions moderately long time obligations could be issued here that would be attractive to American investors. The banks can do much, but to be entirely satisfactory and effective the plan must have the co-operation of the investing public. In that way the urgent need growing out of the unbalanced condition of our foreign trade can be met and provision made against a recurrence of severe disturbances in the exchange market.

With the longer view, and to meet the requirements of our commerce in the great future that awaits it, the Federal Reserve Board has taken a step which it would hardly be too much to say marks the coming of age of our banking system in its relation to American trade. In organizing the Federal Reserve system provision was made to bring into use for the first time on a large scale in this country the system of acceptances long ago established on the other side of the Atlantic. The board declares that it has been its aim "to create "for the American acceptance, that is "dollar exchange, a dominating posi- "tion in the world market." In the opinion of the board, "the banking "facilities of the United States should "be used for carrying import and "export transactions for foreign coun- "tries, just as Europe up to now "carried by its acceptances the im- "port and export transactions of the "United States." With this end in view the Federal Reserve Banks, in dealing with American bankers' acceptances, will give facilities to member banks which will enable them greatly to enlarge their power and their usefulness in respect to foreign trade. It is the purpose of the board to grant liberal conditions for the renewal of drafts of this nature in order that foreign countries where conditions are now much disturbed may "have ample time to procure the "necessary cover against the accept- "ances drawn by them." It may not follow that a special class of acceptance houses will spring up here, like those which have so long existed in London. Our great banks in special departments will be able to make provision for this new class of business.

But the effect will be very great, it will be lasting. The board has in mind not so much relief for present strained conditions as a broad provision for that vast expansion of our ocean trade that is bound to come. In a sense we shall engage in a struggle against England, the struggle for the dominance of the dollar in the great exchange market where the pound has so long been supreme. But it is a struggle in which the only weapon used will be one forced into the hands of our bankers by the natural growth of our power to produce, to sell, and to buy. The confusion of trade currents due to the war will be merely the occasion, not the cause, of putting the dollar exchange into the place of dominance which in time was certain to be its own. In its relation to foreign commerce our banking practice has been characterized by immaturity. We have been content to make use of the facilities provided by others, to follow the easy custom of necessity adopted by smaller countries whose development is only just beginning. We have passed that stage, we are certain to have a foreign commerce much greater than that of any other country and we cannot yet grasp its future immensity. Our development would be lopsided, unsymmetrical, if our banking system did not keep pace with the growth of our industrial production. Our wealth puts us in a position where we shall be abundantly able to finance our own trade, and the reorganization of our banking machinery makes it easy to create the needed facilities.

For one thing, we shall not be hampered by that condition of which we have heard so much, that we are a debtor nation. There have been times when the volume of our foreign obligations was undoubtedly very great, although we suppose it has been customarily much exaggerated. We are no longer a debtor nation in any degree or any sense that need impede our advance to the position of financial dominance. The amount of our foreign debt has been very much reduced, it has been brought within altogether manageable proportions, quite insignificant when compared with the sum of our national wealth. The annual rate of increase of our wealth, too, will be more rapid because of the diminished remittances of interest money. If we were still a debtor nation to the extent usually accepted and believed twenty-five years ago, our bankers would go to London to confer about the state of exchange, French and English bankers would not come here. It is because we have actually moved forward to the first place that these conferences are held in New York.

DEAN VAN AMRINGE.

The popularity of Dean VAN AMRINGE is not easily to be expressed in moderate terms. A college generation is four years. When he retired from active labors in 1910, at the age of 75 years, Professor VAN AMRINGE had been the most popular man at Columbia for twelve and a half such generations. For fifty years freshmen and sophomores had sung and shouted his praises, juniors and seniors had accorded him a measure of affectionate esteem which very few instructors ever enjoy. He began as instructor at Columbia immediately after his graduation, and he entered the old college as long ago as 1856. His popularity was clearly not due to excessive amiability. He was a strict disciplinarian. In the famous college song of JOHN KENDRICK BANGS, quoted in the obituary notice of the Dean in yesterday's TIMES, it is duly proclaimed, in the composite freshman voice of half a century, that

> The sight of VAN AM raised my hat from my head,
> And the sound of his voice often filled me with dread.

But there is ample testimony that in his consistent association of fairness with authority, in personal force, in sympathy, as well as in the extent and variety of his acquirements and his inborn pedagogical ability, he was "one man picked out of ten thousand." In no large sense was Dean VAN AMRINGE a public character in New York. He was essentially an educator, and although he was deeply interested in the affairs of the Protestant Episcopal Church and a member of some of the larger clubs, most of his activities were confined to the university with which he was connected all his life, for his retirement five years ago did not serve to sever his connections with Columbia. He was still "VAN AM" to every freshman. Columbia, however, plays a large part in the affairs of New York, and to be a distinguished personage there is to be more or less of a public personage in town. It may be said that everybody knew about VAN AM and many thousands knew him. The community will share in the university's loss.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

The vote of 118 to 33 by which the Constitutional Convention adopted the revised Constitution represents in effect, if not in proportion, the public sentiment of the State. The cardinal policies of reform, reorganization, and reconstruction were approved by a majority of the delegates, Republican and Democratic. The remolding of the organic law has been accomplished in a spirit of statesmanship, with an eye to the people as a whole; and of bigoted partisanship there has been singularly little, though that little has been vocally industrious. The convention has shown in its discussions and its action intellectual distinction, knowledge of lawmaking and Constitution-making, appreciation of the weaknesses and defects of government under the present system, and courage in remedying abuses. Born of a feeble mandate, regarded doubtfully, hopelessly, or cynically at first by many well-wishers to reform and rather indifferently by the public, it won its way into general favor by its deliberations and its work; and that work, we believe, will be accepted by the people whose re-establishment in power it plans.

First be the proposed new Constitution praised for what it does not contain. If it includes some prescriptions that might better have been left to the Legislature, its makers have avoided what may be called the Oklahoma jumble-and-jungle fashion, the larding of the Constitution with statute matter, the insertion of ephemeral political, social, and economic cure-alls and whimsies, an encyclopaedia of crank notions instead of a fundamental act, dealing with fundamentals, avoiding excrescences, and simple enough to be understanded of the people.

Prime and primary of the changes is the sweeping away of the huddle of 152 commissions, boards, bureaus, and what not wherein administrative and executive instrumentalities escape responsibility, avoid effectiveness, promote waste, bungle, confuse, conflict, squander. Instead of that anarchy or polyarchy, fat with patronage, impotent of co-ordination, a refuge for "the boys," instead of that fluid distribution of function, these divided agencies will be concentrated in seventeen departments, of which the heads of ten are immediately appointed and removable by the Governor. It would be simpler, it would be better, if all were; but let us be grateful for what we get. So, if the real short ballot, with only the names of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, be regarded for the moment as a counsel of perfection, the removal of the Secretary of State and the State Treasurer from the list of elective officers and the abolition of the post of State Engineer and Surveyor are fruitful forward steps. Let us hope that the working of the new system will be so satisfactory that in time the Attorney General and the Controller may be made appointive officers; but the shorter ballot and the systematization of departments (and the Legislature is forbidden to establish new ones) means a notable improvement in the State Government, the change of hidden, vague, shifty, and unaccountable administration into seen, understood, responsible. Within a widened sphere of activities the Governor governs as well as rules. The people know whom to blame and whom to praise. They will not have to kick blindly in the dark when the business of the State is mismanaged.

Important for responsible government also is the annual executive budget. There will be no more higgledepiggledy appropriations made by the Legislature with no adequate knowledge of what the revenues yield or the departments need, appropriations from which the Governor can prune the superfluous and vicious items after adjournment. Before the Legislature meets, each head of a department will make an itemized list of the expenditures he deems necessary. After careful study and public hearings the Governor will send to the Legislature a budget, a full detailed statement of estimated revenue and expenditure. The Governor and heads of departments may appear, they must if summoned, before either house of the Legislature, to be heard or questioned about the budget. And the Legislature may diminish or knock out but cannot increase an appropriation.

Instead of hasty, logrolling methods of appropriation, and the emergency message in the dying hours of the session, an open book of income and expense, deliberate study and discussion: spending the people's money in the light.

The executive budget, the shorter ballot, and administrative reorganization plan are enough in themselves to justify and carry the new Constitution. They bring a memorable abatement, if not the absolute end of "Venezuelan" government. They bring system out of confusion. They make inaccountability accountable.

Of momentous value are the provisions to simplify and shorten civil procedure, relieve the congestion of the courts, prevent delays of justice. There has been grave and just complaint of the chicane of lawyers, the oppression of poor litigants, the forest of statutes in which technicality tangles right. Legislatures, not courts, are to blame or most to blame. The new Constitution orders the next Legislature to enact at its first session a short and simple civil practice act. This it cannot alter save at five-year intervals and after report by a commission, unless the Judges of the Court of Appeals and Supreme Court, with whom rests the sole power of making rules for civil practice, so request. Rigid and exact rules of court take the place of the headless, tailless, and middleless existing Code of Civil Procedure. This is a far-reaching law reform, supplemented by an increase in the number of Court of Appeals Judges and other means of facilitating justice.

The additional limitations on the passing of private and local bills by the Legislature, and the substitution of serial for sinking fund bonds, are among many excellencies of the document just engrossed. Some provisions against which a considerable opposition has been stirred will particularly commend themselves to persons with no axe to grind. The measure of home rule, for instance, irritating in the extreme to certain special interests and associations, is undeniably for public advantage. If New York school teachers, instead of lobbying at Albany, have only the city, the Board of Estimate, to look to for their pay, the taxpayers will be gratified and the schools may be improved. And how is discipline to be maintained in the police so long as it can play the Court of Appeals against the Commissioner? Some of the ruralists object to the tax article. Just assessments, equalization of assessments, State control of the assessments on personal and intangible property: what is there to object to in these? Valuations and assessments absurdly high here, absurdly low there. Who will openly defend such a practice?

The Constitutional Convention has done its task well and nobly. To have served in it will be regarded as an honor. It was rich in talent and in character. It was its good fortune and that of the State that ELIHU ROOT was its commanding figure. He could not help being first, far beyond comparison. His learning, his extraordinary intellectual powers, his crystalline reason and genius of expression—one of his convention speeches is sure to be in every school "speaker"—have been at their best. His influence, it might almost be said his authority, on the floor was incomparable. The new Constitution, with no slighting of the many able men in the convention, is in a sense a monument of the wisdom and the potent personality of Mr. ROOT. Great in many respects and ways, he has proved himself greatest in this, that he does not dwell in the generation of political practice and ideals with which he grew up, but shares the aspirations and hopes of the young men.

CARRANZA'S REPLY.

The reply of CARRANZA is just what it was expected to be. There is often a flamboyant quality in these Spanish-American state papers which tends to bewilder the sedate minds of Northerners, and translation of Spanish, into English is a difficult task which is not always well performed; but we know that CARRANZA has rejected the friendly offices of the United States and the Latin-American republics. Amid the florid and redundant verbiage of the First Chief's note, in its English form, its main purport is revealed clearly enough. He will not recognize the right of the other revolutionary leaders to join in a conference with him to determine means to restore peace. He will not recognize the right of Brazil, Argentina, and Chile, Uruguay and Guatemala, and the United States of America to give advice on Mexican affairs, to initiate any movement to save the stricken republic, because, in his own words, that recognition "would "impair profoundly the independence "of the republic and would establish "the precedent of foreign interference "in the determination of its interior "affairs." He ignores the fact that the good offices of friendly nations were proffered for the sole reason that the independence of the republic was already "profoundly impaired," and he obstinately refuses to heed the advice of the intermediaries in spite of the fact that the danger to Mexico's sovereignty may thereby be greatly increased and the time when its interior affairs must be taken in hand by some stronger Power, bent upon the pacification of the country, brought appreciably nearer.

CARRANZA boasts that he conquered HUERTA; as he chooses to express it, "Constitutionalism, headed by the "First Chief, overcame the usurper "who commanded the greatest army "which the republic had had up to that "time." But the military triumphs of the Constitutionalists in the war against HUERTA were due to the native military skill of FRANCISCO VILLA, his prodigious courage and tireless energy, while CARRANZA bided his time in the quiet solitudes of Sonora, and the final defeat of HUERTA was due entirely to the action of the United States Government in stopping his supply of arms and ammunition. With the quarrels of VILLA and CARRANZA this country has had nothing to do. They have, however, prolonged the war and brought Mexican matters to a deadlock. When VILLA was defeated at Leon, some months ago, it was generally hoped here that CARRANZA would be able to establish a Government deserving of official recognition. But VILLA did not stay beaten. CARRANZA has established no Government worthy of the name. He has, instead, increased his army of publicity experts in this country and conducted here a Carranzista propaganda of large proportions. Controlling the cables from Vera Cruz and Tampico, he has placed an embargo on all dispatches, so that the Red Cross agents, working to save Mexican people from starvation, have been compelled to send their reports by mail as far as Galveston. The services of the land wires in Northern Mexico being hopelessly deranged, we are getting no information from the centre of the country except through Carranzista agencies. We have no direct proof of the reported successes of CARRANZA'S soldiers, but we know well enough what a mess he has made of his pretended control in the northeastern part of Mexico.

Nevertheless, in declining the Pan-American invitation to a general conference of all Mexican factions, CARRANZA invites the mediators to meet with him to consider the recognition of his Government. It has generally been understood that, in the event of CARRANZA declining to take part in a conference with the other revolutionary chiefs, preparations would be made to hold the conference without him. But neither Secretary LANSING nor the Latin-American diplomats are officially committed to this course. There is a rumor that CARRANZA'S new invitation will be considered, perhaps favorably, that the dalliance with him will be prolonged. But to what purpose? All the great European Powers have interests in Mexico. They have enormous claims to present. The just claims of American citizens will amount to a much larger sum of money. Indemnity must be paid for the sacrifice of the lives of innocent noncombatants. The day of reckoning cannot be much longer postponed. If CARRANZA really can prove his possession of controlling power in Mexico it will be well to give him an opportunity to produce the proofs. But does any one who has followed the recent course of events believe that he would dare to leave his well-guarded retreat in Vera Cruz to confer with the intermediaries on the northern border? He is, as usual, sparring for time. He continues to believe, like some of the more important occupants of the seats of the mighty, that the United States Government will stand no end of fooling.

To Reduce Automobile Accidents.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The claim that nine out of ten accidents are caused by careless driving is true, but how would a license cure carelessness? Does a driver stop to think he is licensed before running a man down? Assuredly not. The examination of applicants for a license is for a knowledge of manipulation of the machine only; it is not an examination as to temperament, to select cool, prudent men with nerve. Consequently, while the nine out of ten accidents might be reduced to eight or even six, it would not cure the evil. Frequently the writer has seen—and so have all—an automobile dash through a crowd, narrowly missing many and frightening all.

It is not "up to" the pedestrian pursuing his peaceful way to be constantly on a strained watch lest some careless, heedless driver shall knock him down. He would need eyes in every direction when crossing the street.

The auto driver can see exactly where he is going, and it is entirely his fault if he hits a person. Licenses or speed limits are of small account. The only cure is to make every driver personally responsible for every accident. A law making the driver alone responsible, unless it could be clearly shown that it was entirely the fault of the pedestrian, would clear up matters and decrease accidents 95 per cent. SILAS TUTTLE.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 9, 1915.

A Trip to America.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At the moment of my departure for France, my dear, heroic country, I fervently desire to express my gratitude and affection to the American people. I cannot leave this free, hospitable land without great emotion. I shall take great pleasure in affirming, at Paris, the profound sympathy for France in the United States and assure my countrymen that the love of America for France is greater now than at any time in the history of concord and friendship of the two great peoples.

In leaving the United States, one thought above all comes to my mind: although so many Americans visit Europe, very few Europeans visit America. The education of a European gentleman is not complete without a trip to Athens and Rome to study the magnificent vestiges of the past. I also believe this is good. I admire the antique, the past, but also the modern, the future. If a trip to America were likewise taken, it would serve as a lesson of energy, initiation, and practicability—three qualities so necessary in our age. I shall try to make this idea enter into the programs of our universities. I shall ask that scholarship be given for New York, as one gives the scholarship of art for Rome. To come here, to live here, is to become more of a man.

New York, Sept. 10, 1915. JULES BOIS.

The Suffrage Posters' Intention.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"J. M. S." in THE TIMES of Sept. 8 speaks of suffragists using on their van at Broadway and 157th Street posters containing paragraphs from speeches by Elihu Root and G. W. Wickersham. He says "as they stand they are intended to mislead those who read them."

As I am responsible for the posters, perhaps he will be kind enough to believe me when I say that they are intended to do nothing of the kind. They are not taken from anti-woman suffrage speeches, but from speeches glorifying and praising liberty and universal woman suffrage, and if the full speeches could have been put on posters they would present even better arguments for woman suffrage. The posters state that Mr. Root and Mr. Wickersham are anti-suffragists. They intend to show, and do show, the insincerities of these gentlemen's high-sounding eulogies of self-government and political liberty. The Women's Political Union never says in words or on posters anything that it does not believe is true, and it endeavors conscientiously to find out the truth.

ELIZABETH SELDEN ROGERS.

New York, Sept. 11, 1915.

Credit for a Photograph.

The photograph of Antonio Scotti printed on Page 11 of today's Magazine Section of THE NEW YORK TIMES is by Mishkin.

RETROSPECTION.

The days have now long vanished since we two
Walked hand in hand throughout life's winding ways.
Nay, not so long! But still it seems that you
Have not been long content to pass the days
In solitude. I wish you happiness.
I wish it from my heart for you—and yet,
Since we *were* one, I wonder more or less,
O wife who once was mine—can you forget?

I longed for children once. Now I am glad
None came to us. For what, alas! could be
Than that more bitter, pitiful, and sad—
Childhood bereft of love and unity
In parentage! Now it is better far
That the years passed and left us childless. Yet
The dreams we dreamed, ere things were as they are!
"Whom God hath joined"—tell me, can you forget?

Sometimes I think when we agreed to part
We broke a higher law than man's may be.
Can you forget? Since kisses leave no mark,
Mine are but phantoms that no eye can see.
Another's arms encircle you at will;
His lips press yours; the law approves; and yet
Do you not feel my phantom kisses still?
O life once bound to mine—*can* you forget?

BEATRICE BARRY.

THE MILITIA OF TODAY.

The Added Enthusiasm of the Plattsburg Men Might Give It New Life.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The writer wishes business and family matters had permitted him to attend the Plattsburg encampment. It was an admirable experiment, patriotically planned and efficiently carried out by the army authorities and the citizen students. The few National Guardsmen who criticise it in a carping spirit are making a great mistake. It was only an experiment, while the National Guard has long existed and must be regarded as permanent until something better is in operation—something established by law.

The average militia regiment, if one may judge from observation in several States, was, before 1898, lax in discipline, inefficient for practical military purposes, and dominated not so much by a desire to defend the country by becoming proficient in soldiering as to be a successful social institution. The annual encampment centred in a day of fuss and feathers, pomp and ceremony. In the particular camp of which I saw the most, the men were supposed to keep sober enough on that day to show with some degree of credit before their women folk, but the rest of the time they were a nuisance to the neighborhood and a danger to themselves.

The volunteer State organization which served in the Spanish war was, as all know, built around the militia skeleton, generally with a regular army Lieutenant Colonel, but otherwise preserving its identity and substantially its whole commissioned personnel. A struggle in every case immediately ensued—sometimes open and scandalous, sometimes quiet and almost imperceptible—between the State and national military ideals. In proportion to the severity of the test created by active service, in company with United States regular troops, cowards and incompetents were weeded out and men of character and ability substituted in positions of authority. The effect was often revolutionary, and although the good results obtained were not all permanent, yet they left their mark. The militia is still greatly open to criticism, but the standards of discipline and efficiency are far higher than before.

The writer, who served seven months in the Spanish war and five years in the New York militia, has grown to believe that the United States must adopt some form of general military training. However, it is not a simple thing to change the slowly formed conceptions of a whole people. To be sure, all men of suitable age are legally subject to military service, but an actual approach to the ideal of universality in the matter of training, let alone compulsory service afterward, will meet vigorous opposition, and the result can be attained only through some violent shock like another war, or by slow stages and at the end of an active publicity campaign.

Even after a system of universal training and service is established, it will not become effective as a defense for at least five years. Meanwhile, those whose eyes have been opened are rightly concentrating on increased numbers, material, and efficiency for the existing organizations, namely, the regular army of the United States and the National Guard. The immediate problem for the patriotic citizen is therefore how he can personally best serve the present system. Mayor Mitchel says that it is futile to rely upon volunteer armies in case of need, and he is right. Nevertheless, he would doubtless be quick to agree that until we have installed a new order of things the existing (volunteer) militia must be aided, for it is certainly better than nothing. As General Wood has frequently said, it is, in fact, part of our present first line of defense.

The 2,000 citizens who are sacrificing their 1915 vacation will, if they are honest with themselves, know that they have not done enough. To the extent of the knowledge they have acquired they are trustees for the country. They have trained, but they are not in the service. They would nearly all volunteer in case of war. It will be interesting to see whether they will volunteer, without the excitement and spur of a great crisis, in time of peace. They should make valuable members of the State militia. The eyes of the whole nation were on them at Plattsburg, and they had numerous incentives to do their part. Are they equal to the prosaic, inconspicuous, and routine task of devoting one or two evenings a week through five business years, and part of a vacation every Summer or two, to the end that the National Guard shall be the better for their enthusiasm, their new ideas, and their new blood? VETERAN.

New York, Sept. 8, 1915.

Safe Delivery for Foreign Mail.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is one phase of submarine warfare which has not received sufficient attention; that is, the loss of mail. To me it seems that this involves distress and injury, both direct and indirect, almost equal to that caused by loss of life, and I believe very little thought on the matter will bear me out. Could not this serious matter be remedied if mails were carried in special, very small, swift steamers carrying no freight or passengers except the crew and Post Office officials?

These vessels might be painted some vivid color and fly a special flag which would unquestionably denote the vessel's character and mission. These international mail steamers should be immune from attack or delay by international agreement. Their cost could be to some extent defrayed by an extra special stamp, a war tax, which would be no doubt willingly paid by anxious merchants and relatives. GEORGE ANDREWS.

Mariner's Harbor, S. I., Sept. 10, 1915.

Women at the Wheel.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One of your correspondents, denying that it takes any great strength to drive an automobile, which is true, asserts that, therefore, women should have the same right as men to drive.

The right to drive an automobile should not be conditioned, it seems to me, on the mere ability to steer. What does the average woman, who prides herself on her ability to handle her own machine, know about its complicated mechanism? Who, in case of an emergency, would feel as safe behind a woman chauffeur as behind a man?

It is unreasonable to contend that the "real test" of a woman's ability to drive a machine is found in the small number of accidents befalling female drivers; every one knows the proportion of women driving their own machines is ridiculously small in comparison with the number of male drivers.

F. C. LOCKE.

Monticello, N. Y., Sept. 9, 1915.

A War Relief Fund at Sydney.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A letter has just reached me from my sister in Sydney, Australia, with the news that the amount of money collected on "Australian Day," July 31, up to 8 P. M., for the sick, wounded, and the families of Australian soldiers now on active service was $1,410,000. This was for the one day in the City of Sydney alone. Sydney is the capital of the State of New South Wales, and has about 600,000 inhabitants. This enormous sum speaks volumes for the patriotism and sacrifices which the dominions of the British Empire beyond the seas are making to wipe out militarism in Europe.

B. B. VALLENTINE.

New York, Sept. 10, 1915.

Should Stenographers Marry?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is not his knowledge of the art of shorthand that has kept Mr. Macalpine from advancement in business. It is the fact that he is a married man, afraid of losing his job. If he had left the ladies alone, as I do, and spent a little more time on looking around, with an occasional well-placed threat to his employer, backed up by a large freedom of movement and the ability to ship at a moment's notice, he would obtain advancement either in this or some other country, and he might even give his employer a few sleepless nights.

BACHELOR PRIVATE SECRETARY.

New York, Sept. 10, 1915.

"AH, IF THE HEARTS THAT BLED!"

A Dead Soldier's Letter to His Mother, and a Friendly Englishman's View of European Feeling About America.

By JOHN WINFIELD SCOTT.

East Orange, N. J., Sept. 10, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In May, I received a letter from a beloved friend whom I met in the antipodes, a noble-minded Englishman who lives in London, and visits me here. The letter is of such vivid interest to mankind now, that I should be unworthy of his love and the respect of our kind did I not print this:

May —, 1915.

My Dear Mr. Scott: • • • I had to cable the sad news that my only brother had been killed on May —. On the same day a cousin of mine, ——, was also killed. • • • He was engaged to an American girl; further, he was an only son. Since then I have lost my three best friends that I had left, all killed, and another cousin, ——.

Europe is indeed in a horrible condition; it is bad enough in England, but the losses and misery are infinitely worse in France, Belgium, Serbia, Russia, Germany, and Austria. I don't think the United States realizes the condition of affairs much yet. Another thing which I don't believe they realize, and which I can speak straight out to you about, in view of our mutual great friendship, is the anger which is rising in all Europe against the United States. Not only are the Germans and Austrians angry, but so are the Allies; the latter not so much angry as bitter and scornful, particularly the French, but also, I fear, the British. It is a great pity and a serious matter.

Undoubtedly the position of the United States is very difficult and delicate, and undoubtedly individual Americans in large numbers are doing magnificent work in helping the suffering and starving, particularly in Belgium and Serbia. But the fact remains that all the talking 'round and 'round facts and never doing anything, which seems to delight your politicians, is most irritating.

Nothing will stop this war now until one side or the other is completely victorious. The best thing for the idealist to do is to make up his mind to that. Then read all the evidence he can for and against both sides and make up his mind which side he backs, and stick to it. I assure you, a pro-German—if he had become so after sifting the evidence for and against both sides as to who was in the right or wrong in this conflict—would not be so incomprehensible and irritating by a long way as a man like Bryan. Bryan might do very well in the millennium, but he is a bit too "previous" or else out of date just now.

Possibly I am being very unjust. We have our duty clear before us, the whole empire is in danger, and it is easy for us to see and know that we have got to give our last ounce of strength and our last penny, if necessary, to winning. For the United States it is very different. It is perhaps quite natural that the Americans should look on from the distance of 4,000 miles and be unable to realize in any way as we realize, and, therefore, be willing to sell anything they can to the highest bidder among those who are foolish enough to waste their time fighting. I must confess to having been annoyed by the main moral pointed out in the first New York paper I received after the Lusitania incident: Under a picture of the ship in huge black type was, "Lusitania, cost $8,000,000, sunk by torpedo, cost $4,000."

The obvious moral being: Oh, dear, what a waste of beautiful dollars.

I am staying this week-end with my sister, whose husband was killed in ——. She is working in a Red Cross Hospital.

I think the war may go on a long time yet—I expect well into next year anyway. The Germans and Austrians combined are losing at least 250,000 men a month, they have over four million hors du combat, so we know they cannot keep on forever, but it will be a tremendously difficult and expensive job driving them back through Belgium. I am thankful that my brother was killed by fair means and not foul. He was killed in open attack when charging the German trenches.

He was a fine chap and came home to join the army directly war was declared. He knew he was going into a big battle, and I think he felt he would be killed, for he wrote and left a letter in his pocket addressed to his mother, only to be sent if he was killed. It is a fine letter, and I think you would like to read it, so I will copy it from a copy I have. It shows you, anyway, that we are fighting for what we think is right.

[The letter.]

May —, 1915.

Dearest Mother:

We are in for a very big fight tomorrow, so I am going to leave this note in my pocket and it will only get to you if I am knocked out. I just want to say good-bye, mother dear. I have had a very happy time of it and the nicest lot of near relations that a man was ever blessed with. Don't be sorry for me—it is not every one who has the privilege of dying for all he thinks worth while in the world, and this old world without British influence for good and without you dear people would be a poor place to live in. We are fighting for very high ideals—justice, honesty and fair play as among nations, for the teaching of Christ as against those of the devil.

It is an unselfish cause and one for which I am very proud to be fighting. I know you will be sad and I would not have it otherwise, but you can comfort yourself with the thought that you too have had to make a sacrifice for the noblest possible cause.

My best love to Father.

Your very loving son.

That having been written by a man just going into battle, will show you what we, anyway, feel about what we are gladly even dying for.

May I lay this letter, through THE TIMES, upon the hearts of Americans? He who made life alone may trace speech or steer it to its haven.

JOHN WINFIELD SCOTT.

A SCHOOL FOR OFFICERS.

One Way to Train a Corps of Commanders for Our Reserve Forces.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I call the attention of your readers to the fact that Eighth Coast Defense Command, Coast Artillery Corps, N. G. N. Y., is still in the old armory at Ninety-fourth Street and Park Avenue. The published report of the school for officers stated that it would be held in the new armory at Jerome Avenue and Kingsbridge Road. A substantial number of men who are interested traveled up there and then were compelled to turn back to Ninety-fourth Street to see the commanding officer.

The very earnestness with which the double journey was made and the number of men making it show that men are looking for just such an opportunity as this school presents. It is one of the co-ordinating links between the student or business men's camp and the National Guard. Many of those who were present at Plattsburg will undoubtedly be glad to know of it.

There can be no doubt that there is a large class of men, especially those in the engineering profession, who, through education and instinct, would be specially fitted in time of emergency to become officers in the coast artillery. They would, however, in most cases lack the military training and artillery technique, and it is to supply this need for officers on one side, and training on the other, that this course is planned.

It is planned to have them enlist in the organization and progress just as fast as their individual abilities will permit, in doing which they will give the Guard itself an impetus, being minds trained to study and therefore to assimilate rapidly the book work, at the same time going a long way to make the Guard what it promises to be—a school for officers and soldiers. These men, because of previous training, both military and civil, (college men, engineers, and other professions,) will attend the lectures for officers given by regular army inspector instructors, and will cover the ground much more rapidly than usual. They will take the War Department examination in November and May, and on passing the basic course will form a list from which officers may be chosen for the National Guard and for volunteer or reserve forces.

This plan will probably attract men who have heretofore thought they were too busy to join the Guard. It may suggest ways and means to other organizations for adding to the military effectiveness of the State. It is a real thing. The first men already have commenced work.

Those who are interested may communicate with the commanding officer, Eighth Coast Defense Command, Ninety-fourth Street and Park Avenue, or may call at the armory in person on Wednesday evenings.

SAMUEL T. STEWART, Captain C. A. C.

New York, Sept. 10, 1915.

Quotations as an Argument.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I regret that I have not seen the suffrage van alluded to by "J. M. S.," and so know nothing about the particular quotations from Mr. Root and Mr. Wickersham, to which he objected so strenuously. But I do know that all quotations are misleading, just as all statistics are misleading, to one side or the other. It is almost impossible to write anything—speech, letter, article, book, play, essay, or poem—about a subject which really interests one without allowing a few purple patches to creep in here and there, which seem all right because of their surroundings, and which very often are all right because of the way they are qualified.

JAMES R. KEENE TAYLOR.

New York, Sept. 9, 1915.

Girls Who Court the Men.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wonder that no one seems to have even hinted at what I believe is responsible more than any one thing for so many splendid unmarried women.

Is it not a fact that the men want to be courted rather than to do the courting themselves these days? The girls who ask the men to take them motoring or boating, and even ask for the next dance, and who call them up all hours of the day or night, waylay them on the street, (accidently, of course,) make eyes—are they not the girls the men either marry or judge the rest of us by? A BACHELOR BUSINESS GIRL.

New York, Sept. 10, 1915.

Letters to the Editor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I always turn to your correspondents' column with the expectation of finding something interesting, something instructive, and something to help both myself and my neighbors to help each other. I like it, moreover, for the new ideas it is sure to bring each day. MARGARET JUST.

New York, Sept. 10, 1915.

PATRIOTISM IN ENGLAND.

The Soldiers Know Their Duty and Believe Firmly in the Cause.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE of July 25 contains the report of an interview with Mrs. Gertrude Atherton, in which she states that the very poor, the plebeians, have never fought for England unless coerced. Such words as these, coming from the lips of so distinguished a woman as Gertrude Atherton, are misleading in the extreme, and greatly conducive to convey a wrong impression to the people of the United States.

I feel that I am only voicing the views of my countrymen and countrywomen by respectfully contradicting Mrs. Atherton. We, in England, who have watched this war—I may say have been of it—since the beginning, can prove that our men, one and all, need no coercion when the time comes to defend their country, their kin, and their honor. They only need to be wanted and they are there.

When the facts are carefully reviewed, it is shown that nearly four million men, of all classes, have voluntarily offered their lives for England during the present war. To say that there is not one of these but would willingly be conquered by the Germans, and that their boast for years has been that they couldn't be worse off if they were, is not only untrue, but it casts an aspersion on the English as a community. Moreover, it is false to say that our lower and middle classes feel and resent the "arrogance of the upper classes." There are Socialists, of course, who do not believe in "class" at all; and just at the present time there is only one class. How long this democratic policy will lass is only—using a historic phrase—to wait and see.

But every Englishman today is a "gentleman," and every Englishwoman is a gentlewoman, and I challenge Mrs. Atherton, or any one else, to refute this statement. We do what we do voluntarily. We give without compulsion, or coercion, our sons, husbands, fathers, brothers, property, personal effects, labor, all that we feel is needed, and all that we can spare. Should we, I ask, do this if we were careless as to whether we were conquered by Germany, or not?

It is true there are miles of unnecessary advertising posters in the streets of London, calling men to arms, and pointing out what is every Englishman's duty. But our men know their duty without these, only they do not wear their intentions to fight on their coat sleeves. Our fighting men are modest men and want no "send-off" to battle.

There are, also, recruiting meetings held at nearly every vantage point, but the aud

CIRCUS THRILLS AT PIPING ROCK

Squadron A Men Perform Daredevil Feats of Wild West at Hospital Benefit.

INDIANS CUT UP CAPERS

Pony Express, Roman Chariot Race, and Machine Gun Drill Features—Dance After Night Performance.

A military tournament, circus, and Wild West show, all in one, was the attraction for society yesterday at the old horse show grounds of the Piping Rock Club, Locust Valley, L. I. There were two performances, the first at 3:30 o'clock and the second at 8:30. The proceeds are to be devoted to the Nassau Hospital at Mineola.

The entertainment was given by the members of Squadron A, New York's famous cavalry organization, which includes many daredevil riders. Troop A went down to Piping Rock on Friday, completely equipped with camping outfits, and pitched camp in military style just back of the show grounds, decorated with flags and bunting.

Last night the performance was held under the glare of electric and calcium lights, and the hot weather brought out a large contingent of society from the North Shore and the Meadow Brook colony. There was dancing afterward at the clubhouse, and many dinners were given preceding the night event.

The sun shone relentlessly on the afternoon crowd, but the women came prepared for the unusual September weather ,and sunshades of varied hues and shapes and Turkish veils protected their complexions. There were many society children present, who shrieked with laughter over the antics of the Indians, who were stripped to their waists, daubed with war paint, and decked out in feathers.

There was much patriotic enthusiasm shown at the beginning of the program, during the cavalry drill, when the Stars and Stripes were unfuled, and the Squadron A band played the national air, while the entire audience rose and cheered. Later the machine guns rattled away in a realistic but sham encounter.

Thrills were in abundance throughout the program, with such startling numbers as a Roman chariot race, machine gun drill, the pony express, and a real Wild West show, in which Deadwood, a small coach, was attacked by the Indians, but rescued later by the cowboys and troopers.

The chief of the cowboys, who drove off the Indians, much to the delight of young America in the assembly, was First Sergeant Rodman Gilder. First Lieutenant Latham R. Reed was chief of the Indians, whose get-up and yells were so realistic. First Sergeant Colgate Hoyt, Jr., was in command of the troopers.

J. Norris Thorne, Benjamin S. Young, and Henry P. Toler rode the horses in the high jumps and fancy riding. Graham Fahys was in charge of the machine gun drill.

Members of the Executive Committee included W. M. Baldwin, Beekman Winthrop, and George E. Fahys, and Mr. Fahys, E. P. Moore, E. Mortimer Ward and Joseph H. Cecil Lyon were members of the Committee on Grounds and Arrangements. Mrs. Charles Steele, Miss M. K. Bird, and Mrs. Beekman Winthrop looked after the invitations and tickets, and among those on the Reception Committee were J. H. Alexandre, Frederic R. Coudert, Colgate Hoyt, Jr., Cecil Lyon, Philip Boyer, and Nelson Lloyd.

The boxes were filled for both performances. Among the patronesses were Mrs. J. A. Albertson, Mrs. George F. Baker, Jr., Mrs. Robert Bacon, Mrs. William M. Baldwin, Mrs. H. Roger Winthrop, Mrs. A. Searle Barclay, Mrs. Paul D. Cravath, Mrs. Courtlandt D. Barnes, Mrs. L. Stuart Wing, Mrs. Beekman Winthrop, Mrs. Edward Willets, Mrs. Payne Whitney, Mrs. Oliver W. Bird, Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. J. Watson Webb, Mrs. F. S. von Stade, Mrs. Cornelius W. Bliss, Jr., Mrs. Philip Boyer, Mrs. Stephen Brown, Mrs. George S. Brewster, Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, Mrs. James A. Burden, Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. Harrison P. Eddy, Mrs. Thomas Tuckerman, Mrs. Middleton S. Burrill, Mrs. Gifford Cochran, Mrs. W. Bourke Cockran, Mrs. Frederic R. Coudert, Mrs. J. Sergeant Cram, Mrs. J. E. Davis, Mrs. Henry P. Davison, Mrs. E. Townsend, Mrs. Joseph Swan, and Mrs. Willard D. Straight.

Also Mrs. J. E. Davis, Mrs. Ralph N. Ellis, Mrs. George E. Fahys, Mrs. Joseph P. Grace, Mrs. L. J. Francke, Mrs. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Mrs. Walter S. Gurnee, Mrs. Russell Grace, Mrs. W. D. Guthrie, Mrs. Herbert M. Harriman, Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, Mrs. M. Lawrence Keane, Mrs. H. V. R. Kennedy, Mrs. Philip Livermore, Mrs. W. Goadby Loew, Mrs. James W. Markoe, Mrs. Bradley Martin, Mrs. Devereux Milburn, Mrs. Victor Morawetz, Mrs. J. P. Morgan, Jr., Mrs. E. D. Morgan, Mrs. Henry L. Stimson, Mrs. Joseph S. Stevens, Mrs. C. C. Rumsey, Mrs. S. S. Sands, Mrs. Ralph Pulitzer, Mrs. George D. Pratt, Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, Mrs. Frederick E. Nelson, Mrs. Harry L. Nicholas, Mrs. Julian Peabody, Mrs. H. L. Pratt, Mrs. John Pratt, and Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop.

TELLS BETROTHAL AT PARTY

Miss Helen M. Brant of Brooklyn Engaged to A. Glentworth Birdsall.

Miss Helen M. Brant, the daughter of Henry L. Brant and Dr. Cornelia C. Brant of 91 Macon Street, Brooklyn, announced yesterday her engagement to A. Glentworth Birdsall of South Bethlehem, Penn., at a houseparty she is giving at the Brant Summer home at Oak Beach, L. I. The guests included a number of her Wellesley and Packer classmates and friends.

Miss Brant was graduated from the Packer Institute in 1910 and from Wellesley College in 1913. Mr. Birdsall is an electrical engineer. He was graduated from Lehigh in 1912, and is the superintendent of an electrical plant at South Bethlehem. The two have known each other since childhood. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

Among the guests at the house party are the Misses Madeline S. Lord, Lucille Bachman, Janet E. Rane of Boston, and Ruth A. Pillsbury, all Wellesley girls; also Mr. and Mrs. Alfred B. Babcock, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford A. Brant, Jr., Leslie Babcock, Russell A. Crane, Horace E. Stump, and David D. Marrill.

Engagements.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Dayton Gwyer of 303 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Gwendolyn Seraphime Gwyer, to Robert J. Waller, a son of Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Waller of 52 Cambridge Place, Brooklyn.

The engagement of Miss Ida F. Price, daughter of Mrs. Price of 302 Central Park West, to Walter S. Cohen of this city, is announced.

Mrs. Julia E. C. Hartcorn of 255 Jefferson Avenue, Brooln, announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Alice Virginia Hartcorn, to Archie James Fancher, a son of Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Fancher of Lebannon, Penn. Fr. Fancher was graudated from Cornell in the class of 111. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. James E. Edmunds of Lynchburg, Va., announce the engagement and approaching marriage of their daughter, Miss Phoebe Edmunds, to Arthur M. Slee of Swiftwater, Penn.

C. F. Burkharts on Honeymoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Frank Burkhart, who were married on Friday in the Church of the Transfiguration, New York, are spending their honeymoon at Atlantic City, but will live at the Hotel Adelphia, Philadelphia, after Oct. 10. Mrs. Burkhart was Miss Edna Lillian Roth of New York.

MISS AMADOR A BRIDE.

Grandniece of First President of Panama Weds Arturo Gonzales.

The wedding of Arturo Gonzales, an attaché of the consulate of Panama, and Miss Maria Teresa Amador, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Simon Amador and grandniece of Manuel Amador, first President of Panama, took place at 7 o'clock last evening at the residence of the bride's parents, 130 West Seventieth Street. The Rev. Father Patrick F. Maughan of St. Matthew's Roman Catholic Church officiated.

The bride wore a white satin, chiffon, and tulle gown, with a tulle veil, and carried white roses and lilies of the valley. Her matron of honor was Mrs. Rosa Quintero, an aunt of the bridegroom, and the other attendants included Miss Manuelita Gonzales, a sister of the bridegroom; Miss Sarla Amador; Mrs. M. T. Stark, who represented the wife of the President of Panama; M. T. Stark, who represented the President of Panama; Dr. James Troya, who represented the President of Nicaraugua, and Manuel Castro Quesada, who represented the President of Costa Rica.

The guests included Mrs. Carl A. Lust, Mrs. Ricardo Castro, Mrs. Alfred M. Lauti, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Amador, Estavan Amador, Fernando Fortue Ycaza, the Misses Sara Esch, Helen Lust, Virginia Julia, Garanda Nunez, Elvira Amador, Aurelia Arias, Alliffe Dunn, Jennie Galundo; also Manuel Quintero, Camilo A. Porras, Luis Rojas, Gral M. Quintero, and Raymont Amador.

MISS RUTH LAPHAM WEDS.

Marries Gerald Mygatt in New Canaan—Reception at Waveny Farm.

The marriage of Miss Ruth Lapham, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Henry Lapham of 15 East Fifty-sixth Street, and Gerald Mygatt of this city took place yesterday afternoon in the Congregational Church at New Canaan, Conn. A reception followed at Waveny Farm, the country home of the bride's parents.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. Howard Hoyt. The bride was attended by Miss Mary Gossler as maid of honor, and her two young nephews, John and David Lapham, who acted as pages.

Dr. Henry A. Riley was best man. The ushers were Kenneth Mygatt, Max L. Van Norden, Addison A. Van Tine, Theodore Crane, Kenneth F. Luthy, Frederic H. McCoun, Gaillard F. Ravenel, and Leonard G. McAneny.

Mr. Mygatt is a son of the late Lemuel C. Mygatt of this city.

MARRIED ON LAWN.

Miss Alma W. Ward the Bride of R. W. Bristol in Queens.

Miss Alma W. Ward, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Willis Ward, and Raymond Winship Bristol, were married yesterday at the home of the bride's parents, Queens, L. I. The ceremony was performed on the lawn by the Rev. J. S. N. Demarest.

The bride was attended by Miss Ruth Thomas of Catasauqua, Penn., as maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Rosalind Byrne of Maplewood, N. J., and Margaret H. Coe of Waterbury, Conn. Kenneth H. Bristol acted as his brother's best man. The ushers were David S. Ward, Horace Platt, and Darwin L. Gillett.

Mr. Bristol is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Warren H. Bristol of Brooklyn. After a honeymoon in the South the couple will reside at 173 Lenox Road, Brooklyn.

Faulkner-Little Wedding.

The marriage of Dr. E. Ross Faulkner of 43 West Fifty-fourth Street and Miss Julia Whiton Little, the daughter of Mrs. Robert Forsythe Little, took place at 12 o'clock yesterday in the West End Collegiate Church, and the Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb performed the ceremony. The bride's brother, Robert Forsythe Little, gave her in marriage, and her little niece, Janet Roberts Little, was her flower girl. There were no ushers, and none except the immediate relatives were invited. On their return to town in a few weeks Dr. and Mrs. Faulkner will live at 118 West Fifty-seventh Street.

OPERA CHORUS SCHOOL.

Its Sessions at Metropolitan Under Edoardo Petri About to Begin.

The Metropolitan Opera Company's Chorus School is preparing to open its new season under the reorganization that has been effected this Summer. The sessions will begin shortly. Meanwhile Edoardo Petri is examining applicants. The voice trials will end Wednesday.

The opera company has supported for several seasons a school for young American singers who are anxious to make their entry into opera by way of the chorus. The sessions of the school are held in the evening only, so that students who are compelled to work in the daytime may attend regularly all the classes and exercises.

The course consists of classes in foreign languages, the study of diction, and training in ensemble choral work and operatic routine. While the Metropolitan Opera Company does not guarantee that those who attend the school shall take part in its performances, there are many occasions on which the pupils are filled in when extra people are required. Whenever possible the regular chorus adds to its number from students in the school who have developed the necessary qualifications. The school is not run as a money-making institution, so no tuition is charged and there is no expense involved for the students.

Edoardo Petri, A. M., who has been connected with the Metropolitan Opera Company for several years, and who is Professor of the Italian Language and Literature at the Institute of Musical Art, has been put in charge of the school and the work of its reorganization. Applications for admission should be made in writing immediately, addressed to the care of the Metropolitan Opera House.

ARRESTED IN THEATRE ROW.

Union Delegate Charged with Delaying Show at Daly's.

The performance at Daly's Theatre last night was delayed for more than half an hour while a man who said he was Charles B. Wilson, delegate for the Musicians' Union, argued with the manager of the house about money which he said was due to musicians employed there under a former lessee when Inspector Morris closed the theatre last Spring.

On complaint of Leu Newberger, house manager for the Wilben Amusement Company, who summoned Patrolman Schroter of the West Thirtieth Street Station, Wilson was locked up. Newberger said that Wilson walked into the orchestra pit, and, declaring that he was a delegate of the Musicians' Union, demanded that the musicians refuse to play for the evening performance until wages alleged to have been unpaid when the theatre was closed by the police several months ago were settled.

Newberger told the police that owing to a demonstration on the part of the audience because the performance was being held up he gave Wilson $225, the amount demanded.

A Vacation for You and "Tenement Tommy"

We know many puny children down in Allen, Cherry, and other crowded streets who are starving for fresh air. They're like plants kept in a cellar all Winter.

Three dollars will pay for a week's seashore vacation for one of them.

Won't you give at least one the same health-restoring opportunity you are going to have this Summer?

Multiply the number of days you expect to be away by forty-three cents, send us the amount and we will keep at least one of these little victims of poverty at Sea Breeze while you are away.

CORNELIUS N. BLISS, JR., President.
NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.
105 East 22nd Street, Room 219.

SIR W. C. VAN HORNE, FINANCIER, IS DEAD

Chairman of the Canadian Pacific Dies After an Operation in Montreal.

WAS AN EMPIRE BUILDER

He Began His Career at 14 as a Railroad Laborer in Joliet, Ill.—His Art Collection.

MONTREAL, Sept. 11.—Sir William C. Van Horne, who from the position of a laborer in the railroad yards at Joliet, Ill., came to be a master of finance and a leading figure of transcontinental railroad development in Canada, died at 2:10 o'clock this afternoon in the Royal Victoria Hospital here after a serious illness of more than two weeks' duration. He was in his 73d year.

Sir William had been in failing health for a number of years, and on Aug. 22 he was removed to the hospital, where an operation for abdominal abscess was immediately performed. He rallied and continued improvement was recorded until last Wednesday, when his temperature suddenly began to rise, and his appetite failed. He steadily grew worse.

Lady Van Horne, her son, daughter and grandson, were present at the bedside when death came. Sir William had lapsed into unconsciousness, but was conscious just before the end and bade farewell to his family.

Sir William Cornelius Van Horne, descended from old New Amsterdam stock, being the son of the late Cornelius Cavenhoven Van Horne and born in Joliet, Ill., rose from the very foot of the ladder to wealth and fame as one of the greatest railroad geniuses of this continent, and as one of the empire builders of Canada.

No sooner had he finished the course of the public schools in his home town than he began to follow his destiny, and at the age of 14 entered the service of the railway in Joliet. During the next few years, like many other men who have since become great, he studied telegraphy, and, as soon as he was ready, became an operator on the Illinois Central Railway, leaving this position to join the telegraph staff of the Michigan Central Railway in 1858. For the next six years he remained with the road, and then went to the Chicago & Alton Railway as train dispatcher.

Sir William remained in this position for three years, and then for one year was Superintendent of the telegraph service. This was followed by three years as Divisional Superintendent, and then in 1872 he received his first great promotion, when he became General Superintendent of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railway. In 1874 he was called to be General Manager of the Southern Minnesota Railway, of which he later became President. Although still retaining the Presidency of this road, he became the General Superintendent of the Chicago & Alton in 1878. On Jan. 1, 1880, Sir William was appointed General Superintendent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, the last position he held in this country.

In 1881 he accepted the General Managership of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and from then on his railroad life was identified with that road. Three years later he was elected Vice President, and in 1888 became President. After a year's service he retired from active responsibility, and became Chairman of the Board of Governors and retained this position until his death.

Officer in Many Companies.

In addition to his Canadian Pacific interests, Sir William was an officer in a number of other transportation companies. He was President of the Cuba Company, the Cuba Railroad Company, the Canadian Salt Lake Company, Ltd., and the Canada Northwest Land Company. He was a Director in a number of other corporations, among which were the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, Ltd., the Royal Trust Company, the Duluth & South Shore Railway Company, and the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company. Among the other positions he held retired from were the Directorships of the Rio de Janeiro Tramway, Light and Power Company Ltd., the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York, and the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company.

At the time of his death Sir William was a member of the Committee of Management of the Montreal Homeopathic Hospital, a Governor of McGill University and a Vice President of the Montreal Art Association.

Sir William received his title and was created a Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. Gregory in 1904. He belonged to a number of clubs, among which were the Mount Royal and St. James of Montreal, the Toronto Club of that city and the Century Association and Manhattan, Metropolitan, Lawyers and New York Clubs of this city.

Sir William was known as the "Bill and Harriman" of Canada, and was instrumental in making the Canadian Pacific one of the greatest railway systems in the world. He personally superintended the extension of the road to the Pacific Coast, and was present at the ceremonies on the driving of the last spike, on Nov. 7, 1885. The total mileage that came under his control before he retired as President was more than 3,500.

Built a Railroad in Cuba.

After the close of the Spanish-American war he turned his attention to Cuba with the idea of giving the island a modern railway system. The capital for the enterprise was directly subscribed by himself and his associates, including the late John W. Mackay, and when it was completed the railway was more than 300 miles in length. Before the construction could be commenced it was necessary for Sir William to get the consent of the late President McKinley. This was done in a personal interview, after which the martyred President expressed the greatest admiration for the railroad builder.

As President of the Canadian Pacific Sir William received a salary of $60,000 a year, one of the largest ever paid to a railroad executive. His first position as a boy in the station of his home town paid him less than $150 a year.

His opposition to reciprocity between the United States and Canada in 1911 was outspoken and one of the illustrations he used in driving home his arguments was "Our trade is $97 per capita; that of the United States is $33. In other words, the water in our mill ponds stands at 97, theirs at 33, and they want us to take away the dam."

An Artist and Collector.

Sir William was one of the great art collectors on this side of the Atlantic. His house in Montreal was full of precious things of every imaginable kind, from paintings to Greek statuary, from Oriental pottery to original models of ancient ships. Of the last named he had the finest collection in the world, unsurpassed by any museum, even in the Netherlands, where most of his models came from.

In his collecting of paintings he was catholic in his tastes. He had some splendid Spanish pictures, including one of the finest of Velasquez's portraits of Philip IV., a full-length of that much-painted monarch. He had some exquisite early Italian and Flemish paintings, while his collection of Dutch pictures included examples of some of the rarest and most curious of the masters of that school.

It was, however, as a collector of Japanese pottery that Sir William was chiefly known among other collectors the world over, and desired to be known. His collection is said to be the finest, outside Japan, in the world. He also collected Chinese porcelain, but did not care for it as he cared for his Japanese pottery.

He was an artist as well as a collector, and a very able artist. There are two catalogues of his collection of Japanese pottery, made by himself. One contains a description of each object, with a tiny drawing of it. The other contains a similar description, with the drawing, the size of the original, in water colors, executed with the greatest care, even to the reproduction of the different sorts of "crackle." Sir William once thought of having this latter catalogue reproduced for publication, but the cost was absolutely prohibitive.

Sir William married Miss Lucy Adelina Hurd of Galesburg, Ill., in 1867 and had a son and daughter.

DAVID W. CROMWELL DIES.

Retired Mining Man Was Son of Steamship Line Founder.

David W. Cromwell, 72 years old, and the last surviving son of William D. Cromwell, merchant and founder of the Cromwell Steamship Company, died yesterday at the Hotel Knickerbocker, where he was temporarily staying. Mr. Cromwell was born in this city and lived most of his life in Brooklyn. He was a member of the mining firm of Cromwell Brothers, and when the company was incorporated he became its Vice President. He retired ten years ago.

After his retirement he lived for a time with his niece, Mrs. Lyndon P. Smith, at Piermont-on-Hudson. Lately he had been living at the Hotel Seville. Years ago Mr. Cromwell was a noted amateur collector of stamps. He gave his collection to the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C. He was an Episcopalian and was once active in church and Sunday school work. His body will be buried in Trinity Cemetery, 155th Street and Broadway. Besides his niece, Mrs. Smith, Mr. Cromwell left a nephew, Cromwell Childe, an editor of The Brooklyn Eagle.

TALMUD FUNERAL FOR RABBI

Barefooted Men Will Carry Rosenfeld's Body to Four Congregations.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 11.—For the first time in the history of St. Louis a funeral will be held here in strict accordance with the most minute requirements of the Talmud, the most ancient book of Jewish laws. It will be the funeral of Rabbi Zacharia Rosenfeld, noted for his knowledge of and adherence to Talmudic law and Hebraic lore, who died here yesterday.

Details of the funeral rites were written by the rabbi who for three years had warded off death, according to physicians, almost solely by his extraordinary will power. The body will be buried in a coffin which will contain no metallic substance, even the nails being of wood. Bare-footed men will carry the coffin on their shoulders to each of the four congregations over which Rabbi Rosenfeld ruled.

Senator de Boucherville Dies at 95.

Senator Charles Eugene Boucher de Boucherville, C. M. G., twice Premier of Quebec, died on Friday night in the Montreal Deaf and Dumb Institute, in which he was so interested that he resided there. He was the oldest legislator on the continent, and died in his ninety-sixth year. Senator de Boucherville was born in Montreal and educated in St. Sulpice College and McGill University, from which he received the degree of M. D. During the Chauveau Administration he was Speaker of the Legislative Council. In 1874, he was elected Premier, and in March, 1878, while serving his second term, was dismissed by the Lieutenant Governor. In 1879, he was elected a member of the Canadian Senate. He was created a Companion of St. Michael and St. George in 1894.

Colin Studds.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 11.—Colin Studds, Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, died tonight at his home in Wayne, near here. Death was due to pneumonia. He was 53 years old. Mr. Studds was born in Fairfax County, Virginia. He began his railroad career in the telegraph department of the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad at Washington. In 1903 he was promoted to District Passenger Agent at New York, and became Assistant General Passenger Agent in 1913. He left a widow and two children.

Wm. A. Essex Dies in Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 11.—William Arnold Essex of Kingston, N. Y., died this morning from peritonitis, following an operation for appendicitis, at his home, Castlewood, formerly the Bruguiere estate, which he bought at a mortgage sale two years ago. Since coming here he had lived a quiet, retired life. His body is to be sent to the Hazard homestead in Kingston, the funeral taking place on Monday.

MRS. ASTOR GOLF WINNER.

With R. W. Goelet She Takes Prizes Offered by G. D. Widener, Jr.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 11.—Prizes offered by George D. Widener, Jr., for an 18-hole match play tournament against bogey at the Newport Golf Club today were won by Mrs. Vincent Astor and Robert W. Goelet with a score of 4 up. There was a large field of entries, forty couples playing, and a tie for second place developed between Mrs. W. Earl Dodge, playing with Wadsworth R. Lewis and Miss Sophia Mott, playing with Grenville Kane. They had scores of 2 down.

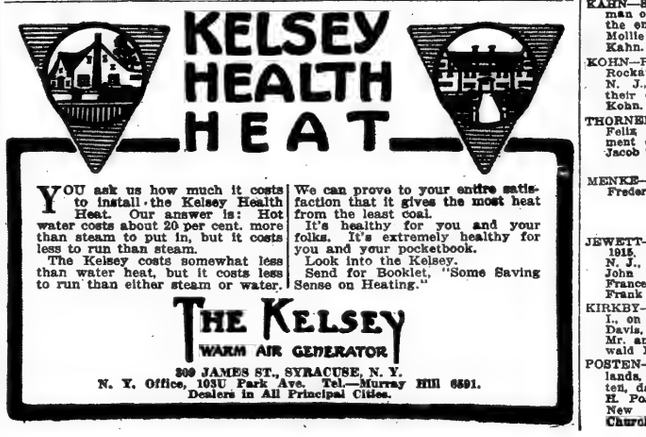
Mrs. William Grosvenor tonight gave a dance at Montrea, for her daughter, Miss Anita Grosvenor, bringing many of the young people together. Previous to the dance, Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss gave a dinner. Her guests were the Misses Dorothy Gordon King, Violet Gordon King, Anita Grosvenor, Grace Lockwood, Elizabeth S. Sands, Marguerite Caperton, Mildred Rives, Rose Dolan, and Muriel Winthrop, Richard Cuyler, William Gammell, Jr., Arthur Gammell, Leroy King, Frederick King, Walter White, Hugh Wilson Josephs, Montgomery Goodale, Eben Draper, Bradford Norman, Jr., George H. Norman, Jr., Hugh Lewis, H. Casimir Derham, Jr., Jack Congdon and Norman Redway, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. William Woodward gave a dinner at the Cloisters tonight, after which others came in for dancing in the new ballroom.

Mrs. William F. Draper and her daughter, Miss Margaret Draper, gave a dinner tonight at the Orchard, as did Mr. and Mrs. Robert K. Cassatt of Philadelphia.

A. S. Coolidge to Wed Miss Coit.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 11.—Albert Sprague Coolidge, son of Mrs. Frederick S. Coolidge of Pitsfield and a grandson of the late Albert A. Sprague of Chicago, whose heir he is jointly with his mother, and Miss Margaret Stewart Coit, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John T. Coit of East Aurora, New York, will be married, at the home of Miss Coit's parents, Wednesday afternoon, Sept. 22. There will be no attendants, owing to the recent death of Mr. Coolidge's father, the late Dr. Frederick S. Coolidge. Mr. Coolidge was graduated from Harvard University, 1915. Miss Coit is a member of the class of 1917 at Radcliffe College. Mr. Coolidge is a violinist, and will play at a benefit to be given next Friday for the Pittsfield Tuberculosis Hospital, to which his mother lately gave $100,000 as a memorial to her late husband.



YOU ask us how much it costs to install the Kelsey Health Heat. Our answer is: Hot water costs about 20 per cent. more than steam to put in, but it costs less to run than steam.

The Kelsey costs somewhat less than water heat, but it costs less to run than either steam or water.

We can prove to your entire satisfaction that it gives the most heat from the least coal.

It's healthy for you and your folks. It's extremely healthy for you and your pocketbook.

Look into the Kelsey.

Send for Booklet, "Some Saving Sense on Heating."

THE KELSEY
WARM AIR GENERATOR
809 JAMES ST., SYRACUSE, N. Y.
N. Y. Office, 103U Park Ave. Tel.—Murray Hill 6591.
Dealers in All Principal Cities.

WILLIAM SPRAGUE IS DEAD IN PARIS

Last of Civil War Governors Was 84 Years of Age and Had Picturesque Career.

WAS YOUNGEST STATE HEAD

Only 29 When Elected by Rhode Island Democrats—Led 3,000 Troops to Washington.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—William Sprague, famous "war" Governor of Rhode Island, and twice United States Senator from that State, died at his residence here early this morning, at the age of 84 years. His death was due to meningitis, coupled with the infirmities of age. At his bedside were his wife and his old friends, Captain and Mrs. Frank H. Mason.

Simple funeral services will be held at the residence in this city, after which the body will be taken to Rhode Island for burial.

Mr. Sprague followed with deep interest the developments of the European conflict, referring frequently to the campaigns in which he took part in the civil war. At the outbreak of hostilities he converted his apartment in the Rue de la Pompe into a convalescent hospital for the wounded of all nationalities. He was assisted in the work by his wife, who gave up her dressing room for use as a hospital pharmacy.

Governor Sprague had lived in Paris many years. He became critically ill late in 1910 and his death was expected, but he became much better, although he continued to be a semi-invalid.

Governor Sprague's Career.

The youngest man ever elected Governor of a State, William Sprague, the last of the civil war Governors, outlived every member of Lincoln's Cabinet and nearly every member of Congress of the war period.

He was born at Cranston, R. I., on Sept. 12, 1831, and came of a family that had, since the days of the Revolution, been prominent in the political, industrial, and social life of the State. He was the son of Amasa Sprague and Fanny Morgan Sprague. Governor Sprague was educated at East Greenwich and Scituate, R. I., and at the Irving Institute at Tarrytown, N. Y. He entered politics and was a believer that the civil war was inevitable. Two years before hostilities came Sprague, who had inherited the family fortune, maintained two full batteries of artillery at his own expense.

In 1860, when he was 29 years old, Sprague was chosen Governor of Rhode Island. He was nominated by the Democrats. The State had been Republican for six years, and for four years before that it had vacillated between Know Nothingism and Prohibition. Sprague's father had once carried the State, and old-time Democrats flocked to his standard. During his first year the civil war began, and the Governor decided to support Lincoln. This was all the Republicans wanted. They named Sprague for re-election. The next year he was re-elected again.

In 1862 a vacancy occurred in the United States Senate, and William Sprague was elected to fill it. He was three times re-elected to the Senate, and he served under the Administrations of Lincoln, Johnson, and Grant.

When the civil war broke, Sprague and his State were prepared, and the youthful Governor, at the head of 3,000 well-drilled troops, was among the first to reach Washington He marched with his volunteers to Bull Run, and later to the Peninsular campaign. The Governor was the last survivor of the famous conference of the twelve Northern Governors at Altoona, Penn., in 1862. He was hissed upon the streets for what he ever afterward considered his most patriotic act. "We had to take a lot of abuse in return for our indorsement of Lincoln's emancipation proclamation," he said, long afterward. "We were hissed and denounced as traitors."

Weds Daughter of Salmon P. Chase.

In Washington the Governor will always be remembered as the husband of the brilliant and beautiful Kate Chase. He was serving in the Senate when he met, wooed and won Katherine Chase, the daughter of Salmon P. Chase, then Lincoln's Secretary of the Treasury and later Chief Justice of the United States. His wife was accounted the most brilliant woman in the society of her own country. Their wedding was the most magnificent ever held at the national capital up to that time. It is said to have cost more than $250,000. Lincoln, his Cabinet, Congressmen and foreign diplomats attended. Then began for the Spragues a brilliant social career in Washington and in Rhode Island.

Kate Chase Sprague built the famous mansion Canonchet on an estate of 400 acres at Narragansett Pier. It is said to have cost $1,000,000 complete, and was a show place of the State. The mansion alone, all foreign made, cost $250,000. The wood carving in the dining hall is said to have cost $40,000, and more than $150,000 art objects were gathered under its roof. Garfield, Tilden, Ben Butler, Henry Ward Beecher and, indeed, every man of prominence of years ago enjoyed the hospitality of Canonchet.

One of the family friends at that time was Roscoe Conkling. When financial difficulties threatened the Spragues, Conkling and other men of influence helped to avert disaster. In 1879 Conkling went to Canonchet, and there followed the famous quarrel which ended by Conkling fleeing the house. It is said that Sprague met Conkling coming from the rear of his house, and he grabbed up a shotgun and pursued. Mrs. Sprague fled to Jamaica, and divorce proceedings were started, in which Conkling was named. This suit was followed by a cross-suit by Mrs. Sprague. She won her decree in 1882. It gave her the right to assume her maiden name and the custody of their three daughters.

Lost His Property in Panic of 1873.

All this time financial clouds had been gathering, and the Governor was harassed by many difficulties. The panic of 1873 found the business house of Sprague, which owned large printcloth factories and other enterprises, unable to withstand the unexpected strain of the panic of that year. The property was valued at $16,000,000, and had liabilities of $14,000,000, and when business had to be suspended Sprague found himself involved in law suits, and in the end he lost all except his home, Canonchet.

Later Canonchet was sold over the head of the Governor. Frank D. Moulton paid $62,250 for the $1,000,000 estate. When he appeared to take possession he found Canonchet in a state of siege. Governor Sprague, armed with his shotgun and surrounded by his supporters, stood ready to repulse invasion. The siege lasted for many weeks, until the matter was taken into the courts for settlement. When Moulton died in 1888 his widow returned the mansion to the Governor in consideration, it is said, of a mortgage for $62,500. Sprague immediately moved in, bringing his second wife, who was Mrs. Dora Inez (Weed) Calvert of West Virginia.

Canonchet was destroyed by fire in 1909, and the Governor and Mrs. Sprague barely escaped with their lives.

The Governor and his wife went to France to live in 1897.

DR. KARL E. GUTHE DEAD.

Dean of University of Michigan Was Noted as a Scientist.

ASHLAND, Ore., Sept. 11.—Dr. Karl E. Guthe, Dean of the University of Michigan for the last six years, died at a local hospital here early today, following an operation. Dr. Guthe, who was 49 years of age, was noted as a scientist and was prominent in the educational field.

He was born in Germany and educated in the Universities of Marburg, Strassburg, and Berlin, coming to this country in 1892. A year later he joined the faculty of the University of Michigan, and was instructor in physics until 1900. Until 1903 he was an assistant professor and then became assistant physicist of the State Bureau of Standards until 1905. From 1905 until 1909 he was Professor of Physics at the university, and at the end of the latter year was made Dean. In 1912 Dean Guthe was made Dean of the Graduate Department.

He was a member of the Jury of Awards in the Electricity Division of the World's Fair in St. Louis and was also a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Dean Guthe also belonged to a number of other scientific societies and was the author of many books on scientific subjects, especially electricity.

JAMES A. NOCTON DIES.

Former Newspaper Publisher Found Dead in a Chair.

James A. Nocton, former President of the Morning Telegraph Company, was found dead yesterday afternoon in a chair in his apartment on the third floor at 126 Lexington Avenue, where he had lived for the last seven years. Mr. Nocton was past 70 years of age and had been in feeble health for a number of weeks, but was able to be about yesterday morning.

At 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon John J. O'Connell, engineer of Seton Hospital, an old friend of Mr. Nocton, called. When there was no answer to his rap on the door, which was partly open, he walked in and found Mr. Nocton dead in a chair. Because he had died without medical attendance the police from the East Thirty-fifth Street Station were called and took possession of his belongings. Fourteen bankbooks showing deposits in the neighborhood of $50,000 were found in the room and taken to the station. Mr. Nocton was single.

Obituary Notes.

ELISHA S. LOCKWOOD, for forty-eight years employed by R. Hoe & Sons, died from heart disease on Friday at his home, 1,887 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, in his sixty-seventh year.

T. W. PEARSALL, 54 years old, an old resident of Baldwin, L. I., died at his home in that place on Thursday. He left a widow, a son, and three daughters.

HARVEY M. WEED, 77 years old, a civil war veteran and retired ship carpenter, is dead at his home, 615 Wythe Avenue, Brooklyn, from heart disease.

Mrs. MARY WHITE, widow of Cornelius White, for 40 years an official in the old Brooklyn Water Works Department, died on Thursday at her home, 181 Park Avenue, Brooklyn. She had been a resident of that borough for fifty years and was formerly an active member of the Church of St. Anne.

ISAAC F. PHILLIPS, 79 years old, long a teller in the City National Bank of Manhattan, is dead at his home, 623 Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn. He was a volunteer fireman of Brooklyn and a member of St. Albans Lodge, F. and A. M., and of St. Thomas's Episcopal Church. He left a son and three daughters.

Mrs. JULIA W. KELSEY, a daughter of the Rev. Stephen H. Meeker, for fifty-two years pastor of the Old Bushwick Reformed Church, Brooklyn, and widow of Frederick Kelsey, died on Friday in Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

JAMES GREEN BURLESON, brother of Postmaster General Albert S. Burleson, died yesterday in San Antonio, Texas, in his fifty-seventh year. He was a native of San Marcos and a retired broker of Lockhart, Texas, where he made his home for thirty years.

FREDERICK WHITNEY of 66 Beacon Street, Boston, died on Friday in Marblehead in his seventy-fourth year. He was born in Bevery, Mass., and was a veteran of the civil war, after which he went to Calcutta, India, and was in business for forty years under the name of Whitney Brothers & Co. Mr. Whitney was a member of Somerset, Algonquin, and the Eastern Yacht Clubs.

J. E. STAGG, Vice President and General Manager of the Durham & Southern Railway, died on Friday at his home in Durham, N. C. He began his railroad service as a telegraph operator, and since 1906 was Managing Director of the railway.

Mrs. CLOTHILDE C. ILL, wife of Dr. Edward J. Ill of Newark, N. J., died on Friday at her home on Long Island Heights, in her fifty-sixth year. She was born in Newark, and in addition to her husband, is survived by a son and three daughters.

Mrs. L. REBECCA GATES, mother of Vt., yesterday, at the age of 84 years of age. Governor Gates is at Oakland, Cal., where he was to preside at the conventions of the American Road Building and American Highways Associations, which open today.

ISRAEL MACKOFF, a retired merchant, died on Thursday at his home, 601 West 156th Street, in his fifty-ninth year. He was born in Austria, and after coming here as a young man engaged in business for many years in Georgia. Five years ago he came here.

D. BRADLEY SHAWHAN, a lawyer here for many years with offices at 149 Broadway, died on Thursday at St. Luke's Hospital in his forty-second year. He was born in Kentucky and lived at 2,787 Boulevard, Jersey City. Mr. Shawhan was a Mason and an Elk. He is survived by his wife and two children.

CHARLES H. LAKE, a former Alderman of Cambridge, Mass., died on Friday in Keene, N. H., in his seventy-

Full Text of Revised State Constitution Adopted by the Albany Convention After Five Months' Work; It Will Be Submitted to Voters in November

THE TIMES presents herewith the full text of the revised Constitution of the State of New York as adopted by the Constitutional Convention in Albany on Friday last, after five months of deliberation. It will be submitted to the voters for ratification on the next general Election Day, Nov. 2, in the form of the three questions which appear below.

The subject matter that was retained from the old Constitution, which was adopted in 1894, is printed below in Roman type; the new subject matter is printed in *Italics*. The parts of the old Constitution that were stricken out in their entirety are also printed below, following the text of the revised Constitution.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

WE, the people of the State of New York, grateful to Almighty God for our freedom, in order to secure its blessings, do establish this Constitution.

ARTICLE I.—CIVIL RIGHTS.

Disfranchisement.

Section 1. No member of this State shall be disfranchised, or deprived of any of the rights or privileges secured to any citizen thereof, unless by the law of the land, or the judgment of his peers.

Trial by Jury.

Sec. 2. The trial by jury in all cases in which it has been heretofore used shall remain inviolate forever; but a jury trial may be waived by the parties in all civil cases in the manner to be prescribed by law.

Religious Liberty.

Sec. 3. The free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination or preference, shall forever be allowed in this State to all mankind; and no person shall be rendered incompetent to be a witness on account of his opinions on matters of religious belief; but the liberty of conscience hereby secured shall not be so construed as to excuse acts of licentiousness, or justify practices inconsistent with the peace or safety of this State.

Habeas Corpus.

Sec. 4. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require its suspension.

Excessive Bail and Fines.

Sec. 5. Excessive bail shall not be required nor excessive fines imposed, nor shall cruel and unusual punishments be inflicted, nor shall witnesses be unreasonably detained.

Grand Jury; Bill of Rights.

Sec. 6. *Except in cases of impeachment, and in cases of militia when in actual service, and the land and naval forces in time of war, or which this State may keep with the consent of Congress in time of peace, and in cases of petit larceny, under the regulation of the Legislature, no person shall be held to answer for a criminal or otherwise infamous crime unless on presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury. Any person may, however, in the manner prescribed by law after examinators or commitment by a Magistrate, waive indictment and trial by jury on a charge of felony punishable by not exceeding five years' imprisonment, or of an indictable misdemeanor, all subsequent proceedings being had by information before a superior court of criminal jurisdiction or a Judge or Justice thereof.* In any trial in any court whatever the party accused shall be allowed to appear and defend in person and with counsel as in civil actions, *and in any criminal case shall have the right to at least one appeal.* No person shall be subject to be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense; nor shall he be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law; *nor be denied the equal protection of the laws*; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

Condemnation Proceedings.

Sec. 7. (a) When private property shall be taken for any public use, the compensation to be made therefor, when such compensation is not made by the State, shall be ascertained by *the Supreme Court without a jury*, but not with a referee, or by *one or more Supreme Court Commissioners or, within the third and fourth judicial departments and such part of the second judicial department as comprises the City of New York* by not less than three commissioners appointed by a court of record, as shall be prescribed by law. *Where the proceedings are instituted by a civil division of the State, compensation shall be paid before such taking, unless the Supreme Court, after hearing, because of public necessity shall otherwise direct.*

(b) Private roads may be opened in the manner to be prescribed by law; but in every case the necessity of the road and the amount of all damage to be sustained by the opening thereof shall be first determined by a jury of freeholders, and such amount, together with the expenses of the proceeding, shall be paid by the person to be benefited.

(c) General laws may be passed permitting the owners or occupants of *swamp* or agricultural lands to construct and maintain for the drainage thereof, necessary drains, ditches, and dikes upon the lands of others, under proper restrictions *and making just compensation, which shall be assessed against the property benefited thereby.*

(d) The Legislature may authorize cities to take more land and property than is needed for actual construction in the laying out, widening, extending, or relocating parks, public places, highways, or streets; provided, however, that the additional land and property so authorized to be taken shall be no more than sufficient to form suitable building sites abutting upon such park, public place, highway, or street. After so much of the land and property has been appropriated for such park, highway, or street as is needed therefor, the remainder may be sold or leased. *The Legislature may also authorize cities, for the establishment of a uniform system of streets, to take real property within an abandoned street or highway and to sell and lease it.*

Freedom of Speech.

Sec. 8. Every citizen may freely speak, write, and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right; and no law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press. In all criminal prosecutions or indictments for libels, the truth may be given in evidence to the jury; and if it shall appear to the jury that the matter charged as libelous is true, and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted; and the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the fact.

Meetings; Divorce; Lotteries.

Sec. 9. No law shall be passed abridging the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government, or any department thereof; nor shall any divorce be granted otherwise than by due judicial proceedings; nor shall any lottery or the sale of lottery tickets, pool-selling, book-making, or any other kind of gambling hereafter be authorized or allowed within this State; and the Legislature shall pass appropriate laws to prevent offenses against any of the provisions of this section.

Escheats.

Sec. 10. The people of this State, in their right of sovereignty, are deemed to possess the original and ultimate property in and to all lands within the jurisdiction of the State; and all lands the title to which shall fail, from a defect of heirs, shall revert, or escheat to the people.

Feudal Tenures Abolished.

Sec. 11. All feudal tenures of every description, with all their incidents, are declared to be abolished, saving, however, all rents and services certain which at any time heretofore have been lawfully created or reserved.

Allodial Tenures.

Sec. 12. All lands within this State are declared to be allodial, so that, subject only to the liability to escheat, the entire and absolute property is vested in the owners, according to the nature of their respective estates.

Agricultural Land Leases.

Sec. 13. No lease or grant of agricultural land, for a longer period than twelve years, hereafter made, in which shall be reserved any rent or service of any kind, shall be valid.

Land Fines Abolished.

Sec. 14. All fines, quarter sales, or other like restraints upon alienation, reserved in any grant of land hereafter to be made, shall be void.

Indians' Lands.

Sec. 15. No purchase or contract for the sale of lands in this State, made since the 14th day of October, 1775, or which may hereafter be made, of, or with the Indians, shall be valid unless made under the authority and with the consent of the Legislature. *The Peacemakers' Courts of the Tonawanda nation, the Peacemakers' Courts and Surrogates' Courts of the Seneca nation, and all other agencies of the Indian tribes and nations in so far as they exercise judicial functions are hereby abolished, and their jurisdiction shall rest in the courts of the State. All actions and proceedings now pending in such courts and agencies of the Indian nations and tribes shall be transferred for determination to the proper courts of the State. Except as otherwise provided by the treaties of this State and the Constitution, treaties and laws of the United States, all general laws of the State now or hereafter in force shall apply to all Indians within the State. The Legislature shall provide for the preservation of the judicial records of the Indian tribes and nations.*

The Common Law.

Sec. 16. Such parts of the common law and of the acts of the Legislature of the Colony of New York as together did form the law of such colony, on April 19, 1775, and the resolutions of the Congress of such colony, and of the Convention of the State of New York, in force on April 20, 1777, which have not since expired, or been repealed or altered; and such acts of the Legislature of this State as are now in force, shall be and continue the law of this State, subject to such alterations as the Legislature shall make concerning the same. But all such parts of the common law, and such of the said acts, or parts thereof, as are repugnant to this Constitution are hereby abrogated.

Royal Land Grants.

Sec. 17. All grants of land within this State, made by the King of Great Britain, or persons acting under his authority, after Oct. 14, 1775, shall be null and void; but nothing contained in this Constitution shall affect any grants of land within this State made by the authority of the said King or his predecessors, or shall annul any charters to bodies politic and corporate, by him or them made, before that day; or shall affect any such grants or charters since made by this State, or by persons acting under its authority; or shall impair the obligation of any debts contracted by the State, or individuals, or bodies corporate, or any other rights of property, or any suits, actions, rights of actions, or other proceedings in courts of justice.

Damages for Deaths.

Sec. 18. *Except in the cases provided for in the next section,* the right of action now existing to recover damages for injuries resulting in death shall never be abrogated and the amount recoverable shall not be subject to any statutory limitation.

Workmen's Compensation.

Sec. 19. Nothing contained in this Constitution shall be construed to limit the power of the Legislature to enact laws for the protection of the lives, health or safety of employes; or for the payment, either by employers, or by employers and employes or otherwise, either directly or through a State or other system of insurance or otherwise, of compensation for injuries to *or occupational diseases* of employes or for death of employes resulting from such injuries *or diseases* without regard to fault as a cause thereof, except where the injury is occasioned by the willful intention of the injured employe to bring about the injury or death of himself or of another, or where the injury results solely from the intoxication of the injured employe while on duty; or for the adjustment, determination and settlement, with or without trial by jury, of issues which may arise under such legislation; or *providing* that the right to such compensation, and the remedy therefor shall be exclusive of all other rights and remedies for such injuries *or diseases or death. But all moneys paid by an employer, by reason of the enactment of any of the laws herein authorized, shall be deemed a part of the cost of operating the business of the employer.*

ARTICLE II. — ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.

Qualification of Voters.

Section 1. Every male citizen of the age of 21 years, who shall have been a citizen for ninety days, and an inhabitant of this State one year next preceding an election, and for the last four months a resident of the county and for the last thirty days a resident of the election district in which he may offer his vote, shall be entitled to vote at such election; and upon challenge for such cause, the person so challenged, before the officers authorized for that purpose shall receive his vote, shall swear or affirm before such officers that he has not received or offered, does not expect to receive, has not paid, offered or promised to pay, contributed, offered or promised to contribute to another, to be paid or used, any money or other valuable thing as a compensation or reward for the giving or withholding a vote at such election, and has not made any promise to influence the giving or withholding of any such vote, nor made or become directly or indirectly interested in any bet or wager depending upon the result of such election; and upon challenge for such cause, the person so challenged, before the officers authorized for that purpose shall receive his vote, shall swear or affirm before such officers that he has not received or offered, does not expect to receive, has not paid, offered or promised to pay, contributed, offered or promised to contribute to another, to be paid or used, any money or other valuable thing as a compensation or reward for the giving or withholding a vote at such election, and has not made any promise to influence the giving or withholding of any such vote, nor made or become directly or indirectly interested in any bet or wager depending upon the result of such election. The Legislature shall enact laws excluding from the right of suffrage all persons convicted of bribery or of any infamous crime.

Residence.

Sec. 3. For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence, by reason of his presence or absence, while employed in the service of the United States; nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of this State, or of the United States, or of the high seas; nor while a student of any seminary of learning; nor while kept at any almshouse, or other asylum, or institution wholly or partly supported at public expense, or by charity; nor while confined in any public prison.

Elections and Registration.

Sec. 4. Laws shall be made for *the regulation of elections and for* ascertaining by proper proofs the *electors* who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage hereby established and for *their annual registration*, which shall be completed at least *fifteen* days before each *general* election. Such registration shall not be required for town and village elections except by express provision of law. In cities and villages having 5,000 inhabitants or more, according to the last preceding *Federal or* State *census or* enumeration, *electors* shall be registered upon personal application only. *Laws may be made providing for special registration therein on personal application before such boards or officers as the Legislature shall designate, on a day or days not more than five months prior to the day of election, of such electors as shall then declare under oath that they are engaged in a regular vocation or occupation which will occasion their absence from the county during each of the regular days of registration. Such laws shall require electors so specially registered to establish, on the first regular day of registration, their continued right to vote in the election district for which they were registered, but shall not require further personal appearance. Electors not enrolling in such cities or villages shall not be required to apply in person for registration at the first meeting of the officers having charge of the registry of electors.*

Manner of Voting.

Sec. 5. All elections by the citizens, except for such town officers as may by law be directed to be otherwise chosen, shall be by ballot, or by such other method as may be prescribed by law, provided that secrecy in voting be preserved.

Election Officers.

Sec. 6. All laws creating, regulating or affecting boards or officers charged with the duty or registering electors, or of distributing ballots at the polls to electors, or of receiving, recording or counting votes at elections, shall secure equal representation of the two political parties which, at the general election next preceding that for which such boards or officers are to serve, cast the highest and the next highest number of votes. All such boards and officers shall be appointed or elected in such manner, and upon the nomination of such representatives of such parties respectively, as the Legislature may direct. Existing laws on this subject shall continue until the Legislature shall otherwise provide. This section shall not apply to town meetings or to village elections.

ARTICLE III.—LEGISLATURE.

Legislative Powers.

Section 1. The legislative power of this State shall be vested in the Senate and Assembly.

The Legislature.

Sec. 2. The Senate shall consist of fifty members except as hereinafter provided. *They* shall be chosen for two years. The Assembly shall consist of 150 members, who shall be chosen for one year.

Senate Districts.

Sec. 3. The State shall be divided into fifty districts, to be called Senate districts, each of which shall choose one Senator. The districts shall be numbered from 1 to 50, inclusive. *The Senate districts shall remain as at present constituted until altered as hereinafter provided.*

Reapportionments.

Sec. 4. *Such Senate* districts shall be so altered by the Legislature at the first regular session after the return of *and tabulation of the State enumerations taken in the year* 1915, *and shall remain unaltered until altered as hereinafter provided. At the regular session of the Legislature in the year after the tabulation of each Federal census the Senate districts shall be altered by the Legislature. Senate districts altered as herein provided shall remain unaltered until the time herein appointed for another alteration. Provided, however, that if a Federal census shall not be available for any such alteration, the same shall be based upon an enumeration of the inhabitants of the State, excluding aliens, and the Legislature shall provide for such an enumeration for that purpose. In making such alterations the Legislature shall so provide that each* Senate district shall contain as nearly as may be an equal number of inhabitants, excluding aliens, and be in as compact form as practicable, and shall, at all times, consist of contiguous territory, and no county shall be divided in the formation of a Senate district except to make two, or more, Senate districts wholly in such county.

No town and no block in a city inclosed by streets or public ways shall be divided in the formation of Senate districts; nor shall any district contain a greater excess in population over an adjoining district in the same county than the population of a town or block therein adjoining such district. Counties, towns, or blocks which, from their location, may be included in either of two districts, shall be so placed as to make *such* districts most nearly equal in number of inhabitants, excluding aliens. No county shall have four or more Senators unless it shall have a full ratio for each Senator. No county shall have more than one-third of all the Senators; and no two counties or the territory thereof as organized *on the 1st day of January*, 1895, which are adjoining counties, and which are separated only by public waters shall have more than one-half of all the Senators. The ratio for apportioning Senators shall always be obtained by dividing the number of inhabitants, excluding aliens, by fifty, and the Senate shall always be composed of fifty members, except that if any county having three or more Senators at the time of any apportionment shall be entitled on such ratio to an additional Senator or Senators, such additional Senator or Senators shall be given to such county in addition to the fifty Senators, and the whole number of Senators shall be increased to that extent.

Assembly Districts.

Sec. 5. The members of the Assembly shall be chosen by single districts and shall be apportioned by the Legislature at the first regular session after the return of *the State enumeration taken in the year* 1915 *among the several counties of the State. At the regular session of the Legislature in each year in which Senate districts shall be altered such members of the Assembly shall again be apportioned by the Legislature. Apportionments of members of Assembly shall remain unaltered until the time herein appointed for another apportionment thereof. Every apportionment of members* among the several counties of the State shall be as nearly as may be according to the number of their respective inhabitants, excluding aliens.

Every county heretofore established and separately organized, except the County of Hamilton, shall always be entitled to one member of Assembly, and no county shall hereafter be erected unless its population shall entitle it to a member. The County of Hamilton shall elect with the County of Fulton until the population of the County of Hamilton shall, according to the ratio, entitle it to a member.

The quotient obtained by dividing the whole number of inhabitants of the State, excluding aliens, by the number of members of Assembly, shall be the ratio for apportionment, which shall be made as follows: One member of Assembly shall be apportioned to every county, including Fulton and Hamilton as one county, containing less than the ratio and one-half over. Two members shall be apportioned to every other county. The remaining members of Assembly shall be apportioned to the counties having more than two ratios according to the number of inhabitants, excluding aliens. Members apportioned on remainders shall be apportioned to the counties having the highest remainders in the order thereof respectively. No county shall have more members of Assembly than a county having a greater number of inhabitants, excluding aliens.

In any county entitled to more than one member, the Board of Supervisors, *or, if there be none, the board or body exercising similar functions,* and in any city embracing an entire county, *or more than one county*, and the Board of Supervisors, *the members elected from each county to the Board of Aldermen,* or, if there be none, the body *most nearly* exercising the powers of a *Board of Aldermen*, shall assemble on the second Tuesday of June, 1915, and such *other* times as the Legislature *thereafter* making an apportionment, *as hereinafter provided*, shall prescribe, and divide each *county* into Assembly districts equal in number to the number of inhabitants, excluding aliens, as may be, of convenient and contiguous territory in as compact form as practicable, each of which shall be wholly within a Senate district formed under the same apportionment, equal to the number of members of Assembly to which such county shall be entitled, and shall cause to be filed in the office of the Secretary of State and of the Clerk of such county, a description of such districts, specifying the number of each district and of inhabitants thereof, excluding aliens, according to the last preceding *State* enumeration, *or if no State enumeration shall have been taken within a period of five years prior to such apportionment, then according to the preceding Federal census;* and such apportionment and districts shall remain unaltered until another *Federal census* shall be made. In counties having more than one Senate district, the same number of Assembly districts shall be put in each Senate district, unless the Assembly districts cannot be evenly divided among the Senate districts of any county, in which case one more Assembly district shall be put in the Senate district in such county having the largest, or one less Assembly district shall be put in the Senate district in such county having the smallest number of inhabitants, excluding aliens, as the case may require. No town, and no block in a city inclosed by streets or public ways, shall be divided in the formation of Assembly districts, nor shall any district contain a greater excess in poulation over an adjoining district in the same Senate district than the population of a town or block therein adjoining such Assembly district. Towns or blocks which from their location may be included in either of two *Assembly* districts shall be so placed as to make *such Assembly* districts most nearly equal in number of inhabitants, excluding aliens. But in the division of cities *except cities of the first class* under the first apportionment, regard shall be had to the number of inhabitants, excluding aliens, of the election districts existing at the State enumeration of 1915, so far as may be, instead of blocks. Nothing in this section shall prevent the division at any time of counties and towns and the erection of new *counties and* towns by the Legislature, *Assembly districts as at present constituted shall remain unaltered until altered as herein provided.*

An apportionment by the Legislature or other body shall be subject to review by the Supreme Court at the suit of any citizen, under such reasonable regulations as the Legislature may prescribe; and any court before which a cause may be pending involving an apportionment shall give precedence thereto over all other causes and proceedings, and if such court be not in session it shall convene promptly for the disposition of the same.

Time of Elections.

Sec. 6. The elections of Senators and Members of Assembly, pursuant to the provisions of this Constitution, shall be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November, unless otherwise directed by the Legislature.

The Political Year.

Sec. 7. The political year and legislative term shall begin on the first day of January; and the Legislature shall, every year, assemble on the first Wednesday in January.

Compensation of Members.

Sec. 8. Each member of the Legislature shall receive for his services an annual salary of *two* thousand five hundred dollars. The members of *each* House shall also receive the *railroad fare actually paid* in going to and returning from their place of meeting on the most usual route, *but not oftener than once each week during any session of the Legislature. Such railroad fare shall be repaid only on the verified voucher of the member entitled thereto after audit by the Controller.* Senators, when the Senate alone is convened in extraordinary session, or when serving as members of the court for the trial of impeachments, and such members of the Assembly, not exceeding nine in number, as shall be appointed managers of an impeachment, shall receive an additional allowance of $10 a day.

Powers of Each House.

Sec. 9. A majority *of the members elected* to each House shall constitute a quorum to do business. Each House shall determine the rules of its own proceedings and be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members *and* shall choose its own officers. The Senate shall choose a temporary President. *The Assembly shall choose a Speaker. If the Lieutenant Governor become Governor, the temporary President shall become Lieutenant Governor for the remainder of the term. If the Lieutenant Governor be impeached or be unable to discharge the duties of the office or be acting Governor, the temporary President shall act as Lieutenant Governor during such impeachment or inability or while the Lieutenant Governor is acting Governor. If the Lieutenant Governor refuse to act as President or be absent from the chair, the temporary President shall preside. If the Speaker of the Assembly be unable to perform the duties of the office or be acting Governor, the Assembly may choose a temporary Speaker who shall act as Speaker during such inability or while the Speaker is acting Governor, or until a Speaker is chosen.*

Removals and Impeachments.

Sec. 10. *The Legislature of its own motion, in the manner to be provided by joint rule, which shall continue in force until abrogated or amended by both the Senate and the Assembly, may convene to take action in the matter of removal of a Judge of the Court of Appeals or Justice of the Supreme Court. The Assembly of its own motion, in the manner to be provided by rule, which shall continue in force until abrogated or amended by the Assembly, may convene for the purposes of impeachment. At a meeting under this section no subject shall be acted upon except that for which the meeting is herein authorized to be held.*

Election to Other Office.

Sec. 11. If any person shall, after his election as a member of the Legislature, be elected to Congress, or appointed to any office, civil or military, under the Government of the United States, or under any City Government, his acceptance thereof shall vacate his seat.

Records; Open Sessions.

Sec. 12. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings *and a record of its votes* and *promptly* publish the same *from day to day*, except such parts as may require secrecy. The doors of each house shall be kept open, except when the public welfare shall require secrecy. Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than two days.

Questioning of Members.

Sec. 13. For any speech or debate in either house of the Legislature the members shall not be questioned in any other place.

Origin of Bills.

Sec. 14. Any bill may originate in either house of the Legislature, and all bills passed by one house may be amended by the other.

The Enacting Clause.

Sec. 15. The enacting clause of all bills shall be "The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:" and no law shall be enacted except by bill.

Manner of Passing Bills.

Sec. 16. No bill shall be passed or become a law unless it shall have been printed and upon the desks of the members, in its final form, at least three calendar legislative days prior to its final passage. No bill shall be passed or become a law except by the assent of a majority of the members elected to each branch of the Legislature. *Immediately after* the last reading of a bill the question upon its final passage shall be taken and the yeas and nays entered on the journal.

Private and Local Bills.

Sec. 17. No private or local bill, which may be passed by the Legislature, shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title.

Concerning Existing Laws.

Sec. 18. No act shall be passed which shall provide that any existing law, or any part thereof, shall be made or deemed a part of such act, or which shall enact that any existing law, or part thereof, shall be applicable, except by inserting it in such act.

Restrictions on Bills.

Sec. 19. The Legislature shall not pass a private or local bill in any of the following cases:

Changing the names of persons;

Laying out, opening, altering, working or discontinuing roads, highways or alleys, or for draining swamps or other low lands;

Locating or changing county seats;

Providing for changes of venue in civil or criminal cases;

Incorporating villages;

Providing for election of members of boards of supervisors;

Selecting, drawing, summoning, or empaneling grand or petit jurors;

Regulating the rate of interest on money;

The opening and conducting of elections or designating places of voting;

Creating, increasing or decreasing fees, *percentage* or allowances of public officers, during the term for which such officers are elected or appointed;

Granting to any corporation, association or individual the right to prove a claim against the State or against any civil division thereof;

Authorizing any civil division of the State to allow or pay any claim or account;

Granting to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down railroad tracks;

Granting to any private corporation, association or individual any exclusive privilege, immunity or franchise whatever;

Granting to any person, association, firm or corporation an exemption from taxation on real or personal property;

Providing for building bridges and chartering companies for such purposes, except on the Hudson River below Waterford, and on the East River, or over the waters forming a part of the boundaries of the State.

The Legislature shall pass general laws providing for the cases enumerated in this section, and for all other cases which in its judgment, may be provided for by general laws. But no law shall authorize the construction or operation of a street railroad except upon the condition that the consent of the owners of one-half in value of the property bounded on, and the consent also of the local authorities having the control of that portion of a street or highway upon which it is proposed to construct or operate such railroad be first obtained, or, in case the consent of such property owners cannot be obtained, the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, in the department in which it is proposed to be constructed, may upon application, appoint three commissioners who shall determine, after a hearing of all parties interested, whether such railroad ought to be constructed or operated, and their determination, confirmed by the court, may be taken in lieu of the consent of the property owners.

Private Claims.

Sec. 20. The Legislature shall neither audit nor allow any private claim or account against the State or against any *civil division thereof*, but may appropriate money to pay such claims *and accounts against the State* as shall have been audited and allowed according to law.

Two-Thirds Bills.

Sec. 21. The assent of two-thirds of the members elected to each branch of the Legislature shall be requisite to every bill appropriating the public moneys or property for local or private purposes.

No public moneys or property shall be appropriated for the construction or improvement of any building, bridge, highway, dike, canal, feeder, waterway, or other work until plans and estimates of the cost of such work shall have been filed with the Secretary of State by the Superintendent of Public Works, together with a certificate by him as to whether or not it is in the public interest the general interests of the State then require that such improvement be made at State expense. This section shall not apply to the contributions of the State to the cost of eliminating grade crossings or to items in the budget for the construction of highways from the proceeds of bonds authorized under Section 4 of Article IX. of this Constitution or Section 4 of former Article VII. thereof, as in force on the first day of January, 1910.

Appropriation Bills.

Sec. 22. No money shall ever be paid out of the Treasury of this State or any of its funds, or any of the funds under its management, except in pursuance of an appropriation by law; nor unless such payment be made *not later than three months after the close of the fiscal year next succeeding that in which such appropriation was made;* and every such law making a new appropriation or continuing or reviving an appropriation, shall distinctly specify the sum appropriated, and the object to which it is to be applied; and it shall not be sufficient for such law to refer to any other law to fix such sum. *Appropriations made by the Legislature in the year* 1916 *shall be made for a period ending the thirtieth day of June,* 1917, *and thereafter the fiscal year of the State shall end on the thirtieth day of June of each year, unless otherwise provided by law.*

Supply Bill Restriction.

Sec. 23. No provision or enactment shall be embraced in the annual appropriation or supply bill, unless it relates specifically to some particular appropriation in the bill; and any such provision or enactment shall be limited in its operation to such appropriation.

Tax Laws.

Sec. 24. Every law which imposes, continues or revives a tax shall distinctly state the tax and the object to which it is to be applied, and it shall not be sufficient to refer to any other law to fix such tax or object.

Boards of Supervisors.

Sec. 25. There shall be in each county, except in a county wholly included in a city, a Board of Supervisors, to be composed of such members and elected in such manner and for such period as is or may be provided by law. In a city which includes more than one county, or two or more entire counties, the powers and duties of a Board of Supervisors may be devolved upon the Municipal Assembly, Common Council, Board of Aldermen, or other legislative body of the city. *Provided, however, the Legislature, by general laws, may establish different forms of government for counties not wholly included in a city, any such form of government to become effective in any county only when approved by the electors thereof in such manner as the Legislature may prescribe.*

No local or special law relating to a county or counties except to a county or counties wholly included within a city shall be passed unless upon request, by resolution, of the governing body of the county or counties to be affected.

Local Legislative Powers.

Sec. 26. The Legislature shall, by general laws, confer upon the Boards of Supervisors, *or other governing bodies,* of the several counties of the State such further powers of local legislation and administration as the Legislature may, from time to time, deem expedient. In counties which now have, or may hereafter have, county auditors or other fiscal officers, authorized to audit bills, accounts, charges, claims, or demands against the county, the Legislature may confer such powers upon *such* auditors, or fiscal officers, as the Legislature may, from time to time, deem expedient. *The Legislature may confer upon any elective or appointive county officer or officers any of the powers and duties now exercised by the boards of any county or the officer or officers thereof relating to highways, public safety, and the care of the poor.*

Extra Compensation Prohibited.

Sec. 27. *No extra compensation shall be granted or allowed to any public officer, servant, agent, or contractor, by the State or any civil division thereof or by any board, officer, or other agency of the State, or of any such civil division.*

Prison Labor.

Sec. 28. The Legislature shall, by law, provide for the occupation and employment of prisoners sentenced to the several State prisons, penitentiaries, jails, and reformatories in the State; and on and after the 1st day of January, in the year 1897, no person in any such prison, penitentiary, jail, or reformatory, shall be required or allowed to work while under sentence thereto at any trade, industry, or occupation wherein or whereby his work, or the product or profit of his work, shall be farmed out, contracted, given, or sold to any person, firm, association, or corporation. This section shall not be construed to prevent the Legislature from providing that convicts may work for, and that the products of their labor may be disposed of to, the State or any *civil* division thereof, or for or to any public institution owned or managed and controlled by the State, or any *civil* division thereof.

Tenement House Manufacturing.

Sec. 29. *The Legislature shall have the power to regulate or prohibit manufacturing in tenement houses.*

ARTICLE IV—EXECUTIVE.

Executive Power.

Section 1. The executive power shall be vested in a Governor, who shall hold his office for two years. A Lieutenant Governor shall be chosen at the same time and for the same term. *The Governor* shall receive for his services an annual salary of $10,000 *until the 1st day of January, 1917, after which he shall receive for his services an annual salary of* $20,000. There shall be provided for his use a suitable and furnished executive residence.

Eligibility.

Sec. 2 No person shall be eligible to the office of Governor or Lieutenant Governor, except a citizen of the United States, of the age of not less than thirty years, and who shall have been five years next preceding his election a resident of this State.

Election of Executive.

Sec. 3. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall be elected at the times and places of choosing members of the assembly. The persons respectively having the highest number of votes for Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall be elected; but in case two or more shall have an equal and the highest number of votes for Governor, or for Lieutenant Governor, the two houses of the Legislature at its next annual session shall forthwith, by joint ballot, choose one of such persons so having an equal and the highest number of votes for Governor or Lieutenant Governor.

Powers of Governor.

Sec. 4. The Governor shall be Commander in Chief of the military and naval forces of the State. He shall have power to convene the Legislature, or the Senate only, on extraordinary occasions. At extraordinary sessions no subject shall be acted upon, except such as the Governor may recommend for consideration. He shall communicate by message to the Legislature at every session of the condition of the State, and recommend such matters to it as he shall judge expedient. He shall transact all necessary business with the officers of government, civil and military. He shall expedite all such measures as may be resolved upon by the Legislature, and shall take care that the laws are faithfully executed.

Executive Clemency.

Sec. 5. The Governor shall have the power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons after conviction, for all offenses except treason and cases of impeachment, upon such conditions and with such restrictions and limitations, as he may think proper, subject to such regulation as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying for pardons. Upon conviction for treason, he shall have power to suspend the execution of the sentence, until the case shall be reported to the Legislature at its next meeting, when the Legislature shall either pardon, or commute the sentence, direct the execution of the sentence, or grant a further reprieve. He shall annually communicate to the Legislature each case of reprieve, commutation or pardon granted, stating the name of the convict, the crime of which he was convicted, the sentence and its date, and the date of the commutation, pardon or reprieve.

Lieutenant Governor's Duties.

Sec. 6. *If the office of Governor be vacant the Lieutenant Governor shall become Governor for the remainder of the term. If the Governor be under impeachment or be unable to discharge the powers and duties of the office or be absent from the State the Lieutenant Governor shall act as Governor during such inability, absence or the pendency of such impeachment.* But when the Governor shall, with the consent of the Legislature, be out of the State, in time of war, at the head of a military force thereof, he shall continue Commander in Chief of all the military force of the State.

Filling of Vacancies.

Sec. 7. The Lieutenant Governor shall possess the same qualifications of eligibility for office as the Governor. He shall be President of the Senate, but shall have only a casting vote therein. *If the office of Governor be vacant and there be no Lieutenant Governor, such vacancy shall be filled for the remainder of the term at the next general election happening not less than three months after such vacancy occurs; and in any such case, until the vacancy be filled by election, a temporary President of the Senate, or if there be none, the Speaker of the Assembly shall become Governor until the first day of the political year next succeeding the election at which the office of Governor shall be filled. If the office of Governor be vacant and the Lieutenant Governor be under impeachment, or unable to discharge the powers and duties of the office of Governor* or be absent from the State, the temporary President of the Senate shall act as Governor *during such inability, absence or the pendency of such impeachment. If the temporary* President of the Senate *be unable to discharge the powers and duties* of the office of Governor or *be absent from the State,* the Speaker of the Assembly shall act as Governor *during such inability* or absence.

Lieutenant Governor's Salary.

Sec. 8. The Lieutenant Governor shall receive for his services an annual salary of $5,000, and shall not receive or be entitled to any other compensation, fee, or perquisite for any duty or service he may be required to perform by the Constitution or by law.

Governor's Approval of Bills.

Sec. 9. Every bill which shall have passed the Senate and Assembly shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the Governor; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it with his objections to the house in which it shall have originated, which shall enter the objections at large on the Journal and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of the members elected to that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of the members elected to that house it shall become a law notwithstanding the objections of the Governor. In all such cases the votes in both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting shall be entered on the Journal of each house, respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within ten days, (Sundays excepted,) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Legislature shall, by its adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall become a law when approved by the Governor. No bill shall become a law after the final adjournment of the Legislature unless approved by the Governor within thirty days after such adjournment. If any bill presented to the Governor contain several items of appropriation of money he may object to one or more of such items while approving of the other portion of the bill. In such case he shall append to the bill at the time of signing it a statement of the items to which he objects, and the appropriation so objected to shall not take effect. If the Legislature be in session, he shall transmit to the house in which the bill originated a copy of such statement, and the items objected to shall be separately reconsidered. If on reconsideration one or more of such items be approved by two-thirds of the members elected to each house the same shall be part of the law, notwithstanding the objections of the Governor. All the provisions of this section in relation to bills not approved by the Governor shall apply in cases in which he shall withhold his approval from any item or items contained in a bill appropriating money.

ARTICLE V. — APPROPRIATIONS AND BUDGET.

Governor Revises Estimates.

Sec. 1. *On or before the 15th day of November in the year* 1916 *and in each year thereafter the head of each department of the State Government except the Legislature and judiciary, shall submit to the Governor itemized estimates of appropriations to meet the financial needs of such department, including a statement in detail of all moneys for which any general or special appropriation is desired at the ensuing session of the Legislature, classified according to relative importance and in such form and with such explanation as the Governor may require.*

The Governor, after public hearing thereon, at which he may require the attendance of heads of departments and their subordinates, shall revise such estimates according to his judgment.

Itemized estimates of the financial needs of the Legislature, certified by the presiding officer of each house, and of the judiciary certified by the Controller, shall be transmitted to the Governor before the 15th day of January next succeeding, for inclusion in the budget without revision, but with such recommendation as he may think proper.

On or before the 1st day of February next succeeding he shall submit to the Legislature a budget containing a complete plan of proposed expenditures and estimated revenues. It shall contain all the estimates so revised or certified and shall be accompanied by a bill or bills for all proposed appropriations and reappropriations, clearly itemized; it shall show the estimated revenues for the ensuing fiscal year and the estimated surplus or deficit of revenues at the end of the current fiscal year, together with the measures of taxation, if any, which the Governor may propose for the increase of the revenues. It shall be accompanied by a statement of the current assets, liabilities, reserves, and surplus or deficit of the State; statements of the debts and funds of the State; an estimate of its financial condition as of the beginning and end of the ensuing fiscal year; and a statement of revenues and expenditures for the two fiscal years next preceding said year, in form suitable for comparison. The Governor may, before final action by the Legislature thereon, amend or supplement the budget.

A copy of the budget and of any amendments or additions thereto shall be forthwith transmitted by the Governor to the Controller.

The Governor and the heads of such departments shall have the right, and it shall be their duty when requested by either House of the Legislature, to appear and be heard in respect to the budget during the consideration thereof, and to answer inquiries relevant thereto. The procedure for such appearance and inquiries shall be provided by law. The Legislature may not alter an appropriation bill submitted by the Governor except to strike out or reduce items therein; but this provision shall not apply to items for the Legislature or judiciary. Such a bill when passed by both Houses shall be a law immediately without further action by the Governor, except that appropriations for the Legislature and judiciary shall be subject to his approval as provided in Section 9 of Article IV.

Neither House shall consider further appropriations until the appropriation bills proposed by the Governor shall have been finally acted on by both Houses; nor shall such further appropriations be then made except by separate bills each for a single work or object, which bills shall be subject to the Governor's approval as provided in Section 9 of Article IV. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the Governor from recommending that one or more of his proposed bills be passed in advance of the others to supply the immediate needs of government.

ARTICLE VI. — STATE DEPARTMENTS.

Civil Departments.

Section 1. *There shall be the following civil departments in the State Government:* (1) *law*, (2) *finance*, (3) *accounts*, (4) *treasury*, (5) *taxation*, (6) *State*, (7) *public works*, (8) *health*, (9) *agriculture*, (10) *charities and corrections*, (11) *

Executive Budget System Proposed to Reform the State's Complicated Finances

the Legislature shall provide by law for the appropriate assignment, to take effect earlier than the 1st day of January, 1917, of all the civil administrative and executive functions of the State Government, except those of assistants in the office of the Governor, to the several departments in this article provided. Subject to the limitations contained in this Constitution the Legislature may from time to time assign by law new powers and functions to departments, officers, boards or commissions continued or created under this Constitution, and increase, modify or diminish their powers and functions. No specific grant of power herein to a department shall prevent the Legislature from conferring additional powers upon such department. No new departments shall be created hereafter. Any bureau, board, commission, or office hereafter created except assistants in the office of the Governor shall be placed in one of the departments enumerated in this article. The elective State officers in office at the time the Constitution take effect shall continue in office until the end of the terms for which they were elected. Pending the assignment of the civil administrative and executive functions by the Legislature pursuant to the direction of this section, the powers and duties of the several departments, boards, commissions, and offices now existing are continued. Subject to the power of the Legislature to reduce the number of officers, when the powers and duties of any existing office are assigned to any department, the officers exercising such powers shall continue in office in such department, and their term of office shall not be shortened by such assignment.

Appointed by Governor.

Sec. 4. *The heads of all the departments and the members of all commissions unless otherwise provided in this Constitution shall be appointed by the Governor and may be removed by him in his discretion.*

Removal from Office.

Sec. 5. *The Attorney General and Controller may be removed from office by impeachment in the same manner as the Governor. A vacancy in the office of Attorney General or of Controller shall be filled for the remainder of the term at the next general election happening not less than three months after such vacancy occurs. Until the vacancy be so filled by election, the Governor, or if the Senate be in session, the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, may fill such vacancy by appointment which shall continue until the first day of the political year next succeeding the election at which such office may be filled. The compensation provided by law for each of such officers shall not be increased or diminished during the term for which he shall have been elected and he shall not receive to his use any fees or perquisites of office or other compensation.*

Subject to Impeachment.

Sec. 6. *All appointed heads of departments shall be subject to impeachment in the same manner as the Governor or they may be removed by the Senate by vote of two-thirds of all the members elected thereto. A vacancy occurring in a board or commission appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate for a fixed term shall be filled for the unexpired term in the same manner as an original appointment, except that a vacancy occurring or existing while the Senate is not in session shall be filled by the Governor by appointment for a term expiring at the end of twenty days from the commencement of the next meeting of the Senate.*

Canal Board; Land Office.

Sec. 7. The Lieutenant Governor, *Speaker of the Assembly*, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Controller Treasurer, and Superintendent of Public Work shall constitute *a* Canal Board *and* be the Commissioners of the Land Office and the Commissioners of the Canal Fund.

Exemptions.

Sec. 8. *This article shall not apply to the military or naval affairs or forces nor to property from time to time devoted to military or naval purposes.*

ARTICLE VII.—CONSERVATION.

Conservation Department.

Section 1. *The Department of Conservation shall consist of nine Commissioners, to serve without compensation and to be appointed by the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the Senate for terms which shall expire in nine successive years, the first ending on the 1st day of January, 1917, and their successors shall be appointed for terms of nine years. Vacancies shall be filled for the unexpired term. One Commissioner shall reside in each judicial district. No person shall be eligible to or shall continue to hold the office of Commissioner who is engaged in the business of lumbering in any forest preserve county or who is engaged in any business in the prosecution of which hydraulic power is used or in which water is distributed or sold under any public franchise or who is an officer or holder of bonds of any corporation engaged in such business within the State. They shall be subject to removal by the Governor on charges, after an opportunity to be heard. Subject to the limitations in this Constitution contained, the department shall be charged with the development and protection of the natural resources of the State; the encouragement of forestry and the suppression of forest fires throughout the State; the exclusive care, maintenance and administration of the forest preserve; the conservation, prevention of pollution, and regulation of the waters of the State; the protection and propagation of its fish, birds, game, shellfish, and crustacea, except migratory fish in the sea within the limits of the marine district, with the power, subject to the veto within thirty days of the Governor, to enact regulations with respect to the taking, possession, sale, and transportation thereof, which shall have the force of law, when filed in the office of the Department of State and published as the Legislature may provide, until and unless the Legislature shall thereafter modify such regulations. The department shall also be intrusted with the enforcement of the general laws of the State respecting the subjects hereinbefore enumerated and exercise such additional powers as from time to time may be conferred upon it. The department shall appoint, and may at pleasure remove, a Superintendent. It may also appoint all other necessary subordinates.*

Forest Preserve.

Sec. 2. The lands of the State, now owned or hereafter acquired, constituting the forest preserve as now fixed by law, shall be forever kept as wild forest lands. They shall not be leased, sold, or exchanged, or be taken by any corporation, public or private, nor shall the *trees* and timber thereon be sold, removed, or destroyed. *The department is, however, empowered to reforest lands in the forest preserve, to construct fire trails thereon, and to remove dead trees and dead timber therefrom for purposes of reforestation and fire protection solely, but shall not sell the same. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the State from constructing a State highway from Saranac Lake in Franklin County to Long Lake in Hamilton County, and thence to Old Forge in Herkimer County, by way of Blue Mountain Lake and Raquette Lake.*

Reservoirs and Canals.

Sec. 3. The Legislature may by general laws provide for the use of not exceeding three per centum of such lands for the construction and maintenance of reservoirs for municipal water supply, for the canals of the State and to regulate the flow of streams. Such reservoirs shall be constructed, owned and controlled by the State, but such work shall not be undertaken until after the boundaries and high flow lines thereof shall have been accurately surveyed and fixed, and public notice and hearing and determination that such lands are required for such public use. The expense of any such improvements shall be apportioned on the public and private property and municipalities benefited to the extent of benefits received. Any such reservoir shall always be operated by the State and the Legislature shall provide for a charge upon the property and municipalities benefited for a reasonable return to the State upon the value of the rights and property of the State used and the services of the State rendered, which shall be fixed for terms of not exceeding ten years, and be readjustible at the end of any term. Unsanitary conditions shall not be created or continued by any such public works.

New York May Buy Lands.

Sec. 4. *The Legislature may authorize the use by the City of New York for its municipal water supply of lands now belonging to the State located in the towns of Hurley and Shandaken in the County of Ulster, and in the town of Lexington in the County of Greene, for just compensation.*

Mountain Parks; Reforestation.

Sec. 5. *The Legislature shall annually make provision for the purchase of real property within the Adirondack and Catskill Parks as defined by law, the reforestation of lands, and the making of boundary and valuation surveys.*

Restraint of Violation.

Sec. 6. A violation of any of the provisions of this *article* may be restrained at the suit of the people or, with the consent of the Supreme Court in Appellate Division, on notice to the Attorney General at the suit of any citizen.

ARTICLE VIII.—JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court Continued.

Section 1. The Supreme Court is continued with general jurisdiction in law and equity, subject to such appellate jurisdiction of the Court of Appeals as now is or may be prescribed by law not inconsistent with this article. The existing judicial districts of the State are continued until changed, as hereinafter provided. The Supreme Court shall consist of the Justices in office *on the first day of January, 1916, and successors of the three Justices transferred to the Court of Appeals, as in this article provided*, and of two additional Justices, who shall reside in and be chosen by the electors of the *First Judicial District*, and their successors, *together with such additional Justices as may be authorized by the Legislature pursuant to the provisions of this article.* The successors of said Justices shall be chosen by the electors of their respective judicial districts. The Legislature may alter the judicial districts once after every Federal *census or State* enumeration, and thereupon reapportion the Justices to be thereafter elected in the districts so altered. The Legislature may from time to time *further* increase the number of Justices in any judicial district, except that the number of Justices in the First, Second, *and Ninth* Districts shall not be *thereby* increased to exceed one Justice for each 80,000, or fraction over 40,000, of the population thereof, as shown by the last Federal or State census or enumeration, and except that the number of Justices in any other district shall not be increased to exceed one Justice for each 60,000, or fraction over 35,000, of the population thereof as shown by the last Federal or State census or enumeration.

Judicial Departments.

Sec. 2. *The present division of* the State into four judicial departments is *continued.* Once every ten years the Legislature may alter the judicial departments, but without increasing the number thereof. *They* shall be bounded by county lines, and be compact and equal in population as nearly as may be. *The Appellate Divisions of the Supreme Court are continued and shall consist of not less than ten nor more than twelve Justices in the First Department, seven Justices in the Second Department and five Justices* in each of the other departments. *The Justices heretofore designated shall continue to sit in the Appellate Divisions until the terms of their designations respectively expire. The Appellate Division in the First Department may sit in two parts, in which case the Presiding Justice shall assign the Justices who from time to time shall sit in each part. The Presiding Justice may preside in either part and shall designate the Justice to preside in either part when he is not present.* In each *Appellate Division, or part thereof,* four shall constitute a quorum, and the concurrence of three shall be necessary to a decision. No more than five Justices shall sit in any case.

The Governor shall designate the Presiding Justice of each department, who shall act as such during his term of office and shall be a resident of the department. The other Justices shall be designated *by the Governor from all the Justices elected to the Supreme Court* for terms of five years or the unexpired portions of their respective terms of office, if less than five years. From time to time as the terms of the designations expire, or vacancies occur, *the Governor* shall make new designations. A majority of the Justices so designated to sit in any Appellate Division, in each department shall be residents of the department. *Ten Justices shall be designated to sit in the Appellate Division in the First Department, but in case the Presiding Justice thereof is of the opinion that the interests of justice so require the Governor shall designate two additional Justices to sit therein.* In case of the absence or inability to act of a Justice of any Appellate Division, *the Presiding Justice thereof may assign any of the Justices of the Supreme Court to sit in the Appellate Division during such absence or inability, but no Justice shall be so designated to sit longer than four months in any one year.* In case the Presiding Justice of any Appellate Division shall certify to *the Governor* that one or more additional Justices are needed for the speedy disposition of the business before it, *the Governor shall designate such additional Justice or Justices.* Whenever the Appellate Division in any department shall be unable to dispose of its business within a reasonable time, a majority of the Presiding Justices of the several departments at a meeting called by the Presiding Justice of the department in arrears *shall* transfer *such number of* the pending appeals *as the Presiding Justices may determine to be necessary* from such department to any other department for hearing and determination. No Justice of the Appellate Division shall, within the department to which he may be designated to perform the duties of an Appellate Justice, exercise any of the powers of a Justice of the Supreme Court, other than those of a Justice out of court, and those pertaining to the Appellate Division, or to the hearing and decision of motions submitted by consent of counsel, but any such Justice, while actually engaged in performing the duties of such Appellate Justice in the department to which he is designated, may hold any term of the Supreme Court and exercise any of the powers of a Justice of the Supreme Court in any county or judicial district in any other department of the State. *The Appellate Division, except in equity cases shall be taken in like manner as in cases at law; and, except as herein otherwise provided, the Legislature shall have the same power to alter and regulate the jurisdiction and proceedings in law and in equity that it has heretofore exercised.*

Sec. 5.—The official terms of the Justices of the Supreme Court shall be fourteen years from and including the first day of January next after their election. When a vacancy shall occur otherwise than by expiration of term in the office of Justice of the Supreme Court the same shall be filled for a full term at the next general election happening not less than three months after such vacancy occurs, and until the vacancy shall be so filled the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, if the Senate shall be in session, or if not in session the Governor may fill such vacancy by appointment, which shall continue until and including the last day of December next after the election at which the vacancy shall be filled.

Civil Practice Act.

Sec. 6. *To secure a more simple, speedy, and effective administration of justice, it shall be the duty of the Legislature to act with all convenient speed upon the report of the Board of Statutory Consolidation transmitted to the Legislature by the Governor on the 21st day of April, 1915, and to enact a brief and simple civil practice act and to adopt a separate body of civil practice rules for the regulation of procedure in the Court of Appeals, Supreme Court, and County Courts. The Legislature may make the civil practice rules, or any part thereof, applicable to such other courts as it may provide. Thereafter, from time to time, at intervals of not less than five years, the Legislature may appoint a commission to consider and report what changes, if any, there should be in the law and rules governing civil procedure. The Legislature shall act on the report of each such commission by a single bill, and the Legislature shall not otherwise, or at any other time, enact any law prescribing, regulating, or changing the civil procedure in the Court of Appeals, Supreme Court, or County Courts, unless the Judges or Justices empowered to make and amend civil practice rules shall certify that legislation is necessary.*

After the adoption of the civil practice rules by the Legislature under the requirements of the first paragraph of this section, the power to alter and amend such rules and to make, alter, and amend civil practice rules shall vest and remain in the courts of the State to be exercised by the Judges of the Court of Appeals and the Justices of the Appellate Divisions of the Supreme Court, or by such Judges or Justices of the Court of Appeals, the Supreme Court, and the County Courts as the Legislature shall provide.

Court of Claims.

Sec. 7. The Court of Claims is continued and shall be a court of record. It shall consist of the three Judges now in office, who shall hold their offices until the expiration of their respective terms, and their successors who shall be appointed by the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and who shall hold office for nine years. The Legislature may further increase the number of Judges of the Court of Claims by permanent or temporary appointment, but not to exceed five in all. The additional Judges heretofore appointed shall continue to serve until the first day of January, 1918, or such earlier date as shall be determined pursuant to law. The court shall have power to appoint and remove a clerk and such court stenographers and attendants as the Legislature may provide. The Judges shall continue to receive from the State their present compensation and allowances until the Legislature shall otherwise provide. The court shall have the jurisdiction now exercised by it and such additional jurisdiction to hear and determine claims against the State or between conflicting claimants as the Legislature may provide. The Judges of the court may separately take testimony in relation to any claim, but no award shall be made except by a majority of the whole court. The court may establish rules to govern its own procedure.

Appointment of Commissioners.

Sec. 8. Supreme Court Commissioners may be appointed as hereinafter provided, one or more of whom may be designated by the court to determine the compensation to be paid whenever private property is taken for a public use in the judicial department or district for which they shall have been appointed, when such compensation is not made by the State, and who also may respectively be designated as referee whenever issues are referred by the court to hear and report, and who shall perform such other or further duties as may be devolved upon them by special order or rule of court by the Appellate Division or by the civil practice rules. The respective Appellate Divisions in the First and Second Judicial Departments from time to time may appoint for each of the counties therein within the City of New York such commissioners as they deem necessary and, with the approval of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of its successors, fix their compensation, which shall be uniform in each county and a charge against the City of New York. The Legislature may at any time authorize the appointment of Supreme Court Commissioners in the Third and Fourth Judicial Departments and in the counties in the Second Department not within the City of New York. Such commissioners shall be members of the bar of not less than ten years' standing. They shall not practice as attorneys or counselors in any court of this State or of the United States. They shall hold office during the pleasure of the respective Appellate Divisions by which they shall have been appointed. Supreme Court Commissioners during their continuance in office shall not hold any other office or public trust.

Court of Appeals.

Sec. 9. The Court of Appeals is continued. It shall consist of the Chief Judge and Associate Judges now in office, who shall hold their offices until the expiration of their respective terms, and their successors, who shall be chosen by the electors of the State, *and of the three Justices of the Supreme Court now serving as Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals by designation by the Governor, who shall be Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals until the expiration of the terms for which they respectively were elected Justices of the Supreme Court, and their successors who shall be chosen by the electors of the State.* The official terms of the Chief Judge and Associate Judges shall be fourteen years from and including the 1st day of January next after their election. No more than seven Judges shall sit in any case. Five members of the court shall *constitute* a quorum, and the concurrence of four shall be necessary to a decision. The court shall have power to appoint and to remove its reporter, clerk, and attendants. *In case of the temporary absence or inability to act of any Judge of the Court of Appeals, the court may designate any Judge of the Supreme Court to serve as Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, during such absence or inability to act, but for a period not exceeding four months in any year. For the purpose of disposing with reasonable speed of the accumulation of causes now pending in the Court of Appeals, the court on or before the 1st day of March, 1916, shall designate not less than four nor more than six Justices of the Supreme Court to serve as* Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals until the causes *pending on the calendar shall be* reduced to *one* hundred, *but not later than the 31st day of December, 1917, when they shall return to the Supreme Court. While serving in the Court of Appeals,* the Justices so designated shall be relieved *of* their duties as Justices of the Supreme Court. *During such period the Court of Appeals shall sit in two parts, each of which shall consist of not more than seven Judges, five of whom shall constitute a quorum, the concurrence of four being necessary to a decision. The Chief Judge shall from time to time designate the Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals and the Justices of the Supreme Court serving as Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals to sit in the respective parts of the court, in such manner that the Justices of the Supreme Court so designated shall be distributed as equally as may be between the two parts. The Chief Judge may preside in either part, and he shall designate the Judge who shall preside in either part when he is not present. The causes pending in the Court of Appeals shall be distributed by the Chief Judge as nearly equally as may be between the two parts of the court. The Court of Appeals shall cause a calendar of appeals pending therein to be made and published at least once in each year. Whenever on the 1st day of January in any year after the present accumulation of causes in the Court of Appeals shall have been disposed of as above provided there shall be more than 300 causes pending undisposed of on the calendar, the court shall in the manner above provided designate Justices of the Supreme Court to serve as Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals, and shall sit in two parts; the pending causes shall be distributed between the parts for disposition until the number of causes pending on the calendar shall be reduced to 150, but not later than with the expiration of one year from the date of such designations, whereupon the Justices so designated shall return to the Supreme Court.*

In case of the death, resignation or other disability of any of the Justices of the Supreme Court designated to serve as Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals as in this article provided, the Court of Appeals shall designate a Justice of the Supreme Court to serve in his place in like manner as if originally so designated. Each of the Justices of the Supreme Court while serving as Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals as herein provided shall receive from the State the same compensation as the elected Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals. Upon the termination of the designation of a Justice of the Supreme Court as Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals who when so designated was a Justice of an Appellate Division he shall return to such Appellate Division unless the term of his designation thereto shall have expired and shall not have been renewed by the Governor. The Appellate Division may designate other Justices of the Supreme Court to sit in the Appellate Division during the absence of regularly assigned Justices of such division, serving as Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals, in case the business of the Appellate Division shall render such action necessary.

Vacancies—How Filled.

Sec. 10. When a vacancy shall occur otherwise than by expiration of term, in the office of Chief or Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, the same shall be filled, for a full term, at the next general election happening not less than three months after such vacancy occurs; and until the vacancy shall be so filled, the Governor, and with the advice and consent of the Senate, if the Senate shall be in session, or if not in session the Governor may fill such vacancy by appointment. If any such appointment of Chief Judge shall be made from among the Associate Judges, a temporary appointment of Associate Judge shall be made in like manner; but in such case, the person appointed Chief Judge shall not be deemed to vacate his office of Associate Judge any longer than until the expiration of his appointment as Chief Judge. The powers and jurisdiction of the court shall not be suspended for want of appointment or election, when the number of Judges is sufficient to constitute a quorum. All appointments under this section shall continue until and including the last day of December next after the election at which the vacancy shall be filled.

Limitation of Power.

Sec. 11. After the last day of December, *one thousand nine hundred and fifteen*, the jurisdiction of the Court of Appeals, except where the judgment is of death, *or where the Appellate Division on reversing or modifying a judgment makes new findings of fact and renders judgment thereon*, shall be limited to the review of questions of law. Appeals may be taken as of right to *the Court of Appeals in the following cases only:*

(1) *Where the judgment is of death;*

(2) From *a judgment or order* entered upon the decision of an Appellate Division of the Supreme Court *which finally determines an action or special proceeding where is directly involved the construction of the Constitution of the State or of the United States; or where one or more of the Justices who heard the case dissents from the decision of the Court or where the judgment of the trial court is reversed or modified;*

(3) From *an order of an Appellate Division of the Supreme Court granting a new trial where the appellant stipulates* that upon affirmance judgment absolute shall be rendered against *him.*

The Court of Appeals may, however, allow an appeal in any case where in its opinion a question is involved, which ought to be reviewed.

The Legislature may further restrict the jurisdiction of the Court of Appeals and the right of appeal thereto, but the right to appeal shall not depend upon the amount involved.

The provisions of this section shall not apply to *appeals taken to the Court of Appeals* before the last day of December, *one thousand nine hundred and fifteen*, but the said provisions *repealed* from shall be reviewed under existing provisions of law.

The Court of Appeals may determine the qualifications and prescribe the rules regulating the admission to practice of attorneys and counselors in the courts of the State.

Must Hold No Other Office.

Sec. 12. The Judges of the Court of Appeals and the Justices of the Supreme Court shall not hold any office or public trust. All votes for any of them, for any other than a judicial office, given by the Legislature or the people, shall be void.

Removal of Magistrates.

Sec. 13. Judges of the Court of Appeals and Justices of the Supreme Court may be removed by concurrent resolution of both houses of the Legislature, if two-thirds of all the members elected to each House concur therein. All other judicial officers, except Justices of the Peace and Judges or Justices of inferior courts not of record, may be removed by the Senate, on the recommendation of the Governor, if two-thirds of all the members elected to the Senate concur therein. But no officer shall be removed by virtue of this section except for cause, which shall be entered on the journals, nor unless he shall have been served with a statement of the cause alleged, and shall have had an opportunity to be heard. On the question of removal, the yeas and nays shall be entered on the journal.

Age Restriction; Compensation.

Sec. 14. No person shall hold the office of Judge, Justice of any court or Surrogate longer than until and including the last day of December next after he shall be 70 years of age. Each Justice of the Supreme Court shall receive from the State *an annual salary* of $10,000. Those assigned to the Appellate Division in the Third and Fourth Departments shall each receive in addition the sum of $2,000, and the presiding Justices thereof the sum of $2,500 per year. *The Justices now in office or hereafter* elected in the First and Second Judicial Departments shall continue to receive from their respective cities, counties or districts, as now provided by law, such additional compensation as will make their aggregate compensation what they are now receiving. Those Justices elected in any judicial department other than the First or Second, and assigned to the Appellate Divisions of the First or Second Departments shall, while so assigned, receive from those departments respectively, as now provided by law, such additional salary as is paid to the Justices of those departments. A Justice elected in the Third or Fourth Department assigned by the Appellate Division or designated by the Governor to hold a trial or special term in the *First or Second* Judicial *Department* shall receive in addition *twenty* dollars per day for expenses while actually so engaged in holding such term, which shall be paid by the State and charged upon the judicial District where the service is rendered. The compensation herein provided shall be in lieu of and shall exclude all other compensation and allowance to such Justices for expenses of every kind and nature whatsoever. The provisions of this section shall apply to the Judges and Justices now in office and to those hereafter elected. *Except in the case of the consolidation of the offices of County Judge and Surrogate, or to make the compensation of the Judges of the Court of Appeals equal to that of any Justice of the Supreme Court, the compensation of a Judge or Justice of any court of record in the State shall be neither increased nor decreased during the term of office for which he was elected or appointed.*

Trial of Impeachments.

Sec. 15. The Assembly shall have the power of impeachment, by a vote of a majority of all the members elected. The court for the trial of impeachments shall be composed of the President of the Senate, the Senators, or the major part of them, and the Judges of the Court of Appeals, or the major part of them. On the trial of an impeachment against the Governor or Lieutenant Governor, *neither* the Lieutenant Governor *nor the temporary President of the Senate* shall act as a member of the court. *The court for the trial of impeachments may order all or any part of the testimony to be taken and reported by a committee composed of members of the court, except that the impeached officer must be allowed to testify before the court if he so desire.* No judicial officer shall exercise his office after articles of impeachment against him shall have been preferred to the Senate, until he shall have been acquitted. Before the trial of an impeachment the members of the court shall take an oath or affirmation truly and impartially to try the impeachment according to the evidence, and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, or removal from office and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under this State; but the party impeached shall be liable to indictment and punishment according to law.

County Courts.

Sec. 16. The existing County Courts are continued, and the Judges thereof now in office shall hold their offices until the expiration of their respective terms *except that the County Courts in the Counties of Kings, Queens, Richmond, and Bronx shall be abolished and the County Judges transferred as provided in this article.* The number of County Judges in any county may be increased, from time to time, by the Legislature, to such number, that the total number of County Judges in any one county shall not exceed one for every 200,000, or major fraction thereof, of the population of such county. The additional County Judges *whose offices may be created by the Legislature* shall be chosen at the general election held in the first odd-numbered year after the *creation of such office.* All County Judges, including successors to existing Judges, shall be chosen by the electors of the counties for the term of six years from and including the first day of January following their election. *Except as in this article otherwise provided* County Courts shall have the powers and jurisdiction *now prescribed by the Legislature*, and also original jurisdiction in actions for the recovery of money only, where the defendants reside in the county, and in which the complaint demands judgment for a sum not exceeding *three* thousand dollars. The Legislature may hereafter enlarge or restrict the jurisdiction of the County Courts, provided, however, that their jurisdiction shall not be so extended as to authorize an action therein for the recovery of money only, in which (1) the sum demanded exceeds *three* thousand dollars, or (2) in which any person not a resident of the county is a defendant, *unless such defendant have an office for the transaction of business within the county and the cause of action arose therein.* Every County Judge *and special County Judge in counties having the same* shall perform such duties as may be required by law. His salary shall be established by law, payable out of the county treasury. A County Judge of any county may hold County Courts in any other county when requested by the Judge of such other county.

Surrogates' Courts.

Sec. 17. The existing Surrogates' Courts are continued, and the Surrogates now in office shall hold their offices until the expiration of their terms. Their successors shall be chosen by the electors of their respective counties, and their terms of office shall be six years, except in the County of New York, where they shall continue to be fourteen years. Surrogates and Surrogates' Courts shall have the jurisdiction and powers now *prescribed by the Legislature until otherwise provided.* The County Judge shall be Surrogate of his county, except where a separate Surrogate has been or shall be elected. In counties having a population exceeding forty thousand, wherein there is no separate Surrogate, the Legislature may provide for the election of a separate officer to be Surrogate, whose term of office shall be six years. When the Surrogate shall be elected as a separate officer his salary shall be established by law, payable out of the county treasury. Any vacancies occurring in the office of *Judge of the Court of General Sessions of the City of New York, Judge of the City Court of New York*, County Judge, *special County Judge* or Surrogate shall be filled in the same manner as like vacancies occurring in the Supreme Court. For the relief of Surrogates' Courts the Legislature may confer upon the Supreme Court in any county having a population exceeding four hundred thousand, the powers and jurisdiction of Surrogates. *A Surrogate of any county may hold a Surrogate's Court in any other county when requested by the Surrogate of such other county. The Legislature may at any time consolidate the offices of County Judge and Surrogate in any county.*

Local Judicial Officers.

Sec. 18. The Legislature may, on application of the Board of Supervisors, provide for the election of local officers, not to exceed two in any county, to discharge the duties of County Judge and of Surrogate, in cases of their inability or of a vacancy, and such other cases as may be provided by law, and to exercise such other powers in special cases as are or may be provided by law.

Officers of Inferior Courts.

Sec. 19. The electors of the several towns shall, at their annual town meetings, or at such other time and in such manner as the Legislature may direct, elect Justices of the Peace, whose term of office shall be for four years. In case of an election to fill a vacancy occurring before the expiration of the term, they shall hold for the *remainder* of the unexpired term. Their number, classification *and duties shall* be regulated by law. Justices of the Peace and Judges or Justices of inferior courts not of record, and their clerks, may be removed for cause, after due notice and an opportunity of being heard by such courts as are or may be prescribed by law. Justices of the Peace *City Magistrates and all other judicial officers whose election or appointment is not otherwise provided for in this article* may be elected in the *several* cities of this State, *or in any boroughs contained within a city, or within districts created for that purpose or may be appointed by some local authorities of the several cities*, in such manner and with such powers and for such terms, respectively, as are or *may* be prescribed by law. *The Boards of Supervisors or other officials exercising power now vested in such boards may fix the compensation to be paid or allowed to Justices of the Peace in towns and cities for their services in criminal matters.*

Court of General Sessions.

Sec. 20. The Court of General Sessions in and for the City and County of New York is continued, and from and after Jan. 1, 1917, it shall have the same jurisdiction and powers throughout the City of New York, under the name of the Court of General Sessions of the City of New York, as it now possesses within the County of New York. It shall consist of the Judges then in office and the Judges transferred thereto by this section, all of whom shall continue to be Judges of the Court of General Sessions of the City of New York for the remainder of the terms for which they respectively were elected or appointed. The County Courts of Kings, Queens, Richmond, and Bronx are abolished from and after Jan. 1, 1917. The Judges of such courts in office shall serve for the remainder of the terms for which they were elected or appointed, be Judges of the Court of General Sessions of the City of New York. The successors to the Judges who were elected or appointed as Judges of the Court of General Sessions in and for the City and County of New York shall be elected by the electors within the County of New York, and the successors to the Judges who were elected or appointed as Judges of the County Courts of Kings, Queens, Richmond and Bronx, respectively, shall be elected by the electors within each of such respective counties; so that the Court of General Sessions of the City of New York shall consist of seven Judges resident in and elected by the electors within the County of New York, five Judges resident in and elected by the electors in the County of Kings, and one Judge resident in and elected by the electors in each of the counties of Queens, Richmond, and Bronx. The Legislature may in its discretion authorize the election of one additional Judge to reside in and be chosen by the electors in the County of Bronx. The Judges who were elected or appointed as Judges of the Court of General Sessions in and for the City and County of New York, and the Judges elected or appointed as Judges of the County Court of the Counties of Kings, Queens, Richmond, and Bronx, shall until the expiration of the term for which they were appointed or elected, be respectively paid by the city, the compensation now fixed by law as a member of the court.

Judges of the Court of General Sessions of the City of New York shall be elected as hereinafter provided for a term of fourteen years, and their compensation shall be fixed by the Legislature. The Judges of the Court of General Sessions of the City of New York shall choose one of their own number to be the Presiding Judge thereof, who shall act as such for a period of five years or until the earlier expiration of his term of office, and who shall be charged with the general administration of the court and assign the Judges to hold the terms thereof, subject to such regulations as the Presiding Justice of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the First and Second Departments shall from time to time prescribe. The Judges shall have power to appoint and remove a clerk, who shall keep his office at a place to be designated by the Court, and such stenographers and attendants as the Presiding Justice of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the First and Second Departments shall from time to time prescribe. The Judges shall have power to appoint and remove a clerk, who shall keep his office at a place to be designated by the Court, and such stenographers and attendants as the Presiding Justice of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the First and Second Departments shall from time to time prescribe.

The Judges shall have power to appoint and remove a Clerk, who shall keep his office at a place to be designated by the Court. All criminal prosecutions and proceedings on Jan. 1, 1917, pending in such County Courts shall thereupon be transferred to the Court of General Sessions of the City of New York for hearing and determination at terms held within the counties in which the same are pending. Until the Legislature shall otherwise provide the Clerk of the County Courts in the counties in and for which a City and County of New York and the Chief Clerk of the County Court in each of the Counties of Kings, Queens, Richmond, and Bronx shall act within his county as Clerk of the Court of General Sessions of the City of New York, and the Presiding Judge of such court shall make such rules and regulations respecting such Clerks' offices and the distribution of the business of the court in the said several counties as from time to time may be expedient.

Jurisdiction of City Court.

Sec. 21. *The City Court of the City of New York is continued, and from and after Jan. 1, 1917, it shall have the same jurisdiction and power throughout the City of New York, under the name of the City Court of New York, as it now possesses within the County of New York and the County of Bronx and original jurisdiction in actions for the recovery of money only in which the complaint demands judgment for a sum not exceeding $3,000. Such court shall have such other jurisdiction now possessed by County Courts, but such jurisdiction shall be exercised only within the respective counties of such city by Judges elected within such counties. It shall consist of the Judges then in office, who shall continue to be Judges of the court for the remainder of the terms for which they respectively were elected or appointed, and the additional Judges to be elected as provided in this section. The Judges who were elected or appointed Judges of the City Court of the City of New York, until the expiration of the terms for which they were respectively elected or appointed, shall be paid the salaries now fixed by law for such Judges. Their successors shall be elected by the electors of the County of New York, and shall hold office for ten years. There shall also be five additional Judges, two of whom shall reside in and be chosen by the electors of the County of Kings, and one of whom shall reside in and be chosen by the electors in each of the Counties of Bronx, Richmond, and Queens, all of whom shall be elected at the general election in November, 1916, and they and their successors, who shall reside in like manner, shall hold office for ten years. Until the Legislature shall otherwise provide, the Judge of the City Court chosen in the County of Richmond shall be Surrogate of that county. The Legislature may provide for a Surrogate for the County of Richmond. The Legislature may, in its discretion, authorize the election of two additional Judges, one to reside in and be chosen by the electors of the respective Counties of Bronx and Queens, who shall be elected as in this section provided shall receive from the city a compensation to be fixed by the Legislature. The Judges of the City Court of New York shall choose one of their own number to be the Presiding Judge thereof, who shall be charged with the general administration of the court and assign the Judges to hold the terms thereof, subject to such regulations as the Presiding Justice of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the First and Second Departments shall from time to time prescribe. The Judges shall have power to appoint and remove a clerk, who shall keep his office at a place to be designated by the Court, and such stenographers and attendants as the Presiding Justice of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the First and Second Departments shall from time to time prescribe.*

The Judges shall have power to appoint and remove a Clerk, who shall keep his office at a place to be designated by the Court. All criminal prosecutions and proceedings on Jan. 1, 1917, pending in such County Courts shall thereupon be transferred to the Court of General Sessions of the City of New York for hearing and determination at terms held within the counties in which the same are pending. Until the Legislature shall otherwise provide the Clerk of the County Courts in the counties in and for which a City and County of New York and the Chief Clerk of the County Court in each of the Counties of Kings, Queens, Richmond, and Bronx shall act within his county as Clerk of the Court of General Sessions of the City of New York, and the Presiding Judge of such court shall make such rules and regulations respecting such Clerks' offices and the distribution of the business of the court in the said several counties as from time to time may be expedient, subject to regulations of the Presiding Justice of the First and Second Departments, as aforesaid.

Inferior Local Courts.

Sec. 22. Inferior local courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction may be established by the Legislature, but no inferior local court created *after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five*, shall be a court of record *except as herein provided* the Legislature may confer upon any inferior local court of its creation any equity jurisdiction or any greater jurisdiction in other respects than is conferred upon County Courts by or under this article.

The Legislature may, however, provide that the territorial jurisdiction of any inferior local court now existing or hereafter established in any city or village, or of Justices of the Peace in cities, shall extend throughout the county in which such court or Justice is located, and also throughout such city or village irrespective of town or county lines. The Legislature may also create civil divisions consisting of not to exceed three contiguous towns or parts thereof, for the purpose of establishing therein inferior local courts having territorial jurisdiction throughout the county or counties in which such towns are situated. The Legislature may confer upon any inferior local court power to try without a jury offenses of the grade of misdemeanor. The Legislature may establish Children's Courts, and Courts of Domestic Relations, as separate courts, or parts of existing courts of courts hereafter to be created, and may confer upon them such equity and other jurisdiction as may be necessary for the correction, protection, guardianship, and disposition of delinquent, neglected or dependent minors, and for the punishment and correction of adults responsible for or contributing to such delinquency, neglect or dependency, and of all persons legally chargeable with the support of wives or children who abandon or neglect to support either. In the exercise of such jurisdiction such courts may hear and determine such causes, with or without a jury, except those involving a felony. Except as in this article otherwise provided, all judicial officers shall be elected or appointed at such times and in such manner as the Legislature may direct.

Clerks of Courts.

Sec. 23. Clerks of the several counties shall be Clerks of the Supreme Court, with such powers and duties as shall be prescribed by law. The Justices of the Appellate Division in each department shall have power to appoint and to remove a clerk who shall keep his office at a place to be designated by such Justices. The Clerk of the Court of Appeals shall keep his office at the seat of government. The Clerk of the Court of Appeals and the Clerks of the Appellate Divisions shall receive compensation to be established by law and paid out of the public treasury.

Acceptance of Fees.

Sec. 24. No judicial officer, except Justices of the Peace, shall receive to his own use any fees or perquisites of office; nor shall any Judge of the Court of Appeals, or Justice of the Supreme Court, or any County Judge or Surrogate hereafter elected in a county having a population exceeding one hundred and twenty thousand, practice as an attorney or counselor in any court of record in this State, or act as referee. The Legislature may impose a similar prohibition upon County Judges and Surrogates in other counties. No one shall be eligible to the office of Judge of the Court of Appeals, Justice of the Supreme Court, or, except in the county of Hamilton, the county of Essex and the county of Clinton, the office of County Judge or Surrogate, who is not an attorney and counselor of this State.

Publication of Statutes.

Sec. 25. The Legislature shall provide for the speedy publication of all statutes, *civil practice rules and rules of court*, and the collection, compilation, and publication annually of the civil and criminal judicial statistics of the State, and shall regulate the reporting of the decisions of the courts; but all laws and judicial decisions shall be free for publication by any person.

Expiration of Terms.

Sec. 26. Justices of the Peace and other local judicial officers provided for in Sections *Nineteen* and *Twenty-two*, in office when this article takes effect, shall hold their offices until the expiration of their respective terms.

Courts of Special Sessions.

Sec. 27. Courts of Special Sessions and *inferior local courts of similar character* shall have such jurisdiction of offenses of the grade of misdemeanors as may be prescribed by law.

Commissioners of Jurors.

Sec. 28. *Comm

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Judge or Surrogate shall be filled in the same manner as like vacancies occurring in the Supreme Court. For the relief of Surrogates' Courts the Legislature may confer upon the Supreme Court in any county having a population exceeding four hundred thousand, the powers and jurisdiction of Surrogates. *A Surrogate of any county may hold a Surrogate's Court in any other county when requested by the Surrogate of such other county. The Legislature may at any time consolidate the offices of County Judge and Surrogate in any county.*

Local Judicial Officers.

Sec. 18. The Legislature may, on application of the Board of Supervisors, provide for the election of local officers, not to exceed two in any county, to discharge the duties of County Judge and of Surrogate, in cases of their inability or of a vacancy, and in such other cases as may be provided by law, and to exercise such other powers in special cases as are or may be provided by law.

Officers of Inferior Courts.

Sec. 19. The electors of the several towns shall, at their annual town meetings, or at such other time and in such manner as the Legislature may direct, elect Justices of the Peace, whose term of office shall be for four years. In case of an election to fill a vacancy occurring before the expiration of a full term, they shall hold for the *remainder* of the unexpired term. The number, classification *and duties shall* be regulated by law. Justices of the Peace and Judges or Justices of inferior courts not of record, and their clerks, may be removed for cause, after due notice and an opportunity of being heard by such courts as are or may be prescribed by law. Justices of the Peace *City Magistrates and all other judicial officers whose election or appointment is not otherwise provided for in this article* may be elected in the several cities of this State, *or in any boroughs contained within a city, or within districts created for that purpose or may be appointed by some local authorities of the several cities*, in such manner and with such powers and for such terms, respectively, as are or *may* be prescribed by law. *The Boards of Supervisors or other officials exercising power now vested in such boards may fix the compensation to be paid or allowed to Justices of the Peace in towns and cities for their services in criminal matters.*

Court of General Sessions.

Sec. 20. The Court of General Sessions in and for the City and County of New York is continued, and from and after Jan. 1, 1917, *it shall have the same jurisdiction and powers throughout the City of New York, under the name of the Court of General Sessions of the City of New York, as it now possesses within the County of New York. It shall consist of the Judges then in office and the Judges transferred thereto by this section, all of whom shall continue to be Judges of the Court of General Sessions of the City of New York for the remainder of the terms for which they respectively were elected or appointed. The County Courts of Kings, Queens, Richmond, and Bronx are abolished from and after Jan.* 1, 1917. *The Judges of such courts then in office shall for the remainder of the terms for which they were elected or appointed be Judges of the Court of General Sessions of the City of New York. The successors to the Judges who were elected or appointed as Judges of the Court of General Sessions in and for the City and County of New York shall be elected by the electors within the County of New York, and the successors to the Judges who were elected or appointed as Judges of the County Courts of Kings, Queens, Richmond and Bronx respectively, shall be elected by the electors within each of such respective counties, so that the Court of General Sessions of the City of New York shall consist of seven Judges resident in and elected by the electors within the County of New York, five Judges resident in and elected by the electors in the County of Kings, and one Judge resident in and elected by the electors in each of the counties of Queens, Richmond, and Bronx. The Legislature may in its discretion authorize the election of one additional Judge to reside in and be chosen by the electors in the County of Bronx. The Judges who were elected or appointed as Judges of the County Courts of Kings, Queens, Richmond and Bronx, and the Judges elected or appointed as Judges of the County Court of the Counties of Kings, Queens, Richmond, and Bronx until the expiration of the term for which they were appointed or elected, be respectively paid by the city, the compensation now fixed by law. The successors of all of the Judges of the Court of General Sessions of the City of New York shall be elected as hereinafter provided for a term of fourteen years, and their compensation shall be fixed by the Legislature. The Judges of the Court of General Sessions of the City of New York shall choose one of their own number to be the Presiding Judge thereof, who shall act as such for a period of five years or until the earlier expiration of his term of office, and who shall be charged with the general administration of the court and assign the Judges to hold the terms thereof, subject to such regulations as the Presiding Justices of the Appellate Divisions of the Supreme Court in the First and Second Departments shall from time to time prescribe. The Judges shall have power to appoint and remove a clerk, who shall keep his office at a place to be designated by the Court. All civil actions or proceedings on Jan.* 1, 1917, *pending in such County Courts shall thereupon be transferred to the Court of General Sessions of the City of New York for hearing and determination in terms held within the counties in which the same are pending. Until the Legislature shall otherwise provide the Clerk of the Court of General Sessions in and for the City and County of New York and the Chief Clerk of the County Court in each of the Counties of Kings, Queens, Richmond, and Bronx, respectively, shall thereupon be transferred to the City Court of New York for hearing and determination, which court, for the purpose only of such hearing and determination and the enforcement of the judgments rendered thereon, shall have and exercise the jurisdiction previously vested in the respective County Courts from which such cases are so transferred at terms held within the counties in which the same are pending. Until the Legislature shall otherwise provide, the Clerk of the City Court of the City of New York and the Chief Clerk of the County Court in each of the Counties of Kings, Queens, Richmond, and Bronx, shall act within his county as Clerk of the Court of General Sessions of the City of New York, under the name of the Clerk of General Sessions of the City of New York, as the Presiding Judge of such court shall make such rules and regulations respecting such Clerks' offices and the distribution of the business of the court in the said several counties as from time to time may be expedient.*

Jurisdiction of City Court.

Sec. 21. *The City Court of the City of New York is continued, and from and after Jan.* 1, 1917, *it shall have the same jurisdiction and power throughout the City of New York, under the name of the City Court of the City of New York, as it now possesses within the County of New York and the County of Bronx and original jurisdiction in actions for the recovery of money only in which the complaint demands judgment for a sum not exceeding $2,000. Such court shall have likewise the equity jurisdiction now possessed by County Courts, but such jurisdiction shall be exercised only within the respective counties of such city by the Judges elected within such counties. It shall consist of the Judges then in office, who shall continue to be Judges of the court for the remainder of the terms for which they respectively were elected or appointed, and the additional Judges to be elected as provided in this section. The Judges who were elected or appointed as Judges of the City Court of the City of New York, until the expiration of the terms for which they were respectively elected or appointed, shall be paid the salaries now fixed by law for such Judges. Their successors shall be elected by the electors of the County of New York, and shall hold office for ten years. There shall also be five additional Judges, two of whom shall reside in and be chosen by the electors in the County of Kings, and one of whom shall reside in and be chosen by the electors in each of the Counties of Bronx, Richmond, and Queens, all of whom shall be elected at the general election in November, 1916, and they and their successors, who shall be chosen in like manner, shall hold office for ten years. Until the Legislature shall otherwise provide, the Judge of the City Court chosen in the County of Richmond shall be Surrogate of that county. The Legislature may provide for a Surrogate for the County of Richmond. The Legislature may, in its discretion, authorize the election of two additional Judges, one to reside in and be chosen by the electors of the respective Counties of Bronx and Kings. The Judges elected as in this section provided shall receive from the city a compensation to be fixed by the Legislature. The Judges of the City Court of New York shall choose one of their own number to be the Presiding Judge thereof, who shall be charged with the general administration of the court and assign the Judges to hold the terms thereof, subject to such regulations as the Presiding Justices of the Appellate Divisions of the Supreme Court in the First and Second Departments shall from time to time prescribe. The Judges shall have power to appoint and remove a clerk, who shall keep his office at a place to be designated by the Court. All civil actions or proceedings on Jan.* 1, 1917, *pending in the County Courts of the Counties of Kings, Queens, Richmond, and Bronx, respectively, shall thereupon be transferred to the City Court of New York for hearing and determination, which court, for the purpose only of such hearing and determination and the enforcement of the judgments rendered thereon, shall have and exercise the jurisdiction previously vested in the respective County Courts from which such cases are so transferred at terms held within the counties in which the same are pending. Until the Legislature shall otherwise provide, the Clerk of the City Court of the City of New York and the Chief Clerk of the County Court in each of the Counties of Kings, Queens, Richmond, and Bronx, shall act within his county as Clerk of the Court of General Sessions of the City of New York, under the name of the Clerk of General Sessions of the City of New York, as the Presiding Judge of such court shall make such rules and regulations respecting the clerks' offices and the distribution of the business of the court in the said several counties as from time to time may be expedient.*

Clerks of Courts.

Sec. 23. Clerks of the several counties shall be Clerks of the Supreme Court, with such powers and duties as shall be prescribed by law. The Justices of the Appellate Division in each department shall have power to appoint and to remove a clerk who shall keep his office at a place to be designated by such Justices. The Clerk of the Court of Appeals shall keep his office at the seat of government. The Clerk of the Court of Appeals and the Clerks of the Appellate Divisions shall receive compensation to be established by law and paid out of the public treasury.

Acceptance of Fees.

Sec. 24. No judicial officer, except Justices of the Peace, shall receive to his own use any fees or perquisites of office; nor shall any Judge of the Court of Appeals, or Justice of the Supreme Court, or any County Judge or Surrogate hereafter elected in a county having a population exceeding one hundred and twenty thousand, practice as an attorney or counselor in any court of record in this State, or act as referee. The Legislature may impose a similar prohibition upon County Judges and Surrogates in other counties. No one shall be eligible to the office of Judge of the Court of Appeals, Justice of the Supreme Court, or, except in the County of Hamilton, to the office of County Judge or Surrogate, who is not an attorney and counselor of this State.

Publication of Statutes.

Sec. 25. The Legislature shall provide for the speedy publication of all statutes, *civil practice rules and rules of court*, and *the collection, compilation, and publication annually of the civil and criminal judicial statistics of the State*, and shall regulate the reporting of the decisions of the courts; but all laws and judicial decisions shall be free for publication by any person.

Expiration of Terms.

Sec. 26. Justices of the Peace and other local judicial officers provided for in Sections 3 Nineteen and Twenty-two, in office when this article takes effect, shall hold their offices until the expiration of their respective terms.

Courts of Special Sessions.

Sec. 27. Courts of Special Sessions *and inferior local courts of similar character* shall have such jurisdiction of offenses of the grade of misdemeanors as may be prescribed by law.

Commissioners of Jurors.

Sec. 28. *Commissioners of Jurors now in office shall hold their offices until the expiration of their respective terms. The Legislature may provide for the appointment of a Commissioner of Jurors in any county, in a county in the First and Second Judicial Districts, by the respective Appellate Divisions of the Supreme Court embracing those districts, and in a county in the other Judicial Districts, by the Justices of the Supreme Court resident in the Judicial District embracing such county. The Legislature shall define the duties of Commissioners of Jurors, fix their terms of office and their compensation, which shall be a county charge.*

For New Laws.

Sec. 29. *Laws may be passed to provide for a system of judicial authentication, registration and guaranty by the State or by any county thereof, of titles to real property, the determination of adverse claims to and interests therein, and the establishment by means of fees or otherwise of assurance funds to make such system operative. Such administrative powers as are necessary may be conferred on existing courts of record.*

ARTICLE IX.—STATE DEBTS.

State Credit.

Section 1. The credit of the State shall not in any manner be given or loaned to or in aid of any individual, association or corporation.

Power to Contract Debts.

Sec. 2. The State may contract debts *in anticipation of the receipt of taxes and revenues*, direct or *indirect*, *for the purposes and within the amounts of appropriations theretofore made; bonds or other obligations for the moneys so borrowed shall be issued as may be provided by law, and shall with the interest thereon be paid from such taxes and revenues within one year from the date of issue.*

Defense Debts.

Sec. 3. In addition to the above limited power to contract debts, the State may contract debts to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or defend the State in war; but the money arising from the contracting of such debts shall be applied to the purpose for which it was raised, or to repay such debts, and to no other purpose whatever.

Limitation of Power.

Sec. 4. Except the debts specified in Sections 2 and 3 of this article, no *debt* shall be hereafter contracted by or in behalf of this State, unless such debt shall be authorized by law, for some single work or object, to be distinctly specified therein. On the final passage of such bill in either house of the Legislature, the question shall be taken by yeas and nays, to be duly entered on the journals thereof, and shall be: "Shall this bill pass and ought the same to receive the sanction of the people?" No such law shall take effect until it shall, at a general election, have been submitted to the people, and have received a majority of all the votes cast for and against it at such election *nor shall it be submitted* to be voted on within three months after its passage nor at any general election when any other law or any bill shall be submitted to be voted for or against. The Legislature may, at any time after the approval of such law by the people, if no debt shall have been contracted in pursuance thereof, repeal the same; and may at any time by law forbid the contracting of any further debt or liability under such law.

Except the debts specified in Sections 2 and 3 of this article, all debts contracted by the State after Nov. 2, 1915, *pursuant to an authorization therefor, heretofore or hereafter made, and each portion of any such debt from time to time so contracted irrespective of the terms of such authorization, shall be paid in equal annual instalments, the first of which shall be payable not more than one year, and the last of which shall be payable not more than fifty years, after such debt or portion thereof shall have been contracted. No such debt hereafter authorized shall be contracted for a period longer than that of the probable life of the work or object for which the debt is to be contracted, to be determined by general laws, which determination shall be conclusive.*

The Legislature may from time to time alter the rate of interest to be paid upon any State debt which has been or may be authorized pursuant to the provisions of this section or upon any part of such debt, provided, however, that the rate of interest shall not be altered upon any part of such debt or upon any bond or other evidence thereof which has been or shall be created or issued before such alteration.

The money arising from any loan creating such debt or liability shall be applied to the work or object specified in the act authorizing such debt or liability, or for the payment of such debt or liability and for no other purpose whatever.

Sinking Funds.

Sec. 5. The sinking funds provided for the payment of interest and extinguishement of the principal of the debts of the State *heretofore contracted shall be continued; they* shall be separately kept and safely invested, and neither of them shall be appropriated or used in any manner other than for *such payment and extinguishement as hereinafter provided. The Controller* shall *each year appraise the securities* held for investment in each of *said funds at their fair market value not exceeding par. He shall then determine and certify to the Legislature the amount of each of such funds and the amounts which, if thereafter annually contributed to each fund, would, with the fund and with the accretions thereto and upon the contributions thereto, computed at the rate of 3 per centum per annum, produce at the date of maturity the amount of the debt to retire which such fund was created, and the Legislature shall thereupon appropriate as the contribution to such fund for such year at least the amount thus certified.*

If the income of any such fund in any year is more than a sum which, if annually added to such fund, would, with the fund and its accumulations as aforesaid, retire the debt at maturity, the excess shall not be applied to the interest on the debt for which the fund was created.

After any sinking fund shall equal in amount the debt for which it was created, no further contribution shall be made thereto except to make good any losses ascertained at the annual appraisals above mentioned, and the income thereof shall be applied to the payment of the interest on such debt. Any excess in such income not required for the payment of interest may be applied to the general fund of the State.

The Legislature may also by general laws provide means and authority whereby outstanding bonds of the State, for which sinking funds are provided, may be exchanged at par for cancellation, for serial bonds of the form authorized under Section 4 of this article, upon such terms and conditions as to interest and otherwise as it may in its discretion authorize or determine, except that the debts so refunded shall finally mature no later and at no greater comparative cost to the State than the original debt; the determination of the Legislature as to such comparative cost shall be conclusive. No further contributions to the respective sinking funds shall be made on account of bonds so exchanged, and the proportion of any such sinking fund which the amount of the bonds so exchanged shall bear to the amount of bonds outstanding of the same issue may be appropriated, as received, for the payment of the substituted serial bonds.

Payment of Debts.

Sec. 6. The Legislature *shall annually provide by appropriation for the payment of the interest upon and instalments of principal of all debts created on behalf of the State, except those contracted under Section 2 of this article, as the same shall fall due, and for the contribution to all of the sinking funds heretofore created by law, of the amounts annually to be contributed under the provisions of Section 5 of this article. In case any such appropriation, the Controller shall set apart from the first revenues thereafter received, applicable to the General Fund of the State, a sum sufficient to pay such interest, instalments of principal, or contributions to such sinking fund, as the case may be, and shall so apply the moneys thus set apart. The Controller may be required to set aside and apply such revenues as aforesaid at the suit of any holder of such bonds.*

Debts for Highways.

Sec. 7. Debts *hereafter* authorized for the improvement of highways *shall be created only in the manner provided in Section 4 of this article. No provision of this article shall be deemed to impair or affect the validity of any debt of the State heretofore contracted or any right or obligation heretofore created between the State and any of its civil divisions.*

Highway Bonds.

Sec. 8. *The moneys authorized to be raised by the sale of highway bonds pursuant to the law approved by vote of the people at the general election held in the year* 1912, *which have been apportioned to certain counties in excess of the sums, to be determined by the Controller, which are or will be required to construct and improve the highways therefore determined by general laws to be constructed and improved in such counties, shall be applied by the Superintendent of Public Works after appropriation by the Legislature to the construction and improvement of such highways and portions thereof, as were defined by law when such bonds were authorized, and located outside of such counties, as he may deem expedient.*

Payment of Claims.

Sec. 9. Neither the Legislature, Canal Board, nor any person or persons acting in behalf of the State shall audit, allow, or pay any claim which, as between citizens of the State, would be barred by lapse of time. This provision shall not be construed to repeal any statute fixing the time within which claims shall be presented or allowed, nor shall it extend to any claims duly presented within the time allowed by law, and prosecuted with due diligence from the time of such presentment. But if the claimant shall be under legal disability, the claim may be presented within two years after such disability is removed.

Canal Properties.

Sec. 10. The Legislature shall not sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of the Erie Canal, the Oswego Canal, the Champlain Canal, the Cayuga and Seneca Canal, the Black River Canal, *or canal terminals heretofore or hereafter constructed, nor shall any easement in or incumbrance on such canals or terminals be created;* but they shall remain the property of the State and under its management forever. *When necessary in the opinion of the Superintendent of Public Works, easements in canal lands may be granted for purposes of bridge construction, provided that such easements shall not interfere with or impair the use of the canals. The canals to which such prohibition applies shall be those now known as the Erie, the Oswego, the Champlain, the Cayuga and Seneca, and the Black River Canals until the barge canal improvement under Chapter 147 of the Laws of* 1903, *heretofore amended and Chapter* 391 *of the laws of* 1909, *as heretofore amended, shall have been completed, when such prohibition shall apply only to the said terminals, the Black River Canal, the said improved canals, the portions of existing canals heretofore reserved for barge canal or canal terminal purposes by statute, the existing inland Erie Canal from Tonawanda Creek to connection with the Black Rock Harbor, those portions of the Erie and Champlain Canals heretofore reserved by Chapter* 243 *of the laws of* 1913 *and canal strips Nos.* 1 *and* 2 *in the City of Buffalo; provided, however, that in the City of Utica that portion of the existing Erie Canal between Schuyler and Third Streets may be sold or otherwise disposed of on condition that a flow of sufficient water from Schuyler to Third Street to feed that portion of the canal east of Third Street be maintained. The abandonment, sale or other disposition of canals or canal property shall be under and pursuant to general laws only and such laws shall secure to the State the fair appraised value of the property which may be abandoned and sold. Such general laws may provide for the abandonment of portions of the existing canals which by reason of the completion of parts of the barge canals shall have become unnecessary for purposes of navigation and shall be certified by the Superintendent of Public Works to have become so.*

Real property which has been or which may hereafter be appropriated for canal purposes shall be deemed to be held by the State in fee unless expressly taken for temporary purposes.

The leasing of surplus waters of any of the State canals or canal feeders or of any waters impounded by the construction of dams, reservoirs, or other structures shall hereafter be pursuant to general laws only, but this provision shall not authorize the use for other than navigation purposes of water diverted from the Black River watershed to feed the Erie Canal. No such lease nor the use of waters thereunder shall in any way injure, impair, interfere with, or endanger navigation or the construction, use, maintenance, operation, or safety of the canals or of other property of the State. Each lease shall be for a stated period not exceeding thirty years and shall reserve to the State the right, whenever in the opinion of those having charge of the management and operation of the canals the needs of navigation require it, to terminate or suspend the same and to regulate or alter the amount of water to be used thereunder, together with the corresponding compensation therefor, without incurring liability upon the part of the State.

Canal Expenses.

Sec. 11. No tolls shall hereafter be imposed on persons or property transported on the canals, but all boats navigating the canals and the owners and masters thereof shall be subject to such laws and regulations as have been or may hereafter be enacted concerning the navigation of the canals. The Legislature shall annually, by equitable taxes, make provision for the expenses of the superintendence and repairs of the canals. All contracts for work or materials on any canal shall be made with the persons who shall offer to do or provide the same at the lowest price, with adequate security for their performance. No extra compensation shall be made to any contractor; but if, from any cause, the terms of any such contract shall prove to be unjust and oppressive, the Canal Board may, upon the application of the contractor, cancel such contract.

Canal Improvement.

Sec. 12. The canals may be improved in such manner as the Legislature shall provide by law. A debt may be authorized for that purpose in the mode prescribed by Section 4 of this article, or the cost of such improvement may be defrayed by the appropriation of funds from the State Treasury, or by equitable

ARTICLE X.—TAXATION.

Power of Taxation.

Section 1. *The power of taxation shall never be surrendered, suspended or contracted away, except as to the securities of the State or a civil division thereof. Hereafter no exemption from taxation shall be granted except by general laws and upon the affirmative vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house.*

Manner of Taxation.

Sec. 2. *Taxes shall be imposed by general laws and for public purposes only. The Legislature shall prescribe how taxable subjects shall be assessed and provide for officers to execute laws relating to the assessment and collection of taxes, any provision of Section 2 of Article XIII. of this Constitution to the contrary notwithstanding. The Legislature shall provide for the supervision, review, and equalization of assessments.*

Tax Districts.

Sec. 3. *For the assessment of real property, heretofore locally assessed, the Legislature shall establish tax districts, none of which, unless it be a city, shall embrace more than one county. The assessors therein shall be elected by the electors of such districts or appointed by such authorities thereof as shall be designated by law. The Legislature may provide the method by which the roll of each larger district shall serve for all the lesser tax districts within its boundaries. No such tax district larger than a town, except a city, shall be established until the tax providing therefor shall have been adopted by a vote of a majority of the electors voting thereon in such proposed district at an election for which provision shall be made by law. The Legislature may, however, provide for the assessment by State authorities of all the property of designated classes of public service corporations.*

ARTICLE XI.—CORPORATIONS; MUNICIPAL DEBTS; BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS.

Creating Corporations.

Section 1. Corporations may be formed under general laws; but shall not be created by special act, except for municipal purposes, and in cases where, in the judgment of the Legislature, the objects of the corporation cannot be attained under general laws. All general laws and special acts passed pursuant to this section may be altered from time to time or repealed.

Individual Liability.

Sec. 2. Dues from corporations shall be secured by such individual liability of the corporators and other means as may be prescribed by law.

Definition of Term.

Sec. 3. The term corporations as used in this article shall be construed to include all associations and joint stock companies having any of the powers or privileges of corporations not possessed by individuals or partnerships. And all corporations shall have the right to sue and shall be subject to be sued in all courts in like cases as natural persons.

Charters.

Sec. 4. The Legislature shall, by general law, conform all charters of savings banks, or institutions for savings, to a uniformity of powers, rights, and liabilities, and all charters hereafter granted for such corporations shall be made to conform to such general law, and to such amendments as may be made thereafter. And no corporation shall have any capital stock, nor shall the trustees thereof, or any of them, have any interest whatever, direct or indirect, in the profits of such corporation; and no director or trustee of any such bank or institution shall be interested in any loan or use of any money or property of such bank or institution for savings. The Legislature shall have no power to pass any act granting any special charter for banking purposes; but corporations or associations may be formed for such purposes under general laws.

Specie Payment.

Sec. 5. The Legislature shall have no power to pass any law sanctioning in any manner, directly or indirectly, the suspension of specie payments, by any person, association, or corporation, issuing banknotes of any description.

Registry of Bills or Notes.

Sec. 6. The Legislature shall provide by law for the registry of all bills or notes, issued or put in circulation as money, and shall require ample security for the redemption of the same in specie.

Liability of Stockholders.

Sec. 7. The stockholders of every corporation and joint stock association for banking purposes, shall be individually responsible to the amount of their respective share or shares of stock in any such corporation or association, for all its debts and liabilities of every kind.

Insolvency of Banks.

Sec. 8. In case of the insolvency of any bank or banking association, the billholders thereof shall be entitled to preference in payment, over all other creditors of such bank or association.

Restriction of State Funds.

Sec. 9. Neither the credit nor the money of the State shall be given or loaned to or in aid of any association, corporation or private undertaking. This section shall not, however, prevent the Legislature from making such provision for the education and support of the blind, the deaf and dumb, and juvenile delinquents, as to it may seem proper. Nor shall it apply to any fund or property now held, or which may hereafter be held, by the State for educational purposes.

Restriction of City Funds.

Sec. 10. No county, city, town, or village shall hereafter give any money or property, or loan its money or credit to or in aid of any individual, association, or corporation, or become directly or indirectly the owner of stock in, or bonds of, any association or corporation; nor shall any such county, city, town, or village be allowed to incur any indebtedness except for county, city, town, or village purposes. This section shall not prevent such county, city, town, or village from making such provision for the aid or support of its poor as may be authorized by law.

Debt Limit.

Sec. 11. No county or city shall be allowed to become indebted for any purpose or in any manner to an amount which, including existing indebtedness, shall exceed 10 per centum of the assessed valuation of the real estate of such county or city subject to taxation, as it appeared by the assessment rolls of such county or city on the last assessment for State or county taxes prior to the incurring of such indebtedness; and all indebtedness in excess of such limitation, except such as now may exist, shall be absolutely void, except as herein otherwise provided. No county or city whose present indebtedness exceeds 10 per centum of the assessed valuation of its real estate subject to taxation, shall be allowed to become indebted in any further amount until such indebtedness shall be reduced within such limit. This section shall not be construed to prevent the issuing of certificates or other indebtedness or revenue bonds issued in anticipation of the collection of taxes for amounts actually contained, or to be contained in the taxes for the year when such certificates or revenue bonds are issued and payable out of such taxes; nor to prevent the State of New York from issuing bonds to be redeemed out of the tax levy for the year next succeeding the year of their issue, provided that the amount of such bonds which may be issued in any one year in excess of the limitations contained in this section shall not exceed one-tenth of 1 per centum of the assessed valuation of the real estate of *such* city subject to taxation. Nor shall this section be construed to prevent the issue of bonds to provide for the supply of water, or of certificates of indebtedness or revenue bonds issued in anticipation of the collection of taxes, which are not retired within five years after their date of issue, and bonds issued to provide for the supply of water, and any debt hereafter incurred by any portion or part of a city, if there shall be any such debt, shall be included in ascertaining the power of the city to become otherwise indebted; except that debts incurred by *cities of the first class* after Jan. 1, 1904, and debts incurred by any city of the second class after the Jan. 1, 1908, and debts incurred by any city of the third class after Jan. 1, 1910, to provide for the supply of water, shall not be so included; and except further that any debt hereafter incurred by the City of New York for a public improvement owned or to be owned by the city, which yields to the city current net revenue, after making any necessary allowance for repairs and maintenance for which the last preceding year, and of the interest on *such* debt and of the annual instalments necessary for its amortization may be excluded in ascertaining the power of *such* city to become otherwise indebted, provided that a sinking fund for the amortization shall have been established and maintained and that the indebtedness shall not be so excluded during any period of time when the revenue aforesaid shall not be sufficient to equal *such* interest and amortization instalments, and except further that any indebtedness heretofore incurred by the City of New York for any rapid transit or dock investment may be so excluded proportionately to the extent to which the current net revenue received by such city therefrom shall meet the interest and amortization instalments thereof, provided that any increase in the debt incurring power of the City of New York which shall result from the exclusion of debts heretofore incurred by it, of all the property for the acquisition or construction of properties to be used for rapid transit or dock purposes. The Legislature shall prescribe the method by which and the terms and conditions under which the amount of any debt to be so excluded shall be determined, and no such debt shall be excluded except in accordance with the determination so prescribed. The Legislature may in its discretion confer appropriate jurisdiction on the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial Department for the purpose of determining the amount of any debt to be so excluded. No indebtedness of a city valid at the time of its inception shall thereafter become invalid by reason of the operation of any of the provisions of this section. Whenever the boundaries of any city are the same as those of a county, or when any city shall include within its boundaries more than one county, the power of any county wholly included within such city to become indebted shall cease, but the debt of the county, heretofore existing, shall not, for the purposes of this section, be reckoned as a part of the city debt. The amount hereafter to be raised by tax for county or city purposes, in any county containing a city of over 100,000 inhabitants, or any such city of this State, in addition to providing for the principal and interest of existing debt, shall not in the aggregate exceed in any one year 2 per centum of the assessed valuation of the real and personal estate of such county or city, to be ascertained as prescribed in this section in respect to county or city debt.

Method of Limiting Debts.

Sec. 12. *The Legislature shall provide for the method and limitations under which debts may be contracted by the cities, counties, towns, villages, and other Civil Divisions of the State to the end that such debt shall be payable in annual instalments the last of which shall fall due and be paid within fifty years after such debt shall have been contracted and that no such debt shall be contracted for a period longer than the probable life of the work or object for which the debt is to be contracted.*

State Board of Charities.

Sec. 13. The Legislature shall provide for a State Board of Charities, which shall visit and inspect all institutions, whether State, county, municipal, incorporated or not incorporated, which are of a charitable, eleemosynary, correctional or reformatory character, excepting only such institutions as are hereby made subject to the visitation and inspection of either of the commissions, hereinafter mentioned, but including all reformatories except those in which adult males convicted of felony shall be confined; a State Commission in lunacy *in which shall remain the management and fiscal control of the State Hospitals for the Insane* (not including institutions for *criminals or convicts*) *except in so far as such management may now or hereafter be delegated by the Legislature to local boards of managers, and* which shall visit and inspect all institutions, either public or private, used for the care and treatment of the insane (not including institutions for epileptics or idiots); a State Commission of Prisons which shall visit and inspect all institutions used for the detention of sane adults charged with or convicted of crime, or detained as witnesses or debtors.

Appointments by Governor.

Sec. 14. The members of such board and of such commissions shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; and any member may be removed from office by the Governor for cause, an opportunity having been given him to be heard in his defense.

Supervision and Inspection.

Sec. 15. Existing laws relating to institutions referred to in the foregoing Sections and to their supervision and inspection, in so far as such laws are not inconsistent with the provisions of this Constitution, shall remain in force until amended or repealed by the Legislature. The visitation and inspection herein provided for, shall not be exclusive of other visitation and inspection now authorized by law.

Extension of State Charity.

Sec. 16. Nothing in this Constitution contained shall prevent the Legislature from making such provision for the education and support of the blind, the deaf and dumb, and juvenile delinquents, as to it may seem proper; or prevent any county, city, town, or village from providing for the care, support, maintenance and secular education, of inmates of orphan asylums, homes for dependent children or correctional institutions, whether under public or private control. Payments by counties, cities, towns and villages to charitable, eleemosynary, correctional and reformatory institutions, wholly or partly under private control, for care, support and maintenance, may be authorized, but shall not be required by the Legislature. No such payments shall be made for any inmate of such institutions who is not received and retained therein pursuant to rules established by the State Board of Charities. Such rules shall be subject to the control of the Legislature by general laws.

Terms of Commissioners.

Sec. 17. Commissioners of the State Board of Charities and Commissioners of State of Lunacy, holding office, shall be continued in office for the term for which they were appointed, respectively, unless the Legislature shall otherwise provide. The Legislature may confer upon the commissions and upon the board mentioned in the foregoing Sections any additional powers that are not inconsistent with other provisions of this Constitution.

ARTICLE XII.—EDUCATION.

Public School Systems.

Section 1. The Legislature shall provide for the maintenance and support of a system of free common schools, wherein all the children of this State may be educated.

Regents Continued.

Sec. 2. The corporation created in the year 1784, under the name of The Regents of the University of the State of New York, is hereby continued under the name of The University of the State of New York. It shall be governed and its corporate powers, which may be increased, modified, or diminished by the Legislature, shall be exercised, by not less than nine Regents.

Common School Fund.

Sec. 3. The capital of the Common School Fund, the capital of the literature fund, and the capital of the United States Deposit Fund, shall be respectively preserved inviolate. The revenue of said Common School Fund shall be applied to the support of common schools; the revenue of such literature fund shall be applied to the support of academies; and the sum of $25,000 of the revenues of the United States Deposit Fund shall each year be appropriated to and made part of the capital of such common school fund.

School Limitation.

Sec. 4. Neither the State nor any subdivision thereof, shall use its property or credit or any public money, or authorize or permit either to be used, directly or indirectly, in aid or maintenance, other than for examination or inspection, of any school or institution of learning wholly or in part under the control or direction of any religious denomination, or in which any denominational tenet or doctrine is taught.

Vacancies in Office.

Sec. 5. The Legislature shall provide for filling vacancies in office, and in case of elective officers, no person appointed to fill a vacancy shall hold his office by virtue of such appointment longer than the commencement of the political year next succeeding the first annual election after the happening of the vacancy.

Removal of Officers.

Sec. 6. Provision shall be made by law for the removal for misconduct or malversation in office of all officers, except judicial, whose powers and duties are not local or legislative and who shall be elected at general elections, and also for filling vacancies created by such removal.

Vacant Offices.

Sec. 7. The Legislature may declare the cases in which any office shall be deemed vacant when no provision is made for that purpose in this constitution.

Additional Compensation.

Sec. 8. No officer whose salary is fixed by this constitution shall receive any additional compensation. Each of the other State officers named in this constitution shall, during his continuance in office, receive a compensation, to be fixed by law, which shall not be increased or diminished during the term for which he shall have been elected or appointed; nor shall he receive to his use any fees or perquisites of office or other compensation.

Offices Abolished.

Sec. 9. All offices for the weighing, gauging, measuring, culling, or inspecting any merchandise, produce, manufacture, or commodity whatever, are hereby abolished; and no such office shall hereafter be created by law; but nothing in this section contained shall abrogate any office created for the purpose of protecting the public health or the interests of the State in its property, revenue, tolls, or purchases, or of supplying the people with correct standards of weights and measures, or shall prevent the creation of any office for such purposes hereafter.

The Civil Service.

Sec. 10. Appointments and promotions in the civil service of the State, and of all the civil divisions thereof, including cities and villages, shall be made according to merit and fitness to be ascertained, so far as practicable, by examinations, which, so far as practicable, shall be competitive: provided, however, that honorably discharged soldiers and sailors from the army and navy of the United States in the late civil war, who are citizens and residents of this State, shall be entitled to preference in appointment and promotion, without regard to their standing on any list from which such appointment or promotion may be made. Laws shall be made to provide for the enforcement of this section.

ARTICLE XIV.—MILITARY.

The Militia.

Section 1. All able-bodied male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, who are residents of the State, shall constitute the militia, subject, however, to such exemptions as are now, or may be hereafter created by the laws of the United States, or by the Legislature of this State.

Further Enlistment.

Sec. 2. The Legislature may provide for the enlistment into the active force of such other persons as may make application to be so enlisted.

Division of Forces.

Sec. 3. The militia shall be organized and divided into such land and naval, and active reserve forces, as the Legislature may deem proper, provided, however, that there shall be maintained at all times a force of not less than ten thousand enlisted men, fully uniformed, armed, equipped, disciplined, and ready for active service. And it shall be the duty of the Legislature at each session to make sufficient appropriations for the maintenance thereof.

Governor's Appointees.

Sec. 4. The Governor shall appoint his aides-de-camp and military Secretary *and the Adjutant General of the State*, all of whom shall hold office during his pleasure, their commissions to expire with the term for which the Governor shall have been elected; he shall also nominate, and with the consent of the Senate appoint, all Major Generals. *The Legislature may prescribe the number and qualifications of Major Generals and Aides-de-Camp.*

Appointment of Officers.

Sec. 5. All other commissioned and non-commissioned officers shall be chosen or appointed in such manner *and shall have such qualifications* as the Legislature may deem most conducive to the improvement of the militia, provided, however, that no law shall be passed changing the existing mode of election and appointment unless two-thirds of the members present in each House shall concur therein.

Commissioned Officers.

Sec. 6. The commissioned officers shall be commissioned by the Governor as Commander in Chief. No commissioned officer shall be removed from office during the term for which he shall have been appointed or elected, unless by the Senate on the recommendation of the Governor, stating the grounds on which such removal is recommended, or by the sentence of a court-martial, or upon the finding of an examining board, organized pursuant to law, or for absence without leave for a period of *three* months or more.

ARTICLE XV.—CITIES AND VILLAGES.

New Cities.

Section 1. It shall be the duty of the Legislature *by general laws* to provide for the organization of *new cities in such manner as shall secure to them the exercise of the powers granted to cities in this Article. Except as to cities having more than* 100,000 *population*, it shall be the duty of the Legislature to restrict *the powers of taxation and assessment*, as to prevent abuses in *taxation and assessments by any city or incorporated village.*

Power Over Employes.

Sec. 2. The Legislature may regulate and fix the wages *and, except as otherwise provided in this Article*, the salaries *and may also regulate and fix* the hours of work or labor, and make provision for the protection, welfare, and safety of persons employed by the State or by any county, city, town, village or other civil division of the State, or by any contractor or subcontractor performing labor, or services for the State, or for any county, city, town, village or other civil division thereof.

Powers of Cities.

Sec. 3. *Every city shall have exclusive power to manage, regulate and control its property, affairs, and municipal Government subject to the provisions of this Constitution and subject further to the provisions of the general laws of the State, of laws applying to all the cities of the State without classification or distinction, and of laws applying to a county not wholly included within a city establishing or affecting the relation between such a county and a city therein.*

Such power shall be deemed to include among others:

*(a) The power to organize and manage all departments, bureaus, or other divisions of its municipal government and to regulate the powers, duties, qualifications, mode of selection, number, terms of office, compensation and method of removal of all city officers and employes, including all police and health officers and employes paid by the city, and of all non-judicial officers and employes attached to courts not of record, and to regulate the compensation of all officers not chosen by the electors and of all employes of counties situated wholly within a city except assist

Address to the People on the Constitution

The delegates of the people of the State of New York in convention assembled to revise and amend the Constitution of the State present to the people a revised Constitution of eighteen articles.

We have, in the revised Constitution submitted, retained the general framework of the existing Constitution, and have recommended such modifications as in our opinion are essential to the improvement of the government of the State and to remedy the most striking deficiencies of the existing system.

Besides striking out the obsolete matter we have considered upward of 800 amendments proposed, and have adopted 33. The most important of the amendments proposed deal with:

1. The reorganization of the State Government on its administrative side into seventeen civil departments, a reduction in the number of elected officers, and provisions for the appointment of all other officers.

2. Provisions affecting the Legislature, designed to remove from it the consideration of local matters and private claims, and to restore it to its true function of enacting laws of general application and of making necessary appropriations for the conduct of the State Government.

3. A careful regulation of and change in the method of making appropriations for the expenses of the State, by means of an annual executive budget.

4. Improvements in the method of contracting indebtedness for the purposes of the State, and the substitution of serial for sinking fund bonds.

5. The grant to cities of as large a control of their own municipal government and affairs as is consistent with State sovereignty.

6. Authority in the Legislature, with the approval of the electors of such county, to provide for any county optional forms of government, and prohibiting the passage of local or special laws relating to a county, except at the instance of its local authorities.

7. Reform in civil procedure in the courts of the State, and provisions affecting the organization and jurisdiction of the courts, designed to prevent delays in the administration of justice and to simplify litigation and make it less expensive.

8. State control over the assessment of taxes on personal and intangible property.

9. The protection of the natural resources of the State under a Conservation Commission.

10. Provisions for the benefit of wage earners by creating a Department of Labor and Industry, by extending the benefits of the Workmen's Compensation act to embrace occupational diseases, and by empowering the Legislature to regulate or prohibit manufacturing in tenement houses.

A number of other matters of only less importance than those referred to also have been embodied in the proposed amendments.

I. The modifications we recommend in the organization of the Executive Department present to the people a plan for ending the present unsystematic, wasteful, and irresponsible State Government, under which its executive and administrative agencies are distributed among more than 150 bureaus, departments, commissions, boards, and officials. Many of these involve duplication of the work of others. We substitute for them a concentration of all such activities into seventeen departments. Of these, two—namely, the Departments of Law and Finance—are to be administered by the Attorney General and the Controller respectively; four—namely, the Departments of Labor and Industry, Public Utilities, Conservation, and Civil Service—are under the direction of commissions composed of one or more Commissioners appointed for terms so as to extend beyond that of the Governor.

They are vested with both legislative and administrative functions. For these reasons, the consent of the Senate is required to their appointment by the Governor, and they are made removable by the Governor only for cause and after an opportunity to be heard. The Department of Education is continued under the administration of the University of the State of New York, with powers to be exercised by regents chosen by the two Houses of the Legislature voting jointly for terms of nine years, one of them expiring each year. Each of the remaining ten departments is placed under the charge of a responsible head appointed and removable by the Governor.

Short Ballot Discussed.

We have applied the principle of the short ballot, by taking the Secretary of State and the State Treasurer out of the class of elective officials, and abolishing the office of State Engineer and Surveyor and transferring his duties to the Department of Public Works, the head of which is to be appointed by the Governor. The elected State officials will thus be the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, and the Controller, all for the term of two years.

We have provided that at the session immediately following the adoption of the Constitution the Legislature shall provide by law for the appropriate assignment to and among these seventeen several departments of all the civil, administrative, and executive functions of the State Government, except those of assistants in the office of the Governor; that no new department shall hereafter be created, and that any bureau, board, commission, or office hereafter created, except assistants in the office of the Governor, shall be placed in one of the departments so enumerated.

The elective State officials in office at the time the new Constitution takes effect are to continue in office until the end of their respective terms.

II. We have extended the class of private or local bills which the Legislature is prohibited from passing so as to embrace bills granting to any corporation, association, or individual the right to prove a claim against the State, or against any civil division thereof, and bills authorizing any civil division of the State to allow or pay any claim or account. We have forbidden the Legislature to audit or allow any private claim or account against the State, or a civil division thereof, while authorizing it to pay such claims and accounts against the State as shall have been audited and allowed according to law. We have provided that no public moneys or property shall be appropriated for the construction or improvement of any building, bridge, dike, canal, feeder, waterway, or other work, until plans and estimates of the cost of such work shall have been filed with the Secretary of State by the Superintendent of Public Works, together with a certificate by him as to whether or not in his judgment the general interests of the State then require that such improvements be made at State expense.

We have abolished the provisions for emergency messages by the Governor, and have required that no bill shall be passed or become a law unless it shall have been printed and upon the desks of the members in its final form at least three calendar legislative days prior to its final passage.

We have required each House of the Legislature not only to keep a complete journal of its proceedings, but also a record of its debates, and promptly to publish the same from day to day.

The salary of members of the Legislature was fixed at $1,500 per annum in 1875. In view of the changes in the value of money and the largely increased cost of living during the forty years since that date, we have increased the compensation to $2,500 a year, besides the actual railroad fare of the members paid in going to and returning from their homes not oftener than once a week during the session of the Legislature.

An additional reason for this increase was furnished by the argument, earnestly pressed upon us, that many competent and desirable citizens cannot afford to become Members of the Legislature at the present rate of compensation. We have also increased the salary of the Governor, after Jan. 1, 1917, to $20,000 a year, as more suitable to the dignity and responsibility of the office of Chief Executive of the State.

Financial Methods Changed.

III. We have proposed a radical change in the method of providing for the necessary expenditures of the State. Instead of leaving the Legislature to make appropriations without any comprehensive and systematic study of the needs of the various departments of the State Government, and the sources of its revenue, leaving to the Governor the power and duty after the adjournment of the Legislature to go over the appropriation bills and cut out items which appear to him to be unnecessary or improper, we have sought to restore the true American ideal which accords with the genius and history of our institutions, by requiring the preparation by the heads of departments in advance of each legislative session of itemized estimates of appropriations to meet the financial needs of each department for the ensuing year, and the preparation by the Governor, after public hearing, for submission to the Legislature, of a complete budget or plan of proposed expenditures and estimated revenues.

We give to the Governor and the heads of the departments the right to appear before the Legislature and be heard respecting the budget, and make it their duty so to appear if requested by either House. We give to the Legislature the power to reduce or eliminate, but not to increase any item in such proposed budget. The appropriation bills enacted after this procedure are to become laws without the Governor's approval. Appropriations for the expenses of the judiciary and the Legislature are left subject to the Governor's veto power as at present.

We have sought by these provisions to substitute responsible for irresponsible government; appropriations based upon thorough investigation, comprehensive information, and in the light of informed public discussion followed by deliberate action in the early period of the legislative session, for the present complex, irresponsible system of legislation often by secret conference in committee and hurried enactment with the aid of emergency messages in the closing hours of the session. We believe that these provisions must lead to the elimination of many useless or improvident expenditures, and result in greater economy in the administration of the State finances.

IV. We have also recommended provisions changing the present cumbersome, uncertain, and costly system of providing sinking funds for the retirement of bonds issued by the State, by requiring all bonds of the State to be issued in serials not extending beyond the estimated life of the work or improvement for which the debt is contracted, payable in equal annual instalments, and therefore requiring no sinking funds.

The Home Rule Proposal.

V. We have proposed as large a measure of home rule for the cities of the State as is consistent with the recognition and retention of the sovereignty of the State. We provide that every city shall have the exclusive power to manage, regulate, and control its own property, affairs, and municipal government. Such power shall include, among others, the right to organize and manage the departments of the city government, and to regulate the compensation and method of removal of all city officers and employes, thus enabling them to obtain what is just and fair, both for themselves and the taxpayers, without the necessity in the first instance of application to the State Legislature.

As a last resort, or as a matter of State policy, the Legislature retains power to redress just grievances by the enactment of laws applicable to all the cities of the State without classification or distinction. We make it the duty of the Legislature by general laws to provide for the organization of new cities in such manner as to secure to them the exercise of powers thus granted.

We provide a method for the adoption by existing cities of new charters for the exercise of such powers, which charters must be submitted to the Legislature and become effective if not disapproved by it. Among the powers so granted is that of adopting amendments to charters; but amendments which change the framework of the city government, or modify restrictions as to issuing bonds or contracting debts, must be submitted to the Legislature and shall take effect as law sixty days after such submission, unless in the meantime the Legislature shall disapprove the same by joint resolution.

We prohibit the Legislature from passing any law relating to the property, affairs, or municipal government of a city, except such as is applicable to all the cities of the State without classification or distinction, and we empower the Legislature to delegate to the cities, for exercise within their respective local jurisdictions, such of its powers of legislation as to matters of State concern as it may from time to time deem expedient.

We also require the Legislature to provide for the method and limitations under which debts may be contracted by the cities, counties, towns, villages, and other civil divisions of the State, to the end that such debts shall be payable in annual instalments, the last of which shall fall due and be paid within fifty years after such debts shall have been contracted, and in no event for a period longer than the probable life of the work or object for which it is to be contracted.

VI. We authorize the Legislature by general law to establish different forms of government for any county not wholly included within a city, to become effective only when approved by the electors of the county, and to confer upon any elective or appointive county officer or officers any of the powers and duties now exercised by the towns in any county, or by any officer of a town, relating to highways, public safety and the care of the poor.

We have provided that no local or special law relating to a county or counties, except those wholly included within a city, shall be enacted upon request by resolution of the governing body of the county or counties to be affected. We have also authorized the Legislature by general laws to confer upon the boards of supervisors or other governing bodies of the several counties of the State such further powers of local legislation and administration as the Legislature may from time to time deem expedient.

The Reforms in the Courts.

VII. We have sought to remove the basis for complaints of delays and undue expense in the administration of justice, by amendments dealing with (1) rules of procedure and (2) the organization and jurisdiction of courts and judges.

As to the first, we require the Legislature to enact at its next session a short and simple civil practice act which it may not alter or amend, unless at the request of the judges empowered to frame civil practice rules, except at intervals of five years, and then only after report by a commission appointed to consider the subject.

We give to the Judges of the Court of Appeals and Supreme Court exclusive power to make rules of court to regulate details of civil practice. By these provisions we not only do away with the confused and complicated mass of statutes which constitute the Code of Civil Procedure, but we substitute for a rigid statutory regulation of practice rules of court made to facilitate the progress of litigation without undue technicalities and delays. (2) We recommend an increase in the number of Justices constituting the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the First Department from seven to not less than ten nor more than twelve, and in the Second Department from five to seven.

To supply this enlarged force, provision is made for the election of two new Justices in the First District. In 1914, the Appellate Division in the First Department disposed of 1,500 appeals and 840 motions, more than double that of any other court in the State, except the Appellate Division in the Second Department, which in 1914 decided about 70 per cent. of that number. The changes in organization and increase in the number of Justices recommended is essential to cope with this great volume of business.

The number of cases undisposed of in the Court of Appeals has been steadily increasing. It requires more than two years after appeal taken in that court before a case not entitled to preference can be reached for argument. There are now more than 600 cases pending before it. We recommend that the number of permanently elected judges be increased to ten, and that the three Supreme Court justices now sitting in the Court of Appeals by designation of the Governor be continued as Associate Judges of the court until the expiration of their respective terms, after which their successors shall be elected as Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals.

For the purpose of disposing of the present accumulation of business, we require the Court of Appeals within three months after the Constitution takes effect, to designate for temporary service in that court not less than four nor more than six Justices of the Supreme Court, and thereupon to divide the Court of Appeals into two parts each of seven judges, each part having equal jurisdiction to hear and dispose of the cases which shall be distributed between them by the chief judge.

When the accumulation of cases has been reduced to 100, but not later than Dec. 31, 1917, the Supreme Court Justices are to return to their court and the Court of Appeals is then to resume its normal condition as a single court. Similar provisions are made to deal with accumulations of cases in the future.

To Facilitate Impeachment.

In order to facilitate impeachment of officers of the State in proper cases, we have provided that the Legislature, of its own motion, may convene to take action in ths matter of the removal of a judge of the Court of Appeals or Justice of the Supreme Court; that the Assembly, of its own motion, may convene for the purposes of impeachment, and that the court for the trial of impeachments may order all or any part of the testimony in any case to be taken and reported by a committee composed of members of the court, except that the impeached officer must be allowed to testify before the court if he so desire.

Applying the principle that no man shall serve as judge in a cause the outcome of which he has a personal interest, we provide that on the trial of an impeachment of the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor, neither the Lieutenant-Governor nor the Temporary President of the Senate shall act as a member of the court.

We have provided for the appointment by the Appellate Divisions in the First and Second Departments of Supreme Court Commissioners to act as referees or to determine the compensation to be paid when private property is taken for a public use, and to perform such other duties as may be devolved upon them by special order, rule of court or the civil practice rules.

We have increased the jurisdiction of county courts in common law actions for the recovery of money only from $2,000 to $3,000, and we have authorized the Legislature to confer upon them jurisdiction over actions against non-residents having an office for the regular transaction of business within the county when the cause of action arises within the county.

Consolidation of Courts.

Recognizing the greatly increased efficiency which has been realized by the consolidation of numerous small courts into single tribunals so organized that their entire judicial force may be kept occupied by the distribution of the business within the jurisdiction of the court among its various terms and parts, we have provided for the extension from and after Jan. 1, 1917, over the whole city of New York, of the jurisdiction of the Court of General Sessions in and for the City and County of New York, the abolition of the county courts of Kings, Queens, Richmond, and Bronx, and the transfer to the Court of General Sessions of the criminal jurisdiction of those courts.

We have also provided for the extension from and after Jan. 1, 1917, over the whole city of the jurisdiction of the City Court of the city of New York, the transfer to it of the civil jurisdiction of the county courts of Kings, Queens, Richmond and Bronx, and the increase of its jurisdiction in common law actions for the recovery of money only to $3,000.

In order to obviate delays in criminal cases we have authorized the Legislature to confer upon any inferior local court power to try without a jury offenses of the grade of misdemeanor. We have provided that any person may, in the manner prescribed by law, after examination or commitment by a magistrate, waive indictment by the grand jury on a charge of felony punishable by not exceeding five years' imprisonment, or of an indictable misdemeanor, all subsequent proceedings being had by information before a superior court of criminal jurisdiction, or a Judge or Justice thereof.

This will remove a source of serious complaint in those counties where there is sometimes a period of three and four months between grand juries, so that a person charged with crime, even if willing to plead guilty, must be held on bail, or kept in prison, until the next session of the grand jury, in order that the formality of indictment may be observed before his plea can be received. We have provided that in any criminal case the party accused shall have the right to at least one appeal. We have also provided that every person shall be entitled to the equal protection of the laws.

To enable the Legislature to deal with delinquent children, not as criminals, but as wards of the State, and to regulate domestic relations on a broader basis than the mere enforcement of penal laws, we have empowered the Legislature to establish children's courts and courts of domestic relations, as separate courts or parts of existing courts or courts hereafter created, and to confer upon them such equity and other jurisdiction as may be necessary for the protection, protection, guardianship and disposition of delinquent, neglected or dependent minors, and for the punishment of adults responsible therefor, and of all persons legally chargeable with the support of wife or children who have abandoned or neglected to support either.

To prevent the constant partisan political legislation affecting the Court of Claims, we have continued that court as a constitutional tribunal, with appropriate jurisdiction for the hearing and determination of claims against the State.

The Taxation Article.

VIII. We recommend the adoption of a new article respecting taxation, which empowers the Legislature to prescribe how taxable subjects shall be assessed, and to provide for officers to execute laws relating to the assessment and collection of taxes, and for the supervision, review and equalization of assessments. We provide that the power of taxation shall never be surrendered, suspended, or contracted away, except as to securities of the State or a civil division thereof, and that hereafter no exemption from taxation shall be granted except by general laws and upon an affirmative vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house.

We recommend provisions under which the Legislature for the assessment of real property heretofore locally assessed may, with the approval of the electors, establish tax districts embracing one county or any part thereof, and make the assessment roll for each district serve for all the lesser tax districts within its boundaries, thus providing a uniform rule of assesment for all purposes throughout the county or district.

IX. We have provided for a department of conservation, to consist of nine commissioners to serve without compensation and to be appointed for terms to expire in nine successive years, their successors to be appointed for terms of nine years each, one of whom shall reside in each judicial district. This department is charged with the development and protection of the natural resources of the State, the encouragement of forestry and the suppression of forest fires throughout the State, the exclusive care, maintenance, and administration of the forest preserve, the conservation, prevention of pollution and regulation of the waters of the State, the protection and propagation of its fish, birds, game, shellfish and crustacea, except migratory fish of the sea within the limits of the marine district.

We continue the provision that the forest preserve shall be forever kept as wild forest lands. We require the Legislature annually to make provision for the purchase of real property within the Adirondack and Catskill parks, the reforestation of lands and the making of boundary and valuation surveys, and we provide that the violation of any of the provisions of the article dealing with conservation may be restrained at the suit of the people, or of any citizen.

Labor's Needs Recognized.

X. We have recognized the needs of the wage earning class of our people; (1) by creating the Department of Labor and Industry as one of the civil departments of the State Government, at the head of which is to be an Industrial Commission or Commissioner as may be provided by law; (2) by including in the amended Constitution the provisions of the workmen's compensation amendment adopted in 1913, and extending its provisions so as to embrace compensation for injury or death resulting from occupational diseases of employes, and (3) by conferring upon the Legislature power to regulate or prohibit manufacturing in tenement houses.

XI. We have extended the existing constitutional prohibition against the sale, lease, or other disposition of the Erie and other canals so as to embrace canal terminals heretofore or hereafter constructed, and we have provided that the abandonment, sale, or other disposition of canals or canal property which shall cease to be a portion of the canal system of the State, shall be only under and pursuant to general laws which shall secure to the State a fair appraised value of the property abandoned or sold. We provide that the Legislature by general, not special laws, may provide for the lease of surplus waters of the State canals.

XII. We have continued with but slight changes the provisions of the existing Constitution respecting the composition of the Senate and Assembly, and the reappointment of their members according to the number of inhabitants of the State, exclusive of aliens. We provide that such reapportionment, after the year 1916, shall be based upon the Federal census, unless the latter shall not be available; and, in conformity with the home rule principle in its application to counties, we provide that in any city embracing an entire county, or more than one county, and having no Board of Supervisors, the members elected from such county to the Board of Aldermen, or other body most nearly exercising the powers of the Board of Aldermen, shall meet and divide such county into Assembly districts according to the rule prescribed by the Constitution.

School System Unchanged.

XIII. We leave unchanged the provisions in the present Constitution requiring the State to provide for the maintenance and support of a system of free common schools wherein all the children of the State may be educated, and forbidding the use of the property, credit, or money of the State directly or indirectly for the aid or maintenance of any school or institution wholly or in part under the control or direction of any religious denomination.

XIV. We have not deemed it expedient to recommend provisions making more difficult the adoption of amendments to the Constitution; but in order that the attention of the public may be directed to any such amendments, we have provided that in case any proposed amendment to the Constitution shall be adopted by either house of the Legislature, on the first Tuesday following such adoption, the two houses shall convene in joint session for the consideration thereof, and that thereafter the proposal shall be considered and acted upon by the two houses separately, and that such proposal shall not be passed until after it shall have been printed and upon the desks of the members in its final form for at least five calendar legislative days prior to final action.

XV. Other provisions not herein specifically enumerated have been adopted by us as desirable amendments to the existing Constitution. We earnestly recommend all of these proposals to the favorable consideration of the electors of the State, believing that their adoption will result in a very great improvement in the government of the State and its civil divisions, and thus promote the welfare of all of its inhabitants.

In Convention,
Albany, Sept. 10, 1915.

ELIHU ROOT,
President and Delegate at Large.
WILLIAM D. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

MEN OF MANY WARS MEET.

President Expected at Big Encampment at Atlantic City.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 11.—Veterans of the wars of the United States, beginning with the Indian conflict of 1846 and the Mexican campaign of 1847 and including the civil war, the Spanish-American War in Cuba, the Philippines insurrection, the Boxer rebellion in China, and the Vera Cruz expedition, will be seen on the streets here next week when the 50th Encampment and Convention and the First National Encampment of the Army and Navy Union will be held in Morris Guards Armory.

President Wilson, Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels, Admiral Dewey, Rear Admiral Fletcher, and other distinguished officers of the army and navy are expected to be present.

CITY BREVITIES.

The work of renovating Grace M. E. Church, in 104th Street, near Columbus Avenue, has been completed, and the opening service will be held today by the pastor, the Rev. Christian F. Reisner.

David Lubin, delegate to and founder of the International Institute of Agriculture in Rome, will speak at Bretton Hall, Eighty-sixth Street and Broadway, on Sept. 14, on "Practical Marketing Organization and Rural Credits for the United States."

Health Officer of the Port Dr. Joseph J. O'Connell said yesterday that he was taking every precaution to prevent typhus fever from entering this port.

After sending a note to an undertaker, Bernard Allerman, a silk weaver, 527 West Forty-fourth Street, turned on the gas and lay down on his bed. He was dead when the undertaker arrived. On a dresser were deeds of four lots in New Jersey which Allerman recently bought.

Bicycle Policeman Cornelius Cahill, who lives at 2,142 Washington Avenue, Bronx, had his shoulder dislocated yesterday when he attempted to stop a fight between street pavers at East 163d Street and Southern Boulevard. He arrested one of his assailants.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Name of Capt. D. T. Moore, 8th F. A., to detached, and name of Capt. A. McIntyre, F. A., removed.

Name of Col. W. D. Beach, Cav., to detached, and name of Col. G. A. Dodd, Cav., removed. Col. Dodd is relieved from duty on recruiting service and will proceed to Douglas, Ariz., after leave, and assume command of the 2nd Cav. Brigade.

Col. G. H. Sands, 4th Cav., is attached to 14th Cav., effective Oct. 2.

Capt. W. S. Wood, F. A., is assigned to 6th F. A.

1st Lt. B. E. Failing, M. R. C., to active duty at Fort Hancock, N. J., and by letter to commanding General, Eastern Dept. He will remain on active duty until arrival of another medical officer, when he will proceed to his home and stand relieved from further active duty.

Maj. S. H. Wadhams, Med. Corps, Insp.-Inst. of Militia Sanitary Troops, New York City, will proceed to Providence, R. I., for inspectional purposes, then to his station.

Major E. J. Dent, Corps of Engineers, from present duty and station in New York, effective Oct. 12, then to Little Rock, Ark., for duty.

Capt. H. C. Fiske, Corps of Engineers, from present duty and station at Pittsburgh, Penn., about Sept. 25, then to Vicksburg, Miss., for station and duty.

1st Lt. F. S. Besson, Corps of Engineers, after arrival in United States, and after any leave, to this city, take station and report to Chief of Engineers for duty.

First Lt. A. McD. Coffey, M. R. C., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for temporary duty in Southern Dept.

Capt. H. B. Black, 24th Inf., to service in Signal Corps.

Second Lt. A. L. Pendleton, Jr., C. A. C., is assigned to 30th Co.

First Lt. C. P. Hollingsworth, 4th F. A., to recruiting service at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, on Oct. 1, relieving First Lt. M. G. Sandifer, 4th F. A.

Leaves: First Lt. C. L. Baker, M. R. C., 6 months; Second Lt. W. W. Wynne, 12th Cav., 3 months, and Major J. M. Phalen, Med. Corps, 5 days.

Navy.

Lieut. D. W. Bagley, the Michigan, to command the Drayton.

Junior Grade Lieut. H. W. Underwood, the Stewart, to Academy.

Surgeon A. W. Dunbar, the Missouri, to the Wyoming.

P. A. Surgeons: J. B. Pollard, the Kentucky, to the Minnesota; J. A. Biello, the Delaware, to the Kentucky; G. B. Whitmore, the Wisconsin, Sept. 20, to the Vermont, and C. O. Bunker, the Vermont, home, wait orders.

A. Surgeon W. S. Wentzel, M. R. C., to Naval Medical School and Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C.

A. A. D. Surgeon L. C. Minter resigned, effective Sept. 18.

Gunners: J. J. Delany, the Minnesota, to the Kentucky, and S. C. Washington, the North Dakota, to the Kearsarge.

Chief Machinist E. W. Abel, the Kansas, to the Kentucky.

Machinist J. R. Bradshaw, the Kentucky, to the Kansas.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Des Moines at Island of Candia; Reid and Lamson at Newport; Culgoa at Cape Haitien; Chicago at Boston Yard; Missouri, Wisconsin, and Ohio at Philadelphia; Denver at La Paz; Baltimore at Lynnhaven Roads; Glacier and San Diego at San Francisco.

Sailed—Osceola, Guantanamo for Port au Prince; Kanawha, Port Arthur, Texas, for Hampton Roads, and the Mars, Mare Island for Balboa.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Lower temperatures prevail over the North from Northern New England to the Rocky Mountain region, and the weather is unseasonably cool in the Northwest. There were freezing temperatures this morning in the Western Canadian Provinces, and temperatures near freezing in Montana and Wyoming. Snow fell Saturday at Helena, Mon.

Temperatures over the South are unseasonably high, readings of 90 degrees or more being general throughout the Gulf and South Atlantic States, the Lower Ohio Valley, and the South Plains States.

There have been scattered showers in the last twenty-four hours in the North from the Upper Mississippi Valley to the Rocky Mountains. Fair weather was general elsewhere.

Conditions will be unsettled, with probably scattered rains in the Great Lake region, and it will be generally fair elsewhere east of the Mississippi River Sunday and Monday.

Temperature will be lower Sunday and Monday in the Ohio Valley, the Middle Atlantic States, and New England.

Winds Sunday and Monday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate west and northwest; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate, variable, mostly north; South Atlantic Coast, light to moderate variable.

FORECASTS TODAY AND MONDAY.

Eastern New York and Southern New England—Fair and cooler Sunday. Monday, fair.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair, somewhat lower temperature, Sunday. Monday, probably fair.

Western New York.—Partly cloudy and cooler Sunday. Monday, fair.

Northern New England—Fair, somewhat cooler, Sunday. Monday, fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	55	69	4 P. M.	61	85
6 A. M.	52	70	6 P. M.	60	82
9 A. M.	57	73	9 P. M.	58	78
12 M.	60	84	11 P. M.	67	75

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 78; for the corresponding date last year it was 57; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 66.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 70, at 8 P. M. it was 80. Maximum temperature, 87 degrees at 3 P. M.; minimum, 68 degrees at 5:45 A. M. Humidity, 83 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 58 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.99 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at at 29.95 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
12:45—545 E. 12 St.; A. Kabelewski	Slight
2:10—259 Brook Av.; H. Aaronson	Slight
9:50—66 Oliver St.; Frank Jenetta	$500
10:45—304 E. 100 St.; Yetta Herman	Slight
11:20—84 Essex St.; Sam'l Mehlman	Slight
11:25—168 2 St.; Isadore Potonsky	Slight
11:45—104 W. 52 St.; Smith & Lenhart	$10,000
P. M.	
3:25—2,392 B'way; Louis Beck	Slight
6:45—313-327 W. 26th; Famous Plum Co. and others	Not given
7:00—Clason Point, (launch); P. J. Hughes	$80
7:15—221 E. 66 St.; Samuel Rosenberg	Slight
7:30—517 E. 77 St.; Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt	Slight
8:25—Grand B'vard & 169 St.; not given.	Slight
8:50—155 Allen St.; A. Shaftman	Slight

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Transfers and assignments: Patrol., 8 A. M., Sept. 11, to precincts indicated from 11 Insp. Dis., C. Festa, 146; H. Keil, 151; A. J. Imperial, 146; P. Beck, 164; 8 A. M., Sept. 12, C. Kane, 290, to C. O., assigned to duty in old record room, 300 Mulberry St.

Temporary assignments: Capts, J. F. Sweeney, 15, to command 1 L. D. 10 days, 12:01 A. M., Sept. 13; J. F. Linden, 169, to command 15 I. D. 10 days, 12:01 A. M., Sept. 24; W. F. Shea, 18, to Training School, 11 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 12. From precincts indicated: To Training School, 10 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 13: J. F. McGrath, 80; B. F. Byrne, 278; H. J. F. Leighley, 277; R. Karwick, 265.

Patrol. G. Sweeney, 28, to D. B., 5 days, 4 P. M., Sept. 13; Isidore Goldstein, 30, to C. O., 10 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 13; G. F. Chiquette, 63, to D. B., 5 days, 4 P. M., Sept. 9; F. J. Timmons, 174, to C. O., duty in Cycle Repair Shop, 30 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 9; W. D. L. Walters, Mar. Div., to C. O., duty in office of Chief Insp., 10 days, 4 P. M., Sept. 10; W. M. O'Connor, Tel. Bur., to D. B., duty in District Attorney's office, New York County, 5 days, 4 P. M., Sept. 10. From precincts indicated to 276, 10 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 13: G. Bloss, Tr., 86; W. J. McGowan, 43; L. W. Voelbel, Traffic A; A. Rosser, Traffic A. From precincts indicated to 11 I. D., 30 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 11: W. H. Farley, 146; M. L. Sigel, 146; J. J. Harvey, 152; J. Hirschwitz, 164. From precincts indicated to Training School, 10 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 13: C. F. Hall, 99; P. J. Carmody, 61; J. Bindulski, 276; H. D. Keith, 276; J. C. Lasenby, 276; M. Mulray, 276. From precincts indicated to D. B.: J. Brodsky, 5, 10 days, 4 P. M., Sept. 14; F. Maser, 13, and D. F. Cashman, 143, 20 days, 4 P. M., Sept. 14; J. P. Murphy, 22, 10 days, 4 P. M., Sept. 13.

Leaves of absence, with full pay: Inspector T. H. Murphy, 16 I. D., 10 days, 12:01 A. M., Sept. 24, to be deducted from vacation. Without pay: Patrol. M. J. Manisot, 37, 1 day, 6 P. M., Sept. 17; M. A. Greenbaum, 65, 1 day, 6 P. M., Sept. 17; F. P. Ruddy, 141, 1 day, 6 A. M., Sept. 11; A. Bruder, 166, 1 day, 8 A. M., Sept. 12.

The following member of the force has been granted permission to leave the city for the purpose of attending the training camp at Plattsburg, N. Y.: Inspector J. O'Brien, 1 I. D., 5 days, with full pay, 12:01 A. M., Sept. 13, balance of vacation; and 5 days, with half pay, 12:01 A. M., Sept. 18.

Advancements to Grade—To $1,400 Grade, Sept. 24, Patrol.: T. F. Carmody, 8; W. F. Lemmerz, 67; J. Horan, 72; J. Connolly, 12; H. C. Boeger, 15; W. B. Milacek, 15; G. A. Hackman, 15; T. Lynam, 29; R. J. Gallagher, 36; G. Volman, 40; T. P. McCue, 42; T. O'Day, 61; D. A. Keenen, 77; J. Kelly, 146; J. W. Hillbert, 146; J. S. Dinselbacher, 152; W. Malkus, 154; E. C. Eichstaedt, 154; J. Rogers, 164; G. T. Bosch, 167; J. F. Sommer, 170; G. W. Heltzman, 173; C. Weber, 277; P. J. Alletzhauser, 278; M. C. Erb, C. O.; R. Pagano, D. B. W. A. Carlson, D. B.; L. J. Hohort, Traffic B; T. J. McFarlin, Traffic C; J. Kenney, 5; C. Berg, 6; R. Nelson, 12; A. J. Brennan, 15; P. J. Wagner, 15; T. J. Lawlor, 15; A. A. Davis, 13; W. G. Sullivan, 33; M. Daly, 39; W. J. McCaffrey, 40; A. Uhl, 66; A. J. Parsons, 68; H. J. Etherington, 143; C. B. Pritting, 146; C. E. W. Terriere, 149; M. Riley, 154; J. C. Conrad, 154; W. A. Carey, 163; C. J. Brown, 165; F. Behrens, 167; J. F. H. Von Weigenstein, 274; G. W. Farrington, 275; J. D. Brennan, 278; R. C. Johns, C. O.; W. C. O'Connor, 4th Dist.; P. Flood, D. B.; J. F. Christie, D. B.; C. B. Collins, Traffic B.

Suspended from duty without pay: Patrol. F. Selma, 38, at 4:10 P. M., Sept. 10.

Fire Department.

Dismissed: Lewis A. Greenberg, Clerk, Bu. of Fire Prev., Div. of Recording, disobedience of orders, making improper entries in time book; indicating attempts to mislead the Chief Inspector as to time of arrival, and absence without leave, 9 A. M., Sept. 13.

Additional leave of absence, without pay, for the month of September, is granted to Painter J. Toomey, Bu. of Rep. and Sup., Div. of Bldgs., on account of illness.

Resignation accepted: Clerk J. Marans, Bu. of Repairs and Supplies, Purchasing Div., to take effect at 9 A. M., Sept. 16.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The eligible list for examiner of purchase and supply is announced. It is as follows:

Francis X. A. Purcell, 91; Frazee L. Belknap, 89.10; William G. Lush, 88.80; Hugh M. Foster, 87.30; John R. Keiper, 85.80; Frederick H. Parsons, 84.10; Herbert H. Jackson, 83.10; George B. Pettit, 82.90; Joseph C. Sheve, 81.40; Charles S. Bilyen, 80.50; Adolph H. Witschieben, 79.60; Eugene Ronson, 79.10; Sidney W. Brewster, 79.10; Harry C. Sweeney, 78.90; Hubert W. Eldred, 78.80; Harry H. Murphy, 77.50; William A. Coakley, 77.50; William S. Winslow, 77.10; George H. Hefele, 76.50; John L. McGalley, 75.

United States.

The commission announces an examination for sanitary bacteriologist on Sept. 22, to fill several vacancies in the Public Health Service for duty in the Hygienic Laboratory, Washington, D. C., or for field service, at $1,500 a year. The duties will be to assist in the study of stream pollution, water supplies, and sewage disposal, and other public health problems. Applicants must have reached their twentieth but not their thirty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination.

EDUCATION NOTES.

More than twenty teacher mothers who were suspended have been returned to duty. Eighteen others who resigned rather than be suspended have also been put back at their duties.

A series of free public lectures on "Woman's Work; Her Opportunities Today," will be delivered this Fall in the School of Commerce of the New York University.

The Board of Education will hold a meeting on next Wednesday.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

LYNDE, NATHANIEL W., (date of death not given;) all of the property was left to a sister, Mary Finney Lynde.

MARKS, WOOLF D., (July 17;) estate, $1,519; all to wife, Leah Marks of 430 West 124th St.

ROBINS, FRANCIS FINCH, (Sept. 4;) details elsewhere.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..5:37|Sun sets..6:16|Moon sets..7:38

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	9:24	9:45	3:12	3:47
Governors Island	9:37	9:54	3:40	4:18
Hell Gate	11:27	11:44	5:20	5:56

Arrived—Saturday, Sept. 11.

SS Den of Airlie, Lopdon, Aug. 29.
SS Guiana, St. Thomas, Sept. 6.
SS Phatinia, Marseilles, Aug. 26.
SS Sigurd, London, Aug. 26.
SS Zulia, Mayaguez, Sept. 4.
SS Burnby, Gibraltar, Aug. 25.
SS Seligrano, Balboa, Aug. 29.
SS Hindoo, Middlesboro, Aug. 27.
SS Crofton Hall, Baltimore, Sept. 2.
SS Caterina Accame, Didelli, Aug. 24.
SS Skipton Castle, Boston, Sept. 10.
SS Arapahoe, Galveston, Sept. 4.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah, Sept. 9.
SS Arizonian, Philadelphia, Sept. 9.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

St. Louis	Liverpool	Sept. 4
Columbian	Colon	Aug. 25
California	Barbados	Aug. 26
Santa Clara	Balboa	Aug. 29
Ben Nevis	Bordeaux	Aug. 23
Portland	London	Aug. 27
Fred Luckenbach	Balboa	Sept. 2
Narragansett	London	Sept. 1
Antonio Lopez	Cadiz	Aug. 31
Flandre	Rotterdam	Aug. 25
Wilhelmina	Cardiff	Sept. 1
Melderskin	Rio Janeiro	Aug. 19
St

FIND MEN BUILT 'NATURAL MOUNDS'

Oklahoma University Explorers Upset Scientific Theories Long Accepted.

RACE LIVED BY FARMING

Relics of Long-Past Ages Show Facility in Making Tools and Home Implements.

The first explanation of the "natural mounds" of Oklahoma has been made following a recent archaeological exploration made by the University of Oklahoma. These mounds have been a source of almost endless dispute to scientists.

They are to be found in practically all of Arkansas and many of the adjoining States, but those in Oklahoma are so peculiarly formed that they have come in for the greatest of attention. The casual observer would not be so much impressed with them because they are so numerous. As many as five or six may be found in an acre in some places, although they ordinarily occur at the rate of about three to an acre, which would make about 2,000 to a square mile. They are often found in "colonies," and these have received local names.

The recent investigation has been made by two members of the Faculty of the University of Oklahoma, Joseph B. Thoburn of the Department of History and Dr. Irving Perrine of the Department of Geology, who have spent two years at this work. Archaeologists have heretofore been very vague and indefinite in their statements concerning the probable origin of the mounds although they have been greatly interested in them because of the evidence of prehistoric human activity. About the only conclusion reached before has been that they may have been elevated building sites, constructed to furnish a dry, well-drained spot for a wigwam or lodge.

But all former theories have been upset by these latest explorers who have proved that each of the countless thousands of tumuli is really the ruin of a timber-framed, dome-shaped, turf covered human habitation, built and occupied by a race which long since passed away without having even so much as a tradition.

Dr. Perrine and Mr. Thoburn are sure these people were entirely distinct from the cave dwellers and mound builders, although they at different times occupied the same region. In excavating some of the mounds, many curios were found which are most interesting, and give evidence of the artistic ideals and abilities of this prehistoric race. There are beautifully decorated pieces of pottery as well as curious implements for daily use. Crude spades, hoes and other implements of tillage, which were fashioned from such materials as flint, chert, and slate were found, showing that certain areas of valley land and prairies were in cultivation hundreds of years ago. These people undoubtedly changed little, settling in fixed villages and living largely by agriculture.

It is now believed that at least 600 years have elapsed since the disappearance of the tribe from this region, because approximately 600 years ago this same territory was occupied by the Osages and Quapaws. Since it is very evident that the earthhouse people outnumbered the Osages and Quapaws, it is inferred that a plague or epidemic disease had swept away the greater part of the inhabitants of the region before the appearance of these tribes west of the Mississippi.

The two explorers believe that the population of the earthhouse people was far more dense than any of the aboriginal tribes which were living in the United States at the time of the discovery of the continent, not only because of the great number of mounds but by the number and extent of their cemeteries as well. Most of these burial grounds are on the alluvial flood plains of rivers and creeks. The people were plainly very energetic, and were surely masters of the art of working stone into implements and weapons by the various processes of chipping, pecking, drilling, and polishing. It is also very likely that they were skilled in making baskets and in spinning and weaving, but there is little hope that such relics as these will be found. In the manufacture of pottery they excelled all other aboriginal tribes of the United States.

PINOCHLE PARTS A COUPLE.

Husband, Who Plays It, Says Wife Longs to be a Film Star.

When Mrs. Iphigenia Curmalis sued her husband Nicholas last Spring for a separation, alimony pending trial was denied to her because as she was still living with her husband, the household expenses, presumably, were paid by him. Now Mrs. Curmalis has applied again to the court for $75 a week to support herself until the suit is tried. She explained that she was compelled to leave her husband on Aug. 23 last because he was cruel to her. She said he had struck and pinched her and so racked her body and her nerves that she was forced to seek the aid of a physician.

Mrs. Curmalis also said that her husband thought more of playing pinochle than of her, and that often he sat up until the early morning hours with boon companions immersed in the game. So she was left alone. On Aug. 20 he played the game, she said, from 9 P. M. until 3:30 A. M. She says her husband has an income of $200 a week.

In an answering affidavit the defendant accused his wife as follows:

"She is a highly nervous woman inclined to false sentimentalism which leads her into indiscretions. She has been taking long walks with a Spanish gentleman [the defendant is a Greek] named Harry Lison. The plaintiff is also desirous of becoming a moving picture star. She is only 22 years old, and I am very much in love with her and have requested her not to pursue this ambition, because I believe woman's place is the home. She does not assent to this, which has been the cause of her leaving home."

Curmalis admitted his fondness for pinochle, but said it did not hurt him because he did not play for stakes, only for fun. Justice Shearn declined to allow Mrs. Curmalis any alimony, saying the case could be tried next month.

TELLS OF WANAMAKER SUIT.

Miss Storer's Counsel Denies That She Has Stage Aspirations.

Henry M. V. Connelly, counsel for Miss Lucille Storer, who is suing John Wanamaker, Jr., grandson of the merchant, for $100,000 for breach of promise to marry, had little further information to give yesterday concerning the suit. His failure to learn more was due to the fact that his client had gone out of town for a few days.

Mr. Connelly said that Miss Storer came to this city from her home in Cincinnati about three years ago to visit friends. She became acquainted with Mr. Wanamaker in the orthodox fashion and thereafter they saw much of each other. He called at her home here frequently and escorted her about, going to theatres, restaurants, and to the homes of friends. Mr. Connelly also said:

"The fact that Mr. Wanamaker and Miss Storer were engaged to marry was no secret. Neither displayed any desire to conceal the fact. Miss Storer prepared her trousseau, and Mr. Wanamaker introduced her to his friends as his fiancée. When Miss Storer returns I probably shall have a statement to make concerning the suit."

Mr. Connelly denied the statement that his client was ever on the stage or that she contemplated becoming an actress. Certainly she was never in any theatrical chorus. There is a motion pending in the Supreme Court to have the case transferred to the United States Circuit Court because Mr. Wanamaker lived in Philadelphia and Miss Storer lives in this State.

MAYOR NAMES 3 JUSTICES.

Two Democrats and a Republican Appointed to Vacancies.

Mayor Mitchel announced yesterday the appointment of a Justice of the Court of Special Sessions and two Municipal Court Justices to fill vacancies caused by death and resignation.

Edwin L. Garvin of 149 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, was appointed a Special Sessions Justice to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Justice Howard J. Forker. The new Justice is a Democrat and was recommended by the Brooklyn bench and bar. The unexpired term of the late Justice is six years.

Edgar M. Doughty of 131 Lenox Road, Brooklyn, was appointed a Justice of the Sixth District Municipal Court of Brooklyn to take the place of Justice S. Callaghan, resigned. The new Justice is a Republican, and is a member of the Constitutional Convention. He was designated by the Republican organization as its choice for the Municipal Court last week. If he is not elected his term will expire on Dec. 31 next.

John F. Cowan of 62 East 130th Street was appointed a Justice of the Eighth District Municipal Court, Manhattan, to take the place of the late Justice J. P. Fallon. He is one of the Democratic designees for the same office and was Commissioner of Records in the office of the County Clerk.

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Store Hours 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.



Advance Announcement

The Most Important Piano Sale

of the Fall Season

Semi-Annual Sale

of World Famous

PIANOS AND PLAYER PIANOS

Begins

Wednesday, Sept. 15.

Music Rooms, 7th Floor

Upright Pianos, $60 upwards
Player Pianos, $295 upwards
Grand Pianos, $295 upwards

Payment Terms

as low as

$5 a Month

A Sale Worth Waiting For.

Full details in Evening World and Journal, Tuesday, Sept. 14.

Broadway and 33d Street

GIMBEL BROTHERS

Store Opens at 8:30; Closes at 6

On Every Hand—Such Fascinating Newness!

All over the United States the bumper crops are being gathered—ready to feed the world. The work of months—unremitting, well-directed—is bearing fruit.

This GIMBEL Store, on its part, now reveals much of its harvest of the NEW, for which it sowed the seed, at home and in Europe, months ago. Ready, first of all, to be admired, then to be garnered, by New York's millions—whose Autumn needs are so manifold and so urgent.

We believe that our new stocks of Fall and Winter goods are the most ADEQUATE we have ever gathered—satisfying in their correct fashions, their splendid worth, their great diversity, their fair prices.

On its physical side, the Store is better equipped than ever before. The great store building is spotless and shining; its *personnel* better than ever able to serve its public; its all-motor delivery system, and the countless parts of the unseen mechanism that drives this mighty business, adjusted and geared up to do still better work—

All Gladly at Your Service!

Women's Motor and Traveling Coats That Boast of Wondrous Collars—$16.50 to $55



$49.50

AUTUMN fashions have ushered in all manner of odd and fantastic collars, but practically all are high, yes, very high, as in some instances women are collared to their nose.

"Autowear" Motor Coats, $49.50

First showing of this fashionable material that is a real delight, as it gives warmth without weight.

The high beaver trimmed collar appears quite ambitious for height, as shown in the illustration, but is truly stunning, and very comfortable on cool evenings.

Colors—green, tan, brown.

Vicuna Cloth Coats, $35 to $47.50

Another Collar Innovation!

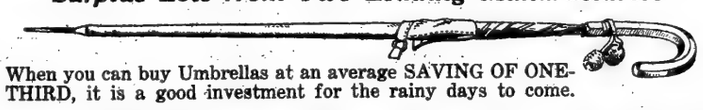
A shawl collar banded with raccoon. The fur continues down the front of coat and edges the wide cuffs.

Colors—black, field mouse, African brown.

Third Floor

3800 Umbrellas at Reduced Prices

Surplus Lots from Two Leading Manufacturers



When you can buy Umbrellas at an average SAVING OF ONE-THIRD, it is a good investment for the rainy days to come.

American Taffeta Umbrellas—Good selection of fancy and plain handles; regularly $1..... **68c**

Extra Quality American Taffeta—Sterling silver-trimmed and carved handles; regularly $1.50..... **85c**

Union Taffeta Umbrellas—Fine assortment, plain and carved handles; reg. $1.65 and $2.. **$1.15**

Men's and Women's $3 and $3.50 Umbrellas, $2

Heavy twilled and taffeta silks, and Union Taffeta. Women's in colors and black. Handles with silver caps, silver-trimmed, carved, gun-metal and plain natural woods.

Fine Quality Silks—Beautiful handles; mostly one of a kind; women's in colors and black; reg. $3.75 to $6.50 **$3**

Children's Umbrellas—Heavy American Taffeta; fancy and plain handles; regularly $1..... **75c**

Children's Umbrellas—Union Taffeta; plain, carved and trimmed handles; regularly $1.50..... **$1**

Main Floor

Phenomenal Sale of Blouses

Hundreds remaining from Summer purchases that are new and fresh as the day they reached here. We even have every size from which to select, but not all sizes of all colors in every model. As for style they are up to the minute, really exceptional Blouses. But we must make room for Autumn Blouses, so these must go at any cost. We emphasize this statement by a few examples.

Lace Blouses
$10.75
Were $39.50 and $29.50
Copies of Paris Blouses.

Crepe Meteor Blouses
$8.95
Were $12.75
With Velvet Collars.

Embroidered Organdie Blouses
$2
Were $2.95 and $3.95

Lingerie Blouses
$2.95
Were $3.95 and $5

Organdie Blouses
$5
Were $10.75 and $16.75
In white or flesh color.

Shadow Lace Blouses
$6.95
Were $12.75
High collars, long sleeves.

Voile and Organdie Blouses
$1
Were $2 and $2.95
All are hand-embroidered.

Lingerie Blouses
$3.95
Were $6.95

Striped Silk and Striped Crepe de Chine Blouses **$3.95**
Were $5, $6.95 and $7.50

Third Floor

Luxurious Crepe de Chine Lingerie Sets

Nightgown, $3.95, Bodice, $1.50, Envelope Chemise, $3, Petticoat, $3.95

In White or Flesh Color

The complete set is very handsome with its daintily patterned shadow lace yoke and trimming of ribbon and tiny French chiffon rosebuds.

Note.—The garments can be bought as a set or separately.

Other Crepe de Chine Lingerie, $1 to $3.95

Nightgowns, Bodices, Envelope Chemise. Second Floor

The New Dress Trimmings

Our collection of these fashionable dress accessories, such as seen on the new Paris Models, is attracting much attention.

Among the spangled and beaded Bands and Flouncings are many charming colorings, including Sphinx Blue, Dark Iris, Opalescent and beautiful combinations.

Prices range from 20c yard to Semi-Made Tunics at $50

Fashionable Braids, 15c to $3.50 Yard
Newest Ornaments, 5c to $1.50
Buttons in profusion, 5c to $10 Doz.

Dress Trimming Section, Main Floor, Rear.

Fall and Winter Models OF

GOWNS WRAPS TAILLEUR SUITS

are now on display in GIMBEL greatly enlarged Suit and Dress Salons on the Third Floor.

A most inclusive and authoritative collection—unsurpassed even by the most exclusive specialty shops.

Third Floor

GIMBEL French Millinery Salons Are The Paris Salons of America

"The most artistic, most beautiful and comprehensive display of French and American Millinery that I have ever seen," was the unqualified praise given our Autumn Millinery Presentation by one who is an acknowledged expert.

Paris Modistes Are Master Designers
GIMBEL Millinery Specialists are Skilled Needlewomen

Therefore our Gimbel-Paris reproductions and adaptations are equal to original Paris creations, and for workmanship *superior*.

Several of Our Latest Millinery Sensations

Georgette's white toque adorned with ermine butterflies.

Reboux's small hat with kolinsky fur brim and iridescent silk crown, embroidered with colored beads.

Lewis's high crown ruby velvet hat, matched in color by coque feather trimming.



Suzanne Talbot's large silver lace hat with kolinsky fur crown.

Maria Guy's three-cornered royal blue velvet hat, adorned with ornaments shaped en cabochon.

Crozet's wonderful Corbeau ostrich underbrim picture hat.

Lewis's Corbeau Blue Panne Velvet Hat

GIMBEL Reproduction, $28; the Original Cost, $65

It is of finest quality, has a soft edge and is trimmed with grosgrain ribbon and skunk, as illustrated.

Notable GIMBEL-Paris Millinery at $6.75 to $12.75

These Gimbel-Paris reflections, displayed in the medium price room, are a radiant assemblage of four hundred models that can not be surpassed in America.

Main and Third Floors

The New Dress Goods for Fall

A Superb, Fashionable GIMBEL Collection, at Less Than Prevailing Prices

A VERY WONDERFUL showing of the latest and most fashionable fabrics, weaves, and colorings, from the best-known mills of Europe and America. Materials a-plenty to illustrate a cardinal point in GIMBEL merchandising—the providing of the NEWEST and most fashionable, for less money than elsewhere. The following special values suggest themselves:

$2 54-inch All-Wool Whipcords at $1.38 a Yard

Fine, firmly woven and one of the most popular weaves of the day.

Dark Browns, Dark Greens, Plum, Taupe, Belgian, Navy Blue, Black.

$2.50 Imported Velour de Laine, for $1.65 a Yard

Width 50 inches. All-wool and including such colorings as

Light and Dark Navy Blue, Brown, Taupe, Cadet, Grey, Plum, Burgundy, Black.

$1.50 All-Wool "French" Serges at $1.10 a Yard

Width 54 inches. A splendid American-made weave. Colors include:

Dark Green, Dark Brown, Taupe, Cadet, Prune, Navy Blue, Black.

$1.75 Mixed Suitings, $1.15

In beautiful tweed effects, fancy mixtures and checks, carried out in greens, greys and browns.

$2 Broadcloth, $1.35 Yard

Width 54 inches. Sponged and shrunk. A beautiful, lustrous weave in the newest Fall colorings, including

African Brown, Russian Green, Plum, Field Mouse, Taupe, Wine, Belgian, Cadet, Light and Dark Navy Blue, Black.

$1.50 All-Wool Plaids and Stripes at 85c a Yard

Several thousand yards purchased at our own price from a retiring manufacturer. Width 54 inches. In rich, subdued color combinations. Some worth $2.

$2 All-Wool Gabardines at $1.25 a Yard

A splendidly durable and much wanted fabric in

Dark Browns, Dark Greens, Cadet Blues, Taupe, Wistaria, Cream, Navy Blue, Black.

Second Floor

"More Dresses and Smarter Dresses on Same Allowance"

This highly desirable state of things becomes easy of attainment for any and every woman, now that GIMBELS has completed arrangements with the New York School of Dressmaking to instruct you how to

Learn to Make Your Dresses While Making Them

Individual instruction, with each pupil working independently of the others, is given. Five sessions daily, of 1½ hours each. Seven pupils only to each instructor.

Six Lessons for $3

Enroll in the Pattern Section, Second Floor

A September China Sale Sensation!

$125 "Elite" French Gold-Encrusted Dinner Sets, 108 Pieces, $67.50

(1) No other New York store, to our knowledge, can show a value in French China that even APPROACHES them at the price.
(2) They are actual $125 value—recognized as such by experts.
(3) They have a *covered* sauce-tureen, instead of the ordinary gravy boat. That's a NEW touch.
(4) They are OPEN STOCK. Add to your set or replace breakages at any time.
(5) They are selling *fast*, and with all our resources, we do not expect to be able to duplicate it at **any**where near $67.50.

Fifth Floor

Fine Lamp Values in the September Sale



We opened the Sale with a splendid $50,000 collection, the beauty of which is sufficient reason for the remarkable response to the Sale's offering—at such savings as these.

$19.50 Portable Electric Reading Lamps, $14

Cast metal standard surmounted by open work tracery on art glass panels. Height 26 inches; shade 15 inches in diameter. In finish, choice of bronze, gold, black-and-white, antique brass. Two lights.

$4 Carved Wood Boudoir Lamps, $2.50
Complete with 10-inch silk shades, mahogany, Circassian walnut, ivory finish, or gilt.

$15 Portable Electric Lamps, $8.50
Carved base, gilt, surmounted by a 14-inch silk shade in desirable colors. Two lights.

$2.75 Candle Lamps of Wood, $1.50
Carved solid mahogany stick, 10-inch silk shade, candle and candle holder. Several colors.

$25 Manhogany Floor Lamps, $15
Full size, surmounted by 24-inch Empire shades in wanted colors. Also in gold or ivory finish.

Fifth Floor

There Is a Strong Demand For Willow Furniture



$4 Chairs, $2.75

Its practicability is becoming more generally recognized, and there are few city or suburban homes nowadays that are without one or two pieces. This special purchase offers fine Willow Furniture

Now ⅓ Less

than GIMBELS ordinarily low prices. Study the decorative possibilities of your home—see how this Willow Furniture with cushions matching your wall paper and hangings adds a needed touch to the most charming surroundings.

A wide assortment awaits your choice.

Here, for instance, a $10 Table for $6.

There, a $6 Chair for $4.

A very comfortable $10.50 Smoking Chair is priced $7.

Charming Settees, ordinarily $30, are $20.

Luxurious $10 high-back Chairs are now only $6.75. Eighth Floor

Section 3 | SPORTS WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

The New York Times.

FINANCIAL BUSINESS | Section 3

S SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1915. S

R.H.Macy & Co.

Personal Shopping Service

THIS store maintains a competent staff of shopping experts to accommodate strangers and others who require intelligent assistance in making purchases. These shoppers will relieve you of shopping entirely, or they will accompany you through the store. The service is helpful, courteous, and withal efficient. You are invited to use it—ask any floor manager or elevator man.

Macy's—Third Floor, Broadway.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

Macy's

Herald Square. Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Business Hours: 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Economies in School Supplies

OUR Department for School Supplies includes everything needed to make the school boy or girl feel ably equipped for the season ahead. Purchasing at Macy's is, to them, as well as to their elders, a valuable lesson in arithmetic. When you subtract the disadvantages under which credit and charge account stores operate, and add what you save at Macy's, you multiply your satisfaction at every turn.

R.H.Macy & Co.

Two Important Autumn Events

September Sale of LINENS

RECENT large Cash purchases at home and abroad have made this a sale to be remembered. Household and Decorative Linens, despite their scarcity, at prices astonishingly low.

Pattern Damask Table Cloths and Napkins

Size 72x 72 in., $2.69 | Napkins to match, Size 24x24 in., Dozen, $3.96
Size 72x 90 in., $3.39
Size 72x108 in., $3.96

Our own importation of fine pure Irish Linen Damask, in several attractive designs, at the exceptionally low prices quoted above.

Pattern Table Cloths, $1.69 each

Snow white damask cloths in six attractive designs. Pure Irish Linen, 70x70. Napkins to match, 21x21, at $2.09. Larger sizes proportionately low.

Pattern Table Cloths, $3.29 each

Extra heavy double satin damask; one size only (72x72); dinner size napkins to match, 24x24, at $4.49 doz.

Special Purchase of Pattern Cloths and Napkins to Match

Superior quality pure linen from a noted Irish manufacturer, but owing to slight defects or misweaves (only noticeable to a keen observer) these goods are offered below wholesale cost.

Size 54x54, $1.24 each | Size 70x70, $1.79 each
Napkins to match, size 22x22 (dozen), $2.19
Better grade cloth, size 72x72 (each), $2.09
Napkins to match, size 22x22 (dozen), $2.79
Odd Napkins of Double Damask, size 22x22 (dozen), $3.19

Snow-White Damask Pattern Table Cloths from Scotland

Size 71x71, $3.96 | Size 71x106, $5.94
Size 71x89, $4.96 | Size 81x 91, $5.49
Napkins to match, 20x20, doz. $3.96; 24x24, doz. $5.94

Round, up-to-date designs, soft finished double Damask. Obtainable at R. H. Macy & Co.'s only.

Irish Damask Napkins, 97c dozen
Hemmed, size 18x18; pretty designs.

Bleached Damask Napkins, $1.49 dozen
Extra heavy; five designs. Size 19x19.

Damask Napkins, $1.98 dozen
Extra heavy quality pure linen; attractive designs; 21x21 in.

Dinner Size Napkins, $2.69 dozen
Scotch and Irish Damask; discontinued lots; no cloths to match. Size 23x23.

Extra Quality Napkins, $3.49 dozen
Irish Satin Damask; size 22x22.

Hemstitched Damask Napkins, $2.24 doz.
Heavy quality pure linen. Size 14x14.

Hemstitched Damask Table Cloth, $3.69 each
Size 70x70. Extra heavy Irish Linen; snow white; no napkins to match.

Hemstitched Damask Breakfast Cloths, $1.39 ea.
Size 58x58. Extra heavy pure Linen in four pretty designs.

Table Damask, Macy's Special, 98c yard
Heavy, full bleached, serviceable quality in four designs, no napkins to match. Also silver bleached.

Huck and Turkish Towels and Towelings

Jumbo Turkish Bath Towels, 24c
Hemmed ends; size 26x54.
Striped Colored Border Bath Towels, 34c
Macy's Usual Price, 49c.
Extra large, slightly imperfect; pink, blue and gold stripes.
Hemmed Huck Towels
Size 16x31, 97c doz.
Size 18x34, $1.19 doz.
Neat red, white or blue borders.
Huck Towels, 20x40, $1.49 dozen
Hemstitched Huck Towels, $2.88.
Glass Towels, $1.84 doz.
Crash Toweling, 17-inch, 14c yd.
Crash Toweling, 16-inch, 12c yd.
Bath Sheets, 79c
Large size, medium weight; one of our best sellers; hemmed ends.
Individual Huck Towels, 59c dozen
Size 13x18; absorbent and heavy; excellent for dentists, doctors or offices.
Union Linen Towels, 18x36, dozen, $1.79
Large Huck Towels, 23x42, doz., $2.97.
Tea Towels, $2.69 doz.
Crash Toweling, 17-inch, 17c yd.
Glass Toweling, 17-inch, 14c yd.
Glass Towels, $2.88 doz.

Macy's—Linen Department, Second Floor.

Imported English Wilton Rugs Remarkably Priced

PERHAPS the most beautiful collection of English Royal Wilton Rugs we ever displayed are now here at prices that probably for years to come will not be so low.

Today these Rugs would cost 20% more *at the mills*—if they could be had at all. We bought them before the first advance, marked them low accordingly, and made big savings possible to Macy customers.

	Macy's Usual Price Would Be.	Special Price.
27 in. x 54 in.,	$4.34	$3.48
4 ft. 6 in. x 7 ft. 6 in.,	$15.24	$11.74
6 ft. 9 in. x 9 ft.,	$26.50	$20.74
9 ft. x 10 ft. 6 in.,	$41.50	$32.50
9 ft. x 12 ft.,	$46.50	$37.50
9 ft. x 13 ft. 6 in.,	$52.50	$41.75
11 ft. 3 in. x 13 ft. 6 in.,	$65.00	$52.50

Seamless Velvet Rugs

Of high grade wool yarn, made in one piece. Excellent copies of beautiful Orientals in medallions or small all-over Persian patterns. Much more serviceable than seamed rugs. All sizes to match.

Rugs.		Runners to Match.	
27 in. x 54 in.,	$1.74	2 ft. 3 x 8 ft. 6,	$3.89
4 ft. 6 x 6 ft. 6,	$6.48	2 ft. 3 x 10 ft. 6,	$4.64
6 ft. x 9 ft.,	$10.89	2 ft. 3 x 12 ft.,	$5.24
8 ft. 3 x 10 ft. 6,	$18.24	3 ft. x 8 ft. 6,	$5.14
9 ft. x 12 ft.,	$21.48	3 ft. x 10 ft. 6,	$6.14

New Velvet Carpets

New designs in light blue Chinese patterns, also beautiful two-tone browns with moire effect, two-tone reds, and blue-grey mission patterns. In all, about 40 designs, many of which can be seen nowhere else in New York. 84c per yard

New "Tapestry Brussels" Carpets

All new this season, some imported, some domestic. Moresque effects, small all-over Persian effects and two-tones.

Best Quality Domestic "Tapestry Brussels" Carpet, 98c per yard
Second Quality Domestic "Tapestry Brussels" Carpet, 84c per yard
Imported "Tapestry Brussels" Carpet (very special), 79c per yard

Macy's—Fourth Floor.

Sale of Paradise Feathers At Less Than Usual Prices

For a dressy hat there is no more stunning trimming than rich, graceful Paradise Feathers. With the ban on their importation, naturally the prices of the feathers still on hand in this country have increased considerably, making them a luxury. But—through Macy's far-reaching cash influences, we have been able to secure a lot of absolutely first class real Paradise Plumages **at an exceptionally low price** (as compared with the market price of today). We are glad to give our patrons the benefit of this special purchase and quote below the following prices:

Small Fountain Effect Paradise.
Black and Natural, $2.97
Medium Fountain Effect Paradise.
Black and Natural, $6.89
Large Fountain Effect Paradise.
Black and Natural, $10.89
Large Fountain or Sweep Effect Paradise.
Black and Natural, $15.89
Branched Paradise Sweep Effect.
Black and Natural, $7.89

Macy's—Millinery Department, Second Floor, 34th St.

French-Copied

Evening Frocks

For Misses and Slender Women

Two lovely designs, chosen from some choice arrivals in evening frocks that feature new and clever ideas, copied or adapted from the French.

The Rainbow Frock, $18.74

Exquisitely girlish—for it was designed for the young miss. Who but a Frenchwoman with the soul of an artist would have dared to combine wide panels of palest pink chiffon with palest blue—as shown in the wide gathered skirt! The high bodice is of flowered pompadour; the shoulder drapery and sleeves of chiffon. The original could scarcely have been lovelier than this delicate, pale-tinted copy. Sizes 14, 16 and 18.

A Hand-Painted Frock Copied from Callot, $42.75

A tunic of pale rose or pale blue soire—hand-painted with clusters of roses and heavily corded at its slashed edge—is hung over an underskirt of silk shadow lace. The bodice is a delightful surprise, for in front it shows the long Elizabethan waist and in back it is quaintly Empire. The silk lace shoulder drapery is outlined with pearl beads. Sizes 14 and 16.

Macy's—Third Floor.

New and Interesting Models in

Women's Coats

CRAVENETTED TWEED—A snappy coat for general utility wear, made of gray or brown mixture, with all-around belt, convertible collar, and slit pockets. Yoke and sleeves satin lined. $14.74



Checked Wool Plush

It would be hard to imagine a coat for motor or travel wear with more of real dash and smartness than this model of large black and white checked plush, with half belt in back and large collar of natural raccoon fur. Body and sleeves are silk lined. $23.74

A Smart Cheviot Coat

The large collar is of Hudson seal (dyed muskrat) and the coat is lined throughout with matching peau de cygne. Colors: dark green, brown, navy, or black. A coat that will give splendid service. *(Illustrated.)* $28.75

Motoring Coat of Vicuna Coating

Made with low belt in back (run through box-pleats) and long armholes. Very unique is the way the new high collar of Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat), edged with skunk, is set on so as to flare smartly outward in the back. Body and sleeves silk lined. $39.75

Macy's—Third Floor.

Women's Dresses

For Street, Afternoons, Dancing

AMONG the many new street frocks shown here in serge and in composee effects is the clever model *illustrated.* This is made of fine French serge, with sleeves of charmeuse. In the back it reveals long Redingote lines, and in the front a short Eton coatee effect. Trimming of wide Hercules braid and bone buttons. Collar of white crepe, handsomely embroidered in colors. $24.74



A composée afternoon gown of satin charmeuse and Georgette crepe has very wide tucked skirt, bodice embroidered in gold thread, and sash. A deep cape collar of white net adds wonderful smartness. Brown, navy, black. $39.75

Very lovely is a dancing frock of charmeuse with irregular tunic, heavily corded at bottom and draped over a petticoat of silver-embroidered net. Empire back. Net shoulder drapery. $28.75

Macy's—Third Floor.

Untrimmed Hat Specials

Black and Colored Velvet Hats, $2.49

Verified price elsewhere $3.25



THERE are 15 different styles to select from in this collection of nearly 1,000 smart, new hats. Among them are Poke, Sailor, Directoire and high-crown effects. The velvet used is of excellent quality, the hats are designed on especially becoming lines, have French edges and are finely finished. One shape *illustrated.*

High-grade Hatters' Plush Hats, $4.96

Made of lustrous French hatters' plush, faced with Lyons velvet. French edges. Black only. A variety of large and small shapes, copied from the latest French effects.

We trim without charge if hat and other materials are purchased here.

Macy's—Second Floor.

8,000 Yards of Silk and Cotton Crepe de Chine, 29c a yard

Macy's Usual Price 39c

Especially adapted for waists, gowns and negligees with new tendencies, as it is soft enough to be draped cleverly. This yard-wide fabric of firm weave and lasting crinkle is of such good quality that it is a question if its peer can be found anywhere in the city at this little price. Made in a wealth of shades: ivory, flesh, light blue, pink, mais, rose, old rose, Copenhagen, cadet, helio, tan, Nile, reseda and navy. Also in black and in white.

Macy's—Second Floor.

September Sale of SILKS

EXHIBITION and Sale of Autumn Silks representing authentic Foreign and Domestic weaves; rich Dress Silks and Velvets; complete assortments of Novelty Silks in the newest shades, comprising gorgeous metallic effects in Silver and Gold, English Dress Plushes, Chiffon Velvets; Novelty Silks in plaid and stripe effects; also plain dress silks. Our prices are about one-third less than quoted elsewhere.

Imported Silver Broche Taffeta (yd.), $10.89
32-in. wide.
Imported Novelty Moire Francaise (yd.), $7.89
35-in. wide.
Imported Gold Broche
43-in. wide (yd.), $11.89
Imported Metal Broche Velvet
38-in. wide (yd.), $12.89
Imported Velvet Stripe Voile
39-in. wide (yd.), $5.49
Imported Brocaded Satins
36-in. wide (yd.), $3.49
Silk and Wool Poplins
Double width, 38-in. wide; complete assortment of colors and black. $1.19, $1.49, $1.98 and $2.97 the yd.

Imported Satin Crepe Silver Broche (yd.), $9.89
42-in. wide.
Imported Embroid'd Taffeta
40 & 32-in. wide (yd.) $5.49
Imported Metal Broche Voile
42-in. wide (yd.), $10.89
Imported Broche Velvet
38-in. wide (yd.), $5.49
Imported Novelty Plaid Taffetas (yd.), $2.97
39-in. wide.
Imported Satin Faconne
35-in. wide (yd.), $2.97
English Dress Plushes
39 to 40 in. wide (yd.) $4.96

Superior Qualities of White Dress Satins, 40 inches wide, range in prices from $2.49 to $3.49 per yard.

American Dress Silks

New colors—rich weaves—Poult de Soie—Satin Taffetas Faille Francaise—Taffeta Broche Gros de Londres—Pekin Satin Taffeta Broche—Taffeta Chiffon.
$1.49 to $2.97 the yard

American Novelty Silks

Complete range of Fall colorings, representing novel and artistic effects, at moderate prices. Pompadour Chiffon Taffeta and Satin Stripe Taffetas, 36 inches wide, $1.49 and $1.98 per yd. 36-inch Plaid Taffetas, $1.29, $1.49 and $1.98.

Three Interesting Specials

Fashionable weaves of the most desirable merchandise at prices lower than elsewhere.

Black Chiffon Dress Velvet (yd.), $2.79.
Imported; 39 inches wide.
Verified Price elsewhere $4.50.

Colored Satin Crepe Meteor (yd.), $1.12
Street and evening colors; 40 inches.
Verified Price elsewhere $1.50.

Pure Dye Colored Satins (yd.), 89c
Verified Price elsewhere $1.25.
36 inches wide; complete assortment of street and evening colors.

Black Dress Silks—Foreign and Domestic Weaves

Including complete assortments of the "Marchioness" Dress Silks made in America, exclusively for R. H. Macy & Co., and warranted to give good service; also new weaves from the famous Silk Makers, C. J. Bonnet et Cie, Lyons, France.

Black Satin Crepe Meteor (yd.), $1.12
Not equalled elsewhere under $1.50. 40 inches; excellent quality.
Black Dress Satin (yd.), 89c
Not equalled elsewhere under $1.25. Excellent quality and weight; 40 inches.
Black Chiffon Faille (yd.), $1.19
Verified Price elsewhere $1.50.
Good weight; 36 inches wide.

Imported Chiffon Taffeta (yd.), $1.19
Not equalled elsewhere under $1.50. Lustrous, fine quality; 39 inches.
Black Dress Satin (yd.), 89c
Not equalled elsewhere under $1.25. Pure dye; 36 inches wide.
Black Crepe de Chine (yd.), $1.49
Verified Price elsewhere $2.00.
44 inches wide; excellent quality.

Macy's—Silk Dept., Second Floor, 35th Street.

Fancy Blankets from American & Foreign Mills

High-grade Fleece Blankets, in white or gray. Ribbon bound. Pink, and blue borders. For full size beds. $1.69 the pair.

Indian Blankets in a variety of the latest color combinations. Two-inch binding all around. Size 54x72 inches. $1.19 each.

Novelty Lounge Fleece Blankets, bound with 3-inch ribbon of self-color in five color combinations. Size 70x84 inches. $2.44 each.

Fancy Initial Blankets in blue-and-white polka dots, handsome wreath centre to match floral border. Size 70x80 inches. $1.96 each.

Honeycomb Blankets in colored block designs. Ribbon bound all around. Size 70x84 inches. $2.49 each.

Imported Fancy All-Wool Blankets—In plain white with pink, blue, old rose, or yellow binding. Also in figured designs. All sizes. For single beds, $18.74 and $19.74; for double beds, $21.50 and $22.50; for extra size beds, $24.50 and $25.00.

150 of the Highest Grade Imported Camel's Hair Blankets in Grecian key and straight line borders. Wondrously soft. Some have fancy colored borders. At $14.59 to $21.49 each.

Also a limited quantity of extra heavy, long fibred, wool-filled Dutch Blankets. Striped borders of harmonizing color. $7.94 and $8.79 each.

Fancy Figured Fleece Blankets in two beautiful floral designs in four different color combinations. Size 64x78 inches. $1.29 each.

Macy's—Basement.

R.H.Macy & Co.

'BUD' GOODWIN WINS CHAMPIONSHIP SWIM

N. Y. A. C. Veteran Never Headed in Five-Mile Race for the Metropolitan Title.

"Bud" Goodwin, the N. Y. A. C. veteran swimmer, won the five-mile championship of the Metropolitan District for the third successive time yesterday over the triangular course in Flushing Bay. The course was laid from the foot of Seventh Avenue, College Point, to the east end of the Flushing Dike, thence to the Seawanhaka Boat Club, to North Beach, and straight across the bay to the starting point.

There were ten entries, but Palenscar of the Hungarian-American A. C. and Curran and O'Sullivan of the N. Y. C. A. did not start. Commodore Alfred Brown, the long-distance swimmer, started the race at 2:30 P. M., and Goodwin immediately took the lead. He never was headed. At the end of the dike Goodwin was leading by 100 yards, with Zimnoch of the N. Y. A. C. second, Kaufman of the American Life-Saving Society third, Tobias of the same club fourth, with Soss of the City A. C., Wiesing of the Y. M. C. A., and Dr. Hennen of the N. Y. A. C. far behind.

Using a strong crawl stroke, Goodwin pulled away from his field until, seeing how far ahead he was, he let down in his pace on the North Beach leg of the course, and Zimnoch cut down his lead to fifty yards. Zimnoch was swimming well within himself, with a trudgeon-crawl stroke, and moved much more easily through the water than did Kaufman, who swam the plain trudgeon style. Kaufman was cheered on by an enthusiastic following of boys in a fleet of rowboats, but he was swimming poorly, lifting his elbows too high and keeping his fingers spread a great part of the way.

At the halfway mark Tobias decided he had enough and left the water. Goodwin was resting at this point, and often turned to see the positions of his opponents. From this point on he was satisfied to hold his lead from Zimnoch, and won handily in the time of 2:15:32. Zimnoch was second in 2:20:03, and Kaufman third in 2:28:05 4-5.

Wiesing of the Twenty-third Street Young Men's Christian Association was fourth, and Dr. Hennen of the New York Athletic Club carried his 40 years easily to fifth place. He was entreated to enter his rowboat, but he gamely insisted on finishing. Soss of the City Athletic Club gave up within a quarter mile of the finish.

Goodwin's time will be accepted as a record, as it is the first time that the event was ever held in still water. Also "Bud" held to his own record of never having been beaten in a swimming race more than a mile in length. The weather was very favorable and the water warm, and the race was run off without any dispute or discomfort of any kind.

RECORD ENTRY LIST.

Twenty-four Jumpers to Start in One Event at United Hunts Meeting.

The entry list for the two days Fall meeting of the United Hunts Racing Association to be held on Saturday, Sept. 18, and on the following Saturday has already reached 85 and it is expected that there will be many additional entries. The meet this year promises to attract greater interest than the successful meets of past seasons.

Twenty-four horses have been named to start in the fifth race, a handicap steeplechase for three-year-olds and upwards to be run the second day of the meeting, and this is said to establish a new high mark for an "over night" steeplechase, in this country. The Trial Steeplechase for three-year-olds to be run next Saturday afternoon has thirteen entries to date and the first and fifth races on the same day have drawn eleven and ten, respectively. The former is the Mineola High-weight Handicap for all ages at five furlongs, and the latter the great United Hunts Steeplechase Handicap for four-year-olds and upward at two and a half miles. With large fields to face the starter in most of the events, closely contested and thrilling races over the brush fences and water jump are assured.

Among the prominent entrants whose colors will be worn by both amateur and professional riders at the Fall meeting of the United Hunts Racing Association, are three women, Mrs. Payne Whitney, whose entries are made in the name of the Greentree Stable; Mrs. F. Ambrose Clark, and Miss A. M. Frayling. Mrs. Whitney has named five horses including the steeplechaser Cabaret that has scored several first this season and the excellent hunter, Web Carter. Other entrants are Samuel D. Riddle, F. Ambrose Clark, Richard Howe, A. J. A. Devereux, Joseph E. Davis, Herbert L. Pratt, Edward F. Whitney, Robert L. Gerry, Jesse Williamson, Harry La Montague, Samuel Willetts, James Park, and Leland H. Ross.

HORSE SHOW DATE EARLIER.

Opening Set for Nov. 6 Owing to Grand Opera Season.

With the opening of the National Horse Show at Madison Square Garden not less than seven weeks away, preparations are going forward at a rapid rate. Since 1907 London's International Horse Show, lasting two weeks each year, with prizes aggregating $75,000, has outranked New York's famous exhibition of horses and society, but the war has temporarily put a stop to the show at Olympia.

To avoid a clash with the opening of the Metropolitan Opera season, the Horse Show will be held one week earlier than usual this year, the dates being Nov. 6 to 12. Opening on Saturday, the exhibition will continue through the following week until Friday, closing in time to give the college football games a clear field on Saturday.

By separating the two distinct types of saddle horses—docked and undocked—the association practically has doubled the number of classes for riding horses and materially increased the whole number of competitions in this year's show. There is likely to be further increase when final action is taken by the Board of Directors this week in revising the prize list, breeders and exhibitors of harness ponies having made an urgent request for more classes for their miniature high-steppers.

There has been a remarkable increase in the number of fine harness ponies at all the leading American horse shows in the last few years, and the movement is still making such headway that nearly every association in the East this year has added more classes to its program. Prize lists for the Garden show will be out next week.

YANKEES, GIANTS, AND DODGERS LOSE TO WESTERN TEAMS—ATHLETIC MARK EQUALED

YANKS' RALLY FAILS TO DEFEAT TIGERS

Gain One Run in the Ninth, but Detroit Wins Game by Score of 4 to 3.

Even the presence of Ray Caldwell couldn't boost the Yankees to the pinnacle of victory yesterday at the Polo Grounds. The best that the Donovanites did was to give the Detroit team a scare in the ninth inning and then lose by a score of 4 to 3, just when everything was set for a thrilling finish that would make you forget all about the continued losses since the team came down from Boston way.

George Dauss was never hit freely by the Yanks, but in the ninth, with two out, he went so far up in the air that the Tigers feared he never would descend to earth. Prior to this excursion skyward the score was 4 to 2 in favor of Detroit. High had flied out to left field, and though Miller walked he was forced by Nunamaker. The fans all afternoon had been pleading with Caldwell for a hit, but Ray didn't believe in exerting himself in that department of the game while he still had to do duty on the mound. This, however, was the last of the ninth, so Ray responded to the clamor for a hit by sending a clean single to center. Doc. Cook waited out Dauss, was finally passed and the bases were full. Boone, too, was lucky enough to get a pass and a run was forced in. After that the entire Detroit team gathered about Dauss and more or less of ten minutes was consumed in allowing him to get his second wind.

Unlike Caldwell, Bauman had been pounding the leather hard, two singles out of three times at bat having been his record. Dauss was still mountain high and handed out two wide ones. Bauman, however, couldn't restrain his impatience to knock the cover off the ball, with the result that he popped up a foul that nestled gently in Stanage's glove. There you have the story of the Yanks' wonderful rally in which there was only one hit.

Ty Cobb may be in a batting slump, but he disguised it so completely yesterday that there was not the least suspicion of such a condition. He accumulated two hits out of three times at bat, scored two runs, and it was his single that scored Bush from second base in the eighth inning, this being the run that beat the Yanks. Tyrus, however, was rather a disappointment on the bases. He didn't steal once. In the eighth inning he tried to, but the attempt ended in making Ty look foolish. There is a suspicion that the words that were hurled at Cobb after this performance held no measure of praise. He took a long lead off second so as to draw the throw to that bag, which was what happened, and then started for third. Boone slapped the ball down to Maisel and Ty was caught rednanded in his attempted pilfering.

The really brilliant play of the afternoon went to the credit of Elmer Miller, who joined the Yanks about a week ago and plays center field. In the second inning Sam Crawford took a terrific swing at one of Caldwell's shoots and it hummed away like a three-bagger, at least. Miller ran back, but it looked as if the sphere would go over his head. With face turned to the centre-field bleachers, he stuck out his ungloved hand and made the catch, which was as close to robbing the Tigers as the Yanks ever came.

The Tigers and the Yankees had an unusual kind of a squabble with Umpire Nallin in the seventh. Cobb was on third and Burns at bat. Nallin waved Burns to first base and the men on both teams started to protest. The spectators couldn't fathom what it was all about. It turned out that Nallin was allowed to go to first because of interference by Nunamaker, while the Detroit men were demanding that Cobb should be allowed to score, as they insisted that Caldwell had made a balk. The score:

DETROIT	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush, ss.	4	1	2	2	3
Vitt, 3b.	2	0	0	1	1
Cobb, cf.	3	2	2	1	0
Veach, lf.	4	0	1	4	1
Cr'frd, rf.	4	0	0	1	0
Burns, 1b.	3	1	1	10	1
Young, 2b.	4	0	2	2	3
St'nge, c.	4	0	0	5	3
Dauss, p.	3	0	1	1	5
*Hartzell.	1	0	0	0	0
Boone, ss.	0	0	0	1	1
Total.	31	4	9	27	15

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Cook, rf.	2	1	0	0	0
Peck'h, ss.	2	0	0	3	1
B'm'n, 2b.	4	1	2	3	1
Pipp, 1b.	4	0	1	14	1
Maisel, 3b.	4	0	0	5	1
High, lf.	3	0	0	0	0
Miller, cf.	3	0	2	2	0
Nuna'r, c.	3	0	0	5	3
Caldw'll, p.	4	0	1	0	0
*Hartzell.	1	0	0	0	0
Boone, ss.	0	0	0	1	1
Total.	29	3	6	27	12

*Batted for Peckinpaugh in seventh inning.
Errors—Bauman, Miller.

Detroit	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0—4
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0—2

Two-base hits—Bauman, Cobb. Stolen bases—Burns, Bauman, Young. Earned runs—New York, 3; Detroit, 4. Sacrifice hits—Peckinpaugh, Vitt, (2,) Pipp, Nunamaker. Double play—Veach, Stanage and Dauss. Left on bases—New York, 9; Detroit, 4. First base on error—Detroit. Bases on balls—Off Dauss, 6; off Caldwell, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Dauss, (Bauman.) Struck out—By Dauss, 3; by Caldwell, 4. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Dineen. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes.

Red Sox Triumph Over White Sox.

BOSTON, Sept. 11.—White Sox and Red Sox had eleven innings of tense situations, startling plays, and timely hitting to a Boston victory, 5 to 4, today. Boston had tied Chicago's three-run lead by a ninth inning rally. The White Sox batters hit heavily in the third, four hits, including Murphy's double and Fournier's triple, counting three runs. After this inning Umpire O'Loughlin put Boston's battery, Foster and Cady, off the field for objecting to decisions. The Red Sox gained a run in the fourth on Speaker's triple and Lewis's hit, and Chicago added one in the seventh on two singles off Mays, who had succeeded Foster, and J. Collins's steal. Russell had held Boston to four hits when the ninth inning opened. Speaker then doubled, Gardner singled, Lewis grounded out, Barry singled, Carrigan grounded out, and Henriksen, who was pinch hitting, got a hit for the three runs needed to tie. For the extra innings, Carrigan called on Leonard to pitch, and he fanned four of the six Chicago batsmen who faced him. Faber, who succeeded Russell, passed two Red Sox in the two last. J. Scott retired the side, only to go wild himself in the eleventh when, after Barry's hit with one out, Scott passed Carrigan and Leonard. Wolfgang was called upon to pitch for Chicago with the bases full. Hoblitzel, who had succeeded Gainer at first base, cracked a hit to right field, sending Barry home with the deciding run. The game was marked by frequent disputes over decisions, and by a din of hornblowing and shouting from the grand stand and bleachers never equaled in this city except in a world's series contest. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
G'ner, 1b.	3	0	1	15	0
Hobl'tz, 1b.	1	0	0	0	0
E. Sc't, ss.	4	0	0	2	2
H'per, rf.	4	0	0	1	0
Sp'ker, cf.	4	2	2	4	1
G'd'r, 3b.	3	1	1	4	1
Lewis, lf.	3	1	1	2	0
Barry, 2b.	5	2	3	0	8
Cady, c.	1	0	0	6	1
Thomas, c.	2	0	0	2	0
C'gan, c.	2	0	0	3	1
Foster, p.	1	0	0	0	2
Mays, p.	1	0	0	0	2
Henrix'n, l.	1	0	0	0	0
R. C'ns, p.	0	0	0	0	0
‡Hoksen	1	0	1	0	0
Leon'd, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	40	5	10	38	13

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'phy, rf.	5	1	2	1	0
C's, lf.	3	1	1	1	0
C's, 2b.	3	1	3	0	3
J'kson, cf.	4	1	1	2	1
Fe'ler, rf.	5	0	3	4	0
Weaver, ss.	4	0	0	2	4
Johns, 3b.	5	0	0	0	4
Schalk, c.	5	0	1	5	0
Rus'l, p.	4	0	1	0	3
Faber, p.	0	0	0	0	0
J. Sc't, p.	0	0	0	0	0
W'fg'g, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	41	4	12	*31	13

*One out when winning run scored.
†Batted for Mays in eighth inning.
‡Batted for R. Collins in ninth inning.

Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0 1—5
Chicago	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0 0 0—4

Two-base hits—Murphy, Barry, Fournier, Gainer, Speaker, Gardner. Three-base hits—Schalk, Fournier, Speaker. Stolen bases—Gainer, J. Collins, E. Collins. Earned runs—Chicago, 4; Boston, 5. Sacrifice hits—J. Collins, Weaver. Double play—Speaker and Cady. Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Boston, 10. Bases on balls—Off Mays, 1; off Russell, 1; off Faber, 2; off J. Scott, 2. Hits—Off Foster, 7 in 3 innings; off Mays, 5 in 6 innings; off R. Collins, none in 1 inning; off Leonard, none in 2 innings; off Russell, 8 in 9 innings; off Faber, none in 1-3 inning; off J. Scott, 1 in 1 inning; off Wolfgang, 1 in no inning. Hit by pitcher—By Russell, Gainer; by R. Collins, J. Collins. Struck out—By Mays, 1; by Leonard, 4; by R. Collins, 1; by Russell, 3. Wild pitch—Mays. Time of game—Two hours and Forty-eight minutes. Umpires — Messrs. O'Loughlin and Hildebrand.

Browns Smother Poor Mackmen.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 11.—St. Louis hit the ball hard, took advantage of the wildness of Philadelphia pitchers, piled up stolen bases and thereby won both games here today, 8 to 4 and 9 to 4. Sisler made five hits and a sacrifice in nine trips to the plate. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shot'n, lf.	3	1	1	2	0
How'd, 3b.	4	0	1	2	4
Sisler, 1b.	5	0	2	11	0
Pratt, 2b.	4	2	1	5	3
W'ker, cf.	2	0	1	0	0
J'bson, rf.	2	1	0	1	0
Lavan, ss.	1	2	0	2	2
Agnew, c.	1	0	0	1	2
Sever'd, c.	3	1	1	3	0
Parks, p.	2	1	1	0	2
Hoff, p.	2	0	1	0	0
Total.	29	8	9	27	13

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Sch'ng, lf.	5	0	1	1	0
Walsh, rf.	4	0	0	2	0
Stru'k, cf.	4	0	2	1	1
Lajoie, ss.	4	0	0	3	4
M'Ilvs, 1b.	4	0	3	7	2
Old'g, 3b.	4	0	0	3	3
M'l'ne, 2b.	4	1	1	4	4
M'A'y, c.	2	2	2	6	4
Nabors, p.	1	0	0	0	3
Haas, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Fill'm, p.	2	0	0	0	1
*Lapp	1	0	1	0	0
†Wyckoff	0	1	0	0	0
Total.	33	4	10	27	22

*Batted for Nabors in fifth inning.
†Ran for Lapp in fifth inning.
Errors—Pratt, Lavan, Agnew, Schang, Malone, McAvoy.

St. Louis	0	0	0	1	3	3	1	0	0—8
Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0—4

Two-base hits—McAvoy, (2,) Lapp, Malone. Three-base hit—Strunk. Stolen bases—Shotton, Pratt. Earned runs—St. Louis, 6; Philadelphia, 2. Sacrifice fly—Howard. Double play—Lavan, Pratt, and Sisler. Left on bases—St. Louis, 4; Philadelphia, 8. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1; Philadelphia, 1. Bases on balls—Off Parks, 2; off Hoff, 2; off Nabors, 4; off Haas, 1; off Fillingim, 3. Hits—Off Parks, 7 in 4 2-3 innings; off Hoff, 3 in 4 1-3 innings; off Nabors, 5 in 5 innings; off Haas, 1, (none out in sixth;) off Fillingim, 3 in 4 innings. Hit by pitcher—Jacobson, to Fillingim. Struck out—By Hoff, 3; by Nabors, 3; Fillingim, 1. Wild pitch—Hoff. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Wallace. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes.

SECOND GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shot'n, lf.	4	3	2	1	0
How'd, 3b.	3	3	2	1	3
Sisler, 1b.	4	0	3	11	0
Pratt, 2b.	3	0	2	5	4
Lee, cf.	3	2	1	2	0
J'bson, rf.	4	1	2	2	0
Lavan, ss.	4	0	1	1	2
Ruel, c.	4	0	1	4	0
Koob, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Well'n, p.	4	0	1	0	3
Total.	33	9	14	27	12

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Schang, lf.	4	1	1	3	2
Walsh, rf.	4	1	1	3	0
Str'nk, cf.	4	1	2	1	1
Lajoie, ss.	4	1	1	1	0
M'In's, 1b.	3	0	1	4	0
Oldr'g, 3b.	4	0	0	3	1
M'l'ne, 2b.	4	0	0	3	1
Lapp, c.	4	0	1	9	2
Bush, p.	2	0	1	0	2
Ancker, p.	1	0	0	0	1
*Haas	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	35	4	8	27	10

*Batted for Ancker in ninth inning.
Errors—Howard, Pratt, Lee.

St. Louis	1	0	2	0	4	0	1	1	0—9
Philadelphia	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—4

Two-base hits—Shotton, Jacobson, Strunk. Three-base hit—Walsh. Earned runs—St. Louis, 9; Philadelphia, 4. Sacrifice hits—Sisler, Pratt. Sacrifice flies—Pratt, McInnis. Double play—Howard, Pratt, and Sisler. Left on bases—St. Louis, 8; Philadelphia, 6. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 2. Stolen bases—Lee, Jacobson, Howard, (2,) Pratt, (2,) Strunk. Struck out—By Wellman, 4; by Bush, 1; by Ancker, 3. Bases on balls—Off Koob, 1; off Bush, 4; off Ancker, 4. Hits—Off Koob, 3, none out in one inning; off Wellman, 5 in nine innings; off Bush, 10 in five innings; off Ancker, 4 in four innings. Wild pitch—Bush. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Wallace and Evans.

Phillies Win at Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 11.—Harmon was hit freely today by the Philadelphias and Pittsburgh was defeated, 3 to 2. Captain Wagner was ordered out of the game and Manager Clarke off the field for disputing decisions of the umpire. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Stock, 3b.	5	0	3	3	2
B'd'ft, ss.	5	0	2	1	3
Pask't, cf.	3	1	1	2	0
C'vath, rf.	5	0	2	2	0
Lud's, 1b.	4	1	2	12	0
W'ted, lf.	3	0	1	1	0
N'h'f, 2b.	3	1	0	2	2
Burns, c.	3	0	1	3	1
Mayer, p.	4	0	0	0	3
Total.	35	3	12	*26	11

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf.	4	0	0	2	0
J'ston, 1b.	3	1	1	7	1
Barney, cf.	4	1	2	3	0
H'm'n, rf.	4	0	0	1	0
Doyle, 2b.	4	0	3	3	2
M'kle, 3b.	3	0	1	12	0
F'cher, ss.	3	0	0	0	2
Thorpe, cf.	4	0	1	1	0
B'herd, 3b.	3	0	2	0	2
W'dell, c.	4	0	0	2	1
M'son, p.	3	0	0	0	3
†Costello	1	0	0	0	0
Vlox, 2b.	4	0	0	2	3
Baird, 2b.	3	0	1	0	2
Gibson, c.	4	0	1	9	0
H'm'n, p.	3	0	1	0	4
Total.	33	2	7	27	16

*Barney out; hit by his own batted ball.
†Batted for Gerber in ninth inning.
Errors—Hinchman, Vlox.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0 0—3
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0 0—2

Two-base hits—Paskert, Luderus, (2,) Barney. Sacrifice hit—Paskert. Stolen bases—Stock, Baird. Double plays—Mayer, Stock, and Luderus; Vlox, Gerber, and Johnston; Hinchman and Gerber. Earned runs—Philadelphia, 2; Pittsburgh, 2. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 10; Pittsburgh, 6. First base on error—Philadelphia. First base on balls—Off Mayer, 2; off Harmon, 4. Struck out—By Mayer, 2; by Harmon, 8. Umpires—Messrs. Orth and Byron. Time of game—One hour and fifty-two minutes.

Collamore Loses for Indians.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Collamore was directly responsible today for Cleveland's loss, by the score of 5 to 4, of the opening game of the series with Washington. With the count even in the eighth, Gandil singled, took second on an out, then scored on two successive wild pitches. Rice and Boehling were wild and had to be removed, Ayers finishing in good style. Score:

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
R'ber, lf.	4	0	2	1	0
Sh'ks, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Foster, 3b.	4	1	2	0	2
Milan, cf.	3	1	0	1	1
G'dil, lb.	4	2	3	10	1
Mayer, 1.	2	0	0	1	0
Henry, c.	4	0	1	9	2
Saw'r, 2b.	4	1	1	2	2
McB'e, ss.	2	0	0	2	5
Rice, p.	2	0	1	1	3
B'hl'g, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Ayers, p.	1	0	0	0	1
Total.	30	5	10	27	17

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
C'man, ss.	5	0	2	3	2
Roth, cf.	3	0	1	1	0
G'ney, lf.	2	2	0	5	0
Smith, rf.	3	0	1	2	0
Kirke, 1b.	5	1	1	10	0
Evans, 3b.	4	1	1	0	2
McL'rry, 1.	4	0	1	1	2
O'N'l, c.	4	0	1	2	2
C'more, p.	2	0	0	0	3
Total.	32	4	10	24	12

Error—Roth.

Washington	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	—5
Cleveland	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	0—4

Two-base hits—Foster, Evans, Henry. Stolen bases—Roth, 2; Chapman. Earned runs—Cleveland, 4; Washington, 3. Sacrifice hit—McBride, Mayer, 2. Double plays—Rice, McBride and Gandil. Left on bases—Cleveland, 9; Washington, 5. Base on error—Washington, 1. Bases on balls—Off Rice, 3; off Boehling, 3. Hits—Off Rice, 7 in 5 1-3 innings; off Boehling, 1 in 1 inning; off Ayers, 2 in 2 2-3 innings. Struck out—By Rice, 3; by Collamore, 2; by Boehling, 1; by Ayers, 2. Wild pitches—Collamore, 2. Passed ball—Henry. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Chill.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT BUFFALO—FIRST GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Harrisburg	0	0	7
Buffalo	2	0	12

Batteries—Schacht and Heckinger; Bader and Onslow.

SECOND GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Harrisburg	0	5	1
Buffalo	1	6	0

Batteries—Schacat and Reynolds; Gaw and Onslow.

AT ROCHESTER—FIRST GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Richmond	4	12	0
Rochester	1	4	1

Batteries—Jarman and Sweeney; Erickson and Williams.

SECOND GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Richmond	0	4	1
Rochester	3	7	2

Batteries—Healy and Schaufele; Huenke and Williams.

AT TORONTO—FIRST GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	1	8	4
Toronto	12	18	0

Batteries—Verbout and Tragresor; McTigue, Kocher and Trout.

AT TORONTO—SECOND GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	2	6	0
Toronto	1	4	0

Called by agreement in seventh inning.
Batteries—Crutcher and Schwert; Herbert and Kelly.

AT MONTREAL—FIRST GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Providence	10	15	2
Montreal	5	11	0

Batteries—Deschger and Casey; Sherry and Madden.

SECOND GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Providence	5	10	15
Montreal	2	5	8

Batteries—Cooper, Schultz, Haley and Casey; Dowd, Cadore and Howley.

NEW YORK'S "BIG" BASEBALL TEAM THIS YEAR



Latest Picture of the "Dodgers"—Taken on Thursday.

Top Row, Left to Right—Dell, Mac Wheat, Hummel, Marquard, Pfeffer, Rucker, McCarthy, Miller, Getz.
Centre Row, Left to Right—Olson, Smyth, O'Mara, Manager Robinson, Daubert, Meyers, Zack Wheat, Nixon, Stengel.
Bottom Row, Left to Right—Cutshaw, Cheney, Appleton, The Mascot, Coombs, Smith.
The Brooklyns are playing the kind of baseball that is calculated to win pennants, and whether Robinson's Robins land or not, the fight they have been making all season will not be forgotten as long as baseball lasts. Their last pennant bore the numerals 1899.

GIANTS SHUT OUT; MATHEWSON IN BOX

Pitcher George Effective Against the National League's Tailenders.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 11.—Lefty George, who once gamboled in the American Association, and whom Herzog got for a song, was in rare form this afternoon, holding the Giants safe along the entire route, while Mathewson was found for hits in the pinches, thus enabling the Redlegs to take the first game of the series, 4 to 0. George was greatly aided by some sensational fielding by his teammates, particularly his boss, Buck Herzog, who cut in with a one-handed stab of a difficult grounder off the bat of Wendell, which was turned into a double play, putting the damper on a Giant rally that threatened to eat its way through the lead attained by the Reds.

Herzog made his great stop in the seventh inning. Up to that time George had been touched for only four scattered hits. In the seventh, however, the Giant crew got busy and had men on second and first bases, with no one out, when the Red leader stepped into the affair and called a halt to the onrush of the visitors

To open the seventh Thorpe, with two strikes against him, bunted safely down the third base line, and took second when Brainerd shot a single to deep short. Wendell hit one of George's curves, sending it on the ground over second base. Herzog was off with the crack of the bat, and just managed to stab the ball with his gloved hand. He made a backward toss to Rodgers for the force-out of Brainerd, Rodgers then throwing to first base in time to nail Wendell. Matty grounded to George for the third out.

The Giants were in position to score in the fourth, sixth, eighth, and ninth innings, but the hit that would have meant a run in each instance was not to be had. In the fourth, with two out, Merkle tripled to right, where he was stranded when Fletcher flied out. In the sixth, with two down, Doyle singled and Merkle was hit by a pitched ball, but the best Fletcher could do was to force Merkle. In the eighth, after Burns and Robertson had gone out, Doyle got his third hit, and went to second on a passed ball. Groh held on to Merkle's terrific line drive for the third out. In the ninth Fletcher was hit by a pitched ball and was forced by Thorpe. Brainerd walked and Wendell flied out. Meyers, batting for Matheweson, forced Thorpe at third.

The Reds got to Matty in the first inning, when they scored one on Killifer's single, Groh's sacrifice, and Griffith's double.

In the third, Killifer's single, Groh's sacrifice, and Griffith's single scored another. In the fifth, a double by Rodgers, an infield hit by George, and Killifer's fly to Burns scored the third Red tally.

In the seventh, a single by Rodgers, a passed ball, and Killifer's fly to Burns registered the last run of the day. The score:

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
K'fer, cf.	2	2	2	1	0
Groh, 3b.	2	0	1	2	1
H'zog, ss.	3	0	0	2	6
G'fith, rf.	4	0	2	1	0
M'w'z, 1b.	4	0	0	14	0
Leach, lf.	4	0	1	1	0
Wingo, c.	3	0	0	4	1
Rogers, 2b.	3	2	3	2	3
George, p.	3	0	1	0	5
Total.	28	4	10	27	14

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf.	4	0	0	5	0
R'tson, rf.	4	0	0	1	0
Doyle, 2b.	4	0	3	3	2
M'kle, 1b.	3	0	1	12	0
F'cher, ss.	3	0	0	0	2
Thorpe, cf.	4	0	1	1	0
B'herd, 3b.	3	0	2	0	2
W'dell, c.	4	0	0	2	1
M'son, p.	3	0	0	0	3
*Meyers	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	38	0	7	24	10

*Batted for Mathewson in the ninth inning.

Cincinnati	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	—4
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hits—Griffith, Rodgers. Three-base hit—Merkle. Stolen bases—Leach, Groh. Earned runs—Cincinnati, 4. Sacrifice hits—Groh, (2,) Herzog, Killifer, (2.) Double play—Herzog, Rodgers to Mollwitz. Left on bases—New York, 9; Cincinnati, 5. Bases on balls—Off George, 1. Hit by pitcher—By George, (Merkle, Fletcher.) Struck out—By Mathewson, 2; by George, 4. Passed balls—Wendell, (2,) Wingo. Time of game—One hour and twenty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and O'Day.

To Play Baseball at Night.

According to the announcement made yesterday afternoon by Dick Carroll, business manager of the Brookfeas, the innovation of playing baseball at night by the aid of artificial light will be attempted when the Buffalo team plays at Washington Park on Sept. 29 and 30 and Oct. 1 and 2. The lighting system is to be installed within a few days, and the anticipation is that there will be such brilliancy that the ball will not be lost, no matter how high in the air it may go. This is the difficulty that has heretofore attended any effort to play baseball by artificial light.

New Players Report to Yankees.

Three new players reported to the Yankees yesterday—Cliff Markle and Walters of the Waco Club and Allan Russell of Richmond. Markle and Russell arey pitchers and Walters an outfielder.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Detroit, 4; New York, 3.
Washington, 5; Cleveland, 4.
St. Louis, 8; Philadelphia, 4.
St. Louis, 9; Philadelphia, 4.
Boston, 5; Chicago, 4.
(Eleven innings.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Cincinnati, 4; New York, 0.
Philadelphia, 3; Pittsburgh, 2.
Boston, 8; Chicago, 1.
St. Louis, 2; Brooklyn, 1.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn, 5; Pittsburgh, 1.
Brooklyn, 2; Pittsburgh, 1.
(Eleven innings.)
St. Louis, 12; Newark, 5.
Chicago, 2; Baltimore, 1.
Buffalo, 2; Kansas City, 0.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Buffalo, 5; Harrisburg, 0.
Buffalo, 1; Harrisburg, 0.
Richmond, 11; Rochester, 4.
Rochester, 3; Richmond, 0.
Toronto, 12; Jersey City, 1.
Toronto, 1; Jersey City, 0.
Providence, 7; Montreal, 5.
(Ten innings.)
Providence, 10; Montreal, 5

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Boston	87	43	.669
Detroit	87	48	.645
Chicago	79	53	.599
Washington	72	59	.549
New York	69	70	.458
St. Louis	65	78	.414
Cleveland	60	83	.376
Philadelphia	38	93	.290

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Philadelphia	74	56	.569
Boston	70	61	.534
Brooklyn	71	62	.533
St. Louis	66	70	.485
Chicago	61	67	.477
Pittsburgh	64	72	.474
Cincinnati	62	69	.473
New York	55	70	.458

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Pittsburgh	73	59	.553
St. Louis	72	60	.545
Chicago	71	62	.528
Newark	67	62	.519
Kansas City	68	64	.515
Buffalo	69	68	.504
Brooklyn	67	69	.493
Baltimore	48	86	.333

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Providence	82	48	.641
Buffalo	80	47	.630
Montreal	63	65	.492
Toronto	63	66	.489
Rochester	61	66	.480
Harrisburg	59	68	.465
Richmond	57	75	.432
Jersey City	47	79	.373

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
No games scheduled.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at Cincinnati. (2 games.)
Brooklyn at St. Louis.
Boston at Chicago.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Newark at St. Louis.
Baltimore at Chicago.
Buffalo at Kansas City.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Providence at Montreal.

Braves Defeat Cubs Easily.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—Pitcher Hughes had an easy time holding the Chicago Nationals safe today, while his teammates hit Pierce vigorously and won, 8 to 1. Manager Bresnahan used three pitchers in an effort to check the league champions, but each was hit hard. Chicago was saved from a shutout when McCarthy's single, followed by an infield out and Goode's single, netted a run. Hughes received perfect support, Magee's catch of a long fly off his shoestrings in the eighth inning, which retired the locals, being a feature. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
S'dg's, lb.	3	1	1	8	0
Evers, 2b.

FOOTBALL PROSPECTS BRIGHT WITH GOOD MATERIAL PLENTIFUL

FOOTBALL MATERIAL IS BEST IN YEARS

Most of "Big Five" Teams Will Have Many Veterans in Their Lineups.

With the opening of the college football season less than two weeks distant, followers of the sport are speculating upon the championship prospects of their favorite elevens.

Has Percy Haughton material for another championship eleven? Is Frank Hinkey to be more successful with his open style play of lateral passing this year? Will "Speedy" Rush, the new Princeton coach be able to develop a style of play that will make his team the best on the gridiron? Will the discarding of the one-man coaching system at Pennsylvania and the installation of a board of veterans regain Penn.'s lost prestige?

All of the "Big Five" have started training with chances of winning the premier honors, even with radical changes in coaching systems. Princeton has placed its destiny in the hands of an individual coach, who has had nothing but the experience of a successful school career. Pennsylvania has discarded the one-man coaching system in use for two years, and has organized a board of veterans: Carl Williams, "Doc" Torrey, Vincent Stevenson, Ernie Cozzens, and Charles Wharton. George Brooke will remain as coach for the kickers, while "By" Dickinson will be field coach.

Another institution placing her hopes in a new coach is the Naval Academy. Lieutenant Jonas Ingram, a linesman of ten years ago, has been brought back to train the middies. He will have "Tacks" Hardwick, the all-around Harvard athlete, as assistant. After many years as coach at Carlisle, Glenn Warner, the old Cornell guard, who made the Indians a factor in football, is no longer with the school. He has supplanted "Red" Duff at Pittsburgh, while V. M. Kelly of Texas A. and M. College becomes Carlisle coach.

Pennsylvania State has released "Bill" Hollenbach, the Pennsylvania half back, and has hired Harlow, former State tackle, and Larry Whitney, Dartmouth captain in 1914. "Bill" Roper, who coached two championship teams at Princeton, will train Swarthmore.

Outlook at Harvard.

Harvard suffers more from the loss of veterans than any big university team. Haughton must develop eight new 'Varsity men to replace veterans lost by graduation. His task will be lightened by an abundance of likely material.

T. J. Coolidge and Hardwick will be missed at the end positions. Trumbull, Weston, and S. Pennock will leave weak spots in the rush line, while the absence of Logan, Bradlee, Francke, and Brickley will necessitate the development of a new back field. Haughton will have only three veterans—Captain Mahan at left half, Parsons at left tackle, and Wallace at centre. To replace Hardwick and Coolidge at the ends he has Harte of the freshman team, and C. Coolidge, a brother of T. J., is another promising candidate for end.

The hole at right tackle, left by Trumbull is worrying Harvard's coaches, although it is expected that Gilman of the 1913 team, who could not play last year because of scholastic deficiencies, will fill that place. Haughton expects Cowan, the former 'varsity guard to replace Weston, while the battle for the other position is among Dadmun, the Tufts star guard of 1913; Duncan of the 1913 freshman team; A. Pennock and C. Burr, brothers of former Harvard players. At centre the material is of more than ordinary calibre. Wallace, who played well last year; Bigelow, who can also be used at tackle, and Harris, who almost displaced the first string man last season, are all candidates for the pivot position.

The test of Haughton's coaching will be his effort to develop a quarter back to fill Logan's position. Wilcox, the Harvard runner, who ran second to Ted Meredith in the quarter-mile at the Intercollegiates, who showed great promise at quarter last season, is a candidate, while Watson, a substitute last year, is another of whom much is expected.

As a running mate in the backfield Captain Mahan will have Tom Enright of Exeter, the star of the 1918 freshman team, who will perhaps play at full back because of his ability at line plunging and on defense.

Yale's Squad Promising.

At New Haven the prospects for a winning team never were brighter since "Ted" Coy's championship eleven. Brann left end; ex-Captain Talbot, left tackle; Stillman and Carter at right end, and Ainsworth and Knowles in the backfield, are the only 'Varsity men who will not return this Fall. Besides Captain Wilson at quarter, Yale will have Conroy and Waldron, guards; White, centre; Betts, right tackle, and Legore, full back, as a nucleus for a 'Varsity team.

For the end position Higginbotham, Church, W. Wilson, and Weideman of the second team, and Moseley McNaughton, K. Smith, and Bradham of the freshman, and Braden, a former Washington and Jefferson player, are all to be considered. Moseley and Smith showed good form last season, while Braden was one of the most consistent ends in 1913.

Yale's failure to develop a fighting rush line last season was due to the quality of the material. With the return of Conroy, Waldron, White, and Betts of the varsity, "Pie" Way, varsity baseball pitcher; J. R. Sheldon, Von Holt, C. M. Sheldon, Farrar, Wiley, Miller and Caldwell, all experienced players, the task of instilling that old fighting spirit that made former Yale linemen famous, should not be difficult. Besides these men, the coaches have Kent, former Stevens tackle; Gates, C. Wylie Vorys, Black, McGrath and Newton of the 1918 championship team.

The quality of material for the back field is equal to that of Harvard. Captain Wilson excels at handling kicks, at driving his team at the maximum speed and in instilling the confidence in his teammates. For the other positions, Legore, who played well last season; Scoville, Waite, Easton and Guerney are available. From the freshman squad Wiser and Markle, Hill School halves; Hutchinson and Bingham, an Exeter pair, have reported. Hutchinson, a brother of Danny Hutchinson of Pennsylvania, is a good line-plunging back and an excellent drop kicker.

Rush Has Princeton's Confidence.

At Princeton the spirit of 1911 has been revived. "peedy" Rush has been welcomed as only a coach who has the entire confidence of his student body can be welcomed. His task is to develop an entirely new team.

With Captain Glick as the centre of his offense, the Tiger coach can assemble Moore, Law, Charles Dickeman, Driggs, Tibbots, Ames, Boland, and Eberstadt of last year's 'Varsity, and Blake, Young, Goodspeed, and Ing of the freshman.

In the line ex-Captain Ballin, who was a strong defensive player, as well as E. Trenckman and Heak will be missed. E. H. Brown at right end, Laubertoin at left end, Bigler at left tackle, and Gennert at centre, leave little of the old line for this year's team. The most promising candidates for the end positions are Highly, hea, A. Brown, and A. Wilson, brother of the Yale Captain. To fill up the holes left by Ballin and Balger Coach Rush will have second string tackles Love, McLean, and Larson, and Kaufman and Lawr of the freshman squad. For the guard positions Foster, Hogg, Heyniger, Lawrence, all of whom have had 'Varsity experience, together with Halsey and Warden, former Hill School players, are leading candidates. Nourse, centre of two years ago, is again eligible, but he will have to beat Haaren and Breslin of the sophomore class for his old place.

Eight Veterans at Penn.

The Pennsylvania coaches mush regenerate an entirely new spirit. The defeats of the past few years have crushed the spirit of the Red and Blue players so completly that little of their fight remains. However, Coach Brooke and his assistant lose only three regulars from their line-up: Ex-Captain Journeay, centre, and Koons, and Seelbach, ends. Berry, former Muhlenberg back, a ten-second man, and winner of the Decathlon championship, will, perhaps, be the sensation of the Penn team. He is a good open field runner, straight-armer, and dodger. He excels at kicking. Berry repeatedly beat the 'varsity last year all by himself, and should make a quarter or half this year.

At the end positions Hopkins, Urquhart, and Parker of the second team, with Stack and Miller of the second year squad look best. The rush line will probably be picked from Henning, Harris, Dorzias, Robinson, Dewhurst Derr, Russell, Norwald, Pepper, Witherew, Witherspoon, Peoples, and R. Jones.

Dartmouth and Cornell.

Dartmouth, the most consistent team known in the last four years, is well provided with material. Ghee, at quarter; Murdock, Curtis, and ex-Captain Whitney of the back field were graduated, but Coach Cavanaugh has developed a good second string of backs to take their places. With the exception of Telfer at end, the 1914 line is intact. McAuliffe, Merrill, Millmore, Spears, and Cotton have returned.

At Cornell Dr. "Al" Sharpe should have another successful year. He loses Gallody, Munsick, Shuler, Hill, Taber, and Captain O'Hearn, but has a well-balanced squad of substitutes. For end he has Shelton, who scored many points upon the forward passes of Captain Barrett. Lantz, Eckley, Zander, and Shivenich of the freshmen have reported. For the rush line he has Cool, Anderson, Allen, Jamieson, Jewett, Barley, Fisher, Tilley, Snyder, McCormick, Gillies, Miller, and Corry. In the back field he will have Captain Barrell, Whitney, first "sub" for Barrett; Collyer, 'Varsity crew stroke; Collins, whose exhibition game against Penn at Franklin Field last year has not been forgotten; Mueller, Kleinert, a capable defensive and plunging back, and Speed, the freshman quarter back.

STARTS FOOTBALL TUESDAY.

Fordham Expects Record Lot of Material for 1915 Team.

The first move of the coming football season at Fordham University was made yesterday when Captain Dave Dunn announced that regular gridiron practice would start at Fordham Field on Tuesday. All the veterans of last year's team and all the incoming freshmen who have played any football have been notified to be on hand and indications point to the biggest squad ever assembled on the Bronx gridiron. The undergraduate department opens tomorrow, while the professional schools start their sessions late next week. In former years this difference in the opening dates caused considerable delay in getting the hard work started, but Manager Joe Dodin has been assured that most of the players in the law and medical departments will be in uniform on Tuesday.

A change is expected in the Maroon coaching system this year with the advent of Harry Vaughn, the old Yale football star, as director of the Bronx gridiron destinies. Fordham's defeats in recent years have all been the results of weak lines, and the old Ell mainstay has been secured for the purpose of remedying this defect. As a nucleus for his defense he will have from the 1914 team N. Conklin and J. Conklin, guards; May and Mulcahy, tackles, and Corridon at end. He faces a difficult task in filling the vacancy at right end, left by the graduation of Harry Kane, while the same cause will make it necessary to find a successor to both Rice and Wymard, who alternated at centre a year ago. As Fordham has abolished basketball, Vaughn will have the use of the husky court players, and Flynn and McEvoy are already looked upon as promising material for the line. Besides these men the Maroon coach will be able to use several players who were graduated from Fordham's "Prep" last June. In the backfield the outlook is more promising, as Captain Dunn, Alex Yule and Morcaldi are all expected back. Regan's position is the only vacancy in last year's quartet behind the line.

The first game will be played at Fordham in a little less than a month with Temple. Right after that the Maroon eleven will oppose the Union squad, which was undefeated a year ago, and with Carlisle, Holy Cross, Georgetown and Villanova all to be met the Bronx students are facing the hardest task since football was restored four years ago.

Pittsburgh's Football Practice.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 11.—Coach Glenn S. Warner put the Pittsburgh University football squad through its first preliminary practice at Camp Hamilton on Thursday. There were about forty husky young candidates in the squad which left here Wednesday for the training camp and several of them were letter men from last year's eleven. In addition to the freshmen candidates—and this is the last year that freshmen will be eligible for the 'varsity at Pitt—there are a number of last year's stars.

Captain Williamson and De Hart, quarterbacks; Hastings and Miller, halfbacks, and Fry, fullback, are among the squad. Hastings, who was regarded as one of the best drop kickers last year has been practicing booting the ball between the uprights for several weeks. Among the candidates for the line who are training under Warner's guidance are: Peck and Shapira, centres; Soppit and McQuiston, guards; Sutherland, Thornhill, Hockensmith and Matson, tackles, and Herron and Carlson, ends.

The new material includes several prep school and high school players who look very promising. They are: Easterday, halfback and end of Lisbon, Ohio; McLaren, halfback of Peabody High, Pittsburgh; Slemon, guard of Indiana Normal School; Seidel, tackle, and Stahl, guard of Bellefonte Academy; Gougler, quarterback and halfback of Harrisburg High, and Smith, the big fullback from the Valley City Normal School.

100 CANDIDATES FOR HARVARD'S ELEVEN

Coach Haughton Must Make Almost Entire New Team for This Fall.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 11.—More than 100 football players are expected to report to Harvard's head coach, Percy Haughton, Monday afternoon on Soldiers' Field, and work with the candidates will be rushed both morning and afternoon for two weeks before the Crimson's first game with Colby, which will be played in the stadium Sept. 25.

Haughton will have to build an almost entire new eleven this Fall, the great majority of the players on the eleven which beat both Yale and Princeton by large scores last season having been graduated from college. Captain Ned Mahan is the only remaining member of the veteran backfield, and the only other first-string men on the 1914 team are Parson, left tackle, and Wallace, centre, both of whom were new last Fall and did not make their places until the very end of the campaign. This means that, besides losing the great drop kicker Brickley, Hardwick, and the three-year All-American guard, Stanley Pennock, Harvard also will be without Trumbull, the right tackle and acting Captain in the big games; Logan, the quarter back; Jeff Coolidge, one of the best ends in years; Weston, the left guard, and Bradlee, the great defensive back. Francke, the full back, also has gone.

Besides the three regulars left over, though, there are eight other players eligible this Fall, all of whom played for a time in the Yale game in the New Haven bowl. These are Bigelow, a centre rush; Watson, quarter back; C. Coolidge, Soucy, and Weatherhead, ends; R. Curtis, a tackle, and McKinlock and King in the back field. Watson, Bigelow, and Curtis played in almost every game last Fall, and will be right up in the running for regular places this year.

The return of Gilman, tackle two years ago, is assured. Cowen, another old 'Varsity guard, will be on hand this Fall after a year's absence, while Lyman, the best all-round player on the freshman team two years ago, can now come out for the 'Varsity. Gilman, Cowen, Soucy, Parson, and Bigelow make up a splendid foundation for a middle rush-line.

The end material, aside from Lyman, is uncertain. Weatherhead, L. Curtis, and C. Coolidge are below the standard set by Jeff Coolidge and Hardwick and Harvard's previous end rushers. Bud Smith, Frank O'Brien, and Gil Browne. The coach hopes to be able to make a good end of Moseley Taylor. Watson, the quarter back, has been in the Haughton School two years and seemed to arrive last Fall. He and Boles of the 1917 freshman team are the likeliest men for the place. Two heavy back field men will come up from last season's freshman team, Enright and Horween, weighing more than 190 pounds. The freshmen will furnish three line candidates in Wiggin, Burr, and Snow. Murray Taylor doubtless will be in the string of 'Varsity quarter backs with Boles and Watson.

Harvard has a hard schedule of games this Fall. The first four teams, Colby, Massachusetts State, Carlisle, and Virginia, did not play here in 1914, while the Cornell date has been advanced, Penn State coming just before Harvard goes to Princeton for its annual game with the Tigers. Brown, as usual, will be the Crimson's opponent between the Princeton and Yale games, the last being scheduled in the stadium this Fall and on Nov. 20.

Percy Haughton will lose several of his coaches this Fall, Leo Leary, the end coach, and Bob Fisher, the 1911 Captain, who coached the guards. Tom Campbell, the backfield coach, will not be here, as he is coaching at Bowdoin. The old coaches who will return are Parmenter for the centres, Wigglesworth for the backs and centers, Storer for the tackles, while Gil Browne will probably coach the ends. Crawford Blagden, as usual, will develop the tackles for the big games, while L. Withington will be on the advisory staff. R. W. P. Brown, Harvard's strategy man, who follows Yale and prepares Harvard to meet the Blue's methods of attack, probably will be with the Harvard staff again.

LOREE ON RUTGERS STAFF.

Football Squad Will Report at New Brunswick Tomorrow.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 11.—The Rutgers training camp on a farm at Eatontown was broken up today, and the men will report here Monday for a week of practice on the college gridiron before the opening of the season. A large house has been engaged as training quarters for the squad of fifty men.

"Bob" Loree, former Yale centre, has been added to the coaching staff, which is directed by George Foster Sanford. It is expected that other Yale and Columbia players will be in town this week to aid "Sandy" in his attempt to develop an attack that will crush Princeton on Oct. 2.

There is only one vacancy on the team this year, all the other positions being filled by veterans. The gap is caused by the graduation of Captain Toohey of last year's team, at tackle. His place is being filled by Jackson, a former Andover star, who looks like a real find.

Garrett, the Indian wonder, and Talman, who got All-American honors last year, are both in the best of form. The whole team is in first class shape and is imbued with a terrific fighting spirit. All are confident of a victory over Princeton.

Indians and Dickinson Training.

CARLISLE, Penn., Sept. 11.—The Carlisle Indian football squad is putting in some hard work under the direction of Head Coach Kelley and Assistant Coaches Welch and McGillis for the first game of the season with Albright College next Saturday.

The squad of candidates is daily increasing, until it now numbers seventy. So far Henry Broker and Captain Calac have been doing the punting; and both have shown to good advantage, getting bff kicks averaging fifty yards. Tomorrow Kelley expects to cut down the squad in order that it may be more easily handled, and from that time on the scrimmage period will be increased each afternoon until Friday, when the first team players will have a chance to rest up for Saturday's game.

The athletic authorities at Dickinson College have sent out a call for football candidates to report for the first practice tomorrow. Dickinson's first game will be played against Western Maryland Sept. 25. This will be Francis Dunn's first appearance on Biddle Field in the capacity of a coach. He played four years on the Red and White eleven, and was considered one of the best backfield men in the small colleges. The services of Captain Hornberger at centre and Wilson at fullback will be greatly missed.

With these two above exceptions practically all of last year's team will be on hand, and with Puderbaugh as Captain much is expected of the eleven this Fall.

LATERAL PASSING FOR YALE.

Scarcity of Material for the End and Back Positions.

Special to The New York Times.

MADISON, Conn., Sept. 11.—Closing their first week's training of the season the Yale football squad today were dismissed for a Sunday holiday after their morning practice. The opening week of the preliminary drill has embraced mere rudimentary work and has proved an exacting grind for the athletes. Four hours daily have been given to the morning and faternoon practice and there has been an evening blackboard talk by the coaches, especially the chief, Frank Hinkey.

The stay at the Hammonassett House here will last two weeks and the coming week will witness the development of the play formations and of scrimmaging. While it is still too early to predict the style of game Yale will play this season it is certain that the coaches regard the lateral passing system a genuine addition to football and it is believed the Yale eleven of 1915 will be drilled to play it even better than the team of 1914. Yale's greatest gains were all made through this game and it proved the most interesting in its execution of any innovation made since the invention of the tackles back and its adoption by Walter Camp for the Yale eleven of 1900.

That Yale's defensive game will be developed is certain from the engagement of "Pinkie" Dunbar, the former centre and later Notre Dame coach, to drill the line. Dunbar is already here, but the development of the Eli defense is reserved for a later stage of the season.

From a survey of the material which is here it is clear that end rushes and backs will be recruited from a smaller squad than the rush line from tackle to tackle. Material in abundance is here for the guards, centres, and tackles, but it is not ample enough to satisfy the coaches in taking account of stock for the ends, quarters, halves, and full backs. Already the experiment has been begun of trying the surplus material for the centre positions of the line at end and of shifting some of the back field material. Captain Wilson has been transposed to half back, and it is possible that he will be used at end. He weighs 194 pounds, and a quarter back of this weight would be an anomaly. The Yale coaches feel that it is desirable that he captain the team and run the campaign from behind the line, or they would have removed him before this to end, for which they are seeking a couple of fast, heavy candidates.

Another heavy backfield player who has been shifted is Otis Guernsey. He was regular fullback two years ago, and substitute last Fall, getting into practically every game. He has been transferred to halfback, and the half-back pair in the daily practice here has been Wilson and Guernsey.

Hinkey has been trying out for quarterback a trio of green and rather light youngsters. Bentley has been used on the first eleven, Duryee on the second, and Bev. Thompson on the third. Bentley showed promising generalship in running the first last season, but was benched early in the Fall by injury.

The squad which is in camp here numbers more than sixty players, and is the largest that ever reported for a Yale preliminary session. Only two players who are likely to win membership on the team this Fall have failed to report. They are Hermann von Holt and Dick Kent. Von Holt was rapidly making good as tackle last Fall when he broke his wrist. Kent won quite a reputation as a tackle two years ago at the Stevens Institute.

Three elevens have been formed for signal work and the first has been composed about as follows, daily changes being made in some position or other: Left end, Moseley; left-tackle, Gates; left-guard, Conroy; centre, Vorys; right-guard, Walden; right-tackle, Balbridge; right-end, Blodgett; quarter-back, Bentley; left-halfback, Captain Wilson; right-halfback, Guernsey; fullback, LeGore.

"Pie" Way, regular guard two seasons ago, is on the second eleven, as is Black, the former Exeter Captain, who showed wonderful form as freshman guard last year. Way and Black seem likely to dispossess the regulars Conroy and Waldron, who are the weaker in their aggressiveness. "Chub" Sheldon, Kent, Von Holt and Baldridge will make the fight for the two regular tackle places close. Although Vorys has the call at snapback, the veteran Carl White and substitute Jack Miller will push him stubbornly.

Mal Scovil and Billy Easton are a halfback pair which will be found in every game this season, barring accidents, and Stanley Metcalf is in impressive form as a substitute.

LAFAYETTE OUTLOOK GOOD.

Practice Held Twice Daily by the Football Candidates.

Special to The New York Times.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, Sept. 11.—For a week the Lafayette football team for 1915 has been training here. Such a successful preliminary trip and such promising material Lafayette never before has had at this time of the season. The squad numbers approximately thirty men. Fred Luhr, Captain, is head of the group. The other members of last year's team are Pete Maxfield, Bunny Lerch, Ted Freeman, Nippy Hartman, Dan Blackburn, the Diamond brothers, Dick and Jack, and Paul Taylor.

The drills have been held in the morning and afternoon, daily. The work has consisted in kicking, forward passing, handling the ball and light signal drill.

The first game of the season will be with Muhlenberg on Sept. 25. The rest of the schedule is as follows: Oct. 2, Ursinus on March Field; Oct. 9, Washington and Jefferson at Washington, Penn.; Oct. 16, Princeton at Princeton; Oct. 23, Albright on March Field; Oct. 30, Penn. on Franklin Field; Nov. 6, Swarthmore on March Field; Nov. 13, Penn. State on March Field; Nov. 20, Lehigh at South Bethlehem; Nov. 25, (Thanksgiving Day,) Dickinson on March Field.

U. of P. Eleven in Busy Practice.

PORT DEPOSIT, Md., Sept. 11.—The University of Pennsylvania football squad, practicing on the Tome School athletic field, got down to real work today. Plenty of kicking and forward passing was indulged in, followed by two teams lining up and running through a few simple plays. The punting and forward passing of Howard Berry was the feature of the day's work. Several of the Tome School players reported today and followed closely the work of the college men. State Senator C. M. Wharton of Delaware is in charge of the Penn linemen.

Oberlin Football Schedule.

OBERLIN, Ohio, Sept. 11.—Oberlin College today announced its football schedule for 1915:

Sept. 25—Heidelberg at Oberlin.
Oct. 2—Cornell at Athens.
Oct. 9—Worcester at Oberlin.
Oct. 16—Akron at Oberlin.
Oct. 23—Case at Cleveland.
Oct. 30—Kenyon at Oberlin.
Nov. 6—Reserve at Oberlin.
Nov. 13—Ohio State at Columbus.

LATE SPORTS ON PAGE 14, MAIN NEWS SECTION.

RECORDS OF THREE BASEBALL LEAGUES

Batting and Pitching Averages of Leaders in the National, American, and Federal.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Batting Averages.

The following figures are compiled from official scores as published in the different cities of these leagues:

Including games on Thursday, Sept. 9.

Player & Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	SB.	SH.	Av.
Luderus, Phila	117	407	43	131	7	9	.322
Doyle, New York	125	484	75	156	20	12	.322
Snyder, St. Louis	128	421	38	132	2	9	.314
Long, St. Louis	120	432	59	134	17	12	.310
Gonzales, St. L...	84	68	9	18	3	1	.310
Hinchman, Pitts.	135	495	67	152	16	15	.307
Daubert, B'klyn.	131	471	50	144	8	34	.306
Wendell, N. Y.	16	23	0	7	0	1	.304
Merkle, N. Y.	115	408	43	123	17	13	.301
Griffith, Cincin.	135	492	71	147	20	7	.299
Collins, Pitts	94	349	48	103	6	15	.295
Fisher, Chicago	128	499	65	146	8	42	.293
Groh, Cincin	135	498	55	146	7	21	.293
Clarke, Cincin	66	212	21	61	7	7	.288
Schultz, Chicago	59	125	13	36	3	2	.288
Robertson, N. Y.	118	444	61	128	20	8	.288
Smith, Boston	132	467	53	135	9	16	.285
Saier, Chicago	118	400	66	112	27	5	.280
Evers, Boston	58	187	24	52	4	11	.278
Killifer, Cincin	132	464	62	129	8	18	.278
Whitted, Phila.	107	374	53	104	21	26	.278
Wagner, Pitts	135	484	68	134	19	13	.277
Wilson, St. Louis	100	328	31	91	7	17	.277
Cravath, Phila	128	418	78	121	10	6	.276
Magee, Boston	131	473	58	130	15	22	.276
Miller, St. Louis	136	507	71	139	24	22	.274
Griner, St. Louis	57	51	3	14	0	0	.274
Burns, New York	130	512	63	140	15	5	.274
Compton, Boston	10	55	7	15	3	0	.273
Vlox, Pittsburgh	128	428	49	116	10	5	.271
Tyler, Boston	40	78	10	21	0	3	.269
Herzog, Cincin	131	492	51	132	26	15	.268
Good, Chicago	110	426	41	114	18	7	.268
Connolly, Boston	93	278	40	73	13	9	.263
Dickson, Pitts	129	473	50	123	17	9	.260
Dolan, St. Louis	97	282	48	73	15	15	.260
Zimmerman, Chi.	124	471	57	122	17	13	.260
Murray, Chicago	79	215	26	57	8	2	.265
Hyatt, St. Louis	90	274	39	67	3	3	.264
Williams, Chicago	129	448	48	118	13	13	.263
Bescher, St. L.	115	431	60	111	21	14	.258
Niehoff, Phila	124	446	51	115	18	17	.258
Johnston, Pitts	126	461	60	119	23	9	.258
Rucker, B'klyn.	16	35	1	9	0	0	.257
Schulte, Chicago	125	454	50	116	16	27	.256
Mollwitz, Cincin.	128	437	30	112	14	17	.256

Pitchers' Records.

Pitcher & Club.	G.	W.	L.	SO.	BB.	H.	Av.
Nehf, Boston	7	4	0	22	9	22	1000
Barnes, Boston	4	1	0	9	6	15	1000
Schupp, N. Y.	20	1	0	25	27	58	1000
Ritter, N. Y.	19	3	1	27	14	37	.750
Standridge, Chi.	25	3	3	37	40	107	.750
Mamaux, Pitts	34	20	7	135	77	170	.741
Alexander, Phila.	43	26	10	215	57	229	.723
Toney, Cincinnati	31	13	5	81	69	130	.722
Davis, Boston	14	4	2	29	19	39	.667
Neihaus, St. Louis	13	2	1	19	18	46	.667
S. Smith, Bklyn.	20	13	7	51	37	138	.650
Pierce, Chicago	31	11	6	84	51	137	.647
Rucker, Bklyn.	16	7	4	26	24	120	.636
Dale, Cincinnati	42	17	10	84	85	210	.630
Pfeffer, Bklyn.	33	15	10	58	61	189	.600
Ragon, Boston	35	15	11	78	54	203	.593
Meadows, St. L.	32	12	9	77	71	187	.571
Dell, Bklyn.	36	12	9	84	97	160	.571
Mayer, Phila.	37	17	13	103	48	210	.567
Vaughn, Chicago	35	15	12	118	66	202	.556
James, Boston	13	5	4	28	23	60	.556
Coombs, Bklyn.	26	12	10	48	82	144	.545
Demaree, Phila.	28	12	10	61	53	176	.545
Robinson, St. L.	28	6	5	53	29	121	.545
Marquard, Bklyn.	30	19	9	96	98	189	.526
Tesreau, N. Y.	35	15	14	151	68	189	.517
Rudolph, Boston	37	17	17	121	54	242	.500
Harmon, Pitts	31	14	14	77	53	206	.500
Rixey, Phila.	27	10	10	91	50	154	.500
Tyler, Boston	29	9	9	71	79	163	.500
Stroud, N. Y.	27	8	8	59	31	156	.500
Ames, St. Louis	28	7	7	58	45	161	.500
Kelly, Pitts	5	1	1	5	4	10	.500
Strand, Boston	6	1	1	13	3	26	.500
Sallee, St. Louis	39	18	14	82	50	212	.481
Adams, Pitts	33	12	12	58	29	201	.480
Zabel, Chicago	30	7	8	58	62	113	.467
Doak, St. Louis	33	13	15	113	74	226	.464
Schneider, Cin.	40	13	15	93	88	207	.464
McQuillen, Phila.	35	13	12	96	44	193	.453
Lavender, Chicago	33	9	11	97	53	140	.450
Cheney, Bklyn.	27	8	10	68	63	127	.444
McKenery, Cin.	15	4	5	23	27	68	.444
Hughes, Boston	42	10	13	135	47	182	.435

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Batting Averages.

Including games Thursday, Sept. 9.

Player & Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	HR.	SB.	SH.	Av.
Cobb, Detroit.	135	485	131	181	2	80	8	.373
W. Davis, Ath.	150	20	7	7	0	1	0	.350
Ruth, Boston	84	76	15	25	4	0	2	.329
Jackson, Chi.	105	387	55	127	3	12	3	.328
Speaker, Bos.	129	479	90	157	0	28	17	.328
E. Collins, Chi.	132	445	79	143	2	36	31	.321
Crawford, Det.	135	531	74	169	4	22	15	.318
Fournier, Chi.	108	361	74	114	4	19	12	.316
Leonard, Bos.	25	38	7	12	0	0	4	.316
Veach, Detroit.	133	495	76	156	2	13	14	.315
McInnis, Ath.	94	360	35	112	0	0	6	.311
Sisler, St. L.	56	182	20	55	2	7	6	.302
Lewis, Boston.	128	472	60	141	2	14	25	.299
Johns, Chi.	16	37	7	11	0	1	1	.298
Gainer, Bos.	70	172	26	51	0	6	2	.297
Strunk, Ath.	107	384	60	114	0	15	13	.297
Maisel, N. Y.	116	459	73	136	4	49	13	.296
Bauman, N. Y.	52	136	20	40	1	5	7	.294
Kavanagh, Det.	101	314	51	92	4	4	11	.293
Howard, St. L.	88	233	34	68	2	21	6	.292
Evans, Cleve.	23	48	5	14	0	2	4	.292
Cady, Boston.	68	177	22	51	0	0	6	.288
Milan, Wash.	131	499	70	143	1	35	13	.287
Kirke, Cleve.	65	251	24	72	1	2	9	.287
Wood, Boston.	27	49	5	14	1	1	4	.286
Hoblitzel, Bos.	103	339	47	97	1	9	21	.286
Lajoie, Ath.	109	418	63	119	1	8	14	.285
Graney, Cleve.	105	365	39	104	1	12	12	.285
Shotton, St. L.	134	482	75	137	1	41	2	.284
Cicotte, Chi.	33	53	10	15	0	1	7	.283
Baker, Detroit.	61	128	15	36	1	3	9	.281
Collins, Bos.	22	25	3	7	0	0	1	.280
Gandil, Wash.	119	427	41	119	1	19	17	.279
Chapman, Cle.	132	489	89	136	3	30	22	.278
Walker, St. L.	128	460	47	127	4	21	16	.276
Pratt, St. L.	135	510	51	141	2	18	29	.276
Schalk, Chi.	118	380	43	99	1	14	15	.275
Cook, N. Y.	114	420	64	115	1	30	8	.274
Murphy, Chi.	119	464	71	126	2	23	4	.272
Janvrin, Bos.	87	297	37	80	0	9	17	.269
Foster, Wash.	130	519	58	139	0	19	9	.268
Russell, Chi.	37	71	9	19	0	0	2	.268
Gardner, Bos.	103	353	44	94	1	10	20	.266
Lapp, Ath.	100	287	23	76	2	3	11	.265
Foster, Boston.	35	72	10	19	1	0	8	.264
Austin, St. L.	123	420	57	111	1	17	34	.264
J. Collins, Chi.	130	491	60	129	0	32	38	.263
High, N. Y.	103	374	45	98	1	17	12	.262

Pitchers' Records.

Pitcher & Club.	G.	W.	L.	SO.	BB.	H.	Av.
Walsh, Chicago	2	2	0	8	5	11	1000
Parks, St. Louis	1	1	0	2	2	7	1000
McCabe, St. Louis	3	1	0	8	4	9	1000

EAST DEFEATS WEST AT TENNIS—JOHNSTON WILL LEAD LIST OF RANKING PLAYERS—YACHTING

EAST BEATS WEST FOR TENNIS HONORS

Work of Behr and Williams Vanquishes Pacific Team in Intersectional.

All the bulldog tenacity of Karl H. Behr, along with the gradual recovery of form on the part of R. Norris Williams, 2d, carried the Eastern States tennis team to a victory yesterday in the final matches of the intersectional series against the team from the Pacific Coast, on the turf of the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills, L. I. It was the grim determination of Behr in the doubles to carry the match along with his partner, Theodore Roosevelt Pell, that caused the men to stick to their guns through the five sets. The rallies were furiously fought, and at the end it was the service of Maurice E. McLoughlin that the Eastern men broke through so that for the second time within a few days the old national champions, McLoughlin and Thomas C. Bundy, had their colors lowered. It marked a tragic finale to the All Comers' and the intersectional matches, as the veterans went down to the score of 6—4, 8—10, 6—8, 8—6, 6—4.

Williams retaliated upon William M. Johnston for the defeat which the young Californian inflicted upon him in the struggle for the crown of the All Comers'. There were times in Williams's game when he was erratic. He found, however, that Johnston was not covering court on his toes, with the result that the Captain of the Eastern States team hammered away at his passing shots and at the backhand of his rival until he had scored the match in the singles, 6—4, 0—6, 6—4, 6—4. Nathaniel W. Niles of the Longwood Club outgeneraled Clarence J. Griffin to the score of 4—6, 8—4, 6—3, 6—1, so that with a clean sweep for the closing day of the team contests the victory in the series rested with the Eastern States by four matches won to two for the Pacific Coast.

The interest of the 5,000 spectators centred upon whether or not Williams would be successful in overcoming the doughty little whirlwind from the Pacific Coast, who had wrested the crown of the All Comers' from him. The followers of the game thought that they had the answer in the first game in which Johnston began the service. Whipping back the ball on his reply, Williams led on points at 40-love. Then Johnston displayed his mettle by reeling off five points in a row, shooting like a rifleman at target practice for the corners as his rival came in for the net.

Williams Gets into Action.

Williams was only getting into action. He tried the backhand side of his opponent, always forcing the rallies. He was unsteady, and he piled up the nets against his score. Still he was always fighting and he was soon rewarded, for Johnston was not so keen as he had been in the championship. As he allowed the ball to pass him or proved a bit sluggish in the chase after Williams's shots, the latter took the games, and almost before the young national champion was aware of it, the set. That spurred Johnston to show what he could do. He fairly cut and sliced the side lines of the opposite court as he reeled off a collection of six games in a row for the set, and won the first of the third set before he slackened his pace. Johnston's backhand was not uncertain at this stage, as he finished the second set with a screamer from his left hand side straight down the forehand of Williams for a pass.

The Pacific Coast player was not so good as this in any other set. He slackened his pace, and there were only flashes of the catlike movements with which he had covered the net when winning the national honors. His letting down made it possible for Williams to get his own passes into action, and it was in this respect, always playing close to the lines, that Williams scored a total of 46 placements, to 22 for Johnston, which made it possible for the Eastern Captain to score the match for his side.

Rarely in his long career has Behr displayed such persistency as in the doubles match. There was no fault to find with his concerted action with Pell, and it was the good judgment of the old Yale man in coaching his partner in the rallies as to whether or not the ball was flying true to court or moving outside that saved Pell from making many a false move. Straight through this contest, which was practically finished in darkness, Behr was terribly in earnest. His pantomime when he missed short volleys at the net or overplayed one of the leads with which the doughty Bundy teased him kept the crowd alternately excited and amused.

Behr All Over Court.

The order of the service in the titanic struggle was Pell, McLoughlin, Behr, and Bundy. The latter used his twisters, but the erratic ball was rarely effective, Pell and Behr frequently crossing it so swiftly as to win an ace on the reply to service. Through much of the match it was a service duel. Behr was always in the thick of the fray on his side of the net, his volleying and smashing, especially when he sent the ball off at sharp angles, being dependable point winners.

There were critical periods when it seemed impossible for the Comet and Bundy to strike together and with the power of other battles. The work of Bundy was excellent, for his centre streak passes were finely executed, and his lobbing one of the strongest features of the contest. By turns McLoughlin was good and bad. He electrified the crowd by leaping in air to smash with all of his old dash and brilliancy. He played the right hand court and repeatedly sent the ball sizzling through against Behr, who played opposite to him, for shots unplayable by his famous opponent. Pell was sure and steady on the drive, his contributions helping out many of the games.

The California players left last night for home. Bundy and Ward Dawson will return directly to Los Angeles. McLoughlin, Johnston, and Griffin will stop at Cincinnati on the way to California for a few days in the tournament there. All of the players were presented with belts having gold buckles as souvenirs from the officers of the West Side Tennis Club.

The point score and the tabulation of the stroke analysis of the singles match in which R. Norris Williams, 2d, defeated William M. Johnston follows:

FIRST SET.

											Pts.	G.
Williams	3	4	4	2	2	4	4	2	4	4	33	6
Johnston	3	1	2	4	4	1	2	4	1	1	25	4

SECOND SET.

Williams	0	1	3	3	2	4					13	0
Johnston	4	4	5	5	4	6					28	6

THIRD SET.

Williams	2	5	4	3	4	3	4	4	2	4	35	6
Johnston	4	3	1	5	2	5	0	1	4	0	25	4

FOURTH SET.

Williams	0	5	4	4	2	4	4	3	2	4	32	6
Johnston	4	3	2	1	4	2	0	5	4	0	25	4

RECAPITULATION.

	Sets.	Games.	Points.
Williams	3	18	113
Johnston	1	18	103

	Aces.	Places.	Nets.	Outs.	Double Faults.
Williams	5	46	35	34	11
Johnston	1	22	38	22	2

The summary:

Pacific Coast Versus Eastern States Team Matches, Singles.—R. Norris Williams, 2d, Eastern States, defeated William M. Johnston, Pacific Coast, 6—4, 0—6, 6—4, 6—4; Nathaniel W. Niles, Eastern States, defeated Clarence J. Griffin, Pacific Coast, 4—6, 6—4, 6—3, 6—1.

Doubles.—Karl H. Behr and Theodore Roosevelt Pell, Eastern States, defeated Maurice E. McLoughlin and Thomas C. Bundy, Pacific Coast, 6—4, 8—10, 6—8, 8—6, 6—4.

QUINTARD TERRIER BEST.

Ch. Cromwell Cheeky Scores Over 400 Rivals at Long Beach.

The kennels of George W. Quintard, one of the leading breeders of thoroughbred dogs in this country, scored another singular triumph yesterday when his champion wire-haired fox terrier bitch, Cromwell Cheeky, was adjudged the best dog in the first open exhibition of the Woodmere Kennel Club in the ballroom of the Hotel Nassau at Long Beach, L. I. The Quintard entrant triumphed over nearly 400 rivals, and its victory was a popular one among the big gathering of Long Island society people and dog fanciers who crowded about the benches from the time the exhibition opened at 11 o'clock in the morning until nearly 8 o'clock in the evening.

Of equal importance to Cromwell Cheeky's "best in the show" victory was the capture of the $500 Hotel Nassau silver punch bowl by E. R. Wilbur's fox terrier bitch, Heilborn's Queen. This trophy, which can be competed for only by members of the Woodmere Club, must be won twice out of three times at Long Beach shows to become the permanent possession of any person.

The initial effort of the Woodmere Club, which heretofore had confined its efforts to members' matches in New York, was a decided success in every sense, and promised well for future exhibitions of the club.

The one disappointing feature of the show was the failure of more than fifty dogs to arrive from Wilmington until long after 5 o'clock. Somewhere along the road from Wilmington, where they were exhibited on Friday, to Long Beach, these animals were lost, and when discovered were rushed to the Hotel Nassau just in time to carry off a few blue and red ribbons. The dogs were under charge of the well-known handlers, F. Adeyman of Ardsley, N. Y.; A. Delmont of Pennsylvania, and C. Clark of Point Pleasant, N. J.

One of the numerous upsets which distinguished the exhibition was the success of Theodore Offerman's recent importation, York Farnholme Garlick, in the winner's class for Sealyham terriers, dogs. This little star cost Mr. Offerman more than $1,200 to import from England, and yesterday made his first "start" in the United States. York Farnholme Garlick has a splendid head and a wonderfully hard coat of hair, tremendous bones, and a short back, and is an ideal Sealyham terrier despite some minor flaws. The English bred dog scored over such well-known rivals as Locust Lane Bob Sawyer and Braewood Temperance.

Mrs. William C. Thompson, who for years has been a prominent exhibitor, made her first appearance as a judge in the classes for Yorkshire terriers, and gave the principal award to Kathryn Henesey's Sunshine Girl, a magnificent specimen of the breed. It was noted by close observers in the dog realm that Yorkshire terriers were beginning to enjoy some of the popularity which once was held by Pekingese and Pomeranians. There is a new generation of the terrier coming to the fore, and of these Sunshine Girl is one of the best examples of the almost perfect type.

After striving for a long time to break into the championship class the Haworth Kennels' Haworth Mireille yesterday succeeded in gaining her brackets by registering a victory in the winners' class for French bulldog bitches. Haworth Mireille is one of the few American-bred dogs of this type which has been able to cope successfully with importations. The Haworth entry is a solid brindle, and well formed.

All calculations were upset when the blue in the winners' division for Boston terriers went to the young Philadelphia lightweight, The Whistler, owned by John W. Keegan. The Whister attracted much attention, and big things are predicted for him.

Mrs. A. S. Reynolds's all-around champion bull terrier, Mikeolo, which has never been defeated, scored again in the open class for dogs and bitches not exceeding twenty pounds. The olde is the twenty-third to be captured by the New York lightweight. The winners follow:

Collies, Dogs.—Won by Pinewood Kennels' champion Seedley Sterling. Bitches—Won by Pinewood Kennels' Pinewood Pippin.

English Toy Spaniels, King Charles, Bitches—Won by Mrs. C. W. Von Sallet's Ki Ki. Prince Charles. Dogs—Won by Mrs. William Barger's Bobbie Burns. Bitches—Won by Mrs. H. Stockert's Lady Reggina. Blenheim, Dogs—Won by Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Cook's Dick Dazzler. Bitches—Won by Mrs. H. Lee Anstey's Yetaan Astor. Ruby Spaniels Dogs—Won by Mrs. M. Cohan's champion Rosemary Rambler. Bitches—Won by Karl Wenzel's Lady Queen.

Greyhounds, Dogs.—Won by Albert E. Lingert's Lightning; reserve, P. Cooper Tully's Don.

Maltese Terriers, Dogs.—Won by Snow Cloud Kennels' champion Yankee Snow Cloud. Bitches—Won by Alice Desborne's Fifi.

English Bulldogs, Dogs.—Won by Mrs. C. N. Platt's Wroxham Silent Marquis. Bitches—Won by Drewstone Kennels' Gaby Desilys.

French Bulldogs, Dogs.—Won by Mrs. D. Robertson's Jouffiu. Bitches—Won by Haworth Kennels' Haworth Mireille.

English Setters, Dogs.—Won by F. A. Seymour's Viscount Howard. Bitches—Won by Harry C. Craft's Phebe Snow.

Irish Setters, Dogs.—Won by G. Dan Morgan's Kennels' P. & M. Don. Bitches—Won by Lismore Kennels' Lismore Macree.

Russian Wolfhounds, Dogs.—Won by Miss Mildred Holmes's Petrograd of Semlock Farm. Bitches—Won by Miss Mildred Holmes's Ivanova of Semlock Farm.

Toy Black and Tan Terriers, Dogs.—Won by Mme. Rose Carreno's Karno Yuban. Bitches—Won by same owners, Karno Saida.

Brussels Griffons.—Won by Mrs. Charles Ludlow's Chimes.

Chihuahuas, Dogs.—Won by Mrs. C. D. Atwood's Chichuelo. Bitches—Won by Mrs. M. J. De Witt's Rosemary.

Sealyham Terriers, Dogs.—Won by Theodore Offerman's York Fernholme Garlick. Bitches—Won by Effingham Lawrence's Braewood Cleddau.

West Highland White Terriers, Dogs.—Won by Effingham Lawrence's Champion Master of Glenmere. Bitches—Won by Effingham Lawrence's Champion Buttercotch.

Schipperkes, Dogs.—Won by Imna Kennels' Champion Imna Spahi. Bitches—Won by John E. Horrax's Dutchess Verax.

Pomeranians, Dogs.—Won by Swiss Mountain Kennels' Banner Flying Kim. Bitches—Won by Miss Marion Kennedy's Little Tabitha.

Japanese Spaniels, Dogs.—Won by Mrs. R. T. Harrison's Little O' Me. Bitches—Won by Mrs. W. D. Hutton's Champion Geisha.

Pekingese Spaniels, Dogs.—Won by Hi Hedge Kennels' Nanchung Paul. Bitches—Won by Mrs. A. L. Holland's Saw See of Hydegree.

Atterburn, Bi-State Champion.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 11.—Covington Arterburn of Louisville today defeated his brother, Shelton, in the finals of the bi-State tennis tournament here. Players from Ohio and Kentucky were entered. The score was 6—3, 6—3, 4—6, 4—6, 6—3.

Explains Everything.

In regard to the case so fully reported in the papers of Hoppe vs. Grunde, there are some things I want to make clear. In the first place, I was not planning to run away with Mrs. Hoppe, as stated. She asked me to buy her a ticket to a moving picture show, saying she had no money. I was not running away from Hoppe, either, but only to avoid arrest. The blacs eye on which the reporters commented was not received from the hands of Hoppe, but from an incident while splitting wood. Hoppe and his friends attacked me in the back at the theatre, and some of them were holding me while Hoppe did all the damage he managed to do.—R. Grunde in Regina (Sask.) Province and Standard.

JOHNSTON EARNS TENNIS BRACKETS

New Champion Will Undoubtedly Be Ranked No. 1—Williams 2, McLoughlin 3.

With the close of the intersectional series at Forest Hills, L. I., yesterday, the big competitive tennis season for 1915 closes. There are, however, a number of other tournaments scheduled for the Metropolitan district, but the leading players will turn their attention to business affairs and the Ranking Committee of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association will begin the difficult task of compiling competitive data to determine the official rating of the players. This is no mean task, as the season has furnished a greater succession of upsets and reversals of form than any since the adoption of the ranking system.

The principal difficulty in the first flight of players in 1914 was to determine the relative playing strength of Maurice E. McLoughlin and R. Norris Williams, 2d. There was no question about these two outranking all other players, but the selection for No. 1 was difficult to determine. Precedent pointed to Williams, who was the national champion, and had defeated McLoughlin for the title, but the California Comet, two weeks previous to the national championship, defeated Norman E. Brookes and Anthony Wilding, the famous Australians in the Davis Cup matches, while during the same international series Williams lost both matches to these players. McLoughlin was heralded as the world's greatest tennis player, which title he unquestionably earned, and precedent was trampled underfoot when McLoughlin was placed No. 1 and the national champion placed No. 2 on the list.

While similar conditions do not confront the Ranking Committee this year, this body will have many things to consider in their selection. Popular opinion would give to William M. Johnston, the twenty-year-old new champion, the honor, but the choice is not made on the result of the All-Comers' tournament, although this event is the basis of the selection, but all other matches of the player are considered. Johnston's defeat by McLoughlin in the Panama-Pacific Fair championship tournament, the youngster's upsets at Longwood, Newport, and Southampton, must be taken into consideration, especially the latter, when T. R. Pell won in straight sets.

The downfall of the champion has complicated matters, and there are many who believe that Williams is still the best amateur lawn tennis player in the United States. Especially those who saw him play yesterday at Forest Hills had their confidence in him strengthened. The Philadelphian, too, has received his setbacks during the past season, which have not been quite as numerous as his vanquisher's, but the fact that he fell before the attack of Johnston will weigh much in the latter's favor when the final count is made.

There seems to be little doubt that the "mighty Mac" will be relegated to third position, and while this fact will be greatly regretted, few will question the justice of it, for it is an undeniable fact that the former invincible Californian has not been seen to advantage in the Eastern tournaments this year. To be defeated in successive tournaments by Behr, Williams and Johnston is a unique experience for McLoughlin, and then dropping the doubles title on the following day filled his cup of bitterness to overflowing. Whether the change in his game affected his playing must remain an open question, but one thing is certain, he is not the force on the court he was one year ago.

The first three positions on the list with in all probability, be filled by William M. Johnston, R. Norris Williams, and Maurice E. McLoughlin in the order named. The other players who are certain of positions in the first ten are Karl H. Behr, Nathaniel W. Niles, Watson M. Washburn, Clarence J. Griffin, and T. R. Pell. The remaining two places in the leading ten will be filled by two from the following: Robert Lekoy, George M. Church, Wallace F. Johnson, and Frederick R. Alexander. Ella Fottrell, the brilliant young Californian; William J. Clothier, the former national champion, and A. S. Dabney will probably not be ranked on account of not playing in a sufficient number of big tournaments.

FISH AND GAME NOTES.

The use of ferrets for hunting rabbits in Montgomery, Ostego, and Delaware Counties during the coming season is to be permitted according to a ruling of the Conservation Commission. Investigation showed that rabbits were numerous enough to justify this. However, game must be shot with a gun and not caught in a bag at the mouth of the burrow. The period covered by this permit begins Oct. 1 and ends on Jan. 31. Only holders of hunting licenses are permitted to take rabbits with ferrets, and no person may take more than six in one day.

A four and three-quarter-pound smallmouth black bass was caught by M. Singer at a small pond near Belvidere, N. J., recently.

New Jersey snipe shooters are just learning that the streams in the interior of the State are good breeding grounds for these birds, according to Captain James Wilson of Roseville, who killed seven English snipe and two plover above the village of Buttsville Thursday.

The biggest single catch of sharks in the waters around Islip, L. I., was made this week by Captain John Doxsee and his crew. Doxsee on drawing in his pound nets in Great South Bay, off Fire Island, found many bluefish, as well as sixteen sharks measuring from seven to nine feet each. One was a blue nose, one a man-eater, one a shovel nose, while fourteen were sand sharks.

Walter Rutan reports fair luck with the bass and pickerel at Greenwood Lake. He uses live frogs for casting. Two patterson anglers on Monday landed bass weighing more than four pounds.

September and October are the best months of the year for catching black bass. The fish seem to rise and strike at the bait freely.

The salt water fishermen have now fishing grounds off Sandy Hook this season, catching weakfish and croakers in good numbers.

There are a number of ponds on Long Island where pickerel may be caught. Among them is Horseshoe Pond, east of Merrick; at Massapequa there are two ponds, one north of the railroad and the other north of the Merrick road. There is another just west of Freeport at the Millburn pumping station. At Rosedale and Valley Stream are fair fishing grounds. Rockville entre has four ponds, Pines, Smith's, Hempstead and Storage.

The best catches of weakfish last week were made in Raritan Bay by fishermen from Perth Amboy, Keyport, and Morgan's Station.

Flounders are biting in the waters around City Island, according to Frank Helf, who says that he caught sixty-five there in three hours' fishing on Friday. The fish averaged from three-quarters to a pound in weight.

Striped bass are biting again along the Jersey Coast. F. H. Westervelt landed one that weighed thirty-one pounds and fifteen ounces at Deal Beach on Thursday. Frank Johnson landed three weighing seven, six and five pounds.

LATE SPORTS ON PAGE 14, MAIN NEWS SECTION.

NEW SWIMMING RECORDS.

Old Marks Fall in Many of the Standard Events.

Practically every national swimming record for a standard event has been bettered this season, and not a few of the new marks will find acceptance as worlds figures when submitted to the International Federation of Swimmers.

Duke Kahanamoku, the Hawaiian, has gained the sprinting honors. At the Panama-Pacific Exposition water carnival in July he covered 100 yards in 0:54 2-5, and 220 yards in 2:26 2-5—the fastest time ever made for these distances in a 75-yard pool, or under conditions similar to those in the Sutro Baths, San Francisco, where the championship meet was held.

Over courses beyond the furlong Ludy Langer of the Los Angeles Athletic Club made a clean sweep of the records. In the Sutro Baths he covered 500 yards in 6:13 4-5, clipping McGillivray's former American mark, made under more advantageous conditions, by 16 4-5 seconds, and setting a new world's standard. Outdoors, over an open-water stretch, across tide, he lowered Kahanamoku's national 440-yard time from 5:37 4-5 to 5:32 1-5, C. M. Daniels's 880-yard figures from 12:18 2-5 to 12:06, and Bud Goodwin's one-mile mark from 25:18 3-5 to 24:59 2-5.

Herbert Vollmer of the N. Y. A. C. bettered his own 1,000-yard mark in the Steeplechase pool at Coney Island from 14:19 to 13:59 3-5.

The invincible team of the Illinois Athletic Club, Harry Hebner, Perry McGillivray, Arthur Raithel and William Vosburgh, made a relay record at the Exposition. This quartet rfist brought down the 300 yard world's figures from 2:44 3-5 to 2:43 1-5 in a dead heat with four Honolulu sprinters headed by Kahanamoku, then defeated the latter in the swim-off and improved the time to 2:42 2-5.

The breast stroke work was well attended to by Michael McDermott of the Illinois Athletic Club. He won the 200 yard championship at the Exposition in 2:49 2-5 seconds, taking two-fifths of a second from the old standard, of his own making.

Bud Goodwin of the New York Athletic Club set a record of 1 hour 42 minutes 33 2-5 second in capturing the three-mile national title, in the Yacht Harbor, San Francisco, but there seems to be some doubt of the actual length of the course, and this may cause the mark to be discarded when it comes up for investigation.

AMERICAN CAR MAY WIN.

Stutz Team Big Factor In First Astor Cup Race.

The recent victories of American cars, piloted by American drivers, in important speed contests in the Middle West, have given grounds for the belief that they will overthrow the foreign machines in the first 350-mile race for the Astor Cup, at the opening of the Sheepshead Bay Speedway, Oct. 2. Earl Cooper and Gil Anderson of the Stutz team are counted on to be big factors in this event.

At the 500-mile inaugural race at Minneapolis, Cooper was first and Anderson came in second, while at the Elgin meet each won one of the two big races. Among those defeated at Minneapolis were Ralph De Palma, who won the Indianapolis in a Mercedes; Dario Resta, who piloted the Pougeot at Chicago; Barney Oldfield, with his recently-imported Delage, and Bob Burnam in his Peugeot. Cooper and Anderson, in the Indianapolis and Chicago speedway races, finished just outside first and second money.

In the elimination trials at Indianapolis and Chicago, the Stutz cars, piloted by Cooper and Anderson, made averages of 100 and 110 miles an hour, and on the high banks of Sheepshead the Speedway track, they may attain close to 120 miles an hour.

When Speedway racing opened at Indianapolis, the Marmon and National had things their own way. Then came Goux with the Peugeot in 1913, Thomas with the Delage in 1914, and DePalma with a Mercedes in 1915.

For the Astor Cup race, in addition to the Mercedes, Peugeot and Delage machines and the Stutz entry, there will also be Duesenburg, Mercer, and Porter flyers and one or more of the speedy British Sunbeams. The first practice for the race will be on Sept. 18. The elimination trials will follow on the 24th, 25th, and 27th.

Kentucky Barrooms.

Nowadays a barroom is a place in which you can buy chewing gum, chocolate candy, buttermilk, sweet cider, certain soda fountain drinks, and mineral water, and where sausage, hard boiled eggs, roast beef, cheese, soup, and other necessities of life are given away. But a woman who has trusted you to lead her from the altar to the grave cannot be persuaded that you went to the barroom for any of those things.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

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VICTORY OF GILLIES A MADDEN COUP

10 to 1 Outsider Wins the Rich Home-Bred Produce Stakes at Belmont Park.

John E. Madden had a surprise for racegoers at Belmont Park yesterday. The prize of the day's racing was the Home-Bred Produce Stakes for 2-year-olds, which was worth $5,975 net to the winner. It was generally conceded that the Thompson-Whitney combination had the stake all but won with Bromo, second in the Futurity, and his stable mate Slipshod, unless Foxhall Keene should upset things with his filly Puss in Boots, which won the Grand Union Hotel Stakes at Saratoga. But at the last moment John E. Madden announced that he would start his Ogden colt, Gillies, which showed nothing in particular in the Futurity.

Gillies's appearance frightened none of the speculators, which made the Thompson pair hot odds-on favorites, with the Cochran pair, Air Man and Prince of Como, second choice, and they laid 10 to 1 against Gillies. That was where they made a serious mistake, as the result showed, for Madden had "an ace up his sleeve" in Gillies.

It was a run of six furlongs, over the straight course, and Cassidy got the lot of ten starters away so well that it was only at the end of a quarter of a mile that Puss in Boots broke away from the line and became pacemaker. Bromo, Prince of Como, Spur, and then Gillies, shook off the rest of the party a hundred yards further on, but none was able to catch Puss in Boots. On the contrary, she had opened up a couple of lengths from Bromo at the half mile pole, and looked to be a certain winner. Once again appearances proved deceptive. She began to falter a trifle at the five furlong pole and in a few strides both Bromo and Spur were at her throat-latch with Prince of Como a half length further back and Gillies close behind. All of a sudden Puss in Boots put out the signal of distress with a switch of her tail. Bromo went to the front and the backers of the Thompson-Whitney pair let out a roar.

Then, like a bolt came Gillies. At the sixteenth pole he had passed everything but Bromo. There was a furious drive the rest of the way with the crowd yelling like 15,000 lunatics. Both Notter on Bromo and Turner on Gillies were using every bit of skill they possessed. They kept at it as the shouts of the spectators swelled to a roar and swept through the tumult of sound to the finish, Gillies getting his nose in front when twenty yards from the end of the run. Then with one supreme effort Turner lifted him for the last struggle and was rewarded by getting home first by a head, Bromo beating Spur two lengths for the second money. Puss in Boots, staggering across the line, was a poor fourth. Now Madden has another good winner for sale.

Captain Cassatt's good colt Trial by Jury put the Jerome Handicap for three-year-olds to the credit of his owner when he defeated The Finn in the fourth race at a run of a mile in the very creditable time of 1:38 2-5. Hauberk, which has had a phenomenal run of hard racing luck ever since Mr. Coe bought him, gave the pair an unexpectedly good argument all the way, and was only a couple of lengths behind the winning pair, which passed him when not more than fifty yards from the finish. Trial by Jury ran in third place to the last sixteenth pole, and then put on a burst of speed which sufficed to stall off The Finn's final effort, and beat him by a scant half length.

The Autumn Hunters' Cup, the longest steeplechase of the season over the regular courses—three miles—was won by "Tommy" Wright of Baltimore, who had the mount of Mrs. Payne Whitney's horse, Web Carter. The English amateur rider, Cecil Brabazon, gave him a good race for it until next to the last jump, when his horse, M. J. Shannon, "came a cropper," which put them both out of the hunt. So James Park, riding Black and White, was able to get second honors.

FIRST RACE.—Brentwood Handicap, for mares of all ages; purse, $600; six and a half furlongs. Time—1:19 2-5.

Comely, James Butler's br. f., 3 years, by Disguise-Pretty Maiden, 116 pounds, 9 to 2, 3 to 2, and 3 to 5, (Butwell)..1[9]
Royal Martyn, Gifford A. Cochran's ch. f., 3, 105, 13 to 5, 4 to 5, and 1 to 3, (Lilly).....2[1]
Kaskaskia, Oneck Stable's b. f., 3, 100, 7 to 1, 5 to 2, and even, (Louder).....3[1½]
Fan Maid, Rousenald, and Pomette Bleu also ran. Fenmouse and Handmaiden scratched.

SECOND RACE.—For four-year-olds and up; selling; purse, $600; one mile and a furlong. Time—1:53.

Daingerfield, R. Newman's ch. g., 6 years, by Dolce Far Niente-Cherry Wild, 92 pounds, 10 to 1, 3 to 1, and 3 to 5, (Louder).....1[5]
Amalfi, R. T. Wilson's ch. g., aged, 106, 13 to 20, 1 to 3, and out, (McCahey)....2[3]
Guy Fisher, E. F. Cooney's b. h., aged, 6 to 1, 2 to 1, and even, (Butwell).....3[1]
His Nibs, Spearhead, O'Sullivan, Napier, Song of Valley, and Ben Quince also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Home Bred Produce Stakes, for two-year-olds, for foals born in the United States or Canada; value to the winner, $5,975; six furlongs, straight. Time—1:11 4-5.

Gillies, John E. Madden's ch. c., by Ogden-Golden Drop, 107 pounds, 10 to 1, 2 to 1, and 8 to 5, (Turner).....1[h]
Bromo, L. S. Thompson's b. c., 127, 7 to 10, 1 to 2, and out, (coupled with Slipshod,) (Notter).....2[2]
Spur, James Butler's br. c., 107, 10 to 1, 4 to 1, and 2 to 1, (Butwell).....3[3]
Puss in Boots, Air Man, Prince of Conco, Slipshod, Kilmer, Churchill, and Achievement also ran. Hansa and Friar Rock scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—Jerome Handicap, for three-year-olds; value to the winner, $1,100; one mile. Time—1:38 2-5.

Trial by Jury, Captain E. B. Cassatt's ch. c., by Fair Play-Princess Chic, 127 pounds, 7 to 5, 2 to 5, and out, (T. McTaggart).....1½
The Finn, H. C. Hallenbeck's blk. c., 126, 9 to 5, 1 to 2, and out, (Davies).....2[3]
Haubeck, Shoshone Stables' b. g., 103, 10 to 1, 3 to 1, and 3 to 5, (Turner).....3[3]
Runes and Saratoga also ran. Pebbles and Prime Mover scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—Autumn Hunters' Cup, for gentlemen riders; handicap steeplechase; purse $750 and silver trophy for rider of the winner; about three miles. Time—6:24.

Web Carter, Greentree Stable's br. g., aged, by Mentone-Amphora, 150 pounds, 7 to 5 and out, (Thomas Wright).....1[2]
Black Ann, Mr. Archdale's b. m., 5, 150, 1 to 2 and out, (coupled with M. J. Shannon,) (James Park).....2
M. J. Shannon fell at next to last jump, and did not finish. Duke of Duluth, Conqueror, and Knight of Merci scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-old fillies and geldings which have not won at this meeting; selling; purse $500; five and a half furlongs, straight. Time—1:07 2-5.

Sal Vanity, Mrs. L. H. Baxter's ro. f., by Salvation-La Reine Empress, 114 pounds, 13 to 5, even, and 2 to 5, (Lilly).....1[9]
Maifou, R. Angarola's ch. f., 105, 3 to 1, 6 to 5, and 1 to 3, (McCahey).....2[8]
Tralee, R. T. Wilson's ch. f., 109, 11 to 5, 4 to 5, and 1 to 3, (Butwell).....3[2]
Keslah, Little Alta, Southern Star, and Divan also ran. Moonstone and Flag Day scratched.

On Local Cricket Creases.

Bermuda's cricketers, represented by the Somerset Cricket Club eleven, winners of the Bermuda Cup, struck their real gait yesterday, when they played a picked New York eleven at Lenox Oval and won by a margin of thirty-one runs. The New York team was selected by the Columbia Oval Cricket Club, winner of the Van Cortlandt League championship, and consisted of members of that club, as well as the Brooklyn, Manhattan, and Richmond County Clubs. After dismissing the Bermuda team for 126, the New Yorkers became confident; but the fine work of H. Trott, the Somerset bowler, upset calculations, and the metropolitan players were all put out for 87. Trott bowled through the whole innings and captured allternate wickets regularly, finishing with a record of 6 wickets at a cost of 17 runs. For the visitors, the batting honors were taken by John Fox, who scored 24; H. Place, 23, and John Swan, 21. O. Philpott also managed to get into doubles. The work of none of the bowlers compared with that of Trott. Swan took two wickets for eight runs. Of the New York trundlers, J. H. Briggs of the Brooklyn C. C. was most successful, taking four wickets for forty-two runs. T. H. O'Connell obtained three for twenty-five.

Playing with a short-handed team in the championship series of the Metropolitan District Cricket League, the Brooklyn Cricket Club lost its match to Kings County on totals of 60 to 125, for eight wickets, at Prospect Park yesterday afternoon. First at bat, the Brooklyns soon yielded to the good bowling of J. Marshbanks, who made a record of 4 wickets for 16 runs. J. L. Poyer, with 25, and A. E. Tyrrill, 23, were the only batsmen able to make real resistance. A feature of the Brooklyn bowling was the work of Poyer, who captured seven of eight wickets. These cost him 55 runs. E. C. Eve carried off the batting honors with a lively innings of 39, not out. L. R. Williams, with a useful score of 27, seconded his efforts in good style. C. Ramsey was not out, with 12, and H. D. Hoyle added 10.

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BARBARA CAPTURES RACE OF 36 YACHTS

Crowded at Start, Maxwell Sails Home First in Indian Harbor Regatta.

Although she was crowded off the line in a press of yachts on the windward end, at the start of the fifty-foot class in the Fall regatta of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club yesterday, Barbara, piloted by Harry Maxwell, led the class across the finish line, and won the race by 47 seconds from Iroquois II., which was 33 seconds ahead of Ventura. There were six yachts in the class: Spartan, Acushla, and Samurai, in addition to those previously mentioned, and all save Barbara were sailed by their owners.

The start of this class was a very lively one, with Samurai in the widward berth and very slightly in the lead, Spartan and Iroquois II. abreast and close to leeward, and Ventura and Barbara just astern. These two were so close to the stakeboat that there was no room for Barbara between the other and the stakeboat, and she was forced to go outside. She immediately came about and crossed properly, handicapped by nearly a minute. Acushla, the last of the group as originally headed for the line, was several lengths astern of the others, and just ahead of Barbara in her new start.

The wind was a fair sailing breeze, from anywhere from south to southwest at about the time of starting.

The course for this class was from the starting line, off the westerly end of Great Captain's Island, to a buoy off Lloyd's Neck, thence to Long Neck Point and thence home, a distance of twenty miles. As laid out, it was expected that the last leg would be windward work, and so it was, for a part of the way, but a shift of wind to the northwest made the last part of it a reach.

The first leg was mainly a broad reach, and for most of it Iroquois II., which had crossed the

MRS. VANDERBECK WOMEN'S NATIONAL GOLF CHAMPION

GOLF SIMPLIFIED AND ANALYZED

These articles are a part of a series, the object of which is to explain in simple, easily understood form the points which every golfer, young or old, should know. The advice on the fundamental features presented here has been given by Vardon, Travers, Braid, Taylor, Ouimet, Ray, and others. The following articles have to do with the drive:

No. 16—The Down Swing.

Up to this time the fundamentals of the golf stroke, its foundations or essentials, have not been expounded. But the down swing cannot be considered as a fundamental; it is rather the application of them, the result from cause.

To one looking at a good player driving a golf ball the down swing seems to be a very sudden affair, simply a bang at the ball, but this is not so; it is the result of the previous piling up of the forces described as the fundamentals. Nothing is really sudden; things seem sudden only because we do not foresee them; they disconcert us only when we are not prepared for them. A pistol shot is sudden in the sense that it happens quickly, but it does not make us jump if we are prepared for it. It is lack of comprehension and preparation that makes a particular thing seem sudden.

So with the golf stroke, the seeming suddenness is only seeming. The "bursting of the tension" has been carefully led up to; we are ready for it, and, knowing just when it is to occur, we can direct and control it.

Assuming that what has been written about the stance, the grip and the back swing is thoroughly understood, you are ready for the down swing, you have anticipated it, and will be able to control and direct it, not only to the point of impact with the ball, but on through the whole sweep of the club.

It may appear to be a foolish piece of



Harry Vardon. Driving. Typical Vardon finish, hands close in, due to very upright back swing; clubhead can be seen with right eye.

advice, but it is anything but that: "Never start the down swing until the back swing is completed." It is the doing of this very thing when swinging at a golf ball that causes a lot of trouble, even when one has acquired a really good golfing stroke. The entire rhythm of the stroke is upset by this too eager desire to hit the ball, for the tendency is always to start the hands down before the club shaft has dropped to position back of the neck, which is so essential to setting the tension, and the result is a jerk in this premature downward movement, making the application of power and snap practically impossible. Instead of a smooth swing and powerful impact, the result is a jerky hit, there is no co-ordination of the different parts of the body—it is simply a jumble with one set of muscles opposing another, the stroke will lack that "sting" which is so noticeable in the play of the fine golfer.

At the top of the swing there must be a distinct stop, without pause, a sensing of the ending of one series of movements before beginning another. (If a stone is thrown up in the air it must stop before beginning to fall, and this stop will be without pause.) There is no stopping with a jerk, no starting down with another jerk. Reverse smoothly and follow the methods which will be made clear, and the full power of the stroke will come in its natural place, at the point where the club-head meets the ball. It is here that all the forces you have been preparing will come together and exert their power at the same instant. Everything which has been done has been in preparation for this end. Every adjustment and action was for the purpose of allowing your full power to be applied without the restraint of tight and knotted muscles, or the interference of any part of the body, but to bring them into the action smoothly and with their full force.

No. 17—The Down Swing, Keeping the Head Still.

In making the back swing, the hands were the leaders, and so they are the leaders in the down swing. That is to say, the initial impulse of the forces of the body which have been prepared by the movements described in the back swing is the starting of the hands toward the ball, in precisely the same



James Braid. Driving. Just after hitting ball. Shoulders revolving on point midway between the shoulder blades at spine. Right hip driving the left one forward. Still looking at spot where ball was.

manner one would throw a baseball after drawing the arm back to get the momentum. So far as any other part of the body is concerned, no conscious movement, no attempt on the part of the player to make any other part of the body move, to force any other part into the stroke, must be made. As said before, as the hands lead, the rest of the body must follow, and the sequence will be the same as in the back swing—the hands will start first, then the arms and shoulders, and the body, legs and feet will follow in due course.

The hands are the "executive" connection between the player, club, and ball. It is with them, and through them, that all other parts of the body must exert their forces. To follow the description of the stroke, this must be clearly understood and appreciated. It is the hands we must keep under control, permitting the rest of the body to respond naturally by not forcing it into the stroke. Do not misunderstand me; all other parts of the body must be allowed free response to the action of the hands. Holding any part of the body back from its natural response to the swinging of the hands, is just as bad as forcing that part into the stroke.

Much has been said about keeping the head still during the golf stroke, and certainly, on this point, there can be no question; it must be kept still. Stillness, however, does not mean rigidity, any more than tension means stiffness. Too many try to keep the head still by stiffening the neck muscles, a practice that is wrong, as stiffness in the neck will cause stiffness in the shoulders, which must be allowed freedom. Rather relax the neck muscles. Study of the play of the great golfers and a careful analysis of the position of their bodies at different parts of the stroke convinces that the head is not the point or part we should concentrate on keeping still. It is not meant to imply that the head will not keep still or that it should not. It does, of course, keep in the same place all the time until after the ball has been hit, and this is particularly noticeable in Vardon. The particular part of the body to concentrate the mind on keeping still is a point midway between the shoulder blades, at the spine. Imagine that at this place there is a "ball and socket" joint, on which the shoulders can turn to the right or left, and can go up and down—for this is what they must do in swinging a golf club.

In the up-swing the left shoulder goes down and around, the right shoulder up and around; in the down-swing this movement is reversed. It is on the "ball and socket" joint, which I have asked you to imagine, that this action takes place. Now, presuming the shoulders have moved around the point indicated, in the manner described, and the neck muscles are relaxed, the head will remain still; there will be no tendency or cause to move it; it cannot, unless you try to move it.

The photograph of Braid, showing him just after hitting the ball, admirably illustrates this point; in fact, absolutely proves it. So, too, does the illustration of Vardon at the same part of the stroke, although Vardon had not quite reached a position to bring it out so strongly as we see it in the illustration of Braid.

No. 18—The Down Swing, Swinging Under the Head.

Before describing my impression of the manner of actually making the down swing, it was necessary to prepare you by all that has gone before so that the actual swing may be fully understood.

Having reached the top of the swing and having dropped the club to position with the sharp bending down of the wrists, and having surely waited until the back swing was completed, now, without any thought of the action of the club, or any thought of the action of the body, swing the club at the ball with the hands, and swing under the head. So far as swinging at the ball is concerned this swinging the hands under the head is, to my mind, one of the vital things to keep in mind, it is by swinging the hands well "inside" in this manner that the good golfers get the punch in their strokes. This punch



Francis Ouimet. Driving. Just after hitting the ball. From the position illustrated, it is plain that the hands must have been swung under the head. Right shoulder is under head, not swinging around.

is one of the very noticeable things in the swing of the golfers of class, is the dividing line between the "class" player and the ordinary player. It prevents what Vardon cautions his readers against, the "mowing" motion—that is, swinging a golf club as the farmer swings a scythe, a horizontal sweep from back to front.

The swing under the head will give a vertical swing, so far as the hands are concerned; the same as they were swung in going back to the top of the back swing. The constant effort of the golfer who wishes to keep his ball on the line should be to swing the hands straight back and then straight forward. No effort should be made from the postion at the top of the swing to swing them out in front and around. This action will take care of itself, for the body will untwist in response to the swing of the hands, just as it twisted in response to their action in swinging back in the up swing. This untwisting of the body and rotating of the shoulders will again bring the club head in line with the ball; the arms and shoulders will follow the lead of the hands, and right here will become apparent the reason for keeping the left arm as straight as possible, and as I have been careful to say, without undue strain or stiffness.

The swing to the ball from the position at the top of the back swing is around the end of the left arm, the "heel" of the left hand. The right hand went around the left hand in going to the top of the swing, it will again go around it when swinging at the ball, and if the left arm has been kept fairly straight, then you have a definite and safe guide back to the point of impact.

QUAKER WOMAN IS GOLF CHAMPION

Mrs. Gavin of England Beaten in Final Round of the "National."

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE FOREST, Ill., Sept. 11.—The East has again proved triumphant in women's golf, for in the final round of the national championship tournament at the Onwentsia Club today Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck of the Philadelphia Cricket Club defeated Mrs. W. A. Gavin of the Shirley Park Club, England, by 3 up and 2 to play.

Mrs. Vanderbeck's success drew a sigh of relief from the gallery, for there were those who had begun to fear a possible "lifting" of the Robert Cox trophy by this sole representative from Great Britain. It is worth recording here that after more than twenty years of national golf this is the first time that married women have been the finalists.

The 1915 season will surely go down into history as memorable, so far as Mrs. Vanderbeck is concerned, for it was only a few months ago that the Philadelphia woman won the championship of the Women's Eastern Golf Association, and during the Griscom Cup contests she also defeated Miss Lillian B. Hyde, the new metropolitan titleholder. So far as today's match goes it may be said that a superior long game, backed up by general all-around steadiness, won for Mrs. Vanderbeck. Never long with her wooden clubs, Mrs. Gavin was laboring under an additional handicap today because of the heavy going, the course being soggy as a result of the recent raines. Mrs. Gavin's drive, getting little or no roll after the carry, left her with a number of difficult second shots, and when she failed to get home on the approaches she was compelled to attempt the well-nigh impossible. There were times when she got the short shots from off the green's edge up closely enough to get down the putt, but even so the openings presented were comparatively few, for Mrs. Vanderbeck approached and putted steadily.

The only holes won by the British player during the match were the second and the ninth. At both these points it looked as if Mrs. Vanderbeck would win, especially where Mrs. Gavin's drive fell into the trap at the second, whereas the American woman's tee shot almost made the green. They call it a trap, but in reality it is little more than a bare spot that Mrs. Gavin got into. Had the hazard any depth it would present a different proposition. As it was Mrs. Gavin laid a niblick shot about six yards beyond the pit and then kept up the good work by sinking the putt for a 3, which was better than her opponent could do after having chipped up to within a club's length of the cup.

Again going to the ninth, Mrs. Gavin made indifferent work of it through the fairway, so that when the other woman's third shot reached the green the surprise was general when the English player after a neat pitch sank the putt and the Eastern champion took three gentle strokes from a distance of twenty-five feet. That kept Mrs. Gavin still in the game, so to speak, as she made the turn only 1 down.

Mrs. Vanderbeck's winning holes going out were the third, where her opponent drove to the ditch; the fourth, where Mrs. Gavin sliced her drive almost out of bounds, and the eighth, where the English woman's tee shot was too short to get her beyond the edge of the woods so that she could get an open approach to the hole.

The Philadelphia Cricket Club player practically won the match at the tenth and eleventh holes, Mrs. Gavin failing to get up on her approach at the first named and pulling a second shot behind a cop bunker going to No. 11. All the other holes were halved and the poorest played of these was the fourteenth, where Mrs. Vanderbeck flubbed a short approach, barely escaping the frontal pit and was almost as short in 4 as Mrs. Gavin was in 3. Half stymied, Mrs. Vanderbeck missed her fifth, but halved in 6, when the Briton missed a short putt despite a second half stymie.

Probably no match in recent years either among men or women has been so remarkable for the number of liberal putts conceded. In this respect, however, practically all of the concessions were on one side. Time and time again Mrs. Gavin would knock her opponent's ball away, when Mrs. Vanderbeck would be left with a two-foot putt for a half or a win. This liberality on the part of the foreign visitor made quite a hit with the gallery. The card of the match follows:

Mr. Vanderbeck, out...	5	4	6	5	4	6	5	4	6—45
Mrs. Gavin, out.....	5	3	7	6	4	6	5	5	5—46
Mrs. Vanderbeck, in....	5	5	6	5	6	6	3		
Mrs. Gavin, in.....	6	6	6	5	6	6	3		

Rye holes not played.

When John Reid, Jr., a member of the United States Golf Association Executive Committee, made the prize presentation Mrs. Vanderbeck replied that she could scarcely realise that she had won the championship, and added that she was glad to be able to take the cup to Philadelphia.

A fine field put in an appearance for the mixed foursomes handicap later in the day. Among those on hand were Robert Gardner, who won the national title at Detroit a week ago, and Charles Evans, Jr., the Western champion. The last named played round with Miss Elanor Chandler of Huntingdon Valley, and they had the best gross with a card of 85, 3—82. Gardner had his sister, Mrs. Franz Anderson, for a partner, and they made 98, 5—88. The best net was a 76, handed in by Mrs. H. Linn and Dekoven Bowen of the home club. They had 90, 14—76. Mr. and Mrs. Gavin required 101 to make the round.

No More Free Rides.

"But I've never paid fare for him before," the father protested.

"I know you never have," replied the conductor. "Summer before last I let him ride free, although he spent half the trip in the smoking car puffing cigarettes; and last Summer I let him beat his way, though a blind man could see that he needed a shave. But there's a limit to human charity. This year your son is reading Zola in the original French, and I guess he will have to have a ticket."—Newark News.

Temples Are Cheap These Days.

The Central National of Ellsworth is the latest Kansas bank to build and occupy a Greek temple. In these days of terra cotta it is a poor contractor who can't duplicate the glory that was Solomon's for $10,000.—Kansas City Star.

LATE SPORTS ON PAGE 14, MAIN NEWS SECTION.

ON NEAR-BY GOLF COURSES.

A big field turned out for the eighteen-hole medal play handicap at the Forest Hill Field Club yesterday. There was a tie in Class A because of the club rule that scores of 70 and less shall be counted even. This made the 81, 14—67 of Charles Cameron of the same value as the 84, 14—70, of Robert Kuebler. In Class B the winner was Louis Stotz, with 93, 24—69. The scores:

Class A.—Charles Cameron, 81, 14—67; Robert Kuebler, 84, 14—70; J. B. Garfield, 77, 5—72; L. A. Wilson, 82, 9—73; A. M. Linnett, 89, 15—74; Al Owens, 89, 14—75; J. F. Fairbanks, 87, 12—75; J. I. Wheaton, 88, 13—75; H. E. Nafius, 87, 11—76; W. H. Firth, 90, 9—77; A. Albro, 87, 9—78; T. Chisholm, 91, 13—78; T. R. Harris, 92, 15—78; F. R. Nagel, 93, 15—80; J. V. Christi, 96, 15—81; E. Gregory, 97, 15—82; A. G. Brooker, 96, 14—82; A. Gussman, 93, 10—83; T. Allsopp, 98, 15—83.

Class B.—Louis Stotz, 98, 29—69; H. Seeley, [illegible]—44; F. C. Rumson, 89, 17—72; T. Owens, 93, 21—72; J. F. Honness, 94, 18—76; J. J. Corcoran, 98, 20—78; E. H. Saatz, 101, 23—78; W. B. Hutchinson, 96, 18—78; R. E. Perry, 101, 23—78; E. W. W. Porter, 113, 27—86; Wilson Vance, 106, 16—90.

Major B. H. Tobey won the eighteen-hole handicap against par, finishing 2 down, at the Nassau Country Club yesterday. Three were about forty starters, of which the following returned cards:

B. H. Tobey, 2 down; G. G. Bowne, 3 down; H. I. Pratt, 3 down; Palmer Black, 3 down; Henry Cape, 5 down.

J. T. Gillespie defeated R. S. Borter by 3 up and 2 to play in the final match for the William Ottman Cup at the Deal Golf and Country Club yesterday. There was also an eighteen-hole medal play handicap, the Class A winner being E. V. Hartford, with a card of 89, 12—77, while, in Class B, E. H. Reynolds, returning 94, 21—73, was the leader. The following returned cards:

Class A.—E. V. Hartford, 89, 12—77; W. R. Hochster, 92, 13—79; G. A. Burd, 90, 10—80; J. P. Gillespie, 91, 7—84; L. L. Clarke, 96, 10—86; Macintosh Kellogg, 98, 12—86; E. W. Cone, 106, 14—92.

Class B.—E. H. Reynolds, 94, 21—73; F. H. Birch, 95, 20—75; F. J. Arend, 96, 20—76; Joseph Kahrs, 99, 22—77; Lee Morrison, 96, 18—78; S. L. Mager, 103, 24—79; W. J. Taylor, 110, 27—83; A. G. Scherer, 103, 20—83; A. Crossemire, 104, 18—85; W. B. Lewis, 112, 26—86; G. H. Nevius, 114, 25—89; B. M. Shanley, Jr., 119, 26—93; H. W. G. Hill, 114, 20—94.

J. E. Hale won the championship of the Ridgewood Country Club yesterday by defeating the 1914 titleholder, G. Fred Kohler, 6 up and 5 to play, in the thirty-six-hole final match.

Members of the Dunwoodie Country Club took part in the usual Red Card competition in two classes, in addition to the first round of match play for the September Cup in two classes. In Class A of the Red Card, W. W. Harris, with 79, 7—72, led his set, while M. A. Simpson topped the list in Class B, with 98, 28—70. The summary of match play follows:

Class A.—R. Collier beat N. G. McDonald by default; A. M. Morris beat W. T. Gray, 3 up and 2 to play; F. E. Williams beat F. H. Olin, 3 up and 2 to play; Hal Forde beat A. L. Babcock, 5 up and 3 to play; F. E. Aiken beat J. C. Sullivan by default; S. Roberts beat Fulton Colville, 2 up; W. W. Babcock beat W. R. Caldwell by default; F. B. Bentz drew a bye.

Class B.—F. E. Searle beat C. F. Chauvin, 5 up and 4 to play; Lester Russell beat T. F. Keogh, 1 up, (19 holes;) C. H. Stengel beat Owen Davis, 5 up and 3 to play; M. A. Simpson beat J. McNair, 7 up and 6 to play; D. McAlpin beat J. C. Updegrove, 4 up and 3 to play; N. P. Chandler beat B. B. Goode, Jr., 6 up and 4 to play; W. C. Phillips beat J. H. Williams, 8 up and 7 to play; G. Riddett beat E. C. Cavanagh, 3 up and 2 to play.

John G. Thompson, with a card of 93, 20—73, led the field in the eighteen-hole medal play handicap over the links of the Dyker Meadow Golf Club yesterday. The following returned cards:

	Gross.	H'cap.	Net.
John G. Thompson.....	93	20	73
G. P. Hutton.....	93	18	75
B. H. Fisk.....	96	20	76
William J. Knutt.....	93	16	77
B. Sawyer.....	93	17	78
William K. Chevalier.....	94	15	79
P. G. Smith.....	104	24	80
W. W. Pilkington.....	96	15	81
James Gill	100	18	82
M. W. Fitch.....	89	7	82

At the Essex County Country Club members took part in a foursome competition, and F. C. Reynolds and J. K. Adams were returned the winners, with a card of 70, 6—64. The cards:

	Gr.	H'cap.	Net.
J. K. Adams and F. C. Reynolds.	70	6	64
C. W. O'Connor and R. D. Reynolds.	73	6	67
L. D. Frost and F. E. Watts...	77	9	68
G. R. Fogarty and E. H. Earnshaw.	79	9	70
B. F. Guickin and F. P. Kelsey.	83	13	70
W. S. Yerkes and J. H. Crawford.	86	14	72

A sweepstakes in two classes was the competition at the Country Club of Glen Ridge yesterday, H. M. Benson, with a score of 91, 17—74, leading in Class A, while J. C. Childs, with 101, 23—78, led in the Class B set. The scores:

Class A.—H. M. Benson, 91, 17—74; S. Bywater, 94, 18—76; H. D. Smith, 82, 6—76; W. H. Le Masena, 90, 14—76; J. O. Newell, 91, 13—78; G. B. Martin, 82, 4—78; Fred Connell, 92, 13—79.

Class B.—J. C. Childs, 101, 23—78; J. M. Lindsey, 104, 25—79; J. H. Humphreyville, 104, 18—86; W. B. Seymour, 111, 24—87; E. R. Chatfield, 105, 22—83; C. B. Beekman, 104, 21—83.

Sixteen members of the Wykagyl Country Club qualified yesterday for the Nerney Cup, a new trophy. Christopher Richardson led the field with a card of 91, 20—71. The following became eligible for subsequent match play: Christoher Richardson, 19,20—71; B. J. Austin, 105, 27—78; S. H. Cunningham, 94, 16—78; O. F. Lewis, 95, 15—79; Arthur Stoles, 91, 11—80; D. T. Drake, 101, 20—81; L. E. Agnew, 102, 21—81; H. D. Zimmerman, 89, 7—82; H. T. Brown, 97, 15—82; W. F. Stevenson, 90, 7—83; N. H. Busey, 95, 12—83; E. E. Sturges, 85, 1—84; H. W. Pratt, 94, 10—84; C. R. Gillett, 94, 10—84; C. E. Maltby, 97, 13—84; C. J. Rocker, 96, 11—85.

Five matches in the first round for the club championship were played yesterday at the Scarsdale Golf and Country Club. There also was an eighteen-hole medal play handicap in two divisions, H. G. Hawks's card of 84, 10—74 was the best of the Class A Division, while R. P. Marchant won in Class B, with 98, 24—74. The results follow:

T. W. Fowler beat A. W. Haigh, 3 up and 2 to play; W. C. Morrill beat H. Z. Forman, 4 up and 2 to play; F. W. Cobb beat W. B. Whitney, 3 up and 1 to play; Joseph Pickard beat J. R. Shoaff, 6 up and 5 to play; J. S. Irving beat C. C. Webster, 1 up, (19 holes.)

Class A.—H. G. Hawks, 84, 10—74; T. R. Brown, 84, 8—76; G. W. Van Vlack, 89, 12—77; E. C. Holston, 89, 11—78.

Class B.—R. P. Marchant, 98, 24—74; Hugh White, 107, 22—85.

Two kinds of competitions were down on the schedule for the Richmond County Country Club yesterday. Mrs. William I. Seaman and William F. Van Clief won the mixed foursomes with a card of 94, 11—83. Second prize went to Miss M. A. Irving and William I. Seaman for their 107, 10—97. There also was a ball sweepstakes, won by Herbert S. Bradt, with 91, 13—78. W. C. Van Clief took second with 98, 17—81, and Emil de Planque third with 98, 14—84.

E. W. Nash, with a card of 85, 8—77, won the prize offered by E. J. and N. W. Laidlaw for the eighteen-hole medal play handicap at the Apawamis Club yesterday. Sweepstakes in one class were run off both morning and afternoon. Frank Presbrey won the early "sweeps" with 87, 9—78, while E. J. Laidlaw and S. W. Holland tied in the afternoon with respective cards of 87, 9—78 and 86, 8—78. Although there were 104 entries for the handicap, only 4 scores were returned as follows:

E. W. Nash, 85, 8—77; Frank Presbrey, 87, 9—78; Wesley M. Oler, Jr., 85, 5—80; S. W. Howland, 95, 8—87.

Nearly a hundred members of the Montclair Golf Club competed in a sweepstakes in three classes yesterday. A. L. Pierson, Jr., was the winner in the first division with 80, 6—74. There was a tie between W. W. Hubbard and John Reis, each with 90, 18—72. T. Serano topped the list in the third flight, with 93, 24—69. The scores follow:

Class A.—A. L. Pierson, Jr., 80, 6—74; J. B. Kremer, 87, 12—75; A. R. Allen, 82, 7—75; F. E. Donohoe, 83, 8—75; Chapin Marcus, 82, 7—75; J. I. Simmons, 82, 6—76; H. G. Pilmpton, 86, 9—77; T. W. Maley, 87, 10—77; C. J. Turner, 84, 6—78; Ralph Starrett, 93, 12—81; Joseph Hodgson, Jr., 87, 6—81; Dr. J. S. Brown, 91, 10—81; H. M. Robinson, 93, 12—81; E. F. Miller, 93, 12—81; W. L. Connell, 92, 10—82; P. L. Gallagher, 96, 10—86.

Class B.—W. W. Hubbell, 90, 18—72; John Reis, 90, 18—72; F. C. Hall, 88, 15—73; W. H. Loftus, 87, 13—74; H. L. Gallen, 90, 16—75; C. I. Kahn, 93, 18—77; R. P. Barbour, 92, 15—77; S. W. Allen, 93, 14—79; C. G. Haddow, 85, 4—81; R. B. Stearns, 97, 16—81; W. H. Clough, 100, 16—84; A. L. Pierson, 99, 14—85; T. E. Oliver, 103, 18—85; F. S. Kellogg, 98, 13—85.

Class C.—T. Serano, 93, 24—69; B. C. Miller, 92, 20—72; C. R. Christie, Jr., 102, 26—76; Mark Andrews, 99, 22—77; J. J. Mangan, 100, 20—80; T. A. Homfeck, 111, 30—81, C. M. Doughty, 107, 24—83; Percy Allen, 108, 20—83; N. F. Hill, 105, 22—83.

At the St. Andrew's Golf Club members took part in the fifth monthly handicap, with eight to qualify. K. K. Ward and H. K. Prichitt, with 88, 12-76 and 88, 12-76, respectively, tied for first place. The following qualified: K. K. Ward, 88, 12-76; H. K. Prichitt, 88, 12-76; I. Henderson, 90, 12-78; W. B. Pickhardt, 93, 17-78; E. C. Stearns, 86, 6-80; C. G. Miller, 91, 6-82; K. M. Seggerman, 102, 17-85; L. Fraissinet, 110, 23-88.

MUDGE ELIMINATED FROM COLLEGE GOLF

National Amateur Championship Medalist Loses Match by Two-Hole Margin.

Upsets were frequent and strong golfers were beaten in the course of the first and second match rounds of the intercollegiate championship on the links of the Greenwich Country Club. The semi-final matches will be over thirty-six holes tomorrow, and will bring together F. R. Blossom and Louis L. Bredin, both of Yale, in the upper half, while in the lower John Marshall, Jr., of Williams will meet Grant A. Peacock of Princeton.

Although Franklin W. Dyer was bothered by a lame back, he played good golf, but was unable to cope with George I. Lawyer of Princeton, who won by a 5-and-3 margin and had a medal score of 74. John M. Simpson, the only Westerner who qualified, was beaten 7 and 6 by S. Davidson Herron, who made only one mistake during the round; that was the missing of a putt. A reaction came in the afternoon, however, when Peacock bowled him over with little difficulty.

Dudley H. Mudge of Yale, who won the medal in the national amateur championship recently, had two hard matches. He had to go to the nineteenth to defeat D. Clark Corkran of Princeton, and, after being 1 up on Bredin at the eighth hole, finally lost out by a two-hole margin. The longest match of the day was between W. T. Badham and De Witt Balch, both of Yale, which went to five extra holes before Balch won.

The summary:

Championship Division.—First Round—F. R. Blossom, Yale, beat R. De Z. Pierce, Yale, 4 up and 2 to play; George L. Lawyer, Princeton, beat Franklin W. Dyer, Pennsylvania, 3 up and 2 to play; Louis L. Bredin, Yale, beat Lawrence H. Canan, Harvard, 5 up and 4 to play; Dudley H. Mudge, Yale, beat D. Clark Corkran, Princeton, 1 up, (19 holes;) De Witt Balch, Yale, beat W. T. Badham, Yale, 1 up, (23 holes;) John Marshall, Jr., Williams, beat John De Witt, Cornell, 1 up; S. Davidson Herron, Princeton, beat John M. Simpson, Illinois, 7 up and 6 to play; Grant A. Peacock, Princeton, beat W. A. Lowrie, Princeton, 3 up and 1 to play.

Second Round—Blossom beat Lawyer, 6 up and 5 to play; Bredin beat Mudge, 2 up; Marshall beat Balch, 5 up and 3 to play; Peacock beat Herron, 4 up and 3 to play.

Chief among the events at the Fox Hills Golf Club yesterday was the first half of the seventy-two-hole medal play competition for the club championship. August F. Kammer, the Staten Island champion, led the field with rounds of 82 and 75 for a total of 157. S. M. White, with a card of 94, 25—69, not only won the eighteen-hole medal play handicap, but also led the field in the qualifying round for the President's Cup, presented by Joseph J. O'Donohue, Jr. Ties resulting from the competitions on Labor Day were settled yesterday, and Kammer beat John W. McMenamy for the Ralph Trier Trophy. McMenamy had consolation, however, in beating George E. Armstrong in the play-off for the H. N. Gildea Cup, in settling the tie for the best ball foursomes prize. J. A. Keenan and E. M. Kending beat J. M. Fleming and Armstrong. The scores of yesterday were as follows:

CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP.

	1st Rd.	2d. Rd.	Tot.
A. F. Kammer.....	82	75	157
A. W. Fole.....	81	78	159
W. Roy Barnhill.....	78	84	162
T. L. Cheney.....	82	81	163
J. W. McMenamy.....	86	81	167
Chisholm Beach.....	83	85	168
W. W. Van Loan.....	82	88	170
R. R. Mamlok.....	85	89	174

President's Cup.—S. M. White, 94, 25—69; W. Roy Barnhill, 78, 5—73; Lionel H. Graham, 88, 15—78; J. R. Percival, 90, 17—73; M. J. Grammont, 104, 29—75; R. R. Mamlok, 85, 10—75; A. W. Dale, 81, 4—77; W. A. Richards, 84, 6—78; E. D. Waterbury, 98, 20—78; J. D. Clarke, 94, 15—79; J. W. McMenamy, 86, 6—80; L. G. Spindler, 89, 9—80; Hubert Gardner, 102, 20—80; V. H. Sykes, 93, 13—80; S. P. Gause, 107, 27—80; Dr. C. R. Fletcher, 99, 18—81; W. H. Kelsey, 108, 27—81; Benjamin Starkey, 104, 23—81; A. Maclean, 97, 15—81; E. C. Johnston, 93, 11—82; H. S. Paine, 90, 8—82; J. D. Barnhill, 98, 16—82; Ralph Trier, 108, 25—83; W. J. Bolger, 106, 23—83; P. K. McCarthy, 101, 18—83; George E. Armstrong, 101, 18—83; James R. Beard, 109, 25—84; A. M. Williams, 102, 18—84; Dr. E. A. Kempf, 100, 16—84; Waddell Catchings, 93, 9—84; Thomas A. McDonald, 116, 30—86; W. P. Jockin, 100, 15—85; Milward Prain, 98, 12—86.

S. O. Miller was the principal performer at the Englewood Country Club yesterday. His card of 82, 12—70 won the play-off for the John A. Wells Memorial Cup, won the Class A prize in the eighteen-hole medal play handicap, and led the field in the qualifying round for the Autumn Cup. Leroy Clark's card of 95, 21—74 was the winner of the Class B handicap. The following qualified for match play in the Autumn Cup competition:

Samuel A. Miller, 82, 12—70; Frank M. Chapman, 89, 15—74; Leroy Clark, 95, 21—74; Louis J. Schiller, 98, 12—74; William L. Pierce, Jr., 81, 7—74; George Van Keuren, 88, 14—74; Harry M. Coxe, 80, 5—75; Hector M. Hitchings, 93, 18—75; Shepard Howans, 83, 7—76; N. E. Higgins, 96, 20—76; Dr. George D. Hamlen, 88, 12—76; Dr. A. W. Taves, 101, 25—76; A. B. Gaines, Jr., 87, 10—77; L. M. Donaldson, 83, 6—77; Walter W. White, 87, 10—77; D. S. Gaines, 90, 12—78.

Mixed Foursome at Wee Burn.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Sept. 11.—Charles H. Seeley and Miss Holmes were the winners of the mixed foursome event at the Wee Burn Club today, with a card of 89, 14—75. The other scores were: Dr. MacDonald and Miss Crimmins, 97, 19—78; Mr. Butterworth, Jr., and Miss Baird, 98, 19—79; Mr. and Mrs. Strong, 110, 25—84; Mr. and Mrs. Braithwaite, 107, 19—88; Mr. Holbrook and Mrs. Crimmins, 110, 21—89; Mr. and Mrs. Ehlman, 116, 24—92; Mr. Sawyer and Miss Hoyt, 124, 31—93; Mr. Butterworth and Mrs. Hoyt, 120, 24—96; Cyril Crimmins and Miss Mercedes Crimmins, 128, 27—101; Mr. and Mrs. Dickinson, 132, 29—103; Mr. and Mrs. Dominick, 136, 30—106.

Bethlehem Link Season Closes.

Special to The New York Times.

BETHLEHEM, N. H., Sept. 11.—A selected score handicap, best nine holes out of the eighteen, was played today on the Bethlehem links. There were forty entries for this, the last scheduled event of the season. J. P. Sparrow, Jr., New York, 33, was the winner with a net score of 29 for his nine holes. Following him closely were Richard Grosholz, Philadelphia, 18—30; G. M. Thompson, Worcester, 29—30; Dr. J. W. Keaney, Boston, 22—31; J. Fred Parker, Wannamolsett, 11—31; R. W. Poor, New York, 18—31; H. S. Leonard, Newton, Mass, 28—31; C. E. Delamater, East Hartford, 27—31.

Golf at Plainfield Club.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 11.—A medal play handicap mixed foursome was the chief event at the Plainfield Country Club today. The scores were:

Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Brown, 93, 17—76; Mrs. A. McDonald and O. H. Fleming, 93, 11—82; Mr. and Mrs. Morris J. Dupont, 96, 13—83; Miss Eva Browne and D. H. Barrows, 100, 15—85; Mrs. C. B. Lyon and E. A. Lyon, 110, 22—88; Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Craig, 107, 18—89; Miss Dorothy Fleming and C. B. Lawrence, Jr., 116, 27—89; Miss Margaret Holly and H. E. Moore, 118, 27—91; Miss Louise Moore and A. W. Kleinecke, 111, 24—92.

Taylor Defeats Woodland.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 11.—William P. Taylor defeated H. H. Woodland 4 up and 2 to play in the final for the Fall championship at the Park Golf Club today, and next Saturday will play H. E. Blaier, winner of the Spring championship for the club championship. C. J. Hand defeated the Rev. Edward Ralston 3 up and 1 to play for the Consolation Cup. The leading scores for the President's Cup:

William P. Taylor, 80, 7—73; Walter Whitehead, 94, 18—74; A. A. Cannon, 94, 20—74; J. V. Beekman, 101, 25—76; H. E. Blaisier, 85, 7—78.

Col. Gray Wins at Arcola.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Sept. 11.—Colonel A. P. Gray won the medal for low score in the qualifying round for the championship of the Arcola Country Club today. The following sixteen qualified:

A. P. Gray, 86; Archie Graham, 87; F. B. Case, 87; W. H. Watt, 87; J. R. Marshall, 88; R. H. Cunningham, 91; E. Palmer, 91; C. P. Eddy, 91; F. Scott, 93; A. Morell, 93; C. Cook, 94; G. A. Brindlerhoff, 95; C. H. Eddy, 96; E. Doerken, 97; J. L. Murphy, 98; V. Preston, 99.

Jealous Wife.

A Horton married man and a young woman got to kidding each other. The girl threw some water on the man. He seized a dipper and was pursuing her when his wife came on the scene and flew into a jealous rage. "You never threw any water on me," she sobbed.—Horton (Kan.) Headlight-Commercial.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

At the Sign of the Triangle

"Raymond Hitchcock, Douglas Fairbanks, Dustin Farnum, Mabel Normand, Mack Sennett, Fred Mace, all in one bill"——

"What sort of a combination is that?" asked a man who read the Triangle announcement last week. "Just look at this," he continued. "'Frank Keenan, Eddie Foy, Lillian Gish, Rozsika Dolly, Wilfred Lucas in another bill; Billie Burke, Bruce MacRae, Helen Ware, Tully Marshall, Joe Weber, Lew Fields in a third entertainment,' and so on. What are they trying to do? Mix up the tragedians and the comedians, the buffoons and the farceurs, the light sentimental and the historical-pastoral, the twinkletoes of musical comedy and the reverie of the thinker?"

No, the TRIANGLE FILM CORPORATION for the opening of its new policy at the Knickerbocker Theatre, New York, beginning Thursday evening, September 23rd, is not trying to jumble the talents of its many stars nor the diverse plays which it will present.

Let us illustrate what is being done by a glance at stage history:

In the golden days when Kemble and Kean, Macready and Mathews illumined the stage, patrons repaired to Covent Garden or Drury Lane early in the evening. The bill was introduced by a curtain raiser. There followed at about 8.30 P. M. the piece de resistance of the evening—an elaborate drama, some masterpiece of Shakespeare or Sheridan or Knowles. Then a merry farce or a light afterpiece closed the varied entertainment of the evening.

Nobody thought the bill too long, because every one was privileged to see as much or as little of it as he wanted to. The fops in their sedan chairs came from White's or Almack's to while away a couple of hours looking at Edmund Kean as Shylock or the Moor. Milady left the dance or the drawing room to appear at 11 o'clock and laugh at the farce.

Diverse forms of art do not interfere with each other when shown separately and not rudely commingled in any one play. The experienced theatregoer loves them all. In the golden days all were offered to everybody practically nightly. Among the many misfortunes incidental to the decline of stage art is this falling away from old ideals. One play, one metier at a single theatre has become the rule.

TRIANGLE PLAYS will change all that. In a single evening patrons will be able to see:

A matinee favorite like Dustin Farnum in a great love play (this time an Alaskan story entitled "The Iron Strain").

The quaint and satiric comedian Raymond Hitchcock in an uproarious farce, "My Valet" (like those famous things, that Charles Mathews did), supported

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Reaction Carried Further—Big Increase in Surplus—Fall in Exchange.

The liquidation which carried prices down on Friday continued yesterday, the week-end support from the short interest and the new buying for the long account being insufficient to save the list from the loss of further ground. Save that a reaction in sterling exchange emphasized the fact that the problem with which the European financial mission and our bankers have to deal cannot be settled off hand, no new influence was introduced into the situation. The dominant factor was the graver aspect which has been assumed by the relations between Germany and the United States over the submarine warfare on merchant vessels.

The stock market has developed no weakness which would indicate fear of untoward results growing out of the position which the German Government has taken, but the market has been put under warning and its moderate decline of the last two days affords outward sign that the warning has been recognized. Traders are in a mood to respond to favorable developments in our international relations, political and financial, but less confidence is felt in a very early settlement of our controversy with Germany than was felt up to the arrival of the German note disclaiming responsibility for the sinking of the Arabic.

The reaction in exchange could hardly have been due to the discovery of any unsuspected difficulties in the way of carrying through plans for the stabilization of rates, for there has not been time since the British and French financial delegates arrived to agree or disagree over proposals formulated by one side or the other. So far not even the dimensions of the problem have been clearly defined. The mean or means resorted to will depend in no small degree upon the extent of the requirements and exchanges of views between the foreign delegates and our bankers will be needed to determine just how large the requirements are. The fall in rates was probably sufficiently explained by the sensitiveness of the market to even a moderate amount of selling due to the fact that the position in exchange during the sharp rise of recent days had been improved sentimentally merely rather than actually. An added influence was yesterday's more general recognition of the fact that the Street was ill-advised earlier in the week in expecting that the arrival of the foreign delegates would result in an immediate agreement upon some remedial plan.

The bank statement re-emphasized the extraordinary ease of the American money market. The Clearing House institutions, thanks in large measure to the further receipt of gold from London, added $15,000,000 to their surplus reserve, which has now been brought up to the great total of $224,100,000. This is the visible sign of our preparedness to deal with the exchange situation so far as the solution of that situation depends upon this market's available credit resources. The loans of the banks increased in reflection, quite possibly, of the reinvestment of a part of the moneys received from the city in payment of the one-year notes which fell due on Sept. 1 and of the seasonal increase in the demands upon the New York banks by their Southern and Western correspondents.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Where Points Mean Little.

Bethlehem Steel long has been selling so high that a broker who bid a half or other fractional point below the asked price for the stock would have been ridiculed. Fluctuations of half a dozen points in such an issue have less significance than a change of a quarter in Steel, where the volume of stock changing hands is so much larger that it takes a pronounced change in sentiment to bring about a marked movement up or down. There was just one sale of Bethlehem common and one of preferred in yesterday's market, and on each transaction the issues lost 8 points. The common closed at 312 and the senior issue at 142. General Motors, which has been running a race with Bethlehem, acted in much the same way. It needed the offering of only a few hundred shares to break the price of that issue 7½ points.

***

Today's Possibilities.

The unexpected in news is nearly always something that the market would rather not have seen. Good news is usually a matter of slow development, but disaster can happen in an hour. For that reason stocks are usually much more likely to go down than up on the eve of a holiday. The cautious broker figures that between Saturday noon and Monday morning a great deal of adverse news may come to light, and he prefers to take his day in the country without the worries that a line of stocks induces. Yesterday's market changes were nearly all on the wrong side of the sheet, and if nothing untoward happens before 10 o'clock tomorrow many of the men who sold their holdings out yesterday will buy them back at an advance.

***

Products Are Moving.

The reports of the American Railway Association's committee on relations between railways show that there were only 186,919 idle cars on the railways of the United States and Canada on Sept. 1, compared with 266,312 on Aug. 1. This increase of 76,293 in the freight cars in use was due to improved conditions in the East, the Southeast, the Central North and Canada. The East, while showing a general improvement in freight transportation, suffered a loss in coal traffic. The Sept. 1 figures, while depicting an apparent improvement which has been developing for the last three months, are still about 25,000 behind the figures for Sept. 1, 1914.

***

Missouri, Kansas & Texas.

There was a partial recovery yesterday on the Exchange in Missouri, Kansas & Texas shares. The preferred made up 1½ points of the 4 points lost on Friday and the common came back ¼ on Friday's loss of 1⅝. Commenting on the financial condition of the railroad, one broker remarked:

"I think that the depression was due to the general belief that the Interstate Commerce Commission is virtually blocking a healthful financial readjustment of the road. If the Commission were to grant the rate increases which have been demanded the road would pull out nicely. While other roads are increasing their gross and net earnings the M., K. & T. must continue to operate on rates which are not self-supporting."

***

I. M. M. Situation.

Confirmation of the published reports that the various factions are getting together on a common ground in the International Mercantile Marine reorganization differences is found in a circular sent out yesterday by the law firm of Loucks & Alexander to the stockholders who have opposed the Bannard plan of reorganization.

"We feel confident that we are going to get a substantial modification in the plan for your benefit," says the circular. "Negotiations will be resumed on Monday. Therefore do nothing with your stock until you hear from us further."

STOCK EXCHANGE NEWS.

Membership Posted for Transfer.—Murray W. Dodge to J. Nelson Steele, Jr.; sponsors, Rowland Stebbins and John A. Dix.

Memberships Transferred.—Richard T. Wilson, Jr., to Irvin F. Westheimer, Cincinnati, Ohio; Walter J. Currie, deceased, to Roy C. Megargel, Megargel & Co., 35 Pine Street; George I. Landon, deceased, to Walter Dreyfus, at Ehrich & Co., 67 Exchange Place.

New Partnership—Megargel & Co., Sept. 9, 1915, 35 Pine Street; Roy C. Megargel, Frank B. Erwin, Clarence W. Bryam, Charles N. Jones, and M. J. Murphy.

Changes in Firms.—Kean, Taylor & Co., Edward J. Duffy, admitted; J. Edward Mastin & Co., Charles Cathcart, deceased, interest ceased.

Branch Offices.—M. C. Bouvier & Co., Narragansett Pier, R. I., discontinued; N. L. Carpenter & Co., Bretton Woods, N. H. discontinued; Harriman & Co., Saratoga Springs, N. Y., discontinued.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Joseph A. Flynn, Vice President of the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, left yesterday for a month's trip to the Pacific Coast.

Carl H. Pforzheimer & Co. are offering a limited amount of Midwest Refining Company stock, which made its first appearance on the curb last week.

M. J. Murphy of Scranton, Penn., formerly cashier of the Traders National Bank of that city, has been made a general partner in the firm of Megargel & Co. The firm is now represented on the Stock Exchange, R. C. Megargel having been elected a member.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

SATURDAY, SEPT. 11, 1915.

Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	233,510
Same day last year	Exch. closed
Year to date	101,150,663
Same period last year	45,989,158
Average price and change 50 stocks	77.87 — .44
Same day last year	*Exch. closed

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	79.59	Sept. 10	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

*Closing average July 30, 57.77.

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
34	34½	10,800	Alaska Gold Mines	35	35½	33½	34	...
38½	38¾	6,150	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	38¾	39⅝	38	38⅝	— ⅛
68	68¼	400	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	68¾	68¾	68	68	— ¼
60½	61	100	Am. Agricul. Chem.	61	61	61	61	...
64¾	65¼	1,700	Am. Beet Sugar	65	65	64	65	— ¼
56	56½	7,100	Am. Can	56½	56¾	55½	56	— 1
67	67½	800	Am. Car & Fdry	67	67	66½	67	— ½
148	140	200	Am. Coal Products	150	150	148¾	148¾	—1⅛
118	121	100	Am. Coal Prod. pf	120	120	120	120	+1
49½	51	100	Am. Cotton Oil	50	50	50	50	— ½
94½	98	100	Am. Cot. Oil pf. S. 10	96	96	96	96	...
100	102	400	Am. Express	100¾	100¾	100	100	—1
7½	8	100	Am. H. & Leather	8	8	8	8	...
36½	37	200	Am. H. & Leath. pf	36½	36¾	36½	36½	— ⅛
22	24	100	Am. Ice Securities	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ⅞
17¼	17½	500	Am. Linseed	18	18	17½	17½	— ¾
32	33	400	Am. Linseed pf	32	32½	32	32½	—2
52	55	1,410	Am. Locomotive	52½	52½	51½	52	— ⅝
80¼	80½	1,700	Am. Smelt. & Ref	80¾	81	80¼	80¾	—1
80	81	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	81	81	81	81	...
51	51½	200	Am. Steel Fdries	51½	51¾	51½	51½	— ¼
122¾	123	300	Am. Teleph. & Tel	123¾	125¾	123¾	123¾	— ¼
108	109	100	Am. Tob. pf., new	109½	109½	109¼	109½	...
42¾	43	3,200	Am. Woolen	43½	44½	42¾	42¾	—1
93½	94	100	Am. Woolen pf	94	94	94	94	...
60⅛	60¾	5,500	Anaconda Cop. Co	60⅞	61⅞	60¾	61⅜	— ⅝
100⅝	100⅞	2,000	Atch., Top. & S. F.	100⅞	101	100¾	100¾	— ⅛
78¾	79	2,400	Baldwin Loco	79⅜	79⅝	78⅞	79	— ⅛
82⅝	82⅞	1,800	Baltimore & Ohio	82⅞	82⅞	82½	82½	— ⅛
1¼	1¼	300	Batopilas Mining	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	...
311½	312	100	Bethlehem Steel	312	312	312	312	—8
141	150	100	Bethlehem Steel pf	142	142	142	142	—8
83¾	84	300	Bklyn Rapid Tran	84	84	83¾	83¾	— ⅛
4	6	100	Bruns. Ter. & Ry. S.	5	5	5	5	—1
66	66½	1,300	Butte & Superior	65	66⅛	65	66⅛	+ ⅛
17¾	18	300	California Petrol	17⅞	17⅞	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
153	153¼	1,200	Canadian Pacific	153⅜	153⅜	153	153¼	— ½
43¾	44	300	Central Leather Co	43⅞	43⅞	43⅝	43⅝	— ⅛
102¾	104½	50	Central Leather pf	104	104	104	104	...
47⅞	48	1,400	Chesapeake & Ohio	47½	47¾	47½	47¾	— ⅛
83	83¼	100	Chic. Great West. pf	80	80	80	80	— ⅞
84	84¾	1,200	Chi., Mil. & St. P	84⅝	84⅞	84	84⅝	— ⅛
125½	127½	100	Chi. & Northwest	125½	125¾	125½	125½	—1½
20¼	20⅝	8,000	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	19¼	20⅜	19⅛	20¼	+1¼
43⅜	44½	2,000	Chino Copper	44⅝	44⅝	44⅛	44¼	— ¼
45⅝	46	5,700	Col. Fuel & Iron	45	45⅞	44¾	45⅝	+ ⅞
11	12	500	Comstock Tunnel	*13	13	13	13	...
82	83	100	Continental Can	82	82	82	82	—1
17	17⅛	1,400	Corn Products Ref	17	17	16⅞	17	— ⅛
83	83½	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	83	83	83	83	+ ⅝
85½	85¾	20,200	Crucible Steel	86	87¼	85½	85¾	—1½
104	105	200	Crucible Steel pf	104¾	104¾	104¼	104¼	...
10¼	11	100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¾
9¼	11	10	do. odd lot	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	...
26¾	26⅞	500	Distillers' Secur	26	26⅝	26	26⅝	+ ⅝
21½	21⅝	300	Dome Mines	21⅜	21½	21⅜	21½	— ⅛
71½	72	300	Elec. Storage Bat	72	72	72	72	— ½
29½	29¾	3,800	Erie	29½	29¾	29½	29½	...
47⅞	48	5,200	Erie 1st pf	47½	48⅝	47⅜	47⅜	— ⅛
37	37½	200	Erie 2d pf	37½	37½	37	37	—2
41	41	100	Federal M. & S. pf	44	44	44	44	—2
170¼	170¾	700	General Electric	170½	171	170½	170¾	— ½
255	257	1,300	General Motors	259	261½	255½	255½	—7½
113	116	600	General Motors pf	113	114	113	114	+ ⅞
62	62¾	3,500	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	62⅝	62¾	61¼	62	+ ¼
118½	119	400	Great Northern pf	118½	118½	118½	118½	+ ¼
40½	40⅞	3,100	G. N. certs. ore prop	41	41	40¼	40⅝	— ⅛
63½	64¼	700	Guggenheim Explor	64¼	64¼	63¾	64	— ¼
34½	34¾	2,100	Inspiration Copper	34¾	34¾	34¼	34¼	— ½
20⅜	20⅝	1,100	International Nickel	20⅜	20⅞	20¼	20⅝	+ ⅛
74	74½	200	Interboro Consol. pf	74⅜	74½	74	74½	+1
18	20	200	Int. Agricultural	19	19	19	19	— ¼
105	108¾	100	Int. Harvester, N.J.	105	105	105	105	—1
9¾	10	100	Int. Paper	10	10	10	10	— ⅛
58½	59	100	Kan. City South. pf	58¼	58½	58	58½	—1
67⅛	68	750	Lackawanna Steel	67¾	68	67¼	67¾	— ⅝
102	103	100	Laclede Gas	103	103	103	103	...
142⅜	143	526	Lehigh Valley	143	143	142½	142⅝	— ¼
23¼	24¼	100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼	—1
		100	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf	60	60	60	60	...
42¼	43	500	Maxwell Motors	42¾	43	42¾	42¾	— ½
87	88	300	Max'l Motors 1st pf	87½	88	87	87	—1
83⅜	84	4,000	Mexican Petroleum	84½	84¾	83⅜	83½	—1½
26½	26⅝	800	Miami Copper	26⅝	26⅝	26½	26½	— ⅛
6¾	7½	800	Mo., Kan. & Texas	6½	7	6⅝	7	+ ¼
14	14¾	500	Mo. K. & T. pf	13⅝	14¾	13⅝	14¾	+1½
56	56¼	200	Montana Power	55¼	56¼	55¼	56	— ½
119	120	100	Nat. Bis. Co. pf	122½	122½	122½	122½	...
24⅜	25	900	Nat. En. & St. Co	25½	25½	24½	24⅞	—1⅛
63½	64	800	National Lead Co	63¾	63¾	63¼	63½	— ½
142	144	100	N. Y. Air Brake	143	143	143	143	—3
92¾	92¾	1,700	N. Y. Central	92¾	92¾	91¾	92¼	— ⅜
66¾	67	900	N. Y. N. H. & H.	66¾	67	66¼	67	...
26	27½	200	N. Y., Ont. & West	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	— ⅝
108¾	109¼	200	Norfolk & Western	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	— ½
71½	73¾	200	North American	71½	71½	71½	71½	— ½
107	107½	125	Northern Pacific	107	107	107	107	— ½
30	30¾	900	Pacific Mail	30¼	30¾	30¼	30¾	— ⅛
109½	109¾	800	Penna. Railroad	109¾	109¾	109½	109½	— ¼
86	87	400	Philadelphia Co	87	87	86	86⅞	— ⅞
32¼	33	1,100	Pittsburgh Coal	32½	32½	32¼	32¾	—1
100	101	200	Pitts. Coal pf	100½	100½	100½	100½	—1
60¼	60¾	2,900	Pressed Steel Car	60	60½	60	60	—1
37½	38½	100	P. R'y. Steel Spring	38	38	38	38	— ⅛
22	22¼	1,300	Ray Cons. Copper	22	22	22	22	— ⅛
149½	149⅝	5,100	Reading	149½	149¾	148¼	149½	...
82½	85	100	Reading 2d pf	83	83	83	83	...
42¼	42¾	2,200	Rep. Iron & Steel	42½	42¾	42¼	42¼	— ⅝
5	5½	600	Rumely, (M.), Co	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	...
8¼	8¾	500	Rumely (M.), Co. pf	8¼	8¾	8¼	8¾	...
5¾	8	29	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	...
14½	14⅝	100	Seaboard Air Line	14⅛	14⅞	14⅛	14⅜	— ⅛
33⅜	34	400	Seaboard A. L. pf	33⅞	33½	33¾	33¾	...
154	155	400	Sears, R'buck & Co.	154	154	154	154	— ⅞
88¼	88¾	100	Sloss-Sheff. Steel	88¼	88¾	88¼	88¾	— ⅛
16	16¼	1,000	Southern Railway	16¼	16⅝	16	16	— ⅞
115	115½	7,100	Studebaker Co	113⅝	115⅝	113½	115	—1
55¼	55½	5,400	Tennessee Copper	56⅜	56⅞	54½	55¼	—1
151½	152	400	Texas Co	152½	152½	152	152	—1
57⅜	58	5,760	Third Avenue	58½	57¾	56	57¾	+1⅛
80	82	100	Tolopah & Typewr'r.	80	80	80	80	...
27	28	100	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	27½	27½	27½	27½	...
129¾	129¼	2,600	Union Pacific	129¼	129¼	128¾	129¼	...
80¾	80¼	100	Union Pacific pf	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼	— ¼
48	48¼	100	Unit. Cigar Mfrs.	48¼	48¼	48¼	48¼	+ ¼
22¾	22⅞	1,000	Unit. Drug, Invest.	23	23	22¾	22¾	— ¼
37½	38	100	Unl. Rwys. Inv. pf	37½	37½	37½	37½	— ½
20	21¼	100	U. S. C. I. P. & Fy	21	21	21	21	...
75¼	75½	1,600	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	75	75⅝	74⅞	75⅝	+ ⅝
4¼	50	1,400	U. S. Rubber	49¼	49¼	49	49⅜	— ⅛
74	74¼	44,800	U. S. Steel	74⅜	74⅝	73⅝	74¼	— ½
113¼	113⅜	300	U. S. Steel pf	113¼	113¼	113¼	113⅛	— ⅛
66	66¼	2,200	Utah Copper	65⅞	66¼	65¾	66¼	+ ⅜
105¾	106	200	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	105	105¾	105	105¾	— ½
75⅞	76¼	600	West. Union Tel	76⅜	76⅜	75¾	75⅞	— ⅛
114	114½	11,300	Westing. E. & M	114½	116	113¾	114¾	— ⅞
134	138	100	Westinghouse 1st pf	135	135	135	135	...
187¾	188	600	Willys-Overland	186	188	185	188	—2½

*Cents per share.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Traction	326	330
American Light & Traction pf	108½	110
Adirondack Electric Power	14	16
Adirondack Electric Power pf	49	53
*American Gas & Electric	104	107
*American Gas & Electric pf	48	50
American Power & Light	58	61
American Power & Light pf	79½	82
American Public Utilities	30	35
American Public Utilities pf	64	66
American Waterworks & Electric	5	8
A. W. W. & E. participating pf	15	18
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf	53	60
Atlantic Pow. & L. 7% cum. pf	92	95
Cities Service	46	50
Cities Service pf	54	57
Colorado Power	17	19
Colorado Power pf	93	97
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	50½	52½
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf	78	80
Consumers Power 5s, 1929	90	91
Consumers Power pf., Mo.	90	94
Dayton Power & Light	80	85
Dayton Power & Light pf	85	90
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	91½	94½
Electric Bond & Share pf	96	97
Electric Bond & Share pf	99	100
Empire District Electric 5s	73	78
Empire District Electric pf	60	70
Federal Light & Traction	14	16
Federal Light & Traction pf	52	60
Gas & Electric Securities	50	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf	50	70
General Western Power 5s, 1946	83½	86
Lincoln Gas & Electric	10	20
Northern Ontario Light & Power	10	13
Nor. Ontario Light & Power pf	47	52
Northern States Power	29	30
Northern States Power pf	86	87
Ozark Power & Water	15	20
Pacific Gas & Electric	43	48¾
Pacific Gas & Electric pf	83½	86
Republic Ry. & Light Co	11	14
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf	52	57
Southern California Edison	73	73
Southern California Edison pf	94	97
*Standard Gas & Electric	6	7
*Standard Gas & Electric pf	29½	30½
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	4½	6½
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf	20	25
United Light & Rys	35	40
United Light & Rys. 1st pf	67½	69
Utah Securities	14	14½
Western Power	14	15
Western Power pf	47	50

*Par value, $50.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	110	111	110	111
American Cigar pf	98	100	98	100
Am. Mach. & Fdry.	85	90	85	90
Conley Foil	320	350	320	350
J. S. Young	170	175	170	175
J. S. Young pf	107	110	107	110
MacAndrews & F.	150	160	135	163
MacAndrews & F. pf.	98	101	98	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	182	187	182	192
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	395	405	395	405
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	120	122	119½	121

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 207,416 shares of stocks and $3,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 18,830; oils, 756, and mining, 187,830. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
400	‡Can. C. & F.	101	101	99	101
400	‡C. C. & F. pf.	115	115	114	114
1,200	‡Car. Li & P.	8⅝	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝
300	‡Cramp Ship.	81	81	80	81
250	Driggs-Seaby	110	111	110	111
8,300	Sub. B., w. i.	50	50⅝	49½	50
35	Emerson Phon.	13	13	13	13
60	‡Hendee Mfg.	35	35	34½	34½
1,000	‡Inter. Mer. M.	3⅛	3⅛	3¼	3⅜
8,000	‡Int. M. M. pf	13¼	13¼	12½	12⅝
10	‡Inter. M. M., new, w. i.	50	50	50	50
10	‡Inter. M. M., n. w. i., pf.	64	64	64	64
20	‡Inter. Motors	27	27	27	27
135	‡Int. Nickel	190	190	187	187
105	K. Bronze pf.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
10	Kelly Sp. Tire	206	206	206	206
450	‡Lake Torp. Bt.	13⅞	*14⅝	13⅞	14
125	‡Lake Torp. Bt. 1st pf.	16	16	15	16
1,000	Marconi of A.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞
10	N. Y. Transp.	17	17	17	17
100	‡Pyrene Mfg.	13½	13½	13½	13½
200	Corp. R. & H.	6	6	5⅞	5⅞
200	M. Rumely, w. i.	22	22½	22	22½
50	‡Stand. Mot.	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
10	St. Co. of Can.	32	32	32	32
100	Sterling Gum	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
300	‡St. J. Lead	12½	12⅝	12½	12⅝
100	T. Film ctfs	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
200	U. C. S., new	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
100	U. Profit Shar.	2	2	2	2
200	U. S. L. & H. Corp.	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
1	Borne-Scrym	290	290	290	..
3	Illinois P. L.	158	158	158	..
150	Inter. Petrol	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
100	Midwest Ref.	37	37	37	..
80	Ohio Oil	155	154	154	— 1
40	Prairie O. & G.	410	407	410	+ 6
177	Prairie P. L.	180	178½	179	..
5	St. O. of Cal.	307	307	307	— 1
25	St. O. of N. J.	449	448	448	..
175	St. O. of N.	191	188	191	..

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,500	‡Alas. Juneau	12¾	12¾	11⅞	11⅞
1,500	‡Alta-Con. M.	35	35	35	35
27,800	‡‡Am. Comdr.	13	13¼	12	12¾
600	‡‡Atlanta	26½	26½	26¼	26½
800	Big L. Dev.	3	3	3	3¼
1,000	‡‡Booth	42	42	42	42
1,500	Braden Cop.	8¼	8¼	8	8
200	‡Chile Cop.	18	18	18	18
2,000	‡‡Emma Cop.	34	35	34	35
700	Goldfield Con.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
700	‡‡Goldfield M.	17	18	17	18
1,400	‡Iron Blossom	69	69	66	68
2,500	Jumbo Ext.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
10,000	Ken. Cop.	55	55	52½	53⅜
8,950	‡‡Kewanas	24	23½	23½	23½
800	Magma Cop.	15½	15½	15¼	15⅜
1,600	McIntyre	47¼	47½	47¼

NEWS OF THE CORPORATIONS AND THE BANKS

$14,500,000 GAIN IN CASH RESERVE

Federal Board Also Increases Gold Reserve by $13,600,000 —Decrease in Acceptances.

LOSS IN CITY WARRANTS

Decrease of $303,000 in This Class of Paper Held—Increase of $15,700,000 in Government Deposits.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The Federal Reserve Board's weekly statement sows a gain in total cash reserve of $14,500,000 and a gain in gold reserve of $13,600,000, notwithstanding the $4,000,000 in gold which was deposited by the banks with the Federal Reserve agents to reduce their liability on account of Federal reserve notes outstanding. The gain in total gold reserve is largely due to the fact that $14,000,000 of Governmetn funds were placed to the credit of the three Southern banks in the gold settlement fund.

A gain of $423,000 in commercial paper and a decrease of $121,000 in bankers' acceptances is reported by the banks. Of the total amount of bills discounted and bought, held by the banks, 70.1 per cent. is reported as commercial paper rediscounted for member banks and 29.9 per cent. as bankers' acceptances purchased. Of the combined amount of commercial and bank paper held 11.0 per cent. is reported as maturing within ten days as compared with 11.5 for the previous week, 38.9 per cent. is reported as maturing within thirty days and 77.1 per cent. within sixty days. The amount of paper maturing after ninety days is reported at 2.9 per cent.

The increase of $9,000 in the amount of United States bonds held is due to a purchase of a like amount by the Chicago bank. The amount of municipal warrants held shows a decrease of $303,000 as compared with the week before, the Boston, New York, Cleveland and Minneapolis banks reporting the principal reductions in the amount of this class of paper held.

Government deposits are reported by the Federal Reserve banks this week for the first time. The increase of $15,700,000 in total deposits held is largely due to the fact that $15,000,000 of this class of deposits has been made with the Richmond, Atlanta, and Dallas banks in equal amounts of $5,000,000 each.

Federal Reserve agents report a total of $11,980,000 of Federal Reserve notes issued to the banks, against which they hold $89,400,000 of gold and $20,-700,000 of paper. A total of $5,300,000 of additional Federal Reserve notes was issued to the banks during the week, all of the banks except Philadelphia, Chicago, Minneapolis and San Francisco reporting additional issues.

A tabulated statement follows:

RESOURCES.

Gold coin and certificates in vault	$212,130,000
Gold settlement fund	68,690,000
Gold redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer	1,187,000
Total gold reserve	282,007,000
Legal-tender notes, silver, &c.	20,235,000
Total reserve	302,242,000
Bills discounted and bought—	
Maturities within 10 days	4,734,000
Maturities within 30 days	12,985,000
Maturities within 60 days	16,532,000
Maturities within 90 days	8,852,000
Maturities over 90 days	1,235,000
Total	$43,258,000
INVESTMENTS.	
U. S. bonds	$8,852,000
Municipal warrants	23,710,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	13,375,000
Due from Fed. Reserve banks, net	8,142,000
All other resources	3,841,000
Total resources	$403,420,000
LIABILITIES.	
Capital paid in	$54,772,000
Reserve deposits, net	328,053,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	17,527,000
All other liabilities	3,068,000
Total	$403,420,000

Gold reserve against net liabilities, 83.6 per cent.

Cash reserve against net liabilities, 89.8 per cent.

Cash reserve against liabilities after setting aside 40 per cent. gold reserve against net amount of Federal Reserve notes in circulation, 92.3 per cent.

A statement by districts follows:

FIRST DISTRICT. (BOSTON.)

Total gold reserve	$16,329,000
Total reserve	16,580,000
Bills discounted and bought	2,722,000
Reserve deposits, net	18,979,000

SECOND DISTRICT. (NEW YORK.)

Total gold reserve	$126,982,000
Total reserve	139,039,000
Bills discounted and bought	5,877,000
Reserve deposits, net	147,506,000

THIRD DISTRICT. (PHILADELPHIA.)

Total gold reserve	$12,453,000
Total reserve	15,019,000
Bills discounted and bought	2,290,000
Reserve deposits, net	17,875,000

FOURTH DISTRICT. (CLEVELAND.)

Total reserve gold	$16,878,000
Total reserve	17,348,000
Bills discounted and bought	1,057,000
Reserve deposits, net	17,153,000

FIFTH DISTRICT. (RICHMOND.)

Total gold reserve	$13,421,000
Total reserve	13,515,000
Bills discounted and bought	8,606,000
Reserve deposits, net	12,478,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	6,927,000

SIXTH DISTRICT. (ATLANTA.)

Total gold reserve	$9,825,000
Total reserve	10,202,000
Bills discounted and bought	5,315,000
Reserve deposits, net	10,227,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	3,150,000

SEVENTH DISTRICT. (CHICAGO.)

Total gold reserve	$39,294,000
Total reserve	41,351,000
Bills discounted and bought	2,368,000
Reserve deposits, net	49,122,000

EIGHTH DISTRICT. (ST. LOUIS.)

Total gold reserve	$10,550,000
Total reserve	10,894,000
Bills discounted and bought	1,648,000
Reserve deposits, net	13,188,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	163,000

NINTH DISTRICT. (MINNEAPOLIS.)

Total gold reserve	$7,054,000
Total reserve	7,059,000
Bills discounted and bought	2,115,000
Reserve deposits, net	8,877,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	115,000

TENTH DISTRICT. (KANSAS CITY.)

Total gold reserve	$8,711,000
Total reserve	9,154,000
Bills discounted and bought	2,096,000
Reserve deposits, net	9,745,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	911,000

ELEVENTH DISTRICT. (DALLAS.)

Total gold reserve	$12,021,000
Total reserve	12,461,000
Bills discounted and bought	7,126,000
Reserve deposits, net	10,667,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	6,261,000

TWELFTH DISTRICT. (SAN FRANCISCO.)

Total gold reserve	$8,507,000
Total reserve	8,514,000
Bills discounted and bought	2,029,000
Reserve deposits, net	12,236,000

A statement of Federal Reserve agents' accounts Sept. 10, 1915, as to New York follows:

Federal Reserve notes received from the Controller	$58,800,000
Amount of Federal Reserve notes chargeable to Federal Reserve agent	58,800,000
Federal Reserve notes in hands of agent at close of business Friday, Sept. 10, 1915	1,980,000
Federal Reserve notes issued to Federal Reserve banks, less notes returned to agent for redemption and cancellation	56,820,000
Held as collateral Reserve against issue, deduction of liabilities on outstanding notes—	
Gold coin and certificates	$56,550,000
Commercial paper	270,000
Total	56,820,000
Amount of commercial paper turned over to Federal Reserve agent	270,000

STATEMENT OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE
For Week Ended Saturday, Sept. 11, 1915.

AVERAGE FIGURES

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS. MEMBERS OF FEDERAL RES. BANK.	Loans, Disc's, Investm'ts, &c.	Gold.	Legal Tenders.	Silver.	*National Banknotes.	Reserve with Legal Depositaries.	Net Demand Deposits.	Net Time Deposits.	Nat. Bank Circulation.
Bank of N. Y., N.B.A.	$34,419,000	$2,357,000	$765,000	$522,000	$2,000	$2,389,000	$31,437,000	$1,230,000	$800,000
Merchants' National	29,253,000	2,003,000	393,000	1,149,000	21,000	2,105,000	28,964,000	.....	1,947,000
Mech. & Metals Nat.	108,263,000	15,606,000	6,510,000	4,186,000	127,000	8,855,000	119,148,000	4,923,000	4,958,000
National Cit	260,828,000	112,957,000	8,405,000	3,907,000	469,000	27,344,000	344,465,000	1,097,000	2,928,000
Chemical National	34,100,000	2,408,000	483,000	1,025,000	46,000	3,197,000	29,684,000	150,000	450,000
Atlantic National	10,488,000	769,000	129,000	332,000	19,000	1,086,000	10,526,000	17,000	384,000
Nat. Butch. & Drovers	1,929,000	49,000	33,000	70,000	3,000	108,000	1,421,000	34,000	50,000
American Exch. Nat.	79,592,000	5,975,000	1,255,000	1,901,000	112,000	6,678,000	79,269,000	1,722,000	4,754,000
Nat. Bank of Com.	200,423,000	19,602,000	5,160,000	1,344,000	499,000	16,534,000	197,844,000	125,000	3,443,000
Chat. & Phenix Nat.	29,788,000	2,177,000	313,000	759,000	200,000	2,186,000	29,313,000	1,822,000	1,189,000
Hanover National	109,672,000	21,006,000	1,873,000	3,722,000	73,000	9,266,000	126,904,000	.....	305,000
Citizens' Central Nat.	26,169,000	1,293,000	105,000	978,000	51,000	1,940,000	22,502,000	1,414,000	1,640,000
Market & Fulton Nat.	9,316,000	950,000	674,000	862,000	85,000	929,000	9,773,000	.....	85,000
Import. & Trad. Nat.	31,801,000	1,493,000	1,012,000	1,113,000	202,000	2,183,000	28,548,000	.....	50,000
National Park	125,773,000	7,709,000	3,404,000	4,400,000	168,000	9,355,000	126,147,000	641,000	3,580,000
East River National	2,191,000	86,000	38,000	125,000	7,000	192,000	1,916,000	.....	50,000
Second National	15,524,000	778,000	301,000	774,000	61,000	937,000	12,738,000	.....	672,000
First National	114,712,000	22,943,000	583,000	2,195,000	49,000	11,026,000	113,647,000	125,000	4,848,000
Irving National	56,575,000	7,205,000	1,847,000	2,632,000	21,000	4,672,000	64,174,000	155,000	740,000
N. Y. County Nat.	9,701,000	443,000	69,000	324,000	127,000	684,000	9,470,000	.....	200,000
Chase National	142,286,000	32,077,000	5,983,000	3,540,000	83,000	13,695,000	181,666,000	1,000,000	450,000
Lincoln National	16,192,000	1,631,000	1,488,000	271,000	62,000	1,781,000	17,889,000	.....	887,000
Garfield National	8,698,000	994,000	351,000	472,000	64,000	839,000	8,995,000	.....	350,000
Fifth National	4,578,000	150,000	107,000	269,000	4,000	323,000	4,530,000	86,000	248,000
Seaboard National	31,771,000	3,456,000	887,000	1,677,000	46,000	3,135,000	37,113,000	100,000	405,000
Liberty National	39,267,000	2,584,000	1,932,000	4,043,000	32,000	3,532,000	44,478,000	2,386,000	500,000
Coal & Iron National	7,891,000	576,000	171,000	214,000	32,000	722,000	8,051,000	.....	398,000
Union Exch. National	9,966,000	184,000	242,000	404,000	17,000	778,000	9,292,000	38,000	400,000
Nassau Nat., Brooklyn	3,006,000	330,000	80,000	496,000	26,000	431,000	3,333,000	.....	267,000
Broadway Trust	16,433,000	1,427,000	108,000	490,000	198,000	1,267,000	17,374,000	144,000	.....
STATE BANKS NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.									
Bank of the Man. Co.	39,960,000	11,187,000	1,339,000	1,343,000	123,000	.....	47,560,000	.....	.....
Bank of America	30,968,000	3,602,000	1,919,000	611,000	72,000	.....	29,512,000	.....	.....
Greenwich	10,629,000	1,201,000	202,000	434,000	220,000	571,000	11,502,000	31,000	.....
Pacific	4,885,000	431,000	624,000	85,000	182,000	.....	4,677,000	.....	.....
People's	3,330,000	149,000	84,000	103,000	12,000	137,000	2,282,000	4,000	.....
Metropolitan	12,317,000	885,000	384,000	587,000	45,000	.....	10,331,000	.....	.....
Corn Exchange	80,270,000	8,401,000	3,415,000	3,098,000	1,330,000	4,000,000	92,632,000	.....	.....
Bowery	3,356,000	307,000	29,000	60,000	50,000	181,000	3,012,000	.....	.....
German-American	4,787,000	481,000	151,000	85,000	10,000	200,000	4,461,000	.....	.....
Fifth Avenue	14,795,000	2,265,000	1,312,000	870,000	37,000	.....	16,588,000	.....	.....
German Exchange	3,682,000	445,000	56,000	88,000	82,000	197,000	3,478,000	.....	.....
Germania	5,730,000	757,000	144,000	209,000	124,000	252,000	5,979,000	.....	.....
Bank of the Metropolis	13,481,000	906,000	475,000	595,000	72,000	.....	12,638,000	.....	.....
West Side	4,583,000	285,000	236,000	97,000	34,000	271,000	4,485,000	.....	.....
N. Y. Produce Exch.	11,679,000	2,361,000	670,000	629,000	135,000	.....	13,580,000	.....	.....
State	19,373,000	1,352,000	283,000	565,000	422,000	1,177,000	21,206,000	27,000	.....
Century	18,527,000	889,000	208,000	522,000	378,000	880,000	14,662,000	4,753,000	.....
TRUST COMPANIES NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.									
Brooklyn Trust	31,860,000	1,644,000	287,000	274,000	129,000	1,168,000	23,371,000	6,991,000	.....
Bankers Trust	153,301,000	15,218,000	115,000	120,000	19,000	7,695,000	153,925,000	28,746,000	.....
U. S. Mtg. & Trust	49,870,000	3,227,000	45,000	127,000	161,000	1,742,000	35,039,000	13,798,000	.....
Astor Trust	23,647,000	1,610,000	13,000	115,000	81,000	858,000	18,134,000	5,614,000	.....
Title Guar. & Trust	37,061,000	1,996,000	134,000	123,000	157,000	1,134,000	22,682,000	580,000	.....
Guaranty Trust	214,788,000	16,812,000	9,098,000	13,128,000	438,000	.....	181,921,000	27,983,000	.....
Fidelity Trust	8,652,000	603,000	48,000	104,000	25,000	367,000	7,365,000	126,000	.....
Lawyers Title & Trust	21,373,000	1,188,000	249,000	53,000	37,000	710,000	14,208,000	333,000	.....
Columbia Trust	66,530,000	4,157,000	152,000	527,000	214,000	2,468,000	49,368,000	15,348,000	.....
People's Trust	19,987,000	1,081,000	87,000	227,000	138,000	787,000	15,745,000	1,133,000	.....
New York Trust	52,864,000	3,077,000	1,330,000	163,000	12,000	1,894,000	37,793,000	7,437,000	.....
Franklin Trust	17,218,000	1,061,000	59,000	137,000	59,000	652,000	13,038,000	3,979,000	.....
Lincoln Trust	10,740,000	965,000	61,000	205,000	32,000	484,000	9,683,000	1,016,000	.....
Metropolitan Trust	45,829,000	2,187,000	959,000	216,000	342,000	1,842,000	36,841,000	6,154,000	.....
Mem. Fed. Res. Bank.	$1,606,607,000	$270,870,000	$44,504,000	$44,256,000	†$2,917,000	$138,108,000	$1,755,643,000	$16,720,000	$36,978,000
State banks, not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	281,358,000	36,144,000	11,711,000	10,262,000	3,329,000	7,866,000	298,604,000	4,845,000	.....
Trust cos., not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	778,720,000	54,526,000	12,617,000	15,459,000	1,894,000	21,812,000	619,135,000	119,228,000	.....
Agg., 61 members	$2,666,685,000	$361,540,000	$68,832,000	$69,977,000	$8,140,000	$167,786,000	$2,673,382,000	$140,802,000	$36,978,000
Change	+12,094,000	+10,938,000	—1,738,000	—2,889,000	+337,000	—5,890,000	+666,000	—1,379,000	—10,000

ACTUAL CONDITION

Mem. Fed. Res. Bank.	$1,619,998,000	$277,513,000	$44,187,000	$45,796,000	†$2,826,000	$139,594,000	$1,778,945,000	$16,559,000	$36,978,000
State banks, not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	281,375,000	36,671,000	10,202,000	9,189,000	3,374,000	7,801,000	296,057,000	4,846,000	.....
Trust cos., not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	778,587,000	59,560,000	14,701,000	19,077,000	1,887,000	21,835,000	620,238,000	118,413,000	.....
Agg., 61 members	$2,679,960,000	$373,744,000	$69,090,000	$74,062,000	$8,187,000	$169,330,000	$2,695,240,000	$139,818,000	$36,978,000
Change	+25,420,000	+20,806,000	—1,275,000	—143,000	+881,000	—761,000	+22,944,000	—2,549,000	—27,000

*Counted as reserve by State institutions, but not by national banks.
†National banknotes not counted as reserve.

RESERVE POSITION

Average Figures

	Cash Res. in Vault.	Res. in Depositaries.
Members Federal Reserve Bank	$359,620,000	$138,108,000
State banks, not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	61,446,000	7,866,000
Trust cos., not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	84,496,000	21,812,000
Total	$505,572,000	$167,786,000

Reserve required on:	Excess.	Change.
Net demand deposits	$316,015,740	
Net time deposits	836,450	
Net demand and time dep.	$316,852,190	$180,885,810 — $9,155,580
Net demand deposits	53,748,720	15,563,280 — 1,523,060
Net demand deposits	92,870,250	13,437,750 + 11,046,350
Total net deposits	$463,471,160	$209,886,840 + $367,916

Actual Figures

Net demand deposits	$320,210,100		
Net time deposits	827,960		
Net demand and time dep.	$321,038,060	$186,051,950	— $5,408,190
Net demand deposits	53,290,260	12,946,740	— 2,605,980
Net demand deposits	93,035,700	24,124,300	+ 22,028,230
Total net deposits	$467,864,010	$224,122,990	+$15,012,080

SUPPLEMENTARY BANK AND TRUST COMPANIES' FIGURES
For the Week Ended with Opening of Business Saturday, Sept. 11, 1915.

Institutions Clearing Through Members

Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Gold.	Oth. Cash Including Bk. Notes.	Res. Dep. N. Y. & Elsewhere	With Oth. Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.						
Colonial	$7,279,000	$458,600	$675,400	$689,400	$871,300	$8,598,600
Nat. Pk. Nat	2,248,200	113,100	91,900	1,270,100	187,800	4,424,700
Columbia	6,867,000	544,000	803,000	609,000	13,000	7,680,000
Fidelity	1,068,600	101,500	41,400	370,200	.....	1,438,400
Mutual	4,009,000	551,000	223,000	1,994,000	25,000	6,741,000
Nat. Nth.	3,229,000	145,000	247,000	730,000	77,000	3,146,000
Sherman	2,357,600	87,000	106,500	200,000	217,700	2,521,500
23d Ward	1,827,800	58,200	207,100	379,500	25,700	2,453,000
Wash. Hgts.	1,694,000	146,000	57,000	174,000	.....	1,606,000
Yorkville	4,969,100	898,400	358,000	1,320,600	21,200	6,774,400
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.						
First Nat.	4,762,000	105,000	180,000	890,000	72,000	4,982,000
Mechanics'	14,298,900	929,000	1,034,700	3,648,100	114,100	21,502,700
North Side	2,096,578	231,178	137,159	836,677	6,791	3,951,212
Nat. City	4,837,000	161,000	209,000	790,000	731,000	6,218,000
JERSEY CITY, N. J.						
First Nat.	4,550,000	202,000	446,000	3,264,000	619,000	8,811,000
Hudson Co.	3,828,788	84,091	152,397	891,933	134,941	3,775,068
HOBOKEN, N. J.						
First Nat.	5,156,900	150,700	81,400	692,700	54,700	5,231,300
Second Nat.	3,466,182	58,591	130,013	574,185	82,000	4,514,644

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

Trust Co.	Loans.	Cash.	Reserve Dep. N. Y. and Elsewhere.	Dep. with Other Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.					
Hamilton	$8,657,000	$512,000	$1,680,000	.....	$7,507,000
BAYONNE, N. J.					
Mechanics'	4,031,843	236,879	557,786	$208,744	4,788,713

Institutions Not in the Clearing House

Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Gold.	Oth. Cash Including Bk. Notes.	Res. Dep. N. Y. & Elsewhere	With Oth. Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.						
Bk. of Euro.	$1,674,100	$138,500	$61,200	$207,800	$24,700	$2,178,600
B'way Cent.	722,000	46,100	48,700	85,800	27,800	810,600
Bronx Boro.	1,641,430	36,247	96,868	74,614	28,203	1,938,558
Bryant Park	1,290,900	100,100	77,500	206,700	.....	1,354,300
Chel. Exch.	2,588,000	180,000	179,000	243,000	.....	3,120,000
Gotham Nat	2,466,300	340,000	.....	252,300	280,700	3,146,500
Harriman N.	14,329,000	1,370,000	221,000	.....	1,286,800	19,264,200
Inter. Bank.	2,479,800	259,800	28,500	454,000	26,800	2,636,800
Public	8,854,800	840,200	361,000	826,700	515,600	9,384,300
W'chester Av	874,700	35,800	100,700	4,600	922,000	
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.						
Bk. of C. I.	820,700	70,000	73,200	103,800	.....	981,900
Bk. Fl'bush.	900,000	45,000	55,700	135,200	.....	1,039,500
Homestead	648,700	44,800	40,600	161,500	.....	718,000
Montauk	570,100	46,400	24,600	33,000	.....	633,000
Peoples Nat.	1,273,340	17,635	.....	133,618	57,540	1,870,194

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

Trust Co.	Loans.	Cash.	Reserve Dep. N. Y. and Elsewhere.	Dep. with Other Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.					
Empire	$19,785,500	$1,556,100	$2,197,500	$1,835,800	$30,118,800
Central	101,631,462	11,008,370	32,922,941	1,389,441	128,999,766
Equitable	71,758,000	8,459,300	23,819,000	8,196,000	106,335,000
Farm. Loan	94,092,900	8,997,300	22,909,200	20,572,000	145,299,800
Fulton	8,034,900	694,000	1,992,300	.....	9,648,700
Hudson	3,389,900	218,800	1,283,900	196,700	4,170,500
N. Y. L. Ins.	36,289,100	2,907,000	1,653,100	.....	33,116,700
Transatlantic	2,994,300	72,500	840,400	248,500	3,859,600
United States	70,823,900	4,500,000	10,379,700	.....	69,872,500
Union	60,825,931	6,296,520	14,332,896	468,612	76,046,713
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.					
Kings County	17,818,601	1,857,436	3,073,118	.....	19,685,867
Manuf'urers'	9,051,400	889,600	1,833,200	.....	11,535,500
QUEENS BOROUGH.					
Queens Co.	2,152,600	171,800	208,000	43,800	2,226,800

AGGREGATE NET DEPOSITS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

The following Clearing House trust companies have reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES their aggregate average net deposits which include items exempted from reserve requirements, which items are not included in the "Net Deposits" reported to the Clearing House under its rules:

Trust Co.	Deposits.	Trust Co.	Deposits.
Astor	$27,092,300	Lincoln	$11,996,500
Bankers	209,558,000	Metropolitan	45,925,200
Broadway	20,430,700	New York	54,538,800
Brooklyn	34,285,000	Peoples	21,079,600
Columbia	9,744,400	Title Guarantee	33,543,400
Fidelity	9,973,000	United States Mortgage	66,198,000
Franklin	20,114,000	Total	$850,938,332
Guaranty	310,392,000	Change	—7,932,341
Lawyers Title Insurance	16,938,400		

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT

Federal Reserve Bank of New York at the Close of Business Sept. 10, 1915.

RESOURCES.

Gold coin and gold certificates:		
Gold settlement fund	$13,369,000.00	
Gold in vault	113,613,007.50	
Total gold reserve		$126,982,007.50
Legal tender notes, silver certificates and subsidiary coin		12,657,268.10
Total reserve		$139,639,275.60
Bills discounted and bought:		
Commercial paper	$531,862.61	
Bank acceptances	5,345,695.38	
Total		5,877,557.99
Investments:		
Municipal warrants		9,102,941.50
Federal Reserve notes (net)		8,656,125.00
All other resources		346,052.22
Total resources		$163,621,952.31

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid in	$10,981,950.00
Reserve deposits (net)	147,505,775.85
Due to other Federal Reserve Banks (net)	2,270,293.36
All other liabilities	2,863,933.10
Total liabilities	$163,621,952.31

Federal Reserve notes outstanding, $56,820,000; against which there is deposited with Federal Reserve agent, commercial paper, $270,000; gold and lawful money, $56,550,000.

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS, DAILY AVERAGE.

	Change.
Loans, &c	$2,666,685,000 +$12,094,000
*Reserve in own vaults, (a)	505,572,000 + 6,695,000
*Reserve in Federal Reserve Bank	138,108,000 — 969,000
*Reserve in other depositaries	29,678,000 — 4,921,000
Net demand dep'ts	2,673,382,000 + 666,000
Net time deposits	140,802,000 — 1,379,000
Circulation	36,978,000 — 10,000

(a) Of which $431,517,000 is specie.
*Aggregate reserve, $673,358,000; excess reserve, $209,898,840; increase, $367,910.

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS, ACTUAL CONDITION.

Loans, &c	$2,679,960,000	+$25,420,000
*Reserve in own vaults, (b)	522,157,000	+ 19,920,000
*Reserve in Federal Reserve Bank	139,594,000	+ 1,154,000
*Reserve in other depositaries	29,736,000	— 1,915,000
Net demand dep'ts	2,695,240,000	+ 22,944,000
Net time deposits	139,818,000	— 2,549,000
Circulation	36,978,000	— 27,000

(b) Of which $447,806,000 is specie.
*Aggregate reserve, $691,487,000; excess reserve, $224,122,990; increase, $15,012,080.

STATE BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES IN GREATER NEW YORK NOT INCLUDED IN CLEARING HOUSE.

Loans, &c	$588,401,300	—$1,048,800
Specie	49,870,900	— 294,900
Legal tenders	8,645,500	+ 200,500
Total deposits	757,230,200	+ 1,189,400

Total deposits, eliminating amounts due from reserve depositaries and from other banks and trust companies in New York City | 608,527,700 | + 857,700

RESERVE—STATE BANKS.

Cash in vault	$10,354,000	P.C. 11.12
Deposits in banks and trust companies	15,984,600	17.17
Total	$26,338,600	28.29

RESERVE—TRUST COMPANIES.

Cash in vault	$47,982,400	9.32
Deposits in banks and trust companies	128,326,200	24.57
Total	$174,288,600	33.89

Aggregate reserve on deposits, $200,627,200; increase, $221,800; per cent. of legal reserve, 33.

SUMMARY OF WEEKLY STATEMENT OF STATE BANKS IN GREATER NEW YORK.

		Change.
Loans and invs	$355,001,600	+$2,020,500
Gold	49,053,000	+ 1,273,800
Cur. and bank notes	22,744,300	— 1,925,100
Deposits	460,281,800	— 3,673,300
Reserve on deposits	106,745,800	253,600
Percentage of reserve, 27.9 per cent.		

SUMMARY OF WEEKLY STATEMENT OF TRUST COMPANIES IN GREATER NEW YORK.

Loans and invs	$1,282,073,100	—$8,128,300
Gold	102,023,700	— 3,508,800
Cur. and bank bills	32,821,200	+17,265,200
Deposits	1,603,814,300	— 7,658,400
Reserve on deposits	385,692,900	+16,389,100
Percentage of reserve, 30.9 per cent.		

WEEK'S BANK CLEARINGS.

New York City bank clearings last week, as reported by the Clearing House, and the clearings for the United States, as reported by The Financial Chronicle, compare as follows:

	In New York. 1915.	Total U. S. 1915.
Sept. 11	*$1,647,310,485	$2,796,133,849
Sept. 4	2,250,924,069	3,627,600,436
Aug. 28	1,820,373,912	3,043,905,045
Aug. 21	2,087,647,604	3,397,917,690
	1914.	1914.
Sept. 12	$856,624,092	$1,949,887,334
Sept. 5	1,083,407,986	2,334,805,051
Aug. 29	1,997,119,770	2,927,038,844
Aug. 22	985,193,532	2,188,041,416

*Five days.

CALL MONEY RATES.

	High.	Low.	Ruling.		High.	Low.	Ruling.
1915	2	1¾	1¾	1909	2½	2¼	2¾
1914	3	6	6	1908	2½	1	1¼
1913	3	2½	2¾	1907	6½	2	5
1912	5½	3	4½	1906	40	2	20
1911	2½	2¼	2½	1905	3½	2	2¾
1910	3	1¾	1¾	1904	1½	¾	1

RAILROAD MEN FEAR SCARCITY OF STEEL

Alarmed Over Activity in Trade and Are Hurrying Estimates on Their 1916 Requirements.

MILLS RUSHING WAR ORDERS

Plants Being Made Larger and More Men Put to Work — France Sends Over a Woman Buyer.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 11.—Scarcity of labor, predicted in these columns early in the year; plant extensions, which are of a rush character; and still higher prices are the features attracting the attention of steel and iron makers. Railroad managers are thoroughly alarmed over the enormous activity in the steel trade. From present indications it looks as if they may be unable to get any attention next year. It would not prove surprising if late comers would

VARIED PHASES OF THE COUNTRY'S BUSINESS LIFE

THE MERCHANT'S POINT OF VIEW

No check to the favorable business conditions hitherto noted occurred during the week just ended. What trend there was indicated further improvement. Crop prospects were a little better than before; the iron and steel mills were showing a larger output and increasing orders, and exports are still of a record-breaking character. Preparations in different mercantile lines, not only for the Fall and Winter but for next Spring and Summer, are based on a belief in a large amount of domestic buying to come. In the foreign field the purchases from this country are by no means confined to articles intended for war purposes, but a considerable increase is shown on goods for civilian uses. In connection with this, the Department of Commerce the other day noted the growth of the shipments to South America which in June—the latest month for which figures are available—showed a total of $26,210,000, as against $17,118,000 for the corresponding month in 1914. The exports included agricultural implements, coal, steel rails, wire, leather, boots and shoes, lard, naval stores, kerosene, and paper. A marked improvement is also noted with regard to shipments of domestic manufacture to European countries.

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The Position of Cotton.

An upward trend in the price of raw cotton which has been manifest on the exchanges seems to show that the staple is in a good position. No one believes that the crop now being gathered, together with what is left over from last year's, will go to waste or that much of it will be sacrificed. It will be a twelvemonth more before another crop is garnered, and, in the interim, plenty of uses will be found for what cotton is available. Should the war end before the Fall of 1916 the demand will be much greater than the supply. This the Germans apparently believe, judging from the formation of a large syndicate by them to purchase the article in quantity. They are said, indeed, to own a considerable quantity of last year's crop, and are awaiting a chance to ship it from this country. The takings of spinners since Aug. 1 have been far above the average, and a large demand is expected after the Winter from Russia and other countries. The price maintenance of the raw material has put more life into the dealings in cotton goods of different kinds, and has served to stiffen prices, although these are still comparatively low, all things considered. During the week the market for printcloths and convertibles has been strong and active, with prices rising above the low levels of the Summer. Advances in bleached goods have also come, but colored cottons are still moderate in price in view of the dyestuffs scarcity. In knit goods there is considerable activity, both in the domestic trade and on export orders, and this is particularly true as to the finer grades of hosiery. Mixtures of silk and cotton are selling well, and the same may be said of the fine and fancy cottons in general.

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Wool and Woolen Goods.

Auction sales of wool have been held during the week in London and Brisbane. The results so far have afforded no encouragement to those who believed that a lowering of prices was nearly due. It may be owing to this fact that American buyers did not show up to any extent among the purchasers. Contrary to expectation no announcement was formally made that a certain quantity of crossbred wool would be released from the embargo placed on this variety some months ago. But there seems to be an understanding that perhaps as much as 100,000 bales will be released for export to this country and to Great Britain's allies in the war. No one appears to be able to give any figures as to the quantity of crossbred wool hitherto bought by Americans, which is detained in Great Britain, though the amount is supposed to be quite large. It is certain, however, that the needs for war and other purposes of the British Army have been attended to and that there is a large surplus over. Under the circumstances it would seem to be good business policy to sell to outsiders and clear the docks and warehouses before the next crop from the antipodes comes in. Transactions over here in Western and Territory wools have not been very heavy of late, but the prices are well upheld and show no signs of weakening. The situation in woolen goods is very satisfactory, repeat orders coming in well for the Fall and Winter, and a large business is booked for the lightweight season of next year. Dress goods orders for next Spring are for a large volume.

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Another Tale of Woe.

The usual kind of a prelude attended the opening of the convention of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, whose session began at New London on Thursday. The presiding officer presaged disaster if a tariff were not enacted "sufficient to protect our industries from the ruin threatened by the inevitable influx of enormous quantities of cheap goods made by the starving populations of Europe after the war." As this has been the customary form of greeting to the members of the association for some time, it is presumed they would not be quite happy without it, possibly being in the condition of the old lady who opined she was "enjoying poor health." At the former meeting of the association held last April the same presiding officer was equally gloomy over what he said had been happening to the country because of the tariff, although the company of which he is the head had had a particularly prosperous year. In the meantime, for the first time in the history of the country cotton goods exports have been exceeding the imports of such goods, and domestic mills are demonstrating that they can make fine and fancy cottons equal or superior to those from foreign looms. At the best, or worst, the entire importations of cotton goods have formed a very slight percentage of those made and sold in this country, and no one honestly believes they can be made a serious factor. The best indications are that, after the war is over, it will take the belligerents a long time to get their manufacturing plants working normally, and that the "starving populations" will make haste to flee to this country to avoid oppressive taxation burdens and the other incidents or results of militarism. Instead of foreign goods being cheap thereafter, the best indications are that they will be dearer than ever. This contingency is being seriously considered in Great Britain, where manufacturers are urged to install automatic machinery in order to be able to hold their own with American mills. If the cotton manufacturers would take heart of hope instead of revelling in pessimism, let them fix their minds on cheerful things, such, for instance, as the fact that in June—the last month for which statistics are available—the exports of cotton cloths amounted to 47,934,504 yards, against only 31,873,331 in the corresponding month the year before, and that $2,365,694 worth of cotton knit goods and the like were exported, against $994,314 worth in June, 1914. It is better to study facts than to be dismal in ignorance.

***

Those Delayed Imports.

A little progress has been made toward expediting imports here of German and Austrian goods ordered before March 1, when the British Order in Council went into effect. It seems to have sifted down to a matter of proving the liability of an importer for the goods he is trying to obtain. If he is able to show that he is obligated to pay for them, whether they were especially ordered or were furnished on a running account, he stands a good show of getting them past the British blockade. How much of such goods there are is a disputed question. It is absolutely certain that there is no such quantity as the $125,000,000 worth or more that has been stated now in Rotterdam awaiting shipment, since that port has not the warehousing or other facilities for such an amount. But whatever there is, it is in great measure stuff that is needed by the importers for immediate distribution, and each day's delay makes it less valuable for their purposes.

***

Prospects for Dyestuffs.

Much interest has been aroused in all the branches of the textile trade over the announcement of a new and revolutionary method—as it was described—of making dyes. There have been several such since the cutting off of the usual supplies of colors from Germany and none has been taken very seriously. The only thing which gives the present announcement value is the indorsement offered by Dr. Norton, the Government agent, whose professional standing entitles his statements to weight. Details of the discovery, if it be such, are still wanting. It is hardly possible that all of the 900 odd colors produced by German dyemakers can be turned out here within any short period. But, on the other hand, many of those colors can be dispensed with without any one being the sufferer. With the three primary colors to start with and with a fast black to help out many shades may be made available. The general public has become fastidious in this matter of colors since the improvement of the coal-tar hues. Permanence, or fastness, uniformity, and brilliancy are now absolute requisites, and a new popular shade means tremendous profit to its inventor. Whether the dyes which the Pearsite Company will be able to furnish shall meet with favor is a problem that only actual production must show. But, whether they are a success or not, it is reasonably certain that the other dye-makers now at work will shortly be able to supply many of the requirements of the domestic market. There is one thing in connection with the Pearsite Company's proposition that grates somewhat. This is the statement from its principal financial backer of a belief that the Government will give the industry "the protection in tariffs that comes to all American industries." Other dyemakers have taken up the same cry, although it is only a few months since they stated their business would be so firmly established before the war ended that they would require nothing more than protection from "dumping" or unfair competition. The temptation, however, seems to have overcome their good resolution.

Gray Goods Did Pretty Well.

Considering the short day, the heat and the deadlock in prices on certain constructions, the business done in the gray goods market here yesterday was pretty good. There were no startling features to it, further sales of 38½-inch 60-52s being made at 3⅝ cents and 60-48s at 3½ cents. There was still no disposition on the part of buyers to pay four cents for spot 38½-inch 64-60s, and the sellers showed no willingness to take less than that figure. It is said that some good bids of 3 15-16 cents went begging. There was nothing new to the demand for sheetings and drills, while the story about the activity of fancies does not have to be changed. Spot printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-56s	5¼c	38½-inch, 65-56s	*3⅞c
39-inch, 72-76s	5½c	38½-inch, 60-52s	3⅝c
39-inch, 68-72s	4¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	3½c
39-inch, 56-44s	3¾c	37-inch, 64-60s	2⅛c
38½-inch, 64-60s	*4c	37-inch, 56-52s	2¼c

*Asked.

TO SHOW WHERE GOODS ARE MADE

Law Suggested to Have Them So Tagged When Sold Over the Retail Counter.

Believing that if it were not done American manufacturers of all kinds of textiles would gain nothing in the long run from the good work they have done as a result of the opportunities afforded them by the war, it was asserted yesterday by a local dry goods merchant that a movement should be started here to obtain legislation requiring all goods sold over the retail counter to show by tag, label, or some other method, their country of origin.

There is a law which requires that all foreign goods brought into the country must be labeled in this manner, but it is said that there is nothing in this provision that requires them to be so labeled when sold at retail. While it is not expected that the tariff will or can be amended to require this label to stay on the goods till they reach the consumer, it is suggested that some bill based on this point might be drawn up in order to prove to the consumer that the goods really were imported. This, however, is not to protect the purchaser of foreign goods, though it is said to be necessary in several lines, but to avoid any confusion of foreign fabrics with the greatly improved domestic goods that are now being shown.

The main point of the suggestion is that goods made in this country should be labeled and sold over the counter as such, the idea being to prevent unscrupulously inclined retailers from selling the domestic goods as foreign at prices higher than they really are entitled to receive, to the detriment of the purse of the consumer and the business of the domestic manufacturer. Many complaints of this practice have been heard in the past, and it is said to be one of the things that has retarded the turning out of original and high-class work here until recently.

Now, however, with most of the European mills thrown out of kilter for one reason or another, and deliveries delayed indefinitely in the cases of those that are still working, American manufacturers have been forced to operate on their own resources, and to supply a demand that in the past was of a quite considerable extent supplied by the foreign mills. With this responsibility thrust on them the domestic manufacturers have acquitted themselves nobly, and men who know say that in the leading textile branches, notably cotton dress fabrics, the domestic mills have turned out merchandise for next Spring that by no means suffers from comparison with the finest products of the best mills on the other side.

Many of these American goods, though, are sold without a distinguishing trade mark, and it is these fabrics that the unscrupulously inclined retailer can sell as foreign and at any price he sees fit, unless some action is taken to prevent it. He can put these prices on because there are very few consumers who can judge within several cents of the worth of any staple fabric, and practically none who can come anywhere near telling what a yard of novelty goods should be sold for. While the high prices asked for the goods sold as imported naturally make for larger profits for the retailer, it is charged that they limit sales, which works to the detriment of the manufacturers' best interests.

But there is only one way, it was contended, in which the retailer who lacks principle can be checked, and that is by requiring the goods to be tagged, labeled, or stamped in some manner that will distinguish them plainly as of domestic manufacture. It is probable, it was asserted, that the work would have to be done through the various State Legislatures, though it might be found possible on investigation to make a national movement of it.

Along the line laid down it was suggested that any prospective legislation drawn up should have two main points. The first should be that the goods must be distinctly labeled at the time they are sold over the counter, so as to show their country of origin, and the second is that a severe penalty should be attached to the violation of this requirement, as well as to the changing of labels or tags with intent to deceive. It was suggested that this should be required of trade-marked fabrics, as well as those not trade marked, though the advantage of the labeling, tagging, or stemping would be practically all on the side of the goods that are not trade marked and on which large sums of money had not been spent in popularizing them.

The necessity of quick action along this line, if any is to be taken at all, was suggested in view of the fact that the mills will start making deliveries of Spring goods to the jobbers and the larger retailers in the course of the next few months, and that if the stamping, labeling, or tagging were to be done, it could be done better at the mills than in the establishments of the wholesalers or the big retailers. It was figured that the expense involved in marking the goods would not be great, and that the results obtained from such marking would more than make up for the money expended.

When the idea was outlined to another merchant for his opinion, he said that he was heartily in favor of it, and added that he was surprised that a movement of this sort had not been suggested some time ago. He would not risk an opinion as to the probable success of the scheme, but remarked that a considerable amount of inertia would have to be overcome if it were to be successful.

Some time ago a similar movement, applying to foreign goods only, was suggested by a prominent lace importer of this city. His idea was to protect Irish lace made in Ireland from competition with "Irish" lace made in foreign countries nowhere near the Emerald Isle, as well as competition from similar lace made on Washington Street here or in Hoboken. Nothing came of it, however.

RAW SILK MARKETS.

Prices for the Different Kinds Continue to Advance.

The Yokohama raw silk market has advanced again, owing to the increased demand. Stocks have been reduced to 7,000 bales. Canton reelers have moved up their prices fully 5 cents a pound, and are offering sparingly. It is predicted that this market will stay high for the remainder of the season. Shanghai is very firm for tsatlees and steam filatures, while there is a good inquiry for tussahs. Hundreds of bales of that kind of silk have changed hands in the last few days.

Reports received from Milan by A. P. Villa & Brothers say that in Italy good silk is getting scarcer for nearby deliveries. Reelers are now offering silk for November shipment, and this at increased prices. The buying over there has been on a large scale, and reelers are looking for still further advances. In this city business continues quite satisfactory.

Rush of Orders Expected.

Houses supplying the wants of the cutting-up trades expect a big rush of orders during this week. The holidays last week seriously interfered with business, and work has piled up which must be cleared away at the earliest opportunity. In both the men's wear and women's branches of the piece goods market a heavy demand is certain to be felt. Signs of improvement in the clothing industry have brought about an increasing inclination to prepare against future needs.

BUSINESS LOCATIONS.

VERY LIGHT and choice suite offices and store room, sublet at very low rental. The Sanitex Co., 33 Union Square.

OFFICES and small lofts; monthly rents $15 up. 149 West 36th Street.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

They Include Decisions on Coal-Tar Products and Textiles.

B. Illfelder & Co. lost, yesterday in protests filed with the Board of General Appraisers relating to merchandise consisting of a mirror, about 3½ by 2 inches, fastened to one side of a booklike cover, which inclosed two leaves resembling a slate. A small slate pencil was attached to each slate. Duty was assessed at 45 per cent. ad valorem under the provision in the Tariff act of 1909 for "mirrors." The importers claimed the articles properly dutiable at 25 per cent. as "blank books or slate books." Judge Sullivan, overruling the contention, said it had been the general rule in classifying merchandise claimed to be mrrors, that if in fact a mirror is contained within the merchandise to any substantial extent, the mirror classified the article rather than other component materials. In affirming the Collector's assessment, the General Appraiser said he saw no reason for departing from the long-established practce.

The F. P. Van Hoesen Company protested the Collector's classification of Victoria blue base, used for making typewriter ribbons and carbon papers. The base was returned by the customs authorities as a coal tar or dye, with duty at 30 per cent. ad valorem. It was claimed by the importers to be properly dutiable as a product or preparation of coal tar, not a color or dye, at 15 per cent. under the present law. Judge Brown pointed out that a similar case arose under the Act of 1909 in the name of the Badische Company. This case went to the Customs Court, where a decision favorable to the protestants was made. Judge Brown, sustaining the Van Hoesen Company, held that the reasoning of the court in the Badische case under the old tariff is applicable to the present case.

The court held in the earlier case that the substances have no tinctorial properties, and that until the bases are converted into salts by chemically combining them with some suitable acid none of them can be used as a dye or color. From this, the court held it is apparent that the color bases involved in the protests are not themselves dyes or colors as those terms are commonly understood, but substances from which colors and dyes are made. Similar protests by Hensel, Bruemann & Lorbacher were also sustained.

E. H Bailey & Co., Philadelphia, lost in protests dealing with the rate of duty on mohair yarn and worsted yarn which was classified at 25 per cent. and 18 per cent., respectively. It was claimed to be properly dutiable at 8 per cent. as "combed wool or tops." There was little or no evidence in the case, which led Judge Brown to affirm the Collector. The Union Carpet Lining Company, Boston, objected to the levying of duty at the rate of 8 per cent. on merchandise returned as combed wool or tops. Free entry as wool waste was claimed, but the board decided the claim was without merit.

The May & Ellis Company, New Orleans, imported merchandise returned by the Appraiser as cloth of Angora hair and wool, Angora hair chief value. Duty was accordingly taken at 40 per cent. ad valorem. The contention was that the goods were dutiable at 35 per cent. under the provision for "cloth composed wholly or in chief value of wool." An analysis made in the New York Appraiser's office showed that wool was of chief value in the fabrics. The Collector was reversed and a reliquidation of the entries ordered.

AT THE FALL RIVER MILLS.

No Chance of Lower Prices While Raw Cotton Stays High.

FALL RIVER, Sept. 11.—This week has been a slow one in the cotton goods markets, due in some measure to the holidays. Practically only two trading days have occurred this week. There were inquiries enough for cotton cloth, but buyers were exacting about what they wanted and, as in some cases, factors wanted lower prices, this had the effect of holding off actual business.

The increased price of cotton had a serious effect on cloth values, and manufacturers were slow sellers in a great number of instances. Prices which were quoted several days ago when cotton was lower are now being sought by some buyers, but manufacturers state that that day has gone by when buyers can purchase goods at prices lower than those now prevailing. There is only a scant margin of profit on goods manufactured from cotton purchased at this time. It is reported that some of the inquiries were in the nature of "feelers" but mill men were firm on full asking prices.

The sales for the week are estimated at 120,000 pieces, of which about 40,000 pieces are spots. Contracts extend through the balance of the year, a few running into the new year. The chief lines in demand during the week were wide and medium wide goods. Prices remain unchanged from last week.

Wool Demand Was Slow.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The offerings at the wool auction sales today amounted to 9,950 bales. The demand was distinctly slow and inferior, and heavy wools were not wanted. In the absence of Continental demand inferior merinos and scoured crossbreds and slipes declined 10 per cent. Good sorts were firm. West Australian greasy sold at is 6½d.

CHEMISTS' WORK TO BE EXHIBITED

Exposition Will Show What Is Being Done Here in the Industrial Field.

Details given out yesterday show that the National Exposition of Chemical Industries, to be held at the Grand Central Palace the week of Sept. 20, will deal with every phase of modern chemistry in its relation to manufactures. It will be of especial interest at this time when attention is being directed toward building up an independent American chemical and dyestuff industry.

Not only are leading factories in the industries to be represented by exhibits, but well known chemical and engineering societies are lending their efforts to make the exposition a success. The Federal Government, in its various departments and bureaus, will also make a practical exhibit of its entire activities in the fields of chemistry and scientific research.

The exposition was organized by Charles F. Roth, formerly Chief Chemist of the Standard Oil Company, and Adriaan Nagelvoort, with an Advisory Committee which includes Raymond F. Bacon, Director Mellon Institute; Charles H. Herty, President American Chemical Society; Henry B. Faber of Moore Filter Co.; A. D. Little, R. P. Perry, William Copper Procter of the Procter & Gamble Company; E. F. Roeber, editor Metallurgical and Chemical Engineering; George D. Rosengarten, President of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers; T. B. Wagner of the Corn Products Refining Company, and Utley Wedge of the Tennessee Copper Company.

Convincing proof of America's ability to sustain herself will be given by the exhibits at the Grand Central Palace. The raw materials which heretofore were exported are now being turned into finished products for domestic use. The manufacturers of intermediates and dyestuffs will show that they are producing the needed materials for the textile and other industries depending on these lines.

One of the most interesting exhibits, in the opinion of the managers of the exposition, will be that of Thomas A. Edison, who will be present, and with his assistants will give actual demonstrations of the work and products of his laboratories. Mr. Edison's exhibits will include benzol products, anilines, pharmaceutical preparations, and the new nickel flake used in the latest Edison storage battery. This flake, it was said yesterday, is so light that it takes an hour or more to reach the floor after being released by the hand.

Other exhibits will include artificial leathers, solvents for rubber, oils, gums, varnishes, and other organic chemicals by one of the great American companies now supplying war materials for the Allies, but this concern's products will comprise only those that are useful in peaceful occupations. There will also be shown milling operations, preparation of ores for smelters, concentration of ores and slimes by various processes, the electric separation of ores and metals and their treatment, the manufacture of artificial lumber, insulating apparatus that will not burn, phonographic disks and records, analytical balances, and many other interesting and novel models.

The prevailing demand for "publicity" in all matters, whether scientific, financial, commercial, or industrial, is to be reflected at the exposition by exhibits by chemical and other manufacturers who formerly jealously guarded the secrets of their mechanisms. Evaporators will be shown. These affairs are large, cumbersome, and weighty pieces of apparatus, inanimate to be sure, but which work with almost human precision and intelligence. These machines evaporate or dry or concentrate liquids, like milk for instance, at the normal pressure of the atmosphere.

Another complicated mechanism to be shown is known as the autoclave. This apparatus works under high pressure and temperature and has made possible the manufacture of celluloid, artificial amber, and a great variety of other materials that find application in the arts and domestic life. The ivory boudoir set on the dresser, for example, is more than likely a cellulose product made from cotton or wood, and turned out by the autoclave.

Moving pictures will form one of the attractive features of the exposition. Many prominent firms will in this popular way illustrate the manufacture of their respective products. The City of Baltimore will, by means of the film, depict the disposal and utilization of sewage, while the Westinghouse Electric Company will demonstrate what electricity can do in the home. The National Association of Manufacturers, the General Electric Company, German Kali Works, United States Bureau of Mines, National Lead Company, Cheney Silk Company and other industrial factors will utilize the film to illustrate their products. Everything will be shown by the "movies" from the making of silver to the tanning of hides and the finishing of shoes.

Expositions of chemical industries have been held in the past at Turin, Stuttgart, Berlin, and other European cities with great success. The first exposition of chemical industries held in London in 1911, and the second in 1913, were limited in scope and embraced only a few of the industries. At the same time, these expositions were most successful. While President Wilson, who was invited to open the forthcoming exposition, will be unable to leave Washington, owing to the international situation, the Government will be represented by Dr. Thomas H. Norton, who is now conducting an investigation into these industries for the Department of Commerce.

Many of the important technical societies have prepared special programs to be given in the exposition halls. The organizations to be represented are the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, the New York Section of the American Electro-Chemical Society, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the Industrial Division of the American Chemical Society, and the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. These meetings will be held in the evenings and will be open to the public.

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50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

ESTABLISHED MANUFACTURER of ladies' suits wishes to increase business, desires partner. Capital, Box Z 306 Times Annex.

I WANT TO COME IN CONTACT with manufacturer or jobber in need of funds. Help, 126 Times Downtown.

CASH for high-grade women's suits, coats, dresses, skirts, waists, petticoats, and furs. Uneeda House, 8 Lispenard St. Franklin 4343.

WILL BUY woman's wearing apparel. Harris Bros., 40 West 22d St. Gramercy 2537.

OPEN FOR JOBS, coats, suits, and dresses, for cash. Handel's, 336 6th Av.

Help and Situations Wanted.

AMERICAN HOSIERY MANUFACTURERS. —Opportunity to capture Irish trade in popular lines formerly held by Germany; Secretary Irish Commercial Travelers' Association desires agency Ireland or Dublin. Address J. V. MacConville, Secretary, 33-5 Abbey St., Dublin.

SALESMAN.—Manufacturer of decorative linens is open for salesman; commission basis; city and vicinity; only those with experience need answer. T. L., 49 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Reliable manufacturer's line for Southern States; Atlanta headquarters. Address H. S. C., Hotel Webster.

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SILK PETTICOATS
Taffetas, Jerseys, and Messalines.
From $1.37½ to $5.75. Exceptional values.
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ARRIVAL OF BUYERS
Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

BALTIMORE—Harris Clothing Co.; I. Harris, boys' clothing; Grand.
CHICAGO—Rosenwald & Weil; M. S. Rosenwald, Summer clothing, vests, pants, raincoats; 200 5th Av.
ELMIRA, N. Y.—Sullivan-Knapp Clothing Co.; J. H. Sullivan, clothing, furnishing goods, hats, tailoring; Marlborough.
PHILADELPHIA—Bronner Mfg. Co.; L. J. Bronner, waists, dresses; 30 West 22d.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; Miss M. Curry, silverware; 95 Madison Av.; Martha Washington.
QUEBEC, Canada—Myrand & Pouliot; J. A. Pouliot, mdse. manager; Grand.
SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Carl Co.; J. E. Cushing, upholstery; Breslin.
WASHINGTON—W. B. Moses & Sons; W. H. Rice, carpets, rugs, linoleums, mattings; Imperial.
GOLDSBORO, N. C.—Mansour & Farfour; G. Farfour, M. Mansour, clothing, men's furnishing goods; Broadway Central.
PALATKA, Fla.—C. Carmon, ready-to-wear; 220 5th Av.; Churchill.
SAN FRANCISCO—Sweeney Bros.; P. J. Sweeney, men's furnishing goods; Navarro.
SEATTLE—Western Dry Goods Co.; C. F. Miller, dry goods, notions, furnishing goods; 225 5th Av.; Navarre.
UNION, S. C.—Union Clothing Co.; D. W. Mullinax, clothing; Marlborough.
WASHINGTON—W. S. Schwartz, ready-to-wear; Arlington.
ATLANTA—E. L. Rhodes Co.; E. L. Rhodes, flowers, feathers, novelties; 606 Broadway.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; P. L. Beck, toys, china, glassware; 354 4th Av.
MILWAUKEE—Gimbel Bros.; Mrs. M. R. Collins, waists, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear; Miss F. Graesle, representing; Broadway and 32d.
SAN FRANCISCO—R. Weill & Co.; H. J. Palmer, men's shoes; 15 East 26th.
SAN FRANCISCO—Roos Bros.; L. M. Isaacs, leather goods, trunks, bags; 15 East 22d.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Posiley, housefurning goods, hardware; 354 4th Av.
PROVIDENCE—Ogus, Rabinovich & Ogus; W. Zelmer, millinery; 621 Broadway.

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UNEQUALLED IN STYLE & VALUE
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43-45-47 WEST 23D ST.
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You can sell us only $5,000 or more of your present accounts at exactly the same ratio. You receive about 80% cash upon delivery of documents—balance as each account is paid, less charge as above for the actual number of days. Write for details now!

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Highest prices furniture, pianos, antiques, &c. A. Kaliski, 88 Univ. Pl. 'Phone 2877 Stuyv.

WISE, Auctr., 428 Columbus Av., 7175 Schuyler, pays highest cash prices, furniture, &c.

J. GORDON NOAKES, Auctioneer and Appraiser, 715 6th Av. Tel. Bryant 4345.

Works of art, pianos, bric-a-brac, paintings bought, any quantity. Broadway Galleries, 1,962 B'way.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD C. MARTIN, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1915,
at 10:30 A. M. sharp, at
NO. 4 WEST 95TH ST

COTTON MART FIRM, PRICES UNCHANGED

At Opening Quotations Were Up 12 Points, but Realizing Caused Setback.

LIVERPOOL CABLES STRONG

Serious Damage to Crop in Texas by Boll Weevil—Weather Report Favorable.

Cotton trading was less active yesterday, and while fluctuations were irregular the net change amounted to practically nothing. Liverpool showed a good deal of firmness and spot sales, including late business of Friday, amounted to 12,000 bales. One private cable said: "Market firm; shorts covering; offerings limited."

The weather was generally favorable inasmuch as settled conditions are desired at this stage of the season, when picking is beginning to get under headway. Some of the crop news, however, was disquieting, notably Texas advices to the effect that at the College Station for Farm Demonstration Work the infestation by the boll weevil was reported as more serious than anything previously known in Texas. A wire from Texarkana, Ark., said: "Crop throughout this territory 40 per cent. short of last year. Had same reports from many places in Texas. Spot cotton bringing 10 cents. A wire from Dawson, Ga., also said that boll weevils had made their appearance in Terrell County and also in Lee County."

Trading was devoted largely to evening up over Sunday, and the market lacked tendency. The bullish interview on cotton issued by E. G. Scales, the noted Texas operator, attracted a great deal of attention. Mr. Scales is an operator who acts aggressively but says very little. His prediction of 15 cents for cotton, therefore, had more weight than the utterance of the average market leader.

According to The Chronicle, spinners' takings for the week amounted to 189,000 bales against 151,000 last year. The total for the season thus far is 1,301,000 against 985,000 last year. The amount of cotton on shipboard not yet cleared is 80,000 against 39,000 last year.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged, 10 to 13 points higher. The local market for spot cotton was quiet and unchanged, 10.10 for middling. Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct	10.25	10.10	10.12@10.13	10.26@10.13
Dec	10.59	10.45	10.45@10.47	10.47@10.48
Jan	10.77	10.64	10.64@10.65	10.83@10.84
March	11.07	10.91	10.94@ ..	10.93@10.94
May	11.32	11.16	11.19@11.20	11.18@11.19
July	....	....	11.35@11.37	11.34@11.35

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
New Orleans	1,425	1,216	392
Galveston	6,486	3,818	3,348
Mobile	1,251	175	1,186
Charleston	363	446	402
Savannah	4,759	4,779	2,275
Wilmington	217	107	178
Norfolk	617	448	101

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

Augusta	2,140	1,067	1,879
Memphis	80	190	320
St. Louis	175	702	..
Houston	8,497	5,120	6,248

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
1,000 Galveston	10.00	13,175	51,449
— New Orleans	..	..	47,884
75 Mobile	9.38	12,715	3,747
1,850 Savannah	9¾	34,729	12,250
— Charleston	9¼	43,015	3,641
— Wilmington	9¼	28,595	8,252
765 Norfolk	9.15	37,697	83,515
1,311 Augusta	9.50	69,288	17,550
100 Memphis	9.63	..	14,382
45 St. Louis	9¼	10,050	13,909
7,837 Houston	10.00	81,044	39,176

The Liverpool market opened barely steady; there was a fair demand in spot cotton with middling unchanged, at 6.12d. Sales, 12,400 bales; receipts, 5,000; American nil. Market closed barely steady.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

BERNARD RAPP, woman's tailor, at 7 East Twentieth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,818 and assets of $282.

JOHN PITMAN, laundry manager, at 350 West Forty-sixth Street, has filed a petition, with liabilities of $756 and assets of $108.

MAX R. LEVY, real estate broker, at 630 West 141st Street, has filed a petition, with liabilities of $4,351 and assets of $2,964. The liabilities are largely for indorsement on notes of the M. R. L. Building Company and W. Axelrod Realty Company. Among the largest creditors are Mulhern Steam Heating Company, $11,062; Eduard F. Roth, $4,200; James McBride Company, $5,700; National Elevator Company, $2,150.

B. J. GALLIGAN & CO.—A petition has been filed against Bartholomew J. Galligan, trading as B. J. Galligan & Co., wholesale millinery, at 6 West Thirty-third Street, by the following creditors: Gastman & Herzberg, $278; Fred R. Fletscher, $1,500, and Chambers & D'Onofrio, $282. Liabilities said to be about $58,000; assets about $20,000. Mr. Galligan made an assignment to Samuel M. Lummis.

WILLIAM J. ROBINSON.—A petition has been filed against William J. Robinson, a promoter, at 14 East Sixtieth Street, by Edgar S. Wellech, $1,088. The liabilities are said to be about $100,000.

RUSSIAN IMMIGRATION, INC., publication, has filed schedules in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,183 and assets of $2,964.

CALEDONIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY, INC., electrical supplies, at 140 West Thirty-eighth Street, has assigned to Ashton Parker. Reginald Allan is President, Jerome J. Rafferty Secretary.

Out of Town.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Peteris, Kubler & Co. of New York filed a petition asking that the Scherfer-Wehr Company of Chicago be adjudged a bankrupt.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Baker, Edward L.—T. L. Raymond et al. $276.03
Boag, Gaillard T.—Brentmore Realty Co. 114.59
Berkowitz, Pauline—E. F. Burkwitt.. 18.500
Cecile Dress Co., Inc.—M. Kennedy..... 293.81
Flaum, Samuel—D. J. Malbrunn et al. 105.41
Frohlich, Gustav—F. W. Baldwin..... 300.01
Goldness Express Co., Inc.—A. Druxserman et al. 122.40
Gillespie, Henry L.—E. R. Wakefield.. 219.92
J. B. Gross Corp.—Phoenix Silk Mfg. Co. 590.88
Johnson, Arnold—Robbins Mfg. Co..... 118.41
Kuthe, Herman—Etravin Molasses Co.. 118.41
Co. 208.07
Klinger, Louis—F. W. Baldwin..... 140.28
Newman, Isidor—J. R. Clarke 350.37
Roberts, Paul—A. Freedman et al.... 236.11
Renard, Wilhelmina—B. J. Ludwig.. 1,877.24
Sipp, Mary E.—J. M. Torrisi..... 274.41
Schutz, William P.—N. Y. Talking Machine Co. 254.54
Semken, Harry—Harry Dowie Co., Inc. 551.09
Shaw Baxter Trucking Co., Inc.—Swinehart Tire and Rubber Co. 211.26
Thompson, Leslie E.—G. E. Chisolm et al. 2,018.06
Ulh, Harrison J.—H. Gilhaus..... 1,413.67
Ullman, Hugo H.—Stern Bros..... 187.88
Vall, Elizabeth—A. Miller..... 284.80

In Bronx County.

Angel Construction Co., Inc.—W. W. Schupner $499.88
Costar, D. Thomas—Consolidated Chandelier Co. 67.88
J. Block Co., Inc., Joe Block, Ida Block, and Alex. Pitz—P. Rosofsky..... 300.81
Kempler, Harry J.—G. J. Haase..... 61.02
Mumm, Rosie—Kerin & Dunn..... 62.97
Magner, John P.—New England Casualty Co. 173.91
Pushkoff, Israel—J. Kaminsky..... 42.05
Riss, Albert—Kerin & Dunn..... 64.58
Rea Ford Realty Co.—O. U. Kellogg et al. 371.61
Santanelli, Raffaele—J. Dolce..... 119.72
Struwe, William F. Naughton-Mulgrew Motor Car Co. 94.67

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Black, Madeleine H.—W. Watson, Aug. 20, 1915. ..... $2,614.91
Black, Madeleine—M. Lacroix, June 1, 1911 ..... 942.76
Manufacturers Millinery Co.—J. Tenenbaum et al., Sept. 1, 1915, (vacated).. 506.82
Weber & Fields Co.—Dodge & Bliss Co., Nov. 10, 1914. ..... 888.91

BOSTON COPPER GOSSIP.

Winona's August Production Totals Nearly 200,000 Pounds.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 11.—The August production of the Winona Copper Company was between 175,000 and 200,000 pounds, the largest monthly output since operations were resumed early in May. Tuolumne has begun shipping 100 tons of ore daily to the Washoe smelter, and the shipments will be increased gradually. Development work is also in progress on the 2,800-foot level of the mine.

Advices from the New Utah Bingham mine are that the two feet of ore in the third vein has resolved itself into a vein four feet wide and with a definite streak of ore one foot wide. The ore streak is said to increase as it goes up.

In August the Greene Cananea Company produced 2,902,000 pounds besides 101,112 ounces of silver and 473 ounces of gold. The output of the Braden Copper Company during August was 2,858,000 pounds, against 2,890,000 pounds in July and 2,542,000 pounds in June. The mill treated 101,000 tons of ore averaging 2.19 per cent. copper, recovery being 77.12 per cent., compared with 87,000 tons averaging 2.03 per cent. in July, of which the recovery was 76.3 per cent.

The output of Old Dominion in August was 2,843,000 pounds, which compares with 3,130,000 pounds in July and with 2,236,000 pounds in August a year ago. Shannon's August output was 992,000 pounds, compared with 960,000 pounds in the corresponding month of 1914.

Shipments from the 1,300-foot level of Utah Apex are somewhat better in quality than the average from the other openings in the mine. About 200 tons is the daily shipment.

FALL RIVER QUOTATIONS.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Sept. 11.—Following are the latest quotations of mill stocks:

Sales.		Bid.	Asked.
3,500	American Linen Co.	..	66
..	Arkwright Mills	..	65
..	Barnard Mfg. Co.	55	..
..	Border City Mfg. Co.	105	..
..	Chace Mills	100	102½
..	Charlton Mills	95	..
..	Cornell Mills	135	..
..	Davol Mills	90	95
..	Davis Mills	107½	..
..	Flint Mills	97	102
..	Hargrave Mills	..	45
..	King Philips Mills	107	..
..	Laurel Lake Mills	100	..
..	Lincoln Mfg. Co.	..	78½
..	Luther Mfg. Co.	120	..
..	Merchants' Mfg. Co.	77½	82½
..	Mechanics' Mills	77	..
..	Narragansett Mills	..	92½
..	Osborn Mills	..	95
..	Pocasset Mfg. Co.	90	95
..	R. Borden Mfg. Co.	..	140
..	Sagamore Mfg. Co.	175	..
..	Seaconnett Mills	..	55
..	Shove Mills	75	..
..	Stafford Mills	67	72½
..	Stevens Mfg. Co.	125	..
..	Tecumseh Mills	105	..
..	Union Cotton Mfg. Co.	90	174
67	Wampanoag Mills	..	70
..	Weetamoe Mills	..	80

2,000,000 SOVEREIGNS GO INTO MELTING POT

Task of Molding Bricks from British Coins Will End at Assay Office Tonight.

PROCESS INVOLVES WASTE

Bullion Will Be Shipped to Philadelphia Mint and Recast Into American Coinage.

A crew of grimy-faced workmen in the United States Assay Office near the corner of Wall and Broad Streets will finish some time tonight the task of converting more than 2,000,000 shiny gold sovereigns, each beautifully minted, into rough bricks, smudged with charcoal soot.

The bricks will stand on wooden trucks until they have cooled off to the handling stage, when they will be trundled across the room and put into Uncle Sam's vaults. Washington in a few days will direct that some bricks be shipped to Philadelphia. The mint in that city will put them back into the melting pots, add a little more alloy, and turn them into shiny coins again, at a considerable expense. But this time they will become United States coins.

The new coins, as likely as not, will come back to New York, this time to stop in the Sub-Treasury, which is next door to the Assay Office. When the war is over and Europe has begun to regain the ascendency in overseas trade that she lost with the first month of hostilities the time will come when gold must go to London or to Paris to restore the balance of credits again. Thereupon, Lazard Frères, or Goldman, Sachs or, perhaps, J. P. Morgan & Co. will deposit several millions in gold certificates at the Sub-Treasury, withdraw the gold coins, and ship them in little oaken kegs to the other side. There they may be kept intact in the Bank of England, or, if there is need of more gold for coinage than is coming from South Africa, they will be thrown into the furnaces to be turned back into bricks. It is a waste that no one excuses, but which efforts to avoid have not overcome.

Recent Gold Imports.

There have been three shipments of gold of a very unusual character made from London to New York in the last few weeks. Each of these consisted of approximately $20,000,000, and was made on a fast British cruiser. The secrecy that is thrown around everything that the British authorities do has clouded the operation with mystery, but it is rumored that arrangements were made to send $100,000,000 in gold here to pay for part of the war supplies, which would indicate that two more shipments of the same size may be expected. The authorities appear to have hit upon $1,465,000 as the maximum amount that should be intrusted to one ship.

The first two consignments were made in United States coins, $20 gold pieces, which were packed $9,300 to a bag, three bags to a box. The law provides that only United States currency shall be accepted at the Sub-Treasury, so the motor trucks bearing the treasure were kept idle while a sample box was unloaded and carried into the building to be examined. When it was found that the contents were gold eagles the shipment was admitted. The third shipment, which reached Wall Street last Wednesday morning, was made up to the extent of $7,830,000 in United States coins and $11,615,000 in sovereigns. The sovereigns were taken into the assay office.

Gold is nearly always in transit among the leading nations, for it is the only medium of settlement of international differences, and efforts to substitute certificates for the metal have not assumed large proportions. For that reason the sovereigns that are received here when gold bars are not available for the English to ship are almost certain to go back, or their equivalent is sent for them, in a few months. The waste and expense connected with the process of melting coins into bars, and minting the mullion again is so considerable that American bankers made an attempt a few years ago to put an end to the destruction. They took the matter up with the Treasury Department and procured the passage of an act in 1911, permitting the Sub Treasuries to hold foreign gold coins at their bullion value, giving the importers a credit for the amount, less a deduction for lightweight coins, dirt, and other foreign matter contained in them. It was proposed to hold these gold pieces until an export movement was undertaken again, when they could be sent back to the country from which they had issued.

Corrective Law Failed.

The law and the rulings under it issued by Secretary MacVeagh were exactly what the importing bankers had desired, but these regulations became worthless almost before the printed copies were available. The reason was that the bankers who brought in $10,000,000 or so in sovereigns or louis found themselves charged with what they considered excessive depreciation. When they were told that the full bullion value, reckoned on the arbitrary basis of used gold coin, had been credited to them, they insisted on having the actual bullion value. The foreign currency, accordingly had to go through the Assay Office after all, and the privileges of the new act were not accepted.

Similarly, much of the United States coin that goes to Europe never returns in the same form, but the fact that the Bank of England and the Government are not synonymous enables that institution to use its discretion in the matter of gold consigned to it, and of late it has held some of the American coin for re-export. The fact that the last shipment contained less than half American currency is taken to indicate that there is no more United States coin in the bank so that it appears that a considerable amount of the money exported in the Summer of 1914 will not come back in its familiar form.

The English ship our gold coin back as so many ounces. They pay no attention to the count, and to bring each bag up to the required weight they chop gold eagles into many small triangular bits, enough of which are included in each bag to make up the required weight. The Sub-Treasury here, on the other hand, reckons by count, or tale, and it costs the importers to credit the whole coins. The chips are turned over to the Assay Office, which melts them up and reports back the additional credit to be given. In the case of recent shipments the value of these remnants has run up to several thousand dollars.

The latest shipment of gold, with its $11,615,000 in sovereigns, made a total of nearly 2,550,000 sovereigns in the Assay Office, for an additional $750,000 in English coin came from other sources. The importers were anxious to get the benefit of the amount to their credit as soon as possible and as fast as the boxes were received the coin was put upon the scales and turned over to the molders. A purely nominal charge of $1 a thousand ounces is made for melting the gold, but this makes a very small offset against the cost of the work.

Like an Ordinary Foundry.

The furnace room of the new Assay Office has no special refinements to distinguish it from the casting room of an ordinary foundry, and the matter-of-fact way in which gold is left lying about shows that it has no glamour for the men working in it. The British sovereigns are heaped into wooden troughs, which are wheeled up to be within reach of the furnace men. The men wear heavy woolen shirts and asbestos gloves, but they have no protection for the face, and the heat from the furnaces is so intense that they approach the pots only for an instant at a time.

The gold is melted in rough crucibles, each of about three gallons capacity. These crucibles rest on a grate surrounded by jets from which crude oil is sprayed, making a red hot flame that beats around the cone-shaped shell. A workman scoops out a few pounds of the gold coins, holds one hand in front of his face, and dumps them into the flaming retort. When the mass is a golden liquid another man dips a long handled ladle into the crucible and pours the flaming metal into iron molds which look not unlike extra large muffin pans. These moulds are greased with lard, which makes it also beat into flame as the molten metal runs out.

The result of the melting that has been going on in this fashion for ten hours a day since the receipt of the last shipment is a stack of dirty bricks, each about the proportions of a building brick, but smaller and weighing between twenty-five and thirty pounds. There is about $7,000 worth of gold in each brick.

Ordinarily, the gold that is melted has to be refined before it is available for the requirements of coinage purposes, but the English coins, fortunately for the Assay Office force, are richer in gold than the American. They are 916 fine, as compared with the 900 grains in our coins, and to make them suitable for use at the mint it is only necessary to increase the percentage of alloy, a process much simpler than refining.

The bricks are weighed before going to vaults, and the weight returned by each furnace man must come within a very slight fraction of the weight of the coins given to him. A small loss in the alloy is caused by the intense heat, and is allowed for.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the first week of September show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Seven roads	$2,014,546	+$155,425
Five roads	4,105,163	— 184,033
Total (12 roads)	6,119,709	— 28,608

AURORA, ELGIN & CHICAGO for July—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Gross	$187,488	$210,747	$23,259
Net	70,673	95,740	25,067
Net aft. chgs. taxes	80,233	55,727	25,494
Sur. aft. oper. & amort.	25,578	51,802	26,224

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—

Aug. gross..

	1915.	1914.	1913.	1912.
	5,322,115	5,845,351	5,697,121	5,586,528
July 1, Aug. 30..	10,200,941	11,241,478	11,055,029	10,033,533

YAZOO & MISSISSIPPI VALLEY—

Aug. gross..

	1,014,721	925,111	890,380	758,830
July 1, Aug. 30..	1,915,510	1,778,302	1,698,210	1,484,996

Miscellaneous Earnings.

AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE CO. for the year ended June 30—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	9,306,298	29,987,438	54,868,175
*Exp. & depr.	10,449,000	27,425,186	48,041,691
Net op. loss..	1,142,602	*2,562,251	*6,826,484
Charges, &c..	349,879	486,124	641,178
Deficit	1,491,980	*2,076,127	*6,185,305
Pfd. divs.....	1,750,000	1,750,000	1,750,000
Deficit	3,241,980	*$26,127	*$,435,305
Addl. & bett..			600,000
Deficit	3,241,980	*$26,127	*$,835,305

*Surplus. †Manufacturing, maintenance, and administrative expenses and depreciation. Depreciation charge for 1915 was $1,040,684; for 1914, $1,049,816, and for 1913, $1,238,658.

COMMODITIES PRICES.

There was a noticeable drop in the number of fluctuations shown in wholesale commodities prices here last week, according to Dun's list. In all there were but fifty-eight changes in a list embracing 322 items, and of these changes thirty-two were upward. All of the changes were confined to eight general classes of commodities, and in only four of these were there five or more changes.

The following list gives the minimum wholesale prices quoted on forty-three standard commodities last week, unless otherwise specified. They are corrected to Sept. 10, and with them are given comparative prices for the previous week and the corresponding week last year:

	Last Week.	Prev. Week.	Last Year.
Beans, mar., choice, 100 lb.	$7.70	$7.60	$7.10
Coffee, No. 7 Rio, lb.	.06¾	.06¾	.07¾
Coffee, Santos No. 4, lb.	.08¾	.08¾	.09¾
Std. brown sheetings, yd.	.06	.06	.07½
Printcloths, 38½-in., 64x60	.03¾	.03¾	.04¾
Butter, creamery extra, lb.	.28¾	.28¾	.32
Cheese, fcy. fresh, spec., lb.	.14¾	.13¾	.15¾
Eggs, Western lats, doz.	.24	.24	.26
Apples, evap., choice, lb.	.07¾	.07¾	.10
Prunes, 80-90 Cal., lb.	.10¼	.10¼	.11
Peaches, Cal., dried, lb.	.04¾	.04¾	.06
Raisins, lb	.07½	.07½	.07¾
Flour, spring patent, bbl.	*4.90	*5.00	5.00
Flour, spring clear, bbl.	*4.65	*4.85	5.10
Wheat, No. 2 red, bush.	*1.09¾	*1.12¾	1.25
Corn, No. 2 mixed, bush.	.85¾	.86¾	.83¾
Oats, No. 2 white, bush.	.47	.47	.56½
Cotton, mid. uplands, lb.	.10¾	.09¾	.12
Hay, prime tim., 100 lbs.	1.25	1.30	1.10
Hides, Chi. pack, No. 1, lb.	.20½	.20½	.21
Hides, Chi. cows, native, lb.	.25	.25	.19½
Leather, hemlock sole, lb.	.32	.32	.31
Leather, union backs, lb.	.43	.43	.44
Iron, pig, F. N. 2, Phil., ton.	16.00	16.00	14.75
Steel billets, Phila., ton.	24.00	23.50	21.00
Copper, ingot, lb.	.17¾	.18¾	.13
Copper, electro., N.Y., lb.	.17	.17¾	.12¾
Lead, New York, lb.	.04.8	.04.8	.03¾
Tin, New York, lb.	.33¾	.32¾	.32¾
Petroleum, ref., gal. in bbl.	.11	.11	.13
Beef, life, Chi., 100 lbs.	6.10	6.25	6.00
Hogs, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	6.45	6.50	8.70
Sheep, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	5.70	5.70	6.10
Lard, prime, Chi.	100 lbs.	8.10	8.05	9.22½
Short ribs, loose, 100 lbs.	7.62	8.10	12.05
Mess pork, Chicago, bbl.	18.00	18.00	20.22½
Rice, fancy head, lb.	.05	.05	.05¾
Rubber, un-river Para, lb.	.50¾	.51	.73
Sugar, std. gran., 100 lbs.	5.90	5.90	7.25
Tea, Formosa, fair, lb.	.18	.18	.18
Tea, Japan, low, lb.	.18½	.18½	.18
Potatoes, State, new, bbl.	1.25	1.25	1.85
Wool, av. 100, Phila., lb.	.33.9	.33.9	.27.4

*New crop.

The major products in the foodstuffs market had a pretty weak time of it, as three grades of flour showed declines at this city, and only one of the items in the provision list at Chicago showed an advance. The declines in flour ranged from 10 to 15 cents a barrel. The provision declines were shown on live beef, live hogs, and live sheep, as well as short ribs. Prime lard showed the only advance.

The dairy products, on the other hand, were very firm. The demand for butter was better, and the supplies being none too heavy, there were better prices quoted on all the grades listed. Cheese was firmer also, and while eggs showed no advance, they were held firmly at recent levels. The few changes shown in fresh vegetables were for the better. The article market was a little firmer on certain things and a little weaker on others. Both of the principal grades of raw sugar lost the ground gained in the previous week, but standard granulated did not change.

The metals markets contigued to show added strength, and reports were to the effect that premiums were being offered for certain items for immediate delivery. Ten of the crude and finished articles in this part of the general list advanced. In the minor metals the showing was not so good, for advances in pig aluminium in ton lots and in Asiatic antimony were offset more or less by declines in lake and electrolytic copper, spelter, and tin.

In the grains market there were no advances, while lower prices were recorded on wheat, corn, rye, malting barley, and timothy hay. Drugs, chemicals, and oils together showed but twelve changes, of which nine were upward, including another advance on opium in jobbing lots. Plentiful supplies and a limited demand resulted in further declines in both heavy and lightweight burlaps, but jute showed no change.

The best Brazilian crude rubber showed a slight advance over the figures of the previous week, and the best Chinese raw silk also went up some. Spirits turpentine continued their downward course.

WHEAT.

The wheat market was active and excited, with violent price changes. Early in the day the market became strong and prices advanced rapidly until they showed net gains of 3¼ to 3¾c from the previous close. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat and No. 1 hard Winter were quoted at $1.17¾, cost, insurance, and freight, New York September shipment; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.01, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, 94½c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	..	..	1.13	1.08	1.20

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Year.
September	1.02½	.99	.99¼	.99¼	1.08¾
December	.97¾	.94	.95	.94	1.12¼
May	1.01⅝	.97⅛	.98¼	.97⅝	1.20

CORN.

The corn market was firm early in sympathy with the advance in wheat and on reports of less favorable weather in portions of the belt and fears of lower temperatures. The country was said to be selling more freely for five to ten days' shipment, however, and late in the session prices were easier, closing at ⅝c. advance for September and ⅛c. to ¾c. decline for the other positions. Two cargoes of Argentine corn were reported sold here at 71⅝c., cost, insurance, and freight, New York, and No. 2 yellow corn was quoted on the spot at 88½c., prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	73⅝	72¾	72¾	72¾	77⅛
December	58¼	57¼	57⅝	57⅞	72⅛
May	59⅝	58½	58½	59	75⅝

OATS.

Price changes in the oats market were comparatively narrow, but the undertone was steady, and final quotations were net unchanged to ⅛c advance. The local cash market was firm. Old oats quoted at 50c to 53c; new No. 3 white, 41c; new No. 4 white, 39½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	36½	36¼	36¼	36¾	47¼
December	36⅝	36¼	36¼	36⅝	51
May	39⅝	38¾	38⅞	38¾	54¾

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was inactive and prices were irregular. A slightly steadier tone developed early in the day as a result of the sharp upturn in grain and moderate receipt of hogs. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 9,000; estimated for Monday 32,000, and for next week 165,000; Kansas City received 1,000 and Omaha 4,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
October	8.10	8.02	8.02	8.07	9.15
January	8.65	8.60	8.57	8.60	9.82
Ribs—					
October	7.92	7.85	7.92	7.90	11.35
January	8.35	8.27	8.30	8.30	10.67
Pork—					
October	12.30	12.17	12.20	12.17	17.50
January	14.95	14.87	14.97	14.87	20.30

COTTONSEED OIL.

Prices in the cottonseed oil market were again firm, and at the close were net unchanged to 9 points higher. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	6.01@6.15	6.01
September	..	..	5.98@6.00	5.98
October	6.05	6.05	6.02@6.05	5.05
November	6.04	6.00	6.02@6.03	5.07
December	6.09	6.09	6.07@6.09	6.04
January	6.17	6.12	6.16@6.17	6.11
February	6.27	6.27	6.27@6.30	6.18
March	6.39	6.39	6.30@6.38	6.29
April	..	..	6.42@6.48	6.35

SUGAR.

Opening quiet, 2 points higher to 3 points lower, the futures market continued inactive throughout the session and the market closed easy, unchanged to a net decline of 4 points, with sales for the day 250 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
September	..	..	3.43@3.45	3.45
October	..	..	3.42@3.44	3.43
November	3.28	3.28	3.27@3.29	3.31
December	3.18	3.18	3.15@3.17	3.15
January	..	..	3.05@3.07	3.05
February	..	..	3.05@3.07	3.05
March	..	..	3.05@3.07	3.06
April	..	..	3.06@3.08	3.07
May	3.10	3.10	3.08@3.10	3.10
June	..	..	3.09@3.11	3.11
July	..	..	3.10@3.12	3.12

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 9,914 packages. Market extremely dull for all grades of creamery, and further weakness has developed. Extras declined to 25½c, and the higher scoring lots were easier bought than sold at 25@25½c. Secondary grades ruled fully in the weakness. Not much doing in renovated, and tone easy. Ladles and packing stock rather favor the buyer. Creamery, extras, (92 score) 25½c; higher scoring, 26@26½c; firsts, 24@25c; seconds, 22½@23½c; thirds, 21@22c; State dairy, finest, 25c; good to prime, 23½@24½c; common to fair, 21@23c; renovated, extras, 24c; firsts, 23@23½c; lower grades, 21@22½c; imitation creamery, extras, 22½@23c; ladles, current make, firsts, 21½@22c; seconds, 21c; lower grades, 19@20c; packing stock, June make, fine, 20¼c; current make, fine, 20c; No. 2, 19½c; lower grades, 16½@19c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 8,107 cases. A few of the Jewish buyers were on the market yesterday but the general trading is quiet, and there is not a complete clearance. Some very good to fine quality goods are being carried over on track, and there is some surplus in receivers' stores. Advices indicate light shipments in transit, and stock is generally held steady. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 28½@29½c; extra firsts, 26½@27½c; firsts, 24@25½c; seconds, 22@23½c; thirds and poorer, 19@21½c; dirties, No. 1, 20½@21c; No. 2 and poorer, 18@20c; checks, 17@18c; gulls to dealers, 19@19½c; culls and inferior, 15@18c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, 24½@25c; firsts, 24@24c; seconds, 21½@22½c; thirds or poorer, 19@21c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, henery whites, fine to fancy, 33@35c; ordinary to good, 27@32c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 25@32c; Western, gathered whites, 25@29c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery browns, 30@32c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 24@29c; near by refrigerator whites, 26½@28c.

PURCHASING MEN TO MEET.

They Will See Motion Pictures of Steel Pipe Making.

The first Fall meeting of the Purchasing Agents' Association of New York will be held at the Hotel Bresiin on Tuesday, Sept. 21, at 6 P. M. Dinner will be served at 6:15, after which H. B. Twyford, author of "Purchasing," will speak on that subject. Following Mr. Twyford's speech there will be exhibited three reels of motion pictures, in colors, showing the various processes used in the manufacture of steel pipe by the National Tube Company of Pittsburgh. These pictures will show every movement from the mining of the ore to the finished product. C. F. Roland of the Metallurgical Department of the Tube Company will explain the films.

Following the pictures there will be open discussions on these topics: Would the uniformity or elimination of discounts be advantageous to purchasing agents? What is the best method of handling small and miscellaneous supplies? It is expected that the local association will be merged into the National Association of Purchasing Agents at this meeting.

Areca Nuts Are Not Drugs.

According to a ruling of the Board of General Appraisers yesterday, medicinal nuts are excluded from the benefit of free entry as drugs under the present tariff, and properly fall under Paragraph 226, specifying "nuts" dutiable at 1 cent a pound, with no allowance for dirt or impurities. P. E. Anderson & Co. imported areca nuts, chiefly used in this country for making so-called condition powders for cattle. The Collector returned the goods under the nut provision, while the importers claimed duty exemption either as drugs under Paragraph 477, or under Paragraph 552 as a vegetable substance. Judge Hay in his decision overruled the claims.

Crude Oil Now Sells at 80 Cents.

INDEPENDENCE, Kan., Sept. 11.—The Prairie Oil and Gas Company today announced an increase of 5 cents a barrel in the price of crude oil, making the new quotation 80 cents. The price has been raised 40 cents a barrel since Aug. 2, resulting in general resumption of activity in oil fields of this section.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

While the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange tended to rally at the close the tone, nevertheless, was decidedly nervous. Sentiment throughout the short session of two hours was affected by the international situation. At the opening prices evinced heaviness. A rally of a minor character ensued, followed by renewed softness. United States Steel common, which had the largest trading volume, with about 8,500 shares changing hands.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
70	Alaska I. & C.	34⅝	35⅛	34⅛	34½
770	Allis-Chal.	38⅝	39½	38¼	38⅝
40	Am. B. Sug.	65	65	64¼	64⅝
410	Am. Can	56⅝	56⅝	56¼	56⅜
30	Am. Car & F.	66⅝	67⅛	66⅝	67¼
60	Am. Linseed.	17⅞	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛
170	Am. Loco.	51¾	52	51	52
240	Am. Smelt.	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾
510	Anaconda	70	70	69½	69½
30	A., T. & S. F.	100⅝	100⅞	100⅜	100⅝
320	Baldwin Loco.	79⅝	79⅝	79	79
20	Balt. & Ohio.	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜
110	B. R. T.	83⅞	83⅞	83¼	83⅝
10	Can. Pac.	153⅜	153½	153½	153½
110	Cent. Leather.	44	44	43⅜	43⅝
90

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale or Rent.—House, 15 rooms, directly on water, finest location New Rochelle; one block trolley; 10 minutes station; plot 90x137; will rent by year unfurnished or partly furnished, $100 month, or sell at bargain, $15,000. Address, or call, Mrs. M. W. Cushing, 18 Neptune Place, New Rochelle. Telephone 3514 New Rochelle.

707 North Broadway and 148 and 152 Robert Lane, Yonkers, two-story eight and nine room dwellings, just completed; very attractive; newest improvements, handsome decorations; high-class location; attractive prices. River View Building Co., on premises, and 718 North Broadway, Yonkers.

Great Opportunity.—Beautiful brick residence, all improvements; large plot; elegant trees; high and healthy; suitable gentleman's residence, sanatorium, or school; $40,000 property for less than $30,000; easy terms; investigate immediately. Hyatt, 52 Vanderbilt Av., Manhattan.

Chester Hill, Mt. Vernon.—Large, exquisite apartments, appearance of private dwelling, surrounded by shady lawns; each apartment an entire floor, 23 windows, piazza, heat, hot water supply; $900-$960 yearly. Janitor, 174 Rich Av., Mount Vernon.

A SACRIFICE AT SCARSDALE.

Gentleman's place, 1 1-3 acres; beautiful lawns, fruit; exceptionally good house; 12 rooms, 3 baths, garage; all in perfect order; a bargain price if sold at once. Maxwell Smith, Greenacres, Harrison, N. Y.

For Sale or Rent—Mt. Vernon, N. Y., Chester Hill section; fine corner, 150 feet frontage, enclosed grounds, beautifully shaded; ten rooms, two baths; suitable all-year residence; reasonable rent to possible purchaser. Owner, Hotel Hargrave, 72d St., New York.

AT WHITE PLAINS.

A 7-room cottage, with ½ acre or more, for $4,500; 38-minute train service. N. W. Walker, 489 5th Av., N. Y. Tel. 1806 Murray Hill.

To let, high-class new automobile inn on the Albany Post Road; overlooking the Hudson. John C. Wilson, Croton Heights, Croton-on-the-Hudson.

Scarsdale.—New ten-room house, five baths, newly furnished, near station, for rent from October to June; garage. W. J. Reed, Scarsdale, N. Y.

Modern Cottage, Larchmont. — Beautiful grounds; furnished, unfurnished; June or longer; reasonable. L 123 Times.

Greenacres, Scarsdale. -Well located plot, 75x150, reasonable; no brokers. Box 274 Times, 2 Rector St.

New Houses in Van Cortlandt Terrace. Rollins Bros., Inc., Broadway & Oakmont Av.

Country Estates.—Westchester, Orange Counties. Seaman Lowerre & Co., 15 East 40th.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

HOUSE PLANS and specifications made according to your ideas. Rousseau & Co. 252 Hudson River.

KENNETH IVES & CO., Westchester.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Shelter Island estate, facing Gardiner's Bay, Long Island; thirty-five acres; unencumbered; all tillable; residence, two and one-half stories, frame, with large stone cellar; good barn for six horses; poultry houses, corn crib; separate house for man servant; windmill and tank; well bricked sixty-seven feet deep; premises long in possession of present owner; gentleman's ideal country place; beautiful views every direction. For terms apply to S. E. Parker, Shelter Island, N. Y.

Beautiful 5-room bungalow; decorate to suit; all latest improvements; beamed ceiling; panelled walls; open fireplace, modern kitchen; beautiful bath; heat; running water; extra large verandas; corner plot; but one block from bay and bathing beach; built under personal care of owner; 42 minutes out; price, $2,950; easy terms. Johnson, Box 185 Times Downtown.

Just completed, attractive bungalow, rooms and bath, finished in most attractive manner; large verandas and nice plot of ground; two minutes from bathing beach, and only 40 minutes from city; will take $150 down; balance easy monthly payments. C. C. Colt, 1,218 Broadway, corner Van Buren St., Brooklyn.

AN OPPORTUNITY.

Would like to make appointments to visit my 27 waterfront lots, with all improvements, asphalt streets, shade trees, drainage, electric, 22 minutes from Manhattan. Will make terms to suit. Address J. G. M., 1,425 Bigelow Av., Queens County.

Chicken or vegetable farm; new, attractive six-room house; range, tubs, china closets, &c.; large plot of rich soil; near trolley and depot and Long Island Sound; one hour from city, terms, $100 down, $12 monthly. C., Owner, 1,218 Broadway, corner Van Buren St., Brooklyn.

BAYVIEW, FREEPORT.

LARGEST COMMUTING SUBURB ON L. I. A popular place to live; house on large plot at a bargain; terms easy. A. A. Sealy, Freeport, or 165 Broadway, New York.

GREAT NECK, PLANDOME, MANHASSET; PROPERTIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ON NORTH SHORE OF LONG ISLAND. ISAAC E. SHIELDS, 18 E. 34TH ST. TEL. 4030 MURRAY HILL.

For Sale, Long Beach, L. I.—A corner plot, 60x100; choice location; three minutes from boardwalk; no agents. Inquire William Buess, 1,243 Madison Av., New York.

Detached house, 9 rooms; plot 40x100; small rent or will sell cheap; residential section; 2 minutes from Brighton elevated station. 770 Argyle Road, Flatbush.

Attractive strictly modern houses for sale or rent to responsible parties; near bay and electric station, Little Neck, New York City. John M. Richie, 68 William St., New York.

A fine new house, 8 rooms and tiled bath, in select neighborhood in Hempstead, near station, for sale at a bargain. Hall, Vanderbilt Av., Floral Park.

For Rent—Handsome residence, 12 rooms; all improvements; large verandas; garage; 100 feet frontage; $85. H. A. MacGill, Palace Boulevard, Bayside, L. I.

KEW GARDENS, L. I.—Eight rooms, just completed; $1,500 per annum for responsible party. W 143 Times.

Douglaston, L. I., (Pine St.)—Warm, sunny, furnished house, nine rooms; $70 monthly. W. H. Maginnis, 44 West 15th St., City.

Attractive ½ acre home; fruit; village centre; near bay; price, $3,800. Jerome, East Islip, L. I.

Forest Hills Gardens.—Three lots for sale at a very low price. Marchbanks, 114 East 13th, New York.

FOR LOW COST, high-grade bungalows, visit Brightwaters; Booklet 3 on request. T. B. Ackerson Co., 1 West 34th St., N. Y.

SEE THE NEW HOMES AT KEW GARDENS.
15 minutes from Penn. Terminal.

Neponsit.—Seashore homes in New York City. Neponsit Realty Company, 1 West 34th St.

Country Real Estate. L'Ecluse, Washburn & Co., 18 East 34th St., New York.

North Shore Residential Properties. W. J. Vreeland, 129 Front St., N. Y.

Forest Hills Gardens.—Choice plot, best location; will sacrifice. W 166 Times.

Bungalow; improvements; $3,000; easy terms. C. E. Brewster, Bay Shore, L. I.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

22-ACRE FARM in best part of Rockland County; splendid soil; abundance fruit, large asparagus bed; ample water; 1¼ miles to R. R. station; 45 minutes to Jersey City; beautiful new, modern, roomy two-story fieldstone house; good barn and chicken houses; ideal country home; worth $15,000; owner will sacrifice account illness; easy terms. K 285 Times Downtown.

NEAR POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

A very productive 125-acre farm, produces big crops, fine apple orchard in bearing, buildings and farm supplied with lasting spring water; good buildings; price, including growing crops, stock, and all farm implements, $10,000; easy terms; big bargain; send for description and photo of buildings. C. E. Rogers, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Orange County Farm.—City farm, 10 acres; house, 8 rooms, hot water heat; barns, henhouses, other buildings; near trolley; apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries; for quick sale, only $3,200; part cash; we have over a thousand New York State farms for sale; catalogue free. Hall's Farm Agency, Owego, Tioga County, N. Y.

Widow Obliged to Sacrifice

175-acre farm near Hudson; beautiful location; 2,000 bearing fruit trees; crops and tools included; any business man can obtain this farm on an easy-payment arrangement. Rev. G. J. Newton, Claverack, N. Y.

At Lake Mahopac, N. Y.—Five-room bungalow, $1,950; also a camp bungalow, $1,650; all improvements, electric lights, running water, telephone; acre in woods by the lakes. N. W. Walker, 489 5th Av., N. Y. Tel. 1806 Murray Hill.

Estate for sale, commanding beautiful view of Hudson River and surrounding country; 6 acres; 20-room house; improvements; stable; convenient, actual bargain; little cash. Asahel Chapin, 15 Wall St.

FINEST LAKE property; 450 acres bordering beautiful lake; level, rolling, mountainous land; three houses; large barns; bargain because owner's death. Martin Thew, Arthursburg, N. Y.

Florida—For Sale or To Let.

Handsome furnished home in Mirimar, Miami's beautiful subdivision, to rent for the season for $2,000, or sell for $15,000; contains four bedrooms, hall, and bath upstairs; living room, music room, dining room, kitchen, pantry downstairs; photograph to any one interested. Address Oscar Conklin, Miami, Fla.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

CHARMING COUNTRY PLACE.

New white stucco house situated on beautiful lake in Jersey Hills. Express Station Lackawanna R. R.; 45 minutes to New York. House very carefully built to order for owner by day labor. Large living room, 32 ft. by 16 ft. Four master bedrooms on second floor. Three bathrooms, some en suite. Very large upper and lower porch. Modern in every essential. Electric lights, hardwood floors, chestnut trimmed throughout. Lovely grounds, graded lawn, trees, flowers, &c. Large plot ground, 100 ft. by 250 ft. Must be seen to be appreciated. Never offered for sale before. Will sacrifice to responsible purchaser. Terms arranged to suit. Address Box S 3 Times.

BEAUTIFUL new house, artistic outside and a model of perfection in its interior; 8 large rooms, tiled bath; plot 60x120, large trees, park approach, fine street, 2 minutes to depot; easy commuting, $5.90 monthly. Price to sell quick, $4,000. For particulars call, write or phone G. F. ANGELL, 78 East 94th St. Phone 6743 Lenox.

LARGE FACTORY SITE.

On two railroads, P. R. R. and P. & R.; near L. V. R. R.; 30c. freight rate to tidewater; 208 acres; spring delivering 1,000,000 gals. daily; 23 miles from N. Y. City; dry ground; good drainage; labor supply 1,000; within 2 miles from depot; near Bridge Plaza. Ames, 26 West 31st.

Space to let for optician in large uptown jewelry store, west side. Address H. H., 3,525 Broadway.

Madison Av., 361, near 56th St.—For high-class business; large street store; moderate rent, or long lease.

Sublet beautiful, complete furnished office; fine view; reasonable. Room 176, 45 Broadway.

42 DUANE ST., CORNER CENTRE.

Store, offices, and lofts, or entire building to let. Apply Donnelly, 99 Nassau St.

Young physician will share office with another physician; good location. 330 Lexington.

Desk Room, light office, reasonable. Evening Post Building, Room 401, 20 Vesey St.

Office or sample room in high-class building, 1,182 Broadway, Room 606.

Part of office or desk room, reasonable; telephone. Room 616, 225 Broadway.

Large front parlor, suitable business; near Broadway. 151 West 46th St.

Wm. H. Whiting & Co., 41 Park Row.—Business Property—Sale, Rental, Management.

Business Building Brokers.—Fred'k Fox & Co., 14 West 40th St. and 738 B'way, N.Y.C.

New Jersey.

Store to let, best location in town. 316 Washington St., Hoboken, N. J.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

FACTORY WANTED OUT OF TOWN.

Do you want a manufacturer in your town? If so, we are looking for a very light, clean, high ceiling factory, with or without boiler, about 14,000 to 18,000 square feet, one story and cellar, with three or four acres of ground, either in New Jersey or Long Island, about 14 to 25 miles from New York City; plenty of water, electric light, gas, &c.; good railroad shipping facilities, &c. What have you to offer? Will buy or rent; must be cheap.

BROMUND WAX CO.,
356 West Broadway, N. Y. C.

Country Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

FOR RENT, IN BERMUDA,

a modern hotel and two large bungalows; fifty-eight rooms, completely furnished; run succesfully five seasons of five months.

Situated on a commanding site, overlooking City of Hamilton and surrounding country; one mile from steamship landing and only a few minutes from the ocean and bathing; grounds consist of six acres, with garden and tennis court. Apply to Asahel F. Black, Malden, Mass.

I will rent my spacious, elegantly furnished all-year home to a responsible party; 14 rooms, 2 baths; water, gas, electricity, steam heat; dining room beamed ceiling, open fireplace; 3 large porches; overlooking miles beautiful country; extensive grounds, gardens; abundant fruit; 35 minutes out; three minutes to station; rent, $900; concessions for year's rent in advance; subject to purchase. A 297 Times Downtown.

At Greenwich.—Furnished, for the Winter or year, 14-room house; convenient to the station; 9 bedrooms, 4 baths; basement laundry; hardy garden; furnace; tennis court; fruit and shade trees; beautiful Sound view; large stable; grounds; no reasonable offer refused. Apply to Laurence Timmons, 37 Railroad Av., Greenwich, Conn.

In Ramapo Hills.—To let, furnished, seven-room house; two baths; hot water heat; electrical equipments, viz., electric iron, toaster, grill, sewing machine, &c.; wonderful view; high, dry, healthy; three-quarters of an acre; one hour from New York; auto service to and from station; references required. Z 280 Times Annex.

In hills of Northern Jersey.—To let, furnished or unfurnished, nine-room modern cottage; every improvement; extensive grounds, sidewalks; five minutes from depot; 45 minutes from Cortlandt St.; terms reasonable to desirable tenant. Address M. Catts, Closter, N. J. Phone Closter 142.

For rent, furnished, from Oct. 1, beautifully situated country home; 11 rooms, bath; electric lights; hot water furnace; garage arrangement for stabling if desired; half mile from station; 62 minutes to Liberty St.; $50. Apply or address Magnolia Farm, Preneau, N. J.

Virginia, near Washington, "Inwood," eight rooms, furnished; sleeping porch; barn, &c.; driven well; phone; sunny, healthy climate; 180 acres forest hunting season, $30; seven months, $150; fuel free; photos. L. P. Brock, Clifton Sta., Va.

To Sublet.—Furnished cottage, Bayshore, L. I., $75 for Winter and Fall months; 13 rooms, bath, gas, electric light, garage, large grounds, furnace, gas and coal range. Box 224, Bayshore, L. I.

Rent before Oct. 1, 198 Walnut St., Nutley, N. J.; 8-room house; gas, improvements; convenient to station; large grounds; $500 a year. Agent, A. L. Van Winkle, Nutley.

Attractive Modern Cottage, Far Rockaway.—Well furnished; beautiful grounds; will rent until May or longer; reasonable. L 122 Times.

To rent, all-year-round inn; Winter rent free. Further particulars and reference exchanged, Box 25, Oscawana, N. Y.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate—Out of City.

$14,500.—SAN DIEGO, CAL.—NEW, MODern motion-picture theatre building, with established business and 2 rented stores; unencumbered; completely equipped. Cash, terms or exchange. Box 115, Allenhurst, N. J.

Do you want attractive suburban home bargain, $5,000, worth $6,500? One hour out; near country club; 9 rooms, bath; steam, electricity, gas; easy terms if desired. Box 644, New York.

Real Estate for Exchange.

WANTED.

Good income property in Bronx for handsome corner private house; lot 125x98; $40,000 equity; can add no cash; principal only. Business, L 79 Times.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A DRUGGIST'S OPPORTUNITY.
EXCEPTIONAL LOCATION.
PRINCIPAL STREET, THE ORANGES, (N. J.)

For private reasons one of the best drug stores in the Oranges will be vacated this Fall, and the premises (unstocked) for rent. The store is located on a prominent corner. It has been occupied by a druggist for several years, therefore has an established trade. The population of the Oranges is made up of prominent business men and their families, and is steadily increasing. There is a beautiful apartment for the family over the store. Rent reasonable; for rent to run for term of years if desired. OWNER, P. O. Box 128 Madison Square Branch, N. Y.

AT 2,864 3D AVENUE.
BETWEEN 149TH & 150TH STS., BRONX.

In an up-to-date five-story building, a second, third, fourth and fifth floor, each 50x86 feet; will divide in half if desired; suitable for any kind of first class business, public or private offices, manufacturing, private school, or church service, dancing school, chop suey or restaurant. Apply to Adams-Flanigan Co. or your own broker.

TO LET.—Large suite of offices in the Royal Building, corner William and Fulton Sts., for balance of lease, 18 months from Oct. 1, at $1,000 per annum; present lessee obliged to make change; will sacrifice fixtures and appointments as well as sacrificing on rent. Apply Amalgamated Agencies, 135 William St., New York.

LOFTS TO LET.

On account of moving to our new factory at Long Island City, we offer 90,000 square feet light, airy, steam-heated lofts at 304-322 Hudson St., New York City; immediate possession; will divide. Your own broker or American Ever Ready Works, Long Island City, N. Y.

WAR ORDER FACTORY

at Harrison, N. J., opposite Lackawanna Station; 19 lots, fronting on 3d., Bergen, and Sussex Sts.; good buildings and machinery; including stock; high-class market right at door; terms. Linwood Farms, Linwood Av., Ridgewood, N. J.

Small fruit farms, 75x500; five minutes to station; restricted section; twenty-mile view; new houses; every improvement; wonderful fruit; real opportunity, $5,000 to $6,500; terms. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

FOR SALE.—Nutley, N. J., attractive 7-room house; 2-story and attic; open plumbing; 150 feet square; fruit and garden; desirable neighborhood; convenient to trolley and station; $5,000. M. A. Massall, 44 Chestnut St., Nutley, N. J.

A Real Farmer's Opportunity:—196 acres; all but 3 acres in high state of cultivation, producing enormous crops; cost $136 an acre; price $85 to close estate. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

Highly improved New Jersey fruit, truck, poultry, and dairy farms; all sizes; list free; established 1898. Albert Warren Dresser, Dept. T., Burlington, N. J.

A BARGAIN.

Fine seven-room bungalow on plot 50x150; hardwood and parquet floors throughout; electric light; fine garden; chicken run; 35 minutes from downtown. Owner, 333 Sylvan Av., Leonia, N. J. Telephone 789M.

Cottage, seven rooms; nearly new; over half acre; beautiful location; high ground; near station; hour out; $3,000, $700 cash; extraordinary opportunity. Owner, K 335 Times Downtown.

New house, very choice, best location, Westfield; price, $8,000; rent, $60; also cheaper house, $30. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

In attractive home community, artistic, new 6-room house; plot 60x120; every modern convenience; near station; commutation, $5.90; small deposit, balance as rent. Box Z 304 Times Annex.

RUTHERFORD.—Nearly new 7-room house; plot 50x170; oak floors; all improvements; convenient, high location; $4,650. Van Mater, Shafer Bldg., Rutherford.

South Orange.—Lackawanna; 112 trains daily; plots, $20 foot upward; dwellings, $3,500 to $85,000. For complete information, consult Eugene Hughes, opp. Depot, South Orange.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL."
All about the "Ideal Home Town."
SECRETARY, Box 314, Nutley, N. J.

Fanwood.—New, magnificent house; sell like rent; send for picture. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

FACTORIES EVERYWHERE.
SALE OR RENT. 9 Clinton St.
ROBT. T. STOUTENBURGH. Newark, N. J.

Twelve lots, Little Falls, N. J.; twelve minutes from Paterson; desirable club home site. L. V. Hults, Ferth Amboy, N. J.

Bargain.—$6,500; easy terms; 10 rooms, 2 baths; 30 minutes to city. Box M 335 Times Downtown.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Property My Specialty. Harvey R. Linbarger, 197 North Av.

LITTLE FARMS, hour out, for city workers; $10 monthly. Room 1701, 141 Broadway.

Cranford.—New houses; attractive prices and terms. Droescher, 79 Warren St., N. Y.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY PLACES FOR SALE.
WILTON, CONN.

24 Acres, house, 8 rooms and bath, price $7,000.
22 Acres, house, 10 rooms, 3 baths, price $12,000.
25 Acres, house, 11 rooms, 2 baths, price $20,000.
Cannon Station, Conn., 12 Acres, house, 12 rooms, 2 bathrooms, price $15,000, including furniture.
ROWAYTON, CONN.
4½ Acres, house, 13 rooms, 2 baths, price $12,000.
FOLSOM BROS., Inc., 127 East 34th St.

UNUSUAL Opportunity, Wilton, Conn.—Owner's death compels sacrifice, practical farm home, recently remodelled for permanent residence; 23 acres, high ground; beautiful location for all year, commuting, or Summer home; partly furnished if desired; house, 10 rooms, 3 bathrooms; modern plumbing, vacuum heating; abundant underground pressure finest water; modern kitchen, refrigerator room, and laundry; two barns, fine chicken and hog houses; wood lot, orchard, garden; nuts, cherries, small fruits; price reasonable; easy terms. HENRY C. WHITE, 49 Wall St.

For Sale—At New Canaan, Conn., 20 acres, with nine-room house, 2 baths; steam heat, electric lights; studio, (18x40,) garage, chicken houses; fruit; high elevation; price $15,000. Further particulars of R. B. Morse, New Canaan, Conn.

SACRIFICE, for small amount over mortgage, modern two-family residence in Norwalk, Conn.; twelve-acre country place in Darien, Conn. Rexroth, 107 East 112th St., New York.

WILTON, CONN.
12 Acres high ground, near station.
Fruit and shade trees; no buildings.
Price $2,500.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, INC., 127 East 34th.

New Canaan, Conn.—For Sale: 2 acres and a 6-room house; orchard, shade; main road; 3½ miles out; price, $1,800. R. B. Morse, New Canaan, Conn.

Westport.—10 acres fine shore front, only $30,000. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St.

Real Estate Wanted.

Farm wanted, about 100 acres; comfortable house, good outbuildings; apple orchard. How water supplied? Must be within reasonable distance railway station. Send full description, lowest cash price. Must be moderate. New Jersey, Connecticut preferred. S 284 Times Downtown.

ABOUT 2,000 SQUARE FEET GROUND FLOOR FOR METAL WORK; RAILROAD SIDING, TERMINAL FACILITIES PREFERRED; SUBSTANTIAL LEASE; STATE FULL PARTICULARS AND RENTAL. K 242 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Accessible subdivisions in towns outside N. Y. City; must be developed, ready for immediate selling; location, map, and full particulars wanted. George G. Baker, 7 East 42d St., N. Y.

Want the collecting and renting of apartments from owners; nominal charges; trustworthy and conscientious. L 150 Times.

BROADWAY STORES WANTED, 724 to 181st. Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2705 B'way.

Country Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

To Let—Unfurnished.

FOR RENT—Riverdale on Hudson. New York City, thirty minutes Grand Central Station, attractive cottage, unfurnished; pleasant surroundings; ¾ acre grounds facing river; 8 rooms and bath; suitable married couple, three children; eight minutes walk from station; city water and gas. Rent $1,500 per annum; suitable party. Address E. ALLIEN, 11 Wall St., N. Y.

HASTINGS, stone's throw of Hudson; 5 minutes train, or trolley; 8-roomed house, hall, laundry, sleeping piazzas, oak floors, electricity, beamed ceilings, asbestos hot air; boat club, tennis, skating; $65. Blaine.

Ridgewood, N. J.—On heights; unfurnished; nine rooms, three baths; garage for two cars; handsome shaded grounds. Apply J. L. Kenway, 277 Broadway.

To Let Apartments

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

Apartments to rent, furnished and unfurnished, full hotel service; restaurant; cheapest rates in New York; 2 rooms and bath, furnished, $12 weekly and upward. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

THE HAMPTON,

22 EAST 31ST STREET.

Attractive furnished or unfurnished elevator apartment; two, three, four rooms and bath; now leasing for the coming season.

For Rent.—Furnished housekeeping apartment in new elevator building, near Park Av., 32d St.; 3 sunny rooms, bath, modern improvements, $85 per month. Z 309 Times Annex.

41ST, 11 EAST.—Two large and one small room and bath, second floor; telephone and maid service; also single rooms. Murray Hill 7051.

17th St., 122 East.—Floor, furnished or unfurnished, with private bath in interesting old house; breakfast and dinner served in apartment if desired; references.

28 EAST 28TH ST.

near 5th Av., new modern building.
1 apartment, with maid service.....$45.00
1 apartment, with maid service.....$50.00

67th, 130 East.—Five large, light, all outside rooms and bath; handsomely furnished; complete outfit of china, glass, kitchen, and laundry utensils. Supt., 3367 Plaza.

Small kitchenette apartment to responsible person appreciating antique furnishings. W 87 Times.

222 East 17, (Stuyvesant Square.)—Furnished apartment, 3 rooms and bath; service; ground floor; private house. Stuyvesant 3924.

45th, 22 East.—Two attractive rooms with bath, kitchenette; suitable for bachelors.

38th St., 10 East.—Elegant floor, 3 very large rooms; also smaller apartments.

West Side

We offer hotel conveniences and comforts at apartment house rates.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, } 1, 2, 3, & 4 Rooms
100 Cathedral Parkway, } SPECIALLY
110th St. and Central Park. } ATTRACTIVE,
with private bath and kitchenette;
Complete—Dishes, Silver, Cooking Utensils.
Furnished—$30, $40, $50, $60 up monthly.
CONCESSIONS ON LEASE and unfurnished.
Near Subway and "L"—Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River 3976.
CONVENTIONS ACCOMMODATED.

APARTMENTS NEWLY BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED AND DECORATED TO SUIT; one, two, three rooms and bath, four rooms and two baths; month or year; $35 a month up per room; meals optional; $8 a week; full hotel service; quiet location; block from "L" and subway express, ten car and bus lines; references; just completed; very exceptional opportunity owing to tardiness in completion of building; great sacrifice in rates. Hotel Nobleton, 126 West 73d St.

A.—A.—A.—YOUR IDEAL AT LAST.

How would YOU like to select first-class furnishings and decorations to suit entirely YOUR OWN discriminating tastes and requirements? You can do this in the newest, sunniest apartment hotel in New York for $80 per month, two rooms and bath. Hotel Nobleton, 126 West 73d St., between Broadway and Columbus Av., one block from express subway and "L" stations.

In exclusive section, West 80's, near Drive, most desirable apartment; eight large, very light rooms, fully furnished in quiet good taste; piano, linen, and silver; owner would retain one room, taking full charge servants and catering, affording spacious private home, with no housekeeping cares, to people who appreciate unusual opportunity. Tel. 3950 Schuyler.

98th St., 305-307 West.—Schuyler Arms Hotel, between Riverside and Broadway. Strictly high-class house; beautifully furnished apartments; shower baths; 2, 3, 4, and 5 rooms, with telephone, fully equipped for housekeeping; all-night elevator; telephone; bellboy and maid service; restaurant in building. Phone 3964 River.

Alcazar, 215 Manhattan Av., Corner 109th. Capitol, 107 West 109th St.

Elegantly furnished, 2, 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath, modern elevator building, near "L" subway; Central Park; rents $30 monthly up; references essential. Phone 10200 and 9735 Riverside. Restaurant in building, open evenings.

An apartment that is a real home; location convenient to shops, theatres; West 71st St., 342, 6 and 8 rooms, 2 baths; living room 24x18, bedroom 22x16; elevator house; will furnish new rugs, furniture, beds, bedding, &c., to suit prospective tenant; rent $200 to $300 per month. Apply premises or Ernest Tribelhorn, 60 Wall St.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED
9 ROOMS AND 3 BATHS APARTMENT
from October 1st.
OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK WEST.
For particulars apply agent on premises, 106 CENTRAL PARK WEST, TELEPHONE 3650 COLUMBUS.

To rent, furnished, eight months or one year, elaborately furnished six-room, two-bath apartment, 10th floor, Roxborough, Broadway and 92d St.; butler in charge; can be seen any time. E. M. Robinson, 1,564 Broadway, City. Telephone 3710 Bryant.

435 West 119th St.—Very desirable; 4 outside rooms and bath, facing Columbia campus; mahogany furniture; complete for housekeeping; from Oct. 1, Winter or longer. C. M. M., Apt. 6D. tel. 8200 Morning.

Apartment, handsomely furnished, seven and one-half, bath, 2 toilets; all improvements; elevator, telephone; rent $1,200. Inquire Hague Court, 400 West 118th St., or W. Alanson Alexander, 503 5th Av.

51st, 355 West.—New elevator building; unusually furnished two, three, four rooms and bath, kitchen and kitchenettes; adjacent subway and "L"; $12 up; references necessary.

To Sublet for Two Years.—Furnished or unfurnished, six-room apartment; two baths; 801 West End Av., corner 99th St.; Bennington Corners South; $1,300 unfurnished. Apply Superintendent.

51st, 355 West.—New elevator building; unusually furnished, two, three, four rooms and bath, kitchen and kitchenettes; adjacent subway and "L"; $12 up; references necessary.

THE NETHERLANDS,
340 West 86th St.

Eight rooms, three baths, all outside; 12th floor; north, south, and east exposure; unusually sunny; river view; completely furnished; for six months or longer. Fain, telephone 5671 Schuyler.

New building, near Central Park; beautifully furnished apartment, six rooms, two baths, all light; very desirable for a married couple. W 127 Times.

121ST, 537 WEST, No. 61.—Business woman, college graduate, will rent room; single, double; tastefully furnished; conveniences; subway; references, reasonable.

At Riverside Drive and 84th, 120, (north corner.)—Eight, eleven, all light, well-furnished rooms to let. Call, address, W. R. Stewart.

258 Riverside Drive, corner 98th.—Unusually large and attractive nine-room furnished apartment, two baths; $250 per month. Telephone 9281 River. Apartment D. D.

Attractive Maisonette, unconventional quarters; convenience of apartment; 3-4-7 rooms, 2 baths; $1,000, $2,000, $3,000. Mrs. ALEXANDER, Real Estate, 46 W. 5.d.

Riverside Drive, (103d St.)—Elegantly furnished five-room apartment; all rooms directly on Drive; $160; or would share apartment for $110. Phone 8600 Riverside.

87th, 220 West.—Eight rooms and 2 baths in the Belnord, handsomely furnished; light, refrigeration, and vacuum cleaning free; $2,400. Harbeck, Schuyler 10400.

For rent, one year, eight-room furnished apartment, 31st St., between Broadway and West End, $125 a month. Write Room 5W, 251 West 31st St., or telephone 3960 Schuyler.

Riverside Drive, 528, Overlooking Claremont.—Sublease, attractive five-room modern front apartment; shower; immaculate; delightful view Hudson; $75.

Riverside Drive, 552, 6F.—Beautiful apartment, seven rooms, two baths; all over-looking; with Oriental rugs. Phone 7628 Morningside.

Negle Av. 65.—Negle Av., near Dyckman subway; 5 rooms, completely furnished apartment, $50; no children. Consult Superintendent.

Private party will sacrifice beautifully furnished seven rooms, two baths; bargain, $150, lowest. 450 Riverside. Phone 4208 Morningside. See superintendent.

26 WEST 27TH ST.,

Near 5th Av., new modern building.
1 apartment, with maid service.....$35.00
1 apartment, with maid service.....$45.00

97th St., 308 West.—Five unusually large rooms; southern exposure; handsomely furnished; $115; elevator house. Ernest Tribelhorn, premises.

51st, 355 West.—Elegantly furnished, elevator building, two, three, four rooms and bath; kitchens and kitchenettes; $12 up; references necessary.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

2,465 Broadway, at 91st St. Subway.—Seven-room elevator apartment; all improvements; reasonable. Apply Supt. or telephone John—2429.

Sunny three-room housekeeping apartment, furnished; private house; West 12th. L 102 Times.

Handsomely furnished apartments; long, short leases; choice localities. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 5892.

A.—156 West 72d.—Sublet apartment 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, handsomely furnished; room service.

Beautifully furnished 3-room housekeeping apartment; reasonable; worth investigating. Telephone 4211 Schuyler.

Censored list, handsomely furnished apartments. Wickliffe Gray, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

Attractively furnished non-housekeeping floor; three rooms, bath. Inquire 244 Waverley Place.

104th, 221 West.—Five or eight rooms, newly furnished apartment, near subway and "L." Allen. Phone 2065 River.

DISTINCTIVE APARTMENTS,

furnished; all sizes; select neighborhoods. R. de Florez, 1,834 B'way. Columbus 4560.

Extremely attractive six-room apartment; all conveniences; $150 month. Tel. River. 4093.

Elegantly furnished Drive apartment to be leased Oct. 1 for a year; 7 rooms, 2 baths; rent reasonable. Telephone Audubon 7340.

148th, 562 West.—Attractive six rooms, completely furnished; elevator; $75. Apartment 64.

Ask Lewis B. Preston, Inc., 165 B'way, N. Y. C., for illus. bklt. on The Roxborough, 251 W. 92d St.

Three-room housekeeping apartment; living room, 13x20; use of riverside subway one block; piano; $65. 611 West 127th.

Riverside Drive, 450.—My home, charmingly furnished, 4 rooms and bath, piano, rent $65, until October, 1916. Kohler.

230 West 79th St.—5-room apartment, corner Broadway, Apartment 83, furnished or unfurnished; rent moderate. Tel. 5497 Bryant.

738 West End Av., corner 96th.

Beautiful apartment; 5 large rooms, all bright; modern; everything; subway express.

738 West End, (96th.)—Furnished suites; all light; 3, 2 rooms; kitchens, kitchenettes, everything, telephone; subway express.

Sublet for one year, 5-room apartment, furnished or unfurnished. 606 West 116th St. Apartment 34.

Beautiful, cool, light apartment, four rooms, bath, furnished, grand piano, elevator, $40. Address K 315 Times Downtown.

Riverside Drive.—Five rooms, front; attractively furnished. Audubon 1620. Allen, 3,456 Broadway.

1224 St., 514 West.—Eight large rooms, fully furnished; moderate rent, October to June 15. Martin.

Two large, well-furnished apartments and kitchenette, $40 month. W 167 Times.

512T, 172 WEST.—Two rooms, private bath; $9-$10 weekly; $40 monthly.

Apartments, 5-7-8-9-10 rooms, $660 to $2,000; Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th Sts.

119 WEST 80TH ST.

Two rooms and bath; furnished, unfurnished.

105th, 201 West.—Beautifully furnished apartment for $75; high-class apartment house.

Apartments to sublet on the upper west side, 4 to 10 rooms. Write Z., Box T 25 Times.

Elevator apartments of 7 and 8 large rooms, $1,000-$1,500. 102 West 75th St.

6 and 7 rooms, $1,300 to $1,600. The Chesterfield, 260 Riverside Drive.

74th St., 5 West.—Choice of two apartments, bath; light housekeeping.

85th St., 342 West.—Well-furnished, seven rooms; everything first class; reasonable.

74th, 25 West—Furnished; unsurpassed; 2 to 8 rooms; 1, 2 baths.

838-844 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

150 West 79th.—High-class apartments, nine rooms, duplex and simplex, $2,600.

Choice list, personally inspected, furnished apartments, Frederick L. Hurt, 30 East 42d.

Splendid suite, large room, bath, electric light; location unexcelled. 30 West 71st.

Modern newly furnished 4-room apartment. 3C, 127 West 82d.

Sublet 10-room apt., fully furnished. The Langham, 73d St. and Central Park West.

128th, 507 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

A six-room corner apartment for rent; reasonable rent. Apartment 54, 200 West 58th.

Brooklyn.

Attractive 7-room apartment, Brooklyn Heights; fully furnished, near Borough Hall Subway Station. Apply 41 Remsen St., or telephone 2313 Main.

St. Mark's Av., 101.—Beautiful parlor floor, three very large rooms and kitchenette; private house, exclusive locality; near subway.

Apartments Wanted

Furnished.

Wanted—Small furnished apartment, or housekeeping studio, from Nov. 1 to March 1; one single and one double bedroom, living room, or studio bath and kitchen required. John Kendrick Bangs, Ogunquit, Maine.

Wanted—Furnished housekeeping apartment for three months, possibly longer; 4 or 5 rooms and bath; location, between 50th and 80th Sts., west side. State location and price first letter to J. Wild, Room 1,901, 110 West 40th St., New York.

Seven rooms for year on Broadway, between 72d and 116th Sts., or between Broadway and Hudson River, at about $125, in desirable building. Answer by letter only to Geo. Friedman, 71 Broadway.

Wanted, by two ladies, a small furnished housekeeping apartment for five months, on west side, between 50th and 100th Sts. Address P. O. Box 191, Cutchogue, L. I.

East Side—Wanted, furnished apartment, 2 bedrooms, bath, living room, open fire, kitchenette, or small housekee

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

70TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms, connecting bath; table guests accommodated; reasonable; telephone.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large, small, attractively furnished rooms; excellent table; table guests accommodated.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; table guests; reference.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Attractive rooms, parlor dining; references.

77TH, 123 WEST.—Desirable room; good table; parlor dining; table boarders; moderate.

78TH, 100 WEST.—Large, small handsomely furnished rooms; single, en suite; with, without private bath; refined surroundings; excellent table.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Single and large rooms, connecting shower baths; gentlemen; private family.

79TH, 159 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; newly decorated; private bath; references.

79TH, 164 WEST.—Nicely decorated large, small rooms superior board; table board.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pansions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Front rooms; private baths; superior table; high grade.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Attractive rooms; electricity; excellent cuisine; subway, "L"; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; also parlor floor; newly decorated; continuous hot water; excellent cuisine and service; private baths.

80TH, 219 WEST—Sunny room; interior decorations; artistically furnished apartment, $25 monthly; $20 unfurnished; ladies only. Apt 53.

80TH, 143 WEST.—Attractive rooms; newly decorated; adjoining bath; homelike, refined; references.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; all new high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; table guests.

80TH 124 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; electricity; good table; parlor dining.

81ST, 151 WEST.—Different from ordinary; large, small rooms; baths; electricity; phone.

82D, 52 WEST.—Large, small rooms, bath; excellent table; telephone, electricity; references.

82D, 124 West (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

82D, 45 WEST.—Pleasant large, small rooms; running water; excellent table; reasonable.

82D, 55 WEST.—Second floor front; private bath, medium, small rooms; running water.

83D ST., 42 WEST.—Select boarding house to be opened Sept. 10; newly decorated and furnished throughout; table guests; references.

83D, 5 WEST.—Unusually desirable, quiet, modern improvements; arrangements for coming season.

83D, 17 WEST.—High-class Jewish house; large room; electric lights; excellent table.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; gentlemen; couple; superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

85TH, 122 WEST.—Desirable room; one or two gents; ladies; refined surroundings.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Magnificent second floor, sunny front room; private bath; exclusive home; table service, appointments, unusual excellence

86TH, 55 WEST.—Exceptional 2d floor; private baths; continuous hot water; other rooms.

88TH, 241 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private family; few boarders; table guests; references.

89TH, 318 WEST.—Very attractive large, small rooms, private bath; very convenience; exclusive house; excellent table; references; table guests.

89TH, 300 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate few couples or gentlemen; references.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home will take few select people as boarders.

90TH ST., 6 WEST.—Refined Hebrew family; large rooms, gentlemen, couple; excellent board.

90TH, 121 WEST.—Front, back parlor, join bath, with board. Coffield.

90TH, 16 WEST.—Large first-floor front room; adults; exclusive Jewish home. Heilman.

91ST, 140 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; kitchenette suite; table guests.

91ST ST., 51 WEST.—Furnished or unfurnished back parlor; private bath; board.

92D, 60 WEST.—Suite, rooms, one flight up, front; steam heat, continuous hot water; full service for room; my personal attention given the cuisine.

92D, 52-54 WEST.—Desirable large and medium-size rooms; excellent table; table guests.

93D, 21 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent table; Park, "L" phone.

94TH, 60 WEST.—Attractive rooms, select; parlor dining; cuisine unexcelled; table guests.

94TH, 140 WEST.—Large, comfortable room; running water; suitable two business people; moderate.

94TH, 142 WEST.—Rooms, suitable two appreciating superior table; home comforts. Lucken.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly renovated rooms; electric lights; private bath; telephone; references.

94TH, 147 WEST.—Sunny rooms; private bath; parlor dining room; telephone; electricity.

96TH, 54 WEST—Desirable rooms; excellent table; terms moderate.

94TH, 36 WEST.—Large, second floor front room; excellent board; references. Strauss.

102D ST, 216 WEST.—Attractive rooms, large, single; excellent table; gentlemen; elevator apartment. McIlhenney.

102D, 253 WEST.—Salon floor, elegantly furnished, private bath; also one large room and bath. Mrs. R. Aarons.

103D, 246 WEST.—Double, single rooms; home cooking; table guests; New Englanders.

102D, 316 WEST.—Large room; home cooking; in private family owning beautiful home near Riverside. Phone 6427 Riverside.

102D, 250 WEST, (West End Av.)—Accommodation for bachelors or man and wife; board, rooms; private house; first-class.

121ST, 150 WEST.—Large, small rooms; conveniences, excellent table; Hebrew family; table guests.

152D, 543 WEST.—Lady having private house convenient to subway and street car lines can accommodate a few guests; board optional; best references required.

107TH, 822 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; 3 large rooms and bath; also single room; between Riverside and Broadway.

112TH, 605 WEST.—Large rooms, choice meals, elevator; private family. Apartment 51.

113TH, 144 WEST.—Board and room, suitable for two; all conveniences. Elsner.

115TH ST., corner Manhattan Av.—Morningside Park and 116th elevated near by; the "Morningside"; newly fitted up; 40 choice rooms to select from every comfort; $8 up, single; $15 up, two. Phone Morningside 4021.

113TH, 325 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private boarding house; table guest; home cooking.

113TH ST., 625 WEST.—Large room; private bath; suitable gentlemen, couple; home cooking; references.

118TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

114TH, 508 WEST. (Apt. 42.)—Private Jewish family has large room, with board; adjoining bath; two gentlemen or couple.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Large, small rooms, connecting with bath or single; table guests.

117TH, 421 WEST.—Broadway subway 116th; rooms, southern exposure, board; private house.

121ST ST., 523 WEST.—Board and room in apartment for business or professional woman; maid; telephone, elevator; $10 weekly. Call Sunday and evenings. Booth.

121ST, 3 WEST, (Mount Morris Park.)—Delightful location; desirable rooms; hot water; beautiful parlor, dining room; table guests.

122D, 155 WEST.—Comfortable large, small rooms; refined house; references; table guests.

122D, 129 WEST.—Large rooms; all conveniences; near subway; table guests.

130TH ST., 61 WEST.—Front alcove room, southern exposure; very attractive home; reasonable rate; phone.

130TH ST., 61 WEST.—Front alcove room; southern exposure; very attractive home; reasonable rate; phone.

141ST ST., 527 WEST.—Large, sunny alcove room, all conveniences; excellent board; reasonable.

145TH, 613 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, overlooking Hudson; closets; water; good meals; telephone.

149TH, 544 WEST. (nr. Broadway Subway.)—The "Audubon," bright room, good board, $8 up, single; $15 up, two. Tel. 2737 Audubon.

152D, 561 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; running water, electric light; southern exposure; excellent table. Aud. 4678.

164TH, (Broadway Subway.)—Newly furnished rooms, adjoining bath; exclusive private home; all conveniences; excellent home cooking. Z 272 Times Annex.

BACHELORS.

TWO OR FOUR GENTLEMEN WANTED TO JOIN FOUR OTHERS HAVING BEAUTIFUL HOME WEST EIGHTIES. PARTICULARS "H.," ROOM 1,410, 43 EXCHANGE PLACE. PHONE 7146 HANOVER.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

BEAUTIFULLY furnished rooms; excellent Southern cooking; convenient location; west side. Z 258 Times Annex.

FAMILY of two, Episcopalians, will receive two or three well-bred people; fine sunny rooms; eighth floor, front; high-class house; delightful home; table if desired; vicinity Riverside and 110th St. Morningside 7240. Talbot.

FLATBUSH.—Fine modern house, hot water heated; private bath; spacious porches; opposite park; home cooking; 1 minute to Brighton Beach "L," Church Av. Station. 1,622 Caton Av.

FRENCH, refined, accommodate small number; large rooms, private baths; excellent cuisine; West End Av., nineties. Parisian, 111 Times.

PRIVATE FAMILY have two beautifully furnished rooms to rent for the Winter, together or separate; excellent Southern cooking. Z 314 Times Annex.

GENTLEWOMAN, steam heated house, Riverside Drive, will rent 2 large, handsomely furnished rooms, overlooking Hudson; also large room, private bath; exceptional cuisine. Audubon 8026.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549. — Elegant rooms; bath, shower, &c.; superior board; $12 weekly; exceptional home surroundings. 4960 Morningside. Payne.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583, Apt. 31—Beautiful rooms; southern exposure; superior board; refined.

THE EVELYN LODGE.

Charming family Hotel of high standard; Grand location; 20 min. Broadway, 5c fare; Lovely furnished rooms; suites; all comforts; Excellent chef and service; separate tables; Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly, $10-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL P. W., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

WASHINGTON SQUARE NORTH, (101 Waverly Place.)—Newly renovated, modern improvements and management.

WEST END AV., 531, (86th St.)—Desirable rooms; steam heat, electricity; excellent cuisine; exclusive neighborhood; table guests; references.

Brooklyn.

BOROUGH HALL SUBWAY.

Large, newly decorated bachelor's rooms; tiled bath, running water, electric lights, telephone; $5 and $6. 102 State St.

NURSE takes invalids and infirm in her detached cottage; countrylike; homelike; terms reasonable. 857 17th St., Brooklyn.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Bachelor with short business hours and some work to do at home requires quietly located, medium-sized, non-connecting, sunny room, and board, in private residence, (no apartment,) where plain, simple, and punctual meals of quality are served; restful, quiet home, west side, between 86th and 96th Sts., centre of block; convenient to "L." Permanent. K 274 Times Downtown.

For married couple and child, first-class board wanted, 2-3 rooms with bath, from beginning October; good locality, possibly west side, near seventies. K 276 Times Downtown.

Wanted—Excellent room and good board, by young lady; congenial and refined surroundings necessary; good table for right place; west side; references. L 151 Times.

Elderly lady wants large, sunny room, with board, in private family, west side; best references. A. B., care of Fels, 721 Amsterdam Av.

Home wanted for elderly lady requiring some care; not an invalid; west side, between 72d and 100d Sts.; state full particulars. K 290 Times Downtown.

American lady, board in strictly private family within one hour N. Y. C. on N. H. & H. R. R. K 257 Times Downtown.

Room and board in private family desired by a refined Jewish widow; west side; state particulars. Z 275 Times Downtown.

GENTLEMAN desires board with family, private house, west 96th or 72d; state terms, private house, West 96th or 72d; state terms, size of room. K 307 Times Downtown.

Young couple desires room and board with refined Jewish family in high-class apartment; state price. W 137 Times.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

117TH ST., 25 EAST.—Newly furnished, large, small rooms; extra hot water boiler; telephone.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

35TH, 20 EAST.—Floor, one flight, two large rooms, bath; every convenience; private house; exceptional; suitable two gentlemen.

43D ST. 16 EAST.—GENTLEMAN, TIRED OF HOTEL OR CLUB LIFE, MAY FIND SUITABLE ROOM, WITH OR WITHOUT BATH.

45TH, 22 EAST.—Two large rooms with private baths; parlor floor; suitable bachelors.

52D, (591 Lexington Av.)—Parlor and bedroom, comfortably furnished modern conveniences; twin beds; suitable 1 or 2 gentlemen.

57TH, 105 EAST.—Unusually attractive; southern exposure; running water each room; parlor floor; suitable doctor, dentist studio; men preferred; breakfast optional; private family; references.

76TH, 43 EAST.—Beautiful, large furnished rooms; all conveniences; private bath; telephone.

82D, 130 EAST.—Call, convince yourself; extra large steam-heated room. Ackermann.

91ST, 75 EAST.—Neat front hallroom; telephone; terms reasonable; references.

"ALLERTON HOUSE," FOR BACHELORS, 302 West 22d St.; also 138 East 38th St.

The comforts of home, the genial atmosphere and spirit of a well-appointed club for men of refinement; new 12-story building; roof garden, private showers, billiard room, library, lounge; no tipping; running water every room; single rooms, $4 to $8 weekly; rooms for two, $3 to $4 weekly each.

GRAMERCY PARK neighborhood; to business woman, two attractive connecting rooms; $10 weekly; references. Gram. 6406.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Attractive large, small rooms, private bath; board optional. Gramercy 1978.

LEXINGTON AV, 586, (near 51st.)—Elegant, sunny rooms in private house; absolutely clean; all conveniences; breakfast; references; telephone.

LEXINGTON AV, 265, (near 30th.)—Attractive large front room; bath. Murray Hill 728.

MADISON AV., 220.—Desirable rooms; running water; furnished, unfurnished; adjoining bath; electricity, telephone.

MADISON AV., 523.—Beautifully furnished rooms with, without private baths; phone; electricity.

West Side.

9TH ST., 31 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room; southern exposure; single room.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming suite for bachelors; hot water, electricity; references.

9TH ST., 61 WEST.—Daintily, newly furnished large rooms; every convenience; telephone, electricity.

9TH, 41 WEST.—Large, sunny front room, with private bath; also medium room.

12TH, 34 WEST.—Single one, two, three room suites; private baths; telephone; references.

12TH, 111 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; private house; references.

14TH ST., 215 WEST. — Renovated, redecorated, newly furnished; hot water; references required. Owner, on premises.

16TH, 18 WEST.—Fine parlors, 2-3; telephone; private bath; other rooms.

21ST, 223 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; private family; good neighborhood; conveniences. Riley.

28TH, 4 WEST.—Newly furnished; fireplace; large closets; separate entrance; private family; $4; references; apply mornings. Beals.

32D ST. AND BROADWAY.—Permanent rates; rooms, with and without private baths, 1 or 2 persons, $9 to $12 per week; single rooms, $7 per week; parlor bedroom and bath, 1 or 2 persons, $15 per week. Hotel New Strand.

34TH, 357 WEST.—Newly decorated; shower, tub baths; phone; closest inspection invited.

36TH, 40 WEST.—Comfortable alcove rooms; running water; bath; $7-$8.

37TH ST., 49 WEST.—Two newly furnished front rooms; bath and kitchenette; separate or together; southern exposure. O'Connor.

45TH, 129 WEST. (Warren Arms Apartments.)—Two-room suites; private tiled bathrooms, telephone, maid service, linen; reasonable; reference.

47TH, 31 WEST.—Handsomely furnished parlor suite; bath, electric light; suitable physician or studio; also small rooms; elevator.

49TH, 59 WEST.

Exceptionally desirable rooms in private house.

53D, 62 WEST.—Large and small rooms; southern exposure; every convenience; references.

55TH, 49 WEST.—Exceptionally large, well-furnished rooms; private bath; gentlemen; references.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

58TH, 118 WEST.—Beautiful room, private bath; select, quiet home location; small room.

58TH, 123 WEST.—Parlor floor studio suite, with grand piano; also small room.

60TH, 42 EAST.—Nicely furnished room; private bath.

61ST, 119 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private bath; hot water constantly; telephone.

65TH, 5 WEST.—Front room with alcove, telephone; one flight; $6. Beeson.

69TH, 143 WEST.—Attractive living, bed room; exclusive apartment; shower, electricity; breakfast. Wilde.

69TH, 139 WEST. — Attractive furnished rooms; baths, running water, telephone; references.

70TH, 132 WEST.—Small, large rooms with private bath; exceptionally well-kept private house; business people; moderate terms; references.

70TH ST., 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms for gentlemen; suite, with private bath, or single; up-to-date in every particular

70TH, 307 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private house; all conveniences; gentlemen.

70TH, 122 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and single rooms, bath, &c.; gentlemen.

70TH, 262 WEST.—Pleasant front room; every convenience.

71ST, 106 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive large rooms; board optional; all conveniences; homelike atmosphere.

71ST, 57 WEST.—Large, comfortable room; continuous hot water; southern exposure; suitable for two; men only; reference.

71ST, 221 WEST.—Fine front, medium room; also small room; continuous hot water; references.

71ST, 218 WEST.—Electricity, parquet floors, hot, cold water; no rooming house.

72D, 138 WEST.—Convenient location, newly furnished; rooms with private bath; also beautiful kitchenette apartment; reasonable prices.

72D, 121 WEST.—Large, medium, double rooms; twin beds; dressing rooms; southern exposure.

73D ST., 153 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, small rooms; electric lights; subway express.

73D, 272 WEST.—Large rooms; private bath, shower; also single; electricity; references.

73D, 289 WEST.—Large front room, bath; southern exposure; also medium room.

73D, 255 WEST.—Two exceptional, nicely furnished rooms; every conveniences; references.

73D ST., 302 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; small room; board; phone.

73D, 183 WEST—Desirable rooms; newly furnished; references. Keller.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive single and double rooms; private baths; subway express; references

74TH, 197 WEST.—Large front rooms; southern exposure; also single; breakfast optional.

75TH, 45 WEST.—Large rooms; also front parlor; connecting bedroom; $6, $8; telephone.

75TH, 111 WEST.—New, large, small suites; continuous hot water; electricity; telephone; references.

75TH, 104 WEST.—Parlor floor, bath, electricity, also large single, adjoining bath.

75TH, 66 WEST.—Large alcove, parlor; running water; other rooms; $8 upward.

75TH, 124 WEST. — Attractively furnished large, small rooms; dressing room; private bath; telephone.

75TH, 105 WEST. — Nicely furnished large, small rooms; private family; kitchenette; telephone; references.

76TH, 100 WEST.—Desirable outside large, small rooms; elevator apartment; reasonable; references. Lynch.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive rooms, including handsome back parlor, with private bath.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Attractive, homelike, sunny rooms; near bath; continuous hot water; electricity.

77TH, 124 WEST.—High-class private residence; newly furnished, decorated; large and small rooms; private baths, electricity; breakfast optional.

77TH, 136 WEST.—Handsome rooms, all conveniences; private home; choice; accessible; reasonable.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.

Very attractive, pleasant rooms; home comforts.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Large, airy front room; southern exposure; conveniences; reference; reasonable.

77TH, 131 WEST.—Attractively furnished, large front rooms; southern exposure; electricity; reasonable.

77TH, 125 WEST.—Desirable, homelike rooms; quiet, private house; telephone; references.

77TH, 64 WEST.—Beautiful rooms facing museum; board optional. MacGregor.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, large room; private house; suitable one, two; references.

78TH, 136 WEST.—Attractive large rooms, large, small; all conveniences; light housekeeping.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; shower baths; select.

78TH, 146 WEST.—Attractive rooms; running water; large closets; telephone; references; reasonable.

79TH, 225 WEST.—Large room, private bath; electricity; subway; private home; references.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive small rooms; also large rooms adoining private baths; references.

79TH, 216 WEST.—Large rooms; suitable three; rooms, private bath; single room; electricity.

80TH ST., 122 WEST.—High-class house for gentlemen; medium and single rooms, adjoining bath; all modern conveniences; references.

80TH, 186 WEST.—Back parlor for physician; other rooms; Winter arrangements; references.

81ST, 251 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive rooms, adjoining bath, high-class apartment. Holton.

81ST, 135 WEST.—Large, small rooms; convenient "L," subway; telephone; references.

81ST, 265 WEST, (West End.)—Large, suite, separate; running water; shower; elevator. Pearson.

81ST, 251 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive rooms, adjoining bath; high-class apartment; gentlemen. Holton.

82D, 134 WEST.—Large, handsome second-floor rooms; private baths; single room; references.

82D, 130 WEST.—Comfortable large and medium-sized rooms with private bath; references.

82D, 140 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, convenient location; southern exposure; private house; telephone; reference.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large furnished front room, private bath, electric light; references.

83D, 63 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; clean, homelike; telephone; references.

83D ST., 221 WEST.—Attractive room, bath; convenient; $3 weekly; gentleman. Beck.

84TH, 57 WEST.—Business woman; apartment; rent large, small rooms; references. Call evenings. Morris.

84TH, 124 WEST.—Newly decorated, finely furnished parlor; running water; gentlemen; pn ne. Wallace.

84TH, 115 WEST.—Handsome room, second floor; business woman; $21 monthly. Fuller.

85TH, 66 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; everything new; en suite or single; exceptionally large back parlor with extension for physician or dentist; electricity; convenient location. Phone Schuyler 4916.

84TH, 48 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small south rooms, private bath; reference.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Parlor floor, two suites, private baths; second floor, two suites, private baths; electricity. 6721 Schuyler.

86TH, 306 WEST.—Rooms en suite; also large; home surroundings; exclusive neighborhood.

86TH ST., (549 West End Av.)—Large room, adjoining bath; $6; gentleman.

87TH, 319 WEST.—Fine, large; also small rooms; private family; gentlemen; references.

87TH, 330 WEST.—Riverside; large rooms; dressing room; bathroom; $8; private house.

87TH, 128 WEST.—Small and large rooms; running water; electricity; telephone; references.

87TH, 312 WEST.—Suite, also smaller room; electricity; private family; apply evenings.

87TH, 176 WEST.—Bachelor apartment; large single, double rooms; running water. Bruns.

88TH, 107 WEST.—Elegant and artistically furnished three front-room suite for two or three gentlemen; also single rooms; refined surroundings. H. George.

88TH, 100 WEST.—Desirable light rooms; single, parlor suite; refined atmosphere. Apt. 5.

88TH, 173 WEST.—Rooms; running water; electricity; en suite, single; meals. 7792—Riverside.

90TH, 58 WEST.—Newly furnished, attractive, large, medium-sized rooms, with private bath, telephone; references; private house.

90TH, 58 WEST.—Newly furnished, attractive, large, medium-sized rooms, with private bath, telephone; references; private house.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Just opened, newly furnished house; rooms, en suite with baths, or single, $5, $7, $10; convenient "L."

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

91ST, 64 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable rooms; shower baths; refined private house; references.

91ST, 38 WEST.—Newly furnished house; rooms; private bath; electricity; parquet floors.

91ST, 21 WEST.—Elegant, newly decorated, comfortably furnished rooms; private bath; telephone; references.

91ST, 66 WEST.—Large and small rooms, nicely furnished; private house; reasonable.

91ST, 46 WEST.—Desirable, furnished, large room; private bath; select, private house.

91ST, 66 WEST.—Suite three rooms, bath, kitchenette; maid service; single rooms.

92D, 43 WEST.—Large front room, beautifully furnished; running water; open plumbing, electricity; exclusive private house; every convenience.

92D, 187 WEST.—Large room; running water; private family; gentlemen only; references.

93D ST., 255 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Desirable rooms, private house; reasonable; telephone

94D, 123 WEST.—Large and small rooms, southern exposure; board optional; conveniences.

93D, 253 WEST, (Broadway.)—Handsomely furnished large room; suite; baths; private residence; references.

93D, 10 WEST.—Attractive, large and small outside rooms; elevator apartment, Leadley.

94TH, 311 WEST.—Large, excellently furnished outside rooms, adjoining bathroom, in high-class elevator apartment; $5; breakfast optional. Toplitz.

94TH ST., 163 WEST.—Unusually large room, private house; breakfast if desired; references.

94TH ST., 66 WEST.—Large room to gentleman, with small family; reference.

95TH, 316 WEST.—Private family; single room; large closet; gentlemen. Apt. 41.

95TH, 62 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms, large and small; all conveniences; phone.

95TH, 11 WEST.—Large, small rooms, comfortably furnished; convenient; reasonable.

96TH, 324 WEST.—Large, attractive rooms; telephone; electricity; independent entrance. Leonard.

97TH ST., 64 WEST.—Large, small, newly furnished rooms; quiet, well kept house; telephone.

97TH, 209 WEST, (5B.)—Attractive corner room; southern exposure; elevator; references.

97TH, 150 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms, adjoining bath; every convenience; gentlemen. Owner.

97TH, (758 West End Av.)—Elegant rooms, running water; gentlemen; references. Fleischman.

97TH ST., 147 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive; well furnished room; bath; telephone.

97TH ST., 128 WEST.—Large room, with bath; private house; American family.

97TH, 230 WEST.—Single, double rooms; running water; board; elevator. Apt. 6A.

97TH, 230 WEST.—Single, double rooms; running water; board; elevator. Apt. 6A.

101ST, 16 WEST.—Light, attractive rooms; telephone, electricity; housekeeping; $2.50 to $5. McNamara.

102D, 254 WEST.—Private house; refined environment; two attractive rooms; adjoining bath.

102D, 211 WEST.—Front parlor, bedroom connecting; suitable gentleman; $9; conveniences. Holt.

103D ST. SUBWAY, (2,688 Broadway.)—Newly furnished room, suitable one, two people; reasonable. Clark.

103D, 239 WEST, (Opposite Marseilles.)—Large, pleasant room; no other roomers. Nahm.

104TH, 254 WEST.—Private house; desirable room; reasonable; "L" station, Broadway subway.

105TH, 248 WEST.—Attractive outside room; also single room; adjoining bath; references. Clark.

105TH, 248 WEST, (Broadway.)—Pleasant room, adjoining bath; private family; elevator apartment. Phillip.

104TH, (Broadway.)—Young widow (two children) offers large, attractive rooms in select elevator apartment; home comforts. L 93 Times.

106TH, 61 WEST, (Apt. 10.)—Light room, conveniences, $3; with board, $7; homelike.

109TH, 301 WEST.—Three comfortable rooms; private home; entirely new; gentlemen. 3 flights.

110TH, 200 WEST, (Apt. 8D.)—Exceptionally desirable rooms in modern apartment.

111TH, 515 WEST.—Large attractive room; elegant location; lady preferred. Apt. 23.

112TH, 605 WEST, Apartment 1.—Large front room; reasonable; only roomer; southern exposure.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Outside, attractive rooms; shower; private; convenient location. Apt. 4E.

112TH, 539 WEST, (Broadway.)—Outside room; exceptional air; most modern; family two. Epstein.

112TH, 506 WEST.—Wanted, business or professional woman to share small apartment with another; call Sunday. Annah Blood.

112TH, 509 WEST. — Comfortable outside rooms; apartment for gentlemen; every convenience. Hay.

112TH, 586 WEST.—Large, attractive, cool room; high-class elevator apartment; gentlemen. Bridges.

112TH, 605 WEST, (Apt. 52.)—Attractively furnished rooms; private family.

113TH, 335 WEST.—Exceptionally clean, attractive rooms, adjoining bath; gentleman; references. Apt. 61.

113TH, 536 WEST.—Superior, double room, adjoining bath; homelike; references; breakfast. Apt. 22.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Two rooms, adjoining; very desirable; private; gentlemen. Apt. 3.

113TH, 502 WEST.—Pleasant outside rooms; private family; near Columbia. Apt. 6 E.

114TH ST., 611 WEST.—Large, outside room; running water; breakfast optional; private; references. Apt. 22. Tel. 2896 Morning.

114TH, 528 WEST.—Attractive, homelike rooms; private house; near Columbia University; convenient transportation.

114TH, 622 WEST.—Fine newly furnished rooms, light, airy; one suitable for two; private family; elevator. Apt. 62.

114TH ST., 610 WEST.—KITCHENETTE, PRIVATE BATH, LABORATORY; REASONABLE.

115TH, 410 WEST.—Rooms, $2.50, $3.00; telephone; steam heat; bath; gentlemen. Schmitz.

115TH, 606 WEST.—High-class accommodations for permanent business men, woman; references. SW.

115TH, 419 WEST.—Large, sunny front room; also outside single; reasonable. Hale.

116TH ST., 420 WEST.—Exceptional single, double rooms obtainable at $25 and upward per month; excellent service included. Write, call, or phone 5800 Morningside.

116TH, 404 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms with running water; private; gentleman. Apt. 2.

116TH, 620 WEST.—Attractive outside rooms; river view; convenient to subway. Apt. 102.

118 WEST 69TH ST.

WEST HALL.

Large, sunny room, second floor, with saloon dressing room and private bath; also smaller room; choice neighborhood; close to Broadway and convenient to all classes of transportation; house, equipment, and service distinctly high grade; men only.

TELEPHONE COLUMBUS 8775.

118TH, 430 WEST.—Homes for one or two; opposite Columbia; subway; all conveniences; unusual furnishings and care. Emmett.

118TH ST., 400 WEST.—Attractive front rooms; Morningside Heights; kitchen privileges. Apt. 2.

118TH, 401 WEST, Apt. 44.—Desirable rooms, single, en suite, in high-class building; some overlooking Morningside Park. Lawrence.

118TH, 417 WEST.—Airy, dainty, large or small, to referenced person desiring permanent home; restaurant; electricity; elevator. Apartment 43.

118TH, 418 WEST (Apt. 32.)—Desirable rooms, single, en suite; elevator, all night service; breakfast optional Fawcett.

118TH, 135 WEST.—Attractive room, bath; private house; refined Jewish family; gentlemen.

118TH, 425 WEST.—Men only; light outside rooms, facing Columbia campus; single and double, $3.50 to $7; elevator; references. Lawrence.

118TH, 201 WEST.—Light room, facing street; private family. Dorfman, first floor.

119TH ST., 419 WEST.—South or southwest, well and tastefully furnished; shown from 1 to 6. Evans.

119TH, WEST, (Claremont Av., 49.)—Large outside room, beautifully furnished; opposite Columbia.

121ST ST., 301 and 519 (Morningside Heights.)—Delightful all-the-year-round location; opposite Columbia University; near Riverside and Morningside Parks; attractively furnished front rooms; southern sun; single, $4; double, $6, $7 week; other rooms, $3.50 to $5.50; kitchen privilege; suit of one room and exclusive use of connecting complete sunny kitchen, two windows each room, $8.50 to $9.50; parlors for callers; piano; room reserved for dancing; meals entirely optional at cost in co-operative dining room; elevator, steam, gas, electricity, hot water, shower, telephones; Broadway subway; chaperons, at No. 501, Mrs. Young, telephone Morningside 4857; at No. 519 Miss Williams, telephone Morningside 8790.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

121ST, 419 WEST.—Attractive outside room; three sunny south windows; references. Bedell.

121ST, 19 WEST.—Comfortable second floor; adults; dressing rooms, bath; all conveniences.

121ST ST., 523 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; elevator apartment; opposite Columbia. Appleton.

121ST, 147 WEST.—Desirable large room; comfortably furnished; southern exposure; all conveniences.

121ST, 537 WEST, (Apt. 61.)—Business woman, college graduate, will rent rooms, single, double, tastefully furnished; conveniences; subway; reasonable.

121ST, 420 WEST.—Outside double room; overlooking Columbia; elevator; electricity; shower. Apt. 53.

121ST, 342 WEST.—Large, homelike room; quiet, refined home; business man. Owner.

121ST, 19 WEST.—Opportunity for first-class doctor or dentist; parlor floor.

122D ST., (130 Claremont Av.)—Overlooking Hudson; large; small; suite; conveniences. Weis.

122D, 511 WEST.—Modern front rooms; telephone; elevator; reasonable; board optional. Miller.

122D, 107 WEST.—For gentlemen; in private house; electric light; all conveniences; private.

123D ST., 547 WEST.—Lady living alone offers pleasant room to another lady; elevator; telephone; kitchen. Apartment 25.

124TH, 541 WEST. (Apt. 52.)—Very desirable, newly decorated, large outside room; adjoining bath; phone; conveniences; board optional.

126TH, 113 WEST.—Large hall front room, conveniences; electricity, telephone; near subway, elevated.

126TH, 60 WEST.—Small private family having more rooms than needed will accommodate couple gentlemen in pleasant, refined home. Call 10-11, 8-a

138TH, 618 WEST.—Cozy single rooms; private house; bath, telephone; gentlemen; references.

138TH, 604 WEST.—Attractive, large room; also smaller one; home privileges; telephone.

140TH, 612 WEST.—Newly decorated room, adjoining bath; all conveniences; references. Gaddis.

140TH, 608 WEST.—Delightfully cool room, adjoining bath; telephone; subway. Apartment 44.

141ST ST., (94 Hamilton Place.)—Block Broadway; outside rooms; elevator; gentlemen; $4. Schaeffer.

144TH, 459 WEST.—Spacious front exposure room; private house; has dressing room, hot and cold water; unusually desirable for one or two. Phone 3457 Audubon.

144TH, 513 WEST.—Handsome room, 16x16; alcove; running water, bath, shower; telephone; private house; clean, quiet; gentleman; permanent.

145TH, 47; WEST.—Large, comfortable, airy, nicely furnished back parlor, adjoining bath; one block from subway and "L"; convenient all surface lines; gentlemen only; moderate; strictly private family; references given and required. Williams.

147TH, 612 WEST.—Large room and kitchen; also back parlor; gentleman; excellent location.

148TH, (414 Convent Av., near 148th St.)—Desirable large front room.

152D ST., 598 WEST.—Outside single and double rooms; all conveniences. Phone 8737 Audubon.

152D, 502 WEST.—Private family; select accommodations; comfortably furnished room; suitable two.

152D, 511 WEST.—Private family will rent beautiful front room or floor with kitchenette; suitable couple gentlemen; private house.

162D, WEST. (16 Jumel Terrace.)—Single, double; running water; bath; private house; every convenience. Ing.

176TH, WEST, (220 Audubon.)—Handsome, large, quiet, front bedroom, adjoining immaculate bath; extra large closet, two windows; southern exposure; fourth floor; elevator; beautifully furnished. Apt. 41. Phone Audubon 3610.

180TH, 602 WEST.—Light, adjoining bath; private family; gentleman, business woman. Hitchcock.

181ST, 556 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable rooms; modern apartment; phone; references. Thompson.

A GENTLEMAN wishes to share his apartment on Central Park West with a bachelor; furnished or unfurnished. Z 275 Times Annex.

ATTRACTIVELY furnished room for lady in duplex apartment of well-known studio building, near Columbus Circle; restaurant on premises; privilege of large studio for lectures or entertaining; references required. M 160 Times.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.)—High-class accommodations for business man or woman; permanent; reasonable. Telephone 3903 Morningside. Apartment 8.

BROADWAY, (Corner 151st St.)—The Northwold. Refined young couple offer choice outside room and bath; modern elevator apartment; references. Hope. Apt. 2B.

BROADWAY, 2,612.—Bright, neatly furnished room; modern; private family. Moderate. 8R.

BUSINESS GIRL, attractive apartment, Riverside Drive, (Grant's Tomb,) rent room, one-two; homelike; reasonable terms. L 153 Times.

CLAREMONT AV., 140, (Near 124th and Riverside Drive.)—Light, airy, outside room; electric light; modern bath; telephone; newly furnished. Tel. Morningside 5400. Apt. 51.

CLAREMONT AV., 195.—Desirable front parlor, adjoining bedroom; elevator. Apt. 26.

CONVENT AV., 425, (148th St., West.)—Single room; private family; gentleman; telephone.

GENTLEMEN tired of hotel life, cozy suite, two bedrooms and sitting room, bath, electric light, elevator; private home; references; theatre and club district. W 152 Times.

HAMILTON TERRACE, 18, (West 141st.)—Pleasant rooms, adjoining bath; private house; references.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106.—Delightful outside front rooms; overlooking Hudson, park. Apt. 92.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 70, (corner 117th St., Apt. 22.)—Light, nicely furnished rooms, Call evenings.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 54, (116th.)—Comfortable front room; running water; adjoining bath; gentleman. Wise.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 70.—Home comforts; parlor, kitchen privileges; lady; $3.50. Apt. 3.

NEATLY FURNISHED room, $3.50 a week; reference. B 57 West 110th St

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHER, Assistant Bookkeeper.—Cultured, reliable, above ordinary; good command English language; highly educated; handle intricate dictation grammatically; excellent figures; legible penman; secretarial training; age 25; prepossessing; $15; trial appreciated; agencies ignored. K 256 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Can take fast dictation; transcribe neatly and accurately; willing worker; $10. Ida Balasso, Candler Building. Bryant 1319.

STENOGRAPHER.—Patent law, export-import experience; accustomed technical dictation; reliable, conscientious; seeks situation, any capacity, where competency, intelligence are mandatory; $17. K 282 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, general office assistant, bookkeeper; five years' experience; a girl with brains, executive ability; age 25; conscientious, painstaking; $12; reference. K 286 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—Neat, bright girl; beginner; American; plain penman; graduate full course; no agency; $7. K 312 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good English education; thoroughly trained in office duties; pleasant personality; willing worker; $12 per week. Miss J., 36 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, able young woman desires position that offers advancement; moderate. Charlotte Jacoby, 695 Madison Av. Phone Plaza 2994.

STENOGRAPHER, telephone operator; Christian; good speller, mathematician; familiar office details; no clock watcher; $7. Florence R., 265 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, typewriter; neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; familiar with office work; $10. L 270 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Wanted, position by excellent stenographer; six years' experience; references. L 126 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced in legal work, with knowledge of Spanish; references. L 124 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Permanent; 4½ years' experience; best references; $12-$15. Carlson, 101 West 96th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady; also other work; little experience; $15; references. M. Ferguson, 116 West 103d St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Neat, accurate typist; can take fast dictation; $8. Emma Kulbe, 220 West 42d St. Bryant 1319.

STENOGRAPHER.—1½ years' experience, rapid, neat, and accurate; salary $8. K 275 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Office Assistant.—Christian; 7 years' experience; thoroughly efficient; $15. K 254 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. Office Assistant.—Experienced; references; neat appearing; moderate salary. K 262 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, bookkeeper; high school graduate; two years' experience; $8. K 317 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR and typist; 3 years' experience; $8; reference. K 259 Times Downtown.

TUTOR OR COMPANION.—Position as tutor or companion for room and board by young lady student. L 120 Times.

VISITING GENERAL HOUSEKEEPER.—Norwegian; care bachelors' or widowers' apartments part time; references. Mrs. Stang, 2,485 Elm Place, Bronx.

WOMAN, neat, clean, wishes care bachelor's or lady's apartment part day. 5 years' references from last employer. Mrs. A. Danigren, 5 West 94th St.

WOMAN wishes position at day's work; reliable. Mrs. Martin, 140 West 85th.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER, experienced, for refined adult home; business people; reference; country. Mrs. M. Odell, General Delivery, Yonkers, N. Y.

TYPEWRITING done, first-class work; terms moderate. K 238 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

A.—COLORED SERVANTS.—Best class colored servants furnished. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Employment Agency, 329 West 59th.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,418 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class servants. 9481 Riverside.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1899.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice; references. TULL AGENCY, 2,297 7th Av. 8022 Morningside.

COOKS, $30-$35; waitresses, chambermaids, laundresses, $25; housekeepers, nurses, $25. Benedict Employment, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9536.

DON'T WASTE EFFORTS hunting good help; have select list; all nations. Phone 7656 Chelsea. Noel's, 77 West 11th St.

HOUSEWORKERS.—English-speaking girls, seeking positions. Polish-American Agency, 209 East 11th. Orchard 6607.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d. 6016 Morningside.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ADDRESSERS wanted by publishing house; must be experienced; piece work. Apply 820 Hudson, corner Vandam St., N. Y. City, 33 floor.

A PALEOLOGIST or ARCHAEOLOGIST wanted to investigate alleged anti-strange interviewers in the New Jersey anti-suffragists; must be rapid reader of old newspaper files from the civil war on, and quick to detect original data when interesting first appears; should be able to detect changes in text, if any. Address Fillmore Condit, Essex Fells, N. J.

ARTIST with smart ideas suitable for gifts which they wish to place on consignment. Address Xmas Shop, E 11 Times.

ARTIST.—Illustrating, months, 25c, hourly; call evenings; samples. Bickham, 440 Riverside, 116th.

BEST & CO.,

FIFTH AVENUE AT 35TH STREET,

require experienced sales ledger bookkeepers; must have department store experience, be quick and accurate, and accustomed to loose-leaf ledgers; also experienced billing clerks; Ellis machine operators preferred. Apply by letter, stating experience. Dept. R. O.

BEST & CO.,

FIFTH AVENUE AT 35TH STREET.

REQUIRE EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN FOR FINE NECKWEAR.

BEST & CO.,

FIFTH AVENUE, AT 35TH STREET,

Require tall, active girls, 18 years of age, as stockkeepers; must be well recommended; splendid opportunity for advancement.

BEST & CO.,
Fifth Avenue at 35th Street.

Require experienced Salespeople for Women's Suits, Dresses and Coats. Only those accustomed to high-class trade need apply.

BON-BONS.—Attractive candies taken on consignment during December. Address Xmas Shop, E 12 Times.

CANVASSER for laundry and cleaning; salary and commission. Stern's Laundry, 523 Lexington Av.

COMPANION wanted for lady; refined, amiable woman of pleasant personality; one having some accomplishments preferred; must be practical and willing to assist with ordinary duties of living; must sleep at own home. L 162 Times.

COOK.—Competent for family of three; Washington in Winter; wages, $35; references required. C. C., 177 Times.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR.—Good salary to expert. American Druggists' Syndicate, one block from L. I. entrance to Queensboro Tube Borden and Van Alst Avs., L. I. City.

EDUCATED TYPIST AND BOOKKEEPER, SECRETARY GIRLS' SCHOOL; HALF TIME. APPLY EVENINGS BEFORE 8, 24 EAST 94TH ST.

FILE CLERK.—Refined, intelligent young woman as file clerk; well educated; good memory, state age, experience, education, references, &c. A 300 Times Downtown.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK. — Experienced young woman wanted for general housework in family of two business people; competent cook; plain washing; references required. Apply by letter only, to S., 2 West 61st St.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

FRANKLIN, SIMON & CO., Fifth Av., 37th and 38th Sts., REQUIRE BUYER FOR SMALL CHILDREN'S COATS AND HATS. (Ages 2 to 6 Years.)

Experienced woman, accustomed to high-class retail trade; one with New York City experience preferred; permanent position, good salary, and wonderful opportunity to bright, active woman who can show results; state fully previous experience; all replies held strictly confidential.

APPLY BY MAIL ONLY.

GIMBEL BROTHERS, NEW YORK.

REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF EXPERIENCED COPYISTS, TRIMMERS, MILLINERS, AND DESIGNERS.

Apply all day Monday, September 13th, 1915.

GIMBEL BROTHERS, NEW YORK.

REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED CORSET SALESWOMAN.

APPLY AT EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, FIFTH FLOOR, 32D STREET SIDE.

GIMBEL BROTHERS, NEW YORK.

REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF A NUMBER OF YOUNG GIRLS OVER SIXTEEN YEARS, TO ACT AS INSPECTORS.

MUST BRING WORKING PAPERS WITH YOU.

Apply at Employment Office, 5th Floor, 32nd St. Side.

GOVERNESS.—Daily; girl 10; piano, German. Write Apt. 64, 609 West 114th St.

HOMEWORK for ladies; refined, pleasant; paid for fast as returned; experience unnecessary; simple instruction; no canvassing; mention paper. Box 27, Hamilton Grange, City.

HOUSEKEEPER, (white.)—Refined, educated young lady, take full charge large private house, small family; thoroughly experienced management servants, economical marketing, &c.; state experience, salary, and last position; highest references essential. Address "Permanent," Box 44 Times.

LADIES to sell direct to wearer high-grade line of undermuslins; commission 25 per cent. K. & G., L 129 Times.

MANICURIST. — YOUNG WOMAN; ONLY THOSE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED NEED APPLY. BOX L 169 TIMES.

MANAGER.—Western house opening New York retail store desires services of woman manager to eventually take full charge of mail order department; clean, interesting, substantial business; quality goods in demand everywhere; preference given woman who would like to buy interest in business, but investment not essential; give experience and telephone number for appointment. W 174 Times.

MIDDLE-AGED woman of refinement, who finds it necessary to enter business field; travel West; expenses advanced; small salary while learning; personal interview only. Room 1,027, 225 5th Av.

MILLINERS wanted. Apply Monday after 10. N. Clark, 16 West 55th.

NURSE.—Experienced nurse for girl over 3; must be competent; good city reference. K 288 Times Downtown.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO., WEST 34TH STREET, NEW YORK,

REQUIRE HEAD HOUSE DETECTIVE.

ONE WITH DEPARTMENT STORE EXPERIENCE; STEADY POSITION AND GOOD PAY.

ORNAMENTS.—Good hand sewers, make millinery ornaments at home. Rothschild, 80 West Houston.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—Young woman as private secretary; must speak Spanish. Z 316 Times Annex.

SKIRT DRAPER CAPABLE OF CUTTING OWN SKIRT. CITY REFERENCES. M. M. MONETTE, 628 FIFTH AV.

SPANISH.

Young women over 17 years of age who can read and write Spanish and English. Good salary and exceptional opportunity. National, 207 West 24th St., New York.

STENOGRAPHER in general insurance agency for writing policies and general office work; salary, $10 to $12 to start; state experience, if any. Address in own handwriting Box W 154 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, with knowledge of elementary bookkeeping, neat handwriting; beginner of good family preferred. Address Real Estate Office, 174th St. and St. Nicholas Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experience in machinery business desirable; in applying state fully experience, salary desired, &c. K 333 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—In broker's office; do not answer unless you have had Wall St. experience; no beginners. Nap, Box K 334 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, first class, wanted; must be rapid and accurate. A 309 Times Downtown.

STEWARDESS, manager for restaurant and cafeteria in large organization; must have had actual experience in cafeteria work; highest references required. Write, stating age, experience, salary desired, M. K. O., 38 West 39th.

THE SERVICES OF A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT WOMAN TO ASSIST IN BUYING MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SUITS AND DRESSES ARE REQUIRED. QUALITIES AND AGGRESSIVENESS TO INCREASE SALES. BOX S 14 TIMES.

THOROUGH business woman, with high-class commercial experience, to take charge of clerical office duties. K 338 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.—For few weeks; beginner, who can type a clean, neat letter; $6. Address L 139 Times.

WAITRESS.—Competent for family of three adults; Washington in Winter; wages, $30, references. H. B., 175 Times.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER wanted family of two; references. Box F 603 Times.

Employment Agencies.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

A. A. HOFMAYER, 10 East 43d St., 3d floor.—Reliable domestic help; also governesses, maids, dressmakers, housekeepers, secretaries.

EFFICIENT Employment Exchange Agency, 10 East 42d St.—High-class positions for efficient men and women. Call on Miss S. M. Budenbender, Prop. Telephone 7287.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 30 Church Street, New York.
STENOGRAPHER of good education and neat appearance; $12.
STENOGRAPHER and bookkeeper; $14.
ORDER CLERK, familiar with writing up and taking orders; $10.
TYPIST for copy work; $12.
TELEPHONE OPERATOR for retail house; must be willing to work till 6:30; salary, $10. Call between 9 and 1.

STENOGRAPHERS, BOOKKEEPERS, wanted.—Permanent positions; no registration fee. Diehl Agency, 20 Vesey St.

WILLIS HAWLEY EXCHANGE, 50 Court St., Brooklyn. 7034 Main.
Several high-grade girls for clerical and bookkeeping positions; $7 to $10. Russian typist, $16. Stenographer, 20 to 25 years, experienced in dry goods, preferred, $18. Billing clerk, Underwood machine, $12. Checker, good memory, reliable, self-assurance, $40 and board. Stenographer, 25 to 29 years, Oliver machine, $12.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.
Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course of individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.
V. M. WHEAT, L. H. D., Director.

A.—THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 42d St. and Lexington Ave., N. Y.—The only secretarial school conducted by college professors. Individual instruction. Positions for efficients. Prof. Meagher, M. A., (Lon.) Dir. Telephone John 2351.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists; day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1858.) Broadway, at 72d St.

BOOKKEEPING, high-class practical instruction by certified public accountant. Hermann E. Goldschmidt, 1,182 Broadway, New York City.

FILING.—Original school teaching all authorized systems and related commercial subjects; day, evening classes; aid to good paying positions. Universal Filing and Indexing Bureau, Park Row Building, opp. Post Office.

FILING.—Instruction in day, evening, or correspondence courses at the first institution of its character. —. York School of Filing, Singer Building, New York.

STENOGRAPHY, typewriting, bookkeeping, secretarial courses, Spanish, Spanish stenography; individual, personal attention; day and evening courses. Normal Commercial School, cor. 146th St. and St. Nicholas Av.

Situations Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

A.—A.—
A.—A.—
Young American, (23,) thoroughly experienced ACCOUNTING, OFFICE DETAILS, SECRETARIAL DUTIES; conversant with corporate finance, seeks connection either in secretarial capacity or with reputable firm; now employed but desires change; excellent credentials. W 111 Times.

A.—A.—" NOT JUST AN ADVERTISING MAN, BUT A PRACTICAL SALES BUILDER." A profit-earning advertising man, with 15 years' practical experience, desires a part time or a permanent JOB with one big or several small manufacturers, or an advertising agency that needs a GENUINE SERVICE man; my ability evidence and your knowledge of men will PROVE my value; I'm employed, never was out of work; do not think; age 31, married. Wages are a secondary consideration; a practical, CAPABLE economist. L 5 Times.

A.—A.—A.—MAN you're looking for; I've sold dress goods and magazines, I've done editorial work and sold space; three years was chief copy and plan man on group of big papers in mechanical and hardware fields; college education; engineering training; age 24; careful, logical analyst, with initiative and stamina. W 167 Times.

ACCOUNTANT
WHO CAN ARRANGE AND KEEP YOUR ACCOUNTS SO THAT YOU WILL HAVE NECESSARY DETAILS CONCERNING YOUR BUSINESS, DESIRES PERMANENT POSITION REQUIRING $2,500 MAN. K 203 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

A. — ACCOUNTANT.— Balances, audits, $5 monthly, upward; books systematized, opened, closed. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 2351.

ACCOUNTANT, expert, opens, writes up, closes, systematizes books; makes periodical audits; prepares financial statements; terms reasonable. Rogers, 131 West 31st St. Madison Square 3780.

ACCOUNTANT, with broad experience in the publishing field, desires permanent connection; college graduate; under 30; married; at liberty after Oct. 1. K 263 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, CERTIFIED.
Will revise or install factory, office, or cost systems. Long experience. Th. Pentlarge, 52 Broadway. Telephone.

ACCOUNTANT, CERTIFIED.
Audits, systems installed, superior service. Kenneth Fairbanks, 55 Liberty St. Telephone Cortlandt 6970.

Accountant, audits, systems that stop leaks; charges reasonable. Fleming, 35 Nassau St.

A SALES MANAGER

of the very first calibre will be open Sept. 15 for engagement with a manufacturing or other firm requiring the services, not of an experimentor, but of a man fully possessing the utmost qualifications in proved ability and a national record of achievement. Address W 170 Times.

A HUSTLER, who has traveled ten years through the New England States, desires to connect with good firm whose line brings him in touch with dry goods or gents' furnishing stores; big following; references furnished. Z 279 Times Annex.

AMERICAN, (38,) FOR 4 YEARS SENIOR WITH LEADING ACCOUNTANT FIRM, WHICH IS NOW DISSOLVING, DESIRES PERMANENT POSITION WITH FIRM REQUIRING THE SERVICES OF A HIGHLY CAPABLE COST EXPERT AND OFFICE MANAGER; UNQUESTIONABLE REFERENCES FURNISHED. ADDRESS AUDITOR, L 138 TIMES.

A POSITION of trust and responsibility wanted by a gentleman of 40; graduate engineer, familiar with "management of real estate and investment of funds; best of references as to ability and integrity. Address K 252 Times Downtown.

A RARE CHANCE TO OBTAIN SERVICES HIGH-GRADE AUDITOR, ACCOUNTANT, SYSTEMATIZER, TACTFUL ORGANIZER; HIGH EFFICIENCY AND CO-OPERATION OF SUBORDINATES SECURED; REFERENCES OF UNUSUAL EXCELLENCE. BARTON, 321 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

A resourceful, energetic man, (35,) long practical business experience; desires proposition, highest credentials. Edw. Kahm, 145 St. Nicholas Av.

ARCHITECT'S BUILDING SUPERINTENDENT AND DRAUGHTSMAN, VERY RELIABLE, DESIRES POSITION; WELL RECOMMENDED. L 116 TIMES.

ASSISTANT CREDIT MAN.—Young man, five years' experience in collections and other credit office work, seeks connection in credit department of wholesale house. W 153 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—YOUNG MAN, 23, THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER, COLLEGE EDUCATION, EFFICIENT, RELIABLE, DESIRES CONNECTION; MODERATE SALARY. K 281 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER and COST ACCOUNTANT.—Has attended School of Accounts and is capable of taking complete charge of set of books, preparing financial statements, &c.; desires connection with manufacturing concern. W 145 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, cost accountant, (26;) thoroughly conversant with factory and general office details; trial balances, financial statements, payrolls, production; good correspondent; moderate salary. K 340 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER seeks part time employment; opens, closes books; controlling accounts, financial statements; sober, reliable; excellent city references. Address Expert, K 320 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT, thoroughly competent, long, varied experience, seeking opportunity where he can demonstrate his real worth; married man. Address Room 1,307, 440 4th Av.

BOOKKEEPER, CREDIT MAN. — Broad experience; capable; responsible; salary moderate. Collins, 35 West 61st St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly experienced, capable; familiar all office details; moderate salary. K 299 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier, clerk; experienced, accurate; employer's interest studied. William, 637 6th Av.

BOOKKEEPER, (25;) thorough experience; rapid, accurate, competent; costs, statements; educated. L 161 Times.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER desires position; fourteen years' experience; salary, $18. A 291 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, controlling accounts; modern methods; excellent references. Roland, 110 St. Nicholas Av.

BOY, (17,) American, high school graduate, desires position. R. C., 157 East 47th St.

BOY, (18,) neat, bright, wishes clerical position; references. O'Grady, 548 West 164th.

BRAINS, courage, resourcefulness, reliability, corporation training, seek connection progressive business. L 145 Times.

BUTLER.—A young Swedish gentleman, (26,) of good family, wishes position as assistant butler; sober, trustworthy; best references. Essen, 24 Greenwich St.

CARPENTER, experienced, wishes work by day or contract. Carpenter, 809 2d Av.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic, A1 in every way, requesting interview; I am in a position to present substantial proof of competency; please write, Neydhart, Far Rockaway, N. Y., General Del.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic, 28, married, ten years' shop and private family experience, wishes situation, city or country; highest references; competent. D 72 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR (Swede, married) wishes position, private or commercial; 4 years' experience; 4 years last place; highest references. Address G. Ringquist, 322 East 82d.

Situations Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

CHAUFFEUR-COACHMAN.—By colored man in Montclair or vicinity. Apply 9 Hamilton Road, Glen Ridge, 857M.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic, 7 years', all cars; private, city, country; first-class references. Schwartz, 1,268 3d Av. 3188 Lenox.

CHAUFFEUR.—Private or commercial; reliable. Telephone 6468. Carney, 152 East 122d; repairing.

CHAUFFEUR, (colored;) neat, highly capable, reliable, trustworthy; 11 years last employer. R. Robinson, 215 East 88th.

CLEAN-CUT, active American, age 35, desires a position; has sales, traffic, and office experience. K 260 Times Downtown.

COACHMAN, gardener; competent, useful; milks; German; single; references. Philip, 116 East 17th St.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, 32 years old, wishes position of any kind; several languages; much traveled; references. U 19, Pittsburgh, Penn.; Oakland Station.

COMPANIONSHIP.—Man, middle aged, unincumbered; habits unexcelled; American; educated. Herrick, 637 6th Av.

COOK-BUTLER.
Colored man, who is thoroughly efficient, a thorough good cook, and one who can be depended upon to do anything in the house with a thoroughness that will command admiration; highest references for proof. W 112 Times.

CORRESPONDENT.—Young man, (23,) nothing in particular to offer, college education, newspaper and some business experience, fluent correspondent, can be molded into any responsible capacity; future main objective; highest references. K 241 Times Downtown.

CREDIT MAN, 33 years old, American, a New York attorney at law, now credit and office manager large corporation, desires to change; has had broad and diversified experience and is capable of heading a large credit department, as well as handling the legal business incidental to that department; salary $4,000. W 146 Times.

DRAUGHTSMAN, architectural, experienced detailing, taking off quantities, wishes position with builder, trim mill, or realty company. Z 294 Times Annex.

ENGINEER.—Sales engineer desires position or New York City agency, mechanical lines; will consider established and reputable firms only; if your line has no merit and depends on "bunk," to sell, don't bother me. L 107 Times.

EXECUTIVE.
Harvard '14 graduate, with initiative and industry, practical and successful, wishes to connect with reliable industrial; has been assistant to Superintendent of large New York plant, selecting employes, conducting welfare work and handling time; will consider compensation at the start but secondary; will prove valuable to concern interested in modern labor problems; A1 references. Z 311 Times Annex.

EXECUTIVE, 32, ten years' active legal and financial experience, competent in credits, sales, realty, and investment matters, familiar with rules, ability to handle men, wishes connection established concern; will to properly compensate for intelligent and industrious effort, with results. L 56 Times.

EXPERIENCED AUTOMOBILE MANUFACTURER AND MECHANICAL ENGINEER, WITH ALL DESIRABLE QUALIFICATIONS, WANTS POSITION AS GENERAL MANAGER. Z 282 TIMES ANNEX.

EXPERIENCED ACCOUNTANT offers services in opening, closing, and systematizing books; periodical audits undertaken. K 306 Times Downtown.

GARDENER.—Position wanted by Scotsman, married; 18 years' experience as head; first-class references; state particulars and wages. Box 20, Greens Farms, Conn.

HIGH SCHOOL graduate, 18, energetic, wishes position with manufacturing concern, advancement; salesmanship experience; salary minor consideration. K 291 Times Downtown.

HIGH SCHOOL graduate, (18;) energetic, refined; knowledge of stenography, typewriting, bookkeeping, German; excellent references; experience; Christian. K 336 Times Downtown.

HOTEL MAN WANTS POSITION, FIRST-CLASS HOTEL MAN, WITH HIGHEST REFERENCES AND RARE PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE OF ALL DEPARTMENTS, HARD WORKER, GREAT ORGANIZER, AT PRESENT MANAGING SHORE HOTEL, WISHES TO LOCATE IN NEW YORK AS ASST. MANAGER, FRONT OFFICE, OR STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT; WOULD ALSO CONSIDER COUNTRY HOTEL OR CLUB PROPOSITION. REPLY Z 292 TIMES ANNEX.

HOTEL MANAGER.
Thoroughly experienced manager in every department, good organizer, high-class caterer, having managed three of the largest hotels in London very successfully, is open to an appointment after the first of October; excellent references. Address F. W. K., Box 24, Miller's Place, Long Island.

MANAGER.—Hotel manager, hard worker, small or large hotel, city or country; age 38; twenty years' restaurant, cafe and hotel experience; having small income; will work for reasonable salary. L 137 Times.

MANAGER.—Credit and collection manager; varied experience; capable, responsible; salary moderate. L 158 Times.

MAN, 28, 6½ years' experience, architectural draughtsman, superintendent, outside position with architect or contractor, clerk of work, superintendent; best references. W 116 Times.

MAN AND WIFE, thoroughly competent in hotel line, as manager and housekeeper, is desirous of locating so; excellent reference. W 178 Times.

OFFICE MAN, (28,) seeks desirable position; twelve years' experience in clothing and kindred lines as accountant, stenographer, correspondent, and credit man; highest credentials. L. Stark, 26 West 118th.

OFFICE WORK—Young man, (19,) commercial graduate, assistant bookkeeper, stenographer, typewriter; references. John, 23 East 87th.

ON GENTLEMAN'S ESTATE OR MODERN FARM BY YOUNG AMERICAN, (WITH MOTHER;) SCHOOL AND ONE YEAR'S PRACTICAL WORK IN ORCHARDING, HORSES, COWS, CHICKENS; EXCELLENT REFERENCES. BOX 208, EAST MORICHES, LONG ISLAND.

PIANIST.—EXPERT PIANIST DESIRES LOCATION; MOVING PICTURE OR ORCHESTRA WORK. L 109 TIMES.

POSITION DESIRED by active, energetic, responsible gentleman, (30,) possessing executive ability, business and legal experience. Address 930 Woolworth Building.

PRIVATE SECRETARY of ability, expert shorthand writer, legal education and training, desires connection; salary at least $2,000. Z 312 Times Annex.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—Five years' experience as correspondent and stenographer; accurate. L 131 Times.

PUBLISHERS.—Young man, 25,, college graduate, seeks an opportunity to learn the publishing business; has had some experience in selling and advertising. Have you an opening in your subscription or advertising department? Further particulars gladly furnished. Address K 295 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE MANAGER and office man, experienced in managing property, repairs, and insurance; 10 years' in charge of well-known builders' office and managing their property; highest credentials; able to fill a responsible position in office of estate or realty company. Address J. A. K., 51 East 129th St.

SALESMAN OR SALES MANAGER.

Looking for opening where large sales opportunity exists; in present position have come from $1,500 to $5,000 a year in less than five years; dealings are with bankers and corporation officials; want larger field; university graduate; highest references.

K 319 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALES ENGINEER.—Nine years' mechanical and civil engineering experience; two years in active sales work; desires position traveling with machine tool or railway equipment line; now employed. L 127 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (24,) energetic, with executive business ability, knowledge of bookkeeping, desires position with growing concern. David H. Rose, 448 East 78th St.

SALESMAN—A PRODUCER,
with successful selling record; can sell merchandise or specialties; am heavyweight producer, understanding the underlying scientific principles of selling and advertising; want connection with progressive institution, large or small; furnish highest credentials as to ability and character. Sales-Producer. W 148 Times.

SALESMAN. — A producer, with character and brains; experienced in planning and preparing advertising and follow-up campaign; familiar with executive detail work; is open to salaried proposition or drawing account and contingent commission from reliable concern; age 35. American, 810 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Situations Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

SALESMAN.—A TRAVELING SALESMAN, WITH FIFTEEN YEARS' ROAD EXPERIENCE, WANTS POSITION, ANY LINE; HIGHEST REFERENCES FROM FORMER EMPLOYERS; MECHANICAL OR AUTOMOBILE LINES PREFERRED. W 171 TIMES.

SALESMAN and advertising man of exceptional ability, formerly of New York, now permanently located in Los Angeles, wishes to represent manufacturers on Pacific Coast; best references. Max Wineburgh, Huntley Apts., Los Angeles.

SALESMAN, 38 years old, with ten years' road experience specialties, ten years manager of retail stores; earning capacity $2,000 yearly; references, bonds. K 206 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN seeks reliable connection; eight years' experience local and New England, largest concern of its kind. K 292 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, leather, knows the line; 20 years' experience; best of reference, wants position with good house. K 249 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, SALES MANAGER.—Clean-cut Christian, 37; married, extensive knowledge modern methods; real money maker; open for engagement high-class house. L 117 Times.

SALESMAN, covering Long Island, Westchester County, New Jersey, by automobile, is open for good line shirts. K 325 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, window dresser, men's furnishing; twelve years' experience. K 324 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—25; experienced in office furniture; wishes to make a change; best references. K 272 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Photo engraving salesman, practical, desires responsible connection with progressive house. L 108 Times.

SECRETARY—COMPANION.—Wanted, private secretaryship; American; best family; legal and financial training; Western experience; able to protect household, security to person and property. L 154 Times Downtown.

SPANISH,
English, and German corresponding, young man, (32,) active executive, ability, formerly importer, wishes responsible position. L 143 Times.

SPANISH CORRESPONDENT and translator; conscientious work; references. Villado, 96 West 94th.

STEADY, reliable, industrious young man (23) desires clerical position with reputable importers or exporters, where he can learn the business and where a real, not theoretical, chance for advancement exists, depending solely upon ability; initial salary unimportant; at present employed by stock and bond house. K 273 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Thoroughly experienced young man; desires responsible position; extensive secretarial and office experience; best references. K 316 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST and assistant bookkeeper; Christian; 21; thoroughly experienced; unquestionable references; filing, indexing; all office work; $15. Trustworthy, W 144 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPEWRITER. — Willing, earnest boy; beginner; good penman, quick at figures; plain appearance; no agency; $7. K 311 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, bookkeeper, (22,) three years' experience, graduate High School of Commerce, desires responsible office position. K 294 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Eight years' experience; intelligent, reliable secretary; desirous connecting with Cuban, South American, or foreign industry. K 289 Times Downtown.

STENGRAPHER, secretary, correspondent; high-grade man; exceptionally capable; dependable. K 287 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Several years' experience; bookeeping knowledge; Wahl operator; desires position. K 283 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, correspondent, age 28, American, desires position. K 305 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (27,) experienced, rapid, accurate, desires good connection; best references. K 286 Times Downtown.

SUPERINTENDENT. — English; age 40; married; no family; three years on one of largest private plantations in South, ten years viously; excellent gardener in every detail; landscape work and farming; well used to handling men; strictly sober; excellent references. Wilkinson, care of Millpond Plantation, Thomasville, Ga.

TO HAT MANUFACTURERS: Young Englishman, with ten years' experience in straw and felt hat manufacturing and selling in England and Italy, seeks position with reliable firm; I have a first-class London agency and several Florentine offers. Apply Box W 135 Times.

TUTOR for first-class family, to help boys 10 to 17 years with lessons in Greek, Latin, geometry, algebra, French, German; best references. H. B. S., Pittsburgh, Penn.; Oakland Station.

USEFUL MAN.—Present employer wishes to place sober, reliable married man; useful man, indoors or out; country or city; can drive, care for Ford car, horse, cow. Apply H. Frazier, Garrison, N. Y.

VALET, &c.—Japanese, neat, clean, well experienced as valet, cook, houseworker, wishes place, bachelor's apartment or small family; highly recommended from last place. Togo, 2 West 89th St.

VALET-BUTLER (Japanese) to gentleman or private family; thorough experience. W 159 Times.

VALET.—Japanese young man, (20,) wants position as valet, first and second butler. Moto, care 330 East 57th St., City.

VALET.—Young Englishman; best references. Dorling, Aud. 3618. L 130 Times.

WANTED,
TO CONNECT WITH A LARGE CORPORATION
IN AN EXECUTIVE CAPACITY.
HAVE HAD EXTENSIVE EXPERIENCE IN TECHNICAL, EXECUTIVE, AND SALES MANAGEMENT;
MECHANICAL, MANUFACTURING.
SUCCESSFUL CAREER.
BEST REASONS AND QUALIFICATIONS.
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YOUNG MAN, (29,) technical education, factory manager, salesman, expert stenographer, secretary; good appearance, healthy, active; $125. L 272 Times Downtown.

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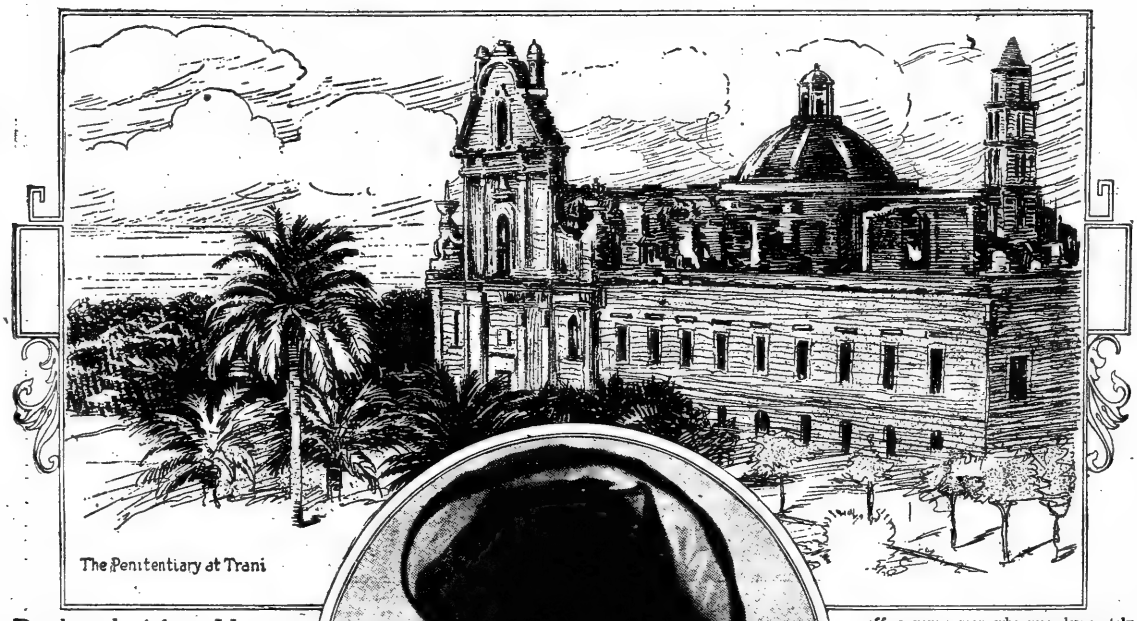


Count O'Rourke.



Count Paul Kamarowsky

Countess Tarnowska Tells Dreadful Life Story



The Penitentiary at Trani

Pardoned After Years in Prison, Notorious Modern Circe Reveals the Hideous Labyrinth of Crime Through Which She Passed



Countess Maria Tarnowska

THE woman who caused the death of Count Kamarowsky at Venice in 1907, who made a murderer of Dr. Nicholas Naumoff, son of the Governor of Orel, and brought M. Prilukoff, a respected Moscow lawyer, to a convict's cell, has been pardoned and released. She is soon, it is said, to go to the front with the Russian army as a war nurse.

The case of this extraordinary criminal, in whose veins, it is said, flows the blood of the Borgias whose exploits she has imitated, has been subjected to close study by a number of alienists and gynecologists, among them being Redlich, Fenomenof, Rhein, and Bossi. And their conclusions indicate that this modern Circe, who spread ruin wherever she went, was not deliberately vicious, but merely the victim of her own diseased organism.

It was in 1907 that the world first heard of the beautiful Countess Marie Tarnowska. When Count Paul Kamarowsky, a Russian nobleman, was fatally shot at Venice, her name was the last word he uttered, and it was found that he was betrothed to her, and had insured his life to her benefit for the sum of $100,000. Soon her complicity in his death was suspected and, after a long and sensational trial, she was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment in the penitentiary at Trani. Her accomplice, Prilukoff, was condemned to ten years' penal servitude, and Nicholas Naumoff, who fired the fatal shot, was liberated, because the two years' incarceration which had preceded his trial was considered sufficient punishment for this dupe of a dangerous adventuress.

But the woman who caused this and other crimes has not been utterly forgotten during her stay in an Italian prison. Professor Luigi M. Bossi, a distinguished alienist and gynecologist associated with the University of Genoa, was called as an expert for the defense at the trial in Genoa. He believed that the Countess Tarnowska was not a criminal, but an invalid, and he was indignant at the punishment inflicted upon her. With the purpose of getting before the world the true story of this most tragic woman, he persuaded Anne Vivanti Chartres, the novelist, to visit her in prison and take down from her own lips the amazing narrative of her life. This Mrs. Chartres has done, and the result is the book "Marie Tarnowska," which is soon to be published by the Century Company.

So it is that one of the most mysterious crimes of modern times is at last revealed in all its startling details. And so, also, the life story of a beautiful woman who wrought more harm than any other of her generation is now told, and told in a way which may give credence to the theory that this woman's crimes and those of many another woman have their source in physical weakness rather than moral depravity.

The history of the crime which brought to her the imprisonment from which she has just been released may be briefly told as follows: The Countess was betrothed to Count Kamarowsky, a wealthy Russian nobleman, who was devoted to her. She, however, was in love with one Donat Prilukoff, who had been a prosperous Moscow lawyer until love for her had ruined him. With Prilukoff she plotted Kamarowsky's death, and with Prilukoff she intended to share the fortune of Kamarowsky, which he had willed to her, and his life insurance, which was made out in her favor.

But the Countess and her lover were unwilling to be principals in the murder. So she persuaded Nicholas Naumoff, a young man who was desperately in love with her, to kill Kamarowsky as a means to gain her affection. He obeyed her, and with the results of his obedience the world is familiar.

It seems, from this bare recital, that no adequate defense of the Countess Tarnowska is possible. But Professor Bossi thinks otherwise. Here are his views, as he utters them in the address to Mrs. Chartres, which prefaces her book:

Not only as the medical expert for the defense at the trial of the Countess Tarnowska, but as one who has made it his life work to investigate the relation in women between criminal impulse and morbid physical condition, I cannot but feel the keenest interest in this book, in which you set forth the problem of wide human interest presented by the case of the prisoner of Trani.

When first I suggested to you that you should write this book—which, (apart from its interest as dealing with a *cause celebre* whose protagonists are still living and well known in European society,) might bring into wider knowledge doctrines that modern physiologists and psychologists are endeavoring to diffuse—you reminded me that the medical elements of the problem could not in such a work be discussed or clearly stated. This, of course, is true, and the significance of certain indications scattered through these pages will doubtless be lost upon those who are not familiar with such matters. Nevertheless, it was important that the book should be written, for if after her release and appropriate medical treatment the Countess Tarnowska is restored, as many of us confidently anticipate, to the complete sanity of moral well-being, your book in the light of that essential fact will have fulfilled a notable mission.

It will have helped to bring home to the general consciousness the knowledge, hitherto confined to the scientific few, that moral obliquity in women is in most cases due to pathological causes comparatively easy of diagnosis and of cure; that a woman criminal may be morally redeemed by being physically healed, and that just as alcoholism, typhus, pyemia, or other modes of toxic infection may result in delirium and irresponsibility, so certain forms of disease in women, by setting up a condition of persistent organic poisoning, may and very often do conduce to mental and moral aberration and consequent crime.

Your book, Signora, contains a truthful exposition of a group of psychic values with

which physicians and psychopathists are concerned, and I believe, that eventually it will promote the realization that even in the darkest regions of moral degradation it is possible for science to raise the torch of hope. Thus, though appealing for the moment to the interest of the general reader, it will ultimately constitute a significant document in the history of the evolution of pathological science.

Whatever may be the scientific value of Mrs. Chartres's book, it certainly throws light into the darkest corners of a life-long tragedy, and exhibits the almost unbelievable degradation of a certain section of the Russian aristocracy. Marie Tarnowska's mother was neurasthenic, and her two aunts were insane. Early in life she showed a tendency to cataleptic seizures, and the life of wild dissipation into which she plunged after her marriage, at the age of 17, was scarcely calculated to preserve such mental and physical health as she possessed.

After the birth of her child, Tania, her health broke down completely. She spent the few years immediately preceding the tragedy in traveling through Europe in quest of health, deadening her pain by means of large doses of morphine and cocaine. She was suffering, Professor Rossi believes, from a slow form of blood-poisoning, which affected the nervous centres and the brain.

Mrs. Chartres spent many days with the imprisoned Countess, and managed to get from her the entire story of her life. She is, it appears, the daughter of Count O'Rourke, who, as his name indicates, is of Irish descent. The first important event which she remembered was a serious fall from a swing, on her sixteenth birthday.

This fall was followed by days of pain and semi-consciousness. As soon as Marie was able to come down to breakfast she learned that three men had asked her father for her hand in marriage. They were Prince Ivan Troubetzkoi, Katerinowitch, and Vassili Tarnowska.

Marie wished to marry Vassili, but her father objected. He scolded and stormed so much that he frightened Marie's mother into an epileptic seizure.

Marie narrates the events that led up to her marriage with Vassili in these words:

> I pretended to be seized with such convulsions that my poor dear mother, being at her wits' end, at last allowed me to run away with him.
>
> —Do I say "I pretended"? I am not sure that that is correct. At first the convulsions were certainly a mere pretense. I would say to myself: "Now I shall make myself have convulsions." But as soon as I had begun I could not stop. After I had voluntarily gnashed my teeth they seemed to become locked as in a vice; my fists that I had purposely clenched would not reopen. My nails dug into the palms of my hands, and I could see the blood flowing down my wrists without being able to unclasp or relax my fingers.
>
> Dr. Orlof, summoned in haste from Kieff, shook his head gravely.
>
> "There are indications of epilepsy, due to the fall from the swing."
>
> "No, no, no!" I cried. "Not the swing! It is because of Vassili!"
>
> My mother trembled and wept.
>
> How cruel we are in our childhood! How we torture the mothers that adore us, even though we love them with all our hearts. And oh! the tragedy of not understanding this until it is too late, when we can never, never ask for their forgiveness, nor console them or atone to them again.
>
> I married Vassili.

Marie soon learned that her husband preferred other women to her. Indeed, he made no effort to conceal his love-affairs from her. On one occasion he taunted her with her weakness until she fainted. When she came to, she found herself surrounded by a pitying circle of her husband's lady-loves.

While the young couple were in St. Petersburg, Marie resolved to take desperate measures to end her husband's neglect of her. Acting on the advice of Katya, her maid, she dressed herself in a gay scarlet gown one evening and went to the restaurant where her husband was feasting. Vassili was surprised and pleased, and thereafter took his wife with him on all his debauches. He taught her all the practices of the dissipated company with whom he spent most of his time.

After Marie's son Tioka was born, the young mother, of course, withdrew from the revels, much to her husband's annoyance. Vassili soon persuaded her to go with him to Italy, leaving the baby with its grandmother. In Italy, Marie had hallucinations and became dangerously ill.

When she was convalescing, after months of illness, Marie was advised by a Russian lady, Olga Kralberg, to try to win back her husband's love by arousing his jealousy. With Olga she planned to have a telegram come saying: "I die for your sake. Am killing myself. Farewell!" It was to be signed with an imaginary name, and was to make Vassili believe that some one loved his wife so much that he had been driven to suicide.

By a ghastly coincidence a telegram came to Vassili, announcing the suicide of Peter, his younger brother, at the very moment when Marie and Olga expected their telegram to arrive. Olga's too realistic acting persuaded Vassili that Marie was really the cause of his brother's death.

At last, however, he understood how the matter stood. The unhappy couple started back to Kieff to attend the funeral, and Marie's grief was lightened by the thought that she was again to see her parents and her baby, Tioka.

She was happy with her child for only a brief period, however. According to Mrs. Chartres, she says:

> But Death, the Black Visitor, had entered my life. Little Peter had shown him the way, had opened the door to him.
>
> From that day forward the dread Intruder never forsook my threshold.
>
> Death, lurking at my door in terrifying silence, stretched out his hand at intervals and clutched some one belonging to me. Generally it was with a swift gesture—a fall, disease or a pistol shot—that he struck down and flung into the darkness those I loved.
>
> But toward me Death comes with a slower, more deliberate tread. For years, ever since the birth of my little daughter, Tania—my white rosebud born midst the storm of dreary Winter in Kieff—I have felt Death creeping toward me, slow, insidious, inexorable, holding in his hand a knot of serpents, each of which will fasten its poisoned fangs upon me. Disease, the venomous snake, will hide in my bosom and thrust its way through my veins. The heavy snake of Grief will coil round my heart and crush me in its spirals. Insanity will glide into my brain and nest there. Then—last but not least horrible—the little glass viper, the syringe of Pravaz, whose fang is a hollow needle, will draw me into the thraldom of its virulent grip. It will spurt its venom into my blood. The bland balm of coca, the milky juice of the poppy, will flow into my veins, soothing, assuaging, lulling me into sleep and forgetfulness—only to waken me in renewed agonys of suffering to a renewed bite of the envenomed fangs. For the only antidote to the poison of narcotics is the narcotic itself, the only alleviation to the tearing agony of the poison generated by morphia is morphine again. And so the fatal sequence swings on forever, in ever-widening circles of torment. . . .
>
> Now there appeared upon the scene one Bozevsky, a handsome young officer in the Imperial Guard. He makes violent love to Marie. She tells her husband, and is laughed at by him.

Mrs. Chartres devotes many pages to Marie's recital of the progress of her love affair with Bozevsky. They took part in many evenings of dissipation, generally in company with Vassili, a morphine fiend named Dr. Stahl, and a lawyer named Donat Prilukoff.

At last Tarnowska objected to Bozevsky's constant attendance on his wife, the thing which chiefly moved him being, apparently, Marie's yielding to one of her mysterious cataleptic seizures when at a public dance, and falling to the floor while dancing with Bozevsky. Vassili made a drunken attack on Bozevsky, but was kept from harming him.

The Tarnowskas determined to go to Italy. In order to stop scandal, Vassili and Bozevsky pretended to be reconciled. There was a reception and dinner.

Both Vassili and Bozevsky became intoxicated. Bozevsky taunted Vassili, and



Countess Tarnowska Under Arrest.

Vassili was with difficulty kept from attacking him.

At last the sleighs were ready, and Marie started to take her place. Bozevsky came up and kissed her hand, bidding her an affectionate farewell. As he stood there, Vassili shot him.

Bozevsky did not die at once. Marie and Dr. Stahl watched over him as he lay in his bed at the hotel. Then, one evening, Dr. Stahl took out his hypodermic syringe and gave an injection of morphine to himself and another to Marie. While they were in the trance that the drug produced their neglected patient tore off his bandages and died.

But this was only the beginning of Marie's career of horror. She became a drug fiend, steadily increasing her daily dose of morphine. Dr. Stahl shot himself through the heart and died after he had in vain implored her to come to him.

Soon poverty was added to Marie's woes. It was this which led her to yield to the advances of Donat Prilukoff, the lawyer to whom Vassili had introduced her. He arranged her divorce and provided her with money.

Meanwhile her mental agony was, she says, severe. She says:

> Every time I found myself alone in front of a closed door, I did not dare to open it; I had the fixed, frightful idea that behind the door I should see—Bozevsky! I had the irremovable conviction that he was standing, motionless and expectant, behind every door that confronted me. All the doors of our apartment had to be kept wide open. If it ever happened that I found myself alone in a room of which the door was closed, instead of opening it I rang the bell, I called, I cried for help; and if it chanced that every one was out, or no one heard me, I stood riveted to the spot, rigid with fear, staring at the terrifying mystery of that closed door, before the Purchaser, with a great effort of will, broke my breath, with the hands of cold perspiration started on my brow, I ventured to put out my hand toward the handle—but in an instant I found myself pushing the door to again, leaning desperately with all my strength against the frail barrier which concealed—oh, I knew it did!—Bozevsky, standing, untidy, and terrible, with the yellow gashes around his neck.

A fortune teller said to her that Prilukoff was bad, yet to enter her life, and that her salvation depended on which one of three she chose. Soon after this, she met Count Kamarowsky, an widower, whom she had known years before.

Count Kamarowsky fell in love with Marie, and proposed marriage. Prilukoff, who had lost his money, and his standing in the community, because of his love for Marie, told her how the got money from Kamarowsky. She followed his advice, and shared the money with Prilukoff, who, in turn, embezzled a large sum of money intrusted to his care.

Kamarowsky took Marie and her two children to the Riviera, paying their expenses, but treating her with great respect, and calling her his betrothed. Prilukoff followed them, forsaking his wife and children.

Here are the moving words with which Marie describes the anguish of this period of her life.

> Not in my spirit alone did I suffer agonies at this period; my frail body was racked with disease and my sufferings were continuous and intense. Day by day I felt my strength decline, I saw myself wax thinner and paler; rarely indeed did an hour pass that I could count free from pain. The deep-seated ill that since the birth of my little daughter Tania had struck its fiery roots into my inmost being now bore its toxic fruits, slowly diffusing its poison through my veins. Sometimes the pangs I suffered were so acute that I cried out in anguish, while beads of cold perspiration started to my brow. But as a rule I was tortured by a deep, dull, perpetual ache, a sense of utter weakness and weariness that stifled all hope in me and all desire to live.
>
> O daughters of Eve, my purer and stronger sisters, women who have not transgressed—you whose hatred and scorn have overwhelmed me, you whose white hands have been so quick to throw the wounding stone—you alone can comprehend the agony that racked my frame, the flaming sword that pierced me, the sacred ill of womanhood that set my body as with a mask of fire. You who in such dark hours can shelter your sufferings in the protecting shadow of your home, you who can seek refuge in a husband's tenderness and hide your stricken brow on a faithful breast, can you not summon one throb of sorrow to your womanly hearts, one gleam of pity to your gentle eyes, when you think of the tortures I dragged from hotel to hotel, seeking to conceal my martyrdom from the inquisitive or indifferent gaze of strangers, not daring to confide in the man who loved me but who yet was almost a stranger? . . .

In the course of time, Count Kamarowsky introduced to his betrothed a young doctor of his acquaintance, named Nicholas Naumoff. Marie remembered the fortune teller's words. Was Naumoff or Kamarowsky the man she should choose?

Naumoff made love to Marie, and she returned his affection. Count Kamarowsky gave a dinner to celebrate his engagement to Marie, and Naumoff was among the guests.

Meanwhile, Prilukoff was living with Marie, concealed from his two rivals. His mind had given way, and he often frightened Marie by grimacing at her in restaurants when she was at dinner with the unsuspecting Kamarowsky.

At length Prilukoff, in a fit of mania, threatened to shoot himself unless Marie would swear, on the life of her child Tioka, that Naumoff and Kamarowsky should die. She took the oath, not meaning it at the time. But afterward, when Tioka fell ill, the distraught woman persuaded herself that it was because she had not kept her oath.

So she set about securing the deaths of Kamarowsky and Naumoff. And she accomplished her purpose so far as the Count was concerned, for the love-mad Naumoff killed him. But Naumoff lived to know the terrors of a prison cell.

Here are the words in which this unhappiest of women tells of her emotions as she went to her trial at the Criminal Court:

> And there, tall and motionless in the midst of the laughing, hissing, shrieking mob, stood my father, his white hair shining in the breeze, his eyes—the proud blue O'Rourke eyes—fixed upon me.
>
> O father, father whose heart I have broken, in that hour I paid the wages of my sin. Not these dark years of imprisonment, not the mantle of ignominy that clothes me with eternal defilement, not the gloomy solitude in which I see the gradual fading of my youth, not the horror of the past, nor the hopelessness of the future, not these are the deadliest of my punishments; but the memory of your white hair in the crowd that hissed its hatred and laughed its contempt of your daughter, and the faces that taunted you, and the rude hands that jostled you when you stepped forward and laid your hand in blessing on my degraded head.
>
> . . . . . .

Marie Tarnowska is silent. Her story is told.



Cottages in Widow's Row Near Tulsa, Oklahoma.

Oklahoma Man Built a Town for Widows

Charles Page of Tulsa Also Helps Deserving Ones to Get Work and Tides Them Over the Hard Places If Need Be—A New Form of Philanthropy

THERE is one man who has put in practice a plan of helping the widow with a family to raise. This is Charles Page of Tulsa, Okla. Mr. Page started with an intimate knowledge of the troubles and burdens of the widow, for one of his earliest recollections was that of seeing his widowed mother bending wearily over a washtub in the effort to rub out of the board a sparse living for herself and her seven children. He tried to help her shoulder her burdens and worked hard to help her take care of the children. But hard as he could work, the struggle was a heavy one and it deeply impressed into his bewildered child mind a resentment against the conditions that could impose this burden upon his mother. The first resolve he ever made was that when he grew up he would take care of all the widows.

His mother worked herself into her grave and left him with the family cares. He did what he could find to do and later, when the family was old enough to care for itself, he set out to seek a fortune. Three times he made one and three times it slipped through his grasp. Then fate one day led him to the oil fields in Oklahoma and pointed out the way.

The result of his planning is one of the most unique institutions in the country. It is a town for widows. It almost built itself overnight. It sprang from the conviction of Mr. Page that a widow only wanted a chance to work for her children and to keep them together. It is in no sense a charity, every mother must work out her own salvation—but Mr. Page stands by her while she is working.

He is a multi-millionaire now; but never too busy to hear the plea of a widow. At first he found work for them in Tulsa. He found jobs for dozens of them. Any widow who appealed for work at the Page offices and who indicated a disposition to raise her family in the fear of God and without shirking her responsibilities found a friend in Mr. Page. The time came when the town was full of widows.

"Guess I'll have to build a town for them," said Mr. Page.

A few miles out of Tulsa he had already established an Orphans' Home. He had taken it over bodily from a bankrupt institution in the town from which the children were about to be turned out. Mr. Page heard of it and went down and legally adopted all the children. He has none of his own, but every homeless child is entitled to his love and protection.

His method of taking care of them is a characteristic one. He had a friend in Tulsa, an officer in the Salvation Army, Captain Breeding.

"I want you to take these little kids out on my farm and make a home for them," he said to Captain Breeding.

"You need the outdoor life yourself. Put 'em in some big tents until we can run up some buildings. I cannot stand by and see them turned out in the cold."

The Captain protested on the ground that he had a mission he dared not neglect.

"God has called you to a greater mission," said Mr. Page. "Here are a lot of children to be trained into useful citizens. There can be no greater work in the world."

Captain Breeding took off the uniform of the army and put on the blue overall uniform of the farmer and went out on the farm. It was a new sort of Orphans' Home. There were no uniforms, no set rules. They were just "Daddy Page's children," to be brought up as a large family, in a sensible way. Practical teachers were brought there and the children looked upon themselves as especially lucky to be the protégés of Mr. Page.

Near the farm he built his town for the widows. He calls it Sand Springs. It is in a picturesque spot, with low, tree-crowned hills rising all about it. He built a street car line to carry the widows and orphans to and from Tulsa and not a one of them pays fare. The conductors know them all and any child who swings aboard the car and says "I'm one of Daddy Page's boys" is not questioned.

Just outside the city he built the famous "Widow's Row." There are dozens of small two and three-roomed cottages for the widows who choose to live there, under the trees, in the fresh country air. Gas, fuel, and rent were furnished free. A "downtown" district was built up and factories invited to come, that the widows might have plenty of work.

First a canning factory came. The widows might raise the vegetables and sell them to the factory, or they might go to work in the factory at the canning. A day nursery was established at the Widow's Row to care for the babies while their mothers were at work. There is a kindergarten for the children old enough, and only widowed mothers were engaged to look after them. There must be plenty of love and affection for the children, Mr. Page believes. He likes grandmothers, too, and there are four or five of them at the colony. They putter around all day, do the simple mending, and rock the babies to sleep, just as any grandmother would do.

Followed three glass factories to Sand Springs, a smelter, a car factory, a washing-machine factory, two or three laundries, the electric light plant, a broom factory, an army legging factory, a stove foundry, and banks, stores, restaurants, hotels—all the accompaniments of a thriving city—and all to provide work for the widows and their children.

A resident physician lives there, and Mr. Page employs him part of the day to make regular rounds to see that the babies are kept well. Eyes, ears, noses, and throats are carefully looked after. If there are any serious operative cases they are sent to a hospital at Tulsa, where Mr. Page maintains several fifteen-dollar-a-week rooms for his large family if they need special medical attention.

He is always willing to take a chance on human nature, and turns a listening ear to any widow who writes of her needs. His mail is tremendous, but no widow who wants to come to the Widows' Town is refused. She must pay her own fare, but Mr. Page will look out for her once she is there.

Mr. Page encourages callers in Widow's Row, provided they can assure him that they are honest, industrious and have serious intentions. He believes in good homes for mothers, with good husbands to provide for them, and already there have been romances that are none the less touching because they come late. He does not believe in rules; he likes to appeal to a sense of fair play and justice.

"I believe in the home," he insists. "I would be glad to see any of these widows marry good men."

If a mother prefers to live in Sand Springs, or Tulsa and pay her own rent, she is free to do so. To give charity is not his design, he only wants to help them to help themselves. He provides work in plenty for all of them and makes his benevolences support themselves on a business basis. He has made ample provision for the maintenance of this philanthropic project in his will, and in case of his death the widows would be amply provided for. His wife is in hearty sympathy with him in this work, and every Sunday evening is spent by the Pages at the Widow's Row and at the simple Sunday evening devotions held in the sitting-room at the Orphans' Home, where all the children congregate to sing and to listen to a Bible reading.

The population of Sand Springs, which is only two or three years old, reached 2,000 the first year and has more than doubled since. A fourth of this figure is made up of widows earning a good living and educating their children. Mr. Page takes an active interest in the town schools and sees that they are kept at a creditable standard.

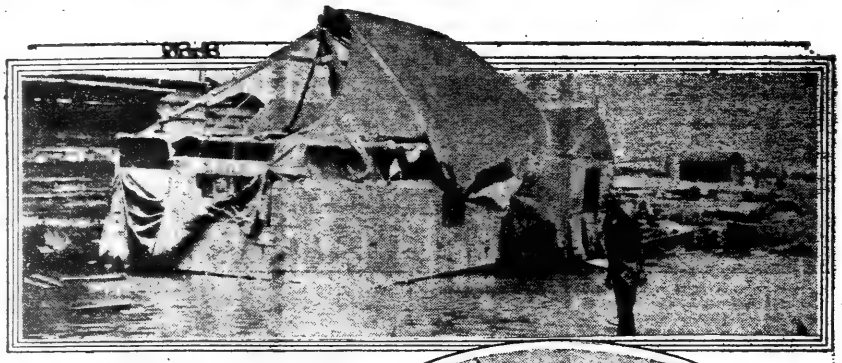
The boys and girls at the home are given their choice of a profession and a chance for a training when they finish the grade schools. There will be doctors, dentists, nurses, stenographers, and teachers trained from there. When the girls marry they are given the same outfitting that any girl would receive and a pretty wedding at the home.



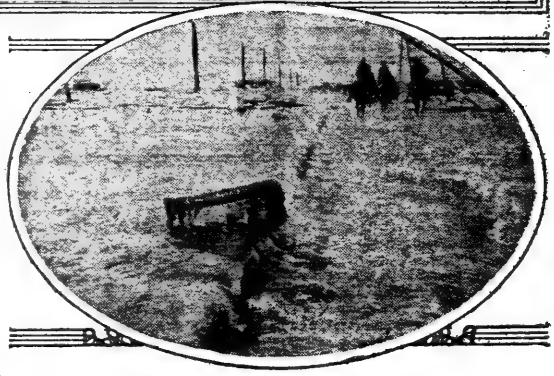
Matron Caring for Babies While Their Mothers Are at Work.

How Five Pups Weathered Galveston's Big Flood

Dramatic Story of the Great Storm a Few Days Ago, with the Centre of the Stage Occupied by an Army Engineer's Pets, Which Escaped Unhurt



Two Days After the Big Storm.



Water Flowing Over the Street Car Track, Texas City.

IT may strike the rest of the world as important that scores of lives and hundreds of thousands of dollars in property were lost in the recent Galveston flood. But, take it from any officer or private soldier in the company, the really important thing is that the five setter pups of H Company, Second Battalion of Engineers, United States Army, came through without a scratch.

While men were floundering around in the water in the dead of night, masses of wreckage about them and the wind blowing a hundred miles an hour, were they thinking most about the way to reach high ground? Not at all—not according to reliable accounts that have come from the scene of the disaster. When one soldier bumped into another, the first question was: "Are the pups all right—did somebody get 'em out?" And for a while, when it seemed that the little beasts had been lost, the soldiers were in despair. One after another, they insisted on swimming back to the rescue; and they would have done it if their officers had not said no.

With the great war in progress and the United States on the brink of a quarrel with Germany, this second Galveston flood received but a small fraction of the attention it would have received in normal times. True, it was not as calamitous as the flood of a dozen years ago; but it was a storm of the first magnitude, and in death and destruction it wrought a terrible blow to that section of Texas. Incidentally, though people far away speak of the tempest as a Galveston affair, this is not a strictly accurate term. The city did suffer badly, but even worse damage was done to other places nearby. Texas City, on the mainland across the bay, was perhaps more sorely stricken than any other community. It is there that the United States Army has one of its largest encampments, and it is there that men—and pups—had the hardest time.

An army officer who was in the midst of the storm has written to a relative in New York of his experiences during the wild night when the tidal wave rolled in upon the camp. He tells of men waking to find the water creeping over their beds, rushing out of their shacks and tents into a new-formed sea, struggling, tripping over ropes and falling into ditches, blinded by spray, and finally making their way to a building that was able to withstand—for a while—the wind and water.

No more at such a time than at any other time—not when it blows a gale, or rains or snows or freezes, or when the sun shines—does the American soldier forget his pets. A United States Army camp is a home for the lost and strayed. Any sad little cat or dog that wanders within the lines, be it ever so frayed and lean and ugly, will be grabbed up and coddled by the first soldier whose eye falls upon it.

"If the cats and dogs of America knew what it meant to them," a Colonel once said, "they would raise a mighty howl for a large standing army."

The soldiers' hospitality to animals is limited only by the demands of that mighty and relentless master of fighting men—Discipline. But here Discipline is not as stern as it is elsewhere, for—now the guilty secret comes out—the officers are just about as daft about pets as are the private soldiers. Hence there is apt to be wide liberality in the enforcement of orders restricting the number of pets in barracks and camp.

In fact, in this particular case, it was an officer, a Captain of Engineers, who owned the pups that H Company appropriated for its own. Of course, the pups belonged to him and nobody else, but, all the same, the company assumed guardianship over them. Any outsider who treated them with disrespect would have had the whole company to fight.

When it became known a few weeks ago that pups were expected in the Captain's quarters, there was general rejoicing throughout the ranks; and when they were born the men crowded thither to admire and congratulate. There were ten pups in the litter, funny soft little things with huge ears, and every man in the company had to have the joy of stroking them. The bad-behaved fellows—every company has its quota of them—were just as eager as the rest; great hairy men with rough faces, who spent maybe half their time in the guardhouse for various kinds of disobediance, joined in homage to the setter pups and their mother.

Five of the newcomers died forthwith, and this caused a day of gloom in camp; but the affection for the five survivors grew all the stronger. The Captain could not walk fifty yards from his shack without having a dozen soldiers salute him and ask after the health of the "family." Of course, the men all knew the pups had been given away—pups are always promised—but the gifts were for future delivery. During babyhood they would stay under the care and protection of their mother and their owner. And they were still babies when the flood came.



Wreckage After the Storm.

Texas City is a low-lying town, on the west shore of the bay and open to the full sweep of the gales that come now and then to lay waste that region. The non-military man would not think of it as a good place for a camp, but the War Department no doubt has some good reason for stationing troops there. If the object was to harden them by struggle and danger, that object was well served last month.

The letter from the Captain of Engineers to his New York relative was written soon after the storm subsided.

"We received warning Monday that a storm was approaching," he said. "Then we were told it was a cyclone—then that it might be a tidal wave. The prediction seemed to get worse each time. Each of our organizations was told to take steps to protect itself as best it could.

"What do you suppose was the first thing every man in camp seemed to be worrying about? Those pups of mine. Of course, we went ahead and did everything we could to attend to really important matters, but you'd have thought nothing else made so much difference as the pups.

"Toward night we heard that the commanders of some of the infantry regiments had put their men into heavy marching order and had turned the men loose to seek safety where they could find it. Of course, the officers who had families were trying to take care of them. After our Adjutant had ridden down to the beach and seen the bay—and after he'd said it looked to him just about as it always did—we decided we'd try to hold our companies intact. As it turned out, we succeeded in doing this—did not lose a man in the flood.

"All wires were sure to blow down, so we got out every lantern in camp; and we cautioned the men to tie their tents down tightly. At dark I got my dog and my five pups into my shack and closed everything up tight. Lieutenant Herman was with me. About 8 o'clock he went to his house to see if it was habitable, but soon he was back with the news that it was blown pretty nearly to pieces. So I fixed up an extra cot for him in my place.

"All this time the wind was roaring so that you couldn't hear yourself talk. I couldn't sleep in the midst of such a noise, but Lieutenant Herman went right to sleep as if he didn't mind it at all. The dogs and myself kept each other company. They whined a little, but on the whole behaved very well. I wondered what would become of them if the shack didn't stand up against the storm. As a matter of fact, I didn't think it would stand up long, especially as it was on a sort of knoll where it got the full force of the gale.

"Many a time before I'd noticed that soldiers, whenever they built anything, put in twice as many nails as were necessary. Sometimes I had scolded them for it. I thought of this last Monday night as I lay there, wondering when the house would fall in, and I was glad this house had been built by soldiers.

"During the day the married officers had taken their wives to the cold storage plant, two or three hundred yards from my quarters, and were settled there for the night. That building appeared to be of solid masonry. It was low and squatty, about three or four feet above the ground. Later it proved to be made of hollow tile covered with a layer of cement mortar.

"About 10 o'clock I heard a furious pounding on my door, and two soldiers ran in. They said Lieutenant Sherman had sent them to say I had better come to the H Company store shack; they were so excited that they couldn't tell me, so that I could understand, what had happened. Herman and I dressed in a hurry. We hesitated about the dogs. For a moment we thought we'd try to take 'ems, but this was out of the question. From what the soldiers said we knew

there was real trouble outside. So we shut the dogs in and prayed the shack wouldn't collapse. It was mighty good for those dogs that it happened to be on a knoll.

"Before I left the house I loaded my pistol and put it in my pocket. I didn't know where I'd be going or what I'd be doing before I came back.

"I walked down the little knoll, and before I knew it I was up to my waist in water. I tasted it and found it was salt. I decided it must be a tidal wave, after all. It was dark as pitch—and I wish you could have felt and heard that wind! It was so strong you could hardly walk against it. We could hear shouts now and then, the straining of walls, and the ripping of tents.

"When we got to the store shack, Lieutenant Sherman was there with some men. He had a rope and suggested that we all catch on to the rope so we wouldn't get separated, and go to the cold storage plant. There was no living in any of the shacks and tents; they had all been taken possession of by the tidal wave. At this point Lieutenants Herman and Carruth decided they'd go off in another direction and try to round up some of the other men. Sherman and I and the men around us grabbed the rope and started off in the dark toward a neighboring shack, to pick up some men who were thought to be there. We wound around shacks and tents, picked up a bunch of men, and told them to take hold of the rope. Then we started out to find the cold storage building.

"A Sergeant was right behind me with my lantern, and two Lieutenants were next to me. I hit for the high ground, trying to guess where the ditches were and dodge them. Even if I shouted, only the man next to me could hear my voice. Just as we got out of camp, just as I thought I knew where I was, down I went, over my head, into a ditch!

"When I came up my face was to the wind and I couldn't breathe for the spray. The lantern was gone, too, but I had the rope in one hand and my hat in the other. As soon as I was well on my feet again we started for where I thought the railroad was. The Lieutenant and I got into an argument as to where we were. The wind, the rain and the violent current confused us so that we couldn't get our bearings. Then we glimpsed a light, and in a minute more stumbled upon the cold storage plant.

"Inside, we packed the men like sardines along the walls of the halls and storage rooms. There seemed to be about 200 men that had come with our party—all holding on to that rope. And ahead of us there were a good many women and children, as well as some soldiers. A few minutes afterward Lieutenant Carruth came in with a bunch of men.

"Meanwhile, we hadn't heard anything of Herman. We kept looking out for him, from the porch of the cold storage building, and getting more and more anxious. We decided he must be lost. Every minute or two Carruth would declare he saw Herman in the water and would jump in to pull him out. Once, after jumping in, Carruth had us excited by yelling that he had a woman; but it wasn't a human being at all—just a lot of old rags. Then I thought surely I saw Herman floating by and jumped in and rescued a perfectly good barrel."

(The Captain does not say anywhere in his letter that Lieutenant Herman has a figure that might easily be mistaken for a barrel. But it must be remembered that the night was dark.)

"All this time I hadn't had much time to think of my pups. But I was reminded of them now when two more of my men drifted in. These men had been washed away, had landed up on the target butts southwest of the camp, and had then fought their way back. One of them had a little dog that he had never turned loose. The dog was unhurt, too.

"We decided it was no use jumping overboard to rescue Herman every minute, so we ordered everybody off the porch and into the building. All the officers' wives crowded around me, and you might think they were going to ask me about myself or the men. Not a bit of it. They wanted to know what had become of my pups. They seemed to think it would have been better if I had stayed in the shack and the pups had escaped.

"We cut a hole in the roof so that we could get up there if the water rose. Fortunately, we didn't have to use that hole; it wouldn't have been big enough for some of the fat ones to get through.

"We kept watching the water to see if it was rising. While we were keeping this watch, the roof of the porch fell with a crash and gave everybody a great scare. It sounded as if the whole house were coming down. Two men jumped in the door just in time to avoid being crushed.

"You can well imagine that it wasn't a comfortable situation for the people crowded close in this building. The porch roof coming down was far from encouraging; and then, a few minutes after that happened, the coping blew off one side of the house, laying open the space between the roof and the ceiling. After this the ceiling leaked all over. We feared the wall was going to fall, and then the women next to it would have to be moved. But there was no place to move them, except into some cold rooms filled with meat. These rooms were so cold, though, that we couldn't have got anybody to move in there until the wall actually fell. But the wall stood, and when morning came we were all there—even if we were standing in several inches of water.

"All during that night the two Lieutenants in my company kept deviling me for permission to go back to camp. They gave all sorts of reasons, or excuses. 'We ought to see if there are any more men there,' they would say. Or, 'We ought to see how the shacks and tents are making out.' They couldn't fool me, though. I knew what their real reason was—they wanted to find out about those pups. Sure enough, when I finally let them go, I watched them make for my shack on the run. To tell the truth, I was mighty anxious myself to know how the pups had made out.

"The Lieutenants came back and reported the pups safe. The elevation of the shack had saved them. They had got wet, but the Lieutenants wiped the water off them and put them on the bed. The news of their safety and comfort, when it reached the cold storage building, seemed to cheer up everybody a lot.

"The storm was by no means over when morning came. Indeed, it kept raging all the next day. An hour after daylight we took the company back to camp. We managed to cook something in the mess shack, and then had to go to work to make ready for the next night. All then tents were gone and wreckage was strewn everywhere. Pistols and guns—all kinds of property—were scattered over the camp. Sorting and cleaning all this is a big job. The infantry has nothing much to sort and clean because everything in their camp—a mile away—washed down into ours.

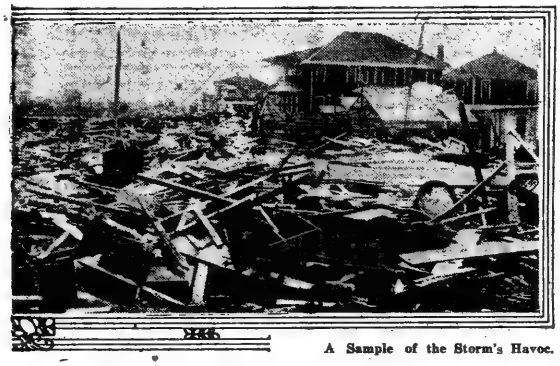
"Of course, I saw only one little fraction of all the havoc wrought by the storm. It was really much worse than anybody outside seems to realize. Our engineers did not have a man lost in the storm. And not a pup, either. If you'd ask the men in our company, and if they told you the truth, you'd find that a lot of 'em wouldn't have thought a thing of risking their own lives to save those pups."



Engineer Camp Exchange the Second Day After the Storm.



Building Which Collapsed and Killed Fifteen Soldiers.



A Sample of the Storm's Havoc.

Around the Clock with the Flowers

ANYBODY who has flowers enough and a sufficient knowledge of them need never be at a loss to ascertain approximately the correct time, for there are any number of blossoms that open and shut at regular hours. A practical botanist has made a list of a few of them and says that as far as he is concerned he is willing to order his time according to it.

The common dandelion orders its daily life systematically. It opens for the day's work about 5:30 A. M. and closes at 8:30 P. M., being a model of deportment, indeed. To be sure, there are other plants that get busy earlier, but they observe shorter hours. In the temperate regions, the plant that wakes up first is the dainty, satin-petaled morning glory. It starts to disclose its tints at 2 A. M., and with the increased strength of the morning light, continues to open, but when the sun becomes hot, the tubes begin to close and at 10 A. M. they are through for the day.

The Rutland Beauty is an hour glass. It opens its eyes at 3 o'clock in the morning and closes them at 11. Rutland Beauty sounds like a new kind of apple or potato, but it is a twining, trailing flower that grows both wild and under cultivation. The blossom is white or light rose-colored and the leaves are triangular or arrow shaped. Any industrious person who likes to tell the time at 4 A. M. can do so by the oyster plant. It wakes up then, but finishes its day at noon and goes to sleep again. Those who do not recognize the oyster plant, either by that name or by its botanical name of Tragopogon porrifolium, will always know what you mean if you call it goats' beard.

The poppy, scarlet and gorgeous, opens its petals at 5 A. M., but has no regular hour for closing time. Bittersweet can be relied upon to come to life about 6 A. M., thus preceding the water lily by an hour. The water lily is leisurely about preparing for the day, but she has usually made her toilet and is smiling at the sun by 7 A. M. Eight o'clock in the morning is announced by the scarlet pimpernel. This plant, however, is less reliable as a clock than as a barometer. It is so dependable in the latter respect that it is commonly called the poor man's weather glass, but its extreme sensitiveness to darkness will keep it from telling the time on a cloudy day.

The field marigold does the honors for 9 A. M. When the clocks are striking 10 o'clock in the morning the red sandwort wakes up. Unfortunately, not many persons in need of a timepiece will know where to look for the red sandwort.

The white Star of Bethlehem opens at 11 A. M. In Europe they call it the 10 o'clock, but the newest observation, even in Stoke Poges churchyard, where nothing changes and Star of Bethlehem runs all over everything, places its opening hour later than 10 o'clock. At noon comes the passion flower. Its white and purple blossoms should take their time at opening, and so lap over to 1 P. M., for so far neither nature nor the art of the gardener seems to have developed a flower that opens then, although there is a little meadow flower, called the snow thistle, which closes exactly at 1 o'clock.

Two o'clock in the afternoon is announced by a flower with the startling name of feverfew. Feverfew is cultivated in old-fashioned gardens, and is also found running wild. Again, there is a lapse in the floral timepiece. At 3 P. M. no flower either wakes up or goes to sleep, but at 4 P. M. the "Marvel of Peru," or four o'clock, opens its eyes on the evening sun. At 5 o'clock, when most other flowers are beginning to nod, the viscid catchfly wakes up.

The evening primrose, true to its name, opens at 6 P. M. Seven o'clock is announced by the Lycus vespertina. Like so many others of the time blooms, this is a weed, and grows in waste ground. The last flower of the day to tell the time is the night-blooming cereus, which opens at 8 o'clock, just in time for a half-hour's chat with the dandelion before it goes to bed.

No More Need For Prayers.

MR. BARBER was the new clergyman in a parish which held quite a few horse raisers who had been known to race their stock. He was a very unsophisticated old gentleman and rarely was suspicious of any one.

One day one of the Deacons requested that prayers should be offered upon three successive Sundays for Dora Gray, and it was accordingly done.

On the fourth Sunday, the Deacon sought out Parson Barber just before the morning service, and told him that the prayer need not be repeated.

"Indeed?" queried the pastor, with an expression of anxiety. "I trust Dora's not dead?"

"Oh, no," came the quick reply, "she's won!"

Elizabeth to Honor Inventor of Submarine

Monument to John P. Holland to be Unveiled This Week and the Old Shipyards to be Reopened—Brief Sketch of Holland's Career as Inventor

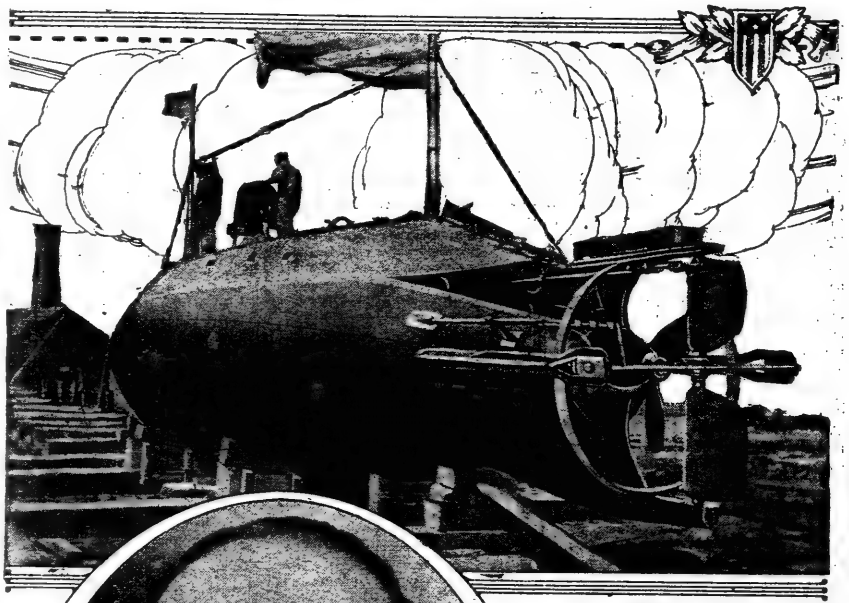
A LITTLE more than half a century ago naval warfare was revolutionized by the results of the memorable duel between the world's first ironclads, the Monitor and the Merrimac. For more than fifty years the fighting strength of a nation's navy has been estimated in the power of its units as represented by its protected cruisers and heavily armored dreadnoughts. Hitherto regarded as most formidable, these heavily armored and protected fighting units of the seas, the world's products of the last fifty years, have been relegated during the last few months to a position of less importance by navy experts. Recent events go far to prove that the invention of the first submarine by John P. Holland in 1898 will be the direct cause of results more far-reaching than the creation of John Ericsson's genius during the early days of the civil war.

Backed by the indorsement of the United States Government, the City of Elizabeth and Union County have decided to honor the memory of John P. Holland by erecting a monument as a tribute to his inventive genius. Memorial services will be held on Sept. 15, and city and county officials have declared that day a public holiday. President Wilson, Secretary Josephus Daniels, Thomas A. Edison, and Charles M. Schwab are among those who have promised to take part in the memorial exercises. On the day decided upon for the memorial observances the Bethlehem Steel Corporation will reopen the old Crescent Shipyard in Elizabeth, where Holland built his first submarine, the Holland No. 9.

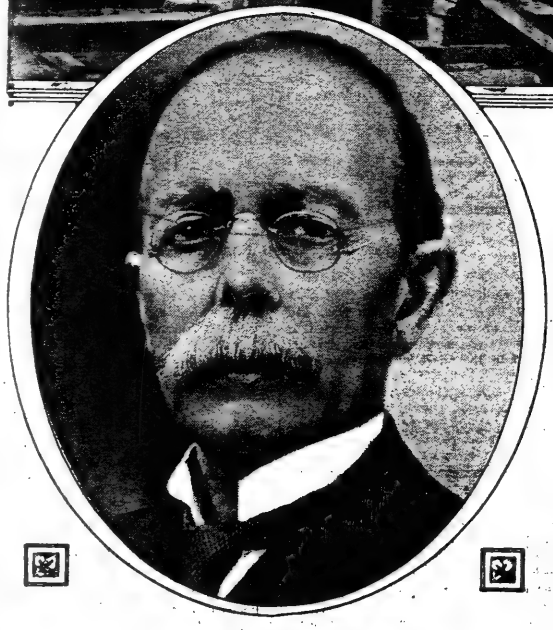
The present European war has demonstrated that the invention was really an epoch-making discovery. Although Holland died within a week of the outbreak of the war, he had been convinced for almost fifty years of the destructive possibilities of the submarine in naval warfare. It is a matter of record that his original idea in constructing a submarine was to destroy Great Britain's navy as a part of a program to free Ireland from English rule.

In 1868, when Holland was 27 years old, he gave up his position as a teacher in the North Monastery at Cork, Ireland, to come to America. During his first years in this country he was employed as a draughtsman by a civil engineering firm of Boston, but soon gave this work up to resume his teaching in a parochial school in Paterson. It was in Paterson that he commenced his work in submarine construction.

In the Fall of 1896 he went to Elizabeth, and at the old Crescent Shipyard, then owned by Lewis Nixon, began his work on the Holland No. 9, recognized by navy experts of today as the first of modern submarines. Eighteen months later the Holland No. 9 was finished, and, although diminutive in comparison to the latest type 300-foot German undersea craft, was regarded as a model of workmanship and design by the officials of the United States Navy, to whom she was sold in 1900.



The Holland No. 9 at the Old Crescent Shipyards at Elizabeth.



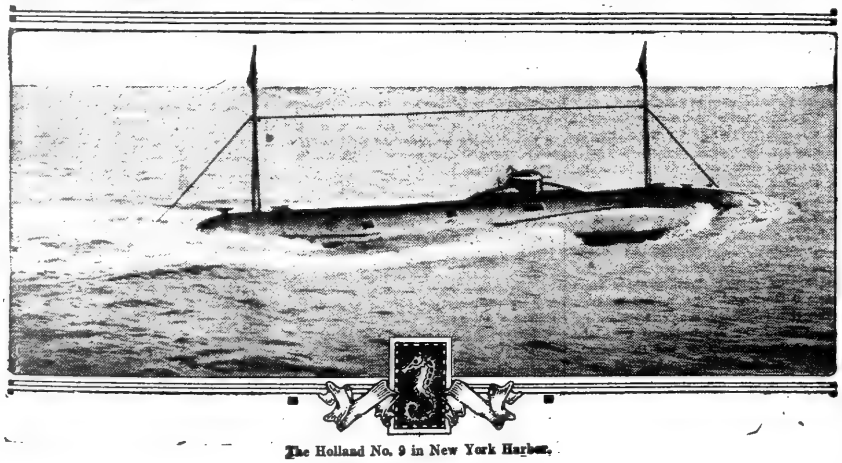
John P. Holland.

The Holland No. 9 was only 53 feet long, with a 10-foot beam. She had a displacement of 75 tons and was propelled while on the surface by a gasoline engine of 50 horse power. When submerged power was furnished by an electric motor. She had a speed of eight knots an hour, and could make a maximum of five and a half knots an hour under water. When compared to those of the submarine of today, these figures seem ridiculously small, but at least in one respect the Holland No. 9 was not far behind her later-day rivals. Repeated trials showed that America's first submarine could stay under water more than a week at a time without endangering the lives of the five men who made up its crew.

The work on the Holland No. 9 was finished in the Spring of 1898 and Holland chose St. Patrick's Day for the first test of her diving abilities. As in the case of Ericsson's Monitor, the waters of New York Harbor witnessed the initial successes of what was destined to be another agent in the reconstruction of methods of warfare on the high seas. With Holland in command, the Holland No. 9 made its first dive in Staten Island Sound on March 17, 1898. For several miles along the New Jersey coast crowds were lined. They gave up for lost the little boat and its crew when, after ten minutes, she failed to return to the surface. On its first dive, the inventor kept his boat under water for more than half an hour.

During the Spanish American war Holland asked permission of Secretary of the Navy John D. Long to enter Santiago harbor with the Holland No. 9 for the purpose of destroying the Spanish fleet under Cervera that had been bottled up there for several months. The United States owned no submarines at this time, and a lack of confidence in their abilities as fighting machines caused the Government to ignore Mr. Holland's proposition.

In 1900 the United States Government purchased its first submarine, the Holland No. 9, of its inventor for $150,000. For thirteen years it was a part of the United States Navy, and during practically all its life with the Government it was used as a training ship for students studying submarine methods of warfare and the operations of attack and defense. Experts of today insist that the life of the modern submarine in times of peace is less than four years. It is interesting to note in connection with this that the life of the navy's first submarine was more than seventeen years. The United States Government did not part with the Holland No. 9 until a few weeks ago, when it was sold to a Philadelphia firm for $1,007. It is now a part of a junk heap in the Quaker City.



The Holland No. 9 in New York Harbor.

What Equal Pay for Men and Women Means

If It Is Conceded the Legal Minimum Wage of Men Must Be Abandoned, as Must Also Be Set Aside the Legal Obligation to Support the Family

By Mr. and Mrs. John Martin.

IT is a cherished doctrine of feminism that women shall receive equal remuneration with men for filling the same positions. "Equal pay for equal work" or "Pay for position," this claim is cleverly baptized. At the annual convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association in 1914 the following resolution was adopted: "That all women be urged to encourage such industries and institutions as adhere to the principle of 'equal pay for equal work regardless of sex.'"

Both in America and in England the average wages of adult women are but half the average wages of men in private employment; and in public employment, with rare exceptions, women are paid less than men. Feminism laments this inequality and purposes to utilize the votes of women to rectify it. "Women are equal to men," it protests, "and should be paid the same as men for filling the same positions." We mean to abolish sex discriminations in politics, in law, in industry, and one of the first points to be attacked when we get the vote will be this inequality of remuneration."

For the sake of clearness we will consider this program in its application (a) to manual workers, (b) to brain workers in private employment, and (c) to public employes.

"Equal pay for equal work" assumes that the work can be measured and the pay proportioned to the amount done. In cotton spinning, coal mining, garment making, printing, and many other manual occupations such measurement can be made, and piece rates are set under which the wages received are exactly proportioned to the amount accomplished. When men hold such industries and women threaten to invade them, the men often insist enthusiastically on "equal pay for equal work." Not, however, sad to tell, because in their gallantry they wish to see woman put on an industrial equality with themselves, but because they realize that if they compel the employer to pay women at the same rate as men only an odd woman here and there will be employed at all.

The American Telegraphers' Union upholds this principle doggedly, with the consequence that women are not employed as telegraphers, even in those positions which in England are successfully filled by women, and though in the analogous work of telephone operating women are supreme. Forbidden to engage women at smaller wages, employers are glad to find enough men ready at the wages offered to endure the strain and the responsibility and the night work involved in telegraphy.

When the linotype machine was introduced, the typographical union of the compositors in America was in imminent risk of seeing the well-paid work of straight composing by hand transferred to worse-paid women at the machine. But, by establishing a rule in co-operation with the Employers' Association, that the first opportunity to learn to work the linotype machines should be given to printers already competent on skilled sorts of hand work, work which women were not accomplishing, the men reserved the machines for themselves, while still applauding "equal pay for equal work."

In cases where women are engaged in considerable numbers at the same piecework rates as men, as in the English cotton mills, the output of the woman is less than the output of the man, and the small minority of men usually work on the heavier class of looms. The woman's remuneration is, therefore, less. Rarely, indeed, do women anywhere work at the same processes as men. Almost always, even when men and women work under the same roof, they work at different processes. When the process demands muscular strength and physical endurance it is allotted to men; when it demands light-fingered dexterity, nimbleness, and routine patience, it is allotted to women.

In steam laundries, where women are in a majority, labor at the machines in the laundry washrooms is done by men. In a cotton thread mill in which one-third of the employes are women an investigator found that the processes of cleaning, carding, combing, drawing, and roving are done by men. Then women speeders tend the last part, the twisting and winding. Their product is forwarded by boys to the women spinners who, in turn, pass on the half-completed cotton to women spoolers. In the twisting and plying of the cotton, processes succeeding the spooling, men are employed who, in turn, send on the yarn they produce to the girls in the winding room. Within the one mill there is a complete division of labor between men and women. ("Making Both Ends Meet," by Clack and Wyatt, Page 250.)

In a New England cloth finishing factory reported upon by a special investigator, the first process at which women are employed is that of keeping cloth running evenly through a teetering machine. At the calendering machines men are employed. Girls stand at the yarning machines and do most of the succeeding processes of preparation. In one process, the tearing of wide cloth into lengths, the investigator found that the task was severe for the muscles of the hand and forearm and apt to cause swollen fingers and sprained wrists. Thereupon, the management, unusually humane, transferred the work of tearing to men. The grievance of the girls' strained wrists and swollen fingers could be remedied, not by giving them men's wages, but by setting men at men's wages to do the heavier work. All the remaining operations on sheets and pillow cases were done by men.

In cotton mills heavy mule spinning is exclusively done by men, but lighter ring spinning by women. Temporarily, as in woolen mills, the lowest grade immigrant male labor may work at the same processes as women, because the men will accept the woman's rate of pay. But a stratification soon commences, and before long men and women are working in different rooms at different processes.

In domestic service a Japanese boy is paid more than a Bohemian girl, and undertakes jobs more numerous and in greater variety. A butler is a man; a chambermaid a woman. Waiters and waitresses are not paid alike, and a hotel at which waiters and waitresses serve together in the same dining room would be an anomaly. A man chef must be master of more epicurean concoctions than a woman cook, and his salary is superior.

Only in odd cases, then, is the cry "equal pay for equal work" relevant to any situation existing among female wage earners, the millions of privates in the army of women engaged in gainful occupations. In the lower grades of professional brain workers the segregation of men and women is not so distinct, though there also it appears. Stenographers and typists are nearly all females, but court stenographers, most expert and highly paid, are usually men.

A secretary or a social worker may be man or woman, but when the employing organization fixes a high salary for the position it usually seeks a man. A charity organization society or a public education association may be content with a woman secretary in its early days of struggle and small budgets, but so soon as its funds and its sphere gain high dignity it marks its superior elevation by engaging a man secretary at a man's salary. Women store clerks are in a majority, but men store clerks, at higher wages, also "stand and wait."

Positions of this order are but roughly classified and have no standard rates. To adjust work to pay on an abstract principle of equality between millions of males and females in these positions is not feasible, because between the individuals in different positions there is no such adjustment.

It is impossible to say when increased responsibility, knowledge, experience, and personality warrant a higher salary for the post of social worker or secretary, much less to say that the capacities which a man brings are worth precisely as much as the capacities which a woman brings to the work. Whether in any case the smaller remuneration of the woman is given merely because she is a woman or because the man contributes more valuable qualities to the work it is impossible to determine. The formula "equal pay for equal work" is again not relevant to the concrete situation. It is a useless abstraction.

In law, medicine, art, literature, and the church conditions and salaries vary to the widest extent, according to the standing of the practitioner and the wealth of the client. A lawyer who receives a quarter-million-dollar fee from a railroad corporation, or a surgeon who is paid fifty thousand dollars for removing a millionaire's tormenting appendix, may do less work than a woman attorney who sues the railroad for smashing a trunk, or a woman doctor who pulls a laborer's child through an attack of fever. It may cost a woman preacher more labor to prepare her sermon for a village congregation than an eminent divine to prepare his sermon for the city cathedral, but the dogma "equal pay for equal work" is no more useful for fixing the remuneration for such services than an almanac platitude in measuring the distance of a fixed star. Woman's struggle in these spheres is to be retained at any price. Quality of work is the prime requisite. She must win, not by underselling, but by superior service. And, with sorrow be it related, she is seldom retained at all.

All through private employment, therefore, the doctrine "pay for position" or "equal pay for equal work" for men and women has the most triffling connection with real life.

But in public employment a different rule prevails. Remuneration is not fixed by economic competition.

Permanent positions in the public service are of two orders: (1) Positions exempt from civil service regulations, and (2) positions in the classified service, those under civil service rules.

(1) Public positions exempt from civil service conditions are filled by appointment, and usually, in part, even where impeccable reformers hold the offices, as a reward for political services. To them "pay for position" already applies. If a Senator appoints his daughter as his private secretary he is allowed exactly the same salary for her (whether or not he hands it over to her) as he would if he appointed his nephew or his son. A woman Commissioner of Charities is paid as much as a man Commissioner of Charities; a woman Superintendent of Schools as a man Superintendent of Schools. Discrimination is shown in the proportion of men and women appointed. Probably in this group of positions more women would be discovered to be fit for the jobs if women voted; especially to the lower places in counties and States where civil service rules are not in force and positions go by political favor a greater number of women, if they had votes, could establish a claim as district workers.

But equality of opportunity for appointment would not insure equality of service between men and women. When appointment is made as a reward for political activity the incumbent, whether man or woman, is frequently, alas! unfitted for the post. Though in special cases it would be impossible for any human being to be less competent than the male incumbent of political office, yet on the average the service of women politicians will be still less efficient than the service of men politicians, because, on the average, women are less fitted for industrial work than men, as is shown by their failure in private employment to command the same salaries as men. For the protection of the public interest pay should be proportioned to service, not fixed for one grade of service and paid for a lower grade of service, even if the title of the holder of the office remains the same.

2. Under civil service rules positions are filled by competitive examination, the salary being determined before the examination is held. If the salary schedule makes no mention of sex, women can win the opportunity of receiving equal pay with men for the same position by securing admission to the examination—as they did in New York City when they were threatened with exclusion from competition for Superintendents' positions in the employment bureaus.

If the salary schedule, like nature, distinguishes between men and women, as most schedules for school teachers have done, then the women may procure elimination of the sex distinction by legislation or by pressure upon the administrative body concerned, the Board of Education or the City Government, as did the women teachers of New York City. In that case the outcome will be the composition of two forces—the public official's always sensitive desire to be personally popular and his fear of driving the taxpayer to a revolt which would throw the official himself into the penurious shades of private life. Political conditions, not economic necessity, will control.

When the demand is that women, equally with men, shall be admitted to the competitive examination, the passing of which entitles the competitor to appointment, only the most obvious unfitness of women for the position is likely to lead to the denial of the demand, because the public outcry which a hundred women can make disturbs the equanimity of the legislative authority more than any fear for the inadequate performance of the duties involved. One newspaper article denouncing the Legislature for its refusal of the "claim for consideration on the part of the devoted women of the community" will have greater weight than the sure expectation that a woman will not discharge the duties as capably as a man. The legislator who opens the position to women is not the executive officer who is responsible for the efficient discharge of the duties.

Once the sex difference is ignored in the requirements for candidates, the appointing power must take the persons at the top of the eligible list, regardless of sex. Thus the public, the real employer, acting through its agent, the executive official, will be denied the opportunity to choose between a man and a woman, as every private employer chooses.

Sex being eliminated from civil service salary schedules, on what principles shall the amount of the salary be set? Numerous factors must be considered—the quality of the person necessary to do the work efficiently, the education and special training required, the prevailing rate of remuneration for similar services in private employment, the state of the public treasury, the probable supply of competent candidates, and the cost of living. Democratic Governments must offer a living wage, the style of living considered proper being the style prevalent in the social stratum in which it is desired that the successful competitors will move. A college professor is offered more than a street cleaner partly because he cannot do his work efficiently unless he enjoys more comforts and leisure and can pay for more books, music, travel, and the like than are necessary to the full discharge of a street cleaner's duties. Also the persons competent to lecture in colleges are less easily obtained, even in the best educated community, than persons competent to clean streets.

Both these factors—the supply of competent candidates and the living wage—the doctrine of "equal pay for men and women" would abrogate.

As is demonstrated by the outstanding fact that men's wages average double women's wages in private employment, the supply of women able and willing to

fill industrial positions open to women is greater than the supply of men. Men willing to be teachers are much rarer than women of the same competence; men typists are not so easily found as women typists of like order of skill. Men cotton spinners willing to accept low wages are not as common as women cotton spinners. Only by ignoring this difference of supply and demand, by shutting eyes to the fact that a man in the open market has a greater scarcity value than a woman, can "pay for position" be established.

More important, however, is the principle of the living wage. Democratic Governments are sought by reformers and humane taxpayers to be model employers, not to pay the lowest wage for which service can be possibly bought, but generously to set a minimum of a living wage for every occupation. That appeal each year is more and more widely recognized to be well based. One factor that must enter into the determination of remuneration is the need of the employe.

Ideally, every employe, manual, mental or artistic, should receive a sufficient reward to keep his powers and skill at their maximum efficiency. Never should health, strength, skill or power of application be reduced through financial inability to live so as to preserve them in full vigor. Never will the nation reach its maximum productivity until every worker is assured of this remuneration for life, every producer kept as studiously efficient as the Japanese keep their soldiers in their wars. A teacher whose salary is too meagre to allow her to study, travel and mix with refined people cannot teach effectively. The street cleaner who cannot afford three nourishing meals a day will push his broom languidly. A clerk in a city office who must live, on his beggarly income, in a dark tenement and sacrifice week-end jaunts into the country will make errors in his bookkeeping and never devise ways to improve his office routine. Government authorities in the United States are alive to these considerations and usually pay better salaries than private employers.

However, what constitutes a living wage? When sex is considered in framing salary schedules, a man's living wage means a family living wage, and a woman's living wage an individual wage.

The social importance of this factor grows each year as public control of industry increases. Every case of public ownership of an electric power system, a street railway system, a water power plant, or a milk supply, and every legal wage board established, increases the social significance of the principle on which a living wage is determined. Minimum wages for women workers in various callings, now being fixed by law in Massachusetts, Washington, Oregon, Colorado, and other States, are uniformly determined by estimating the cost of a decent living for an individual woman.

When sex is eliminated from consideration, shall a woman's living wage also be made a family wage, or a man's wage be reduced below a family wage? "Make the women's wage equal to the men's," order the interested associations. "If you must reduce the man's, so much the worse for him; but it is not my concern. Raise the woman's until it meets the man's and I shall be content." These were the orders of the New York women teachers regarding teachers' salaries—orders which the Legislature faithfully executed.

Suspicion that the legal minimum wage fixed for women will become in practice the maximum wage for men in the same industry inspires the American Federation of Labor with distrust of the fast spreading minimum wage movement. Whether that suspicion will be justified will depend on the success of feminism in controlling Legislatures and industrial courts. Trade unionism has argued for the family wage as the man's wage. When it presents to arbitration courts its plea for higher wages to follow the increased cost of living, as it did in the several cases of the railroad engineers and the railroad conductors and brakemen, it consistently argues from the cost of family living.

Were its case founded on the cost of living for the individual employe it would hopelessly crumble. Therein trade unionism is inherently antagonistic to the woman's demand; for "equal pay for men and women" cannot conceivably mean a family wage for men and women throughout industry. In private employment the family wage for men may be abrogated, but a family wage for women is economically impossible. Equality must mean degradation of men's wages.

Whether for public employment the woman's salary will be raised to the man's level or his reduced to approach her level, will depend on the circumstances of each case. In employments such as teaching, where the women outnumber the men ten or twelve to one, as they did in New York City, the financial cost of making the woman's salary a family salary is so appalling that the most reckless legislators, though themselves not responsible to the taxpayers concerned, cannot face it.

In New York City a compromise was made. Under the old salary schedule a woman class teacher was paid a minimum of $600 a year, rising by annual increments of $48 to $1,320 in the sixteenth year and continuing to $1,440 for the teacher of the graduating class. Men class teachers began with $900 a year and rose by annual increments of $105 to $2,160 in the thirteenth year and continued up to $2,400 for teaching the graduating class.

Under the "equal pay" schedule men and women teachers both were to receive $720 a year for three years and then rise by annual increments of $60 to $1,500 for teaching lower grades and $1,820 for teaching the seventh or eighth grade. The women got a handsome increase of salary, the men a disheartening decrease, applicable, however only to those accepting appointment subsequent to the enactment of the law.

The law went into effect in 1912 and immediately the disastrous result of this effort to decrease men teachers' salaries appeared. Of seventy-nine men who were offered appointment in March fifty-five declined. It was plain that even men who had been through the stiff preparatory training and had weathered the entrance examinations would rather abandon their chosen profession than work for women's pay. Thereupon the Legislature modified the "equal pay" law by providing that men whose names were on eligible lists when the law was passed should be paid the old salary rates. At once the number of men appointees increased.

A year later the Legislature let down the bars again and virtually abrogated the "equal pay" principle by enacting that men who were preparing for the examinations for the license to teach at the time the "equal pay" law was passed should be paid, when appointed, the old schedule rates. Thereupon, in November, 1914, of fifty-two men offered appointment, only eight declined. Of the forty-four who accepted, thirty-nine will receive the higher schedule rates and some of the remaining five, by receiving an allowance for outside experience, do not start at the bottom rate.

Not until 1916 will the full effect of the equal pay law again be revealed—and quite likely the Legislature, ere that date, will adopt some further manœuvre for canceling "equal pay."

No reduction was made by the law of the salaries of men teachers in high schools. Instead, the generous schedule framed to attract men teachers, running from $900 a year by increments of $100 to $2,650 for assistant teachers and $3,150 for first assistants, was finally adopted also for the women teachers. They thus secured, as a reward for their agitation, the market rate for men teachers, a rate considerably above the market rate for women teachers.

It was successfully argued that, since the women teachers in high schools only slightly outnumber the men teachers and are few in comparison with the women teachers in grammar schools, the cost of equalizing salaries would not be ruinous and could, therefore, be paid as the price of peace. The one valuable outcome was that the rates fixed, being men's rates, it is still possible to get men teachers.

Thus a bonus above the individual wage was voted as a political gift to the women, and the doctrine of a family wage was repudiated as to the grammar schools for the men. This repudiation is a betrayal of the family. It concedes that anti-social contention, never admitted by trade union or law, that a man need not support his wife and children, but the mother should work for her own and her offsprings' daily bread. It advances a long march toward the subjugation of woman to material production and her elimination from home-making, baby bearing, and child training. It is betraying the future for political popularity.

In cases where the female employes are very few, as in Controllers' offices, the women may receive the same salaries as men without the reduction of the men's salaries, because the cost to the community is too small to make struggle politically worth the effort. Their bonus over what they could command in private employment will be far higher than the men's corresponding bonus, but their insignificant numbers will protect them from the logical application of economic principles.

In final outcome, in the first case, where, women already being in a large majority, the men are sacrificed to the feminist doctrine, and are not paid a full family wage, the men will soon eliminate themselves from the employment. In the latter case, where the men's salaries are not reduced, the appointing officer, responsible for getting the office work done with the maximum efficiency will struggle constantly against the substitution of women for men, and the number of positions filled by women will remain few.

In Australia, where the State determines "fair and reasonable" wages for men as well as women, the rule is established that a man's minimum shall be a family wage, while the woman's minimum is an individual wage. Mr. Justice Higgins, President of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Court of Australia, describing the methods in which that court had fixed wages, says:

"The test of a fair and reasonable standard is a wage sufficient for the normal needs of the average employe living in a civilized community. The essential needs are food, shelter, and clothing. A full and generous allowance for these should be made to the average man who may be assumed to support an average family consisting of himself, his wife, and three dependent children."

But, "a woman is not, like a man, under general obligation for the support of her family." Therefore, "where women are continually employed in preference to men, another standard should fix the general rate of wages. This should be the cost of living for the individual girl, living away from home, with the responsibility of supporting herself." "Of course many girls have family responsibilities; but an employer cannot be told to pay a particular employe higher wages because she happens to have parents dependent on her, any more than he can be allowed to pay her less because she has a legacy from her grandparents or because she lodges free with her parents and merely wants some money for dress." (The Survey, Aug. 1, 1914.)

Plainly there is blunt antagonism between the doctrine of equal pay for men and women and the doctrine of the minimum wage. If the demand for equal pay be conceded, the legal minimum wage for men must be abandoned, as must also the legal obligation upon the man to support his wife and children—a high price to pay for a doubtful advantage to groups of women.

Which Section of the City Reads?

WHAT section of New York has the truest culture? Where do the greatest number of thinking people live? In what district are the residents most interested in the topics of the day? Where is the best literature read? Is it in the luxurious homes on Fifth Avenue? Is it in the tall apartments of West End, the spacious homes of Riverside, or the cozy flats of Harlem?

Down in the poorest part of Grand Street there is a bookshop. It is a small, dirty, shanty-like structure that seems ready to fall in upon itself. Jammed between the rows of tenements, it looks like a relic of older and better days. Behind the small, cracked window pane is a remarkable collection of books, scattered over each other in a manner that would shock a window decorator. The whole place tells a story of carelessness and disorder.

A small, foreign-looking man—probably a Russian—was the only attendant in the store when I entered. He was a quick, shrewd man, with little black eyes that seemed to see through everything.

"What books do you sell most of?" I asked.

The beadlike eyes regarded me intently. Then he pointed to a table on which was a number of books—Shaw, Sydney Webb, Max Stirner, and many volumes of a similar type lay there, bound in paper or in the cheapest cloth obtainable.

I gasped in astonishment. "Do the people around here really read these books?"

The little man grinned. "Of course they do. These are my best sellers. They all read these books, if they can afford to buy them."

If I had expected the man to answer me in the speech common to Grand Street I was doomed to disappointment—he spoke the English of a college graduate.

He seemed to scent my surprise, for after a minute he added: "You didn't expect to find the people down here reading such good books? Well, they read the very best books that they can get hold of. They scrape and save for months and months in order to buy them—I almost believe that some of them go hungry for them. Most of our customers are men and women who work in the sweatshops in the day and whose only recreation at night is to sit in a stuffy, dimly lighted room and pore over some book that was bought at the price of three or four lunches. That's what these books mean to the people of the east side."

"But aren't most of your customers professional men and men of the middle class?"

"Well, of course, the doctors and lawyers buy a number of books, but there are scarcely enough of them to keep up a business like this. No, I tell you the poorest and most unfortunate people are the ones who read the most, and also the best literature. The men of the middle class, as a whole, buy very few books. They either borrow them from the public libraries or look elsewhere for their amusements.

"It is remarkable how some of those old men can forget themselves and their troubles in some book of their native land. And they are not stingy with their treasures, either, but lend them freely and gladly to all their relatives and neighbors who care to read them."

"But don't you carry any lighter literature?" I asked, frankly puzzled.

The little bookseller pointed to another small, rickety table on which was every type of book imaginable except what is usually known as "modern trash." Bret Harte, Mark Twain, and F. Hopkinson Smith were there, as well as several other authors noted for the typically American vein in which they wrote. There were several volumes of "Common Sense in Chess," proving the popularity of that game on the east side. Near these were Self-Taught German, Spanish, Italian, Polish—in fact, primers in almost every European tongue. So there are the books that take the place of light Summer reading on Grand Street!

It is a long way from Tolstoi and Andreyev to the popular novel of today. It is also a long way from Grand Street to the book section of a large department store. It is a very long way—and the differences are many and great. Instead of the untidily kept tables there are the neatly stacked shelves. Instead of the scholarly little Russian there are a number of trimly dressed salesgirls who probably never open a book from one year's end to another.

"What books do you sell most of?" I asked a salesgirl in one of these department stores.

"Well, we sell lots of Gene Stratton Porter. Here is her latest book," and she pointed to "Michael O'Hara," stacked so high that it seemed as though some remarkable feat of engineering were employed to keep that veritable tower from falling. "Then here is Chambers's new book, 'Athalie.' Have you read it?—it is perfectly beautiful, but it ends so sad," she added confidingly.

Sunset of Riley's Career Still Far Distant

The Hoosier Poet, Who, Stricken Four Years Ago, Said, "My End Has Come," Is Getting Better and Says That He "Feels Like a Boy Again"

FOUR years ago word went out that "Hoosier Jim"—James Whitcomb Riley—the Indiana singer of songs and writer of jingles, had written his last rhyme, that he was paralyzed and near the grave. It cast a pall of gloom over the Hoosier State, over all America, yea, over the whole world, for Jim Riley, former barefoot boy from Greenfield, is the friend of Kings and Emperors.

Even Riley, at that time so weak he was scarcely able to carry on a conversation, said faintly, "My work is finished, and my end is come." Newspapers everywhere prepared their obituaries.

But the end did not come, and when I saw Riley I felt sure the sunset of his picturesque career was still far distant.

The sunlight filtered through the shutters and threw a soft golden glow over the old-fashioned room. The parlor in which I was waiting looked like the "company parlor" in my grandfather's house when I was a boy. The furniture stood out in silhouette; a stray ray of sunlight fell on the gilded coal hod in front of the wide grate; the pictures on the walls were inclosed in heavy, dull gilt frames; the chairs and sofa with their fringed bottoms were deeply upholstered, and on an antique stand lay the family album and the family Bible.

A moment later in walked the man who four years ago told his friends, "My end is come."

"I feel like a boy," he said, with a cheerful laugh, as he extended his left hand. "I haven't felt so strong for years. Every day I drive out in my car and am enjoying life in spite of the war in Europe. You see, I never read the newspapers and don't know anything about what's going on over there. It has always been my aim to avoid things that are disagreeable and which cause pain. I haven't even voted for thirty years. I dislike politics as much as I dislike war. Both are inhuman. They arouse anger, and, therefore, are wrong.

"The quiet little schoolma'am may be more of a success of nature than the leader of conquering armies—and the world not knew it. Success in life comes to him who follows the paths of his better inclination. In the great beautiful law of nature, things don't forcibly carve out a groove for themselves. But they invariably find places which fit them, where they thrive and crown their existence with happiness and success—for the one is the other.

"Whether the world regards a man as great or lowly, as a success or a failure, matters not. He will know and feel and be rich far above the world's standards of measure.

"The world differentiates happiness and success with cold sophistry. But they are inseparable. War and politics bring nothing but sorrow. They are wrong."

Then looking down at his right hand, which in spite of the recovery of his general health is still paralyzed, he added:

"This nearly drives me to crima. For years now I have been practicing using a pen with my left hand. It has been slow work and looks so untidy."

Riley is probably the most fastidious poet in the history of literature. No Lord Bryon soft collars or Edgar Allan Poe flowing ties, or long, uncut hair for him. His clothes are neat and plain and of the latest fashion. His cuffs always protrude from the coat sleeve a precise distance. His shoes shine like a mirror, his cravat looks as though it had never been worn before. And every hair on his head looks as though it knew its own particular groove.

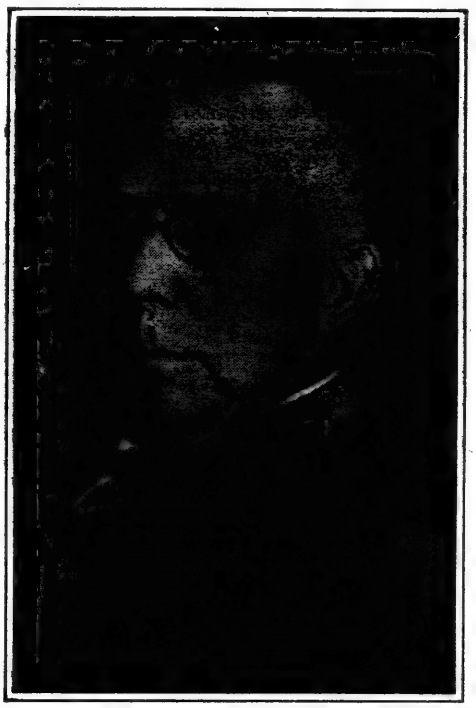
He is a small, light-haired, blue-eyed man and has the general appearance of a New York banker.

Jim Riley abhors things unnatural. Every week he goes from Indianapolis out to Greenfield. He chats with every farmer he meets by the way. The children all know and flock around him.

The day I visited with the poet a committee representing the citizens of Indianapolis called on him at his old-fashioned red brick house in Lockerbie Street. They told him the city wanted to tender a banquet on the occasion of the anniversary of his birth, Oct. 7. The committee was headed by Mayor Joseph A. Bell and Meredith Nicholson.

"It makes me so happy, I want to laugh," said Riley.

No one seems to know his exact age. I asked him why he kept it a secret,



James Whitcomb Riley.
Photo Copyright by C. F. Bretzman, Indianapolis.

and he replied: "I never want my friends to think I'm getting old."

He still has the heart of a boy. Nothing would grieve him more than to have some one say he is aging. He still has the same cheerful, light-hearted, sympathetic nature he had when he played clown with the rest of the "fellers" up in the hayloft many years ago.

So they are going to have this banquet in October, and the committee has invited the most distinguished persons in literature and public life from all parts of the country. It will probably surpass any banquet of its kind ever held. Similar ones have been tendered Mark Twain and William Dean Howells.

Where and when Riley was born matters little. He belongs to the world. He speaks a universal language. Old and young, rich and poor, understand him. His father was Reuben Riley, a lawyer. As a schoolboy Jim delighted in playing hookey. What the world calls "education" has never bothered him. He doesn't know whether "neuter gender" is the name of a song or something to eat.

His father thought Jim was spending too much time down at the "ol' swimmin' hole," so he took him into his office and gave him "Blackstone," "Kent's Commentaries," and other heavy leather-bound volumes to read. Instead of reading them he wrote rhymes on their margins.

His nature was always full of rhyme. "I walk, I run, I write, and wrestle, but I cannot shake it off. I lie down to sleep and all night long it haunts me. Whole cantos of incoherent rhymes dance before me, and so vividly that at last I seem to read them as from a book. All this is without will power of my own to guide or check, and then occurs a stage of repetition—when the matter becomes rhythmically tangible at least, and shapes itself into a whole of sometimes a dozen stanzas, and goes on repeating itself over and over until it is printed indelibly on my mind.

"This stage heralds sleep at last, from which I wake refreshed and free from the toils of my persecutor. But some senseless piece of rhyme is printed on my mind and I go about repeating it as though I had committed it from the pages of some book. I often write these jingles afterward, though I believe I never could forget a word of them.

"This is the history of the 'Craquedoom.' I have theorized in vain. I went gravely to a doctor on one occasion and asked him seriously if he didn't think I was crazy. His laconic reply that he never saw a poet who wasn't is not without its consolation."

Riley never likes to talk about himself. He has not written an autobiography and never will. He doesn't even like to have any one quote him. "It seems so conceited," is his way of explaining.

The story of his life has never been written. Many years ago a number of Chicago writers decided to put out a biography. They wrote it carefully and had it set in type. They then thought it would be a wise plan to have Riley verify it. When the proofs were taken to him he was greatly mortified. He protested and asked his friends to leave him alone, saying his life was too commonplace to interest any one. The authors were insistent, so the poet in despair agreed to look over the proofs.

Many months after that he sent them back. With wonderful cleverness he had doctored the biography beyond recognition. Not a specific or direct statement was left. Every date was scratched out and every story was changed to make it appear to a reader as though it was doubtful whether it was about him.

And on top of that, when the book was published, it was discovered he had bought all rights to it and had everything destroyed.

Riley won great fame as a reader of his own poems. But it has been many years since he has been on a platform. Those fortunate enough to have heard him can never forget his inimitable presentation of "My Grandfather Squeers," "Little Orphan Annie," "When the Frost Is on the Pumpkin and the Fodder's in the Shock," "Out to Old Aunt Mary's," "Doc Sifers," "Knee Deep in June," "An Old Sweetheart of Mine," and others.

Sir Henry Irving once said the American stage lost its greatest actor when Riley refused to make that his life work. He and Bill Nye stumped the country together for several seasons. Nye told many stories about his lecture platform partner. One of them was as follows:

"Jim took sick about supper time and had to go to our room. I didn't know what to do. Here was a good town and probably a full house, and the people wanted to hear Riley as well as see me. I got a doctor, but he didn't seem to be able to do any good. So finally we put Jim to bed and I rushed over to the hall just in time to start things.

"We were alternating in our reading, Jim and I, then over again. But I went on first that night and finished my part, got through all right and the house seemed pleased. Then I cleared my throat and announced that as Mr. Riley was seriously indisposed I would, with their indulgence, give them some more and they could tell me when they'd got their money's worth.

"They laughed.

"I couldn't see where that laugh came in, so I began all over and told them that, with their kind indulgence—

"They laughed again, louder.

"'Maybe you don't understand me,' I shouted, 'or you wouldn't laugh so loud. Mr. Riley is very ill in bed——'

"I thought they would break something the way they laughed this time. Then, all at once, I turned around. There stood Riley right behind me.

"The funny part was that the audience thought we had done it on purpose."

Riley retired from the lyceum platform in 1903, and no monetary inducement would bring him out of his seclusion in his home on Lockerbie Street in Indianapolis.

One of his friends tells how little he liked New York:

"The roar and rush of the city confused him, jarred painfully upon his fine sensibilities. Particularly he abhorred the traffic and the trains, especially the elevated. He lectured in a part of the city once. This is his discription of the place: 'I got off the train at some station, I don't know where. Then they packed me on to a boat and we rode about half an hour. Then we changed to a car on the streets and rode for another half an hour. Then we climbed a lot of steps and got on another train and rode for an hour or two. Then we got off and took a hack and rode for about the same length of time, it seemed. Then, after we had walked a mile or two, we were there. Where? I don't remember what they called it. How could I?'

"As far as the matter of traveling is concerned Riley is very eccentric. He seems to be unable to get on a train and go straight to another town. He invariably gets off at the first station and takes the next train, thinking it's the one he has been on.

"He has never liked to be called a poet. He prefers to be known as a rhymester or writer of jingles. His great love has always been for the commonplace."



Mrs. Dodge Believes in Careers for Women

Noted Anti-Suffrage Leader Thinks Home Is the Best Place for Women, but Knows Many of Them Cannot Remain There for Various Reasons

THAT woman's place is in the home has been said to be the chief argument offered against suffrage for women. Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, President of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, leader of the first organized movement to oppose the ballot for women, does not, however, use this argument. She says that, while she believes the best place for all women is the home, she knows there are many who cannot remain there, and she has always advocated the education of girls for some occupation which would prepare them, in case of an emergency, to earn their own livings. Thus her personal viewpoint is different from that conventionally ascribed to the "anti."

Mrs. Dodge herself was brought up with the idea that she should take up a profession. She was sent to Vassar with the intention, which she fully believed would be carried out, of studying medicine and becoming a woman doctor. If fate, fortune, and matrimony had not prevented she would now be writing "M. D." after her name.

"I suppose I should have made as good a doctor as many," said Mrs. Dodge, talking to a TIMES reporter, "for I have no nerves. But now, if I were going into anything for a career, it would be business.

"I enjoy it. I settled my husband's estate and attended to all the business of executrix until my sons were old enough to take it for me. I have gone into all the different organizations to which I belong by way of the treasurership.

"Every one of intelligence knows that many women are now forced to go out into the world to support themselves. I have never seen any reason why a woman should not do it, if she did not neglect other duties.

"The woman question is entirely aside from the suffrage question. My own mother advocated what was then called 'woman's rights.' Susan B. Anthony was a visitor at our house and I heard all the suffrage arguments.

"My mother sent me to Vassar and wanted me to be a doctor. I thought also of being a trained nurse, but I married and gave up all thought of outside work. As a young woman at college I believed that girls should support themselves if they wished and that they had a right to live their own lives, if that did not interfere with their duty to others. I have never changed my mind.

"But I also believed then, as now, that married life is best for a woman, and the bearing and rearing of children, and I still think so.

"All this has nothing to do with 'votes for women.'

"They used to say the vote was needed to get opportunities for women. I saw women given education, enter the professions and have every opportunity opened to them without the vote."

Then Mrs. Dodge told how it happened that, the daughter of a suffrage mother and brought up on suffrage principles, she herself became an anti-suffragist and the anti-suffrage leader.

"At the time of the Constitutional Convention in 1894, when the suffragists presented a great petition to the convention asking for the vote, Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi came to me and asked me to place my name among the seventeen which were on the first leaflet sent out. I considered the subject. I saw that in New York and Connecticut, the two States in which I was most interested, women had been granted all the privileges and advantages without the vote. Why did they need it? Looking at the question from this new aspect, I saw that under present conditions the vote was not necessary for women. The old reasons were not in existence. I told Dr. Jacobi that I could not have my name used.

"Then I started out to arrange for the first protest that was made.

"I have never had a chance to work out my ideas in regard to the care of girls, because my children were all boys," continued Mrs. Dodge. "The great fault



in bringing up girls, I believe, is in the relation between mothers and daughters. They should be each others' intimates and confidants. A mother cannot be old-fashioned if she is going to bring up a daughter in these days—or a son, for that matter. There used to be an idea that the ignorant, protected women made the best mothers. A woman can be innocent, but she need not be ignorant.

"A mother, to protect her daughter now, must have a knowledge of the ways of the world and its temptations. The mothers must know more than their daughters—and the latter know more than they should. It is not the fault of the girls, but of the times.

"There is no question but that girls should have some kind of an occupation. This is not the case with the girls in the homes where there are no servants. They should help their mothers, and they are lacking in duty if they do not. The others should have some occupation outside and follow it if they wish. I do not see any reason why not. They go to college; why not let them be doctors or trained nurses if they wish?

"Personally, I would like to see the college curriculum changed somewhat. I would have the girl trained for all kinds of occupations, including, and heading the list, household economics. In all classes, not only the working girls, but the other classes, the girls do get married, and in an enormous majority—80 per cent. of girls—over twenty-one years. Marriage and home-making is the chief occupation of women.

"The home is not simply something which is bounded by four walls. There can be a real home in a boarding house, hotel or tenement, as everything which goes to make it depends upon the mother, and it is only a real home if it is the place to which her husband and children are glad to return. Certainly, the modern home is not the old-fashioned, protected place that it used to be, but the influence and example of the real head can be just as strong. In these days of aids to housekeeping, a mother does not need to, nor should she, stay in the home as formerly. To interest and hold together the modern family she must bring into the home all possible interests from the outside world so that husband and children need not stay outside of the home to enjoy them.

"In the question of the freedom of life to be granted, there is a fundamental difference between the boy and the girl. The understanding between the mother and daughter will have much to do with the freedom the latter may properly be allowed. A great many things that would be only liberty for men would be license for women. The trouble with young people these days is that they have taken the bit in their teeth and they are too young to know what they are doing.

"It would be quite nonsense to say that it would be the same thing for the boy and his sister to come in alone at 3 o'clock in the morning, especially if the girl were not to tell where she had been. I should be sorry if the time ever came when it would be the same thing for the girl to be out after 1 o'clock that it is for the boy.

"If properly brought up, with a trust and confidence between her and her mother, it would be foolish, for instance, not to allow a girl to have her own latch-key. There is a great difference between the girl who wishes a latch-key to have greater liberty and the one who wishes the key that her mother may not have to sit up for her.

"There is no reason why a woman having some business or profession should not have a home of her own if the conditions of her work make it difficult for her to accommodate herself to the requirements of her father's household. That gives more liberty and perhaps more danger, for it takes all protection from the girl. All these cases are individual and require individual consideration and depend upon the age and the disposition of the girl.

"There is one case of which I know in which the girl found no occupation in her parents' home and discovered that the climate did not agree with her. She went abroad and lived abroad. Her parents accepted it sensibly and not only allowed but encouraged her. More than that, when she left home the father presented her with the same amount of money that he had given his sons when they married. The girl was not only happy but successful in her new life. That is to say, she made friends, built up a happy social life and made a good home for herself.

"But the conditions always depend upon the relation of the girl to the family. It would be absurd for a girl who has only a mother and sister to set up a home of her own. The girl's first duty is to her home and parents. She has no right to do anything at the expense or happiness of others. Of course, I always count the really successful woman as the one who is happily married.

"There is something more than the desire of girls for occupation that we see now in many of their activities. It is due to the general restlessness of the times in which there is a frivolity and a lowering of the standards and ideals. The help for it must come from the women themselves; they must have higher standards and ideals. If they do not, in a generation or two the whole nation will suffer from it."

From Here and There

MORE than 22,000,000 persons, or nearly one-fourth of the entire population of the United States, depend directly for their support upon manufacturing industries. The total investment in industrial plants in this country is $24,000,000,000, and their annual product is $28,000,000,000.

Gold mining is overwhelmingly the chief industry of South Africa. It is also, directly or indirectly, the principal source of revenue both for the people and for the Government. The operation of the mines has not been seriously affected by the war, but, at least for a time, there was no exportation. The official export figures do not indicate any resumption of shipments of gold to England, though it is generally believed that large amounts are nevertheless now reaching London. The average yield of the mines for remuneration of capital is said to be only about 10 per cent., while in many instances the profit is so small that a slight increase in working costs would necessitate the closing of the mines. If the profits can be increased, capital may again flow into the Rand, but such an increase depends on either the discovery of new deposits of rich ore or on the invention of more economical processes. The present tendency is toward increased costs. It is said that during the last ten years the Rand's output of gold was more than that produced by the entire world in the first half of the nineteenth century, and that its production today is approximately two-fifths of the entire output of the world.

The South Sea Islands and Australia have for many years been the chief sources of supply for mother-of-pearl shells for the manufacture of ornaments and buttons. Most of the product is consigned to London, where it is sold at auction.

The Department of Marine and Fisheries of Canada, in its report on the list of vessels built and registered in Canada during 1914, gives a total new tonnage of 43,346, the largest figure in fourteen years. Of this amount, 23,167 tons was credited to Ontario, which has been advancing as a ship-owning and ship-building province since the development of trade on the Great Lakes began to call for a larger class of steamers than had been employed previously. Taking $30 a ton as the average value of vessels of all kinds, the total for those on the Canadian registry on Dec. 21 was $27,972,000.

Scotti Finds New York an Ideal Summer Resort

Famous Baritone Is Enthusiastic Over His Experiences Here and Indulges in Philosophy on the Delights of a Vacation Spent in the Heart of a Big City

THERE used to be legends to the effect that there were New Yorkers so enamored of their city and its ways that even the advent of Summer was not enough to cause them to seek sojourn elsewhere. Such persons numbered among their ranks the first who ever used the phrase, "New York, the greatest Summer resort in the world." But their efficiency as propagandists was sadly marred by the comic paper writers, who imputed all sorts of unworthy motives to them.

But at last they have been completely vindicated. Their champion comes sans peur et sans reproche, above suspicion as to motives and unassailable by the comic papers. He is Antonio Scotti, the famous baritone of the Metropolitan Opera House, who always knew and was known by New York and now reaps his reward of faithfulness. He has chosen, deliberately chosen, to spend a Summer in New York, and he has enjoyed it!

Scotti's Summer has been a vacation in Times Square. When the other operatic luminaries and the stars of the concert stage, confronted with the necessity of foregoing their usual Summer haunts amid the gay scenes of Europe, took their course for the mountains or the shore resorts of the Eastern States, some of them with mixed emotions, Scotti bought an automobile, hired a chauffeur, and notified the manager of his hotel that he would use his rooms all Summer. He had been told it couldn't be done, but he thought otherwise and set out to prove he was right.

In telling the story of this unique artist's holiday, the element of setting takes precedence over plot, for without this particular setting Scotti is not so sure a whole Summer in the city would have turned out as well as it did. The setting in this instance is the baritone's suite in the Hotel Knickerbocker.

He is on the eighth floor of that hostelry, where the breezes can reach him over the housetops and between the office buildings of the neighborhood. More important still, his rooms are on the Broadway corner of the building, so that a zephyr passing on its way from the Adirondacks to the ocean has no choice but to wander in at one of his north windows, while the West, fruitful of winds in the Summer, pays tribute to him from the other direction.

On the occasions when a drowsy Summer afternoon fails to supply Times Square with breezes at altitude eighth floor, Scotti calls for Thomas and his machine, and goes off into Westchester or Long Island to look for them. If they are not to be found in the natural state, Thomas manipulates his accelerator a bit and supplies them ready-made—although this is not to be taken as indicating that the singer likes to ride too fast.

"I have not been arrested for speeding, and my chauffeur has not been arrested for speeding," says Scotti. "Why? Because if John Jones is arrested, he is fined, and that is the end. If Scotti or his chauffeur are arrested, I get my picture in the papers, and the story of my life!"

But to get the baritone back to his apartment—which is necessary since this is an interview:

His reception room is directly on the Broadway-Forty-second Street corner of the hotel building, and here he spends a good deal of his time. This room, with its white-enamel finish and its chintz-covered furniture, was a model of Summer comfort on the day when a TIMES man ascended from the heat-burdened streets to verify for himself the rumor that an opera star was spending his Summer right on the Rialto. If it turned out to be true, he mused, it must be accounted for by the fact that the singer was confined to his apartment by bars or chains, and he half expected to find that the case. The expectation was proven baseless, however, as soon as Luigi, the Sphinx of valets, allowed his master to be seen.

"Yes," said Scotti, smiling at the idea that his manner of spending the Summer should be thought strange. "I have stayed right here in New York all the time, and when I think it over and ask myself what better I could have done, there is no answer. I could not have done better.

"When the war showed no signs of lessening this Spring, we artists saw we would not be able to go abroad for a change of climate. Most of the artists are married, or, if they are not married, they have parents or immediate relatives living. But I have no family, so there was no one to consult but myself, and I made up my mind I would stay right on in my rooms for the Summer when the others went abroad or took their families to the country.



Antonio Scotti.

"My friends said, 'It is impossible. You cannot stay in New York in the Summer. The heat is terrible, and the place is like a graveyard.'

"But it has not turned out that way. It has, of course, been a remarkable Summer. There has been next to no warm weather and New York has been like a foreign watering-place. You have been able to see all the people here that were here in the Winter, the people who any other Summer would have been met abroad in your travels. It is my friends who have left the city who have found discomforts of Summer weather and 'graveyard' conditions as to society.

"As I sit in this room I can philosophize at my ease. It may be bachelor philosophy, but it runs something like this: Where would I be better off than in my own rooms that I am accustomed to, where I can find my cigarettes in the dark or know that my dressing-gown, which I almost always mislay in my travels, is hanging on its own particular hook, waiting for me? Where could I be safer from the ills that flesh is heir to than among the dining rooms and restaurants whose qualities I have tested and whose waiters know what I want before I order it? In what seaside resort or mountain hotel could I find a bed better than my own, or where are the breezes more constant or more cooling than those that come to me here?

"Probably many of my friends and artistic colleagues are asking themselves these questions, or others like them, and not finding as good answers as I do.

"For sixteen years I have been living and singing in New York. I have flattered myself that I knew the city, but this Summer has taught me that I did not. I have always liked New York, and I have made many friends here. But it is different now. I have penetrated deeper below the surface and found more. While there are artists who make a point of disliking any particular place they stop in during their season, I am not of that type, and I have been rewarded this Summer for liking New York and having made friends here.

"My days during the Summer have been spent leisurely. I have had the advantage of the tired business man, for there was nothing for me to do but do nothing. I could stay up late when the moon shone and the city was cool, and sleep late the next morning when the sun was out and the city was hot. I never had to worry about getting three meals into a day. My first meal, if I found I had risen before 11 when I looked at the clock, was breakfast; if it was after 11, the meal was luncheon; it didn't matter what name I called it by, for I ate the same things and took as much time.

"By early afternoon I was usually ready to call for my chauffeur and take a little ride in my modest motor car."

Scotti's machine is a touring car of one of the most expensive Italian brands, but he makes a point of always calling it his "modest" car, accompanying the allusion with an elaborate gesture of humility in the most polished French comedy manner. The practice is not without meaning to the initiated.

"Then there is a drive alone or with friends into the near-by country in any direction we fancy, with perhaps a dinner at some wayside hotel, and sometimes a return for the theatre. But always—and this is the important thing—when bedtime comes I am back here to spend the night.

"Like every New Yorker, I have taken occasional week-end trips. I have had some delightful days at Tuxedo and Lenox and some unforgettable trips to the Lake George section and through the Berkshire Hills.

"Lake George made a wonderful impression on me. It was the first time I had ever been there. In that one place alone you have a Summer resort of marvelous beauty. I do not see why it could not be made the equal of any in Europe. It has all the natural advantages necessary. Still they have not been utilized to their fullest, and the point where it fails is the point which Europeans would make against it—that there is no 'smart' life there.

"As a rule Americans do not want 'smart' life at their Summer resorts, and I do not mean that the European way is necessarily better. It is simply that, now I have stumbled on the topic, it interests me to speculate on why a beautiful spot like this cannot be world famous as a resort that would draw European globe trotters here. This element of 'smart' life, with all that it means, is what is lacking.

"The American, that is the American who does not go abroad, wants just such a place as Lake George is, in which to spend his Summer. That is because the American Summer is devoted largely to outdoor sport. Here he or she—and the 'she' is very important in this connection—can sail, swim and canoe, varying the program with such sports as tennis or golfing. In the evening there is the dance at the hotel as a concession to social life, although it is not gone at in this spirit at all in the Summer.

"The European's ideal Summer is very different. As a rule the European cares nothing, or next to nothing, for outdoor sports. Within the past few years the athletic sense has been developing somewhat, but it is not yet a factor to be reckoned important. The European regards the Summer as a time during which he may do leisurely the things which he does hurriedly in the Winter. He also remembers there is a superstition that change of scene is good for the health.

"So his Summer resort not very different from his Winter home. The European likes to feel his contact with social life in the Summer as well as the Winter. There must be theatres, music, fashion, entertaining, contact with clever and distinguished people—in short, the 'smart' life. The average European would be lost at the average American Summer resort, unless he had lived long enough in America, for the things done there would have no meaning to him.

"Americans will answer that they know this and are interested in nothing more than in getting away from what the European wants in Summer. They are right. It is the genius of the people. I am not the one to quarrel with it, for I have acquired much of the American spirit myself, and I have just admitted that I spent a whole Summer here and never enjoyed myself more. But I do not play golf or tennis.

"One trip I took was to Saratoga, while the racing season was on. I must say I found some of the old glories of the place, which I remember, dimmed. With the continuation of racing, however, they will probably return. It was brought forcibly to my mind while there how much better it was than at a racing season in Europe, where gambling is generally entirely open and unlimited, with all that goes with it.

"We took a trip across the Berkshire Hills. That also is beautiful country, and helps establish America's claims to scenic splendor. My recollections of that trip are marred, though, by the fact that my automobile was used as a baggage car only, while we traveled in another, and by the fact that we struck some bad hotels, in one of which I ate something that brought me home sicker than I have been in a long time.

"In New York this Summer there has been plenty of 'smart' life. You met sooner or later every one you knew in the Winter and they all told the same story, which began, 'Yes, of course, we stayed here this Summer on account of the war.'

"So from all viewpoints, I think I have proved that the best possible vacation was staying right here in the city. What could I have gained by going elsewhere that I did not have right at my door?

"One of the pleasantest things of all was enjoying the luxury of a cold in the head. When the opera season is on, a cold, even a slight one, is a disaster. When they have to insert in the program that slip which reads: 'Owing to the sudden indisposition of ', &c., it means a grumbling public, a disgruntled manager, and the check that would have come to the singer vanished into thin air. So the fear of a cold is a mortal terror to an artist—in the season.

"But I made a specialty of taking no care of myself in this regard whatever. I got a good cold too, one day, and all I did was laugh at it. My piano lid remained shut, my vocal cords untested, and my mind without a thought of music all Summer. It was just dolce far niente. What more could any one ask?"

"Vanity Fair" and "Tom Jones" Voted Best

In the Selections of Novels Made by Well-Known Authors for The New York Times These Lead, with "David Copperfield" and "The Scarlet Letter" Next

Believing that a discussion of a literary topic of the widest interest might be not without value as a momentary relief to minds which have constantly before them the tragic spectacle of the world's greatest war, THE NEW YORK TIMES *recently asked a few of the most distinguished novelists of America and England to reply to this question:*

"Which, in your opinion, are the six best novels in the English language?"

The answers received have shown great diversity of opinion and indicate that the taste of novelists is often at variance with that of the public for which they write. The letters have been printed in several installments, and the opinions of their authors are today summarized. Two letters previously crowded out are published after the summary.

Summary

OF the twenty-eight authors who replied to THE NEW YORK TIMES request, a few were unwilling to commit themselves to any definite choice. Some of the others were careful to disclaim any wish to sit in judgment on the world's literature, and stated that all they could do would be to express their personal preference, to name their favorite novels. But personal preference is itself a judgment, and therefore such lists as that of Edwin Lefèvre have been counted in the summary.

One result of this symposium is to establish beyond a doubt the fact of the popularity of "Vanity Fair" and "Tom Jones" among modern novelists; realist and romanticist united in praising these two books, and the result was that they received respectively fourteen and eleven votes. These are surprisingly large numbers when we consider that the next two books in order of popularity, "David Copperfield" and "The Scarlet Letter," received only seven votes apiece.

The jury of authors was unable to award sixth place to any one novel. It gave four votes to each of four utterly dissimilar novels — "Ivanhoe," "Tristram Shandy," "Lorna Doone," and "Tess of the D'Urbervilles." Sir Walter Scott, Laurence Sterne, R. D. Blackmore, and Thomas Hardy are authors seldom bracketed together in this manner.

Following is a list of the six best novels in the English language, according to twenty-eight American and English novelists:

"Vanity Fair," by William Makepeace Thackeray.
"Tom Jones," by Henry Fielding.
"David Copperfield," by Charles Dickens.
"The Scarlet Letter," by Nathaniel Hawthorne.
"Robinson Crusoe," by Daniel Defoe.
"Ivanhoe," by Sir Walter Scott,
or
"Lorna Doone," by R. D. Blackmore,
or
"Tess of the D'Urbervilles," by Thomas Hardy,
or
"Tristram Shandy," by Laurence Sterne.

Novelists Who Voted.

James Lane Allen.
Gertrude Atherton.
Eleanor Atkinson.
Leona Dalrymple.
John Galsworthy.
W. L. George.
Susan Glaspell.
Cosmo Hamilton.
James O. Hannay ("George Birmingham.")
Henry Sydnor Harrison.
Rupert Hughes.
Sir John G. Irvine.
Owen Johnson.
Edwin Lefèvre.
William J. Locke.
Compton Mackenzie.
Samuel Merwin.
Meredith Nicholson.
Kathleen Norris.
Harvey J. O'Higgins.
Oliver Onions.
E. Phillips Oppenheim.
Eden Phillpotts.
Gene Stratton Porter.
Frank H. Spearman.
Booth Tarkington.
Honoré Willsie.
Harry Leon Wilson.

The Novels That Were Selected.

Receiving Fourteen Votes:

"Vanity Fair," by William Makepeace Thackeray.

Receiving Eleven Votes:

"Tom Jones," by Henry Fielding.

Receiving Seven Votes:

"David Copperfield," by Charles Dickens.
"The Scarlet Letter," by Nathaniel Hawthorne.

Receiving Six Votes:

"Robinson Crusoe," by Daniel Defoe.

Receiving Four Votes:

"Ivanhoe," by Sir Walter Scott.
"Lorna Doone," by R. D. Blackmore.
"Tess of the D'Urbervilles," by Thomas Hardy.
"Tristram Shandy," by Laurence Sterne.

Receiving Three Votes:

"Adam Bede," by George Eliot.
"The Cloister and the Hearth," by Charles Reade.
"Henry Esmond," by William Makepeace Thackeray.
"The Old Wives' Tale," by Arnold Bennett.

Receiving Two Votes:

"Clarissa Harlowe," by Samuel Richardson.
"The Egoist," by George Meredith.
"Emma," by Jane Austen.
"Kim," by Rudyard Kipling.
"The Little Minister," by J. M. Barrie.
"Pickwick Papers," by Charles Dickens.
"The Rise of Silas Lapham," by William Dean Howells.
"Romola," by George Eliot.
"A Tale of Two Cities," by Charles Dickens.
"The Way of All Flesh," by Samuel Butler.
"Westward Ho!" by Charles Kingsley.

Receiving One Vote:

"Anna Karenina," by Leo Tolstoy.
"The Awakening of Helena Richie," by Margaret Deland.
"Barchester Towers," by Anthony Trollope.
"Bleak House," by Charles Dickens.
"A Certain Rich Man," by William Allen White.
"The Damnation of Theron Ware," by Harold Frederic.
"Diana of the Crossways," by George Meredith.
"E," by Julian Hinckley.
"Fraternity," by John Galsworthy.
"The Grandissimes," by G. W. Cable.
"The Guarded Flame," by W. B. Maxwell.
"Handley Cross," by R. S. Surtees.
"The Heart of Midlothian," by Sir Walter Scott.
"The History of Mr. Polly," by H. G. Wells.
"Huckleberry Finn," by Mark Twain.
"John Inglesant," by J. H. Shorthouse.
"Jane Eyre," by Charlotte Brontë.
"Jude the Obscure," by Thomas Hardy.
"Lavengro," by George Borrow.
"A Man of Property," by John Galsworthy.
"Mansfield Park," by Jane Austen.
"March Hares," by Harold Frederic.
"Middlemarch," by George Eliot.
"The Mill on the Floss," by George Eliot.
"Moll Flanders," by Daniel Defoe.
"Monsieur Beaucaire," by Booth Tarkington.
"The Moonstone," by Wilkie Collins.
"Nicholas Nickleby," by Charles Dickens.
"Old Curiosity Shop," by Charles Dickens.
"Our Mutual Friend," by Charles Dickens.
"Pendennis," by William Makepeace Thackeray.
"Peter Ibbetson," by George du Maurier.
"A Portrait of a Lady," by Henry James.
"The Return of the Native," by Thomas Hardy.
"Rob Roy," by Sir Walter Scott.
"Sentimental Tommy," by J. M. Barrie.
"Sir Charles Grandison," by Samuel Richardson.
"Sons and Lovers," by D. H. Laurence.
"The Spy," by James Fenimore Cooper.
"The Story of an African Farm," by Olive Schreiner.
"Tom Sawyer," by Mark Twain.
"Tono Bungay," by H. G. Wells.
"Trilby," by George du Maurier.
"Under Western Eyes," by Joseph Conrad.
"The Vicar of Wakefield," by Oliver Goldsmith.
"The Wreckers," by Robert Louis Stevenson.
"What Maisie Knew," by Henry James.
"When Valmond Came to Pontiak," by Sir Gilbert Parker.



GERTRUDE ATHERTON

Impossible to Choose

By Gertrude Atherton.

THE safest and the quickest way to answer this question would be to name some five English novelists that were classics before any of us were born, and one American. We could hardly go wrong, in the public mind at least, and we could also grow with the subtle satisfaction that there was nothing wrong with our taste.

But if we decide to be honest? I for one find it impossible to re-read any of those famous novels I can call so glibly to mind, although between the ages of fifteen and twenty I read and re-read with acute delight all the works of the authors they represent. It is quite twelve years ago, I think, that I made up my mind to read Thackeray again and began with "Henry Esmond." I read five chapters. The story commenced all over again in each chapter. I gave it up. Later I went at Dickens, and found him as infernally prolix as four out of five Russians.

Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter" is not a novel at all, but a rather long story, admirably made, a fine bit of history, and as chill as the blighted New England heart. If written today it would rank with the best of Mary Wilkins's and Mrs. Deland's admirable stories, and with those of two or three other New England authors, and no higher. Blessed fate to be first in any field!

And so it goes. I am more than willing that classics should go on being classics forevermore, for not only do they represent the best of their epoch, but their survival is highly encouraging to the writers of succeeding generations. But to extol as still the best what I no longer personally admire would seem to me a depreciation of the growing tendency to individual criticism. We still have sheep enough, Heaven knows.

On the other hand, there is no such thankless task as to admire in print contemporary writers, for those not mentioned hate you ever after; also, out of deep experience you apprehend that what excites your enthusiasm today may seem out of date to you ten years hence, if only because so pronounced as to have created a furore and inspired a boring host of imitators. Mr. Hewells had his day and bred a "school." Henry James has had twice ten thousand disciples, who capture everything he so painfully evolves save a certain haunting charm which even he cannot kill.

But then Mr. James has not been a novelist for thirty-five years, although he writes very long books. He is in his second manner a weaver of vast tapestries through whose ingenious intricacies of silk and stitch and design certain figures with names weave in and out. And like the great tapestries of the past one gets from them a mysterious picture of the time.

To be sure I might take refuge with the Russian novelists, for they lie within our own day and yet are safely dead. But I read "Anna Karenina" when I

was about 19 and was struck even then by its clumsy disdain of art in permitting two almost unrelated life histories to run side by side, instead of neatly halving the momentous volume into two novels of reasonable length. For that reason, although fascinated by the adventures of Anna and Vronsky, I have never been tempted to undertake that long, long book again. I am fascinated by the elusive, mystic, almost unborn soul one feels in the work of the Russians, but while we can learn something of depth and sincerity from them, we could teach them all they do not know of literary architecture.

As I have intimated I have my favorites among the novels of my time, but the request from the editor is to name what I believe to be the six greatest novels in the English language, so I shall not commit myself and run the risk of feeling uncomfortable ten years hence if confronted by an old file of THE TIMES. I will only say that as I abominate the old religious pictures by "great masters" with which the galleries of Europe are cluttered, and at whose feet the millions with mutton fat in their brains continue to sit, so do I prefer almost anything modern to almost anything ancient save the work of a few of the old portrait painters, several pieces of sculpture, and the wonders of architecture. And if the literary jewels of the past bore me as much as the Raphaels and the Michael Angelos and the Fra Lippo Lippis, mayhap it be that the fault is all mine, not even that of our nervous, progressive, vandalizing times. Let it go at that. New York City.

A List and a Supplement

By Compton Mackenzie.
(Lieutenant, Royal Marines.)

I'M afraid my list of novels will be a little late, but here it is:

1. "Tom Jones."
2. "Clarissa Harlowe."
3. "David Copperfield."
4. "Vanity Fair."
5. "Moll Flanders," (Defoe.)
6. "Emma" or "Mansfield Park," (Austen.)

If you ask my favorite novels I should have to add all Jane Austen and "Cranford" and "Pickwick Papers." "Pride and Prejudice" and the last two are certainly the ones I enjoy reading most often, together with "Tom Sawyer," "Treasure Island," and "Ivanhoe." Let me then add those six as a supplementary list, though I don't think they're the best, for obvious reasons.

I think the first four of my list of the best would have to be in any list. "Moll Flanders" is perhaps an odd choice, but it is universal, and Defoe is bound to be represented. "Mansfield Park" and "Emma" are both consummate art and humor and observation.

General Headquarters, Mediterranean Expedition.

Readers Make Their Lists

Scott's "Seminary Heroines."

To the Editor of The New York Times Magazine:

I have not been pleased with Mr. Owen Johnson since I read "The Salamander," but his remarks in the latest TIMES Magazine Section, cannot pass me without a protest. He says: "Walter Scott's novels, for the most part, are a succession of English seminary heroines wandering through a carefully scoured and renovated past, with encyclopedic trimmings." Let this "shudder home," as Mark Twain puts it.

If Mr. Johnson will go up to Mr. Morgan's private library he will have the pleasure of looking over the manuscript of "Guy Mannering," the best of Scott's works, in my opinion, and if he will bear in mind that it was written in six weeks, and bears no trace of "a scoured and renovated past with encyclopedic trimmings," he may realize how serious his error is.

As to Scott's heroines, is the Jewess, Rebecca of York, poised on the battlements of Torquilstone Castle to escape the Templar, a seminary heroine? Are Catherine Seton, Scotch, shut up in Loch Leven Castle with Mary Queen of Scots; Eveline Beranger, Norman, keeping watch for an exhausted warder on the tower from which she had witnessed the defeat of her father and his death; Edith Plantagenet, defying Richard Coeur de Lion; Isabel of Croye, Burgundian, escaping in the saddle from the hands of William de la Marck; Catherine Glover, Scotch, resisting the advances of the Prince of Scotland; Amy Robsart, with her unselfish devotion to the Earl of Leicester; Effie Deans, Scotch, in prison for killing her baby; are all of these "English seminary heroines"? Each one of these characters is taken from a different Scott's novel.

Personally I believe there are a goodly number of readers who prefer them, "seminary heroines" or not, to any parasitical tenderloin heroine such as is portrayed in "The Salamander." Are the scenes where Isaac of York is being roasted alive on a gridiron over glowing coals, where Front de Boeuf is burned alive in the vaults of his own castle, and many other scenes I might name, "carefully scoured"?

Let Mr. Johnson bear in mind what a certain writer has called "the splendid purity of Walter Scott." Let him read Clinton Scollard's lines on Scott running:

Hail the free winds abroad upon the moors,
The caves, the crags, the forests, and the sound
Of mighty deeds sword-done by land and sea!
Aye, hail the lofty spirit that endures
Through all the years from Time's remotest bound—
The spirit of leal-hearted chivalry.

One word more about "The Salamander," which should have been named "The Parasite." In one of my children's books are some verses in which the following lines appear:

"The salamander loves to sit upon the red-hot stove."

For the benefit of Salamanders, seminary girls, and shop girls, and other worshippers of Mr. Johnson, I ask whether sitting upon a red-hot stove can be done with impunity, as was done, metaphorically speaking, by "Doré," until the utterly improbable finale of her "career."



I should like to know what the great reading public would decide as to the best six English novels, and I would also like to see you include some feminine writers in your tests, believing that each and every question is nearer a correct solution if viewed both from the feminine and the masculine standpoint, and this, in the face of the fact that I am not in favor of national woman's suffrage.

Ever since a committee of "authorities" voted prizes to such trivialities as "The Sick-a-bed Lady" and "Diane of the Green Van" my confidence in such experts has been sadly shaken.

My list would be, "Tom Jones," "David Copperfield," "Pendennis," "Guy Mannering," and "Lorna Doone;" with a second list of "Tale of Two Cities," "The Cloister and the Hearth," "Adam Bede," "Jane Eyre," "Ivanhoe," and "Midshipman Easy." An American list would be "The Scarlet Letter," "The Rise of Silas Lapham," "The Virginian," "The Last of the Mohicans," "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer," and "The Adventures of Hugh Wynne."

And as the subject of children's books is sadly neglected nowadays, and I am somewhat of a specialist in same, I wish to emphatically state that I consider "Men of Iron," by Howard Pyle, one of the finest, if not the finest boy's book ever written. Yours very truly,

PEVERIL MEIGS, Jr.

Ridgewood, N. J.

A Definition of "Best."

To the Editor of The New York Times Magazine:

In the symposium recently printed by you in the Magazine Section of THE SUNDAY TIMES several well-known novelists are asked to name the six best novels in the English language. The lists submitted are of interest chiefly as showing personal preferences. The wide variety of the selection is a sufficient indication of the lack of any principle by which that selection is made. The "best" novel is that which contains in equal balance the qualities of originality, interest, reality, vividness, and unity. The ultimate test is of course viability or permanence.

Of novels in English which I have read there occur to me five and only five in which appears in its highest form that peculiar mental power which we call genius. They are:

1. "Wuthering Heights."
2. "Pride and Prejudice."
3. "The Bride of Lammermoor."
4. "Arthur Mervyn."
5. "The Blithedale Romance."

Of these the first two were written by women, (Emily Brontë and Jane Austen;) the last two by Americans, (Charles Brockden Brown and Nathaniel Hawthorne.) The third is by Sir Walter Scott. If compelled to add a sixth, I might hazard "Martin Chuzzlewit," by Charles Dickens. I do not offer this as the list of "best" novels; it would require an extended analysis to indicate to what degree they exemplify the characteristics I have named. I offer them because of the high quality of genius which they display.

It is difficult to understand the reason for the omission from all the lists of "Wuthering Heights," perhaps the most powerful novel in the language.

Yours very truly,
CHARLES K. SMITH.

Southampton, N. Y.

Novels Must Be Real.

To the Editor of The New York Times Magazine:

A novel should be a picture in words of real life. A romance which is purely a work of imagination is not a novel. My own book, "The Bankruptcy of Bryan Kane," fulfills the requirements of the novel, for, whatever be its faults, it is a verifiable picture of life's realities.

The word "best" implies such excellence as compels us to single out the thing so designated from other things of the same class. A novel to be worthy of differentiation as one of the "best" must be superior in conception, construction, and verisimilitude to other works of fiction.

On these principles I would give the following works the credit of being "the six best novels in English":

Defoe's "Moll Flanders."
Richardson's "Clarissa Harlowe."
Fielding's "Tom Jones."
George Eliot's "Adam Bede."
Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter."
Thomas Hardy's "Woodlanders."

"VICTOR VANE,"
(D. F. HANNIGAN.)

Rochester, N. Y.

Aiming to Please

Cholly (to shopman)—I say—aw—could you take that yellow tie with the pink spots out of the window?

Hosier—Yes, sir. Pleased to take anything out of the window, sir.

Cholly—Thanks, awfly. The beastly thing bothers me every time I pass. Good mawnwing.—Christian Register.

His Guess.

Mrs. Flatbush—This paper says India has 315,000,000 people, less than half of whom can read even the native vernaculars. What are the vernaculars, John?

Mr. Flatbush—Oh, the "best sellers," I guess.—Yonkers Statesman.

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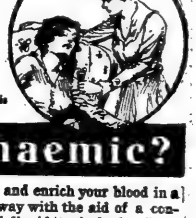
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Joseph A. Anglada, Member of Council of Society of Automobile Engineers, Suggests a Plan of Standardization for Adapting All Machines to War Use

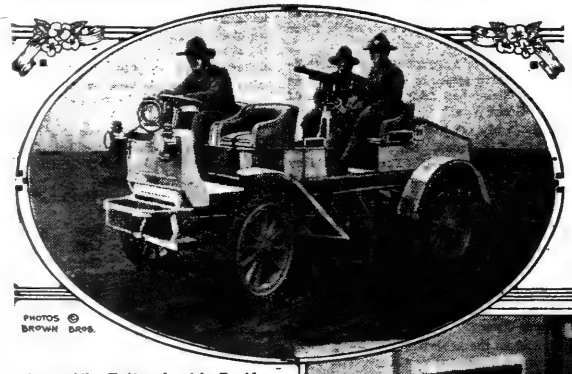
By Grosvenor Clarkson.

THE inventive and organizing genius of the American automobile engineer and producer has come into its own. Out of that fact is destined to grow an American automobile army service corps which in size and efficiency will be one of the seven military wonders of the world.

The recent selection for the new United States Naval Advisory Board, headed by Thomas A. Edison, of two past Presidents of the Society of Automobile Engineers, the two thousand members of which are essential factors in every branch of the automobile and allied industries, is a striking recognition by the Federal Government of the part that the automobile now plays in the problems of war.

The motor car has become such a vital element of transportation, in addition to its effective and often dramatic use for offensive warfare on the battlefields of Europe, that those in charge of our military policies have thought it wise to crystallize its large possibilities in forming plans for the national defense.

It is believed by Joseph A. Anglada, a prominent consulting engineer, who is also Vice President and a member of the Council of the Society of Automobile Engineers, that the modern automobile can be developed to even a higher degree of efficiency as part of a great military plan than has been demonstrated by the warring nations in Europe. Mr. Anglada asserts unqualifiedly that in the draft-



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Automobile Equipped with Rapid-Fire Gun.

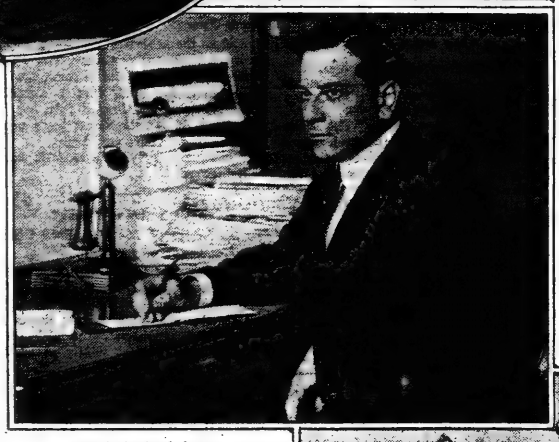
ing-rooms and executive offices of the industry that now ranks third in point of size in this country, lies an almost incalculable element of protection to the United States in time of attack by a hostile nation, and he gives graphic reason for his belief.

"In the great scheme of modern transportation," says Mr. Anglada, "no one single factor, where speed and flexibility of movement are imperative, is more important than the automobile. It is of course elementary that under present-day conditions of war, troops and supplies must be moved with the highest possible efficiency in point of time. It is largely that which has enabled the German Government to wage campaigns successfully on three fronts without its own borders being invaded to any extent, and in these operations it is as yet little appreciated what a tremendous rôle the automobile has played. Outside of Germany, the single conclusive instance may be cited of General Joffre's swift movement of troops largely by motor car at the eleventh hour of the German rush to Paris, a movement that admittedly saved the day for the Allies.

"From time to time since the beginning of the war," continued Mr. Anglada, "references, more or less specific, have crept through the news, telling of the movements of troops and hauling of heavy guns and ammunition by automobile. All this, in co-ordination with railway transportation, has geared up very much higher the disposition of military masses, who, almost phantom-like, are here today and there tomorrow, and may be said to have revolutionized warfare. Who, in the present conflict, has seen or heard of a general officer on horseback, or anywhere else while in movement than in an automobile?

"Getting down to the transportation problems that we ourselves may have to face in time of war, we are met with equally important producing problems which the American automobile engineer and manufacturer will be called upon to surmount. Let us point out these problems by first considering what Russia has had to contend with in her campaigns.

"In the recent movements of the Czar's troops to the south, freight and passenger trains were run on the same tracks. As a result, when a retreat was ordered it was found that the freight trains interfered with the movements of the troop trains, and since the men were considered of more value than the supplies, the commissariat cars were moved to points where they were thrown from the tracks into adjacent ravines so as to permit the troops to pass, the supply trains being a complete loss. This no doubt accounts for the large orders for rolling stock placed by the Russian Government in this country. It is obvious that if the Russians had used automobiles, the supply machines could have been moved to one side of the road to let the troops go by, and the supplies could have swung in behind.



Joseph A. Anglada.

"But to have had sufficient number of the proper types of machines necessary in movements of this magnitude, the Russians should have thought ahead, as it is now our duty to do, and as it would seem that our Government is preparing to do, by reason of the selection of two great automobile experts for its Naval Advisory Board.

"It is all largely a question of standardization of motor vehicles and of scientific production. The first step should be a hearty co-operation of all departments of the Government concerned with the members of the Society of Automobile Engineers and other great scientific bodies, to the end of standardizing fundamental construction as well as details of all gasoline driven cars built in the United States. In fundamental construction I mean standardization of controls, such as the location and functions of pedals and levers. There is no reason, for instance, why pedals operated by the right foot should not in all cases operate the brake, or that of the left foot operate the clutch, and similarly, when the gear lever is moved forward, it should engage the low speed, and when moved backward it should engage the high speed, so that—and here is the vital thing when it comes to mobilizing hundreds of thousands of machines for war—a driver familiar with one type could drive all.

"Do you think this is the dream of a technician? Far from it. Let me open your eyes to what has been done in some of the more efficient countries now at war.

"Immediately upon, and in some cases previous to, the outbreak of the war, Continental automobile makers, long in secret and confidential touch with their respective Governments, had the owners of cars built in their plants for the past five years return the machines to the factories for the ostensible purpose of general inspection, but actually for the purpose of adapting the chassis readily to take a standard army body, the contingency having already been foreseen by the Chiefs of Staff of the various nations. The owners themselves were to a great extent in ignorance of the cause for the request of the return of their machines, though in each instance a plausible excuse was given.

"It is known that Germany began the design of automobile chassis body attachments with future military demands in view a number of years ago, and unknown to purchasers, their private, as well as their commercial, cars were built in strict accordance with Government specifications. Thus at the outset of the war Germany was able to place fleets of Government-standardized motor vehicles in service with a minimum amount of delay. This has been one of the marvels of the German campaign. The requisite service bodies had been stored away for months or even years past, and when the hour struck the automobiles of Germany were ready.

"As an example of the benefits of standardization, consider the advantage of using wheels made in accordance with the specifications and dimensions of the Society of Automobile Engineers. Such wheels permit of the perfect interchange of solid tires of all makes. The warring governments have in many instances included these specifications, an immense tribute in itself to American mechanical genius, and practically all the leading truck manufacturers are now doing so.

"In other words, the desired end is for the National Government to establish intelligent standards that the manufacturers can follow, so that we, too, can be ready when the guns are fired.

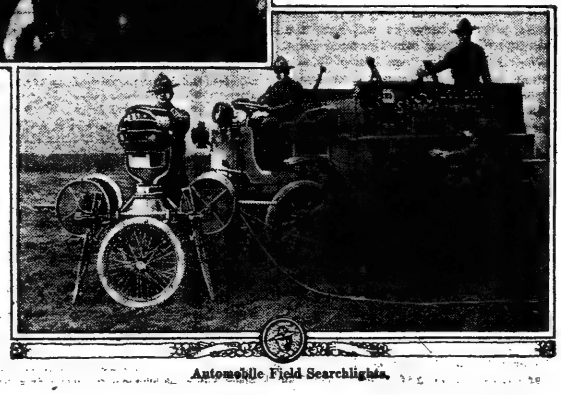
"I cannot too strongly urge that every automobile built in the United States should be adapted for the instant use of the government for military purposes. General Leonard Wood, by the way, has already put himself upon record to this effect. To do so at the present time would mean a mobile fleet of 600,000 motor cars each capable of comfortably transporting from five passengers to five tons, this number including, moreover, about 50,000 heavy trucks and tractors capable of moving loads up to ten tons. In addition to this, there are about 150,000 smaller machines which could accommodate from two to four passengers.

"I think it safe to state that if we start now on this work, in a short time no two nations of the globe could mobilize as many motor vehicles in as brief a time as we could. As to the efficiency of American machines themselves, they are built for American roads, which are notoriously and inexcusably bad, as compared to European highways, and should be able to stand up under the hardest kind of military service. So far as the relative efficiency of American and foreign-made cars is concerned, the former, dollar for dollar, has twice the worth."

Mr. Anglada was asked to consider the mobilization of a standarized fleet of the automobiles of the Metropolitan district in the event of an invasion of the eastern end of Lond Island. He responded:

"Very well; I see what you are driving at. In the ordinary course of things it would be necessary for us to transport troops to Long Island by means of the subways and bridges. Is it unreasonable to suppose that a resourceful enemy, with a trained spy system, would attack immediately the central power stations of these great arteries of travel and render lifeless the sensitive electric systems of the subways and bridges? Even if these means of conveyance were not interrupted, the concentration of troops and supplies at a given point on Long Island would be a slow business, owing to the existence of but a single railroad line on Long Island and the meagre terminal facilities for the expeditious handling of large bodies of troops and merchandise.

"But if the 100,000 automobiles of the Metropolitan district, properly equipped for army service under the plans I have outlined to you, were employed for concentrating the American

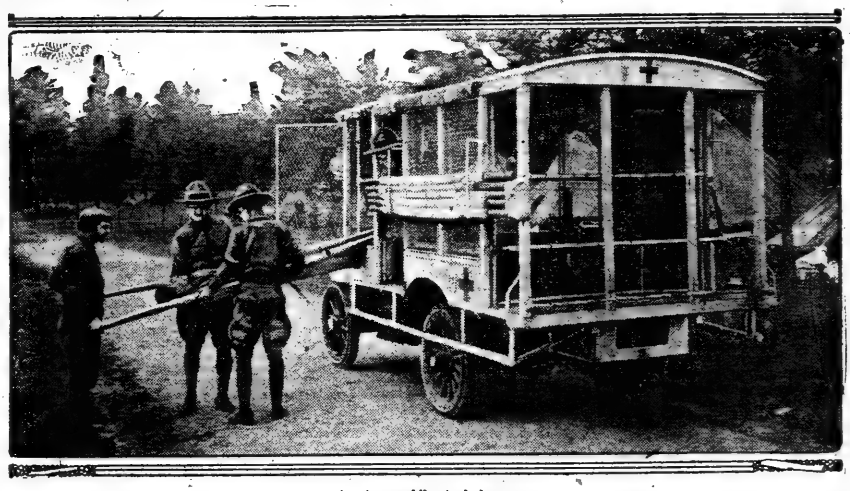


Automobile Field Searchlights.

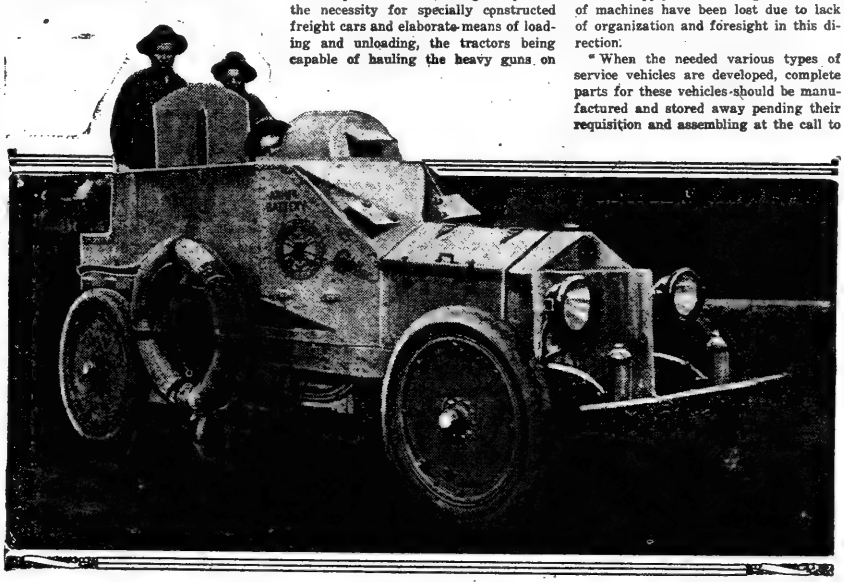
forces detached from the Department of the East for the purpose in question, and even if all the bridges and subways had been destroyed or made useless we could still quickly move troops across the East River and the Sound by means of barges and ferryboats, and, by making use of the main highways, bring into action a vast, completely-equipped army before the enemy had had time to land more than a few regiments. Indeed, if both the north and south shores were attacked at once, the motor vehicles could bear troops from side to side of the island at will.

"But the standardization of citizens' cars for army service and the manufacture in advance and storage for future use of army service bodies for these cars is not all that will be necessary for us to do.

"Particularly should we develop a corps of trained mechanicians under governmental supervision, capable of maintaining all motor-driven vehicles in the highest state of efficiency; that is to say, men who can make minor adjustments and who are trained in the proper methods of caring for machines during rest periods. The need of this has been shown by the rapid depreciation of all kinds of motor vehicles in the service of the European armies, it having been demonstrated that relatively few cars have been shot up, the vast majority being put hors de combat by lack of any intelligent kind of attention.



An Automobile Ambulance.



Automobile Armored Battery.

"Further, exhaustive investigations should at once be started by the Government, through the Advisory Board or otherwise, to determine the types and sizes of motor vehicles best adapted to the various needs of all its military departments. It is apparent, for instance, that a different type of machine may be required in the service of the coast defense forces from that necessary for interior operations. The Government has only to make known its needs along these lines, to start working the wonderfully resourceful brains of the American automobile industry, which in due course can evolve motor vehicles to meet the most exacting demand that any Chief of Staff may lay down. The same thought applies to the armored automobile, the exact efficiency of which has not yet become clear; but it goes without saying that our military heads should lose no time in the testing and development of this agency of warfare until, with what it may rely upon as the willing assistance of the manufacturers, it has secured a perfect machine.

"The war-time part that the automobile may play for the Navy Department itself consists in part of the employment of the smaller machines for the rapid transportation of marines and supplies, and the use of the larger vehicles and tractors for hauling heavy guns and ammunition, as well as the movement of supplies to gunboats along remote points of the coast lines. Imagine the difference between a train of army mules wading through a shifting mass of Carolina sand with a heavy coast defense gun and the same bulk being transported by a mighty tractor! The use of the latter would mean less men, less cost, more speed, and, as compared even to the railroad, greater mobility and actually more rapid movement, doing away with the necessity for specially constructed freight cars and elaborate means of loading and unloading, the tractors being capable of hauling the heavy guns on their own foundations, irrespective of road conditions.

"A standard fuel-carrying vehicle should be evolved for rapidly replenishing the tanks of the vast fleet of service cars. As a soldier is only as good as his feet, so is the motor car dependent upon its fuel supply. Abroad a great number of machines have been lost due to lack of organization and foresight in this direction.

"When the needed various types of service vehicles are developed, complete parts for these vehicles should be manufactured and stored away pending their requisition and assembling at the call to arms, thus obviating a situation which today confronts one of the powers. This Government found in the product of one very high-class American manufacturer a truck almost perfectly adapted to the needs of one department of its army. This manufacturer is now, however, compelled to lay aside his orders for these army trucks because of the insistent demands of his American agents for the delivery of pleasure cars which the agents had already sold, necessitating the turning over of the machine shop equipment to the manufacture of parts for the pleasure cars.

"If the manufacturer had been advised in advance of the demand for his trucks, he could have prepared in his machine shops the truck parts, stored them away, and then assembled them in an emergency, if need be, under a tent. If such practice became common, it would result in the Government procuring machines at less than the regular trade prices, because the parts could be made during dull seasons and assembled into complete vehicles at any time, and Uncle Sam would not have to pay exorbitant war prices and then sit down and wait for heart-breaking periods for delivery while the enemy was at the door.

"Portable machine shops are essential in modern warfare, and should form one of the units of our automobile army service corps. They, too, should be standardized, and by illustration I will give you one reason why. One of the powers had an American manufacturer build a large number of trucks for this purpose, and when they were ready for delivery the Government in question ordered them held back, as it was not sure that the machines completely filled the needs. A few expensive changes were later made, to adapt the portable machine shops more perfectly to this particular army's purpose, and after a long period of delay and much needless waste of money delivery was finally taken. This Government could not make up its mind as to whether to use a truck accommodating a lathe twelve feet long or one having room for a lathe eighteen feet long. While it was vacillating the agent of another power came along and took a large part of the vehicles for his own Government; but how he did it is, as Mr. Kipling would say, another story, and one that I may not tell here.

"Nor should the part played by motor cycles in the great war be forgotten when we come to consider our own organization of gasoline-driven vehicles. The same elements of standardization as regards methods of control, as well as inspection and care, should be applied to these useful and fleet agencies of communication as are vital in the case of their larger brethren.

"In short," concluded Mr. Anglada, "if war comes to our shores we have at our command no readier arm of defense than that to be found in the great American automobile industry with its well-nigh titanic output, organized by co-ordinating its elements with a National Government acting along intelligent, vigorous, and far-seeing lines. The American automobile industry owes its almost magic rise to men who have always supported clear and original thinking with quick action, and when the time comes they will be not only eager but supremely able to join hands with an enlightened and receptive Government. In my opinion, that time has now arrived."

Facts from Many Lands

THE island of Sumatra, now in course of development as a tea producer, and reported to be capable of producing heavy yields from mature plants, has followed up last year's introductory period by larger supplies, and the industry has received much encouragement from the abnormally high values of the past year. The teas have already secured a "good will" in the market. The area under tea now approaches 8,000 acres, nearly all of which have been opened out on the east coast from Assam seed.

The 18,000 regularly established libraries in the United States contain more than 75,000,000 volumes, or an increase of 20,000,000 since 1908.

With an almost complete absence of demand from Europe, which is the chief market for furs, from the costly black fox and glossy beaver to the humble skunk and muskrat, combined with a material decline in the values of the higher priced pelts, the lot of the fur dealer or trapper in the Canadian Northwest is not a highly remunerative one at present. The supply is very good, according to reports from the north, which fact may tend to force prices still lower. One business house which has been doing considerable trade with northern trappers and fur dealers reports that many of the well-known fur traders in Northern British Columbia and the Yukon are unable to pay their bills, because they have been unable to obtain anything like reasonable prices for their furs. It is anticipated, however, that there will be a demand for moderate-priced furs in the near future. A prominent dealer in Vancouver has pointed out that when times were good people were willing to pay high prices for the best furs and that they now require furs having the same artistic effect, but at a very moderate price. Black furs will be much in demand in Europe and elsewhere because of the almost universal mourning. Other furs, like the white fox, musquash, and lynx, will be dyed black to meet the demand.

Canada has 1,538 publications, classified as follows: Dailies, 150; triweeklies, 7; weeklies, 1,063; semiweeklies, 45; monthlies, 250; bimonthlies, 3; and quarterlies, 18. The census shows approximately 1 daily for every 10,000 families and 1 weekly for every 1,500 families in the Dominion.

The annual booklet issued by the City of Amsterdam, giving statistics of local affairs, shows that the population increase in 1914 of nearly 14,000—making the total population over 600,000—was almost double the gain during each of several years just preceding, and more than double the annual gain a decade ago. The twenty-four leading hotels had during the year 109,224 guests, of whom 12,624 were Americans. The number of people carried on the street cars was 100,951,476; fares received, $1,738,000, being less than 2 cents a fare. The general fare is 2 cents, but on certain short stretches it is less. Other sources of revenue brought the total receipts to $2,093,000, from which, after paying operating and maintenance expenses, $40,000 was turned into the city treasury and $82,000 into the reserve fund.

U. S. Should Study German State Socialism

It Has Made Germany Great in War and Peace, and Will Give Her Trade Supremacy After the War Unless We Heed, Says Frederic C. Howe

THE State socialism of Germany—a condition of government which prevails nowhere else in the world and which has never before prevailed in the world as it does in the Kaiser's domain—is the explanation of Germany's victories in Russia, France, and Belgium; it is the explanation of Germany's ante-bellum victories in manufactures, trade, and shipping. State socialism will permit Germany to turn from war to peace with much of the same formidable preparedness with which she turned from peace to war. State socialism, or at least some of its lessons, must be seriously considered by the United States, as well as by other countries, if we, and they, are to be prepared to meet the Germany—whether victorious or defeated—which will sweep out of the war with an organized strength ready to fight the battles of industry.

Such are deductions drawn from a close study of German State socialism, extending over many years, which has been made by Frederic C. Howe, United States Commissioner of Immigration at the Port of New York, author of "Privilege and Democracy in America," "European Cities at Work," and other books. Mr. Howe's analysis of German State socialism is contained in "Socialized Germany," a book just published by Charles Scribner's Sons of New York.

In Mr. Howe's view the "German peril" is only in part a military peril. It is also a peace peril. The real peril, he holds, to the United States and the other nations is that Germany is more intelligently organized than is any other country.

So wonderful does he consider this organization—and he cites numerous facts and statistics to show how thoroughly this organization has delivered concrete results of the most far-reaching kind and most vital importance—that he believes even a war-torn Germany can turn from the bayonet and the howitzer to the loom and the foundry with such efficiency and cohesiveness that the United States and England and France will find themselves left far in the rear in the campaign for commerce unless they learn and apply some of the lessons which the State socialization of Germany teaches.

If the United States is not to be outdistanced by organized Germany when peace comes, Mr. Howe insists that American legislators must get some new ideas—ideas from Germany as to the obligations of a State. Mr. Howe says that we must give up the old idea that the sole business of organized society is to protect the individual from domestic and foreign aggression. The United States, he holds, in order to compete successfully with Germany, must have a wide extension of public ownership; there must be a more thorough and more extensive control of property and privilege; a program of social legislation must be adopted, under which the individual will be better taken care of and be enabled to get more into his life; there must be a change in our educational system, while privileged and business interests must be excluded from "the long ascendency which they have enjoyed in our political life."

The individual German, says Mr. Howe, receives more from society than is the case with the individual American, and he continues:

> He (the individual German) is better protected in his daily life. The gains of civilization are more widely distributed than they are with us. His dignity and his personal liberty are on a different and from our point of view on a lower plane than in America and Great Britain, but his daily and his hourly needs, and those of his wife and family, are better cared for.
>
> And the individual man is more efficient. He is better prepared for his work. He enjoys a wholesome leisure life. He is assured protection from la misère in old age. The workhouse does not await him if he falls by the wayside.

As for Germany's strength after the war in the fight for trade, Mr. Howe writes:

> Once the war is over, the pace for industrial supremacy will be fierce and rapid. The race for recovery will be to the strong and well equipped. * * *
>
> Germany's State-owned railways and waterways, her mines and mineral resources, her shipping and other commercial agencies, with the highly trained men at her command, will respond to an electric button when the treaties of peace are agreed upon, and her mills, factories, and workshops, her financial resources and credit agencies, will respond to the imperial will just as did the armies which were set in motion by the mobilization orders in the Summer of 1914.
>
> I have no doubt but that today, in the midst of encircling wars, Germany is making ready for peace and the problems then to be met, just as for a quarter of a century she has been preparing for war. And just as France and England found themselves unprepared on the battle line, so they, and possibly America, will find themselves equally unprepared for the new struggle when the war is over. * * *
>
> The European war has promoted the process of socialization far beyond what it was a year ago. When the war is over there will undoubtedly be a great increase in State activity, a wide expansion of the services rendered, and an accelerated movement toward the socialized State under undemocratic forms.
>
> There will be an expansion of public credit at low rates of interest for the rebuilding of the industry and trade of the nation. New industries will be taken over as a means of lightening the burdens of taxation. There will be new partnerships between the State and the syndicates, so arranged as to secure the co-operation of private initiative and at the same time realize a share of syndicate profits.
>
> Germany will undoubtedly emerge from the wreckage of the war with greater rapidity than the other nations of Europe by reason of her ownership of so many agencies that lie at the life of the nation, and particularly by virtue of her long training in co-operative socialized effort.



Frederic C. Howe

Mr. Howe is careful to point out, in showing the strong points of socialized Germany, that German State socialism is not by any means the kind of socialism to which the Social Democratic Party aspires. German State socialism insures a large degree of industrial freedom, and does not involve control by the working classes. German socialism is a socialism of the ruling caste, of the great estate owners and capitalists. But this State socialism has meant both efficiency and a large measure of freedom. Mr. Howe continues:

> We may deplore the Prussianizing process, but at the same time admit that there is much that is wonderful in the structure that has been erected during the past generation; a structure like that of ancient Rome in the institutions that have been created, and the big-visioned ideas of legislation, of education, and of social activities that have been given to the world. These ideas will only be ignored by those who will not see. And it will be an unfortunate thing for the nation that refuses to see. * * *
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> And whatever we may think of German militarism, of German autocracy, of German Kultur, the fact remains that Germany has developed wonderful efficiency, not only in the production of wealth, but in the distribution of the advantages of civilization as well. There is efficiency in transportation, scientific thought to every process and every social and industrial problem; there is the greatest concern for human life, for health and well-being, for the education and training of workers, artists, commercial men, and scientists, and the co-ordination of the individual into a machine of national rather than purely personal dimensions.
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> All Germany, in fact, acts as a unit. The individualism of England and America does not there exist. There is an official realization that the division of labor is no longer confined to a single establishment; it is nation-wide in its scope. Along with this is the conviction that many things must be done by the State to insure a free field for industry; to guarantee to every man a fair chance to realise upon his abilities and his powers.

And all of this, declares Mr. Howe, is of special significance to the United States at the present time. We must turn to Germany for lessons if we are to hold our place against the mighty German competition. He writes:

> Our public domain is gone. A great part is held out of use. Opportunities in the West are closed forever. Our unbounded resources have been appropriated. Monopoly has closed many industries to effective competition. The means of transportation are in private hands. Financial credit is still largely a matter of personal favor. And credit is still monopolized, as are the raw materials of production. Unemployment is chronic. It is likely to increase rather than diminish, for the opportunities for labor are under the control of the few. The city, the State, and the nation are still largely police agencies rather than agencies of service.
>
> Public officials are still animated by the individualistic laissez-faire philosophy of an earlier generation, and as a consequence the public service is negative in its ideals, while the men who are attracted to it are untrained to constructive effort. Of skilled administrators with social vision, there are comparatively few, while the universities and the schools offer but little training in this field. There is no big statecraft, no commanding idea of statesmanship, and only grudging social legislation. Instead we have the struggle of economic groups, each seeking to promote a program of narrow class interest.

Many of these problems have been worked out by Germany in a thoroughgoing way. Administrative and industrial efficiency are a scientific study in which hundreds of thousands of the best minds of the State are engaged. The same is true of commerce and trade. The rest of the world is a quarter of a century behind Germany in social consciousness, in an understanding of the new statecraft, in appreciation of the necessity for social legislation, and for adjusting education in all of its branches to life.

Germany has given a new conception of the State to the world. It may not be a beautiful conception. It certainly violates our ideas of personal and political freedom. But at least the idea is a successful one. It is in harmony with modern industry, and finds its counterpart in the trusts, the syndicates, and the ideas of scientific production with which we are familiar.

Germany is a reincarnation of the Greek idea of the State adjusted to twentieth-century conditions. It is a State that thinks primarily in terms of the ruling class; but it thinks as well in terms of the whole population. Politically Germany is an oligarchy, but an oligarchy concerned about the well-being of the people, about their health, education, comfort, and efficiency.

And viewed from this standpoint, Germany is a democratically minded country. It is a State organized on the ideals of Frederick the Great, but guided by the scientific ideas of the twentieth century. It is a feudal State with the viewpoint of benevolent paternalism. And the result of this policy has been efficiency, power, and a high average of well-being, coupled with administrative control of the lives, thoughts, and liberties of the people.

Public opinion in Germany, Mr. Howe states, approves of the subordination of the individual to the State, believing that the good of the State is of the first importance. Self-interest, if its manifestations hurt other members of the State, must be restricted. Germans do not believe the functions of the State to be "susceptible of abstract, a priori deductions." Varying conditions must decide the functions of the State at a given time; those functions cannot be determined under one set of conditions and at one time for all conditions and for all time. Mr. Howe continues:

> If it seems advisable for the State to own an industry it should proceed to own it; if it is wise to curb any class or interest it should be curbed. Expediency or opportunism is the rule of statesmanship, not abstraction as to the philosophic nature of the State.
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> This point of view is known as monarchical socialism, State socialism, or the socialism of the chair. And all Germany accepts it as the most natural thing in the world. It is not the opinion of the ruling class alone. It is the opinion of all classes.
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> There is almost no dissent to the assumption of State supremacy, of subordination of the individual, of the necessity for personal and class sacrifice to the Fatherland, even when the sacrifice is imposed by a ruling class. The individual exists for the State, not the State for the individual. Modern Germany has the social psychology of the cities of ancient Greece. It is the psychology of the old feudalism adjusted to new conditions. Life has changed, but the habit of mind has remained much as it was in the eighteenth century.
>
> This paternalism does not necessarily mean less freedom to the individual than that which prevails in America or England. It is rather a different kind of freedom. Political freedom, freedom of speech and the press, and the right of assemblage are not recognized in Germany; they are not protected by the Constitution and the laws as an inalienable, natural right.
>
> Rather there is endless supervision of the individual. Verboten is the law of the land. The daily life of the German is supervised by countless officials under the police power of the State; he is subject to regulations without number upon his daily personal acts.
>
> The German, however, does not resent this interference. The rules and regulations are accepted as the rules of the road. They make it easier for the average man to live; and, aside from the organized political protests against electoral abuses, the privileged suffrage, and the interference with freedom of speech and the press, there is practically no resentment in Germany against the paternalistic inquisition into the personal activities of the people.

Despite the paternalism, Mr. Howe declares that the German has more freedom than the American or Englishman, this freedom being of the economic sort. He continues:

> In other respects, however, the German enjoys a freedom far greater than that which prevails in America and England. This freedom is of an economic sort. Privileged interests are kept under control. There is no favoritism upon the railways or waterways. Terminals and harbors are owned by the cities, and water and rail transportation are accessible to all on equal terms. Through the ownership of industrial sections, cities

offer building sites to all on easy and equal terms, so that capital is encouraged to enter any field without fear or favor. Credit is under control, while the State itself through its ownership of mines and natural resources keeps the raw materials of production open and accessible to all on competitive terms.

State socialism insures that economic freedom which we in America have sought to secure through the unrestrained play of private initiative. Social legislation directed against the exploitation of the worker and the consumer insures freedom in many other ways.

It protects the defenseless classes from exploitation and abuse. It safeguards the weak. Universal education offers opportunities to even the poorest to advance whether it be in the service of the State or in the fields of individual effort. Germany protects industrial and social equality, while America protects political and personal equality. Her freedom is in the economic, ours in the political field.

The cities, says the author, carry the system of State Socialism even further than does the State itself. The cities are ruled by the business men, and the "dominant note in the cities is commerce, trade, industry, as it is with us." Despite the control which the business men exercise through the system of voting in vogue, "there is far less exploitation by privileged interests than in America, far less than in England." Mr. Howe continues:

The business men assume the burdens of direct taxation with surprising willingness. They impose progressive income taxes, often rising to 10 or 15 per cent. for all purposes, upon their incomes. They impose taxes on business, land, and the unearned increment of land values. They burden their cities with indebtedness to make them beautiful and livable and spend generously for education and other purposes.

They have municipalised the street railways, gas, electric light, and other public service corporations and have entered into municipal land speculation and house building activities in competition with themselves. Cities own banks. They regulate property for the good of all and the protection of posterity. They build and plan for the future with a big vision of the city as does no class in any cities in the world.

This acceptance of control, of regulation, of State socialism is indicative of the point of view of Germany. It is not a patriotism for the Kaiser alone. It is a patriotism for the Fatherland. With such a background and with such a conception of the relative importance of public and private rights, it is easy to understand why State and municipal socialism have developed so rapidly in Germany during the last quarter of a century.

The entrance of the State into industry has been simplified, it is true, by the fact that the ruling class is the landed aristocracy. The great estate owners, or Junkers, did not own the railways or the public-service corporations of the cities. They were not interested in manufacturing or commerce. They live on their estates and have but little interest in industry.

Nor have they married into the commercial aristocracy as they have in England, where the landed aristocracy has been merged with the railway, financial, and capitalist classes. The Junker has always kept aloof from commerce, for which he has little real respect.

As a consequence there was no conflict of interest in the determination of policy. The dominant political class has not been opposed to State socialism, so long as State socialism did not interfere with its own privileges and property.

* * *

The German cities have carried socialization further than have the individual States. They own the greatest variety of undertakings and are constantly extending the boundaries of municipal administration. There is no theoretical distinction between the so-called natural monopolies and competitive industries, although quite obvious principles of action underlie the policies adopted.

The public service utilities, such as street railways, gas, electric light and water companies which occupy the streets and require special permits or franchises are generally publicly owned. Harbors and docks are operated as integral parts of the transportation system and as an aid to industry and commerce.

Housing is treated as a quasi-public utility, while land ownership and land speculation are engaged in partly for fiscal, partly for social reasons. Other considerations support public banking, markets, abattoirs, bathing establishments, and restaurants.

These are part of a social program and are sanctioned by the traditions of the country, as well as by the long-established policy of protecting the community from extortion, monopoly, and the dangers which the modern industrial city involves.

The fact that unity is the predominant note in Germany is one of the nation's chief sources of strength and efficiency, remarks Mr. Howe. No group is allowed to sacrifice the State for its own benefit. Each class makes sacrifices when a question of national welfare is at stake. There is in Germany not only a patriotism of war, but a patriotism of peace.

The State socialism which has such an important effect upon Germany is of two kinds—productive socialism and distributive socialism. Mr. Howe writes that "one means an increase in the amount of wealth produced, and the other its juster distribution," and remarks that the latter is more important. Comparing Germany with the United States and other countries, he continues:

If we increase the amount of wealth produced, there is more to go around, but this does not necessarily improve the well-being of those who produce, and as a matter of fact, while the general standard of living in most industrial countries has undoubtedly advanced during the past generation, the gain to the great majority of the people is far behind the advance that has been made in production and accumulation.

And up to the present time the efforts of lawmakers has been almost exclusively devoted to the promotion of production, to the stimulation of invention, to the encouragement of industry and commerce. The departments of the Government, the appropriations made, the kinds of activities carried on have behind them the desire to promote the well-being of the capitalist and privileged class.

Outside of Germany, Denmark, and Switzerland there has been but little legislation or little official thought to the more generous distribution of the gains of civilization.

In America and England social legislation that looks to fundamental reform is not a matter of primary concern to statesmen. It is but little studied in the universities. It has awakened no philanthropies or endowments for research. There is but little legislation that has for its object economic justice or even fundamental change.

We have given protection to domestic industry from foreign competition, we have subsidised the railroads by land grants, we have encouraged agriculture, but in so far as social legislation is concerned our official mind is still in the individualistic stage. Legislation for the promotion of production has proceeded apace, while legislation for the individual man, for the worker, and the great mass of the people has remained in the Adam Smith, Ricardian age. Only within the last few years has there been any sign of change.

Germany differs from other leading countries in the thought that has been given to the distribution as well as the production of wealth. And no other country has so greatly improved the well-being of so large a portion of the people.

This is the real explanation of her power; this lies back of her military achievements; this explains her advance in trade, the growth in her overseas commerce, and the rise of her merchant marine from that of a negligible position to that of the second maritime power of the world.

Mr. Howe takes up some of the chief fields in which productive socialism and distributive socialism are manifested in Germany, at the same time pointing out that it would almost be impossible to enumerate all the socializing laws and administrative decrees which have been enacted by the empire, States, and cities during the last generation. He writes:

Let us first consider the agencies of productive socialism, which are designed primarily for increasing the wealth of the empire. Transportation, which is the circulatory system of the nation, is organised with the most painstaking thought to realise the maximum of service at a low cost. Seaport and river harbors, navigable rivers, streams, and canals have been linked up with the railways and city terminals so as to reduce waste to the minimum.

Transportation is an agency of industry and commerce. Profit is only incidental. It has been made easy for men to enter business. Competition has been freed from as many risks as possible. The capitalist is offered good building sites by the cities, closely connected with the means of transportation, and on easy terms. While syndicates have come into existence and are encouraged by the State, they are not permitted to strangle competition, and new capital is assured an opportunity and is encouraged to enter any field.

Germany has recognised that the division of labor is no longer confined within a single industry. Transportation between the different sections of the empire is almost as important as transportation within the individual establishment. And Germany has adjusted her transportation system, her merchant marine, and her credit agencies as though the State and the outside world were a single industrial organism.

Rapidly increasing population has to be kept at work. Little outlet was offered by the colonies, which have not been a success. And domestic consumption has not kept pace with the growth of the output. A foreign market had to be found.

This has been achieved by a systematic study of foreign desires and prejudices, by the adjustment of wares to foreign wishes, by the careful training of clerks and business agents, as well as by the building of steamship lines which run to every available market. The merchant marine as well as the foreign commerce of the country has grown rapidly.

Industrial and commercial processes are a scientific study. Education has been adjusted to changing needs. There are technical universities and technical high schools. In every large city are institutions devoted to training workers in industry, applied art, and manual dexterity.

Business is a profession for which men are specially trained in commercial colleges of high rank. Men not only familiarise themselves with foreign languages, they spend a number of years of early life in England, America, and in colonies, acquainting themselves with manufacturing details and the wants of the most distant markets.

Coming to the question of distributive socialism, Mr. Howe defines it to be "services performed by the State at low cost or no direct cost at all." He remarks that in countries other than Germany many of these services are not performed at all or are left to the exploitation of commerce. He continues:

These include the many non-profitable undertakings of the States and cities, the provision for education and health, and the many social services which are supported by taxation. First in the list of such activities are the social insurance schemes which distribute to the community the burdens of sickness, old age, accident, and invalidity. These in themselves have freed millions of men and women from fear of the future, from loss of self-respect, and have kept them as producing members of the community.

Distributive socialism has provided labor exchanges which eliminate much of the waste of unemployment. It has erected workingmen's hotels or Herbergen in every community, to which the wandering artisan can go.

Distress or emergency work provided by the cities relieves the worker during periods of industrial disturbance, just as does the protection of the health of the community by sanitation, by the community doctor, the nurse, the pure milk stations, and the convalescent homes.

Distributive socialism receives the savings of the poor in the municipal savings bank, and loans the deposits back again at a low rate of interest for the building of workingmen's homes, the purchase of land, and the maintenance of pawnshops for the needy. It provides municipal houses or apartments, or develops garden suburbs.

But distributive socialism does not end with the physical well-being of the working classes, it makes provision for the leisure life of the people as well. Cities maintain opera houses and theatres in which the best of productions can be heard at a low cost. Through these the cultural standard of the people is elevated.

There are municipal art galleries and museums. Cities maintain colleges and academies, they provide lectures and entertainments. Every city of any size has its orchestra or military band which gives excellent concerts in the parks and town halls. The leisure life of Germany is under State control just as is education. This is an important function of distributive socialism. * * *

Property, business, and industry are regulated in the public interest. Factories are required to build where the community decrees. The individual may not lay out his land as suits his fancy or his profit: he must lay it out and sell it for such purposes as the city decides for him.

When he erects his home he must abide by the ordinances of the city as to the kind of house he will build, the amount of land it will cover, as well as the height and character of the building. This is but part of the comprehensive system of town planning that views the city as a unit rather than an accidental group of individual properties.

Even banking and credit are largely in public hands. Over 90 per cent. of the individual deposits are in public institutions, while the Government owns a controlling interest in the Imperial Bank, and through its ownership supervises and directs the credit transactions of the country.

All this is only a skeleton of the industrial, commercial, and protective agencies that constitute productive and distributive socialism. It does not include the markets and slaughter houses, the parcels post, the mines and estates, the forests, and the multitude of activities that are owned by the cities.

But it suggests the German idea of the State, an idea willingly accepted by all classes. This is State socialism, approved by statesmen, business men, the university, and public opinion generally. It explains the efficiency of the country, not only in peace but in war as well. * * *

There is nothing democratic in the German idea of the State. The measures enumerated have not been carried through by the Social Democratic Party, although it has undoubtedly been indirectly responsible for much of the public opinion that sanctioned them. * * *

State socialism is a natural outgrowth of feudalism. It has its roots far back in German traditions and experiences of the people. It is the eighteenth century State adjusted to twentieth century conditions. And it has largely made Germany what she is, a menace and a model, a problem to statesmen of other countries, and a pathfinder in social reform.

Problems of Dual Nationality in Time of War

Expert Replies to Colonel Roosevelt's Criticism of State Department Letter Which Was Characterized as "Dangerously Close to Treason to the U. S."

Mr. Richard W. Flourney, Jr., the author of the article which follows, is the Chief of the Bureau of Citizenship in the Department of State at Washington, but this expression of his views on the interesting subject of dual nationality is not an official declaration. Mr. Flourney is giving his opinion in his personal, not his official, capacity.

By Richard W. Flourney, Jr.

COLONEL ROOSEVELT has contributed to the June number of The Metropolitan Magazine an article entitled "When Is an American Not an American?" in which, with characteristic ardor, he has undertaken to censure the Department of State because of statements in its letter of April 8, 1915, to P. A. Lelong, Jr., of New Orleans, concerning his citizenship and liability in France for performance of military service. He goes so far as to characterize the department's letter as "dangerously close to treason to the United States."

This is surely a serious charge to make against the Department of State in any case, and especially so in such serious times as these. The fact that this criticism was made by one who has held the highest office in the republic and published broadcast throughout the country surely warrants a careful consideration of the question.

Mr. Lelong, in a letter of March 27, informed the department that he was born in the United States on June 18, 1880, of a native French father, who had emigrated to this country when he was about 20 years of age, and he inquired whether, in case he should visit France, he could be held liable for military service in that country. The Department of State, without entering into a discussion of the moral rights of Mr. Lelong, replied briefly concerning his apparent legal status as follows:

Under the provision of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, all persons born in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States. Section 1, Article VII. of the French Civil Code states that the following are Frenchmen: "Every person born of a French man in France or abroad."

It thus appears that you were born with a dual nationality and the Department cannot therefore give you any assurance that you would not be held liable for the performance of military service in France should you voluntarily place yourself within French jurisdiction.

It will be noted that the department did not discuss the question of the right of the French Government to summon Mr. Lelong from this country to France to serve in the army, but merely stated the position in which he would find himself in case he should voluntarily enter France. Moreover, the department did not say that no action would be taken by this Government to obtain Mr. Lelong's release in case he should be actually held in France for military service, under the conditions stated. It merely informed him that, as he was born with a dual nationality, (French under French law as well as American under American law,) the department was unable to assure him that he would not be held liable in France for military service under the law of that country.

It appears that the use of the term "dual nationality" found peculiar disfavor in the eyes of Colonel Roosevelt. This simple legal term, which has been innocently used by writers on international law from time immemorial to describe the actual status of persons born in certain countries of parents who were citizens of other countries, Colonel Roose-

velt has not only relegated to a position of contempt, but he has found the words so ugly that he is determined to abolish the term altogether. He says:

I hold that it is the clear duty of the National Administration, speaking for the American people, immediately to repudiate the doctrine thus laid down by the Department of State that there are in our country citizens —and as a matter of fact this ruling would apply to millions of citizens—who are "born with a dual nationality."

It seems incredible that the Department of State can promulgate the doctrine of dual nationality promulgated in its letter above quoted.

The United States cannot with self-respect permit its organic and fundamental law to be overriden by the laws of a foreign country. It cannot acknowledge any such theory as this of "a dual nationality"—which, incidentally, is a self-evident absurdity.

Colonel Roosevelt seems to be laboring under the impression that the term "dual nationality" has recently been coined by the Department of State, and he appears to be unaware of the fact that the term is not only recognized and used by all of the leading writers on private and public international law, American as well as European, but has been recognized and used by the Department of State for many years, and notably during his own Administration.

The peculiar condition of dual nationality is the unavoidable result of the existence of two distinct principles upon which the nationality laws of different countries are based. According to one principle a person is born a citizen of a country because of the fact that his father is a citizen thereof. This is known as jus sanguinis, and was embodied in the Roman law.

According to the other principle a person is born a citizen of a country because of the mere fact of birth within its territory and jurisdiction, without regard to the nationality of his parents. This was the feudal principle and is known as jus soli.

It is difficult to say which principle is the more reasonable or which has prevailed to the greatest extent. The great jurist, Vattel, held the jus sanguinis to be the natural and right principle, but this is a matter of opinion. The jus soli prevailed in Europe long after the feudal system had ceased to a great extent to exist.

The jus sanguinis was adopted in France in 1807, through the Code Napoleon, and later adopted in the other countries of Continental Europe. The jus soli remains to this day the basic principle of the British law of nationality, although the other principle was partially engrafted upon the British law as long ago as the year 1350.

The original British law of nationality (jus soli) was inherited by this country, but it was not until the passage of the Act of Congress of April 9, 1866, that the matter was fixed by statute as follows:

All persons born in the United States and not subject to any foreign power, excluding Indians not taxed, are declared to be citizens of the United States.

Later the following statement was included in the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution:

All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside.

Meantime, on April 14, 1802, and Feb. 10, 1855, Congress had passed acts embodying the principle of the jus sanguinis.

The eminent Judge who delivered the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States in the well-known case of the United States vs. Wong Kim Ark, the leading case on native American citizenship, said that "it is the inherent right of every independent nation to determine for itself, and according to its own Constitution and laws, what classes of persons shall be entitled to its citizenship," (169 U. S., 649, 668.) This is simple enough, but how to accommodate the conflicting claims of different countries to the allegiance of the same persons is a matter which has never been satisfactorily settled, and can only be settled through international conventions.

John Bassett Moore, whose pre-eminent standing among the authorities on international law needs no comment, makes the following statement in his monumental "International Law Digest" (Vol. III., Page 518):

The doctrine of double allegiance, though often criticised as unphilosophical, is not an invention of jurists, but is the logical result of the concurrent operation of two different laws. In the absence of a general agreement for the exclusive application, according to circumstances, of the one or the other of such laws, the condition that actually exists is described by the term double allegiance. An undisputed example of it is furnished by the case of a child, who, by reason of his parents being at the time of his birth in a foreign land, is born a citizen of two countries—a citizen of the country of his birth jure soli, and a citizen of his parents' country jure sanguinis.

A conflict, however, is obviated by the rule—which is indeed but the practical formulation of the doctrine itself—that the liability of the child to the performance of the duties of allegiance is determined by the laws of that one of the two countries in which he actually is.

Oppenheim, in his recent work entitled "International Law," makes the following observations in his chapter headed "Double and Absent Nationality" (Vol. I., Pp. 363 and 364):

An individual may own double nationality knowingly and unknowingly, and with or without intention. And double nationality may be produced by every mode of acquiring nationality. Even birth can vest a child with double nationality. Thus, every child born in Great Britain of German parents acquires at the same time British and German nationality, for such child is British according to British, and German according to German municipal law.

Individuals owning double nationality bear in the language of diplomatists the name sujets mixtes. The position of such "mixed subjects" is awkward on account of the fact that two different States claim them as subjects, and therefore their allegiance. In case a serious dispute arises between these two States which leads to war, an irreconcilable conflict of duties is created for these unfortunate individuals.

Oppenheim closes this chapter by observing that difficulties arising from "double nationality" can be done away with only through the adoption of a proper international convention.

To come to Colonel Roosevelt's own Administration, it may be observed that those who served under him as Secretaries of State innocently used on various occasions the expression which is now the subject of his most severe criticism. For example, Secretary Hay, in an instruction of Feb. 23, 1904, to the Minister at Montevideo, said, the reference being to a work by Van Dyne:

The question of granting passports to persons having a dual allegiance is treated in Chapter XI., Page 42 et seq. of the same work. (Foreign Relations of the United States, 1904, Page 854.)

Acting Secretary Bacon, (later Secretary of State under President Roosevelt,) in a note of Nov. 20, 1906, to the German Ambassador, inclosed a memorandum prepared in the State Department, of which the first paragraph reads as follows:

Assuming that Alexander Bohn never became a citizen of the United States, Jacob Bohn was born of German parents in the United States. According to the Constitution and laws of the United States as interpreted by the courts, a child born of alien parents in the United States is an American citizen, although such child may also be a citizen of the country of his parents according to the law of that country. (Foreign Relations, 1906, Page 637.)

On July 3, 1906, Acting Secretary of State Bacon, upon the recommendation of Congress, appointed a board composed of James B. Scott, Solicitor of the Department of State; David Jayne Hill, Minister to the Netherlands, and Gaillard Hunt, Chief of Passport Bureau, to inquire into the laws and practice regarding citizenship of the United States, expatriation, and protection abroad, and to report recommendations for legislation to be laid before Congress. The report, which covers 538 pages, and is a most valuable work, was sent to the Speaker of the House with a letter from Secretary Root of Dec. 18, 1906, in which he said:

I beg to commend it to the consideration of the House as a very clear and thorough exposition of this most important subject, upon which it seems to be generally agreed legislation is much needed.

The report of the board, excellent and carefully prepared as it was, did not cover in its recommendations every phase of the intricate subject of citizenship, and did not prescribe a plan for settling questions of double nationality, beyond recommending a statute requiring persons born abroad of American citizens, who should elect American citizenship rather than that of the country of their birth, to make a formal declaration to that effect before an American Consul upon reaching the age of 18 years, and to take the oath of allegiance to the United States upon reaching majority.

The report, approved by Secretary Root and presumably by President Roosevelt, did, however, contain the following statement:

Inasmuch as our Government declares that all persons born in the United States are citizens of the United States, and also recognizes, as well as adopts on its own part, the rule that children of citizens resident abroad are citizens of the country to which the parents owe allegiance, there arises, as will be seen, a conflict of citizenship, spoken of usually as dual allegiance. (House Document 326, Fifty-ninth Congress, Second Session, Page 74.)

It might be considered strange that Colonel Roosevelt, while President, allowed his Secretaries of State to use so freely the now objectionable term "dual allegiance," and, stranger still, that he failed to avail himself of his unusual opportunity to abolish not only the term but the "self-evident absurdity" which it describes—that is, the condition itself.

Colonel Roosevelt is surely not ignorant of the fact that the law of the United States contains a provision very like the provision of French law under which Mr. Lelong was born a French citizen. He must realize that a person born in France of American parents is born an American citizen, although under certain conditions he may be claimed under French law as a French citizen. In his wide and varied reading his eyes surely must have fallen upon the provision of the Act of Congress of 1855, which, as embodied in Section 1993 of the Revised Statutes, reads as follows:

All children heretofore born or hereafter born out of the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, whose fathers were or may be at the time of their birth citizens thereof, are declared to be citizens of the United States; but the rights of citizenship shall not descend to children whose fathers never resided in the United States.

Under this statute the Department of State almost daily issues passports to persons born in France. If Colonel Roosevelt, just prior to the birth of his youngest son, had gone to England with his family, and his son had been born there, that son might have been considered an American citizen under American law, as well as a British subject under British law, whether or not the British Government would afterward have actually claimed his allegiance.

Senator Lodge in his letters to the Department of State of June 5 and June 16, 1915, concerning the detention in Italy for military service of Ugo da Prato, used practically the same arguments as Colonel Roosevelt used. Ugo da Prato was born in Boston, Aug. 25, 1895, of Italian parents, and went to Italy in 1912, that is, when he was 17 years old, to study architecture.

The department asked Senator Lodge to send proof that young da Prato's father had been naturalized as a citizen of this country before the birth of the son, in order to show that the latter was not born with a dual nationality and could not be claimed as an Italian subject under the law of Italy. Senator Lodge sent the proof, but argued that it was superfluous, denying the possibility of dual allegiance and contending that da Prato could not have been claimed as an Italian subject even if his father had not been naturalized in this country before his (the son's) birth.

The department replied at some length in a letter of June 9, which was later given to the press, and Senator Lodge again presented his views in a letter of June 16, which has also been given to the press. In this letter the Senator, referring to the conflicting nationality laws of Italy and the United States, said:

But the fact that there is a conflict of laws is very different from admitting that the law in conflict with our own is valid.

The solution of the conflict of laws proposed by Senator Lodge has the merit of simplicity, it must be admitted, but, from an examination of the works of Story, Dicey, and other writers on the intricate subject of conflict of laws, it does not appear that they have found this solution entirely satisfactory. It is indeed a simple matter, when a law of a foreign country conflicts with a law of the United States, for this Government to decline to admit the validity of foreign law. But suppose that the foreign country insists that its own law is valid, and suppose that the person who is the subject of the controversy is at the time actually within the territory and jurisdiction of the foreign country—what then?

The conflict still exists, and something more than a mere flat denial of the validity of the foreign law is necessary. The contention of this Government, to be of any avail in a given case, must be based upon the ground of natural right and justice, or what appears to be such, and certain peculiar facts and circumstances in view of which American law should prevail, particularly the fact that the person concerned is domiciled in this country and, having reached his majority, has made a practical election of American nationality.

Various solutions of the problem of double nationality have been suggested, and some of them are embodied in the laws of various countries. Some day, it is to be hoped, the matter will be settled through general international conventions. A simple and, apparently, satisfactory rule would be that a person born with a dual nationality shall, after reaching majority, bear the nationality only of the country in which he is domiciled at the time of reaching majority, or, if domiciled in a third country at such time, he shall bear the nationality of that one of the two countries claiming him in which he last had his domicile. Such a rule would obviate the necessity of a formal declaration.

It is unfortunate that Colonel Roosevelt undertook to discuss in his article on dual nationality the provision of the German law of nationality of Jan. 1, 1914, under which Germans who acquire naturalization in foreign countries may, under certain conditions, retain their German allegiance. The impression has been given, whether intended or not, that this Government concedes that Germans and other aliens who are naturalized in the United States may retain their original allegiance and thus have a "dual nationality."

This is quite untrue. The Government of the United States has made no such concession. In its letter of June 9 to Senator Lodge the Department of State said:

The cases of persons born in the United States of alien parents should not be confused with the cases of persons born abroad who have obtained naturalization as citizens of this country. In the former cases the department is obliged to recognize now, as always heretofore, that the persons concerned are born with a dual nationality. In the latter cases the department does not recognize the existence of dual nationality in view of the fact that persons who obtain naturalization as citizens of this country are required to renounce their original allegiance.

Senator Lodge's attention was also called to printed circulars of the Department of State, issued during and since the administration of President Roosevelt, in which naturalized American citizens are informed as to their status in their countries of origin. Particular mention was made of the circular entitled "Notice to American Citizens Formerly Subjects of Italy Who Contemplate Returning to That Country," and especially to the following statement contained in it:

Naturalization of an Italian subject in a foreign country without the consent of the Italian Government is no bar to liability to military service.

The final paragraph of Secretary Lansing's letter of June 9 to Senator Lodge contained the following general statement:

In closing allow me to say that this Government has not receded from the position taken many years ago as to the natural right of men to make a voluntary change of nationality, commonly known as the right of expatriation. Nevertheless, the Department of State deems it proper to continue the practice which it has followed for many years of informing naturalized American citizens of the position in which they will find themselves in case they voluntarily visit their native countries. For the same reason the department deems it proper to warn persons having a dual nationality of the claims which may be made upon them by the other countries concerned. It is believed that the department would not be performing its full duty in this matter if it should fail to give this information.

A Day

By McLandburgh Wilson

A DAY came up in the eastern hills,
An ignorant, bright young day,
To deal with men for a fleeting time
And sped them upon their way.
And over the cloudless, tender sky
A rosiness faintly flushed;
The day was ready, and as it came
It knew so little it blushed.

The day went down in the western hills,
A terribly wise old day,
That dealt with men for a fleeting time
And sped them upon their way.
And over the clouded, fading sky
A surging of crimson rushed;
The day was finished, and as it went
It knew so much that it blushed.

A Genius Whom the War Made and Killed

Rupert Brooke's Death at the Front Illustrates the Paradox of the Effect on Literature of War, Which Ended His Career and Made Him Immortal

By Joyce Kilmer.

CRITICS tell us, until they and we are tired, just what will be the war's effect on literature. War stops literature, says one. War purifies and strengthens literature, says another. Rupert Brooke has proved them both right.

The thought first suggested by the death of this brilliant young poet, who sailed away with the British Mediterranean force last Spring and now sleeps under a little wooden cross on an island of olive trees in the Aegean Sea, is that war indeed stops literature by wantonly destroying its makers. James Douglas has written of him: "There was in his genius a touch of Sir Philip Sidney and Sir Walter Raleigh and of Shakespeare himself." And John Drinkwater says: "There has not been, I think, so grievous a loss to poetry since the death of Shelley."

That Rupert Brooke was the most surely a poet of all the young verse-makers of England no one will deny who reads his Collected Poems, soon to be published by the John Lane Company. It is true that if it were not for the war he would not now be dead. It is also true that if it were not for the war he would not now be certain of literary immortality.

I do not refer to the tremendous popularity which his romantic and noble death has brought to his verse. The soldier-poet, dying at Scyros like Byron at Missolongi and Sir Philip Sidney at Zutphen, is a figure to charm the imagination. When the news of Rupert Brooke's death reached England it touched the hearts of men who had never before heard his name. His picture appeared in hundreds of newspapers, his poems were quoted everywhere, and the existing supply of his one published volume was rapidly bought up.

But this was no proof of his greatness. It was a matter of patriotism to buy Rupert Brooke's book and to applaud his great sacrifice. The enthusiasm would have been as great had he been a writer of only mediocre ability.

No, this sudden posthumous popularity is not the war's chief gift to Rupert Brooke. Its chief gift to him was the gift of song—of song clearer and higher than he had ever uttered before. He had been a clever whimsical rhymester. The war made him a great poet.

Does this adjective seem out of place when applied to a boy of 27? It has been applied to a boy who died before he reached Rupert Brooke's age—to one John Keats. And would Keats disclaim his spiritual kinship with the author of such a sonnet as this?

THE DEAD.

These hearts were woven of human joys and cares,
Washed marvelously with sorrow, swift to mirth;
The years had given them kindness. Dawn was theirs,
And sunset, and the colors of the earth.
These had seen movement, and heard music; known
Slumber and waking; loved; gone proudly friended;
Felt the quick stir of wonder; sat alone;
Touched flowers and furs and cheeks. All this is ended.

There are waters blown by changing winds to laughter
And lit by the rich skies, all day. And after,
Frost, with a gesture, stays the waves that dance
And wandering loveliness. He leaves a white
Unbroken glory, a gathered radiance,
A width, a shining peace, under the night.

This is the sort of poetry which Rupert Brooke made after he became a soldier. A few months earlier he had been writing cynical little songs, rather like those of Thomas Hardy; songs graceful and musical, but marred by the young poet's deliberate effort to startle and shock his audience. Now he had lain in the trenches, and marched at night through the burning towns of Belgium. He was no longer cynical; he no longer wished to shock.

I selected "The Dead" from the poems in the advance sheets of the Lane edition of Rupert Brooke's Collected Poems because its sensuous richness of fancy suggested Keats, whose name I had just mentioned. But there are better poems in the book. Here is one which shows why Lascelles Abercrombie called Rupert Brooke's five sonnets with the common title "1914" "incomparably the finest utterance of English poetry concerning the great war":

THE SOLDIER.

If I should die, think only this of me:
That there's some corner of a foreign field
That is for ever England. There shall be
In that rich dust a richer dust concealed;
A dust whom England bore, shaped, made aware,
Gave, once, her flowers to love, her ways to roam,
A body of England's, breathing English air,
Washed by the rivers, blest by suns of home.

And think, this heart, all evil shed away,
A pulse in the eternal mind, no less
Gives somewhere back the thoughts by England given;
Her sights and sounds; dreams happy as her day;
And laughter learnt of friends; and gentleness,
In hearts at peace, under an English heaven.



Rupert Brooke.

It is impossible to read Margaret Lavington's admirable "Biographical Note" which is printed with the Collected Poems without at once lamenting that a poet of such gifts has died so young, and rejoicing that the thing which caused his death caused also the sudden flowering of his genius. The Rupert Brooke whom all who love poetry will cherish was made by the war which killed him.

At Cambridge he took up with the picturesque radicalisms of the day. He was a Socialist, and became in turn Secretary and President of the Cambridge Fabian Society. Like Shelley, he wished to be a rebel even at his meals, and so for a time enjoyed the ascetic romance of vegetarianism.

His academic success did not tempt him to stay at the university. In May, 1913, he went to the South Seas, passing through the United States and Canada on his way. Readers of The Westminster Gazette remember his brilliant letters from America which were for a time a feature of that paper. Then he returned to England. And then—the war came.

All of Rupert Brooke's poems were cleverly made. But some of them were most decidedly not worth making. It was a criminal waste of splendid powers to write such a sonnet as "A Channel Passage"—a nauseating description of nausea—or, even more revolting, "Menelaus and Helen" and "Jealousy," two poems that are absolutely gruesome in their detailed description of senile lust.

Why did the young poet who could write such masterpieces of delicate humor as "Grantchester" and "Heaven," and such lovely lyrics as "Flight" and "The Hill," deliberately create ugliness? The explanation is found by considering the London Bohemia of his day. A Bohemia which flourished a little more than a year ago, but is as dead now as The Yellow Book.

It was a place in which foolish and unimportant things were taken seriously. Signor Marinetti and his Futurists, Ezra Pound and his Imagistes, Wyndham Lewis and his Vorticists—these were the subjects of conversation among Rupert Brooke's friends. He knew the Poetry Bookshop, that most "precious" of marts, and he contributed to that now defunct and unlamented periodical, Poetry and Drama.

Rupert Brooke was too much of a man and too much of a poet to fall into line with this frantic army. He rebelled, and his rebellion sometimes took a form as offensive as the worst deliberate indiscretion of the Imagistes.

But it was a rebellion. The young aesthetes were loud in their praise of all the lawless love of classical days. So Rupert Brooke took the love of Menelaus and Helen and showed it, in cruelly vivid verse, to be something hideously loathsome. They glorified the human body. So Rupert Brooke wrote "A Channel Passage"—a sonnet which, like the sickness it graphically describes, makes the reader regret that he has a body.

Rupert Brooke's way of answering the celebrants of ugliness was to exhibit their idols in more than their natural hideousness. And the humid aestheticism of young literary London made him take refuge in irony and cynicism. He wrote many poems which begin with a note of passion or tenderness and end with a discordant laugh.

Of course, this was not the best way for a poet to rebel. It was negative, not affirmative, it would never have brought him any reward greater than applause for his cleverness.

It was not until the war came that his genius found its true expression. He had always possessed the virtue of patriotism, but he had concealed it scrupulously. When he did for a moment reveal it, he hastened to throw before it a veil of mockery, as in his "Grantchester." Patriotism was as obsolete as domesticity among the young English poets of 1913.

Even when he resolved to go to war he announced his decision with a sort of embarrassed whimsicality. "Well, if Armageddon's on," he said, "I suppose one should be there."

He obtained a commission in the Hood Battalion of the Royal Naval Division in September, and took part in the expedition to Antwerp. He spent several days and nights under shell fire in the trenches and several more in the retreat through ravaged Belgium.

Last Winter he spent in training at Blandford Camp in Dorsetshire. He sailed with the British Mediterranean expeditionary force on the last day of February. On April 23 he died from blood poisoning on board a French hospital ship at Scyros. He was buried at night, by torchlight, in an olive grove about a mile inland.

Rupert Brooke had been the enfant terrible of English verse, delighting in using his verbal magic in a sort of poetical practical joke. But Lieutenant Rupert Brooke wrote always with high seriousness.

And what a relief it was to him to escape from the shoddy Bohemianism he had known! How joyously he proclaimed that relief in the octave of this noble sonnet!

PEACE.

Now, God be thanked who has matched us with His hour,
And caught our youth, and wakened us from sleeping,
With hand made sure, clear eye, and sharpened power,
To turn, as swimmers into cleanness leaping,
Glad from a world grown old and cold and weary,
Leave the sick hearts that honor could not move,
And half-men, and their dirty songs and dreary,
And all the little emptiness of love!

Oh! we, who have known shame, we have found release there,
Where there's no ill, no grief, but sleep has mending,
Naught broken save this body, lost but breath;
Nothing to shake the laughing heart's long peace there
But only agony, and that has ending;
And the worst friend and enemy is but Death.

Of course, English literature has lost by his death. But, also, English literature has gained by the thing that caused his death. Would Rupert Brooke, in a peaceful world, have forgotten diffidence and cleverness, and spoken out with his authentic poet's voice?

Perhaps he would have done so. Perhaps some great personal tragedy or joy would have freed his singing spirit as did the war. Francis Jammes did not need a world in arms to release him from the chains of Bohemia.

But this is a matter of conjecture. This fact is indisputable—the clever rhymester, the author of charming lyrics and cruelly brilliant satire, became, in the white light of patriotism and valor, a poet whom it is not absurd to call great.

And he who had been a curious student of modern fallacies was quick to acknowledge the cleansing might of war and to do homage to the immortal virtues which peaceful England had for a time forgotten. In his triumphant apostrophe to the bugles, blowing "over the rich dead," he wrote—and the lines sum up Rupert Brooke's message to his generation:

Blow, bugles, blow! They brought us for our dearth,
Holiness, lacked so long, and Love, and Pain.
Honor has come back, as a King, to earth,
And paid his subjects with a royal wage;
And Nobleness walks in our ways again;
And we have come into our heritage.

Famous French Parallel to the Frank Case

Voltaire's Long Struggle for the Rehabilitation of the Good Name of Jean Calas, Victim of Mob Prejudice, Recalls Certain Incidents in Georgia Case

This interesting article is from The American Hebrew of Sept. 10, 1915.

ONE of the most creditable episodes in the life of Voltaire, which was so full of episodes of all kinds, was the noble struggle he made for the rehabilitation of the good name of Jean Calas, a martyr to religious prejudice, whose death was caused by a judicial decision obviously influenced by religious prejudice and finally reversed, owing to Voltaire's intervention. The case shows remarkable points of parallelism with that of Leo M. Frank, recently done to death by the Georgia mob; and it remains to be seen whether the parallel will be completed by the appearance of a new Voltaire who shall restore the name of Frank to honorable recognition, as was that of Jean Calas just one hundred and fifty years ago. The facts of the case, however briefly related, will show how closely it follows that of Leo M. Frank.

Jean Calas was a small shopkeeper at Toulouse, the chief city of Languedoc. He had two daughters and four sons, Marc, Louis, Peter, and Donat, the latter a lad of 15 years, while Marc, the eldest, had reached the age of 28. Toulouse was the centre of Catholic fanaticism in the south of France, and Calas, who, at the time of the tragedy, 1761, was 63 years old, was a fervent Huguenot or Protestant. Yet he was no bigot, and when his son Louis turned Catholic on conviction, he bore the disappointment with equanimity and remained on fairly friendly terms with his second son. Marc Antoine, his eldest, was Protestant by conviction, but had been embittered by the restrictions placed by French law on Protestants, who were not allowed to join any of the professions. He had attempted to become a lawyer without revealing his faith, but had been forced to acknowledge his Protestantism, and found it a bar to any further chances of a professional career. He was naturally of a melancholic temperament, and this disappointment preyed upon his mind and was ultimately the cause of the family tragedy.

On Oct. 13, 1761, a young friend of the family named Lavaysse, aged 20, came in to supper, after which, about 8 o'clock, Marc Antoine retired, according to his usual custom, but Lavaysse stopped chatting with the family until about a quarter to 10. As he was going out of the house he and Peter Calas found the dead body of Marc Antoine suspended from the wall in the shop, and they summoned the father, who tried in vain to revive him. It was clearly a case of suicide, fully accounted for by melancholy and the disappointment that had attended Marc Antoine's attempt to enter the professions. At that time in France, as in all Europe, suicide was regarded as a specially heinous crime, and all sorts of ignominy were inflicted upon the dead body. Anxious to avoid the stain upon the family name and the mistreatment of his unfortunate son's remains, Jean Calas enjoined secrecy upon his family and his young visitor, and begged them to keep secret the fact that Marc Antoine's death was that of a suicide.

Meanwhile the news of the death got abroad when, in some way, a rumor spread among the mob that it had been caused by the objection of the family to Marc Antoine's becoming a Catholic. A mob collected around the house, who cried out that a Catholic had been slain by the Huguenots, and the religious animosities of the crowd were thus aroused. Officers of justice arrived on the scene to save the house from assault, and when the family denied that the case was one of suicide, as had been agreed upon, suspicion arose of foul play, and the whole family were arrested, as well as the young visitor Lavaysse.

At the preliminary investigations the futility of denying the suicide was recognized by Calas, but the change of explanation aroused further suspicions and confirmed the popular impression that the case was one of martyrdom of a would-be Catholic by his Protestant family. The body of Marc Antoine was accordingly buried in the cathedral, with imposing rites, and he was regarded as a martyr to the Catholic cause. In the judicial investigation that followed, the mob surrounded the court of justice and, notwithstanding the fact that there was absolutely no evidence that a weakly old man of 63 like Jean Calas could have overcome his healthy son of 28, the Judges were so influenced by the mob spirit that, with one exception, they declared for the conviction of Calas. One of the Judges said to Lasalle, the sole dissentient voice, "You seem to be all Calas." "And you," said Lasalle, "seem to be all Mob." In those days it was part of the judicial process to attempt to extort a confession from a man, even when convicted, and these means were applied in this case to Calas; he was subjected to what was known as the ordinary and the extraordinary question, excruciating tortures, to all of which he responded by reiterating his innocence. Even when finally broken on the wheel, he persisted in declaring his innocence and impressed even his persecutors with his firm and brave demeanor.

This had at least the effect of procuring the release of his family, and his youngest son, Donat, fled to Geneva, in the neighborhood of which Voltaire was residing at his château of Ferney, the resort of all Europeans who were fighting for the liberty of thought and of action. Voltaire had heard of the case and seized the opportunity of Donat's residence at Geneva to make full inquiries into it before taking action. He examined Donat closely and became convinced of the utter innocence of the family, and became filled with a noble indignation at this atrocious miscarriage of justice through religious prejudice, against which he had fought all his life. Voltaire, after the most careful examination of the Calas case, became fully convinced of the innocence of Jean Calas and, though the martyr had been removed by a kind of judicial murder, he determined to use all means in his power to have a retrial of the case, which is possible under French law, and thus to rehabilitate the good name of the victim.



Voltaire.

He published the documents of the case, which showed how flimsy was the evidence on which Calas had been convicted, and then wrote a stirring account of the whole case, which he had translated into English and German. He likewise opened a subscription for the benefit of the family and to pay for the necessary law expenses involved in the retrial. So convincing was his virile eloquence that Queen Charlotte of England, Catherine of Russia, and the King of Poland subscribed substantial sums toward the rehabilitation of Calas's name. Meanwhile Voltaire was using all the immense influence he possessed among the ruling classes of France, and he succeeded in interesting men like Villar, Richelieu, Choiseul, and the Chancellor of France, as well as the all-powerful Mme. la Pompadour. He got one of the most promising French advocates of the time, Elie de Beaumont, to draw up a memoir on the legal aspects of the case, and indeed for a period of nine months Voltaire, as he expressed it, dreamed, dwelt in, and lived Calas, and as an outcome wrote his celebrated "Treatise on Tolerance," which, after Locke's letters on the same subject, proved to be the most effective instrument in removing religious disabilities throughout Europe.

At last his pertinacity prevailed and on March 17, 1763, the Council of Paris met at Versailles under the Presidency of the Chancellor of France, who had been won over by Voltaire's arguments. It was unanimously decided to grant a new trial, which was begun in Toulouse in June, 1764, and lasted until March 9, 1765, more than three years after the condemnation of Jean Calas. Forty Judges of the Toulouse Court, after a trial of six sittings, unanimously declared that Jean Calas had been proved perfectly innocent of the charge on which he had been condemned, and Voltaire's magnificent fight for truth obtained a triumphant victory.

Voltaire was naturally proud of the victory he had thus won in the cause of freedom of conscience and of true tolerance, and his conduct in the case was recognized on all sides as one of his noblest deeds. Thirteen years later, when on the point of death, he revisited Paris and received an ovation from the Parisians, it is reported that a bystander, on one of the occasions when he was being drawn in triumph through the streets of Paris, asked a poor old woman why so much honor was being paid to him, and she replied simply, "He is the man who saved the good name of Jean Calas." Nearly 150 years afterward Emile Zola was consciously influenced by the example of Voltaire in the Calas case in adopting the noble stand he took up in the Dreyfus affair.

The parallel of the Calas case with that of Leo M. Frank in its early stages is fairly complete, allowing for the differences in the crimes for which the men were condemned. The evidence against both was equally obvious in both cases, Marc Antoine in the one, the negro Conley in the other. The influence of the mob on the verdict at the trial was recognized in each case, while the firm behavior of the victims under torture, whether physical or spiritual, was in itself corroborative evidence of their innocence. In both cases the ultimate cause of the miscarriage of justice was to be found in the spirit of religious intolerance, which created an atmosphere of ill-will against the prisoner and inflamed the passions of the mob and of the Judges against him. Leo M. Frank, like Jean Calas, could prove an alibi from the actual scene of the crime, though each was in the neighborhood for perfectly innocent reasons. The nature of the alleged crime was heinous in both cases, and the character of the suspects was, in either case, of such a nature that the attribution of so unnatural an offense was in itself a priori improbability.

Will the parallel between the Calas and the Frank cases rest here? There are numbers of men, many of them not of Frank's race or creed, who are as equally convinced of his innocence as Voltaire was of that of Calas. Is there any one of them so imbued with a passion for the right that he will dream, dwell in, and live Frank, as Voltaire did in the case of Calas? Is there among us one who has the same passion for justice, the same scorn for intolerance, the same indefatigable zeal which kept Voltaire pounding away at the Calas case for over three years? Unfortunately, American law, unlike the French, does not allow of a reopening of a case in which the principal is no longer in existence. But it would still be possible to obtain such proof of Frank's innocence as would convince public opinion, even of Georgia, of the terrible crime committed in the name of American law. Is there a Voltaire among us who would be willing to devote his energies to clearing the name of Leo M. Frank from the stain which every one who has examined the case is convinced was unjustly placed upon it? J. J.



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Early Example of American Collaborative Art

Art in the Church of the Ascension, Neglected by Tourists, Represents Strong Band of American Designers

ONE of the most interesting goals of the art seeker in New York City is very nearly as inconspicuous as it is important, even the assiduous Baedeker paying but slight attention to it. This the Church of the Ascension, which, a quarter of a century ago, was one of the artistic sensations of New York, and in which a little band of the strength of America's architects and designers worked together to produce a notable result. Perhaps never in any other one place in this country was there more complete collaberation between distinguished men, and at this season of the year when people from other cities visit New York in numbers it is worth while to call attention to the specific beauties of the church.

First, and best known, of course, is the big mural picture of the Ascension, by John La Farge, which is back of the altar. Those accustomed to the later decorations by Mr. La Farge with their more imposing masses of solid color will note with interest the tenderness of this opaline color scheme and its harmonious blending with the brownish gray of the church interior. If time has had any effect upon it, it can only have been to amalgamate the painting still more closely with the architecture and increase the original effect of an efflorescence of color blooming from the very structure of the fabric.

In this altarpiece the landscape is more important than the figures. The background of high mountains recedes into the distance with the look of mystery and enchantment well known to lovers of mountain scenery. The figure of the Christ is enveloped by such a rosy mist as rises from the valleys on the mornings of late Summer and early Autumn. Studies made in Japan during the artist's stay there in 1886 form the basis for this beautiful background and lend to the picture the striking originality that so deeply impresses the observer in spite of the strictly formal composition and orthodox interpretation.

Surrounding the painting is a broad ornamental frame which was especially designed for it by Stanford White, who in the construction attempted to enhance the perspective, and give to the whole an appearance of a scene visible through a broad window. Although Mr. La Farge himself used a realistic perspective, he managed by his inborn instinct for true decoration to accomplish his object without disagreeably interfering with the flatness of the wall surface.

Below the picture are two sculptured angels meeting and holding aloft the cup of communion. These were modeled not by Saint-Gaudens, as generally has been supposed, but by Louis, his brother. The artist has kept to a remarkable degree the same feeling as that expressed in the figures of the painting above. Under the figures of the angels is a panel of mosaic work with a smaller panel containing the figure of an angel done in mosaic on either side. These panels are by Maitland Armstrong and are of peculiar and ingratiating charm, embodying the fresh spirit of the Gothic in their freely handled detail of birds and flowers. The pulpit is a beautiful piece of carving designed by McKim.

The windows down the south aisle are by La Farge and Maitland Armstrong, three by the former, two by the latter. Those by La Farge are in his richest vein, sumptuous in color and realizing the past with true force of imagination. Among the women of the groups will be recognized by artists of his generation the interesting face of Mme. Madeleine, a French model of large simple contours and noble proportions. A nice touch in one of the windows is worthy of note as indicating the artist's generosity in recognizing the part taken by his assistant in his work. The fifth window from the organ is inscribed "LA FARGE INVt ET FECIT WRIGHT ASSt."

The Armstrong windows are higher in key than the others and landscape plays a happy part in the composition. This fine church is perhaps the most important record in New York of that particular period in decoration. Nothing that has been done since eclipses its intellectual and aesthetic splendor.

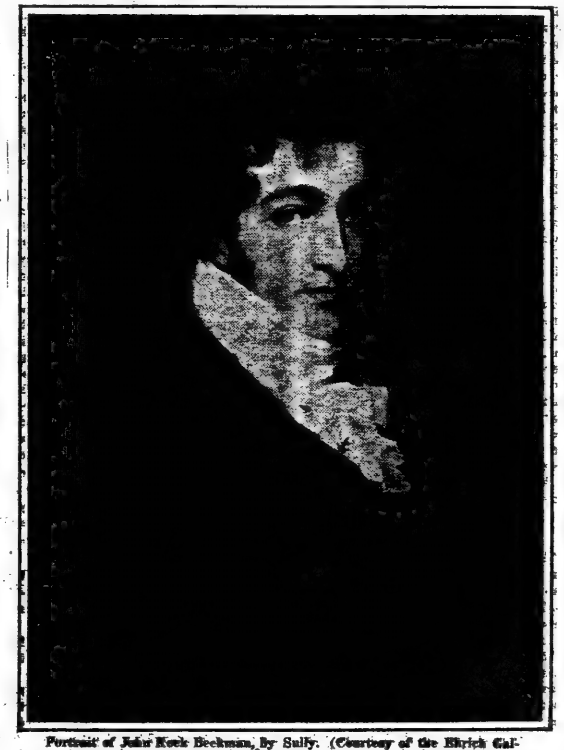
ART AT HOME AND ABROAD



Ruined Church at Rennes, by Astra Knight. (On Exhibition at Knoedler Gallery.)

Old Family Portraits.

The small group of early American portraits sold from the Ehrich Galleries a few days ago possesses much more than usual interest for the student of our Colonial art. The sitters all belonged to the Beekman family and three generations are represented in the series. The earliest in date of the portraits was painted, according to the family records, by Copley and suggests that master's first style, although somewhat archaic in draughtsmanship for the richness of the color. The subject is a Colonial dame of rigid dignity of aspect, rendered more conspicuously stately by the fact that the artist has placed the figure high on the canvas, accentuating its length. The pose recalls the fact that our great-



Portrait of John Kock Beekman, by Sully. (Courtesy of the Ehrich Galleries.)

Old Family Portraits by Early Americans—War Sketches—A Novel Poster Competition Under Municipal Auspices

grandmothers were taught to sit straight by having boards fastened to their youthful backs after the fashion of the young Indian. The costume is rich, the gown a reddish-yellow satin unmistakable in texture, and trimmed with lace which is obviously old and fine, although no such care had been spent on its portrayal as would have been accorded it by a Dutch painter. Around the thin neck are ropes of pearls and pearl earrings are in the ears. One hand holds a rose, primly and self consciously, as though reluctant to admit on the lady's part any pleasure in its beauty and fragrance. Seen casually, a sufficiently forbidding portrait, but one that grows in fascination by comparison with the later and freer examples.

The son of the Copley lady, James I. Beekman, and Sara, his wife, were painted by Charles Wilson Peale, a painter who "could practice the art of painting in the midst of war's alarms" without, however, achieving a very high degree of aesthetic effect in his work. The head of James Beekman is painted in a solid, simple manner and the face shows character. There is no sense of design as in Copley's portraits and the low placing of the head diminishes its impressiveness. In the portrait of Sara Beekman are found more of the defects due to a superficial training, the hard lines of the eyelids indicating the artist's uncertainty of draughtsmanship. But the character in the face is uncompromising.

In marked contrast to these austere, uncomelistory presentments are two portraits by Sully of the sons of James and Sara, one a brilliant chap with heavy eyebrows and ripe red lips, reported to have had an unhappy love affair which kept him a bachelor through his life, the other by no means so dashing and personable but painted with a witchery that was Sully's on those occasions when his technical facility found a subject that gave it enough to do without offering it too much temptation in the way of objective charms. The pigment is dragged loosely over the canvas, so loosely as to justify somebody's comment on Sully's painting that it looked as if it were going to fly away. The half tones are scraped down to the actual fabric and the high lights are cut out with a palette knife. The whole effect is breezy and spontaneous enough, and if the painter had cared more for the character of his sitters the result would have done credit to many a bigger name.

The real pearl of the collection is the portrait of Cornelia Beekman, painted possibly by the unobtrusive Finck, whose talent deserves comment, possibly by Inman, who worked more or less in this manner. Miss Cornelia is a complete mirror of the fashion of her day. Her hair is coiled on one side of her head with ringlets depending. She wears a gown of the enchanting shade known as "ashes of roses" and with it a yellow scarf. She is seated on a red plush sofa, on the mahogany table by her side is thrown a green parasol with a folding handle shortening it to fit the portmanteau which then did service instead of our "week end" suitcase. Down the front of her gown a stiff ruching of silk demurely rambles. The accessories are beautifully painted. The mahogany is innocent of prepared varnish; its soft lustre having come unmistakably from the polish given to the rich wood by rubbing with the hand. The silks and other materials of the costume are scrupulously true to their character as fabric, but there is no undue emphasis on realism. And the light that enters the room from a side window and flows softly over the determined young face and straight young figure is felt in its quality as light hardly less sensitively than the early French Impressionists might have felt it. Independent of its authorship and subject, this little canvas is a most

beguiling example of American art reaching out toward a far, distant goal and winning remarkable success by sheer truth telling and lack of self-consciousness.

Sale of War Sketches.

"At the Knoedler Galleries Aston Knight has opened an exhibition of his water-color sketches and paintings made on the Marne battlefield which are to be sold for the benefit of the war sufferers. Most of them are sober, careful drawings made with a sense of responsibility for an accurate representation of sites that have become in the twinkling of an eye historic. There are several views of the Rennes Church with its steeple standing high above its ruined walls. A ghastly little sketch shows the hole made by a shell bursting under the artist's eyes and near it a dead soldier. Another shows the Abbey of St. Goud with its twelfth century doorway, burned by the Germans while retreating. There are also burned farms and cottages, houses with bullet holes in the walls, farm gates, parks, and streets. One sketch commemorates an apple tree that was hit by three shells and was afterward used as a tent by the soldiers. An oil painting in a different style gives a view of a Zeppelin seen from Mr. Knight's balcony. The tone of the blue sky and quiet city is extremely well represented and the long bands of the search lights and red curves of the rockets are cleverly handled.

Art in Minneapolis.

At the recent sale of the Blakeslee collection in New York the Minneapolis Institute of Arts bought four paintings, namely, Burne-Jones's "Psyche's Wedding," Benjamin West's "Death on the Pale Horse," Sir David Wilkie's "Columbus," and Michiel van Musscher's "The Concert." The last-named work is by a Dutch painter of the seventeenth century, born at Rotterdam in 1645. In his composition is represented a richly dressed lady listening to a 'cello played by a foppish-looking gentleman in a black coat. All the accessories of the group are of the richest. The lady's gown is of lustrous white satin, enriched by a shawl of a beautiful sage green. She is bedecked with jewels, especially pearls and tourmalines. The gentleman is also richly dressed. His neckcloth and sleeves are trimmed with fine lace, and he wears a sash with a heavy fringe and edging of gold. On his coat are numerous small buttons of fine workmanship. Between the two principal figures is a table covered with a heavy green velvet cloth; on the table lies the music book from which the musician is playing. Refreshments are spread out in rich vessels. A large gold plate contains fruit; a dark green wine bottle stands beside a very tall glass, which is partly filled with wine. Behind the table is the servant bearing a dish of oranges. The scene is a terrace, from which steps lead down into a beautiful garden and to a distant loggia. Curtains shut out the draught and are held in place by cords with large tassels. In the foreground a small King Charles spaniel is playing with the lady's hand. The picture is signed and is dated 1671.

Mr. Sickert on Whistler.

In the current issue of the Burlington Magazine Walter Sickert writes of the Whistler Exhibition at the Colnaghi Galleries in vivacious terms. He says:

"More and more do I find myself confirmed in the opinion that Whistler's too tasteful, too feminine, and too impatient talent had need, for its development, to remain in the severe and informed surroundings of Paris, the robust soil where his art had its birth. A wholesome fear of the tongue of Degas, if nothing else, would perhaps have nipped in the bud his growing reliance on the snobismes of réclame and of mise-en-scène. The effect of the exhibition is rather that of a hatshop with a stock that is not quite up to date than, of, shall we say, the lawn at Ascot?

"Whistler chose, unwillingly I think—Whistler, I would rather say, was forced by his necessities and a desire to conquer, at all costs, a position of success and eminence in a country still unlettered in art, into the career of the eternal sketcher. The cumulative artist grows in geometrical progression greater with age, limited only by the approach of physical disabilities, while the incurable sketcher is compelled, as time goes on, to mint his talent into small change that grows, with failing powers, smaller. And this, in a sentence, is the lesson that the student has to learn from Whistler's lifework.

"Whistler, who preached the gospel of 'Painting über alles,' was in his practice the Intentionist par excellence. He cried out in his titles for the qualities he failed to get within the rectangles of his frames. The catalogues are full of 'gold' and 'silver,' of 'amethyst' and 'opal.' A model is labeled 'de race.' And it was not so much a cynical contempt for an unlettered audience that allowed him to label the least plastic of his monumentally framed sketches on brown paper 'Tanagra.' The title was a 'cri du coeur,' an anguished aspiration, naïve in its sincerity.

"For no one was more sincere than Whistler. Granted his method—granted, that is to say, the sketching conception of an artist's lifework—his sincerity, his passionate industry, were intense. The sentimental intensity of his appreciation of the beauty of Old World accretion in architecture and painting was not only feminine but American. So intense was it that it remained an obstacle to his own building of work as monumental as the things he loved and admired. An eternal lover of ineffable sweetness and tenderness, he was unable to become more sketchy as a patriarch."

The pleasant condescension of these remarks would have made Whistler writhe in his susceptible years. One can figure a second edition of "The Gentle Art," with added paragraphs. There is no one to exercise his weapons for him, but the idea of the title "Tanagra" as a "cri du coeur" must seem to many an artist decidedly strained. How many a little young model comes into the studios with the stamp of classic Greece on her charming proportions and gesture! What the artist sees in the model as characteristic he uses to make his picture. Certainly it is as presumptuous to read one thought into Whistler's mind as another, but it is quite possible to conceive of a sensitively appreciative artist as perceiving this quality of the little figurines in his model and throwing a hint of it on paper with a title underlining his hint, without assuming that he thought he was redrawing a piece of sculpture and that he uttered a heart cry because he wanted to make it look like sculpture and couldn't.

Water Colors in Philadelphia.

The Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts and the Philadelphia Water Color Club announce that under their joint management an exhibition of work in water color, black and white, pastelle, or drawing will be held at the Academy, beginning on Nov. 7 and ending Dec. 12. Entry cards are due on or before Oct. 16. A prize of $200, known as the Philadelphia Water Color Prize, is offered. Through the liberality of Charles W. Beck, Jr., a prize of $100 will be awarded to the best work that has been reproduced in color for publication. There is no limit to the number of works to be hung. The Academy will dismantle its walls to provide space for every accepted work, but the standard of the exhibition will be high, and the action of the jury will be final. The members of the jury are Anna Whelan Betts, Colin Campbell Cooper, Arthur W. Dow, Herbert E. Everett, George M. Harding, David B. Milne, and Joseph Pennell. The hanging will be done by George Walter Dawson and Thornton Oakley. Works entered from the City of New York may be sent direct to the Academy or be delivered unpacked fo Messrs. W. S. Budworth & Son, 424 West Fifty-second Street, on or before Tuesday, Oct. 19. Work accepted by the jury will be taken to Philadelphia, and after the close of the exhibition will be returned at the expense of the Academy. Work which the jury does not find available for exhibition must be promptly sent for to Messrs. Budworth & Son upon receipt of notification of the jury's action.

Poster Competition.

The poster competition established for the purpose of getting a suitable design for the publicity campaign of the 250th anniversary celebration of the City of Newark will be the first of its kind to be arranged for under municipal auspices in the United States. It is highly characteristic of Newark to take a bold step forward in the line of commercial art. That unobtrusive city has thrown the weight of its influence in favor of intelligent co-operation between artist and manufacturer for a number of years past, and its encouragement to artists who make a living with their brains plus their aesthetic sense is far from niggardly. In the present instance, also, the prizes are liberal—$1,000 for the first prize, $500 for the second, and $300 for a special prize that is to be awarded by the interesting method of popular vote at such exhibitions of the contributed designs as may be arranged by the judges. In order to fix a high standard at the outset, a certain number of trained artists were asked to send designs, and their names are printed on the competition circular, in order to discourage the amateur or ill-prepared student from entering the contest and burdening the judges with impossible material for consideration.



"The Sibyl," by Rembrandt, Originally in the Collection of Theodore M. Davis, Newport. (Now at the Metropolitan Museum.)

The date on which the competition closes, Oct. 5, is so near at hand that a review of the conditions for the benefit of those who have not seen them is worth while. These are the rules: The size of the original must be 24 by 32 inches. The manner of execution is left to the individual artist; but it should be remembered that the design is to be reproduced by lithographic process as an eight-sheet poster, 8 feet 10 inches by 6 feet 9 inches, as a hanger, and as a poster stamp. Not more than five paintings at the utmost should be necessary for reproduction. All originals must be delivered to express company or Post Office, charges prepaid, addressed to the Free Public Library, Newark, N. J., before Oct. 5. Every package should be distinctly marked on the outside, "Poster Competition." Each original must carry an identifying symbol or word on the back thereof, which must be repeated on the outside of a sealed envelope, inclosed with the design, containing name and address of the competitor. If the return of the designs is desired return postage should be inclosed. The Committee of One Hundred reserves the right to keep the designs as long as it needs them for its purpose. The wording on the poster must be as follows:

Two Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary Celebration, Newark, N. J., May to October, 1916, 1666-1916, in any arrangement which the artist may select.

The selection of pictorial theme is left entirely to the artist. The committee desires to make as few limitations as possible.

6. The results of the competition will be published after the public has voted on the originals.

7. Each artist may submit as many designs as he desires, but every one must bear its individual word or symbol. Not more than one prize will be granted to any competitor, except that the special prize above described may, by popular vote, be granted to one of the two winners selected by the judges.

The originals for which prizes are awarded become the property of the Committee of One Hundred.

8. As either the committee or individuals may wish to buy other originals besides those to which prizes are awarded, every competitor must give the price of his original on the card bearing his name and address.

The judges are John Cotton Dana, J. M. Bacheller, Frederick J. Keer, Charles Matlack Price, and Arthur Wiener.

In the competition for the City Emblem only the pupils in the Newark City schools were permitted to compete, in that for the City Flag the lists were open to residents of New Jersey, but in this competition any resident of the United States may become a competitor.

Rembrandt's Sibyl.

The "Sibyl," by Rembrandt, formerly in the possession of Theodore Davis and now owned by the Metropolitan Museum, has arrived at the Museum and will presently be put on exhibition. The picture was shown at the Hudson-Fulton Exhibition and was on loan at the Boston Museum for a number of years. It was painted about 1656, two years before the famous self-portrait now owned by Mr. Frick. Comparing "The Finding of Moses," in the Johnson collection, with the "Sibyl" and the "Lucretia," Dr. Valentiner says: "In the early work there is still an echo of the miniature-like finish of the Leyden School; in the later, broad, free brushwork and directness of representation, concentration on a figure, it might even be said on the expressive features which sufficed to tell the whole story. How marvelously the sorrow, the very passing of the soul, is portrayed in Lucretia's swimming eyes and slightly opened mouth, and how secretive are the hidden smiles playing over the shadowed face of the Sibyl! The art of breathing upon what was in itself commonplace the divine spirit of genius—for in both these pictures Rembrandt made use of every-day models—yet not depriving them of the sorrow and sympathy which go to make up all that is best in humanity, is the only link between these early and late works." The Sibyl is very rich in color. The dark gown is relieved by greenish reflections, over it is draped a gold-colored mantle, and a light turban is ornamented with precious stones and a string of pearls. The young, good-humored face and robust figure are in striking contrast to this gorgeousness of costume.

A Source of Innocent Merriment

It is the regret of many a man's life that he can't live long enough to deliver his own funeral oration.

Many a girl goes abroad to complete her education without bringing back enough to pay any duty on.

Don't always call a spade a spade. Have a heart.

It is sometimes more than a good mathematical proposition for a rounder to square himself.

It is the regret of many a man's life that he can't live long enough to enjoy reading his own obituary.

All work and no play makes Jack a dull dramatist.



Querulous Old Lady—What are all those posts standing out of the water?
Boatman—S-s-s-h, lady—between you an' me—them's the periscopes of 'undreds o' German submarines wot's been sunk an' kept 'ere out o' the way o' the newspapers. —The Bystander.

Some people spend all their lives looking for four-leaved clover, and then wonder why they never have any luck.

The luck of some people consists of not getting what they deserve.

Don't speak ill of your neighbor. They probably know as much about you as you know about them.

Many a fellow is so intent on winning a girl's hand that he doesn't discover until it is too late that he has neglected to win her heart.

The man who is full of spite may not have a spark of manhood in him. If he had, perhaps his spark would be worse than his spite.

Like Time and Tide

TWO Irishmen sallied forth one day in search of sport. They were armed with guns and huge game bags; and as it was their first venture at shooting they were tremendously keen.

Suddenly Meehan spotted a bird, and, taking very careful aim, prepared to fire the fatal shot. Then Fergus seized him by the arm frantically, crying:

"Fer th' mercy's sake, don't fire, Meehan! Shure an' ye've forgotten to load yer gun!"

"That's as it may be, me lad," retorted Meehan; "but, fire I must! Begorrah, th' burrud won't wait!"

News For Historians.

THE inspector was examining a Cleveland school and all the class had been specially told beforehand by its teacher, "Don't answer unless you are almost certain your answer is correct!"

The subject was history.

"Who," asked the inspector, "was the mother of the great Scottish hero and King, Robert Bruce?"

He pointed to the boy in front of him, then round the class. There was no answer. Then at last the heart of the tiniest leaped with joy. The boy who was standing at the very foot indicated that he knew.

"Well, my boy," continued the inspector, "who was she?"

"Mrs. Bruce," said the lad.

No Question of Tenure.

A YOUNG woman whose husband is on the Stock Exchange recently awakened to the fact that he was quite sportily inclined. One evening the professor's wife, who lived quite near, ran in to make a call. During the call the young wife of the stockbroker remarked, rather plaintively:

"I wish I knew where Jack was!"

"I presume, dear," said the professor's wife primly, "you mean you wish you knew where he is?"

"Oh, no, I don't," replied the young wife, "I know where he is. He is upstairs in bed with terribly bloodshot eyes and a raving headache. I want to know where he was!"

Was He a Good Second?

A LITERARY club was recently organized by women in a suburban town. For a while everything went along beautifully.

One evening, while the Browns were having dinner, Mr. Brown asked:

"Well, Inez, did you have a pleasant meeting at your club this afternoon?"

"Oh, yes, dear," replied Mrs. Brown with great enthusiasm. "It was really a splendid meeting. About the best we have had, I think."

"Indeed!" said the husband, who was not a firm believer in women's clubs. "What was the topic under discussion today?"

Mrs. Brown couldn't seem to remember at first. Finally, however, she exclaimed triumphantly:

"Oh, yes, I remember. We discussed that brazen-looking woman with red hair that's just moved in across the street, and Shakespeare."

Nothing In a Name.

"Father," said the small boy, "what is an ultimatum?"

"An ultimatum, my son, is a communication that is supposed to be the finish. But in reality its importance lies in the fact that it is liable to start something."—Washington Star.

Lines from a Jester's Notebook

By John Kendrick Bangs.

THE CRAVEN.

He fought with Joffre and with French;
Endured the horrors of the trench,
But to the woods he straightway took
When mobilized to fire the cook.

LYRICS OF BURGLARY.

He'd carried the swag for ten miles and a half,
But bitter, thrice bitter indeed was the fruit—
Instead of pure silver 'twas pewtery chaff,
And he moaned with a sort of hysterical laugh,
"I see what they mean by *a rift in the loot!*"

ACCOUNTED FOR.

"The Human tendency to Gossip, my son," observed Epicuremus the Maximilian, "is clear evidence to my mind of the truth of the Doctrine of Evolution. It is an inheritance from a remote tail-bearing ancestry."

THE GREATER NEED.

A grip of steel and an iron nerve
The need of man may richly serve,
But if all others you'd surpass
Acquire a cheek of solid brass.

A PROMISING FUTURE.

"Is your son going in for a literary career, Mrs. Hawkesberry?" asked the visitor.

"Oh, no, Mr. Jingleton," replied the fond mother; "Jimmy's just going to write; that's all."

A FINANCIER.

"Look here, Jimpson," said Brocklebank, "I'm terribly mortified about not having paid back that dollar I borrowed of you last June, but honestly, old man—"

"Oh, that's all right, Brock," said Jimpson.

"Don't speak of it."

"Oh, but I must speak of it, old man," said Brocklebank. "I can't treat a friend that way, you know, and I—I want to pay you; and I will, Jimp—sure thing. If you'll lend me $5 I'll pay off that dollar right now, and we can start fresh again."

Object: Undoubtedly Matrimony.

THE woman of the house reached the conclusion that the attachment of the policeman for her cook must be investigated; lest it prove disastrous to domestic discipline.

"Do you think he means business, Bridget?" she asked.

"I think he does, mum," said Bridget. "Beis begun to complain about my cookin', mum!"

A Neat and Thorough Job.

ST. LOUIS politicians imported his cousin from the country and had him appointed a smoke inspector. Without any definite instructions the new official was turned loose to inspect. This is the report he rendered at the end of the first week:

"I certify that I have inspected the smoke of the district assigned to me for the week last past. I find plenty of smoke and apparently of good quality."



Patient (after X-ray examination)—Nurse, could ye found out where they're goin' to run them movin' picters they tuk o' me insoides?

He Wanted Variety

"THE professional fire-fighter," says the chief of a fire department in New England, "is too frequently face to face with danger to regard fires in an aesthetic light, but the feelings of the amateur with a passion for running with the machine occasionally show an epicurean flavor.

"While running to a fire in a large town in Rhode Island, one man overtook another, who was going in the same direction.

"'I hope,' gasped the last-mentioned, out of breath, 'I hope it ain't the stove-lining works. I've seen that twice already!'"

Identified.

A PARTY of New Yorkers recently came back from a fishing trip in the Province of Quebec, where they had a French-Canadian guide.

"On the first night out," said one of the party, "our guide said to us:

"'You come from New York, hey?'

"'Yes.'

"'You know Adolphe Desjardins?'

"'No.'

"'You not know Adelphe Desjardins?'

"'No.'

"The guide seemed mystified, but questioned no further. It should be remembered that in French-Canadian villages there is one hotel, and that is the headquarters of the community life. On the last night of the trip the guide came to us after supper.

"'You come from New York, hey?'

"'Yes.'

"'You know Adolphe Desjardins?'

"'No.'

"'You not know Adolphe Desjardins?'

"'No.'

"'Mon Dieu, you must know him! He is the cook in the hotel.'"

Knew His Value.

THERE is an illustrator in Chicago who has lately been so beset with orders for work of various sorts that he has felt obliged to enlist the aid of collaborators.

One young artist with whom he was negotiating asked:

"How much will you pay me a week to work for you?"

"I pay every man what he is worth," was the short reply.

The artist scratched his head reflectively. Then he picked up his hat to go. "No, old top," said he, "I can't work that cheap."

When the Light Came.

THEIR long acquaintance had ripened into love and he had proposed.

"Dearie," he asked, confidentially, "when did you first learn that you loved me?"

"When I found that I became very angry whenever I heard anybody refer to you as a brainless book," she answered.

Might Try It Sometime.

"YOUR HONOR," said the arrested chauffeur in a Chicago court, "I tried to warn the man, but the horn would not work."

"Then why did you not slacken speed, rather than run him down?"

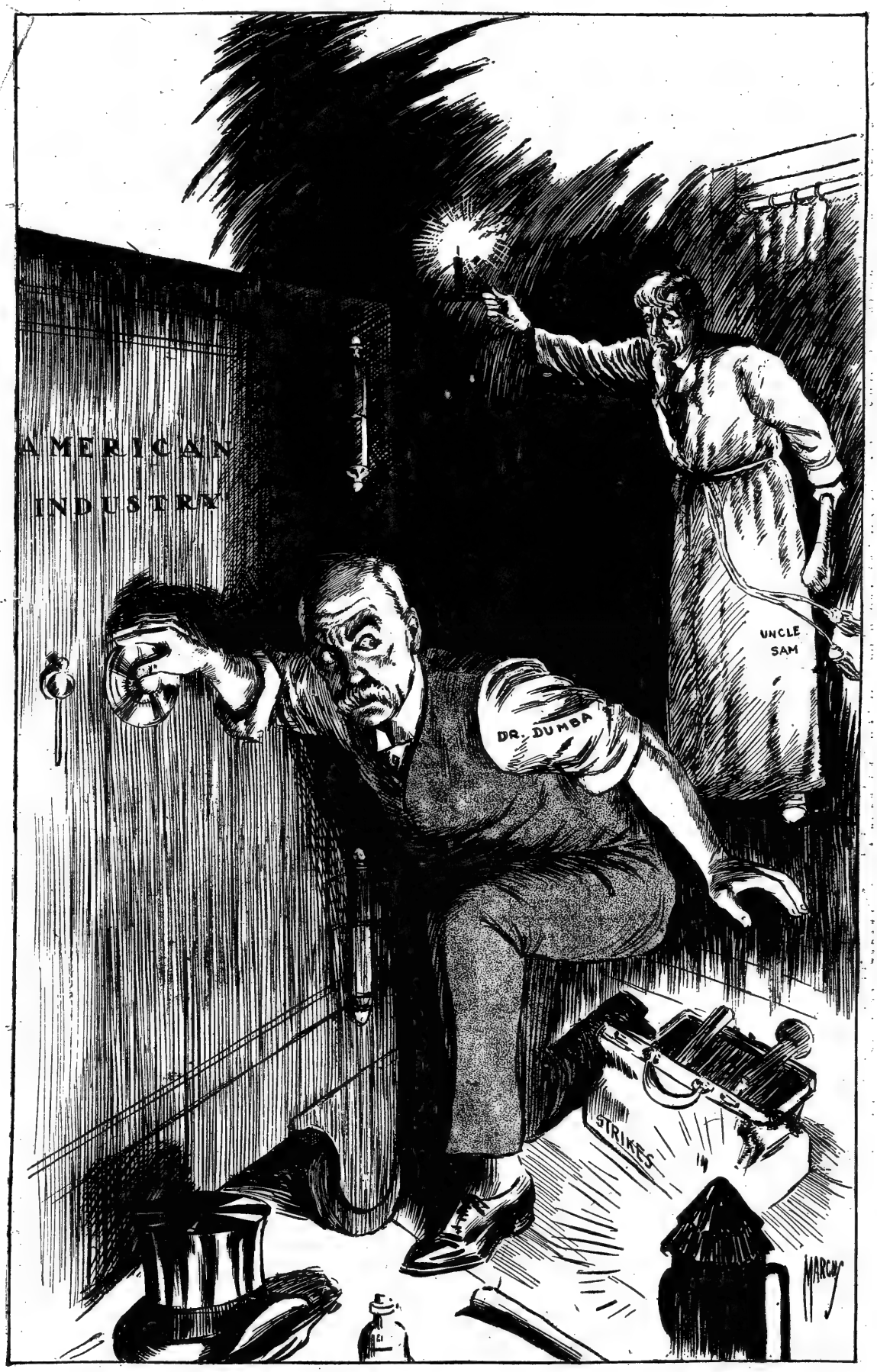
A light seemed to dawn upon the prisoner.

"Gee, Your Honor," he said, "That's one on me—I never thought of that."

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Caught!



The New York Times
Review of Books
LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

SECTION FIVE | NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 12, 1915 | EIGHT PAGES

ADVENTURES IN THE RESEARCH MAGNIFICENT

H. G. Wells Takes His Latest Hero Through Many Bitter Experiences with the Problems of Today in His Quest of the Kingly Life

THE RESEARCH MAGNIFICENT. By H. G. Wells. New York: The Macmillan Company.

MR. WELLS builds novels out of ideas as other men build them of imagery and emotions. "The Research Magnificent," which will be published this week, is, as usual, a book of revolt, but it seems to indicate that Mr. Wells is drifting away from Socialism. At any rate its ideal of a world rescued and ruled by the few nobler spirits is far from socialistic. Or did the author mean, by the failure of Benham's life, to demonstrate that such a dream is hopeless in a muddled world? And did the story need to turn out as it did? Here is the usual bone to gnaw and to make the book talked about.

The volume is less a novel than the biography of an idea embodied in a man. William Porphyry Benham sets out to live what he calls the noble or aristocratic life, and the book is made up even more largely of his abstract ideas than of what happened to him because of his beautiful obsession. The whole is presented in the shape of a biography of Benham prepared by friends from a vast accumulation of notes left at his death.

Benham's idea took hold of his imagination early in his boyhood, and throughout life it produced adventures. As the author says, it led him into situations that bordered upon the fantastic, it made him ridiculous, it came near making him sublime. It was a passion for courage, for personal nobility, for service, for a self-sacrificing kingship of spirit applied to the social betterment of the whole world.

Benham's adventures began with his struggle to conquer fear. A cross bull had been put into a field to prevent boys from taking a short cut to the swimming hole. Benham insisted on walking across that field. The bull bellowed, and finally charged him. He dodged it and got away, but made himself walk, not run, to the fence, risking a second charge by his deliberation. He was horribly sick at the stomach afterward, but he told the other boys, with a face of white intensity, that he meant to walk across that field as long as the bull remained there.

In like manner we see him as a youth of 17, forcing his trembling limbs to carry him across a precipice in the Alps on a shaky plank, doing it again and again, with no one to see him, until he has vanquished his panic of fear. He makes up his mind that the ordinary brand of courage is a social product—that it is easier to be brave with others looking on. There are pages of discussion as to whether we do not take both fear and pain too seriously.

At Cambridge Benham becomes interested in democratic and socialistic ideals, and develops moral courage in their defense. He becomes fast friends with a kindred but more earthy spirit named Prothero, and tests the courage of both by driving a livery team when he knows nothing about horses. The breakage costs him $250, but he stays with the horses and subdues them, while Prothero loses his nerve. Benham has an aristocratic pride that the other lacks. Years later, in middle life, we see him deliberately spending a night unarmed in a jungle of India, meeting bears and a tiger face to face. He has vanquished fear, the first of the great limitations to living the noble life.

Already in his Cambridge days Benham had hitched his idea of personal nobility to the cause of social service. He felt that he must work out a political scheme, a theory of his work and duty in the world, "a plan of the world's future that should give a rule for his life." He was rich—his mother had given him an income of $30,000 a year—and as he looked at the workmen toiling in fields and mines, he understood that they had to work harder because he was idle. But could he not use his wealth and leisure to help them and the whole world besides? He vowed that he would. The Research Magnificent was under way.

Thus far Benham is as fine as his dream. But there are other limitations more difficult than fear to overcome. One of these is the impulse of sex. Before Benham has been long out of college he finds himself ensnared by an immoral woman, who has got hold of him through his sympathies. Mr. Wells discusses this episode with his usual frank disregard of conventional morality, but even he has to admit its unsavoriness. His defense of free love is seen rather in the case of Benham's mother, who deserts her father, runs away with a rich lover, inherits his fortune, marries a title, and lives ever after in honor and happiness, suffering not at all. It is the same falsehood as that in "Ann Veronica." One can follow Mr. Wells with some intellectual zest in most of his revolts against convention, but not in this one, because he is profoundly wrong in his premises regarding the nature of woman and her relation to society.

To return to the young exemplar of the new aristocracy: Benham decides to get out of his mess by flight. He will take a trip around the world, see all



things and all sorts of men, and learn what ought to be done for them. He sets forth on foot, and the first thing that happens to him is—Amanda!

He marries this bright, ambitious girl on the spur of the moment, almost, and sets forth with her on his trip around the world. Before they have finished their honeymoon weeks in Italy the young wife is tugging at him to return and make a social conquest of London. He drags her with him, however, on through the Balkans, until the murderous chaos in that region drives him back to civilization and to London. Amanda has her way. Benham has to choose between her and the Research Magnificent.

In the heart of the Balkans the sense of defeat had already come to Benham when he wrote:

> There isn't a religion in the whole Balkan peninsula, there isn't a tribal or national sentiment that deserves a moment's respect from a sane man. They're like mere rings and Chinese secret societies; childish things, idiot things that have to go. Yet there is no one who will preach the only possible peace, which is the peace of the world-State, the open conspiracy of all the sane men in the world against the things that break us up into wars and futilities. And here am I—who have the light—wandering! Just wandering!

It would be unfair to reveal much more of the slender plot of the story, but it may be said that it enters now on a third phase. Fear, indulgence, jealousy—these are the first three limitations of the soul of man; and the greatest of these is jealousy, because it can use pride. Benham thought he was above jealousy. It caught him and gave him the most terrible battle of his life.

Mr. Wells by no means makes clear his own conviction that Benham deserved what he got when he deliberately left Amanda alone in London to go on a two years' journey around the world. He makes Benham say it, but not really believe it. The marriage vow sits lightly on Benham, not in the sense that he is untrue, but that he refuses his companionship to his wife, ignoring his part of the contract, and then expects her to be true to him in his long absence.

If he fails to give full weight to this point, the author states others exquisitely. For instance:

> What sudden cruelties and amazing tendernesses are buried and hidden and implied in every love story! * * * While held the tea or twelve pencilled pages that told how Benham and Amanda drifted into antagonism and estrangement, and he thought of the laughter and delight they must have had together, the exquisite sentimentality of her eye, the racing color of her cheek, the gleams of light upon her skin, the flashes of wit between them, the sense of discovery, the high rare paths they had followed, the pools in which they had swum together. And now it was all gone into nothingness!

It was gone into nothingness because Benham had gone to the ends of the earth in pursuit of his dream. Because he wanted to eat his cake and have it. Because, like Mr. Wells, he liked to theorize on the eugenic benefits of free love for the exceptional man, and marveled that the world had never yet taken the next step and recognized "feminine aristocrats, rulers and the mates of rulers, as untrammeled by domestic servitudes and family relationships as the men of their kind." Or is Mr. Wells deliberately confessing the weakness of his own theory when he makes Benham discover and solemnly repeat "There are no such women"?

The conviction that Amanda, back there in London, is untrue to him comes to Benham suddenly in the middle of the Indian Ocean. He has had abundant warnings, but has pursued his way through Russia, through Asia, through India, often cut off from the outer world for months at a time. Now suddenly he senses the truth between the lines of his wife's letter, and a great wave of jealousy sweeps over him. He writes in his journal:

> I see now that I despised jealousy because I assumed that it was impossible for Amanda to love any one but me; it was intolerable to imagine anything else, and I insisted upon believing that she was as fastidious as myself and as faithful as myself, made indeed after my image, and I went on disregarding the most obvious intimations that she was not, until that still moment in the Indian Ocean, when silently, gently as a drowned body might rise out of the depths of a pool, that knowledge of dead love and honor gone forever floated up into my consciousness. And then I felt that Amanda had cheated me! Outrageously. Abominably.

He admits that his demands upon his wife had been outrageous, that he had no right to her love and loyalty. He tells himself that the "aristocratic life" must needs be free of such an incumbrance as an inseparable companion; yet he means to go home and kill the other man—no, not the other man, but Amanda. She grows upon his distempered imagination until she becomes the sin of the world. She is the one he wishes to reach and reckon with as he lies in his berth, his mind laid waste by a primeval storm of passion.

Leaving the reader to discover for himself what happens when Benham confronts the guilty lovers, let us glance at some of his pithy sayings on social problems:

> It is the orderly peoples who create tyrants, and it is not so much restraint above as stiff insubordination below that has to be taught to men. There are kings and tyrannies and imperialisms, simply because of the unkingliness of men.
>
> Nevertheless there is nobility, there is kingship, or this earth is a dustbin and mankind but a kind of skin disease upon a planet.
>
> There are no such natural and unalterable differences in character and quality between any two sorts of men whatever as would make their peaceful and kindly co-operation in the world impossible.
>
> Socialism betrays a vast insufficiency of practical suggestions. Socialism is in itself a mere eloquent gesture, inspiring, encouraging, perhaps, but beyond that not very helpful, toward the vast problem of moral and material readjustment before the race.
>
> There can be no courage beyond social courage, the sustaining confidence of the herd, until there is in us the sense of God. But God is a word that covers a multitude of meanings.
>
> This age of confusion is democracy; it is all that democracy can give us. Democracy, if it means anything, means the rule of the planless man, the rule of the unkempt mind.
>
> I say here now to you and to High Heaven that this life is not good enough for me. I know there is a better life than this muddle about us, a better life possible for me.
>
> Man is leaving his ancestral shelters and going out upon the greatest adventure that ever was in time or space, and he is doing it now, he is doing it in us as I stand here and read to you.

Thus spake William Porphyry Benham in the rainbow days of youth, and he kept his faith to the end, dying for it with the same courage that he showed before the bull in his boyhood. He carried his ideals like an oriflamme through the dark places of earth. He fought for and saved a group of Jews in a pogrom in Russia—and was mobbed by them when he tried to get them to burn their mortgages. He got into trouble in China and nearly lost his life in Haiti.

Some things he learned. In childhood he saw a tiger in a nightmare and screamed until his father came to his bed and told him not to be a coward. From that moment he learned to "keep silence and bear his tigers alone." Yet he never learned discretion, and the practical results of his dreams and labors are scanty indeed. He helped to cause Prothero's death. He soiled and spoiled his Amanda by leaving her, and he saw life and wrote some clever generalizations. That is about all.

Mr. Wells takes Benham's failure calmly, with the remark that "perhaps man, like the ape and the hyena and the tapeworm and many other of God's necessary but less attractive creatures, is not for such exalted ends." He is not cynical, but rather hopeless in the presence of Benham's enthusiasms. "The unkingliness of men"—and perhaps the shadow of the European war—seems to have shaken his faith even in the sovereign virtues of intellectual revolt.

The appeal of this book is to the field that it opens to debate. It challenges discussion at a hundred points. It abounds in clever phrases and stimulating ideas.

THE WAR AS IT WILL AFFECT AFRICA

According to Evans Lewin the Future of the Dark Continent Is Being Decided on the Battlefields of Europe—Other Phases of the Great Conflict

THE GERMANS AND AFRICA. By Evans Lewin. With an introduction by the Right Hon. Earl Grey. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $3.60

TO a greater extent than the world realizes, perhaps, the present war is a struggle to determine the future of the African Continent. Cecil Rhodes's ambition for a Cape-to-Cairo railroad running all the way under the British flag had come into irreconcilable conflict with Germany's ambition to possess a continuous stretch of territory across the heart of Africa from the Indian Ocean to the Atlantic. Belgium's vast Congo State is the keystone to either scheme. That this thought was somewhere in the background of the German mind when Belgium was invaded, and that the war will settle the domination of Africa one way or the other, is one of the points made clear by Mr. Lewin, Librarian of the Royal Colonial Institute, in his illuminating study of German colonial enterprise in the Dark Continent.

Earl Grey, who writes the introduction, takes occasion to remark that when Great Britain and France kept Germany out of Morocco in 1911 they prevented her from acquiring "an invaluable strategical base for attacking some of the most important sea routes in the world, for fighting the United States, for striking at the Panama Canal, and for conquering Southern Brazil." He thinks we have failed to realize that American as well as British interests were protected in the Agadir incident. In another connection he remarks that if the British had not allowed the Kaiser to get hold of German East Africa they could not "be engaged at this moment in a difficult and costly struggle with Germany for its possession."

Mr. Lewin traces the German colonial movement from its earliest beginnings, going even into the figures of German emigration to America, and offers a detailed history of each of the four German colonies in Africa. He has to admit that Germany's action in seizing parts of the African melon in the eighties was perfectly justifiable, but the German colonial methods, he says, were deplorable.

He cites abundant evidence to show that the mailed fist policy with the natives was a failure. In German Southwest Africa it speedily led to the Herero rebellion, which cost the Fatherland nearly $150,000,000. The revolt was put down by driving out or exterminating the tribe, but the result was a loss of native labor that crippled the colony. In 1896 the population was estimated at 300,000. In 1912 it was 100,000. The difference is said to be typical of German efficiency as rulers of primitive peoples.

In German East Africa, where Dr. Rohlfs and Dr. Karl Peters stole a march on the British, the record is less bloody, but that of the Kamerun colony is stained with the bloodshed of twenty-nine punitive expeditions. Mr. Lewin shows that the unwise and often brutal treatment of the natives made an expensive failure of the German colonies until Dr. Dernburg took hold of them eight years ago. He reorganized them and stopped the use of the whip. Mr. Lewin ascribes the prosperity of the German colonies in the last few years largely to Dr. Dernburg's labors.

The author devotes a chapter to the Anglo-German agreement of 1890, by which Lord Salisbury traded the little island of Heligoland for German claims that threatened to handicap British East Africa. Heligoland has become the German Gibraltar. For Great Britain the trade was a costly diplomatic mistake, says Mr. Lewin.

He thinks it absolutely certain that Germany had a far-reaching plan for absorbing the territories of other nations in Africa, and that the formation of the Congo Free State was in reality one of the master strokes of Bismarck's genius with that end in view. Bismarck's idea was that this vast buffer state should remain under international control until Germany was strong enough to demand it. Under King Leopold it was badly mismanaged, and "every pound of rubber was stained red with the blood of hapless natives," but Leopold successfully thwarted the designs of both Germany and Great Britain. He made the Congo a Belgian possession. Now it has been tossed into the melting pot of war.

Mr. Lewin calmly discusses the partition of the German colonies in case the Allies are victorious, and invites the United States to come and have a share. In view of the semi-official standing of the author the following surprising suggestion is of interest:

> America, if she is to continue triumphantly in the future along the paths of progress she has trodden in the past, can hardly afford to deny herself the opportunity of acquiring tropical possessions. * * * If, owing to the eventual triumph of British sea power, Germany loses her colonies, Britons should welcome rather than resent the entry of a new competitor. The establishment of America in Africa would, far from leading to friction or jealousy, result in a healthy rivalry in methods of administration. Moreover, in the distant future the presence of America in Africa might be of inestimable value to the Britannic peoples.
>
> It has been suggested that such an event might be facilitated by an exchange of territory. * * * Such an exchange should and could be arranged, and so far as America is concerned there is one strip of territory that would offer an excellent basis for negotiation. I allude to that portion of Alaska which extends from Yakutat Bay to Portland Canal and shuts off Northern British Columbia from access to the sea. The territory in question may be described as a perpetual sore on the back of the Canadian people.

The author adds, quite correctly, that this idea probably would not appeal to the American people.

Mr. Lewin's book is evidently based on a close study of German as well as British records, and is stored with little-known facts of timely interest.

A PHILOSOPHIC VIEW

THE WORLD IN CONFLICT. By L. T. Hobhouse, D. Litt. London: T. Fisher Unwin, Ltd.

PROFESSOR HOBHOUSE, who holds the chair of sociology in the University of London, believes that the present war is merely the culmination of a reactionary epoch which may be said to have begun with the Prussian success of 1870. Since then the whole western world has felt a check in the "march of peace and humanitarianism," and has been tending toward a lower plane of civilization. The period has been marked by a loss of faith in old ideals, both religious and social. Europe's indifference to the Armenian massacres of 1894-96 was a sign. Professor Hobhouse says of it:

> I firmly believe that if on the political side the Armenian massacres began the train of events which led through many windings to the breaking of Turkey and thereby to the conflagration of 1914, far more surely on the ethical side the failure of the European Concert gave evidence of a breakdown of principle which initiated a reign of mutual fear whereof a general catastrophe was the inevitable outcome.

Thus he regards the war as the final eruption of world-changing forces which had been shaking the old order for at least two decades. One of the causes of unrest was the swift advance of modern invention, which has made the world physically one before it has had time to become morally one. Still deeper was the spiritual reaction, which began with the evolutionary theory of Darwin and Spencer, and which sapped the old humanitarian ideals and bred imperialism and a new faith in force. Kindness and altruism fell into disrepute; men must fight for their rights, and so must women; let them make themselves sufficiently unpleasant and the opposition must collapse.

As one indication of this change of ideals for the worse Professor Hobhouse cites the difference between the novels of George Eliot, which are no longer read, and those of Thomas Hardy, which were widely read during one phase of the change. George Eliot's books all breathe a profound faith in the moral law, holding that those who obey it will be rewarded and those who disobey will be punished. Hardy has lost this faith. "Try to be good," he seems to say, "and an inexorable fate will crush you for your pains." Your only chance is to fight. This altered attitude Professor Hobhouse believes to be typical of the main current of modern thought. In the labor world it takes the form of syndicalism. In politics it is imperialism. The idea of violence is in the air.

Aggressive militarism is a disease incidental to a period of disbelief in law. The author reminds his countrymen that England herself has not escaped the malady of the age, though he thinks the South African war cured her. In Germany's case the disease has been much more virulent, both for historical and temperamental reasons, and because the Government had the reins of all the nation's thoughts and activities in its hands.

Professor Hobhouse thinks that the Triple Entente "played on German political psychology in such a way as to reinforce the elements—the mingled ambitions and anxieties—that were making for war." But the greatest cause of the war lay in Germany's intense nationalism, coupled with the lawless philosophy of the hour. The Germans believed that the world belonged to the strong—and they were the strong!

A tentative plan for permanent peace is offered at the close of this book. Dr. Hobhouse is one of the many pacifists who have been converted from the old faith in mere arbitration. He still hopes to see the world return to its former preference for the ways of orderly justice, but he is convinced that in the future "no schemes of arbitration unsupported by force will be worth the paper they are writ upon." He suggests a permanent League of Europe based on the entente of the present Allies, which shall have partial control of the military forces, and absolute control of the manufacture of armaments. The Teutonic nations would have to be excluded for the present, as they could not be trusted, but the author believes that such a league, which the United States might join if it wished, could be made a permanent power for the maintenance of peace.

The substance of this book originally appeared in The Manchester Guardian. It commands instant respect by virtue of its calm spirit, its breadth of view, and its sincere attempt to see present events as they will look to the unbiased historian fifty years hence.

AMERICAN OPINIONS

SIXTY AMERICAN OPINIONS ON THE WAR. By Joseph H. Choate, Theodore Roosevelt, William Howard Taft, Richard Harding Davis, William Dean Howells, Henry James, and others. London: T. Fisher Unwin, Ltd.

EACH of the sixty Americans quoted in this symposium is whole-heartedly on the side of the Allies, and yet the group is representative of the nation. A considerable percentage of these utterances appeared originally in The New York Times and in leading papers of Boston, Philadelphia, and other large cities.

Three outstanding facts appear upon reading this book through. One is the overwhelming moral reprobation felt by Americans against the German Government for planning and precipitating this war for purposes of international plunder. The second is the universality with which Americans perceive that England and the Allies are fighting for the democratic ideals of freedom, which are our own ideals, and that German victory would imperil our own liberties. The third is the indignant disgust produced on the American mind by the pro-German propaganda in this country.

This last is summed up mildly in Franklin B. Sanborn's line from Emerson: "What you are speaks so loud that we cannot hear what you say." Professor Barrett Wendell puts it into the vernacular: "Essentially forbidding brutes can't make friends by wagging their tails." Professor Albion W. Small of the University of Chicago, after remarking that his wife is German and his training German, pronounces the circular signed by Professors Eucken and Haeckel an insult of our intelligence.

John Burroughs strikes another significant note when he urges that this country should be very forbearing with the course of Great Britain on the high seas. He reminds us that England has everything at stake and that she is fighting our battles for us. Henry James, though no longer an American, may be allowed to testify that the British nation is at this hour "in a perfectly magnificent moral position, the proudest, to my mind, in her history."

"J'ACCUSE" IN ENGLISH

I ACCUSE! (J'ACCUSE!) by a German. Translated by Alexander Gray. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.50.

THIS remarkable indictment of Germany by a German has attracted world-wide attention since the appearance of the first German edition at Lausanne several months ago. It is one of the memorable books of the war. It was, however, so fully reviewed in The New York Times Sunday Magazine of June 20 that a few words will suffice now to call attention to the American edition of it in English, which has just appeared.

The translation by Alexander Gray is a model of idiomatic English, and the book justifies anew all that has been said of its power and sincerity. The passages suppressed by the Swiss censor for reasons of wartime policy are still represented by white spaces in the English version, but they are not numerous enough to affect the value of the book.

The author of "I Accuse!" is said to have held a high position in the service of the German Government. Whoever he is, his indictment is a strong one. His accusation is to the effect that "Germany and Austria are alone and exclusively guilty of having consciously and intentionally brought about the European war." This charge the author aims to prove, point by point, from inside evidence as well as from the published diplomatic correspondence. He exhibits the falsity of the charge that Russia or England was the aggressor, and tells his countrymen that they have been deliberately deceived by a handful of imperialists and traitors at Berlin.

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What Is Back of the War, by Albert J. Beveridge

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ARTIFICIAL WATERWAYS OF THE WORLD

A. Barton Hepburn Presents Interesting Facts and Statistics on a Subject That Is Attracting the Attention of Economists Just Now

ARTIFICIAL WATERWAYS OF THE WORLD. By A. Barton Hepburn. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

MR. HEPBURN'S book appears opportunely in connection with the agitation over the tax of New York for the canals, whose advantages he describes compactly, convincingly, and candidly. The last result is by no means least, for there are economists apparently blind to the disadvantages of canals. It is clear that an artificial waterway has no advantage over a natural waterway of superior capacity, and the striking fact is that the traffic of the natural waterways of the United States is succumbing to the superior attractions of the railways. No canal can hope to rival the Mississippi River. In 1871 44 per cent. of St. Louis freight was carried by the Mississippi, but the proportion now has fallen to one-half of 1 per cent. In 1850 the canals of New York carried 61 per cent. of the traffic handled. In 1898 the canals carried less than 4 per cent., and the business is declining. That is the reason the canals are being strengthened for their unequal competition with the railways. Their superior attractions are manifest. Freight moves more quickly over the railways. That means quicker deliveries, quicker payments, a saving of interest, a quicker turnover of principal. Railroads give service the year through, whereas the canals are closed in the Winter. Railways are available anywhere, whereas towns must be located upon canals to be served by them, since canals cannot be carried everywhere like railways.

The custom of travel and trade takes people to the railways more than to the canals. Freight in and out of cars is handled more easily and cheaply than in and out of boats, and switches take cars to the factory door in a manner that canals cannot rival, either for taking or delivering business. The mere variation of water level is a serious handicap for waterways. At Cincinnati the variation of the surface level of the Ohio is sixty feet, and of the Mississippi at St. Louis forty-four feet. It is not in human nature that the railways should facilitate business for the canals, their competitors. Accordingly, we find the railways making year contracts, penalizing those wishing to use the canals in Summer and the railways in Winter. That now is unlawful. Railways are private enterprises, and are nursed with all the interest of private ownership. Canals are public enterprises in these days, and suffer the blight of political management. Unlimited capital has been available to the railways until the period of regulation of rates and profits set in, whereas canals always had to make application for public funds for enlargement of their facilities, confronting the difficulties illustrated by the enlargement of the Erie Canal in New York at this time. It is estimated to cost $101,000,000, and certainly cannot cost less than one-half more. There was no allowance for terminals, estimated at $20,000,000, nor for damage claims, of which $76,000,000 are on file, with no means of saying what the total allowed may be. But New York has put its hand to the plow, and cannot turn back if it would.

New York is bound to proceed with its costly investment because of the necessity of competing with Canada, which has anticipated New York with its improvement. Before barges are plying the New York canals Canada will have provided a 24-foot route for grain boats from the lakes to the ocean. There has been an ambitious plan to send the Canadian lake freighters across the ocean, obviating the transfer from the canal boats to the oceangoing craft, but modern commerce cannot be accommodated with 24-foot depth of vessel, nor can they safely ply the seas. So far as breaking bulk goes, the Canadian ships will have little advantage over our barges. The advantage of the canal as a regulator of freights is strong. Railway rates from Buffalo to New York are $1.96 per ton. The canal and river rate will be 26 cents, a saving worth while, and pretty close to unfair competition for the railways. Their rates must include many costs of capital and taxes from which the canals are exempt. That is to say, those who pay railway rates pay the entire cost and profit. But there is a charge for the canal which is rendered to the taxpayer, not to the shipper. That is the nub of the present controversy regarding debt and taxes in New York. It is clear that $150,000,000 could have provided a railway which would have rendered better service than the canal, and therefore would have been a better regulator of rates. But the State had a considerable investment in the canals, and there was a popular sentiment in favor of bringing the canal up to date, in hope of overtaking the progress of the railways.

This is the strength of the case against the canals. There are other things to be said in their favor. An example is the Manchester Canal, which makes an inland city a seaport. An investment of $85,000,000 enabled the taking of over 5,000,000 tons of seaborne traffic to the world's cotton capital without stoppage or transshipment. No railway could accomplish that task. The Panama and Suez Canals afford other examples of a service rendered by canals which railways cannot duplicate. They make possible communications between great bodies of water, with immense commerce enabled to proceed without discharging cargoes. It is in this class that the Erie Canal enlargement belongs. Like the Canadian system, it links the lakes to the sea. Railways cannot do the same thing in the same way. They are an exclusively inland proposition, and need a supplement and complement. They need relief from the carriage of bulky, coarse freight to set their facilities free for the carriage of passengers and costly freight which can afford to pay the rail rates. This country has seen the time when the railways could not carry their business. That time will come again, and with it the opportunity of the canals to show their ability as never before. In the words of Mr. Hepburn, "the crucial facts of present experience prove that the railroads cannot maintain the commerce of the United States in competition with Canadian waterways. It is no longer a question of competition between rail and water—the question is, Can the canalization of our water routes so supplement the railroads that, working together, they can retain for the United States the foreign commerce to which it is normally entitled?" With that statement of the question, there is no room left to question the wisdom of the New York canal improvement, whatever the cost.

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Announcement of Sir Gilbert Parker's new novel, "THE MONEY MASTER," will be found on another page in this issue.

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of
The New York Times

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 12, 1915

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THIS SEASON'S FICTION

CONTEMPORARY American life, especially as it is lived in New York, will be a favorite theme, apparently, in this season's fiction by native writers. The recent success of such novels as "Perch of the Devil," "The Turmoil," "The Harbor," may account, in part, for this predilection, but we are more disposed to see in it the logical, healthful growth of a literary impulse that ever finds its best material close at hand and not in the uncertainties of ancient romance. The immediate tendency, in life and in literature, is to come to grips with realities and not with shadows, however alluring the latter may be. This is not to argue a paucity of the creative faculty on the part of our fiction writers. Realism needs, as a rule, a finer power of imagination adequately to set it forth than the more volatile children of pure romance. This was the burden years ago of those eloquent pleas that Mr. HOWELLS used to make for truth in fiction, and—unless all signs fail—the full fruitionf of his teaching is only now upon us. That entertaining period of literary crudity has happily gone by when authors and critics addressed themselves to the discovery of "the great American novel." An incalculable amount of good paper and ink was undoubtedly wasted in the effort to capture that elusive literary masterpiece. Novelists indulge in fewer cloud castles today, and are showing instead an increasing desire to devote their energies and talents to a portrayal of the life with which they are most familiar. In so doing, it is needless to say, they are more likely to win the coveted prize than their predecessors who consciously strove for its attainment. It is, perhaps, too early in the season to accord full recognition to the novels that successfully portray the life of contemporary America. Such recognition is naturally reserved to the detailed reviews that will be given to each work of the kind as it makes its way from the press. What seems significant now, standing at the threshold of this Autumn's publications, is that the characteristic tendency in our forthcoming fiction appears to be a desire to find a place for the America of everyday life in imaginative literature. We could name half a dozen novels, principally from our younger authors, that seem to promise well in this praiseworthy endeavor, but these will prove their right to success when they appear. From an older pen, now unfortunately laid aside forever, we are certain of an exceptionally fine study of New York life. It is still too early to review the book, since it is not yet officially published, but we cannot refrain from quoting this vivid picture as an example of what may further be expected from the late F. HOPKINSON SMITH'S forthcoming "Felix O'Day":

> Broadway on dry nights, or rather that known as the Great White Way, is a crowded thoroughfare, dominated by lofty buildings, the skyline studded with constellations of colored signs pencilled in fire. Broadway on wet, rain-drenched nights, is the fairy concourse of the Wonder City of the World, its asphalt splashed with liquid jewels afloat in molten gold.
>
> Across this flood of frenzied brilliance surge hurrying mobs, dodging the ceaseless traffic, trampling under foot the wealth of the Indies, striding through pools of quicksilver, leaping gutters filled to the brim with melted rubies—horse, car, and man so many black silhouettes against a tremulous sea of light.

IN spite of his wide experience as a publisher of books we find it difficult to accept as final Mr. J. M. DENT'S statement that "in England the general public are more eager for really good books" than in America. Mr. DENT is thus reported in the English Bookseller on the occasion of his recent return from a visit to the various university centres in this country. His special object in meeting American educators was to arrange with them regarding future publications in Everyman's Library, and his comparative estimate of national tastes in literature was made in connection with that admirable collection of books. Mr. DENT is quite right in designating the seven hundred or more volumes already appearing in Everyman's as the nucleus of a "national democratic library." The growth of this library, as we have pointed out from time to time, is doing a quite inestimable service in the cultivation of a good, catholic taste in literature. Here the best of the modern and ancient classics are brought within the reach of the most modest of purses; literary treasures that have become practically inaccessible here enjoy a sort of second youth—the whole venture seems to be in every way commendable and to have achieved the popularity that it has deserved. What surprises one in Mr. DENT'S reported interview is that this kind of democracy in literature has "caught on" in England more quickly than it has here. He finds, however, that "progress in the same direction is being made in America." That this progress is less rapid is probably due to the greater extent of territory to be covered in this country.

AN interesting question, involving the relationship of literary ideals with the spirit of unrest that culminated in the war in Europe, is suggested by Professor HOBHOUSE in his book "The World in Conflict," reviewed elsewhere in this number of THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW. Professor HOBHOUSE finds that there was a time, some years before the present era of change, when the novels of GEORGE ELIOT were universally popular. Now, he declares, they are no longer read, having been replaced in the public regard by the novels of THOMAS HARDY. This change in literary idols he finds extremely significant. GEORGE ELIOT, he points out, emphasizes the certainty of reward or punishment for those respectively who observe or infringe the moral law. HARDY, on the other hand, has no such faith, but appears to inculcate instead the cynical view that obedience to the moral law insures the reverse of blessing from an "inexorable fate." Aside from any question of the validity of this comparative estimate of the moral standards of these two authors, we doubt whether their teachings have much to do with their loss or gain in popularity just now. The relation of fiction to the war is still difficult to define. If GEORGE ELIOT is not popular today it is probably because her methods and her themes as a writer of novels appear antiquated and not because her teachings are "moral."

TO the lover of good literature, as well as to the conscientious aspirant to the favors of Thespis, there is excellent promise of treasure in the second series of publications announced for October by the Dramatic Museum of Columbia University. Last year, as its initial undertaking, the Museum brought out four papers on playmaking by LOPE DE VEGA, BRONSON HOWARD, FERDINAND BRUNETIERE, and Sir ARTHUR W. PINERO. This year a similar number of publications is devoted to acting. These forthcoming papers have the authoritative character that marked their predecessors in the series, being essays on various phases of the art of acting by WILLIAM GILLETTE, CONSTANT COQUELIN, H. C. FLEEMING, and TALMA, with introductions by GEORGE ARLISS, HENRY JAMES, BRANDER MATTHEWS, and H. C. FLEEMING. The aim of the Museum, as expressed by its editor, Professor BRANDER MATTHEWS, is to print limited subscription editions of hitherto inaccessible essays as well as original papers. The papers thus far published form a valuable addition to our dramatic literature.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS

Books Received During the Week Ended Sept. 9
Classified and Annotated According to Contents

History and Biography

REMINISCENCES AND LETTERS OF SIR ROBERT BALL. Edited by W. Valentine Ball. 8vo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $5.
Story of the man who has done much to make astronomy a popular science.

MARIE TARNOWSKA. By A. Vivanti Chatres. 12mo. New York: The Century Company. $1.50.
The subject of the book is the "fatal Russian Countess" who was committed to an Italian prison five years ago for instigating the murder of one of her lovers.

BARON D'HOLBACH. By Max Pearson Cushing. New York: Columbia University. Pamphlet.
A study of the eighteenth century radicalism in France.

IN VICTORIAN TIMES. By Edith L. Elias. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.25.
Contains short character studies of the leading figures of the period.

PERSONALISM AND THE PROBLEMS OF PHILOSOPHY. By Ralph Tyler Flewelling. 12mo. New York: Methodist Book Concern. $1.
An appreciation and appraisal of the work of Borden P. Bowne.

HITTING THE DARK TRAIL. By Clarence Hawkes. 12mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.
Autobiography of a man who lost his sight in his early teens.

HENRY AUGUSTUS COIT. By James Carter Knox. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.
Sketch of the first rector of St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H.

THE STORY OF A PIONEER. By Anna H. Shaw. 8vo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $2.
An autobiography.

WALES. By Gilbert Stone. 12mo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes & Co. $2.50.
A complete illustrated history of Wales from prehistoric times to the union.

Poetry, Drama, and Art

POEMS AND SONGS. By Bjornstjerne Bjornson. MASTER OLOF. By August Strindberg. Two volumes. 12mo. New York: The American-Scandinavian Foundation. $1.50.
The translations of Bjornson's lyrics are made by Professor A. H. Palmer of Yale University; Strindberg's historical drama, in five acts, by Edwin Bjorkman. Both volumes appear in the series of Scandinavian Classics.

THE LAUGHING MUSE. By Arthur Guiterman. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.
A collection of humorous verse.

MOTHERLAND. By Roland Burke Hennessy. 12mo. New York: The Columbia Print, 1,506 Broadway.
A patriotic poem of America.

THE BEAU OF BATH. By Constance d'Arcy Mackay. 12mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.20.
Six one-act plays of eighteenth century life in England.

Essays and Criticism

BERNARD SHAW. By P. P. Howe; MAURICE MAETERLINCK, by Una Taylor; W. B. YEATS, by Forrest Reid. 8vo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. Three volumes. $2 each.
Critical studies.

Fiction

A WILD GOOSE CHASE. By Edwin Balmer. 12mo. New York: Duffield & Co. $1.25.
A story of love and adventure in the arctic.

HARDING OF ALLENWOOD. By Harold Bindloss. 12mo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes & Co. $1.30.
The story of a colony of fox-hunting English aristocrats in Saskatchewan.

PEGEEN. By Eleanor Hoyt Brainerd. 12mo. New York: The Century Company. $1.25.
Humorous love story in a small country town.

LIVING UP TO BILLY. By Elizabeth Cooper. 12mo. New York: Frederick A Stokes & Co. $1.
The story of a dancing girl in New York.

THE VALLEY ROAD. By Mary Hallock Foote. 12mo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.35.
A story of American life in which descriptions are given of the San Francisco fire and of Korea at the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese war.

THE INNER LAW. By Will N. Harben. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.35.
A story of life in Georgia in which some of the problems suggested by psychical research become a theme.

THE MYSTERY OF A PYRAMID. By Frances A. Hood. 12mo. La Crosse, Wis.: 523 West Avenue South. $1.
A story of Egypt.

THE HEART OF PHILURA. By Florence Morse Kingsley. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.
A story of New England life.

THE OLD ORDER CHANGETH. By Archibald Marshall. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.35.
A story in which are delineated the characters and habits of the old English country aristocracy.

THE TRAIL OF THE HAWK. By Sinclair Lewis. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.35.
A comedy of the seriousness of life, the scenes of which are laid in New York.

MR. BINGLE. By George Barr McCutcheon. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.35.
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LAWRENCE CLAVERING. By A. E. W. Mason. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.35.
A story of England in the early half of the eighteenth century.

THE SINGLE-CIDE GIRL. By Bell Elliott Palmer. 12mo. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. $1.25.
A novel of contemporary life told in a series of letters, messages, and dispatches.

PETER PARAGON. By John Palmer. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.35.
A story of youth, the scene of which is laid in England.

ZERAH. By Montanye Perry. 12mo. New York: The Abingdon Press. 50 cents.
A story of Bethlehem at the time of the birth of Christ.

ON TRIAL. By Elmer L. Reizenstein. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.
A novelization of the play "On Trial."

PEGGY-MARY. By Kay Cleaver Strahan. 12mo. New York: Duffield & Co. $1.25.
A short, humorous love story, the scenes for which are laid in New York.

SPIRITS DO RETURN. By Ida Belle White. 12mo. Kansas City, Mo.: The White Publishing Company.
Story of a convict, supposed to be written through the author acting under the dictation of the spirit of Samuel L. Clemens.

Science

HOW TO DEAL WITH HUMAN NATURE IN BUSINESS. By Sherwin Cody. 8vo. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $2.
A practical book on doing business by correspondence, advertising, and salesmanship.

CURRENT ECONOMIC PROBLEMS. By Walton Hale Hamilton. 8vo. Chicago: University Press. $2.75.
A series of readings in the control of industrial development.

AMNESIA AND ANALGESIA IN PARTURITION, (TWILIGHT SLEEP.) By Alfred M. Hellman. 12mo. New York: Paul B. Hoeber. $1.50.
The author is adjunct attending gynecologist and obstetrician at Lebanon Hospital. His book contains results of numerous cases in which the treatment has been employed.

COLON HYGIENE. By J. H. Kellog. 12mo. Battle Creek, Mich.: Good Health Publishing Company.
A handbook of practical information and suggestion as to treatment.

ELECTRIC WIRING SPECIFICATIONS. By J. H. Montgomery. 12mo. New York: D. Van Nostrand Company. $1.
A practical handbook for architects, contractors, and others.

THE AMATEUR CARPENTER. By A. Hyatt Verrill. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.
An illustrated book of practical information, beginning with the A B C of carpentry.

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MITHRAISM. By W. J. Phythian-Adams. 12mo. Chicago: Open Court Publishing Company. 40 cents.
A study of ancient Persian mysteries and beliefs.

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THE FOUR IN CRETE. By Gertrude H. Berger. 12mo. New York: The Abingdon Press. $1.
Illustrated popular description of recent discoveries in Crete.

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An illustrated story for children.

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Second edition of the three-act drama that was first produced at the New Theatre, New York, in the Spring of 1911.

THE WORKS AND LIFE OF WALTER BAGEHOT. Edited by Mrs. Russell Barrington. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. Ten volumes. $25.
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INDUSTRIAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION. By S. H. Comings. 12mo. Boston: Christopher Publishing House. $1.25.
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MORALS IN EVOLUTION. By L. T. Hobhouse. 8vo. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $3.25.
New and revised edition of a work originally published in 1907.

NAVAL MANUAL FOR BOYS. By Lieut. Commander L. M. Josephthal. 12mo. New York: Published by the author at 61 Broadway. 25 cents.
A second and enlarged edition.

NEURASTHENIA. By J. H. Kellogg. 12mo. Battle Creek, Mich.: Good Health Publishing Company.
A second edition, enlarged and revised.

JOSEPH HAYDN. By Pauline D. Townsend; SCHUBERT, by H. F. Frost. Two volumes. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.
New editions of the biographies of these two composers, published in the Great Musicians Series.

THE YEAR BOOK OF WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY AND TELEPHONY. 8vo. New York: The Marconi Publishing Corporation, 450 Fourth Avenue.
Third annual edition, covering the year 1915.

Educational

PRACTICAL SURVEYING FOR SURVEYORS' ASSISTANTS, VOCATIONAL AND HIGH SCHOOLS. By Ernest McCullough. 12mo. New York: D. Van Nostrand Company. $2.
Handbook for surveyors' assistants, vocational and high schools.

THE MODERN STUDY OF LITERATURE. By Richard Green Moulton. 8vo. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. $2.50.
Intended as an introduction to literary theory and interpretation.

EFFECTIVE PUBLIC SPEAKING. By Frederick B. Robinson. 8vo. Chicago: La Salle Extension University.
Textbook by the Professor, Department of Public Speaking, College of the City of New York.

ROMANCE AND HISTORY OF CALIFORNIA

Picturesque Narrative of the Pacific Coast State and Its Rise to Power Contained in the Exhaustive Work Edited by Z. S. Eldredge

HISTORY OF CALIFORNIA. Edited by Zoeth Skinner Eldredge. Illustrated. Five volumes. New York: The Century History Company.

THESE five handsome volumes, notably well printed and bound, offer a detailed and interesting account of the story of California from the days when it first became known to Europeans until the present. The first three and a half volumes have been written under the supervision of the editor, Mr. Eldredge, by Clinton A. Snowden, who is the author also of a "History of Washington." Mr. Eldredge, who has been for many years a prominent banker in San Francisco and has devoted his leisure hours to research and authorship in Pacific Coast history, wrote the second half of the fourth volume, while the fifth is filled with articles from many pens dealing with phases of Californian life and industry.

The work makes no claim to original research or the presentation of new material or new theories, but author and editor have made ample use of the rich stores of material collected by H. H. Bancroft and his assistants, embodied in his "History of the Pacific Coast States," and now in the possession of the University of California. Other authorities and collections have also been consulted. The result is a straightforward narrative, concerned rather more with the life, the manners and customs of the people than with political history.

This element of historical writing which, in past years and according to ideals that are now passing away, loomed so large in most histories as to shut out nearly all consideration of the life of the people, becomes in these volumes merely the skeleton serving to support and give shape to the abounding and colorful life of the people. It is all there and the authors have evidently taken the greatest pains to make their statements accurate and their narrative trustworthy. But the impression which the reader carries away from the volumes is less of the development and management of political and governmental affairs, although these are fully treated, than of a people attending to the affairs of every-day life, evolving from one into another phase, growing rapidly, changing constantly the whole panorama, the form and color, of their existence. The work is, therefore, particularly well adapted for popular reading.

The first volume begins with the adventurous voyages of the fifteenth and sixteenth century explorers, and sketches a background of ideas and material means and customs against which to project the figures of the men who crossed Panama, sailed up the coast and penetrated the interior. But the story of voyages, expeditions, and discoveries is not confined to those who were interested in California, but pays attention also to the voyages of Magellan and other navigators, the expeditions to the Philippine Islands, the exploring parties sent northward into what is now New Mexico and California.

The pretty story of the origin of the name California, which from the time of the earliest navigators has been applied to the peninsula and the coast to the northward, is told in full. Those explorers found it in a tale of the Crusades about Queen Califa, who ruled an island of Amazons, called California, which lay on "the right hand of the Indies, very near to the terrestrial paradise." In all these narrations the authors show that they possess the gift, most desirable in a historian, of sympathetic imagination, so that, although they tell the story in a straightforward, matter-of-fact way, they succeed admirably in visualizing for the reader the conditions of the time and the ideals, aims, and characters of the men of action. With full attention given to the Spanish expeditions up the coast and the visit of Drake, the story goes on to the establishment of the missions and the work of Junipero Serra and his friars, the discovery of San Francisco Bay, and the founding of the colony, in 1776, that afterward became the City of San Francisco. Mention must be made of the careful explanation and graphic account of the founding of the missions, their purposes and methods. The authors show how different in every way these establishments were to all other attempts made in this country by religious orders to influence the lives of the Indians. A goodly portion of the volume is devoted to the expeditions headed by Captain Juan Bautista de Anza, founder of the City of San Francisco, and his energetic and capable measures for the exploration and settlement of the country. They call him "easily the most forceful figure in its [California's] Spanish history," and award him a high place among American explorers.

Life and affairs in California from 1780 until nearly the middle of the last century occupy the second volume. The picture is very graphic, although there is no attempt to make it unwarrantably romantic, of how the people spent their time, what were their relations with the Government, the coming of American ships, how the Californians felt toward them and toward the few Americans who straggled in from land or sea, married the señoritas, and established themselves upon ranches or in mercantile enterprises. There are numbers of little stories, gathered from old documents, that throw light upon the manners and customs of the time and put lively human interest into the story. There, for instance, was Señora Fages, wife of the Governor, who did not like pioneering, who was so shocked by the nakedness of the Indians that she had to be restrained from giving away to them so much of the wardrobe of her own family as would have reduced them all to the same undressed condition, who rebelled so violently against the crude conditions of life that she drove the Governor out of her rooms, barricaded herself and her children in, and defended herself against all the efforts of husband, soldiers, priests, friends and neighbors to get her out. And there is also the romantic and pathetic story of Doña Concepcion Arguello, without which no history of California would be complete, and Resanof, the Russian, of his courtship of her while he strove to put through with her father, the Comandante, his schemes for opening California to Russian trade, and of how she waited for twenty-five years for his return from Russia to claim her as his bride, only to learn when she had grown old that he had died while crossing Siberia.

During all these years the missions, unique among all the institutions established in this country, grew and flourished, with their thousands of neophytes, their broad acres, their herds of cattle, horses and sheep, their vineyards and orchards, until their secularization, decline, and final abandonment in the early forties of the last century. Several long chapters are devoted to their story, describing and explaining their social, economic, and political importance.

For the most part, "California lay half asleep, or perhaps wholly dreaming, in 1824 when New Spain ceased to exist and Mexico became a republic," say the authors. Hence the province cared little for the change in allegiance. Its Spanish-speaking population was little more than 3,000, of whom more than two-thirds were soldiers and their families, priests and hangers-on of the missions. Less than 1,000 of the Spanish population were engaged in any sort of productive labor or enterprise. But events soon began to stir life into greater activity. American colonists drifted in, the manner of living grew less crude. Figueroa, a man of ability and enterprise, was appointed Governor, and under him came the destruction of the mission system, with far-reaching results upon social and industrial life, further exploration of the northern part of the province, and attempts at colonization and industrial development. A chapter on "Oregon and the Trail Makers" tells of the lure of the Northwest that was then stirring men in the eastern part of the country, the threatened trouble with Great Britain, and the effects of this movement northwestward upon the coast of California. The later chapters deal with the increasing number of arrivals from the United States, the circumstances of their coming, the alarm of Mexico, and the disturbances caused by friction with the immigrants.

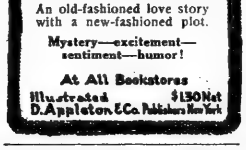
The account of the first expedition of Frémont, whom Mr. Eldredge calls "a fustian hero," opens the third volume. The Bear Flag episode is set forth as a rather disgraceful proceeding, which made needlessly difficult the acquisition of California by the United States. "It has been for many years supposed," say the authors, "perhaps believed by many people elsewhere, as well as by many Californians themselves, that the Bear Flag episode had much to do with the acquisition of the State from Mexico, but nothing can well be further from the fact." But for it and its consequences, they think, California would gladly have entered the Union without the shedding of a drop of blood, "for never were people anywhere more readily inclined to change their allegiance."

The discovery of gold, the wonderful migration that followed, the conditions in and developments of mining camps, the activities connected with the adoption of a Constitution, the admission of the State, the beginnings of the struggle against lawlessness, the heated personal and party politics of the time, finish the pages of this volume and carry the narrative down to the middle of the nineteenth century.

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THE WAY OF THESE WOMEN. By E. Phillips Oppenheim. Illustrated by C. H. Taffs. Little, Brown & Co. $1.35

FOR a good many years Mr. Oppenheim has been periodically involving the international affairs of the British Empire in subtle intrigues, skilfully wrought by the diplomats and spies of other countries, wherein England was saved from dangers untold and even sudden cataclysm only by the swift and dashing and intrepid acts of his hero. And at last the perils which he had been fictionally foreseeing for so long came true, more overwhelmingly than even he had thought possible, and so completely cut the ground from under the feet of any story writer of diplomatic webs that Mr. Oppenheim has had to turn to other themes.

The necessity has proved a good thing for him, for this new novel is fresher and more vigorous in its tone and shows more flexibility in its handling than any book which has come from his pen in a long time. It reads as if Mr. Oppenheim had found it a relief to get away from the international conspiracies to which his public had for so long condemned him, because of his continued success in that line, and had enjoyed to the full the opportunity of working with a different kind of material and dealing with phases of life more nearly in touch with the experiences of ordinary men and women.

It is primarily a love story with an unusual dilemma to solve, but complicated with the love story are a hideous crime and its enveloping mystery. Many characters are concerned in the working out of the drama, but of these there are three—the "everlasting triangle"—that stand out most prominently and most engage the reader's attention—two women and one man. Sir Jermyn Annerley is a writer of plays, a man of high ideals, dignified personality, and clean life that has been lived somewhat aloof from the world. The social circles in which he would naturally have mingled if he had cared to do so look upon him with good-natured tolerance as something of a prig because he cares neither for bridge nor the pursuit of women. At the opening of the tale he is having a house party at his country home, Annerley Court, to which he has bidden Sybil Cluley, the young actress who is winning fame for both herself and him by her interpretation of his heroines, his distant relative Lucille, the widow of a French Duke, and his cousin, Lord Lakenham. Others come and go, among them a lawyer from New York, who makes a casual call to see Lakenham, who had been his guest in America. Sybil and Lakenham agree to play a game of billiards, and presently the host, taking the American to the billiard room to find Lakenham, discovers him dying from a bullet wound with no one else in the room.

At this point the complications of the tale begin, for Sybil and Sir Jermyn are much in love with each other and have just become engaged. There are circumstances that lead her to think that he had killed the man, while he, aided by his relative Lucille, who is herself much in love with him, is led to believe that Sybil is the guilty person. So great and so chivalrous is his love for her that he is ready to protect her at whatever cost to himself, and so the triangular contest begins. The outcome of it and the final attitude of the two women toward each other justify the somewhat puzzled and somewhat satiric suggestion of the book's title. It may be, however, a question as to whether or not that outcome is justified by human nature as it manifests itself in the real world of living men and women. Whether or not it is a logical conclusion, made inevitable by the individual characters and temperaments of the three chief actors, is a question upon which readers of the book are likely to differ, which is pretty sure to arouse among them much discussion.

The book shows anew Mr. Oppenheim's cleverness as a concocter and teller of tales. He handles the elements of his story with skill, contriving not only to surprise the reader with a quite logical development but also to keep the interest sustained in the unfolding of the plot and the emotional suspense at unfailing tension. But he has not been able, in spite of the greater freshness and vigor of handling already mentioned, to divest himself of a certain stiffness of manner, especially noticeable, as always, in the dialogue. It lacks suppleness, individuality, character tone, and, curiously unlike most English fiction, is of use almost wholly for the advancing of the action and scarcely at all for the portrayal of character.

CARNIVAL OF FLORENCE

THE CARNIVAL OF FLORENCE. By Marjorie Bowen. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.35 net.

FLORENCE in the days of Savonarola—is it possible to imagine a more fascinating subject for the romances? For when were the shadows darker, the lights more brilliant, than in those days when the Borgia ruled in Rome and Messer Cristoforo Colombo discovered a new world, when men lived swiftly and gayly, only to die perhaps in a monk's robe on a pallet in a dreary, comfortless cell? Miss Bowen's book covers about the same period as does George Eliot's great novel, though there is, of course, no other resemblance between the two; when it begins the unlucky, worthless Piero dei Medici is ruling, or rather trying to rule, Florence, Magnifico in the place of his dead father, the splendid Lorenzo; when it closes the ashes of Girolamo Savonarola are scarcely cold.

The slender plot concerns itself principally with the fortunes and misfortunes of a beautiful young girl, Madonna Aprilis di Ser Rosario Fiorivanti, the only child of a rich merchant whose great ambition it is that his lovely daughter shall make a splendid marriage. With this one object in view Aprilis is trained and guarded, taught to care only for the beauty which all about her deem her most valuable possession. And Aprilis, although she chafes occasionally at the strict guardianship of her severe aunt and looks forward to the time when marriage shall set her free, is fairly well content until, at the very instant that the long-desired and planned-for goal is practically attained, a strange and thrilling adventure changes the entire course of her life. Thenceforward she is the victim of two warring forces, dragged first this way and then that, unable to give herself wholly either to the Medici or to Fra Girolamo. For a long time this inner struggle makes her life miserable; an instinctive love of joy and beauty combating her fear of the hell-fire which she believes will be her portion if she yields to "the vanities of this world," but at last she, like her husband, reaches the conclusion that "neither monk nor Medici are right, but both, and yet neither," deciding that she herself will tread "the middle way of life and love."

Her struggle is that of more than one character in the book, from Andrea de Salvucci, who left all to follow Fra Girolamo and met with an end the most wretched that can well be imagined, to Cristofano degli Albizzi, the ambititous and self-controlled, who at length obtained something, though but a fraction of his desire. The author has painted what may be called the external part of her picture well, with all the rich and glowing colors appropriate to the time. Aprilis, with her "voluptuous slenderness," her gilded hair, and the pearl ferroniera on her forehead, is a living, fascinating creature who might well have served as model for one of the great artists of the day. The descriptions of the wonderful city by the Arno convey more than a little of its magic, magic which has for so many ages enthralled the imaginations of men. And the account of Savonarola preaching in the Duomo while the multitude wept and prayed hysterically—"as if Death were stalking among them they cowered together in terror"—is vivid and most effective.

It is, of course, this figure of the great stern monk which dominates the book. We see him in his white robes towering over the wretched Charles of France like Fate incarnate, terrifying the awe-stricken throngs, passing wrathfully by the pleading, desperate Aprilis; and always the impression is of rage, pride, fanaticism, and an all-absorbing, all-compelling ambition. It is his ability to fill men with fear of eternal torment which makes him for a little while master of a cowed and shuddering Florence; it is an overweening desire for self-aggrandisement which makes him believe himself God's chosen instrument, rather than a loathing for the iniquities he so bravely denounced. Girolamo Savonarola, as portrayed by Miss Bowen, is a grim tyrant, the foe of all that is sweet and lovely and gracious, hating evil, indeed, but hating learning and art infinitely more. Her conception of the man is a most interesting one, and certainly does not lack impressiveness.

The plot is rather loosely put together, and, considered as a story, the last part of the book is not particularly interesting. As a picture of the times, however, it holds one's attention firmly to the very end; vivid, colorful, dramatic, it produces an effect of reality not often found in an historical novel.

NICKY-NAN

NICKY-NAN, RESERVIST. By "Q." (Sir A. T. Quiller-Couch.) D. Appleton & Co. $1.35 net.

THE little Cornish fishing village of Polpier, during the last days of July and the first two or three weeks of August, 1914—this is at once the setting and the real subject of "Q's" new novel. And partly because of its own quaint charm, partly because it is typical of so much that must have occurred in so many places, the account of the little village and the events which happened therein is absorbingly interesting. Polpier, like many another coast town, "lives by the fishery," and a large proportion of the fishermen were ex-navy men, belonging to the reserve. And so when orders to report for duty came they obeyed cheerfully enough, although "they knew not at all why their country should be at war. Over the harbor lay the usual Sabbath calm; * * * the assured God of their fathers reigned in the August heaven. Not a soul present had ever harbored one malevolent thought against a single German." But they clambered into the brakes, nevertheless, and off they went, singing together. We do not follow them; it is with those who for a time at least stayed behind that the book deals, with the pathos and comedy of the effects which this sudden and most unexpected cataclysm had upon them. There is the vicar, whose spiritual struggle was one through which many an honorable man has doubtless passed during the last twelve months; his gentle wife, striving to organise the women of the place into relief committees; the village gossips, most amusing to read about, though most exasperating to encounter; the sensitive schoolmaster, whose petulant speech contained truths which apply to the United States almost as well as to England; the two sharply contrasted young volunteers, each brave and honest and conscientious, yet enlisting with feelings and for reasons so very different.

The book has many touches of pathos and more than one glimpse of inner, spiritual conflict, but it has also an abundance of humor. The meeting at the vicar's, when Mrs. Poisue "took a proper stand," is very funny and very natural, while the verbal encounters between that energetic female and her friend, Miss Cherry Oliver, are marvels to rejoice over. And the Pentaglion children, Bert, Zobeida, and Alcibiades, are entirely delightful. The thread of the story is made up of the experiences of one Nicholas Nanjivell, commonly known as Nicky-Nan, a reservist incapacitated for service by a painful growth on one leg. He was very poor, owning nothing in the world but a little potato patch, and temptation and an easy-going doctor had united to make him conceal his disability for two years that he might keep on receiving his pension. This fact, when the war broke out and the reserves were called to the colors, made him a good deal of trouble, but it was as nothing compared with that which followed his discovery of the old doctor's secret.

"Nicky-Nan, Reservist," is well worth reading, both as a story and as a vivid delineation of how one typical little community met the sudden, unexpected demands of the world war. It is of course very well written; the characters are all excellently drawn, from Nicky-Nan himself, with his indignation when the soldiers actually dug a trench right through his potato patch, his disastrous attempt at chivalry, and his final departure, when he "lifted his hand to the old remembered naval salute," down to Mr. Angelet, the banker whose slogan was "business as usual," and Farmer Boat, who so thoroughly understood "how to conduct public business" that he was even able to defeat Mr. Poisue. And under all the shrewd observation, the fun and irony, runs an undercurrent of serious questioning; the vicar's doubts, the demand voiced by young Seth Minards: "Why were we brought up one way to be tortured turning our conscience to another?"

What Should I Believe?

An interesting philosophical study is set before us by Dr. George Trumbull Ladd in "What Should I Believe?" He calls his study "An inquiry into the nature, grounds, and value of the faiths of science, society, morals, and religion." He does not undertake to lay down hard and fast rules for the direction of puzzled folk; what he does, to use his own phraseology, is to set up guide boards here and there which he thinks will be helpful. Dr. Ladd's book is the third in a series, the earlier books having the titles "What Can I Know?" and "What Ought I to Do?" (Longmans, Green & Co. $1.60.)

Maritime Provinces

Ruth Kedzie Wood pictures a delightful vacation region in "The Tourist's Maritime Provinces"—New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, the Gaspé Peninsula, Newfoundland, and the Miquelon Islands. Her book is intended to serve as a tourist's manual, and, guided by it, one will travel comfortably and see everything worth looking at in the Canadian Summerland. The book is well illustrated and contains several excellent maps. (Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.)

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QUERIES AND ANSWERS FROM TIMES READERS

COMMUNICATIONS for these columns should be addressed to the Editor of Queries and Answers, New York Times Review of Books. They should be written on only one side of the paper and must contain the name and address of the writer. If the inquirer prefers, initials only will be printed with the communication.

ANSWERS BY THE EDITOR

H. G.—Will you kindly give me a sketch of the life of Arthur Christopher Benson, author of "The Thread of Gold," "From a College Window," &c.?

Arthur Christopher Benson was born April 24, 1862, son of the late Archbishop of Canterbury. He was educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge, and was Master at Eton College from 1885 to 1903. He is now President, Fellow, and Lecturer of Magdalene College, Cambridge, and in 1907 was made a Commander of the Victorian Order. He is also the Vice President and Professor of English Fiction in the Royal Society of Literature. He is a most prolific writer and we have not the space to give a list of his numerous publications.

CARRIE L. JONES—Can you tell me where I can get a children's book called "Chatterbox," for either of the years 1894, 1895, 1896, or 1897?

Our correspondent may be able to get the books she desires by applying to the publishers, Dana Estes & Co., 208 Summer Street, Boston.

RICHARD J. KELLEY—Could you print in your query column the poem entitled "The Cremation of Sammy McGee," some of the lines of which are:

Now, Sammy McGee was from Tennessee,
where the cotton blooms and grows,
But why he left his home in the North
to roam, nobody knows.

The poem, "The Cremation of Sam McGee," is by Robert W. Service, the Canadian poet, who has been named the "Kipling of the Yukon." It is to be found in a collection of Mr. Service's poems entitled "The Spell of the Yukon," published by Edward Stern & Co. of Philadelphia. It is also printed in "Choice Selections, No. 39," published by the Penn Publishing Company of Philadelphia. It is too long for our space.

JEAN D. MIDDLETON—Will you kindly print the beginning of the poem, "The Female of the Species is More Deadly Than the Male," and let me know the author's name?

The poem about which our correspondent inquires was written by Rudyard Kipling, and was printed in The Ladies' Home Journal in November, 1911. The first verse is as follows:

When the Himalayan peasant meets the
he-bear in his pride,
He shouts to scare the monster, who will
often turn aside;
But the she-bear thus accosted rends the
peasant tooth and nail,
For the female of the species is more
deadly than the male.

R. W. W.—Will you be kind enough to tell me the name of the author and of the poem in which appears the following verse:

Is it true, O Christ in Heaven, that the
wisest suffer most?
That the strongest wander furthest, and
most hopelessly are lost?

The poem from which the above lines are quoted takes its title from its first line, "Is it true, O Christ in Heaven?" and was written by Sadie Williams.

WILLIAM H. RESNIK—Will you kindly give me the name of the edition of Poe's works which will give an unabridged account of "The Mystery of Marie Rogêt"?

The "Mystery of Marie Rogêt" is printed in the third volume of the edition of Poe's works, recently published by Charles Scribner's Sons.

R. M.—Will you please quote in your query column the epitaph by Robert Louis Stevenson which ends, "The sailor is home from the sea; the hunter is home from the hills"?

The epitaph requested by our correspondent is as follows:

Under the wide and starry sky
Dig the grave and let me lie.
Glad did I live, and gladly die,
And I laid me down with a will.

This be the verse you grave for me:
"Here he lies where he longed to be;
Home is the sailor, home from the sea,
And the hunter home from the hill."

ANSWERS FROM READERS

CHARLOTTE A. PITCHER.—The question as to the authorship of the poem entitled, "A Song of the Burden Bearer," has again arisen, and in THE BOOK REVIEW of Aug. 29 the poem is attributed to the Rev. Phillips Brooks. The controversy can best be decided by referring to the author's own words, as found in a letter from her, Mrs. Margaret E. Sangster, published in THE BOOK REVIEW July 15, 1906. Mrs. Sangster writes:

My poem entitled "A Song of the Burden Bearer" was originally written for and published in The Sunday School Times of Philadelphia. The date of publication can easily be ascertained by a reference to the files of that periodical. This poem has been erroneously attributed to Bishop Brooks, who probably quoted it in a sermon. MESSRS. E. P. Dutton & Co. published it in a leaflet with credit to Bishop Brooks. At my request they have corrected their mistake. Bishop Brooks would have been the last person in the world to claim what was not his own.

F. K. C.—In answer to "G. H. W." in your issue of Aug. 22, who quotes a stanza beginning:

"A Tuscan lily, only white," would say that the lines quoted are from the sixth stanza of the poem, "A Child's Grave at Florence," by Mrs. Elizabeth Barrett Browning. The poem consists of thirty-three stanzas, and of course is too long for your space, but it can easily be found in any good edition of Mrs. Browning's poems.

J. T. A.—Will you complete for me the lines herewith given?

It singeth low in every heart,
We hear it each and all,
The voice of those who answer not
However we may call.

The poem is by John W. Chadwick. It is as follows:

It singeth low in every heart,
We hear it each and all—
A song of those who answer not
However we may call.
They throng the silence of the breast,
We see them as of yore—
The kind, the brave, the true, the sweet,
Who walk with us no more.

'Tis hard to take the burden up
When these have laid it down;
They brightened all the joy of life,
They softened every frown;
But oh, 'tis good to think of them
When we are troubled sore!
Thanks be to God that such have been,
Although they are no more.

More homelike seems the vast unknown
Since they have entered there;
To follow them were not so hard,
Wherever they may fare;
They cannot be where God is not,
On any sea or shore;
Whate'er betides, Thy love abides,
Our God, forevermore.

MIRIAM D. TOMPKINS.—I would suggest that the lines asked for by "F. W. C." in your issue of Aug. 15, may be misquoted. Some lines occur in Burns's "Tom O'Shanter," which though not the same in form show a striking similarity. They are:

The doubling storm roars through the
woods;
The lightnings flash from pole to pole;
Near and more near the thunders roll.

This query was also answered by Charles S. Scott, Brooklyn.

ARIETTA C. REED.—In answer to the query of Mrs. S. E. Kent with reference to a verse worked on a sampler in 1837, would say that I, too, worked a similar verse on a sampler, but in 1853. The verse was as follows:

Though age may show life's best pursuits
are vain,
And few the pleasures to be here enjoyed,
Yet may this work a pleasing proof re-
main
Of life's gay period usefully employed.

M. E. H.—In answer to "K. R." in your issue of Aug. 2, would say that as children in the South we always heard these four lines, but never knew the origin of them:

O, Mr. White Man, don' shoot me!
Shoot dat nigger behin' dat tree;
He stole money, an' I stole none,
Put him in de guard house jus' for fun!

F. L. B.—In a recent issue of THE BOOK REVIEW information was asked as to the authorship of the following lines:

I stand in the light of God,
His glory fills me now.

The Rev. Dr. Bitting wrote the poem containing the quoted lines some eighteen years ago, on the occasion of the death of Miss Eileen Campbell, daughter of the rector of the Lexington Avenue Baptist Church, at 11th Street and Lexington Avenue, this city. At that time Dr. Bitting was pastor of Mount Morris Baptist Church, in Fifth Avenue, near 126th Street, and knew Miss Campbell. She was only 22 years old.

R. W. W.—I would appreciate it very much if you could furnish me with the complete poem "The Calf Path," which opens with these lines:

One day through the primeval wood
A calf walked home as good calves should.

The poem for which our correspondent asks is "The Calf Path," by Sam Walter Foss, for many years Postmaster at Somerville, Mass. It is printed in full in Stevenson's Home Book of Verse, and in several other collections of verse. We have not the space for it in this column.

APPEALS TO READERS

LYDIA.—I knew a song years ago the first lines of which are:

Echo in the hollow glen,
Wake ye from your stilly sleep,
Let me hear your voice again,
Clear and deep.

Can any of your readers tell me where a copy may be purchased?

J. H. SUTPHEN.—Can any reader tell me the rest of these lines:

Gay, guiltless pair,
What seek ye here?
Ye have no need of prayer,
Ye have no sins to be forgiven.

A. L.—Can some of your readers tell me who is the author of the following lines, and supply the poem:

The Mill, the Town, the Stream, the Sea,
Are they still such as once they were,
Or is the dreary change in me?

E. S.—Will some readers kindly give me the words of the poem containing the following lines:

The monarch may forget his crown,
That on his head one hour has been,
The bridegroom may forget his bride.

W. B. W.—Can some reader tell me the name of the author of the following lines:

"He has no enemies," you say;
My friend, your boast is poor.
He who hath mingled in the fray
Of duty that the brave endure
Must have made foes. If he has none,
Small is the work that he has done.
He has hit no traitor on the hip;
Has cast no cup from perjured lip;
Has never turned the wrong to right;
Has been a coward in the fight.

C. GAMBLE LOWNDES—Could one of your correspondents give me the name of the author of the verses, "The Plowman":

I heard the plowman sing in the wind,
And sing right merrily,
As down in the cold of the sunless mould
The grasses buried he.

M. B.—Will some kind reader kindly tell me where I can find a passage by John Stuart Mill, defining religion as "the strong and earnest direction of the desires and emotions toward an ideal object, recognized as of the highest excellence"? I do not remember the whole paragraph, which I am anxious to obtain.

HELEN JANE WILKINSON.—Will some reader kindly tell me where I can find a poem which contains these lines:

The April winds are magical,
And thrill our tuneful frames;
The garden walks are passional
With bachelors and dames.

A. V. V.—Can any of your readers give the author of a short poem, the first verse of which is as follows:

I pass the house, I scarce can see
For tears the black upon the door;
The token that there breathes no more
That heart so full of charity.

BOOKS WORTH READING

AN instructive book entitled "The Public Schools and Women in Office Service" is published by the Department of Research of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union of Boston. It was prepared under the direction of May Allinson, Associate Director of the Union. The purpose of the book is to supply information useful in the training of commercial workers. It is based on a study conducted by Miss Lucy C. Phinney, Miss Jean M. Cunningham, Miss Margaret M. Lothrop, and Miss Hazel Manning, supervised by Miss Allinson. It makes a clear and comprehensive exposition of commercial conditions relating to the employment of women in office service, and shows what may be done in the public schools to equip women so that they will be able to do efficient commercial work.

Part I. has been published of a work entitled "Domestic Science," which Charles W. Hale, an English educator, is contributing to the Cambridge Technical Series. Mr. Hale's work is intended for use as a school textbook, and when complete it will provide sufficient material for a course of at least two years. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

Sarah J. MacLeod, an instructor in Pratt Institute, has contributed to Harper's Home Economics Series a useful volume entitled "The Housekeeper's Handbook of Cleaning." She deals intelligently with the matters that worry women who undertake to keep their homes in a clean and sanitary condition. (Harper & Brothers. $1.)

An excellent account of the life and career of Robert Fulton is given in Alice Crary Sutcliffe's biography of the famous inventor which is published as one of the True Stories of Great Americans. The author enjoys the distinction of being a great-granddaughter of Robert Fulton. (Macmillan Company. 50 cents.)

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LONGFELLOW, COST $41.25, FOR $20; DEFOE, cost $80, for $24; Voltaire, cost $200, for $42; Marryat, cost $45, for $18; Walpole, cost $72, for $27; same, cost $36, for $20; Gautier, cost $180, for $45; same, cost $84, for $28; Beaux and Belles, cost $42, for $18; Jefferson, cost $100, for $29; Gibbon, cost $30, for $18. Carlyle's Frederic and Cromwell, cost $27, for $12. Montaigne, cost $52.50, for $25. Wilde, cost $225, for $55. Details by mail. Fine sets new and as new. Hudson, 798 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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WHAT PUBLISHERS AND AUTHORS ARE DOING THIS SEASON

ANOTHER of Margaret Deland's Old Chester stories is promised by the Harpers. It will be published within a week or two, and will have the title "Around Old Chester."

A new story by Samuel Hopkins Adams, in a mingled vein of humor and sentiment, will be published Sept. 18 by the Houghton Mifflin Company. It will be called "Little Miss Grouch," and will recount the hero's pursuit of the heroine upon a transatlantic voyage and the efforts of various people to keep them apart.

This week will bring a new novel by Cyrus Townsend Brady entitled "The Island of Surprise," from the press of A. C. McClurg & Co. Its theme is the claim of each of two women that she is the wife of a man who has lost his memory as the result of an accident. The scene is a South Sea island, where the three are castaways.

Dodd, Mead & Co. announce several novels for publication on Sept. 18. Chief among them is "Mr. Bingle," by George Barr McCutcheon, the story of a humble clerk with a small income and a big heart and of what happened after he became a man of wealth and importance. Others are: "Peter Paragon, A Tale of Youth," by John Palmer; "The Heart of Philura," another of Florence Morse Kingsley's stories about her quaint and lovable creation, this one containing a mystery; "The Elusive Pimpernel," a sequel by the Baroness Orczy to her very popular "Scarlet Pimpernel"; "Lawrence Claverling," A. E. W. Mason's early story of romantic adventure with a historical setting; "The Old Order Changeth," by Archibald Marshall, a story of English country life; "On Trial," by Elmer L. Reizenstein, a novelization of the play of that name.

The Putnams have ready for immediate publication "What a Man Wills," by Mrs. G. de Horne Vaizey, the story of what happened during a year to each of the members of an English week-end party.

"Off Sandy Hook," a collection of short stories by Richard Dehan, will be ready at the end of this week by the Frederick A. Stokes Company, which promises for the same date "Violette of Père Lachaise," in which Anna Strunsky Walling tells of the life and spiritual development of a girl of the masses who gives herself to the cause of social revolution.

The George H. Doran Company promises for early publication "Buck Parvin and the Movies," by Charles E. Van Loan, a novel which gives, in addition to its story of humor, action, and sentiment, much information about the making of moving pictures. Within a week or two this house will have ready also "Happy Days," by A. A. Milne, who has been for many years a leading contributor to London Punch and is now a writer for Puck of New York.

Thomas W. Hanshew finished the revision of "The Riddle of the Night," which Doubleday, Page & Co. will publish this week, upon his deathbed. Into it he put his famous detective, Cleek, for the only time into a full-length novel. It contains a murder mystery, in which some of the characters in other Cleek stories play an important part.

With a number of illustrations in color by Charles M. Russell, the "cowboy artist," Frank B. Linderman's "Indian Why Stories," which the Scribners announce for the end of this week, will present an old Indian chief telling, across his lodge fire, stories out of the Indian world of myths and folklore, upon which Mr. Linderman is an authority.

"The Foolish Virgin" is the title of a new novel by Thomas Dixon which the Appletons will bring out on Sept. 17. It is the story of a girl who made a romantic marriage, only to discover on her honeymoon that her husband was a criminal. On the same date this house will have ready the humorous tale of "Private Spud Tamson," by Captain R. W. Campbell.

Alfred A. Knopf will publish the latter part of this month John Trevena's new novel, "Moyle Church-Town," a romantic, historical story founded on Cornish folk-lore and having its scene set in Cornwall. Mr. Knopf will soon have ready also a new translation by Isabel Hapgood of Gogol's "Taras Bulba," which was one of the first translations Miss Hapgood made from the Russian. She has written for this new translation a long introduction concerning the early Cossacks, among whom the tale is set.

Houghton Mifflin Company will bring out at the end of this week three new volumes of the Hart, Schaffner & Marx prize essays in economics. They are "The Canadian Iron and Steel Industry," by W. J. A. Donald; "The Tin Plate Industry," by Donald Earl Dunbar, and "Means and Methods of Agricultural Education," by Albert Leake. On the same date this house will have ready five volumes of the Riverside Uplift Series, including "The Cultivated Man," by Charles W. Eliot; "The Amateur Spirit," by Bliss Perry, and three books by George Herbert Palmer on "Self Cultivation in English," "The Glory of the Imperfect," and "Trades and Professions."

The Harpers have ready "A-B-C of Architecture," by Frank R. Wallis.

Edwin J. Clapp, author of "Economic Aspects of the War," while an undergraduate at Yale was Captain of the track team, member of the tennis team, and one of the Yale-Harvard track team which went to England in 1904. He gained the degree of doctor of philosophy at the University of Berlin, and on his return won the Hart, Schaffner & Marx prize with an essay on "The Navigable Rhine." He was afterward made Director of the Port of Boston, and is now Professor of Economics in New York University.

Miss Jessie Rittenhouse, whose anthology, "The Little Book of Modern Verse," is in its seventh printing, is at work upon a second anthology, "The Little Book of American Poets," which will be published this Fall.

Henry Herbert Knibbs, author of Western novels and verse, is hunting for big game in the Southwest, where his camp is located at the intersection of four States, Utah, Colorado, Arizona, and New Mexico.

Alice M. Williamson, describing the London of today, says that it is largely a city of women—women choruses in the theatres, women taking tickets in trains and trams, women as porters of small luggage, girl messengers instead of boys who have reached the fighting age, women running elevators in the big shops, opening doors, calling carriages and cars.

Louisa M. Alcott's "Old-Fashioned Girl" has been dramatized for production this Fall, following the success of "Little Women" upon the stage.

The Indian in Zane Gray's Fall novel, "The Rainbow Trail," is patterned after a real Piute Indian, even to his name, who gave the author faithful service as a guide in the wildest parts of the Navajo Mountains.

Mrs. Ruth McEnery Stuart has come North from New Orleans, and is spending some time at Onteora.

Booth Tarkington's "Penrod," is to be made into a four-act comedy by George C. Tyler, who has promised that the title rôle shall be played by a real boy.

The prohibition novel, "The Man Who Forgot," by James Hay, Jr., published last Spring, is to be made into a moving-picture play by the William A. Brady Company and presented in the late Fall. The novel has also been made into a monologue arrangement by Mrs. Katherine Oliver McCoy, who will give it as a dramatic reading on her Chautauqua tours.

Rafael Sabatini, author of "The Sea Hawk," has entered into partnership with the London publisher, Martin Secker.

George Wharton Pepper, lawyer and author, whose "A Voice from the Crowd" is a Fall publication, was among those who took part in the Plattsburg military training camp.

IMPORTANT NEW BOOKS

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The New York Times.

Fashions - - Page 9 | Preparatory Schools Page 10 | Queries - Page 12 | Section 6

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1915.

THE WEEK ON THE VARIOUS WAR FRONTS IN EUROPE

Deposition of the Grand Duke from Supreme Command of the Russian Forces Is One of the Most Startling Single Events of the War Thus Far—Germans Still Fail to Demonstrate a Success in the Mighty Russian Campaign—The Crown Prince's Drive in the Argonne Forest and the Italian Progress in the Trentino.

By a Military Expert.

OF ALL the news that has come to us from the eastern theatre of war, no more surprising has been given out almost since the war started than that of the transfer of Grand Duke Nicholas from the command of the main Russian army to the command of that comparatively insignificant portion of it serving against the Turks in the Caucasus. The order of the Czar, the titular Commander in Chief, effecting this change was filled with encomiums of the services the Grand Duke had rendered. But these cannot palliate nor deny the fact that the transfer was a distinct humiliation.

No reason was assigned beyond the fact that the Czar, seeing Russian territory so seriously invaded, felt it incumbent upon himself to take the field and do his share either to repel the invaders, to check their forward progress, or both. This statement issued by the Czar is capable of two constructions. One is that it is due to that traditional egotism with which monarchs in strongly centralized governments are endowed, which led Louis XIV., when France was at the height of its monarchical glory, to state "l'état c'est moi." The Czar may truly feel that to conduct the campaign by a military council of which he himself was the active head would accomplish more than the individual rule of the Grand Duke had done.

The other construction that might be put upon the Czar's order is political rather than military. It would be but natural for many people to murmur at the fact that the Czar was far from the front in his capital, enjoying the luxuries of life and living in comparative ease, while his country was seriously invaded and his armies were being constantly driven back. These murmurs might well have forced the decision of the Czar to take the field in person.

In such a case the Grand Duke would at once cease to be the Commander in Chief and would be under the direct orders of the Czar. Such a situation could produce intolerable results. Judging by all reports, the army wanted the Grand Duke at its head, and the people regarded him as their hero. For another, even though that other be the Czar, to rule while the Grand Duke was present would be to invite discontent into an army already sorely tried.

The only alternative was to assign him to a command far removed. The future only can prove the wisdom or folly of the move. Swapping horses while crossing a stream has never proved a particularly happy military procedure. We do not have to go beyond our own borders for an illustration of the evils attendant on such a change in the midst of a campaign. In the civil war the head of the Army of the Potomac was good for one battle, and only one, before losing his command. Beauregard, McClellan, Burnside, Hooker, Pope, Meade—all had their turn, and the first battle of Bull Run, the first campaign in the Peninsula, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, the second Bull Run, and Gettysburg followed.

It was not until three years had passed that the folly of such changes became apparent, and Grant was put at the head and permitted to remain. Moreover, the titular Commander in Chief is not usually a practical military mind, and is, therefore, not necessarily the best head for an army in the field. Lincoln, great as he was as a deep thinker along absolutely straight lines, and with all his farsightedness, failed utterly in his attempts, with Halleck as his adviser, to control and dictate to the armies in the field. Whether Russia will pay the same price for the change remains to be seen.

The military critics of this country, and of Europe as well, were unanimous in their praise of the Grand Duke's strategy both on the offense and defense. His extrication of the Russian Army from its dangerous positions in Galicia and in Poland; his retreats from fortified places only after stripping them and sending everything of military value to the rear—these were considered the fruition of the plans of a master strategist. Handicapped as he is universally acknowledged to have been by lack of heavy cannon and of shell, he is considered by the best of our military writers to have accomplished all of which the situation and means at his disposal made possible.

His passing from a post of first importance will be a source of regret to all those who admire military genius in the abstract, regardless of sympathy for the cause for which it employs itself.

The first part of the week saw a very decided stiffening of the Russian resistance throughout the entire front, but particularly in the Riga district along the Dvina River, although one of the fortified bridgeheads—that at Lenewoden, near Friedrichstadt—had already fallen. This section of the battle line is probably the most critical point on the whole Russian front. If the Germans can hold the crossings of the Dvina River, and consequently can cross in force at will, it is difficult to see how Riga can remain in Russian possession. Evacuation of the town would seem to be a necessity, and with its fall the Russian position between the Dvina and Vilna would be immediately in jeopardy.

Monday's reports from Berlin reflect the difficulty offered to further advances by the marshes with which the country in which operations are now being conducted is liberally sprinkled. They also emphasized the increased resistance of the Russians as evidenced by heavy and numerous counterattacks. Apparently the Russian ammunition supply has been somewhat increased, either by shipments from Japan or by removal of part of the war material with which Vladivostok has been congested for lack of transportation facilities.

Subsequent reports during the week contain announcements of some unimportant advances, the only point of vital interest that has been taken being the bridgehead at Friedrichstadt. In the neighborhood of this latter place the fighting has been commensurate with the importance of the control of the Dvina River. In spite of the fact that the Germans have taken the two bridgeheads at Lenewoden and Friedrichstadt, they seem to be in far from sufficient control of the Dvina to permit their crossing in force. The Russians have crossed and recrossed the river, driving and being driven in turn, though now it seems that they are securely held in position on the east bank.

The Dvina is not a particularly wide stream, but it is deep, with a rapid current. In their retreat the Russians undoubtedly destroyed the bridges, thus forcing the construction of pontoons as a means of crossing. As these would have to be placed under fire the delaying of the German advance is reduced to its simplest proportions. South of the Dvina the Germans have been very slowly pushing eastward. But with numerous rivers to cross and the great marshes in their path, combined with the increased effectiveness of the Russian defensive, their progress has been unimportant, though undoubtedly gains have been made. The situation, however, is not materially different from last week.

From cursory reading of the reports from this front for the past six weeks it must seem that the Russians have suffered a series of disastrous defeats, one following the other in rapid succession, with hardly a single successful effort on their part to check the invasion. In a sense this is true. All of the fortresses in Russia's first and second line of defense have fallen and the Russians are now falling back on the natural defense formed by the terrain, the principal of which are the great marshes.

But the defeats have not been disastrous by any means. Warsaw and the forts around it guarding the Vistula, the Bug, and the Narew all fell into German hands after Russia had completely stripped them of everything of military value. Novo Georgievsk alone remained equipped and garrisoned and announced its intention of standing a siege. It was evidently abandoned to its fate, as it completely closed the navigation of the Vistula as long as it held out and at the same time retarded the German advance. The loss when it fell was great. It was expected to be, and that it should eventually fall was certain.

The length of time it held out, however, was so short that it does not seem as if the gain in time for the retreating Russian Army was in any way commensurate with the loss in men and munitions. This was, however, carefully considered by the Russian commander, as he undoubtedly counted the cost before he decided to pay the price. Equally undoubtedly it fell in a much shorter time than had been anticipated.

This defeat stands almost alone, however, in the category of "disastrous." The Russian Army, except for its shortage of munitions, is in almost as good condition as it was six weeks ago. Its losses have been great, it is true, but Russia has an almost limitless resource of men on which to draw. On the other hand, the Austro-German losses have also been great, and their possible reserve is much more limited. A vast territory has changed hands, a military feat not to be made light of. But, given the necessary instruments of war, the Russian Army can still fight, and the past week has shown that its fighting power has been depleted but little by the reverses it has met with.

As has been repeatedly said in these reviews, no matter how much territory may change hands, no matter how deeply the Austro-Germans may bite into the Czar's land, one thing and one thing only can justify in a military sense the tremendous expenditure of men and material that has been made since last April when the movement against the Dunajec line was begun, and that is a definite decision.

To reach this, Germany is straining every nerve, every resource, realizing that the passing of each day brings nearer first the rainy season and then the Winter, and reduces the chance of her ultimate victory.

In order to press matters to an issue, Germany's entire plan is to compel the Russian armies to accept battle, and Russia has no desire to challenge a decision at this stage. If Germany can achieve her purpose and wins then disaster to Russian arms has occurred and all of the German sacrifice has been justified. If she cannot force Russia into this position, the situation as it now exists and as it has existed for weeks will continue indefinitely, Russia going back and still further back, Germany driving forward with losses out of all proportion to results, getting further and further from her home bases, becoming more and more involved in the unfavorable terrain and finding the difficulties of moving their indispensable artillery increasing with every advance.

The world knows that Russia is purely an agricultural country, has few railroads and almost as few good highways. When to this is added the topographical character of the country in which operations are now being conducted and which grows worse as the armies move east from their present positions, the difficulties of transporting and distributing supplies and munitions, particularly heavy shells, seem almost insuperable.

The German reasoning that resulted in the attempt to eliminate Russia seems now perfectly clear. If the movement began on scheduled time—and all things German do—the General Staff could count on five months of excellent weather, from May 1 to Oct. 1. With the knowledge the German Intelligence Department could and possibly did furnish, all details of the condition of the Russian Army, its equipment and its supplies, with its sources of both, were considered. This consideration undoubtedly led to the belief that a concentration of effort would make these five months sufficient. At the beginning, that is, during the month of May when the Russians were driven from the Dunajec line to Przemysl, it seemed as if this reasoning were right and that the Russian Army would be broken. But at the San the Germans were checked; and from that time the Russians, while going back, have retreated slowly and in good order and, excepting at Novo Georgievsk, have left to the Germans nothing of military value, nothing except abandoned forts stripped of their guns and denuded of supplies.

With Warsaw evacuated and the line of the Vistula firmly in their control, the Germans had before them three alternatives—first, to hold the line of the Vistula defensively, which they could do with their own borders in perfect security, and strike west against the French and British on the French front; second, to hold the Vistula line and strike south to assist Turkey in Gallipoli and Austria against Italy; or, to continue in the attempt to crush Russia.

They chose the last, and began what was practically a new advance against an enemy, fewer in numbers, inferior in artillery and munitions, in a titanic movement to accomplish in the few fighting days still left before the rainy season what they failed to accomplish in the four months preceding—to settle Russia either by forcing a peace or by a complete defeat so that their full force could be exerted in other fields.

This decision against Russia can only be obtained by compelling Russia to accept battle. Upto the present time the Russians, appreciating their inferiority in fighting strength of men and munitions, have shown no indication of being willing to accept the gage thus thrown down. Whether the assumption of the supreme command by the Czar will cause a change in this attitude cannot be foretold. The advantages to be gained by its continuation are measured by the men and material lost and the territory abandoned to the invaders. Russia can beyond doubt continue to retreat successfully. Before Germany on the march can fight, she must take time to deploy. To compel this is the function of the rear guard, which gives the retreating army time to widen the distance between it and the advance.

Again, the Germans can seriously affect the Russians in the latter's retreat only by direct action, as in a pitched battle or by enveloping the flanks. The former also consumes much time in proper artillery preparation. In the latter case the threatened wings can retire much more quickly than the advancing troops can accomplish their envelopment. An enveloping movement, therefore, involves surprise as an essential element. This is not and can not be a successful German move, if, for no other reason, because of their great preference for the very heavy guns which naturally go to destroy mobility.

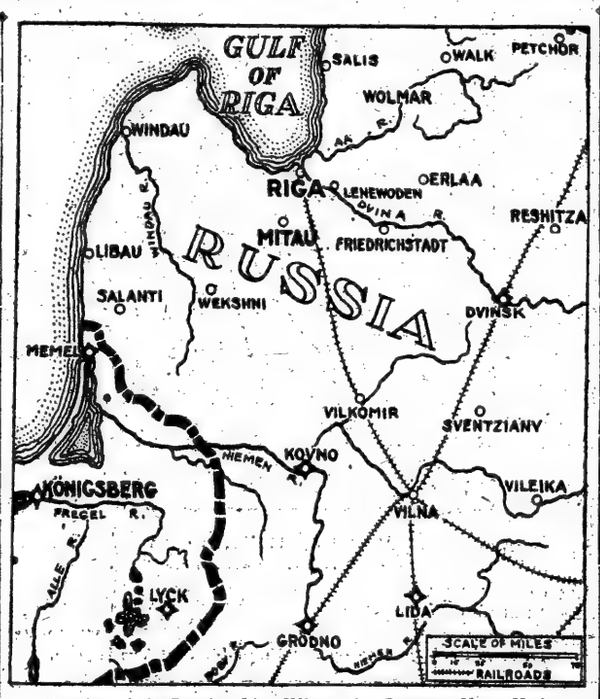
Inasmuch, therefore, as it is apparent the Russian retreat can continue successfully and indefinitely until weather conditions stop the pursuit, the only chance for German success is to force battle by driving the Russians into a corner from which retreat is practically an impossibility.

This can best be accomplished by a threat against the Russian lines of communications. So far no such threat has reached the menacing point. The Russian commander has seen to it that the lines to his rear have been kept open and his retreat has been slow, well ordered, and with no evidence of panic or undue haste.

The next few weeks will place before us more clearly what Germany may hope to accomplish before Winter. Much will depend on the temper of the Czar, on the ability of the Russian Army to continue to hold itself together in retreat, and whether the Czar is of large enough calibre to sacrifice additional territory, as did Joffre in the west, in order to be able to strike back at the most auspicious time.

On the western front there has been almost a continuous bombardment in the Artois region, north and south of Arras. There have been, however, no infantry engagements reported on this section of the front, consequently no advance has been recorded. The most notable event in the west has been a renewal of activity on the east slopes of the Argonne forest, where the German Crown Prince has again launched a severe attack in another attempt to reach St. Mihiel from the north and so invest Verdun. Some ground was gained, but the results so far are without significance.

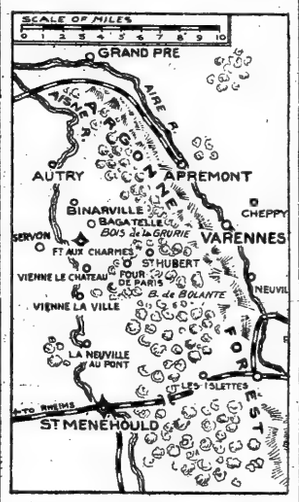
Official reports were expected this week from the Italian front confirming the Italian occupation of Roveretto in Trentino, but no such report has materialized. The Italians have been extremely active on this front, however, and have made valuable captures of important heights. All the fighting so far has been but preliminary. In the Dardanelles, in spite of reports pro and con, it must seem that matters are at a standstill. There is no evidence that anything material is being accomplished.



Section of the Russian Line Where the Germans Have Made Progress by Taking the Bridgeheads at Friedrichstadt and Lenewoden in an Effort to Control the Dvina River.



The District About Roveretto in Trentino, Where the Italians Have Been Active and Have Taken Several Heights.



Region of the Crown Prince's Attack, Which Occurred Northeast of Vienne-le-Chateau Near Ft. Aux Charmes and Is Aimed Ultimately at Verdun, Lying Almost Directly East.



HERE AND THERE IN THE WAR NEWS

THE French Commander in Chief, General Joffre, returned last week to France after a visit of two days on the Italian front. He sent a message to General Cadorna congratulating the latter on what the Italian Army had accomplished in a comparatively short time and hailing it as "fraternally united to the French Army."

Dr. Karl Bachem of Cologne, Clerical member of the Reichstag, has contributed an article to a German newspaper in which he suggests the possibility that the export of arms and supplies from America has been exaggerated in order to provoke war between this country and Germany. He says he was recently assured by a prominent American that American war exports had never approached the quantities given in the German newspapers. His conclusion is that "we are systematically to be incited through exaggerated reports of American war supplies in order to impel us to war against America. Caution and reserve in this matter in criticising the commercial methods of the American Government at this moment are the duties of every enlightened citizen."

Premier Radoslavoff of Bulgaria has stated that the agreement for the cession of the Dedeaghatch Railway to Bulgaria by Turkey has been concluded, and that the occupation of the ceded territory will begin shortly in the presence of Bulgarian and Turkish officials.

The victory won by the Russian Army near Tarnopol is received in Petrograd as a happy omen for the [illegible] of chief command of the Russian forces by Emperor Nicholas. Grand Duke Nicholas, the former head of the Muscovite Army, has started for his command in the Caucasus.

The Dwinsk of the Russian-American Line arrived in New York on her last trip from Archangel several days ago. The liner was delayed six days outside Archangel while trawlers swept the channel entrance clear of German mines, four of which were found and exploded.

Dr. Giuseppe Motta, President of Switzerland, in a recent interview in Paris, said that neutral nations are justified in protesting against war since they are its victims. He said they should unite their protests when the warring nations began to show fatigue, and that their proper policy had ceased to be passiveness and had become energy.

During a recent storm on Monte Generoso, a peak nearly 6,000 feet higher than the lake its base touches, a bolt of lightning struck a group of Swiss soldiers stationed there. Four of the men were thrown over a precipice and killed.

Announcement has been made by the French Ministry of War of its intention to requisition all stocks of alcohol in France amounting to 200 gallons or more for the manufacture of powder. Makers of drugs or similar products will receive each month sufficient quantities of alcohol for their business.

That the French output of munitions is increasing was indicated by Albert Thomas, Minister of Munitions recently while addressing visitors to the Government factories. He said: "At your next visit you will see a great change and great progress, but already results have been achieved that relieve us of all anxiety."

The Duc des Pouilles, son of Duc d'Aosta, says a dispatch from Rome, has been serving as an artilleryman of the ranks and has lately been promoted to be a Corporal.

A Labor Member of Parliament, F. W. Jowett, who wished to go to Berne, Switzerland, to attend the international socialist conference, has been refused a passport by the British Government. He is Chairman of the Independent Labor Party.

It has been said that England has 2,300 trawlers, mine sweepers, and other auxiliary vessels outside the regular service engaged in sweeping the North Sea, from the English Channel to Iceland, in search for German submarines.

The London Daily Express correspondent at Geneva, Switzerland, says a vast espionage plot against France and England has been disclosed in Geneva. A German officer and twenty others have been arrested and more arrests are expected.

A writer who was admitted to underground chambers of the citadel of Verdun describes an elaborate underground city which the French Army has arranged there. He says at least 50,000 people can be accommodated there with the supplies necessary to their existence. The underground spaces are from 100 to 200 feet below ground level and are almost entirely [illegible] south. There is also a hospital completely equipped, an independent waterworks system with two power stations, a mill, and immense stores of grain in air-tight metal casks, and numerous other supplies. A narrow-gauge railroad runs through the passages and there are five electric light plants. Commodious quarters for officers and men, besides civilians, complete the underground city.

The Italian armies in the Cadore zone in front of the Monte Croce range have been forced to desist in their advance on the Austrian positions and set to road building on a large scale, for the Austrian territory next to the Italian frontier had purposely been left in such condition as to interfere with the progress of an invading army, although the Austrian defense works had been provided with well-planned lines of communication with each other and with the rear.

Great Britain has begun a policy of forcing work on her war munitions by fining 240 workmen in Liverpool in the local Munitions Court for refusing to work overtime. The fines amounted to $5 apiece in our money.

A vessel with 200 Detroit liquor dealers as passengers was recently refused permission to land at Goderich, Ontario, because many of those on board were of German birth or extraction, and the local Canadian authorities were of the opinion it was a "German invasion."

The transfer of Americans who enlisted in the Foreign Legion when the war began to a regular French regiment is being considered by Minister of War Millerand. This opening of [illegible] against all present regulations and practices. Before the transfer of infantrymen is taken up, however, the status of American aviators serving under French colors will be considered. These men have hitherto been considered legionaries attached to the Flying Corps.

War has brought such a commercial boom to Archangel, Russia's northernmost port, that it seems to be becoming a sort of Arctic Circle New York. Henry D. Baker, United States Commercial Attaché at Petrograd, who has made a visit to Archangel, reports that one hundred warehouses and thirty piers have been built there during the last few months, and that huge quantities of freight are continually passing through on their way to other points in Russia.

Honor after death has come to Lieutenant Frederick William Campbell of the First Canadian Battalion in the form of the most coveted of British military decorations, the Victoria Cross. At Givenchy on June 15 last Campbell gained a foothold in the first line of the German trenches with a machine gun, and held it under heavy fire after nearly all his comrades had been killed. When the British supply of bombs ran out, Campbell took up another exposed post and succeeded single-handed in repulsing the German counterattack. He succumbed to his wounds soon after.

There are fifty-eight submarines in the German Navy now, according to a Norwegian, who has been traveling through Germany.

"France can count on my immovable will to struggle on until complete victory," said recently in a talk with Jean Cruppi, former French Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Czar also told M. Cruppi that he is constantly receiving letters from Russian peasants urging him to stand firm and assuring him that they are behind him.

There is a rumor in Athens that Turkey has threatened to make a separate peace with the Allies unless Germany declares war on Italy.

German Generals holding the lines on the western battle front have been the recipients of high praise and honors from the Kaiser for warding off French and English attacks while the bulk of the German armies were busy fighting the Russians. Five of these Commanders have been rewarded with the order Pour le Merite. Of these one, von Heeringen, has figured again and again in the war news since the beginning of hostilities, but the names of the other four—Generals von Falkenhausen, Gaede, von Strantz, and von Fabeck—are comparatively new to newspaper readers.

Despite the war it is probable, according to a dispatch from Berlin, that trotting and steeplechase racing will be revived soon in Germany. It is expected that the first meets will be held at Marienidorf, near Berlin, and Karlshorst.

David Lloyd George, British Minister of Munitions, in addressing a Trades Union Congress at Bristol, recently, said: "Upon the future attitude of labor depends the issue of the war. With you, victory is assured, without you our cause is lost." After the speech the meeting adopted a resolution indorsing the recruiting

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THEIR EXITS AND THEIR ENTRANCES



Cyril Maude in "Grumpy" at the Empire Theatre



Three of the Big Company in "Under Fire," at The Hudson.



Fred Niblo and Katherine La Salle in Hit-the-Trail Holliday."—Astor

SECOND THOUGHTS ON FIRST NIGHTS

The Delightful Play at the Gaiety---Its Company---The Incomparable Jasper---The Old Man of the Stage.

DEFTLY and sympathetically written and played to perfection, "Young America," the new comedy by Fred Ballard, is one of the most thoroughly enjoyable entertainments the New York stage has known in ten years and more. Wholesome, tender, and immensely appealing, it has been fashioned with that twinkling, appreciative observation of the little things of every-day life which make its three good acts and true all richly amusing. Out of this story of a young wife who tries to play Lady of the Manor in a thoroughly American, very contemporary suburb, Mr. Ballard has made a sad little, gay little play of the juvenile court, which wins that most priceless of theatrical properties—the affection of an audience. There are dogs in it and children, but it is not a dog play, nor altogether a child play. "Young America" is a comedy about human beings, especially designed to please men, women, and children. The man who does not enjoy it may live, but, as a peculiarly curmudgeonly old Scrooge, he should not be suffered to continue doing so.

Quite aside from the nicety of its workmanship, Mr. Ballard's piece is distinctive for the suggestion it has taken from a fine body of American letters which has been curiously neglected by the native drama. It is undeniably true and probably significant that this young land of young folks has been particularly happy in its literature of boyhood. What has France, what—in the long stretch between "Tom Brown" and "The Golden Age"—has England to compare with that splendid library which includes "Tom Sawyer," "Huckleberry Finn," "The Story of a Bad Boy," "Timothy's Quest," "The Whilomville Stories," "The Varmint," and the illustrious Penrod? Their lead has been little followed by our playwrights, who have been engrossed, naturally enough, in reciting the stories of love's young dream or love's young nightmare, as the hardened case might be.

Mr. Burns Mantle, a wise and honest reviewer of theatrical entertainment, left the Astor after the first performance of "Young America," and, in effect, rushed down Broadway calling out to all within reach of his voice:

"A real play at last!"

Amen.

The Players' Part in "Young America."

THE work of the company, which moves from the Astor to the Gaiety next door tomorrow evening, is of rare excellence. There is not room here now to do more than dwell on the surprises. It was to have been expected that Percy Helton, whose hauntingly lovely performance as the child in "The Return of Peter Grimm" is a fragrant memory, would help a lot in the telling of Mr. Ballard's story of a bad boy; that the veteran and benign Forrest Robinson would play the Judge of the Children's Court as if he had been born on the bench; that the experienced William Sampson would make the most of the considerable laughter intrusted to his personal care. None disappoints. But what arrests attention is the work done by Otto Kruger, Peggy Wood, and Benny Sweeney.

The last is a tousle-headed youngster in his teens, sometime weaver in a carpet factory, who of late has been at work as property man in a Mount Vernon stock company. He comes to Broadway and metropolitan esteem through the opportunity to play the local Huckleberry in "Young America." His performance as Romeo would doubtless leave something to be desired, but he is pure joy as Nutty Beemer.

Sweet Peggy Wood, who was in the chorus not so very long ago, comes into her own as the adorable Mrs. Doray, whom, with nice skill, she makes very real and very winsome.

Mr. Kruger, who made scant impression here last season in that housemaid's delight, "The Natural Law," gives an extraordinarily fine performance as Doray, who vainly struggles against his wife's impulse to turn their dovecote into an asylum for unpromising urchins. Here he takes what playerfolk call a "straight part" and individualizes it most subtly, playing with an ease and naturalness that is impossible of casual achievement. This is real acting, understood and practiced as an art. His is the best work of all.

Jasper, the Dog Star.

AND then there is the blessed Jasper, the very dear and prodigiously clever little mongrel, who is making a great name for himself these days. We have had stage dogs often of late. You remember Michael, who languished in Miss Taylor's arms for two seasons at the Cort. You may remember the wisp of a Pekingese who, enticed by a saucer of milk, took the final curtain alone in "Driven" at the Empire. You can hardly forget the unassertive but engaging Lizzie who went on with Harry Kelly in "Watch Your Step." But Jasper does more than walk on. He is an actor, and a pretty good one. The actual appearance of the dog is scarcely essential to the scheme of the play, but Mr. Ballard has made it significant and Jasper himself has made it delightful. The problem of filling his place in the road companies must be slightly perplexing.

The sight of Jasper strolling down Broadway, while the September sunshine makes his collar of brilliants glisten and the gathering of admirers makes his progress difficult, is amusing in spite of the frequent statement that the day of the matinée idol is over. His success has moved a writer in one of the public prints to predict the production of "Hamlet" with the title rôle played by a Great Dane, which brings to mind an old picture of a Dachshund as the melancholy Prince, holding a link of sausage in his hand, and murmuring: "Alas, poor Yorick!"

Mr. Cyril Maude.

BEGINNING now his third American tour, Cyril Maude will ring up the curtain for the season at the Empire tomorrow evening when "Grumpy," wrinkles, camellias and all, comes back to spend a farewell month on Broadway. There has been some disposition to suggest that he would thereby be usurping a prerogative of John Drew's, but it is only a pleasant legend that that actor always opens the Empire. A careless paragraph on this very page only last Sunday rather intimated that no living theatregoer could remember a season there launched by any other than Mr. Drew, but it would require no very ancient patron of the Empire to recall several exceptions—say one season in every four—and a quite notable one comes to mind if you look back to the first New York performance of a certain Scotch comedy called "The Little Minister."

And, by the way, when that play was introduced to London a few months later, it was this same Mr. Maude who created there the rôle of Gavin Dishart—Gavin, a mere child beside the fine, crotchety nonagenarian of "Grumpy." But even then, this English actor had a pronounced weakness for the old men of the stage. In Barrie's charming "Rosalind," Mistress Page tells mischievously of the actresses who would swoon at the mere suggestion of having to assume a character younger than twenty-nine, but Mr. Maude presumably feels cheated if his part is under the allotted threescore years and ten. Of course he prefers eighty-seven or ninety-two. A good many years have passed since "The Little Minister" first came to the Haymarket, but at that time you could have heard his appearance as Gavin hailed in some quarters as a welcome change from his stage ancients. Or, at least, it was so greeted in one quarter from which actors were wont to expect none.

Behold Bernard Shaw writing his weekly piece then for The Saturday Review. They had shown him "The Little Minister." Quoth he:

"It has every prospect of running into the next century. It is the first play produced under Mr. Cyril Maude's own management that has given him a chance as an actor. It is quite characteristic of the idiotic topsyturviness of our stage that Mr. Maude, who has a remarkable charm of quaintly naïve youthfulness, should have been immediately pitched upon—nay, have pitched on himself—as a born impersonator of old men. All he asked from the author was a snuffbox, a set of grease paints, and a part not younger than sixty-five to make him perfectly happy. There was Mr. Grundy's 'Sowing the Wind,' for instance; Mr. Maude was never more pleased with himself than when, after spending the afternoon in penciling impossible wrinkles all over his face, he was crustily taking snuff as the old man in that play. The spectacle used to exasperate me to such a degree that nothing restrained me from hurling the nearest opera glass at those wrinkles but the fear that, as I am an incorrigibly bad shot, I might lay Miss Emery low, or maim Mr. Brandon Thomas for life. I do declare that of all infuriating absurdities that human perversity has evolved, this painted-on 'character-acting' is the only one that entirely justifies manslaughter. It was not that Mr. Cryil Maude did it badly; on the contrary, he did it very cleverly indeed; it was that he ought to have been doing something else. The plague of the stage at present is the intolerable stereotyping of the lover; he is always the same sort of young man, with the same cast of features, the same crease down his new trousers, the same careful manners, the same air of behaving and dressing like a gentleman for the first time in his life and being overcome with the novelty and importance of it. Mr. Maude was just the man to break this oppressive fashion; and instead of doing it, he amused himself with snuff, and crustiness, and wrinkles as aforesaid, perhaps for the sake of the novelty which gentility could not offer him. As the Little Minister he at last plays without disguise and with complete success. He is naturally shy at showing himself to the public for the first time; but the shyness becomes him in the part; and I dare say he will run Forbes Robertson hard for the rest of the season as a much-admired man."

All of which, written back in '97, Mr. Maude seems to have survived. It is amusing to read now with the neighboring picture of Grumpy as an illustration for the text. And anyway, it serves as a perfectly good excuse for recalling the fact that this play, together with the rest of the Barrie cycle, will soon be brought to the Empire by Miss Adams for the long-promised revival, a prospect so pleasant to dwell upon that it keeps popping into these columns like King Charles's head into poor Mr. Dick's memorial. Before long, then, we shall be watching Babby archly at tea with the "meenister" in Nanny's cottage, and at Christmas time we should see dear Peter Pan fly in through the nursery window.

THE BEGINNINGS OF "YOUNG AMERICA"

Mr. Ballard, who wrote "Young America," which moves over from the Astor to the Gaiety tomorrow evening, is, like Cleves Kinkead, author of "Common Clay," a graduate of Professor Baker's Harvard class for playwrights. Here he tells the story of how, quite casually, his comedy came to be written.

By Fred Ballard.

IT all dates back to a ham sandwich two years ago. But we shall speak of the sandwich later.

Thursday, Jan. 28, 1915: Received a letter from Sam Forrest of Cohan and Harris, stating that the idea of —— (a farce) was too improbable even for farce. So we put —— away and began a new play, the basic idea of which is the regeneration of a boy through his love for his dog.

This is from our Line-a-Day. So is this:

Thursday, April 8, 1915: Finished the dog play.

Also:

Friday, April 23, 1915: Signed contract dog play Cohan and Harris, and Sam Forrest began to engage company and make preparations for try-out production Atlantic City, July. If successful there, play will be brought into New York in Fall. Forrest and Cohan and Harris seem to like play very much. It made Harris cry when Forrest read it to him.

According to the Line-a-Day, it took us exactly eleven weeks to write what is now "Young America." But Lines-a-Day, unlike figures, sometimes lie; at least, they give wrong impressions. The fact is, we wrote the play in just six weeks, by actual count. (The other five weeks we were working on other plays and ideas, for rest and recreation.) But we rewrote the play in four months. And it had been growing three years before we started to write it.

This brings us back to the sandwich. But before the sandwich comes Mrs. Doray. She should. Women first, always. Here's where we drop the editorial pronoun and speak forth boldly in the first person. Admiration warrants it.

I met Mrs. Doray in August, 1912. She went fishing with me. I didn't know she was anywhere around—in fact, I had never heard of such a woman—until I opened my lunch basket. And then out she popped.

The housekeeper at the Lower House of the Edward MacDowell Memorial Colony, where I was working, had covered my lunch with a current issue of a woman's magazine, and in order to get at my lunch I had to remove the magazine. In doing so I accidentally raised the cover of the magazine, and there was Mrs. Doray, looking out at me from the front page. She caught my eye instantly, and has held it through all these years.

It was a case of love at first sight. She was a pretty, wide-awake, wholesouled little woman. And she was human.

When I met her that August she was trying to get a bearish old rich man to help the poor children of her home town. And she succeeded. I saw her again in September, and again in October, and again in November. And each time she was doing something to make somebody happy. And she always succeeded. That was one of the most wonderful things about the little woman—she always succeeded. Curiously, however, she never tried to reclaim "the bad boy" of the town by taking him out of a juvenile court and into her own home. The ham sandwich did that.

With the permission and moral support of her biographer, Pearl Franklin, I dramatized Mrs. Doray and sent her to New York. Everybody who met her liked her—Sam Forrest, David Belasco, Charles Frohman, Mrs. Fiske, Miss Anglin, Miss Donnelly. But none of them was swept off their feet by the play in which she appeared. They shouldn't have been. It wasn't a play—it was a characterization in three acts. But they all liked Mrs. Doray. So I preserved her.

Now for the sandwich. But come to think of it, it wasn't a sandwich—it was a plate of ham and eggs.

One morning, two years ago last Spring, "Frisk" Whiting, a friend of mine, went to breakfast with me at Rammey's — Rammey's - on - Harvard-Square, Cambridge-on-the-Charles-near-Boston. Rammey's was, and probably still is, one of these eat-it-on-the-arm-of-your-chair restaurants, and for that reason "Frisk" was very fond of the place. It was so democratic! And if any one in this world worshipped democracy it was "Frisk." That's one of the biggest things about dogs—real dogs; they are genuinely and demonstratively democratic. And the more mongrel a dog is the greater his democracy. "Frisk" was a thoroughbred mongrel. He had a little of every kind of dog in the world in him. And he looked it.

I had ordered ham and eggs and was waiting for the man in white behind the counter to slip them across the marble slab. "Frisk" was sitting just outside the front door watching an enterprising sparrow rob a pigeon of its morning meal. Rammey did not then, and probably does not now, allow dogs, as such, in his restaurant.

As "Frisk" sat there watching the sparrow attack the pigeon, first on one flank, then on the other, along came a matriculator of Harvard University. He was one of those lean boys—the kind that wear pumps to their classes and smoke monogram cigarettes. Behind the lean one, in leash, trailed a bulldog built like a battleship. "Frisk" wagged his tail and sallied forth to get acquainted. The bulldog stopped and with a wag of his broken tail seemed to say:

"Good morning, old socks! How many cats did you kill last night?"

Whereupon they put their noses together in friendly spirit and were giving each other the silent password of the Procatextinction Fraternity when the matriculator hauled off and kicked "Frisk" in the ribs.

I did not eat my ham and eggs. I lost my appetite and my temper. So did the plutocrat of the pumps. We went at it. The dogs, however, came out of the fracas unscathed.

That evening I spoke of the incident to a boy from back home. He was a friend of mine, so we bought two pippins and went out to Revere Beach to smoke them. All the way there—on the ferryboat, the narrow-gauge train, the beach—we saw Romeos and Juliets. There were millions of them. It was Spring, the moon was full, and love was in the air. Fortunately we had our pippins. So our thoughts were analytical. We discoursed on the different kinds of love. There was the love of man for woman, parent for child, patriot for country. Then—and in all probability due to my experience of the morning—there drifted into my mind the basic idea of Young America, the love of a boy for his dog.

The idea gradually developed into a plot, the plot grew to be the manuscript of a play, and the character of Mrs. Doray and the sound judgment and indefatigable efforts of Sam Forrest, Cohan and Harris, and the members of the company, it became what is now, according to some people, a regular play.

The play was not written for or around any special actor or actors. Our only thought while writing it was to write a good play—good in the sense that it would be well done and that it would make people happy, happy through laughter and love, with now and then a tear to keep the story human and make the laughter stronger. That is why we are trying to write plays—to make people just a little bit happier. And it seems that one of the surest ways to that end is truly wholesome and interesting entertainment.



Mana Zucca in "Town Topics."—Century.

AT OTHER THEATRES.

STANDARD—"Twin Beds," Salisbury Field and Margaret Mayo's farce seen all last season at the Fulton.

YORK—"A Full House," the farce by Fred Jackson produced last Spring in the Longacre Theatre, with Herbert Corthell, May Vokes, Maude Turner Gordon, Edgar Norton, Hugh Cameron, and Bernice Buck, in the cast.

LEXINGTON—Michael Morton's melodrama of Russian life, "The Yellow Ticket," originally produced in the Eltinge Theatre, the principal rôles taken by Frederica Going, Fletcher Harvey, Ralph J. Herbert, and Michael Wilkens.

COLUMBIA—A two-act burlesque by George Totten Smith, entitled "This Is the Life," presented by the Merry Rounders Company, of which Abe Reynolds and George F. Hayes are the principal comedians.

YORKVILLE—"Improving Nature," a new two-act travesty presented by Walter Parker, George Clayton Fyfe, and the American Belles burlesquers.

THE FIRST-NIGHT CALENDAR.

"HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY."—A new American farce by George M. Cohan, from an idea suggested by George Middleton and Guy Bolton, with Fred Niblo in the principal role; tomorrow night in the Astor Theatre.

NED WAYBURN'S "TOWN TOPICS."—The first of a series of musical revues in the Century, formerly the New Theatre; Saturday night.

"GRUMPY."—A brief engagement, beginning tomorrow night, at the Empire, with Cyril Maude in his famous characterization in the comedy by Horace Hodges and T. Wigney Percyval.

THE new season is on, and from now till after the holidays those who try to see all the plays presented along the lurid lane of Broadway will have their evenings full, if the pace set thus far is to be taken as a criterion. Several interesting events are in store for the first-nighters this week. Cyril Maude will return in "Grumpy," George M. Cohan will present the first of his new plays, and the Century will begin its career as a music hall, as the term is known in London.

"Hit-the-Trail Holliday" is the title of Mr. Cohan's latest offering. It was written by him with his brother-in-law, Fred Niblo, in mind. For two years Mr. Niblo has been playing with Josephine Cohan in the antipodes in American plays, and it is the unanimous testimony of those in a position to know that no American players were ever given a more hearty reception by the Australians. The idea of Mr. Cohan's farce was furnished him by George Middleton and Guy Bolton. The cast with which he has surrounded Mr. Niblo includes Katherine La Salle, Lorena Atwood, Laura Bennett, Grant Stuart, Joseph Allen, P. E. Pratt, John D. O'Hara, Edgar Halstead, Frederick Maynard, Harold Grau, and Horace James.

"Young America," the bully comedy about a boy and his dog, will be transferred to the Gaiety to make way for the new play.

Ned Wayburn will give the public the first glimpse of his idea of converting the Century into a music hall with a Continental flavor Saturday night, when the first performance of a revue, "Town Topics," will be given. It is claimed for the entertainment that it is the biggest of its kind ever presented in New York, and to support this assertion these figures are furnished: The chorus and principals number more than 150; there are 200 supernumeraries, thirty musical numbers, an orchestra of thirty-one, and more than twenty scenes.

Here are the names of the principals: Trixie Friganze, Vera Michelena, Blossom Seeley, Flanagan and Edwards, Will Rogers, Bert Leslie, Cross and Josephine, Eileen Molyneaux, Mana Zucca, the Cameron Sisters, Lew Hearn, Ed Gallagher, Moran and Wiser, Clifton Webb, Peter Page, the Carbrey Brothers, Marie Lavarre, Mabel Elaine, Stafford Pemberton, James Fox, Elsie Hahneman, Helen Greenhall, Bessie Calla, Gus Shy, Jacob P. Adler, Jr., and Adelaide and Hughes.

The many refreshment rooms that abound throughout the big playhouse are to be used in the effort to secure the atmosphere of the 'alls.

Cyril Maude's engagement in "Grumpy," which will begin tomorrow night at the Empire, will be for four weeks only. One of the last things Charles Frohman did before he went to his tragic death on the Lusitania was to invite Mr. Maude to open the Empire's new season and thus enjoy the distinction of being the first star not under the Frohman management to play in the theatre in which Mr. Frohman made his most important productions.

This will be Mr. Maude's third season in America in this diverting comedy. Elsie Mackay will play the rôle of the granddaughter created by Mr. Maude's daughter, Miss Margery, and others in the cast will be Herbert Marshall, John Harwood, Alexander Calvert, Leonard Trollope, Maud Andrew, and Alexander Onslow.

E. FERBER, DRAMATIST.

EDNA FERBER, who enjoys the distinction of being the only woman that ever wore white fox furs in Emporia, Kans., in June, has returned to New York. After leaving Emporia flat and perspiring at the mere thought of furs in Summer, Miss Ferber continued her trip through the West, preaching her doctrine of boudoir caps and suspenders for jitneys and six-cylinder apparel for Roll Royces. She went as far as Colorado Springs, which resort she fled upon hearing a tourist query its mate: "Ain't Nature wonderful?" And, besides, her white fox molted most distressingly on the solid red plush of the Antlers Hotel.

In Estes Park, whither her flight led, Miss Ferber decided there might be some truth in the stranger's unique observation, for she was startled one morning while gazing in reverie at the rugged Rockies by the words, plainly articulated: "Paradise, indeed—only more healthy." When a careful scrutiny failed to reveal another living soul, Miss Ferber packed her trunks and hastened back to Chicago, where the beauties of nature would not give a bromidic tourist pause, let alone a blasé short-story writeress.

And now Miss Ferber is deep in the business of being a playwright, attending rehearsals, addressing the players by their first names, and speaking trippingly of "spots," "entrances," and "sides." She is a bit discouraged about the play she has made with the advice of George V. Hobart from her "Roast Beef Medium" stories for a number of reasons. To begin with, the Frohman offices have given her a splendid cast, and the rôle of Emma McChesney looks bully for Ethel Barrymore. Then the players smile and even laugh when they read their lines for the first time, while their author herself thinks some of them funny, which convinces Miss Ferber they cannot be. In fact, everything is progressing so swimmingly that Miss Ferber is convinced that as a dramatist she is going to prove a successful short-story writer.

TO BE CONTINUED

Play	Playhouse	Presented
Birth of a Nation (film)	Liberty	March 3
Ziegfeld Follies	New Amsterdam	June 21
The Girl Who Smiles	Longacre	Aug. 9
The Boomerang	Belasco	Aug. 10
Under Fire	Hudson	Aug. 12
Some Baby!	Fulton	Aug. 16
Chin-Chin (second year)	Globe	Aug. 16
Rolling Stones	Harris	Aug. 17
No. 33 Washington Square	Park	Aug. 23
Common Clay	Republic	Aug. 26
Cousin Lucy	Cohan	Aug. 27
Young America	Gaiety	Aug. 28
The House of Glass	Candler	Sept. 1
Ein Ritterspiel	Irving Place	Sept. 1
Duke of Killicrankie—Rosalind	Lyceum	Sept. 6
Battle Cry of Peace (film)	Vitagraph	Sept. 9

PLAYS AND PLAYERS IN THESE PARTS

THE FATHER OF RAGTIME HAS ANOTHER BIG IDEA

IF one should go into a music store and ask what ragtime is and how to play it, an improbable hypothesis unless the benighted one were a wanderer from Mars, he would in all probability be handed a copy of "Syncopated Sandy," a song published in 1896. On the cover of that classic is printed a brief dissertation on ragtime and how to play it, with parallel bars of music written in both tempos on which to perform.

The connection between this first ragtime song and the conversion of the Century into a continental music hall is just this: Ned Wayburn is the author of both ideas. It was Ned Wayburn who first brought ragtime to Broadway. It was Ned Wayburn who sixteen years later set the Strand a-swaying to the rhythm of ragtime. And so it is eminently fitting that he should be the one to attempt to transmute the bad egg that was the New Theatre into a golden one with the syncopations of the unclassic revue.

A very brilliant success or a most dismal failure is about to be registered at the Century. Either Mr. Wayburn will give New York an amusement institution that will be unique not only in this country but in the world, or will contribute another fiasco to the amusement annals of the city, already pretty well supplied with bad guesses. The other day Mr. Wayburn made a tour of the Century with THE TIMES man and answered some questions about himself and his ideas for an amusement institution that will be one of the most comprehensive in the world, if it succeeds.

"I got the idea for a music hall patterned after those of London and the Continent when I went abroad to put on London's first ragtime revue two years ago. You know the social side of theatre-going is emphasized in the halls over there more than it is here. The Empire, the Palace, the Alhambra, and Coliseum in London are more like clubs. Each is a rendezvous where men and women constantly meet, whether they have seen the performance or not. It is my idea to make the Century such a resort by providing other entertainments in addition to the revue in the auditorium, and to issue season tickets that will admit the holder to all the privileges of the building and give him preference at the box office for seats.

"From London I made a tour of the halls of the Continental cities, and before the war came it was my plan to have a chain of halls in London, Berlin, Paris, and New York. The war, of course, spoiled that, so I returned to New York and made a bid for the Century."

The conversation had begun on the roof in what was the Children's Theatre, but is now in process of being transformed into a restaurant and dance hall, where a midnight revuette will be performed. An orchestra of thirty-one musicians was holding its first rehearsal of the score of "Town Topics," so Mr. Wayburn sought the refuge of the Vanderbilt suite several floors below.

"Here there will be music before and between the acts of the revue," he said. "There will be an English bar from which drinks will be served and at tables one may get something to eat or drink. We have made some interesting discoveries since taking charge of the building. In renovating the curtains on those long French windows it was found that the windows had not been cleaned their entire length during the six years the building has been in use. Twenty-six cleaners have been going over the building and the size of their task may be judged from the fact that a barrel of dirt was gathered from the bottom of one flight of steps after they had been swept.

"Speaking of steps reminds me of my visit to London. You may recall the unfriendly reception that awaited me—the cable dispatches were full of the row at the time. It was the fault largely of the manager for whom I was producing, who gave out the information before my arrival that I was coming to revolutionize the London stage. Naturally they resented that, and when 'Are You There?' a big revue, was placed in a small theatre and was a failure the papers roasted me. For a long time there wasn't an edition of a paper that didn't have something about the man who had come to show London managers how to run their theatres or a revue that didn't have some skit about me.

"The scene on the Capitol steps used in one of my productions here I used over there, and my manager, following his method of advertising me, announced that the scene was devised by me. That gave my critics a beautiful chance, and they immediately dubbed me 'The man who invented steps.' In the Palace revue they introduced a number in which the director, impersonating me, was continually speeding up the orchestra and chorus till finally a tiny flight of steps was carried on and a girl took a spotlight pose on them. But when a stage hand at the Hippodrome threw a bolt at me the tide turned in my favor, especially when 'Hullo Tango,' which I staged, was a big hit."

Down in the room that was the south lobby workmen were busy converting it into an English taproom. Here the tired and thirsty business man may drink a soda, plain if he so desires, though the chances are he won't.

In the auditorium the orchestra pit was being widened, while up on the stage the chorus, in fatigue costumes consisting mainly of bloomer suits and slippers, suggesting that the wearers didn't care a fig leaf for convention, was being put through some of their steps by the leaders.

Mr. Wayburn has the most complete directory of chorus girls in existence. He has listed the names, addresses and measurements of 8,300 girls, and when he needs a chorus he sends out postcards to a group of these. Whenever a girl does not answer the call she is dropped from the list.

The girls are divided into classes. In Class A are the statuesque show girls; B, those between the chorus and show girl; C, the best drilled girls who are proficient in all kinds of routine, and D, the more delicate girls who are used for the lighter, decorative work. There are further subdivisions into those who will not leave New York and those who will take any engagement, in addition to the BQ and TW classes. The former are Mabelle and Clarice and her sturdy sisters, the adored ones of burlesque; the latter homely girls for whom jobs are sometimes found. The initials stand for "Train Wreckers."

Mr. Wayburn did not know what percentage came from the country and what from the city, so he gave a few military orders and the chorus fell in line. Sixteen were from New York, three from Brooklyn, seven from Philadelphia, and eight were from scattering cities. Of the rest there were a dozen from small towns, most of them in the East, two from Scotland, four from England, one from South America, and one from Russia.

Mr. Wayburn's productions include a long list of elaborate musical shows. Among the earliest of these was "By the Sad Sea Waves" at the Herald Square. He was producer for the Sayre Brothers at the Olympia and for Klaw & Erlanger for five years. The public will perhaps remember best the series he staged for Lew Fields at the Broadway, which included "The Midnight Sons," "The Jolly Bachelors," "The Summer Widowers," "The Hen Pecks," and "The Never Homes."

This is Mr. Wayburn's story of how he evolved ragtime:

"I used to spend my Summers at Magnolia Springs, Ala., and there on the levee sat an old darky who strummed one tune all day on his banjo. The tempo was syncopated, the beats corresponding to the taps of a buck dancer. I used to put a piece of paper over the strings of a piano and try to graft the tempo of the old man's tune to other pieces of music. Finally I got it, and using the tune of the banjoist of the levee as the theme I wrote 'Syncopated Sandy.'"

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

ORPHEUM—A vaudeville bill with Wilton Lackaye as the star in a dramatic sketch by Gordon Johnstone and Warrick Williams, entitled "The Bomb"; Lillian Shaw in a program of dialect songs; Odiva and her sealions in an aquatic act.

PROSPECT—Keith vaudeville, with these acts as features: Joseph E. Howard and Mabel McCane singing some of Mr. Howard's most popular song compositions; "The Bank's Half Million," a dramatic playlet by Paul Armstrong; Eleanor Gordon in "The Discovery," a mystery comedy by Edgar Allan Woolf.

BUSHWICK—The Four Mortons in three acts, Sam and Kitty in their own skit, Paul Morton with Naomi Glass in "Before and After," and Clara Morton with Frank Sheen in a musical diversion, at the head of a program which includes Valerie Bergere in "Judgment," and Lyons and Yosco.

CRESCENT—"The Miracle Man," George M. Cohan's dramatization of Frank L. Packard's story, presented by the Crescent Theatre Players, with Dorothy Shoemaker and Edward Everett Horton in the principal rôles.

MONTAUK—"Potash & Perlmutter," the comedy based on Montague Glass's series of stories, originally acted at Cohan's Theatre.

TELLER'S—"Under Cover," Roi Cooper Megrue's melodrama of the chase of jewel smugglers, seen last season at the Cort, with Florence Malone, Rockliffe Fellowes, and Hubert Druce in the principal parts.

TWILIGHT SLEEP MOVIES.

Films Showing Technique of Treatment at Special Matinees.

A series of special matinées at which motion pictures illustrating the method of administering twilight sleep will be shown will begin tomorrow at the Park Theatre. The pictures were shown recently at a private exhibition at the Candler. Dr. Kurt E. Schlössingk, who came from Freiburg, Germany, to introduce the treatment here, will explain its advantages over the old method.

The matinées will be under the auspices of the Motherhood Educational Society, in co-operation with The Medical Review of Reviews. It was the latter that acted as sponsor for the first performances in this country of "Damaged Goods." The exhibitions are intended primarily for women.



Charles Richman on the Vitagraph Screen.



Martha Hedman in "The Boomerang."—Belasco. Photo (c) Ira L. Hill.

MINUTE VISITS IN THE WINGS

ROSHANARA, an interpreter of the dances of India, who is well known to patrons of the varieties, has just returned to America from a tour of the Orient on which she danced in all the principal cities of India. Roshanara is the daughter of an Englishman stationed in India in the employ of the British Government, and as he has never given his approval of his daughter's professional work she never uses her family name in connection with the stage.

She visited Burmah on her trip and while there had a native pundit instruct her in the dances of the country, and these she will introduce during her engagement this week at the Palace. Roshanara lived in India before she went on the stage and her dances are interpretations of Indian lore as told her by natives.

"I was curious to see how I would be accepted," said Roshanara in discussing her trip, "because in India an upper caste woman does not appear on the stage. I knew the test would come when I asked for the Viceroy's band, and when this was given me I knew my venture had the sanction of the Government. I danced in all of the principal cities, in most of which there are fine theatres. The best of these do not differ from ours except that they are equipped with many fans, and some have refrigerating plants.

"My great problem was to keep my dances as far as possible pure interpretations of the folklore of the country, for the movements of the body in dancing, the music and the legends are correlated and are subjects of universal knowledge. Thus, there is a song for every hour of the day, and once when I asked a native to sing a certain melody so my orchestra director could take it down, he could not be persuaded to do so because that was the song of the sunrise and could not be sung at any other hour of the day. So certain movements of the body possess definite significance, and some that to Western minds might seem suggestive connote something entirely different to the Indian mind, and vice versa. It is much more difficult to eliminate than to add movements to dances, I assure you, so I had to be constantly alert as to what I must and must not do to avoid incurring disapproval."

A. H. WOODS was not the speaker, but it was some one in authority from the manager's office who was issuing instructions to the new doorman at the Republic Theatre the night of the first performance of Cleves Kinkead's play, "Common Clay." Evidently the man on the door had been indiscreet in the matter of admissions and had permitted some undesirables to join the fringe of standees that always decorates the stalls at a premiere, for Mr. Woods's emissary was saying:

"Be very careful whom you let in on first nights. We only want friends of the drama—friends of the drama, remember, so don't let any actors or managers get by you."

RICHARD ORDYNSKI, the Polish associate of Reinhardt the Great, has a busy Winter ahead of him in his adopted America. Mr. Ordynski last night concluded his engagement with Gertrude Hoffmann in "Sumurun," which he staged for her, making the promise when he undertook the task that he would play the hunchback during the first four weeks in vaudeville.

The Director will at once assume charge of the rehearsals of the operas Max Rabinoff's Boston Opera Company will give in conjunction with Anna Pavlowa and her Russian dancers during its engagement in Hammerstein's Lexington Avenue Opera House next month. Mr. Ordynski has commissioned Joseph Urban to design the settings for "The Blind Girl of Portici," which will be one of the novelties of the répertoire.

Later in the season New York theatregoers will be given an opportunity of observing still further the art of this Continental Régisseur, for he will produce some plays for a new firm of managers. But no material success or plaudits that may come to him can assuage the grief that is his because of the tragedy that has befallen his native Poland. Ground between the millstones of the opposing armies, he has seen his country sink deeper and deeper into the maelstrom of the relentless conflict. The mere circumstance of geography has sent some of his kinsmen to fight against others, and his heart is heavy.

FRED STONE, on a bear-hunting trip with a party of friends up in the polar seas a few years ago, made a contract with a German of Hamburg to supply the party with the entire hunting kits and everything necessary for the expedition, and it was stipulated in the contract that the party was to have all the bears that were captured or shot except cubs, which were reserved to the German.

One day Mr. Stone roped two bears on the ice with the lariat. The animals were so large that the Captain of the schooner did not dare take them both aboard alive, so one was let loose on the ice, chased, and shot by Mr. Stone. The Captain and all the crew agreed that the bear was a yearling, at least fifteen months old. It tipped the scales at 334 pounds, which is almost the weight of a full-grown bear. The live animal was placed on board the schooner in a cage reinforced with heavy iron hoops.

The German guide claimed, in spite of the unanimous opinion expressed by the crew, that the dead bear was a cub and therefore belonged to him. When the expedition returned to Norway and the hunters landed at Trondhjem, the matter in dispute was left to the Captains of the sealers that were in port. Arguments arose between the Captains, who were divided in their opinion. Finally Mr. Stone suggested that the dispute should be settled by the toss of a coin. The German agreed, and won the toss. Then a more sharp-sighted man than Mr. Stone discovered that the German had used a double-headed coin, so he was hustled off the dock and Mr. Stone appropriated the cub, whose skin now adorns his drawing room on Long Island. The live bear was afterward sold to Hagenback in Hamburg.

TOPPING THE VAUDEVILLE BILLS.

PALACE—Nora Bayes with a new assortment of songs and gowns; Roshanara, interpreter of the dances of India, direct from a tour of the Orient; "The Honeymooners," a comedy playlet by Thompson Buchanan, with Jack Pierce, Edna Hibbard, and Charles Canfield in the cast; Laddie Cliff, assisted by Maybelle Parker.

COLONIAL—Fannie Brice, singing some new character and comedy songs; "Woman Proposes," one of the late Paul Armstrong's best playlets; Francis Dooley and Corinne Sales in their melange of song and fun called "That's Silly"; Taylor Granville and Laura Pierpont in the tabloid melodrama, "The Yellow Streak."

ALHAMBRA—Alexander Carr, who created the role of one of the partners in the original "Potash & Perlmutter" company at Cohan's Theatre, returning to vaudeville in a sketch by Edgar Allan Woolf, entitled "An April Shower," in which the character comedian plays the role of Jacob Goodman; Victor Morley and company in "A Regular Army Man"; the Watson Sisters and Ben Welch.

AMERICAN ROOF—Aveling and Lord in a comedy skit; John Mason and company in a comedy sketch, entitled "Who's Who"; Billy De Vere and Sid Malcolm in songs.

CENSORING THE DRUMS.

Scheme at Century for the Conservation of Eardrums.

The man who buys his seats late and is plumped down at the mouth of the tuba is to be given a chance if the plan that will be adopted at the Century when Ned Wayburn's "Town Topics" is presented there proves successful. Hilding Anderson, musical director of the Century, has decided that a redistribution of the instruments of the orchestra would be effective.

He will stand at the front of the pit instead of against the stage. Across the full length of the pit will be the brasses with their bells to the audience, on the right will be the reeds and on the left the strings. The drums will be tucked away in the furthest corner. Mr. Hilding believes that this will distribute the music of the various instruments more evenly and will prove a boon to the Tired Business Man in A 9.

Benefit at Steeplechase.

Steeplechase Park at Coney will be turned over to the Church of Our Lady of Solace a week from tomorrow to raise money for the building fund. Prizes aggregating $1,000 in gold will be given away.

"STOCK MADE ME WHAT I AM TODAY," SAYS JANE COWL

JANE COWL quit being Ellen Neal for a few minutes and sipped a lily of lemonade that had been brought her. She still wore the black frock and white cap and apron of Ellen, the maid, for it was only the end of the first act of "Common Clay," and Ellen had not become the famous prima donna of the gorgeous gown and less gorgeous epilogue.

"What do I think of stock?" Miss Cowl repeated when the gold-tipped cigarettes had been passed and everybody was happy, as who in the presence of such effulgent beauty wouldn't be? "All that I am, or ever hope to be, I owe to my experience in stock," said Miss Cowl, paraphrasing the school slogan that used to give this credit to our mothers. "The stock company for two years was my training school, and any skill I may have it gave me.

"I will not say it was not a difficult master, for it was. I have never worked so hard in all my life as I did those two Summers I spent at Union Hill. But it was worth it. Two performances a day and Sundays," with vocal and eyebrow emphasis on the last word, "was the program with weekly changes of bill. I played every kind of rôle from the heaviest tragedy to comedy and farce. There didn't happen to be an Ellen Neal or Mary Turner among them, but I have made up for that since.

"I suppose if I had not had the finest kind of ground work my stock experience might not have proved so happy, for one is turned loose to do about as one pleases. The poor Director hasn't time for details, so one jumps in, and if he's wrong he's wrong, and if he's right he's lucky. I had done a good deal of work under David Belasco before I went into stock. Most of it was as understudy, but I had understudied a good many kinds of rôles, and then the rehearsals were always open to me. I have a phonographic sort of mind that records things, so I used to sit and look and listen, and everything Mr. Belasco said, whether it concerned my part or not, I made a mental note of. These voluminous notes stood me in good stead later, when in the stock company I needed direction. Whenever I was in doubt how to express or interpret anything I would think a moment and something I had recorded would come back to guide me—

"If we could have stock companies with our best Directors in charge, that, of course, would be the ideal way of training our players of the future. But we do not seem to be geared for stock, and whenever some one starts a company with high ideals a big success comes along and naturally they haven't the nerve to give it up. The répertoire theatre of England and the Continent is the next best thing. But here again the commercial element enters, and we have no répertoire theatres.

"About the only thing left with our present system is the introduction of special matinée performances during long runs. By means of these it is possible to break the monotony and to expand the resources of the players. That is what I would like to do if I must weep my heart out for Ellen for another year, as it would seem I must. But after Ellen, I am through with her sort for a while, yes, if I have to wait two years for a part. It is so much easier to laugh than to cry."

"What, then, will we do for skilled players?" asked the visitor as the neglected cigarette, for which he had no eyes, burned his fingers.

"If England keeps sending them to us at the present rate we need not worry," Miss Cowl answered with a lambsclub laugh.

THE REEL AND THE UNREAL

By CECIL B. DE MILLE.

(Before he capitulated to the lure of the silent drama, Cecil B. De Mille, Director General for the Jesse L. Lasky Feature Play Company, was one of the rising young legitimate producers of Broadway. After nearly two years in the West at the Lasky studios, Mr. De Mille has returned to New York for a few weeks. He is recognized as one of the leading photo drama producers, and recently capped his record with the sole direction of "Carmen" and other photoplays in which Geraldine Farrar will be seen shortly.)

FROM the point of view of the director and producer they are fundamentally opposed—the screen and the stage. I mean by this that whereas certain dramatic principles, of course, are applicable to both, the mediums of work and effect are entirely different. This, then, is the great and important thing to be borne in mind in any discussion of the difference between producing for the photoplay and the legitimate stage.

The producer for the legitimate stage is ever trying to construct a fabric which may be built up and torn down in its entirety eight times a week, or as often as his drama is acted. The material mediums with which he works are canvas or wooden scenic walls, as the case may be, and such realistic articles as may be properly and effectively displayed within the range of the proscenium of the stage. His human mediums are men and women, who, in the building or rehearsing process, are being trained to withstand weeks and months of repetitions of their play. The legitimate producer's work is toward illusion. His practicabilities are limited to the boundaries of his theatre.

On the other hand, the photoplay director is working limitless realism. His stage of operation is boundless. His proscenium arch is the horizon; his scenery is nature's own fields, mountains, forests and streams. For the most part, such backgrounds as he must build are for the purpose of improving natural surroundings or converting them more intimately to his use, instead of trying to reproduce them. The fabric he is building is not one to stand permanently except in the indelible photography. If the demands of his photoplay command him to blow up a train or destroy a mountain, he does either or both and does not have to worry about putting either the train back on the track for the next performance, or restoring the mountain in time for the moonlight scene.

Let us see how these things work out in actual test and how the two compare when completed. One of the early productions of the Lasky Company was a picturization of David Belasco's production, "Warrens of Virginia," by William C. De Mille. Those who recall the Belasco Theatre performances remember the wonderful illusion of battle, the cannon "off stage," the cameo glimpse of a greater scene which in all its realism was suggested to the imagination of the audience rather than pictured before them. I do not mean to draw a conclusion in favor of the photoplay as against legitimate stage producing when adequately done. But I wish to point out the difference in treatment. In the picturization of "Warrens of Virginia" there was also the battle scene—but one which showed a great stretch of country and which actually pictured vividly the charge and retreat, which in the legitimate theatre, through the very nature of its construction, it was impossible to do.

The fascination of photoplay producing lies in the ever-changing conditions, the new problems, and the unceasing activity. And a word of praise is due to the men and women who actually accomplish acts of heroism in their enthusiastic striving after perfection of the photoplay. The time was when the motion-picture player as a hero was regarded in the light of a small town volunteer fireman, making his grand-stand play before the natives. But the photoplay player appears before an audience of millions during the life of a good, single production. This is really a responsibility that those in the industry are beginning to realize in all sincerity.

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ABOUT "CHIN-CHIN."

Some Interesting Facts About Musical Comedy at the Globe.

"Chin-Chin," in its second year, has established some unique records at the Globe. At practically every performance Montgomery and Stone have played to absolute capacity. Not a single member of the company has missed a performance, nor a single change has been made in the orchestra or stage staff. The curtain has risen at the same time every evening, and the running time has not varied a minute either way since its opening. In addition to the company of 110 people, 80 stage hands are employed to handle the production behind the scenes. A staff of 10 women assist the wardrobe mistress in handling the costumes. The number of people employed in the company and theatre totals 310.

The average attendance has been 12,000 per week. More than a million dollars has been paid over the box office window for seats. The newspapers have been the only medium of advertising, no billboards being used.

During the 350 performances the chorus, averaging eight changes of costume at each performance, have had to make more than 3,000 changes. It is estimated that Fred Stone as Mlle. Fallofski had ridden 800 miles around the circus ring on the horse. During the run of "Chin-Chin" Montgomery and Stone celebrated the twentieth anniversary of their partnership. More than 12,000 mail orders for seats have been received.

Another War Drama.

The date for the first performance of Beulah M. Dix's war drama, "Moloch," in the New Amsterdam Theatre, has been set for Monday night, Sept. 20. Holbrook Blinn will head the company, which will include Edmund Breese, Lillian Albertson, Mrs. Thomas Whiffen, Creighton Hale, Louise Rutter, Gareth Hughes, Ruth Benson, and Paul Gordon.

A Proctor Anniversary.

Twenty years ago Proctor's Theatre in Fifty-eighth Street was dedicated as the first neighborhood playhouse in Manhattan. Some of the most famous comedians of the American stage have appeared there in its score of years—Weber and Fields, Sam Bernard, Billie Barlow, James F. Hoey, and John C. Rice among the number. To commemorate the anniversary a special program, to which all of the Proctor stars will contribute, will be given.

Milady's Wardrobe.

The dates for the fashion exhibits Mrs. Whitney will give, under the direction of Selwyn & Co. at the Cohan Theatre, are Sept. 27, 28, 30, and Oct. 1. Mrs. Whitney returned recently from Paris, where she gathered a collection of models which will be shown on manikins.

SOLDIERS PLYING NEEDLES.

Kaiser's Warriors Busy Making Clothing for Winter Campaign.

LEIPZIG, Aug. 25 (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Leipzig is busily engaged in preparing Winter clothing for German soldiers. Before the war began the military outfitting business here was easily taken care of by a small plant just outside the city, employing not more than 250 men. The few wooden buildings of the plant have been added to until they now cover acres of ground, where some 4,000 men and women are employed. The output has increased to 3,000 shoes, 3,000 coats and several thousands of pairs of trousers a day.

Most of the men employes are of military age and capacity. They wear fatigue uniforms, and live under military control in wooden barracks adjoining the plant. Few of them but could, on a few hours' notice, move out to the fighting front and exchange needles and tools for rifles. Simply, they are more valuable as tailors and shoemakers than as infantrymen or artillerymen.

It has been reported that Germany is short of leather, and that its supplies of cotton and woolen goods are not as large as they should be, but there is no indication of it at the Leipzig plant.

Leipzig is but one of a large number of German cities that has had to adapt itself to army needs. Cassel, for instance, has turned over its huge, new and expensive public hall and gathering place to the making of clothing for the army, and in the rooms that once were the scenes of banquets, dances, and merry-making there today are plied thousands upon thousands of uniforms, and in its corridors hundreds of soldiers sit cross-legged on tables, busily sewing.

VITAGRAPH THEATRE BROADWAY & 44TH ST.
TWICE DAILY (INCLUDING SUNDAYS) 2:30 & 8:30
PRICES DAILY MATINEES (Except Saturday) Orchestra $1.00 & 50c. Balconies 25c. Eves. & Sat. Mat. $2.00-$1.00-75-50-25
TWICE TODAY (SUNDAY)
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BASED ON HUDSON MAXIM'S "DEFENCELESS AMERICA"
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"A REMARKABLE ACHIEVEMENT IN EVERY WAY SUCCESSFUL." LOUIS V. DE FOE—WORLD.
"CHARLES RICHMAN SUPERB." —N. Y. HERALD.
"PICTURES ROSE TO UNUSUAL HEIGHTS." —N. Y. PRESS.
"MAGNIFICENT AND SENSATIONAL PERFORMANCE."—TELEGRAPH.

RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL PREPAREDNESS, AUG. 19, 1915, REPRESENTING THE NAVY LEAGUE—NATIONAL SECURITY LEAGUE—ARMY LEAGUE—AMERICAN RED CROSS—AMERICAN LEGION:

RESOLVED, That the Conference Committee on National preparedness desire to express their deep appreciation of the patriotism which inspired the work and development of "The Battle Cry of Peace," and also express their hearty approval of its great educational value as indicating the need of preparedness by the United States against war.

"A CALL TO ARMS—AGAINST WAR"

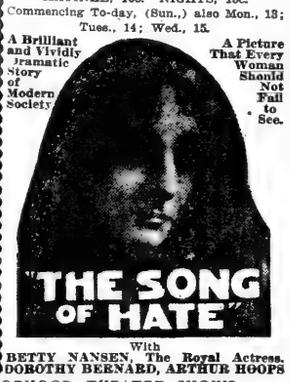
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SUNDAY SACRED CONCERTS: (Smoke if you like.) Entire Orchestra Floor .....$1.50; Mezzanine Circle: 3 rows, $1.50; balance, $1.00; 1st Balcony, 8 rows, $1.00; balance, 75c. 2d Balcony, 8 rows, 50c; balance, 25c.
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A PLAY ABOUT WAR BY BEULAH M. DIX
Cast of 50, including: Holbrook Blinn, Edmund Breese, Lillian Albertson, Mrs. Thomas Whiffen, Louise Rutter, Creighton Hale, Paul Gardon, James Seeley, Garett Hughes, Ruth Benson and Rosina Henley.

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BEST AMERICAN MELO-DRAMA
"EVERY BIT AS ABSORBING AS 'ON TRIAL.'"—EVE. TELEGRAM.

LONGACRE W. 48th St. Phone 23 Bryant. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed., Sat. 2:20
2nd Big Month THE Brilliant Musical Hit
GIRL WHO SMILES
With NATALIE ALT, GEO. BALDWIN, WM. DANFORTH.

F. F. PROCTOR'S —BIG CONCERTS TO-DAY—
5th AVE. B'way & 28 St.
23RD ST. Near 6th Av.
58TH ST. Near 3d Av.
125TH ST. Lex. Av.
Gilbert & Sullivan Revue, 40 People, Harry Tighe & Rose Barrett, Herman Adler & Co., Dream Dancers, 20th Century Girls, Emmett Corrigan, "Cousin Love Hath No Mate," Splendid Serial, Screaming Comedies, Features, Sym. Orch.
"The New Impresario," Grace De Mar, Woods Musical Trio, Lowell & Esther Drew, other comedy stars.
Ella Hall in "Jewell," "Diamond Serial." New Comedies and Educational Features. Enlarged Orch.

'MANDALAY' Tonight, Sept. 12
REFINED AMUSEMENTS AND SPECIALTIES. LAST NIGHT OF SEASON.
Exhibition Dancing.
Leaving Battery Pier 7:30, W. 131 St. 8:30 P. M.

COLUMBIA B'WAY AND 47TH ST. BURLESQUE
ENTIRELY NEW BILL EVERY WEEK
Unvarying great crowds attest the limitless popularity of these lively, superbly presented shows!
TWO BIG CONCERTS TODAY At 2:15, 15-25-50c. At 8:15, 25-50-75c.
Com. To-morrow Afternoon
Max Spiegel presents
BURLESQUE'S HIGHEST ACHIEVEMENT!
THE MERRY ROUNDERS
with Abe Reynolds, George Hayes, Mae Latham and others, aided by The Sweetest Chorus Broadway has ever seen!
Twice Daily. Pop. Prices. Smoking

EDEN MUSEE 55 W. 23rd St. European War Heroes Kinemacolor Hourly. Admis'n Sunday 25c
WORLD IN WAX
BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.
B. F. Keith's ORPHEUM Matinee Daily.
"The Perfect Playhouse."
CONCERTS TODAY, 2:15—8:15.
Week Starting Matinee, Sept. 13.
WILTON LACKAYE & CO.
in "THE BOMB," Vaudeville's Greatest Triumph.
LILLIAN SHAW—ODIVA
Ryan & Tierney—McCay & Ardine
Lunette Sisters, Harry Fern & Co.
Rae Ellnore Ball, Valentine & Bell.
B. F. Keith's BUSHWICK Matinee Daily.
CONCERTS TODAY, 2:15 AND 8:15.
Week Starting Matinee, Sept. 13.
FAMOUS 4 MORTONS REUNITED
in 4 Separate and Distinct Headline Acts and Jointly in a Grand Finale.
SAM & KITTY MORTON
PAUL MORTON & GLASS NAOMI
CLARA MORTON
VALERIE BERGERE, LYONS & YOSCO, Walter Milton & Co., Le Hoen Dupreece, The Fixers, Fontaine & Fletcher.
B. F. Keith's PROSPECT Matinee Daily.
"The Pride of the Park Slope."
CONCERTS TODAY, 2:15 AND 8:15.
Week Starting Matinee, Sept. 13.
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JOS. Composer & Dainty Comedienne MABEL, Vaudeville's Classiest Number
DIAMOND & BRENNAN
AL. HERMAN | Al. & Fannie Steadman, Hallen & Fuller, 3 Ankers, The Wheelers.
ELEANOR GORDON & CO. "BANK'S HALF MILLION" Late Paul Armstrong's Latest Playlet.

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ALSO TUES., THURS., FRI. and SUN. AFTERNOONS at 3 and SUN. EVE. 8:30.
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TWILIGHT SLEEP MOTION PICTURES
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FOR WOMEN MEMBERS ONLY.
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A. H. WOODS Presents
The Yellow Ticket
An Original Play by MICHAEL MORTON.
"Is Your Name on the Subscription List?"
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TO-DAY—2 Big Vaudeville Concerts.

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SELWYN AND CO. Present
The Irresistible Laugh Festival,
Twin Beds "THIS IS THE LIFE"
By Salisbury Field and Margaret Mayo.
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Week Sept. 20—"UNDER COVER."

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Prices: Evs. 25 to $1. Sat. Mat., 25 to 75c. Bargain Mats. Tues. & Thurs., 25c & 50c
Week Starting TO-MORROW NIGHT AT 8:30.
H. H. FRAZEE Presents
THE LAUGH SENSATION OF THE YEAR,
"A Full House"
By FRED JACKSON.
With May Yokes, Geo. Parsons & H. Corthell.
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Week Sept. 20—"THE SHOW SHOP."
To-day—Continuous Vaudeville, 1 to 11.

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TELLER'S SHUBERT B'way & Howard Av. Phone Bush. 7400-7401. Evens., 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00. Bargain Mat. Wed., 25-50c.
SELWYN & CO. present
Roi Cooper Megrue's Mystery Drama,
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A Play of Love, Laughter, and Thrills. Original production direct from one year at the Cort Theatre, Manhattan.
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POTASH & PERLMUTTER

MONTAUK EVS. & SAT. MAT. 25c TO $1.00 WED. MAT. 25-50c.
Welcome Back "ABE" & "MAWRUSS."
A. H. WOODS Presents
POTASH & PERLMUTTER
By Montague Glass from Stories in The Saturday Evening Post.
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BIG NEW YORK COMPANY
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THE American Belles
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Daily Mats., 15c to 50c. Nights, 15c to 75c.
Smoking Permitted in All Parts of House.

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Peg o' My Heart
By J. HARTLEY MANNERS.
The Comedy With the Soul of Youth
NOTE Eve. & Sat. Mat., 25, 50, 75c & $1.
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CRESCENT THEATRE SELECTED PLAYERS
Who will present all this week
GEO. M. COHAN'S GREAT PLAY,
"The Miracle Man"
THE ASTOR THEA., N. Y., SUCCESS. Week of ETHEL BARRYMORE'S Sept. 20 | Triumph, "THE SHADOW."
TODAY Continuous Performance 2 to 11 P. M.
KEITH VAUDEVILLE AND FEATURE PICTURES AT SENSATIONAL PRICES | 2 to 5 P. M., 5-10-15c. 5 to 11 P. M., 10-15-25c.

WRITTEN ON THE SCREEN

STRAND—Blanche Sweet in "The Case of Becky."
BROADWAY—Charlotte Walker in "Out of Darkness."
EIGTHY-FIRST STREET—Francis X. Bushman in "The Silent Voice."
GARRICK.—Daily changes of features.
ACADEMY.—"The Song of Hate."

ONE of the problems the movie men have been working on ever since the cinema was perfected is that of a film that will project its scenes in colors. The beauty of motion pictures, particularly those of outdoor scenes, would naturally be greatly enhanced if they reflected the natural colors. The Kinemacolor pictures have come nearer solving the problem than any others yet used commercially, but they have not been altogether satisfactory.

Now comes Cyril Maude, the English actor-manager, just back from spending the Summer at home, with samples of a color process for which great claims are made. Layers of red, blue, and green celluloid are superimposed on the film by a patent process, and all the natural colors are brought out when the pictures are projected on the screen.

Mr. Maude, who is an astute business man as well as a clever actor, is the American agent for the process, and during his engagement at the Empire he will give private exhibitions of the films to manufacturers and producers.

Again the movie men are chuckling. Over in Philadelphia two first-class playhouses, the Chestnut Street Opera House and the Forrest, have been invaded by the cinema. In the former the Triangle films are to be shown at prices ranging from $2 down, and in the latter "The Birth of a Nation" at the same scale of prices is being exhibited. Down in the historic Walnut Street Theatre a company in which Robert Edeson and other well-known players are to appear in repertoire has been established, and the most one can pay for a seat is 75 cents. Naturally, the men of the cinema are elated at what seems to them evidence of the greater popularity of pictures over the acted drama.

Florenz Ziegfeld, Jr., has returned from California, where he went with Billie Burke, his wife, to see her begin her work in the movies. Mr. Ziegfeld says regal preparations have been made for Miss Burke, a yacht that will take her back and forth from the house on Catalina Island in which she will live to the studios and a motor being among the little luxuries provided.

Before Miss Burke started West the well-known dove of peace was seen fluttering back and forth between her and the Frohman representatives, and for a while it seemed probable that Miss Burke, who broke with the Frohman management when she announced her intention of acting for the screen, would appear under that management again. But now it is announced definitely that the peace efforts failed and that the actress, upon her return, will begin rehearsals in a new play under her husband's direction.

The movie fan who must go home to dinner or for a change of clothes now and then may keep up the illusion of enjoying his favorite pastime by playing moving picture music included in a collection compiled by Arthur Lange. These selections are ostensibly for the little lady who plays the pianner in the Nickelodeon, but there is nothing to prevent their use elsewhere.

There are tunes for pictures for every nationality of scene, Indian music, "Old Black Joe" and "Old Kentucky Home" for Southern scenes, battle, ballroom and wedding music. A glance down the table of contents discloses that there are selections for church, meditation (fireside), drunk, fire, funeral, hurry, mysterious, storm, and struggle scenes. Then there is Schubert's "Serenade," which the folio tells us is suitable for "pathetic, love or fireside scenes." One tune is labeled "Japanese or Chinese," which is really close enough. With the album on the music ledge, a stick of one's favorite gum and memories, here is an inexpensive evening for the movie mad.

There has been a quick shift of plans at the studios of the Triangle in Los Angeles, and De Wolf Hopper is consequently to make his first screen appearance as Don Quixote instead of in "Mr. Pickwick." The pictorial rôle of the idealistic Don would seem to have been built for Hopper. The long, lantern-jawed bookworm knight who read so much upon the subject of errantry that he lost his reason and started to tilt with windmills and rescue imaginary Dulcineas was enacted on the legitimate stage by the same comedian, if memory serves, about twenty-five years ago. The present film adaptation of the story was made by Chester Withey.

Mr. Hopper, by the way, is in good theatrical company at the studio. Among the other players now working there are Douglas Fairbanks, Paul Gilmore, John Emerson, Tully Marshall, Thomas Jefferson, Orrin Johnson, Jane Grey, Frank Campeau, Helen Ware, Francis Powers, and Sarah Truax.

Daniel Frohman recently received a more graphic illustration of the variety of expression a successful stage star must possess than he has probably obtained in all the years of his association with the drama. At a performance of "Some Baby" Mr. Frohman, who as Managing Director of the Famous Players Film Company, is always alertly watchful for new screen possibilities, observed sitting two rows before him a girl whose profile, with its various shades of expression, impressed him as unusually fitted for camera work. Mr. Frohman resolved to obtain the identity of the girl, and after the performance followed her from the theatre, with the intention of securing her name and address. What was his surprise when upon confronting her he discovered her to be Marie Doro, one of his own stars. A new mode of coiffure accounted for Mr. Frohman's failure to recognize the star.

William Furst returned to New York last week from Southern California carrying in a shawl strap two of the orchestrations for the first Triangle program at the Knickerbocker Theatre. "The bundle was heavy," said Mr. Furst, "but the music is light. I can guarantee that it won't put the audiences to sleep at the Knickerbocker. I spent twelve days divided among the studios of Griffith, Sennett, and Ince. In a week I met more old friends than I am likely to meet in a month of Sundays in New York.

"The writing of music for motion pictures is now in its infancy. The music should be treated symphonically as in 'The Birth of a Nation.' I hope to have thematic music for all of the Triangle plays, and it is certainly a large order, as more than one hundred will be produced in the course of a season."

Speaking before a convention of representative of the Paramount Pictures Corporation held in Chicago, Samuel Goldfish, executive head of the Lasky Feature Play Company, which produced the "Carmen" pictures for which Geraldine Farrar acted, stated that his firm had refused advance royalties of $125,000 for the privilege of selling the pictures outside the Paramount. The first public showing of the film in New York will be at the Strand Oct. 31.

Lou-Tellegen, who made two American tours as leading man with Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, has started work on his second photoplay for the Lasky Company. His first production, "The Explorer," was made on the Lasky ranch, where a replica of an African village had been built. The second photoplay is called "The Red Mirage," and the star and his company last week left Hollywood for three weeks in the Great American Desert, where they will camp out during the process of photography. It is believed they will be able to photograph a mirage.

Wilfrid North is directing a production of A. E. W. Mason's comedy, "Green Stockings," a five-part picturization of Margaret Anglin's successful starring vehicle. Stanley Dark, Lillian Walker, Louise Baudet, Charles Brown, John T. Kelly, and Charles Wellesley will portray the principal characters.

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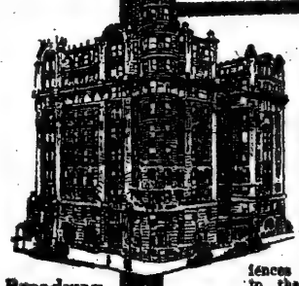
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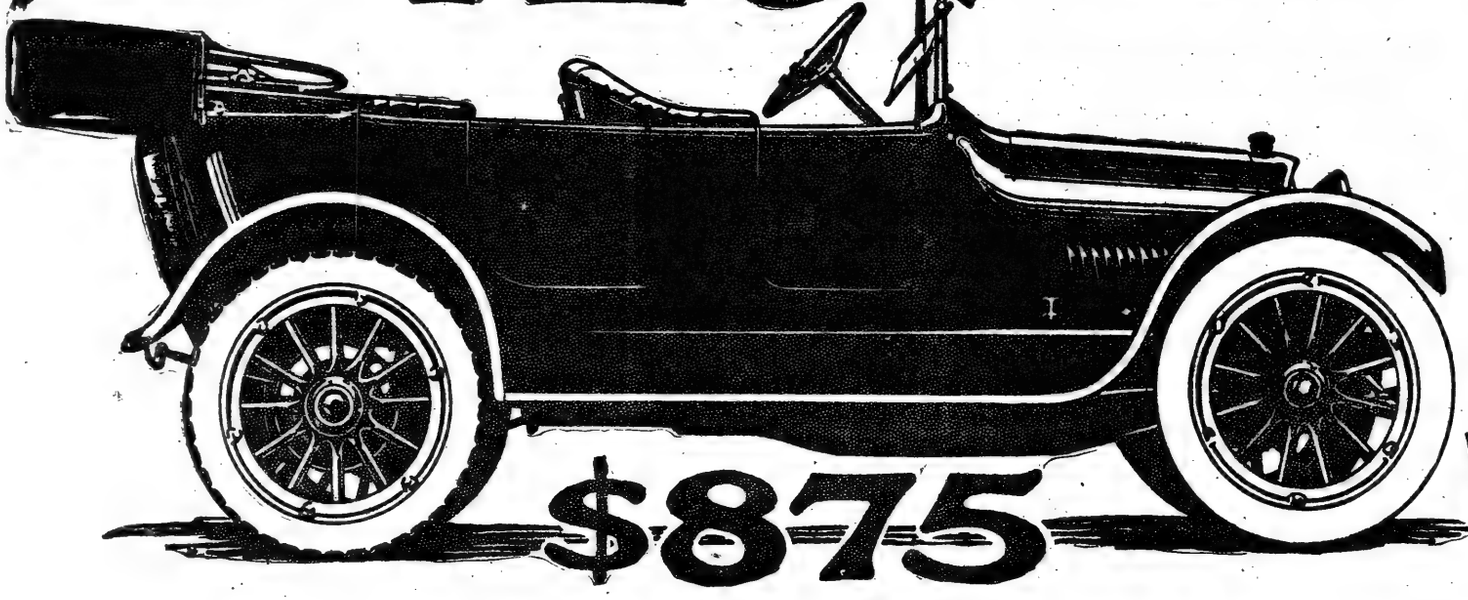
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The New REO the Fifth



Here Are The New REO Mod

Look at the Cars, Consider the Values and Whe

Read Carefully the Explanation of Ho

Improvements and Refinements in the New Reo the Fifth—$875

CHASSIS: Remains practically the same as 1915. This great chassis has been recognized for the past five years as the standard American automobile chassis. It is unquestionably the most accessible automobile in the world—the simplest, therefore the cheapest, in which to make any repair or adjustment or replacement. Very small changes have been made in different parts of the mechanism. They are such as only an engineer would understand, and their purpose was to eliminate the slightest little sound, and to make this the most silent as well as the most accessible automobile in the world and to still further enhance facility of driving.

NEW BODY DESIGN: Lines have been changed slightly to conform with the latest fashions and to improve its already graceful appearance.

HOOD FASTENINGS: Same as those on the "Six." Facilitates lifting of hood without the usual inconvenience—just a little detail but of sufficient importance to merit our engineers' attention when it meant greater convenience for the Reo owner.

FENDERS: Re-designed. Of the modified "Crown" type, formed under our own big presses, and so rigid it will be impossible for them ever to shake loose or develop a rattle.

RUNNING BOARD: New design, wide at front to protect apron from scratches.

INSTRUMENTS: Now located on steering post instead of on the cowl board. Facilitates adjustment of carburetor, and operation of light switches without necessity of the driver taking his eyes from the road or leaning forward from the natural driving position.

COWL BOARD: Now covered with metal instead of leather, greatly improving its appearance.

SPEEDOMETER AND AMMETER: Located in center where they can be seen by all occupants of the car—rear as well as front.

STARTING DEVICE: The same wonderfully reliable starter but with a new and improved "hook-up." The former famous Reo worm gear device has been replaced by chain drive. Worm was ideal but required lubrication occasionally to get best efficiency. Some drivers neglected it. Chain is "neglect-proof" and a trifle more efficient.

SPARK AND THROTTLE: Control levers now located on top of steering wheel. No better, but buyers seem to prefer it.

DOORS: New locking device—unlocks and locks more readily and certainly.

THIEF-PROOF locking device. See fuller details in "Six" column opposite. It's the same in Reo the Fifth.

COLOR: Golden olive

SPECIFICATIONS

The New Reo the Fifth (Model R) Touring Car—Price $875

Wheel Base—115 inches.

Springs — Front — Semi-elliptic—38" x 2" with 7 leaves. Rear—three-quarter elliptic. Lower section—44⅜" x 2" with 7 leaves; upper section 22 13-16" x 2" with 7 leaves.

Front Axle—I-beam, drop forged, with Timken roller bearing spindles.

Rear Axle— Tubular—semi-floating, Timken roller bearings at differential—Hyatt High Duty roller bearings at wheels, pinion integral with *[illegible]* shaft—two universal joints in propeller shaft—torque taken by separate torque arms—gear ratio 4 to 1.

Tires — 34" x 4" front and rear. Non-skid on rear.

Motor — Vertical, four-cylinder, cast in pairs, modified L type with integral head, with inlet valve in head. Valves mechanically operated and protected. Exhaust valve seated directly in the cylinder. Barrel type crank case with three crank shaft bearings. Helical timing gears running in oil.

Cylinder Dimensions—4¼ x 4½.

Horsepower—35.

Cooling System—Water jackets and tubular radiator, cellular pattern. Water circulation by centrifugal pump direct to exhaust valves.

Lubrication—Automatic force feed by plunger pump with return system.

Carburetor—Automatic, heated by hot air and hot water.

Ignition—Combined generator and magneto, driven through timing gears; 100 ampere hour storage battery.

Starter—Electric, separate unit, six volt, connected to transmission.

Transmission—Selective swinging type with single rod center control.

Clutch—Multiple dry disc, faced with asbestos with positive and instant release.

Brakes—Two on each rear wheel, one internal, one external, 14" diameter drums—service brake interconnected with clutch pedal.

Steering—Gear and sector with 18" steering wheel.

Control—Left-hand drive, center control—spark and throttle on steering wheel with foot accelerator. Positive—thief-proof locking device. Same as "Six".

Fenders—Drawn sheet steel of latest oval type—shield between running boards and body—close fitting, quick detachable under pan—aluminum bound, linoleum covered running boards.

Gasoline Capacity—16 gallons.

Body—Five-passenger—streamline touring car type with extra wide full "U" doors, front and rear. Genuine leather upholstering. Deep cushions and backs.

Finish—Body, Golden Olive, running gear, black; equipment nickel trimmed.

Equipment—Fully electric lighted throughout, improved 5-bow, one man mohair top with full side curtains, mohair slip cover; clear-vision, rain-vision, ventilating windshield; speedometer, electric horn; extra rim with improved tire brackets; pump; jack; complete tool and tire outfit, foot and robe rails.

Price—$875, f. o. b. Lansing, Mich.

WE FEEL WE MUST EXPLAIN to our more intelligent readers why and how it is possible to place such cars in your hands at such unheard of prices.

FOR WITHOUT THAT EXPLANATION—without reasons so logical they must satisfy you—you could not understand, could not accept, these values as genuine.

OF COURSE THE PRICES ALONE WOULD NOT ASTONISH—might not even interest—you. For mere price taken by itself, indicates nothing to the intelligent buyer.

BESIDES YOU'VE BEEN SURFEITED with announcements of "big cars at little prices"—this year more than ever before.

MOST MAKERS SEEM TO HAVE LOST THEIR HEADS in the fierce battle of price competition. As a result you've seen price reductions that must, we think, have indicated to your mind clearly one of two things—***either that the value was not there last season or couldn't be this.***

SO MERE PRICE—EVEN THESE SENSATIONAL NEW REO PRICES—would interest you only mildly if at all.

BUT KNOWING AS YOU DO REO STANDARDS of excellence in materials and manufacture; knowing as you do the Reo reputation for making only cars of sterling quality; knowing and estimating as you will, Reo integrity in selling as well as in making, you must marvel at these prices.

FOR TAKEN WITH THE QUALITY of these two famous Reo models, these prices represent the greatest values ever offered in an automobile—values greater than you had ever believed or hoped would be possible.

YOU KNOW THESE TWO REOS—you know that in all the world there have never been two models that enjoyed greater popularity.

DEMAND ALL LAST SEASON was many times greater than our ability to produce them—even in our big factories.

AND RIGHTLY SO—for we maintain that these are the ripest, the most refined, and the most nearly perfect automobiles ever turned out of any factory—simply because they have been made in their present form—in all essentials—for more years than any others; and more time, and more experience, more skill, and more care have been devoted to refining and perfecting these chasses.

IF YOU WERE TO ASK US to state what, in our opinion, is the strongest thing that can be said about the Reo product for next season, we would say without a moment's hesitation, "We have no new model to offer." None of the grief that you and we know is inseparable from a new and untried car, to face during the coming months.

BOTH REO MODELS—Reo the Fifth, "The Incomparable Four," and the Reo Six—have long since passed the experimental stage. Both have been tried and proven—and not by factory testers, but by thousands and tens of thousands of owners, and in every land.

THINK WHAT THAT MEANS. Consider the satisfaction it is to us to know—to know absolutely—that every car that leaves this factory in the coming year will carry with it absolute satisfaction—absolute certainty of satisfaction—to its new owner.

THINK WHAT THAT MEANS to men whose hearts are in their work and who believe in carrying personal integrity into corporate affairs.

FOR WE REO FOLK ARE that kind of people—we state it not boastfully but just as a simple fact.

IT'S OLD FASHIONED, WE KNOW, and not considered "good form" in some circles these days.

BUT WE LIKE TO FEEL toward every man who buys a Reo car as if he were our next door neighbor whom we expected to see frequently and whom we'd meet gladly and with pride in the car we had sold him.

THIS YEAR OF ALL YEARS we are glad we have nothing radically new, nothing experimental—nothing even doubtful or questionable—to offer our hosts of friends.

OF COURSE WE CONSIDERED this matter from every angle. We are conversant—have been for months—with everything others were trying to do.

OUR ENGINEERS ARE JUST AS ALERT as others—just as enterprising and just as prone to experiment and to explore new and interesting fields. They enjoy working mechanical puzzles just as keenly as any. But——

MOST OF ALL WE CONSIDERED it from the standpoint of those thousands and thousands of friends who have learned to lean upon us, secure in the belief that we will offer them nothing but that of which we ourselves are sure.

AND WE BASED OUR PLAN ON THE ASSUMPTION that what the great majority of intelligent buyers want is not novelty—not mechanical puzzles nor engineering legerdemain—but service. Just dependable enjoyable automobile service and low upkeep cost with minimum deterioration in value of the article from year to year.

AND ON THAT BASIS WE KNEW that nothing our engineers could design or our factories build, could give quite as much service and satisfaction as these two Reo models, on which our engineers have concentrated for years and both of which, as a result of those years, and of our pride in our work, have been refined to the last degree and the last little detail.

"BUT THE PRICES?" YOU ASK. "Why and how were these necessary and possible. Why necessary—how possible, for this product, not merely as good as formerly, but better."

"WHY—WITH A DEMAND that, all through last season was greatly in excess of the possible output of the factories, was it necessary to reduce prices at all. And then, why so great a reduction?"

WE WILL ANSWER THAT QUERY.

IT WASN'T NECESSARY—any more than it was necessary to devote the thought and the energy and the expense to the improvement of cars that already represented values so great that every Reo car was snapped up the instant it came from the factory.

IT WASN'T NECESSARY either to improve the quality or to reduce the price—except that it is and always has been the Reo desire to give Reo buyers greater value then could be obtained elsewhere and just as much more as our greater experience and superior facilities could give.

BUT IT WAS POSSIBLE—and that was sufficient.

THE REASON IS INTERESTING—interesting and instructive and makes mighty profitable reading to any prospective buyer of an automobile.

A COMBINATION OF FACTORS and conditions that are, we believe, unique with Reo, made these prices for these quality-cars possible.

WE MAINTAIN THAT NOWHERE ELSE in this industry do all these factors and conditions exist in combination as they do with Reo.

NO; PRICES OF MATERIALS HAD NOTHING to do with it. Prices of no important materials are lower, while prices of many are considerably higher than a year ago. And we have never known a time when it was so difficult to obtain materials as now!

ONLY WAY COST OF MATERIALS in a car can be reduced this year is by reducing quality of materials—using inferior or substitutes.

YES; THERE IS ANOTHER WAY—the simple expedient of reducing the amount of materials. In other words, reducing the weight of the car.

FOR IT IS A FACT THAT YOU CAN reduce the cost of an automobile twenty-five per cent by the simple process of cutting the weight down that much. Some makers do—to the danger point, we believe!

REO CARS ARE LIGHT CARS—but not light to the point of flimsiness. They are as light as may be without sacrifice of safety or durability.

THE WONDERFUL DURABILITY and sturdiness as well as the low upkeep cost of Reo cars are due to the happy medium our designers have attained in the matter of weight. Made heavier they would lack the Snap and Go and economy of operation for which Reos are famous—made a pound lighter and we feel we'd sacrifice durability.

SO THAT EXPEDIENT of cutting down the amount of materials that go into the car was not to be thought of, any more than was the other of using materials of inferior quality or substitution.

IN THE MAKING OF REOS this year we are using—not better because they are not to be had—but the same quality of materials as formerly. So that isn't the reason for the lower price.

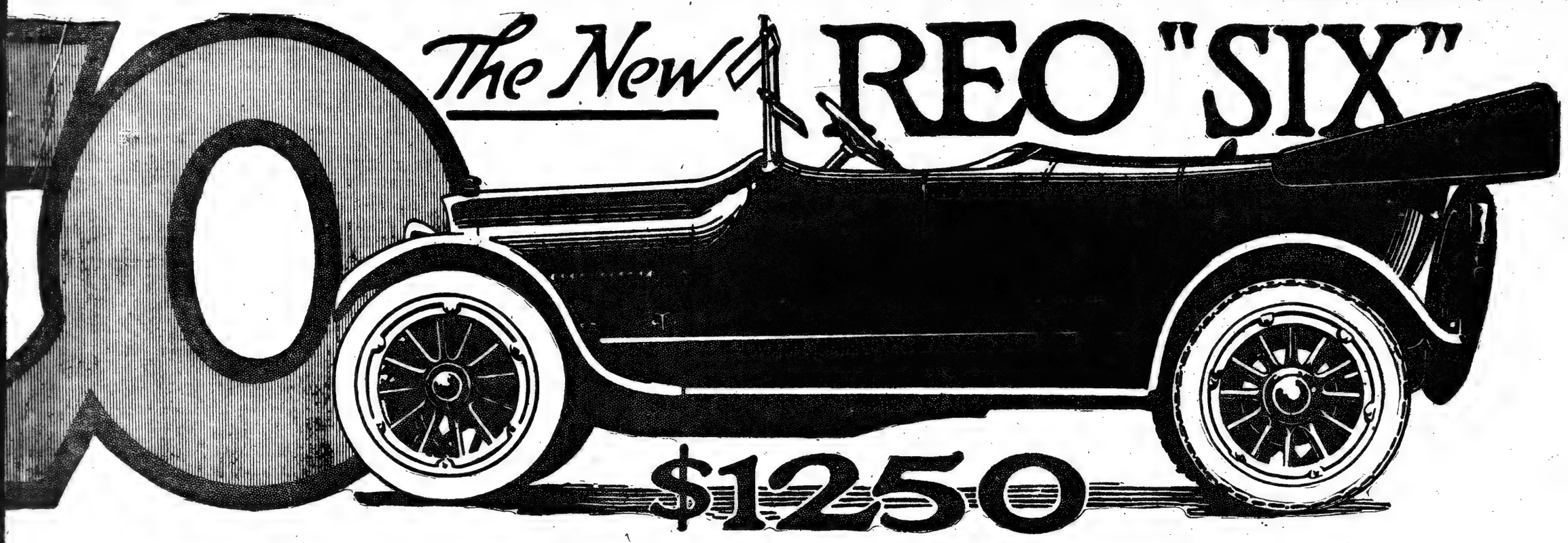
COST OF MAKING IS, HOWEVER, somewhat less thanks to the fact that in many ways we have been able to reach a still higher degree of efficiency.

ONE BIG ITEM IN COST REDUCTION of these two models was the fact that both had long since passed the experimental stage. That stage through which every new model must pass and which is therefore so dreaded by all manufacturers and experienced buyers—because it has proven so expensive to both.

WHEN WE TELL YOU that, had we found it necessary to project a new model to take the place of either of these, we would have set aside a fund of at least $100,000 to defray the cost of the experiment—and would have doubled the amount had our plan been to supplant both—you will see where we have been able to place to the credit of Reo buyers for the coming year a fund of at least $200,000.

Reo Motor Car Company,

Lansing, Mich.



els And The New REO Prices

Your Astonishment Has Somewhat Abated, These Prices Were Made Possible

TAKES AT LEAST THREE YEARS to perfect any new automobile model. Ask any manufacturer. Or call up your own past experience. Anyway it takes that long to get a car to the point of perfection where we are willing to offer it to Reo buyers and back it with the Reo guarantee.

NOTHER ITEM THAT HELPED tremendously was the fact that the ool cost on both these famous models had long since been absorbed—harged off—permanently disposed of.

T IS A BIG ITEM. You'd be surprised—unless you also are a manufacturer—to know how big.

T PERHAPS THE MOST IMPORTANT factor in the reduction of nufacturing cost and at the same time the making of a better product, as to be found in Reo itself.

VER SINCE THE DAY REO WAS incorporated has there been a single change in the personnel of the executive organization.

ST CONSIDER if you are a business man—and you are or you are not interested in the purchase of an automobile—what that means in economical production and in quality of a product.

E SAME PRESIDENT presides who occupied the chair at the first meeting of Reo.

E SAME GENERAL MANAGER DIRECTS; the same engineer designs; the same expert handles the funds; the same purchasing agent buys; the same factory superintendent oversees; and finally, the same men direct the sales, who have handled these important departments since the first Reo was designed and made and sold.

L WE'VE LEARNED WE'VE KEPT right in the Reo organization.

IS IS MORE LIKE A FAMILY than a big business corporation. Perhaps that is why they say Reo has a soul! Perhaps that is why those who ell to and those who buy from us continue year after year.

D IN THE FACTORY—do you know there are scores of men in the Reo actories today, working on these latest Reo models, who worked on the very irst Reo? Hundreds who have been here six to ten years.

THERE AGAIN WE CAN SAY "All we've learned we've kept." Every nan has become a specialist—is an expert—at his particular task.

NTRAST THAT with the kaleidoscopic changes you've seen in this new ndustry—changes so frequent and so radical that today you can find no one o back up the guarantee of the car you bought yesterday.

MPARE THAT REO POLICY with the vacillating plans of some you've nown. That Reo guarantee, that like the Reo standard on which it is ased, never changes, never knows expediency, never repudiates a promise nade by any Reo representative.

D IT'S A MATTER OF PRIDE with us to know that Reo workmen re an exceptionally intelligent class of citizens. Compare the work such nen must turn out with that of the illiterate, unskilled types that populate nost factories.

Y EVERY REO WORKMAN KNOWS that an error or piece of slipshod work will inevitably be brought back to him. And it isn't fear that ctuates him in doing the best he can, it's pride—the pride that comes only om long association with the same house and the same product and makes he workman feel a kind of proprietary interest.

WISH YOU COULD COME and visit us at the Reo factory. Wish you ould talk with Reo workmen—the rank and file as well as the directing eads. You'd know then the reasons for the superior quality of Reos.

YOU COULD COME AND SEE—if every prospective buyer could visit ll factories and compare methods instead of prices and see the superior uality of materials and of workmanship that goes into Reos—well, we ever would be able to make enough Reo cars to go 'round.

T TO RETURN TO OUR TEXT which was, how prices of these great ars could be reduced at the same time that quality was improved.

O DEALERS ARE RESPONSIBLE—the credit is theirs—for the biggest em. For, but for the unprecedented action and the hearty co-operation of undreds of Reo Distributors we could not have placed these cars in your ands at these prices.

LIKE THE FACTORY ORGANIZATION the Reo Dealer Organization has been with us from the first. Many of the principal Reo dealers have sold Reos exclusively ever since the first Reo was made. You will understand therefore, that the bond between Distributors and factory is a very intimate and a very powerful one.

WE TAKE THEM INTO OUR CONFIDENCE to a greater degree than is usual in this business. We have no secrets from them.

THAT'S WHY REO DEALERS are so loyal—they know—they do not guess, *they know*—that in Reo cars they give their customers more value than they can find elsewhere.

WELL, THIS SEASON WE WERE CONFRONTED with a problem—price competition to an extent greater than ever before.

OUR DEALERS INSISTED that, even though fortified with Reo quality and prestige, still they could not wholly ignore price competition.

WE CONTENDED that price did not matter; that it fooled no one—or at most only a small percentage of buyers and they not the most desirable.

WE SHOWED THEM that the cost of making Reos could not be materially lessened without reducing the quality—and that our plan was to improve the quality wherever possible.

WHY, WE REO FOLK wouldn't want to be in business if we couldn't feel we could make better cars this year than last; next year than this!

WE SET OUR OWN STANDARDS and will always ignore those of others—at least when they trend downward!

BUT THEY PROTESTED that the average buyer saw only the price tag. That while he saw the reduction in price he did not notice the reduction in quality—in value. So they wanted a competitive price on Reos as well as Reo quality in the product.

THERE WAS ONLY ONE WAY it could be done—that was if the dealers would agree to handle Reo cars on a smaller margin of profit than is the rule with other cars. We told them that if they would agree to that, we could set a price on Reo cars that would create a genuine sensation.

AND THEY AGREED! It is an unprecedented action we believe. And that the hundreds of Reo Distributors assented to the plan was due to another unique condition—namely, the extremely low cost of selling and of giving service on Reo cars.

A CANVASS SHOWED this remarkable fact: That the average cost of the dealer's guarantee on a Reo car—the cost of keeping it in perfect running order and its buyer thoroughly satisfied—was less than six dollars per car per year!

JUST COMPARE THAT with the cost of maintaining some makes of cars.

WHY, ONE OF OUR DEALERS who handled two other lines last season—but who declares, most emphatically, he will handle Reos exclusively hereafter—tells us that the average cost to him per car on one of those lines was $60 and on the other $49—while Reo averaged in his case $4.75 per car per year!

AND THAT WASN'T ALL. The factor that Reo Distributors consider most important is the customer—satisfied or the reverse? For you must know that though that dealer spent $60 to keep a certain car running he still could not keep the man to whom he had sold that car satisfied—not even by taking it back and standing the full loss himself.

HE COULD NOT REIMBURSE him in dollars for the delays, the disappointments and the aggravations he had suffered from that car.

SO REOS WILL BE SOLD in the future on a lesser margin from dealer to user (and factory margin has always been as close as was safe) than any other automobile in the same class or of higher price.

AND YOU AS A REO BUYER GET THE FULL BENEFIT.

AND YOU GET MORE THAN THAT. You get more than a Reo at the sensational price.

YOU RECEIVE AN ASSURANCE, a guarantee that cannot be over-estimated—in the fact that Reo cars have proven so good—so absolutely dependable—so economical in upkeep and operation—so wonderfully satisfying to their owners that those dealers feel they can handle them on that small discount basis.

WE THINK WE HAVE PROVEN TO YOU *how* and *why*, and therefore, that you *do* receive a higher percentage of value for your money when you buy a Reo than is possible in most, or perhaps any other automobile.

ORDER NOW—Don't delay if you'd have your Reo when you'll want it, for nothing can be more certain than this—the shortage of Reos in the coming months will be greater even than in the past.

AND YOU KNOW that, never since the first Reo was made has it been possible to make enough cars to supply all who wanted Reos.

Improvements and Refinements in the New Reo Six—$1250

WHEELBASE: Increased to 126". The advantages of this change are greater than appear on the surface. For wheelbase necessitating as it did, a re-designing, of the springs, and addition of more leaves, greatly enhances the previous wonderful riding qualities of this car.

TIRES: Increased from 4 to 4½" diameter.

BODY: Is of the internationally popular "Sheerline" (variously termed "boat-line" or "yacht-line," etc.) type. Seven-passenger—formerly five—with auxiliary folding seats. A real seven-passenger car; ample width and leg room for all passengers.

FRONT SEATS: Divided. A feature heretofore found only in cars listing at very high prices, and one that adds greatly to the convenience and comfort of the occupants.

SWITCHES AND CARBURETOR CONTROL located on steering post—formerly on cowl board.

COWL BOARD: Covered with metal instead of leather, and greatly improved in appearance.

SPEEDOMETER AND AMMETER: Now located in center of cowl board. Easily read by any passenger in the car.

HOOD FASTENING AND FITTINGS: New design—pull out and up. Obviates scraping of knuckles and swear words.

FENDERS AND RUNNING BOARD: New design, modified "Crown" fenders. More beautiful and absolutely rigid.

GASOLINE TANK: Located at rear. Result, greater facility in filling—no extra fitting or gooseneck required—just pour it in from a can. Also lends to superior riding qualities as a result of transferring this 150 pounds of weight from front to rear of chassis.

VACUUM TANK GASOLINE SUPPLY: The famous Stewart vacuum tank that guarantees a full carburetor on the steepest hills. Gasoline gauge located beside filler.

TIRE CARRIER—IMPROVED: Supported by chassis only—no body attachments—and adapted to carrying rims as well as tires.

FRAME: Deeper and stiffer. Designed to carry the extra passenger load and to minimize body vibration.

SPRING SUSPENSION: Re-designed to accommodate long wheelbase. Increased easy riding qualities as shown above.

MOTOR: Re-designed in small but important details. By re-designing front end we have been able to eliminate two gears and at the same time all gear noises. Also refined in other details, which you would not notice but which will give greater satisfaction.

AND FINALLY, THE LOCKING DEVICE, a feature that is made possible by the unique Reo design and which we think others will find it difficult to copy. This enables the driver to lock simultaneously, the starting device, the transmission and the floor boards. Starting device is made inoperative, at the same time that the transmission gears are locked in neutral position. And to make assurance trebly sure, floor boards are locked down so it is impossible to get at the parts. It would take a volume to describe it—but you will see and appreciate it at a glance.

SPECIFICATIONS

The New Reo Six (Model M)—Price $1250

Wheel Base—126 inches.
Springs—Front—Semi-elliptic—38" x 2" with 8 leaves. Rear—Cantilever—50¼" x 2¼" with 8 leaves.
Front Axle—I-beam, drop forged with Timken roller bearing spindles.
Rear Axle—Full floating, Timken roller bearings at differential and at wheels—two universal joints in propeller shaft—torque taken by separate torque arms—gear ratio 4 to 1.
Wheels—Wood, artillery type, 34" x 4½" demountable rims.
Tires—34" x 4½" front and rear. Non-skid on rear.
Motor—Vertical, six-cylinder, cast in threes, modified L type with integral head, with inlet valve in head. Valves mechanically operated and protected. Exhaust valve seated directly in the cylinder. Barrel type aluminum crank case with three crank shaft bearings. Dimensions of end bearing 1⅞", of center bearing 2". Helical timing gears running in oil. Hardened and ground cam shaft with cams integral.
Cylinder Dimensions—3 1/16" x 5⅛".
Horsepower—45.
Cooling System—Water jackets and tubular radiator, cellular pattern. Water circulation by centrifugal pump direct to exhaust valves.
Lubrication—Automatic force feed by plunger pump with return system.
Carburetor—Automatic, heated by hot air and hot water.
Ignition—Combined generator and magneto driven through timing gears with 100 ampere hour storage battery.
Starter—Electric, separate unit, connected to transmission.
Transmission—Selective swinging type with single rod, center control.
Clutch—Multiple dry disc, faced with asbestos, with positive and instant release.
Brakes—Two on each rear wheel, one internal, one external, 14" diameter drums—service brake interconnected with clutch pedal.
Steering—Gear and sector with 18" steering wheel.
Control—Left-hand drive, center control—spark and throttle on steering wheel with foot accelerator. Positive—thief-proof locking device.
Fenders—Drawn sheet steel of latest oval type—shield between running boards and body—close fitting, quick detachable under pan—aluminum bound, linoleum covered running boards.
Gasoline Capacity—18 gallons. Tank in rear with Stewart Vacuum System supply. Gasoline gauge beside filler.
Body—Seven-passenger—touring car type with extra wide full "U" doors front and rear. Genuine hand-buffed bright enamel finish leather upholstering. Deep cushions and backs.
Finish—Body, Golden Olive—running gear, black—equipment nickel trimmed.
Equipment—Fully electric lighted throughout; improved 5-bow, one man, mohair top with full side curtains; mohair slip cover; clear-vision, rain-vision, ventilating windshield; speedometer; electric horn; extra rim with improved tire brackets; power tire pump; jack, complete tool and tire outfit; foot and robe rails.
Price—$1250 f. o. b. factory, Lansing, Michigan.

eo Motor Car Company of New York, Inc.,

Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

19-21 West 62d Street, New York

37-39 William Street, Newark, N. J.

TOPICS OF INTEREST TO THE MOTORIST

SOME MOTOR ROUTES IN LAKE CHAMPLAIN SECTION

Good Roads Make Famous Resorts and Camps Around the Lake and in the Adirondacks Easily Accessible to Automobile Tourists.

As a touring section the region embracing Lake Champlain affords the triple attraction of its own beauties and those of the Green Mountains in Vermont on the east and the rugged Adirondacks in northern New York on the west. The proximity of this great lake and mountain region, famous for its hunting, fishing, and camping resorts, to New York City and Boston, only two days' drive by motor, accounts for its great popularity.

Much attention has been given to improvement of the highways in the vicinity of the lake, particularly by the State Highway Commission of the Empire State. A macadam route is open to Canada now. Driving north from Saratoga Springs, the route is now open to Elizabethtown and then continues to Plattsburg and on to the international boundary, all of it being State macadam with the exception of a few miles of good gravel north of Elizabethtown.

From Plattsburg there are two routes to Montreal. One is fine macadam all the way over the newly completed King Edward Highway; the other is via the Richelieu River, and is fairly good in dry weather, but to be avoided after rain. At Rouse's Point, N. Y., is the custom house, where a stop must be made to arrange the necessary formalities for entry by car into Canada. Neither New York nor Vermont requires a license for Quebec cars, but automobiles bearing Ontario numbers must procure license tags before they can be operated in the United States. The Province of Quebec requires no special license for cars from States granting reciprocal privileges. Ontario does not exempt owners from the States. The speed regulations in both provinces are reasonable and proper, with reduced mileage in the cities.

The Adirondack section is replete with delightful trips through the State Park Reserve and to the lakes of this mountain region. The opening of much of this section to automobile touring dates from nine years ago, when the Glidden tour first passed through on its way from Saratoga to Montreal. At that time there was practically no road improvement, but great strides have been made since then, and this season has seen many miles of road completed that connect the more important scenic and camping resorts. At some points this new construction has closed the roads temporarily, but the necessary detours have been provided for and thoroughly marked with signs.

One of the best known Adirondack resorts is Lake Placid, with its surrounding mountains. Not only has it Summer popularity, but it is famous for its Winter sports that are carried out through the entire list by hundreds of Eastern visitors. Three miles from the lake is the grave and homestead of John Brown, the abolitionist. Ten miles to the west is Saranac Lake, rivaling Lake Placid in popularity during both Summer and Winter seasons. An important connection to the Northwest has just been put in splendid condition by the State Highway Department and makes one of the most beautiful trips to be found anywhere in the State of New York. It passes through Keene and along the Cascade Lakes through Cascade to Lake Placid, Saranac Lake, and Paul Smith's.

Near Paul Smith's the road branches for Loon Lake, Bedford, and Plattsburg. At Malone is the junction with the trunk line from Plattsburg and Lake Champlain points to Ogdensburg and Watertown. The route from Plattsburg to Malone is the principal northern connection from Lake Champlain to the Thousand Islands of the St. Lawrence River, skirting the northern limits of the Adirondack region. At Mooers the Big Chazy River is crossed and its north branch followed to Ellenburg. Chateaugay, north of Chateaugay Lake, is one of the northern gateways to the Adirondacks, while Malone is the diverging point for routes to the St. Lawrence on the west and to the lake region on the south.

A very popular drive and the most satisfactory connection between Plattsburg and Saranac and St. Regis Lakes, is via Keesville and Ausable Forks. On this route Bloomingdale is the junction point for routes to Paul Smith's and Loon Lake, and one of the chief railroad stations in the Adirondacks. The route ends at Lower Saranac Lake, which connects through Middle Saranac with Upper Saranac Lake, three of the most beautiful sheets of water in the district. Lower Saranac is surrounded by wooded hills and has numerous islands.

There are many connections to the Green Mountains in Vermont. One of the most used, because of its picturesqueness, is from Plattsburg to Chazy Landing, where the ferry is taken to Isle La Motte, and the trip then continues across the Hero Islands to Burlington. The islands are connected by bridges and causeways. Another ferry connection is direct from Plattsburg to Burlington, with a stop at Port Kent. There is also a ferry from Westport, east of Elizabethtown, for those headed to points in southern Vermont.

From Westport to Rutland and lower Vermont a hilly region is traveled to the Chimney Point Ferry. Then via Panton and Vergennes to Middlebury, the seat of Middlebury College, situated in the valley of Otter Creek and within easy reach of Lake Champlain and the Green Mountains. At Salisbury a detour can be made to the shore of Lake Dunmore, at the foot of Rattlesnake Peak. Brandon has marble quarries and kaolin pits. In a gorge near Pittsford ice is found in midsummer. Further south, near Proctor, is the largest single marble quarry in the world.



PREPARED TO TAKE MOVING PICTURES AT HIGH SPEED.

Braces and straps have been fitted to this Maxwell touring model to make it possible for an operator for the Universal Film Animated Weekly to take pictures when the car is traveling rapidly.

JITNEY'S FUTURE ASSURED.

Auto Chamber of Commerce Says Public Will Settle Question.

Objection has been heard that jitney bus operators do not give proper consideration to their methods of securing passengers—carrying signs to indicate routes, examination of their vehicles, points at which they stop, and that overcrowding is permitted contrary to the requirements of safety; but it is apparent, according to a statement just issued by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, that these are details for proper regulation and do not affect the final determination of the question any more than improper operation of street cars in similar respects.

"Others say," the statement continues, "that the public has taken to the jitney bus merely as a novelty and that the trend will be back to the street car. This may be true to some extent, but of the many who ride for novelty, can it be expected that none of them will continue from preference?

"On the whole, those who are attempting to forecast the future of the jitney bus to reach a sound conclusion, should avoid consideration of many details which will right themselves or be controlled by local regulation. It is going to resolve itself into a straight business proposition, for, as far as the public is concerned, patronage is undoubtedly assured, and to a greater or less degree, according to the competition which this new service will have to meet in the way of traction facilities, and it must not be overlooked that in many places the jitney bus will supplement, rather than compete with, trolley lines.

"The question is whether automobiles, new or old, and considering also the possibility of equipping old chassis with more suitable bodies, can be furnished at this stage of the industry and operated at a cost that will show a profit, assuming a proper and reliable service. On this depends whether the public will continue to have this service, which it wants, and not on any artificial consideration of its effect on the earnings and service of traction companies. If their earnings are impaired, it is only because the public, as a matter of choice, prefers this new method of transportation, and the traction companies will get back their earnings if they are in position to meet the competition; if they cannot do so, their business will suffer exactly as any other business must take its chances with competitors.

"Interurban trolley systems are today existing on business which they have taken from the railroads, and those interested in the jitney bus will see to it, so far as obstructive legislation is concerned, that they are given a fair opportunity to operate just as the traction systems look after their similar interests. To some extent the trolley lines will undoubtedly be able to hold and regain patronage; this will depend on local conditions, but it is certain that in many cases the flexibility of the automobile as to handling and new routes can and will both supplement and compete with the regular trolley lines and in many cases this service will be much preferred by municipalities and the public to a further extension of rails.

"The matter of license fees, routes, safety of machines, and ability of drivers to properly operate them are details that will be determined and regulated in a reasonable and proper manner."

BRITISH MAKERS FEAR LOSS.

Wondering What American Competition May Do to Their Good Will.

British manufacturers of motor cars and their agents are not unnaturally uneasy in regard to the effect that the American competition will have on their good-will after the war, according to The London Truth.

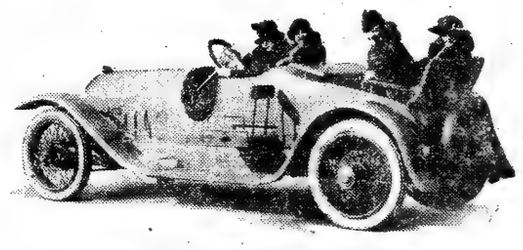
"All are engaged on war work with depleted staffs, and they fully realize that nothing will be as usual when we have done with the ugly business on hand. They realize, too, that the good-will of a motor concern has nothing like the permanent value of certain other established trades. Interests and opinions are ever changing, and consequently a car that is popular today may be superseded by another and more attractive and cheaper one tomorrow.

"The particular difficulty which they have to contend with at the moment is not the shortage of men due to so many having joined the army, or the partial disorganization of their resources to meet the nation's requirements, but their impotency to arrest the incursion into their best markets of so many new American traders who seem to have waited for the war to let loose a flood of new designs at astonishingly low prices. Will they be able to get their trade back? is what they are asking themselves; and will the Government, for whom they are making so many sacrifices, come to their assistance by taxing American vehicles?

"The issue is thus confused by introducing politics into business. Happily they are all working at a profit while the war lasts. That is guaranteed by the State, and as the value of good-will in the motor trade is largely sustained by judicious advertising, they are exhorted in a technical contemporary to renew their publicity schemes in order that they may not be forgotten when peace comes.

"This is sound advice, even though it is offered by an interested party, because the public has a short memory; and a further reason why it should be acted upon is supplied by recent history, which records a larger percentage of new makers and new designs in the short space of two years than at any other period since the inception of the industry. Many of the leading firms are avoiding this risk by carrying out their contracts, even though they are unable in some cases to execute a single private order; but there are, as one publicity expert puts it, many shirkers doing remarkably well, who, thinking to save a few hundred pounds, stand to lose thousands and their good-will into the bargain."

SILVER SPECIAL BODY SALE



OVERLAND 6-PASSENGER ROADSTER.

This sale offers exceptional opportunity for motorists to gratify their personal tastes.

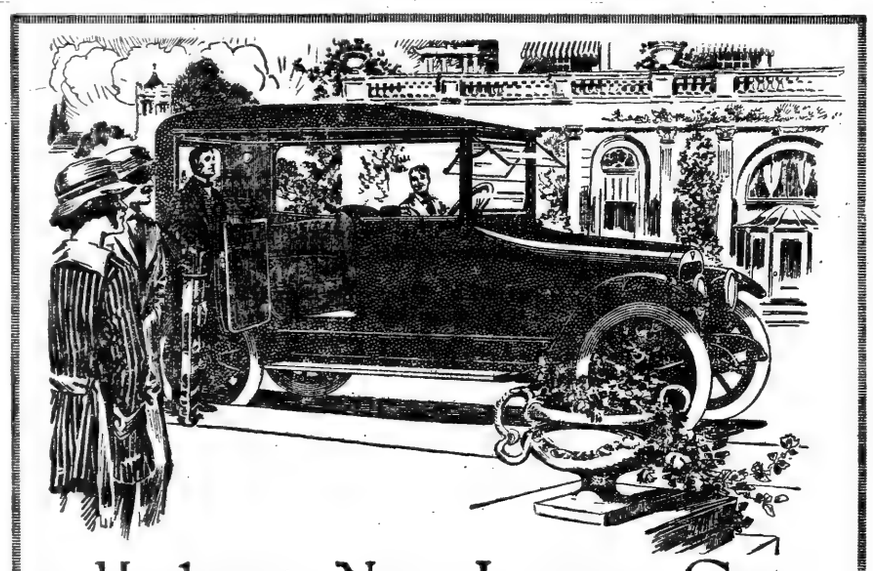
The balance of our cars equipped with special open bodies consisting of four and six passenger Roadsters and two-passenger Speedsters, which were the sensation of the summer season, are being offered at less than cost.

Individuality is expressed in these beautiful special bodies. There has been nothing like them seen in New York. They are wonderfully smart, have perfect body lines and beautiful color schemes.

Speedster,	4-Pass. Roadster,	6-Pass. Roadster,
$1,000	$1,350	$1,400

C. T. SILVER MOTOR CO.
57th Street and Broadway, N. Y.

Brooklyn Branch, 1384 Bedford Ave. Newark Branch, Broad & Commerce (Opp. Post Office). Yonkers Branch, 86 South Broadway. Bronx Branch, 149th St. and 3d Ave.



Hudson's New Luxury Car
The Touring Sedan - For All Seasons

This latest Hudson conception will meet the desires of thousands. A Touring Car when the windows are down. Fixed top, open sides, unobstructed view. Not a sash or a brace in the way.

With the windows raised, a luxurious Sedan. And the change can be made in a minute.

Women will find here all the elegance of the finest electric brougham. All will find in this one model a car for winter or summer, for touring or for town.

Other Closed Hudsons—Nothing Too Fine

For years Hudson designers have centered largely on bodies. That is, since they finished the new-type Hudson, which has won leading place among fine cars. We determined then to lead in body-building, too, particularly in luxurious closed bodies.

We brought to our aid coach builders of international repute. Our own designers worked out scores of conveniences.

Now Hudson closed bodies stand out as artistic masterpieces. A glance shows their distinction. The details reveal a hundred pleasing surprises. Closed car luxury is here brought to its climax. Yet note Hudson prices. They will bring these envied comforts into ten-fold wider use.

Hudson dealers now have closed models on show. We urge early selection because all Hudson models are in over-demand this season.

For full descriptions write for Closed Car Catalog.

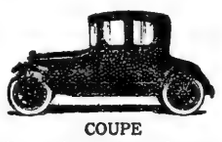
HUDSON MOTOR CAR CO.
DETROIT, MICH.



TOURING SEDAN
With windows up—the same car as pictured above. Price, $1875, f. o. b. Detroit.



LIMOUSINE
A distinguished model, most luxurious. Extra seats face forward or backward, and disappear when not wanted. Price, $2450, f. o. b. Detroit.



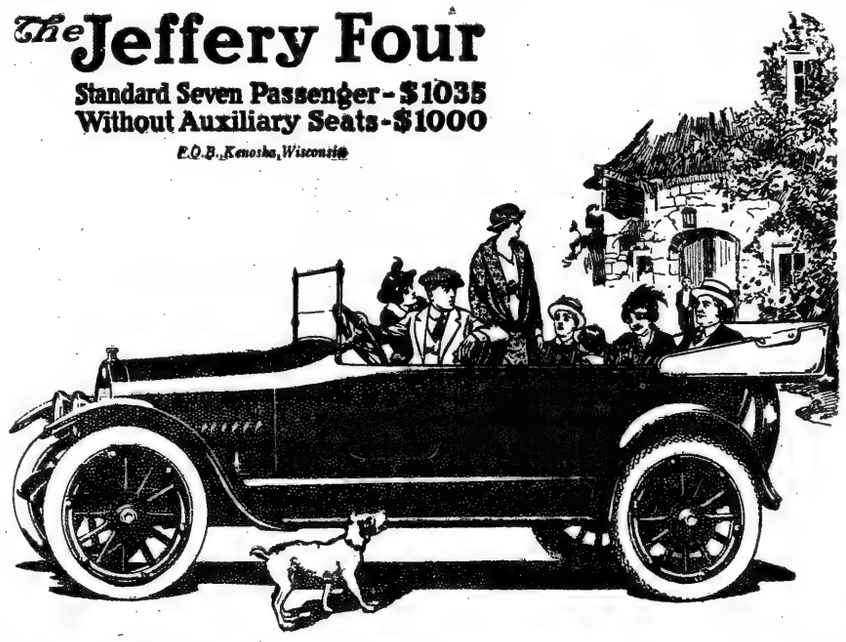
COUPE
For comfort on stormy days, yet open and delightful in summer. Seats four. Price, $2000, f. o. b. Detroit.



CABRIOLET
Changes quickly from an open Roadster to a closed Coupe. Price, $1850, f. o. b. Detroit.

Hudson Motor Car Co. of N. Y., Inc.,
Broadway at 61st Street, Circle Building, New York.
1184 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Jeffery Four
Standard Seven Passenger - $1035
Without Auxiliary Seats - $1000
F.O.B., Kenosha, Wisconsin



Establishing a New Standard of Value at a $1000 Price

New seven passenger body—divided front seats—extra-length springs—two hundred pounds lighter—the first automobile of its quality, size and efficiency to sell at a $1000 price.

TWO years ago last January, the Jeffery Company announced the Jeffery Four at $1550—the first automobile of its quality to sell below $2000.

This will be remembered as the car which introduced the high-speed high-efficiency motor into this country. Its remarkable service record in the hands of thousands of owners has established it as the standard American automobile of quality and moderate cost.

33 Points of Jeffery Superiority

Standard seven passenger body
Divided lounge-type front seats
Extra length springs
Weight 2750 pounds
116 inch wheel base
34 x 4 Goodyear Fortified tires—All-weather tread rear

Jeffery Chesterfield body
Rear seat 48 inches wide
Easy-riding auxiliary seats
Extra wide doors
Deep real leather upholstery
Concealed door handles
Light Brewster green finish
Left drive—center control

Jeffery high-speed motor
Unit power plant
Extra large motor bearings
Bosch magneto ignition
Stromberg high-efficiency carburetor
Bijur electric starting and lighting
Smooth acting disc clutch
Jeffery silent gear shift
Jeffery easy-control steering gear
Hotchkiss type flexible drive
Jeffery-built silent rear axle
Extra surface brakes
Emergency brake on propeller shaft

Jeffery one-man top
Adjustable clear-vision windshield
Locking double dimmer lights
Motor driven tire pump
Van Sicklen speedometer
Automatic gasoline feed
Complete equipment.

The Jeffery Company now presents the new Jeffery Four—larger than last year—roomier—lighter in weight—more powerful—easier riding—and with the famous Chesterfield body—a finer car in every respect than the original Jeffery Four—a car combining economical operating maintenance cost with a road performance which ranks with that of the biggest, highest priced automobiles—at a price of $1035! Without the auxiliary seats, $1000!

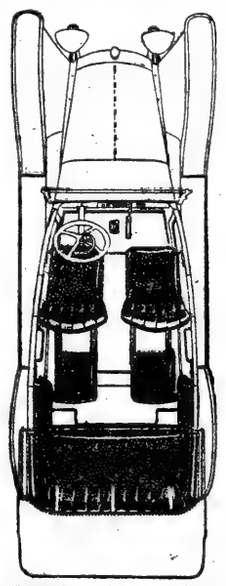
In announcing this car, it is not the purpose of the Jeffery Company to meet temporary price conditions, nor to compromise with an imagined desire on the part of dealers and the public for cheapness. On the contrary, it is the aim and determination of the Jeffery Company to establish the Jeffery Four as a *standard* car at a *standard* price—a car which discriminating buyers can drive for a number of seasons without suffering the marked depreciation which has been such an unfortunate feature of the automobile business.

The new Jeffery Four is a quality automobile in every sense of the word—built to maintain and increase the enviable reputation of the Jeffery Four

The Jeffery Six

The same specifications as the famous Jeffery Chesterfield Six—silent worm drive, Lanchester cantilever spring suspension and other quality features found elsewhere on only high-priced foreign cars—refined to an even smoother, quieter operation than ever—price $1350 F.O.B. Kenosha—$300 lower in price than last year.

Orders must be placed immediately to insure early delivery.



Plan view of Jeffery Four showing roomy seven-passenger seating arrangement

Poertner Motor Car Co., Inc.,
1759 Broadway, at 58th St.
New York.

Worth—Not Wealth

SOME cars set a price barrier that assures wealth as a qualification for ownership.

Without this price restriction *Scripps-Booth* has appealed to a clientele not only of wealth, but of marked good taste and refinement as well.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH

ISOTTA FRASCHINI MOTORS COMPANY
2 WEST 57th STREET or 1677 BROADWAY



Roadster $775
Coupé $1450

Willard STORAGE BATTERY



How To Keep Them Bright

It's a simple matter to have good lights when you have expert storage battery service within easy reach. Take advantage of it.

Willard Storage Battery Company
228 - 30 West 58th Street

Free inspection of any battery at any time.

100% EFFICIENT.

The Dunham Sealed Joint Piston Ring with its expansive spiral tension, prevents leakage more effectively than any other make of ring. When fitted to motors in Used Cars they restore Horse Power and positively prevent smoking. Manufactured by DUNHAM PISTON RING CO., 250 West 54th St.



What's What in TOP MATERIALS

A top that won't leak

adds much to the comfort and pleasure of motoring.

A top that won't become shabby will help keep the appearance of your car like new.

Genuine Pantasote

is the top material being used on high-grade cars, because it does not leak, crack, fade or become shabby.

It retains its appearance of newness after long use. Genuine Pantasote is in all respects superior to any other top material.

"What's What in Top Materials" explains the entire top material question. Your name and address on a postal brings this interesting and informative booklet, free.

The Pantasote Company
1700 Bowling Green Building
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TIRE-FILLER
"NEW-MASTIC"—The Original.
In its 15th year as a satisfactory substitute for air. Eliminates all tire trouble. Write for samples, pamphlets, and guarantee. Offices at
151 West 68th St. Just West of B'way. New York City.

IS THE FULL SKIRT DESTINED TO GO?

Designers Foresee a Struggle Before the Winter Is Well Advanced Over This Question, Though There Is Nothing to Indicate Positively Any Change.

THE designers say that there will be a struggle for less full skirts before the Winter is well advanced. That is a drop of poison in the present cup of happiness. Women have shown enthusiasm and gratitude for the retention of the full skirt; they are glad that there is some chance of using the suits of last Spring.

If the designers win out in an effort to bring back narrow skirts before the new year, then women will find themselves compelled to buy new clothes or go in for the process of alteration, if they would be in the fashion.

Probably none of these things will happen. The narrow skirt may not come back. The full skirt may remain. And yet, granting this, there are women who are excessively troubled over the continued acceptance of the full skirt and its introduction into the Winter models. There are several reasons for their anxiety, but the controlling reason is the pathetic fact that the full skirt is not becoming to the average figure. The so-called hobble skirt was not good to look at, nor was its predecessor, the sheath skirt, but for a time, when there was a compromise between excessive fullness and excessive narrowness, women had a serene hour.

In looking over the new gowns that have just arrived, it seems as though the French designers have tried to use up all materials in France; probably this is true; it would certainly be good business to do so, as the output for next year seems to be secure, especially as France can get all the silks and velvets it desires from Italy and the woolens and worsteds from Great Britain.

Money and More Money.

Although France may have considered it economical to put so much material into her gowns, the American woman does not regard the idea with pleasure, just as she does not look on the prophecy of narrower skirts in the near future without misgivings. If she buys her clothes ready made in the shops she may not have to pay a larger price than was demanded last Autumn, but thousands of women are still buying materials and having the gowns made at home or outside, and the present fashions call for twice the outlay of money demanded for materials before last January.

Such is the serious situation on the financial side; the prospect of the introduction of a new type of skirt after Christmas is the serious condition on the side of finance, time, and vitality. There is an ever-enlarging class of women who are beginning to regard the useless expenditure of time and vitality as of more importance than the spending of money.

This is one of the revolutionizing new doctrines that has been eating its way into the social system for the last half dozen years. It is difficult to say from what source it sprang. The analysts of the age put it down to various reasons, such as the crusade for health, the entrance of women into civic life, the freedom of women to travel alone and often, the growing abstention from household duties; but the dominating reason is probably the passion for efficiency and the entrance of thousands of women into the ranks of wage earners.

These come from every class of life today; there are none who have been so rich or so powerful but who gladly take a chance to earn their living when their personal conditions change; leaders of society go into trade; girls who have only danced and dined go into shops; all the marts of business are recruiting daily from the idle classes.

Women have shown far more social courage than men in taking opportunities to pay their own way. A man who has been rich considers his services of far more value in a monetary way than a woman who has been rich, and must work. Men have demanded a certain class of work that will give them prestige, while women have asked nothing but a pay envelope and a chance for success.

Women Not Bookkeepers.

Little has been written on this wonderfully interesting side of modern life, but it deserves time and attention from those mental experts who are gaining money and fame by diagnosing us—the women wage earners, the real pioneers of the modern life.

All through the centuries women have not taken time and vitality into consideration; they have not balanced it up with the result as factors in a given piece of work and themselves asked whether the job was worth while. Through the centuries a woman has not kept books; she has not entered the number of hours and the strain on her system involved by embroidering a blouse, retrimming a hat, giving the house a Spring cleaning, making preserves, preparing special dinners, searching the shop for a piece of ribbon that matches the gown. She has pointed with pride to the result, and there has been no one strong enough, and no doctrine convincing enough, to prove to her the bad system under which she was laboring.

The men folk in the families used to laugh at her endeavors, or argue with her according to their temperaments, but it was difficult to persuade her that a fit of depression or a sick headache was too high a price to pay for a supply of peach preserves or a hand-embroidered waist.

No revolution is begun with argument and objections, just as no revolution is put out with rosewater, according to France's great General, but truth is shown, and a new path blazed, and millions won into it by those sturdy pioneers who go into a new country and show the others how to follow; thus it was that the women wage earners taught all other women that time and vitality are the real factors to guard in life and that it is far wiser to waste more money.

This is a revolution, you will admit, and the people who have profited most by it are the shops. All of which has something to do with the fact that most sensible women are genuinely disturbed when they have to give up a vast deal of time and thought to the choosing and alteration of clothes.

What About the New Skirts?

Each of the women who are regarding the prospect of buying new clothes for the Autumn is far more concerned with the skirts than with any other part of the costume, unless it be the high-crowned hat, which is really a nerve-racking knot for the woman with a long face to unravel.

If skirts are full, the women ask, just how full should they be? What is the dividing line between beauty and ugliness, between extreme and moderate fashion? In other words, at just what point, short of extremity, can one stop and still be in the picture of the moment. So far the answer to these questions has been somewhat vague. They are of the same character as an answer received by cable the other day from some one in Paris who was asked, also by cable, to tell of the dominant fashion condition. Her answer was: "Busts no higher, waists no smaller."

Unconsciously the sender of this cable provided enough amusement in a large office on a hot day to take off the edge of heat irritation. Even the one who paid for the two cables thought the money well spent, for sheer entertainment's sake. It was more laugh provoking than a new comedy in a theatre cooled by ice.

The truth concerning skirts is that so many varieties are offered no woman need actually worry. Even the full tunic is admitted. True, the skirt beneath the tunic is not as narrow as it was last November, when Jenny and Callot flooded the country with skirts that had a narrow line about the ankles, but a sharp contrast is still made between the tunic and the lower skirt. Both are cut circular, and each is fitted at the hips, for the umbrella shape rules on a majority of the gowns. When this wide circular cut is thoroughly understood and well managed, it is far prettier than the skirt which is full at the waist and narrow at the ankles. This was the most trying model that has been exploited in recent years; only the slimmest, most youthful figure could stand it. The majority of women have labored with it unceasingly. There has never been a season since its inauguration that the average woman could handle it with skill or grace.



MANNISH WITH FEMININE LINES.
Beer model of biscuit colored cloth with yellow vest.

Waistline to be Smaller.

The trouble is that even thin women have allowed their waist measurements to grow large in a way that would have scandalized, not only the Victorians, but all our near ancestors in America. Fashion has aided and abetted athletics for a decade, and all the books in the world written on the subject of how to grow thin have not succeeded in producing the twenty-inch waist of other days.

When to a large waist was added gathers and pleats, the effect was often ludicrous. Great artists like Cheruit and Worth smoothed out the fullness over the hips and waist by means of straps or irregular yokes that lifted the waistline, but kept it flat. But there were thousands of dressmakers who had not the faintest idea how to manage this excessive amount of material caused by the demand for full skirts, and the consequence was a superfluity of grotesque-looking women.

This season such fullness at the waistline will be eliminated to a large extent, which is good news to all but the emaciated women. The cut of the skirt which is widely adopted and dominates the field of clothes is what was once known as the umbrella skirt. There is no better name for it. It fits the waist, is smoothed out over the hips, falls limply around the ankles, its fullness folding up on itself, and with a hem sometimes irregular and sometimes even.

There is no struggle to keep the fullness from falling in front of the knees; for that idea of squaring off the front of the gown and putting the fullness at the side is evidently put back on the shelves with last year's fashions. It was never attractive, but it was tolerated and accepted because it was one of the ways out of a serious sartorial disaster.

The idea of cutting the hem into points was strongly indorsed by the French designers during the last year, but it was overpopularized in America this Summer and it is probable that the majority of women are tired of it. All the cheap ready-made frocks have been as ragged and uneven at the edge as if they were worn by an American Indian, and this raggedness does not form a suitable frame for any kind of feet and ankles except the excessively pretty ones, which American women are more apt to possess than any others, for whatever our other anatomical defects, we are very sure of the superiority of our feet. It is not due to our shoes. Lovely feet and ankles are our racial characteristics.

Long Coats Have Many Seams.

The introduction of the redingote brought about the flaring coat, cut off below the hips, which is marked out front and back by an unusual number of seams. This is an exceedingly becoming method of making a jacket for a woman who is not slim and who cannot wear the absurd little coatees and boleros of the hour.

Some of the new models show this coat in Robin Hood green, lavishly trimmed with red fox. The skirt of a particular model is cut on the plan of an umbrella without the points at the hem, and the coat reaches within six inches of the knees. From shoulder to hem of the jacket there are outside corded seams at intervals of five and six inches and the fronts are fastened from chin to waist with jet buttons. After the coat leaves the lower edge of the waist it ripples into fullness, which does not stand out from the figure in so exaggerated a manner as the new Russian coats, but falls limply against the figure.

There is a coachman's collar and wide cuffs of red fox, which are striking but not as becoming to the average face as skunk, or dyed squirrel, or Russian wolf pointed like fox.

The coat with the turned-down collar will be seldom seen. The individualists may insist upon it as a means of coming into sharp contrast with the masses, but, roughly speaking, the coat of the day is fastened to the chin, for there never have been such high collars; they are the features of all the new jackets, as well as blouses.

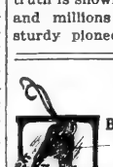
One can call them by any name. Coachman serves as well as anything else, but some designers are giving them all kinds of historic names. They are attached to the neckband; they are fastened straight up the front; they are cut to flare away from the face, and the chin is entirely covered by the extreme ones, which reach to the tip of the ears.

If they get larger they may serve as hats, and even as it is it is not possible to wear a wide flat hat with a large brim in connection with the collar, for the face would be eclipsed. There is no doubt that these collars made of fur will be immensely popular, but the furriers are anxiously asking if their acceptance by the majority of women will decrease the sale of other kinds of fur neckpieces.

Still More Fur Is Slogan.

It is probable that women will never be persuaded to give up pieces of peltry that cover the shoulders; it is the remaining savage instinct in them to fling around their bodies the skins of wild beasts; this truth was proved during the Summer, when every woman who could afford the price of a fox, white or otherwise, arrayed herself in it, even on days when a mosquito netting would have been too warm a covering. She temporarily reverted to the cave woman.

The furriers, however, need not spend sleepless nights wondering where their rent is to be obtained, for paradise is opening to them. Fur, and again fur, and still more fur, is the slogan of the fashionmakers.



Eugene
Builder of HATS
30 West 39th St.
REMOVAL SALE
SMART FALL MODELS at $5

MONTÉ-SANO & VERGA

LADIES' TAILORS DRESSMAKERS

634 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK CITY

(OPPOSITE CATHEDRAL)

ANNOUNCE the opening of their new establishment, where Gowns, Suits and Wraps of unusual distinction are originated.

The new modes, created in our ateliers and adapted from the models of leading Parisian designers, reveal most attractive ideas in correct dress for Fall and Winter.

Each model which we evolve for our discriminating clients is characterized by much beauty of line, rare color effects and infinitely superior workmanship.

Our establishment, situated in New York's exclusive shopping section, is now in readiness for your presence.

Fabricant
Inc.
MAKERS OF
TAILORED SUITS
Costumes
Tailleurs
now present imported and original models of rich and exquisite design, reflecting the best in the new mode creations for the coming season.
9 East 48th St., N. Y.

ANNOUNCEMENT

CERTAIN unscrupulous houses have been in the habit of showing fictitious CALLOT models made up for the purpose of selling their inferior goods (even using copies of our belts). This, then, is to make public the fact that only the following mentioned firms have bought our models, and from none other in the UNITED STATES can they be purchased.

Every genuine model made by the firm

Callot Soeurs,

ROBES, MANTEAUX, LINGERIE, 24 RUE TAITBOUT, PARIS, has the new waistband bearing the following inscription woven in blue on white:

HIVER 1915-1916 Callot Sœurs PARIS NOUVELLE MARQUE DÉPOSÉE

	Manteaux.	Robes.	Jaquettes.	Blouses.
NEW YORK.				
Henri Bendel	4	45	8	21
Hardy	3	25	3	1
L. P. Hollander & Co.	—	25	—	2
Lichtenstein Co.	6	15	2	—
L. Thurn	2	15	—	—
Sidney Stern	1	15	2	—
Max Schwarcz & Co.	3	7	—	—
Bacon	1	7	1	1
Bonwit Teller & Co.	8	4	—	—
Durante Bros.	1	6	—	—
Haas Bros.	—	7	—	—
A. Beller & Co.	1	5	—	—
J. M. Gidding & Co.	2	4	—	—
Hickson & Co.	—	6	—	—
Jeanne Andree	—	6	—	—
Kurzman	1	5	—	—
Jacqueline	—	5	1	—
Julius Stein & Co.	—	5	—	1
B. Altman & Co.	—	5	—	—
Jaeckel & Son	—	5	—	—
Revillon Freres	4	1	—	—
Belle Armstrong Whitney	—	4	—	2
Franklin Simon & Co.	2	2	—	—
T. M. & J. M. Fox	2	2	—	—
Van Smith	—	4	—	—
Woolf & Shulhof	—	4	—	—
Madeleine Angele	—	3	—	—
Angele Morin	1	2	—	—
Pursell	—	3	—	—
Simcox	—	3	—	—
Antoinette Worrall	—	3	—	—
Aitken, Son & Co.	—	2	—	1
John Wanamaker	—	2	1	—
Butler	—	2	—	—
O. Hitchins	—	2	—	—
Leonard O'Neil	—	2	—	—
Ed. L. Mayer	—	2	—	—
O'Sullivan	—	2	—	—
Gimbel Bros.	—	1	—	—
M. Mange	—	1	—	—
BOSTON.				
Ruby	—	12	3	3
Driscoll	—	3	—	—
Bradley	—	2	—	—
BROOKLYN.				
Frederick Loeser & Co.	—	3	—	—
CHICAGO.				
Marshall Field & Co.	1	16	—	—
Staples	1	9	—	—
Hartigan	—	5	—	—
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.	—	3	1	1
MINNEAPOLIS.				
Boyd	1	5	—	—
PHILADELPHIA.				
Strawbridge & Clothier.	—	4	—	—
Meely	—	7	2	—
Fitz-Patrick	—	3	—	—
Gimbel Bros.	—	1	—	—
Kater	—	1	—	—
Newman	—	1	—	—
PITTSBURGH.				
Chandeler	—	1	—	—

When in doubt as to the authenticity of a dress label bearing the name of CALLOT SOEURS, please communicate with

PHILIPPE ORTIZ,
American Representative,
Syndicat de Defense de la Grande Couture Francaise
13 West 46th St., New York.
('Phone, Bryant—1511.)

L. BAMBERGER & CO.
NEWARK, N. J.

Extraordinary Sale of Velour Portieres, at 9.00 a Pair



100 pairs of richly beautiful and lustrous heavy quality velour, with French hand-sewed edges—worth a great deal more than we ask.

Velour portieres, for the Fall, are in great demand, and prices as a rule are high. Is it not astonishing, therefore, that we should be able to offer high class, two-ply velour portieres for the remarkably low price of $9.00 a pair?

The reason is that the velour drapery has slight imperfections, which we assure you are hardly noticeable, and which do not in the least lessen the value of the portieres.

$9.00 a pair is a very low price.

You may have the portieres with the same color both sides, or with different colors on each side. Here are the colorings:

Brown Olive Green
Red and Rose Colors

Owing to the limited quantity, please order as soon as possible. Price and quality considered, this is the most important Velour portiere offering of the season, at $9.00 a pair

China and Porcelain Dinner Services Reduced

A special reduction sale of high grade china, with a particular charm because of the dainty decorations. The keynote is the low price markings, which are especially noteworthy.

Very Beautiful Assortment of Sets:

6.50	Amer. Porcelain Sets, 56 pieces, at	4.98
7.98	Amer. Porcelain Sets, 56 pieces, at	5.98
12.98	American Porcelain Sets, 100 pcs., at	10.00
15.00	American Porcelain Sets, 100 pcs., at	12.00
25.00	Theo. Haviland Limoges China sets, 100 pcs	20.00
25.00	German China Dinner Sets, 100 pcs., at	20.00
30.00	Limoges China Sets, 100 pcs	25.00
31.98	English Porcelain Sets, 100 pcs., at	27.50
40.00	Limoges China Dinner Sets, 100 pcs., at	35.00
65.37	Haviland & Co. China Dinner Sets, 100 pcs	45.00
75.00	Elite Limoges China Dinner Sets, 100 pcs., at	60.00
75.00	German China Dinner Sets, 100 pcs., at	67.50

Very special offerings also in Open Stock Dinner Sets, 100 pieces to the set. Broken pieces can always be replaced.
Bamberger's, Basement.

Lingerie of Society Satin

This material is soft, lustrous and washable, surprising as this last may sound. A very special, new treatment has made it so.

Women are finding it most satisfactory, particularly for envelopes and corset covers, because it is thick enough to do away with the necessity for an inner cover or brassiere and may be worn nicely under a blouse of thinnest Georgette crepe.

Corset Covers, deeply V-pointed in back and front, finished with hemstitching, 2.00. Other garments priced accordingly.

Bamberger's, Second Floor.

The Newest Handkerchiefs

For men—of fine linen, rather larger than the regulation size, with narrow hemstitched hems in plain colors. Priced at 50c.

For women—dainty little squares of crepe de chine and china silk, showing vari-colored hems or floral patterns. Hemstitched, 25c.

It is the fad to wear these handkerchiefs in the breast pocket of one's coat. They give a dainty color note to an autumn suit of somber hue.

Bamberger's, First Floor.

Hand Bags for Dress and Tailored Use

To accompany the smart afternoon gown, or the fur coat and toque—an exquisite hand bag of black panne velvet, shirred on a frame and lined with moire in a pale, pretty color. Fitted with mirror and inside purse. Styles at from 2.00 to 4.00.

For tailored use the newest purses are of Japanese tapestry in typical colorings, lined with kid and having strap to fit over the hand. Fitted with inside purse and mirror. 3.50.

We are also showing a remarkably fine collection of kid and leather bags moderately priced.

Bamberger's, First Floor.

A Lovely Coat of "Kitten's Ear," 65.00

A cloth whose name aptly conveys its warm, silky pliability. Do you know Kitten's Ear? A wondrous material, soft and lustrous, yet heavy enough for wear on very cold Winter nights. This black coat is a long, loose model with roomy, square-cut armholes and cuffs and collar of skunk. The lining is of dull gold satin. For formal afternoon and for evening wear. 65.00.

Bamberger's, Third Floor.

New Washable Kid Gloves

The newest washable gloves are of soft, firm, pliable KID. And they come, not just in white, but in your favorite shades of sand and putty, specially treated to stand soap and water.

When soiled, you put the gloves on your hands, apply a generous lather of white soap and warm (not hot) water, and scrub gently with a piece of flannel. Dip the hands in water and rinse until the gloves are free from soap. Spread on a clean towel to dry, gently working into shape while the gloves are slightly damp.

Isn't it splendid to think that such gloves as these have been created? Away with gasoline and bothersome cleaners!

Prices 1.00, 1.50, 1.75, 2.00, 2.25.

Bamberger's, First Floor.

New Fall Blouses Are Here

The Blouse of the moment, the blouse designed for wear with the Autumn suit. We have it at its best, developed in soft, glistening soiree silk, with heavy pearl buttons down the front and a very new, very chic convertible collar, with a black ribbon tie run through loops. In white, orchid, flesh and maize. Correct, at 6.98.

Another good model is of Persian pattern crepe de chine or Georgette crepe, with collar and cuffs of plain crepe de chine. Light enough to be pretty, and dark enough to be serviceable. 5.00.

Styles aplenty in radium silk, crepe de chine and taffeta. 5.00, 6.98 and 7.98.

Bamberger's, Third Floor.

Oriental Rugs

This is a special offering of very beautiful Beloochistan rugs, at less than import prices. The colorings of these rugs are too rich to describe with exactness. The designs have all the weird beauty of the Orient.

Special, 6.00 each.

At 18.50, 22.00 and 25.00—we are presenting some remarkably fine Oriental rugs from Mossoul and Kurdistan, unrivaled for their original designs and bewildering colorings. The prices we ask are unusually low.

At low prices we offer Laristans, Irans, Kirmanshahs, Saruks, Bokharas, and fine Beloochistans. And our large stock of Oriental carpets is equally low priced.

Bamberger's, Fourth Floor.

"One Drop of Printers' Ink"

"Printers' ink," says Edward Moree of the New York State Charities Association, "is saving more lives than any other single agency employed by modern health workers. It should be entered in the pharmacopoeia as an accredited remedy for all human ills."

Mr. Moree's statement merely bears out in a PRACTICAL way what the philosopher said: "One drop of printers' ink makes millions think."

Printers' ink is the creator of war.

Printers' ink is the maker of peace.

Printers' ink places men in the President's chair.

Printers' ink has been known to make kings and emperors.

Printers' ink is a universal molder of public thought.

We have been expending a few drops of printers' ink lately in an effort to EDUCATE the buying public in the matter of the LATE RETURN OF MERCHANDISE for credit, refund or exchange.

Possibly our puny effort has not caused "millions to think," but we feel morally certain that it has NOT been utterly fruitless. We believe—as a matter of fact we KNOW—that people are reading these little talks and, moreover, we know that most people are heartily in accord with us.

Last week the writer told the story of a man who sent three shirts back POST HASTE from Chicago. The other day we heard of an out-of-town woman who delayed a much anticipated automobile trip for an hour and a half in order to have her chauffeur bring back to our store a waist which had been purchased the DAY BEFORE and which was found to be a trifle too large. She said she had been reading our little "PLEAS FOR CO-OPERATION," as she put it, and wanted to do her part to help along a GOOD CAUSE.

PLEASE do not keep anything you buy at Bamberger's that is not ENTIRELY satisfactory—bring it back, and a credit, refund or exchange is yours.

On the other hand, PLEASE return what you have to return within a REASONABLE TIME. We cannot begin to tell you what a tremendous help this is to us.

Talk it over with your friends

(To be continued.)

L. BAMBERGER & CO.

In the Heart of Newark—Easy to Reach from Everywhere.

WHAT FORD PLANS FOR NEW TRACTOR

Inventor Sees in Latest Achievement Dreams of Twenty Years Come True.

TO BUILD MONSTER PLANT

Efficiency the Keynote in Construction—Scorns Talk of "Model Industrial City."

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Sept. 11.—Henry Ford sat on at the crest of a hill on his Dearborn estate, just west of Detroit, and looked across the valley of the River Rouge, where in boyhood, with one suspender and barefoot, he had driven a mule to a plow under the broiling Michigan Summer sun. All the land around him, stretching as far as one could see, was his. Here he had come, back to the soil where, flushed with wealth piled up at the rate of $20,000,000 a year, he had selected his estate. Behind him towered his mansion, which is a landmark for the Dearborn folk who marvel at the story of how this man, whom most of them knew in his days of poverty, has grown to wealth.

"You see," said Mr. Ford to his visitor, "I don't regard my work as hardly begun. I make motor cars and have made them for twelve years, merely to develop mechanical system to a plane of efficiency that will make my new invention—the motor farm tractor—as necessary to the people of the future as the horses that draw their plows are today.

"Over there along the Rouge River I shall build my tractor plant. I shall bring down the iron ore from Lake Superior in my own boats, when the river is widened enough. If the Government will not widen it, I'll do it myself. From the time the ore reaches the factory it never will be allowed to cool. That cuts out a lot of waste, you see. I am not reticent about my plans, because I don't have to be. I have no stock to sell, of course, and there is no reason why I shouldn't tell about it."

Then Mr. Ford unfolded the story of his dream of twenty years. He had walked with his visitor from his home, coatless, his head bared, to the point of vantage where he might the better visualize just what his gigantic industrial plane mean. For Ford essentially is a man brimful of kinetic energy. There is little of the theorist about him. What he seeks, he does. And, indeed, as he told of his dream come true—of the plans to form a new industrial city on the banks of the River Rouge, where now fog hides the bare acres, it was not difficult to see almost as by the eye what Mr. Ford was conveying only by word of mouth.

Mr. Ford had spent the morning showing his visitor his new tractor in its completed form. The Ford estate of more than 1,000 acres—and it cost him more than $1,500 an acre, by the way—is cultivated exclusively with these odd-looking machines. It is fair to presume that much experimental work has been performed on this modern wonder-worker, which within a year will crowd the world's markets as a substitute for every other form of farm power. Indeed, for a decade Mr. Ford has worked on it. And the work, from the lean years when his business enterprise typified a struggle, down through the times of affluence, to today, when his wealth is measured in tens of millions, all the work on the tractor has been done by Ford with his own hands.

How the Tractor Looks.

The Ford tractor, as it shortly will be introduced to the markets of the world, is a gangly-looking piece of machinery, and to a motor designer, with streamline effects in his brain, and body-finish and upholster specifications crowding out the thought of the power under the hood, a first inspection of it brings to mind peculiar thoughts. It is in somewhat the same frame of mind that the farmer at his first circus viewed the giraffe that the motor experts of Detroit have been viewing the Ford tractor. At first, as they see it moving majestically over stumps, across drainage ditches on one wheel, or skirting so closely to a barbed wire fence that it seems uncanny, they are constrained to think "there ain't no sich thing."

Picture, if you can, a miniature traction engine, with a motor-car radiator, big, wide wheels, out of all proportion to the rest of the affair, with an arrangement of springs so simple that they are practically unnoticed, yet permitting the four-wheeled contraption to pass right over stumps, a chance harrow in its path, into marshes, over ditches, through gullies, and up the steepest declivities. Attached to it may be any of the many forms of farm machinery used in cultivation of the soil. It may be tamely tethered and used as a stump-puller; or, hooked up to any piece of machinery, be it corn-shredder or a thrashing machine, it does its work uncomplainingly, just the same. That is what the Ford farm tractor is, and that is what it will be when it is introduced to the markets of the world.

"And I wish you'd do one thing for me," requested its creator, as he climbed up in the seat himself and drove it round and round. "Tell the people that we won't be ready to sell any for a year or more yet. I don't want to be bothered with sales matters now. You see, all our plans are made, but we are not ready to manufacture the tractor yet."

Mr. Ford gave an involuntary grunt. He had run the tractor slambang into a stump that loomed up in its path. The wheels of the tractor kept on revolving and, as the stump stood on the side of a hill, the odd-looking machine started to bury itself in a grave of its own digging. The wheels revolved, the motor thumped, and Mr. Ford, sitting in the seat above the head of his listener, slowly settled steadily lower and lower with much the same appearance and speed that the barber's victim sinks when the barber pulls the lever that takes the pressure from beneath the modern barber's chair. Out flew clouds of earth from beneath the tractor's wheels.

Mr. Ford laughed, shut off the power, climbed down and said: "You see, I might even use it for a ditch digger."

Up to a few weeks ago the Ford tractor lacked one thing which, to its inventor's mind, was an essential. That lay in a minor axle improvement. The tractor in its form at that time had been tested on Mr. Ford's farm and in testing laboratories for several years. Improvements had been made in it, but the axle bothered Mr. Ford. He was thinking about it as he and his son Edsel were motoring from Harbor Point back to Detroit recently in Mr. Ford's big Minerva. Edsel was at the wheel.

"Stop a minute," said father to son. "I want to think of something. In the middle of a lonely country road the car halted. Mr. Ford was busy in the back seat with pencil and paper. He tore up pieces of paper, began to draw on others. Paper littered the car. At the end of forty-five minutes he looked up at his son and said: "Go ahead, I've got it."

"Got what?"

"The axle on my tractor. Been working on it for ten years, and I just got it settled."

Efficiency the Aim.

Efficiency, which has reached a high plane at the Ford motor works, has been the guiding motive in his designs for the tractor plant, the ground for which has been purchased. It is an irregular-shaped tract along the River Rouge, not far from the site of a shattered dream of industrial empire of twenty-five years ago, when Wyandotte, and not Pittsburgh, it was hoped, was to be the centre of the steel industry. The site was attractive to Mr. Ford for two reasons. It had all the natural advantages, and it was his play, hunting, and fishing ground in boyhood.

All the factory buildings, the shipyards, the turning-basin, and the tire factories for the motor works, which will be near the tractor plant, have been modeled in clay. Most of the buildings will be of one or two story construction, and three stories or higher will be the exception rather than the rule. Mr. Ford believes in plenty of daylight, and the architectural plan of the new buildings is along the same lines as the building at Long Island City, which the Ford Motor Company now occupies as an assembling plant.

Plan to Make Tires.

Every man in the works, and there will be 20,000 employed within eighteen months, will receive a minimum wage of $5 a day. Tires for the Ford motor cars will be made there exclusively. An experimental tire plant within the present motor works has been operated for years, and it has been found that tires may be manufactured by Mr. Ford more cheaply than by purchasing them elsewhere. The Ford steamships to bring the ore from the Lake Superior beds to the docks along the River Rouge will be especially designed for the traffic they must undertake. There will not be more than four or five of them.

Mr. Ford said that his Highland Park factories were now using about 800 tons of ore a day, and that he expected his combined capacity, when both the tractors and motors were being manufactured, to be in the neighborhood of 2,000 tons daily. In addition to the 18,000 men now employed at the Highland Park plant, Mr. Ford expects to employ 20,000 more at the tractor plant. He will abandon the manufacture of everything but the parts for his motor cars at the capacious Highland Park establishment. The tractor factories will produce all his motors—about 600,000 under the new plan will be needed in the first year—and from ore to finished motor the metal never will cool. It will be "in work" at all times. The Ford system of mass production, which has revolutionized, not only the motor industry, but the making of war munitions and other big industries as well, will be applied in its entirety.

To supply the motor power for the factories, the gas generated in the manufacture of coke for converting the ore into steel will be used for the largest battery of gas engines in the world. The steel mills at Gary, Ind., and the present Ford power installation at Highland Park now vie for this honor.

The new tractor plant, however, will be out of all proportion in its size to either of these. Thus economics in the mass, down to the most intricate detail, will be practiced from the start.

"It is one of my hobbies," explained Mr. Ford, and his eyes sparkled as he sketched out his story of the industrial wonder-city of the future along the Rouge's vacant banks.

Mr. Ford told how he had joked with President James H. Farrell of the United States Steel Corporation and with Thomas A. Edison about their relative economies in manufacture, when they had visited him at his home. He explained his theories of industrial efficiency and philanthropy and sociology, and compared them with Edison's and Farrell's, always at the latter's disadvantage.

No "Model City."

"Model city? Bah!" he said. "I say, pay the workingman what he is entitled to and the model city will come as a matter of course. I'm not in the real estate business, but I'll tell you what I did: I bought up 1,000 acres more here for homesites for my workmen. I will sell them to the future tenants at cost. Each man will be guaranteed, therefore, enough land to live on, to cultivate a garden, if he fancies it, and to enjoy himself and be of service to his fellows. But as to model towns, model homes, and all that sort of thing—leave it to the workingman himself. Seven-eighths of the dissatisfaction with model conditions such as those arise from the fundamental fact that the men are not being paid enough to start with. Pay a man what he earns and he will work out his own salvation and be a model citizen."

HOSPITAL TRAIN DE LUXE.

Gift of Munich Museum Said to be Model of Comfort.

MUNICH, Aug. 25, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The contribution of the German Museum of Munich, one of Germany's most prominent scientific institutions, to the cause of the Fatherland is a hospital train which is declared to surpass in efficiency, excellence, and luxury any other train now in use.

The outbreak of the war all but put a stop to the activities of the museum; it checked the construction of its new building; it cut off the intercourse with foreign countries that had long been a feature of the institution, and gradually it has taken away a large part of its personnel. The more reason, its leaders decided, why it should perform some concrete sacrifice.

The equipment of a train, it was decided, would afford the museum the best chance to apply the scientific attainments of the institution in a practical way. The result is a train of twenty-nine cars, with a capacity of 200 wounded men and about fifty physicians, clergymen, nurses, and attendants.

The cars are enameled, floor to roof; each bed has its individual electric light; the eating utensils are of nickel or aluminium; each car possesses its telephone; there are ice chests and electric fans, hot water heaters, and drinking water coolers. Each car has its separate heating establishment and ventilation system. The train possesses a library and all its cars are made more attractive with pictures and photographs. A small organ is part of its equipment, and last, but not least, the train has an operation car that is the last word in surgical equipment.

The train now is attached to the army of the Crown Prince of Bavaria, Rupprecht, head of the Sixth Army in France.

The operation car consists of five divisions, in the middle and largest of which the operating table stands. Every known facility of the operating room has been included. There is a Roentgen ray room, a plethora of the latest instruments, anaesthetics, materials of all kinds, and powerful electric lights, with reflectors. The car also contains a disinfection room, sterilization quarters, and an apothecary department.

HOMER MILK

GRADE A

Makes buster babies and robust grown folks, because it's so clean, nourishing and altogether good.

Daily Wagon Deliveries

Telephone Bryant 1547



All Milk Bottled in the Country.

COLLEGE PRESIDENTS ON SECONDARY SCHOOLS

How Boys and Girls Should Be Prepared for College and Life Work---Letters to The Times from Leading Educators.

BELOW are printed further letters to THE NEW YORK TIMES from college and university Presidents about methods in preparatory schools. These opinions are given in reply to the requests of THE TIMES for discussions on the kind of training which parents should select for boys and girls, the best courses of study, and the proper system of discipline.

The Out-of-Hours Tests.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Every year hundreds of parents visit preparatory schools, inspecting recitation rooms, living conditions in the dormitories, meeting the Faculty, attending recitations, and the like.

I would suggest to them a better test in their search for the best school. The real test of the school is recess. One can find the value of training best in out-of-hours. Look at the groups as they form; are there cliques which cruelly exclude the children of poorer parents from membership? Do the girls who sat up so straight when the Principal entered the room walk about with lazy and ungainly slouch? Have the pupils forgotten when off duty all the warnings and pleadings of their teachers in the gymnasium as to the value of erect posture?

Take a glance at the library out-of-hours. Look at the books that are not required in the compulsory studies. Are they used? If you go out on the athletic field in the boys' school, spend no more time observing the mass plays of the football team than you do in sitting with the subs on the side lines and listening to their language. It is the out-of-hours which counts in determining the selection of a school. The spirit of the place, the prevailing atmosphere of the group of students who make it, comes up more clearly then. A parent can hardly go far wrong in any one of fifty schools, so far as the curriculum and the Faculty are concerned, but there are other things that count.

What I have said applies not only to the private preparatory school, but to the public school in even greater measure, since there is so little supervision of out-of-hours necessarily in its work. Here, more than anywhere, it is recess which furnishes the severest test of school life.

H. N. MacCRACKEN,
President Vassar College.

From the Far Northwest.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Students who come to Whitman College are almost entirely the graduates of high schools in the Pacific Northwestern States. Criticism of their preparation must therefore be a criticism either of a State system of secondary education or a criticism of a particular school.

The State systems err in the direction of too great freedom in their requirements, not insisting enough upon certain definite studies, and not having sufficiently rigorous inspection. The individual schools sometimes add to these disadvantages by having imperfectly qualified teachers whose methods result in poorly prepared scholars. Even the high schools which are certified by the States vary greatly in the quality of their output. We find, in general, a common weakness in the use of spoken and written English, and are obliged to divide our freshman English class into three divisions, one for the thoroughly prepared student of English—always a small division; the second, for the great body of the class whose ability to use their mother tongue is of fair grade; and third, division of deficient students to whom is given special training in the hope that they may be able by the end of the freshman year to proceed with their work without undue handicap.

In mathematics students are generally well prepared; in languages, both modern and ancient, the preparation is generally poor. The natural sciences are better taught than history, weakness in the latter subject being in my judgment a common failing of American students. In general, I should say that our schools need to lay stress less upon buildings and equipment and more upon teachers with thorough training and effective methods of teaching.

Military training in the secondary period of education has an excellent disciplinary value for boys, provided that it is not carried to excess. Really it is not the military feature which is commendable so much as the training in obedience, promptness, and respect for authority. None of our students has this training. In the Western State universities and agricultural colleges military training is required for all young men. It is useful for freshmen and perhaps sophomores. Two years of it are as much as a college student can profitably use. I would be opposed to the introduction of a general required military training in all high schools, preferring the development of virtues referred to above by other methods, and leaving military training to the volunteer State militia in the post-adolescent period. STEPHEN B. L. PENROSE,
President Whitman College.
Walla Walla, Wash.

Too Much Restriction in Study.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Preparatory courses should, in my opinion, be so modified as to include more elective and vocational work than is now the case. Many young men do not decide before the end of their second or third year of secondary work to enter college. If their preparatory courses happen to be along vocational or general lines, the conservative college declines to accept the vocational work for entrance. There is a growing feeling everywhere that four years of good high school work in whatever subject is elected should be accepted for college entrance. Many men, with perhaps good reason, favor the admission of any mature student able to do good, consistent college work, regardless of what his preparation may have been. Taking the first year as a sort of probation year in college, I would require no high school or other preparatory course of the student who proved himself able to do high grade college work.

The recent action of the University of Pittsburgh in limiting in several of its schools the specific requirements for admission to six units—three in English, two in mathematics, and one in history—with the other nine units as electives, should be more generally adopted or even expanded. Many men whose judgment is good favor the requirement of nothing but three units of English, accepting the other twelve units from whatever field the student may have done good work in. I would favor also giving a certain amount of college entrance credit for such general school work as debating, literary society work, editorial work on the school annual or magazine, chorus, glee club, or orchestra work, and other similar informal activities of the high school.

I feel that all preparatory and secondary schools would greatly profit by a more serious effort to adapt the work in all the classes more closely to the peculiar interest and activities of the adolescent boy and girl. The work in the high school is now too much like that of the college, especially in language, mathematics, and science; of microscopic technique and numerical and quantitative accuracy; with the emphasis on memory, and with little use of the imagination. These are the great faults.

I should favor training, including military discipline, the expenses of which should be met by the General Government. The Government might well establish Summer camps, covering a period of sixty days, paying all the expenses of the student and teaching, in addition to military drill, all the subjects—history, geography, civics, &c.—which officers must know. This could be done in such a way as to avoid any cultivation of the military spirit and yet so as to provide an efficient body of material out of which officers, in an emergency, might quickly be prepared.

S. B. McCORMICK,
Chancellor University of Pittsburgh.
Pittsburgh, Penn.

Business Subjects Needed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The courses offered by the preparatory school are dictated by the colleges and universities, so that if there are to be any fundamental changes they must first come from the higher body. There is need today for an enlargement in the electives offered for college entrance, and a corresponding diminution in the required work. It is to be regretted that every student entering college does not come with a knowledge of business principles, typewriting, and business writing and arithmetic. Not only in the conduct of the larger affairs of administration but in the conduct of their personal business would this stand most students well in hand. Few colleges can give any credit for such courses offered for entrance, and in consequence the preparatory school is weak in this branch of work.

The disadvantage of military training in both preparatory school and college is so great that I cannot bring myself to have any sympathy with the movement. Europe today is a picture of the nations which a year ago considered themselves prepared. There is an analogy in our own country where the law regarding the carrying of firearms is laxly enforced. In these parts crimes growing out of the use of firearms are frequent, whereas in other parts of our country homicides are rare. It is a great temptation for the nation that feels itself prepared not to want to measure its strength with other nations on the least provocation. It will be a most unfortunate day when the trained youth of America are drilled in science of modern warfare.

JOSEPH A. SERENA,
President Keuka College.
Keuka Park, N. Y.

Pupils Who Lack Politeness.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My observation and experience have led me to believe that haste and lack of urbanity are two of the sorest trials to which colleges are subjected on the part of those who enter the freshman class. The "cramming process" is still prevalent in the public schools and in the high schools. This, with too much freedom in electives, has brought to the doors of the colleges many who are crippled in their educational work.

Many of those who have been trying "to catch up" and "to make up" studies seem to grow accustomed to the idea, and they remain "students on the run" throughout their college course.

By a lack of urbanity I mean that fine spirit of politeness which ought to be a handmaiden to an educational training. As a rule those who are slovenly in their dress and manners are much the same in their studies. I believe that thorough courses in gymnastics and military training would go far toward remedying these deficiencies which I have pointed out.

WILLIAM HARRIS GUYER,
President Findlay College.
Findlay, Ohio.

"More Astringency for Brain."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The great bane of all second school training is the multiplicity of subjects and the painlessness of methods. We need more tonic of astringency for the brain. The psychology of interest has been overworked. The education of the will is the prime essential. I would have the high school take fewer studies and compel thoroughness.

The social life is too precocious also. There is too much of the moving picture and tango mind connected with education.

In point of studies pursued, I believe, this is entirely secondary to the point of the pursuit of study. It has been fairly well demonstrated that it makes very little difference in the first stages of education what one studies if they only study it thoroughly and scientifically. By all this I do not mean to encourage mental strain or the early strenuous life. There should be wholesome fun and plenty of physical education.

I do not approve of military training in any of its forms. There is an element of artificiality in it, and it is a very poor substitute for games.

SILAS EVANS,
President Ripon College.
Ripon, Wis.

Men Rather Than Methods.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

More significant than any method in college or academy is the man behind the method. If he be well equipped, vital, dynamic and enthusiastic, that is infinitely more important than methods. Most teachers are pedants and do not leave any impression on the students they teach. The man above described will do much whatever his methods. I believe in a preparatory school under strong, wholesome Christian influence where emphasis is on the things of character and conduct as well as high scholarship. I am in sympathy with the increasing tendency to adjust subjects and teaching to our changing economic and industrial life.

H. K. WARREN,
President Yankton College.
Yankton, S. Dak.

Modern Menaces Deplored.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The reform most needed from my viewpoint is a saner adaptation of subjects studied to the future needs of students. In place of so much mathematics for girls, let the courses substitute an equivalent—even an approximate equivalent—in home science and other lines of study that will fall in line with the future prospects of the student. In this I do not for a moment underrate the value of purely cultural studies—of studies for purely mental discipline. It is only for a change of emphasis, a readjustment of proportions in the preparatory courses, that I plead.

I would like also to avail myself of the opportunity here afforded to ask for co-operation among those in charge of preparatory schools in frowning upon the tendencies toward aristocracy that are coming up constantly as a menace to our efficiency. Stylish clothes, painted and powdered faces, weekly dances, are becoming common in these schools, and it is to be feared that both parents and students are in a way to lose the perspective purposes of schools altogether.

I should say that military training would add greatly to the discipline and physical side of the preparatory school work. I hope our Government may introduce some method of co-operation with our schools looking to this end.

CHARLES L. BOVARD,
President Montana Wesleyan University,
Helena, Mont.

Concentration and Thoroughness.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is a place in our educational system for several kinds of preparatory schools, just as there is a place for several kinds of colleges. For the "liberal culture college," the traditional preparatory course is best—a course including work in English, ancient and modern languages, mathematics, and history. For the scientific or the technical college a training largely scientific or mathematical in character is desirable. Both the small college and the small high school can work most effectively by concentration on one kind of course. It is a mistake to attempt too many courses with a small Faculty and limited equipment. It is better, for instance, to teach physics thoroughly than to teach both psysics and chemistry superficially.

In regard to the matter of military training in secondary schools, I would say that I am opposed to such training both because it will tend to foster militarism and because I believe military training should be given, if given at all, in institutions entirely separate from our public school system.

ANNA J. McKEAG,
President Wilson College.
Chambersburg, Penn.

Against Unit Entrance System.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In my judgment there is going to be a widespread reaction against the unit system of entrance requirements. The Harvard catalogue of the current year is already offering an alternative plan. The unit system is artificial and offers no guarantee that a student is well prepared. Some of the best preparatory schools in the South have steadily refused to conform to it, insisting that they offer to colleges and universities young people with a satisfactory secondary education and not a record of periods and subjects studied.

Preparatory schools have, of course, two classes of students to provide for—those who will not go further, and those who go on to college. The multiplicity of subjects, already greatly overdone, may have some justification for the first class, but I doubt it. For the second class certainly learning how to read and how to study (mental drill) is the main thing.

My opinion as to military training in secondary schools is of no value, as it rests on a fixed hostility to the military idea. Never!

EDWIN M. POTEAT,
President Furman University.
Greenville, S. C.

The Training of Tuskegee.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have decided that the best way to answer your request for a brief statement concerning my views on the subject of preparatory school training is to outline in a few words just what we are endeavoring to do at Tuskegee Institute for the preparatory training of negro youths. First of all, we are trying to give the sort of training that will get students into close touch with actual conditions as they are outside of schools. One of the chief faults of much of our preparatory and other education is that it gets the students out of touch with actual conditions and things. When they go out into the world they have to readjust themselves to things as they are.

At Tuskegee Institute we have the students in the various trades and industries do actual things—shoe a horse, plow a field, prune a tree, plaster a wall, help to build a house—in a word, we endeavor in every instance to have them do something that is real.

We also correlate our academic and industrial work. Essays and themes on industrial topics and problems relating to the industries and trades are given by the academic teacher. The writing of themes on the industry in which he is employed compels the student to think out the subject and at the same time gives him concrete subject matter, something of which he has actual first-hand knowledge. On the other hand, the industrial teachers call the student's attention to the current literature of the trades. Interesting matter connected with the trades is read to the students, and they are referred to books in the library. By this means the student, in connection with his trade, is taught to use the library and also to acquire the reading habit.

It is a custom for the academic teachers to visit the industrial classes and make themselves acquainted with all the methods and subject matter of the industrial work of the school. The larger part of the subject matter used by the academic teachers is drawn from the industrial operations of the institution.

Correlation, as we endeavor to carry it on at Tuskegee Institute, is the application in a large way of the general pedagogical principle that applies to all education, namely, that every new thing a student learns should as far as possible be connected with his past experience and with his practical and familiar activities of his daily life.

BOOKER WASHINGTON,
Principal Tuskegee Institute.
Tuskegee, Ala.

Vocational Side Neglected.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The preparatory school of today must be characterized by courses which provide for vocational training as well as for discipline and culture. I think in too many of our high schools there is too much emphasis placed upon Latin and other foreign languages. As a result of this there is not sufficient emphasis placed upon work in home economics and manual training, and in certain communities no provision is made for the teaching of agriculture, which should be the vocational subject in distinctive agricultural communities, just as the manual training course should be stressed in communities where manufacture and various trade industries are the common industrial interests of the community life.

MELVIN A. BRANNON,
President University of Idaho.
Moscow, Idaho.

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Women's Specialty Shops	18,234	6,138	8,434	14,486	2,878	9,770	3,242
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Financial	67,436	11,910	25,280	19,480	30,125	19,852	9,939
Railroads	6,526	3,429	5,690	3,629	3,854	3,803	3,503
Steamships and Travel	36,127	26,447	16,469	18,591	26,736	21,140	16,040
Charity and Religious	1,172	814	748	780	274	1,080	628
Musical Instruments	9,096	7,935	6,382	370	500	7,445	1,600
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Beverages	11,715	6,672	4,800	4,990	2,032	3,847	1,076
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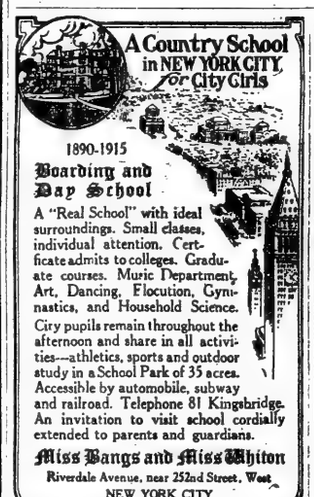
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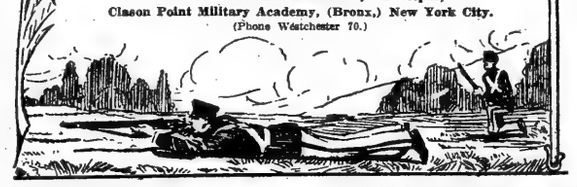
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Wonderful drawing of a night attack by aeroplanes on Trieste, with searchlights playing and anti-aircraft guns blazing—a thrilling picture.

Scenes of the intense fighting in the Argonne.

A new drawing of the German Kaiser, an idealized conception by a German artist.

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New pictures of the Turkish and Australian Commanders at the Dardanelles and incidents thereabouts.

How the wounded soldiers of Germany and France are taught new trades.

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There are, besides, pictures of the Germans in France, of the Italians in action, of the retreat and pursuit in Russia, of the Austrians in Galicia, and again a full-page engraving of one of the most beautiful spots in Austrian Tyrol.

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QUERIES AND ANSWERS

Readers of The Times are particularly requested to read the following before sending queries to the Query Department:

No answers can be given regarding legal or medical matters, card problems, propriety in dress, correctness of English sentences, and values of stamps and coins, nor to questions of a trivial character or of concern only to the questioner.

To receive attention every question must bear the name and address of the person sending it. This does not necessarily mean that the name will be published when the question is answered; only the initials will be used if the questioner so desires. No attention will be paid to queries to which the name and address of the sender are not appended.

Hundreds of letters are received by this department, so that it is obviously impossible to answer all of them immediately. In many cases there must be a certain amount of unavoidable delay.

Boats to Europe.

H. C. GRUMBINE.—Kindly advise me of the safest boats to take for Europe at the present time. I am required to spend a year in study and research in England, France, Italy, and Switzerland. How should I go? Where could I procure sailing lists of the safest liners?

THE TIMES cannot recommend any steamship line in this department, but the American Line, which sails under the American flag to Liverpool and advertises that it carries no contraband of war, would probably be the safest route to England. The French Line to Bordeaux and the Italian lines to Naples and Marseilles travel well outside the war zone decreed by Germany on Feb. 18.

Annapolis Inquiry.

A. B. C.—What was the decision of the investigations held at the Annapolis Naval Academy, and will this be final?

On Aug. 15, on the recommendation of Secretary Daniels, President Wilson signed the orders of dismissal of two midshipmen, Ralph Nelson, Jr., and Charles M. Reagle. The Court of Inquiry appointed by Secretary Daniels sat for about forty-five days. Four midshipmen were turned back into the succeeding class, one was placed at the foot of his class, seven others were disciplined less severely. Secretary Daniels has approved these penalties. Evidence before the court showed that sixty-six midshipmen had surreptitiously visited various departments for the alleged purpose of obtaining their marks in advance of publication; but owing to the importance of expediting the sailing of the practice squadron the court did not investigate all these cases, but recommended that further investigation of this subject be made by the Navy Department or the Superintendent of the Academy. Radical changes in the methods of examinations were also recommended. These recommendations of the court are now being considered by the Navy Department, but final action thereon will be deferred until after deliberation by the Secretary.

The Boston Pilot for 1847.

The Rev. THOMAS L. KELLY, D. D., asks the readers of the Queries Department if any one knows where he may consult the numbers of The Boston Pilot from June, 1847, to December, 1847.

Widows' Pensions.

M. F. C.—Full particulars of the widows' pension law were recently published in this department. At the time of writing the Board of Child Welfare in New New York City has not yet been appointed.

Krupp Works.

Mrs. B. P. PHYFE.—The Krupp works are located at Essen, Germany.

Academie Francaise.

W. E. COLVILLE.—Please tell me whether Joseph Bertrand, member of l'Académie Française, is still alive, and give a list of the members.

In the French "Who's Who" the name of Joseph Bertrand appears, but not as a member of the Académie. The French "Almanach National" for 1913 gives the following as members: MM. Ollivier, Mézières, Comte d'Haussonville, Claretie, de Freycinet, Loti-Viaud, Lavisse, Thureau-Dangin, Paul Bourget, Jules Lemaitre, Anatole France, Comte de Mun, Hanotaux, Lavedan, P. Deschanel, Paul Hervieu, Faguet, Mme. de Vogüé, E. Rostand, Frédéric Masson, René Bazin, Lamy, Alex Ribot, Barrès, Maurice Donnay, Mme. de Ségour, François Charmes, Jean Richepin, Raymond Poincaré, Brieux, Jean Aicard, Bournic, Marcel Prévost, Mgr. Louis Duchesne, Henri de Reguier, Henry Roujon, Denys Cochin, Lyantey Général, Boutroux, N——.

Jewish Population.

F. M. F.—Will you kindly publish which country has the largest population of Jews? Which has the larger number, England or the United States?

The London Jewish Year Book for 1910 estimates the number of Jews in the United States as 1,900,926, in Russia 5,082,243. The American Jewish Year Book for 1910 gives the following estimates:

United States, 1,777,185; Russia, 5,215,805; British Empire, 380,809; Turkey, 463,686; Austria-Hungary, 2,084,591; Germany, 607,862.

Rising from the Ranks.

H. M. R.—Please inform me through your column whether a private in the United States regular army may attain the rank of Major or General in peace time, (since the civil war).

There is nothing to prevent a private rising to the highest rank in the regular army if he fulfills the necessary qualifications.

Ambassadors as Linguists.

ARTHUR LADIN.—Is an Ambassador supposed to know the language of the country to which he is sent?

Although it is undoubtedly a great asset to an Ambassador to know the language, it is not obligatory.

Giacomo Puccini.

R. O. P.—Giacomo Puccini, the composer of "La Bohème" and "Madama Butterfly," is also the composer of "The Girl of the Golden West."

Population of London and New York.

ADELE MURRAY.—To settle what threatens to become a chronic dispute will you explain which is greater, the population of London or the population of New York? Is not Greater New York larger than London?

"Greater New York" means all the boroughs included in New York City. Its population in 1914 was 5,333,537. The population of the registration of London is less than the population of Greater New York, being given as 4,522,964 "Greater London," however, includes the metropolitan and police districts, and its population is 7,252,963. New York's population, if we include Westchester County and the New Jersey suburbs, would be 7,500,000.

Latin Primer.

L. T. DOGGETT sends the following information to Sarah Bell, who asked for primary Latin books. "Easy Steps in Latin," by Mary Hamer, published by the American Book Company; "Robinson Crusoe in Latin," published by Longmans, Green & Co.; "Scalse Primae," by J. G. Spencer, published by George Bell & Son, London, England; "Initia Latina," by A. M. M. Stedman, published by Methuen & Co., London; "Fabulae Faciles," published by Longmans, Green & Co.

English of Foreigners.

EVA KAUN.—Does a foreigner speak better English than an American of equal social and intellectual training? Does an educated foreigner speak more perfect English than the average American?

As a rule the native of a country will naturally speak his own language better than a foreigner of equal standing. Of course, very few of us speak our own language perfectly, but still fewer speak perfectly any language besides their own. It is true that our characteristically careless habits of speech make the English of an educated foreigner more careful than that of the average American, if not more perfect.

Identity of a Flower.

KEITH SAINT JOHN.—On Monhegan Island the writer found a tiny blossom, growing like the sandwort and five petaled. It was, however, orange-red, and the sandwort is only found in white. Could it be a specimen of sandwort displaying unusual hue because of the soil, a marshy road through forest ground? I have found here lavender yarrow and wild roses with Jacqueminot coloring.

It is impossible to identify the flower without examining it. It is possible that peculiarity of the soil might affect the color, but hardly probable that it should affect it so radically.

Stenographic Magazine.

J. S. FITZPATRICK.—The Stenographer, a monthly magazine, is published by The Stenographic World Publishing Company, 428 Perry Building, Philadelphia.

Hans Schmidt Case.

A DAILY READER.—Hans Schmidt was sentenced and taken to Sing Sing Prison on Feb. 12, 1914.

English Money.

ELVIN McBAIN.—Will you favor me with the information where to apply for a little English money?

If you mean English currency, any of the agencies of Thomas Cook & Son could supply you.

Arbitration.

A. GARFIELD.—Can you explain to me another method of settling disputes between nations, rather than by war which makes thousands of cripples, widows, and fatherless children?

Arbitration of difficulties between nations by an international court, which shall deliberate the question which has arisen between two nations, and render an impartial verdict by which they both agree beforehand to be bound, is the substitute for war as a settlement of disagreements, for which many great minds are working. There is an international tribunal at The Hague, which meets in the Peace Palace there, and to which several disputes have already been submitted for arbitration. The United States has signed thirty treaties of arbitration with foreign powers. Many leagues and associations for the maintenance of peace have been formed since the present war, among them an organization headed by ex-President Taft called the League to Enforce Peace.

A Correction.

The Historiographer of the Virginia Military Institute sends the following:

"H. M. B. asks for information as to the family of F. Hopkinson Smith and you say that his father was Professor of Mathematics at the Virginia Military Institute. This is a mistake. General Francis Henry Smith, (born Norfolk, Va., Oct. 18, 1812,) was the Superintendent of the Virginia Military Institute from 1839 to 1889, and for many years was also Professor of Mathematics. His son of the same name is Associate Professor of Mathematics in that institution now."

Speculation and Gamble.

H. BARNEY—Would you be so kind as to explain the difference in meaning between the words "speculation" and "gamble"? We are interested in the practical meaning of the words as they are understood in the business world.

The word speculation is generally used to mean the entering into a business transaction or venture from which the profits or returns are conjectural because the undertaking is out of the ordinary course of business. In this sense it is often applied to a business undertaking in which the risk is not considered dangerous. The word is also applied specifically to the purchasing or selling of something with the expectation of profiting by anticipated, but still conjectural, fluctuation in price. It is also used in a somewhat depreciative sense, as in the engaging in hazardous business transactions for the chance of an unusually large profit. To gamble is, strictly speaking, to stake money or anything of value upon an uncertain event, to hazard something upon a chance, to wager. In the strict sense of the term gambling applies to the playing and gaming involved as well as to the risking of money. In its general sense it is applied to a transaction on venture where the risk is considered very hazardous.

Old Indian Names.

L. W.—Can you give me any of the old Indian names in Sussex County, New Jersey? I have always thought Abraham Lincoln the author of the quotation, "You can fool all of the people some of the time, and some of the people all of the time, but you cannot fool all of the people all of the time." Am I correct in my belief?

The old Indian name of the portion of New Jersey which is now Sussex County and Warren County was Minisink. It was named after the Minisi, or Wolf, tribe of the Delaware Nation. Minising, a town near the border of Sussex County, still retains the name. The Delaware River was called by these people the Lenapé Wihittuck. In an old Indian deed, dated 1682, the name is given as Mackerishickon. Another deed gives the name as Zunikoway. The Paulinskill River was called the Techoconetkong. There was an Indian village where Newton stands now, called Tok-bok-nok. The name of the Musconetcong is a corruption of Maskhanneunk, meaning "a rapid stream." Wallpack is a corruption of Wahipeek, meaning a whirlpool of water. Vantage is a corruption of Wundachigin, meaning "that way." Allamuchy, in Warren County near the border of Sussex, is the site of an Indian village called Mamuchahokken.

These names are found in the "History of Sussex and Warren Counties," by Snell.

In Nicolay and Hay's edition of Lincoln's complete works, the saying you quote is given as contained in a speech delivered at Clinton, Ill., on Sept. 8, 1858.

Tobacco for the Tommies.

The Calgary Herald sends the following: "We thank you for the clipping in which it is stated that the French postal authorities will deliver no more tobacco or cigarettes free of duty to soldiers or prisoners of war. In reply to your query as to whether or not this will affect our tobacco fund, we beg to say that it will not. Owing to an arrangement between the British and French Governments, all shipments of tobacco from England to soldiers on active service in France are admitted free of duty. We presume such an arrangement does not exist between the Governments of France and the United States, so that the sending of smokables from New York to France will have to be discontinued."

The letter is forwarded by R. M. Smythe of the Produce Exchange.

Number of Continents.

L. WERNER.—A says there are only five continents, Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australia. B says there are six, as North and South America are counted separately. We would much appreciate an answer to this argument.

Authorities differ on this point. Some of the older atlases and geographies count North and South America as two continents. Most of the modern ones give them as one continent. Australasia is generally given as the fifth continent, to include the many islands.

QUERIES ON WAR MATTERS.

Americans on Belligerents' Ships.

N. J. A.—In President Wilson's original neutrality proclamation did he warn, emphatically or otherwise, American citizens against traveling on belligerent merchantmen, save at their own risk? Did he therein disavow the responsibility of the United States in the matter of collecting damages from belligerents for losses of life or property or both, by American citizens, in the event of the disregard of said warning?

President Wilson has contended, from the beginning, for the right of American citizens to travel on merchantmen belonging to belligerents. In his note to Germany of May 13 he said, "American citizens act within their indisputable rights in taking these ships and in traveling wherever their legitimate business calls them upon the high seas, and exercise those rights in what should be the well-justified confidence that their lives will not be endangered by acts done in clear violation of universally acknowledged international obligations, and certainly in the confidence that their own Government will sustain them in the exercise of their rights." In the same note President Wilson said, "It (the United States Government) confidently expects * * * that they (the Imperial German Government) will make reparation so far as reparation is possible for injuries which are without measure. * * *"

German Passenger Ships.

M. B. M.—In the event of declaration of war between Germany and the United States could this Government confiscate the steamships of the North German Lloyd and Hamburg-American Line in our ports?

The Second Hague Conference provided that merchant vessels found in belligerent territory at the beginning of war may not be confiscated, but must either be returned without indemnity at the end of the war or may be requisitioned upon payment of proper compensation after the war.

Horses for the Allies.

RUPERT TAYLOR.—Can you give me the names of any persons who have acted for the Allies in the matter of purchasing horses?

Most of the transactions have been conducted without the agents' names being made public. On Oct. 31 S. A. Morse was reported to be active as a buyer of horses for the French Government. In October L. Becker and Alfred Bourget were named as buyers for Russia. In July a cargo of horses was bought from Dodge Brothers, stock dealers in Norfolk, Va., which were examined by Major Marshall, said to be acting for the British Government.

Soldiers' Post Cards.

W. K. SMITH.—Will you please tell me where I may find a copy of the post card distributed by the British military authorities for use of the soldiers at the front?

We cannot advise you where you may procure one of these cards. They read, however, as follows:

At the top is printed, "Nothing to be written on this side except the date and signature of the sender. Sentences not required may be erased. If anything else is added the post card will be destroyed." The sentences follow: "I am quite well. I have been admitted into hospital sick / wounded / and going on well / hope to be discharged soon. I am being sent down to base. I have received letter dated ..... / telegram dated ..... / parcel dated ..... Letter follows at first opportunity. I have received no letter from you lately. / for a long time."

(Signature only.)

(Date.)

On the other side is space for address. The injunction to write nothing else is repeated. At the top is printed, "Field Service," and below "Post Card." There are no stamps attached.

Inventor of the Submarine, &c.

C. E. W.—What nationality was the inventor of the submarine? Is the discovery credited to Simon Lake or Holland? Is there any truth in the contention that at Tampico in 1913, when Americans were in danger, a German warship came to their rescue and brought them to New York? Has your paper a volume of its Pictorial Review?

The earliest chronicled submarine was the invention of Cornelio van Dreffel, a Dutch natural philosophers, in 1620. Simon Lake's first example was built in 1894 and his second in 1897. Many other inventors, including the American, Bushnell, in 1775, Robert Fulton in 1807, and others of different nationalities invented more or less successful models before Simon Lake.

In 1892 the United States Government accepted the plans of T. P. Holland, and his boat was the beginning of real success in submarine craft. A new type, designed by Simon Lake, has just been completed and tried at Bridgeport, Conn. A radius of 6,000 miles is claimed for it, and its new Swiss engine, burning heavy oil, is said to be of such efficiency that it can make the trip across the Atlantic and return without stopping, carrying its own fuel. The same engine can be used both on the surface and under the water, which is a new feature in this type of craft.

On April 26, 1914, American refugees reported that they had been saved from rioters at Tampico by German sailors. The trouble started after the American warships had left. The mob threw stones at the Americans, of whom there were about 300 men and 30 women. Captain von Kohler of the German cruiser Dresden sent officers ashore to disperse the mob with the threat of landing a force of mariners. The German sailors then took the American women aboard ships.

The officers of the U. S. Connecticut were quoted afterward as saying that but for the action of Captain von Kohler there would have been bloodshed.

On May 2, 1914, 259 American refugees, driven out of Mexico by the anti-American outbreak, the result of the landing at Vera Cruz of the American marines, were landed at San Diego from the German steamer Marie, which left the Mexican port of Manzanillo on April 25. The German steamer Marie was under charter to a Chinese company, and was used for transporting Chinese coolies, and she was the only foreign ship in the harbor at the time of the outbreak. The Captain put his ship at the disposal of the American refugees.

Numbers 3 to 12 of the Pictorial Review have been published in a volume obtainable at THE TIMES office.

"Boches."

VINCENT McDONALD.—Will you kindly inform me of the meaning and pronunciation of the word "Boches," which the Germans apply to the French?

"Boches" is the slang word which the French soldiers use in speaking of the Germans. It is pronounced very much like the English word "bosh." In the "Dictionnaire de la Langue Verte" or of Parisian slang, published in 1867, the word is said to mean "mauvais sujet," or rascal, in the slang language of the girls of the lower quarters of Paris, who, however, prefer a "boche" to an amiable, polite, reserved young man.

The term is said to have been applied to the Germans during the Franco-Prussian War. In a slang dictionary of 1889 it is given as follows: "Boche, (popular,) a rake or a rip. Tête de Boche—a wooden head. Also a German. This expression is applied to a dull-witted person."

In Jean Richepin's dictionary of 1896 the meaning is given simply as "a German."

Waterspout at Atlantic Highlands.

W. F. RIECKER.—I would like to read in the answers to questions an account of a waterspout formed off Atlantic Highlands in July or August, 1896. To verify a story I have been told, I should like to know the extent of damage, and if the spout carried away any cattle or animals?

Nothing has been found in the daily press of that date about a waterspout. There was a tornado on Long Island on Aug. 11 of that year which did considerable damage.

Here's How.

E. CROSSLEY.—Will you kindly publish the origin of the phrase, "Here's How"?

"How!" is an interjection, more properly spelled "Hau!" used as a syllable of greeting among various Indian tribes. Dorsey in his "Omaha Sociology" says: "When friends have not met for a long time, say for about a month, they say on meeting, 'Hau! younger brother!' or 'Hau! mother's brother!' calling each other by respective titles or kinship, if there be any, and then they shake hands." "Here's how!" is derived in all probability from this and means, "Here's a greeting to you!" or "Here's luck and health to you!"

St. Swithin.

Mrs. HARRIET DEL CORRAL.—When and where was the rainy day saint, "St. Swithin," buried? Why, when it rains on the 15th of July is it said that he has turned in his grave and that it will now rain for forty days?

St. Swithin was the patron of Winchester, of which diocese he was Bishop from 852 A. D. until his death on July 2, 862 A. D. The association of the 15th of July and its weather conditions with his name is founded on the legend that, before dying, the humble-minded Bishop begged to be interred in the open churchyard instead of in a place of honor in the chancel. In the churchyard he accordingly lay for one hundred years. The monks of that time thought it unfitting that the tomb of the Bishop of holy memory should remain in the churchyard, and so they determined to move his body to the choir of the cathedral. They appointed July 15th as the day. But it immediately began to rain, and rained so hard for forty days that they were unable to carry out their intention. They took this for a sign of Divine displeasure, and, therefore, determined to build a chapel over his remains instead. Unfortunately for the truth of this story, the translation of his relics took place on July 15, 971, with no meteorological influences. His shrine in the cathedral was for centuries one of the most popular pilgrimages in England. Early references are found to the legend in Ben Jonson's "Every Man Out of His Humor," and in the Poor Man's Almanac for 1697.

Woman's Suffrage Amendment.

VOTER.—In case men do not give women the vote next November, how long will it be before the question can be submitted again? Has any country or State in this country ever repealed the measure after it had been adopted? Is there any reason why a majority of all the people could not repeal such a measure if the majority find that it is not desirable for all to vote?

Suffrage for women has been adopted in nine States and Territories, none of which have repealed the measure. To amend the Constitution of this State favorable action must be taken by two Legislatures, and then the question must be submitted to the men of the State at election time. Favorable action having been taken by two Legislatures the question will be submitted to the voters of the State this November. If it fails this November action will have to be taken twice more before it can be submitted again. There is no reason why a majority of the people could not repeal such a measure.

Russian Jews, &c.

M. E. P.—In what wards in New York City are Russian Jews found in considerable numbers? In what part of the city is the Eighth Ward? Please explain how a writer of popular songs gets in touch with responsible publishers? If a song is sent to a publisher for inspection what is to prevent its being stolen by any one who lays eyes on it? Are songs suitable for stage use ever offered directly to singers likely to find use for them? Here again what protects the song, and what financial arrangement is made between writer, singer, and publisher?

There are no available statistics to show in what wards of New York City Russian Jews are found. There are figures to show the number of Russians in the various assembly districts. For example, there are 39,086 foreign-born Russians in the Second Assembly District, 33,787 in the Fourth, 51,438 in the Eighth, 24,137 in the Tenth, 16,650 in the Twenty-fourth, and 24,941 in the Twenty-sixth.

The Eighth Ward lies between Canal, West, West Houston Streets, and Broadway.

The usual method of marketing a song is to send it to a publishing house which handles songs of its class. If you wish to protect it from plagiarism you may have it copyrighted before sending it, but the risk is not very great if you select a house of good reputation. Songs are often sent directly to singers for their inspection. Indeed, every popular public singer is deluged with them to such an extent that the chances of its being seriously studied by the singer are rather uncertain. Financial arrangements differ in different cases. Sometimes the song is bought outright for a flat sum. Sometimes some system of royalties is agreed upon between publisher and composer.

School for Journalism.

DARLEY RANDALL.—A course in a school of journalism would certainly be beneficial to you. There is a school at Columbia University, New York.

President's Pardoning Power.

M. B.—A says that the President has not the power to pardon a man sentenced to be electrocuted in a court under the State's jurisdiction and not a Federal matter. B says that he has. Which is right?

The President has no power to pardon a man sentenced in a State court. The words of the Constitution of the United States "shall have power to grant reprieves and pardon for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment," mean this.

Error in Political Enrollment.

MARTIN FREIBERG.—Will you kindly let me know if a New York State voter, having erred in his political enrollment at the last State election in November, 1914, can have this enrollment rectified to another political party before the coming election in November, 1915?

No, he cannot do so before November, 1915.

Paying by the Week.

ANNA M. BOES—Will you kindly advise the writer whether or not concerns incorporated under the laws of the State of New York are supposed to pay their employes every week?

No, this is a matter for adjustment between the employer and employes in individual concerns.

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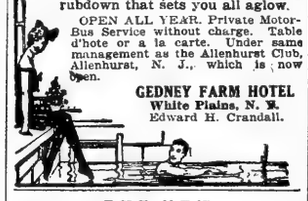
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EAST ORANGE,

35 minutes from Broadway, will give you room with private bath and first-class board, for two people, $18.00 to $30.00; for one, $10.00 to $15.00. Call or phone 2085 Orange.

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OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

SUMMIT, N. J.

Highest elevation within 45 minutes of Manhattan. Dry, invigorating air. Monthly commutation, $7.65. 40 trains daily each way, via Lackawanna R. R.

Special Rates for the Fall Season.

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Open Sept. 15th.

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NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

ROYAL PALACE HOTEL AND COTTAGES, On the Beach, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

NEAR ALL PIERS AND AMUSEMENTS.

A delightful place to spend the Fall and Winter season.

CAPACITY 600. OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

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THE LEADING RESORT HOTEL OF THE WORLD

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JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY

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Ocean front, skirt of Atlantic City. Fireproof; open always. American and European Plans. Hot and cold sea water baths. Capacity 400. Grill, orchestra; dancing, garage attached. MACK LATZ & CO.

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The Largest Fireproof Resort Hotel in the World

Belvedere Restaurant Traymore

SUBMARINE GRILL

Hotel RUDOLF

On the ocean front. Sea and fresh water baths; running water in rooms. Orchestra. JOEL ZILLMAN, Pres. A. S. HUNSTEIN, Mgr.

THE WILTSHIRE Virginia Av. and Beach. OCEAN VIEW.

Capacity 350; private baths, running water in rooms; elevator; fine porches, &c.; music. Special: $15 up weekly; $2.50 daily; open all

For Your September Vacation—

Templeton Inn

Templeton, Massachusetts

A luxurious hotel with every modern requisite and the reputation of being the best kept and most home-like summer hotel in New England. Steam heat in rooms. Electric elevator. Open to October. Altitude 1,200 feet. 5½ hours from N. Y. via Palmer.

Send for booklet.

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CHATHAM BARS INN

CHATHAM, CAPE COD.

"A storm in the Fall or Winter is the time to visit it."—Henry David Thoreau

Steam Heat. Sun Parlors. Ocean Terrace. Golf. Tennis. Motoring. Shooting.

N. A. ELDRIDGE, CHATHAM, MASS.

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Portland, Maine

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN.

Elevator, electric lights, and all modern improvements. In heart of the city.

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Washington, Conn.

Open Until September 27th. After Labor Day, address A. DRUMMOND.

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Lakeville, Conn. Good golf course, canoeing, bathing; 3 splendid tennis courts. Special rates for September. Write for booklet. Open until November 1st.

THE EDGEWOOD, Greenwich, Conn. Golf. Tennis. Club House. Now open.

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HOTEL TURPIN

"IN THE HEART OF THE CITY"

17 POWELL ST. AT MARKET

SAN FRANCISCO

EVERY CONVENIENCE AND COMFORT

EUROPEAN PLAN, $1.50 AND UPWARD

FREE Auto Bus Meets Trains and Steamers

MICHAEL

Tailleur pour Dames

After a comprehensive display of the season's collection, which has elicited the admiration of the well-dressed woman, will now exhibit his latest exclusive, distinctive ideas in "TAILLEVR COSTVMES" which cover the grand premier of the world's smartest designs of the present vogue.

An instantaneous success—His own creation—is the new

"War Fur Cross Combination"

734 FIFTH AVENVE AT 57TH ST.

NEW YORK



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And Lose Your Hair. Cuticura Prevents It. Trial Free.

Cuticura Soap shampoos cleanse and purify the scalp of dandruff while the Ointment soothes and heals the irritated scalp skin. Dandruff and itching are hair destroyers. Get acquainted

161 East 79th Street
Near Lexington Avenue

New Building Ready October 1st

Two apartments on a floor, each occupying whole width of plot. Large sunny rooms.

7 and 8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $1,900 to $2,500

Two Doctors' Apartments,
3 and 4 Rooms, $1,000-$1,200

Gramercy Park
105 East 21st St.

Studios and Apartments
of
Three Large Rooms and Bath,
with high ceilings, thoroughly modern elevator building with exceptional service.

Adapted for artists, musicians and literary people.

Rents $1,000-$1,500

One Doctor's Apartment, with private entrance, 3 Rooms, Bath, $1,400

104 East 40th Street
At Park Avenue

Most Fashionable Section of Murray Hill. Modern Housekeeping Apartments, particularly well suited for people keeping their country houses open during Winter.

5-6-10 and 11 Rooms and Baths
Rents $1,800 to $5,000

Extra Servants' Rooms if desired.

11 East 68th Street
Northwest Corner of Madison Avenue

New Fireproof Building
Situated in the choicest residential section of the city.
Very large rooms, with southerly exposure.

6 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,700-$2,700
8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,600
12 Rooms, 4 Baths, $5,100
14 Rooms, 4 Baths, $7,000

One furnished apartment of
14 Rooms and 4 Baths, $8,000.

103 East 75th St.
Modern fireproof building with southern exposure.

Duplex Apartment
7 Rooms and 2 Baths
$2,000
Simplex Apartment
7 Rooms and 3 Baths
$2,500

116 East 58th St.
Near Park Ave.

Unusually attractively planned apartments with southern exposure.

7-8 Rooms and 3 Baths
$2,400-$3,000

One Doctor's Apartment,
$1,000

Pease & Elliman

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EAST SIDE APARTMENTS

45 Fifth Ave. At 11th St.
7 rooms and bath.....$1,200

56 West 11th Street
3 and 4 rooms and bath.....$660—$900

39-43 East 27th Street At Madison Ave.
3, 4, 6 and 7 rooms and bath.....$720—$1,300

144 East 40th Street
6 rooms and bath.....$1,600—$1,800

146-8 East 49th Street
1, 2, 3 and 4 rooms and bath.....$480—$1,200

144 East 56th Street The Wellesbourne
6, 7 and 8 rooms and bath.....$1,100—$1,800

130 West 57th St.
8 rooms, 4 baths.....$3,500

24 West 59th Street
2, 3 and 5 rooms and bath.....$1,200—$2,500

178 East 70th Street At Lexington Ave.
6 rooms, 2 baths.....$1,500—$1,700

535 Park Avenue Cor. 61st St.
7 rooms and 2 baths.....$2,500
6 rooms and 1 bath.....$2,000

565 Park Avenue At 62d St.
6 and 8 rooms, 2 and 3 baths.....$1,800—$2,800

875 Park Avenue Cor. 78th St.
9 rooms and 3 baths.....$2,800

780 Madison Avenue At 67th St.
9 rooms and 2 baths.....$2,500

1190 Madison Avenue Cor. 87th St.
7 rooms and bath.....$850—$1,200

WEST SIDE APARTMENTS
Particulars from 165 West 72d Street

59 West 76th Street
6 and 7 rooms, bath.....$600—$900

342 West 85th Street
Bet. West End Av. & Riverside Drive.
8 rooms and bath.....$1,200

310 West 94th Street
Bet. West End Av. & Riverside Drive.
8 rooms and 2 baths.....$1,350—$1,400

570 West 156th Street
3, 4 and 5 rooms, bath.....$480—$660

234 Central Park West Bet. 83d and 84th Sts.
7 and 8 rooms and bath.....$1,200—$1,600

127 Riverside Drive Cor. 85th St.
8 rooms and bath.....$1,800

530 Riverside Drive
At 127th St., "CLAREMONT COURT."
8 rooms and bath.....$1,100—$1,300

552 Riverside Drive At 127th St.
4 rooms and bath.....$550
7 rooms and 2 baths.....$900
8 rooms and 2 baths.....$1,100

723 St. Nicholas Avenue Cor. 146th St.
4, 5, 6 rooms and bath.....$480—$720

25 Fort Washington Avenue At 160th St.
5, 6 and 7 rooms and bath.....$600—$780

Non-Housekeeping Apartments

116 West 59th Street 2 and 3 rooms and bath.....$1,000—$2,400

200 West 59th Street
2 and 3 rooms and bath.....$1,700—$2,200
3 rooms and bath, with studio.....$2,400

165 West 72d Street
2 rooms and bath.....$600—$720

601-603 Madison Avenue At 57th St.
2 and 3 rooms and bath.....$780—$1,700

510 Park Avenue Cor. 60th St.
2 rooms, bath and kitchenette.....$1,000—$1,250

56-58 West 58th Street
60-62 West 58th Street
Blenheim and Biltmore

Modern Apartments.
Convenient to 58th St. Elevated and Central Park.

8 Rooms and 2 Baths, $1,500-$1,800

12 East 87th Street
Near Fifth Av.

One of the finest apartments in the city.

Overlooking Bradley Martin's Garden.

Living Room, 25 x 29.
Foyer Hall, 17 x 28.
Other rooms in proportion.
Eighth Floor, with privilege of roof.

17 Rooms and 5 Baths, $9,000

At 340 Madison Ave., Pease & Elliman Building, there are three desirable offices for rent from Oct. 1st. Exceptional opportunity for a business allied with Real Estate.

We have now a very complete list of furnished or unfurnished houses or apartments and can show you houses or apartments of any style, location or price. An early selection is desirable as we anticipate a very large business in furnished houses and apartments during the coming season owing to the number of Americans remaining in this country on account of the war.

A very attractive furnished house or apartment can be rented for $1,500 and upwards, for the season, depending on the location and the attractiveness of the houses. The usual season is from about the middle of October to the middle of May, although longer terms can be arranged.

We would call your attention to the fact that our services are entirely free to prospective tenants, and we can save you a great deal of unnecessary time and annoyance in giving you the fullest particulars of houses or apartments if you will advise us what your requirements are. We will gladly mail lists to your summer address or will be glad to have one of our representatives show you such houses or apartments as will meet your requirements.

For floor plans and further particulars of the above and other houses under our management consult the Special Apartment House edition of Pease & Elliman's Real Estate Indicator, which will be mailed to you on request.

829 Park Avenue
Corner 76th Street

Modern Fireproof Building.

This is a place you would like to call "home." It is an apartment house par excellence.

The rooms are large, bright, well arranged, north, south, east and west exposures.

Plenty of closet room. Every modern convenience. Popular duplex apartments.

7 Rooms and 2 Baths (Simplex), $1,400-$2,200
7 Rooms and 3 Baths (Duplex), $2,100-$2,300
8 Rooms and 3 Baths (Duplex), $2,600-$2,800
6 Rooms and 2 Baths (Duplex), $2,000

145 East 35th Street
The Southfield

Modern Fireproof Building. Southern Exposure.

A superbly equipped apartment house on a quiet street, convenient to the shopping and theatre district.

Seven-room apartments with two baths. Also Duplex Apartments. Large bright rooms. Extra maids' rooms. Exclusive features usually only found in higher-priced apartments. Your inspection is respectfully invited.

7 Rooms and 1 Bath (Duplex), $1,500-$1,800
7 Rooms and 2 Baths (Simplex), $2,000-$2,500
3 Rooms and Bath, $900

49 West 57th Street
The Soncy

An unusually attractive apartment on New York's finest residential street.

Fine large rooms, with Southern exposure.

9 Rooms and Bath, $1,800
8 Rooms and 2 Baths, $1,800-$2,000

960 Park Avenue
Northwest Corner of 82d Street

Fine modern building, with exceptionally fine apartments.

Unusually large rooms, with southerly exposure. Living rooms are particularly well adapted for entertaining.

11 Rooms and 3 Baths, $4,200
13 Rooms and 4 Baths, $6,000

110 Riverside Drive
Corner of 83d St.

Fine apartments of 8 and 9 rooms and 2 baths. Unobstructed view of river.

Rents $1,900-$2,000

411 West 114th St.
At Morningside Ave.

On the heights.
Fine, large rooms.
An exceptional apartment.

8 Rooms and 2 Baths
Rent $960-$1,400

DOINGS AND SAYINGS IN THE REAL ESTATE WORLD

LATEST DEALINGS IN THE REALTY FIELD

Company Formed to Take Over Flats on Abingdon Square in Greenwich Section.

BUYS HOME AT SEABRIGHT

New Yorker Purchases Big Orange County Farm—Good Demand for Suburban Property.

Quiet conditions prevailed at the close of the realty market for the week yesterday. The total number of conveyances recorded in Manhattan and the Bronx was 114, as against 135 for the corresponding week a year ago, while the total value of mortgages recorded was $92,647,111, as against $116,730,502 for the same period last year.

A change of ownership in the five-story flat at the northwest corner of Abingdon Square and Bethune Street, 21.10 on the square by 76, and the adjoining three-story building on the square, 28.2 by 76, is indicated by the incorporation of the 14 Abingdon Square Company, of which William H. Jaffer, Sherwood E. Collins, and Louis Krick, Jr., are Directors. Michael Donnelly and others have owned the property for some time, but it was transferred to Ellen Donnelly in July.

Bronx Borough.

The two five-story flats, with stores, at 237 and 239 East 151st Street, on plot 50 by 118, west of Morris Avenue, have been purchased by Peter Pinto from Mary Gilmartin and others.

Brooklyn.

The three-story apartment house at 122 Knight Avenue, on plot 27 by 100, between Beyer and Dean Streets, has been sold by the Bulkley & Horton Company for Sara R. Compton to an investor.

The property at 383 Weirfield Street has been sold by James M. Hawley for a client to Frank Filliger.

A. J. Waldron has sold the three-story building at 144 Clinton Avenue, on plot 46 by 125, for Ernest M. Turner.

Frank A. Sears has sold the frame house at 7,803 Fourth Avenue, plot 36 by 105, for Anna Martin, to an investor.

Sale at Seabright.

George Batten has purchased from ex-Mayor Ernest C. Hinck of Montclair, the residence on Ocean Boulevard at Seabright, adjoining the W. Nelson Cromwell place. The property is divided into two tracts and extends from the Ocean Boulevard to the Central Railroad. The price was about $45,000. The brokers were F. M. Crawley & Bros. of Montclair.

Long Island.

The residence at 114 Murray Lane, Flushing, on plot 25 by 103, has been sold by the J. Albert Johntra Company for Victor B. Hess to Mathilda Koehler for occupancy.

A syndicate of theatrical men organized as the "Lights of Long Island" has prchased a plot of two acres at Baldwin Harbor for the erection of a clubhouse, garage, boat dock, and tennis courts. Among the members are Fred Stone, George M. Cohan, Vernon Castle, and Sol Erlanger.

Westchester.

James D. McCann has sold for Bessie S. Daniels a residence in Rochelle Heights, New Rochelle, valued at $18,000, to J. T. Odell.

The brokerage firm of Burke Stone has sold for the estate of John Hargreaves a house and plot, 70 by 190, on Pondfield Road, Bronxville, and for George Gleichert to Jacob Breunich a residence in Armour Villa Park.

The Robert E. Farley Organization has sold a plot on Claremont Avenue, in the Greenacres section of the Scarsdale Estates, to E. V. Lewis. The plot was formerly owned by Mrs. R. B. Arrington.

Howell C. Perrin and Charles L. Perrin have sold for Mrs. Hazel B. Merritt her new house on Chestnut Street, Howell estate, Larchmont, to G. Dessauer of New Rochelle for occupancy.

Operator Buys on Staten Island.

Cornelius G. Kolff has sold for Mrs. Johnstone of Lexington, Ky., a plot of twenty lots on the easterly side of Richmond Turnpike, between Cebra Avenue and the De Jonge paper factory, Staten Island. The purchaser is a building operator, who intends to erect one and two family dwellings.

Buys Orange County Farm.

The Batson Farm Agency has sold the Robertson farm of 240 acres, between Middletown and Bullville, Orange County, N. Y., to a New York client. It was held at $16,500. The same firm has also sold a twenty-two-acre farm near New Brunswick, N. J., to Henry Stiller of Hoboken.

Commercial Leases.

M. & L. Hess have leased the store and basement at 166 West Twenty-third Street to W. E. Marshall & Co., dealers in seeds, bulbs, &c.

John Peters has leased for the estate of K. Wagner to Louis Edelman the store at 40 First Avenue.

New Heights Synagogue.

Plans for a two-story temple to cost $65,000 for the Mount Neboh Congregation, Edward R. Cohn President, have been filed by the architects, Berlinger & Moscowitz. It will occupy a plot 50 by 95 on the south side of 150th Street, 136 feet west of Broadway. The building will be of brick and terra cotta in the Italian Renaissance style and will accommodate about 1,000 persons.

TO DISCUSS TAXATION

At Annual Convention of State Association, Saratoga, Sept. 23-26.

At the twelfth annual convention of the Real Estate Association of the State of New York, to be held at Saratoga Springs, Sept. 23-26, taxation will be discussed by many authorities on the subject.

The constitutional convention recently adopted a draft on taxation reform. State Tax Commissioner Martin E. Saxe has accepted an invitation of the Real Estate Association to address that body of "Tax Problems in the State of New York." Hon. Ralph L. Thomas and Hon. Walter Knapp will also deliver addresses.

The Real Estate Association took an active interest in tax reform last Winter. President M. Morgenthau, Jr., Richard W. Sherman of Utica, and Jesse W. Ehrich helped to secure the passage of the new Tax Commission bill.

Other phases of taxation have also been considered by the association, the most important being the matter of personal property taxation. The association co-operated actively in the preparation and introduction of two bills for the taxation of both tangible and intangible personal property.

Opposition developed and the matter was laid over until the next session of the Legislation. Senator Ogden L. Mills, heading the investigation committee, which is making a study of the subject, has consented to address the convention on this subject.

BLOCK INDEXES.

New System Inaugurated in the Register's Office.

Register John J. Hopper has instituted a system of having real property instrument posted on the official block index immediately after they are presented for record. This will be of great convenience to searchers and others who have occasion to use the block indexes.

Under the new plan, instruments are indexed in the final block index within an hour of the time they are presented for record, and all instruments recorded are indexed in the proper block on the same day they are presented.

Country Property Leased.

Kenneth Ives & Co. have leased for Waldron Williams his residence on Kirby Lane, Rye, to Frank S. Washburn of Nashville, Tenn., for a term of years. The property consists of about two acres, overlooking the Sound.

The Robert E. Farley Organization has leased for the estates of Tappan Zee, Inc., at Philipse Manor-on-Hudson, to E. A. Kendrick of New York City, a ten-room cottage on Harwood Avenue.

H. V. Schieren, son of the late Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn, has leased the Colonial residence on the south side of Gates Avenue, Montclair, N. J. The residence is one of the group built by ex-Mayor Ernest C. Hinck of Montclair, and contains seventeen rooms. F. M. Crawley & Bros. of Montclair were the agents. The same firm also leased for Frank A. Sawyer the Elizabethan house on the west side of North Mountain Avenue, near the athletic club, to Burr R. Brown of New York City.

S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman have leased for Mrs. Gertrude F. Harrison the dwelling 60 East Ridgewood Avenue, Ridgewood, N. J., to William L. Roberts of Manhattan.

Sales at Howard Beach Estates.

Recent sales at Howard Beach Estates on the Rockaway Division of the Long Island Railroad are: Waterfront lot at Flynn Avenue and Channel Street to J. C. McCulloch, Howard Beach; two waterfront lots on Hawtree Canal to T. D. Underhill, Manhattan; waterfront plot on Hawtree Canal to J. B. and L. V. Grover, Rockaway Beach; waterfront plot on Hawtree Canal to Mrs. Katherine Duffy, Newark; two lots on Flynn Avenue near Deer Street to William H. Ruby, Manhattan; two waterfront lots on Hawtree Canal to V. E. and Annie O'Neil, Brooklyn; two lots on Thadford Avenue, near Nollins, to Mrs. Martha Rice.

Building at Mineola, L. I.

An Autumn building and real estate movement has begun in Mineola, central Nassau County, L. I. A row of modern flats with stores is in course of construction at the northwest corner of East Williston and Harrison Avenues, in the business section; plans are in preparation for three detached dwellings to be built in the Boulevard section, while in the same part of Mineola Walter E. Sexton, a civil engineer, has bought a plot 100 by 140 on Pomander Road which he will improve with a dwelling and garage to cost $8,000.

National Realty Convention.

The Executive Committee of the National Association of Realty Brokers has completed the following program for its convention, to be held in this city Jan. 18, 19, and 20:

Opening Tuesday, Jan. 18, the special order for the forenoon session will be "Interstate Business in Real Estate Lines." Short addresses will be made by real estate specialists on how practical co-operation among brokers can best be worked out between communities. One of the principal efforts of the association is to build up the handling of real estate business between communities.

Big Sale of Queens Lots.

A plot of 293 lots owned by the Courtney Development Company in Queens will be sold at auction on the premises on Sept. 25 by Bryan L. Kennelly. The property is close to the Bliss Street Station at Queens Boulevard and Greenpoint Avenue of the dual subway system. The lots are improved and ready for the builder.

TOWER BUILDING ON FORTY-SECOND STREET WITH PERMANENT OPEN SPACE ON ALL SIDES

Twenty Stories of Heckscher Building, on Madison Avenue Corner, Will Be Set Back from Basic Five-Story Structure, Giving Light and Air to All Offices.

WITH a keen, although, perhaps, merely a practical common sense insight into the future, combined with a thoughtfulness for the convenience of his tenants as well as a desire for a full rent roll, August Heckscher has had a skyscraper commercial building designed for the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Forty-second Street which ought to attract more than ordinary attention among builders who improve large sites in the crowded and expensive sections of the metropolis.

Mr. Heckscher's corner fronts approximately 118.6 on Forty-second Street by 98.9 on Madison Avenue, and is directly opposite the big twenty-story building on the southwest corner opened about two years ago. Instead of covering his entire frontage with a steel frame structure running up straight from the building line, Mr. Heckscher and his architects have adopted the setback principle advocated so earnestly by the Commission on Building Limitations whose ideas have been good but whose results thus far, about nil, in respect to practical application. Mr. Heckscher's plan for his new building has not been exactly influenced by the reports of that commission but is based more upon a plain business principle which clearly realizes that the light and air, and, thereby, renting advantages of a tall building in a choice district are likely to be seriously curtailed in the near future.

Jardine, Hill & Murdock, the architects, have designed a tower-like structure, twenty-five stories high, the base of which will be a five-story building covering the entire plot. From the roof of this basic five-story building the main or tower portion will set back 23.6 feet from Forty-second Street and on the southerly side it will have a set back of 20.6 feet, so that should the old structures bordering the Heckscher plot on the Madison Avenue frontage be improved with a tall building, an open-air court would still insure satisfactory light and air conditions.

The plot to be improved includes 307 to 315 Madison Avenue and the adjoining Forty-second Street parcel. Mr. Heckscher owns the parcels at 309 to 313 Madison Avenue, 52.6 front, and this is the portion which will be entirely improved with the twenty-five story tower building. The remaining parcels are leasehold properties and will only be improved to a height of five stories.

It will be interesting to see what influence, if any, such a structure may have upon future buildings of excessive height in centres already overcrowded with towering structures.



Twenty-five Story Business Building for Southeast Corner of Madison Avenue and Forty-second Street. Jardine, Hill & Murdock, Architects.

The right of a tenant, whether in a commercial building or an apartment house, to reasonable light and air is beginning to be more widely recognized, primarily because the tenant has been disposed to demand these natural conveniences of living. Many apartment house builders have recognized the necessity of buying adjoining property for protection to their tenants—the customary statement, but fully as much for income protection. Failure to appreciate this fact from either viewpoint has rendered some of the big buildings in the lower part of the city almost uninhabitable in those offices having no street frontage, or tenants must be secured at lower rentals. While a building like Mr. Heckscher's tower in the busy Grand Central zone of the city naturally sacrifices some of the space which the owner might cover with brick and stone, it is a question whether the sacrifice of a certain amount of space, particularly in centres where tall buildings are the rule, is not an indication of better business foresight than the old method of building upon every available square inch.

In speaking of this plan, by which some of the disadvantages of very high buildings have been eliminated, Mr. Heckscher said:

"It will be a boon to New York if owners of high buildings setting back from their property lines in future will build, or combine to build, in such manner that each high building shall be wholly self-contained, light secured from the outside on each façade, and no encroachment made on the light of neighboring owners."

The architects have adopted the Italian Renaissance style for the façade. The first five stories will be of white marble, while the twenty-story tower rising above will be of light brick, with ornamental terra cotta treatment of the cornices and pilaster treatment on the upper three stories and the pinnacle of the tower. Five high-speed elevators will be installed. The street floor and basements will be given over to stores, with a subway connection through the main entrance. Mr. Heckscher's offices will occupy the two top stories of the main building.

Another interesting feature will be a squash court and shower baths on the twenty-third floor for the recreation of tenants. Access will be provided to two tower promenades, and these and the peak of the tower will be electrically illuminated. The building is expected to be ready for occupancy by May 1, 1916.

Mr. Heckscher is the owner of the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, purchased from H. P. Whitney several years ago, and now occupied by a modest three-story building serving as a taxpayer. It is contemplated to erect a building there in the future similar to the one in process of construction at the Madison Avenue corner, but not so high.

Mr. Heckscher also owns the old Havemeyer mansion on the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street, which he purchased a few weeks ago. The site is to be improved with a large commercial building.

SENATOR OGDEN L. MILLS DISCUSSES THE PROBLEM OF TAXATION

The Joint Legislative Committee on Taxation, of which State Senator Ogden L. Mills is Chairman, will begin holding public meetings in this city early in October.

Under the terms of a joint resolution adopted at the last session of the Legislature this committee, composed of eight members, was appointed "to examine the laws of the State and of other States and countries relating to taxation; to investigate generally in respect of systems and methods of taxation, particularly with regard to the best methods of equitably and effectually reaching all property which should be subjected to taxation and avoiding conflicts and duplication of taxation on the same property; and to prepare the needed legislation to carry such methods into effect in this State."

Outlining the work of the committee, Senator Mills said yesterday:

"The committee was organized at the end of June, and immediately began a preliminary investigation, not only into the New York system of taxation, but into that of other States and countries, along the following general lines:

"For years there has been a widespread feeling that our present system of taxation is unequal and inequitable, in that certain classes of property and certain classes of individuals and corporations are bearing a large share of the governmental expense, while others are practically untaxed.

"This is particularly true of the taxation of personal property. In the case of New York no one, either officials or citizens, is satisfied with the existing system or its administration, and so apparent, moreover, are its defects that the necessity of reform is universally acknowledged. But the Commissioners, who have made the system a matter of special study and inquiry, go further, and unqualifiedly assert that, as it exists today, it is more imperfect in theory and defective in administration than almost any system that has ever existed, and that its longer recognition and continuance is alike prejudicial to the material interests of the State and the morality of its people.

"A large part of personal property is incorporeal and invisible, easy of transfer and concealment, not admitting of valuation by comparison with any common standard, and the situs or locality of which for purposes of assessment and taxation involves some of the oldest, most controverted and yet unsettled questions of law. * * *

"It is obvious, therefore, that the law contemplates the doing of an act * * * which cannot be done without the fullest co-operation, through communication of information, of the taxpayer himself; and yet for the imparting of which the two most powerful influences that can control human action, namely, love of gain and the desire to avoid publicity in respect to one's private affairs, co-operate to oppose.

"The quotations are from the able report of the Commission of 1872, of which David A. Wells was Chairman. What Wells said in 1872 is equally true of personal property taxation today, and even more so, because of the increasing complexity of modern industrial and commercial life.

"It is true that in the last thirty years New York has developed a system of special taxes designed to reach forms of wealth that had hitherto escaped, such as the mortgage recording tax, corporation franchise tax, and inheritance tax, and these taxes have, in the main, as far as they go, proved successful.

"Individuals, however, are still taxable on a large part of their personal holdings, under the antiquated tax of 1857, as is equally true of the taxation of personal property of corporations under Section 12 of the tax law, which dates back to that same year. It is literally true that Section 12 cannot be understood without a careful reading of the constantly increasing number of decisions that seek to interpret it.

"The Court of Appeals has declared that this section presents a most extraordinary confusion of ideas and, read literally, leads to absurd results. Aside from the ambiguity and confusion of language which makes it impossible for even the honest man to find out what his tax is, the local taxation of corporations has led to a widespread system of evasions under which the corporation locates its principal place of business in that locality where it can strike the best bargain with the local Assessors.

"This is well evidenced by the figures presented to the Constitutional Convention last week which show that in one town up State in particular, corporations having a capitalization of $33,257,370 are assessed at the ridiculously low amount of $60,700.

"In the meanwhile intangible property in the hands of individuals continues to escape taxation in large amount, and will continue to escape as long as we attempt to tax that class of property at the same rate as we tax real estate, because of the fact that in many instances such a tax eats up anywhere from 30 to 50 per cent. of the income of that particular class of property, and no law has ever been devised in this or any other country under which a 30 or 50 per cent. normal income tax can be enforced.

"This situation is not peculiar to New York. Various plans of solution have been tried. Ohio, Iowa, Nebraska and some other States have attempted through the listing system and various forms of tax ferret laws to actually enforce the general property tax. Uniform failure has attended their efforts. Pennsylvania, Maryland, Connecticut, and Iowa have imposed a low rate on intangibles and have succeeded in enormously increasing the personal property assessment, though the increase in revenue has not been correspondingly great by any means. The most interesting reform has been that of Wisconsin, in which the income tax has been made a success.

"The Wisconsin experiment has attracted wide attention throughout the country, and its example was last year followed by West Virginia and Connecticut in so far as certain classes of corporations are concerned. The most notable contribution of New York to this reform movement was that culminating in the enactment of the mortgage recording tax and the secured debts law. The mortgage recording tax in its present form is undoubtedly a great improvement over the old system. The principal objection as the law stands is that it favors corporations in their long-term mortgages as against the short-term mortgage of the individual.

"The secured debts law was designed to extend to mortgages recorded in other States and to other classes of securities the same privilege of exemption that had been granted by the mortgage recording tax. After a short trial this law proved disappointing in two important respects.

"As a revenue producer it failed to approach the estimates made of its productiveness. And, moreover, a decided opinion prevails among a large number of people that this law results not in taxation but almost in a complete exemption.

"Quite apart from the very difficult problem just dealt with, the present tax law is in many respects ambiguous, confusing, and unscientific. The task of removing these ambiguities and clearing up the confusion under which the business community labors is in itself one well deserving of the most careful work and attention on the part of the present committee.

"Thus under Section 182 (the so-called franchise tax) corporations are confronted with an involved statute of such doubtful meaning that it is literally true that there are probably not more than two or three men in the entire State who understand it. In a great commercial and industrial State like New York such a situation is not only inconceivably unjust, but utterly absurd."

The whole problem is further complicated by the fact that owing to the normal increase in expenditures and the undertaking of such great public improvements as the new Barge Canal and the new system of State highways, involving a cost of over $200,000,000, the State is faced by the need of additional revenue which the Controller estimates will, in 1919, amount to some $24,000,000.

"Unless means can be devised for reaching property and individuals now escaping taxation a permanent annual direct tax will have to be imposed. The space is not available at this time to discuss the merits or demerits of such a tax. It is, nevertheless, true that it has been the policy of this State for a number of years to dispense with such a tax, probably on the theory that it falls almost exclusively on one class of property, and moreover necessarily gives rise to continued friction between individual counties and between the urban and rural communities."

BUILDING RECORD FOR AUGUST

Building trade activity evidently turned a corner in August, because that month's report of expenditures is one of the best in some time, according to Bradstreet's reports.

Some explanation, however, necessarily goes with the fact that August this year showed a gain of 13.7 per cent. in expenditure over the like month a year ago, and that the gain shown is the largest reported in any month since early in 1913.

It should, first of all, be recorded that August a year ago saw a check administered to a very promising growth in building trade expenditures, and that as a result of the shock to all credit and industry caused by the war, building expenditures for August fell heavily below those of July, and totals have never since equaled those recorded in June, 1914.

In fact, except for a fraction of 1 per cent. gain in expeditures in May this year, the percentage of gain shown in August is the first since July, 1914, and is the largest since early in 1913.

NEW BUILDING CODE.

Articles Pertaining to Roofs Have Just Been Completed.

An important article in the proposed revised building code was issued yesterday in preliminary form by Rudolph P. Miller, expert to the Building Committee of the Board of Aldermen, covering roofing and roof structures.

Roofing is required, as in the present code, to be of brick, tile, slate, tin, copper, iron, or plastic slate, asphalt, slag, or gravel, besides which asbestos roofing or concrete roofing will be accepted.

Cornices and gutters, as heretofore, will be required to be of incombustible materials except in the case of frame buildings. Existing cornices that become unsafe and dangerous or damaged to the extent of one-half or more must be taken down and, if replaced, made to conform with the requirements for new cornices. If not damaged more than one-half they may be repaired.

All buildings are required to have leaders for conducting water from the roofs. These leaders must be connected with the sewer, and where there is no sewer the water must be conducted by pipes below the surface of the street to the street gutter or a cesspool.

All skylights hereafter must be constructed of metal; the parts must be all thoroughly riveted together in addition to any soldering that may be done. Skylights that are placed over shafts of any kind must be glazed with plain glass. When plain glass is used in any skylight it must be protected by a wire screen immediately above the skylight. In public passageways or rooms of public resort a similar screen must also be placed below the skylights with plain glass. No pane of glass in a skylight must exceed 720 square inches.

Scuttles are required on all buildings over fifteen feet high, except dwellings with peak roofs; and where a scuttle is provided there must be an iron ladder leading to it. They must be covered on the top and edges with sheet metal or other approved incombustible material. All scuttle openings must be at least two by three feet in size.

In the provisions regarding roof houses a distinction is made and a rather sharp line drawn between bulkheads and pent houses.

A provision is made for sun parlors and similar roof houses, which must be of incombustible materials throughout and the floors of which must be constructed as is required for the roof of the building.

Roofs having a slope of more than sixty degrees with the horizontal must be constructed fireproof, as heretofore, and the dormer windows in any such roofs must also be of fireproof construction.

Tanks are to be supported on masonry, reinforced concrete, or steel construction of sufficient strength and carried to a proper foundation.

DEVELOP FLORIDA TRACT.

James R. Murphy to Manage 150,000 Acres at Palatka.

James R. Murphy, who has been connected with the office of Joseph P. Day since 1895, and General Manager of the main office at 31 Nassau Street in recent years, has resigned to undertake the development of a Florida tract of about 150,000 acres in Marion, Putnam, and Clay Counties.

The property consists of the holdings of the New South Farm and Home Company, acquired at auction at Federal Court foreclosure sale, at Palatka, on Monday, Sept. 6, for $500,000, by Mr. Murphy for the Florida Farms and Homes, incorporated under the laws of Virginia.

The newly founded corporation, of which Mr. Murphy has been elected President, has a capital of $1,000,000, and controls an area forty-nine miles in length, varying in width from one-half mile to twenty miles, and including a dozen Florida towns, among which are Orange Springs, Fort McCoy, Burbank, Kenwood, Interlachen, Island Lake, and parts of Palatka and Silver Springs.

The largest part of this domain is traversed by the Ocklawaha Valley Railroad, running between Palatka and Ocala, of which system Mr. Murphy has been appointed industrial agent.

Mr. Murphy will make Palatka his main office, where he will be assisted by a force of conveyancers, engineers, surveyors, salesmen, and builders. He will also retain an office in New York.

Apartments Leased.

Pease & Elliman have leased an apartment in 829 Park Avenue to Felix Doubleday, son of the head of Doubleday, Page & Co. Also an apartment of fourteen rooms and four baths for Louis B. Preston as agent in the Verona, at the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street, to Charles A. Dana; apartments in 104 East Fortieth Street to Dr. George M. Jean and to Herbert Fuller, and an apartment in 829 Park Avenue to Mrs. Belle F. Taber.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased an apartment in the new building under construction at 122 East Seventy-sixth Street for Julius Tishman & Sons to Dr. Montgomery La Roche. Also an apartment in 38 West Fifty-second Street for Mrs. L. A. Seely to F. A. Thompson; in conjunction with J. J. Kavanagh, an apartment in 114 East Eighty-fourth Street to Dr. Lewis B. Robinson; an apartment in 125 East Fifty-seventh Street for the McAlpin estate to Thomas H. C. Reed, and an apartment in 75 East Eighty-first Street, corner of Park Avenue, to John B. Marsh.

Staten Island Waterfront Sale.

Next Thursday Joseph P. Day will sell in the Vesey Street Salesroom a large waterfront property fronting on the Kill van Kull, at Mariners' Harbor Station, S. I. The size, including upland and land under water, is 453 by 846 by 596 by 940.

TAXPAYERS COMBINE FOR WINTER WORK

A Concentration of Effort to Solve Real Estate's Many Problems.

THE GROWING BUDGET

Suggestions of Mayor's Commission as to New Sources of Revenue Fail to Materialize.

A campaign extending throughout the five boroughs of Greater New York will be launched this week by the United Real Estate Owners' Associations to concentrate the work of taxpayers in an effort to solve problems that have been harassing realty for several years and are still awaiting solution.

The evil of multiplicity of inspections by city and State departments still exists. Economies have been effected by city officials; new systems have been installed; the work of the army of 100,000 city employes is probably being done more effectively and efficiently than heretofore—and yet, the net total of next year's budget will far exceed last year's.

The colossal direct State tax will make the tax rate higher than ever before. The awaited suggestions of the Mayor's Commission relative to ascertaining new sources of revenue have failed to materialize. The realty market continues stagnant. The mortgage situation is no better than it was a year ago.

Discussing present market conditions and the program of the proposed campaign, Henry Bloch, an officer of the United Real Estate Owners' Associations, said yesterday:

"During the Summer months the realty owner has permitted his interest in civic affairs to wane. It is time for him to awaken to a realization of the situation and to forthwith energetically and vigorously renew the campaign of 'Taxpayer versus Taxeater.'

"He must realize that the ownership of real estate is not to be regarded as a sort of 'side line' for the investment of surplus funds, nor is it to be secondary in importance to the business in which the owner happens to be engaged. There is a tremendous amount of work to be done and each taxpayer must do his share.

"First in importance is the city budget. It is meaningless to criticise the high cost of the administration of the City Government all year long. The time to reduce it is now—before next year's budget is decided upon. The budget is now in the course of preparation. Tentative estimates of departmtnt heads have already been prepared and submitted to the Mayor. To intelligently discuss these figures, they must be studied with care. Preliminary hearings at which the estimates are considered in detail must be attended. More can be accomplished at these hearings and at conferences with department heads than at the public hearings before the Board of Estimate.

"A great saving for taxpayers can be accomplished by putting an end to the employment of experts and commissions by the City Government.

"The splendid start made early in the year in securing the passage of the Lockwood-Ellenbogen bill should be consummated in the enactment of a law which will forever relieve owners of the unnecessary burdens of over-inspection and multiplicity of orders of municipal and State departments. The direct payers of the running of the City Government should not be annoyed and harassed any longer.

"The objections raised in the Mayor's veto of the bill should be met fairly and squarely. All of the parties interested should, with the co-operation of the city officials, agree upon every detail of a new bill to be offered to the Legislature. The preparation of this bill should be started at once.

"Among the many problems which are of especial importance to realty owners, are: Change in the tax law which abolishes contractual tax exemptions and authorizes the State Tax Department to tax personal property wherever located, for State purposes.

"Home rule bill which will completely revise the powers hereafter to be granted to municipalities.

"State budget reforms.

"Authorization to Legislature to regulate or abolish manufacturing in tenement houses.

"Abolition of the Condemnation Commission.

"Finally the mortgage situation needs immediate and most careful consideration. Bad mortgage conditions have been the cancer which has been constantly gnawing at the very vitals of the realty interests. Mortgagees who have become owners of property have learned the lesson that it does not pay to foreclose mortgages when times are hard.

"Nothing hurts the marketability of a piece of property more than the early maturity of a mortgage. Prospective purchasers fear mortgage troubles. The difficulty in procuring mortgages or renewals thereof, the cost and the high rate of interest have all contributed materially toward a depressed and inactive market. Something must be done to remedy the existing evil mortgage conditions—and quickly.

"Notwithstanding the many trials and tribulations of the realty owner, there seems to be a fundamental confidence prevailing in the ownership of real estate."

APARTMENT HOUSE DIRECTORY

LISTED FROM ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE NEW YORK TIMES

MANHATTAN—EAST SIDE.

SIX ROOMS.

11th St, 5th Av., 45. $1,200.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
17th St., Livingston Pl., 17. $800.
Supt. on premises.
27th St, 34-43 E., $1,300.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
40th St., 104 E. $2,500-$2,800.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
40th St., 104 E. $2,000-$2,700.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
40th St., 144 E. $1,700-$1,800.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
53d St., 515 Madison Av. $1,700.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
53d St., Park Av., 383. $2,400.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
58th St., 114 E. $1,100.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
61st St., Park Av., 535. $2,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
62d St., 27 E. $1,200-$1,800.
Harris & Vaughan, 569 5th Av.
62d St., Park Av., 505. $2,350-$2,500.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
68th St., 11 E. $1,600-$2,700.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
70th St., 178 E. $1,700-$1,800.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
76th St., 122 E. $1,800.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
76th St., Park Av., 820. $2,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
81st St., 157 E. $900-$1,140.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
81st St., 171 E. $480.
Supt. on premises.
88th St., 47 E. $420.
Henry London, 302 Broadway.
88th St., Madison Av., 1,219. $840.
Owner on premises.
129th St. and Madison Av. $300-$450.
W. F. Fuerst, 87 Nassau St.
134th St. Madison Av., 2,032. $384-$420.
W. F. Fuerst, 87 Nassau St.

SEVEN ROOMS.

17th St., 17 Livingston Place. $2,200.
Superintendent on premises.
27th St. 34-43 East. $1,400.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
38th St., 145 East. $1,800-$2,200.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
52d St. 500 Madison Av. $2,500.
D. Robinson, C. S. Brown Co., 10 E. 45th.
53d St., 115 East. $2,700.
George & Wyckoff, 546 5th Av.
53d St., 383 Park Av. $3,000.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
56th St., 144 East. $1,600.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
58th St., 116 East. $2,400-$3,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
59th St., 640 Madison Av. $1,400.
Apply on premises.
62d St., 565 Park Av. $2,800-$3,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
68th St., 11 East. $3,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
76th St., 829 Park Av. $2,400-$2,800.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
76th St., 122 East. $1,050-$2,250.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
76th St., 840 Park Av. $2,800-$3,000.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
79th St., 159 East. $2,700.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
79th St., 161 East. $1,500-$2,700.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
81st St., 1,070 Madison Av. $1,800-$2,500.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
86th St., 1,182 Madison Av. $840.
Everett M. Seixas Co., 507 5th Av.
86th St., 120 East. $840.
Duff & Conger, 86th St. and Madison Av.
88th St., 131 East. $800.
Duff & Conger, 86th St. and Madison Av.
88th St., 1,219 Madison Av. $1,000.
Superintendent, on premises.
92d St., 1,155 Park Av. $2,100-$2,400.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.
94th St., 1,140 Madison Av. $900.
F. H. MacDonald & Co., 29 West 34th St.
94th St., 1,337 Madison Av. $1,200-$1,500.
Superintendent, on premises.
96th St., 16 East. $1,400.
Duff & Conger, 86th St. and Madison Av.
97th St. and Mad. Av., N.W.cor. $900-$1,100.
Superintendent, on premises.

NINE ROOMS.

24th St., 126 East. $1,100-$1,200.
Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd, 84 William.
54th St., 118 East. $2,500-$3,000.
Moore & Wyckoff, 546 Fifth Av.
61st St., Park Av., 525. $3,900-$4,500.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
66th St., Madison Av., 786. $2,500.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
67th St., Lexington Av., 901. $2,000-$2,800.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
74th St., 63 East. $2,400.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
76th St., Park Av., 835. $8,500.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
75th St., Park Av., 873. $2,900.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
82d St., Park Av., 969. $3,100.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
83d St., Park Av., 981. $2,200.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
88th St., Madison Av., 1,219. $1,450.
Owner on premises.
88th St., Madison Av., 1,239. $2,000.
Duff & Conger, 86th St. & Madison Av.
89th St., Park Av. $1,100-$1,500.
Edgar A. Levy, 505 5th Av.
89th St., Park Av., 1,105. $1,600.
90th St., Madison Av., 1,261. $2,100.
Duff & Conger, 86th St. & Madison Av.

TEN ROOMS.

21st St., Lexington Av., 1. $4,000.
Gaines & Drennan, Inc., 25 East 26th St.
52d St., Madison Av., 500. $4,000.
D. Robinson, C. S. Brown Co., 10 E. 45th.
53d St., Park Av., 981. $2,400.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 421 Mad. Av.
84th St., Park Av., 963. $2,800-$4,300.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.
92d St., 1,155 Park Av. $2,900.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.
98th St., 16 East. $2,000.
Duff & Conger, 86th St. and Madison Av.

ELEVEN ROOMS.

53d St., 515 Madison Av. $3,200-$3,800.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
76th St., Park Av., 850. $4,000.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
82d St., 960 Park Av. $4,200.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
82d St., Park Av., 969. $3,000.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.

TWELVE ROOMS.

84th St., Park Av., 405. $6,000.
Moore & Wyckoff, 546 Fifth Av.
68th St., Madison Av., 771. $4,500.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
68th St. 11 East. $5,100.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
82d St., Park Av., 969. $3,600.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
92d St., Park Av., 1,155. $3,100-$3,900.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.

THIRTEEN ROOMS.

83d St., 960 Park Av. $6,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.

MANHATTAN—EAST SIDE.

FOURTEEN ROOMS.

68th St., 11 East. $7,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
87th St., 12 East. $6,500-$9,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.

EIGHTEEN ROOMS.

81st St., Fifth Av., 998. $15,000.
D. Robinson, C. S. Brown Co., 10 E. 45th.

MANHATTAN—WEST SIDE.

SIX ROOMS.

11th St., 128 West. $780-$840.
Agt. on premises.
14th St., 335 West. $336 up.
Apply on premises.
19th St., 274 West. $780.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
51st St., 215 West. $1,200.
W. B. May & Co., 717 Fifth Av.
61st St., 25 West. $900.
S. H. Martin, 1,974 Broadway.
67th St., 1 West. $1,400.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 W. 72d St.
72d St., 305 West. $1,100-$2,000.
Paterno Bros., 601 West 115th St.
72d St., 344 West. $900.
L. J. Phillips & Co., 72d St. & Col. Av.
73d St., 170 West. $1,800.
Morewood Realty Holding Co., 61 B'way.
79th St., 307 West. $1,000.
George Rosenfeld Co., Inc. 61 E. 42d St.
79th St., 315 West. $840.
Apply on premises.
79th St., 316 West. $1,500.
Edwin S. Brickner, 140 W. 79th St.
80th St., 225 West. $1,200.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway & 80th St.
81st St., 158 West. $1,320.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 W. 72d St.
81st St., 203 West. $1,500.
Supt. on premises.
81st St., 219 West. $1,300-$1,700.
Supt. on premises.
81st St., 251 West. $1,100.
D. Robinson, C. S. Brown Co., 10 E. 45th.
83d St., 2 West. $900.
George A. Bowman, 121 W. 42d St.
84th St., 57 West. $372-$540.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
84th St., 252 West. $395-$480.
Superintendent on premises.
84th St., 493 West End Av. $1,200.
L. H. Slawson Company, 171 Madison Av.
84th St., 498 West End Av. $1,500-$1,800.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
84th St., 500 West End Av. $1,700.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
86th St., 76 West. $1,000.
Agent on premises.
86th St., 152 West. $1,650.
George A. Bowman, 121 West 42d St.
86th St., 310 West. $1,600.
Loton H. Slawson Company, 171 Mad. Av.
87th St., 50-60 West. $720.
Lewis B. Preston, Inc., 165 Broadway.
88th St., 100 West. $420.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
88th St., 250 West. $1,400-$1,600.
A. A. Herrman, 250 West 88th St.
88th St., 345 West. $1,400.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
88th St., 575 West End Av. $2,300.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
89th St., 251 West. $1,500.
Morewood Realty Hold. Co., 61 Broadway.
90th St., 137 West. $372.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
91st St., 152 West. $480-$540.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
92d St., 37 West. $720-$840.
Sharp & Co., 2,619 Broadway.
92d St., 804 West. $1,390.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
92d St., Central Park West, 320. $1,000.
Ewing, Bacon & Henry, 101 Park Av.
92d St., West End Av., 645. $1,500-$1,850.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
92d St., 779 West. $540-$600.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
93d St., 37-43 West. $1,000.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
94th St., 319 West. $840.
Agent, on premises.
95th St., 326 West. $600-$660.
Apply on premises.
95th St., Riverside Drive. $1,000-$1,400.
96th St., 34 West. $900-$1,200.
Frederick Zittel & Sons, B'way and 79th.
97th St., 209 West. $780.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
97th St., 229 West. $1,050.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
97th St., 305 West. $600-$840.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
97th St., 315 West. $1,000.
Estate of Calhoun, Broadway and 72d St.
97th St., West End Av., 771. $1,400-$1,600.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
98th St., Broadway, 2,612. $930.
Superintendent on premises.
98th St., 251 West. $1,000-$1,300.
Frederick Zittel & Sons, Broadway & 79th.
98th St., West End Av., 782. $1,500-$1,600.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
98th St., Riverside Drive, 260. $1,800.
Associated Properties, Inc., 334 Fifth Av.
99th St., 216 West. $840.
Sharp & Co., Broadway, corner 99th St.
99th St., 244 West. $780-$840.
Sharp & Co., Broadway, corner 99th St.
99th St., 315 West. $1,250.
Du Bois & Taylor, 3,551 Broadway.
99th St., West End Av., 289. $1,400.
Frederick Zittel & Sons Broadway & 79th.
100th St., 190 West. $360-$420.
Sharp & Co., Broadway, corner 99th St.
100th St., West End Av., 817. $1,400.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway & 80th St.
101st St., 215 West. $1,300-$1,500.
Calder, Nassoit & Lanning, 105 St. & B'wy.
101st St., West End Av., $1,000.
Frederick Zittel & Sons, B'way & 79th St.
102d St., 235 West. $840.
Sharp & Co., Broadway, corner 99th St.
102d St., Central Park West. $720-$1,000.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway & 80th St.
103d St., 159 West. $636.
Sharp & Co., Broadway, corner 99th St.
104th St., 250 West. $1,200-$1,450.
Calder, Nassoit & Lanning, 105th & Bwy.
105th St., 149 West. $630-$692.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
107th St., 18-20 West. $660.
Apply on premises.
107th St., 203 West. $840-$960.
Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av.
108th St., 3 West. $600.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
108th to 109th St. and Broadway. $1,200.
Manager, on premises.
109th St., 204 West. $540.
Superintendent, on premises.
109th St., 312 West. $840.
Louis Kempner & Co., 2,443 Broadway.
110th St. 131 West. $70.
Apply on premises.
110th St., 137 West. $660.
Louis Schlechter, 217 West 110th St.
110th St., 515 West. $1,100.
Earle & Calhoun, Broadway and 72d St.
110th St., 527 West. $1,000-$1,200.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
110th St., Madison Av. Parkway, 214. $1,150.
Agent, on premises.
110th St., 7th Av. West. $1,000.
W. F. Fuerst, 87 Nassau St.
111th St., 202 West. $960.
Superintendent, on premises.
111th St., 528 West. $900.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
111th St., 532 West. $720-$900.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
111th St., 605 West. $1,020.
Agent on premises.
112th St., 808 West. $552.
Superintendent, on premises.
112th St., 542 West. $1,000.
W. P. Sheridan, 549 Riverside Drive.
112th St., 460 Riverside Drive. $900-$1,200.
Calder, Nassoit & Lanning, B'y & 105th.
113th St., 513 West. $840.
M. Raymond, 507 West 113th St.
113th St., 601 West. $1,100.
Morewood Realty Hold. Co., 601 W. 113th.
113th St., 605 West. $1,000.
Joseph Atz, 30 Church St.
113th St., 622 West. $800.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
115th St., 612 West. $780-$840.
Sharp & Co., Broadway, corner 99th St.
115th St., 620 West. $900.
F. Zittel & Sons, Broadway and 79th St.
116th St., 404 West. $840.
Baer & Lester, 43 West 33d St.
116th St., 616 West. $720.
Earle & Calhoun, Broadway and 72d St.
116th St., 618 West. $1,050.
Earle & Calhoun, Broadway and 72d St.
116th St., 54 Morningside Drive. $840-$900.
Sharp & Co., Broadway and 99th St.
117th St., 324 West. $540.
Superintendent on premises.
117th to 118th St. and Manhattan Av. $780.
Superintendent on premises.
118th St., 415 West.
L. M. Berkeley, 220 Broadway.
118th St., 420 West. $660.
Apply on premises.
118th St., Morn. Av., N. W. corner. $840.
Superintendent, on premises.
118th St., Morningside Av., 40. $720-$840.
H. C. Coleman, on premises.
119th St., 86 West. $600.
D. Robinson, C. S. Brown Co., 10 E. 45th.
119th St., Claremont Av., 40. $900.
Manager, on premises.
120th St., 417 West. $600-$900.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
120th St. and Amsterdam Av. $1,200.
Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av.
121st St. and Broadway. $780-$900.
Owner, on premises.
122d St., 540 West. $840.
W. P. Sheridan, 549 Riverside Drive.
122d St., Morningside Av. $720.
Agent, on premises.
123d St., Broadway, 3,100. $660-$720.
Apply on premises.
123d St. and Manhattan Av. $720.
Superintendent, on premises.
124th St., 509 West. $640.
Wilcox & Shelton, 2,107 7th Av.
124th St., 3,117 Broadway. $720.
E. O. Simonson, 100 Broadway.
125th St. and Broadway, 3,132-4. $360.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
125th St., Claremont Av., 182. $480.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
127th St., 127 West. $800.
W. P. Sheridan, 549 Riverside Drive.
127th St., 552 Riverside Drive. $720.
J. J. Peugnet, on premises.

MANHATTAN—WEST SIDE.

SIX ROOMS.

127th St., Claremont Av., 200. $780.
M. M. Hayward & Co., B'way and 100th.
129th St., 240 West. $800.
Superintendent on premises.
135th St. and Riverside Drive. $660.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
136th St., 611 West. $680.
Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av.
136th St., 619 West. $552.
F. H. MacDonald & Co., 29 West 34th St.
139th St., 640 West. $720-$900.
Calder, Nassoit & Lanning, B'way, 105th.
140th St., 235 West. $420.
Henry London, 302 Broadway.
140th St. and Broadway. $660.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
140th St., Hamilton Place, 61. $720.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
140th St., 7th Av., 2,400. $480-$510.
Superintendent on premises.
141st St., 478 West. $540.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
141st St., 610 West. $563.
Frederick Zittel & Sons, B'way & 79th.
143d St., Broadway, 3,485. $1,000.
Durham Realty Corpn., 200 5th Av.
143d St., 538 West. $720.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
143d St., 561 West. $900.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
143d St., Convent Av., 310. $720.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
144th St. and Riverside Drive. $840.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
144th St. and Broadway. $780.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
148th St., Riverside Drive, 700. $900-$1,000.
Calder, Nassoit & Lanning, Bwy. & 105th.
149th St., Broadway, 3,000. $800.
Apply on premises.
149th St., 537 West. $552-$660.
Du Bois & Taylor, 3,551 Broadway.
149th St. 508 West. $720.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
150th St., Convent Av. $960.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
150th St., Riverside Drive, 725. $1,000.
R. M. Silverman, on premises.
151st St., Broadway, 3,687. $1,050.
Loton H. Slawson Co., 171 Madison Av.
151st St., 535 West. $680.
Superintendent, on premises.
152d St., 610 West. $600.
Superintendent, on premises.
153d St., Colonial Parkway, 393. $720.
Samuel Green, 45 West 34th St.
160th St., Fort Washington Av., 35. $900.
Charles Berlin Rentg. Agcy., B'wy. & 162d.
161st St., Ft. Washington Av., 65. $900.
Berlin Renting Agency, B'way, cor. 162d.
162d St., Ft. Washington Av., 91. $840.
Berlin Renting Agency, B'way, cor. 162d.
170th St., Washington Av., 251. $900.
Knap & Wasson, 4,249 Broadway.
172d St., & St. Nicholas Av., n. e. cor. $660.
Knap & Wasson, 4,249 Broadway.
177th St., Ft. Washington Av., 385. $780.
Knap & Wasson, 4,249 Broadway.
178th St., 551 West. $570.
Norman Denzer, 159th St. & B'way.
178th St., Audubon Av., 248. $600-$660.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
178th St., St. Nicholas Av. s. w. cor. $660.
Apply on premises.
179th St., Pinehurst Av., 45. $720.
Apply on premises.
179th St., St. Nicholas Av., 1,364. $540.
Apply on premises.
181st to 182d St., Broadway & Wadsworth.
Supt. on premises.
181st St., 720 West. $572.
Knap & Wasson, 4,249 Broadway.
181st St., 106 Northern Av. $780.
Agent on premises.
181st St., n. w. cor. Northern Av. $840.
Apply on premises.
183d St., 568 West. $576.
Supt. on premises.
207th St., Seaman Av., 72. $510.
M. Just, 612 W. 207th St.
231st St., 3,044 Albany St. $516.
Owner on premises.

SEVEN ROOMS.

56th St., 207 West. $1,380.
Moore & Wyckoff, 546 Fifth Av.
61st St., 35 West. $900.
S. H. Martin, 1,974 Broadway.
62d St., Park Av., 550. $1,100-$1,750.
Real Estate Mgt. Co., Broad'y & 98th.
64th St., 34 Central Park West. $2,000.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
74th St., Broadway, 2,131. $1,100.
Superintendent on premises.
75th St., 102 West. $1,000-$1,500.
Sharp & Co., 2,619 Broadway.
76th St., 60 West. $1,200 up.
Daniel Buckley, 253 Columbus Av.
77th St., 105 West. $600-$680.
S. H. Martin, 1,974 Broadway.
77th St., 172 West. $780.
Everett M. Seixas, 507 Fifth Av.
78th St., 200 West. $680.
Remco, Broadway & 98th St.
78th St., east side of Broadway. $2,300.
Paterno Bros., 601 West 115th St.
79th St., 307 West. $1,600.
George Rosenfeld Co., 51 East 42d St.
79th St., West End Av. $93, $1,500.
H. D. Cochran, 2 West 125th St.
79th St., 302 West. $1,200.
Superintendent on premises.
79th St., 315 West. $1,100.
Office on premises.
79th St., 316 West. $1,700-$1,800.
E. S. Brickner, 140 West 79th St.
79th St., West End Av., 391. $1,250.
L. H. Slawson Co., 171 Madison Av.
80th St., 163 West. $720.
Everett M. Seixas, 507 Fifth Av.
80th St., 306 West. $1,200.
Superintendent, on premises.
81st St., 219 West. $1,600-$1,900.
Superintendent, on premises.
81st St., northeast cor. West End Av. $1,700.
Manager, on premises.
81st St., 265 West. $1,200.
Derschuch & Co., 150 Broadway.
83d St., 1 West. $1,800.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
83d St., 2 West. $1,200.
George A. Bowman, 121 West 42d St.
83d St., 233 West. $1,000-$1,350.
D. Robinson, C. S. Brown Co., 10 E. 45th.
83d St., 262 West. $1,300-$1,400.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
84th St., corner Broadway. $2,400.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
84th St., West End Av., 500. $2,700.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
85th St., 208 West. $680.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
85th St., Broadway, 2,353. $480-$720.
Henry London, 302 Broadway.
86th St., 310 West. $2,100-$2,600.
Loton H. Slawson Co., 171 Madison Av.
86th St. and Broadway. $2,100.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
87th St., 59-63 West. $780.
Lewis B. Preston, Inc., 165 Broadway.
87th St., 176 West. $720-$900.
Superintendent, on premises.
88th St., 64-66 West. $540.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
88th St., 182 West. $900.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
88th St., 250 West. $1,600.
A. A. Herrman, 250 West 88th St.
88th St., West End Av. $2,200.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
88th St., 216 West. $960.
J. Axelrod, 200 West 72d St.
90th St., 121 West. $480-$576.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
91st St., 152 West. $540-$680.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
92d St., 4 West. $900-$1,000.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
92d St., 7 West. $840-$900.
Sharp & Co., 2,619 Broadway.
92d St., 80 West. $480.
Apply on premises.
92d St., 304 West. $1,500.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
92d St., West End Av., 645. $1,800-$2,000.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
93d St., 37-43 West. $1,400.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
93d St., 325 West. $800-$1,100.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
93d St. and Central Park West. $1,300.
L. M. Jones & Co., 220 5th Av.
93d St., Central Park West, 327. $1,100.
Sharp & Co., Broadway, corner 99th St.
93d St., Riverside Drive, 202. $1,600.
J. Axelrod, 200 W. 72d St.
94th St., 120 West. $420.
M. E. Smith & Co., 34th St. & Mad. Av.
94th St., 314 West. $1,050.
Apply on premises.
94th St., 319 West. $1,200.
Supt. on premises.
96th St., 23 West. $1,200.
I. Loewenwald, 611 W. 114th St.
96th St., 206 West. $900.
Vasa K. Bracher, 2,010 Broadway.
96th St., West End Av. $740.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 W. 72d St.
97th St., Central Park West, 375. $840.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 W. 72d St.
97th St., 209 West. $780.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway & 80th St.
97th St., 226 West. $1,400-$1,600.
Apply on premises.
97th St., 305 West. $840.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 W. 72d St.
97th St., 315 West. $1,200.
Earle & Calhoun, Broadway & 72d St.
97th St., West End Av., 749. $1,500-$1,900.
Wm. L. Fisher, 148 W. 72d St.
97th St., West End Av., 771. $1,900-$2,000.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 W. 45th St.
98th St., 220 West. $1,700.
Apply on premises.
98th St., 315 West. $1,800.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway & 80th St.
98th St., Riverside Drive, 260. $1,600.
Associated Properties, 334 5th Av.
99th St., 304 West. $900.
C. C. Patrick, 21 West 101st St.
99th St., 309 West. $1,500.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.
99th St., 315 West. $720-$1,400.
Du Bois & Taylor, 3,551 Broadway.
99th St., 317 West. $1,300.
Superintendent on premises.
99th St., Riverside Drive, 264. $1,300.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
99th St., Riverside Drive, 270. $1,600-$1,700.
C. Berlin Renting Agency, B'way & 162d.
99th St., West End Av., 808. $1,550.
Edwin S. Brickner, on premises.
100th St., 314 West. $1,400-$1,600.
Sharp & Co., Broadway, corner 99th St.
100th St., West End Av., 817. $1,400.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
101st St., West End Av., 840. $1,200 up.
C. S. Kohler, 901 Columbus Av.

MANHATTAN—WEST SIDE.

SEVEN ROOMS.

101st St., West End Av., 841. $900.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
102d St., 205 West. $480-$540.
Sharp & Co., Broadway, corner 99th St.
102d St., Central Park West, 418. $1,100.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
102d St., 235 West. $1,000-$1,300.
Sharp & Co., Broadway, corner 99th St.
102d St. and Riverside Drive. $1,800-$2,100.
Calder, Nassoit & Lanning, 105th, B'way.
103d St., 108 West. $540-$600.
Apply on premises.
103d St., 203 West. $660-$780.
Apply on premises.
104th St., 895 West End Av. $2,300.
Paterno Brothers, 601 West 115th St.
105th St., 5e West. $600-$650.
Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway.
105th St., 448 Central Park West. $900.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
106th St., 232 West. $1,100.
Berlin Renting Agency, B'way, cor. 162d.
107th St., 18-20 West. $720.
Apply on premises.
107th St., 203-211 West. $660-$720.
W. P. Sheridan, 549 Riverside Drive.
108th St., 418 Central Park West. $1,300.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
109th St., 300 West. $1,200-$1,650.
H. B. Snyder, on premises.
109th St., 301 West. $1,000-$1,400.
J. Romaine Brown Co., 229 Madison Av.
109th St., 312 West. $1,150.
Louis Kempner & Son, 2,443 Broadway.
109th St., 362 Riverside Drive. $1,400.
J. Romaine Brown Co., Mad. Av. & 41st.
110th St., 137 West. $1,200.
Louis Schlechter, 217 West 110th St.
110th St., 500 West. $1,200.
Earle & Calhoun, Broadway and 72d St.
110th St., 515 West. $1,350.
Earle & Calhoun, Broadway and 72d St.
110th St., 527 West. $1,100-$1,200.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
110th St., C. P. W., & 7th Av. $1,100-$1,200.
W. F. Fuerst, 87 Nassau St.
110th St., Cathedral Parkway, 112. $1,350.
Superintendent on premises.
111th St., 140 West. $540.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
111th St., 500 West. $540.
C. S. Kohler, 901 Columbus Av.
111th St., 528 West. $1,200.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
111th St., 532 West. $1,100.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
111th St., 545 West. $1,400-$1,600.
Charles E. Hames, on premises.
111th St., 603 West. $1,400.
Owner on premises.
113th St., 601 West. $1,700.
Morewood Rlty Hold'g Co., 601 W. 113th.
115th St., 622 West. $1,000-$1,100.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
114th St., Riverside Drive, 420. $1,300-$1,500.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
115th St., 601 West. $1,850.
Paterno Bros., 601 West 115th St.
115th St., 609 West. $900.
I. Loewenwald, 611 West 114th St.
115th St., Riverside Drive, 435. $2,100-$2,200.
Paterno Bros., Inc., 601 West 115th St.
115th St., 629 West. $1,250.
D. Robinson, C. S. Brown Co., 10 E. 45th.
116th St., 600 West. $1,700-$2,100.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
116th St., 604 West. $1,300.
Baer & Lester, 43 West 33d St.
116th St., 606 West. $1,300.
Earle & Calhoun, Broadway & 72d St.
116th St., 616 West. $1,150.
Earle & Calhoun, Broadway & 72d St.
116th St., 620 West. $1,250.
Earle & Calhoun, Broadway & 72d St.
116th St., Claremont Av., 15. $1,200.
Earle & Calhoun, Broadway & 72d St.
116th St., Claremont Av., 25. $1,500.
Earle & Calhoun, Broadway & 72d St.
116th St., Morningside Drive West. $1,100.
Sharp & Co., Broadway, corner 99th St.
116th St., Riverside Drive, 445. $1,500.
Earl & Calhoun, Broadway & 72d St.
118th St., & Amsterdam Av. $900.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
119th St., Claremont Av., 49. $1,200.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
119th St., Manhattan Av., 446. $540.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
119th St., Riverside Drive, 468. $1,150.
Superintendent on premises.
120th St., 372 West. $540.
Everett M. Seixas, 507 Fifth Av.
120th St., 7th Av., northwest corner. $600.
Apply on premises.
120th St., Morningside Drive, 100. $540 up.
C. S. Kohler, 901 Columbus Av.
121st St., 522 West. $840.
M. M. Hayward & Co., 2,640 Broadway.
121st St., at Broadway. $900-$1,200.
Owner on premises.
121st St., Morningside Dr. W., 88. $840-$1,200.
Calden, Nassoit & Lanning, 105th & Bwy.
122d St., 32 Morningside Av. $840.
Agent on premises.
123d St., Broadway, 3,100. $780-$840.
Apply on premises.
124th St., 538 West. $600-$660.
Duff & Conger, 86th St. & Madison Av.
125th St., Riverside Drive, 527. $1,500.
Manager on premises.
127th St. & Claremont Av., s. w. cor. $840.
W. P. Sheridan, 549 Riverside Drive.
127th St., Riverside Drive, 552. $900.
J. J. Peugnet, agent on premises.
129th St., 60 West. $600.
R. Levers, 376 Lenox Av.
135th St., n. e. corner B'way & 135th. $1,100.
F. Zittel & Sons, Broadway and 79th St.
135th St. and Riverside Drive. $960.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
136th St., 610 West. $564.
R. H. MacDonald & Co., 29 West 34th St.
139th St., 615 West. $564.
R. H. MacDonald & Co., 29 West 34th St.
136th St., Riverside Drive, 587. $1,080.
Edgar A. Levy, 505 5th Av.
138th St., 603 West. $780-$840.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
139th St., 640 West. $720-$900.
Calder, Nassoit & Lanning, 105th & Bwy.
140th St. and Broadway. $900.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
140th St., Hamilton Place, 61. $840.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
141st St., 605 West. $780.
Superintendent on premises.
141st St., 630 West. $1,300.
Apply on premises.
142d St., 547 West. $900.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
142d St., 601 West. $720-$900.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
142d St., 605 West. $720.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
142d St., Hamilton Place, 100. $720.
Apply on premises.
143d St., 501 West. $840.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
143d St., Convent Av., 310. $1,100.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
**143d St.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Absolute Executors' Auction Sale

To Close the ESTATE OF ELIZABETH M. BARRY, Dec'd.

Tuesday, September 21st

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, AT EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 14 VESEY ST., N. Y. CITY.

1045 Fox St.

A 2-story and basement brick private dwelling on a plot 25x100.

612 East 161st St.

(S. E. Cor. 161st St. & Eagle Av.) A 5-story brick tenement, with 5 stores, on a plot 27x71.

557-559 Avenue E,

(N. W. Cor. East 35th Street,)

Bayonne, N. J.

A 2-story and attic frame semi-detached two-family house on plot 37½x100.

545 East 167th St. and 1157-1159 Fulton Av.

(N. E. Cor. 167th St. & Fulton Av.)

Together with Vacant Plot 55x60 Adjoining.

Three 4-story and basement brick apartments. TO BE SOLD AS THREE PARCELS.

986 to 1004 Tinton Av.

Ten attached 2-story, basement and attic frame private dwellings. TO BE SOLD SEPARATELY.

Fairfield, Conn.

A 2½-story Colonial frame mansion on estate of 6.64 acres.

GERALD J. BARRY, Esq., Atty., 149 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Absolute Bankruptcy Sale

Next Thursday, September 16th

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, AT EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 14 VESEY ST., N. Y. CITY.

Water Front Property

Fronting on Newark Bay and Richmond Terrace, between Van Pelt and Van Name Avs.

Mariners' Harbor Station

STATEN ISLAND, N. Y. CITY.

Size of plot, including upland and land under water, 453x846x596x940x irreg.

ROSENBERG, LEVIS & BALL, Attys., 74 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Write for Booklets.

31 Nassau St., N. Y. City. Joseph P. Day Phone 744 Cort.

Auctioneer.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.



Craftsman Homes

$5,500 WITH GARAGE

Open fireplace, steam heat (American Radiator Company's Ideal Boiler), parquet floors, electric lights, &c. Most artistic, best built homes in Greater New York for the money. Beautiful decorations. High-class, restricted community; only 2 minutes' walk from Kings Highway Station of new Sea Beach subway, NOW RUNNING from Municipal Building, N. Y. Fare, 5c.

Send for booklet "T," or, better still, call and be convinced. You'll be well pleased. Phone Bath Beach 685.

Otto Singer, 248 Kings Highway, B'k'n.

Mapleton Park

Only 29 Minutes from Park Row, on

Sea Beach Subway.

Beautiful Brick Houses, $4,500 to $9,000.

Payments—just like rent—little cash. Booklet No. 1

Alco Building Co., 60 Liberty St. Phone 7440 Cort.

Property Office, 20th Ave. Station (local trains). Phone 1118 Bath Beach.

BUNGALOW & GARAGE

$4,500 $500 Cash

7 ROOMS, $15 PER MONTH.

New 1-family, all latest improvements, parquet floors, electric lights, steam heat. Best house in Brooklyn for the money. Property, 58th Street near 18th Ave. Station new Sea Beach Subway. Owner, J. D. Ranck, 110 Avenue I. Tel., 4504 Midwood.

$5200—SAVE $1000—$500 CASH

Worth $6200. Bungalow & Garage, $25 per mo. Builder forced to sell 3 new 8-room, detached Bungalows. Parquet floors, electric lights, steam heat, open fireplace, sewer; restricted section; near Ocean Parkway, convenient to B. B. "L," Avenue "J" Station. Postal brings photo. Inquire of J. D. RANCK, 110 Avenue "I," Brooklyn. Tel. 4504 Midwood.

CRAFTSMAN HOMES with garage, only $5,500; little gems; two minutes from Kings Highway Station, Fourth Av. Subway, from Chambers St., N. Y. Send for illustrated booklet. OTTO SINGER, 248 Kings Highway, Brooklyn.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

29 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY

On Jamaica Bay

HOWARD BEACH

Highly Improved Waterfront Lots No Assessments

$10 Down, Easy Payments

Secures Bungalow Plot

Summer Recreation—All-Year Comfort—Finest Bathing, Boating and Fishing.

Take L. I. R. R. from Penn. Sta., Manhattan, or Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, to Ramblersville Sta., on property.

HOWARD ESTATES DEVELOPMENT CO.

E. W. Kavanaugh, Pres. Myer Nussbaum, Treas.

31 Chambers Street, New York.

A GENUINE SACRIFICE

10 Rooms, Cor., Plot 216x175.

Owing to absolute necessity of settling an estate at once, the heirs direct sale at almost half real value, attractive, well-built residence; fine location; 8 minutes from station; 28 minutes from Manhattan; large piazzas front and rear; all on first floor; 10 bedrooms, bath, gas, heating plant; wired for electricity; open fireplaces; hardwood trim throughout; parlor solid mahogany; library, hall, dining room quartered oak; land alone appraised at $10,000; house cost $9,000; price for quick sale, $11,000, or house with plot 144x175 for $8,500; terms arranged.

F. W. SCUTT & CO.,

For the executors, 336 Fulton St., Jamaica.

REMODELLED HOMESTEAD

28 Min. from Penns. Sta., N. Y. C. 26 Min. from L. I. R. R. Sta., B'klyn.

On pretty plot of ground four minutes' walk from station; splendid train service; restricted, refined neighborhood; golf course, tennis courts.

$650 BUYS IT. Balance $5,850 on first and second mortgage.

TEN beautiful, large rooms, electric light, running water, modern bath, steam heat, parquet floors, cement cellar; flowers, trees and shrubs.

Nothing Like It in or Near the City. Write or tel. R. L. KILBY, 347 5th Av., New York City, for pictures and plans. Tel., 1250—Murray Hill.

A RARE BARGAIN.

A practically fireproof House, with Spanish tile roof, entrance hall, living and dining rooms, pantries and kitchen, six bedrooms, 2 baths, extra lavatories and toilet; enclosed sun porch; large plot of ground on shaded parkway, overlooking Little Neck Bay; near station; only 21 minutes to Herald Square; cost $16,000; want offer; terms; photo on request.

J. W. DOOLITTLE.

Woolworth Bldg. 'Phone, 7294—Barclay.

Forest Hills Gardens

"A Forward Movement in Suburban Development."

15 Minutes from Herald Square.

SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO., 47 W. 34th St. or Forest Hills, L. I. Send for Booklet S.

OVERLOOKING THE SOUND

House, 12 rooms and 3 baths; hot water heat, water, gas, electricity, sewers, anchorage, private bathing beach; restricted neighborhood; title guaranteed; 30 minutes to centre of Manhattan; 44 trains daily; $1,000 cash, balance can be arranged; no agents. A. Stephenson, 243 West 34th St., New York.

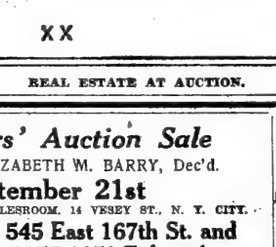
$100 CASH BUYS 7-ROOM HOUSE

All improvements; 35 minutes from city; balance $16 monthly; title guaranteed. Floral, Box 179 Times Downtown.

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AN EXCLUSIVE SUBURB

OVERLOOKING VAN CORTLANDT PARK

On a beautiful wooded ridge, 300 feet elevation—All city improvements—Private schools adjacent—City deliveries.

CONVENIENT TO SUBWAY & N. Y. CENTRAL LINES.

The character of the plots varies and offers a wide selection.

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TEL., 277—JOHN. NEW YORK.

That Attractive Suburban Home You Are Looking for Is Ready for You at VAN CORTLANDT TERRACE

Not miles away, but between Broadway and Hudson River, just north of Manhattan Island, at 200 ft. elevation, overlooking Palisades and Van Cortlandt Park; adjoining Riverdale and New York City line; all conveniences; every city advantage, with beauties of country; $17,500 to $25,000; terms easy.

Take Broadway Subway to Van Cortlandt Park; then green trolley to City Line or Shady Lane at property, or motor up Broadway. Can be seen any day.

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GENTLEMAN'S ESTATE

14 ACRES.

Commuting distance, overlooking lake; modern house, 6 master's bedrooms, 3 baths, 3 servants' rooms and bath, garage, quarters for chauffeur, gardener's cottage; all kinds of fruit. House built 4 years ago. Price $40,000.

Further particulars and photographs,

SEAMAN LOWERRE & COMPANY, 15 East 40th St., N. Y.

Pelham Manor

On the Sound

at Entrance to Pelham Bay Park.

Boating, Bathing, Fishing, Golf, Extensive Grounds. Five Minutes to Station.

150 Feet Above Sea Level.

11 rooms, 2 baths; $1,200 if taken at once.

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Sale or Rent—Colonial white frame house delightfully placed on small elevation and surrounded by fine trees. View of Sound from ground and piazza; eight sleeping rooms; electric lighting; hot water heat; garage, two cars; one and one-half acres of land; fine garden.

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192 Main Street. New Rochelle, N. Y.

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$45 per month; 7 rooms; all improvements; healthiest section; immediate occupancy. Another in same location, $70. For photographs and other particulars, call or write.

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Gentleman's Estate—40 Acres

IN WESTCHESTER HILLS—On hilltop, overlooking one of the fine residential communities along the Harlem Division of New York Central Railroad. Among the estates of wealthy business and professional men. Residence, cottage, carriage house, stables, garage, &c., and all necessary outbuildings and equipment for "up-to-the-minute" country estate.

For sale or rent at attractive price.

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Thirty minutes from 42d Street, at Yonkers; 9-room house, two lots, hot water heating; fine order, 10 minutes by trolley to station, $75. Furnished house, same size, near station, $100 month. Gentleman's residence, large rooms, hot water, heating, several balconies; acre, garden, garage, rent $1,500 year. Sale, low figure. Bellow & Warren, Getty Square, Yonkers.

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Rent—Furnished

Stone house, 5 masters' bedrooms, 3 baths; 6 servants' rooms, 2 baths; billiard room, music room, etc.; 15 acres; garage; garden; price $3,000 per year.

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KENNETH IVES & CO.,

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56 acres, fine tillable land, at Floral Park, $750 per acre; cost former owner $2,000 per acre; farm near by has first mortgage of $8,000 per acre; make fine small farms development.

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CROWN St. **Ready for Occupancy Sept 15th** BROOKLYN.

The Crowning Achievement In Easy Housekeeping Homes

Atop the beautiful, healthful Eastern Parkway Heights, Brooklyn; on Crown St., between Bedford and Rogers Aves.; 2 blocks from new subway, we have literally "spread ourselves" on a distinctly new type of Easy Housekeeping Homes.

Not only are these the finest we ever built; they are the handsomest ever offered at any price.

Every detail from the tapestry-brick walls and extra heavy Circassian Walnut woodwork, to the cozy gas-log fireplaces and artistically tinted tiled mantels is of a quality you are accustomed to see only in houses costing double.

Seven and eight rooms, hardwood floors, spacious porches, hot water heat, electric light, unequaled closet room, tiled baths and kitchens, extra wash-basins, two toilets. Lots 20 ft. wide by 120 ft. deep with private concrete driveway for automobiles. Garage space.

You must see all the other features to fully appreciate the exceptional value at

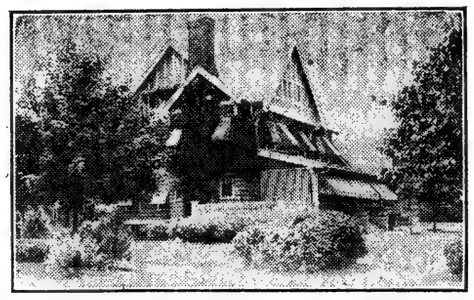
$8,250. $1,000 cash, balance $55 a month covering principal and interest,

Take either Rogers Ave., Nostrand Ave., St. John's Place, Ocean Ave., or Franklin Ave. cars to Crown St. Representative on the property.

REALTY ASSOCIATES

162 REMSEN STREET

Phone Main 6480. Brooklyn, N. Y.



One of BEST BUILT houses in Flatbush, splendidly located corner East 17th St. and Ditmas Ave., lot 102 x 97, complete and modern in every particular. Price $35,000. Larger part can remain as mortgage.

OR WILL EXCHANGE for country house with modern, up-to-date equipment on about 25 acres within 50 miles of New York on or near water front.

Owner on premises. Brokers protected.

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NEW ROCHELLE

NEW COLONIAL RESIDENCE

Value $18,000 **SACRIFICE $13,500** for quick sale

10 large, beautiful rooms, 3 baths, every modern appointment; large verandas and balconies; nearly ½ acre land.

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PELHAM HEIGHTS.

For Sale, handsome Residence, 12 rooms, 3 baths, hot water heat, large veranda, sleeping porch connected with tile bath; garage; rent $1,600 per year.

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Half acre, with residence, 10 rooms, 2 baths, garage. Quarter acre, residence, 9 rooms, 3 baths.

Also other properties for sale or rent.

JOSEPH ELSENER, SCARSDALE, N. Y.

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Overlooking Hudson River

BEAUTIFUL ESTATES, 70 acres; one hour out; near Sleepy Hollow Club; tennis courts, swimming pool, shade and fruit trees; residence, 16 rooms, 3 baths; garage, gardner's cottage, barn, other buildings; cost $100,000; will sacrifice.

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6 HOUSES SOLD BEFORE COMPLETION

AT GREENACRES—SCARSDALE

WHY?

Because they were bargains and located in the choicest section of Westchester County. Several more will be started at once. Price $12,000 to $15,000, small cash payments. One or two left for rent. Write or call.

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WHITE PLAINS PROPERTIES

MOST COMPLETE LIST.

SALE OR RENT.

I. & A. G. WRIGHT,

DEPOT SQ., WHITE PLAINS. Phone 563.

RYE, VIEW OF SOUND

Sale or rent, furnished or unfurnished, 12 rooms, three baths, electricity, heat, &c.; garage, garden, old trees, shrubbery; two acres; photographs.

STEWART C. SCHENCK, 503 5th Av.

5 ACRES ABSOLUTE SACRIFICE. LITTLE CASH NEEDED.

Modern, half-stone dwelling, 14 rooms, 3 baths, stable, poultry house, beautiful views, high elevation, excellent neighborhood; fruit orchard, shrubs; station 10 minutes' walk. FOX REALTY CO., 22 East 42nd Street.

Located In a Beautiful Section of South Yonkers

249 Valentine Lane; 3-story dwelling on plot 77x142; 12 rooms, 3 baths; in excellent condition. Broadway cars one block. Caretaker. Brokers protected. Price only $16,000. Ennis & Sinnott, 55 Liberty Street.

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NEAR HOTEL.

Three houses ready for occupancy. May be rented or purchased. One furnished. For photographs and details write or call.

GEDNEY FARM BOOTH.

Country Life Exposition—Grand Central Ter., N. Y. City.

AT GREENACRES.

FORMER GREENACRES TEAHOUSE

For rent, furnished for Winter, at $150 per month. Several other homes at moderate rentals for Winter. Write or call.

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FARM—100 ACRES ONLY $18,000.

On Croton Lake, 1½ miles from station, 500 feet elevation; fine views of lake and country; good boating and fishing; old-fashioned farmhouse, large trees, barns, fruit; spring water supply.

NICHOLS & HOBBIE, 7 EAST 42ND ST.

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For Sale or To Let—Two very attractive modern cottages, ten, thirteen-room, furnished, unfurnished; high and beautiful grounds, one or more acres; stable, garage; mile from station. Nichols & Hobbie, 7 East 42d St.

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AT NEW ROCHELLE.

Brand new Colonial House, 8 rooms, 2 baths, every modern improvement, sleeping porch. On fine plot. Bargain, $8,000. Terms to suit.

MATTHEW RUMMOND,

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WESTCHESTER COUNTY

In Its Entirety,

SOUND—HUDSON—HILLS

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For sale or rent, very desirable house, 7 bedrooms, 3 baths, 6 fireplaces, library, large living and dining room; spacious piazza; electric lights and gas; hot-water heat; half acre ground; fine shade trees; garage. W 136 Times.

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All the good properties FOR SALE AND RENT are listed with

C. S. McCLELLAN & CO.

Office opposite New Haven Station.

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A Home on the North Shore.

Less than half hour from the Pennsylvania station. Electric trains about every half hour during business hours, with ample night service. Twenty-five minutes to Columbus Circle by automobile. Country club, golf links, tennis courts, boating, bathing, and electric trains, all within half a mile of the house. Other country clubs near by. Dutch colonial style of architecture with first story of field stones, second of shingles. Living room, 27 by 18; dining room, 20 by 16; den, servants' dining room, and kitchen. Second floor has five master bedrooms and two baths. Third floor has three servants' bedrooms, storeroom, and bath. Electric lights, gas water heater, and range. Hot water heating system. Large veranda, overlooking the water, on three sides of the house. Equipped with best screens, awnings, and double windows. Three large log fireplaces. Garage for two cars. Valued at $30,000. Present mortgage is $17,000. Will sell for $27,000. Let me show it to you. W 161 Times.

DOUGLAS MANOR.

The ideal North Shore suburban home; boating, bathing, fishing; 22 minutes by electric train from Penn. Station; 9-room stucco house, with 2 baths; a large plot on the hill overlooking Bay and Sound, and one on the shore front; bargain prices; write or call for photos and full particulars. J. Hart Welch, Douglaston.

COMMUTER'S FARM, $3,500.

Huntington, near station, stores, school; 8 acres level, cultivated land, free from stone; rich and productive, comfortable 7 room house, barn and hennery; all brand-new and ready to move into; best small farm bargain on L. I.; cash required, $1,000. Photos.

Theodore S. Hall, 47 West 34th St.

Exceptional Opportunity.

Actual water front, North Shore, commuting distance; 3 acres; remodeled old L. I. home, 10 rooms, 2 baths, hot water heat; beautiful old shade trees, lawn, wonderful garden; owner will sacrifice. Photo. and particulars.

Daniel M. Gerard, 1,270 B'wy (33d St.)

Big Water Front Bargain.

80 acres; one mile magnificent waterfront; high ground; beautiful views; convenient station; fertile soil; buildings; excellent neighborhood; appraised at $50,000; foreclosure price $18,000.

HARVEY B. NEWINS

WOOLWORTH BUILDING, NEW YORK

A Brentwood Bungalow

for rent, $50 per month; just completed; seven rooms and bath, two sleeping porches; electricity, water, hot water heat, cement cellar; two blocks from station; plot 100x174; pine trees; excellent all-year home. E. R. McWHORTER, 1 West 34th St., N. Y. C.

MUST SELL AT CEDARHURST

New stucco house, 10 rooms, 3 tiled baths, sun parlor; hardwood trim, parquet floors; on 100x100 corner; every city convenience; 32 minutes from Pennsylvania Station; will sacrifice.

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BRENTWOOD

Health in BRENTWOOD PINES

New Houses for Sale easiest terms Write for full particulars.

Brentwood Realty Co., 1 W. 34th St., N. Y.

AT LAWRENCE.

Modern 10-room house and garage, plot 80x325; near station; fruit and shade trees; low price; terms to suit. P. O. Box 248, Lawrence, L. I.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET. | LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Ready for Occupancy about October 15th

Two of the largest and most complete country houses ever constructed for sale on Long Island are now being completed in

Kensington, Great Neck

Italian Villa; 80 feet front and 68 feet deep, hollow tile and stucco; Italian Garden enclosed with pergola and stucco wall, with arched gateway and balustrades.

15 Rooms and 4 Baths

The first floor contains large hall, living room, library, dining room, office or den, lavatory, kitchen, and butler's pantry, with large porches off the library and dining room, and a service porch off the kitchen.

The second floor has four master's bedrooms and three baths, or five master's bedrooms, including a semi-enclosed room, which can be used as an additional bedroom or sleeping porch.

The third floor has three servants' bedrooms and bath.

The basement has a large billiard room.

Southern Colonial House; 112 feet front and 45 feet deep, large porches 76 feet long, exact copy of the famous Lee mansion in Virginia.

17 Rooms and 5 Baths

The first floor contains large living room, dining room, library, billiard room, kitchen, pantry, lavatory and garage.

The second floor contains six master's bedrooms, two servants' bedrooms and four baths.

The third floor contains three servants' bedrooms and one bath.

Interior finish and decoration to suit purchaser if selection is made at once.

BY MOTOR, Kensington is reached in 35 minutes from Queensboro Bridge, over the finest automobile roads in the United States

26 Minutes by Express Trains from Pennsylvania Station.

BEST WEEK-DAY TRAINS: 9:10, 10:16, 11:16 A. M., and 12:22, 1:22, 2:37, 3:38, and 4:39 P. M.

BEST SUNDAY TRAINS: 9:20, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., and 12:20, 1:20, 2:20, 3:20 and 4:20 P. M.

Extra Saturday Trains—1:05 and 1:41 P. M.

SEND FOR PHOTOGRAPHS AND FLOOR PLANS.

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Telephone 5600 Greeley 1 West 34th Street

Information offices at Entrance Gate and in Waterfront Park.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Price $4,950



This artistic house, with inclosed porch, hardwood floors, hot water heat, gas and coal ranges, electric fixtures, tiled bathroom, decorated to suit.

On plot 50x130

The Boulevard,

Mineola, Long Island

A highly restricted section, having all improvements, flowers, shrubs and trees.

A forward movement to meet the demand for homes on plots of sufficient size to permit of garage and garden.

35 minutes from Pennsylvania station, Manhattan, and Flatbush Station, Brooklyn.

A descriptive booklet will be sent upon request.

AGENTS WANTED.

EDWARD J. McCORMACK,

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FOR SALE

Completely Furnished Semi-Bungalow at BAYSIDE, L. I.

Twenty minutes from Pennsylvania Station, New York. Corner plot, 60x100; five minutes' walk from station; house contains six rooms and bath; constructed of hollow tile, stucco and frame, cement porch, rubble stone finish; double hardwood floors throughout; equipped with electric light, gas range, furnace heat; large rooms with extensive closets.

Furnishings are complete and include books, piano, Victrola and records, cut glass; house completely equipped with Burrows copper screens; completed and occupied May 1, 1914.

Will Sell at Sacrifice.

L. M. TAYLOR, 127 Duane St., N. Y.

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10 ROOM HOUSE,

FAR ROCKAWAY, N. Y.,

3 Forest Ave., in the exclusive Bayswater section; grounds 100x170; open fireplace, electric light; two bathrooms, three toilets; hardwood floors; both coal and gas ranges; six bedrooms, two main bedrooms have eight windows each; latest model Richardson & Boynton steam heat; exceptionally large verandas; beautiful surroundings; short walk to station and beach; near country club, tennis, golf, fishing, theatres; rent $900, unfurnished, occupancy October 1, for one or more years, at option of tenant; no offers.

L. V. FLECHTER,

Owner, on Premises.

Telephone, Far Rockaway—3234.

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GREAT NECK—Three-quarter acre, house 12 rooms, 4 baths, water view. Price $32,000.

60x125 ft., 9 rooms, 3 baths. Price $11,500.

One acre on Long Island Sound, 12 rooms, 2 baths. Price $23,000.

One acre, house of 9 rooms, 1 bath, garage, shade trees Price $17,000.

PORT WASHINGTON—Two acres, 16 rooms, 4 baths, 7-machine garage, gardener's cottage. Price $40,000.

HUNTINGTON—Twenty-five acres, 525 ft. frontage on Huntington Harbor; large house and outbuildings. $8,500 per acre.

Your ideal home for sale or rent can be obtained by addressing

FRANK CROWELL,

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Garden City Home Bargain.

Mortgage company authorizes sale, delightful home, at low price, $9,500; 12 rooms, 2 baths, large, sunny living room, open fireplace, electric lights, gas, sewer, 8 bedrooms, newly decorated, painted; piazza, privet hedge, shrubbery; fine surroundings; tennis and golf near by; easy terms.

F. W. SCUTT & CO.,

336 FULTON ST., JAMAICA, N. Y.

NEAR ATLANTIC OCEAN

5-room bungalow, large plot of ground, water, gas, electricity, sidewalks, &c.; private bathing beach; restricted neighborhood; fine schools, churches, &c.; 40 minutes from centre of Manhattan. Call or write, B. Bungalow, 241 West 34th St., New York. Tel. 1760 Greeley.

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GARDEN CITY

Beautiful Homes for Sale, $8,500 to $45,000.

Also for Rent, furnished and unfurnished, $50 to $500 per month.

GARDEN CITY IS FAMOUS

for its golf and country sports, its great hotel, schools and attractive homes; its delightful climate and absolutely pure water.

ALL CITY IMPROVEMENTS

35 minutes by electric service.

GAGE E. TARBELL,

320 Fifth Av., New York.

TO LET

10 ROOM HOUSE

FAR ROCKAWAY, N. Y.

No. 3 Forest Av., in the exclusive Bayswater section; grounds, 100x175; open fireplace, electric light; two bathrooms, three toilets; hardwood floors; both gas and coal ranges; six bedrooms; two main bedrooms have eight windows each; latest model Richardson & Boynton steam heat; exceptionally large verandas; beautiful surroundings; short walk to station and beach; near country club, tennis, golf, fishing, theatres; rent $900, unfurnished, occupancy October 1, for one or more years, at option of tenant; no offers.

L. V. FLECHTER.

Owner, on premises.

Telephone, Far Rockaway—3234.

REMODELED FARMHOUSE.

PIPING ROCK CLUB. BARGAIN.

14 acres, shade, fruit and old-fashioned flower garden; Colonial house and outbuildings, painted white; perfect condition; every latest improvement; photographs.

STEWART C. SCHENCK,

503 FIFTH AVE., N. Y.

$3,400 COTTAGE

Golden opportunity to become owner of first-class all-year home, with money wasted paying rent; 6 large rooms, bath, latest and extra improvements; steam heat, gas; spacious porches, large garden; select location; 25 miles out; overlooking Great South Bay; boating, fishing, tennis courts; station 5 minutes' walk; small first payment; remainder as rental. A. B. McCord, Bellmore, L. I.

A NEW COLONIAL HOME,

BEACON HILL.

$1,500 down; mortgage, $8,250; modern 11 rooms, with garage; large plot; cobblestone drive; trees; 200 feet elevation, peninsula; bathing, tennis; five minutes station, 35 Pennsylvania station; restricted. Owner, C. E. WETHEY, Port Washington, L. I.

ON ATLANTIC OCEAN

WATER FRONT LOTS. 80 ONLY. Beautiful development, highest class improvements; model sewer system; finest bathing beach in America; 40 minutes from Manhattan. Will be sold privately at about the cost of improvements. It's your opportunity; address E. M. N., offices 505, 1 West 34th St.

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9 lots, right on water, near fine bathing beach; 40 minutes from Manhattan; gas, electricity, water, sidewalks, &c.; title guaranteed; easily worth $1,000; no reasonable offer refused. South Side, Box 183 Times Downtown.

FINE 3-ACRE FARM, $550

Healthy location; near big towns; good tillable soil; great for chickens and small truck farming; $25 down, $5 monthly; good title. C., Farm, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opp. Flatbush L. I. R. R. Depot.

CHICKEN FARM, $1,600

$100 down; $5 monthly; on fine, big corner plot of good soil and shade trees; well-built 5-room house; near trolley, town, and station; ideal for poultry and truck farming; call for tickets. C. Barshad, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opp. Flatbush L. I. R. R. Depot.

A BIG BARGAIN

8-room, artistic home, hardwood trim, 60x100. North Shore L. I., near express station; 48 minutes 34th St. PRICE $5,200. EASY TERMS.

BOOM 1,423, 30 EAST 42D ST.

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Good house; about one hour from city; few minutes from station and harbor; $100 cash; balance $15 monthly; good title. C. North, 243 West 34th St., New York.

SMALL FARM

Five acres good soil; near large town; price, $875; terms, $50 cash; balance $10 monthly. For further information call or write, C. Baines, 248 West 34th St., New York.

Furnished Cottage, Sea Cliff.

Fifty minutes out; eight rooms, tiled bath, electric lights, hot water heat; beautiful view; spacious grounds; $50. Mullin, 192 State St., Brooklyn.

GENTLEMAN'S FARM

35 miles out on Jericho Turnpike; 123 acres under cultivation; master's house, with improvements; farm house, barn, garage; sell for ½ real value; terms to suit; investigate. F. A. Wheeler, 47 West 34th St.

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PARK HILL on the Hudson and either purchase one of the beautiful houses now offered for sale on very attractive terms, or select one of the exceptionally desirable building sites and build a house to suit your requirements so that it will be ready for your occupancy next Spring.

We have exceptional facilities to assist you in this direction and will finance the purchase of a home for you on terms to suit your requirements. You will find upon investigation that it is extremely wasteful to continue paying high rent for your apartment, not to mention the multitude of other reasons why a house in a refined, healthful, beautiful and accessible park like PARK HILL on the Hudson is more desirable than the best apartment in the city.

To reach Park Hill—Take Broadway Subway to 242nd St., then trolley direct to Park Hill; or take Elevated R.R. to 155th Street, then Putnam R.R. to Park Hill.

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Distinctive all-year Residence. Nine rooms, two baths, hollow tile and stucco, large corner plot, overlooking the water, three blocks from station on Long Island's high north shore, twenty-six minutes from Herald Square by train, thirty minutes from Fifty-ninth Street by automobile. SELL AT COST, $13,000, on convenient terms. Will decorate to suit purchaser. Refined, established neighborhood, with all water and country attractions combined. Boating, bathing, golf, tennis, Country Club.

Have also one 7-room cottage in same neighborhood at $7,600. For full particulars apply to

MALBA ESTATES CORPORATION. Associated with Realty Trust

62 Liberty St., N. Y. Tel. 7440 Cort.

ON MANHASSET BAY, NORTH SHORE, L. I.

A new home with an acre of ground, nice elevation with extensive view, private beach and dock rights; house contains 12 rooms, 3 baths; garage, 2 cars, beautifully finished and modern in every detail; grounds tastefully and abundantly planted; price, $26,000. L. G. Shields, 18 East 34th St., New York. Tel. 4080 Murray Hill.

100 FEET FRONT FOR $100

With a $5 bill and 50 cents a week you can buy 100 feet front and 100 feet deep of level, high, dry land; just suited for chicken raising; only 10 minutes to depot at Islip; about one hour out on L. I. R. R. and within 15 minutes' walk of the bay; cheap at $250; my price, $100; who wants it? title perfect.

W. H. MOFFITT, Bay Shore, L. I.

CAN YOU SPARE 50c PER WEEK?

That amount will purchase four very choice lots at Huntington, L. I., $30 each; near schools, churches, and trolley; high and dry; title guaranteed; call for free tickets. Huntington Estates, C, 6 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opposite Flatbush L. I. R. R. Depot.

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PRIVATE DWELLINGS

IN THE FIFTIES

between Madison and 7th Avs. Complete list rents ranging from $2,000 to $4,000. Before leasing consult

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"Times Square Specialist"

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59 WEST 89TH ST.

69 WEST 89TH ST.

RENT, $1,700 EACH.

Three-story brownstone houses; two-story extension; 11 rooms, 2 baths; very desirable.

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RENT, $2,500.

Four-story and basement whitestone dwelling; bay windows; 14 rooms, 3 baths; electric light; parquet floors; very desirable.

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Desirable Houses in Good Locations

86th St., near East End Av.	$540
123rd St., near 7th Av., 3-story	$720
83rd St., near Lexington Av., 3-story	$1,000
97th St., near Central Park West, 4-story	$1,200
Madison Av., near 86th St., 3-story	$1,200
47th St., near 9th Av., 3-story, 16 rooms	$1,200
Livingston Pl., nr. 16th St., 3 & 4 sty.,	$1,200-$1,600
85th St., near Columbus Av., 3-story	$1,500
18th St., near 3rd Av., 4-story	$1,800

ON MANHASSET BAY, NORTH SHORE, L. I.

A new home with an acre of ground, nice elevation with extensive view, private beach and dock rights; house contains 12 rooms, 3 baths; garage, 2 cars, beautifully finished and modern in every detail; grounds tastefully and abundantly planted; price, $26,000. L. G. Shields, 18 East 34th St., New York. Tel. 4080 Murray Hill.

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With a $5 bill and 50 cents a week you can buy 100 feet front and 100 feet deep of level, high, dry land; just suited for chicken raising; only 10 minutes to depot at Islip; about one hour out on L. I. R. R. and within 15 minutes' walk of the bay; cheap at $250; my price, $100; who wants it? title perfect.

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That amount will purchase four very choice lots at Huntington, L. I., $30 each; near schools, churches, and trolley; high and dry; title guaranteed; call for free tickets. Huntington Estates, C, 6 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opposite Flatbush L. I. R. R. Depot.

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83rd St., near Lexington Av., 3-story	$1,000
97th St., near Central Park West, 4-story	$1,200
Madison Av., near 86th St., 3-story	$1,200
47th

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET. | NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET. | NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET. | NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET. | NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

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Opposite 86th St.

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Until You See the Homes on **BOULEVARD TERRACE**

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The most superb location on the Palisades, directly on the Cliffs above the Hudson, and no expense or skill spared in producing the most perfect houses.

I have sold to more than 150 families in the past two years, and there is not one regret among them. But you must SEE my houses to fully understand why I break records. You must also see the most beautiful view to be had of New York City.





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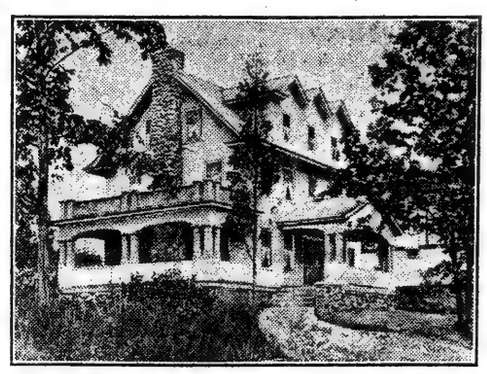
To desirable families I make such reasonable terms that paying rent in the city seems foolish.

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Telephone, Union 3015. Broadway and 31st St. and 330 33d St., Woodcliff, N. J. Come, Phone or Write.



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Near the Water—Actual Water Rights—Elev. 800 Ft.

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$7,000. Terms to Suit

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Delightful all-year home on large grounds in most select neighborhood. Large living room with old-fashioned open fireplace, dining room, butler's pantry and well fitted kitchen on the first floor.

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Most Attractive and Healthful Community in New York City.

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Suites 3 to 7 Rooms

From $7.00 to $9.00 per room.

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The Gateway to all Parks—Mosholu, Bronx, Van Cortlandt, Pelham, with St. James and Poe Parks near Fordham Road.

Altitude 200 ft. gives unobstructed view of Long Island Sound and Hudson River.

Educational and Social Conditions without equal. High and Public Schools, Universities and Churches.

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From Grand Concourse and Fordham Road walk NORTH and SOUTH, and down side streets. You will decide to live in one of the new apartment houses.

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37 minutes from New York.

102 ACRE ESTATE One large mansion, 2 cottages, large barn; mansion with ALL improvements. Land—Part under cultivation, picturesque woodland, wonderful glen and never-failing brook. Splendid roads; high elevation; superb views.

Would sell all or divide at great sacrifice to quick buyer.

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Beautiful Colonial Residence, $14,000

built by Montclair Construction Co., sold with absolute guarantee; centre hall, living room, dining room, butler's pantry, all tiled kitchen, large palm room, 7 chambers, 3 tiled baths, sleeping porch, large plot, shade, shrubbery; exclusive location. MURDOCH, Opp. Lackawanna Terminal. (Phone 675.)

CRAFTSMAN BUNGALOW,

situated in the country, near New York; a home of the most artistic conception; every known improvement embodied; in a fully established and refined community; a distinctive home for discriminating people at the price of a commonplace house; large plot; easy terms.

NUTLEY REALTY CO.,
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Elevator and Hall Service.
Electric Lights.
Apartments of 8 rooms and bath.
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Elevator and Hall Boy Service.
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Apartm'ts of 3-4-5-6 rooms & bath.
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Modern Elevator Apartment.
Convenient to Subway.
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503 West 121st Street,
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5, 6 and 7 Rooms.
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All modern improvements.
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Strictly high-class Apartments; every modern improvement.
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High-class Apartments; elevator, electric light and all modern improvements.
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Choice Apartment on first floor, suited for physician or dentist.

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3, 5 and 6 Rooms, LARGE FOYER
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561 West 163d Street
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Corner of Broadway.
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FOUR RAILROADS

and their branches; sidings from which can be obtained:

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Newark Bay and Passaic River Channels up to the property 20 feet at low tide.

Property suitable for any kind of manufacturing or commercial enterprise requiring tide water and railroad facilities.

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UNFURNISHED FOR RENT

MODERN HOUSE, 10 rooms, 2 baths. Month..... $75
NEW HOUSE, 10 rooms, 2 baths; garage. Annum..... $1000
ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE, 11 rooms, 2 baths; garage. Annum..... $1200
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BRICK-AND-FRAME RESIDENCE, 12 rooms, 4 baths; billiard room, mahogany finish; tapestry decorations; garage. Annum..... $2500

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Real Estate Brokers,
Opp. Lackawanna Terminal,
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A REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT HERE WILL PROVE PROFITABLE.

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Trolley and railroad on the property. New boat landing for New York and Newark boats. Best bathing beach on Jersey coast. Boat harbor and fine fishing.

$25 Secures Two $125 Lots
$40 " " $200 "
$50 " " $250 "
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balance in 36 monthly payments.

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F. BRADLEY COX,
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Suite 1853, Hudson Terminal Building, NEW YORK CITY.

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6, 7, AND 9 ROOMS.

Living rooms, open fireplaces, parquet floors, sleeping porches; every modern convenience.

$6,100.00 TO $9,000.00

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of a home in the suburbs can at last be realized; it is now possible for a man with a moderate income to locate in this beautiful city, the Newport of Jersey. Having built 40 houses in the past few months, we are in a position to sell at minimum cost and on terms that will suit the most conservative buyer. Six remaining houses unsold and ready for occupancy.

Come out today and inspect these architectural beauties before an opportunity of a lifetime is lost.

Trains leave Hoboken, D., L. & W. R. R., for Watsessing Av., Sundays, 9:30, 10:45 A. M. and 12:45, 1:30, 3:00, 4:00 P. M. Automobiles will meet your at station, or if you cannot come out write for our illustrated booklet.

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Compare values and service in the apartments listed below. These apartments are over 97% rented.

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Abelard—1,885-7 Seventh Av., (near 115th St.)—7 and 8 rooms, $1,000 to $1,200.

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Dacosta Hall—620 W. 122d St., (cor. Claremont Av.)—6 rooms, $1,100.

Sarasota—512 W. 122d St., (between Broadway and Amsterdam Av.)—7 and 8 rooms, $780 to $900.

Cambridge—23 E. 124th St., (corner Madison Av.)—7 and 8 rooms, $600 to $1,000.

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Harriet—1-3 W. 127th St., (cor. 5th Av.)—6 rooms, $660.

Yucatan—1,580 Amsterdam Av., (138th St.)—6 and 7 rooms, $540 to $720.

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Near Central Park West.

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Fireproof Building

consisting of

4-5-6 and 7 rooms.

Most Reasonable Rents

Apply on premises, or Phone Schuyler 8433.

115 W. 71st St.

Near Broadway.

Lowest rental for

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in this vicinity.

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Unusual concessions allowed desirable tenants in the following superior apartments:

WEST END HALL,
NO. 810 WEST END AVE.,
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8 Rooms and 2 Baths.
$1,200 PER ANNUM UPWARD.

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5 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
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NO. 559 WEST 156TH ST.,
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6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
$840 PER ANNUM UPWARD.

Inspection invited. Supts. on premises.

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Absolutely fireproof, overlooking the Hudson from the Statue of Liberty to Yonkers.

Apartments of 10 Rooms, $900 to $3,250,

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Sunderland and Norman — 3 to 6 Rooms, RENTS $30 to $50 & up. — 522-530 W. 136th St., adjoining B'way. — New elevator apartments, park-like outlook or river view; light, airy rooms, embodying the latest improvements; one block "Stadium," Subway and Riverside Bus.

"Yorktown Court" — 4 to 7 Rooms, RENTS $40 to $65 & up. — 615 W. 162D STREET, Cor. Ft. Washington Ave. — Delightful, bright, airy rooms, building on "Park" Street corresponding to West End Avenue section, though only two blocks to surface cars, subway, elevated.

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48 Min. on Train to N. Y. City
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Large Plots, 100x200, at prices to attract the most conservative purchaser. Four Modern Houses, in course of construction, offered at the lowest prices. East Fells will be restricted in such a manner to protect all purchasers who wish to reside in New Jersey's best Colony. All information will be furnished at the offices of

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ROSELAND AV., BLOOMFIELD AV.,
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Price $5,500, Including Garage.

$500 cash required; for business reasons must sell. This house is on a large plot and is up to date and modern; has seven large rooms and cozy inglenook, with open fireplace; large closets, sanitary gas kitchen, tiled bathroom, large piazza.

Location within 30 minutes of New York, with good transportation. Schools, clubs, churches, etc. All the conveniences, sewer, water, gas, electricity; high elevation.

This is not a speculative house, but was built by owner by day's work for his own occupancy. Full particulars and permits.

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Plot 60 foot front; centre hall, paneled dining room, living room, fireplace, enclosed heated porch, 5 bedrooms, 3 baths, (SHOWER,) vacuum cleaner, steam, electricity; your choice of decorations.

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One of the greatest sacrifices to be made in beautiful Montclair; owner going West, compelled to dispose of his holdings, will sacrifice this up-to-date house; excellent location; convenient Erie and D., L. & W., trolley, schools; little cash. Tel. 1029 Montclair.

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ALLABOUGH & SON 150 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

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New, artistic 9-room, all-year residence, remarkably situated, right on golf course, 400 feet from Country Club; 2 baths, big living room, architecturally perfect. Prefer sell outright, but willing to rent to proper party with purchase privilege, rent to apply. Easy terms. For permit to inspect address BARGAIN, P. O. Box 416, New York City.

East Orange $200 cash, balance same as rent **$5,500**

6-room, brand new cottage on large lot. Conveniently located, near school, stores, station; restricted section; delightful neighborhood; all improvements, including parquet floors, steam heat and gas kitchen. Beautiful bath and lighting fixtures.

THE BEST BUY IN ESSEX COUNTY.
Seeing is believing. Call and see this.
CONNOLLY & CONNOLLY,
Opp. D., L. & W. Ampere Station, East Orange.

NAVESINK PARK,

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS.

Highest Point on Coast Between Maine and Florida.

CONSISTING of 200 acres, divided into suitable building plots, fully restricted. Attractive prices. Delightful scenery. Over a mile of waterfront. State automobile Boulevard traverses property. Within easy access of the Sandy Hook steamers of the New Jersey Central Railroad.

EDWARD D. LOUGHMAN,
280 Broadway. New York City.

THE BARNARD

106-110 Central Park West,
Southwest Corner 71st St.

10 Story, 3 Elevators.

6, 7, 8 & 9 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths

Rents $1,100 to $2,500.

Including Refrigeration.

First Floor for Doctor.

F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.,
Broadway, Cor. 80th St.
Telephone Schuyler 3800.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

CORNER APARTMENTS

8 ROOMS AND 3 BATHS

RENTALS $2,400.
Absolutely Fireproof.
Modern Improvements.

CORNWALL
90th St. & Broadway

Agent on premises, or
SLAWSON & HOBBS, AGENTS,
162 WEST 72D ST.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Stanley Court,
NORTHWEST COR.
West End Ave.
& 106th Street.

CORNER APARTMENTS,
9 ROOMS,
3 Baths,

MODERATE RENTALS,
Are available now.

VASA K. BRACHER,
2,010 Broadway.
Telephone—Columbus 361.

AVONMORE

2,131 Broadway, at 74th St.

Within 2 Blocks of Subway Express Station.

Beautifully Appointed Apartments.

7 & 8 Rooms, $1,100-$1,800

Southern Exposure.

SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

73 WEST 92D ST.
PRIVATE HOUSE BLOCK.
8 Large Rooms, $67.50

Beautifully decorated; abundant closet space. Short walk to all transit lines and prettiest part of Central Park. Agent on premises or

KEMPE & CO. 87th St.-Broadway. Schuyler 5610.

The Borchardt,

220 West 98th St., Cor. B'way

Modern 12 Story Fireproof House.

Only Two Left — 7-8 Rooms — Foyer, 3 Baths, $1,700-$1,900.

Rooms large and light; excellent service.

Stuart Arms,

226 West 97th St., Near Broadway.

8-Story, Fireproof Building.

Convenient to 96th St. Subway Station.

Beautiful Large Apartments,

7 Rooms & Bath, $1500-$1600

All Outside Bedrooms.

The Greystone

304 WEST 99TH ST.,
Near West End Av.

7 LARGE ROOMS

Modern elevator house; all improvements.

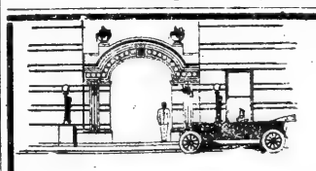
Rental $70.

CASIMIR C. PATRICK, Agent,
21 West 101st St.

Gainsborough Studios,
322 WEST 59TH ST.

One Studio, furnished or unfurnished, north light; also unfurnished Apartment, three rooms and bath; ideal for bachelor or couple.

JAMES E. BALL, Manager.



IDEAL APARTMENTS

Splendid arrangement, large airy rooms, immense foyers, spacious closets and unexcelled service are a few of the features to be found in

The Hampstead

S. W. Cor. Broadway & 161st St.

5 Rooms & 2 Baths, $720 to $1,000.
Wonderful 6 Room Suite, with 2 Baths, $1,000.
7 Rooms & 2 Baths, $1,000—$1,200.
Corner Apt. of 8 Rooms & 2 Baths, $1,400.
This Building is a duplicate of "The Letchworth" at N. W. Cor. B'way & 160th St., in which every Apt. is leased.

Renting Agent on the Premises.

Herbert Dongan Construction Company
600 West 161st St. Phone—Audubon 3832.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

LUCETINE

35-39 West 96th St.

8-story fireproof building, private house block.

One apartment left, 7th floor.

7 rooms, bath and maid's lavatory

RIVERSIDE DWELLINGS
611-19 West 114th St.

Between Broadway and Riverside Drive. Subway express station 116th St. and Broadway.

8 exceptionally large, light rooms, 2 baths.

All night elevator service.

One apartment suitable for physician.

Rents $1,100 to $1,400

ANNAMERE COURT
609-15 West 115th St.

7 and 8 large light rooms, 2 baths

All night elevator and 'phone service; superb location.

Rents $900 to $1,200

I. LOEWENWALD, Agent.
611-19 W. 114th St. Tel. 2896 Morningside.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

36 Central Park South

Between 5th and 6th Avs.

Overlooking lake section of Central Park.

ALL CONVENIENCES OF A MODERN HOTEL AND APARTMENT HOUSE COMBINED

New 14-story high-class apartment house; steel construction; absolutely fireproof; three high-speed elevators.

2 Rooms and 1 Bath,
3 Rooms and 2 Baths.

Dining room on first floor, Service in rooms if desired.

SATISFACTORY REFERENCES INDISPENSABLE.

Resident owner as manager assures high-class service.

Geo. K. Rose, Treas. & Resident Mgr.

Apartments for Comfort and Service

7—Rooms—8

With 2 Baths
Central Park West
Cor. 90th St
"The Cayuga" Modern Elevator Apartment
Inquire on premises or E. S. WILLARD & CO. 52 William Street Telephone Hanover 5988

The Sevillia

Apartment Hotel, 117 W. 58th St.

Apartment of 2 rooms and bath; also one 3 rooms and bath, unfurnished, from Oct. 1st.

743 Fifth Avenue

(Between 57th & 58th Streets)

High-Class Bachelor Apartments

Ready for Occupancy in October

There is an opportunity in this building for a particularly fine store and basement and for a parlor floor for a superior Fifth Avenue Shop.

Apply to

MALCOLM E. SMITH & CO.
185 Madison Ave., Cor. 34th St.
Telephone 2885 Murray Hill.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

DOWNTOWN OFFICE
1133 Broadway
TEL. FARR. 9494.

GOODALE PERRY & DWIGHT

2705 Broadway
At 103d St.
TEL. RIVER. 975.

HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS IN THE RIVERSIDE DISTRICT MAINTAINING THE HIGHEST STANDARD OF SERVICE

THE CLEARFIELD
324 W. 103D ST., Cor. Riverside Drive
5-8 and 9 Rooms and 3 Baths
$1,250 to $2,600.

THE YORKSHIRE
562 W. 113TH ST., Cor. Broadway.
7 and 8 Rooms 2 Baths
$1,200 to $1,800.

THE WENDOLYN
322 W. 100TH ST., Cor. Riverside Drive.
9-10 and 11 Rooms and 3 Baths
$2,500 to $3,600.

Eton Hall—Rugby Hall
29—CLAREMONT AVE.—35
7 and 8 Rooms 2 Baths
$1,000 to $1,600.

THE CORTLANDT
210 Cathedral Parkway (110th St.)
Bet. B'way and Amsterdam Av.
ONLY TWO LEFT.
7 Rooms ½ Baths
$1,750 to $1,800.

THE HOWELL
510-516 W. 124th St.
Bet. Broadway and Amsterdam Av.
ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
4-5-6-7 Rooms and Bath
$420 to $600.

THE GLENHAM
2,626 B'way, Bet. 99th & 100th Sts.
Only One Suite.
8 Rooms and Bath $1,200

410 West End Av.
Near 79th St. Subway.
8 Rooms and Bath
$1,100 to $1,250.

610 W. 111th St.
Elevator Apts.
5 & 6 Rooms and Bath
$720 to $1,100.

54 W. 105th St.
Near "L" Station and Park. Non-Elevator.
7 Rooms & Bath, All Imprs. $600-$650

505-507 W. 112th St.
Refined, convenient location. Non-Elevator.
7 Rooms & Bath, $540 to $720.

617 W. 115th St.
Non-Elevator. 2 Suites.
5 Rooms and Bath
$450 and $500.

Inquire of Superintendents or at Our Office

"The Strafford"

12-Story Fireproof Building

777 West End Ave.

Southwest Cor. 98th Street

In The Strafford you will find real Apartment homes with unusual privacy. It is exceptionally well planned, and for convenience of location, size of rooms and service it is an apartment value rarely equalled.

Only 2 Apartments to a Floor

8 Rooms & 3 Baths
4 Master Chambers

10 Rooms & 3 Baths
Rentals - - $1,900-$2,750

We have only one price for the apartments we manage

MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY
56 West 45th Street
Telephone Bryant 7848
Representative on Premises

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

Cathedral Parkway
(110th Street)
Near Broadway

4-5-6 Rooms & Baths
All facing front.
To rent from Oct. 1st.
In some cases immediate possession can be had.
Open for inspection from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. daily.

4 Rooms & Bath, $810
5 Rooms & Bath, $1000 up
6 Rooms & Bath, $1200 up

Modern fireproof buildings possessing every up to date improvement & appointment.
Apply to Agent on Premises.

Prince Humbert and Marc Antony
214 to 220 Cathedral Parkway (110th St.)

150 West 79th St.
Bet. Columbus & Amsterdam Aves.
12-Story Fireproof Building.
One 9-Room Duplex Apartment.
Rental $2,600.

587 Riverside Drive
Corner 136th St.
5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms.
Rental $780 to $1,380.

1,100 Park Ave.
Corner 89th St.
9 Rooms.
Rental $1,600.

EDGAR A. LEVY,
505 Fifth Ave.
Telephone 6960—Murray Hill.

6-7-8 ROOMS
$1,000 to $1,700
Especially desirable. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. LIVING ROOM 19x19; OVERLOOKING PRETTIEST PART OF CENTRAL PARK.

Ardsley Hall

92D ST.,
S. W. corner; elevated one block, subway three blocks; excellent service.

Ewing, Bacon & Henry
101 Park Av. M. H. 2500.

THE HUDSON
227 Riverside Drive,
South Corner of 95th Street.
5, 6 & 7 ROOMS & 2 BATHS.
Very attractive Apartments; every modern improvement.
$1,000 to $1,300.
Choice Apartment on first floor, suited for physician or dentist.
THOS. J. O'REILLY
Broadway and 109th Street.
Riverside—9700.

La Scala,
465 Central Park West,
Between 106th & 107th Sts.
7-8 Rooms, $900-$1,200
Highest class Elevator Apartments; night and day service; every newest improvement; delightful, refined residential section, opposite most beautiful part of Central Park.
JOHN J. CLANCY & CO.,
900 7th Ave., Corner 57th St.

160 W. 95th St.
New 9-story fireproof apartments.
Southern exposure.
ONLY THREE Room Apartments Left
$1,075 upward.
JULIUS TISHMAN & SONS,
18 East 41st St. Tel., 7518—Murray Hill.

9 Rooms and 2 Baths
The Rosary
306 West 99th St.
RENTAL $1,500.
M. H. Gaillard & Co.
2,299 BROADWAY,
Cor. 83rd St. 'Phone Schuyler 3979.

LIDO HALL
110th St. at 7th Av. (N. W. Cor.)
7 and 8 Rooms, 2 Baths
Rentals $1100 to $1300.
Overlooking Central Park. Fireproof. Block to "L" or subway, car and bus. Seven rooms, ground floor, for physician.
Representative on premises, or
W. F. Fuerst, 87 Nassau St.

203 West 87th Street
Apartments, modern, seven rooms, bath; $42 to $45; midway between Broadway and Amsterdam Ave.; within 1 minute of two street car lines, Subway and elevated stations.

76 West 86th Street
AND
77 West 85th Street
Attractive Apartments of
6-7-8-9 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
All Large, Outside Rooms.
Rentals $1,000 to $1,800 yearly.
APPLY TO AGENT ON PREMISES.

NEAR CENTRAL PARK
4 WEST 101ST ST.
Large, light, 5, 6, 7 rooms, bath; telephone, electricity, near "L," subway; all improvements; inducements; $30 to $48. Hall boy, on premises.

Three New Buildings

There Remain To Be Let

In "500 West End Avenue"
At Northeast Corner 84th Street
2 Eight Room Apartments
and
A Few Six Room Apartments
Rentals $1,800 to $2,700

In "575 West End Avenue"
At Southwest Corner 88th Street
1 Five Room Apartment
1 Six Room Apartment
and
A Few Seven Room Apartments
Rentals $1,100 to $2,300
also
Doctor's Apartment of 9 Rooms—Ground Floor Corner. Specially Arranged for Office and Home.

In
84th St., Corner Broadway
"The Alameda"
1 Five Room Apartment
3 Six Room Apartments
and
A Few Seven and Eight Room Apartments
Rentals $1,500 to $2,400
All Ready for Occupancy

We have only one price for the apartments we manage

MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY
56 West 45th Street
Telephone Bryant 7848
Representatives on Premises

"The Dorchester"

12-Story Fireproof Building

131 Riverside Drive

North Corner 85th Street

10 Rooms with 3 Bath Rooms
4 Rooms overlooking Riverside and 3 of the chambers with Southern Exposure.
Corner Apartment - - Rental $2,400

7 Rooms with 2 Bath Rooms
2 Rooms with Southern Exposure.
6th Floor - - - - - Rental $1,600

6 Rooms with 2 Bath Rooms
2 Rooms with Southern Exposure.
9th Floor - - - - - Rental $1,500

We have only one price for the apartments we manage

MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY
56 West 45th Street
Telephone Bryant 7848
Representative on Premises

"The Britannia"

527 West 110th St.

East of Broadway

6 Rooms, 6th Floor, $1000
7 Rooms, 6th Floor, $1100
7 Rooms, 7th Floor, $1300
7 Rooms, 8th Floor, $1250

The best 6 and 7 Room Apartments at the price on the Upper West Side.

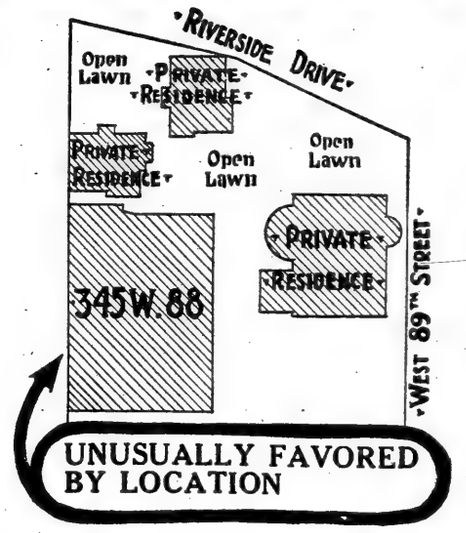
We have only one price for the apartments we manage

MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY
56 West 45th Street
Telephone Bryant 7848
Representative on Premises

A New Building Overlooking Riverside Drive

"345 West 88th St."

Between West End and Riverside
Southern, Eastern and Western Exposures



Only 3 Apartments To a Floor

On lot 120 ft. front. If you are looking for 8 and 10 Rooms, you should see these apartments before leasing.

Next to and facing detached private residences. Surrounded by open lawns.

8 Rooms & 3 Baths $2000
10 Rooms & 4 Baths $2400

We have only one price for the apartments we manage

MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY
56 West 45th Street Telephone Bryant 7848
Representative on Premises

MANHATTAN—West Side.

ALLENDALE
808 West End Av., Cor. 99th St.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,850.
9 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,150.
10 Rooms, 3 Baths, Corner Apartment, $2,950.
Doctor's Corner Apt., $2,400

KELMSCOTT
316 West 79th St.
6 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,500.
8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,100 & $2,200.
ALL ROOMS LARGE AND LIGHT.
APPLY TO SUPT. ON PREMISES, OR
EDWIN S. BRICKNER,
140 W. 79th St. Tel. 9827—Schuyler.

El Dorado
Beautifully situated best section of Central Park West.
ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
300 Central Park West
90th St. to 91st
Suites of
5 Rooms and Bath.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
10 Rooms, 3 Baths.
An apartment house of the highest class, modern in every detail. Rooms are exceptionally large and well arranged.
Apply Superintendent, on Premises, or
M. RAYMOND,
507 West 113th St.
'Phone, Morningside—8240.

10 & 11 ROOMS
3 baths.
Rental $2,000 to $3,000
Best value for the money in town.
ALL LIGHT, OUTSIDE ROOMS.
125 Riverside Drive
NORTH CORNER OF 84TH ST.
Also 8 rooms, $1,600 to $1,800.

HUDSONIA
79th St. & Riverside Drive,
315-321 West.
An apartment house of the highest class. Thoroughly modern and comfortable in every detail. Rooms conveniently arranged. Choice residential section. Subway, car and bus lines almost at door. Resident management.
6 & 7 Rooms. $840 to $1,100.
OFFICE ON PREMISES.
Tel. 9171—Schuyler.

7 Rooms $1,300
EMAHREL
317 W. 99th Near Riverside
Modern Fireproof Elevator Apartments.
Apply to Superintendent.

250 W. 88 ST.
BETWEEN
B'WAY & WEST END AV.
THE METROPOLITAN
6-7 ROOM APTS., $1,400 TO $1,600.

Lost and Found

When you bargain for a rental you lose time, confidence—and money.

You can rent from any member of our staff and the price is the same.

Your decision rests on whether you like the apartment. You lose no time in unsatisfactory bargaining.

We have found that this policy satisfies you and keeps you satisfied.

We have only one price for the apartments we manage.

Our apartments are all in select locality — easily reached—ideally planned —equipped with every modern aid to comfort.

We invite you to visit these apartments. Our representatives will show you every courtesy.

43 FIFTH AVENUE
N. E. Cor. 11th St.

Chatsworth Annex
340 West 72d St.
Bet. West End and Riverside.

The Carlisle Dwellings
450 West End Av., at 82d St.

483 WEST END AV.
N. W. Cor. 83d St.

500 WEST END AV.
N. E. Cor. 84th St.

THE ALAMEDA
N. W. Cor. Broadway & 84th St.

THE LANCASHIRE
353 West 85th St.

575 WEST END AV.
S. W. Cor. 88th St.

771 WEST END AV.
N. W. Cor. 97th St.

THE STRAFFORD
777 West End Av., at 98th St.

THE BRITANNIA
527 West 110th St.
East of Broadway.

The above apartments are from five to eleven rooms. The rents range from $1,000 to $5,000.

Phone Bryant 7848, or write

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.
56 West 45th Street
Representatives on Premises.

Comprehensive Selection of
HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS
In Modern Fireproof Buildings,
Moderate Rentals — Excellent Service

5 Rooms	The Wellwyn	260 West 72d St. adj. W. E. Av.	$1,500
	The Dartmouth	509 West 110th St. near Broadway	900
	The Porter Arms	620 West 119th St. adj. Riverside Dr.	750
6 Rooms	The Victoria	315 West 97th St. cor. Riverside Dr.	1,100
	The St. Albans	515 West 110th St. near B'way Sub.	1,100
	The Fiora Ville	616 West 116th St. near Broadway	840
	The Porter Arms	620 West 116th St. near Broadway	840
7 Rooms	The Victoria	315 West 97th St. cor. Riverside Dr.	1,100
	The Dartmouth	509 West 110th St. near Broadway	1,400
	The Broadview	606 West 116th St. adj. Broadway	1,300
	The Porter Arms	620 West 116th St. adj. Riverside Dr.	1,200
	Barnard Court	15 Claremont Av. adj. 116th St.	1,350
	Columbia Court	431 Riverside Drive cor. 115th St.	1,250
8 Rooms	The Osborne	174 West 79th St. cor. Amst'dam Av.	1,500
	The St. Albans	515 West 110th St. near B'way Sub.	1,500
	448 Riverside Drive	near 116th St.	1,500

Also 4, 9, 10, 11 and 12 Rooms With 1 to 5 Baths
Booklets on Application. Superintendents on Premises.
Earle & Calhoun
Phone Columbus 5116. Broadway, Cor. 72d St.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Wellesley
N.E. Corner 81ST. WEST END AVE.



A BEAUTIFUL APARTMENT
of 8 or 9 very large outside rooms, 3 baths, occupying entire southwest wing, overlooking Hudson and Palisades; electric light; refrigeration; separate laundry for each tenant; $2,700.
Smaller Apartment of 7 Rooms, $1,700
RESIDENTIAL MANAGER.

OSCAWANA
393 West End Avenue,
S. W. Corner 79th St.
Modern elevator apartment. Spacious rooms. Numerous closets.
Grand floor corner; doctor's office, 8 rooms and bath $1,000
7 rooms and bath $1,500
8 rooms and bath, cor. apartment .. $1,800
Supt. on premises.
HENRY D. COCHRANE, 2 West 125th St.

51st, 318-328 W. The Washington The Jefferson
5-8 ROOMS, MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENTS $55 up
WALDRON & FREEDMAN, 489 5th Ave.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

TO SUBLET IN
525 West End Ave.
Northwest Corner 85th Street
7 Rooms & 3 Baths
An apartment having 2 master chambers, each with private bath. Living room, 15x24; dining room, 15x20; Foyer Hall, the equivalent of an extra room, 10x20; and the best planned kitchen and servant quarters to be found anywhere.
Rental $2,500.
MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.
REPRESENTATIVE ON PREMISES.

CENTRAL PARK
APARTMENTS
7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.
Large Corner Apartment with 5 Baths.
Smaller Ones with 2 & 3 Baths.
Two Apartments suitable for physicians.
Modern plumbing. Parquet floors.
Apply at Office,
175 West 58th St.

THE CURTISS
176 W. 87th St., Cor. Amst. Ave.
7 LARGE ROOMS, BATH, $80-$75.
Duplex Apartment, Ground Floor, $60.
Subway and "L" Station at 86th St.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

ELWOOD, 4 West 105th St.
CONVENIENTLY LOCATED, N'R PARK.
8 ROOMS AND BATH; MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENTS, $70
Apply to L. R. HARRISON, on Premises.

109th, 204 W., Near B'way.
4-5-6 Rooms & Bath, $28-$45
Beautiful Apartments; electricity; 'phone; hall service, hardwood floors; beautiful entrance.
OWNER'S MANAGEMENT.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

133-135 West 104th St.
Modern elevator Apartment, six and seven outside rooms; near subway and "L" stations. All night telephone service. Rent $660 up.

THE WEST POINT
336 West 95th St., near Riverside Drive.
HIGH CLASS HOUSE.
Subway express 96th St., All night elevator
5 Sunny Rooms, $45

MANHATTAN—West Side.

166W.72dSt.
Superb Apartments
3 Rooms and bath, $900 to $1400
4 Rooms and bath, $1400 to $2000
EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE
Unobstructed light. Particularly fine bathrooms with tiled alcove shower. Kitchens are tiled and exceptionally well appointed. Ice refrigeration. Service of highest standard. Location and accessibility unsurpassed. Maids' service if desired. MAID'S ROOM, $120 PER ANNUM.
MANAGER ON PREMISES.

127 West 82d St.
Between Columbus & Amsterdam Avs.
NINE-STORY FIREPROOF APT.
Convenient to "L" and Subway.
5 Rooms & Bath, $75 & $95
4 Rooms and Bath, $65

ATTENTION THE MILLARD, 18-20 West 107th St.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
4 to 8 EXTRA LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS. $35 to $65
Best in New York at Price.

THE EVANSTON
90th St. & West End Ave.
To sublease, apartment of 8 exceptionally large rooms, 3 baths. Inquire Supt. on premises. Telephone 9813 Riverside.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

325 WEST 83D ST.
THE DEVONSHIRE
Close to Riverside.
7 Rooms & Bath $720 to $900
All Improvements.
Wm. Cruikshank's Sons
Tel. 6047 John. 37 Liberty St., N. Y.
Or apply to Superintendent on premises.

31-33 West 11th St.
Eight-story fireproof elevator Apartments, four and five room suites.
RENTS $60 TO $95.

45 West 11th St.
Eight-story fireproof elevator Apartment, four-room suites.
RENTS $50 TO $70.

82 West 12th St.
Six story elevator apartment; four-room Suites:
RENTS $40 TO $50.
J. IRVING WALSH,
73 West 11th Street.

OWNER'S APARTMENT
10 ROOMS, 3 BATHS
Overlooking Central Park. $4,000.
Harperley Hall
1 WEST 64TH STREET.

WEST END
AV., 850, NEAR 102nd ST.
High-class elevator apartments, eight rooms and bath; parquet floors; rent $1,100 to $1,200.

High Class New Houses

GLEN CAIRN
270 Riverside Drive, Corner 99th St.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,600 to $1,700
8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,100
9 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,300 to $2,500
A 12-story fireproof and soundproof, most complete housekeeping apartment on the Drive. Overlooking the most magnificent part of Hudson and Palisades.

DAYTON COURT
35 Fort Washington Ave., Corner 160th St.
4-5-6 Rooms, $540 to $900
New, beautiful elevator apartments; in the highest and most healthful section of Washington Heights; street under supervision of Park Department. Rooms are extraordinarily large and light.

65 Fort Washington Av.
Corner 161st St.
4-5-6 Rooms, Rents, $540 to $840
A high-class elevator apartment house in Washington Heights' most beautiful residential section; delightful, spacious chambers; tremendous large closets and every newest improvement.

RAYMORE COURT
283-288 West 106th St., Near Riverside Drive.
4-6-7 Rooms ALL OUTSIDE $600 to $1,100 CHAMBERS.
An elevator apartment house of the highest class; on an extra wide street; every convenience; private safes, mail chutes; hardwood finish throughout.

CHESBURNE
91 Fort Washington Ave., Corner 162d Street.
4-5-6 Rooms, Rentals, $540 to $840
A magnificent elevator apartment. An ideal location, tree-lined avenue, overlooking Hudson and Palisades; every apartment isolated and complete as private dwelling; up-to-the-minute improvements.

ORINDA and AMAZON
522 to 530 West 157th St.
3-5-6-7 Rooms, $420 to $870
Elevator; select neighborhood; Subway Express 157th and Broadway; elevated express 155th and 8th Ave.; largest rooms on heights.

NEWCASTLE
601 West 162d St., Cor. B'way.
5 Rooms, $660
Every apartment an outside one and separated by solid brick walls, are some of the exceptional attractions of this new elevator home.

Just Completed.
WILPOD APARTMENTS
335-337 Edgecombe Ave., Near West 150th St.
3-5 Rooms, $324 to $564
A non-elevator apartment house, with exceptional improvements; delightfully light, large rooms; sleeping chambers extra large size. 9x14.

Just Completed.
MELMAR COURTS PAULMER COURTS
635 & 645 West 171st St.
4 Rooms, $456
A non-elevator apartment house of the highest class; rooms are extraordinarily large, spacious closets and every improvement.

Berlin Renting Agency

Broadway, Cor. 162d St. 'Phone, Audubon—7478.
141 E. 17th St. 'Phone, Stuyvesant—3982.

West End Ave., S. W. Cor. 78th St.



Situated in a very desirable residential neighborhood, private house section; recently completed.

For Lease

8 & 9 Rooms
3 Baths
$2,500 & up
Exceptional Light and Air
Strictly Fireproof.
SUPT. ON PREMISES.
Tucker, Speyers & Co.,
435 5th Av. 2750—Murray Hill.

160th St.---Riverside Drive---161st St.

and 655 West 160th St.
Overlooking the Hudson and Palisades.

ROMAINE AND LOYAL

NEW BUILDINGS READY FOR OCCUPANCY
Suites of 4-5-6-7-8 Rooms, 2 Baths
Rentals $480 to $1320
Special Arrangements on Leases Signed Prior to October 1st
Renting Agent on Premises—Open Evenings—Phone Audubon 8591.
Friedman Construction Co. Phone Cortlandt 839 **189 Broadway**

Ready for Inspection.
200 CENTRAL PARK SOUTH,

S. W. Cor. 59th St. & 7th Ave.

New 12-Story Apartment House

Non-housekeeping 3-Room Suites
With every room overlooking Central Park.
Living rooms 18x23. Bedrooms 18x16. Two high-speed elevators. Separate servant quarters. Excellent service.
Apply Manager on Premises.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

For Occupancy Oct. 1

112 Cathedral Parkway

Only Two 7 Rooms 2 baths $1350

On eleventh floor of 12-story fireproof house, overlooking Morningside Park and St. John's Cathedral.
All Outside Rooms—Bright and Sunny.
Filtered Water—Portable Vacuum Cleaner.
Separate Storerooms and Laundry in Basement.
Unsurpassed Transit Facilities.

1 or More Rooms
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED,
in The Calumet, high-class family hotel, 340 West 57th St., catering to refined patronage; superior restaurant and service; doctor's suite, 3 rooms, ground floor.

"ST. CLOUD"

252 WEST 91ST ST.
7-8 ROOM APARTMENTS.
$900-$1,100.
HIGHEST CLASS ELEVATOR HOUSE.
BEST VALUE IN THE CITY.

252-254 West 84th St.

Excellent Block; Near West End Ave.
Six and Seven Rooms.
$35 to $40; all improvements. Janitor, 256.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

7 & 8 ROOMS 2 BATHS

RENTALS $1,380 TO $1,800
207 West 56th St.,
Between Broadway and 7th Ave.
Apply on Premises or
MOORE & WYCKOFF
546 5th Avenue
Corner 45th St 'Phone 1263 Bryant.

Small Apartments

RENTALS $540 YEARLY UP.

1 Room & Bath.	2 Rooms & Bath.
25 West 49th Street.	25 West 49th Street.
19 East 57th St.	414 Madison Ave.
3 Rooms & Bath.	274 Madison Ave.
	930 Madison Ave.
287 Lexington Ave.	18-20 East 48th St.
13 East 49th St.	26-28 East 49th St.
28 East 55th St.	9 East 49th St.
19 East 57th St.	13 East 49th St.
	28 East 55th St.
	19 East 57th St.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co.
421 Madison Av., at 48th St.
Telephone Murray Hill—5600.

ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
6 Rooms & Bath, $50-$65
Most convenient section of city; near subway express, L and surface cars. Modern elevator house, overlooking Hudson River.
345 WEST 70TH ST.
Apply OWNER ON PREMISES, or RUDOLPH CARLSON, Agent, 3750 B'way.

2 West 83d St.,

Corner High-Grade Elevator House
OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.
6 AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH.
RENTS $780 TO $1,200.
GEO. A. BOWMAN, 121 West 42d St.

Efficient Management

F. R. WOOD. W. H. DOLSON Co.

Broadway, Cor. 80th Street Telephone, Schuyler 3800
Branch Offices: 373 5th Ave., N. E. Cor. 35th St.; Broadway at 144th Street and 163rd Street.
Downtown Office: No. 140 Broadway, Cor. Liberty St.

THE BRAENDER
418 Central Park West.
South corner 102d St.
Near Subway and Elevated.
10-Story Fireproof; 2 Elevators.
Corner Apartment.
12 Large Outside Rooms and 3 Baths.
$1,800.
Southern Exposure.
5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms, $600 to $1,200.

155 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
Corner of 88th St.
Fireproof Apartments.
12 Story, 2 Elevators.
9 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Rent $2,900.
One Apartment for Rent.

DALLAS COURT
Overlooking Hudson River.
Broadway, Southwest Corner 144th St.
One Block from Subway.
4, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $480 to $900.

THE HADRIAN
225 West 80th St.
Northeast corner Broadway.
10-Story Fireproof.
5 and 6 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Rents $900 to $1,200.
All Outside Rooms. 4 Exposures.

VERSAILLES
250 West 91st St.
Southwest corner Broadway.
Subway Station at Door.
8 and 9 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,600 to $2,000.

HOLLAND COURT
315 West 98th St.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
7 and 8 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,300 to $1,400.

WALLACE
568 West 149th St.
Southeast corner Broadway.
Extra Large 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Connecting Bedrooms; Most Attractive.
Rents $720 to $840.

CAROLYN COURT
565 West 162d St.
Northeast corner Broadway.
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $540 to $600.

JEANETTE COURT
248 Audubon Avenue,
Near 178th St.
4, 5 and 6 Rooms.
$32 to $50 per Month.

THE BARNARD
106-110 Central Park West.
Southwest corner 71st St.
10 Story, 3 Elevators.
6, 7, 8 and 9 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,500.
Including Refrigeration.
First floor for doctor.

THE COURTENAY
55 Central Park West.
Between 65th and 66th Sts.
10 Rooms, All Outside, 3 Baths.
One Apt. on Floor—Southern Exposure.
Rents $2,100 to $2,800.

GREENWICH
446 Central Park West.
Adjoining corner 105th St.
Overlooking Central Park West.
8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $900 to $1,000.

VICTOR HALL.
622 West 113th St.
8 Story Fireproof Modern Apartments.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $800 to $1,100.

Ramona and Charlemagne
528-532 West 111th St.
Subway at 110th St.
3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
3 Rooms, Kitchenette.
Rents $600 to $1,100.

CASTLETON-SAGUENAY WELLINGTON-WELLESLEY
East Side Broadway, 142d to 144th St.
5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $40 to $75 per Month.

HAZELTON COURT
3,099 Broadway, near 122d St.
4 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
3 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette.
Rents $360 to $540.

THE SHOREHAM
60 St. Nicholas Av.
Northeast corner 113th St.
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $420 to $660.

THE BELNORD
Broadway to Amsterdam Av.
86th to 87th St.
7 to 11 Rooms, 2, 3 and 4 Baths.
Rents $2,100 to $7,000.
Including Electric Light and Refrigeration.
Vacuum Cleaner Service Free.
Extra Large Rooms.
All Bedrooms Face Private Garden.

HEATHCOTE HALL
609 West 114th St.
One Block from Riverside Drive.
Convenient to Subway.
3 Rooms, Kitchenette.
4 and 5 Rooms, Kitchen.
Rents $600 to $1,000.

THE EVELYN
101 West 78th St.
Non-housekeeping Apartments.
Maid service and electric light.
2 and 3 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $660 to $900.
Extra Large Rooms.

ST. FRANCIS COURT
Riverside Drive, North Corner 135th St.
8 Outside Rooms, Corner, $1,100.
All New Fixtures.
Immediate Possession.

IRVING ARMS
222 Riverside Drive.
Corner 94th St.
Fireproof Building.
Corner Apartment.
9 Rooms & 3 Baths, $1,700.
Southern Exposure. Vacuum Cleaning.
8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $1,300.

451 WEST END AVENUE
Southwest corner of 82d St.
7 Rooms and Bath.
Rent $75.
Telephone and Hall Service.

LUCILE
122 West 114th St.
Southeast corner St. Nicholas Av.
Near Subway and "L."
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $420 to $660.

THE CLIFDEN
264 Riverside Drive.
South Corner 99th St.
12 Story, 3 Elevators.
Southwestern Exposure.
7, 8 and 9 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.
Rents $1,300 to $2,400.

DOROTHEA
331 West 101st St.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
Subway at 103d St.
All Outside Rooms Facing Hudson.
8 Large Rooms and Bath.
Rents $1,100 to $1,400.

POWELLTON
229 West 97th St.
Northeast corner Broadway.
Modern Apartments.
8 and 9 Very Large Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.
Rents $1,650 to $2,000.

THE CORINSECA
Northwest Corner.
209 West 97th St.
One Block 96th St. Subway.
7 and 8 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $900 to $1,150.

LARCHMONT
448 Central Park West.
South corner 105th St.
7 Rooms and Bath; Corner.
Rents $900 to $1,100.

SYLVIA HALL
560 West 144th St.
Near Broadway.
2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $360 to $720.

FLORENCE COURT
500 West 176th St.
Southwest corner Amsterdam Av.
3, 4 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $336 to $600.

THE ROSEMARY
4 and 6 West 93d St.
Adjoining Central Park.
Near "L."
8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $900 to $1,200.

THE DORILTON
Broadway, Corner 71st St.
Magnificent Structure.
Unusually Sunny Exposure. Express Subway Station 100 feet away.
Free Electric Light and Refrigeration.
3 Vacancies Only, 5 to 9 Rooms.
$1,600 to $2,800.
Write or Telephone for Leaflet.

817 WEST END AV.
Southwest corner 100th St.
Subway at 103d St.
Fireproof Apartments.
6, 7 and 8 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,400 to $2,000.
Extra Large Rooms.

THE PASADENA
10 West 61st St.
Southwest corner Broadway.
12 Story, Overlooking Central Park West.
2, 4, 7, 8 & 10 Rooms & 1, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $840 to $2,600.

GRACEHULL COURT
668 Riverside Drive.
South corner 144th St.
Excellent View of Hudson River.
One Block from Subway.
6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $840 to $1,200.

THE NORMAN
37-43 West 93d St.
Near Park, Subway and "L."
5, 6 and 7 Rooms.
$900 to $1,400.

THE TALLADEGA
61 Hamilton Place.
Corner 140th St.
Outside rooms, with southern exposure. Most attractive.
6 and 7 Rooms.
Rents $720 to $840.

ELLERSLIE COURTS
601 W. 140th St., 600 W. 141st St.
Cor. Apartment. All Southern Exposure.
Immediate Possession.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $720 to $900.

THE KENWAY
462 Convent Av.
Corner of 150th St.
7 Rooms. Southern Exposure.
Excellent Value.
$45 to $50 per month.

OUR 1915 BOOKLET, CONTAINING DESCRIPTIVE MATTER AND FLOOR PLANS OF THE ABOVE AND MANY OTHER PROPERTIES, MAY BE SECURED AT ANY OF OUR OFFICES, OR WILL BE FORWARDED ON REQUEST.

BEFORE DECIDING—INSPECT

The Cleburne

West End Ave.—Broadway—105th St.
OVERLOOKING HUDSON
New 6 to 10 Room Apartments.
Ready for Occupancy. Appointments Most Attractive.
ON PREMISES, OR
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.,
158 Broadway, Tel 6758 Cortlandt. Columbus Ave. at 72d St. Tel. 2750 Columbus.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.

SPENCER ARMS

S. E. Cor. Broadway & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
or larger combinations — maid service included, and meals served in apartments.
Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space.
Most convenient location in city.
RENTAL, $70 to $125.
Chas. F. de Casanova, Agt., on premises, or your own broker.
Tel. Columbus 3996.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

AMHERST
204 West 110th St.
8 ROOMS $1,700 PER ANNUM
3 BATHS
STRAND VIEW
309 West 99th St.
Near West End Ave.
7 ROOMS $1,500 PER ANNUM
2 BATHS
Apply on Premises, or
Bing & Bing, 119 W. 40th St.
Tel. Bryant—6410.

320 West 87th St.
High Class Fireproof Apartment,
8 rooms, 3 baths, $2,400
10 rooms, 3 baths, $2,500 to $3,000.
Most refined and delightful Apartments, in high-class private house neighborhood.
749 West End Av.
High Class Apartment House,
7 rooms, foyer, 3 baths, $1,500 to $1,900.
5 rooms, foyer, 1 bath, $1,000 to $1,300.
Light on all four sides.
Frank L. Fisher Co.,
148 West 72d St.

65 Central Park West
North Corner 66th St.
Exceptionally Fine Apartment,
8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS
Overlooking park; large, light, airy rooms; modern elevator house; rent very reasonable to desirable tenant. Apply Supt.

3 Rooms (front) . . $60
4 Rooms $65
5 " $75

New fireproof elevator apartment house, fine location, near subway and "L" stations.
55 WEST 95TH ST.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

EDINBORO
Corner Elevator Apartment,
203 West 103rd St., Near Subway Station
7 rooms and bath.
$660-$780.
Elevator, private phone; all large, light rooms, electric lights.

THE HUGUENOT
526-532 W. 112th St., Near Broadway
5 rooms and bath.
$400-$540.
Electric light, private phone; convenient 110th St. Subway and "L" Stations.
Apply to renting agent on premises.

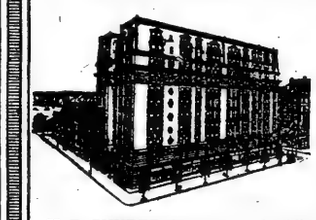
Harperley Hall
Central Park West at 64th St.
2 Rooms Bath and Kitchenette $720 to $1400
3-4 Rooms Bath and Kitchenette $1600
7 Rooms, Foyer and 3 Baths, $2,600
8 " " " 3 " $3,000
9 " " " 3 " $3,500
Exceptional Service. All Modern Conveniences, Including Refrigeration.
Restaurant on Premises.
Under Ownership Management.

The Piedmont
316 West 97th St.
OVERLOOKING RIVERSIDE.
6 and 7 All Light, Large Rooms.
Elevator and all improvements.
RENTS $75 UP.

261 Central Park West
N. W. CORNER 86TH ST.
9 Room Aparts. $2,000 Up
First Class Fireproof

MANHASSET APARTMENTS

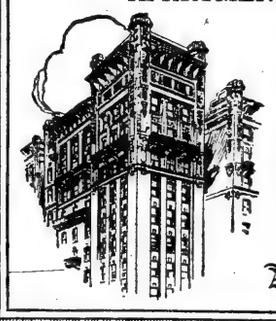
Broadway, 108th to 109th Streets. Under A-R-E Co. Management
One block from Riverside Drive. Subway Express Station one block.



A select house in a select district for select tenants.
Pleasant and light apartments as follows: Six and Seven Rooms at $1200.00 to $1650.00. Eight Rooms occupying entire wing of building $1650.00. Nine Room Doctor's Apartment at $1200.00.
H. B. SNYDER, Manager, at Building. Phone 9400 Riverside
MARBRICK REALTY CORPORATION
Owner

HENDRIK HUDSON

APARTMENT HOUSES



ROOFGARDEN PLAYGROUND FOR THE CHILDREN
GYMNASIUM WITH NEEDLE SHOWERS FOR GROWN-UPS
are two unique and attractive features offered to our tenants.
Apartments of 5 rooms and 2 baths to 10 rooms and 3 baths, $1,000 to $2,800. The two best known and best managed apartment houses in New York.
Riverside Drive, 110th and 111th Streets, commanding view of Hudson River. Subway express station.
FRANK A. PETELER,
Manager of the Buildings
'Phone: 4302 Morningside
American Real Estate Company
OWNERS

BE SURE TO SEE BOTH OF THESE HOUSES BEFORE YOU DECIDE

VAUXHALL
780 Riverside Drive at 155th St.
Very unique corner, new Fireproof Building.
4 Rooms & Bath, $650.00; to 7 Rooms, 3 Baths, $1,350.00
Magnificent Views from Every Window—B'way Sub. Sta. 157th St.
One Splendid Doctor's Suite, with private entrance. Resident Manager, Phone 7100 Audubon.

GREYTON COURT
630 W. 141st. Cor. of Riverside Drive
3-5-6-7 ROOMS WITH 1 TO 3 BATHS.
Prices $600.00 to $1,300.00 per year.
Absolutely Fireproof—Large Rooms and Closets.
Best of Service. Resident Manager, Telephone 7610 Audubon.

—130 W. 57th St.—

STUDIOS and APARTMENTS
AVAILABLE OCT. 1st.
Apartments of 2 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette, $900 to $1,100.
5 Rooms, 2 Baths and Kitchenette, $2,000.
Single Studios, $840.
Apply to BENJAMIN L. WILLIAMS, Resident Superintendent.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

9 Rooms
Modern Elevator Apartment.
265 W. 81st St.
Bet. Broadway and West End Av.
Rent, $1500
References Essential. Immediate Possession.
Apply on premises, or
DERSCHUCH & CO., 150 Broadway.

203 W. 81st St.
NEAR BROADWAY.
3-4-5-6
extraordinarily large, light rooms, 1 and 2 baths, $700 to $1,500. Every modern convenience. 9-story, absolutely fireproof elevator building, near Subway and Elevated Station.
Very desirable physician's apartment.

Corner 98th Street **THE CHESTERFIELD**
260 RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
6 and 7 Rooms, $1,300 to $1,600
with 2 and 3 Baths. Yearly.
One 4-Room Apartment, $900.
For lease beginning October. Fireproof, 10-story elevator apartment; efficient day and night service, including door and carriage attendants.
ASSOCIATED PROPERTIES, Inc.,
334 5TH AVE. Tel. Mad. Sq. 3908.

GREYLOCK,
61 West 74th St.
8 large, light, outside rooms; elevator service; southern exposure; near subway and elevated. Telephone Columbus 2945.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Highest Spot

562 WEST END AVE.
AT 87TH ST.
9 Rooms
and
3 Baths
RENTAL $2,200 TO $2,800.
Immediate Possession.
Absolutely Fireproof. Modern in all details.
AGENT ON PREMISES.

THE ASHFORD
131 West 110th St.,
Opposite Central Park,
Between Lenox & 7th Aves.
Elevator Apartment,
Convenient to Subway & "L."
4 Rooms—$55
5 Rooms—$65

NEAR RIVERSIDE
314, 315, 321 West 94th St.
HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APTS.
4, 5, 6 & 7 Rooms & Bath.
$42.50 to $87.50.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

120 WEST 86TH ST.
PARK STREET
Most Convenient Locality
Attractively Planned Apartments
New, Modern and Absolutely Fireproof
6 Rooms, 3 Baths
Rents $1,650 to $1,850
8 Rooms, 3 Baths
Rents $2,100 to $2,400
Renting Agent on Premises
GEO. A. BOWMAN,
121 West 42d St. Tel. Bryant 2444.

6 Rooms and 2 Baths
Firenze Court
206 West 92d St.
RENTAL $1,300.
M. H. Gaillard & Co.
2,299 Broadway.
Cor. 83rd St. 'Phone Schuyler 3970.

FREMONT
8 LARGE ROOMS 2 BATHS $1400.
310 W. 94th NEAR WEST END AV.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

117 W. 79th St.
One 8 Room Modern Apartment, Two Baths.
Convenient to Subway and Elevated Stations.
Exclusive, refined section; Park Street.
Rent Moderate.
Under owner's management, resident superintendent.

302-306 W. 79th St.
Bet. West End Ave. & Riverside Drive.
5, 6 & 7 ROOMS
Modern FIREPROOF building, located on the West Side's most FASHIONABLE street. Rooms large and bright; hardwood floors. Most desirable home for refined families who demand the best of service.
Rents $780 to $1,200 per Year.
Doctor's Apartment of 6 Rooms, Private Entrance, $780.
Superintendent on Premises.

8 ***RICHELIEU*** 8
171 West 95th Street.
Extra large, light rooms; elevator and electric light; rents $900 to $1200. Ground floor especially adapted for doctor. Apply Supt., on premises.

84th St.—15 West, Near Park.
7 LARGE ROOMS & BATH
New decorations. Immediate possession.
RENTS $45 TO $60.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Fred'k Zittel & Sons

IN THE APTHORP. **Broadway and 79th Street** TEL., 9700—SCHUYLER.

Offer the following Elevator Apartments for Rent:—

801 West End Ave.,
N. W. Corner of 99th St.
Absolutely fireproof building conveniently located, close to 96th St. Subway express station and surface lines; large, airy rooms; every modern improvement.
6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $1,400 to $2,200.

The Prasada,
50 Central Park West.
South corner of 65th Street, overlooking Central Park.
Large rooms and closets.
8, 9 & 10 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,500 to $3,000.

The Dallieu,
101st St. and West End Avenue, Southeast Corner.
Modern 12-story elevator apartment house. Thoroughly up-to-date in every particular.
6 Rooms and 3 Baths,
9 Rooms and 3 Baths,
Filtered water, elevator service, etc.
Rents $1,600 and $3,000.

251-55 West 98th Street,
Close to Subway Express Station.
Modern elevator apartment house of the most modern type; all light and airy rooms; southern exposure.
6 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,000 to $1,300.

St. Charles,
101 West 72d St.
Eight Large Rooms and Two Baths.
Must be seen to be appreciated; elevator service, etc.
Rents $1,200 to $1,300.

The Montague,
203 West 94th Street, Adjoining Broadway.
Very Attractive 5 and 6 Room Apartments.
Rents $600 to $720.

St. Evona,
N. E. Corner 135th St. and Broadway.
New six-story fireproof elevator apartment house; large, sunny rooms; southern exposure.
5, 6 and 7 Rooms.
Rents $540 to $1,100.

The Rolyat,
Southwest Corner.
Broadway and 140th St.
Large rooms, pantries, and closets.
Suites of 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $900 to $1,200.

Great Rent Reduction — NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

The Northern Northwest Cor. 181st St. & Northern Av.
3 blocks west of Broadway. Subway station at 181st St.
8 Immense rooms, (Corner,) 2 baths, butler's pantry, southern exposure. You will have to pay $125 for such apartments elsewhere ..... $75 to $85 Formerly $110
5 & 6 Rooms & Bath, Butler's Pantry ..... $45 to $60 Formerly $60 to $75

The Kenilworth 45 Pinehurst Av., Northeast Corner 179th St.
Highest location in city, most desirable residential section. All rooms outside and extraordinarily large.
6 Rooms, 2 Baths (Front) ..... $55-$60 Formerly $65 to $70
5 Rooms & Bath (Front) ..... $50 Formerly $55
4 Rooms & Bath (Front) ..... $40 Formerly $45

Riverside Drive, 745 Southeast Corner 152d St. **Onondaga**
Highest altitude on Riverside Drive, with magnificent views of the Hudson and Palisades. Spacious rooms, with every conceivable improvement.
7 Rooms, 3 Baths (Corner) ..... $95 to $100 Formerly $110
7 Rooms, 2 Baths ..... $60 to $75 Formerly $90
6 Rooms, 2 Baths ..... $55 to $65 Formerly $85

Regent Hall, 3100-3110 Broadway, N. E. Cor. 123d, S. E. Cor. 124th. **Bellport Hall**
High-class house, convenient to subway; block from Grant's Tomb and Riverside Drive.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths (Corner) ..... $60-$70 Formerly $80 to $85
6 Rooms and Bath ..... $45-$60 Formerly $65
5 Rooms and Bath ..... $38-$50 Formerly $55 to $60
4 Rooms and Bath, ground floor, front, adapted for physician ..... $40 Formerly $50

TO LEASE FROM OCTOBER FIRST

ONE UNUSUAL APARTMENT

In New York's Most Exclusive Apartment House

Where the living rooms are big and spacious—where the sun streams in each window and the air is fresh and pure—where all the master's rooms face the street—where the appointments are only of the most up-to-date and approved type—where, in fact, the entire suite has been fashioned after the finest private residence with the housekeeping cares eliminated.

Let us send you floor plan—or, better still, call and inspect this apartment. It will be shown you with pleasure at your convenience.

ALWYN COURT 182 West 58th St.

MANHATTAN—West Side. | MANHATTAN—West Side.

The BELLGUARD

(Just completed.)
216 W. 89th Street
S. E. Cor. B'way.
A centrally located apartment house in a most desirable residential neighborhood, convenient to Subway, elevated and surface lines.
6 Rooms, 2 Baths
7 Rooms, 3 Baths
Rentals $1,300 and up.
Exceptionally spacious rooms, foyers and corridors, with roomy closets. Renting agent on premises, or apply to
J. AXELROD,
200 W. 72d Street Cor. B'way

TERRACE COURT

202 Riverside Drive
S. E. Cor. 93rd St.
Modern fireproof apartment, 7, 8, 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths. Rentals $1,600 up.
Apply to Manager on premises, or SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents, 162 W. 72d St., or
J. AXELROD,
OWNER,
200 W. 72d Street. Cor. B'way

294-295 CENTRAL PARK WEST
Eight rooms, bath; rents $1200-$1300
Entrance Hall and Apartments newly decorated; one suitable for doctor or dentist. Apply Supt. on premises.

11TH ST., 128 WEST,

HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS, 5, 6, 7 attractive, well-planned rooms, most reasonable rent in this very desirable neighborhood, $65, $80 month. Manager, on premises.

THE ADRIAN,
58 West 72d.
Eight large, light rooms, bath; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient subway, elevated, and surface lines. $1,100-$1,300. Inquire Superintendent.

ST. AUGUSTINE
264 W. 57th St.,
near Broadway; corner apartment, 8 rooms and bath, $1,200; elevator, steam heat, hot water, electric light, hall service. Geo. A. Hampton, 384 Amsterdam Av., or Superintendent on premises.

THE AYLSMERE,
60 West 76th St.
Seven and eight large, light rooms, bath; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,500. Supt. on premises.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

THE WAHNITA
105 West 77th St.
PRIVATE HOUSE BLOCK
3 EXCEPTIONALLY DESIRABLE LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS; EVERY CONCEIVABLE CONVENIENCE; BIG VALUE. $50
7 BEAUTIFUL ROOMS, NEWLY DECORATED; ALL MODERN IMP'V'MENTS; CONVENIENT. $55

THE JAMES,
65 West 68th St.
PRIVATE HOUSE BLOCK.
2 BEAUTIFUL EXTRA LARGE LIGHT ROOMS; JUST THE HOME YOU HAVE BEEN LOOKING FOR; EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT. $60
3 $75

JEROME APARTMENTS
35-43 West 61st St.
6 EXTRA LARGE, THOROUGHLY MODERN ROOMS; HARDWOOD TRIM THROUGHOUT; ONE COR. APARTMENT. $45
7 $65

COLONIAL APARTMENTS
29-31-33 COLUMBUS AV.
6 attractive rooms. Every modern improvement, including electricity, tiled bath, &c. $35 $38

SAMUEL H. MARTIN,
1974 BROADWAY, COR. 67TH STREET

309 West 86th St.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.
NEW FIREPROOF BUILDING.
1 ROOM and bath $420 to $600
2 ROOMS and bath $660 to $960
3 ROOMS two baths $1,350 to $1,560
MAID SERVICE INCLUDED IN RENT.
RESTAURANT.
Manager, on premises. Tel., 8280—Schuyler.

Fairview Court,
3117-3127 Broadway,
Near 125th St.
Apartments of 3, 4, 5 and 6 large rooms
RENTS $30 TO $60
Elevator service—all improvements. Superintendent on Premises, or E. C. SIMONSON, 100 Broadway.

BEVERWYCK APARTMENTS,
39-41 West 27th Street.
Newly furnished Apartments. Parlor, bedroom, and bath. Large rooms. Central location. Especially adapted to bachelors. Reasonable terms.

NEAR CENTRAL PARK
4 WEST 101ST ST.
electricity, near "L," subway; all improvements; inducements; $30 to $48. Hall boy, on premises.
Large, light 5, 6, 7 rooms, bath; telephone.

80 WEST 92ND STREET
7 large rooms, bath, single flat, all improvements; refined neighborhood, near "L," Subway, $40.
Also 6 Rooms and Bath, $60.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

A—"GARNET HALL,"
601 West 141st St., CORNER BROADWAY.
Modern apartment house; magnificent foyer.
MODERATE RENTALS.
Three to seven large outside rooms.
All-night elevator service. Spacious closets.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

THE APARTMENT HOUSE COMPLETE

The Belnord

86th Street—Broadway—87th Street.



When you live in the BELNORD you are assured of ideal service at all times. No apartment house in the city can boast of the advantages that can be found here—exclusiveness, transit facilities, size of rooms and location, with plenty of light and abundant closet space.

Manager on premises.

7 to 11 ROOMS, 2 to 4 BATHS

Rental $2,100 to $7,000

F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.,
AGENTS,
80th St., at Broadway. Tel. Schuyler 3800.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

610 West 136th St.
4 ROOMS, $35.
6 ROOMS, $46
7 ROOMS, $47.

615 West 136th St.
4 ROOMS, $31, $32, $33.
7 ROOMS, $47.

619 West 136th St.
4 ROOMS, $32 AND $35.
6 ROOMS, $46.

THE ABOVE APARTMENTS ARE BETWEEN RIVERSIDE DRIVE AND BROADWAY. ONE BLOCK FROM SUBWAY EXPRESS STATION.

Ranald H. Macdonald & Co.
29 West 34th St.

NEW

UNIVERSITY COURT

70 MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, Cor. 117TH ST.
Near Columbia University.
Every convenience known provided; view for 50 miles from the parlor windows; the entrance with the splash of its fountains unsurpassed; undesirable tenants excluded; no dogs allowed.
4 Rooms, $480.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,000.

HAGUE COURT

NEAR COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY,
400 West 118th St., facing Morningside Park.
Corner Apartment
ALL OUTSIDE, SUNNY ROOMS.
7 Rooms, 2 Toilets, $1,000
7 Rooms, 2 Toilets, $1,200
Apply Superintendent respective buildings or
W. ALANSON ALEXANDER,
503 5TH AV. TEL. 2718 MURRAY HILL.

603 W. 111th St.

The Antlers

between B'way & Riverside
7 Rooms, 2 Baths,
Attractive Modern Apts.
Owner on Premises
$1,400

See the Exceptional Values we offer in these ELEVATOR HOUSES

THE GARFIELD 200 Claremont Av. at 127th Street } 5-6 Large, Light Rooms
THE CRAGSMOR 419 West 115th St. Atop Morningside Dr. } 4-5 Large, Light Rooms
THE GERARD 527 West 121st St. near Broadway } 5-7 Large, Light Rooms
THE SPENCER 523 West 121st St. near Broadway } 4-5-7 Large, Light Rooms
Rents $45 to $70
Representatives on premises, or
M. M. HAYWARD & CO.,
2640 Broadway. Phone River 9084

"OPPOSITE COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY."

THE MELVILLE

Amsterdam Av. at 118th St.

THE WINTHROP

Attractive Apartments,
5-6-7 ROOMS, $600 - $900
All Night Service.

REED HOUSE

Broadway at 121st St.
7 rooms.... $900 $1200
Perfect Service.
OWNER ON PREMISES.

THE WASHINGTON

2,034 to 2,040 7th Av., corner 122d St.
Make October 1 Reservations Now.
Two rooms, kitchenette and bath..$30 & $40
Corner Apartment, five large rooms..$65.00
Five rooms, all light..$50.00
Nine very large rooms..$80.00
Furnished Suites,
two, three, & four rooms, $35.00 to $60.00.
First class restaurant on the premises.
See Superintendent. Tel. Morningside—3500.

Cliffcrest

938 ST. NICHOLAS AV. S. E. COR. 157TH ST.
Best Located Elevator Apartments at Lowest Rents.
5, 6, 7 & 8 ROOMS
$540 to $900
Two blocks to "L" or Subway stations; half block to surface cars; every worthy improvement.

15 West 55th Street

New Fireproof Housekeeping Apartments

Now Open for Inspection

4 & 5 Rooms, 1 & 3 Baths

Rentals $1,500 to $2,700

Hotel Service If Desired

Provision is made in the building for additional servants quarters.

Geo. Backer Construction Co.
56 West 45th St. Telephone Bryant 793.



Would You Like
An artistic home?
Quiet, yet only a few minutes away from shops and theatres?
Bright sunlight adds to your happiness in these conveniently arranged rooms.
Moderate in rent.
Then you'll like

THE RIDGEWOOD
N. E. Cor. B'way & 107th St.
Easily accessible to all transportation lines.
7 Room cor. Apartment, $1,200
Southern exposure.
6 Room Apartment, $1,000
All light rooms, large and well arranged.

LASANNO COURT
307 West 79th St.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,500 to $1,800

Apply on premises, or to
GEORGE ROSENFELD CO. Inc.
51 East 42d St. Phone Murray Hill 1936.

STRATHMORE

404 Riverside Drive,
S. W. Cor. 113th St.
12-Story Modern Fireproof Building, with all improvements; superior management and service—all white help. Exceptional Apartments of the highest class for particular people. Suites of 10 rooms, foyer, pantry, and 3 baths available. Representative on premises.
HAWKES & HOPPIN, Agts.,
32 Nassau St.

West Side, Above 110th Street. | West Side, Above 110th Street.

640-644 Riverside Drive

141st and 142d Sts.
12-Story Fireproof Apartment House.
Something more than a mere apartment. Unexcelled location.
4, 5, 6, and 7 Rooms
1, 2 and 3 Baths.
Every modern improvement. Excellent elevator service. Superior steam heating plant. Private laundries. Large, bright, airy rooms.
Efficient Day and Night Service.
Rentals Very Moderate
Apartments Shown Evenings.
AGENT ON PREMISES.
Phone 6900 Audubon.

PANMURE ARMS
593 Riverside Drive N. E. COR. 136TH ST.
Ideal Home for Refined Families.
7, 8, 9 ROOMS
LARGE, OUTSIDE, PLEASANT.
Southern Exposure.
Block to Subway Station—Bus Line.
EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT.
Abundant Sunlight. Excellent Service.
RENTS REASONABLE.
KEMPE & CO. 87TH ST., Cor. B'way. Schuyler 5810.

Axton Court

622 West 141st St.,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Modern Fireproof Elevator Apartment; Excellent Service.
Very choice apartment, 5 rooms $65.00
Agent on Premises.

BELNORD
(Only absolutely fireproof elevator Apartment House in the Bronx).
1057 Hoe Ave., cor. 165th St.
Two blocks from Simpson St. Subway Station.
3-4 & 7 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths
Rents, $30 to $70.
Every modern convenience. Under owner's management

HAMILTON TERRACE,
144th St., 2 blocks east of Amsterdam Av.,
High Class Elevator Apartments
2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 Rooms and Bath.
MODERATE RENTS. Exclusive residential section, near subway and "L."

West Side, Above 110th Street.

Norwood

102 West 119th St.
Elegant 8 Room Apartments.
All Large, Light Rooms.
Convenient to both Subway & "L."
All Latest Improvements.
Rents Very Reasonable.

La Valenciennes

404 West 116th St.
One block east of Amsterdam Ave. Directly opposite President of Columbia's Residence.
Highest Class of Elevator Apartments.
6 and 7 Large, Light Rooms.
Rents $840 to $1,080.

Chester Hall

201 West 107th St.,
COR. AMSTERDAM AVE.
Near Subway and "L" Stations.
5 and 6 Room Apartments.
All Large, Light Rooms.
Latest Improvements.
Rents $540 to $720.
Apply on Premises or
BAER & LESTER,
43 West 33d St. Tel. 4822—Greeley.

The ROCKFALL

Broadway at 111th St.
7 Rooms
with 2 baths. Best values on the West Side. Service unexcelled.



Telephone 7317 Morningside
Chas. E. Hames
Resident Manager

BRYANT PARK STUDIOS

60 WEST 40TH ST.
Very desirable north light Studio Apartments, 2-4 Rooms and Bath. From October 1. Superintendent on premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MOREWOOD REALTY HOLDING COMPANY

offer the following choice high-grade Apartments to lease.
Being under ownership management, tenants are assured of excellent service and attention at all times.
The buildings are all new, absolutely fireproof, are ideally located and contain all up-to-date features with modern equipment throughout.

VAN DYCK & SEVERN
72d St.—Broadway—73d St.
Express Subway Station at 72d St.
6 to 11 Rooms, 2 to 3 Baths
Rentals $1,800 to $3,800
Including Refrigeration.
All large and light rooms; with abundant closet space.
There are no dumbwaiters—each apartment having a rear entrance and service Elevator.
Telephone, 3547—Columbus.

EVANSTON
West End Ave., at 90th St.
Situated on the finest residential avenue in the city.
Duplex Apartments
9 & 10 Rooms, 3 Baths
Rentals $3,000 to $3,700
Telephone, 7793—River.

ADMASTON
N. W. Cor. Broadway, 89th St.
Near 91st St. Subway.
Every Modern Convenience.
Apartments of
5, 6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths
Rentals $1,200 to $2,200
The 8 Room Apartments Have Extra Shower.
Telephone, 7793—River.

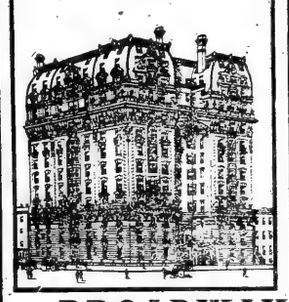
FORREST CHAMBERS
N. W. Cor. Broadway, 113th St.
Convenient to 110th St. Subway.
6, 7, 8 & 9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths
Rentals $1,100 to $2,400
Telephone, 6261—Morningside

RESIDENT MANAGER AT EACH HOUSE.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

Edmund Francis Court
Northeast Corner
Amsterdam Av. and 120th St.
New 11-story Apartment House, overlooking Columbia University.
3 to 6 Large Rooms with Kitchens.
Restaurant in the Building.
Rentals Per Annum $600 to $1200
Superior management and service.
Also a Few Furnished Apartm'ts.
N. BRIGHAM HALL & WM. D. BLOODGOOD, INC.,
542 5th Ave., Corner 45th St.
Telephone, 7632—Bryant.
OR ON PREMISES.

DORILTON



MAGNIFICENT STRUCTURE
Unusual Sunny Exposure.
Express Subway Station 100 Feet Away.
Free Electric Light and Refrigeration.
3 Vacancies Only
5 to 9 Rooms
$1,600 to $2,800
Write or telephone for Booklet. See Resident Superintendent.

BROADWAY & 71ST ST.

1364-1372 St. Nicholas Ave.

(Near 179th St.)
Elevator Apartments.
One of the most desirable locations on Washington Heights. Convenient to Subway, Broadway car and crosstown lines. Cool, light, airy suites. 5 and 6 rooms.
Rentals $420 to $540.
Apply on premises, or to
HEILNER & WOLF,
30 East 42d Street.

Wellington Arms

500 West 144th St.
Corner Hamilton Place.
Up-to-date Apartment House, with all modern improvements.
Only one 5-room apartment; large and light rooms. **$45**
Only one 6-room apartment; large and light rooms. **$50 and $55**
Call and inspect apartments, or see
FRED'K ZITTEL & SON, Agts.,
Broadway and 79th St.

THE ARDELLE

527 Riverside Drive,
Opposite
Grant's Tomb and Claremont.
One Apt. of 7 Rooms and Foyer, 2 Baths, $1,500.
The Best Built House on Riverside.
Management of Owner on premises.

ROCKLEDGE COURT,
3,044 Albany Crescent
B'way and 231st St. Sub. Station.
3-4-5-6 Rooms, $24.00-$43.00.
Large rooms, big closets; all improvements.
Ready for Occupancy Sept. 1st.
Class of tenants absolutely restricted.
Michael J. Martin Corporation
Owner on Premises.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE With Broadway entrance and conveniences, elevator.
6 Rooms, $50. 8 Rooms, $63.
9 Rooms, $75.
3609 B'way, S. W. Cor. 149 St.
St. Nicholas Av.
SOUTHWEST CORNER 178TH ST.
4, 5 and 6 beautiful large rooms in elevator apartment, $33 to $55.

VELASQUEZ-GOYA

605-611 WEST 156TH ST.
New High Class Elevator Apartments,
directly opposite Spanish Museum grounds.
4, 6, 7 Rooms, 2 Baths
RENTS VERY REASONABLE.

LARISSA ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
2400 7th Ave., Cor. 140th St.
5 rooms, bedroom 17x10, $40
6 rooms ..... $40 to $42.50

THE ROSEMONT,
126A West 127th St.
6 rooms and bath; elevator and telephone service all night. Electricity. Hardwood floors. Moderate rent.

ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
5 and 6 rooms, $40 upward,
All improvements, large rooms, high class.
145 Audubon Avenue at West 172d Street.

ONE OF THE FINEST ON THE WEST SIDE.

THE DELLA ROBBIA

740 WEST END AVE.
NORTHEAST CORNER 96TH ST.
Only Three 4-Room Apartments Left
Only Two 7-Room Apartments Left
The Finest on the West Side at Very Attractive Rental
CENTRAL LOCATION, EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE
ONLY A FEW STEPS FROM SUBWAY EXPRESS STATION
APPLY ON PREMISES, OR
SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents, 162 W. 72D ST.

A Few Select 2 and 3 Room Apartments.
Leased Yearly
All Outside Exposure
HOTEL ST. JAMES
109-11-13 West 45th Street
Conducted strictly as a family hotel, catering to exclusive patronage.
Reasonable Rates Club Breakfast Featured
Dining Room Service for Guests Only
HOWARD BAYLEY, Mgr.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

WARREN HALL

404 West 115th St.,
Charming location, overlooking Morningside Park and near Columbia University.
High Class Elevator Apartments. Mail Chute and all improvements.
One 7-room Apartment, $70
Two 6-room Apartments, $60

THE HYPERION

320 West 84th St.,
Bet. West End Ave. and Riverside Drive.
Beautiful 8-room and 2-bath Apts. in the choicest locality on the upper west side.
Rents $1,100 to $1,150.
Agent on premises or
Louis Kempner & Son,
2,443 Broadway, at 90th St.

The Sutherland
Riverside Drive, N. E. Cor. 158th St.
7 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Low rents; sunlight and quiet.
1 short block from subway station.
Look at these attractive Apartments.
Renting agent on premises.
Van Norden & Wilson, 1 W 34th St.

Westbourne Court
556 West 140th Street, Corner Broadway.
6 and 7 Rooms
REASONABLE RENTS.
Superintendent on Premises.

KAATERSKILL Apartments,
100 Hamilton Place,
Corner West 142nd St.
ELEVATOR APARTMENTS,
5 Rooms, $45,
7 Rooms, $60.
8 Corner Rooms, 2 Baths, $65.
Select locality, one block to Broadway.

THE MARKENFIELD,
605-611 West 111th St.
overlooking the Hudson; convenient to 110th St. Subway; 4, 5, 6 room Apartments. RENTS $600 TO $1,020.
LEROY COVENTRY, 156 W. 72d.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

Liberal offer by the Owner
The owner of these houses is desirous of filling them at once. Hence will give extraordinary inducements to desirable tenants.

Brockton—Elevator.
601 West 180th Street, N. E. Corner Broadway.
4-5 Rooms, $40 to $50.

Swampscott—Elevator.
660 West 180th Street, S. E. Corner Broadway.
4-5-6 Rooms, $37.50 to $55.

542 W. 179th St.—Non-Elevator
4 Rooms, $30.

These houses are exceptionally well managed and of recent construction, and are located in the best section on Washington Heights.
KNAP & WASSON CO., Agents, 4249 Broadway at 181st St. 2753 Broadway at 156th St.

FINEST NON-ELEVATOR APARTMENTS IN THE CITY

Convent Avenue
(Whole Block)
128th St. to 129th St.
Unusually attractive apartments recently completed.
3, 4 Rooms
All night and day telephone service and all modern improvements. Within three minutes of 6th Av. and 9th Av. "L" and Subway.
Rents $24 to $35
Office, 29 Convent Av.; 'Phone 8420 Morn.
These apartments are under the direct supervision of owner, thereby assuring tenants Best Possible Service.

We must rent these at once.
They are exceptional apartments in all respects and positively represent the best value on Washington Heights.
Liberal arrangements to desirable tenants
Audrey Hall
St. Nicholas Ave.,
Northeast Corner 172d St.
Elevator Apartments.
4 Rooms $35 up.
6 Rooms $55 up.
7 Rooms $70, corner.
These apartments are newly decorated and with the exception of wall paper are ready to move in.
KNAP & WASSON CO., Agents, 4,249 Broadway at 181st St. 3,749 Broadway, Cor. 156th.

HIGH CLASS, ELEVATOR,
8 and 9 large outside rooms, $80,
upward, strictly refined. Every improvement, apply on premises, 427 to 441 Fort Washington Av., at West 180th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

BING & BING
119 West 40th St. Tel., 6410 Bryant.

NEW APARTMENTS
NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
LEASES FROM OCTOBER 1.

993 Park Av., Cor. 84th St.	10-11 Rooms 3 Baths	$2,800 to $4,300
955 Park Av., Near 82d St.	7-9 Rooms 3-4 Baths	$2,400 to $3,500
1,155 Park Av., Corner 92d St.	8-10-12 Rooms 3-4 Baths	$1,900 to $3,900

LARGER SUITES CAN BE ARRANGED.
An apartment furnished by Messrs. H. F. Huber & Co.
Open for inspection in each house.

ALSO

Brentmore, 88 Central Park West, Corner 69th St.	9 Rooms 3 Baths	$3,750 to $4,000

Two Styles, Simplex and Duplex.
For rent from October 1st.
Immediate possession may be arranged.

Apply on Premises, or at the Office of Bing & Bing
119 West 40th St. Tel., 6410—Bryant.

Telephone, 6410—Bryant. BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

SMALL APARTMENTS,
KITCHENS & KITCHENETTES.

		Large, Light Rooms. Fireproof.
2, 3 & 4 Rooms	The Dearborn 350 West 55th St., Bet. 8th & 9th Avs.	Unfurnished. $55-$80. Furnished. $65-$95.
4 Rooms	The Stanwood 321 West 55th St., Bet. 8th & 9th Avs.	Living Rooms, 18x19 Bedrooms, 13x14 Unfurnished. $35 to $90. Furnished. $105 to $110.
3 & 4 Rooms	135 W. 79th St. Bet. Columbus and Amsterdam Avs. New Building.	New Fireproof Building. Recently completed. Living Rooms, 19x20 Chambers, 13x16 Rental, $840 to $1,250.
2, 3 & 4 Rooms	The Poinciana 434 West 120th St., Cor. Amsterdam Av.	Unfurnished. $42.50-$67.50. Furnished. $52.50-$82.50 Overlooking Columbia Campus. Large, Light Rooms.
2 & 3 Rooms	Whitestone 609 West 127th St.	Bath, Kitchenette, unfurnished. $32.50 to $42.50. Furn., $42.50 to $57.50.

Manager at each house. Satisfactory References Absolutely Indispensable.

High Class Homes—Superior Service

Exceptionally attractive terms will be offered to responsible tenants.

Hispania Hall
601 West 156th St.
N. W. Corner Broadway.
Elevator.
Overlooking grounds of Hispanic Art Museum.
4 Rooms..... $45
6 Rooms..... $60
7 Rooms.....$67.50 to $80

"Nathan Hale"
454 Ft. Washington Av.
S. E. Corner 181st St.
Elevator.
The most elegant Apartments on Washington Heights.
5 Rooms.....$50 to $65
6 Rooms.....$70
9 Rooms.....$100

"The Annadale"
385 Ft. Washington Av.
Corner 177th St.
Elevator.
Delightful, high, healthful section; street under supervision of Park Department.
4 Rooms.....$42.50
6 Rooms.....$65
7 Rooms..$70 to $75
8 Rooms.....$91.67

"The Chancellor"
720 West 181st St.
Bet. Broadway and Ft. Washington Ave.
Elevator.
2 Rooms..$23 to $25
3 Rooms..$27 to $33
4 Rooms..$36 to $40
5 Rooms..$45 to $50

"The Inglewood"
718 West 178th St.
Bet. Broadway and Ft. Washington Av.
Elevator.
4 Rooms, $35 to $40
6 Rooms $50
7 Rooms $60

KNAP & WASSON CO., Agents,
4249 Broadway, at 181st St. Tel. 4420—Audubon.
3759 Broadway, cor. 156th St. Tel. 870—Audubon.

LOUIS KEMPNER & SON,
2,443 BROADWAY, AT 90TH ST. Tel., 3120—River.
OFFER THE FOLLOWING ELEVATOR APARTMENTS:—

ST. REGIS COURT N. W. Cor. B'way & 152d St.
6-story elevator Apt. house, modern, fireproof, all improvements. Southern exposure. Convenient to Subway and surface and bus lines. Apts. of 5, 7 and 8 Rooms and 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $480 to $1,000.

PONCHARTRAIN 312 West 109th St.
Between Broadway & Riverside Drive.
One block from 110th Street Subway station and half a block from Broadway surface cars.
8-story elevator Apt. house, with all improvements.
Apts. of 6 and 7 Rooms and 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $900 to $1,200.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

Several Very Desirable
SUITES TO LEASE
—IN THE—
BANCROFT
Kitchenette Apartments
509-517 W. 121st St.
Bet. Broadway and Amsterdam Ave.

LIVING ROOM, BEDROOM, KITCHENETTE AND BATH, $35 to $42.50

LIVING ROOM, TWO BEDROOMS, KITCHENETTE AND BATH, $45 to $60

LIGHT, UNOBSTRUCTED VIEWS.

New Fireproof Building.
Fine Restaurant on Premises.

References absolutely indispensable.

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536 W. 111th St.
Modern fireproof building, adjacent to Broadway. Superb Apartments, large, light rooms. Appointments and service of highest standard.

3 Rooms, kitchenette and bath	$570 to $700
4 Rooms and bath	780 to 825
5 Rooms and bath	840 to 1,000
6 Rooms, bath, extra lavatory	960 to 1,050
7 Rooms and 2 baths	1,100 to 1,250

APPLY MANAGER, ON PREMISES.

AMESBURY HALL,
610 West 115th St.
Modern fireproof building, near Riverside Drive. Large, bright rooms. Every modern improvement. Superior service. Subway express station one block.

3 Rooms	Kitchenette and bath,	$42.50 to $55.00
4 Rooms	and bath,	$50.00 to $65.00
5 Rooms	and bath,	$70.00 to $75.00

REPRESENTATIVE ON PREMISES, OR PHONE 8835 MORNINGSIDE.

NEW APARTMENT HOUSES.
4-6 rooms, $30 upward,
Modern, every convenience, high class, refined.
865 West 180th St.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

Apartments
Chester Court
86 West 119th St.
6, 7, 8 and 9 Rooms and Bath newly renovated, $600--$1,200.
Ronda and Chateau d'Armes
161st St. and Fort Washington Ave.
4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath, $540—$1,000
The Forres
251 West 81st Street
7, 8 and 9 Rooms, and Bath, $1,200—$1,400
Further particulars and plans of all the apartments are on file at our offices at
10 East 45th St.
14 Wall Street
Douglas Robinson
Charles S. Brown Co

Manhattan Av. & 123d St.
Near 125th St. "L" and Subway.
High Class Elevator Apartments.
2-3-4 & 5 Rooms
Kitchens and Kitchenettes,
$28 to $60 Per Month.
Large Rooms, Unusual Closet Space.
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CARVEL COURT
Cor. 114th St. & St. Nicholas Av.
5 and 6 Rooms.
High Class Elevator Apts.
ALL IMPROVEMENTS.
RENT $45 TO $55.

VERSAILLES PALACE
86 West 113th St., bet. B'way and Riverside Dr.
Large, light rooms, fireproof building; elevator and all modern improvements; unexcelled service.
6 Rooms and Bath, $1,000
8 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,375 up
Apply premises or JOSEPH ATZ, 30 Church St.

THE EDWIN
561 West 147th St. N. E. Cor. B'way.
4, 5, 6, 7 Large Light Rooms.
Quiet, well kept; conveniently located house, near subway and surface lines. One very desirable corner apartment.
Resident Owner.

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504 WEST 111TH ST.
MODERN BLDG., NEAR BROADWAY
Night and Day Hall and Elevator Service.
EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS
4 Rooms and Bath, $510 to $660
MANAGER ON PREMISES

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

9, 10 and 11 Room Apartments
495 WEST END AVENUE
(Southwest Corner 84TH Street)

EACH suite has three bathrooms. Continuous elevator, hall and telephone service. These apartments are extremely homelike and comfortable, and the rentals are considerably lower than prevail on the West side in this type of house.

9 Rooms—3 Baths—$2,000
10 Rooms—3 Baths—$2,600
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Loton H. Slawson Company 171 Madison Avenue, New York
Agent and Manager.

ORVISTA
—APARTMENTS—
NEW 12-STORY FIREPROOF
35 WEST 81ST ST.
½ Block Columbus Av. Elevated.
½ Block Central Park Entrance.
Southern Exposure. Magnificent View. Exclusive Section.
2 VACANT SUITES,
8 Large Rooms, 3 Baths.
Beautifully Laid Out. Artistically Decorated.
Every Modern Appointment.
Moderate Rentals.
Under Owner's Management.
Apply Resident Superintendent.
PHONE 4965 SCHUYLER

READY FOR OCCUPANCY
The Duncraggan 181ST ST. RIVERSIDE DRIVE
3--4--5 ROOMS
With all the improvements and devices that contribute to the health and comfort of Tenants. Rents $30 to $60.
Located on a Plaza 120 Feet Wide.
Commanding a magnificent view of the Park, River and Palisade scenery; within easy access of all transit lines. The proposed bus service will pass door.

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628 WEST 151st ST.,
Building just completed.
AT RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
3, 4 ROOMS, $35-$47.50
JUST THE HOME YOU HAVE BEEN LOOKING FOR; SPACIOUS CLOSETS, LARGE FOYER HALL, ETC.; BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED.

The Trossachs
106 NORTHERN AVE.,
JUST NORTH OF 181ST ST.
3,4,5 & 6 ROOMS, $30-$65
EXTRA LARGE, LIGHT, ESPECIALLY WELL ARRANGED, OVERLOOKING HUDSON AND PALISADES. SHORT WALK TO SUBWAY STATION. AGENT PREMISES.

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Highest Class RESIDENCES and APARTMENTS
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$1,500 to $6,000
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West Side, Above 110th Street.

"Best Apartment Values"
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR HOUSES.
HAMLET COURT—WILTON
600 W. 165. Cor. B'way. 601 W. 164.
Near Subway Station.
Beautiful View of River.
2-3-4-5-7-8 Rooms, $300 to $1,200.
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15-21 Fort Washington Ave.
2 Blocks Broadway and 157th St. Overlooking Hudson.
2-3-4-5 Rooms, $300 to $840. Kitchens—Kitchenettes.
MELRAH HALL
608-610 West 139th St. Near Riverside
2 Blocks from Subway Station.
4-5-6-7 Rooms, $450 to $900.
ZENOBIA
217 W. 110th St., Opp. Park.
Near "L" and Subway.
5 Rooms, $720—7 & 8 Rooms, $900.
Inquire Supts. on premises, or
LOUIS SCHLECHTER,
217 West 110th. Tel. Cathedral 9513.

"Grinnell"
Riverside Drive and 157th St.
Subway station within 200 feet of building.
This DISTINCTIVE FIREPROOF building has been filled since the day it was opened.
A few suites to lease from October 1st.
All Large Outside Rooms.
RENTALS MUCH LESS than Middle West Side
Finest Apartments on Upper West Side.

Three minutes to 116th St. Express Station, 6th and 9th Ave. "L"
MORNINGSIDE PARK APARTMENTS
Facing Most Picturesque Park in Manhattan.
4 ROOMS, $35-$45
5 ROOMS, $50-$60
6 ROOMS, $60-$70
7 ROOMS, $80-$85
Every Modern Housekeeping Convenience.
RESTAURANT OPTIONAL
40 MORNINGSIDE AVENUE
N. E. CORNER WEST 119TH ST.

428-38 West 204th St.
Three blocks from Subway Station
4 and 5 extra large and light room apartments, electric light, shower bath, etc. Rents $25 to $38 month. New buildings. Superintendent on premises.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

HIGH CLASS FIREPROOF ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
507-513 W. 113th St.
4-5-6 Rooms,
Rents, $630 to $840.

HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
FINLEY MANOR
574 St. Nicholas Av., corner 139th St.
2-3 Rooms.
Rents, $360 to $480.

HIGH CLASS NON-ELEVATOR APTS.
STONY POINT
751 West 180th St.
Corner Pinehurst Ave.
Situated in Washington Heights. Most delightful residential section.
4-5 Rooms, $390 to $540.
Apply Superintendent, on premises, or
M. RAYMOND, 507 WEST 113TH ST. Phone, Morningside 8240.

ELMSFORD
NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
The Whole Square Block,
Broadway to Wadsworth Av.,
181st to 182d St.
Short Block from 181st Subway Station. Lowest Rentals for Choicest Apartments on Washington Heights.
4 Rooms and Bath, $32-$36.
5 Rooms and Bath, $40-$45.
6 Rooms and Bath, $45-$55.
See Resident Agent, at Renting Office, 4,260 B'way, cor. 181st St. Tel. 4040 Audubon.

SOVEREIGN COURT
535 WEST 151ST ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
4-5-6 ROOMS
RENTS $35 to $55
Elevator, telephone, electric light and all other modern improvements.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

THE KANAWAH,
203 WEST 111TH ST.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
ALL-NIGHT SERVICE.
5-6 ROOMS, $37.50-$47.50.

THE PLAZA,
795 ST. NICHOLAS AV., CORNER 150TH ST.
High-class, seven, eight rooms elevator apartments; unsurpassed service; $60-$75.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

The Chepstow
215 West 101st St., N. E. Corner Broadway.
10 Story Fireproof Building with 4 Elevators.
An exceptionally attractive corner apartment of
8 Large Outside Rooms & 3 Baths—$2,100
Also 6 & 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths—$1,300 to $1,800

ROCKLEDGE HALL
Riverside Drive, Corner 102d St.
Choicest Section of the Drive.
Private House Block.
Largest rooms on the West Side.
8 Rooms and 3 Baths, $1,900 to $2,200.

250 W. 104th ST.
BET. BROADWAY AND West End Av.
Nine-story fireproof apartment; private house location; one block from 103d St. Subway.
5 and 6 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths. $1,100 to $1,450.

Most Reasonable Rent on the Drive.
400 Riverside Drive
Corner 112th Street.
Modern building, embodying all the latest improvements; very attractive floor plan. Rents on application.
7 and 8 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.

PICKEN COURT
706 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
Corner 148th Street.
Ten-story fireproof building; every convenience; excellent view; all rooms exceptionally large.
4, 5, 6, 7 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths. $660 to $1,400.

THE OSTEND
2,880 BROADWAY, Cor. 112th St.
Modern elevator building; convenient to 110th St. Subway station; apartments are exceptionally large and well arranged.
9 and 10 Rooms, 2 Baths. $1,200 to $1,800.
Apt. Suitable for Doctor or Dentist, 8 rooms, $1,200.

CAROLYN COURT
414 WEST 121ST ST.,
Bet. Amsterdam Av. and Morningside Drive.
All modern improvements; convenient to car lines and subway station.
5, 4, 5 Rooms and Bath. $480 to $720.

JANUS COURT
106 MORNINGSIDE DRIVE,
South Cor. 121st St.
New fireproof and soundproof building; situated at highest point in city; every modern improvement.
5, 6, 7 Rooms and Bath. $660 to $1,200.

LINLITHGOW
640 WEST 139TH ST.,
Corner Riverside Drive.
Ideal location; unexcelled view of the Hudson River and the Drive.
4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms, $480 to $840.

Apply to Superintendents on Premises, or
Calder, Nassoit & Lanning,
Broadway, Corner 105th Street.

WILLIAM P. SHERIDAN, Agent,
549 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, Cor. 127th St. Phone 434 Morningside
Some of the buildings under my management in which desirable apartments may be found:

The Devonshire,
542 West 112th Street,
S. E. Cor. Broadway.
A ten-story fireproof building. Absolutely high-class house service guaranteed. 6 to 10 large rooms; foyers, reception hall; 2 and 3 baths.
Rents, $1,600 to $2,200.

The Roxbury,
540 West 122d Street.
Apartments of 5 and 6 rooms.
Rents, $540 to $840.

The Katahdin,
N. E. Cor. Broadway & 113th St.
Apartments of 8 rooms.
Rents, $1,200 to $1,600.

205 to 211 W. 107th St.
Near Broadway.
Splendid large apartments. 7 rooms and bath.
Strictly modern, high class.
$660 to $720 year.

The Bordeaux,
S. E. Cor. Riverside Drive & 127th Street.
Full River View.
Apartments of 6, 7, and 8 rooms.
Rents, $800 to $1,200.

The Grosvenor,
548 Riverside Drive.
Full River View.
Apartments of 7 rooms.
Rents, $720 to $1,000.

Crescent Court,
S. W. Cor. Claremont Ave. & 127th Street.
Apartments of 4, 5, 6 and 7 rooms.
Rents, $420 to $840.

25 West 65th St.
Near Broadway.
Large rooms. All light. Every convenience. Moderate rent
$540 to $660 year.

UNUSUAL APARTMENTS MAINTAINING THE HIGHEST STANDARD OF SERVICE

THE ALLERTON
600 W. 113th St., cor. B'way
Modern 12-Story Building
Corner Suites of Exceptional Desirability
6-7 & 8 Rooms & 2 Baths
$1200 to $1800

THE FRIESLAND
235 W. 103d St., cor. B'way
at Subway Station
Most Attractive Suites of
6 & 7 Rooms & Bath
$1050 to $1300

APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENTS OR
GOODALE, PERRY & DWIGHT, Inc.
Tel. Riverside 975 — 2705 Broadway at 103d St.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

THE CAMPUS
39-41 Claremont Ave.
Above 116th St., Adjacent to Riverside Drive.
5 & 6 Rooms & Bath
overlooking Barnard College and Columbia University; all rooms facing the outside and splendidly laid out. Also an attractive Suite
7 Rooms & 2 Baths
Modern fireproof building; under the personal management of the owner.
Rents Very Reasonable.
Possession at once.

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4 AND 5 ROOMS
Front Apartments.
An exceptional opportunity to secure a very attractive apartment, in perfect condition.
4180 Broadway, cor. 177th St.
Every room being outside, with southerly exposure and view.
VERY LARGE BEDROOM.
Elevator—all-night service.
Rent $38-$60.
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608-610 West 150th St.
ELEVATOR AND ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES. MANAGEMENT OF NEW OWNER.
One 4 Rooms, $37.50
One 5 Rooms, $47.50
One 6 Rooms, $57.50
7 Rooms, $62.50-$67.50
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

THE LYNWOOD,
351 West 178th St.
5 Room Apts. $40.00 to $42.50
6 Room Apts. $48.00
Elevator Apartments. Largest rooms on the Heights at these rentals.
NORMAN DENZER,
159th St. and Broadway.

GRAYLOCK COURT
631 East 168th St.
Cor. Boston Road.
5 Rooms, $40.
6 Rooms, $45-$50.
Inquire on premises, or 855 West 151st St.
Estate C. M. Silverman.

KENSINGTON COURT
555 West 151st St.
ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
6 Rooms, $55.
7 Rooms, $65 to $75.
Inquire on premises.
Saguenay Realty Co.

$40—5 Rooms.
$55—7 Rooms & Bath.
Corner elevator apartment.
Large, sunny rooms, all facing street.
135 Hamilton Place, at 143d St., or
1676 Amsterdam Ave., (145th.)

West Side, Above 110th Street.

Strathcona on the Hudson
709 West 169th Street
Corner Haven Avenue
Unusually desirable apartments. Unsurpassed location. Unobstructed view of Hudson from every room; all large and sunny. Kitchenette with 2 and 3 rooms.
2-3-4-5 rooms, all improvements
NIGHT AND DAY SERVICE.
Rents $360 to $720
Apply on premises, or
CHARLES A. ADRIAN, Agent,
3536 Broadway
Telephone 2649 Audubon.

Bellaire Apt's,
584 Academy St.
JUST COMPLETED
ONLY A FEW
Choice Apartments Left in These
Twelve Houses
4 Rooms and Bath.....$26-$30
5 Rooms and Bath.....$33-$36
Extraordinarily large rooms and most modern and sanitary finish; spacious closets, private telephone, &c.
Take Broadway Subway to Dyckman St. Station and walk one block west and one block north.
RENTING AGENT ON PREMISES, OR Tel. 8000 Audubon.

ROCKCLYFFE, HIGHMOUNT,
3,456 Broadway,
S. E. Corner 141st St.
High Class Elevator Apartments,
4-5-6-7 AND 8 ROOMS, $40,
INCLUDING CORNERS TO $100.
References Absolutely Necessary.
People of refinement will appreciate the management.
Apartments can also be seen evenings.
Telephone Audubon 1620.

Grenville Hall
5,000 Broadway, Cor. 212th St.
Location unsurpassed for beauty; four parks are within ten minutes' distance and the newly developed Isham Park is directly across the street; few minutes from Broadway subway (express station at 215th St.).
2-4-5 Rooms,
$23 to $42.50.
For further particulars apply to M. JUST, 612 West 207th St.
Telephone, Audubon—461.

123d ST., 510-518 West.
COLUMBIA COURT
TRANQUILLITY, DIGNITY & COMFORT.
3 and 4 rooms; modern elevator apartments; all conveniences; rents $32 to $45.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Slawson & Hobbs
162 West 72d Street
Near Broadway — Tel. Col. 7240

The Halsworth
645 West End Ave.
Southwest Corner 92d St.
One of the latest new-type 12-story apartment houses in the exclusive West Side residential section.
5, 6 & 7 Rooms, 2 to 3 Baths, $1,200 to $2,000.

The Oregon
162 West 54th St.
S. E. Corner Seventh Ave.
A new 12-story fireproof apartment; all outside windows, insuring light and ventilation. Extra maids' rooms.
3, 4, 5, 6 Rooms and Bath, $900 to $1,700.

The Cornwall
255 West 90th St.
N. W. Corner Broadway.
A new 12-story apartment house of concrete; soundproof floors and partitions.
7, 8 & 9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths, $1,800 to $2,400.

The Hamilton
420 Riverside Drive
North Corner 114th St.
A new, absolutely fireproof apartment house; overlooks Riverside Park and the Hudson.
6-7 & 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths, $1,300 to $2,200.

105 West 72d St
Bet. B'way & Columbus Av.
A new 12-story fireproof apartment house; accessible location with southern exposure.
4 & 5 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths. $1,100 to $1,900.

The Rexor
600 West 116th St.
Southwest Corner Broadway.
A 12-story steel fireproof structure in a neighborhood noted for its exclusive apartment corner.
5, 6, 7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths, $1,050-$2,100.

La Rochelle
57 West 75th St.
A handsome modern fireproof building; large light apartments; long distance telephone in each apartment.
7 Rooms and Bath, $1,200 to $1,800.

The Hillcrest
430 West 116th St.
Situated on the crest of Cathedral Heights—the highest part of the city. These apartments have exceptionally light rooms.
8 Rooms, 2 baths, $1,500-$1,700

Georgean Court
58 Central Park West
S. W. Corner 66th St.
A nine-story fireproof building with all latest improvements known to modern architecture.
8 & 10 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths, $2,300 to $2,600.

The Pamlico
97 Central Park West
Bet. 69th and 70th Sts.
Fireproof building; large and airy apartments; very select neighborhood; day and night elevator service.
7 and 8 Rooms and Bath, $1,100 to $1,600.

Bonair
601 West 142d St.
N. W. Corner Broadway.
A modern elevator apartment at most reasonable rents. Convenient to Subway station. Rooms large and light.
5 and 7 Rooms and Bath, $600 to $900.

The Stuart
250 West 94th St.
S. W. Corner Broadway.
The apartments are well planned and rooms are all large and light; near transit lines.
8 & 9 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths, $1,200 to $1,500.

The Lucania
235 West 71st St.
Bet. B'way & West End Ave.
Situated on one of the most exclusive residential streets of the West Side; convenient to theatres, clubs, hotels, etc.
3, 5 & 6 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths, $780 to $1,800.

4 & 12 W. 92d St.
Near Central Park West
A newly renovated house on a high class private block. Elevator, electric light, etc.
7 Rooms and Bath, $900 to $1,100.

Woodmere
561 West 141st St.
Northeast Corner Broadway.
10-story fireproof apartments; large, light rooms.
4, 5, and 6 Rooms and Bath, $600 to $1,000.

375 Centr'l P'rk W
Near 97th St.
Very desirable spacious apartments; modern improvements; convenient to transit lines.
7 and 8 Rooms, 2 Baths, $840 to $1,200.

349 West 85th St.
Near West End Ave.
Sixth floor; southeast exposure; large, light rooms; one apartment.
8 Rooms & Bath, $1,400.

Lyndon Arms
524-525 Riverside Drive
Near 127th Street.
Beautiful views Riverside Drive, the Hudson and Palisades.
5, 6, 7 & 8 Rooms and Bath, $600 to $1,200.

Send for our 1915 Apartment House Directory which contains information regarding apartment houses under our exclusive management.

UNDER PERSONAL DIRECTION OF EDMUND H. CHATILLON.

Hotel Le Marquis,
12-16 East 31st St.
Transient or Permanent, Comfortable Furnished Suites, by Day or Month.
Unfurnished Apartments on Lease. 2 Rooms and Bath, $800 Year.
Cheerful Rooms. All Outside. Pleasant Surroundings and High Class Patronage. Exceptional Restaurant at Moderate Prices.
Dentist or Doctor Suite on Ground Floor

The Langdon,
5th Av. & 56th St.
Attractive Hotel Apartments, Unfurnished, on Lease Only.
One Magnificently Appointed Suite of Ten Rooms to Let.
Arrangements Now Being Made for the Fall.
Inspection Invited.
Superior Restaurant a Feature.

THE MAJESTIC
St. Nicholas Ave., S. E. Cor. 145th St.
7 & 8 Rooms & Bath
Rental $720 to $1,000
Large, light rooms, complete, elevator and telephone service.
All modern conveniences. Close to Subway and elevated lines.
J. ROMAINE BROWN CO. 299 Madison Ave.
Tel., Murray Hill—1481. Renting Agent on Premises.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

The Riviera
Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th Sts.
Modern 12-story Fireproof Apartment. Subway Station Half Block Distant.
5 rooms $660 to $750 per annum
7 rms. $1000 to $1200 per annum
8 rms. $1200 to $1500 per annum
9-10 rms. $1600-$2000 per annum
A. J. ODELL, Resident Manager.
Telephone, Audubon—5400.
Service and management under direct supervision of owners.

Buckingham Court
310-312 West 99th St.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
Convenient to 96th and 103d Subway and Elevated Station at 99th St. and Columbus Av.
A High Class 8 Story Apartment.
8 Large, Light Rooms, 2 Baths
Rents $1200 to $1400 per annum
Ownership Management, Assuring Tenants of Excellent Service at All Times.
Apply to Supt., on Premises, or
Manhattan Leasing Co.,
149 Church St. Tel. 6390—Barclay.

306-308 WEST 112TH ST.
4-5-6 large light rooms, steam heat, electric light, telephone, elevator. Rents $30 to $46.

100 WEST 118TH ST.
6-7 large, light rooms, steam heat. Rents $32 to $50. Apply Supt.

227-229 EAST 72ND ST.
6 and 8 rooms, steam heat, elevator. Rents $35 to $50. Apply Supt.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

FREE RENT
until
NOVEMBER 1st
4-5-6-7-8 Room Apts.
The choicest elevator apartments on
Morningside Heights
and
Washington Heights
A few of my tenants are unable to renew their leases for some of my choicest Apartments. I want desirable tenants; will decorate to suit. Rents $8 to $10 a room.
Phone Owner, 3520—Audubon., All Day, Sunday, Evenings.

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824 St. Nicholas Av.,
Cor. 151st St.
Night and Day Elevator Service.
$45 One front six rooms $45
$40 One front five rooms $40
Convenient to Sixth and Ninth Av. L trains and Fifth Av. bus.
Ready for immediate occupancy.

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7 AND 8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS.
EXCEPTIONAL APARTMENTS and arrangement of rooms, every one being outside and large; abundance of closet room; modern in every detail; first class in every respect; elevator, all night service.
805 St. Nicholas Ave. (Corner 156th St.)
W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,573 B'way (147th St.)

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

The HAMPTONS

117th St., St. Nicholas and 7th Aves.

Most exclusive dwellings in Harlem. Every room an outside room. Elevator apartment. Convenient to Subway, "L" and surface cars. 7 and 8 room suites.

Rentals $780 to $1,100 yearly.

The HUDSON FULTON

S. E. Cor. 136th St. and Broadway.

A few suites to let from next October in this elevator apartment house. 6 to 8 rooms and 2 baths. One block from Subway.

Rentals $800 to $1,000 yearly.

Under the Management of

A. L. MORDECAI & SON
30 East 42d St.

The VIVIA

NEW BUILDING

393 Colonial Parkway, at 153rd St.
(Formerly Edgecombe Ave.)
L Station at 135th St. 5th Ave. Stages at Corner. Subway at 157th St.

5-ROOM APARTMENTS
Rentals $50.00.

Select Building. Select Neighborhood for Select Tenants. High-Class Elevator Apartments. Abundance of Closet Room. Air and Light from All Sides. Apply on premises, or SAMUEL GREEN, 45 West 34th St.

3-4-5 & 6

Rooms & Bath

$24 to $44

Thirty minutes from Wall St. on the 'L'; subway thirty-five. All night elevator and telephone service. Extra large courts. All light rooms. Six-story fireproof modern buildings.

141st and 7th Ave.

RENTING OFFICE
127 West 141st St.

ST. GOTHARD

418 WEST 118TH ST.

5 & 6 ROOM APTS. Combining home-like comfort with modern equipment, ideal location and reasonable rentals. ($45 to $60), these apartments are admirably well fitted for small families of refined tastes and limited incomes. Situated between Riverside and Morningside Drives (Manhattan's highest point) and just adjacent to Columbia College. Steam heat, electricity, elevator service. Apply to Superintendent on premises or to Max Tahl. (Tel. Broad 4389), 2 Stone St., New York. **Rentals $45 to $60**

The Ferncliff

High Class Elevator Apartments
N. W. Cor. 120th St. & 7th Av.

7 and 8 large, all light, outside rooms and bath; all modern improvements; all-night elevator service. Rent, $55.00 up. The finest apartments on the 7th Ave. Drive.

Owner on Premises.

The Atlanta

501 West 178th St.

4-5-6-7 Rooms, $32 to $50.

Corner elevator Apartment, with unobstructed view of Fort George Park. Light, airy, and convenient to subway at 181st St. Beautiful entrance. Liberal management. Call at premises.

THE STRATFORD

101 West 115th St.

Cor. Lenox Ave., 1 Block Subway and Bus.

6-7 Rooms, $600-$660.

Large, Light Rooms; All Improvements. Roof Garden.

Personal management—Owner on premises. Best value in Harlem for the money.

THE LANCASTER

605 W. 141, near Riverside Drive

Near Subway. Modern elevator building. Select locality. Large, light rooms. Day & Night Service. Southern Exposure.

7 Rooms, $60.00 to $65.00.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE

No. 552, Just North of 127th St.

THE MADRID

4, one bath; 7, 8 rooms, 2 baths; one of each, $578 to $1,100. High-class elevator apartment house; abundance of air and light. Close to subway and surface cars.

THE SUNRIDGE

538-540 West 124th St.

High Class Elevator Apartments

7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $600 to $660

Apply Superintendent on premises, or **DUFF & CONGER** Madison Avenue, Corner 86th St.

ANITA-KATHRYN,

75 Northern Av., adj. 180th St. Location unsurpassed, overlooking Hudson and Palisades. VERY ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS, 3-4-5 Rooms and Bath, $23 to $38. Electric Light & Telephone Service.

THE GRAYLENE

610 West 152d

Between Broadway and Riverside Drive. High-class elevator apartments, splendid service day and night. 6 and 7 beautiful large outside rooms $50.00 to $70.00. Inquire Superintendent.

CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS

NEW 2 & 4 ROOMS

417 West 114th Street.

Smithsonian,

60 WEST 129TH STREET. 7-8 rooms in modern elevator building; rents $50 to $60. Apply premises, or **ROBERT LEVERS, 376 Lenox Ave.**

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.

N. E. Cor. Madison Av. & 41st. Tel., Murray Hill—1481.

Offers a number of desirable Apartments, some of which are ready for immediate occupancy.

BONAVISTA
362 Riverside Drive.
Convenient to 110th St. Subway Station. Phone, etc. Magnificent Fireproof Apartments Located in Best Section of Drive.
7 & 11 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rentals $1,400 to $2,500.

The Cambria
347-351 West 55th St.
1 & 2 Rooms, Bath,
& Kitchenette,
Furnished or Unfurnished
$42.50 to $67.50 per Month

The Majestic
St. Nicholas Av., S. E. Cor. 145th St.
7 & 8 Rooms & Bath.
Rentals $720 to $1,000.
Very large, light rooms, complete elevator and telephone service. All modern conveniences. Close to subway and elevated lines.

The Elizabeth
248 West 105th St.,
S. W. Cor. Broadway.
8 Rooms, $1,080 to $1,200

Dayton Arms
603 West 140th Street.
One 3 Room & Bath $420
One 5 Room & Bath 540

The Beauclere
N. W. Cor. B'way & 109th Street
7 Rooms & Bath,
$1,000—$1,400.

Elberon Hall
385 Central Park West, Near 99th St.,
8 Rooms & 2 Baths,
$780 to $1,200.

The Wareham
231 Lexington Av., Near 34th Street
3 & 4 Rooms & Bath,
Rental $540 to $600.

Prince's Court
N. E. Cor. B'way & 164th Street.
5, 6 & 7 Rooms & Bath.
$600-$900.

Tenants living in apartments under our supervision are assured of the most efficient service and attention.

New Fireproof Apartments

310 & 320 West 86th St.

(Just west of West End Avenue)

Suites of six, seven and eight rooms, in addition to large foyers. Three bathrooms in each apartment. The whole scheme is rather finer and better than one might expect to find in apartments except on Fifth Avenue.

Rentals from $1,600 to $3,000

Now ready for occupancy

Loton H. Slawson Company 171 Madison Avenue, New York
Agent and Manager.

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Between 78th and 79th Streets

THIS is an elevator house of a somewhat older type, and the rentals are based accordingly. The rooms are airy and comfortable. Continuous elevator and hall service. There are three 8-room apartments available. Inspection invited.

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West Side, Above 110th Street.

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Elevator House, 6 large rooms, $45. Now being overhauled. Choice of decorations to tenant. Supt. 509 W. 124. **WILCOX & SHELTON.** 2,107 7th Av.

THE ST. ERMINS Elevator Apartments, **549 W. 163d St.**
3, 4, 5, 6 ROOMS.
Extra large, light, beautifully decorated; especially well arranged; all modern improvements; house completely renovated and under owner's personal management; moderate rent.

703-705 West 180th St.,
BROADWAY AND WEST END AVE.
Model Apartments.
4-5-7 ROOMS—RENT $35 TO $55
ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.
1 BLOCK TO SUBWAY.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

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117th to 118th St. and Manhattan Av.
Most convenient location in city; elevated express trains two blocks; 2, 4, and 6 rooms; rents, $30 to $65; restaurant.

DOCTOR'S APARTMENT.
Rear corner Washington Heights; high-class house, 9 rooms, all improvements; restricted Fort Washington Av. Apply Room 4, 600 West 181st St.

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Seven and eight Rooms and Bath; SERVANTS' TOILET; $65 AND $70.
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New building, near Riverside Drive and subway station; high-class elevator apartments; day, night service; 3, 4, 5 rooms and bath, $40 to $60; large, light, and airy; most select neighborhood.

FIVE ROOMS
All outside, large, beautiful rooms.
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355 West 117th St.
5 and 6 Rooms, $35.00 to $45.00.
Elevator, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath, uniform service, electric light; all rooms outside light and air. Apply to janitor.

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EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT.
OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT.
MODERN RENTS. BIG VALUE.
5-6 LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS.

X THE URANIA X
240 West 129th St.
5 and 6 sunny outside rooms; electric elevator, steam dryer, every improvement; quiet, homelike house. Faultless service. $480-$600. Superintendent or H. Nelson Flanagan, 33 Bond St.

Placid Hall

S. E. Cor. 151st St. & Riverside Drive

Elegant, up-to-date 6-7 Room Apartment.

FROM $900 TO $1,200.

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1½ blocks from subway station, modern six-story elevator apartment, 6 and 7 rooms and bath. $48 to $65. Superintendent on premises.

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$1150—$1700. STRICTLY FIREPROOF.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

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122-128 East 34th Street
S. W. cor. of Lexington Ave.
SEVEN & EIGHT ROOMS
RENTS, $1,200-$1,800

Bachelor Apartments
THE BERWYCK
65-69 West 54th Street
TWO ROOMS & BATH
RENTS, $480-$720
CONVENIENT TO THE UNION AND UNIVERSITY CLUBS.
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APPLY TO
HERMAN L. R. EDGAR
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Southeast Corner 88th Street.
All apartments have dining room and living room facing the avenue. Each has a maid's toilet. All floors parquet and hardwood. Electric lights. All-night elevator service.
6 Rooms & Bath, $840 up.
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MANAGEMENT BY RESIDENT OWNER. APPLY ON PREMISES.

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142 East 83d Street.
7 exceptionally large, light rooms, all improvements; parquet flooring; $45 to $50.
Also Ground Floor Suitable Doctor or Dentist

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7 rooms, all improvements, electric light, $53.
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Madison Avenue, Corner 86th St. Phone "Lenox 8900."

Apartments of Highest Character

Under Personal Management of the Owners, Assuring Unequalled Service. These houses are absolutely fireproof and have every modern improvement.

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895 West End Av.,
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Very attractive apartments.
5-6-7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,300.

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Extra large sunny rooms, all facing the outside.
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THE LUXONIA
305 West 72d St.,
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Close to 72d St. Subway Express Station.
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Just Above 116th St.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths, Lavatory.
Rents $1,405 to $1,600.

Representative on premises, or
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550 RIVERSIDE DRIVE—NORTHEAST CORNER 127th St.
OVERLOOKING HUDSON and PALISADES
One of the most picturesque spots on the Drive—with transportation facilities unequalled.

SUITES 3 to 7 LARGE ROOMS

All light and handsomely decorated. Steam; electricity.
—ALL TILED BATHS WITH SHOWER—
All night phone and elevator service.

Every Modern Appointment | Very Reasonable Rentals

Apply RESIDENT SUPERINTENDENT

IVY COURTS

210-220-230 W. 107th ST.
Near Broadway.
5-6-7-12 Rooms, 1-3 Baths.
ELECTRICITY FREE
Rentals, $720 to $1,800.
Manager on premises.

PARKWAY HALL

501 WEST 110th ST.
On Cathedral Parkway.
6-7-8 Rooms, 1-2 Baths.
Exceptional Opportunity.
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Highest Class Elevator Apartments on the West Side. Best of Telephone and Elevator Service.

12 ROOMS 3 BATHS
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Rent, $1,600 to $1,800.
Really a private house on one floor. All outside rooms, large and exceptionally bright; the closets are a particular feature—A home for the refined, with the best of service.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS
One, Two or Three Rooms and Bath
Breakfasts Served
27 East 81 St.
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Apply to Housekeeper,
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Parlor, Bedroom, and Bath,
Furnished or Unfurnished.
Service Included.
RENTS $480 TO $720.
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THE KING
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Highest Type Elevator Apartment
One 7 Room and Bath Apartment,
Extra Maids' Toilet, $1,100.
Perfect Service Day & Night
Doctor's Apartment, 6 Rooms, $900
Owner on Premises—Personal Manag't

16-18 EAST 87TH ST.
Between Fifth and Madison Avenues.
7 & 8 Rooms & Bath, Large, Light **$45 to $55** Per Month.
Newly decorated, steam heat, hot water.
MARSTON & CO.,
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Southeast Corner
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Light Apartments
General Location and character unexcelled
Immediate possession on several choice 8 and 9 room apartments
Rents $2400-$2900
Apply to Supt. on premises, or to
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Agents
84 William St. Telephone 2260 John

122 E. 76th St.
Near Park Av.
New 9-Story Fireproof Apartments
7 & 8 Rooms
Rentals $1,950 to $2,200.
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AGENTS,
421 Madison Avenue, at 48th Street.
Telephone, Murray Hill—5600.

THE ST. ANDREW
2 EAST 127TH ST.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
ALL NIGHT SERVICE.
6-7 Rooms, $60-$80.

1187 LEXINGTON AVE., S. E. Cor. 81st St.
7 Large, light rooms, bath, elevator, uniformed hall service; moderate rent. Superintendent, on premises, or
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Third and fourth floors. Rents $30 and $40 on yearly lease. Large, light rooms. Modern plumbing. For further particulars apply by mail to owner, ARNOLD S. FURST, 19 East 48th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

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Douglas L. Elliman & Co.

421 Madison Avenue At 48th Street.

APARTMENTS OF THE HIGHEST CLASS

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53d to 54th St.
ONLY THREE APARTMENTS LEFT.
5th, North, 6 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,400.
12th, North, 7 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,800.
9th, North, 8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $3,000.

520 PARK AVENUE
Northwest Corner 60th Street.
Modern 12-Story Fireproof Building.
Duplex Apartment.
8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS,
ON 1ST FLOOR, $2,750.

830 PARK AVENUE
Southwest Corner 76th St.
Two Apartments Left
4B, Duplex, 11 Rooms, 3 Baths, $4,000.
4C, Duplex, 9 Rooms, 3 Baths, $3,500.

840 PARK AVENUE
Northwest Corner 76th St.
Two Apartments Left
4th B, 8 Rooms and 3 Baths, $2,800.
9th B, 8 Rooms and 3 Baths, $3,000.

969 PARK AVENUE
Northeast Corner 82d St.
THREE APARTMENTS LEFT.
2A, Duplex, 12 Rooms, 4 Baths, $3,600.
3B, Duplex, 11 Rooms, 3 Baths, $3,000.
10C, Duplex, 9 Rooms, 3 Baths, $3,100.

981 PARK AVENUE
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7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,700.
9 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,650-$2,200.
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Modern 11-Story Fireproof Building.
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1070 MADISON AVE.
Southwest Corner 81st St.
Modern 8-Story Fireproof Building.
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122 EAST 76TH ST.
Between Park and Lexington Avs.
8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,050; one left.
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157 EAST 81ST ST.
Near Lexington Avenue.
Modern 9-Story Fireproof Building.
6 Rooms and Bath, $900 to $1,140

FURNISHED APARTMENTS
For the Winter Season
In the Park Avenue Section
Rentals Ranging from $150 per mo. to $1,000 per mo.

122 EAST 82D ST.
Between Park and Lexington Avs.
One Apartment Left
9th D 5 Rooms and Bath, $1,080.

WE SPECIALIZE IN UNFURNISHED AND FURNISHED RESIDENCES OF THE BEST TYPE ON THE EAST SIDE, IN THE 5TH AVENUE, AND PARK AVENUE SECTIONS.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

MAXIMUM NUMBER OF ROOMS AND SERVICE AT A MINIMUM OF PRICE.

A REAL BARGAIN ON PARK AVENUE

Considering Location and Exposure.

7 ROOMS 2 BATHS	9 ROOMS 2 BATHS	10 ROOMS 2 BATHS
RENT $1,650	$1,500 to $2,100	Special $2,300

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Northeast Corner 83d St.
Modern 9-Story Fireproof Building.
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THE STUYVESANT
17 LIVINGSTON PLACE
Corner East 17th St., Overlooking Stuyvesant Park.
6 & 7 Rooms
RENTS $800-$1,200.
Large, light and airy; 'phone, elevators, electric light, uniformed hall attendants; separate servants' toilets.
Apply to Supt., on premises.

1340 Madison Ave
N. W. COR. 94TH ST.
7 and **8** Room Elevator **AP'TS,** **$840** and **$900**
LARGE ROOMS; GOOD LIGHT; HARDWOOD FLOORS; ALL-NIGHT HALL SERVICE.
Ranald H. Macdonald & Co.
29 WEST 34TH ST.

NO. 471 PARK AVE.
S. W. COR. 58TH ST.
Fireproof, co-operative building.
Only 2 apartments for rent; 5-D, duplex 5th and 6th floors; large 2-story living room, dining room, library, wood fireplace, refrigeration, 3 master's bedrooms, 2 baths, 2 servants' rooms and bath..... **$4,500**
9-E. Small apartment, large living room, wood fireplace, bedroom, bath, kitchenette, refrigeration..... **$1,200**
Service elevators, all night steam, &c.
Apply through own broker or Supt. on premises.

71 East 87th St.
Northwest Corner Park Ave.
5 Rooms and Bath, $35.
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Steam Heat. Hot Water. Elevator Service.
Superintendent on Premises, or
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63 East 59th Street
ADMIRABLY suited to professional and business people who seek a refined home with apartment house privacy and hotel service.
There are now available a few suites of 3 rooms and bath, ranging in rental from $55 to $70. These have been newly renovated and include the most desirable apartments in the Manhanset.
For details apply to Supt. Tel. 4490 Plaza

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125-127-129 East 57th St.
Elevator Apartments.
Large, Light, Airy Rooms.
8 and 9 Rooms
Moderate Rental.
SUPT. ON PREMISES.

A—"HOFFMAN ARMS,"
640 Madison Av., corner 59th St.
FOUR TO EIGHT ROOMS,
$900 to $1,600.
Spacious rooms; excellent service; accessible; near park; large skylight studio, bedroom and bath, $950.

987 Madison Ave.

CORNER 77TH STREET.
8-ROOM CORNER APARTMENT,
2 Baths. Superintendent on Premises.

44 EAST 49TH ST.
FINE APARTMENT, SEVEN ROOMS AND BATH; ALL LIGHT ROOMS; RENT $1,600.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

121 Madison Avenue

CORNER 30TH STREET.
Large and Perfectly Arranged Duplex Housekeeping Apartments in Above Fireproof Building.
Spacious rooms, parquet floors, electric light and baths.
Extra rooms for maids.

Duplex Non-Housekeeping Apartments, Furnished and Unfurnished, 3 Large Rooms and Bath, Including Room Service.

A Very Desirable Ground Floor Apartment for High Class Physician.

Also Suite of Large Living Room, Bed Chamber and Bath, with Room Service if Desired.

Good Restaurant maintained for tenants only.

405 Park Avenue

NORTHEAST CORNER 54TH STREET.
2 apartments, 11-12 rooms, 4 & 5 baths, $5,800, $6,000

118 East 54th St.
1 apartment 9 rooms, 3 baths, $2,800.

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1 apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths, $2,700.
Doctor's Office, 2 and 3 Rooms and Bath, $1,200 to $1,440.

123 East 53rd St.
2 apartments, 7 rooms, 2, 3 baths, $2,100, $2,250.

Moore & Wyckoff,
Phone 1263 Bryant—**546 Fifth Avenue**—Cor. 45th St.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Apartments
998 Fifth Avenue
15 Rooms and 5 Baths, $15,000
500 Madison Avenue
Northwest Corner of 52d Street
6, 8, & 10 Rooms & 3 Baths, $2,500—$4,000
776 Lexington Avenue
2 & 3 Rooms and Bath, $420—$840
120 East 31st Street
8 Rooms & 2 Baths, $1,000—$1,500
Further particulars and plans of all the apartments on the east side are on file at our office at
10 East 45th St.
Tel. 3100 Murray Hill.

Douglas Robinson Charles S. Brown Co

ONE LEXINGTON AVE.

Overlooking Gramercy Park. Quiet, Exclusive Neighborhood. Convenient to all Transit Lines. Modern, Fireproof Building.

DUPLEX CORNER APARTMENTS

9 Rooms, 3 Baths
10 Rooms, 4 Baths

Gaines & Drennan Co., Inc.,
25 East 26th St. Phone Mad. Sq. 314.
Or Superintendent on Premises.

149 E. 40th St.
Near Lexington Av.
New High Class Fireproof Apartments—Now Ready for Inspection.
Apartments of
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Ground Floor suitable for doctor or dentist.
Every modern up to date improvement.
Rents $800 to $1,300
Superintendent on premises.
Under ownership management.

THE PALACIO,
Park Ave., corner 65th St.
8 Rooms and 2 Bathrooms.
ALL LARGE, OUTSIDE, SUNNY ROOMS.
APPLY SUPERINTENDENT.

LENOX COURT,
114-116 EAST 71ST ST.
8 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS.
APPLY SUPERINTENDENT.

THE SUSSEX
55 EAST 65TH ST.
Apartments of seven or eight rooms. Rent $1,400. Extra maids' rooms. Private house block. Apply to Superintendent.

125-127 East 24th St.
Handsome elevator Apartment, eight rooms and bath; modern improvements; near elevated and subway stations; rent $65.00 per month. Apply on premises.

61-69 EAST 86TH ST.
Choice apartments, 5, 6, 7 rooms; most accessible location in Yorkville; elevator service.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Murray Hill Chambers
167 Madison Ave., S. E. Cor. 33d St.
3 rooms, bath & kitchenette, including service. **$60-$80**
177 MADISON AVENUE Near 34th St.
2 rooms, bath and kitchenette **$50**
3 rooms, bath and kitchenette, including service. **$75**
178 MADISON AVENUE Near 34th St.
Entire floor, FOUR rooms, bath, & kitchenette, $1,100 per annum, including service.
179 MADISON AVENUE Near 34th St.
2 rooms, bath and kitchenette **$45**
SIXTY DOLLARS, including service.
These APARTMENTS are between the VANDERBILT HOTEL, 33d Street SUBWAY STATION, WALDORF, McALPIN, and HUDSON TUBES.
Wm. J. Roome & Co. Inc,
177 MADISON AVENUE, (34 ST.)

RUTHERFORD
206 East 17th Street,
Nr. Rutherford Park. Elevator Apts.
3-4-5 Rooms, $360 to $540.
4 Rooms Ground Floor, Suitable for Doctor or Dentist.

HOLLAND COURT,
PARK AVE. AND 92ND ST.
7 ROOMS AND BATH.
RENTS $50 TO $90.
ELEVATOR SERVICE.
INQUIRE ON PREMISES.

BRONX.

5 GRAND ROOMS $32—$38
JUST COMPLETED
University Heights Apartments
1905-1929 ANDREWS AVE.,
BET. WEST BURNSIDE AVE. AND WEST 179TH ST., WEST BRONX.
Broadway Subway, 181st, to University Av. trolley, 8 cents. Parquet floors; two families on floor; tenants restricted. Booklet.

3-4-5 Room Elevator Apartments **NEW BUILDINGS**
fine residential section, conveniently located; good transit facilities; 3 rooms, $24; 4 rooms, $29; 5 rooms, $48.
179TH AND MORRIS AV.
Take subway to 180th, then crosstown car, get off at Morris Avenue; or Jerome Avenue car to 179th.

HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS
1033-1045 Hoe Av.—1057 Faile St. and 978-982 East 165th St.
(Two Blocks Simpson St. Sub. Sta.)
3-4-5-6-7 ROOMS, 1 AND 2 BATHS
Rents $24 to $52.
Every modern convenience, including telephone in apartment. Under owner's management.

TREMONT COURT,
1,950 Washington Av.
To let—4-5-6 room apartments and store; all improvements. Elevator and telephone service all night. Reasonable rents.

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LIVE IN BROOKLYN
In a better apartment, a better section, at a lower rental. See 71 Brooklyn Av., corner Pacific St., two blocks from Nostrand Av. subway station; 6 and 7 large, light rooms; latest improvements; $32.50-$70. Superintendent on premises.

BURKEY & HORTON CO.
414 MYRTLE AV.—585 NOSTRAND AV.

15 Min. to Downtown, N. Y.
Exclusive, exceptionally attractive second floor; spacious, sunlit, thoroughly modern and high class five and sumptuous bathroom; large porch; hall attendant; other house service. 111 Taylor St., Williamsburg Plaza.

"THE KNICKERBOCKER"
136 Herkimer St., near Nostrand Ave.
Extra choice 4-room apartments, $25 to $28; 5 rooms, $47.50-$50; all latest improvements. Inquire on premises or EDWARD GROTECLOSS, 541 De Kalb Ave.

ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE FRUIT STAND

Xenophon Tells of the Housewife with the Mesh Bag and the Bulldog.

REASON FOR DEAR PEACHES

New Yorkers, Suspicious of Anything Cheap—Then There Is the Waste in Green Truck.

"There are at least two sides to this high - cost - of-farm-produce question," says Xenophon Marcopouleus, who handles a pretty good share of the things Greek fruit and vegetable stores in New York sell, from pomegranates and alligator pears to cabbages and Turkish candy. "Food and Market Commissioner John J. Dillon, in a recent declaration, drawn out by the fact that peaches, in spite of the great crop this year, are selling for nearly as much as they sold for in seasons when the crop was far from a bumper, said he hoped to get peaches from the commission house to the market basket on an an allowance of 20 per cent. If he does the bankruptcy courts will be busy with fruit and vegetable men's affairs before the first of the year. Fruits and vegetables cannot be handled on any such a margin in New York. If a dealer could sell all that he is compelled by the farmer to buy he could get rich on 20 per cent., but he can't. Here is a crate of peaches that some dealer must buy practically without seeing what is inside of it. You look through the slats and the contents seem to be fine. Let's open it and see."

Suiting the action to the proposal, Marcopoulous pulled the top off the crate. Inside were six baskets of peaches. They were the run of the tree. Each basket had small peaches in the bottom layers and the better ones on top. They had not been packed to ship well, and in each basket were three or four peaches that had been bruised. The green and over-ripe peaches had been packed together regardless of the likelihood that the ripe ones would be crushed.

"I sold twenty crates of those peaches to a dealer this morning at 60 cents a crate—10 cents a basket," Marcopoulous said. "Mr. Dillon would have the dealer sell them retail at 12 cents. First, the retailer has to pay for having them hauled to his shop. Then his men begin. If he should put them on the stand and offer them at 15 cents a basket just as they come out of the crate he might get out whole if he could sell them, but he couldn't sell them. The first customer to come along would make a mental note something like this:

"'Well, here is a bargain in peaches, but there must be something wrong with them at that price.'

"Then he would begin to pick them over. First thing, he'd find the little ones and the soft ones, and refuse to buy at any price. And that is not the only result. The buyer gets the notion that the dealer is a cheat and refuses to have further business with him. The public in New York insists on having the best at the best price, and when you find some one who is willing to buy other than the best the price has to be made accordingly, and the goods have to be offered as seconds—culls.

"So the dealer, when he gets his crates of peaches into his store opens them, sorts out the big peaches, repacks them in baskets so as to look as if there are twice as many peaches as there are, and fixes the price at the top—say 50 cents a basket. That's 400 per cent. profit as the thoughtless buyer figures it out. Then he sorts out the next best to sell at from 25 to 40 cents a basket, and so on. He tries to mix the ripe, over-ripe, and green peaches so that all will go according to size, but there is a lot of specked and wormy fruit that will hardly sell at any price, and this goes to the garbage can or to some cheap restaurant or pie manufacturer at next to nothing. Maybe he will be able to get 20 per cent. out of the whole lot, but, on the other hand, he may have a few rainy days when trade is poor. He may have to repack those baskets two or three times before all are sold, and each repacking means throwing into waste from 5 to 10 per cent. of the stock. If the consumer would buy by the crate, or even by the basket, as the friut comes from the farm 20 per cent. profit would be fine for the dealer, but he won't do it.

"The consumer buys by the dime's worth. The housewife, of whom you hear so much, buys enough peaches at a time for one meal—from four to ten peaches—enough for a dish, sliced, for each member of the family. To hear Mrs. Heath tell it, the housewife is a matronly woman with a net bag on one arm and a baby on the other, who goes about picking up a cabbage here, a bushel of peaches there, haggling over the price of a quart of string beans, testing the tenderness of a dozen ears of green corn, hefting an egg plant to see whether it is solid fruit or seedy, picking the stem end off a cantaloupe and smelling it to get the flavor, and so on.

"But the real thing in New York is vastly different. She comes to the vegetable stand dressed as for a party, with a German silver meshbag on one arm and a bulldog leashed to the other. The dog keeps her too busy to see what she's buying, much less to examine it. In a distant way, without letting the matter distract her, she orders not a head but a heart of lettuce, two big peaches, a Spanish onion to mix with the caviar or the cannibal sandwiches, a few California plums because their bright purple has caught her eye, and an alligator pear because she saw them on the bill of fare at a fancy price the last time she was at the cabaret. These things must be sent, and they must be sent at a certain moment, because milady is not going to be home till a certain moment, and there will then be barely time to get a snack ready before John is disgorged from the subway.

"You may think that sort of trade is profitable and desirable, but it is not. The lady with the dog pays good prices—she must—but the seller has to give her the best he has and must be careful not to send anything that will give her an excuse for quitting him. Her buying leaves him with stacks of second grade stuff on his hands. The woman who comes snooping around with her net bag buys with her eyes, and there is never any comeback or complaint. If she makes a mistake in her selections she blames herself and she sees the possibilities of goods that are not graded at the top on account of mere color and size. If she were the only person to be dealt with 20 per cent. profits might be possible.

"Of course, there are things on which the dealer makes very fine profits, and if he did not he could not live, for they make up for the losses on other things. Cabbage, for instance, was selling a few days ago at $1 and $2 a hundred. The retailer could get from 5 to 10 cents a head for it with almost no loss. But that only lasts a little while. Cabbage in Winter must be sold at from 5 to 10 cents a head when there is considerable wastage, and when it costs from 4 to 9 cents a head. Tomatoes are very cheap now, and if they could be retailed as they come there would be fine profit in them at 8 cents a pound, but the public will not buy them that way. The dealer gets them by the crate. The top and the side layers may look fine, while the middle, where they have heated in shipping, may be all to smash. The housewife will take none but smooth, round, large tomatoes, though the rough, flat ones with here and there a vine scar may be had at half the price and will yield to the table within 2 per cent. of as much food.

"There is a feature of the low-price theory that very few impractical persons take into account. Low prices create distrust in New York. Very few persons believe their own eyes when they see something really good selling for what it really is worth. They seem to have become so used to paying what they consider exorbitant prices that the dealer who tries to give their money's worth, or rather gives more than his neighbor, finds himself under suspicion either of having stolen the goods or of having devised some new way to give short weight. And, even if a dealer overcomes this suspicion and holds his trade, it reacts against him.

"One of my customers tried the plan of selling all the year at prices that would give him a fair profit, but he had to change his methods, go through bankruptcy, and begin business in an entirely new part of town on money that I lent him. He told me some of his experiences. One Summer when lettuce was very plentiful he could buy it for a time, at the height of the season, at 2 cents a head. He sold it at 2 cents and made a profit, while his competitors were getting 5 cents. After a while the weather turned bad and no lettuce was coming to market. The wholesale price soared till a crate of two dozen heads was selling at $2.50. He tried to get the price from his customers, but they would not pay it and went to other stands, thinking he was cheating them. He had taught them to expect low prices, and when he could not meet their demands they quit him.

"I do not know whether Commissioner Dillon was ever in the vegetable business or not, but he takes no account of a very important factor in our trade when he talks about peach profits. He must understand that Spring and Summer are the vegetable man's harvest. Those are the seasons when the people eat green things and when they may be bought wholesale at rates to allow good profits to the retailer. He must lay by enough to keep the business going in Winter, when there is nothing to sell but apples, tropic fruits, and coarse vegetables, and when the profits are least and losses greatest. In Winter there is hardly any money in the green goods that are shipped from the South. Prices are high and few people will pay, but some stock must be kept for the few who demand fresh vegetables the year round; hence the waste is great. Then, again, unless green goods, and even tropic fruits, are very carefully handled in Winter they will get frosted, and that is the end of them.

"I am afraid Mr. Dillon has undertaken a task which a good many economists and trade regulators have found too big for them, and that he will discover that the consumer and the producer will get just as near each other as is good for them without help other than natural forces. Although the consumer pays what seem like big prices, you will find few wealthy retailers of fruit and vegetables."

Flushing Creek Improvements.

Efforts are being made by the Chamber of Commerce of the Borough of Queens to have Flushing Creek improved at once in order to handle the greater commerce that is coming to this important waterway. This stream, which is three miles long, flows into Flushing Bay, and its tonnage has increased in the past ten years from 143,000 tons in 1904 to over 1,000,000 tons in 1914. The tonnage in 1914 was valued at over $1,000,000.

F. D. Thorne, Chairman of the Commerce Committee of the Queens Chamber of Commerce, and Charles G. Meyer, Chairman of the subcommittee on the improvement of Flushing Creek, have taken up the matter with both Controller Prendergast, who is Chairman of the Committee on Port and Terminal Facilities of the Board of Estimate, and Borough President Maurice E. Connolly, urging their co-operation to have Condemnation Commissioners appointed at once so that title to all land between the bulkhead lines may be vested in the city.

Sales at Brightwaters.

The T. B. Ackerson Company has sold in its development at Brightwaters, L. I., an eight-room cottage in the Oaks section, on a plot 100 by 150, to Ernest Keller, and an eight-room cottage, on a plot 129 by 150, in the Lakes section, to William S. Fraley.

NEW TAX ARTICLE.

Analysis of Measure Adopted by Constitutional Convention.

Section 1.—Prohibits exemption from taxation by contract, except as to the securities of the State or a civil division thereof. Exemption contracts have been held by the courts to be irrepealable and the power of taxation over the exempted property is lost forever. Future exemption can be granted only by general laws, which must receive a two-thirds vote of the members elected to each house of the Legislature instead of a majority as at present.

Sections 2 and 3 (read together).—All taxes are required to be imposed by general laws and for public purposes only. The Legislature is required to classify the subjects of taxation and to designate what officers shall assess and collect taxes except in the assessment of ordinary real property the assessing officers must be selected locally as at present.

The Legislature is to establish, outside of the City of New York, tax district units not larger than a county, but no tax district larger than a town can be established without a local referendum. One system of assessment and collection may be established for all the tax districts within the larger tax district unit. This will avoid the present extensive duplication of work resulting in a large saving of expense. The Legislature is required to provide for supervision, review and equalization of assessments, which will make for greater uniformity and less inequality in taxation.

The Legislature is empowered to provide for the assessment of all the property of public service corporations by State authorities. The nature and extent of steam and street railroad, telephone and telegraph, electric, gas and water properties has been found to preclude their proper valuation by local assessors.

These sections vest complete and unhampered power in the Legislature to deal effectively with the subject of taxation, to the end that property now notoriously escaping taxation may be made to bear a fair and just share of the burdens of government.

TORRENS LAW AMENDMENT.

An Article of Vast Importance to Taxpayers.

The achievement of reforms in the land laws of all countries is very slow. Twenty-one years have elasped since our previous constitutional convention failed to adopt a proposal for land title registration.

Several years have elapsed since the enactment of the New York Torrens Title Registration law, and two years since the New York Court of Appeals uttered decisions deliberately unfriendly to the Torrens law.

At last the proponents of the Torrens System of Land Title Registration have received recognization in the present Constitutional Convention, which incorporated a proposal for title registration in Section 2[illegible] Article VI. of the proposed Constitution known as the Judiciary Article in the following form: "Laws may be passed to provide for a system of judicial authentication, registration and guarantee by the State or by any county thereof of titles to real property, the determination of adverse claims to and interests therein, and the establishment by means of fees or otherwise of assurance funds to make such system operative. Such administrative powers as are necessary may be conferred on existing courts of record."

Commenting on the law and its objects Matthew J. Wheelehan said yesterday: "The existing Torrens law of New York has been the subject of so much judicial interpretation that its constitutionality has been cast in doubt, although there has been no open judicial declaration, impeaching its constitutionality.

"The objects of the Torrens System are fairly well known; it is designed to enable landowners to transfer or mortgage their property without the present process of title examination upon each transaction, with its burdens of delay, financial outlay and uncertainty as to validity of title.

"Because of these burdens real estate is not a liquid asset and is rejected as a security by bankers. When the Torrens System becomes better understood it will be both practicable and feasible to lend money upon or transfer a registered title as easily as a registered bond.

"It is to the interests of taxpayers, rentpayers, and the small home buyers to give their approval to the constitutional amendment for the Torrens System."

Hat Factory In Old Stern Store.

M. & L. Hess have leased for Louis Stern, Benjamin Stern, and the estate of Isaac Stern to the Young Hat Company, manufacturers of hats, an entire floor of 35,000 square feet in the old Stern building at 42-46 West Twenty-third Street, extending through to 21-35 West Twenty-second Street for a term of years at an aggregate rental of $75,000. The space will be used for the Young Hat Company's factory now at Prince Street and West Broadway and 63 West Houston Street, consolidating them under one roof.

Westchester County.

Angell & Co., in conjunction with W. J. Reed, have sold the Wilfred Huggins house on Crane Road, Scarsdale, to Mrs. Margaret E. Hall; also a plot, 50 by 100, on the corner of Lee Avenue and Ewart Street, Scarsdale, to Mrs. Hulda Schnabel, who will erect a residence at once.

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

BOWERY, Nos. 166 and 166½; Estelle Potter, agt., Bertha Levy et al, (partition;) attorney, J. Gans.

MERCER ST, No. 115; City Real Estate Co., agt., Bellemore Holding Co., Inc. et al, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Swain.

9TH AV, No. 773; Joseph M. L. Striker, agt., Henrietta Frey, (action to regain possession of ¼ part;) attorney, G. R. Hawes.

10TH AV, No. 771; Joseph M. L. Striker, agt., George Ehret, (action to regain possession of ¼ part;) attorney, G. R. Hawes.

Bronx.

PROSPECT AV, e s, 217.3 ft s of 180th St., 33.4x150.8; Guaranteed Mortgage Co., of N. Y., agt., Giosue Galiani et al, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Carrington & Pierce.

FIFTH AV, n s, 138.4 ft e of Fifth St, 66.8x113.5; Frank Lacativa, agt., Melrose Realty Co., (action to compel conveyance;) attorney, M. J. Dix.

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

24TH ST, 201 to 217 West, and 25th St, 200 to 322 West; Frederick J. Fleck against National Cloak and Suit Co. et al., May 18, 1915 ..... $900

Bronx.

198D ST, s s, whole block front between Decatur Av, and Webster Av, 35x108; James Halpin, Jr., against Francis Keil et al., Sept. 9, 1915 ..... $41.50

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT.

UNIVERSITY AV, w s, 50 ft s of 190th St, 100x100; City Mortgage Co. loans Osborne Real Estate Corporation, to erect two five-story apartments $60,000

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Offerings Scheduled at the Vesey Street and Bronx Salesrooms.

Monday, Sept. 13.

By Joseph P. Day.

151st St, 356 East, s s, 120 ft w of 1st Av, 20x100.11, three-story dwelling; A. B. Seligman et al., administrators, against Louis Brenner et al.; Edmund Hurley, attorney; P. H. Gregory, referee; due, $7,616.04; taxes, &c., $303.75.

Tuesday, Sept. 14.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

16th St, 5 and 7 East, n s, 141.10 ft e of 5th Av, 50x92, ten-story loft and store building; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against C. M. Butler et al.; R. & E. J. O'Gorman, attorneys; A. D. Truax, referee; due, $199,554.57; taxes, &c., $5,840.95.

By J. H. Mayers.

Lexington Av, 222, n w corner of 33d St, 26.8x100, five-story flat and stores; W. A. Openhym et al., trustees, against Modoc Realty & Construction Co.; Kurzman, F. & G., attorneys; Harry Bijur, referee; due, $52,-065.77; taxes, &c., $2,827.82.

By Joseph P. Day.

Duane St, 42, s w corner of Lafayette St, 18.8x23.8x irregular, six-story loft building; H. E. Clare et al against Madison Avenue Real Estate Co. et al.; Harrison Clark, Jr., attorney; L. H. Sanders, referee; due, $9,-597.06; taxes, &c., $1,880.61; subject to mortgage of $42,000.

126th St, 7 West, n s, 128.10 ft w of 5th Av, 16.4x99.11, three-story dwelling; German Savings Bank against William Hills et al.; A. H. Mosle, attorney; G. B. Townsend, referee; due, $9,998.87; taxes, &c., $186.82.

157th St., 961 West, n s, 161.8 ft w of Wadsworth Av, 16.8x94.11, two-story dwelling; L. Van Boskerck et al., executrixes, against J. A. Honer et al.; R. J. Fox, attorney; J. F. Curnan, referee; due, $2,466.01; taxes, &c., $303.87.

By Daniel Greenwald.

Essex St, 85 to 89, s w corner Delancey St, 75x about 87.6, two five-story tenements and stores and five-story loft building; Sheriff's sale of all right, title, &c., which Grand Delancey Co. had on June 17, 1915, or since; attorneys, Rosansky & G.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By James J. Donovan.

156th St, 865 East, n s, 28.8 ft w of Hewitt Place, 25x86.7x26.8x86.3, two-story dwelling; Barbara Kumpt against F. J. Biegen et al.; H. C. Rickaby, attorney; J. J. O'Brien, referee; due, $6,607.17; taxes, &c., $288.12.

Wednesday, Sept. 15.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

114th St, 318 East, s s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; four-story flat; Ida Weisman against Caterina Paradiso et al.; G. H. Ittelman, attorney; L. S. Greenbaum, referee; due, $2,789.36; taxes, &c., $547.36; subject to first mortgage of $11,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

79th St, 339 East, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 27.10x102.2, four-story flat; Julia Froman against Morris Schlossman et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; J. J. O'Connell, referee; due, $21,237.87; taxes, &c., $1,962.82.

Oliver St, 52, e s, 75 ft n of Oak St, 25x100x irr. 24.1x101, 2-story tenement and stores and 5-story rear tenement; City of N. Y. against M. A. Rotrano et al; F. L. Polk, attorney; H. A. Deimel, referee; due, $33,055.28; taxes, &c., $2,625.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

119th St, 75 East, n s, 123.9 ft w of Park Av, 33.9x100.11, 5-story flat; Estelle Scholle et al, trustees, against Annie Alexander et al; Henry Hofhelmer, attorney; J. H. Rogan, referee; due, $29,973.11; taxes, &c., $688.80.

By Henry Brady.

112th St, 307 East, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 25x 100, shop; James McDermott against Giuseppe Zibelli et al; J. O. Farrell, attorney; E. L. Winston, referee; due, $3,686.17; taxes, &c., $633.84.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By James J. Donovan.

Forest Av, 833, w s, 112 ft n of 161st St, 21x 90, 2-story dwelling; Henry Wundrack against Bertha Wundrack et al; Arthur Hutter, attorney; E. D. Bolton, referee; due, $1,723.52; taxes, &c, $82; subject to 1st mtge. $4,000.

Lincoln Av, 152-4, s e cor 135th St, 50x100, 1-story dwelling; Emma Gett et al, administratrix, against J. T. Riley et al; Geo. G. Whipple, attorney; T. C. Larkin, referee; due $24,147.04; taxes, &c., $2,500.

Thursday, Sept. 16.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Staten Island—Plot 453x940x irregular on Newark Bay and Richmond terrace between Van Pelt and Van Name Avs; bankruptcy sale.

123d St, 207-9 West, n s, 121.11 ft w of 7th Av, 31.2x100, two 2-story dwellings; Lawyers Mtge. Co. against S. H. Jacobs et al action 1; Cary & C, attorneys; Phoenix Ingraham, referee; due, $19,322.57; taxes, &c., $688.25.

123d St, 201A, West, n s, 75 ft w of 7th Av, 18.9x100, 2-story dwelling; same against same; action 2; same attorneys and referee; due, $9,836.23; taxes, &c., $157.15.

123d St, 211-15 ft West, n s, 153.1 ft w of 7th Av, 46.11x100x irregular; 3-story dwellings; Lloyd Phoenix against same; same attorneys; F. W. Pollock, referee; due, $28,484; taxes, &c., $631.48.

115th St, 431 and 433 East, 244 ft w of Pleasant Av, 40x100.11, six-story flat and stores; Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., as agent and trustee, against Mariangiola Mannella et al.; R. W. Candler, attorney; Ely Rosenberg, referee; due, $36,691.28; taxes, &c., $1,618.70.

By Henry Brady.

98th St, 17 West, n s, 225 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.11, five-story flat; Michael Friedsam against Barbara Spielberger et al.; T. J. Brady, attorney; M. A. Lynch, referee; due, $19,034.49; taxes, &c., $216.05.

By Samuel Marx.

9th St, 628 East, s s, 288 ft w of Avenue C, 27.6x93.11, five-story tenement; William Hann et al., trustees, against Joel Berkowitz et al.; Kaunowitz & E., attorneys; H. W. Pollock, referee; due, $23,801.11; taxes, &c., $900.40.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

214th St, East, s s, 100 ft w of Bronxwood Av, 25x100; Urban Securities Co. against City Equity Co. et al.; Reeves & T., attorneys; J. G. Dyer, referee; due, $424.27; taxes, &c., $110.62.

Friday, Sept. 17.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

5th Av, s e corner of 73d St, (3,) 77.2x180, vacant; G. J. Gould against Howard Gould et al.; Taylor, K. & H., attorneys; C. W. Wickersham, referee; due, $55,080.81; taxes, &c., $86,036.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

Haven Av, w s, 562 10 ft s of 181st St, 50.6x 192.2 to Riverside Drive x50x190.3, vacant; C. S. Weiss against Montrose Realty Co. et al.; Goldsmith, C. & W., attorneys; R. C. Murphy, referee; due, $17,387.18; taxes, &c., $1,560.76.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

139th St, n s, 575 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 25x 100, vacant; F. R. Pinner against M. E. Flynn et al.; Carrington & P., attorneys; Ely Neumann, referee; due, $2,650.55; taxes, &c., $84.38.

Amsndson Av, w s, 325 ft s of Nelson Av, 25x100; Eastchester Savings Bank against Johanna Paulson et al.; J. M. Bell, attorney; M. M. Fertig, referee; due, $3,897.41; taxes, &c., $170.56.

Fieldston Road, s e corner of 256th St, 124.6x 76.1x101.6x146.2; Wales Av, s e corner of 256th St, 95.3x46.2x91.11x63.11; Sylvan Av, w s, 181.3 ft n of 256th St, 25x100; Sylvan Av, e s, 204.11 ft n of 256th St, 76x100; Sylvan Av, n e corner of 256th St, 79.11x30x92.10x 21.8, vacant; J. E. L. Beals against J. S. Seagrave; Roe & H., attorneys; Lewis Landes, referee; due, $7,001.86; taxes, &c., $124.60.

By J. H. Mayers.

Magenta St, 629, n s, 40 ft e of Bronx Boulevard, 30x97.3; W. G. Appleton, executor, against William Scholermann et al.; Frees & M., attorneys; C. A. Oberwager, referee; due, $2,865.05; taxes, &c., $448.11.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 11.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

40TH ST, 207 West, n s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 25x98.9; James Cunningham to Florence Duffy, 207 West 40th St. Nov. 14, 1914. $100

53D ST, 141 and 143 West, n s, 300 ft e of 7th Av, 87.6x100; Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. to Rebe C. Wilmansky, 101 West 118th St, (mtg $25,000,) c. a. g., all liens, Sept. 9; attorneys, Miller & Hartcorn, 20 Nassau St $87,500

118TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100.11, (mtg $——;) 120th St, n s, 225 ft e of Park Av, 20x100.11, (mtg $8,500;) Sarah A. Pinner to Pinner Realty Co., 90 Nassau St. Aug. 31; attorney, A. J. Westermayr, 90 Nassau St $1

Bronx.

BEDFORD PARK BOULEVARD, e s, 35 ft n of Briggs Av, 75x100; Agnes W. Connolly to Ella White, 1,604 46th St, Brooklyn, Aug. 24, (mtg $33,000;) attorney, United States Title Co., 33 Court St. $1

CROTONA PARK NORTH, n s, 30.2 ft e of Clinton Av, 20x100; Edw. J. Flynn, referee, to Martha L. Tree, Freeport, L. I., Sept. 10; attorneys, Clocke, K. & K., 391 East 149th St. $5,000

FORDHAM AV, w s, 90 ft n of Morris St, 2.2x40; Edwin J. Beames et al. to L. Napoleon Levy, 18 West 72d St, April 1; attorney, L. Napoleon Levy, 128 Broadway $100

LOT 179, map Sound View Park; City Island Homes, Inc., to Frank Carman, 185 Beach St, Sept. 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

LOTS 176 to 178, same map; same to Louis F. Price, 481 King Av, Sept. 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

LOTS 83 to 86, map Moses Devoe; Andrew T. McKegney to Osborne Real Estate Corporation, 2,486 Devoe Terrace, Sept. 9; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St. $100

PRATT AV, e s, 915.3 ft s of Kingsbridge Rd, 25x101.1; Aldor Anderson to Hans W. Goetze, 320 East 144th St, Sept. 10; attorneys, Williamson & B., 364 Alexander Av. $100

SAME PROPERTY; Hans W. Goetze to Aldor Anderson, 349 East 142d St, Sept. 10; same attorney $100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 120th St., 100.11x125, prior mtg $375,000; the Edmund Francis Realty Co. to Montrose Realty Co., 135 Broadway, Sept. 10, due March 10, 1917, 6 p. c.; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $12,000

MADISON AV., e s, 82.5 ft w of 67th St, 18x 84; 56th St, s s, 100 ft w of Park Av, 18x 100.6; Jaswah Realty Corporation to James A. Hawes, 60 East 55th St., Sept. 9, prior mtg $65,000, due as per bond; address 30 Broad St. $15,000

26TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 11th Av, 100x98.9; Edgar M. Andrews to Bowery Savings Bank, 128 Bowery, Aug. 26, 5 years; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St. $4,500

53D ST, n s, 300 ft e of 7th Av, 37.6x100; Rebe C. Wilansky to Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., 1 Madison Av, Sept. 10, due Sept. 1, 1918; attorneys, Woodford, B. & C., Madison Av. $25,000

61ST ST, s s, 80 ft w of Lexington Av, 20x80; Bridget De Vanny to Bank for Savings, 280 4th Av, Sept. 10, 3 years; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St. $4,000

Bronx.

FORT INDEPENDENCE ST, w s, s ½ of Plot 71, map formerly William O. Giles, 25x—; Tharmoorts Realty Co. to John Packer, 420 East 73d St, Sept. 10, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1,000

LOT 178, map 327 lots Hunter Estate; G. Toto to Hudson P. Rose Co., 7 West 45th St., Sept. 9, 3 years; attorney, Hudson P. Rose Co., 7 West 45th St. $200

LOTS 14 and 15, Block 13, Map Morris Park; James H. Hogan to Annie Kelly, 1 West 83d St. Sept. 7, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, J. J. Karbey O'Kennedy, 99 Nassau St. $800

UNIVERSITY AV, e s, 800 ft s of 183d St, 12.7x irregular to Macomb's Road; Farbin Realty Co., Inc., to William B. Isham, 21 East 63d St, Sept. 10, due Aug. 25, 1918; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $12,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to James A. Benedict, Katonah, N. Y., Sept. 10, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, same $2,000

UNIVERSITY AV, w s, 50 ft s of 198th St, 2 lots each 50x100, 2 mtgs., each $40,000; Osborne Real Estate Corporation to City Mortgage Co., 15 Wall St, Sept. 9, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St. $80,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

AVENUE B, 45, store and basement; Samuel Klar and another to Bonton Cloak and Suit House, Inc., 45 Avenue B, 4 8-12 years from Sept. 1, 1915; attorney, Harry Rosenfeld, 261 Broadway $2,040

NORFLK ST, 117, all; Jennie Jacobs to Israel Suchman, 903 West 180th St, 5 1-2 years from Aug. 1, 1915; attorney, Samuel Cohen, 302 Broadway $3,500

8TH AV, 2,167½, ground floor; Carl H. Richardson, trustee, to Sol Weinberg, 70 Clinton St, 8 1-12 years from Aug. 25, 1915; attorney, Julius Riedler, 291 B'way. $1,900

Bronx.

GRAND CONCOURSE AND BOULEVARD, s w corner 184th St, store; Concourse Court Corporation to J. Diamond, 507 Belmont St, 5 years from Jan. 1, 1916; attorney, J. Diamond, 507 Belmont St. ..... $600 to $700

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

MANHATTAN AV, 142; Donald Fraser against Diedrich Brakmann, owner; R. L. Thompson, contractor $45

STANTON ST, 84; Max Barth against John Doe, owner; Sam Fix, contractor.... $375

58TH ST, 145 to 155 East; George I. Roberts & Bros., Inc., against Schaefer Co., owner; Adolph Sueskind, contractor $806.11

Bronx.

FREEMAN ST, s e corner of Stebbins Av, 51.8x111.2; Luigi Torregiani and Lorenzo Saverino against Hamp Building Corporation, Inc., owner and contractor $1,625

184TH ST, n s, whole block front between Valentine Av and Ryer Av, 49.7x 190.1; Raffael Luongo against Andrew G. Bechmann, owner and contractor. $4,175.78

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Hoe Av, e s, 200 ft n of Jennings St, for two five-story brick tenements, 50x88; Galveston Building Co., Philip Herschowsky, 1,027 Hoe Av, President, owner; Sears & Springsteen, 32 Union Square, architects; cost, $50,000.

186th St, n e corner Arthur Av, for a five-story brick tenement, 25x76.9; Joseph Barbs, 2,371 Arthur Av, owner; M. W. Del Gaudio, 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $20,000.

Carlisle Place, e s, 150 ft s of 213th St, for a three-story brick dwelling, 22x35; Joseph Contrino, 891 East 149th St, owner; Lucian Pisciotta, 891 East 149th St, architect; cost, $2,500.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

BROOKLYN.

Oxford and Cambridge Hall
203-209 Underhill Av., cor. St. John's Place, overlooking Prospect Park Plaza; new elevator Apartments.
3-4-5 Rooms, $30 to $60

Kings Court
296 Sterling Place, cor. Classon Place, overlooking Prospect Park; high class elevator Ap'rtm'ts.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths, $75

St. Regis
S. W. Cor. Bedford Av. and Dean Street, facing Grant Square; new elevator Apartments.
4-5-6 Rooms, $40 to $60

Brooklyn's Newest High Class Elevator Apartments

Renting Agent on Prem.

New Apartments
READY OCTOBER 1ST
LINCOLN PLACE
BETWEEN WASHINGTON & UNDERHILL AVS., within easy walking distance of subway and one block from Flatbush and Vanderbilt Ave. cars and main entrance to Prospect Park.
6 Large Rooms (2 Families on Floor)
$46-$47-$48.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

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THE SONAMA
N. E. Cor. Broadway at 55th St.
Exceptionally well appointed Apartments at attractive rentals.
4, 5 and 8 Rooms.
Also furnished Apartments; spacious rooms, high ceilings; southern exposure prevails; ideal, convenient, central location. Manager on premises.

FINE ELEVATOR APTS.
$35 IN BEST LOCATION. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. $60
4 & 5 rooms, $40 & $50; 3 & 5 W. 104th St.
5 & 6 rooms, $45 & $50; 40 W. 127th St.
4, 5 & 7 rooms, $35 to $60, 80 E. 128th St.

422 West 20th
Charming location; unobstructed view; Episcopal College grounds, covering block, opposite; 5 splendid rooms, bath; $36-$42; for quiet, refined people, with no small children.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

BROOKLYN.

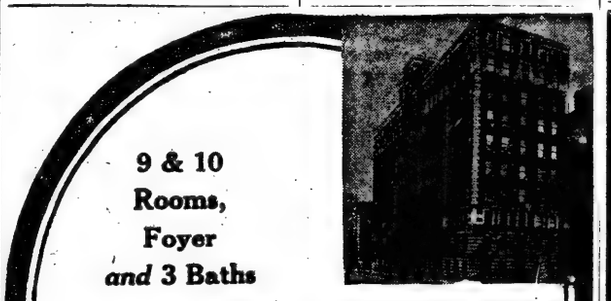
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At Franklin Avenue.
3-4 & 5 Large, Light, Airy Rooms.
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Exceptional inducements; every improvement, including telephone. Office on premises, 796 Franklin Ave. Telephone 3900 Prospect.

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11 Schermerhorn St., BROOKLYN.
4 Rooms & Bath, $62.50
Completely Equipped Kitchen. Living Room 18x19.
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4-5-6-7-8 rooms, $20 to $75.
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THE SCHERMERHORN
Madison Avenue
Entire Block, 82d to 83d Street
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 WEST 45TH ST.
TELEPHONE, BRYANT—7848.

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30 E. 42 St. (42nd St. Bldg')
Offer The Following
High Class Apartments for Rent:—

No. of rooms.		Rentals.
8	1744-48 B'way (Rockingham), cor 56th St.	900-1700
8	571 Park Av. (Hetherington), cor. 63d St.	1800
7, 8, 9	71 East 96th St. (Van Cortlandt)	840-1320
8	175 2d Av., cor. 11th St., op. St. Mark's Church	900-1200
8	218-20 West 59th St., opposite Central Park	1000
7 & 8	1 West 102d St. / 424 Central Park West. (The Melba)	780- 960
5	148 East 18th St.	540

9-11 East 39th Street
Leased Apartments
THE TOURAINE
MURRAY HILL DISTRICT
High class hotel accommodations, catering to a family clientele exclusively.
Next door to Union League Club
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Non-Housekeeping Apartments
A few apartments available for fall renting. 1, 2 and 3 large, airy, outside rooms with bath; modern in detail. Day and night attendance. Vacuum cleaning system, maid service, mail chute, open fireplaces, ample closet room. Meals served in apartments. Agent always on premises. 'Phone Plaza 6070.
Rents $600 to $1,320.
507 MADISON AVENUE At 53d Street

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"The Last Word in Brooklyn Apartment Construction"
Bryn Mawr
ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
78 Prospect Park West, Cor. Fourth Street
Apartments arranged in suites of four, five and seven rooms and baths; separate servants' bath in seven-room apartments.
4 Room Apartments, $600 to $800
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7 Room Apartments, $1,200 to $1,600
INSPECTION INVITED.
Superintendent on premises, or Booklet with floor plans and general details from HARRY M. LEWIS, Agent
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Beautiful Ocean Parkway
Bet. Beverley Road & Church Av.
IRMA COURT and ELEANOR APTS.
Now Ready for Occupancy
Suites of 4 and 5 Rooms
These apartments gratify every possible requirement for an exclusive and comfortable home. Conveniently located; 1minute's walk to Church Av. or Smith St. trolley; 17 minutes to Manhattan by Brighton Beach Subway.
Rents $36 to $50
Agent on premises, or LOUIS GOLD, Builder
44 COURT STREET, BROOKLYN.
Phone Main 7050-51.

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COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, BROOKLYN.
15 CLARK ST., COR. WILLOW
High-Class Elevator Apartments.
Southern Exposure
Overlooking the Bay.
8 and 9 Large Rooms
With Ample Closets.
All Modern Improvements.
Rents, $900 to $1,500
Apartments of equal grade on Riverside Drive cost double these rentals.
NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION.

EASTERN PARKWAY,
749 to 781, Corner Kingston Ave.
$40 TO $50.
Modern apartments, 7 and 8 rooms, 2 baths; in the most healthful section of Brooklyn; easy

WINDS AND WAVES WASHING AWAY CAPE COD

Water That Is Never Still and Severe Gales Are Combining to Pound Away the Narrow Strip of Sand on the Massachusetts Coast.



Where the Ocean is Trying to Devour Cape Cod.



Wrecked after a Heavy Gale near Truro, Cape Cod.



A Life Saving Station on Cape Cod.

NOWHERE on the whole Atlantic Coast is the ocean doing more damage than along Cape Cod, the southeastern portion of Massachusetts. The water here is never still. Waves roll in unchecked from a distance of three thousand miles or more, and constantly try to pound to pieces this narrow strip of sand.

Cliffs eighty or ninety feet high are being sliced off by the action of the waves during severe northeast gales, and great portions of them fall into the sea on such occasions; this sand is caught by the tides and transported to some other part of the beach or carried by the heavy undertow further out into the water and deposited in shoals or sand bars, which are a grave danger to navigation. At times life saving stations and Government lighthouses have been undermined and have fallen into the sea.

A favorite saying among thousands of vacationists to this quaint spot is "Every breeze is an ocean breeze." And, while there same ocean breezes may be very invigorating, at the same time they are causing no end of devastation among the lower Cape Cod sand plains.

Every strong wind is picking up, bit by bit, the fine white beach sand, carrying it a short distance in one direction or another, and molding it into little hills from five to twenty-five feet high known as "sand dunes." These dunes, noted for their picturesqueness, are by no means permanent, for as soon as a forty-mile gale blows in the opposite direction, back goes the sand a few hundred feet, only to be whipped into another dune, perhaps of a far different formation. These dunes remind one of the Scottish coast. Parts of them look somewhat like sections of the great deserts of Arizona.

But by far the greater amount of devastation is being done by the water. The railroad track running along the narrow neck of low, marshy land between Truro and Provincetown is not infrequently carried away by the strong tides. At such times the lower cape is entirely cut off by the enormous seas which every strong northeast gale drives before it. If you walk along the outside shore, or "back side of the cape," as it is known, you will always hear a roar. Sometimes it will be like heavy thunder; again it will quiet down to the volume of a slight rumble.

This is the surf. Lifesavers dread it. Mariners hate it. Just after a big storm the roar of the surf may be heard ten miles away.

The sea, in other words, is trying to eat its way through to the inner Cape Cod Bay. During the last few years the water has swept toward the life saving station at Chatham, "the elbow of the Cape," so another structure has just been completed several hundred yards inland and the members of the crew have just moved into the new building, after risking their lives several times by remaining in the old one during gales.

In 1877 one of the lights at this place, built in 1840, was undermined and fell down the steep bank into the sea. Years ago all the lighthouses and stations were built as near the water's edge as possible. But Uncle Sam is now placing them further inland, and also has some of them mounted on skids or rollers, so that they may be readily moved in case the ocean becomes too angry and bites a chunk out of the property in front.

Any one who desires to see devastation in its real sense need only take a short journey somewhere along the Cape Cod. Then he will appreciate what the ravages of sea and gale mean. If you will look at a map of Massachusetts you will notice a long strip of land projecting out from the cape in a southerly direction from Chatham. This is Monomoy Point. It is about seven miles long and averages possibly less than half a mile in width. This point, which is a favorite among Summer visitors and excursionists, has all been formed by the tides which scoop out the sand from the cape proper and cut it along shore to this point.

New bays and inlets are continually forming along the shore. Harbors and channels, on the other hand, are being filled in and thus become unnavigable until dredged out. The tides run so swiftly a few miles off Monomoy Point that it is sometimes impossible for small boats to pass by, and the lightships which are stationed at various intervals along this course are often cast away from their moorings to drift about at the mercy of the sea.

At the tip end of Cape Cod is an expanse of several thousand acres of land, which has always been considered a dreary waste. The land has always been blowing around, sometimes into the ocean and sometimes encroaching upon more valuable property.

This piece of waste land is owned by the Government. The Forestry Department has been studying over the puzzle and now believes that it has solved it. Beach grass and hardy evergreens have been planted over almost the whole territory. This will help tie down the soil, it is believed, so that it will be of some worth, not alone for its natural beauty, but also on account of the fine growth of timber which, experts believe, will grow there. Nearly a century ago the residents of Truro were warned each year to plant beach grass to keep back the creeping sands, and in 1825 the State appropriated about $30,000 for this purpose. In such barren places the few trees which grow are so peculiarly twisted and warped that they resemble gigantic cacti.

Winds, tides and waves together may in time bring Cape Cod to a very uncommon end.

AUTUMN IN THE BERKSHIRES

Hotels Filled and Many Brilliant Entertainments Going On.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 11.—In the Berkshires the Autumn season is in full swing, with hotels filled, large and brilliant house parties in the villas, and sports and dances filling in every available moment. This week has seen many important society events, including two notable dances and a remarkable garden party. Next week the principal entertainments will be given by Mr. and Mrs. Carlos M. de Heredia, who will entertain the Lenox Garden Club at Wheatleigh Monday afternoon, and will also give a domino dance on Friday evening.

Miss Adele Kneeland opened her country estate, Fair Lawn, on Thursday for a garden fête and sale for the benefit of St. George's Episcopal Church in Lee. There were a dozen or more tables and booths presided over by prominent women of Lenox, Tyringham, and Lee. Miss Kneeland entertained this week, her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Munroe and their daughter, Miss Louise Munroe, of Tuxedo, for whom she gave an attractive luncheon on Monday.

Cortlandt Field Bishop succeeded this week in making a daylight automobile trip from Lenox to New York and return. He made the distance, 300 miles, in the running time of nine and one-half hours. Mr. and Mrs. Bishop are starting this month for California, where they will resume an interrupted automobile trip which will take them into the Sierra Nevadas and also throughout Oregon.

Both socially and artistically the seventh exhibition by the painters and sculptors of the Berkshire region in the Casino at Stockbridge exceeded expectations. It opened with a varnishing day tea, which attracted many prominent people. It was presided over by Mrs. Frederic Crowninshield, who is known on two continents as a delightful hostess. Each afternoon tea has been served, and there have been gatherings of well-known persons in the Casino to inspect this early showing of a score of men and women whose names occupy prominent places on every art catalogue. The exhibition will continue next week. Mrs. Crowninshield gave a musicale at Konkapot Villa Tuesday afternoon. The musicale was for the benefit of families in Taormina, Sicily, where the Crowninshields have a Winter villa and studio. The artists were Miss Gertrude Auld of New York, soprano; Jay Rosenfeld of Pittsfield, violinist, and Felix Lamond of New York, pianist.

The "baby party" given by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed at Lakeside Monday night was a very quaint and unusual social affair, the guests appearing in infants' first short dresses and socks and baby caps. There was an extensive illumination of the villa and grounds and an attractive supper was served on the porches. Mr. and Mrs. Bristed have issued invitations for a dinner to be given for their guests, the Brazilian Ambassador to Vienna and Mme. Raoul Regis de Loizoria, who are passing the week-end at Lakeside. Mr. and Mrs. Bristed will introduce in society their younger daughter, Miss Grace Bristed, at the New Colony Club in New York Dec. 21.

Monday morning, before William A. Harriman returned to New York, he and his fiancée, Miss Kittie Lanier Lawrance, took out notice of their intentions of marriage in the office of the Town Clerk. Miss Lawrance gave her age as 22 years. She was born in New York, the daughter of Francis Cooper Lawrance and Sarah Egleston Lanier. Mr. Harriman was born in New York. He is 23, and his occupation is given as railroading. His father was Edward Henry Harriman and his mother Mary Williamson Averill. The wedding will be a very simple service, with only thirty relatives present, in Trinity Episcopal Church, at noon, on Sept. 21. Miss Lawrance will be unattended, and her grandfather, Charles Lanier, will give her in marriage. The wedding gown will be extremely simple. She will not even carry a bouquet. A reception will be held at Allen Winden, Mr. Lanier's country place.

The Labor Day golf handicap at Lenox was won by Dr. Rufus N. Cole. At Pittsfield the cup for the Berkshire County championship for men's singles at tennis was won by William Strong Cushing. The men's doubles, the championships of Berkshire County, were won by Mr. Cushing and David T. Dana.

Miss Marie Witherell of Peekskill, N. Y., driver of a racing automobile, is visiting Miss Edna Hilton of Paris at Hotel Aspinwall. Miss Witherell and Miss Katharine Dahlgren, also a driver of a racing automobile, may meet in a test of speed. If the race is arranged it will be run in New York State.

The Charity Ball at the Lenox Club on the 29th will leave a number of new features. An Albany band has been engaged, and there will be a buffet supper served on the porch during a continuous dance program. There will be no intermission, a Lenox orchestra and the band playing alternately.

Invitations were issued this week for the marriage of Miss Elinor Buchanan Shotter, daughter of Spencer P. Shotter of Savannah, Ga., and Charles Andrews Doolittle, Jr., in Trinity Episcopal Church Saturday, Sept. 25.

Many prominent persons have arrived this week. Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Post, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Walker, 3d, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Thomas, Mrs. John C. Davis, Mrs. J. C. Hopkins, Mrs. Henry G. Sanford, Mrs. S. Robinson Duck, Mrs. Herman Parsch, Miss Alice Boudinot, Mrs. and Mrs. A. G. Van Ostingen, Mrs. W. L. Harkness, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Alexander, and the Misses Fitzgerald registered at hotels.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Jr., Captain and Mrs. Isaac Emerson, James Barnes, Jr., and Mrs. Marshall Dodge arrived as guests at various villas.

The date of the wedding of Miss Katherine Hutton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Hutton of 686 Park Avenue, New York, to Thomas F. Plunkett of Pittsfield, Mass., has been set for Thursday, Nov. 4, at St. James Episcopal Church, Seventy-first Street and Madison Avenue, New York.

NEWPORT WAITS FOR FLEET.

Its Arrival Will Supplement Season of Gayety Now On.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 11.—Success attended the Newport Horse Show from every standpoint. The attendance was one of the best in the history of the show here, and some of the finest horses were shown. That the future of the Newport show is assured needed no better proof than the attendance and the quality of the horses shown in this, the nineteenth exhibition, which, with the invitation tennis tournament, will be two permanent fixtures for next Summer.

With the return of the Atlantic Fleet on Sept. 23 from Southern waters for two weeks or longer there will be an impetus to the entertaining that has been going on and will continue for some time, with perhaps not so many large affairs, but with many dinners and luncheons and a number of informal dances, which not a few of the Summer residents like to give after the rush of social events in August.

Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. W. Goadby Loew and Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Whitehouse closed their stay this week, as Mr. Whitehouse went to the Plattsburg camp and his family followed the next day for their place at Mount Kisco. Mrs. Belmont, with Miss de Barril, went to San Francisco.

The sale of the Fairchild estate on Bellevue Avenue to Mr. and Mrs. F. Lothrop Ames of Boston, who have been prominently identified with Newport's Summer life for some time, and who have had the place a number of seasons, was settled this week. Mr. and Mrs. Ames will make an addition to the house and improve it in other ways.

Improvements will be extensive to the estate of Mr. and Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse of New York, who recently purchased the Neilson and Murray places on Price's Neck, which will be the future Summer home of Mr. and Mrs. Whitehouse, who for the first time in some years were absent from Newport this Summer. One of the houses will be removed.

General and Mrs. Lloyd S. Bryce of New York, who bought the Rawson place on the Ocean Drive, will remain some time, and at the conclusion of their stay will have plans made for the general improvement of the estate.

Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Grand d'Hauteville, who, with their daughter, Miss Genee d'Hauteville, have lived in Paris, have extensively added to their property on Bellevue Avenue and now have almost an entire block.

Mr. and Mrs. Morgan Belmont, née Miss Margaret F. Andrews, who were married last month in Newport, returned from their honeymoon last Tuesday to visit Mr. and Mrs. Paul A. Andrews, parents of Mrs. Belmont.

Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, who had planned sailing for England last week to join their daughter, Countess Granard, whose husband is with his regiment at the front, have postponed their departure until later and with Mr. Maturin Livingston, mother of Mrs. Mills, may see out the end of September here.

Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson returned from New York this week, having gone down last Tuesday.

Charles P. Williams of Stonington has concluded a visit with Mr. and Mrs. George P. Messervy. Mrs. Williams, because of ill health, did not accompany her husband, who was one of the judges of the Newport Horse Show.

G. Creighton Webb of New York is paying his annual visit in the Summer colony.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Wagstaff ended a visit with Mrs. Stuyvesant Le Roy this week, returning to Long Island.

Mr. and Mrs. Gustav J. S. White of New York have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Quentin Jones on Halidon Hill this week.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer are entertaining Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Brown, Miss Nell, and Percy McLaren of Baltimore at Honeysuckle Lodge.

Mr. and Mrs. James Laurens Van Alen, accompanied by James J. F. Van Alen, have planned to close their present stay the end of the month, leaving then for the Hot Springs.

Mrs. George D. Widener of Philadelphia at the close of her Newport season next month goes to the Exposition at San Francisco, as will Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs.

Mr. and Mrs. George P. Messervy of New York will stay until the close of the month.

Announcement was made this week by Henry F. Eldridge, Prescott Lawrence, and Francis M. Ware, Executive Committee of the Newport Horse Show, that they would eliminate Labor Day next year because of the many attractions all over Newport on that day. They have selected Aug. 31 and Sept. 1 and 2 for the twentieth exhibition.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt started the week's social gayeties with a picnic at Vercluse Monday afternoon, which was attended by about sixty persons.

Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor, who returned yesterday from a cruise on the steam yacht Noma as far as Marblehead, will return to their residence on the Hudson next week.

Dr. and Mrs. Lewis Rutherford Morris of New York were guests this week of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Potter Kling, who will be among the very late stayers this Fall.

On All News Stands

September Number

Current History Magazine

Published by The New York Times

HISTORY is being made at lightning speed. In Current History alone will you find all the important documents, official utterances, eyewitness accounts of battles, and special articles contributed by the chief men of all nations. In this number Maximilian Harden, Sir Edward Carson, Sir Gilbert Parker, President Poincare of France, and Sir Edward Grey.

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METROPOLITAN LINE
Steamships Massachusetts and Bunker Hill Lv. Pier 18, N. R., foot Murray St., every day 5 P. M. Due Boston about 8 A. M. Same service returning. Unsurpassed Express Passenger Service. Best facilities for handling Automobiles, Horses and Freight.

To PORTLAND
MAINE STEAMSHIP LINE
Steamships North Land and North Star, Lve. Pier 19, N. R., foot Warren St., Tues., Thurs., and Sat., 5 P. M.; also Mon., 10:30 A. M. A delightful 380-mile 22-hour trip to Portland, the CITY BEAUTIFUL.
Through Tickets to All Points. Baggage Checked Through.
FARES LOWER THAN BY RAIL
Tickets and information at Piers, also all Tourist and New York Transfer Co. Offices, or address Passenger Traffic Department, Pier 19, N. R., New York.

FALL RIVER LINE
TO BOSTON $4.00
Strs. lv. Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., daily at 5:30 P. M. Music.
New London Line str. lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, 5:30 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 6:00 P. M.
New Bedford Line: Strs. lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only at 6:00 P. M.
New Haven Line str. lv. Pier 28, E. R., ft. Catharine St., week days only, 2:45 P. M. Pier 70, ft. E. 22d St., 3:00 P. M.
Bridgeport Line, week days only, str. lv. Pier 28, E. R., 3:00 P. M.; Pier 70, ft. E. 22d St., 3.15 P. M.

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED.
BOSTON $2.80
Via Boat and Rail. ROUND TRIP $5.40.
PROVIDENCE Boat Direct $1.75
ROUND TRIP $3.50.
COLONIAL LINE
First-class service, catering to the best people. Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. from Pier 36, N. R. foot West Houston St. All Outside Rooms, $1.00 to $3.00. Wireless equipment. Uptown Office, Broadway and 23d St. Phone Spring 9401.

BAY STATE LINE
$2.55 BOSTON $2.25
Via Boat and Rail through Newport, Worcester, $8.00; Providence direct, $1.50. STATEROOMS, $1.00, $1.50 AND $2.00.
Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M. From Pier 19, E. R. Phone 2700 Beekman. City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y. Uptown Ticket Office, Broadway and 23d St. Write for Illustrated Folder.

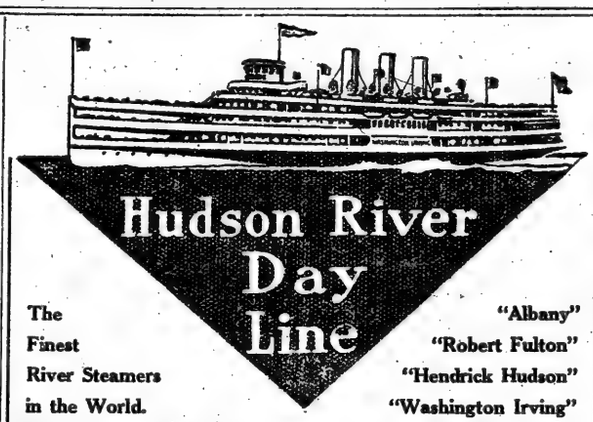
HARTFORD LINE
From New Pier 20, East River, foot of Peck Slip, daily except Sunday, at 5 p. m. for Connecticut River landings. Write for Summer folder.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On September 8, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above-named court on behalf of the United States against seven cases of eggs upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise or interested therein to appear before said court in the General Post Office Building, on September 29, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

September 8, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.



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Leave Desbrosses St., daily except Sunday, 8:40 A. M.; West 42d St., 9 A. M.; West 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany.

Also Desbrosses St., 9:40; W. 42d St., 10; W. 129th St., 10:20; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M., for Bear Mountain, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.

One Day Outings to Poughkeepsie, Newburgh, West Point or Bear Mountain.

Afternoon Boat

For West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston, and way landings, leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; W. 42d St., 2 P. M.; W. 129th St., 2:20 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Ideal outings to West Point, returning by Str. "ROBERT FULTON."

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SERVICE DAILY, INCLUDING SUNDAY.
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Pier 32, N. R., ft. Canal St. 5:30 P.M.
West 132d St. Pier..... 6:00 P.M.
Fare, one way, $1; round trip, $1.50.
PEOPLES LINE—
Pier 32, North River..... 6:00 P.M.
West 132d St..... 6:30 P.M.
Fare, one way, $2; round trip, $3.50.
NIGHT EXPRESS—
Pier 32, North River..... 9:00 P.M.
West 132d Street..... 10:00 P.M.
Fare, one way, $2; round trip, $3.50.
Special Daylight Service Sundays, leaving Pier 32, N. R., 9:30 A. M.; West 132d st., 10:00 A. M.
Tourist Auto Rates—$5.00 and $10.00 one way, $7.50 and $15 round trip.
TEL. SPRING 9400.

HUDSON NAVIGATION COMPANY
Iron Steamboat Co.
CONEY ISLAND
LEAVE WEST 129TH STREET
9:40, 10:50, 11:30 A. M.; 12:30, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:40 P. M.
LEAVE PIER 1, NORTH RIVER
10:20, 11:15 A. M.; 12:15, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:00, 6:15, 7:15, 8:15, 9:30 P. M.
LVE. STEEPLECHASE, CONEY ISLAND,
12:25, 1:25, 2:25, 3:10, 3:55, 4:55, 5:25, 6:10, 7:25, 8:25, 9:25, 10:40 P. M.
ROCKAWAY BEACH
Str. "GRAND REPUBLIC"
Lve. Yonkers, 8:35 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:40 A. M., 1:15 P. M.; Pier 1, N. R., 10:20 A. M., 2:15 P. M.; Rockaway Beach, 12:30, 5:30 P. M.
*Transfer to Str. "Grand Republic."
Season Closes Sept. 12th.
Str. "GRAND REPUBLIC"
SPECIAL UP-THE-HUDSON TRIP SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 19TH.
A Day on the OCEAN "TAURUS"
Deep-Sea Fishing Str.
Daily at 8 A. M. from Pier 1, N. R., ONLY. Weekdays, 75c. Sundays & Holidays, $1.
Accommodations for Ladies and Children. Restaurant and Bar under Co.'s management.
"Taurus" WILL continue to operate DAILY until further notice.

"The World's Pleasure Grounds"
GLEN ISLANDS
Grand Closing
For the Season Sept. 12th
Gala Day
for the Benefit of War Sufferers.
All the German Singing Societies.—MANY BANDS.

TO ATLANTIC CITY
About 8 hours, all daylight. "Never out o' sight o' land." Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 46, N. R., foot W. 10th St., New York.
ONE WAY, $2.50. ROUND TRIP, $3.50.
Send for Folder "R," or 'Phone Spring 712.
Atlantic City Steamship Line

HUDSON RIVER BY NIGHT
MANHATTAN LINE
$1.00 TO ALBANY
Dining Room Service a la Carte.
THROUGH TICKETS AND BAGGAGE CHECKED TO ALL POINTS.
Autos and Horses at Low Rates.
Steamers Lv. daily, Pier 35, North River, foot West Houston St., 5:30 P. M.; West 125th St., 6 P. M. Telephone 9225 Spring.

DAYLIGHT TRIPS
Long Island Sound
New London Line On Mondays Str. CHESTER W. CHAPIN lvs. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., 10:00 A. M.; ft. of East 22d St., 10:30 A. M., for New London, Norwich, Stonington, Watch Hill, Providence, Boston, etc. Folder on request. City Ticket Agent, 171 Broadway, N. Y.

UP THE HUDSON SUNDAY
Delightful sail to Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, round trip $1.00.
Str. "Benj. B. Odell"
Good restaurant, music. Franklin St., 9 A. M.; West 129th St., 9:30 A. M.
CENTRAL HUDSON LINE

SEA CLIFF AND GLENWOOD
LAST EXCURSION
SUNDAY, SEPT. 12TH
Str. Nassau will leave pier ft. 34th St., E. R., 9:30 A. M.; pier ft. 138th St., E. R., 10:00 A. M.
ROUND-TRIP TICKETS 50c.

DAILY AND SUNDAY TRIPS TO
INTERSTATE PARK LANDINGS
(ALONG THE PALISADES.)
STR. KINGSTON leaves W. 129th St. at 10 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M. FARE, 35c. Round Trip

Sight-Seeing Yachts
Lve. Battery Pier 10:30, 2:30. Tel. Broad 8373.
To Sandy Hook and the Ocean, 1:30 P. M.
50¢ 10:30 A.M. YACHT TRIP 2:30 P.M. 75¢
YACHT CLIFTON LEAVES FOOT WEST 42nd ST.
Encircling City. Sight Seeing. Sat. & Sun. 25c add'l. Tel. Bryant 8632. Folders in all Hotels & Tkt. Offs.

ROUND TRIP RED BANK LINE $1.00
For Highlands, Oceanic, Locust Point, Fair Haven & Red Bank. Week days, lve. Franklin St., Pier 24, 8:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M.; Battery, 8:55 A. M., 2:55 P. M. SUNDAYS, Franklin St., 8:30; Battery, 8:55 A. M. Trolleys connect.

S. S. "MANDALAY"
EVENING TRIPS. See Amusement Column. Tels.: Pier, Morn. 4899, Broad 179-8268. Knights Columbus Day, Highland Falls, Sept. 12.
TO NORTH JERSEY COAST RESORTS
Sandy Hook Route. New Jersey Central.
CATSKILL EVENING LINES, Pier 43, N. R., daily except Sundays, 6:30 P. M. Tel. Spring 1097.

BUSINESS.
The Annalist, every Monday, publishes authoritative and comprehensive reviews of financial, industrial, and commercial conditions throughout the country. On all news stands—10 cents a copy. One year $4.00. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

MARSTERS AUTUMN TOURS
CALIFORNIA Oct. 7th, Under Escort, with Expenses Included (36 days), via Colorado Grand Canyon, All of California, returning via Texas, New Orleans and steamer.
INDEPENDENT TOURS DAILY via all routes, with expenses included. Itineraries arranged to suit individual requirements.
OLD POINT & WASHINGTON "By Sea and Land." Ideal 7-day tours from New York, Sept. 25, Oct. 9 & 23.
WHITE MOUNTAINS Special Low Rate Escorted Tours Sept. 20 and 27 to Bethlehem, Bretton Woods, etc. Independent Tours daily to Oct. 9th.
BERMUDA Wonderful Autumn Vacation Tours of 8, 9, and 19 days. Frequent Sailings, $88.50.
SHORT CRUISES TO BOSTON on express steamers "Massachusetts" and "Bunker Hill." Transportation, hotel, sightseeing, etc., included. $25 for two; $14 single. Daily from N. Y.
Send for booklet "Travel," giving details all above and many other delightful Fall Tours. Mailed free.
GEO. E. MARSTERS, Inc., N. Y. City.
1246 BROADWAY (at 31st St.)

Ideal Vacation Trips
To or From
PANAMA CANAL AND CALIFORNIA
Large American Trans-Atlantic Liners
FINLAND and KROONLAND
22,000 Tons Displacement
From Pier 61, N. R. From
NEW YORK SAN FRANCISCO
SEPT. 18 10:00 A.M. OCT. 12
Oct. 13 Nov. 6 Nov. 6 Nov. 30
To or from California
First Cabin, $125 up. Intermediate Cabin, $60 up.
To or from Isthmus of Panama
First Cabin, $75 up. Intermediate Cabin, $40 up.
Including Meals and Berth
Best of Cuisine and Service.
Also Combination California Trips.
WATER ROUTE ONE WAY
RAIL ROUTES OTHER WAY
PANAMA PACIFIC LINE 9 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

American Line
AMERICAN STEAMERS
Under the American Flag
N. Y.—Liverpool, Pier 62, N. R., Noon
St. Louis...Sept. 18 | Philadelphia..Sept. 25

White Star Line
N. Y.—Liverpool, Pier 60, N. R., Noon
Lapland.....Sept. 15 | Baltic.....Sept. 22
Azores—Gibraltar—Naples—Genoa
Canopic, September 30, 10 A. M.
Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 9000 Rector

SPECIAL FALL TOURS
TO
CALIFORNIA
5 Weeks—Personally Conducted
Leaving Saturday, October 2 and 30.
visiting Denver, Colorado Springs, Colorado Rockies, Salt Lake City, Both Expositions, California Coast Resorts, Including the Big Trees, Riverside, Grand Canyon. Optional return via rail or New Orleans and steamer.
1st CLASS THROUGHOUT
Best hotels, standard Pullman compartments, drawing rooms; auto tours, side trips, transfers, etc.
Send for Free Booklet, "C. F."
FRANK TOURIST CO.,
Officially Appointed General Tour Agents of Both California Expositions.
396 Broadway, N.Y. Telephone 4550 Franklin.

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*NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.
†LA VELOCE. ‡ITALIA.
(Fast Italian Lines.)
To PARIS and all other EUROPEAN POINTS
Via the MEDITERRANEAN
To Naples and Genoa.
†EUROPA.....SEPTEMBER 15, NOON
‡Stampalia..Oct. 2, noon | ‡Ancona.....Oct. 20
*D. d'Abruzzi.Oct. 9, noon | *America.....Oct. 23
New large twin-screw steamers, all outside rooms.
HARTFIELD, SOLARI & CO., One State St.

Norwegian America Line
Modern Twin-Screw Steamers—16,000 Tons Displ.
To Scandinavia Direct Under Neutral Flag.
KRISTIANIAFJORD..SEPTEMBER 25.
First Class, $81.50 & up; 2d Class $65.50.
Passenger Office, 8-10 Bridge St., N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE
Royal Mail Twin-Screw Steamships.
NEW YORK to GLASGOW
TUSCANIA - - - Sat., Sept. 25, 10 A.M.
CAMERONIA - - - Sat., Oct. 9, 10 A.M.
CALIFORNIA - - - Sat., Oct. 16, 10 A.M.
TUSCANIA - - - Fri., Oct. 29, 5 P.M.
COMPANY'S OFFICE, 21-24 State St., N.Y.

Personally Conducted
California Tour
Incl. 2 Expositions, Grand Canyon.
$250, starting Oct. 9.
Full particulars upon request.
Mrs F. D. Silverman, 515 W. 110th St., N. Y.

"By SEA & LAND" Old Point, Washington Tours. Sept. 25; Oct. 9, 23. Send for itinerary. MARSTERS, 1246 Broadway, N. Y. City.

RAYMOND-WHITCOMB TOURS
CALIFORNIA
Last Tour via Canadian Rockies leaves Oct. 5
Raymond & Whitcomb Co., pioneers in the California field, offer tours to the Expositions on the highest plane of travel.
Itineraries include Grand Canyon, Colorado, Canadian Rockies, Yosemite and Apache Trail; stop-overs permitted anywhere. Luxurious train service, best hotels, side trips by automobile. Parties limited in numbers. All the freedom of independent travel without the worry of arrangements.
Departures Sept. 18, 21, 22, 29 and later
Annual Reunion and Autumn Foliage Festival Sept. 17 to 27; Tours of Luxury to South America January & February, 1916
Send for booklet desired
RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.
225 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK TEL. 6270 MADISON SQUARE

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
TWIN SCREW S. S. RYNDAM 22,070 Tons Displ't. 12,531 Tons Reg'd.
Sailing Tuesday, September 14, Noon
TWIN SCREW S. S. ROTTERDAM 37,000 Tons Displ't. 24,190 Tons Reg'd.
Sailing Tuesday, September 28, Noon
Largest Steamers Under Neutral Flag
NEW YORK-ROTTERDAM Via FALMOUTH
Splendid Accommodations at Moderate Rates.
HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE, 21-24 State St., New York.

A Dustless Vacation Trip
No cinders, no humidity—just clean sweet breezes fresh from the Atlantic's bosom
SUPERIOR SERVICE and LOW FARES to
SAVANNAH JACKSONVILLE MACON AUGUSTA ATLANTA BIRMINGHAM MONTGOMERY
and all other Southern points CONSULT ANY TICKET OR TOURIST AGENT OR
Literature and all information upon request
Savannah Line
NEW YORK OFFICE 501 FIFTH AVENUE Phone 2368 Murray Hill

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HAVANA Fascinating in its boulevard life, 10 days, including hotel expenses, $95
BAHAMAS Special 10-day cruises, allowing 3 days in Nassau, seat of the British Colonial Government, $50
MEXICO 22-day cruises, including stops at Havana, Progreso, Vera Cruz and Tampico, steamer your hotel, $130
Write for booklet "F," giving complete information.
WARD LINE
New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Co.
General Offices, Pier 14, E. R., New York

CALIFORNIA AND EXPOSITIONS
Late Summer and Fall Tours to the Expositions, including Colorado Resorts, Grand Canyon, California Coast Resorts, Arizona National Reserve, Roosevelt Dam, New Orleans, Panama Canal, etc. Escorted Tours de Luxe. Departures September 24, October 8, 22, November 4, 18.
Travel Service absolutely the best.
Programs, estimates, information free.
Tours to South America.
November 24, February 2, 16.
THOS. COOK & SON
245 B'way (Opp. City Hall Park)
264 Fifth Ave. (Cor. 29th St.)
561 Fifth Ave. (Cor. 46th St.)
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Visitors to the Exposition are cordially invited to inspect our Travel-Exhibit in the Transportation Building.

CUNARD
Established 1840
EUROPE via LIVERPOOL
ORDUNA, . . SAT., SEPT. 25, 10 A. M.
SAXONIA, . . SAT., OCT. 9, 10 A. M.
ORDUNA, . . SAT., OCT. 23, 10 A. M.
*TUSCANIA, . FRI., OCT. 29, 5 P. M.
SAXONIA, . . SAT., NOV. 6, 10 A. M.
*En Route to Glasgow.
ROUND THE WORLD TOURS.
Through bookings to all principal Ports of the World
COMPANY'S OFFICE, 21-24 State St., N. Y.

Largest, Finest and Fastest Vessels to SOUTH & EAST AFRICA BY UNION-CASTLE LINE
*†‡SOUTH AMERICA
The World's Fastest Growing Continent
†Peru-Chile EXPRESS SERVICE to & from PANAMA.
16 Days New York to Callao
23 Days New York to Valparaiso.
SERVICES TO †Colombia & Ecuador
Also Express Services to Brazil and the Argentine
*The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.
‡The Union-Castle Mail S. S. Co. Ltd.
†The Pacific Steam Navigation Co.
The Nelson Line
SANDERSON & SON, Gen. Agts., 26 Broadway, N. Y. Or Any Steamship Ticket Agent.

South America
Montevideo and Buenos Aires
NORTON LINE
Direct Passenger Service
Under American Flag
"Crofton Hall"—Sept. 30
New, 12,000-Ton Steamship. Every modern device for comfort and safety.
NORTON, LILLY & CO., Agents
Produce Exchange Building, N. Y.

SCANDINAVIAN AMERICAN LINE
NEUTRAL FLAG
Route outside of War Zone
NORWAY
SWEDEN
DENMARK
Daily Connections with All European Cities
Frederik VIII...Sept. 22 | United States...Oct. 7
A. E. Johnson & Co., Inc., Agts., 1 B'way, N. Y.

AUSTRALIA
Honolulu, Suva, New Zealand
THE PALATIAL PASSENGER STEAMERS
R.M.S. "NIAGARA" (20,000 tons dis.) R.M.S. "MAKURA" (18,000 tons dis.)
Sail from Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 29, Oct. 27, Nov. 24
Apply Canadian Pacific Railway, 1231 Broadway, New York, or to the Canadian Australian Royal Mail Line, 499 Seymour St., Vancouver, B. C.

A Grand Vacation Cruise
NO Heat, No Hay Fever
12 DAY All Expense Northern Cruise $60.00 UP
Visiting Foreign America
equal in interest, novelty and healthfulness to a European cruise. Visiting HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, the land of Evangeline, and ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland, the Norway of America, via the
Red Cross Line
New tourist steamships STEPHANO and FLORIZEL fitted with every convenience and safety device. Cost of trip includes every essential expense. 7 days at sea and 5 in port. Splendid cuisine, orchestra, sea sports. Ship is your hotel for the entire trip. Write today for illustrated booklet 72.
BOWRING & COMPANY, 17 Battery Pl., N. Y.

For Your Vacation—
Go To BERMUDA
9-Day Tour—All Expenses $45.50 up
Unlimited Attractions for Vacationists.
Send for Low Rate Inclusive Tour Circular.
Twin Screw "Bermudian"
Safety—Speed—Comfort—Sails Alternate Weds. & Sats.
Quebec S. S. Co., 32 Broadway, N. Y.; Thos. Cook & Son, 245 & 2,081 B'way, 264 & 561 5

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy Monday and probably Tuesday; not much change in temperature; moderate south winds.
For full weather report see Page 15.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 21,651. NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1915.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. { Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

DANIELS NAMES NAVAL ADVISORS

Announces Makeup of Board of Inventors Headed by Thomas A. Edison.

COOPER HEWITT A MEMBER

Hudson Maxim, Henry A. Wise Wood, Alfred Craven, and F.J. Sprague Other New Yorkers.

NOTED ENGINEERS TO SERVE

Chemists, Aeronautical Experts, Inventors, and Authorities on Explosives Also Picked.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The makeup of the Naval Advisory Board of Inventions, the organization of experts, who will contribute their inventive genius to the navy, of which Thomas A. Edison is to be the Chairman, was announced by Josephus Daniels, the Secretary of the Navy, tonight.

The board will consist of twenty-three members, including Mr. Edison, who was selected by Mr. Daniels to serve as the presiding officer of the board.

The other twenty-two members of the board who were chosen by ballot by eleven of the principal scientific societies of the country whose members deal with those branches of science on which the navy is thought to be dependent for invention, are:

W. R. WHITNEY.
L. H. BAEKELAND.
FRANK JULIAN SPRAGUE.
BENJAMIN G. LAMME.
R. S. WOODWARD.
ARTHUR GORDON WEBSTER.
A. M. HUNT.
ALFRED CRAVEN.
SPENCER MILLER.
WILLIAM LE ROY EMMETT.
MATTHEW B. SELLERS.
HUDSON MAXIM.
PETER COOPER HEWITT.
THOMAS ROBBINS.
HOWARD E. COFFIN.
ANDREW J. RIKER.
HENRY A. WISE WOOD.
ELMER A. SPERRY.
WILLIAM L. SAUNDERS.
BENJAMIN B. THAYER.
J. W. RICHARDS.
LAWRENCE ADDICKS.

The first meeting of the board has been called for Wednesday, Oct. 6, in the office of Secretary Daniels in Washington.

Daniels Gratified by Responses.

In announcing the names of the members of the board, Secretary Daniels made the following statement:

"Desiring to make available the latent inventive genius of our country to improve our navy, a short while ago I requested Mr. Thomas A. Edison to become Chairman of an Advisory Board of eminent men who would make up the board. Mr. Edison, with the patriotism characteristic of American inventors, accepted the call to duty. The plan adopted for selecting the members of the Advisory Board was as follows:

"I requested eleven great engineering and scientific societies to select by popular election two members to represent their society on the board. The result has been most gratifying. I have received the nominations of all these societies and have accepted them, and it only remains to have a meeting, organize and determine the method of procedure in order to utilize to the best advantage of our navy this mobilization of the talent and genius of our country. The response of the societies invited to co-operate in the great undertaking indicates the patriotic enthusiasm awakened by this call to duty."

Personnel of the Board.

These are the members selected by the societies and accepted by the Secretary:

AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY.

W. R. Whitney, Schenectady, N. Y. Massachusetts Institute of Technology, '90. Director of Research Laboratory of the General Electric Company, where he has been the moving spirit in the perfection of metallic electric lamp filaments and the development of wrought tungsten.

L. H. Baekeland, Yonkers, N. Y. University of Ghent, '82. In private practice. Founder of the Nepera Chemical Company, 1892, and inventor of photographic paper.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS.

Frank Julian Sprague, New York City. Naval Academy, '78. Consulting engineer for Sprague, Otis, and General Electric Companies. Founder of Sprague Electric Railway Motor Company, and concerned in establishing first electric trolley systems in the United States.

B. G. Lamme, Pittsburgh. Ohio State, '88. Chief Engineer of Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, and a prolific inventor.

AMERICAN MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY.

Robert Simpson Woodward, Washington, D. C., Michigan, '72. President of Carnegie Institution and an authority on astronomy, geography, and mathematical physics.

Arthur Gordon Webster, Worcester, Mass. Harvard, '85. Professor of Physics Clark University, and an authority on sound, its production and measurement.

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS

Andrew Murray Hunt, Naval Academy, '79. New York City. Consulting engineer. Experienced in the development of hydroelectric, steam, and gas plants.

Alfred Craven, New York City. Naval Academy, '67. Chief Engineer of Public Service Commission and formerly Division Engineer in charge of construction work on Croton Aqueduct and reservoirs.

AMERICAN AERONAUTICAL SOCIETY.

Matthew Bacon Sellers, Baltimore, Md. Lawrence Scientific School. Director of

Continued on Page 3.

NEW ZEPPELIN RAID HARMLESS TO BRITAIN

"Imperial Murderer" Assailed by Archdeacon of London, Who Tells of Children Slain.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—An official statement issued today says that another raid by Zeppelins on the East Coast was attempted last night.

Bombs were dropped by the aerial visitors, the statement says, but there were no casualties, and no damage was caused.

A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Amsterdam says that some German newspapers say that Count Zeppelin personally directed the recent Zeppelin attack on London from the airship base at Emden, but others assert that he flew toward England with the airships.

The Archdeacon of London, preaching in St. Paul's Cathedral today, referred to the recent Zeppelin raid on London.

"I need not go further back than last Wednesday," said the Archdeacon, "to tell you that battle has changed into murder.

"Speaking with all the restraint that is due from every preacher, as well as from the press, and with the knowledge and consent of the censor, I tell you that to one hospital alone were taken the dead bodies of little children of 15, 10, 7, and 5 years, and of one little baby, so that the nursery became a slaughter house.

"Of the imperial murderer who allowed it, if he did not order it, all we can say is in the words of the Psalmist—the most awful punishment given to a man—'I will set before thee the things that thou hast done.'"

GREAT BATTLES NEAR ON THE ITALIAN FRONT

Austrian Emperor Orders Fortresses of Gorizia and Tolmino Held at All Cost.

GENEVA, Sept. 12.—Reports received from Brescia indicate that preparations are being made both by the Austrians and the Italians for important battles at Gorizia and Tolmino before real Winter weather begins.

In this short sector there are said to be from 250,000 to 300,000 Austrians with as many more on the Gorizia-Monfalcone-Duina front. Reinforcements are arriving constantly at Laibach and Villach, probably from the Russian front. Archduke Eugene is in nominal command of the Austrian forces in this section. Emperor Francis Joseph, it is stated, insists that Gorizia and Tolmino must be held at all cost.

Cholera is reported to have broken out behind the Austrian lines on the Isonzo River and in Trieste.

The Italian Government is reported to have placed an order for $7,000,000 worth of [illegible] with Swiss firms at Chaux de Fonds.

BLACK COTTON POSSIBLE SAYS LUTHER BURBANK

Plant Developer States, However, That He Would Not Undertake to Produce It.

To an inquiry whether the production of black cotton is possible, as predicted by a Georgia planter who has succeeded in growing various shades of colored cotton, Luther Burbank telegraphs:

Santa Rosa, Cal., Sept. 11.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is somewhat doubtful if black cotton will be produced during this generation, if ever. There are yellowish and brownish cottons, and black cotton is not an absolute impossibility by any means, though I would not undertake its production myself at any price.

My congratulations to the man who shall produce black cotton.

LUTHER BURBANK.

ENDS WITH SUICIDE BATTLE WITH POLICE

For Six Hours Bank Robber Holds 60 San Francisco Officers at Bay.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 12.—A six-hour battle between sixty policemen and George Nelson, a foreigner, 25 years old, wanted for complicity in the robbery last month of a Los Angeles bank, ended at dawn today, when Nelson's body was found stretched on a cot in a rooming house. He had ended his life by sending a bullet through his head.

The police conducted the battle from an upper window of the residence of Bishop Edwin H. Hughes of the Methodist Episcopal Church, across the street, and from adjacent windows and housetops. A powerful searchlight was placed in the window of another dwelling across the street from Nelson's room.

The rooming house is in a populous section, and thousands of spectators watched the battle between Nelson and the police. Policeman Peter Hammond was shot through the arms and legs by Nelson, while Hugh Macbeth, a lodger in the same building as Nelson, was probably fatally wounded. Shotguns, repeating rifles, and revolvers were used, and hardly a square inch of Nelson's room escaped the raking fire.

With the coming of day the officers entered the building and burst through Nelson's door. Nelson had been dead over two hours. Three automatic revolvers and a quantity of ammunition lay on the table near the body. The floor was littered with glass and splinters of wood, and the walls were riddled with shot.

There was a bad wound near the elbow of Nelson's right arm, and in his efforts to stanch the flow of blood he had fashioned a rude bandage from a towel. The police believe that Nelson's intense sufferings combined with the knowledge that daylight would result in his capture, caused him to send a bullet through his head. Four hundred dollars was found among Nelson's belongings, a part of the loot, it was said, from the Los Angeles bank.

The police learned of Nelson's whereabouts through the arrest last night of William Juber, said to be a companion of Nelson in the Los Angeles robbery. Juber was shot in the arm at the time of the bank robbery, and had just left the office of a physician when he was taken into custody. A complete confession, the police said, followed.

Before going to the Panama Exposition be sure and buy an Accident Policy in The Travelers Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.—Advt.

J. J. HILL TO URGE BIG LOAN TO ALLIES

Comes to Advise Bankers in Conference with English and French Commissioners.

$1,000,000,000 MAY BE ASKED

Fears Trade Paralysis Unless Europe Is Enabled to Pay Bills Here in Cash.

MORGAN INVITES HIS AID

Railroad Man to Appear at Conference Today—Formal Proposal Is Not Yet Completed.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 12.—James J. Hill will arrive in New York tomorrow morning to take part in the largest financial deal of the kind in the history of the world. He has been asked to go to New York by J. P. Morgan to discuss a loan to European governments that may amount to $1,000,000,000.

Mr. Hill is fully prepared for what is one of the most important transactions in the history of the United States, and one which, in a large measure, may determine the course of the war in Europe. He will lay before the meeting data showing that if the loan is not made commerce will be paralyzed and our surplus crops become unsaleable because of Europe's inability to buy and pay cash for the commodities and munitions we are prepared to sell her.

Mr. Hill will insist that the loan be made to nations that are trading with us and that are in a position reasonably to secure the loan with collateral. Some of the data he is carrying is of such startling nature as to make prompt action advisable.

Although Mr. Hill did not make any statement prior to his departure, his talk in the last week makes it certain that the banks all over the United States will be asked to participate in the loan.

Conference to Keep Rates.

Several different measures for relaying the present foreign exchange situation and for establishing a war supply credit here for the Allies will be proposed at the first conference between the Anglo-French Commission and American bankers. An informal meeting will be held today in the financial district, probably at the Chamber of Commerce, 65 Liberty Street.

The six Commissioners have had three days in which to exchange views informally with the American financiers, and both the visitors and the American bankers have a fairly clear outline of the plans which will be offered formally. The Commissioners spent Sunday at the country homes of J. P. Morgan, Willard D. Straight, and Frank A. Vanderlip, returning last night to the Hotel Biltmore, where they are staying.

Whatever the size of the credit proposed—it has been estimated at from $500,000,000 to $1,000,000,000—the plan is to provide for the amount in installments. One financier suggested yesterday that there would be four installments of $250,000,000 each to be financed, payment to be guaranteed by the English, French, and Russian Governments.

Underwriting Syndicate Suggested.

It is suggested also that a syndicate of bankers will underwrite the loan themselves and offer it to the public under the tri-government guarantee at a rate of interest to be fixed, probably at 5 per cent. The American bankers would receive as security notes of the three Governments named.

"Under existing conditions of exchange," a member of one banking firm said, "grain, meats, hides, and copper may be purchased to better advantage by Europe in South American markets. Of course, we want to retain this trade. There is a great surplus of idle capital here, so bankers are all the more ready to co-operate with the foreign Commissioners in adjusting the foreign exchange situation.

"The more the Allies can borrow here the greater will be the amount of their purchases, and should they be unable to arrange a substantial credit here, they would be inclined to buy from other countries where their exchange is nearer par."

The participation of leading bankers from other American financial centres outside of New York makes a gigantic credit possible without causing undue strain on the monetary system. Financiers from Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Cincinnati, and other important financial cities have met the Anglo-French agents and will attend the conferences.

The commission probably will establish offices in the financial district, so that the Commissioners and the American financiers will be able to keep in close touch with each other during the negotiations.

CHICAGO CAN LEND $100,000,000

Western Bankers Talk of Popular Subscription to Credit.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 12.—The loan Great Britain and her allies seek to obtain in the United States will not be less than $500,000,000, and may reach $1,000,000,000. Of that sum, it is said, banking institutions in this city alone are willing and in a position to take at least $100,000,000 at satisfactory security and terms.

Western bankers believe the European Governments can obtain the large part through popular subscription. It is pointed out that America's glut of gold and supply of free funds available for a huge credit basis place this country in a position to make a large loan to Europe, as domestic industries are the only ones to profit by the transaction.

Bankers declare the Entente powers must come here for supplies or lose the war, and these requirements must be paid for or American markets will be closed to them.

French Liner Sant Anna Afire in Mid Ocean; 1,600 Italian Reservists from New York Aboard

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 12.—The French steamship Sant Anna is on fire at sea, according to a wireless message received by the Marine Department from the Cape Race station late tonight. The message said:

"Steamer Sant Anna in distress, on fire and in need of assistance. Position: Latitude, 40.23 north; longitude, 47.30 west."

The steamer Ancona of the Italian Line, which left New York for Naples and Genoa on Sept. 8, is probably within 200 miles of the Sant' Anna.

Between 1,600 and 1,700 Italian reservists are passengers on board the Fabre Line steamer Sant Anna, according to local agents of the line, James W. Elwell & Co.

The ship carries a large cargo of merchandise but has no munitions of war or inflammable materials of any kind, it is stated. Her cargo consists chiefly of foodstuffs.

The Sant Anna is commanded by Captain F. Pavy and is in the New York-Mediterranean trade. She sailed from this port on Sept. 7 for Naples and Marseilles.

She is a French vessel and was built at La Seyne, France. Her house flag is that of the Fabre Line.

"The Sant Anna carried no munitions of war," said Mr. Jones of the shipping firm last night. "In fact, the Fabre Line has not been carrying any arms or ammunition to ports in the Mediterranean touched by its steamers.

"I cannot understand the cause of the fire. Her merchandise cargo was made up of foodstuffs and provisions."

Besides the large number of Italian reservists aboard the Sant Anna, the ship carried a small number of first and second class passengers. Her crew numbered about 100.

None of the members of the firm of local agents of the Fabre Line had received any direct information from the Sant' Anna last night and inquired anxiously about the position of the vessel. She was due to reach Naples on Friday.

She is a steel twin-screw vessel of 5,814 tonnage, is 470 feet long, has a beam of 56 feet, and 12 feet depth of hold. Her hailing port is Marseilles.

The position as given in the wireless message would make the Sant Anna more than 1,100 miles east southeast of Halifax and close to the regular line of steamship travel between New York and Mediterranean ports.

CITY TO DROP MEN AND CUT SALARIES

Budget Program "of Painful and Irksome Economy" Is Pledged by the Mayor.

BLAMES THE LEGISLATURE

Has Told All but Three Department Head That No Allowances Greater Than in 1915 Will Be Made.

A statement issued by Mayor Mitchel with reference to the policy to be followed in the preparation of the 1916 tax budgets promises an economy more rigid than has ever been exercised in the city government before. The statement says:

"It will doubtless cause some suffering and hardship to those who lose their positions and whose salaries are reduced. It is, however, the necessary direct result of the act of the State Legislature in laying this fearful burden on the people at our polls."

"The taxpayers of New York City are confronted with a serious situation. Our budget for 1915 amounted to $190,000,000, despite the exercise of rigid and far-reaching economies in all of the Mayor's departments. It reached this figure because of certain factors not within my control or that of the Board of Estimate, such as the cost of the emergency $100,000,000 loan, the extraordinary snow removal of the preceding Winter, the largely increased amount of uncollectible taxes, the increase in debt charges, and the increased appropriations demanded by and allowed to the Board of Education.

No New Source of Income.

"Last year the Mayor's twenty-nine departments asked less than they received for 1914, and were awarded in the 1915 budget $1,500,000 less than they had received in the previous year. Despite that economy, the budget advanced $6,000,000 for the reasons just stated.

"It was foreseen then that the increased services rendered by the city and the new policy of cutting down the debt by carrying each year in the budget the cost of permanent improvements would inevitably either raise the budget and taxes or necessitate some new sources of city income.

"The Legislature at its last session, however, granted the city no relief by way of new and additional income. On the contrary, the Legislature, in order to carry on certain rural improvements and because of its own peculiar idea of financing current contracts on the State barge canal, laid upon the taxpayers of New York City the crushing burden of a direct tax of upwards of $13,000,000. If, therefore, the budget of the city for all purposes could be kept within the total of this year of $199,000,000 by the exercise of the most rigid economy, the State tax would still bring the total tax budget for 1916 to $212,000,000.

Has Worried Department Heads.

"Realizing the tremendous hardship that the State Government has imposed upon the taxpayers of New York City, I am determined that the city administration shall adopt extraordinary measures to lighten that burden as far as in its power lies. To that end I have informed the heads of all departments under my jurisdiction that the total of their budget allowances for 1916 must and shall not exceed the total of those allowances for 1915. This will require drastic measures.

"From my examinations of the tentative requests of my departments I realize that increases must be allowed to Charities, Correction, and Police in order that they may properly discharge their duties, and I have tentatively recommended increases aggregating about $1,100,000 for these departments. In the Department of Correction the average daily census of inmates has increased in a little over a year by about 2,000. As it costs $244 to care for each prisoner, more than $400,000 will be needed in 1916 to provide for this increase in the census.

"In the Department of Charities it is estimated that there will be an increase in the average daily census for next year of about 2,000 inmates. This is on the basis of present experience. Additional funds must therefore be provided to care for those persons. In the Police Department mandatory salary increases must be granted. Furthermore, during 1915 additional requirements for police service in the rapidly growing sections of the city made it necessary to obtain revenue bonds to pay for the addition of 200 men to the force. Money must be provided in 1916 to care for these new patrolment. An increase over the 1905 budget allowance is therefore unavoidable.

Places to be Eliminated.

"To keep the total of the 1916 budget appropriations to my departments within this year's total, therefore, upward of $1,100,000 must be saved somewhere by compensating decreases in the budgets

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BURST MAIN FLOODS CENTRAL PARK WEST

Twenty-Foot Geyser in Eruption Through Asphalt Pavement at 101st Street.

FLOWS INTO PARK LAKE

Holds Up Surface Cars for an Hour—Repairers Shut Off Water From Neighboring Apartment Houses.

Thomas Brooks, janitor of the Irvington Apartments at 407 Central Park West, noticed as he was sweeping the sidewalk yesterday morning at 9:30 o'clock that the asphalt pavement between 101st and 102nd Streets was sagging. A few minutes later he saw the asphalt give a little under a passing automobile.

Then he summoned a mounted policeman, who drove his horse over the street. The asphalt sank slightly under the horse's hoofs. The policeman reported at the West 100th Street station [illegible] department.

Before the policeman had returned Brooks had been watching the asphalt give way a fraction of an inch at a time and undulating as slight explosions seemed to be occurring below the surface. Suddenly a column of muddy water leaped through the asphalt with a roar and shot up twenty feet in the air. It threw up strips of asphalt and broken rock from the bottom layer of the pavement and gradually widened the hole it had made.

An Eighth Avenue surface car, northbound, was approaching when the geyser broke out. The conductor stopped it within half a block of the break, but within a few seconds a stream of water was rushing past the car wheels, and the motorman ran his car rearward for a block. The main body of water ran south, filling the street from curb to curb until it reached 100th Street, where a pathway enters Central Park a few inches below the street level and slopes down toward the lake. Nearly all the water which flowed into Central Park West took this course, and the pathway was soon the bed of a raging torrent.

After tearing a hole thirty feet wide and twenty feet long for itself in the street, the height of the column of water was reduced to about three feet above the street. A crowd, many of whose members were on the way to church when the flood stopped them, noticed about 10 o'clock that the geyser suddenly shrank in volume by about a third, and this was soon explained by the roar of waters splashing into Central Park, which at this point is about forty feet below the level of the street.

By climbing upon the park wall the crowd could see thousands of gallons of water making its way between the large rough stones of the retaining wall and pouring in a furious cascade into the park. The water seeped through the stones about half way between the bottom and the top of the wall, and then dropped about twenty feet. The water that took this direct route into the park found its way quickly to a gravel pathway winding down to the lake and turned it into a river.

With the volume of water pouring into the street diminished by this new outlet, the Eighth Avenue cars, which had now lined up for a block on either side, were able to drive through the water with their curtains down to prevent splashing the passengers. The tracks lie close to the east sidewalk, and were several feet away from the water hole in the street.

An hour after the water had burst through employes of the Water Department shut two water gates in Central Park and put an end to the overflow. It was then found that a twelve-inch main had burst and that the earth under the street had been washed away to bedrock over an area of about 100 feet in diameter. A gang of men was put to work immediately repairing the main and filling in the washout of earth.

The water supply was cut off for hours in the apartment houses on the west side of the street. No water, however, entered any of the basements.

WANAMAKER REPORTED ILL.

Fellow-Parishioners in Philadelphia So Informed in Church.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 12.—So seldom does John Wanamaker miss attendance at Bethany Presbyterian Church, that the congregation wondered this morning when it noted his absence. In the middle of the service it was announced that Mr. Wanamaker was ill and could not be there.

No confirmation of the report could be obtained at the Wanamaker residence here. Servants were able only to say that Mr. Wanamaker, who celebrated his seventy-eighth birthday a few weeks ago, had been spending a few days at his cottage at Atlantic City. An effort was also made to get something definite about the merchant's condition from several of his business associates, but without avail.

Nor was any information obtained at the Wanamaker cottage, though neighbors said they understood that he had "been ailing" for several days.

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CAPT. VON PAPEN IS READY TO DEPART; BERNSTORFF TO SEE LANSING TODAY AND WILL DISCUSS AIDE'S PREDICAMENT

Germany Uneasy Over Arabic Note and Hesperian, Realizing the Danger of Renewed Tension Here

BERLIN, Sept. 12, (via London.)—Publication of the Arabic note, although evoking virtually no comment in the German press, undoubtedly has caused a feeling of uneasiness here over the probable attitude of the United States. The note in itself appears to be highly satisfactory to the public generally, but the constant inquiries received at the offices of The Associated Press for news or predictions upon the American attitude are only one indication of apprehension that the Arabic note and the Hesperian case may result in a renewal of the tension, which was believed to have relaxed with Ambassador von Bernstorff's communication to Washington of the instructions given to submarine commanders.

Well-informed Germans, such as Maximilian Harden, editor of Die Zukunft, believe the situation again serious, not so much because of its intrinsic merits as on account of the manner in which it has been handled.

SEES BRITAIN'S TASK GROWING

She Must Now Assume Russia's Burden, Lloyd George Says in Strong Appeal.

TEUTONS STILL STRONGER

Allies Might Be Advancing but for Their Failure to Mobilize Resources Promptly.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 13.—David Lloyd George has written the preface to "Through Terror to Triumph," a collection of his speeches and pronouncements since the beginning of the war, [illegible] he says:

[illegible] conviction is stronger than ever that this country could not have kept out of it without imperiling its security, and impairing its honor. We could not have looked on cynically with folded arms while the country we had given our word to protect was being ravaged and trodden by one of our own co-Trustees. If British women and children were being brutally destroyed on the high seas by German submarines this nation would have insisted on calling the infanticide empire to a stern reckoning.

"Everything that has happened since the declaration of war has demonstrated clearly that the military system, so regardless of good faith, honorable obligations, and the elementary impulses of humanity, constituted a menace to civilization of the most sinister character, and despite the terrible cost of suppressing it, the well-being of humanity demands that such a system should be challenged and destroyed. The fact that events also have shown that the might of this military clique has exceeded the gloomiest prognostications has provided an additional argument for its destruction. The greater the might the darker the menace.

"Nor have the untoward incidents of the war weakened my faith in the ultimate victory, always provided that the allied nations put forth their whole strength ere it is too late. Anything less must lead to defeat. The allied countries have an overwhelming preponderance in the raw material that goes to the making and equipment of armies, whether in men, money, or accessible metals and machinery, but this material has to be mobilized and utilized.

Failures of the First Year.

"It would be idle to pretend that the first twelve months of war has seen this task accomplished satisfactorily. Had the Allies realized in time the full strength of their redoubtable and resourceful foes, nay, what is more, had they realized their own strength and resources and taken prompt action to organize them, today we should have witnessed the triumphant spectacle of their guns pouring out a stream of shot and shell which would have deluged the German trenches with fire and scorched the German legions back across their own frontiers.

"What is the actual position? It is thoroughly well known to the Germans and any one in any land, belligerent or neutral, who reads intelligently the military news must by now have a comprehension of it. With the resources of Great Britain, France, and Russia, yea, of the whole industrial world at the disposal of the Allies it is obvious that the central powers have still an overwhelming superiority in all the material and equipment of war.

"The result of this deplorable fact is exactly what might have been foreseen. The iron heel of Germany has sunk deeper than ever into French and Belgian soil, Poland is entirely German, Lithuania is rapidly following and Russian fortresses, deemed impregnable, are falling like sand castles before the resistless tide of Teutonic invasion.

"When will it be stemmed? As soon as the Allies are supplied with an abundance of war material.

"That is why I am recalling these unpleasant facts—because I wish to stir my countrymen to put forth their strength to amend the situation. To dwell on such events is the most disagreeable task that can fall to the lot of a public man, but for all that, a public man who either shirks these facts himself, or does not do his best to force others to face them until they are re-

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RUSSIANS ATTACK NORTH AND SOUTH

Petrograd Reports Situation Improving Daily—Exhausted Foes' Losses Enormous.

KAISER PUNISHES GENERAL

Dismisses von Kluege for Succession of Defeats on the Sereth River Front.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 13.—There is still no sign of waning in the battles which are being fought along the eastern front that now runs almost directly north and south from Riga to the Rumanian frontier.

[illegible] Galician border the Germans and Austrians, who are continually receiving reinforcements and supplies of munitions by railway and river, are endeavoring to force their way to the Dvina and the main trunk of the important railway lines, and a Russian official communication issued last night says that because of the salient of the armies on the Nieman, it has been decided to retire a short distance, still holding back the Austro-Germans' offensive.

Signs are not wanting, however, that the tremendous exertions of the Austro-German armies are beginning to tell on them. Prisoners taken by the Russians tell of extreme exhaustion of some of the troops and of terrible losses in killed and wounded. Growing optimism is manifested throughout the Russian official reports. In fact, it is announced that the plans of the General Staff are working out satisfactorily, and that the condition of the defending armies is improving daily.

Petrograd has reiterated in reply to the German denial, the announcement made on Sept. 8 of a great success near Tarnopol and Trembowla. Confirmation of the German reverses there is also contained in the following dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Amsterdam:

"Emperor William has dismissed General von Kluege, Commander of the Eighth Division, who was held responsible for the Austro-German check by the Russians on the Sereth River in East Galicia. General Kluege, according to the German newspapers, retired from the service at his own request and with a pension."

Petrograd Contradicts Berlin.

The Petrograd official statement says:

The Austrians and Germans have been dashing from one side to the other in an effort to strike a decisive blow. The German official statement of Sept. 9 contradicts the statement made in our communication of Sept. 8 that we made numerous prisoners and captured thirty guns and machine guns.

The Great General Staff considers it its duty to explain that it always has endeavored within the limits of human power and the rules of military art to present each event in its reality, avoiding any trace of partiality. Mistakes always are possible in the conditions of excitement, and occasionally of uncertainty, which accompany military action. Therefore, desiring to establish with certainty our great success near Tarnopol and Trembowla, which already is proved by the action of our troops, the Great General Staff postpones its definite reply regarding the trophies taken until it has received precise reports from the corps engaged.

The report of of one of the armies engaged on the 8th says that of the guns captured from the enemy, we already have succeeded in taking within our lines six 10-centimeter guns and six 15-centimeter guns. The clearness of this document alone makes it impossible to doubt our success.

Reports from the Commanedr in Chief on the corresponding front, dated Sept. 7, state that this stroke was planned beforehand by the army commander concerned as the result of information supplied by scouts. This, therefore, refutes the charge that we made a false report regarding the most important event which has occurred recently in the ranks of the Russian Army.

The Austro-German offensive is making slow but steady headway, particularly

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DUMBA PLOT HITS ATTACHE

United States to Seek Safe Conduct for German Military Officer.

AMBASSADOR AT CAPITAL

Count von Bernstorff Hurries to Washington to Confer on Whole Situation.

ORDUNA NOTE IS AT HAND

President and Secretary of State to Discuss German Crisis After Envoy's Visit.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept 12.—As a result of the allegations connecting him with Dr. Constantin Dumba's plans to tie up munition plants in this country, there is every reason to believe that Captain Franz von Papen, the Military Attaché of the German Embassy, will voluntarily return to Germany.

No formal request for the withdrawal of Captain von Papen from the German Embassy staff and from the United States has been made by the State Department but it is gathered that there has been communication on the subject of his knowledge of Ambassador Dumba's scheme between the State Department and the German Embassy.

On the face of the expected arrangement, Captain von Papen will merely leave the United States on leave of absence, and will not formally sever his Embassy connection. He will not return to the Embassy, however, unless the Administration should radically revise its view with respect to the conduct of those who conferred with Ambassador Dumba concerning the plan to cause strikes in munition factories.

Tomorrow may be a notable day in the diplomatic history of the United States. Secretary Lansing will have a conference with Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, and Mr. Lansing will also confer with President Wilson over the complication in the submarine controversy arising from Germany's justification of the sinking of the Arabic. The question of safe conduct for Captain von Papen probably will be discussed also.

The German memorandum on the Orduna case reached the State Department during the day, but was not decided in time for consideration. It probably will be before Secretary Lansing tomorrow, when Count von Bernstorff reaches the department, furnishing an additional phase for discussion. No intimation as to the contents of the memorandum has been given officially. In German quarters it is thought probable that the Berlin Government declares that the torpedo which missed the Orduna was fired in the belief that she was not a passenger-carrying ship.

Safe Conduct for von Papen.

As Captain von Papen is an officer of the German Army safe conduct for his return home could be obtained only by the grace of Great Britain and France. Whether the allied Governments would be willing to sanction the return to Germany of a military officer is not known, but the belief prevails here that Great Britain and her associates in the war will afford safe conduct for him as a favor to the United States.

It would be contrary to good military policy of the Entente Allies to permit a German officer to join the colors if the joining could be prevented, but it is felt that in Captain von Papen's case the Governments at London and Paris may feel that their act of grace would not be entirely without compensatory features for the reason that Captain von Papen's activity in behalf of the German cause in the United States might be of more value than if he were on the fighting line.

In addition to the letter from Ambassador Dumba to Count Burian, James J. Archibald, who acted as Ambassador Dumba's messenger, took with him from New York a letter from Captain von Papen to the Captain's wife, who is in Germany. This letter, together with the more important documents intrusted to Archibald for delivery in Vienna and Berlin, was taken from Archibald's effects when he arrived at Falmouth, England. All these communications are in the possession of the British Government, but the texts of some of them, notably the Dumba letter to Count Burian, have been cabled to the State Department, and photographic fac-similes of others are on their way to Washington.

While it has been reported that in the letter to his wife Captain von Papen made some slighting statements concerning American officials, there is no disposition on the part of this Government to hold him accountable for these private views.

The case against Captain von Papen, as far as this Government is concerned, is found mainly in the following extract from Ambassador Dumba's letter to Count Burian with reference to the plan to cripple munitions plants:

"I am under the impression that we could, if not entirely prevent the production of war material in Bethlehem and in the Middle West, at any rate strongly disorganize it and hold it up for months, which, according to the statement of the German Military Attaché, is of great importance, and which amply outweighs the relatively small sacrifice of money."

This indicated that Captain von Papen was one of those who "conspired," as Secretary Lansing charged in his note to the Austro-Hungarian Government requesting Ambassador Dumba's recall.

"to cripple legitimate industries of the people of the United States and to interrupt their legitimate trade."

Bernstorff Arrives Unexpectedly.

Count von Bernstorff arrived here unexpectedly this evening. He came at an opportune time, for he is no more anxious to see State Department officials than they are to see him. Gratification was expressed in official circles tonight that he was in Washington and there is no concealment of the fact that more can be accomplished in adjusting the differences between Germany and the United States by informal conversations than through a further exchange of diplomatic notes. The note stage has passed in the conduct of diplomatic intercourse between the two Governments.

Tomorrow's conference between Secretary Lansing and Count von Bernstorff will centre around this vital point: Did Germany, in justifying the sinking of the Arabic, intend to qualify the pledge given by Count von Bernstorff on Sept. 1, that "liners" would not be sunk without warning and without safety to the lives of noncombatants, provided the liners did not try to escape or offer resistance? To put it plainly, the United States Government wishes to be assured that Germany was acting in good faith when she instructed her Ambassador to make that pledge. There is evidence of lack of confidence on both sides, but the hopeful feeling exists in Washington tonight that a better understanding may be reached as a result of the conversation between the Ambassador and the Secretary of State.

It is not unlikely that Secretary Lansing will suggest that the best evidence on the subject is to be afforded by the text of the instructions of the Imperial Admiralty to the commanders of submarines. The conversations between Secretary Lansing and the German envoy have always been marked by extreme frankness. If the German Government should give to the United States a copy of the instructions to the submarine commanders and it should show that there was no qualification of the orders this Government would be prepared to discuss in a sympathetic spirit the proposal to submit the Arabic case to The Hague.

A clearer understanding of the German proposal seems to exist today in all quarters concerned. On its face it would seem to suggest that Germany desired to arbitrate the question of liability for reparation for the loss of American lives on the Arabic if the commander of the submarine was in error in thinking that the Arabic had intended to ram him. But it is the understanding tonight that Germany intended to propose that the question to be arbitrated was whether the submarine commander was justified in regarding the Arabic as a hostile ship and therefore not entitled to immunity from attack.

While officials of this Government are willing to accept this interpretation, they want to know whether the German proposal is in any way a qualification of Count von Bernstorff's pledge. It is believed that when he sees Secretary Lansing the Ambassador will say positively that there has been no modification of the original assurances, and that Germany has no intention of modifying them.

New Light on Note.

It was learned in an authoritative way tonight that after a careful examination of Count von Bernstorff's assurances of Sept. 1, and the statements on the same subject in the German memorandum concerning the sinking of the Arabic, officials of this Government had reached the conclusion that the pledge had been reiterated in the memorandum. The language is regarded as almost identical and satisfaction on that account is expressed.

The pledge was in these words:

Liners will not be sunk by our submarines without warning and without safety of the lives of noncombatants, provided the liners do not try to escape or offer resistance.

The memorandum on the Arabic case, which was dated Sept. 7, contained this statement:

According to his instructions the commander [of the submarine] was not allowed to attack the Arabic without warning and without saving the lives unless the ship attempted to escape or offered resistance. He was forced, however, to conclude from the attendant circumstances that the Arabic planned a violent attack on the submarine.

There seems little doubt that Secretary Lansing will be assured by Count von Bernstorff tomorrow that in the communication of Sept. 7 Germany meant to reiterate the assurances of Sept. 1. Germany, it was said tonight, could not understand why the United States hesitated over accepting her offer to arbitrate. There was sufficient evidence, it was contended, to show an honest difference of opinion between the German view and the American view of the circumstances attending the attack on the Arabic, and this made it essential to have the disputed points adjusted by an arbitral tribunal. It is well understood that in making the proposal to arbitrate the German Government wants the precedent established that questions of fact, arising from attacks by German submarines shall be referred to The Hague for decision as to Germany's responsibility in these cases.

If this Government should agree to refer to The Hague the disputed points in the Arabic case, Germany would then propose that questions of fact affecting the status of the Lusitania would also be sent to the international tribunal for adjustment. But this Government would not consent that the principle of the right of German submarines to attack merchant vessels without warning should be passed upon by an arbitral body, and believes Germany has no intention to make any such proposal.

The international situation is somewhat easier tonight, but the United States Government must be thoroughly satisfied of Germany's good faith in agreeing to modify her instructions to submarine commanders before it will be willing to take up for discussion the points involved in the sinking of the Arabic.

THINKS OUR CRISIS IS AT HAND.

London Daily News Says We Are Near Rupture with Germany.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 13.—The Daily News says: "America is confronted not merely with a relapse of the whole situation to the position at the acutest stage of the Lusitania crisis, but with the recognition that throughout the negotiations she has been in a diplomatic debate with a Government whose sole purpose has been procrastination and evasion.

"It need not be assumed that there is no protest at Berlin against such a policy. Close observation of the inner circles of statesmen around the Kaiser gives warrant for the belief that the attitude toward America is the outcome of a successful struggle of the extremist with the moderate school.

"Whether von Tirpitz's holiday is permanent or not, his influence has not gone with him; but of none of that can America take account. Her position is appreciably more difficult than it ever has been, and she has very nearly reached the point of definite rupture."

WARM'S RECORD IN HUNGARY.

Author of Munitions Plot Said to Have Been Sought by Police.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 13.—The Morning Post publishes the following from a Hungarian corresponent: "The chief agents of the Austro-German intrigues in the United States are the editors of the American-Hungarian papers. In the letter which Ambassador Dumba attempted to convey to Count Burian through J. F. J. Archibald, the editor of the Szabadseg, a Cleveland daily newspaper, and Dr. Nuber, Austro-Hungarian Consul in New York, figured.

"The editor of the Szabadseg, who now calls himself William Warm, is one Martin Dienes, who figured in a political scandal in Hungary. The scandal occurred during the premiership of Count Khuen Hedervary. Dienes was at the time the editor of a Budapest daily, an independence organ, and he was approached by Count Szapary, an intimate friend of the Premier, and employed to induce the independence party members of Parliament to abstain from giving their vote on a bill then before the House and not deliver any speeches in the House against the bill.

"Dienes undertook the count's mission, but Zoltan Papp, the first man to whom he gave $2,000, exhibited the money the next morning in an open sitting in Parliament, saying:

"'I have been handed this money as a bribe.'

"An inquiry that ensued showed that Dienes was to have received 10 per cent. over and above the money he expended. The police issued a warrant against him, but he escaped to America."

AUSTRIA ACCUSED OF PRESS CAMPAIGN

Chicago Croatians Say Monarchy Subsidized Four New Croatian Papers in This Country.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—Further charges of unneutral activities in the United States of agents of the Austro-Hungarian Empire were presented to the public today. Following a meeting in the Pilsen Auditorium, 1,657 Blue Island Avenue, at which representatives of more than 3,000,000 Slavs vigorously condemned the interference of Ambassador Dumba in American affairs, Croatian leaders made these charges:

That four Croatian newspapers, believed by the tenor of their editorial and news columns to be subsidized by the Austro-Hungarian Government, have been started in the United States within the last six months.

That the Hapsburg Government has attempted through these newspapers to intimidate workmen in munition plants into giving up their jobs.

That rewards have been offered for the names of persons in America who come from Austria-Hungary and who have been working against the interests of the Dual Monarchy.

That notice had been published in these papers that the property, if any, in Austria-Hungary owned by such persons would be confiscated, and that they would be tried for treason if they ever returned to Austria.

That the Austro-Hungarian Government had been working to obtain the election on the Supreme Committee of the Croatian National Benevolent Association of men who would be in favor of the pro-German cause.

To substantiate the final accusation these leaders produced a published letter purporting to have been written by Consul General Hauser at Pittsburgh to Ambassador Dumba. The letter, said to have been taken from the Consul's office, was printed in almost every Croatian newspaper in the United States. It says in part:

"In order to put down the propaganda among the Croatians in the United States which is being directed against the integrity of the Austro-Hungarian Government and which has been instigated especially by the Supreme Committee of the Croatian National Benevolent Association, we will have to take all the necessary steps to obtain the defeat of the members of the Supreme Committee and the election of a loyal committee which will represent our interests."

The mass meeting of former subjects of Austria-Hungary adopted resolutions condemning the action of Ambassador Dumba that caused the United States to ask his recall.

The resolutions resent the reference Ambassador Dumba made to the Austro-Hungarians in America as ignorant and uneducated and unable to care for themselves, and declare loyalty under any conditions to the United States.

BOSTON, Sept. 12.—The Slavonic Club of South Boston adopted resolutions at a meeting today in reference to statements by Dr. Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador. The resolutions say:

The Czechs and Slovaks of Boston resent the assertion that we are unable to comprehend our acts. We assert that we are loyal to Austria, but that Austria, as a vassal State to Germany, can lay no claim to our loyalty."

Referring to work on war orders, the resolutions continue:

"As long as the pay and conditions are in keeping with the work performed, no appeal will be listened to by Czechs and Slovaks on the ground of loyalty to the Hapsburgs."

MINIMIZES DUMBA CRISIS.

Will Have No Political Consequences, Germania of Berlin Says.

BERLIN, Sept. 12, (via London.)—The Germania declares that President Wilson, in asking the Austro-Hungarian Government to withdraw Ambassador Dumba, sharply impugns honorable men of English diplomacy. The newspaper compares the Dumba case with those of Mansfeldt de Cardonnel Findlay, British Minister to Norway, in connection with the charges made by Sir Roger Casement, leader of the Separatist faction in Ireland, that the Minister was conspiring with Sir Roger's manservant for the capture or killing of Casement, and of the British Minister to Greece who, it was alleged, attempted to bribe Greek ships to attack German submarines in the Mediterranean, and says Germany's opponents tried to make capital out of "the bad luck of Dr. Dumba, who stumbled over the attempt to prevent his countrymen from making ammunition for their enemies."

The newspaper says that a change in Ambassadors in these critical times is to be regretted, but it asserts that the change will have no political consequences, on account of President Wilson's expressed desire for a continuation of friendly relations.

NO WORD YET FROM VIENNA.

Dumba to Make no Statement Until He Hears from His Government.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 12.—No word from Vienna has come as yet to Ambassador Dumba. Officials of the Embassy are unwilling to make any conjectures as to when the Ambassador will hear the decision, but that they expect the Government to accede without objection to Secretary Lansing's request for the recall of Dr. Dumba is indicated by the fact that the Ambassador is said to be preparing a statement for the press, to be given out after he hears from Vienna, as well as by Mrs. Dumba's preparations for departure.

The Ambassador spent most of the day at home. He refused to see newspaper men or to make any statement.

SLOVAKS CONDEMN DUMBA.

His Conduct Impertinent and Grossly Insulting, Resolutions Declare.

At a meeting of Branch No. 1 of the Slovak League of America, held yesterday afternoon in the Bohemian Sokol Hall, 321 East Seventy-third Street, resolutions condemning the conduct of Ambassador Dumba were adopted. The resolutions follow:

Whereas, Unimpeached evidence shows that Dr. Constantin Teodor Dumba, former Ambassador of Austro-Hungary, the country of which we were formerly subjects and from which we came to this free and glorious nation, where we found liberty and opportunities, both educational and physical, has dared to interfere with the inner affairs of this our beloved country by attempts to incite and disturb the peaceful and lawful occupations of our fellow-workingmen; and

Whereas, The said Dumba, by the above actions and also by misusing the citizens and passports of the United States of America for the purpose of informing his Government of matters relating to our internal affairs, has provoked the peace and liberty-loving Government of the United States of America, and also grossly insulted the intelligence and loyalty of the workingmen who came here from Austria-Hungary; and

Whereas, The said Dumba has attempted to propagate the doctrine, which we refuse and condemn, that citizens of the United States who were former subjects of Austria-Hungary are still under obligations to the laws of their former country; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the citizens and intended citizens of the United States of America of Slovak descent, are amused by the impertinent actions of the said Dumba and his coconspirators; and further be it

Resolved, That we rejoice in the patriotic and prompt action of our esteemed and beloved President, his Excellency Dr. Woodrow Wilson, and his Excellency, Robert Lansing, Secretary of State of the United States of America, in removing said Dumba from our country and proving to all our enemies that even a peace-loving country will not suffer interference beyond a certain limit; and further be it

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the President and all members of his Cabinet.

These resolutions were signed by Cyrill Ruman, Vice President, and Charles Stiasny, Secretary and editor Daily Slovak American.

CABINET DIVIDED ON CONSCRIPTION

Majority Opposed to It for Britain—Kitchener Not Committed.

LABOR M. P.'S PATRIOTIC

Barnes and O'Grady Urge Workmen to Greater Efforts to Increase Munitions Output.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 13.—The Parliamentary correspondent of The Daily News says that the present views of the Cabinet on the question of compulsory service, which is now the one most discussed in the secret councils of the Government, are as follows:

Uncommitted—Kitchener. For compulsory service—Curzon, Lansdowne, Lloyd George, Churchill, Bonar Law, Long, Chamberlain, Selborne, and Carson. Against compulsion—Asquith, Grey, Balfour, Crewe, Buckmaster, McKenna, Simon, Runciman, Birrell, Wood, Harcourt, and Henderson.

It is understood that Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. Long, and Mr. Chamberlain are not inclined to press for the compulsory policy if it appears likely to lead to a schism in the Government. Lord Kitchener, it is said, considers that at the present moment there is no need for compulsory military service.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—George Nicoll Barnes, Labor Member of Parliament, speaking at Walworth tonight, said he did not believe there was need for conscription, but it was imperative "that the men we have sent out to fight our battles should be supported by the men in the workshops better than they are at the present moment." He continued:

"Under the conditions caused by the war we ought to regard it as our solemn duty to turn out as much as possible in every workshop in the country. Speaking as a trade unionist and a member of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, I am sorry to say I do not believe that has been done."

James O'Grady, another Labor member, who recently visited the front and conversed with Field Marshal Sir John French and others in authority, said he had it from the Field Marshal that this war had resolved itself into a battle between the workmen and mechanics of this country and the workmen and mechanics of Germany.

"In these circumstances," added Mr. O'Grady, "I say that every man who is not doing all he can to produce utmost productivity out of the workshops of this country is false to his country, is false to his mates who are fighting at the front, false to the ideals underlying this war."

PASTORS TAKE WAR TOPICS.

Rev. Dr. Tilton Says Present Conflict Will End Militarism.

Four pastors touched yesterday upon the question of war and its effects. The Rev. Dr. Edgar Tilton of Harlem pointed out material benefits, the Rev. Dr. C. L. Goodell of the West Side said America is not yet ready to go to war with Germany, and the Rev. Dr. Charles E. Jefferson, an anti-preparedness advocate, suggested a plan by which, he said, war could be ended and the need for it mended. The Rev. Dr. Tilton in the Harlem Reformed Church said:

"The war is not to be without its tremendous benefits. It is going to end a large part of the drink evil, it is going to end militarism, and it will bring nations of the earth together as they have never been. Europe is trying out and winning victories for all of us. The Jews are to have justice at last. I had almost said that such latter outcome were worth all of the sufferings of the war, with its vast cost."

The Rev. Dr. Charles L. Goodell said: "No patriotic citizen doubts that Germany has given America every ground for severing diplomatic relations. In no instance from the sinking of the Lusitania to that of the Hesperian has she given the least satisfaction to our Government. The arrogance of her position grows more and more offensive."

Preaching in the Marble Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, the Rev. Dr. F. W. Gunsaulus of Chicago said that if every man on both sides of the European contest would stop fighting for ten minutes, and be pure men, really good men, the war would end. He observed that he had heard of more gods since the war began than he knew to have existed before. There seems to be a Russian god, a German god, an English god, while he thought there was one God only.

INTENSE CANNONADES SWEEP WESTERN LINES

Artillery Duels Most Violent North of Arras and on the Aisne.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The lavish expenditure of shells continues on both sides of the Western battle front. The biggest artillery actions are apparently those raging about Neuville (north of Arras) and in the region to the north of the Aisne, but cannonading is general for nearly the whole of the front from Champagne to the Vosges.

The following official communication was issued by the War Office tonight:

In Artois artillery actions similar to those of the preceding days have occurred; they were particularly violent in the sector of Neuville. In the region of Roye and in front of Andechy conflicts have occurred between patrols.

To the north of the Aisne the Germans directed against our positions between the plateau of Paissy and Godat an intense and prolonged bombardment with shells of all calibres. Our artillery replied with an efficacious fire against the trenches and batteries of the enemy.

Cannonading on both sides has been in progress in Champagne, in the environs of Auberive and St. Hilaire, between the Meuse and the Moselle, in the Forest of Mortmare, on the Lorraine front, in the environs of Nomeny and Xousse, as well as in the region of the Ban-de-Sapt.

Following is the afternoon report:

To the north of Arras, in the sector of Neuville, the struggle was continued by a cannonade on both sides and the throwing of grenades. There was a bombardment of the most violent character to the south of the Scarpe, in the region of Roye, and to the north of the Aisne between Paissy and Cranonneville.

A new attack by the enemy against our advance posts at Sapigneul was repulsed like those which preceded it.

To the south of Leintrey our artillery operated effectively against the positions of the enemy. An assault undertaken by the Germans was immediately checked by our artillery and infantry fire.

There is nothing to report from the rest of the front.

Enemy aeroplanes dropped a few bombs yesterday on Compiègne. Our aeroplanes bombarded effectively aeroplane sheds and hangars of the Germans at Brayelle.

Berlin's report of the fighting says:

On a large part of the front there was lively artillery activity. Successful mine explosions in Champagne and the Argonne caused heavy damage to French trenches.

Early yesterday morning enemy airmen dropped bombs on Ostend. No damage was done, and no one was injured.

SUBMARINES OFF CRIMEA.

Russians Hunting Foes' Undersea Craft in Black Sea.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 12.—The following bulletin was issued by the War Office today:

Enemy submarines have been reported in the Black Sea near the coast of Crimea. Destroyers and submarines have been sent to pursue them.

In the Black Sea, near Cape Tchaoudy, our patrol boats exchanged shots with an enemy submarine, which fled rapidly.

Will Expel d'Albert.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 13.—In a dispatch from Amsterdam the correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company says that the Association of German Composers has decided to expel Eugen d'Albert, the pianist and composer, from membership in the association on account of his British origin.

D'Albert was born in Glasgow in 1864.

WOMEN CARRY PLAN OF PEACE TO WILSON

Delegation from The Hague Will Ask Him to Effect Conference of Neutral Nations.

THEY BELIEVE TIME IS RIPE

Bear Messages to the President from the Rulers of All the Big European Countries.

Bearing messages from all of the nations of Europe, both warring and neutral, with the exception of the Balkans, a delegation of the Women's International Committee for Permanent Peace, appointed by the Women's Peace Convention, held at The Hague in April, will go to Washington this week to ask President Wilson to help effect at once a conference of neutral nations for the purpose of instituting peace negotiations. The delegation will consist of Miss Jane Addams, Mme. Rosika Schwimmer of Hungary, Miss Chrystal Macmillan of England, and Dr. Aletta Jacobs of Italy.

Mme. Schwimmer and Miss Macmillan arrived in New York Wednesday on the Ryndam, coming direct from the committee's headquarters in Amsterdam, and last night told of their plans for the appeal to President Wilson, which comes as a climax to the work of the committee. They refused to tell the results of conferences with heads of European Governments until they have told President Wilson the sentiments of Europe's rulers.

President Wilson and Secretary of State Lansing will be asked to act coordinately with European neutrals in arranging for a neutral conference at once which shall without delay offer continuous mediation; to invite suggestions for settlement from each of the belligerent nations and to submit to all of them simultaneously reasonable proposals as a basis for peace. The women hope the messages they bear will convince the President that the time is ripe for mediation by all the neutrals.

"Peace talk is spreading in Europe," said Mme. Schwimmer, "and it is no exaggeration to say that the women's convention started it all. Before it met the newspapers were not allowed to print the word 'peace.' It was strictly tabooed. Now it is all different, and, as one of Europe's statesmen told us, our movement is the sanest thing since the war started."

"Europe has taken us seriously—much more so, I believe, than has America. Our delegates were received with honor by all the Governments. Sir Edward Grey and Prime Minister Asquith listened to us in London, Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg and Minister of Foreign Affairs Jagow received us in Berlin, the Foreign Minister in Petrograd, the King of Norway discussed our plans with us, and the Pope granted us an unofficial audience. We have sounded the sentiments of all of them, and we will tell President Wilson what we believe can be done by the neutrals to put an early halt to the terrible carnage in Europe."

The women said that no belligerent nation was willing to take the initiative for peace because it would thereby be placed in a disadvantageous light, but that suggestions coming from neutrals would probably be listened to. In support of her contention that the peace faction in Europe could not know their strength because of the censorship of peace talk, Mme. Schwimmer exhibited a copy of a Budapest paper about six weeks old in which there was a column account of a meeting at which she had spoken. But two-thirds of the column was blank. In the blank would have been what she said. She said she was encouraged that the censors had allowed to be printed the fact that there was a peace meeting.

The International Committee plans to undertake, as soon as the neutral conference is called, a world-wide campaign to influence public sentiment for peace. The plans of the committee also call for a third Hague Convention following the end of the war, the establishment of a permanent International Court of Justice, and a permanent Council of Conciliation and Investigation.



AUSTRIAN LINE STRONGER.

Reinforced with Men and Big Guns on the Lower Isonzo.

ROME, Sept. 12.—The following official statement from General Headquarters was issued tonight:

In Tyrol, in the Trentino region, and Carnia, the artillery action continues, though hampered by the fog. The enemy's fire has been directed especially against the townships behind our lines.

In the Plezzo Basin on the night of Sept. 10 enemy troops under cover of darkness attempted a sudden attack on the Slatenik Valley. Our troops allowed them to approach to within a short distance, and then fell upon them with the bayonet, putting them to flight after a violent struggle.

In the Tolmino district, after our attack of the 9th on Santa Maria, the presence of strong enemy detachments were reported moving in the direction of that place by way of the valley of Tominski.

In the lower Isonzo zone an aerial reconnoissance established the fact that the enemy is building a new system of defenses of an almost permanent character. According to reliable information the enemy has been reinforced by fresh contingents of troops and heavy artillery.

Two of our aeroplanes effectively bombarded the enemy's encampment near Oppachiasella. The enemy threw a number of shells into the Monfalcone docks, damaging several steamers.

Reports Italians Beaten Back.

VIENNA, Sept. 12, (via London.)—The following report of the operations on the Italian frontier was issued today:

As expected, several heavy engagements developed Saturday on the front of the coastal district, especially in the northern sector, all of which terminated in the complete failure of the attacking Italians. In the Flitsch (Plezzo) basin renewed enemy infantry attacks failed to make progress. Opposite Jablonica our fire forced the enemy to a hasty retreat. The attack of the Italians who had taken positions south of Javozek was repulsed.

In the Ursic district fighting, heavier than ever, has been raging all day long. Here the Sanki Poelten Landwehr, with customary bravery, repulsed the enemy. Again we firmly held all our positions.

The southern portion of the bridgehead at Toimino has again been under heavy Italian gun fire. It has become known that the Seventh Infantry Division, one detachment of Alpini and two battalions of Bersaglieri were engaged here in attacks Thursday.

In the district of Dobedo several enemy attacks against the salient on the plateau failed.

On the Tyrolean frontier Saturday afternoon and Sunday the Italians unsuccessfully attacked in the sector west of Monteplano with the full strength of a battalion our position in the Popena Valley and the District of Cristallo.

17

Your Will—

Why it is "probated"

THE validity of every will must be proved to the satisfaction of the law.

Every dollar belonging to the estate must be strictly accounted for. A good deal of legal machinery must be set in motion. In this State all wills must be "probated" or proved in the Surrogate's Court. The law requires that notice of probate shall be sent to all interested parties. The court then grants "letters testamentary". This document gives the executor his legal authority. The following consecutive steps must then be taken by the executor:

1. Taking possession of all property belonging to the testator.
2. Listing all the property in a complete inventory.
3. Advertising for debts.
4. Submitting financial statement to the State Comptroller for payment of State Inheritance Tax.
5. Paying debts which have been found to be justly due.
6. Paying all legacies and residuary bequests as directed by the will.
7. Procuring a "judicial settlement" of the account to the satisfaction of the Surrogate's Court and all interested parties.

This is the bare outline. Intricate problems all along the line are of common occurence. To fulfil the exacting duties of executor in a business-like way is one of the service functions of the Columbia Trust Company.

If you wish further information about executorships, please feel free to call upon our Trust Officer, Mr. Warren, at our 60 Broadway office.

IN FINANCIAL DISTRICT 60 Broadway

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY

IN SHOPPING CENTRE 5th Ave. & 34th St.

IN HARLEM 125th St. & Lenox Ave.

IN THE BRONX 148th St. & Third Ave.

RUSSIANS ATTACK NORTH AND SOUTH

Continued from Page 1.

along the road to Slonim and Pinsk. Elsewhere the German official reports daily recount the capture of a few thousand prisoners with machine guns.

The Germans' big effort, however, it is expected, will be made against Vilna and Dvinsk, westward of which town heavy engagements are being fought. Having reached the Dvina at Friedrichstadt and driven the Russians across the river, the Germans are in a better position to advance on Dvinsk, as there is no danger of any outflanking movement. The slowness of the operations is probably due largely to the condition of the country and the heavy roads.

Every day's delay is giving the Russians a breathing space and enables them to make preparations for greater resistance on chosen lines, protected by marshes and swollen rivers.

TERRIFIC FIGHTING SHOWN IN BULLETINS

German Prisoners Tell of Great Losses and of Weariness of Invading Armies.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 12.—The War Office tonight issued the following communication:

Owing to the salient of our armies on the Niemen and to the south of the Niemen, it has been decided to withdraw them slightly, while continuing to hold the enemy's offensive. In this sector we had to sustain very strong attacks on the eleventh on the lower Zelvianka and the road leading to the Slonim and Baranovichi regions, and also at Aelwa, Rozhany, and southeast of Kossow.

On the lower Zelvianka we repulsed fierce German attacks throughout Saturday. At Zelwa our fire destroyed an enemy battery, and here the enemy, under cover of a most violent fire, continued attacks on both sides of the road until nightfall.

On the Baranovichi Road also the enemy made another attack, supported by heavy artillery. Here we captured 400 Austrians and Germans, four machine guns, and ammunition wagons. The actions near Rozhany were of a slighter character.

In the direction of Pinsk there has been no change. The enemy is endeavoring to advance from the Kolki region eastward on both banks of the Styr. In the Rovno region the enemy, having been reinforced, is continuing his offensive in the Derazno district. We are holding his attacks.

In the direction of Kremenetz attacks continue to be made on the banks of the upper Goryn without any success by the Austrians, who have been constantly repulsed with great losses. Of 200 Austrians captured, 40 surrendered voluntarily.

4,200 More Teuton Prisoners.

In the region of Tarnopol the engagements have been favorable to the Russians. North of Tarnopol we captured Saturday 91 officers and 4,200 men, including Germans, nine machine guns, and much booty in repulsing enemy attacks in which the Austrians suffered heavy losses, despite the fact that they had received considerable reinforcements. Here the enemy emitted a smoke cloud to the extent of two versts (a mile and a third) along the front.

In the fighting north of Tarnopol our troops derived great advantage from the employment of armored automobiles, which advanced before our defenses, where they remained for hours firing on the enemy.

From Sunday morning our troops south of Tarnopol took the offensive. On the Sereth River the Austrians continue their retirement from the region of Flusta toward the Dniester. Our pursuit continues successfully; we have captured many prisoners.

In general we continue the execution of our plans, which daily improve the situation of our armies.

In the regions of Riga and Friedrichstadt artillery duels and engagements by small detachments have taken place. At Jacobstadt since Saturday we have been on the offensive. Obstinate fights have taken place on the River Pickstern.

On the roads toward Dvinsk, on the west side, we discovered Saturday a German offensive in three directions. First, between the Rivers Sussia and Niemen, north of Suweniszki; second, in the region of Skoricezki, and, third, on the road from Vilkomir to Uciany. In the latter region, following a stubborn engagement with superior forces, our troops retired in the region of Lake Dusati. The Germans, who have been considerably reinforced, are continuing their advance.

Between the Sventa and the Viliya the enemy is also making a determined attack along the right bank of the Viliya, his general direction being toward the railway station of Potbrodze. Notwithstanding the extreme persistance of German attacks our troops have continued to hold them with their fire and by counterattacks.

On the front of Orany fierce fighting continues. In the Skidel district, (east of Grodno,) where the enemy brought up reinforcements, we captured one officer and 100 men and five machine guns.

North of this district there have been only insignificant attacks which we easily repulsed. Prisoners say that the Germans are excessively fatigued by the recent fighting and that their losses in the last three days in killed alone amounted to 100 men per company.

Russian Airmen Attack Warships.

A bulletin issued earlier than the above, and dated Sept. 11, reads as follows:

An enemy Zeppelin flew over a Baltic port on the 10th, dropping some bombs. Our seaplanes threw bombs on German warships in Windau Harbor.

There were no important actions in the regions of Riga or Friedrichstadt. We repulsed a series of German attacks on the evening of the 10th in the district of Jacobstadt in the direction of Dvinsk. Near the station of Ponemunok, (west of Dvinsk,) our artillery brought down a German aeroplane which was bombarding a Red Cross train.

Between the rivers Sventa and Viliya great enemy forces on the 10th made a vigorous attack in the district east of Vilkomir. The enemy is advancing on the Dvinsk road and adjoining roads, directing his principal efforts with the support of strong field and siege artillery south of the Dvinsk road. Simultaneously great enemy forces are advancing in the district east of Shirviaty from the general direction of Vilkomir toward Sventsyany, (On the main line of the Warsaw-Vilna-Dvinsk-Petrograd Railroad.)

Between the Rivers Viliya and Niemen the position is unchanged. There was a strong cannonade on the lower Meretchanka River. East of Grodno the Germans have been making persistent attacks since the morning of the 10th on the front of Oziri-Skidel. We repeatedly repulsed these attacks with the bayonet, positions constantly changing hands. Finally, toward evening, after a brilliant assault by one of our battalions, Skidel remained in our hands. Our cavalry ardently pursued the enemy, aided by infantry, which was dislodging the Germans from trenches south of Skidel.

On the front south of the Niemen there was a desperate engagement on the River Zelvianka, in which a German battery was entirely destroyed, after which we easily arrested some enemy attacks. Near Zelve, notwithstanding the enemy's use of asphyxiating gases, we succeeded on the 10th in repulsing a series of persistent German attacks. We maintained our positions on the right bank of the Zelvianka after completely clearing the enemy from the whole of that bank.

Toward Rozhany, on the Slonim road, the enemy twice attempted to attack our troops but without success, notwithstanding intensé artillery preparation. Further south, as far as the Pripet, there has been only a cannonade and outpost actions.

In the direction of Rovno, on the 10th, our troops held up the enemy, who was advancing on Derajno.

In the direction of Krementz Austrian attacks were renewed on both banks of the upper Goryn, near the Galician frontier. Simultaneously on the right bank we successfully held up the enemy, although he used asphyxiating gas shells. Several Austrian detachments were entirely crushed by our fire.

In the direction of Tarnopol we advanced during the morning of the 10th, breaking the enemy's stubborn resistance. According to the statements of prisoners, the Sixth Battalion of Chasseurs, which had just been formed, was entirely destroyed. The enemy, incapable of further fighting, took to flight, leaving in our hands during the 10th as prisoners 31 officers, with 2,500 men and 16 machine guns. A detachment of armored automobiles aided our troops effectively. The retreat of the enemy in the direction of the Dniester was reported.

In the district south of Tarnopol there also were stubborn actions, in which we repulsed a series of furious attacks. On the lower Sereth our advance developed successfully in the district of the town of Tlust and the mouth of the Sereth, notwithstanding the enemy's intense fire. We expelled the enemy from Tlust. Here we took 13 officers and 900 men prisoners.

Germans Report Steady Success.

BERLIN, Sept. 12, (via London.)—General Headquarters today issued the following communication:

In the Eastern theatre:

Several Russian seaplanes attacked a small German cruiser off Windau. They dropped eight bombs all of which missed.

Army Group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: On the front between Duna and Merecz, on the Niemen, the fighting at various points assumed greater proportions, 1,800 prisoners and five machine guns being taken. Between Jeziory and the Niemen stubborn battles lasted throughout the day and only this morning did the enemy cease his resistance. He is being pursued. On the Zelvianka the enemy lines have been broken through at several points. The enemy lost seventeen officers and 1,946 men taken prisoner as well as seven machine guns.

The Russian official report of the 10th mentions fighting by Russian advance guards to the north of Abel. German troops did not take part in any operations there. On the other hand Russian advance guards were seen yesterday northwest of the Viliya. They were attacked and thrown back. Also mentioned in the same report is a victory by two Russian soldiers over six Germans at the confluence of the Zelvianka. No report of this has reached the German Army administration.

[The Russian official statement referred to which was cabled to the United States did not mention the victory of two Russians over six Germans.]

Army Group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria.—These troops are in close cooperation with the right wing of the army group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg. Enemy positions south of Zelbe were taken. Near Kossede the Zelvianka has been crossed. On both sides of the Beresha-Kartushka-Kossow-Slonim road the enemy has been driven back. This army group made 2,739 prisoners and took 11 machine guns.

Army Group of Field Marshal von Mackensen.—Attacking on both sides of the railway to Pinsk some advance positions were taken by surprise during the night.

In the Southeastern theatre:

German troops, in conjunction with others, repulsed further attacks with severe loss to the enemy.

Austrians Drive Russians Back.

VIENNA, Sept. 12, (via London.)—The following official communication was issued by the War Office tonight:

Our forces fighting in Volhynia on Saturday crossed the Goryn River near Derazno, and the Ikwa near Dubno.

The Russian attacks near Tarnopol have increased in violence. Northwest of Tarnopol the enemy succeeded in penetrating our trenches and occupying the Village of Dolzanka. German and Honved battalions who hurried from neighboring districts caught the enemy on both flanks, reconquered Dolzanka, and threw the enemy back upon their bridgehead positions. The enemy losses were great.

Hostile attacks to the southwest of Tarnopol were repulsed. On the fronts east of the Baka and Stripa, on the lower Sereth, and the Bessarabian frontier the day passed quietly. On the Lithuanian frontier near Kossow the Austro-Hungarian troops captured the strongly intrenched Village of Szkuraty.

RUZSKY TALKS CONFIDENTLY.

Petrograd in No Danger—Russian Advance in Spring.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 13.—General Ruzsky, Commander of the Russian Northern Armies, in an interview with The Times's correspondent attached to his headquarters, declared he considered the capture of Petrograd impossible because the military situation of Russia with relation to ammunition, rifles and fresh troops is slowly but surely improving. In addition to this he points out that between the present front and Petrograd the ground offers endless difficulties to a German advance quite apart from the fact that the approaching Winter will hinder the digging of trenches.

Russia, in fact, has gained an opportunity to take breath, he said, and, having continued the campaign through the Winter, will begin the war afresh in the Spring with new armies and new objects of operations.

RUSSIAN CABINET REMAINS.

Report of Change Published in the United States Denied in Petrograd.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 12.—The statement published in the United States that the Cabinet of Premier Goremykin had resigned and that a coalition Cabinet would be formed is erroneous. The Cabinet has not resigned.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 13.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Petrograd says that Premier Goremykin has gone to the headquarters of Emperor Nicholas to confer with the monarch regarding the reforms proposed by the Duma.

A dispatch to The Daily Telegraph from Petrograd says:

"A definite settlement of the question of the Ministry is expected this week, but the situation is by no means easy to adjust. There have been during the last few days private conferences between the Ministers and members of the Duma, but the situation is no nearer a solution, as the Ministers claim that several of the main demands of the Duma already are in effect; namely, extending privileges to the Jews, granting autonomy to Poland, and lightening the punishment of political prisoners and exiles.

"Part of the Ministry is in favor of suspending the Duma on the ground that the outspokenness of the members has injured the interests of the empire. It is in the minority, however. Its leaders are Premier Goremykin and Prince Shakhovskoy, Minister of Commerce, who claim that the swift adoption of the measures before the Duma are delayed by the machinery of the Duma and the Council of the Empire, which are now retarding the passage of bills. An enormous majority of the Duma is insistent that the demands be made."

SEES BRITAIN'S TASK GROWING

Continued from Page 1.

dressed, is guilty of high treason to the State which he has sworn to serve.

"There has been a great awakening in all the allied countries, and prodigious efforts are being put forth to equip the armies in the field. I know what we are doing. Our exertions are undoubtedly immense, but can we do more, either in men or material? Nothing but our best and utmost can pull us through. Are we now straining every nerve to make up for lost time? Are we getting all the men we shall want to put into the fighting line next year to enable us even to hold our own? Does every man who can help, whether by fighting or by providing material, understand clearly that ruin awaits remissness?

New Burden from Russia.

"How many people in this country fully appreciated the full significance of the Russian retreat? For over twelve months Russia has in spite of deficiencies in equipment absorbed

ATTACKS WATSON IN FRANK CASE

Editor Loyless Devotes Three Pages of Augusta Chronicle to Exposing Fiery Georgian.

TELLS MOTIVES OF WATSON

Anti-Frank Crusade to Increase Circulation, Punish Slaton, and Regain Political Prestige.

PAINTS WATSON AS BRIBER

And Says He Tried to Get Hoke Smith to Do What He Condemned Slaton for Doing.

Special to The New York Times.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Sept. 12.—Under the heading "Slaton or Watson—Which?" and over his signature, Thomas W. Loyless, editor and publisher of The Augusta Chronicle, in his paper today carries a three-page article, the purpose of which is explained in the last two paragraphs of the introduction, as follows:

"With this, I fear, rather lengthy prelude to what is to follow—but which I trust may be excused, in view of the import of the subject itself to our State and nation, as well as in view of the magnitude of the task involved, for we may hardly hope to clear up a full twelve months of continued misrepresentation within the scope of a few columns of newspaper space—I set myself to the task of fully and completely and convincingly—to all those with an open mind—exposing Thomas E. Watson and defending and making clear the action and the motives of ex-Governor Slaton in the Leo Frank case, well knowing that the former undertaking, at least, is a thing not to be lightly entered upon; if for no other reason, because it is practically certain to bring down upon me all the misrepresentation, abuse, suspicion and slander that this past master in vituperation is capable of directing against any one who has the temerity to take issue with him.

"Yet some one must do it, else he will go on undisturbed and uncontradicted in his mad course of inciting to insurrection, riot, and murder with, possibly, ex-Governor Slaton as his next victim; so why not I? For I, at least, do not challenge him from a distance; I am not unacquainted with his methods and his motives, and I have in my possession, or immediately available, as much of his highly vulnerable personal and political record as he may care to call for, and can deal it out as rapidly as the occasion requires; though, I am free to say, I hope to keep the discussion far above that plane."

Watson's Alleged Motives.

Mr. Loyless charges that the motives underlying Watson's campaign against Frank and his persistent attacks on ex-Governor Slaton were Watson's desire to make money by increasing the number of readers of his paper, he having exhausted his supply of ammunition in his attacks on Catholicism and foreign missions; Watson's desire to wreak vengeance on Governor Slaton for not having followed his dictation, and Watson's desire to rehabilitate a shattered political influence in State affairs.

Mr. Loyless points out that there were more than ten thousand Georgians who petitioned Governor Slaton to commute Frank's sentence, and he lists the names of about a hundred, including a Federal Judge, three ex-Justices of the State Supreme Court, numerous Superior and City and Court Judges, many lawyers, bankers, merchants and educators.

Referring to the list of names, Mr. Loyless says:

"Here are names that ought to strike Tom Watson down—even as Ananias himself was stricken—when he tried to make his dupes and followers believe that practically nobody, just 'mostly L. & N. lawyers,' petitioned Governor Slaton to commute Frank's sentence:

"Notable women like Mrs. Walter B. Hill and Miss Mildred Rutherford of Athens; Miss Celeste Parrish of the State School Department, and Mrs. E. L. Connally of Atlanta (Mrs. Connally is the sister of ex-Governor Brown).

"Educators like A. W. Van Hoose of Shorter, President Pearce of Brenau, Dr. Simmons of Brenau, and Dr. H. C. White of the University of Georgia.

"Among the clergy such notable men as Bishop Warren A. Candler, Bishop C. K. Nelson, Bishop Reese of Savannah, Rev. J. H. Eakes, presiding elder of Rome, Rev. Dr. M. Ashby Jones of Augusta, Rev. C. B. Wilmer of Atlanta, Dr. John E. White of Atlanta, and others.

"Many Superior Court Judges either recommended commutation or approved the Governor's action, including such as Henry C. Hammond, of Augusta; Judge Z. A. Littlejohn of Americus, R. N. Hademan of Louisville. Judge Ben Hill of Atlanta, who denied the second motion for a new trial, verbally recommended commutation, as did the late Judge Roan, who denied the first new trial motion. The latter put his recommendation in writing.

"All told, about 500 lawyers asked for commutation of Frank's sentence. The opinion that Frank was innocent or that there was serious doubt as to his guilt, held by them, was based in many cases on a careful study of the official record."

What Dorsey's Partner Said.

Several of the letters written by prominent Georgians to Governor Slaton urging him to commute Frank's sentence are printed in full by Mr. Loyless. Among these are letters from Colonel P. H. Brewster, a law partner of Solicitor Hugh M. Dorsey, and Judge Don A. Pardee, Judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

In part Colonel Brewster's letter to Governor Slaton was as follows:

"No trial with which I have been acquainted in my professional life took place where the atmosphere surrounding it was so fearfully charged with these elements and their influence was so strong as the trial of Leo M. Frank. To say the evidence and the verdict were not affected by this influence, with which the very atmosphere was full, is idle.

"Every witness who testified did so under this influence, and no juror escaped it. During the whole trial, the populace gathered in the streets about the place the trial was being conducted, often in great numbers, giving manifestations in unmistakable utterances of the universal sentiment, 'Hang him.'

"To try a man charged with such a heinous crime, when surrounded with such an atmosphere, leaves him, guilty or not guilty, no hope.

"I am quite familiar with the official record in this case. Outside of the testimony of the negro Jim Conley, it is my opinion that there is not evidence sufficient to support the verdict. In fact, there is no evidence but that of Conley which is not perfectly consistent with Frank's innocence. But when the character of Conley and the methods employed to secure his statements are considered, it does seem to me his testimony is of no value.

"Therefore I am thoroughly convinced that Frank is innocent. I would not be willing, as a citizen of Georgia, to have the State put this man to death.

"What I say is not intended to criticise lawyers who were engaged in this case, courts which have considered it, or the jurors who rendered the verdict. I have no possible interest in the case except as a citizen.

After stressing the opinion of the two Justices of the Supreme Court who dissented when that tribunal denied Frank's motion for a new trial, and declaring that "no Governor could well hesitate to grant a commutation unless on investigation he should come to be fully satisfied that the accused was guilty and that the dissenting Judges were in error," Judge Parker in his letter to Governor Slaton said:

"But in the Frank case I go further; I was in and about Atlanta at the time of the homicide and during part of the trial and know something of the outside circumstances attending the same; and have no doubt whatever that the public feeling against Frank, outwardly expressed in the city and about the Court House, was incompatible with a fair trial, and this, when taken in connection with the action of the Judge in recommending that counsel for Frank be absent from the courtroom when the verdict should be rendered and in permitting the verdict without the presence of Frank, seems to me a very important consideration decidedly affecting the question of commutation.

"Further than this, I do not believe Frank is guilty. The man who wrote the notes found near the body of Mary Phagan was inevitably particeps criminis in the murder. James Conley admits writing these notes. To clear himself he implicated Frank as principal and himself as merely assistant. To my mind, his story is not supported by any satisfactory corroborative evidence, and, with its glaring contradictions, it is incredible and wholly unworthy of belief.

"Under all the circumstances attending the trial of the Frank case, the State of Georgia can not well afford to have the penalty of death inflicted."

Mr. Loyless pays particular attention to the famous Judge Roan letter, which Watson has openly charged was a forgery, and he publishes affidavits from the stenographer to whom Judge Roan dictated the letter, and from Dr. Wallace E. Brown, proprietor of the sanitarium in North Adams, Mass., where Judge Roan was a patient at the time. Both swear that Judge Roan dictated the letter and signed it with his own hand, and Dr. Brown swears that Judge Roan was mentally responsible when he dictated and signed the letter. Dr. Brown also swears that Judge Roan had told him previously that he was not convinced of Frank's guilt, and that if he ever made an application for executive clemency he (Judge Roan) intended to recommend a commutation.

Slaton's Law Partnership.

Replying to Watson's oft-repeated charge that Governor Slaton was a law partner of Luther Z. Rosser, one of Frank's attorneys; that he shared in the fees received by Rosser, and that he was therefore disqualified to pass upon Frank's petition, Mr. Loyless states that the firms of Rosser & Brandon and Slaton & Phillips were not consolidated until two months after Mr. Rosser had been employed to represent Frank; that the consolidation contract of the firms provided that neither was to share in the fees of cases in the hands of the other at the time of the consolidation, and that Governor Slaton was not to share at all in the earnings of the consolidated firm during the time he was Governor.

It is pointed out that neither officially nor unofficially was the disqualification point ever made against Governor Slaton until after he had commuted the sentence of Frank. On this subject Mr. Loyless says:

"If a matter is before any tribunal and there is any possible ground for urging disqualification, the time to urge it is before the hearing begins or during the hearing. What fact did Solicitor Dorsey have after the hearing before Governor Slaton that he did not have before or during the same that justified him, an officer of the law, in impugning the motives of the Governor of the State? If he really believed that disqualification existed, it was his duty to have urged it before the decision, not after.

"Can any one doubt that had such a point been then raised by the official whose duty it was to make it, if he believed it existed, Governor Slaton would have gladly acquiesced and declined to hear the case? This was the only honorable excuse he could have given for passing the case to his successor, Governor Harris, and burdening the latter with a case that would create enemies, no matter what the decision might have been. Had he passed it otherwise, he would have been branded as a coward, and it is publicly charged that newspaper cartoons were in existence ready to be printed so branding him had he passed it to his successor—that famous unprinted cartoon picturing Slaton with 'feathers on his legs.'

"And, furthermore," declares Mr. Loyless, "as I know the ways of Georgians, I know of none who is denouncing him on the score of the law firm who would not be denouncing him just as severely if there had been no law firm connection. It's merely an excuse, not a reason, and proves that his detractors lack good reason for denouncing him."

Responsibility for Delay.

Taking up Watson's frequent charge that Frank's friends hurried his case through the courts in order to get it to Slaton before his term expired, Mr. Loyless, after touching on the final appeal to the Federal Supreme Court and that tribunal's adverse decision, says:

"The defense announced there would be no further proceedings in the courts, but made no move to have the mandate hurried. There was a suspicious note in the subsequent comment. If they are through, it was said, why do they delay the finish on a mere technicality? Why don't they go up there and ask for the mandate, and show they haven't been proceeding merely for delay?

"It was openly asserted that Frank's lawyers were manoeuvring the proceedings in order to get the case before Governor-elect Harris—asserted from quarters where Governor Slaton has been most viciously denounced for not forcing the case on Harris.

"On May 3, the attorneys for the defense having made no move to have the mandate issued, Solicitor Dorsey presented a petition to Judge Hill of the Georgia Supreme Court asking that Frank be summoned and sentenced, regardless of the United States Supreme Court mandate. Thus, at this point the first move to hurry the case so that it would reach Slaton was made by the prosecution. Judge Hill, of course, denied the petition.

"Dorsey is reputed a good lawyer and, if he is, he must have known that Frank could not be sentenced so long as he was in the hands, though only technically, of the Federal courts. Assuming that Dorsey knew the law, there are two deductions which may be made: First, he may have wished to put the burden for delay on the defense, for, by its consent, the mandate could issue; second, he wanted the case to reach Slaton.

"Dorsey's action had the effect, whether intended or not, of putting the burden, in the public mind, on the defense. So, on May 5, Louis Marshall, representing the defense, appeared before the Supreme Court and consented for the mandate to issue.

Doubted Slaton's Nerve.

"The mandate reached Atlanta on May 6 and was made the judgment of the District Court (Judge Newman having been out of town on its arrival) on May 8, which was Saturday. On May 10 Dorsey appeared before Judge Hill and asked that Frank be sentenced, and Frank was sentenced to be executed on June 21, four days before the expiration of Slaton's term.

"Judge Hill states over his signature that the only person who discussed with him any feature relating to the sentence was the Solicitor. The records show that the first and most persistent efforts to hurry the case were made by the Solicitor.

"The truth is," says Mr. Loyless, "Frank's enemies were anxious for Slaton to pass upon the case, for they did not believe he had the nerve to commute the sentence."

Asserting that Governor Slaton had everything to lose and nothing to gain by letting the Frank case reach him, Mr. Loyless says:

"Let me summarize the situation as Slaton could not help seeing it, as I am sure he did see it:

(1) Commutation of Frank's sentence could not redound to Slaton's pecuniary interests, but, on the contrary, would injure them.

(2) Commutation of Frank's sentence might be virtual political suicide. His political ambition was his chief passion, and his prospects were the best.

(3) Frank's commutation meant personal danger and great embarrassment to both himself and family.

(4) Frank's commutation probably meant lasting misunderstanding as to his motives.

"Thus, knowing all these things, he acted on the case when he could have passed it to his successor, because he felt that to dodge it would be unjustifiable cowardice; he commuted the sentence because he thought it his duty to do so. You find such examples of courage and fidelity to duty in books, but rarely ever in real life."

Mr. Loyless prints a sketch of Governor Slaton's private and public life, and takes occasion to pay him a tribute as being "one of the most honest, one of the most scrupulous, and, I am now glad to say, one of the most courageous" of the many public and semi-public men he has known.

After citing a number of instances of Governor Slaton's honesty and his service to the State, Mr. Loyless says:

Says Watson Tried Bribery.

"But there is still another reason why I know Slaton is an honest man, and it is this: Tom Watson couldn't bribe him, or tempt him—and Watson knows he tried.

"Yet Watson has heretofore found no such difficulty with the average public man in Georgia. He has from time to time led lots of them 'up to a high mountain'—only to pitch them off in the end.

"But long ago, when he found out that he could not control Slaton, he turned against him with all the venom of the Watson nature. He was so anxious to have his way about the Frank case, however, that he buried his pride and tried again. And this is the way he went about it: Read it you Georgians who are jealous of the honor and integrity of your State and of its public men, and choose ye between Tom Watson and Jack Slaton for integrity and decency.

"About a week before Slaton rendered his decision in the Frank case and while the hearing of the petition to commute was still in progress, Tom Watson sent Governor Slaton word through a mutual friend that if the Governor would let Leo Frank hang he (Watson) would be Slaton's 'friend for life,' and that it would result in Slaton becoming United States Senator next time and the master of Georgia politics for twenty years to come.

"Of course, Slaton spurned the suggestion, as promptly as he would have spurned an offer of money—for it meant that he should sacrifice a human life for the sake of his political ambition.

"I dare Watson to deny this, for I have the proof of it in my possession; and he knows the man by whom I can prove it."

Cites Glover Case Against Watson.

Mr. Loyless cites the famous Glover case to show that in that case Watson insisted on Governor Hoke Smith doing what he now condemns Governor Slaton for having done. In this connection Mr. Loyless says:

"I have said elsewhere in this article that this same Tom Watson on one occasion tried to get Governor Hoke Smith to do the very thing he has so bitterly condemned Governor Slaton for doing—commute the murderer of a defenseless factory girl.

"It was in the year 1906. The murderer was one Arthur Glover, one of Watson's henchmen. Glover's victim was Maud Williamson, a working girl employed in the Sibley Mills, Augusta, and who had refused to continue her relations with Glover. The latter, a man with a faithful wife and young children, invaded the Sibley mill and shot this poor, defenseless woman in the back. Then, when she fell to her knees and began to beg piteously for her life, he shot her again and again, till she was dead.

"Glover was tried and promptly convicted. Then Watson came into the case, ostensibly on the ground that Glover was his 'friend' and once saved Watson's life at a political meeting in Augusta many years ago.

"Watson advised Glover's leading counsel, Messrs. A. L. Franklin and C. A. Picquet of Augusta, to try to keep the case in the courts till Hoke Smith was inaugurated as Governor. Watson had strongly supported Hoke Smith in his race, and said he could depend upon him.

He afterward claimed that Hoke Smith promised him that he would do as he asked and commute Glover's sentence. But Governor Smith did no such thing, although he knew his refusal to do so would bring down upon his head all of Watson's unreasoning wrath.

Watson Turned Upon Smith.

"Glover was duly executed—and every one knows what happened after that. Watson immediately turned upon Hoke Smith and has abused and slandered him ever since, as he has abused and slandered no other man except Governor Slaton.

"And the worst of it is, Tom Watson tried to secure a fee—and I think did secure a part of it—for thus trying to save the life of this cold-blooded murderer, the man whom he called his 'friend,' and who, he said, in his personal plea to Governor Smith, once 'saved his (Watson's) life.'

"How do you like it, you Georgians who have been so blindly following Tom Watson's lead in his blind hatred of ex-Governor Smith and, now, ex-Governor Slaton? Can you go further with him?"

Just how Watson has employd the Frank case to more than treble the circulation of his paper and to increase his income is told by Mr. Loyless, who says:

"He took up the Frank case, and since that time the circulation of his Jeffersonian has grown by leaps and bounds. From less than 25,000 circulation weekly it has grown to 87,000—this being the number of copies printed by him for the week ended Sept. 4. He has not only more than trebled his circulation, by exploiting the Frank case, but has doubled the price of his product. From a gross income about a year ago at figure it, of not more than $300 per week, exclusive of advertising—and his paper carried precious little of that—his last week's issue must have brought him in not less than $1,740. All on account of the Frank case."

Mr. Loyless concludes his article with this stinging arraignment of Watson:

"There may be, and I have no doubt there are, many men in Georgia and elsewhere who will be unable to understand how any man could be willing to carry on a work of this sort for money—even to income eight times over. But such men do not understand Tom Watson. He has but four controlling passions—bitterness, born of political disappointment—hate, engendered by his attitude toward the world and the world's attitude toward him; exaggerated ego, causing him to seek notoriety in any and every way possible; and avarice, money to him being the greatest god of all."

CITY TO DROP MEN AND CUT SALARIES

Continued from Page 1.

of other of my departments. These decreases shall be made. I have instructed my Commissioners to exercise the most rigid economy, an economy more rigid than has ever been exercised in this government before. As a part of this program of drastic retrenchment I have directed that in preparing the 1916 budget allowances for my departments there shall be applied the principles of salary standardization laid down by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment's Bureau of Standards. This means that:

"1. All positions which by any expedient can be dropped will be eliminated.

"2. All overpaid positions will be reduced to the maximum allowable under the standard rates approved by the Bureau of Standards for the group within which the position falls.

"3. All underpaid positions will be increased to the minimum allowable under the standard rates approved by the Bureau of Standards for the group within which the position falls.

"Painful and Irksome Economy."

"This is a program of painful and irksome economy. It will doubtless cause some suffering and hardship to those who lose their positions and whose salaries are reduced. It is, however, the necessary direct result of the act of the State Legislature in laying this fearful burden on the people of our city. I am confident that in the crisis which confronts us and under the general governmental conditions which we face, the people of the city will approve a policy which puts the departments of the Government on the strict salary basis of value received and rigidly holds personnel down to the absolutely essential."

BELL-ANS
Absolutely Relieves Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists.
Contains no harmful or deleterious substance

FRENCH'S CHIEF AID ROSE FROM RANKS

Gen. Sir William Robertson Worked His Way Up and Is Proud of It.

SEES THAT ARMY IS FED

Chief of Staff Arranged That the Troops Were Supplied Even When Things Were at Their Worst.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS, France, Aug. 31, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Little is known to the outside world about General Sir William R. Robertson, K. C. V. O., K. C. B., D. S. O., whose remarkable career from the ranks to Chief of Staff of the Army is so well known to the army itself. His work in relation to that of Sir John French, the Commander in Chief, has been described as that of the general manager of a great corporation to that of its President.

A powerfully built country boy, he came to London at the age of 19 and enlisted in the Ninth Lancers. Promotion from the ranks is not frequent. The great majority of officers come from the military school at Sandhurst. But the door is kept open for a private of good education and character. By passing a stiff examination he may get a commission.

Young Robertson had received only an elementary education, but set out to make up for the deficiency by study. He invested his shilling a day, which is the pay of a British private, in books. As a British regular trooper has none too much time to nimself, he used to get comrades to read to him from Bacon and the English classics while he was grooming his horse or cleaning his equipment.

Not until he had served ten years did he pass the examination which gave him a commission in the Third Dragoon Guards. He was then 29, and the average Second Lieutenant had about eight years the start of him on the Army List. In the course of lineal promotion he could never hope to be more than a Major; special promotion could come only through distinguishing himself. General Macdonald, who won fame by his charge at Omdurman, and other eminent British commanders who had risen from the ranks had won their way as natural leaders of men in the field. Robertson's career in the more striking, officers say, because it is due to excellence in organization and in the application of the methods of modern war, which presupposes the grounding in a thoroughly scientific military education.

Four years after he had received his commission he had won enough attention to be assigned to the intelligence branch of the Quartermaster's Department in India. In India he found his opportunity. Rewards are given to officers for learning native dialects.

To the average officer there is nothing very attractive in spending hours with a native "munshi" or teacher in acquiring a tongue which can be of use with only some frontier tribe. Robertson offered his munshi a quarter of the reward when he was proficient enough to earn it by passing an examination.

Sir William, when he is reminiscent, will recall what an excellent bargain this proved to be. The munshi saw to it that his pupil did not fail to improve any spare moments. He would be waiting at his pupil's door at daybreak and put him through an hour's lesson before breakfast. Having mastered one dialect, Robertson undertook another, and then another, soon he became known as a language expert. This gained for him another opportunity, which was to apply his knowledge by exploration on the northwest frontier. When the Chitral trouble came his linguistic accomplishments and his knowledge of the country were invaluable. He came out of the Chitral campaign with the Distinguished Service Order for services which included gallantry in action when he was severely wounded.

Now he was a "marked man" in the service, marked by stubborn application which had brought him from the ranks and by his demonstrated ability. "Every one had to admire him," as another General said. "He had won his way without influence against odds by sheer hard work, making the most of his natural gifts."

On the staff throughout the South African campaign he earned the praise of Roberts and Kitchener by his capacity for getting things done when others sometimes failed. When in 1910 he was placed in command of the Army Staff College even those who agreed that he had shown himself to be the man for the place were amazed at the thought that a man who had been for ten years a private, without any groundwork of regular academic education, should become the director of an institution which gathers the ablest officers of the army for instruction in the higher branches of war and gives the character to army organization in time of war.

Meantime he had kept on with his languages. He now knew French and German, and he had studied the Continental army systems. There seems to be general agreement that his improvement of the Staff College marked an epoch.

As Director of Military Training at the War Office he later had much to do with the preparation of the British Expeditionary Force. He went to France with it as Quartermaster General, responsible for keeping that army overseas supplied. His success in this capacity led to his appointment as Chief of Staff.

Now all the branches of the army's activities are under his direction. It is his business to co-ordinate all and to amalgamate the forces of the new army which arrive with the old in a homogeneous organization up to the standard required by present conditions of warfare. Despite his life of unremitting application, he has few gray hairs at 52; and he gives the impression of the physical vigor and endurance which enabled him to keep up the pace of sixteen hours' hard work a day. Those who go into his office know him as a man of few words, a good listener, who sticks to the facts and never indulges in theories.

"He does not hesitate to do away with red tape," said one of his assistants. "The essential point with him is to get the thing done. During the retreat from Mons we lost a great deal of material. Among other things officers and men lost all their equipment, even including their caps in some instances. As the Government clothes and equips the men, they could be cared for, but the officer's pay for their own. They would have to fill out certain forms for reimbursement which would have to go to the War Office. Sir William settled that in a minute by giving orders that they should be supplied, and we could take care of the red tape afterward.

"Throughout all the vicissitudes of the campaign from Mons to the Aisne and then to the Ypres-Armentieres line the soldiers never went short of food. Regardless of red tape and any other obstacles, he saw that in some way or other their rations reached them. He is proud of the fact that he rose from the ranks and he dislikes publicity. His one supreme interest is his work. He likes work for work's sake."

GRECO-BULGAR SKIRMISH.

Athens Orders an Investigation of Fighting Between Border Patrols.

KAVALA, Greece, Sept. 11, (via Paris, Sept. 12.)—Reports of a frontier skirmish between Greek and Bulgarian patrols near Fatorna have been officially confirmed and an investigation ordered.

German aeroplanes, it is said here, are constantly flying over Serbian and Bulgarian territory from Orsova, Hungary, to Adrianople. Each of them is loaded to its full capacity, according to the reports, with supplies for the Turks.

HUDSON RIVER BOAT BURNS.

Passengers in a Panic, but All Are Safely Landed.

ALBANY, Sept. 12.—Seventy-five excursionists on the steamboat M. H. Hill escaped with only a bad fright when fire broke out on board the vessel as it was returning to Albany tonight. The boat was in midstream when the blaze was discovered in the engine room.

Passengers became panic-stricken as soon as they saw the flames, but Captain M. H. Hill, the owner, put nito an Albany dock, landed his passengers, and crossed the river, where he beacher the steamer, which burned to the waterline.

DANIELS NAMES NAVAL ADVISORS

Continued from Page 1.

Technical Board of the Aeronautical Society of America, and first to determine dynamic wind pressure on arched surfaces by means of "wind funnel."

Hudson Maxim, Brooklyn, N. Y. Ordnance and explosive expert and maker of first smokeless powder adopted by the United States Government.

THE INVENTORS' GUILD.

Peter Cooper Hewitt, New York City. Inventor of electric lamp, appliances to enable direct current apparatus to be used with alternating current circuits, and devices for telephones and aircraft.

Thomas Robbins, Stamford, Conn.; Princeton. President of Robbins Conveying Belt Company and inventor of many devices for conveying coal and ore.

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERS.

Andrew L. Riker, Detroit. Vice President of Locomobile Company. Electrical and mechanical engineer and inventor of many automobile devices.

Howard E. Coffin, Detroit, Michigan '96. Vice President of Hudson Motor Car Company and active in the development of internal combustion engines.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF MINING ENGINEERS.

William Laurence Saunders, New York City, Pennsylvania '76. Chairman Board of Directors, Ingersoll-Rand Company, and inventor of many devices for subaqueous and rock drilling.

Benjamin Bowditch Thayer, New York City. Harvard '85. President of Anaconda Copper Mining Company and an authority on explosives.

AMERICAN ELECTRO CHEMICAL SOCIETY.

Joseph William Richards, South Bethlehem Penn. Lehigh '86. Professor of Electro Chemistry, Lehigh University, and author of numerous works on electro metallurgy.

Lawrence Addicks, Chrome, N. J. Massachusetts Institute of Technology '89. Consulting engineer for Phelps, Dodge & Co., and an authority on the metallurgy of copper.

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

William Leroy Emmet, Schenectady, N. Y. Naval Academy '81. Engineer with the General Electric Company. Designed and directed the development of Curtis turbine. First serious promoter of electric propulsion for ships.

Spencer Miller, South Orange, N. J., Worcester Polytechnic, '70. Inventor of ship coaling apparatus and the breeches buoy device used in rescues from shipwrecks.

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF AERONAUTIC ENGINEERS.

Henry Alexander Wise Wood, New York City. Engineer and manufacturer of printing machinery, student of naval aeronautics.

Elmer Ambrose Sperry, Chicago, Cornell, '76. Founder of Sperry Electric Company, designer of electric appliances and gyroscope stabilizer for ships and aeroplanes.

FROM the time he is first held together with safety pins, no man wants to give too much thought to his clothes.



At least, once he's inside of them.

He wants to do all his thinking beforehand.

All the strenuous thinking you really need to do, from the first-trousers age up, is concerned with *where* to get them.

Best's—that one word.

Boys' Middy Suits, wash.	1.95	and up
Boys' Sailor Suits, wool	7.00	" "
Junior Norfolk Suits	7.75	" "
Boys' Norfolk Suits	8.75	" "
Boys' Reefers	7.50	" "

"You never pay more at Best's"

Fifth Avenue, West Side, Corner of 35th Street

ENGINES DAMAGED ON AMERICAN LINER

An Oiler Committed Suicide When Trouble Was Discovered on the St. Louis.

LAID UP IN LIVERPOOL

Glass or Emery Dust in Lubricating Oil Reported Cause—Ship Brings War Zone Passengers.

The American liner St. Louis arrived yesterday morning from Liverpool, after being laid up for a week to overhaul her engines, which had been damaged, according to a rumor emanating from the crew, by emery dust placed in the lubricating oil. The officers declined to discuss the matter and said that a full report had been filed at the company's office in Liverpool.

Edmund N. Todd, Vice President of the Hanson & Van Winkle Company, manufacturers of chemicals at Newark, N. J., who was on the St. Louis on her last trip from this port, said last night that he heard that ground glass was found in one of the engines.

Mr. Todd said that on the fifth day out, as the ship was approaching the war zone, about 150 miles from the Irish coast, something went wrong with one of the engines. When the trouble was discovered, one of the oilers jumped overboard. A lifeboat put out and rescued the man, but he died aboard the liner.

Later, Mr. Todd said, a ship officer told him that particles of ground glass were found in the cylinders of one of the engines. The glass threatened to damage the bearings and put the piston rods out of commission.

Whether the suicide of the oiler had anything to do with the trouble to the engine Mr. Todd could not ascertain. The St. Louis arrived at Liverpool on time, but she did not make the return trip as advertised on Aug. 21. The liner was still in Liverpool when he sailed on Sept. 1 aboard the New York, which arrived here last Thursday.

Among the 166 first-cabin passengers was Mrs. Bartlett Boder of Whitestone, L. I., who said she had been driving a three-ton motor truck in France for the British Transport Service. Mrs. Boder, who is 26 years old, said that when she offered her services to the British Government eight months ago she was asked what she could do, and she replied that she could drive an automobile.

"I was furnished with a khaki driving suit," Mrs. Boder went on to say, "similar to those worn by the male ambulance drivers, and detailed to a big truck, which I accompanied to France. When I arrived I found there were plenty of women drivers. One entire corps of English women drivers has been formed, which is officered by women. Two of the women drivers have received medals from King Albert of Belgium already for bravery in driving under fire.

"I got along all right, but I had one or two accidents. Once when I was driving the truck near a place called Ardois the rear wheel came off and I just sat down by the roadside and cried because I could do nothing with it. Then some soldiers came along and put it on again for me. Later I drove an ambulance, and the first time I started it I knocked down a soldier because the machine jumped so quickly and I had become accustomed to the slow movement of the three-ton truck."

Mrs. Boder said that when women go driving trucks under military orders they have to obey orders and say nothing. Shells had not fallen around her, but she had been close enough to the firing line to hear the booming of the big guns in the distance, and on one occasion she saw German Zeppelins passing overhead dropping bombs. Mrs. Boder expects to return to France in a few weeks and resume ambulance driving for the British Government.

Paul Dana, son of the late Charles A. Dana, returned on the St. Louis with Mrs. Dana from a trip to Belgium, where he had been as a member of the Belgian Relief Commission. He said he could not discuss the situation there except to say that the country was as much in need of relief as ever, and the work of the commission must be continued.

Oscar Lewisohn was a passenger on the American liner with his wife, who was Edna May, the actress. He said that he had come over to watch the performances of his race horses. He has seven at Belmont track.

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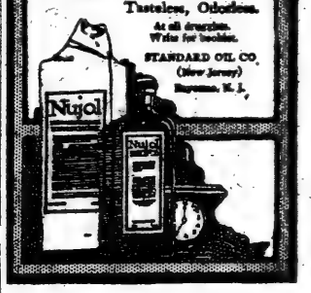
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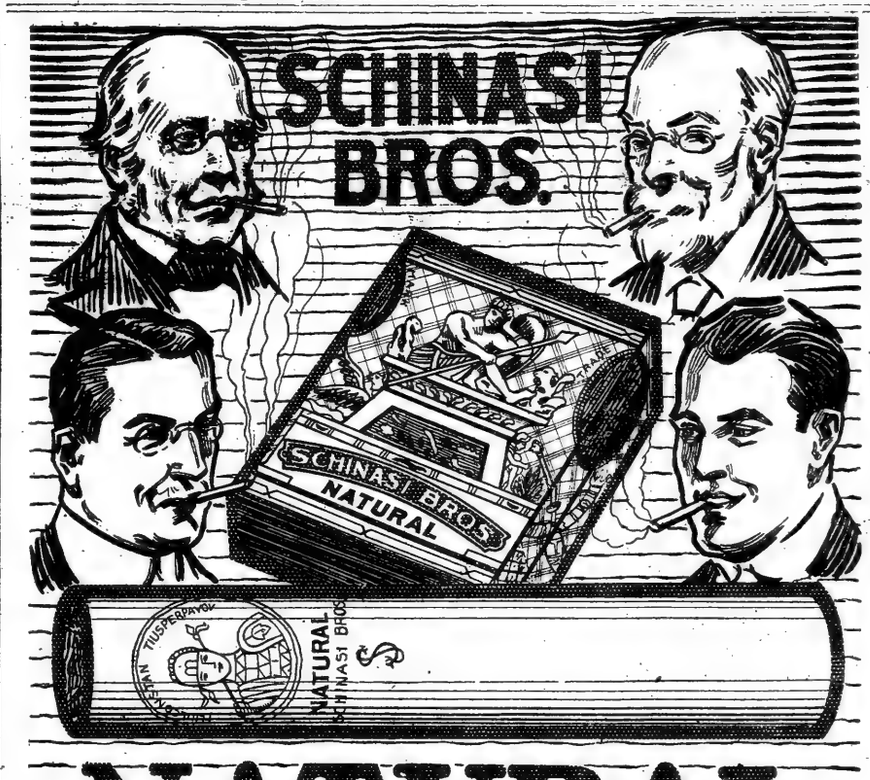
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Plain-tailored suits of unusual character, meeting the approval of all the prominent institutions of learning without departing from the young ladies' own ideals.

Each suit the result of much study—planned with extreme care to satisfactorily accomplish this purpose.

Also plain-tailored outing suits for college misses, made of practical knitted cloths, tweeds, homespuns and forestry cloths.

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Norfolk jackets and skirts of English and Scotch homespuns and tweeds; sizes 10 to 14 years; $25.

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The new De Pinna athletic sweater, all white shaker-knit, with the new, high-closing collar—the real college girl's sweater; $7.50.

Angora sweaters with caps and scarfs to match. $9.50 and $12.

Smart tailored hats of Scotch mixtures and checks—flat top, with looped puggaree band of Silk Roman stripes—$5 up.

DE PINNA

Exclusive Outfitters for Young People

Fifth Ave. at Thirty-Sixth St.

PRESIDENT TO PASS ON CARRANZA OFFER

Will Take Up First Chief's Reply with Secretary Lansing, Probably Today.

CONFERENCE TO MEET SOON

All the Replies and Villa's Answer to Carranza's Claims Will Be Considered.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Consideration probably will be given tomorrow by President Wilson and Secretary of State Lansing to the Mexican situation and the proposal made by General Venustiano Carranza that the Pan-American conferees meet with him in some border city to discuss international questions growing out of the Mexican revolution.

After this conference, plans will be made for another meeting of the Secretary of State and the diplomatic representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Bolivia, Uruguay, and Guatemala, to discuss the replies to the recent appeal to Mexican factions for a peace conference. Carranza's rejection and counter proposal, it is said, will receive serious consideration and some of the conferees propose to urge that his suggestion for a meeting be accepted.

When the conferees meet they will also have before them in addition to replies from General Villa and his military leaders accepting their plan for a peace conference, a Villa communication challenging the claims for recognition made by General Carranza in his note to the Pan-American members, and denying Carranza's charge that Villa was bribed to desert Carranza's cause.

The military situation in Northern Mexico is being closely watched. Carranza's Generals are planning a general attack on Villa's forces at Torreon.

Advices to the Villa agency here today confirmed last night's denial of rumors that Villa had been killed on a visit to General Urbina's ranch in Northern Durango. It was stated, however, that Villa had succeeded in obtaining the accumulation of money which Urbina, as second in command of the Villa forces, had in his possession. The amount has been variously estimated at from $2,000,000 to $5,000,000.

POLITICAL PARTY FORMING.

Gonzales May Be Their Candidate for the Presidency.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 12.—A preliminary meeting for the organization of the "National Democratic Party," this morning did routine work, but the proceedings are expected to develop political issues of importance. The meeting is regarded as a forerunner of normal political activities in harmony with the revolutionary ideals.

All persons present were sympathizers with the Constitutionalist cause, and it is thought that at later meetings a candidate for the Provisional Presidency for the remainder of the Constitutional term expiring Nov. 30, 1916, will be nominated. It is thought possible that General Carranza will decline the honor, and in that case General Pablo Gonzales is likely to be the nominee.

REPLY CONVINCES ANGELES.

Carranza Revealed as "Cool, Calculating, Cruel Dictator," He Says.

EL PASO, Sept. 12.—General Felipe Angeles, second in command of the Villa forces, issued a statement last night on the Carranza reply to the Pan-American peace appeal. He said:

"It justifies the resistance made by the convention. At times I have been tempted to waver in my allegiance to the convention because of certain things that were done. My doubts have vanished.

"Carranza in this note has torn off the mask. He is now disclosed as the cool, calculating, cruel dictator that we who know him have all the while recognized him to be. Mexicans who could hesitate which cause to support would deserve now the detestation of their country."

HOLD AMERICAN FOR RANSOM.

Mexican Bandits Demand $10,000—Release of Another Bought.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Sept. 12.—Another American is being held for ransom in Mexico by roving bandits under no given leader. He is Edward Ledwidge, Commissary Superintendent of the Mexico Northwestern Railroad, the Pearson Syndicate line. Near Madero, Mexico, he and his two assistants, while making an inspection trip over the road, were seized by the Mexican bandits and taken to their camp in the mountains. The assistants were released to come to the border and demand a ransom of $10,000. They reached Juarez today, and the ransom money was at once sent south on a special train.

At the same time Villa officials loaded a troop train and sent it out behind the special with orders to wait until Ledwidge was released and then pursue the bandits.

John Lowenbruck, an American cattle man who was being held for ransom in Western Chihuahua, is now across the border, the ransom of $2,000 having been paid. When Ledwidge offered to pay for his release in $13,000 of Villa money, the bandits burned it in their campfire as worthless.

FUNSTON WARNS TEXANS.

Asks Governor to Help Keep Citizens from Danger on Border.

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 12.—A telegram from Major General Funston asking the co-operation of State and county officials in endeavors to keep citizens from exposing themselves to view from the Mexican side of the Rio Grande was received today by Governor Ferguson.

The Governor at once replied to the message, promising his aid and transmitting his thanks.

General Funston's message said:

"In order to avoid the possibility of international complications in the disturbed district of the lower Rio Grande, I deem it essential that State Rangers, Sheriffs' posses, and citizens generally should not, owing to the danger of drawing fire, expose themselves to view from the Mexican side of the river, and I request you to give instructions to State and county officers and warning to citizens generally, with a view to accomplishing this result.

"I also desire, in order to prevent crossing from Mexican side to American side of parties who come into American territory for purpose of joining in bandit raids, to place examining posts under officers at all international bridges and licensed ferries with power to prevent crossing into American territory of any male persons capable of bearing arms who cannot satisfactorily explain their purpose.

"With this end in view I request cooperation of your State health officers at international bridges and licensed ferries. I will greatly appreciate your co-operation in regard to these matters. Now that I have sufficient troops at my command in the Brownsville district I am meeting every call for troops for protection at small towns, ranches, &c., in the interior where it is possible to do so and am doing everything possible to restore confidence of law-abiding citizens."

JAPAN'S ENVOY HERE TO REST.

Work in Mexico a Great Strain on Diplomatists, He Says.

Mineitciro Adatchi, the Japanese Minister to Mexico, arrived yesterday on the Ward Line steamer Mexico on four months' leave of absence on account of ill-health. He said that two years in the Mexican capital were equal to twenty years in the diplomatic service in Europe. The continual rioting, looting, and starvation he had witnessed there had got on his nerves, and the other members of the Diplomatic Corps in Mexico City were suffering in the same way.

The situation in Mexico had been relieved a little, he said, by the resumption of railroad communication between Vera Cruz and Mexico City and by the efforts of the International committee composed of various members of the Diplomatic Corps in the Mexican capital.

The Minister had a special train to Vera Cruz, and was to have met General Carranza there, but the train was stopped near Cordoba on account of some heavy fighting going on, and had to proceed via the Tehuantepec Railroad. He did not reach Vera Cruz until 1 o'clock in the morning, and missed Carranza, who had waited for him until midnight. The Mexico was held ten hours for him through the courtesy of the Ward Line agents, he said.

DEFENSE INTEREST WIDE.

Americans Abroad Hasten to Join the National Security League.

Americans abroad are interested in the movement in this country making for greater preparedness for national defense, according to letters received by the National Security League.

In Paris, where the American residents are close to war conditions, definite action has been taken by the American Chamber of Commerce. A series of resolutions has been adopted, indorsing the work of the National Security League and expressing the conviction that the question of national defense is of the highest importance to the United States.

A letter has been received from the Secretary of the American Chamber of Commerce for the Levant, with headquarters at Constantinople, which says that the movement for preparedness should appeal to the patriotism of every American citizen.

In the Philippines the league has many members. Korea is also represented. Several cities in Europe have members in the league, while Americans in nearly every Canadian city have joined the league. Many letters refer to the scenes in Canada which the writers have witnessed in the way of hurried preparations, and say that "similar experiences ought to be avoided in this country by farsightedness on the part of the military and naval authorities."

The interest in Cuba is shown by the fact that forty-nine American citizens in Havana have joined to form a branch of the Security League. Several cities in Mexico contain Americans who have sent in their membership fees with strong expressions in favor of preparedness.

Letters from Americans in London who have joined the league express the hope that the United States will realize the necessity of preparing adequate defense to resist possible attack.

COURT HOLDS UP A SOLDIER.

Italian About to Go to War Must First Provide for Family.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 12.—Arrested the day before he was to sail for Italy to join the army, Carmine Ruocca, of 3 Hurlburt Street, Orange, was put under bonds of $300 today by Judge Woodman to insure the city against expense in the event of his wife and children becoming public charges in his absence.

The arrest was made yesterday by Reserve Man Giordano, and Judge Woodman complimented the policeman on his action.

Several weeks ago Judge Woodman learned that a number of Italians were planning to return to Italy and leave their families here to get along the best they could. The Judge looked up the act of 1905, which defines as disorderly persons threatening to leave families under circumstances that are likely to make them public charges.

Judge Woodman has warned several Italians, but Ruocca was determined to go, and his wife was willing. She wanted to go to Italy with her husband and four children, but they did not have the means, and the Italian Consulate in this city was willing to provide transportation only for the man. He got the papers yesterday, which, when presented at the dock in New York, would have entitled him to transportation.

Giordano learned of the incident and arrested the man this morning. Ruocca had just pawned a watch for $20. He gave his wife $10 and kept $10.

Ruocca said this morning that he did not expect to go to the front as a fighter, but to work in the commissary department. He is an American citizen.

FINDS DAZED GIRL IN STREET

Seventeen-Year-Old Amnesia Victim Taken to a Hospital.

A well-dressed girl about 17 years old was removed from East 180th Street and Bryant Avenue, the Bronx, about 8 o'clock last night to the Fordham Hospital by Dr. Lairochelle, suffering from amnesia. Patrolman William Pepper of the Tremont Station, found her standing on the corner looking about in a dazed manner. He spoke to her, but she seemed to be unable to comprehend his questions and he called the physician.

The girl is about 4 feet 6 inches in height, weighs about 97 pounds, and has dark hair and eyes. She wore a brown suit, white shirt waist, blue hat and gold rimmed eyeglasses, a gold shell pin, and a gold class ring bearing the date 1915 and the letter "S." She was carrying three school books.

2 CHILDREN KILLED IN AUTO ACCIDENTS

Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt's Motor Injures Messenger Boy Who Ran in Its Path.

MOTOR CYCLE STRIKES BABY

Traffic Policeman, Felled by Automobile, Commandeers Another Car to Catch Him.

Two children were killed and several persons were seriously injured yesterday in motor vehicle accidents in and near New York City.

Arthur Corey, 18 years old, of 113 East 118th Street, a messenger boy, was taken to Harlem Hospital late last night in a serious condition from internal injuries and bruises suffered when he was knocked down at the corner of 118th Street and Park Avenue by an automobile in which Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt of 7 East Fortieth Street was riding.

Corey was crossing 118th Street from east to west, when the car, which was south-bound, struck him, knocking him several feet. Reuben Redart, chauffeur of the car, and several men who saw the accident picked up the man, and Mrs. Vanderbilt asked to have him placed in the machine and taken to a hospital. As he was being carried to the machine Corey objected and said that he wanted to go to the hospital in an ambulance.

He was then taken to a drug store and a call put in to Harlem Hospital. The Vanderbilt auto remained there until the arrival of the ambulance. The chauffeur was allowed to go, the policeman deciding on the statements of several witnesses that Corey had dodged into the way of the automobile and that the accident was unavoidable. Corey was taken by Dr. Rosenbluth to Harlem Hospital, where it was found that, while he is seriously hurt, his life was not in danger.

Two Children Killed.

Morris Steinberg, 6 years old, of 310 East Ninety-second Street, died in Mt. Sinai Hospital yesterday afternoon from injuries which he suffered a few hours before at Third Avenue and East Ninety-second Street. He was run over by an automobile owned by Mansfred Furar of 5 West Fifty-second Street, and operated by Louis Fullman of 107 West 121st Street. The boy's skull was fractured. The driver was locked up in the East Eighty-eighth Street Station on a charge of felonious assault.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Ringle, of 216 Bay Twenty-third Street, Coney Island, were returning from a walk yesterday afternoon. Near Bay Twenty-third Street and Cropsey Avenue, their child, Samuel, 3 years old, ran in front of an automobile owned by Charles Weinberg, 1,650 Forty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, and driven by his chauffeur, Samuel Heyman. The child was taken to the Bath Beach Police Station, where Dr. Held of the Coney Island Hospital said he had been almost instantly killed. There were no arrests.

Motor Cycle Hits Baby.

Mrs. Lena Pirello of 22 Rivington Street was crossing First Street on First Avenue last evening with Rossario, her two-months-old baby, and Morris Vogel when they were run down by a motor cycle operated by Benjamin Vogel, 18 years old, of 94 Willett Street. Dr. Herman of Bellevue found that the baby had a fractured skull, and he was taken to the hospital. Mrs. Pirello suffered contusions of the forehead and suffered from shock. Vogel suffered contusions and lacerations of his right arm. Vogel was locked up in the Fifth Street station by Patrolman McWilliams on a charge of reckless driving.

A touring car owned and driven by Henry J. Cousins of 1,025 Sixteenth Street, Brooklyn, collided with another heavy machine owned by John Bantz of 11 Clinton Street, Hoboken, in Richmond, S. I., yesterday afternoon. With Mr. Cousins were his wife, Miss Marcie Malone, 40 years old, of Boston, and Mr. and Mrs. George J. Barton and their 11-year-old daughter Buel of 1,077 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn. Mrs. Cousins and Miss Malone were thrown out. Miss Malone suffered a possible fracture of the skull, a fracture of the right hip, and scalp wounds. Mrs. Cousins suffered lacerations about her head and face, and the others were cut and bruised. Miss Malone was taken to the S. R. Smith Infirmary, New Brighton. Mr. Bantz and his driver, William Inkham, the only occupants of the other car, were uninjured.

Took Victims to Hospital.

Miss Henrietta A. Ugente and her sister Camelia, 19 and 41 years old, respectively, of 2,150 Crotona Parkway, the Bronx, were knocked down about 10 o'clock last night at Fordham Road and Southern Boulevard by an automobile owned by the M. & S. Construction Company of 147 East 145th Street. Samuel Galeshuker, a member of the firm, of 693 Wales Avenue, picked them up and took them to Fordham Hospital, where they were treated by Dr. Rochelle and went home.

Motor Cycle Policeman Clarence P. Angler of 687 East Third Street, Brooklyn, attached to the Parkville Police Station, dismounted at Fiftieth Street and Sixteenth Avenue, Brooklyn, to hand a summons to a speeding autoist yesterday afternoon. Just after he had remounted the front wheel of his motor cycle struck a stone, and the patrolman was thrown, suffering painful bruises and lacerations. He was treated by Dr. Kelley of the Kings County Hospital and taken to his home.

Alfred Levy of 1,158 Fortieth Street, Brooklyn, was driving his car yesterday afternoon along Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, when at Forty-ninth Street he struck a motor cycle on which Barton E. Griffen, 405 Union Street, Brooklyn, and Miss Jane Weeks, 645 Forty-fifth Street, Brooklyn, were riding. Griffen and Miss Weeks suffered painful cuts and bruises. They were treated by Dr. Robert Tate of the Norwegian Hospital.

Albert Bivona, 19 years old, of 70 Park Avenue, Rutherford, L. I., took a party of friends to Coney Island yesterday in his new automobile. When he reached Surf Avenue and Luna Park Traffic Policeman John Sullivan held up his hand to halt the automobile, but Bivona didn't halt; Sullivan was run over by the car, which kept on going. With the assistance of a fellow policeman, Sullivan commandeered another automobile, arrested Bivona and, taking him to the Coney Island Police Station, lodged a charge of felonious assault. His injuries were not serious. Bivona told the police he intended to enroll at the Rutherford High School this morning.

While riding a bicycle behind an automobile, Joseph Manzen, 19 years old, was struck at Fifth Avenue and Seventy-second Street, yesterday morning by an automobile owned by Louis Tishman of 838 West End Avenue. Manzen was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital, where he was treated for contusions and lacerations of the body.

Hit by Train; Escape Unhurt.

Five young men from Newark narrowly escaped death at midnight Saturday when an automobile in which they were riding was struck by a freight train at the Passaic Avenue crossing, Passaic. The car was owned by James B. Lee, Jr., 22 years old, of 67 Highland Street, Newark. He and his friends left Newark for Passaic late in the evening and were returning when the accident occurred. One of the gates was down and the one nearest them was being lowered.

The occupants of the car said they did not see that it was being lowered. The gate struck the car as it went onto the tracks. The engineer of the freight, which was running slowly, applied his brakes, but the engine struck the automobile and threw it into a ditch. The three in the rear seat jumped, but Lee and another friend in the front seats did not have a chance to do so. The automobile did not overturn and no one was hurt.

A large touring car owned by S. H. Holzman, head of the Holzman Silk Manufacturing Company at 345 Fourth Street, Manhattan, was driven into a tree by Christian W. Pintney, Mr. Holzman's chauffeur, at 8 o'clock yesterday morning on Merrick Road, near Rockville Centre, L. I. The car was overturned and wrecked. With Pintney were Miss Hannah Anderson and Miss Catherine Shannon of Woodmere, and a man named Brown. Both young women were bruised and one suffered a fractured collarbone. Brown suffered a scalp wound and contusions. Pintney was arrested for reckless driving by Policeman John Kirscher. According to the policeman, Pintney took the car without permission.

AUTO FIRE TRUCK HITS CAR.

Rebounds from Bridge Pillar—Passenhgers in Panic—Driver Hurt.

George Greiss, driver of the automobile engine of Company 94, Hunt's Point and Seneca Avenues, the Bronx, ran the engine against an iron column at the east end of the bridge across the New York, Westchester & Boston Railroad, a block from the fire house, yesterday afternoon.

The engine rebounded and struck a loaded trolley car of the Hunt's Point line, throwing the passengers into a panic and hurling Greiss from his seat. He received a possible fracture of the skull and contusions and bruises. He was taken to Lincoln Hospital.

Greiss was answering an alarm at 886 Kelly Street when the accident occurred. The fire did little damage.

MAY HONOR DR. TIPPLE.

Drew Seminary Head Spoken Of for Methodist Bishop.

The Rev. Dr. Ezra S. Tipple, President of Drew Theological Seminary at Madison, N. J., and long active in New York Methodism, is being mentioned for election as Bishop. Two Bishops are to be retired for age at the Methodist General Conference at Saratoga, next May. Bishop Earl Cranston of Washington and Bishop John W. Hamilton of Boston.

The five names suggested for the vacancies besides Dr. Tipple's are the Rev. Dr. Thomas Nicholson, the Rev. Dr. Wilbur F. Sheridan of the Epworth League; Dean Birney of the Boston Theological Seminary; the Rev. Dr. Charles B. Mitchell of St. James's Church, Chicago, and the Rev. Dr. Matt Hughes of Pasadena.

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS REOPEN.

About 140,000 Pupils Begin Work in City Today.

When the public schools reopen today studies will be resumed also in all the Catholic schools and colleges.

There are 205 Catholic elementary schools in New York, of which 72 are in Manhattan, 28 in the Bronx, 8 in Richmond, and 97 in Brooklyn and Queens. The enrollment in the five boroughs is 135,000. An increase of 5,000 is expected.

Some new schools to be opened are St. Lucy's, East 104th Street; St. Thomas's, West 118th Street; Our Lady of Mercy, Fordham; St. Barnabas, Woodlawn; School of Our Saviour, East 183d Street, Bronx, and St. Chrysostom's, East 167th Street, Bronx. Four new schools will be opened in Brooklyn and Queens.

Church "Bomb" Was Harmless.

Brother Roco, connected with the Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady of Loretto in Elizabeth Street, discovered a blaze behind the stairs in some papers yesterday morning, and while he was stamping it out discovered an oblong object encased in lead. He thought it was a bomb. It was turned over to the police of the Mulberry Street Station, and Inspector Egan of the Bureau of Combustibles found it was a harmless dry battery of the sort used in automobiles. How the fire started is unknown.

WOMAN LOST FROM LINER.

Passenger Fell Overboard from St. Paul Soon After Leaving Here.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The American liner St. Paul upon arriving at Liverpool today reported the drowning of a second-cabin passenger, a woman named Bretton, who went overboard soon after the steamer had left New York.

When she disappeared from the stern of the ship, the St. Paul was stopped and life buoys were thrown out, but as it was dark and it was impossible to rescue her, the liner resumed her course, leaving another vessel to continue the search.

Mrs. Bretton had been seasick and was traveling with her son to meet her husband in England.

No one named Bretton was among the second cabin passengers of the St. Paul, according to the list given out by the agents of the line. The nearest approach to the name is Mrs. A. E. Betton, who was described as sailing with her husband.

An official of the American Line said yesterday that Mrs. Bretton might have arrived in New York from the country and booked her passage at the pier if she had passports with her. The purser would get full particulars from her on the voyage and enter them in his manifest. The books relating to the passengers who sailed on the St. Paul could not be referred to yesterday, as the office was closed.

RICH WOMAN MISSING.

Daughter of Sugar Planter, Depressed, Quits Sanitarium.

AMITYVILLE, L. I., Sept. 12.—The authorities of Nassau and Suffolk Counties were asked today to search for Miss Marina Van der Line, daughter of the late Jacob Van der Line, a wealthy sugar planter and manufacturer of Santo Domingo. Miss Van der Line disappeared from Knickerbocker Hall, a sanitarium in this place, last Friday.

Miss Van der Line, who is about 30 years of age, was brought to the retreat on Labor Day suffering from mental depression, with which she has been afflicted since the death of her father, ten years ago. Her mother is in Santo Domingo. The young woman's brother, John, and a younger sister, Anita, accompanied her to Amityville. They are reported to live at 162 West 122d Street, New York.

Miss Van der Line was in Knickerbocker Hall as a voluntary patient, and was under no restraint, privileged to go where she pleased.

Her brother visited Amityville today and announced that he would pay a reward for her discovery. The woods, highways and the ponds and creeks will be searched.

CONVICT WINS A FILM PRIZE.

Suggests Best Name for Moving Picture Shown at Sing Sing.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., Sept. 12.—Warden Osborne this afternoon called Convict 265 into the office of Sing Sing, where the manager of a film company handed him a check for $50, a prize for submitting the best name for a moving picture shown at the prison several weeks before. The picture told a story of prison reform and the title 265 offered was "Life's Crucible."

Convict 265 asked the Warden to have the check cashed for him and to turn $10 of it over to the Treasurer of the Mutual Welfare League.

"I would give more," said 265, "but I can use the other $40 when I get out eighteen months from now."

Two New Italian Churches.

Catholics of New York are completing two new Italian churches, one in East Thirty-third Street and one in East 110th Street. The new church in East Thirty-third Street is the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus and Mary, and the one in 110th Street is St. Ann's. The Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus and Mary, to cost $40,000, will seat 1,000. The pastor is the Rev. Joseph Congedo, and the architect is N. Serracino, who designed St. Jean Baptist's at Seventy-sixth Street and Lexington Avenue.

URGES TEACHERS' UNION.

Gompers Appeals to Them to Form A. F. of L. Branch.

President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor issued an appeal yesterday to school teachers of the United States to form unions for the purpose of bettering their pay and general working conditions. Mr. Gompers ridiculed the sentiment that the teachers' occupation is of a standard which would not admit of the formation of a branch of the Federation of Labor.

"Others may idealize and exalt the teachers' mission," said Mr. Gompers, "but the common people will help them to get higher pay. Teachers have been prevented from adopting practical methods to better themselves because of false standards and so-called sentimental motives. They have been told that teachers receive higher pay than mere wages. They have tried to keep the atmosphere and traditions of a 'profession,' lest they lose caste with 'influential' citizens. What has it profited them? In the effort to protect and promote their rights the teachers will receive the unfailing support of all organized labor."

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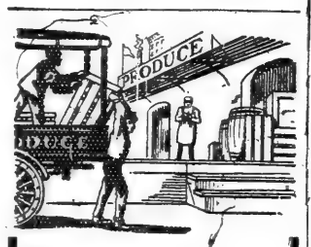
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Requests for applications by mail must be accompanied by a self-addressed envelope (9½x4¼ inches) bearing 4 cents postage.

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SAYS FUND MANAGER WAS NOT AT FAULT

Whitman Gives Official Accused of Unfairness a Clean Bill of Health.

FOUND NO DECEPTION

Governor Declines to Discuss Workmen's Compensation in Controversy Over Casualty Insurance.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 12.—Governor Whitman made public today his findings on charges filed by the Aetna Life Insurance Company against the management of the State Insurance Fund. The Governor says that the allegations of unfair and discourteous treatment of the insurance company by Manager Baldwin of the State Fund are not supported in the evidence and dismisses the charge without further action. The Governor's letter to J. S. Rowe, Vice President of the Aetna Company, supports Mr. Baldwin's contention in his reply to the charges, that he was misquoted by the insurance official.

The Governor further says that the manager of the State Insurance Fund is not responsible for the provisions of the workmen's compensation law, which the insurance company attacked, and that the manager's business methods were up to the standard of the casualty insurance business.

The charges were based specifically upon a letter written by Mr. Baldwin to Duryea & Baird of Southampton, who had signified their intention of withdrawing from State Fund insurance. The Aetna Company alleged that statements in the letter were untrue and unfair to it. The Governor's reply to Mr. Rowe said in part:

"I find that the greater part of your communication is given to criticism of certain provisions 'of the Workmen's Compensation Act, which are believed by you to impose harahip upon the stock insurance companies, and to a statement of certain arguments against State and Insurance, which arguments you hold to be sound and legitimate.

"It seems hardly to lie within the province of the Executive of the State to enter into a discussion of the law at this time or to undertake to pass judgment upon the arguments for and against the various forms of insurance permissible to employers under the Workmen's Compensation Act, nor does it seem necessary in view of your statement that the purpose of your communication is to voice a protest against alleged unfair treatment at the hands of State officers. My reply will therefore be confined to the subject matter of your protest.

"The evidence submitted in support of your complaint of unfair treatment by the Manager of the State Fund consists of a letter written by this official to an employer who had given notice of his intention to withdraw from the State Fund. Your complaint is directed especially against two statements in this letter. In the first place you protest against what you characterize as an unwarranted attempt on the part of an official of the State of New York to disparage and discredit the motives and honesty of the stock insurance companies by declaring 'All arguments against State Fund insurance are wholly worthless in point of fact and are simply conjured up for the purpose of confusing and disturbing employers in order to mulct them for agents' commissions and stockholders' profits.'

"I find, upon examining the letter in question that the language used by the Manager of the State Fund was not precisely that attributed to him in your communication to me. The sentence as it stands in the letter to Duryea & Baird reads:

"'These arguments are wholly worthless in point of fact and are simply conjured up for the purpose of confusing and disturbing employers in order to mulct them for agents' commissions and stockholders' profits.' The arguments so characterized were enumerated in the preceding sentence of his letter as including 'questions as to the possibility of assessment, the existence of a common law liability not covered by the State Fund policy,' and other arguments of a similar character.

"Without entering into a discussion of the merits of these arguments, it seems to me not improper or unethical for the Manager of the State Fund in a letter to an employer contemplating the withdrawal of his insurance, to give his opinion of the value of the arguments which he was led to believe may have influenced the policy holder to withdraw his insurance from the State Fund. The value of such arguments is obviously a matter of opinion upon which you and the Manager of the State Fund hold divergent views.

"In the second place, you complain that the Manager of the State fund undertook to deceive the employer in this case by declaring that notice of withdrawal was given too late to comply with the provisions of Section 100 of the workmen's compensation law, which, he states, 'requires notice to be given thirty days before the expiration of the policy period.'" Governor Whitman quotes the section in question and in closing says:

"This provision has been interpreted by the counsel of the Industrial Commission as requiring written notice of withdrawal to be given thirty days before the expiration of the policy term. While the wording of the section is somewhat ambiguous the construction placed upon it by the counsel to the Industrial Commission appears to be reasonable, and in view of such construction the Manager of the State fund acted with propriety in advising the policyholder in this case that notice had been given too late to comply with the provisions of the law. He could hardly do other than acquaint the policyholder with the requirement of the act as interpreted by counsel of the commission for the guidance of the State fund."

URGE NEW CONSTITUTION.

Lawyers to Explain Its Provisions in All Counties.

A committee of members of the State Bar Association in each of the sixty-two counties of the State will be appointed by the President of the Bar Association, ex-Judge Alphonso T. Clearwater, to explain to the voters the new features of the revised Constitution which was adopted on Friday by the Constitutional Convention in Albany. Judge Clearwater, who was a Republican Delegate-at-Large to the convention, made this announcement yesterday. He also expressed his hearty approval of the constitution as adopted and will urge the voters to ratify it at the November election.

The adoption of the proposed executive budget plan, Judge Clearwater said, would result in economies of which the people of New York, accustomed to careless methods of State finance and extravagant expenditures, had but little real conception. The short ballot feature, he said, would effect a reform long needed. He regarded the convention's mandate to the Legislature to adopt a short Practice act as one of the most important things done by the delegates.

"Of course," Judge Clearwater said, "this will meet with the opposition of those lawyers who are so wedded to and familiar with the old involved practice that they are unwilling to adapt themselves to new and better methods. We are so entangled in a web of our own weaving that some of us fancy the success of the legal profession depends upon maintaining it unbroken. Lawyers of the first rank in the several counties of the State, however, have long urged the adoption of such an act, and the Legislature has been pressed time and again to adopt one. The inertia of the bar and the indifference of the bench have always prevented it."

Judge Clearwater indorsed the home rule provision and said that he personally would have approved a more liberal measure. He praised the attitude throughout the deliberations of the leading Democratic delegates and said that they did not allow partisan feeling to influence their conduct.

"The convention as a whole was a remarkable gathering," Judge Clearwater said. "All of the delegates seemed animated by a desire to give the people of the State the best Constitution their ripened judgment could frame, and while, as was inevitable, there were compromises, I believe that the amendments must recommend themselves to every reflective citizen as an advance upon the present organic law." Judge Clearwater praised ex-Senator Root, President of the convention, characterizing him as "a great leader in a great movement for the better government of a great State."

ALBANY, Sept. 12.—A citizens' committee of thirty members tonight issued a signed appeal to the voters urging that the new Constitution be approved.

The appeal asks citizens who desire to aid in spreading information concerning the new Constitution to send their names to Robert S. Binkerd, Secretary, at Albany. The committee members who signed the appeal include Joseph H. Choate, New York; Charles Andrews, Syracuse; Andrew D. White, Ithaca; D-Cady Herrick, Albany; Alton B. Parker, New York; Ansley Wilcox, Buffalo; Adelbert Moot, Buffalo; David Jayne Hill, Rochester; Thomas B. Dunn, Rochester; William Nottingham, Syracuse; Thomas R. Proctor, Utica; George E. Dunham, Utica; Walter Witherbee, Port Henry; Jacob H. Schiff, New York; Eliot McDougal, Buffalo; Nicholas Murray Butler, New York; William M. Calder, Brooklyn; William A. Prendergast, Brooklyn; R. Fulton Cutting, New York; Grands Lynde Stetson, New York; Otto T. Bannard, New York; Robert W. de Forest, New York; Frank A. Munsey, New York; Charles M. Hamilton, Ripley; John G. Milburn, New York; William Jay Schieffelin, New York; George Gordon Battle, New York; William H. Childs, Brooklyn, and Edmund Platt, Poughkeepsie.

Honest Ballot Annual Meeting.

The Honest Ballot Association announced last night that the speakers at its annual meeting, to be held at the City Club tomorrow evening, will include Frederick L. Marshall, State Superintendent of Elections; Leonard M. Wallstein, Commissioner of Accounts, and Charles A. Perkins, District Attorney. Dr. Talcott Williams, President of the association and head of the Columbia School of Journalism, will preside.

Dentists to Hold Convention Here.

The National Dentists' Association has accepted the invitation of the Merchants' Association, supplemented by one from Mayor Mitchel, to hold its annual convention here in 1917. Other organizations which have accepted invitations from the Convention Bureau of the Merchants' Association are: American Federation of Catholic Societies, in August; International Apple Shippers' Association, in August; Independent Order Free Sons of Israel, May, 1918, and the National Association of Mercantile Agencies in August.

Lawyers to Aid Frank Moss.

Frank Moss will be aided by several hundred lawyers in his fight for District Attorney. This movement is being organized under the leadership of Roscoe S. Conkling of 2 Rector Street and Louis S. Posner of Dos Passos Brothers. More than fifty lawyers have already volunteered their services to Mr. Moss on the stump and on primary and election days.

Mr. Moss will speak tomorrow evening in the West Side Republican Club, Eighth Avenue and 143d Street.

REPUBLICANS SEEK 'MAN OF THE HOUR'

Party Sentiment Apparently Has Not Yet Crystallized Upon 1916 Presidential Candidate.

SOMEBODY TO BEAT WILSON

Taken for Granted That President Will Be Renominated—No Lack of Republican Aspirants.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Who will be the Republican standard bearer in next year's Presidential campaign? That is a question that is being discussed by politicians of all parties with the approach of the Fall elections. It is assumed by every one that President Wilson will be renominated by the Democrats. Just now it seems probable he will receive the nomination unanimously.

The President's supporters in his home State, New Jersey, for months have been restless to start a Wilson boom, but they have been restrained by inspired letters from Private Secretary Tumulty, who has assured them that the President does not wish any demonstration of that nature. He does not desire to appear to take advantage of the war situation to advance his political fortunes, it is explained. And, anyhow, what's the use of starting a boom when no opponent has yet loomed up?

With this apparent certainty existing as to the identity of the Democratic candidate, interest centres in the man most likely to be chosen by the Republicans to lead their forces. Preliminary heats are now being run by a number of possibilities, but it must be admitted that, up to this time, none of them has shown enough class to admit him to the finals. The men for whom active work is being done include ex-Senator Elihu Root of New York, ex-Senator Theodore E. Burton of Ohio, ex-Senator John W. Weeks of Massachusetts, and Senator William Alden Smith of Michigan.

Mr. Root has attracted much attention by presiding over the New York Constitutional Convention, where he made several notable addresses, which have been construed as campaign documents. His ability is widely appreciated throughout the country, and his stanch Republicanism is not to be questioned. But practical politicians find many reasons why Mr. Root would not make an ideal candidate. The principal one is his age. He was born Feb. 19, 1845, so that if elected President next year he would be 72 years old when inaugurated.

Mr. Root's boom is being forwarded, it is understood, by Republican leaders of his own State more for the purpose of shutting out Governor Whitman as a possibility than in the hope that the ex-Senator may be nominated. The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, with which Mr. Root is prominently identified, circulated many thousands of copies of his speech on the Panama Canal tolls question, and has praised his record in public office.

Burton Has Lightning Rod Up.

Ex-Senator Burton, recently returned from a tour of South America, has since been engaged in a tour of North America, and has not forbidden the mention of his name as that of a possible Presidential candidate. His friends are urging him on his record as the arch-enemy of the "pork barrel" in Congressional appropriations, and there are indications that he will have practically all of the Ohio delegation, despite the fact that Ohio has two other candidates, Governor Willis and Myron T. Herrick, ex-Ambassador to France.

Senator Weeks is making public addresses, and his friends are pointing to him as a man who would make a conservative President. The people of his home State are for him, and ex-Senator W. Murray Crane is classed as one of his active supporters.

Senator Smith of Michigan has not concealed his ambition to be the Republican candidate, and a flock of workers has been busy looking after his interests at home, while a corps of stenographers has made an epistolary campaign in his behalf. Word comes from Michigan that Mr. Smith may get his own delegation, but it is betraying no secret to state that the Republican leaders are not seriously considering him as a possible winner.

James R. Mann of Illinois, the Republican floor leader of the House of Representatives, was understood to have his eye on the nomination some months ago, and his friends launched a real boom for him in the Spring. But he recently withdrew as a candidate in favor of Senator Lawrence Y. Sherman of Illinois, who will go into the convention as the favored son candidate of that State.

Senator William E. Borah of Idaho also has been favorably mentioned as a possibility, but so far as known no active campaign in his behalf has been started. Mr. Borah is rated as a strong man and an able one, but the geographical location of his State is against him.

Senator Cummins of Iowa and ex-Governor Hadley of Missouri are others who are mentioned, although neither has developed much strength.

Surveying the field, everything indicates that the Republican sentiment of the country has not crystallized, and that no one of the candidates looms large upon the political horizon. This fact is giving satisfaction to the Democrats, though it does not appear to be worrying the Republicans.

"Whom can you Republicans nominate to beat Wilson?" is a favorite query from Democrats.

"The convention will find the right man," is the usual reply.

May Simmer Down to Hughes.

It is evident that the "man of the hour" has not yet arrived in the Republican camp, but the leaders of the party are confident that he will arrive in due time. Associate Justice Charles E. Hughes of the United States Supreme Court is looked upon by many as the strongest man the Republicans could nominate, but Justice Hughes has let it be known very plainly that he has no wish to give up his place upon the bench in order to lead a Presidential campaign. There remains, however, the possibility of inducing him to take the nomination, should matters shape themselves so that he could get the unanimous indorsement of the convention.

There are others, mainly Democrats, who predict that the outcome of the convention will be the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt by the Republicans. This seems very improbable at this writing, and yet no one who is familiar with the Colonel's record in politics will attempt to make a prediction where he is concerned. It can be said, however, that the Republican leaders have as yet shown no disposition to take the Colonel as the candidate, nor has the Colonel shown any yearning for the honor.

A number of conferences of members of the Republican National Committee and State leaders already have been held, but so far as learned these conferences were merely for an exchange of views on the outlook and regarding general conditions, and did not attempt to concentrate sentiment upon any particular candidate. The National Committee will meet in Washington early in December to fix the time and place of the convention, and at that time an opportunity will be given for the friends of the various candidates to put forward their claims.

MARYLAND SENATORS CLASH

Lee Seeks Governorship and Smith Backs Candidate Against Him.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 12.—At the Democratic and Republican primaries Tuesday candidates will be chosen for Governor, Attorney General and Controller of the Treasury, to be voted for in November.

United States Senator Blair Lee, backed by the Baltimore Democratic organization, of which Mayor Preston is the leader, and State Controller Emerson C. Harrington, who has received the support of the State organization, led by United States Senator John Walter Smith, are the Democratic candidates for the nomination for Governor.

Ovington E. Weller and William T. Warburton are the Republican contenders.

DEFINES PRIMARY LAW.

Removal Forfeits Vote, the Attorney General Holds.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY Sept. 12.—Attorney General Woodbury has filed an opinion which holds that a voter who moves out of the primary district in which he is enrolled cannot vote in either his old or new district, but loses his enrollment for the ensuing primary. The request for a determination of the status of voters who have moved from one primary district to another came from all parts of the State.

In the same opinion the Attorney General holds that a voter who changes his residence, but not to the extent of actually moving out of the primary district in which he is enrolled may still vote at the ensuing primary. The Attorney General points out that for the primaries there is no provision similar to that which permits a person moving within his registration district to inform the Registration Board of his removal and have it noted. He holds that the lack of this provision in the case of the primary enrollment is not fatal, and that so long as the voter remains in the district he retains his enrollment.

WHITMAN EXCUSES GAGAN.

Relieves Rockland Official in Trial of Haverstraw Cases.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 12.—The Attorney General will conduct the trial of accused officials of the Town of Haverstraw in place of District Attorney Thomas Gagan of Rockland County, at the request of Mr. Gagan himself. Governor Whitman a few months ago acquitted Mr. Gagan of charges that he was not zealous in the discharge of his duties during the trial of William V. Cleary, charged with the murder of his son-in-law, Eugene M. Newman.

Governor Whitman received the personal request of District Attorney Gagan and transmitted his superseding order to Attorney General Egburt E. Woodbury, who designated Wilber W. Chambers, his deputy to conduct the trial. It is expected that some of the indictments will be tried at the term of the Supreme Court to open tomorrow. The indictments are against William V. Cleary, Warren Basley, Josiah T. Felter, Bernard Fox, Harry Hughes, and William Siebold.

BURTON WOULD ARM TO GUARD REPUBLIC

Ex-Senator from Ohio Fears War May End with Democracy in Europe Crushed.

WANTS NATION TO PREPARE

Says No Particular Interest Should Control the Work of Making Ready Our Defenses.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Ex-Senator Theodore E. Burton of Ohio, who, after a tour of study on Latin-American conditions, has returned to find himself one of the Republicans prominently mentioned as a candidate for President, has declared himself here, on the eve of his return to Ohio, strongly in favor of a reasonable increase in both the army and navy. Mr. Burton, who was regarded as one of the scholars of Congress during his long service at both ends of the Capitol, said that history left it an open question whether the end of a great war would be followed by an era of peace or of feverishly increased armaments.

With that question unanswered, he said, the only duty for patriotic Americans was to remove the country's condition of unpreparedness. He was evidently strongly impressed by the possibility that the end of the war, regardless of which side won, might see the so-called militaristic parties in power, with the democratic progress of the last hundred years largely nullified and forgotten. The end of the war, he said, might mean the return of an era of absolute monarchies, and the preparedness of neutral republics was the best preventive of that development now, or the best remedy for it later.

"No man," said Mr. Burton, "should be deterred by any opinion on national defense held before this war fell on the world. All conditions have changed, and will continue to change. A new condition fronts us.

"In outlining his views informally Mr. Burton drew attention to the vast importance of the present war, which, he believed, this country does not at present comprehend; to the possibility that the outcome of the war may turn the world into an 'armed camp,' and to the alternative possibility that the war may result in an era of universal disarmament and peace.

"In approaching the great question of national defense and adequate preparedness," said Mr. Burton, "we must first realize the great importance to the world of the European war. We must realize that out of the war may come an era of militarism, and every nation may be bristling with armament. If this is to come true, then we must be ready.

"If, the other hand, the conflict in Europe may be decisive, and the world will be thoroughly sick of it, and an era of great peace may prevail and nations may decide that justice instead of arms should make decisions. This, of course, would be best of all. After the Thirty Years' War the beginnings of international law came. After Napoleon there was peace for a long term of years.

"So by a study of the comparisons of other wars it is seen that there may be a period of peace, and I accent the word 'may,' but the possibilities are serious. Reluctant as I am to say so, it may be better for the present war to be fought to a finish. If there is no decisive result the armies may go home and prepare all over again for the finish fight, and the world will see heavier armaments than ever.

"And then world conditions may be such that we might be drawn into the maelstrom against our will, and, with all the other nations armed to the teeth, we must not be weak. In the language of the man on the street, we must have enough 'front' to keep the other fellow from daring to tread on our toes.

"So I say that steps must be taken for an adequate defense, for whatever defense is proper to protect our nation. We are not justified in presuming that there will be a period of militarism; nor are we safe in conjecturing an era of peace. The probabilities are for peace, but the dangers for something else are great, and should be given due weight.

"We have millions of men, and should not be scared. What should be the exact program for armies and navies I would not attempt to say offhand, but I do believe in a well-balanced navy. Our country is a rich prize. What would be more foolish than to allow its coasts to be so weakly guarded as to attract the possible armed hordes that would seek for brighter fields after the European countries have been devastated?

"No particular interest in our national life should have the control of preparedness. The general patriotic character of the people should decide this. The appeal should be to the patriotism of the people, and in making the decision as to what constitutes adequate defense we should cast aside all considerations except those required by the new world conditions. No opinions we have cherished in the past should deter us from protecting our national honor.

"We ought not to be influenced or alarmed so as to put ourselves on a military footing comparable to the countries of Europe, but a rational degree of preparedness is necessary.

"Since the beginning of this century there have been the greatest steps in history in the way of advances toward democracy. Take the establishment of the Russian Duma, the Young Turk movement, the republic in China—then on comes this war, and the result may be a reaction toward absolute monarchy. There may be a wave of feeling that popular forms of government are not capable of handing great military problems, and it may be that preparedness for war may be an answer. Perhaps if we can show ourselves prepared for war this danger would be lessened.

"These are all interesting questions. I do not predict. I merely mention them as part of the possibilities against which we should be prepared."

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Weaves, include repps, brocades, basket weaves, failles, poplins, serges and satins.

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For 15 years we've been expert tailors of good garments selling up to $45. Our tailorshops—our method of buying and selling have been completely revolutionized.

Where we made 20 suits a day—now we make 60—on strictly cash basis.

CHOICE OF THE HOUSE

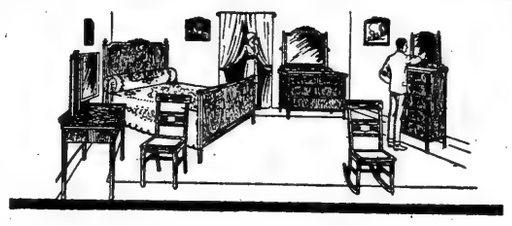
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Payable $1.50 Weekly

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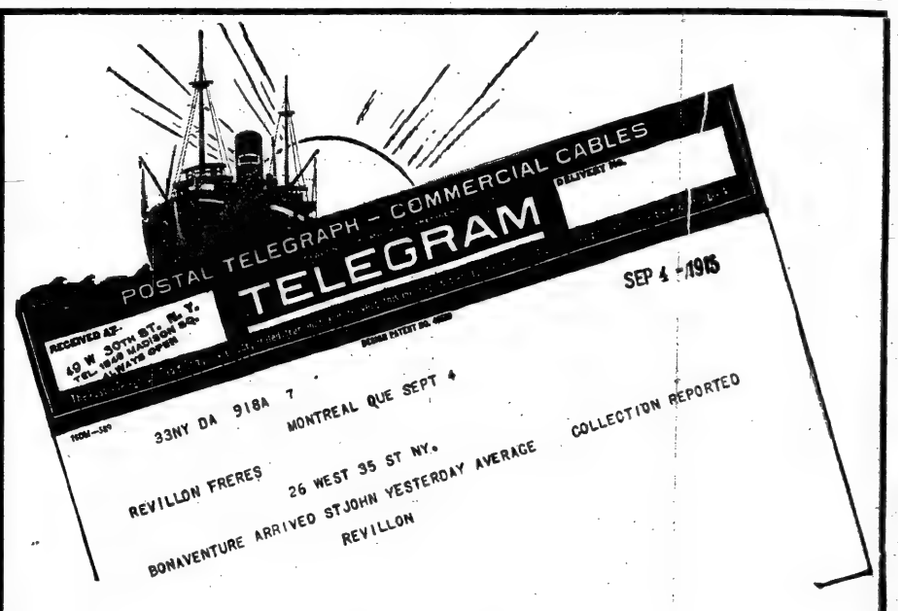
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THIS telegram reports the arrival at St. John's, Newfoundland, of our S. S. The Bonaventure with her annual cargo of furs from our Hudson Bay and Labrador posts. This is fully three weeks in advance of the expected time, and will enable us to distribute these fresh new skins to the trade in ample time for this season's manufacture. Dealers desiring to make early inspection of the furs are advised to arrange appointments in advance.

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MISS DAVIS REPORTS ON CORRECTION WORK

Commissioner Tells Mayor of Faults in Department and Betterment Plans.

FIGHT ON DRUG TRAFFIC

Dietary Revision Aims for Better Food at Same Cost—Less Offensive Uniforms.

Commissioner Katharine B. Davis of the Department of Correction submitted her annual report to Mayor Mitchel yesterday. It covers 197 printed pages, including vital statistics of the department, detailed descriptions of the operation of the institutional industries, as well as a financial review of the administrative cost under an entirely new system of accounting on the basis of unit cost of every service performed in the department.

Under the head "Institutional Service," Commissioner Davis outlines the work already accomplished in the matter of abating the illicit drug traffic in the penal institutions of the city; plans for improved medical service; dietary revision, reforms in clothing of prisoners, improvement of building conditions and developments, together with heat and power plant reorganizations.

The Commissioner outlines the main apparent faults of the department seen by her when she took office. The buildings, almost without exception, she said, were of antiquated construction, faulty in design and unsanitary and overcrowded. In the last year she has submitted a definite plan to the Board of Estimate for reorganizing all the institutions of the department.

The New Hampton Farms have been opened, and she has rearranged the interior of the workhouse, providing a drug ward, a contagious disease ward and recreation quarters for both men and women. A separate isolation institution has been provided on Hart's Island, accommodating fifty tubercular women. The interior of the branch workhouse on Hart's Island has been made over to accommodate ninety tubercular men. Provision has also been made at the penitentiary for the separation of boys from other prisoners. A plan has been submitted for the utilization of inmate labor within the department in construction and repair work.

Plans are in contemplation now for permanent buildings at New Hampton Farms with capacity for 487 inmates, so as to transfer the reformatory from Hart's Island.

Commissioner Davis explains that she has obtained a law to extend the principle of indeterminate sentence and parole for both the workhouse and the penitentiary. Three methods for preventing drug traffic and use in institutions have been taken, and a system of medical inspection, segregation, and treatment for drug addicts instituted. A scientific dietary has been promulgated to provide more variety and better nourishment under the 16 cents a day per capita allowance. The Commissioner has substituted for the prison stripe for men a uniform of solid color, and for the women a uniform of checked seersucker in place of bed ticking.

At New Hampton Farms the first step has been taken toward the use of inmates in farm work. A definite system has been established for utilizing inmate labor on repair and construction work.

The number of keepers on Dec. 31, 1914, was 257, and the inmate population 6,425, allowing one keeper to twenty-one men, half the number in the State reformatories. Commissioner Davis urges an increase of keepers.

A comprehensive accounting system has been installed, so that the department has reliable information as to the cost of every activity and the price of all material and supplies. For example, a table shows that it costs $10.18 a year to clothe one prisoner, $70.85 to feed him, $65.32 to guard him, $29.08 to furnish his cell with light and heat, $4.46 for medical service, $1.74 to wash his clothes, amounting in all, including other items of expense, to a total of $244.37 per year per prisoner. In her statement of general policy Commissioner Davis says:

> My personal experiences have proved to me the value of experiment with methods of organization, discipline and self-government. On taking charge of the department on Jan. 1, 1914, I realized that many changes were desirable and set about to survey the situation, to determine a policy and to plan our course. To this plan we are steadfastly adhering. We are willing to experiment, but we believe in experimenting slowly and without incurring dangers which come from a too great impatience with difficult conditions, and the great anxiety for improvement more rapid than is warranted by the human and physical machinery at our command.

Seven district prisons, three city prisons, three workhouses, a penitentiary and a reformatory for male misdemeanants comprise the institutions of the Department of Correction. The inmates daily resident in these institutions during 1914 averaged 5,338—4,530 men and 808 women. The number of prisoners received from the courts either under commitment or sentence was 80,061, of whom 67,503 were men and 12,558 were women. Of these prisoners 45,557 were transferred to other institutions, so that the total number of prisoners handled was 125,618.

The total expenditures of the Department of Correction amounted to $1,337,016.90.

FIRE IN OILED HOUSE PUTS WOMAN IN JAIL

Seven Separate Blazes and Excelsior Burning in Cellar Found by Firemen.

PRISONER IN HYSTERICS

Screams "I Didn't Do It"—Had Hurried Away Just Before Flames Were Discovered.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Sept. 12.—Mrs. Marion C. Merrill, 40 years of age, an attractive and formerly very well-to-do woman, who for three months has made her home at 112 Burton Avenue, Hasbrouck Heights, two miles from Hackensack, with her two daughters, was arrested here early this morning on a charge of arson.

Her arrest was a surprise to the community and is causing much gossip. She was taken to the Hackensack jail and her bail was fixed at $3,000, in default of which she was locked up.

Mrs. Merrill's arrest was the outcome of a fire last night in the home she occupied in Hasbrouck Heights. The charge of setting the house afire deliberately is brought against her by William J. Demarest, Chief of the Hasbrouck Heights Fire Department.

The fire was discovered by neighbors about half an hour after Mrs. Merrill had left in a hired automobile for the home of J. B. Richardson at 293 Claremont Avenue, Montclair, for a visit.

Due to the early discovery of the blaze, the firemen were able to extinguish it before it had made much headway, and then, according to Chief Demarest, it was found that fire had started in seven different parts of the house, that the floors, closets and stairways and the furniture had been liberally sprinkled with kerosene, and that a bundle of excelsior had been lighted in the cellar.

As soon as the discovery was made the Chief notified Sheriff Heath, and County Detective Louis Nested was sent out to investigate. He traced the automobile driver who had taken Mrs. Merrill to Montclair, and went to the Richardson house, arriving at 2 o'clock this morning. The household was awakened, and Mrs. Merrill was told of the charge made against her. She went into hysterics. Dr. C. C. Joliffe was sent for, and until he arrived and administered a strong opiate Mrs. Merrill kept screaming, "I didn't do it! I didn't do it!" On account of her physical condition it was decided not to take her to the jail until later in the morning.

The house in which the fire occurred is owned by Joseph H. Houston. It was said that there was not much furniture in it when the fire started and that Mrs. Merrill had $2,000 insurance on this. Her two daughters are visiting friends in New York City, and they had not been informed tonight of their mother's arrest.

Mrs. Merrill and her husband, Jack Merrill, were central figures in one of the social sets of Montclair a few years ago. The husband was a promotor of oil and mining interests and for a while it was understood that he was making much money. He contracted a palatial home on Clinton Avenue, in Montclair, but there was some hitch about the time the house was completed and the contractor took it over and later sold it to its present occupant, George Kirkham. Little had been heard of the husband since.

James De Turk was retained today as Mrs. Merrill's counsel, but owing to her nervous condition, he was unable to learn much from her. He said, however, that he believed her innocent and said that it would be impossible for her to start seven fires in the house and escape half of an hour before the flames were discovered. He also said he expected to get bail for her tomorrow.

BORROWERS SAVE $5,000,000

Remedial Loan Associations Advanced $28,000,000 in Year.

More than $28,000,000 was loaned last year by the National Federation of Remedial Loan Associations, which was formed to check extortion by loan brokers, according to the Federation's annual report. It now numbers forty societies, operating in thirty-five cities in twenty States. They are conducted on a business basis, charging such rates as prevail in their localities.

The saving in interest charges to the borrowers, as compared with the rates charged by "loan sharks," was more than $5,000,000. The average loan on pledged security was $29, and on chattel security $62.

Five new societies, with a combined capital of $350,000, were admitted last year. The New York City members of the Federation are the Provident Loan Society, the Chattel Loan Society and the St. Bartholomew Loan Association. The Federation co-operates with the Russell Sage Foundation.

The Federation reports that legislation to protect borrowers from extortion was obtained last year in the States of New York, Oregon, Nebraska, Iowa, Texas, Michigan, Ohio and Pennsylvania.

SUES CASTLES FOR $25,279.

Edward Shaw Accuses Dancers In Restaurant Venture.

Edward Shaw has begun a suit in the Supreme Court against the Ansaldi Company, of which Jules Ansaldi is the President and Vernon and Irene Castle, the dancers, are stockholders, to enforce the collection of a judgment. The complaint is to the effect that from December, 1913, to March, 1914, the defendants conducted a restaurant in the Heidelberg Building in Times Square, and that all of the fixtures and other equipment had been bought from the plaintiff for $47,251, he taking a chattel mortgage on the property at 6 per cent. interest.

The defendants are accused of having defaulted on the interest on May 1, 1914. The fixtures and equipment were sold, leaving a balance due the plaintiff of $22,557. Suit was begun for the amount and judgment was procured on Sept. 19, 1914, for $25,279. Ansaldi has left the jurisdiction of the court, so he cannot be proceeded against, but the complaint accuses him and Mr. and Mrs. Castle of having used for their own purposes the funds of the corporation that should have been devoted to paying the judgment.

The complaint said that between December, 1913, and March, 1914, the Castles drew out of the funds of the corporation $25,332, and that Ansaldi drew $12,672. Because of these alleged withdrawals, it is charged, the corporation has no assets and is bankrupt. The plaintiff asks the court to compel the Castles to render an accounting, to appoint a receiver for the corporation, and to order the Castles to pay the judgment filed against them.

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Guaranteed First Mortgages
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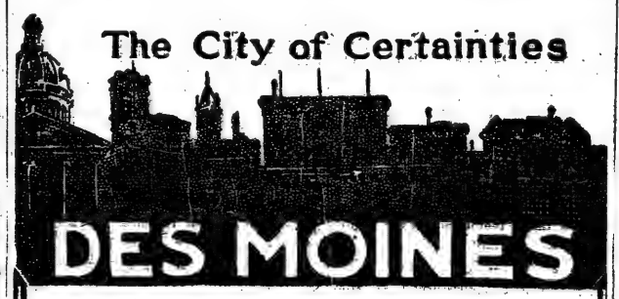
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GIANTS IN EVEN BREAK WITH REDS

New York Takes First in Batting Bee, 17 to 5, but Loses Second, 5 to 0.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 12.—A one-sided contest, which ended by the score of 17 to 5, was the Giants' share of the double bill this afternoon, the other portion going to Herzog's crew by a score of 5 to 0. In the first contest Herzog sent four pitchers to the mound, and each one was ineffective. The Giants' batsmen got busy in the start, sent hit after hit into the Red camp, increasing their bombardment as the time dragged on until in the latter innings the affair had resolved itself into a farcical exhibition of the national pastime.

The second contest was a far different affair. It was a nip-and-tuck encounter, in which Fred Toney proved himself stronger than Pol Perritt. Perritt was touched for hits in the pinches, which resulted in the locals scoring five runs. Toney was never in danger, and breezed through easily.

In the first contest McGraw used Stroud as a starter, and when the youngster threatened to blow he rushed Rube Benton to the rescue, and he held his former teammates in check ever after.

Herzog sent Dale to the rubber in the opener, but he lasted only three innings. McKenry succeeded him at the beginning of the fourth, and, with the bases full and nobody out, Toney took his place. Schneider pitched to two men, and Callahan was sent in, and, although the Giants pounded his delivery, turning the affair into a burlesque, he was made to stick it out to the end.

The Giants assumed a lead of four runs in the first inning, on a single by Burns, a double by Robertson, and Merkle's triple, coupled with two errors by Rodgers. In the third Merkle forced Doyle after the latter had walked, and went to second when Rodgers fumbled Fletcher's roller. Groh threw wild after catching Becker's foul, and Merkle scored. Brainerd's single scored Fletcher.

Bases on balls to Becker and Brainerd, Meyers getting hit in the ribs, singles by Benton and Burns, and the latter's steal home gave the Giants five in the sixth. Becker's double, Brainerd's base on balls, Dooin's single, an out, and a home-run drive by Burns scored four for the Giants in the seventh. The last two Giant runs came across in the ninth on a muff of Dooin's fly, Babbington's triple, and Robertson's single. Bunched hits, coupled with errors and bases on balls, counted for the Reds' runs in the first fracas.

In the second contest, while Toney held McGraw's men safe, the Reds bunched four singles in the third inning for two runs and a single, a sacrifice, a triple, and an out for three runs in the sixth. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf.	5	3	3	2	0	Kil'fer, cf.	5	0	1	2	0
Bab'n, lf.	1	1	1	0	0	Groh, 3b.	2	1	1	1	1
R'n, rf, cf.	5	1	3	2	0	Herzog, ss.	2	0	0	4	5
Doyle, 2b.	5	1	1	5	3	V. K'tz, ss.	2	0	0	0	1
Merkle, 1b.	5	2	2	10	0	Griffith, rf.	1	1	2	2	0
Kelly, 1b.	1	0	1	2	0	Moll'z, 1b.	3	1	0	8	0
Flet'r, ss.	4	1	0	1	5	Leach, lf.	4	1	0	2	0
Grant, ss.	2	0	0	0	3	Clarke, c.	3	0	0	1	1
Sch'r, cf.	0	1	0	1	0	Wingo, c.	2	0	0	1	0
D'nard, 3b.	3	2	1	0	0	Rod'rs, 2b.	4	0	0	4	2
Meyers, c.	2	0	0	1	0	Dale, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Boom, c.	2	2	2	4	0	McK'ry, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Stroud, p.	2	0	0	0	0	Schn'der, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Benton, p.	3	1	1	0	0	Cal'han, p.	2	0	0	0	0
*Thorpe	0	1	0	0	0	†Williams	1	1	1	0	0
Total.	44	17	15	27	12	Total.	33	5	6	27	11

*Ran for Meyers in the sixth inning.
†Batted for Dale in the third inning.

Errors—Fletcher, Grant, Becker, Groh, Wingo, Rodgers, (3.)

New York	4	0	2	0	0	5	4	0	2—17
Cincinnati	0	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	0—5

Two-base hits—Merkle, Griffith, Becker. Three-base hits—Robertson, Babington. Home run—Burns. Stolen bases—Mollwitz, Burns, Becker, Robertson, Killifer, Groh. Earned runs—New York, 12; Cincinnati, 2. Double plays—Merkle, Doyle, Fletcher, and Merkle; Brainard, Doyle, and Merkle. Left on bases—New York, 6; Cincinnati, 7. First on errors—New York, 3; Cincinnati, 3. Bases on balls—Off Stroud, 1; off Benton, 2; off Dale, 2; off McKenery, 2; off Callahan, 1. Hits—Off Stroud, 4 in 4 1-3 innings; off Benton, 2 in 4 2-3 innings; off Dale, 4 in 3 innings; off McKenery, none in 2 innings; off Schneider, 2 in 1 inning; off Callahan, 9 in 4 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Stroud, (Groh;) by McKenery, (Meyers.) Struck out—By Benton, 3; by Dale, 1; by McKenery, 1; by Callahan, 2. Wild pitches—Schneider, Benton. Passed ball—Doolin. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and O'Day. Time of game—Two hours and twenty-two minutes.

SECOND GAME.

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
K'fer, cf.	4	1	1	3	0	Burns, lf.	4	1	0	3	0
Groh, 3b.	4	0	1	1	1	R'son, rf.	4	0	2	1	0
H'zog, ss.	4	1	1	3	2	Doyle, 2b.	4	0	0	0	3
G'fith, rf.	4	0	2	3	0	Merkle, 1b.	3	0	0	13	0
Mollwitz, 1b.	4	1	0	10	1	F'cher, ss.	2	0	0	1	2
Leach, lf.	4	1	1	1	0	Grant, ss.	1	0	0	0	1
Clarke, c.	2	1	0	7	2	Becker, cf.	3	0	1	1	0
R'gers, 2b.	3	1	2	1	0	Brnerd, 3b.	3	0	0	3	2
Toney, p.	2	0	0	0	2	Schang, c.	3	0	0	5	0
						Perritt, p.	3	0	0	0	0
Total.	32	5	10	27	7	Total.	30	0	3	24	11

Errors—Schang, Herzog, (2).

Cincinnati	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	0—5
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hit—Robertson. Three-base hit—Rodgers. Stolen bases—Griffith, Schang. Earned runs—Cincinnati, 4. Sacrifice hits—Toney, Clarke. Double play—Herzog, Clarke, Toney and Mollwitz. Left on bases—New York, 3; Cincinnati, 6. First base on errors—New York, 2; Cincinnati, 1. Base on balls—Off Perritt, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Perritt, (Rodgers). Struck out—By Toney, 6. Passed ball—Schang. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and O'Day. Time of game—One hour and thirty-six minutes.

Braves Drop Game to Cubs.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—Too many bases on balls cost Boston today's game, which went to Chicago, 6 to 3. Nehf walked four men, and three of them scored later when the locals hit opportunely. Ragan passed two during his reign on the mound, and these also scored when a sacrifice and a single followed. Vaughn received good support by Schulte and Zimmerman when the champions had men on and threatened to score. Boston started an abortive rally in the ninth, when Manager Stalling rushed two pinch hitters into the fray, but Lavender replaced Vaughn and saved the game. Score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Murray, cf.	4	1	1	2	0	Sn'gr's, lf.	5	1	2	8	1
and rf.	3	1	1	3	0	Evers, 2b.	2	1	1	3	2
Fisher, ss.	4	0	1	2	5	Fitzp'k, rf.	2	0	1	3	0
Schulte, lf.	3	2	1	5	0	Magee, lf.	4	0	0	4	0
Zim'n, ss.	2	2	0	0	2	Smith, 3b.	4	0	0	2	2
Saier, 1b.	3	1	0	10	0	Egan, ss.	3	0	0	1	1
W'ms, cf.	1	0	1	0	0	Moran, cf.	3	0	1	3	0
‡Zabel	0	0	0	0	0	Gowdy, c.	2	0	0	1	2
Knisely, rf.	2	0	1	1	0	Nehf, p.	2	0	0	1	3
McC'y, 2b.	3	0	1	1	0	‡Strand.	1	0	0	0	0
Archer, c.	3	0	0	1	0	Ragan, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Vaughn, p.	3	0	0	1	4	§Compton.	1	0	0	0	0
Lav'der, p.	0	0	0	0	0	||Connolly.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	27	6	6	27	12	Total.	29	3	7	24	10

*Batted for Nehf in the eighth inning.
†Batted for Gowdy in the ninth inning.
‡Batted for Ragan in the ninth inning.
§Ran for Williams in the second inning.

Errors—Gowdy, Zimmerman.

Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	—6
Boston	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	—3

Two-base hit—Knisely. Stolen bases—Murray, Smith. Earned runs—Chicago, 5; Boston, 3. Sacrifice hits—Fitzpatrick, Evers, Knisely. Double plays—Vauhn and Saier; Fisher, McCarthy and Saier; Fisher and Saier. Left on bases—Chicago, 4; Boston, 7. First base on errors—Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Nehf, 4; off Vaughn, 4; off Ragan, 2; off Lavender, 2. Hits—Off Nehf, 5 in 7 innings; off Ragan, 1 in 1 inning; off Vaughan, 7 in 8 innings and none out in ninth; off Lavender, none in 1 inning. Struck out—By Vaughn, 1; by Nehf, 1. Wild pitch—Ragan. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Eason. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

Pirates Buy Schmidt's Release.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 12.—The manager of the San Francisco Coast League team announced here last night that he had sold to Catcher Schmidt his unconditional release, and that Schmidt in turn had sold his release to the Pittsburgh Nationals.

Yankees Defeat Atlantics.

DANBURY, Conn., Sept. 12.—The New York Americans defeated the Atlantics in an exhibition game today, 7 to 3. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
New York	1	0	3
Atlantics	0	0	0

Batteries—Pish, Brady, and Krueger; Schneider and Campbell.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERCAN LEAGUE.

No Games Scheduled.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 17; Cincinnati, 5.
Cincinnati, 5; New York, 0.
Brooklyn, 4; St. Louis, 2.
Chicago, 6; Boston, 3.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Newark, 1; St. Louis, 0.
Newark, 2; St. Louis, 2.
(Nine innings; darkness.)
Kansas City, 6; Buffalo, 2.
Chicago, 5; Baltimore, 4.
(Fifteen innings.)
Chicago, 2; Baltimore, 0.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Providence-Montreal; rain.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERCAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Boston	87	43	.669
Detroit	87	48	.645
Chicago	79	53	.599
Washington	72	59	.549
New York	59	70	.458
St. Louis	55	78	.414
Cleveland	50	83	.376
Philadelphia	38	93	.290

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Philadelphia	74	56	.569
Brooklyn	72	62	.537
Boston	70	62	.530
St. Louis	66	71	.482
Chicago	62	67	.481
Pittsburgh	64	72	.474
Cincinnati	63	70	.474
New York	60	71	.459

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Pittsburgh	73	59	.553
St. Louis	72	61	.541
Chicago	73	62	.540
Newark	68	62	.523
Kansas City	68	64	.519
Buffalo	69	69	.500
Brooklyn	67	69	.493
Baltimore	43	86	.328

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Providence	82	46	.641
Buffalo	80	47	.630
Montreal	63	65	.492
Toronto	63	66	.489
Rochester	61	66	.480
Harrisburg	59	68	.465
Richmond	57	75	.432
Jersey City	47	79	.373

Where They Play Today.

AMERCAN LEAGUE.

Detroit at New York.
Chicago at Boston.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Cincinnati.
Brooklyn at St. Louis.
Boston at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburgh at Brooklyn.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Harrisburg at Buffalo.
Jersey City at Toronto.
Richmond at Rochester.
Providence at Montreal.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Newark Wins and Ties in Double-Header with St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 12.—Campbell, the first man at bat, started a series of singles on which he scored the only run of the first game of a double-header, Newark winning from St. Louis, 1 to 0. Mosely granted nine hits, but errorless fielding by the visitors prevented the locals from scoring.

The second game, a see-saw affair, was called on account of darkness after the ninth inning with the score 2 to 2. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

		R.	H.	E.
Newark	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1	5	0
St. Louis	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	9	1

Batteries—Mosely and Rariden; Crandall, Davenport, and Chapman.

SECOND GAME.

		R.	H.	E.
Newark	0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0	2	7	1
St. Louis	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0	2	8	3

(Called account darkness.)

Batteries—Kaiserling and Rariden; Davenport and Hartley.

Two Games for Chifeds.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—Chicago took both games of a double-header from Baltimore here today, winning the first, 5 to 4, in fifteen innings, and the second, 2 to 0, when the game was called at the end of five innings on account of darkness.

In the first game Young puzzled the locals until the seventh inning, when Mann's triple, a single, and a sacrifice brought in two runs and tied the score. Prendergast was hit freely and was removed in favor of McConnell in the ninth, Bailey taking the mound for Baltimore in the same inning, and the two battled on even terms until the fifteenth inning. Three singles and two passes ended the game.

Hendrix held the visitors to one hit in the second game, while his teammates scored the two runs which decided the contest when darkness interrupted the game. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

		R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	4	15	3
Chicago	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 0	2	5	1

Batteries—Young, Johnson, Bailey, and Owens; Russell, Prendergast, McConnell, and Wilson.

SECOND GAME.

		R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0 0 0 0 0	0	4	0
Chicago	1 0 1 0 0	2	4	0

(Called; darkness.)

Batteries—Conley and Russell; Hendrix and Clemons.

Good Hitting Wins for Kanfeds.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 12.—Kansas City offset loose playing by good hitting today and won the third of the Buffalo series, 6 to 2. The locals took a lead off Krapp in the first, then increased it by hitting Schulz hard in the seventh. Cullop pitched well. Score:

		R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0	2	8	1
Kansas City	0 2 0 1 0 0 0 3 0	6	10	2

Batteries—Krapp, Schulz, Ehmke, and Blair; Cullop and Easterly.

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Established 1827

ST. LOUIS PRESENTS DODGERS WITH GAME

Red Ames and Robinson Generous with Passes—Brooklyn Wins by 4 to 2 Score.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 12.—Two former great pitchers, carried along by St. Louis in the hope that they eventually will come back, presented Brooklyn with a ball game this afternoon. The score was 4 to 2 in favor of the Dodgers. Every now and then Ames shows a flash of his former greatness and wins a ball game. He flashed along quite merrily this afternoon, and let the Cardinals pile up a two-run lead behind him before he grew wild and began presenting every Dodger who faced him with a base on balls.

After Brooklyn had tied things up Robinson went in and allowed one more run. He was relieved by the begoggled wonder, Lee Meadows, who, not to be outdone in generosity by his colleagues, gave the Dodgers still another run. The Dodgers, who generally play ragged baseball when they are opposing the Cardinals, ran true to form this afternoon, and it was not their fault that they won. When pitchers fill up the bases with free passes it's hard to keep from losing.

Pfeffer, who pitched for Brooklyn, twirled good ball, and, like Smith, who pitched yesterday, cluted them out in a style that no self-respecting pitcher is ever supposed to follow. He made three hits in four times at bat, equaling the record of Smith. As a result, for the second time in two days, the box score shows the pitcher leading the team in batting. It looks as if the old-time axiom about the pitcher being unable to hit the ball is getting a hard jolt.

The sticking ability of Pfeffer, however, was only a contributing cause to the Dodgers' victory, the wildness of Ames being the chief factor. Ames retired early in the fifth, with Daubert, the first man up, at bat. Four wide ones sent him to first. Stengel likewise got a pass. Cutshaw helped things along with a sacrifice that advanced both of them. Meyers clouted out a screaming liner to right field, and Long threw short to the home plate, allowing Daubert and Stengel to score. On the throw-in Meyers took second. Getz was out on a pop fly, and Smyth was passed by the generous Red Ames. Robinson came in for St. Louis, and succeeded in getting McCarty to force Smyth at second.

Pfeffer led off in the seventh with a hit to centre field. O'Mara sacrificed, and Pfeffer scored on Daubert's single. In the ninth, with Meadows pitching, Daubert, the first man up, got a single. Stengel sacrificed, and Cutshaw fled to centre field, Daubert scoring on Meyers's hit to centre.

The real spectacular playing was in the Cardinals' half of the seventh, when Pfeffer was afforded an opportunity to show what kind of a pitcher he was. With one down, Betzel got to first on an infield hit. Snyder sacrificed, and Hyatt, batting for Robinson, got a base on balls. Gonzales went in for Huggins, and filled the bases when Pfeffer winged him. Butler was an easy out, O'Marra to Daubert. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
O'Mara, ss.	4	1	0	2	3	H'gins, 2b.	3	0	0	0	0
D'b'rt, 1b.	3	2	2	12	0	†Gonzales.	0	0	0	0	0
Steng'l, rf.	2	1	1	4	0	M'd'ws, p.	0	0	0	0	0
C'ts'w, 2b.	4	0	0	1	4	‡Roche	1	0	0	0	0
Myers, cf.	5	0	2	1	0	Butler, ss.	4	0	0	1	4
Getz, 3b.	3	0	0	1	3	Bates, rf.	3	0	0	1	0
Smyth, lf.	2	0	0	1	0	Long, rf.	4	1	2	1	0
M'C'ty, c.	3	0	1	4	3	Wils'n, cf.	3	1	1	2	0
Pfeffer, p.	4	1	3	0	0	Miller, lb.					
						2b.	4	0	1	13	2
Total.	31	4	9	27	13	Betzel, 3b.	4	0	3	2	2
						Snyder, c.	4	0	1	2	5
						Ames, p.	1	0	0	0	2
						Rob'n, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						§Hyatt, lb.	1	0	0	3	0
						Total.	32	2	8	27	23

*Batted for Robinson in the seventh inning.
†Batted for Huggins in the seventh inning.
‡Batted for Meadows in the ninth inning.
§Batted for McCarthy in the ninth inning.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1—4
St. Louis	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—2

Two-base hit—McCarthy. Stolen bases—Wilson, Betzel, Long. Earned runs—Brooklyn, 3; St. Louis, 1. Sacrifice hits—O'Mara, Stengel, Cutshaw, Smyth. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 4; St. Louis, 8. Bases on balls—Off Pfeffer, 4; off Ames, 4; off Robinson, 2; off Meadows, 1. Hits—Off Ames, 4 in 5 2-3 innings; off Robinson, 2 in 1 1-3 innings; off Meadows, 3 in 2 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Pfeffer, (Gonzales.) Struck out—By Pfeffer, 3. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie. Time of game—Two hours and twelve minutes.

KING TAKES YACHTING CUP.

Christian of Denmark's Boat Wins President Wilson's Exposition Prize.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 12.—Nordug IV., the yacht sent out by King Christian X. of Denmark to compete in the Panama-Pacific Exposition Regatta, won the President Wilson Trophy Cup today by defeating Captain John Barneson's Lady Betty of San Francisco over a fourteen-mile course in the bay.

The Nordug won by 4 minutes and 18 seconds. A strong breeze prevailed throughout the race. Official time was: Nordug IV., 2:46:08; Lady Betty, 2:50:26. This was the third and deciding race.

Century Medals for Walkers.

Century Medals were awarded yesterday to Frank Lackemacher, Frank Heath, and G. Swartz, following their participation in the weekly jaunt of the American Walkers' Association, from the Long Island Plaza to Flushing and return, a total distance of about fifteen miles. The journey was made by way of Queens Boulevard and Shell Road, through Long Island City and Corona to Flushing, and by way of Jackson Avenue. The pace was unusually fast, for all the participants are preparing for the annual club races for the one, three, and seven-mile championships, which will be contested at the Parkway track, Brooklyn, on Sunday, Sept. 26, in the morning. Those out included W. Probst, F. Heath, F. Lackemacher, W. Boeckermann, G. Trefry, Sr.; F. Gage, S. Freedman, J. Haltigan, G. Swartz, F. Seufert, J. Daniels, J. Leibowitz, M. Leibowitz, D. Goldberger, C. Stritch, G. Trefry, Jr.; C. Gross, H. Morrell, and P. Gardner.

Ask President O'Neill to Resign.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 12.—A majority of the magnates of the Western League at a meeting here today decided to ask President O'Neill to resign. The meeting was called by Vice President Hanlon of the Sioux City Club on refusal of President O'Neill to adhere to the wishes of a majority of the club owners to call a meeting for the purpose of discussing conditions. It also was decided to elect a new President at once, but time will be given O'Neill to resign.

The name of T. M. Chivington, President of the American Association, was seriously considered as the new President of the Western League, provided he would accept. A new board was elected.

Umpires Arouse Spectators.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 12.—Showers of pop bottles from the grandstand greeted unpopular decisions by Umpires Prenninger and Breitenstein during the second game of a Southern League double-header today between Chattanooga and Nashville here, and the game was forfeited to the visitors. Manager Elberfeld of Chattanooga, at the finish climbed into the grandstand, took a bottle away from a spectator, who had hit him on the head, and was beginning an offensive campaign of his own when players interfered and escorted him from the field.

American Association.

At Louisville—Louisville, 8; Kansas City, 0.
Louisville, 6; Kansas City, 5.
At Cleveland—Cleveland, 7; St. Paul, 0.
Cleveland, 4; St. Paul, 2.
At Indianapolis—Indianapolis, 5; Minneapolis, 4.
At Columbus—Columbus, 7; Milwaukee, 7. (Ten innings; darkness.)

Southern Association.

At Memphis—Memphis, 13; Little Rock, 2.
At New Orleans—New Orleans, 2; Birmingham, 1.
New Orleans, 7; Birmingham, 3.
At Nashville—Chattanooga, 6; Nashville, 0.
Chattanooga, 9; Nashville, 0.

CYCLIST CAVANAGH REPEATS

Newark Rider Defeats Alf Goullet in Match Race.

Over 12,000 Newark bicycle fans were wild with delight when Frank Cavanagh, a young local rider, defeated Alf Goullet, the Australian champion, yesterday afternoon, in a match race at the Newark Velodrome. This victory proved that Cavanagh's win in the five-mile national championship, three days ago, over champion Frank Kramer, Goullet, and Iver Lawson was no fluke, and he is now hailed as the successor of Kramer when that rider retires. Previous to his match with the Australian, Cavanagh was defeated by Cesar Moretti in the Brassard race. Overconfidence caused him to lose. Cavanagh jumped Moretti a lap from the finish and, believing he had the race at his mercy, slowed up 100 yards from the finish. The Italian came with a rush and went by Cavanagh before he could get started again.

With the ten-mile tandem paced well in hand, Reggie McNamara was forced to change wheels as a result of a blown out tire and before he could remount Oscar Egg of Switzerland was a lap to the good and won the event. Goullet the third starter, quit two miles before the finish, unable to stand the fast pace.

Kramer and Lawson won a match from Alf Grenda and Fred Hill in straight heats. A serious accident was narrowly averted in the second heat when the handlebars of the two machines became locked, sending the riders up against the bleachers. Goullet won brackets in a miss and out race in which thirty-one riders started. Joe Fogler of Brooklyn was second, and John Bedell of Lynbrook, L. I., was third.

The half-mile professional handicap went to Pete Drobach of Boston, with Harry Kaiser of the Bronx a close second. Tom Grimm and Albert Baker, of Newark, divided the honors in the amateur class, Grimm winning the pursuit race, and Baker the half-mile handicap. Hans Ohrt of California, the world's champion, was defeated in both events.

During the running of the races fire destroyed a section of the motordrome situated less than 100 yards away. Volumes of black smoke hung over the Velodrome and the crackling of the dry timber could be heard distinctly, but there was not the least semblance of nervousness among the thousands of spectators.

CYCLE HONORS FOR HERSON.

With Limit Handicap, Wins N. E. Wheelmen's Open Race.

From a field of ninety amateur bicyclists, J. Herson of the Acme Wheelmen yesterday won the annual open handicap road race of the New England Wheelmen of New York, over the Floral Park course on Long Island. The distance of the race was reduced from fifteen miles, as originally scheduled, to ten miles, and Herson, who was one of the limit handicap men with four minutes start, led practically over the distance. With his clubmate, R. Fesselmeyer, who also had the limit allowance, Herson alternated in making the pace. It required 25:45 to negotiate the route, and his time was just one-fifth of a second faster than that of the runner up. Charles Kurdle of the Century Road Club of New York gained third prize from a four-minute handicap.

Tom Bello, the veteran rider of the Empire City Wheelman, earned the first fast time prize by covering the course in :23:08. Other fast time men were Chester Bohn, Baldwin, L. I., 23:08 1-5; A. Ackelin, New England Wheelmen, 23:09 1-5; E. Jensen, Century Road Club Association, 23:10 1-5, and George Bowker, Glencoe A. C., 23:10 2-5. All started from scratch.

The roads over which the race was contested were in splendid condition. More than 2,500 persons gathered about the finish line. The leaders and their times were:

J. Herson, Acme Wheelmen, (4:00,) 25:45; R. Fesselmeyer, Acme Wheelmen, (4:00,) 25:45 1-5; Charles Kurdle, Century Road Club of America, (4:00,) 25:45 2-5; V. Cestone, Century Road Club Association, (4:00,) 26:10 1-5; A. Bluhm, Acme Wheelmen, (3:30,) 26:23; William Bluhm, Acme Wheelmen, (3:30,) 23:23 1-5; George Grundig, Acme Wheelmen, (2:30,) 25:08; L. A. Everard, Century Road Club of America, New Jersey, (3:00,) 25:38; L. Rabbino, Union Sportive Italiano, (2:30,) 25:08 2-5; T. Pace, Union Sportive Italiano, (2:30,) 25:08 3-5; E. H. Mullen, Century Road Club Association, (2:30,) 25:08 4-5; L. A. Frayssee, Century Road Club of America, New York, (2:30,) 25:09; C. Sparner, New England Wheelmen, (4:00,) 26:39; George Harven, Century Road Club Association, (3:00,) 26:39; George Laux, Empire City Wheelmen, (3:00,) 24:18 1-5; F. Small, Acme Wheelmen, (3:00,) 25:40; A. Ramezzaus, Union Sportive Italiano, (4:00,) 26:30; C. Brohn, Century Road Club Association, (4:00,) 26:31; J. Alfonso, Union Sportive Italiano, (3:00,) 25:42, and C. H. J. Tonjes, New England Wheelmen, (3:00,) 25:42 1-5.

EASY WIN FOR FOSTER.

Salem Crescent Sprinter Wins Invitation Race in Mohawk Games.

Herman Foster of the Salem Crescent A. C. sprinted to an easy victory in the 100-yard invitation dash which featured the monthly games of the Mohawk A. C. at Macombs Dam Park yesterday. The colored athlete triumphed over Arthur Washington and Eddie Haupt of the Bronx Church House in 10 2-5 seconds, having a yard to spare as he crossed the finish line.

The Teutonic athletes of the Bronx Indians met ignominious defeat at the hands of the Allies in the "international medley relay," finishing fourth behind the Scottish-Americans, Irish-Americans, and Italian-Americans. The Scotch sprinters, McKay, McAndrews, Carson and Bogart, with 42 yards handicap, scored by five yards over the Celtic quartette, G. Dolan, J. Mallan, Brickney and James. Marachino, Moretti, Travelena and Mazzucca formed the Italian team.

In the half-mile invitation handicap walk O. S. Sunquist of the home club won, with 25 seconds allowance. The other places went to Harry Haissen, Pastime A. C., 20 seconds, and James Cullen, Mohawk A. C., 20 seconds. The winner went the distance in 3:55 2-5.

Charley Bogart scored from 3 yards in the 100-yard handicap in 0:10 1-5. George Dolan and Phil McAndrews were second and third respectively. McAndrews came back in the 300-yard dash and led throughout from 13 yards in 0:33 1-5. Chris Gutmann, off 2 yards, was the runner-up, with Bogart a close third from the 5-yard post.

The chief honors in the half-mile handicap went to Glen Pinckney, with Kenneth James second and H. McKay third, in 2:03 3-5. Jim Brookes annexed the mile and a half run, in 7:17 2-5, beating Sam Weiss and William Brookes. The winner had 160 yards handicap.

Cero Wins Wallace Trophy.

W. P. Frost's cruising motor boat Cero is the winner of the Long Island Motor Boat Association's cruiser consistency for the Wallace Trophy. The Cero, which started at 3 P. M. on Saturday from the Stamford Yacht Club pier, crossed the finish line at 8:2[illegible], yesterday morning, beating her only competitor, Harry Anderson's Gardenia, by three hours corrected time. The Cero's elapsed time was 17 hours and 29 minutes. She made stops of fifteen minutes at each of these places: Black Rock, Bridgeport, Morris Cove, Port Jefferson, Huntington, and New Rochelle—a total of 1 hour and 30 minutes, so that her corrected time for the distance—about seventy-five miles—was 15:59.

Hackensack Golf Club Championship

The sixteen who qualified in the first round of the Hackensack Golf Club championship played their first matches yesterday with the following results: H. F. Harrison defeated L. W. Pomares, 3 and 2; E. Palmer defeated T. H. Thomas, 2 and 1; T. H. Hyppr defeated A. Morrell, 4 and 3; C. C. Van Buskirk defeated G. H. Williams, 4 and 3; J. H. Abeel defeated W. H. Watt, 1 up; G. A. Paul defeated H. R. Taylor, 2 and 1; C. B. Zabriskie defeated J. R. Marshall, 1 up, and J. H. Holborton defeated C. H. Eypper, 2 and 1.

A Copyright Photograph.

The cut of the Brooklyn baseball team which appeared in the Sports Section of THE TIMES yesterday was made from a copyrighted photograph taken by Underwood & Underwood.

BASEBALL To-day, 3:30 P.M. N. Y. Americans vs. Detroit. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Adv.

JOH'S DECISION IS FAVORED ONE

Official Figures of Saturday's Bout at Variance with Other Estimates.

Quite as much discussion was heard yesterday in the gathering places of sport-inclined folks concerning the Mike Gibbons-Packey McFarland bout as that which followed the signing of the two men for the bout a few

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 13, 1915.

DEVELOPING OUR NAVY.

The announcement by the Secretary of the Navy of the names of the Advisory Board of Inventions, which has been in process of formation for some time, will satisfy the people that the board will be of great practical service in the development of the United States Navy. Obviously the twenty-three members were chosen for fitness rather than for notoriety. With the exception of Mr. EDISON there is no member of sensational reputation, none who has been hitherto widely known beyond scientific and technical circles, but in their respective fields they have high standing. The board, which was chosen by the votes of eleven scientific societies, is small enough to work in harmony when combined action is needed, large enough to attack and solve many important questions without needless delay. The announcement of its completion comes at a time when the work of upbuilding our navy is well under way.

Specifications for the two new superdreadnoughts, the building of which was authorized by Congress last March, have been approved by Secretary DANIELS. These new floating forts will be the largest in the world, appreciably heavier in tonnage and armament than the vessels of the Nevada type which should soon be ready to go into commission. Naval authorities disagree as to the comparative importance of the big warships in the navies of the future, but if means can be discovered to combat submarine warfare they will remain as the most effective instruments of offense and defense afloat. The Navy Department plans to provide, in the construction of Nos. 43 and 44, (names have not yet been chosen for these ships,) for new means of protection against attack under the water and from the air, but, of course, these plans will not be published. They should not be published. If they prove effective the most serious problem of the hour in naval construction will be solved. It is known that our naval officers have been testing the effect of the impact of torpedoes on heavy armor plate. But a warship heavily armored below the water line would be unduly cumbersome. The new superdreadnoughts are to have a speed of about twenty knots an hour, which is the speed of nearly all our battleships of the first line. When they are finished the navy will probably be able to spare a first-class ship or two for the Pacific fleet, and one for the Asiatic fleet.

Congress is expected to make provision, early in the next session, for the building of two or more battleship cruisers, fast ships of scarcely less fighting power than the larger dreadnoughts. Our navy has no fast ships now except the destroyers and the third class cruisers. Interest in the active constructive work of the navy now centres in the development of the new submarines. A large number of these, it is hoped, will be ready for the service within a year. Both the seagoing boats and those designed for harbor defense will be of the most approved types. The selection and training of men for service on submarines is a work requiring much care and unlimited patience. To obtain the crews requires less labor than to build and perfect the boats.

MORE GARDENS OF THE GARDEN STATE.

"Uncle Sam Has Room Enough to Give Us All a Farm" lingers, perhaps, only in the memory of oldsters. Still, persons eager to speed the plow can find where to draw the furrow even in this "congested" age when bilious prophets wail somewhat imaginatively that all the land is taken up. The other day we directed aspiring husbandmen to a great fertile region in North Carolina, vainly waiting for tillers to make it blossom like the rose. If the fare to the Tar Heel country is too high, today we beckon the urban agricola to a less removed ground.

Mr. ALFRED GASKILL, Director of the lately established New Jersey Department of Conservation and Development, says in The Newark News that "there is an area of 1,000,000 "acres of land available for profitable farming" within a sixty-mile radius of Trenton. Not more than a third of it is cleared. The rest is covered with "nominal forests." Within the same radius live 10,000,000 people. Markets to burn. Climate and soil permit the raising of early fruits and vegetables. Long seasons enable three or four crops to be raised on the same field. Mr. GASKILL holds that "Jerseymen haven't been studying Jersey." At any rate, they are not cultivating it thoroughly.

Mr. GASKILL seeks to make the Western farmers acquainted with the neglected agricultural charms of his State. Unselfishly, and with no faintest expectation that further tickling of the ground will make the cost of living sink, we repeat his hopes and wishes, and not to Western farmers alone. To have a profitable farm on the edge of New York City, so to speak, seems a special good fortune. Mr. GASKILL wants to bring 500,000 settlers into Jersey in the next ten years. Now is the time for New Yorkers who want to get "back to the land" to acquire land so near Manhattan that they will never be homesick.

THE MEXICAN PARLEYS.

The Villistas are moderate in their specification of the whole State of Oaxaca, and parts of the States of Chiapas, Tabasco, Jalisco, Sinaloa, Coahuila, and San Luis Potosi, together with parts of the territories of Tepic and Lower California, as unsubjugated by CARRANZA'S forces. They might truthfully have said that his hold is very uncertain in many other States, even in Puebla and the State of Mexico. Oaxaca, which is a large and important mining and agricultural State, has refused to lend adherence to any of the revolutionary leaders. Its people want peace and a return of prosperity. It is worth noting, by the way, that the unhappy city of Torreon, announced by Carranzista agents as captured by their army last week, has not yet fallen. It is to be taken, however, according to announcement, by Sept. 16, as a fitting Carranzista celebration of the national anniversary. That day is near at hand, but the defenders of Torreon may prove equal to the occasion.

The terms of the Pan-American note were unmistakable. It was plainly addressed to all the revolutionary factions. At the next meeting of the Latin-American diplomats, the date of which will be fixed by President WILSON and Secretary LANSING today, the reply of CARRANZA will be considered in its relation to the replies of the other revolutionary leaders, and to such recent incidents of the warfare in Mexico of which they have authentic information. It must be remembered that the Ambassadors of Argentina, Chile, and Brazil were members of the mediation conference at Niagara Falls last year, and that they then declined to admit Carranzista delegates to the conference because they refused to enter upon equal terms with those of the other Mexican factions.

GREAT EXPECTATIONS.

In IDA HUSTED HARPER'S counterblast in Saturday's TIMES to Judge CULLEN'S argument against woman suffrage, perhaps the sheaf of expectations is most engaging to those conservatives who dread to see the polling booths a-flutter with tempestuous petticoats:

"What do the women expect to gain by the suffrage?" he asks. First of all, they expect to gain self-respect and greater respect from men. They expect that their opinions on matters relating to social and civic questions will have more weight and that they will have power to bring about beneficial changes. They expect that political parties will be more careful in the choice of candidates and that the influence of women will secure better enforcement of the laws. They expect to prove themselves worthy of the trust that New York men will place in their hands on Nov. 2.

Have women "to gain self-respect"? For a man, albeit he were a stern and rockbound foe of the Cause and, therefore, in outer darkness, it would be unpardonable to say that. By "gain" is meant "get more of." By "women," "women suffragists." But surely women, most women, have more and better grounds for self-respect than most men, with their so different, and too often much faultier, lives. And how does dropping a ballot beget an annex of self-respect? Is it a skyward flight of intelligence or character to vote for Miggs for Constable or Figgs for Assemblyman? Men vote; if women are allowed to vote they are as good as (of course they are a great deal better than) men; being legally considered as good as a man on election day, a woman voter respects herself the more: is that how the argument runs or stumbles?

As to "greater respect from men," are suffrage women likely to get it from the coarse contacts of the polls? If they are tired of being worshipped apart, if in their zeal to serve the State, as they suppose, they come into political and public life, if they are regarded as mere voters, as opponents, as possible seizers of offices from one's friends, as minglers in the often squalid squabbles of politics, as competitors, not all the men may have the philosophic mind to develop an additional respect for a courtesy to them. The "equality" some of them yearn for may be inconsistent with the "privilege" conceded to them. Equality and superiority, how can they marry happily?

As to "opinions," it is not the vote that registers, but the influence, the mental force, the persuasion with which they are urged, that counts. Nine hundred and ninety-nine and odd per cent. of people get their opinions from somebody else. The maker of opinion is much more than the voter. And what are "their opinions"? Is opinion biological, regulated by sex?

Sometimes it is, perhaps. We seem to remember women who could see no wrong in "nepotism" in GRANT'S Presidencies. Why shouldn't a man take care of his relatives? And statesmen accused of corruption have sometimes been absolved by femine consciences on the ground that they were good to their families.

Why should the changes, if any are brought about by women voters, be "beneficial"? Apparently every woman suffragist assumes that all her sisters of the ballot box are going to agree with her views of what is "beneficial." But Mr. MURPHY will have his admirers among the woman voters as well as Mr. ROOSEVELT, and that "horrid" JIM NUGENT as well as Mr. WILSON. Add a quart of water to a quart of water. Do you get any new fluid? Add millions of voters in frocks to millions of voters in trousers; what miracle makes the addition "beneficial," or transforms the greater number?

"They expect that political parties "will be more careful in the choice "of candidates." The same assumption that women, devoid of political experience, are going to be the arbiters of elections, and that by some presumably biological mystery they are sterner judges of a candidate's qualifications, and bound to vote as one woman only for the good, the beautiful, and the true. As to "the influence" of women in getting the laws enforced, the word throws suffrage out of court.

"Expectation," says a Burmese proverb, "has a twin sister named Disappointment."

THE OPTIMIST TO THE PESSIMIST.

Senator HOKE SMITH of Georgia is again weeping distractedly over the crime against cotton. He is physically mighty, and doubtless the natural agitation of his feelings is vast in proportion. Since, however, his excitement over downtrodden cotton has gone on for a year and shows no signs of abatement, it is humane to offer him this bit of cheerful reading for his bedside or breakfast table:

One year ago, Sept. 9, 1914, there was no prospect of obtaining more than 6 or 7 cents a pound for cotton.

One year ago the buy-a-bale movement was the slender hope of helping the farmer. * * *

One year ago nineteen out of every twenty motor-car owners in the South were wishing that they had never heard of a machine.

Today the farmer can obtain around 9½ cents for cotton; but is not disposed to sell it, the prospect being for better prices. Little cotton is being sold.

Today, if there were a buy a bale at 10 cents a pound proposal, many farmers would refuse to sell at 10 cents. * * * Today the automobile sellers of South Carolina are doing a lively business. * * * Last year the people had some reason to be disturbed about the future. This year there is every reason to be encouraged about the future.

The Columbia State of South Carolina sees this smiling prospect, whereas Senator HOKE SMITH is still gazing gloomily at a year ago, imagining that he is beholding the present and the future. May this happy Columbian account of Palmetto prosperity and contented cotton planters rectify Mr. SMITH'S chronology and drive away his doleful dumps!

AN ALASKA MANSLAUGHTER.

From Alaska, the scene of so many volumes of violent and melodramatic romance, comes a singular true tale, an Indian "Crime and Punishment," though the hero is very different from, and much more admirable than, the weak, neurotic, pre-Nietzschean cheap Superman, Raskolnikoff, of DOSTOEVSKY'S masterpiece. The story is told by The Seattle Post-Intelligencer, which gets it from the United States Deputy Marshals who brought Indian JIM from Knik, northeast of Cook's Inlet.

In November, with the first snowfall, Chief STEPHAN of the Nickolle tribe started with his wife and daughter on a trapping expedition to the remote, and, as he supposed, lonely wilderness, 140 miles north of Knik. They found Indian JIM and his son on the ground, their traps out. Inevitably a quarrel flamed up as to the right of territory. In his own camp Chief STEPHAN was shot dead in a squabble by Indian JIM. The latter's son was in his father's camp. The only witnesses of the mêlée were the womenfolks of the slain man. Indian JIM might have made out a plausible case of self-defense. But he would hardly have been troubled by the law. All he had to do was to bury the corpus delicti. Revenge from the relatives, or clan, of the dead man might or might not be expected. If it is to come, he has not avoided it by his strange, macabre journey to give himself up to white justice.

Directly after the killing, the traps and scanty furnishings of the party were packed. The body was lashed to a sled. For ten days through the snow on the road to Knik the slayer drove the slain, the widow and the daughter his helpers on the way. That little group, faring through that desolate country, the mourners, the dead, the killer; somehow one thinks of CALLOT and GOYA in picturing it.

Indian JIM is at McNeil Island, in Eastern Washington, serving a three years' sentence. His punishment was light on account of his previous good character and his voluntary surrender to justice. Moral reflections on his case are obvious enough, but shall here be spared. His humble romantic drama, his running toward, and not away from, justice, that sombre journey from the wilderness—these entitle Indian JIM to at least a moment's sympathetic attention.

In a letter to THE TIMES Mr. FRANK MOSS says: "I believe I am the only "person who has been named for District Attorney who has any chance "for success whatever." And in a letter to The Evening Post: "I am "convinced that it is my civic duty "to run because I alone have a chance "for victory in November." So if Mr. Moss does not run no District Attorney will be elected. Civic duty? Why, it is a thundering call, a command. He is the only dike that stands between us and a whelming crime wave. Nevertheless, if Mr. Moss does run, he will visibly increase the Tammany candidate's chance of victory. The impression is almost universal that the election of a Tammany candidate for District Attorney is the service Mr. Moss's "civic duty" is calling upon him to render.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Blaze of Glory for Mr. Riley.

What will they say now—those critics of the American people who have, some of them, lamented, and others rather exulted over, our inappreciation of the literary man as a national asset and object of respect? The importance ascribed to D'ANNUNZIO and his work by the Italians of all ranks has been repeatedly instanced of late as indicative of their possession of an aesthetic intelligence and sensitiveness utterly or almost lacking among comparative barbarians like ourselves, and the notion that we, too, could take a mere poet otherwise than as an amiable trifler would doubtless have been treated with disdainful laughter if ever it had entered the minds of these critics—which of course it didn't.

Yet SAMUEL M. RALSTON, who, as he has been raised to the high office of Governor by a not inconsiderable group of American citizens, represents, it can fairly be assumed, the ideas and judgments of that group, has just set his hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Indiana, at the Capitol, in the City of Indianapolis, to a long and solemn document which proclaimeth: That Oct. 7, this year, being the sixty-sixth anniversary of JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY'S birth, shall be Riley Day. And urgeth: That all the people of the State arrange in their respective communities, in their own way, appropriate public exercises in their schools and at their other public meeting places, and that they display the American flag in their homes and places of business on that day, in honor of JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY, Indiana's most beloved citizen!

There's appreciation for you, and of a poet, too! When has or will Italy or any other country in Europe do a thing like that? To be sure, Indiana is not the United States, but it is quite as distinctively American as any single one of our States could be, and if, or rather as, of all its citizens Indiana loves best a maker of verses, one doesn't have to be a resident of that particular literary belt to feel authorized to scorn the scorners mentioned above.

Precisely what are "appropriate public exercises" for the State-wide celebration of a living poet's birthday, Governor RALSTON, in caution or inadvertence, refrains from telling. He trusts his people to find right things to do, if they do not know them already; and there need be no fear that his confidence will be betrayed.

Destroying Mail by the Ton.

That correspondent of ours was quite right who declared that the loss of mail matter in enormous quantities is a feature of Germany's method of conducting submarine warfare that deserves more attention—and condemnation—than it is receiving.

There really is something of sacredness about letters—any letters and anybody's letters—once intrusted to the post. Recognition of it has come to be so nearly universal among all nations exponent of modern civilization that destroying or even tampering with them anywhere along their progress from sender to intended receiver has become highly exceptional and both is and should be hotly resented.

Despotisms and tyrannies have always violated the seals of private correspondence, and they do it still, but among free peoples it is not practiced or permitted for any reason except the detection of crime with good reason strongly suspected, and it is always done under a heavy responsibility for any mistakes that may be made. Of course, in war the laws relating to letters as well as to other things tend to become inarticulate, but any military device that results in the sending of mail bags by the thousands to the bottom of the sea inflicts injury and loss so ruthlessly and with such lack of decent discrimination between friends and enemies that it constitutes a crime ranking not far above murder itself.

A letter is such a helpless thing! Its covering is a wall only for the courteous and the honorable. From others it has no protection whatever if it gets into their hands, and yet it is respected by nearly all, including many whose scrupulosity in other directions is but slight.

Whoever will may see significance in the fact that the most persistent and successful destroyers of mail in modern times are the same people who have put the scornful quotation marks around the phrase, "a scrap of paper." A letter, too, for them is only that!

Want Facts as Well as Denials.

There is neither sense nor adequacy in the reason given by Dr. CHARLES B. BANKS, the veterinary surgeon who was on the Nicosian when she was stopped by a German submarine, for not telling, exactly and with some approach to fullness, what happened when a British patrol boat came on the scene. This is a late day for him to remember that he is subject to the orders as to reticence of the British naval authorities. He seems quite to have forgotten, when he wrote to his relatives in Lowell, that he was under an obligation of secrecy, and the relatives gave out, or allowed to get out, as coming from him, a letter in which it was stated that the German sailors who escaped from the submarine after she had been wrecked by the patrol boat's guns were deliberately and in cold blood shot as they struggled helplessly in the sea.

Dr. BANKS does, indeed, vehemently deny that he made this dreadful charge, or that there is any basis for still worse stories not previously heard of here that have been ascribed to him. To be effective, however, the denial should have been followed by a clear description of what did occur. Then the veracity with which his acquaintances credit him would have had weight, but by leaving everything in uncertainty he gives to such enemies of the English as the man who wrote to THE TIMES an abusive letter on the subject a plausible excuse for saying that Dr. BANKS told the truth when he wrote to his relatives and is not telling it now.

That the British Admiralty, too, refuses to discuss the fate of the submarine's crew is also a mistake, and a serious one. Whatever merits silence in such cases may have as a general policy—and the use of it is with difficulty admitted by anybody not a military censor and therefore eager to conceal as much as possible from the public in regard to the war—now that the charge of murder in a particular instance has been widely spread, with time and place explicitly given, it should be met promptly and conclusively. It should be done if only for the sake of those who, though utterly disbelieving that accusation, have been much troubled by it. They know, indeed, that a story of "atrocity" that stands alone is a very different thing from a like story that is one of thousands that have been subjected to careful investigation, but that is not enough. They want the facts, and have a right to them.

THE TOURIST INDUSTRY.

Figures Show What Americans Contribute to Switzerland's Support.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial reference to "the extent of Switzerland's dependence on the tourists" moves me to direct public attention to some statistics which indicate how little is that dependence. "Les Resultats du Recensement Federale, 1905," gave the number of persons occupied in all industries in Switzerland as 1,851,902. Of these there were engaged in hotels, restaurants, and cooking establishments 101,754, and in turning out "alimentary products" 39,000, making a total of 218,000, of whom 115,000 were women. In percentages, the occupation tables gave these figures: Hotels, restaurants, &c., 5.5; agriculture, 41; industries, 33; railroads, 2; all others, 18.5. The attitude of the Swiss wage workers with reference to the "hotel, &c.," business may be inferred from the fact that of the 218,000 persons engaged in it and its principal cognate industries 39,000 were foreigners.

It is to be kept in mind that the "great majority of tourists visit Switzerland between the middle of July and the end of September" (Baedeker). So Switzerland gets along at least nine months in the year with but little tourist trade, while five-sixths of its "hotels, &c.," army is employed by the Swiss themselves, and the "rapacious Swiss tip-hunters," as known to the American tourist, are usually Summer immigrants.

"What would the Swiss do without the American tourist?" Figures suggest the reply: Lucerne, the principal centre for moneyed tourists, reported that for May-October, 1913, of a total of 183,895 visitors of all nationalities 19,947 were Americans and Canadians, while 24,814 were Swiss. For the four previous years the proportions ran much the same. At St. Moritz of the 3,785 hotel visitors present July 26, 1913, 356 were Americans and 815 Swiss. At Berne in August, 1912, 27,896 visitors registered, of whom 1,502 were Americans and 6,412 were Swiss. At Pontresina 2,008 persons arrived Aug. 21, 1912, 90 being Americans and 59 Swiss. At Davos, from Jan. 1 to Dec. 26, 1913, 20,997 strangers were registered, 497 being Americans and 8,422 Swiss.

These official statistics may serve to correct the notions prevalent among that class of Americans who, hurrying through Switzerland in motor car or by first-class express train, and congregating with other Americans at certain big hotels, now wonder how the Swiss can struggle on without their annual flow of Uncle Sam's cash. No one need worry. The proportion contributed by American tourists to Switzerland's yearly production isn't a mill to the dollar.

J. W. SULLIVAN.
Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 10, 1915.

What Nobody Knows.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a letter that appeared in THE TIMES Ruth Hall questions the sincerity of Mr. Gouverneur Morris when he professes to see humor in "Knickerbocker's History of New York."

The humor of Knickerbocker, which has always seemed to me sufficiently obvious, consists in the incongruity of Irving's irreverent narrative, with the garb of solemn and often eulogistic pedantry in which it is dressed. The description, for example, of Wonter Van Twiller, in Chapter 1 of Book II., would seem humorous to any one who does not miss, as Miss Hall seems to have done, either the specious admiration or the substantial detraction.

In her letter Miss Hall makes, with regard to a humorist like Irving, two rather questionable assumptions: (1) That his writing must be witty, and (2) that it must amuse the unbiased reader. While humorous writings are often witty, they are not necessarily so; and in Irving's case I do not think that wit has been stressed by the critics. Certainly in Knickerbocker his attempts at wit are not always successful. As to furnishing amusement, "The History of New York," in my judgment, can pretty well stand Miss Hall's test. That it is not, however, a fair one is evident when we think of such a piece of sustained humor as Swift's "Modest Proposal," which was never intended to amuse. And even the humorist whose aim is diversion can never be sure of reaching his mark. I know a man (with a good sense of humor) who professes to take no pleasure from Stephen Leacock's sketches, and yet he would not venture to say that they are not humorous.

FRANCIS C. WALKER.
Madison, Wis., Sept. 7, 1915.

Wants Different Newspapers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Undoubtedly newspaper men would advance 101 good reasons why a daily paper cannot be so improved in its "form" and "make-up" as to eliminate the encouragement of profanity in our attempt to read it in the congested space afforded by the transit facilities of a great city. To open a paper ordinarily under those conditions, jamming your neighbor in the eyes or ribs or shutting out his light, is embarrassing to yourself and insulting to your neighbor. If the paper be eight columns wide, it means that this manipulation must be gone through with possibly eight times if one follows each story from the first page to its conclusion. Then there is that nuisance of the loose sheet, forever blowing beyond your reach or getting mixed up in the folding, shifting, and general manipulation of the paper.

Cannot some one invent a paper which will be as convenient as a book?

N. W. POPE.
Bellarose, L. I., Sept. 6, 1915.

Too Rapid Transit.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I ride to and from business every day on the Ninth Avenue "L" and for the past year have noticed with increasing alarm the reckless way the local trains are run on that road, especially between the 110th Street and 125th Street stations, where the road is very high. Are these motormen instructed to run their cars that way?

A. K. C.
New York, Sept. 7, 1915.

A BACHELOR'S FAULT.

Even College Education Is Not Able to Change the Ideal Woman.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As another member of the much belabored class of Barnard 1905, I beg to offer "Bachelor" my condolences and to ask him if he is quite sure that the difficulty does not lie somehow with himself?

It seems inconceivable that he has not met, does not contrive to meet, interesting women in a city where the proportion of clever, attractive women seems rather to outweigh that of clever attractiveness. New York offers almost greater opportunities than any other city for the woman of brains and talent, hence it has become the Mecca for all who desire such opportunity. If it were not a world of conventions, it would give me the greatest pleasure to introduce to him some ten or fifteen maidens, in 1915 and out of it, who are, it is true, not averse to dancing or to the theatre—and Heaven forbid that they should be—but who can think, talk, read, and write quite as well possibly as himself or other masculine beings. I don't know why he didn't meet them at the Earl Hall teas, since I don't think I ever went to one—perhaps they were reading in the library or, since it is a cruel and commercial world, looking for honest jobs, instead of the conventional meal ticket!

If there is one thing that makes me a little more weary than any other hackneyed argument, it is this college-women-don't-marry theme, which, like the poor, is ever with us. I find it impossible to agree with my classmate in her contention that men are afraid of college women (that is, if she refers to real men) any more than that women are afraid of college men. Why on earth do people regard a woman's college as a machine which turns maidens fit to become the most docile and ductile of wives, and in every other way delectably attractive and lovely, into grim Minervas, hard-visaged and cold-hearted?

If any college in the world has the power to eradicate the race instinct, to supplant the milk of human kindness with the macadam of heartlessness, as some people contend, then that college must contain greater potential force than has been shown in any other department, and some one ought to harness its energies to more useful ends.

I grant, of course, that all development must raise the standard of any individual, and there are and must be many instances in this great era of feminine transition—for which economics, not the college, is responsible—of those who do not marry because they have not met men attractive to them mentally as well as physically. Such women are, from my point of view, to be praised rather than blamed for their high standards; they are perhaps the forerunners of a better era in which there shall be greater equality and higher morality.

OPTIMIST.
New York, Sept. 8, 1915.

Teratological.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have not tried to get space in the paper for previous contributions, and if an acquaintance which has endured for a generation give me title for recognition, I ask that you insert this. I want something printed which will expand my own scanty brief about the sequence of letters here given: U-n-i-v-e-r-s-i-t-y. When this sequence should be used, why is "'Varsity" set down instead?

The form this illegitimate concretion assumes is most often found in script, print or typed copy. Its habitat is the sporting page. It is horrid, but I would like to find a real descriptive adjective to fit it closely. Please ask those who would enlarge their vocabulary to seek the fearsome descriptive qualitative term "teratological" in a storehouse of words and the seekers will be hot. "Teratomatous" appears to be the precise adjective.

Years ago on the Midland Railway, going from Liverpool to London, a half dozen English schoolboys entrained, and one of them distributed pears which he declared were not "'art bad." The real subject of interest, however, was the recent Oxford-Cambridge rowing event, and it was then that I heard the term "'Varsity" applied to the team of each contestant. Later the word began to appear in accounts of contests intercollegiate in this country. Hypochondriasis means a disease in which the nerves are on edge, fanciful and exaggerated interpretations being given to ordinary, commonplace bodily sensations. But the ear attuned to the accredited regular minor and major modes in music will be jarred to its very labyrinth at the discourse of a banjo twanged by the long nails of a tong man, and I beg no discount on the score of supersensitiveness when I complain that when a Yankee drawls and nasals that cockneyish tri-syllabic concatenation, or when it sprawls in mastodonic type across double-columnar space, I become overwrought and feel an imperative conception to slay the perpetrators.

Dr. THOMAS K. CRUSE.
Wappingers Falls, N. Y., Sept. 7, 1915.

To Honor Another Captain.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You recently paid a well-deserved tribute to the heroic commander of the ill-fated Arabic, and almost simultaneously there was recorded in the newspapers generally the fact that there was received at the Department of Commerce, at Washington, a silver loving cup, made in London, with this appropriate sentiment engraved thereon:

Presented by the British Government to Charles Edward Blackler, Master of the steamship Ruby of Philadelphia in acknowledgment of his kindness to the shipwrecked crew of the British steamship Harpalcee of London, which was sunk in the North Sea on April 10.

As one good turn deserves another, may not grateful admirers of the Captain of the Arabic suggest that our Government at Washington take similar cognizance of gallant conduct and give tangible expression of its appreciation to this doughty saver of so many American lives? If such a tribute should more appropriately take the form of a public testimonial, I would gladly avail myself of the opportunity and privilege of becoming a subscriber.

F. M. M.
New York, Sept. 7, 1915.

The Discovery of Antitoxin.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter in your paper signed "German" rightfully attributes the discovery of antitoxin, if he means diphtheria antitoxin, to Professor Behring. Evidence thereof is contained in United States Letters Patent 603,042, dated June 21, 1898, granted to Emil Behring for "diphtheria antitoxin and making same." The patent was, and probably still is, owned by Farbwerke of Hochst-am-Main, Germany. The Patent Office proceedings will no doubt show that the discovery had been claimed by a Frenchman and not by Dr. Paul Ehrlich, but the patent was awarded to Professor Behring.

GEORGE L. WHEELOCK.
New York, Sept. 7.

Bohemian Illiteracy a Myth.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a resident of Little Bohemia—East Seventy-second Street and a few adjoining streets—I wish to repudiate Dr. Dumba's statement as to the illiteracy of Bohemians. A small population that can assure an independent existence of three or four dailies and quite a number of weeklies and monthlies is far from being illiterate. As far as my observation goes, these Bohemians are an honest, hardworking set of people who rather lend credit to their little country.

N. BENDIN.
New York, Sept. 10, 1915.

How to Tell the Port Side.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent issue, on one of the athletic pages, you give one way for novice yachtsmen to tell sides of boat, under the heading: "Port is Wine; Wine is Red." That is all very well when the novice has a couple of colored lights before him to which to apply his formula. But suppose he wants to know whether port is left or right? Your suggestions of buttons on a coat being on the starboard side is harder to remember than the thing itself. Why not follow up your own notion, as I have always done, and say: Port is red wine; red wine is not right; therefore it is left?

ROGER B. HULL.
Washington, D. C., Sept. 9, 1915.

THE TRADER'S WORK IN SOUTH AMERICA.

The Germans Achieved Success by Industry and Understanding, and Their Competition Will Be Renewed.

By CHARLES PAUL MACKIE.

New York, Sept. 7, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What gave Germany her rapid trade success in South America was not the methods of her salesmen, but the thoroughness of her studies of conditions and the skill with which she organized their results. But it is not probable that our manufacturers will care to substitute the German salesmen left idle by the war for our own American travelers. All the latter lack is specific information and preparation, and these can be readily acquired by any intelligent salesman who makes up his mind that it is worth while. In three months he can learn passable Spanish, and Portuguese in four, while a very fair knowledge of the distinctive requirements of the various markets and their respective trade statistics can be acquired from publications easily accessible. Once convinced that these markets are of value, and their attention given to details of development, our men can be safely trusted to do their part. At home they do not attempt to sell to buyers in large cities the same lines of wares that succeed in a string of mining towns, and they will soon learn wherein the needs of the populations lying outside the cities of South America differ from the caprices of those who frequent the avenidas and plazas of the capitals. What has been done by our makers of agricultural implements, typewriters, phonographs, cash registers and a score of other specialties can be accomplished as advantageously, relatively speaking, by any of our producers who will take equal pains.

Another reason for not employing German salesmen to build up American trade is that upon the conclusion of the European war Germany, whether loser or winner, may be counted on to redouble her former activities in the field of foreign trade, and will want her own people. No one questions her positive genius in this kind of enterprise. It suits her now to bemoan her lack of colonies, but for trade purposes she had made the whole world her colony, and, except in fair competition, none gainsaid her, not even perfidious Albion. No one will grudge her re-entering the peaceful struggle for commercial supremacy (or be able to prevent her, for that matter,) and any extensive program for the expansion of American trade in Latin American countries which leaves German competition out of its calculations is piling up superfluous trouble for the future.

Our commercial representatives are by nature and training more adaptable to new conditions than either their English or German competitors, yet abroad they are often less liked. Apparently, this is due to a certain, perhaps, unconscious, sense of business and national superiority to the people whose patronage they are seeking. As a matter of fact, this amuses, bores or offends the South Americans, according to the degree of their education. They do not want their trade "revolutionized" any more than their politics or their religion. They find a gradual scheme of improvement better suited to their customs and traditions. Moreover, they have their own resales to make and understand their own problems, which the foreign visitor can only appreciate after careful study on the ground. Behind the universal courtesy and polite phrases that he meets with in Latin America, there are as keen wits and practical shrewdness as the American salesman encounters anywhere.

Some years ago I was present at an interview between the attorney for a New York house and a President of Bolivia. It took place in La Paz, which is 12,000 feet above sea level, and 250 miles from the Pacific Coast. The attorney was for the twentieth time demanding payment of a sum admittedly overdue to his clients by that republic; the President, having present need for the cash, was procrastinating. Finally, the New Yorker exploded his ultimatum:

"Tell the President," he ordered the interpreter, "that if he doesn't pay principal and interest in ten days my Government will send down a warship and bombard his capital."

"Ask him," answered the President, without batting an eyelid, "over which pass she will come."

Since then Bolivia has marched far on the highway of progress, but too many of our own countrymen still seem to think there is merit in the tactics adopted by the discomfited attorney.

CHARLES PAUL MACKIE.

VALUABLE ECONOMIC UNITS.

How They Might Be Established on Land Now Unemployed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

According to The Country Gentleman, protests have been made by a number of Americans against the financing of Belgian families who have been settled in Eastern North Carolina on the strength of the old saying that charity begins at home. Such an opportunity, it is declared, is wanted by thousands of worthy and industrious American families. One spokesman put it as follows: "I do not begrudge these refugees their livelihood, but I would like to see the willing and deserving United States citizen get a little more consideration."

I have no desire to enter into a discussion of the merits of these protests, which are really not protests, but pleas for similar opportunities; but I have been struck by these pleas, which have so closely followed the recently published facts that 22,380,000 acres of land in North Carolina alone is awaiting development. The problem of the unemployed in the large cities is a source of continual perplexity. A family established on a small farm, with anything like ordinary intelligence and industry, becomes an independent economic unit. According to reliable figures, 250,000 families could be supplied with seventy-five-acre farms in the State of North Carolina, besides leaving 50,000 acres in each county for woodlots—all without interfering with the farms at present in operation.

Americans of wealth have abundantly demonstrated through the manner in which they have fed Belgium that they are philanthropically inclined. In the opinion of the writer they could find no more effective and productive field for philanthropic endeavor than in the financing of worthy and industrious families, who intelligently and earnestly desire to establish themselves on small farms. Such work should be well organized to the end that only those who would be likely to succeed on the farm would be selected and financed.

Such applicants as were accepted should be settled in communities, where they could have the benefit of a farm demonstration agent or supervisor, and where they could secure the benefits and savings that would be possible through co-operation in clearing land, building, buying supplies, implements, &c., and in marketing their crops. In a section where so large a variety of truck and other crops can be profitably grown as in Eastern North Carolina, the families should very quickly become self-supporting, and, as a maximum, $1,000 per family would be sufficient for the buildings that would be necessary to begin with and for stock, equipment, and supplies.

There are many landowners in this State who would be glad to offer exceedingly long terms to settlers who are properly financed and supervised. It would not be difficult to secure land without any cash payment at all for two, or possibly three, years, with six or seven years during which to pay for it. With such terms as these any industrious family should have no trouble paying back the $1,000 with which they were financed and meeting the payments on the farm promptly, besides living well and largely increasing the value of their farm as they go.

New York leads in all large philanthropies. Let her start a practical movement for making hard-pressed city families independent via the small farm route. The co-operation of Southern landowners will be easy to secure, provided a practical plan is worked out and followed.

JOHN PAUL LUCAS.
Charlotte, N. C., Sept. 7, 1915.

The Fireman Soldier.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While the discussion is proceeding as to the preparedness or otherwise of the United States for war, let me direct attention to the convention of State firemen recently held at Oneida, N. Y., which was very well attended. Every one of these men is drilled and well instructed. In view of this fact I suggest that these firemen be made reserves of the National Guard, to whom the Government or the State should furnish arms and small pay. There are no more loyal men than these firemen, and there is no better material in the country to take up arms capable of acting with the regulars of the United States Army.

JOHN W. VROOMAN.
Herkimer, N. Y., Aug. 26, 1915.

How Immigrants Travel.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES, under the heading "Immigrants," there

DECORATING SEASON BRINGS OUT BRIDES

Scores Visit Wall Paper Shops to Select Season's New Designs.

JAPANESE STYLES POPULAR

Black and White Stripes That Threatened Astigmatism Have Been Abandoned.

"Going to housekeeping time" is near, and the busiest shops in the city with the beginning of September are the wall paper stores. In one of the biggest the other day every big, comfortable seat seemed to be occupied and all the world was looking at wall papers. The brides were there in large numbers. Some had brought their mamma, some a sister or an intimate friend, and in a few cases the bridegroom was also there.

One of the things that probably will not go into the bride's boudoir will be one of those broad black and white striped papers which astonished the world last season.

Where are the blacks of yester year? In wall paper, black has pretty well vanished from the horizon. It was about a year ago that the paper manufacturers discovered that there was a fad for black and white in decorations in some homes—black satin bed coverings, bureau scarfs, and window and door hangings, and dazzling black and white stripes for the walls delighted some women's hearts.

It Was Only a Fad.

It was only a fad of women with rooms and money. Even the most extreme faddist could never have lived long at a time in a room which threatened her with astigmatism, to say nothing of what it might have done to her aesthetic senses. The wall paper men did their best for the time being, but this Spring and Summer the feminine faddists ran their black and white fad into the ground by way of black and white stripes in gowns, belts, neckwear, and even shoes and stockings. In the meantime the paper man backed down gently with his black and whites, and looking at the new papers in this line one would hardly recognize them. One paper has a group of narrow black stripes which are dazzling enough though with not so many stripes of the black there is a pretty colored chintz stripe. Others have gray with the black, and it is inconspicuous, and the prettiest so-called black paper has a black background that is hardly noticeable, which has a Chinese design, little Chinese pagodas scattered here and there in masses of soft-colored flowers, with a little line of gilt outlining them, and the black background has to be announced to be seen at all.

These are all the remains of the women's fads of last year in black wall papers, and the papers today are beautifully normal. For the individual who has not looked into the subject of wall papers for some time there has been a wonderful development.

There are papers for all kinds of rooms and for all architectural designs and all periods. There are period rooms and paper for them, but the paper expert says that the average man or woman who is looking for a wall paper does not know a Louis XV. design from a colonial and cares less, and only wants a "pretty wall paper." There is one general style that most people like, and that is the foliage paper. This is really a colonial design, and one of the most attractive in soft gray tones is actually a copy of an old paper found in an old house in Salem, Mass. These are used in living rooms—they are good in all rooms, as a matter of fact—and come in six big strips, printed by hand, which match and go together so that they grow in place. These are other foliage papers in soft wood tones, and in whatever color they are they are always delightfully beautiful and agreeable.

No one need be afraid of the new wall coverings. There is no need of naming one at all if one does not wish it, for there are beautiful things that come 108 inches wide and cover the walls from floor to ceiling and go around the room all in one piece.

Rich Japanese Designs.

The most gorgeous thing in paper are made by the Japanese, metal tones, deep rich bronzes having the effect of hand-tooled leather, other metal tones in Japanese lacquer finish, which is like nothing else. There are rich friezes in these lacquered wall coverings and two of the most attractive are, one a ship scene and another of pine branches.

It is the wall paper man who furnishes the wainscoting of the rooms these days, and it has the effect of genuine wood and is finished to agree with the woodwork of the room. There is one low wainscoting which would have a white enamel finish, small square panels of a colonial design and above a rich, soft, deep blue paper. There are wainscotings with—apparently—hand-carving in relief, and there are large panels of rich oak, the wood being carried high on the wall and the frieze above in rich color tones and foliage designs. Among them is a jungle scene and another scene from Bermuda. A frieze in autumnal colors is delightful.

There are lovely floral designs for sleeping rooms, many of these, as in papers for all rooms, in panel designs. Possibly with a delicate toned body paper there is a rather broad frieze of wild flowers with a narrow base border of the same flowers and lines of the posies may outline the broad wall panels and little panels over doors and windows. Or there may be festoons of roses in the border and here and there a basket of the flowers suspended.

There is more of the cut-out work in the rooms for the babies and a jolly playground paper shows much of it. Here in the background is the solid mass of blue sky, solid green for the grass, with the brown earth. Cut out and pasted on this background are the children at play, animals of different kinds, birds and insects. There are pasted figures on other papers, less elaborate, and there are gay scenes in the fringes that will make the children wild with joy.

A circus procession which winds around the room is one, there are children playing in another and the Mother Goose scenes with Mother Goose rhymes are in still another.

Benton-Decker Wedding Oct. 19.

The wedding of Miss Marjorie Decker and Walter Greer Benton is set for Tuesday evening, Oct. 19, at 8 o'clock in the Brooklyn Church of the Incarnation. Miss Alice Decker will be her sister's maid of honor, and the bridesmaids selected are the Misses Virginia Britton of Bushkill, Penn.; Helen Ford, and Helen Millard. Mr. Benton will have his brother, Herbert Benton, for his best man, and the ushers are to be Arthur S. Benton, another brother; Lowell L. Decker, Edmund B. Aymar, and Lee H. Bristol.

Roy-Crawford-Battey Nuptials.

Mr. and Mrs. John Williams Roy-Crawford have issued invitations to the wedding of their daughter, Miss Muriel Nast, to Donald Ellerby Battey on Wednesday, Sept. 15, at 12 o'clock at Beechmont, New Rochelle, N. Y.

NEW PERLMUTTER PLAY.

Comedy by Glass and Megrue Will Be Produced Early Next Month.

The title that has been given to the play Montague Glass and Roi Cooper Megrue have written around the cloak and suit salesmen characters is "Potash and Perlmutter in Wall Street." The late Charles Klein had been commissioned to collaborate with Mr. Glass in writing the play, but the preliminary sketch made by him was discarded. The first performance will be given early next month and in the cast will be Barney Bernard, Julius Tannen, Louise Dresser, Mme. Mathilda Cottrelly, Lee Kohlmar, and Leo Donnelly.

Another production to be made shortly by A. H. Woods will be a four-act drama of New York Jewish life, by Herman Scheffauer, entitled "The Modern Shylock." In it the English actor, Louis Calvert, formerly a member of the New Theatre Company, will make his reappearance here. Mr. Calvert has been acting in the play in England. Dorothy Donnelly, Josephine Victor, Eugene O'Brien, Forrest Winant, and John Flood will be in his supporting company.

Other manuscripts in Mr. Woods's possession for possible production this season are "The Target," by T. A. Morris; "Fools," by William Anthony McGuire, a Chicago newspaper man; "The Penalty," by Percival Wilde; "The Peacock Lady," by Benrimo and Princess Troubetskoy, and a new play in which Pauline Frederick will be starred. In London, "Kick In" has been successful at the Vaudeville, and Mr. Woods will shortly produce "Under Cover" there, with an American company.

MOVIES ENLIST COLLIER.

Comedian Will Act In His Farces for the Triangle Film Corporation.

William Collier has been added to the players the Triangle Film Corporation is placing under contract to act in motion pictures for use in the chain of theatres being leased by the company. In New York, the Knickerbocker will be the home of the Triangle productions, and the opening date has been set for Thursday, Sept. 23.

Mr. Collier when he goes to the California studios of the company in November will take with him the scripts of "My Friend from India," "The Man from Mexico," "Mr. Smooth," "On the Quiet," and "Caught in the Rain." Raymond Hitchcock recently returned from the Triangle studios, Weber and Fields and De Wolf Hopper are there now, and Sam Bernard is on his way to California.

HERE FOR ENGLISH DRAMAS.

Percy Burton, Manager for Forbes-Robertson and Others, Arrives.

Percy Burton, manager for Forbes-Robertson and partner with Granville Barker in the production of "Androcles and the Lion," who arrived here yesterday on the St. Louis, said that Mr. Barker had sailed for New York on the Holland-America liner Rotterdam, and that Sir Forbes-Robertson would leave England on Sept. 25

Mr. Burton said that he was going to manage Lewis Waller and Madge Titheradge as co-stars in "Gamblers All," which would be produced in New York at Christmas, and was negotiating with Pinero for the American production of his new play, "The Big Drum." He also said that he was negotiating with Sir Herbert Tree for a season in New York with "King Henry VIII.," and other plays.

VICTOR HERBERT OPENING.

"The Princess Pat" to be Heard on Sept. 27 in the Cort Theatre.

The first Victor Herbert operetta of the season will be presented on Monday night, Sept. 27, in the Cort Theatre. It is entitled "The Princess Pat," and Henry Blossom, who has been Mr. Herbert's librettist for some of his other works, wrote the book and lyrics.

Miss Eleanor Painter, who will have the prima donna rôle, is the young American soprano who made her American début last season in "The Lilac Domino," after a career in the opera houses of Germany. Others in the cast will be Sam B. Hardy, Al Sheen, Alexander Clark, Louis Cassavant, Angela Palmer, Ralph Riggs, and Katharine Witchie.

Actress Thrown In the Park.

Natalie Holt, a member of Ned Wayburn's "Town Topics" company, was thrown from her horse while riding in Central Park yesterday. She was taken to her apartments in Fifty-eighth Street, and Dr. Wilfred P. Byrne was called. Her injuries, while painful, were not serious.

MISS LOTT TO WED SEPT. 18.

Small Reception to Follow Marriage to Donald McC. Hills.

Miss Marie Ditmas Lott of Flatbush, L. I., a daughter of the late Jeremiah Lott, and Donald McCullough Hills, formerly of Cincinnati, but now of Brooklyn, are to be married on Saturday, Sept. 18, in the old Flatbush Dutch Reformed Church at 5 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Cornelius E. Wells, the pastor, will officiate. Miss Anita Livingston Lott, whose marriage to Russell V. Cruikshank will take place later in the autumn, will be the maid of honor, and the Misses Ida Livingston Hagedorn, a niece of the bride, and Ruth Ryder are to be bridesmaids Little Miss Eleanor Cortelyou Brown and Master John Joralemon Davenport will carry flowers.

Mr. Hills will have his brother, Chauncey Hills, as best man, and the ushers selected are Russell V. Cruikshank, Lawrence V. Hills, a brother; Richard H. McIntyre, F. Goldthwaite Sherrill of Brooklyn, Willard B. Van Inwegen of Port Jervis, and Alfred H. Appell of Mount Vernon, N. Y. The wedding will be a very small one, and the reception is to be confined to the families.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

A dress parade of the chorus of Ned Wayburn's "Town Topics" company was held yesterday at the Century. Seven hundred costumes were tried on and exhibited, and the inspection began in the morning and lasted till nearly midnight. As the piece now stands there are thirty-one scenes and thirty musical numbers. The latter were composed by Harold Orlob.

Shelly Hull has been added to the cast of Edgar Selwyn's play, "Rolling Stones," at the Harris, and will be seen in the role of Buck Snyder.

A company of opera singers is being rehearsed in scenes from a half dozen familiar operas to appear in vaudeville. Some of the principals are Jean Herbert, Gilbert Wilson, Jessie Bruce, Ethel Gilmore, Enrico Spaventa, and David Giacobelli.

Active plans are under way for the screen production of John Luther Long's "Madam Butterfly" to be made by the Famous Players Company. Mary Pickford will be seen in the title role, and to assist her in interpreting the part she has engaged a Japanese maid.

GEN. FORSYTH DEAD; HERO OF INDIAN WAR

Noted Fighter, Whose Exploits Outdid Fiction, Expired in Rockport, Mass.

HONORED OFTEN FOR VALOR

At the Battle of Arickaree Fork He Stood Off 700 Indians with 50 Men for More Than a Week.

ROCKPORT, Mass., Sept. 12.—General George Alexander Forsyth, U. S. A., retired, one of the last of the commanders who became famous as Indian fighters, died at his home here today, after an illness of several months, in his seventy-eighth year. He owed his promotions to gallant conduct in battle, both during the civil war and the subsequent Indian campaigns.

General Forsyth was born in Muncy, Penn., and was a son of the late Orrin and Elizabeth Forsyth. He received his education at the Canandaigua (N. Y.) Academy, and when the civil war started enlisted in the Chicago Dragoons as a private. He was then 24 years old and his soldierly qualities brought him rapid promotion, so that by September, 1861, he was promoted to be a First Lieutenant in the Eighth Illinois Cavalry. His regiment was attached to the Army of the Potomac, and he took part in a number of the bloodiest battles of the campaign.

At Beverly Ford, General Forsyth received his first wound. A Minié ball plowed through his right leg, and he was invalided to Rochester, N. Y., for treatment. On his return to the army he was soon appointed an aide to General "Phil" Sheridan, and took part in the Shenandoah Valley and other campaigns.

On Feb. 1, 1866, General Forsyth was mustered out of the army with an honorable record and the rank of Major of Volunteers. During the civil war he earned several brevets. On Oct. 19, 1864, he received the brevet of Colonel of volunteers for "gallant and meritorious services at Opequan and Winchester," and on March 13, 1865, he was brevetted Brigadier General of Volunteers for "distinguished services and conspicuous gallantry."

General Forsyth then joined the regular army and was gazetted to the Ninth Cavalry as Major. In 1881 he was promoted to be Lieutenant Colonel, and retired with that rank in 1890. In 1904 his retired rank was raised by act of Congress to that of a Colonel of the regular army.

While serving in the regular army General Forsyth received a number of brevets for his services during the Indian campaigns. He received the brevet of Lieutenant Colonel "for gallantry" at the battle of Dinwiddie; was made a brevet Colonel for services at Sailor's Creek and Five Forks, and finally, in September, 1868, was brevetted Brigadier General of the United States Army for "gallant conduct in an engagement with hostile Indians in which he was three times wounded."

His entire active service included sixteen pitched battles, two sieges and over sixty minor engagements. During the civil war he was wounded four times. He was on staff and frontier service from 1866 until 1880, and during 1875-76 was a member of the Board of Visitors to the Military Academies of Europe and Asia for the War Department.

General Forsyth was the hero of a number of thrilling exploits during the Indian wars. One was the famous fight with the Cheyenne Indians on the Arickaree Fork of the Republican River, on Sept. 16, 1867. With only fifty men he was surrounded by a force of Indians estimated to consist of more than 700 of the picked warriors of the tribe.

He hastily rushed to a position on a little sand island and his men using their knives and hands only, dug rifle pits and held the Indians off for nine days. On the first day, the Cheyennes charged again and again and each time were driven off, with great loss. During this day's battle, General Forsyth was shot in the right thigh, the left leg, and a third bullet clipped off a small part of his skull. By the eighth day his shattered thigh bone protruded through the flesh and the wound was badly gangrened. Sixteen of his men were badly wounded, one was killed outright and three died from their wounds as they lay in the rifle pits. Their only food was raw mule meat, the flesh of the animals killed by the Indians, which, under the hot sun, soon became tainted. They were nearing exhaustion when a detachment from Fort Wallace broke through the cordon of Indians and saved them. General Forsyth's command was badly shattered, but the Cheyennes lost seventy-five killed and more than 200 were wounded.

This was perhaps General Forsyth's most famous fight, the tale of which is told in his book, "Thrilling Days in Army Life," which with "The Story of the Soldier" was published in 1900.

However, the Arickaree Fork was not the last of his Indian battles. As soon as he recovered from his wounds he was commissioned a Lieutenant Colonel of the Fourth Cavalry and sent to Fort Cummings, in charge of the post. Here he soon was engaged in the Apache Indian war, and was the hero of a bitterly fought engagement when ambushed by the Indians.

After his retirement in 1890 General Forsyth went to Rockport, where he lived quietly, although he was a familiar figure at army reunions in Washington and other cities. He married Miss Natalie S. Beaumont, daughter of Colonel E. B. Beaumont, U. S. A., in 1885.

New Catholic School Dedicated.

The new St. Michael's parochial school on Madison Avenue, Flushing, erected at a cost of $150,000, was formally dedicated yesterday afternoon by the Right Rev. Bishop Charles E. McDonnell, and will be opened this morning. Sister Mary Sidonia will be Principal. She returns to Flushing after an absence of thirty years in the Brooklyn Diocese. With the opening of the new school Sister Mary de Lourdes will complete twenty-five years as a teacher in the institution.

Ocean Travelers.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday on the St. Louis from Liverpool were:

Hubert Abbett, Miss Ida Adams, Mrs. K. E. Alexander, Robert Ayrton, Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Balfour, A. W. Z. Barlow, Dr. E. F. Battin, J. M. Battle, Miss A. Bignell, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Bishop, Miss Barbara Bishop, Miss J. J. Bishop, Miss M. G. Blanchfield, Mrs. Bartlett Bodu, Percy Burton, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Chadwick, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Comfort, Howard Comfort, Miss Susan W. Comfort, Walter H. Coltingham, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Dana, Mrs. Morton Dexter, Miss Emily Duncan, Austin Elliott, Mrs. M. S. Fay, G. P. Foster, Captain P. J. Greggans, F. H. Gilbert, Miss W. E. B. Hallam, Miss M. H. Hennessey, Mrs. B. Herbert, Dr. H. T. Hodgkin, J. H. Ivey, E. S. W. Kerr, Mr. and Mrs. W. Lang, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Lewisohn, Mrs. C. P. Lowe, Miss Isabel Maddison, A. W. Mead, Count Jarvis Minotto, Mrs. A. J. Newman, A. S. Perry, Dr. F. Piner, Mrs. Berkeley Powell, R. C. Pryor, William Shakespeare, William Shirley, A. C. Smith, H. J. Taylor, and Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Thayer.

DR. CAMPBELL TO THE FRONT

London Pastor Reported to be Contemplating Resigning.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—A rumor is current that the Rev. Dr. R. J. Campbell is likely to resign his charge at the City Temple and return to the troops in France for an extended period of service. The church officials are very reticent on the matter, but it is expected that a formal statement of the subject will be made this week. A meeting of the church members has been called for Wednesday. Dr. Campbell declined to make any statement of his intentions.

To a large congregation this evening he described some of his experiences during a visit to the British troops in France.

"A good slice of the country," he said, "is practically in British occupation. We have a very large army, and I do not think it humanly possible that the Germans will ever break through to Calais.

"Whatever else is or is not efficient on the British side, the field hospitals certainly are. Their equipment is truly wonderful."

The ghastliest wounds Dr. Campbell saw were those caused by liquid fire.

The British soldiers, he said, were more bitter against the Germans than they were at first. They went out as soldiers, expecting to meet soldiers of the same quality as themselves; but he said that the atrocities of which they told him, attested sometimes by a number of men together, were too horrible to relate.

"There was a case of kindness," he said, "from some Saxons, who offered cocoa in exchange for some ham. When the Tommie took the ham across he was shot in the leg by a sniper, whereupon the Saxons jumped out and brought him back into his own trench, afterward bringing the sniper to apologize."

BERNHARDT COMING LATER.

Tour Postponed Two Months Because Actors Are at the Front.

PARIS, Sept. 12.—Mme. Sarah Bernhardt has postponed for two months her forthcoming tour of the United States. Asked regarding a report that she had canceled her American engagements, she telegraphed The Associated Press from her residence at Andernos:

"I am not abandoning my tour in America. I have asked for two months' time in order to form a new company, as all the actors who were with me on my previous tour are serving in the army, four having been killed. Vive la France!"

BRITISH TALK OF A TARIFF.

Cabinet Said to Contemplate Imposing It on All Imports.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 13.—The Daily News political correspondent, discussing the additional budget soon to be introduced by the Government, says:

"The question of a duty on imports is under consideration. Some think there will be a duty on a general scale on all imports. If there is any such duty it should certainly be imposed on motor cars and motor bicycles coming from America; but nothing has been settled by the Cabinet."

TYPHUS INVADES BERLIN.

Police Caution Public Against Use of Unboiled Milk.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 12, (via London.)—The Berlin Vorwärts reports that, owing to some cases of typhus fever having been discovered in the western district of Berlin, the police have cautioned the public against the use of unboiled milk.

DIED OF TORN DIAPHRAGM.

Injury Which Killed Dr. Sutphen Seldom Met by Physicians.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Sept. 12.—Dr. Frederick C. Sutphen, a practicing physician of Bernardsville, N. J., died in the Memorial Hospital in Morristown today, following an operation for a ruptured diaphragm performed by Drs. Clifford Mills and Samuel C. Haven of the hospital staff.

Dr. Sutphen, who was 65 years old, suffered the rupture on Saturday from the strain of retching following an attack of biliousness. He had practiced medicine in Bernardsville and Basking Ridge for twenty-five years. Rupture of the diaphragm is a very rare ailment, and Dr. Sutphen's case is the first that has come to the notice of surgeons in this region.

Engagements Announced.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Louise Morrison Ashburner and Marc Gilmour Markgraf. Miss Ashburner is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gilman Ashburner, formerly of Baltimore, now of Brooklyn, and a sister of Mrs. Herbert B. Brush.

Miss Louise Perry Fiske, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederic P. Fiske of 71 Willow Street, Brooklyn, and Marshall Van Derhoef of New York, a son of the late Wyckoff Van Derhoef and a brother of Newell Van Derhoef, are engaged.

Another engagement is that of Miss Addie Isabelle Wood, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Wood, of Buffalo, N. Y., to John Mason Tilney, a son of Robert F. Tilney and the late Mrs. Mary Mason Tilney, of 150 Willow Street, Brooklyn. Miss Woods is still at Rangeley, Me., and no date has been named for the wedding.

For Heller-Austin Wedding.

Miss Hazel M. Austin, whose marriage to Frederick Godfrey Heller, formerly of England, but now of Brooklyn, will take place on Monday afternoon, Sept. 27, in the Church of the Epiphany, has chosen her attendants. Miss Edna Dillingham is to be the maid of honor, and Miss Gwendolyn E. Austin, a sister of the bride, is to be the bridesmaid. Mr. Heller will have Philip Carey of Chicago as his best man, and the ushers are to be Roland Hogoe of Sydney, Australia, whose engagement to Miss Gwendolyn Austin has been announced; Lieutenant Wallace McNab of Woolwich, England, and Arthur E. Ball.

TWO SISTERS DEAD, ONE ILL, OF TYPHOID

Julia and May Healey Succumb Within Few Hours in the New York Hospital.

LITTLE GIRL ALSO STRICKEN

Drinking Water Where the Victims Worked May Be Cause—Parents Distracted.

Miss Julia Healey, 24 years old, of 28 Poplar Street, Brooklyn, died of typhoid fever yesterday morning at the New York Hospital. Just fourteen hours later her sister, Miss May Healey, 23 years old, who was ill at the same hospital with the same malady, died. Little Katherine Healey, another sister, 12 years old, also is ill with typhoid at the New York Hospital, and the bereaved family in Brooklyn dreads every sound that may be another message from the hospital.

Three weeks ago last Friday, Julia Healey, who was employed in a book bindery in the Wynkoop Building at 80 Lafayette Street, Brooklyn, returned home complaining of severe pains in her head and dizziness. She was in poor physical condition because she had been trying to help her sisters do her mother's work. Mrs. Healey had just returned from the New York Hospital where she had been operated on for appendicitis.

Dr. Louis Weinstock of 26 Olive Street was called when the illness grew worse. According to the family, he took two tests of her blood to the Board of Health, and later a nurse called to assure them that the malady was not typhoid fever. A week after she was taken ill Julia Healey's condition became such that the doctor advised she be sent to the hospital.

Two days after she went away her sister, May, who also worked at the book bindery, complained of pains in the head and dizziness. Her father and mother, who had seen their other daughter become steadily worse from just such a beginning, lost no time in sending May Healey to the hospital. On Labor Day the youngest child, Katherine, who was devoted to her two sisters and had been their closest attendant while they were suffering at home, became ill and was sent after her sisters.

Meantime the parents learned that the cases were typhoid. Alarmed for the others at home, Mr. and Mrs. Healey had the two boys, Dennis and Edward, and a fourth daughter, Margaret, who was several years younger than May, inoculated with typhus serum. The house was fumigated, and the Healeys waited in dread.

The news of the death of Julia arrived yesterday morning and her body was sent home in the afternoon. The family was grieving for her when the announcement arrived that May had died. The father, Dennis F. Healey, an employe of the Custom House, was frantic with grief, and his wife, scarcely recovered from her operation, collapsed.

It is not known where the girls contracted the disease, but the family said that they both complained of the drinking water in the building where they worked. The water, they said, was supplied from a tank on the roof. If they caught the fever there, then it is supposed that little Katherine was taken ill while attending her sisters. There were eight children in the Healey family, Daniel and Michael, who are married; Dennis and Edward, and the four girls.

BERLIN BIRTH RATE DROPS.

Only 2,520 Babies Born in July, Against 3,370 in July, 1914.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—A decrease of approximately 25 per cent. in the birth rate of Berlin for July over the same month in 1914 is reported in a Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam.

Official returns show that while 3,370 children were born in the German capital in July, 1914, only 2,520 were born in July, 1915. The number of births for May, June and July of 1914 was 10,030, while it was only 7,523 for the same quarter this year.

The Rev. Dr. R. T. Sutherland.

The Rev. Dr. R. T. Sutherland, rector of the Presbyterian Church in Constable, N. Y., died at his home there yesterday, in his seventy-first year. He was born in Woodstock, Canada, and was a brother of the Rev. Dr. John R. Sutherland, who is prominent in Presbyterian circles. Dr. Sutherland was educated in Knox College, Canada, and his first charge in this country was in Tonowanda, N. Y. After this, for years, he was rector of a church in Newark, Ohio, leaving this to go to Nashville, Tenn. He had only been in Constable for the last few months. His widow and two daughters survive him.

Ex-Governor L. U. Humphrey.

INDEPENDENCE, Kan., Sept. 12.—Lyman U. Humphrey, twice Governor of Kansas, died at his home here today. He had been ill several months. Mr. Humphrey was born in New Baltimore, Ohio, and was in his seventy-first year. At the age of 17 he enlisted in the Seventy-sixth Ohio Infantry and served through the civil war. He entered Mount Union College in Ohio, later taking a law course at the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated in 1867. In 1871 he settled in Independence and began practicing law. At the time of his death he was the senior member of the firm of Humphrey & Humphrey.

Will Bury Van Horne at Joliet.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Sept. 12.—The body of Sir William Van Horne will, in accordance with his dying request, be buried at Joliet, Ill., his birthplace. The cortège will leave Montreal on Tuesday.

STILL HUNT WOMAN SPY.

But the One Whom Card Had on Boat Trip Is Adjudged Innocent.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 12.—Although the story that Nicholas K. Card, a boatman, who landed on Rose Island, where explosives of the torpedo station are stored, was accompanied by a woman spy seems to be without real basis, the woman who was with him being an American, it was hinted today that the authorities were looking for a woman, supposedly a woman of title of German birth, and that this hunt had been going on for a long time, in the fashionable resorts of New England.

This woman, it is stated, does not resemble the woman who was in the boat with Card. The latter has been examined, and the Federal officials are confident that her visit to the island was entirely innocent.

A wireless station of several amateurs in Newport has been watched by officials, but nothing has been shown to exist that can be styled suspicious. Something did occur in connection with the Atlantic Fleet in August and caused a stir, though the facts were kept secret.

Every precaution is being taken to guard against spies visiting naval or army stations or posts here.

FLEET OF GRAIN SHIPS HERE.

Twenty-nine Vessels Arrive to Load Cargoes for Europe.

The unusually heavy grain shipments to be made from New York this month and in October, due to the lateness of the Winter and Spring wheat crops, has attracted steam and sailing vessels to this port seeking charters.

The merchant fleet anchored yesterday in the upper bay, awaiting orders from ship brokers to proceed to the piers to load for Europe, consisted of seventeen steamers, five full-rigged ships, and seven three and five masted schooners.

The former Bermuda steamer Trinidad and the British four-masted steel bark Lynton were anchored in Gravesend Bay, loading explosives for the Allies, and will leave port today.

PROF. MARTIN L. D'OOGE.

Noted Classical Scholar Expires in Ann Arbor, Mich.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Sept. 12.—Martin Luther d'Ooge, Professor of Greek at the University of Michigan from 1867 to 1912, died suddenly today of heart failure. He was born in Zonnemaire, Holland, and was in his 77th year.

He came to this country with his parents in early life and was educated at the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated in 1862, with the degree of A. B., three years later receiving the degree of M. A. He then went abroad and attended the University of Leipzig, where he was graduated in 1872, with the degree of Ph.D. The University of Michigan conferred the honorary degree of LL.D. on him in 1893, and in 1901 Rutgers College gave him the degree of Litt.D. Professor d'Ooge first became an Assistant Professor in ancient languages at the University of Michigan, and was made a full Professor in 1870. In 1873 he was ordained to the Congregationalist Ministry.

Professor d'Ooge was noted for his classical knowledge, and since 1883 was a member of the Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Studies in Athens. In 1884 he was President of the American Philogical Association, and was also a member of the American Archaeological Institute. Among his writings on classical subjects are: "The Acropolis of Athens," and the "Antigone of Sophocles."

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. DEBORAH B. HANKINSON, widow of Dr. Gustav A. Hankinson, a prominent physician of Ocean County, died on Saturday at her Summer home, 304 Fifth Avenue, Bradley Beach, N. J., in her ninety-fifth year. Since her husband's death Mrs. Hankinson had made her Winter home at 930 Bloomfield Street, Hoboken. She saw the first house built in Asbury Park. Two daughters survive her, Mrs. William H. Tracy, who lived with her mother, and Mrs. William A. Platt of Denver, Col.

Mrs. CHARLOTTE AUGUSTA VAN ANTWERP, wife of the Rev. William H. Van Antwerp, of 7 West Sixteenth Street, died yesterday in her seventy-fifth year. She was a Miss Charlotte A. Jones, and was married in 1862 in St. Thomas's Church in this city. Mrs. Van Antwerp was the mother of Charles V. Van Antwerp, head of the firm of Van Antwerp, Bishop & Co., and a member of the Board of Governors of the New York Stock Exchange.

LEOPOLD SENFTENBERG, a retired Texas cattleman, died recently at his home in Cedarhurst, L. I. He was born in Germany, and was the father of Dr. Benjamin W. Senftenberg, a visiting physician at Believue Hospital.

DAVID W. CROMWELL, a retired merchant and formerly the head of Cromwell Brothers, Inc., died on Saturday at his apartments in the Knickerbocker Hotel, in his seventy-second year. He was born here and was a son of the late William E. Cromwell, prominent as a merchant in the civil war.

D. WEBSTER JENNINGS, for years noted among the Catskill Mountain hotel men, and father of the Rev. W. W. Jennings, director of the American Church in Munich, Germany; Dean Jennings of the Post Graduate Hospital in New York, and Mrs. Dr. L. B. Honeyford of Catskill, died in Catskill yesterday morning. He was 75 years old, and his death was due to paralysis.

WILLIAM G. FOX, 84 years old, who served in Company B, Sixteenth Regiment, N. Y. Engineers, in the civil war, died on Saturday night at his home, 30 Puntine Street, Jamaica. The Rev. George S. Tilly and James B. Smith are now the only survivors of the men from Jamaica who enlisted in that regiment.

Mrs. ABBIE C. WOODRUFF, widow of Jonathan Woodruff, died on Saturday at the Brooklyn Methodist Episcopal Home, in her ninety-second year. She was born in Elizabeth, N. J., and went to the home eight years ago. Two sons and a daughter survive her.

R. WALTER BELL, an insurance broker of 228 New York Avenue, Brooklyn, died on Saturday, in his fifty-ninth year. He was born in this city, and is survived by his widow and a daughter.

HARRY BOSCH, formerly a cider and vinegar merchant, died on Saturday at his home, 187 Spencer Street, Brooklyn, in his eightieth year. His widow, two sons, and two daughters survive him.

Mrs. MARY D. ZEITLINGER, wife of Philip Zeitlinger, died on Saturday at her home in Paterson, N. J., in her fifty-eighth year. She was born in Kingston, N. Y., and was an active member of the Paterson Woman's Suffrage Society and a member of a number of other organisations.

Miss ELEANOR MAURY, daughter of James Maury, Treasurer of the New York Cotton Exchange, died suddenly on Saturday in Quissett, Mass. She was born and lived in Morristown, N. J., and in addition to her parents is survived by three brothers.

FUNERAL OF MRS. NICHOLS.

Case Against Men Accused of Murder to Grand Jury Today.

The police search for the three men under suspicion of killing Mrs. Elizabeth G. Nichols, who was frightened to death last Wednesday night at her residence, 4 East Seventy-ninth Street, by robbers admitted by a treacherous servant, Onnie Talas, continued without success yesterday.

The funeral of Mrs. Nichols took place yesterday from an undertaker's chapel at 406 Fifth Avenue. The Episcopal burial service was read at Woodlawn Cemetery by the Rev. Dr. David Roche of the Church of the Transfiguration. The body of Mrs. Nichols was placed in the family vault beside that of her husband, James Edwin Nichols.

Assistant District Attorney Skinner will begin the presentation of evidence to the Grand Jury today and will ask for indictments on the charge of murder against Onnie Talas, the servant who confessed; Arthur Waltonen, at one time employed by Mrs. Nichols as a butler; Eddie Roe and John Doe, the last two names representing the suspect known only as "Eddie" and an unnamed Italian.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

ARNDT.—Sept. 11, 550 West 157th St., to Mr. and Mrs. I. Arndt, a daughter.

BERRICK.—Sept. 10, 183 East 93d St., to Mr. and Mrs. V. M. Berick, a son.

BREITBARD.—Sept. 8, 160 Rivington St., to Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Breitbard, a daughter.

DANIN.—Sept. 6, 55 West 110th St., to Mr. and Mrs. L. Danin, a daughter.

GOLDBERG.—Sept. 9, 854 West 180th St., to Mr. and Mrs. N. M. Goldberg, a son.

JOSEPH.—Sept. 9, 612 West 137th St., to Mr. and Mrs. H. Joseph, a son.

MANDELBAUM.—Sept. 8, 400 Riverside Drive, to Mr. and Mrs. D. Mandelbaum, a son.

METZGER.—Sept. 9, 536 West 113th St., to Mr. and Mrs. L. Metzger, a daughter.

WEILL.—Sept. 6, 775 East 185th St., to Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Weill, a son.

Engaged

BASWITZ—LYONS.—Jennie Lyons to Charles Baswitz.

BENNETT—BISCHOFF.—Ruby B. Bischoff to Joseph H. Bennett.

BERGER—BRAND.—Victoria Brand to Dr. Benjamin Berger of New York.

CARPENTER—ADBERLEY.—Emma V. Abberley to Dr. Walter T. Carpenter.

HAAS—STEFFEK.—Anna Steffek to Ernest Haas.

JACOBS—GRELIER.—Claire I. Greller to Henry H. Jacobs.

KLEINMAN—ROTH.—Celia Roth to Clarence Kleinman.

LIPKIN—KARLEBACH.—Bella Karlebach to Charles Lipkin.

PFEIFER—COHN.—Sadie Cohn to Alfred Pfeiffer.

REICH—NEDIS.—Anna Nedis to Henry H. Reich.

SHELDON—NEWMARK.—Belle Newmark to Sol Sheldon.

STORFER—FURMAN.—Rose S. Furman to Benson Storfer.

TREUHOLD—MANHEIMER.—Miriam Manheimer to Arnold Treuhold.

Married

KIRKBY—GREEN.—At East Hampton, L. I., on Sept. 9, 1915, by the Rev. Robert Davis, Helen Ritzma Green, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William W. Green, to Oswald Kirkby.

GLAZER—JACKSON.—Sept. 5, Helen H. Jackson to Samuel M. Glazer.

KORN—DREYFUS.—Sept. 5, Lillian Dreyfus to Harry W. Korn.

LOWE—ROBITZEK.—Sept. 9, Elizabeth M. Robitzek to William H. Lowe.

Died

ADAMS.—On Sept. 12, 1915, at her residence, 511 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, Miss Alice Gertrude Adams, aunt of Clara E. Ives. Funeral private. Interment Wellington, Ohio.

ARMSBURG.—Margareta, beloved wife of Herman Armsburg and mother of William, Henry, Jack and George Armsburg, and Hattie Hanemann, nee Herschkopt. Funeral from 1,181 Tinton Av., at 12 o'clock noon, Sept. 13, 1915. Kindly omit flowers.

BAISELEY.—Eugenia, beloved wife of Albert T. Baisley. Funeral from her late residence, 2,048 Washington Av., on Tuesday, Sept. 14, at 8:30 A. M. Requiem mass at Church of Our Saviour 183d St. and Washington Av., at 9 A. M.

BLUMENHALL.—Sidney, after a lingering illness. Funeral strictly private, Monday, from late residence, 1,569 Bath Av., Brooklyn, convenience family.

BOOTH.—At Woodleigh, Towanda, Penn., on Sept. 10, 1915, Ella Marion Booth, daughter of the late John Chester Booth and granddaughter of the late Rebecca Booth, of Ballston Spa, N. Y. Funeral private. Interment at Woodlawn, Ballston Spa and Saratoga papers please copy.

CORDES.—Martha, beloved wife of A. W. Cordes, on Sept. 12. Funeral services at Woodlawn Cemetery, Tuesday, Sept. 14, at 2 P. M. Please omit flowers.

CROMWELL.—After a short illness, at Hotel Knickerbocker, N. Y. C., on Sept. 11, David W. Cromwell, in his 72d year, formerly of Brookly

Wm. A. Read & Co.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

The market was put under caution at the close of last week by the latest turn in our negotiations with Germany over the submarine question. It could hardly be said that stocks were weak, but they were distinctly reactionary and lost a substantial amount of ground on Friday and Saturday. This movement came after the general level of prices had overtopped the previous high point of the year, reached on Aug. 17, and after traders had resumed for a brief period confident operations on the long side which seemed to promise a renewal of the broad forward swing in prices.

That movement was based less on war order prosperity than on the impression created by the week's news bearing on the fundamental factors in our agricultural and industrial position. It happened that on Wednesday there was published both the Government crop report and the record of the country's iron production last month. One revealed a degree of activity in the country's chief industry never before attained at the same season, and the other showed that with the progress of the Summer the earlier excellent promise in respect to the year's farming had been improved instead of being impaired. That means a great deal for the country, and it means all the more as an influence on business sentiment inasmuch as the present promise for the principal crops dispels entirely the fear that their volume would be reduced by reason of the excessive rainfall earlier in the season. There is still time for damage to some of the crops, but considerable impairment can now occur without reducing the agricultural results of the year below the estimates which were put upon them at the beginning of the season, which is another way of saying without their failing to establish a new high record. Such results of the year's farming mean profits in many commercial directions and promise a degree of prosperity which would be impossible were the crops to have proved disappointing. It is important, moreover, that the country has yet to feel the full effects of this year's unusual agricultural prosperity.

Turning to the steel trade record one finds an account of actual accomplishment which strikingly emphasizes the greatness of the strides made by industry in this country, for the primary steel trade cannot be active without many other trades being active along with it. Under these conditions one would naturally look for reports of improvement in many other directions, and such reports are steadily coming to hand. A large share of this increased activity arises out of the orders which have come to us from abroad, but home business very remotely, if at all, connected with the supplying of foreign demands, is showing expansion. This is a movement which should materially increase as the progress of the harvests removes the chances of disappointment in respect to the crops. And all the while we have the influence of the extraordinarily large credit resources now available in this country. We have, too, the continuance of the great demands which have piled up such a huge credit for us in our foreign trade, and we have likewise tangible reasons for expecting that such interference with our trade as was threatened through the disorganization of the international exchanges will be avoided through the measures to be adopted in the conferences between the British and French financial delegates who reached here last week and the bankers who will co-operate in the adoption of needed measures.

All of these influences contributed to that hopeful attitude on the part of traders which, after a further period of indecision early in the week, brought about a resumption of the general rise in prices. There were many traders inclined to hold back and others who were disposed to fight the advance, but the buying of other traders and of the public sufficed to swing prices upward in clearly defined fashion. Then came the news that Washington had asked for the recall of the Austrian Ambassador to this country because of his grave indiscretion in planning to interfere with the production of munitions for the Allies in this country, and the other news that instead of disavowing the sinking of the Arabic and undertaking to punish the commander of the submarine which caused that disaster Germany justified him in sinking the ship without warning, thus apparently setting the submarine controversy back to where it stood immediately after the sinking of the Lusitania. That put a grave aspect on our relations with Germany, the effect of which was all the more disappointing inasmuch as this change came after this country had freely accepted German assurances which seemed to indicate that the essential points of our position in respect to submarine warfare on merchant vessels had been accepted. The financial community was prepared to find that further negotiations would clear up the threatening points suggested by the German note, but it felt that under the circumstances caution was called for. It may well be under these conditions that the favorable effect of the very good news concerning the crops and the excellent reports from the steel trade has not yet exerted itself, and that it is held in abeyance pending a satisfactory settlement of the newly reopened points in our controversy with Germany. If that should be so the clearing up of the problem growing out of the German submarine warfare could probably be counted on to revivify the favorable influence of the extraordinarily high promise for the crops, of the further expansion in our home trade, and of the existence of unprecedently abundant sources of credit.

New York is still far from being what London has been in international trade, but never has such an opportunity been offered to a great money market as is now offered to ours. If we have gained something of the point of view of a premier money market this should be made clear in the negotiations which have just begun between the British and French financial delegates and our bankers. The international financial problem is of great magnitude, and it should be handled in a broad spirit. As we sow now so shall we reap in a financial sense, and the adoption of too narrow a course now may very well rob us in the future of opportunities which can easily be made ours if we deal with the problems growing out of the present exchange situation in full recognition of the rights of other markets, but at the same time in full recognition of our own opportunities for the future. It is worth bearing in mind that so far as anybody can now see our sales of war supplies to the Allies will not be affected at all by the success or failure of the negotiations which have for their object the stabilization of the international exchanges. If England and her allies have to pay gold here to get munitions they will pay gold, because they cannot go without the munitions, but if we were to insist upon that form of payment much of our other trade abroad would necessarily have to stop. The needs which have to be attended to through the readjustment of the exchanges are primarily, it might under the circumstances be said exclusively, commercial needs. In not attempting to take undue advantage of any necessity of one's customers one is not doing them a favor so much as one is protecting one's own future trade. There is the best sort of basis for a satisfactory adjustment between this country and England in respect to the exchange situation—the basis of clear mutual interest.

SEES INVESTMENT DEMAND.

London Notes Inquiries for War Loan and Colonials.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The interest of the money market centres on the exchange situation, which is regarded here as being as good as settled so far as financing of Government imports is concerned. The only questions bothering London are what the terms will be, how they will be received, and what the effect will be on the general monetary situation. It is believed that recent fluctuations in exchange have been due to speculation on your side, chiefly for a Fall advance. It is the opinion in well-informed financial circles that a large gold movement will shortly be announced here.

Money is steady, the discount rate standing at 4¼ per cent. on weekly bills, of which there is a moderate supply, but the margin of profit is not attractive. Possibly in anticipation of developments on your side, £3,000,000 of currency notes have been put into circulation, with the result that the Bank's gold holdings have increased by £1,250,000.

There is a growing demand for good investment securities, the war loan and short-term Colonials being favored. Attracted by freedom from income tax to those residing abroad and the high yield, almost 5 per cent., America is buying some of the latter. The Argentine 6 per cent. Treasury bills are also being bought for the high return and the profit in exchange.

It is expected that when Parliament reopens a higher rate of taxation will be imposed. Clearances from bond at Liverpool and Belfast of alcoholic liquors and tea have already been restricted to the average for the last three months. Labor opposes the suggestion that the income tax be extended to wage earners unless indirect taxation is abolished.

BETTER TONE ON BOURSE.

But Market Still Is Sensitive to War News.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 12.—The tendency of security prices is better after some weakness in the earlier part of the week, but the market is still very sensitive to war news and international financial developments. Rentes are easier in tone, closing yesterday at 68.25. Coppers show a declining tendency in spite of the strength of the metal market, and bank stocks are also weak. Russian securities closed stronger yesterday on favorable news from the eastern front, and improvement was also shown in De Beers and other South African issues. After a reaction due to profit-taking, American railway shares advanced briskly, Central Pacific, St. Paul, and New Haven being particularly strong.

It is announced that the Parquet is to liquidate its own outstanding obligations on the last day of this month, besides advancing funds to the Coulisse to settle outside differences. New dealings are now permitted provided funds or stocks are deposited here with orders against the month-end settlement. It is suggested that pre-war contracts in rentes be liquidated on the basis of the last quotation (79.85) prior to the closing of the Bourse in July, 1914. Owing to the moratorium, these arrangements await the sanction of the Government.

Sterling exchange closed firm at 27.89, while New York cables sold at from 5.59 to 5.65.

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, Week Ended Sept. 11, 1915.

STOCKS. (SHARES.)

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Monday	Holiday	.....	136,253
Tuesday	375,844	.....	167,177
Wednesday	425,079	.....	358,921
Thursday	588,170	.....	362,622
Friday	544,528	.....	542,951
Saturday	283,510	.....	390,735
Total w'k	2,162,181	.....	1,921,689
Year to date	101,150,963	45,980,256	60,391,702

BONDS. (PAR VALUE.)

Monday	Holiday	.....	$1,872,500
Tuesday	$2,631,000	.....	1,106,500
Wednesday	2,580,500	.....	1,751,000
Thursday	3,378,500	.....	1,288,000
Friday	3,097,000	.....	1,890,000
Saturday	1,459,500	.....	870,500
Total w'k	$13,141,500	.....	$8,368,500
Year to date	548,594,200	425,061,000	361,549,920

In detail last week's dealings compare as follows with the corresponding week in 1913, as the Stock Exchange was closed at this time last year.

STOCKS.

	Sept. 11, '15.	Sept. 13, '13.	Changes.
R. R. & mls	2,137,726	1,921,134 +	236,592
Banks	5	5	.....
Mining	400	500 —	100

BONDS.

R.R. & mls.	$12,794,500	$7,674,500 +	$5,120,000
Gov't	187,000	134,500 +	52,500
State	53,000	25,000 +	28,000
City	107,000	534,500 —	427,500
Total all.	$13,141,500	$8,368,500 +	$4,773,000

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED SEPT. 11, 1915.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$13,141,500	$548,594,200
Same period last year		425,061,100

	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Average price 40 bonds	81.75	81.66	84.48	81.51
Same period last year			89.42	82.73

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	Chge.
Adams Express 4s	75	75	75	16	+1½
Alaska G M. cv. 8s.	127	126	126	27	
Alb. & Susq. 3½s	90½	90	90	17	
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s.	100½	100½	100½	2	
Am. Ag Ch. deb. 4s.	93	93	93	1	
Am. Cotton Oil 4½s.	100½	100½	100½	1	
Am. Hide & L. 6s.	103	103	103	2	
Am. Smelt. Sec. 6s.	106	105½	105½	11	
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s.	101½	100⅝	101⅛	348	
Am. T. & T. col. 4s.	88½	87⅞	87⅞	44	
Am. Writ. Paper 6s.	61	60⅝	61	8	
Ann Arbor 4s.	59	59	59	1	
Armour & Co. 4½s.	92	91⅝	91⅝	63	
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	90½	89½	90½	224½	
A.,T.& S.F.cv.4s,'60	102⅛	101⅞	101⅞	78	
A.,T.& S.F.cv.4s,'55	102	101¼	101¼	21	
A., T. & S. F. 5s.	101½	101¼	101¼	17	
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	80¼	80¼	80¼	4½	
A.,T.& S.F.adj.4s,sta.	80⅝	80	80⅜	23½	
A., T. & S. F., Tr. S. L. 4s.	86	86	86	1	
A., T. & S. F., E. Ok. 4s	93¼	93¼	93¼	2	
Atl. Coast Line 4s.	85	85	85	16	
Atl. C. L., L. & N. 4s	80½	80	80	110	
B. & O. pr. lien 3½s.	89⅛	88⅞	89⅛	84½	
Balt. & O. g. 4s.	85⅞	85½	85⅝	22½	
Balt. & O. cv. 4½s.	86½	86	86	178	
B. & O. S. W. 4s	89½	86	86½	32	
B.& O.,P.L.& W.V. 4s	75¾	78	78	12	
Beth. Steel ref. 4s.	100	99½	99⅛	192½	
Beth. Steel ext. 5s.	101⅞	101⅝	101⅝	20	
B'klyn R. T. 5s, '18.	100	99½	99½	119	
B'klyn R. T. g. 5s.	101	101	101	1	
B'klyn Un. El. 5s.	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	21	
B'klyn City R. 5s.	102	102	102	2	
B'klyn Un. Gas 5s.	103½	103½	103⅜	9	
Bruns. & Wn. 4s.	89	89	89	1	
Cal. Gas & El. 5s.	95	94⅜	94⅜	8	
Can. So. consol. 6s.	100⅛	100	100	18	
Central Leather 5s.	99⅝	99⅛	99⅛	95	
Cent. of Ga. 1st 5s.	105¼	105¼	105¼	5	
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s.	90¼	90⅛	90⅛	2	
C. R. R. & B. Ga. 5s	87¼	86⅜	87⅛	54	
Central of N. J. 6s.	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	10	
Central Pacific 4s.	84⅞	83⅞	84½	141	
Ches. & Ohio con. 5s.	102	102	102	13	
Ches. & O. g. 5s.	101	101	101	1	
Ches. & Ohio cv. 4½s.	75⅜	74⅝	75¼	112	
Ches. & Ohio gen. 4½s	84½	83⅜	84⅛	16	
C. & O. R.&A. 1st 4s	80¼	80¼	80¼	1	
Chi., R. & Q. gen. 4s	85⅜	85⅛	85⅛	9	
Chi. B & Q. jt. 4s.	90⅞	90⅛	90⅝	681	
C.,B. & Q. jt. 4s, r.	90¼	90⅛	90⅛	11	
C.,B. & Q., Ill.,D.3½s	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	19	
C., B. & Q., Ill. D. 4s	93	92⅞	92⅞	12	
C., B. & Q. Ia. D. 5s.	102½	102½	102⅝	5	
C., B. & Q. Neb. ext. 4s	94¾	94⅜	94⅜	6	
Chi. G. L. & C. 5s.	101⅝	101⅜	101⅜	3	
C. & Gt. West. 4s.	65¼	64⅝	64⅝	91	
C., M. & St. P. g. 4s.	85¾	85	85	7	
C., M. & St. P. g. 4½s	98	97½	98	5	
C., M. & St. P. r. 4½s	88¾	83⅞	88⅝	5	
C., M. & St. P. cv. 5s.	103⅛	103	103⅛	117	
C., M. & St. P. c. 5s.	103	102	103⅛	32	
C., M. & St. P., C. P. & W. 5s.	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	2	
C. & N. W. g. 4s, sta.	91½	91	91	5	
C. & N. W. r. 5s.	103½	103½	103½	3	
C. & N. W. d. 5s.	33.101	101	101	3	
C., & N. W. D. P. Val 4½s.	93½	93½	93½	1	
C., R. I. & P. g. 4s.	80	79½	79½	11	
C., R. I. & P. r. 4s.	61¾	61¾	61¾	82	
C., R. I. & P. d. 6s.	44½	42⅜	43	319	
C., St. P., M. & O. 6s.	115	115	115	2	
Chile Copper 7s.	114	113¼	113⅝	27½	
C., C., C. & St. L., St. L. 4s.	77	77	77	3	
Col. Fuel & I. gen. 5s	91	91	91	6	
Col. Industrial 5s.	75	75	75	10	
Col. & South. ref. 4½s	79	79	79	5	
Col. & South. 1st 4s.	87	87	87	23	
Col. & Hock V. 4s.	83¼	83⅛	83⅛	1	
Consol. Gas Co. 6s.	116	115⅜	115⅜	32½	
Cuban Am. Sugar col. tr. 6s	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜	46	
Cumberland Tel. 5s.	97	97	97	8½	
D. & H. lien eq. 4½s.	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	6	
D. & H. ref. 4s.	90	89½	89½	27	
D. & H. deb. 4s, '16.	100⅜	100¼	100⅜	18	
Den. & R. G. ref. 5s.	44¼	44	44	4	
Den. & R. G. con. 4s.	99	99	99	55	
Detroit Edison 5s.	102¾	102	102	12	
Det. United 4½s.	75	73	73	14	
Dist. Securities 5s.	64¾	64	64	22	
Du Pont Powder 4½s.	101⅞	100	101⅞	128	
East Tenn. reor. l. 5s	89	88	88	10	
Erie con. 7s.	109¼	109¼	109¼	1	
Erie 1st con. 4s.	77⅛	77	77⅛	62	
Erie gen. 4s.	67⅛	66¼	67⅛	41	
Erie conv. 4s.	63⅞	61⅞	63	79	
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. B.	60¼	58¾	60	55	
F. C. & P. 1st 5s.	99¾	99¾	99¾	1	
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s.	101⅞	101½	101½	64	
General Elec. 3½s.	76	76	76	1	
Gt. Nor. ref. 4½s.	94¼	94	94¼	2	
H. & Tex. C. 1st 5s.	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	10	
H. & T. C. gen. 4s.	94	94	94	8	
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s.	72	70¼	72	13	
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s.	28¾	25½	28⅜	250½	
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1952.	82	81⅝	81⅝	10	
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1953.	80⅝	80	80⅝	7	
Ill. Cent. ref. 4s.	83⅜	83	83	8	
Ill. Cent. C. St. L. & N. O. joint 5s.	99¼	99	99	4	
Ill. Steel 4½s.	86¾	86¼	86¼	8	
Indiana Steel 5s.	101½	101¼	101½	36	
Insp. Cop. cv. 6s, '19.	139½	138½	139	36	
Insp. Cop. cv. 6s, '22.	144¾	139	139	223	
Inter.-Met. 4½s.	74¾	74	74	34	
Inter. R. T. 5s.	96¼	96¼	96⅜	85	
Int. Mer. Mar. 4½s.	75	71⅛	75	371	
I. M. M. 4½s, tr. r.	75	71½	75	478	
Int. Navigation 5s.	68⅞	62½	65¼	53	
Int. Paper 5s.	79	79	79	3	
Int. Paper 6s.	100	99⅞	99⅞	7	
Int. Steam Pump 5s.	62	61¾	61¾	27	
Int. St. P. 5s, tr. r.	62½	62	62¼	261½	
Iowa Cent. 1st 5s.	84	84	84	2	
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s.	103	103	103	1	
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s.	66¼	66¼	66¼	26	
Kan. City So. 3s.	67	67	67	1	
Kan. City So. 5s.	88	87¼	88	8	
Kan. City Term. 4s.	84¼	83½	83½	4	
Kings Co. El. L. & P. cv. 6s.	121	121	121	2	
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950.	85	83¼	84¾	391	
Lack. Steel 5s, 1923.	95¼	95	95	13	
Lake Shore 3½s.	82	82	82	5	
Lake Shore 4s, 1928.	91	90½	90⅞	31	
Lake Shore 4s, 1931.	90	89½	90	17	
L. V. of N. Y. 4½s.	98	98	98	1	
Liggett & Myers 5s.	102	101¾	101¾	7	
Lorillard 7s.	120½	120	120	8	
Lorillard 5s.	100	99¾	99¾	13	
L. & N. unif. 4s.	91	90	90	46	
Louis. & Nash. g. 5s.	105½	103¼	105¼	1	
L. & N. col. tr. 5s.	101¾	101¾	101¾	5	
L. & N. gen. 6s.	111¾	111¼	111¾	6	
Mich. Cent. 5s, 1931.	102½	102½	102½	1	
Milwaukee Gas 4s.	90½	90½	90½	5	
Minn. & St. L. ref. 4s	48	48	48	2	
M., St.P.& S.S.M. c. 4s.	87	86¾	87	34	
M., K. & T. 1st 4s.	76½	75¾	75¾	3	
M., K. & T. 2d 4s.	51	50½	51	6	
M., K. & T. ref. 4s.	47¾	46½	46¾	14	
M., K. & T. of T. 5s	72	72	72	1	
Mo. Pacific 1st 6s.	93¼	92¼	92⅜	6	
Mo. Pacific 4s.	31	29¾	31	214	
Mo. Pacific 3s, 1920.	72	72	72	1	
Mo. Pacific 5s, 1917.	79	78⅜	78⅝	9	
Mo. Pacific cv. 5s.	30	30	30	3	
Montana Power 5s.	90½	90	90½	11	
Morris & Essex 3½s.	84¾	84¾	84¾	14	
Nat. Tube 5s.	98¼	98¼	98¼	4	
N. Y. Air Br. cv. 6s.	102	101½	101½	20	
N.Y.C.deb.6s, ef. r. p.	104¼	103⅝	104	1,112½	
N.Y.C., L.S. c.3½s,tr.	77¾	77¾	77¾	1	
N. Y. C., M. C. c. 3½s	67	67	67	2	
N. Y. C. gen. 3½s.	77	76¼	77	36	
N. Y. C. eq. t. 5s, '16.	100	100	100	1	
N. Y. C. deb. 4s, '34.	85	84	84½	14	
N. Y. C. ref. 4½s.	87	86½	86½	73	
N.Y., C. & St.L. 1st 4s	88¼	88¼	88¼	2	
N.Y.G.E.L.,H. & P.5s.	102	102	102	4	
N.Y. G.E.L.,H.& P.4s	81¾	81½	81¾	4	
N.Y.,L. & W.T.& T.4s	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	3	
N. Y., N. H. & H. n. cv. 4s, '56.	78	78	78	1	
N.Y., N.H. & H. c.6s.	110¾	110	110	3	
N.Y.,N.H. & H. c.3½s	68	67¼	67¼	10	
N.Y. & Q.E.L.& P.5s.	100	100	100	1	
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s.	68¼	68	68	7	
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s.	49¼	49	49	38	
N. Y. Tel. 4½s.	94¾	94	94¾	98	
N. Y., W. & B. 4½s.	77	75	77	2	
Norf. & W. cons. 4s.	87¾	87½	87½	11½	
N. & W. 10-25 cv. 4s.	110¼	109½	110	34	
N. & W. P. C. & C. 4s	88¾	88¾	88¾	3	
Norf. & W. cv. 4½s.	110½	109½	110¼	131	
Nor. Pacific 4s.	89½	89	89¼	324	
Nor. Pacific 3s.	62¾	62	62	152½	
Nor. Pac. Term. 6s.	110	110	110	3	
N.P., S.P.& D.Div. 4s	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	2	
Ore. & Cal. 5s.	100	100	100	10	
O. R. R. & N. cons. 4s	87	86¾	87	34	
Ore. Sh. L. cons. 5s.	102½	102½	102½	2	
Ore. Sh. L. 1st 6s.	108	108	108	1	
Ore. Sh. L. ref. 4s.	88¼	88	88¼	38	
Ore.-Wash. ref. 4s.	80⅝	80¾	80¾	2	
Pac. of Mo. 1st 4s.	85	83½	85	10	
Pac. Tel. & Tel. 5s.	97	96¾	96¾	15	
Penn. 4s, 1913.	98	98	98	1	
Penn. 4s, 1948.	98¾	98⅝	98⅝	6	
Penn. conv. 4½s.	102⅝	102½	102⅝	51	
Penn. gen. 4½s, t.cfs.	97¼	97¼	97¼	90	
Penn. 5½s, 1916.	99½	99½	99½	1	
P. Co. gtd. 4s, ser. E	89½	89½	89½	2	
Penn. cv. 3½s.	100	100	100	28	
Peo. Gas, Chi., 6s.	114	114	114	5	
Public Service 5s.	89½	89½	89¼	7	
R'y St. Sp., I. Oc. 5s	91¾	91¼	91¾	1	
Ray Copper cv. 6s.	114½	112½	112½	13	
Reading gen. 4s.	92	91	91½	149	
Reading-J. C. col. 4s	92	90½	90½	5	
Rep. I. & S. 5s, 1940.	94¾	94	94½	37	
St. L., I. M. & S. g. 5s	93¾	93	93	17	
St. L., I. M. & S. unif. and ref. 4s.	64	63¾	64	17	
St. L., I. M. & S., R. & G. 4s.	52	52	52	5	
St. L. & S. F. Ry. gen. 5s.	99½	98½	98½	3	
St. L. & S. F. R. gen. 5s, tr. r.	44½	44¼	44¼	1	
St. L. & S. F. R. R. gen. 5s, t. r. stc.	41¾	41½	41⅝	4	
St. L. & S. F. R. R. ref. 4s.	66½	66½	66⅝	5	
St. L. & S. F. ref. 4s, t. r.	63	63	63	3	
St. L. & S. F. ref. 4s, t. r., sta.	60½	60½	60½	12	
St. L. S. W. 1st 4s.	70¼	69⅝	69⅝	40	
St. L. S. W. con. 4s.	52	52	52	2	
St. P., M. & M. 6s.	116½	116½	116½	1	
St. P., M. & M. Mont. ext. 4s.	91½	91¼	91¼	1	
St. P. M. & M. 4½s.	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	1	
San An. & A. P. 4s.	66¼	66¼	66¼	6	
San F. & N. P. 5s.	101½	100⅞	100⅝	2	
Scioto V. & N. E. 4s	84⅝	84¾	84¾	2	
Seab. A. L. ref. 4s.	67	67	67	15	
Seab. A. L. adj. 5s.	60½	59⅞	60⅛	24	
So. Bell Tel. 5s.	97½	97⅜	97⅜	12	
So. Car. & Ga. 5s.	100	100	100	1	
Sou. Pac. col. 4s.	80½	80	80⅛	152	
Sou. Pac. con. 4s.	80½	79⅝	79⅝	231	
Sou. Pac. con. 5s.	99¼	98⅝	99¼	83½	
Sou. Pac. ref. 4s.	84⅜	83⅝	84¼	147	
So. Pac., S. F. T. 4s.	80	79⅝	79⅝	47	
Sou. Ry. 1st 5s.	97⅜	97	97⅜	11	
Sou. Ry. gen. 4s.	61¾	61	61¼	29	
Stand. Milling 1st 5s	91¼	91	91	5	
T., C. & J. gen. 5s.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	1	
Texas Co. cv. 6s.	102	101	101¾	36	
Texas & Pac. 1st 5s.	93	93	93	3	
Third Av. ref. 4s.	79½	78	78½	37	
Third Av. adj. 5s.	78½	77¼	78½	71½	
Tol., P. & W. 4s.	63	63	63	1	
Tol., St. L. & W. 4s.	45	44	45	14	
Union Pacific 1st 4s.	93	92¼	92¾	176	
Union Pacific cv. 4s.	89⅝	89¼	89¾	34	
Union Pacific ref. 4s.	85	84⅞	84⅞	40	
U. R. R. of S. F. 4s.	48¼	47½	47½	120	
U. Rep. Inv. 5s, Pitt.	71	71	71	13	
U. S. Rubber 5s.	103	102¼	103	23	
U. S. Steel 5s.	102½	102½	102½	383	
U. S. Steel 5s, reg.	102⅜	101⅝	101⅞	2½	
Va.-Car. Chem. 1st 5s	95⅝	95	95	9	
Va.-Car. C. conv. 6s.	98	95¾	96	17	
Virginian Ry. 1st 5s.	92¾	92	92	10	
Va. Iron, C. & C. 5s.	86½	84	84	2	
Wabash 1st 5s.	100½	100	100	23	
Wabash 2d 5s.	81½	91½	91½	2	
Wabash ref. 4s.	12	12	12¼	11	
Wab. ref. 4s, C. T. r.	12¼	11	12¼	24	
Wab. ref. 4s, Eq.T.r.	12½	12	12½	66	
W. r. 4s, Eq.T. r., sta.	11	10	10¼	194	
W. P. T. 1st 4s.	3	3	3	3	
W. P. T. 1st 4s,C.T.r.	1⅜	⅜	⅜	80	
W. P. T. 1st 4s, Col. T. r.	1½	⅜	⅜	62	
W. P. T. 1st 4s, Col. T. r. for Cent. T. r.	1½	⅜	⅜	62	
Western Electric 5s.	101	101	101	20	
Western Maryland 4s.	70	70	70	3	
W. N. Y. & P. 1st 5s.	102½	102½	102½	2	
W. N. Y. & P. 4s.	75	74½	74½	14	
W. U. Tel. R. E. 4½s	92¼	92¼	92¼	4	
West Shore 4s.	87	86¼	87	16	
Westinghouse E. & M. cv. 5s.	105½	105½	105½	15	
Westinghouse E. & M. cv. 5s, ctfs. of d.	105½	105½	105½	26	
Westinghouse E. & M. cv. 5s, full paid.	116¼	114	114	603	
Wis. Cent. gen. 4s.	82	81¾	81⅞	10	
Wis. Cent., S. & D.4s	83	83	83	5	

Total sales $12,794,500

Government Bonds

U. S. 2s, reg.	97	97	97	1	
U. S. 3s, reg.	101¾	101	101¾	59	
Japanese 4½s	77½	77	77¼	11	

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DAVIS-DALY COPPER CO.

The Stock of Shareholders of the Davis-Daly Copper Company who have failed to pay the assessment of fifty cents per share, payable twenty-five cents June 1, 1914, and twenty-five cents October 15, 1914, will be sold at public auction on Wednesday, September 29, 1915, at twelve o'clock noon, at salesroom of Francis Henshaw & Co., 97 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.

Shareholders can avoid sale of their stock by paying the assessment with interest at 6% from January 1, 1915, on or before September 28, 1915, at Federal Trust Co., 85 Devonshire Street, Boston. Certificates of stock must accompany money or check in payment of assessment.

C. G. SCHIRMER, Treasurer.
Boston, August 30, 1915.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED SEPT. 11, 1915.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	2,162,131	101,150,669
Same period last year		45,989,258

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks	79.59	77.18	79.59	58.99
Same period last year			78.30	57.41

Range Year 1915 High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
102	Sep. 10	80	Jan. 22	ADAMS EXPRESS	102	99⅞	102	+ 3	1,100
40⅜	Apr. 22	26½	Jan. 7	Alaska Gold M.††	35½	32	34	+ 1¼	25,800
45⅞	Aug. 12	7⅜	Jan. 12	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	41⅜	38	38⅝	— ⅝	79,100
76	Aug. 12	33	Feb. 10	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf	70⅜	67	68	— ⅛	5,800
65	Aug. 30	43	Jan. 4	Am. Ag. Chemical	62	61	61	— ¾	1,600
96	Sep. 8	90	Mar. 27	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	96	96	96	+ 1	100
68¼	Sep. 2	33¼	Jan. 6	Am. Beet Sugar	67¼	64	65	+ 1	20,000
91	Aug. 18	82	Feb. 1	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	90	90	90	+ 2	200
109¾	Aug. 9	87¼	Feb. 25	Am. Brake S. & F.	..	..	108	..	....
133	Aug. 9	132½	Mar. 25	Am. Brake S. & F. pf	..	..	178½	..	....
64⅞	Aug. 18	23	Feb. 24	Am. Can	63⅞	55¼	56	— 2¾	40,000
107½	Aug. 16	91½	Jan. 5	Am. Can pf.	105⅝	105½	105⅝	+ ⅜	300
73½	Aug. 17	40	Feb. 23	Am. Car & Foundry	70⅜	66½	67	— 1	16,510
118	Aug. 6	111¼	May 25	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	116½	116¼	116½	..	200
60	Jan. 12	46⅜	Apr. 7	Am. Cities pf.	..	..	48⅜	..	....
170½	July 12	82	Jan. 20	Am. Coal Products.	154	148⅜	148⅜	— 3½	8,500
120	Sep. 11	107⅛	Apr. 28	Am. Coal Prod. pf.	120	118	120	+ 2⅜	370
54½	Apr. 26	30	Jan. 4	Am. Cotton Oil	50¾	49⅜	50	..	900
90½	Sep. 2	81	June 25	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	96	96	96	— 3½	500
104	Sep. 10	83	Mar. 1	Am. Express	104	96⅜	100	+ 6	2,416
9⅝	Sep. 2	4⅜	Feb. 19	Am. Hide & Leather	8⅝	8	8	— ⅝	1,900
42½	Apr. 19	19⅜	Jan. 5	Am. Hide & L. pf.	38⅝	36½	36½	— 2½	5,200
35	Apr. 30	20⅜	Jan. 4	Am. Ice Securities.	23⅜	23¼	23¼	— ⅛	200
24½	Aug. 30	7¼	Jan. 2	Am. Linseed	20½	17½	17⅝	— 2⅜	6,020
41¼	Aug. 30	24	Jan. 5	Am. Linseed pf.	35⅞	32	33½	— 4¼	1,300
68	Apr. 16	19	Mar. 2	Am. Locomotive	54	51½	52	— 1½	5,910
100⅛	Apr. 16	75	Mar. 6	Am. Locomotive pf.	97½	97½	97½	+ ½	100
8	Aug. 31	3⅞	Apr. 14	Am. Malt	7⅜	6⅞	7	— 1	500
32½	Mar. 31	21½	May 27	Am. Malt pf.	27	26⅜	26⅜	— 1¼	362
94½	June 14	58	Jan. 2	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	82⅜	80½	80⅝	— 1¼	15,400
108¾	Aug. 10	100	Jan. 4	Am. Sm. & Ref. pf.	106⅝	106¼	106⅜	— ⅛	400
83⅜	May 5	78	Jan. 19	Am. Smelters pf. B.	81	81	81	+ ⅜	500
165	Apr. 22	144	Jan. 16	Am. Snuff	152½	150½	152¼	+ 2½	225
106¾	Apr. 26	103	Jan. 19	Am. Snuff pf.	..	..	106½	..	....
68	Aug. 18	24½	Mar. 5	Am. Steel Foundries	53⅜	51¼	51¼	— 1¾	5,400
114½	Apr. 23	99½	Feb. 24	Am. Sugar Refining	110⅞	109	110	+ 1	500
115¼	June 10	109	Feb. 5	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	115	115	115	+ 1¾	100
61	May 3	58	Mar. 18	Am. Tel. & Cable	60⅜	60¾	60¾	..	33
124½	June 17	116	Jan. 4	Am. Tel. & Tel.	123½	122⅝	122⅝	+ ⅝	4,051
252½	Apr. 22	218	May 14	Am. Tobacco	233	226	233	+ 7½	1,900
109½	Sep. 9	103¼	Jan. 4	Am. Tob. pf., new	109½	109⅛	109⅛	+ 1½	400
45	Sep. 10	15⅜	Mar. 6	Am. Woolen	45	38⅝	42¾	+ 3¾	20,700
94⅜	Aug. 14	77¼	Feb. 27	Am. Woolen pf.	94¼	92	94	+ 1	1,400
15	Apr. 20	5	July 3	Am. Writing P. pf.	8	..	8	..	....
78	Apr. 26	49½	Feb. 24	Anaconda Copper	71½	69¾	69¾	— 2¼	43,500
9	Apr. 19	5	Jan. 4	Assets Realization	..	..	5	..	....
50	Sep. 3	50	Sep. 3	Associated Oil	..	..	50	..	....
105	Apr. 19	92½	Feb. 24	Atch., T. & S. F.	102¾	100⅝	100⅝	— 1½	11,350
101⅜	June 17	96	Jan. 5	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	99¼	97½	99¼	+ 1¼	800
113½	Apr. 30	98	Mar. 1	Atlantic Coast Line	104	103¼	104	..	310
85	July 27	26⅝	Mar. 8	BALDWIN LOCO.	81⅝	78½	79	— 1½	25,600
106½	Sep. 1	92	Mar. 9	Baldwin Loco. pf.	106	106	106	— ¼	100
54⅞	Aug. 11	63¼	Feb. 25	Baltimore & Ohio	83⅞	82¼	82¼	— 1¼	29,350
78½	July 27	67	Feb. 23	Baltimore & Ohio pf	71	70¼	71	+ ¼	1,000
2	Apr. 17		½ Feb. 5	Batopilas Mining††	..	..	1¼	..	400
885	Sep. 10	46¼	Jan. 2	Bethlehem Steel	335	288¼	312	+25	15,710
180	Aug. 12	91	Jan. 2	Bethlehem Steel pf.	150	140½	142	—	1,300
42½	Aug. 17	40	Aug. 16	Booth Fisheries	..	..	40	..	....
89	Aug. 16	80	Aug. 16	Booth Fisheries pf.	..	..	80	..	....
114	June 4	90	May 10	Int. Harv., N. J.	106¾	105	105	— 1½	900
117	Jan. 9	109¾	May 28	Int. Harv., N. J. pf.	..	..	115¼	..	....
80	Apr. 10	55	Feb. 20	Int. Harv. Corp.	..	..	70½	..	....
114	Jan. 14	90½	Mar. 6	Int. Harv. Corp. pf.	..	..	99¼	..	....
12	Apr. 19	8	Jan. 6	International Paper	11¾	9¼	10	..	5,200
43	Apr. 19	33	Feb. 24	Internat. Paper pf.	39½	38	38¼	+ 1⅛	1,200
10	Feb. 16	6	Feb. 4	Iowa Central	..	..	6⅝	..	....
18	Feb. 13	18	Feb. 13	Iowa Central pf.	..	..	18	..	....
68¼	May 5	65	Feb. 4	K. C., FT. S. & M. pf.	..	..	68¼	..	....
29⅝	Aug. 12	20⅜	Feb. 24	Kan. City Southern	27¼	26⅛	26½	— ⅝	4,700
60½	Apr. 20	54⅞	Feb. 24	Kansas City So. pf.	59½	58	58¼	+ ¼	600
88	Apr. 26	76	Aug. 24	Kayser (Julius) & Co	80	80	80	+ ¼	150
105	Apr. 19	107	Jan. 13	Kayser (Julius) 1st pf.	..	..	103	..	....
*81½	Feb. 15	*81½	Feb. 15	Keokuk & Des M.	..	..	*81½	..	....
123	Apr. 30	122⅜	May 24	Kings Co. E. L. & P.	..	..	122⅜	..	....
160	Aug. 24	99	Jan. 18	Kresge (S. S.) Co.	..	..	160	..	....
110½	Sep. 10	105¼	Feb. 15	Kresge (S. S.) Co. pf.	110⅞	110½	110⅞	+ ⅝	300
72	Aug. 30	28	Jan. 7	LACK. STEEL	70	67¼	67¼	— 2¾	10,050
106	Apr. 13	92⅞	Jan. 15	Laclede Gas	103	102⅜	103	— ⅜	400
9⅝	Apr. 21	5	Jan. 5	Lake Erie & West.	7	7	7	+ ⅛	100
23¼	Apr. 22	19	May 27	Lake Erie & W. pf.	..	..	19½	..	....
148	Aug. 11	129¼	Feb. 24	Lehigh Valley†	145⅛	142⅞	142⅝	— 1¼	7,926
231	Apr. 22	207	Jan. 9	Liggett & Myers	224½	224	224½	..	250
116⅝	Sep. 9	113⅜	Jan. 5	Liggett & Myers pf.	119¾	119½	119⅜	+ 1⅛	450
44	Aug. 25	30	Jan. 11	Long Island†	42¾	42¼	42½	..	100
31	Jan. 11	16	Feb. 17	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	23¾	23¼	23¼	— 1¾	100
105⅛	Jan. 13	86	Feb. 29	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf	..	..	93	..	....
65	Mar. 11	60	June 15	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf.	60	60	60	..	100
184	Mar. 8	165⅛	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co.	..	..	176½	..	....
118	Jan. 19	112⅞	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf.	..	..	115¾	..	....
126½	Apr. 20	104½	July 8	Louis. & Nashville	119	115¾	119	+ 3	810
82⅞	May 6	72⅜	Jan. 11	MACKAY COS.	79	77	77	+ 2	300
69¾	Jan. 19	65	Feb. 25	Mackay Cos. pf.	67½	67	67⅛	+ ⅜	200
2	Feb. 9	2	Feb. 9	Manhattan Beach	..	..	2	..	....
129	Apr. 23	125	June 25	Manhattan Ry. guar.	127¼	127¼	127¼	..	100
89¾	Apr. 23	50	Jan. 28	Manhattan Shirt	..	..	89	..	....
103⅝	June 10	101	Apr. 27	Manhattan Shirt pf.	..	..	102	..	....
58	Apr. 14	15¼	Jan. 6	Maxwell Motors	45½	42	42½	— 1¼	6,400
92⅜	Aug. 18	43⅞	Jan. 2	Max. Motors 1st pf.	92¼	87	87	— 2½	4,100
44	May 5	18	Jan. 6	Max. Motors 2d pf.	38	37	37	— ¼	2,000
56	Mar. 2	35	July 12	May Dept. Stores	..	..	37½	..	....
98½	Apr. 15	94⅞	Apr. 27	May Dept. Stores pf.	..	..	96	..	....
97	Apr. 26	51	Jan. 9	Mexican Petroleum	87⅜	81¼	83½	+ ½	41,600
94	Apr. 26	67	Jan. 15	Mex. Petroleum pf.	87	87	87	+ 1	200
25½	Apr. 26	17¼	Jan. 6	Miami Copper†††	27¼	26½	26½	— ⅛	4,500
*100	Feb. 8	*100	Feb. 8	Michigan Central	..	..	*100	..	....
19⅜	Feb. 15	10⅜	Jan. 11	Minn. & St. Louis	13¼	12	12	— 2	500
46	Feb. 15	25	Jan. 18	Minn. & St. L. pf.	..	..	30	..	....
124	Aug. 11	106	Jan. 4	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	119¼	117	119¼	+ 1	900
132	Apr. 19	123	June 8	M., St.P. & S.S.M.pf.	125	123½	125	— 7	225
75	Mar. 3	75	Mar. 3	M., St.P. & S.S.M.l.l.	..	..	75	..	....
15¼	Apr. 19	5	July 16	Mo., Kan. & Texas	8⅜	6⅝	7	— ⅝	3,000
40	Apr. 5	13	Sep. 10	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	18	18	14½	— 3½	6,000
28¾	Apr. 19	1⅝	July 27	Missouri Pacific	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛	4,500
59	Sep. 2	42	Jan. 4	Montana Power	57⅝	55¼	56¼	— ½	3,400
107⅝	Sep. 3	99	Jan. 29	Montana Power pf.	107	107	107	— ½	100
112½	Apr. 6	112	Apr. 16	Montgom. W. & Co. pf.	..	..	112	..	....
176½	Apr. 30	168	Sep. 9	Morris & Essex†	168	168	168	—10	100
126	Jan. 27	120	June 28	NASH., C. & ST. L.	..	..	120	..	....
152	Jan. 22	116	Apr. 3	National Biscuit	128	120¾	120¾	— 1½	400
128	Jan. 28	119	May 25	National Biscuit pf.	122½	122½	122½	..	100
90	Aug. 27	68	Mar. 25	Nat. Cloak & Suit	83	80	81½	— 2½	1,000
109	Aug. 27	100¾	Mar. 27	Nat. C. & S. pf.	108½	108¼	108½	+ ⅜	100
28¾	Aug. 25	9½	Jan. 4	Nat. Enamel. & S.	27¾	24½	24⅞	— 1⅝	4,375
79	July 27	79	Apr. 1	Nat. Enam. & S. pf.	..	..	88	..	....
70⅝	May 1	44	Jan. 4	Nat. Lead	66	63¼	63¼	— 1¼	4,550
112¾	Sep. 10	104⅝	Jan. 4	Nat. Lead pf.	112¾	111	111½	— ½	720
23	Jan. 5	14½	Aug. 31	Nat. Ry. of M. 1st pf	..	..	14½	..	....
7⅞	June 4	4⅜	July 28	Nat. Ry. of M. 2d pf	..	..	6	..	....
16⅞	Apr. 27	11⅝	Feb. 24	Nevada Con. Cop.†††	14⅜	14⅝	14¾	+ ¼	800
152	Sep. 2	56½	Feb. 26	New York Air Brake	150	143	143	— 4¼	4,060
94	Sep. 9	81⅛	Mar. 1	New York Centra...	94	91⅜	92¼	..	16,650
36⅛	Apr. 9	30	June 29	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	..	..	33	..	....
75	Aug. 11	75	Aug. 11	N.Y., C. & St.L. 1st pf.	..	..	75	..	....
*116	Apr. 5	*112	Feb. 2	N. Y., Lack. & W.	..	..	*112	..	....
71¼	Apr. 21	43	Feb. 25	N. Y., N. H. & H.	69⅛	65½	67	+ ¼	30,200
35	Apr. 20	21¾	Jan. 6	N. Y., O. & West.	28	26⅛	26¼	— 1	5,710
25	Feb. 16	15¾	May 17	Norfolk Southern	..	..	17	..	....
111⅛	Sep. 4	99¾	Jan. 4	Norf. & West.	111⅛	106⅜	106⅜	— 2¼	10,000
90	June 15	80⅛	Sep. 2	Norf. & West. pf.	..	..	80¾	..	....
81	Apr. 21	64	Jan. 19	North American	72	71½	71½	— ¼	550
*84¾	Jan. 27	*84¾	Jan. 27	Northern Central	..	..	*84¾	..	....
112⅝	Apr. 19	99⅛	Feb. 24	Northern Pacific	108½	107	107	— 1	4,525
4⅝	June 12	2	Feb. 23	ONTARIO SIL. M.	3½	3¼	3¼	..	100
67	Apr. 1	63	Apr. 16	PACIFIC COAST	..	..	68	..	....
38	Aug. 3	18	Mar. 17	Pacific Mail	32¼	30⅜	30⅝	— 1⅜	700
39¼	Aug. 16	16	Feb. 11	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	33½	32½	32⅝	— 1¾	500
95	Sep. 9	90½	May 8	Pacific T. & T pf.	95	95	95	+ 1	100
111⅜	Apr. 21	103⅝	Feb. 24	Penn. R. R†	110⅜	109½	109¾	— ⅜	10,600
123½	Apr. 3	112¼	May 10	People's Gas, Chi.	115	115	115	..	100
11	Apr. 15	4	Jan. 5	Peoria & Eastern	..	..	9	..	....
75	July 17	15	Mar. 5	Pettibone-Mulliken	60	60	60	+ ¼	100
33	Aug. 20	13	May 14	Pettibone-M. 1st pf.	..	..	91	..	....
90½	Aug. 28	71	Apr. 7	Philadelphia Co.†	89	86	86⅛	— 1⅜	8,375
72	Jan. 18	65	May 17	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	..	..	90	..	....
98½	June 5	90	June 19	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	90	90	90	..	100
38⅝	Aug. 28	15¼	Jan. 4	Pittsburgh Coal	34⅝	32¼	32¼	— 1½	9,975
106½	Aug. 28	81⅝	Jan. 4	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	102⅞	100½	100½	— 2	2,100
*158	Jan. 22	*154	Sep. 2	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	..	..	*154	..	....
92	Aug. 4	74	Mar. 12	Pittsburgh Steel pf.	63¾	60	60	— 3½	19,250
67	Aug. 16	25	Mar. 6	Pressed Steel Car	100	92¾	93½	— ⅝	800
102¼	Jan. 25	86	Mar. 10	Pressed Steel Car pf.	100½	100½	100½	..	300
110⅝	Apr. 22	100	July 20	Pub. S. Corp., N. J.	162	159	159	— ¾	600
167	June 14	150⅝	Mar. 12	Pullman Co.					
4¼	Aug. 7	⅜	Mar. 15	QUICKSILVER	3	3	3	..	400
6⅝	June 15	⅝	Mar. 22	Quicksilver pf.	3¼	3½	3½	— ¼	100
44¼	Aug. 18	19	Mar. 6	RY. STEEL SP'G	39½	38	38	— ½	900
95	Apr. 19	86½	Apr. 12	Ry. Steel Spring pf.	92	91	92	+ 1	400
26⅜	Apr. 28	15¼	Jan. 2	Ray Con. Copper††	23¼	22	22	— ½	5,500
157⅜	Apr. 19	138⅝	May 10	Reading†	151⅞	148¼	149½	— ½	62,750
90	June 12	81	Jan. 4	Reading 1st pf.	..	..	82½	..	....
86⅜	Apr. 19	80	Feb. 23	Reading 2d pf.	83	83	83	— ½	600
47¼	Aug. 17	19	Feb. 1	Rep. Iron & Steel	44¼	42¼	42¼	— ¾	14,600
102⅞	Aug. 19	72	Jan. 30	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜	+ ⅛	300
1⅛	Apr. 9	⅛	July 15	Rock Island Co.	..	..	⅜	..	....
2½	Apr. 9	⅞	June 21	Rock Island Co. pf.	⅜	⅜	⅜	..	600
14	Aug. 13	2½	Jan. 22	Rumely (M.) Co.	6½	5½	5½	— 1	4,700
18¼	Aug. 12	2½	Jan. 20	Rumely (M.) Co. pf.	9½	8⅜	8⅜	— 1⅝	2,900
7¼	June 28	18	Mar. 22	ST. LOUIS & S. F.	4⅝	4	4¼	— ⅛	1,100
12⅝	June 28	7	Mar. 17	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	..	..	10½	..	....
8	Mar. 31	3	Mar. 22	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	6	6	6	..	920
19	Apr. 21	11	Sep. 9	St. Louis Southwest.	11	11	11	— 1½	100
37	Jan. 21	30	July 8	St. L. Southwest. pf.	30	30	30	— 1	100
17	Apr. 21	11½	July 31	Seaboard Air Line	14⅜	14	14⅛	..	1,300
42⅜	Apr. 21	29⅜	July 24	Seaboard Air L. pf.	34⅜	32	33½	+ ⅝	2,300
209½	Feb. 1	131⅜	Mar. 17	Sears, Roe. & Co.	156	153⅞	154	— 2	1,075
125⅞	Feb. 19	121⅜	Jan. 4	Sears, Roe. & Co. pf	..	..	124¾	..	....
56⅞	Aug. 19	24	Jan. 6	Sloss-Shef. S. & I. Co	53⅜	53	53	— 2	500
98	Mar. 6	85	May 6	Sloss-S. S. & I. pf.	..	..	89	..	....
100	Aug. 27	44	Apr. 7	So. Porto R. Sugar	85	85	85	—16	200
93⅜	Apr. 12	89⅜	Feb. 4	So. Porto R. Sug. pf.	..	..	96	..	....
96	Apr. 21	81½	Feb. 5	Southern Pacific	89⅝	88½	89¼	— 1	14,340
109¾	Apr. 19	94⅞	Feb. 20	Southern Pac. t. c.	106¼	105½	106¼	..	300
18⅝	Apr. 19	12½	July 23	Southern Ry.	16¾	15⅞	16	— ¼	10,800
62	Jan. 28	42	July 8	Southern Ry. pf.	52	50	51	+ 2	2,450
43⅛	Feb. 23	33⅛	July 14	Standard Milling	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	+ ⅝	200
73⅜	July 13	66	Feb. 17	Standard Milling pf.	73½	73	73½	+ 1¼	300
120	Aug. 16	35⅜	Jan. 2	Studebaker Co.	119½	119	115	+ 1½	42,665
107	Aug. 17	91	Jan. 2	Studebaker Co. pf.	106½	104	106½	+ 1½	2,200
65	Aug. 26	25½	Feb. 24	TENN. COPPER	58⅜	54	55¼	— ½	45,550
157	Aug. 30	120	May 14	Texas Co.	157	151	152	..	7,150
123	June 14	116	June 14	Tex. Co. sub.rec.f.pd	150½	150¼	150½	+ 1¼	100
17⅞	Apr. 19	8½	July 23	Texas & Pacific	11	10½	11	+ ⅛	1,400
105¼	July 12	101¼	Apr. 30	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	..	..	105¾	..	....
55	Apr. 15	35	Jan. 2	Third Avenue	57⅞	54⅜	57⅜	+ 3¼	27,595
102⅝	Apr. 15	95	May 14	Tobacco Products pf	99	98	98¼	— 3⅜	300
3	Aug. 26	1	June 6	Toledo, St. L. & W.	..	..	3½	..	....
9⅜	Jan. 23	5½	May 25	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	..	..	7	..	....
7⅛	June 15	6	July 26	T., St.L. & W. pf.ctfs	..	..	6	..	....
100	Apr. 19	90	July 9	Twin City Rap. Tr.	..	..	92½	..	....
81	Aug. 31	55	Feb. 18	UNDER. TYPEW'R	80	80	80	— ½	400
105	July 26	98¼	May 22	Underwood Type. pf.	..	..	104	..	....
8⅜	Aug. 13	4⅜	Jan. 4	Union Bag & Paper.	..	..	7	..	....
30⅞	Apr. 6	22⅝	July 13	Union Bag & P. pf.	27¼	27¼	27¼	+ ¼	200
134⅝	Apr. 19	115⅜	Jan. 2	Union Pacific	130¾	128⅜	129⅛	+ ⅜	24,750
82¼	Aug. 31	79	Mar. 1	Union Pacific pf.	80¼	80	80¼	— ¼	1,135
31⅝	Sep. 9	27¼	Feb. 24	United Cigar Mfrs.	31⅝	31¼	31⅝	+ ⅜	200
51¼	Apr. 10	42	Jan. 25	United Cigar Mfrs. pf.	48¼	45½	48¼	+ 1½	920
106	Feb. 11	100	June 19	United Dry Goods pf	..	..	104⅜	..	....
68¼	Apr. 15	48¼	Jan. 12	United Dry Goods 2d	..	..	58¼	..	....
26	Aug. 31	8	Jan. 5	United Rys. Invest.	24½	22¼	22½	— ⅝	8,700
42¼	Aug. 28	21¼	Mar. 15	United Rys. Inv. pf.	39¾	37½	37½	— 2¼	1,500
22¼	Aug. 17	8	Jan. 8	U. S. Cast I. P. & F.	21¼	20	21	+ ½	1,500
52¾	Aug. 17	22¾	Mar. 15

BANKS WOULD UNITE IN BRANCHES ABROAD

Amendment of Federal Reserve Act to Promote Foreign Trade Favored.

MOVEMENT GAINS HEADWAY

Law Now Authorizes Institutions to Establish Foreign Offices Only Individually.

According to reports brought to this city yesterday, an important movement is making rapid headway among banks throughout the country, looking toward an amendment of the provisions in the Federal Reserve act with regard to foreign trade banking. The present act authorizes national banks having $1,000,000 or more of capital and surplus, each one acting single-handed, to establish branches abroad. This matter was considered recently by the Illinois Bankers' Association.

The energy and success attending the establishment of branch banks in South America by the National City Bank of this city has attracted the interest of bankers elsewhere whose individual institutions by themselves have not the financial facilities adequate to an invasion of foreign fields long monopolized by German and English bankers. It is quite impracticable, many bankers outside New York City hold, for any one bank singly to enter the foreign field, and thus give direct assistance to the export trade of their customers; but if they were permitted to co-operate, a number of important banks, it is stated on reliable authority, would organize together an efficient foreign trade service.

A financier conversant with the existing sentiment told a TIMES reporter yesterday that several of the leading Chicago banks were especially enthusiastic over the proposal, which has been favorably received also in Boston, St. Louis, New Orleans, Minneapolis, and other commercial centres. It is understood that bankers have discussed the proposed amendment with Governor Hamlin of the Federal Reserve Board and with Dr. E. E. Pratt, Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in Washington. Dr. Pratt, who was in this city yesterday, said to a representative of THE TIMES that he could not discuss the matter at present.

Inquiry for Government.

The Department of Commerce has been devoting a great deal of attention to the problem of providing improved financial facilities for export and import trade, he said. In this connection a very thorough investigation has been carried on for the last eight months by William H. Lough, Vice President of the Alexander Hamilton Institute of this city, who is temporarily acting as a special agent of the Department of Commerce for the purpose of making this investigation. Mr. Lough made a complete survey of the banking fields and opportunities in South America, a full report of which is to be issued shortly by the Government. This report, Dr. Pratt said, would be found of exceptional interest and value not only to bankers, but to exporters and importers.

"It seems to me of the highest importance," said Mr. Lough yesterday, "that the best possible banking service be provided as an aid to the efforts of our manufacturers who are now really making serious efforts to do business in South America and in other oversea markets. As the situation stands now, we are at a great disadvantage compared with English and German competitors—that is, except for the temporary handicap which has been imposed on them by the war. And that isn't such a tremendous handicap as some people think. England's exports for June, 1915, were only slightly below her exports for the corresponding month of 1914. England's banks in South America are the most effective instrument she has in maintaining her trade and financial connections even during the height of the war.

"Practically the same thing holds true regarding the German banks in South American cities. It is no exaggeration to say that they are almost as active and influential as before the war. There is no question in my mind that these German banks are going to be ready immediately after the conclusion of peace to finance the customers of German firms and the exports of German goods.

Opportunity in South America.

"In the meantime, what are we doing? There is an exceptional opportunity just now for us to get our trade firmly established in South America, provided it is put on a sound and profitable financial basis. Making that assumption, we are going not merely to capture a lot of trade, but to hold most of it. Sound financing of this trade requires national banks throughout the country that are in direct touch with manufacturing exporters, in position to discount the drafts these exporters draw on their foreign customers. The manufacturer must be able to get his money for his sales quickly and surely. As it is now, the inland manufacturer—unless he is one of the big firms—and has had a lot of previous experience—not only is not getting his money promptly, but is taking chance of not getting it at all whenever he makes a foreign shipment."

Mr. Lough said he did not want his remarks to be understood in the slightest degree as criticizing the National City Bank, which he explained, was the only American institution, with one single exception, that had established branches abroad.

"On the contrary," said the Government's financial investigator, "I have the greatest admiration, and I think all our export interests have, for the courage and foresight and energy that the National City Bank has displayed. But one bank localized in New York City cannot efficiently serve the whole country. The spirit and intention of the Federal Reserve act undoubtedly favor having a great many American banks represented abroad, and I am sure the National City Bank will be among the first to recognize the desirability of making it practicable to carry out that intention.

"There is only one way to accomplish that result, and that way is to permit some form of co-operation in the establishment of branches abroad. Personally I am inclined to favor a provision for chartering foreign trade banks as separate institutions under the laws of the United States. These foreign trade banks would do a regular banking business abroad, but in this country would handle only business relating directly to foreign trade. Present national banks should be given the right to invest a small proportion of their capital and surplus in the stock of these new foreign trade banks. At the same time I should not advocate interfering in the slightest with the permission given in the present law for individual banks to establish their own branches.

"A movement along these lines would provide a simple and practical plan that would enable us not only to build up foreign trade more quickly, but to hold what we get. So far as I am able to ascertain, there is little if any serious opposition to the proposal, and it is my earnest hope that it will be considered and adopted by Congress at the coming session."

Among the institutions which may eventually enter the foreign field are the Guaranty Trust Company, the National Bank of Commerce, the Chase National Bank of this city, the Shawmut National Bank of Boston, as well as Chicago banks and institutions in the Mississippi Valley. It was said that at least one American bank plans entering the Russian field, with branches at one or more of the important commercial centres. At present Alexander Behr, Vice President of the Russian-American Chamber of Commerce at Moscow, is touring the chief cities of this country with the view of establishing a Russian-American bank at Moscow.

While Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo suggested that the law might be amended in such a way as to permit the Federal Reserve banks to engage in foreign fields, other persons qualified to express an opinion said that these banks being in an especial sense Government institutions, it seemed questionable whether they legitimately could promote individual export business.

FINANCIAL.

Reorganization of International Steam Pump Company
Henry R. Worthington
AND
Holly Manufacturing Company.

TO HOLDERS OF
First Lien Twenty-Year Five Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds,
Preferred Stock and Common Stock of International Steam Pump Company,
Preferred Stock of Henry R. Worthington,
and
First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of Holly Manufacturing Company:

Notice is hereby given that the Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of International Steam Pump Company (including Henry R. Worthington and Holly Manufacturing Company), dated August 5, 1915, which has been approved and adopted by the Bondholders' Protective Committee, of which Charles H. Sabin is Chairman, by the Stockholders' Protective Committee, of which Lewis L. Clarke is Chairman, by the Protective Committee representing Preferred Stock of Henry R. Worthington, of which Robert B. Woodward is Chairman, and by the Protective Committee representing First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of Holly Manufacturing Company, of which G. Hermann Kinnicutt is Chairman, has been approved and adopted by the undersigned, who have been constituted a Joint Reorganization Committee thereunder. Copies thereof have been lodged with Guaranty Trust Company of New York, the Depositary under the Plan.

Holders of **First Lien Twenty-Year Five Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of International Steam Pump Company**, who have not already deposited their bonds with said Bondholders' Protective Committee and who desire to participate in said Plan and Agreement of Reorganization and to become entitled to its benefits, must deposit their bonds, on or before September 13, 1915, in negotiable form (and, if coupon bonds, bearing the September 1, 1914, and all subsequent coupons) with the Depositary of said Protective Committee, **Guaranty Trust Company** of New York, No. 140 Broadway, New York City, or at its office in London, or with one of its following agents: St. Louis Union Trust Company, of St. Louis, Mo., Commonwealth Trust Company, of Boston, Mass., Associatie Cassa, of Amsterdam, Holland, or Aktiengesellschaft Leu & Co., of Zurich, Switzerland.

Holders of **Preferred or Common Stock of International Steam Pump Company**, who have not already deposited their stock with said Stockholders' Protective Committee and who desire to participate in said Plan and Agreement of Reorganization and to become entitled to its benefits, must deposit their certificates of stock in negotiable form on or before September 13, 1915, with **Columbia Trust Company**, 60 Broadway, New York City, the Depositary of said Stockholders' Protective Committee.

Holders of **Preferred Stock of Henry R. Worthington** who have not already deposited their stock with the above Protective Committee representing said Preferred Stock, and who desire to participate in said Plan and Agreement of Reorganization and to become entitled to its benefits, must deposit their certificates of stock in negotiable form on or before September 13, 1915, with **Franklin Trust Company**, the Depositary of said Protective Committee, at its office at 46 Wall Street, New York City, or at 166 Montague Street or 569 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

Holders of First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of Holly Manufacturing Company, who desire to participate in said Plan and Agreement of Reorganization and to become entitled to its benefits, must deposit their bonds on or before September 13, 1915, in negotiable form and bearing the July 1, 1915, and all subsequent coupons, with **Bankers Trust Company**, 16 Wall Street, New York City, or **Commonwealth Trust Company** of Buffalo, N. Y., the depositaries of the above Protective Committee representing said bonds.

For all bonds and shares of stock deposited in accordance with this notice, transferable certificates of deposit will be issued by or on behalf of the proper Depositary.

Holders of said bonds of International Steam Pump Company and of Holly Manufacturing Company and of said stock of International Steam Pump Company and of Henry R. Worthington who have not already deposited the same with the Protective Committee above mentioned formed to receive such securities, and who do not deposit the same as permitted by this notice, shall have no right to participate under the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization. Deposits will be received after September 13, 1915, only on such terms and conditions as shall be imposed by the Joint Reorganization Committee.

Dated, New York, August 14, 1915.

CHARLES H. SABIN, Chairman,
LEWIS L. CLARKE,
THOMAS B. GANNETT,
L. T. HAGGIN,
GEORGE G. HENRY,
PERCY JACKSON,
R. WALTER LEIGH,
H. J. de LANOY MEIJER,
ALLEN T. WEST,
Joint Reorganization Committee.

CRAVATH & HENDERSON, Counsel for Committee.
ARTHUR B. HATCHER, Secretary, 140 Broadway, New York.

FINANCIAL.

The undersigned Committee, constituted under the Deposit Agreement dated August 26, 1914, for the protection of the First Lien Twenty-Year Five Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of International Steam Pump Company, has approved and adopted the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization mentioned in the foregoing notice, and has filed a copy thereof with Guaranty Trust Company of New York, its Depositary. Holders of certificates of deposit of said Depositary for bonds of said issue deposited under the above Deposit Agreement shall conclusively be deemed to have assented to the said Plan and Agreement of Reorganization unless, on or before September 13, 1915, they shall withdraw the bonds represented thereby from the above Deposit Agreement in accordance with the provisions thereof, by surrendering to the Depositary their certificates of deposit in negotiable form and by paying to the Depositary therewith the sum of $15 per $1,000 deposited bond, which sum has been fixed by the Committee as a fair contribution towards its compensation and expenses.

Dated, New York, August 14, 1915.

CHARLES H. SABIN, Chairman,
THOMAS B. GANNETT,
GEORGE G. HENRY,
R. WALTER LEIGH,
H. J. de LANOY MEIJER,
ALLEN T. WEST,
Committee.

CRAVATH & HENDERSON, Counsel for Committee.
ARTHUR B. HATCHER, Secretary, 140 Broadway, New York.
GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 140 Broadway, New York, Depositary.

The undersigned Committee constituted under the Deposit Agreement dated September 15, 1914, for the protection of the Preferred and Common Stock of International Steam Pump Company has approved and adopted the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization mentioned in the foregoing notice, and has deposited a signed original thereof with Columbia Trust Company, its Depositary. Holders of certificates of deposit of said Depositary for stock deposited under the above Deposit Agreement shall be conclusively held to have assented to and ratified said Plan and Agreement and shall withdraw the certificates of stock represented by their respective certificates of deposit in accordance with the provisions of Article Fourth of said Deposit Agreement, by surrendering to said Depositary their certificates of deposit in negotiable form, and by paying to said Depositary therewith the sum of fifty-four cents (54c.) upon each share of preferred stock, and twenty-seven cents (27c.) upon each share of common stock so withdrawn, which said sums have been fixed by the Committee as the pro rata share of the obligations, expenses and compensation of the Committee as audited by said Depositary.

Dated, New York, August 14, 1915.

LEWIS L. CLARKE, Chairman,
WILLARD V. KING,
L. T. HAGGIN,
ALBERT N. PARLIN,
OTTO MARX,
Committee.

GEORGE E. WARREN, Secretary of Committee, 60 Broadway, New York City.
COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY, Depositary, 60 Broadway, New York City.
ALEXANDER & GREEN, Counsel, 120 Broadway, New York City.

The undersigned Committee constituted under the Deposit Agreement dated October 15, 1914, for the protection of the Preferred Stock of Henry R. Worthington has approved and adopted the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization mentioned in the foregoing notice and has deposited the same with Franklin Trust Company, its Depositary. Holders of certificates of deposit of said Depositary for said Preferred Stock deposited under the above Deposit Agreement shall conclusively be deemed to have assented to the said Plan and Agreement, unless on or before September 13, 1915, they shall file with said Depositary written notice of their dissent therefrom and of their desire to withdraw from the above Deposit Agreement. Upon filing of such notice they may withdraw the stock represented by their certificates of deposit from said Deposit Agreement in accordance with the provisions thereof, by surrendering to said Depositary their certificates of deposit in negotiable form and by paying to said Depositary therewith the sum of $1.50 for every deposited share of stock, which sum has been determined by the Committee as the pro rata share, payable by each depositor, of the obligations, expenses and compensation of the Committee. Assessments already paid on the call of the Committee will be credited on this amount. Depositors who assent to the Plan, and who have paid their assessments already called for by the Committee, will be refunded the amount of their assessments at the time when they receive their new securities issued under the Plan.

Dated, New York; August 14, 1915.

ROBERT B. WOODWARD, Chairman,
JONATHAN BULKLEY,
PERCY JACKSON,
WILLIAM A. PERRY,
ALIX W. STANLEY,
HOSEA WEBSTER,
Committee.

STIRLING BIRMINGHAM, Secretary, 80 Maiden Lane, New York.
FRANKLIN TRUST COMPANY, Depositary, 46 Wall Street, New York,
166 Montague Street, Brooklyn, 569 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Pe-riod	Date.	Quotation Sept. 11, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
Ad'k El.	$9,500,000	..	..	.....	14	16
Do 6% pf.	2,500,000	..	..	.....	49	53
Alb. So. 5s,'39	1,400,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	90
A.G.& E.($50)	3,500,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	104	107
Do pf. ($50)	1,669,000	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	48	50
Am L. & Tr.	15,355,141	2½b	Q	Aug 2, 15	326	330
Do pf.	14,236,200	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	106½	110
Am. P. & Lt.	8,205,400	1	Q	Sep 1, 15	59	61
Do 6% cu. pf	3,119,800	1½	Q	July 1, 15	79½	82
Am. Pub. Ut.	2,995,000	¾	Q	July 1, 14	30	35
Do pf.	1,714,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	64	66
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	5	8
Do. 1st pf. 7% cum.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	55	60
Do 6%pc.pf.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	15	18
Artz. Power 1st 6s, '33	1,900,000	3	S	M. & N.	83	88
Ashev. L.&P. 1st s.f.5s,'42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	92	96
Atl. Power & Lt. Cor. pf.	825,000	1¾	Q	Aug 1, 15	92	95
Au. & Syr. El. 1st rf.5s,'42	1,460,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90	93
Au. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '40.	967,000	2½	S	J. & D.	91	94
Bal. Co. Wat. & El.5s,'46	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91½	..
Bir. R., L. & P. C. 4½s,'54	8,720,000	2½	S	A. & O.	87	89
B'y.T.C.1st5s,'32	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	101½
Buf. Gen. El.	3,724,000	1½	..	Sep 30,14	100	101½
Buf. G. El.5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	100	102
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s, '38.	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
Cal. El. G.pf	2,500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	72	77
Cal. R. & P.	2,800,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	85	90
Capital Tr.	12,000,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 15	87	87½
Capital Tr. 1st 5s, '47.	5,683,500	2½	S	J. & D.	105	106¾
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s	2,635,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92½	95
Chas. Con. R., G. & E.($50)	2,523,900	..	..	.....	45	50
Do 5s, '99.	1,762,000	2½	S	M. & S.	..	94
C.L.H.&P.5s.	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98½	100
Cl.R.1st5s,'31	5,495,000	2½	S	M. & S.	100	101
Colo. Power.	11,000,000	..	..	.....	17	19
Do 7% pf.	425,000	1¾	Q	Jun 15,15	93	97
Do 5s, '53.	4,130,000	2½	S	M. & N.	85	87½
Col. R., G. & E. 1st 5s,'36	2,783,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	90
C. R., G. & E. pf.	831,600	1½	Q	July 1, 15	80	90
Com. Pr. R. & Lt.	18,000,000	1	Q	Aug 2, 15	50½	52½
Do pf.	16,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	78	80
Com. Power 1st 5s, '24.	1,213,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	100
C.G.,El. L.&P. (Balt.) 4½s	13,360,000	2½	S	J. & D.	85¾	86
C. T. of N. J.	15,000,000	2	S	Jul 15, 15	71	71½
Do 1st 5s,'33	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	101
C. P. (Mich.) 1st rf. 5s,'36	12,936,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	95
C. P. (Minn.) 1st 5s '29.	7,179,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	91
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '22.	3,431,480	2½	S	A. & O.	91	95
Dt. Ed. Co.	13,487,100	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 15	116½	117½
East. P. & L. conv. 5s, '18	2,350,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	96½
Ec.L.& P. 1st mtg. 5s, '56	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	93	98
El. Bd. D. pf	1,500,000	..	..	.....	61	66
El. B. & S. pf	5,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	99	100
Emp. District Elec. pf.	1,003,800	..	..	.....	60	70
Do 5s	3,000,000	..	..	.....	73	78
Ev. El. Ry. 1st 4s, '21.	1,200,000	2	S	M. & N.	88	92
Ev. G. & E.L. 1st 5s, '32.	1,230,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92	96
Ex. Sg. W. G. & E. 5s	297,000	5	S	J. & D.	95	98
Fed. L. & T.	4,750,000	..	..	.....	14	18
Do pf.	2,500,000	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	52	60
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s.	2,700,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94½	96
G.G. & E. 1st Hud. 5s, '52.	1,693,000	2½	S	J. & J.	70	80
G. Wh. Pow. 1st 5s, '46.	22,138,000	2½	S	J. & J.	80	82
Harwood El. 5s, '39	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	..
Int. R. of B. B. Div.5s,'31	5,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	101	102
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s.	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
B. & N. F. D. 1st 5s.	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	..
I. St. El. Cor. 1st ln. 6s,'33	1,391,000	3	S	M. & S.	95	97½
Int. Trac. 4s, '49, rcts.	16,395,000	2	S	J. & J.	..	60
Jack. & Bat. Cr. Tr. 1st ref. 5s, '23.	1,200,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95	98
J. C., H. & P. 4s, '49	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	74	75
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '30.	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	89	91
K. C., R. & L.	9,543,080	..	..	.....	27	31
Dopf	9,407,500	1½	..	Mar 1, 11	46	51
Do1st ref.5s	10,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	85	90
K. C. E. L. 6s	2,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	100½	101½
K. C. E.4s,'22	2,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	65	74
K. C.Met.S.R. cn. 1st 5s,'13	7,242,000	2½	S	M. & N.	87	94
K. C. & Wes. 1st 5s, '26..	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	75	85
K. G. & E. pf	1,500,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	95	98
Do 5s of '22	3,210,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	96½
L. R. Ry. & E. 1st 5s,'33	2,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	100½	..
L. A. G. & E. 5s, '39.	4,587,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	97½
Lincoln Gas & Elec.	2,250,000	..	..	.....	10	20
Mdchy. Tr. 1st & ref. 5s,'21	547,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	..
Do ext. 1st & ref. 5s.	324,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	97
Mo'ile Elect. 1st 5s, '46..	1,696,000	2½	S	M. & N.	88	90½
Mobile E. pf.	852,500	1¾	Q	Aug 15,15	88	91
Musk's G. & E. pf.	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 15	85	90
Do. 1st & ref 5s, '26.	1,035,000	2½	S	J. & D.	90	95
Nashville R. & Lt. pf.	2,500,000	1¼	Q	Jun 30,15	58	63
Do.con.5s,'53	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	98
Do ref.5s,'58	3,310,000	2½	S	J. & J.	75	82
N. Jersey Ry 1st 4s, '48.	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	77	78
N. O. L. & P. 6s, '31.	4,745,000	3	S	J. & J.	83	88
N. O. L. & P. Do pf.	4,585,000	..	..	.....	10	13
N. St. Power Do pf.	5,975,000	3	S	Jul 15, 15	47	52
N.T.Tr.5s,'33.	3,386,700	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 15	29	30
N. Y. West'r LGM4s,2004	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	86	87
Okl. Ry.5s,'41	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	78	79½
O. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st cn. 5s, '28.	2,630,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	87½
O. & C.B.R.& B. 1st 5s,'28	9,619,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	94
Ont. Power.	1,869,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	..
Do 1st 5s,'43	10,000,000	1½	Q	Sep 1, 15	60	62
O.E.Ry.5s,'33.	9,733,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92	93½
Ozark P.&W. Port.(Ore.)R. 1st mtg.5s,'30	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	15	20
Pot. El. Pwr. 1st 5s, '20.	8,523,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	95
Pt. Ed. Co.	1,700,000	2½	S	J. & D.	105½	..
Do con.5s,'38	5,300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100¼	101¼
P.G.El.5s,'35.	8,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98½	100
Pub. S. C.cfs	20,047,770	3	S	M. & N.	102	103
Rep. R. & L.	6,206,000	..	..	.....	11	14
Do pf.	5,191,400	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	52	57
Roch. R. & L. 5s, '54, tax ex. N. Y.	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
Rock. L. & P. 5s, '38.	650,000	2½	S	M. & N.	88	97
Rut. R. L. & P. 1st 5s,'48	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	85	90
St.Jo.(Mo.)R. L., H. & P. 5s, '37.	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	96
Sgn. Val. Tr. 5s, '20.	715,000	2½	S	F. & A.	96	..
Scott. L.&Gd. 1st 5s, '34.	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93	96
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39.	4,194,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	97
S. Diego Con. G. & E. db. 6s, '22.	106,000	3	S	J. & D.	95	98
Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s, '23.	1,583,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	97
Scrant. Elect. 5s, '32	1,100,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100
Scrn. Ry($50)	2,060,200	..	..	.....	60	..
Do pf. ($50)	1,500,000	1½	S	J. & J.	92½	70
Scran.E.5s,'37	4,437,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	..
Seattle Elec. con. 5s, '29.	6,388,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92½	95
Seattle L'ting 5s, '49	4,525,500	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	90	92½
Sierra & S.F. Pr. 1st5s,'49	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	82	85½
So. Cal. Ed.	10,400,000	1½	Q	Aug 15,15	70½	73
Do pf.	4,000,000	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	94	97
Do gen.5s,'39	12,309,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	95
S.W.P.& L.pf	1,565,000	1¾	Q	Sep.1, 15	95	100
So. Pwr.5s,'30	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	100
Stan. G. & E. ($50)	9,343,150	..	..	.....	36	37
Do pf. ($50)	11,784,950	1	Q	Jun 15,15	32½	33½

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Pe-riod	Date.	Quotation Sept. 11, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st 4s,'31	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	78	83
Syra. L. & P. col. tr.5s,'54	6,479,490	2½	S	J. & J.	79	82
Syra. Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	100
Tampa El.1st 5s, '33.	846,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	100
Tenn. R., L. & P.	20,000,000	..	..	.....	4½	6½
Do pf.	10,250,000	1½	..	Jun 1, 14	20	25
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s, '37.	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92
Un. E.L.& P. (Bal.) 4½s,'29	4,423,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90½	92½
Un. Elec. (N. J. 4s, '49.	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	80½	81¼
U. L. & Rys.	6,899,300	..	..	.....	35	40
Do 1st pf.	7,713,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	67½	69
Utica & M.V. Ry. 4½s, '41	2,268,000	2½	S	M. & S.	89	93
Utah Sec.Cor.	27,500,000	..	..	.....	14	14½
Do 6s, '22.	16,927,000	3	S	M. & S.	90	93
Wash. R.& E.	6,500,000	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 15	85	87
Do pf.	8,500,000	1¼	Q	Sep 1, 15	81	81½
Do cn. 4s,'51	11,642,350	2	S	J. & D.	81½	82
West'n Pow.	14,670,000	..	..	.....	14	15
Do 6% cm.pf	7,080,000	..	..	.....	48	49
Wis. El'n Co	215,000 sh	1.75	S	Jun 1, 15	$40	$45
Do db. 6s,'24	6,500,000	3	S	M. & N.	93	95

*Ex dividend. †In scrip. ‡Also 2% in common stock.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Pe-riod	Date.	Quotation Sept. 11, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
Bay City Gas 1st 5s, '20..	375,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	99
Cities Serv...	14,718,380	½	..	July 1, 14	46	50
Do pf.	26,168,426	½	..	July 1, 14	54	57
C. G. of N. J. 1st cn.5s,'36	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	98
Con. Wat. Co of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '30.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	101
Do db.5s,'30.	1,200,000	2½	S	J. & J.	80	85
Day. Gas 5s.	1,300,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	..
Den. G. & E. gen. 5s.	5,889,900	2½	S	M. & N.	91½	94½
Houston Gas 1st 5s, '20.	961,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97½	100
Hud. Cty. Gas	10,500,000	4	S	Jun 1, 15	125	130
Jack. Gas 1st 5s, '37.	350,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	99
Ka'mazoo G. 1st 5s, '20.	400,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	98
Kan. Nat. G.	12,000,000	3	..	.....	8½	10
Do 1st 6s,'16	1,800,000	3	S	M. & N.	80	95
Do 2d 6s,'18	2,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	30	45
Kings Co. Lt 1st 5s,tax ex	2,428,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	95
N. Am. 5s,'48	10,635,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98½	100
N. Y. & Q. C. 1st 5s, '30.	840,000	2½	S	Sep 1, 15	92	96
Okla G. & E. 5s, '29.	2,563,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92	95
Pac. G. & E.	32,109,300	¼	..	Apr 13,15	48	49
Old pf.	9,621,300	1¼	Q	Aug 16,15	84	86
New pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 16,15	84	86
Plainfield U. Wat. 5s, '31	550,000	2½	S	M. & S.	102	102½
Port. G. & C. 5s, '40.	5,388,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	98
S. J. G. & El. 1st 5s, '53.	12,892,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	98¼
Scr. G. & W. 1st 5s, '23.	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102½	103½
Do deb. 5s.	421,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101¾	102¾
S'b'k Wat. 5s	4,490,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102¼	103¼
Syra. Gas 1st 5s, 1946.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Wash.G.($20)	2,600,000	6	Q	Aug 2, 15	70	70½
Wash'ton G. 5s, '60.	3,457,500	2½	S'	M. & N.	104½	105½

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Pe-riod	Date.	Quotation Sept. 11, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explo.	$4,800,000	..	..	.....	124	128
Do pf.	2,800,000	1¾	Q	Jul 25, 15	72	78
Am. B. Note Co. ($50)	4,495,738	1	Q	Au 16, 15	35	40
Do pf. ($50)	4,495,760	1½	Q	July 1, 15	49	50
Am. Brass	15,000,000	a2½	Q	Aug 2, 15	188	189
Am. Chicle	8,000,000	1	M	Au 20, 15	217	222
Do pf.	3,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	86	89
Am. Dist.Tel. Co. of N. J.	9,965,351	1	Q	Jul 29,15	62	65
Am. Graph's.	2,627,550	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	82	83
Do. pf.	2,096,630	1¾	Q	Au 16, 15	93	94
Atlas Powder	3,000,000	†3	Q	Sep 10,15	225	227
Bals. & Ad.	15,000,000

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyer's Wants

80 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

SPOT CASH FOR NAVY PLAID MESSALINE OR TAFFETA; ALSO NAVY GEOGETTE. SLOTE & SCHAFFER, 49-53 EAST 21ST ST.

WANTED to buy dark green taffeta; will pay spot cash for any quantity; call with samples 2 P. M. Monday, 4th floor, 149 West 24th St.

CAN USE 50 pieces of silk plaids for cash. International Dress and Skirt Co., 138 West 25th St.

WANTED.—For cash, quantities of single ward serge, black and navy; can use seconds. Thos. Posner & Bros., 51 Greene St.

CASH for high-grade women's suits, coats, dresses, skirts, waists, petticoats, and furs. Umeda House, 8 Lispenard St. Franklin 4848.

WILL BUY FOR CASH cloaks, suits, dresses, skirts, &c.; quantity no object. Gross, Franzbiau & Co., 29 Greene St. Spring 886.

BIG BUYER open for all grades of white chinchilla coats. Call every morning from 8-10, 137 West 29th St., third floor.

OPEN to purchase 100 pieces twill back velvetine, 24 or 27 inches. Schwortzreich and Goodman Company, 114 West 26th St.

JOBBER looking at party, evening and velvetine dresses; orders given. 8th floor, 32 West 27th St.

JOBBER looking at velvet combination dresses all week; bring samples, 28 West 26th St., first floor.

MAX RUBENSTEIN & CO., 39 West 32d, will look at dresses for IMMEDIATE DELIVERY; 10-12 A. M.

Buyer's Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

JOBBING buying coats after ten. Julius Meyer, 85 W. 36th, 3d floor.

JOBBER LOOKING AT snappy styles, sport coats. Seventh floor, 122 West 28th St.

CONTRACTORS.—Good workmanship on pile fabric coats. Apply any morning before 12, ninth floor, 5 West 17th St.

50 LATEST style suits, to close out. 7th floor, 129 West 23d St.

PARASOLS FOR JOBBERS.

100 styles from $1.10 per dozen, 14 inch, beautiful designs, up to $9.60 per dozen; ladies' silk parasols, silk ribbon centres. 'Phone Franklin 986. Make appointment. S. Orenstein, 401 Broadway.

WILL EXCHANGE 4022 AMOSKEAG BLACK SERGE FOR NAVY BROWN, WINE, COPENHAGEN, AND GREEN; ALSO 7301, 54-INCH, SHADE 604, FOR BLACK AND BLUE. A. GOLDBERG & BROS., 122 WEST 36TH ST.

HAVE big variety of sport coats on hand, from $2.75 up; also white chinchilla coats, from $3. Rudinsky Bros., 27 W. 24th St.

CREPE DE CHINE WAISTS, $16.50 up for delivery. Baily Waist Co., 8 and 10 W. 19th St.

WIDE WALE CORDORY, all colors, for sale. 7th floor, 144 W. 27.

ESTABLISHED MANUFACTURER of ladies' suits wishes to increase business, desires partner, Capital, Box Z 306 Times Annex.

I WANT TO COME IN CONTACT with manufacturer or jobber in need of funds. Help, 126 Times Downtown.

Help and Situations Wanted.

AMERICAN HOSIERY MANUFACTURERS. —Opportunity to capture Irish trade in popular-priced hosiery formerly held by Germany; Secretary Irish Commercial Travelers' Association desires agency Ireland or Dublin. Address J. V. MacConville, Secretary, 33-L, Abbey St., Dublin.

MR. WHOLESALER, (packing house products, groceries, or foreign condensed milk.) —Would you like to introduce your goods in New Orleans, Louisiana? No money to be handled by me; reference will be given. L 167 Times.

SALESMAN with good following, covering Middle West, wants snappy line of shirtwaists; strictly commission basis. L 133 Times.

GENTLEMAN residing in West Palm Beach, Florida; desires suitable agency. L 166 Times.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTION SALES

TRADE OFFERINGS.

Monday.

David W. Biow Co., 520 Broadway—Women's, misses' and children's wearing apparel; also furs.

Charles Shongood, Assignee Sales—Charles Rieder, 10:30, 103 Eldridge St., cotton and woolen piece goods, fixtures, &c. New York Bargain House, 10:30, 36 Walker St., dry goods, clothing, and fixtures.

Daniel Greenwald, at 39 Clinton Square—Furniture, 10:30.

Samuel Marx, Assignee Sale, 132 Nassau St.—Women's waists.

Tuesday.

National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard St.—Women's suits, coats, dresses, skirts, waists, and petticoats, 10:30.

Burling & Dole, 11 Greene St.—575 pieces of heavy and medium weight fancy worsteds, suitings, overcoatings, gabardines, poplins, &c.; also serges, mohairs, alpacas, and linings, 10:00.

Charles Shongood, Assignee Sales—Naiman Goldberg, 10:30, 863 First Av., women's and men's furnishings, &c.; Charles S. Brady, Inc., 1430 Broadway, leather goods, handbags, &c.

Van Praag & Co., 15 Greene St.—Men's, women's, and children's shoes, rubbers, and rubber boots, 10:30.

Frank Jacobowitz, 10 Lispenard St.—Cloaks, suits, and dry goods, 10:30; also Thursday.

Samuel Marx, by order Adams Laundry Machine Co.—Laundry machinery, 306 Penn St., Brooklyn, 11:00.

M. Weisz, 7 Lispenard St.—General dry goods, men's and women's furnishings, sweaters, Arabian curtains, scarfs, table covers, shawls, &c.

David W. Biow Co., 520 Broadway—Dry goods, women's and men's furnishings, cloaks and suits.

Wednesday.

Gross, Franzblau & Co., 27 Greene St.—Women's wearing apparel, cloaks, suits, dresses and skirts.

David W. Biow Co., 520 Broadway.—Men's, youths', and children's clothing.

D. Hartman at 329 Fourth Av.—Hand embroideries, women's imported nightgowns, chemises, petticoats, collars, infants' caps and embroideries.

H. Perelmuter, 208 Canal St.—Cloaks and suits, 11 A. M.

Samuel Greenwald, Receiver's Sale—23 Lispenard St., furniture, 10:30.

Charles Shongood, Assignee Sale—Jacob Lampit, 10:30, 539 Broadway, skirts, piece goods, fixtures, &c.

Henry Lilly & Co., 88 Reade St.—Shoes, also boots and rubbers.

Samuel Marx, by order of Yankee Waist Co., 3 East 25th St.—Embroideries, laces, chiffons, waists, machinery, &c.

Samuel Marx, Assignee Sale—Cigars and tobacco, 10:30, 449 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Van Praag Co., at 81 Bowery—Clothing store of Schulman & Son, 10:30.

Thursday.

Charles Shongood, Assignee Sale—10:30, 33 West 17th St., cloaks, suits, woolens, silks, and fixtures, &c.

Friday.

David W. Biow Company, 520 Broadway—General merchandise; also women's and children's wearing apparel.

ART AND RETAIL.

Monday.

Edward C. Martin, 4 West 95th St.—Fine library, including encyclopaedia and literature of all countries.

Tuesday.

Benjamin Wise, 428 Columbus Av.—Contents of apartment, including player piano, Adam mahogany dining room suit, gold drawing room suit imported from Russia, and a collection of Persian rugs, 10:30; also Wednesday, 2 P. M.

Wednesday.

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, 333 Fourth Av.—By order Provident Loan Society of New York, large assortment of diamonds, watches, chains, rings, solid silver, &c.; 9:30; also Thursday. Exhibition today and tomorrow.

Thursday.

Silo's Art Galleries, 546 Fifth Av.—Continuation sale of household appointments from Mrs. T. B. Platt and various other sources, art objects, rugs, &c.; also Steinway parlor grand piano and Knabe miniature grand piano; continues Friday and Saturday, 2:30.

A. Kaliski, 88 University Place—Household furnishings and effects; also Friday.

R. S. B. Co.

—Auctioneers—

32 Greene St.

Offer Visiting Buyers Bargains in Up-to-the-Minute Merchandise. 50% Below Manufacturer's Prices. Handle Women's Wearing Apparel Exclusively. Goods Open for Inspection at All Times. Telephone 358 Spring.

Auctioneers

whose announcements of sales appear on the Business Page of The New York Times:

Merchandise.

DAVID W. BIOW & CO., 520-522 BROADWAY.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise. 15 Mercer St. Tel. Spring 4268.

HARRY M. MOSES, Auctioneer & Appraiser 158 Broadway. Cortlandt 1283.

Chas. Shongood, Auctioneer, 539 Broadway, will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

Van Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene, largest cash buyers; mdse., fixtures, machinery. Sp. 2243.

Michael M. Weisz buys all kinds mdse., machinery, fixtures. 7 Lispenard. 2247 Frank.

HENRY LILLY CO., 88-90 Reade St. Trade Sales of Shoes Every Wed. & Fri.

National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard St., Fr'k 4343. Largest Cash Buyers Mdse. & Fixtures.

In BROOKLYN, it's I. SINGER, 562 Broadway. Buys mdse., all descriptions, cash.

CASH for stores, plants, mdse., &c. B. R. S. Co., 32 Greene St. Spring 358.

Frank Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard, Tel. 2950 Franklin, Buys All Kinds Stocks and Plants.

Dan'l Greenwald, Act'r, to Sheriff, N. Y. County, 23 Lispenard St. Tel. Frank. 1786.

LEOPOLD GANS CO., SALVAGE MDSE. 95 William St., Tel. John 525.

H. PERELMUTER, 208 Canal, pays liberal prices for cloaks, suits, and miscel. mdse.

Samuel Marx—Auctioneer & Appraiser, Woolworth Bldg. Telephones: 6911-12 Barclay.

LARGE wholesale or retail stocks wanted for cash. A. Schaap & Sons, 394 B'way.

William Livingston, Auct., 308 Canal St., 3266 Franklin, advances; consignments solicited. Cash buyers, high-grade mdse. preferred.

William Jacobus, 88 Park Row, specializing in scrap machinery and materials and condemned stores.

Will pay cash or advance money on all merchandise for special auction sales. Gross, Franzblau & Co., Inc., 27 Greene St. Phone Spring 886.

Retail.

Art, Furniture, Rugs, etc.

Highest prices furniture, pianos, antiques, &c. A. Kaliski, 88 Univ. Pl. 'Phone 2377 Stuyv.

WISE, Auctr., 428 Columbus Av., 7175 Schuyler, pays highest cash prices, furniture, &c.

J. GORDON NOAKES, Auctioneer and Appraiser, 715 6th Av. Tel. Bryant 4343.

Works of art, pianos, bric-a-brac, paintings bought, any quantity. Broadway Galleries 1382 B'way.

AUCTION SALES.

FURNITURE—RUGS—ART.

RECEIVER'S SALE

Daniel Greenwald, Auct'r,

Will Sell Wednesday, 15th of Sept., 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 23 Lispenard Street, High Class

Furniture

Consisting of

12 Piece Sheraton Dining Room Set, 10 Piece Louis XV., Invor Finish, Bedroom Set.

Four Piece Hand Carved Upholstered Parlor Set, Three Piece Cretonne Upholstered Library Set, Bookcases, Card Tables, Library Chair and Rocker, etc., etc.

BOOKS

Full sets of Standard Authors, also Encyclopaedia Britannica in Suede Leather, Vases, Curtains, Draperies.

Oriental Rugs,

Dinner Set, Dishes, Linens, Kitchen Utensils, HIGH CLASS PICTURES.

INSPECTION TODAY (MONDAY) and To-morrow (Tuesday), Sept. 13 and 14th. PHONES: Franklin 1264-1265.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LIQUIDATION SALE.

Entire stock, fixtures, and machinery of the Yankee Waist Company. SAMUEL MARX, auctioneer, sells by public auction on Wednesday, Sept. 15th, 1915, 10:30 A. M., on premises, 3-5 East 28th St., New York City, near 5th Av., entire high-grade stock of above, consisting of: Large lines of imported laces and insertions, flouncing, nets, all-overs, silks, satins, lawns, marquisette, chiffon, muslin, voiles, and other cotton goods. Also up-to-date Plant, consisting of W. & G. High-Speed Machines, Met. Binders, Sing. Hem Stitchers, Buttonhole, Button Sewers, Cutters, 95 Machines, Standard High-speed Singer and Standard Power Tables, 3-1½ H. P. General Electric Motors, Ballard Electric Cutting Machine, Time Clock, Pinking Machine, Lace measuring Machine, Cutting Tables, Electric Fans, Carpet, Wall-cases, Office Partitions, Dividers, Underwood Typewriter, with desk; Roll Top and other desks, safe, files, show tables and chairs to match, Chairs, Tables, Work Benches, Partitions, Pressing Plant, etc., etc.

SALE ARRANGED AND CONDUCTED BY PHILLIP SMITH.

By order of Yankee Waist Co., Rosenthal, Goldsmith, Mork & Baum, Attys., No: 35 Nassau St., City.

SAMUEL MARX, auctioneer, Woolworth Bldg., Suite 2120-2126. Tel. 6911-6912-7604-5 Barclay.

MERCHANDISE.

DAVID W. BIOW CO.,

520-522 Broadway.

Tel. 6680-6681 Spring. Near Spring St.

Today, Monday, Sept. 13, 10:30 A.M. WITHOUT LIMIT OR RESERVE.

LARGE AND SEASONABLE OFFERING Ladies', Misses' and Children's

WEARING APPAREL

Ladies' Fur Coats

Fancy Furs, Fur Sets.

We Are Open for a Large Quantity of FANCY MIXTURE COATINGS —ALSO— FORSTMANN & HUFFMANN COLUMBIA BROADCLOTH

See Mr. Branch. BELLAS HESS & CO.

THE DEMONSTRATION OF La Grecque Corsets and Colored Underwear On Living Models is Interesting to Progressive buyers. See our fall advance styles. Van Orden Corset Co. Wholesale Showrooms 379 Fifth Ave.

ACCOUNTS FINANCED. COLEMAN & CO., 1,133 Broadway. Tel. Farragut 9763. Accounts Financed.

ADVERTISING. "What the Male can sell the Mail can sell." SACKERMAN-EDELMAN CO., 303 Fifth Av.

APRONS. 1,000 Styles. Send for Catalog. Dean's Locksti tched, 45 East 17th St.

BARGAIN BASEMENT SPECIALTIES. Headquarters for 10 & 25c goods. N. Y. MERCHANDISE CO., 540 Broadway.

BELTS. Ladies' Belts & Leather Bags at Pop. Prices. BIENENZUCHT BROS., 109-111 Spring St.

CLEANING SERVICE FOR THE TRADE. Sanitex process restores garments or piece goods that are shop worn, soiled, spotted in the making. The Sanitex Co., 83 Union Sq.

CLOTHING SPECIALTIES BLANKET BATH ROBES | MACKINAW HOUSE Coats The House of Hushberger, 83 5th Ave.

COATS AND WRAPS That are business-builders and customer-catchers. Call, write or 'phone Leo F. Sturm, 48 W. 35th St. Tel. Greeley 876. N. Y. C.

COMBINATION DRESSES. Silk plaid and Botany serge, $7.50 up. STAR DRESS MFG. CO., 126 West 26th St.

CREPE DE CHINE WAISTS. SPECIALISTS AT $16.50 A DOZ. Kayanee Waist & Dress Co., 536-538 B'way.

CURTAINS (Novelty.) Lace and Novelty Curtains, popular prices. EUGENE NEUMAIER & CO., 3 West 18th St.

DRESSES. Serge and Silk Dresses. Great values. MARK & PAUL, 71 W. 23d St. Gram. 4414.

DYESTUFFS Sold, Bought, Exchanged. N. Y. ANILINE EXCHANGE. Telephone Spring 1291. 117 Spring Street.

FAVORS & PAPER HATS. Attractive Hallowe'en, Thanksgiving, and Xmas line. Mrs. I. Davidsohn, 201 W. 145th.

FURS. Pelt ries of all kinds at Jos. Steiner & Bros., 115-25 West 30th St.

HOSIERY. BLACK CAT HOSIERY Albertson, Backhard & Allen, Inc., 140 Fifth Avenue, cor. 19th Street.

FETTICOATS FOR SPECIAL SALES. Cottons $2.60-$8.00. Silks $10.50-$27.00 per doz. H. Horowitz & Co., 94 Greene St., N.Y.

PILE FABRIC COAT Buyers: Watch for our important announcement on this page. Mirkin-Levitman, Inc., 26 W. 17th St.

SHOW CARDS. Hand-made, printed, and lithographed show cards. Salzer & Co., 100 Nassau St.

SKIRTS $18 doz. to $5 each. Best values, best styles. Gustave Baer, 510 6th Ave. (nr. 31st.)

SNAPPING MOTTOS & DINNER FAVORS 1,000 "Uneak" designs—Hallowe'en, Thanksgiving & Xmas. Selling Novelty Co., 10 E.23.

SILKS Phone 2866 Madison Sq. for Plain or Fancy Alfred Sehland, 18 Madison Ave SILKS

WAISTS. BLOOM & MILLMAN, Waldorf Bldg., 3-16 West 32d St. $9.00 Waists and Middies.

5c., 10c., AND 25c. GOODS. The Five and Ten Cent Exchange. 10-12 West 20th St.

BUSINESS LOCATIONS.

VERY LIGHT and choice suite offices and store room, sublet at very low rental. The Sanitex Co., 83 Union Square.

OFFICES and small lofts; monthly rents $15 up. 149 West 35th Street.

SHORTAGE IN FRANCE TO BOOM COAL HERE

Correspondent of Railroad Paper Says Big Exports Will Boost the Price on This Side.

40,000,000 TONS NEEDED

Grade That Costs American Railroads $3 is Now Selling for $10 to $12 to French Lines.

Belgium normally produces 20,000,000 tons of coal annually, which is more than enough for home consumption. France normally produces 40,000,000 tons of coal, but consumes 60,000,000. The coal which represents her excess of consumption over production normally comes from the English and Belgian coal fields. At the present time all the coal dug in Belgium is mined exclusively for the German interests, and France's production, because of German occupation of the mines in Northern France, has been cut to about 20,000,000 tons. Where will France get the 40,000,000 tons of coal which constitutes her shortage this year? That is the question which is worrying France as the cold months draw near.

Walter S. Hiatt, special European correspondent of The Railway Age Gazette, in the current issue of that weekly, analyses the coal situation in Europe and comes to the conclusion that coal mined in this country will ultimately ease the coal shortage in France. This will happen despite the high cost of ocean transportation, he believes, and will have the effect of keeping down prices of coal in Europe.

The same grade of coal which costs American railroads $3 a ton, Mr. Hiatt points out, is costing the French railroads $10 to $12 a ton. The French railroads are using twice as much coal in war times as in ordinary times. They will not be the first sufferers in the coal famine which is facing the Continent. The private consumers, who at present are unable to get deliveries at any price, will be the sufferers, Mr. Hiatt says. The general effect of the European coal famine may be felt in this country, too.

The situation is thus summarized by Mr. Hiatt:

"With the war expected to last until next year, the coal shortage in Europe is going to be a distressing subject this Winter. It means that the railroads will have a hard time because of the increased cost of coal; it means that many families will have to go without heat; it means that coal may be slightly higher in price in the United States if the American coal merchants are able to deliver all the coal they have contracted to deliver in Europe. If American railroad terminal methods and machinery for handling coal rapidly and in large quantities existed at Italian and French ports, American coal merchants would this year sell upward of 50,000,000 tons."

Italy and Russia will also be sufferers as a result of the shortage, Mr. Hiatt says. Of all the countries at war England, Germany, and Austria alone will be unaffected to any pressing degree. Italy produces little coal and Russia produces 30,000,000 tons. Germany's average annual production is 200,000,000. She will produce enough for home consumption but will not approximate the average figures. Austria's production will be sufficient for home consumption. The railroads of Germany certainly will not suffer in their war activities from lack of coal," says the article, "since they consume in normal times but slightly over 11,000,000 tons per year. The increased consumption of coal due to the intricate war movements of trains will not raise this figure to more than 25,000,000. In Russia, however, which because of the blockaded seas, has been forced to bring its imports of all kinds of war materials from the Far East on the Siberian Railroad, the coal question will further hamper the railroads, which have been working none too smoothly.

"The situation in France is typical of many European countries. While France has, of course, all the seas open to her, to date she has been unable to import or obtain at reasonable prices the quantity of coal required either for her railroads or for her civil population. As early as last December coal for domestic uses almost doubled in price, giving from $6 to $11 a ton, and the majority of families went without heat rather than pay the extra price. The railroads were not seriously hampered in this respect because of supplies on hand, and the situation was eased somewhat later in the Winter by English imports.

"The French railroads normally consume about 15 per cent., or nearly 9,000,000 tons of the total of 60,000,000 required each year in France. The other 85 per cent. is normally distributed as follows: Private use, 20 per cent.; industries and manufactures, 28.6 per cent.; gas factories, 7.5 per cent.; the industries, 9.9 per cent.; metal factories, 11.9 per cent.; tugboats, canal barges and ships, 2.2 per cent. This year the railroads will consume about twice the normal quantity because of the necessity of the rapid, quick movements of troops which require more than the normal number of engines, either attached to trains or else always held in readiness for unexpected movements.

"In this connection, as a curious fact worthy of note, I counted one day recently in the Paris yards of the Western Railroad no less than forty-five locomotives with steam up and merely held in reserve. While a German attack on Paris, or even a general movement to break through the lines of trenches fifty miles from Paris, is no longer plausible, the military authorities are today ready for any emergency. For this reason they hold in reserve an army at Paris variously estimated at from 100,000 to 300,000 men, ready either to defend Paris proper or to be launched rapidly out of Paris on a few hours' notice to any part of the trench line that may be overwhelmed."

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 12.—Forecast: N. Car., S. Car., Ga., Fla., Ala., Miss., La.—Fair Mon. and probably Tues; light variable winds.

E. Texas.—Fair Mon. and Tues., not so warm in n. Tues.; mod. to s. winds.

W. Texas.—Fair Mon. and Tues., cooler.

Okla.—Fair Mon., cooler at night; Tues. fair and cooler.

Ark., Tenn., Ky.—Fair Mon. and probably Tues.

Ohio and Ind.—Fair Mon., probably followed by showers Mon. night or Tues.; cooler Tues.—Mod. variable winds.

Lower Mich.—Showers Mon. and probably Tues., cooler in s.; fresh n. e. winds.

Upper Mich.—Showers Mon., Tues. cloudy; mod. e. and n. winds.

Ill.—Unsettled Mon. and Tues., with showers and probably thunder storms in n. and cen.; cooler in n. and cen.

Mo.—Cloudy Mon. and Tues., possibly showers and thunder storms in n. por.; cooler in n. Mon.

Wis.—Showers Mon.; cooler in s. e. Tues. cloudy.

Minn.—Cloudy Mon. and Tues., probably showers.

Iowa—Unsettled Mon. and Tues., with showers; cooler in e. and s. Mon.

N. Dak.—Showers late Mon. and on Tues.

S. Dak.—Showers Mon. and Tues.

Neb.—Unsettled Mon. and Tues., with showers; cooler in s. e. Mon.

Kan.—Cloudy Mon. and Tues.

Russians to Study Our Railroads.

The Russian Imperial Railways Commission which recently arrived in this country will make a tour, beginning tomorrow and ending Thursday, of the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad to study the methods of that system. The members of the commission, accompanied by officials of the Pennsylvania lines, will start from this city at 7:30 o'clock in the morning, and the principal stop will be at Altoona, Penn., where they will inspect the large shops of the railroad company.

The members of the Russian Imperial Railways Commission are: Count S. I. Schulenburg, President; Max N. Groten, Nicolos P. Kemmer, Alphons I. Lipetz, and Arkadi S. Martynoff.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; F. E. Stern, hats; 354 4th Av.; Gt. Northern.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Posnley, housefurnishing goods; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; E. J. Bernard, cloaks, suits; 18 W. 35th.

BALTIMORE—Joel Gutman & Co.; M. C. Smith, hosiery, knit underwear, sweaters; 200 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—Carter, Webster & Co.; G. Sauer, furnishing goods, notions, small wares; Imperial.

BALTIMORE—Schloss Bros.; S. Schloss, M. Schloss, L. Schloss, woolens; 840 Broadway.

BEAUFORT, S. C.—B. M. Epstein, dry goods; Breslin.

BINGHAMTON — Fowler, Dick & Walker; Miss L. Katz, representing; 212 5th Av.; Collingwood.

BOSTON—Wm. Filenes Sons Co.; H. Koch, millinery, basement; 116 W. 32.

BRADDOCK, Penn.—Katz & Goldsmith; L. D. Katz, dry goods; 315 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Rosenfield & Co.; N. Neuman, domestics, linens, white goods, blankets, linings, wash goods, beddings; C. J. Lowenberg, notions, gloves, handkerchiefs, leather goods, umbrellas; C. T. Ray, men's furnishing goods, women's, children's hosiery, underwear; K. C. Johnstone, millinery; B. W. Van Syckle, men's, boys' clothing, hats, caps, motor apparel; W. B. Leddy, curtains, upholstery goods; J. A. Ablez, carpets, rugs, linoleums; D. H. Davies, pictures, picture frames; G. L. Israel, sporting goods, men's sweaters, cameras, artists' materials, photo supplies; Mrs. G. Feldman, infants' wear; Miss E. Conrad, muslin underwear, kimonos, dressing sacques; L. Peiser, waists; 215 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Hillman's: J. J. Seehoff, millinery; 119 West 32d.

CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; Miss F. Jarson, waists, petticoats, underwear, infants' wear; 13 East 22d.

CHICAGO—M. A. Wedeles & Co.; M. A. Wedeles, furs, skins; McAlpin.

CHICAGO—The Fair; J. Godfrey, men's, boys' clothing; L. J. Rosenthal, ladies' neckwear, laces, umbrellas, ribbons; J. Zack, leather goods, notions, laces, umbrellas, ribbons; 225 4th Av.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—M. J. Federman; Coch Melancon, millinery; 72 Madison Av.

DAYTON—Rike Kumler Co.; H. S. Ames, general mdse.; 220 5th Av.

DENVER, Col.—Neustetter Co.; Max D. Neustetter, coats, suits, dresses; 364 5th Av.

DES MOINES—Younker Bros.; Miss Ness, jewelry; 363 5th Av.; Holland House.

DETROIT—Crowley, Milner Co.; Miss O. Kirscher, jewelry, leather goods; Miss E. Miller, corsets, waists; Mrs. M. Murphy, laces; Miss D. Miller representing; 116 W. 32d.

ERIE—Erie D. G. Co.; R. Spittol, notions, cloaks, furn. goods; 432 4th Av.; Park Avenue.

HOLYOKE—McAuslan & Wakelin Co.; W. B. Wakelin, ladies' suits, laces, gloves, ribbons; Miss A. O'Brien, ready to wear; Navarre.

HONESDALE—Katz Underwear Co.; E. A. Katz, underwear; 1,150 B'way.

INDIANAPOLIS—W. H. Block Co.; W. H. Block, general mdse.; 1,261 Broadway.

INDIANAPOLIS—Selig Dry Goods Co.; H. Selig, ready to wear; 116 W. 32d.

KANSAS CITY—George B. Peck D. G. Co.; W. F. Warren, domestics; 2 Walker.

KANSAS CITY—New York Store; C. L. Maas, coats, suits dresses, waists, skirts; room 404 1270 Broadway.

KOKOMO, Ind.—Kokomo D. G. Co.; I. Schnewind, ladies' ready-to-wear, general mdse.; Martinique.

MEMPHIS—Summerfield Co.; H. I. Summerfield, millinery; 13 E. 22d.

MOBILE, Ala.—L. Hammel Dry Goods Co.; B. S. Strauss, notions, books, stationery; 71 W. 23d.

NEW HAVEN—H. Starin, woolens; Park Av.

NORFOLK—Miller, Rhoads & Swartz; C. E. Chandler, domestics; H. L. Linnell, upholstery goods, blankets; 320 Church; Georgian.

NEW HAVEN—Crawford-Plummer Co.; E. R. Locke, dresses, skirts, waists; 12 W. 31st.

NEW ORLEANS—Schwartz Bros. & Co.; S. J. Schwartz, furn. goods; 48 W. 22d; Flanders.

NEW ORLEANS—D. H. Holmes Co.; J. B. Bellamy, general mdse.; 19 E. 26th; Flanders.

OMAHA.—M. E. Smith & Co.; J. C. Gelwicks, dress goods, silks, wash goods, 320 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA—Ross Wholesale & Retail Millinery Co.; H. Gross, women's hats; 621 Broadway.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; C. H. Van Scoten, women's hosiery, men's, boys' furnishing goods; Miss Goetzinger, gloves; 95 Madison Av.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufman & Baer Co.; Mr. M. Herskowitz, upholstery & curtains; Mr. M. M. Dunn, silks & dress goods; Mr. V. Eckland, stationery & books; Mrs. C. H. Van Scoten, men's & boys' furnishings, men's & women's hosiery & gloves; Miss Goetzinger, gloves; 95 Madison Av.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Ogus, Rabinovich & Ogus; W. Zeitner, millinery; 621 Broadway.

RICHMOND, Va.—Cohen Co.; I. Cohen, silks; 148 W. 23d.

ST. LOUIS—B. Nugent & Bros. D. G. Co.; Miss M. Jones, muslin underwear; 470 4th Av.

ST. LOUIS—A. R. Whitehouse, dry goods; Cumberland.

ST. LOUIS—Rice Stix D. G. Co.; P. Treumann, domestics; 377 B'way.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Hunter-Tupper Co.; S. G. Metzger, gowns, waists, children's dresses; 77 5th Av.

TRENTON, N. J.—Ross Wholesale & Retail Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, fancies; 621 Broadway.

TROY, N. Y.—S. Nathan, children's dresses; 72 Madison Av.

TROY, N. Y.—National Millinery Co.; L. Meyers, millinery; Room 632, 621 B'way.

UTICA—John A. Roberts & Co.; J. A. Thomas, linens; W. W. Mitchell, representing; Park Av.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Palais Royal; H. J. Roberts, silks, dress goods; 43 W. 23d.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—S. Kann Sons & Co.; Mrs. M. G. Hoitt, ladies' neckwear; 215 4th Av.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—M. Goldenberg; D. H. Rosen, men's clothing, trunks, bags; 15 W. 28th; Martinique.

WILKES-BARRE—Fowler, Dick & Walker; Miss H. Powell, representing; 212 5th Av.; Collingwood.

WILKES-BARRE—National Millinery Co.; R. Miller, millinery; Room 632, 621 B'way.

WILMINGTON, Del.—R. Topkis Sons; A. Topkis, dry goods; 1,270 B'way.

TO RETAIN BRONZE VALVES.

Report That They Will Be Taken from Catskill Aqueduct Denied.

A report published yesterday morning to the effect that the plan to use huge bronze valves in the new Catskill aqueduct had turned out to be a fiasco, and that the valves which have been built in the great water tunnel must be replaced at a loss of about $750,000, was emphatically denied last night by John F. Galvin of the Board of Water Supply. The report was based on the fact that a high water pressure test had been made in one of the sections of the city tunnel, between Ninety-seventh and Twenty-third Streets, Manhattan, and the uptown valve had leaked.

"The rest of the valves, of course, will be tested as soon as possible," Mr. Galvin said last night: "but the idea of a great loss to the city is ridiculous. We shall hold the contractor responsible wherever the bronze is found to be faulty, and whatever extra cost falls on the city through the necessity of replacing some of the minor parts will be comparatively small. We are using the bronze instead of steel so that it can last for centuries, as it does not rust. While bronze probably has not been used for just this purpose before, it is used successfully in the Panama Canal construction, and in many other great projects is proving practical for use where high pressure is to be met.

"We have found, however, that it will not serve for bolts, and our bronze bolts are to be replaced with steel, which we shall try to prepare specially against rust. The present expectation, however, is to retain the bronze valves, and the fact that some flaws have been found will not delay the delivery of water as much as one month."

CONEY'S MARDI GRAS WEEK.

Island, Gay With Decorations, Looks for Nightly Crowds.

The Coney Island Fall Festival and Mardi Gras Carnival will begin tonight and continue until Saturday. The island was gay yesterday with elaborate decorations, and with promise of good weather the management has made provisions for handling crowds of 400,000. The program says the carnival will be a "Stupendous Spectacle of the Flight of Time." The pageant will represent by floats the seasons and the different hours of the day. There will be fifteen spectacular floats and a large number of advertising floats. Fifteen brass bands have been engaged. The line of march will be from Ocean Parkway, through Surf Avenue to West Twentieth Street, a distance of one mile, and return. Handsome prizes will be awarded for the best floats.

To handle the crowds, 630 additional policemen will join the 150 members of the regular force, under Captain John Linden. There will also be 150 firemen who will stand at hydrants with hose attached. Ticklers have been barred, but there will be no ban on confetti and horns.

The Loyal Order of Moose are sponsors for tonight's festivities; the Volunteer Life-savers are to be honored tomorrow night. Wednesday night will be the Woodmen's night, Thursday night the Volunteer Firemen's, Friday night the Brooklyn Post Office Employes will turn out and Saturday afternoon will be the children's time.

AMOSKEAG SPRING PRICES.

Decreases Are Announced in Ginghams and Seersuckers.

These prices will be made today by the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company on lines for the Spring, 1916, season: A. F. C. gingham, 27-inch, 8¾ cents; Amoskeag seersucker, 27-inch, 8¾ cents; Utility dress gingham, 27-inch, 7 cents; Double Ex seersucker, 27-inch, 7 cents. The prices on all of these goods are a half-cent a yard lower than the previous quotations, and this is also true of 32-inch bookfold chambray. The prices on 32-inch bleached madras and on 32-inch romper cloth show no change.

In a letter with which the price lists were sent to the trade, Jarvis & Prankard, selling agents for the Amoskeag Company, say in part: "Our product will not be distributed until we hear from you, provided you will mail us your assortment at once. We, however, reserve the right, owing to the present color situation, of declining to record such portion of your order as it will be impossible for us to manufacture."

FIRE ESCAPE LOUIS IN AGAIN.

Lodi, Caught at Window, Repeats Tale of Seeking Outdoor Bed.

Mrs. Teresa Driscoll, a dressmaker, living on the second floor at 120 West Forty-eighth Street, caught sight of a man on the fire escape at the window of her maid's room early last night, and telephoned to the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station. Policeman Healy arrived, and caught the man still on the fire escape. He was locked up on a charge of attempted burglary, and said he was Louis Lodi, 35 years old, a cook. He said he intended to sleep on the fire escape.

Two weeks ago Lodi was caught on the fire escape at the third story in the rear of the New York Caledonian Club, at Fifty-fourth Street and Seventh Avenue, looking into a window in the Albemarle Hotel. He was suspected then, but his plea that he had no home and wanted to sleep on the fire escape saved him from punishment.

GIRL'S KINSHIP A PUZZLE.

Mrs. Brockway Says Miss Purcell Is Daughter, Not Sister.

Mrs. Edna Brockway, wife of Frank Brockway, an actor, was placed on trial before Magistrate Cobb in the West Side Court yesterday on a charge of disorderly conduct preferred by her mother, Mrs. Kate Purcell of 205 West Eighty-fourth Street. She objected when Dorothy Purcell, 15 years old, was called to the stand.

Mrs. Brockway said that, instead of being her sister, Dorothy Purcell was her daughter, and should not be permitted to testify. Magistrate Cobb asked Miss Purcell about this and she replied that she always had known the defendant as her sister and the complainant as her mother.

The Magistrate paroled Mrs. Brockway for a further hearing on Friday. She was arrested after a quarrel which followed her ejection from the apartments of Mrs. Purcell, where she had been living.

MOSQUITO DOWNS PUGILIST.

Jack Cohen Suffers Blood Poisoning as Result of Bite.

Jack Cohen, 22 year old, a pugilist known in the ring as "Young Cohen," of 1,775 Fulton Avenue, the Bronx, was removed from the Bowling Green subway station last night by Dr. Grant to the Volunteer Hospital, after his collapse, from cellulitis, arising from a mosquito bite on the left forearm.

Cohen has made a good record in this country since coming from England, a year ago. He is scheduled to fight next Wednesday night and has been training at New Dorp, S. I. Last Friday a mosquito bit him, and blood poison set in, his arm swelling to twice its natural size. He has been visiting Bellevue Hospital every day for treatment. Last evening he was returning from New Dorp to have his arm dressed at Bellevue Hospital.

On account of the death of Mr. Meyer I. Bayer, a member of the firm of Bayer & Bayer, our place of business will be closed until Monday, Sept. 20, 1915.

BAYER & BAYER, 54 West 21st Street.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS St. Paul, Liverpool, Sept. 12.

BUREAU TO AID IMPORTERS.

Gives Information on Getting Goods of Teutonic Origin.

The Merchants' Association is maintaining a bureau to guide its members as to the procedure to be followed in subm

SINGING FROG MADE BRONX ZOO SHUDDER

Keeper Snyder Solves Mystery of Spooky Calls in the Reptile House.

WHISTLED LIKE A WRAITH

Trinidad Terror, Postage Stamp Size, Found in Lair After Seeress Suspected a Saki.

The great mystery of the haunted reptile house has been solved and the authorities of the Zoological Park in the Bronx thought the matter of such importance that, to allay the fears of more than half the attendants, the mystery and the solution have been set forth in the official bulletin of the Zoological Society. The official account, however, leaves out the visit of Charley Snyder, head keeper, to the fortune teller and the story of the psychic saki. Since the excitement has abated Snyder has been persuaded by his friends to tell the story.

For nearly two weeks the keepers of the reptile house had been worried because of an occasional whistle that seemed to come from an open window at the southeast corner of the building. At first the men decided that one of their number was perpetrating a joke. Every member of the reptile house went to that window not once but several times in the fourteen days of the mystery. Many of them suspected a joke, but took the chance that it might be a visitor whistling to call their attention, to ask when the building would be opened, for the whistle usually was heard about 9 o'clock, the time for unlocking the big main doors for the day.

No thought of the supernatural entered into the minds of the men until Keeper Toomey called Snyder aside one day and told him he believed the whistle was the cry of a "haunt." He explained that he had heard more than a whistle, but did not want it to get out for fear his associates would guy him.

"'I heard a cry like 'lookooser,'" Toomey confided to Snyder.

In some way the report spread among the keepers that the reptile house had a talkative ghost, and the story of the haunted house spread until it reached even Gateman Minks at the West Farms entrance, and that's equivalent to saying that every one in the park had heard it.

Heard a Strange Voice.

When conditions came to such a pass that Keeper Deckert, a very sober-minded man, told me that he thought a strange voice had called out when he was alone in the reptile house, 'Say your prayers,' I thought it was time to do a little investigating on my own hook," said Keeper Snyder.

"For several days I gave the matter careful attention, and I convinced myself that no one was attempting a joke. I am not naturally superstitious, but the whole thing began to get on my nerves, and like the other men, I imagined I heard all sorts of strange voices. When Curator Raymond Ditmars told me he had dreamed that the big boa and the West African crocodile had held an animated conversation I thought it was time to check the growing demoralization of the park."

Snyder is reluctant to dwell on his visit to the fortune teller, for it is a weakness he does not like to parade. However, he said he had a "lady friend" who insisted that she could restore lost articles, unite separated lovers, cause happiness in sorrowing lives and tell with accuracy the past, present and future. To this friend went Snyder with the troubles of the reptile house. Exactly what she told him he will not reveal to any one. Part of it, however, he has made known, but under such a strict pledge of secrecy that not more than a third of the keepers in the park have heard it to date.

In substance the teller of past, present and future events said that a dark cloud had descended upon the place of many snakes. To this the keeper agreed. His friend diagnosed the case as "disturbed aureole." When Snyder asked whether she had said aroma he nearly broke up the seance, but being a friend the medium explained she meant the radiance surrounding a body.

Asked how conditions could be straightened out, she replied that "a little one" with a pompadour, a wizened face and whiskers would turn the trick. Asked who this personage was, she crooned: "Man or beast, man or beast."

Studying the Saki.

"It was right there that I made a mistake," said Snyder. "The description fitted the Humboldt's saki, which only recently arrived from Peru. 'Gee,' I thought, 'how is that long-tailed monkey going to help solve the mystery?'

"I studied the saki and I studied the question from every side to find a solution. The saki at that time was being treated in the hospital connected with the reptile house, and so I decided to test his psychic powers. What increased my willingness to attempt the experiment was that the monkey got to looking at me as much as to say: 'Give me a try, old chap.' So I tried him, but nothing happened. Perhaps the saki might have discovered the cause, but the tame iguana scared him so badly that he ran back to his cage and could not be persuaded to leave it even though I removed the iguana."

Other keepers supplied more details of Snyder's attempt to test the powers of the monkey. The saki not only was chased into the top of the reptile house palm tree, but on the way he nearly fell into the corral where three huge rattlers waited his arrival with considerable interest. Following this adventure the saki upset a box of toads intended for the snakes' dinner and clawed a piece out of Toomey's trousers. Then, by mistake he entered the lair of the tame iguana and received such a shock to his nervous system that he has not yet recovered. The experiment never was tried again, though Snyder will not count it unsuccessful.

It was a "little one" with a pompadour, though without the wizened face and the whiskers, who finally solved the mystery on Saturday morning when Keepers Toomey and Deckert were spraying some small amphibian cages that had been temporarily left on the window casing. Most of them contained salamanders hidden in sphagnum moss, and all of the salamanders were absolutely voiceless creatures. Toomey was holding the spraying can out when suddenly there arose the unexplained whistle. It was from near at hand. Toomey in his excitement dropped the spraying can and as soon as it had been recovered the keepers determined upon a policy of watchful waiting.

Source of the Whistle.

Suddenly the whistle was hear again, an uncanny sound, that ended in a sort of sigh, as Toomey said. This time they decided it arose from one of the smaller cases. Deckert, the first to find it, began to dig in the moss. The search revealed a single specimen of the narrow-mouth frog from Trinidad. It had escaped the nightly roll call, which was now surprising when you consider that the narrow-mouth frog is about the size of a postage stamp, to quote the official version of the affair, not larger than one's finger nail.

The frog was placed in a jar in another part of the building and the next morning it demonstrated how it had been the cause of so much investigation. The morning spraying of the plants had excited the tiny creature to sing.

"As the habits and songs of these tropical amphibians are little known, we added an interesting note to our observations," commented Curator Ditmars.

That frog sang every morning because it was glad to see us," is the Snyder explanation of the song.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT.—Motion days during the month of September, 1915, will be as follows: Bankruptcy motions on Wednesdays, Sept. 15, 22, and 29; general motions on Sept. 15, 23, and 30; notes of issue for the bankruptcy motion calendar must be filed on the Monday preceding the motion day; notes of issue for the general motion calendar must be filed not later than 12 o'clock noon on the day preceding the motion day.

DISTRICT COURT — Sheppard, J. — Court Room 3, 12th Floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:0 A. M.—Equity calendar.
Hammond<Man Elec Sup ly Co.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Wilson<Engel.
Leleu<Sullivan.
Pendleton<Adams.
Merchants Natl Bk< Coliora (3).
Ludlam<Ludlam.
Treiber<Feinerman.
Dykman<CNY.
Goldberg<Fidel & C Co
Dobson<Delmel.
Morris<Morris.
Berger<Tilyou Rty Co.
Nelson<Taylor.
Bldg Cont Co<Rosenberg.
Columbia Trust Co<. Mayfield Con Co.
Light<Kane.
Weinberg<Weinstein.
Jacewicz<Jacewicz.
Galezio<Buckland.
N J Title G & T Co< Mark.
Pronick<same.
Locker<Locker.
Bldg Cont<Rosenberg.
Kouwenhoven Estates <Herz.
Young<Winton Motor Carriage Co.
Reilly<J H Parker Co.
Wiedenman<Wiedenman.
Summon<Kimmel.
Terrace<Blaufox.
Borkon<Pullman.
Sherson<Sherson.
Hale<Hale.
People<Ill Surety Co.
Burr<Burr.
Re Edelson (Murena.)
Amer Exch Natl Bk< Prium.
Sindler<Sindler.
Van Bell<Aetna Ins.
Doni & For Miss Socy <Shepherd.
Seymour<Wilgro Rty.
Tuminaro<Williams.
Rice<Star Co.
Re Mortgrs.
Strauss<Bermuda Rty.
Pinkham<Llederman Realty Co.
Chamberlain<Chamberlain.
Pioneer Barber Towel Supply Co<Bruny.
Schelling<Byars.

PART II.—Finch, J.—Ex parte business.

PART IV.—Recess.

PART VI.—Recess.

PARTS III., V., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Wills for probate:
Eben Plymton,
Constantin T Pilz,
Franeyzek Radzwinek,
Ellen Duggan,

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.
F W Geiler<Ostermann.
Hammer<Walner.
Abbadia<Garfiel.
Brinberg<Sherman.
Eastern & So Realty Co<Braud.
Selix & Co<Keet.
S F Bowser & Co< Lotos Garage Co.
Jones<Pugh.
Compact Directory Co <Baldwin.
Sussman<Karl.
MacNamara Feature Film Co<Feeley.
Krumpenaker<Wood.
Am Kalamein Wks< 38 W 59th St.
Rogers<Craven (2).
Hallanan<Kennedy.
Pennamacoor<Price.
Wrethalm<Florman.
Pleasant Iron Wks< Cohen.
Familant<Strauss.
Nathanson<Kahn & Krauss Co.
Stacko<Imperial Restaurant.
Glennon<Write Away Pen Co.
Bunnell<Southard.

PART II.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Ransom, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Schachter<Weinstein.
Security Bank<Gottlieb.
Cohn<Cohen.
Pollatschek<Benny Savlo Realty Co.
Stern<N Y Rys.
Richman<Pitt & Scott, Ltd.
Saglimbene<Western Ins Co.
Stamper<N Y St Sprink & Flush Co.
Sickels<Coleman.
Novita<Wolansky.
Schwartz<North German Lloyd.
McGetterich<N Y Rys.
Fay<Int R T Co.
Savage<N Y City Ry.
Lewis<London Assur Co.
Karp<Ocean SS Co of Savannah.
Cole<Preres.
Regal Holding Co< Berger.
Jordan<Phillips.
Rudolph<Schoemaker.
Berkowitz<Tlatisky.
Hirnil<Selara Holding Co.
Hirschberg<Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Weinberger<Holm.
Gentile<Degnon Con Co.
Morris<N Y Rys.
Kirkpatrick<N Y Rys.
Fishman<Cohen.
Gurman<Rabinowitz.
Grannis<Temple.
Korngold<Fifth Av Amuse Co, Inc (2).
Winkler<Fifth Av Amuse Co, Inc.
Lipshitz<Meyer.
Littman<Int R T Co.
Lanzillo<Rothschild.
Gershman<N Y Rys.
Carmel<Gallagher.
Klemberg<Horstman.
Abramowitz<Hellinger
Hantwagger<Liebler.
Trupin<Gurkowitz.
Silberbach<Penn RR.
Irwin<Poss.
Bimboni<McCormick.
Horsnicki<N Y Rys.
White<same.
Fritz<same.
Moran Towing Transp Co<Walker.
Greenberger<Jafco Rlty & Holding Co, Inc.
Cummings<N Y Rys.
Cunningham<McOwen.

The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day as of course if counsel on either side so requests. Applications for adjournment for more than one day should be made by affidavit in strict compliance with the rules of the court:
Riordan<Starrett Co.
Sushopar<Oberfelder.
Cornelisse<Surp Store.
Friedman<Silberberg.
Levy<N Y Rys.
Schaffer<N Y Rys.
Ludwig<Kirschler.
Goldstein<N Y Rys.
Nothiksame.
Bloch<Bird.
Cohen<N Y Rys.
Universal Taxi Cab Co<Third Av Ry.
Foster<Davenp D Co (2).
Beller<Schnall.
Frankel<Rosen.
Friedkin<Kamalky.
Ugezzi<Sant.
Wasserman<NY Rys.
Gollick<same.
Silberman<Schatz.
Bornstein<Taube.
Bellinka<U S Nat Bk.
King<Weyl.
United Fireproofing Co<G. A. Stone Co.
Stern<H. & A. Cohen Corporation.
Anster<Tischler.
Corcoran<Borden's Cond. Milk Co.
Levine<Kaufman.
Pollack<same.
Saladino<NY Rys.
Darhansoff<Mohlsat.
Bushansky<Lautenb'g.
Goulko<Wallach.
Steinglass<L & F Inc.
Popkin<Solomon.
Applebaum<Pinke A C.
Kertun<NY Rys.
Moran<Frederick L Cranford, Inc.
Patterson<Queen.
Ritter<Minct.
Deuser<Adj Rty Co.
Irwin<Poss.
Gisonia<NY Rys.
Heisman<Int R T Co.
Elsman<David.
Met Tr Co<Arnoldi.
Lotz<Jasper.
Rubino<N Y Rys. (2.)
Gibbs<5th Av C Co.
Rizzo<Solomon.
Langan<Christal.
Vincequerra<Pit C Co.
Cigna<same.
Cannistraci<NY Rys.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.
Gillon<35 Per Cent Auto Supply Co.
Lehrfeld<Sichel.
Hibbard<F V Strauss.
Beck<Bonwit & Co.
Stryker<McClenahan.
Sundheimer<Wichfeld.
Breen<Cavanaugh.
Phillips<Sussman, (2.)
Rogers<Wood.
Hackenschmidt<Vecsey.
Brown<Brendel.
Courtney<Metrop Film
Spilo<Bauman-McWhirter Chem Co.
Schlessinger<Eklyn Bridge Fak C Stor.
Kaempfer<Blakin.
Reiss<Clews.
Leventhal<Oppenheim.
Maksteln<Kapolsky.
Weiss<Wagner.
Tannenbaum<Lindemann.
Wollman<N Y Rys.
Clarke<Mundheim.
Loguidice<Kirch.
William B Franke Rlty Co<McPortland.
Clark<Granite Springs Water Co.
Mulligan<N Y Rys.
McCann<same.
Dunn<Yellow Taxicab Co.
McGuire<Seagrist.
Ferdon<N Y Rys.
Mail Cash Register Co<Brook.
Quinn<N Y Rys.
Miller<Yellow Taxicab Co.
L J Mutty Co<Hilden.
Belvedere Bldg Co< Mark T O'Reilly Co.
Belvedere Bldg Co< O'Reilly.
Stiver<Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Maculewics<Internat Mer Mar Co (2).
Nadmich<Penn RR.
Lipsky<Mayer.
Consolazio<Buffardi.
Hendrick<Rinehart.
McAndrews<N Y Rys.
Callery<George L Hitt Co.
Armour<N Y Rys.
Sullivan<same.
Kelly<same.
Wertzman<same.
Frederick Star Con Co <Hedges.
Pflugheber<Universal Motor Truck Co.
Bukaretsky<Weisberger.
Moog<Richard Young Co.
Foley<Burns.
Shidorsky<Elckman.
Brondsky<Phillips.
Goldmeer<Fargo.
Roberts<Yellow Taxicab Co.
Graf<Delancey Amus Co.
Stoiper<Trubin.
Metz<Oneto.
Robinson<Excelsior Brewing Co.
Dunn<Downtown Bldg Co.
Gottlieb<Union Ry.

PART II.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.

PART III.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.
Greenwich Lith Co< Clements.
Friedman<Hyman.
Klingsland<Buch.
Spapitor Sales Co< Kean.
Schiff<Wolkowitz.
Harman<Duryea & Barwise, Inc.
Arbus<Rosenfeld.
Wolf<F A Mills, Inc.
Driscoll<Broadway Trust Co.
Nat Surety Co<Wells Bros Co.
Melnick<Michaelson.
Wilseth Realty Co<S Crystal & Son Co.
Sheinberg<Kroll.
Grazia<Bouy.
Goldberg<Spatz.
Rosenblum<Westin.
Slayback<Kremer.
Leiman<Goldner.
Branson<Taurner.
L M Booth Co<People's Ice & F Co.
Comstock<Weimer.
Goodman<McMullen.
A L Arundell Co< Weli.
Majestic Wall H & R <Berger Mfg Co.
Schneider<Krystalel-l Water Co.
Van Holland<Barrish.
J Everard's Breweries <Kelly.
Taaffe<Duffy.
Hauben<Goldberg.
Shapiro<Rosenbaum.

PART IV.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.

PART V.—Lynch, J.—At 10 A. M.

PART VI.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.

PART VII.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.

PART VIII.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—Earle< Earle—Charles M. Russell. Moses<Hyman —James W. Hyde.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—Clergymen's Retiring Fund Society of P. E. Church in U. S.<Jos. Hyams—Herbert J. Goodwin.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte.—Motion calendar adjourned until Sept. 14.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Motion calendar.
Estate of: Margaretha B Reinhardt.
Wills for probate: Martha Lugge, Charles H Meath, Caroline J Wood.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—Motion calendar.
Longchester Rty Co< Lines.
Hart<Weber.
Kessler<Eldenbacher.
Schulz<Yager.
Peo, &c<Dennell.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Clark, J.—Motions.
Scheer<CNY.
Seaman<Nassau Elec RR Co.
Charlton<B H RR Co.
Queen<C I & B RR.
Troup<B H RR Co.
Egloff<Transit D Co.
Kantrowitz<B, Q Co & S RR Co.
Bloeth<N E RR Co.
Butler<B H RR (2).
Smalley<same.
Troup<same.
Borough Bank<Gow.
Ford<Ford.
Jandorf<Lowenthal(2).
Conley<Ruoff.
Emmery<Widman.
Glickstein<Glickstein.
Harper<Pothier.
Re Gregory.
Blackford<Rills.
Gilbert<Agnew Con Co
Reilly<Armstrong.
Aldent Corp<Doyle, (add.)
Munich<CNY.
Crabbe<Packard.
Finger<Pub Serv Rlty & Mtg Co.
Krause<Krause.
Ostergren<Wollin.
Jewell<Jewell.
Loehfelm<Rowland.
Title G & T Co< Somerville.
Green<N Y & Boston Rlty Co.
Counselman<Weber.
Hund<Hund.
Lawson<Lawson.
CNY<Neversink Con Co.
Flett<Flett.
Perkins<Fox.
Egan<Birch.
Pitman<Case.

PART II.—Aspinall, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Garretson, J.
Brennan<Lieditke.
Alwen<Mer M S Co.
Murphy<Leonard.
Heller<Heller.
Keith Co<Diamond.
Oyster Bay Canal & D. Co<Jones.
Yunker<Yunker.
Apicello<Apicello.
Bookhop<Bookhop.
Case<Case.
Curningham<Miller.
Daly<Daly.
Decker<Bay R C Corp.
Madden<Gilbert.
Scharen<Scharen.
Tischer<Margules.
Holmes<Holmes.
Schwartz<Schwartz.
Ellis<Gordon.
Price<Price.
Aulenbach<Place.
Hendricks<Campbell.
Spect<Walter.
Wolf<Wolf.
Bussel<Glickman Big & Improvement Co.
Gerber<Harris.
Pearl<Pearl.
Miocialo<Miocialo.
Mitchell<Mitch & ano.
U Plumb Co<Burke.
Walsh<McNulty.
Wilcock<E S & L Co.
Zellhoefer<Kessler.
Eagle S & L Co<Holt.
Devereaux<Devereaux.
Starr<Starr.
Major<Major.
Walker<Green.
Bisheff<E S & L Co.
Burn<Rosenfeld.
Delgin<E S & L Co.
Glaser<Burns.
Morison<E S & L Co.
Buttner<Colburn.
Goldberg<Weinberg.
McBrearty<Mosher.
Lubbe<Lubbe.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 2284.

TRIAL TERM—No calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Florence A Haase,
Michael Walsh,
Meta J Frank,
Accounting of:
Louis Berger.
Lulu A Cross,
Joseph Conlon,
Estate of:
Nachman Segal.

County Court.

CIVIL—No calendar.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Manning, J.; Part II., Blackmar, J.—At 10 A. M.
Gambino, as admx<L I RR.
Laimbeer, as exer< same.
Mitchell<Salant.
Bradley<B H RR.
Hyatt<same.
Kopp<Richey, Browne & Donald, Inc.
Barnsley<NY Con RR et al.
Egan, as admx<CNY.
Cantanno, an inf< J A Stevenson Co.
Roche et al<CNY.
Walz<E, Q Co & S RR.
Murray<NY & Q Co Rwy Co.
Donaldson<Newtown Gas Co.
Porter, as admx<CNY.
Chowles, as admr< Schauil,
Banister Rty<Cronin.
Schramski<Janicki.
Greenberg, as admx< B, Q Co & S RR.
Faist<Mulcahey & Gibson, Inc.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day; no cause will be set for a day on this call:
Schmidt<CNY and Newtown Gas Co.
Lusch, as admr<L I RR.
Becker, as admr< Huffmire.
Vollmer, an infant< Brodbeck.
Scoloski<Lott.
Pink<Lampert et al.
Furey<Erwin.
First Pres Ch of Far Rockaway<Toch.
Metzler, as admr<L I RR.
Carney<NY & Q Co Ry
Forster<Senk.
Cunniff, as admx<C I & Bkl RR.
Wolsianowicz<P & R Coal & Iron.
Byrnes<Man Bch Est.
Hack<Sup Lodge, K & Ladies of H.
Einstein<Tichenor.
Milliang<Gilkinson.
Eyer<Am Drug Syn.
Heller<Madson et al(2)
Endres<Schultz.
Presley<Schumacher.
Di Malo<Gargiulo.
Guliano, an infant< CNY.
Ragey<R Hoe & Co.
Dreitlein<Burdman.
Dreuer<same.
Connors<same.
Manchisi, as admr< Touroff & K et al.
Maier<NY Rwys.
Lang<Kodziesen.
Duggan<NY & Q Co Ry.

Highest number reached on the calendar is 213.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Keogh, J.
Roccotano<Jackson.
Doherty<Weldon.
Reiner<Gager.
Cohen<The Annex Homes of N Y City.
Jaikoff<same.
Crane & Co<F F Proctor Mt V Rity Co.
Jones<Obermeyer & Liebmann Co.
Davidson<McCoy.
Yerks<Lichtenberg.
Grannis<Town of Greenburgh.
Evans<Lynch.
Barzaghi<Brennan.
Pressel<West Co Brewing Co.
Catholic Foreign Mission Soc<Oussani.
Fell<Cuce.

The calendar tomorrow will consist of the next fifteen cases, and so on until the calendar is exhausted.

Cases must be ready when reached or they will be marked off. No cause will be set down for a day on the call. This rule will be enforced.

County Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Platt, J.
Ward<Wetzel.
Lieto<Tedesco.
Wolf Douglas<Cedar.
Rohrs<Bates (2).
Shiloh Bapt Church< New Roch Trust Co.
Johns<Santora.
Popalosky<Simpson.
Cimaglio<Severino.
Jacobson & Co< Peekskill Stone Co.
Stumpfel<Nelson.
Jama<Feldman.
Charla<Pirone.
U S Can Co<Sniffin.
Knapp<Johnson.
Richards<Foster.
Luciano<Yonkers Repair Co.
Venuti<Conte.
Keafe<Liptak.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over the term.
Goldberg<Naidich & Weinstein.
Brunberg<Zellar.
Obermeyer & Liebman <O'Toole.
Rose<Morrison.
Bergen<Kenslake.
Olivio<Napolitano.
La Medica<Brazallelo.
Moran<Griffen.
Gerster<West Co Brewing Co.
Roswell<Village of Elmsford.
Proctor<Nichols.
Sloane Furn Co<West Co Brewing Co.
Canatore<Firstenberg
Carlucci<Society Watson Wagon Co< Naughton.
Feinson<Cohen.
Blumberg<Moore.
Bilnen<Beluscio (2).
Sarles<Port Chester Savings Bank.
St John<Pierce.
Moore<Blumberg (3).
Evangelista<De Paul.

SEAMEN'S ACT A "MODEL."

Union Head Says Canal Law Will Determine Pacific Trade.

Andrew Furuseth, President of the International Seamen's Union, in a statement made public yesterday through Augustus H. Brown, business agent, alleges that to repeal the Seamen's act would be to defy the Government of the United States. The Panama Canal act, and not the Seamen's act, in his opinion, will determine the future commerce on the Pacific Ocean, while the Seaman's law is only a much needed model reform. The statement reads in part:

"Now that the vessels of the Pacific Mail have actually been sold, it is clear to all that the threat of transfer to the Japanese flag was mere bluff. The vessels have been sold to an American firm and will continue to fly the American flag."

Furuseth denied that the Seamen's act had thrown 600 men out of work in San Francisco, and also denied that there had been any reduction of officers on American ships to curtail expenses through the new law going into operation. He added that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company was not to be blamed for taking advantage of the opportunity to dispose of its vessels at unusual prices, but the public should beware of its explanation that its action is made necessary by the Seamen's act.

FIRE HOSE ON THE DRIVE.

Traffic Blocked for an Hour by Blaze on Railroad Tracks.

Engine Company 76 responded at 6:30 o'clock last night to a telephone call from a man who said that a heap of rubbish which was burning near the tracks of the New York Central Railroad at 102d Street, between the Hudson River and Riverside Drive, endangered several loaded cars

The firemen had to run hose 1,100 feet, from 102d and 103d Streets, across the Drive. To protect the hose police lines were drawn across the Drive at Ninety-eighth Street and at 106th Street, and for more than a hour all vehicles traveling on the Drive had to take a roundabout route between those streets. The fire was put out before it reached the cars.

Belle Terre Estate Sells for $100,000

Under foreclosure proceedings the famous Belle Terre estate of Port Jefferson, L. I., was bought in for $100,000. The sale occurred at Port Jefferson Saturday, and Attorney Hiram R. Wood of Rochester, representing Harlow E. Bundy of Endicott, N. Y.; Bryant Bly and George H. Clark of Rochester, was the successful bidder. These men represented the bondholders, who will place the property on the market for sale in bulk. The property contains about 950 acres, and the mortgage and expense of sale amounted to $325,000. It is assessed for $357,000.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Mapleton Park
Only 29 Minutes from Park Row, on
Sea Beach Subway.
Beautiful Brick Houses, $4,500 to $9,000.
Payments—just like rent—little cash. Booklet No. 1
Alco Building Co., Phone 7440 Cort.
Property Office, 20th Ave. Station (local trains). Phone 1118 Bath Beach.

CRAFTSMAN HOMES with garage, only $5,500; little gems; two minutes from Kings Highway Station, Fourth Av. Subway; from Chambers St., N. Y. Send for illustrated booklet. OTTO SINGER, 248 Kings Highway, Brooklyn.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR RENT FURNISHED
Country Estate at New Rochelle
7 master's rooms, 5 maids' rooms, 8 baths; 2 acres, stable, garage, chicken houses and runs, beautiful lawn, shade; fine garden.
O'CONNOR REAL AGENCY
221 Huguenot St. Tel. 594—New Rochelle, N. Y.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Overlooking the Sound.
House of 8 rooms and bath hot water heat, gas, electricity, sewers, sidewalks, etc.; 30 minutes from center of Manhattan, 44 trains daily; restricted neighborhood; private bathing beach; anchorage; $500 cash, balance to suit. Title guaranteed.
A. STEPHENSON, 248 West 34th St., N. Y.

$100 CASH BUYS 7-ROOM HOUSE
All improvements; 35 minutes from city; balance $16 monthly; title guaranteed. Floral, Box 179 Times Downtown.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

CHICKEN FARM, $1,600
$100 down; $8 monthly; on fine, big corner plot of good soil and shade trees; well-built 5-room house; near trolley, town, and station; ideal for poultry and truck farming; call for tickets. C. Barshad, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opp. Flatbush L. I. R. R. Depot.

CAN YOU SPARE 50c PER WEEK?
That amount will purchase four very choice lots at Huntington, L. I., $30 each; near schools, churches, and trolley; high and dry; title guaranteed; call for free tickets. Huntington Estates, C. S Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opposite Flatbush L. I. R. R. Depot.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.



BARGAIN
$6,000
EASY TERMS
COZY HOME—7 ROOMS.
48 Mins. on Train to N. Y. City. Plot 100 by 274 feet; select neighborhood. Large living room; open fireplace; tiled bath; large veranda; electric light; parquet floors; beamed ceilings; walls panelled. Country club, golf outdoor and water sports. Send for photograph.
R. F. BARNES,
170 B'way, N. Y.
Tel. 1822—Cort

ATTRACTIVE BARGAINS
In modern one-family houses and choice building lots at private sale, a large number from which to select.
TITLE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50% of former prices. They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Moresmere and Leonia, New Jersey, (opposite Grant's Tomb), within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan.
An inspection of these properties will convince you that they are unusual bargains.
Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy Free.
For further details and terms, address BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

MADISON, NEW JERSEY.
Large, handsome house, every improvement; fine condition; over acre in lawn, trees, shrubbery; greenhouse; 2 minutes' station. Going to sell. See it; secure the bargain. OWNER, Room 708, 141 Broadway, N. Y.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Laurel Beach Residential Park
Milford, Conn. (Devon R. R. Station.)
The Superb Beaches Resort of New England.
Healthy, refined, quiet. Clean bathing on fine, safe beach. Beautiful Park. Private Pier. $7,000.00 Cement Beach Walk.
For information apply to LAUREL BEACH LAND CO., Box 1, Milford, Conn., or Grand Central Terminal, New York City.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

133 WEST 72D STREET.
MODERN BUILDING FOR
PHYSICIANS AND DENTISTS
Single and Double Suites. Inquire Superintendent.

REAL ESTATE. | REAL ESTATE.

Fire Com. Adamson says:

"I have been over the situation thoroughly. I would urge the segregation of motion picture film making plants in a location that would be central and convenient, and still removed from the heart of adjacent valuable property. Our waterfront offers many locations that should be desirable, if the film makers can agree on a scheme of segregation."

A MOVE IN TIME SAVES NINE

Now Is the Time to Establish a Permanent

Motion Picture Studio

WITH EVERY NATURAL ADVANTAGE

We Offer Selected 3 to 10 Acre Plots at

INWOOD—SPUYTEN DUYVIL and KINGSBRIDGE

Accessible—Convenient—Low Rent—Long Lease

For Particulars
Phone, Write or See

A. N. GITTERMAN CORPORATION

51 East 42d St. Phone 83 Murray Hill

SPECIALISTS IN UPPER MANHATTAN REALTY

A REAL SEASHORE BARGAIN.
Will sell for $2,000 less than cost handsome, all-year-round residence. Plot 60x100, on corner. Every modern improvement. Oak floors and trim; 7 rooms and tiled bath. Surf bathing, boating, fishing; highly restricted and refined community. 40 minutes from Manhattan, Flatbush or Pennsylvania; electric lights. Full-est investigation invited. Price $6,250; first mortgage $4,250. For further particulars address H. L. S., Offices 505, 1 W. 34th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—East Side.

Best Values ON West End Ave. The Halsworth
645 WEST END AVENUE,
S. W. COR. 92D ST.
5, 6 AND 7 ROOMS,
2 AND 3 BATHS.
RENTAL, $1,200 TO $2,000.
Very Attractive and Light Apartments. Absolutely Fireproof. Every Improvement.
AGENT ON PREMISES, OR
SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents,
162 West 72d Street.

244 Riverside Drive (97th St.)
5, 7, 8 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths, all light rooms, modern elevator house, $840 to $1,400.
THE MARION
2612 BROADWAY (98TH ST.)
5-6 Rooms & Bath, $660 to $930.
Fireproof elevator house, all improvements.
IRVINGTON 407 Central Park West
At 100th St., facing Park. Elevator house.
8 Rooms & Bath, 2 Toilets, $77.50 to $85.
THE STANTON
9 West 91st St. Elevator House.
8 Rooms & Bath, 2 Toilets, $960-$1,050.
200-202 WEST 78TH ST.
7 & 8 Rooms & Bath, $57.50-$60.
Hall service, steam heat, hot water.
Broadway **REMCO** 98th Street.

7&8 ROOMS 2 BATHS
RENTALS $1,380 TO $1,800
207 West 56th St.,
Between Broadway and 7th Ave.
Apply on Premises or
MOORE & WYCKOFF
546 5th Avenue
Corner 45th St 'Phone 1263 Bryant.

498 West End Ave.
New 12-Story Apartment
N. E. Cor. 84th & West End Av.
One 8 Room - - - - $2,300
One 7 Room - - - - $2,200
One 6 Room - - - - $1,700
These apartments have every modern improvement and are under personal management of owner.
APPLY ON PREMISES.

The MANCHESTER
New 12-Story Apartment
N. E. Cor. B'way & 108th St.
One 8 Room - - - - $1,800
One 7 Room - - - - $1,500
One 6 Room - - - - $1,200
These apartments have every modern improvement and are under personal management of owner.
APPLY ON PREMISES.

3 Rooms (front) . . $60
4 Rooms $65
5 " $75
New fireproof elevator apartment house fine location, near subway and "L" stations
55 WEST 95TH ST.

504 WEST 111TH ST.
MODERN BLDG., NEAR BROADWAY
Night and Day Hall and Elevator Service.
EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS
4 Rooms and Bath, $510 to $660
MANAGER ON PREMISES
Skylight Studios
5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $60

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

150 West 79th St.
Bet. Columbus & Amsterdam Aves.
12-Story Fireproof Building.
One 9-Room Duplex Apartment.
Rental $2,600.

587 Riverside Drive
Corner 136th St.
5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms.
Rental $780 to $1,380.

1,100 Park Ave.
Corner 89th St.
9 Rooms.
Rental $1,600.
EDGAR A. LEVY,
505 Fifth Ave.
Telephone 6960—Murray Hill.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.
SPENCER ARMS,
S. E. cor. Broadway & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
or larger combinations — maid service included, and meals served in apartments.
Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space.
Most Convenient location in city.
RENTAL, $70 to $125.
Chas. F. de Casanova, Agt., on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 3996.

160 W. 95th St.
New 9-story fireproof apartments. Southern exposure.
ONLY THREE
5 Room Apartments Left
$1,075 upward.
JULIUS TISHMAN & SONS,
18 East 41st St. Tel., 7518—Murray Hill.

Elevator Apartments
4, 5, 6 Rooms;
$28 Up.
335 West 14th St.
NEWLY RENOVATED. ALL IMPROVEMENTS. DECORATED TO SUIT. BEST VALUE ON WEST SIDE.

The Piedmont
316 West 97th St.
OVERLOOKING RIVERSIDE.
6 and 7 All Light, Large Rooms.
Elevator and all improvements.
RENTS $75 UP.

LIDO HALL
110th St. at 7th Av. (N. W. Cor.)
7 and 8 Rooms, 2 Bath.
Rentals $1100 to $1300.
Overlooking Central Park. Fireproof

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The weather has become cooler in the North Atlantic States, and low temperatures continue along the northern border from the great lakes west to the Rocky Mountain region. There have been showers in the last twenty-four hours in the region of the great lakes, the Upper Mississippi Valley, and the Northwest. Snow is again falling in Southwest Montana. The indications are that there will be showers in the region of the great lakes, Northern New York, and Southern New England, and generally fair weather elsewhere east of the Mississippi River during Monday and Tuesday. No important temperature change is indicated for the Eastern and Southern States during the next forty-eight hours.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday—North Atlantic, Middle Atlantic, South Atlantic, East Gulf, moderate variable; West Gulf, moderate south.

FORECASTS FOR TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Northern New York, showers Monday and probably Tuesday.

Southern New England, partly cloudy Monday and Tuesday.

Eastern New York, partly cloudy on the coast and local showers interior Monday and probably Tuesday.

Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, fair Monday and probably Tuesday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	56	72	4 P. M.	62	73
6 A. M.	56	69	6 P. M.	60	71
9 A. M.	60	73	9 P. M.	59	70
12 M.	64	75	11 P. M.	58	70

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 72; for the corresponding date last year it was 60; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 68.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 72; at 8 P. M. it was 70. Maximum temperature, 76 degrees, at 10 A. M.; minimum, 68 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity, 71 per cent. at 8 A. M., 81 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.08 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.04 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
1:25—105 E. 113 St.; Alfred Wagner	Slight
2:28—254 2 St.; Jacob Robino	Slight
9:10—109 Rider Av.; Catholic Protective	$1,000
10:30—171 W. 71 St.; Dorilton Corp'n.	Slight
P. M.	
2:25—886 Eagle St.; Winnie Construction Co.	$500
3:00—883 E. 165 St.; Chas. Schoenfeld	Slight
4:35—133 Lenox Av.; David Benjamin	$10
4:55—55 W. 24 St.; not given	Slight
5:20—102 W. 63 St.; Herman Goldberg	$20
5:40—856 Water St.; not given	Slight
6:35—103 St., at Hudson River; not given	Slight
7:25—4,704 Park Av.; Anton Siegel	Slight
8:05—166 Mulberry St.; Louis Carello	Slight
8:25—146 3 Av.; Isador Lufher	Slight
8:35—261 Rivington St.; Esther Mitz	Slight
8:55—164 Essex St.; Louis Harber	Slight
9:30—402 Madison St.; Mr. Diamstein	Slight
9:30—279 Stanton St.; Aufitch Bros	Slight
9:35—31 Market St.; Morris Nacklin	$50
9:40—58 W. 133 St.; Rose Plump	Slight

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Av.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Craftsman Homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 18th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn. Avenue J station, Brighton Beach "L."

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Do you want to own my fine home of seven rooms and bath, all improvements, in town 30 minutes from city, by paying $17 monthly? Concessions to good party. Write for particulars. Owner, Box 189 Times Downtown.

Being in need of ready cash, will sell my two Jamaica lots at a sacrifice at $115 each; two blocks from trolley and R. R. station; act quick. C., Jamaica, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opp. Flatbush L. I. R. R. Depot.

Jamaica—Sacrifice, six rooms, bath, $3,900; eight rooms and bath, $5,100; all improvements. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

City Houses to Let—Furnished

Well-furnished house on West End Av.; modern improvements, 10 rooms, 2 baths, $2,500. Telephone 5086 Gramercy.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale or Rent.—House, 15 rooms, directly on water; finest location New Rochelle; one block trolley; 10 minutes station; plot 90x137; will rent by year unfurnished or partly furnished, $100 month, or sell at bargain, $15,000. Address, or call, Mrs. M. W. Cushing, 154 Neptune Place, New Rochelle. Telephone 3514 New Rochelle.

Chester Hill, Mt. Vernon.—Large, exquisite apartments, appearance of private dwelling, surrounded by shady lawns; each apartment an entire floor, 25 windows, piazza, heat, hot water supply; $900-$1000 yearly. Janitor, 174 Rich Av., Mount Vernon.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful 5-room bungalow; decorate to suit; all latest improvements; beamed ceiling; panelled walls; open fireplace; modern kitchen; beautiful bath; heat; running water; extra large veranda; on large plot; about one block from bay and bathing beach; built under personal care of owner; 42 minutes out; price, $2,850; easy terms. Johnson, Box 185 Times Downtown.

AN OPPORTUNITY.

Would like to make appointments to visit my 27 wide-front cottages, with all improvements, asphalt streets, shade trees, drainage, &c., 22 minutes from Metropolis. Will make terms to suit. Address J. G. M., 1,425 Bigelow Av., Queens County.

Forest Hills Gardens.—Three lots for sale at a very low price. Marchbanks, 114 East 13th, New York.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

BEAUTIFUL new house, artistic outside and a model of perfection in its interior; 6 large rooms, tiled bath; plot 60x120; large trees, park approach, fine street, 2 minutes to depot; easy commuting, $5,900 monthly. Price to sell quick, $4,000. For particulars call, write or phone G. R. ANGELL, 76 East 94th St. Phone 6743 Lenox.

BUNGALOW, UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE, practically new, 7 rooms, oak floors, steam heat, electricity, gas, city water, thoroughly modern, A1 condition; lot 60x175; convenient to station; for sale at less than cost. Write for photo. S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN, Ridgewood, N. J. Phone 555.

Small fruit farms, 75x500; five minutes to station; restricted section; twenty-mile view; new houses; every improvement; wonderful fruit; real opportunity, $5,000 to $6,500; terms. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

LITTLE FARMS, hour out, for city workers; $10 monthly. Room 1701, 141 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK, SS.:

WHEREAS, a petition was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York on the 5th day of June, 1915, by Aktieselskabet Ocean, owner of the steamship Jos. J. Cuneo, her engines, etc., for a limitation of its liability in respect of any claim or claims for loss, destruction, damage, or injury arising out of the collision between the steamships Jos. J. Cuneo and Ryndam on May 26, 1915; and,

WHEREAS, the value of the petitioner's interest in the steamship Jos. J. Cuneo has been duly appraised at the sum of $45,000, and her pending freight at the sum of $155.30, with interest from May 27, 1915, and the petitioner has filed a stipulation, duly approved by the Court, to abide by and pays the moneys awarded by the final decree rendered by the District Court or by the Appellate Court if an appeal intervene, to the amount of said appraised value with interest as aforesaid;

NOW, therefore, in pursuance of the monition issued by said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby cite all persons claiming damages for loss, destruction, damage, or injury occasioned by the said collision to file and make due proof of their respective claims before Edward L. Owen, Esq., United States Commissioner, at his office, No. 71 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 4th day of October, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, and also to appear before said Court at the Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the said 4th day of October, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, and answer said petition; otherwise they will be defaulted and barred from participation in this suit.

Dated, New York, June 28th, 1915.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal for the Southern District of New York.

HAIGHT, SANDFORD & SMITH, Proctors for Petitioner, 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

$25 REWARD

Will be paid for each legitimate prospect or lead of persons contemplating purchasing an automobile and eventually terminating into a sale.

This offer is made in good faith and represents one of the most reputable standard-made cars on the market selling around $1,250. Give your telephone number if possible.

ADDRESS Z 289 TIMES ANNEX.

PRIVATE PARTY WISHES TO DISPOSE of a late model Buick runabout; electric lights, self-starter, new tires, extras; runs like new; price $375. See coachman, private estate, 921 Putnam Av., two blocks off Broadway, Brooklyn. Telephone 7112 Bushwick.

Big sacrifice, $300; Krit eight, 5 passenger touring; purchased 1914; completely and luxuriously equipped, including electrical equipment; painted rich royal purple and green; any demonstration and trial allowed. Melrose 8649.

Hupmobile 1915 Touring Car, slightly used, and guaranteed same as new; has every equipment and many extras; $775. Hupmobile Agency, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

OVERLAND, 5-passenger touring; electric lights, extra tires; fully equipped; first-class condition; will sacrifice. Stewart Auto Co., 223 W. 57th St., at Broadway.

Packard (1916) limousine, 38 H. P.
Cadillac (1914) touring; bargain.
Rainier (1913) limousine, 30 H. P.
Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 8247 Bryant.

Oldsmobile Special, 1912 six-cylinder seven-passenger touring car; elegant condition; big bargain at $550. Lowa, 197 South Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.

Packard, (6-48,) touring; Holbrook body; Victoria top; run 4,000 miles; absolutely perfect; sacrificing. C. W. Shay, 216 West 76th

I can offer you a 14-months-old, 5-ton, steel body, tail-dump truck, with a hydraulic hoist, at a very low figure. Z 273 Times Annex.

Autocar, Touring, used only 4,000 miles; like new in condition and appearance; $300. Hupmobile Agency, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Five-passenger touring car; latest equipment; classy runabout; fully equipped; electric light; Maxwell racabout; private. 427 E. 57.

I can save a buyer $50 on a Model 43, 1910 Oldsmobile Touring Car; prompt delivery. Phone Greeley 5600.

Automobiles for Rent.

Renault and Packard cars for hire, hour, day, or month; classy and up to date; reliable chauffeurs. Lewis, Hotchkiss Garage, 30 West 60th St. Phone 1509 Columbus.

Beautiful Fiat landaulet, by hour, day; special rate for month or season. Bord, 114 West 50th. Circle 1420.

18, Packard to hire monthly; limousine body; owner drives. Tel. Green, Schuyler 4360, 211 West 82d St.

Beautiful Garford Six; seven-passenger touring; like new; wire wheels; hour, week, or month; owner drives. Lenox 8767.

O'Connor Rental Company; Packard cars for hire. 235 West 50th. Tel. 2177.

Automobile Instruction.

WEST SIDE U. S. Navy Automobile School. Largest and Best School in the U. S. Send for Booklet and Y. M. C. A. Class to Visit School. Tel. 7920 302 W. 57th St. Col. Special class for women.

Owners will profit greatly by taking our special six weeks' course. Y. M. C. A. Automobile School, 1,121 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Booklet and pass to school free.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

Apartments to rent, furnished and unfurnished, full hotel service; restaurant; cheapest rates in New York; 2 rooms and bath, furnished, $12 weekly and upward. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

45th, 22 East.—Two attractive rooms with bath, kitchenette; suitable for bachelors.

West Side

We offer hotel conveniences and comforts at apartment house rates.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, } 1, 2, 3, & 4 Rooms
100 Cathedral Parkway, } SPECIALLY
110th St. and Col. Ave. } ATTRACTIVE.

with private bath and kitchenette; Complete—Dishes, Silver and Cooking Utensils. Furnished—$20, $40, $50, $60 up monthly. CONCESSIONS ON LEASE and unfurnished. Near Subway and "L"—Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone Riverside 2970. CONVENTIONS ACCOMMODATED.

APARTMENTS, NEWLY, BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED AND DECORATED TO SUIT, one, two, three rooms and bath, four rooms and two baths; month or year; $35 a month up per room; meals optional; $8 a week; full hotel service; quiet section; one block from "L" and subway express; ten car and bus lines; references; just completed; very exceptional opportunity owing to tardiness in completion of building; great sacrifice in rates. Hotel Nobleton, 128 West 73d St.

A.—A.—A.—YOUR IDEAL AT LAST.

How would YOU like to select first-class furnishings and decorations to suit entirely YOUR OWN discriminating tastes and requirements? You can do this in the newest, sunniest apartment hotel in New York for $70 per month, two rooms and bath. Hotel Nobleton, 126 West 73d St., between Broadway and Columbus Av., one block from express subway and "L" stations.

Automobiles for Rent.

EMPIRE COURT, 311 West 95th St.

Very light rooms,	4 rooms, bath, $45 up
All Night	5 rooms, bath, $50 up
Elevator,	6 rooms, bath, $60 up
Telephone, &c.	7 rooms, bath, $70 up

GEO. R. READ & CO., 30 Nassau St.

Convent Av., 96-100.—Choice modern apartments of two-three, and four rooms and bath; one doctor's or dentist's apartment of five rooms and bath, with two entrances. Superintendent on premises.

82d, 105 West.—Four large rooms, housekeeping, facing street, $60; also one large outside room; private bath; for bachelor; telephone; maid service; $35; studio apartment house.

Six rooms and bath, 1,271 Broadway, Greeley Square; spacious and light; $1,200, $1,500 yearly; can be used by dentists, or studios. Room 229, 45 Broadway. 3798 Rector.

The Hamilton.—Elegant apartments, 5 and 6 rooms; opposite City College; rent, $40 to $55. Apply to Owner, on premises, 477 West 140th St.

118th, 353-357 West, (near Morningside Park.)—Four, seven, eight large, light rooms; elevator, electricity; $35-$65; liberal inducements.

ELEVATOR, 5 ROOMS, $45.
Convenient, fashionable neighborhood. 509 West 112th.

84th St., 15 West.—Seven large rooms and bath, newly decorated; immediate possession; rent moderate.

Broadway, 270b (1036).—Three rooms, bath; housekeeping; non-housekeeping; restaurant service; $40.

81st St., 204-206 West.—7 rooms, all improvements, 1st and 2d floors. Apply on premises.

176th, 611 West.—7 large, light rooms, 2 baths; modern improvements? $50.

5-room apartment, unfurnished; sublet for 1 year from Oct. 1st, 200 West 58th St., 2d floor, Apartment E; $125 per month.

172d, 575 West.—Corner elevator house, 4-7 large, beautifully decorated apartments.

For apartments on Grand Concourse, consult H. A. Douglas, 2,428 Grand Concourse.

94th, 118 West.—7 rooms, all improvements; rent cheap. Apply on premises.

804 West 180th, (corner Pinehurst Av.)—High-class 4-6 room apartments; elevator.

130th, 202 West.—Modern apartments; seven all large, light rooms; $40, $50.

112 W. 129th.—Six light rooms, bath; all improvements; well kept; $28.

180th, 661 West.—Elevator; 4 rooms, $40 to $50; 5 rooms, $50.

Brooklyn.

ST. JAMES PLACE, NEAR FULTON ST. Delightful 6-room apt., $42; 7-room, $45; electricity, steam; parquet floors; near subway and L. Booklet. GOLDEN REALTY, 238 St. James Place.

Exclusive sunlit, uncommonly commodious five rooms and bath; hall attendant; large porch; high grade equipment. 111 Taylor St., Williamsburg Plaza.

New Jersey.

New and up-to-date apartments of five and six rooms and bath, with heat, hot water supply and janitor service, will decorate to suit. Full particulars of Charles Fall, agent, Hoboken Trust Co. Building, 14th & Washington Sts., Hoboken. Telephone 393 Hoboken.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—HADDON HALL.

Finest apartment in State; 8-story elevator; fireproof; strictly high-class; 6 and 7 rooms; decorations to suit; $65 and $75. Any broker or on the premises, 57 and 59 Union St.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47.—Comfortable family house; modern conveniences; transients; permanent; table board.

11TH ST., 10 EAST, (NEAR 5TH AV.) Pleasant, large, small rooms; every convenience.

19TH, 116 EAST, Gramercy Park.—Large connecting rooms and small rooms; southern exposure; sunny dining room; block subway; references.

21ST, 145 East, (Gramercy Park privileges.) —Large, small, cool rooms; electricity; private bath, excellent table; references; phone.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (near Park Av.)—Large, single rooms, with board.

45TH ST., 8 EAST.
Table board; rooms; references.

89TH, (1,345 Lexington Av.)—Attractive rooms; conveniences; excellent cuisine; moderate; telephone. Gross

MADISON AV., 213. (Near 36th St.)—Large and small rooms; some with private baths; newly furnished and decorated; excellent cuisine; references.

West Side.

7TH AV., 2,053, (123d.)—Airy, large rooms; steam; home cooking; healthy location.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Well-furnished rooms; private bath; excellent table; refined surroundings.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Exceptional rooms, large, single; private bath; excellent table. 4589 Bryant.

54TH, 54 WEST.—First-class single, double rooms, suites; private baths; electricity; references.

56TH ST., 32 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms with board; suite; private bath; references.

56TH, 146 WEST.—Just opened, newly furnished, decorated; large, small rooms; references.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Parlor floor studio suite, with grand piano; also small room.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Electricity; steam heat; private bath; large and medium rooms; near Park, subway; excellent Southern cooking.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive rooms, single, suite; electricity, steam, hot water, home cooking.

71ST, 62 WEST.—EXCEPTIONAL BOARD; DOUBLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; STEAM, ELECTRICITY; REASONABLE.

72D, 253 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive double rooms with bath; all conveniences; table guests.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; excellent board; table guests.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

74TH, 103 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; electricity; parlor dining room.

76TH ST., 155 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms, with board; references.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; excellent table; homelike; parlor dining; table guests.

76TH ST., 241-243 WEST.—Desirable large and medium sized rooms, with and without private bath; references.

76TH, 106 WEST.—Opportunity secure medium room: steam; first-class board; references.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive rooms, connecting bath; table guests accommodated; reasonable; telephone.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large, small, attractively furnished rooms; excellent table; table guests accommodated.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; table guests; reference.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Attractive rooms, parlor dining; references.

76TH, 121 WEST.—Single and large rooms, connecting shower baths; gentlemen; private family.

79TH, 114 AND 183 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Front rooms; private baths; superior table; high grade.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Attractive rooms; electricity; excellent cuisine; subway, "L" references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; also parlor floor; newly decorated; continuous hot water; excellent cuisine and service; private baths.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; all new high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; table guests.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; electricity; good table; parlor dining.

81ST, 151 WEST.—Different from ordinary; large, small rooms; baths; electricity; phone.

82D, 52 WEST.—Large, small rooms, bath; excellent table; telephone, electricity; references.

82D, 124 West (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

82D, 45 WEST.—Pleasant large, small rooms; running water; excellent table; reasonable.

83D ST., 42 WEST.—Select boarding house to be opened Sept. 10; newly decorated and furnished throughout; table guests; references.

85TH, 122 WEST.—Desirable room, one or two gentlemen; homelike surroundings.

86TH, 318 WEST.—Very attractive large, small rooms, private bath; very convenience; exclusive house; excellent table; references; table guests.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate few couples or gentlemen; references.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home will take few select people as boarders.

90TH, 16 WEST.—Large first-floor front room; adults; exclusive Jewish home. Heliman.

93D, 21 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent table; Park, "L" phone.

94TH, 142 WEST.—Rooms, suitable two appreciating superior table; home comforts. Lucken.

94TH, 36 WEST.—Large, second floor front room; excellent board; references. Strauss.

102D, 253 WEST.—Salon floor, elegantly furnished, private bath; also one large room and bath. Mrs. R. Aarons.

102D, 250 WEST, (West End Av.)—Accommodation for bachelors or man and wife; board, rooms; private house; first-class.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; 3 large rooms and bath; also single room; between Riverside and Broadway.

115TH ST., corner Manhattan Av.—Morningside Park and 116th elevated near by; the "Morningside"; newly fitted up; 40 choice rooms to select from; every comfort; $8 up, single; $15 up, two. Phone Morningside 4021.

118TH, 525 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private boarding house; table guest; home cooking.

113TH ST., 625 WEST.—Large room; private bath; suitable gentlemen, couple; home cooking; references.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Large, small rooms, connecting with bath or single; table guests.

141ST ST., 527 WEST.—Large, sunny alcove room, all conveniences; excellent board; reasonable.

152D, 561 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; running water, electric light; southern exposure; excellent table. Aud. 4678.

BEAUTIFULLY furnished rooms; excellent Southern cooking; convenient location; west side. Z 258 Times Annex.

PRIVATE FAMILY have two beautifully furnished rooms to rent for the Winter, together or separate; excellent Southern cooking. Z 314 Times Annex.

GENTLEWOMAN, steam heated house, Riverside Drive, will rent 2 large, handsomely furnished rooms, overlooking Hudson; also large room, private bath; exceptional cuisine. Audubon 8926.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583, Apt. 21—Beautiful rooms; southern exposure; superior board; refined.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming family Hotel of high standard; Grand location; 20 min. Broadway, 5c fare; Lovely furnished rooms; suites; all comforts. Excellent chef and service; separate tables; Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly, $10-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL Av., GEORGE, E. S.

Brooklyn.

NURSE takes invalids and infirm in her detached cottage; countrylike; homelike; terms reasonable. 357 77th St., Brooklyn.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Family of three adults will pay $120 per month for rooms and board. Private family, three months; references exchanged. P. W. D., 214 Riverside Drive.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Doctor's Office.—Large, well lighted, furnished or unfurnished; may be seen at any time. 105 West 74th St. Telephone Columbus 1812.

LOFTS to let, 75x100, with power; concrete building. Spindler & Deringer, Colgate and Mercer Sts., Jersey City.

Desirable office with services to sublet for a few months. Twelfth floor, 28 West 23d St. Ask for Mr. Silverman.

Corner office, six windows, stenographic and telephone service. Suite 1,602, 110 West 40th St.

Desk Room, light office, reasonable. Evening Post Building, Room 401, 20 Vesey St.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

FACTORY WANTED OUT OF TOWN.

Do you want a manufacturer in your town? If so, we are looking for very light, clean, high ceiling factory with or without boiler, about 14,000 to 18,000 square feet, one story and cellar, with three or four acres of ground, either in New Jersey or Long Island, about 14 to 25 miles from New York City; plenty of water, electric light, gas, &c.; good railroad shipping facilities, &c. What have you to offer? Will buy or rent; must be cheap.

BROMUND WAX CO.,
356 West Broadway, N. Y. C.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.) —Suite, two rooms and bath.

34TH ST., 125 EAST.—Private family rents exceptionally neat room, to gentlemen; breakfast optional; centrally located; references. Lybeck.

35TH, 20 EAST.—Floor, one flight, two large rooms, bath; every convenience; private house; exceptional; suitable two gentlemen.

43D ST., 16 EAST.—GENTLEMAN, TIRED OF HOTEL OR CLUB LIFE, MAY FIND SUITABLE ROOM, WITH OR WITHOUT BATH.

45TH, 22 EAST.—Two large rooms with private baths; parlor floor; suitable bachelors.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Comfortable room; private bath; square room, single room; references.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring Beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV, 586, (near 51st.)—Elegant, sunny rooms in private house; absolutely clean; all conveniences; breakfast; references; telephone.

LEXINGTON AV, 265, (near 36th.)—Attractive large front room; bath. Murray Hill 728.

MADISON AV., 220.—Desirable rooms; running water; furnished, unfurnished; adjoining bath; electricity, telephone.

West Side.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming suite for bachelors; hot water, electricity; references.

9TH, 41 WEST.—Large, sunny front room, with private bath; also medium room.

12TH, 34 WEST.—Single one, two, three room suites; private baths; telephone; references.

12TH ST., 38 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; also hall room; telephone; references.

13TH, 111 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; private house; references.

28TH, 4 WEST.—Newly furnished; fireplace; large closets; separate entrance; private family; $6; references; apply mornings. Beals.

32D ST. AND BROADWAY.—Permanent rates; rooms, with and without private baths, 1 or 2 persons, $9 to $12 per week; single rooms, $7 per week; parlor bedroom and bath, 1 or 2 persons, $15 per week. Hotel New Strand.

43D, 266 WEST.—Large rooms with a kitchenette; nicely furnished.

53D, 62 WEST.—Large and small rooms; southern exposure; every convenience; references.

55TH, 49 WEST.—Exceptionally large, well-furnished rooms; private bath; gentleman; references.

57TH, 264 WEST.—Large front corner room; bath, electricity, steam; beautifully furnished.

58TH, 21 WEST.—Large rooms; private baths, kitchenette, electricity, telephone; $7, $8, $10.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Parlor floor studio suite, with grand piano; also small room.

61ST, 119 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private bath; hot water constantly; telephone.

65TH, 5 WEST.—Front room with alcove, telephone; one flight; $6. Beeson.

69TH, 143 WEST.—Attractive living, bed room; exclusive apartment; shower, electricity; breakfast. Wilde.

70TH, 132 WEST.—Small, large rooms with private bath; exceptionally well-kept private house; business people; moderate terms; references.

70TH ST., 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms for gentlemen; suite, with private bath, or single; up-to-date in every particular.

70TH, 307 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private house; all conveniences; gentlemen.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Attractive, newly decorated furnished rooms; baths; electricity; meals optional.

71ST, 106 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive large rooms; board optional; all conveniences; homelike atmosphere.

71ST, 218 WEST.—Electricity, parquet floors, hot, cold water; no rooming house.

73D ST., 153 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, small rooms; electric lights; subway express.

73D, 173 WEST.—Nicely furnished, comfortable rooms; moderate; references.

73D, 255 WEST.—Two exceptional, nicely furnished rooms; every convenience; references.

73D ST., 302 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; small room; board; phone.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive single and double rooms; private baths; subway express; references.

74TH, 107 WEST.—Large front rooms; southern exposure; also single; breakfast optional.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Large rooms; also front parlor; connecting bedroom; $6, $8; telephone.

75TH, 104 WEST.—Parlor floor, bath, electricity, also large single, adjoining bath.

75TH, 104 WEST.—Parlor floor; bath, electricity; large and skylight; adjoining bath.

76TH, 124 WEST. — Attractively furnished large, small rooms; dressing room; private bath; telephone.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive rooms, including handsome back parlor, with private bath.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Attractive, homelike, sunny rooms; near bath; continuous hot water; electricity.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.
Very attractive, pleasant rooms; home comforts.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Large and single room, all conveniences; gentlemen; references.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Large, airy front room; southern exposure; conveniences; reference; reasonable.

77TH, 64 WEST.—Beautiful rooms facing museum; board optional. MacGregor.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, large room; private house; suitable one, two; references.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; shower baths; select.

78TH, 166 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; large, small; electricity, telephone; subway, "L."

79TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive small rooms; also large rooms adoining private baths; references.

80TH ST., 122 WEST.—High-class house for gentlemen; medium and single rooms, adjoining bath; all modern conveniences; references.

81ST, 251 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive rooms, adjoining bath, high-class apartment. Holton.

81ST, 265 WEST, (West End.)—Large, suite, private; running water; shower; elevator. Pearson.

82D, 134 WEST.—Large, handsome second-floor rooms; private baths; single room; references.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large furnished front room, private bath, electric light; references.

84TH, 124 WEST.—Newly decorated, finely furnished parlor; running water; gentlemen; ph ne. Wallace.

84TH, 115 WEST.—Handsome room, second floor; business woman; $21 monthly. Fuller.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Parlor floor, two suites, private baths; second floor, two suites, private baths; electricity. 5721 Schuyler.

86TH, 237 WEST.—Large rooms; private bath; single or suite; breakfast.

87TH, 176 WEST.—Bachelor apartment; large single, double rooms; running water; electricity; en suite, single; meals. 7792—Riverside.

90TH, 58 WEST.—Newly furnished, attractive, large, medium-sized rooms, with private bath, telephone; references; private house.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Just opened, newly furnished house; rooms, en suite with baths, or single, $5, $7, $10; convenient "L."

91ST, 64 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable rooms; also shower baths; refined private house; references.

91ST, 88 WEST.—Newly furnished house; large, sunny rooms; private baths; electricity.

91ST, 21 WEST.—Elegant, newly decorated, comfortably furnished rooms; private bath; telephone; references.

91ST, 46 WEST.—Desirable, furnished, large room; private bath; select, private house.

93D, 231 WEST.—Beautiful large, connecting rooms; southern exposure; also single rooms. Crane.

94TH, 311 WEST.—Large, excellently furnished outside room, adjoining bathroom, in high-class elevator apartment; $5; breakfast optional. Toplits.

96TH, 38 WEST.—Large and small rooms, bath connecting; board optional.

97TH, 150 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms, adjoining bath; every convenience; gentlemen. Owner.

97TH ST., 147 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive; well furnished room; bath; telephone.

97TH ST., 126 WEST.—Large room, with bath; private house; American family.

97TH, 230 WEST.—Single, double rooms; running water; board; elevator. Apt. 6A.

101ST, 16 WEST.—Light, attractive rooms; telephone, electricity; housekeeping; $2.50 to $5. McNamara.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house; Riverside Drive; nicely furnished room; piano; bath.

102D, 254 WEST.—Private house; refined environment; two attractive rooms; adjoining bath.

104TH, 254 WEST.—Private house; desirable room; reasonable; "L" station, Broadway subway.

105TH, 248 WEST.—Attractive outside room; also single room; adjoining bath; references. Clalk.

109TH, 501 WEST.—Three comfortable rooms; private home; entirely new; gentlemen. 3 E.

112TH, 605 WEST, Apartment 1.—Large front room; reasonable; only roomer; southern exposure.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Outside, attractive rooms; shower; private; convenient location. Apt. 4E.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Two very desirable adjoining rooms, suitable two gentlemen. Apt. 3.

118TH, 502 WEST.—Pleasant outside rooms; private family; near Columbia. Apt. 6 E.

114TH, 528 WEST.—Attractive, homelike rooms; private house; near Columbia University; convenient transportation.

114TH ST., 610 WEST.—KITCHENETTE, PRIVATE BATH, LABORATORY; REASONABLE.

116TH ST., 420 WEST.—Exceptional single, double rooms obtainable at $25 and upward per month; excellent service included. Write, call, or phone 5800 Morningside.

118TH, 430 WEST.—Homes for one or two; opposite Columbia; subway; all conveniences; unusual furnishings and care. Emmett.

118TH, 135 WEST.—Attractive room, bath; private house; refined Jewish family; gentlemen.

119TH, WEST, (Claremont Av., 49.)—Large outside room, beautifully furnished; opposite Columbia.

121ST, 537 WEST. (Apt. 61.)—Business woman, college graduate, will rent rooms, single, double, tastefully furnished; conveniences; subway; reasonable.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, typist; thoroughly experienced; efficient correspondent; high school graduate; moderate salary. S. K., 86 Lavonia Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER. — Thoroughly understands credits, collections, &c.; also capable correspondent. L 182 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry, trial balance; eight years' experience; efficiency unquestionable. L 125 Times.

BOOKKEEPER. — Thoroughly experienced; typist; own correspondent; neat, accurate; moderate salary. K 340 Times Downtown.

COMPANION, &c.—Conscientious, competent young woman wishes position as companion, housekeeper, or mother's helper in country or suburbs. K 310 Times.

COMPANION. — Refined middle-aged lady wishes position as useful companion to lady. K 360 Times Downtown.

DRESSMAKER. — Fashionable dressmaking by the day. Miss Matlock, Morningside 1794.

EXCEPTIONAL CULTURED WOMAN OF ATTRACTIVE PERSONALITY, WITH KEEN APPRECIATION AND KNOWLEDGE OF OBJECTS D'ART, ANTIQUES, PAINTINGS, SCULPTURE, ART JEWELRY, WISHES TO BECOME CONNECTED WITH A HOUSE OF HIGH STANDING. BOX Z 301 TIMES ANNEX.

FRENCH LAUNDRESS takes work home; expert shirts, collars, lace curtains, lingerie. Gorwith, 227 West 51st St.; telephone 8090 Circle.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Protestant; good cook, laundress; excellent references. Care of Wilson, 203 West 68th St.

NURSE to elderly lady or invalid; highest references; city or country. Phone Stewart's apartment, 11-1. Riverside 1416.

RESPECTABLE WOMAN desires position, half time, at housework; mornings preferred; four years' references. L 170 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good speed in shorthand and on the typewriter; familiar with card systems and office devices; neat in appearance; hard worker; $7 per week. Miss B., 36 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER. (18.)—Experienced filing clerk, one year experience; moderate salary. Miss A. Price, 1,051 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Can take fast dictation; transcribe neatly and accurately; willing worker; $10. Ida Balasso, Candler Building. Bryant 1319.

STENOGRAPHER.—Energetic, 5 years' experience general office routine; best references from last employer. K 309 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—Neat, bright girl; beginner; American; plain penman; graduate full course; no agency; $7. K 312 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER,

CITY TO DROP MEN AND CUT SALARIES

Budget Program "of Painful and Irksome Economy" Is Pledged by the Mayor.

BLAMES THE LEGISLATURE

Has Told All but Three Department Heads That No Allowances Greater Than in 1915 Will Be Made.

A statement issued by Mayor Mitchel with reference to the policy to be followed in the preparation of the 1916 tax budgets promises an economy more rigid than has ever been exercised in the city government before. The statement says:

"It will doubtless cause some suffering and hardship to those who lose their positions and whose salaries are reduced. It is, however, the necessary direct result of the act of the State Legislature in laying this fearful burden on the people of our city."

The statement follows:

"The taxpayers of New York City are confronted with a serious situation. Our budget for 1915 amounted to $199,000,000, despite the exercise of rigid and far-reaching economies in all of the Mayor's departments. It reached this figure because of certain factors not within my control or that of the Board of Estimate, such as the cost of the emergency $100,000,000 loan, the extraordinary snow removal of the preceding Winter, the largely increased amount of uncollectible taxes, the increase in debt charges, and the increased appropriations demanded by and allowed to the Board of Education.

No Ne wSource of Income.

"Last year the Mayor's twenty-nine departments asked less than they received for 1914, and were awarded in the 1915 budget $1,500,000 less than they had received in the previous year. Despite that economy, the budget advanced $6,000,000 for the reasons just stated.

"It was foreseen then that the increased services rendered by the city and the new policy of cutting down the debt by carrying each year in the budget the cost of permanent improvements would inevitably either raise the budget and taxes or necessitate some new sources of city income.

"The Legislature at its last session, however, granted the city no relief by way of new and additional income. On the contrary, the Legislature, in order to carry on certain rural improvements and because of its own peculiar idea of financing current contracts on the State barge canal, laid upon the taxpayers of New York City the crushing burden of a direct tax of upwards of $13,000,000. If, therefore, the budget of the city for all purposes could be kept within the total of this year of $199,000,000 by the exercise of the most rigid economy, the State tax would still bring the total tax budget for 1916 to $212,000,000.

Has Worried Department Heads.

"Realizing the tremendous hardship that the State Government has imposed upon the taxpayers of New York City, I am determined that the city administration shall adopt extraordinary measures to lighten that burden as far as in its power lies. To that end I have informed the heads of all departments under my jurisdiction that the total of their budget allowances for 1916 must and shall not exceed the total of those allowances for 1915. This will require drastic measures.

"From my examinations of the tentative requests of my departments I realize that increases must be allowed to Charities, Correcention, and Police in order that they may properly discharge their duties, and I have tentatively recommended increases aggregating about $1,100,00 for these departments. In the Department of Correction the average daily census of inmates has increased in a little over a year by about 2,000. As it costs $244 to care for each prisoner, more than $400,000 will be needed in 1916 to provide for this increase in the census.

"In the Department of Charities it is estimated that there will be an increase in the average daily census for next year of about 2,000 inmates. This is on the basis of present experience. Additional funds must therefore be provided to care for those persons. In the Police Department mandatory salary increases must be granted. Furthermore, during 1915 additional requirements for police service in the rapidly growing sections of the city made it necessary to obtain revenue bonds to pay for the addition of 200 men to the force. Money must be provided in 1916 to care for these new patrolmen. An increase over the 1916 budget allowance is therefore unavoidable.

Places to be Eliminated.

"To keep the total of the 1916 budget appropriations to my departments within this year's total, therefore, upward of $1,100,000 must be saved somewhere by compensating decreases in the budgets of other of my departments. These decreases shall be made. I have instructed by Commissioners to exercise the most rigid economy, an economy more rigid than has ever been exercised in this government before. As a part of this program of drastic retrenchment I have directed that in preparing the 1916 budget allowances for my departments there shall be applied the principles of salary standarization laid down by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment's Bureau of Standards. This means that:

"1. All positions which by any expedient can be dropped will be eliminated.

"2. All overpaid positions will be reduced to the maximum allowable under the standard rates approved by the Bureau of Standards for the group within which the position falls.

"3. All underpaid positions will be increased to the minimum allowable under the standard rates approved by the Bureau of Standards for the group within which the position falls.

"Painful and Irksome Economy."

"This is a prgram of painful and irksome economy. It will doubtless cause some suffering and hardship to those who lose their positions and whose salaries are reduced. It is, however, the necessary direct result of the act of the State Legislature in laying this fearful burden on the people of our city. I am confident that in the crisis which confronts us and under the general governmental conditions which we face, the people of the city will approve a policy which puts the departments of the Government on the strict salary basis of value received and rigidly held personnel down to the absolutely essential."

New Catholic School Dedicated.

The new St. Michael's parochial school on Madison Avenue, Flushing, erected at a cost of $150,000, was formally dedicated yesterday afternoon by the Right Rev. Bishop Charles E. McDonnell, and will be opened this morning. Sister Mary Sidonia will be Principal. She returns to Flushing after an absence of thirty years in the Brooklyn Diocese. With the opening of the new school Sister Mary de Lourdes will complete twenty-five years as a teacher in the institution.

BOY POLICE DISPLAY MATURE FAVORITISM

Finding They Have Arrested Captain's Brother, They Try to Drop the Complaint.

HE WAS "IDLING IN A PARK"

Complainant Will Refuse to Prosecute, but Police Lieutenant Made Full Record on Blotter.

Nathaniel Lief, 23 years old, of 1,495 Washington Avenue, the Bronx, was standing near the tennis courts in Crotona Park, near 173d Street, late yesterday afternoon, when two boys who wore badges and carried short clubs asked him what he was doing.

Lief asked why they wanted to know. The two boys explained with sharpness arising from injured professional pride that they were members of the Bronx Juvenile Police—an organization of boys supplied with badges and clubs by Charles D. Pullen of 1,604 Crotona Park East, to pick up paper in parks in the Bronx, do detective work when they see suspicious characters, and perform other unofficial police functions.

Lief persisted in his refusal to disclose his reason for being in a public park on a Sunday afternoon, and the two young inquisitors called others to help handle the case. Lief continued to laugh at them and to make remarks which hurt their feelings until Commissioner Charles D. Pullen of the Bronx Juvenile Police arrived. He exercised a citizen's privilege of arresting Lief with the assistance of a posse of Juveniles, which had then grown to a score. They all escorted their prisoner to the Tremont Station, where Charles D. Pullen asked that Lief be booked for disorderly conduct for loitering in a park, acting in a suspicious manner, refusing to furnish a satisfactory account of his reasons, being idle in a municipal recreation ground on a holiday, and for giving short answers to volunteer boy police who serve the public without pay.

Lieutenant Wixson asked the offender for his name. After it had been given, Commissioner Pullen asked if he was in any way related to Alfred Lief, 14 years old, of 1,495 Washington Avenue. The prisoner said he was a brother.

"That puts the matter in a different light, Lieutenant," said Commissioner Pullen. "Alfred Lief is the Chief of Police of our force. Of course, I would not want to have his brother arrested."

Lieutenant Wixson insisted on finishing the entry in the blotter, and then Commissioner Pullen said he would refuse to prosecute the complaint. Lieutenant Wixson released Lief, and he left the station chatting with Commissioner Pullen.

SHOT IN MONEY QUARREL.

Two Policemen at Door When Wounded Man Rolled Down Stairs.

Policemen Fristerisky and Berendt of the West Thirty-seventh Street Precinct heard three shots fired in the building at 616 Eighth Avenue, near Fortieth Street, yesterday morning, and got to the door in time to see the body of a man rolling down the stairs. The police arrested a man they say is Charles Parker, a real estate dealer of 305 West Forty-fifth Street, who, according to the police, was standing at the head of the stairs with a revolver in his hand.

The injured man was James Davis of 208 East 143d Street, who said he had gone to the rooms of the Stockton Society, 616 Eighth Avenue, to collect some money from Parker. He said they quarreled, and as he stood outside of the door Parker fired three shots into his back. Davis was taken to Bellevue Hospital in a serious condition, and Parker was locked up on a charge of felonious assault.

Deputy Assistant District Attorney Skinner later examined Parker and two material witness—Bernard Smitz of 236 West Forty-third Street and Francis Owens of 250 West Forty-third Street—who were found in the rooms of the Stockton Society.

GIRL IN PIQUE INHALES GAS.

Kept Home from Beach, She Fails in Attempted Suicide.

Three girl friends of Ida Miller, 17 years old, called yesterday morning at her home, at 11 Siegel Street, Brooklyn, and invited her to go to the beach with them. Mrs. Miller objected, and kept her daughter at home.

Ten minutes after the three girls had left, a sister of Ida Miller smelled gas in the house and traced it to the bathroom, where she found Ida lying half conscious on the floor with a gas tube in her mouth. Policeman Martin of the Stagg Street Station was called, and he applied first aid with the assistance of the family. In fifteen minutes the girl had recovered. Policeman Martin arrested her on a charge of attempted suicide.

CRAZED IN GRAND CANYON.

New Hampshire Tourist Wanders Without Food or Drink.

Special to The New York Times.

GRAND CANYON, Ariz., Sept. 12.—After wandering for three days in the depths of the Grand Canyon without food or water, W. H. Harvey, a retired merchant of Manchester, N. H., was rescued yesterday in Hell's Half Acre, one of the most perilous parts of the canyon. Mr. Harvey was crazed from thirst and hunger. He was rescued by Rudolph Reimer, Jr., of Brooklyn, N. Y., and a Grand Canyon guide.

Mr. Harvey and James H. Hyde of New York started down Hermit Trail, eight miles west of Grand Canyon Hotel, several days ago. They took neither food, water, nor guide, intending to follow the river along the bottom of the canyon back to the foot of Bright Angel Trail, which leads to the canyon bottom from here.

Soon after leaving the foot of Hermit Trail they became lost in the waste of rock formations. The alkali water which they were forced to drink caused both men to lose their minds temporarily. Mr. Hyde became separated from Mr. Harvey and found his way out of the canyon, but was unable to direct searchers to the spot where he had left his companion.

Parties searched the canyon for two days and found no trace of Mr. Harvey. Yesterday he was discovered in a delirious condition, his outer clothing gone. He was brought out of the canyon on a pack burro. He is recovering from his hardships.

BOASTS OF 3-LEGGED PULLET

Extra Claw Aids Chicken Make Record in Digging Worms.

Special to The New York Times.

VERONA, N. J., Sept. 12.—A. W. Pierce is pointing with considerable pride to a three-legged barred Plymouth Rock pullet which he has developed on his poultry farm near here. How it happened Pierce isn't sure, but he knows the father to be a great runner, having been chased out of the garden patch some hundreds of times last Spring.

The pullet, now four months old, is twice as large as its brothers and sisters, being able to turn up 50 per cent. more worms in a given time with its extra claw. Mr. Pierce is greatly pleased with having three drumsticks grow where only two grew before, and is working over a system of matings which will now give him a three or even four legged fowl for table use.

GLEN ISLAND GERMAN FAIR.

More Than 20,000 at Volksfest for Teutonic War Widows.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, Sept. 12.—More than 20,000 persons attended the Patriotisches Volksfest at Glen Island on Saturday and today for the purpose of raising funds for the benefit of widows and orphans of German and Austrian soldiers. Young women dressed in Austrian and German costumes sold programmes, flowers, and chances in pictures of the Kaiser and General von Hindenburg.

The Captain of the Vaterland had a booth, and at the Japanese tea house there was a children's entertainment conducted by C. Wucst. At the divine service this afternoon the orchestra from the Wartburg Farm School at Mount Vernon and German singing societies of New York took part. Addresses were made by the Rev. G. C. Berkemeirer of Wartburg School and H. Weismann, President of the Friends of Peace.

IN NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK.—The fight of the Anti-Compulsory Vaccination Society of this city against the vaccination of children in the public schools will be carried to the courts, which will be asked to place the unvaccinated children in school pending a decision on the case.

NEWARK.—Fire caused by a cigarette late yesterday afternoon partly wrecked the grand stand of the discarded Motordrome on South Orange Avenue, opposite the Velodrome. The blaze, which was a brilliant one, attracted throngs from the Velodrome bicycle races. The damage amounted to $1,000.

HACKENSACK.—There are two negro ministers in this region who are known as the "Colored Billy Sundays." One is the Rev. J. E. Miller, who was once a jockey and pugilist. The other is the Rev. J. B. Boddie. Mr. Miller conducted the prayer meeting of the First Baptist Church, a white congregation, on Thursday night.

MONTCLAIR.—The Rev. A. R. McWilliams, who has been curate of St. Luke's Episcopal Church for the last year, will leave today to assume the rectorship of St. Wilfrid's Episcopal Church at Cramer Hill, Camden.

MILLBURN.—With the filing of his petition on Saturday night for membership on the Democratic County Committee from the Second District of Millburn, Charles R. Reeve has the distinction of being a candidate for three offices at the coming election. Besides seeking the office of County Committeeman he is the Democratic candidate for Tax Assessor of the township and a candidate on the Wilson League ticket for the Democratic nomination for member of the Board of Freeholders.

TRANQUILLITY.—Ernest Martin is in receipt of a letter from his sons, Harold and William Martin, who are in the British Army in France. They are both running motor cars, Harold driving an officer's car at the front and William a tool car for heavy artillery.

PEAPACK.—The latest compilation of casualties in the war on files in Peapack-Gladstone Borough shows that more than a million of the pests have been killed. The incentive for the enthusiasm exhibited by the children is a silver loving cup offered by Mrs. C. Ledyard Blair, wife of the New York banker, to the child who kills the largest number of flies between July 15 and Nov. 1. In addition to the cup she is offering cash prizes.

PHILLIPSBURG.—The body of Milton Oakes, a mill operative of Phillipsburg, was found on the tracks of the Central Railroad on Saturday by two companions with whom he had gone on a fishing trip to Hampton. He had left his companions to return to his home, and had evidently been run over by a train.

RICH MAN'S PARLOR A BOGUS COIN SHOP

Police Raid Yonkers Home, Left with Caretaker, and Find Newly Made Currency.

STOLEN METAL GAVE CLUE

National Conduit Company Missed Valuable Alloy and Set Detectives to Watch Suspect.

Company at Hastings-on-Hudson missed some of its "soft metal," a valuable alloy which lends itself to several uses, among others the manufacture of a very fair imitation of United States coins, the company's suspicions were directed toward William McLean, 52 years old, living at 117 Ludlow Street, Yonkers, a foreman in their factory.

Detectives who were put on the case noticed that McLean was often seen in the company of George Debew, 19 years old, a brass melter, employed as caretaker in the house at 19 Dudley Place, Yonkers, the property of James B. Murray, a New York business man now spending a vacation at the San Francisco Exposition.

McLean was observed to frequent this house. Acting on this information, Police Captain George Cougle of the Fourth Precinct, Yonkers, made a raid last Saturday night on the Murray house, in the course of which Debew was arrested.

In the parlor, according to the police, was a quantity of this "soft metal," together with molds and retorts. There were also a number of newly made coins, ten, twenty-five and fifty cent pieces, as well as dollars. The coins, say the police, were well made and needed only a little polishing to prepare them for circulation.

McLean was arrested a little later in the street near his home. Both men were held to await action of the Federal authorities on a charge of counterfeiting.

The arrest caused a sensation in Yonkers, for the Murray House is in a very nice part of Yonkers. The National Conduit and Cable Company officials would not say how much of the metal had been taken, but it was admitted that a good deal of it had disappeared before they missed it.

SHADOW 3 IN CORD MURDER.

Prosecutor Thinks Land Deal Was Basis of Plot to Kill.

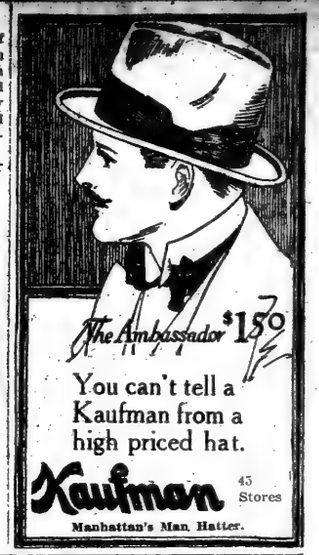
Special to The New York Times.

CAMDEN, N. J., Sept. 12.—Prosecutor Kraft and his assistants have convinced themselves that the murder of Samuel Cord was the culmination of a plot, at the bottom which may be found the Florida land deal in which Cord and his partner were interested. They are certain that the murderer was intimately connected with Cord and they are shadowing three persons whose names were found in his papers and correspondence.

It is understood that the examination of Cord's stomach has established the approximate time of the murder, and a large powder burn on his raincoat makes them believe he was shot after he had refused some demand made by the murderer. Cord's will will be opened and read to his wife and relatives todyab y John F. Harned, Cord's attorney. According to Harned, it distributes about $20,000 in real estate and shows that Cord was the real owner of the Laurel Springs Development Company.

Lucky Baby Unhurt by Fall.

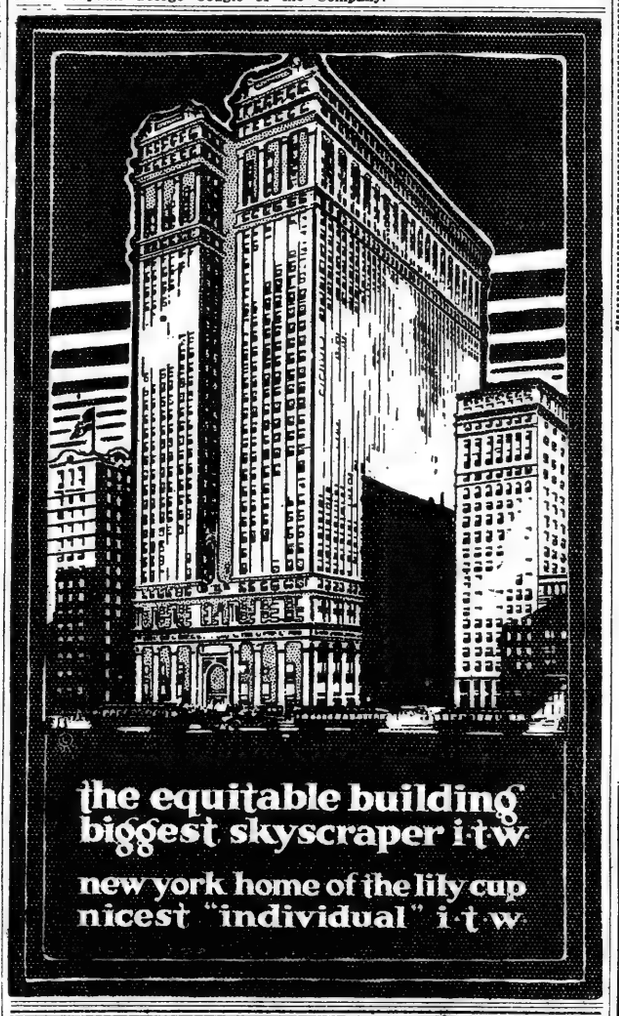
James Monahan, 3 years old, of 1,415 Second Avenue was playing on the fire escape yesterday afternoon when he fell three floors to the paved courtyard. His fall was broken by many clotheslines, and he sustained no other injury than a slight contusion of the head.



You can't tell a Kaufman from a high priced hat.
Kaufman 45 Stores
Manhattan's Man Hatter.

RADNOR


THE NEW ARROW COLLAR



Ideal for Luncheon

Not only its convenient location but also its unsurpassed cuisine make Shanley's ideal for luncheon.

Seven courses of appetizing variety—75c. (Music)

A cabaret of twenty feature acts—evenings seven to one.

SHANLEY'S
Broadway 43rd to 44th St.

THESE are called "the complete hotels" because their equipment lacks nothing which would contribute to the guest's comfort and satisfaction, and because Hotel Statler service is a complete service, in every detail.

Courtesy, thoughtfulness and helpfulness are the big essentials of Hotel Statler Service—a very special kind of hotel service, rendered by employees trained in usefulness.

HOTELS STATLER
BUFFALO—CLEVELAND—DETROIT
450 Rooms 450 Baths Rates from $1.50 a day
700 Rooms 700 Baths 300-room addition now building Rates from $1.25 a day
800 Rooms 800 Baths Rates from $1.25 a day

REISENWEBER'S Columbus Circle and 58th Street Phone, 9640—Columbus.
The Coolest Dancing Room in the City.
Unsurpassed Cooking. Popular Prices.
Exceptional Table d'Hote Dinner every evening Six to ten $1.00
Delicious Frog Dinner (In the Grill), $1.25
MENU:
Little Neck Clams, Cherry Stone. Consomme in Jelly. Frog Legs, Saute Meuniere, Crab Meat Ravigote, Half Fried Chicken, Virginia Corn on Cob, Candied Sweet Potatoes, Salad, Peach Ice Cream, Watermelon, Cantaloupe, Cheese, Demi-Tasse.
DANCING Dancing Contest Every Friday Evening. CABARET

HOTEL WALLICK
Broadway and Forty-third Street.
Positively the Best Location and Values in New York.
Rooms, with Bath, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00 Per Day.
Also Attractive Suites at Very Reasonable Rates.
And a Restaurant That's Known from Coast to Coast for Quality.
TEA ROOM 11 EAST 22ND ST.
Southern Cooking. Hot Breads. BEST DINNER IN TOWN, 50c., 5:30 to 7:30

In Philadelphia, Chestnut & 13th. Hotel Adelphia 400 Rooms 400 Baths

HOTEL NETHERLAND
5th Av. & 59th St. Phone 8700 Plaza
NEW MANAGEMENT
Reduced Rates:—
ROOM & BATH, $2.00 up
SUITES - - $5.00 up
Apartments overlooking Central Park.
Largest rooms in New York very reasonable.
Two Floors of Bachelors' Single Rooms at Special Low Rates.
VALET SERVICE WITHOUT CHARGE.
Cuisine Unexcelled
Prices Very Moderate

HOTEL ENDICOTT
Columbus Ave. and 81st St., New York City.
A "Home Hotel" of superior appointment. The spacious dining rooms and 400 sleeping rooms have been reopened after an expenditure of an enormous sum in remodeling, redecorating and refurnishing.
Cuisine and service of the highest standard. Average charge per entree, thirty-five cents. Restaurant prices fifty per cent. less than elsewhere.
RATES
Room with use of Bath.....$1.00
Room with Private Bath..... 1.50
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath..... 2.50

HOTEL WOODWARD
Broadway & 55th Street, New York.
A refined and dignified home hotel, now leasing for Fall and Winter.
Transient and Permanent.
Rooms, Single and en Suite.
Club Breakfasts, Special Luncheon.
No Dancing. Phone 2000 Circle.

HOTEL BOSSERT
A transient-residential hotel of refinement and comfort in Brooklyn's most accessible, aristocratic quarter.
MONTAGUE-HICKS-REMSEN STS.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Hotel Bretton Hall
BROADWAY 85TH TO 86TH ST.
Offers All the Advantages of the Best New York City Hotels at Much Lower Prices.
EXCEPTIONAL APARTMENTS OF ALL SIZES,
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, FOR LONG OR SHORT PERIODS.
Transient Rates, $2.50 per Day Up
No Extra Charge When Rooms Are Occupied by Two Persons.

LILLIAN LANG IRENE ST. JOHN
ALL MODERN DANCES TAUGHT.
St. John Danse Studio, 2231 Broadway, cor. 80th St. Mor. Hill 3016.

Fall Opening
We now have on display a large assortment of imported and domestic woolens—new shades, new patterns—fabrics the most fastidious will enjoy inspecting.
Suits and Overcoats, $20 to $50
To measure only. Fashioned in the latest style. Tailored with Arnheim care and skill. At least $5 to $15 less than equal values would cost elsewhere.
Samples and Book of Style Suggestions on request.
Broadway & 9th St. Arnheim

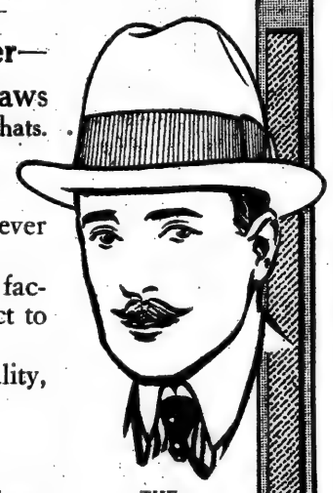
NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.
EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. TO-NIGHT At 8:15. MR. CYRIL MAUDE in his International triumph. GRUMPY
LYCEUM West 45th St. Evening 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:15. MARIE TEMPEST in the Double Comedy Hit J. M. BARRIE'S ROSALIND and THE DUKE OF KILLICRANKIE
NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d Street. Evenings 8:10. LAST 8 TIMES. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:10. The Greatest Musical Show Ever Produced. ZIEGFELD FOLLIES
After the Play Visit NEW ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC DANSE DE FOLLIES. Atop This Theatre
NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE—SPECIAL MONDAY, SEPT. 20—Seats Thurs., 9 A. M. HOLBROOK BLINN'S COMPANY IN MOLOCH
A PLAY ABOUT WAR, by Beulah M. Dix.
YOUNG AMERICA BEGINS ITS RUN AT THE GAIETY TONIGHT
Evs. 8:20. Matinees Wed. and Sat., 2:20.
HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:15. UNDER FIRE with WM. COURTENAY.
HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat., 2:15. "Exciting, Surprising, Amusing. A Positive Thrill."—Eve. Post. Rolling Stones
FULTON 46th St., nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:25. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat., 2:25. SOME BABY! "A Laughing Triumph."—N.Y. American
GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea., B'y & 43 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:20. JULIAN ELTINGE in "COUSIN LUCY," by CHARLES KLEIN.
AT LIBERTY W. 42d St. THE BIRTH OF A NATION TWICE Daily, Inch Sunday Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Matinees, 25c, 50c & $1. D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of 40.
REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:20. COMMON CLAY with JOHN MASON and JANE COWL. SEATS SELLING 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:20. "Three Acts of Good Fun."—N. Y. Sun. THE BOOMERANG
Park Col. Circle. Phone 9590 Col. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. May Irwin "Laugh Genius" in the new comedy "33 WASHINGTON SQUARE" Wed. Mat. Best Seats, $1.
GLOBE B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN
LEXINGTON 51st & Lex. Av. Evs. 25c to $1. Mats. Tues. & Thurs. 25c&50c. A. H. Woods Presents THE YELLOW TICKET
STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mats. Tues. & Thurs. 25c & 50c. Selwyn & Co. Presents "TWIN BEDS"
YORK 116 St., nr. Lenox Av. Phone 1354 Morn. Ev. 25c to $1. Mats. Tues., Thurs. 25 & 50c. H. H. Frazee Presents "A FULL HOUSE"
B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY 47 ST. D'ly Mat. 25c to $1. NORA BAYES, WILLIAM A. BRADY'S "THE HONEY-MOONERS," ROSHANARA, LADDIE CLIFF, "The Slave Dealers," Harry Gilfoil.
MAJESTIC EVERY NIGHT. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday. OLIVER MOROSCO Presents PEG O' MY HEART. Prices: Eve. & Sat. Mat. 25 to $1. Wed. Mat. 25 & 50
MARDI GRAS AT CONEY ISLAND ALL THIS WEEK Children's Day, Sat., 3 P. M.
COLONIAL MAT. DAILY, 25c. Fannie Brice, "Women Proposals," Dooley & Sales, Taylor Granville & Co., others.

VITAGRAPH THEATRE B'y, 44 St. TWICE DAILY, at 2:30 and 8:30. "GREATEST WAR DRAMA EVER FILMED" NEW YORK AMERICAN
J. Stuart Blackton and Albert E. Smith Present THE BATTLE CRY of PEACE
By J. STUART BLACKTON
Featuring the Distinguished Actor, CHARLES RICHMAN
PRICES: Mat. (except Sat.), $1.00, 50c, 25c. Eve. & Sat. Mat. $2.00, $1.00, 75c, 50c, 25c.
"A Call to Arms—Against War"

The CENTURY THE ONLY CONTINENTAL MUSIC HALL IN AMERICA. CENTRAL P. W. 62D-63D STS.
NED WAYBURN, Managing Director.
OPENING SATURDAY NIGHT 8:15. SEATS NOW ON SALE
Initial presentation of the biggest musical production ever attempted, "NED WAYBURN'S TOWN TOPICS"
30 SCENES—30 MUSICAL NUMBERS—BEAUTY CHORUS OF 100—200 SUPERNUMERARIES — WORLD'S GREATEST DANCING CHORUS AND IMMENSE CAST OF INTERNATIONAL STARS.
Prices Evenings.....$2 to 25c. Sun. Evs. & Sat. Mats. $1.50 to 25c. Tues. and Thurs. Bargain Mats. from $1.00 to 25c. No higher.

ASTOR B'way. 45 St. TO-NIGHT FIRST TIME. GEO. M. COHAN'S AMERICAN FARCE. HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY With FRED NIBLO.
LONGACRE West 48th St. Evenings 8:20. Pop. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. THE BRILLIANT MUSICAL HIT. THE GIRL WHO SMILES
with Natalie Alt, Geo. Baldwin, Wm. Danforth.
CANDLER W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15 Sharp. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. THE HOUSE OF GLASS By MAX MARCIN. Best American Melodrama
GARRICK Thes., 35 St., 6 Av. Continuous 10—15—25. TO-DAY 1 TO 11 P. M. "THE BATTLE OF THE SEXES." Other Spec'l Features. Symph. Orch. Every Tuesday, "NEAL OF THE NAVY."
COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Burlesque Matinee Today. THE MERRY ROUNDERS
YORKVILLE 86th St. at 3d Ave. Burlesque AMERICAN BELLES Mat. Today 15c to 50c. Smoking Permitted.
STRAND B'way & 47th St. Noon to 11:30. 10c to 50c. BLANCHE SWEET in "The Case of Becky." Strand Orch. & Soloists
Next Week, Marie Doro in "The White Pearl."
Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Eve. at 8:15. 12-Act Vaudeville Show ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c, 35c, 50c. DELIGHTFUL PROMENADE.

New Hart Schaffner & Marx Fall Suits and Overcoats Are Here
There's no end to the variety both of style and models.
You never saw better-looking clothes, more attractive patterns and weaves—for young men and old.
Pay $25 for your new suit or fall overcoat. We specialize in Hart Schaffner & Marx clothes at this figure.
Suits $18 to $50
Fall Overcoats $15 to $35
Wallach Bros.
Broadway, Cor. 29th St. Broadway, below Chambers St. Third Ave., Cor. 122d St. 366-248 West 125th St. Open Evenings

IRVING $1.50 HATS
Coney Island Mardi Gras—
Mid-September—Cooler Weather—
It means that shedding time for straws is here, that it's budding time for new felt hats.
Come to an Irving Store
Pick from our wonderful crop of clever soft hats actual $3 values.
They are made in our own 2 union factories (140-142 East 14th St. 419-421 Lafayette St.) and sold direct to you through our own 50 stores.
This means better style, better quality, at the same little price,
$1.50
New Colors: Pearl, Steel, Smoke, Olive, Blue, Forest.
New Styles: Harvest, Willow, Fawn, Circle, Campus.
See them in our Windows.

THE "HARVEST" $1.50
IRVING HAT STORES 25 NEW YORK BRANCHES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and probably tomorrow; continued warm; moderate south winds.
For full weather report see Page 18.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 21,052. ... NEW YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1915.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. { Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

ASK $1,000,000,000 CREDIT FOR ALLIES

Anglo-French Commissioners Offer Notes Guaranteed by England and France.

TO GO TO AMERICAN BANKERS

Latter to Issue Their Own Paper to Investors, Holding Foreign Pledges as Security.

GERMANS THREATEN BANKS

Teutonic Depositors in the West Declare They Will Start Runs if a "War Loan" Is Made.

The problem of righting the foreign exchange market, now so far out of line as to threaten the continuance of the export trade of the United States, was undertaken in earnest yesterday, when the members of the Anglo-French Financial Commission began a series of conferences with leading banking and business interests of this country. Yesterday's meetings were informal in nature and were designed to be informative on both sides. The visiting delegates received their callers in a parlor in their suite on the eighteenth floor of the Hotel Biltmore, and it was not until the dinner hour that four of the six Commissioners found time to leave their rooms.

While yesterday's meetings were said only to have cleared away some of the preliminary work, it was learned in the financial district that the Commissioners had come here with a clean-cut program for settling the various points at issue.

This program calls for a straight $1,000,000,000 loan. It is proposed to float it by means of British and French notes, unsecured by any collateral. Bankers who suggested collateral in the form of American bonds were told that a loan issued direct by the two Governments of France and Great Britain needed no other security.

What form the notes should take, their maturity, and the rate of interest were not dwelt upon, the discussions turning on the ability of this country to absorb such a huge issue. One proposition calls for the funding of these notes by the most powerful syndicate of American banks and institutions ever gotten together, and the issuance of domestic notes by the syndicate with the foreign instrument notes as a basis.

Neutrality Line Drawn.

It was learned further that the question of a loan of this nature had already been broached to the Governmental authorities at Washington, and that assurances had been received that if it were arranged as a straight credit negotiation, no opposition would be offered by the State Department on the score of a possible violation of neutrality.

It is understood that efforts will be made, if this plan is decided upon, to make the syndicate notes available for purchase by the Federal Reserve banks. The amount of money involved is so great that the success of the loan, in the opinion of bankers to whom the plan was disclosed, will depend on the enlistment of the entire financial resources of the country back of it.

What the attitude of the leading financiers in the United States toward this proposal will be was not clearly indicated at yesterday's meetings. The head of one of the country's largest banking institutions, who was not among the visitors seen yesterday, had this to say about it:

"I have favored from the first the suggestion that the whole problem be settled decisively through one transaction, and that a loan of about $1,000,000,000 be arranged. I think that the United States can handle that amount. Furthermore, I think that it should handle it, even though we might prefer an easier way out. My personal conviction is that the Allies are in no small measure fighting our fight. If we do not co-operate with them our commercial relations with Europe at the close of the struggle are not going to be of the pleasantest."

German Depositors an Obstacle.

The other side of the question was presented in a no less forceful way, however, by some of the out-of-town financiers. It was learned that unless the loan could be made an out-and-out commercial transaction the big institutions in Chicago, Milwaukee, Cincinnati, and other large centres having a considerable German population would not touch a dollar of it.

The situation is peculiarly delicate in Chicago, for there many of the big banks have savings departments or are closely allied with savings institutions. These banks have been in receipt of letters from depositors threatening that if they put a dollar of their deposits into anything approaching a war loan runs would be started on such banks. The prospect is so disquieting that Chicago bankers who have been in New York during the past three days are chary about even discussing a straight credit loan. They want a collateral credit, which they can support as a strictly commercial transaction.

It developed yesterday that the visiting Commissioners—four of them from London and two from Paris—represent and have full authority to act for Russia in any negotiations. They do not represent the Italian Government, whose financing problems probably will be handled later through Great Britain.

The Anglo-French Commission conveyed the impression yesterday that it would not waste time talking about a big credit to be secured by foreign-owned American bonds. Some of the local bankers went away convinced that the delegates were here to make an unequivocal proposition for the direct government loan. Failing in that, they are prepared to release $500,000,000 in gold to pay for the obligations incurred by the British Government in the conduct of war.

Must Protect Commerce.

That sum would take care of the purchases of munitions which the Allies must have from this country, but it

Continued on Page 3.

BELGIAN RELIEF SHIP SUNK BY SUBMARINE?

Steamer Arriving in Holland Reports Witnessing Attack—Chairman Hoover Investigating.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Mulden, Holland, says:

"The steamer Pomona reports that at 10 o'clock yesterday morning it witnessed the sinking of a British steamer which was flying the signals of the Belgian Relief Committee. Ten of the crew of the steamer were rescued by steam trawlers."

The staff of Herbert C. Hoover, Chairman of the American Belgian Relief Commission, is investigating the report, but has not been able as yet to confirm whether one of the commission's steamers has been sunk.

An attack with gunfire on a neutral ship by a German submarine is reported in a dispatch from Christiania to Reuter's Telegram Company. The submarine is said to have fired upon the Norwegian ship Presto, with a cargo of wood, last Friday. The crew was saved.

GERMANY OFFERS PAY FOR NORWEGIAN SHIP

But Denies Responsibility for the Sinking, As Steamer Had No Identification Marks.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The German Government has informed the Norwegian Government, according to a Christiania dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company, that it could not recognize any responsibility for sinking the Norwegian steamer Svein Jarl on July 9, as the steamer was not provided with any sign showing that she was neutral.

However, twelve of the crew having perished, and in order to show its friendly disposition toward Norway, Germany agrees to make up for the damage done, and asks Norway to nominate an expert who, with a German expert, will fix the amount of damages.

CHRISTIANIA, Tuesday, Sept. 14, (via London.)—The Norwegian motor schooner Sien, with pit props for England, was torpedoed Sunday by a German submarine.

The crew was saved.

NAVY LOOKS UP MEN ON THE RETIRED LIST

Registers All Supernumerary Officers Available for Duty on Sea or Land.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—As a part of the program of preparedness for war, the Navy Department has instituted, through the Bureau of Navigation, an inquiry regarding the commissioned personnel on the naval retired list to ascertain how many retired officers would be available in time of need either to take duty on warships or in navy yards and stations. The inquiry includes the retired officers of the Marine Corps as well as of the navy.

Hereafter the Bureau of Navigation will keep two lists of officers available for duty in time of war. On one list will appear the names of those of the active list, and on the other the names of those who have been retired. It is understood that this classification does not apply to those officers who have been retired for age. The inquiry goes out to officers who have retired voluntarily, who have been "plucked," or who have been retired for some physical disability which might not stand in the way of performing some special line of duty required somewhere in the naval establishment in time of hostilities.

The inquiry has been in progress now for a month, and the results are regarded as very gratifying. They show that several hundred officers who have in their time enjoyed high standing professionally, and have good records, could be expected to return to the service if they were needed. The record of these available officers shows their rank, their special qualifications, their residence, and the nearest naval station or recruiting station to which, in case of hostilities, they would report for duty. There is also kept in this emergency register a record of the duty to which each officer would be assigned and whether he would be able to go to sea at once if he were needed for that duty.

Much of the work of classification is regarded as confidential, and no part of the register will be made public except the names of retired officers who are on the duty list.

SWEDISH SOCIALISTS EXPEL PRO-GERMANS

Co-Authors of the "War Book," Advocating Country's Entry Into the War Against the Allies.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 13, (via London, Tuesday, Sept. 14.)—Professor Gustave Steffen, Oscar Jerte, and Engve Larsgen, three prominent members of the Socialist Party, were expelled today from the party by the unanimous vote of the Stockholm Socialist Commune, on the ground that they were co-authors of the so-called "War Book."

This "War Book," which was published two months ago, strongly advocated Sweden's participation in the war on the side of Germany, and has been the most widely discussed publication in Sweden since the beginning of the war. It presented an elaborate argument showing that, for historical reasons, it was Sweden's duty to fight against Russia.

Although it was known that the book was written by five men, the names were not given, and the anonymity caused endless speculation. The discovery that part of the text was the product of members of the Socialist Party, which favors the Entente powers, has caused a sensation.

It is expected that the resolution expelling the authors will be confirmed by the committee of the whole party at a meeting next week.

Before going to the Panama Exposition be sure and buy an Accident Policy in The Travelers Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.—Advt.

PERSONALTY TAX ON $4,000,000,000

City Will Raise Valuations Twelvefold and Make Swearing Off Difficult.

MAYOR ORDERS INCREASE

Big Business Houses Which Own No Real Estate Aimed at in New Tax Roll.

ONLY LOW SALARIES CUT

Officials Suggest That Mayor and Others Submit to a 10 Per Cent. Reduction Also.

Mayor Mitchel's announcement that salaries of city employes for the coming year would have to be cut in order to keep down the 1916 budget stirred up opposition yesterday in many quarters On top of this announcement the Mayor said yesterday that the personal tax valuations for next year may be increased to more than $4,000,000,000.

The present figure is $340,295,560. It is said that the tentative personal tax list now nearly finished will show an increase of about twelve times the present figure

The reduction of city wages and the boost in the personal tax assessments, the Mayor holds, is necessary because of the enormous direct State tax and other necessary expenditures. The Mayor said he did not know just how much the personal tax valuations for 1916 are to be raised, but he admitted it would be a considerable amount.

"I know," said the Mayor, "that the Tax Department is setting about getting all the income it can in personal taxes, and intends to apply the law as it finds it."

Tax-Dodging Difficult.

The Mayor has taken the subject up with the Tax Commissioners, and he said that while there will be no reckless assessments of personal taxes, the Commissioners will assess far beyond what has been assessed before, and people who appear before them to swear off their personal taxes will be put through a searching examination, and will be required to furnish legal proof that the assessments are too high.

The Tax Commissioners have figured out that a greatly increased personal assessment is the only remedy, for although many large increases are to be made in real estate assessments in Brooklyn, these will be practically offset by decreases in Manhattan. If the plan is carried out the so-called tax dodgers who have sworn off their assessments in the past will have a hard time this coming year.

All single men owning $1,000 worth of property or more will be liable. Married men having less than $1,250 will be exempt, but all others will be taxed. Only personal property upon which a tax is paid elsewhere, or which can be shown to be exempt by specific law, will be overlooked by the assessors. The tax is to be aimed specifically at big business houses which have no real estate and which have previously been assessed very little.

Much criticism came as the result of the action of the Bureau of Standards, of which George Tirrell is director, in recommending a wholesale cut in the salaries of city employes. The sub-committee of the Board of Estimate continued yesterday its examination of the budget estimates for 1916, and it aroused the ire of County Clerk William F. Schneider when it proposed an additional cut of $14,280 in salaries, after the County Clerk had already made a drastic slash of $42,392.

"Cut Us All," Says Schneider.

"I am perfectly willing," said Mr. Schneider, "and so are all the men under me to turn back to the city during the coming year 10 per cent. of our salaries in order to make up the extraordinary additional tax levy of $13,000,000 direct State tax—provided, however, that every person receiving a salary from the city or county will do the same thing. It is estimated that the salary budget is in the neighborhood of $100,000,000, of which $65,000,000 is mandatory. It is a hardship that those receiving the remaining $35,000,000 whose salaries are not mandatory, should bear the entire burden of salary reduction."

Others made similar suggestions that if the salaries of city employes are to be cut the Mayor and other city officials should consent to have their own salaries reduced, and not let the burden fall entirely upon the low-paid employe. Acting as spokesman for thousands of city employes whose salaries are to be reduced under the present order, Antonio D'Alessandro, prominent in the Republican organization of the First Assembly District, and Chief Clerk in the Manhattan Board of Coroners, made this attack upon the Mayor:

"If Mayor Mitchel stands for the decreases in the salaries of old city employes he will break one of his most solemn campaign pledges. The argument of the Mayor that the $13,000,000 direct State tax will cause an increase in the city budget is all buncombe. That $13,000,000 furnished the Mayor with a good excuse for creating a lot of fat jobs for highbrow social uplifters, at the same time throwing hundreds of unfortunate men in the Dock Department out of employment. I refer to the low-waged men who lost their jobs a year ago for reasons of 'efficiency and economy.'

"Now, Mr. Mayor of New York, your payrolls are staggering under the burden of salaries paid this bunch of social uplifters, many of whom are still delirious from joy over the high compensation they receive. These gentlemen are altruistic—absolutely unselfish. That being the case, let them work for nothing, Mr. Mayor, you went to Plattsburg to show your patriotism. Instead of reducing salaries of the little fellows, begin with yourself—you get $15,000—and reduce all along the line until wages down to and through the $2,500 a year class have been decreased. That would be an act of patriotism worthy of any patriot.

Suggests Economy at Home.

"Mayor Mitchel's economies ought to begin at home. He seems to need twice as many secretaries as Mayor Gaynor,

Continued on Page 5.

Aeroplane Raid Injures Four in England, But Zeppelin Attack Sunday Was Harmless

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 14.—An official statement issued by the Press Bureau last night says:

"A hostile aeroplane visited the Kentish coast this (Monday) afternoon and dropped some bombs, which resulted in a house being seriously damaged and four persons being injured. The aeroplane was chased off by two naval aeroplanes."

Another Zeppelin raid was made over the east coast on Sunday night. There were no casualties. The attack is described in the following official statement:

The east coast was again visited by hostile aircraft last night (the 12th-13th). Bombs were dropped, but there were no casualties, and the only damage reported is that some telegraph wires are down and some glass is broken.

The demand is made by The Globe for effective measures of reprisal for the Zeppelin raids.

"It is useless to disguise the fact that nothing big or strong will be done unless the Government is aroused to action by public opinion," The Globe says. It urges that a public meeting be held to force the Government's hand, and calls attention to the fact that property valued at millions of pounds, owned by Germans, is now in the hands of a public trustee.

"Let the Germans realize," The Globe continues, "that for every peaceful town in this country that is bombarded a dozen peaceful towns in Germany will be bombarded from the air. Let them also know that for every life lost or every humble dwelling destroyed we shall exact a liberal toll from the moneys of wealthy Germans who fattened on our commerce and who draw their dividends from our people. The effect would be magical."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 14.—The Daily News says that the commander of the German dirigible which visited the outlying districts of London last week left as a memento of his visit a large bone, apparently the blade bone of an ox or horse, on which are several sketches and diagrams.

On the flat wide end is a sketch of a man intended to represent Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary, and above is a design of a Zeppelin with a bomb dropping from it on to Sir Edward's head.

At the narrow end of the bone is a representation of a German flag, with streamers flowing from it, bearing the words, "A present to Sir Edward Grey, with the compliments of the commander and officers."

The bone, which was attached to a parachute, came safely to earth in a large, open space, and was ultimately taken possession of by the authorities.

SANT' ANNA PUTS OUT FIRE ABOARD SHIP

In Laconic Message Captain Tells of the Peril Conquered at Sea.

SUSPECT BOMB IN CARGO

Agent Here Tells of German Efforts to Cripple Trade—Asks Captain for Details.

News that the Fabre Line steamship Sant' Anna, bound from New York to Marseilles with 1,764 passengers, which was reported on fire on Sunday night 1,100 miles east of Halifax, was safe reached New York at 2:55 o'clock yesterday afternoon in a wireless message from Captain Pavy, the commander. The message was addressed to James Elwell & Co., the agents of the Fabre Line at 17 State Street, and was as follows:

"Fire in hold No. 2. Fire is out. Proceeding to Azores, escorted by Ancona. PAVY."

The message reached land at Cape Race, and was relayed from there.

D. E. H. Jones, senior partner of the firm of Elwell & Co., said that the Captain's message was very laconic, but he assumed that the danger to the ship was past and all was well on board. He had cabled to the Azores requesting Captain Pavy to send fuller details of the fire and what damage had been done to the cargo.

With regard to its origin, Mr. Jones said that it was possible that it had been started by a bomb placed in the cargo when the ship was loading at her pier, foot of Thirty-first Street, South Brooklyn.

"There are no war munitions in her cargo," Mr. Jones said, "and if the fire on the Sant' Anna was incendiary the agents of the German Government may be blamed, as they have tried in every way possible to cripple our trade.

Cargoes Closely Watched.

"We have done everything possible to prevent tampering with cargoes on the pier or in the hold, and a strict watch has been kept on bargemen since the six bombs were found in sugar bags on board the British frighter Kirkeswald when she arrived at Marseilles last June. Similar bombs were discovered on ten or twelve other freighters, I believe, which were under charter to the French Line.

"In addition to the private detectives employed by us the Federal Government and the city have sent Inspectors to the pier in South Brooklyn to investigate the conditions there, because the steamships chartered by the French Line all loaded there. There are no Germans employed on the Fabre Line pier, and the crews of the Hamburg-American steamers lying up at the next pier, foot of Thirty-second Street, could not get access to the cargo."

The fire in the hold of the Sant' Anna Sept. 21, 1914, which caused the destruction of cargo valued at $100,000, Mr. Jones said was caused by spontaneous combustion.

The Italian liner Ancona, which is now escorting the Sant' Anna to the Azores, sailed from New York on Sept. 8, a few hours later than the Sant' Anna, and is bound over the same course to Mediterranean ports with about 1,100 passengers, mostly Italian reservists. The Sant' Anna and the Ancona should reach the Azores on Thursday or Friday morning.

Relatives of the passengers besieged the office of the steamship's agents with inquiries yesterday. There was great relief when Captain Pavy's message was received. The Sant' Anna has seventeen saloon passengers, forty-four passengers in the second cabin, including fourteen nuns, and 1,703 in the steerage. The latter are nearly all Italian reservists, bound for Naples. There are besides a few women and children returning to Italy to spend the Winter with their relatives.

The Santa' Anna carried about 3,000 tons of cargo, including 3,000 barrels of cotton-seed oil, tobacco, eighty-eight freight cars in sections, ten cases of cyanide of potassium, 1,000 cases of paraffin, quantities of sugar, and other goods.

Passengers on Sant' Anna.

The passengers in the first cabin of the Sant' Anna are:

BARINCO, Miss M., 676 Riverside Drive, New York.
BEALL, Mr. and Mrs. H. G., New York.
CROCKER, Miss BERTHA, Lake Placid, N. Y.
DE MELI, H. G., 22 Exchange Place, New York.
DE MELI, Mrs., (mother,) same address.
FELLER, Miss F., Philadelphia.
FERRERO, BENAMINA, New Haven, Conn.
GAMBINOSSI, Mrs. A. LELAND, San Francisco.
GAMBINOSSI, Miss G., San Francisco.
LANDRY, Miss MARTHA, 5 East Fifty-third Street, New York.
LAUGHTON, Mrs. E., Lake Placid, N. Y.
McGRATH, the Rev. EDWARD, Providence, R. I.
PUTNAM, Mrs. J. R., New York.
PUTNAM, Miss DOANDO, New York.
STEWART, C. A., Philadelphia.
SMITH, Mrs. E. D., New York.

TURKISH PROSPECTS REPORTED BLACK

Athens Hears That Ottoman Army Can Hold Out Only a Fortnight.

HOPE OF AID IS REMOTE

Austro-German Forces on the Serbian Frontier Said to Number Only 30,000

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Sept. 13, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—I learn from a quite reliable Turkish source that the German Staff in Constantinople have informed the Imperial military authorities in Berlin that it will be impossible for the Turkish Army, unless it receives effective help, to hold out longer than the 25th of this month.

In reference to statements regarding the reported Austro-German plan to attack Serbia, I am able to say that up to three days ago the Serbian airmen's reconnoissances only led to the discovery of a force of 30,000 men; for the frontier airmen penetrated a considerable distance into the enemy's country and did not see any additional troops or any signs of concentration of hostile forces.

Mayor of Constantinople Resigns.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MYTILENE, Sept. 13, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—Signs of internal discord in Constantinople are multiplying. The resignation of the Sheikh ul Islam is now known to have been due to his disapproval of the continuance of the war, and this feeling is stated to be shared by most of the Mussulman clergy in Turkey, who have always viewed with misgiving the irreligious tendencies of the Young Turks, auguring no good for the cause of Islam.

It has been followed by the resignation of the Governor and Mayor of Constantinople, both of whom are alarmed by the sufferings of the population.

ATHENS, Sept. 12. (via Paris, Sept. 13.)—An American citizen of standing in Athens has received advices from Constantinople, which he says are trustworthy, to the effect that the situation of the Turkish Army and Government is unfavorable. According to this information, the position of the Turkish forces defending the Dardanelles is precarious. It is said the Turkish front, thinned by the heavy losses which the fighting has entailed on both sides, is finding it increasingly difficult to hold the lines against the French and British.

Turkey's position at sea is described as disadvantageous. The former German cruisers Goeben and Breslau, renamed the Sultan Selim and Mudullu, are said to have been incapacitated, while the Russian fleet preys upon Turkish shipping.

An Autocratic Triumvirate.

According to this information, Turkish affairs are under the control of a triumvirate with autocratic powers, consisting of Enver Pasha, Minister of War; Taalat Bey, Minister of the Interior, and Bedri Bey, Chief of Police of Constantinople. Dissatisfaction among the Moslems is reported, and it is said that the Sheik ul Islam was dismissed because he did not approve of measures taken against the Armenians. The Committee of Union and Progress is reported to have been virtually superseded by a secret committee which is responsive to the wishes of the triumvirate.

The American's informant asserts that Armenians are being shipped to concentration camps at various points, being driven afoot or forwarded in box cars. He adds that the earlier massacres of Christians in Asia Minor are being duplicated in the present instance, and that in some cases only a comparatively small part of the expelled Armenians reach the concentration camps alive. Henry Morgenthau, American Ambassador at Constantinople, has exerted every effort to protect the Armenians, but apparently his endeavors have been unavailing. It is stated that American women who attempted to go with the refugees to look out for Armenian children were turned back, and that a number of young Armenian girls who were students at the American college at Constantinople fell into the hands of the Turks.

Owing to the interruption of sea transportation, it is almost impossible to purchase coal in Constantinople, and wood is being used for locomotives. The crops were good, but it has been almost impossible to harvest them. Petroleum costs $1 a gallon, and the price of sugar has increased sevenfold.

The American's informant says that the agreement said to have been reached between Turkey and Bulgaria has not effected a definite settlement of relations, but that, on the contrary, the Turks are hastily erecting defenses against the Bulgarians.

Turks Bombard Allied Trenches.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 12, (via Amsterdam and London, Sept. 13.)—The following official statement was issued today at the Turkish War Office:

In the Anafarta section our artillery on the right wing destroyed some

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GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER. 50c. the case of six glass stoppered bottles. —Advt.

ARABIC DISAVOWAL IS EXPECTED; BERNSTORFF CONFERS WITH LANSING AND GETS ALL EVIDENCE FOR BERLIN

Gerard and Jagow Confer on American Crisis; Conservatives Strive to Curb Navy Officers

BERLIN, Sept. 13, (via London.)—The American Ambassador, Mr. Gerard, had a long conversation last evening with Herr von Jagow, the German Minister of Foreign Affairs. The discussion did not specifically concern the submarine question, nor was it evoked by any new developments in connection with that subject, but it was indicated after the conference that both the Imperial Chancellor and the Foreign Minister were endeavoring to improve German-American relations.

Prominent and well-informed persons in Berlin express the belief that the diplomatic and military leaders in Germany are doing their utmost to prevent a recurrence of misunderstanding and incidents in the submarine campaign which have heretofore clouded those relations, and to eliminate as far as possible the chances of torpedoing ships under conditions to which the United States objects. It is pointed out, however, that they are working under difficulties, particularly in view of the keenness and ambition of the naval officers and the opinion of the public, which is proud of the submarine achievements and is quick to protest against any open indication of a backdown.

The reflex of this attitude can be seen in the press, from which an acrimonious and abusive tone toward America has been conspicuously absent of late. This is shown particularly in the comment on the Dumba incident, almost all the papers which comment admitting frankly and without bitterness that the United States is justified in the action it has taken, and pointing out that it need not affect Austro-American relations, although, at the same time, attempting to excuse Dr. Dumba through his patriotic interest in the Austro-Hungarian workers. Furthermore, little is heard upon the munitions question, and some of the comment is in friendly tone.

HINDENBURG CUTS PETROGRAD LINE

Smashes Way to Great Trunk Railroad After Days of Fierce Fighting.

MAY DECIDE FATE OF RIGA

Mackensen's Army Driving at Pinsk Breaking Down Defenders' Resistance.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 14.—By one of those battering offensives which, although costly in men and munitions, have inevitably been successful, Field Marshal von Hindenburg's army has at last set foot on the Rovno-Petrograd Railway, between Vilna and Dvinsk. The whole Austro-German forces have been striving to gain this railway since the fall of the Polish fortresses.

The offensive, which began toward the end of last week, was carried on from three directions upon Dvinsk and the railway on either side of the town, while further south the invaders advanced toward Vilna. The Russians, before superior forces supplied with the usual mass of artillery, were yesterday forced back to the lake district which the railway penetrates and are now making a stand there.

Simultaneously the Germans pushed their way eastward toward Slonim and Pinsk, both of which are on roads which join the main railway line, while the Austrians, with whom there are many German units, are fighting hard to reach Rovno, the southern terminus of the line.

With this railway partly in the hands of the Germans it is probable that the Russians will be compelled to make a further retirement, although their offensive in Galicia, which continues, might save them by compelling the Germans to send reinforcements to this region.

There is now no doubt of Russian successes in this district, as, following the Austrian admission of their retirement, the Germans tonight announce that after repulsing Russian attacks they occupied "a favorable position situated some kilometers west of our former position."

The conditions under which the troops are fighting in the marshy country in the centre and on the southern end of the line are described by German correspondents as most terrible. The country is practically all under water, through which the Austro-Germans have to advance against well-prepared Russian positions. The eastern bank of the Sereth, from which the Russians are delivering their counterattacks, is a veritable fortress, from which the Russians emerge every time their opponents approaching heavy toll of them in killed, wounded, and prisoners. According to the Russian accounts, nearly 30,000 prisoners have been taken in the fighting along this river.

Calls Russian Offensive Serious.

BERLIN, Sept. 12, (via London.)—Leonhard Adelt, the war correspondent of the Tageblatt with the Austrian headquarters, in a dispatch reports that the Russian resistance on the Sereth River has assumed a most serious aspect and indicates that the new commander has been ordered to hold the remaining Russian positions in Galicia. The Russians, the correspondent says, are resorting to counterattacks which are giving General Count von Bothmer's army much hard work on both flanks on the upper and lower waters of the Sereth River. Yet these flanks, he says, lie in the broken semi-mountainous country where defense from further attempts to endanger the rear of the army is relatively easy.

"Moreover," the correspondent adds, "the Russians have been able to give particularly energetic push to the operations between Tarnopol and Czortow by the arrival of steady streams of reinforcements for some days. The Germans who had reached the village of Ostrow, on the Sereth, south of Tarnopol, were attacked on three successive days by the steadily increasing Russian reinforcements. On the 9th they drove the Russians back across the Sereth at Ostrow, while the Germans and Austrians before Tarnopol had to resist violent attacks.

"The Russians renewed their attack on the 10th. They reached the German positions, where their attack broke down, the Russians losing many hundreds in killed. Nevertheless, the Russians resumed their attack on the 11th and reached the German entanglements, which they cut with spades and shears, and leaped into the trenches, where a hand-to-hand fight ensued. At

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HUNGARIAN PRESS UPHOLDS DUMBA

Vienna Papers Divided, Burian Faction Contending Bernstorff Swayed Colleague.

TART MESSAGES EXCHANGED

Between Vienna and Berlin—Francis Joseph Displeased at Action of United States.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The latest Hungarian papers received here give great prominence to the Dumba affair. The discovery of the Dumba letter in the possession of Arehibald and the consequent exposure of the Ambassador's activities apparently have been received with astonishment. The newspaper Magyar Orszag comments on Dr. Dumba's attitude in terms which show that serious trouble is anticipated.

"As the official representative of the Austro-Hungarian Government," says that journal, "is appears that it was his bounden duty from every point of view to prevent all Austro-Hungarian subjects from assisting in the illegal action by which the United States is aiding the enemies of the central empires. It is intolerable to behold these men helping in the forging of the sword which shall strike down their brothers in the field. Austro-Hungarians who by force of circumstances are excluded from serving their Fatherland in a military capacity must not by economical pressure be compelled to work for the enemy. The international convention which forbids the employment of prisoners of war on military work fully applies to these men also, who by foul means of all sorts have been driven by money-grabbing concerns in America to commit acts which are not only despicable from a moral point of view, but also are severely punishable under the criminal code of Austro-Hungary. Ambassador Dumba did his duty by warning these men, and he is doing nothing but his duty if he tries to find ways and means to keep subjects of the country represented by him in the United States from helping in the manufacture of ammunition for England, France, and Russia."

The A Nap says: "The attitude of Ambassador Dumba is the more justifiable, as on this special question he has not had to deal with the Government of the United States but with private concerns working for profit and nothing but profit. The hope is not unjustified that the Government at Washington will appreciate the delicate task which is forced on Dr. Dumba, who in the end cannot be anything else than representative of his countries and their loyal subjects. How it came about that an Ambassador of his Apostolic Majesty, the Emperor of Austria and the King of Hungary, could not find other and safer and perhaps more dignified means of communication with his Government than by means of a letter intrusted to an alien journalist cannot at present be explained, and only Dr. Dumba's own declaration will suffice to enlighten his fellow-countrymen."

An evening paper which comments similarly suggests that Archibald might have imposed on Dumba and then betrayed him to the enemy.

A Division of Opinion.

GENEVA, Sept. 13.—The Vienna morning newspapers are replete with leading articles on the American request for the recall of Dr. Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to the United States, the newspapers considering the affair one of vital interest.

From these articles it would appear that the request for his recall has divided Austro-Hungarian statesmen into two camps. Those of the party of Baron Burian, the Foreign Minister, apparently are persuaded that Ambassador Dumba acted under the influence of Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador to the United States and without orders from the home Government. The Hungarian party, on the contrary, believes that Dr. Dumba did his duty in order to prevent arms and ammunition from reaching the powers of the Quadruple Entente.

It is gleaned from the newspaper articles that Emperor Francis Joseph was displeased by the action of the United States and that, in substance, he expressed the view that the personality of the Ambassador was a sufficient guarantee against statements attributed to him by the United States, which were without a solid basis in fact.

It is declared likewise that telegrams of somewhat bitter tone were exchanged on the subject between Foreign Minister Burian and Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German Chancellor. The German Emperor is declared to have been greatly interested in the development and to have recalled Foreign Min-

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AFFIDAVITS GIVEN TO ENVOY

Germany May Change Front When the Facts Are Known.

WILSON'S COURSE DECIDED

But He Will Give Ambassador Reasonable Time to Report to His Government.

SENDS ORDUNA EXPLANATION

Commander Violated Instructions, but Weather Was to Blame, Says Berlin.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—There is a possibility that the German Government may furnish a disavowal of some sort in connection with the sinking of the Arabic, and therein lies, in part, the basis for hope in Washington today that the serious issue may be adjusted in an amicable manner.

The United States Government holds that its evidence of the circumstances attending the sinking of the White Star liner furnishes convincing proof that the vessel was making no attempt to ram, and did not even see the German submarine which sank her. Today's developments took the turn of placing before the German Government the evidence collected by the United States with a view to giving Germany the opportunity of revising her declaration that she was "unable to acknowledge any obligation to grant indemnity in the matter, even if the commander of the submarine) should have been taken as to the aggressive intentions of the Arabic."

As a result of a conference today between Secretary Lansing and Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, there is a prospect that the two Governments will endeavor to arrange a satisfactory adjustment of the Arabic case through informal conversations, thus eliminating correspondence by notes, which, in some instances, have resulted in misunderstanding. Count von Bernstorff will advise with his Government and will then discuss the points at issue with Secretary Lansing. There may be several communications between the Ambassador and the Foreign Office in Berlin before the Ambassador and the Secretary of State agree or disagree finally, and it is expected that the informal exchanges will occupy a week or ten days, during which the greatest secrecy will be observed. It was determined today among those concerned in the adjustment of the delicate situation that secrecy was necessary to the success of the negotiations.

Some Optimism at Capital.

While there is no attempt to conceal the fact that the situation may develop into greater friction, with the possibility of a severance of diplomatic relations, the tendency tonight is toward an optimistic view. Since the conference today between Count von Bernstorff and Secretary Lansing opinion has been growing that these two trained diplomats may be able to reach a satisfactory basis for preserving friendly intercourse through frank and informal conversations. Shoul they disagree on any point they will not be confronted by the embarrassment that their views have been embodied in formal notes. Once a Government, or its representative, has expressed a conviction on an important matter in a formal diplomatic communication it is difficult to persuade that Government to revise its position. Under the mode of procedure agreed upon today, however, Mr. Lansing and Count von Bernstorff will be able to proceed under the assurance that whatever they say to each other, even if some of the communications are written, will not be part of an official record that could be cited in the future to show that one or the other Government concerned had gained a victory or been inconsistent, or had placed itself in a position in which Governments do not care to be placed.

There is still confusion as to exactly what Germany, in its Arabic note, proposed to submit to arbitration, but it may be said that the State Department view is that Germany after denying that liability for a mistake on the part of the submarine commander, was willing to arbitrate the point as to whether the commander was justified in making the attack. Even the State Department interpretation does not make entirely clear what is proposed by Germany, but the question is minimized by the understanding that the Administration is not disposed to submit to an arbitral tribunal any matter involving the loss of American lives. The efforts of this Government, in the informal exchanges will be directed, in part, to clearing up differences of opinion as to the circumstances attending the sinking of the Arabic, and there is hope that Germany will see the American point of view in such a light as to permit a satisfactory adjustment of the Arabic case through diplomatic means.

Show Evidence to Bernstorff.

The evidence in the Arabic attack was furnished to Count von Bernstorff today, and he will submit it to his Government by the quickest means at his command. So convinced are officials here that this evidence proves that there was no intention whatever on the part of Captain Finch of the Arabic to ram the German submarine, that they believe officials of the German Government will see the matter in the same

light when they come to examine the affidavits and reports furnished by the United States. The German Government accepted as justification the statement of the submarine commander that he became convinced that the Arabic intended to attack him. If the evidence presented by the United States is sufficient to convince Germany that the submarine commander was mistaken as to the Arabic's intention, and, more than that, went beyond his instructions in making the attack, it is believed it may determine the German Government to give to the United States some sort of disavowal that will serve to remove the Arabic case from the category of grave issues.

But the informal negotiations begun today have a still more important aspect. This Government desires, for example, to learn whether, in the note concerning the Arabic, Germany intended to write a qualification into the pledge that liners would not be sunk without warning and without safety of the lives of non-combatants, provided that the liners did not try to escape or offer resistance. The Government has satisfied itself that this pledge was renewed in the Arabic note, but at the same time there are suggestions in that communication which raise a doubt as to whether Germany intends to live up to the perfect letter of the pledge, or will insist that a submarine commander shall be exonerated from liability for sinking a passenger vessel upon his mere statement that he thought or supposed, or believed, that the vessel was about to ram him or to endeavor to escape.

Any such claim on the part of the German Government would be regarded by the United States as a qualification of the solemn pledge furnished on Sept. 1. It is contended here in well-informed quarters that if the matter of the attack on the Arabic should be submitted to arbitration this Government might be regarded as committing itself to the principle that in all cases where passenger vessels were sunk by German submarines, statements by the submarine commanders that, while they might have been mistaken, they felt justified in torpedoing the liners, would be sufficient to compel this Government to consent that the arbitral court should handle the cases. The United States would not be willing to acknowledge any such principle, and it will endeavor, in the informal conference, to reach an understanding with Germany as to the character and scope of the operations to be conducted by German submarines under the pledge furnished to the State Department by Count von Bernstorff.

The Orduna Explanation.

A hopeful sign for a satisfactory settlement of the differences between the United States and Germany over the submarine warfare is found in a statement made to this Government by Germany with respect to the attack by a German submarine on the Cunard steamship Orduna on July 9. The Orduna escaped, but the evidence in the case showed that she was attacked without warning, and did not initiate her successful attempt to get away until those on board of her saw a torpedo coming in the Orduna's direction. Captain Taylor of the Orduna said he and other officers and four lookout men did not see the German submarine until after she fired the torpedo. There were twenty-two American passengers on board the Orduna.

In her explanation to this Government, Germany accepts the evidence furnished by the Captain and others of the Orduna, and formally states that the submarine commander violated his instructions not to attack liners without warning. The Commander of the submarine furnished as an excuse for his action, according to the German statement, that on account of the weather he was unable to determine the nationality or the character of the Orduna. This excuse does not conform to the official statement of Captain Taylor. He said:

"It was an ideal day for torpedo attack. Light wind, slight ripple, clear weather."

However, in view of the acknowledgment of the German Government that the submarine commander violated his instructions and the fact that no Americans were killed or injured, the incident is not likely to increase the friction between the two Governments.

The concern with which the President views the German situation is shown by the fact that he is declining all invitations to leave Washington even for a day.

Some chagrin is expected over the fact that the German Government gave to the press the text of its note on the Arabic incident. It is believed in Washington that if this course had not been taken the present situation would have been robbed of serious features. In addition to the fact that the note was written in a way to create the impression that it was intended to be abrupt and that the proposal concerning arbitration was not clear, it placed the German Government publicly on record as to a certain attitude in the Arabic case. It is contended here that if the incident had been the subject of informal exchanges a basis for understanding might have been reached.

Germany Must Disavow.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Conferences today between President Wilson and Secretary Lansing, and between Secretary Lansing and Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, brought the situation growing out of German submarine activities to the following status:

1. The German Ambassador has been supplied with the evidence of officers and survivors of the Arabic, all agreeing that the liner was proceeding peacefully when torpedoed without warning, and has been advised that the United States desires a disavowal of the attack and reparation for the American lives lost.

2. The evidence will be sent by Count von Bernstorff to the Berlin Foreign Office, to which it has not been available before, and probably ten days will elapse before Berlin can be heard from. In some quarters it is believed possible that the Foreign Office, upon examining the evidence, may change its position and disavow the action of the submarine commander, who it was claimed in the last note sunk the liner because he thought she was about to attack him.

3. The United States has all information on the case as it now stands, and is ready to decide upon its course, but action may be delayed until Count von Bernstorff has had time to exchange communications with his Government.

4. While the United States will not consent to arbitration of a principle nor of a question involving the safety of American lives it has accepted Germany's assurances that peaceful liners will not be torpedoed without warning, and if Germany desires to arbitrate the amount of indemnity the question of whether the Arabic actually attempted to attack the submarine or whether the actions justified the submarine commander in believing he was about to be attacked, that probably would be agreed to.

The President and Secretary Lansing were in conference for nearly an hour, and later Count von Bernstorff spent half an hour with the Secretary.

GERMANY PLAYING FOR DELAY

Only Taking Advantage of Our Patience, Is London Press View.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 14. — The Chronicle in an editorial on the German-American situation says:

"Germany is playing for a delay and it suits her game that the American Cabinet should cling as long as possible to the idea that von Tirpitz's piratical plans may be overruled by the politer statesmen who set more store than he does by American friendship.

No patriotic American, and no reasonable Englishman or Frenchman, will blame President Wilson for exhausting the possibilities of a peaceful persuasion before resorting to any other. Unless he took this course, the President could not hope to have his country behind him. At the same time to take it ad infinitum would be to concede to Germany in substance all that she wants. She will be perfectly content to go on exchanging notes till doomsday, provided she is able at the same time to go on murdering non-combatants at sea. She would be admirably suited by her suggested system of referring each case, as it arose, to The Hague Tribunal without discontinuing her practice either during or after the trials.

"Sooner or later, and no sooner rather than later, the American Cabinet, much as it naturally dislikes the prospect, will reach the stage when words will cease to be possible preliminary to deeds and become a palpable substitute for them. A good deal of history will then turn on its choice between the alternative."

PRAISED ARABIC SINKING.

Hamburg Newspaper Regarded It as a Great Achievement.

Under the captain "The Arabic Talk," the Hamburger Nachrichten of Aug. 23, received here yesterday, expresses satisfaction over the torpedoing of the liner Arabic, and discounts any possible "English success" in swaying President Wilson into a war with Germany.

"The news that the English White Star steamship Arabic on its trip from Liverpool toward New York has been sunk has awakened in the German people a general echo of approval," it says, "and we all hope that Reuter's Bureau did not lie this time when it reported that the steamship was sunk by a torpedo. For since the sinking of the Lusitania there have been sunk, as far as reports indicate, only rarely English steamers of more than 5,000 tons displacement through torpedoes of our submarines. Perhaps the larger English merchant steamers have hidden themselves in safe harbors even as carefully as has the fleet, and have left transoceanic passengers to the smaller vessels, so that only a few large steamers were reachable for our U-boats; perhaps, also, the reports were permitted only with omissions by the English or selected for distribution. Therefore the joy among us is especially lively when one of our daring divers succeeds in destroying one of the larger British marine units. * * *

"Our foes still seem to hope that the Government in Washington will succeed in freeing them from the danger of the German U-boats. For this reason the English and French press was eager to report, after the sinking of the Arabic, how furious the United States were, from the President to the last cowboy, about this latest act of a German U-boat. With their industriousness waxed also their powers of imagination. Reuter at first reported that the passengers and crew of the Arabic had been saved. Shortly thereafter, however, it was reported that Americans had gone down with the ship, that the wildest excitement was prevailing over there in America, that President Wilson was now considering whether he should recall his Ambassador in Berlin, whether he should declare war on the German Empire, or what else should be done. Thus, then, the newspaper wiseacres in England and France had become mind-readers, too, even at a distance as wide as the ocean. What they intend is clear: to heat the blood of those over there and to lash them into an over-hurried action.

"The U-boat acted correctly. And even if Americans were passengers aboard the sunken steamship Arabic, and if some of them were drowned, that serves merely anew as a warning that nobody should go carelessly into the war zone and within the reach of arms. It can be demanded of no belligerent power that it should cease its warlike acts and the uses of arms, simply because, forsooth, persons from neutral lands may be within reach near by, persons who do not like to deny themselves the nerve tickle of sojourning in the danger zone. Whoever puts himself in danger, dies in it. And where there is danger on the sea, where the war zone is, our Admiralty has in proper time and with sufficient clearness announced."

MUST BE CONSCRIPTION, LLOYD GEORGE FEELS

Not Alone to Supply Men for the Army, but Also to Accelerate the Supply of Munitions.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 14.—The Daily Chronicle's Parliamentary correspondent writes:

"I learn on indisputable authority that Mr. Lloyd George is of the opinion that our utmost exertions will not be attained without resort to compulsory national service, using that term in its wide rather than in its narrow significance.

"It is not alone, perhaps not even chiefly for military reasons, that he believes national service to be necessary. The industrial reasons for it are, in his judgment, decisive. Since the Ministry of Munitions was formed there has been a gratifying increase in the munitions output, but though the arrears due to delay in giving orders under the old régime have been overtaken to some extent, the rate of production is still below the Ministry's demands. Acceleration is imperative, and acceleration is impossible without the relaxation of all restrictive labor regulations, and without the utilization to a far greater extent of unskilled labor.

"The military position is this: Up to the present the voluntary system has served us excellently, but in the last four weeks the stream of recruiting has perceptibly diminished in volume, which is not surprising in view of the desperate efforts of a portion of our press to kill volunteerism. None the less, men are still coming in faster than they can be equipped, and when the information contained in the Register can be effectively utilized an impetus will undoubtedly be given to recruiting.

"Lord Kitchener has just submitted to the Cabinet his estimate of the number of soldiers it will be necessary for us to maintain on the Continent next year. The estimate provides for a much larger force than we have now in the field, large as that is. There is no reason to doubt that the voluntary system will yield all the men that are needed, but the advocates of compulsion are utilizing the temporary decline in recruiting and the need for acceleration in the supply of munitions to push their panacea.

"Mr. Lloyd George has profound faith in the sturdy patriotism of the working classes, but owing to the fact that the navy has protected us from the ravages of war he does not think the gravity of the situation is realized by them or by other sections of the nation. He desires to see the whole nation, so to say, under orders.

"Paradoxical as it may seem, he wants compulsory military service for industrial purposes, the idea being apparently that men under discipline could be transferred from workshop to workshop and place to place as occasion requires.

"It is ominous that suggestions of a plan for labor under disciplinary rule were received with marked disfavor at a conference held at the Department of Munitions yesterday. This conference included employers, trade unionists, and representatives of the War Office and Admiralty. It was postponed from last week in order to enable Mr. Lloyd George to attend the Trade Union Congress at Bristol.

"An exhaustive discussion took place yesterday as to the means which might be taken with the object of increasing the output of war material. It was made plain to the conference that owing to the unyielding attitude of trade unionists on the question of the suspension of restrictive rules and practices, the Ministry of Munitions is finding it almost impossible to proceed with the reorganization of engineering industries.

"Several of those present at the conference concurred in the view of Mr. Lloyd George that national service in workshops has become necessary, but the trade-union delegates, while expressing their desire to insure a larger output, did not conceal their aversion to what they regard as forced labor.

"The conference is to meet again."

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The warning given to the nation by David Lloyd George, the Minister of Munitions, says the political correspondent of The Pall Mall Gazette, has given rise to "the impression that a political crisis of great magnitude is impending, for it is certain that the Cabinet as at present constituted could not carry out a scheme for compulsory national service. However, it may be taken as quite conclusive that Mr. Lloyd George has finally ranged himself on the side of those in the Cabinet who demand compulsory service. His language either means that or nothing at all."

Mr. Lloyd George's convictions have been tending in this direction, continues The Pall Mall Gazette, and it declares that it is no longer open to doubt that he has "plumped" for compulsion.

The writer thinks that the Minister of Munitions drew a darker picture than was justified by the facts for the purpose of deepening the impression he wished to make. "But," he adds, "there can be no doubt that the question of compulsion in assuming a more critical aspect from the Cabinet point of view. The cleavage is distinct and deep, and there is no possibility of compromise. That is apparent to the naked eye."

MUNITIONS CRISIS AROUSES RUSSIA

Prediction That Great Revolution Will Follow End of the War.

GRAFTERS CRIPPLED ARMY

Shells Sent to Front Fitted German Guns, but Not Those of the Russians.

CZAR'S ARTILLERY HELPLESS

Gunners Looked On Despairingly While Austro-German Cannon Blasted a Way to Facile Victories.

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 16, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The fall of Warsaw and the failure of the Russian defensive campaign to prevent the German invasion of Poland have had a much more profound effect upon Russian national feeling than is admitted in dispatches from Petrograd.

The feeling which has shaken this constitutionally stolid and unemotional country from one end to the other is not one of discouragement or submission. It has not moved any one to talk of ultimate defeat or the possibility of Russia's undertaking peace negotiations with Germany. Russia's reaction is one of intense indignation at the Government officials who have been responsible for her tragic shortage of ammunition.

The full tragedy of this shortage has only been observed by the men at the front who, with empty gun caissons, have helplessly faced the concentrated artillery attacks of the enemy and have watched the assured progress of the German and Austrian trench builders under their very positions without the possibility of stopping them. These soldiers were determined, experienced fighters, Russia's best troops, acquitting themselves with unusual bravery in every bayonet action, but crippled and finally demoralized by insufficient ammunition and the knowledge that it was this lack of ammunition that ordered their continued retreat from one position to another.

The most rigidly censored press in the world and a national and inherent inhibition of free comment of any sort have failed to check the avalanche of criticism and the accusations which have been made against the Government officials who are held responsible. For once, expression of opinion in Russia has become free and unhampered. No attempt is made to conceal this reproach against the methods of the bureaucrats who are accused of having crippled Russia's fighting strength and materially delayed the end of the war. It is not expressed alone by men of revolutionary inclinations or opposition tendencies, nor is it uttered in hushed voices or secret places, but it is loudly and clamorously current everywhere among men of all parties and classes.

On Threshold of Great Awakening.

A prominent member of the Duma said to an American correspondent in Petrograd a few days ago:

"The Russian people are on the threshold of a great awakening. Every one in Russia, officer, civilian, and moujik, knows why Russia has been compelled to surrender a large part of her territory. They know that they have good officers and that the fighting strength and spirit of the Russian troops are as high as at the beginning of the war. They know also that they have been forced to retreat or stand helpless before the murderous fire of German artillery, while their own guns have had only a few rounds of ammunition that had to be sparingly used.

"Without understanding the peculiar methods of the purchasing commissions whose business it is to supply them with ammunition, they at least realize that their Government is at fault, that they have been sent into trenches impossible to defend, and that tens of thousands of them now lie dead as a result of the delay in the delivery of ammunition.

"In my opinion, in this present awakening of the army and the people to the criminal neglect and corruption of their officials, there are the germs of the most serious revolution Russia has ever served us excellently, but in the last four weeks the stream of recruiting has perceptibly diminished in volume, which is not surprising in view of the desperate efforts of a portion of our press to kill volunteerism. None the less, men are still coming in faster than they can be equipped, and when the information contained in the Register can be effectively utilized an impetus will undoubtedly be given to recruiting.

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trenches in plain sight of the Russian positions, and in such easy range of the Russian batteries that a few rounds of ammunition could have wiped out every sign of the invaders.

Whenever there was a chance to fight, the Russian soldiers fought with great obstinacy, but in the majority of cases the tempest of the German artillery attack so far accomplished its aim that a charge was superfluous. Sometimes as many as sixteen German guns concentrated upon one Russian position tore up every sign of the Russian intrenchments. When the Germans advanced upon the trenches there was no opposition. In many cases not a single Russian soldier was alive. The Germans then prepared to take the next position and the performance was repeated.

Meanwhile the Russians were expending before retreat actually the last shell they had. Caissons laden with ammunition were rushed up at full speed to the battery positions, unloaded and vainly spent. Continual rumors were heard that fresh ammunition was arriving. It was, but it was coming too slowly. Two days before Warsaw was abandoned ammunition began to arrive in larger quantities, but the Russian forces, threatened with being completely cut off by the encircling movement which the Germans were attempting, could no longer gamble on the chance of an eleventh-hour arrival of ammunition.

Realizing that the present war is a war of ammunition and that, improperly equipped in this respect, Russia's large army is reduced in power to an army of one-half its potential size, Russia is at present exerting every effort to remove the obstacles to the quicker delivery of ammunition. The Grand Duke Sergius, who has general supervision over the department of artillery and ammunition, "is beginning a campaign against the evil which has been Russia's chief internal enemy in this war.

RUSSIANS GET SUPPLIES.

War Minister Said to be Satisfied with Improvement in Situation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 13, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—Since the Minister of War, General Polivanoff, reviewed the position of Russian armies a fortnight ago, no single event has occurred that can in any wise be construed as to the advantage of the invaders.

The Austro-German armies are still strung out along a front of 670 miles. Nowhere have they inflicted either a tactical or strategical blow calculated to alter the military situation in their favor.

General Polivanoff is satisfied with the improvement in army supplies. I am not at liberty to disclose figures, but I may state that the enormous increase noted a fortnight ago has been well maintained. This together with a notable addition to the number of rifles places the Russian armies in a position strong enough to view the future with confidence. Perhaps the most important asset in the new situation is the complete unity secured in the direction of the war since the Czar took over the supreme command.

Although on line of the Niemen and south thereof the Rusians are retiring, the enemy was made to pay a terrible price for his territorial gains—as great as 50 per cent. per company. By the time therefore that he reaches the Russian defensive line his forces will be so depleted that it will be impossible for him to attempt to force this line without refilling his ranks and renewing supplies and munitions.

CZAR'S MOTHER HATES FOE.

Tells Red Cross President She Always Distrusted Germans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 13, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The Stampa of Turin gives an interesting account of a conversation which the lady President of the Polish Red Cross Society had with the Empress Dowager of Russia. The Empress said:

"How I hate those Germans! I am a Dane, and from the day they took Schleswig-Holstein I have hated them, and for fifty years I had to wear a mask at court.

"Russia has been too confident in all those Prussian emigrants to whom the empire has accorded favors and high positions. A German even, though every kindness be shown to him, remains always German. I often said so when Czar Alexander was alive, but he would not believe me. One man only foresaw this terrible Germanic aggression. It was late King Edward VII., who was a great monarch.

"Do you know that when I was taken by surprise by the outbreak of the war as I was crossing Germany, the Berlin people made specially hostile manifestations, when my train passed, by calling out: 'Russian pigs. They are a British people.'"

Here are the impressions of the same lady about the Czar's mother:

"The Empress's look is far away, profound, sad and mystical. It is some time before she speaks. She expresses herself in French with a strong English accent. She says:

"'You come from Warsaw, Warsaw, which is now German. Mon dieu, what a war. What a deluge of blood.'

HINDENBURG CUTS PETROGRAD LINE

Continued from Page 1.

this juncture the German commander sent flanking forces to both wings, which opened the terrific cross-fire."

OFFICIAL WAR REPORTS.

Teutons Again Advancing in North and South Russia.

BERLIN, Sept. 13, (via London.)—The following official communication was issued today by the War Office:

Army group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: On the left bank of the Dvina, between Friedrichstadt and Jacobstadt, the enemy has been ejected from several positions. Further south the enemy is avoiding an engagement. The pursuing Germans reached the road between Eckengrafen, thirty kilometres southwest of Jacobstadt, and Rakischki.

Between the road from Kupiczki to Dunaburg (Dvinsk) and Wilia, below Vilna, our advance is proceeding vigorously. Our troops have reached the railway from Vilna to Dunaburg and Petrograd at several points.

In the bend of the Niemen east of Grodno our pursuit is proceeding.

On the Lower Zelvianka several strong enemy counter attacks were repulsed. We captured yesterday more than 3,300 prisoners and two machine guns.

Army group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: The enmy is retreating, closely pursued by our troops. More than 1,000 Russians were taken prisoners.

Army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen: Along the entire front the Russian resistance has been broken and pursuit in the direction of Pinsk is proceeding.

Southeastern theatre of war: Yesterday German troops repulsed several strong attacks by the Russians west and southwest of Tarnopol, capturing several hundred prisoners. During the night we occupied a favorable position situated some kilometers west of our former position without being hindered by the enemy.

Russians Admit Railroad Is Cut.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 13.—The following official communication from General Headquarters was issued tonight:

In the Riga and Friedrichstadt districts no essential change has occurred. On front of the Lower Ekau and northwest of Mitau there have been minor engagements between small detachments.

The artillery duel has appreciably increased in intensity from Linden as far as twenty versts (fourteen miles) northwest of Friedrichstadt.

Desperate actions continue west of Jacobstadt and in the districts of Laos, Pinkstern and Sanken. To the west and southwest of Dvinsk we have been carrying out vigorous offensive engagements in the district of Adel and Uziany, and further south the fighting has been characterized by great desperation.

Near the station of Novo Sventsiany (northeast of Vilna) the enemy has cut the railway. Under the pressure of the enemy, who made a decisive attack between the Novo Sventsiany and Vilna districts, our troops retired to the vicinity of the railway station of Podbrodze.

In the region west of Vilna and to the eastward as far as the Orany district there is no change in the situation. On the front of Rany we have been engaged in a fierce battle with the enemy, who has been considerably reinforced in the region of Skidel and farther east. The enemy is developing his attack east of Skidel.

In rearguard actions to restrain the enemy's pressure, our artillery succeeded in developing a powerful fire on the route of the lines Wolkowysk-Wartovzskai-Bereza. Toward the east the enemy cautiously advanced. His attempts to assume a more decided offensive were resisted and had no influence on the orderly, premediated retirement of our troops.

Between Kotshein and Pinsk the general situation is unchanged. East of the Drogotchine region there have been only minor engagements.

Southeast of the station of Sarny our troops continue to hold the enemy, who is endeavoring to advance, chiefly along the Rivers Styr and Goryn. Further east, in the Kolki and Derazno districts, the fighting is stubborn. West of Rovno, in the Dubno-Kremenetz region, the Austrians are making unsuccessful attacks.

In the Tarnopol district our troops, under the enemy's hail of artillery fire, again made progress, taking prisoners and machine guns. We drove back the Germans, who are retiring to the North. On the lower Sereth, in the Zaleszczyki district, the enemy attempted by an attack to arrest our advance westward, but after a stubborn engagement was again beaten and overthrown. Generally speaking, the Austro-German effort is directed to maintaining the appearance of conducting offensive operations which are costing them losses utterly disproportionate to the results achieved.

Crossfire Halts Russian Attacks.

VIENNA, Sept. 13, (via London.)—The following offical statement from General Headquarters was issued tonight:

The Russian attacks on the East Galician front continue. On the Sereth strong hostile forces were repulsed at several points. There has been hand-to-hand fighting in the trenches. Northwest of Strusow several Russian attacks broke down under the crossfire of our batteries; others were repulsed with the bayonet.

During the night the allied troops fighting near Tarnopol took up a position prepared east of Kozlow and Jezierna, which joins our front on the east bank of the Stripa—a move not hindered by the enemy.

Near Novo Alexinlev violent fighting is proceeding. East of Dubno our troops have advanced to the railway. In the region of Derazno we repulsed the enemy at several points, the Vienna Landwehr Infantry Regiment distinguishing itself.

The Austro-Hungarian forces in Lithuania during the storming of the Village of Szuraty, on the 11th, captured nine officers, 1,000 men and five machine guns.

RUSSIAN CABINET CRISIS.

Some Settlement of the Duma Demands Expected This Week.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 13, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—Until Russia's domestic problem is solved one way or the other it will in point of public interest continue to take precedence of all other aspects of the war. A definite settlement of some kind is expected to be reached in the course of the present week, but the situation is by no means an easy one to handle.

In the course of yesterday the process of elucidation was continued in private deliberation between individual members of the Cabinet on the one hand and of the Duma on the other, but a satisfactory solution does not appear to have been brought perceptibly nearer.

It is claimed by advocates of extensive changes that the majority of the Cabinet, including the Controller, M. Saritonoff, and Minister of the Interior, Prince Shtcherbatoff, is on their side. Even this section of the Ministry is not, however, as yet prepared to accept the bloc program in its entirety, and it also points out that several of the main demands raised by the Duma majority are already undergoing fulfillment. Thus a commencement has been made with the replacement of Governors and other officials of local administration who were obnoxious to popular sentiment. The pale within which Jews are permitted to live has been extended, with certain limitations to practically the entire empire. The autonomy of Poland has been proclaimed with emphasis on which there is no going back, and the lot of the prisoners and exiles who are expiating political crimes has been lightened.

What is said to be a minority of the Cabinet seems to differ from the other section not so much on the question of making specific concessions to popular feeling as on that of the part which should be played by the Duma in carrying them into effect. This element in the Ministry, which has as its chief spokesman M. Goremykin, and the head of the Department of Trade and Commerce, M. Shahovskoi, fears the interests of the empire may suffer through outspoken speeches at present being delivered from the rostrum of the representative chamber, and is consequently in favor of suspending the proceedings of that body. Above all, it seems to fear that the Duma may be tempted to essay encroachments on the constitutional functions of the Executive.

It is further pointed out that in the present serious situation of the country, the swift adoption of legislative measures may at any moment become urgent and that there would be danger in the delay necessarily involved by the normal process of passing bills through the Duma and the Council of the Empire. Clause 87 of the fundamental laws provides that when the Duma is not in session the Cabinet may on its own responsibility recommend to the monarch legislative measures which, however, require subsequent parliamentary confirmation, and it is argued that the present is emphatically a time when such an instrument of rapid action should be in the hands of the Government.

Another point made by the minority is that the session of the Duma is now actually retarding rather than accelerating the work of reform. The Government, it is argued, is anxious to meet the popular demand, but heads of departments are now so much pre-occupied by meetings of various parliamentary committees before which they are called upon to defend their bills that they have little time left over for the work of actual reform on which they are desirous to embark without delay.

THE KING OF TABLE WATERS
EVIAN

BRITISH INCOME TAX MAY BE DOUBLED

Parliament Meets Today and McKenna Will Introduce His Budget Next Week.

MANY OTHER TAXES LIKELY

Rates for Postage, Telegrams, and Telephones May Be Raised—War Profits Certain to Suffer.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 14.—Of the various important measures to be taken up at the session of Parliament which begins today, particular attention is being paid to the matter of new taxation to help in paying the cost of the war.

Reginald McKenna, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, will introduce his first budget in the House of Commons on Sept. 21 or 23. He has spent many weeks already in searching out possible means of adding to the ordinary revenues and meeting the enormous expenses of the war, which now amount to nearly $20,000,000 daily.

Whatever the Chancellor may have in mind, he has kept his secret as closely as is customary with the drafters of British budgets. Gossip has already doubled the income tax and reduced the exemption figure, increased the duty on tea to a shilling (25 cents) a pound, and added greatly to the import taxes on petrol, wines, spirits, sugar, and tobacco, especially cigars.

Apart from these measures, a bold line of action will undoubtedly be taken on the taxation of war profits, not only on munitions, but on industries like shipping, which are amassing enormous sums. The beef trust and wholesale distributors of foodstuffs are also mentioned as likely to be called upon for large contributions to the Exchequer. Imposition of taxes on imported luxuries, including automobiles, is being canvassed as a means either of raising revenues or of assisting national economy and righting the exchange market by decreasing imports.

Other taxes which have been suggested are upon railway tickets, theatres and motion pictures, carriages and employers of domestic servants. An increase in the charges for letters, telegrams, and telephones, all of which are under government control, is a further possibility.

But the greater part of the half billion dollars or so which the Government hopes to add to its annual income will come, according to the well-informed, from the income tax. Most authorities are agreed that the income tax must be broadened. The minimum of exemption presumably will be lowered, and plans will be made for assessing the wages of as many workmen and small businessmen as earn more than the flat minimum deemed necessary to support existence.

It is estimated that the total income of the inhabitants of the British Isles is $12,000,000,000 a year. Of this, less than $5,000,000,000 is now assessed for taxation. The new legislation will, it is expected, reach at least $3,500,000,000 more. For the small workman it is possible that the collection of the tax may be made in weekly installments, by means of stamps affixed to a weekly war tax card.

With the modifications of the income tax law which Mr. McKenna will, it is expected, introduce in the new budget, will come an opportunity for a general revision of the method of collection. Many influential newspapers and members of Parliament are advocating a clause providing that any taxpayer may make his payments in easy installments instead of, as at present, in one annual lump sum.

CHEERED PRINCE HUMBERT.

Army and "Redeemed" Italians Received Him with Enthusiasm.

VENICE, Sept. 13. (via Paris.)—Crown Prince Humbert is returning from the front, where he was enthusiastically received by the army. As he passed through Venice in company with his tutor, Commander Bonaldi, he was warmly acclaimed by the population.

The Prince during his trip motored through the towns along the Lower Isonzo River, which recently passed into Italian hands, and was greeted by the people with cries of "Long live our little Prince!"

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WOULD SEND HERE 550,000 ARMENIANS

Morgenthau Urges Scheme to Save Them From Turks—Offers to Raise $1,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—The Chicago Daily News prints this dispatch from Sofia, Bulgaria:

"Henry Morgenthau, American Ambassador to Turkey, recently made an offer to the Turkish Government to raise $1,000,000 to transport to America the Armenians who thus far have escaped the general massacres. Enver Pasha, the Minister of War, and Talaat Bey, Minister of the Interior, accepted the offer, and Sept. 3 the Ambassador asked the Government at Washington to appoint a committee of five Americans, whom he recommended, to take charge of the great undertaking. Mr. Morgenthau declined, however, to give me their names when I saw him recently in Constantinople.

"Since May," said the Ambassador, "350,000 Armenians have been slaughtered or have died of starvation. There are 550,000 Armenians who could now be sent to America, and we need help to get them. One million dollars is too little for the purpose of transporting them, as it takes $100 to equip, feed and transport one man. Perhaps $5,000,000 will be necessary. I should like to see each of the Western States raise a fund to equip a ship to bring the unfortunates to settle here. The Armenians are a moral, hard working race, and would make good citizens to settle the less thickly populated parts of the Western States."

Turks admit that the Armenian persecutions were devised in a plan to get rid of Christians, and that Greeks will come next. Jews also are marked for slaughter or expulsion. American missionaries must also be driven out, for Turkey henceforth is to be for Turks alone. The Sheik-ul-Islam, on being questioned, said that the deportation of the Armenians was contrary to Moslem law, but that he was powerless in the face of military despotism.

Foreigners in Constantinople hold the Germans, in part at least, responsible for the persecution of the Armenians, for they are doing nothing to prevent the distribution of inflammatory literature among the savage tribes inciting them to attack Christians.

GUN DUELS IN CAUCASUS.

Outpost Skirmishes Toward Olti Won by Russians.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 13.—The following official statement from the army of the Caucasus was issued tonight:

In the coastal region on Saturday there were cannonading and rifle firing. In the direction of Olti, near Arkhim, our patrols dislodged the Turks from the rocks. There is no change on the remainder of the front.

BULGARS CALLED HOME.

All the Reservists in Italy Summoned to Join the Colors.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Sept. 13.—All signs lead to the conclusion that a Balkan conflagration is imminent, but until the very last moment even the most competent to discuss the affairs of the States concerned, not excepting the natives themselves, are uncertain as to the attitude of their respective countries, especially Bulgaria and Rumania.

It is felt that if Bulgaria, taking sides with the Central Empires, attacks Serbia and opens to the Austro-Germans a way to Constantinople through the Balkans, the Entente Allies will be forced to intervene there themselves.

ROME, Sept. 12, (via Paris, Sept. 13.)—All Bulgarian reservists in Italy have been recalled to the colors. Transportation expenses are being defrayed through the Legation here.

SOFIA, Sept. 13, (via London.)—An urgent appeal to the nation has been issued by a group of Bulgarian men of note to support the Opposition demand for a convocation of the Bulgarian Parliament, "with a view to preventing action contrary to the country's centuries-old traditions."

PARIS, Sept. 13.—Pierre Bark, Russian Minister of Finance, is at Bucharest today and, according to a telegram received from that point, the Rumanian Government has placed at his disposal a special train to take him to the Bulgarian frontier. M. Bark is on the way to Paris and London to confer with Alexandre Ribot, French Minister of Finance, and Reginald McKenna, British Chancellor of the Exchequer.

SAFE FOR THE SKIN

POSLAM SOAP

Excels in purity and wholesomeness. A daily delight for Toilet and Bath. Try it one month.

At All Druggists, 25 cents and 15 cents.

TURKISH PROSPECTS REPORTED BLACK

Continued from Page 1.

enemy caissons, while that on the left wing directed a heavy fire against enemy trenches.

Nothing of importance occurred yesterday near Ari Burnu.

Near Sedd-el-Bahr two enemy cruisers and a torpedo boat fired ineffectually at our various positions.

Defense Committee Corners Supplies.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—Conditions in Constantinople are described as chaotic by Reuter's correspondent in Athens, who bases his dispatch on statements made by persons arriving in Athens today from the Turkish capital. The correspondent telegraphs:

"The inhabitants of Constantinople are suffering greater hardships than is necessary, because the Committee of National Defense, run by Enver Pasha, Minister of War, and Taalat Bey, Minister of the Interior, has cornered all commodities and is selling them at high prices.

"The resignation from the Cabinet of the Sheik ul Islam, representative of the Sultan in religious affairs, is confirmed. He disapproved of the extermination of the Christian elements, against which he protested in the Cabinet. The Greek-Armenian Patriarch has been deprived of all powers.

"The Black Sea end of the Bosporus has been closed by a chain of wire netting and by mines."

The Menace of Djemal Pasha.

ROME, Sept. 12, (via Paris, Sept. 13.)—The attitude of Djemal Pasha, former Minister of Marine, is giving the Turkish Committee of Union and Progress much anxiety, the Tribuna says it has learned from sources of information in the Balkans. Djemal, who is now in Arabia in constant contact with sheiks and emirs hostile to

FOILED GERMAN PLOT TO TIE UP DOCKS

Longshoremen's Leaders, Gompers Says, Were Asked to Stop Munitions Exports.

$1,000,000 FUND OFFERED

Boston Irishman Accused as Agent in Scheme, Involving Atlantic and Pacific Ports.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Samuel Gompers tonight confirmed statements made in The New York World today that an effort was made by pro-German agents last Spring to bring about a strike of the 23,000 longshoremen at Atlantic Coast ports, which should last five or six weeks and prevent the exportation of munitions of war to the Allies. More than $1,000,000, it is asserted, was to be paid t insure the success of the plot.

Mr. Gompers's confirmation, which was in the form of a statement to the newspapers, called attention to the fact that in letters last June to Ernest Bohm of the New York Central Federated Union he intimated that agents of foreign Governments had tried to corrupt labor leaders to cause strikes among longshoremen.

The head of the National Federation of Labor also said that if the time when Matthew F. Cummings, a Boston grocer, accused of having sought to enlist in the plot T. V. O'Connor, President of the Longshoremen's Union, were compared with the dates of letters from Mr. Gompers, which were made public, "some reason may be found for his (Cummings) getting under cover."

Mr. Gompers's statement was as follows:

"Replying to the question as to the exposé published in this morning's New York World, regarding the efforts of the agents of foreign Governments to corrupt leaders of labor, for the purpose of inaugurating strikes among longshoremen, it may be interesting to call attention to the fact that in my letter to Ernest Bohm, Secretary of the New York Central Federated Union, of June 16, I intimated that subject and then in response to his query in my letter to him of July 28, I said:

Authentic information has come to me that efforts have been made to corrupt men for the purpose of having strikes inaugurated among seamen and longshoremen engaged in handling American products and manning ships containing American products consigned to certain European ports; that the corrupting influence was being conducted by agents of a foreign Government, and that I had no doubt that the same agencies and influences were at work elsewhere with the same purposes in view.

"In that same letter I said:

That the effort has been made to corrupt some of our men for such a purpose, (strike,) is true, but that the strikes have been inaugurated is untrue. And it is untrue because the men who have given time and service to the workers of our country have interposed in time.

"The facts as disclosed in The World's exposure, I have known for a considerable time. If you compare the time when Mr. Cummings ceased his importunities with President O'Connor of the longshoremen, and the date of my letters which were made public, some reason may be formed for his getting under cover.

"When the time shall arrive and further disclosures are necessary, the people will learn with astonishment what has already taken place, and the obligations, which all owe to the representatives of labor and what great temptations they have been honest and patriotic enough to resist, in the effort to maintain first, a strict neutrality in the present European war, and also to insist that the American labor movement shall be conducted by the rank and file of that movement of our country, free from corrupting and contaminating influences of representatives of foreign nations."

PLOT NEAR FRUITION HERE.

Only Prompt Action Averted Success, Labor Leaders Assert.

Firm conviction was expressed yesterday by local officials of the International Longshoremen's Union that only prompt action prevented the success of a plot, promoted from German sources, to cause dock strikes all along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts that would prevent the exportation of munitions of war from the industrious hamper the Allies. According to F. P. A. Vacarelli, better known as "Paul Kelly," Vice President of the union, more than $1,000,000 was offered to the union for calling a general strike in all Atlantic ports. Vacarelli said yesterday that he believed the situation here was under control and that there would be no general strike.

A leading figure in the plot is alleged to have been Matthew Cummings, a prominent Irish-American of Boston with pronounced pro-German sympathies, who is accused of having revealed the details of the project to T. V. O'Connor, National President of the International Longshoremen's Union, at meetings held in Boston and New York. W. P. Dempsey of Boston, Secretary and Treasurer of the International Longshoremen's Union, is said to have called O'Connor's attention to the plan, having himself received hints from Dennis D. Driscoll, another Boston labor leader.

Cummings is quoted in a Boston dispatch as denying having engineered any such proposition or having met Dempsey ostensibly to discuss the matter. He does admit having met O'Connor a few times. Driscoll asserts, on the other hand, that he himself introduced Cummings to Dempsey at the Quincy House.

Cleared Out the Agitators.

Vacarelli, the New York Vice President of the Longshoremen's Union, said yesterday that the first hint he had of the strike plot was when he received a message from O'Connor at Vancouver in early July, advising him to keep the men in this city from making trouble until he should reach this city. Vacarelli said that he immediately went down to the piers and found that agitators had been working on the men until they were greatly wrought up and on the point of causing trouble. Six men were appointed by the union to clear the waterfront of the agitators.

When O'Connor arrived in New York, demands were drafted and presented to the ship companies concerned, and in almost all cases a two-year agreement was reached by which the workers were to receive two cents an hour more than they were getting.

Two German unions, one Irish, and one Italian labor union rebelled for some time against the agreement; in fact, the Germans could not then be brought into line. That the Germans were now more ardent in their support of the union was indicated by a message to headquarters yesterday from one of their strongest locals asking for 300 union buttons.

Dick Butler, President of the District Council of the local union, would not commit himself yesterday as to whether or not he thought German influence was in back of the agitation which he found on the docks in many quarters.

Plot Hatched in May.

In an article published yesterday in The World documentary evidence was submitted to show O'Connor received advances from Cummings to organize the strike. The alleged negotiations between Cummings and O'Connor are said to have been brought about by Dempsey and Driscoll.

The two latter met on May 7, when Driscoll stated that Cummings had outlined a plan to tie up shipping, thus stopping the export of arms and munitions to the enemies of Germany.

According to Driscoll, Cummings appeared to have an unusual knowledge of longshoremen's affairs, for a man in the grocery business. He said that he was acting for interests that would furnish enough money to pay the 23,000 longshoremen on the Atlantic seaboard $10 a week for about six weeks.

Driscoll arranged a meeting at the Quincy House between Cummings and Dempsey. They met but did not discuss the strike. Alarmed at the thoughts of the possibilities of the situation, Dempsey telegraphed to President O'Connor thus:

Boston, Mass., May 7, 1915.
T. V. O'Connor, No. 704 Brisbane Building, Buffalo, N. Y.:
Must see you—vital importance—either in Boston or New York secretly. Answer.
W. F. DEMPSEY.

O'Connor replied that he would meet Dempsey at the Capitol in Albany where he was attending the Constitutional Convention. They met in Albany the following Tuesday and after talking the matter over they decided to lead Cummings on, and "play the game." The next day they went to Boston where Driscoll arranged a meeting between Cummings and O'Connor, but refused to become any further involved.

This interview took place at the United States Hotel, according to the story. That the plot was revealed by Cummings to tie up all Atlantic ports in this country and Canada. O'Connor tried to learn the identity of the men who were backing Cummings, but made no headway. In a casual way, however, Cummings referred to his "principal"; as the "big man," and O'Connor got a very definite impression that this was Dr. Dernburg. Cummings assured O'Connor that he would get in touch with the "big man" and advise him of the result. In telegraphing to O'Connor, Cummings was to use the name "Mike Foley."

Following this interview Dempsey advised O'Connor to lay the whole matter before Secretary of Labor Wilson which he did. Secretary Wilson later answered that he had placed the matter before the President and Treasury officials, and that Secret Service men were looking into the case.

Cummings, however, was not able to push the scheme as he wished, the reasons being indicated in this telegram to O'Connor.

Boston, May 17, 1915.
M. T. V. O'Connor.
Dear Sir: Just heard from New York. Because of the L (Lusitania) affair and the fact that the "big man" in New York is going away, they are not going to do anything at the present time. They are afraid of public sentiment just now. I personally think they are making a great mistake. However, keep in touch with me, as they are liable to change their minds quickly. Drop me a line quickly if an S (strike) is going to take place anywhere, and I may be able to do something. Yours,
MIKE FOLEY.

Other telegrams reached O'Connor from Cummings, variously signed "Michael Foley" and "Matthew Cummings," urging O'Connor to keep in touch with him. Finally another meeting was arranged at the Hotel Marlborough in New York. Further insistance by O'Connor at this meeting that Cummings reveal his principals and give some guarantee that the $1,000,000 needed to promote the strike should be deposited in a safe place in New York elicited the remark from Cummings that he had received a letter of introduction to his "people" in New York from Dr. Edmund von Mach of Harvard University.

Leaving O'Connor for a few minutes he called on the telephone Riverside 6510, which is the phone number of George Sylvester Viereck, editor of the Fatherland.

This meeting did not result in anything definite and soon afterward O'Connor was called to the Pacific Coast on account of strike troubles. While he was there he again heard from Cummings. On June 16 this telegram came:

Boston, June 16, 1915.
T. V. O'Connor, Seattle Hotel, Seattle, Wash.:
Expect to hear something before long. How soon could you come East if wanted.
M. CUMMINGS.

Some days later the following letter arrived:

Boston, Mass, June 20.
My Dear Mr. O'Connor—I sent you a telegram addressed to the Seattle Hotel, Seattle, last Wednesday. I am anxious to know that you received it. Let me hear from you as soon as you get this, as I am expecting to hear from you before long and want to know where I can locate you without delay. With best wishes, I am, yours truly,
MATTHEW CUMMINGS.

On July 8 word reached O'Connor that trouble was brewing in New York. He immediately telegraphed to Vacarelli to head off the trouble. He notified Cummings of the itinerary of his journey eastward, but never heard anything more of it.

CUMMINGS GIVES OUT DENIAL.

Says He Never Met Dempsey—Driscoll Says He Did.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 13.—Persons living in this city who were mentioned in the story of a plot, conceived by Germans and pro-Germans, to cause a strike of longshoremen in the United States in an effort to cripple the Allies by stopping the export of munitions, contradicted each other today in their statements about the matter.

Matthew Cummings, a wholesale grocer and prominent Irish-American, who has often shown his strong anti-English sympathies since the war began, denied vehemently that he ever met W. P. Dempsey, secretary and treasurer of the Longshoremen's Union, as stated, and also asserted that the reports of connection with the alleged plot were false. He admitted, however, that he had met P. V. O'Connor, President of the International Longshoremen's Union, "several times," but denied ever having asked him to declare a strike.

Dennis Driscoll, an active labor leader here, stated that he introduced Cummings to Dempsey at the Quincy House at a chance meeting.

Cummings gave out a signed statement today in reference to the assertion that as an agent of Germany he was active in the plot. In it he said:

"My attention was called to a very sensational article wherein it was stated that one Matthew F. Cumimngs was implicated in an attempt to bring about, last May, a longshoremen's strike. My name is not Matthew F., therefore I am uncertain whether I am the person mentioned or not. It is said I was introduced to one Dempsey and O'Connor, two officers in the Longshoremen's Union, by a man by the name of Driscoll, and that I said I represented German interests that would spend a million dollars to finance a longshoremen's strike.

"I noticed the name of Frank J. Donahue of the Industrial Accident Board is also brought into this matter with a lot of other wild statements. Permit me, as far as I am concerned, to state that this whole affairs is a pipe dream on the part of some labor leaders, or a half-baked newspaper fake.

"I positively deny that I ever held a meeting with Dempsey in the Quincy House or any other place, I never spoke to Dempsey in my life, and would not know him if I saw him. I deny that either Dempsey or Driscoll ever introduced me to O'Connor, or that I ever spoke to O'Connor in their presence. If the Driscoll referred to is Dennis D. Driscoll, I may say that I have known him for more than twenty years, and in all that time I have never once discussed labor matters with him.

"I have met O'Connor a few times, and each time at his request. He introduced himself to me, and spoke of a bill introduced last Spring in the New York Legislature which opposed before the Committee on Cities at Albany at that time. I never asked O'Connor to declare a strike. I doubt very much if O'Connor had sufficient authority to declare a strike. I believe that power rests in the local organization, and if I desired to bring about a strike O'Connor is the last man I would approach.

"I am perfectly willing to make an affidavit that I was never asked by any German or by any person representing Germany to bring about a strike, and I also deny that I ever represented German interests anywhere. Some one is being 'buffaloed,' badly if they are foolish enough to believe that certain labor leaders were offered $1,000,000 and refused it.

"Any communication that I may have sent to O'Connor was in connection with legislative matters and properly signed. I defy him or anybody else to prove otherwise."

Dennis D. Driscoll, who is also mentioned in the story, said:

"The statement in The World that I knew something about this matter but did not want to say anything is absolutely false. I did not arrange a meeting between Cummings and O'Connor. I introduced Cummings to Dempsey when we met by accident in the Quincy House. Soon afterward, at dinner, I told Dempsey that I was suspicious from rumors I had heard, and that Dempsey had better stand by his agreement to the employers to the letter. I told Dempsey I could not name any person and had no proof. I said I did not know whether Cummings was mixed up in it or not."

O'CONNOR TELLS OF OFFER.

Says Cummings Stated Irish-Americans Started the Plot.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TOLEDO, Sept. 13.—Thomas Y. O'Connor, Presiocnt of the International Longshoremen's Union, who is attending a district meeting here, admitted tonight that Matthew Cummings of Boston, pleaded with him to bring about strikes among the longshoremen on the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts.

"I was to have $1,035,000 to pull these strikes," O'Connor said. "Cummings said at a New York meeting that his scheme was that of the United Irish Societies, working in conjunction with the German societies of the United States. I did not believe him. I insisted that before I would go through with the deal, I should know from where the money came.

"Do you know Cummings had the figures of our organization down better than I did. We have approximately 24,000 members in deep water unions. For a month's strike at the rate of $45 per month strike benefits it would figure up $1,035,000. Cummings had this all figured out.

"Of course, when I got the full import of the proposal I turned my information over to the United States Government officials.

"I made trips to the Pacific Coast and had trouble in keeping the men in line at Seattle and Tacoma. The men in New York, Boston and other ports have begun to realize that the agitation of German sympathizers will not gain them anything."

PLOTTERS BUSY AT SEATTLE.

Labor Leader Says There Is No Doubt German Agents Were at Work.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 13.—John Kean, who is Vice President of the International Longshoremen's Union here, said today concerning the alleged plot to tie up munitions exports:

"I do not know that I frustrated the efforts of the Germans to bring about a strike of the longshoremen, but I do know that I was instrumental in getting the men to sign the new agreement with the shippers in opposition to certain influences that were strongly pro-German.

"This was most strongly evidenced at Seattle, where, from the circumstances that presented themselves, I was and am strongly of the opinion that German money was being offered the men and the members of the Executive Committees to prevent the execution of the new agreement and thus bring about a strike that would tie up all shipping on the Pacific and Atlantic coasts. These men were promised large strike benefits, and these promises unquestionably came through German agents. Of course, I have no direct evidence, because I was only concerned in preventing trouble and not in bringing the troublemakers to account.

VON MACH WOULD AID STRIKE.

But He Says He Gave Cummings No Letter.

Special to The New York Times.

CASTINE, Maine, Sept. 13.—While denying that he wrote a letter of introduction for Matthew Cummings to high German officials in this country, Dr. Edmund von Mach stated tonight that he would gladly do all in his power to aid a strike of longshoremen if asked. On the latter point he said:

"If the moral sense of the longshoremen, who better than any one else know to what enormous proportions this traffic has grown, should revolt against the bloody business and if only the needs of their women and children should keep them from refusing to handle it in the future, I would gladly give my last penny to keep the wolf from their doors.

AGENTS OF DUMBA ACTIVE IN THE WEST

Rounding Up, Arming, and Drilling Reservists and Preaching "A Free Poland."

ACCREDITED TO RED CROSS

Find Some of the Poles Hostile—Detroit Employers Seek to Discover Violations of Neutrality Laws.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 13.—As a sequel to the recent disclosures of Ambassador Dumba's activities employers of Austro-Hungarian labor in the thickly settled Delray district are investigating, through the Corporations Auxiliary Company, recruiting activities, the enrollment of reservists and physical examinations undergone by residents in that territory, to determine whether there have been violations of the neutrality laws.

In addition to large numbers of Austro-Hungarian reservists who reside there, numbers of American citizens, it is asserted, holders of naturalization papers, likewise have been assembled, examined and certified for military duty. The agents of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy in these activities were Dr. Ernest Ludwig, Austrian Consul in Cleveland, and his Vice Consul, Hans Polenyi.

In other quarters facts established today were: First, the arming for military training, preparatory to avowed departure for the European battlefields, of a large number of Austrian subjects or former subjects in Detroit and Toledo and frequent drills participated in by these men; second, secret propaganda caried on by two agents of the Austro-Hungarian Government, bearing credentials from ex-Premier Berchtoldt of Vienna, which, if not violative of the neutrality laws, or the cause of such violations by others, are still declared to demand official action.

Austrian Secret Agents.

These men are Dr. Felix Mlynarski and Arthur Valenty Hausner, Austrian secret agents, answerable to Dr. Dumba, and active in the work of the Polish National Defense Committee, (Naczelny Komitet Narodowy,) whose Western headquarters are in Chicago. Dr. Mlynarski is known in Austria as a novelist of Socialistic propensities. Mr. Hausner was for a time Socialist member of the Hungarian Parliament. He has been active as a propagandist in the cause of Austria-Hungary for nearly a year in the United States. During this time he has been in close touch with Dr. Dumba, with whom he has conferred. He has addressed public meetings in nearly all the large cities of the United States, notably Detroit, Toledo, and Cleveland. Of late he has encountered violent opposition from the Polish element, which he has sought to enroll under Austro-Hungarian allegiance.

Both men have collected large sums of money from the Austrian and Polish working classes of the Middle West for the purchase of arms and ammunition for the Polish Legion, (Legioni Polskie,) an integral part of the Austrian Landsturm. The amount collected was estimated today by a former adherent at between $35,000 and $50,000.

Division Among the Poles.

These agents in their travels have paid special attention to the Austro-Polish industrial communities. Their sentiments have not been concurred in by all of the Polish population of this district, numbering 220,000, and in Chicago 250,000. Some of these Poles, nearly all of whom were born under the Austro-Hungarian flag, assert that the realization of the Polish national aspirations lies with the victory of the Russians; others declare that a free Poland is more possible with an Austro-German victory. The work of Mlynarski and Hausner, therefore, has been directed against the anti-Austrian sentiment among the Austrian Poles, few of whom have suspected that the agents have been serving any other interest than that of a free Poland.

These two men from the time of their arrival in the United States have received their orders from Dr. Dumba or his aids. They have conferred with the Ambassador frequently at the embassy in Washington and at the Hotel St. Regis in New York.

Shortly after their arrival in New York Dr. Mlynarski opened there an Austro-Hungarian press bureau, to circularize the Polish press of the United States. One of his acts was the issuance of a pamphlet in Croatian entitled "Do Broni," ("To Arms,") which contained repeated inflammatory utterances against the Allies and in favor of Austria.

In Touch With Dr. Dumba.

During all this time, while he was conferring with his co-laborer, Dr. Mylnarski in New York, Chicago, Detroit and Washington, Hausner was busy among the Polish element of the Middle West with a semi-military propaganda.

Hausner, who speaks the various Polish and Croatian dialects, as well as his native Austrian, exhorts his hearers at military meetings, which have been held of late almost weekly in this territory.

Hausner, while traveling in aid of the cause of a free Poland and collecting large sums of money from workingmen to help lift the yoke of the Russian invader from the neck of their oppressed land, had an eye to Dr. Dumba as well. This was made manifest at the St. Regis Hotel in New York on Aug. 18 last, when Dr. Dumba and some friends were celebrating the birthday of Emperor Francis Joseph. In the midst of the festivities a telegram to Dr. Dumba was read, in which Hausner saluted Dr. Dumba and hailed Austria as Poland's future ruler, in the following words, a translation from the original Polish:

"This aspiration will find full expression in the rebuilding of the Kingdom of Poland in connection with the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, so that it will be united to Austria as Hungary now is, solving in this way the first step in the cause of freedom of nations in the East of Europe. Accept, Excellency, on this solemn day, the longings of the Poles expressed in the spirit and which can best be summarized in this outcry: 'Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary, King of Poland, the Most Reverend Franz Joseph the First—long may he live!'"

TREVES IS SHELLED BY AIR SQUADRON

French Aeroplanes Bombard Ancient Rhenish Town in Reprisal for German Attacks.

NEW RAID FAR INTO BADEN

Donaueschinger and Marbach Are Targets—Fierce Artillery Fire Continues Along Front.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—More reprisal raids have been carried out by French airmen. Trèves, the ancient city of Rhenish Prussia, was attacked today by a squadron of nineteen aeroplanes, which dropped 100 shells there, hitting the station and the Bank of the Empire, according to the French War Office bulletin tonight.

Another squadron penetrated to Donaueschingen (75 miles from the French frontier and at the confluence of two rivers forming the Danube) and Marbach (in the Black Forest.)

The portion of the official report telling of these exploits says:

In retaliation for the recent bombardment of Lunéville and Compiègne by hostile aeroplanes, a squadron of nineteen aeroplanes flew over the town of Trèves this morning, dropping about a hundred shells. The station and the Bank of the Empire were undoubtedly reached.

The same squadron, after having returned to its base, in the afternoon dropped fifty-eight shells on the station at Dommary and on Baroncour.

Other aeroplanes bombarded from a low altitude the stations at Donaueschingen, on the Danube, and Marbach. In one region, where the movements of troops were reported, the efficacy of our fire against the objects aimed at was established, including a train in transit, which was obliged to stop.

The reports of other operations on the western front indicate a continuance of the heavy artillery fire at many points, some of these being places where there had been virtually no activity of any consequence for weeks previous. The French War Office bulletin tonight has this to say:

The cannonading continues on the Yser, as well as to the north and to the south of Arras, in the sectors of Neuville, Roclincourt, and Vailly.

To the north of the Oise our artillery has carried out a destructive fire on the organizations of the enemy and the works at Beuvraignes.

Several groups of German infantry have again been dispersed before Andrechy.

On the canal from the Aisne to the Marne we have violently bombarded the trenches, batteries and cantonments of the enemy in the environs of Sapigneul and Neuville, near Berry-au-Bac.

Artillery actions and bomb fighting have occurred in Champagne, in the Argonne and between the Meuse and the Moselle.

There has been an intermittent bombardment in the Vosges to the east of Metzeral and Sudelkopf.



Royal Baking Powder Co., Brooklyn
216x65 feet; 5 stories and basement; 400 lbs. live load on 2d and 3th floors; 250 lbs. live load on 3d and 4th floors.
Benj. Finkenspiper, Architect

"Turner for Concrete"

These owners required a building that would support heavy vibrating machinery—with little or no vibration-effect on either building or machinery. Plenty of light, also.

The building was completed in 5½ months.

TURNER
Construction Co

SCOTT TO DEFEND LONDON.

Admiral Placed in Charge of Guns to Combat Air Attacks.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—It is officially announced that Admiral Sir Percy Scott, Bart. ex-Director of Naval Gunnery Practice, has been appointed to take charge of the gunnery defenses of London against attacks by enemy aircraft.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 14.—The Daily Chronicle says in an article today:

"The public will welcome the announcement that Admiral Sir Percy Scott has been appointed to take charge of the whole service of anti-aircraft guns for the defense of London against Zeppelins.

"We have been fortunate so far in escaping any important damage from the material or military point of view on the occasion of the recent Zeppelin visits, but the man in the street, without wishing to murmur unduly against those in authority, is inclined to ask why the Zeppelins have been equally fortunate. Having seen how readily an airship at a great height can be picked out by a searchlight he wonders why it cannot be picked off by a gun, bearing in mind the size of the target and the fact that its distance, though great, is short compared to those at which naval actions are fought.

"Of course, only a very special gun has the requisite vertical range, but it exists, and there is no reason why we should not have enought of it.

ASK $1,000,000,000 CREDIT FOR ALLIES

Continued from Page 1.

would not help business firms and individuals who are trying to carry on their commercial trade with this country. On that score the head of one of the largest national banks in the country said last evening:

"That would mean a further and continued loss in exchange. The result would not be a sudden stoppage of our exports other than shells and guns, but it would prove the beginning, and eventually we owuld lose the last of our export trade."

One fact was strongly impressed on all of their callers by the British and French Commissioners. It was that the foreign exchange problem as it now exists is America's problem just as certainly as it is that of Great Britain, as the fiscal agent of all the Allies. The point had been driven home earlier in the day by James J. Hill in a statement calling attention to the interest which the American farmer had in the necessity for making it possible for Europe to continue its purchases of wheat from this country. It was developed by Lord Reading in a statement which he made to the newspaper men last evening. He said:

"We are not in a position to make a statement at the present time because we are studying the conditions in New York and elsewhere in relation to American exchange on London and Paris. We have come here on a mission of international exchange, and we would like it if the American people would get away from the question of war munitions.

Lord Reading on Exchange.

"We have been seeing a considerable number of persons, including many prominent bankers and other gentlemen who are interested in the stability of exchange. The one thing that has been very striking about it is that every one is agreed, as one would expect, as to the great importance to be attributed to the regulation of exchange in order to assure more stable conditions than have obtained heretofore.

"The sudden and considerable drop in exchange naturally has and must disturb conditions and relations between the United States, Great Britain, and France, inasmuch as it makes it so difficult to see ahead what the rate of exchange will be, and, moreover, because it makes so material a difference in the price at which Americans sell goods and at which Englishmen and Frenchmen buy them.

"You have in the United States a very large surplus of foodstuffs and other material you want to export. We, on the other hand, want to import many of these things from you. Nothing is more difficult to the commercial man than to arrange a fixed price when exchange is as unstable as at the present time. It is the consensus of opinion that it is imminently desirable that steps be taken by which the stability of exchange can be secured. We have been occupied in the study of conditions and in informing ourselves as to the state of affairs in New York regarding exchange."

Bankers Visit Commissioners.

Private detectives guard the hallways of the floor on which the commission is housed, and no one is allowed to leave the elevators except by invitation. Lord Reading would not make public the names of men who were received yesterday, and their arrival was so arranged that few persons around the hotel saw them come and go.

J. P. Morgan and Henry P. Davison, his partner, were among the first of the visitors. Later came Willard D. Straight, associated with the Morgan firm, who took the French representatives home with him at the end of the session. Walter E. Frew, President of the Corn Exchange Bank; James J. Hill, who had a return visit at his office in Nassau Street from Sir Henry Babington Smith; James B. Forgan, President of the First National Bank, of Chicago; Benjamin Strong, Jr., Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank, and Frank A. Vanderlip, who lunched with the Commissoiners, were among the other visitors to the Biltmore.

Loan to Be Spent Here.

Lord Reading dismissed as preposterous a report that in addition to his duties as Chairman of the commission he would take up while here questions of international law with the State Department. He said that he expected to have quite enough to do in straightening out the foreign exchange situation.

The commission will move downtown today, taking possession of rooms in the Clearing House on Pine Street. None of the members had seen the quarters offered them, and they did not know yesterday whether or not they would be used for the remainder of their stay. Nor would they venture an opinon as to the duration of their visit.

Emphasis was laid by all of the commissioners in their talks with American bankers on the fact that if the proposed loan succeeds, the money to be raised will be spent to the last penny in the United States in paying for wheat, cotton, meat, and other commodity shipments, as well as munitions of war. In the opinion of the commission that should classify it as a commercial loan.

James J. Hill Urges Loan.

James J. Hill had this to say of the negotiations before he visited the commission:

"The maintenance of a stable rate of foreign exchange, which can be done only by the establishment in this country of a very large credit account for Great Britain, to be drawn against for the purchase of foodstuffs, is of far more importance to the United States than to England. It is not too much to say that on this the prosperity of the American farmer depends.

"It is most essential to the prosperity of our people that our wheat should get to market and find a purchaser. And if the sale of our wheat does not go forward steadily to the purchaser the latter will certainly turn elsewhere; especially if a more favorable rate of exchange gives him a greater advantage in another market than ours.

"A foreign trade of the magnitude of this cannot possibly be conducted by means of the export of gold by the purchaser. A dollar of gold sent here pays for a dollar's worth of commodities. It leaves the situation worse rather than better. We do not need the gold, which might, if it continued to come in such quantities, demoralize rather than benefit our system of currency and credit. Transactions of this size, in war as well as in peace, must be carried on through the organization of international credit."

WASHINGTON VIEW ON LOAN.

Government Not Likely to Oppose a Straight Credit Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Information was received in Washington tonight that the Anglo-French Financial Commission, now in New York, had made a proposal to American bankers for a loan of $1,000,000,000, and that the question of neutrality had been referred to Washington, where it was answered that no Governmental opposition need be feared if the proposal involved simply a straight credit plan.

From the State Department it was learned that no proposal from the visiting financiers had been laid before the diplomatic branch of the American Government. Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury is not in town, but at the Treasury Department it was thought that such a proposal, if referred to Washington, would go to the Department of State. It is possible, however, that it was made directly to Mr. McAdoo, or that the attitude of the Administration was sounded in more informal way.

The Government has already let it be known positively that there was nothing unneutral in the floating of loans in this country for any of the belligerent powers. This pronouncement, it is true, was made earlier in the war and referred to smaller amounts than the large proposal put forward by the Anglo-French Commissioners, but it was explained tonight in an official quarter that it would be a reasonable inference that the size of the loan would not modify the principle.

The Federal Reserve Board has not passed directly on the propriety of rediscounting paper arising from the exportation of munitions of war, but in response to a request for an adverse ruling on the question from Labor's National Peace Council, the board did decline to rule so.

The feeling here is that a banker's acceptance arising from a contraband shipment would be viewed simply as to its economic aspects without regard to the purpose of the shipment. In other words, an acceptance arising from the exportation of arms and warlike supplies would be approved if the security were considered sufficient and the transaction made in good faith. It is not believed that the Federal Reserve Board would go into the motives of the shipment or into the indirect effect of such trade upon the war.

ASSAIL PLANS FOR LOAN.

10,000 German-Americans See Attempt to Embroil Us.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 13.—More than 10,000 German-Americans of Baltimore, who attended a German celebration in Riverview Park today under the auspices of the Independent Citizens Union of Maryland, adopted a resolution calling upon President Wilson and Secretary Lansing to take steps to balk an alleged attempt on the part of large moneyed interests of Great Britain, aided by bankers and certain newspapers in this country, to embroil the United States in the European war as an ally of England."

The offering of the resolution came as a climax to the address of Dr. J. F. Hexamer of Philadelphia, President of the National German-American Alliance.

Dr. Hexamer asserted that there was a conspiracy on the part of large moneyed interests and the subsidized press to place peace-loving German-Americans in a false light and to convict them of being traitors to the country in which they lived, to which they had contributed their best to make it the greatest nation in the world.

MORE GOLD COMING HERE.

Bank of England to Export $11,900,000—Exchange Rates Fluctuate

LONDON, Sept. 13.—Announcement was made today by the Bank of England that gold to the amount of £2,380,000 ($11,900,000) had been engaged for export to the United States.

The exchange market showed its customary vagaries today. Cable transfers opened at 4.67@4.67¼. The rate hardened to 4.68, at which point there were several transactions, and then eased to 4.67.

Operators virtually closed their books until a large buyer appeared and forced down the rate to 4.6½@4.68. Such erratic fluctuations probably will continue until the plan of the Anglo-French Commission is made known.

WESTERN BANKS TO HELP.

Argue That Allies' Loan Will All Be Spent in This Country.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 13.—That the Federal Reserve banks will have to take a hand in the $1,000,000,000 loan to the allied Governments is certain. Many banks are preparing to take a large amount of the loan, and this will necessitate rediscounting in Government banks.

Theodore Wold, Governor of the Ninth Regional Reserve Bank, said tonight that he did not expect heavy rediscounting. Mr. Wold's view is not held by bankers who expect to take part of the loan.

Mr. Wold said the loan was absolutely necessary, but that very little, if any, of the money would go out of the country.

HUNGARIAN PRESS UPHOLDS DUMBA

Continued from Page 1.

ister von Jagow to Berlin, the Foreign Minister having been preparing on Saturday to go to Vienna.

The possibility of a diplomatic rupture with the United States is being discussed by the newspapers.

President's Position Correct.

BERLIN, Sept. 13.—In an article in the Vossiche eZitung entitled "Tension," George Bernhard, the political writer, discusses the Dumba incident as a prelude to a survey of the general European situation. He says that the course pursued by Ambassador Dumba might not have been diplomatic, but that whether it was justifiable under international law is a debatable point.

"The Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, however, rendered indirectly a great service," Herr Bernhard continued, "for he has called attention to the exploitation of poor workingmen in ammunition factories. This is absolutely comprehensible. The Ambassador desired to sever the bonds of these white slaves. It was the more his duty to make the attempt, since these people invited severe penalties by their inimical acts.

"The Ambassador was not only justified but was under obligation to point out, either personally or through Consuls, the undignified and punishable procedure of the Austrian and Hungarian ammunition workers."

Regarding President Wilson's note to Austria, Herr Bernhard says it is "absolutely correct," and adds:

"It again gives specific assurance that the relations of the two nations shall remain as of old. (The American Government calls them friendly.)"

Herr Bernhard expresses the belief that there is no likelihood of more serious complications.

VON PAPEN SPEEDING WEST.

Spends Several Hours in Chicago on Way to Yellowstone Park.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—Captain Franz von Papen, Military Attaché of the German Embassy at Washington, was in Chicago for a few hours today on his way to the Yellowstone National Park. Captain von Papen, who is accompanied by Prince Hatzfeldt, Counselor of the German Embassy, passed part of his stay in this city in seclusion at the Blackstone Hotel. He refused to discuss diplomatic matters or the suggestion that he was in danger of being requested by the State Department to retire from the United States.

While here Captain von Papen made a tour of Chicago's park and boulevard system, and later was taken to the lake front to witness a demonstration of Commodore James A. Pugh's new motor boat, which broke a record, making more than sixty miles an hour. Subsequently Captain von Papen and Prince Hatzfeldt boarded a train for the West.

DUMBA, TOO, MAY GO BACK HOME ON LEAVE

Course Turkey Pursued in Case of Rustem Bey—U.S. Agents to Question Archibald.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—No response has been received by this Government to the request cabled last week to the Government of Austria-Hungary that Ambassador Dumba be recalled on account of his connection with the plan to cripple munition plants in this country. But the silence of the Austro-Hungarian Government is not regarded as strange in view of an understanding here that Dr. Dumba is in communication with the Foreign Office in Vienna, with a view to effecting an arrangement by which he will be recalled on leave of absence for personal report. A request of that character is supposed to have been made by Dr. Dumba on a suggestion from Vienna. Should this course be adopted it would enable Dr. Dumba to preserve his standing as a member of the Austro-Hungarian diplomatic service, and probably would not interfere with his assignment to another diplomatic post.

It has frequently been arranged to grant leaves of absence to diplomatic officers to spare them from the humiliation of being recalled at the request of Governments to which they were accredited. The most recent case in this country was that of Rustem Bey, who incurred the displeasure of President Wilson by an interview suggesting that American solicitude for Turkish treatment of Armonian Christians came with bad grace in view of the infliction of the water cure by United States soldiers during the Philippines insurrection, and the lynching of negroes in the south. While no request for Rustem Bey's recall was made, he received a letter indicating the dissatisfaction of President Wilson over the interview, and left Washington almost immediately, announcing that he was returning to Turkey on leave of absence. He has never returned to this capital.

A similar course is to be followed in the case of Captain Franz von Papen, the Military Attaché of the German Embassy, who was mentioned by Ambassador Dumba in the intercepted letter as having approved the plan to cripple munition plants. Captain von Papen is now on leave of absence from the German Embassy, and if the British and French Governments are willing to give him safe conduct across the ocean, the leave will be extended indefinitely to enable him to return to his own country.

Although the United States District Attorney in New York has been instructed by the Department of Justice to make an examination to ascertain the character of the service performed by James F. J. Archibald, an American citizen, in carrying certain documents to Europe for Ambassador Dumba, it is likely that even if it should be decided that Archibald is liable to prosecution, he will not be taken into custody on his arrival in New York on the Holland-America steamship Rotterdam, upon which he is now crossing the ocean.

The State Department and the Department of Justice naturally are anxious to learn as much as possible about Archibald's arrangements with Ambassador Dumba, and two agents of the Department of Justice have been assigned to meet him on his arrival in New York and question him on the subject. It was said today that he might be kept under surveillance after reaching American territory pending decision as to action. One of the points brought forward in the case involves the question whether Archibald knew the contents of the documents he carried or was aware of the scheme to tie up munition plants. Ignorance in these connections might obtain immunity for him.

BEATEN OVER DUMBA ISSUE.

Missouri German Defending Wilson Manhandled by Fellow-Delegates.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Sept. 13.—Because he defended President Wilson's course in the controversy with Austria-Hungary over the sale of munitions to the Allies and condemned the activities of Ambassador Dmba, Henry Vogelman, President of the St. Joseph Branch of the German-American Alliance, was attacked and severely beaten last night by several delegates to the convention of the Missouri German-American Alliance now in session here. Vogelman is so badly injured that he will be unable to act as toastmaster at the banquet of the organization here tonight. The attack occurred at the convention headquarters.

Several days ago Vogelman, who has been one of the most active workers in the State Alliance, announced that he would introduce a resolution condemning the activities of Dr. Dumba and commending the President for requesting the Ambassador's recall. Today he announced that he would have nothing further to do with the alliance.

More than 600 German-Americans are here for the convention. It is expected that a fight will be precipitated on the floor of the convention

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Things that are new and appropriate in New York or Cheyenne—at the metropolitan country club or in the South Carolina canebrake.

New suits of striped knitted "Innsbrook," now being shown for the first time; $29.50 to $39.50.

"Thorntweed" suits, and suits of English tweeds, homespuns, corduroys, covey cloth and Engladine.

Top coats, motor coats, camtus coats, raincoats, sweaters in new colors—and a selection of sporting hats never before approached.

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Prices from $15 to $250.

Also the Joseph Lang & Son hand-made London shotguns, of worldwide reputation, for which this house is United States agent.

Altogether the most complete selection of sporting guns to be found on this continent, including the Jeffery rifles.

Full supplies of ammunition for sportsmen—the present scarcity having been anticipated.

Decoys, gun cases, ammunition belts and bags, game calls, sportsmen's seats, waders—every known requisite of the hunter.

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One of the many exclusive A. & F. models in the sportsmen's clothes department.

Made of rubberized silk, with large arm-holes and back-plait, allowing a full swing and a follow through.

Price, $10.

Golf, shooting, riding, and country suits—tweeds, "Thorntweed," covey cloth, homespuns, checks and plaids.

Sporting hosiery, gloves, hats, caps and shoes.

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MEXICANS KILL U.S. CAVALRYMAN

Two Troopers Dead, One Wounded in a Surprise Attack Near Brownsville.

ASSAILANTS DRIVEN OFF

Ten Americans, in a Half-Hour Fight, Rout Three Times Their Number.

FIVE MEXICANS ARRESTED

Attackers, Apparently Residents of Texas, Carried Off Two Wounded —Troops Held Ready to Act.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Sept. 13.—Two American soldiers lost their lives in a carefully planned attack by Mexicans early today on a camp of patrol of the Third Cavalry, near Santa Maria, Texas. As a result American troops in the lower Rio Grande Valley were held in readiness for instant action tonight.

Private Anthony Kratt of Detroit was shot through the head and died before the fight was over, and Trumpeter Harold T. Forney of Watertown, N. Y., was shot through the abdomen and died several hours later. Sergeant James J. Walsh was slightly wounded.

Although surprised and surrounded, the ten troopers of Troop A, Twelfth United States Cavalry, under Sergeant Walsh, made a spectacular defense and stood off and forced to retire three times their number of assailants.

The camp of the American soldiers where the fight took place was located in a grove of ebony trees surrounding a shed in a ranch corral. The men slept in the shed, and when the first to awake at dawn went outside to start the camp-fire, he saw a man on top of a straw-stack 100 yards away and five others on the ground near by. He shouted a warning to Sergeant Walsh, who aroused the remainder of his command just as the Mexicans near the straw-stack opened fire.

Fight Lasted Half an Hour.

At this signal four other parties of Mexicans who had taken shelter on all sides of the American camp also opened fire. Taking what shelter they could, the American troops replied briskly, and after thirty minutes' fighting their accurate aim made the Mexican shelters too hot for the occupants, and they withdrew, carrying two wounded men with them.

A search later showed where the majority of the attacking party had crawled through the cotton patches to the shelter of thick brush some distance from the corral. They were traced from the brush along the river road to a point near a large ranch above the scene of battle, where they apparently separated. It is believed others of the band retreated toward the river.

They showed a thorough familiarity with the country about the camp. From the rifle fire, members of the American Patrol estimated their assailants at thirty.

Colonel A. P. Blockson, commanding at Fort Brown, made a dash to the scene of the fight in an automobile today, calling in patrols and placing officers to search the neighborhood.

Major Edward F. Anderson, Twelfth Cavalry, said tonight he was positive many of the attacking party were Mexicans living on the American side of the line, and it was thought that some of them might be among the Mexican laborers found peacefully working in the vicinity a few hours after the skirmish was over.

Five Mexicans Arrested.

Five Mexicans living at the ranch house near the scene of the fight were arrested and taken to San Benito. One of them, who a few days ago is alleged to have threatened an American officer that he would kill one of the latter's men today, walked through the zone of fire to carry a bucket of water to Kraft before the latter died. Army officers are undecided whether or not this was a plan to avert suspicion.

In response to Colonel Blocksom's request that he arrest Luis de la Rosa and Aniceto Pizano, said to be in Natamoros, General E. P. Nafarrate, Carranza commander at Matamoros, said that he was searching for the men. General Nafarrate today ordered Lieut. Col. Vasquez of his force to report on the actions of his men at Cavazos Crossing, where a fight occurred between Mexicans and Americans a week ago.

State peace officers who searched the American houses in the vicinity of today's fight collected two wagonloads of arms, but it is said that they found nothing to connect any American with the fight. Many old-fashioned firearms in possession of Mexicans were seized and destroyed.

A troop of cavalry was sent to a point below Brownsville to investigate a report that Mexicans were crossing the river in that section.

Colonel Robert L. Bullard, at Harlingen, received a report today that a rural mail carrier had been fired on from ambush near Edinburg, Texas. He is said to have escaped uninjured.

Private Craft, who was killed today, had been in the army only four months.

Official Report of the Fight.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Sept. 13.—Following is the official report of the fighting at Santa Maria this morning as made to Southern Department Headquarters by Major Edward Anderson, commanding the San Benito border patrol sub-district:

Sergeant James J. Walsh, in command of a detachment of ten men of Troop A, Third Cavalry, stationed at the outpost at Turner's Ranch, about five miles east of Santa Maria, fired on at daybreak this morning by bandits estimated to have numbered from twenty to thirty, posted at five or more places and covered by shelter surrounding camp.

The fire was returned and the fighting continued half an hour. Several hundred shots were fired. Sergeant Walsh shot in leg, not serious; Trumpeter Harold J. Forney shot through abdomen, Private Arthur Kraft shot. Forney and Kraft have since died.

Another of our detachments closed in from the military road and bandits withdrew into the brush. Other detachments of our men closed in from Santa Maria, Harlingen, San Benito, and Los Indios, and have been at work all day endeavoring to locate bandits. Believed bandits are principally people living in vicinity.

Have furnished supports for civil officers who have been searching all houses on river, seizing arms and arresting suspicious characters, many arms being seized. Five Mexicans found by our men near the scene of fighting were held and turned over to civil authorities. ANDERSON.

Rangers Warned from the Border.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 13.—In response to the request of General Funston, an order was issued today by Governor Ferguson directing all peace officers and citizens, as well as State Rangers, to remain away from the Rio Grande River front in the disturbed border district. The Mexican soldiers who line the opposite bank have given notice that they will fire on Texas peace officers and citizens, but will not attack United States troops.

As a result of this situation many plantations that border the Rio Grande on the American side will be temporarily abandoned.

NAON STAYS FOR CONFERENCE.

Latin-Americans May Discuss Mexico with Lansing Tomorrow.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Announcement was authorized at the State Department today that the next conference between Secretary Lansing and the Latin-American conferees on the Mexican situation would be held in the course of the present week. The meeting will be held in Washington, despite the extreme warm weather, because the German-American situation and other matters of importance render it impossible for the Secretary of State to proceed to some other city for such a conference.

The announcement of the meeting was made after Dr. Romulo S. Naon, the Ambassador from Argentina, had visited Secretary Lansing at the State Department to talk over the Mexican situation. Dr. Naon had planned to sail for Buenos Aires on Wednesday, Sept. 15, but has now changed the date of his departure until Tuesday, Sept. 21, so as to be able to attend the meeting of the Pan-American conferees with Mr. Lansing. It is expected that the conference will be held Wednesday or Thursday of the present week.

The Washington Government is closely watching the progress of the military campaign in Northern Mexico. Most of the advices from American Government agents in Northern Mexico give the impression that the Carranza campaign is making remarkable progress, and that Villa's forces are being steadily driven back toward Chihuahua.

PRAISES CARRANZA'S ANSWER.

El Mexicano Says It Removes All Pretext for Intervention.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 13.—Referring to Carranza's answer to the Pan-American note, El Mexicano says:

"The First Chief's willingness to discuss all matters that concern foreign powers and their nationals ought to satisfy them. This offer removes all pretext for intervention, for on the basis of international law no outside power can or ought even to attempt to discuss Mexico's internal affairs, which are our exclusive business. In consequence, if what they are anxious about is their interests, such as indemnification for the damage to foreign properties and securities, the resumption of payment of coupons of the public debt, and other problems of the same kind, such questions can and ought to be discussed with the Constitutionalist Government, which has not and will not refuse such discussion, for it is zealous for the honor and good name of Mexico and will discharge to the full each and all its obligations."

El Mexicano says it expects the Pan-American conferees to accept Carranza's proposal of a meeting to discuss international issues.

FOOD FOR MEXICO CITY.

Large Shipment Started Yesterday from Vera Cruz.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, Sept. 13.—Railway traffic between Vera Cruz and Mexico City is now re-established, 3,000 soldiers having been detailed to protect the line. A large shipment of flour, beans, and corn was sent to Mexico City this morning.

Government officials say they are shipping American supplies on passenger trains, while supplies for Mexicans have to wait for regular freight trains. As proof of his good faith in helping American shippers the head of the railway service showed way bills for hides and other merchandise belonging to American shippers when native shippers could not get cars. He also showed way bills for sixteen cars of salt shipped to Mexico City by an American company when the Government was short of cars for carrying troops.

CARRANZA'S CORRECTNESS.

He Assures Washington His Soldiers Have Kept on Their Own Side.

That the Carranza Government is in no wise concerned with the troubles along the Rio Grande and at other points on the international boundary, and that Constitutionalist commanders on the border have strictly adhered to orders not to do anything that would increase the tension between the United States and Mexico, is the gist of a statement cabled to the State Department by the Vera Cruz Government within the last few days.

The cablegram to the Consulate General here, as translated, reads:

The Washington Government has been officially notified that the Constitutionalist forces have nothing whatever to do with the troubles on the border. None of their troops have crossed the border. All the Constitutionalist commanders along the border have been instructed to protect the line and to prevent the roving bands from crossing the United States line.

The State Department has also been notified that Francis, the newspaper correspondent charged with false and malicious libel, has been discharged from custody with the understanding that he would leave the country. He was given the necessary assistance by Special Representative Silliman.

COURT CRITICISES TRAVIS.

Advertises to Trap Detectives When Many Men Are Idle.

When Irving Rossheim, 28 years old, of 87 Union Avenue, Brooklyn, was arraigned before Magistrate Levy in Yorkville Court yesterday, charged with attempting to obtain work as a private detective without a license, the Magistrate said the State Conroller's office was using an objectionable method in employing newspaper advertisements as traps, particularly in the case of men without work. Rossheim said he told an attaché of the State Controller's office that he had had experience in getting evidence, because he was out of work and had two children and a wife to support.

Henry Rossheim, his brother, said it was an outrage to trap a man in such a way. Rossheim was held for trial, the Magistrate saying he thought the Justices would be lenient when they learned the situatoin. Bail was fixed at $100 and furnished.

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50 S&H Green Trading Stamps FREE today with purchases of $1 or more. Present Coupon.

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Cut out this coupon. It is good for 50 (FIFTY) S&H Green Trading Stamps FREE with purchases of $1 or more today, Tuesday, Sept. 14.

These 50 FREE Stamps are of the same kind as those which you would ordinarily obtain with your purchases.

N. Y. T., 9-14-15. Greenhut's. 80

Furniture Specials
Scheduled for Today

$35 Parlor Suites $27.50
3 pieces; loose cushion seats; frames made of selected birch, finished mahogany; veneer seats, so suite can be used without cushions.

$10 Simplex Couch Bed—complete $7.45

$15 Stickley Fumed Oak Rocker $8.75
Genuine Spanish leather automobile seat.

$25 Solid Mahogany Colonial Bedsteads $19.50

$16 Solid Mahogany Arm Chairs $10.25
Upholstered seat, with cane back.

$17 Triple Mirror Walnut Toilet Tables $10.45

$23 Brass Bed Outfits $13.95
Consisting of 2-inch continuous post brass bedstead with five 1-inch filling rods. All regular sizes; bright and satin finish. Soft top mattress and guaranteed Rome link spring.

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$3.15	$2.50	$6.00	$4.50
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Included in the lot are FANCY COLORED JAPANESE MATTINGS, in fancy patterns and plain white. Attractive colorings and plain checks in CHINA MATTINGS; also plain white.

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50c grade.....Sale	39c	35c grade.....Sale	24c
		40c grade.....Sale	27c
		45c grade.....Sale	29c

Framed Pictures

Hand-Colored Gravures and Prints—regularly to $1.19 ..... 69c
Brown Toned Prints—in antique gilt frames 95c
Fruit Pictures—in oval dark frames; regularly 79c 55c
Genuine Hand-Painted Pastels—large variety of subjects $1.95
Framed Oil Paintings—deep gilt and gold burnished frames; glass and shadow boxes; regularly to $3.95 ..... $2.50

China and Glassware

$8.95 American Porcelain Dinner Sets $6.50
100 piece sets; 2 neat spray decorations for choice; pink and blue; set includes soup tureen, sugar and creamer, 3 platters, etc. Complete for 12 persons.

$4.50 Porcelain Dinner Sets $3.50
56 pieces; same grade and decoration as above. Full service for 6 persons.

23c to 35c English Decorated Rockingham Tea Pots 19c
Various decorations and shapes; all sizes.

"Frisbie" Shirts and Collars
In the Greatest Sale Any New York Store Has Ever Had.

Today this Sale takes on a new lease of life, for we have added immense lots from our reserve stocks.

Men's and Boys' 15c Laundered and Soft Collars —sizes 12 to 19½; at 6c

Men's Colored and White Negligee and Full Dress Shirts—sizes 13½ to 18; usually to $3; at 89c

Men's White Laundered Dress and Full Dress Shirts—sizes 13½ to 18; usually $1 to $1.50; at 49c

THE COLLARS of the standard "Frisbie" make are today featured in the best haberdashery stores of the country. The laundered collars, as stated, usually sell for 15c each. The Soft Collars at from 15c to 50c.

The styles are the most fashionable of the season. YOUR FAVORITE IS AMONG THEM. And they are delivered to you, FRESH—SPOTLESS—in their ORIGINAL PACKAGES.

THERE ARE PLENTY OF SAILOR COLLARS FOR YOUNG CHAPS WHO WEAR THE SMALLER SIZES.

THE "FRISBIE" SHIRTS present a collection that is simply bewildering for the variety offered for choice.

Here are materials of the choicest, including FINEST PERCALES and HANDSOME SILK MIXED MADRAS CLOTHS. The WHITE DRESS AND FULL DRESS SHIRTS are also calculated to please any taste.

In a word, you have choice of

New Full Dress Shirts of All Kinds
New Negligee Shirts with Soft or Laundered Cuffs
New Tucked, Plaited or Plain Bosom Shirts
New Short Stiff Bosom Shirts
New White Plaited or Plain Bosom Shirts

All sizes are here, and EVERY SHIRT IS PERFECT FITTING.

"Frisbie" Shirts—sizes 13½ to 18; made to retail up to $3; Sale, at 89c

"Frisbie" White Dress and Full Dress Shirts—sizes 13½ to 18; made to retail at $1 to $1.50; at 49c

Double S&H Green Trading Stamps in Forenoons—Single Stamps Afternoons

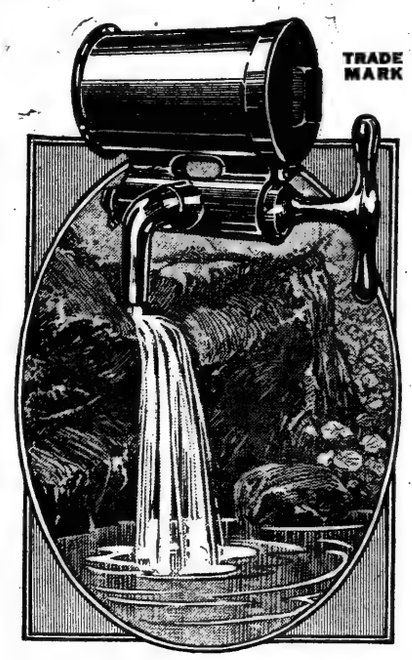
B. Altman & Co.

A Special Sale of Black Dress Silks

is now being held and will be continued throughout the week. Included are imported faille and cachemire de soie, lustrous satins of fine quality; drap charmeuse, meteor and crepe de Chine, gros de Londres and taffetas,

marked at extraordinary concessions from usual prices.

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York



"Makes Every Faucet a Crystal Spring"

TRADE MARK

The DUPLEX Gives You Better Drinking Water Than The Most Expensive Bottled Water

Cut Out the Cost of Bottled Spring Water

An Important Message of Economy to Business Concerns

There are large concerns in this community who are spending from $1000 to $1500 a year for bottled spring water. There are small ones that spend only a hundred—or less. Wherever you stand between these two extremes we want to PROVE TO YOU that your bottled-water bills are a NEEDLESS and UNNECESSARY EXPENSE.

We will go farther than that. We will show you how you can get BETTER drinking water than the finest bottled water, and WITHOUT COST after the first six months.

We will talk in the language of figures and performance. We will show you, for instance, how our system is saving a large mail order house $1300 a year; a prominent silk house, $800; a large printing house, $750; a well known typewriter concern, $750; a sugar refinery, $500; and so on.

If, therefore, you are interested in SAVING MONEY and supplying yourself and your employes with BETTER, PURER, CLEANER DRINKING WATER, you will be interested in the

DUPLEX FILTER

Self-Cleaning

Never have so many people been fooled as by the Bottled Spring Water Delusion. It is well known among bacteriologists and chemists that uncharged bottled water, in twenty-four hours, becomes STALE, STAGNANT WATER, no matter how pure and fine it was when taken fresh from Nature's spring. It has undergone a process of putrefaction which doesn't affect its APPEARANCE, but does affect its taste, smell, and PURITY.

Attach a Duplex Filter to your city water pipe line and you convert your faucet into a perpetual spring of the finest drinking water known—sparkling, healthful, crystal clear and above all ABSOLUTELY FRESH and PURE.

All authorities agree that Croton water (which is itself a spring water of the highest quality) is the best drinking water obtainable in Greater New York. The recent report of the Commissioner of the Department of Water Supply stated it to be "safer to drink than most bottled waters"—even without filtering.

The Duplex Filter is the first practical, sanitary, absolutely and constantly efficient, trouble-proof filter system, as good for the home or office as for the large institution, mercantile house or manufacturing plant.

It is SELF CLEANING—the turn of a lever causes all dirt and impurities to be forced out by a reversed stream of water. It cannot collect and retain filth and dirt, as do filters of the old-fashioned type.

It lasts a lifetime. One installed in St. Luke's Hospital is still in use after eleven years of service. NO PART HAS EVER BEEN CHANGED OR RENEWED.

Ten thousand Duplex Filters are giving service in New York and Chicago territories alone. Among the users are Studebaker Corporation, Columbia Graphophone Co., Kalem Film Co., National Jewelers' Board of Trade, Williamsburg Savings Bank, United States Life Insurance Co., New York Evening Journal, and scores of others equally prominent.

To Theatres and Motion Picture Makers

There are Duplex models especially adapted for use in Theatres. We also have special equipment to meet needs of motion picture film makers, where water of Duplex Purity is so highly essential. Let us send interesting facts on what we've done and what we've saved in these fields.

Free Installation Offer!

We manufacture and install Duplex Filters ranging in capacity from 20 to 1000 gallons an hour. In the case of large users, purchase price may be paid in installments based on present monthly cost of bottled water. One installation will supply a whole battery of coolers for a business institution.

To demonstrate its efficacy, we will install FREE a Duplex Filter either in your home or office and let you use it without charge for ten days. This will enable you to demonstrate without expense, whether you wish to displace your present bottled spring water with fresh Duplex Spring Water throughout your plant.

This offer holds for individual users. The price of the Duplex, home or ordinary office size, capacity 20 gallons an hour, is $25. This includes making the pipe connection to faucet of pipe line. Installment payments arranged. Filter may be moved when you move.

There is positively NO FURTHER EXPENSE—and the filter is good for a lifetime.

Write, Call or Telephone for full particulars—or to have a representative call at your home or office. Let us mail copies of endorsements from Municipal Boards of Health, well-known hospitals, physicians and chemists; also from Alfred W. McCann, the "Globe's" pure food expert.

DUPLEX FILTER SYSTEM, INC.

Home Office: 110 West 40th St., New York. **Phone Bryant 3243**

CHOOSING a wedding gift at Tiffany's, purchasing a new book at Dutton's, and on to the Biltmore in plenty of time for her teatime engagement, looking and feeling as fresh and cool as when she started, all because she took thought of her comfort and convenience and travelled by

FIFTH AVENUE BUS



BEFORE AND AFTER

Using Cuticura on Little Skin-Tortured Baby. Trial Free.

A hot bath with Cuticura Soap and gentle application of Cuticura Ointment at once relieve, permit rest and sleep and point to speedy healment of eczemas, rashes, itchings and irritations of infants and children even in severe cases.

Sample Each Free by Mail

With full directions. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. 5, Boston. Sold throughout the world.



Our Grade B Milk is San Lac Sealed, insuring protection during delivery and convenience to our customers.



MUTUAL MILK

Grade B Pasteurized
NINE CENTS A QUART

This rich milk is produced and handled with the greatest care and attention to sanitary conditions. Learn how good it is.

Let us leave a bottle in the morning. We deliver everywhere in Manhattan and Bronx.

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Who is Julia Page?
Read her Story
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By KATHLEEN NORRIS
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ADVERTISEMENT.

Lobster Suppers Do Not Cause Indigestion

Just because you have been pampering a "delicate digestion" for years is no reason why you should not begin *to-day* to eat the rich, delicious, nourishing food you crave. Try one more good dinner, sipping with it a glass or two of Man-a-cea, a delicious, refreshing mineral water that stimulates the secretion of digestive fluids and checks stomach and intestinal disturbances by natural means. Man-a-cea is not a laxative, and, while highly effective, is so free from any medicinal taste as to make a superb table water. Served at clubs, hotels, and restaurants. Sold by druggists and first-class grocers. Money back if it fails to relieve.

ILLUSTRATIONS TO KEEP.

Dramatic human experience involved in the European warfare pictured in The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial, bound volume. One dollar, postpaid. The New York Times, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

TINY AIR SCOUTS TO CHASE ZEPPELINS

British Government Gives Practically Unlimited Orders Here.

GO OVER 100 MILES AN HOUR

Each, Though Only Thirty Feet Across Wings, Carries Two Men—18 Zeppelins Already Destroyed?

In its efforts to protect London from Zeppelin attacks the British Government has given practically unlimited orders for aeroplanes in this country, which have resulted in the development of a number of new machines of great speed and power, the latest of which, a tiny scout, had its first unofficial test yesterday morning at the flying field in Buffalo.

This scout is only thirty feet across the wings, and is driven by a Curtiss 160 horse power motor of the latest type. It carries two men, and will be used for Zeppelin chasing as well as scouting. Practically the only fixed requirement demanded by the British Government is that these scouts make at least 100 miles an hour. The one tested yesterday did a little better than 105 miles.

They are planned to carry enough fuel for at least a six-hour flight, and this will give them a radius of more than 300 miles. That is, they will be able to raid many German ports and towns from a base in England and return with ease. Their small size and great speed will make them practically impossible to hit, and it is expected that the anti-aircraft guns will be useless against them.

An officer of the British Aviation Corps explained in detail the uses of these small scouts yesterday to a reporter of THE NEW YORK TIMES, and also made the statement that eighteen Zeppelins had been destroyed since the first of the year.

"We know that not fewer than eighteen Zeppelins have been accounted for by our flying squadrons and anti-airship guns," he said, "but this information has never been given out, owing to the rigid censorship, and will never be given out officially until after the war.

"Two of the Zeppelins that raided London last Wednesday night, we have heard, never got back to their base, but were brought down before they reached the Channel. As we estimate it the Germans have lost an aviator for every person they have killed in their raids. With eighteen Zeppelins destroyed that means they have lost not fewer than 500 men. Further, the men the Germans lose are trained operators and constitute as serious a loss as the Zeppelins themselves.

"People in the United States do not fully understand the Zeppelin raid problem. The Zeppelins never come out unless it is a very dark night, and then they pass over England at a height of 10,000 feet or more until they come to London, or wherever they intend to drop bombs. Then they descend until their officers can get a view of their target and the bombs begin to drop. This is usually the first information that London has that the Zeppelins are raiding.

Don't Dare Attack Over London.

"Immediately the British aeroplanes go up after them, and just as soon as the searchlights spot them the guns begin to boom. The aeroplanes do not dare make serious attacks until the Zeppelins are driven off and no longer hang over London. The reason for that is that if one of the monsters was to be destroyed its débris would drop into the city, and would kill more people and do more damage than all their bombs. With a length of more than 500 feet and weighing more than 36,000 pounds you can imagine what destruction would result. Further, they are usually on fire when they drop, and this fire alone would be a serious menace.

"Thus the aviators have to wait until the Zeppelins are clear of the city, and then they make their attacks. That, also, is one of the reasons that over here we have not heard that so many of them have been destroyed.

"The problem that faces the British Government is stopping the Germans before they reach London. For this purpose, they have ordered all the aeroplanes that can be built, and are taking them as fast as they can be shipped. It is planned to have 2,000 planes in the vicinity of London before the Winter, when, on account of the long nights, the Zeppelin raids will, perhaps, become a matter of nightly occurrence.

"With their great speed, the tiny scout machines, like the one tested today, will do constant patrol duty, watching, always watching, for Zeppelins. They will circle in the higher levels as near the Zeppelin bases as they can get, and the minute they see the giants leaving their sheds will be off to England to give the alarm. If the opportunity is favorable, they may take a chance and drop one of their few bombs. But these scouts are not intended as bomb droppers. Their speed is more than twice, or three times, that of a Zeppelin, and they will have given the alarm in England long before the Germans arrive.

"Then the new 'Canada' type, air-destroyer is being built in Toronto for the Government, the first of which, the Canada, is now being shipped, carrying 2,000 pounds of bombs, will go out to meet the Zeppelins. These giant biplanes, 102 feet across the wings, with two motors developing 320 horse power, have a speed of over ninety miles an hour and can fly circles around Zeppelins. They are fitted with the new device for assuring accuracy in bomb-dropping, and it is the opinion at our testing grounds in Toronto that Zeppelin raids will become sadly unprofitable to the Germans.

Scouts to Attack German Bases.

"The little scouts will also be used when the 'Canada' machines make their raids on German bases. There will not be fewer than two of them to each squadron of ten of the air-destroyers, and they will go ahead and spy out the land and report the force of the enemy, as well as mark the direction for the slower machines. They will also act as messengers all along the fighting front, and, owing to their size, being merely 'pocket editions' of the standard machines, will be used with the British fleet.

"In addition to the 'Canada' tractor, or land aeroplanes, a number of hydro-aeroplanes have been ordered by the British Government. These are about the same as the other air-destroyers, but will be used for convoying and submarine hunting. They have a speed of about seventy-five miles an hour, are driven by two 160 horse-power Curtiss motors, and, with the stabilizer and new bomb-dropping device, will prove a deadly foe to the U-boats. While a submarine cannot be seen by a vessel on the surface of the ocean, an aviator can see it, even when it is submerged twenty feet, and a bomb dropped near it will cave its sides in by the mere force of the explosion, particularly when the bomb consists of 200 pounds of high explosive, as the ones carried by the 'Canada' class of air-destroyers do.

"It is my opinion that when the Curtiss Company has turned out several dozen of these big machines and their corresponding number of scouts, we will cease to hear about the Zeppelin raids, and the Germans will begin to have the pleasure of being blown up by the English raiders. I mean, of course, that German bases, forts, and military depots will suffer from raids, as it is not intended that the British air squadron shall ever raid defenseless cities and kill innocent noncombatants, such as the women and children who have been victims of the Zeppelin raids in England."

CITY BREVITIES.

Pasquale Emma, 61 years old, of 420 Park Avenue, Utica, N. Y., who was visiting here, jumped out of the fifth story window at 3 King Street yesterday. He was dead when picked up.

The body of an unidentified man was found in the East River at the foot of Jefferson Street last night. He was about 40 years old, and in the lapel of his coat was a button with the words "Brotherhood of Butcher Workers of America."

A cat ran into the apartment of Mrs. Alice Bannon at 7 Oak Street yesterday and bit her on the forearm. Mrs. Bannon was attended by Dr. Tobias of the Volunteer Hospital and the cat was sent to the Board of Health for examination.

Burglars entered the shop of the United Cigar Stores at Southern Boulevard and Wilkins Avenue yesterday and looted the safe of $300 in cash and a large number of trading certificates.

SNUG HARBOR LANDS TO BE A DRY DISTRICT

Trustees to Banish Liquor Selling from Randell Property as Leases Expire.

SCHWAB CAFE MUST MOVE

Brevoort House to Continue to be an Oasis for Bohemians of Washington Square Quarter.

A policy of gradually eliminating all liquor selling on the property owned by the Sailors' Snug Harbor has been adopted by the trustees of that organization. This action was taken a short time ago, but the fact only became generally known yesterday in the announcement that Schwab Brothers, who had conducted a restaurant and café for sixteen years at 747 Broadway, just below Eighth Street, had been obliged to seek new quarters because the agents of the property declined to renew the lease if liquor were to be sold. The Schwab Café will move to 732 Broadway, on the east side, below Astor Place.

The Schwabs are the only tenants, it was explained yesterday, whose lease is directly affected by the action against liquor selling. Many large parcels of the Snug Harbor holdings are held by various tenants under long term ground leases, who have improved the property by erecting their own buildings. In these cases, where liquor may be sold, no change will be made until the ground leases expire and the present tenants desire to relinquish them, for in the majority of such cases the tenants have renewal privileges.

The largest parcel owned by the Snug Harbor where liquor is sold is the Brevoort House, on the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Eighth Street, but this is under a long term ground lease, and as long as the present tenants wish to continue that hotel, the café, which has long been the rendezvous of artists and writers in the Washington Square section, will be continued.

The entire tract, which Captain Randell bought in 1790 for $12,500, when it was known as the Minto farm, is assessed at about $18,000,000, and has been valued at about $20,000,000.

POLICEMAN SAVES CHILDREN

Clings to Runaway Horse That Endangers Pupils.

The crossing at Eagle Avenue and 163d Street, the Bronx, was thronged with small children coming from Public School 10 on the corner, one of the biggest schools in the Bronx, when a runaway horse came tearing along 163d Street shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Policeman Hayden of the Morrisania Station shooed the children onto the sidewalk and ran toward the horse, catching its bridle before it reached the crossing.

The animal dragged the policeman for nearly 200 feet. His uniform was torn and he was kicked and bruised by the animal's hoofs, but he kept it from climbing onto the sidewalk, where crowds of children stood, breathless with excitement and fright.

When Hayden finally halted the horse it was taken by John Sterrett of 219 Elm Street, New Rochelle, who said he had left it at Third Avenue and 167th Street while he entered a store to telephone. The horse had become frightened and had run south, smashing first into an elevated pillar and then into the automobile of George R. Simpson of 607 Bergen Avenue, which it damaged considerably. In the collision the horse broke loose from the carriage and turned into 163d Street, running at full speed.

BRIDGEPORT STRIKERS RIOT.

Men Who Persisted in Working Victim of a Murderous Assault.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 13.—Infuriated because several hundred of their number went back to work today when the Crane Valve Company threatened to close its plant permanently if the strike was not called off, Crane Company strikers gathered near the big foundry tonight, prepared to attack the men who had returned to work as the latter left the factory. The men who had refused to return to work became demonstrative, armed themselves with sticks and stones, and were becoming riotous when police reserves, with drawn night-sticks, dispersed them into small groups.

As the workers left the foundry at 6 o'clock they were followed by the strikers, and several had to run for their lives, the police being unable to escort all of them from the scene.

One man, Alex Milyajavsky, was overtaken by the strikers and terribly beaten about the head with stones, receiving a possible fracture of the skull. The police chased George Urgelewick, one of the man's assailants, through the streets, over fences, and down alleyways for many blocks before they finally overtook him and placed him under arrest, charged with assault. The police look for more trouble at the factory tomorrow.

DWYER'S MEN FREED.

No Oppression When Police Seized Cards and Poker Chips.

Sergeant Ezekiel Keller and Detective John W. Sutter of Inspector Dwyer's staff, who were arrested and charged with oppression by Gustave Raymond, steward of the Eugene R. Duffy Club, at 674 Eighth Avenue, were discharged yesterday after a hearing before Magistrate Appleton in the West Side Court.

Raymond testified that the officers entered the club on Sept. 4, assaulted several men, lined up members of the club, and after seizing some cards and poker chips, placed a policeman on guard. George Butterworth, a manufacturers' agent, of 53 Chadwick Avenue, Newark, N. J., said he was attacked in the place by Sergeant Keller and struck several times.

Keller said he and Sutter and an informer who wore a mask, had gone to the place to serve three warrants charging common gambling. The masked informer had lost his nerve and failed to pick out the men wanted, the Sergeant said.

PERSONALTY TAX ON $4,000,000,000

Continued from Page 1.

although he is a young man and a vigorous chap, and Mayor Gaynor was an old man. Mayor Mitchel needs an extra Police Commissioner at $6,000, and an extra Street Cleaning Commissioner. Why? It is lucky for Mayor Mitchel that he is not running for office this Fall. He would be the worst beaten man in the city. Both Republicans and Independent Democrats are against him."

The first of the budget requests taken up yesterday by the Sub-budget Committee of the Board of Estimate was the request from the Bronx County Clerk. His estimate is for $73,663.42, an increase over last year's allowance of $5,983.42. Acting Chairman Leo Arnstein said the Bureau of Standards had recommended a cut of $5,778.07. County Clerk James V. Ganly produced records from his office to show that his estimate for 1916 could not be cut any lower, and that all the increases requested were needed.

Director Tirrell of the Bureau of Standards questioned John Kadel, counsel for the Bronx County Clerk, and also William B. Selden, Deputy County Clerk of New York County as to the work of lawyers in their offices.

"I would like to know how much time the various County Clerk counselors give to their offices," he said. "I wish this to go on record, because later there will be an investigation of the work done by counselors in all public offices, so as to enable legislation to be passed that will direct the Corporation Counsel to take over all the legal work in public offices."

County Budgets Cut.

Deputy Selden asked for appropriations for the appointment of five index clerks to do messenger work in the service of subpoenas, &c. It was decided that ordinary clerks could perform this service. County Clerk Schneider later announced that he could not accept the recommendation of the Bureau of Standards that salaries be cut an additional $14,280 and that he intended to protest in person to the Board of Estimate. There are thirty-eight men whose salaries have been reduced in the County Clerk's office. Of these twenty-five men received salaries of $1,500 or less. Mr. Schneider said that one-half of the men whose salaries were recommended for decrease had been in the employ of the county from fourteen to thirty-five years.

Charles O'Donnell, expert clerk in the County Clerk's office of Queens, was before the sub-committee, and among appropriations allowed to him was $105 for a three-volume atlas. He said the present atlas in his office was so old that it was hard to distinguish one county from another in it. One of the allowances made to C. Livingston Bostwick, Clerk of Richmond County, was for binding records.

F. James Noble Disappears.

A general public alarm has been sent out for F. James Noble, 30 years old, of 3,143 Broadway. His disappearance on Friday was reported to the police yesterday by Henry Noble of Blue Point, L. I., who is employed at 435 Fifth Avenue. The missing man is 5 feet 10 inches in height, and weighs 180 pounds. He wore a gray suit, white shirt, and straw hat.

Cuban President's Wife Arrives.

Mrs. Mariano Seva de Menocal, wife of the President of Cuba, arrived here yesterday on the United Fruit steamer Calamares from Havana with her sons, Mario de Menocal, Jr., 15 years old, and Raul, 8, who is to go to school at Lawrenceville, N. J. Dr. Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, Cuban Minister at Washington, and Leopoldo Dolz y Arango, Cuban Consul General at New York, met Mrs. de Menocal at Quarantine on the customs cutter.

Modish Apparel especially adapted for MATERNITY

Differ in no way from prevailing modes; and fit when figure is normal.

Artistically constructed to create proper balance for figure through changing proportions, allowing for necessary expansion without removal of any fastenings.

Dresses ..... 5.50 to 74.50
Suits ..... 24.85 to 154.75
Skirts ..... 5.95 to 18.75
Coats ..... 9.75 to 57.50
Waists ..... .85 to 16.75
Negligees ..... 1.95 to 39.75
Corsets and Underwear.

A wide variety of styles, from the simplest house gown to most elaborate evening gowns.

SPECIAL — For This Week — SPECIAL
Splendidly tailored suit of black or navy French serge. Velvet collar. Skirt made with Lane Bryant's patented maternity adjustment. Peau de cygne lined; warmly interlined (34 to 42.) Value $35.00. Special 24.85
'Phone 6416 Gramercy. Lane Bryant 23 West 38th St.
The Specialty House of National Reputation.

B. Altman & Co.

Men's Soft Felt Hats
in the new shades of brown and green,
smart for Autumn wear,
are displayed in the Hat Department, on the First Floor,
at $3.00, $4.00 & $5.00

Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

GIMBELS
Broadway and 33d Street
Store Opens 8.3 Closes 6

Joffre Blue Blouses It Must Be to Keep Apace with Paris


$6.95

Their Popularity Knows No Bounds in Paris—Really Remarkable. GIMBELS Are the ***FIRST*** *to Present Them in Voile*

at $5 and $6.95

Our Blouse Chief was in Paris when the Joffre Blue Blouse enthusiasm broke forth, and immediately had every favored Blouse style of Paris reproduced in this exquisite shade. Yes, every one made right in Paris, and here they are, the most interesting Blouse creations of many seasons.

Hand Scalloped Shawl Collar Blouse, $6.95
One of the wonders in Blousedom is this large shawl collar (as illustrated). It joins the waist with hand-drawn work. The scalloped bell cuffs are another delight of this Blouse.
NOTE—This sam B ouse has also been reproduced in flesh color.

High Collared Military Blouses, $6.95
French women wear them with black ribbon cravats; in Joffre blue and military rose.

Joffre Blue Voile Blouses, $5
Hand-drawn Ruche trimmed, flat collars. Third Floor

Disposal of WHITTALL Carpets

Continuance of the Sale of Discontinued Patterns and Part Rolls at Ridiculously Low Prices.

An event, made possible for us by the M. J. WHITTALL Mills because we handle such an enormous quantity of their splendid Rugs and Carpets all the year round. The prices are **especially** low in view of the rising cost of wool and dye-stuffs.

Royal Wilton Carpet, $1.95 to $2.50 Yard
Grades that are regularly $3.50 and $3.75.

$2.50 "Teprac" Wilton Carpets, $1.75 Yard
$1.75 and $1.85 Body Brussels, $1.25 Yard

"Part Rolls and Mill Ends," $1.10 Yard
2,500 yards of the kinds that sold at $2.50 to $3.75. Solid colors and figured patterns. In some cases as much as 40 and 50 yards of a color. Sixth Floor

A Brilliant Success!

Chapeaux La Marquise

At $8.50

The New Macy Millinery Idea Has Won a Most Gratifying Popularity and Approval

Pronounced by Retail Milliners from New York Shops and from other cities THE MOST CAPTIVATING EFFECT IN MILLINERY HISTORY.

The Equal of $12, $15 and Even $20 Hats Shown Elsewhere

No matter how discriminating your taste; no matter what your ideas of millinery value may be, you owe it to yourself to visit Macy's and see this wonderful, continuous display of

OVER 300 SMART, NEW HAT STYLES—ALL at $8.50

Come today and see the new high crown Directoire Hats, fashioned of Hatters' Plush, with the exquisite finishing touch of Ostrich Feather, Fur or Veil.

See the beautiful large velvet Pokes and Sailors, trimmed to conform with the very latest and exact Parisian ideas.


One of the 300 charming styles

See the smart medium and small hats, copied from becoming Paris Models, imported for us.

Every one of the 300 styles is different. Each made and finished as carefully and as artistically as the most expensive hats in New York—in the finest of materials.

Extraordinary Value To Emphatically Demonstrate This Store's New Position In The Millinery World.

R. H. Macy & Co.

Herald Square New York

SAVES SISTER, LURED BY FAKE PHONE CALL

Sixteen-Year-Old Girl Fights Three Men Who Attack Her in Garage.

BROTHER HEARS SCREAMS

Breaks Into Room in Time to Capture One of Her Assailants—Two Others Escape.

Herman Eckhoff, an ironworker, who is six feet two inches in height and heavy in proportion, heard a girl shrieking as he passed a garage at 490 East 162d Street, the Bronx, only three doors from his home at 496, early last evening, and through the doorway of the office he saw his sixteen-year-old sister, Sophia, clinging to a man who was trying to break away from her and run from the office. Eckhoff was in the office in a bound. He sent the fellow spinning across the place with a blow, and was on top of him, beating him savagely, when Policeman Geibel of the Morrisania Station, who also had heard the girl's cries, ran in and saved the man.

Miss Eckhoff was in hysterics, and it was some time before she was able to tell how she had been alone in their apartment when a small boy rang the bell and delivered a note saying she was wanted on the telephone in the garage. She said she had never been in the place and had no idea how any of her friends might have known of the telephone there to reach her. Nevertheless she answered the summons.

She said there were three men in the office when she entered, one of whom slammed the door shut while another pulled down the window shade. Then the three grabbed her, threw her on the floor and had almost torn her clothing from her when her cries and the blows she delivered with fists and heels frightened the men. She got to her feet, still fighting with a strength which her terror made formidable, even to the men, and at last two of them rushed to the door, threw it open and darted into the street. The third man was trying to follow when Eckhoff entered.

In the station this fellow said he was Herman Schmidt, a chauffeur, 28 years old, living at 173 East 123d Street. He said he was married and had two children, and had taken only a minor part in the attack on the girl. He said he had not known for whom his companions were sending, but supposed it some girl of their acquaintance.

Miss Eckhoff said she had never known Schmidt or the two others, whose names Schmidt gave to the police. Detectives started in search of the others while Schmidt was locked up charged with assault.

ASKS TAXES OF KERNOCHAN

As Committee of Virginia Woman's $45,000,000 Estate.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 13.—Sidney Smith, Examiner of Records, today sent a report to the Auditor of Public Accounts in which he makes a return against J. Fred Kernochan of New York, committee for Miss Marie Marshall of New York and Virginia, for omitted taxes on nearly $45,000,000 of property, the bulk of which is intangible.

Miss Marshall, who has been non compos mentis, has for nearly twenty years been cared for in a private home near the Williamsburg Insane Asylum, where she has been under the observation of asylum physicians.

When Examiner Smith began this investigation he was told that the property was taxed in New York, but correspondence showed that such was not the case. Miss Marshall has a life interest in real property valued at $295,804, and other property in the shape of intangibles aggregating $40,-654,662, the income from which has reached $2,435,534. The tax due to the State is about $175,000 and the tax to the City of Williamsburg about $400,000. The examiner's fee is $33,000.

Justice J. Frederick Kernochan of the Court of Special Sessions could not be reached yesterday. It was said he was out of town. Before his elevation to the Special Sessions bench he was a Magistrate. Justice Kernochan attracted much attention in 1913 by his attacks upon the police.

Boy's Coffin Found to be Empty.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWTON, N. J., Sept. 13.—When a wooden box, supposed to contain the coffin and body of Lester G. Sanford, 12 years old, arrived at Cranberry Lake last night from Bellevue Hospital, New York, it was found to be empty. The coffin and body were to have been shipped from Hoboken on the Lackawanna Railroad. The body had been shipped to Union Hill by mistake, and it did not arrive in Newton until today. The boy died on Saturday from spinal meningitis.

BODY FOUND IN WOODS UPHOLDS MURDER TALE

Only Witness, Dying, Charged That Murderer Planned Supposed Accident to Kill Him.

Special to The New York Times.

FORT PLAIN, N. Y., Sept. 13.—About three months ago Van Schaick Bastian, an itinerant blacksmith who had been living here, disappeared, but because of his known roving habits little curiosity was aroused. Shortly after the man's disappearance, a wagon driven by Kirk Vandewalker of Cherry Valley, Otsego County, twelve miles from here, was struck in a collision near Vanderwalker's home by an automobile operated by a well-to-do farmer of Cherry Valley.

Vanderwalker received mortal injuries, and when dying in the Thanksgiving Hospital in Cooperstown accused the automobilist of having deliberately planned the supposed accident for the purpose of killing him. He said that the man had murdered Bastian and had concealed the body in a strip of woods near Cherry Valley. Vandewalker said that he was the only living man who knew of the murder besides the murderer, and that therefore the criminal had wanted to get him out of the way.

The police made what they thought was a thorough search for the body of the missing blacksmith, but they did not find it. As the farmer's story that he was intoxicated when he drove his automobile into Vanderwalker's wagon seemed to account for the accident, and as Bastian's disappearance seemed natural in view of the man's habits the accusation of the dying man was disregarded after the search for the body had failed of result. The incident was considered closed.

Several boys went into the woods near Cherry Valley today to hunt for ginseng and they found the body of a man which, according to reports received here, has been identified beyond a doubt as that of the blacksmith Bastian. With this news, the accusation against the farmer of Cherry Valley has been revived and the police are expected to take action tomorrow.

Several of the farmer's friends here admit that the body may that of Bastian, but they assert that the blacksmith wandered into the woods while intoxicated and died from weakness.

The farmer lives in a remote section and could not be reached last night, but his friends are confident that he will appear before the authorities if they want him and that he will convince them of his innocence.

WHO SPOILED LINER'S OIL?

Investigation Regarding the St. Louis Mystery to be Held.

An investigation will be held by P. A. S. Franklin, Vice-President and General Manager of the International Mercantile Marine Company, to discover how ground glass, sand, or emery powder was placed in the lubricating oil on the American liner St. Louis, which caused the damage to her engines on the eastward voyage to Liverpool.

One of the officials of the company said yesterday that the gritty ingredients might have been put in the oil barrels at Bayonne, N. J., by German agents under the impression that the oil would go to one of the White Star liners belonging to the International Mercantile Company, which carried big quantities of war munitions. Instead, the oil got on board the St. Louis, which, like the other vessels of the line, has never carried a pound of contraband of war since the conflict in Europe began.

No Germans or Austrians are shipped among the crew of vessels of the line because the officials at Liverpool will not allow them on shore and the company has to pay for a guard to watch them during the ship's stay in port.

INVISIBLE FISHING LINES.

Japanese Have New Process, Which Has Proved Successful.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The Department of Commerce has received a collection of fishing lines, illustrating the ingenuity of the Japanese sporting goods manufacturers. They are of the "invisible" sort, and the makers assert that they have proved very successful. They are made of a very fine silk, boiled in a preparation of oil and glue and calendered under heavy pressure. They are called the tegusu lines, and the silk of which they are made is from wild cocoons found in the mountains.

These lines are believed by the Japanese makers to be the strongest and most successful ever devised to use for large, gamey fish. Secretary Redfield who returned from his vacation today, examined the collection with great interest, and expressed regret that he had not seen them a month ago, when they might have appealed to him more effectively.

"Young America" Maves to Gaiety.

Fred Ballard's play, "Young America," with Art and his dog, Aspar, Nutty Beemer and the rest of the crowd, moved to the Gaiety Theatre last night for an indefinite stay. The change was made to allow the use of the Astor stage for the production of George M. Cohan's new comedy, "Hit-the-Trail Holliday."

50 IN PANIC, 10 HURT IN TROLLEY WRECK

Amsterdam and Third Avenue Car, Derailed at 110th St., Hits Elevated Pillar.

GLASS CUTS PASSENGERS

Boys Reported to Have Caused the Accident by Strewing the Track with Spikes.

A north-bound Third and Amsterdam Avenue surface car of the end door, pay-as-you-enter type, jumped the rails at 8:10 o'clock last evening just after it had crossed 110th Street, bumped along the pavement for twenty feet, with the motorman, James Mahon, applying his brakes, and finally crashed into an elevated pillar. The front vestibule was wrecked and the glass in the ventilators was thrown down in jagged particles upon fifty or more men and women who crowded the car.

The police could not learn what caused the accident, though they heard that small boys had strewn the track with spikes, apparently to wreck a car for the excitement of it.

When the lights went out and the crash occurred there was a panic among the passengers and four women fainted. Many others were cut and bruised, and Dr. McGreen and Dr. Jennings of Harlem Hospital treated four men and a woman in a drug store and carried six others to the hospital.

These persons, none of whom was more seriously hurt than to be cut and bruised, were Mahon, the motorman; Antonio Muraglia of 302 East 104th Street, Nunzio Faccetta of 272 Madison Street, Miss Libby Rubin of 226 East Fifty-third Street, Jacob Torantof of 1,050 Third Avenue, and Thomas Shanahan of 132 East 128th street. It was expected all would leave the hospital last night.

Traffic was halted for twenty minutes while an emergency crew got the car back on the rails and moved it to the barns.

FIGHT BANK SHARE TAX.

City's Representatives Protest at an Albany Conference.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 13.—R. B. McIntyre and Luther Peters, representing the Department of Finance of New York City, came here today to protest against the plan of the Board of Equalization to tax bank shares under the act of the last Legislature directing the levying of a State tax of 1.7 mills. Their opposition was based upon sections of the tax law, which they construed as indicating that it was not the intention of the Legislature to levy upon these shares.

A conference was held this afternoon between Attorney General Woodbury, his First Deputy, Merton E. Lewis; Martin Saxe, President of the State Tax Department, and Messrs. McIntyre and Peters. Under a ruling of the Court of Appeals, made in 1907, the State Board of Equalization on Friday last decided to tax bank shares. As the value of these State and national bank shares is placed at $485,896,899 a tax at the fixed rate would yield $826,024. It was contended by New York City's representatives that this sum would simply be a surplus in the State's general fund without specific object for its use.

Attorney General Woodbury maintained that the tax law made ample provision for the taxation of bank shares, which have been held to be personal property. At the request of State Controller Travis the Attorney General will render a formal opinion upon the subject.

MARRIED AT MIDNIGHT.

Bride's Brother and Sister Surprised Witnesses on Auto Trip.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 13.—A courtship of eleven years reached a climax early this morning when, after an automobile ride through the Orange Mountains, Charles J. Grady and Miss Ella M. Enderlin, daughter of Herman Enderlin of this town, aroused the Rev. Louis Sheid, pastor of the German Presbyterian Church in Pleasantdale, and had him marry them.

Mr. and Mrs. Grady, in company with Miss Clara Enderlin and Herbert Enderlin, started out last night in the automobile of Grady for a ride. Shortly after midnight Grady told his companions that he brought them along as witnesses to his marriage to their sister. The ceremony over, Mr. and Mrs. Gray continued their honeymoon in the machine after leaving the latter's sister and brother at their home.

PERKINS REPLIES TO MOSS.

Denies Rival Was the District Attorney's "Whole Staff."

District Attorney Perkins opened his campaign last night with speeches at Abe Gruber's Riverside Republican Club, in the Seventeenth District, and at the Republican Organization Club, in the Thirtieth, and answered Frank Moss's letter of Sept. 8 to THE TIMES, in which Mr. Moss set forth several reasons why he should be the Republican nominee.

"While it is only a primary fight that we are engaged in now," Mr. Perkins declared, "the great fight is to keep the office out of Tammany Hall, and it is a fight which we will have to strain every sinew to win."

Referring to Mr. Moss, Mr. Perkins said:

"He wrote a letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES in which he said that five years ago he was urged by Mr. Whitman to become his principal assistant to help him make his administration a success; that for four years he sat on the lid in the District Attorney's office; that there he insisted on conservative efficiency and discouraged star performances. Now, when Mr. Moss claims, in effect, that during the four years he was an Assistant District Attorney he was the whole staff, and that it was he who directed the District Attorney's activities and insisted, to use his own word, on what the policy of that office should be, and, apparently, that the District Attorney was a dummy in his hands, it is not out of place to inquire what the facts are.

"Mr. Moss never was asked to be and never was in fact the principal Assistant District Attorney; for one reason, because, as the countryman said when he looked at the camel, 'there ain't no such animal.' When it came time for District Attorney Whitman to make up his staff he found he had the appointment of, and he did appoint, twelve Assistant District Attorneys. One of these was Mr. Moss, another one was myself. He obviously appointed both of us and the other ten assistants in the hope that we might all of us do what we could to make his administration successful. Mr. Moss never was asked to be, and never was, any more the principal Assistant District Attorney than was any one of the eleven other assistants."

In concluding Mr. Perkins made the following pledge:

"If I should be defeated in this primary contest I would do all in my power to support the other candidate in order to solidify opposition to Tammany Hall. I shall not be a candidate for the office unless as your nominee. That pledge I make without reservation. Will Mr. Moss make the same one?"

PERKINS REFUSES SUPPORT

Refuses to Run on American Party Petitions.

Among the declinations filed with the Board of Elections yesterday was that of Charles A. Perkins, who refused to accept a nomination for District Attorney at the hands of the American Party. Mr. Perkins learned only yesterday that he had been put on the American Party ticket, and he sent in his declination immediately. He said he did not know who put him on the ticket.

There were also withdrawals on the part of several candidates for Assembly and Aldermen in the districts where fusion has been arranged. A half dozen Democratic candidates for County Committeemen in the Bronx filed their declinations. Abraham Schwartz and Saul E. Rogers, designated by the Republicans for Justice of the Supreme Court and Justice of the City Court, respectively, also filed their declinations. The time for filing expired at midnight.

PRIEST THROWN FROM AUTO.

Companion Killed and Father MacErlain May Die from Shock.

The Rev. Father J. G. MacErlain, pastor of Sacred Heart Church, Jersey City, author of "Whither Goest Thou?" writer and lecturer for the temperance cause, is at the point of death through shock, and Henry De Cass of Guttenberg is dead as the result of an automobile accident on Sunday in the stretch of sandy road just west of Bradley Beach, N. J. The car skidded in the sand, lunged from the road and overturned into a ditch alongside the road.

De Cass, who was driving, was pinned down by the car, and Father MacErlain was dropped into the water in the bottom of the ditch. The road was lonely and it was almost an hour later when the priest arrived in a half-dazed condition at a farm house and told of the accident. Help was at once sent, and when the overturned car was righted De Cass was found crushed to death at the wheel.

Father MacErlain went to Bradley Beach three weeks ago to recuperate from a nervous breakdown. Physicians last night expressed doubts as to his recovery after he had collapsed from shock. De Cass was 24 years old and married. His wife was a daughter of ex-Captain John Handwerck of the Union Hill police.

Pasquale Umbronne of 322 Adams Street, Hoboken, was killed by an automobile yesterday in front of a garage at Fifteenth and Washington Streets, Jersey City. He was assisting Joseph Freund of 137 Bayview Avenue in operating a motor truck. The chauffeur was backing his truck into the garage. He and Umbronna were leaning over the sides to see if it cleared the door. The helper leaned over too far, lost his balance and fell under the wheels, which went over his body. Freund was arrested and held for the Grand Jury.

David Hesse and Michael Brady, both of Stapleton, S. I., were slightly injured yesterday when an automobile driven by Hesse collided with a trolley car in Stapleton. Both men were thrown out and the machine was wrecked. The men are in the Smith Infirmary with cuts and bruises.

First Wages Paid to Convicts.

Special to The New York Times.

VERONA, N. J., Sept. 13.—Under a recent statute the plan of paying prisoners in the Essex County Penitentiary in Caldwell began today. Thirty prisoners, under charge of two guards, were put to work repairing Grove Avenue, between this town and Caldwell. It is purposed to turn over the wages to the dependent families of the prisoners. The amount paid will not exceed 50 cents.

Teaching of English Ceases in Cuba.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Sept. 13.—The teaching of English in the Cuban public schools ceased today, despite the vigorous campaign against the measure engaged in by Cuban newspapers.

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54 hours @ 35c per hour $18.90
74 hours @ 33⅓c per hour 24.67
32 hours @ 12½c per hour 4.00
52 hours @ 29⅓c per hour 17.70
19 hours @ 16⅔c per hour 3.14
52 hours @ 65c per hour 35.80
Total $102.21
Mentally 4 min., BARRETT 2 min.
(Involving multiplication and addition).

Time required for mental work, 34 minutes (4 errors)
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RECTOR DENOUNCES WATSON AND MAYOR

A Menace to Public Safety, Atlanta Preacher Says, Discussing Frank Case.

DEPLORES THE MOB SPIRIT

Declares Slaton Discharged a Public Duty and Opposes Efforts to Stop Lynching Discussion.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 13.—Tom Watson, editor of the Jeffersonian, and Mayor J. G. Woodward of Atlanta are denounced as a menace to public safety for their attitude in the Frank case by Dr. C. B. Wilmer, rector of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, in a formal statement which he issued today. Dr. Wilmer deprecates the attempt to stop discussion of the lynching of Frank, saying that the proposal is but continued surrender to the mob spirit. He also urges all law-abiding Georgians to rally to the support of T. W. Loyless, editor of The Augusta Chronicle, and Judge S. B. Adams of Savannah, who recently called on Georgians to repudiate Tom Watson. Dr. Wilmer says in his statement:

"A man may be sincere in taking bichloride of mercury for quinine, but it will kill him all the same. No doubt there are people in Georgia today who are perfectly sincere in thinking that a great wrong was done when Governor Slaton commuted the Frank sentence, and that their method of avenging that alleged wrong by assassination was right, they may be sincere. That doesn't make them right. They are worshipping false gods.

"That is the pity and shame of it; all this defense of the mob, the attempt to baptize assassination and lawlessness with a religious sanction. It is the worship of the devil. It is difficult to ceive of blasphemy going further. We are told that 'the voice of the people is the voice of God.'

"What people? Everybody is eliminated that doesn't live in Georgia, the whole United States outside of Georgia, in fact the people of the world, may stand aghast at the horrible condition.

"The simple truth is the voice of the civilized world is not the voice of God. We monopolize all the virtue and all the intelligence of the world. Does a man who takes that position deserve any place outside a lunatic asylum? But not even all the people in Georgia are included. Only that handful who committed the deed and their sympathizers. The rest of us don't count.

Supposes Tables Turned.

"It is strange that those who take this position don't stop to think of turning the thing around the other way. Suppose those of us who believe in law and order should try lynching ourselves. There is not the slightest danger in such a supposition, just because we do believe in law and order, so suppose some people should say to the Mayor of Atlanta and to the editor of The Jeffersonian that we regard you as a menace to the public safety, which they certainly are, and we will give you a dose of your own medicine. What would they think of the voice of the people being the voice of God?

"The simple truth is the voice of the people is the voice of God when the people are right, and not otherwise. Will you ask how to tell when the voice of the people is the voice of God, and when it isn't? It ought not to be difficult to decide between people who stand for law and order and those who do not; between those who are moved by hatred, malice and all uncharitableness, and those who are not; between those who make reckless charges and those who do not. There have been martyrs who stood for right, but they acted out in the open; they have let their own blood be shed, they have not murdered others.

Governor Did His Duty.

"You who may be honestly striving to avenge what you consider a wrong are making a terrible mistake by all the teachings of history and by the sacred word of God. It does not matter at all at this stage of the proceedings whether the prisoner was innocent or guilty, whether the Governor made a mistake or not. The Chief Executive of the State was discharging a duty laid on him by the people themselves, through the Constitution. You can't even have baseball unless you respect the decision of the umpire.

"No matter what wrong exists, the attempt to remedy it by mob violence is the attempt to cast out demons through Beelzebub, the chief of demons. It cannot be done.

"Again we are told that we must stop talking about the matter. What is that but a continued surrender to the same mob spirit, an abject lying down and letting our masters walk over us?

"It is overlooked, too, that causes have set in operation which can only bring disaster to the State unless we do something. If somebody should turn loose a lot of rattlesnakes to poison our children, will we hope to cure the matter by saying, 'Don't talk about it, don't do anything about it'?

"We must do something about it. We must call back our people to the worship of God. We must recall that we all are sinners before God and need Divine grace, and, as Shakespeare says, 'In the course of justice none of us should see salvation.'

"We must learn the consequences of lawlessness and how it strikes a blow not at an individual, but at the dignity of the State, at the protection of all the rights of every individual in the State. We must rally to such men as Mr. Loyless of The Augusta Chronicle and Judge Adams of Savannah."

ASK TO SHOW FRANK FILMS.

But Counsel for Widow Says Family Is Opposed to Pictures.

Samuel G. Edelstein and George K. Rolands applied to Justice Cohalan of the Supreme Court yesterday for an order restraining License Commissioner Bell from interfering with the production in this city of the moving picture film "The History of the Leo M. Frank Case." The applicants themselves are restrained from producing the film, but they want the injunction against them vacated and a new one issued against Mr. Bell. After listening to arguments Justice Cohalan directed the lawyers to submit affidavits. He reserved decision with the remark:

"You may rest assured that this Court is not going to retry the Frank case."

In behalf of Frank's widow, Gerbert R. Limburg said:

"Neither Mrs. Frank nor Frank's parents, nor any member of the family has consented to the exhibition of the pictures. On the contrary, they are opposed to the pictures, irrespective of whether or not they truthfully or falsely represent the actual occurrences. In another way the members of Frank's family intend to demonstrate that he was innocent of the crime for which he suffered."

To Bury Her Parrots with Her.

The dying request of Mrs. Anna Furst, 60 years old, of 150 Frelinghuysen Street, Richmond, widow of Thomas T. Furst, a sea captain, was that her two parrots should be chloroformed and buried with her. She died on Saturday, after a long illness. Friends visiting at the home last night found the two parrots lying with the body in the coffin. Mrs. Furst feared the birds would not get the care and attention after her death that she had given them.

ROFRANO AID BARES MURDER OF GAIMARI

Fennimore, Henchman of Foley's Rival, Tells Why Leader's Follower Was Killed.

SLEUTHS SEEK NOTED BOSS

Police Say He Inspired Crime In Which Four Other Men Have Just Been Arrested.

Frank Fennimore, friend and political associate of Michael A. Rofrano, political foe of Thomas F. Foley, Tammany leader of the Second Assembly District, confessed yesterday. He told how and why Mike Gaimari, Foley's lieutenant, had been shot down in the street. He told how Gaetano Montimagno had been influenced to handle the weapon. He told of the planning and the plotting that had preceded the murder, planning and plotting that aspired not only to make murder possible, but to make escape for the slayer sure.

And when he had finished Detectives Wood and Shepard hurried out of Police Headquarters to arrest and charge with murder a man whose name has figured in every annal of the case, who has been mentioned before as a prominent influence, and who has testified even himself at the trial of one of the men who are now called his agents and tools.

The detectives started on their search in the afternoon. Late last night they had not yet found the man, who is known practically to every man, woman, and child in the Second Assembly District. He was not at his home. He was not at the political club with which his fortunes have been closely identified since, in the opinion of all good Tammany men, he "turned traitor to the organization" and launched himself as an independent power.

Expect Ringleader's Arrest Soon.

At Police Headquarters and at District Attorney Perkins's office it was said that the arrest of this man was expected within twenty-four hours; that there was no escape for him. And it was promised, when once he was in custody, that there would be told for the first time the whole story, an inside history of the politics of the Second, of how and why Gaimari died.

As a result of what Fennimore told—this is still a secret among District Attorney Perkins and such police officials as he was compelled to take into his confidence—four men were arrested late yesterday afternoon and last evening, until there remains now only the leader, the man who conceived and directed the murder, still at liberty.

These four were Joseph Brondini, an importer of 5,612 Fourteenth Avenue, Bath Beach; Roberto Leggiardo, who says he is a laborer living at 69 James Street; Thomasso Porcaro, a broker, with offices at 11 Broadway and a home at 112 West Forty-eighth Street, and Louis De Mar, a clerk of 78 West Eighty-third Street.

All have appeared at the trials growing out of Gaimari's death; the trial that sent Gaetano Montimagno to the death house in Sing Sing and Rocco Carnivale to a nearby cell, there to remain from twenty years to the end of his life. All testified in favor of the prisoners.

Porcaro told how he had seen the shooting and how the slayer had worn a dark coat and a derby hat. Montimagno really wore a light coat and a cap, though at that time the District Attorney was trying to prove the now admitted fact. Brondini supported Porcaro's statements and the others were of minor importance in the ranks of the defenders who hastened to the aid of Montimagno and Carnivale.

No charge has been made against these two. They are detained merely as material witnesses. But against Porcaro a charge of perjury was laid and against Brondini one of subornation of perjury.

Fennimore Sought Clemency.

The confession that Mr. Perkins believes has disclosed every motive and every move in the murder came only after Fennimore had spent many weeks in idle sparring with the District Attorney for the promise of immunity in return for his revelations, and came only when he realized that Mr. Perkins meant to let him go to trial, there to face the fate of Carnivale, or worse yet, that of Montimagno. Then in a panic he reached out for whatever he might get of leniency. He demanded nothing. He asked only to be allowed to confess and to plead guilty to manslaughter in the first degree.

And Mr. Perkins let him. Yesterday, when the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court opened for the first time since the conviction of Rocco Carnivale—Rocks Cornell as he was known in the Second—Fennimore was led before Justice Tompkins. Quickly his lawyer, Frank X. McCaffrey, entered for him the plea of guilty, and then Fennimore was whisked away to Mr. Perkins's office. There he stayed all day, telling and retelling his story, piecing out with added details each step which seemed clouded to the District Attorney. His luncheon and his dinner were brought in to him from a nearby restaurant. He talked for hours, and when at last Mr. Perkins was satisfied that, for the first time, the whole story had been told, a stenographer was summoned and Fennimore's confession was put in writing for him to sign.

Then came the summons to the police, the instructions to search for the man whose name for months had been on every one's lips, but who, for the same months, had gone defiantly about his business, confident in the strength of the bulwarks he had thrown about himself. His confidence had not been shaken by the trial of Montimagno. It had not been shaken even when he himself took the witness stand and saw Carnivale sent to prison. Yet something, apparently, shook it yesterday, for last night he was still at liberty, unseen in his accustomed haunts and a fugitive from justice in all but name.

TRIED TO KIDNAP GIRL.

Italian Tells Police He Was Going to Force Her to Marry Him.

PASSAIC, N. J., Sept. 13.—James Angolas and Peter Zolas of 351 Passaic Street were committed to the county jail today by Police Justice Costello on the charge of attempting to kidnap Miss Kobolik Lak, 15 years old, of the same address. Harold Van Horn of 353 Harrison Street, a cab driver, was held as a material witness.

Miss Lak, who is employed in a candy store, was on her way to her rooms on the third floor of the apartment house shortly after midnight, when she was attacked by two men, one of whom threw a blanket over her head. Her mother, Mrs. Katherine Lak, who was with her, attempted to fight off the two men, but they managed to get the girl to the third floor to one of their rooms.

The cries of the mother attracted the attention of the other tenants and Patrolman John N. Meade, Jr. Zolas and Angolas left the building by way of the fire escape, but when Meade and Captain Schmidt reached the house they learned that the men had returned by the way they escaped. They were arrested. Angolas told Captain Schmidt that it was his intention to take the girl to New York and compel her to marry him.

LEAGUE AIDING IMMIGRANTS.

Naturalization Work Three Nights a Week Begins Tonight.

The League of Foreign-Born Citizens, through whose efforts applicants for citizenship can obtain first papers on Monday and Tuesday evenings at the County Court House and on Thursday evenings in the Post Office Building, was organized in December, 1913, by Nathaniel Phillips, its President, "to make good citizens," to "interest itself in public questions," and to "maintain a civic and social centre in its clubhouse, 82 Second Avenue." The league now has 1,200 members. Its new naturalization arrangement goes into effect this evening.

Prior to the formation of the league there had existed many organizations to facilitate the entrance of immigrants into this country and to make easy for them their first days. There the work ceased and there the league was founded to take it up. It is non-racial and non-sectarian.

Classes are maintained to instruct the immigrant in preparing citizenship papers, and the league is planning for the time when its diplomas may be accepted by the courts in lieu of the usual examination. Free civil service classes are held, and the league tries to arouse the interest of its members in civic questions. It assisted in opposing the literacy test and other features of the proposed Immigration bill. It assisted in changing the State law so that noncitizens might be employed on public work. It helped fight the move to curtail the free public lecture system, aided in obtaining free floating baths last Summer, and arranged for wider privileges for peddlers in the two weeks preceding the Passover and Tabernacle holidays.

The league gives a course of public lectures by the heads of the City Government on the work in their respective departments, and has arranged several public meetings. According to Mr. Phillips:

"The league has come to be recognized as an active factor in all civic and communal affairs. Our work is gradually telling, and city officials have frequently called upon us to aid them in public causes. Our function seems to have come to be this—we are arousing in thousands of the vast body of people hitherto indifferent to public questions a civic consciousness."

Wife Sues Dr. W. C. McKnight.

Dr. William Clark McKnight, a practicing physician of 13 Central Park West, was sued for a separation in the Supreme Court yesterday by Mary Pearson McKnight. The McKnights were married on Dec. 16, 1909. They have no children. The plaintiff accuses her husband of cruel treatment. She says he earns about $5,000 a year.

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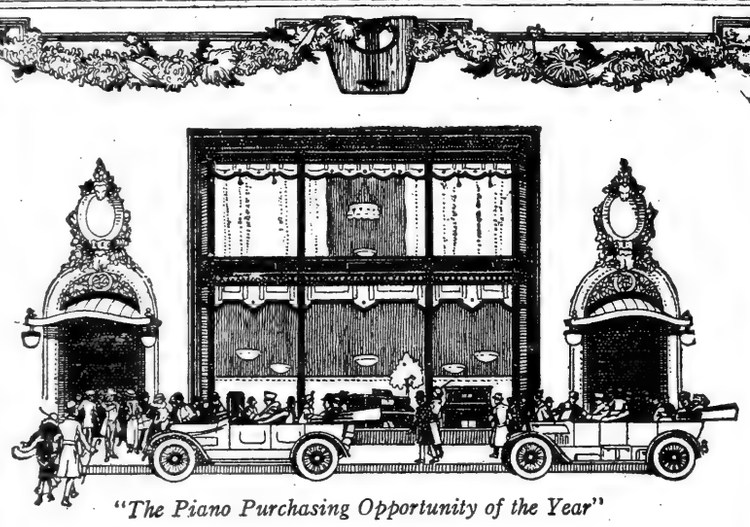
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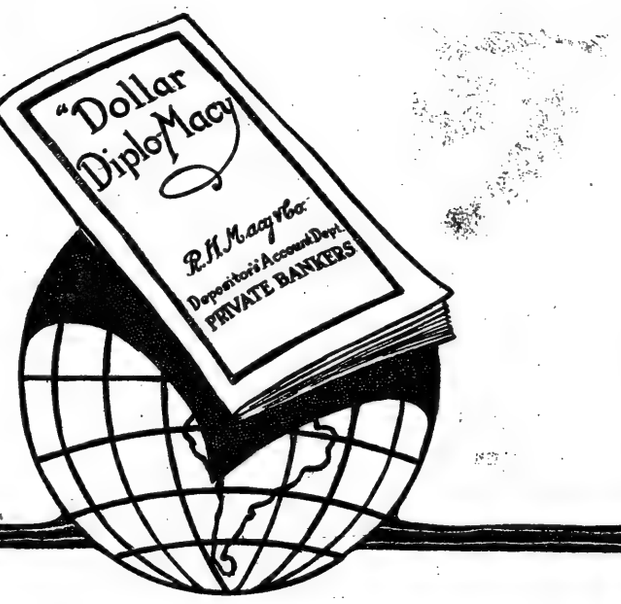
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DODGERS, PHILLIES AND BRAVES WIN IN WESTERN BATTLES—GIANTS AND YANKEES LOSE—TURF

CARDINALS WEAK AGAINST DODGERS

None Except Long Makes a Strong Stand in Clash with Brooklyn Nine.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 13.—The Brooklyn Dodgers had a nice little picnic this afternoon and defeated the Cardinals 6 to 3. T. Long almost single-handed fought the enemy and put up a doughty battle that gained him the praise of his opponents. But, despite the great ability of one certain individual—Long, for instance—it's rather hard for him to beat a team that is merrily treading on the heels of the National League leaders.

At the dawn of today, the 13th, Long had exactly twenty-two triples to his credit. With a laudable desire to rig up a combination of unlucky numbers—both ancient and modern—Long added another to the list of his three-base hits and made the count twenty-three on the 13th. Had it not been for Long the veteran "come-back" Coombs would have had the honor of pitching a shut-out game, but the Georgian was too much for him.

Sheriff Sallee, who went to the box for St. Louis, found the Dodgers just about as hard to manage as the fiercest prisoner ever imprisoned in his home town bastile. He wabbled along in a most shaky manner for two innings and when the third came was batted all over the lot. When the carnage ended the Dodgers had piled up five runs.

Sallee was relieved by "Rookie" Lamline, a pitcher from out in the woodiest of the sticks, who breezed into St. Louis the other morning and tamed Cincinnati very nicely the same afternoon.

Lamline pitched along very nicely, although the Dodgers finally managed to tag him for a run in the eighth.

The fireworks started in the third, when O. Miller fouled to Betzel. Coombs singled to right. O'Mara sent up a high pop that J. Miller should have caught. But he didn't. Both men were safe and Sallee at once proceeded to blow up in fine style, followed by almost St. Louis pitchers when they get any way near a tight place. Sallee allowed Daubert to single over third base, filling the bases. Not desiring to give more hits than actually necessary, he gave Stengel a free pass and Coombs lazily strolled across the plate. Nixon used to use such gentlemanly tactics and doubled to right, scoring O'Mara and Daubert. Myers passed to Huggins. Getz singled over second and Stengel and Cutshaw put on an exhibition of speedy base running that landed both safe on the plate. Nixon dropped a single behind second base, Getz speeding up and reaching third. On the double steal Getz was out, Gonzales to Betzel to Gonzales.

In the eighth Getz was safe on Hornsby's error. Nixon's out and a hit scored him.

St. Louis scored two runs in the fifth, when Long doubled with the bases full, and got another in the seventh when Long tripled and went home while Cutshaw was tossing out Lamline. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
O'Mara,ss.	3	1	0	1	2	H'gins, 2b	3	1	1	1	2
D'bert, 1b	5	1	1	11	1	Betzel, 3b	5	1	3	2	3
Ste'gel, rf	3	1	0	1	0	Bescher, lf	4	0	0	4	0
C'sh'w, 2b	4	1	1	2	2	Long, rf	4	1	2	1	0
Myers, cf	4	0	0	2	0	Wilson, cf	1	0	0	2	0
Getz, 3b	4	1	1	2	2	L'fine, p	3	0	0	0	1
Nixon, lf	3	0	1	3	0	J.M'ler,1b	4	0	0	9	0
O.Miller,c	3	0	0	4	0	G'zales, c	3	0	0	7	3
Coombs, p	4	1	3	1	3	H'nsby,ss	4	0	0	1	3
						Sallee, p	0	0	0	0	1
Total	35	6	7	27	10	Brown, cf	2	0	1	1	1
						*Hyatt	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	34	3	7	27	13

*Batted for Lamline in ninth inning.
Errors — Huggins, Betzel, J. Miller, Gonsales, Hornsby.

Brooklyn	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	—6
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—Long, Cutshaw, Three-base hit—Long. Stolen base—Nixon. Earned runs—Brooklyn, 4; St. Louis, 3. Sacrifice hit—Nixon. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 9; St. Louis, 11. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 4. Bases on balls—Off Coombs, 7; off Sallee, 2; off Lamline, 1. Hits—Off Sallee, 5 in three innings; off Lamline, 2 in six innings. Struck out—By Coombs, 3; by Sallee, 1; by Lamline, 4. Umpires — Messrs. Klem and Emslie. Time of game—Two hours and four minutes.

Plenty of "Doings" in This Game.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—Saier's muff and boot of a pop fly by snodgrass, with two men on the bases and two out, in the fourth inning cost Chicago today's game with Boston, 5 to 4. Egan and Gowdy scored when the ball rolled to the stand. Evers contributed a one-hand spear of a Texas leaguer in the seventh inning, with the bases filled, and saved the game for Boston. The game was a pitchers' battle. Barnes did not allow a clean hit until the seventh, and he then was displaced by Hughes. Saier got credit for a fluke double in the fourth inning. Two men were on the bases, and Saier flied to left. Moran dived after the ball and came up with the sphere in his hand. Umpire Rigler motioned Saier out, but Eason motioned him safe, and Rigler reversed his decision and two runs scored. Snodgrass had his hand badly lacerated by Fisher's spikes at the start of this inning and had to retire. Zimmerman was ordered out of the game by Umpire Eason for disputing a decision at third base. Manager Bresnahan also was banished when he argued the play. Boston made only four hits, and three of these were credited to Magee. Score:

BOSTON	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Snod's, lf	2	1	1	5	0	Good, rf	4	0	0	0	0
C'pt'n, cf	1	0	0	2	0	Fisher, ss	4	1	0	1	5
Evers, 2b	4	1	1	0	2	Sch'te, 1f	4	0	0	5	0
Fitz'k, rf	3	1	0	1	0	Zim'n, 3b	0	0	0	0	0
Magee, lf.						Phelan,					
1b	4	0	3	6	0	3b, 2b	3	1	0	0	2
Smith, 3b	2	0	0	0	5	Saier, 1b	4	1	2	11	0
Egan, ss	2	1	0	0	4	M'ray, cf	4	1	1	2	0
Moran, cf.						McC'y, 2b.					
lf	4	0	0	1	0	3b	2	0	0	2	1
Gowdy, c	3	1	0	5	0	Kn'ly, 2b	1	0	0	2	2
Barnes, p	3	0	0	0	4	Archer, c	4	0	2	4	0
Hughes, p	1	0	0	0	0	Pierce, p	1	0	0	0	1
						Adams, p	1	0	0	0	1
Total	29	5	4	27	12	*M'Larry	0	0	0	0	0
						†Fluhrer	0	0	0	0	0
						Zabel, p	0	0	0	0	0
						‡Schulte	1	0	0	0	0
						§Hargrave	0	0	0	0	0
						Total	33	4	5	27	12

*Batted for Adams in the seventh inning.
†Ran for McLarry in seventh inning.
‡Batted for Zabel in ninth inning.
§Ran for Archer in ninth inning.
Errors—Snodgrass, Saier, Knisely, Pierce.

Boston	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	—5
Chicago	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	—4

Two-base hit—Saier. Earned runs—Boston, 3; Chicago, 3. Sacrifice hits—Smith, Evers. Comoton. Double play—Fisher, Knisely and Saier. Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Boston, 7. First base on errors—Boston, 2; Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Pierce, 2; off Adams, 2; off Barnes, 2; off Hughes, 1; off Zabel, 1. Hits—Off Pierce 3 in 3 1-3 innings; off Adams, 1 in 3 2-3 innings; off Zabel, 0 in 2 innings; off Barnes, 3 in 6 1-3 innings; off Hughes, 2 in 2 2-3 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Adams, (Fitzpatrick.) Struck out—By Pierce, 2; by Barnes, 2; by Adams, 1; by Hughes, 3. Wild pitch—Pierce. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Eason.

Thirteenth Lucky for Phillies.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Sept. 13.—After battling for thirteen innings today, Philadelphia put over two runs and defeated Pittsburgh by a score of 4 to 2. In the thirteenth inning Whitted singled after two men had been retired, and stole second, going to third on Murphy's wild throw. Niehof was passed and he also stole second, after which Burns scored both men with a single to centre. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Stock, 3b	5	0	2	4	0	Carey, lf	6	1	1	4	0
B'cr't, ss	5	0	1	3	5	John'n, 1b	5	0	1	11	0
P'kert, cf	5	0	2	3	0	B'ney, cf	5	1	1	5	0
Crav'h, rf	6	0	1	4	1	H'ch'n, rf	6	0	3	2	1
Lud's, 1b	6	0	1	12	0	Wag'r, ss	6	0	1	7	6
Whit'd, lf	4	2	3	1	0	Viox, 2b	5	0	1	5	3
Niel, 2b	5	0	1	5	5	Baird, 3b	5	0	2	1	0
Burns, c	5	0	1	8	2	Gibson, c	3	0	2	2	0
Alex'r, p	4	0	2	0	6	*Siglin	0	0	0	0	0
						M'phy, c	2	0	0	4	4
Total	46	4	14	39	19	Cooper, p	4	0	0	0	5
						Total	47	2	13	39	19

*Ran for Gibson in seventh inning.
Errors—Wagner, Murphy.

Philadelphia	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—4
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Niehoff, Stock. Sacrifice hits—Paskert, Alexander, Cooper. Stolen bases—Paskert, Cravath, Whitted, Niehoff. Double plays—Bancroft and Luderus; Alexander, Burns and Stock; Wagner and Johnston. Earned runs—Philadelphia, 4; Pittsburgh, 2. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 10; Pittsburgh, 10. First base on balls—Off Alexander, 3; off Cooper, 5. Struck out—By Alexander, 6; by Cooper, 4. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Orth. Time of game—Two hours and twenty-nine minutes.

WEILMAN DETROIT'S JINX.

Cobb, Crawford, and Veach Have Slim Averages Against Him.

The management of the Detroit Tigers would gladly hand Carl E. Weilman of the St. Louis Browns a bonus with a pension for life if he would quit pitching baseball as a means of livelihood. This tall athlete has had wonderful success against the Detroit batsmen. This is the fourth season in the American League for Weilman, and he has worked in twenty-one games against the Jennings team, losing only four games. Thus the percentage of wins credited to Weilman for his entire labors against the Tigers would stand .777.

The lengthy lad from Hamilton, Ohio, has held the combination of Cobb, Crawford, and Veach as an open book. For instance, these three in fifty-five tries at the bat have succeeded in making seven base hits, giving them an average for the season of 1915 against Weilman of .127.

"Bobby" Veach has had the best success against the curves and benders that Weilman hands down from his remarkable height of six feet six inches. Veach in eighteen times at bat made four hits, an average of .222. Cobb faced long Carl's slants sixteen times this season and garnered two base hits, giving the world's greatest batsman a batting average of .125. Then comes Sam Crawford. In twenty-one times Crawford has faced Weilman he managed to get one base hit, giving him the inglorious average of .048.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Detroit, 2; New York, 0.
Washington, 3; Cleveland, 2.
St. Louis, 6; Philadelphia, 2.
Boston, 2; Chicago, 1.
Boston, 4; Chicago, 1.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Cincinnati, 6; New York, 5.
(Eleve innings.)
Philadelphia, 4; Pittsburgh, 2.
(Thirteen innings.)
Brooklyn, 6; St. Louis, 3.
Boston, 5; Chicago, 4.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Pittsburgh, 7; Brooklyn, 5.
Newark, 6; St. Louis, 3.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Buffalo, 5; Harrisburg, 3.
Buffalo, 5; Harrisburg, 3.
Rochester, 1; Richmond, 0.
Richmond, 9; Rochester, 3.
Providence, 6; Montreal, 3.
Providence, 11; Montreal, 5.
Toronto, 4; Jersey City, 0.
Jersey City, 3; Toronto, 2.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Boston	89	48	.674
Detroit	88	48	.647
Chicago	79	55	.590
Washington	73	59	.553
New York	59	71	.454
St. Louis	56	73	.418
Cleveland	50	84	.373
Philadelphia	38	94	.288

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Philadelphia	75	56	.573
Brooklyn	73	62	.540
Boston	71	62	.533
St. Louis	66	72	.478
Chicago	62	68	.477
Cincinnati	64	70	.477
Pittsburgh	64	73	.467
New York	60	73	.455

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Pittsburgh	74	59	.556
Chicago	72	62	.540
St. Louis	72	62	.537
Newark	69	62	.526
Kansas City	68	64	.519
Buffalo	67	67	.500
Brooklyn	67	70	.489
Baltimore	43	86	.328

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Providence	82	46	.640
Buffalo	82	47	.636
Toronto	64	67	.489
Montreal	63	67	.485
Rochester	62	67	.481
Harrisburg	59	70	.458
Richmond	58	76	.433
Jersey City	43	80	.375

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Detroit at New York.
Chicago at Boston.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at Cincinnati.
Brooklyn at St. Louis.
Boston at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Newark at St. Louis.
Baltimore at Chicago.
Buffalo at Kansas City.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
(Each club plays two games.)
Harrisburg at Montreal.
Jersey City at Rochester.
Providence at Buffalo.
Richmond at Toronto.

TIGERS WIN FAST NINE-ROUND BOUT

Detroit Punch Offsets Yankees' Clever Defense—Decision Was 2 to 0.

The straight arm punches of Detroit offset the clever defense of the Yankees at the Polo Grounds yesterday and the Tigers won by a dark shade in a fast nine-round bout. The consensus of opinion was 2 to 0. The Yanks sidestepped and ducked many of the Tigers' blows, but were unable to land any clean wallops. New York only landed two good smashes and they did no damage. In the sixth round Battling Bauman cuffed a two-base swing to left field, and in the fifth round Spike Maisel got in a one-base hook. Outside of that Detroit was unmarked.

Detroit carried the punch. There was a drive behind their blows, and in the second and third rounds the Tigers stirred up a lot of action and had the Yanks wabbling under the punishment. The New Yorks recuperated under strenuous treatment when they went to their corner after the third round, and all the other rounds were even.

In the face of the light hitting ability of the Yanks many suspected that they were "pulling" their blows and think the bout ought to be investigated by the Boxing Commission, but those who have seen the Yanks in action often knew that they were doing their best.

In a limited round contest of this kind the wallop counts more than that fancy, shifting defensive stuff. The Yanks were fast and clever, but couldn't hit. Many who witnessed the bout thought that the Yanks ought to have got a shade in a few of the rounds for trying, but as Detroit was on its feet at the end of each round little consideration can be given to this suggestion. The Yanks appeared to be a little weak after making the weight. Manager Bill Donovan swears he will take on no more bouts where the principals have to make a certain weight at 3 o'clock. After this the Yanks will climb through the dugout into the diamond at catch weights. They will train on three square meals per day.

Packey Crawford sparred and stalled in the second round and worked his way to the ropes, where Silent Pep Young landed a nice left jolt at Leach Peckinpaugh, who feinted and tried to sting Crawford at second, but missed. Wild Oscar Stanage set himself and planted a left swing which staggered the Yanks and brought Crawford through with the first decisive point.

Fighting Vitt showed some pretty footwork in the third session, tapping lightly and sidestepping his way to first. He ducked his way around to the third-base corner of the diamond when Mike Veach hooked a right where it would do the most good and Vitt romped in with the round by a mile.

The Yanks used every trick of the game, but couldn't dislodge One-Round James. Detroit landed on Fighting Fisher often, but he weathered the attack except for those two unfortunate rounds. Detroit is winning many of its bouts these days, and is in line for the American League title.

Kid Cobb, who is reputed to carry a substantial left punch, was clearly outpointed. He landed one short upper cut, and, as he was sparring in the third corner, Fisher whipped over the high sign to Maisel, who tagged Kid Cobb for the count.

The contest did not arouse as much enthusiasm as was expected, because many of the fans who sat around the diamond side expected Detroit to live up to its great reputation for slugging. There was very little punishment and no ticket scandal. The details by rounds:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush, ss	5	0	1	0	4	Cook, rf	2	0	0	2	0
Vitt, 3b	4	1	2	2	2	Peck, ss	3	0	0	3	4
Cobb, cf	5	0	1	2	0	B'man, 2b	4	0	1	3	3
Veach, lf	5	0	2	1	0	Pipp, 1b	3	0	0	11	1
C'ford, rf	5	0	1	2	0	M'sel, 3b	4	0	1	2	2
Burns, 1b	3	0	0	13	0	H'zell, lf	3	0	0	2	0
Young, 2b	4	0	0	3	2	Miller, cf	2	0	0	0	0
St'nage, c	3	0	1	6	0	Nun'ker, c	3	0	0	3	0
James, p	4	0	2	0	3	Fisher, p	2	0	0	1	4
						*Caldwell	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	2	9	27	11	Russell, p	0	0	0	0	0
						Total	27	0	2	27	14

*Batted for Fisher in eighth inning.

Detroit	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two base hits—Veach, Bauman. Stolen base—Vitt. Earned runs—Detroit, 2. Sacrifice hits—Vitt, Peckinpaugh. Double play—Vitt, Young and Burns. Left on bases—New York, 5; Detroit, 11. Bases on balls—Off Fisher, 3; off Russell, 1; by James, 6. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Nallin. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

Senators Win at the Start.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Three runs scored in the first inning were sufficient for Washington to defeat Cleveland today, 3 to 2. The visitors scored in the fifth inning and filled the bases in the ninth, with only one out, but Gallia displaced Boehling and ended the rally after one run had crossed. The score:

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'ber, rf	3	1	1	1	0	C'm'n, ss	3	1	1	2	1
Foster, 3b	3	1	1	0	4	Roth, cf	3	0	1	2	0
C. M'n, cf	4	1	1	0	4	G'ney, lf	2	0	0	4	0
G'dil, 1b	2	0	1	14	2	Smith, rf	4	0	0	3	0
H. M'n,lf	3	0	2	2	0	Kirke, 1b	4	1	1	9	1
Henry, c	3	0	0	5	0	Evans, 3b	3	0	0	0	1
S'yer, 2b	3	0	0	1	5	W'g's, 2b	3	0	0	1	3
McB'e, ss	3	0	0	5	7	T'ner, 2b	1	0	1	0	2
B'hl'g, p	3	0	0	0	2	O'N'l, c	2	0	1	2	3
Gallia, p	0	0	0	0	0	G'rett, p	1	0	0	0	1
						Jones, p	1	0	1	0	1
Total	27	3	6	27	21	C'ter, p	0	0	0	0	0
						*Bartare	1	0	0	0	0
						†Wille	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	29	2	6	24	12

*Batted for Jones in eighth inning.
†Batted for Carter in ninth inning.
Error—Sawyer.

Washington	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Cleveland	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	—2

Two-bate hit—O'Neil. Three-base hit—Foster. Stolen bases—Chapman, (2.) Roth. Earned runs—Washington, 3; Cleveland, 2. Sacrifice hits—Gandil, Graney. Sacrifice fly—O'Neil. Left on bases—Washington, 4; Cleveland, 7. First base on error—Cleveland, 1. Bases on balls—Off Garrett, 1; off Boehling, 4; off Jones, 1. Hits—Off Garrett, 3 in three innings; off Jones, 2 in four innings, off Carter, 1 in one inning; off Boehling, 5 in eight and one-third innings; off Gallia, 1 in two-thirds inning. Hit by pitcher—By Garrett, (Gandil:) by Boehling, (Garrett.) Struck out—By Boehling, 5; by Garrett, 1; by Jones, 1; by Carter, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Connolly. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes.

Red Sox Beat White Sox Twice.

BOSTON, Sept. 13.—The league-leading Red Sox improved their position by winning both games of a double-header from Chicago, 2 to 1 and 4 to 1, today. Boston was favored by effective pitching, both Leonard and Shore holding the Chicagos to three hits in each game. In the first contest Scott, who is usually successful against Boston, was hit at critical moments. Gardner's triple and Lewis's hit scored a run for the Red Sox in the fourth, and Barry's scratch hit, Carrigan's force-out, on which the former was retired, Weaver's error on Leonard's rap, and Hoblitzel's double added the winning run in the seventh. Chicago got two of its three hits in the eighth, when its only run was scored. The second game was stopped after eight innings by darkness. Fisher lasted only one-third of an inning, in which Boston scored three runs. Cicotte, who succeeded him, held Boston safe until the eighth, when a pass was developed into a run. Chicago's lone run came in the first inning, the result of two hits and Thomas's error on Speaker's throw to the plate. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'sel, 1b	4	0	2	8	2	M'phy, rf	4	0	2	2	0
E.Scott,ss	4	0	1	1	4	J.C'ns, 1b	3	0	0	7	2
Hooper, rf	4	0	0	3	0	E.C'ns,2b	3	0	0	3	2
Sp'ker, cf	3	0	0	4	0	J'kson, cf	4	0	0	3	1
G'dner, 3b	3	1	1	0	3	Felsch, lf	3	0	0	2	0
Lewis, lf	4	0	1	2	0	W'ver, ss	3	0	0	2	6
Barry, 2b	3	0	3	2	0	Johns, 3b	4	0	0	3	0
Car'gan, c	2	1	0	6	0	Schalk, c	2	1	1	2	1
L'nard, p	3	0	0	1	2	J. Scott, p	3	0	0	0	1
						*E'kburne	0	0	0	0	0
Total	30	2	8	27	11	Cicotte, p	0	0	0	0	0
						Total	28	1	3	24	13

*Batted for Scott in eighth inning.
Errors—Weaver, (2.) Johns.

Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	—2
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Two-base hit—Hoblitzel. Three-base hit—Gardner. Stolen bases—E. Collins, Gardner. Sacrifice fly—J. Collins. Sacrifice hits—Weaver, Carrigan. Double play—Weaver and J. Collins. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Boston, 7. First base on errors—Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off J. Scott, 1; off Cicotte, 1; off Leonard, 4. Hits—Off J. Scott, 8 in 7 innings; off Cicotte, none in 1 inning. Struck out—By J. Scott, 1; by Leonard, 6. Passed balls—Carrigan, Schalk. Time of game—One hour and fifty-eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and O'Loughlin.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hobi'l, 1b	4	1	1	12	1	M'phy, rf	3	1	1	4	1
Scott, ss	3	1	1	1	2	J.C'ns, 1b	3	0	0	5	1
H'per, rf	4	1	3	2	0	E.C'ns, 2b	3	0	1	4	1
Sp'ker, cf	3	1	1	1	1	J'kson, cf	3	0	0	2	0
G'dn'r, 3b	3	0	0	0	3	F'nier, lf	3	0	0	2	0
Lewis, lf	3	0	1	1	0	W'ver, ss	3	0	0	1	2
Barry, 2b	3	0	1	1	6	Johns, 3b	3	0	1	1	1
Thomas, c	4	0	1	8	0	Mayer, c	2	0	0	5	0
Shore, p	2	0	0	1	3	W'ltz, p	0	0	0	0	0
						Faber, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	31	4	9	24	16	Cicotte, p	2	0	0	0	1
						Schalk, c	1	0	0	1	0
						*Liebold	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	27	1	3	24	9

*Batted for Mayer in eighth inning.
Errors—Weaver, Johns, Faber, Schalk, Scott, Barry, Thomas.

Boston	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—4
Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Game called, darkness.
Two-base hit—Johns. Three-base hit—Hooper. Stolen base—Johns. Sacrifice hits—Lewis, Gardner. Double plays—Barry, Scott, and Hoblitzel; Weaver, Jackson and E. Collins. Left on bases—Chicago, 2; Boston, 6. First base on errors—Chicago, 2; Boston, 2. Bases on balls—Off Faber, 1; off Wolfgang, 1; Hits—Off Faber, 3 in 1-3 inning; off Cicotte, 4 in 6 2-3 innings; off Wolfgang, 2 in 1 inning. Hit by pitcher—By Faber, (Barry.) Struck out—By Cicotte, 3; by Wolfgang, 1; by Shore, 8. Passed ball—Mayer. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Hildebrand. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

Browns' New Pitcher Wins.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13.—Phillips, formerly of Wilkes-Barre, Penn., was very effective against Philadelphia today, and St. Louis won, 6 to 2. Sheehan was hit hard in four innings, and Eccles, a southpaw, formerly of Jamestown, N. Y., got a trial and did good work. Pratt's hitting featured the game. He made two doubles and a home run in four times at bat. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shot'n, 2b	5	0	1	1	3	Sch'g, lf	4	1	2	3	0
How'd, 3b	5	2	3	1	3	Walsh, rf	4	0	1	1	0
Sisler, 1b	5	1	2	11	1	Strunk, cf	4	0	1	1	0
Pratt, 2b	4	1	3	2	1	Lajoie, ss	4	0	0	1	1
Lee, cf	4	0	0	3	0	McI's, 1b	4	0	0	10	1
Ward, ss	4	1	1	0	2	O'Farr, 3b	3	0	2	0	1
Lavan, ss	3	1	1	3	5	Malone, 2b	3	1	1	3	2
Leary, c	4	2	1	5	1	McA'y, c	4	0	0	7	5
Ph'lips, p	3	0	0	0	1	S'han, p	0	0	0	0	0
						Eccles, p	2	0	0	0	0
Total	35	8	12	27	12	Total	32	2	7	26	12

*Howard out, hit by batted ball.
Errors—Pratt, Oldring.

St. Louis	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	1	—8
Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	—2

Two base hits—Pratt, (2.) Jacobson, Howard, Malone. Three base hits—Schrunk. Home run—Pratt. Stolen bases—Howard, Pratt. Earned runs—St. Louis, 6; Philadelphia, 1. Sacrifice hits—Shotton, Phillips. Sacrifice fly—Sheehan. Left on bases—St. Louis, 4; Philadelphia, 6. First base on error—St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Phillips, 2; off Sheehan, 2. Hits—Off Sheehan, 9 in 4 innings; off Eccles, 5 in 5 innings. Struck out—By Phillips, 3; by Sheehan, 2; by Eccles, 4. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Wallace. Time of game—One hour and forty-two minutes.

Mack Signs New Shortstop.

LEWISTON, Maine, Sept. 13.—"Buck" Danner, shortstop of the Rumford Falls baseball team, an independent organization, has been signed by the Philadelphia team of the American League, it was announced today by Harry Davis, scout for the Athletics. He will report immediately for trial.

Draft Meeting at Cincinnati.

The draft meeting of the American and National Leagues will be held in Cincinnati tomorrow.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT BUFFALO—FIRST GAME.

									R.	H.	E.
Harrisburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	—3	7	2
Buffalo	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	—5	10	1

Batteries—Chabek and Heckinger; Beebe and Onslow.

SECOND GAME.

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NEW JERSEY AND JUNIORS' TENNIS—YALE AND PRINCETON IN COLLEGE GOLF FINAL—FOOTBALL

FORM REVERSED IN NEW JERSEY TENNIS

Miss Lindley Defeats Miss Cassel in Opening Round of State Title Tournament.

The unexpected defeat of Miss Clare Cassel was the outstanding feature of the first day's play in the New Jersey State women's lawn tennis championship tournament yesterday on the Englewood Field Club courts at Englewood, N. J. Miss Cassel made the mistake of holding her opponent too cheaply and was a victim of overconfidence and as a result Miss Eleanor Lindley won a hard match, 6—1, 3—6, 7—5. With the honors divided in the first two sets Miss Cassel ran four straight games in the deciding set, when her opponent took a brace and brought the score to 5 all. Miss Cassel was expected to use her superior court experience to advantage, but Miss Lindley, by adopting forcing tactics, broke through her opponent's service and then won her own, which gave her the match. The winner played a vigorous net game and played her placement shots to the undefended parts of the court with excellent judgment.

From a spectacular standpoint the match between Miss Marion Vanderhoef and Mrs. Wood held the close attention of a big gallery and furnished the thrills of the early rounds. Mrs. Wood was unable to show her playing form in the first set and dropped it at 6 to 1. She, however, quickly recovered in the second set and ran the score to 5—2. She forced the issue and made many clever passing shots. Eight times Mrs. Wood was within a single point of the match, and each time she lost the point through over-anxiety in netting the ball, or driving it out of court. Miss Vanderhoef played a steady, effective game and waited for her opponent to make mistakes. She won the second set at 11—9.

Miss Marie Wagner, the New York State champion, was at her best and reached the round before the semi-final. She was fortunate in the draw, receiving a bye in the first round. She easily disposed of Miss Marguerite Lexow at 6—1, 6—0, after the latter had qualified through Miss Dora Goodbody defaulting, owing to a slight injury.

The playing through champion, Miss Anita Carrington, was not opposed in the second round, and Mrs. Charles N. Beard, a former champion, disappointed her many friends by defaulting to Mrs. L. Z. Murray. Mrs. Robert LeRoy and Miss Elizabeth C. Bunce engaged in an interesting three-set match, which went to the latter, 4—6, 6—3, 6—2. Mrs. LeRoy won the first set, but was unable to maintain the fast pace set by Miss Bunce, and dropped behind.

Many of the matches were long drawn out and required extra games to determine the winners. Mrs. R. A. Pope was forced to 8—6, 7—5 before defeating Miss Florence Stanton, and Miss Ina Kissel was carried to three sets before taking a match from Mrs. J. C. Eckerson.

It is expected that with the progress made at the singles the first round in the doubles will get under way this afternoon. The summaries:

New Jersey State Championship, First Round.—Mrs. R. A. Pope defeated Miss Florence Stanton, 8—6, 7—5; Mrs. Marshall McLean defeated Mrs. Charles F. Park, 6—0, 6—0; Miss Ina Kissel defeated Mrs. J. C. Eckerson, 6—4, 4—6, 6—1.

Second Round.—Miss Abby Morrison defeated Mrs. Harold Bradley, 6—4, 2—6, 6—4; Miss Florence A. Ballin defeated Mrs. J. C. Hinchcliffe, Jr., by default; Miss Van Winkle defeated Miss Forbes, 6—2, 6—2; Miss Eleanore Lindley defeated Miss Clare Cassel, 6—1, 3—6, 7—5; Mrs. Theodore Cassebeer defeated Miss Florence Shelton by default; Miss Marion Vanderhoef defeated Mrs. Rawson Wood, 6—1, 11—9; Miss Jane Rowsen defeated Miss Natalie Browning by default; Mrs. L. Z. Murray defeated Mrs. Charles N. Beard by default; Miss Anita Carrington defeated Miss Katherine Brown by default; Miss Helene Pollak defeated Miss Margaret Taylor, 6—3, 7—5; Miss Marie Wagner defeated Mrs. Stewart Green by default; Miss Marguerite Lexow defeated Miss Dora Goodbody by default; Mrs. David C. Mills defeated Mrs. A. G. Miles by default; Miss Elizabeth C. Bunce defeated Mrs. Robert LeRoy, 4—6, 6—3, 6—2.

Third Round.—Miss Marie Wagner defeated Miss Marguerite Lexow, 6—0, 6—1.

TRI-STATE LAWN TENNIS.

Miss Bjurstedt Wins Her Match with Miss Wilder at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 13.—Miss Molla Bjurstedt, who holds the national championship in women's singles, had no trouble in winning the match in the second round of women's single in the Tri-State Tennis Tournament here today. Miss Bjurstedt defeated Miss Iris Wilder of Cincinnati in straight sets, 6—0, 6—2.

Clarence Griffin of California played one round of singles and easily defeated Francis Benton of Cincinnati, 6—0, 6—2.

William M. Johnston, the national champion, with his partner in doubles, Clarence Griffin, played two exhibition sets against Ellis Pottrell of California and Irving Wright of Boston. Johnston and Griffin lost the first set after a hard fight, 6—2, and won the second set, 6—4.

Newspaper Men's Golf Scores.

Twenty-four members of the New York Newspaper Men's Golf Club returned cards for the qualifying round for the President's Cup at Van Courtlandt Park yesterday, this being the sixth cup donated by President George L. Cooper during the six years he has directed the efforts of the newspaper golfers of New York.

Frank T. Pope and Peter L. Campbell tied at 95 sat and easily carried off the low score honors. The scores:

F. T. Pope, 82, 16—66; P. L. Campbell, 91, 25—66; W. R. McLaughlin, 107, 35—72; H. W. Cornell, 99, 26—73; Harry A. Haines, 88, 15—73; F. W. Flaugh, 77, 4—73; C. L. Fletcher, 84, 11—73; A. P. Roth, 87, 13—74; W. N. Amory, 91, 17—74; R. E. Fischer, 95, 21—74; C. A. Dailey, 104, 30—74; C. H. Wright, 94, 18—76; C. M. Atherton, 84, 7—77; A. C. Murray, 89, 10—79; George F. Ralston, 94, 15—79; Ex B. Davis, 100, 18—82; F. W. M. Hall, 108, 26—82; C. R. Hill, 113, 25—88; Fred Benzinger, 106, 22—84; A. S. Owens, 92, 17—85; E. R. Laverty, 107, 22—85; C. F. Laux, 107, 21—86; F. Wykes, 96, 25—71; H. Legendre, 101.

The draw for match play resulted as follows: Ralston vs. Davis, Roth vs. Flaugh, Legendre vs. Dailey, Laverty vs. Laux, Wykes vs. Hill; Benzinger vs. Amory; McLaughlin vs. Atherton, Haines vs. Campbell, Pope, Fischer, Wright, Murray, Owens, Hall, and Cornell drew byes.

Harrington Park Wins at Tennis.

The return interclub tennis match between Harrington Park Club and Closter Athletic Club, played on the latter's courts, was won by Harrington Park by the score of 4 to 1. Several of the contests resulted in long battles. The results follow:

Men's Singles.—J. C. Robertson defeated K. Wray, 8—10, 6—2, 6—3; Edmund Hendrickson defeated George Zabriskie, 7—5, 8—6; W. C. Striffler defeated I. Zabriskie, 6—0, 6—2.

Men's Doubles.—E. C. Striffler and W. C. Strunk defeated G. Zabriskie and E. Lesperance, 6—2, 6—2; Kenneth Wray and I. Zabriskie defeated G. A. Ward and C. W. Miller, 6—4, 8—6.

Intercollegiate Tennis Postponed.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13.—Play in the annual tournament for the intercollegiate lawn tennis championship, which was to have started today on the courts of the Merion Cricket Club at Haverford, was postponed until tomorrow in order to give some of the contestants who had been in other tournaments last week another day's rest.

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JUNIORS PLAY FOR TITLE.

More Than 100 Youngsters Compete in Metropolitan Tennis Tourney

More than 100 youthful wielders of the racquet competed yesterday in the first two rounds of the second annual metropolitan junior lawn tennis championship tournament on the clay courts of the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills, L. I., and in nearly every contest form was maintained. The principal upset of the first round was that of Goddard Saunders, who fell before the attack of Alfred Ehrman, who, by superior driving and fast court work, won a hard battle after deuce had been called several times in the first set.

C. S. Garland, who gave Harold A. Throckmorton a good fight for the national interschlosatic championship one week ago, and took a set from Clarence J. Griffin of California in the all-comers' tournament, was one of the two players to reach the fourth round. He scored a clever straight victory over Herbert W. Forster, the young Mount Vernon schoolboy, on straight sets, and eliminated G. Zabriskie in the third round. The young Indiana State champion was never extended, and is favored as the probable winner. W. H. Benedict was the other youngster to qualify for the fourth round.

George P. Throckmorton, brother of the holder of the junior title, and L. M. Banks of the Adelphi School made an excellent showing, as did H. P. Guiler, Captain of the West Side Club junior team. The latter will probably face Garland in the semi-final round, when the latter will have to be at his best to win.

Cecil Donaldson, the young Borough Park star, also made a favorable impression, and promises to force the leaders before the end of the tourney. The other promising contenders are E. Benzin of the Bronx, E. Benjamin, and Jabez Holmes. The summary:

Junior Metropolitan Championship.—First Round.—Herbert W. Forster defeated I. Procter, 7—5, 6—1; R. Rand defeated I. Raymond by default; H. T. Dickinson defeated H. T. Larson, 6—4, 6—4; F. M. Chapman defeated G. Stearns, 7—5, 7—5; F. Barrett defeated H. F. Davidson by default; E. Binsen defeated C. Goldbeg, 6—3, 6—2; A. Malhomme defeated W. Whittemore, 6—3, 6—4; R. Salambier defeated E. H. Rhopf, 6—1, 6—4; J. T. Kammerer defeated W. G. Gray, 6—3, 6—4; G. A. Myers defeated B. Bassford, 6—3, 6—3; W. Hammerslough defeated L. Herzig, 8—6, 6—1; A. Ehrman defeated G. Sanders, 10—8, 6—2; M. Carroll defeated M. Webster by default; J. M. Baker defeated W. S. Zabriskie, 6—2, 6—0; H. P. Guiler defeated A. H. Frey, 6—0, 6—1; J. Mangin defeated M. Park by default; E. Shaw defeated R. Salambier by default; B. Ely defeated C. H. Brunk, 6—1, 6—2; I. W. Raymond defeated W. Knight, 6—2, 6—3; E. Dowling defeated T. R. Coward by default; J. Stearns defeated B. H. Firestone, 6—4, 6—3; R. J. Van Zant defeated W. D. Washburn by default; J. Holmes defeated D. Kelly, 6—1, 6—1; T. Woodford defeated E. E. Leclure, 6—3, 6—4; R. V. Raymond defeated W. H. Hastings, 7—5, 6—3; E. Thoms defeated H. F. Cammerer by default; H. L. Dudley defeated J. N. Hopkins, 6—2, 6—3; C. Hollander defeated H. B. Vail, 12—10, 6—4; E. L. Hopkins defeated T. Mortimer, 6—3, 6—1; B. Benjamin defeated B. A. Letson, 6—3, 6—0; R. S. Goldman defeated H. S. Hedley, 6—1, 6—1; J. W. Wolfe defeated R. E. Merrifield, 6—4, 6—3; M. A. Taylor defeated G. W. Perkins by default; R. V. Raymond defeated W. R. Drayton by default; A. Belmont defeated R. Bayer, 6—3, 6—2; G. A. Frost defeated D. Salambier, 6—0, 6—3; H. Haidenstein defeated R. Shaw, 8—6, 6—2; P. G. Laughran defeated A. Gallagher, 4—6, 6—3, 7—5; W. H. Barnes defeated S. Kempner, 3—6, 6—1, 6—3; G. Throckmorton defeated D. Durham, 6—0, 6—1; L. Sussman defeated W. D. Clark, 6—4, 5—7, 6—4; L. M. Banks defeated J. H. Shirt, 6—0, 6—1; W. F. Plitt defeated H. Broekman, 8—6, 6—3, 6—2.

Second Round.—G. E. Jones defeated W. P. Black by default; M. Cutler defeated J. F. Stone, 6—0, 6—3; D. Dunscombe defeated G. Jones by default; B. Cohen defeated G. B. Emerson, 6—3, 6—4; G. Zabriskie defeated D. E. Revere, 6—0, 6—3; C. S. Garland defeated Herbert W. Forster, 6—1, 6—2; R. Rand defeated H. T. Dickinson, 6—2, 6—1; F. Barrett defeated F. M. Chapman, 6—4, 6—4; I. Benzin defeated V. Whittemore, 6—3, 6—1; J. F. Kenimerer defeated R. Salambier, 6—0, 6—0; W. Hammerslough defeated G. A. Myers, 6—4, 6—0, 6—3; H. P. Guiler defeated J. M. Baker, 6—1, 6—1; J. Mangan defeated E. Shaw by default; E. Dowling defeated J. Stearns, 8—6, 6—2; J. Holmes defeated R. J. Van Zant, 6—3, 6—1; B. Thoms defeated H. L. Dudley 6—4, 6—3; E. L. Hopkins defeated C. Hollander, 6—1, 7—5; E. Benjamin defeated R. Goldman, 6—4, 6—3, 6—3; M. A. Taylor defeated J. W. Wolfe, 6—3, 6—3; A. Belmont defeated R. V. Raymond by default; H. Haidenstein defeated G. A. Frost, 7—5, 6—2; A. Ehrman defeated M. Carroll, 6—2, 6—7, 6—1; F. Loughman defeated W. H. Barnes, 6—3, 7—5; George Throckmorton defeated L. Sussman, 6—1, 6—4; L. M. Banks defeated W. F. Plitt, 6—1, 6—1; G. Donaldson defeated G. R. Preston, 6—1, 6—2; A. Healy defeated E. D. Cumming, 6—1, 6—1; C. Donaldson defeated D. H. Sulzberger by default; W. H. Benedict defeated E. M. Rafeal by default; A. R. Oliver defeated E. Randall, 7—5, 6—2; J. W. Raymond defeated B. Ely, 6—3, 3—6, 6—3; C. T. Woodford defeated R. V. Raymond, 9—7, 9—7. Third Round.—C. S. Garland defeated G. Zabriskie, 6—1, 6—4; W. H. Benedict defeated A. R. Oliver, 6—2, 6—3.

Nautilus Boat Club's Regatta.

The Nautilus Boat Club will hold its first regatta from the new clubhouse at the foot of Bay Parkway Saturday afternoon. There will be a dance in the evening. The list of rowing events includes novice singles, intermediate singles, junior doubles, senior doubles, senior singles, junior singles for Firuski medal, junior four gig, senior four gig, eight-oared barge, and canoe tilt.

Women's Dates for Fall Golf Play.

Eight events for women golfers have been scheduled for the Fall season of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association. Seven of these are one-day medal play handicaps which have proved so popular in the last two years. The first of these will be held today at the Forest Hill Field Club, and the next competition will be a two-day invitation affair at the Nassau Country Club on Sept. 23 and 24. The date assigned the Lakewood Country Club, Oct. 21, is subject to change. The list of tournaments follow: Sept. 14, Forest Hill Field Club; Sept. 23-24, Nassau Country Club, (invitation;) Oct. 5, Baltusrol Golf Club; Oct. 8, Scarsdale Golf and Country Club; Oct. 11, Century Country Club; Oct. 14, Piping Rock Club; Oct. 19, Fox Hills Golf Club; Oct. 21, Lakewood Country Club.

Stumpf Will Oppose Farley.

The "break" which has been looked for in the Metropolitan Association A. A. U. affairs since the death of James E. Sullivan last September may come at the annual convention of the organization on Sept. 20, and athletes and officials alike look to President Frederick W. Rubien to prove the "man of the hour." The first hint of the coming struggle came yesterday, when Jacob W. Stumpf, for several years Chairman of the Registration Committee announced that he would run for the Vice Presidency in opposition to the incumbent, Terence W. Farley of the Irish-American A. C.

For some time Stumpf, who has been at loggerheads with Farley since the decision of the Registration Committee in the "Fourteenth Regiment case" was reversed by the Metropolitan Board of Managers, has been contemplating this move, but took no definite steps until yesterday.

He will have the support of a great many delegates and is confident that he will triumph over Farley.

BLOSSOM TO PLAY PEACOCK IN FINAL

Yale and Princeton Men Survivors in Intercollegiate Golf at Greenwich C. C.

Francis R. Blossom, one of Yale's best baseball players, and Grant A. Peacock, who has made quite a record for himself as a member of the Princeton hockey team, will fight it out today in the thirty-six hole final match for the intercollegiate golf championship at the Greenwich Country Club. Peacock defeated John Marshall, Jr., of Williams, 3 up and 2 to play in one of the thirty-six hole semi-final matches yesterday, while in the other Blossom won over Louis L. Bredin of Yale by a 7 and 6 margin.

In view of the fact that Peacock is fancied to win the title, chief interest yesterday centred in his contest with Marshall. Although the Williams player was able to play a good match, the quality of his golf was not up to that of Peacock except on the early nine holes. Both went out in 38 in the morning and they were all even at the turn.

It was on the eleventh that Marshall began going badly, slicing his drive in the woods. On the fourteenth he sent his third shot out of bounds and after flubbing the next picked up. It was approximated at 7. The sixteenth, too, was lost when Marshall's second shot went skimming through some trees and he lost distance. Even so, he was able to hold his own on some of the other holes and keep the margin of Peacock down to one when the first round was finished.

With a fine three on the third in the second round, Marshall squared the match, but Peacock, doing par or better, won three of the next four holes. Marshall won the eighth when the Princeton man pulled his second shot to the right of the green, but Marshall's indirection cost him the ninth. This left Peacock 3 up.

Peacock won the eleventh when Marshall overapproached the green, but Peacock messed up the thirteenth by getting bunkered beyond the green. Three halved holes finished the match. The card:

MORNING ROUND.

Peacock, out	4	5	5	5	5	4	2	4	3	—37
Marshall, out	4	3	5	6	5	5	3	4	3	—38
Peacock, in	4	5	4	5	3	3	4	3	4	—35—72
Marshall, in	3	6	3	5	7	4	6	4	4	—41—79

AFTERNOON ROUND.

Peacock, out	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	3	—38
Marshall, out	4	4	3	6	5	5	5	4	4	—40
Peacock, in	5	4	3	7	5	6	5	4		
Marshall, in	3	5	3	5	6	5	4			

J. Bernd Rose, the Princeton Captain, caddied for Peacock, and advised him from time to time.

Although Blossom was not in championship form on the first round, he was 3 up when he and Bredin retired for luncheon. Blossom might have scored better, but for two sevens, both approximated, one on the fourth and the other on the fourteenth. This was caused in the first instance by getting bunkered and in the second by slicing out of bounds on his third. Bredin showed good golf returning, but Blossom also took a brace.

On the second round Blossom played the second hole badly, but he went along in undeniable fashion after that except for the long fourth. He quickly had Bredin at his mercy. The card:

MORNING ROUND.

Blossom, out	4	4	4	7	5	4	4	4	4	—40
Bredin, out	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	3	—43
Blossom, in	3	4	4	5	7	3	3	4	5	—38—78
Bredin, in	4	5	3	5	5	5	4	4	4	—39—79

AFTERNOON ROUND.

Blossom, out	4	5	3	6	4	4	3	4	3	—36
Bredin, out	5	5	4	6	4	5	4	4	4	—40
Blossom, in	3	4	4							
Bredin, in	3	4	4							

Bredin, whose home is in Detroit, left last night for the West, planning to return in time for the Yale opening late this month. Marshall is a native of Kentucky, and formerly was champion of that State. His mother witnessed a portion of the match. He will remain here until college opens.

It is probable that the 1916 intercollegiate championship will be played at the Oakmont Country Club, near Pittsburgh. The tournament never has been held there.

NEW GOLF RANKING.

Present System of Handicapping to be Dropped by U. S. G. A.

The United States Golf Association has decided to eliminate the process of handicapping the players of the United States. Instead, the Executive Committee has decided to select a list of players who are considered by the officials as being of championship eligibility.

In other words, the present system is applicable more to medal than match play. It is planned to have various sectional associations first decide among themselves the merits of the golfers from the respective sections, naming those considered eligible to compete in the national amateur championship. The separate findings will be submitted to the parent organization and the collective list will designate the list of those eligible.

It is considered by officials that the present method of handicapping has failed to cover the situation, for the reason that a man may be an indifferent medal player and at the same time a very good match player. Sectional bodies will be instructed to take into due consideration the match play ability of each of its players in considering its list of eligibles.

Details remain to be worked out, but it is safe to predict that within a short time some official announcement of the method of procedure will be made.

Few Dogs in Gregorian Show.

Not more than a dozen dogs were exhibited in the monthly club matches of the Boston Terrier Club of New York at the Hotel Gregorian last night. The heat made a hurried meeting imperative, and only three classes were judged after the regular business of the organization had been transacted. President Daniel Ritchey was in the chair when the resignation of Treasurer James E. Meade was regretfully accepted. Mr. Meade had served two years, and was compelled to retire because of press of other business. His place will be filled by Ralph Cahen until the annual meeting of the club in December.

In the principal class judged, that for puppy bitches, the chief honors went to Mrs. G. H. Pell's Ayraut Mussette, with P. T. Taylor's Alice Taylor second, W. F. Kubeck's Chrystal Anthony's Baby third, and Mr. Chactel's Beauty fourth.

The blue in the division for open dogs was captured by Mr. Kubeck's Acme's Gladiator, with Miss A. Tieman's Beauty Boy the runner up.

O'Connor's Trixie, owned by Mr. Kubeck, was the only entrant in the class for open bitches.

Austrian Derby Won by Tovabb.

VIENNA, Sept. 13, (via London.)—The Austrian Derby, run today over a course of 2,400 metres, for a stake of 122,000 kroner ($30,500,) was won by Anton Dreher's Tovabb by three lengths. Count von Landau's Fallachy was second, and Count Teleki's Sobri third. There were eleven runners.

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P. S. A. L. OFFICES OPEN.

Dr. Crampton and Assistants Begin Work on Winter's Activities.

The Public Schools Athletic League offices, which have been closed during the Summer vacation, were opened yesterday, and the work of organizing the different schools for athletic work during the coming year was started. Dr. C. Ward Crampton, Secretary of the Public Schools Athletic League and his assistants were busy yesterday planning the athletic activities, which will commence within a few days.

It is the intention of the Athletic League officials to broaden the scope of their work by having every girl or boy who attends school in this city take part in some kind of sport. Last year's report showed that there were about 350,000 taking part in the athletics of the Public Schools Athletic League, and this number will be greatly increased this year. Dr. Crampton was in conference most of the day with his assistants, and stated htat he expected this to be by far the banner year in the Athletic League.

John J. McHugh and Rowland A. Patterson, inspectors of athletics in the league, have returned from the West, where they made a careful examination of the athletic systems in the schools there. The two inspectors found that much of the progress that has been made in the Western schools was due to the fact that the schools there had adopted systems similar to those in use in this city.

In playground work they found that the West was far behind the East, and nowhere did they find the facilities for playground work as complete as they are in this city. Mr. McHugh, who visited Juarez, Mexico, while touring the West, met with the unpleasant experience of being ordered out of the city by Mexican soldiers. Mr. McHugh stated that he had no idea with which Mexican faction the soldiers he saw were affiliated, but when he attempted to take a picture of the khaki-clad fighters with his small camera, it was not long before he was told that his presence was not desired in that locality. Mr. McHugh immediately crossed the border into the United States.

There will be a closer connection this year between the Public Schools Athletic League and the Board of Education than there has been in the past. This year the Board of Education will bear a small share of the cost of maintaining the league. The board will pay the expense of a stenographer, which is maintained by the league in the office of the Director of Athletics. This year, as in the past, the league will be supported through private contributions.

A. A. U. Events for New Brunswick.

The national seven-mile walking and ten-mile running championships, which last year were contested at South Field, Columbia University, will be staged this year under the auspices of the Johnson and Johnson Athletic Association at New Brunswick, N. J., on Oct. 23. The dates were decided yesterday by the Amateur Athletic Union. Commissioner Stevens, who was instrumental in getting the events for the Johnson and Johnson Association, also succeeded in getting the permission of the Rutgers College authorities to stage the events on the green field. Efforts will be made to secure the entry of George Goulding, Toronto Y. M. C. A., for the seven-mile title walk. Eddie Rens of the Mohawk A. C., is present champion, and will be the favorite in this year if Goulding does not start. Mr. Stevens has already wired Millard, the Olympic Club veteran, at San Francisco, who was one of the features of the recent national track championships, asking him to come East. Should the Coast athlete make the trip he will be pitted against Hannes Kolehmainen of the Irish-American A. C., who won a sensational victory over Millard in the five-mile championship at San Francisco.

The Johnson and Johnson A. A. will have an limited handicap field events on the program in addition to the seven-mile walk and ten-mile run. These are 16-pound hammer, 16-pound shot, javelin throw, discus throw, running high jump, and running broad jump. The handicap exhibitions will be conducted on the inner field while the main events are in progress. Stevens expects to have all the best jumpers and weight tossers in the handicaps.

Cyclists Make Trip to Boston.

Sylvan Segal and George Steppello of the Century Road Club Association have just completed a cycling tour to Boston and return. They left this city on Sept. 8 and returned Sunday. The men took this means of going to the annual meeting and dinner of the League of American Wheelmen. The return journey was a leisurely trip by way of the Shore Road.

"Pros" in Foursome at Inwood.

In a professional golf foursome played yesterday over the Inwood Country Club course at Far Rockaway, Strong of the Inwood Club paired with Harry Overy of the Ocean Country Club defeated Battell of the Flushing Golf Club and Robertson of Woodmere, by 2 up in a thirty-six-hole match. A brisk wind played havoc with the medal scores, but the play was close, the match being carried to the thirty-fifth green.

FOOTBALL MEN HELD BACK BY THE HEAT

Practice Only of the Lightest, and Princeton Preparing for Game Saturday.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 13.—Despite the extreme heat "Speedy" Rush worked his Tiger football squad today both in the morning and afternoon, and to keep their thoughts further on football he had his candidates report to the field house this evening to give them a blackboard talk on the formations that are being taken up and to quiz the aspirants on the rules.

Princeton has a game a week from Saturday with Georgetown, and according to reports that are floating out from Washington the Southerners will put one of the heaviest and fastest teams on the gridiron this Fall that has ever been turned out at Georgetown. Those in authority at Princeton are aware of this and are rushing the early season work of the Tigers along just as much as the weather will permit them. The first lot of candidates arrived last Thursday and today saw practically the entire squad out in togs.

Only light work has been indulged in and it has been of the most elementary nature. There has been no need for pads as yet and the majority of the candidates generally report in track uniforms. If there is any improvement in the weather conditions tomorrow Coach Rush intends to give his candidates their first scrimmage. As far as it has been possible Rush is going on with the work that he left off in the Spring. He has outlined several of the fundamental formations and has issued the signals that will be used to the candidates.

Billy Moore, who started as half back in the Yale game last Fall along with Red Gennett, a veteran centre, arrived in town today and participated in the afternoon workout. Buzz Law, a half back, and Bob Nourse, a centre, are about the only veterans who have not put in an appearance as yet, but these men are expected in the course of day or two.

No Football at Seton Hall College.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 13.—A ban has been placed on football at Seton Hall College. This announcement was made today by the Rev. John C. McClary, Vice President of the college, and athletic director. The faculty ruled against resuming the sport because of the serious accidents attributed to it a year ago. There will neither be varsity nor prep teams at the local college. The Seton Hall basketball team is preparing for a strenuous season.

The baseball team will next season play the Princeton University nine at Princeton, March 29. It will be the second game on the Princeton schedule. Another new team added to the Setonia schedule is the Catholic University of Washington. It is expected that the differences existing between Seton Hall and Fordham will be patched up and that these rival Catholic institutions will resume athletic relations, which were broken last year.

Nine "W" Men Return to Williams.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Sept. 13.—Thirty men were out in uniform here this afternoon in the first football practice of the season for the Williams eleven. Coach Daly and Captain Tompkins kept the entire squad working for nearly an hour and a half, devoting the time to short, snappy drills in starting, falling on the ball, passing, punting and passing. With nine "W" men back from last year's team, prospects for a strong eleven are exceptionally bright. Of these Captain Tompkins, Blodgett, Hubbell, Laplante, Overton, Welch, and Wright were all out for today's practice. Nevertheless, the loss by graduation of Toolan and ex-Captain Paysen in the back field, Furness at centre, and Eells and Driscoll at guard, will be severely felt.

Early Scrimmage for Indians.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Sept. 13.—With the formal opening of the football season scheduled for Carlisle on the coming Saturday, the Indians, under the directions of Coaches Victor Kelley, Gus Welch, and John McGillis, put in an afternoon of warm work here today. Following the fundamentals a twenty-minute scrimmage gave opportunity for keen competition for a number of positions. Two new men, Williams at tackle, and Chase, at guard, gave Weimas and Martel a hard chase. Numerous changes were made in the line-up of the first and second elevens. Tibbits showed strength in the back field. Captain Calac, Blackbirs, and Fred Broker did the punting.

HARVARD FOOTBALL CALL.

Large and Husky Squad of Candidates Report to Coach Haughton.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 13.—The squad of football players which reported to Coach Percy Haughton today was the largest and huskiest that has ever opened the Crimson season under the new regime. Although Captain Mahan and Left Tackle Parson were the only regulars of last year's great eleven on hand, there was a large number of first substitutes and all the best men from last year's freshman team. There were more than 90 men in playing clothes, and by Wednesday the coaches expect to have 125 men on the field. The drill today was entirely rudimentary, and this will continue for the morning and afternoon sessions until next week, when scrimmaging will begin. The old coaches with Haughton were Derrick Parmenter, Bob Storer, and Reggie Brown, the newcomers being Stanley Pennock and Mal Logan of last year's team, and Gil Browne, Harry Gardner, and Frank O'Brien of teams a little further back. There was an unusual supply of material for the rush line, including Gilman, 'Varsity tackle two years ago, and Lyman, an end, and Caner, a tackle. All three would have made a bid for last year's team had they been eligible.

Twenty Men Out at N. Y. U.

Over twenty candidates returned to University Heights yesterday to take part in the first practice of the season by the New York University football squad on Ohio Field. For nearly three hours Coach Reilly put the men through a systematic drill in gridiron fundamentals. Captain (Chubby) Somers, who played tackle on last season's eleven, headed the group of men who participated in yesterday's work, and took an active part in demonstrating to his men the proper methods in handling the leather. Among the veterans who appeared on Ohio Field for the first day's work were Sokolower, the 'Varsity full back of last Fall's eleven; Oiswang, the midget-weight quarter back; Waldman, the regular 'Varsity end of two seasons' experience, and several other promising candidates of last year's squad.

Among the men who came in for a share of the coaching and are entering the University this Fall were Manley, who played quarter back on the Morris High School team last Fall; Egan of the Manual Training High School, Matthews of Fordham Prep, and Ferrer of Manual High School. One of the most promising acquisitions is Howard Cann, who played on the Dartmouth freshmen eleven last Fall, and who is expected to prove a valuable asset to the Violet team's back field.

Fordham Football Call for Today.

The 1915 football season at Fordham will be formally opened this afternoon, when the candidates report to Captain Dave Dunn and Harry Vaughn, the new coach. The Maroon authorities expect the biggest squad that has ever assembled on the Bronx gridiron, especially since advance notice has been sent to all the veterans that nobody would be excused from the first workout.

Never a Chance for Game.

Dame rumor had it yesterday that the Columbia-New York University football game was declared off. As usual, rumor was wrong. There never was a game scheduled between Columbia and the New York University. In fact, there never was a chance for such a game.

Syracuse Starts Football Work.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 13.—Forty candidates for the Syracuse University football team reported for the first workout of this season today. The players went through a drill in fundamentals under the direction of head field coach Frank J. O'Neill and his assistants.

Yamada Defeats Gershel with Cue.

Koji Yamada, playing 14.1 balk line billiards, last night defeated William Gershel, a local Class C player, in an exhibition game at Maurice Daly's Academy, Forty-ninth Street and Broadway, by the score of 300 to 74. Gershel was playing the 14.2 style of game, but he was outclassed Yamada displayed a brand of playing which was a great improvement over the form he had shown in his previous matches, and by consistent billiards, completed his string of 300 points in twelve innings.

TRACK PLEASES MULFORD.

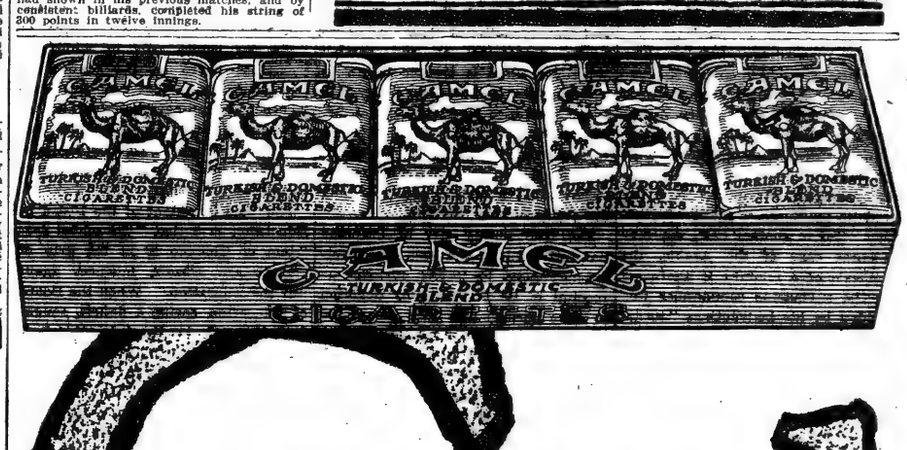
Peugeot Which He Is to Drive Has Not Yet Arrived.

According to the opinion of Ralph Mulford, one of the racing drivers who will compete in the Astor Cup race on Oct. 2 at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway, the contestants will find the two-mile board track an easy one on which to drive. It is now being coated with a creosote preparation which sinks in instead of, like most oils, remaining partly on the surface. This will prevent skidding and allow of high speed. The other factor which favors the drivers is that the creosote gives the course a dull green color, thus obviating the glare that would bother the contestants if they had to drive on the bright surface of the new boards.

The car which Mulford is to drive in the race, a Peugeot, which is said to be one of the speediest that the French factory has ever turned out, has not yet arrived. It was to have been in this country during the past week, but the steamer was overladen and could not take it aboard. It is expected, however, that it will be here within a few days. Should it by any chance fail to arrive Mulford will drive a Mulford Special in the Astor race.

The Peugeots belonging to J. M. Allison which Aitken and Wilcox are to pilot are now at the Indianapolis Speedway being tuned up, but will be shipped to this city next week for the elimination trials. Of the other cars which will compete, the Mercers are being finished at Trenton, the Stutbes at Indianapolis, while the F. R. F's are being tried out at Port Jefferson, L. I.


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DANGEROUS MISTAKES.

As the German note in respect to the unsuccessful attack upon the Orduna on July 9 is summarized in Washington dispatches, it is hard to understand its meaning, unless it means that German submarine officers are carrying on the war under the orders of VON TIRPITZ and in defiance of the orders of their Government; it is still harder to reconcile this communication with the Arabic note. The Orduna, a Cunard liner, was for some time shelled by the submarine after a torpedo discharged against her had missed its mark. We are now told, first, that the submarine commander violated his instructions, which were that he should not attack any liner, and, second, that because of thick weather he was not able to make out the character and nationality of the Orduna. Are we to understand that in spite of orders not to attack any liner German submarine commanders nevertheless are so fired with the spirit of carnage, death, and destruction that they are capable of attacking any ship that comes in sight without waiting to determine whether she flies a belligerent or neutral flag, and whether she carries passengers—and the Orduna did carry passengers, of whom twenty-two were Americans—or is a freight carrier? We have a lengthening list of the "mistakes" of German submarine commanders. The German Government has told us that the American ship Gulflight was attacked under a misapprehension. The attack by a torpedo upon the Nebraskan, another American ship, we were told, was "not meant for the American flag," that it "is to be considered an unfortunate accident." In both these cases the German Government expressed its regret and declared its readiness to make compensation. But in another case, the very important case of the Arabic, the hypothesis of a mistake is again set up. The submarine commander was forbidden by his instructions "to attack the Arabic without warning and without saving the lives unless the ship attempted to escape or offered resistance," but the German Government excuses its naval officer because "he was forced to conclude from the attendant circumstances that the Arabic planned a violent attack on the submarine." In this country we have been convinced by abundant and perfectly credible testimony that no attack was planned, for the very good reason that neither the commander of the Arabic nor any person on board the ship ever saw the submarine. It is again very hard to understand how this "mistake" could have been made unless the submarine commander, seeing a victim within easy reach and disobeying the orders of his Government, let fly his torpedo. In this case the German Government acknowledges no obligation to grant an indemnity "even if the commander should have been mistaken as to the aggressive intentions of the Arabic."

Our Government cannot conceal its anxiety, our people cannot conceal from themselves the gravity of the situation created by this long series of "mistakes," by these acts done in disregard of our protests that they were violative of our rights, of international law, of the rules of marine warfare, and of the principles of justice and humanity. The situation is grave because after five months of correspondence with the Berlin Government, after an exchange of notes in which with increasing seriousness and firmness of language we have remonstrated against the lawless and murderous acts committed by submarine commanders, culminating in our declaration of July 21 that repetition of such acts in contravention of our rights must be regarded, when they affect American citizens, "as deliberately unfriendly," we are still without any definite and dependable assurance from Germany that American citizens may exercise their lawful right of sailing the seas without incurring the peril of death at the hands of her naval officers. We have, to be sure, received her promise, given on Sept. 1 by her Ambassador, and we received it with a feeling of the greatest relief, that liners would not be attacked without compliance with the usages of civilized warfare in respect to warning and provision for the safety of noncombatants on board. The irreconcilable difference between the spirit and language of this promise and the position taken in the Arabic note has gone far to destroy the hopes raised by it and has again filled our minds with deep anxiety.

It is very far from our thoughts, certainly from our wish, to call in question the good faith of the German Government. We should prefer any explanation but that, even the explanation that the Government has lost control over that part of its navy which was still at sea. But what are we to conclude when "mistakes" follow "misapprehensions" and "unfortunate accidents" are succeeded by new murders due to what we must in all reason call the groundless belief of a submarine commander that he was in peril of attack? Obviously, the purpose sought in all these notes we have written has not been accomplished. The lives of Americans at sea are still in peril, they are still without protection in the exercise of their rights. Our people live in the dreadful expectation that any day may bring them news of the destruction of another liner, of the loss of other American lives. In his deep concern the President of the United States, while "praying that the skies may clear," in which it is plain that he refers to the black clouds of war in Europe, declares that he cannot leave his post to deliver an address in Virginia because "it is impossible to "predict any part of the course of "affairs." The course of affairs in respect to German warfare against vessels carrying American passengers does indeed defy prediction. We are hopeful, all Americans hope that a peaceful and satisfactory end of the controversy may come, but they lack the needed reassurance from Germany. We are actually at a loss to know whether she intends to show deliberate unfriendliness, or whether she shares the desire of the American people and the American Government for a continuance of amicable relations. If the German Ambassador here could make plain to his Government our grave anxiety and our inability to reconcile the language of the German Chancellor with the acts of German submarine commanders, it would seem that some declaration of policy and intention much more satisfactory than any yet received would be promptly forthcoming.

GOOD FOR PATERSON.

Free speech is a noble and an indispensable right. Speech that is meant and calculated to foment disorder, to incite to violence and crime, should not be free. The Industrial Workers of the World work through the fire-and-flame mouths of their leaders to "take possession of the earth." Wherever there is trouble begun or brewing, wherever riot can be spurred on or ignorance maddened, the I. W. W. ranters rush like vultures to carrion. And when no breach of the peace or poisoning of the mind comes to hand they make the American flag the object of their reviling.

The New Jersey city of Paterson has suffered long and been excessively magnanimous to public enemies on account of its praiseworthy devotion to free speech. It has been too hospitable to perilous guests. Friday night it drew the line at last. The too notorious I. W. W. spouters, CARLO FRESCA and ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN-JONES, were not allowed to speak. In view of the $15,000,000 or so at which Paterson estimates its loss by the mischief-making of the I. W. W. two years ago, it may well feel that its generosity to rattlesnakes has gone on long enough.

Paterson has made considerable sacrifices to the cause of free speech. There should be no free speech to the promoters of outbreak and loot. Paterson shall be known henceforth as the city that drives the breeders of anarchy out.

UNIONIZED TEACHERS.

Mr. SAMUEL GOMPERS, President of the American Federation of Labor, warmly invites the teachers of the United States to form themselves into unions. His zeal in the matter is natural. The public interest is directly opposed to the proposed organization. Through Mr. GOMPERS's fine words the absolute selfishness of the plan shows only too clearly:

> Teachers must organize. The school system belongs to the people and must be adapted to their needs. If the teachers organize to occupy the place in that system that is theirs by right of service, they will infuse into it the spirit and practice of democracy.
>
> The teacher must get in touch with the life of the whole nation. Into the schools come children from all manner of homes. If teachers are to help solve the nation's problems they cannot hold themselves aloof from the great masses of its citizens.
>
> To organize and protect and promote their rights and welfare the teachers will receive the unfailing support of all organized labor.

"Democracy" is to be infused into the school system by forming the teachers into a privileged class. The people to whom the system belongs are mainly not members of labor unions. Therefore the teachers "get in touch with the life of the whole nation" by becoming unionists. As a matter of fact the chief if not the sole object of such unions would be to force salaries up, to interfere with discipline, to set the teachers as a class apart, hostile to boards of education, always making new demands. Both the schools and the taxpayers would suffer. The pertinacious lobbying of some schoolteachers of this city has been a nuisance and a scandal. Indeed, only the home rule provision in the new Constitution can protect the city from their invasions of Albany or curb their strong spirit of insubordination. How can the public schools be conducted successfully if the Board of Education must yield to union dictation?

Only the other day Mr. GOMPERS telegraphed that he was going to Chicago to address a protest meeting "against the wanton, and I might say "brutal, action of the Chicago School "Board in attempting to crush the "independence and the right of or-"ganization of the school teachers." The Board of Education had found it necessary to make a rule punishing with fine, suspension, or dismissal any teacher who belongs to the Teachers' Federation or any other association which employs "business agents" or other officers not belonging to the teaching force. This Teachers' Federation is a very able and powerful concern. Organized in 1897 to defend the teachers' pension law, then much opposed in the Legislature, "to obtain for teachers all "the rights and benefits to which "they are entitled," and so on, supported by contributions of some thousands of teachers, it kept lobbies at the State Capitol and in the City Hall. In 1898 it got salaries put up, but in 1900 they were put down. This insubordination of the authorities roused to her full strength that remarkable personality, Miss MARGARET HALEY, known in Mayor DUNNE's administration as "the lady assistant Mayor" and "the whole federation."

This lady, still the "business representative" of the federation, with her female assistants on the board, virtually ran the schools. She forced out the Superintendent. In 1907, when there was question of giving her a pension of $4,000 a year, it appeared that for seven years she had had $1,200 a year from the federation besides her salary as a teacher. It was asserted, a "campaign lie" perhaps, that she and her helpers had forced the federation teachers to "chip in" for the benefit of the Dunne campaign fund. At any rate, there is scarcely a cleverer politician, or shrewder manager of men and politicians, even in Chicago.

In 1903, and again in 1909, Miss HALEY and her federation defeated bills in the Legislature for the systematization of school methods, in the former year a measure supported by the Board of Education. In the latter year Mrs. ELLA FLAGG YOUNG and divers women's clubs helped Miss HALEY at Springfield. In 1909, too, Mrs. YOUNG became Superintendent of Schools. In the course of a year, according to an account in The Evening Sun, "there "was an increase of 5 per cent. in "the per capita cost of educating "children based on the salaries of "teachers. Since that time there has "been constant agitation for another "increase in salaries. The last was "two years ago." Of course, Mrs. YOUNG is now active in behalf of the oppressed federation.

The Vice President of the Board of Education says that "the school sys-"tem of Chicago is in the grip of "MARGARET HALEY, business agent "of the federation." When the Board of Education, seeing a deficit, sought to reduce salaries the federation beat it, got the Legislature to provide that existing salaries should be continued by means of borrowed money. This official declares that the teachers are afraid of the federation, that it is "an assassin of reputation," that "it turns "the minds of the teachers from their "work and makes them politicians." It is charged that the federation in its "literature" takes the ground that only federationists can look for better pay or place. A member of the Board of Education is quoted as saying that "there are hundreds of "cases where teachers actually have "been driven out of the public schools "for their opposition to the federa-"tion."

More salary, more salary, more salary! The schools run by a secret society through a walking delegate, their object forgotten; teachers in politics, other teachers terrorized; extravagant and demoralized education, mental loss to the pupils, bigger bills for the poor devil of a taxpayer: That is "the spirit and practice of democracy" to be expected of unionized teachers. Will the strike and boycott be added?

ADVOCATING NATIONAL DEFENSE.

Mr. THEODORE E. BURTON of Ohio has deciphered enough of the writing on the wall to change his mind about the value of military preparedness to a peace-loving republic. "No man," Mr. BURTON says, "should be deterred "by any opinion on national defense "held before this war fell on the world. "All conditions have changed and "will continue to change. A new con-"dition confronts us." The world may not be turned into an armed camp, as Mr. BURTON fears, and it is not likely that we are on the eve of a return of absolute monarchies. But he does well to counsel his compatriots to cease dwelling in a fool's paradise. The people of the United States have their mission to fulfill in the world, and they must be prepared to defend themselves. The voice of Mr. BURTON, raised in behalf of national defense, will be widely heard. The country needs all the wise counselors it can command in this hour. To prepare an adequate defense on land and sea is the one duty of the hour which overshadows all others.

Of course, Mr. BURTON has not really changed at all. He has always been a patriotic American, and there is no man who has the welfare of the country at heart who does not now realize the necessity for building up our navy and putting our land forces in a better condition. We have all been deluded in the past by a false idea of security. All but very few of us see now that the security was purely imaginary. Any reasonable man has only to think about the matter to give his support to the new plans for strengthening our national defense.

THE ONLY SAFE COURSE.

Recognition of CARRANZA, unless backed up by an American military demonstration, would be futile. The former Governor of Coahuila is not strong enough to establish a permanent Government unaided. He is not sure enough of his forces. It is true that the program of reconstruction he claims to have in view, as it is ably and adroitly set forth by his counsel, Mr. DOUGLAS, is attractive. But the reforms it foreshadows are those all the revolutionists have been fighting for. They are not peculiar to the Carranzistas. If CARRANZA's belated invitation to the Pan-American mediators to confer with him and his representatives is accepted and the recognition of CARRANZA is thereafter recommended to the Washington Government, the recommendation must be accepted or we shall find ourselves at odds with the South American republics. The guerrilla warfare of VILLA and ZAPATA would go on and the situation might be worse than it is at present. It would be wiser and safer to adhere to the letter of the Pan-American note and refuse to confer with the obstinate Constitutionalist Chief unless he accepts its terms and joins the other revolutionists.

CARRANZA is fighting his battles now, not in Mexico, but in the United States. He has employed a large number of advocates who are working industriously to create public opinion here in his favor. There are signs that they aim to make CARRANZA a political issue in this country. They are assuredly getting some support for their cause. But they cannot make intelligent Americans forget that the fierce battles of the Constitutionalists were fought and won by VILLA, and that CARRANZA's progress was further helped by the American occupation of Vera Cruz, which forced HUERTA's downfall. In other words, he owes his present position partly to VILLA and partly to the United States. If it were a strong and dominating position his obstinacy and ingratitude might seem less unreasonable. But he is not strong, he is not popular, and the loyalty of most of his following is open to grave suspicion. It is to be hoped that the Pan-American mediators will reject his proposal and stand firmly by the original plan of a general conference. The firmness shown by the Ambassadors of Argentina, Brazil, and Chile at Niagara Falls indicates that they at least are not easily to be beguiled by CARRANZA. If our own Government will be equally firm the conference can be held as originally proposed, and it is within the bounds of probability that practical steps toward the pacification of Mexico may result from it.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Georgians Who Advised Commutation.

Not the least interesting, and, from a standpoint outside of Georgia, perhaps the most important, part of the three-page article on the Frank case, or rather on the commutation of FRANK's sentence by Governor STATON, prepared for The Augusta Chronicle by its editor, THOMAS W. LOYLESS, is that in which he tells the number and quality of the Georgians who had urged the Governor to take the action he did and had given what in their opinion was sufficient reason for it.

There were 10,000 of them, declares Mr. LOYLESS, and, as shown by the summary of his article that was printed in THE TIMES yesterday, he had only to give their names to prove that advice from them had weight.

They included more than a few women eminent throughout the State alike for character, intelligence, and position. Among the men were some of Georgia's best-known educators, a large group of her most respected clergymen, and, besides many Judges of the Superior Court, some 500 lawyers. All these, certainly not as the result of outside influences of any kind, took the position that the circumstances of FRANK's trial were such as to create enough doubt of his guilt to compel the commutation of his sentence as a matter of right and justice.

In making public and emphasizing the existence in Georgia when the case was before the Governor of this fraction of the State's inhabitants—a fraction considerable in both senses of the word "considerable"—Mr. LOYLESS has evidenced both his wisdom and his courage. He invites, in effect, a comparison between those who were, and presumably still are, with Governor STATON in following the course he did, and those who, whatever may be their present position, were vehemently against him at the time when he made his decision.

The comparison is inevitable, and the people of Georgia are quite competent to make it.

His "Slaves" Speak for Themselves.

Dr. CONSTANTIN THEODOR DUMBA, unfortunate diplomat as he is, not only fails to find his woes assuaged by the sympathy of those whose protection from assorted ills, darkly threatening, he so generously undertook, but he discovers that the objects of his tender care—several large fractions of them, at any rate—are holding more or less public meetings at which they adopt formal resolutions characterising him in terms verging far over into harshness.

It will be remembered that Dr. DUMBA's activities, as explained to his Government, were to have two results as well as two purposes. His first aim, of course, was to delay, and if possible to prevent, the manufacture in this country of ammunition for the Allies, but he thought, too, of his ignorant and helpless fellow-countrymen, working as white slaves under the oppression of the cruel American ironmasters, and even if he didn't manage to make the shops close down, he would alleviate the miseries of these poor brothers. But the poor brothers, it seems, resent his description of them!

They do not like to be called illiterates, and it apparently had not occurred to them before that they were white slaves, or slaves at all. On the contrary, they declare that the United States is a fine place, and one set of their resolutions calls it "this free and glorious nation, where we found liberty and opportunity." That is a stirring phrase, and one deserving of Dr. DUMBA's careful consideration in his approaching period of leisure. He may in time come to realize, as those whom he calls his fellow-countrymen evidently do already, that he has done them a service ill indeed in spreading broadcast the impression that they are employés owing a foreign allegiance and capable of quitting work in embarrassing numbers for reasons wholly unconnected with wages or conditions and regardless of the injury they may inflict by doing it on the industries in which they have been engaged.

The prompt repudiation of Dr. DUMBA and the vigorous denunciation of his attempt at interference, in which so many former residents of Austria-Hungary are now indulging, show a comprehension of the situation as it is that goes far to prove the inaccuracy of his description of them.

Apologies Are Due to Switzerland.

Probably everybody ought to have known, before, the facts as to Switzerland's dependence on tourists that were presented by one of our correspondents yesterday, but certainly not many people did, in this part of the world, and the chances are that a good many other parts are no better informed.

Probably it would take somebody as well up in statistics as this same correspondent seems to be to figure the number of the world's inhabitants that know, and the number that do not know, that 41 per cent. of the Swiss are farmers and only 5½ per cent. of them have anything to do with the harboring of strangers. Those who don't, however, certainly form a group far greater than those who do, and this is not unnatural.

The Switzerland we all hear and read about—yes, and the Switzerland some of us see—is composed almost wholly of "scenery," with the incidental but necessary hotels, restaurants, and boarding houses. It's little wonder, therefore, that we forget the possibility that for the Swiss themselves there is quite another Switzerland. But even the most ignorant of us might have suspected it from all we have been reading lately about the Swiss Army.

No country that lived on strangers would have such a lot of soldiers, either to keep them away or to control them after they came. It would hail invasion with delight.

WHAT HAITI DISLIKES.

Objections to the Convention Between Her and the United States.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am inclosing herewith a letter which I am sending to the Senators of the United States and other prominent officials. I am sure you will find it of interest. The only means that Haiti has of presenting her views and her appreciation of all that the United States has in mind to do for her is through the columns of the press, and I therefore trust that you will see your way clear to publish the inclosed.

E. CHAUVET,
Editor of Le Nouvelliste, Port au Prince, Haiti.

New York, Sept. 11, 1915.

The Letter.

My Dear Sir:

Especially for the purpose of presenting to each member of the United States Senate the exact situation as at present exists in Haiti, I have just arrived from Port au Prince. I have felt it my duty to come, because I have passed many years of my life in trying, through the columns of my daily paper, Le Nouvelliste, published in Port au Prince, to fight for the noble ideas of Pan-American, with which spirit I was imbued when I was in your country studying American journalism in the office of The Brooklyn Daily Eagle.

For six years I have done everything within my power to persuade my countrymen that it was for their own interests that Haiti should proceed hand in hand with the United States. I was confident that, of all nations, the United States stood supreme as a respecter of nations' rights. It is for that reason that, now that the crucial moment has arrived, I have come here to plead that the agreement between our two Governments be made on a solid basis—that there will be no trouble in the future—so that both Governments will never be haunted with regret. Because of what I know of the sentiments of the Haitian people, I beg leave to present what the people of Haiti will accept—in other words, what Haiti can give and the very least that she can ask of the United States.

The convention which the United States has presented to Haiti, and which has been published in all the Haitian newspapers, is very dignified and fair, but if part of the convention could be changed in form only, in order not to hurt Haitian feeling and sensitiveness, and not bruise national dignity, would it not be to the advantage of everybody that that be done?

It is the intention of the President of the United States to appoint a receiver general who, with other American officials, will have charge of all Haitian custom houses. It must be remembered and taken into consideration that Haiti has never at any time whatsoever defaulted in the payment of any debts she has contracted; this, of course, can easily be proven. The daily presence of an American official in the custom house would be the occasion of ill-feeling and would breed all kinds of trouble. That must be prevented, and what Haiti has to suggest in this respect I hardly think will be denied or refused by the United States.

You also suggest the appointment of a financial adviser who, as proposed, will have considerable more power than the President of Haiti. In that case no President would be needed at all.

Haiti is very proud of its freedom, obtained at the cost of great sacrifice. At this critical time will not the United States help her to accept of these changed conditions with as much grace as possible?

My whole life is devoted to cultivating the friendship and business relations between our two countries. Help me to help Haiti—my poor country which nature has made your brotherland. Help me to spread the truth of this weak little country so that all your people may know that we look to you—and you only—for salvation and prosperity and peace.

E. CHAUVET,
Editor Le Nouvelliste, Port au Prince, Haiti.

What Counts in Naturalization.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with interest the letter from Malcolm James McLeod saying that he feels the swearing away of his allegiance to the land of his birth and the acceptance of citizenship in this country was not a very impressive ceremony.

I recall the taking out of my own papers thirty years ago, and I felt then that it was the most impressive and serious oath that I ever made. It is not what the official does who is issuing these papers that counts, but what the individual does when he renounces a former allegiance. J. R.

New York, Sept. 11, 1915.

CAMP OR GUARD?

How One Plattsburg Man Regards the Spirit of Our State Militia.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Many militiamen have asked in an envious tone if the men who went to the Plattsburg camp desired military training in an endeavor to serve their country why they do not join the National Guard. I attended the Plattsburg camp. I never had any previous military training. I came home intensely patriotic and enthusiastic over the so-called experiment. By my unconscious enthusiasm I have inspired some ten or twelve of my acquaintances, all of whom express enthusiastic desire to attend the camp next year, and yet I am only one of the thirteen hundred or more men who attended, and an inconspicuous one at that.

What is the cause of all this enthusiasm which apparently has swept over nearly all of the men who attended the Plattsburg camp? Why this general cold attitude toward the National Guard of this State? Personally, I believe the National Guard should serve a purpose, but that except for the fact that it is an organized military body it lacks what we were taught in Plattsburg, the most essential of an efficient soldier, "morale."

"Morale" cannot exist where social activities are the primary inducements and military the secondary; where ability and patriotism are subordinated to social standing or good looks. It is well enough for the National Guard officers to come out in public and say: "Why not join the National Guard?" and then when you try to join the National Guard, moved to a greater extent by patriotic reason, even before you are subject to any physical examination in the so-called social elect Seventh Regiment, the members of the company into which you are proposed must first vote upon you to see whether you comply with their social requirements, which I can positively state are not educational but social, racial, and religious. I challenge the officers of the Seventh Regiment to state publicly that there are not certain unwritten rules of the Seventh Regiment, which are possibly only deviated from on certain isolated occasions, to bar men who meet every requirement, both physical and mental, possess loftiness of character and patriotism in ideas, but who were born of a different race or religion. Does it not seem strange that an organization supported by the people's money should be thus allowed to act in direct violation of the Constitution and the principles of the Government of these United States? Are these true American citizens? Can men of this type possess genuine "morale"?

There attended at Plattsburg a number of officers and members of the militia of various States, and it seemed to be the consensus of opinion among the rookies that none of these National Guard officers knew much more about military matters beyond the Manual of Arms than the rookies themselves, and certainly their superiority was never impressed upon us, and superiority is always felt by an intelligent inferior

Why join the National Guard? In some regiments there is an immense breach in the social standing between the officers and privates, and certainly a man doesn't have to join an organization to be continually impressed with his inferiority. In some cases, even if a man wanted to join they wouldn't let him. Then why taunt him? To dance, to wear a full-dress uniform, to drink beer, both before and after drill, and call that good-fellowship, and in the end know nothing but the Manual of Arms, and when there is a call to duty, as there was not long ago when the Mexican situation became serious, to have the various members of the regiment begin to shudder in private and say, one that he has a good job and a mother to support, and another a family, and so on, until a large number have excuses to stay home, are not the combinations and qualities calculated to influence a genuine red-blooded American.

Summer camps fill the bill. Education and health are the only requirements; favoritism plays no part. Merit is the test; patriotism is the watchword, and in the end you have a real American body of men. Every man I know who expects to attend the business men's camp next year, prior to his determination never had the slightest interest in things military, and even now does not consider the National Guard as a proper outlet for his military enthusiasm for some or all of the reasons above enumerated.

Put the National Guard on an American basis, not a European. Let it be run as the regular army is run, where ability counts. Make military matters the main requirement, and subordinate social and racial differences to that of true and honest Americanism. L. U.

New York, Sept. 11, 1915.

Queer Punctuation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am very sorry for Mr. Macalpine and "H. M. N." Their lots in life seem to be hard. It is very discouraging to see some one with a seemingly lesser equipment get promoted. But "H. M. N." says among other things, that he "can punctuate." Will he please give the rule for a dash after a semicolon? And why does he say: "I am still 'pounding the keys' at a very meagre salary, having seen, like Mr. Macalpine, others underranking me promoted, being told that I was 'too valuable' where I was."

Perhaps it is because of these trifling grammatical slips that both of them are still "pounding the keys" at a very meagre salary. ANOTHER STENOGRAPHER.

New York, Sept. 11, 1915.

Let Peddlers Blow a Whistle.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My sentiments about yelling peddlers are exactly the same as those of E. K. Russell. But that sufferer must have forgotten to mention the old clothes men, and, worst of all, the scissors grinder, who lets out a most unearthly yell. Does the Board of Health know that the people of Connecticut receive more consideration in this matter of peddlers' noise than we of New York? In that State criers are permitted only to use a pleasant sounding little whistle.

New York, Sept. 11, 1915. ANTI-NOISE.

A Bill the Night Students Lost.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the complaints of the night school students which have lately appeared in THE TIMES, it would be wise to ask the Albany legislators their reasons for defeating the Hamilton-Fertig bill at the last session. This bill provided for a more balanced and indiscriminated standard on the work of the night students, and would have had the most beneficial results for the education of ambitious young people of this State. RENATO CRISI.

New York, Sept. 11, 1915.

Age Sensitiveness Dying Out.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The class of women to which "R. G." refers as being "very sensitive in regard to their age" is passing away. The rest of us are humiliated by such an absurd request as the one made in this morning's TIMES, though of course whether or not ages are given in marriage licenses is of little importance. Y. E. B. M.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 10, 1915.

A Wrong Address Corrected.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to call attention to the fact that there is a mistake in the address of the Library League in Friday's TIMES. The correct address is O. E. Library, 1,207 Q Street, Washington, D. C.

ELIZABETH ALDRICH.

New York, Sept. 10, 1915.

A RECKONING.

What does Love ask when he comes?
The faintest wraith of a smile—
A promise of—after a while.

And what does Love need when he stays?
Patience in infinite days—
A soul in tune with his ways.

But what does Love leave when he goes?
Life that is torn apart—
An endless void in the heart.

EDNA MEAD.

SCHOOL PROBLEMS IN CONGESTED DISTRICTS.

A Discussion of the Benefits Which Might Be Derived From the Adoption of the Gary Plan as Developed by Mr. Wirt.

By HOWARD W. NUDD,
Director Public Education Association of the City of New York.

New York, Sept. 13, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At the opening of the new school year it would seem particularly appropriate to scrutinize our public school policy with a view to determining whether the wisest course is being pursued to secure for every pupil the longest school day and the richest educational advantages possible within the city's financial ability. The timeliness of such action is emphasized by the fact that within the next few days the Board of Education will present to the city authorities a departmental estimate for 1916 aggregating $44,000,000. The magnitude of this sum and the importance of the work for which it is to be expended make intelligent consideration of the factors involved the duty of school and city officials and taxpayers alike.

The part-time situation in congested school districts has become well-nigh intolerable. Despite the many efforts at solution, it has become increasingly acute. Two years ago there were approximately 85,000 pupils on register attending less than five hours daily. At the close of the last school term it was stated that this number had increased to 132,000. Unless a radical change in policy is adopted, this number will doubtless be even greater during the ensuing year. At the same time, there has been a rapidly growing demand for wider opportunities for work, study, and play for every child in the system.

From a financial point of view, the attempt to solve this complex problem by providing a reserved seat for every child seems out of the question. Over a year ago, before conditions had become even as pressing as now, the Board of Superintendents recommended a corporate stock expenditure of from $30,000,000 to $40,000,000 to provide new buildings alone on this basis. This estimate, moreover, was simply for initial equipment. Millions more would be required annually, in addition to the present large budget of $44,000,000, to maintain and operate the new buildings erected and to supplement existing opportunities. Apart from any question of merit regarding the type of education contemplated, the prospect of securing such vast sums under present financial conditions is so remote that the necessity for seeking a more feasible solution is imperative.

It was largely for this reason that many believed a commendable step forward was taken last June, when, on the basis of experiments conducted in Public School 45, the Bronx, and Public School 89, Brooklyn, the Board of Education adopted for twelve schools in the Bronx the Gary duplicate-school plan as adapted to New York City by Mr. Wirt. At a single stroke this made possible in those schools, at a relatively slight initial cost, the elimination of one of the most acute part-time situations in the city, the lengthening of the school day to six or more hours, and the introduction of wider opportunities for work, study, and play for all children.

At the request of the school authorities, Mr. Wirt prepared, last Spring, specific plans for reorganizing the schools in other congested districts on a similar basis. In some of these, the type and location of existing buildings make it possible to effect the reorganization at a lower cost even than was necessary in the Bronx. It has been estimated by Mr. Wirt that for approximately $6,000,000, expended in improving existing buildings and sites, his duplicate-school program could be put into operation throughout the city, thereby eliminating part-time completely and greatly enriching existing opportunities for work, study and play for children in all grades. Compared with the huge sums recommended by the Board of Superintendents, this amount is so modest and the results promised are so important that a most thorough consideration of these plans would seem to be incumbent upon school and city authorities before appropriations for the coming year are decided upon. It would be most unfortunate if prevailing conditions were allowed to persist through failure to evaluate promptly the plans proposed, or through lack of initiative in taking a forward step if such plans were found to be feasible.

At the same time, it would seem profitable to consider whether the advantages of the Gary plan as developed by Mr. Wirt himself are superior to those secured under the modified Gary plan evolved by Associate Superintendent Ettinger. In a comparison of the registration and attendance figures of Public School 45, the Bronx, a Wirt school, and Public School 64, Manhattan, an Ettinger school, each having a register of about 3,100, it was found that in the latter, in May, 1915, the length of school day was exactly the same for all children as in the preceding May, before the plan was put into operation, except for some 291 pupils, attending pre-vocational courses in the seventh and eighth grades. The pupils in the first grade were still attending four hours a day and the children in the rest of the school five, with the exception of those in pre-vocational classes, who were attending between six and seven. In Public School 45, on the other hand, a most pressing part-time situation, in which the pupils in twenty-four out of sixty-three classes were attending less than five hours daily in May, 1914, had been completely eliminated. In May, 1915, all the children up to the 4B grade in that school were attending five hours daily, or from three-quarters to a whole hour more than in the previous May, and those from the 5A through the rest of the school were attending six and one-third hours, or from one and one-third to two hours more than in the previous May. This would seem to be distinctly favorable to the Wirt plan of organization.

A comparison of the cost of instruction revealed the fact that, whereas the per capita cost for teachers' salaries, based on register, was $3.06 in Public School 64 for the month of May, 1915, in Public School 45 for the same month it was $2.73, or 33 cents less. As this difference in favor of the Wirt school was partly due to the fact that because of longer service the teachers in Public School 64 received larger salaries than those in Public School 45, a correction was made by assuming that the average salary in Public School 64 was paid in both schools. It was then found that the per capita cost in the Ettinger school was still 17 cents more for that month than in the Wirt school. This would mean that if the average salary were identical in the two schools it would cost approximately $500 a month, or $6,000 a year, more for teachers' salaries in a school of that size under the Ettinger plan than it would under the Wirt plan, even though under the Wirt plan all children were afforded a far longer day and wider opportunities for work, study and play.

If it were a question of selecting one of these two plans as a basis for reorganizing all the schools of the city, therefore, it would mean, according to these figures, that Mr. Wirt's plan would cost from $2,500,000 to $3,000,000 a year less for teachers' salaries than would Dr. Ettinger's. This vast difference is evidently due to the fact that under the Wirt plan the burden of teaching is more evenly distributed over the entire teaching staff, thus avoiding the necessity for increasing the number of teachers in order to care for the work activities, or pre-vocational training, afforded all the children in all the grades, whereas under the Ettinger plan of confining such pre-vocational work to a small group of children in the seventh and eighth grades it is apparently necessary to increase the size of the staff to care for such activities. Thus, in Public School 64, Manhattan, there were six academic and eleven vocational teachers, a total of seventeen, in charge of the 291 pupils in pre-vocational classes in May, 1915, making an average of eighteen pupils to a teacher.

From the foregoing facts it would appear that not only does the Wirt plan offer far wider opportunities for all children throughout the school than does any other plan thus far advanced, but that it is also less costly and more within the city's financial ability.

It would therefore seem that no more important action could be taken by the Board of Education at its meeting on Wednesday than to initiate a program providing for the consideration of this matter. Under the circumstances, it would be most fortunate if the services of Mr. Wirt could be retained beyond Oct. 1 next, when his present contract expires. This would enable him personally to supervise the introduction of the work in the twelve Bronx schools for which his plan has already been approved and, at the same time, be within reach in the deliberation of his plans for other districts.

Fortunately, a way seems open whereby this can be done without additional expense to the city. It is understood that the Corporation Counsel will render a favorable decision to the Board of Education on Wednesday upon the payment of Mr. Wirt's salary, which has been held up several months during a protracted discussion of technicalities regarding the nature of his contract. Judging from previous statements of the Corporation Counsel, it is likely that this decision will provide for dating the contract for the year beginning Jan. 1, 1915, instead of Oct. 1, 1914. As Mr. Wirt has already generously consented to continue his services without additional compensation for the additional months ending Jan. 1, 1916, in case such a decision is rendered, the only thing needed would seem to be for the Board of Education to take the necessary formal steps on Wednesday to make it possible. In so doing it would have the hearty support of all those interested in the welfare of the public schools who are anxious to have every step taken to formulate a satisfactory policy for providing for all children, at the earliest possible date, the best educational opportunities the city can afford.

HOWARD W. NUDD.

HOW STENOGRAPHERS FAIL.

More Important to Know What to Say Than How to Say It.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The recent letters you have published from Messrs. Victor, Macalpine, and others have been read with interest, and perhaps a glance at the other side of the story will reveal to them the "open sesame" to the heights to which they aspire.

The statements of both indicate conclusively that they started as stenographers, and after years of patient toil are still "just stenographers." If, at the beginning of their present employment, their ability to correctly and rapidly take and transcribe shorthand notes equaled that ability today, it must be apparent that their value to the employer is no greater now than the day they started, nor more than that of the newest graduate with correctness and speed working at a starting wage.

Granting that their grammar is better than that of the dictator, and that they know beter "how to say it," the fact remains that somebody is still being paid to tell them what they have not yet learned—that is, "what to say." Perhaps if they will look around the concern they are with they will find one or more men who take the daily mail, analyze it, and, either from knowledge already acquired and stored, or from records available, determine the answers to be dictated—an ability which both seem to acknowledge they have not acquired after years of work.

Mr. Victor complains that a new correspondent is brought in by reason of his knowledge of some special branch of the business, and right here is where he has failed to see his own opportunity. Is there any other position that has the same opport

PROHIBITION PLAY BY GEORGE COHAN

"Hit-the-Trail Holliday" Makes Facetious Use of Billy Sundayism.

PRESENTING FRED NIBLO

Who Is Pleasant but Insufficient as the Barkeep Revivalist in a Carelessly Fashioned Farce.

HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY, a comedy in four acts, written by George M. Cohan around an idea suggested by George Middleton and Guy Bolton, with Fred Niblo, in the Astor Theatre.

Billy Holliday	Fred Niblo
Rev. T. B. Holden	Grant Stewart
Rex Granger	Clifford Dempsey
Dean Granger	Purnell B. Pratt
Burr Jayson	John D. O'Hara
Chief Crandull	Edgar Halstead
Jed Cusick	Joseph Allen
Sam Stallings	Frederick Maynard
Joe Curtiss	Horace James
Pete	Harold Grau
George B. Hendricks	C. B. McKinney
Smith	Ernest Lynd
Jones	Al Gilmore
Edith Holden	Katherine La Salle
Mrs. Temple	Lorena Atwood
Anna	Laura Bennett

A new play by George M. Cohan was added to the local amusement directory last evening when the first New York performance of "Hit-the-Trail Holliday" was given at the Astor. That playhouse was packed from orchestra to gallery with honest good will, and in the four acts there unfolded there was substantial food for considerable laughter, but the occasion was disappointing for all that.

It is a matter for genuine regret when one possessed of a rare genius for the theatre permits himself to turn out a somewhat shoddy and distinctly second-rate piece of work. If the gait of "Hit-the-Trail Holliday" fails to keep the pace its own author has set in seasons gone by, it is not merely because the agreeable Fred Niblo allows most of the opportunities of the leading rôle to escape him, but because Mr. Cohan himself has done the farce carelessly.

The new play at the Astor converts Billy Sundayism into a bit of theatrical property. It attempts, of course, no serious study of that curious manifestation nor any of the searching satire the subject might inspire. "Hit-the-Trail Holliday" is just a farce that makes use of some of the more obvious humors of a small town in the throes of a stormy revival.

You can see for yourself. To Johnsburg, "somewhere in New England," within easy reach of the reporters from Boston and New York, comes Billy Holliday, baby and all, of these days barefoot from Broadway, summoned to give prestige to the new hotel. On his arrival, a chance altercation with the local bully and liquor magnate draws him temporarily into the camp of the temperance workers, where, to his own considerable surprise, he finds himself a spectacular success. He is such a howling success that, within a fortnight, he has driven the breweries out of business, received a telegram of congratulation from the great Chautauquan, created a nation-wide demand for an uninviting and doubtless dreadful beverage called "Nearly Beer," and married the lovely daughter of the minister.

All this Mr. Cohan tells with a hundred deft and characteristic touches. There is sure to be something worth seeing in everything he writes, and so it is this time. He has his fun with Johnsburg, for one who was himself born in a certain New England town on a particularly glorious Fourth of July and who has played many a one-night stand does not have to take his characters out of stale plays.

"Hit-the-Trail Holliday," which ends with a wedding, begins in a barber shop. There is plenty of fun here, even though Mr. Cohan was obviously of the opinion that if he struck a responsive barber shop chord, it would not appeal to the faculty of recognition in a majority of theatregoers. Votes for women!

But from the very start you wish he had gone about his work a little differently. There were some who felt that "The Miracle Man" would have had more force if the audience could have enjoyed the contrast of seeing the swindlers in their own lair before meeting them in the rarefied atmosphere of the Patchin's community.

Nearly every one will regret that the talented bartender is not introduced where he lives before he encounters the Czar of Johnsburg. As it is, save for a few unconvincing words of explanation, Billy Holliday might credibly be mistaken for the much admired leading man of a suburban stock company off on a vacation.

It is also Mr. Cohan's fault if Billy Holliday never does or says anything on the stage which quite accounts for the cheers heard periodically without or for the despicable pessimism affecting the citizenry of Johnsburg and points west.

But much of the responsibility is Mr. Niblo's. As Mr. Cohan's brother-in-law, returned after three years spent as far from Broadway as one can conveniently travel without leaving the planet, he came in for his share of the famous family curtain speech in the midst of last evening's festivities. Indeed, it has been given out that "Hit-the-Trail Holliday" was written for Mr. Niblo. Doubtless that is what Mr. Cohan thought he was doing, but really he was writing the piece for himself or for Douglas Fairbanks. Either actor, more adroit as a comedian and more engaging in personality, could by one trick or another have taken the curse off the rather small town heroics which make up the greater part of Billy Holliday's night's work.

But there are others. Joseph Allen fondly remembered as the misanthropic hermit of Baldpate Mountain, is hugely amusing as the town's champion checker player. Katherine La Salle is altogether charming as the heroine in the background. Lorena Atwood is almost amusingly stagy, but nice work is done in other rôles by Grant Stewart, Clifford Dempsey, (who appears to be using De Wolf Hopper's voice while the latter is toiling for the movies,) Purnell B. Pratt, John D. O'Hara, and Harold Grau.

Credit is given on the program to George Middleton and Guy Bolton for having suggested the new piece at the Astor. But the work is clearly Mr. Cohan's and, as such, must challenge comparison with "Broadway Jones" and "Seven Keys to Baldpate." Other playwrights might burst with pride at having written it. He may not. So judged, "Hit-the-Trail Holliday" is no more than nearly beer.

MAY IRWIN'S PLAY PRIZE.

$1,000 for the Best American Comedy Produced Within a Year.

A prize of $1,000 to be given each year for the best American comedy produced during the season has been announced by May Irwin. The prize will be first awarded Sept. 1 of next year for the best comedy produced between Aug. 1 of this year and that date of next year. Miss Irwin will select five judges from first nighters, and the play receiving the most votes will be declared the winner. Plays produced outside of New York will be judged from manuscript.

The conditions of the contest are that the play must be the first from the author's pen, that it must be a farce or comedy on an American theme, that the cast must be made up of American players.

Fire Does Not Halt Famous Players.

It was announced yesterday that while the costumes of many of the stars and much valuable scenery, property, and equipment were destroyed by the fire at the Famous Players' studio Saturday night, the work of the company would not be interrupted. Offices have been taken in upper Fifth Avenue and several studios have been placed at the disposal of the company. Few valuable negatives were lost, and the pictures announced for exhibition will be shown, although in some cases the order of release will have to be changed. Several weeks ago the company announced the purchase of a large tract of land in the upper part of the city as a site for the erection of a large plant, and the fire will hasten this work.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 11, 1915, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 11.39 cents.—Advt.

MAUDE BACK IN "GRUMPY."

Reappears at the Empire and Pays Tribute to Charles Frohman.

"Grumpy" is back for a short visit. That crotchety but adorable old man whom Cyril Maude made immortal two years ago at Wallack's Theatre began a four weeks' stay last night at the Empire, and the affection in which he is held was evidenced by the size of the audience that voluntarily submitted itself to the parboiling process of sitting in a theatre on such a night.

A renewal of acquaintance with Mr. Maude's characterization of the "foolish, feeble old man with a damnable will for doing things" makes it very apparent why all New York flocked to see "Grumpy" season before last. Unquestionably Mr. Maude's performance is one of the finest pieces of character acting the contemporary stage has known, and although he has been playing the part almost constantly for more than two years his performance has lost none of its freshness. There is still that attention to infinite detail, that zest that is at once the enthusiasm of the actor for his work and the enthusiasm of Grumpy for his.

Fortunately the character of the octogenarian delineated by Mr. Maude, and not the play, is the thing, for in the present instance his support is not all that it might be, or was. It is palpably a third season cast, with some mediocre actors who seem worse when one recalls the original company. But after all, with Mr. Maude on the stage most of the time the others do not matter.

At the end of the third act Mr. Maude was called before the curtain. After telling of his pleasure at being back he spoke feelingly of Charles Frohman, at whose invitation he was playing in the Empire, the shrine heretofore reserved exclusively for Frohman stars.

"But together with the deep and tender regrets at his loss," said Mr. Maude, "we have the happiness tonight of realizing how splendidly all Charles Frohman's ideals are sure to be carried out by his old and trusted friends, with whom it was always his delight and happiness to work. Ladies and gentlemen, the King is dead. Long live the king. Dear Charles Frohman was taken from us, but his memory will live for many and many a year in the theatre and of America, and of England, too. That memory will always inspire his successors in this theatre. The memory of artistic endurance, generous, honest dealing and great kindness of heart."

OSBORN AT STATE FAIR.

Democratic Chairman Goes to Syracuse to Talk Politics.

William Church Osborn, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, left last night to meet and confer with up-State Democratic leaders, many of whom will be at Syracuse this week at the State Fair. Mr. Osborn would not discuss the proposed new State Constitution, but it was said that the Democratic State organization would not.

A preliminary organization for an aggressive campaign to elect County Judge William P. Platt of Westchester and ex-Senator John R. Taylor of Orange Justices of the Supreme Court in the Ninth Judicial District was held at the Hotel Astor last Saturday. About fifty committeemen and editors and publishers from Westchester, Putnam, Dutchess, Orange, and Rockland Counties were present. Chairman Osborn spoke on the necessity of electing Democratic Assemblymen.

THE WEEK IN THE THEATRES.

The new theatrical season is in full swing, and although it is only a week old, if one counts Labor Day as its birthday, a majority of the Broadway playhouses are open. Here is the list of current offerings: "The Duke of Killicrankie" and "Rosalind," with Marie Tempest in the principal roles of both, at the Lyceum; Ziegfeld's "Follies," which has begun the last week of its engagement at the New Amsterdam; "The House of Glass," a new melodrama in the Candler; "Ein Ritterspiel," a German revue exploiting the varied talents of Sylvester Schaeffer, in the Irving Place Theatre; "The Boomerang," in the Belasco; "Under Fire," a war melodrama, at the Hudson; "Some Baby," at the Fulton; "Chin-Chin," the only play held over from last year, at the Globe; "Rolling Stones," in the Harris Theatre; "No. 33 Washington Square," with May Irwin, at the Park; "Common Clay," with John Mason and Jane Cowl, in the Republic; "Cousin Lucy," with Julian Eltinge as Lucy, at Cohan's Theatre; "Young Wisdom," at the Gaiety Theatre. The spectacular film, "The Birth of a Nation," is still being shown at the Liberty. In the Vitagraph a feature having preparedness for its theme is being shown.

Nora Bayes returned to the Palace yesterday with a new assortment of songs mixed with some of the best of her old ones. Roshanara, dancer of Indian dances, who has just returned from a tour of the Orient, added some Surmanesque touches to her program, already familiar to variety followers. Maybelle Parker appeared in songs and dances with Laddie Cliff, to whom she was recently married. A tabloid playlet in one act by Thompson Buchanan, entitled "The Honeymooners," was another feature.

Fannie Brice, singer of eccentric songs, headed the new bill in the Colonial yesterday. "Woman Proposes," probably the best sketch ever written by the late Paul Armstrong, was acted under the direction of Mrs. Armstrong. Taylor Granville and Laura Pierpont, in a dramatic sketch, "The Yellow Streak," and Dooley and Sales, in one of their skits of song and patter, were other numbers.

Alexander Carr, who played one of the partners in Montague Glass's comedy, "Potash & Perlmutter," has returned to vaudeville. He gave the first performance of a new comedy playlet by Edgar Allan Woolf, entitled, "An April Shower," yesterday in the Alhambra Theatre. Henry Lewis presented his amusing act, which he calls "A Vaudeville Cocktail." Victor Morley and company were seen in the playlet, "A Regular Army Man." The Watson sisters and Lillian Herlein added to the mirth and melody of the bill.

The Gilbert & Sullivan revue, which consists of snatches from the most popular operettas of the immortal composer and librettist sung by a capable company, is the feature of the program at Proctor's Fifth Avenue this week. "The New Impresario" and songs sung by Grace De Mar in a program of songs heads the program in the Fifty-eighth Street Theatre, the twentieth anniversary of which is being celebrated this week.

Michael Morton's melodrama of Russian life, "The Yellow Ticket," originally presented in the Eltinge, began a week's engagement yesterday in the Lexington Theatre with a cast that included Frederica Going, Fletcher Harvey, and Michael Wilkens.

In the York Theatre Fred Jackson's farce, "A Full House," produced last Spring in the Longacre, was presented yesterday. Herbert Corthell and May Yokes continue in their original roles.

The Salisbury-Mayo farce, "Twin Beds," last season's offering at the Fulton, came to the Standard Theatre yesterday for a week's stay.

A new two-act burlesque by George Totten Smith, entitled "This Is the Life," was yesterday's offering in the Columbia Theatre. Abe Reynolds and George F. Hayes headed the cast.

"Improving Nature" is the title of the new burlesque offering in the Yorkville Theatre. It is presented by the American Belles company, with Walter Parker and George Clayton Frye as the principal entertainers.

Edward Locke's drama of dual personality, "The Case of Becky," in which David Belasco presented Frances Starr at the Belasco two years ago, has been made into a motion picture. Blanche Sweet acted Miss Starr's role, and the picture is the feature at the Strand this week.

"Out of Darkness," a photo drama from the pen of Hector Turnbull, is the feature at the Broadway Theatre. Charlotte Walker acted the principal role before the camera.

"The Silent Voice," a picturization of the drama by Jules Eckert Goodman, in which Otis Skinner was seen at the Liberty last Spring, is the offering in the Eighty-first Street Theatre. Francis X. Bushman acted Mr. Skinner's role for the film.

"The Song of Hate," a melodramatic picture, with Betty Nansen, the Danish actress, in the leading rôle, is being shown in the Academy of Music. At the Riverside Theatre, under the same management, a screen version of "The Two Orphans" is the attraction.

In Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre, "Greater Love Hath No Man," with Emmett Corrigan in the principal role, is the feature. In the 125th Street playhouse Ella Hall, in "Jewell," is the feature picture.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

George Broadhurst's latest play, "What Money Can't Buy," was placed in rehearsal yesterday. George Fawcett heads the cast, which also includes Frank Westerton, Calvin Thomas, Sydney Shields, Emmett King, Mrs. Russ Whytal, Kenneth Hill, Lillian Corbin, Adrian Rosley, and Gus Verace.

One hundred members of the Industrial Finance Corporation will occupy the boxes and orchestra seats at the Globe tomorrow night for the performance of "Chin-Chin."

Alma Braham, a granddaughter of the late David Braham, composer of many popular songs, has a small part in Ned Wayburn's "Town Topics." Miss Braham is also understudy to Mana Zucca.

CABARETS WILL SET THE DANCING STYLES

Teachers Decide Hereafter to Meet Here Quarterly and Study the Steps.

STANDARDIZE FOUR MODELS

Congress One-Step, Fox Trot, Tango and "Modern" Waltz Are to be Taught Alike.

The dancing masters who had assembled in this city for their annual congress went back to their homes yesterday shaking their heads and acknowledging that the New York cabaret was "one too many for them." They had opened their congress on Saturday at the Chalif Dancing School, in West Forty-second Street, by condemning the unorthodox steps, strides, swerves, and jumps that they said emanated constantly from the New York cabarets, and soon reached the smaller towns and cities. Some of the indignant masters were for abolishing the mushroom dances that spring up over night. Their pupils, they said, insisted on learning a new batch of so-called dances every week and kept their teachers busy trying to keep up with the new "creations."

But the masters spent Saturday night visiting the cabarets and viewing the dances they had denounced. When they met again yesterday morning to adjourn their session some acknowledged that they had been won over by new steps they had seen, and they approved everything "modern" that had been performed on the public dance floors. Others were still regretful, but all admitted that something radical had to be done. And so they decided to solve the problem by coming to New York four times a year to learn from the New York dancers just what a dancing teacher should teach pupils. Instead of annual congresses they decided to hold quarterly conferences here, and to spend much of their time while in the city in a study of the cabaret floor dances to be seen.

The teachers decided to "standardize" these dances, all agreeing to teach them alike and insist on precisely the same steps:

The congress one-step.
The fox trot (1915 model.)
The "modern" waltz.
The tango.

The "modern" waltz, it was explained, contained some of the features of the slow waltz, of yesteryear, but not a great many. While many dancing masters reported that the dancers were returning to the waltz, they also admitted that variations were inserted.

Samuel M. Schafer's 75th Birthday.

The seventy-fifth birthday of Samuel M. Schafer was celebrated yesterday at his country home, West End, N. J. A dinner was given in his honor, twenty-two members of his family being present. A delegation of New York friends presented him a loving cup, and many telegrams of congratulation were received.

Mr. Schafer, who is a native of New York, is one of the oldest surviving members of the New York Stock Exchange, having joined that body in 1869. He has been identified with many charitable organizations, and is Treasurer of the Temple Emanu-El. Mr. Schafer has acted as Vice President of the German-American Bank and Treasurer of the Bankers and Brokers' Republican Club, and was at one time receiver of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company. He has a family of four sons and four daughters. A son married a daughter of Oscar Straus, late United States Ambassador at Constantinople; two sons married daughters of Solomon Tim, and one daughter is the wife of Charles S. Guggenheimer of Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall. Mr. Schafer's home in New York is 52 West Forty-sixth Street.

Mayflower Society's Officers.

The General Society of Mayflower Descendants at its seventh triennal congress, just held at Plymouth, Mass., elected the following officers: Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Governor General; Walter Scott Allerton of New York, Secretary General; Dr. George Beckwith Stevens of Massachusetts, Historian General; Henry Heston Belknap of Pennsylvania, Treasurer General; the Rev. Frederick W. Harriman of Connecticut, Elder General; Dr. Edwin Norman Chaney of California, Surgeon General, and Dr. Myles Standish of Massachusetts, Captain General.

Daughter in C. H. Jones's Home.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Jones of 780 Madison Avenue and Box Wood House, Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., are being congratulated upon the birth of a daughter on Thursday, Sept. 9, at the Sloane Hospital. Both Mrs. Jones and the infant are doing well. The newcomer is a granddaughter of Mrs. Dyman Short and Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones, and a niece of Miss Rosalie Gardiner Jones.

Miss Clara Baker Engaged.

Mrs. Frank Woods Baker of New Haven, Conn., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Clara Baker, to George Albert Peirce of Seattle, Wash. Miss Baker is a daughter of the late Rev. Frank Woods Baker, formerly rector of Trinity Church at New Haven. Mr. Peirce was graduated from Yale, class of '08, and from Harvard Law School in 1911. No date has been set for the wedding.

Aldrich-Beard Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Aldrich of Pelham Manor, N. Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Fannie Howe Aldrich, to Edward Leonard Beard, Jr., of Cambridge, Mass. Miss Aldrich is the granddaughter of the late L. B. Howe, and is spending the Summer with Mrs. Howe at Milton Point, Rye, N. Y. Mr. Beard is a graduate of Harvard, class of '10, where he was a prominent athlete. No date has been set for the wedding.

SCHWARTZ—STRAUSS.

Mr. and Mrs. Max Schwartz of 924 West End Avenue, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Gertrude F. Schwartz, to J. W. Strauss of 404 Riverside Drive. Mrs. Schwartz will give a reception for her daughter on the afternoon of Sept. 26 at Sherry's.

3 Noted Artists at War Benefit.

Schelling, the American pianist; Paderewski, the Polish pianist, and Kreisler, the Austrian violinist, will play this afternoon at the Summer home of Ernesto G. Fabbri at Bar Harbor, Me. Moving pictures of the artists will be shown, during which each will play as an accompaniment the piece he was playing when before the camera. The concert is given for the benefit of the Polish Relief Fund.

Benj. N. Duke Not Seriously Ill.

DURHAM, N. C., Sept. 13.—Reports today from physicians attending Benjamin N. Duke, who suffered a nervous collapse while attending the funeral of a relative yesterday, were that Mr. Duke's condition was not serious. Mr. Duke has not been in the best of health for several months past.

Passengers for Rotterdam.

Some of those booked to leave today on the Ryndam for Rotterdam are:

Mrs. Irma Caspart, T. W. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Clarkson, J. Crameius, Mrs. G. H. Elmsley, Miss Elmsley, Stanley Jacobs, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Koning, Miss M. L. Koning, Mr. and Mrs. G. Lavell, James Hamilton Lewis, Miss Helen Macfarlane, Robert Maverick, I. J. Moody, Dr. L. M. Moody, Miss E. M. Van Nostrand, E. Alexander Powell, Lester M. Sanford, A. T. Selman, C. F. Smith, F. R. Stewart, United States Vice Consul at Hamburg.

CONEY MARDI GRAS OPENS.

400,000 Persons Flock to the Resort to See the Parade.

It is estimated that about 400,000 persons journeyed to Coney Island last night to take part in, or witness the opening of the thirteenth annual Mardi Gras celebration, or, as it is officially called, the Fall Festival, which will last a week. There was plenty of fun and the street fakirs resorted to all their old tricks to amuse the crowds and make money. Confetti was much in evidence.

Oldtimers considered it a record-breaking crowd for an opening night and so many persons filled Surf Avenue that the police would not open the thoroughfare to automobiles until after 10 o'clock. The police arrangements as perfected by Inspector Thomas H. Murphy and Captain John Linden were excellent. The parade was up to the Coney Island standard. It represented "The Flight of Time." There were twelve large floats and as many bands in the line and in addition there was the usual host of grotesque masqueraders, both men and women. Following the police escort and the various committees and personages in carriages came the float "Peace." "How Time Flies at Coney Island" was the first float in a "Flight of Time" series. The flight of time at the island as shown by the great clock on the first float is exceedingly fast. There were pretty girls in costumes on each float. "Dawn," "Morning," "Midday," "Afternoon," "Evening," and "Night," highly decorative floats, showed the progress of the day and the last float brought Father Time, with his scythe and whiskers. The parade will start every evening at 7:45 o'clock, except on "Kiddies' Day," when it will be held in the afternoon.

HEALTH MEN FOR SUFFRAGE.

American Association Wants Women to Aid Sanitary Work.

Ninety-eight out of 100 men, members of the American Public Health Association, assembled at Rochester last week, told Miss Jane Thomson of the Empire State Campaign Committee that they favored suffrage for women as having an important bearing on the public health of the country. The men were from different parts of the Union, from the Far West as well as from New York State. They included such men as Dr. William Evans, ex-Commissioner of Health of Chicago, and Dr. Woods Hutchinson.

"The success of public health work in any community is in proportion to the extent of interest the women of the community take in it," said Dr. W. C. Woodward, ex-President of the association, of Washington, D. C., "and the greater the civic responsibility the greater the civic interest is bound to be."

Dr. E. H. Reede, also of Washington, who has lived in Colorado, said that he ascribed the good health inspection in the schools of that State to the women's vote.

"No honest public health official would be afraid of the woman's vote," said Dr. W. Rankin of Raleigh, N. C.

Dr. Evans said the influence of women in Chicago had made the public health officials take up questions which they had evaded and had made the Council change its views as to public morals.

Dr. H. L. K. Shaw said his chief interest was in the reduction of infant mortality and that when he saw the splendid work done in Australia and New Zealand, where the women vote, he wished to grant the women suffrage in every nation as soon as possible.

FIND MISS VAN DER LINDE.

Missing Patient Had Been Living for Three Days in the Open.

AMITYVILLE, L. I., Sept. 13.—Miss Marina Van der Linde, who disappeared from Knickerbocker Hall last Friday, where she was being treated for mental depression, was found this afternoon on the farm of Dedrick Heim, at Unqua Point, near Massapequa. Deputy Sheriffs and others, with bloodhounds, had searched for her nearly all day without success, when Superintendent Louden of Knickerbocker Hall received a telephone message from Heim's daughter that the missing patient was at the farm.

Miss Van der Linde, who had been living in the open since she left Knickerbocker Hall and subsisting on fruit from the Heim orchard, went to the farmhouse for a drink of water shortly before 5 o'clock this afternoon. In conversation with Miss Heim she referred to Amityville, and the farmer's daughter suspected at once that she was the missing patient.

Miss Van der Linde, who is about 30 years old, is the daughter of Jacob Van der Linde, a wealthy sugar planter and manufacturer, of Santo Domingo, who died ten years ago.

FLAG ISLAND AERIAL BASE.

Property Owned by Peary Recommended for Maine Coast Station.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 13.—A report favoring Flag Island, in Casco Bay, the property of Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, as one of the stations of the proposed aerial coast patrol was made today by Henry A. Wise Wood, Vice President of the Aero Club of America, to Alan Hawley, its President. The use of the island already has been tendered to the club by Rear Admiral Peary. The report says:

"With a minimum of effort and time, aerial observers working from Flag Island may command the offshore approaches to Portland and Bath and the inner waters of Casco Bay, which lie behind the Portland defenses. The importance of a constant aerial surveillance of Casco Bay in the event of hostilities cannot be overestimated, as the bay provides perhaps one of the best hiding places for submarine vessels to be found anywhere along the New England coast."

SEAS DAMAGE LONG BEACH.

Bulwark of Sand Bags to Protect the Boardwalk.

LONG BEACH, L. I., Sept. 13.—High tides due to strong winds prevailed here for several days last week, and had abated but little today. The tides inundated the beach in front of the Hotel Nassau and the National Bathing Pavilion, undermining a part of the board walk and threatening to carry away the foundations.

Steps were taken to avert serious damage by constructing a bulwark of sand bags. These were piled up in front of the Hotel Nassau until they resembled a fortification. They are placed so as to catch the inflowing sand and to prevent it from flowing out with the receding waves.

5,000 Elks in Reunion.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 13.—Five thousand Elks accompanied the 117 delegates to the second annual reunion of the New Jersey State Elks' Association, representing thirty-nine lodges, which opened today at the home of the Atlantic City branch with committee meetings. President Thomas S. Macksey of East Orange announced he was not a candidate for re-election, which left the field open for a battle between Charles Rosecrans, Past Exalted Ruler of Long Branch, and Joseph B. Payton of Jersey City.

John Wanamaker Not Ill.

THE TIMES learns on authority that the report of the illness of John Wanamaker telegraphed from Philadelphia on Sunday night was incorrect. Mr. Wanamaker was at his store in Philadelphia yesterday, transacting business as usual.

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OPEN NEW SUFFRAGE SHOP.

Prospective Advocates of the Cause Invited in Lemonade Bowl.

A new suffrage shop was opened under the auspices of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District of the Woman Suffrage Party yesterday afternoon at 7 East Fourteenth Street. The new shop is on the north side of the street and down a few steps from the sidewalk. It opened gaily with flying banners and a big punch bowl of lemonade with which crackers were served. There is a large front shop which is decorated with posters, banners, and suffrage texts. There is a large auditorium at the back where meetings can be held or the two big rooms can be thrown into one.

Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Manhattan Borough Chairman, drove up in her car, which was enveloped in suffrage yellow and flying the big white and gold Victory banner. Previous to this the big punch bowl had been taken to the front of the shop, and a few specimens of East Fourteenth Street manhood had dared to venture in and drink suffrage lemonade from suffrage sanitary cups. Mrs. Jarvis Fairchild, Miss Fannie M. Lawson, Mrs. Alta Braley, and others of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District workers joined Mrs. Laidlaw outside, and the new headquarters was formally opened with a meeting. The headquarters will open daily at 9:30 A.M., and there will be noon and night meetings daily in the vicinity.

DR. JOHN E. SHEPPARD DEAD.

Prominent Otologist, Active in Many Hospitals, Succumbs at 56.

Dr. John Evans Sheppard of 130 Montague Street, Brooklyn, died yesterday in the Day-Kimball Hospital in Putnam, Conn., in his fifty-seventh year. He was born in Greenwich, N. J., and was graduated from Haverford College in 1879, and from the University of Pennsylvania Medical College in 1882. After being graduated he studied in Vienna, Berlin, Munich, and did hospital work in London.

Dr. Sheppard specialized in otology, and was connected with the Brooklyn Throat Hospital, and was instructor in otology in the New York Post-Graduate Hospital, the Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital, and the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary. He was also Professor of Otology at the New York Polyclinic Hospital, attending otologist at the Church Infirmary and Dispensary, and a member of the Kings County Medical Society, the Laryngological Society, the Brooklyn Pathological Society, the Brooklyn Medical Club, a fellow of the American Otological Society, and the Crescent Athletic Club.

He was the author of many books and articles on otological subjects. He is survived by his wife and daughter.

EX-GOV. A. L. HARRIS DIES.

One of Ohio's Prominent Men for the Last Thirty Years.

EATON, Ohio, Sept. 13.—Andrew L. Harris, former Governor of Ohio, died here early today. He was Governor of this State from 1906 to 1909, inclusive, and was 80 years of age. Mr. Harris was a graduate of Miami University, and for the last thirty years had been one of Ohio's leading citizens. He was a member of the United States Industrial Commission from 1898 to 1902.

Mr. Harris was born in Butler, Ohio, and enlisted in the Twentieth Ohio Infantry, as a Lieutenant, at the outbreak of the civil war. He fought in a number of the greatest battles, and was promoted through all grades until mustered out as a Brevet Brigadier General "for gallant services."

In 1865 he was admitted to the bar, and from 1875 until 1882 was a Probate Judge of Preble County. From 1892 until 1896 he was Lieutenant Governor of the State, after having been a member of the State Senate. Mr. Harris was a member of the G. A. R., the Loyal Legion, and the Union Veteran Legion.

J. H. VAN AMRINGE'S FUNERAL

Columbia Trustees And Societies to Attend Services for ex-Dean Today.

The funeral of J. Howard Van Amringe, formerly Dean of Columbia College, will be held this morning at 10:30 o'clock at Trinity Church, of which he was a Vestryman for many years.

The Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, the rector, assisted by a number of the lay officers of the church, will conduct the services, which will be attended by large delegations of undergraduates and alumni.

Among the list of honorary pall bearers will be Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, who, as an undergraduate, attended the late Dean's lectures. The few remaining members of the class of 1860, of which Dean Van Amringe was a member, will occupy a pew together. Among these are Edgar M. Cullen, former Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals; Thomas H. Messenger, President of the Home Life Insurance Company; David Lydig, Egerton L. Winthrop, and George Waddington.

William King Dies at 97.

William King, said to have been one of the first cork manufacturers in this country, and who, with Commodore Vaderbilt, organized the Staten Island Rapid Transit, died on Sunday at his home in Perth Amboy in his ninety-eighth year. He was born in Rye, England, and came to this country when 18 years old. In 1842 he established a cork factory in Perth Amboy and soon owned a cork tree forest in Spain from which he imported cork in his own vessels. He was a member of the Volunteer Fire Department of this city, his certificate, dated Nov. 16, 1835, showing that he was a member of Hook and Ladder 1. Nine years ago Mr. King retired.

Ralph Stuart.

Ralph Stuart, an actor widely known, died on Sunday at his home, 200 Manhattan Avenue, in his forty-seventh year. He had been in ill health since the death of his wife, who was known on the stage as Edith Ramsay, last Spring. Mr. Stuart attracted attention years ago as leading man of the stock companies of the American and Murray Hill Theatres. He had starred in the play "By Right of Sword," and had more recently appeared as Wallingford in "Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford." Three sons survive him.

Professor John Phelps Taylor.

Professor John Phelps Taylor, a member of the Faculty of the Andover Theological Seminary, and prominent as a preacher, died yesterday at his home in Andover, Mass., in his seventy-fifth year.

He was born in Andover and was graduated from Yale University in 1862, after which he studied abroad, later attending the Andover Theological Seminary, from which he was graduated in 1868. In 1885 he was Lecturer on Egyptology at the Peabody Institute in Baltimore. Dr. Taylor had been a Trustee of Abbott Academy, at Andover, since 1892.

Broker Dies in His Office.

William R. G. George, 55 years old, a real estate broker, who lived at 319 West Eighty-sixth Street, was stricken early yesterday afternoon in the offices of William G. Gailliard of 42 Broadway, where he was employed. Dr. Gobias, who was summoned from Volunteer Hospital, found the broker dead of heart disease.

HORLICK'S
The Original
MALTED MILK
Unless you say "HORLICK'S" you may get a Substitute.

Obituary Notes.

Dr. A. EMMONS ZELIFF, veteran of the civil war, died yesterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Frank Briggs, of 265 Boulevard, Passaic, N. J. He was 84 years old. Dr. Zeliff was born in Lincoln Park, N. J. He early showed a talent for painting and studied in Europe. Still later he became a veterinary surgeon.

THADDEUS HOLLY BELL, a pioneer settler of Mount Vernon and one of the oldest Masons in the country in point of membership, died Sunday night at Port Chester, N. Y., aged 83 years. He had been an active member of Union Lodge, F. and A. M. of Stamford since 1854.

CHARLES CUNKELL died yesterday at the Old Soldiers' Home in Kearny, N. J. He was 82 years old.

JOHN E. DEALY, well known in shipping circles in Brooklyn and a member of the Royal Arcanum, Elks, Maritime Exchange, Beaver Club and Owls Head Club, died on Sunday at the Midwood Sanitarium, Flatbush, following an operation. He lived at 5,609 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, and left a widow, a son and a daughter.

Judge SAMUEL G. NAAR of the Trenton, N. J., Police Court, died last night of a complication of diseases at the age of 67 years. He was born in St. Andrews, Island of Jamaica.

ROBERT H. FARGUE, a well-known civil war veteran and a former chaplain and Past Commander of Mansfield Post, No. 35, G. A. R., died recently in St. Mary's Hospital, Jamaica. Mr. Fargue was born in Newhope, Penn., 73 years ago, and at the age of nineteen he enlisted in the Fifty-seventh New York Volunteers. He was one of the organizers of Sanhedren Chapter, A. and P. R. of M., and a member of Cornerstone Lodge, No. 367, F. and A. M. He is

RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

The Most Attractive Country Hotel Adjacent to New York City

Garden City Hotel

GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND

One of the most exclusive country hotels in America. A combination of country life and metropolitan hotel luxury seldom found. Conducted on the American plan. There is also for the convenience of motorists

A Handsome a la Carte Restaurant

20 miles from N. Y. Frequent electric service Pennsylvania Station. J. J. LANNIN Co., Props.

Gedney Farm Hotel

400 Acres of Chateau, Cottages and Country Club

BRISK Tennis on spacious courts that are always kept in the pink of condition. OPEN ALL YEAR. Private Motor Bus Service without charge. Table d'hote or a la carte. Under same management as the Allenhurst Club, Allenhurst, N. J., which is now open.

GEDNEY FARM HOTEL, White Plains, N. Y. EDWARD H. CRANDALL



THE NEW

Whiteface Inn

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All outdoor amusements. Golf, tennis, bathing, fishing, hunting, walking, and horseback riding over forest and mountain trails. Crisp mornings; glorious sunanine, with foliage turning from green to gold. Fine roads for automobiles.

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15 minutes from Herald Square.

75 Electric Trains Daily.

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Town Office—Room 716, 47 West 34th St.

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Within commuting distance of New York. Private Beach. No mosquitoes. Tennis, boating, bathing, fishing. Absolutely fireproof wing. Private baths. References. Tel. 256—Glen Cove.

Modern gentleman's place; fruit, poultry, dairy, farm; 90 miles; $9.00-$12.00; booklet; references. Spindler, Lefever Falls, Ulster Co., N. Y.

Booklet, September Hotel and R. R. Rates.

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LONG ISLAND RESORT BOOK FREE at city offices, or send 10c. to G. F. A., L. I. R. R., Penn. Station, N. Y.

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STAMFORD-IN-THE-CATSKILLS. Folder & infor. at 1180 B'way., N.Y. F. N. Duffy, Rep.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, VALHALLA, N. Y. NOW OPEN. BOOKLET.

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Hotel Montclair

MONTCLAIR, N. J.

MOST DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED RESORT IN NEW YORK'S SUBURBS. Pure, Invigorating Air. No Mosquitoes. Exclusive Clientele. Golf. Splendid Orchestra. Dancing. English Grill. Private Motor Bus Meets Lackawanna Trains.

FREDERICK HALL COMPANY.

PUDDING STONE INN

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OAK COURT HOTEL, LAKEWOOD, N. J. Open Sept. 15th. E. E. SPANGENBERG, Mgr.

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The Largest Fireproof Resort Hotel in the World

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On the ocean front. Sea and fresh water baths running water in rooms. Orchestra. JOSEPH HILLMAN, Pres. A. R. BUKWYSER, Mgr.

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BUCKWOOD INN, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa. Open until Oct. 15. Home of Shawnee Golf Course.

ALL CHINA'S WOOL IS IMPORTED BY U. S.

Hides Come in Here to Make Boots for Soldiers in the Warring Countries.

TRADE NEEDS MORE SHIPS

G. P. Forster of Shanghai Says Tariff and Panama Canal Are Big Factors in Growing Business.

Chinese exports of wool and hides to the United States have tremendously increased since the beginning of the war, according to G. P. Forster of Shanghai, member of one of the biggest trading houses in the Far East, who arrived at the Wolcott yesterday. Mr. Forster came from Shanghai by way of the Trans-Siberian Railway, made a short stop in England, and is on his way back via San Francisco.

"China has been having a considerable boom in its export trade since the beginning of the war, especially in wool and hides," said Mr. Forster. "The hides come here to furnish material for enormous boot contracts that American manufacturers are filling for the European armies. Most of the production of the two commodities mentioned comes to the United States—in fact, all of the Chinese wool is sold here. Naturally the removal of the tariff from wool has been largely responsible for the growth.

"In fact, trade between China and the United States is growing immensely. Why, in Shanghai one sees any number of American automobiles, and, mind you, these are not principally of the cheaper makes, either. Such a tremendous volume has the trans-Pacific trade come to assume that even last Winter we were very seriously handicapped by the lack of ships. Now that the Pacific Mail has been taken from the ocean I do not know what shippers are going to do.

"Yes, the Panama Canal has had a big effect upon trade between China and the eastern coast of the United States. The fact of having direct service from Shanghai to New York is a big factor in this growth of commerce between the two countries.

"You know, the withdrawal of the Pacific Mail steamships from the trans-Pacific service makes it rather inconvenient for the Germans who live in Shanghai. It practically marooms them there. Only the Japanese ships now ply from Shanghai to the United States, and a German is not welcome on board one of them. Perhaps a stray Norwegian tramp leaves, but the Teuton who embarks in her on a chance of getting home must run the gauntlet of Gibraltar, where the probabilities are that he will be taken off.

"In our international colony we got along very well with the Germans there until the Lusitania affair. We then expelled the Germans from our clubs. Recently they tried sowing sedition among the Sikh policemen who do most of the patrolling work in the colony, but their efforts came to naught. You know, owing to our form of Government, the situation there is curious, and if a Britisher knocks down a German, the latter cannot have him arrested. His only recourse is to strike back.

"Of course, we have been much stirred by the war. The feeling may be judged by the fact that out of the 3,000 English people resident there we sent between 300 and 400 as volunteers to the front. I myself volunteered, but they wouldn't have me, although I had been a volunteer in the South African war. I once had enteric fever, and the medical men turned me down after an examination.

"The banks in Shanghai are filled with money that has no avenue of investment. Of course it is silver, as we have no gold out there.

"Coming across Asia via the Trans-Siberian, I saw little evidence along the way that war was on, for we made the trip from Harbin to Petrograd in eight days, the regular time. While there was practically nothing at the stations in Siberia to indicate war, they are taking great precautions on the line of the road and on the trains to guard against bombs. Just before we reached a bridge the train would stop and soldiers with fixed bayonets would pass through and the passengers would have to sit quietly in their seats with doors open and windows closed until we got to the other side. You see, the bridges over there are enormous, and if one were destroyed it would tie up transportation for many days. After we had passed the Ural Mountains the precautions were relaxed, for we struck a country where there was more than a single railway track.

"In Petrograd I found little to indicate that the country was in war. I had no difficulty getting to England by way of Sweden and Norway. The spirit in England is one of absolute confidence. Of course, everybody in the country is now personally affected by the war. I myself have a brother in the trenches.

"In China it is believed that the news of a German expedition that set out from Pekin last Fall to blow up part of the Trans-Siberian Railway, and which was telegraphed over here, was true. As to what became of the expedition, the talk in China has been that the Chinese Government sent out after the expedition, captured its members, and brought them back and sequestered them somewhere."

RESORTS.

NEW ENGLAND.

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THE EDGEWOOD, Greenwich, Conn. Golf. Tennis. Club House. Now open. "Berkshire Hills" booklet free. Address Travel Bureau, Grand Central Terminal, N. Y.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

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A Select Family and Transient Hotel; Ideal Location. Modern Appointments and Homelike. Good Table. American Plan, $2.50 up per day. Special rates by week or month. Booklet. IRVING T. BALL, Proprietor.

TO GET DETAINED GOODS.

Importers Told What Steps to Take to Secure Permits.

A largely attended meeting of the American Importers' Association was held yesterday at the offices of ex-Judge Sharretts, 165 Broadway, dealing with the steps necessary to secure the release of merchandise contracted for by American merchants prior to March 1 last, and detained in neutral ports, and other places by the British Orders-in-Council.

Judge Sharretts, who is counsel for the association, conferred last week with the Foreign Trade Advisers of the State Department and also with Sir Richard Crawford, the trade adviser of the British Embassy. He told the importers that the British Embassy gave him assurances that hereafter the settlement of cases involving goods ordered prior to March 1 will be through the Foreign Trade Advisers and the British Embassy at Washington, and not in London as formerly. The Embassy officials assured the counsel that all settlements would be considered in Washington, and that special permits through the Foreign Office at London would no longer continue.

Those present were told further to file their petitions with promptness, inasmuch as the Foreign Trade Advisers and the British Embassy would consider all the petitions presented to them in accordance with the priority of filing.

The merchants present expressed great satisfaction with the turn affairs have taken, especially in that the rights of American importers will all be considered in Washington, which will obviate the necessity of importers securing permits through London agencies.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

One Related to Goods Imported Under the 1897 Tariff.

Several importers of rosaries went before the Board of General Appraisers claiming lower duty on many varieties of these goods. The importations were made under the acts of 1909 and 1913, and were assessed at 60 per cent. as jewelry, at 50 per cent. as articles in chief value of silver, and at other rates. The protestants claimed 45 or 20 per cent. ad valorem duty under the respective metal paragraphs of the two laws. In some instances the claims were sustained, while in others lack of evidence resulted in the Collector being affirmed. The importers included the C. Wildemann Company and Joseph Jacobs of this city; John P. Daleiden & Co., Chicago, and A. W. Fuchs & Co., Detroit.

B. Altman & Co. and F. B. Vandegrift & Co. were successful in the claim that hatpins and neck chains imported under the Tariff act of 1909 were properly dutiable at 60 per cent. ad valorem under the provision for jewelry. The Collector was reversed in returning the goods at 85 per cent. ad valorem as articles of personal adornment.

F. C. DININNY IN BANKRUPTCY

Assets, It Is Stated, Will More Than Meet Liabilities.

An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed in the Federal District Court yesterday against Ferral C. Dininny of 187 Riverside Drive, promoter and former President of the American Match Manufacturing Company. The assets and liabilities were not stated. The petition was filed by Putney, Twombly & Putney, attorneys for these creditors: The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, $869, in judgment; Grace E. Calkins, as administratrix of the estate of John D. Calkins, $882, and Frank M. Seymour, $5,031, in judgment.

Mr. Dininny, it is said, came to this city from Elmira, N. Y., about ten years ago with a fortune estimated at $1,000,000. He became President of the American Match Manufacturing Company, and next promoted a hygela ice company at Hartford, Conn. Later he had a factory at Avondale, N. J., which was used by the Twombly Motor Car Companies, and which went into bankruptcy last February. This property has been valued at $80,000.

Mr. Dininny, it is said, owned his residence at 187 Riverside Drive, and formerly had a country mansion at Suffern, N. Y., valued at $200,000. This he sold a few years ago to Mrs. Thomas F. Ryan. Her son, Allan A. Ryan, has a country home on part of the estate, and on the other part Mrs. Ryan built a seminary for boys and girls.

Mr. Dininny's liabilities, it is said, are not large, and he has more than sufficient assets to pay them if they could be realized on.

LAW INSTITUTE MOVES.

Takes Its 100,000-Volume Library to Equitable Building.

The New York Law Institute, which was established in 1828 and through the influence of Federal Judges has been quartered for the last forty years on the fourth floor of the Post Office Building, removed its 100,000 volumes yesterday to larger quarters in the new Equitable Building.

The Law Institute, being the successor of "The Moot," a lawyers' club organized by Chancellor Kent in 1770, has included among its membership nearly all the great leaders of the bar in America. While its library in the number of tomes is inferior to the libraries of Congress and the Bar Association of the City of New York in a few departments of law, it is practically without a rival, and its books on foreign jurisprudence, foreign codes, standard commentaries, and international law are occasionally withdrawn for members of the United States Supreme Court.

William H. Winters has been librarian of the institute for many years.

MAY INDICT 4 FOR MURDER.

Grand Jury to Hold Them Responsible for Mrs. Nichols's Death.

Indictments for murder in the first degree probably will be returned by the Grand Jury today against four men believed to be responsible for the death of Mrs. Elizabeth G. Nichols, who died from fright when robbers invaded her home at 4 East Seventy-ninth Street last Wednesday night. The Grand Jury began its investigation yesterday.

The witnesses were Captain Jones, head of the Third Branch Detective Bureau; Dr. Otto Schultz, Medical Examiner of the District Attorney's Office; Edith Langfeldt, maid in the Nichols home, and Ilone Tivonen, the cook.

Assistant District Attorney Skinner assisted the Grand Jury in the examination of the witnesses. The indictments which the Grand Jury is expected to return today will be directed against Onnie Talas, the servant in the Nichols' home, who acted in complicity with the robbers; Arthur Waltonen, formerly employed as a butler by Mrs. Nichols, and two unidentified men, known for the time being as "Eddie Roe" and "John Doe."

HAS A DRIVER ARRESTED.

W. B. Meloney, Mayor Gaynor's Secretary, Charges Cruelty.

William B. Meloney of 400 Convent Avenue, who was Executive Secretary to the late Mayor Gaynor, was at 163d Street and St. Nicholas Avenue yesterday afternoon when he saw two horses laboring to haul a heavily loaded ice wagon. He halted the driver, Felicio Carbuccio, of 2,519 Amsterdam Avenue, and Carbuccio told him he had got the load, which Meloney estimated at 4,000 pounds, at a pier at 130th Street.

He insisted it was the first load his horses had hauled, and said they were able to move it. Meloney saw that one of the animals was blind and emaciated, had sores on its neck and was lame. He detained Carbuccio while he telephoned to the West 152d Street Police Station. Policeman Beatty arrived and arrested Carbuccio on Meloney's charge of cruelty to animals.

The horses were driven to a nearby livery stable by the police, and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was notified that an inspector might be sent to examine them.

OSAGE ORANGE DYE TO BE TESTED HERE

Government Experts to Give a Demonstration at Chemical Show Next Week.

COSTS LESS THAN FUSTIC

Dr. Norton Regards Rittman Process as a National Asset Rather Than Commercial.

Dr. Thomas H. Norton, the Government chemical and dyestuff investigator, said yesterday at his offices in the Custom House that the Federal Bureau of Forestry would give a demonstration of the results of its experiments in developing osage yellow or orange, a new natural color, at the Chemical Exposition to be held next week in the Grand Central Palace. The bureau's exhibit arrived here yesterday from the Government laboratory at Madison, Wis., with bureau experts in charge.

Dr. Norton said the experiments had reached a stage where manufacturers of dyestuffs in this country could go ahead and experiment for themselves with the new product. One of these concerns is the Stamford Manufacturing Company, which already is trying out the yellow. Dr. Norton said that it was believed osage yellow could be used with success on cotton, silk and wool fabrics, as a substitute for fustic.

"The osage tree grows in great profusion in Texas, along the Mississippi Valley, and in other sections of the United States, and has been regarded as absolutely worthless up to the time the Bureau of Forestry took up the tree as a possible source for a yellow dyestuff," he said. "The European war has sent the price of fustic soaring, while difficulty is experienced in getting supplies here from Mexico and Jamaica, the principal sources of the product.

"This country can easily produce 50,000 tons annually of osage material for making yellow, which is more than the amount of fustic heretofore used in the industries in this country. Osage can be produced at between $14 and $15 a ton, as against $18 a ton, the price of fustic before the war began. Experiments so far show that the osage product gives a bright, permanent color, besides having the advantage of being free from a certain red powder found in fustic, which is a detriment in dyeing operations."

Dr. Norton received the details of a new coke oven, used to extract explosive and color intermediates. This oven for by-products, it was stated, increased the output between 5 and 10 per cent. over ovens now in general use.

In answer to questions Dr. Norton said that no direct comparison could be made as to the respective cost of production of the Rittman process for extracting benzol and tuluol from petroleum, and the older process from coal tar. From what the Government chemist said it was inferred that he considered the process discovered by Dr. Rittman valuable as a national asset in case of war, or some other emergency, rather than as an available commercial or industrial process.

MRS. S. O. PELL TO TESTIFY.

Widow to Appear in Suit Over Death of Husband's Chauffeur.

Mrs. Elizabeth Pell, who received a verdict of $25,000 for the killing of her husband, S. Osgood Pell, on Aug. 3, 1913, by a Long Island Railroad train at Long Beach, will appear as a witness today at a suit brought by Dominico Gambino of 11 Seventh Street, Manhattan, whose son, Charles Gambino, 19 years old, Mr. Pell's chauffeur, was killed at the same time. Gambino is suing for $40,000.

Mrs. Nathalie Schenck Laimbeer, who was crippled for life, and whose husband, William S. Laimbeer, lost his life, also will be a witness. Mrs. Laimbeer won Mrs. Pell's liabilities, it is said, are not large, and he has more than sufficient assets to pay them if they could be realized on.

The Gambino trial began yesterday before Justice Manning in the Queens County Supreme Court. McIntosh & Kellogg of Rose & Kellogg appeared for the plaintiff and Martin W. Littleton for the defendant. Gambino testified that he had been ill for the last nine years, and that his son was his main support.

SEES NO HOPE FOR BAD BOY.

Doctor Says Operation Didn't Cure Youth Who Set Refuge Afire.

Henry Samara, 16 years old, of 2,060 Washington Avenue, the Bronx, who tried to set fire to the House of Refuge out of sheer viciousness last April, was sentenced to the Elmira Reformatory by Judge Malone in General Sessions yesterday. The Judge acted upon a report submitted by Dr. Gregory, chief of the psychopathic ward in Bellevue Hospital, who informed the court that the boy was not of unsound mind but so thoroughly bad that he would be a source of danger to the community.

While the boy was under observation in the psychopathic ward he was operated upon for a depressed fracture of the skull, which was thought at first to be responsible for his mental aberrations and lack of moral sense. However, Dr. Gregory states that he does not believe the fracture had anything to do with the patient's viciousness.

Samara was sent to the House of Refuge in July, 1914, for attempting to kill his stepfather and for trying to set fire to a building in the neighborhood of his home.

On April 6 last, while he was employed in the laundry of the House of Refuge, he piled a bundle of papers under the stairs and threw a lighted match among them. The fire was extinguished and the boy later pleaded guilty to arson. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital for observation.

CARS TAKE TWO LIVES.

Carpenter Dead and Little Boy Dying After Accidents.

In an attempt to jump upon the running board of a crowded Tompkins Avenue car, at Gravesend Avenue and Avenue F, last night, Hugh Henry of 1,540 Fifty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, fell off breaking his right forearm. He later died from shock.

Joseph De Martini, five years old, of 902 Gravesend Avenue, attempted to cross the Culver line tracks near the Eighteenth Avenue station last night and was run over by a train going to Coney Island. Both legs were taken off and the boy was removed to the Norwegian Hospital, where it was said he would die.

WOMAN OFFICIAL AS GUEST.

Mrs. McCann to Attend Civil Service Commission Meeting.

The guest of honor at the meeting of the Municipal Civil Service Commission which meets tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock, will be Mrs. David McCann, President of the Civil Service Commission of Los Angeles, Cal. She has obtained a two-month leave of absence and while in New York will assist the women of the State in their campaign for votes.

At the close of the meeting of the Commission Mrs. McCann will meet city officials. On Thursday evening she will be the guest at dinner of Dr. Henry Moskowitz, President of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, and Mrs. Moskowitz.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..5:39|Sun sets..6:13|Moon sets..8:54

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	11:04	11:32	4:45	5:26
Governors Island	11:12	11:36	5:08	6:06
Hell Gate	1:05	1:26	6:45	7:46

Arrived—Monday, Sept. 13.

SS Frederik VIII, Christiania, Sept. 4.
SS Bygnes, San Juan, Sept. 8.
SS Caserta, Naples, Aug. 30.
SS Calamares, Havana, Sept. 11.
SS Great City, Brest, Aug. 29.
SS Mario di Giorgio, Jamaica, Sept. 8.
SS Comus, New Orleans, Sept. 8.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville, Sept. 10.
SS El Norte, Galveston, Sept. 10.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY

San Nevis	Bordeaux	Aug. 28
Portland	London	Aug. 27
Narragansett	London	Sept. 1
Flandre	Rotterdam	Aug. 28
Wilhelmina	Cardiff	Sept. 7
Melderskin	Rio Janeiro	Aug. 19
Stanja	Hull	Aug. 28
Rodfax	Aalborg	Aug. 28
George	Copenhagen	Aug. 27
Winnecona	Copenhagen	Aug. 26
Caldr	Liverpool	Aug. 30
Cristobal	Colon	Sept. 7
Havana	Havana	Sept. 11
Brunswick	Rotterdam	Sept. 2
El Rio	Galveston	Sept. 8

DUE TOMORROW.

Chicago	Bordeaux	Sept. 6
Comanche	Manchester	Sept. 3
Hostilius	Caibarien	Aug. 31
Nevadan	Belize	Sept. 6
City of Naples	Balboa	Sept. 4
Sabine	Tampa	Sept. 10
Taunton	Jamaica	Sept. 9
San Giorgio	Naples	Aug. 31

DUE THURSDAY.

Bermudian	Bermuda	Sept. 14
Philadelphia	San Juan	Sept. 11
Mesaba	London	Sept. 4
Carolina	Christiania	Aug. 31
Superga	Genoa	Aug. 30
Mesna	Rotterdam	Sept. 2
Momus	New Orleans	Sept. 11
El Cid	Galveston	Sept. 10

DUE FRIDAY.

Baltic	Liverpool	Sept. 9
Lewis Luckenbach	Balboa	Sept. 6
Severia	Glasgow	Sept. 3
Progresso III	Buenos Aires	Aug. 17
Alias	Amsterdam	Sept. 2
Kristianiafjord	Bergen	Sept. 8

DUE SATURDAY

Rotterdam	Rotterdam	Sept. 8
Philadelphia	Liverpool	Sept. 11
Memling	Clyde	Sept. 6
Monocacy	Lisbon	Sept. 8
Finland	Colon	Sept. 13

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Syndam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Occidente, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Samland, London	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Lapland, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Europa, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Athinai, Piraeus	1:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Stavangeren, Curacao	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Zacapa, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Pennycan, Argentina	9:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Panama, Haiti	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Mayaro, Grenada	10:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Concho, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Times, Havana	——	12:00 M.
Comus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Mexico, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hypathia, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Themistokli, Piraeus	1:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Allianca, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Amer. Transp't, Santos	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Bulgaria Prince, Santos	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Borinquen, San Juan	now	12:00 M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Alba, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Stephano, St. John's	2:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Guiana, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Matanzas, Santiago	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

St. Louis, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Chicago, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Caserta, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Brazos, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.
Calamares, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Vestergeren, R. Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Medina, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Bovic, Manchester	——	4:00 P.M.
Dan of Arbie, London	——	12:00 M.
Sabina, Tuxpan	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Momus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Norte, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Huron, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., SEPT. 13.

SS San Giorgio, Naples to New York, was signaled. Time and distance not given. Due 14th, afternoon. Italian Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., SEPT. 13.

SS Havana, Havana to New York, was 376 miles S. at noon.
SS Camaguey, La Guayra to New York, was 4 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Guiford, Port Arthur to New York, was 45 miles W. of Sand Key at noon.
SS El Cid, Galveston to New York, was 91 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Momus, New Orleans to New York, was 60 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Medina, Galveston to New York, passed Diamond Shoals at 6 P. M.
SS Illinois, New Orleans to New York, was 190 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Huron, Jacksonville to New York, was 440 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS El Rio, Galveston to New York, was 256 miles S. at noon.
SS Gabina, Babine, via Mobile, to New York, was 160 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS San Marcos, Brunswick to New York, was 165 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Vesta, Port Arthur to New York, was 252 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Philadelphia, La Guayra to New York, was 774 miles S. at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Hellig Olav, at Copenhagen, Sept. 12.
SS Tomas, at Kirkwall, Sept. 9.
SS Anglo-Patagonian, at Cardiff, Sept. 10.
SS Royiton Dixon, at Greenock, Sept. 12.
SS City of Agra, at Colombo, Sept. 11.
SS River Orontes, at Genoa, Sept. 5.
SS Chicago City, at Bristol, Sept. 12.
SS Korona, at St. Thomas, Sept. 11.
SS Nieuw Amsterdam, at Rotterdam, Sept. 12.

Sailed.

SS Orduna, from Liverpool, Sept. 11.
SS Touraine, from Bordeaux, Sept. 12.
SS Sacoinna, from Liverpool, Sept. 11.
SS Dunchilta, from Buenos Aires, Sept. 10.
SS Exeter City, from Swansea, Sept. 10.
SS Gregory, from Barbados, Sept. 10.
SS Honorius, from Barbados, Sept. 10.
SS Turcania, from Glasgow, Sept. 11.
SS Rotterdam, from Falmouth, Sept. 12.
SS American, from Rotterdam, Sept. 10.

Passed.

SS Cheyenne, New York for Banow, passed Tuskay.
SS Vasilep Constantine, New York for Piraeus, passed Gibraltar.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Sept. 18, SS St. Louis.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Sept. 13, SS Chicago.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. Oct. 30, SS Cretic.
Greece—Close at 12 M. Sept. 16, S SThessaloniki, and at 12 M. Sept. 15, SS Athinai.
Liberia—No sailing at present.
Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. Sept. 14, SS Rindam.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—No sailing at present.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Sept. 22, SS Frederik VIII.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. Sept. 15, SS Europa, and at 7:30 A. M. Sept. 16, SS Caserta.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via Seattle)—Awa Maru...Sept. 16
Hawaii, (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina.....Sept. 17
Hawaii, (via Seattle)—Manoa.....Sept. 23
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West) (via San Francisco)—Sonoma.....Sept. 23
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via Vancouver)—Niagara.....Sept. 24
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, and China (via San Francisco)—Chicago Maru.Sept. 27

FOR SALE.



VICTORS VICTROLAS. On Easiest Terms. $1 Down; $1 Weekly and up. Complete stock of records. Open Evenings. Write, call, phone 632 Gen. A. K. HAYNES, 1,182 B'way, near 28th St. 700 6th Av., near 43d St.

POLICE DEPARTMENT NEWS

Pension: Noon, Sept. 11, 1915—Patrol. C. Sullivan, 167, (on his own application), at $900 a year; appointed May 16, 1890.

Transfers and Assignments: 8 A. M., Sept. 13—Lieut. J. J. Cronin, 63 to 61; Patrol. H. W. Goodale, 26 to 30, bicycle duty. 8 A. M., Sept. 13—G. A. Pattison, C. O. to Bur. of Tele.; W. Maher, 101, assigned as Stationhouse Atten. 8 A. M., Sept. 15—From precincts indicated to Police Squad: C. Wagner, 2; J. J. Dunn, 31; J. Caine, 39; O. H. Crosby, 274; W. J. Kerr, 13; J. J. Love, 37; D. Horgan, 61.

Temporary assignments: Sergt. R. V. McCauley, 21, to Commr's office, 30 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 12. Patrol. G. Prigge, 63, to Commr's office, 15 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 12; T. A. Lavin, 145, and I. E. Schramm, 144, to 16 In. D., 10 days, 1 P. M., Sept. 17; A. Owens, 149, to 10 In. D., 6 P. M., Sept. 21, 1915, to noon, Oct. 26; E. G. Buchman, 164, to 17 In. D., 15 days, 4 P. M., Sept. 17; E. Ghiggeri, 169, to 16 In. D., 30 days, 4 P. M., Sept. 19.

Leaves of absence, (without pay): Sergt. C. Hemley, 155, 1 day, 6 P. M., Sept. 17; Patrol. J. Brown, 5, 1 day, 8 A. M., Sept. 16; S. S. Fuchs, 13, 1 day, 6 P. M., Sept. 17; W. B. Milacek, 15, 1 day, 4 P. M., Sept. 11; M. Abramson, 16, 1 day, 4 P. M., Sept. 17; A. Goldstein, 36, 1 day, 4 P. M., Sept. 17; J. M. Cusack, 147, 1 day, 8 A. M., Sept. 11; V. Bach, 165, 2 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 11; D. Levy, 283, 1 day, 6 P. M., Sept. 17.

Sick leave: Patrol. H. Koenig, 1, 30 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 23; E. J. Fitzpatrick, 4, 90 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 23; H. Wagner, 18, 7 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 12.

Put on sick report: Mtcd. Patrol. H. J. Young, 163, 9:50 P. M., Aug. 23, to 12 P. M., Aug. 31; Bicycle Patrol. H. H. Geldeman, 42, 6:25 P. M., Aug. 31, to 12 P. M., Sept. 6; Patrol. J. J. Allen, 16, 6 P. M., Sept. 1, to disability; W. H. Matthews, 25, 6:23 A. M., Aug. 13, to 12 P. M., Aug. 22; E. Scharer, 152, 7:20 P. M., Aug. 7, to 12 P. M., Aug. 9; P. F. McGowan, 180, 12:10 P. M., Sept. 2, during disability.

Suspended without p

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyer's Wants

80 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

WE ARE OPEN FOR A LARGE QUANTITY OF FANCY MIXTURE COATINGS. ALSO— FORSTMANN & HUFFMANN COLUMBIA BROADCLOTH. SEE MR. BRANCH, BELLAS HESS & CO.

DESIRE at once jobs ladies' suits, dresses, skirts, and waists; will pay cash. Eastern Merchandise Co., 456 Broadway. Spring 358.

CAN USE QUANTITY OF PLISSE, PINK GROUND AND SMALL DESIGN. SCHROEDER & CO., INC., 45 WEST 27TH.

WILL BUY quantities of fur-trimmed suits up to $7.50. 51 West 24th St., 9th floor.

JOBBER looking at party, evening and velvetine dresses; orders given. 8th floor, 32 West 27th St.

JOBBER looking at plush and pile fabric coats. 6th floor, 158 West 29th St.

JOBS in plushes and corduroys to close out. Ulin Bros., 54-56 West 3d St.

CONTRACTORS.—Good workmanship on pile fabric coats. Apply any morning before 12. ninth floor, 3 West 17th St.

CONTRACTOR, reliable, on silk petticoats. Empire Petticoat Co., 115 West 27th St.

HAVE big variety of sport coats on hand, from $2.75 up; also white chinchilla coats, from $3. Rudinsky Bros., 27 W. 24th St.

CREPE DE CHINE WAISTS, $16.50 up for delivery. Daily Waist Co., 8 and 10 W. 19th St.

F. AND H. COLUMBIA BROADCLOTH, all colors, for immediate delivery. Samuel Silver, 151 West 25th St.

WILL EXCHANGE 4002 AMOSKEAG BLACK SERGE FOR NAVY BROWN, WINE, COPENHAGEN, OR GREEN; ALSO 7301, 54-INCH, SHADE 804, FOR BLACK AND BLUE. A. GOLDBERG & BROS., 122 WEST 26TH ST.

CASH for high-grade women's suits, coats, dresses, skirts, waists, petticoats, and furs. Uneeda House, 8 Lispenard St. Franklin 4343.

WILL BUY FOR CASH cloaks, suits, dresses, skirts, &c.; quantity no object. Gross, Franzblau & Co., 29 Greene St. Spring 886.

CAN PLACE ORDER for quantity of natural wool blankets. Manufacturers address Box E Times, 2 Rector St.

I WANT TO COME IN CONTACT with manufacturer or jobber in need of funds. Help, 126 Times Downtown.

CASH PAID for job lots of women's apparel. Frank Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard St. Fr. 1350.

WILL BUY woman's wearing apparel. Harris Bros., 40 West 22d St. Gramercy 2687.

OPEN FOR JOBS, coats, suits, and dresses, for cash. Handel's, 336 6th Ave.

Help and Situations Wanted.

A SALESMAN wanted for side line for popular line skirts; commission basis. Fishman Bros., 8 East 17th St.

SALESMAN, to carry well-known line of children's and white dresses for South and coast; good opportunity for right man; commission. O. S. T., 67 Times Downtown.

NEW YORK brassiere manufacturer desires representatives covering New York State, Pennsylvania, and Ohio; side line; commission basis. Z 325 Times Annex.

EXPERIENCED salesman for skirts wanted for city and nearby towns; commission basis. Fishman Bros., 8 East 17th St.

SALESMAN to take good article of infants' wear on commission. Z 327 Times Annex.

SALESMAN wants a line of coats for New England States on commission basis. Z 320 Times Annex.

GOOD SALESMAN desires a position, cloaks and suits, in the city. M 10 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday 3¼@3¾ per cent. for the best names
Saturday 3¼@3¾ " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

She Knew Her Stock.

A customer who went into a large department store recently to take advantage of a sale of blankets that was being held had the following instance to give of high-grade salesmanship. "I was after an extra large size blanket. What I wanted was put before me in a jiffy, and the price quoted was $6.95. There was no tag on the article, however, to indicate the price. I asked the saleswoman how she knew $6.95 was the proper price, expecting to get the usual answer, 'Why, everything on this counter is $6.95.' She said: 'I have been working here for ten years. We have always handled this blanket, and I know it at sight. It is $6.95.' There was not the slightest suspicion in my mind that she was not right, whereas if there had been a moment's hesitation or a less satisfactory answer, I might have left the store thinking I had been imposed upon."

Brushed Scarfs and Sport Vest.

The demand made upon knit goods manufacturers for brushed scarfs, generally with tam o' shanters to match, is a very brisk one. The scarfs are being taken in various sizes from 54 to 60 inches in high colors. A sport vest designed by one manufacturer is finding a very active call. It is a sleeveless, three-quarter length, semi-fitting garment, made with a fancy jacquard stitch and in high combination colors. There is a long knitted sash to go with it, the ends of which are trimmed with bright colored tassels. The garment is made to sell at popular prices.

British Cottons to Come Here.

Officials connected with the office of Appraiser of the Port Sague said yesterday that, from information received by them from abroad, the indications are that, unless something unforeseen occurs, British manufacturers of practically all classes of plain and fancy cotton goods will market their Spring, 1916, products in this country in almost normal volume. Advices from both consular officers stationed in the cotton centres of England, as well as information from manufacturers and other sources, are to the effect that the war will not materially lessen the output of the English mills so far as next season's cotton fabrics are concerned.

Unbroken Trousers Sizes.

Many trousers manufacturers run regular sizes up to 34 inches and then skip two inches after that point. When there is a call for a 35-inch waistband the retailer fixes up his customer with a 36. The manufacturers who do not run regular sizes unbroken up to 40 inches have a lesson to learn from the collar manufacturers who have greatly added to their business by introducing quarter-inch sizes. While the difference between the 35 and the 36-inch waistband is generally taken in by the belt, alterations are too frequent occurrence. If regular sizes were carried up to 40 inches, the manufacturers would do a larger business and save the retailer the cost of alterations.

Tensile Strength Test.

While clothing manufacturers are more or less opposed to a law that would compel them to indicate on tags the nature of the fabrics they use, something might be done in line with the suggestion of denoting the tensile strength of the cloth. One prominent house is featuring durable fabrics under the classification of "double service." The fabrics are required to pass a certain tensile strength test. The warring nations that are having their uniform cloths made here insist upon the strength test, and a lesson might be taken from them. The clothier would not have to depend upon the mill to supply him with the necessary figures, as the operation of determining the strength of the fabric is a simple one.

The Salesman's Service.

"Many salesmen," said one of their number yesterday, "are willing to devote themselves to nothing beyond filling their order books. They are not always as successful," he went on to say, "as the man who is able to pass on a useful bit of information to the retailer. There are always reasons to account for a merchant's prosperity and, as most men are not backward in talking of themselves, many valuable hints can be picked up by the wide-awake salesman. When he drops into the store of a retailer who is not as successful as he might be, it is a simple matter to get at the bottom of things and pass on information that may be exceedingly valuable. Of course, the salesman who wants to help out his customer must do so in a diplomatic way. We have too many order takers who antagonize the merchant from the outset by adopting a patronizing attitude or a downright offensive manner which makes the retailer say, 'Who's running this business, you or I?'"

Gingham Cut Caused Surprise.

No little comment was heard in the cotton goods trade yesterday as a result of the cut made in dress ginghams and other merchandise for Spring by the largest maker of these goods in the country. In some quarters the opinion was expressed that the move was not a wise one, in view of the fact that both cotton and dyestuffs are advancing in price, and that the demand for ginghams is none too good at the present time. It was further said that the lower prices probably would not result in a great deal of increase in the demand. Some wonder was expressed as to why the cuts were made, but it was said by a man who purported to have inside information that the company in question had simply carried the price reduction fight into the open, it having been going on for some time under cover among certain houses by way of the discount and other routes. It is understood that this company will go into the "highways and byways" after business during the coming season, and that it will conduct its selling campaign on broader and more vigorous lines than ever before.

Burlap Market Is Unsettled.

While reports concerning the inquiry for goods in the local burlap market differed some yesterday, there appeared to be no question of the price weakness of the market as it affected staple 40-inch goods. Odd widths, on the other hand, continued in quite good demand and firm as to price, this being especially true of 32-inch 7½ and 8 ounce goods, which are very scarce, and 36-inch 8s. In certain quarters a fair inquiry was reported for 40-inch 10 and 10½ ounce burlaps, but little, if any, of it developed into business. It is said that the accumulation of staple goods in the market, as a result of the retarded demand and the unusually heavy shipments of the late Spring and early Summer, is being reduced more rapidly than is generally supposed by buyers, but whether the goods are being cut up or stored away is not known. Anyway, there is a strong bullish feeling evident among sellers, who think that a marked upturn is due within the next few weeks as a result of British Government activities in Calcutta and Dundee. These prices, largely nominal, were quoted yesterday on 40-inch goods: Seven and a half ounce, 5.15c; 8-ounce, 5.25c; 10-ounce, 7.15c, and 10½-ounce, 7.25c.

Prices Are Still Too Low.

One of the best-posted men in the local gray goods market said yesterday that he was surprised to see any of the mills which make these goods selling them at the present prices, which, he said, were by no means commensurate with the present speculative cost of spot and future cotton. Considering that really good spinable cotton must cost the mills at least a cent a pound more than that figure, he asserted that the recent advances were merely a figurative drop in the bucket, and that the mills would be justified in asking from a half to three-quarters of a cent a yard more for their staple goods than they are now asking. To strengthen his contention he pointed out that, according to a chart compiled by one of the leading brokers, the present goods prices are practically the same, with spot cotton well over the ten cent mark, as they were a year ago at this time, when the staple was priced somewhere below 7.75 cents, the figure which was quoted when the Cotton Exchange resumed business in November. His only solution of the mystery as to how the mills could sell goods at all at present prices was that they are still using some of the cheap cotton of a year ago.

Furriers Make an Appeal.

A petition was forwarded to President Wilson yesterday by the Board of Trade of the Fur Industry of New York, praying for his assistance in obtaining a modification of British Orders in Council as they affect the import and export business of the industry. One of the most interesting points touched by the petition concerned the importing and exporting of the higher grades of fur from and to neutral countries, of which it says: "It is manifestly unfair to American fur interests, from the trappers to the fur-using public, to declare all furs unconditional contraband. None of the higher grades of fur are useful from a military standpoint, and surely no interference with the commerce of a neutral nation is justifiable excepting on grounds of absolute military necessity. We believe that we should be permitted to trade with absolute freedom in such neutral countries as Holland, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, and also that while in transit to or between America and any belligerent nation such furs and skins of the higher grades as cannot by any means be utilized for military purposes should be exempt from seizure or interference." The petition is signed by Alex. Heilbroner of Kaye & Einstein, as Vice Chairman of the board.

Gray Goods Buying Active.

After a more or less active day, there was a burst of buying in the closing hour in the local gray goods market yesterday. Thirty-nine-inch 68-72s were the star performers in this buying, users of these goods snapping them up for near-by delivery in large quantities at 4⅝ cents. Earlier in the day they sold for 4 9-16 cents in a good way. Contract sales of this construction were also made, some being reported at 4⅝ cents for delivery in the first five months of 1916. As a result of the increased activity, several selling houses have temporarily withdrawn prices, while others have moved their figures up as much as a quarter of a cent a yard. This is notably true of 39-inch 80 squares, for which some houses are now asking 6 cents, and which could have been had for spot shipment earlier in the day at 5¾ cents. This action was attributed to the sharp rise in cotton during the closing hour of trading. Large sales of 38½-inch 64-60s were reported at 4 cents for delivery in October and November, some houses selling at this figure for October only. Bids were reported refused for 38½-inch 64-56s, 60-52s, and 60-48s at 3⅞, 3⅞, and 3¾ cents, respectively, for spot and near-by delivery. Sales of 39-inch 64-60s were made at 3¾ cents, at which price they were very firmly held. As a result of the upturn at the close it was difficult to obtain a wholly accurate range of prices, but the following are at least average for spot goods:

39-inch, 80-80s....5¾c; 38½-inch, 64-56s...3¾c
39-inch, 72-76s....5¼c; 38½-inch, 60-52s...3⅝c
39-inch, 68-72s....4⅝c; 38½-inch, 60-48s...3½c
39-inch, 56-44s....3¼c; 27-inch, 64-60s....2⅝c
38½-inch, 64-60s....4c; 27-inch, 56-52s....2⅜c

Price of Oil Advances Again.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 13.—Five cents a barrel was added to the price of the principal grades of crude oil today, the South Penn Oil Company announcing these prices: Pennsylvania, $1.65. Other prices quoted are Mercer Black and Newcastle, $1.23; Cabell, $1.25; Corning, $1.12; Somerset, $1.06, and Ragland, unchanged at 65 cents.

THE DUTY ON TIMERS.

A Treasury Ruling Which Makes the Rate 60 Per Cent.

The classification under the present tariff of so-called "timers," which have been the cause of much perplexity and litigation since the law went into effect, is the subject of an order by the Treasury Department to collectors and other officials of the customs. The articles are designed for the purpose of timing rates of speed, such as the velocity of a projectile fired from a gun, the speed of a horse, or a runner at a race course, and of like events.

Much correspondence has passed between the department and the offices of the Collector here and at Philadelphia, while the Board of General Appraisers has made a ruling on the subject of the proper classification. In this decision the board held the articles dutiable at 20 per cent. ad valorem under the provision in the law for manufactures of metal, rather than as assessed at the rate of 30 per cent. as watch movements. The inquiry conducted by the department, so Assistant Secretary Peters says, raises the question whether the articles are not properly dutiable at 60 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 356. Such claim was not made before the board, and no appeal was taken from the board's decision.

The presence of the stem and ring in compasses was held in T. D. No. 34,530 to indicate that the articles were designed to be carried on or about the person. Following that ruling, Mr. Peters now states that it is the opinion of the department that the timers in question are also designed to be carried on or about the person and would come within the provision of "like articles" to those enumerated in Paragraph 356 of the Tariff act, and should therefore be assessed at 60 per cent. It is accordingly ordered that at the expiration of thirty days the higher rate is to be taken on all importations of this character as well as on such goods withdrawn from bonded warehouses. It was said yesterday in importing circles that handlers of foreign-made timers will contest the Treasury's order before the Board of Appraisers and the Customs Court.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

FERRAL C. DININNY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Ferral C. Dininny of 187 Riverside Drive, capitalist and promoter, and formerly President of several corporations, by Putney, Twombly & Putney. The liabilities are not large and he has more than sufficient assets to pay them.

WILLIAM W. BALKE.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against William W. Balke, manufacturers' agent, of 30 East Forty-second Street. Liabilities are believed to be $10,000 and assets $2,500.

CAROLINE B. MITCHELL of the Hotel Cecil, 118th Street and Seventh Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities, $5,800.

LEONARD D. GOLDSTONE, doing business as "Leonard's," manufacturer of dresses at 24 West Thirty-ninth Street, has made an assignment to Harry Zalkin. A petition was also filed against him.

CALEDONIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Caledonian Electric Company, incorporated, dealer in electrical supplies, at 140 West Thirty-eighth Street.

VOLTURNO ITALIAN WORKERS' CORPORATION.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Volturno Italian Workers' Corporation, dealer in groceries and meats at 35 Sixth Avenue. Liabilities are $5,043, nominal assets $2,233, and actual assets $1,698.

COHEN & KAUFMAN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Benjamin Cohen and Abraham Kaufman, who compose the firm of Cohen & Kaufman, clothing dealers at 108 Stanton Street. Liabilities are $7,500 and assets $2,000.

ABRAHAM FRANKEL, jobber in furs at 10 West Twenty-ninth Street, has made an assignment to Alexander S. Natanson. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against him. Liabilities are said to be over $2,500 and assets over $500.

BARRY STERN, liquor dealer of 74 Sheriff Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $3,691 and no assets.

MORRIS GILMAN, designer, of 887 Southern Boulevard, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,850 and assets $90, in a note.

ORVILLE E. SHORT.—Judge Mayer has dismissed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, filed in April 9, 1915, by Orville E. Short of 2,987 Marion Avenue, formerly a dealer in autos and carriages, whose liabilities were $65,286.

KATZ & MUNDLE, wholesale dealers in furs at 40 East Twelfth Street, have filed schedules showing liabilities of $22,578 and assets of $11,566.

SAUL RENNECK, ladies' tailor at 50 West Forty-sixth Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $17,985 and assets of $10,643.

JENNIE BERNSTEIN, dealer in cloaks and suits at 95 Division Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $14,200 and assets of $7,216.

SAMUEL N. ROMER, dealer in men's furnishing goods at 217 West Forty-second Street, has filed assignment schedules showing liabilities of $4,858, nominal assets of $1,000, and actual assets of $750.

CO-OPERATIVE DISPLAY FIXTURE COMPANY of 148 Grant Street has assigned to Henry J. Sacoder.

FREDERICK SCHOEN, butcher of 1,032 Second Avenue, has made an assignment to Sidney J. Loeb.

GERINGER BROTHERS.—Morris Geringer, trading as Geringer Brothers, manufacturing furrier, at 262 Greene Street, has made an assignment to Benjamin Louis Pulver.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 13.—John F. Harper, referee in bankruptcy, declined to confirm the trustees' sale of the Prime Steel Company, which is in bankruptcy. Samuel L. Winterwitz & Co., Chicago, offered $20,000 for what is known as the Dutcher Plant, appraised at $66,000. Fred Volgel, Jr., offered $1,255 for the Crucible Plant, appraised at $5,000.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Ausenberg, Isidor—Kips Bay Brewing and Malting Co. $238.25
Alperin, Jacob—M. Blumberg 215.75
Bruno, Henrietta and Emma P.—Lawyers Mortgage Co. 2,130.12
Barry, David and Michael A.—H. Korn 161.44
Chambers Mark—Rusch & Co. 991.26
Der Patriot, Inc.—J. Heiss 891.54
Durr, John—A. Knecht et al. 109.06
Egan & Leake—J. F. Morgan 227.48
Flippinger, Jacob and Amelia—A. Grier et al. 329.56
Fordham Realty Co. and Robert Drennan—Phelps Bros. Co. 225.64
Fowler & Wells Co.—M. H. Piercy 14,013.12
First United Presbyterian Church of New York City—C. Steierman 1,797.90
First United Presbyterian Church of New York City—C. Steierman 174.74
Griffith, Frederick H.—M. Eisenberg 346.91
Goodspeed, Benjamin F.—J. L. Raefle et al. 480.45
Howes, Frank W.—Herts Bros. Co. 207.56
Hover, John L., and Arthur R. Barker—Brentwood Realty Co. 247.65
Hutton, Thomas W. and Elizabeth P.—T. F. Cosgrove 219.22
J. Block & Co., Joe Block, Ida Block, and Lies Pilg—P. Rosofsky 300.81
Jarmulowsky, Meyer—S. Jacobs et al. 814.20
Kramer, Solomon—J. Singerman 179.15
Kates, Edward—Interstate Note and Holding Co., Inc. 179.44
Kossoff, Charles, and Jacob Pollock—D. Hirsch et al. 134.01
Lightem & Bro.—Manhattan Bottlers Supplies Mfg. Co. 1,433.19
Lefkowitz, Ray—Lawyers Mortgage Co. 670.04
Lecursi, Conzalvo—J. J. McSorley 123.68
Mintz, Oscar—A. Strauss 195.90
Markus, Ida, executrix—J. L. Buttenwieser 11,434.37
Maclin, William, and Maclin Laundry, Inc.—M. Solomon 114.03
McCullough, Samuel J.—Royal Eastern Electric Supply 837.46
Murphy, Frank E.—Interstate Note & Holding Co., Inc. 121.04
Osborg, Louis—United Dressed Beef Co. of N. Y. 248.25
Pressman, Jacob—N. Bershard et al. 129.42
Portnoy, Solomon—H. Perlman 139.54
Roth, Herman L.—Shanley Furners Co. 184.76
Riley, Thomas C.—E. L. Honigman 296.59
Reynolds, John J.—M. A. Reynolds, costs 202.49
Ream, Glen—Swinehart Tire & Rubber Co. 1,579.98
Schedler, Walter—W. K. Palmer 167.91
Sarasohn, Abraham—Lawyers Mortgage Co. 683.02
Schleift, Max and Samuel Grundwerg—Graf Realty Holding Co., Inc. 735.84
Spring Memorial Episcopal Church—N. Y. Heater & Supply Co. 260.21
Trafford, William—Arthur N. Pierson & Co., Inc. 272.81
Vykaryl Reservation, Inc.—C. Bunel 213.35
Julius Lowenthal & Co.—City of N. Y. 824.55
Kingsland, Albert—Same 629.40
Langan, David—Same 384.93
O'Reilly Bros. N. Y. Storage Warehouse Co.—Same 162.47
Mayerson, Louis—Same 262.42
Noble, Frank G.—Same 262.42
Pitzel, Julius—Same 142.91
Phillipson, Cecilia—Same 507.18
Stein; Henry—Same 507.18
Waterbury, Lawrence, Jr.—Same 751.63

In Bronx County.

Almquist, Gus—E. T. Burrowes Co. $32.32
Bachmann, Charles—I. Albert 64.22
Durr, John—A. Knecht et al. 109.06
Klopprath, Carl—E. T. Burrowes Co. 39.72
Molinhaupt, William F.—H. Harper 117.76
Sussman, Irving H.—J. Robertson et al. 28.72
Woodend, Jane—M. Goldrad 238.97

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Black, Madeleine—G. Erlebacher, Sept. 8, 1915 ..... $478.99
Miller, Jac N. De B.—K. Wiener, Jan. 14, 1914 ..... 176.64
H. M. Weill Co. and Henry M. Weill—B. Pozsnitsky, Feb. 18, 1915 ..... 145.23
Josaer, Victor and Stephani—N. B. Winterwitz & Co., Chicago, offered $20,000 for what is known as the Dutcher Plant, appraised at $66,000. Fred Volgel, Jr., offered $1,255 for the Crucible Plant, appraised at $5,000. ..... 412.52
H. M. Weill Co.—R. W. Elliott, Dec. 8, 1910, (vacated) 986.50
Silon Construction Co.—G. E. Walters, Apr. 3, 1912 ..... 119.40
Wishart, George—Miami Valley National Bank of Hamilton, Ohio, Feb. 18, 1915 ..... 1,426.29
John M. Slattery Building and Construction Co. and John M. Slattery—R. Fizel, June 30, 1915 ..... 1,539.64
Wilson, Nathan—A. Steckler et al., March 11, 1908, (canceled) 494.31
Same—G. Colon, Feb. 9, 1907, (canceled). 138.41

In Bronx County.

Breunle, Frank—C. Finkernagle, April 6, 1915 ..... $88.74

Sell your goods "On Time" FOR CASH

Sounds paradoxical. Sell your goods on your REGULAR terms—Then for a small commission which you would gladly allow your Customers for CASH, we will anticipate 80% of ANY part of these outstanding accounts ANY time you need the money @ 6% per annum. WE DON'T notify your Customers, and YOU collect in the usual way, then pay us.

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Ipp & Kwint 118 West 22d St. | From $2.25 DRESSES to $3.75 MESSALINES—POPLINS—SILKS TAFFETAS—CREPE DE CHINES | Ipp & Kwint 118 West 22d St.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON—M. O'Neil Co.; W. T. Tobin, ready to wear; P. B. Tobin, ready to wear, basement; 37 W. 26th.

ALBANY—W. M. Whitney & Co.; P. J. McManus, cloaks, suits; 41 Union Square; Park Avenue.

ALBANY—J. Muhlfelder, untrimmed hats; 621 Broadway, Room 632.

ATLANTA—Ernest L. Rhodes Co.; R. A. Beard; ladies' hats; 700 Broadway; Bresler.

AUGUSTA, Ga.—Wise Dry Goods Co.; C. W. Wise, dry goods, women's wear, notions; Aberdeen.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; W. A. Applewaite, hosiery, underwear; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—S. H. Roneker, piece goods; Grand.

BALTIMORE—Julius Gutman & Co.; J. Gutman, cloaks, suits; McAlpin.

BALTIMORE—John E. Hurst & Co.; L. M. Parsons, linens, wash goods; 148 West 26th.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; E. R. Reid, silk dresses; F. Quellmaltz, piece goods; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Horchschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss C. H. Fuld, children's wear; 220 Fifth Ave.

BALTIMORE—D. Miller Co.; C. H. Collins, millinery; Herald Square.

BALTIMORE—Leo Co.; E. W. Cohen, ready to wear coats, suits, dresses, furs; Albert.

BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; J. Wolf, cloaks, suits; Strand.

BALTIMORE—Johnson Boyd & Co.; L. Barnette, hosiery; Gregorian.

BALTIMORE—E. A. Polak & Co.; I. Davidson, rugs, furniture; Imperial.

BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; Miss M. Palardy, ribbons, McAlpin; G. Pearse, representing; 18 West 20th.

BINGHAMTON—The Gibson Cloak Co.; M. Cohen, waists, dresses, suits, skirts; 38 W. 32d.

BLUEFIELD, W. Va.—Sam Turk, cloaks, suits, furs, waists; Wallick.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; Miss J. L. McClusky, dresses; 31 Union Square.

BOSTON—Crown Neckwear Works; D. J. Parker, neckwear; Hermitage.

BOSTON—J. M. Siegel & Co.; J. M. Siegel, fancy goods, furn. goods, small wares; Broadway Central.

BOSTON—Solomon & Co.; J. Selomon, laces, silks; Broadway Central.

BOSTON—W. B. Leonard, woolens, tailor's trimmings; Great Northern.

BOSTON—Jordan Marsh Co.; C. J. Brady, carpets, rugs; W. G. Lewis, shoes; F. A. Jury, inexpensive dresses; T. O'Donnell, tailored suits; F. A. Burdick, women's coats, skirts; F. C. Kemball, costumes; 31 Union Sq.

BOSTON—Wm. Filenes Sons Co.; Miss Gilman, children's dresses; Mr. Dutch, untrimmed millinery, basement; Mr. Cooper, ladies' coats and suits; Mr. Ring, dresses; Mr. Smith, infants', children's, juniors' coats, dresses, petticoats; Mr. Levy, waists; Mrs. Kasanof, ladies' neckwear; Mr. Thompson, kimonos, negligees, corsets; Mr. Schroeder, muslin underwear, sweaters, aprons; 116 W. 32d.

BRATTLEBORO—Houghton & Simonds; A. P. Simonds, gloves, laces, notions, upholstery; Park Avenue.

BRIDGEPORT—Caesar Misch, Inc.; H. Walder, ready-to-wear; 1,261 Broadway.

BRIDGEPORT—Howland D. G. Co.; A. M. Cooper, dry goods; 75 Spring.

BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; T. Moffatt, hosiery, men's gloves, furn. goods; 18 W. 35th.

BUFFALO—Flint & Kent; J. K. Pittman, wash goods; 220 5th Av.; Broztell.

BUFFALO—Wiesseman, Elss & Co.; C. H. Wiesseman, dry goods; Herald Square.

BUFFALO—Clawson & Wilson Co.; H. E. Ilsley, silks, dress goods; 43 Leonard.

BUFFALO—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co. C. Tagg, dress goods, silks; 2 Walker.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—Phoenix Furniture Co.; A. W. Litschgi, furniture, carpets; Park Av.

CHICAGO—Portis Hat Co.; A. E. Portis, men's hats, caps; Albert.

CHICAGO—Hillman's; F. J. Kicker, furn. goods, gloves, hosiery, underwear; J. Hillman, H. Shepard, notions, laces, neckwear, ladies' gloves, veilings; 116 West 32d.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; J. A. Duthie, umbrellas; D. Griffin, remnants; C. W. Lefingwell, women's suits; W. E. Love, cloaks, suits; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO—Hillman's; G. E. Chapman, men's, boys' clothing, hats, caps; 116 W 32d.

CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; G. E. Doxey, books, stationery; E. W. Katz, wash goods, flannels; A. J. Kahnweiler, men's, boys' clothing; Miss J. Goldberg, women's, children's, misses' suits, dresses, coats, furs, skirts; 15 E. 22d.

CHICAGO—Hillman's; F. Kicker, men's furn. goods; 116 W. 32d.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; R. P. Evans, silks, satins; L. T. Anderson, furs; G. E. Barrow, ribbons, umbrellas; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; R. W. Hall, silks, velvets, 115 Worth.

CHICAGO—L. Klein Co., Inc.; T. Innekus, white goods, wash goods, linens; 31 Union Sq.

CHICAGO—L. Klein; A. Immekus, domestics; 31 Union Square.

CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; A. Strauss, skirts; 438 Broadway.

CHICAGO—C. A. Stevens & Bros.; A. H. Winkler, waists, petticoats; 40 E. 22d.

CINCINNATI—John Shillito Co.; H. J. Thoman, wash goods; 432 4th Av.

CINCINNATI—Kline Bros. Co.; M. Herzog, dresses, suits; Miss E. Schwartz, waists; 95 Madison Av.

CINCINNATI—Bischoff, Sterne & Stein; H. Sterne, cloakings; 200 5th Av.

CINCINNATI—J. Shillito; C. W. Sprawls, housefurn. goods; 432 4th Av.

CINCINNATI—Kline Bros. Co.; Miss Baker, children's dresses; 95 Madison Av.

CINCINNATI—The Fair; J. F. Gorman, millinery; Miss E. Scofield, neckwear, veilings; 23 E. 26th.

CLARKSDALE, Miss.—L. S. Landry, clothing; 1,123 B'way; Navarre.

CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; C. Mashek, millinery; G. Thompson, dry goods; 71 West 23d.

CLEVELAND—J. Wolpaw & Co.; J. Wolpaw, clothing, pants, overalls; Broadway Central.

CLEVELAND—L. N. Gross Co.; L. N. Gross, waists, dresses; 76 Madison Av.

CLEVELAND—The Bailey Co.; Miss Feihn, silk dresses, 71 W. 23d.

CLEVELAND—Stern Brothers & Co.; M. Stern, cloakings; Breslin.

CLEVELAND—S. M. Hexter & Co.; S. M. Hexter, woolens; 621 Broadway.

COLUMBUS—Green, Joyce & Co.; M. A. Sells, prints, ginghams; 258 Church.

COLUMBUS—C. R. Parsons, ready-to-wear; Collingwood.

DAVENPORT—B. & H. Abrahams; B. Abrahams, coats, suits, dresses; 7 W. 22d.

DAYTON—L. Troxler Co.; L. Troxler, dry goods; 116 W. 32d.

DES MOINES—Harris-Emery Co.; C. E. Henderson, linens; F. J. Bode, Miss L. Byerling, millinery; 320 Church.

DES MOINES—Younker Brothers; H. A. Metcalfe, cloaks, suits, dresses, furs; 303 5th Av.

DES MOINES—Harris-Emery Co.; W. Garber, ready to wear; C. Hoffheimer, ready to wear, basement; J. Nichols, jewelry; 1,270 Broadway.

DETROIT—Colonial Detroit Garment Co.; C. R. Cook, misses', children's dresses; Aberdeen.

DETROIT—Crowley Bros.; F. C. Feckenscher, G. A. Hausman, furn. goods, hosiery; 49 Leonard.

DETROIT—Kline Garment Co.; Miss H. Block, dresses; 95 Madison Av.

EVANSVILLE—A. Schuitz, coats, suits, dresses; 7 W. 22d.

EVANSVILLE—F. Lahoff, dry goods; Herald Square.

FORT WAYNE—Fox Bros. & Co.; O. A. Fox, carpets, furniture, stoves; Breslin.

FORT WAYNE—P. E. Tobias Millinery Co.; H. G. Hogan, millinery; Breslin.

FREDERICKSBURG—B. & O. 5 and 10c Co.; W. H. Owen, general mdse.; St. Denis.

HARRISBURG—"Kaufman's"; F. V. Zug, piece goods, (basement;) J. M. Lloyd, suits; 15 E. 20th.

HARTFORD—G. Fox & Co.; F. Mente, housefurnishing goods; I. E. Partridge, representative; 32d Church.

HARTFORD—Brown, Thomson & Co.; J. B. Williams, silks, velvets; 2 Walker; Continental.

HARTFORD—Brown, Thomson & Co.; F. W. Barnett, Miss Ryan, hosiery, umbrellas; 2 Walker.

HAVANA, Cuba—Chazas Co.; M. Chazas, piece goods, embroideries; Room 1,004. 377 Broadway.

HAVERHILL, Mass.—W. F. Thayer, ready to wear, furs, fancy goods, infants' wear, millinery; Gerard.

HERKIMER, N. Y.—H. G. Munger & Co.; H. G. Munger, dry goods, carpets, general mdse.; 320 Church; Murray Hill.

HERKIMER, N. Y.—H. G. Munger Co.; Mr. Batchelder, dry goods; 320 Church.

INDIANAPOLIS—H. F. Wasson & Co.; J. Mann, wash goods; 432 4th Av.

INDIANAPOLIS—W. H. Block Co.; Mrs. G. T. Downing, art goods, gifts; 1,261 B'way.

JACKSONVILLE—Cohen Bros.; D. D. Healy, housefurn. goods, china, cut glass; 225 5th Av.

JACKSONVILLE—Jacksonville-Hoyt Co.; Mr. Hoyt, ready to wear, millinery; 45 W. 34th.

JACKSONVILLE—Kohn-Furchgott Co.; J. J. Parsons, domestics, blankets, linens, wash goods; 108 Worth; Wallick.

KANSAS CITY—New York Store; C. L. Mass, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.

KANSAS CITY—G. B. Peck D. G. Co.; Miss K. Finnegan, ready-to-wear; 230 5th Av.

KANSAS CITY—Kline Cloak & Suit Co.; Miss K. Clancy, waists; Miss Dion, children's, juniors' garments; L. J. Lauman, dresses; L. Marks, mdse. manager; 95 Madison Av.

KANSAS CITY—Smith-McCord-Townsend D. G. Co.; P. C. Barbee, dress goods, silks, wash goods; 72 Leonard.

LANCASTER, Penn.—Hager & Bro.; W. H. Hager, mdse. mgr.; 75 Spring.

LANSING, Mich.—J. W. Knapp Co.; J. W. Knapp, ladies' garments; 1,270 Broadway; McAlpin.

LANSING, Mich.—J. W. Knapp Co.; J. W. Knapp, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.

LAUREL, Miss.—Fine Bros.; J. Fine, N. Fine, dry goods; 45 West 24th; Marlborough.

LAWRENCE, Mass.—Robertson, Sutherland Co.; Miss N. Regan, infants' wear; J. Duncan, handkerchiefs, toys, stationery, books; Park Av.; Fortrance George.

LIMA—Leader Co.; L. Schnitzer, cloaks, suits; 1,261 B'way.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Altheimer Dry Goods Co.; J. B. Miller, general dry goods; Marquam.

LOUISIANA, Mo.—Younker Bros.; H. Younker, women's ready-to-wear, dry goods, carpets; 15 East 26th; Knickerbocker.

MEMPHIS—W. R. Moore D. G. Co.; W. B. McLean, furn. goods; 238 Church.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—J. H. Bunce Co.; G. F. Hughes, dry goods; 75 Spring.

MILWAUKEE—Gimbel Brothers; A. B. Koehler, wash goods; Broadway and 32d.

MINNEAPOLIS—Dayton Co.; J. C. Luker, domestics; 1,170 Broadway; Wellington.

MINNEAPOLIS—L. S. Donaldson Co.; F. J. Amburen, domestics, flannels, ginghams, blankets, linens, linings; 2 Walker.

MINNEAPOL

Pacific Gas & Electric Company

Operating 37,000 square miles of territory in California and serving 200 cities and towns, has a tremendous diversity of investment risk. The stability of the company's business, serving such a growing territory is obvious.

Net earnings are equivalent to over 7 times the dividend requirements on the First Preferred Stock. A descriptive circular sent on request.

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We have prepared a booklet on Railroad Bonds which gives in convenient form some of the principal factors regarding the bond issues of most of the principal railroads in this country. It also includes the income account, management, capitalization and other information of interest to investors.

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City of Wilm'ton, Del. 4½s,
City of Portland, Ore. 4½s,
City of Dallas, Texas. 4½s,
Kan. City (Mo.) Sch. Dist. 4s,
Multnomah Co., Ore....5s,
Lit. Riv. Drain. Dist., Mo. 5½s

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Dull and Strong—German Situation Viewed Hopefully—At Work on Exchange Problem.

The dullness of the stock market yesterday was probably one of the things in which was reflected the very keen interest which was being taken in the conferences now underway in this city looking to an adjustment of the international exchange situation. The stock market though dull was strong and therein it reflected the belief that a satisfactory plan for the stabilization of the exchanges would be arrived at. Its strength meant more than this for it reflected also the view that our relations with Germany would soon be reduced to a more satisfactory basis. Reports which were spread regarding the results attained at yesterday's conference between the German Ambassador and the Secretary of State put an optimistic aspect on the real meaning of the recent Arabic note and though the Street lacked detailed information to fortify its belief of a favorable ending of the discussion between Washington and Berlin it was more strongly of the opinion than it had been on any recent day that a breach with Germany would be avoided.

The day's favorable sentiment found reflection in substantial net gains in a large number of stocks and it found reflection also in the bond market where there seemed to be a little more disposition on the part of bond dealers to add to their stock of bonds. One theory which prompted this course is that a satisfactory adjustment of the international exchange situation through the establishment of credits in some form in this market would be likely to bring to an end or greatly lessen the foreign liquidation in bonds and in that way give more effect to the wide difference between money rates and the current yield on bonds.

A variety of proposals for the correction of the international exchanges are still under discussion and while in some banking quarters a direct loan to the extent of as much as $1,000,000,000 is favored by our bankers the more prevalent opinion is that the problem can best be handled by resorting to a variety of means of providing credits in this country to do away with the pressure upon the exchange market which recently caused such a severe decline in rates. As matters now stand it seems important that the commercial aspects of the foreign exchange problem should be kept uppermost in the minds of those attempting to deal with the problem.

Country-wide support for the financing which will bring about the relief of the exchange market can be counted on only if it is made clear beyond any doubt that the essential purpose of opening credits here is to safeguard our trade relations. A demoralized exchange market if allowed to go uncorrected would inevitably react on our trade abroad and that the whole country is interested in avoiding. Europe wants to buy and we want to sell. The interest is a mutual one and upon the basis of that mutual interest it should be possible to work out a plan which will facilitate Europe's purchases in this market and thereby safeguard our foreign trade. Efforts to work out a plan along that line would unquestionably deserve and probably would call forth the co-operation of banking interests throughout the entire country.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	3	4	4	4	5
New York	3	4	4	4	5
Phila.	3	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	..	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	..	4	4	4½	5
Atlanta	..	4	4	*4½	5
Chicago	3	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½	5
Minneap.	..	4	4	5	5
Kan. City	..	4	4	5	5
Dallas	..	4	4	*4½	5
San Fran.	3	4½	4	4½	5

*Notes maturing in not more than 90 days secured by cotton or other staples, warehoused and insured, are discountable at the special rate of 3 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2½@2¾
Ninety days	2¾@2½

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2	1½	1½	1½

ON TIME.

60 days	2½@2¾	5 mos.	3 @3½
90 days	2½@2¾	6 mos.	3 @3½
4 mos.	3 @3½		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	3¼@3¾
60 to 90 days	3 @3¼
Other names.	
4 months	3½@3¾

	6 months	3¾@4
	6 months	3 @3½
	6 months	3¾@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
Demand	$4.67¼	$4.65¾	$4.66¼	+.00⅛
Cables	4.68	4.66¾	4.67¼	+.00⅛

Closing Rates.

	Demand, (or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.66½	$4.67⅛
Paris	5.97	5.96⅜
Switzerland	5.38	5.32
Scandinavia	25.80	25.85
Berlin	.82⅛	.82⅝
China—		
Hongkong	42.85	43.00
Shanghai	55.00	55.12½
Singapore	57.50	
Greece	5.34	5.35
Holland	.40½	.40⅝
India—		
Bombay	33.75	..
Calcutta	33.75	
Italy	6.42	6.41
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.00	49.25
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	41.12	41.25
Rio	22.55	22.70
Spain	17.85	18.12
Austria	15.05	15.15
Russia		35.00

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.61⅛	$4.58½	$4.61	$4.59

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $227,749,834; balance, $14,917,244. Sub-Treasury credit balance, $612,462.

The local banks have gained $4,400,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 85c premium; Montreal, $2.50@$2.81¼.

Bar Silver.

London, 23 9-16d, unchanged; New York, 48¾c, off ⅛c.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	—Sept., 1916	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
6s	—Sept., 1917	103⅞	104⅛	103⅞	104⅛
4½s	—June, 1965	101¾	101⅞	101¾	101⅞
4½s	—March, 1963	101⅛	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜
4½s	—Nov., 1957	101⅛	102	101⅛	102
4½s	—May, 1957	101⅜	102	101⅜	102
4½s	—Nov., 1917	100⅝	101¼	100⅝	101¼
4½s	—May, 1917	100⅜	101¼	100⅜	101¼
4½s	—March, 1964	98⅛	98⅜	98⅛	98⅜
4½s	—March, 1962	98⅛	98⅜	98⅛	98⅜
4½s	—Sept., 1960	98⅛	98⅜	98⅛	98⅜
4½s	—March, 1930-60	98⅛	98⅜	98⅛	98⅜
4s	—May, 1959	94⅛	94⅜	94⅛	94⅜
4s	—Nov., 1958	94⅛	94⅜	94⅛	94⅜
4s	—May, 1957	94⅛	94⅜	94⅛	94⅜
4s	—Nov., 1956	94⅛	94⅜	94⅛	94⅜
4s	—Nov., 1955	94⅛	94⅜	94⅛	94⅜
4s	—Nov., 1936	94⅛	..	94⅜	..
4s	—May, 1917	100	..	100	..
4s	—Nov., 1916	99⅝	..	99⅝	..
4s	—May, 1916	99⅜	..	99⅜	..
3½s	—Nov., 1955	85¾	..	85¾	..
3½s	—Nov., 1954	85½	86	85½	86
3½s	—May, 1954	85¼	85⅝	85¼	85⅝

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, SEPT. 13, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	848,671
Same day last year	Exch. closed
Year to date	101,499,334
Same period last year	45,989,158
Average price and change 50 stocks	78.99 +1.12
Same day last year	*Exch. closed

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	79.59	Sept. 10	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.00	June 10

*Closing average July 30, 57.77.

	Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
	34	34½	5,800	Alaska Gold Mines	34½	34½	34	34	..
	40¾	40⅝	13,000	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	39⅞	40⅝	39½	40⅝	+1⅜
	69	70	700	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	70	70	69	70	+2
	61	61¼	600	Am. Agricul. Chem.	61⅜	61½	61⅜	61½	+ ⅛
	65¼	65¾	1,300	Am. Beet Sugar	65¼	65⅝	65¼	65⅝	+ ⅜
	57⅛	57⅝	6,800	Am. Can	56⅝	58	56⅝	57½	+1½
	69	69⅛	5,600	Am. Car & Fdry	67⅞	69⅝	67⅞	69	+2
	152	153	200	Am. Coal Products	151½	152	151½	152	+3½
	94½	96	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	95½	95½	95½	95½	− ½
	8	8½	200	Am. H. & Leather	8	8	8	8	..
	87½	88	500	Am. H. & Leath. pf.	87	87¾	87	87¾	+1½
	23	24	200	Am. Ice Securities	23½	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅜
	15⅝	15⅝	2,200	Am. Linseed	15⅜	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+ ⅛
	34	34½	500	Am. Linseed pf.	33	34	33	34	+1½
	52	53	1,000	Am. Locomotive	52½	53⅜	52½	53¼	+ ⅝
	96	98	100	Am. Locomotive pf.	97	97	97	97	− ½
	81	81⅝	1,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	81	81¾	80¾	81¾	+1
	51⅜	52	900	Am. Steel Fdries.	51⅛	52	51⅛	52	+1½
	109¾	109	100	Am. Sugar Ref.	109	109	109	109	−1
	123⅝	123	730	Am. Telegph. & Tel.	122	123	122⅞	123⅝	+ ⅛
	220	226	100	Am. Tobacco	220	230	220	230	−5
	43	43¼	1,800	Am. Woolen	43¼	43¼	42¾	43⅜	− ⅛
	96	96	100	Am. Woolen pf.	95¾	96	95¾	95¾	− ⅞
	70¼	70⅜	3,200	Anaconda Cop. Co.	69⅝	70¼	69⅝	70⅜	+1½
	101⅝	101⅞	1,400	Atch., Top. & S. F.	101	101⅞	100⅝	101⅞	+ ⅜
	97⅛	98⅛	900	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	96	97⅞	96	97⅛	−1⅛
	80	80⅜	2,050	Baldwin Loco	79¼	80⅜	78⅞	80¼	+1⅛
	82⅜	83¼	1,500	Baltimore & Ohio	82⅞	83¼	82⅝	83¼	+ ⅝
	70¾	71	100	Baltimore & O. pf.	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	− ⅛
	335⅝	336	8,400	Bethlehem Steel	320½	335	320½	335	+23
	83⅜	84	400	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	83⅜	83⅞	83⅜	83⅝	− ⅛
	53	54	100	Brown Shoe pf.	53	53	53	53	..
	66⅝	67	1,800	Butte & Superior	66⅜	67⅛	66⅜	67	+ ⅛
	17⅛	18½	900	California Petrol.	17⅛	18	17⅛	18	+ ⅞
	42½	45	400	California Pet. pf.	45⅛	45½	45	45	− ⅛
	153⅞	154½	2,000	Canadian Pacific	153½	154⅝	153⅛	154⅝	+1½
	44	44½	2,420	Central Leather Co.	44¼	44⅝	44	44	+ ⅛
	48¾	48¾	200	Chesapeake & Ohio	48	48	48	48	+ ⅞
	30	30¾	300	Chi. Gt. West. pf.	30	30	30	30	..
	94	95½	21,850	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	94¼	95	93¾	95	− ⅛
	98⅝	99	700	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	98⅜	98⅝	98⅜	98⅝	+ ⅛
	126	128	13,530	Chi. & Northwest.	126	126	125	126	+ ⅛
	39½	39½	2,000	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	37⅞	39⅜	37⅞	39⅜	+1⅛
	25⅞	26	100	Chino Copper	25⅝	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	+ ⅛
	44	45¼	300	Federal Min. & S. pf.	44	44	44	44	..
	171¼	172	700	Federal M. & S. pf.	171¼	172	170¾	172	+1¼
	258	263	1,200	General Electric	261	262	256	260	+1½
	115	116	200	General Motors pf.	115	115½	115	115½	+1½
	62⅞	63⅜	6,700	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	62⅞	63⅜	62⅞	63⅜	+1⅝
	107	108¼	100	Goodrich pf.	108	108	108	108	+1
	107	108¼	50	do., odd lot	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	..
	114¾	115¼	1,000	Great Northern pf.	115⅜	115½	115⅛	115½	+ ⅛
	41¼	41¾	1,500	G. N. certfs for prop.	40⅞	41¼	40⅞	41⅛	+ ⅛
	64¾	64¾	1,200	Guggenheim Explor.	64	64½	63⅝	64⅜	+ ⅛
	103	104	100	Illinois Central	103	106	103	106	+ ⅝
	103	104	76	do., odd lot	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	..
	34¾	34⅞	1,800	Inspiration Copper	34⅜	34⅞	34¼	34¾	+ ⅛
	20⅞	20⅞	100	Inter.-Met.	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	..
	20⅞	20⅞	900	Interboro	21	21	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
	74½	75	400	Interboro Consol.pf.	74½	75	74½	75	+ ⅛
	106	106	100	Int. Harvester, N.J.	106	106	106	106	+1
	69¼	70	100	Int. Harvester Corp.	70	70	70	70	− ⅛
	26⅝	27	100	Kansas City South.	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
	59	59½	100	Kan. City South. pf.	59	59	59	59	+ ⅛
	68⅛	68½	1,700	Lackawanna Steel	68	68	68	68¼	+1¼
	143	144½	30	Lehigh Valley	144	144	144	144	..
	220	225	100	Liggett & Myers	224⅜	224⅜	223½	224⅜	+ ⅜
	118¼	118½	100	Liggett & Myers pf.	119	119	119	119	− ⅜
	116½	119½	70	do., odd lots	119½	119½	119	119	..
	30	43	100	Long Island	42	42	42	42	− ½
	23¼	24¼	100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¾	..
	43	43½	100	Maxwell Motor pf.	43	43	43	43	+ ⅛
	88	89	100	Max. Motors 1st pf.	88½	88½	88½	88½	+1½
	36	38	300	Max. Motors 2d pf.	36	36	35¾	35¾	−1½
	84	86	8,000	Mexican Petroleum	84½	86½	84½	86	+2½
	26¾	27	700	Miami Copper	26¾	27	26¾	26¾	+2½
	125	129	200	M., St.P. & S.S.M.pf.	126	127½	123	127½	+2½
	7	7½	1,100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	7½	7½	7	7	− ⅛
	13⅝	14⅜	1,100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	13⅝	13⅞	13	13⅝	− ⅜
	3⅞	3⅞	400	Missouri Pacific	3⅞	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	− ⅛
	55	56	400	Montana Power	56	56	56	56	+ ⅛
	26¼	26⅝	800	Nat'l En. & St. Co.	26¼	26¼	25¾	26	+1⅛
	63½	63¾	400	Nat. Lead Co.	63½	63¾	63¼	63¾	+ ⅛
	14⅝	14⅞	500	Nevada Con. Cop.	14⅝	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	..
	145	147	200	N. Y. Air Brake	146	146	146	146	+3
	92¼	92⅝	2,600	N. Y. Central	92½	92⅝	92¼	92¼	− ⅛
	67¾	68	1,000	N. Y., N. H. & H.	67½	68¼	67¾	67⅝	+ ⅛
	26½	26¾	300	N. Y., Ont. & West.	26½	27	26¾	26¾	+ ⅛
	109½	110	600	Norfolk & Western	109	109½	109	109½	+ ⅛
	107	107¼	830	Northern Pacific	107	107¼	106⅞	107¼	+ ⅛
	109¼	109¾	700	Penn. R.	109¼	109¾	109	109¾	+⅛
	86½	87¼	700	Philadelphia Co.	86½	88⅝	86½	88½	+1
	33⅞	34	700	Pittsburgh Coal	33⅝	35⅞	33	34	+ ⅛
	100	102	700	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	100	100¾	100	100¾	+ ¼
	61	61⅞	2,800	Pressed Steel Car	61	62	61	62	+2
	3	3	100	Quicksilver	3	3	3	3	..
	37⅛	38	400	Railway Steel Sp.	37⅛	38	37⅛	38	..
	22	22¼	1,100	Ray Con. Copper	22	22¼	22	22¼	+ ⅛
	149⅜	150½	5,700	Reading	149⅜	150½	149¼	149⅝	+ ⅛
	42⅜	43⅜	1,200	Rep. Iron & Steel	42⅜	43⅜	42⅝	43	+ ⅛
	101⅞	102	200	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	+ ⅛
	101½	101⅝	60	do., odd lot	101½	101⅝	101¼	101⅝	..
	3	3	1,000	Rock Island Co. pf.	3	3	3	3	..
	5½	5⅝	1,200	Rumely, (M.,) Co.	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
	8½	9	600	Rumely, (M.,) Co. pf.	8½	9	8½	8½	+ ⅛
	14¼	14⅝	200	Seaboard Air Line	14¼	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅛
	34	34	200	Seab. Air Line pf.	34	34	34	34	+ ⅛
	33⅞	33⅞	90	do., odd lot	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	+ ⅛
	155	155	100	Sears, Roeb. & Co.	155	155	155	155	+1
	52	52½	800	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co.	52	52½	52	52¼	+ ⅛
	88	88¼	1,100	Southern Pacific	88¼	88¼	88	88¼	+ ⅛
	104¾	104¾	100	So. Pacific Co.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	− ⅛
	16	16	900	Southern Railway	16	16	15⅞	16	..
	50¼	51	600	So. Railway pf.	50¼	51	50¼	51	..
	56	56	400	Standard Milling	56	56	56	56	+2
	115½	117	7,420	Studebaker Co.	115½	117⅝	115½	117	+2
	103½	103¾	200	Studebaker Co. pf.	103½	103¾	103½	103¾	..
	53½	53⅝	2,500	Tennessee Copper	53½	53⅝	53¼	53⅝	+2
	153	154	750	Texas Co.	153	154	153	154	+2
	10⅝	10⅞	1,100	Texas & Pacific	10⅝	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
	57⅞	58⅜	7,300	Third Avenue	57⅞	58⅜	57⅞	58⅛	+ ⅛
	129¼	129⅝	5,110	Union Pacific	129¼	129⅝	128¾	129⅝	+ ⅜
	48	48	200	United Cigar Mfrs.	48	48	48	48	− ⅛
	68	68	100	Un. Dry Goods pf.	68	68	68	68	+1
	22¾	23	800	United Rys. Inv. pf.	23	23	22¼	23	+ ⅛
	38	38½	1,000	United Rys. Inv. pf.	38	38½	38	38½	+ ⅛
	21¼	21¾	200	U. S. C. I. P. & F.	21¼	21¾	20⅝	20⅝	− ⅛
	66½	66⅝	700	U. S. Express	66½	66⅝	66	66	+⅝
	76¾	76¾	1,400	U. S. Indus. Alco.	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	+ ⅛
	49⅝	50¼	50	U. S. Rubber	49⅝	50¼	49⅝	50¼	+ ⅛
	103¼	103⅝	10	U. S. Rub. 1st pf.	103¼	103⅝	103¼	103⅝	..
	75¾	75¾	53,000	U. S. Steel	74⅝	75¾	74⅝	75¾	+1½
	113¾	113⅞	1,700	U. S. Steel pf.	113¾	118⅞	113¾	113⅞	+ ⅝
	66¾	66¾	1,370	Utah Copper	65¾	66⅞	65¾	66¼	+ ⅛
	37⅜	37½	1,000	Va.-Car. Chemical	37	38¼	36¾	37⅞	+1⅛
	59¾	61	200	Va. Iron, Coal & C.	59	59	59	59	−⅝
	29½	29⅝	1,100	Western Maryland	29¼	29⅝	28⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
	76¼	76½	300	Western Union Tel.	75⅝	76½	75⅝	76½	+1⅛
	115⅝	115⅞	22,750	Westingh. El. & M.	115	116⅞	115	115⅝	+1⅛
	187⅜	188	200	Willys-Overland	186½	188½	187¼	187½	− ⅜
	105¾	106	100	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co.	105½	105½	105¾	105¾	− ⅛

*Cents per share.

LONDON TRADING ACTIVE.

Money Market Busy Preparing for Today's Call on War Loan.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The money market was busy today preparing for the payment of tomorrow's call on the war loan, amounting to about £40,000,000. Discount rates were steady.

Foreign exchanges were erratic and uncertain. Cable transfers opened around 4.67 and advanced to 4.70. Later the rate dropped to 4.67, when a big buyer appeared and forced it down to 4.65¾ and 4.66. These figures prevailed in the afternoon, with the tone uncertain.

The stock market reopened quietly. Gilt-edged securities and Argentine rails were supported, and Kaffirs were in good demand on gold production statistics.

American securities showed signs of a recovery, though the political outlook and the uncertain exchange situation prevented any material expansion in business.

Prices Firm on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Sept. 13.—Prices were firm on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 68 francs 25 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 97½ centimes.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atlantic C. L.	1914-'23	4 @4½	4.55	4.40
Balt. & Ohio	1914-'23	4½	4.67	4.42
Buff. R. & Pitts.	1914-'26	4½@5	4.62	4.45
Canadian Pacific	1915-'28	4½	4.95	4.80
Caro., Clinch & O.	1915-'23	5	5.15	4.90
Ches. & Ohio	1914-'24	4½	4.90	4.70
Chi. & Northwest.	1914-'23	4½	4.50	4.30
Chi. Ind. & Louis.	1914-'23	4½	5.15	4.85
C., R. I. & Pac.	1915-'36	4½@5	7.50	5.50
C., St. L. & N. O.	1915-'24	5	4.65	4.50
C., C., C. & St. L.	1915-'29	5	5.10	5.00
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.53	4.45
Erie R.	1914-'23	4½@5	5.00	4.80
Hocking Valley	1914-'23	4-@5	4.85	4.70
Illinois Central	1914-'23	4½@5	4.85	4.40
Louis. & Nash.	1914-'23	5	4.60	4.35
Mo., Kan. & T.	1914-'23	5	6.75	5.50
Missouri Pacific	1914-'22	5	6.75	5.50
N. Y. C. Lines	1915-'28	4½@5	4.97	4.70
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1915-'24	4½	4.50	4.30
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1915-'28	5	4.95	4.80
Penn. G. Freight	1914-'28	4 @4½	4.40	4.20
St. L., I. M. & So.	1914-'23	5	5.00	5.00
Seaboard Air L.	1914-'25	5	5.00	4.80
Southern Ry.	1914-'24	4½@5	4.80	4.65
Southern Pacific	1914-'23	4½	4.55	4.45
Virginian Ry.	1914-'19	5	4.75	4.60

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	16½	17	16½	17
Atlantic Refining	630	635	625	635
Borne-Scrymser	290	295	290	300
Buckeye Pipe Line	100	102	100	102
Chesebrough Mfg.	720	740	720	750
Colonial Oil	130	140	130	145
Continental Oil	240	245	240	245
Crescent Pipe Line	45	46	45	46
Cumberland Pipe L.	50	54	50	54
Eureka Pipe Line	245	250	247	252
Galena Signal Oil	160	163	160	163
Galena Signal Oil pf.	138	140	135	140
Illinois Pipe Line	158	158	156	158
Indiana Pipe Line	100	103	100	103
Inter. Pet. Co. Ltd.	9⅝	9⅞	9¾	9⅞
National Transit	32	33	33	34
N. Y. Transit	220	225	220	225
Northern Pipe Line	102	105	101	106
Ohio Oil	153	155	153	155
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	55	60	58	60
Pierce Oil	12¾	13	12¾	13
Pierce Oil pf.	24	25	25	26
Prairie Oil & Gas	407	411	407	411
Prairie Pipe Line	178	180	178	180
Solar Refining	260	270	260	270
Southern Pipe Line	220	225	215	220
South Penn Oil	332	335	*333	337
South. West. Penn	125	130	*127	132
Stand. Oil of Cal.	307	310	307	310
Stand. Oil of Ind.	460	465	460	465
Stand. Oil of Kan.	400	415	400	415
Stand. Oil of Ky.	275	280	*278	283
Stand. Oil of Neb.	340	350	340	350
Stand. Oil of N. J.	443	450	447	449
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	190	192	190	193
Stand. Oil of Ohio	450	460	450	460
Swan & Finch	130	140	130	140
Union Tank	80	85	80	90
Vacuum Oil	267

A Revolution in Naval Warfare

The activity of submarines in the present European War has clearly shown the vulnerability of all classes of floating craft, whether dreadnought, battleship, armored cruiser or merchantman, to attack by these undersea instruments of war.

Each of the warring nations is realizing the necessity for increasing its fleet of submarines, and the United States will be forced to do likewise.

Not only is the submarine invaluable on the offensive, but also as a means of coast defence.

The Lake Torpedo Boat Co.

is one of the principal manufacturers of submarines, and is in a position to handle, and is handling, large orders on which it is making handsome profits.

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Our Special Circular on The Lake Torpedo Boat Company contains detailed information.

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50 Franklin Insurance Stock
100 Great Northern Paper Stock
100 Int. St'm Pump Com. & Pfd. Stk.
25 National Surety Stock
100 Milliken Bros. Com. & Pfd. Stock
100 New York Shipbuilding Stock
50 Niles-Bement-Pond Com. Stock
50 Prairie Pipe Line Stock
100 Remington Typewriter Com. Stk.
25 Scovill Manufacturing Stock
5 Winchester Repeating Arms Stock

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

25 American Chicle Com. Stock
100 Comput'g-Tabulat'g-Record'g Stk.
100 East. Steel Com. & 1st Pfd. Stock
25 German American Insurance Stk.
100 International Salt Stock
100 Int. St'm Pump Com. & Pfd. Stk.
50 Midvale Steel Stock
100 Milliken Bros. Com. & Pfd. Stock
25 National Park Bank Stock
50 New Jersey Zinc Stock
50 Prairie Pipe Line Stock
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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Stocks Move Sharply Upward on Moderate Trading—Bonds Active and Firm.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 279,496 shares of stocks and $74,200 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 42,290; oils, 1,541; railroads, 100, and mining, 235,565. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	Burns Bros. Co	80	81	80	81
1,600	†C. C. & F...102	100	102	100	100
1,200	†C. C. & F. pf.113	119	115	115	115
1,000	†Car. L. & P..	9⅞	9¼	8⅝	9⅛
110	†Cr. Shipbuild.	82½	83	82½	82½
400	Driggs-Seab....112	114½	111		114
10,900	S. Boat w. i..	50	50⅝	49½	50⅝
300	†Flak Tire....100	100½	100		100
675	†Endes Mfg..	34	35½	34	35½
6,000	†Int. M. M..	3¼	3⅞	3	3⅞
5,000	†I. M. M. pf..	12⅜	13¼	12½	13
100	†I. M. M. new w. i.	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼
100	†Int. Nickel..187	191	187		190
90	†I. S. P. pf..	5	6	4	6
335	Kath. Br. pf..	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
50	Kelly S. Tire.205	205	205		205
60	Kelly S. Tire new 1st pf.	90	90	90	90
1,500	†L. Tor. Boat.	14	15	14	15
210	†L.T.B. 1st pf.	15	*16½	15	16½
1,500	Marc. of Am.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞
50	Nat. Steel Car.	40	45	40	45
700	Riker & Heg..	5⅞	6	5⅝	6
300	Savoy Oil ..	9⅛	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝
525	†Stand. Motors.	11	*11	10½	10⅝
85	†S. Co. of Can.	82	33	32	33
400	†St. Jo. Lead..	12¾	12⅞	12¼	12⅞
2,800	Tri. Film cfts.	7	7¼	6⅞	7¼
1,800	Un. C. S. new.	9⅝	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞
3,000	Un. Profit S...	2⅛	2¼	2	2⅛
200	U. S. L. & H..	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
400	Ventura Con....	10⅜	10⅝	10¼	10⅜
1,500	†World Film...	8⅞	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
15	Ill. Pipe Line.158	157	157	—	1	
675	Int. Petro'm..	9⅞	9⅝	9¾	..	
255	Midwest Ref..	40	38	38		+ 1
300	Nat. Transit..	33½	32	32		— 2½
60	Prairie O. & G.	412	408	410		
55	Prairie Pipe L.	180	179	180		+ 1
43	S. Oil of Cal.	308	307	308		+ 1
1	S. Oil of Ky..	278	278	278		+ 7
47	S. Oil of N. J.	450	448	450		+ 2
80	Vacuum Oil..	229	228	228		— 2
10	Washing'n Oil.	40	40	40		+ 5

RAILROAD.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	†Wabash, w. i.	10½	10½	10¼	10½

MINING STOCKS.

1,500	†Alaska Juneau	12	12¼	11⅞	12¼
500	†Alta Con. Mining Co.	33	33	33	33
15,000	††Amer. Com..	12½	13	11½	12
4,300	††Atlanta..	27	28½	27	28
4,000	††Big Cotton..	4½	4½	3½	4½
900	Big Ledge Dev. Co.	3	3⅛	3	3⅛
1,200	††Booth	42	44	42	43
6,500	Braden Copper.	8	8⅝	8	8⅝
540	Butte & N. Y..	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
500	†Canada Cop..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,700	†Cashboy	4½	5	4½	5
600	Cons. Arizona.	¼	¼	¾	¾
700	Cons. Nev.-U..	¾	¾	¾	¾
1,000	†Dim'd B..	2	2	2	2
9,700	†Dome Ext..	28	28	28	28
100	Eagle & B. B..	1½	1½	1½	1½
1,100	†Emma Cop..	33	33	31	33
500	†Florence	43	45	43	45
700	Goldfield Con..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,500	†Gold. Merger	17	18	17	18
1,300	Jumbo Ext....	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
11,900	Kennecott Cop.	53	54½	53	54
400	Kerr Lake	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
16,500	††Kewanas	28	28	26	27
500	†Lone Star	4	4	4	4
1,000	Magma Copper.	15½	15⅞	15¼	15⅝
1,600	McIntyre	46	46	46	46
100	Mines of Am..	2	2	2	2
700	†McK'ley-Dar..	26	28	25	25
87,000	††Mother Lode.	45	47	41	44
600	††Nat. Z. & L..	38	38	38	38
200	†Nevada Hills..	18	18	15	15
13,500	††Oro	5½	6	5½	5½
7,200	††Rex. Con. M.	52	52	50	51
2,000	†Sandstorm K..	8½	10	8½	10
500	†Silver Pick..	9	9	9	9
700	Stand. Sil.-L..	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
3,800	Stewart	1¾	1¾	1½	1½
22,000	††Success Min..	92	92	88	89
3,100	†Super. M. Co..	23½	24	23½	23½
100	Tonopah Ext....	2⅞	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝
125	Tonopah Min..	5⅞	6	5⅞	6
1,300	†West E. Con.	56	56	54	54
300	†W. K. Cop. pf.	2⅝	2½	2⅜	2⅜

BONDS.

$10,000	Dela. & Hud. conv. 5s, w. i.	100⅞	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞
1,200	Del. & H. rts.	¼	¼	¼	¼
10,000	I. M. M., new 5s	80	80	80	80
53,000	Ken. Cop. 6s..	172	175	170	175

†Sells cents per share. *Odd lot. ‡Unlisted. NOTE—Not reported Saturday—100 Magma at 15.

***

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Sept. 13. Bid.	Asked.	Sept. 11. Bid.	Asked.
Alliance Film	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
B.-Am. T. Co., ord.	13½	14½	13½	14½
B.-A. T. Co., ord. b'r.	14	15	14	15
Central Foundry	10	10½	10	10½
Electric Boat	490	515	480	515
Electric Boat pf.	490	515	480	515
Emerson Phonograph.	12½	13	12¼	12
Franco-Spanish Pet., (a prospect)	1	1¼	1	1¼
Guantanamo Sugar	59	63	60	63
Hall Signal	16	17	16	17
I. M. M., n. w. i. pf	63	65	63	65
International Motors	27	29	26	29
Internat. Motors pf.	55	60	55	58
Mutual Profit	9	9¼	9	9¼
New York Transporta.	17	17½	17	17½
Pyrene Mfg. Co.	13	18½	13	13½
M. Rumely, w. i.	22	23	22	23
Sherman Carbide	10	8	10	8
Sherman Carbide pf.	8	15	10	14
Sterling Gum	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
U. S. L. & H. Cor. pf.	4	4½	4	4½
Wayland Oil & Gas.	3⅝	4⅜	3⅝	4⅛

RAILROADS.

Wabash pf. (a)	38¾	39½	38½	85
Wabash pf. (b)	20	20½	19½	20¼

MINING STOCKS.

Arizona Duquesne	38	40	38	42
Caledonia	98	100	97	100
Chile Copper	18	18⅜	18	18⅛
Genesee Copper	32	37	32	37
Howe Sound	3⅝	4	2⅞	4
Iron Blossom	65	70	67	69
Kerr Lake	3¼	3½	3¼	3½
Majestic Mines	40	60	40	60
New Utah Bingham	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3½
Nipissing Mines Co.	5⅝	6	5⅝	6
Tonopah Extension	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2⅜
Tri-Bullion	¼	⅜	¼	⅜
Tuolumne Copper	⅜	⅝	⅜	⅝

BONDS.

Calaveras 6s	190	210	190	210
Pierce Oil 6s	79	80	79	80

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MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives	125	128	124	128
Aetna Explosives pf.	74	78	72	78
Am. & Brit. Mfg. Co.	9	11	8	11
Am. & Br. M. Co. pf.	30	37	34	44
Atlas Powder	220	226	225	230
Atlas Powder pf.	93	100	98	99
Bliss (E. W.)	360	380	380	380
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	130	140	125	135
Can. Explosives	330	360	325	375
Can. Explosives pf.	105	110	101	110
Carbon Steel	23	29	22	28
Carbon Steel 1st pf.	45	50	45	50
Carbon Steel 2d pf.	24	30	27	35
Colt's Arms	560	575	560	565
Driggs-Seabury	112	116	110	120
Du Pont Powder	675	685	678	690
Du Pont Powder pf.	98	102	99	103
Hercules Powder	363	375	378	385
Hercules Powder pf.	103	106	111	115
Hopkins-Allen	52	58	50	60
Hopkins-Allen pf.	95	105	95	103
Lake Torpedo Boat	13	15		
Niles-Bement-Pond	113	118	113	116
Niles-Bement-Pond pf	98	102	95	105
Savage Arms	290	315	280	310
Submarine Boat	50	51	49	50
Winchester R. A.	2200	2400	2300	2500

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.06	Mexican	.42
Alpha Con.	.02	Occidental Con.	.79
Andes	.08	Ophir	.92
Best & Belcher	.06	Overman	.09
Caledonia	.55	Potosi	.02
Challenge Con.	.03	Savage	.06
Chollar	.02	Sav. Belcher	.04
Confidence	.15	Sierra Nevada	.18
Con. Cal. & Va.	.11	Union Con.	.33
Con. Imperial	.01	Utah Con.	.03
Gould & Curry	.03	Yellow Jacket	.13
Hale & Norcross	.03½	Silver Bars	.48⅝
Kentucky Con.	.02		

TONOPAH.		D'd'field Daisy	.03
Belmont	3.80	D'd'field B. B.	.08
MacNamara	.02	Florence	.44
Midway	.10	G'd'field Con.	M.1.30
Mizpah Ext.	.19	G'd'field Merger	.18
Montana	.28	G'd'd Kewanas	.30
North Star	.11	Jumbo Ext.	1.37½
Rescue Eula	.07	Lone Star	.04
Tonopah Merger	.07	Silver Pick	.07
Victor	.27	Vernal	.03
West End	.55	Nevada Hills	.17
GOLDFIELD.		Rochester Mines	.26
Atlanta	.27	Round Mountain	.42
Booth	.43	MANHATTAN.	
C. O. D.	.04	Man. Big Four	.05
Comb. Fraction	.08		

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot.	9	10	Isabella	15⅜	16
Elkton	25½	27	Jackpot	6½	7¼
El Paso	80	90	McKinney	36	40
Findlay	3⅜	4½	Portland	150	152
Golden Cy.	176	180	Vindicator	155	164
Gold Dol.		4	Rav. B. H.	3	4
Gold Bov.	3½	3⅝			

GAIN IN SMELTER SURPLUS.

President Guggenheim Optimistic as to Business Outlook.

The American Smelting and Refining Company, for the six months ended June 30, had gross earnings of $6,757,353, a decrease of $24,901. The net income was $5,433,662, a decrease of $5,080. Fixed charges were less, however, and there was left as a surplus from the six months' operation after paying dividend on the preferred stock, a total of $2,015,081, an increase of $58,267. This surplus was equal to 4.30 per cent. earned on the $50,000,000 common stock against 3.91 per cent. for the corresponding period in the previous year. The cash on hand, due largely to the decrease in the company's stock of metals on hand, increased $11,114,000 in the six months.

Daniel Guggenheim, President of the company, said in the report:

"The income of the company during the first portion of the year, was affected unfavorably by the continued lack of earnings from the properties in Mexico, and also by the decreased production of ores in this country, due to the low prices caused by the European war. So far as the buisenss of the company in this country is concerned, this situation has been overcome, and at the present time the works of the company in the United States are running to their full capacity."

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS.

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
95	Ahmeek	96½	96	93½	96
2,118	Alaska	34⅜	34⅝	34	34⅛
440	Am. Zinc	52¼	52⅝	52¼	52⅛
19	Anaconda	69⅝	69⅝	69⅜	69⅝
110	Ariz. Cmi.	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
933	Butte & Sup.	66⅛	67	66⅛	66⅝
170	Cal. & Ariz.	62¼	62½	61⅝	62⅜
15	Cal. & Hecla	545	545	540	543
161	Copper Range.	53⅜	54½	53⅜	54½
15	Daly West	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
10	East Butte	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
65	Franklin	8⅛	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛
70	Granby	82	82	82	82
70	Greene Can.	38	38	37⅞	37⅞
106	Hancock	16¼	16	16	16
95	Isle Royale	25	26⅜	25	26⅜
125	Kerr Lake	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
5	Lake	13	13	13	13
50	La Salle	6	6	6	6
110	Mohawk	71	71	71	71
190	New Arc	9⅝	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞
340	New Idria	9	9	9	9
15	Nipissing	6	6	6	6
60	North Butte	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼
2	Old Colony	5	5	5	5
85	Old Dominion	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛
10	Pond Creek	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
25	Shannon	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
70	Shattuck	24½	24½	24⅛	24½
30	South Lake	6	6	6	6
35	St. Mary	50¼	50⅞	50½	50⅛
100	Sup. & B	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
80	Superior Cop	26	26	26	26
40	Tamarack	53	55	52⅛	55
100	U. S. Smelt	40¾	40¾	40	40⅛
10	U. S. Smelt pf.	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜
375	Utah Apex	3⅛	3½	3⅛	3½
10	Utah Con	12	12	12	12
10	Utah Cop	66	66	66	66
100	Winona	3	3	3	3
20	Wolverine	56⅛	56⅜	56½	56½

RAILROADS.

27	Boston & Alb.	184	186	184	186
42	Boston Elev	79	79	78	78
16	Boston & Me.	25	25	25	25
1	Boston & Me. pf.	88	88	88	88
10	Boston & W.	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
23	C. J. & S. Y. pf.	105	105	105	105
220	Mass. Elec	8½	9	8½	9
25	Mass. Elec. pf.	44	44	43¾	43¾
90	N. Y. N. H. & H.	66	67	66	66
10	Union Pacific.	120½	120½	120½	120½
2	W. End St. Ry.	65	65	64½	64½
10	W. E. St. Ry. pf.	82	82	82	82

MISCELLANEOUS.

5	Am. Agr. Chem.	60½	60½	60½	60½
8	Am. Agr. Ch. pf.	95	96½	95	96½
100	Amoskeag	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾
10	Amoskeag pf.	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
67	Am. Pneu. Serv.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
22	Am. Sugar	109⅜	109⅜	109	109
34	Am. Sugar pf.	114⅜	115	114⅜	114½
191	Am. T. & T.	122⅝	123⅜	122	123½
20	Am. Woolen	42⅛	42½	42½	42½
40	Am. Wool. cfts.	44	44	44	44
152	Am. W. ctfs. pf.	94	94⅜	94	94⅛
325	A., G. & W. I.	16	16⅛	15½	16⅛
530	A. G. & W. I. pf.	31	32	31	32
21	Edison	238	238	237	237
42	Gen. Electric	170	172½	170	172½
26	Mass. Gas	90¾	90¾	90	90
1	Mass. Gas. pf.	87	87	87	87
25	Pullman	159½	160	159½	160
90	Swift	119¼	119¼	118⅝	119¼
58	Torrington	35	35	35	35
132	United Fruit	134	135	134	135
159	Un. Shoe Mach.	40¼	40¾	40	40
56	U. Shoe M. pf.	29⅜	29⅜	29½	29½
1,958	U. S. Steel	74⅞	75⅞	74⅜	75⅝
288	Ventura Oil	11	11	10½	10⅝
86	Western Union	75⅝	76	75⅝	76

BONDS.

$100	Am. T. & T. 4½s.	100⅜	100¼	100¼	100¼
10,000	G. & W. I. 5s.	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝
1,000	Mass. Gas 4½s	96½	96½	96½	96½
1,000	Swift 5s	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼
1,000	Western Tel. 5s	96½	96½	96½	96½

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.60	.90	La Rose	.45	.50
Bay S Gas	.12	.13	Majestic	.43	.47
Bingham	7½	7¾	McK-Dar.	.23	.27
Begole		1¾	Mex Met.	.21	.23
Beacon Ely	.22	.28	Mines of A	2¼	2⅜
Butte & L.	.31	.34	N Baltic	2⅞	3¼
Calaveras.	1⅝	1⅞	N Cornella	9¾	10
Chief Con.	.93	.95	Nev-Doug.	.63	.72
Con Ariz.	.75	.85	Old D Rels	7½	8
Con Cop.	1⅛	2	Ohio Cop.	.10	.14
Cortez	.40	.50	Oneco	.99	1
Cal Corbin	.04	.05	Riker-H.	5⅞	6⅛
Crown Res	.32	.40	Stew Min.	1¼	1½
Davis-D	1½	1⅝	Verde	6¼	6½
E & B B.	1⅜	1⅛	Utah Min.	8⅛	8⅜
First N C.	2⅜	2½	Tono Bel.	3⅞	4⅛
G'dfield ..	1¼	1⅜	Tono Min.	5⅝	6
G'dfield Con.	2⅛	3	Yuk Gold.	2¾	2½
Iron Blos.	.65	.70			

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
8	Am. Radiator	360	360	360	360
20	Booth Fish	39	39	39	39
30	Booth Fish. pf.	79	79	79	79
100	Chi. Pneu. Tool	77	77	77	77
1,155	Chi. Rys. S. 2	19¾	20	19¾	20
130	Com. Edison	136	136¼	136	136¼
15	Dia. Match	95	95	95	95
50	Goodrich	63⅛	63½	63⅛	63⅜
10	Kan. C. Ry. & Light cfs.	27	27	27	27
40	Montgomery pf.	112	112	112	112
15	Quaker Oats	255	255	255	255
50	Sears-Roebuck	155½	156	154	155
270	Stewart War'r.	65¼	65½	65⅛	65½
170	Swift & Co.	118⅝	119	118⅝	118⅝

BONDS.

$5,000	Chi. City Ry. 5s	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
23,000	Com. Edison 5s.	101	101¼	101	101¼
5,000	Pub. Serv. 5s	90¼	90¾	90¼	90¾
1,000	Swift 5s	96	96	96	96

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
40	Am. Railways	24¼	24½	24½	24½
200	Baldwin Loco.	79½	80	79½	80
12	Baldwin L. pf.	106	106	106	106
8,881	Cambria Steel	64	65	64	64¾
10	Cam. R. & P.	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
2,271	El. Stor. Bat.	73	74⅞	73	74½
270	Erie	29⅝	30½	29⅝	30½
200	Erie 1st pf.	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾
9,730	Lake Sup. Cor.	11⅜	12	11	11⅜
74	Lehigh Valley	72¾	72¾	71⅜	72¾
140	L. V. Tran. pf.	84½	84½	84½	84½
10	Mo., K. & Tex.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
125	Pennsylvania.	54⅝	55	54½	55
100	Phila. Co.	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
11	Phila. Co. cum. pf.	43½	43½	43½	43½
538	Phila. Elec.	24⅞	25	24⅝	25
25	Phila. Rap. Tr.	10½	10½	10½	10½
1,160	Phil. R. T. cfts.	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
240	Reading	74⅞	74⅞	74⅝	74⅞
710	Tono. Mining.	6	6	5⅞	5⅞
146	Union Trac.	36⅜	37	36½	36⅝
60	Un. Gas Imp.	85⅝	85⅝	84⅞	84⅞
8,235	U. S. Steel	74⅞	75½	74⅜	75⅜
175	Warw'k I. & S.	10¼	10½	10¼	10¾
10	Westm'd Coal.	64	64	64	64

BONDS.

$1,000	City 4s, 1948	100½	100½	100½	100⅝
10,000	Keystone Tel. 1st 5s	94½	94½	94½	94½
25,000	Lake Sup. in. 5s	30	30	28½	29
21,000	Penn. gen. 4½s	97¼	97¼	97¼	97⅜
100	Phila. Elec. 5s	101½	101½	101½	101⅝
7,000	Span.-Am. I. 6s	101	101	101	101
2,000	Read. J. C. 4s	92	92	92	92

PITTSBURGH.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
25	Am. Sewer P.	17	17	17	17
25	Am. W. G. pf.	100½	100½	100½	100½
435	A. W. G. M.	20	20	19¾	19¾
10	A. W. G. M. pf.	90	90	90	90
540	Col. G. & E.	14	14⅝	14	14⅝
25	Cru. Stl. pf.	105	105	105	105
113	Ind. B. pf.	14⅜	14½	14⅜	14½
30	Mfrs. Lt. & H.	49½	49½	49½	49½
710	Nat. Firepfg.	8⅝	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞
165	N. Fir

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DIVIDENDS.

AMERICAN COAL PRODUCTS COMPANY. DIVIDEND.

A quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) has been declared on both the Common and Preferred Capital Stock of this Company, payable on October 1, 1915, to Common Stockholders of record September 24, 1915, and on October 15, 1915, to Preferred Stockholders of record October 9, 1915.

ERNEST J. STEER, Treasurer.

COTTON PRICES RISE ABOUT $1.50 A BALE

Market Stimulated by New Orleans Report, Which States Crop Has Deteriorated.

DAMAGE BY BOLL WEEVILS

Farmers Inclined to Sell Freely at Present Level—Liverpool Cables Strong.

Cotton moved up to new high levels yesterday, with the advance over Saturday's closing ranging from 29 to 34 points. The greatest strength was reflected in the late position. The tone of the market at the close was strong and prices were at the highest level of the session.

The buying was largely of speculative character, as it has been throughout the advance. This seems to get on the nerves of some of the old-line spot dealers, who appear to take the view that the movements in the contract market should await developments in the market for actual cotton. This is a quite natural view to take, considering the fact that speculation usually discounts events before they have developed wholly.

One item which stimulated buying was the report of the New Orleans Times-Picayune, which stated in its monthly crop report that with rare exception very serious deterioration had occurred. In some sections dry weather and in others excessive rainfall were held to be responsible for the decline in condition. Complaints of damage by boll weevils were received. Farmers were said to be inclined to sell rather freely around the present level, but the deficiency in the yield and the assurance of adequate financial facilities doubtless will bring about a widespread holding movement.

Wires were received from various sections of the South stating that spot cotton was strong. One Arkansas message stated that wagon receipts were bringing 10 cents and upward and many farmers were refusing 10 cents and hauling their cotton home. A message from Columbus, Ga., stated that farmers from South Alabama and North Florida reported that boll weevils had practically destroyed their crops.

The market started on a moderate advance on Saturday's closing in response to strong Liverpool cables. The undertone was steady throughout the whole session, and spinners were reported to be buying October and December contracts to cover forward engagements in the yarn markets.

The strength of the market, as well as the prevalance of crop complaints, seem all the more remarkable in view of the splendid weather which has prevailed during the last week.

Liverpool cabled: "Rather more hedge selling; India principal buyer on belief American crop deteriorating and other crops small."

Southern spot markets as officially reported were steady, 10 to 37 points advance. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 25 points advance, 10.35 for middling. Sales, 105 bales. Futures closed strong.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.	10.45	10.15	10.41@10.45	10.12@10.13
Dec.	10.80	10.49	10.78&10.80	10.45@10.46
Jan.	10.97	10.67	10.96@10.97	10.64@10.65
March	11.26	10.96	11.25@11.27	10.94@
May	11.54	11.22	11.54@11.56	11.19@11.20
July	11.72	11.37	11.71@11.73	11.35@11.37

Total port receipts, 25,952 bales. Last year, 8,505 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
New Orleans	5,071	1,283	588
Galveston	9,626	6,873	4,123
Mobile		242	614
Charleston	1,606	208	200
Savannah	9,000	..	2,161
Wilmington	826	67	154
Norfolk	1,414	..	529

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

Augusta	2,721	1,068	2,437
Memphis	234	141	900
St. Louis	387		181
Houston	15,072	9,560	11,097

Exports, 900 bales. Total thus far this season, 226,784 bales. Total last season, 31,132 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
700	Galveston ...10.25	137,036	51,298
3,350	New Orleans.. :10	126,942	48,548
25	Mobile 9.75	12,910	4,380
4,114	Savannah .... .09¾	97,510	26,882
—	Charleston .... .09½	44,621	3,941
—	Wilmington .. .09¾	29,396	7,606
101	Norfolk 9.75	38,089	13,669
—	Augusta 9.63	71,501	19,934
900	Memphis 9.88	56,524	15,381
625	St. Louis ..... .09¾	10,050	15,813
4,281	Houston 10.25	84,071	42,595

The Liverpool market opened easier. There was an active demand business in spot cotton with middling one point decline at 611d. Sales, 15,000. Receipts, nil. American, nil. Market closed strong.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the first week of September show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Nine roads	$2,131,310	+$166,606
Six roads	4,388,463	— 220,733
Total (15 roads)	6,519,773	— 54,127

TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN for August—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	$110,559	$116,977	$123,581
Net	22,209	26,067	19,728
Def. aft. chgs.	1,196	*2,468	4,988
2 mos. gross	202,586	221,548	237,880
Net	19,352	43,657	34,390
Def. aft. chgs.	26,224	3,591	14,014

*Surplus.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

AMERICAN SMELTING & REFINING CO for the six months ended June 30—

*Earnings, &c.	5,234,925	5,462,094	5,200,718
Earnings from mining prop.	767,469	614,727	867,007
Other earn. & income	754,959	705,433	603,891
Gross income.	6,757,353	6,782,264	6,671,611
Taxes	71,480	74,329	54,578
Admin exp.	449,106	470,925	434,984
Research and exper. exp.	23,492	30,390	44,955
Appro. for dep. and amor.	779,618	764,918	588,200
Total deduc.	1,323,691	1,340,562	1,123,717
Net income.	5,433,662	5,441,692	5,548,894
Int. and disc't.	413,681	475,000	475,000
Pref. divs.	3,004,990	3,010,000	3,010,000
Balance	2,015,087	1,956,692	2,063,894
Com. divs.	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Misc. profit & loss adj.	.....	.....	46,000
Surplus for 6 months	1,015,081	956,692	1,017,894
Prev. surplus.	19,519,058	18,495,943	16,759,402
Total surplus.	20,226,140	19,542,635	17,777,296

*Earnings of smelting and refining plants and industries immediately dependent on their operations, less ordinary repairs and replacements.

UNITED PAPERBOARD CO. for the year ended May 29—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Gross	381,331	508,406	127,105
Repairs, &c...	142,235	163,500	21,265
Tax., Insur., & exp.	95,329	85,069	*10,260
Net	143,736	259,835	116,099
Other income..	4,596	7,522	2,926
Total income..	148,332	267,357	119,025
Interest	35,776	35,769	*107
Net profit..	112,456	231,589	119,132
Depreciation ..	90,000	90,000	.....
Surplus	22,457	141,589	119,132

UNITED STATES PUBLIC SERVICE for July—

Gross	68,051	65,539	*2,512
Net after tax..	25,416	25,467	51
Bal. after bond int.	18,497	19,062	585
Sup. after note int.	12,497	13,082	585
12 mos. gross.	883,065	791,616	*91,469
Net after tax..	365,164	287,761	*77,403
Bal. after bond int.	285,376	225,626	*59,750
Sur. after note int.	213,376	153,626	*59,750

INFORMATION FOR BUSINESS MEN.

The Annalist provides in convenient form a survey of financial and commercial developments throughout the world. Clear, impartial, and authoritative. Every Monday. On all news stands, 10 cents. $4.00 a year. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

THOSE TEA CONTAINERS.

Effort to Overturn Decision as to Intermediate Coverings.

Importers recently successful before the Board of General Appraisers in protests dealing with the classification under the present tariff of tea coverings probably will be under the necessity of again defending their claims. The board followed a decision made by the United States Court of Customs Appeals in the test case of the Wright & Graham Company, the general understanding being that the issue was settled. This decision held in part that, where there were intermediate coverings of tea in packages of less than five pounds each, it was these intermediate containers upon which duty was to be assessed under Paragraph 627.

The contention of the Treasury Department has been that duty should be paid on the larger containers, often of an elaborate character, holding the smaller or "intermediate" coverings containing the tea. The department has been very unwilling to let the court decision stand and become the general practice. The matter was referred to Assistant Attorney General Hanson, who reported to the department that the Government can make up a new case with a more complete record, which it is thought may convince the board and the court that a mistake was made in the recent test case. Assistant Secretary Peters has directed Mr. Hanson to apply to the court for a review of the Wright & Graham decision.

It is understood that importers who were about to receive large refunds under the court's decision are considerably disturbed at the prospect of having to renew the litigation if the Government's application is granted.

LOWER REDISCOUNT RATE.

Reserve Board Takes Action to Help Finance the Fall Crop.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The Federal Reserve Board today indicated the course it would follow in its efforts to finance the various crops this Fall, when it announced that it had approved for the Philadelphia Federal Reserve Bank a rediscount rate of 3 per cent. on commodity paper. This class of paper was defined in a statement issued on Sept. 8 as promissory notes of not more than ninety days' maturity secured by warehouse receipts of non-perishable commodities, like cotton and certain grains.

In that statement it was explained that the board intended to adopt a plan whereby the borrowing farmers could get money at a rate not to exceed 6 per cent., including all commissions. It is supposed that under a rediscount rate of 3 per cent., the member banks of the Philadelphia district could lend money at 4 per cent., so that the cost of loans to farmers would be considerably under the 6 per cent. limit fixed by the board.

An indication of the special consideration to be given commodity paper was contained in the further announcement this afternoon that on paper of only ten days' maturity the board had approved a rediscount rate of 3½ per cent. for the Cleveland Federal Reserve Bank.

TO HEAR EARLES' TROUBLES.

Divorce Suit Against "Affinity Earle's" Brother Goes to Referee.

The suit for a divorce begun in June last by Valerie Damon De Bloise Earle against William Pitt Stryker Earle, brother of Ferdinand Pinney Earle, will be heard by Charles M. Russell, who was appointed yesterday as a referee by Justice Donnelly of the Supreme Court. The Earles were married in 1905 and lived happily until shortly before she sued, when she learned, she said, that her husband, like his brother, was susceptible to the blandishments of affinities. There was one affinity of whom she especially complained, but the name could not be learned because the papers in the suit were sealed.

When the defendant's brother Ferdinand was having trouble with his love affairs in 1911 the defendant in the present suit spoke vigorously in his defense, saying among other things:

"Many men have been married more times than my brother and nobody has said anything about it. That is as it should be. Who is fitted to say just how many times a man may wed with propriety? The trouble grew out of the word 'affinity.' If it hadn't been for that the newspapers wouldn't have made such a fuss over the matter."

Mr. Earle lives at the Phi Gamma Delta Club, 34 West Forty-fourth Street. His Brooklyn address is given as the Vitagraph Company, Flatbush.

POSTAL AGAIN CUTS LEASED WIRE RATE

Newspapers to Pay $2.50 a Mile at Night—Rate Was $10 Before Aug. 1.

IT WAS HALVED 6 WEEKS AGO

Western Union Met Cut Then—Reduction Means Better Service to Smaller Papers.

Charles C. Adams, Vice President of the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company, announced yesterday that the Postal would again cut in two its rates for wires leased by the press at night, making the rate $2.50 per mile a year.

On Aug. 1 Clarence H. Mackay, President of the Postal, announced that the rate, which was then $10 a mile a year, would be cut in half. On Aug. 7 the Western Union took a similar step, reducing the press leased wire rate to $5 a mile a year.

A Chicago newspaper, which has a leased wire to its New York office, paid approximately $10,000 a year for it under the old rate, but will have to pay under this new rate only $2,500 a year. The announcement sent out by Mr. Adams yesterday was as follows:

Clarence H. Mackay, the President of the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company, announces that the company has made a second reduction in the leased wire rate for the press at night, this second reduction being one-half of the present rate. This second reduction now makes the night rate one-fourth of what it was sixty days ago. Mr. Mackay in making the announcement said:

"Our wires are idle at night, and so we can afford to transmit news freely and cheaply. We have decided to do so. The whole public will get the benefit."

Whether the Western Union would meet this cut could not be learned last night. At the Western Union offices it was said that the further cut was a surprise, and that no hint of the intentions of officials of that company had been received.

The new cut will mean a great saving in the telegraph bills of the large morning papers of the United States. Further than that, it will in all probability mean that many smaller papers which hitherto could not afford wires to big news centres, will now be able to install them.

The most obvious result appears to be that a great many morning newspapers in smaller cities will now establish leased wires to New York and Washington. It will mean a reduction in the cost of maintaining The Associated Press and other news services, and probably a considerable extension of service.

The night rate to press associations was formerly $12 a mile, against $10 a mile to individual newspapers. The Associated Press at the beginning of this year leased 28,000 miles of wire at a cost of $336,000 a year for night use. If the Western Union follows the example of the Postal and The Associated Press gets full advantage of the cut, this year's day wires leased to the press. The present rate for day press wires is $20 or eight times the new rate announced by the Postal Telegraph Company for leased night press wires.

The reason for this is that morning newspapers lease the right to use at night wires which have been used during the day for commercial business. The commercial business is heavy in the daytime and light at night, so that most wires leased at night by the morning newspapers would be idle after 6 o'clock, unless they were so leased.

The move on the part of the Postal Telegraph Company is for the purpose of creating new business for itself in a field in which the Western Union has predominated. The Postal Telegraph Company now leases 75,000 miles of wire. The leased mileage of the Western Union is much larger. The Associated Press, for instance, leases 24,000 miles from the Western Union and 4,000 from the Postal. The promptness of the Western Union in meeting the previous cut is thought to mean that it will make an energetic fight to retain its business, and that it is likely to lower its rate again.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The very active demand for cash wheat which has developed recently has resulted in a very nervous and feverish market, with traders more or less bewildered regarding probable future developments. At the outset yesterday there was a decline of ⅜c to 1¼c under quite aggressive selling on the theory that last week's big advance had weakened the technical position and that the market was no longer in a position to be influenced by hedging operations. The visible supply in the United States increased 806,000 bushels, against an increase of 656,000 bushels last week and an increase of 755,000 bushels last year. Prices advanced 2¼c to 3¼c from the early decline, but toward the close lost part of the gain, and final quotations were ⅜c to ⅝c above Saturday's close. The local market was strong. No. 2 red quoted at $1.20½; No. 2 hard, $1.20½, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; No. 1 Duluth, $1.03¾, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, 97½c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo, all lake and rail.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	..	..	1.12	1.13	1.20

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	1.01¼	98	99⅝	99¼	1.08⅝
December	96⅝	94¼	95⅝	95	1.12¼
May	99⅝	97⅞	98⅝	98¼	1.20

CORN.

The continuation of hot, forcing weather over practically the entire corn belt, and the fact that the crop is making unusual strides for this time of year, caused increased selling pressure in the corn market, and prices were weak, despite the strength in wheat, closing at ⅜@1c net decline. The visible supply in the United States decreased 149,000 bushels, compared with an increase of 645,000 last year. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 86¼c, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	72	71¼	71⅝	72⅝	77⅝
December	57	56¼	56⅝	57⅛	73⅞
May	57⅞	57½	57⅞	58½	75⅝

OATS.

The oats market was moderately active, and prices were barely steady, closing net unchanged to ⅝c lower. Receipts were liberal at interior points, and the visible supply increased 2,351,000 bushels, compared with an increase of 2,309,000 last year. The local cash market was easy; new No. 3 white was quoted at 40½c, and new No. 4 white 39½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	37	36⅛	36⅝	36⅝	47⅞
December	36⅝	36	36⅛	39¼	51
May	38⅞	38½	38½	38⅞	54⅛

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was very inactive, with operations confined principally to pork, which was steady in absence of selling pressure. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 29,000; estimated for Tuesday, 18,000. Kansas City received 5,000 and Omaha 33,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
October	....	....	8.00	8.02	9.15
January	8.57	8.57	8.57	8.57	9.82
Ribs—					
October	7.95	7.95	7.95	7.92	11.35
January	8.35	8.32	8.32	8.30	10.87
Pork—					
October	12.30	12.27	12.30	12.20	17.50
January	14.95	14.92	14.95	14.87	20.30

COFFEE.

Total sales in the coffee market yesterday were only 2,250 bags and, after opening at 3 to 4 points decline, the market ruled quiet, closing easy under very moderate selling, and final prices were 1 to 8 points net lower. The local spot market was inactive and barely steady, with Rio 7s quoted at 6¾c.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
September	6.14	6.14	6.13@6.15	6.14
October	..	..	6.13@6.15	6.17
November	..	..	6.14@6.16	6.20
December	6.19	6.16	6.15@6.18	6.23
January	..	..	6.20@6.21	6.28
February	..	..	6.25@6.26	6.33
March	6.34	6.30	6.30@6.31	6.37
April	..	..	6.35@6.38	6.42
May	6.44	6.40	6.40@6.41	6.47
June	..	..	6.45@6.46	6.52
July	..	..	6.50@6.51	6.57

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was again firm and higher, closing at 2 to 9 points net advance. Range of prices.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	6.05@6.20	6.01
September	..	..	6.05@6.15	5.98
October	6.16	6.10	6.10@6.12	6.02
November	6.14	6.10	6.11@6.12	6.02
December	6.13	6.10	6.13@6.15	6.07
January	6.24	6.19	6.23@6.24	6.16
February	6.30	6.30	6.30@6.31	6.27
March	6.40	6.35	6.38@6.39	6.36
April	6.49	6.48	6.49@6.50	6.42

SUGAR.

The market for sugar futures ruled quiet throughout the day, total sales amounting to 1,900 tons, and prices were lower, closing at 2 to 3 points net decline. Traders were inclined to be apathetic, but sentiment leaned a little to the bear side, owing to the easier tone to the refined market, the dullness in raws, and owing to evidences of the effect of increased offerings of beet sugar. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
September	3.40	3.40	3.40@3.41	3.48
October	3.40	3.40	3.40@3.41	3.42
November	3.25	3.25	3.25@3.28	3.27
December	3.14	3.14	3.13@3.15	3.15
January	..	..	3.03@3.05	3.05
February	..	..	3.03@3.05	3.05
March	..	..	3.03@3.05	3.05
April	..	..	3.04@3.06	3.07
May	..	..	3.05@3.07	3.08
June	..	..	3.03@3.08	3.09
July	..	..	3.07@3.08	3.10

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 7,163 packages. Fresh stock came in rather slowly, and while general trade was quiet, prices made no further quotable change. The feeling was barely steady on most grades of creamery and rather easy on renovated, ladies, and packing stock. Creamery, extras, (92 score) 25½c; higher scoring, 26@26½c; firsts, 24@25c; seconds, 22½@23½c; thirds, 21@22c; State dairy, finest, 25c; good to prime, 23½@24½c; common to fair, 21@22c; renovated, extra, 24c; firsts, 23@23½c; lower grades, 21@22½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 22½@23c; ladies, current make, firsts, 21½@22c; seconds, 21c; lower grades, 19@20c; packing stock, June make, fine, 20½c; current make, fine, 20c; No. 2, 19½c; lower grades, 16½@19c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 6,060 cases. The market opened with a moderate trading, and although receipts were light, there was an ample offering of most grades. The highest qualities of fresh gathered are firm with demand for all the stock available. Lower grades are moving rather slowly in competition with storage eggs. The latter are held firmly, although the movement is briefly in the Summer packings. Nearby white eggs of very fancy quality are scarce and firmer; undergrades, quiet and freely offered at irregular prices. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 28½@28¾c; extra firsts, 26½@27½c; firsts, 24½@26c; seconds, 22½@24c; thirds and poorer, 19@22c; dirties, No. 1, 20½@21c; No. 2 and poorer, 18@20c; checks, good to choice, dry, 19½@22c; culls and inferior, 15@19c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, 25c; firsts, 23½@24½c; seconds, 21½@23c; thirds or poorer, 18@21c. State, Penn., and nearby, henmery whites, fine to fancy, 34@36c; ordinary to good, 28@33c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 29@35c; Western, gathered whites, 26@30c; State, Penn., and nearby, henmery browns, 30@33c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 24@29c; nearby, refrigerator whites, 26½@29c.

HINTS AT PERJURY SCHOOL.

Prosecutor Accused by Lawyer for Indianapolis Mayor.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 13.—A sensation was sprung by the defense this afternoon in the trial of Mayor Joseph E. Bell, who is charged with fraud in the last election, when M. A. Ryan, in outlining the Mayor's case, asserted that the defense would prove that "a training school for perjurers was conducted in Chicago by agents of the Prosecutor's office." Attorney Ryan began his speech after Prosecutor A. J. Rucker completed his opening statement for the State. Rucker's speech occupied more than eleven hours.

"David S. Masterson, a crook, employed by an agent of the Prosecutor's office, went to Chicago and advertised for men to come to Indianapolis and testify in this case," asserted Ryan. "He conducted a training school for perjurers there, gave them descriptions of Bell, Tom Taggart, and others; pointed out on a map of Indianapolis the location of hotels and voting places, and gave them contracts promising them immunity and protecting them from arrest.

"These men were to tell a story on the witness stand like this: 'They were brought to Indianapolis on election day and taken to the Denison Hotel, where they were inspected by Taggart and Fred Barrett, the Democratic County Chairman, and pronounced O. K. Thence they were taken to Democratic headquarters and passed upon by Mayor Bell, who told them to go out and vote as often as they could. They received a check for each vote cast and these were cashed later.'"

The attorney said these men were taken from Chicago about ten days ago by a roundabout way to a camp on the Ohio River and kept there until last week, when they were brought to Indianapolis. They remained here until Friday and then went to Chicago.

"I don't know where they are today, but I probably will be able to give that information to the jury tomorrow," Attorney Ryan said. "Whether the State will now use these perjured witnesses I cannot say."

DENIES CALLING WIFE A PIG.

De Carrillo, Orchid Grower, Blames Daughter for Domestic Troubles.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 13.—An order of Justice Arthur S. Tompkins of the Supreme Court was filed at White Plains today in which he declines to award alimony pending trial, but allows $150 counsel fees, in the separation action brought by Mrs. Maria A. De Carrillo against Luis F. De Carrillo of Orienta Point on the Sound, who is noted as an orchid grower. Justice Tompkins finds that the plaintiff has the orchid business and the real estate in her name, and is in control of both, so that the alimony is not necessary for her support.

Mrs. De Carrillo in her affidavit asserts that her husband is a native of Colombia, South America, and that there the people believe a wife should be under the control of her husband. This is to substantiate her charge of cruel and inhuman treatment.

De Carrillo says that his daughter, Mrs. Roberta Putnam, is to blame for his marital troubles, and in his affidavit sets forth:

"If it were not for the interference of my said daughter there would be bliss in my family, as had been heretofore."

He denies that women are treated badly in his country, and says the Colombians are highly cultured people. He was a lawyer in his native land. He denies that he ever called his wife and family such names as "pigs" and "dogs." He recalls, however, that he did say one of them ought to be bridled like a pig, but that since pigs cannot be bridled he should have said like a mule. He also declares that one daughter is the black sheep of the family.

GIRLS IN FALLING ELEVATOR.

Two Injured in Sudden Descent of Six Stories.

A passenger elevator in the Columbia Building, at 29 Broadway, containing the operator and a dozen girl stenographers fell from the sixth floor to the basement yesterday afternoon.

Two of the girls were injured. They were Alice Melendi of 285 Macon Street, Brooklyn, who suffered contusions of the left leg and shock, and Clara De Gomar of 78 Buffalo Avenue, Brooklyn, with contusions of the back.

Miss De Gomar declined medical attention and went home. Miss Melendi was taken to Hudson Street Hospital.

The elevator was run by Julius Pressman when it fell. The passengers screamed and all were badly shaken up, but they were helped from the car promptly by employes of the building. Just what caused the elevator to fall could not be learned.

THINK WOMAN LIES DEAD.

Neighbors Fear Long-Closed House Holds a Mystery.

Neighbors of Mrs. Greismeier, whose home at 82 Kingsland Avenue, Corona, has been closed for several months, are alarmed because no sign of life has been seen about the house for three months, and they fear she is lying dead in the place.

The police say they will not enter the place unless ordered to do so by the Coroner. Two daughters of Mrs. Greismeier living in Manhattan have been to the house on several occasions, and they feel that something has happened to their mother.

Mrs. Greismeier was married a second time about a year ago. The husband is living in College Point, it is said. He visited her house several times and told neighbors of Mrs. Greismeier that he did not know her whereabouts.

MRS. TATUM'S SUIT STOPPED

Her Husband's New Action for Divorce to be Tried Soon.

MINEOLA, L. I., Sept. 13.—The suit for separation brought by Mrs. Mary J. Tatum, formerly of Great Neck, against John C. Tatum, the New York cotton goods dealer, was stricken from the court docket today on motion of J. C. McChristie of Mirabeau L. Towns's office. Mr. Towns appeared for Mr. Tatum in the divorce proceedings which were brought by Mr. Tatum and decided against him.

No representative of Mrs. Tatum appeared to oppose the motion to dismiss the separation suit. Justice Jaycox allowed the motion, and Mr. McChristie asked that an early day be set for the trial of the new action for divorce instituted by Mr. Tatum. The case will be tried soon.

It is said in Mineola that when Mrs. Tatum a few months ago gave up the Great Neck place and stopped her active fight she received $100,000 for her release of dower.

AARON J. LEVY RESIGNS.

Quits Municipal Court Bench to be Counsel for Garment Makers.

CATSKILL, N. Y., Sept. 13.—Aaron J. Levy, whose Summer home is near here, announced today that he had mailed his resignation as a Municipal Judge to Mayor Mitchel of New York City.

Judge Levy will become counsel for the Garment Makers of America.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF
American Public Utilities Company
Grand Rapids, Michigan

The Board of Directors of the American Public Utilities Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) on the Preferred Stock, payable October 1st, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 20th, 1915. Transfer Books will not close.

KELSEY, BREWER & CO.
Operators
September 11, 1915.

FINANCIAL.

Ohio Telephone Preferred Stock

Margin of Earnings Over Dividends, 100%—Common Stock at 25 and Earning 5%.

This article is intended to call the attention of investors seeking an entirely safe investment to the 7% preferred stock of the OHIO STATE TELEPHONE COMPANY, which is quoted at par to 101½, and is listed on the Stock Exchanges in Cincinnati, Cleveland, and Columbus. This investment is not dependent upon any one locality, but draws its earnings from local telephone companies in Cleveland, Columbus, Toledo, Dayton, Akron, Youngstown, and Canton, seven of the largest cities in the State, and in addition thereto the long distance lines known as the United States Telephone Company, covering the entire State of Ohio, and embracing more than 30,000 miles of wire and serving 64 distinct telephone exchanges.

PROPERTIES OWNED.

The Ohio State Telephone Company is a consolidation of the following companies:

The United States Telephone Company (Long Distance.)
The Cuyahoga Telephone Company.
The Columbus Citizens' Telephone Company.
The Toledo Home Telephone Company.
The Home Telephone Company of Dayton.
Akron People's Telephone Company.
The Washington Home Telephone Company.
The London Home Telephone Company.
The Youngstown Telephone Company.
The Columbiana County Telephone Company.
The Zanesville Telephone and Telegraph Company.
The Findlay Home Telephone Company.
The Lancaster Telephone Company.
The Massillon Telephone Company.
The Citizens' Telephone and Message Company of Fostoria.
The Stark County Telephone Company.

The capitalization of the company is extremely conservative, considering the magnitude of its properties and the volume of business transacted. The capitalization is as follows:

Underlying bonds (closed mortgages)	$8,407,100
New consolidated mortgage bonds	5,000,000
Seven per cent. cumulative preferred stock	4,972,225
Common stock	5,205,875
Total	$23,585,200

In recommending the preferred stock as an investment, which is accepted as a standard security and recognized as such by leading bankers in the State of Ohio, we call the attention to two very important features:

1. The financial condition of the company. Many companies show big earnings, but have large floating debts which are a menace to the permanency of dividends. The Ohio State Telephone Company has no floating debt, but on the other hand has a surplus of over $500,000, all of which is in cash.

2. The record of earnings established by this company show an unusually large surplus over and above all fixed charges, and the ability of the company to pay its preferred dividends at least twice over, thereby paving the way for dividends on the common stock.

The financial statement of the company as of June 30, just published, is a remarkable showing. The current assets include over $1,000,000 cash in bank, and $1,543,759 more in accounts receivable, etc. On the other hand, the current liabilities of the company are only $245,000, and its deferred liabilities, reserves for depreciation, as well as its surplus of nearly $600,000, are all covered by actual cash or current assets in its treasury.

The statement as of June 30 follows:

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
Capital stock	$10,178,100.00	Fixed investments, plant, real estate, &c.	$22,989,055.75
Bonds	13,407,100.00	Current assets, including cash, accounts receivable, &c.	1,543,759.42
Current liabilities	244,941.70	Sinking fund	429,804.55
Taxes and interest, not due	156,750.03	Deferred items	39,541.12
Reserves	436,302.17		
Surplus	578,966.94		
Total liabilities	$25,002,160.84	Total assets	$25,002,160.84

The advantages which Ohio State Telephone securities possess over other investments is no doubt appreciated by my readers who are familiar with the growth and development of the independent telephone movement in Ohio. The earnings are drawn from six sources that a local condition which would affect corporations in a particular community and probably interfere with the payment of dividends is obviated in this case by the breadth of its diversified business. Not only that, but the telephone is working all the time, night and day, 365 days in the year.

The corporation dates from July 23, 1914, and in order to prove our contention of the intrinsic value of the preferred stock as an investment, as well as the common stock as a desirable speculative investment, which we claim will double in value within the next 12 months, we should be able to prove conclusively not what the company will possibly earn or its estimated earnings over a future period, but base our argument upon the actual record of earnings made over a sufficient period to confirm our statements.

The earnings from July 23, 1914, to June 30, 1915, follow:

Total revenue	$2,879,353.57
Expenses, including taxes and insurance	1,813,349.54
Net income	$1,066,004.03
Interest on bonds	486,759.23
Net earnings	$579,244.80
Dividend paid on preferred stock	291,407.80
Balance unassigned	$287,837.00

Inasmuch as the common stock has earned in the past year 5% and the company has no floating debt and is abundantly provided with working capital for a long time to come, the common stock selling on the market at 25c on the dollar appeals to us as a most desirable speculative investment.

**Without any intention of predicting an immediate advance in price we have endeavored to publish in this article the facts relating to a low priced, non-dividend paying stock of unusual merit; and to a 7% preferred stock investment which is good beyond all question.

940,000 CHILDREN RETURN TO SCHOOL

40,000 to 50,000 to Go on Part Time—Erasmus Turns Away 1,400, Due to an Error.

GARY PLAN CHECK IN BRONX

Widow of Charles Becker Resumes Duties as Teacher—Henrietta Rodman Is Reinstated.

Nearly 800,000 pupils began the new school year yesterday morning in the elementary, high, and training schools of the city's five boroughs. It was estimated that between 40,000 and 50,000 children would be put on part time. The Catholic schools and colleges also resumed work yesterday, adding about 140,000 to the number of the school attendance. There are 205 Catholic elementary schools in New York, of which 72 are in Manhattan, 28 in the Bronx, 97 in Brooklyn and Queens, and 8 in Richmond.

City Supt. William H. Maxwell, who was taken ill in April, was not able to be at his office yesterday. It is expected he will return to his duties about Oct. 1. John H. Walsh is the Acting City Superintendent.

The congestion was greatest in the Bronx. John H. Denbigh, Principal of the Morris High School, in that borough, said that the total registration for the school would probably be about 4,800, which will be from 450 to 600 more than last season. The seating capacity of the school is 2,328, and two sessions a day are held.

Twelve schools in the Bronx were to have put into operation the Gary (Ind.) plan of complete double sessions and a longer school day. Until the additions to four of these schools and necessary alterations in eight of the others are completed it will not be possible to provide the broader opportunities for shop and science instruction.

Principals of the Bronx schools were unable to give an estimate of the registration because of the failure of many of the Jewish children to be registered on the registration days. Last Thursday and Friday were Jewish holidays. Principals and teachers had the double task yesterday of registering pupils and getting the schools in order for the new term.

Some Districts Normal.

Dr. Simon Hirsdansky, Principal of Public School 4, Fulton Avenue and 173d Street, one of the largest schools in the Bronx, said he was unable yesterday to give the enrollment figures. His school is one of those which was selected in which to try the Gary plan. The building will not be ready for the introduction of that plan for at least a year, when a new school building at Washington Avenue and 174th Street will have been erected. This new building will be constructed with shops of various kinds in accordance with the ideas of William Wirt, City Superintendent of Schools at Gary, Ind. When completed it will be used in co-operation with Public School 4.

One school, No. 28, at Tremont and Anthony Avenues and Mt. Hope Place, of which Lewis A. Beardsley is Principal, was actually ready for the beginning of the Gary plan. Public School 42, at Washington and Wendover Avenues, and Public School 2, at Third Avenue and 169th Street, will be ready at the end of this month.

Schools on the west side of Manhattan showed a normal registration. In Harlem and on the east side the increase in registration was not appreciably higher than normal. The registration at Public School 57, 115th Street, near Lexington Avenue, showed a reduction of 3,200 to 3,700. Public School 27, one of the new school buildings of the east side, at 207 East Forty-first Street, showed a registration of 2,000 to 2,500.

In Public School 91, Forsyth and Stanton Streets, there are about 2,500 children registered. Miss Emma Sylvester, the Principal, said that the Italian element constituted one-third of the entire number. At Public School 23, Mulberry and Bayard Streets, of which Joseph D. Reardon is Principal, there was an increase of about 100 pupils. Some 2,200 children attend this school. It has about 200 Chinese children. Public School 41, 36 Greenwich Avenue, opened with an increased registration of 60 over that of last year.

Shortage in Teachers.

The opening of the schools brought with it the reinstatement of Henrietta Rodman, the Wadleigh High School teacher, who was suspended by the Board of Education for writing a letter to The Tribune on the mother-teacher question. Mrs. Helen L. Becker, widow of the late Lieutenant Charles Becker, returned to her school duties, and was assigned to Public School 90, 147th Street and Seventh Avenue.

The school opened with 765 teaching positions unfilled because of lack of funds. There are about 400 vacancies in elementary schools, about 113 in special schools, and about 250 in high schools.

Experiments in pre-vocational instruction for young children to test their aptitude for work in the trades will be continued in five schools—64 and 95 Manhattan, 5 and 158 Brooklyn, and 85 Queens. There is also to be a reorganization of the kindergartens.

In Public School 166, Eighty-ninth St., near Columbus Avenue, two classes of forty-eight pupils each began yesterday an experiment in completing the present course for the sixth, seventh, and eighth school years in two years. In Public School 69, West Fifty-fourth Street, and Public School 85, Evergreen Avenue, Brooklyn, other classes began an experiment to ascertain whether it is possible to cover the last two years of the elementary course and the first year of the high school course in two years.

1,400 OUT AT ERASMUS HIGH.

Didn't Know Fire Commissioner Had Modified Closing Order.

More than 1,400 first-term pupils who reported yesterday at the Erasmus Hall High School, Flatbush and Church Avenues, Brooklyn, were sent home because the Department of Education believed occupancy of the older buildings of the school groups was prohibited by the Fire Department. It didn't know that the Fire Commissioner had modified his order. So while the released pupils were whooping and romping in enjoyment of an unexpected holiday right at the beginning of the new term, officials of the Fire and Education Departments held a conference in Fire Commissioner Adamson's office at which the matter was straightened out. As a result, the 1,400 will report at 1 o'clock today.

Agitation against the use of the century-old wooden buildings in the high school group was revived last July in THE NEW YORK TIMES and other newspapers. The attention of the Fire Department was called to the fact that while the new buildings of the high school were excellent, the older frame buildings, some of them erected as long as 129 years ago, and all of them shut in from the street by the newer structures, made a fire trap. Commissioner Adamson ordered an investigation, and on Aug. 1 notified President Churchill that the old frame buildings should not be used for school purposes.

Mr. Churchill directed Principal Walter B. Gunnison not to admit pupils to the old buildings when the present session opened. Shortly afterward President Churchill applied to the Sinking Fund Commission for authority to demolish the condemned buildings. Alderman Curran, Chairman of the commission, and then Acting Mayor, wrote to Commissioner Adamson asking if the condemned buildings might not be used until Oct. 1 if no heat were turned on in them and if the ground floors of the buildings might not be used throughout the coming session if certain precautions against fire were taken.

Commissioner Adamson replied in the affirmative, specifying as precautions against fire that the new buildings be shielded from the old by wire glass and that proper fire exits be made. Several minor specifications were added. He did not notify the Board of Education, nor did the Sinking Fund Commission.

All these things were brought out in yesterday's conference, which was attended by Commission Adamson, Mr. Churchill, Dr. Gunnison, and Borough President Pounds of Brooklyn.

RIDICULES TEACHERS' UNION.

No Sentiment for It Here, School Authorities Say.

Dr. William L. Ettinger, Associate City Superintendent of Schools, yesterday ridiculed the idea suggested by Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, that school teachers form unions in order to better their conditions.

"It was considered here about fifteen years ago," said Dr. Ettinger. "I was at that time President of the Teachers' Association. We had some trouble over the question of salaries, which caused such hardship that organization seemed the only possible way to obtain our rights. But the Davis bill, in 1901, I think it was, put the matter of fixing the minimum salary for teachers into the hands of the State, and since that time I consider that the teachers' lot has been a comparatively happy one. Nothing came of our plans to form a union then, and I do not believe anything will be done now toward organizing."

Magnus Gross, President of the Teachers' Association, declared that in spite of the sentiment of a few, the professional ideals of the majority of teachers would prevent the formation of a union.

"With all due respect to organized labor and the work it does," said Mr. Gross, "I believe I am stating the sentiments of a vast majority of the teachers when I say that they feel that their profession is so bound up in the progress of society that the idea of a strike or any such method of gaining their ends would be distasteful to them. I admit that a few favor the organization of the teachers into something like a union, but the views of the majority are against it, and I do not believe it will come about."

LONG BLOCK ON SUBWAY.

10,000 Passengers Gropé in Darkness After a Short Circuit.

More than 10,000 persons were caught in subway trains between Ninety-sixth Street and Brooklyn Bridge yesterday afternoon in a tie-up caused by a short circuit at Fifty-third Street and Broadway, near the scene of the short circuit of Jan. 9, when hundreds of persons were overcome by smoke and one woman died as a result of her experience. The short circuit occurred during the hottest part of the day, shortly after 1 o'clock, and the tie-up lasted for nearly an hour.

The power was turned off as soon as the short circuit was reported, and remained off from 1:23 until 2:09, according to the official report. There were about twenty trains in the tied-up zone at the time, but fortunately many of them were near stations. The turning off of the power left the trains in darkness, except for the dim emergency lights at the ends of the cars, which are lighted by storage batteries.

The investigation did not fully determine the cause of the blowout, the officials said afterward. They would not express an opinion as to whether the construction of the new subway at Times Square was the cause of the tie-up, as in the case of the more serious affair of Jan. 9.

The Interborough officials found that four cables were put out of commission and that others were so badly damaged as to make their use dangerous. The power was turned on the sixty-odd other cables, so as to give an opportunity to test and repair the eight damaged ones.

ISHAM LEFT $892,418.

Artist's Estate Will Go to His Sisters and Brothers.

Samuel Isham, the artist and author, who died from the bursting of an artery on the golf links of the Maidstone Country Club on June 12, 1914, left a net estate that has just been appraised at $892,418. The realty, that is nearly all in this borough, is worth $243,051. He had $1,004 in cash, and stocks, mortgages, loans, and personalty valued at $584,586.

The will of Mr. Isham divides the estate between his sister, Mrs. Julia Isham Taylor, who receives $481,795; two brothers, Charles and William, each of whom receives $195,311, and a cash legacy of $20,000 goes to a sister, Mrs. Flora Isham Collins.

The largest holdings of stock were 190 shares of Great Northern, $23,678; 280 shares of Norfolk & Western, $29,470; 480 shares of the Pullman Company, $75,795; 318 shares of the Brooklyn Union Gas Company, $30,591; 360 shares of the Laclede Gas Light Company, $19,680; 100 shares of the People's Gas Light and Coke Company, $22,895; 175 shares of Consolidated Gas Company, $22,748; 170 shares of the Sharon Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company, $48,700; and 471 shares of 471 Park Avenue, Inc., $31,806.

Mr. Isham was 50 years old when he died. He had been a student at the Atelier Julian, and an exhibitor in the Paris salons. He was the author of "A History of American Painting."

DR. A. K. ALDINGER RESIGNS.

Assistant Director of Physical Training Quits Public Schools.

Dr. A. K. Aldinger, who for eight years has been assistant director of physical training in the public schools, has resigned to become first assistant in physical training and hygiene in the New York Training School. He will start upon his new duties today. In his new position Dr. Aldinger will have charge of the training of teachers for physical training work.

Before he became assistant director of physical training Dr. Aldinger was Chairman of the physical training department at Commerce High School for three years. Previous to that time he was connected with athletic work at the State Normal School in Bloomsburg, Pa., and also was connected with the West Philadelphia Y. M. C. A. He had charge of the physical training work at the Harvard Summer School for one year. He is a graduate of the University of Vermont and has been prominently connected with amateur and professional baseball, football and basketball teams in Pennsylvania. No successor has been chosen for Dr. Aldinger's place.

SAFE CRACKERS GET $1,600.

Rob Hat Store Opposite Borough Hall in Brooklyn.

When the Kaufman hat store at 387 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, was opened yesterday morning it was found that burglars had broken into the place during the night and stolen $1,600 from the safe. The store is opposite the Borough Hall and on one of the busiest blocks in Brooklyn. Using false keys and a jimmy, the burglars effected an entrance to the store on the Adams Street side of the building.

The thieves moved the safe from a place near the front window to the rear of the shop, where they forced the door from its fastenings with a "can opener" contrivance. The burglars left behind five kid gloves, which, it is supposed, they wore while at work so that they might not leave any telltale finger prints.

Says He Is Hospital Fugitive.

A man who described himself as John J. Kelly, 25 years old, entered the Beach Street Police Station yesterday afternoon and told Lieutenant Lane he had escaped from a hospital in Washington, D. C. He said he was a soldier in the army when committed. Dr. Geisler of Hudson Street Hospital took him to Bellevue Hospital for observation.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Old Watt Estate Homestead Block in Harlem at Foreclosure—Telephone Co. Buys in East 79th Street —Good Demand for Suburban Property —Business Leasing Activity.

The old Watt homestead block, one of the most famous parcels of property in the upper Harlem district, will be sold at foreclosure, it was announced yesterday, to satisfy a mortgage held by the New York Life Insurance Company aggregating $600,249 and interest and with back taxes of about $20,000. The action has been brought against Annie S. Watt, widow of the late Commodore Thomas L. Watt, and others. The sale will be held on Oct. 5 in the Vesey Street Salesroom by Henry Brady, under direction of Benno Lewinson.

The Watt block is the largest parcel of unimproved property in the apartment section of Harlem, being bounded by Lenox and Seventh Avenues, 139th and 140th Streets. Fully $1,000,000 is said to have been declined by the heirs during the big building period in upper Harlem about ten years ago. The old homestead, an attractive wooden structure suggestive of rural days, is still standing on an eminence in the block, with the old barn in the rear, surrounded by extensive gardens. Its assessed valuation for the present year is $636,000. About two or three years ago it was assessed for $757,000. Within the last year the estate has been asking $760,000 for the block.

Telephone Company Buys in East Seventy-ninth Street.

The New York Telephone Company has taken title to three old dwellings at 212, 214, and 216 East Seventy-ninth Street from Solomon Margareton, Hans Rabenstein, and William Paterson, respectively. They are between Second and Third Avenues, with a combined frontage of 60 feet by 102.2.

Buys Fifty-third Street Houses.

Title to the two four-story houses at 141 and 143 West Fifty-third Street, 37.6 by 100, has been taken by Rebe C. Wilmansky from the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. The consideration was $37,500, subject to a mortgage of $25,000.

Brooklyn.

The plot, 100 by 100, on the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street, has been purchased by Siegmund Goldberg for improvement from Sarah R. Newman. Ross & Meeks were the brokers in the sale.

Westchester.

A plot, 110 by 200, on the north side of Radford Street, between Livingston and Riverdale Avenues, South Yonkers, has been purchased by P. H. McGrath for improvement with apartment houses. Thomas S. Burke was the broker, and he has also sold the dwelling at 40 Morris Street to Grace E. Bittner.

Angell & Co., in conjunction with W. J. Reed have sold the Wilfred Huggins house on Crane Road, Scarsdale, to Mrs. Margaret E. Hall; also a plot, 50 by 100, at the corner of Lee Avenue and Ewart Street, Scarsdale, to Mrs. Hulda Schnabel.

The Covley Realty Company has sold at Mount Vernon a plot on Hudson Street, Darwood, to John MacNair for Joseph S. Wood, and for the latter to John R. Shillady a plot on the same street; also for Carrie H. Tracy a residence at 241 Cliff Avenue, Pelham Heights, to Louis Vale.

Alexander Brown & Son have sold for John E. Dobbins of Brooklyn, his Larchmont Park property on Stuyvesant Avenue to F. C. Kelly, who will erect a residence.

Staten Island Buyer.

Hugh A. Bain sold through Cornelius G. Kolff to Mrs. Bertha Schmidt the residential property at 109 Central Avenue, New Brighton, on plot fronting 66 feet and running through 200 feet to Tompkins Avenue.

New Jersey.

John F. Crosby, ex-County Clerk of Hoboken, has purchased from the Manor Real Estate and Trust Company of Philadelphia, thirty-one acres in the Secaucus meadows, north of the Secaucus Road, between the right of way of the New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad and the short line of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Nagle Packing Company has purchased from Mary C. McConville the Jersey City plot, 50 by 100, on the northwest corner of Grove and Twentieth Streets, and an adjoining plot on Grove Street, 108 by 103.

The Progressive Silk Finishing Company has purchased from the Jersey Factory Company the three-story factory on plot 25 by 100, on the southwest corner of Clinton and Seventh Streets, Hoboken.

Commercial Leases.

Wm. A. White & Sons have rented a store at 80 Cherry Street to the Church of Our Lady of Guadalupe.

Louis Schrag has leased the store and basement at 570 Seventh Avenue to Alvera Cervera Castro for a restaurant; the store at 344 Sixth Avenue to David Wiener, ladies' wear; and the store at 407 Sixth Avenue to Sobel & Shatz, hosiery.

Carstein & Linnekin were associated with Daniel Birdsall & Co. in leasing the store at 3 to 7 West Twenty-ninth Street to Schwaback & Raphael.

C. F. W. Johannings has leased for the estate of George Amend the store at 2,239 Eighth Avenue to John Mulligan; also for A. J. Hoffman, to Chas. Weiss, the store at 2,658 Eighth Avenue, and for E. G. Hantsche to Felix Erman the store at 2,216 Eighth Avenue.

Schwab Bros., who have been tenants of the Sailors' Snug Harbor for sixteen years, maintaining a café at 747 Broadway, have leased new quarters at 732 Broadway. The lease was made through Hell & Stern for F. DeR. Wissman.

Wells Fargo Lease in Queens.

William D. Bloodgood & Co. have leased a store in the building at the northeast corner of Jackson Avenue and Purvis Street, Long Island City, to Wells Fargo & Co. It is three blocks from the Queensboro Bridge Plaza.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Pease & Elliman have leased the five-story American basement dwelling at 235 West Seventy-second Street for A. J. Roux as agent to Antonio D. Domenico.

Porter & Co. have leased for Ira B. Couch of Tampa, Fla., to Charles Harrod, the four-story dwelling at 127 West 136th Street.

Leon S. Altmayer and John J. Kavanagh have leased the five-story dwelling at 14 East Ninety-second Street.

James Dowd has rented for M. G. Richards the dwelling at 123 West Forty-seventh Street; for the estate of Jacob Knight the dwelling at 74 West Forty-seventh Street, and for E. E. Rice the dwelling at 48 West Forty-ninth Street.

Favors Budget Reduction Plan.

In commenting upon the recent statement by Mayor Mitchel regarding the 1916 budget, the Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests says that the attitude of the city administration in deciding to eliminate all positions which can be done away with and reducing the salaries of overpaid positions constitutes a résumé of economies which taxpayers have earnestly endeavored to bring about. The Advisory Council is co-operating with the Budget Sub-Committee of the Board of Estimate in bringing to its attention many possible cuts

MORTGAGE LOANS.

A. W. McLAUGHLIN & CO.
MORTGAGES
128 Broadway, corner Cedar.
Only office in New York engaged exclusively in mortgage negotiation on an extensive scale, insuring the advantage of a broad market

89.10x106; Nellie Reilly to Greenwich Savings Bank, 286 6th Av, Sept. 1, 5 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, E. A. Sands, 48 Cedar St. $32,500

15TH ST, n s, 380 ft e of 7th Av, 20x103.8; Mary K. Sheppard to Brooklyn Trust Co., 34 Montague Place, Sept. 8, 1915, 3 years; attorneys, Roelker, B. & E., 62 William St. $2,000

80TH ST, 75 West, n s, 56 ft e of 6th Av, 17x100.5; Clarice Carleton to Sprague Carleton and another, trustees for Bukk G. Carleton, Jr., 150 West 87th St, Aug. 26, 5 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, Bradford Butler, 141 Broadway $22,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to Bradford Butler, 2,866 Mansfield Place, Brooklyn, Aug. 30, prior mtg $22,000, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, same $2,000

81ST ST, 405 West, n s, 80 ft w of 9th Av, 20x50.5; George F. Lidiger to Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, Sept. 13, 3 years, 6½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway $4,000

87TH ST, n s, 280 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.5; Nellie Starman to Abr. Davis and another, 241 West 113th St, Sept. 13, prior mtg $17,000, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. H. Ziesar, 63 Park Row $1,000

Bronx.

FRISBY AV, n s, 220.5 ft w of Rowland St, 25x122.9, Jacob Miller to Mary J. Archer and ano, 91 Fort Washington Av, Aug. 30, due as per bond; Attorneys, Clocke, K. & R., 391 East 149th St. $2,000

COURTLANDT AV, w s, 300.7 ft n of 162d St, 28x95.5, Willy Ehrenhans to Herman Strangfeld, 151 East 63d St, June 22, due Sept. 22; Attorney, Edwin A. Polak, 38 Park Row $250

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

11TH AV, 120, n e corner of 30th St, store and part of basement; Augustus Meyers to Adolf Fink, at Palisade, N. J., 5 3-12 years from Oct. 1, 1915; attorneys, Bernheimer & S., 128th St and Amsterdam Av ..... $3,000 and $3,400

118TH ST, 520 and 522 East, east store and basement; John Stawdt, executor of Joseph Huber, to Louis Reda, 242 West 112th St, 3 years from June 1, 1915; attorneys, Bernheimer & S., 128th St and Amsterdam Av ..... $480 and $540

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

14TH ST, 223 East; Eichenbaum Bros. against Albert E. Smith, owner; Jacoby Levy, Inc., and Levy & Warselkowsky, contractors $892.57

Bronx.

BAILEY AV, 2,388; Abraham Heyman against J. A. Van Rensselear, owner and contractor $139.50

BATHGATE AV, 1,620 and 1,622; Louis I. Bregman against Wattenberg, Calnan & Pittman, owners; Glassberg Mfg. Co., Inc., contractors $880

STEBBINS AV, s e corner of Freeman St, 53.6x111.2; Harry Rothbart, against Hampp Building Corporation, owners and contractors $606.45

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

25TH ST, 44 and 46 East; Miewell Co., Inc., against John M. Slattery Building & Construction Co, et al; June 4, 1915 ..... $220.57

141ST ST, 617 to 621 West; Stephen Mesko, against B. & V. Construction Co. et al; Feb. 10, 1915 (canceled) $140

2D AV, 256; Leo Blawatsch against Julius Brunings et al; June 15, 1915 ..... $177.15

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

52D ST, 408 West; Joseph M. Striker, against John Ewald et al., (action to regain one-quarter part;) attorney, G. R. Hawes.

52D ST, 329 West; Joseph M. L. Striker against William H. G. Chandler et al., (action to recover one-quarter part;) attorney, G. R. Hawes.

52D ST, 513 West; Joseph M. L. Striker against Morris Weiss et al., (action to recover one-quarter part;) attorney, G. R. Hawes.

52D ST, 517 West; Joseph M. L. Striker against Leonard Loudenbach, (action to recover one-quarter part;) attorney, G. R. Hawes.

MADISON AV, n e cor of 82d St, 95x85; Doty & Orr Co. against Redesdale Corporation et al., (action to declare deed void, &c.;) attorneys, Pressinger & Newcombe.

7TH AV, s e cor of 21st St, 46x55; Silberman-Schampain Co. against Morris Weinstein et al., (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Oliver & McNevin.

71ST, 432 and 434 East; Grossman Bros. & Rosenbaum against John J. Hearn Construction Co. et al., (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, S. B. Pollak.

Bronx.

STEBBINS AV, s e s, 250 ft n of 169th St, 26.4x131.8; Dry Dock Savings Institution against Gross & Herman, Inc., et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. M. Tichenor.

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, w s, 89 ft n w of 219th St, 50x80; also Lot 671 (westerly half.) Map of Village of Wakefield; William Skahan, as guardian, against Mary E. Lamb, (action to set aside deed;) attorney, H. V. Angevine.

VERIO AV, e s, 174.2 ft s of Clifford St, 50x100; Charlotte E. Ebeling against Robert H. Haslam et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. B. Sammis.

FULTON AV, w s, 132.7 ft s of Claremont Parkway, 50x166.8; Maria Gecker et al. against Realty Options Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. Wacht, Jr.

BECK ST, 686; Mark A. Schwartz against New York Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Morrison & Schiff.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

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Moderate Rents.
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Office space of from 135 square feet to any size required, with full service.
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$4,500 $500 Cash
7 ROOMS, $15 PER MONTH.
New 1-family, all latest improvements, parquet floors, electric lights, steam heat. Best house in Brooklyn for the money. Property, 58th Street near 18th Ave. Station new Sea Beach Subway. Owner, J. D. Ranck, 110 Avenue I. Tel., 4504 Midwood.

CRAFTSMAN HOMES with garage, only $5,500; little gems; two minutes from Kings Highway Station, Fourth Av. Subway. From Chambers St., N. Y. Send for illustrated booklet. OTTO SINGER, 248 Kings Highway, Brooklyn.

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"A Forward Movement in Suburban Development."
15 Minutes from Herald Square.
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House, 12 rooms and 3 baths; hot water heat, water, gas, electricity, sewers, anchorage, private bathing beach; restricted neighborhood; title guaranteed; 30 minutes to centre of Manhattan; 44 trains daily; $1,000 cash, balance can be arranged; no agents. A. Stephenson, 243 West 34th St., New York.

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RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 176th St, 199.10x100; Augland Realty Co., Inc., to Julia C. Jones, 76 Willow St, Brooklyn, installments, 5 p. c, Sept. 13; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $15,000

JAY ST, s s, 90.10 ft w of Washington St, 26.9x89.2; Richard S. Chisolm et al to Kathleen G. Turle, 177 Montague St, Brooklyn, 8 years, Sept. 13; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway $2,500

7TH AV, 2,529-31, e s, 30 ft n of 146th St, 39.10x100; Greenwich Savings Bank, 246 6th Av, to Nellie Reilly, 2,529 7th Av, (mtg $32,000,) 5 and s, Sept. 1; attorneys, O'Brien, M. & D., 1,482 Broadway $100

12TH ST, 648 East, s s, 133 ft w of Avenue C, 25x103.3; Edw. R. Finch, referee, to Baldwin Stanbach, at Pontico Hills, N. Y., July 16; attorney, Matthew W. Wood, 225 Broadway $10,000

12TH ST, 650 East, s s, 108 ft w of Avenue C, 25x103.3, (foreclosure July 13;) Edw. R. Finch, referee, to Baldwin Stanbach, Pontico Hills, N. Y., July 16; attorney, Matthew W. Wood, 225 Broadway $10,000

48TH ST, 413 West, n s, 200 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100; Joseph Bogner to Lisetta O., his wife, 443 West 47th St, (mtg $22,000,) Sept. 13; attorneys, William W. Frankel, 271 Broadway $1

79TH ST, 214 East, s s, 185 ft e of 3d Av, 20x102.2; Hans Rabenstein to New York Telephone Co., 15 Dey St, (mtg $11,000,) Sept. 8; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

79TH ST, s s, 145 ft e of 3d Av, 20x102.2; Rosa, or Rose, Goldberger to same, (mtg $11,000,) Sept. 8; attorney same $1

79TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 3d Av, 20x102.2; Mary Candler to same, (mtg $10,000,) Sept. 7; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

79TH ST, 212 East, s s, 165 ft e of 3d Av, 20x102.2; Salomon Margareton to New York Telephone Co., 15 Dey St, (mtg $10,000,) Sept. 13; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

79TH ST, 216 East, s s, 205 ft e of 3d Av, 20x102.2; Mary E. Montgomery, Stamford, Conn., to William Patterson, 691 East 5th St, Brooklyn, (mtg $5,000,) Sept. 7; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1

SAME PROPERTY; William Patterson to New York Telephone Co., (mtg $5,000,) Sept. 13; attorney, same $100

102D ST, 226 East, s s, 385 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Albert Millo to Amelia Sarakaur, 127 East 92d St, Sept. 13; attorney, Hy. Herz, 41 Park Row $1

105TH ST, 169 East, n s, 175 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Samuel Schwartz to Sol Rottenberg, 55 9th Av, Rockaway Park, Borough of Queens, (mtg $12,000,) Sept. 8; attorney, B. Swartz, 192 Broadway $100

105TH ST, 169 East, n s, 175 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Sol. Rothenberg to Samuel and Fannie Schwartz, tenants by entirety, 55 9th Av, Rockaway Park, Borough of Queens, Sept. 28, (mtg $12,000;) attorney, B. Swartz, 192 Broadway $100

140TH ST, 309 West, n s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 28x99.11; Sadie L. Horowitz to John J. Sullivan, 936 Holmes St, (mtg $20,000,) Sept. 10; attorney, S. A. Singerman, 35 Nassau St $100

150TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of Broadway, 75x99.11; Moses J. Wolf et al. to Mabel G. Maynard, 385 Valley Road, West Orange, N. J., 5-6 parts, (mtg $30,833.33 on this and other property,) July 23, recorded from Sept. 15; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway $100

Bronx.

CAULDWELL AV, 695, w s, 16.8x119; Harry Meyer to Fanny Schonfeld, 695 Cauldwell Av, (mtg $4,000,) June 1; attorneys, Reiss & R., 35 Nassau St $1

HIGHBRIDGE ST, s w s, being Lot 102, map of Claremont, 102x183; Ephraim Adler to E. A. Construction Co., Inc., 8 West 32d St. (mtg $6,250.) Sept. 10; attorneys, M. & I. S. Isaacs, 52 William St. $100

KINGSBRIDGE ROAD, n s, 138.4 ft w of Old Croton Aqueduct, 148.3x irregular; Marshall Clarke to Gilmore Clarke, 81 West Kingsbridge Road, (mtg $15,000.) Sept. 10; attorney, Oscar Wagner, 92 William St. $100

FRISBY AV, n s, 220.5% ft w of Rowland St, 25x122.9; Jacob J. Fraser to Jacob Miller, 824 East 174th St, Aug. 26; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway ..$1

SAME PROPERTY; Jerome S. Hess, referee, to Alex. J. Fraser, Larchmont, N. Y., June 16; same attorney $1,700

WRIGHT AV, e s, 75 ft n of 233d St, 28.11x85; Thomas F. Hickie to Annie F. Olsen, 2,215 Randall Av, July 30; attorney, Robert B. Alling, 149 Broadway $100

MORTGAGE LOANS.

A. W. McLAUGHLIN & CO.
MORTGAGES
128 Broadway, corner Cedar.
Only office in New York engaged exclusively in mortgage negotiation on an extensive scale, insuring the advantage of a broad market and likewise presenting suggestions and recommendations of various real estate associations.

Realty Notes.

Anton L. Trunk, who for twelve years has been associated with George R. Read & Co., has formed a partnership with Edgar A. Manning, under the firm name of Manning & Trunk, with offices at 489 Fifth Avenue.

Joseph P. Day will offer for sale tomorrow at noon, on the premises, all the remaining plots and tracts of the Jamaica Estates at Jamaica. The sale is the result of a foreclosure action brought by the Matawok Land Company against the Jamaica Estates and others.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

121st St, 356 East, s s, 120 ft w of 1st Av, 20x100.11, three-story dwelling; A. B. Seligman et al., administratrices, against Louis Brenner et al.; Edmund Hurley, attorney; F. H. Gregory, referee; due, $7,816.04; taxes, &c., $303.75; to the plaintiff for $5,000.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

16th St, 5 and 7 East, n s, 141.10 ft e of 5th Av, 50x92, ten-story loft and store building; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against C. M. Butler et al.; R. & E. J. O'Gorman, attorneys; A. D. Truax, referee; due, $199,554.57; taxes, &c., $5,840.95.

By J. H. Mayers.

Lexington Av, 222, s w corner of 33d St, 26.8x100, five-story flat and stores; W. A. Openhym et al., trustees, against Medoc Realty & Construction Co.; Kurzman, F. & G., attorneys; Harry Bijur, referee; due, $52,095.77; taxes, &c., $2,327.82.

By Joseph P. Day.

Duane St, 42, s w corner of Lafayette St, 18.3x28.4x irregular, six-story loft building; H. E. Clare et al against Madison Avenue Real Estate Co. et al.; Harrison Clark, Jr., attorney; L. H. Sanders, referee; due, $9,697.06; taxes, &c., $1,880.81; subject to mortgage of $42,000.

126th St, 7 West, n s, 128.10 ft w of 5th Av, 16.4x99.11, three-story dwelling; German Savings Bank against William Hills et al.; A. H. Mosle, attorney; G. B. Townsend, referee; due, $9,963.81; taxes, &c., $186.82.

18th St., 651 West, n s, 161.8 ft w of Wadsworth Av, 16.8x94.11, two-story dwelling; L. Van Bosterck et al, executrices, against J. A. Honer et al.; R. J. Fox, attorney; J. F. Curnan, referee; due, $2,468.01; taxes, &c., $303.87.

By Daniel Greenwald.

Essex St, 55 to 89, s w corner Delancey St, 75x about 87.6, two five-story tenements and stores and five-story loft building; Sheriff's sale of all right, title, &c., which Grand Delancey Co. had on June 17, 1915, or since; attorneys, Rosansky & G.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By James J. Donovan.

156th St, 805 East, n s, 28.8 ft w of Hewitt Place, 25x95.7x26.8x86.3, two-story dwelling; Barbara Kumpf against P. L. Rieger et al.; H. C. Rickaby, attorney; J. J. O'Brien, referee; due, $6,607.17; taxes, &c., $288.12.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Delancey St, n e corner Norfolk St, for a three-story store and office building, 24.6x46.11; Mr. Lammis, 55 Nassau St, owner; Sass & Springarn, 132 Delancey St, architects; cost, $10,000.

Alterations.

Items under $3,000 omitted.

80th St, 75 East, to a four-story private dwelling; Northcote Realty Co., Inc., 505 5th Av, owner; Schwartz & Gross, 347 5th Av, architects; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, SEPT. 13.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 176th St, 199.10, to s s of 177th St x100; Julia C. Jones to Augland Realty Co., Inc., 257 Broadway, (mtg $304,500,) all liens, Sept. 13; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1

CANNON ST, w s, 175 ft n of Broome St, 25x100; Gilt-Edge Realty Co. to Mollie Blanchard, 76 East 111th St, (mtg $26,000,) Sept. 7; attorney, B. Reichard, 693 Broadway $1

GREENE ST, 183, w s, 130.4 ft n of Houston St, 23x100, (foreclosure Aug. 27;) James Dunne, referee, to Julia A. Grok, 35 West 91st St, Sept. 9; attorneys,

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Warm weather continued during Monday throughout the South, the Ohio and middle Mississippi Valleys, the middle Plains States, and south portion of the region of the Great Lakes. Cool weather prevails along the north border and in the Rocky Mountain and Plateau regions.

Showers have fallen in the last twenty-four hours in the North from New England to the Rocky Mountains, and there have been scattered snows in Montana and Northwestern Wyoming.

Indications are that the warm weather will continue in the East and South until after the eastward passage of the storm that was central Monday night over Eastern Colorado.

Generally fair weather will prevail Tuesday and Wednesday in the east half of the country except that showers are probable along the north border.

Winds for Tuesday and Wednesday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate variable, mostly south; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate southeast and south; South Atlantic Coast, moderate east and south.

FORECASTS TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday, continued warm.

Southern New England—Cloudy Tuesday, Wednesday fair and warmer.

Western New York—Fair Tuesday and probably Wednesday, not much change in temperature.

Northern New England—Showers and warmer Tuesday. Wednesday cloudy.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United Sates Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	57	69	4 P. M.	65	76
6 A. M.	56	69	6 P. M.	61	75
9 A. M.	63	73	9 P. M.	60	74
12 M.	65	80	11 P. M.	59	74

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 75; for the corresponding date last year it was 62; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 67.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 71; at 8 P. M. it was 74. Maximum temperature, 84 degrees at 12:40 P. M.; minimum, 68 degrees at 3:45 A. M. Humidity, 88 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 88 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.14 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.12 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.
5:25—7-9 Carmine St.; Joseph Farrome.Slight
8:30—101 W. 135 St.; Geo. Bernheimer.Slight
10:50—1,781 Madison Av.; Israel Blanken-enstein & Co.....Slight

P. M.
12:55—16 New Chambers St.; G. Doris..$25
1:15—1 E. 118 St.; not given.....None
4:05—244 W. 10 St.; T. O'Day.....Slight
5:05—323 E. 115 St.; Angela Juiara..Slight
6:10—1,371 Clay Av.; H. Morgaland..Slight
6:13—734 8 Av.; Louis Reese.....Slight
6:55—120 Lewis St.; A. Feingold....Slight
7:20—Hudson and Spring Sts.; City Railways Co.....Slight
8:40—853 9 Av.; Artic Grocery Co....Slight
9:45—Ludlow St., near Clason Point Road; William Hamburg.....$1,000

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—First Lt. F. M. Wall, M. R. C., from Douglas, Ariz., to Benicia Arsenal, Cal.

First Lt. G. P. Stallman, M. R. C., from Benicia Arsenal, Cal., to Douglas, Ariz., for temporary duty.

Major L. A. Fuller, Med. Corps, from Brownsville, Texas, to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, and by letter to commanding officer, Central Dept.

Orders Aug. 21 relating to Lt. Col. L. M. Koehler, cav., revoked, and Lt. Col. Koehler is relieved from attachment to 7th Cav. and attached to 5th Cav.

Capt. R. L. Carswell, Med. Corps, to Texas City, Texas, for temporary duty in command of Ambulance Co. No. 5.

First Lt. H. Cushing, M. R. C., to active duty, reporting to Surgeon General for duty until Sept. 17, thence return home and stand relieved.

Major G. B. Pillsbury, Corps of Engineers, detailed member of Examining Board at the Army Building, New York City, vice Col. W. M. Black, Corps of Engineers, during the examination of Capt. H. C. Fiske, Corps of Engineers, only.

Capt. S. R. Gleaves, cav., relieved present duties, effective at such time as will enable him to report on Nov. 1 to Chief Division of Militia Affairs.

Following changes in stations and duties of officers of quartermaster Corps ordered: Commanding officer, Madison Barracks, N. Y., will designate and detail an eligible officer as Quartermaster of that post, relieving Capt. Woodson Hocker, and will promptly report to the Adjutant General the name of the officer detailed; Capt. Hocker upon being relieved, to El Paso, Texas, as assistant to officer in charge of general supply depot, relieving Capt. W. E. Hunt; Capt. Hunt, being relieved, to St. Louis, Mo., as assistant to Depot Quartermaster.

Lt. Col. S. S. Jordan, C. A. C., retired.

Capt. R. P. Rifenberick, Jr., retired from duty at Panama-California Exposition, San Diego, Cal.

2d Lt. A. J. de Hostos, Porto Rico Regiment of Inf., detailed as Military Aid to the Governor of Porto Rico, effective Sept. 27.

Maj. C. O. Sherrill, Corps of Engineers, assigned 3d Bat. of Engineers, relieved from duty in the Philippine Dept., effective in time to enable him to take first available transport for Honolulu, then to Canal Zone, Panama, for assignment.

1st Lt. R. E. D. Hoyle, 6th F. A., to Letterman General Hospital, for observation and treatment.

The name of Major T. Q. Donaldson, 14th Cav., placed on list of detached officers, and the name of Major C. A. Hedkin, Cav., removed, and Major Hedkin is relieved from duty in Division of Military Affairs, this city.

A Board of Officers, consisting of Col. W. J. Nicholson, Cav.; Lt. Col. G. W. Burr, Ord Dept.; Lt. Col. C. T. Menoher, 3d F. A.; Major C. D. Rhodes, Cav., and Capt. J. W. Craig, 12th Cav., is appointed to meet at the Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill., Nov. 1, to examine and report on relative merits of certain military saddles for cavalry service.

Major Rhodes will continue on duty as commandant of the Mounted Service School, Fort Riley, Kan., and will make not to exceed one visit per month to Rock Island.

1st Lt. G. B. Ramsay, M. R. C., to active duty, reporting to commanding officer, Fort Adams, R. I., pending arrival of another Med. Officer, when Lt. Ramsay will return home and stand relieved.

Capt. G. P. Head, Med. Corps, from port of embarkation, Galveston, Texas, to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for temporary duty.

Leaves: Capt. W. J. Kendrick, 9th Cav., 4 months; 1st Lt. G. Marshall, C. A. C., extended 1 month; 1st Lt. P. S. Gage, C. A. C., 21 days; Capt. R. W. Collins, C. A. C., 10 days.

Navy.

Lts. L. M. Stevens, the Ohio, to command the Macdonough; A. Claude, the North Dakota, to Norfolk Yard; S. H. Lawton, the St. Louis, to the San Diego. Junior Grade Lt. E. G. Allen, the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Dept., to the Montana, Oct. 15.

P. A. Surgeon F. G. Abeken, the Supply to the Colorado.

A. Surgeon R. M. L. Hamon, Naval Medical School, Washington, D. C., to the Supply; A. Surgeons of M. R. C. G. B. Shields, G. E. Tyler, F. A. Gibbs, J. Harper, R. H. Miller, G. C. Wilson, R. R. Trout, W. A. Vogelsang, H. C. Weber, G. W. Taylor, W. J. Rogers, V. H. Carson, E. M. Gendreau, F. M. Harrison, and J. P. Owen, to Naval Medical School and Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C.

Chap. W. G. Cassard, Naval Academy, Annapolis, to the Wyoming.

A. Chap. E. S. Burke, Atlantic reserve fleet, to the Connecticut.

Prof. Math. H. E. Smith, Naval Academy, Annapolis, to Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C.

Gun. H. A. Pinkerton, Sperry Gyroscope Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., to the Columbia.

Chief Mach. P. B. Cozine, the San Diego, to the Colorado.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Montana, at Tompkinsville; Nashville, at Cape Haytien; Henley and Drayton, at Rosebank, N. Y.; McCall, at Whitestone Landing, N. Y.; Trippe, Patterson, Birmingham, and Ontario, at Newport; Dixie, at Gardiner's Bay; Baltimore, Sonoma, and Patapsco, at Lynnhaven Roads; Virginia, Fla., Utah, Mich., South Carolina, and New York, at Hampton Roads; Nicholson, at Philadelphia Yard; Chester, at Larnaca, Island of Cyprus; Montana and McDougal at New York Yard; Saturn, at St. George, Pribilofs; Osceola, at Port au Prince; Baltimore and Dubuque, at Southern Drill Grounds.

Sailed: Culgoa, Guantanamo for Vera Cruz, Jupiter, Vera Cruz for Key West; Columbia, Philadelphia for Newport; Beale, Fanning, Jarvis, and Jouett, Hampton Roads for Gardiner's Bay; Jenkins, New York Yard for Gardiner's Bay; Rhode Island, Boston for Hampton Roads; Eagle, Port au Prince for Gonaive Island; San Diego, San Francisco for San Diego; Dolphin, Washington for Hampton Roads; Benham, Balch, and O'Brien, Hampton Roads for Gardiner's Bay; Minnesota, Delaware Bay to sea, and the Albany, Vancouver to Bremerton.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The eligible list for overseer, New York City Reformatory, is announced. It is as follows:

Robert Rosenbluth, 87.60; Louis E. Lawes, 86.80; Sidney W. Brewster, 81.80; Daniel J. White, 81.20; John H. Higgins, Jr., 74; Alfred E. Rejall, 72; Harry T. Friedman, 70.40.

United States.

The commission announces for Oct. 13 and 14 an examination for scientific assistant, Department of Agriculture. It is limited to the basis subjects mentioned in the second paragraph of Section 238 of the manual, and the optional (or scientific) subjects of animal husbandry, marketing and distribution, nutrition and calorimetry, and seed testing.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT.—Motion days during the month of September, 1915, will be as follows: Bankruptcy motions on Wednesdays, Sept. 15, 22, and 29; general motions on Sept. 15, 23, and 30; notes of issue for the bankruptcy motion calendar must be filed on the Monday preceding the motion day; notes of issue for the general motion calendar must be filed not later than 12 o'clock noon on the day preceding the motion day.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Eline<Caswell. Same<Larrabee. Re Durrant. S. Descwitz, Inc<N Y R E Sec Co. Re Rocser. Guthorn<West 30th St Const Co. British-Am Tob Co<U S Fid & Guar Co. Baron de Hirsch Fund <Cooper. Burwell<Levy. Kottler<J. G. McGarory Co. City R E Co<Mulvany. Bertuch<same. Nicoll<same. Levenson Wrecking Co<O'Brien. Sabatino<Man Bridge Three-Cent Line. B'klyn Sav Bank< Newsatze Co. Cohen<Silver Creek Upholstery Co. Veronica Realty Corp <Hinchliff. Helpernhausen<Marx. Re Radus. Davis<Davis. Modhe<Ramsey. Kain<Weekes. Henry<Tully. Gallagher<Ancient Order of Hibernians. Fischenbach<Gutchard. Freedman<Martin. Stemmler<Alsdorf. Buttenweiser<Jaworower Realty Co. Fisher<Baerickl. Hannon<Abraham. Glass<Glass. Re Seguin. Re Hoffman. Re Danton. Re Weiss. Re McGuire. Re Trnka.

Re Knudsen. Mills<Withers. Lasky<Coverdale. Hailey<Hailey. McDonald<Press Pub Co. Mullen<Rafferty Bros. Re Mellen. Re Knapp. Leopold<Lenox Baths. Re CNY, (E 217th St.) Re Republic General Cont Co. Bryant<Bryant. McCarthy<Allen. Koss<Yagoda. Vantress<Zuelch. Bain<Lum Sum. Relin<Relin. Regan<Winkler, (2.) Baucus<Weatherall. Geller<Jaffe. Baucus<Weatherall. Gallagher<Anc Order of Hibernians. M. M. Hart, Inc< Pfizer. Ballow<Ballow. Martinkovics<Lehigh Coal & Nav Co. McCue<Davison. Coyne<Coyne. N Y Life Ins Co< Fort Amsterdam Rty Co. Jones<Jones. Re N Y Mortgage Co. Re Industrial Sav & Loan Co. Lerburger<Watson. Pinkham<Liederman Realty Co. Silber<Silber. Simon<Bitteman. Farber Const Co< Essie Const Co. North<North. Re Kremer. Israel<Luke A. Burke Co.

PART II.—Finch, J.—Ex parte business.

PART IV.—Recess.

PART VI.—Recess.

PARTS III., V., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Estate of: Lena Rosenfeld, (in Room 504.) Wills for probate: Philip London, Richard V Henden, Charles F Kremer, William Klopman, Mary L. Smith, Jeannette Speneine, Celia Zuckerman, Eugene O'Sullivan, Frederick Cassebeer, Toba L Wurzd.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Lambert<Kline. Kutz<H M Weill Co. O'Connor<Lowerre. Hotel Sherman Co< Buckner. Jos Beck & Sons< Finkelheiner. Elias<Rabinowitz. Kaufman<Heywang. Oppenheimer, Collins Co<Ranger. Stewart Dist Co< Smith. Moseson<Krugman. Gabriella<Mandel. Winigrad<Levy. Sam<Solomon. Meyer<Newman. Midrum<Klein. Weiss<Kalnitzky. McGovern<Sudbury. Bender<Elmsford Const & Supply Co. Belvedere Bldg Co< Mark T. O'Reilly Co. Same<O'Reilly. Raichelson<Hyams (2) Kalney<Gassett. Presser<Delancey Amus Co.

Prentice<Kaufman Bros. Samuel<Richards. Eisler<Stern. Wagner<Crans. Panagakas<Plagiamakos. Rubel<Honig. Reichbart<Minro. Feldstein<Diehl Mfg. Klein<Stern Bros, inc. Levey<Henderson. Morris<United Cigar Stores Co. Engelberg<Etra. Scorzello<Morrison. Flamanbaum<Schnel. Schlommer<Nagle. James<Adessa. Hilliard Hotel Co< Robinson. Jones<NY Rway. Silverberg<Sussman. Bienstock<Forman. Galcott<Cushman. Michaels<Kalter. Packard Motor Car Co <Blair. Mottus<Feldstein. Krowitz<same.

PART II.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Ransom, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Security Bank<Gotthoffer. Novita<Walansky. White<N Y Rys. Makstein<Kapolsky. Clark<Mundheim. Ferdon<N Y Rys. Pflugheber<Univ Motor Truck Co. Moog<Richard Young Co. Dunn<Downtown Bldg Co. Gottlieb<Union Ry. Cornelisse<Surprise. Levy<N Y Rys. Schaffer<N Y Rys. Ludwig<Kriscber.

Bloch<Bird. Universal Taximeter Co<3d Av Ry. Foster<Davenport Dev Co. (2.) Frankel<Rosen. Vigezzi<Starti. Silberman<Schatz. United Fireproofing Co<Ger-Am Stoneware Co. Gonlko<Wallach. Applegate<Pink Amus Co. Lotz<Jasper. Rubins<N Y Rys. (2.) Cannistraci<N Y Rys. Saladino<Crane.

The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day as of course if counsel on either side so requests. Applications for adjournment for more than one day should be made by affidavit in strict compliance with the rules of the court:

Harris Silver Baker Co<Wynanoke Rty Co. Cries<Int R T. Goodman<N Y Rys. Reber<Langfelder. Weiss<N Y Rys. Constantin<Cons Gas Co. Mannix<NY Rys. Goldman<Stokes. (2.) Goldstein<Int R T. Kramer<Saltzman. N Y C & H R R R Co<Murray. Mitler<N Y Rys. Sacks<Margulitz. Neiman<Stern. West<Hast.

Cal Wine Assoc< Bernkow. Xavier<N Y Rys. Schiavone<NY Rys. Chamberlain Metal W Strip Co<Marie Anto Hotel Co Same<Cambridge Const Co. Levine<Schwartz. Shapiro<Fleischer, (2.) Schwarz<Zanderer. Nicke<N Y Rys Co. Wing<Int R T. Mulligan<N Y Rys. Fein<Rodin. Rosenzweig<Tenenb. Case on.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Spilo<Bauman-Mc-Whirter Chem Co. Brady<Certigue Min & Dredg Co. Sundheimer<Wichfeld. Breen<Cavanaugh.

Courtney<Metrop Film Exchange. Polskin. Reiser<Rhea. Lynch<Lindau. Case on.

PART II.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.

PART III.—McAvoy, J.—At 11 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Klingsland<Buch. Harman<Dungee & Barwise. Leiman<Goldner. Van Holland<Barrish. Taaffe<Duffy. Goldman<Dworetzky. McCrea<Bentley. Canal Equip. Co.<Jas Stewart & Co. Herin<Noonan. Rosofsky<Schultz. Gabel House & Canton Co<Lionel Mfg. Colden<Bastian. European Leather Goods Co<Gras. Herring<Smith. Gay<Donaldson. Tilman<Furman. Brachfeld<Bernstein. Gottfried<The Tezor. Bisgier<Equit Film Prod Co.

Prager<Tape Pharmacal Co. Bender<Breiner. Reid<Moriggia. Halpert<Friedman. Lindau<A B Gross Co Mariners' Harbor Nat Bk<Parker's Sheet Metal Works. Tottenville Natl Bk< same. Hydraulic Oil Storage Co<O'Beirne. Lawrence<Krotel. Butler Bros<Kaiser. Twyeffort<Pier. Blauner<Weinberg. Kash<Alexander. Frinkelstein<Theatrical Costume Co. Baur, Jr<Sweig. Hananer<Jablow. Coane<Klyberg. Clear.

PART IV.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART V.—Lynch, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VI.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.. Case on.

PART VII.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VIII.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.—Wolf<Reilly—Thomas O'Callahan.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Shearn, J.—Eugene W. Mente<Annette Benjamin—Hon. Martin L. Stover.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Shearn, J.—At 11 A. M. Motion calendar.

Camp<Grossman. Harlem Sav Bank< Munn. Munch<Fuchs. Dollar Sav Bank<Roman. Bent<Liberty Investing Co. Ferris<Wood. Nelson<Zibelli. Duncan<Stevenson. Simon<De Vos. Bradley<Martha. Ouding<Long Beach Estate. Bartard<Sutherland, (2.) Boehm<Boehm. Oliveri<Oliveri. Doushkess<Doushkess. Ligouri<Ligouri. Bezet<Bezet. Greenberg<Shaiken. Moran<Cent Union G Co. Campettello<Bockelburst & Potter Co.

Nackel<Inter Handkerchief Mfg Co. Parsowitz<Block. Sommer<Amer. Alexander<Virden. Kaminsky<E P Ry. Hausman<N Y Cons Ry. Re Fox. Morrison<Palmieri. Harris<McGregor. (2.) Stern & Son<Wiegerslh. Zamberttl<Martin Corporation. Re Fitcher. Samuels<Purdy. Model Bldg & Loan Assoc'n<Malloy. Re Rose. Am Brass Corp'n< Blanchard. Bronx Sec & Brokerage Co<Kelly. Kuhn<Kuhn. Eberhardt<Heitschusen.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—Motion calendar. Merblum<Blum. Re Phillips. Kremer<Colton Realty Co.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Clark, J.—Motions.

Re Sackman St. Erdei<Erdei. Christie<Downey. Chadsey<Chadsey. Cusick<Cusick. Tischler<Walker. Wanke<same. Mun Lieng Co<Rafter. Robertson<Smith. Martinhoff<Martinhoff. Wechsler<Salomon. Salomon<Nittl. Stone<Stone. Silberberg<Wember. Re 26th Ward Poultry Co (Sapir, Assignee) Rowe<3d Av Ry Co (2) Schaffner<Hartman. Moore<Moore. Re Doris (Haskell). Renard<Foster. Begdon<Phila & Rdg C & I Co. Stuft<B & O RR Co. People<Himelfeld. Walsh<McNulty. Moore<Moore. Delacey<Clark. Re Home Washing Machine Co. Grefe<Grefe. Ungemach<Seifert. Lye<Obermeyer & Liebmann.

Stevenson<Fliegenhauer Co. Mathews<Mathews. Bagdon<Phila & Rdg C & I Co. Cullen<Gen Vehicle Co Decker<McCarthy. Burton<Menzinger (2) Re Stewart (Berwick) Yoninas<Phila & Rdg C & I Co. Murray<Silverman. Kowenhoven<Kowenhoven. Poleskie<Kovacs. Mustachio<Stein & Co Solomon<Maryanoff. Wahlbeck<Wahlbeck. Amerman<De Simone. Frerichs<Love. Maxwell<Hoge. Stewart<Stewart. Strollo<Strollo. Garrison<Grgany. Lewis<Lesse. Re W 11th & W 12th Sts (Bay Parkway Realty Co). Moroney<Manuell. Aldent Corpn<Doyle. Shackne<Boyle (2). Greenpt Purple Heroes Lodge, &c, <Patterson

Foreclosure calendar at 2 P. M.: Clark<1,175 De Kalb Av. Co., Inc.

PART II.—Aspinall, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Garretson, J.

Fischer<Margules. Inq Holmes<Holmes. Aulenbach<Place. Pearl<Pearl. Inq Walsh<McNulty.

Devereaux<Devereaux. Burn<Rosenfeld. Goldberg<Weinberg. Lubbe<Lubbe.

The following cases, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for days upon the call.

Price<Price. Saxauer & Lemke< Burke. Kneeland<Williams. Sasowsky<Snedeker Const Co. Tate<Tate. Israelkowitz<Israelkowitz. Krakower<Goldberg. Haag<Haag. Weilman<Weilman. Roth<Roth. Gillman<Waldman. Begod<Begod. Realty Associates< Londrigan. Hughes<Travers (2). Lane<Lane. Gloss<Gloss. Wirths<Eigrall. Platkin<Cornman. Feinstein<Feinstein. Richards<Island Cities R E Co. Eagle Oil Supply Co< Herman. Cherrington<So Bklyn Ry Co.

Porter<Porter. Miller<Miller. Rosenthal<Salatorofsky. Westerfield<Francke. Kyte<Duyckinck. Spitzer<Kunitz. Springsteen<Springsteen. Heller<Heller. Ellau<Ellau. Smith<Smith. Wissner<Fairchild Sons. Hevenor<Hevenor. Snyder<Lamb. Borough Bank<Duckworth. Hanlon<Swift & Co. Assante<Assante. Kirschner<Kirschner. Feigenbaum<Feigenbaum. Vaccaro<Becker. Walls<Spalding. Borough Bank< Thompson. Ross<Logan. Weisinger<Tuhns.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 2284.

TRIAL TERM—No calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of: Thos H Lowthwaite, Margaret M Reardon, Mary Amado. Theodore G Jarvis, Charles J Lawless, Helen F McHugh. Accounting of: Marie Kuntz, Otto Wiemann, William Lowery, David A Griggs, Frank Little.

Patrick McGovern, Foster H Benjamin, Charles G Street. Estates of: Joseph Miller, Preston Infantis, Charles Scofield. Transfer tax of: Lena Vogel, Jacob H Luppens, John H Thieling, Leonhard Ludwig.

County Court.

CIVIL—No calendar.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Keogh, J.

Geismar<Solar. Morris<Morris. Decker<Lindiner. Slater<Scully. Xavier<Naughton. Noonan<Balch.

Bell<NY C & H RR. Gleichert<Smith. East Chester Sav Bk< Dow. Bousall<Shiverick. Roberts<Roberts.

Surrogate's Court.

SAWYER, S.—At White Plains.

Wills for probate: Florence B Delano, Eliza Klein, Wilhelmina G Buffington, Mary Hinz Klock, Sarah Seeber, Lucy Maud Henly, Mary E Hudson, Margaret S Purdy, Ella Ryan, Louis C Young. Administration: Jackson Hill, James Oates, John Kirby, Hemnilla Nelson.

Compulsory acctg.: Charles J Hite. Executor's acctg.: Anna L Davenport, Wilhelmina Uchtmann, Max Ams, Catherine Hooley, William C Boyd. Re estate: Theodore A Lord, Louie Tillman Carson. Admin'trator's acctg: John Kirby, Michele Aulicino, H. Nelson. Trust accounting: Oliver Harriman.

County Court.

PLATT, J.

Roehrs<Bates (2.) Venuti<Conte. Keefe<Liptok & Ins. Goldberg<Naidich & Weinstein.

Moran<Griffen. Proctor<Nichols. Carlucci<Society. Watson Wagon Co< Naughton.

The following causes must either be marked ready or marked over the term:

Proctor Mt Vernon Realty Co<Nichols. Wagner<Garland. Barrett<Coward. Hyatt<Barnes. Salvucci<Baer (2.) Francis<Witt. Levine<West Elec RR Waterbury<Strang. Margotta<Peller. West Elec Supply Co< Champlin. St John<Pierce. Besant<Fisk. Arlington Cons Co< Hooke. Powers<Sinclair.

Bronxville Garage Co <Mcauley. Travis<The Press, &c, of Ossining. Blair<NY & Stamford Ry. Kenlon<Hipple. Knapp<Wagner. Bambara<Calhoun. Same<West St Ry. Same<Calhoun. Stephens<Yonkers El Lgt & Power. Fallace<Goldman. Keeler's Vans<Swanston.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Manning, J.; Part II., Blackmar, J.—Held in County Court House in Long Island City. Court opens in Part I. at 10 A. M.

Egan, as admx<CNY. Walz<B, Q Co & S RR. Donaldson<Newtown Gas Co. Chowles, as admr< Schaull. Schramski<Janicki. Faist<Mulcahey & Gibson, Inc. Schmidt<CNY and Newtown Gas Co.

Becker, as admr< Huftmire. Vollmer, an infant< Brodbeck. Sccolski<Lott. Pink<Lampert and another. Furey<Erwin. First Pres Ch of Far Rockaway<Toch.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day; no cause will be set for a day on this call:

Metzler, as admr<L I RR. Carney<NY & Q Co Ry Einstein<Tichenor. Millang<Gilkinson. Eyer<Am Drug Syn. Heller<Madison et al(2) Endres<Schultz. Di Maio<Gargiulo. Guliano, an infant< CNY. Rakey<R Hoe & Co. Dreitlein<Burdman.

Dreuer<same. Connors<same. Maier<NY Rwys. Duggan<NY & Q Co Ry. Bernaschaff<Jamaica Water Supply Co. Schuler<Concord Const Co. Agrillo<Schauck et al Tiedeman<Linch, as receiver.

Highest number reached on the calendar is 218.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Forecast.

N. Car. and Ga.—Fair Tues., and Wed.; moderate s e winds.

Fla.—Fair Tues. and Wed., except showers in the extreme s; moderate e and s e winds.

Ala., Miss., La.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; moderate s winds.

East Texas.—Fair Tues. and probably Wed.; somewhat lower temperature in n Wed.; fresh s winds.

Okla.—Fair Tues., cooler by night; Wed. fair and much cooler.

Ark., Tenn., Ky.—Fair Tues. and probably Wed.

Ohio and Ind.—Fair Tues. and probably Wed.; fresh s winds.

Lower Mich.—Fair Tues.; Wed. thunder showers with somewhat lower temperature; fresh s winds.

Upper Mich.—Thunder showers Tues. and probably Wed.; fresh e winds.

Ill. and Mo.—Fair; continued warm Tues. and probably Wed.

Wis.—Unsettled Tues. and Wed., probably with showers and thunderstorms.

Iowa.—Unsettled, with thunder showers, Wed., and in n. and w. Tues.

N. and S. Dak.—Showers Tues. and probably Wed.; continued cool.

Neb.—Showers and thunderstorms Tues. and probably Wed.; cooler in s. by Tues. night.

Kan.—Unsettled, probably with thunder showers Wed. and in n. and w. Tues.; cooler Tues. night or Wed.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

The BELLGUARD
(Just completed.)
216 W. 89th Street
S. E. Cor. B'way.
A centrally located apartment house in a most desirable residential neighborhood, convenient to Subway, elevated and surface lines.
6 Rooms, 2 Baths
7 Rooms, 3 Baths
Rentals $1,300 and up.
Exceptionally spacious rooms, foyers and corridors, with roomy closets. Renting agent on premises, or apply to
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200 W. 72d Street Cor. B'way

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202 Riverside Drive
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Modern fireproof apartment, 7, 8, 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths. Rentals $1,800 up.
Apply to Manager on premises, or SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents, 162 W. 72d St., or
J. AXELROD,
OWNER,
200 W. 72d Street. Cor. B'way



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THE two best known and best managed apartment houses. Under A. R. E. Co. management.
Apartments from 5 rooms and 2 baths to 10 rooms and 3 baths. Rents $1,000 to $2,800.
Children's playground on the roof overlooking the Hudson, in charge of an experienced Kindergarten, and a well equipped gymnasium for adults, with needle baths, are some of the unique features of these well-known apartment houses.
Owners
American Real Estate Company
FRANK A. PETELER, Manager at the Buildings
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CORNER APARTMENTS
8 ROOMS AND 3 BATHS
RENTALS $2,400.
Absolutely Fireproof.
Modern Improvements.
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90th St. & Broadway
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SLAWSON & HOBBS, AGENTS,
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Bet. West End Ave. & Riverside Drive.
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Modern FIREPROOF building, located on the West Side's most FASHIONABLE street. Rooms large and bright; hardwood floors. Most desirable home for refined families who demand the best of service.
Rents $780 to $1,200 per Year.
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Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $60

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AN APARTMENT OF FOUR ROOMS, all outside, consisting of large living room, 24x15.6; bedroom, 18.6x13.6, also dining room. Tiled kitchen with ice refrigeration, and particularly fine bathroom with alcove shower and needle bath. If two bedrooms are required, the living room can be utilized as a combination dining and living room. This apartment is sumptuously furnished and will be leased for the Winter months at $225.00 per month.
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At Madison Ave.
3, 4, 6 and 7 rooms and bath, $720—$1,300

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7 rooms and 2 baths, $2,000—$2,500
7 rooms and 1 bath, $1,500—$1,800
3 rooms and 1 bath.....$900

104 East 40th Street
At Park Ave.
2, 5 and 6 rooms, 1 and 2 baths, $1,000—$2,500

146-8 East 49th Street
1, 2, 3 and 4 rooms and bath, $480—$1,200

144 E. 56th St.
The Wellesbourne.
6, 7 and 8 rooms and bath, $1,100—$1,800

56-62 W. 58th St.
Blenheim & Biltmore.
8 rooms and 2 baths, $1,500—$1,800

11 East 68th St.
Cor. Madison Ave.
6, 8 and 12 rooms, 2, 3 and 4 baths, $1,700—$5,100

103 East 75th St.
At Park Ave.
7 rooms and 2 baths (duplex) $2,000
7 rooms and 3 baths.....$2,500

535 Park Avenue
Cor. 61st St.
6 and 7 rooms, 1 and 2 baths, $2,000—$2,500

565 Park Avenue
At 62d St.
6 and 8 rooms, 2 and 3 baths.....$1,900—$2,800

829 Park Avenue
Cor. 76th St.
6, 7 and 8 rooms, 2 and 3 baths, $1,400—$2,800

1,190 Madison Avenue
Cor. 87th St.
7 rooms and bath.....$850—$1,200

WEST SIDE

110 Riverside Drive
Cor. 83rd St.
8, 9 rooms, 2 baths, $1,900—$2,000

127 Riverside Drive
Cor. 85th St.
8 rooms and bath.....$1,800

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One of the latest new-type 12-story apartment houses in the exclusive West Side residential section.
5, 6 & 7 Rooms, 2 to 3 Baths, $1,200 to $2,000.

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A new 12-story fireproof apartment; all outside windows, insuring light and ventilation. Extra maids' rooms.
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A new 12-story apartment house of concrete; soundproof floors and partitions.
7, 8 & 9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths, $1,800 to $2,400.

The Hamilton

420 Riverside Drive
North Corner 114th St.
A new, absolutely fireproof apartment house; overlooks Riverside Park and the Hudson.
6-7 & 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths, $1,300 to $2,200.

105 West 72d St.

Bet. B'way & Columbus Av.
A new 12-story fireproof apartment house; accessible location with southern exposure.
4 & 5 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths. $1,100 to $1,900.

The Rexor

600 West 116th St.
Southwest Corner Broadway.
A 12-story steel fireproof structure in a neighborhood noted for its exclusive apartment corner.
5, 6, 7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths, $1,050-$2,100.

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A handsome modern fireproof building; large light apartments; long distance telephone in each apartment.
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Situated on the crest of Cathedral Heights—the highest part of the city. These apartments have exceptionally light rooms.
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A nine-story fireproof building with all latest improvements known to modern architecture.
8 & 10 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths, $2,300 to $2,600.

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97 Central Park West
Bet. 69th and 70th Sts.
Fireproof building; large and airy apartments; very select neighborhood; day and night elevator service.
7 and 8 Rooms and Bath, $1,100 to $1,600.

Bonair

601 West 142d St.
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A modern elevator apartment at most reasonable rents. Convenient to Subway station. Rooms large and light.
5 and 7 Rooms and Bath, $600 to $900.

The Stuart

250 West 94th St.
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The apartments are well planned and rooms are all large and light; near transit lines.
8 & 9 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths, $1,200 to $1,500.

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Situated on one of the most exclusive residential streets of the West Side; convenient to theatres, clubs, hotels, etc.
3, 5 & 6 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths, $780 to $1,800.

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A newly renovated house on a high class private block. Elevator, electric light, etc.
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10-story fireproof apartments; large, light rooms.
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Very desirable spacious apartments; modern improvements; convenient to transit lines.
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Sixth floor; southeast exposure; large, light rooms; one apartment.
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All night elevator and 'phone service; superb location.
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Close to Riverside.
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All Improvements.
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B'WAY & WEST END AV.
THE METROPOLITAN
6-7 ROOM APTS., $1,400 TO $1,600.

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Eight large, light rooms, bath; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient subway, elevated, and surface lines. $1,100-$1,800. Inquire Superintendent.

THE AYLSMERE,

60 West 76th St.
Seven and eight large, light rooms, bath; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,300-$1,500. Supt. on premises.

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New 11-story Apartment House, overlooking Columbia University.
3 to 6 Large Rooms with Kitchens.
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One exceptional 8-room Apartment with 2 baths.
One 5-room Apartment, on ground floor, suitable for physician.
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Every modern improvement. Excellent elevator service. Superior steam heating plant. Private laundries. Large, bright, airy rooms. Efficient Day and Night Service.
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7-8 rooms, 2 baths, extra lavatory. $1150—$1700. STRICTLY FIREPROOF.

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418 Central Park West.
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Near Subway and Elevated.
10-Story Fireproof; 2 Elevators.
Corner Apartment.
12 Large Outside Rooms and 3 Baths.
$1,800.
Southern Exposure.
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Fireproof Apartments.
12 Story, 2 Elevators.
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One Apartment for Rent.

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Overlooking Hudson River.
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10-Story Fireproof.
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Extra Large 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Connecting Bedrooms; Most Attractive.
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$32 to $50 per Month.

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10 Story, 3 Elevators.
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Including Refrigeration.
First floor for doctor.

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Between 65th and 66th Sts.
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3,099 Broadway, near 122d St.
4 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
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Rents $360 to $540.

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60 St. Nicholas Av.
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Broadway to Amsterdam Av.
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Including Electric Light and Refrigeration.
Vacuum Cleaner Service Free.
Extra Large Rooms.
All Bedrooms Face Private Garden.

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One Block from Riverside Drive.
Convenient to Subway.
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Non-housekeeping Apartments.
Maid service and electric light.
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Extra Large Rooms.

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All New Fixtures.
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7 Rooms and Bath.
Rent $75.
Telephone and Hall Service.

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264 Riverside Drive.
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12 Story, 3 Elevators.
Southwestern Exposure.
7, 8 and 9 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.
Rents $1,300 to $2,400.

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331 West 101st St.
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All Outside Rooms Facing Hudson.
8 Large Rooms and Bath.
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229 West 97th St.
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Modern Apartments.
8 and 9 Very Large Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.
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Northwest Corner.
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7 and 8 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $900 to $1,150.

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443 Central Park West.
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7 Rooms and Bath; Corner.
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2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
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Near "L."
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Magnificent Structure.
Unusually Sunny Exposure. Express Subway Station 100 feet away.
Free Electric Light and Refrigeration.
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Extra Large Rooms.

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10 West 61st St.
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12 Story. Overlooking Central Park West.
2, 4, 7, 8 & 10 Rooms & 1, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $840 to $2,600.

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One Block from Subway.
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Near Park, Subway and "L."
5, 6 and 7 Rooms.
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61 Hamilton Place.
Corner 140th St.
Outside rooms, with southern exposure. Most attractive.
6 and 7 Rooms.
Rents $720 to $840.

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601 W. 140th St., 600 W. 141st St.
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Immediate Possession.
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7 Rooms. Southern Exposure.
Excellent Value.
$45 to $50 per month.

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Absolutely fireproof, overlooking the Hudson from the Statue of Liberty to Yonkers.
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106-110 Central Park West,
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10 Story, 3 Elevators.
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Rents $1,100 to $2,500.
Including Refrigeration.
First Floor for Doctor.
F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.,
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West Side, Above 110th Street.

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Best Located Elevator Apartments at Lowest Rents.
5, 6, 7 & 8 ROOMS
$540 to $900
Two blocks to "L" or Subway stations; half block to surface cars; every worthy improvement.

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3-4-5-6 Rooms, $24.00-$43.00.
Large rooms, big closets; all improvements.
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Owner on Premises.

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Near 125th St.
Apartments of 3, 4, 5 and 6 large rooms
RENTS $30 TO $60
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HIGH CLASS, ELEVATOR,

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A few suites to let from next October in this elevator apartment house. 6 to 8 rooms and 2 baths. One block from Subway.
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7 Rooms, $65 to $75.
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Overlooking the Hudson and Palisades
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Suites of 4-5-6-7-8 Rooms, 2 Baths
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Special Arrangements on Leases Signed Prior to October 1st
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NIGHT AND DAY SERVICE.
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Broadway at 121st St.
7 rooms.... $900 $1200
Perfect Service.
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4-5-6 ROOMS
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Elevator, telephone, electric light and all other modern improvements. SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

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Night and Day, Hall and Elevator Service.
EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS
4 Rooms and Bath, $510 to $660
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The owner of these houses is desirous of filling them at once. Hence will give extraordinary inducements to desirable tenants.

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4 Rooms, $30.

These houses are exceptionally well managed and of recent construction, and are located in the best section on Washington Heights.
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527 Riverside Drive,
Opposite
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One Apt. of 7 Rooms and Foyer, 2 Baths, $1,500.
The Best Built House on Riverside.
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Near 125th St. "L" and Subway.
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Kitchens and Kitchenettes,
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Large Rooms, Unusual Closet Space.
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High Class Elevator Apartments
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Under Personal Management of the Owners, Assuring Unequalled Service. These houses are absolutely fireproof and have every modern improvement.

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Very attractive apartments.
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Rents $1,100 to $2,300.

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305 West 72d St.,
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Close to 72d St. Subway Express Station.
4-5-6 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.
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601 West 115th St.
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Extra large sunny rooms, all facing the outside.
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Rents $810 to $1,850.

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21 Claremont Av.,
Just Above 116th St.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths, Lavatory.
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IVY COURTS

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Near Broadway.
5-6-7-12 Rooms, 1-3 Baths.
ELECTRICITY FREE
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On Cathedral Parkway.
6-7-8 Rooms, 1-2 Baths.
Exceptional Opportunity.
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Highest Class Elevator Apartments on the West Side. Best of Telephone and Elevator Service.

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Really a private house on one floor. All outside rooms, large and exceptionally bright; the closets are a particular feature—A home for the refined, with the best of service.

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7 and 8 large, all light, outside rooms and bath; all modern improvements; all-night elevator service. Rent, $55.00 up. The finest apartments on the 7th Ave. Drive.
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Every convenience. All night elevator service. Agent on Premises. Tel. Aud. 3577.

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NEW 2 & 4 ROOMS
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Modern 12-story Fireproof Apartment. Subway Station Half Block Distant.

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Convenient to 96th and 103d Subway and Elevated Station at 99th St. and Columbus Av.

A High Class 8 Story Apartment.

8 Large, Light Rooms, 2 Baths

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Elevator Apartments.

One of the most desirable locations on Washington Heights. Convenient to Subway, Broadway car and crosstown lines. Cool, light, airy suites. 5 and 6 rooms.

Rentals $420 to $540.

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Rooms & Bath

$24 to $44

Thirty minutes from Wall St. on the 'L'; subway thirty-five. All night elevator and telephone service. Extra large courts. All light rooms. Six-story fireproof modern buildings.

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Attractive Apartments,

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All Night Elevator Service.

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Will Give You More for Your Money Than Any Other House in N. Y.

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Fireproof, 12 Story. Ample Closets.

Large Rooms. Beautiful View.

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EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT. OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT; MODERN RENTS. BIG VALUE.

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Absolutely fireproof building conveniently located, close to 96th St. Subway express station and surface lines; large, airy rooms; every modern improvement.
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Rents $1,400 to $2,200.

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South corner of 65th Street, overlooking Central Park.
Large rooms and closets.
8, 9 & 10 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,500 to $3,000.

The Dallieu,
101st St. and West End Avenue, Southeast Corner.
Modern 12-story elevator apartment house. Thoroughly up-to-date in every particular.
6 Rooms and 3 Baths,
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Filtered water, elevator service, etc.
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251-55 West 98th Street,
Close to Subway Express Station.
Modern elevator apartment house of the most modern type; all light and airy rooms; southern exposure.
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Eight Large Rooms and Two Baths.
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208 West 94th Street, Adjoining Broadway.
Very Attractive 5 and 6 Room Apartments.
Rents $600 to $720.

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N. E. Corner 135th St. and Broadway.
New six-story fireproof elevator apartment house; large, sunny rooms; southern exposure.
5, 6 and 7 Rooms.
Rents $540 to $1,100.

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Southwest Corner.
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Large rooms, pantries, and closets.
Suites of 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $900 to $1,200.

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A ten-story fireproof building. Absolutely high-class house service guaranteed. 6 to 10 large rooms; foyers, reception hall; 2 and 3 baths.
Rents, $1,000 to $2,200.

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Full River View.
Apartments of 5, 7, and 8 rooms.
Rents, $800 to $1,200.

The Roxbury,
540 West 122d Street.
Apartments of 5 and 6 rooms.
Rents, $540 to $840.

The Grosvenor,
548 Riverside Drive.
Full River View.
Apartments of 7 rooms.
Rents, $720 to $1,000.

The Katahdin,
N. E. Cor. Broadway & 113th St.
Apartments of 8 rooms.
Rents, $1,200 to $1,600.

Crescent Court,
S. W. Cor. Claremont Ave. & 127th Street.
Apartments of 4, 5, 6 and 7 rooms.
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205 to 211 W. 107th St.
Near Broadway.
Splendid large apartments. 7 rooms and bath.
Strictly modern, high class.
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Large rooms. All light. Every convenience. Moderate rent
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OFFER THE FOLLOWING ELEVATOR APARTMENTS:—

ST. REGIS COURT N. W. Cor. B'way & 152d St.

6-story elevator Apt. house, modern, fireproof, all improvements. Southern exposure. Convenient to Subway and surface and bus lines. Apts. of 5, 7 and 8 Rooms and 1 and 2 Baths.

Rents $480 to $1,000.

PONCHARTRAIN 312 West 109th St.

Between Broadway & Riverside Drive.

One block from 110th Street Subway station and half a block from Broadway surface cars.

8-story elevator Apt. house, with all improvements. Apts. of 6 and 7 Rooms and 1 and 2 Baths.

Rents $900 to $1,200.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Apartments
998 Fifth Avenue
18 Rooms and 5 Baths, $15,000
500 Madison Avenue
Northwest Corner of 52d Street
7, 8, & 10 Rooms & 3 Baths, $2,500—$4,000
776 Lexington Avenue
2 & 3 Rooms and Bath, $420—$840
120 East 31st Street
8 Rooms & 2 Baths, $1,000—$1,500
Further particulars and plans of all the apartments on the east side are on file at our office at
10 East 45th St.
Tel. 3100 Murray Hill

Douglas Robinson Charles S. Brown Co

MANHATTAN—East Side.

THE STUYVESANT
17 LIVINGSTON PLACE

Corner East 17th St.; Overlooking Stuyvesant Park.

6 & 7 Rooms
RENTS $800-$1,200.

Large, light and airy; 'phone, elevators, electric light, uniformed hall attendants; separate servants' toilets.

Apply to Supt., on premises.

GRAYLOCK COURT
631 East 168th St.
Cor. Boston Road.
5 Rooms, $40.
6 Rooms, $45-$50.
Inquire on premises, or 555 West 151st St.
Estate C. M. Silverman.

RUTHERFORD
206 East 17th Street,
Nr. Rutherford Park. Elevator Apts.
3-4-5 Rooms, $360 to $640.
4 Rooms Ground Floor. Suitable for Doctor or Dentist.

44 EAST 49TH ST.
FINE APARTMENT, SEVEN ROOMS AND BATH; ALL LIGHT ROOMS; RENT $1,600.

152 EAST 35TH STREET.
ONLY ONE APARTMENT TO LET.
Eight elegant, large, light rooms and 2 baths, in high-class elevator apartment house. All improvements. All master bedrooms have southern exposure. Unobstructed front and rear views. Day and night service.
$1,800 PER ANNUM.
SUPERINTENDENT ON FREMISES, OR FRANKLIN L. PARTRIDGE, 49 WALL ST.

16-18 EAST 87TH ST.
Between Fifth and Madison Avenues.
7 & 8 Rooms & Bath, Large, Light $45 to $55 Per Month.
Newly decorated, steam heat, hot water.
MARSTON & CO.,
30 East 42nd Street. Tel. 540 Murray Hill.

44 EAST 49TH ST.
FINE APARTMENT, SEVEN ROOMS AND BATH; ALL LIGHT ROOMS; RENT $1,600.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MOREWOOD REALTY HOLDING COMPANY

offer the following choice high-grade Apartments to lease.

Being under ownership management, tenants are assured of excellent service and attention at all times.

The buildings are all new, absolutely fireproof, are ideally located and contain all up-to-date features with modern equipment throughout.

VAN DYCK & SEVERN
72d St.—Broadway—73d St.
Express Subway Station at 72d St.
6 to 11 Rooms, 2 to 3 Baths
Rentals $1,800 to $3,800
Including Refrigeration.
All large and light rooms, with abundant closet space.
There are no dumbwaiters—each apartment having a rear entrance and service Elevator.
Telephone, 3547—Columbus.

ADMASTON
N. W. Cor. Broadway, 89th St.
Near 91st St. Subway.
Every Modern Convenience.
Apartments of
5, 6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths
Rentals $1,200 to $2,200
The 8 Room Apartments Have Extra Shower.
Telephone, 7793—River.

EVANSTON
West End Ave., at 90th St.
Situated on the finest residential avenue in the city.
Duplex Apartments
9 & 10 Rooms, 3 Baths
Rentals $3,000 to $3,700
Telephone, 7793—River.

FORREST CHAMBERS
N. W. Cor. Broadway, 113th St.
Convenient to 110th St. Subway.
6, 7, 8 & 9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths
Rentals $1,100 to $2,400
Telephone, 6261—Morningside

RESIDENT MANAGER AT EACH HOUSE.

MANHATTAN—East Side.



The Schermerhorn

ENTIRE BLOCK FRONT, MADISON AVE., 82D TO 83D STS.

Exclusive APARTMENTS OF

9 and 10 ROOMS,

Foyer & 3 Baths.

APPLY TO

Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 WEST 45TH ST.

Telephone, Bryant—7848.

MAXIMUM NUMBER OF ROOMS AND SERVICE AT A MINIMUM OF PRICE.

A REAL BARGAIN ON PARK AVENUE

Considering Location and Exposure.

7 ROOMS 2 BATHS RENT $1,650	9 ROOMS 2 BATHS $1,500 to $2,100	10 ROOMS 2 BATHS Special $2,300

981 PARK AVENUE,
Northeast Corner 83rd St.
Modern 9-Story Fireproof Building.
DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO.
421 Madison Avenue, at 48th St.
Telephone Murray Hill 5600

122 E. 76th St.
Near Park Av.
New 9-Story Fireproof Apartments
7 & 8 Rooms
Rentals $1,950 to $2,200.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., Inc., AGENTS,
421 Madison Avenue, at 48th Street.
Telephone, Murray Hill—5600.

71 East 87th St.
Northwest Corner Park Ave.
5 Rooms and Bath, $35.
7 OUTSIDE ROOMS and Bath, $75.
Steam Heat. Hot Water. Elevator Service.
Superintendent on Premises, or
MOORE & WYCKOFF,
Cor. 45th St. 546 5th Av. Tel. 1268 Bryant.

1219 MADISON AVENUE,
Southeast Corner 88th Street.
All apartments have dining room and living room facing the avenue. Each has a maid's toilet. All floors parquet and hardwood. Electric lights. All-night elevator service.
6 Rooms & Bath, $840 up.
8 Rooms & Bath, $1,000 up.
9 Rooms & Bath, $1,450.
MANAGEMENT BY RESIDENT OWNER. APPLY ON FREMISES.

The Manhanset
63 East 59th Street

ADMIRABLY suited to professional and business people who seek a refined home with apartment house privacy and hotel service.

There are now available a few suites of 3 rooms and bath, ranging in rental from $55 to $76. These have been newly renovated and include the most desirable apartments in the Manhanset.

For details apply to Supt. Tel. 4490 Plaza

BING & BING

119 West 40th St. Tel., 6410 Bryant.

NEW APARTMENTS

NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY.

LEASES FROM OCTOBER 1.

993 Park Av., Cor. 84th St.	10-11 Rooms 3 Baths	$2,800 to $4,300
955 Park Av., Near 82d St.	7-9 Rooms 3-4 Baths	$2,400 to $3,500
1,155 Park Av., Corner 92d St.	8-10-12 Rooms 3-4 Baths	$1,900 to $3,900

LARGER SUITES CAN BE ARRANGED.

An apartment furnished by Messrs. H. F. Huber & Co. Open for inspection in each house.

ALSO

Brentmore, 88 Central Park West, Corner 69th St.	9 Rooms 3 Baths	$3,750 to $4,000

Two Styles, Simplex and Duplex. For rent from October 1st. Immediate possession may be arranged.

Apply on Premises, or at the Office of Bing & Bing 119 West 40th St. Tel., 6410—Bryant.

405 Park Avenue

NORTHEAST CORNER 54TH STREET.

2 apartments, 11-12 rooms, 4 & 5 baths, $5,800, $6,000

118 East 54th St.

1 apartment 9 rooms, 3 baths, $2,800.

115 East 53rd St.

1 apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths, $2,700.

Doctor's Office, 2 and 3 Rooms and Bath, $1,200 to $1,440.

123 East 53rd St.

2 apartments, 7 rooms, 2, 3 baths, $2,100, $2,250.

Moore & Wyckoff,

Phone 1263 Bryant—546 Fifth Avenue—Cor. 45th St.

Telephone, 6410—Bryant. BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

SMALL APARTMENTS,

KITCHENS & KITCHENETTES.

		Large, Light Rooms. Fireproof.	
		Unfurnished.	Furnished.
2, 3 & 4 Rooms	The Dearborn 350 West 55th St., Bet. 8th & 9th Avs.	$55-$80.	$65-$95.
4 Rooms	The Stanwood 321 West 55th St., Bet. 8th & 9th Avs.	Living Rooms, Bedrooms,	13x19 13x14
		Unfurnished.	Furnished.
3 & 4 Rooms	135 W. 79th St. Bet. Columbus and Amsterdam Avs. New Building.	$85 to $90.	$105 to $110.
		New Fireproof Building. Recently completed.	
2, 3 & 4 Rooms	The Poinciana 434 West 120th St., Cor. Amsterdam Av.	Living Rooms, Chambers,	19x20 12x16
		Rental,	$840 to $1,250.
2 & 3 Rooms	Whitestone 609 West 127th St.	Unfurnished. $42.50-$67.50.	Furnished. $52.50-$82.50
		Overlooking Columbia Campus. Large, Light Rooms.	
		Bath, Kitchenette, unfurnished.	
		$32.50 to $42.50.	
		Furn., $42.50 to $57.50.	

Manager at each house. Satisfactory References Absolutely Indispensable.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

BACHELOR

691 Madison Ave. N. E. COR. 62d St.

Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, Furnished or Unfurnished. Service Included. RENTS $480 TO $720. Apply on premises, or to

MOORE & WYCKOFF

546 Fifth Ave., 45th St. Tel. 1263 Bryant.

APARTMENTS

THE KING

56 E. 87th St.

Highest Type Elevator Apartment

One 7 Room and Bath Apartment, Extra Maids' Toilet, $1,100.

Perfect Service Day & Night

Doctor's Apartment, 6 Rooms, $900

Owner on Premises—Personal Manag't

THE HOLLYWOOD

1337 Madison Av.

S. E. COR. 94TH ST.

EXCEPTIONAL OPORTUNITY

High-class Elevator Apartment, all night service; 8 large, light corner rooms, 2 baths. Moderate rents. Superintendent on premises. Full commission paid to brokers.

645-647 Madison Av.

Adjoining 59th St. (Transfer Corner)

Apartments, 2 and 3 rooms and bath; day and night elevator and telephone service; maid and meal service; rentals $50 to $80; several studios; north light.

MARSTON & CO., Agents, 30 EAST 42ND STREET, or Superintendent on Premises.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

109-111 East 56th St.,

2 Rooms and Bath.

Large, light rooms, elevator, room service; 1 Studio Apartment with skylight, fireplace and balcony.

BRONX.

5 GRAND ROOMS $32—$38

JUST COMPLETED

University Heights Apartments 1905-1929 ANDREWS AVE., BET. WEST BURNSIDE AVE. AND WEST 179TH ST., WEST BRONX. Broadway Subway, 181st, to University Av. trolley, 8 cents. Parquet floors; two families on floor; tenants restricted. Booklet.

BROOKLYN.

LIVE IN BROOKLYN

in a better apartment, a better section, at a lower rental. See 71 Brooklyn Av., corner Pacific St., two blocks from Nostrand Av. subway station; 6 and 7 large, light rooms; latest improvements; $52.50-$70. Superintendent on premises.

BUCKLEY & HORTON CO.

414 MYRTLE AV.—585 NOSTRAND AV.

Royal Arms,
186 Prospect Place, near Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.
The best elevator apartment in Brooklyn; containing all latest improvements. 3, 4 and 5 Rooms with Bath, $30 to $60. Courteous Attendants in Uniforms.
Apply on premises or
J. J. BROOKE, 215 Montague St.

TREMONT COURT,
1,950 Washington Av.
To let—4-5-6 room apartments and store; all improvements. Elevator and telephone service all night. Reasonable rents.

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES, Real Estate, 149th St. and 3d Ave.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER, 156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Wm. H. Whiting & Co., 41 Park Row.—Business Property—Sale, Rental, Management.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO., 56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

LOTON H. SLAWSON COMPANY, 171 Madison Avenue, New York.

WM. A. WHITE & SON, Real Estate, 46 Cedar St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

$25 monthly buys up-to-date cottage, seven rooms and bath; all improvements; furnace heat, &c.; on two city lots; near trolley and station; only 25 minutes out; get tickets to visit. C., Store, 1,218 Broadway, corner Van Buren St., Brooklyn.

Craftsman Homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 13th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn. Avenue J station, Brighton Beach "L."

See our ad. Sunday, easy housekeeping homes. Crown St. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Being in need of ready cash, will sell my two Jamaica lots at a sacrifice at $115 each; two blocks from trolley and R. R. station; act quick. C., Jamaica, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opp. Flatbush L. I. R. R. Depot.

FORCED TO SELL

waterfront plot 300 feet from Long Island Sound; all city improvements; very cheap to quick buyer. Address G. B., 84 Times.

Jamaica—Sacrifice, six rooms, bath, $2,900; eight rooms and bath, $5,900; all improvements. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

City Houses to Let—Furnished

Well-furnished house on West End Av.; modern improvements, 10 rooms, 2 baths, $2,500. Telephone 5086 Gramercy.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

HOUSE, 14 WEST 98TH, suitable boarding; 15 rooms, 7 baths; rent $2,200. Raphael, 43 West 125th St.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale or Rent.—House, 15 rooms, directly on water, finest location New Rochelle; one block trolley; 10 minutes station; plot 90x137; will rent by year unfurnished or partly furnished, $100 month, or sell at bargain, $15,000. Address, or call, Mrs. M. W. Cushing, 18 Neptune Place, New Rochelle. Telephone 3514 New Rochelle.

Chester Hill, Mt. Vernon.—Large, exquisite apartments, appearance of private dwelling, surrounded by shady lawns; each apartment an entire floor, 25 windows, piazza, heat, hot water supply; $900-$960 yearly. Janitor, 174 Rich Av., Mount Vernon.

Country house, Scarsdale, with 2 acres land, garden, stable, and improvements. Inquire C. Frank, Greenville Hotel, Scarsdale, N. Y.

HOMES AND ESTATES FOR SALE OR RENT. ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

New Houses in Van Cortlandt Terrace, Rollins Bros., cor. Broadway & Oakmont Av.

Country Estates.—Westchester, Orange Counties. Seaman Lowerre & Co., 15 East 40th.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful 5-room bungalow; decorate to suit; all latest improvements; beamed ceiling; panelled walls; open fireplace; modern kitchen; beautiful bath; heat; running water; extra large veranda; on large plot; about one block from bay and bathing beach; built under personal care of owner; 42 minutes out; price, $2,950; easy terms. Johnson, Box 185 Times Downtown.

Will dispose of my 5-room waterfront bungalow, all modern improvements; boating, bathing, and fishing; will sacrifice to quick purchaser for cash or small payment down; balance like rent; also 4 waterfront lots cheap. Call or write Owner, 248 West 84th St., New York City.

AN OPPORTUNITY.

Would like to make appointments to visit my 27 waterfront lots, with all improvements, asphalt streets, shade trees, drainage, &c.; 22 minutes from Metropolis. Will make terms to suit. Address J. G. M., 1,425 Bigelow Av., Queens County.

FOR LOW COST, high-grade bungalows, visit Brightwaters; Booklet S on request. T. B. Ackerson Co., 1 West 34th St., N. Y.

Flushing.—Lot 40x131, on 17th St., $1,600; near trolley and L. I. Station. Flanagan, 754 Rector St., Woodhaven.

Neponsit.—Seashore homes in New York City. Neponsit Realty Company, 1 West 34th St.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

BEAUTIFUL new house, artistic outside and a model of perfection in its interior; 6 large rooms, tiled bath; plot 60x120; large trees, park approach, fine street, 2 minutes to depot; easy commuting, $5,90 monthly. Price to sell quick, $4,000. For particulars call, write or phone G. R. ANGELL, 76 East 94th St. Phone 6743 Lenox.

BARGAIN.—Artistic home, $6,000; easy terms; plot 50x190 ft.; high in healthy Orange Mts.; 400 ft. elev., near ex. station Lackawanna R. R., golf, country club; 35 min. to city, 20 min. to lake; 8 rooms; library hall, fireplace, bath, large veranda, electricity; every convenience; select neighborhood. E. C., 41 Park Row, N. Y. Room 802.

For Sale or to Let, Fanwood, N. J.—Practically new modern 8-room house, all improvements, on lot 200x267; 4 minutes' walk from station; fine location; asparagus, berries, and fruit trees; fine garage and hen house; rent, $50 per month; sale, $10,500; business compels owner to move. Opportunity. Box 21, Fanwood, N. J.

Small fruit farms, 75x500; five minutes to station; restricted section; twenty-mile view; new houses; every improvement; wonderful fruit; real opportunity, $5,000 to $6,500; terms. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

RUTHERFORD.—Nearly new 7-room house; plot 50x170; oak floors; all improvements; convenient, high location; $4,650. Van Mater, Shafer Bldg., Rutherford.

Real homes in a healthy residential park; hour from New York; the place to build yours. Write for facts to "Knollwood," Caldwell, N. J.

Comfortable home, Plainfield, N. J., sale or lease. Room 1,624, No. 61 Broadway, New York.

ALL THE ORANGES Modern houses, every description, sale or rent. Frank H. Taylor., Op. Brick Church Station.

MONTCLAIR residences; choice locations. MURDOCH, Op. Lackawanna, Montclair, N. J.

LITTLE FARMS, hour out, for city workers; $10 monthly. Room 1701, 141 Broadway.

Cranford.—New houses; attractive prices and terms. Droescher, 79 Warren St., N. Y.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

Summer Place.—Old Colonial house; three fireplaces; barn; beautiful reservoir in front of house; growing pines enough to treble investment in a few years; own a Summer home and have a good investment at the same time; village land and pasture can be rented at good prices; price $11,000. Caleb D. Allen, Haydenville, Mass.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Westport.—10 acres fine shore front, only $30,000. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St.

Real Estate Wanted.

Farm wanted within 100 miles of New York City; good general purpose farm of about fifty acres; buildings and equipment must be in good condition; price must be low; will pay $1,000.00 cash and balance in mortgage; in replying state location and give complete particulars of any property offered. Address M 5 Times.

8 or 4 lots, all improved, Kew Forest Hills, reasonable; no agents. 836 West End Av., Apt. 1.

Country Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Country Real Estate. L'Ecluse, Washburn & Co., 18 East 34th St., New York.

Wanted.

Wanted by family of four, (two children,) small house in Oranges; all modern improvements essential. L 273 Times Downtown.

Wanted 7-room house, commuting distance; near station; reasonable. M 13 Times.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

For Sale.—2d mortgage, $3,500, 6%, expires June 10, 1917, on six-story mercantile building rented for $5,000; present first mortgage $24,000 expires 1918. F. De Angelis, 840 Broadway.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Looking for OFFICES or a LOFT? We can save you both TIME and MONEY. Large or small space. All parts of city. Long or short terms. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,476 B'dway, (cor. 42d.) Bryant 5786.

Doctor's Office.—Large, well lighted, furnished or unfurnished; may be seen at any time. 105 West 74th St. Telephone Columbus 1812.

To Let.—Half of furnished office, rent $12.50, and sharing other expenses; reasonable. 14 Maiden Lane; Room 54.

For Rent.—Suite of seven offices to May 1, 1916, at very reasonable rental. Room 329, 15 Broad St., N. Y. City.

Offices to let—Transit Bldg. & Annex, 7 E. 42 St. & 10 E. 43 St. Homer Foote, Jr., Agt.

Desk Room, light office, reasonable. Evening Post Building, Room 401, 20 Vesey St.

Forty-second Street Building, corner Madison; Room, 705, part private office.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

FACTORY WANTED OUT OF TOWN. Do you want a manufacturer in your town? If so, we are looking for a very light, clean, high ceiling factory, with or without boiler, about 14,000 to 18,000 square feet, one story and cellar, with three or four acres of ground, either in New Jersey or Long Island, about 14 to 25 miles from New York City; plenty of water, electric light, gas, &c.; good railroad shipping facilities, &c. What have you to offer? Will buy or rent; must be cheap. BROMUND WAX CO., 856 West Broadway, N. Y. C.

BROADWAY STORES WANTED, 72d to 181st. Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2705 B'way.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

Apartments to rent, furnished and unfurnished, full hotel service; restaurant; cheapest rates in New York; 2 rooms and bath, furnished, $12 weekly and upward. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

45th, 22 East.—Two attractive rooms with bath, kitchenette; suitable for bachelors.

West Side

THE WILSONIA, 225-229 W. 69th St., near Broadway.
1 Room and Bath, $25 up.
2 Rooms, Bath, and Kitchenette, $40 up.
3 Rooms, Bath, and Kitchenette, $47.50 up.
4 Rooms, 2 Baths and Kitchenette, $75.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.
No Questionable or Objectionable Tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

We offer hotel conveniences and comforts at apartment house rates.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Ave. } 1, 2, 3, & 4 Rooms SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE, with private bath and kitchenette; Complete—Dishes, Silver, Cooking Utensils. Furnished—$30, $40, $50, $60 up monthly. CONCESSIONS ON LEASE and unfurnished. Near Subway and "L"—Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River 3970. CONVENTIONS ACCOMMODATED.

98th St., 305-307 West.—Schuyler Arms Hotel, between Riverside and Broadway. Strictly high-class house; beautifully furnished apartments; shower baths; 2, 3, 4, and 5 rooms, with or without kitchen, fully equipped for housekeeping; all-night elevator; telephone; bellboy and maid service; restaurant in building. Phone 3964 River.

Alcazar, 215 Manhattan Av., Corner 109th. Capitol, 107 West 109th St.
Elegantly furnished, 2, 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath, modern elevator building, near "L," subway; Central Park; rents $30 monthly up; references essential. Phone 10200 and 9725 Riverside. Restaurant in building, open evenings.

An apartment that is a real home; location convenient to shops, theatres; West 71st St., 342, 6 and 8 rooms, 2 baths; living room 22x18, bedroom 22x16; elevator house; will furnish new rugs, furniture, beds, bedding, &c., to suit prospective tenant; rent $200 to $300 per month. Apply premises or Ernest Tribelhorn, 60 Wall St.

THE VAN DYCK & SEVEREN APTS.
At Broadway, 72d to 73d St., Overlooking Sherman Square, offer finely appointed furnished Apartments of six, eight, and nine rooms, two and three baths. Manager's Office, 175 West 72d St. Telephone, Columbus—3547.

Exceptionally attractive apartment five rooms, two baths; western and southern exposure; view of Hudson from every room; furnished in exquisite taste; seen by appointment. Phone 941 Riverside. 895 West End Av., corner 104th St., Apt. 63.

97th St., 308 West.—Five unusually large rooms; southern exposure; handsomely furnished; $115; elevator house. Ernest Tribelhorn, premises.

87th, 220 West.—Eight rooms and 2 baths in the Belnord, handsomely furnished; light, refrigeration, and vacuum cleaning free; $2,400. Harbeck. Schuyler 10400.

51st, 355 West.—Elegantly furnished, elevator building, two, three, four rooms and bath; kitchens and kitchenettes; $12 up; references necessary.

Riverside Drive, 103d St.—Elegantly furnished five rooms, overlooking the drive, reliable party, $145, or will retain room and rent for $100. 8600 Riverside.

2,465 Broadway, at 91st St. Subway.—Seven-room elevator apartment; all improvements; reasonable. Apply Supt. or telephone John—2429.

At Riverside Drive and 84th, 120, (north corner.)—Eight, eleven, all light, well-furnished rooms to let. Call, address, W. R. Stewart.

Handsomely furnished apartments; long, short leases; choice localities. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 5252.

Furnished four rooms, piano; elevator; light, cool, quiet; one door from Riverside. Inquire 630 West 135th, Apt. 22. Rent, $45.

Beautifully furnished, 9 rooms, 3 baths, 4 master bedrooms, overlooking Riverside; $300 monthly; year, less. Columbus 3974.

Censored list, handsomely furnished apartments. Wickliffe Gray, 289 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

DISTINCTIVE APARTMENTS, furnished; all sizes; select neighborhoods. R. de Florez, 1,834 B'way. Columbus 4560.

WILL SHARE 6 rooms; southern exposure; overlooking Drive. Phone Morningside 4102. Apt. 204.

148th, 562 West.—Attractive six rooms, completely furnished; elevator; $75. Apartment 64.

Exclusive listings; personally selected; Claremont Morris, specialist, 30 East 42d. Murray Hill 858.

74th, 161 West.—Two large rooms with bath; furnished or unfurnished; service for gentlemen.

Beautifully furnished housekeeping apartment, 3 rooms, reasonable; worth investigating. Telephone 4211 Schuyler.

Choice list, personally inspected, furnished apartments. Frederick L. Hurt, 30 East 42d.

Apartments, 5-7-8-9-10 rooms, $660 to $2,000; Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th Sts.

119 WEST 80TH ST.
Two rooms and bath; furnished, unfurnished.

Apartments to sublet on the upper west side, 4 to 10 rooms. Write Z., Box T 25 Times.

Five rooms, beautifully furnished; West End Av.; new building; $150. Columbus 3974.

Elevator apartments of 7 and 8 large rooms, $1,000-$1,500. 102 West 75th St.

6 and 7 rooms, $1,300 to $1,600. The Chesterfield, 260 Riverside Drive.

838-844 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

150 West 79th.—High-class apartments, nine rooms, duplex and simplex, $2,600.

Sublet 10-room apt., fully furnished. The Langham, 73d St. and Central Park West.

Cozy private home (suitable couple) 6 months, longer. Telephone 8080 Cathedral. Smith.

78th, 205 West.—Very attractive light three rooms, housekeeping suite, $50; permanent.

128th, 507 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New York, New York County.—In the matter of the application of TIMES BUILDING THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, INC., for leave to change its name to "LOUIS COHN'S TIMES BUILDING THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, INC."

Notice is hereby given that the Times Building Theatre Ticket Office, Inc., a domestic corporation, having its principal place of business in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, New York County, at a Special Term, Part I., thereof, to be held in and for the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of September, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to "Louis Cohn's Times Building Theatre Ticket Office, Inc.," and for such further and other relief as to the Court may seem just and proper in the premises.

Dated New York, August 28th, 1915.

TIMES BUILDING THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, INC., by LOUIS COHN, President.

ISIDOR COHN, Attorney for Petitioner, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

A.—A.—102 East 81st.—Elegant apartment containing seven light rooms and bath; all improvements; moderate rent. Inquire Superintendent.

1,186 MADISON AV., COR. 87TH ST. Corner apartment, 7 unusually large rooms; every modern improvement; elevator service; other apartments in the immediate neighborhood, $75 and up. Agents, on premises, EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.

Bachelor apartment; top floor, private house, in East Fifties; two rooms and kitchenette; fireplace for wood fire; $60 month. Z 308 Times Annex.

Two room kitchenette apartment, furnished or unfurnished. 747 Madison Ave.; 600 Plaza.

Attractive skylight studio apartment, elevator service, $950. Hoffman Arms, 640 Madison Av., 59th St.

19th, 234 East.—Five rooms, bath; modern heating; electricity; private house; $50.

West Side

An apartment that is a real home; the home you want before you have seen it; location convenient to shops, theatres; West 71st St., 342; Apartments 6 and 8 unusually spacious, airy, light, cheerful rooms, three baths, living room 21x24, bedroom 16x22; good layout; comforts of private house on one floor; sunshine in every room; high-class elevator house; attentive service; plenty hot water and steam heat; rent $1,350 to $1,850, being 20% lower than similar apartments rent for elsewhere; renting agent on premises.

EMPIRE COURT, 311 West 95th St.

Very light rooms,	4 rooms, bath, $45 up
All Night	5 rooms, bath, $50 up
Elevator,	6 rooms, bath, $60 up
Telephone, &c.	7 rooms, bath, $70 up

GEO. R. READ & CO., 30 Nassau St.

STAMFORD-ARLINGTON,
NOS. 502-8 WEST 113TH STREET,
BROADWAY & AMSTERDAM AVS.,
Modern high-class elevator apts.,
4-5-6 rooms & bath. $480 upward.
Chas. S. Kohler, 901 Columbus Av., cor. 104th.

Convent Av., 96-100.—Choice modern apartments of two-three, and four rooms and bath; one doctor's & dentist's apartment of five rooms and bath, with two entrances. Superintendent on premises.

Six rooms and bath, 1,271 Broadway, Greeley Square; spacious and light; $1,200, $1,500 yearly; can be used by dentists, or studios. Room 229, 45 Broadway. 3799 Rector.

55TH ST. AND 7TH AV.—Nine rooms; completely redecorated throughout; master's bedrooms, unobstructed light; $2,100 per annum. Horace S. Ely & Co., 489 5th Av.

5th Av., corner 12th St., overlooking Old Presbyterian Church yard; 100 feet of lawn in front; 2-room apartment. Call 12 West 13th or Carstein & Linniken, 221 4th Av.

The Hamilton.—Elegant apartments; 5 and 6 rooms; opposite City College; rent, $40 to $55. Apply to Owner, on premises, 477 West 140th St.

11TH ST., 128 WEST.
MOST DESIRABLE NEIGHBORHOOD.
Elevator apartments, 6-7 well-planned outside rooms, $65, $80; manager on premises.

ELEVATOR, 5 ROOMS, $45.
Convenient, fashionable neighborhood. 509 West 112th.

84th St., 15 West.—Seven large rooms and bath, newly decorated; immediate possession; rent moderate.

81st St., 204-206 West.—7 rooms, all improvements, 1st and 2d floors. Apply on premises.

Ask Lewis B. Preston, Inc., 165 B'way, N. Y. C., for illus. bklt. on The Roxborough, 251 W. 92d St.

176th, 611 West.—7 large, light rooms, 2 baths; modern improvements? $50.

5-room apartment, unfurnished; sublet for 1 year from Oct. 1st. 200 West 58th St., 2d floor, Apartment E; $125 per month.

82d, 106 West.—One large, outside room, bath; maid service; telephone; $35; studio apartment.

82d St., 103 West.—Four rooms, bath; all facing street; studio apartment; telephone; reference; $60.

172d, 575 West.—Corner elevator house, 4-7 large, beautifully decorated apartments.

For apartments on Grand Concourse, consult H. A. Douglas, 2,428 Grand Concourse.

317 West 121st.—7 all light rooms; private hall, all improvements. $36.

86th St., 40 West.—Studio, $50; living rooms, kitchenette, bath, $45 monthly.

540 West 122d St.—Desirable five-room apartment; modern improvements. See Janitor.

182 West 58th St.—An apartment most attractive; 14 rooms and 5 bathrooms.

94th, 118 West.—7 rooms, all improvements; rent cheap. Apply on premises.

304 West 130th, (corner Pinehurst Av.)—High-class 4-6 room apartments; elevator.

130th, 202 West.—Modern apartments; seven all large, light rooms; $40, $50.

130th, 661 West.—Elevator; 4 rooms, $40 to $50; 5 rooms, $50.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS,
36 West 35th St.

Bronx.

178th St., S. W. Corner Marmion Av., 1,841. —Highest elevation in Bronx; convenient to cars, subway station, parks, schools, churches, theatres; rooms are airy, light, and extraordinarily large, with every newest improvement; four all front rooms, $28; five rooms, $35; inducements for leases; references. Owner on premises.

Brooklyn.

ST. JAMES PLACE, NEAR FULTON ST. Delightful 6-room apt., $42; 7-room, $45; electricity, part steam; parquet floors; near subway and L. Booklet. GOLDEN REALTY, 288 St. James Place.

Exclusive sunlit, uncommonly commodious five rooms and bath; hall attendant; large porch; high grade equipment. 111 Taylor St., Williamsburg Plaza.

New Jersey.

New and up-to-date apartments of five and six rooms and bath, with heat, hot water supply and janitor service, will decorate to suit. Full particulars of Charles Fall, agent, Hoboken Trust Co. Building, 14th & Washington Sts., Hoboken. Telephone 393 Hoboken.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—HADDON HALL.
Finest apartment in State; 8-story elevator; fireproof; strictly high-class; 6 and 7 rooms; decorations to suit; $65 and $75. Any broker or on the premises, 57 and 59 Union St.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Wanted for the Winter, furnished apartment, seven rooms, with bath; on or near Riverside Drive, 72d to 96th St. L 110 Times.

Housekeeping apartment of 4 or 5 rooms (furnished) wanted below 35th St., on east side, from Washington Square district; rent $70-$80. A. W., Box 400 Times Downtown.

Wanted—Furnished apartment seven rooms, west side, 72d to 120th St.; must be reasonable; under $100; state rent and full particulars; reference. K 364 Times Downtown.

Five or six rooms, furnished, outside, if possible, $50, nine months; good care guaranteed; best references given. Apply S 28 Times.

Have clients wanting high-class furnished apartments; long, short leases. Clark Realty, 30 East 42d St. Murray Hill 5392.

Apartments wanted, furnished; clients waiting. Particulars. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting specialist, 176 West 72d.

Nurse desires to share apartment for Winter with one or two nurses, business woman; downtown preferred. L 174 Times.

Unfurnished.

Small apartment, three rooms, kitchenette, west side, between 80th and 100th Sts. Box 5, 1,515 3d Av.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

MADISON AV., 218, (Near 36th St.)—Large and small rooms; some with private baths; newly furnished and decorated; excellent cuisine; references.

5TH AV., 47.—Comfortable family house; modern conveniences; transients; permanent; table board.

17TH, 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; excellent table board; telephone.

218T, 145 East, (Gramercy Park privileges.) —Large, small, cool rooms; electricity; private bath, excellent table; references; phone.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (near Park Av.)—Large, single rooms, with board.

457TH ST., 8 EAST.
Table board; rooms; references.

61ST, 159 EAST.—Beautiful, renovated rooms; steam, hot water; excellent table.

89TH, (1,345 Lexington Av.)—Attractive rooms; conveniences; excellent cuisine; moderate; telephone. Gross.

MADISON AV., 108.—Boarders wanted; large, small rooms; excellent table; reasonable rates.

Madison Av., 121.—Desirable housekeeping and non-housekeeping apartments.

RULAND & WHITING CO.,
5 Beekman St., New York City.

West Side

7TH AV., 2,053, (123d.)—Airy, large rooms; steam; home cooking; healthy location.

12TH, 113 WEST.—Well-appointed private house; home cooking; references. Chelsea 2485.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; uncrowded home cooking; large porches; well-shaded grounds; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Long Island.

Crystal Lake House, Freeport.—Family hotel; Fall rts.; ideal location; all outside rms.; bklt.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington,
East Orange, N. J.
"30 Minutes from Broadway."

Why live in a crowded flat when you can get an apartment consisting of parlor, bedroom and private bath with delicious meals and first-class service for $25 per week for two persons. Exclusive and homelike. Take Lackawanna, at Hoboken; Marlborough one block from East Orange Station. Send for booklet. Phone Orange 2620. Only a few suites left for Winter booking.

W. T. READE, Prop.

THE BOYKEN, Morristown, N. J.; Fall and Winter engagements; moderate prices; rooms single and en suite; private baths; unexcelled home table and service; convenient to R. R. station and trolley.

Connecticut.

Good, homelike accommodations; French cuisine; beautiful rides. Rosemary, Fairfield, Conn.; hour out.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

16TH, 7 WEST.—Well-furnished rooms; private bath; excellent table; refined surroundings.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Exceptional rooms, large, single; private bath; excellent table. 4539 Bryant.

53D, 57 WEST.—Sunny rooms, with board; refined, high-class house; telephone; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—First-class single, double rooms, suites; private baths; electricity; references.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms with board; suite; private bath; references.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Just opened, newly furnished, decorated; large, small rooms; references.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; table and service unexcelled, table guests.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Parlor floor studio suite, with grand piano; also small room.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Electricity; steam heat; private bath; large and medium rooms; near Park, subway; excellent Southern cooking.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive rooms, single, suite; electricity, steam, hot water, home cooking.

70TH, 132 WEST.—Small, large rooms with private bath; exceptionally well-kept private house; business people; moderate terms; references.

71ST, 62 WEST.—EXCEPTIONAL BOARD; DOUBLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; STEAM, ELECTRICITY; REASONABLE.

71ST, 116 WEST.—Attractive third-story room; also small room; board; references.

72D, (Broadway-West End.)—Private house; superior Southern family cooking; will receive limited number table boarders. 2380 Columbus.

72D, 258 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive double rooms with bath; all conveniences; table guests.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; excellent board; table guests.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; electricity; parlor dining room.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; excellent table; homelike; parlor dining; table guests.

76TH ST., 241-243 WEST.—Desirable large and medium sized rooms, with and without private bath; references.

76TH, 108 WEST.—Opportunity secure medium room steam; first-class board; references.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large, small, attractively furnished rooms; excellent table; table guests accommodated.

76TH, 105 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms; homelike; parlor dining; excellent table; conveniences.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; table guests; reference.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Attractive rooms, parlor dining; references.

77TH, 301 West, (344 West End Av.)—Select pension; exceptional immaculate accommodations; baths; exquisite furnishings; superior table; electricity.

76TH, 121 WEST.—Single and large rooms, connecting shower baths; gentlemen; private family.

78TH, 159 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; newly decorated; private bath; references.

78TH, 144 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; running water; superior table; reasonable.

78TH, 163 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms, en suite, single; gentleman, business woman.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Large and single rooms; excellent board; table board.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Front rooms; private baths; superior table; high grade.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Attractive rooms; electricity; excellent cuisine; subway, L"; references.

79th, 307 West.—6 and 8 room apartments, $1,000 to $1,800. Superintendent, on premises.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; also parlor floor; newly decorated; continuous hot water; excellent cuisine and service; private baths.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; all new high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; table guests.

80TH, 148 WEST.—Attractive, nicely decorated rooms; inducements to business couples; references.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; electricity; good table; parlor dining.

81ST, 151 WEST.—Different from ordinary; large, small rooms; baths; electricity; phone.

82D, 124 West (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

82D, 55 WEST.—Second floor front; private bath, medium, small rooms; running water.

82D, 45 WEST.—Pleasant large, small rooms; running water; excellent table; reasonable.

83D ST., 42 WEST.—Select boarding house to be opened Sept. 10; newly decorated and furnished throughout; table guests; references.

83D, 5 WEST.—Unusually desirable, quiet; modern improvements; arrangements for coming season.

83D, 17 WEST.—High-class Jewish house; large room; electric lights; excellent table.

84TH, 87 WEST.—Desirable rooms; gentlemen, couple; superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

84TH, 53 WEST.—Large, small rooms ready for occupancy Sept. 15; Jewish.

85TH, 26 WEST.—Suite, single rooms; parlor dining room; private baths, electricity, telephone.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Magnificent second floor, sunny front room; private bath; exclusive home; table service, appointments, unusual excellence.

89TH, 318 WEST.—Very attractive large, small rooms, private bath; very convenience; exclusive house; excellent table; references; table guests.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate few couples or gentlemen; references.

90TH, 16 WEST.—Large first-floor front room; adults; exclusive Jewish home. Hellman.

92D, 52-54 WEST.—Desirable large and medium-size rooms; excellent table; table guests.

93D, 21 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent table; Park, "L," phone.

94TH, 142 WEST.—Rooms, suitable two appreciating superior table; home comforts. Lucken.

94TH, 36 WEST.—Large, second floor front room; excellent board; references. Strauss.

102D, 253 WEST.—Salon floor, elegantly furnished, private bath; also one large room and bath. Mrs. R. Aarons.

102D, 316 WEST.—Large room; home cooking; in private family owning beautiful home near Riverside. Phone 6427 Riverside.

107TH, 329 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; 3 large rooms and bath; also single room; between Riverside and Broadway.

118TH, 525 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private boarding house; table guest; home cooking.

113TH ST., 625 WEST.—Large room; private bath; suitable gentlemen, couple; home cooking; references.

118TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

114TH, 508 WEST, (Apt. 42.)—Private Jewish family has large room, with board; adjoining bath; two gentlemen or couple.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Large, small rooms, connecting with bath or single; table guests.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

BUSINESS GIRL desires to secure board and room in refined private family; no other boarders; reply with full particulars. L 173 Times.

YOUNG LADY desires congenial home with lady dwelling alone, below 96th St., Manhattan; will pay $12 weekly for good accommodations. Address F. C., 1,384 Broadway.

TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN, 60-80th, West; private family; Oct. 1. L 176 Times.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH ST., 10 EAST, (NEAR 5TH AV.)
Pleasant, large, small rooms; every convenience.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.) —Suite, two rooms and bath.

34TH ST., 125 EAST.—Private family rents exceptionally neat room, to gentlemen; breakfast optional; centrally located; references. Lyndeck.

34TH ST., 46 EAST.—Elegant room with bath, electricity; $6.50; telephone.

37TH, 18 EAST.—Large, nicely furnished rooms, $6 to $10; bath; telephone.

45TH, 23 EAST.—Two large rooms with private baths; parlor floor; suitable bachelors.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Comfortable room; private bath; square room, single room; references.

52D, (591 Lexington Av.)—Parlor and bedroom, comfortably furnished modern conveniences; twin beds; suitable 1 or 2 gentlemen.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Attractive large, small rooms, private bath; board optional. Gramercy 1978.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring Beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV, 586, (near 51st.)—Elegant, sunny rooms in private house; absolutely clean; all conveniences; breakfast; references; telephone.

LEXINGTON AV, 265, (near 36th.)—Attractive large front room; bath. Murray Hill 728.

MADISON AV., 220.—Desirable rooms; running water; furnished, unfurnished; adjoining bath; electricity, telephone.

MADISON AV., 302, (NEAR 42D.) Double, single rooms; all conveniences; telephone.

West Side

8TH AV., 228, (Apt. 12.)—Attractive, light room, bath adjoining; electricity; gentleman. Can be seen after 6:30 P. M.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming suite for bachelors; hot water, electricity; references.

9TH, 41 WEST.—Large, sunny front room, with private bath; also medium room.

12TH, 111 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; private house; references.

28TH, 4 WEST.—Newly furnished; fireplace; large closets; separate entrance; private family; $4; references; apply mornings. Beals.

32D ST. AND BROADWAY.—Permanent rates; rooms, with and without private baths, 1 or 2 persons, $8 to $12 per week; single rooms, $7 per week; parlor bedroom and bath, 1 or 2 persons, $15 per week. Hotel New Strand.

36TH, 40 WEST.—Comfortable alcove rooms; running water; bath; $7-$8.

53D, 62 WEST.—Large and small rooms, every convenience; desirable home; references.

55TH, 49 WEST.—Exceptionally large, well-furnished rooms; private bath; gentlemen; references.

57TH, 109 WEST.—Newly furnished; hot, cold water, electricity, telephone; reference required.

57TH, 264 WEST.—Large front corner room; bath, electricity, steam; beautifully furnished.

57TH, 109 WEST.—Large room; hot, cold water, electricity, telephone; reference required.

58TH, 118 WEST.—Beautiful room, private bath; select, quiet home location; small room.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Parlor floor studio suite, with grand piano; also small room.

61ST, 119 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private bath; hot water constantly; telephone.

65TH, 5 WEST.—Front room with alcove, telephone; one flight; $6. Beason.

118 WEST 69TH ST.
WEST HALL.

Large, sunny room, second floor, with saloon dressing room and private bath; also smaller room; choice neighborhood; close to Broadway and convenient to all classes of transportation; house, equipment, and service distinctly high grade; men only.

TELEPHONE COLUMBUS 8775.

69TH, 148 WEST.—Attractive living, bed room; exclusive apartment; shower, electricity; breakfast. Wilde.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive rooms; single, suite; electricity; steam; hot water; phone.

70TH ST., 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms for gentlemen; suite, with private bath, or single; up-to-date in every particular.

70TH, 307 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private house; all conveniences; gentlemen.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Attractive room, bath adjoining; breakfast; gentleman. Apt. 6N.

71ST ST., 221 WEST.—Medium rooms, one flight; single, double, suite, separately; large lavatories, bath adjoining; continuous hot water; especially comfortable for gentlemen; references exchanged.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Attractive, newly decorated, furnished rooms; baths; electricity; meals optional.

71ST, 106 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive large rooms; board optional; all conveniences; homelike atmosphere.

72D, 138 WEST.—Very desirable location; tastefully furnished rooms, with and without private baths; very reasonable prices.

72D, 121 WEST.—Large, medium, double rooms; twin beds; dressing rooms; southern exposure.

73D, 178 WEST.—Nicely furnished, comfortable rooms; moderate; references.

73D, 255 WEST.—Two exceptional, nicely furnished rooms; every convenience; references.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive single and double rooms; private baths; subway express; references.

74TH, 107 WEST.—Large front rooms; southern exposure; also single; breakfast optional.

75TH, 111 WEST.—New, large, small suites; continuous hot water, electricity, telephone; references.

75TH, 105 WEST.—Nicely furnished large, small rooms; private family; kitchenette; telephone; references.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Large rooms; also front parlor; connecting bedroom; $6, $8; telephone.

75TH, 104 WEST.—Parlor floor, bath, electricity, also large single, adjoining bath.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, small rooms; dressing room; private bath; telephone.

76TH, 119 WEST.—Attractively furnished room; suitable two, with large dressing room; running water; exclusive neighborhood; telephone.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive rooms, including handsome back parlor, with private bath.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Attractive, homelike, sunny rooms; near bath; continuous hot water; electricity.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.

Very attractive, pleasant rooms; home comforts.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Large, airy front room; southern exposure; conveniences; reference; reasonable.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

122D, 156 WEST.—Comfortable large, small rooms; refined house; references; table guests.

152D, 561 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; running water, electric light; southern exposure; excellent table. Aud. 4678.

164TH, (Broadway Subway.)—Newly furnished rooms, adjoining bath; exclusive private home; all conveniences; excellent home cooking. Z 272 Times Annex.

BEAUTIFULLY furnished rooms; excellent Southern cooking; convenient location; west side. Z 258 Times Annex.

PRIVATE FAMILY have two beautifully furnished rooms to rent for the Winter, together or separate; excellent Southern cooking. Z 314 Times Annex.

GENTLEWOMAN, [illegible]n heated house, Riverside Drive, will rent 2 large, handsomely furnished rooms, overlooking Hudson; also large room, private bath; exceptional cuisine. Audubon 5926.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 588, Apt. 81.—Beautiful rooms; southern exposure; superior board; refined.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming family Hotel of high standard; Grand location; 20 min. Broadway, 5c fare; Lovely furnished rooms; suites; all comforts; Excellent chef and service; separate tables; Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly, $10-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Brooklyn.

FLATBUSH.—Fine, modern house, hot water heated; private bath; spacious porches; opposite park; home cooking; 1 minute to Brighton Beach "L." Church Av. Station. 1,622 Caton Av.

NURSE takes invalids and infirm in her detached cottage; countrylike; homelike; terms reasonable. 357 77th St., Brooklyn.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH ST., 10 EAST, (NEAR 5TH AV.)
Pleasant, large, small rooms; every convenience.

34TH ST., 125 EAST.—Private family rents exceptionally neat room, to gentlemen; breakfast optional; centrally located; references. Lyndeck.

34TH ST., 46 EAST.—Elegant room with bath, electricity; $6.50; telephone.

37TH, 18 EAST.—Large, nicely furnished rooms, $6 to $10; bath; telephone.

45TH, 23 EAST.—Two large rooms with private baths; parlor floor; suitable bachelors.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Comfortable room; private bath; square room, single room; references.

52D, (591 Lexington Av.)—Parlor and bedroom, comfortably furnished modern conveniences; twin beds; suitable 1 or 2 gentlemen.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Attractive large, small rooms, private bath; board optional. Gramercy 1978.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring Beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV, 586, (near 51st.)—Elegant, sunny rooms in private house; absolutely clean; all conveniences; breakfast; references; telephone.

LEXINGTON AV, 265, (near 36th.)—Attractive large front room; bath. Murray Hill 728.

MADISON AV., 220.—Desirable rooms; running water; furnished, unfurnished; adjoining bath; electricity, telephone.

MADISON AV., 302, (NEAR 42D.) Double, single rooms; all conveniences; telephone.

West Side

8TH AV., 228, (Apt. 12.)—Attractive, light room, bath adjoining; electricity; gentleman. Can be seen after 6:30 P. M.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming suite for bachelors; hot water, electricity; references.

9TH, 41 WEST.—Large, sunny front room, with private bath; also medium room.

12TH, 111 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; private house; references.

28TH, 4 WEST.—Newly furnished; fireplace; large closets; separate entrance; private family; $4; references; apply mornings. Beals.

32D ST. AND BROADWAY.—Permanent rates; rooms, with and without private baths, 1 or 2 persons, $8 to $12 per week; single rooms, $7 per week; parlor bedroom and bath, 1 or 2 persons, $15 per week. Hotel New Strand.

36TH, 40 WEST.—Comfortable alcove rooms; running water; bath; $7-$8.

53D, 62 WEST.—Large and small rooms, every convenience; desirable home; references.

55TH, 49 WEST.—Exceptionally large, well-furnished rooms; private bath; gentlemen; references.

57TH, 109 WEST.—Newly furnished; hot, cold water, electricity, telephone; reference required.

57TH, 264 WEST.—Large front corner room; bath, electricity, steam; beautifully furnished.

57TH, 109 WEST.—Large room; hot, cold water, electricity, telephone; reference required.

58TH, 118 WEST.—Beautiful room, private bath; select, quiet home location; small room.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Parlor floor studio suite, with grand piano; also small room.

61ST, 119 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private bath; hot water constantly; telephone.

65TH, 5 WEST.—Front room with alcove, telephone; one flight; $6. Beason.

118 WEST 69TH ST.
WEST HALL.

Large, sunny room, second floor, with saloon dressing room and private bath; also smaller room; choice neighborhood; close to Broadway and convenient to all classes of transportation; house, equipment, and service distinctly high grade; men only.

TELEPHONE COLUMBUS 8775.

69TH, 148 WEST.—Attractive living, bed room; exclusive apartment; shower, electricity; breakfast. Wilde.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive rooms; single, suite; electricity; steam; hot water; phone.

70TH ST., 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms for gentlemen; suite, with private bath, or single; up-to-date in every particular.

70TH, 307 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private house; all conveniences; gentlemen.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Attractive room, bath adjoining; breakfast; gentleman. Apt. 6N.

71ST ST., 221 WEST.—Medium rooms, one flight; single, double, suite, separately; large lavatories, bath adjoining; continuous hot water; especially comfortable for gentlemen; references exchanged.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Attractive, newly decorated, furnished rooms; baths; electricity; meals optional.

71ST, 106 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive large rooms; board optional; all conveniences; homelike atmosphere.

72D, 138 WEST.—Very desirable location; tastefully furnished rooms, with and without private baths; very reasonable prices.

72D, 121 WEST.—Large, medium, double rooms; twin beds; dressing rooms; southern exposure.

73D, 178 WEST.—Nicely furnished, comfortable rooms; moderate; references.

73D, 255 WEST.—Two exceptional, nicely furnished rooms; every convenience; references.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive single and double rooms; private baths; subway express; references.

74TH, 107 WEST.—Large front rooms; southern exposure; also single; breakfast optional.

75TH, 111 WEST.—New, large, small suites; continuous hot water, electricity, telephone; references.

75TH, 105 WEST.—Nicely furnished large, small rooms; private family; kitchenette; telephone; references.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Large rooms; also front parlor; connecting bedroom; $6, $8; telephone.

75TH, 104 WEST.—Parlor floor, bath, electricity, also large single, adjoining bath.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, small rooms; dressing room; private bath; telephone.

76TH, 119 WEST.—Attractively furnished room; suitable two, with large dressing room; running water; exclusive neighborhood; telephone.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive rooms, including handsome back parlor, with private bath.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Attractive, homelike, sunny rooms; near bath; continuous hot water; electricity.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.

Very attractive, pleasant rooms; home comforts.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Large, airy front room; southern exposure; conveniences; reference; reasonable.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

$25 REWARD

Will be paid for each legitimate prospect or lead of persons contemplating purchasing an automobile and eventually terminating into a sale.

This offer is made in good faith and represents one of the most reputable standard-made cars on the market selling around $1,250. Give your telephone number if possible.

ADDRESS Z 289 TIMES ANNEX.

BUICK, LATE MODEL RUNABOUT. Electric lights, self-starter, new tires, extras; runs like new; price $375. See coachman, private estate, 921 Putnam Av., two blocks off Broadway, Brooklyn. Telephone 7112 Bushwick.

Big sacrifice, $300; Krit light 5-passenger touring; purchased 1914; completely and luxuriously equipped, including electrical equipment; painted rich royal purple and green; any demonstration and trial allowed. Melrose 8649.

White Steamer.—Exceptional sacrifice; cost $3,500 new; excellent condition; $325, with extras. Viehmann, 735 Albert St., Astoria, L. I.

Oldsmobile Special, 1912 six-cylinder seven-passenger touring car; elegant condition; big bargain at $550. Lowa, 197 South Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.

Packard, (6-48,) touring; Holbrook body; Victoria top; run 4,000 miles; absolutely perfect; sacrificing. C. W. Shay, 216 West 76th

I can offer you a 14-months-old, 5-ton, steel body, tail-dump truck, with a hydraulic hoist, at a very low figure. Z 273 Times Annex.

Packard (1916) limousine, 88 h. p. Rolls-Roger (1915) five passenger touring. Cadillac (1914) touring; like new. Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

Five-passenger touring car; latest equipment; classy runabout; fully equipped; electric light; Maxwell racebout; private. 427 E. 57.

Practically new Packard, $2.50 hourly upward; experienced owner drives; references. Harlem 6818.

Electric brougham, almost new; perfect; great bargain. Dr. Buerger, 40 East 41st.

Automobiles for Rent.

Renault and Packard cars for hire, hour, day, or month; classy and up to date; reliable chauffeurs. Lewis, Hotchkiss Garage, 20 West 60th St. Phone 1509 Columbus.

Beautiful Fiat landaulet, by hour, day; special rate for month or season. Bord, 114 West 50th. Circle 1420.

18, Packard to hire monthly; limousine body; owner drives. Tel. Green, Schuyler 4360, 211 West 82d St.

O'Connor Rental Company; Packard cars for hire. 235 West 50th. Tel. 2177.

Large five-passenger touring car Coney Mardi Gras; evenings. Phone 429 Madison.

Automobile Repairing.

Electric Starting—Lighting Systems.
Detachable Wire Wheels.
Jesco Company, 245 W. 55th St. Circle 1558.

Automobiles Wanted.

Wanted—Packard landaulet body, 8-38 model preferred; will consider 2-38. George Lamberty, 1,926 Broadway.

Automobile Instruction.

Largest and Best School in WEST SIDE U. S. Send for Booklet and **Y. M. C. A. Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 302 W. 57th St. Col. Special class for women.**

Owners will profit greatly by taking our special six weeks' course. M. C. A. Automobile School, 1,121 Fedford Av., Brooklyn. Booklet and pass to school free.

Rooms Wanted

Furnished.

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

BEDROOM and sitting room required by gentleman; permanent private family; separate entrance; well furnished; no other roomers; reasonable rent; locality, 72d-96th Sts. and Broadway; State rent and particulars, Z 328 Times Annex.

With private family, vicinity Washington square; single gentleman; references if desired; state price when answering. K 371 Times Downtown.

JAPANESE STUDENT desires nicely furnished room with respectable American family. M 1 Times.

ROOM in private family desired by Japanese gentleman; no other roomer; state terms. Nippon Club, 161 West 93d St.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, typist; thoroughly experienced; efficient correspondent; high school graduate; moderate salary. S. K., 85 Lavonia Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; knowledge stenography; five years; construction, expert; Christian; $15; aged 24; references. K 278 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Long experienced, corporation, manufacturing, able manager, desires responsible position. K 339 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly competent; 4 years' experience; salary, $10. K 355 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Thoroughly understands credits, collections, &c.; also capable correspondent. L 132 Times.

CASHIER.—Young lady wishes position as cashier, telephone operator or clerical work; best reference. Helen Fallon, 1,462 So. Boulevard.

COLORED woman, half time, general housework. 245 West 131st St., care of Bronson.

COMPANION.—Refined lady; hosp. experience; good sewer; references. S 21 Times.

DRESSMAKER.—Suits, blouses; stylish; remodeling; $2.50 daily. Write Hensley, 548 Riverside Drive.

FRENCH LAUNDRESS takes work home; expert shirts, collars, lace curtains, lingerie. Gorwith, 227 West 51st St.; telephone 8090 Circle.

GOVERNESS and teacher desires position as mothers' helper; suburbs preferred; live at home. Address M 3 Times.

HOUSEMAID OR LADIES' MAID.—Position desired by experienced Mulatto woman in private home; exceptional references. A 301 Times Downtown.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Thoroughly capable; widowner's family; highest references. Z 321 Times Annex.

HOUSEKEEPER.—First class bachelor apt.; German; light housework. Stella, M 17 Times.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class, wants family hamper at home; ladies', children's wear specialty; prompt delivery. 469 Amity St., Flushing.

NURSE.—Desires position in doctor's office; can furnish reference. M 7 Times.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, North German; kindergarten; some French; devoted to children; Christian family only. L. A., 235 East 60th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, experienced, children over 8; moderate terms; willing. Competent, K 224 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Assistant Bookkeeper.—Cultured, reliable, above ordinary; good command English language; highly educated; handle intricate dictation grammatically; excellent figures; legible penman; secretarial training; age 25; prepossessing; $15; trial appreciated; agencies ignored. K 356 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Patent law, export-import experience; accustomed technical dictation; reliable, conscientious; seeks situation, any capacity, where competency, intelligence are mandatory; $17. K 252 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Graduate of stenographic department and model office of Eastern school; one trial will demonstrate my ability and willingness to work; good references; will start at $7. Miss D., 36 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—Ambitious, neat; good conversationalist; four years high school; three years' experience; seeks permanent position respectable concern; resides with parents; $10. K 260 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, general office assistant, bookkeeper; five years' experience; a girl with brains, executive ability; age 25; conscientious, painstaking; $12; reference. K 266 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Takes rapid dictation, neat, accurate typist; willing worker. Catherine Hart, 1818 Bryant. 220 West 42d St., N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER.—Christian; speedy, accurate; at present as head stenographer; desires position at $16; seven years' experience; excellent references. K 360 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, telephone operator; Christian; good speller, mathematician; familiar office details; no clock watcher; $7. Florence R., 265 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Assistant bookkeeper; thoroughly experienced; capable and educated; salary $12. K 365 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and assistant bookkeeper; Christian; four years' experience; familiar with all office details; desires permanent position; references. M 16 Times.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHER.—TYPEWRITER. (18.)—Experienced filing clerk, one year experience; moderate salary. Miss A. Price, 1,051 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.

EDISON THE WINNER OF NAVY CONTRACT

Closes Deal to Supply 365 Gun-Firing Batteries Under Severe Conditions.

GUARANTEED FOR 8 YEARS

Reported Criticism of Inventor and His Work Denied—Edison Men's Convention.

Thomas A. Edison, Inc., has just closed a contract to supply 365 gun-firing batteries to the United States Government for use on battleships, according to announcement made last night by M. R. Hutchison, Chief Engineer of the Edison laboratories in West Orange, N. J. The batteries are similar to the nickel-steel-potash type recently sold by Mr. Edison to the Government for submarines. He got the new contract after he had proved himself the only bidder willing to submit to the severe terms imposed by the Government.

"The battery that fires a big gun on a battleship is one of the most important parts of a battleship's equipment," Mr. Hutchison said. "The call for bids specified that the manufacturer agree to pay the Government double the purchase price of the battery if it failed or deteriorated in eight years. Mr. Edison was the only manufacturer who would bid under these terms."

This announcement was made after it had been reported to Mr. Hutchison that two delegates to the thirty-sixth annual convention of the Edison Illuminating Companies at Spring Lake Beach, N. J., had attacked Mr. Edison by attempting to discredit the Edison storage batteries. Alexander Dow, manager of the Detroit Edison Company, and Frank H. Gale of Schenectady, N. Y., who is associated with the General Electric Company, were the men who were reported to have made the attack, but Mr. Dow, speaking for both himself and Mr. Gale, characterized the report of the attack as "a lie out of the whole cloth." He insisted that neither he nor Mr. Gale had uttered a word in criticism of Mr. Edison and that both had only friendly feeling and great admiration for the inventor.

The convention in Spring Lake Beach will be opened this morning with about 500 delegates in attendance. The day will be devoted to technical papers and discussions. The chief speakers tomorrow will be Samuel Insull, President of the Commonwealth Edison Company of Chicago; Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank of New York, and Thomas N. McCarter, President of the Public Service Electric Company of Newark.

The delegates informally discussed yesterday the personnel of the Naval Advisory Board of Inventions, of which Mr. Edison is the head, and in general approved it, though some commented on the omission of several prominent inventors.

SCOUR WOODS FOR LAWYER.

Boy Scouts Join Hunt for Sandford, Who Took Razor with Him.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 13.—Aided by half a hundred citizens, Boy Scouts, and the Boys' Police Department of East Orange, Chief of Police William H. O'Neill today is scouring the northern part of the city for some trace of Elijah M. Sandford, 60 years old, a wealthy realty owner and former counsel for the Atchison, Topeka & Kansas Railroad. It is believed worry over financial troubles made him melancholy. On Friday, when he was leaving his home, he told his wife she might never see him again. He took a razor with him.

There is a large wooded district near Mr. Sandford's home, and this is being searched as well as the bank of a stream near by. Mr. Sandford is 5 feet 11 inches tall, has gray hair, and is slightly bald. He weighs about 160 pounds. When he left home he wore a dark suit and black shoes.

$100,000 THOUGHT LOST.

Foster & Lounsbery's Securities Merely Went to a Bank by Mistake.

The brokerage firm of Foster & Lounsbery, 24 Broad Street, had an anxious fifteen minutes yesterday afternoon while the members of the firm and all their clerks sought feverishly for $100,000 worth of securities which had disappeared.

A minute search disclosed at last that the securities were undoubtedly out of the office, and the firm members were adjusting their minds to the contemplation of a $100,000 loss when some one thought to search through several bundles of stock that had been deposited as collateral in different banks yesterday. Messengers were started off on the run and presently the welcome news came flying into the office that the lost had been found.

Mr. Foster, who lives at 332 West Seventy-second Street, went out last evening, presumably to celebrate his good fortune. His father, over the telephone, told of his son's experience in the afternoon.

"He was certainly on the anxious seat," said the father, "but when he came home this evening he told us the good news. We had all been worried, for we learned of the trouble as soon as my son missed the stock."

WHITTLE DECLINES TO RUN.

Park Commissioner Leaves Congress Fight to Democrats.

Thomas W. Whittle, Park Commissioner of the Bronx, who was designated by the Republicans as their candidate for Congress from the Twenty-third District, last night filed his declination with the Board of Elections. The news came as a surprise to many of his following in the Bronx. His friends said campaign contributions hadn't come in fast enough. With Whittle out, the fight will be clean-cut between the Murphy Democrats and the Home Rule Democrats of the Bronx.

Mr. Whittle said at his home, 2232 University Avenue, last night:

"I have become so interested in the work of the Park Department that I decided not to give it up. Several improvements which I have instituted are not yet completed, and I do not believe that I would be doing my duty if I stepped out of the department at this time. After giving the matter full consideration, I have decided to stay where I can be most useful and where I am content to be of service."

Mr. Whittle added that he had no idea who would be put up as the Republican candidate in his place.

SPAIN WANTS OUR COAL.

Turns Here for Her Supply as Result of British Embargo.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The British embargo on coal is giving the coal operators of Spain and other countries concern as to the source of future supply. In a report received at the Department of Commerce, Consul Dawson, at Valencia, Spain, says that while the coal deposits in Northern Spain will, this year, be called on for larger shipments, the low value of the product is such that an outside supply must be had. Railroads and manufactories rely on the imported coal, and of late there have been large importations of American gas coal for railroad use with good results.

The quantity required for heating purposes among the people is comparatively limited, as the climate is not severe, and much charcoal is used. Gas heating is, however, becoming more general and therefore outside coal is necessary. Before the war England had this trade entirely to herself, but now American coal is being imported in considerable quantities. Whatever gains American coal may make in the Spanish market will, in all probability, be only temporary, as England takes nearly all the output of many industries in Spain.

JERSEY TOWNS FEAR BIG STRIKES TODAY

Three Plants in Elizabeth and Silk Mills in Summit in Labor Difficulties.

600 MEN IN ALL WALK OUT

Socialist Agitators Blamed for the Trouble Which May Spread to Other Industries.

Strikes and rumors of strikes caused uneasiness in industrial circles in nearby New Jersey towns yesterday, the chief centres of labor trouble being Elizabeth and Summit. Employes quit work at three plants in Elizabeth, walked out and the report was circulated that a general strike that would tie up the chief industries of the town, was impending. The disturbance was attributed to Socialist agitation. Today's developments are expected to determine the extent to which the strike may spread.

The number of men on strike in Elizabeth is about 250, of whom fifty are from the A. & F. Brown Iron Works, 100 from Moore Brothers machine shop, and 100 from the Elizabeth Tanning Works. The managers of all these plants said they would open today, but the strikers expressed confidence that none of the shops would open.

The strike in Summit is of the employes of the Summit Silk Company, and the plant is not expected to open this morning. About 250 weavers refused to go to work in the morning, and at night 100 more assigned to an evening shift remained away. These 250 men constitute a majority of the employes.

The strikers complain that they have been set to work on a "run of silk" that allows them only 6½ cents a yard, whereas other runs have allowed them 7 cents. This reduction, according to the strikers, has resulted in a cut of from $1 to $3 in the weekly wage. The strikers further complained of a fining system by which any one might lose from $1 to $10 a week, and asserted that a premium plan recently put into operation was "pernicious."

Registration in New Jersey.

Today is the first registration day in New Jersey. Those who voted at the November election will not have to register for the primaries, but they must register for the next general election. In communities having les than 5,000 population the registration today will be done by a house-to-house canvass, the canvassers having until Friday to complete their work. The registration books will be open from 1 to 9 P. M.

MARINES LOSE TO NEW YORK

State Team Takes McAlpin Rifle Trophy with score of 1,107.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA GIRT, N. J., Sept. 13.—The New York State team won the McAlpin Team Match today with a total score of 1,107, which was twelve points better than the total score of the United State Marine Corps team, which won second honors. The New Jersey State team was third with a score of 1,055, and the District of Columbia team fourth with a score of 1,025.

In the Rogers Match the first four places went to marksmen representing the Marine Corps. This was a twenty-shot match at 600 yards. Corporal R. N. Henshaw, with a score of 98, was first, Sergeant Joseph Jackson, with 97, second, and Sergeant Harry Austin, with 96, third. Sergeant G. S. Kase of the Marines also made 96, but took fourth place owing to the fact that Sergeant Austin had more consecutive bull's eyes to his credit.

The Keller all-around match, shot with pistol, revolver, 200 yards with 22 calibre rifle, 200 yards with 30 calibre rifle, 600 yards with 30 calibre rifle, and fifty clay birds with a shot gun, was won by Paul A. Raymond of Greenwich, Conn., who was the winner last year. J. W. Hession, New York Athletic Club, had 84 points to Raymond's 97, Lieut. Col. William A. Tewes, New Jersey, 76; Lieutenant C. O. H. Kayser, New Jersey, 67.


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MADE WITH SLIP-OVER BUTTONHOLE
TIE SLIDES EASILY
Lion Collars
OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N.Y.




Wall Street Styles
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"The Secretary"
ONE of my new Soft Hats that sticks out from the commonplace through its *smart simplicity*. No matter how you dent or tilt it, it's *becoming*.
I show it in 4 rich, Fall shades to match any color suit or overcoat.
Join the well-dressed crowds around my windows. Then—come in and let me put "The Secretary" on your head. It's my own *exclusive style*, plus *three-dollar quality* for $2
Truly Warner
New York and Everywhere
Fall Catalogue Ready—
Mail Order Charges Prepaid

HOTEL ENDICOTT
Columbus Ave. and 81st St., New York City.
A "Home Hotel" of superior appointment. The spacious dining rooms and 400 sleeping rooms have been reopened after an expenditure of an enormous sum in remodeling, redecorating and refurnishing.
Cuisine and service of the highest standard. Average charge per entree, thirty-five cents. Restaurant prices fifty per cent. less than elsewhere.
RATES
Room with use of Bath.....$1.00
Room with Private Bath..... 1.50
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath..... 2.50


Harvest Party
Gardens in the Air
Atop the
HOTEL MAJESTIC
TUESDAY, SEPT. 14
A la Carte 6:30 to Closing
Dancing under direction of Mr. and Mrs. Rowley Downes
Special Entertainment, Souvenirs
In case of inclement weather, the Harvest Party will be held in the Grand Ballroom.

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CHOICE FOOD
"There's Only One Rector's"
PERFECT COOKING
People of refinement and discrimination who dine at Rector's find that the beautiful surroundings, good company, excellent food and unsurpassed entertainment appeal to their good taste.
Stunning, Startling, Sensational
LUBOVSKA
Russia's Greatest Impressionistic Danseuse
DIRECT FROM EUROPE
Is making her American Debut at Rector's
EXPERT SERVICE
Every evening in the main Dining Room during dinner; after the theatre, in Rector's Grand Ballroom. To avoid disappointment, 'phone your reservations—Bryant 3200. All-star Cabaret every evening in the Main Dining Room.
Grand Ballroom opens at 8:00 P. M.
PRICES REASONABLE
BROADWAY, 48TH STREET AND 7TH AVENUE
Where Cooling Breezes Blow From Fifty Windows Opening on Three Wide Streets.

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BROADWAY 85TH TO 86TH ST.
Offers All the Advantages of the Best New York City Hotels at Much Lower Prices.
EXCEPTIONAL APARTMENTS OF ALL SIZES,
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, FOR LONG OR SHORT PERIODS.
Transient Rates, $2.50 per Day Up
No Extra Charge When Rooms Are Occupied by Two Persons.

Fourteen East Sixtieth St.
A quiet, luxurious Residential Hotel. Affording the Exclusiveness and Elegance of a Private Residence. Opposite the Metropolitan Club and 5th Av. Entrance to Central Park. Apartments, single or en suite, rented, furnished or unfurnished, for long or short periods. EAGER & BABCOCK.

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A transient-residential hotel of charm and comfort on aristocratic Brooklyn Heights, overlooking New York Harbor. Montague-Hicks-Remsen Sts., B'klyn.

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14th Street, near Fourth Ave.

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Two Broadway Stores
Broadway, cor. 29th St.
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Open Evenings
The Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes
Stetson Hats
$3.50 to $8
WE feature Stetson Hats because we can conscientiously put them forth as the finest made—we know from our own hat-making experience that there *are* no better.

The "Strand," for instance, a Wallach-Stetson at $3.50, is one of the smartest soft hats ever shown in town. Made in the full range of Fall colorings and one of the season's most distinctive shapes.
We carry the largest stock of Stetson Hats in New York—among them the "Headease," that may be had ONLY from us; a Soft Hat or Derby that any man can wear without a headache.

Fall Woolens Now Ready
See this remarkable array. All that any tailor has we have and more. Several thousand patterns—every conceivable weave and color—imported and domestic fabrics.
Suit or Overcoat, $20 to $50
To measure only. Less expensive than ready made and far more stylish and serviceable.
Samples and Book of Style Suggestions on request.
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We offer accommodation of one, two, three or four rooms, and we invite discriminating, particular people to see the conveniences we can give them.
Four neighboring, all well located, convenient and homey hotels from which to choose. Transportation—you can go any direction on surface cars, and the Sixth Avenue "L" and the Fifth Avenue Bus Line are but a block away. Garage convenient. Single or double rooms, with or without private bath. Rates, American plan, $15 to $20 per week for one person; or parlor, bedroom and bath for two persons, $30 to $50 per week.
Three and four room suites, equally well located, at reasonable rates.
The Van Rensselaer, 15 East 11th St. | The Earle, 103 Waverley Place. | The Holley, 36 Washington Sq. W. | The Judson, 53 Washington Sq. S.
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WE INVITE YOUR INSPECTION.

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Jansson wants to see you
Excellent Cuisine. Finest Imported Beers and Wines. Beautiful Music before and after Theatre.
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Famous for its Ladies' and Business Men's Luncheons.
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17 Stories.
1,400 Rooms, All Outside.
Largest Transient and Family Hotel in New York City. Absolutely Fireproof.
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Single rooms, $2.00 per day; with bath, $2.50 per day; double rooms with bath, $4.00 per day; parlor, bedroom and bath, $5.00 per day.
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The Coolest Dancing Room in the City.
Unsurpassed Cooking. Popular Prices.
Exceptional Table d'Hote Dinner every evening 6 to 10 $1.00
Delicious Frog Dinner (In the Grill), $1.25
MENU:
Little Neck Clams, Cherry Stone, Consommé in Jelly, Frog Legs, Sauté Meuniere, Crab Meat Marigate, Half Fried Chicken, Virginia Corn on Cob, Candied Sweet Potatoes, Salad, Peach Ice Cream, Watermelon, Cantaloupe, Cheese, Demi-Tasse.
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NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d Street. Evenings 8:10. LAST 7 TIMES. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat., 2:10. The Greatest Musical Show Ever Produced. ZIEGFELD FOLLIES. After the Play Visit DANSE DE FOLLIES. NEW ZIEGFELD FROLIC Atop This MIDNIGHT Theatre.
NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE—SPECIAL MONDAY, SEPT. 20—Seats Thurs., 9 A. M. HOLBROOK BLINN'S COMPANY IN MOLOCH A PLAY ABOUT WAR, by Beulah M. Dix.
YOUNG AMERICA IS OUR IDEA OF A GOOD PLAY."—Eve. Sun. GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evs., 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. SEATS 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
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FULTON 46th St., nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:25. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat., 2:25. SOME BABY! "A Laughing Triumph."—N.Y.American
GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea. B'w & 43 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Sat., 2:20. JULIAN ELTINGE In "COUSIN LUCY," by CHARLES KLEIN.
BIRTH OF A NATION AT LIBERTY W. 42d St. THE TWICE Daily, Incl. Sunday. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Matinees 25c, 50c & $1. D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of 40.
REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat., 2:20. COMMON CLAY with JOHN MASON and JANE COWL. SEATS SELLING 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30. "BOOMS LAUGHTER MARKET."—Eve. Mail. THE BOOMERANG
Park Col. Circle. Phone 9590 Col. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To'w. & Sat. May Irwin "Laugh Genius" in the new comedy "33 WASHINGTON SQUARE" Mat. Tomorrow. Best Seats, $1.
GLOBE B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat., 2:15. MONTGOMERY & STONE in CHIN

Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 9th Av. Every Eve. at 8:15. 12-Act Vaudeville Show ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c, 35c, 50c. DELIGHTFUL PROMENADE
COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Burlesque Matinee Today. THE MERRY ROUNDERS
STRAND B'way & 47th St. BLANCHE SWEET in "The Case of Becky." 10c to 50c. Strand Orch. & Soloists. Next Week, Lou Tellegen in "The Explorer."
MARDI GRAS AT CONEY ISLAND ALL THIS WEEK. Children's Day, Sat., 3 P. M.

The CENTURY THE ONLY CONTINENTAL MUSIC HALL IN AMERICA. CENTRAL P. W. 62D-63D STS. NED WAYBURN, Managing Director.
OPENING SATURDAY NIGHT 8:15 SEATS NOW ON SALE
Initial presentation of the biggest musical production ever attempted, "NED WAYBURN'S TOWN TOPICS"
30 SCENES—30 MUSICAL NUMBERS—BEAUTY CHORUS OF 100—200 SUPERNUMERARIES — WORLD'S GREATEST DANCING CHORUS AND IMMENSE CAST OF INTERNATIONAL STARS.
Prices { Evenings.....$2 to 25c. Sun. Eve. & Sat. Mats. $1.50 to 25c. Tues. and Thurs. Bargain Mats. from $1.00 to 25c. No higher.

NEW COHAN FARCE AT THE ASTOR B'WAY, 45 ST. STOPS 'EM ALL
LAUGHS AS THICK AS AUTUMN LEAVES Hit-the-Trail HOLLIDAY WITH FRED NIBLO IS A TRIPLE-PLATED KNOCK-OUT!
LONGACRE West 48th St. Evenings 8:20. Pop. Mat. To-M'w. & Sat. 2:20. THE BRILLIANT MUSICAL HIT, THE GIRL WHO SMILES with Natalie Alt, Geo. Baldwin, Wm. Danforth.
CANDLER W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15 Sharp. Mats. To-M'w. & Sat., 2:15. THE HOUSE OF GLASS Best American Melodrama By MAX MARCIN.
LEXINGTON 51st & Lex. Av. Evs. 25c to $1. Matinee TO-DAY. 25c & 50c. A. H. Woods Presents THE YELLOW TICKET
STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. TO-DAY, 25c & 50c. Selwyn & Co. Presents "TWIN BEDS"
YORK 116 St., nr. Lenox Av. Phone 1354 Morn. Ev. 25c to $1. Mat. TO-DAY, 25 & 50c. H. H. Frazee Presents "A FULL HOUSE"
VITAGRAPH, B'way & 44th St. 2:30 & 8:30. Twice Today & Every Day. "A BIG THING DONE IN A BIG WAY." —Chas. Darnton, Eve. World —Featuring— CHARLES RICHMAN. Mats., (Except Sat.), 25c, 50c, $1.00. Eves. & Sat. Mat., 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00, $2.00.
B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY 47 ST. D'ly Mat. 25c to $1. NORA BAYES, WILLIAM A. BRADY'S "THE HONEY-MOONERS." ROSHANARA, LADDIE CLIFF, "The Straw Dealers." Harry Gilfoil.
COLONIAL MAT. DAILY, 25c. Fanny Brice, "Wedding Proposal." Dooley & Sales, Taylor Granville & Co., 6 Others.
DALY'S Burlesque Broadway & 30th St. Mat. Daily 10, 15, 25c. Nights, 25, 35, 50c. A TRIP TO PARIS. Extra Feature—Rose Roselle.
YORKVILLE 86th St. at 8d Ave. Burlesque Mat. Today 10c to 50c. AMERICAN BELLES Smoking Permitted.
EDEN WORLD IN WAX. European War Heroes. Xtra Attractions. MUSEE OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 10:30 TO 10:30.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.
MAJESTIC EVERY NIGHT. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday. OLIVER MOROSCO Presents PEG O' MY HEART.
Prices: Evs. & Sat. Mat. 25 to $1. Wed. Mat. 25 & 50

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and probably Thursday; not much change in temperature; moderate south winds.
For full weather report see Page 16.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 21,053. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1915.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

GERMAN ATTACK ON ALLIES' LOAN

Nevertheless It Has Gained Favor as Protecting Our Own Interests.

WEST ASKS FOR COLLATERAL

Opponents Suggest a German $500,000,000 Credit to Absorb Available Funds.

HILL CALLS ON J. H. SCHIFF

Anglo-French Agents Try to Enlist Great Financial Houses Like That of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

Germans and their attitude toward the proposed credit of $1,000,000,000 for the Allies cut a large figure in yesterday's discussion of that financial transaction. On the one hand it was suggested that Germany embarrass its enemies by bringing out a $500,000,000 loan here. On the other it was intimated that great banking firms with German affiliations might participate in the huge loan proposed by the Anglo-French commission. The threat of German depositors to start runs on banks participating in the loan continued to be a live topic, but the danger was minimized.

There was a report in the financial district that efforts were making to arouse several big banking firms with pronounced Teutonic sympathies to a recognition of the helpful effect of the proposed financing in the determination of the war, and that if sufficient encouragement were received a backfire to the work of the commission would be started in the form of a big German loan. It was suggested that if a loan of $500,000,000 were brought out for Germany the subscriptions would absorb a large share of the free investment capital in this country, and would seriously impede the flotation of the credit for the Allies.

This propaganda was not taken seriously in quarters close to the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., partly because it would be impossible to get any considerable amount of goods from this country into Germany, and partly because of the lack of enthusiasm shown by German-Americans over the relatively small offering of $10,000,000 of German Government notes brought out some months ago by Chandler Bros. & Co. It is understood that enthusiasm over the German cause did not extend to the point of any widespread response to this offering, and that most of the notes were left on the underwriters' hands.

Seeking More Banking Aid.

The other development was what was regarded as an eleventh-hour effort to conciliate firms with German sympathies which felt affronted because none of their members had been invited to meet the visiting bankers on their arrival here. A visit by James J. Hill to the offices of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. was construed as the first step in an effort to enlist the powerful aid of that firm, which is the second largest private banking institution in the country, in support of the loan.

Mr. Hill said afterward that he had only made a social call on Jacob H. Schiff as an old friend, but it was regarded as significant that Mr. Schiff had suddenly returned to the city for the day It was reported afterward that Kuhn, Loeb & Co. would not take unkindly an invitation to join hands with other big firms in financing a commercial credit.

A banker who is looked upon as a leader among the larger pro-German banking houses in New York said of these overtures:

"There is no doubt in my mind that many banking houses with Teutonic affiliations might be induced to take part in this undertaking, despite the natural course of their sympathies, not because it would be helpful to the Allies, but because it may be essential to the maintenance of the commerce and industries of the United States."

It was made plain that some pro-German bankers felt keenly the failure of the men who are guiding the activities of the Anglo-French commission to include them in the invitations to meet the Commissioners. These men said yesterday that they were primarily Americans, regardless of the direction of their sympathies toward foreigners. They regard their interests and the welfare of the United States as bound together, and would not hesitate to join in the loan if convinced that it was for the furtherance of American trade.

Depositors' Threats Minimized.

Neither the Commissioners nor the American bankers with whom they had talked, outside of a few from the Middle West, appear to be seriously concerned over the threat of German opposition to the proposed loan. A number of threatening letters have been received by the commission, but these are no more than they expected, and none of them bore evidence of having emanated from responsible quarters. The National City Bank, with 2,500 correspondent banks throughout the country, had not received a single protest from these banks yesterday, and of its tens of thousands of depositors only one had objected to the bank participating in the loan. Other institutions were less fortunate in that respect, having heard from a number of their depositors who protested vigorously.

The real opposition, if it develops, is looked for in the Middle West, and it is believed that Mr. Hill had this in mind when he called attention to the relation between the proposed credit and the market for the tremendous harvests now being gathered. It is with the possibility of concerted opposition in mind that the negotiations are proceeding slowly. It is the desire of both the Commissioners and the local bankers that the educational campaign being carried on should keep pace with

Continued on Page 2.

TWO ZEPPELINS GONE AFTER LATEST RAID?

Five Pass By Holland; Three Return—Six Air Attacks on England in Eight Days.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent sends the following dispatch:

"A telegram from Ameland, Holland, says that only three of five Zeppelins which last evening sailed westward returned this morning, flying in an easterly direction."

Another German air raid was made over the east coast of England last night, but so far as appears there were no casualties and no damage was done.

A single Zeppelin was the raiding aircraft, according to the official announcement, which read:

A Zeppelin visited the east coast last night. Bombs were dropped. Anti-aircraft guns, fixed and mobile, were in action.

So far as can be ascertained, there were no casualties, and no damage was done.

The Star says that the total casualties from airship raids in the last seven days amount to 166.

"During this period there have been no fewer than five air raids on England," The Star says. "The first raid of the series took place on Tuesday night, resulting in fifty-six casualties. The second, in the eastern counties, occurred on the following night, when there were 106 victims. The third and fourth were both futile. Yesterday's (Monday's) attack, with four victims, brings up the total for the five raids to 166."

The question of defense against airship raids was brought up in the House of Commons today, an attempt being made to interrogate Thomas J. MacNamara, Financial Secretary of the Admiralty. Mr. MacNamara evaded discussion of this point by saying it would be improper to give any information in regard to what was being done. The member who questioned Mr. MacNamara was anxious to know whether the Government at this late date was seriously considering for the first time the defense of London, and whether the Admiralty had studied carefully the steps so successfully taken for the protection of Paris from air attacks.

2,300 TRAWLERS VIE IN SUBMARINE HUNT

Great Patrol Fleet Now Guards British Isles—U-Boats Leave a Tell-tale Wake.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 15.—The telltale wake they leave is responsible for the losses of German submarines, according to the Daily News, which says:

"The losses have been more than formidable; they are irretrievable."

The submarine leaves a peculiar trail on the surface, marked by air bubbles. Auxiliary boats follow this curious wave, which seamen soon learn to recognize, although it is not easy to distinguish in rough weather.

Twenty-three hundred trawlers are now engaged in the submarine hunt, constantly patrolling the waters around the British Isles.

The writer in The Daily News tells how he stood on the seacoast, watching through binoculars three destroyers which were steaming at half speed, two abreast and one behind.

"Suddenly," he says, "the rear destroyer spurted forward and gathered speed, foam dashing over her bows; while the others zigzagged and guns crackled.

"Soon the firing ceased and the destroyers steamed on again as before. When the next tide came in, the water was coated with oil."

GERMAN SUBMARINES PERFORM NEW FEATS

Seize British Subject from Norwegian Ship and Take Another Vessel to Germany as a Prize.

CHRISTIANIA, Sept. 14, (via London.)—The latest exploit of a German submarine is the halting of a Norwegian vessel and the seizure, by a boarding party, of a British subject, who was carried off a prisoner.

This incident is reported by the captain of the steamer Bessheim, from whose ship the Englishman was taken. The Norwegian Legation at Berlin has been instructed to lodge a protest.

CHRISTIANSAND, Sept. 14, (via London.)—A German submarine operating along the Norwegian coast seized the timber steamer Randulf Hansen, from Arendal, Norway, for England, and took her to Germany as a prize. The same submarine set fire to the schooner Wansbeck, also bound from a Norwegian port for England, after placing the schooner's crew on board a Norwegian sailing vessel.

GERMAN CROWN PRINCE A MENTAL WRECK?

Rotterdam Report Says Argonne Campaign Worries Caused His Breakdown.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—A despatch to the Central News from Northern France gives this sensational report from a German source via Rotterdam.

"The Crown Prince is suffering from mental aberration, the result of the worries of the campaign. The Crown Prince has undoubtedly not spared himself in the atemtpt to strike a decisive blow on the Western front. Prisoners state that he did not sleep for three days during the recent offensive. He has now broken under the strain, but despite the Crown Princess's entreaties, he refuses to relinquish his command even temporarily."

Before going to the Panama Exposition be sure and buy an Accident Policy in The Travelers Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.—Advt.

ROFRANO INDICTED, POLICE HUNT HIM

Break Into Lawyer-Politician's Home with Bench Warrant Charging Murder.

WATCH TRAINS AND BOATS

Frank Fennimore Tells Grand Jury He Offered $2,000 for Killing of Gaimari.

STARTED SECOND A. D. FEUD

Ex-Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner Left Municipal Building Hurriedly on Monday.

Michael A. Rofrano, former Deputy Commissioner of the Street Cleaning Department and for many years a strong political power in the Second Assembly District, was indicted yesterday by the Grand Jury for murder in the first degree. He is charged with having instigated the killing of Tom Foley's lieutenant, Mike Gaimari. Frank Fennimore, one of his henchmen, revealed his alleged connection with the crime to the District Attorney in his confession of Monday.

Detectives started to hunt for Rofrano on Monday. He was last seen on that afternoon in the corridor of the Municipal Building, where, it is believed, he was informed by a friend of Fennimore's intention to confess.

Detectives Wood and Jessup of the Central Office, who were assigned to make the arrest, wasted a lot of time chasing after Rofrano's brother. Yesterday morning, armed with a bench warrant for his arrest, they went to Rofrano's home at 11 Oliver Street and got in by way of the skylight. They found nobody home.

At the office of Rofrano's lawyer, Emory Buckner, of Root, Clark, Buckner & Howland, 31 Nassau Street, Mr. Howland said he had received a telephone massage from Rofrano's brother, who promised Rofrano would walk into the District Attorney's office as soon as he learned he was wanted. Mr. Buckner is recovering from an operation for appendicitis, and in his absence, Elihu Root, Jr., is prepared to act as Rofrano's counsel.

Police Hue and Cry for Rofrano.

Rofrano kept in hiding all day, and last night a search was made and cry was started for the man, who only a few months ago held an important city place in the Mitchel Administration. His Summer home in Keansburg, N. J., was watched without success. The Second District was seething with excitement last night which centred around the politician's Home Rule Democratic Club in Madison Street. To the police of every precinct a description of the fugitive was furnished and ferry slips and all railroad stations were watched.

The confession of Fennimore, repeated in part to the Grand Jury yesterday, stamped the politician-lawyer as the instigator of at least one murder and a principal in the political feud which has been marked by killings, assaults, and bomb outrages in the Second Assembly District for two years.

Fennimore told the Grand Jury that he had known Rofrano for more than five years. He had a poolroom in the Second District frequented by young Italians whose support Rofrano wanted after his break with Tom Foley. Many were persuaded to join Rofrano's new club, but Fennimore said they began to drift back into the Foley ranks as soon as they realized that Rofrano had no real political strength in the district and could not get them jobs. For this reason they were easy prey for Mike Gaimari, who, acting as Foley's lieutenant, lured his countrymen away from Rofrano.

Plotted Murder for Two Years.

Fennimore told the Grand Jury that for nearly two years he heard Rofrano discuss the advisability of killing Gaimari. Fennimore said he, Gaetano Montimagno and "Rocks" Cornell engaged in these talks. Rofrano seemed to have plenty of money to back his supporters in any scheme, but the plot to kill Gaimari did not come to a head until early last March.

Conferences were held in Brooklyn and Manhattan, and Fennimore said Rofrano was the guiding spirit in all the arrangements which led up to the murder. Fennimore told the Grand Jury that Montimagno did the shooting for which he has since been sentenced to the electric chair. He said Rofrano offered to pay $2,000 for the murder of Gaimari. Of this amount Montimagno was to get $200, but he was fleeced out of it because he had been caught.

The Grand Jury heard Louis De Mar, who was arrested on Monday as a material witness, and dismissed him after half an hour. Tomasso Porcaro and Joseph Brondini, who were arrested for subornation of perjury after Fennimore's confession, were held in $25,000 bail each by Magistrate Simms, in the Tombs Court, for examination tomorrow. Assistant District Attorney Murphy said both were also wanted by the Federal authorities. Rocco Leggiardo, also arrested as a material witness, was discharged from custody.

Rofrano a Self-Made Man.

Rofrano was born forty-two years ago on the lower east side of Italian immigrant parentage. He attended the public schools. He was apt at his books and handy with his fists as a boy. As a young man he entered politics and joined "Big Tom" Foley's Second District Tammany Club. His success in lining up Italian voters won him favor in Foley's eyes. Then he went into business as a contractor and made money.

He attended St. Joseph's Collegiate Institute in Buffalo for four years ended with 1894, so he swore on the stand once. His enemies tried to prove that he never went to the school, but several years afterward obtained an illegal certificate of graduation. His name does not appear on the school records.

In 1898 he was the leader of a Tammany club run in rivalry to another club under the leadership of Andrew Gambera. The two clubhouses were opposite each other in James Street. Each club held an outing on July 5, 1908, and on their return the members shot epithets and the balls of Roman candles at each other across the street. At the

Continued on Page 5.

Supposed Bombs Found on Liner Lapland; She Was to Sail Today With War Munitions

Excitement was caused last night on the White Star liner Lapland which is loading war munitions at West Nineteenth Street and is to sail at noon today for Liverpool, by the discovery in number two hatch on the orlop deck of two small thick glass bottles containing chemicals.

Between 5 and 6 o'clock, when the longshoremen had quit work for supper, six of the company's private detectives employed to search for bombs, went through the holds carefully with electric torches. The detective who found the bottles notified Eddy Mallon, who was in charge, and he telephoned to Police Headquarters. Meantime nothing was said to the men at work on board or to the officers or crew of the Lapland.

Inspector Owen Eagan of the Bureau of Combustibles went alone to the Lapland soon after 7 o'clock and inspected the place where the supposed explosives had been found. He looked at the two bottles and questioned Detective Enright who found them. If they simply contained chemicals for fire extinguishing purposes, the Inspector said, it was strange that they had been hidden in the hatch. The incident was considered significant in view of the fact that dynamite was found hidden in one of the cabins on the liner Arabic the night before she sailed, and on the following outward voyage she was torpedoed.

"The bottles are 4½ inches long and 1½ inches wide." Inspector Eagan continued, "and contain about four ounces. In one there is a dark liquid which may be bromine gas. This gas would be likely to burst and be highly inflammable to any vegetable fibre it came in contact with and in the hatchway flames could easily spread to the cargo. The other bottle contained a gray, smoky liquid resembling a foaming acid and was similar in color to nitric acid which is highly inflammable.

"The ordinary glass hand grenade fire extinguishers have corks at one end where the chemical is poured in, but in the two queer-shaped bottles found in the hatchway of the Lapland the neck had been turned over and blown back into the body of the bottle. At the other end there were two depressions in the glass as if made by fingers clutching it when the material was hot."

Inspector Eagan said that he could not give a definite answer as to the composition of the liquids in the bottles, but he took them to his laboratory and will analyze them today. The greatest care has been taken to guard the Lapland from being tampered with by German agents during her stay in port. Six private detectives have been on duty day and night, and the detectives from Police Headquarters have made daily visits to the ship to see if any strange characters lurked about the pier. Last night the Lapland was taking on motor trucks and each machine was carefully examined before it was slung on board to see if any fire bombs had been concealed in it.

The detective said that the bottles found might be bombs of the type that caused the fire in No. 2 hold of the Fabre liner Sant' Anna, which is now being escorted into the Azores by the Italian liner Ancona.

RUSSIANS CAPTURE 14,000 TEUTONS

Continue Success in Galicia and Assume Vigorous Offensive in South Russia.

HINDENBURG NEARS DVINSK

His Army in Great Drive at Czar's Northern Stronghold Takes 5,200 Prisoners.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 15.—While the German drive toward Dvinsk goes forward unchecked, according to the Berlin official statement issued yesterday, and Field Marshal von Hindenburg's army has taken 5,200 prisoners in the encounters of the last twenty-four hours and forged ahead to within about thirty miles of the fortress, reports the Russians have not only vanquished their successful Galicia, where they are pressing the Austrians back, but have assumed the offensive in South Russia.

In the operations in these regions they are displaying the amazing energy that marked their sweep through Galicia in the latter part of last Winter. On Monday they captured near 14,000 officers and men, some artillery and machine guns and considerable other booty, besides inflicting great losses in killed and wounded. These captures, according to the official statements issued in Petrograd, brings the total of Austro-Germans taken since August 30 close to 55,000.

To revert to the operations in the north, Riga for the time being is left unthreatened by direct attack, but should von Hindenburg succeed in getting effective astride the Petrograd railway further south it would expose the Baltic port to a serious enveloping movement.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 14, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Hitherto the German advance has been made by monotonous employment of a single method continued and repeated, the threat of one gigantic encircling movement after another compelling retirement of the Russian centre. The belief that the Germans are nearing their immediate objective is strengthened by the fact they now threaten no large encircling movement, but only a series of smaller movements.

Experts are of the opinion that the enemy are giving up hope of surrounding or destroying the Russian armies and now are merely seeking positions which will allow them to dig in and turn their attention to the western front. They cannot stop exactly where they are and send forces westward without exposing the armies that remain to extreme danger. They must either retire a considerable distance, an operation so hazardous that it is very unlikely, or obtain a firm hold on Dvinsk - Vilna - Lida - Rovno Railway. They must also secure this line from being outflanked in south and must seize and hold the River Dvina and railway on the eastern side, it running from Dvinsk to Riga.

As a result of the new movements the Germans have already reached the Dvinsk-Vilna-Lida-Rovno line at several points, and their present efforts are directed to compelling a Russian retirement between these points. The most important of the operations are concerned with Dvinsk and Vilna. The German occupation of Sventziany cuts the line between these places and gives the Germans means of quick transport by railway from Ponewitz southward to Vilna.

The Germans at Orany on the line of Bialystok-Vilna are slowly approaching the Mosty junction of the lines Grodno-Volkowysk-Lida, southeast of Mosty. They are gradually forcing their way to the Slonim-Baronowitchy junction of the lines Vilna to Rovno and Brest to Moscow.

North and south of Dvinsk the Germans command the railway, but not near the Russian communications to the east. The Russians at points southwest and west of Dvinsk have fortified themselves between and behind lakes, which make outflanking impossible, and across ground swept by the fire of the Russian guns.

Nowhere on the whole front are the Germans making a step unpaid for. In a single day the altogether insignificant rear guard action at Skidel cost them several thousands, from which fact the gigantic daily cost of the increasingly slow advance may be judged.

Never since the war began has Russia had a larger share of allied collaboration.

OFFICIAL WAR BULLETINS.

Berlin Reports Continued Success on the Russian Front.

BERLIN, Sept. 14, (via London).—The following report of the operations on the Eastern front was issued today:

Eastern Theatre of War.

Army Group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: On the front between

Continued on Page 3.

ALLIES REINFORCED AT DARDANELLES

This and Silencing of Asiatic Batteries Cause Alarm in Constantinople.

GERMAN SUBMARINE SUNK

French Torpedo Boats Did It—Turks Reported Evacuating Asia Minor Towns.

PARIS, Sept. 14.—A German submarine has been torpedoed and sunk by a French torpedo boat patrol between Mytilene and Tenedos, says an Athens dispatch to the Journal.

The Allied fleet has succeeded in locating Turkish batteries along the Asiatic shore of the Dardanelles, according to another journal dispatch from Athens. Observers in a captive balloon spied out the Ottoman artillery, which was silenced by shells from British and French guns, with the result that the camps of the Allied troops now are more tenable.

Advices from Mytilene received at Athens are to the effect that large bodies of Franco-British troops are disembarking on the Gallipoli Peninsula. Steady progress by the Allies is reported to be causing consternation in Constantinople.

The absence of news from French soldiers who were fighting in the Dardanelles and had been reported missing has caused their families to become anxious regarding them. Since the early engagements in the Dardanelles the Turks have not reported the taking of prisoners, while the French and British continue to report men who have disappeared.

Relatives of such men, who became alarmed by telegrams from the Near East averring that the Turks were executing prisoners, have inquired through official channels of the American Embassy in Constantinople as to the reports. The Embassy was unable to give further satisfaction than the information that the Turks were sending prisoners to interior Asia, where they could be better fed, but with which communication is difficult.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The town of Fokia, Asia Minor, twenty-five miles northwest of Smyrna, is reported to be in flames, according to a Reuter dispatch from Athens, which says it is inferred that the Turks are destroying coast towns and retiring into the interior in expectation of the fall of the Dardanelles.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 14, (via London, Wednesday, Sept. 15.)—The War Office today made public the following official communication:

In the districts of Anafarta and Ari Burnu, in the Gallipoli Peninsula, Monday night our reconnoitring columns surprised the enemy trenches at several points.

Our artillery on Monday bombarded the enemy's concentration and provision column near Sedd-el-Bahr. The enemy bombarded a portion of our central trenches unsuccessfully.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 15.—Tonight's official bulletin says:

On the Black Sea our torpedo boats cruising in the coal region have destroyed a big steamer.

GERMAN AVIATORS FALL FIGHTING TO DEATH

Engine Crippled by British, They Kept Fighting Until Dashed to Earth.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 15.—Writing from British General Headquarters under date of Sept. 13, a correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says:

"Two German aeroplanes were brought down in our lines today. The fate of one of them was preceded by an act of desperate bravery which won the admiration of our men in spite of their own peril.

"This Taube was sighted over our lines early this morning. It was one of the latest types armed with two machine guns—one fore and one aft—and flew at great speed. Nevertheless, one of our own aeroplanes, with smaller wing-spread and of lighter make, immediately mounted and gave chase. The enemy accepted the challenge and a thrilling duel took place, the two machines circling about each other, manoeuvring for position and firing at each other repeatedly.

"The pilot of our aeroplane showed the finest skill in banking about his adversary, and a remarkable shot hit the German machine in the petrol tank. It began to fail, and it was then clear to the two unhappy men in the biplane that they were dashing down to certain death; yet, without losing their nerve or pluck, they maintained their rapid fire. The men crashed to earth, and both were killed, but the machine was not much damaged and may be flown by our own aviators.

"The second Taube, which appeared later in the day, was also hit in a vital part, and burst into flames."

LATEST ORDERS SENT TO SUBMARINES MEET OUR DEMANDS, BERLIN BELIEVES; DICTATED BY NEW SPIRIT IN GERMANY

Berlin Explanation of Note on Hesperian Giving Reasons for Believing Mine Sank Liner

BERLIN, Sept. 14.—In connection with the delivery today to Ambassador Gerard by the German Government of a note in regard to the sinking of the steamship Hesperian, this semi-official explanation of the German position was given out:

"As we are informed from a competent source, the news already received, taken in connection with facts officially known, seems to exclude almost absolutely the possibility that a German submarine could under any circumstances have been concerned in sinking the British passenger steamer Hesperian.

"First, according to the pre-arranged distribution, no German submarine should have been on Sept. 4 in that part of the ocean in which the Hesperian sank.

"Furthermore, the explosion, according to descriptions received from British sources, was of such a nature as to indicate from its effects that it was rather of a mine than of a torpedo.

"The circumstances that, according to these descriptions, the vessel was struck near the bow and that the bow compartments filled with water, goes to confirm this assumption."

DUMBA ON LEAVE SUITS WILSON

Indeed, His Request Was Submitted to Lansing Before It Was Sent to Vienna.

DEEMED A HAPPY SOLUTION

Understood Ambassador Won't Return—Advance Publication Angers Diplomat.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—If the Austro-Hungarian Government recalls its Ambassador, Dr. Dumba, "on leave of absence for personal reasons," as requested by Dr. Dumba, the Government of the United States will regard this action as a very happy solution of the situation created by the offense given to the United States through Dr. Dumba's scheme to cripple munition plants in this country.

That the Washington Government would make no objection to the recall of Dr. Dumba on leave of absence was indicated by the fact, which became known today, that his telegram to the Minister for Foreign Affairs at Vienna, requesting that he be granted leave of absence to return to the capital of the Dual Monarchy in order to report personally, was submitted to Secretary Lansing before it was sent.

At the Summer Embassy of Austria-Hungary at Lenox today Dr. Dumba made public the text of his telegram to the Minister for Foreign Affairs. It read:

"I beg your Excellency to recall me on leave of absence for personal report."

He indicated that he was led to authorize its publication by the fact that the text of his telegram had appeared in a newspaper this morning, much to his astonishment. As a result of telegraphic correspondence between Ambassador Dumba and Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, the latter wrote to Secretary Lansing today complaining of the publication of the text of Dr. Dumba's telegram and expressing the opinion that it was obtained illegally. The indignation felt by the two Ambassadors was echoed at the State Department, where it was intimated that the matter would be called to the attention of the Department of Justice. In his note to the State Department Count von Bernstorff asserted that there had been other cases where suspicion was aroused that messages passing through Lenox had become known.

There is reason to believe that the request sent by Dr. Dumba to the Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs was satisfactory to the Washington Government. It is now likely that the Dumba incident will be adjusted by his return to Vienna without further action by the United States. In his departure from this country the main object of the Washington Government will have been accomplished. There is no disposition to cause any humiliation to the Austro-Hungarian Envoy. Before he leaves this country it will be understood by the Government that he is not to return here. The probability is that after he reaches Vienna the United States will be notified that he will not go back to Washington, and that his letters of recall will be presented in due course.

HAS ASKED LEAVE, SAYS DUMBA

Will Return to Austria on That Basis—Engaging Passage.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 14.—Ambassador Dumba today announced that he had requested the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office to recall him on leave of absence in order that he might make a personal report on the situation in the United States which resulted in the request by the United States Government for his recall. In authorising The Associated Press to make the above announcement, Dr. Dumba expressed indignation that his message to the Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Baron von Burian, already had become public without his consent or knowledge.

"I may say," said Dr. Dumba, "that I have sent this message to our Minister for Foreign Affairs: 'I beg your

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DISAVOWAL NOW THE VITAL ISSUE

Washington Insists Also That Germany Must Clarify Her Submarine Policy

IF SHE WOULD END CRISIS

Officials Optimistic, but Tension Remains and Continued Possibility of Rupture.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Indignation that was felt in official circles today over statements that the Government had agreed to arbitrate the differences with Germany on the Arabic sinking was responsible for a denial, authoritative, although not official, which left no doubt that President Wilson was opposed at the present stage of the negotiations to concede that there was any question for arbitration. There is no disposition to submit to an arbitral tribunal any matter involving the loss of American lives, and it is denied that the arbitration proposal of Germany has formed any part of the discussion now in progress between the two Governments.

The present efforts of the United States are directed toward convincing Germany that she was wrong in sustaining the commander of the submarine which attacked the Arabic. What this Government desires before details of the Arabic case are taken up for adjustment is a disavowal from Berlin of responsibility for the act of the submarine Captain. There is a possibility that the German Government may furnish this, and in that lies, in part, the basis for hopes here that the serious issue may be adjusted in an amicable manner.

No definite development is expected for a week or ten days, and Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, who came here Sunday to discuss the Arabic case with Secretary Lansing, will leave for Cedarhurst tomorrow and remain away until he hears from his Government with respect to the representations of the United States, made known to him in an informal way yesterday by the Secretary of State.

Secretary Lansing also is to take a needed rest. After attending the Mexican Peace Conference in New York on Saturday, he will probably not return to Washington, but will go to a cool place to recuperate from the mental and physical strain to which he has been subjected ever since the took the office.

Even to those who are inclined to take a gloomy view, it is apparent that there is no immediate danger of a clash. But among the best-informed the feeling is optimistic. The fact that negotiations over the Arabic are not to be conducted through formal notes, but in heart-to-heart talks between two trained diplomats—the German Ambassador and the Secretary of State—gives assurances to those concerned in the situation that a favorable adjustment is likely.

Want Text of Instructions.

This Government hopes to find in the settlement of the issue arising out of the sinking of the Arabic, a definite adjustment of the whole submarine controversy. The one thing needed is a determination whether after the pledge of Sept. 1, given through Count von Bernstorff, the German Government still intends to allow to submarine commanders a broad discretion as to the circumstances that may lead them to torpedo passenger vessels.

A clearer definition of the German position is desired, and it is believed that the suggestion has been made to Berlin that the best evidence of its good faith in the matter of sinking passenger ships can be furnished by the production of the instructions to submarine commanders modifying their original orders to make war on merchant shipping.

For the present this Government is aiming to obtain from Germany a disavowal of responsibility or the act of a submarine commander in ordering the attack on the Arabic. The evidence, collected by the United States concerning the circumstances of the Arabic incident, has been telegraphed to Berlin. It is regarded as so convincing that the

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CANNOT BE MADE PUBLIC

Would Prove the Hesperian Not Hit by Torpedo, It Is Intimated.

TWO OTHER REASONS GIVEN

One Is That No U-Boat Was Near the Scene of the Latest Attack on a Liner.

HOLDS SHIP VICTIM OF MINE

Place and Nature of Explosion Regarded as Proof of Cause of Disaster.

BERLIN, Sept. 14, (via London, Sept. 15.)—It is believed here that the Hesperian note, handed to Ambassador Gerard today by the Foreign Office, will go far toward removing one factor of possible tension in the German-American negotiations regarding submarine warfare. In this note the German Government indicates two reasons for its faith that the Hesperian was not torpedoed—the fact that no German submarine was stationed in the sea zone where the Hesperian sank and that the damage to the ship bears evidence of an explosion of a mine.

Other reasons, even stronger, exist, to which it is difficult to refer, owing to the limitations imposed by the censorship.

Attention is given to the doubtfulness of similar incidents occurring again.

The political leaders of Germany express themselves as confident that the possibility for future error or accident with respect to the sinking of liners without warning has been minimized.

They hope that the Arabic case may be settled on the basis of Germany's offer to refer the question of reparation to The Hague, and that the difficulties with the United States over the submarine question, if they still exist, may be eliminated by reason of the instructions issued to submarine commanders, which are in clear, well-defined form.

It is pointed out in Berlin that if these instructions are interpreted and considered in connection with the changes which have taken place here, and the new spirit prevailing in the quarter most directly interested, they are adequate to meet the demands of the United States.

It is understood that only one submarine, which was engaged in commerce raiding on Sept. 4, the date of the Hesperian incident, is still out. This boat was operating, according to the statement made here, in a different section of the ocean.

BERLIN GETS "EXPLANATION."

Newspapers Continue Significantly Silent on American Relations.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Sept. 14.—The afternoon papers print the official "explanation" of the Hesperian case along the line foreshadowed a week ago. The authorities announce that it is practically out of the question that a German submarine was concerned in the sinking, stating that on Sept. 4 no submarine was in the sea zone where the Hesperian was sunk, that according to accounts from English sources, the explosion was of such a nature as indicates that a mine rather than a torpedo hit the ship, and that this supposition is further strengthened by the fact that the ship struck near the bow and the two forward compartments were flooded.

The significant restraint, almost complete silence, of the German press on the relations with America continues. Particularly noticeable is the almost total absence of reference to American ammunition.

BERLIN, Sept. 14, (via London.)—The German Government, in a note from the Foreign Office to Ambassador Gerard, delivered at noon today, made a qualified disclaimer of responsibility for the sinking of the steamship Hesperian. On the face of the evidence thus far at hand the Government is satisfied that the Hesperian was not sunk by a German submarine.

The communication is a preliminary note which may be supplemented when all the facts in connection with the Hesperian incident are established definitely.

The German Government says that, on the basis of the information thus far obtained, the theory that the Hesperian was sunk by a German submarine may apparently be abandoned absolutely.

It is stated that official records show that no submarine should have been in the vicinity of the Hesperian at the time she was blown up. Furthermore, the point is made that the violence of the explosion and the point at which the steamship was struck, as set forth in accounts of the disaster, indicate that it was due to a mine.

The report does not profess to be final, but is based on evidence so convincing to the Government that it feels safe in asserting that the Hesperian could not have been attacked by a German submarine.

The note contains, in addition to the statements thus made semi-officially, a paragraph to the effect that all the submarines, which were at sea on Septem-

ber 4, have not yet returned, but that there is no reason to expect that the reports, which they will supply will change the situation.

The note is a simple recital of the facts as the German Government sees them without any expression of sentiment or comment on the German submarine policy.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Dispatches from Berlin, announcing that the German Government had handed a note to Ambassador Gerard, disclaiming responsibility for the sinking of the Hesperian, and expressing the belief that the liner struck a mine, attracted comparatively little attention here.

As the Hesperian was struck when well beyond the zone in which German submarines usually operate, and as no one on board saw a submarine or a torpedo, officials had not expected an issue to develop over the case.

Up to a late hour tonight the note had not been received at the State Department.

LONDON TALE OF CHASE OF AMERICAN LINER

St. Paul Said to Have Been Pursued, But Passengers Deny Seeing U-Boat.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—Word reached London today of an exciting chase of the American liner St. Paul by a German submarine as the former steamed toward Liverpool on Sunday. The story was told here in this way:

The St. Paul was loping easily along south of the Irish Coast early on Sunday when the Captain spied a submarine in the distance off the stern. The Captain evidently decided that it would be discreet to avoid contact with the German submarine and signaled the engine room to put on top speed. At the same time he ordered the wireless to signal for help. The wireless messages were caught up by the Admiralty and help arrived in due time.

Before the Admiralty got word, however, the St. Paul found itself in a hot chase. Although words were painted twelve feet high on the sides of the steamer, reading "American Line, St. Paul," that didn't in the least deter the submarine from the pursuit.

It was early in the morning, and the sun was just over the horizon. The submarine clung to a straight course off the stern of the ship, some 250 yards away. The St. Paul speeded up to twenty knots an hour, and the submarine was unable to gain, although evidently intent on reaching her. The submarine kept up its efforts to come abreast of the liner until the St. Paul had got to the bar leading to the channel. By that time help had arrived, and the submarine turned tail and disappeared into the water.

Inquiries of passengers who have arrived in London fail to confirm the story thus told, and the American line manager at Liverpool denies it.

P. A. S. Franklin, President of the American Line, said last night at the Hotel Plaza he had heard nothing of a submarine chase of the liner St. Paul.

"No one told me about it," he said. "I know that the St. Paul docked safely. That is all."

STILL BOMBARDING WESTERN TRENCHES

Violent Artillery Exchanges Between French and Germans —More Allied Air Raids.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—Continued activity of the artillery on both sides of the eastern battle front is the burden of the official reports from Paris and Berlin. The German communication records the air attacks on towns in Germany of which the French told yesterday, and Paris reports additional aeroplane bombardments of German positions in France and Belgium.

Tonight's communiqué from the French War Office is as follows:

The artillery fighting in still violent around Arras, in the region of Roye and Nouvron, and on the Champagne front, especially near Auberive, Souain and Perthes.

A rather violent cannonade is likewise reported in the Apremont Forest, to the north of Fliry and in Lorraine in the region of Embermenil.

This is the text of the French afternoon communication:

There is continued activity today on the part of the artillery along the front in Artois. To the south of the River Somme, in the environs of Thiepval-le-Cessier and Beaurains, there has been an artillery bombardment of particular violence in which both sides participated.

Artillery fighting continues along the canal from the Aisne to the Marne; near Sapigneul and Godat, in Champagne; to the north of the camp of Châlons, and along the western frontier of the Argonne. In the Forest of Mortmare our batteries put an end to the fire of the German machine guns, and directed an efficacious fire upon certain salients of the German line. The night passed quietly on the remainder of the front.

French aviators have bombarded the railroad station at the junction of Bensdorf, near Morhange, as well as the barracks of the enemy at Châtel, in the Argonne, and at Langemarck, to the north of Ypres.

The Berlin official report says:

The day passed without incidents of importance aside from lively artillery activity. A weak advance by the French against the blockhouse at Sapigneul, northwest of Rheims, was repulsed.

Trier, [Treves, Rhenish Prussia,] Moerchingen, [in Lorraine,] Château Salins, [in Lorraine,] and Donaueschingen [in Baden] were bombarded by enemy aviators. At Donaueschingen a passenger train was shot at with machine guns. A few persons were killed or injured. One aeroplane which appeared over Trier was shot down at Loomeringen, southwest of Frentch.

RENOUNCES U. S. TO FIGHT.

Son of Western Reserve University Head Joins British Army.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 14. — Francis Thwing, son of the President of Western Reserve University, has renounced his allegiance to the United States in order that he may fight for Great Britain.

That was the announcement contained in a letter received from the twenty-four-year-old Cleveland boy—now Second Lieutenant Thwing of the Fifth Lancers. He wrote to his father from Kildare, Ireland, where he is stationed.

"I'm proud of the boy," declared Dr. Charles Franklin Thwing tonight. "I admire his pluck. What if he did give up his allegiance to his native country? He has the courage of his convictions—and he can be naturalized to American citizenship when he comes home."

Young Thwing graduated from Harvard in 1914 and went to France to study at Tours. Later he went to Oxford.

SUGGESTS JOB FOR ROSEBERY.

London Globe Wants Him to Run the Official Press Bureau.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—"As constituted at present," The Globe says, "the Press Bureau too often is the agent for enforcing trivial prejudices of permanent officials at the Admiralty, War, and Foreign Offices. We do not suggest that the power of the Press Bureau be diminished, but rather that it should adopt a definite policy.

"The present Directors are well-meaning gentlemen, but they are merely underlings whose duty it is to carry out instructions of Government departments. We believe great improvements could be effected if a broad-minded, statesmanlike man of the world were made Director. He would need to be big enough to keep politicians and permanent officials in their places, as well as the newspapers, but would see that there was fair play and would have little sympathy with foolish restrictions."

The Globe suggests that Lord Rosebery would be a suitable Director, if he could be induced to accept the place.

CONSCRIPTION ISSUE IS BEING DECIDED

Asquith Tells Parliament the Matter Is Under Discussion by the Cabinet.

TO ASK BIG CREDIT TODAY

Amount May Be $1,250,000,000—Kitchener In the Upper House to Review Progress of the War.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—After six weeks' recess Parliament reassembled today, the first session developing nothing notable except Premier Asquith's flat refusal to discuss conscription proposals.

The Prime Minister will move tomorrow a vote of credit variously estimated at from $750,000,000 to $1,250,000,000.

Official admission that the Cabinet is seriously debating the subject of conscription was made publicly for the first time in the House of Commons this afternoon. The subject was raised when the motion for adjournment was made. It was brought up by both the opponents and the advocates of conscription. Mr. Asquith finally rose and announced:

"This is not a matter which has escaped the attention of the Government. When the Government, without undue delay and with the due deliberation which the gravity of the subject demands, have arrived at their conclusions they will be presented to the House, and will then become the subject of parliamentary discussion."

The Premier expressed regret that the question of the best way "in which this country shall meet the call to bring the war to a successful conclusion" had become a matter of public controversy. He hoped there would be no further debate on this subject for the present, and said it was not a matter "which can be dealt with conveniently by way of a deputation."

Mr. Asquith rapped the knuckles of the army officers, members of the House of Commons, who recently returned from the front and signed a memorial urging that the Government hasten to adopt conscription. The Premier repudiated any desire to close their lips, but he added that "they ought to feel themselves under the most strict sense of responsibility."

"Let them remember," said the Premier, "that they sit in the House of Commons not as representatives of the army, but of their constituents. It would be most unjust to them because they happen to be in the army they should pretend to come to the House with any mandate from the army. That would be an evil thing for the army and a bad thing for the Commons. It is a claim I would never admit."

In the House of Lords tomorrow Field Marshal Earl Kitchener the Secretary of State for War, will review the progress of the war and explain the present state of recruiting.

The Feeling Against Conscription.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 15.—The Daily Chronicle's Parliamentary correspondent, writing of the reassembling of Parliament yesterday, says:

"That the question of compulsory service raises strong and deep feelings was evident from the discussion this afternoon on the adjournment motion. There was no mistaking the import of the cheers and exclamations that came from the Radical, Labor, and Nationalist benches in approval of John Dillon's impassioned speech.

"Whatever the case for national service, it has been gravely prejudiced by the character and methods of some of its journalistic champions. It is hardly possible now to discuss the subject on its merits, and there is a certainty that any proposal to introduce compulsion will divide the nation from top to bottom.

"Mr. Dillon, who has been a strong supporter of the war from the outset, appealed with obvious sincerity to the Prime Minister and the War Office not to allow themselves to be stampeded into conscription. 'For God's sake,' he said, 'do not introduce into the army this contentious question.'

"From Mr. Hodge, leader of the Labor Party, came a reminder that it is not soldiers that we want, but material. The people who are promoting this agitation are, said Mr. Hodge, doing a great disservice to the country, for 'They are dissuading us in face of a common danger.'

"Mr. Pringle described Mr. Lloyd George's preface to the collection of his war speech as 'a deliberate challenge to the Cabinet.'"

The Daily Chronicle in an editorial article says:

"No one acquainted with politics has any difficulty in seeing that most of the advocates of conscription have quite other things in their mind's eye than the war needs of the nation.

"On the blindness and anti-patriotism, not to say the wickedness of such conduct, it is unnecessary to comment, but it certainly does not lie with those engaged in it to reproach any of their fellow countrymen with failure to realize the seriousness of the war. No worse example of such failure could be afforded than this itch to carry on squabbles and intrigues for party motives in the face of the enemy."

SPANISH STEAMER DETAINED.

British Authorities Assert Charterer of the Valbanera Is a German.

PARIS, Sept. 14.—A dispatch to the Havas News Agency from Madrid says that the Spanish steamer Valbanera, bound from Barcelona to South America, has been seized and conducted to Gibraltar on the ground that her charterer is a German.

The company owning the vessel protested, declaring that the German referred to is not the charterer, but simply the shipping agent.

BRITISH ARMY LOSSES 381,983 UP TO AUG. 21

Number of Officers Killed 4,965, Other Ranks 70,992—Average Loss a Day Recently Decreased.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—Official announcement was made today in the House of Commons that the total of British war casualties up to Aug. 21 was 381,983 officers and men killed, wounded, or missing.

Detailed figures of the casualties were announced as follows:

Killed and died from wounds: Officers, 4,965; other ranks, 70,992.

Wounded: Officers, 9,973; other ranks, 241,088.

Missing: Officers, 1,501; other ranks, 53,466.

These figures refer to the army alone.

The losses of the British Army during the Summer were somewhat smaller than in April and May. This is probably accounted for by the comparative inaction along the Franco-Belgian front. It may be assumed that the heaviest proportion of losses was at the Dardanelles.

The last previous statement of the total of British casualties was made by Premier Asquith on June 9. It gave a total of 238,069 up to May 31. The losses from that time up to Aug. 21 are therefore shown to have been 128,914, a daily average of about 1,500. In the two months before the end of May, the period covered in the preceding announcement, the losses averaged roughly about 2,000 a day.

BOMB-THROWERS WIN FOUR VICTORIA CROSSES

Sergeant Sommers, at Gallipoli, Held Turks at Bay Single-handed.

LONDON, Sept. 2, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The award of five additional Victoria Crosses is announced in The London Gazette. Four of them were won by "most conspicuous bravery" in connection with bomb-throwing exploits, which now constitute such an important feature of trench warfare. It was during operations southwest of Krithia on the Gallipoli Peninsula that Captain Gerald Robert O'Sullivan, First Battalion, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, won the highest award for valor. This is what he did, as narrated in the official report:

"On the night of the 1st-2d July, 1915, when it was essential that a portion of a trench which had been lost should be regained, Captain O'Sullivan, although not belonging to the troops at this point, voluteered to lead a party of bomb-throwers to effect the recapture.

"He advanced in the open under a very heavy fire, and, in order to throw his bombs with greater effect, got up on the parapet, where he was exposed to the fire of the enemy occupying the trench. He was finally wounded, but not before his inspiring example had led on his party to make further efforts, which resulted in the recapture of the trench.

"On the night of the 18th-19th June, 1915, Captain O'Sullivan saved a critical situation in the same locality by his great personal gallantry and good leading."

On the day following this announcement came another, more sinister, in the official casualty list, giving Captain O'Sullivan in the list of "missing."

Sergeant James Sommers of the same battalion won the Victoria Cross at the same time. "When, owing to hostile bombing, some of the troops had retired from a sap," says the report in The London Gazette, "Sergeant Sommers remained alone on the spot until a party brought up bombs. He then climbed over into the Turkish tarench and bombed the Turks with good effect. Later on he advanced into the open under very heavy fire and held back the enemy by throwing bombs into their flank until a barricade had been established. During this period he frequently ran to and from our trenches to obtain fresh supplies of bombs."

What Second Lieut. Herbert James of the Worcestershire Regiment did to win the cross in the Gallipoli operations is thus described:

"On the 28th June, 1915, when a portion of the regiment had been checked, owing to all of the officers being put out of action, Second Lieut. James, who belonged to a neighboring unit, entirely on his own initiative gathered together a body of men and led them forward under heavy shell and rifle fire. He then returned, organized a second party, and again advanced. His gallant example put fresh life into the attack.

"On the 3d July, in the same locality, he headed a party of bombthrowers up a Turkish communication trench, and, after nearly all his bombthrowers had been killed or wounded, he remained alone at the head of the trench and kept back the enemy single-handed till a barrier had been built behind him and the trench secured. He was throughout exposed to a murderous fire."

It was between Cambrin and La Bassée, in France, on Aug. 3 of this year, that Second Lieut. George A. B. Rochefort of the Scots Guards displayed "most conspicuous gallantry" and won the Victoria Cross.

"At 2 A. M. a German trench mortar bomb landed on the side of the parapet of the communicating trench in which he stood close to a small working party of his battalion. He might easily have stepped back a few yards round the border into perfect safety, but, shouting to his men to look out, he rushed at the bomb, seized it, and hurled it over the parapet, where it at once exploded.

"There is no doubt," adds the official report, "that this splendid combination of presence of mind and courage saved the lives of many of the working party."

The wish is expressed in the London papers that some enterprising film producer turn out a series of moving pictures depicting various exploits by which the Victoria Cross has been won.

DISAVOWAL NOW THE VITAL ISSUE

Continued from Page 1.

German Government is being urged to modify its assertion that the submarine commander was justified in attacking the White Star liner. If Germany should change her view after examining this evidence, the form in which her disavowal would be made would be a matter to be arranged by informal exchanges between the two Governments.

Although the impression is given in some quarters here that the situation is critical, it is undeniable that more generally a hopeful feeling prevails that there will be a favorable outcome of the Arabic incident. This optimism is marked enough to justify repetition of the statement made in a Washington dispatch, printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES today, that there is a possibility that Germany will furnish a disavowal.

Disavowal the One Requisite.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Prospects for a favorable adjustment of the controversies between the United States and Germany depend entirely on the attitude which the Berlin Foreign Office takes toward the recommendations made today by Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, following his conference yesterday with Secretary Lansing, and his scrutiny of evidence gathered here concerning the sinking of the Arabic.

Details of the conference became known today, throwing light on the tensity of the crisis between the two countries. The Washington Government was almost ready to sever diplomatic relations, but decided to delay taking any step until the German authorities could study the evidence on the Arabic case.

Friendliness and candor are understood to have characterized the conversation between Mr. Lansing and the Ambassador. The latter now has an opportunity to communicate freely with his Government, so that it may be clearly understood in Berlin why officials here are convinced that the torpedoing of the Arabic could not have been a mistake, justified or unjustified.

The evidence, which has been submitted by the United States, is regarded here as proving that until she submerged to launch the torpedo against the Arabic, the German submarine was concealed behind the sinking British steamer Dunsley and could not have been seen by the Captain of the Arabic. Furthermore, it is shown that the Arabic was struck in such a way that the submarine must have been at right angles from her when the torpedo was fired, instead of in a position to make ramming by the liner a possibility.

In view of the evidence the United States wants a disavowal of the act and this has been made clear to Count von Bernstorff.

Should the Berlin authorities fail to satisfy the American demand for disavowal, the indications tonight were that the Washington Government would follow its original purpose and sever diplomatic relations with Germany.

If a disavowal of the submarine commander's act is made, officials here feel that questions of indemnity can then be left to arbitral tribunals. But arbitration cannot be an issue for consideration until the attitude of the German Government toward the attack itself is made plain. Later the American Government may take under consideration a proposal to arbitrate, not the principle, but the question of how much shall be paid for lives lost.

SUES FOR ARABIC LOSSES.

Formal Claim for Indemnity Filed Against Germany.

BUFFALO, Sept. 14.—Formal claim against Germany for indemnity has been filed with Secretary Lansing by Philip W. Collier and his wife Maybelle of this city, who lost all their possessions in the sinking of the Arabic, upon which they were passengers.

RUSSIANS DEMAND NUMEROUS REFORMS

Liberal and Democratic Want Many Put Into Effect Before War Ends.

SOME AIMED AT GERMANY

Discussion of the Program of the New Duma Majority Considered Untimely by the Government.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 15.—I have ascertained from a reliable source the following facts about the reforms that occupy the attention of the Liberal and Democratic Parties in Russia at the present moment. I have divided them under two headings—reforms demanded during the war and reforms demanded ultimately.

The reforms demanded during war are:

1. The autonomy of Poland, the three divisions to be united within ethnographical limits under one Parliament with common Ministers for war, marine, and foreign affairs.
2. Full civil rights for Jews and removal of their present disabilities in inhabiting Russia proper.
3. Amnesty for all political prisoners.
4. Removal of disabilities of working men and recognition of right of organization in trade unions, &c.
5. Appointment of a special Minister of Munitions and eventually of a mixed Munitions Committee.
6. A liberal and tolerant policy in respect of Finland.
7. Complete economy and emancipation of commerce, especially from German restrictions.
8. Alterations in the export arrangements of wheat in South Russia and generally in rates of exchange after the ultimate opening of the Dardanelles and the probable possession of Constantinople.

In addition to the above it is urged that the following concessions be granted after the war, or otherwise as soon as practicable:

1. Appointment of a new legislative body elected by universal male suffrage.
2. Autonomy of Lithuania, Siberia, and Caucasus.
3. Reform of the schools, autonomy of the universities, and the establishment of secular elementary schools.
4. Reforms in the Church, restriction of the powers of the Synod and the restitution of the Patriarch.
5. Repeal of the Statute of the Ziemstvos of 1890 and reform of municipal administration, the power in which is at present largely exercised by great landowners.
6. Restriction of those privileges of local Governors which at present are exercised in defiance of the Minister of the Interior.
7. Restriction of the powers of the Upper House—the Council of the Empire.
8. The responsibility of Ministers.
9. Liberty of the press, of speech, and of Assembly—in a word, recognition of the essential rights conceded in the manifestos of October, 1905, and April, 1915.
10. Agrarian reforms.
11. The greatest possible encouragement of industries.
12. Conclusion of a new commercial treaty with Germany with terms designed to protect Russian industry; failing this the declaration of a tariff war.

CABINET TO ACT SOON.

Last Attempt to Harmonize Views with Those of Duma.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 14, (Dispatch to The London Chronicle).—M. Goremykin returned from the Imperial Headquarters yesterday and reported to his colleagues in an informal way on the results of his mission. It is understood the Cabinet will meet today or tomorrow to lay down a course of domestic policy for the immediate future. Though yesterday's conference of the Cabinet was strictly confidential, various versions of the Prime Minister's report claiming inspiration from fully trustworthy sources are already in circulation.

Thus the Bourse Gazette, which has excellent sources of information, says during this week the last attempt will be made to harmonize the views of the Government and the majority in the Duma and if they are not successful the Council of Ministers, having undergone certain changes, "will take entirely into its hands the task of organizing victory and realizing domestic reforms in the sense in which it understands them."

It is repeated that no objections will be raised to some of the points in the bloc program, but that the desire of the Duma to participate in the great problem awaiting the empire has been adequately satisfied by the nomination of its members to various war committees and commissions and that no ground exists for further attempts on its part to encroach upon the prerogatives of the Executive. In any case, it is argued that the permanence of the Duma is undesirable, as its sittings are merely aggravating the tension in the country, and that it would be more expedient to call the chamber together for short sessions whenever the Government has bills prepared to lay before it.

Accordingly it is thought likely that the Russian Parliament will be prorogued for a month.

Though there was no sitting of the Duma yesterday, many members were present in the committee rooms and lobbies, and reports that the Chamber was to be closed this week were the general topic of conversation. Among the Cadets and progressives the proposal was mooted that if the rumor should prove to be well founded members of parties named should reply by laying down their mandates.

CZAR AND KING GEORGE CONFIDENT OF VICTORY

The Monarchs Tell Each Other So in an Exchange of Telegrams.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 15.—Reuter's Petrograd correspondent sends the following telegram forwarded by Emperor Nicholas to King George:

"In this serious time my country is going through I have decided to take the leadership of my armies in my own hands. In announcing to you this fact I once more express my conviction that with God's help and through the combined efforts of the Allies their final victory will crown this bloody war."

The Emperor, according to the correspondent, received this reply from King George:

"I am delighted to hear that you have now assumed command of your armies in the field. I heartily share your convictions that with the help of God you and your brave troops with those of the Allies, will finally secure victory with an honorable and lasting peace. My thoughts will be more than ever with you in these anxious times."

AUSTRIANS WIN BY SURPRISE

Unexpected Bombardment Drives Italians from Their Trenches.

VIENNA, Sept. 14, (via London.)—The following report of the operations on the Italian frontier was issued tonight:

After unsuccessful attacks by the Italians in the last few days, quiet prevailed yesterday near the Flitsch-Tolmino line.

A surprise bombardment by our artillery drove the enemy from a portion of his front several kilometers in extent. The Italians suffered severe losses.

On the Tyrolean front attacks by weak hostile detachments against our positions near the frontier bridge in the Progena Valley, south of Schluderbach and the district of Tonale, were repulsed.

The southwestern front is generally quiet.

ROME, Sept. 14, (via Paris.)—The following statement from the Italian General Headquarters, dated Sept. 14, was made public this evening:

Our reconnoitring parties attacked and repulsed strong enemy detachments in positions in the environs of Cimego, in the Valley of Giudicaria, and at Fossernica, in the Valley of Vanos, (Cismon.)

On the Upper Cordevole the enemy has placed in position a great number of heavy guns, with which he has begun to bombard our front from Col di Toront to Col Dillana.

More detailed reports of our offensive on the 11th and 12th in the Plezzo Basin show still more the bravery of our troops. Thanks to their determined and unsparing efforts, we were able to wrest several strong positions on the upper ridge of the basin from the enemy, who were strongly entrenched and well provided with every means of defense, even most atrocious implements, such as asphyxiating bombs and liquid fire.

Upon the Carso front the night of the 12th the enemy threw a number of high explosive shells into our line. The rapid intervention of our artillery stopped this bombardment, which was not being accompanied by any attempt at attack and was quite without effect.

AUSTRIAN DESTROYER LOST.

Vessel Torpedoed by French Foundered on Way to Port.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NORTHERN ITALY, Sept. 14, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle).—An authorized message just received from Rome announces that the Austrian torpedo vessel which was struck by a French submarine off Cape Planka, on the Dalmatian Coast, west of Spalato, foundered while trying to reach harbor.

RUSSIANS CAPTURE 14,000 TEUTONS

Continued from Page 1.

Duna and Villa, northwest of Vilna, we are making further progress, fighting continuously. We took 5,200 prisoners, one cannon, 17 ammunition carts, 15 machine-guns and much baggage.

South of Olita our attack made progress.

In the bend of the Niemen, northeast of Grodno, the pursuit has advanced as far as halfway to Lida. Further south we are approaching the Szczara tributary. The railway to Lida was bombarded during the night.

Army Group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: The pursuit in the direction of Szczara is proceeding, and enemy rear guards were defeated.

Army Group of Field Marshal von Mackensen: The enemy could not stop our pursuit. A few hundred prisoners were captured.

Southeastern Theatre of the War: The situation with the German troops is unchanged.

Russians in South Press Foe Back.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 14.—A communication issued by the War Office today says:

The German pressure in the regions of Lake Pikstern and Sanken and the village of Rakiszki, west of the line of Jacobstadt-Dvinsk, continues.

In the region of the railway station at Podbrodze repeated enemy attacks have been repulsed. West of Podbrodze German attacks in the region of Mischogola are characterized by great intensity.

On the front from the region of Orany to the region of the village of Kossowo the enemy continues his prudent advance in an easterly direction.

More serious engagements have occurred in the region of the villages of Mosty and Csernica, west of Slonim. South of the River Pina the enemy's cavalry fell back to the region at the confluence of the Rivers Touria and Pripet.

Near Zwisdje, in the region of Derajno, we have successfully crossed the Goryn River and made progress fighting, capturing an entire Austrian battalion. In the regions of Derajno and Klevan the enemy assumed the offensive, which we checked. By an energetic counterattack we then advanced to the region west of Klevan, where in fights near the village of Oaeszwa we took over 1,300 prisoners.

Yesterday the Russians in the region west of Wyszenwec repulsed the enemy from Rydomel and the adjacent neighborhood. The enemy hurriedly retreating here, sustained great losses and was driven out of Postoka Village. Up to the present the number of prisoners counted is 20 officers and 2,000 men.

Our fire checked attempts of the enemy who, in order to arrest our offensive, made a counterattack in the region of the villages of Gontow and Dykowec, southwest of Wyszenwec. We captured here also about 140 officers and 7,500 men, 1 heavy and 6 light guns, 4 caissons, 26 machine guns, and much booty.

In Galicia we are pursuing the retreating enemy in a westerly direction from the front of the Sereth River. Violent engagements have occurred in the regions of the villages of Gliadka, Cedrow, and Juzephowka, west of Tarnapol, and also near the village of Dzwiniacz, in the region of Zaleszczki.

In engagements in the region of Juzephowka and Dzwiniacz in the course of Sunday we captured over 2,700 soldiers and 35 officers and four machine guns.

From Aug. 30 to Sept. 12 the number of Austro-German prisoners taken by us has exceeded 40,000.

VIENNA, Sept. 14, (via London).—The following official statement from General Headquarters was issued tonight:

In East Galicia the situation is unchanged. Early Tuesday morning the enemy attacked our Stripa front, but was repulsed.

In Volhynia, after receiving reinforcements, the Rusians attacked at numerous points, while near Novo Alexinieo the fighting continues. The enemy has been repulsed with great losses near the Dubno and Stubel sectors.

Our troops fighting in Lithuania crossed the Grinda Plain, south of Slonim, in pursuit of the enemy.

PLIGHT OF RUSSIAN REFUGEES.

Their Distress Described as Frightful in Appeal for Aid.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—An appeal sent by telegraph by a mining engineer who is a resident of Moscow seeking to obtain funds to relieve the refugees pouring into that city, describes their condition as frightful.

The small English organization maintaining the hospital, according to the dispatch, is feeding 3,000 persons daily, but this charity is totally inadequate. It is asserted that the authorities are unable to cope with the situation, as they already have taken care of one-third of the total of Russian wounded. It is suggested that a fund be raised in London and turned over to the American Consul General.

"The distress is frightful," says the appeal. "Women and children are in their Summer clothes with Winter coming. Immediate preparations must be made to provide soup, shelter, and warmth. The English community is doing its utmost, together with the Princess Bariatinsky Fund, but this is insufficient to meet the awful distress.

"Moscow already has received one-third of the total wounded and the authorities are overwhelmed by this tremendous new influx of refugees. Outside assistance is vital to cope with the terrible destitution."

BELL-ANS
Absolutely Relieves Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists.
Contains no harmful or deleterious substance

DIED FOR BELGIUM, SAYS HUYSMANS'S NOTE

Minister of State Left a Letter of Farewell to His King and Country.

HAVRE, Sept. 14.—Louis Huysmans, late Belgian Minister of State, who died here on Thursday last, left in the hands of his son, Eduard, an envelope marked, "Not to be opened until the day after my death." The envelope was found to contain a fervent farewell to the Belgian statesman's King and country, written in the conviction that he would never see his own land again.

"In spite of the generous welcome given us by the great, noble French nation," the letter concluded; "in spite of the solemn oath of the allied peoples to revenge us and return to us independent and sovereign Belgium after having driven out the last barbarian; in spite of the hope I maintain that this word of honor shall be fulfilled, I feel I shall no longer be of this world when the hour strikes.

"Sorrow consumes me, kills me. It is in the land of France that my body will be buried, and I ask that over my tomb be planted a simple cross with my name and the words, 'Died for the Fatherland,' because it is for it that I shall have died before my time."

BELGIUM LOSING RAILROADS.

Protests Against Germans' Removal of Tracks to Poland.

HAVRE, Sept. 14.—The Belgian Government has protested to neutral States against the action of the German administration in tearing up and transporting to Poland the tracks of the Belgian railroads.

The protest is based on an article of the Fourth Hague Convention, which stipulates that the occupation of invaded territory shall constitute only an occupation de facto.

Removal of the railroads, the note contends, will make much more difficult the transaction of business by a large portion of the population of Belgium.

CHANCELLOR IN MUNICH.

Bavarians Greet Bethmann-Hollweg with Great Enthusiasm.

MUNICH, Sept. 14, (via London, Sept. 15.)—Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, who is visiting Munich, last night received a great ovation after having attended a gala performance of the court opera with the King of Bavaria, who was accompanied by a brilliant entourage.

Following the opera, the Chancellor went with the entire party to the famous Biergarten Hofbrauhaus. The arrival of the Chancellor was the signal for a patriotic demonstration and the singing of national songs, cheering and speechmaking.

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, in responding to the address of a local orator, lauded the achievements of the Bavarian soldiers on both fronts and concluded his speech with a toast to the King of Bavaria and the Bavarian and German armies, in which he expressed the hope that they would prove victorious and secure peace for Germany.

The party lingered until a late hour over steins of the best Bavarian beer, which Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg sipped with evident relish. The Chancellor remarked during the conversation that "many people must really envy us this happy sociability, which springs from the inner calm."

SCOLDS A WOUNDED ITALIAN.

His Reply to Her Reproaches Incenses the Archduchess Zita.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Sept. 14.—The Idea Nazionale says that at a hospital in Innsbruck the Archduches Zita, who was visiting the wounded, stopped at a bed where lay an Italian Second Lieutenant of Alpini, and spoke to him in Italian. The young officer answered courteously and, not knowing who she was, asked her: "Are you an Italian?" The Archduchess, annoyed, answered: "I was born in Italy, where I lived until I was married, but as an Austrian I have nothing in common with a country which has lost her honor." The officer, although wounded, sat up in bed, exclaiming: "We had enough honor left to declare war on Austria!"

Soon afterward the Imperial Chamberlain reprimanded the officer for having been disrespectful to the wife of the Austrian heir apparent. The officer calmly replied: "The Archduchess was disrespectful to the Italian nation, which is worse."

NEW BALKAN LEAGUE?

Said to be Considered, with Bulgaria, as Pro-German, Left Out.

ATHENS, Sept. 13, (via Paris, Sept. 14.)—The situation on the Rumanian frontier is not considered immediately menacing by persons in official circles here, especially in view of the fact that Rumania is not yet fully prepared for eventualities. The tenseness of the situation has prompted steps, however, for a closer understanding between Greece, Rumania, and Serbia, with a view to eventual action in case of an Austro-German attack.

Bulgaria has not been included in these negotiations, for it now is admitted that the Turco-Bulgarian agreement finally has been signed, and that Bulgaria will not accept Serbian concessions.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 15.—A dispatch to The Times from Athens says that freight traffic on the Rumanian railways has been suspended.

ADMIRES MORGENTHAU PLAN.

But British Authority Says It Could Not Be Carried Out.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—Dr. S. M. Zwemer of London, editor of the Moslem Review, and recognized as an authority on social and religious conditions in the Orient, is not enthusiastic over the suggestion of Henry Morgenthau, United States Minister to Turkey, to raise a fund varying in dimensions from $1,000,000 to $5,000,000 with which to defray the expense of transporting thousands of Armenians to America to save them from slaughter at the hands of the Turks. Dr. Zwemer has been in the United States for several weeks in behalf of the Arabian mission and left Chicago for New York this afternoon.

"Mr. Morgenthau's plan is a noble one," said Dr. Zwemer today, "but conditions preclude the possibility of its being carried out. The Armenians have maintained their integrity as a nation since 200 A. D., and, like the Dutch, are highly patriotic. They would rather suffer massacre and starvation than abandon their land.

"Further, it would be an impossibility to transport women and children through the war zone at the present time. I have absolutely no faith that the Turks would let them go. Although their word may have been given, it would prove the same as that of Germany with Belgium."

ESPIONAGE IN GREECE.

Two Frenchmen Said to Have Sold Official Dispatches to Russia.

BERLIN, Thursday, Sept. 9, (by Wireless Telegraphy to Tuckerton, N. J., delayed in transmission.)—A dispatch to the Tageblatt from Athens says that great excitement has been created there by the arrest of two French newspaper men, named respectively Papas and Marion, charged with acting as spies in behalf of Russia.

According to the dispatch, they are accused of having stolen since April hundreds of official telegrams of the German Embassy and also of King Constantine of Greece, as well as some British telegrams, and of sending copies of them to Petrograd.

Both the journalists and telegraph officials who were inculpated have been arrested, the dispatch adds, and the investigation is still proceeding.

A dispatch from Athens under date of Sept. 6 records the arrest of two men and a woman charged with trafficking in messages to King Constantine and the Greek General Staff. It had been established, it was said, that German and Austrian messages had been sent to Russia, and also that many dispatches from the British Admiralty were reported missing. The accused men were charged with plying a regular trade, giving information impartially to either side.

'STOP JEERING AT AMERICA.'

London Sketch, Defending President, Gives Advice to Britons.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The Daily Sketch, a picture paper with an enormous circulation, under the caption "Don't Blame the President," prints an editorial protest against attacks upon the United States. The Sketch says:

"It is time we stopped jeering at America. It is poor policy, bad patriotism, and the taste is at least questionable."

Reminding its readers that the population of the United States includes millions of Germans, the paper says:

"Whatever his own private sympathies, it is the business of the President to consider the interests and sympathies of his whole people. It is an impertinence for persons outside the United States to express an opinion as to whether the honor of America is inexplicably involved. The most we can say is that if President Wilson can maintain peace with honor, it is his bounden duty to do so. Let us mind our own business and leave the President to mind his."

SERBS SILENCE FOES' GUNS.

Artillery Interrupts Work on New Austrian Fortifications.

NISH, Serbia, Sept. 14, (via London.)—The following official communication was issued today by the Serbian War Office:

We interrupted Sept. 10 enemy fortification operation on the Danube on the front toward Orsova and Vishegrad and on the Drina on the front opposite Vishegrad.

On Sept. 10 there was an artillery engagement in the direction of Belgrade. An enemy battery was silenced. We have held up the fortification works of the enemy on the Bejania Height, on the left bank of the Save, opposite Belgrade.

Cabinet Recognition of Aviation.

PARIS, Sept. 14.—The Cabinet decided today to create an Under-Secretaryship of State for aviation and aeronautics. The new post was given to René Besnard. M. Besnard previously has served as Minister of Labor, Minister of Colonies, and Under Secretary of Finance.

SCHINASI BROS.
PURE
TURKISH
PLAIN OR CORK TIP
10 FOR 15¢
NATURAL CIGARETTES
Extra Fine
Have Stood the Test of Time and Flavor
—They are the same in Quality today as they were over twenty years ago.
—They are more popular today than they have ever been —and yet
NATURALS HAVE NEVER HAD THEIR SALES OR THEIR POPULARITY BOOSTED BY ARTIFICIAL SALESMANSHIP
—Naturals are Superior in Flavor, Perfect in Manufacture, Unequalled as a Means of Providing
REAL SATISFACTION!
MADE FROM ABSOLUTELY PURE IMPORTED TURKISH TOBACCO.
SCHINASI BROTHERS

CALLS WAR A TONIC TO INDUSTRY HERE

Every Phase Benefited, Says Statement by the Department of Commerce.

AMERICAN GENIUS SPURRED

Inventors Hastened to Fill Gaps in Trade Caused by Lack of Imported Materials.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14. — Every phase of American industry has been benefited by the world war, according to an official statement issued today by the Department of Commerce forecasting the effect of the conflict on the industrial future of the country. The development of arms plants is noted as an asset of the nation in possible time of need.

"The blow in the face received by American industries through conditions brought about by the European war has acted as a tonic, has forced the nation to create new branches and enlarge the scope of existing phases of manufacture, opened the way to utilize on a vast scale great natural resources of the United States, and induced manufacturers and merchants to expand their markets into foreign fields, with prospects of permanent results," says the statement.

"American ingenuity has been applied with success to the making of articles previously imported.

"A review of the chief industries ministering particularly to the temporary needs of the belligerents across the Atlantic shows that the final outcome will be a very material addition to the manufacturing plants of the United States.

"Less conspicuous and spectacular, but of far greater permanent value, is the impulse given to the manufacture on American soil, with American raw materials, of a variety of articles for which we have hitherto been dependent upon foreign skill and enterprise.

"American ingenuity, adaptation, inventive talent, scientific attainments, and general enterprise have promptly rallied to meet wide-spread demands, and establish on our own soil the permanent manufacture of a number of wares, some of minor, others of major importance. The return of peace will see them well rooted, and able to withstand foreign competition.

"The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce points to the course of events that followed the cutting off by war of the aniline imports from Germany, and the supply of potash from the same source, with the resulting tremendous impulse given to the expansion of domestic manufacture. It also calls attention to the fact that, side by side with the increased production of artificial colors, has come the realization by dyers of textiles that the possibilities of the natural dyestuffs have been sadly neglected the past few decades.

"As a result the American works engaged in the preparation of extracts from the yellow oak of the Alleghanies, from the logwood of Jamaica, from the redwood of Brazil, from the cutch of India, are providing in enormous amounts the substitutes of the more brilliant but often more fugitive hues of the coal-tar products. At the same time, we can look forward with confidence to the evolution of a genuine American coal-tar color industry.

"Of the domestic potash supply it is stated that large amounts of the compounds of this element are present in the vast beds of kelp floating on the waves of the Pacific, close to the western littoral of the country; that each year the waters of the Pacific Coast are producing a crop in which potash salts possessing a normal value of more than $50,000,000 are readily available for use in agriculture and the arts. Now a dozen companies are engaged in the campaign.

"The bureau advises the business men of the United States that the present time is opportune for them to study the Latin-American markets, to get in touch with the people of the countries, and thus to open the way for extensive business operations. In other countries also there are unprecedented opportunities for the extension of foreign trade, and, with the indications that we are entering upon a period as a creditor nation, we are in a position, as never before, to invest our capital in industries and developments in foreign countries.

"It does not believe that the cost of production in the warring countries of Europe will be lowered as a result of the war, or that there will be danger from that scurce to the holding of new markets already gained. Experience has shown that it is apt to be higher instead of lower after the close of the war, with higher interest rates, higher wages, and higher prices in the warring countries. Surveying the whole field, it may be said that the world's conflict has been of unmeasured value to American industry as a whole."

SWISS CATCH MANY SPIES.

Mostly Austrians and Germans—Three Sentenced on Monday.

GENEVA, Sept. 14.—Since the beginning of the war eighty-four persons have been arrested by the Swiss authorities on the charge of being spies. The arrests, made in various towns, were mostly of Austrians and Germans.

At Lausanne yesterday three spies, their leader a German, were sentenced to a year's imprisonment and to pay heavy fines.

Again Report Cholera in Germany.

PARIS, Sept. 14.—A dispatch to The Temps from Madrid says the Spanish Official Gazette announces that cholera has broken out in the cities of Furstenwalde and Furstenberg, in the Province of Brandenburg, Germany, and in the districts of Dantzig and Koslin.

CANADIAN OBSERVER VIEWS THE FRONT

First Dispatch from First Correspondent Allowed to Visit the Forces in Flanders.

HIGH MORALE OF THE ARMY

Colonials Respected, He Says, for Courage, Self-Control, and Good Comradeship.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Sept. 13, via London, Sept. 14.—The Channel was sparkling. The cliffs of France were warm in the sunlight. Boulogne was busy and orderly. The countryside as we passed through it at sixty miles an hour in a military motor car was resting dreamily after a fabulous harvest. We made a systematic round of camps, hospitals, flying grounds, and army headquarters. Now by the light of a solitary candle this dispatch is sent from a Flanders tavern only a few yards from the house of General French. These are the items of the first day's experiences of the first Canadian correspondents received here.

Details of the things Canadians at home so much wish to know we cannot communicate. Batteries have been betrayed, men have been killed and plans have been jeopardized by seemingly harmless despatches by loyal correspondents.

One might describe how this afternoon a German ragging "Come home Sweet Home," on an accordion in a trench fifteen yards from ours was in the third verse forever silenced by a bomb thrown by an outraged Queen's Own man, or how a Winnipeg lieutenant, now under reprimanded, yesterday at noon dared a German to meet him in "No Man's land" where they exchanged cigarettes and compliments for five minutes while their comrades fired elsewhere.

But one feels compelled to emphasize rather the general impression a thoughtful Canadian must have after seeing what we have seen thus far. Here one finds a series of armies—a great mass, organized, alert, obviously high in efficiency and with excellent morale. From camp kitchen and clearing hospital upward one finds evidence of general competence and cheerfulness.

This is not an organization over which the enemy can be said to have the pace. Seeing it one feels that the John Bull of the caricaturist is no longer representative of the British type. The new type is a lean, youngish man with resolute face and clear eyes.

What we have so far seen of the French soldiers gives similar evidence of the good qualities the war has aroused.

One finds our Canadians healthy looking, content, well looked after, and respected, not merely because of the glories of St. Julien, for here courage is the rule and not the exception, but because our men have in day to day affairs shown self control, cheerfulness, sober pluck, and good comradeship.

Our party has been under the wing of Sir Max Aitken, who, with Sir George Perley, made possible this visit of representatives of the Canadian newspapers to the scene of operations.

BRITTON B. COOKE.

(Copyright in Canada.)

PRINCE SHOT AS A SPY?

Friends Here Fear for Safety of Sapieha in England.

Friends of Prince Sapieha, an Austrian nobleman, who left for Europe just before the war broke out last year, after having spent several years here, are becoming alarmed as to what has become of him. Some were talking yesterday of having heard rumors from England that the Prince had been tried and executed as a spy. The last heard of him was soon after the outburst of indignation in England over the sinking of the Lusitania, when he was sent to an internment camp.

Prince Sapieha sailed on the last trip of the Imperator, in July of last year. He got off at Plymouth, intending to spend a day or two in London before going to Paris, and his trunks went forward to the latter city. He had hardly arrived in London when Germany declared war upon France, hence the Prince had to cancel his Paris trip. Some friends invited him to visit them in Wales, and he wrote to a friend in Paris for his trunks. The friend complied, but included with them several trunks belonging to the Prince's nephew.

When the Prince got back to London he was summoned to Scotland Yard and interrogated. While he was there, according to word received by his friends here, detectives went through his trunks and found a uniform, a revolver, and a camera. The Prince had denied that he had any such things in his trunks; it is said they belonged to his nephew. The Prince is about 56 years of age, and not subject to military duty.

A charge of espionage was preferred against the Prince, according to the story his friends have received, but was not proved. He renounced his allegiance to the Emperor of Austria, according to the report here, as he has spent most of the last twenty years out of the empire, and he was allowed to go at liberty. Then, after the sinking of the Lusitania, when the cry was raised that all Germans and Austrians living in England should be interned, he was arrested. His friends here are inclined to give credence to the report that he had to stand trial a second time on an espionage charge.

HOW DUMBA SPREAD HIS PROPAGANDA

Eleven Foreign Language Newspapers Utilized, Some Attacking Manufacture of Munitions.

WILD TALES VIA SAYVILLE

One, Fed to Clevelanders, Was About a Wholesale Rising of Poles in Russia Against the Czar.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 14.—Continuing a series of articles exposing Austro-Hungarian activities The Detroit Free Press tomorrow will give details of how the Austrian secret agents, Hausner and Mlynarski, installed and maintained a national polyglot press agency and subsidy.

"Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Scranton, Philadelphia, and Toledo were the centres of this pernicious propaganda in the Middle West. New York, and Chicago were the fountain heads of it, and the Austrian Embassy at Washington, through secret agents Hausner and Mlynarski, its directing genius," says The Free Press.

Among the newspapers which have been eager servants of the Austrian agents are:

The Daily Szabadsag, (Liberty,) of Cleveland, whose editor, and later New York representative, Martin Dienes, alias William Warm, drafted the Middle West strike plans seized on Captain Archibald; the Daily Amerikai Magyar Nepsave, (American Hungarian Exponent,) of 178 Second Avenue, New York, whose editor, G. D. Berko, formerly Berkovits, figures in investigations now under way in passport matters. Berko was one of the first men to repudiate Dr. Dumba after the latter was discredited by the Administration.

The Kuryer Codzienny (Daily Courier) of Cleveland, Kasimir Gluchowski, editor; supported by Dr. Bogacki and Dr. Ernest Ludwig, Austrian Consul in Cleveland.

The Narodowiecu (Nationalist) of Cleveland, weekly; Stanislaus Dangel, editor and publisher; a radical pro-Ludwig and pro-Hausner publication.

The Dziennik Polski (Polish News) of Detroit, daily; editor, J. Karasiewicz; assistant editor, ex-Lieutenant Kraenzel of the Austrian Army, who now is known as J. Star.

The Dziennik Ludowy (People's Daily) of Chicago, published by the Polish Socialist Party, and which is plaintiff in a libel suit against one of its contemporaries, in which the names of Count Bernstorff, Dr. Dumba, and Consul Ludwig of Cleveland appear as part of the record.

The Bicz Bozy (Scourge of God) of Chicago, weekly, Polish People's Publishing Company, publishers; its offices at 959 Milwaukee Avenue are only few steps from the Western headquarters of secret agents Hausner and Mlynarski, at 945 Milwaukee Avenue, who are frequent visitors at its editorial rooms. The Bicz Bozy is anti-clerical and Socialist; its columns of late have been characterized by attacks on Bishop Rhode of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Green Bay, Wis. Bishop Rhode and his clergy have exposed the work of secret agent Hausner recently. The Bicz Bozy is now under investigation by the postal authorities.

The Dziennik dla Wszystkich (Everybody's Daily) of Buffalo, daily; edited by J. Kaminski.

The Telegram Codzienny (Daily Telegram) of New York, daily. This newspaper has been charged by its contemporaries with receiving money from Count von Bernstorff; it has vigorously denied these charges.

The Straz (Sentinel) of Scranton, Penn., weekly; organ of the Polish National Church. Its editor, Bishop Hodur, is an ardent protagonist of Dr. Dumba.

The Magyar Herold (Hungarian Herald) of Toledo, now defunct; its editor, Z. Zalay, introduced Editor Dienes, alias Warm, to Captain James F. J. Archibald, who bore Dienes's strike memorandum with Dr. Dumba's letter when it was seized.

Espoused Austria's Cause.

These eleven publications have been marked in their editorial course either by a severe condemnation of the manufacture of munitions, circulating as they do among the laborers at plants, or they have otherwise espoused the Austrian cause. They have published great quantities of matter received by wireless via Sayville from Vienna and Berlin, these dispatches reaching them through the various Austrian Consuls working by direction of Dr. Dumba.

Denunciation of public officials and the priesthood, criticism of the national Administration at Washington, caricatures in crude form of laity and clergy who opposed their propaganda, publication of inspired dispatches—these, and other activities, have marked the course of these periodicals.

The Cleveland venture, the Kuryer Codzienny, seemed to have extraordinary news facilities from its inception. Most of these came direct from the German wireless plant at Sayville, L. I. Dispatches direct from Sayville put Vienna into the closest touch with Editor Gluchowski, reading of the Kuryer would indicate, for Gluchowski apparently had sources of information that dwarfed the news-gathering functions of the great press agencies of the world.

One of these dispatches, scare-headed in the Kuryer, caused much commotion among the Cleveland Polish population, which numbers about 75,000. It was in the form of a lengthy article, via Sayville, and told of a gigantic movement on the part of the Poles in Russia to rise against the Czar. The intelligence was conveyed that these Poles, numbering thousands, and including among their relatives many residents of the Cleveland district, wanted to be annexed to Austria. The only news in the matter not via Sayville was a footnote with the official O. K. of Dr. Ernest Ludwig, Austrian Consul in Cleveland.

Meanwhile the Szabadsag was printing in Hungarian what the Kuryer was publishing in Polish.

In Detroit, the activities of the Dziennik Polski, under the direction of Editor Karasiewicz and Assistant Editor Kraenzel, or Bar, were along similar lines. Editor Karasiewicz's activities were such that recently he withdrew from membership in the Polish National Alliance and the Polish Falcons, due to their antagonism to his pro-Austrian views.

Opposed by Count Wasilewski.

Opposed to the activities of Hausner, Mlynarski and other Austrian propagandists in Detroit was Count Stanislaus Joseph von Wasilewski. Bearing a safe-conduct from the German Minister to Holland, Count von Mueller, he made an investigation of the Austrian Landsturm in Cracow last year, being attached to the press bureau of that organization. Members of the same body were Messrs. Hausner and Mlynarski, not yet commissioned to visit the United States.

Count Wasilewski, on his way back to Detroit, was the guest of Ignace Paderewski at the latter's chateau in Morges, not far from Lucerne, Switzerland. Another member of Paderewski's house party that time was Henryk Sienkiewicz, the noted Polish writer, author of "Quo Vadis?" these men persuaded Count Wasilewski that the Austrian Government had adopted a dual course in its relations with the United States, and when he left the Paderewski villa for the United States, it was as an avowed anti-Austrian.

Count Wasilewski joined the staff of The Polish Daily Record in Detroit, and when agents Hausner and Mlynarski began their propaganda here, he was active in denouncing them. His life was threatened on numerous occasions, and he was denounced by Hausner as a traitor to his country. Count Wasilewski recently went to Chicago, where he is now engaged in literary work.

PURSUED BY GERMAN AGENTS.

Persistently Forced to Give Up Munition Jobs, Young Germans Assert.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 14.—Though United States District Attorney Thomas J. Shellacy declined to make any statement, it was learned tonight that agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, were here shifting the story of a young German machinist, who says he has been persistently forced to give up employment in munition-making plants by agents of the German Government.

The machinist, who is about 26 years old, went to work in a big Hartford machine and tool-making plant four weeks ago, giving the name of F. W. Miller. He had previously worked for Brown & Sharp of Providence, and had proved an excellent machinist. When he signed his time card for the payroll then he used an unmistakably German name, which he admitted to the shop Superintendent was correct.

When the war started the young man was ordered home as a reservist, but because his brothers were in the army he refused to go and stayed here to support his aged mother. He was warned then that a long term in prison in Germany would be his fate if he did any work for munition manufacturers—that is, if he ever returned to Germany. Recently he was warned by a German spy to leave Bridgeport. He worked at Pratt & Whitney's machine tools in Hartford under an assumed name for several weeks, but was discovered and again compelled by a German agent to quit. He makes the extraordinary statement that the German Government knows where every German in this country is employed and has warned all working on war munitions that five years imprisonment would be the sentence if they ever returned to the Fatherland. Miller says his uncle is proprietor of a New York hotel and one of the best-known German-Americans in the country.

TO SPEND $13,000,000 A DAY.

New French Budget for Three Months to be $1,220,000,000.

PARIS, Sept. 14.—During the last quarter of the year the expenditures of the French Government probably will run in excess of $13,000,000 a day.

The Minister of Finance, Alexandre Ribot, will introduce in Parliament on Thursday a bill providing for appropriations of 6,100,000,000 francs ($1,220,000,000,) or slightly more than 2,000,000,000 francs a month. When this bill is adopted the total of appropriations since Aug. 1, 1914, will be 28,194,000,000 francs ($5,638,800,000.)

SENATOR LEWIS DELAYS TRIP

Plans to Obtain Release of Westerners in German Detention Camps.

Senator James Hamilton Lewis of Illinois, who was booked to sail on the steamer Ryndam for Rotterdam yesterday, canceled his passage about two hours before the vessel sailed. He said a number of matters prevented his sailing.

Senator Lewis had special letters to American representatives in Great Britain, Holland, France, and Germany, and it was said that he would make the trip in an effort to obtain the release from German detention camps of a considerable number of persons from Chicago and other Western points.

BIG GERMAN INFLUX WHEN THE WAR ENDS

London Broker Writes That This Country Must Expect a Swarm of Immigrants.

DISAPPOINTED WITH AMERICA

Writer Believes We Will One Day Regret That We Did Not Punish the 'Vile War Party of Germany.'

The overrunning of the United States after the war by Germans, who will swarm here when peace is declared, is predicted in a letter received yesterday by Alexander M. Hudnut of Halsey & Hudnut, stock brokers, from their London correspondent, a well-known broker of that city.

The letter echoes the opinion, which, according to recent arrivals from the other side, is coming to be widely shared, that the United States, in spite of its course as to the Lusitania, and the Arabic incidents, has not fulfilled expectations in its policy in regard to the war. The writer says in part:

"The hour that the first German soldiers set foot in Belgium was the commencement of Germany's defeat. In fact, I go further than that, and say the ultimatum (if it can be named that) which was sent by Germany through Austria was the beginning of the death of German strength and might.

"Germany, by revoking her honor, has met her doom—and we must remember that in this war frontiers have no bearing; only men, munitions, and money count. We have nearly as many men as our enemies. We shall soon have a greater supply of munitions, (thanks a great deal to the United States,) and as to money, Germany is bankrupt, and our credit is hardly traded upon. This is the whole position.

"Germany, in her snakelike fashion, had poured out millions to stir up rebellions and trouble in all her enemies' colonies. She totally failed. India was to rebel. Africa was to rebel. In the Far East her influence was to be paramount. Millions of pounds spent in forming her empire all gone.

"We know we must suffer much and mourn many, but we have saved and refreshed our honor, and all the wickedness of the Great War Lord will have its just retribution. The Russian retreat is hailed by the Germans as a great victory. While Russia retreats she wins, and I only hope and pray that Russia will continue to retreat and contain the German Army in Russia for the Winter. The Grand Duke knows the mind of his people, and a willing retreat means many things besides defeat. If Russia can do this there can be no support for the west.

"Remember also Italy is daily encroaching—killing, maiming, and taking prisoners. All a nibbling, weakening, and Germany has her limit. It is near at hand.

"The German soldier that is losing his life today is commercial Germany. Where, when, and how can she resuscitate? She cannot do it.

"I am confident that the Germans are becoming hard pressed and desperation will be the next step in frightfulness. I fear the remaining population of Belgium will be starved and used as a threat, and that our men who are prisoners will be likewise treated.

"Before this letter reaches you I anticipate big events in the Near East. Greece has to make up her mind now or never. Her decision will help to clear up the differences with the other Balkan powers, and, with this settled, the beginning of the end will be in sight. But we shall never get a thing from Germany. She will have nothing for us—not a gold piece. Fortunately for us, her allies can repay us to some degree for the treasure we have spent.

"But there is a grave danger that America will be swarmed with her people. America has, I think, her troubles to come after peace, and she will need to give more attention to the defense of her real people. I am not sure but what America has failed in her mission as an English-speaking nation. It is a grave and great question.

"One day, when the world reads of Germany's dastardly and unspeakable acts against all and sundry, I think the best of the Americans will regret that they did not bestir their manhood in the protection of humanity and assistance in punishing this vile war party of Germany."

SANT' ANNA DUE AT FAYAL.

Fire May Have Started in Passengers' Baggage, Says Agent.

The safety of the passengers and crew of the Fabre liner Sant' Anna, which was on fire in midocean on Sunday, was confirmed yesterday in a wireless dispatch sent by Captain Combernas of the steamer Roma of the same company to James Elwell & Co., the agents, at 17 State Street. The message was sent via Cape Race, relayed through the Spanish steamer Manuel Calvo. It read:

"Sant' Anna fire in No. 2 hold extinguished. Proceeding to Fayal, Ancona escorting her. No deaths or wounded. We are 130 miles astern."

"[Signed,] COMBERNAS."

D. E. H. Jones, senior partner of Elwell & Co., said yesterday he thought the Sant' Anna and the Ancona would arrive some time today at Fayal, in the Azores.

No. 2 hold, where the fire started, contained the passengers' baggage in addition to tobacco, lard, lubricating oil, paraffin, wax, &c.

Mr. Jones said that he did not know what had caused the fire, but suggested it might have been matches in the passengers' baggage.

J. J. HILL 77 YEARS OLD.

Financier in New York Wanted to Spend Birthday at Home.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 14.—James J. Hill will be 77 years old tomorrow. He will spend the day in New York discussing the $1,000,000,000 loan to the French and English Governments.

Mr. Hill resisted strongly going to New York, because he wanted to spend his birthday with Mrs. Hill and his children. When it was suggested to Mrs. Hill, asking him to go to New York, the veteran railroad builder turned a deaf ear. When the French and English commission of bankers in New York appealed to Mr. Hill, he still refused to go until after his birthday.

When all efforts failed, Mrs. Hill and L. W. Hill, his son, persuaded him that his duty was to be in New York, where he could serve his country and the Northwest. Mrs. Hill herself packed his grip, and a celebration of Mr. Hill's birthday will be held later, when he returns.

"My birthdays will grow fewer," said Mr. Hill, "and I want to spend them at home with my family."

Four hundred veteran employe of the Great Northern Railroad will celebrate his birthday at Grand Forks, N. D., tomorrow. Mrs. James J. Hill and L. W. Hill and his wife will be present to represent the financier.

MUNITIONS STRIKE ENDED.

Youngstown Shellmakers Win Fight for Increase in Wages.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Sept. 14.—The strike of munitions makers at the plant of the William Tod Company here was settled today after a conference between a strikers' committee and the company managers. Over 100 men will go back to work tomorrow after being out of work a week.

They will receive an increase in wages. A bonus system for shellmakers will also be inaugurated.

ELECT WILLIAM ZIEGLER, JR.

Succeeds Williams as President of Honest Ballot Association.

William Ziegler, Jr., was elected President of the Honest Ballot Association at its annual meeting in the City Club last night, to succeed Talcott Williams, head of the Columbia School of Journalism, who resigned. Charles E. Hughes, Jr., was chosen Vice President, Morgan J. O'Brien, Jr., a Director, and Richard C. Patterson, Jr., a member of the Executive Committee.

State Supt. of Elections Frederick L. Marshall told the association members that up to Sept. 11 his department had made 2,000,114 investigations, with 223 more election districts to be completed, an increase of nearly 40,000 investigations over the same period last year with half the working force.

"I am confident that fraud in this election will have been reduced to the lowest ebb," he said, "and that the so-called floating vote will be a theory rather than a condition. We will bend every energy to set a new mark for number of convictions this year, and I want your workers to know that they have the earnest support of every Deputy in the department."

Commissioner of Accounts Leonard M. Wallstein spoke of his recent investigation of the Board of Elections, and pointed out that two of the most important changes could be effected only by legislation.

District Attorney Perkins came from several political meetings to assure that association of the co-operation of the District Attorney's office in election prosecutions.

BRYAN GUEST OF FORD.

Will Help Auto Manufacturer Prepare Replies to Critics.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Sept. 14.—William Jennings Bryan arrived in Detroit tonight. He was met at the station by Henry Ford, and immediately taken to Mr. Ford's home, where he is a guest of the motor manufacturer.

Mr. Bryan will consult with Mr. Ford over the reply to be issued tomorrow to the recent heckling of the American Defense Society, and he will go over with Mr. Ford the draft of the open letter from Henry S. Woodhouse, President of the Aero Club of America, which will be released for publication Saturday. On the result of his conference depends the phraseology of Mr. Ford's statement of tomorrow, and whether or not he will answer Mr. Woodhouse's communication at all.

Henry B. Joy, President of the Packard Motor Company, is now working on the third open letter to Mr. Ford within a week, attacking his views.

GERMAN ATTACK ON ALLIES' LOAN

Continued from Page 1.

the conferences, so that the feeling of various sections toward the plan can be measured.

Expect Some Friction.

"I suppose," said one of the men who has been acting for this country in the negotiations since they were begun by cable some months ago, "that we cannot expect smooth sailing in such troublous times as these. In many localities German-Americans are influential in banking matters. They may cause discord in their institutions. They should not be allowed to have their way if they are influenced by selfish motives. I think that when we are ready to reach an agreement it will be universally recognized that we are not instigated by any desire to help the Allies win their struggle, but by the immediate necessity of helping ourselves. Doubtless many German depositors will offer strenuous objections. To them I should say that the depositors are not running the banks."

In the course of the day the several members of the commission discussed various phases of their plan with leading bankers, but they held no sessions as a whole and had no opportunity to learn how their suggestions had been received by the banking community. Members of the commission visited friends in the Wall Street district, but Basil B. Blackett, Secretary to the commission, said late in the afternoon that the preliminaries to a serious exchange of views had not yet been cleared away.

Some additional details of the plan proposed by the commission came to light yesterday, following a visit downtown. It is proposed to canvass the entire country for support for the loan, if one is agreed upon, and to form an underwriting syndicate that will far surpass in size and number of participants anything heretofore attempted. The notes or bonds are to run for a comparatively short period, five years, according to one suggestion; but not more than twice that length of time at the outside, and are to pay 5 per cent. net. That is to say, they will be free from British or French income taxes. To make refunding easier, the maturities may be arranged in five installments. The securities would be a first lien by the issuing nations, taking precedence over all domestic debts.

Although staggered at first by the amount which the Allies want, New York bankers began asking themselves yesterday if, after all, the United States is not rich enough to absorb a billion-dollar loan. Men who had been saying that not more than one-tenth that amount could be placed with investors were half convinced yesterday that the loan could be carried through as a great popular movement for continued prosperity here in spite of the wreckage of industrial Europe. It was said that the temper of the American public had been altered by the continuance of German submarine attacks on passenger vessels and that a loan for the Allies would receive much more popular support than would have been the case before the sinking of the Arabic.

The commission expects to see a number of financiers from other cities today, among them Festus J. Wade of St. Louis and Robert Windsor of Kidder, Peabody & Co., Boston.

Herbert Myrick, President of the Orange Judd Company, publisher of farm papers, sent a letter to the Reading Commission yesterday offering on behalf of American farmers to grant the Allies a credit of $1,000,000,000 to be taken in cotton and grain. He proposed that the farmers receive pay in notes running up to eighteen months, and that Great Britain and France agree to spend the entire sum in four months for a total of approximately 5,000,000 bales of cotton and 500,000,000 bushels of grain.

Fatherland Fights Loan.

As an incident indicating the character of the campaign against the loan, it was noteworthy that the Fatherland, whose editor was shown recently to be in receipt of a subsidy from the chief German financial agent here, offered to the newspapers last night a paid advertisement, to be inserted next to war news, saying that "the Money Trust is plotting to lend one billion dollars of the American people's money to Bankrupt Russia, Broken France, and Insolvent England." The characterizations of the Allies were to be printed in capitals and black type.

GERMANS IN CHICAGO FIGHT ALLIES' LOAN

Bankers Lukewarm on Subscribing to $1,000,000,000 Credit Without Collateral.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—There is wide divergence of opinion among the bankers of Chicago and cities within a radius of 200 miles as to the wisdom of lending $1,000,000,000 to Great Britain and her Allies unless the loan should be based on American securities. Chicago bankers are inclined to refuse all lending any credit to the Allies that is not positively secured.

This attitude of hostility to the proposed loan and the decision of a number of Chicago bankers to decline to participate in the plan is in some degree attributable to threats made by powerful German-American interests that their deposits will be withdrawn from any bank lending money to the Allies and that German depositors will endeavor to start runs on banks participating in loans to the Allies.

George M. Reynolds, President of the Continental and Commercial National Bank, prior to leaving for New York this afternoon, said that in his judgment the loan plan without security was not feasible.

"The reports at hand are largely a matter of hearsay," said Mr. Reynolds, "and I prefer not to comment on them until we know more about what the Anglo-French Commissioners want to do. Personally I have received no advices.

"I know that this bank would not take any part of an unsecured foreign loan such as has been outlined in the press dispatches," said Edmund D. Hulbert of the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company. "For Britain and its allies to seek a loan of a billion dollars in this country without security seems absurd on the face of it, and I would rather believe the report was put out more in the form of sounding sentiment than for any other purpose."

John J. Mitchell, President of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, said: "The Allies do not need $1,000,000,000 credit in this country, and $500,000,000 would be ample for the purpose to which they seek to apply it. However, without security it is difficult to see how they are going to borrow even the smaller amount. It was expected that the loan would be partly secured by American stocks and bonds and partly on the credit of the borrowing Governments without security, which probably would be fair enough. English and French credit has been a preferred security for many years, but the war has changed things. That the Allies need a loan is not disputed, and we can lend them a large amount if the security is right."

"If we accept the unsecured bonds of the Allies the Germans can and will object. We have already received unmistakable notice of this," said the head of a leading bank.

While Teutonic sympathizers are protesting vigorously against a war loan to the Allies being floated in America, strong appeals to them to aid their mother countries by buying German and Austro-Hungarian war bonds are being published in the leading German newspapers in the United States, and particularly throughout the Middle West.

MILWAUKEE BANKS WARNED.

German Depositors Threaten Boycott if They Aid the Allies.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 14.—It is too early to talk about runs on Milwaukee banks in the contigency that they subscribe to the loan to the Allies. The Milwaukee banks have not been approached, and may not be asked to participate in the loan. This summarizes the opinions of half a dozen local bankers on the implied threats of boycotting banks by German-Americans.

It is known, however, that all local banks have been quietly advised that their German-American clients will withdraw all business possible from those banks participating in the loan.

DENVER WANTS $1,000,000.

Bankers Urge That Allies' Notes Be Secured by Collateral.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 14.—Denver banks, according to local financiers, are willing to take $1,000,000 of the Anglo-French war loan bonds if there is to be security for the loan in American collateral. Several bankers referred inquirers to President J. C. Mitchell of the Denver National Bank for a statement.

"If the war bond issue is floated in this country," said Mr. Mitchell, "I presume it will be spread over the entire country. It will be a loan perhaps of $500,000,000, and in such case I do not expect Denver banks will be asked to handle more than $1,000,000 of the issue.

"If the bond issue is on a basis of American securities as collateral, I look for the loan to be a popular one and to be taken by the country. If there is no offer of American securities as collateral, I doubt if the loan would be popular."

He stated that in the latter event, unless for some special reason, Denver banks could not be expected to take any large amount.

$4,000,000 FOR BALTIMORE.

Banker Ramsay Strongly Approves the Loan to the Allies.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 14.—Banking sentiment in Baltimore is generally favorable to the belief that the institutions and the investing public of this country will be willing to take up the loan of $1,000,000,000 suggested by the Anglo-French financial commission. The views of the Baltimore bankers were well expressed by John B. Ramsay, Chairman of the Board of the Merchants-Mechanics National Bank.

"I have no doubt that such a loan can be successfully placed," said Mr. Ramsay. "The credit of England and France will be all the guarantee that is needed to assure the safety of the obligation, and if offered at 5 per cent., free of taxation, the issue should find ready sale. I feel quite confident that Baltimore institutions will take at least $2,000,000 of it. With the confidence stimulated by such action, the investors here may be equally as willing to take as much. I will certainly urge upon the board of this bank to invest in the bonds as much as the capital we have in hand will permit."

SOUTH LUKEWARM ON LOAN.

Will Help, Says Banker, if England Buys Its Surplus Cotton.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 14.—Unless England shifts its position on cotton, Southern bankers will not look with favor on the proposed billion dollar loan to the Allies, in the opinion of Sigo Myers, Chairman of the Board of the National Bank of Savannah and the Oglethorpe Savings and Trust Company of Savannah.

"Since the North and West are more able to take care of the proposed loan, and since they will reap the major part of the benefits that will accrue, it follows that these sections ought to shoulder the burden if such a loan is negotiated," he asserted tonight.

"Doubtless the South would contribute to the loan," he added, "had not England placed an embargo on cotton and naval stores and declared them contraband of war. I am taking just about the same view for my section of the country as James Hill is taking for the Northwest. We both want to find a market for our products. Now, if England should arrange to take care of the surplus cotton crop of the South, that would alter the face of things."

DENY THREATS BY GERMANS.

But Many Ohio Banks Will Not Invest in Allies' Notes.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 14.—Cleveland bankers today scoffed at rumors that intimations had been made by German-American depositors that they might withdraw their money as a means of protest against the war loan under negotiation between the Allies and the American banks. Neither direct nor implied threats of such a nature have been made here, they declared.

Several bankers admitted having had inquiries during the past two weeks from depositors anxious to know if they were lending money on gilt edge securities. All declared the questioners appeared satisfied with assurances to the contrary.

F. H. Goff, President of the Cleveland Trust Company, made a public statement declaring that, on account of the large number of German and Austro-Hungarian depositors, the bank's policy would continue to be against war loans.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 14.—Bankers do not believe their German and German-American depositors contemplate withdrawing their deposits from the banks should the latter take up a part of the loan desired by the Allies.

Officers of the German National Bank said the matter was only another of those foolish things that start from ignorance. Some bankers, however, said they would refuse to participate in the loan, because the sympathies of many of their directors and depositors were against the Allies, and they believed Cincinnati's money should be used, as far as possible, for internal development, rather than in foreign investment.

LOAN IS NOT UNNEUTRAL.

Washington Officials Approve Credit Plan of the Allies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—So far as official opposition from Washington is concerned, the way is cleared for the floating of the loan of $1,000,000,000 proposed by the Anglo-French Commission now in New York. The position of the Administration is that a step similar to that proposed by the Commission is necessary to protect American trade, not only in munitions, but also in the staple American commodities. It is argued that the establishment of a large credit in this country will be more desirable for that purpose than the heavy importation of gold.

The Administration has scrupulously refrained from even suggesting what the Federal Reserve Board should do, but the Administration has let it be known that the Board need not be embarrassed by diplomatic considerations; in short, by the considerations popularly described as involving neutrality.

The manufacture of warlike munitions in this country is known both officially and to the people. No restrictions have been imposed upon their export. The export of such articles therefore is regarded as a component part of the American foreign trade, and paper arising from it, even if drawn in the first place by a foreign belligerent Government, is to be considered simply from a banking point of view. This makes it plain that the loan to be placed in this country by Great Britain and France, if in required form, can be rediscounted in the twelve Federal Reserve banks.

The prescribed form is that of bankers' acceptances—drafts made on an American banker—payable in dollars in not more than three months, and accepted by him. A member bank, however, may accept such drafts up to six months' maturity, but without the rediscount privilege. This requirement is further eased, however, by the Federal Reserve Board's ruling of Sept. 7, which permits the renewal, almost indefinitely, of the rediscountable paper.

There is nothing in the Federal Reserve acts that limits this paper to personal or corporate sources. There is no prohibition against the handling of paper both by the member banks and the Federal Reserve banks, which was drawn in the first instance by the American Government, a foreign Government, whether belligerent or otherwise, or by accredited governmental agents in their official capacity. While it is doubtful that the expected drafts by which the loan will probably be floated will be signed by foreign Governments directly, even if they are so signed, this would raise no questions for the banks in the reserve system to answer, further than ascertaining that the signer was financially responsible. Officials here have looked at this question squarely, and it can be stated that the official nature of the transactions in their inception will not be considered when the paper comes up for rediscount.

At the State Department today it was practically admitted that the proposed loan had been submitted to the Government and that no objection had been found to it, if it were limited to a credit proposition.

Officials view the proposed loan sympathetically, not because of its facilitating effect upon the export of munitions, but because of its support to the general trade markets of the country. It was pointed out today that the export of munitions would probably continue, as they are necessary to the Allies' welfare, but unless the loan or some equivalent for it could be floated, the general export trade of the country would be at a standstill.

It was said today that under the stimulating effect of the loan, cotton might get back to 12 or 13 cents, and there might be expected a similarly good effect upon the prices of other staples. British officials, it is said, have watched nervously the growing unrest here arising from the British blockade. It has been hinted that Great Britain would support the cotton market to prevent this unrest from becoming too insistent. The price has advanced $5 a bale since Great Britain took the drastic step of putting cotton on the list of absolute contraband.

LONDON ON THE CREDIT LOAN.

Belief There That It Will Have to be Backed by Other Measures.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 15, (8:32 A. M.)—Reports from New York of efforts by the Franco-British Financial Commission to establish a billion-dollar credit on behalf of the Allies are received skeptically here. The Times says in a financial article:

"A good deal of water is likely to flow under the Brooklyn Bridge before any such proposal can become practicable. Well-informed people will note that gold in increasing quantities is being sent to New York, and will pin their faith to its being used there for its proper purpose."

The Morning Post also considers the commission has not yet had time to arrange anything definite, but is not surprised at the large amount mentioned. It says banking and trading interests on both sides of the Atlantic soon will recognize that the best interests of both parties are likely to be served by the credits being on a very large scale and on the assumption that the war will last for a long time to come.

"We believe," says The Post, "that

DE PINNA

FIFTH AVENUE
AT THIRTY-SIXTH ST.
NEW YORK

Boys and Big Boys



Clothes for boys with a manly spirit—but not men's clothes.

Clothes for the boy in short trousers, for the boy in long trousers, and finally for the college young man.

To these specialties does the house of De Pinna confine itself—perfecting its knowledge of the requirements of these young gentlemen from season to season.

School outfits are provided, both clothing and haberdashery, with every item designed to meet the known requirements of the principal American schools.

Norfolk Knickerbocker School Suits

As much good tailoring and correctness of cut are observable in these suits for school boys of 7 to 15 as in the De Pinna clothes for young college men.

The De Pinna knickerbocker suit at $8.75 has acquired a reputation which has made it a standard.

Only specially chosen, extra serviceable fabrics are used, in plaids, mixtures and plain colors. The assortment this Autumn is much more extensive than heretofore.

Similar suits, in the fine imported Scotch and English materials, ready-to-wear, up to $18.

For Boys Going Into Long Trousers

English sack suits and English Norfolks, specially tailored for boys about to take this important step toward manhood.

In non-conspicuous mixtures and appropriate plain colors.
Prices $18 to $30.

Boys' College Mackinaws

Different in texture and color from the ordinary mackinaws—selected for college use.

One specially good Mackinaw—a De Pinna design, at $9.

School and College Haberdashery and Shoes

Complete outfits for boys going to out-of-town schools and colleges.

The De Pinna haberdashery shop has made a special point of obtaining the exactly correct things in shirts, underwear, hosiery, neckwear, pajamas, and bathrobes.

Shoes for class-room, for dress and for rough country wear—including the celebrated "Anniped" damp proof shoe for stormy weather.

Correct Autumn Hats

English blocks and the latest American shapes for boys and young men.

Soft felt hats in colors suitable to the Autumn clothes, and the new English styles in stitched cloth hats.

Golf and college caps.

DE PINNA

Exclusive Outfitters for Young People

Fifth Ave. at Thirty-Sixth St.

TROOPS SENT OUT ON BORDER ALARM

Bandits Threaten Two Places Near Brownsville—Six Mexicans Found Dead.

NEW PRECAUTIONS TAKEN

Border Citizens Prepare to Meet Any Outbreaks on the Mexican National Holiday.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Sept. 14.—Two companies of infantry were hurried out of Brownsville tonight for San Benito and Lyford, north of here, on reports that there was danger from Mexican bandits near those places.

With six Mexicans found dead today, five of them shot and one floating in the Rio Grande, extensive preparations were made tonight to prevent reprisals or outbreaks during a two-day celebration of the Mexican national holiday.

This celebration is due to begin tomorrow, according to Mexican custom. One suspicious movement of armed men carrying red flags on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande was observed late today. Except for this incident all reports of danger came from the American side exclusively, most of them from a considerable distance in the interior.

Three Mexicans among six prisoners taken as suspects after the Los Indios fight yesterday, were killed today near San Benito, Texas. It was stated that they escaped from the San Benito jail last night, and that their bodies were found some distance from town today with bullet holes in their backs.

The San Benito jail is a wooden crib, much resembling an ordinary corn crib except that it is made of two-by-four planks. San Benito city officials have said there never has been need of a stronger jail, owing to the scarcity of crime.

No statement was obtained from San Benito officers as to how the Mexicans escaped, but it was said that Mexicans living in the town may have helped them to get out.

About two dozen armed Brownsville citizens slept tonight in the county building here. Others were posted at convenient concentration points in the city. These were precautions against too much celebration by Mexicans of their national independence day, which is Sept. 16, but which usually begins to rise into boisterousness in this section about Sept. 15. About seventy-five Brownsville citizens were organized today under one leader, a man of military experience, for guard duty.

Generally throughout the valley similar precautions were taken. These civil preparations were not made in fear of an invasion from the Mexican side, but against Texas Mexicans. The United States Army organization also tightened its patrol on the border. All these movements were made in the belief that thoroughness in preparation probably would prevent disorder.

Colonel Robert L. Bullard at Harlingen, whose United States troopers are mostly on duty some distance back from the international line, said:

"In my opinion, there cannot be any large outbreak, because too many Mexicans are getting frightened and running away. There may be some little trouble within the next four or five days, but I do not think there is much trouble likely after that."

Colonel Bullard has spread his patrols about interior towns for many miles north of here, through a system of cooperation with citizens of rural districts. Not enough troops were available to grant all requests for protection. Colonel Bullard therefore organized citizens and farmers and distributed the troops about rural tracts in small details. One of these detachments, unsupported, would perhaps be too small to risk a fight with bandits, but quickly can double its strength by calling out citizens in the immediate vicinity.

Colonel A. P. Blockson, at Fort Brown, today received reports from all points along the international line. They were mainly reassuring. He posted strong cavalry guards at frequent intervals along the boundary, and also used some infantry forces in this immediate vicinity.

A troop of Carranza soldiers opposite La Feria, about 30 miles up the Rio Grande, this afternoon blew bugles and left their posts. As they rode away a few shouted "Death to the gringoes." Later a band of about ninety men carrying two red flags occupied a vacated Carranza post.

Captain A. V. P. Anderson of the Twelfth Cavalry kept a close watch on these Mexicans. The red flag has been the emblem found on buttons on Mexicans on the American side of the border.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Major Gen. Frederick Funston, commanding the United States Army forces along the Texas border of Mexico, sent the following message to the War Department on yesterday's fighting:

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Sept. 13, 1915.

Adjutant General, U. S. Army, Washington:

Following just received from Major Anderson at Harlingen: "Confirm report sent this morning as follows: Sergeant Walsh, in command detachment ten men, Troop A, Twelfth Cavalry, stationed as outpost at Turner's Ranch, about five miles east of Santa Maria, fired on by bandits, estimated twenty or thirty, posted at five or more places covered by shelter surrounding camp at daybreak this morning. Fire returned. Fight lasted about half hour. Several hundred shots fired. Sergeant James J. Walsh shot in leg, not seriously. Trumpeter Harold T. Forney shot through abdomen, dangerously wounded. Private Anthony Kraftshot through head, lived half hour, dead. Another detachment closed in from Military Road. Bandits withdrew into brush. Our men closed in from Santa Maria, Harlingen, San Benito, and Los Idios, and have been at work all day endeavoring to locate bands believed to be principally people living in vicinity. Havre furnished supports for civil officers who have been searching all houses on river, seizing arms and suspicious characters. Many arms being seized. Five Mexicans found by our men near scene of fighting held and turned over to civil officers. Forney and Walsh in hospital here." FUNSTON.

GETS FREE FROM BANDITS.

Railway Official, Held for $10,000 Ransom, Has Been Released.

EL PASO, Sept. 14.—Edward Ledwidge, an official of the Mexican Northwestern Railroad, who has been held for $10,000 ransom by bandits operating near the Cumbre Tunnel in Chihuahua, was released early today, according to information reaching here. A posse is pursuing the bandits.

Advices received here did not state whether Ledwidge escaped from the bandits, was delivered on payment of the ransom, or was rescued in a fight. Ledwidge was held by the Chavez brothers, bandits, in Chihuahua.

The meagre information indicated that Ledwidge had been shown alive to foreign residents of Chicto, Chihuahua, last night, and that the bandits declared he would be killed unless the ransom was forthcoming at 9 o'clock today.

A special train carrying General Manuel Ochoa's troops and a party of Americans with the ransom money reached Chicto this morning. It is believed here that the foreigners at Chicto anticipated the troops attacked the bandits, and rescued Ledwidge.

CONFERENCE HERE SATURDAY.

Envoys May Arrange Then for a Meeting with Carranza.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The Pan-American Mexican conference, made up of Secretary of State Lansing and the six South and Central American diplomats who issued the invitation to Mexican factional leaders for a peace convention, has again postponed its next meeting. Instead of being held tomorrow or Thursday in Washington, as seemed sure yesterday, the decision was reached today to hold the conference on Saturday, Sept. 18, in New York City. New York was chosen, as it will be more convenient to the Summer homes of the Latin-American diplomats, and also in view of the sweltering heat which has prevailed in Washington.

Ambassador Romulo S. Naon of Argentina had another meeting with Secretary Lansing today regarding the plans for the conference, and through him notification will be sent to the other conferees informing them of the date for the conference. It was intimated here today, although it could not be confirmed officially, that the conferees had practically made up their minds as to the course of action to be pursued. Despite the published statement that General Carranza is to be recognized, it is understood that the course of action does not contemplate the immediate recognition of General Carranza at this time.

However, the statement was made in a reliable quarter tonight that the Pan-American conferees will probably accept the counter-proposal from General Carranza that they, or agents representing them, meet him at a Rio Grande border town, as suggested in Carranza's answer to the Pan-American invitation, for the exclusive purpose of considering the affairs of Mexico from the international viewpoint. It was asserted tonight that the purpose of this conference would be to enable Carranza to spread upon the conference table his plans for dealing with foreign claims, the re-establishment of the finances of Mexico, and the treatment of foreign interests, and generally a showing of his claims to military control at the time the conference is held. If the showing is satisfactory, Carranza will expect to be recognized.

In a responsible quarter it was stated tonight that it was not the expectation of Carranza that he would be recognized before the first of next January, by which time he expects to have driven Villa out of the country, and to be in possession of Torreon, Chihuahua, and Juarez. The statement was also made that at the time that Carranza rejected the invitation of the Pan-American conferees to send delegates to a Mexican peace conference and submitted his counter-proposal for a conference between himself and the Pan-American conferees or agents representing them, he had substantial reasons for believing that his proposal for such a conference would be accepted by the conferees.

The State Department continues to receive reports indicating that Villa is suffering greatly from desertions from his ranks to the Carranzistas. One of the reports reaching the department today stated that about 300 of General Carrera Torres's men have gone over to the Carranza cause. This report came from the town of Zaragosa, in the State of Nuevo Leon.

WARNING TO QUIT MEXICO.

Americans Again Advised to Leave —Reported Plot in Tucson.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14. — Instructions issued months ago urging American citizens in Mexico to leave the country have been renewed to Americans in Sonora, Chihuahua, and other northern States where military advances and border disturbances now make conditions extra hazardous. State Department officials denied reports that the order had reference to this Government's future course toward Mexico.

FORT HUACHUCA, Ariz., Sept. 14.—Persistent reports of a plot to foment an uprising among the Mexican residents of Tucson, Ariz., on Thursday, Mexican Independence Day, resulted in an order today for two troops of cavalry from this post. The troops are on a "practice march" and will arrive at Tucson tomorrow.

They were ordered to the city after a visit here of Acting Mayor A. C. Bernard.

Arrangements to station a large number of armed men at the armory, water works and other public utility plants were made at a mass meeting of citizens. A third of the 20,000 residents of Tucson are Mexicans.

ARGENTINA DEFERS ACTION.

Proposal to Take Up Mexican Question Rejected by Chamber.

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 14. — The Chamber of Deputies has rejected a proposed resolution for an immediate interpellation of the Minister for Foreign Affairs on the subject of Argentina's intervention in the Mexican question.

It was decided to await further consideration of the matter by the Pan-American conference called by the United States.

MEXICANS TO CELEBRATE.

Carranza Partisans Give a Dinner Tonight for Finance Minister.

The Mexican colony of New York will celebrate tonight the one hundred and fifth anniversary of the beginning of the Hidalgo revolution. It was on Sept. 15, 1810, that Hidalgo, the Mexican priest, started the uprising against the Spanish rulers of Mexico.

The guest of honor at a dinner to be given by the Carranzistas at Mouquin's tonight will be Luis Cabrera, the Minister of Finance in the Carranza Cabinet. Señor Cabrera is expected to make an important speech, in which he will defend the Carranza policy in Mexican affairs.



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START CITIZENSHIP IN NEW NIGHT COURT

Thirty-three Aliens Take Out Papers as Foreign-Born Citizens' League Celebrates.

GATHERING IS PATRIOTIC

Cheers Banner Inscribed, "I Forever Renounce Allegiance to Any Foreign Prince."

Cuomo Curulli, who lives at 67 East Ninth Street and who came from Italy a few years ago, was the first man ever to take his first step toward becoming a citizen of the United States at night. Curulli, who makes his living by teaching Italian and English, was at the head of the small group of foreigners that was waiting in the County Court when the new Naturalization Bureau opened there last night, and he received his first papers a few minutes after 7 o'clock.

At just about this time another group of foreigners, larger, and many of them carying small American flags, was beginning to gather in front of 82 Second Avenue to celebrate the victory won by the League of Foreign Born Citizens, which has its headquarters there. It was through the efforts of this league that the night Naturalization Bureau was established for the benefit of the thousands of working foreigners who can not find time to take out their papers during working hours of the day time.

As the group in front of the headquarters on Second Avenue, near Fourth Street, grew larger, many placards, on poles, for carrying in parade, and banners commenced to make their appearance amid cheers. One of them bore this inscription:

I forever renounce my allegiance to any foreign Prince or potentate.—Motto of the members of the League of Foreign-Born Citizens.

Another read:

Our brethren abroad are facing each other in anger. We are marching shoulder to shoulder for a United America.

County Clerk William F. Schneider was one of the men most actively interested in having the night bureau opened. A third placard read:

What's the matter with County Clerk Schneider? He's all right.

Other placards were to be seen in great number, each bearing some sentiment of the 1,200 members of the organization. Practically all of the meinbers are foreign born, and most of them have taken out their first naturalization papers. Several automobiles in which rode Borough President Marcus M. Marks, President Churchill of the Board of Education, Secretary Louis W. Fehr of the Park Board, President Shatniel Phillips of the League, and others who have become interested in its work, started out down Second Avenue and the foreign born formed in a cheering line behind them, accompanied by the band and a vigorous rendition of "The Star Spangled Banner."

About 9 o'clock the marcners reached the County Court House. President Phillips was the first speaker introducing the woods connected with the land of his birth the immigrant shows enterprise, initiative, determination, ambition, and capacity for self-sacrifice. These are fine qualifications for citizenship. When they accept the privilege of citizenship I hope they will not be hyphenated Americans, but just plain, decent, law-abiding, patriotic American citizens, animated by one steadfast purpose, namely, to perform their sacred duties."

"I feel that a wonderful forward step is being taken tonight," he said. "By

Miss Anne Rhodes, Chairman of the Women's Welfare Committee of the league, spoke briefly, advising the foreign-born to study English so that they might better understand their fellow-citizens. County Clerk Schneider and President Churchill also spoke.

Thirty-three foreigners took advantage of the first opportunity to take out their papers at night. Two of these were Germans, the rest were Italians and Russians. The bureau in the County Court House will be open every Monday and Tuesday night from 7 to 10 o'clock. On Thursday nights it will be conducted during the same hours in the Federal building.

LINDON BATES MONUMENT.

Parents of Lusitania Victim to Erect Shaft in Berkshires.

The parents of Lindon Wallace Bates, Jr., who was lost with the Lusitania on May 7, are preparing to erect a tomb and monument to their son, according to information that reached here last night. The monument will be a reproduction of the famous Pompey's Pillar in Egypt and will tower 115 feet above the tip of a rocky mountain of the Berkshires on the Bates estate at New Lebanon, N. Y. The memorial and its place have been chosen because Mr. Bates greatly admired Pompey's Pillar, and was fond of climbing to the Berkshire mountain top, which before his death came to be known as "Lindon Bates's Rock."

The pillar will be of white concrete and will be visible for many miles, both by day and night. After dark searchlights will shine upon its sides from its base. Mr. Bates's body will be placed under the base in a permanent resting place.

While intending the monument principally as a memorial to their son, Mr. and Mrs. Bates, Sr., wish also to have it stand in memory of all those who went down with the Lusitania. An approach will be built to it so that those interested may visit it, and a spiral stairway inside will lead to a summit from which one may obtain an unexcelled view of the surrounding country.

Mr. and Mrs. Bates have been moved to erect the monument to their son not only through parental affection, but because they feel that the manner of his death should be commemorated. According to reports brought by survivors, Mr. Bates obtained a life preserver for himself soon after the Lusitania had been torpedoed and doubtless would have saved himself had his attention not been attracted by a frantic woman who had not secured a life belt. He removed his life preserver, according to the story, tied it around the woman, and then dived overboard, trusting to his swimming powers. His body was found weeks later at Eddy Island, off the coast of Ireland.

MARCONI ABSORBS RIVAL.

Poulsen Rights in England Acquired by Wireless Corporation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The financial editor of The Daily Chronicle says:

"A syndicate representing Marconi interests has acquired the Poulsen-Padna rights, and in due course the Poulsen system will become part of the Marconi organization."

According to this authority, an important option in connection with the British Poulsen wireless rights lapsed recently, though fresh arrangements would quite possibly have been made. In the meanwhile, however, the syndicate representing the Marconi interests, recognizing no doubt what a formidable rival the Poulsen system would be in the future if it remained independent, has stepped in and made an offer which apparently has been accepted.

For the present, owing to Treasury restrictions, formation of a subsidiary company and other financial arrangements for the completion of the deal cannot be put through, but after the conclusion of peace it may be looked upon as certain that Poulsen will be under the Marconi banner.

The Poulsen system of wireless telegraphy, worked out by Valdemar Poulsen of Copenhagen eight years ago, is said to be a much faster means of communication than that of Marconi. In 1907 Professor Poulsen also talked by wireless between Copenhagen and Berlin, some 250 miles, and proposed to establish a wireless telephone service to America, via Ireland. The Poulsen patents in the United States are controlled by the Federal Telegraph Company.

MORE TROUBLE IN PORTUGAL

New Rebellion Started in Principal Provincial Cities of Republic.

PARIS, Sept. 14.—A new insurrectionary movement has broken out not only in Lisbon, but in the principal provincial cities of Portugal, says a dispatch to the Journal from Madrid.

Dispatches from the Portuguese frontier on Sept. 2 reported an insurrectionary movement at Braga and Caxias. Martial law was proclaimed in northern Portugal on Aug. 29 to suppress a monarchical movement.

REWARD BARES GEM THEFT.

E. C. Potter Offers $2,500 for Jewels from His Country Home.

The country home of E. Clifford Potter at Eastampton, L. I., was robbed of a large amount of jewelry on the night of Sept. 1, in the absence of the family. This became known last night through the publication of an advertisement by William F. Barthman, a jeweler at 174 Broadway, offering a reward of $2,500 for the return of the jewelry. The value of the jewelry is not known, but it is said that in the loot of the thieves were several articles prized for sentimental reasons.

When Mr. Potter discovered his loss, he hired private detectives who have worked in vain. Following the advertisement this morning, the police of Long Island will work on the case. Information as to the nature and value of the jewelry was refused at Mr. Potter's residence last night.

Mr. Potter is a wealthy real estate operator, a member of the firm of Potter & Brother, 30 West Forty-second Street.

GOULD FIGHT GOES HIGHER.

Income Tax on Wife's Alimony Before U. S. Supreme Court.

Howard Gould has not accepted the several defeats he suffered in the courts of this state in the matter of his right to deduct the income tax from the alimony of $3,000 a month he is paying his wife, Katharine Clemmons Gould, who obtained a separation from him in 1909. An order was filed with County Clerk Schneider yesterday, signed by Justice Hughes of the United States Supreme Court, on the application of Mr. Gould, requiring both him and his wife to appear before the court on Oct. 5 and show cause why a writ of error should not issue.

Mr. Gould contends that the courts here were in error in deciding that he had no right to deduct the income tax and that their interpretation of the law was wrong. The application set forth that during the months between January and July, 1914, inclusive, $210 was deducted from the monthly payments to cover the income tax. Mrs. Gould sued him for the amount and judgment was entered against him on Aug. 7, 1914. Then a motion was made before Justice Hendrick to have the judgment vacated, but he denied it on the ground that the alimony was not "income" within the meaning of the law.

Then the case went to the Appellate Division, which affirmed the judgment of the lower court. On April 8 last the costs and disbursements amounted to $2,262. But Mr. Gould did not mind and carried the matter to the Court of Appeals. Mr. Gould entered a demurrer on the ground that the Appellate Division had not given permission to submit the case to the higher court. The case was dismissed and then Mr. Gould went back to the Appellate Division and asked for permission to appeal. He said he wanted to discover whether alimony constituted "gains, profits and income" within the meaning of the income tax law and whether if it did, the husband had the right to deduct the amount of the tax. The court refused to permit him to appeal and Mr. Gould appeared to be at the end of his legal resources.

The decision of the United States Supreme Court will doubtless show whether alimony is income or not, and if it is whether the husband may pay it from the principal. If the court decides that the courts in this State were in error, the judgment against Mr. Gould will have to be vacated.

COUPLE BURNED TO DEATH.

Die in Isolated House, Which May Have Been Set Afire.

Special to The New York Times.

CHATSWORTH, N. J., Sept. 14.—In the ashes of their home, which was destroyed by fire shortly after midnight, the bodies of John Smith, watchman at a brick yard at Pasadena, in the pine wilderness, eight miles from Chatsworth and his aged wife were found today. Local officers suspect foul play.

Residents of Chatsworth driving along the lonely road near the brick yard at 2 o'clock this morning were attracted to the home of the watchman, which is nearly two miles from the nearest habitation, by a bright blaze. They found the building in flames, and one of the party, looking through a window, saw the two bodies side by side in a bed. The blaze cut off any attempt at recovery of the bodies then.

Officials investigating the case believe the flames could not have gained sufficient headway to suffocate the couple without waking at least one of them, and it is suspected that the fire was started to cover another crime. Efforts are being made to discover if Smith had any enemies.

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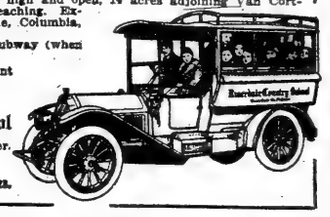
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DETAILS

These advertisements are purposely brief, emphasizing some one particular fact or feature about our work as it occurs to us from day to day.

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To Give a "Porto Rico Dinner."

In order to revive interest here in the affairs of Porto Rico for both the political and economic advantage of that fair island possession of the United States, Governor Arthur Yager, who is expected to reach New York tomorrow from San Juan, will give a "Porto Rico dinner," according to advices received here from Martin Travieso, Secretary of Porto Rico. Among the leading citizens who will be invited to this dinner will be all the former Governors of the Island.



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HEAT KILLS THREE; NO RELIEF IN SIGHT

Entire Country East of the Mississippi in Grip of Sun and Humidity.

NO CHANGE FOR TWO DAYS

Record Temperature of 99 Degrees in Orange County—Boston Has 92 Degrees, Chicago 90.

There were three deaths and seven prostrations reported in New York City yesterday as the result of the heat wave which is gripping the country east of the Mississippi River from the great lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. If the wave continues as expected for two days more it will break all records for September hot spells.

Temperatures of more than 85 degrees were reported in scores of cities along the Atlantic seaboard yesterday. At the same time the temperature is below the freezing point in many Western sections of the country.

The heat casualties in New York yesterday follow:

The Dead.

DRUMM, RICHARD, 40 years old, 158 Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn; dropped dead at his home.

DUNN, CATHARINE, 70 years old, 248 Sumpter Street, Brooklyn; stricken at her home; died a few hours later.

SHEFFIELD, ELIZABETH, 61 years old, 208 Richmond Terrace, New Brighton, S. I.; fatally stricken at her home.

Prostrations.

BURNS, WILLIAM, 33 Marion Street, Brooklyn, a watchman for the B. R. T., overcome on the elevated station platform at Rockaway Avenue and Fulton Street; taken to St. Mary's Hospital.

COFFEY, MICHAEL, a porter, of 302 East Twenty-sixth Street, overcome in front of his home; attended and taken home.

GLADES, AGNES, 18 years old, 25 Claremont Avenue, overcome at 2,812 Broadway and taken to Knickerbocker Hospital.

HUTTER, ARNOLD, a merchant of Manhasset, L. I., stricken while seated in a chair at 1 Broadway; taken to Volunteer Hospital, and later to his home.

MacGRATH, MARY, 15 Bay Avenue, Mariner's Harbor, S. I., overcome in front of 2,426 Richmond Terrace; taken to Smith Infirmary.

MURIO, CATHARINE, 201 East 104th Street; attended at 115 East Twenty-ninth Street for hysteria, due to the heat.

WINTERS, ANNIE, address not known; overcome in front of 31 East Twenty-fifth Street and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

A dispatch from the Weather Bureau in Washington last night said that no relief from the excessive heat which has gripped the East and South since the middle of last week is promised for the next forty-eight hours. The local forecast is "Fair Wednesday and probably Thursday; not much change in temperature; moderate south winds."

Yesterday was the hottest Sept. 14 ever recorded at the local Weather Bureau. The maximum was reached at 2 o'clock, when the mercury registered 86 degrees. The Weather Man, with a big table before him, gave figures intended to show that yesterday was a sort of climax to a hot spell that began Sept. 4. From the files it is read that on Aug. 27 furs—the Winter kind—were worn and overcoats displayed in the shop windows.

The highest temperature of the year was recorded in Boston, 92 degrees. In Pittsburgh 70,000 children were dismissed from school because of the heat and Superintendent of Education William M. Davidson ordered that no more sessions be held until the record-breaking heat wave had passed. The Pittsburgh Weather Bureau thermometer registered 91 degrees at 5 P. M., the hottest hour of the day. There was much suffering in the steel mills, which were working overtime on war orders.

The maximum temperature in Philadelphia yesterday was 87, at 1 o'clock. For twelve days the maximum temperature in Philadelphia has been above the 80 mark, and on four days 90 or over was reached. At the same time the percentage of humidity has been above normal. Three deaths and many prostrations were reported. A total of eight deaths has been due to the hot spell.

Chicago sent word that at 2 o'clock in the afternoon the temperature reached 90 degrees, the record for the season. The Windy City has the first real hot spell of the year.

The mercury reached 99 degrees at many places in Orange County, N. Y. The oldest inhabitants say it is a record-breaking spell.

Forecasts issued last night promised thunder showers and probably cooler weather in several Southern States. Forecaster Scarr said if there was wind enough relief might blow up from the South, as the prevailing winds are from that section.

In the Ohio Valley and lower lake region Weather Bureau forecasts said last night that the temperature would probably moderate Wednesday night, with the approach of a disturbance central last night over Lake Superior, which came eastward from Colorado.

Adamson's Annoyer Locked Up.

Charged with threatening to rob the apartments of Fire Commissioner Adamson at 215 West 101st Street in offensive letters mailed to William Nichols, janitor of the building, Samuel Walton, a negro elevator runner in the apartment house, yesterday was arrested by Post Office Inspector Fitch. Commissioner Houghton held the prisoner, who waived examination, in $3,000 bail for the Federal Grand Jury.

Gregory Sent Back to Newport.

Bernard F. S. Gregory, known in Horse Show circles, was surrendered to Inspector Tobin of the Newport, R. I., police yesterday by Magistrate Appleton in the West Side Court. Gregory is charged with obtaining by trickery a diamond-studded pin valued at $100. He was arrested at the Hotel Cumberland last Wednesday night.

SUES FOR $150,000 ON HOTEL EPISODE

Mrs. Davis Says Her Husband Divorced Her After She Met R. M. Eastman.

STUDIO WAGES $50 A WEEK

Young Woman Describes Defendant as an Elderly Man of Chicago, Who Is Wealthy.

A suit for $150,000 for alleged assau was begun in the Supreme Court yesterday by Mrs. Cecil M. Virginia Davis, who says she used to earn $50 a week as the manager of a photographic studio. She is 22 years old. The defendant is Robert M. Eastman, described as an "elderly man," whose address is given as 330 Hamlin Avenue, Chicago. Edgar J. Treacy is the plaintiff's attorney. He had no information to give concerning his client except that which appeared in the complaint. He said that today or tomorrow he would be ready with further particulars.

The complaint said that in 1914 Mrs. Davis was married but did not live with her husband for the reason that his business carried him to distant points, but that they were contemplating the resumption of marital relations. In the meantime she kept her job in the studio. In March, 1914, she was introduced to the defendant by a mutual friend. Mr. Eastman "immediately manifested a strong interest in her work," the complaint reads, "and offered to aid her and assist her in obtaining even greater success in her chosen occupation."

Mr. Eastman told the plaintiff, she said, that he was very wealthy and urged her to go to Chicago, where his home was, and where he would be able to extend much help. He "promised he would procure her a much finer position in a photographic studio in that city or he would set her up in business for herself, furnishing the necessary capital." He also said, according to the complaint, that he was a patron of the arts and a philanthropist. Because of these statements and because of his age the plaintiff trusted him, and on May 3, 1914, went to Chicago.

The plaintiff met her at the station and escorted her to the Congress Hotel, where she registered. She said she wanted to go to her room alone, but that the plaintiff insisted upon escorting her there and then detained her in the room for two hours. She wanted to leave, but he had locked the door, she said, and so she could not go away.

Mrs. Davis said that her husband learned of this and divorced her in Kansas City. Since then she has been unable to find as lucrative employment as she once enjoyed. Justice Cohalan permitted service of the papers by publication.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 14.—Robert M. Eastman, against whom suit has been begun in the New York Supreme Court by Mrs. Cecil M. Virginia Davis of Brooklyn, is President of the W. F. Hall Printing Company. He is 46 years old, and first came to Chicago in 1887, working as a printer. His early home was in Anoka, Minn. Mr. Eastman prospered in Chicago and became manager of The National Journalist. He is married, has two children, and lives at 380 North Hamlin Avenue. He is a member of the Chicago Athletic Club, the Chicago Fly Casting Club, and the Masonic order.

Albert Evers, brother-in-law of Mr. Eastman, expressed astonishment when informed of the suit brought by Mrs. Davis. He said he never had heard of her. He stated that Mr. and Mrs. Eastman were at their Summer home in Lovell, Me.

A POLICEMAN 2 LONG HOURS.

Rookie's First Tour in Tenth Avenue Gives Him Enough of the Force.

The career of Thomas J. Henlon on the New York police force was brief, but according to Henlon, who ought to know, it was long enough to serve a peace-loving citizen many years. Beginning at 4 o'clock last Saturday afternoon in the West Forty-seventh Street Station, it ended about 6 o'clock that same afternoon.

Henlon, who is 24 years old, and lives with his parents at 301 East Fortieth Street, had some reputation as an athlete and passed his probation creditably. He had not been on post three hours when he hurried into the station and asked to be excused because of illness.

"I much prefer my former trade of plastering," said Henlon yesterday. "It may not be thrilling, but it's exciting enough for me. I had never been away from home all night before and listen to what I ran into when I walked out to Tenth Avenue to make people behave.

"There were six street fights that I had to go into and stop by physical force. Automobiles were continually irritating pedestrians, and each pedestrian insisted that I should outrun the machine and arrest the driver. Besides I had to go into four private houses to settle intimate rows between husbands and wives. No Siree, I'm through."

Henlon resigned on Saturday night and his resignation took effect yesterday. At 6 o'clock last night he walked into the West Forty-seventh Street Station and smiled happily at Lieutenant Clarkin at the desk. "Good-bye, Lieutenant," he said. "Life is hard at best, and I don't intend to make it any harder than I can help. Don't let 'em tear the street car tracks off that Tenth Avenue, but I'm through holding 'em down."

Policeman Henlon then took off his belt and handed it, with his shield, to the Lieutenant. Then with a bow of farewell to everybody he walked out to tell his wondering parents of his sojourn among the police.

PUMP CO. FIGHT TO JERSEY.

Reorganization Plan Declared Operative After Court Decision.

Judge Hough in the United States District Court yesterday denied the application of the minority preferred stockholders' protective committee of the International Steam Pump Company for leave to intervene in the foreclosure suit brought by the Guaranty Trust Company and others. This virtually offsets any plan of the minority stockholders to block in this State the reorganization plan of the company, as proposed. The court held that as a receiver for the company had been appointed in New Jersey, any action to intervene in the foreclosure suit should be begun in that State and in the name of the receiver.

Following the announcement of the decision of the court the joint reorganization committee of the International Steam Pump Company declared its plan of reorganization operative and fixed Oct. 14 as the date for payment of the assessment of $12.50 a share on the assenting common stock. The assessment on the preferred stock cannot be determined accurately until the common stock has paid its assessment, but it is estimated that the preferred stock must pay in the neighborhood of $14.50 a share. It was announced that 90 per cent. of the common stock and 74 per cent. of the company's preferred stock had been deposited. Of the company's bonds 94 per cent. were deposited. On the face of these returns the protesting preferred stockholders represent a small minority.

Following the decision of Judge Hough an order was obtained in the Chancery Court of New Jersey yesterday compelling the majority stockholders' committee to show cause why an action to intervene in the Guaranty Trust foreclosure suit should not be begun in New Jersey in the name of the receiver. This order is returnable next Monday in the court house at Paterson, N. J.

The position of the preferred stockholders' committee of the International Steam Pump Company will be maintained as high as the Supreme Court of the United States if necessary, and the committee has no doubt whatever of the ultimate outcome of this situation, though it may mean long litigation," said Chairman McDougall Hawkes.

FORMER NEW YORKER SLAIN.

Duncan, Once a Professor, Killed with Hatchet at Home in Ohio.

XENIA, Ohio, Sept. 14.—Denman Duncan, 48 years old, a bachelor, employed as a paperhanger, was found dead with his skull crushed at his home at Yellow Springs, near here, today. A bloody hatchet was found outside the house and bloody fingerprints were on a door leading from Duncan's room. Duncan's body was found on the floor.

Duncan at one time was an Assistant Professor of Chemistry in a New York City college. His father, Dr. Amos Duncan, formerly occupied the Chair of Physiology at Antioch College here.

FOR A DEFENSE CAMPAIGN.

Committee of One Hundred to be Perfected at Meeting Tonight.

A meeting of the American Defense Society of New York City will be held at the Hotel Astor tonight to perfect the organization of the Committee of One Hundred, which has for its object the carrying on of an aggressive campaign in New York City for better national defense. The presiding officer will be Magistrate Joseph E. Corrigan.

Among those who have accepted membership on the Committee of One Hundred are Charles Scribner, J. Sergeant Cram, Austin B. Fletcher, C. Grant La Farge, G. R. Dyer, W. T. Hornaday, Robert Appleton, Sidney W. Fish, Charles E. F. McCann, Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Daniel Frohman, Allen W. Evarts, Donn Barber, Bradley Martin, L. E. Mahan, Howard Van Sinderen, Stuart D. Preston, George Floyd Vingut, Henry Reuterdahl, Edwin Arden, Russell Doubleday, James H. Hyslop, Dr. F. M. Butterfield, Lawrence G. White, Channing Pollock, C. Ward Crampton, Lawrence S. Butler, Henry C. Quinby, Lee de Forest, Richard Henry Gatling, Saul E. Rogers, Beverley R. Robinson, Dudley Davis, and Edson Bradley.

GROW EVER STRONGER

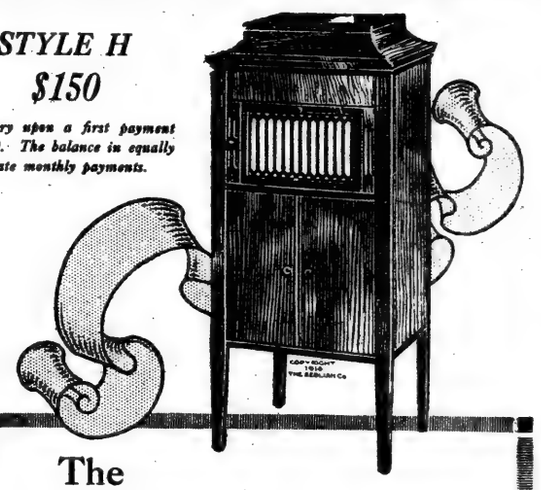
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It contains the patented Sound-box constructed on novel, scientific lines, and which produces entirely new phonographic tones—rich, deep and mellow.

It contains the patented Symphonetic Horn, embodying the most advanced principles of acoustical science. This new horn qualifies the least tendency to the ordinary metallic "phonograph-tone" and preserves the tonal sound-tints that distinguish all different instruments and voices.

It contains the new Automatic Stop—the simplest and most efficient device of its kind yet invented.

The Wonderful Graduola

And it contains the revolutionary tone-control feature called the Graduola—exclusive with the Aeolian-Vocalion. This gives you the additional phonograph privilege of *personally varying the music to your mood.* Its use is optional; you may let any record play itself if the interpretation suits you. If you wish, however, you can vary it in subtle details just as the artist himself varies each performance.

At its price—$150—this new model of the Aeolian-Vocalion offers marked advantages and musical superiorities over any other phonograph made, irrespective of price.

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AEOLIAN HALL, 29 WEST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK

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ROFRANO INDICTED, POLICE HUNT HIM

Continued from Page 1.

height of the disturbance a man appeared at a window of Rofrano's club and began to fire a revolver.

Several persons in the street were injured. One bullet struck three-year-old Lina Brienzi in the right eye as she sat in a window above the Gambera Club. Her sister and other members of the family accused Rofrano of the shooting. He was arrested, and later released. Lina Brienzi did not die, but she was maimed for life and shortly after the shooting her father brought a civil suit against Rofrano in her name. She obtained a judgment of $2,900 against Rofrano, which he avoided paying by going into bankruptcy. Some time later he came out of bankruptcy and compromised the judgment by paying the girl $1,500.

Went Into the Law.

Before this case was settled Rofrano became Superintendent of the Tenement House Department. In 1907 Rofrano, who had been saloon keeper, contractor, and politician with success, decided to become a lawyer. He entered the New York Law School, being admitted on the academic education guaranteed in the certificate from St. Joseph's Collegiate Institute of Buffalo. He passed the bar examination in 1911, and was admitted. He is now a partner in the firm of Simmons, Harris & Rofrano, 198 Broadway.

He represented Giuseppe Lotito, an Italian dock laborer, in a suit for damages, and won a judgment of $1,230 for his client. According to the client, Rofrano kept all but about $400 of the money for himself. Lotito brought this matter to the attention of the Bar Association last year in an effort to have Rofrano disbarred, but he was unsuccessful.

Rofrano broke with "Big Tim" Foley in the 1913 campaign, preceding Mayor Mitchel's election. His friendship with "Gene" and Clement J. Driscoll, who were Gaynor rather than Foley men, was strong. Clement Driscoll became a Deputy Commissioner of Police and antagonized Foley. "Gene" sided with his brother, and the two drew Rofrano with them. The final breach came at about the time of Mitchel's nomination, when, Foley says, Rofrano sought the nomination for Congress to succeed Daniel J. Riordan. Foley said he laughed at Rofrano's ambition. Rofrano said he simply became disgusted with Foley's political principles and decided to join the forces of good government.

Rofrano organized the Home Rule Democratic Club at 48 Madison Street in opposition to Foley's Downtown Democratic Club, and the two organizations have been the headquarters of the factions in the political feud.

Feud in the Second Starts.

Active hostilities began soon after Mayor Mitchel's election. On Dec. 17, 1913, Mike Giamari, who succeeded Rofrano as Foley's chief Italian lieutenant, and whom Rofrano is now charged with murdering, was stabbed in the back at Catharine and Oak Streets. The wound did not prove fatal, but that night Vincenzo Candillo, a Rofrano man, was shot and killed.

At once the Rofrano adherents accepted the theory that Mike Giamari's brothers, Albert and John, believing Candillo to have been Mike's assailant, killed him in revenge. Albert and John Giamari and Michael Geno, a friend of theirs, were arrested and charged with the crime. At their trial, the principal witnesses against them was Joseph Baldo, who was with Candillo when he was killed, and who identified the three prisoners as the murderers. While the trial was in progress, however, Baldo repudiated his identifications, saying that "Rocks" Cornell and Frank Fennimore, two of Rofrano's chief lieutenants, had forced him to commit perjury in making the identification.

From the witness chair in General Sessions, Judge Wadhams presiding, Baldo told how Cornell and Fennimore had intimidated him with use of Rofrano's name. He accused Rofrano himself of meeting him at Police Headquarters and of using words which seemed to give authority to the threats of Cornell and Fennimore. The three defendants in the case were discharged, and Rofrano, with apparent willingness, appeared before Judge Wadhams, to clear himself of Baldo's accusations. He escaped indictment for improper conduct.

Mitchel Gives Him $5,000 Job.

In June, 1914, Rofano was appointed Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner. Many persons used the evidence of this case and other accusations in an effort to have Rofrano removed by the Mayor and THE NEW YORK TIMES took the position that at best Rofrano was an undesirable man for the position. But, lacking positive evidence against his Deputy Commissioner, the Mayor refused to remove him.

The next violent outbreak in the political feud of the Second District came on New Year's night, 1915, when James Minott, Rofrano's cousin, but one of Foley's lieutenants, was shot and killed in Forty-second Street. Joseph and Anthony La Sall., two Rofrano men, were declared guilty of second degree murder in connection with the killing, and they are now serving twenty-year sentences in Sing Sing.

In March of this year Mike Giamari was killed and Gaetano Montimagno was subsequently convicted of the murder. The chief evidence against him was supplied by Joe La Salle, who hid after the Minott murder in "Rocks" Cornell's home in Brooklyn, where, he said, Cornell, Fennimore, and Montimagno plotted the murder in his presence. It was while the plotting was going on, La Salle testified, that Cornell frequently communicated by telephone with Rofrano. The indictment of Rofrano is based on the charge that Cornell and Fennimore were really his agents in the murder of Giamari.

Cornell was convicted of murder in the second degree in connection with the death of Giamari, and is now serving twenty years in Sing Sing. At his trial Rofrano took the witness stand to deny the accusations against him. After the trial he resigned his $5,000 place in the Street Cleaning Department.

Rofrano has made many influential friends. In July, 1914, he was the principal guest at a dinner given at the Italian National Club, 117 West Forty-eighth Street, at which the toastmaster was Magistrate Freschi, now Justice of the Court of Special Sessions. Commissioner Fetherston and others eulogized Rofrano highly in their speeches.

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Partly due, perhaps, to the discriminating selection, as models, of the masterpieces of the past, partly to the craftsmanlike integrity with which they are fashioned, this is the quality that makes them as securely at home in the lofty Reception Rooms of the stately Mansion as in the feminine Boudoir or masculine Den of the more modest home.

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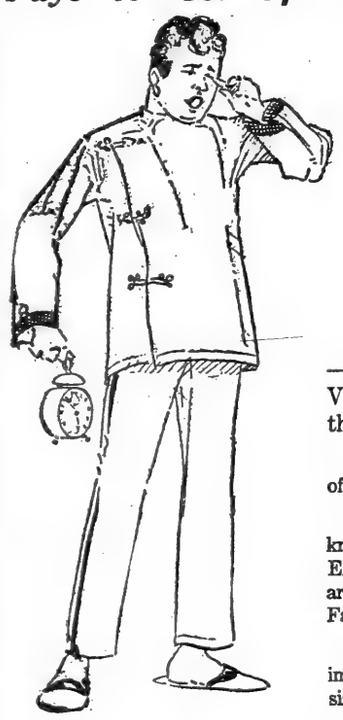


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All things considered, it is BY FAR the BEST Pajama offering we have been able to make for a twelve-month.

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at the world's newest, finest and fastest track. All America's most famous drivers. Speed records sure to be smashed. Greatest event in history of the automobile. $50,000 in cash prizes and the Astor Trophy.

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Parking Space FREE to persons holding Boxes and Grand Stand Seats.

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These prices do not include Admission Tickets.
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DENIES PELL PARTY DRANK MUCH WINE

Mrs. Laimbeer Describes Dinner for W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., on Night of the Accident.

WITNESS STILL HAS LIMP

In Suit Against the Long Island Railroad for Death of Chauffeur She Corrects Former Testimony.

Gossip tending to indicate that a large wine dinner preceded the automobile tragedy in which S. Osgood Pell, William S. Laimbeer, and Mrs. Pell's chauffeur, Charles Gambino, lost their lives when an electric train ran down the Pell automobile on the Wreck Lead crossing of the Long Island Railroad at Long Beach on Sunday night, Aug. 3, 1913, and in which Mrs. Nathalie Schenck Laimbeer was crippled was dispelled yesterday by Mrs. Laimbeer at the continuation of the trial for $40,000 damages against the Long Island Railroad instituted by Dominico Gambino of 11 East Seventh Street, Manhattan. He sued for the death of his son, Charles Gambino, before Justice Manning and a jury in the Queens County Supreme Court.

In marked contrast to her haggard appearance when she testified last June in behalf of Mrs. Pell, who recovered a verdict of $25,000 damages against the railroad for the death of her husband, Mrs. Laimbeer appeared yesterday very much improved in health. The scars which marred her face had disappeared, although she walked with a perceptible limp. She told the story of the dinner party at the Hotel Trouville on the night of the accident, at which William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., was the guest of the evening, and repeated the story of the trip to the crossing preceding the crash.

It was on the cross-examination that Martin W. Littleton, representing the railroad, took up the wine episode. This phase of the case was not touched at the time of the trial of Mrs. Pell's case against the railroad last June.

"Were drinks served at the dinner?" Mr. Littleton asked. Instantly everybody in the crowded courtroom was on the alert.

"Yes," replied the witness, in a calm tone. "We had champagne and white wine."

"What did Mr. Pell drink?"

"He drank champagne. Mr. Vanderbilt drank white wine."

"Do you know how many bottles of champagne were served?"

"Yes. Mr. Pell bought a quart bottle of champagne at the beginning of the dinner and later the waiter opened a second bottle."

"How much was drunk?"

"Well, I drank one glass. I know that my husband drank two glasses. I know that only half of the second bottle was drunk because on leaving the table Mr. Pell said that it was too bad to leave a half bottle of champagne behind."

"Did Mr. Pell visit around at the other tables in the dining room?"

"Yes."

"Did he dance with ladies from other tables?"

"Yes. He danced with his wife and with ladies from other tables. I did not know the ladies with whom he danced.

"Did he drink at the other tables?"

"He always returned to our table after each dance."

"When he left the hotel to start for home did he show signs of drinking?"

"No; he did not. He acted perfectly natural."

In returning from the beach Mrs. Laimbeer said they first drove along a roadway which led into a narrow road going toward the railroad crossing. While on the broad stretch of road they passed a number of automobiles. According to Mr. Littleton's view, this indicated that the Pell automobile was going at a high rate of speed and was passing automobiles going in the same direction. When this was explained to Mrs. Laimbeer she exclaimed:

"No, we didn't pass them. I mean that we met them. They were going in an opposite direction and of course we passed them."

This explanation was not satisfactory to Mr. Littleton, who read from the testimony given by Mrs. Laimbeer at the Pell trial in June, where she testified they passed automobiles.

"Perhaps I made a mistake in stating it that way," replied the witness. "We passed them because they were going in the opposite direction."

The railroad's defense will be presented today.

FOUND FLAGMEN ASLEEP.

Inspector Testifies in Long Island Hearing on Working Hours.

Inspector Edward D. Hutchinson of the Public Service Commission, testifying yesterday in a hearing before Commissioner Cram as to the working hours of watchmen on the crossings of the Long Island Railroad, declared that on an inspection trip on Sept. 2 fifteen watchmen were found asleep, and in some cases the gates were up.

"What protection would a pedestrian or an automobilist have against a passing train?" asked Edward J. Crummey of counsel to the commission.

"None, so far as the flagman was concerned," answered the Inspector.

C. L. Addison, counsel for the railroad company, demanded to know who the men were and at what crossings they were detailed. He declared that the railroad maintained a system of inspection, but that it could not keep the men from going to sleep when they knew no trains were due. Mr. Crummey refused to reveal the names of the men or the crossings, as he said he did not want to jeopardize the men's positions and added that their exhaustion might have been due to overwork.

"But they hadn't been on duty more than a few hours," said Mr. Addison.

Commissioner Cram upheld the lawyer in his refusal to give the names or the location of the crossings, saying that the commission was not acting upon the complaint of any particular person, but was making a general investigation.

The Inspector said the men were compelled to work continuously for twelve hours each day in the year, and told of one man who had worked for nine years without a day off. In case of emergency, the Inspector said, the watchmen are sometimes obliged to work twenty-four hours, and that once a month when the men change from the day to the night shift they have to work eighteen hours.

LARGEST AMERICAN SUBMARINE LAUNCHED

M-1, a New Type, to Steam 5,000 Miles at 16 Knots—Still Bigger Boat Building.

QUINCY, Mass., Sept. 14.—The submarine M-1, built for the United States Government by the Electric Boat Company at the Fore River Shipyard here, was launched today. The new submersible is 185 feet over all, with a maximum steaming radius of 5,000 miles and an estimated surface speed of 16 knots. She is equipped with four torpedo tubes and a deck gun.

The M-1 is not only the largest submarine yet launched for the United States Government, but is also the first example built in this country of a new type from which much is expected. All previous boats built by this company for the United States up to and including the L Class, that is to say, all boats now in service, except the G Class, which were made by other builders, were developed from the original Holland by the technical staff of the Electric Boat Company under the direction of L. Y. Spear, late Naval Constructor in the United States Navy. The type has been adopted by many of the great naval powers.

In recent years there has arisen a demand for very large submarines with a high surface speed, and all of the naval powers are now desirous of obtaining such boats with a surface speed of twenty knots an hour, to enable them to operate with the battle fleet. In fact, naval expert opinion in general looks toward the development of this type to replace the torpedo boat destroyer, just as the small type of submarine has replaced the torpedo boat proper.

This demand was the real reason for the appearance of the type represented by the L and in the radical departure in design and construction from the perfected Holland. This type is constructed under new patents taken out by Mr. Spear, with naturally all the good features of the perfected Holland retained which were compatible with the new system of construction.

While the M-1 is considerably larger than any of the submarines previously launched, she is not so large as the fleet submarine Schley, building by the same company. The Schley in fact is an enlarged M-1, so that the trials of M-1 are awaited with great interest as foreshadowing the results to be obtained with the Schley.

The M-1 not only represents a new departure in hull construction and arrangement, but she also is the first vessel to receive a new and improved type of submarine engine entirely developed in America. These engines operate on the Diesel cycle, but have many important improvements over similar engines installed in European submarines. All of the United States submarines built by the Electric Boat Company since the D Class have been fitted with Diesel engines, but hitherto these have been modifications of engines of European design. Most of these boats are equipped with what are substantially duplicates of the engines installed in the German submarines. The M-1 engines have been designed to overcome such difficulties as have been encountered with the engines of European design.

The M-1 was launched in a practically completed condition, and will leave in the near future for Provincetown for trials.

TWO DIE, SEVEN HURT WHEN AUTOS CRASH

Ida Brown of Winter Garden Chorus and Walter Delmar Killed Instantly

AFTER MIDNIGHT SUPPER

Dorothy Hunt Injured When Broker's Car Ran Into Greenfield's Auto on Pelham Parkway.

Miss Ida Brown, 20 years old, a Winter Garden chorus girl, of 243 West Ninety-eighth Street, and her companion, Walter Delmar, 34 years old, a clerk, of 550 West 153d Street, were killed early yesterday morning when an automobile in which they were returning from a midnight supper at Pell Tree Inn collided in Pelham Parkway, about 500 feet east of the Eastchester Road, with another automobile carrying pleasure seekers. Miss Dorothy Hunt, 18 years old, another girl in the Winter Garden chorus, who lived with Miss Brown, and Chester A. Marshall, a real estate broker, of the St. George Hotel, Brooklyn, who were riding with Miss Brown and Delmar, were painfully injured.

The other automobile was owned and operated by William Greenfield, a real estate dealer of 966 Intervale Avenue, the Bronx, and in the car with him were James G. Rae of 58 Sixth Street, Brooklyn; Tony Muzzi, 27, of 54 James Street, and the Misses Minnie Byrne, 22, and Rose Smith, 20, both waitresses in a Fourteenth Street restaurant, living at 231 East Eighteenth Street. All of these suffered injuries, the most serious being a possible fracture of the skull received by Muzzi, and a fracture of Greenfield's left arm. Muzzi was removed to Fordham Hospital. The other six injured were able to go to their homes after treatment.

Coroner Healy of the Bronx, conducted a preliminary investigation a few hours after the accident, and then held Marshall and Greenfield, the drivers of the automobiles, in $2,000 bail each on technical charges of homicide. Each of the others who came through the accident alive was held in $100 bail as material witnesses. The prisoners remained at the Coroner's office until bail was furnished for them by a surety company. They will appear at the inquest, which will be held on Sept. 24.

Marshall met the two Winter Garden chorus girls at the stage door of the theatre after the performance on Monday night and drove them to Delmar's home, where the man now dead joined the party. The four rode to the Pelham Tree Inn and had a supper which was not finished until nearly 3 o'clock in the morning. Marshall's automobile is a high-powered, low-built car, equipped to carry two passengers in the driver's seat and two more on chairs fixed on the running-board. When the party left the inn to return to Manhattan, Marshall and Miss Hunt were in the seat, Miss Brown and Delmar riding in the chairs.

Greenfield, Rae and Muzzi had dinner together at a Staten Island restaurant on Monday night, and later in the evening met the two waitresses. The party of five went for a spin in Greenfield's large touring car, and were going out Pelham Parkway when the collision occurred. The cars met head-on and all of the occupants were thrown out. Marshall's automobile rebounded and turned over, landing on Miss Brown and Delmar, who were killed almost instantly.

The front tires of each automobile blew out with the force of the collision, and the noise of these explosions attracted mounted policemen of the Westchester Station, who summoned an ambulance from Fordham Hospital.

There was a fog over the road at the time and, according to Marshall, he never at any time saw lights on Greenfield's automobile. The only warning he had, he said, was when he saw the black shadow of the big car too late to avoid the crash. Each of the drivers said the speed of the other was excessive, but both were more inclined to blame the foggy darkness and the narrowness of the road than each other.

Miss Hunt said after the accident that just before the crash came there was some joking in her party about the dangers of automobile riding at night, and that Miss Brown laughingly said: "Well, if I get killed, I want red roses on my grave."

She was dead within sixty seconds.

BOY KILLED BY TAXICAB.

Run Over at Play When He Backs Into Machine.

Barney Goldberg, 9 years old, of 92 First Street, was playing early last night in front of 88 First Street when he was run over by a taxicab, owned by the Hoffman Taxi Company and driven by Harry Weinberger of 296 East Second Street. Dr. Herrman from Bellevue Hospital took the boy to the Bar Moriah Hospital at 138 Second Street, where he died on arrival.

Weinberger was not arrested, as his cab was going slowly and the boy backed into it.

400,000 ENJOY MARDI GRAS.

Only Four Arrests in the Big Crowd at Coney Island.

More than 400,000 persons crowded into the thoroughfares and places of amusement at Coney Island last night to join in the celebration of the second evening of the Mardi Gras season. The occasion was Veterans' Day, and there were ten civil war and 300 Spanish-American war veterans in the parade. Several hundred Volunteer Life Savers marched with them.

The night was notable for the good order that prevailed. By midnight the police had made only four arrests, a smaller number than is usually made on the Island on the ordinary Summer night. The four men arrested were charged with such minor offenses as annoying girls with confetti and conducting themselves in a disorderly manner.

Tonight will be Woodmen of the World night, and the members of the order will form the parade.

BOY EXPLORER DROWNED.

Goes Swimming at Interstate Park and Takes Cramps.

Oscar Fowler, 16 years old, of 2172 Eighth Avenue, was seized with cramps yesterday while swimming in the Hudson and was drowned before campers and fishermen on the shore could aid him. With Erlich Russel of 32 Morningside Avenue he went after school yesterday on a boys' exploring expedition across the river to Interstate Park. Rescuers who put out from shore recovered the body.

William Clancy 12 years old, of 37 Old Broadway, while in swimming yesterday in the Hudson off 144th Street, called for help. As three motor boats put out to save him he sank. Frank Newman of the New York Motor Boat Club dived for him and pulled him to the surface. An ambulance from the St. Lawrence Hospital brought Dr. O'Rourke, who worked over the boy until he regained consciousness.

EXPLODING TANK HURTS 3.

Public School Children Not Disturbed by Street Accident.

A carbonic acid tank exploded in front of the Kranich Siphen Bottling Company plant at 66 Pitt Street yesterday. The head of the tank, a large brass cylinder weighing fifty pounds, was shot fifty feet into the air, and in descending narrowly missed a woman and her daughter, Samuel Ellner, 35, of 14 Suffolk Street, was struck on the head and injured internally, and taken to Gouverneur Hospital in a serious condition. Max Strete, 20, of 66 Pitt Street, received lacerations, and David Cohen of 705 Fifth Street has his left arm broken. The tank was heavily charged. It exploded when handed to Ellner in a wagon by Strete and Cohen.

At Public School 4, diagonally across the street, in which were 2,500 pupils, the explosion caused no disorder.

DR. VAN AMRINGE'S FUNERAL

Columbia Men Pay Last Tribute to Dean They Revered.

At the funeral of Dr. J. Howard Van Amringe, former Dean of Columbia University, at Trinity Church yesterday, the edifice was crowded with men of affairs, mostly distinguished alumni of Columbia.

There were delegations representing the various college associations in which Dean Van Amringe had been prominent. These included the Columbia Board of Trustees, the directors, the Alumni Federation, the Early Eighties, the Upper Eighties, the Forty-niners, and the Class of '74. Above all these, however, stood out the six men of the class of 1860, the last of the old class of which the dean had been a member. They were Egerton L. Winthrop, David Lydig, George Waddington, Thomas H. Messenger, Edgar M. Cullen, and F. P. Kepple.

The pall bearers were all Columbia men of note, being Seth Low, Nicholas Murray Butler, Edgar M. Cullen, F. P. Kepple, George Macculloch Miller, Gerard Beekman, James Duane Livingston, William C. Demorest, Charles R. Miller, John B. Pine, J. Van Vechten Olcott, and Edward Delevan Perry.

Mayor Mitchel, a '99 graduate of Columbia, was in one of the front pews, and scattered in the church were others who are well known in various walks of life. Among these were Herbert L. Satterlee, Magistrate Robert C. Cornell, William Barclay Parsons, William M. K. Olcott, Francis S. Bangs, Arthur T. Dwight, A. B. Simonds, E. E. Sage, Henry W. Slocum, Frederick A. Goetze, Francis E. Ward, Professor Charles A. Doremus, Benjamin B. Lawrence, Thomas B. Stearns, Silas B. Brownell, Hamilton Fish, Sr., Dean Grosvenor, Dr. Reginald H. Sayre, Ambrose Henry, Arthur Lee Walker, Vincent King, Howard Van Sinderen, Gustavus T. Kirby, Charles F. Hoffman, Stephen Baker, Talcott Williams, C. H. Mapes, Jacob Langthorn, and James Rice, the rowing coach.

The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity Church, of which the former Dean was a vestryman for many years. The interment was in Morristown, N. J.

The will of Dr. Van Amringe was filed for probate in the Surrogate's Court yesterday. The entire estate, the value of which is not given, is left to the testator's daughter, Emily Bulow Van Amringe, except a number of personal belongings which Mr. Van Amringe especially valued. These were a silver vase and pedestal that were presented to him by the Alumni Association of Columbia on April 3, 1900; a silver loving cup, presented by the students in May, 1905, and the framed petition of the Philolelan Society to the trustees to make the decedent Dean Emeritus, together with the parchment containing the signatures of the petitioners.

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Package of 100 and 21 Valuable Mutual Coupons	$1.05	Package of 100 and 16 Valuable Mutual Coupons	80c
Mogul Cigarettes: Package of 10 and 2 Valuable Mutual Coupons	11c	Helmar Cigarettes: Package of 10 and 2 Valuable Mutual Coupons	8c
Package of 20 and 4 Valuable Mutual Coupons	21c	Package of 20 and 3 Valuable Mutual Coupons	16c
Package of 50 and 11 Valuable Mutual Coupons	53c	Package of 50 and 8 Valuable Mutual Coupons	40c
Package of 100 and 21 Valuable Mutual Coupons	$1.05	Package of 100 and 16 Valuable Mutual Coupons	80c
Royal Bengal Little Cigars: Package of 10 and 2 Valuable Mutual Coupons	11c	Zira Cigarettes: Package of 10 and 6 Valuable Mutual Coupons	4½c

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How to Absorb an Unlovely Complexion

The face which is admired for its beauty must have a satin-smooth skin, pink and white and youthful looking. The only thing I know of that can make such a complexion out of a faded, or discolored one—I mean a natural, not a painted, complexion—is ordinary mercolized wax. This remarkable substance literally absorbs the unsightly cuticle, a little each day, the clear, healthy, girlish skin beneath gradually peeping out until within a week or so it is wholly in evidence. Of course such blemishes as freckles, moth patches, liver spots, blotches and pimples are discarded with the old skin. If you will procure an ounce of mercolized wax at the drug-store, use like cold cream every night, washing this off mornings, you'll find it a veritable wonder-worker.

Another valuable natural treatment is a wash lotion which can be easily prepared. Dissolve 1 oz. powdered saxolite in ½ pt. witch hazel. Bathe the face in this and you'll find it "works like magic."—*Phyllis Moore in Town Talk.*

'$40,000,000 ESTATE' FALLS TO $3,000,000

No Taxes Due to Virginia from Miss Marshall, J. Frederic Kernochan Declares.

DENIES CHARGE OF EVASION

Insane Woman's Committee Says Collection Will Be Fought to U. S. Supreme Court.

J. Frederic Kernochan, a lawyer, of 44 Pine Street, read yesterday with interest the statement of Sidney Smith, Examiner of Records at Richmond, Va., that Miss Marie Marshall, an aged spinster, daughter of the late John R. Marshall, an old-time merchant of this city, who resides at Williamsburg, Va., had been evading taxes in Virginia for about fifteen years.

Miss Marshall is of unsound mind and lives in her own home near the Williamsburg Insane Asylum, and is attended by the asylum physicians, Mr. Kernochan is committee for Miss Marshall, and he denied that taxes had been wrongfully withheld from the City of Williamsburg or the State of Virginia. The attempt to collect such taxes will result in a lawsuit, he said, and payment will be resisted even in the United States Supreme Court. Mr. Kernochan said there had never been any attempt to evade just taxes, but that it was not proposed, even in the face of Examiner Smith's report, to pay upon exempt property.

The implication in a statement of Mr. Smith that payment had been evaded by Mr. Kernochan by the expedient of declaring in Virginia that the property was taxed in New York, and here that it was taxed in Virginia is resented. According to Mr. Smith, Miss Marshall has a life interest in real estate valued at $295,864 and other property aggregating $40,454,864, the incime from which has reached $2,445,534. He reported that the taxes due the State were about $175,000, the City of Williamsburg about $400,000, and the fee to the examiner $33,000.

Mr. Kernochan was puzzled as to how Mr. Smith arrived at the valuation of 40,454,864. He figures that Mr. Smith must be adding up the accumulation of years of taxes.

"Miss Marshall's estate is now probably $3,000,000," said Mr. Kernochan. "They are probably figuring out under a new law that it ought to have been taxed for fifteen years and so they are multiplying the $3,000,000 by fifteen. That's the only way I can figure it out. Of course, Miss Marshall's estate did not amount to $3,000,000 when her father died in 1881. It is made up of bonds and mortgages and whatever real estate has been added to it was through the foreclosure of mortgages. This is, however, only a small part of the whole. Miss Marshall is a New Yorker, though she has lived for years in Williamsburg, Va. The question involved in the case is purely legal.

"I want to say that there has been no attempt to evade the payment of taxes. All these years Miss Marshall has paid taxes on the real estate owned by her in Virginia and she has paid for the horses and carriages and indeed for all her property in that State and this includes the income she spent there. In New York her property is not taxable because it is nearly all in non-taxable mortgages.

"I do not believe there is any law that can go back twenty years, especially after the estate paid taxes every year. To enforce such payments there would have to be a suit in the United States Court. Such an attempt will be resisted by myself as committee, and it is probable that unless the Virginia authorities change their mind, this report will mean a law suit. We surely will resist payment."

Miss Marie Marshall is a daughter of John R. Marshall, who was in his day a prominent merchant in this city. He died on April 20, 1881. His daughter has been in Williamsburg since 1872. Her parents were then traveling in the South, and because she was of unsound mind it was deemed advisable to put her in the asylum there. Later she was established in her own house near the asylum. Though in Virginia since 1872, Miss Marshall, who is now more than 60 years old, has not enjoyed an independent income all that time. It was not until after the death of her mother that she obtained an interest in her father's estate.

Although John R. Marshall was born in Ogdensburg, N. Y., he came of a New York family, and Miss Marshall's great-greatgrandfather was John Marshall, who had a fine estate that took in all of what is now Hanover Square, and there the family mansion stood. Her mother was a Gasquet, a member of an old New Orleans family. When Mr. Marshall died the family lived at 65 West Twenty-third Street.

FINDS SING SING PLEASANT.

Convict's Joyous Letter Found on Elmira Man in Court.

The comparatively ideal existence of prisoners in Sing Sing was revealed yesterday in a letter found on Walter Gardner, 19 years old, of 139 West Ninety-eighth Street, arraigned on a short affidavit before Magistrate Appleton in the West Side Court. The letter, written to Gardner by Joseph Kopp, formerly of 539 West Fiftieth Street, now serving a three-year term for robbery, follows in part:

Friend Walt.

I am up here for three years, but, hey, Walt, why worry. I want to tell you it is much easier here than you think. Baseball every day, swimming the same. We have two hours every day in the water and we can talk and yell all we want to. We can talk in the shop. Movies every night in Winter and Saturdays in hot weather. We can write as much as we please if we have the stamps.

The writer said he did not want his friend to send him anything, as he could buy things cheaper at Sing Sing than here. He said he expected to be released in eighteen months if he "walked a chalkline," and concluded by advising his friend to be good, but to remember that Sing Sing "is not such a bad place after all."

Gardner was arrested on Saturday after trying to dispose of a gold chain in a Ninth Avenue pawn shop. He was discharged today and turned over to the custody of an official of the Elmira Reformatory, from which institution he was released on parole on Aug. 25 last.

SAM. GARFINKAL DIDN'T FAIL.

Piqued Schoolboy Who Ran Away Was Promoted with Class.

Samuel Garfinkal, 18 years old, did not fail in his examinations at the Boys' High School as he supposed last June, when he ran away from home to escape possible ridicule of his classmates.

The Garfinkals lived at 117 Sheffield Avenue, when Sam dropped out of sight, but after vain search the family moved to 236 New Jersey Avenue, far enough from the boy's old classmates that he should not suffer embarrassment.

"Now, Sam will come home," said Mrs. Garfinkal, but he did not return.

Then the mother went to see Principal Sullivan.

"Your son did not fail," he assured her, "he was promoted with the rest."

"If Sam only knew, I am sure he would come back now," declared the woman She has now sought the help of the newspapers to carry the news to Sam.

OLD WOODEN SCHOOL IN USE

Erasmus Annex Opened to Pupils Under Adamson's Order.

Following Fire Commissioner Adamson's order permitting the temporary use of the old wooden annex of the Erasmus Hall High School in Brooklyn, the building was opened to the first-year students yesterday. Several upper classes occupied their rooms, and the lower grades will be at work today.

The old building has been pronounced not fireproof.

WILL CONTEST COSTS TAYLOR HIS FRIENDS

Lawyer Says He Was Shunned After He Took Case for John Wallace's Daughter-in-Law.

FINAL FEES ARE ALLOWED

His Claim Cut to $15,000 and Extra Allowance of $12,500 to Mrs. F. L. Wallace Is Thrown Out.

Justice Shearn of the Supreme Court received yesterday the report of a referee who was named to take testimony as to the value of the services of Talbot J. Taylor and Frances L. Wallace in the contest over the will of John Wallace, a dry goods merchant, who left an estate of $2,000,000. Mr. Taylor was allowed $15,000, $7,500 less than the referee recommended, and the court cut out an extra allowance of $12,500 which the referee thought Mrs. Wallace should receive. This was the last judicial act in litigation lasting more than five years, and in which a large fortune was spent in legal fees.

Mr. Wallace's will gave his son, Allen, $750,000 in trust, but providing that when the son died the principal should go to various relations in trust, and was finally to pass to the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. This cut off Mrs. Frances L. Wallace, the son's wife. Allen Wallace became an incompetent and died in 1910. His widow immediately began the fight to break the will in order that her daughter, who was then 6 years old, should be provided for. She won the fight on July 8, 1911. It was a costly and a bitter contest. One firm of lawyers employed by her presented a bill for $165,000, but the courts reduced it to $30,000.

The feature of the fight was the position in which it placed Mr. Taylor. John Wallace, the maker of the fortune, was a grandson of Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt. He was a member of many clubs and of the most exclusive social circles. He had a great many rich and powerful friends. Mr. Taylor soon felt the displeasure of these friends of Mr. Wallace. At first they chided him for the assistance he was giving Mrs. Wallace to break her father-in-law's will, and then, when he persisted, they refused to recognize him and he found his clubs and many of the homes of old friends cold places for him to visit. After the fight was over he made his home in Paris.

In testifying before the referee Mr. Taylor said:

"For twenty-three years John Wallace and I were the closest friends. We saw each other every day; we lunched together. I knew him as a strong-willed man, a man of strong prejudices, and when the terms of his will were disclosed I felt that he had made an unjust will.

"I talked with Mrs. Wallace many times about it, and finally it was decided to take steps to break it. I went to see Michael Bouvier, a big man on Wall Street, and our mutual friend and an executor of the will. He was surprised and angry when he heard of the contemplated action and advised me against it. I told him that no man knew better than I did the violent dislikes and prejudices of John Wallace. That not only ended our business relations, but our friendship.

"Everywhere I went on the Exchange friends asked me what I was trying to prove John Wallace a lunatic for, and I had to defend myself, even in the clubs. One day I went into the Racquet Club, and Dan Worden wanted to know what I was getting out of the thing. For a long time I could not go into the clubs, but all the time I was away from them I was busy in the lawyer's office going on with the fight. We won after many protracted hearings."

INVENT TEN NEW DANCES.

Teachers Aim to Regain Business Won Away by Cabarets.

Until yesterday there were many persons in New York and other Eastern cities who were thought to be pretty well posted on the latest dance steps. This created a certain amount of amateur competition for the dancing masters. The dancing masters of the Second District, which includes a number of Eastern States, yesterday developed a plan of campaign, however, which they calculated would put the teaching of the very latest steps under their control for a few months, and at the end of that period they will meet again to create more new fashions in dancing. This step was taken in an effort to outflank what many of them had termed their greatest enemy, the New York cabaret, which, they said, was creating new dance steps faster than the dancing masters themselves could learn them.

The flanking movement was decided upon at a meeting of the Second District masters held yesterday in Duryea's Dancing Academy on West Seventy-second Street. This meeting followed the Congress of American Dancing Masters held on Saturday and Monday in this city. As a consequence of yesterday's meeting New York has now at least ten new dances to learn. All were demonstrated by Oscar Duryea yesterday, and after looking on awhile the gathered male and female dancing masters from this and other cities, the former in shirtsleeves and the latter looking as wilted from the heat as ever did suffering dancing pupils in any of their schools, took lessons in the new steps until they felt that they were letter per—foot perfect.

The names of the new dances were made public. They include the Pericon, the Globe Trot, the National Fox Trot, the Exposition Waltz, the March Militaire, and the Syncopated Waltz. The other four new dances are those "standardized" Monday by the dancing masters' congress.

The Pericon, it was explained, is intended principally for exhibition purposes. The Globe Trot is a rollicking, barn-dancy sort of thing intended for the youngest of the younger generation. The March Militaire is a product of the dance psychology produced by the war. The others are new forms of old dances.

Robert C. Campbell, an Albany dance teacher and the Chairman of the Second District, presided at yesterday's sessions. The tendency of dancers, he said, is to return to some of the graceful features of the waltz, and the aim of the dancing masters is to invent new and graceful steps to take the place of some of the "horrors" that the cabaret has produced.

"We want to purge present-day dancing," he said. "Variations of the old waltz steps have been introduced in a number of the new dances that are being brought out. Last year was a comparatively poor year for the dancing instructor despite the number of dancing schools that sprang up everywhere, for the war depression seemed to take people's minds from the art, but we expect a boom in dancing this season. It can be sensed already, and coupled with it will be a return to common-sense ideas in dancing. The hesitation steps will not be so popular this year as they have been; the syncopated walks will continue popular."

SCHOOL SPECIALISTS UNPAID

Schneider and Wirt Contracts Held Up by City Officials.

In October last the Board of Education decided to pay $10,000 each to Dean Herman Schneider of the University of Cincinnati and to William Wirt, Superintendent of Schools at Gary, Ind., to work out plans for vocational and prevocational schooling. Dr. Schneider's contract was to run to Jan. 1, 1916; Superintendent Wirt's contract was to terminate on Oct. 1, 1915. The contracts, however, have not been signed, nor has either specialist been paid.

The Corporation Counsel has submitted to President Churchill of the Board of Education a new type of contract calling for a report from each of the specialists and incidental services, but Superintendent Wirt's contract is carried to Jan. 1, 1916. Five thousand dollars is to be paid upon the signing of the contract and the other $5,000 on Dec. 31, 1915.

CALLS MOTHER A WITCH.

Daughter Says Spell Was Cast to Make Her Hate Husband.

Judge Joseph H. Beall, in the Yonkers Court of Special Sessions, rubbed his eyes yesterday when Mrs. Harold Cole of 22 Victor Street complained that her mother, Mrs. Annie Bugle, was practicing witchery.

"She doesn't like my husband," said the complainant, "and is trying to make me hate him. She's at St. Joseph's Hospital and she's learned all about drugs, and now she's a regular wizard at casting spells on people.

She put some white powder on my pillow, and I had trouble shaking off the feeling that my love for my husband was waning."

The Judge discharged the defendant after reprimanding her.

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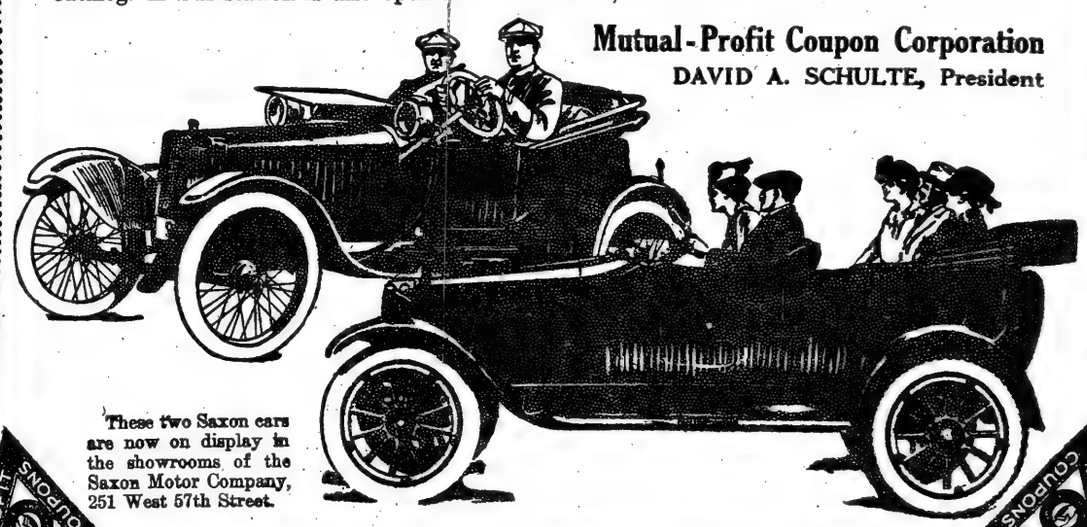
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INCREASING THE PERSONAL ASSESSMENT.

When the plan to relieve the distress of the city and meet the exactions of the State tax-gatherer by an increase in the assessment of personal property was first put before the startled taxpayer the sum of the proposed increase was put at $4,000,000,000. Inasmuch as the city's present personalty valuation for purposes of taxation is only $340,295,560, the announcement, at first credited to the Mayor, was received with surprise, we may say, with amazement. Then doubt reared its head. In the whole State of New York the largest personal assessment ever known was only $800,000,000. Here was a proposal to list five times that amount in New York City alone. The suspicion arose that the enthusiasm of the amateur and not the practical experience of the Department of Taxes and Assessments was responsible for the plan. That proved to be the case, and there is now a notable scurrying away from the responsibility of the suggestion.

Yet perhaps the proposer of the plan was surprised at his own moderation. He might as well have put the increase at $10,000,000,000, for experience has proved that the ratio between the amount of the personal property assessment and the yield of the tax is highly variable and uncertain. The only certain thing, indeed, is that a very great part of the property assessed will escape taxation. In their report for the year 1913 the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments devoted considerable attention to the subject of the personal property tax. We quote a passage from their report:

> A few years ago thousands of names of persons were on the personal tax roll from whom no taxes could be collected. In 1906, before mortgages were specially taxed, the levy on personal property under the personal property tax was $8,444,000; only about one-half of this was collected, namely $4,336,000. In 1912 the levy was $6,685,000, and to date a larger sum has been collected than on the much greater levy of 1906. The collections to date for 1912 are $4,508,000. While this proves that the assessment of 1912 is vastly improved over the assessment of 1906, it nevertheless shows what an ineffective thing the general property tax on personal property must remain in spite of the most careful assessment. It is impracticable, unequal, and unjust, as has been said scores of times by every special tax commission that has reported in this country during the last twenty-five years.

Nothing is better known to those who have given attention to the subject of taxation than the general agreement of those whose expert training and knowledge give them authority to speak in declaring against inclusion of personal property in the general property tax. Of necessity, the tax is unequal and unjust, since evasion is so easy and is so generally practiced. Nevertheless, personal property in this city and State does not escape taxation. The impost is levied in the form of special taxes on classified personal property. These indirect levies include the corporation tax, the tax on the organization of corporations, the inheritance tax, the stock transfer tax, the secured debt tax, the mortgage recording tax, the tax on motor vehicles, and the bank tax. All told, these special taxes yielded in the year 1913 in the State of New York $37,327,026. The Tax Board figures that this is the equivalent of a 2 per cent. tax on $1,866,351,312, or of a State tax of three mills on over $12,000,000,000. But in addition to this a tax was directly levied in the State upon personal property to the amount of $462,300,841.

Since the State of New York established the policy of imposing taxes upon special classes of personal property the ratio of personalty to realty has more than doubled. If the special taxes were abandoned altogether and recourse was had to the old plan of including personal property under the general property tax, the yield to the State and city would be far less than under the present method. Yet the proposal to discover and list the additional amount of $4,000,000,000 of personal property in this city necessarily involved the application of the old method. That the result would have been most disappointing, that the authors of the plan would have had to confess themselves baffled, has been demonstrated by long years of experience with the personal tax in this and other cities. The methods of evasion are easy, well known, and adequate to the purpose. The injustice of the tax indeed arises largely from the fact that it falls so largely on personal holdings the amount of which has been necessarily disclosed in the transmission of estates or otherwise made known through some process beyond the control of the holder, while much greater possessions in the hands of their owners are able to find concealment and thus escape the tax. The $4,000,000,000 plan will have to be abandoned. It lacks the merit of the Mayor's proposal to reduce taxes by lopping off needless administrative expense. The best the Tax Board can do is to try to reach as much taxable personalty as possible. The increase over the present assessment will be a good deal less than $4,000,000,000.

TOSCANINI.

The prolonged uncertainty about the return of Mr. TOSCANINI to his post as conductor of the opera is wearing on the nerves of the thousands of estimable persons who constitute New York's musical public. The outlook for the opera season would be dreary indeed without the magnetic inspirer of singers and instrumentalists whose "readings" of the great works in the repertory have revealed new qualities. What could the Metropolitan Directors do this Winter if ARTURO TOSCANINI remained in Italy? Employ CLEOFONTE CAMPANINI? That would be practically impossible. Rumors of the disaffection of TOSCANINI have been current since the early Spring. If little attention has been paid to them the reason is that such rumors concerning the opera are common and generally false. It has been said lately that TOSCANINI would be too busily employed conducting certain benefit performances in his native land to be able to cross the ocean in time for the Metropolitan's opening. But those performances will be finished before it is time for him to embark. As for the rumor that he is angry with some of his fellow-musicians at the Opera House, that is probably as well founded as the statement that he has withdrawn because he was called conductor instead of director. Such gossip is not worth heeding.

The progress of the world war may bring upon us many afflictions, many even worse than the loss of TOSCANINI, but until the Metropolitan Directorate makes formal announcement to that effect we shall refuse to believe that TOSCANINI will not be here on Nov. 15. He is to produce a Russian opera of great reputation, BORODINE'S "Prince Igor," and he has other work cut out for him that nobody else could do as well.

MR. LA FOLLETTE ON THE SEAMEN'S ACT.

Senator LA FOLLETTE, the Ancient Mariner of the Badger seas, has garnered the relics of the Seamen's act in his arms and is defending them without mitigation or remorse of voice. Last Summer he saw the country "the victim of a vicious and menacing "conspiracy" of the shipping interests, with commercial organizations, and such foes of humanity, to discredit the joint statesmanship of himself and ANDREW FURUSETH. The relentless paring down of the law at Washington, the wide and strong demand for its repeal, have left him "undismayed," says the Washington correspondent of The Newark Evening News, wherein he takes up two columns and a half in answering the criticisms of the conspirators. Washington tells us that "he has girded himself for fierce battle with the shipping interests." Likewise with the facts.

It would be a weariness of the flesh to follow in detail the "answers" which Mr. LA FOLLETTE makes to the fatal reasons against a measure which justified its opponents months before the day when it is to become effective. Sometimes he misstates the objection. The critics aver that the Seamen's act "violates no treaties," he says:

> It will cause the abrogation of between twenty and thirty treaties. This is in accordance with the provisions of these treaties, and with the provisions of Sections 16 and 17 of the act. Complying with the act, the Government has denounced these treaties and notified the Governments concerned that it is ready to negotiate new treaties to conform with the provisions of our law. The treaties will be restored shorn of the provisions they now contain and which are objectionable to the terms of the seamen's law.

The childlike confidence of this is touching. The Government muddles our relations with between twenty and thirty countries, which will cheerfully forego the maritime advantage thrown at their heads by the United States and conform to the seamen's law. As to the prediction before the law was passed that "it will drive from the sea "many of the American ships now "competing with foreign vessels," Mr. LA FOLLETTE declares that "this is a "gratuitous assertion, not based upon "fact."

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company, then, has not withdrawn from the Pacific. The Robert Dollar Steamship Company did not change its registry to British because it could not operate its boats under the Furuseth-La Follette law. Japanese freighters have not come to this port. The Japanese are not the beneficiaries of the folly of Congress. The American Asiatic Society, urging Congress to reconsider that folly before "all prospects of "the rehabilitation of American shipping" are destroyed, was acting on gratuitous assertion and in conspiracy with the shipping interests. Mr. SAMUEL SEWALL of that long-famous Bath house of A. & E. SEWALL, was following gratuitous assertion when he said that his people were out of the shipping business, would build no more American ships, because "we've a better "use to make of what money we have "than to run ships for the benefit of "labor unions and politicians."

Now politicians and labor unions, Mr. LA FOLLETTE and Mr. FURUSETH, are the sole experts and authorities about American shipping. What is hard business fact to the men in the shipping business is "an untruth" or "a "gratuitous assertion not based upon "fact" to the Ancient Mariner of Madison. Fact angers him. And so he accuses the shipping men of a "conspiracy" to injure themselves for the sake of "chucking obloquy" at his undivided share of the law to handicap American shipowners for the profit of the foreign competitors.

The language test, Mr. LA FOLLETTE still insists, was necessary "to insure the safety of the traveling public." As construed by the Department of Commerce, the language test insures nothing except that the crew in each department shall understand orders in that department. The stoker doesn't have to understand the able seaman. Nobody is forced to understand orders not in his regular day's work. How is the passenger helped?

"Every season records some disaster on the great lakes," cries Mr. LA FOLLETTE, consequently there, as on the ocean, skilled men and multitudinous life-saving equipment must be had. Doubtless disasters will dare to happen, in the teeth of the law, but to do Mr. LA FOLLETTE justice, if the law is not repealed, there should be fewer disasters, for fewer American ships can afford to leave the dock. The lake passenger and freight steamships are likely to be driven out by the Canadians.

But we can't follow Mr. LA FOLLETTE through his long excursus among the ruins of the politicians' and labor unions' law. A month ago Mr. J. J. HILL, who knows something about commerce and shipbuilding, spoke what is becoming more and more the general opinion of that law: "Repeal the "monstrous Seamen's act, which could "not more effectually drive our last "vessel from the high seas if it had "been drawn with that purpose."

THE GARY PLAN.

The Board of Education has its first meeting of the new school year today. The annual school budget will appear at a time when the city is hard up for money and, as usual, hard up for schoolhouses. The number of children on part time is estimated at more than 40,000, in some estimates thrice that number. In some school districts, as told by Mr. HOWARD W. NUDD in his instructive letter in yesterday's TIMES, the part-time situation "has become well-nigh intolerable." The Gary duplicate-school plan, as adapted to New York conditions by Mr. WIRT and described yesterday by Mr. NUDD, seems to offer the best and the cheapest means of doing away with part-time altogether, giving all children a minimum of three hours' instruction, and to most of them six or seven hours.

The Board of Education cannot do more necessary or useful work than to take up this tried adaptation of the Gary plan. Part-time must "go."

GOOD REASONS FOR DECLINING.

Park Commissioner WHITTLE of the Bronx gives good and sufficient reasons for declining the Republican nomination to Congress in his district, let the politicians say what they will. Perhaps the chances of electing a Republican Congressman up there, with two Democratic candidates in the field, might be small, but politicians are generally willing to take chances. Mr. WHITTLE has been a competent Park Commissioner. He has fought for park preservation and he has made many improvements in the spacious and beautiful pleasure grounds in his charge. He has work in hand that he intends to do. He likes his job. The people of the Bronx appreciate his work as Park Commissioner.

If Mr. WHITTLE went to Congress he might be heard from again and he might not. The kind of ability a Park Commissioner requires does not necessarily make a good Representative in Congress. And, above all, when a man has been appointed to an important office he ought to hold it for the term of his appointment unless there are imperative reasons for taking another office. There is, as we understand it, no imperative reason for Mr. WHITTLE'S Congressional candidacy.

GUARDSMAN AND ROOKIE.

The recurrence of the complaint of social prejudice in certain regiments and companies of the National Guard, because of the persistence of their club-like character, is worth noting, especially as the complaint comes this time from one of the rookies of the Plattsburg camp. Some of the Guardsmen have spoken slightingly, quite without justification, of the Plattsburg experiment, and this is a good answer to them, so far as it goes, but that is not very far. For one regiment does not constitute the National Guard in these parts, and the complaint of exclusiveness and prejudice is clearly aimed at one regiment. It is likely, also, that the club-like character of National Guard organizations will gradually disappear with the development of the force under Federal training. There have been rumors of attempts to introduce the same kind of exclusiveness in the regular army, among officers trained at the nation's expense. Our young military novice might magnify that, but it is not worth noticing.

The letter from the rookie which appeared in yesterday's TIMES was interesting first of all for its revelation of the writer's enthusiastic liking for his new soldierly avocation. He had never received military training before, but he values his month's experience at Plattsburg so highly, and is so strongly convinced of the benefit the nation will derive from the training camps, that he has already influenced a dozen of his friends to prepare themselves in the same way to serve their country in time of peril. There is no particular sense in condemning these men who are willing to give their time to hard military training, and pay their own expenses while doing so, for not joining the Guard. They are members now of the Federal military reserve and that is all we can expect of them. Would that all Americans might do their duty so well. Our correspondent, however, underrates the value of the National Guard training. To accuse the experienced Guardsman of this hour of knowing no more of military routine than the manual of arms is really preposterous. The men at Fishkill Plains a few weeks ago showed how much more they know than that.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Opinions Made to Order.

From the editorial comment in the German and Austrian papers on the demand for Dr. DUMBA'S recall, there is a good deal to be deduced, both as to the quality of journalism in those truly remarkable countries and as to the right of their inhabitants to claim that their opinions and convictions are soundly based on facts.

Not one of the Teutonic papers, apparently, reveals that Dr. DUMBA has done anything except warn Austro-Hungarians living in the United States that if they work in factories where ammunition is made for the Allies they will subject themselves to severe penalties if ever they return home, and that even if they elect to remain here they will still be punished by the sequestration of any property they may have in the old country. If that were the case, Dr. DUMBA might well seem, from the Austrian standpoint, simply to have performed what was naturally and obviously the duty of a man in his position, and the demand for his recall would seem a manifestation of injustice and malice toward the representative of one of the Central Powers.

Of course, the truth is that the mere issuing of such a warning would have excited little, if any, criticism, official or other, in the United States, and that if Dr. DUMBA did call the attention of his fellow-subjects to their danger, the fact did not come to anything approaching general knowledge here until after the discovery of several real and great offenses that had been committed by him. That his recall was asked because of these offenses, and not because of the warning he may or may not have given, the readers of the Austrian and German papers seemingly have not been allowed to learn. This is in effect the same thing as saying that they have been misinformed—whether intentionally or unintentionally by their papers could not be decided without knowing the extent of the knowledge of the editors themselves. They may be either parties to the deception or victims of it. One can hope the latter—if of particularly kindly temperament—but that makes little difference so far as the public served by them is concerned.

The episode is full explanation of the amazing statements made about the war, its origin and progress, by those, including some American expatriates, whose only sources of information have been the German papers.

Inevitable Squealings Are Heard.

Mayor MITCHEL has very promptly been informed that in describing as "painful and irksome" the economies which he says have been forced upon him and his departmental chiefs, he displayed such accuracy in the selection of adjectives as to make him an object of jealous envy for many whose trade has been, as his is not, just that. Not only are all the office holders whom he warned of an approaching cut in their salaries already making clear betrayal of pain as keen and irk as profound as the most captious of verbal critics could demand. In addition, some of them, for one or another rather mysterious reason bolder than the rank and file, are proclaiming both in voices distinctly and widely audible—through the ever-receptive reporters, that is.

In sad truth, however—and this detracts somewhat from the Mayor's credit for command of language—economy is always painful and irksome to everybody not equipped with some portion of the miser's gift for preferring potential to actual enjoyment. Of course we all call economy a virtue, and praise it highly in ourselves, and still more highly in those who happen to have the spending of our money, but deep in every heart lies the feeling that the virtue is a somewhat gray one, if not grimy—that it is a poor substitute for the energy and efficiency that makes money so fast that the rainy day will be guarded against in spite of expenditures limited only by tastes and needs.

It is a little surprising that the Mayor at this late day in his Administration should admit the possibility of further "economies." It seemingly behooves him to declare that he has already effected everything worthy of that name, and to insist that still more to cut down the city's expenses is mere recognition of inadequate income and a consequent necessity to go without things which it is for our interest as well as our pleasure to have. If the city's servants have not been paid too much in the past, nothing could be more certain than that it will not be as well served for less, and poor service does not mean economy, but waste—which is extravagance at its worst.

It is unfortunate for the Mayor's peace of mind that the salaries he can cut or cause to be cut are for the most part the small and the smaller ones. The rest are mostly "mandatory;" and open only to voluntary return in such degree as the recipient, in noble, but somewhat inhuman, self-sacrifice, may choose. Probably he is not counting much on that to keep his budget down.

Hopeless Rivalry Proposed.

Again a London paper has suggested, naturally enough, perhaps, in the circumstances, but none the less injudiciously, that for every peaceful town in England hereafter bombarded from a Zeppelin a dozen towns of the same sort in Germany be subjected to the same treatment.

That would be to repay barbarity with barbarity, and not only, in this instance, is it considerably easier to say than to do, but if done it would deprive the doer of most of whatever present right he may have to claim moral superiority to his enemy. And the right to make that claim is a large and valuable asset for any nation, far outweighing, even on the most practical and materialistic grounds, the poor satisfaction that would be gained from repaying one atrocity with twelve.

And the British have already found, in the case of the captured submarine crews, that the policy of reprisals did not work well and had to be abandoned as soon as the Germans heard of its adoption. The latter insisted that the underwater sailors deserved no severer treatment than other prisoners of war, and promptly exercised a still greater severity on a still greater number of English captives.

Competition in a game like that promises neither success nor glory, and, whatever may be said about being too proud to fight, anybody can safely declare himself too proud to be a savage.

MYTH OF HELPING HANDS.

From One Who Paid Society's Bill, but Cannot Obtain His Receipt.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I inclose what, to me, seems a remarkable letter. Of the author of it I have as yet no other information than that contained in the letter itself, but should any of your readers be willing to help him, I will send them his name and address.

RICHARD HARDING DAVIS.
Mount Misco, N. Y., Sept. 11, 1915.

The Letter.

Richard Harding Davis, Esq.:

The only excuse I have for writing to you is that I have seen you several times, spoken with you, and listened to you in the office of the Warden of Sing Sing Prison at the times when John H. Kennedy and James C. Clancy were the respective Wardens. I was, in those times, stenographer and clerk in that office assisting Mr. Hickey, the civilian clerk. I was an inmate. A year ago last February I ceased to be an inmate. Since that time I have been fighting indefatigably to recover my lost place in the world. There is a good deal of rant and cant about "giving the fallen brother a chance," "holding out the helping hand," &c., but in the past eighteen months I have learned that these beautiful ideas have never progressed from the theoretic stage.

I have on several occasions reported the addresses made by certain well-known sociologists and penologists, and had the temerity once, solely on the strength of the merits of my reportorial work, to solicit an interview with a prominent member of this "helping hand" coterie, with the view of asking permanent employment. The man addressed is a prominent business man, a millionaire, and a governing officer of several large industrial enterprises. My advances were ignored. I have never, and never will, ask for charity. I have in the past been guilty of an offense against society, was found out, (thank God!) and fined a certain number of the best years of my life. I paid that fine, and now seek a receipt in full—that is, reinstatement.

Aside from any moral view of the case, I am intelligent enough to have learned my lesson—to have learned that it is easier to be good than bad. In spite of rebuffs and lack of success in obtaining permanent work, I have managed to earn enough honest money to pay my rent, clothe myself and wife, and so far furnish the indispensable things to my family. But I am exceedingly anxious to get something permanent—an assured income that will save myself and my wife a lot of worry. I have intelligence, a good education, and an experience in secretarial work. I am an expert stenographer and typist, a fairly fluent correspondent, and have a thorough knowledge of accounts.

As I said in the beginning of this inexcusably long letter, I have a faint hope that an appeal to you might win your interest. It is possible, I thought, you might use my services. May I hope to hear from you?

(Signed)

New York, Aug. 15, 1915.

A Way for Landlubbers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In regard to Roger B. Hull's remarks on "How to Tell the Port Side," appearing in THE TIMES. I think the following is a far simpler expedient to determine the port and starboard sides of a ship, especially to the "landlubber," as the "wine" solution impresses me as being somewhat ambiguous. As port wine is not red wine, the uninitiated might be confused at times by following Mr. Hull's advice.

For example, the word "right" contains more letters than "left"; likewise starboard has more letters than port; therefore when facing the bow, or front of a ship, starboard is always the right hand side and port the left. One can never be mistaken by bearing the above in mind.

J. H., Jr.

New York, Sept. 13, 1915.

Criticising the Host.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Siegfried Strauss in a letter to THE TIMES criticising the Administration and the American press for an unneutral attitude begins by saying, "I, as a German citizen, living in this country for nearly two years," and closes with, "And we Germans who enjoy at present the hospitality of the United States of America." * * *

By what laws of courtesy has a person who is "enjoying hospitality" the right to turn upon his host and berate him for following his own judgment?

Mrs. PERRY WILLIAMS.

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 9, 1915.

THE LEOPARD-LAND.

There's a leopard-land, with its yellow spots,
A-gleam with the sacred gold.
It lures men on through the barren wastes,
In the grip of the mad'ning cold.
The wolf-cry voices its cruel heart—
A heart that hungers for gore.
The north-wind croons through the ghastly bones
That fleck her desolate shore.

Like a leopard, she lurks in the shadows,
Watching a chance to spring;
You feel the greed of her vampire-miles,
In the siren-songs they sing.
Ever she stalks o'er the naked hills,
And beckons the gold-mad hosts,
While she gloats o'er the ghastly wreckage,
They leave on her lonely coast.

Freighted-full is the treasure-chest,
She guards with her ruthless hand,
But only the strong may rend the vaults,
And ravish her ancient land.
For them, there is sunshine and roses,
On hills where the south-wind blows.
But the voiceless bones of the weakling,
Must people her greedy snows.

CHART PITT.

MRS. ATHERTON REPLIES.

Why Conscription Is Constantly Agitated in Great Britain.

New York, Sept. 12, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reply to Mr. Compton's letter from London published in THE TIMES, I should like to ask why, if 4,000,000 men have voluntarily offered their lives to Great Britain since the war began, the question of conscription is constantly agitated? Why this series of humiliating posters, in which King and country practically beg the subjects of the leading nation of the earth to come forth and fight for its existence? Why, if all Britain is loyal and eager to serve have there been constant strikes in coal mines and munition factories, keeping Lloyd George on the jump.

From this distance it looks as if the industrial class, being immensely in the majority, has seized the dark hour of Great Britain, not to prove its deathless loyalty, but to improve its own general status. As I said in the interview which provoked Mr. Compton's reply, no one questions the assertion that thousands of the industrial class have volunteered and are as ready to die in the trenches as the most reckless officer of that class in whom the impulse to go to the front when danger threatens Britain is practically automatic. But no one considers exceptions when arraigning a class. And, I repeat, to the outsider—and we of the United States get far more information than any of the belligerents get about themselves—the mass of the population in Great Britain constantly threatening the harassed Government with strikes and constantly threatened itself with conscription cuts a poor figure beside the masses of the other countries at war, where the men, whether in the service or not, are of one mind and soul.

Of course ignorance and lack of imagination have much to do with this. The British Isles, protected for generations by a powerful navy, have not even been threatened with invasion since the days of the first Napoleon; the fathers and grandfathers of these men lived and died in a sense of complete security. The Continental nations might have to sleep on their guns, but not they. Naturally they became indifferent and selfish, particularly toward the England of a class which has done so little, save in the way of vitiating charities, to ameliorate the conditions of the vast majority that work for their daily bread. By this I do not mean to say there have not been many and very great reforms, to which intelligent and public-spirited men of the upper classes devoted their lives; but the point is that there have not been enough reforms, not by a thousand.

Nor has there been sufficient education of the masses, by the newspapers, in patriotism. Every man in every land should be taught, and have it hammered in, that his country comes first and himself and all his personal interests next. It is his country that permits him to live; without its laws and developments he might grub a living out of the soil somewhere, but nothing more. Only the press can instill this principle and this lesson because no other medium has the opportunities for constant reiteration. The most individualistic is insensibly influenced by the daily dogma. Soon he ceases to argue—unless it should happen to be some dogma which could command no man's respect—and ends by accepting the daily teaching as a matter of course. In this era of enormous industrial enterprise and opportunities for making fortunes big and little, it is doubly necessary to instill this lesson of the nation's right of priority and watch that no weeds overgrow it. It is also wise never to let a people acquire the idea that a geographical accident insures their permanent safety. Such a doctrine cannot fail to make a people careless, selfish, unpatriotic; and when the crucial hour of the United States comes it will suffer from the same internal disorders and apathies, and from not unalien causes, although in its racial heterogeniety it will have more excuse than Great Britain.

One thing all must concede. This apathy of the masses in Great Britain cannot be laid by the most impatient critic to cowardice. Germany with her childish psychology kept on sending over her Zeppelins after they proved their comparative worthlessness, in order to terrify the population of England into demanding peace at any humiliating cost. We know that they are Kitchener's best friends, those horrible engines of the sky raining bombs upon the defenseless, and that the civilians that are not infuriated into immediate recruiting are merely interested with true British phlegm in the only war spectacle executed for their benefit. More is the pity that so brave a race, a race in which so primary an emotion as fear was forgotten before many a nation of our day was born, should not have rushed forward to a man in the hour Germany threw off her mask and threatened the world. If they had the war would have ended in six months. If they would do it today Great Britain would be invincible.

GERTRUDE ATHERTON.

Letter Writers' Bad Habit.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to bring a matter before the attention of your readers which, though of no vital importance, is a source of constant annoyance to me, and, I am certain, to many other people. This is the very patent lack of uniformity in the pagination of private correspondence. Unless one is well acquainted with the eccentricities of the writer, one cannot tell whether the continuation of the first page is to be found on Page 2, Page 3, or Page 4. Moreover, one does not know but that he may have to rgyolve the page through an angle of ninety degrees in order to read the contents of the inner pages. Surely it is rational to suppose that people would write on the first, second, third, and fourth page respectively. But for some reason or other they do not. What business firm would think of shuffling the pages of a letter it has written, or would think of laying some sheets vertically, others horizontally, in order to confuse and annoy the recipient.

A. L. W.

Columbia University, N. Y., Sept. 13, 1915.

Optimism.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I protest against the published misinterpretation of my letters. My statement was and is that I alone of the candidates against Tammany Hall have a chance of election. To put it more tersely, Mr. Perkins has no chance, and I have a good chance. The persons who are pushing Mr. Perkins know that full well. It looks as though they have some reason for presenting the District Attorney's office to Tammany Hall.

FRANK MOSS.

New York, Sept. 13, 1915.

The Power of Commerce.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As commerce is the foundation stone of a modern nation, why not compel the belligerent nations to arbitrate their differences by a combination of all neutrals threatening to raise the duty, say, 50 per cent. for a term of fifty years on all goods imported from the nation refusing to arbitrate.

MICHEL JACOBS.

New York, Sept. 8, 1915.

WHAT WOMEN HAVE GAINED BY SUFFRAGE.

How the Ballot Brings Them Not Only Self-Respect and an Added Weight to Their Opinions, but Also Greater Respect From Men.

By IDA HUSTED HARPER.

New York, Sept. 13, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial this morning you present a bill of exceptions to my answers to Judge Cullen's question: "What do the women expect to gain by the suffrage?" Will you grant me enough space to explain the reasons for making those answers, which were as follows?

1. Women expect to gain through the franchise self-respect and greater respect from men.

2. They expect that their opinions on matters relating to social and civic questions will have more weight, and that they will be able to bring about beneficial changes.

3. They expect that political parties will be more careful in the choice of candidates, and that the influence of women will secure better enforcement of the laws.

I have just returned from a Summer in California, where I made a considerable study of the effect of woman suffrage during the four years that it has been in practice. Every woman that I talked with, of whatever age or condition, said that the immediate effect was an increased sense of dignity and importance on the part of the women and a very evident increase of respect on the part of men. The girls at the State University, who had no complaint to make of previous lack of respectful treatment from the male students, said that almost from the day that the suffrage was granted to women they could notice an improvement. It was subtle and involuntary, but clearly manifest. Women in the villages and small cities insisted that there was at once a distinct difference in the attitude of the men they met on the street and in the transaction of business, a recognition that they had gained a new value to the community. This is the testimony of women in all the States where they are voting citizens.

I know the women of California, as I resided in the State several years, and where I went, to the clubs, to receptions, to dinner parties, I noticed a marked advance in independence, in knowledge of public men and measures, in consciousness of power. At every social function I attended the women were discussing the candidate and issues of the approaching municipal election. This was not done in an academic way, but from the practical standpoint of those whose votes would help determine results. In all the equal suffrage States the same situation exists.

How could women fail to have an increase of self-respect, and how could men fail to have an added respect for women, when they are lifted out of the disfranchised classes. Every State protects its electorate by barring from a vote those who would be an injury to it, and these are declared in the various State constitutions to be the insane, the feeble minded, the convicts, boys under twenty-one and women. The amazing thing is that women can have any self-respect whatever while they are included among these "undesirables." It is not at all surprising that men of all classes have a supreme contempt for women from the political viewpoint when the Government has set its seal on their inferiority. No amount of fine words can neutralize this cold, hard fact. There is a wide gulf between the large respect that men in general have for women in general in private life and the small respect felt for them in public life, and this never can be crossed except by a bridge of enfranchisement.

The possession of power never lessens respect, and all the talk about the "squalid squabble of politics" does not obscure the clear fact that the suffrage is the supreme power in a country that is ruled through the votes of its people. "As to 'opinions,'" says THE TIMES in its editorial, "it is not the vote which registers, but the influence, the mental force, the persuasion with which they are urged that counts."

Just before the last election THE TIMES contained a leading editorial entitled "It Is the Vote That Counts," and in this and preceding and subsequent editorials it impressed upon the voters that the only way in which they could help the candidates and the issues was to go to the polls and vote on them. Not a line of these editorials was addressed to women, not the slightest effort was made to influence their opinions so that they could be registered at the polls by the male voters of their family. "Is opinion biological, regulated by sex?" asks THE TIMES. Yes, decidedly, if it is political opinion. In the equal suffrage States every candidate for a high office goes before the various organizations of women, explains his policies, and makes every possible effort to win their favorable opinion. Do the candidates do this in the States where women have no vote?

THE TIMES says in this morning's issue: "A committee of members of the State Bar Association in each of the sixty-two counties will be appointed by its President, Judge Clearwater, to explain to the voters the new features of the revised Constitution." Only to the "voters"? If "it is the opinions, the influence, and not the vote that registers," is nothing to be done to educate the opinions of the women of New York who are likely to "influence" those votes—the 250,000 members of the State Federation of Clubs, the hundreds of thousands in the Daughters of the American Revolution and other patriotic societies, the suffrage and anti-suffrage organizations?

"Why expect the changes brought about by women voters to be beneficial?" "Why expect political parties to be more careful in their choice of candidates?" Principally because this has been the effect of woman suffrage wherever it exists. In the choosing of local candidates for Aldermen, the Magistrates' Court, &c., it is well known what "interests" must be propitiated, what class of votes must be coralled. If the party "bosses" had to put up candidates who would be supported by a majority of the women in the community, is it not probable that a different selection would be made in many instances? If women, taken as a whole, would not use their political influence for the promotion of temperance, morality, better surroundings for their children, better conditions for working girls, then all the eulogies of women as a great moral and conserving force should be revised.

"As to 'the influence' of women in getting the laws enforced, the word throws suffrage out of court," is THE TIMES'S conclusion. It has often said that the present laws regarding the liquor traffic, gambling, the social evil, &c., were sufficient if they were enforced. They are not enforced because there is not a strong enough public sentiment demanding it. The officials elected to enforce these laws recognize only that part of public sentiment which has votes behind it, and this at the present time is wholly masculine, with a majority opposed or indifferent to their enforcement. If the transgressors of the law and those who uphold them would take the position of THE TIMES, that woman suffrage would not change this condition, the proposed amendment for it would have clear sailing Nov. 2.

IDA HUSTED HARPER.

THE WOMAN IN BUSINESS.

How She Is Prevented from Doing Creditable Work in Many Fields.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Through a number of instances I might cite there have come to me recently unmistakable evidences of an existing ingrained prejudice on the part of men in their business dealings with women and toward women securing a place in the workaday world—an unfair discrimination. That is to say, during these long years since man has been gradually gaining his almost universal suffrage, he has become accustomed to seeing himself in complete control of the work of government and of business and of commercial relationships. He simply fails to be influenced by the different economic conditions existing in business today, so far as these affect women, and he persistently exhibits injustice toward them, consciously or unconsciously, because of this old habit of thinking. That women wish fair play has long been recognized as the rule of the game by men in their sports and less frequently by them in business with one another. The war is showing women, however, what may happen in the case of a dire necessity, as in Europe today.

The advantage of a long and varied business experience, combined with the exercise of the vote, may be seen to be used unfairly when it works to keep women out of those positions that they could creditably fill today, and often, in justice, deserve. When work in any office or factory may be, by women, more deftly performed, and for smaller remuneration, it is quite obvious that they may be grudgingly permitted to perform it. But when the character of the work is non-mechanical or not of the strictly routine type, then are the possibilities of such work failing to women diminished. The idea that women, through long relationships with other aspects of life, may be able to contribute something of value in the development and maintenance of public welfare, in municipal affairs, and in business is but dawning in the minds of a few. When an inexperienced but ambitious youth presents himself to be tried out, what does he meet with? The head of the office studies him critically and is inclined to do the right thing, say to himself: "Ah, to be sure, a coming citizen of our city and State. He looks promising, let us give him a chance." But where opportunities are being presented of a kind of which women might avail themselves quite as well as men—perhaps when women could work beside the men performing work of a similar nature but bringing to it a different viewpoint which seems desirable and worthy of representation to many of us, what happens? Inducements are offered or a search diligently made for men, while it is taken for granted that the necessary ability is lacking in women and they are not considered in connection with the positions at all.

This exclusiveness of men, their want of fairness to each of their sisters as work in the world, has a most disastrous effect. Granting the advantage of a longer experience in the business world, with methods of organization, with the struggle to make a living for which men seem, in masterful strength, better equipped, does all this prejudice not induce the women to acquire either unpleasant effrontery and bad manners in public life or an unnecessarily harsh and bitter attitude about it all?

Chances to do great things may wait for the few, be they men or women, but the average woman finds her opportunities much restricted as to her choice of work in earning her bread. She may become a teacher because woman's business is taking care of the child and training it; she may become a trained nurse, which demands personal service and sympathy—qualities not rare in women. But her entrance into other professions or into the increasingly organized business or administrative affairs of the city is being viewed too often with disapproval, if not apprehension. Tolerance toward their own sex is indeed to be accredited to men, but it is seen to be wanting toward women in their efforts and ambitions. This is not to be explained by the claims of a chivalrous attitude altogether, for we must recognize the fact that women are performing much of the unskilled labor, as well as that work which is least attractive to men.

E. J. SWAN.

New York, Sept. 13, 1915.

DAMAGE FROM RATS.

A Suggestion That It Might Be Lessened by the Use of Snakes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The suggestion of H. C. Bailey of Scranton that azoa, one of the several micro-organisms used to destroy rodents, be employed for reducing the population of Riker's Island rats through the liberation of inoculated rats has the indorsement of his own experience and may be worth experimenting with at least as one phase of a serious and sustained effort to combat this dangerous rat plague so near to us. Unless there are late developments similar experiments made by the United States Biological Survey, aided by the Biochemic Division of the Bureau of Animal Industry, have not resulted in uniform or very satisfactory results. Of chemical means, probably barium carbonate administered with

J. P. H. PERRY WEDS MISS ADELE LLOYD

Large Gathering of Society at Ceremony in Church of the Heavenly Rest.

BRIDESMAIDS IN YELLOW

Reception at Home of Bride's Parents, Dr. and Mrs. Samuel Lloyd—Some of the Guests.

The first large wedding of the Autumn season was celebrated yesterday afternoon, when John Prince Hazen Perry, a son of Alfred P. Perry, and Miss Adèle Augustine Lloyd, a daughter of Dr. Samuel Lloyd and Mrs. Lloyd, were married at 4 o'clock in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Forty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue. The chancel was simply decorated with palms, and vases of white lilies were used on the altar. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. William Montague Geer of old St. Paul's Church, on lower Broadway.

The bride, whose father gave her in marriage, wore a trailing gown of soft white satin, completely veiled with white tulle, which also formed a long, satin-hemmed train the full length of the satin train. The corsage and sleeves were clouds of tulle, and sprays of orange blossoms held the tulle in place on corsage and train. The veil of French lace draped irregularly, and formed a high coif at the back of her head, held with orange blossoms. She carried white orchids and lilies of the valley.

Mrs. Sherman Ford, (Miss Elinor Lapham,) a recent bride, was the matron of honor, and Miss Katharine Wyndham Smith was the maid of honor. The bridesmaids were the Misses Eleanor and Katharine Du Bois of New York, Louise H. Ball of Chicago, and Priscilla Phelan of Boston. They were in short, full-skirted frocks of yellow taffeta, the skirts being raised and pouched, in the latest mode at the left side and finished with deep chiffon hems, and having long taffeta sashes. The chiffon corsages, cut low in the centre back and front, were filled in with larkspur blue embroidery, which appeared again in the centre of the buttons holding the girdles. The short yellow chiffon sleeves were finished with little frills. All carried large clusters of blue larkspur tied with yellow chiffon streamers, and wore large, dark brown velvet hats with the irregular brims bent to suit each face, and finished with velvet bows. Those worn by the maid and matron of honor showed blue and pink French flowers.

Mr. Perry had Karl T. Frederick as his best man and the ushers were Leland T. Dutton, Roger B. Emmons, John P. Peters, Victor H. McCutcheon, Fitch Haskell, R. C. Wilson, Samuel Lloyd, Jr., a brother of the bride, and Harold E. Plummer of Buffalo.

The ceremony was followed by a small reception at the Lloyd residence, 12 West Fiftieth Street, which was decorated with white and yellow flowers. On their return early in November from their wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Perry will live at 114 East Eighty-fourth Street.

The guests included Mr. and Mrs. William Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Williams, Dr. St. Clair Smith and Mrs. Smith, Dr. McKernon and Mrs. McKernon, Dr. Peterson and Mrs. Peterson, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Hall, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Deming, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Helmle, Mrs. G. R. Preston, Miss Preston, Mr. and Mrs. John Lapham, Cornelius Du Bois, Mildred Du Bois, Delafield Du Bois, and Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Disbrow.

NORA BAYES AT THE PALACE.

She Divides the Honors with Laddie Cliff and Roshanara.

Nora Bayes rightly wins most of the plaudits in the not particularly impressive program at the Palace this week. She is always a power in vaudeville, and just now she is entertaining with an unusually good medley, a melodious nightmare wherein she is visited in her dreams by the ghosts of all the songs she used to sing, from "Wurzburger" down to "Apple Blossom Time in Normandy."

Others that might be mentioned are Laddie Cliff and Roshanara. Mr. Cliff sings and dances. He knows how to dance, and proves it as if he were the George M. Cohan of the London music halls. He no longer takes the stage alone, for, while he does his little tricks, Mrs. Cliff watches him from the other side of a grand piano.

Roshanara is a dancer out of India. She is "direct from the Vice Regal Court of Calcutta" and all that sort of thing. She does a snake dance that is interesting quite aside from its haunting suggestion of Cissie Loftus imitating Nazimova in "Bella Donna."

AGREE WITH MUSICIANS.

Theatre Managers Accept Federation Directors as Arbitrators.

A peaceful settlement of the differences between the theatre managers and musicians has been reached. The managers, through the Board of Directors of the United Managers' Protective Association, have decided to accept the proffer of the Directors of the American Federation of Musicians to act as arbitrators in any differences which may arise between the two.

In making the offer, the representatives of the musicians' national organization stated that it was against their policy to interfere in the affairs of the various local unions, so they could not dictate to them, but that they would be glad to act as intermediaries. The managers decided it would be only fair to accept the good offices of the musicians' representatives, as the danger of a break between the two bodies has at least been temporarily avoided.

"EMMA McCHESNEY & CO."

New Title for Ethel Barrymore's Play—Skinner in 'Cock o' the Walk.'

The title of Edna Ferber's play in which Ethel Barrymore will be starred has been changed from "Roast Beef Medium" to "Emma McChesney & Co." Emma McChesney of Miss Ferber's magazine stories is the principal character of the play.

The title for Henry Arthur Jones's new play in which Otis Skinner will be seen has been decided upon. It is "Cock o' the Walk." The play is a comedy of character and situations, and Mr. Skinner's rôle is that of an old-time actor. Rehearsals are being held in the Park Theatre, the company being recruited largely from English players.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

David Torrence, R. Peyton Carter and Fred Tyler, who were the original three brothers in Maude Adams's presentation of "What Every Woman Knows," have been engaged for those parts for Miss Adams's tour and season at the Empire.

Victor Herbert will conduct the orchestra at the first performance of his new operetta, "The Princess Pat," at the Cort Theatre, Monday night, Sept. 27.

Florence Reberts, whose last appearance here was in "The Strength of the Weak," at the Hackett Theatre five years ago, has returned to the mangement of John Cort. She will be starred soon in a four-act comedy drama of Arizona life by Frank Dare, entitled "The Claim."

William Faversham began rehearsals yesterday of "The Hawk," the drama from the French in which he was seen here last season and in which he will appear on tour this season.

Frank Mandel's farce "Sherman Was Right" has been put in rehearsal by H. H. Frazee, with a cast that includes Hale Hamilton, Georgia Lawrence, Jeffreys Lewis, Martin Alsop, Sam Sidman, Ernest Cossart, and Aimee Dalmoves. The first performance will be given on Oct. 4.

Florence Reed has three plays under consideration from which she expects to choose one for her use this season. At present Miss Reed is acting for a picture the Equitable Company is making.

Frank McIntyre yesterday withdrew from the cast of the farce "Brother Masons," which H. H. Frazee produced several weeks ago out of town. Mr. McIntyre had the principal rôle. It is probable that another comedian will be engaged and the play brought into New York.

RETAINS BOSTON HERALD.

M. F. Plant, Owner, Buys Up More of Its Property at Auction Sale.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 14.—The property and franchises of The Boston Herald, Inc., publishers of The Boston Herald and The Boston Traveler, were bought at auction today by Morton F. Plant. The purchase price was $1,800,000, and the sale was made to F. DeC. Sullivan, who represented Mr. Plant.

By his purchase today, Mr. Plant, who has been the chief owner of The Herald and Traveler properties, largely increases his holdings in the voting securities of the company and becomes the largest holder of all classes of securities of the new company that has been formed to conduct the two papers. Thus there is virtually no change in control and no changes in management are contemplated.

The new company that has been formed to conduct the business will be known as the Boston Publishing Company. The officers are Robert Lincoln O'Brien, President; F. DeC. Sullivan, Vice President; James H. Higgins, Treasurer and General Manager, and Thomas W. Streeter, Clerk. The directors are Messrs. O'Brien, Sullivan, and Higgins. They have assumed all valid claims of unsecured creditors of The Boston Herald Incorporated.

The auction was brought about as the result of a default by The Boston Herald, Inc., in the payment of the semi-annual interest on its bonds. The bonds are secured by mortgage and, in accordance with the terms of this mortgage, the property was sold. The sale included machinery, furniture, equipment, good will, copyrights, and trade-marks, Associated Press membership, and the rights to the names "The Boston Herald" and "The Boston Traveler."

GYPSIES ROB YOAKUM COWS.

Band Driven to Queens County After Many Depredations.

FREEPORT, L. I., Sept. 14.—Benjamin Smith and Arthur Hewlett, acting for Sheriff Pettit, this morning sent a band of gypsies who camped east of this village last night over into Queens County. The chief of the band said they were going to Newark.

Members of the band, it is charged, broke into the Motor Parkway Lodge at Bathpage last Friday, chloroformed three women, and stole $45 from the cash drawer. The women were Mrs. Samuel S. Sadler, keeper of the lodge, and her two sisters, Mrs. John J. Vonaria and Miss Edith Keil, who were visiting her.

The woman said that several wagons appeared outside the lodge and that twelve men surrounded the place. They broke the door open and demanded money. When the women screamed, they say the gypsies produced bottles of chloroform and forced them into unconsciousness. Constable Powell says that by threatening to arrest the chief he forced him to return $35.

Shortly after the lodge robbery, the same band camped on the estate of B. F. Yoakum, at Farmingdale. He has a fine herd of Holstein cows, and these the gypsies proceeded to milk. After obtaining about 140 quarts of milk the marauders entered an adjoining cornfield and helped themselves to corn.

Residents of Merrick complained to Sheriff Pettit early last evening that the gypsies had held up two men on the highway and he ordered them to break camp and move on. The band was finally allowed to remain until morning after the chief had paid for two watchmen, Smith and Hewlett. They stood guard during the night and saw them move on toward Queens County.

SOUTH CAROLINA GOES 'DRY'

Votes 2½ to 1 to Wipe Out Last Vestige of Dispensary System.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 14.—South Carolina decided for State-wide prohibition today by a vote of about two and a half to one.

With returns received in part from forty-three out of forty-four counties, the vote for prohibition is 33,562 and against prohibition 13,960. Only in one county was prohibition defeated by a large majority. Charleston voted against it by about ten to one. Dorchester is close and is in doubt.

Fifteen South Carolina counties now have dispensaries selling whisky. Of these Aiken, Calhoun, Florence, Jasper, Lexington, Georgetown, Orangeburg, Richland, Union, and Williamsburg have voted for prohibition. Others may go either way. The law will go into effect Jan. 1.

The vote will probably total about 60,000, which is more than the vote in a general election, but far under that polled i a Democratic primary.

The election today was the culmination of a fight that had lasted nearly a quarter of a century. This was the first time, however, that the issue of State-wide prohibition was presented on its merits to the people of this State.

There are legal differences of opinion yet as to whether today's election is final, the contention on one hand being that the Legislature had not the right to permit a referendum to enact a State-wide prohibition law. The Supreme Court of the State ruled that the election could be held and the will or the people obtained, but the question is open as to whether or not the election enacts the law.

The State dispensary was abolished in 1907, following many allegations of graft, and the system of county dispensaries instituted.

Paterson Raises $4,000 for Jews.

Albert Lucas, Secretary of the Central Committee for the Relief of Jews suffering through the war, announced yesterday the organization of a new committee in Paterson, N. J. In two days the Paterson committee raised more than $4,000, of which amount $2,500 was contributed by the Congregation B'nai Israel, and the remainder by the Congregation Ahavath Joseph, both of Paterson.

Johnson-Farrington Wedding Today

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Sept. 14.—The marriage of Miss Blanche B. Farrington, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Kipp Farrington of New Rochelle, N. Y., and George W. Johnson, son of ex-Senator William M. Johnson and Mrs. Johnson of Upper Main Street, Hackensack, will take place tomorrow at the bride's home. Only the immediate families will attend. Miss Farrington's grandfather, the Rev. William G. Farrington, was the first rector of Christ Episcopal Church, Hackensack.

Hewes-Bradley Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Hewes of Newark, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Amy Mosier Hewes, to William James Lee Bradley, Jr., of Camden and Newark. Mr. Bradley is a son of former Senator and Mrs. W. J. L. Bradley of Camden. No date has been set for the wedding.

HOLDEN—RUSSELL.

Mr. and Mrs. William A. Holden of Syracuse, N. Y., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Eloise Holden, to Alexander Russell of 230 Riverside Drive, this city. Both Miss Holden and Mr. Russell are well known in musical circles. The wedding is to take place this Autumn.

GOMPERS APPEALS FOR SUFFRAGISTS

In Official Bulletin He Asks Toilers to Support the Movement.

BALLOT NOT A SEX PROBLEM

Women Workers, He Says, Realize That Industrial Progress Depends on Political Freedom.

Declaring that a solution of the problem of industrial freedom rests upon every toiler having a rôle in the fixing of working conditions, Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, in an official bulletin issued yesterday, urged organized labor to fight for woman suffrage.

"Women cannot assume equal rights with free men," he said, "in the industrial struggle while classified with idiots and irresponsibles in political affairs. The ballot cannot be long denied them. Industrial freedom is not a sex problem, it is a human problem. Men and women work side by side, and until both have a voice in the establishment of working conditions the problem will not be settled. Men workers will find women workers exploited against them just as long as women are denied responsibility as members of the political society.

"There are two tremendous movements for freedom at the present time—the labor movement and the woman suffrage movement. The Women's Trades Union League is visible proof of the ability of women to determine and manage their own affairs and to appreciate and assume responsibility as members of society. They only do they assume responsibility, but they demand rights that go with responsibility.

"As a result of former conditions, traditions, and customs, protection and support have been assumed for all by men. This fiction was maintained even though women went out of their homes to earn livings in shop, factory, and store. Some women have learned to break through stultifying traditions, to brush aside fiction, and to recognize facts—they have learned that a free individual must stand erect, be responsible for her own life and acts, give and accept justice, not special privilege. If women would be free, they must achieve their own freedom.

"Wage-earning women have begun to work out their own industrial freedom. As the President of the Women's Trades Union says, there are now two great groups of exploited workers in the United States—immigrants and women. But women have felt the thrill of the impulse that leads to freedom; in all the walks of life they are demanding an equal voice in determining those things which touch the common life. This impulse stimulates protest against industrial exploitation. Strong women who earn their living in the struggle of the world feel that their protection and salvation lie in organization.

"Women realize that they cannot establish and maintain industrial freedom and responsibility unless they have also political freedom and responsibility. Wherever opportunity and development are restricted, their influence and power are also restricted.

"As a matter of justice, workingwoman demand the ballot. They demand a right to participate in the determination of political affairs because they are affected by the determinations. The ballot will bring power because it will bring full citizenship.

"There is no easy way, but if anything in this life is worth while, it is the beautiful ideal of a rational individual ordering his or her own life in full acceptation of the oppportunities and the limitations of freedom. Protection and regulation may offer immediate relief, but they are not freedom.

"Men must join the women in the effort to solve their common problem, or else they will find women used against them as competitors."

BUYS PATERSON GUARDIAN.

Charles Curie Closes Deal Involving Three Newspapers.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 14.—Negotiations were consummated this afternoon by which Charles Curie, a New York lawyer, the principal owner of the Press-Chronicle Company, publishers of The Paterson Press and Sunday Chronicle, purchased a controlling interest in the Guardian Printing and Publishing Company, publishers of The Paterson Guardian.

The stockholders of the Guardian Corporation elected Mr. Curie President; William B. Bryant, formerly of The New York Tribune, Secretary, Treasurer, and General Manager, and John L. Matthews, formerly of The Brooklyn Times, Vice President and Editor. By the transfer the Guardian company will come into possession of The Press.

It was stated on authority tonight that The Press and The Guardian soon would be merged into one newspaper operating in the evening field and that The Chronicle would be continued as heretofore.

RICH BOY'S CASE UP AGAIN.

New Guardian Asked for William Crossman Lee.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 14.—The Surrogate's Court has been asked to vacate the guardianship of William Crossman Lee, 11 years old, known as "the poor little rich boy," and to appoint other guardians.

The present guardians are Thomas Frederick Lee and Emma Kenyon Lee, the boy's stepfather and the stepfather's mother.

The application is made by William Mills, the boy's grandfather, who says the letters issued to the Lees were obtained on false representations and without notice to the boy's relatives.

The petition says that since the death of George W. Crossman, whose estate the boy had inherited, the Columbia Trust Company has had charge of the estate and should be continued.

An accounting preceding will be heard on Sept. 24 in the Surrogates' Court in New York County, and it is important that the guardianship be determined at once.

Paul F. Meyerheim, Painter, Dies.

BERLIN, Sept. 14, via London Sept. 15.—Paul Friedrich Meyerheim, the painter, died today.

Meyerheim was born in Berlin Aug. 13, 1842, the son of Friedrich Edward Meyerheim, a well-known genre painter. The younger Meyerheim was noted for animal studies, landscapes, and still life paintings. He exhibited at the exhibition in Philadelphia in 1878 and the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893, and at both places won medals for his work.

Ormond Butler.

Ormond Butler, widely known for years in the theatrical profession, died on Sunday in a sanitarium in Baltimore, from paralysis, in his sixty-first year. He was stricken about a year ago at the Friars' Club, but recovered later. Mr. Butler was at one time a professional baseball player and formerly managed the Pittsburgh and Columbus teams. His theatrical career began at Ford's Opera House in Baltimore, and of recent years he had been the manager of Kolb and Dill, the German comedians. He is survived by a son. His funeral will be held today in Frederick, Md.

TAKE THE CURE
—AT—
White Sulphur Springs
—WEST VIRGINIA—
MOST CELEBRATED WATERING PLACE IN AMERICA
THE GREENBRIER
EUROPEAN PLAN
OPEN ALL THE YEAR
FINEST BATH ESTABLISHMENT IN AMERICA
Staff of experienced Physicians in attendance

GEN. EDW. H. RIPLEY DEAD.

Civil War Veteran Was Founder of U. S. and Brazil Steamship Line.

RUTLAND, Vt., Sept. 14.—Brigadier-General Edward H. Ripley, who led the First Federal Brigade into Richmond after the surrender of Lee's army, died tonight after a long illness. He left Union College in the Second year of the Civil War and raised a company, going to the front as its Captain and winning rapid promotion by distinguished conduct.

After the was General Ripley became prominent in New York financial circles. He was founder and director of the United States and Brazil Steamship line and built the Raritan River Railroad.

Geo. R. Wendling, Lecturer.

CHARLESTOWN, W. Va., Sept. 14.—George Reuben Wendling, author and lecturer, died at his home here today in his seventy-first year. He was born in Shelbyville, Ill., and was a graduate of Miami and Chicago Universities, where he studied law, and was admitted to the bar of Illinois in 1867. Mr. Wendling then became editor of The Central Illinois Times, later becoming City Attorney of Shelbyville. In 1869 he was a member of the Illinois Constitutional Convention, and since 1880 had been a lecturer on popular topics. The best known of his books, "The Man of Galilee," was published in 1907.

Gaston Dreyfus, Paris Banker.

PARIS, Sept. 14.—Gaston Dreyfus, head of the Governing Committee of the Paris Bourse, died here today, in his sixty-first year.

He was one of the best known bankers in Europe and was a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor an Officer of Takowo, a Chevalier of Francis-Joseph, and had received the silver medal of the Mutuality. M. Dreyfus was also President of a number of charitable organizations. He was a member of the Automobile Club and was active in the movement for improving the breed of the horses of France. Among the other organizations he belonged to were the Artistic and Literary Circle, the Bois de Boulogne, and the Cercle of Deauville.

Obituary Notes.

Professor CHARLES HAWLETT WING, head of the Department of Chemistry at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology from 1873 to 1886, died in Boston yesterday, aged 80 years. From 1870 to 1874 he was Professor of Chemistry at Cornell University.

Mrs. FANNY FRANKENTHALER, widow of Louis Frankenthaler, died recently at her home, 66 East Ninety-third Street. In her seventy-first year. She was born in Germany and had lived here for fifty years. Mrs. Frankenthaler was a member of the United Order of True Sisters. She is survived by three sons and a daughter.

Mrs. ELIZA KATHERINE STEURER, who came to this city from Germany in 1832, died recently at her home, 312 Manhattan Avenue, in her ninety-seventh year. She was a pioneer resident of the Chelsea district, and is survived by two daughters and a son.

EDMUND JONATHAN WRIGHT, 73 years old, a salesman for the Eureka Silk Company of Manhattan, died from heart disease on Monday at his home, 3,115 Clarendon Road, Flatbush. Mr. Wright was born in Lafayette, Ind., and had lived in Brooklyn for more than thirty years.

Mrs. CATHARINE JONES, a native of Liverpool, England, and widow of William Jones, died on Monday at her home, 891 Bushwick Street, Brooklyn, in her eighty-seventh year. She is survived by two sons and two daughters.

Mrs. DELIA WERNER, one of the oldest members of the German Evangelical Lutheran Church and widow of Henry Werner, formerly a large molding owner in Brooklyn, died recently at her home, 142 Dean Street, Brooklyn. She was 73 years old.

Mrs. URANIA MERRITT CARTER, wife of the Rev. Dr. George William Carter, pastor of the Grace Reformed Church, Lincoln Road and Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, died on Sunday at her residence, 155 Lincoln Road, aged 40 years.

Mrs. ANNA MARIE FREDERICKS, widow of Gustave A. Fredericks, a Manhattan merchant, and a direct descendant of the English Arundel family, which gave Arundel County, Md., its name, died from heart disease on Sunday at her home, 562 Seventh Street, South Brooklyn. She is survived by a son, Gustave H. Fredericks and two daughters, Mrs. Jay Beakley-Smith and Mrs. George W. Eckerson.

GARRISON KELLEY, a retired spermaker who had a shop for many years in the Erie Basin district, died at his home, 518 Leonard Street, Brooklyn, from pneumonia. Mr. Kelley was born in Virginia 82 years ago and had been a resident of the Eastern District for forty-five years. He was formerly a deacon and a teacher in the Sunday school of the Second Baptist Church of Williamsburg.

THEODORE S. CONKLIN, a lifelong resident of Patchogue, L. I., died at his home in that village on Monday. He was 63 years old and unmarried.

JOHN WENKE, 73 years old, a retired grocer, formerly in business at Washington and Rector Streets, Manhattan, and later in Brooklyn, died at his home, 102 Covert Street, Brooklyn, on Monday. He was a native of Oldenburg, Germany, and a member of the Oldenburg Society.

MERRICK DAVID LAWRENCE, Vice President and Treasurer of the firm of Downing Liverpool marine railway engineers in Court Street, Brooklyn, died recently at his home, 518 East Twenty-ninth Street, Flatbush. Mr. Lawrence was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1839 and had been a resident of Brooklyn for sixty-eight years. He was a Mason and a member of the Maritime Exchange. He left a widow, two daughters and three sons.

JOSEPH LAWRENCE, 80 years old, a contractor and builder of 117 Wright Street, Stapleton, S. I., and one of the oldest residents of that place, died suddenly yesterday of paralysis. He was a native of North Ireland, but settled on Staten Island when a boy. He is survived by two sons and four daughters.

WILLIAM MOORE DUFFORD of the undertaking firm of Dufford & Vandervoort died yesterday at his home, 390 Park Avenue, Paterson, N. J. He was born in Beattytown, N. J., in 1851. Mr. Dufford was a member of the Mystic Shrine, Odd Fellows, the Knights Templar, and the Melit Commandery.

EDWARD J. SIMMONS of Yonkers, N. Y., died suddenly there on Monday while in a drug store, in his forty-sixth year. He was born here, but had lived in Yonkers for forty years. His home was at 108 Elliot Avenue.

The Rev. JAMES R. DANFORTH, formerly active in Philadelphia, where he consolidated ten churches of seven denominations for evangelical work, died recently at his Summer home on Squirrel Island, Me. He was a graduate of Beloit College and the Chicago Theological Seminary. His wife, two sons, and a daughter survive him.

ADAM HIX, senior member of the firm of Adam and Charles A. Hix, furniture manufacturers of Fort Plains, N. Y., died yesterday at his home there. His firm has been in business for nearly fifty years.

Mrs. ROSE E. LEVETT, wife of Walter B. Levett, a converter of cotton goods, died on Sunday at her home, 740 West End Avenue. She was born here, and was a member of the League for Political Education and the Society for Ethical Culture.

ORRIN CONVERSE, formerly connected with the Mineral Springs Manufacturing Company, died on Monday at his home in Stafford Springs, Conn., in his ninety-fourth year. He was born there and for many years owned a teaming business between Hartford and Providence.

EDWARD STACK, a real estate and insurance dealer, and connected with the Hoboken Water Department, died on Saturday at his home in that city, in his seventy-first year. He was born in this city and is survived by a son and two daughters.

JOSEPH G. CUPPLES, a Boston publisher and formerly with the firm of Cupples, Upham & Co., proprietors of the Old Corner Book Store, died on Monday at his home in Brookline, Mass., in his sixtieth year. He was a native of Scotland and came here in 1865.

CONRAD ALVES, a building contractor of Greenwich, Conn., died at his home there on Monday in his sixty-first year. He was a native of Germany and came here when 23 years old. Mr. Alves erected many of the important buildings of Greenwich.

HOTEL FOR WOMEN ONLY

Unmarried women coming to New York City should patronize the Junior League House, 541 East 78th Street.

The terms are moderate, $4.50 to $7.50 a week, including 2 meals on each week day; 3 meals on Sunday.

The Junior League House is an absolutely fireproof Hotel with all improvements, including hot water, electric light, elevator service and telephone.

This Hotel provides an attractive and comfortable home for unmarried women.

Investigate before you settle elsewhere.

JUNIOR LEAGUE HOUSE
Virginia Cogswell, Manager
541 East 78th St., New York City.
Telephone Lenox 7750.

WM. DULLES DIES ON FISHER'S ISLAND

Manufacturer Who Developed Wire Glass Is Stricken with Heart Disease.

BEGAN CAREER AS LAWYER

He Was Treasurer of the Presbyterian Foreign Missions for Eight Years—Prominent in Princeton.

William Dulles, the manufacturer, best known for the development of the wire glass used as a fire protection in most of the great hotels and office buildings of this city, died suddenly yesterday morning from heart disease at Fisher's Island, N. Y., in his fifty-eighth year.

He was a son of the Rev. John Welsh Dulles and Mrs. Harriet L. Winslow Dulles, and was born in Philadelphia. After receiving his early education in that city, Mr. Dulles attended Princeton University, from which he was graduated in 1878 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Two years later he received the degree of Master of Arts, and the University of Pennsylvania conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Laws the same year, after he had completed the law course. He retained his connection with Princeton all his life, at the time of his death being President of his class and a member of the Graduating Council.

From 1880 until 1882 Mr. Dulles practiced law in Philadelphia, giving this up to come here to enter the employ of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway. His connection with the road lasted until 1889, and during this time he was Assistant Secretary and Treasurer.

Mr. Dulles then became Treasurer of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, where he remained until 1897, when he turned his attention to the glass business, becoming President of the Appert Glass Company and Vice President of the Mississippi Wire Glass Company, and at the same time being Treasurer and a Director of both companies.

He was interested in other manufacturing companies and corporations, and was President and a Director of the Dulles-Baldwin Electric Drill Company and a Director of the Vulcan Mining Company. Mr. Dulles was a former member of the Board of Education and of the Common Council of Englewood, N. J., where he had his Summer home. He was a Trustee and Secretary of Mackenzie College in Brazil and a member of the Pennsylvania Society, the Presbyterian Union, the American Museum of Natural History, the New York Zoological Society, and the American Society of International Law. Mr. Dulles also belonged to the University of Pennsylvania, National Arts, and Manhattan Clubs, and the Pilgrims' Society of this city, the Duquesne Club of Pittsburgh, and the Down Town Association of New York.

For more than two years he had lived at the Hotel Gotham, at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street. His wife, two sons, and two daughters survive him.

Mr. Dulles's funeral will take place on Thursday afternoon from the Englewood Presbyterian Church.

SERENO S. PRATT DEAD.

Secretary of the New York Chamber of Commerce Expires in Troy.

Sereno S. Pratt, Secretary of the New York Chamber of Commerce since 1908, and widely known as a financial writer and the author of "The Work of Wall Street," died yesterday at Troy, N. Y., in his fifty-eighth year. He was operated on several months ago, and was taken to the hospital in Troy from his country home in Burlington, Vt., ten days ago.

Mr. Pratt was born in Westmoreland, N. Y., and was the son of Enfield Loring and Mrs. Mary Jessup Pratt. He studied for some time in the University of Vermont, which conferred the honorary degree of A. M. on him in 1913. In 1876 he joined the staff of the St. Albans Advertiser, later occupying editorial positions with The Commercial Bulletin, The Journal of Commerce, The New York World, and The New York Times.

For fifteen years Mr. Pratt was manager of the New York bureau of The Philadelphia Ledger, later becoming associate editor of The Wall Street Journal, of which he was afterward editor in-chief at the time he became Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Pratt was a member of the American Economic Association, the New England Society of New York, and the Lawyers' Club. He lived at 104 Cambridge Place, Brooklyn, and is survived by his wife, two daughters, and a son.

Mgr. Racicot, Bishop of Pogia.

MONTREAL, Sept. 14.—Mgr. Racicot Bishop of Pogia, retired, died today after a long illness at Hospice Drapeau, St. Therese. Francois Theopile Racicot was born at Sault Au Recollet, Laval County, Oct. 13, 1845. He was ordained to the priesthood at Montreal in 1870. He was elected Bishop of Pogia and auxiliary to Archbishop Bruchesi in 1905. He retired in 1910, owing to a nervous disease.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

WALSH.—Mr. and Mrs. Edward Walsh, 916 East 179th St., announce the birth of a son, Monday, Sept. 13.

Engaged

DOWNING—HUMMEL.—Susan V. Hummel to John B. Downing.

MARKGRAF — ASHBURNER. — Louise M. Ashburner to Marc G. Markgraf.

Married

COOLEY — BIRKENMAYER. — On Aug. 30, 1915, by the Rev. W. E. Williams, Julia M. Birkenmayer of this city and Myron Lucius Cooley, M. D., of Waterbury, Conn.

HIGGINS—SLACK.—Tuesday, Sept. 14, 1915, at Jersey City, Mary Veronica Slack to James Joseph Higgins of New York.

HOOKER—MORGAN.—At Rye Beach, N. H., Sept. 14, Emily Malbone Morgan, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Dr. G. Brinley Morgan, to Thomas Hooker, Jr.

IVES—SHRADER.—On Tuesday, Sept. 15, 1915, at Grace Church, Norwalk, Conn., by the Rev. J. Benton Werner, Miss Grace L. Shrader to Francis L. Ives.

JEPHSON — DAVIS. — Mr. and Mrs. Robert Benson Davis of 330 Riverside Drive, New York, announce the marriage of their daughter, Lucretia Weed Davis, to Mr. George S. Jephson of East Orange, N. J., at Cazenovia, N. Y., Sept. 8, 1915.

GRUNTHAL—GOODMAN.—Sept. 12, Nellie B. Goodman to George B. Grunthal

Brooklyn.

GERARDI—SANTANGELO.—Sept. 12, Augusta Santangelo to John Gerardi.

LYNN—KEMPF.—Sept. 13, Katherine Kempf to Joseph W. Lynn.

Died.

ARMBRUSTER.—Chas., aged 58. THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 231 West 29d. (Campbell Building,) Wednesday afternoon, 2 o'clock.

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Light Weight Trunk, Medium Height, 36 Inches Wide, $15.

WARDROBE TRUNKS
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154 Fifth Ave., at 20th St.
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Died.

SHEPPARD.—Died at South Woodstock, Conn., Sept. 12, 1915, Dr. John Evans Sheppard of Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 69 years. Funeral services will be held at Bedford Presbyterian Church, Nostrand Ave. and Dean St., on Wednesday afternoon, Sept. 15, at 4:30 o'clock. Interment will be in the family plot at Friends' Burial Ground, Frankford, Penn., on Thursday, Sept. 16, 1915, at 11:30 A. M. Philadelphia relatives and friends are invited to meet at the Church of North Cedar Hill Cemetery, adjoining Friends' Burial Ground, where services will be held.

TAYLOR.—At Andover, Mass., Sept. 13, Professor John Phelps Taylor. Funeral at 22 School St., Andover, Thursday, Sept. 16, 3 P. M. Burial at Evergreen Cemetery, New Haven, Conn., Friday, 2:30 P. M. Friends are invited to both services.

TERWILLIGER.—Lansing Van Dusen, beloved husband of Florence Ford Terwilliger, on Sunday, Sept. 12, 1915. Funeral service at his late residence, 9 Maple Place, Cornwall, N. Y., Wednesday at 3:30 P. M. Friends are welcome.

TOMLINSON.—On Sept. 13, Arthur W. Tomlinson, in his 78th year, beloved husband of Clara J. Tomlinson. Services at his late residence, 45 West 48th St., on Thursday, at 11 A. M. Interment, Greenwood Cemetery.

WEINBERG.—On Sept. 13, after a short illness, William Eugene, beloved son of Perry A. and Tilly Weinberg, in the 14th year of his age. Funeral services will be held at 439 West End Ave., Wednesday morning, Sept. 15, at 9:30 o'clock.

WEISS.—Mrs. Debora Weiss, 415 East 9th St., on Sept. 14, 1915. Funeral Wednesday, Sept. 15, 1915, at 1 P. M.

BERRIE.—Alexander W., 2,893 Heath Av., Sept. 12. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

BROWN.—Mary E., 590 West 29th St., Sept. 12. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

COLAHAN.—Joseph J., Sept. 13. Funeral 227 10th Av.

DAVIS.—Fred T., 2,059 Webster Av., Bronx, Sept. 13. Funeral service today.

DELANEY.—Catherine, 1,176 Longwood Av., Bronx, Sept. 12. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

DUNN.—John J., 325 East 27th St., Sept. 12. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

ELMENDORF.—Josephus, 485 2d Av., Sept. 13, aged 74. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

HATTON.—Ella, 313 East 87th St., Sept. 12. Funeral notice later.

HEALY.—Julia, 543 East 161st St., Sept. 12.

LORD.—Julia E., Sept. 12, aged 86. Funeral 223 8th Av.

McLOUGHLIN.—Patrick J., Sept. 13, aged 80. Funeral 60th St. and Columbus Av., today, 9 A. M.

McVAY.—Margaret, 244 West 149th St., Sept. 12. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

MANNING.—Joseph, 4,901 8th Av., Sept. 13, aged 6.

MEESER.—Louise, Spuyten Duyvil, Sept. 12. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

MEYER.—Anna, 78 East 122d St., Sept. 13, aged 27. Funeral service today.

MOMALLEY.—Margaret, 244 East 142d St., Sept. 12. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

MONCRIEFF.—Charles, 501 West 148th St., Sept. 13, aged 61.

O'MARA.—Winifred, 429 West 57th St., Sept. 12. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

TIMMERMANN.—William L., J., 453 East 158th St., Sept. 12.

WASSMANN.—Catharina, 354 West 44th St., Sept. 12, aged 68.

Brooklyn.

AMTHOR.—Mamie, 184 Warwick St., Sept. 14, aged 38. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

BURTON.—Georgiana, 832 Lafferts Place, Sept. 14. Funeral private.

DILLON.—Julia, 521 Grand St., Sept. 13. Funeral Sept. 17.

DOUGHERTY.—William H., 271 Clermont Av., Sept. 13, aged 64. Funeral tomorrow.

GALLAGHER.—Ellen A., 1,087 Bergen St., Sept. 13. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

GULL.—Vincent, 687 Quincy St., Sept. 13, aged 34. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

HEALY.—Julia and Mary, 23 Poplar St., Sept. 12. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.

JONES.—Catharine, 391 Enfield St., Sept. 13. Funeral service today.

Dieb.

MARTIN.—Veronica, 171 Stanhope St., Sept. 12. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

PFEIFFER.—Elizabeth, 322 Madison St., Sept. 13, aged 65. Funeral today.

SIEBERT.—Peter, 2,763 East 27th St., Sept. 12, aged 64.

WENKE.—John, 102 Covert St., Sept. 12, aged 73. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

BAUMAN.—Joseph, 653 South 20th St., Newark, Sept. 13, aged 18 months.

BERGER.—Fralda, Newark, Sept. 12, aged 85. Funeral today, 3:30 P. M.

COLLINS.—Thomas E., 16 Fearnall Av., Jersey City, Sept. 14.

CONN

BLOSSOM OF YALE INTERCOLLEGIATE GOLF CHAMPION—LAWN TENNIS—BOXING

COLLEGE GOLF WON BY BLOSSOM, YALE

Grant A. Peacock of Princeton Makes Poor Showing in Championship Final.

By the comfortable margin of 11 up and 9 to play, Francis R. Blossom of Yale defeated Grant A. Peacock of Princeton in the final match for the intercollegiate individual championship over the links of the Greenwich Country Club yesterday.

The defeat of the Princeton man by this wide margain furnished the climax of a series of surprises, for after Peacock had disposed of John Marshall, Jr., it was considered that he would have little difficulty in winning the crown.

Peacock was usually the longer off the tee, although he can scarcely be called a long driver, but the Yale man simply outclassed his opponent in the vicinity of the green. Blossom's short game may be imagined when it is said that he had no less than six one-putt greens on the first eighteen holes and that he missed only one putt on the round.

Peacock was continually short on his approaches and gave every evidence of being tired, such as sparing strokes with a mashie. Blossom showed that he was on his game when he laid his approach at the first hole so close to the pin that he had no difficulty in getting a three, winning the hole. His first mistake was at the fourth, where his third shot was bunkered, but as Peacock got bunkered too, the hole was halved. Taking another six at the fifth cost Peacock that hole, and it made him three down. Blossom played the next four holes under 4s, reaching the turn in 36 to his opponent's 41, and standing five to the good there.

After winning the tenth, Blossom pulled his drive into the rough at the eleventh and flubbed his second shot. It cost him the hole, but, as it happened, it was the only hole he lost all day. Long putts on the thirteenth and fourteenth holes saved them both for the Yale man, for Peacock outplayed his antagonist up to the green. On the fourteenth hole of 600 yards Peacock was hole high in 3, while it required 4 of Blossom's strokes to be within twenty feet of the pin. Peacock took 2 to get down, while Blossom holed his putt.

A badly judged second shot on the fifteenth and an indifferent putt cost Peacock that hole, but he was visited by hard luck on the sixteenth. Both had pitched their third shots almost dead to the pin, Blossom being about a foot away and Peacock laying himself on a dead stymie, which he could not negotiate. He was 7 down at the point. Pulling his drive into trouble at the home hole cost Peacock that hole, so that he was 8 down when the pair retired for luncheon.

The Princeton player materially improved on the afternoon round, but not so as to make any appreciable effect in the game of the other. His worst lapse came at the fourth, where he got bunkered on his approach and took 3 to get out of the difficulty. Outside of that hole, Peacock was one over 4s for the afternoon portion of that match, yet he lost three holes. Blossom was out in 37, only 1 over par, and the single stroke was taken on the fourth.

The new intercollegiate champion is a native of Chicago and a member of the Exmoor Country Club. He is a junior at Yale, and never before played in this competition. In fact, his golf was so underrated that he was simply a reserve player on the Yale team. The cards follow:

MORNING ROUND.

Blossom, out	3	3	4	6	5	4	4	3	—36
Peacock, out	4	4	4	6	6	5	4	4	—41
Blossom, in	3	5	4	5	5	4	4	5	4—39—75
Peacock, in	4	4	4	5	5	3	5	5	5—42—83

AFTERNOON ROUND.

Blossom, out	4	3	4	6	5	4	4	3	—37
Peacock, out	4	4	4	7	5	4	4	4	—40

YOUNTAKAH WOMEN WIN.

Mrs. Smalley and Mrs. Randall Take Prizes in Forest Hills Golf.

A field of fifty women gathered at the Forest Hill Field Club links near Newark yesterday for the first of the Fall series of one-day tournaments, under the auspices of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association, and when all the cards had been posted, a pair of Yountakah contestants—Mrs. R. H. Smalley and Mrs. W. Randall—were tied for the prizes. Both had 83 net, but as Mrs. Smalley made the course in 89, she took the gross prize, leaving the other prize for Mrs. Randall.

In addition to the medal play handicap all the women took part in an eighteen-hole putting competition, Mrs. R. Neff of Montclair winning with a score of 41. Mrs. G. H. Curtis, an unattached player, and Mrs. I. O'Connell tied for the second prize with 42, but on the play-off Mrs. Curtis won. The scores in the handicap follow:

	Gross.	H'cap.	Net.
Mrs. R. H. Smalley, Yountakah	89	6	83
Mrs. W. Randall, Yountakah	94	11	83
Mrs. C. A. Dickson, Forest Hill	94	10	84
Mrs. G. Wood, Englewood	100	14	86
Mrs. F. Steinhart, unattached	99	15	84
Mrs. W. B. Hutch'son, Forest Hill	107	20	87
Mrs. H. B. Salmon, Forest Hill	97	10	87
Miss Hartshorne, Hackensack	106	18	88
Mrs. H. Blumenthal, Fairview	93	5	88
Mrs. R. S. Neff, Montclair	104	15	89
Miss J. Allaire, Forest Hill	114	25	89
Mrs. F. P. Young, Forest Hill	110	20	90
Mrs. A. Giles, Yountakah	105	15	90
Mrs. T. H. Thomas, Hackensack	101	11	90
Mrs. M. Wilson, New Brunswick	106	14	92
Mrs. A. Shoaf, Englewood	99	6	93
Miss G. Lintott, Forest Hill	109	15	94
Mrs. B. M. Mitchell, Yountakah	105	11	94
Mrs. Irving Brown, Haworth	102	7	95
Mrs. L. M. De Vauney, unat.	110	14	96
Mrs. A. C. Drown, Forest Hill	106	9	97
Mrs. W. Seaman, Richmond Co.	107	8	99
Mrs. E. Messick, Hackensack	124	25	99
Mrs. H. E. Manstel, Montclair	107	8	99
Mrs. R. Hoyt, Forest Hill	125	25	100
Miss E. O'Connor, Forest Hill	125	25	100
Mrs. Lester Ketcham, Fox Hills	119	15	104
Miss Julia Bredt, Essex County	117	12	105
Mrs. J. E. Edwards, unattached	132	25	107
Miss Grace Smith, Yountakah	129	20	109

Ridgewood Women on Links.

Women members of the Ridgewood Country Club played the first match round of their club championship yesterday. Matches will be continued each Tuesday until the title has been settled. The results:

Mrs. E. Rodrigo beat Mrs. J. S. Stokes, Jr., 3 and 1; Mrs. J. Noonan beat Mrs. W. W. Brackett, 2 up; Mrs. G. Fred Kobler beat Mrs. J. R. Kleinjung, 1 up; Miss Bopp beat Mrs. G. W. Hammerschlag, 1 up; Mrs. John Hawes beat Mrs. E. F. McDonald, 6 and 5; Mrs. M. Z. Graham beat Miss Dorothy Cowperthwaite, 4 and 3; Mrs. F. S. Coleman beat Mrs. F. M. Sommerville, 1 up; Mrs. L. W. Sugler beat Miss Edna Mims, 2 up.

Ahearn and Mike Gibbons Signed

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 14.—Announcement was made here today that Mike Gibbons of St. Paul, Minn., and Young Ahearn of New York, welterweights, have signed a contract in New York for a fifteen-round bout in New Orleans the second week in January.

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"MUTT" SHOW AT NEWARK.

Dogs of No Pedigree Benched with Those of Aristocratic Breeding.

The first annual plain dog show promoted by the Humane Society of New Jersey was held at Vailsburg Park, Newark, yesterday. The object of the society in staging the show was to cultivate a better feeling for the dog that is not eligible to bench show honors. A total of 108 dogs were judged. Approximately 25 per cent. were dogs with pedigrees. The "mutts" of unknown ancestry had an equal chance with the pedigreed canines, and in many instances the mutts were the victors over aristocratic dogdom.

The classes included Boston terriers, Boston bulls, English bulls, German sheep dogs and hounds, poodles, mixed poodles, Irish terriers, and others.

The class carded as plain dog class drew the largest entry. It was a difficult class to judge, as there was no standard by which to make awards. The winner was a long-haired brown dog whose breed was unknown to its owner, Mrs. J. T. Braun.

Flying Pigeon, an imported Italian bullhound, said to be the only one of its kind in America, and Mack's Sensation, owned by the President of the Newark Kennel Club, were the centre of attraction, and won in their respective classes. Both are pedigreed dogs, and the latter has never lost in any competition. The former was never exhibited before. Miss Carrie Doolittle's Jack won in the Blenheim class, and Fred O'Brien's Fanny won in the Boston terrier class. H. E. Rost's triple entry in the German sheep hound class took all three prizes. H. F. Hastedtt won blue and red ribbons in the Irish terrier class with Nelly and Jimmy, dogs of the same litter.

STARS WIN AT TENNIS.

Tri-State Championship at Cincinnati Near Semi-Finals.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 14.—The Tri-State tennis tournament was today narrowed down to eight men in the singles event and to seven contestants in the women's singles, Mrs. Louis Feid, Jr., of Chicago, being the first of the women to win her way into the semi-finals.

All of the prominent out-of-town stars won their matches, Clarence Griffin and Elia Fottrell, San Francisco; Nat Emerson, Memphis, and Irving Wright, Boston, having little trouble advancing toward the finals.

Griffin won from Al Gessing, Cincinnati, 6—1, 6—1; Fottrell beat Al Zimmerman of Cincinnati, 6—3, 6—4; Emerson defeated C. Dinwiddy, Cincinnati, 6—0, 6—2, and Wright beat J. C. Neeley, Chicago, 6—1, 6—3.

Mrs. Fled won her two matches today by beating Imogene Poole and Lenora Hofer, both local girls. Miss Poole lost by 6—3, 8—6, and Miss Hofer, 6—1, 6—1.

Miss Molla Bjurstedt, the Norwegian girl, who is the American champion, played one match against Evelyn Luers of Cincinnati, and lost only one game in each set. The scores were 6—1, 6—1.

William M. Johnston, San Francisco, the national champion, again appeared for an exhibition match, playing two sets with Roland Hoerr of St. Louis in singles. His work was brilliant and he disposed of his opponent in easy manner, 6—2, 6—3.

Maplewood Autumn Handicap Golf.

Special to The New York Times.

MAPLEWOOD, N. H., Sept. 14.—Brice S. Evans of Belmont Springs and A. F. Ellis of North Jersey tied for best net score in the qualifying round of the Autumn handicap tournament today with 68 each. Evans, a 2 handicap man, just missed a put on the eighteenth green for a 69. In the play-off this afternoon Evans defeated Ellis by one stroke, his game being featured by several wonderful shots from seemingly impossible lies. Two sixteens qualified for match play from a field of fifty, the first round taking place this afternoon. The summary:

First Sixteen, Qualifying Round.—B. S. Evans, Belmont Springs, 70—68; A. F. Ellis, North Jersey, 85, 17—68; E. A. Dexter, Springfield, 87, 16—71; J. W. Kenney, Maplewood, 91, 20—71; Harold H. Ley, Springfield, 82, 10—72; R. K. Jereckl, Erie, 98, 26—72; P. T. Bodge, Maplewood, 80, 7—73; H. G. Ahern, Braeburn, 85, 12—73; A. C. Gould, Braeburn, 87, 14—73; E. T. Tifft, Springfield, 88, 15—73; A. V. Connery, Megacomet, 89, 15—74; Gardiner Hammond, Maplewood, 89, 14—75; W. H. Gould, Braeburn, 98, 23—75; W. Clendinning, Maplewood, 90, 14—76; E. J. Haley, Essex Country, 86, 10—76; P. D. Parsons, Springfield, 86, 10—76.

First Round—Haley won by default from Evans; Ellis vs. Clendinning, postponed; Hammond defeated Dexter, 2 and 1; Connery won by default from Kenney; Ley defeated Tifft, 5 and 3; R. K. Jereckl won by default from Gould; Bodge defeated W. H. Gould, 7 and 6; Parsons defeated Ahern 3 and 5.

Elementary Schools Basket Ball.

The Elementary Schools Games Committee held its first meeting of the school year yesterday and arrangements were made for the basket ball championships. There will be two classes, 95 and 125 pounds. The championships are open to all schools of the city, and entries will close on Oct. 9. There will be an entry fee of $1. All games will be played under Public Schools Athletic League rules and regulations. There will be no interborough championships this year, but the championships of each borough will be decided, and first, second, and third place medals will be presented to the first three teams in each borough. Leo I. Kearney, Chairman of the Games Committee, appointed the following Basket Ball Committee for this year: Edward O'Connell, Chairman; J. R. Scappa, A. Greenburg, C. K. O'Hagan, and J. B. Dorman. The first Sunday World meet will be held at Brooklyn Athletic Field on Saturday afternoon, Oct. 9, and the members of the Elementary Games Committee will act as officials.

The committee voted to uphold the umpire in the case of a protested baseball game played between Public Schools 26 and 53 of the Bronx on the last school day in June. Because of a ruling of the umpire allowing a run to score for Public School 26 in the seventh inning, which made the score 2 to 2, the Public School 53 nine left the field and refused to play. The umpire gave the game to Public School 26 by the score of 9 to 0.



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WOMEN PLAY FAST FOR TENNIS TITLE

Favorites Win Matches in Tournament for New Jersey Championship at Englewood.

Form again ruled in the lawn tennis tournament for the women's championship of the State of New Jersey yesterday on the Englewood Field Club courts at Englewood, N. J. Seven players joined Miss Marie Wagner in the round before the semi-final, and each of the seven matches was decided in straight sets. There was plenty of spirited play, and two of the contests were forced to deuce sets. The playing through champion, Miss Anita Carrington, was forced to her best to win from Miss Helene Pollak at 6—4, 7—5. Miss Carrington hit the ball with the same dash and freedom that won her the title at Morristown last year. Miss Pollak put up a clever exhibition of sterling defense, and fought off the strong attack of the title holder. In the second set Miss Pollak made the score 5-all before the champion broke through her service for the set and match.

Mrs. Theodore Cassebeer and Miss Marion Vanderhoef put up an interesting exhibition before the latter won at 6—3, 7—5. Miss Vanderhoef played a clever net game and made a number of clever cross-court shots, which found the undefended spots in Mrs. Cassebeer's court. Miss Elizabeth Bunce scored a surprisingly easy victory over Mrs. D. C. Mills, while Mrs. Marshall McLean found little opposition from Miss Jane Rowson's side of the court. Another one-sided match brought Miss Florence A. Ballin victorious over Miss Abby Morrison at 6—1, 6—0. The summary:

New Jersey State Championship Women's Singles, First Round.—Mrs. Marshall McLean defeated Mrs. R. A. Pope, 6—1, 6—1; Miss Ina Kissel defeated Miss Mariana Tausig, 6—4, 6—2.

Second Round.—Miss Florence A. Ballin defeated Miss Abby Morrison, 6—1, 6—0; Miss A. Lindley defeated Mrs. Van Winkle, 6—2, 6—2; Miss Marie Vanderhoef defeated Mrs. Theodore Cassebeer, 6—3, 7—5; Mrs. Marshall McLean defeated Miss Jane Rowson, 6—3, 6—0; Miss Ina Kissel defeated Mrs. L. Z. Murray, 6—1, 6—0; Miss Anita Carrington defeated Miss Helene Pollak, 6—4, 7—5; Miss Elizabeth Bunce defeated Mrs. D. C. Mills, 6—1, 6—4.

New Jersey Championship, Women's Doubles, First Round.—Mrs. L. Z. Murray and Mrs. George Wagner defeated Mrs. C. N. Beard and Mrs. T. Cassebeer by default; Miss Edith Handy and Mrs. William H. Pouch defeated Mrs. Dickinson and Mrs. Morris, 6—0, 7—5; Mrs. Robert Le Roy and Mrs. Rawson Wood defeated Miss Abby Morrison and Mrs. Von Winkle, 6—1, 6—4.

Second Round—Miss H. Browning and Miss Green defeated Miss Sheldon and Mrs. Bradley, 6—1, 6—4; Mrs. G. W. Chapman and Mrs. Marshall McLean defeated Miss Stanton and Miss Mariana Tausig, 6—2, 7—5; Mrs. A. G. Miles and Miss Ina Kissel won by default; Miss Edith Handy and Mrs. William H. Pouch defeated Mrs. Robert Le Roy and Mrs. Rawson Wood, 6—2, 7—5; Miss Clare Cassel and Miss Marie Wagner defeated Miss Taylor and Miss Forbes, 6—2, 6—2; Miss Anita Carrington and Miss E. Bunce defeated Miss A. Lindley and Mrs. Alexander, 6—1, 6—2.

JUNIORS IN FOURTH ROUND.

Garland and Throckmorton Show Good Tennis Form at Forest Hills.

The third round of the metropolitan junior lawn tennis championship tournament was completed yesterday on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club at Forst Hills, Long Island, when the matches went through as expected. With sixteen players left the favored youngsters are George P. Throckmorton, brother of the present title holder; H. P. Guller of the St. Paul School and Captain of the West Side Club junior team; L. M. Banks of Adelphi Academy and C. S. Garland. This quartet of players showed the best form, and won their matches in an impressive manner. Garland, who gave Harold A. Throckmorton a hard contest for the national interscholastic honors, is in splendid shape, and up to the present has not been distressed in any of his matches. He will play Robert Rand in the fourth round today, when he will face the best player up to that time. This contest is expected to give a good line on his chances for the title.

It was expected that F. L. Loughman, one of the finalists last year, would prove a dangerous contender, but in his match with G. P. Throckmrton he made a dismal failure when he attempted to handle the speedy drives and overhead smashes of his opponent. Throckmorton uncovered a clever service and varied his shots so well that he gained a 6—1, 6—1 victory. The summary:

Metropolitan Junior Championship. — Third Round—M. Cutter defeated G. E. Jones, 3—6, 6—2, 6—4; B. Cohen defeated D. Duscombe, 8—2, 6—3; C. S. Garland defeated G. Zabriskie, 6—1, 6—4; R. Rand defeated F. Barrett, 6—0, 6—4; E. Binzin defeated J. F. Kammerer, 7—5, 6—2; W. Hammerslough defeated A. Ehrman, 7—5, 6—1; H. P. Guller defeated J. Mangin, 6—7, 6—1, 6—3; E. Dowling defeated I. W. Raymond, 6—2, 3—6, 6—4; T. Woodford defeated Jabez Holmes, 6—3, 6—8, 6—1; E. L. Hopkins defeated B. Thoms, 6—1, 6—0; E. Benjamin defeated M. A. Taylor, 6—2, 3—6, 6—0; H. Haldenstein defeated A. Delmont, 6—3, 4—6, 7—5; G. P. Throckmorton defeated F. L. Loughman, 6—1, 6—1; L. M. Banks defeated G. Donaldson, 6—2, 6—1; A. Healy defeated C. Donaldson, 6—0, 7—5.

Metropolitan Doubles.—First Round—A. Ehrman and F. M. Chapman defeated F. L. Loughlin and A. Healy, 6—2, 2—6, 6—2; E. E. Lecluse and R. Salambier, defeated J. M. Hopkinson and M. A. Salambier, 6—1, 6—2; W. Benjamin and W. Hammerslough defeated S. Kempner and D. Sulzberger, 6—0, 6—3; E. L. Hopkins and W. D. Clark defeated G. R. Preston and B. Bassford, 8—6, 6—1, 6—3.

Second Round.—H. Larsen and Gentner defeated T. Barrett and E. Dowling, 6—2, 6—4; C. S. Garland and W. I. Plitt defeated G. B. Emerson and J. F. Stone, 6—2, 6—3; T. Woodford and E. Shaw defeated L. Herzog and M. Hilles, 6—3, 7—5; G. A. Myers and W. H. Drayton defeated R. J. Van Zant and M. Carroll, 6—3, 7—5; R. Goldman and J. J. Wolf defeated W. S. Zabriskie and F. Champein, 6—1, 6—4; E. Binzin and M. A. Taylor defeated J. Mangin and L. Sussman, 6—0, 6—2; I. Raymond and G. Zabriskie defeated W. H. Hastings and W. Weeks, 6—1, 6—3; A. Ehrman and F. M. Chapman defeated E. E. Lecluse and R. Salambier, 6—1, 6—3; H. Benedict and M. Randall defeated W. Knight and R. E. Merrifield, 6—1, 6—4; H. T. Dickinson and W. P. Bluck defeated J. M. Baker and M. P. Baker, 6—0, 6—2; Goddard Saunders and Jabez Holmes defeated A. Gallagher and J. Proctor, 6—4, 6—4; C. Donaldson and T. Mortimer defeated H. L. Dudley and W. Watson, 6—0, 6—3; G. P. Throckmorton and Herbert W. Foster defeated H. H. Aldenshein and M. S. Webster, 6—2, 6—2; C. Hollander and B. Cohen defeated H. D. Vail and G. Ayres, 6—2, 6—0; L. M. Banks and H. P. Guller defeated M. Bailey and G. Griffiths, 6—1, 6—3.

COLLEGE MEN PLAY POORLY,

R. Norris Williams, 2d, Credited with Two Victories, One a Default.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14.—Play of mediocre character marked the opening games today of the intercollegiate tennis championship tournament, in which representatives from all the big Eastern colleges are entered at the Merion Cricket Club. First-class form appeared in spots in some of the matches, but the performance of the college stars was, as a rule, below par, which was probably due to the fact that virtually all the entrants are topping off a very strenuous campaign. Former national titleholder, R. Norris Williams, 2d, of Harvard, put out Kenneth Kennedy of Pennsylvania 6—2, 6—3. Jerry Weber, Yale, defeated Jack Disston, Pennsylvania, 6—2, 6—2. William Blair, Cornell, defeated E. M. Edwards, Pennsylvania, 7—5, 6—2, and J. R. Rowland, the only Pennsylvania player to survive the opening round, defeated Jones, Dartmouth, 6—4, 6—2. Blair was later defeated by Rand, Harvard, and the remaining survivors are Koeniger, Dartmouth; Caner, Harvard; Coffey, Princeton, and Leonard Beekman, Princeton, the former national interscholastic champion.

As Williams and Beekman were picked as the probable finalists, these two came in for the greater amount of attention. Against Kennedy Williams was erratic but resourceful. Williams's ground strokes were as crisp as usual, but he was weak in volleying and he committed at least a half dozen faults in each set. The summary:

First Round.—Williams, Harvard, defeated Watters, New Orleans, by default; Hunter, Cornell, defeated Harvey, Princeton, 6—4, 6—1. Caner, Harvard, defeated Larmon, Dartmouth, 6—1, 6—2; Beekman, Princeton, defeated Hopkins, Yale, 6—3, 6—4; Pfaffman, Harvard, defeated Larmon, Dartmouth, by default; Blair, Cornell, defeated Edwards, Penn, 7—5, 6—2.

Second Round.—Koeniger, Dartmouth, defeated Rikker, Princeton, 8—6, 4—6, 6—2; Weber, Yale, defeated Disston, Penn, 6—2, 6—2; Williams, Harvard, defeated Kennedy, Penn, 6—2, 6—3; Caner, Harvard, defeated Hunter, Cornell, 6—4, 6—2; Beekman, Princeton, defeated Pfaffman, Harvard, 2—6, 6—1, 6—0; Rand, Harvard, defeated Blair, Cornell, 6—4, 4—6, 6—3; Rowland, Penn, defeated Jones, Dartmouth, 6—4, 6—2; Coffey, Princeton, defeated Decamp, Yale, 9—7, 6—3.

CHICLE DISAPPOINTS RACE TRACK CROWD

Seemed to be in "Soft Spot" in Nursery Handicap, but Finishes Third.

That Thompson-Whitney combination is full of surprises. Some of them are not agreeable. One of these latter came at Belmont Park yesterday when Chicle, impressive winner of the Champagne Stakes from a crackajack field, was beaten in the run for the Nursery Handicap by Whimsy, the property of a city jeweler, who races under the name of the Choriland Stable. The worst of it from "Jimmy" Rowe's point of view was that he sold Whimsy from Mr. Whitney's stable last Spring for $3,500.

Chicle was looked upon as the easy money of the day with which to get transportation money to Havre de Grace, where "the ponies" begin racing today. The layers all seemed to think the same way, and would only lay 9 to 20 against the carrier of the Thompson colors, while there was always 4 or 5 to 1 to be had against Whimsy, which was, however, heavily played to run as good as second. Chicle broke in front and stayed there for just half the distance or the six furlongs to be run. Then both Achievement and Whimsy ranged up alongside the trio in the middle of the track, with Indian Chant on the inner rail and Pielone on the outside. Notter was seen to "go to the bat" when that unexpected thing happened, and the crowd set up a shout "Chicle's beaten!" They knew that Notter never uses a whip until things get serious for his mount. Chicle didnt like the sting of the "gad" at all, and tried to get away from it. But try hard as he did both Achievement and Whimsy hung to him. At the last furlong pole Whimsy took command of the situation and showed the way to the finish, getting there by a length and a half in front of Achievement, which came fast enough in the last few strides to just beat Chicle out of second money, both horses being under a hard drive. So the big stake racing season of 1915 ended in a big disappointment for every one but the owner of Whimsy. The summary:

FIRST RACE. — For two-year-olds which have not won at this meeting; selling; purse $500; five and a half furlongs, straight. Time—1:06.

Benjamin, Cleveland Stable's b. g., by Ildrim-Belle of Belle Meade, 102 pounds, 12 to 5, 4 to 5, and 3 to 10, (Pitz).....1

Maifou, R. Angarola's ch. f., 104, 7 to 5, 1 to 2, and out, (McCahey).....2

Southern Star, D. E. McGinnis's blk. f., 98, 12 to 1, 4 to 1, and 8 to 5, (Campbell)...3

Daddy's Choice, In and Out, and Nolli also ran. Marchena and Flag Day scratched.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; purse $500; one mile. Time—1:41 2-5.

Ben Quince, E. Witte's ch. g., 4 years, by Peter Quince-Benita Brush, 107 pounds, 5 to 1, 3 to 2, and 3 to 5, (J. McTaggart).....1½

Borax, Joseph Kilcoyne's ch. g., 3, 95, 5 to 1, 8 to 5, and 7 to 10, (Garner).....2½

Brian Boru, J. Long's ch. c., 8, 103, 12 to 1, 5 to 1, and 2 to 1, (Matthews)....3

Sam Slick, Rusila, and Santo also ran. Gloaming scratched.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse $500; one mile. Time—1:41 1-5.

Guy Fisher, E. F. Cooney's b. h., aged, by Sain Appolonia, 115 pounds, 1 to 2 and out, (Davis).....1

Song of Valley, Frank Tannehill's b. g., 4, 102, 20 to 1, 4 to 1, and 3 to 2, (J. McTaggart).....2

Beethoven, Leonard Jacob's b. g., 5, 107, 6 to 1, 6 to 5, and 2 to 5, (Garner).....3

Napier and Coin also ran. Amalfi scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—Nursery Handicap, for two-year-olds; value to winner $1,065; six furlongs, straight. Time—1:11 4-5.

Whimsy, Cleveland Stable's br. g., by Burgomaster-Whimsical, 106 pounds, 9 to 2, 3 to 2, and 3 to 5, (J. McTaggart).1½

Achievement, R. F. Carman's ch. g., 114, 7 to 1, 2 to 1, and 7 to 5, (Burlingame)..2

Chicle, L. S. Thompson's b. c., 122, 9 to 20 and out, (Notter).....3

Indian Chant, Pielone, and Watercress II. also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Corinthian Steeplechase Handicap for three-year-olds and up; value to the winner $1,170; about two miles. Time—4:10.

Swish, Harry La Montagne's b. g., aged, by McGee-Frou Frou, 144 pounds, 9 to 2, 7 to 5, and 1 to 3, (Franklin).....1½

Kehtoh, Thomas Hitchcock's b. g., 4, 145, 6 to 1, 2 to 1, and 4 to 5, (Tighe).....2

Cherry Malotte, Greentree Stable's br. m., 6, 153, 7 to 2, 6 to 5, and 1 to 3, (Powers).....3

Bonnie Laddie, Adventuress, and My King also ran. Single Stick fell at the eighth jump, and did not finish.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens of all ages; purse $400; six and a half furlongs. Time—1:22.

Kilmer, W. A. Prime's ch. c., 2 years, by Plaudit-Expressing, 100 pounds, 9 to 10 and out, (J. McTaggart).....1

Puts and Calls, Mrs. L. A. Livingston's b. c., 3, 115, 9 to 10 and out, (Clement).....2

Sandow, Northwood Stable's ch. g., 4, 112, 30 to 1 and 4 to 1, (Davies).....3½

Vifir also ran. Raconteuse scratched.

Winning Jockeys and Trainers.

The McTaggart brothers easily headed the list of winning jockeys in the twelve days' meeting at Belmont Park which brought racing in this State to a close. "Tommy" was successful in piloting fifteen winners past the judges, "Johnny" riding nine horses home in front of the processions. The veteran "Joe" McCahey came next with six winning mounts. Butwell rode five winners, Buxton four, Burlingame, Notter, Turner and Garner three each and Davis had two, both after severing his connection with Captain E. B. Cassatt's stable. Loftus, Connolly, Hoffman, McAtee, Bowder, Lilly, and Pitz each rode a single winning horse.

James Rowe led the list of winning trainers with nine victories to his credit. E. C. Hildreth saddled six winners, Fitzsimmons five, Regan four, Mayberry, Heffner and J. S. Healy three each, Hirsch, Byer, Powers, J. Murphy, Cunningham, T. J. Healey, and R. Benson two each, and fourteen others one each.

Elementary Football at N. Y. U.

Elementary work of a varied nature continued to be the formula handed out by Coach "Tom" Reilley to the New York University football squad, which put in its appearance for football practice on Ohio Field yesterday afternoon. The practice took the form of drill in passing the leather and in practicing starts for the backfield candidates. Except for a few minutes of charging practice, which the linemen came in for, no real hard work was attempted, as the heat prevented anything involving speed of any sort. It is expected, however, that practice in tackling, for which the tackling dummy will be used, will commence by the end of the week, and that signal practice, comprising all ordinary formations will follow. Altogether five regulars of last year's eleven have reported this far for the preliminary work, but Coach Reilley will be handicapped in his efforts to get the men out early by the fact that examinations for the February-September class of freshmen, which contains several of the most promising candidates, are being held this week. It is probability the coaches will not have the full quota of men to work with until next week, when the university is to open.

Twenty Ferdham Footballists Out.

Despite the continued hot weather yesterday the football season at Fordham was opened enthusiastically when twenty candidates reported for their first day of practice. Harry Vaughn, the new coach, was on hand and was assisted in getting things started by Captain Dave Dunn.

The candidates were kept busy for over two hours kicking and following the ball and in general rounds of tandem work and limbering-up exercises. Captain Dunn, who was Fordham's best ground gainer last year, showed plenty of speed yesterday in returning the ball. He alternated with Phil Kearns in booting the ball. Most of the veterans were on hand yesterday. The five "F" men who appeared in uniform were May and Mulcahy, the tackles; Neil Conklin and Jack Conklin, the guards, and Dave Dunn of last year's squad.

Besides the regulars, several of the most dependable substitutes on the 1914 eleven reported for their first workout.

Cornell's First Day at Football.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 14.—Cornell football practice opened this morning with a squad of about fifty men on hand, including a sprinkling of Varsity men available for this year, substitutes, and members of last year's freshman team. Intense heat did not deter the coaches from sending the squad through a two and a half hours' workout. Among the members of last year's team who reported today were Captain Barrett, quarter back; Shelton, left end; Anderson, right guard; Cool, centre, and Collins, half back. Allen and Tilley, both of whom are due to return, have not yet shown up. Coaches Sharpe, Reed, and Van Norman divided up the men and at once began preliminary work. Captain Barrett punted a good deal, and the backs began with the forward pass.

Stevens Tech Starts Practice.

The football squad at Stevens reported Monday, and, in spite of the heat has been put through some stiff preliminary practice. Although only about thirty men have reported each day, Coach Rodgers is well pleased with the start and does not fear lack of material, as the squad will no doubt have doubled by the time college opens. Captain Todd and seven others of last year's team were on hand. Of the new men DeCay, of last year's Brooklyn Prep team, is the most likely looking candidate. The "grass drill," tackling the dummy, falling on the ball, and signal practice constitute the morning's work. The coach is losing no time in getting the men conditioned, as the first game with the Connecticut Aggies is only about two weeks away.

BOXING COMMISSION TO SUMMON JOH

Referee to be Asked Why He Gave Private Opinion on Brighton Bout.

Billy Joh, referee of the Packey McFarland-Mike Gibbons ten-round bout at the Brighton Beach Motordrome on last Saturday night, will be summoned to appear before the Boxing Commission at its regular meeting to be held next Tuesday, and he will be asked to explain why he gave THE TIMES an opinion on the bout. In the crisp, official report of the commission's doings at yesterday's meeting which was handed out to the newspaper men by Secretary Charles J. Harvey, there was absolutely no mention of any discussion of Billy Joh, nor was there any mention of the fact that he was to be summoned to appear before the commission.

The commission takes the attitude that no referee has a right to express even a private opinion on any bout.

After Secretary Harvey had issued his official statement on what transpired at the meeting, Major John Dixon, one of the members of the commission, was interviewed, and he stated that Billy Joh would be summoned to appear and explain why he gave his opinion. Another Commissioner, when asked about the Joh matter, denied that any such action had been taken. From the discussion with Major Dixon, it was gathered that the Boxing Commission is under the impression that Referee Joh erred in giving his opinion. Major Dixon quoted as a parallel case the action of Referee Patsy Haley, who at the Forty-fourth Street Boxing Club raised one of the contestant's hands at the close of the bout, silently implying that the hand raised was that of the winner of the bout. The referee's license was revoked.

Major Dixon, in the course of his talk yesterday, stated that he was unalterably opposed to referees' decisions, and stated that after witnessing the McFarland-Gibbons bout Saturday night he was more than ever assured of the wisdom of his course. Commissioner Dixon said that in a talk with Commissioner James R. Price yesterday he said that he was sorry that Mr. Price had not witnessed the bout Saturday night, because he felt sure that Mr. Price would become convinced of the evils of referees' decisions.

The big crowd of fans which witnessed Saturday night's bout probably have no idea that the bout, which was very nearly stopped before the end of the tenth round. Yesterday Commissioner Dixon stated that he had sent one of his inspectors to the ringside Saturday night to inform Referee Joh that unless McFarland stopped his back-hand slapping and the practice of throwing water into the ring was not immediately stopped, he would enter the ring in his official capacity and stop the bout.

Secretary Harvey's official report of the meeting contained the information that the commission had in an informal way discussed the contest and its attending features. No complaints of any kind were received in connection with the affair, therefore the judgment of the commission was that no action was necessary.

Gold Medal
at the Panama Pacific International Exposition
was awarded to
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PHILLIES AND BRAVES PULL AWAY FROM DODGERS IN PENNANT RACE

COBB SPOILS NEW PITCHER'S DEBUT

Georgia Gem's Timely Single in Eighth Gives Detroit a 3 to 2 Victory Over Yankees.

Ty Cobb, the Georgia Gem, hasn't a bit of regard for a young pitcher trying to break into the American League to earn an honest living. George Mogridge, a long, lean southpaw, trapped by Scout Joe Kelley in Des Moines, was making his home début for the Yankees at the Polo Grounds yesterday and was doing very nicely, thank you, when Cobb had to intrude and spill the beans. Cobb won 3 to 2.

Mogridge was moving along smoothly with the Yanks in front 2 to 1 up to the eighth inning. He had plenty of nerve and wasn't afraid to pitch to the Tiger sluggers. The shock to Mogridge came in the eighth. Marty Kavanagh, pinch-hitting for Lawdermilk, singled to left centre. He went to third when Bush planked a double along the left field foul line. Vitt was tossed out at first base by Maisel on a pretty play and Cobb came up to bat.

The new pitcher tricked Cobb with a couple of sharp-breaking curves and the patient Cobb also waited until he was presented with three wide ones. With the count 3 and 2, Cobb sailed a single to centre field and sent Kavanagh and Bush home with the victory.

As the Boston Red Sox also won their game, the margin between the Bostons and Detroits in the pennant dash is unchanged. The Tigers are still very much in the fight, and a great deal will depend on the series between the two teams in Boston beginning on Thursday.

Lawdermilk, the beanpole pitcher, who used to associate with the St. Louis Browns, twirled par excellent ball for the Detroits yesterday. For six innings he gave them only one hit, and in the last three innings the Yanks hit safely three times. It was Lawdermilk's generosity with passes that gave the Yankees their only opportunity at run-getting.

Detroit got a run in the second. After Veach skied to Bauman, Crawford singled to right. He went to second on Burns's single to left. Young smashed a single through second, scoring Crawford. Miller, the Yankees' new centre fielder, made a rabbit throw home and Young went to second. The Yanks were saved from further destruction by a brilliant play by Peckinpaugh. Peck hurdled high and nailed a hot liner from the bat of Stanage and doubled Young off second base.

In the third inning Lawdermilk became unruly. Cook walked and Peckinpaugh sent a fly to Veach. Cook did some foolish base running and got so far away that he was unable to get back to first base after the catch. Veach relayed the ball to Young and Cook was doubled up. Bauman got a single and stole second. Pipp walked and Maisel went to first by the scame route, filling the bases. Hartzell shot a hot grasser at short and Bush fumbled the drive, permitting Bauman and Pipp to score. Maisel attempted to steal home but was nipped at the plate.

Mogridge did some neat pitching in the sixth inning. Bush got a single and Vitt rolled a grounder to the new pitcher. He made a low toss to second and all hands were safe. Cobb, Veach, and Crawford, the Tigers' heavy hitters, came up in succession. Cobb skied to Hartzell and Veach and Crawford were thrown out at first base by Bauman. The score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush, ss.	4	1	2	1	4
Vitt, 3b.	4	0	0	0	1
Cobb, cf.	3	0	1	0	0
Veach, lf.	4	0	0	3	1
Cr'wf'd, rf.	4	1	1	1	0
Burns, 1b.	4	0	1	11	0
Y'ng, 2b.	3	0	1	1	4
St'nage, c.	4	0	1	9	1
L'dw'k, p.	2	0	0	0	1
*Kavan'h..	1	1	1	0	0
Ol'ham, p.	2	0	0	0	0
Total..	34	3	8	27	10

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Cook, rf.	3	1	0	1	0
Peck'h, ss.	3	0	0	6	6
Cree ...	1	0	0	0	0
Boone, ss.	0	0	0	1	0
B'man, 2b.	2	0	2	2	4
Pipp, 1b.	2	1	0	12	0
Maisel, 3b.	3	0	0	0	3
Hltz'll, lf.	3	0	0	2	0
†Krueger.	1	0	0	0	0
Miller, cf.	3	0	0	1	0
‡Caldwell.	1	0	1	0	0
Alex'r, c.	2	0	0	2	1
Mogr'e, p.	3	0	1	0	0
Total..	28	2	4	27	14

*Batted for Lawdermilk in eighth inning.
†Alexander out, hit by batted ball.
‡Batted for Peckinpaugh in eighth inning.
‡‡Batted for Hartzell in ninth inning.
†Batted for Miller in ninth inning.

Errors—Bush, Miller, Alexander, Mogridge.

Detroit	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—3
New York	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hit—Bush. Stolen bases—Bauman, Cobb. Earned runs—Detroit, 3. Double plays—Peckinpaugh, (unassisted.) Veach, Young, and Burns. Left on bases—New York, 6; Detroit, 6. First base on errors—New York, 1. Bases on balls—Off Mogridge, 2; off Lawdermilk, 7. Hits—Off Lawdermilk, 2 in 7 innings; off Oldham, 2 in 2 innings. Struck out—By Mogridge, 2; by Lawdermilk, 7; by Oldham, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Dinsen. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

White Sox Fail Again at Boston.

BOSTON, Sept. 14.—The Red Sox again today defeated their white-hosed opponents, winning the fourth straight game of the series with Chicago, two runs to one. Errors decided the contest, which was a tight pitching duel. Ruth allowed only two hits, one of these a double by John Collins in the third inning, following Gardner's error, which had given Murphy his base, and scored Chicago's run. It was John Collins's errors that won for Boston. With two men out in the seventh, he allowed Blackburne's throw to pass him. Wagner going to second base on what should have been an easy out. On another toss from Pitcher Benz to retire Henriksen, a pinch hitter, Collins again fumbled, Janvrin, who was running for Wagner, racing home with the tieing run. Ruth then doubled to left, sending Wood, another substitute runner, in with what proved to be the winning tally. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'zel, 1b.	1	0	0	6	2
O'Neil, 1b.	1	0	0	1	1
Scott, ss.	3	0	0	4	1
Hoper, rf.	4	0	0	1	0
Sp'ker, cf.	4	0	0	1	0
G'ner, 3b.	3	0	0	1	2
Lewis, lf.	3	0	0	3	0
W'g'r, 2b.	2	0	1	1	4
Janvrin, 2b.	0	1	0	0	1
Thomas, c.	2	0	0	6	1
*H'driksen	1	0	0	0	0
C'rigan, c.	0	0	0	1	1
Ruth, p.	3	0	2	2	2
†Wood ...	0	1	0	0	0
Total..	27	2	3	27	14

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'phy, rf.	3	1	0	0	0
J. C'ns, 1b.	4	0	1	9	2
E. C'ns, 2b.	3	0	0	3	6
J'kson, cf.	4	0	0	4	0
Felsch, lf.	4	0	0	2	0
B'rne, ss.	3	0	1	1	3
Johns, 3b.	4	0	0	2	1
Schalk, c.	2	0	0	3	0
Benz, p.	2	0	0	0	1
Russell, p.	0	0	0	0	1
Total..	29	1	2	24	14

*Batted for Thomas in eighth inning.
†Ran for Henriksen in eighth inning.

Errors—J. Collins, (2.) Speaker, Gardner.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	x—2
Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—J. Collins, Ruth. Stolen bases—Murphy, Wagner. Sacrifice hits—Scott, Hoblitzel, Benz, Murphy. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Boston, 5. First base on errors—Chicago, 2; Boston, 2. Bases on balls—Off Benz, 2; off Ruth, 3. Hits—Off Benz, 3 in 6 2-3 innings; off Russell, none in 1 1-3 innings. Struck out—By Benz, 2; by Ruth, 5. Wild pitch—Benz. Umpires, Messrs. Hildebrand and O'Loughlin. Time of game—One hour and forty-seven minutes.

Browns Make Clean Sweep.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14.—St. Louis made a clean sweep of the series of four games with Philadelphia by winning today's event 12 to 4. Three pitchers failed to stop the visiting batsmen, while Parks and Koob did good work for St. Louis. Sisler made three hits, giving him ten safeties for the series. Schang went to the plate five times. He received four bases on balls, and was once hit by the pitcher. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shot'n, lf.	3	3	1	1	0
Koob, p.	4	0	0	0	1
How'd, 3b.	3	1	1	1	4
Sisler, 1b.	4	1	3	5	0
Pratt, 2b.	5	1	2	2	3
Lee, cf.	4	0	1	2	0
J'heon, rf.	3	2	2	4	0
Dee, ss.	3	1	0	1	1
Lavan, ss.	0	1	0	2	0
Leary, c.	3	1	1	5	0
Parks, p.	2	0	1	0	1
W'ker, lf.	1	1	0	1	0
Total..	36	12	12	27	6

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Sch'ng, lf.	0	1	0	2	0
Walsh, rf.	5	0	0	1	0
Str'k, cf.	4	1	1	4	0
Lajoie, ss.	4	0	0	0	1
M'f'n, 1b.	4	0	1	6	2
Old'g, 3b.	4	1	2	1	3
M'l'ne, 2b.	3	1	0	6	3
M'Av'y, c.	4	0	0	4	4
K'lson, p.	0	0	0	0	0
W'koff, p.	1	0	0	1	0
Lancker, p.	1	0	0	0	0
*Lapp ...	1	0	1	0	0
†Haas ...	0	0	0	0	0
Total..	31	4	5	27	14

*Batted for Wyckoff in fifth inning.
†Batted for Ancker in ninth inning.

Errors—Howard, Lee, 2; Lajoie, Oldring, Meany, 3.

St. Louis	1	2	0	4	0	0	0	3	2	—12
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	—4

Two-base hits—Jacobson, Oldring. Three-base hit—Shotton. Home runs—Jacobson.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit, 3; New York, 2.
Washington, 3; Cleveland, 0.
St. Louis, 12; Philadelphia, 4.
Boston, 2; Chicago, 1.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cincinnati, 9; New York, 2.
Philadelphia, 4; Pittsburgr, 3.
St. Louis, 6; Brooklyn, 2.
Boston, 7; Chicago, 1.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Newark, 7; St. Louis, 6.
Chicago, 8; Baltimore, 7.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Buffalo, 5; Providence, 3.
Providence, 5; Buffalo, 1.
Rochester, 6; Jersey City, 4.
Rochester, 7; Jersey City, 6.
Montreal, 5; Harrisburg, 3.
Harrisburg, 13; Montreal, 6.
Toronto, 7; Richmond, 0.
Toronto, 5; Richmond, 2.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Boston	90	43	.677
Detroit	89	48	.650
Chicago	79	56	.585
Washington	74	59	.556
New York	59	72	.451
St. Louis	57	78	.422
Cleveland	50	85	.371
Philadelphia	38	95	.286

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Philadelphia	76	56	.576
Boston	72	62	.537
Brooklyn	73	63	.536
St. Louis	67	72	.482
Cincinnati	65	70	.481
Chicago	62	69	.473
Pittsburgh	64	74	.463
New York	60	73	.452

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Pittsburgh	74	59	.556
St. Louis	72	63	.533
Chicago	74	62	.544
Newark	70	62	.530
Kansas City	69	64	.519
Buffalo	69	69	.500
Brooklyn	67	70	.489
Baltimore	42	89	.325

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Providence	85	47	.644
Buffalo	82	48	.631
Toronto	66	67	.496
Rochester	64	67	.489
Montreal	64	68	.485
Harrisburg	60	71	.459
Richmond	58	78	.427
Jersey City	48	81	.372

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit at New York.
Cleveland at Washington.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Boston.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.
Boston at Chicago.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn at St. Louis.
Newark at Kansas City.
Baltimore at Pittsburgh.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Harrisburg at Montreal.
Jersey City at Rochester.
Providence at Buffalo.
Richmond at Toronto.

Strunk, Oldring. Stolen bases—Sisler, Pratt, Lavan, Shotton, Jacobson. Sacrifice hits—Pratt and Sisler; Oldring, Mahone, and McInnis. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Philadelphia, 8. First base on errors—St. Louis, 3; Philadelphia, 3. Bases on balls—Off Parks, 5; off Koob, 1; off Knowlson, 3; off Wyckoff, 3; off Ancker, 3. Hits—Off Parks, 4 in 7 innings; off Koob, 1 in 2 innings; off Knowlson, 2 in 1 inning; off Wyckoff, 4 in 4 innings; off Ancker, 6 in 4 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Koob. (Schang.) Struck out—By Parks, 3; by Wyckoff, 1. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Wallace and Evans.

Senators' Recruit Pitcher Wins.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Gene Dumont, a young recruit from Fargo, N. D., celebrated his debut with Washington today by holding Cleveland to two hits and no runs, while the home team was scoring three runs. Washington has won three straight from Cleveland and fourteen of the last sixteen games played. Score:

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'ber, rf.	4	1	2	1	0
F'ter, 3b.	4	0	0	2	1
Milan, cf.	4	1	1	2	0
G'ndil, 1b.	4	1	1	7	1
Sh'ks, lf.	2	0	0	6	0
Henry, c.	4	0	2	2	1
S'yer, 2b.	3	0	0	3	2
M'E'e, ss.	3	0	2	3	4
Dum't, p.	3	0	0	1	3
Total..	31	3	8	27	12

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Ch'p'n, ss.	4	0	0	4	4
Roth, cf.	3	0	0	0	0
G'ney, lf.	4	0	0	4	0
Smith, rf.	3	0	0	0	0
Kirke, 1b.	4	0	1	14	0
Evans, 3b.	1	0	1	0	1
T'ner, 2b.	3	0	0	1	5
O'Neill, c.	3	0	0	1	2
Carter, p.	3	0	0	1	0
Total..	28	0	2	24	16

Washington .....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 .—3
Cleveland .....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Three-base hit—Milan. Stolen base—McBride. Earned runs—Washington, 3. Sacrifice hit—Shanks. Left on bases—Cleveland, 5; Washington, 6. Bases on balls—Off Dumont, 4; off Carter, 1. Struck out—By Carter, 2; by Dumont, 2. Wild pitch—Carter. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Chill. Time of game—One hour and thirty-two minutes.

Dodgers Sell Catcher Snow.

TOPEKA, Kan. Sept. 14.—Graeme Snow, a catcher, has been purchased from the Brooklyn National League Club by the local club of the Western League, according to an announcement today. Snow played with Oshkosh in the Wisconsin-Illinois League last season.

A Hard Hitter for the Yankees.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 14.—Outfielder Tim Hendryx, leading batsman and extra base hitter of the Southern Association, has gone to the New York Americans.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT BUFFALO—FIRST GAME.

									R.	H.	E.
Providence	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1—3	4	5
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	.—5	9	3

Batteries—Pennock and Casey; Gaw and Onslow.

SECOND GAME.

									R.	H.	E.
Providence	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0—5	13	1
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—1	7	2

Called on account of darkness.
Batteries—Dessger, Schulz and Haley; Bader, Reiger and Onslow.

AT ROCHESTER—FIRST GAME.

									R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0—4	11	4
Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5 .—6	10	2

Batteries—Sherman and Schwert; Erickson and Williams.

SECOND GAME.

									R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	1	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	0—6	9	2
Rochester	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	3	1—7	14	2

Batteries—Verbout and Tragressor; Huenke, Palmero and Wanamaker.

AT MONTREAL—FIRST GAME.

									R.	H.	E.
Harrisburg	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2—3	10	2
Montreal	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	.—5	11	1

Batteries—Lee and Heckinger; Sherry and Madden.

SECOND GAME.

									R.	H.	E.
Harrisburg	4	7	1	0	0	1	0	—13	17	0	
Montreal	0	0	2	0	2	1	1—	6	7	2	

Called by agreement.
Batteries—Smallwood and Reynolds; Dowd and Madden.

AT TORONTO—FIRST GAME.

									R.	H.	E.
Richmond	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0	3	4
Toronto	2	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	.—7	11	1

Batteries—Jarman and Sweeney; McTigue and Kocher.

SECOND GAME.

									R.	H.	E.
Richmond	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2—2	7	2
Toronto	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.—5	7	1

Called by agreement.
Batteries—Healy and Schaufele; Herbert and Kelly.

MARQUARD BATTED ALL OVER THE PARK

Cardinals Land on Rube in the Sixth Inning, Drive Him Out of the Box, and Win.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 14.—Rube Marquard, who gained fame because of the money he cost McGraw rather than because of any especial pitching ability, went on the mound for Brooklyn this afternoon, and the Dodgers were beaten by the Cardinals, 6 to 2.

Rube got along very well until the sixth inning, when the Cardinals batted him all over the lot, the two final hits against him in this frame being a double and a triple. Cheney, who followed him, allowed a couple of more singles in the same inning. Each cost a run.

By winning the game the Cardinals split the series, and also got an even break for the Summer's play, each team now having a record of eleven games won and eleven lost. Thus it may be seen that the lowly Cardinals were very potent factors in keeping the Dodgers in second place.

Southpaw Boardman, obtained from the Winnipeg Club, pitched well for St. Louis, having only one bad inning. Boardman was with the Athletics in the Spring of 1914. Until the fifth inning, when Brooklyn got its two runs, only one Dodger had reached second. Boardman was liberal with his passes, and handed out one or two in every inning, but seemed to have plenty of control in the pinches and forced the rest of the batters to pop out or hit into double plays.

Two more passes gave Brooklyn its runs in the fifth. McCarty, the first man up, got free transportation, and Marquard sacrificed, Boardman to Miller, who covered first. O'Mara walked. Daubert fanned, and McCarty and O'Mara pulled off a pretty double steal. Stengel doubled to left, scoring McCarty and O'Mara. Cutshaw hit to Betzel, who tagged Stengel as he was running into third.

Ten Cardinals went to bat in the sixth, and six of them scored. Bescher singled to centre. Betzel put one right in the same place, Bescher taking third when Meyers threw wide to second. Miller forced Betzel, Marquard to Cutshaw. Long singled to centre, which scored Bescher. Gonzales followed with a double that scored Miller, and Dolan hit for a triple, which brought in Long and Gonzales. This was enough for Marquard. Cheney succeeded him. Snyder singled to centre, scoring Dolan. Hornsby singled over third. Boardman singled to centre, scoring Snyder, but was out trying for second, Meyers to Getz to Cutshaw. Bescher, up for the second time, tapped to Cheney. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bcher, lf.	4	1	1	0	0
Betzel, 3b.	4	0	2	4	4
Miller, 2b.	4	1	0	0	3
Long, rf.	4	1	1	1	0
G'zales, 1b.	4	1	1	10	0
Dolan, cf.	4	1	1	1	0
Snyder, c.	4	1	2	4	2
H'n'by, ss.	2	0	1	1	3
B'than, p.	3	0	1	0	1
Total..	33	6	11	27	13

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
O'M'a, ss.	3	1	0	3	4
D'bert, lb.	2	0	0	12	0
Ste'gel, rf.	3	0	2	1	0
C'tsh'w, 2b.	4	0	0	2	4
Myers, cf.	4	0	2	2	1
Getz, 3b.	4	0	1	1	4
Nixon, lf.	3	0	0	1	0
McC'ty, c.	3	0	2	1	0
M'q'rd, p.	1	0	0	0	2
Cheney, p.	0	0	0	0	1
*Hum'el	1	0	0	0	0
Dell, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total..	28	2	5	24	16

*Batted for Cheney in seventh inning.

Error—Myers.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	x—6
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—2

Two base hits—Stengel, Gonzales. Three base hit—Dolan. Stolen bases—O'Mara, McCarty. Earned runs—Brooklyn, 2; St. Louis, 3. Sacrifice hits—Marquard, Hornsby. Double play—Hornsby, Miller and Gonzales. Miller and Gonzales. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 6; St. Louis, 4. First base on balls—Off Boardman, 6. Hits—Off Marquard, 8 in 5 1-3 innings; off Cheney, 3 in 2-3 inning; off Dell, none in 1 inning. Struck out—By Marquard, 2; by Boardman, 3. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie. Time of game—1:55.

Phillies Beat Pirates Again.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 14.—The Pittsburghs were again beaten by Philadelphia today, the score being 4 to 3. Adams was hit hard, and after Cravath had sent one of his offerings over the left field fence he gave way to Hill in the third inning, who stopped the scoring. Chalmers was effective after the first inning. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Stock, 3b.	5	1	2	1	3
B'ch'ft, ss.	3	0	0	3	4
Pask't, c.	4	1	1	0	0
C'v'th, rf.	4	1	3	3	0
Lud's, 1b.	4	0	1	11	2
W'ted, lf.	4	0	0	1	0
Nieh'f, 2b.	4	0	0	1	2
Burns, c.	3	1	3	6	1
Chal's, p.	4	0	1	1	4
Total..	35	4	11	27	16

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf.	3	1	1	3	0
Kel'n, 1b.	4	1	1	10	0
B'rn'y, cf.	3	1	2	2	0
H'ch'n, rf.	4	0	1	2	0
W'gner, ss.	3	0	1	4	3
Vlox, 2b.	3	0	1	1	4
Baird, 3b.	4	0	0	0	1
Gibson, c.	3	0	0	4	0
*Collins ..	1	0	0	0	0
Adams, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Hill, p.	2	0	1	1	4
†Murphy ..	1	0	0	0	0
Total..	32	3	8	27	12

*Batted for Gibson in ninth inning.
†Batted for Hill in ninth inning.

Philadelphia	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4
Pittsburgh	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Two-base hit—Chalmers. Three-base hit—Stock. Home run—Cravath. Sacrifice fly—Wagner. Stolen bases—Stock, Carey, Vlox. Double plays—Bancroft and Niehoff; Hill and Johnston; Wagner, Vlox and Johnston; Wagner and Johnston. Earned runs—Philadelphia, 4; Pittsburgh, 3. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 6; Pittsburgh, 7. Hits—Off Adams, 6 in two and one-third innings; off Hill, 5 in six and two-thirds innings. First base on balls—Off Chalmers, 4; off Hill, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Hill, (Burns.) Struck out—By Chalmers, 6; by Hill, 3. Time of game—One hour and fifty-one minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Orth and Byron.

Rudolph Handy Man at Bat.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—Dick Rudolph pitched in fine form today and held Chicago safe while he himself drove in three of the runs which won the game in the fourth inning with a home run. Two men were out and Connolly doubled. Egan singled and Connolly scored. Gowdy singled and Rudolph followed with a homer to left, which cleared the bases. Lavender was succeeded by Standridge, and he was hit hard in the eighth inning, in which Magee's double, a fielder's choice on Smith's grounder, Connolly's triple, and a sacrifice netted three runs. Rudolph eased up in the eighth inning and Good's double and Fisher's single saved the locals from a shut-out. Snodgrass, who was spiked by Fisher in yesterday's game, was in uniform today with his hand bandaged. It will be several days before he will be able to play. Score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, lf.	5	0	1	1	0
Evers, 2b.	5	0	1	6	3
C'pt'n, rf.	4	0	1	1	0
M'gee, 1b.	4	1	2	8	0
Smith, 3b.	3	1	0	0	4
Con'ly, rf.	3	2	2	3	0
Egan, ss.	3	1	1	3	2
Gowdy, c.	4	1	2	5	0
Rud'ph, p.	4	1	1	0	2
Total..	35	7	11	27	13

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Good, rf.	5	1	2	2	0
Fisher, ss.	4	0	1	3	3
Sch'ts, lf.	4	0	0	3	0
P'lan, 2b.	4	0	1	1	3
Saier, 1b.	4	0	1	8	0
M'ray, cf.	4	0	1	5	0
M'Cy, 3b.	3	0	1	2	2
Bres'n, c.	4	0	1	3	1
Lave'r, p.	1	0	0	0	1
*M'Larry.	1	0	0	0	0
St'd'e, p.	0	0	0	0	1
†Fluhrer.	1	0	0	0	0
Total..	35	1	8	27	11

*Batted for Lavender in fifth inning.
†Batted for Standridge in ninth inning.

Boston	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	3	0—7
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Two base hits—Magee, Connolly, Good. Three base hits—Moran, Connolly, Good. Home run—Rudolph. Stolen bases—Schulte, Fluhrer. Earned runs—Boston, 7; Chicago, 1. Sacrifice hits—McCarthy, Egan. Double play—Lavender, McCarthy to Saier; Smith, Evers to Magee. Left on bases—Boston, 1; Chicago, 9. First base on errors—Chicago, 2. Bases on balls—Off Lavender, 1; off Rudolph, 1; off Standridge, 1. Hits—Off Lavender, 8 in 5 innings; off Standridge, 3 in 4 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Lavender (Connolly). Struck out—By Lavender, 2; by Rudolph, 5. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Eason. Time of game—1:45.

American Association.

An Indianapolis—Minneapolis, 6; Indianapolis, 1.
At Louisville—Louisville, 5; Kansas City, 1.

Southern Association.

At Chattanooga—Chattanooga, 1; Mobile, 0.
At Little Rock—Birmingham, 5; Little Rock, 2.

BASEBALL To-day, 3:30 P.M. N. Y. Americans vs. Detroit. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Adv.

STRAIGHT-HEAT WINNERS.

All Except First Race Taken in Order at Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 14.—Straight-heat victories ruled at the Grand Circuit meeting this afternoon, not a race going beyond the regular limit. Single G. scored an easy triumph in the Onondaga 2:07 pace, sending a field of four starters to defeat. Carpenter drove Almah to victory in the 2:19 trot against eleven starters. Idora Worthy gave Almah a stern chase in the first two heats, but fell short on each occasion coming down the home stretch. Cox won handily in the 2:05 trot, piloting Margaret Druien across the line to win easily, with Joam close up, Rythmell being never a contender.

The Messina Springs Sweepstakes for two-year-old trotters was won by Sunloch. Revelry finished ahead of the field in the final heat, but the judges ruled against him on the ground that he ran part of the distance. The three-year-old division was captured by Eudora Spier, capably handled by Ernest White. The summary:

Messina Springs Driving Club Sweepstakes.—For two-year-old trotters; two in three. Purse, $1,400; First heat Monday.)

AUCTION SALES.

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DAVID W BIOW CO.

520-522 Broadway.

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Today, Wednesday, Sept. 15, 10:30 A. M.

Special peremptory auction sale,

Very large and seasonable offering

Men's, Youths', and Children's

CLOTHING

Consisting of Men's and Youths'

Suits, Overcoats, Trousers, Reefers, Children's Knicker & Novelty Suits, Overcoats, Knee Pants.

Also by order of a specialty house, a high-class quantity of

CHILDREN'S SUITS.

Also about 200

Men's Custom Made Suits

in regulars, stouts, and extra sizes.

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TO-DAY AT 2 P. M.

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Old Galleries 43 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.

A Magnificent Collection of

500 Oriental Rugs,

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ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer, REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

STOCKS AND BONDS

BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,

OFFICE NO 53 WILLIAM ST.,

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 15TH, 1915,

at 12:30 o'clock, at the EXCHANGE SALESROOM.

NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET.

FOR ACCT. OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

$8,000 New York & New Jersey Water Co. 4 p. c. bonds, due 1950.

3 shares American Power & Light Co. common v. t. c.

$10,000 Northampton, Easton & Washington Traction Co. Ref. and Consld. Mtge. 5 p. c. bonds, due 1942, July, 1915, coupons attached.

$2,000 Northampton Traction Co. Ref. and Consld. 5 p. c. gold bonds, due 1942, July, 1915, coupons attached.

$10,000 Washington Farm Lands Co. 1st and Serial Mtge. 6 p. c. gold bonds, Series B, 2d lien, due June, 1916.

18 shares Equitable Trust Co.

$5,000 Kansas City Southern R'way 1st mtge. 50-year 3 p. c. bds., 1950.

10 shares Huguenot Trust Co. of New Rochelle.

10 shares N. Y., Chic. & St. Louis R. R. 1st prefd.

10 shares N. Y., Chic. & St. Louis R. R. 2d prefd.

3 shares New Yorker Staats-Zeitung.

150 shares Paumonok Inn & Cottage Colony, Inc., prefd.

200 shs. Paumonok Inn & Cottage Colony, Inc., common.

10 shs. Clinton Bank.

$4,000 note of Felix Prince dated Sept. 15, 1914, payable 4 months after date, interest at 6 p. c., endorsed by Saul Oliner, with 43 shares Clinton Bank as security for said note.

15 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.

5 shs. Parker-Washington Co.

16 shs. Hudson River Traction Co. prefd.

$6,000 Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. Ref. & Ext. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., Series "A," due 1962.

$4,500 Bond and Mortgage made by Margaret Wardwell Cleveland and Walter Avery Cleveland, her husband, to Everitt Harrison, dated Nov. 12, 1912, due 3 years, int. at 5½ p. c., on 43 tracts of land, containing 103.52 acres, more or less, in Township of Alexandria, County of Hunterdon, State of New Jersey, and assigned.

$5,800 Bond and Mortgage made by Arthur M. Parks to Everitt Harrison, dated August 10th, 1912, due 3 years, int. 5 p. c., on 28 lots of land on map Rankin Park Land Co., Cranford, County of Union, State of New Jersey, and assigned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

One of the Most Exclusive Stocks Ever Sold at Public Auction, Formerly of

Shauer, Dryfoos Co., Inc.,

Retiring from Business. Consisting of

STRICTLY HAND-EMBROIDERED

Night Gowns

Chemises, Infants' Caps, Petticoats, Collars, Neckwear,

Dress Patterns, Baby Pillow Tops.

Also a very fine stock of Hand-embroidered Flouncings and Edgings, Irish Laces, about 5,000 doz. Hand-embroidered Initives, Medallions, also Linens, Lingeries, Lawns, Ribbons, etc., etc. Also the most elaborate

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Installed only 4 months ago, consisting of 1 Elliott-Fisher Billing Machine, 1 Royal Machine No. 10, 1 Underwood Typewriter No. 12, 1 Yauman & Erbe Steel Filing Cabinet in 3 sections, 2 Combination Safes, 12 Bookkeepers', Desk and Office Top Desks and Chairs, 25 very latest Chandeliers, 20 Hardwood Counters, a Protectograph, Wall Cases, Baskets, Trunks, Stock Boxes, Tables, Sample Trunks and Telescopes to match, and, in fact, everything found in a first-class establishment of this kind.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer,

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The Above, Strictly Without Reserve.

NOTICE—These goods were all made for the most exclusive retail trade, and range in price as high as $75.00 each. I am positive that a sale of this kind occurs very rarely, and therefore will be to your benefit to take advantage of same. For further information telephone Spring 4299.

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LIQUIDATION SALE.

Entire Stock, Fixtures, and Machinery of the

YANKEE WAIST COMPANY,

SAMUEL MARX, Auctioneer,

Sells by Public Auction on

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10:30 A. M., on premises

Nos. 3-5 East 28th St., near 5th Av., New York City, the entire high-grade stock of above, consisting of large lines of imported Valenciennes and Shadow Laces and Insertions to match; also other imported Laces in large quantities, Flouncings, Nets, All-Overs, Embroideries, Chiffons, Silks, Satins, Lawns, Marquisettes, Muslin, plain and embroidered Voiles and other Cotton Goods, Trimmings and Notions; plant, consisting of W. & G. high-speed Machines, Met. Binders, Singer Ham. Stitchers, Buttonhole, Button Sewers, Cutters, and Singer 95-1 and Standard high-speed Machines; Singer and Standard Power Tables, 3 1½ H. P. General Electric Motors, Ballard electric Cutting Machine, up-to-date Time Clock, Pinking Machine, Lace Measuring Machine, large amount of Cutting Tables, Electric Fans, Carpets, Wall Cases, and Office Partitions and Dividers to match, Show Tables and Chairs to match, Underwood Typewriter and Desk, Rolltop and other Desks, Safe, Files, Chairs, Tables, Work Benches, Partitions, Plant, &c., &c.

SALE ARRANGED AND CONDUCTED BY PHILIP SMITH.

By order of Yankee Waist Co.

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A. L. MORDECAI & SON

30 East 42nd Street

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JOBBER LOOKING AT DRESSES of all kinds all week. Room 1,806 15 East 26th St.

JOBBER looking at party, evening and velvetine dresses; orders given. 2d floor, 39 West 27th St.

JOBBER looking at plush and pile fabric coats. 6th floor, 159 West 29th St.

CONTRACTOR of cloaks and suits, with 25 machines, is open for engagement. S 80 Times.

PARASOLS FOR JOBBERS.

100 styles from $1.10 per dozen, 14 inch, beautiful designs, up to $9.60 per dozen; ladies' silk parasols, silk ribbon centres. Phone Franklin 966. Make appointment. S. Ornstein, 401 Broadway.

HAVE big variety of sport coats on hand, from $2.75 up; also white chinchilla coats, from $3. Rudinsky Bros., 27 W. 24th St.

406 SPORT COATS in all kinds of materials from $3 to $3.50; ready for delivery. Schneiderman Bros., 6 and 8 West 18th St.

CREPE DE CHINE WAISTS, $16.50 up for delivery, Daily Waist Co., 8 and 10 W. 19th St.

WIDE WALE CORDUROY, all colors, for sale. 7th floor, 144 West 27th St.

CASH for high-grade women's suits, coats, dresses, skirts, waists, petticoats, and furs. Uneeda House, 8 Lispenard St. Franklin 4848.

WILL BUY FOR CASH cloaks, suits, dresses, skirts, &c.; quantity no object. Gross, Franzblau & Co., 29 Greene St. Spring 886.

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Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN, to carry well-known line of children's white dresses for South and coast; good opportunity for right man; commission. C. S. T., 67 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Carrying silk petticoats, to handle side line of New Idea patent petticoat; good line for good road man; commission basis. S 51 Times.

SALESMAN, hustler, for a new idea petticoat; must have acquaintance and confidence of resident buyers; salary to the right man. S 16 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday 3¼@3¾ per cent. for the best names
Monday ... 3¼@3¾
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Name Prices on Spring Goods.

Smith, Hogg & Co. of this city made these prices yesterday on goods for the Spring season: Red Seal zephyrs, 8½ cents; York seersucker, 8¼ cents; York dress gingham, 7 cents; Silver Brook seersucker, 7 cents, and Everett classics, 6½ cents.

Crude Rubber Prices Weaken.

Crude rubber prices continue to ease off in the local market, in spite of the fair demand for this commodity that is in evidence. Smoked sheets and pale crepe were quoted at 28 pence a pound in London yesterday, and at 57¼ cents here. For the best Brazilian rubber, up-river fine, 57½ cents a pound was asked and for which in only 3½ cents more than the record low figure paid for this grade.

Unsatisfactory Contracts.

A mill representative yesterday ascribed some of the labor trouble besetting the textile and war industries to the efforts on the part of certain manufacturers to rid themselves of contracts that are found on investigation to be profitless. Strike clauses appear in most of the contracts, making them void in case of labor trouble. The manufacturer, then, who discovers that he has made a price too low can easily arrange for his workers to appear discontented, and the way is paved either for higher prices on the same contract or for other contracts in which there is more profit.

To Push Jewelry-Dress Movement.

Ludwig Nissen, President of the National Jewelers' Board of Trade, has appointed all the members of the Good and Welfare Committee of the board as a special committee on jewelry fashions publicity. This committee will cooperate with the National Jewelry Fashions Publicity Committee, and whatever other committees may be appointed by the trade organizations. The national committee was appointed during the recent convention of the American National Retail Jewelers' Association in this city, at which the proposed movement to teach the harmony of useful and decorative jewelry with dress for various occasions was widely discussed.

Trading Up Instead of Down.

Clothing manufacturers in general are trying to convince their customers of the benefits to be derived from "trading up" instead of down. The retailers, it is pointed out, could add considerable to their sales volume if they sold $25 and $30 suits instead of concentrating their efforts on selling merchandise that retails between $15 and $20. Frequently a retail customer has his mind fully made up to spend $25 for a suit, but, through the "trading down" policy of the salesman, the man is content to take something $5 or $10 cheaper. If 1,000 suits are sold at $15 the sales volume amounts to $15,000, whereas if the customers who can afford it are induced to buy better class clothing the average price paid per suit might be increased to $20, and the sales volume advanced thereby to $20,000.

Percentage as Against Profit.

One of the big mistakes of modern merchandising, according to a manufacturer who keeps well posted on the retail situation, is the application of the percentage system of mark-up to all grades of goods. While the percentage system may do in the cheaper classes of merchandising, the same mark-up should not be made on the costlier goods. On the higher priced lines consideration should be given to the amount of money taken in and not to the percentage of profit. For instance, percentages should be used in arriving at the sales price of clothing selling below $25, but on garments retailing at $35 or more the mark-up should be decreased. The profit on the cheaper merchandise might amount to $2 or $3, while the same percentage on higher priced goods might mean $10 or $15.

Weather Hits Coal Demand.

The Coal Trade Journal will say today that the Summer weather of the last week or ten days has put an appreciable check upon the distribution of anthracite coal to the consuming public and has restricted the wholesale demand to a lesser extent. The mining interests booked enough business in the last week of August to give them a good start in September, so that even with a smaller volume of orders since then they have been able to operate the collieries on a more active basis. Four or five days a week is the rule now, with some mines producing the more popular brands working full time. Viewing the situation broadly, the Eastern bituminous trade is in a much stronger position than it was in midsummer, and the tendency is toward still greater strength.

More About Spring Ginghams.

The Spring cotton goods situation became more unsettled yesterday when prices were made by one of the prominent commission houses on high-grade dress ginghams and seersuckers at levels which were lower by a quarter of a cent than the prices named on Monday on similar goods by the largest maker of them in the country. The latter prices, in turn, had been cut a half cent a yard below previous figures, which means that yesterday's list prices showed a reduction of three-fourths of a cent a yard from the quotations hitherto prevailing. This list also showed cuts of a half cent a yard from the previous list prices on a little lower grades of ginghams and seersuckers, which brought them to the levels set on Monday by the largest producer. In view of the policy that apparently has been adopted by this producer for the coming season, further action is anticipated by the trade, and there is quite a little speculation as to just what form it will take.

Gray Goods Were Active.

Buying of gray goods continued active yesterday. Sales of 38½-inch 60-48s were reported at 8 9-16 cents for delivery in October and November, but they can still be had for spot shipment at the price listed below. Bids of 3 11-16 cents were reported for 38½-inch 60-52s for similar delivery, but from all accounts the mills would not take less than 5⅝ cents for any delivery beyond spots. There was no change in the situation as it affected 39-inch 68-72s, beyond the withdrawal of goods for late deliveries. Spot goods of this construction again sold freely at 4⅝ cents, while sales of 56-44s in that width were put through at 3 5-16 cents. Four cents was again paid for spot 38½-inch 64-60s to such mills as would take it, others asking 4⅛ cents. A pretty good sheeting business was done, in which 5.50s figured to quite an extent, while sales of 3.95 and 4.20 yard drills were made for delivery this side of Jan. 1, at 4⅝ and 4¾ cents, respectively, with some sellers asking 4¾ cents for the 3.95s. Fancies continued active. General spot printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s....5⅛c 38½-inch, 64-56s...3¾c
39-inch, 72-76s....5⅛c 38½-inch, 60-52s...3¾c
39-inch, 68-72s....4⅝c 38½-inch, 60-48s...3½c
39-inch, 64-44s....3¼c 27-inch, 64-60s....2¾c
38½-inch, 64-60s....4c 27-inch, 56-52s....2½c

Dutiable Silks Drop Again.

The Silk Association's report on dutiable silk imports in the five weeks ended Aug. 31 shows a still further falling off in receipts of those goods as compared with the same period a year ago. The respective totals were $2,428,824 and $2,482,278, while fabrics woven in the piece were valued at $808,966 and $836,072, respectively. The sharpest drop in the whole list was shown in imports of silk ribbons, which fell from $109,727 last August to $17,467 last month. Velvet and plush ribbon imports showed no further gain, but it was not so large as earlier in the season. Other good gains were shown in imports of ready-made clothing of silk, artificial silk yarns, silk laces, &c., and spun silk yarns. Raw silk imports totaled $588,441, against $647,896 last August. The grand total for the month was $3,071,296 against $3,149,126 in August, 1914.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Reasons for Changing Rate of Duty in Certain Cases.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company filed a large number of protests at different ports against the assessment made by the customs authorities on a wide variety of merchandise for which the company was acting as forwarding agent. Among the ports at which entry was made were Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Galveston, Chicago, Rochester, Salt Lake City, San Francisco, and Seattle. When the cases were called for trial the railroad company failed to appear to defend the actions, with the result that all of the protests were overruled.

B. Altman & Co. were upheld in claims for lower duty on women's work baskets. They were returned at 35 per cent. ad valorem under the provision for fitted leather cases, while the importers claimed a rate of 60 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures in chief value of leather. The board concluded that the baskets were not "fitted" within the meaning of the paragraph under which the Collector took duty. A reliquidation was ordered.

The board decided that no relief could be given Rothschild Brothers & Co., who claimed that through a clerical error in making out the invoice the goods were invoiced at the price per cabinet instead of per "gross." As a consequence of this mistake, duty was levied upon an amount far in excess of the true dutiable quantity imported.

It was decided that personal effects brought into this country by Miss Alice L. Redewill will have to stand the full duty imposed by Collector Malone. The merchandise, besides wearing apparel of different kinds, included gloves. Free entry was claimed as a non-resident of the United States under Paragraph 642 of the present tariff law. The only testimony offered at the trial was that of a man who knew nothing about Miss Redewill's foreign residence beyond what had been ntold him.

Lunham & Moore were sustained in a claim that firebrick was properly dutiable at 10 per cent. under the specific provision for "firebrick not specially provided for." Appraiser Sague reported the merchandise to be obsidianite ware. This resulted in the Collector taking duty at 20 per cent. ad valorem as a mineral substance, not decorated. A reliquidation was ordered.

TWO SUITS FOR INCOME TAX.

Trust Companies Ask Refund of Erroneous Collections.

The Title Guarantee and Trust Company and the United States Trust Company of New York yesterday brought suits in the Federal District Court against Charles W. Anderson, late Collector of Internal Revenue of the Second District of New York, to recover taxes alleged to have been wrongfully assessed under the income tax law. The Title Guarantee and Trust Company asks for a refund of $11,004.67 and the United States Trust Company for a refund of $10,728.67.

Judge Lacombe has consented to the withdrawal of the writs of error and the discontinuance of proceedings in the suits brought by Collector Anderson against the Federal Mining and Smelting Company, the Quincy Mining Company, and the Esperanza Mining Company.

Good Wools in Brisk Demand.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—There were 9,300 bales offered at the wool auction sales today. Good wools were in brisk demand and steady. Scoured merinos sold at 2s 8d and greasy crossbreds touched 2s 7½d. The latter were taken occasionally for America. Low grades were neglected.

EXPLAINS HUTCHINSON SUIT.

Action Does Not Affect the Sperry & Hutchinson Co.

George B. Caldwell, President of the Sperry & Hutchinson Company, made this statement yesterday in relation to the suit filed in the United States Courts at Trenton, N. J., by Shelly B. Hutchinson of Ypsilanti, Mich., against William H. Sperry of Cranford, N. J., in which Mr. Hutchinson charged that Mr. Sperry withdrew illegally more than $100,000 from the concern and seeks to enjoin Mr. Sperry from voting 4,790 shares of stock.

"This suit has absolutely no bearing or effect on the business of the Sperry & Hutchinson Company as now conducted. Mr. Hutchinson has had no connection with the company since 1904, at which time he sold his stock interest under contract to William H. Sperry, which contract, I understand, was carried out in good faith by Mr. Sperry and the money paid as agreed by both parties. Mr. Hutchinson some years ago brought a similar suit against the late W. A. Sperry, this action being practically identical with the one now instituted against W. H. Sperry. Mr. Hutchinson lost in the courts at Albany. Mr. Hutchinson is now seeking to promote an opposing company, in which a chain of stores and a coupon scheme are used. The plan is in no way connected with the Sperry & Hutchinson Company and is in no way considered as competitive of the present Sperry & Hutchinson system of national advertising and profit-sharing stamps and coupons. Mr. Sperry will defend the present action vigorously."

EXPORTS SHOW DECLINE.

Last Week's Less Than Half Those of the Week Before.

There was a heavy drop in exports from this port in the week ended Sept. 11 compared with the week before, according to the Custom House report issued yesterday. Last week's shipments were only $16,088,706, against $34,088,892 in the week before and $37,524,558 in the week before that. The Labor Day holiday and fewer steamships clearing from the port were said to be partly responsible for the notable decline in exports.

In the corresponding week last year exports were set down at $13,906,851. Exports from here to date for the year now total $974,606,589, compared with $602,813,384 in the same period of 1914. The week's shipments to England were the lowest in a long time, their value being placed at only $3,652,474, while those for France had a value of $1,991,628, a very low figure for the latter country. Italian purchases, including wheat, aggregated $1,513,450, while exports to the British possessions reached $1,893,124.

Argentina led American countries with exports worth $1,909,871, while Cuban exports were up to $1,129,058. Chinese exports had a value of $243,218, while merchandise for the Philippines totaled $890,265.

Exports of domestics for the week totaled $650,154 and cotton duck $163,985. The largest single shipment of domestics went to the Philippines, its value being $271,895. London, as in the week before, led in duck shipments, their value being $108,283.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Assignments, patrol, 4 P. M., Sept. 15: E. A. Sparr, 1, as stat. house att.; T. F. Leahy, 1, assignment as stat. house att. discontinued.

Temporary assignments: Sergts. O. J. Keegan, 85, as Acting Lieut. in precinct, 26 days, 12:01 A. M., Sept. 11; E. J. Patterson, 6th, to T. S., 6 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 15; D. Lehane, Bridge Prect., to B. B. H. Squad, as custodian, 7 days, 9 A. M., Sept. 13. Patrol. J. Cunniff, 6, to T. S., 6 days, 4 P. M., Sept. 13; W. F. Schroeder (14), to D. B., duty in District Atty.'s office, New York County, 5 days, 4 P. M., Sept. 12; G. Clark, 16; J. L. Burke, 146, and W. H. Treadily, 170, to 169, duty in raided premises, 48 hours, 6 A. M., Sept. 15; D. B. Montanye, 28, to D. B., 20 days, 4 P. M., Sept. 13; D. D. Gamble, 31, to Marine Div., 5 days, 4 P. M., Sept. 13; P. J. Sweeney, 89, to D. B., 5 days, 9 A. M., Sept. 14; E. Hunger, 99, to C. O., duty in Property Clerk's office (Bronx Branch), 30 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 13; A. J. Hoerner, 80 to T. S., 8 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 15; A. H. Quillan, 146, to 148, 10 days, 4 P. M., Sept. 13; J. Imperiale and C. Pesano, 146, to 11, 1 D., 5 days, 4 P. M., Sept. 15; E. R. Friel, 155, to 9 I. D., 10 days, noon, Sept. 15; R. Grota, 164, as driver of patrol wagon, 8 A. M., Sept. 14, during absence of driver on sick report.

From precincts indicated to 15 I. D., 5 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 18: C. C. Kellerman, 22; J. Cross, 170; J. Vitale, 43; J. C. Jagel, 171. 6 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 19: J. Mahl, 169; Wilson, 169. 10 days, 4 P. M., Sept. 13: F. Rockelein, 149; G. W. Cook, 279.

Assignments Discontinued: Sergt. R. Kerwick, 285, (temporary,) to Tr. S., 8 A. M., Sept. 20; Sergt. H. Keith, 276, (temporary,) to Tr. S., 8 A. M., Sept. 14.

Leaves of Absence, (without pay): Sergt. M. Sullivan, 4, 5 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 13; Patrol. F. F. Reicke, 6, 1 day, 8 A. M., Sept. 15; J. F. Schulz, 6, 1 day, 8 A. M., Sept. 14; S. Rosenfeld, 21, 1 day, 8 A. M., Sept. 18; L. Schall, 1 day, 8 A. M., Sept. 18; K. Herskovits, 26, 1 day, 8 A. M., Sept. 18; F. J. Cullen, 30, 1 day, 8 A. M., Sept. 18; P. J. Quinn, 32, 1 day, 4 P. M., Sept. 18; J. Cohen, 42, 1 day, 8 A. M., Sept. 18; D. Rapids Fancy Furniture Co., Sept. 17; R. Jacobs, 82, 1 day, 6 P. M., Sept. 17; L. M. Sobel, 125, 2 days, 4 P. M., Sept. 17; I. Hozinsky, 152, 2 days, 12 P. M., Sept. 16; W. Strutzenberg, 152, 1 day, 4 P. M., Sept. 14; H. Baar, 155, 1 day, 6 P. M., Sept. 17; P. J. Carmody, Bridge Precinct, 6 days, 4 P. M., Sept. 18.

Application for full pay approved: Patrol. M. A. Miraglia, 28, 7:37 P. M., Aug. 8 to 9:50 A. M., Aug. 14, while under suspension.

Advancements to grades: Patrol, to $1,400 grade, Sept. 21: J. Goodnow, 21; B. F. Steers, 283; P. Kelly, 43; I. Reuben, Traffic C. To $1,400 grade, C. R. McCartie, 12, Sept. 23; F. W. Gutherman, 5, Sept. 26; P. J. Burns, 6, Sept. 26; C. A. Hagan, D. B., Sept. 26. To $1,250 grade, J. E. Sheedy, 16, Sept. 20; A. H. Johnson, 6, Sept. 24. To $1,150 grade, Sept. 25: J. E. John, 3; J. J. Hart, 6; A. Mullen, 7; W. J. Cowden, 13; J. L. Shattuck, 26; H. E. Damant, 26; W. Weirauch, 33; F. W. Carmody, 39; L. Trebing, 146; W. Hofman, 149; A. G. Rhodes, 155; W. Treacy, 170; W. Walsh, 9th Dist.; A. Henne, 6; W. J. Coffey, 6; T. F. Jamison, 12; L. A. Walsh, 16; J. Rogers, 28; J. J. Loughran, 38; M. McGowan, 38; G. F. Colquette, 63; J. L. Schaefler, 149; J. A. Christ, 149; O. G. P. Eppler, 165; G. Braendly, 4th Dist.

Fire Department.

The time for wearing Summer uniform clothing has been extended to 8 A. M., Oct. 1.

Leaves of absence for four days, with pay, from A. M., Sept. 15, for the purpose of attending the National Convention of the Army and Navy Union, at Atlantic City, are granted to the following. Credentials certifying as to their attendance will be submitted to the Office Chief of Department: F. J. Graham, No. 1, Chief of the 8th Bat.; M. J. Cummings, Chief of the 41st Bat.

The following will report to Fire, 1st gr. A. J. Muir, at the 7th Regt. Armory, Park Av. and 67th St., for practice at 10 A. M. tomorrow: C. W. Roe, Jr., Engine 13; J. T. Foote, Engine 18; A. Hothersall, Engine 31; R. Bornholz, Engine 36; J. de P. Azevedo, Engine 58; M. Lancy, Engine 76; E. J. Deneman, Engine 76; E. A. Dammeyer, Engine 79; J. L. Dressler, Engine 88; W. F. Gallagher, Engine 218; W. F. Hunter, Engine 216; T. S. Richards, Engine 227; J. Matzger, Engine 231; F. Engesinger, Engine 237; F. M. Munn, Engine 244; C. A. Widmer, Jr., Engine 250; H. B. Escher, Engine 269; A. G. Klein, Engine 283; F. Brandt, Engine 288; H. Geller, Engine 307 (2d Sec.); W. H. Breuer, H. & L. 20; J. J. Shoppenser, H. & L. 22; E. S. Clements, H. & L. 35; J. A. Unrath, H. & L. 40; A. J. Muir, H. & L. 45; R. C. Fraser, H. & L. 80; A. T. Cole, H. & L. 107; J. Miller, No. 3, H. & L. 115; E. Bernsen, H. & L. 127; N. J. Bruno, H. & L. 128; G. Olsen, H. & L. 128; C. G. Brown, H. & L. 137; J. O'Keefe, H. & L. 147; J. T. R. Murray, H. & L. 149; J. A. Stack, H. & L. 148.

Revocation of temporary detail, while on sick report, to take effect at 8 A. M., Sept. 16:

Fire, 1st gr. J. Laux, Eng. 280, to new Fire Alarm Station, Malbone and Washington Sts. and Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Temporary detail, while on sick report, to take effect at 8 A. M., Sept. 16 Engr. of 80-ton T. Morrissey, Eng. 208, to new Fire Alarm Station, Malbone and Washington Sts. and Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Special Leaves, (without pay): Fire 1st gr. J. F. Thornton, Eng. 57, 12 hours, 8 P. M., Sept. 14; Fire, 1st gr. W. J. Fiala, Eng. 71, 13 hours, 8 A. M., Sept. 15; Fire 1st gr. J. F. Scanlon, Eng. 245, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Sept. 15; Fire, 1st gr. E. C. Von Bergen, H. & L. 42, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Sept. 18; Fire, 2d gr. J. Egan, H. & L., 5, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Sept. 15; Fire, 1st gr. P. M. Kuveke, Eng. 53, 48 hours, 8 A. M., Sept. 17; Capt. P. Murphy, Eng. 23, 24 hours, 8 P. M., Sept. 18; Fire, 1st gr. A. Levy, Eng. 15, 12 hours, 8 P. M., Sept. 17; Fire, 1st gr. H. Bendar, Eng. 76, 24 hours, 8 P. M., Sept. 17; Capt. J. Hayes, No. 1, Eng. 14, 13 hours, 8 A. M., Sept. 15; Fire, 1st gr. J. J. Brennan, Eng. 90, 13 hours, 8 A. M., Sept. 16; Fire, 1st gr. W. Yates, Eng. 202, 72 hours, 8 A. M., Sept. 16.

DRESS GOODS OPENING.

Department 4 of the American Woolen Company, consisting of dress goods for the Spring, 1916, season, was formally opened yesterday. Prices on piece dyes selling under $1 a yard were increased about 10 per cent. over last Fall's prices. A large business was placed with the company before the opening, the most active goods being poplins selling at $1.10 and $1.17½ a yard. The popular numbers in the poplin line are 0973, selling at $1.10, and 90,610-8, priced at $1.12½. Poplins have been sold mostly to the houses making the medium and cheaper grades of garments.

The better class of concerns in the coat and suit trade have taken men's wear serges in a small way, and gabardines and whipcords in fair sized quantities. The gabardines shown in the line of the company range in price from $1.17½ to $1.50, the colors that have proved popular being tans, reseda, green, Copenhagen, navy and black. Whipcords are shown in a price range from $1.15 to $1.40.

An extensive line of fancy suitings and coatings was also shown yesterday. The suitings were priced at from 60 cents to $1.57½, and the coatings from 82½ cents to $1.87½. A large business is expected to be placed on a special Summer cloth produced by the company from mohair, worsted and cotton.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON—Akron D. G. Co.; J. H. Vineberg, notions, laces; 72 Madison Av.

BALTIMORE—A. A. Brager; F. B. North, carpets, rugs; Grand.

BALTIMORE—A. Brager; L. L. Brager, domestics; Martinique.

BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss J. M. Armstrong, waists; 220 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—Strauss Bros.; I. Strauss, dry goods; Imperial.

BALTIMORE—Siegel, Rothschild & Co.; B. Rothschild, umbrellas; 396 Broadway; Bretton.

BALTIMORE—Stein Bros.; M. Stein, piece goods; Imperial.

BALTIMORE—H. Sonnebora & Co.; I. Sonneborn, clothing; Somerset.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; C. E. Manderson, cloaks; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; B. R. Reid, silk dress goods, silk, cotton goods; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; W. H. Read, carpets, rugs; 13 West 28th.

BESSEMER, Ala.—H. Goldberg, general mdse.; Aberdeen.

BOSTON—Magrane, Houston Co.; Miss G. Chenigh, misses' coats, suits; Miss K. Sullivan, representing; Miss M. Barrett, laces, veilings, hdkfs.; Miss Leary, infants', children's wear; Miss White, ladies' wear; Great Northern.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; W. A. Stewart, carpets, rugs; A. Sanborn, silk waists; H. Owens, ribbons; G. H. Guest, housefurnishing goods; J. T. Hagan, white goods; Mr. Pegram, millinery basement; W. F. Varnum, boys' clothing; C. H. Hurd, women's hosiery, knit underwear; W. J. Brooks, silverware; E. E. Randall, men's hats; J. C. Donovan, men's hosiery, underwear; Mr. Ruggles, children's hosiery; D. Robichard, boys' clothing; Mr. Hitchcock, men's clothing; R. J. Tremble, underwear, basement; Miss Spencer, girls' coats, dresses; Miss McHugh, misses' dresses; Miss Heitman, misses', children's coats; 31 Union Square.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; E. J. Pendergast, silks; 31 Union Square.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss L. Sweeney, corsets; Miss Cobham, ready-to-wear; 470 4th Av.

BOSTON—A. Shuman & Co.; W. F. Maher, boys' clothing; Prince George.

BOSTON—Schultz & Guthrie; W. R. Guthrie, woolen, cotton dresses, waists; 117 West 27th; Brostell.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; Miss M. G. Cronin, infants' wear; 31 Union Square.

BOSTON—T. Smith Co.; C. C. Smith, china, glassware, kitchenwares; 470 Fulton St.; Navarre.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss L. M. Sweeney, corsets; 470 4th Av.

BOSTON—B. Wolf Co.; F. C. Provandie, youths', boys', children's clothing; Broadway Central.

BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; W. H. Mann, wash goods; C. W. Downs, silks, dress goods; H. A. Cook, jobs, muslin underwear, corsets, petticoats, kimonos, bath robes, house dresses; 422 4th Av.

BOSTON—William Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Griffin, ladies' waists; Mr. Sheffield, misses' coats; Miss Mead, muslin underwear; 118 W. 22d.

BUFFALO—M. Marchand & Sons; M. Marchand, dry goods; Imperial.

BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; W. Henderson, lace curtains, draperies; 18 W. 38th.

BUFFALO—W. Hengerer Co.; E. W. Turner, dry goods; 18 West 35th.

BUFFALO—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; Miss A. Thompson, muslin underwear, knit goods, infants' wear; S Walker.

BUFFALO—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; Mr. Ferguson, laces, embroideries, hdkfs., ribbons; 2 Walker.

CANANDAIGUA—Canandaigua Dry Goods Co.; W. J. Lynch, dry goods, millinery, women's furs, coats; Breslin.

CHAMBERSBURG, Penn.—D. D. Sollenberger, dry goods, carpets; Herald Square.

CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; L. P. Felser, silk lingerie, blouses; 216 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; Geo. Weinreich, laces; 115 Worth.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; F. M. Chamberlain, men's, young men's clothing; (basement); 104 Worth.

CHICAGO—Siegel-Cooper Co.; A. R. Mathews, silks; 13 E. 22d.

CHICAGO—The Fair; I. G. Rice, women's, misses', children's ready-to-wear, (basement;) 225 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; R. Buckner, boys' clothing; 438 Broadway; Belleclaire.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; W. R. Wiley, dress goods, ginghams, cloths, cassimers; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO—Siegel Cooper & Co.; F. Koretz, silks; 18 East 22d; Cumberland.

CHICAGO—S. Lyon Co.; S. Friedman, carpets, rugs, curtains, white goods; Latham.

CHICAGO—Burley & Tyrrell Co.; C. M. Brooks, china, glassware, pottery; Breslin.

CINCINNATI—J. Faris & Co.; F. O. Stretch, silks, velvets; 72 Leonard.

CLEVELAND—Halle Bros. Co.; F. L. Harwood, ladies' garments, basement; 220 5th Av.; Collingwood.

CLEVELAND—May Co.; J. O. Sprowl, suits, dresses, waists; 27 W. 28th.

CLEVELAND — Prints-Biederman Co.; A. Prints, woolen piece goods; 200 5th Av.

CLEVELAND—J. and M. Schaad; A. Ansfield, cloaks, suits, skirts; 39 West 32d.

CLEVELAND—Hinkle & Wilker Co.; J. H. Wilker, cloaks, suits; Longacre.

COLUMBUS — Queen Co.; Thompson, Coffees; H. Burstein, serge dresses; 15 E. 26th.

COLUMBUS—

A Large Income for Many Years

can be obtained by those who buy good bonds at present low prices. The profits from the purchase of such bonds may not be apparent immediately, but over a period of years should prove very substantial and attractive.

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MATURITIES	TO YIELD
1926-35	4.30%
1936-45	4.35%

Remick, Hodges & Co.
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MUNICIPAL BONDS
Yielding from
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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Industrials Strong — Exchange Negotiations Still in Preliminary Stages.

There can be no doubt that far-reaching effects will flow from the handling of the international exchange situation. In some directions momentous influence will be exerted by the steps which will be taken through the negotiations between the British and French financial mission and our bankers which have begun, but which are likely to be drawn out for some time before definite conclusions are arrived at. Because they are likely to be drawn out for some time that part of the financial community which is primarily interested in the stock market had less keen interest in the international exchange situation than it had at the close of last week, when some assumed that an immediate decision on plans for the relief of the exchange market would be arrived at.

Being forced to the conclusion that it would probably take a good while to test out all the proposals and to agree upon a plan, the stock market has been disposed for the last couple of days to give itself over again to speculation, principally in the war stocks. It has been the more inclined to this because of the practical dismissal of fears of fresh complications in our relations with Germany. The talk that peace was near at hand to which some heed was given recently has not been repeated during the last few days and has been practically forgotten. This is another of the reasons for the renewed buying of the war stocks, for prolongation of the war, it is argued, means increased profits for this group of stocks. The railroads on the average declined yesterday despite the further very substantial rise in the industrials. The persistence of the demand for all industrial loans attests the fact, if attestation were needed, that the interest of the great majority of the customers of Stock Exchange houses is still in the industrials.

Foreign exchange rates fell off further in reaction from the too optimistic expectations formed last week that a few days would suffice to work out a plan for the stabilization of the exchanges. There has now been a reaction of 4 cents to the pound from the best prices reached on those expectations. The difficulties in the way of carrying through the plan which the British mission is understood to prefer, namely, a straight loan to Great Britain and France without security, may have had something to do with the day's reaction in exchange. Yet no doubt was felt that some arrangement mutually satisfactory would be arrived at.

It seems likely that the financial delegates would prefer to make no arrangement than to make one which would not give assurance of meeting the situation effectively; and to do that will require a very large amount. The balance of trade in favor of the United States for the week, reported yesterday, was unusually small, but that is probably not indicative of the export situation at large, for as munition shipments increase, the additions which they will make to the shipments of agricultural products and manufactured articles, other than munitions, will probable cause the balance to run in our favor to an extent which would absorb any ordinary size credit in a very short time. Since the amount needed will be very great it would seem reasonable to draw on all the forms of credit which may be available in this market rather than to depend solely upon any one form.

LONDON MARKET FIRM.

Traders Are Quiet Pending Publication of Budget Details.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—Money was in increased demand today for the payment of the £40,000,000 call on the war loan, but rates were not affected. Discount rates were steady on the gold exports. American exchange was weaker, at $4.65¼@$4.65½, owing to a rumor that yesterday's big buyer was operating on behalf of the allied Governments.

The stock market had a generally firm appearance, but investment buying was quieter, pending the publication of budget details. The war loan declined a fraction, but gold mines and copper shares were steady.

The American was the best section. Erie and United States Steel were prominent at hardening prices. The closing was firm.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4	4	5
New York	4	4	4	4	5
Phila.	3	4	4	*4½	5
Cleveland.	3½	4	4	4½	5
Richmond.	..	4	4	*4½	5
Atlanta.	..	4	4	*4½	5
Chicago	..	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis.	3	4	4	4½	5
Minneap.	..	4	4	4½	5
Kan. City	..	4	4	4½	5
Dallas	..	4	4	*4½	5
San Fran.	3	4½	4	4½	5

*Notes maturing in not more than 90 days secured by cotton or other staples, warehoused and insured, or in course of shipment, are discountable at the special rate of 3 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2¼@2⅛
Ninety days	2⅛@2⅛

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call 2		1¾	1¾	1¾

ON TIME.

60 days	2½@2¾	5 mos	3 @3½
90 days	2½@2¾	6 mos	3 @3½
4 mos	3 @3½		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.
Best Known Names.

4 months	3¼@3¾	6 months	3¼@3¾
60 to 90 days	3¼@3¾		

Other names.

4 months	3½@3¾	6 months	3¾@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.
Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
Demand	$4.63¾	$4.65½	$4.65¾	—.00¾
Cables	4.67	4.66¼	4.66¾	—.00½

Closing Rates.

	Demand, (or check,)	Cable,
London	$4.65¾	$4.66⅜
Paris	5.96¾	5.96
Switzerland	5.32	5.31
Scandinavia	25.75	25.80
Berlin	.82¾	.82⅝
China—		
Hongkong	42.90	43.00
Shanghai	55.00	55.12½
Singapore	57.50	..
Greece	5.34	5.85
Holland	.40¼	.40⅝
India—		
Bombay	33.00	..
Calcutta	36.75	..
Italy	6.39¾	6.38⅝
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	.49¼	.49¼
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	41.00	41.15
Rio	22.50	22.65
Spain	..	18.90
Austria	15.12	15.17
Russia	..	35.00

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.62	$4.60	$4.60½	$4.58½

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $386,444,784; balance, $17,889,237. Sub-Treasury debit balance, $172,562.

The local banks have gained $5,829,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 40c premium; Montreal, $2.50 premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 23½d, off 1-16d; New York, 48¼c, off ⅛c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, SEPT. 14, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	451,448
Same day last year	Exch. closed
Year to date	101,950,782
Same period last year	45,989,158
Average price and change 50 stocks	79.33 + .34
Same day last year	*Exch. closed

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	79.72	Sept. 14	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

*Closing average July 30, 57.77.

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
33½	33¾	2,000	Alaska Gold Mines	34¼	34½	33½	33¾	— ¼
42½	42¾	29,500	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	41	42¼	40¾	42¼	+2
69⅝	70⅜	1,900	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	70	70¾	70	70¼	+ ¼
60¼	61	100	Am. Agricul. Chem.	61½	61½	61½	61½	...
63½	63¾	1,100	Am. Beet Sugar	63½	66½	63¼	65¼	...
86	92	15	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	92	92	92	92	...
59	59¼	17,800	Am. Can	57⅝	59¼	56⅝	59¼	+1⅝
106	106¾	370	Am. Can pf	106	106	106	106	+ ⅛
68½	68⅝	2,500	Am. Car & Fdry	69¼	69½	68	68½	— ⅛
151	153	300	Am. Coal Products	150½	151	150½	151	—1
8¼	8½	700	Am. H. & Leather	8⅝	8⅝	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
37½	37⅝	600	Am. H. & Leath.pf.	38½	38½	37½	37½	— ¼
20¾	20⅝	4,400	Am. Linseed	18½	20⅝	18½	20⅛	+1⅛
36	36½	1,000	Am. Linseed pf	34½	37	34½	37	+3
53	53⅜	3,500	Am. Locomotive	53	53½	52¼	52¼	+1
26	98	100	Am. Locomotive pf.	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	+ ⅛
6½	7	200	Am. Malt	7	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
26	28	300	Am. Malt pf	26	26	25⅝	26	— ⅝
81	81¼	4,600	Am. Smelt. & Ref	82	82	80⅝	81	— ¼
80	82	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	81½	81½	81½	81½	+ ½
51¼	52	1,560	Am. Steel F'dries	52½	52⅝	51	51⅝	— ⅜
108¾	109	200	Am. Sugar Ref	106½	108¼	108¼	108¾	— ⅜
114	115	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	— ⅞
61	63	100	Am. Tel. & Cable	62	62	62	62	+1½
122⅞	123	428	Am. Teleph. & Tel	122⅞	123	122⅞	123	+ ⅞
43⅝	44	2,800	Am. Woolen	44⅛	44½	43	43⅞	+1¼
70⅝	71	7,200	Anaconda Cop. Co	70⅞	71⅛	70½	70⅝	...
...	...	50	Asso. Oil S. 6 f	50	50	50	50	...
101¼	101¼	1,800	Atch., Top. & S. F.	101⅜	101⅜	101	101⅜	— ⅜
97⅞	98⅛	100	Atch., T. & S. F.pf.	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	+ ½
80⅝	80½	5,400	Baldwin Loco	80⅜	81⅝	79⅝	80¼	...
83	83¼	1,800	Baltimore & Ohio	83	83⅜	82⅝	83¼	...
70¼	70⅜	200	Baltimore & O. pf.	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜	— ⅛
71	...	10	do., odd lot	71	71	71	71	...
349	350	4,200	Bethlehem Steel	340	340¼	337	349	+14
150	155	700	Bethlehem Steel pf.	145	152	145	150	+8
83½	83¾	500	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	83⅜	83¾	83⅜	83⅝	...
30	37	20	Brown Shoe	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	...
66⅜	67	2,400	Butte & Superior	66⅛	67	66⅞	67	+ ⅜
17½	18	200	California Petrol	18	18	18	18	...
43⅜	44¾	100	California Pet. pf	44¾	44⅝	44¾	44⅝	— ¼
153⅞	154¼	900	Canadian Pacific	154½	154½	153½	153⅝	— ⅞
44½	44½	600	Central Leather Co.	44½	44⅝	44	44	...
47¾	48	2,400	Chesapeake & Ohio	48¾	48⅝	47½	47½	— ½
30⅜	31	300	Chi. Gt. West. pf.	30½	30⅝	30⅜	30⅜	+ ⅛
84⅞	84½	1,300	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	85	85	84½	84½	— ⅝
128½	127	100	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	126¼	126¼	125¾	125¾	+ ⅞
21¾	22	25,500	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	20⅝	22	19⅝	21⅝	+2½
44⅝	45	1,700	Chino Copper	45	45	44½	44⅝	— ⅝
65½	...	100	Cluett, Peabody Co.	65	65	65	65	+2½
46⅞	46⅝	7,500	Col. Fuel & Iron	46¾	47	46	46⅝	— ⅞
125½	127	200	Consolidated Gas	126	126	126	126	—1½
83	83⅞	200	Continental Can	83	85	83	85	+1
17¼	17⅝	100	Corn Products Ref.	17¼	17¼	17	17¼	— ⅛
93½	93½	72,220	Crucible Steel	91½	95⅞	91½	93½	+1⅝
106⅞	106⅞	2,600	Crucible Steel pf.	106	107½	106	106⅞	+1⅛
117	118	400	Cuban-Am. Sugar	117	117	117	117	+2
107	110	100	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf	110	110	110	110	+2
139¾	143	100	Delaware & Hud.	135⅜	139⅝	135⅜	139⅝	+ ⅜
117½	118	10	Detroit Edison Co.	117¼	117½	117¼	117¼	...
24	26¾	1,400	Distillers' Securi.	26⅜	26⅞	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅜
21⅜	21½	100	Dome Mines	21½	21½	21½	21½	—1
73	74	200	Elec. Storage Bat.	74½	74½	73	73	—1
30	30¼	19,015	Erie	30⅜	30⅝	29⅝	30	...
50¼	50½	13,500	Erie 1st pf	50⅜	51	50⅛	50½	+ ¼
39¾	40¼	2,400	Erie 2d pf	39⅝	40¼	39½	40	+ ⅛
26	30	100	Federal Min. & S.	25⅝	27⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅜
43	43¼	100	Federal M. & S. pf.	44	44	44	44	—1
170½	171½	1,200	General Electric	171½	172¼	171	171	—1
264	267	1,400	General Motors	268	268	261	265	+5
113	115	300	General Motors pf.	115	115	115	115	— ⅛
63	63¼	5,750	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	63⅜	63⅝	62½	63¼	— ⅛
115¼	118½	700	Great Northern pf.	118½	118½	116	118¼	+ ¼
40⅞	41⅜	1,600	G. N. certs.ore prop.	41¼	41½	40¾	40⅞	— ⅛
64	64½	400	Guggenheim Explor.	63¾	63⅞	63¼	64¼	— ¾
102	104	400	Illinois Central	103	103	103	103	...
34⅜	34⅞	1,500	Inspiration Copper	35	35	34⅝	34⅞	+ ⅛
20½	20⅝	250	Inter.-Met.	20⅜	20⅝	20½	20½	— ⅛
20½	20⅝	1,300	Interboro Consol.	21	21	20½	20⅝	— ⅛
74½	74⅝	500	Interboro Consol.pf.	75	75	74	74½	— ⅛
103⅞	103⅝	1,000	Int. Harvester. N.J.	106⅞	100	100⅝	103	+3
26½	27	200	Kansas City Sou.	26½	26½	26½	26½	+ ⅛
70⅜	70¾	12,400	Lackawanna Steel.	68½	70⅜	68½	70⅜	+2½
143⅜	144	100	Lehigh Valley	143⅜	143⅝	143⅜	143⅞	+ ⅞
43¼	45	300	Long Island	43¼	43¾	43¼	43½	+1½
112	115	100	Lorll., (P.,) Co. pf.	112	112	112	112	—3½
118	120	200	Louis. & Nash.	119	119	119	119	...
44⅜	44⅞	1,200	Maxwell Motors	42⅜	45	42⅜	45	+2
86½	89	250	Max. Motors 1st pf.	88¾	88⅝	88½	88½	...
36½	37	400	Max. Motors 2d pf.	36½	39⅜	36½	36⅜	+1
84⅜	85	5,500	Mexican Petroleum	86⅛	86⅜	84⅞	84½	—1½
26⅜	27	900	Miami Copper	26⅞	27	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅛
6⅜	7¼	700	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	7	7	6½	6⅝	— ⅜
14	15	800	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	14¼	14¼	14	14	— ⅜
3¼	3½	800	Missouri Pacific	3½	3½	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
57	57¾	1,300	Montana Power	56	58	56	58	+2
104	107	100	Montana Power pf.	106½	106½	106½	106½	— ½
...	...	120	do., s 30 f	108	108	106	106	...
104	107	60	do., odd lot	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	...
81½	82	100	Nat. Cloak & Suit	82	82	82	82	+ ⅛
25½	28	1,300	Nat. Enam. & St. Co.	27	27	25½	25½	— ½
63¾	64½	900	Nat. Lead Co	64¼	64½	63½	63¾	— ¾
14⅝	14⅞	200	Nevada Con. Cop	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—1
144	146	400	N. Y. Air Brake	146	146	145	145	—1
92	92½	3,100	N. Y. Central	92½	92½	91¾	92	— ⅛
67½	67⅝	600	N. Y., N. H. & H.	68	68	67½	67½	— ¼
67½	67⅞	65	do., Odd lots	67¼	67¼	67¼	67¼	...
26½	27	900	N. Y. Ont. & West	26½	26⅞	26½	26½	— ⅜
109¼	109⅜	1,000	Norfolk & Western	110	110	109⅝	109⅝	— ⅛
107	107¼	900	Northern Pacific	107⅜	107⅝	107	107	— ⅛
30	30¾	100	Pacific Mail	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	+ ⅛
82	84	100	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	82½	82½	82½	82½	— ⅜
109	109½	1,200	Penn. R. R.	109⅝	109⅝	109⅛	109⅛	— ⅜
87½	88	1,200	Philadelphia Co.	88⅜	89	88	88	— ⅜
68	70	100	P., C., C. & St. L.	70	70	70	70	—2
33	33½	1,000	Pittsburgh Coal	33½	33⅜	33	33	— ¼
101	102	100	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	101½	101½	101½	101½	+ ⅛
61¾	62	1,500	Pressed Steel Car	62⅜	62½	61½	61¾	— ¼
98½	98¾	100	Pressed Steel Car pf.	98½	98½	98½	98½	—1⅝
156½	158	700	Pullman Co	158	158	156½	157	—2
37½	38¼	400	Railway Steel Sp.	38⅛	38¼	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅛
22¼	22⅜	2,700	Ray Con. Copper	22¼	22½	22¼	22¼	...
149⅝	149⅝	5,900	Reading	149½	150¼	149⅛	149⅝	+ ⅛
43	43¼	1,700	Rep. Iron & Steel	43⅜	43⅝	43	43¼	+ ⅛
101⅞	102	400	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	+ ⅜
101⅞	102	50	do., odd lot	102	102	102	102	...
5	5⅛	300	Rumely, (M.,) Co.	5⅛	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
8	8⅛	600	Rumely,(M.,) Co. pf.	8⅛	8⅛	8	8	— ¼
3½	3⅝	800	St. Louis & San F.	4	4	3½	3½	—1
5¼	5½	300	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅞	5½	+ ⅛
14½	14⅝	300	Seaboard Air Line	14⅛	14⅝	14⅛	14⅜	...
33½	34	100	Seab. Air Line pf.	33⅜	33⅝	33⅜	33⅝	— ⅛
90	95	100	S.-S. S. & I. Co. pf.	90¼	90¼	90¼	94	+1½
88⅝	89	1,500	Southern Pacific	88½	89	88¼	88⅞	— ⅛
80	85	200	So. Porto Rico Sug.	85	85	85	85	...
15½	15⅝	500	Southern Railway	16	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
51	51⅝	400	So. Railway pf.	51½	51½	51	51½	+ ⅛
56¼	57	100	Standard Milling	57½	57½	55⅞	55⅞	— ⅞
117½	117⅝	6,670	Studebaker Co.	117½	118⅝	117	117⅞	+ ⅛
106⅞	108½	100	Studebaker Co. pf.	106	106	106	106	+ ⅛
56½	56½	8,200	Tennessee Copper	57	57½	56	56	— ¼
155½	156	1,150	Texas Co	155	156⅝	155	155	+1
...	156	100	Tex. Co. sub.cfs. f.p.	156	156	156	156	+1½
58	59¼	7,700	Third Avenue	58⅞	59¾	58¼	59¼	+ ¾
...	...	35	Twin City R. T.	135	135	135	135	— ⅜
...	7	100	Union B. & P. Co.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅜
129½	129⅝	3,100	Union Pacific	129½	129⅞	129	129⅝	— ¼
80½	81¼	100	Union Pacific pf.	80½	80½	80½	80½	+ ¼
47⅝	48½	200	United Cigar Mfrs.	48	48	48	48	...
55	55½	40	Un. Dry Goods pf.	55	55	55	55	...
23½	23⅝	1,900	United Rys. Inv.	23½	23⅝	23¼	23½	+ ⅛
38	38⅜	100	United Rys. Inv. pf.	38¾	38¾	38⅝	38¾	+ ⅛
67	68⅞	1,000	U. S. Express	69	69½	68	68	—1
79½	80	12,000	U. S. Indus. Alco	76½	80	76¾	80	+4
2½	4	200	U. S. Red. & R. pf.	2½	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
49⅝	50⅜	500	U. S. Rubber	50	50½	50	50½	...
103⅜	105	10	U. S. Rub. 1st pf.	103½	103½	103½	103½	...
75¼	75⅜	51,100	U. S. Steel	75½	76	74⅞	75½	— ⅝
113½	113⅞	300	U. S. Steel pf	113½	113⅝	113½	113⅝	— ⅜
66⅝	66⅞	3,100	Utah Copper	67¼	67¾	66⅞	66⅝	+ ⅛
37⅜	37⅞	500	Va.-Car. Chemical	38	38	37½	37½	— ⅛
29½	29⅝	400	Western Maryland	29⅝	29⅝	29¼	29½	+ ⅛
42	48	300	West. Maryland pf.	44	44	44	44	—4
76¼	76½	1,300	Western Union Tel.	76¼	76⅝	76	76⅜	— ⅛
116¼	116⅝	22,700	Westingh. E. & M.	116⅜	116½	115⅝	116⅜	+ ⅛
187¾	188	1,000	Willys-Overland	188½	188¾	187	188	+ ⅛
31	35	100	Wisconsin Central	33	33	33	33	...

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of those two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Railroads	72.68	72.09	72.34	— .02
Industrials	86.77	85.86	86.32	+ .70

COMBINED AVERAGE.

Sept. 7	78.39	77.18	77.83	— .01
Sept. 8	77.53	77.41	78.06	+ .23
Sept. 9	79.56	78.22	79.16	+1.10
Sept. 10	79.59	78.12	78.31	— .85
Sept. 11	78.09	77.59	77.87	— .44
Sept. 13	78.18	78.13	78.90	+1.03
Sept. 14	79.72	78.72	79.33	+1.34

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*Sep., 1915	79.72	Sep. 14	76.71	Sep. 1	79.39
Sep., 1914	Exchange closed.				
Sep., 1913	72.75	Sep. 15	69.81	Sep. 4	70.14
Sep., 1912	86.33	Sep. 30	82.10	Sep. 18	85.13
Sep., 1911	76.64	Sep. 6	69.57	Sep. 25	72.48
*Year, '15	79.72	Sep. 14	58.99	Feb. 21	79.33
Year, 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.47	July 30	60.20
Year, 1913	79.10	Jan. 2	63.09	Feb. 1	68.04
Year, 1912	85.32	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	79.89
Year, 1911	84.41	June 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

*To date.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	—Sept., 1916	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
6s	—Sept., 1917	103⅞	104⅛	103⅞	104⅛
4½s	—June, 1965	101⅜	101⅞	101⅜	101⅞
4½s	—Mar., 1963	101⅜	102⅜	101⅜	102
4½s	—Nov., 1957	101⅜	102	101⅜	102
4½s	—May, 1957	101⅝	.02	101⅝	102
4½s	—Nov., 1917	100⅜	100⅝	100⅜	101⅛
4½s	—May, 1917	100⅜	101⅛	100⅜	101⅛
4½s	—Mar., 1934	98⅜	98⅝	98⅜	102⅜
4½s	—Mar., 1962	98⅜	98⅝	98⅜	98⅝
4½s	—Sept., 1960	98⅜	98⅝	98⅜	98⅝
4½s	—Mar., 1930-60	98⅜	98⅝	98⅜	98⅝
4s	—May, 1959	94½	94⅝	94½	94⅝
4s	—May, 1958	94½	94⅞	94½	94⅝
4s	—May, 1957	94⅜	95	94⅜	94⅝
4s	—Nov., 1956	93⅜	94½	93½	94¼
4s	—Nov., 1955	93⅜	94⅜	93½	94½
4s	—Nov., 1938	94½	..	94½	..
4s	—May, 1917	100	..	100	..
4s	—Nov., 1918	99⅝	..	99⅝	..
4s	—May, 1919	99¼	..	99¼	..
3½s	—Nov., 1955	85½	..	85½	..
3½s	—Nov., 1954	85⅛	86	85⅛	86
3½s	—May, 1954	85¼	85¾	85¼	85¾

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	16½	16¾	16½	17
Atlantic Refining	625	635	630	635
Borne-Scrymser	280	290	280	290
Buckeye Pipe Line	101	103	100	102
Chesebrough Mfg.	720	740	720	740
Colonial Oil	130	140	130	140
Continental Oil	240	245	240	245
Crescent Pipe Line	46	48	46	48
Cumberland Pipe L.	50	54	50	54
Eureka Pipe Line	245	250	245	250
Galena Signal Oil	160	163	160	163
Galena Signal Oil pf.	135	140	135	140
Illinois Pipe Line	153	158	153	158
Indiana Pipe Line	100

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

25	Arizona Power Com. Stock
100	Appalachian Power Com. Stock
5	Auto Sales Gum & Chocolate 6s
100	Amer. Lithographic Pfd. Stock
25	American Chicle Com. Stock
25	American Brass Stock
100	Amer. & British Mfg. Com. Stock
25	Buckeye Pipe Line Stock
100	Bucyrus Com. Stock
150	Bush Terminal Com. Stock
30	Central Petroleum Pfd. Stock
100	Crocker-Wheeler Com. Stock
100	Cumberl'd Corp. Com. & Pfd. Stk.
100	Comput'g-Tabulat'g-Record'g Stk.
500	Eastern Steel Com. Stock
200	Eastern Steel 1st Pfd. Stock
223	Electric Properties Com. Stock
16	Franklin Trust Stock
100	General Manifold & Ptg. Stock
10	Guaranty Trust Stock
10	Home Insurance Stock
10	Harriman National Bank Stock
10	H. W. Johns-Manville Com. Stock
100	International Salt Com. Stock
125	Interboro. Rap. Transit Com. Stk.
100	McCall Corporation Com. Stock
5	Mo., Kas. & Texas Gen'l 4½s
20	Mechanics & Met. Nat. Bk. Stk.
100	Milliken Bros. Com. & Pfd. Stk.
50	Midvale Steel Stock
10	National Surety Stock
100	New York Dock Com. Stock
21	New York Dock Pfd. Stock
20	National Park Bank Stock
50	New Jersey Zinc Stock
50	New York Curtain Stock
5	Otis Elevator Pfd. 5s
100	Phelps Dodge & Co. Stock
30	Remington Typewriter Com. Stk.
100	Sweet Orr 2nd Pfd. Stock
10	Standard Oil of Kansas Stock
25	Scovill Manufacturing Stock
100	Terminal Warehouse Stock
25	Union Ferry Stock
18	Virginia Railway Com. Stock
25	Utah Securities Stock
16	Victor Talking Mach. Com. Stk.
5	Winchester Repeating Arms Stock
20	Worthington Pump Pfd. Stock
100	White Rock Water Com. Stock

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Market Reactionary After Opening Strong--Mining Issues Generally Firm—Bonds Easier.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 375,095 shares of stocks and $33,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 53,220; oils, 275; railroads, 200, and mining, 321,400. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,286	‡Can. Car & Foundry ...108	110	107	100	
600	‡Can. Car & Foundry pf..117	119	117	118	
2,010	Can. Nat. Gas.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝
460	‡Car. Lt. & P.	8⅜	9	*8½	8⅜
95	‡Cramp S'bldg.	82	83	82	83
225	Driggs-Seab...113¼	114	113½	114	
21,000	Sub. Boat, w.i.	50⅝	50⅞	48	48
100	Em'son Phon.	12	12	12	12
225	‡Fisk Tire.....100	102	100	102	
105	‡Hendee Mfg..	36	35	35	35
4,000	‡Int. Mer. M.	3¼	3¼	2⅞	2⅞
6,000	Int. M. M. pf..	13⅝	13½	12¾	12⅝
50	‡Int. Mer. M., new, w.i., pf.	65	65	65	65
80	‡Int. Nickel....189	191	189	190	
250	‡Int. Petrol..	9⅝	9⅞	9¾	9⅞
280	Kath. Br. pf..	3⅞	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝
25	Kelly Sp. Tire.208	208	208	208	
2,500	‡Lake Tor. St.	14⅞	15¾	14⅝	15½
800	‡Lake Torped. Boat 1st pf..	16	16½	16	16½
500	Marc. of Am..	3⅜	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞
300	N. Y. Transp.	17	17	17	17
900	‡Pyrene Mfg..	13¼	13¼	13¼	13½
200	Cor. of R. & H.	5¾	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝
600	‡Std. Motors..	10½	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝
200	‡Steel Co. of Can.	32½	33	32	32½
200	Sterling Gum.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
1,000	‡St. Jo. Lead	12½	12⅝	12½	12⅝
4,200	Triangle Film ctfs	7⅛	7⅜	7	7⅜
800	U. C. Stores, new	9¾	*9⅞	9⅝	9⅞
200	U. S. Spr., new	8	9½	8	9½
1,000	U. Prof. Shar.	2⅛	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜
500	U. S. Lt. & H.	2½	2¼	2¼	2¼
700	‡World Film..	3¾	3⅞	3¾	3⅞

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
15	Atlantic Ref.	633	633	633	— 2
35	Ohio Oil 154	152	154	..	
20	Prairie O. & G.410	408	410	..	
18	Prairie P. L...179	178	179	— 1	
10	S. W. Penn. P. L.125	125	125	..	
10	South Penn Oil.331	331	331	— 6	
25	Std. Oil. Cal..310	309	310	+ 2	
35	Std. Oil, N. J.450	448	448	— 2	
45	Std. Oil, N. Y.192	191	192	+ 1	
62	Vacuum Oil ..230	227	227	— 1	

RAILROAD.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	Wabash pf..(a)	39½	39¾	39½	39¾

MINING STOCKS.

1,500	‡Alaska Juneau	12¾	12¾	12¼	12¾
1,800	‡Alta - Consolidated Min. Co	31	31	31	31
15,000	‡Am. Commd.	12	12	11	11
1,200	††Atlanta	29	29	29	29
1,000	††Big Cot'wood	5	5	5	5
700	Big Ledge Development Co.	3½	3¼	3½	3⅝
3,800	‡Booth	47	47½	46	46
7,000	Braden Cop....	8¼	8½	8¼	8½
300	Butte & N. Y..	2½	2½	2⅜	2⅜
2,000	Caledonia	98	100	98	99
200	‡Chile Copper.	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
600	Cons. Copper Mines.....	2	2¼	2	2¼
800	Cons. Arizona.	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
3,000	Diamond Black Butte	3	3	2	2
1,500	‡Emma Copper	30	31	30	31
300	First Nat. Cop.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
700	Florence	45	45	44	44
200	Goldfield Cons.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
3,700	‡Goldfield Mer.	19	19½	19	19
1,500	Howe Sound..	3⅜	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞
3,700	Jumbo Exten..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
10,000	Kennecott Cop.	54½	54⅝	53⅝	53⅞
100	Kerr Lake....	3½	3½	3½	3½
83,100	‡Kewanas	31	36½	31	36½
900	Magma Copper	15½	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜
800	McIntyre	46½	46⅞	46½	46⅝
1,700	†McKin.-Dar...	25	25	25	25
140000	††Mother Lode.	45	45	37½	39½
1,200	††Nat. Z. & L.	38	39	38	39
300	††Nev. Hills	20	20	20	20
900	New U. Bing..	3⅝	3½	3¼	3½
1,100	Nip. M. Co....	5⅞	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛
1,500	††Oro	6	6½	6	6½
4,800	††Rex Con. M.	52	52	50	51
17,500	‡Sand. Kendall.	11	13	11	12
3,500	††Silver Pick..	9	9	8½	8½
5,000	Stewart	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
21,000	††Success Min.	86	89	87	88
27,000	††Super. M. Co.	23	23½	22	23½
1,500	†W. E. Con...	53	55	54	55

BONDS.

20,000	Can. C. & F. 6s.	100½	100¾	100	100
1,000	D. & H. conv. 6s, w. i.	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
12,000	Kenne. Cop. 6s.	176	176	173	173

*Odd lots. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

***

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Sept. 14. Bid.	Asked.	Sept. 13. Bid.	Asked.
Alliance Film.....	½	⅝	½	⅝
Brit.-A. T. Co., ord.	13½	14½	13½	14½
B.-A. T. Co., ord. b..	14	15	14	15
Electric Boat 479	490	490	515	
Electric Boat pf.....470	490	490	515	
Franco -Spanish Pet. (a prospect).....	1	1¼	1	1¼
Guantanamo Sugar..	60	62	58	63
Hall Signal.....	16	17	16	17
Int. M. M., new, w.i..	49	51	49	51
Int Motors.....	26	28	27	29
Int. Motors pf.....	55	60	55	60
Int. Steam Pump pf..	5	7	5	7
K. S. T. new 1st pf..	89	91	89	91
Mutual Profit Shar..	0	9½	0	9¼
M. Rumely, w. i.....	22	23	22	23
Savoy Oil	9¼	9⅝	9¼	9⅜
Sherman Carbide.....	6	8	5	10
Sherman Carbide pf..	5	10	5	15
Wayland Oil & Gas..	3⅝	4⅞	3⅝	4⅞

RAILROADS.

Wabash, w. i.....	10	10½	10	10½
Wabash pf. (b).....	20	20½	20	20½

MINING STOCKS.

Arizona Duquesne...	38	40	38	40
Canada Copper.....	¾	1	¾	1
Cashboy	4	5	4	5
Genesee Copper.....	32	37	32	34
Iron Blossom.....	66	69	65	70
Lone Star.....	4	6	3	4
Majestic Mines.....	40	50	40	60
Stand. Silver-Lead...	1⅜	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝
Tonopah Extension...	2⅞	3	2⅝	2¾
Tonopah Mining.....	5⅞	6	5⅞	6
Tri-Bullion	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Tuolumne Copper....	⅜	⅝	⅜	½
White Knob Cop. pf..	2	2½	2⅜	2½

BONDS.

Calaveras 6s 190	210	190	210	
Del. & Hudson rts....	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Int. Mer. M. new 5s..	78	80	78	80
Pierce Oil 6s.....	79	80	79	80

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MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives....125	127	125	128	
Aetna Explosives pf..	74	78	74	78
Am. & Brit. Mfg. Co.	8	10	8	11
Am. & Br. Mfg. Co.pf	28	34	30	37
Atlas Powder 220	236	225	228	
Atlas Powder pf.....	94	98	95	100
Bliss (E. W.).....365	385	360	380	
Bliss (E. W.) pf.....135	145	130	140	
Canadian Explosives.335	355	330	360	
Canadian Exp. pf....104	108	105	110	
Carbon Steel	26	28	28	29
Carbon Steel 1st pf..	45	50	45	50
Carbon Steel 2d pf...	27	32	24	30
Colts Arms 550	575	565	575	
Driggs-Seabury 112	115	112	116	
Du Pont Powder 675	685	675	685	
Du Pont Powder pf..100	...	98	102	
Hercules Powder 373	384	368	375	
Hercules Powder pf..112	115	108	108	
Hopkins-Allen	50	55	52	58
Hopkins-Allen pf	98	102	95	105
Lake Torpedo Boat...	14½	15½	14	14
Niles-Bement-Pond .118	115	118	116	
Niles-Bement-Pond pf 95	...	98	102	
Savage Arms 285	295	290	315	
Submarine Boat	48	49½	50	51
W'chester Rep. Arms.2,300	2,400	2,200	2,400	

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.06	Kentucky Con.....	.02
Alpha Con.....	.02	Mexican	.17
Andes	.03	Occidental Con....	.79
Best & Belcher....	.06	Ophir	.22
Caledonia	.50	Overman	.09
Chollar	.03	Potosi	.03
Confidence.....	.16	Savage	.06
Con. Cal. & Va....	.10	Seg Belcher	.04
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada....	.20
Gould & Curry....	.03	Union Con.....	.34
Hale & Norcross..	.03	Utah Con.....	.03
Justice	.03	Yellow Jacket	.13

TONOPAH.

Belmont 3.80	Comb. Fraction.	.08	
Jim Butler 177	D'field B. B.	.02	
McNamara	.02	Florence	.45
Midway	.10	G'field C. M.....1.27½	
Mizpah Exten.....	.19	G'field Kewanas.	.38
Montana	.30	G'field Merger...	.18
North Star	.10	Jumbo Exten....1.42½	
Rescue Eula	.08	Lone Star	.04
Tonopah Exten....2.40	Nevada Hills	.17	
Tonopah Merger...	.25	Rochester Mines.	.26
Victor	.27	Round Mountain	.41
West End	.53	Silver Pick	.07

GOLDFIELD.

Atlanta	.28	Vernal	.03.
Booth	.45	MANHATTAN.	
C. O. D.....	.04	Man. Big Four..	.05

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot..	9¼	9⅝	Isabella ...	15⅞	16¼
Elkton 257	258½		Jackpot	6½	7¼
El Paso....	76	90	McKinney..	35	40
Findlay	2½	3	Portland ..150		162
Golden C..177	178		R. B. H....	2	4
Gold Dol....		4	Vindicator.155		160
Gold Sov..	3	3½			

ORDERS ROCK ISLAND DIRECTORS SUED

Litigation Here for $6,000,000 Frisco Deal Profits Directed by Chicago Federal Judge

ON AN OPINION BY TAFT

Ex-President, as Counsel, Held Directors' Gains Illegal—Amster Procures Bond Interest.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—On the strength of an opinion prepared by William Howard Taft, Judge George A. Carpenter, in the United States District Court tonight, ordered the receivers of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company to bring action against present and former Directors of the company for the recovery of $6,000,000, the sum they are alleged to have mulcted from the railway company.

Under the court order the proceedings are to be instituted in the Federal Court of the Southern District of New York. The suits for recovery are to be based upon the transactions arising from the acquisition and subsequent divorcing of the Frisco lines.

The defendants to be named are Daniel G. Reid, R. A. Jackson, W. H. Graham, Ogden Mills, E. S. Moore, William H. Moore, F. L. Hine, George G. McMurtry, and G. T. Boggs.

Judge Carpenter's order directs that the American Steel Foundries Company, complainant in the receivership here, shall institute ancillary proceedings in New York court and secure the appointment of Jacob M. Dickinson and H. U. Mudge, co-receivers of the property, as receivers over all property belonging to the railway company in New York State. It further directs that the New York court will be asked to appoint Mr. Dickinson as sole receiver of all claims and causes of action which may exist in favor of the railway company against its present and former Directors. He is to have exclusive authority under the order to sue for the recovery of moneys alleged to have been taken unlawfully from the railway.

The appearance of ex-President Taft in Rock Island affairs came as a distinct surprise. Nevertheless it had been known for some time that he had been legal adviser to Receiver Dickinson, the court's personal representative in the proceedings. The results of his deliberations were contained in a typewritten opinion an inch thick, presented to the court today, charging that the Directors had unlawfully taken $6,000,000 in the Frisco deal.

Mr. Taft's appointment as adviser to the court's receiver came when Mr. Dickinson some time ago told Judge Carpenter that he wanted legal counsel to go to the bottom of the intricate puzzle. Judge Carpenter's answer was: "Get the best you can get." The selection of Mr. Taft followed. Mr. Dickinson served for a time as Secretary of War while Mr. Taft was President.

The court's order directing the filing of suits for the huge amount said to have been taken unlawfully from the railway by the Reid-Moore coterie means that if Mr. Dickinson is successful in his suits, several million dollars will be added to the road's assets.

The opinion of the former President upon which the Eastern suits are to be based has largely to do with the transactions between the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad and the Rock Island Company. The suits are the first legal actions for recovery brought against the railroad officials, although much testimony as to the transactions already has been developed in the inquiry conducted by the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

ROCK ISLAND PAYS INTEREST.

Default on Debentures Averted with Two Hours Margin.

Default of the interest on the $20,000,000 debenture bonds of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway was narrowly avoided yesterday through the activity of N. L. Amster of Boston, the insurgent Director on the Rock Island Board. Mr. Amster, at the instance of Judge Carpenter of the Federal District Court in Chicago, raised the money with which to pay the semi-annual interest due two hours before the date of a technical default.

The amount required was $500,000. Mr. Amster said yesterday that he had raised $410,000, and that the other $90,000 had been raised through the influence of Judge Carpenter.

The $500,000 was deposited in New York and Chicago banks, and against it the court issued 6 per cent. receivers' certificates. The banks and individuals lending the money will take these certificates which will rank ahead of the stock and the debentures, but behind the refunding 4 per cent. bonds.

Mr. Amster said yesterday:

"The debentures run to 1932 and if there had been a default the principal, $20,000,000, would have fallen due immediately. This would have been a severe shock for the company."

According to Mr. Amster the Hayden Stockholders' Committee, which is working in opposition to the Amster Stockholders' Committee, refused to supply any of the $500,000.

"All obligations for October can be met out of cash in the treasury," continued Mr. Amster. "This includes the interest on the refunding bonds and also the $1,600,000 Bankers Trust Company note due Sept. 30. Our committee will go ahead now with a plan of reorganization and the payment of the interest on the debenture gives us six months to work out our plans."

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the first week of September show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Twelve roads	$8,454,649	+$177,832
Seven roads	5,609,992	— 254,602
Total (19 roads)....	9,064,641	— 76,770

MISSOURI PACIFIC SYSTEM for June—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	$4,555,217	$4,703,601	$4,724,823
Net after tax.	1,091,507	1,102,682	1,180,886
12 mos. gross.	58,209,306	59,985,731	62,155,506
Net after tax.	13,053,940	14,084,731	15,049,155

ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN & SOUTHERN for June—

Gross	2,213,180	2,532,859	2,479,941
Net after tax.	560,326	853,478	598,068
12 mos. gross.	29,883,629	33,289,717	34,136,597
Net after tax.	7,662,866	10,451,800	10,226,753

Miscellaneous Earnings.

AMERICAN RAILWAYS CO. subsidiaries consolidated gross earnings—

	1915.	1914.	Increase
August gross..	472,184	504,253	*$31,689
8 mos. gross..	3,536,324	3,700,227	*163,703

HAVANA ELECTRIC, RAILWAY, LIGHT & POWER, (traffic receipts)—

2d week Sept..	54,854	53,706	1,148
Jan. 1-Sept. 12.	1,887,311	1,975,164	*87,853

LAKE SUPERIOR CORPORATION for the year ended June 30—

Total income..	369,082	448,054	*79,022
Bond int. and gen. exp.....	337,370	424,644	*57,274
Surplus	1,661	23,410	*21,749
Prev. surp.	23,410	34,807	*11,397
Total	25,072	58,217	*33,145

NEVADA-CALIFORNIA POWER CO, (and subsidiaries) for July—

Gross	142,591	139,783	2,808
Net after tax.	74,285	71,625	2,660
Sur. aft. chgs.	41,956	44,502	*2,546
Balance after sink'g fund..	37,347	39,999	*2,652
7 mos. gross..	945,172	851,640	93,532
Net after tax..	478,670	396,747	81,923
Sur. aft. chgs.	249,884	202,823	47,041
Balance after sink'g fund..	219,758	159,496	60,262

*Decrease.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
35	Balt. Elec. pf..	42½	42½	42½	42½
8	Con. Coal	95½	95½	95½	95½
1	Con. Power	107	107	107	107
20	Con. P., 20 flat.	106½	106¼	106	106
125	Cosden	6	6	6	6
2	Farm. & M. Bk	46	46	46	46
10	Md. Casualty..	86½	86½	86½	86½
5	Mtg. Guar. Co.	125	125	125	125
100	Way. O. & G..	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾

BONDS.

$1,000	City Balt. 4s, '58, W. L....	95½	95¼	95½	95½
3,000	Con. Coal 6s..	101½	101½	101½	101½
500	Con. Coal 6s..	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
2,000	Con. Pow. 4½s.	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
3,000	Elk. Fuel 5s....	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
1,000	Jam. C. & C. 5s	93	93	93	93
10,000	State Md. 4s, '22	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
10,000	United Rys. & El. inc. 4s....	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
425	Ahmeek	79	81½	78	80½
2128	Alaska	34½	34½	33⅝	33⅝
25	Algomah	2½	2½	2½	2½
220	Allouez	54	54½	54	54½
2352	American Zinc	52⅜	53	52½	52⅝
175	Anaconda	71¼	71¼	70⅞	71
563	Arizona Com..	8½	8	8½	8⅝
100	Butte-Bal	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
1320	Butte & Sup...	67	67½	66½	66½
245	Cal. & Ariz..	62½	62½	62½	62¾
96	Cal. & Hecla..	546	546	546	546
260	Centennial	16¾	17	16¾	17
30	Chino	45	45	45	45
120	Copper Range.	54	54¼	54	54¼
25	East Butte....	12	12	12	12
337	Franklin	9	9¼	8¼	9¼
518	Granby	83	84½	82	83¾
90	Greene Can....	38½	38½	38½	38½
20	Hedley	29	29	29	29
110	Isle Royale...	27	27½	26¾	27½
10	Lake	14	14	14	14
50	Mass. Consol..	10	10	10	10
75	Mich'wan	2¾	2½	2¾	2¾
62	Mohawk	71	72	71	72
85	New Arcad....	9½	10	9½	9⅝
575	New Idria....	9½	9⅞	9½	9⅞
175	Nipissing	8	8	8	8
60	No. Butte.....	29¾	29⅝	29¼	29¾
50	North Lake....	1½	1½	1½	1½
30	Old Dominion.	53½	53½	53½	53½
70	Osceola	81	81¼	81	81¼
365	Pond Creek....	17¾	17¾	17	17
15	Quincy	81	81	81	81
225	Shannon	7¼	7¼	7	7
163	Shattuck	20	25	20	25
1695	St. Mary's...	50½	53	50½	52¾
10	Sup. & Boston	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
1905	St. Mary's...	50½	53	50½	52¾
10	Sup. & Boston	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
1717	Tamarack	53	56½	53	55½
90	Trinity	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
50	Tuolumne	45c	45c	45c	45c
446	U. S. Smelt....	40½	40½	40	40½
109½	do pf.....	46½	46½	46	46
200	Utah Apex.....	3½	3½	3½	3½
100	Utah Consol..	12¾	12¾	12¼	12¾
100	Utah Copper..	66¾	66½	66½	66½
206	Wolverine	56½	58½	56½	58¼

RAILROADS.

15	Boston & Al..	186	186	186	186
5	Boston Elev...	78	78	78	78
45	Boston & Me..	25	25	25	25
10	Mass Elec. pf.	44	44	44	44
110	N.Y.,N.H.&H..	68	68	67½	67½
3	Old Colony....	141	141	141	141
8	W. E. St. Ry.	64½	64½	64½	64½
2	W. E. S. R. pf.	82	82	82	82

MISCELLANEOUS.

50	Am. Ag. Ch...	61	61	61	61
5	Am. Ag. Ch.pf.	96½	96½	96½	96½
10	Am. Sugar....	109	109	109	109
5	Am. Sugar pf.	114½	114½	114½	114½
329	Am. T. & T....	123¾	124¼	123	123¾
50	Am. Woolen...	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜
214	Am. Wool. pf.	94¼	94½	94	94
850	A., G. & W. I.	16¾	17	16¾	17
403	A.,G.&W.I.pf.	32½	32⅝	32	32
20	Edison	238	239	238	239
25	Ga. Ry. & El.	116	116	116	116
5	Mass. Gas pf..	87	87	87	87
25	McElwain pf...	97¾	98	97¾	98
5	N. E. Teleph..	130	130	130	130
67	Pullman	160	160	158	158
12	Swift & Co....	119	119½	119	119½
72	Torrington	35	35½	35	35½
60	United Fruit..	134⅜	135½	134⅜	135½
110	*Un. Shoe M

NEW PEARSITE DYE IS NOW ON MARKET

Kentucky Plant Begins Operation and Distributors Here Are Named.

FIVE COLORS ARE PRODUCED

Dr. Norton Favors Readjustment of Tariff on Dyestuffs Based on Various Needs.

It was announced yesterday that F. Bredt & Co. of this city had been chosen by the Pearsite Company, holder of the new oxidized cannel coal process for turning out dystuffs, as distributors of the new colors in this country. Bredt & Co. is an old-established firm of commission merchants, who have handled coal tar dyes for many years and have produced them at a plant in Union Course, L. I.

The announcement was made following the arrival in this city of Colonel H. P. Bope of Pittsburgh, Vice President of the Carnegie Steel Company and head of the Pearsite concern. The first regular run of the new dystuffs, which it is asserted will revolutionize the color-making industry of the world, began yesterday at the plant at Cannel City, Ky., and the output will be increased steadily up to the full capacity of the existing works.

According to authoritative information, the colors now being produced are a sky blue, a direct black, a benzol red, a wool black, and a direct green. John Lindemann of Bredt & Co., who will handle the new dyestuffs as selling agents, said that the colors enumerated were of the first quality and measured up to full requirements as regards fastness, and were equal in every way to the foreign standard products. Mr. Lindemann added that he personally had tested the new colors and was convinced of their adaptability to cotton, silk and woolen fabrics.

"The five colors referred to," said Mr. Lindemann, "are the only ones to be produced for the present by the Pearsite Company. Just as soon, however, as one unit can be combined with another unit the company will proceed to produce other colors until finally all colors are manufactured. We expect to receive the first shipment from the plant at the end of next week. After that the output is expected to grow daily so that by the middle of November the factory will turn out 10,000 pounds of colors a day. The capacity will be about 5,000 pounds a week until the middle of next month. Later, when running full, the output will be 40,000 pounds daily."

Avoids Old Handicaps.

It was stated that as the Pearsite Company produced dyes from its own raw material, it would not be handicapped by the difficulties under which many old-process concerns labor. Mr. Lindemann said that the agents were filling applications of mills for the new colors in the order received.

Dr. Thomas H. Norton, Government expert, investigating the chemical and dyestuff situation, said he had not had time to prepare a statement for the newspapers describing the process held by the Pearsite Company. He had made a careful examination of samples of a new class of colors developed from the waste products of petroleum. He said that he planned to have a large manufacturing plant test the colors to determine their durability and brilliancy.

"These colors," said Dr. Norton, "are from waste products of petroleum, the very kind of waste that is costing the Standard Oil Company at Bayonne thousands of dollars each year to get rid of. While the Rittman process of extracting benzol and tuluol from petroleum is a demonstrated success, the process outlined to me today by an inventor whose name I am not at liberty to divulge at this time utilizes the petroleum wastes, and by its means a single process produces the dyestuffs required in our textile industries. The process will receive careful investigation, and it seems a possible promise of much importance to the dyestuff industry."

Dr. Norton showed several samples of dyed woolen, silk, and cotton yarns which had been given to him by the inventor of the process. They were mostly in browns and yellows. He also showed a green which had been developed within the last week, and a blue, a product twenty-four hours old. Several Wall Street investors called to confer regarding added potash production. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., son of the American Ambassador at Constantinople, was one of the callers. Ways and means of developing the potash production of the country will be taken up in a conference tomorrow between Dr. Norton and Professor Edwin Hart.

Dr. Norton made known for the first time his attitude toward a higher tariff to protect domestic color manufacturers from German competition. He said that there might be a few colors of recent invention imported in small quantities for which possibly the present tariff rate of 30 per cent. ad valorem was not adequate.

Dr. Norton on Tariff.

"On the other hand," said the chemist, "there is absolutely no question that many of the dyestuffs now imported and paying 30 per cent. duty can profitably be manufactured in this country with a lessened degree of protection. There are certain colors which probably would have ample protection so far as the difference in the cost of production is concerned, if the tariff rate were 15 to 20 per cent. There are others whose production would be sufficiently protected if the tariff rate were 25 per cent. The existing tariff rate of 30 per cent. on the great mass of so-called aniline dyestuffs is one illustration of the lack of logic shown in placing a horizontal flat rate of duty on a category embracing hundreds of different products, some of which involve very few and simple operations in their manufacture as well as products which are the result of intricate and complex transformations.

"Some products might be introduced without any tariff protection, on account of the slight element of labor involved in the cost of their manufacture. The protection afforded by freight interest on the value of the wares while in transit, and other items would in itself constitute an adequate measure of protection. The absolute lack of any imperative necessity for a high rate of duty on coal tar products is easily shown when we analyze the elements which enter into the cost of production. Chemicals which are employed during the various processes in the manufacture of any kind of dyestuff, cost practically the same in Germany, France or England as they do in this country."

Dr. Norton emphasized that the initial cost to American dyestuff companies would be heavy and must be reckoned with, but that eventually the cost of production here would be reduced constantly. He believed that Congress should grant "absolute and unquestioned statutory protection from underselling on the part of foreign competing rivals rather than by interfering with existing tariff rates."

LEVY WILL NOT RESIGN.

Justice Contemplated Doing So, but He Is Urged to Remain.

Aaron J. Levy, Justice of the Municipal Court in the Second Manhattan District, announced yesterday that he will not retire from the bench as he had contemplated doing. He said:

"I desire to say that while it is perfectly true that I contemplated returning to the private practice of law, I have yielded to the judgment of my colleagues on the Bench, and others, and have determined for the present at least to remain a member of the Court."

TRADE BALANCE GROWS.

Figures for Two Months of New Fiscal Year Show Steady Increase.

Some striking figures are given in an analysis of this country's favorable trade balance issued yesterday by O. P. Austin, Statistician of the Foreign Trade Department of the National City Bank.

The excess of exports over imports in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, was $1,024,419,000, against $470,653,401 in 1914; $652,875,915 in 1913, and $666,431,554 in 1908, the former high record year in excess of exports or favorable trade balance. In the first twelve months of the European war, Aug. 1, 1914, to Aug. 1, 1915, the excess of exports over imports was $1,218,700,000, and in the first thirteen months of the war, Aug. 1, 1914, to Aug. 31, 1915, the excess was approximately $1,320,000,000, the August, 1915, figures being an estimate based upon the weekly statements of the Department of Commerce covering the trade of thirteen principal ports of the country.

The statement shows that while the high tide in excess of exports occurred in February, the movement is still running at the rate of over $100,000,000 a month, suggesting that the favorable trade balance for the current year may probably exceed that of the fiscal year just ended in case of a continuance of the European war with its demand for foodstuffs and war supplies.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 14.—Thirty-one corporations chartered today had aggregate capital stocks of $447,800. They included:

Kinetiscartoon Corporation, moving pictures, films, apparatus, $100,000; George H. Read, Earnest A. Zelnz, George Edwin Joseph, 165 Broadway.

Wester-Stone Company, cutlery, $125,000; Amelia, Max and Charles Wester, 71 Murray Street.

Advance-Rumely Thresher Company, engines, sawmills, plowing, threshing machinery, $50,000; Joseph A. Bennett, George F. Worth, Howard C. Reid, 14 Wall Street.

The National Bung Company, Queens, merchandise, $25,000; Clarence H. Spear, Rose and John Stich, Neilson Avenue, Far Rockaway.

Cosmopolitan Novelty Company, artificial arms, dolls, novelties, $15,000; Charles Fried, Isaac Wolandski, John Ungar, 812 Broadway.

Selbak, Celling & Co., realty, insurance brokerage, $10,000; Clinton Combes, E. Ellis, Harry D. Mins, 32 Nassau Street.

The Balsam Realty Corporation, realty, $15,000; Violet W. Johnson, Henry Bayard, Jules E. Brulatour, 490 Riverside Drive.

Andrews and Winsten, jewelry, ornaments, fancy articles, diamonds, $20,000; Bertha Miller, Edwin W. Andrews, Albert Winsten, 301 West 180th Street.

Interstate Retailers Association, merchandising, $5,000; Samuel S. Markel, William Wohlgemuth, Adolph Bauer, 980 Prospect Avenue, Bronx.

S. August and Kaplan Company, candies, sweets, confections, $10,000; Hyman Kaplan, Rose and Simon August, 308 East 125th Street.

Marx-Moser Realty Company, develop realty, brokerage, $10,000; Emil Moser, Louis and Isaac Marx, 61 Avenue B.

Craig House Corporation, Beacon, accommodations for persons, physical exercise, hygienic treatment, realty, $5,000; Edwin J. Webb, Robert E. Lamb, Clarence J. Slocum, Howland Ay., Beacon.

Neck Road Sales Corporation, realty, construction, $10,000; A. M. Fowler, A. P. Morewood, G. H. Brevillier, 33 Liberty St.

The Richmanson Company, boiler compounds for prevention of scale, boilers, $10,000; Herbert H. Neale, Joseph H. Amo, Fred Risch, 1,962 Amsterdam Av.

Stirod Realty Company, Bronx, realty, construction, $5,000; George I. Carpenter, Edith and Rudolph Lotwentsall, 886 East 176th St., Bronx.

Excelsior Advertising Company, Bronx, devices, designs, novelties, realty, construction, $5,000; Kasimir J. Rybicki, Edward A. Carraher, Henry Martin, 2,942 Webster Av., Bronx.

Crown Art Metal Company, jewelry, ornaments, novelties, trinkets, $5,000; Harlan S. Doncarlos, Thomas L. Martyre, William Foxen, 110 Nassau St.

Hotel Gresham Company, realty, construction, $5,000; Oscar Vanname, Samuel A. Terry, Fenwick W. Hatfield, 3 West 8th St.

Rodum Realty Corporation, Brooklyn, realty, construction, $5,000; Daniel A. Shalvey, William C. McCann, August F. Kirschner, 1,381 Putnam Av.

Long & Heller, North Pelham, moving-picture machines, lantern slides, films, advertising, $5,000; Charles A. and John H. Heller, John E. Long, 124 East 23d St.

Capital increases: The Hermitage Company, New York, $500,000 to $830,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Commercial Envelope & Box Company, New York; John McCrodan & Co., Manhattan; Adolph A. Levy, Inc., Manhattan; The Travel Club, Manhattan.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Govt.	.6	Dec., 1915	100⅝	101	2.50
Argen. Govt.	.6	Dec., 1916	100⅝	100⅞	5.25
Argen. Govt.	.6	Dec., 1917	100¼	100⅝	5.75
Argen. Govt.	.6	May, 1920	98⅜	98⅝	6.30
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1919	99¾	99⅞	5.15
City of Q'b'c	5	Apr., 1920	98¼	98½	5.60
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100⅛	100⅜	4.60
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100	100¼	4.95
French Govt.	5	Apr., 1916	98	98¼	9.50
German Gov't.	5	Jan., 1916	99⅝	99¾	6.00
Norway Govt.	6	Oct., 1916	99⅛	100	6.00
Norway Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	99½	100	6.00
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	99	99¼	6.45
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1916	99¼	100	5.00
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	96¾	97	6.30
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	95¾	96¾	5.95

Company Issues.

Ala. Power	.6	Feb., 1918	100	101	5.60
Am. Cot. Oil.	.5	Nov., 1917	99⅞	100⅛	4.95
Am. Loco.	.5	July, 1919	100¾	101¼	3.20
Am. T. & T. sub.	5	Apr., 1919	100⅞	101⅛	3.05
Ana. Copper	5	Mar., 1917	101	101¼	4.15
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1917	99⅜	99⅞	4.55
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1918	98⅜	98⅞	5.00
B'klyn R. T.	.5	July, 1918	99⅞	100⅛	4.95
Can. Nor'n.	5	Sep., 1917	98¾	99⅛	5.75
Can. Pacific	5	Mar. 2, '24	101⅜	102⅜	5.75
Con. Pr. Co.	.6	May 1, '17	98½	99⅜	6.50
Con. Gas, Balt.	5	May, 1917	100¼	100⅝	4.70
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	93¾	94	6.85
Chi. R. & I.	4	Sep., 1917	98⅜	98⅝	5.60
Chi. Eli. Rys.	.5	July, 1916	92	92½	12.80
C. F. R. & L.	6	June, 1916	98½	99½	6.25
E. Pow. & L.	t.5	 1918	93	96½	6¾
Erie R. R.	.5	Apr., 1918	100¼	100⅝	4.05
Erie R. R.	.5	Oct., 1915	100	100⅛	1.00
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	99⅝	100	5.50
Gen. Rubber	.5	Dec., 1918	99⅜	99⅞	5.55
Grand Rap. S.	5	May, 1916	100	100⅜	4.51
Grand R. Ry.	5	June, 1916	100	100⅜	4.47
Hav. El Ry.	.6	Sep., 1918	98¼	100	6.00
Hock. V. Ry.	.6	Nov., 1915	100⅜	100⅝	1.50
Int. Harv.	.5	Feb. 15, '18	100⅜	100⅝	4.75
Lack. Steel	.6	Mar., 1917	99⅜	100	6.00
L. S. & M. S.	5	Dec., 1931	100⅜	100⅝	4.60
Louis. & N.	6	Apr., 1918	98½	98⅝	6¼
Mich. Ry.	.6	June, 1919	99½	100	6.00
Minn. Gen. E.	6	June, 1917	100½	101	3.50
Nant. E. P.	7	Jan., 1917	97¼	97¾	7.95
N. E. Nav.	.6	May, 1917	96½	98⅜	8.20
N. Y. C. & H. R.	5	Oct., 1913	100	100½	1.00
N. Y., N. H. & H.	5	May, 1916	100¼	100⅜	4.25
Nor. St. P.	.6	June, 1917	99	100	6.00
No. States P.	5	June, 1917	99	100	6.00
Penn. R. R. cv.	3½	Oct., 1915	100	100¼	1.00
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	100⅜	100⅝	3.75
Sea. A. L.	5	Mar., 1916	100½	100⅞	3.23
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	100¼	100⅜	4.25
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	98⅜	98⅝	6.15
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	100⅜	100¾	4.85
U. S. Smelt.	.5	June, 1918	98	98⅜	5.45
Union Type.	.5	Jan. 15, '16	94	94½	20.35
United Fruit.	.5	May, 1917	101⅝	102	4.75
United Fruit.	.5	May, 1918	99½	99¾	5.15
Utah Co.	.6	Apr., 1917	100¾	100⅞	5.40
West. E. & M.	5	Oct., 1917	100⅞	101¼	4.35
W. S. L. & R.	5	Oct., 1917	98¾	99⅛	6.55
W. Pr. Co.	.6	Mar., 1917	98⅞	99½	6.25
W. Va. T. & R.	6	June, 1917	98	98	7⅛

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Traction	320	330
American Light & Traction pf	108½	110
Adirondack Electric Power	14	16
Adirondack Electric Power pf	49	55
*American Gas & Electric	104	106
*American Gas & Electric pf	48	50
American Power & Light	69	69
American Power & Light pf	79	82
American Public Utilities	30	35
American Public Utilities pf	64	66
American Waterworks & Elec.	8	9
A. W. W. & E. 1st participating pf	14	18
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf	55	60
Atlantic Pow. & L. 7% cum. pf	82	95
Cities Service	46	50
Cities Service pf	54	57
Colorado Power	17	19
Colorado Power pf	93	97
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	50½	52½
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf	79	81
Consumers Power pf., Me.	90	94
Consumers Power 5s, 1929	90	91
Dayton Power & Light	30	35
Dayton Power & Light pf	85	90
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	91¼	94¼
Electric Bond Deposit pf	61	66
Electric Bond & Share pf	93	100
Empire District Electric 5s	73	78
Empire District Electric pf	90	95
Federal Light & Traction	14	18
Federal Light & Traction pf	53	60
Gas & Electric Securities	66	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf	90	100
Great Western Power 5s, 1946	81½	83
Lincoln Gas & Electric	10	20
Northern Ontario Light & Power	10	13
Nor. Ontario Light & Power pf	47	50
Northern States Power	29	30
Northern States Power pf	86	87
Ozark Power & Water	15	20
Pacific Gas & Electric	49	50
Pacific Gas & Electric pf	84½	87
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	13	14
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf	56	59
Southern California Edison	72	75
Southern California Edison pf	91	97
*Standard Gas & Electric	5	7
*Standard Gas & Electric pf	29¼	30½
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	5	6¾
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf	21	25
United Light & Rys.	39	40
United Light & Rys. 1st pf	67½	69
Utah Securities	13½	14½
Western Power	13½	15
Western Power pf	47	50

*Par value, $50.

COTTON ADVANCES TO NEW HIGH LEVEL

Strength of the Market Is Apparently Based Upon the Lack of Contracts.

NET GAIN 13 TO 15 POINTS

Census Bureau Statement Bullish in Tenor and Reports of Crop Damage Are Effective.

Another big burst of buying in the last half hour swept cotton bears off their feet and sent prices up to new high levels. There is a tendency to ascribe the advance to exaggerated crop damage reports, but this appears to be an effort by the bears to throw cold water on the upward movement.

The strength of the market apparently is based on nothing more or less than scarcity of contracts. Bears have sold all they care to sell and bulls also have sold as much as they care to sell. Consequently, when fresh buying enters the market the scarcity of contracts becomes acute. Hedge selling has not yet become a factor in the market, and until prices reach a level at which big trade interests or the leading longs decide to sell there is not much likelihood of a decline.

For the time being very little attention is being paid to the crop aside from the predictions that it will be much less than requirements. This would be interesting if it were true, but until the season is considerably older the result must be left to conjecture.

The report of the Census Bureau on Supply and Distribution was moderately bullish in its showing. It placed consumption by American mills during August at 466,000 bales compared with 498,000 in July and 382,000 in August last year. Stocks of cotton on hand in manufacturing establishments at the end of August amounted to 1,168,000 bales against 675,00 last year. The amount of linters consumed during August was 55,000 bales against 25,000 a year ago.

The market was more or less irregular until the middle of the session, when it became evident that all of the early selling had been absorbed without breaking the price. Renewed bull support in the last three-quarters of an hour gave the market a strong closing, with prices showing a net gain of 13 to 15 points.

Southern wires state that spot demand was not so keen as it had been. The South also sold occasionally, but not in sufficient volume to affect prices.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were steady, 10 to 15 points advance. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 13 points advance, 10.45 for middling. Futures closed strong.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.	10.67	10.59	10.56@10.57	10.41@10.45
Dec.	10.95	10.78	10.93@10.94	10.78@10.80
Jan.	11.11	10.90	11.00@11.10	10.96@10.97
March	11.41	11.20	11.40@11.41	11.24@11.27
May	11.69	11.49	11.68@11.69	11.54@11.56
July	11.79	11.72	11.84@11.86	11.71@11.73

Total port receipts, 37,521 bales. Last year, 13,527 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
New Orleans	4,867	911	669
Galveston	13,768	8,907	7,832
Mobile	1,821	577	1,333
Charleston	3,072	778	537
Savannah	9,894	5,907	2,553
Wilmington	471	74	157
Norfolk	806	1,486	583

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

Augusta	2,486	1,661	2,706
Memphis	169	17	520
St. Louis	18	234	101
Houston	15,321	10,388	6,399

Exports, 8,283 bales; total thus far this season, 238,068 bales; total last season, 31,-336 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
250 Galveston	10.40	158,283	68,630
3,950 New Orleans	.10	125,446	49,272
76 Mobile	9.75	18,494	4,169
2,903 Savannah	.09⅝	105,291	21,401
900 Charleston	.09¾	46,931	4,458
Wilmington	.09¾	29,967	7,963
496 Norfolk	9.88	38,488	14,085
1,996 Augusta	9.85	18,722	22,071
906 Memphis	9.88	65,576	15,876
— St. Louis	.09¾	1,726	13,735
3,866 Houston	10.35	86,307	48,363

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a good demand business in spot cotton, with middling 16 points advance, at 6.27d. Sales, 12,000; receipts, 3,000, all American. Market closed barely steady.

Lockport Daily Journal Sold.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Sept. 14.—The Lockport Daily Journal was sold today to the Corson Manufacturing Company, publishers of The Lockport Union-Sun, and will be consolidated with that paper tomorrow.

Tennessee Copper Bonds.

Arrangements have been made for the sale by the Tennessee Copper Company of $2,000,000 6 per cent. convertible bonds to the stockholders of the company. It was stated yesterday that a syndicate, headed by the National City Bank, would finance the issue.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market was again very much unsettled by conditions prevailing in the cash situation, and traders were puzzled over probable future developments. Early in the day the market advanced 1¾@2¼c on active covering, prompted by reports of rains in the Northwest, which were expected to retard the movement of Spring wheat. Longs sold quite freely on the advance, and prices experienced an irregular reaction, closing at 1½c net higher for September, and unchanged to ⅝c advance for the later months. Cash premiums were very firm in all markets, especially in the Southwest. Notwithstanding the high prices obtainable, offers of Winter wheat from the country were not noticeably increased, and this gave rise to the belief that a very large amount of wheat is still in unmerchantable condition. Exporters and shippers generally were trying to cover their contracts for late September and early October, and no little confusion prevailed in the trade over extensions and grading. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat and No. 2 hard Winter were quoted at $1.21¼, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.03½, and No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, 96⅝c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo. Export sales were 800,000 bushels, mostly Manitoba.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	....	....	1.14¾	1.13	1.11

CHICAGO PRICES.

September	1.03	1.01	1.01¼	.99⅝	1.08
December	.97⅝	.95½	.95⅝	.98⅝	1.05
May	1.00⅛	.98⅛	.99	.98⅝	1.11⅛

CORN.

The corn market was firm and higher early in sympathy with wheat and on fears of colder weather. The official forecast, however, indicated little probability of frost in any part of the corn belt, and the market lost most of the early advance, but closed irregular, with September ¼c lower and late months ½c higher. Receipts were a trifle larger at interior points, and Argentine corn sold here at 71¾c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York. The local cash market was easy; No. 2 yellow corn quoted at 86c prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	.72	71¾	71¾	72	78
December	.57⅛	56⅝	56⅞	56¾	72⅝
May	.58¼	57⅝	58	57½	72⅝

OATS.

The oats market was inactive, with comparatively small price changes, but the undertone was steady and closing quotations were ⅛ to ¼c net higher. Export sales amounted to about 150,000 bushels. The local cash market was quiet; new No. 3 white quoted at 40¼c and new No. 4 white, 39½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	.35⅜	35¼	35⅜	36⅛	44
December	.36⅝	36⅛	36⅜	36⅞	46¼
May	.38⅞	38½	38⅝	39½	49⅞

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was a little more active and prices were firmer on evidences of improved domestic demand for the cash article, which resulted in sellers taking off hedges and brought about a little more outside demand. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 12,000, estimated for Wednesday 22,000; Kansas City received 9,000, and Omaha, 6,000

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
October	8.20	8.15	8.20	8.00	8.15
January	8.72	8.57	8.72	8.57	9.82
Ribs—					
October	8.25	8.00	8.25	7.95	11.25
January	8.57	8.40	8.57	8.32	10.57
Pork—					
October	12.75	12.35	12.75	12.20	17.75
January	15.30	15.00	15.30	14.95	20.15

COFFEE.

The coffee market was quiet and total sales for the day amounted to 16,250 bags, of which the greater percentage was in the form of exchanges from the near to the distant months. Prices at the outset were unchanged from those of Monday, but during the day a steadier tone developed and final quotations were net unchanged to 3 points higher. There seemed to be very little incentive to trade either way, but the undertone of the market was fairly firm, and prices were sustained by the attitude of Brazil, which is holding the market there well above a parity with local quotations. The local spot market was dull and unchanged with Rio 7s quoted at 6¾c.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
September	....	....	6.15@6.17	6.13
October	....	....	6.13@6.17	6.13
November	....	....	6.13@6.17	6.14
December	6.17	6.17	6.15@6.17	6.15
January	....	....	6.17@6.20	6.20
February	....	....	6.27@6.28	6.25
March	6.34	6.34	6.33@6.35	6.30
April	....	....	6.32@6.39	6.35
May	6.44	6.40	6.43@6.45	6.40
June	....	....	6.42@6.49	6.45
July	....	....	6.52@6.54	6.50

SUGAR.

The local market for raw sugar was somewhat unsettled yesterday, and, notwithstanding further sales of granulated for export, prices showed a slight decline, owing to continued liberal offerings from Cuba. The day's business was placed at 30,000 bags of Cubas for prompt and September shipment at 3⅞c, cost and freight, equal to 4.45 for centrifugal, and at the close there were moderate quantities still available at that price, but refiners were more inclined to hold off and await developments. The close was at 4.45 for centrifugal, 3.48 for molasses, and 3¾ for Cubas, cost and freight.

Range of prices:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Sept.	3.38	3.38	3.36	3.35@3.37	3.40
Oct.	3.40	3.40	3.37	3.38@3.39	3.40
Nov.	3.25	3.25	3.24	3.23@3.24	3.25
Dec.	3.13	3.13	3.12	3.13@3.14	3.13
Jan.	3.03	3.05	3.03	3.04@3.05	3.03
Feb.	3.03	3.04	3.03	3.02@3.04	3.03
March	3.03	3.03	3.03	3.04@3.05	3.03
April	....	....	....	3.06@3.07	3.04
May	....	....	....	3.08@3.10	3.06
June	....	....	....	3.09@3.11	3.06
July	....	....	....	3.10@3.12	3.07

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts for week, 81,091 packages, as compared with 44,691 packages last week. Exports for week to Europe, 1,567 packages; to other countries, 93 packages. Imports for week, 23 packages. The market developed weakness following the last weekly report, and prices tumbled 1½c on most grades of creamery. Supplies were very excessive for the time of year; weather unseasonably hot and trade did not respond, as was expected. Pressure to sell became so strong that receivers did not hesitate to accept the lower prices whenever business would result. At the close the feeling is about steady on the fine and fancy grades of creamery, but is still unsettled on all other qualities. Exporters are doing a little business in creamery at 29@29½c, the latter for some fancy unsalted goods. Freight room has been engaged for about 3,000 tubs on this week's steamers. Ladies are quieter and a shade easier, the quality stock sustained under moderate receipts. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 28¼c; higher scoring, 29@29½c; firsts, 24@25c; seconds, 23@23½c. Dairy, fancy, 27½c; dairy, finest, 25c; good to prime, 24½@24½c; common to fair, 21@23c; renovated, extras, 24c; firsts, 23@23½c; lower grades, 21@23c; imitation creamery, firsts, 22½@23c; ladles, current make, firsts, 21½@22c; seconds, 21c; lower grades, 19@20c; packing stock, June make, fine, 20½c; current make, fine, 20c; No. 2, 19½c; lower grades, 16½@19c.

EGGS.—Receipts for week, 77,115 cases. The continued warm weather has interfered with the movement of refrigerator eggs, and this has diverted more demand to high-grade fresh, which have become scarcer in the receipts; the best grades are clearing well at somewhat higher prices than last week. Medium and low grade fresh collections show no improvement. Some inquiry for cheap refrigerators, but not a great deal of movement in the higher grades at this writing. Near-by eggs scarce, and higher. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 29@30c; extra firsts, 27@28c; firsts, 24½@26c; seconds, 22½@24c; thirds and poorer, 19@22c; checks, No. 1, 20½@21c; No. 2 and poorer, 18@20c; checks, good to choice, dry, 19½@20c; culls and inferior, 15@19c; refrigerator, special marks, 25½@26c; firsts, 24½@24¾c; seconds, 21½@23c; thirds or poorer, 18@21c; dirties, 19@20½c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by henery whites, fine to fancy, 36@37c; ordinary to good, 32@35c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 30@33c. Western, gathered whites, 27@32c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by henrry browns, 31@33c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 29@30c; near-by refrigerator whites, 30½@30c.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 14.—Forecast: N. and S. Car., Ga., and Fla.—Cloudy Wed. and Thurs., probably thunder showers; moderate e. winds.

Ala., Miss., and La.—Cloudy Wed. and Thurs., with probably thunder showers; moderate e. winds.

East Texas—Fair in s., probably local showers and cooler in n. Wed. Thurs., cloudy; fresh s. winds.

West Texas—Fair Wed., cooler in Pan Handle. Thurs., fair.

Okla.—Cloudy and cooler Wed., probably preceded by showers in e. Thurs., fair.

Ark.—Probably thunder showers and lower temperature Wed. Thurs., cloudy.

Tenn. and Ky.—Cloudy Wed. and Thurs.; not so warm Thurs.

Ohio—Cloudy Wed., probably followed by thunder showers and lower temperature by night. Thurs., probably fair; fresh s. and s. w. winds.

Ind.—Thunder showers and lower temperature Wed. Thurs., probably fair; fresh s. w. winds.

Lower Mich.—Showers, followed by clearing and cooler Wed. Thurs., fair; fresh s. and s. w. winds.

Upper Mich.—Fair and cooler Wed. Thurs., fair; moderate to fresh w. winds.

Ill.—Cloudy and cooler Wed., with showers in e. and s. Thurs., fair.

Mo.—Cloudy Wed. and Thurs.; showers Wed. in s.; cooler Wed.

Wis.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; cooler in e. Wed.

Minn.—Fair Wed. and probably Thurs.; warmer Wed.

Iowa—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; warmer in w. Wed.

N. Dak. and S. Dak.—Fair and warmer Wed. Thurs., cloudy and possibly unsettled.

Neb.—Fair Wed. and probably Thurs.; warmer Wed.

Kan.—Cloudy Wed. and Thurs.; probably showers Wed. in e.

Lower Mich.—Showers, followed by clearing and cooler Wed. Thurs., fair.

Upper Mich.—Fair and cooler Wed. Thurs., fair.

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THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY
35 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was again firm, with buying by Cotton Exchange houses, and at the close of the day the September position showed an advance of 30 points on covering, while the later months were 12 to 15 points higher.

Range of prices:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	....	8.30@8.40	8.05
Sept.	6.18	6.35	6.18	6.34@6.36	6.08
Oct.	6.25	6.38	6.25	6.36@6.38	6.10
Nov.	6.15

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

TUESDAY, SEPT. 14.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 918-930, e s, 62.4 ft n of 21st St. 40.1x123.11x38.8x113.1; 21st St, 17 East, n s, 98.9 ft e of B'way, 20x98.9; Walter J. McCanley to Peter Tracy. 14 W. 16th St; mtg $573,000, all liens, Sept. 13; atty T. G. Co., 176 B'way.....$1

RYDER'S ALLEY, s s, 79.11 ft w of Fulton St, runs s 30.2 x e 1.4 x s 136.4 toward Cliff St, (27) x w 26.1 x n 130.2 x 30 to Alley x e 25.9 to beginning; Dame & Townsend Co., to 27 Cliff St. Corp., 128 B'way; mtg. $47,000, b & S, Sept. 14; atty. L. T. & T. Co., 160 B'way.....$100

2D AV, 2,291½, w s, 75.6 ft s of 118th St, 25.2x110; N. Taylor Phillips, referee, to Addie Da Witt Seligman and another, executors of Lorin S. Bernheimer, (foreclosure Sept. 2.) Sept. 11; attorney, Edmund Harley, 233 Broadway.....$25,000

127TH ST, 652 East, s s, 88 ft w of Avenue C, 25x100.3; Edwin M. Finch, referee, to Baldwin Staubach, at Pocantico Hills, N. Y., July 16, attorney, M. W. Wood, 233 Broadway $10,000

197TH ST, n s, 100 ft. e of Av. St. Nicholas, 150x100; Lawrence Jacob et al & Emma L. Jacob to 210 West 56th Street Co., 135 B'way; mtg. $27,500, all liens, Aug. 17; attys Eisman, L. C. & L., 133 B'way.....$100

SAME PROPERTY, 210 West 56th Street Co. to Max Goodman Corp., 117 W. 116th St.; mtg. $48,000, all liens, Sept. 14; attys, same $100

22D ST, n s, 195 ft w of 3d Av, 25x98.9; Hewitt Realty Co. to Geo. E. Brewer, 16 E. 64th St., b & s, Sept. 11; attorneys, L. T. & T. Co., 160 B'way.....$100

47TH ST, 338-40 WEST, s s, 220 ft. e of 9th Av, 53x100.5; Hy. A. Metz, 92 Hamilton Av, Yonkers, N. Y., et al, heirs, etc, Jacob Metz to Metz Realty Co., 5 W. 31st St, mtg. $30,000, all liens, Aug. 18; attys. Kurzman & F., 25 Broad St.....$1

121ST ST, 151 East, n s, 339.6 ft w of 3d Av, 14.7x81; Cathrin F. McCaffrey to Mary Moran, 151 East 121st St, (mtg $8,500) all liens, Sept. 11; attorneys, Egan & O'Reilly, 258 Broadway $1

180TH ST, s s, 383.4 ft e of Lenox Av, 41.8x99.11; Daniel Korn to 40-42 West 136th Street Corporation, 1,451 Broadway, Sept. 3; attorney, A. T. Scharps, 170 Broadway.....$100

104TH ST, 323 East, n s, 253.4 ft w of 2d Av, 16.8x100.10; Hy. Brettheimer et al to Mary E. and James J. Maguire, 1,664 Lexington Av, (mtg $6,200,) Sept. 13; attorney, Lawyer's Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

212TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of 10th Av, 75x99.11; Max Marx to 204th Street Corporation, 836 Westchester Av, Bronx, all liens, (mtg $15,000,) Aug. 30; attorneys, Sternberg, J. & P., 233 Broadway $100

Bronx.

CRESTON AV, n e corner of 197th St, 20x95, Bertha Pirk to Andrew S. Wright, 2,989 Ryer Av, Sept. 4; attorney, E. Rolph, 535 East 177th St.....$100

FULTON AV, s e corner of 170th St, 18x280; Cottage Realty Corporation to Tremont Fireproof Storage and Refrigerating Co., Inc., 351 East 170th St, (mtg $101,088,) Sept. 13; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

LOTS 115 and 116, map of Daily estate; Charles Cogswell to Salvator Connante, 1,135 Walker Av, and another, (mtg $2,000,) Sept. 13; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

LOT 88, map of Joel Wolfe estate; Antonio Tamillo et al to Anna Tamillo, 350 ft. e of 184th St, May 7; attorney, J. A. Kehoe, 250 East 117th St $1

LOTS 167 and 168, map of Sound View Park, City Island; Rose L. Hammond, 457 King Av., City Island, Sept. 11; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

LOTS 264 and 265, map Bradish Johnson, Estate of Bradish Johnson to Isabelle C. Harvie, 508 West 171st St, July 22; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $300

LOTS 95, 96, and 144, same map; same to William H. Salm, 130 East End Av, July 27; attorney, same.....$1

LOT 257, same map; same to Robert Sanders, 168 South 2d St, Brooklyn, July 27; attorney, same $175

LOT 294, same map; same to Carolyn E. Baskerville, Rahway, N. J., and another, July 27; attorney, same.....$1

LOT 13, same map; same to Edgar B. Lear, 320 West 145th St, July 27; attorney, same, ...$350

LOTS 76 and 77, map of Sound View Park; City Island Homes, Inc., to Matilda K. Browne, 3,355 Sedgwick Av, Sept. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

VALENTINE AV, e s, 185.2 ft s of Highbridge Road, 25x100; Mary A. Stromberg to Russo-Iodice Realty Co., Inc., 2,364 Lorillard Place, (mtg $3,000,) Sept. 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

135TH ST, n s, 154 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 16.8x75; Henry Henkel to Mary E. Sullivan, 693 East 135th St, ½ part, (mtg $3,000,) July 12; attorneys, Friend & F., 132 Nassau St $1

SAME PROPERTY; Marie Devitt to same, ½ part, (mtg $3,000,) July 8; same attorneys.$1

SAME PROPERTY; Mary Henkel to same, July 8; same attorneys $1

136TH ST, 311 East, n s, 25x100; John Sullivan to Sadie L. Horwitz, Far Rockaway, L. I., (mtg $12,000,) Sept. 11; attorney, Saul Bernstein, 149 Broadway.....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 40.5 ft n of 61st St, 20x65; Lina Blum to Catherine Meehan and another, trustees, 940 West End Av, Sept. 14, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$20,000

MADISON AV, s w corner of 40th St, 54x 120; Lillia B. Hyde to Equitable Life Assurance Society, 120 Broadway, Sept. 13, due Aug. 1, 1925; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway $275,000

RYDER'S ALLEY, s s, 79.11 ft w of Fulton St, 23.9x—; 27 Cliff Street Corporation to Luke H. Cutter, 137 West 126th St, prior mtg $47,000, Sept. 14, due Sept. 1, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway $30,000

WAVERLEY PLACE, n s, 173.5 ft. e of 6th Av, 28.6x100; Edw. J. Reynolds to Theodore Greentree, 201 West 78th St, prior mtg $26,200, Sept. 11, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, Warren Leslie, 165 Broadway $2,400

17TH ST, n s, 219.6 ft e of 9th Av, 16.8x92; Charles J. Werner to John T. Stanley, 448 West 23d St, prior mtg $7,000, Sept. 13, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1,500

17TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of 8th Av, 50x98.9; John Schaefer to German Savings Bank, 100 East 14th St, prior mtg $6,000, Sept. 14. 1 year; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway $1,000

22D ST, s s, 200 ft w of 5th Av, 25x98.9; J. H. Alexander, Jr. and another, trustees, to Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, Sept. 14, 5 years, 4½ p. c.....$11,500

191ST ST, n s, 100 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 150x100; 210 West 56th Street Co. to Lawrence Jacob et al, Executors, Diamond Point, N. Y., 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$27,500

SAME PROPERTY; Mose Goodman Corporation to 210 West 56th Street Co., 135 Broadway, prior mtg $27,500, Sept. 14, 1 year, 6 p. c.; same attorney.....$20,500

SAME PROPERTY; same to Sadie Roth, 1,413 Prospect Av, Sept. 14, 1 year, 6 p. c.; same attorney $90,000

215TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of 10th Av, 75x99.11; 204th Street Corporation to Max Marx, 410 Convent Av, Aug. 30, due March 1, 1917, 6 p. c.; attorney, L. S. Marx, 128 Broadway $67,500

Bronx.

CLINTON AV, w s, 46 ft n of Oakland Place, 23x100; Augusta Weizel and another to Elmer Hirschberg, 723 Union Av, Aug. 30, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Otto J. Kalt, 871 Brook Av.....$500

FULTON AV, n w corner of 170th St, 18x 280; Tremont Fireproof Storage and Refrigerating Co., Inc., to Cottage Realty Corporation, 441 West 54th St, prior mtg $93,106, Sept. 13, due July 15, 1920; attorneys, Guggenheimer, U. & M., 37 Wall St.....$7,982

LOT 11, Map of Bradish Johnson Estate; Edgar B. Lear to Bradish Johnson, Islip, L. I., July 27, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway $245

LOTS 95, 96, and 144, same map; William H. Sahm to same, July 27, due as per bond; same attorney $907

LOT 257, same map; Robert Sanders to same, July 27, due as per bond; same attorney.$122

LOTS 167 and 168, Map of Sound View Park; Belle L. Hammond to City Island Homes, Inc., 49 Wall St, Sept. 1, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1,500

LOTS 705 to 711, map of Laconia Park; Marcella M. Oakes et al. to Andrew Trenchard, 112 North High St, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., Aug. 31, due as per bond; attorneys, Clock, K. & Z., 389 East 149th St $2,500

MORRIS AV, e s, 237.11 ft n of 168th St, 39.6x100; Alotto Realties, Inc., to Josephine Eisenhauer, 645 West End Av, executrix, July 27, 5 years; attorneys, A. & E. Bloch, 99 Nassau St $21,000

OLD ALBANY POST ROAD, w s, 57.6 ft n of private road, 69.10x131; William A. Lappe to John Lappe and another, Mamaroneck

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Cliff Street Sale, Involving New Building and Long Lease—Builder Buys Lexington Avenue Corner—Two New Dyckman Flats in $225,000 Deal—Broadway Loft Transfer—Leasing Market.

An interesting sale which will result in an important business improvement in the old downtown section east of William Street has been made in the purchase of the property at 27 Cliff Street, fronting 27.1 and running through to Ryders Alley, 164 feet deep on the southerly line. The buyers, a syndicate known as the 27 Cliff Street Corporation, took title yesterday from the Dame & Townsend Company, subject to a mortgage of $47,000 and gave back another mortgage of $30,000 to Luke H. Cutter.

The property is just south of Fulton Street. It contains about 4,250 square feet and will be improved by the new owners with a five-story loft building from plans by James S. Maher to be ready by May 1, 1916, making an investment of about $150,000. A $30,000 building loan has been obtained.

The deal was closed by the Charles F. Noyes Company and it has also leased the proposed structure for fifteen years from May 1, next to the firm of Thurston & Braidich, dealers in crude drugs, gum arabic, &c., now at 128 William Street. The lease is at the rate of $9,000 a year plus taxes, insurance and repairs, making the aggregate rental for the fifteen-year term about $200,000. The sellers were represented in the sale by Sullivan & Cromwell as attorneys, the buyers by Stoddard & Mark and the lessees by Hector W. Thomas.

Builder Buys Lexington Ave. Corner.

A large apartment house operation will soon be started on Lexington Avenue, opposite Normal College, as the result of the purchase of four old dwellings on the northwest corner of Sixty-ninth Street, by the Brixton Construction Company, Edwin S. Brickner, President, from the George B. Post estate. The plot, which is 78 by 80 will be improved at once by the new owners with an eleven-story building having two suites on a floor. The property has been held at $200,000. Pease & Elliman were the brokers in the deal.

Two New Dyckman Flats Sold.

Two new five-story apartment houses in the Dyckman section, not quite completed, have been purchased for investment by Ambrose S. Becker from the Hauber Construction Company, Charles Flaum, President. The buildings cover the southerly block front of 215th Street, 125 feet front, between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue, the depth being about 100 feet. The houses contain 60 apartments and seven stores, which only 50 per cent. has been rented. They are known as Drake Court and Isham Park Court. The holding price was $225,000.

In part payment, Mr. Becker gave twenty lots in Arlington Park, N. J. The brokers in the sale were S. and J. H. Albert.

Transfers Broadway Loft.

The twelve-story loft at 928 and 930 Broadway, 40.2 by 123.11, with an extension to 17 East Twenty-first Street, fronting 20 by 98.9 feet deep, surrounding the northeast corner, has been transferred by Walter J. McCauley, who took title last April, to Peter Tracy, subject to a mortgage of $575,000. The building adjoins on the north the structure formerly occupied by Brooks Brothers.

Tenement Property Deals.

The five-story tenement 421 East Eighteenth Street, on a lot 25 by 92 feet, has been purchased by the Sterling Realty Company through Duff & Brown.

Frederick Brown has resold to Charles Bakal 22 and 24 West 100th Street, a six-story new-law flat, on plot 40 by 100, near Central Park West. The seller acquired the property several months ago from Harriet Cohen.

Sale of Hamilton Fish Leasehold.

The M. Reichman estate has sold to Louis N. Hartog the five-story factory on the northeast corner of Second Avenue and Twenty-first Street known as 302 to 372 Second Avenue and 301 to 303 East Twenty-first Street, a Hamilton Fish leasehold, which has fifty-three years to run.

Manhattan-Bronx Trade.

Sadie L. Horowitz has purchased from John J. Sullivan 311 East 136th Street, a four-story dwelling, on a lot 25 by 100. In exchange the buyer gave 208 West 140th Street, a five-story flat, on a lot 28 by 99.11.

Brooklyn.

Frank A. Seaver & Co. have sold the one-family detached house, on a plot 40 by 100, 1,255 Seventy-ninth Street, Dyker Heights, for John Heil to a client.

Paul A. McGolrick has bought from the Mechanics' Bank for all cash the four houses, 598 Bedford Avenue, a four-story double house, on a plot 25.2 by 100; 636 Union Street, a five-story new-law apartment house, on a plot 38.8 by 95, and 162 and 164 Franklin Avenue, two three-story double flats, on a plot 50 by 105.

Jamaica Estates Property Sold.

Joseph P. Day sold yesterday on the premises all the remaining plots and tracts of the Jamaica Estates, Jamaica, L. I., at foreclosure sale in the action of the Matawok Land Company against Katherine M. Galvin, Jamaica Estates, City Real Estate Company and the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, defendants. Ernest Scholvids of Philadelphia purchased in the interest of such bondholders of the Jamaica Estates as may care to participate, a large tract for $81,806.81. The attorney for the plaintiff bid in the balance for $132,046.

New Jersey.

S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman have sold for Gilbert J. Zabriskie his residence on Lotus Road, Ridgewood, N. J., to Mrs. Sarah Cormick of Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Salaam Temple, have purchased from the Fidelity Trust Company of Newark, the F. Wolcott Jackson property at the southeast corner of High and West Kinney Streets, Newark, N. J. The property consists of a plot 100 by 254, and a large brick building.

Commercial Leases.

Taylor, Sherman & Mock have leased for the 511 Fifth Avenue Company, Stoddard & Mark, attorneys, an entire floor in the Guaranty Building to be erected at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, by Harris & Maurice Mandelbaum and others. The lessees are F. L. Dunne & Co., tailors, of Boston. The lease is for a period of twenty years, at a rental aggregating about $250,000.

A. L. Monfort has leased for a term of years the building at 147 West Forty-fourth Street to Andrew Duggan, for George McKesson Brown.

William A. White & Sons have rented the store and basement at 24 Bond Street to Feinfuch Brothers.

The Louis Becker Company has leased for the estate of Bridget Scallon, the store at 2,022 Amsterdam Avenue, to Matteo Settibrino.

Dwelling Leases.

Pease & Elliman have leased for Mrs. Richard Rodriguez the three-story dwelling at 220 West Seventy-first Street to Dr. Charles M. Hickey, and for the United States Mortgage and Trust Company to John H. Harper the five-story American basement dwelling at 49 East Ninety-second Street.

Samuel H. Martin has leased for Bolton Hall the three-story dwelling at 107 West Sixty-third Street to Helen A. Moran.

L'Ecluse Washburn & Co. have leased for Thomas A. Weatherly his residence at Plandome to Launcelot Armstrong of Manhasset.

Mrs. Hyde Secures $275,000 Mortgage.

A mortgage for $275,000, due Aug. 1, 1925, at 5 per cent., has been secured by Mrs. Lillia B. Hyde, covering the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Fortieth Street, 54 by 120. The property was recently leased with a twelve-story building by Mrs. Hyde to the Foster Institute of Domestic Arts and Sciences.

$200,000 Broadway Lease.

M. M. Hayward & Co. have leased the entire six-story building, 100 by 100, on the northeast corner of Broadway and Eighty-fourth Street for the McMillan Crawford Corporation for a long term of years to a new corporation, which will use the premises for garage purposes. The aggregate amount involved is about $200,000.

Real Estate Notes.

In connection with the coming convention of the Real Estate Association, which will be held a week from Thursday afternoon at Saratoga Springs, and continue Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, a special effort will be made to secure a closer affiliation of the local real estate associations throughout the State.

Plans have been filed for altering the seven-story store and apartment house at 786 Fifth Avenue and 5 and 7 East Fifty-ninth Street to accommodate light manufacturing, at a cost of $125,000. Mary B. Brandegee is the owner. Park & Tilford recently occupied the store. Louis E. Jallade is the architect.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

16th St, 5 and 7 East, n s, 141.10 ft e of 5th Av, 50x92, ten-story loft and store building; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against C. M. Butler et al.; R. & E. J. O'Gorman, attorneys; A. D. Truax, referee; due, $199,554.57; taxes, &c., $5,340.95; to the plaintiff for $175,000.

By J. H. Mayers.

Lexington Av, 222, n w corner of 33d St, 26.8x100, five-story flat and stores; W. A. Openhym et al., trustees, against Medoc Realty & Construction Co.; Kurzman, F. & G., attorneys; Harry Bijur, referee; due, $52,095.77; taxes, &c., $2,327.82; to the plaintiff for $54,300.

By Joseph P. Day.

Duane St, 42, s w corner of Lafayette St, 18.3x23.3x irregular, six-story loft building; adjourned to Sept. 28.

126th St, 7 West, n s, 126.10 ft w of 5th Av, 19.3x99.11, three-story dwelling; German Savings Bank against William Hills et al.; A. H. Mosle, attorney; G. B. Townsend, referee; due, $9,993.87; taxes, &c., $186.82; to the plaintiff for $9,500.

187th St., 661 West, n s, 161.8 ft w of Wadsworth Av, 16.8x94.11, two-story dwelling; L. Van Boskerck et al., executrices, against J. A. Honer et al.; R. J. Fox, attorney; J. F. Curnen, referee; due, $2,466.01; taxes, &c., $303.87; to the plaintiff for $2,000.

By Daniel Greenwald.

Essex St, 85 to 89, s w corner Delancey St, 75x about 87.6, two five-story tenements and stores and five-story loft building; Sheriff's sale; adjourned to Sept. 15.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By James J. Donovan.

156th St, 805 East, n s, 28.8 ft w of Hewitt Place, 25x95.7x28.8x96.8, two-story dwelling; Barbara Kumpf against P. L. Biegen et al.; H. C. Rickaby, attorney; J. J. O'Brien, referee; due, $6,607.17; taxes, &c., $288.12; to the plaintiff for $5,000.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

114th St, 318 East, s s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; four-story flat; Ida Weisman against Caterina Paradiso et al.; G. H. Ittelman, attorney; L. S. Greenbaum, referee; due, $2,739.69; taxes, &c., $547.26; subject to first mortgage of $11,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

79th St, 339 East, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 27.10x102.2, four-story flat; Julia Froman against Morris Schlossman et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; J. J. O'Connell, referee; due, $21,237.37; taxes, &c., $1,962.82.

Oliver St, 52, e s, 75 ft n of Oak St, 25x100x24.1x101, 2-story tenement and stores and 6-story rear tenement; City of N. Y. against M. A. Rofrano et al.; F. L. Polk, attorney; H. A. Deimel, referee; due, $33,055.28; taxes, &c., $2,625.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

119th St, 75 East, n s, 123.9 ft w of Park Av, 33.9x100.11, 5-story flat; Estelle Scholle et al, trustees, against Annie Alexander et al; Henry Hofheimer, attorney; J. H. Rogan, referee; due, $29,373.11; taxes, &c., $698.30.

By Henry Brady.

112th St, 307 East, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100, shop; James McDermott against Giuseppe Zibelli et al; J. O. Farrell, attorney; R. L. Stanton, referee; due, $3,385.17; taxes, &c., $633.34.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By James J. Donovan.

Forest Av, 833, w s, 112 ft n of 161st St, 21x90, 2-story dwelling; Henry Wundrack against Bertha Wundrack et al; Arthur Hutter, attorney; E. D. Bolton, referee; due, $1,723.32; taxes, &c, $82; subject to 1st mtge. $4,000.

Lincoln Av, 152-4, s e cor 135th St, 50x100, 1-story dwelling; Emma Gett et al, administratrix, against J. T. Riley et al; H. G. Whipple, attorney; T. C. Larkin, referee; due $24,147.04; taxes, &c., $2,500.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

4th St, n s, 239 ft e of Lewis St, for a three-story storage house, 38x18; estate of B. A. Fay, 150 Nassau St, owner; Forest Box and Lumber Co., contractor; cost, $2,000.

11th Av, w s, 25 ft s of 57th St, for a one-story office building and garage, 100x87; J. S. Appleby, 32 Broadway, owner; C. M. Andrews, 69 West 36th St, architect; cost, $16,000.

Olmstead Av, e s, 28.07 ft n of Hermany Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x40; William Heinrich, 2,066 Story Av, owner; Anton Pirner, 2,069 Westchester Av, architect; cost, $3,500.

Wilkins Av, e s, 127.76 ft n of Southern Boulevard, for a two-story frame shed, 30.17x100; Mary B. Egan, 1,330 Wilkins Av, owner; M. W. Del Gaudio, 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $500.

Prospect Av, w s, 157.33 ft n of 165th St, for a one-story brick store, 50x144.9; Newat Realty Co., Philip Wattenberg, 200 Broadway, President, owner; M. W. Del Gaudio, architect; cost, $10,000.

Bailey Av, w s, 101.59 ft n of 192d St, for a three-story brick factory, 134.8x56.8; Grypion Rubber and Tire Corporation, Percival Jones, 5 Nassau St, President, owner; Frank E. Newman, 1,123 Broadway, architect; cost, $27,000.

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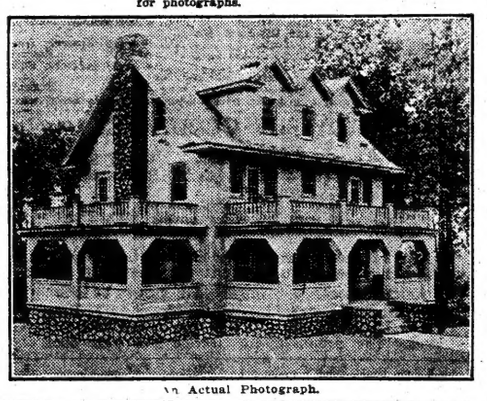
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Stanley Court,

NORTHWEST COR.

West End Ave. & 106th Street.

CORNER APARTMENTS.

9 ROOMS, 3 Baths,

MODERATE RENTALS, Are available now.

VASA K. BRACHER, 2,010 Broadway. Telephone—Columbus 361.

602 W. 139TH ST.

NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE & SUBWAY

6 & 7 Rooms & Bath. Rents $50 to $70.

3 W. 92D ST.

ADJACENT CENTRAL PARK WEST.

7 Large Rooms & Bath. Rents $80.

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2608 B'way, near 98th Street.

31-3 WEST 11TH ST.

Eight-story fireproof elevator Apartment, four and five room suites. Rents, $60 to $95.

45 WEST 11TH ST.

Eight-story fireproof elevator Apartment, four-room suites. Rents, $50 to $70.

J. IRVING WALSH,

75 West 11th Street.

57TH STREET, 322-328 WEST

High-Class Elevator Apartments.

8 Elegant large rooms; block to Broadway, "L" and sub. stations; most convenient part of city; unexcelled service. **$1000**

Ground Floor, Suitable for Physician.

NAUGHTIN & CO. 1,655 BROADWAY. Riverside—1146.

ATTENTION THE MILLARD, 18-20 West 107th St.

HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

4 to 8 EXTRA LARGE, $35 to $65 LIGHT ROOMS.

Best in New York at Price.

GREYLOCK,

61 West 74th St.

8 large, light, outside rooms; elevator service; southern exposure; near subway and elevated. Telephone Columbus 2948.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

BRENTMORE

88 Central Park West

Corner 69th St.

9 ROOMS	$3,750 TO $4,000
3 BATHS	

Two Styles, Simplex and Duplex.

For rent from October 1st. Immediate possession may be arranged.

Apply on premises, or

Bing & Bing, 119 W. 40th St.

Telephone, 6410—Bryant.

ONE APARTMENT LEFT

8 ROOMS

2 BATHS

RENTAL, $1,800

207 West 56th St.,

Between Broadway and 7th Ave.

MOORE & WYCKOFF

546 5th Avenue

Corner 45th St 'Phone 1263 Bryant.

HUDSONIA

79th St. & Riverside Drive, 315-321 West.

An apartment house of the highest class. Thoroughly modern and comfortable in every detail. Rooms conveniently arranged. Choice residential section. Subway, car and bus lines almost at door. Resident management.

6 & 7 Rooms, $900 to $1,100.

OFFICE ON PREMISES. Tel. 9171—Schuyler.

166W.72dSt.

Superb Apartments

3 Rooms and bath, $900 to $1400

4 Rooms and bath, $1400 to $2000

EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE

Unobstructed light. Particularly fine bathrooms with tiled alcove shower. Kitchens are tiled and exceptionally well appointed. Ice refrigeration. Service of highest standard. Location and accessibility unsurpassed. Maids' service if desired. MAID'S ROOM, $120 PER ANNUM. MANAGER ON PREMISES.

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Harperley Hall

Central Park West at 64th St.

2 Rooms Bath and Kitchenette $750 to $1400

3-4 Rooms Bath and Kitchenette $1600

7 Rooms, Foyer and 3 Baths, $2,600

8 " " 3 " $3,000

9 " " 3 " $3,500

Exceptional Service. All Modern Conveniences, Including Refrigeration. Restaurant on Premises. Under Ownership Management.

76 West 86th Street

AND

77 West 85th Street

Attractive Apartments of

6-7-8-9 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.

All Large, Outside Rooms.

Rentals $1,000 to $1,800 yearly.

APPLY TO AGENT ON PREMISES.

LIDO HALL

110th St. at 7th Av. (N. W. Cor.)

7 and 8 Rooms, 2 Baths

Rentals $1100 to $1300.

Overlooking Central Park. Fireproof. Block to "L" or subway, car and bus. Seven rooms, ground floor, for physician. Representative on premises, or

W. F. Fuerst, 87 Nassau St.

7 ROOMS $1,300

EMAHREL

317 W. 99th Near Riverside

Modern Fireproof Elevator Apartments. Apply to Superintendent.

THE ADRIAN,

58 West 72d.

Eight large, light rooms, bath; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient subway, elevated, and surface lines. $1,100-$1,800. Inquire Superintendent.

252-254 West 84th St.

Excellent Block; Near West End Ave.

Six and Seven Rooms.

$35 to $40; all improvements. Janitor, 256.

THE AYLSMERE,

60 West 76th St.

Seven and eight large, light rooms, bath; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,600. Supt. on premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

"The Dorchester"

12-Story Fireproof Building

131 Riverside Drive

North Corner 85th Street

10 Rooms with 3 Bath Rooms

4 Rooms overlooking Riverside and 3 of the chambers with Southern Exposure.

Corner Apartment - - Rental $2,400

7 Rooms with 2 Bath Rooms

2 Rooms with Southern Exposure.

6th Floor - - - - Rental $1,600

6 Rooms with 2 Bath Rooms

2 Rooms with Southern Exposure.

9th Floor - - - - Rental $1,500

We have only one price for the apartments we manage

MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY

56 West 45th Street

Telephone Bryant 7848

Representative on Premises

The Kenmare,

327 Central Park West.

Corner 93d St.

Overlooking Central Park, convenient to "L" station at 93d St. and 91st St. Subway.

8 Exceptionally Large Rooms, $1,000 to $1,500 Per Annum.

Corner apartments, every room outside.

The Del Monte,

102 West 75th St.

Elevator apartment building located on an exclusive private house block; convenient to subway express station, "L" station, and all car lines; all rooms are exceptionally large.

7 & 8 Large Rooms

$800 to $1,400.

Park Court

403 West 115th St.

Between Amsterdam and Morningside Avenue West.

Convenient to 116th Street Subway Station, also surface lines. In the Columbia College section. Modern in every detail.

6 and 7 Rooms, Rent from $60 to $75 Per Month

814-816 WestEndAv

Between 99th & 100th Sts.

Located on restricted Park thoroughfare, in one of the best residential sections of the city, easily accessible to subway, elevated, bus and all surface lines.

8 Large, Light Rooms and 2 Baths, $1,400 to $1,500.

Harold Court

235 West 102d St.

Corner of Broadway.

7 Large, Light Rooms

Front apartments.

Rent $900 to $1,100

The Portland

612 West 115th St.

Bet. Broadway and Riverside Drive

Modern eight-story fireproof structure. One block from Broadway and 116th Street subway. Convenient to surface cars and 'bus line.

5 Rooms and Bath, Rent $50 to $52.50 Per Month

SHARP & CO., Broadway, Cor. 99th St.

ONE OF THE FINEST ON THE WEST SIDE.

THE DELLA ROBBIA

740 WEST END AVE.

NORTHEAST CORNER 96TH ST.

Only Three 4-Room Apartments Left

Only Two 7-Room Apartments Left

The Finest on the West Side at Very Attractive Rental

CENTRAL LOCATION, EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE

ONLY A FEW STEPS FROM SUBWAY EXPRESS STATION

APPLY ON PREMISES, OR

SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents, 162 W. 72D ST.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

150 West 79th St.

Bet. Columbus & Amsterdam Aves. 12-Story Fireproof Building.

One 9-Room Duplex Apartment. Rental $2,600.

587 Riverside Drive

Corner 136th St.

5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms. Rental $780 to $1,380.

1,100 Park Ave.

Corner 89th St.

9 Rooms. Rental $1,600.

EDGAR A. LEVY,

505 Fifth Ave.

Telephone 6960—Murray Hill.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

CORNER APARTMENTS

8 ROOMS

AND

3 BATHS

RENTALS $2,400.

Absolutely Fireproof. Modern Improvements.

CORNWALL

90th St. & Broadway

Agent on premises, or

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325 WEST 83D ST.

THE DEVONSHIRE

Close to Riverside.

7 Rooms & Bath $720 to $900

All Improvements.

Wm. Cruikshank's Sons

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APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

The Chepstow

215 West 101st St., N. E. Corner Broadway.

10 Story Fireproof Building with 4 Elevators.

An exceptionally attractive corner apartment of

8 Large Outside Rooms & 3 Baths—$2,100

Also 6 & 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths—$1,300 to $1,800

ROCKLEDGE HALL

Riverside Drive, Corner 102d St.

Choicest Section of the Drive. Private House Block. Largest rooms on the West Side.

8 Rooms and 3 Baths, $1,900 to $2,200.

Most Reasonable Rent on the Drive.

400 Riverside Drive

Corner 112th Street.

Modern building, embodying all the latest improvements; very attractive floor plan. Rents on application.

7 and 8 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.

THE OSTEND

2,880 BROADWAY, Cor. 112th St.

Modern elevator building; convenient to 110th St. Subway station; apartments are exceptionally large and well arranged.

9 and 10 Rooms, 2 Baths. $1,200 to $1,800.

Apt. Suitable for Doctor or Dentist, 8 rooms, $1,200.

JANUS COURT

106 MORNINGSIDE DRIVE,

South Cor. 121st St.

New fireproof and soundproof building; situated at highest point in city; every modern improvement.

5, 6, 7 Rooms and Bath. $660 to $1,200.

250 W. 104th ST.

BET. BROADWAY AND West End Av.

Nine-story fireproof apartment; private house location; one block from 103d St. Subway.

5 and 6 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths. $1,100 to $1,450.

PICKEN COURT

706 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,

Corner 148th Street.

Ten-story fireproof building; every convenience; excellent view; all rooms exceptionally large.

4, 5, 6, 7 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths. $660 to $1,400.

CAROLYN COURT

414 WEST 121ST ST.,

Bet. Amsterdam Av. and Morningside Drive.

All modern improvements; convenient to car lines and subway station.

3, 4, 5 Rooms and Bath. $480 to $720.

LINLITHGOW

640 WEST 139TH ST.,

Corner Riverside Drive.

Ideal location; unexcelled view of the Hudson River and the Drive.

4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms, $480 to $840.

Apply to Superintendents on Premises, or

Calder, Nassoit & Lanning,

Broadway, Corner 105th Street.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.

SPENCER ARMS

S. E. Cor. Broadway & 69th St.

2, 3 & 4 ROOMS

or larger combinations — maid service included, and meals served in apartments.

Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space.

Most convenient location in city.

RENTAL, $70 to $125.

Chas. F. de Casanova, Agt., on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 3996.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Best Values ON West End Ave.

The Halsworth

645 WEST END AVENUE, S. W. COR. 92D ST.

5, 6 AND 7 ROOMS, 2 AND 3 BATHS.

RENTAL, $1,200 TO $2,000.

Very Attractive and Light Apartments. Absolutely Fireproof. Every improvement.

AGENT ON PREMISES, OR

SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents, 162 West 72d Street.

AMHERST

204 West 110th St.

8 ROOMS $1,700 PER ANNUM

3 BATHS

STRAND VIEW

309 West 99th St.

Near West End Ave.

7 ROOMS $1,500 PER ANNUM

2 BATHS

Apply on Premises, or Bing & Bing, 119 W. 40th St. Tel. Bryant—6410.

The Borchardt,

220 West 98th St., Cor. B'way

Modern 12 Story Fireproof House.

Only Two Left 7-8 Rooms Foyer, 3 Baths. $1,700-$1,900.

Rooms large and light; excellent service.

Stuart Arms,

226 West 97th St., Near Broadway.

8-Story, Fireproof Building, *Convenient to 96th St. Subway Station,*

Beautiful Large Apartments,

7 Rooms & Bath, $1500-$1600

All Outside Bedrooms.

---

9 Rooms

Modern Elevator Apartment.

265 W. 81st St.

Bet. Broadway and West End Av.

Rent, $1500

References Essential. Immediate Possession.

Apply on premises, or DERSCHUCH & CO., 150 Broadway.

Elevator Apartments

4, 5, 6 Rooms;

$28 Up.

335 West 14th St.

NEWLY RENOVATED. ALL IMPROVEMENTS. DECORATED TO SUIT. BEST VALUE ON WEST SIDE.

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73 WEST 92D ST.

PRIVATE HOUSE BLOCK.

8 Large Rooms, $67.50

Beautifully decorated; abundant closet space. Short walk to all transit lines and prettiest part of Central Park.

Agent on premises or KEMPE & CO. 87th St. Broadway. Schuyler 5610.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

"Grinnell"

Riverside Drive and 157th St.

Subway station within 200 feet of building.

This DISTINCTIVE FIREPROOF building has been filled since the day it was opened.

A few suites to lease from October 1st.

All Large Outside Rooms.

RENTALS MUCH LESS than Middle West Side

Finest Apartments on Upper West Side.

NEW

UNIVERSITY COURT

70 MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, Cor. 117TH ST.

Near Columbia University.

Every convenience known provided; view for 50 miles from the parlor windows; the entrance with the splash of its fountains unsurpassed; undesirable tenants excluded; no dogs allowed.

4 Rooms, $480.

7 Rooms, Bath, $900.

HAGUE COURT

NEAR COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, 400 West 118th St., facing Morningside Park.

Corner Apartment

ALL OUTSIDE, SUNNY ROOMS.

7 Rooms, Bath, 2 Toilets, $1,200

7 Rooms, Bath, 2 Toilets, $1,000

Apply Superintendent respective buildings or

W. ALANSON ALEXANDER, 508 5TH AV. TEL. 2718 MURRAY HILL.

Apartments

Chester Court
86 West 119th St.
6, 7, 8 and 9 Rooms and Bath newly renovated; $600—$1,200

Ronda and Chateau d'Armes
161st St. and Fort Washington Ave.
4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath, $480—$1,000

The Waramaug
629 West 115th Street
7 Rooms and 2 Baths $1,200—$1,300.

Further particulars and plans of all the apartments are on file at our offices at

10 East 45th St.
14 Wall Street

Douglas Robinson Charles S. Brown Co

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2 & 3 Rooms, Bath, Kitchenette,

Unfurnished, $32.50 to $42.50.
Furnished, $42.50 to $57.50.

WHITESTONE,

609 West 127th St.

ALL NIGHT ELEVATOR SERVICE.

Superintendent, on premises, or

BING & BING, 119 West 40th St. Tel., 6410—Bryant.

CONCORD HALL

468 Riverside Drive, Corner 119th St.

7-8 rooms, 2 baths, extra lavatory. $1150—$1700. STRICTLY FIREPROOF.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Great Rent Reduction

NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

The Northern

Northwest Cor. 181st St. & Northern Av.

3 blocks west of Broadway. Subway station at 181st St.

8 Immense rooms, (Corner,) 2 baths, butler's pantry, southern exposure. You will have to pay $125 for such apartments elsewhere $75 to $85 Formerly $110

5 & 6 Rooms & Bath, Butler's Pantry.....$45 to $60 Formerly $60 to $75

The Kenilworth

45 Pinehurst Av., Northeast Corner 179th St.

Highest location in city, most desirable residential section. All rooms outside and extraordinarily large.

6 Rooms, 2 Baths (Front).....$55-$60 Formerly $65 to $70
5 Rooms & Bath (Front).....$50 Formerly $55
4 Rooms & Bath (Front).....$40 Formerly $45

Riverside Drive, 745

Southeast Corner 163d St.

Onondaga

Highest altitude on Riverside Drive, with magnificent views of the Hudson and Palisades. Spacious rooms, with every conceivable improvement.

7 Rooms, 3 Baths (Corner).....$95 to $100 Formerly $110
7 Rooms, 2 Baths.....$80 to $75 Formerly $90
6 Rooms, 2 Baths.....$55 to $65 Formerly $85

Regent Hall,

3100-3110 Broadway, N. E. Cor. 123d, S. E. Cor. 124th.

Bellport Hall

High-class house, convenient to subway; block from Grant's Tomb and Riverside Drive.

7 Rooms, 2 Baths (Corner).....$80-$70 Formerly $80 to $85
6 Rooms and Bath.....$45-$60 Formerly $65
5 Rooms and Bath.....$38-$50 Formerly $55 to $60
4 Rooms and Bath, ground floor, front, adapted for physician.....$40 Formerly $50

READY FOR OCCUPANCY

The Dunraggan

181ST ST. RIVERSIDE DRIVE

3--4--5 ROOMS

With all the improvements and devices that contribute to the health and comfort of Tenants. Rents $30 to $60.

Located on a Plaza 120 Feet Wide.

Commanding a magnificent view of the Park, River and Palisade scenery; within easy access of all transit lines. The proposed bus service will pass door.

Rivercliff

628 WEST 151st ST.,

Building just completed. AT RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

3, 4 ROOMS, $35-$47.50

JUST THE HOME YOU HAVE BEEN LOOKING FOR; SPACIOUS CLOSETS, LARGE FOYER HALL, ETC.; BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED.

The Trossachs

106 NORTHERN AVE.,

JUST NORTH OF 181ST ST.

3,4,5 & 6 ROOMS, $30-$65

EXTRA LARGE, LIGHT, ESPECIALLY WELL ARRANGED, OVERLOOKING HUDSON AND PALISADES, SHORT WALK TO SUBWAY STATION. AGENT PREMISES.

Courteous and Competent Renting Agents on Premises or

87th St., Cor. B'way. KEMPE & CO. Schuyler 5610

THE MAJESTIC

St. Nicholas Ave., S. E. Cor. 145th St.

7 & 8 Rooms & Bath

Rental $720 to $1,000

Large, light rooms, complete, elevator and telephone service. All modern conveniences. Close to Subway and elevated lines.

J. ROMAINE BROWN CO. 299 Madison Ave.

Tel., Murray Hill—1481. Renting Agent on Premises.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

Liberal offer by the Owner

The owner of these houses is desirous of filling them at once. Hence will give extraordinary inducements to desirable tenants.

Brockton—Elevator.
661 West 180th Street, N. E. Corner Broadway
4-5 Rooms, $40 to $50.

Swampscott—Elevator.
660 West 180th Street, S. E. Corner Broadway.
4-5-6 Rooms, $37.50 to $55.

542 W. 179th St.—Non-Elevator
4 Rooms, $30.

These houses are exceptionally well managed and of recent construction, and are located in the best section on Washington Heights.

KNAP & WASSON CO., Agents, 4249 Broadway at 181st St. 3769 Broadway at 156th St.

Strathcona on the Hudson

709 West 169th Street
Corner Haven Avenue

Unusually desirable apartments. Unsurpassed location. Unobstructed view of Hudson from every room; all large and sunny. Kitchenette with 2 and 3 rooms.

2-3-4-5 rooms, all improvements

NIGHT AND DAY SERVICE.

Rents $360 to $720

Apply on premises, or

CHARLES A. ADRIAN, Agent, 3536 Broadway

Telephone 2649 Audubon.

"OPPOSITE COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY."

The Melville

Amsterdam Av. at 118th St.

The Winthrop

Attractive Apartments,

5-6-7 ROOMS, $600 - $900

All Night Elevator Service.

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536 W. 111th St.

Modern fireproof building, adjacent to Broadway. Superb Apartments, large, light rooms. Appointments and service of highest standard.

3 Rooms, kitchenette and bath.....$570 to $700
4 Rooms and bath.....780 to 825
5 Rooms and bath.....840 to 1,000
6 Rooms, bath, extra lavatory.....960 to 1,050
7 Rooms and 2 baths..1,100 to 1,250

APPLY MANAGER ON PREMISES.

CARVEL COURT

Cor. 114th St. & St. Nicholas Av.

5 and 6 Rooms.

High Class Elevator Apts. ALL IMPROVEMENTS.

RENT $45 TO $55.

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504 WEST 111TH ST.

MODERN BLDG., NEAR BROADWAY

Night and Day Hall and Elevator Service. EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS

4 Rooms and Bath, $510 to $660

MANAGER ON PREMISES

NEW HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS

72-82 Seaman Ave.,

4 blocks west 207th St. B'way Sub. Station.

4-5-6 Rooms, $33 to $42.50.

Telephone each apt., parquet floors, large closets, tennis courts, near 4 parks. Apply M. JUST, 612 West 207th St. Aud. 461.

GRAND CORNER

7th Av., 1,919, corner 116th; open plaza, 1 bet. subway and "L" express stations; 7-8 rooms, extra large, light, high class; all improvements; newly decorated; reduced to $80, $70, $65; great concessions; see our inducements before you select.

THE ST. ERMINS Elevator Apartments. 549 W. 163d St.

3, 4, 5, 6 ROOMS.

Extra large, light, beautifully decorated; especially well arranged; all modern improvements; house completely renovated and under owner's personal management; moderate rent.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

603 W. 111th St.

The Antlers

between B'way & Riverside

7 Rooms, 2 Baths,

Attractive Modern Apts.

Owner on Premises

$1,400

THE CAMPUS

39-41 Claremont Ave.

Above 116th St., Adjacent to Riverside Drive.

5 & 6 Rooms & Bath

overlooking Barnard, College and Columbia University; all rooms facing the outside and splendidly laid out. Also an attractive Suite

7 Rooms & 2 Baths

Modern fireproof building; under the personal management of the owner.

Rents Very Reasonable, Possession at once.

DYCKMAN ARMS

140 Vermilyea Ave., Cor. 207th St.

AND

ISHAM PARK APARTMENTS

Vermilyea Ave. from Isham to 211th St.

2 Beautiful New Corner Buildings JUST COMPLETED

3-4-5 Room Apartments

Southerly exposure, every modern improvement; 2 minutes walk from 207th St. Subway Station, and one block East of B'way. *Like Living in the Country.*

Rents, $300 to $600. References Required.

ALDUS CONSTRUCTION CO., Owners and Builders. AGENT ON PREMISES.

REED HOUSE

Broadway at 121st St.

7 rooms.... $900 $1200

Perfect Service.

OWNER ON PREMISES.

3-4-5 Room Elevator Apartments

NEW BUILDINGS

fine residential section, conveniently located; good transit facilities; 3 rooms, $24; 4 rooms, $29; 5 rooms, $48.

179TH AND MORRIS AV.

Take subway to 180th, then crosstown car, get off at Morris Avenue; or Jerome Avenue car to 179th.

Placid Hall

S. E. Cor. 151st St. & Riverside Drive

Elegant, up-to-date 6-7 Room Apartment.

FROM $900 TO $1,200.

THE MARKENFIELD,

605-611 West 111th St.

overlooking the Hudson; convenient to 110th St. Subway; 5, 6 room Apartments. RENTS $600 TO $1,020.

LEROY COVENTRY, 156 W. 72d.

123d ST., 510-518 West.

COLUMBIA COURT

TRANQUILLITY, DIGNITY & COMFORT. 3 and 4 room; modern elevator apartments; all conveniences; rents $32 to $45.

PONCIANA

Elevator House, 6 large rooms, $45. Now being overhauled. Choice of decorations to tenant. Supt. 509 W. 124.

WILCOX & SHELTON, 2,107 7th Av.

HIGH CLASS, ELEVATOR,

8 and 9 large outside rooms, $80, upward, strictly refined. Every improvement, apply on premises, 427 to 441 Fort Washington Av., at West 180th St.

Parthenon and Hesperus

117th to 118th St. and Manhattan Av.

Most convenient location in city; elevated express trains two blocks; 2, 4, and 6 rooms; rents, $30 to $65; restaurant.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

New Fireproof Apartments

310 & 320 West 86th St.

(Just west of West End Avenue)

THE six room suites are all leased. We still have several seven room Apartments, one renting as low as $2,200—and a few eight room Suites with exceptional westerly view. It is an actual fact that there is an atmosphere about these apartments which is superior to anything we know of on the west side.

Ready for immediate occupancy.

Loton H. Slawson Company 171 Madison Avenue, New York Agent and Manager.

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161 East 79th Street

Near Lexington Avenue

New Building Ready October 1st

Two apartments on a floor, each occupying whole width of plot.

Large sunny rooms.

7 and 8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $1,900 to $2,500

Two Doctors' Apartments,

3 and 4 Rooms, $1,000-$1,200

PEASE & ELLIMAN, Agents

340 Madison Avenue

'Phone, Murray Hill—6200.

UNUSUAL APARTMENTS MAINTAINING THE HIGHEST STANDARD OF SERVICE

THE ALLERTON

600 W. 113th St., cor. B'way

Modern 12-Story Building

Corner Suites of Exceptional Desirability

6, 7 and 8 Rooms and 2 Baths $1200 to $1800

THE FRIESLAND

235 W. 103d St., cor. B'way at Subway Station

Most Attractive Suites of

6 and 7 Rooms and Bath $1050 to $1300

APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENTS, OR

GOODALE, PERRY & DWIGHT, Inc.

Tel. Riverside 975 2705 Broadway, at 103d St.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

Manhattan Av. & 123d St.

Near 125th St. "L" and Subway.

High Class Elevator Apartments.

2-3-4 & 5 Rooms

Kitchens and Kitchenettes,

$28 to $60 Per Month.

Large Rooms, Unusual Closet Space.

'Phone 3927 Morningside.

THE MIDLOTHIAN

355 West 117th St.

5 and 6 Rooms, $35.00 to $45.00.

Elevator, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath, uniform service, electric light; all rooms outside, light and air. Apply to janitor.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Murray Hill Apts.

122-128 East 34th Street

S. W. cor. of Lexington Ave.

SEVEN & EIGHT ROOMS

RENTS, $1,200-$1,800

Bachelor Apartments

THE BERWYCK

65-69 West 54th Street

TWO ROOMS & BATH

RENTS, $480-$720

CONVENIENT TO THE UNION AND UNIVERSITY CLUBS.

DOCTOR'S OFFICE, $900

APPLY TO

HERMAN L. R. EDGAR

81 Nassau Street

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27 East 62nd Street

Unusual

4-Room Housekeeping Apartments

Rentals $1,000-$1,200.

Only 3 left.

Apply on Premises, or HARRIS & VAUGHAN, Inc.

569 5th Av. Tel. 31 Murray Hill.

1219 MADISON AVENUE,

Southeast Corner 88th Street.

All apartments have dining room and living room facing the avenue. Each has a maid's toilet. All floors parquet and hardwood. Electric lights. All-night elevator service.

6 Rooms & Bath, $840 up.

8 Rooms & Bath, $1,000 up.

9 Rooms & Bath, $1,450.

MANAGEMENT BY RESIDENT OWNER. APPLY ON PREMISES.

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152 EAST 35TH STREET.

ONLY ONE APARTMENT TO LET.

Eight elegant, large, light rooms and 2 baths, in high-class elevator apartment house. All improvements. All master bedrooms have southern exposure. Unobstructed front and rear views. Day and night service.

$1,800 PER ANNUM.

SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES, OR FRANKLIN L. PARTRIDGE, 49 WALL ST.

LENOX COURT

114 EAST 71ST.

8 rooms and 2 baths.

All Light Rooms, Rent $1500

APPLY SUPERINTENDENT.

THE PALACIO

Northwest corner Park Av., 65th.

8 Rooms and 2 Baths.

All large, outside, sunny rooms.

RENT $1,700, $2,000. SUPERINTENDENT.

16-18 EAST 87TH ST.

Between Fifth and Madison Avenues.

7 & 8 Rooms & Bath, Large, Light, $45 to $55 Per Month.

Newly decorated, steam heat, hot water.

MARSTON & CO., 80 East 42nd Street. Tel. 540 Murray Hill.

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44 EAST 49TH ST.

FINE APARTMENT, SEVEN ROOMS AND BATH; ALL LIGHT ROOMS; RENT $1,600.

CORONADO

Northwest corner Park Av., 81st St.; high-class elevator apartment, 7 and 8 rooms. Rents $900, $1,200 yearly.

New Mildred Elevator Apts.

140 EAST 92D ST.

Seven outside rooms, bath, two toilets; up to date; $700 to $750; also dental apartment in same building.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Non-Housekeeping Apartments

A few Apartments available for fall renting. 1, 2 and 3 large, airy, outside rooms with bath; modern in detail. Day and night attendance. Vacuum cleaning system, maid service, mail chute, open fireplaces, ample closet room. Meals served in apartments. Agent always on premises. 'Phone, Plaza—6070.

Rents, $600 to $1,320.

507 Madison Avenue. At 53d St.

The Manhanset

63 East 59th Street

ADMIRABLY suited to professional and business people who seek a refined home with apartment house privacy and hotel service.

There are now available a few suites of 3 rooms and bath, ranging in rental from $55 to $70. These have been newly renovated and include the most desirable apartments in the Manhanset.

For details apply to Supt. Tel. 4490 Plaza

PARK AVENUE, 550

S. W. Cor. 52d St.

7 ROOMS & BATH, $1,350-$1,750. Fireproof; all night elevator.

THE SUSSEX

55 EAST 65TH ST.

Apartments of seven or eight rooms. Rent $1,400. Extra maids' rooms. Private house clock. Apply to Superintendent.

61-69 EAST 86TH ST.

Choice apartments, 5, 6, 7 rooms; most accessible location in Yorkville; elevator service.

BROOKLYN.

MONTAUK ELEVATOR APARTMENT

354 Ocean Av., Flatbush

22 Minutes from New York.

At Woodruff Av. Station, Brighton Beach L.

Complete in modern conveniences and comfort, including liveried hall service, day and night, telephone; large, spacious rooms, elegantly decorated, &c.

2-5-6-7 Rooms $25 to $95

APPLY SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES, YOUR OWN BROKER, OR

Second United Cities Realty Corp. 261 Broadway, New York. Tel. Barclay 6560.

BEVERLY COURT

Located in Beautiful Flatbush.

2104 to 2112 Beverly Road.

Semi-detached Buildings,

6 & 7 Rooms & Bath, $40 to $50

All outside, large, airy rooms.

Attractive Surroundings.

30 Minutes from New York.

Apply on Premises, your own Broker, or

Wood, Harmon Warranty Corporation, 261 Broadway, New York City.

Royal Arms,

186 Prospect Place, near Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

The best elevator apartment in Brooklyn; containing all latest improvements. 3, 4 and 5 Rooms with Bath, $30 to $60. Courteous Attendants in Uniforms. Apply on premises or J. J. BROOKE, 215 Montague St.

MOST EXCLUSIVE APARTMENTS IN BROOKLYN UNFURNISHED

One and two rooms, bath, kitchenette, housekeeping, non-housekeeping; gas and electricity and service included in rent, from $20 TO $40 PER MONTH.

Resident Manager on Premises. POUCH MANSION, 345 CLINTON AVE.

EASTERN PARKWAY,

749 to 781, Corner Kingston Ave.

$40 TO $50.

Modern apartments, 7 and 8 rooms, 2 baths; in the most healthful section of Brooklyn; easy access to Manhattan via subway.

BRONX.

TREMONT COURT,

1,950 Washington Av.

To let—4-5-6 room apartments and store; all improvements. Elevator and telephone service all night. Reasonable rents.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

707 North Broadway and 148 and 152 Robert Lane, Yonkers, two-story eight and nine room dwellings, just completed; very attractive; newest improvements, handsome decorations; high-class location; attractive prices. River View Building Co., on premises, and 713 North Broadway, Yonkers.

Chester Hill, Mt. Vernon.—Large, exquisite apartments, appearance of private dwelling, surrounded by shady lawns; each apartment an entire floor, 25 windows, piazza, heat, hot water supply; $900-$960 yearly. Janitor, 174 Rich Av., Mount Vernon.

Country house, Scarsdale, with 2 acres land, garden, stable, and improvements. Inquire C. Frank, Greenville Hotel, Scarsdale, N. Y.

HOUSE PLANS and specifications made according to your ideas. Rousseau. 2 E. 23d.

Hudson River.

KENNETH IVES & CO., Westchester, 7 E. 42.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Just completed, attractive bungalow, 5 rooms and bath, finished in most attractive manner; large verandas and nice plot of ground; two minutes from bathing beach, and only 40 minutes from city; will take $150 down; balance easy monthly payments. C. Colt, 1,218 Broadway, corner Van Buren St., Brooklyn.

NEAR LONG ISLAND SOUND.—Comfortable six-room cottage, on plot of ground large enough for poultry raising, near depot and trolley, one hour from city; $100 down, $12 monthly; particulars and free tickets. C. Finn, 1,218 Broadway, corner Van Buren St., Brooklyn.

Flushing.—Lot 40x131, on 17th St., $1,600; near trolley and L. I. Station. Flanagan, 754 Rector St., Woodhaven.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale or to Let, Fanwood, N. J.—Practically new modern 8-room house, all improvements, on lot 200x267; 4 minutes' walk from station; fine location; asparagus, berries, and fruit trees; fine garage and hen house; rent, $50 per month; sale, $10,500; business compels owner to move. Opportunity, Box 21, Fanwood, N. J.

Small fruit farms, 75x500; five minutes to station; restricted section; twenty-mile view; new houses; every improvement; wonderful fruit; real opportunity, $5,000 to $6,500; terms. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Stocked farm, 80 acres, with cattle, horses, pigs, poultry, tools, hay, rye, oats, corn, potatoes. $5,000. E. E. Slocum, 141 B'way.

9-Room house, lot 47x289, 3 minutes from Bloomfield station; good condition. W. K., 177 West St., New York City.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL." All about the "Ideal Home Town." SECRETARY, Box 314, Nutley, N. J.

Comfortable home, Plainfield, N. J., sale or lease. Room 1,624, No. 61 Broadway, New York.

Bargain.—$6,500; easy terms; 10 rooms, 2 baths; 50 minutes to city. Box M 355 Times Downtown.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Property My Specialty. Harvey R. Linbarger, 197 North Av.

LITTLE FARMS, hour out, for city workers; $10 monthly. Room 1701, 141 Broadway.

Georgia—For Sale or to Let.

SOUTHERN LANDS are low in price, but high in productive value; make two to four crops a year and give largest profits in grain, vegetables, fruits, live stock, and dairying. Unsurpassed climate; good markets. Southern progress is on the Southern Railway. Publications on request. M. V. Richards, Commissioner, Room 219 Southern Railway, Washington, D. C.

Country Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

For rent, furnished, from October 1st, beautifully situated country home, 11 rooms, bath; electric lights, hot-water furnace, garage, arrangement for stabling if desired. Half mile from station; 62 minutes to Liberty Street; $50. Apply or address Magnolia Farm, Freneau, N. J.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

For Sale.—2d mortgages, $3,500, 6%, expires June 10, 1917, on six-story mercantile building rented for $5,000; present first mortgage $24,000 expires 1918. F. De Angelis, 840 Broadway.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY. —In the matter of the general assignment of JACOB LEMPIT to MORRIS B. ARNOLD for the benefit of creditors.

Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, will sell at his place of business, No. 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, at 10.30 A. M., on the 15th day of September, 1915, property herein consisting of skirts, piece goods, trimmings, machinery, and fixtures, including sewing machines, power tables, motor, safe, typewriting machine, etc.

The property can be inspected on September 13th and 14th, 1915, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. The assignee reserves the right to withdraw any property from sale or reject any and all bids.

Dated New York, September 4th, 1915.

MORRIS B. ARNOLD, Assignee.

CHARLES L. GREENHALL, Attorney for Assignee, 320 Broadway, New York City.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.

Furnished, unfurnished; all sections; season, term. EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO., Murray Hill 4520. 507 5th Av.

67th St., 130 East.—Five large, light, all outside rooms and bath; handsomely furnished; complete outfit of china, glass, kitchen, and laundry utensils. Supt., 3867 Plaza.

Riverside Drive, 103d St.—Elegantly furnished five rooms, overlooking the drive, reliable party, $145, will retain room and rent for $100. 8600 Riverside.

97th St., 308 West.—Five unusually large rooms; southern exposure; handsomely furnished; $115; elevator house. Ernest Tribelhorn, 60 Wall St.

51st, 335 West.—Elegantly furnished, elevator building, two, three, four rooms and bath; kitchens and kitchenettes; $12 up; references necessary.

738 West End Av., corner 96th. Beautiful apartment; 5 large rooms, all bright; modern; everything; subway express.

Furnished five-room apartment for eight to twelve months, the Ramapo, 172d St. and Fort Washington Av., Apt. 24, $60 per month.

Beautifully furnished apartment, new building, west side; three bedrooms; $200. Columbus 3974.

Censored list, handsomely furnished apartments. Wickliffe Gray, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

Attractive 7 rooms, completely furnished; Broadway, near 96th; rent, sell. Reasonable, 230 Times.

DISTINCTIVE APARTMENTS, furnished; all sizes; select neighborhoods. R. de Florez, 1,834 B'way. Columbus 4560.

Exclusive listings; personally selected; Claremont Morris, specialist, 80 East 42d. Murray Hill 858.

74th, 161 West.—Two large rooms with bath; furnished or unfurnished; service for gentlemen.

Beautifully furnished housekeeping apartment, 3 rooms, reasonable; worth investigating. Telephone 4211 Schuyler.

SUBLET.—Beautifully furnished 6 outside rooms; in 70's; price, $75. M 43 Times.

Choice list, personally inspected, furnished apartments. Frederick L. Hurt, 30 East 42d.

Sublet 10-room apt., fully furnished. The Langham, 76d St. and Central Park West.

138th, 507 West.—Delightful 6 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

51st, 72 West.—Two rooms; private bath; maid service; breakfast privilege; $9-$10.

Westchester County.

Furnished apartment, seven rooms, for rent for Winter. Tel. Yonkers 1047.

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES, Real Estate. 146th St. and 3d Ave.

JERE JOHNSON JR. CO., AUCTIONEERS, 187 B'way, N. Y., 193 Montague St., B'klyn.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Craftsman Homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 18th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn. Avenue J station, Brighton Beach "L."

CORNER FACTORY SITE, Bergen St. and Grand Av.; about 50x150, for sale; bargain. W. A. Porter, 1,097 Dean St., Brooklyn.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

MODERN COTTAGE, 7 rooms and bath; all improvements, heat, &c.; lawn and garden; 25 minutes via electric trains; will sell on terms of $100 down, $17 monthly. Tickets and particulars C. Yale, 1,218 Broadway, corner Van Buren St., Brooklyn.

FORCED TO SELL waterfront plot 300 feet from Long Island Sound; all city improvements; very cheap to quick buyer. Address G. B., 84 Times.

Jamaica—Sacrifice, six rooms, bath, $2,800; eight rooms and bath, $5,000; all improvements. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

SEE THE NEW HOMES AT KEW GARDENS. 15 minutes from Penn. Terminal.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

468 West 145th St.—House to rent in which doctor will rerent a part.

City Houses to Let—Furnished

Well-furnished house on West End Av.; modern improvements; 10 rooms, 2 baths, $2,500. Telephone 5086 Gramercy.

To Let For Business Purposes

A MANUFACTURER'S SNAP—New heavy mill constructed building; 20,000 square feet; opposite freight and passenger station, modern in every respect; suitable for any class of manufacturing. Lowest rent and insurance. "We Build Factories to Suit." FEIST & FEIST, "Factory Specialists," 788 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

DESK ROOM to let. Two large windows, Singer Building, Room 1111.

Dentist of 20 years' practice will share his apartment with physician or specialist; private entrance for patients; Central Park West. A. G. L., 29 Times.

Sublet suite two offices, Oct. 1—May 1. Partitioned, railed; desirable in every way. Reasonable rent. Park Row Building. Entrance 1029.

Doctor's Office.—Large, well lighted, furnished or unfurnished; may be seen at any time. 105 West 74th St. Telephone Columbus 1812.

LOFTS to let, 75x100, with power; concrete building. Spindler & Deringer, Colgate and Mercer Sts., Jersey City.

Desk Room, light office, reasonable. Evening Post Building, Room 401, 20 Vesey St.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

Apartments to rent, furnished and unfurnished, full hotel service; restaurant; cheapest rates in New York; 2 rooms and bath, furnished, $12 weekly and upward. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

West Side

THE WILSONIA, 225-229 W. 69th St., near Broadway. 1 Room and Bath, $25 up. 2 Rooms, Bath, and Kitchenette, $40 up. 3 Rooms, Bath, and Kitchenette, $47.50 up. 4 Rooms, 2 Baths and Kitchenette, $75. SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN. No Questionable or Objectionable Tenants; phone, elevator service; maid-service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

We offer hotel conveniences and comforts at apartment house rates. CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 1, 2, 3, & 4 Rooms 100 Cathedral Parkway, SPECIALLY 110th St. and Col. Ave. ATTRACTIVE. with private bath and kitchenette: Complete—Dishes, Silver, Cooking Utensils. Furnished—$30, $40, $50, $60 up monthly. CONCESSIONS ON LEASE and unfurnished. Near Subway and "L"—Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River 3976. CONVENTIONS ACCOMMODATED.

98th St., 305-307 West.—Schuyler Arms Hotel, between Riverside and Broadway. Strictly high-class house; beautifully furnished apartments; shower baths; 2, 3, 4, and 5 rooms, with or without kitchen, fully equipped for housekeeping; all-night elevator; telephone; bellboy and maid service; restaurant in building. Phone 3964 River.

An apartment that is a real home; location convenient to shops, theatres; West 71st St., 342, 6 and 8 rooms, 2 baths; living room 22x18, bedroom 22x16; elevator house; will furnish new rugs, furniture, beds, bedding, &c., to suit prospective tenant; rent $200 to $300 per month. Apply premises or Ernest Tribelhorn, 60 Wall St.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY. Furnished, unfurnished; all sections; season, term. EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO., Murray Hill 4520. 507 5th Av.

67th St., 130 East.—Five large, light, all outside rooms and bath; handsomely furnished; complete outfit of china, glass, kitchen, and laundry utensils. Supt., 3867 Plaza.

Riverside Drive, 103d St.—Elegantly furnished five rooms, overlooking the drive, reliable party, $145, will retain room and rent for $100. 8600 Riverside.

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738 West End Av., corner 96th. Beautiful apartment; 5 large rooms, all bright; modern; everything; subway express.

Furnished five-room apartment for eight to twelve months, the Ramapo, 172d St. and Fort Washington Av., Apt. 24, $60 per month.

Beautifully furnished apartment, new building, west side; three bedrooms; $200. Columbus 3974.

Censored list, handsomely furnished apartments. Wickliffe Gray, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

Attractive 7 rooms, completely furnished; Broadway, near 96th; rent, sell. Reasonable, 230 Times.

DISTINCTIVE APARTMENTS, furnished; all sizes; select neighborhoods. R. de Florez, 1,834 B'way. Columbus 4560.

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74th, 161 West.—Two large rooms with bath; furnished or unfurnished; service for gentlemen.

Beautifully furnished housekeeping apartment, 3 rooms, reasonable; worth investigating.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

An apartment that is a real home; the home you want before you have seen it; location convenient to shops, theatres; West 71st St., 342: Apartments 6 and 8 unusually spacious, airy, light, cheerful rooms, three baths, living room 21x24, bedroom 14x22; good layout; comforts of private house on one floor; sunshine in every room; high-class elevator house; attentive service; plenty hot water and steam heat; rent $1,350 to $1,850, being 20% lower than similar apartments rent for elsewhere; renting agent on premises.

THE NEWPORT

324 Street, 200-206 West, s. e. cor. Broadway. Five and six rooms, $35 to $75. Elevator, steam heat, electric lights. Quiet and respectable building. Apply on premises or to

WM. A. WHITE & SONS,
66 Cedar Street. 'Phone 3700 John.

Apartments 1, 2, 3 rooms and bath; 4 rooms and 2 baths; full hotel service; phone; maid service; newly decorated to suit; $35 per month up per room; meals optional; $8 a week; one block from "L" and subway express, cars, and bus lines; special inducements for leases; references; just completed; very exceptional opportunity owing to tardiness in completion of building; great sacrifice in rates. Hotel Nobleton, 129 West 73d St. Write for booklet.

422 WEST 20TH ST.

Charming location; unobstructed view Episcopal college grounds covering block opposite; 5 splendid rooms, bath, $36-$42; for quiet, refined people with no small children.

THE CHESTERSHIRE,
568-570 West 183d St.

1½ blocks from subway station; modern six-story elevator apartment, 6 and 7 rooms and bath, $45 to $65. Superintendent on premises.

Convent Av., 98-100.—Choice modern apartments of two-three and four rooms and bath; one doctor's or dentist's apartment of five rooms and bath, with two entrances. Superintendent on premises.

Will sublet for one year unfurnished corner apartment, 6 rooms, foyer, and 3 baths; all light outside rooms; at the Rexford, 79th and Broadway, for $1,800; can be seen between 3 and 6. Voightlander.

Finest 9-room apartment in New York; facing south, east and west; 4 master's bedrooms, 3 baths; balconies on Central Park and 64th St.; real fireplace. Harperly Hall, 41 Central Park West.

33d, 106 West.—Four large rooms, housekeeping, facing street, $60; also one large outside room; private bath; for bachelor; telephone; maid service; $35; studio apartment house.

St. Nicholas Av., 430, (facing St. Nicholas Park.)—Seven large, light rooms; steam heat; modern plumbing; location first class; $30. Janitor.

Attractive Maisonette unconventional quarters; convenience of apartment, 3-4-7 rooms, 2 baths; $1,000, $2,000. 224 E. 5th Av.

MRS. ALEXANDER, Real Estate, 46 W. 52d.

Manhattan Av., 436, (near 116th St. "L" Station.)—Six rooms, bath; modern plumbing; steam heat; beautiful entrance; $25; newly decorated throughout. Janitor.

Six rooms and bath, 1,271 Broadway, Greeley Square; spacious and light; $1,200, $1,500 yearly; can be used by dentists or studios. Room 229, 45 Broadway. 3796 Rector.

2,465 Broadway, at 91st St. Subway.—Seven-room elevator apartment; all improvements; reasonable. Apply Supt. or telephone John 2429.

The Hamilton.—Elegant apartments, 5 and 6 rooms; opposite City College; rent, $40 to $55. Apply to Owner, on premises, 477 West 140th St.

ELEVATOR, 5 ROOMS, $45.
Convenient, fashionable neighborhood. 509 West 112th.

84th St., 15 West.—Seven large rooms and bath, newly decorated; immediate possession; rent moderate.

5-room apartment, unfurnished; sublet for 1 year from Oct. 1st. 290 West 58th St., 2d floor, Apartment E; $125 per month.

4-Room apartment, $40; new, desirable building; on Hudson; Washington Heights. Harter, 92 Haven Av. Audubon 8041.

West End Av., 847-9, (near 102d St.)—8 rooms, bath, $70-$75; 6 rooms, bath, $40-$42; all improvements.

A.—156 WEST 72D ST.—Convenient to subway and elevated; 2-3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; room service; $600-$900.

Three rooms, bath, Broadway, 2,708 (103d:) housekeeping; non-housekeeping; restaurant service; $40.

1724, 873 West.—Corner elevator house, 4-7 large, beautifully decorated apartments.

94th St., 319 West.—Handsome 5-7 room apartments. Superintendent on premises.

For apartments on Grand Concourse, consult E. A. Douglas, 2,428 Grand Concourse.

317 West 121st.—7 all light rooms; private hall, all improvements. $36.

180th, 202 West.—Modern apartments; seven all large, light rooms; $40, $50.

180th, 660 West.—Elevator apartments, 5, 6, 7 rooms, $45 to $70.

Brooklyn.

ST. JAMES PLACE, NEAR FULTON ST. Delightful 6-room apt., $42; 7-room, $45; electricity, steam; parquet floors; near subway and L. Booklet. GOLDEN REALTY, 238 St. James Place.

Exclusive sunlit, uncommonly commodious five rooms and bath; hall attendant; large porch; high grade equipment. 111 Taylor St., Williamsburg Plaza.

Bronx.

MAPES AV., No. 1,970, just north of Tremont Ave., Bronx, N. Y. City, very desirable 5-room front apartment and 4-room rear apartment, all improvements, light and airy; plans to small families only; rents $27 and $22; immediate possession. No connection with adjoining houses. Apply to janitor or J. C. HULL, Agent, 175 2d Ave., N. Y. City.

New Jersey.

New and up-to-date apartments of five and six rooms and bath, with heat, hot water supply and janitor service, will decorate to suit. Full particulars of Charles Fall, agent, Hoboken Trust Co. Building, 14th & Washington Sts., Hoboken. Telephone 393 Hoboken.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—HADDON HALL.
Finest apartment in State; 8-story elevator; fireproof; strictly high-class; 6 and 7 rooms; decorations to suit; $65 and $75. Any broker or on the premises, 57 and 59 Union St.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Wanted—A furnished apartment, seven light rooms, for eight months; Central Park or Riverside Drive district. Address Seagle, The Hague, Lake George, N. Y.

Have clients wanting high-class furnished apartments; long, short leases. Clark Realty, 30 East 42d St. Murray Hill 5392.

Unfurnished.

Librarian and artist want one large, two smaller rooms or floor, house, below 72d; under $50. A 329 Times Downtown.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

8TH AV., 47.—Comfortable family house; modern conveniences; transients; permanent; table board.

9TH, 12 EAST, (5th Av.)—Desirable, large, small rooms; private bath; reasonable.

21ST, 145 East, (Gramercy Park privileges.)—Large, small, cool rooms; electricity; private bath, excellent table; references; phone.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (near Park Av.)—Large, single rooms, with board.

45TH ST., 8 EAST.
Table board; rooms; references.

61ST, 159 EAST.—Beautiful, renovated rooms; steam, hot water; excellent table.

73D, 12 EAST.—Double and single rooms; excellent table; references; limited number of table boarders.

80TH, (1,345 Lexington Av.)—Attractive rooms; conveniences; excellent cuisine; moderate; telephone. Gross

MADISON AV., 213, (Near 36th St.)—Large and small rooms; some with private baths; newly furnished and decorated; table board; excellent cuisine; references.

MADISON AV., 213, (Near 36th St.)—Large and small rooms; some with private baths; newly furnished and decorated; excellent cuisine; references.

MADISON AV., 71.—Most convenient location in city; first-class house; attractive rooms.

West Side

7TH AV., 2,058, (123d.)—Airy, large rooms; steam; home cooking; healthy location.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Exceptional rooms, large, single; private bath; excellent table. 4589 Bryant.

53D, 57 WEST.—Sunny rooms, with board; refined, high-class house; telephone; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—First-class single, double rooms, suites; private baths; electricity; references.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms with board; suite; private bath; references.

67TH, 551 WEST.—Large room, private bath; excellent table; telephone; electricity; reference.

68TH, 146 WEST.—Just opened, newly furnished, decorated; large, small rooms; references.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Electricity; steam heat; private bath; large and medium rooms; near Park, subway; excellent Southern cooking.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive rooms, single, suite; electricity, steam, hot water, home cooking.

70TH, 132 WEST.—Small, large rooms with private bath; exceptionally well-kept private house; business people; moderate terms; references.

71ST, 62 WEST.—EXCEPTIONAL BOARD; DOUBLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; STEAM, ELECTRICITY; REASONABLE.

73D, 256 WEST.—Attractive rooms; well appointed house; superior table; table guests.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; electricity; parlor dining room.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; excellent table; homelike; parlor dining; table guests.

76TH, 108 WEST.—Opportunity secure medium room steam; first-class board; references.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large, small, attractively furnished rooms; excellent table; table guests accommodated.

76TH, 105 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms; homelike; parlor dining; excellent table; conveniences.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; table guests; reference.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Attractive rooms, parlor dining; references.

77TH, 301 West, (844 West End Av.)—Select pension; exceptional immaculate accommodations; baths; exquisite furnishings; superior table; electricity.

78TH, 163 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms, en suite, single; gentleman, business woman.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Front rooms; private baths; superior table; high grade.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; also parlor floor; newly decorated; continuous hot water; excellent cuisine and service; private baths.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; all new high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; table guests.

80TH, 143 WEST.—Attractive, nicely decorated rooms; inducements to business couples; references.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; electricity; good table; parlor dining.

81ST, 151 WEST.—Different from ordinary; large, small rooms; baths; electricity; phone.

82D, 124 West (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

82D, 55 WEST.—Second floor front; private bath, medium, small rooms; running water.

82D, 45 WEST.—Pleasant large, small rooms; running water; excellent table; reasonable.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; gentlemen, couple; superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumfield.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Magnificent second floor, sunny front room; private bath; exclusive home; table service, appointments, unusual excellence

86TH, 51 WEST.—Handsomely furnished double rooms; private baths; superior table; refined home.

86TH, 114 WEST.—Very attractive, large rooms, suitable for gentleman appreciating fine home.

89TH, 318 WEST.—Very attractive large, small rooms, private bath; very convenience; exclusive house; excellent table; references; table guests.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate few couples or gentlemen; references.

90TH, 16 WEST.—Large first-floor front room; adults; exclusive Jewish home. Hellman.

91ST ST., 51 WEST.—Furnished large back parlor, with private bath; board.

92D, 117-119-121 WEST.—Sunny front room, opposite St. Agnes's grounds; room with private bath; parlor dining room; excellent food; permanent guests desired; telephone; references.

93D, 21 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent table; Park. "L," phone.

94TH, 38 WEST.—Desirable, large room; all home comforts; excellent board. Strauss.

102D, 253 WEST.—Salon floor, elegantly furnished, private bath; also one large room and bath. Mrs. R. Aarons.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; 3 large rooms and bath; also single room; between Riverside and Broadway.

113TH, 525 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private boarding house; table guest; home cooking.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Large, small rooms, connecting with bath or single; table guests.

121ST, 150 WEST.—Homelike, sunny rooms; excellent cuisine; Hebrew family; telephone; table guests.

122D, 156 WEST.—Comfortable large, small rooms; refined house; references; table guests.

149TH, 510 WEST.—Newly decorated, large, small rooms; German cooking; private home.

145TH, 349 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, overlooking park; gentlemen, couples; Southern cooking; telephone.

152D, 531 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; running water, electric light; southern exposure; excellent table. Aud. 4678.

BROADWAY, (245 West 104th.)—Comfortable rooms; southern exposure; home cooking. 7586 River. Jantzen.

GENTLEWOMAN, steam heated house, Riverside Drive, will rent 2 large, handsomely furnished rooms, overlooking Hudson; also large room, private bath; exceptional cuisine. Audubon 8926.

PRIVATE FAMILY have two beautifully furnished rooms to rent for the Winter, together or separate; excellent Southern cooking. Z 314 Times Annex.

PRIVATE JEWISH FAMILY will accommodate two table boarders, 1222d, near Broadway. Address A. Davis, 1,264 Amsterdam Av.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Elegant rooms; bath, shower, &c.; superior board; $12 weekly; exceptional home surroundings. 4960 Morningside. Payne.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 588, Apt. 81.—Beautiful rooms; southern exposure; superior board; refined.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming family Hotel of high standard; Grand location; 20 min. Broadway, 5c fare; Lovely furnished rooms; suites; all comforts; Excellent chef and service; separate tables; Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly, $10-$14 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Brooklyn.

SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS from four to sixteen, has a few vacancies. Phone Bushwick 7662. 657 Madison St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NURSE takes invalids and infirm in her detached cottage; countrylike; homelike; terms reasonable. 357 77th St., Brooklyn.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

BETWEEN 45th and 72d, 6th and Lexington Avs., or Washington Square district, two bedrooms, (not necessarily connecting,) with private bath or baths, and a large living room; must be high class in every respect; full Winter occupancy; highest credentials; give all particulars. Mother and Son, Box A 324 Times Downtown.

COUPLE WISH comfortable Winter home; refined, central location; not exceeding $80 monthly; give full particulars; references exchanged. A 319 Times Downtown.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH ST., 10 EAST, (NEAR 5TH AV.)
Pleasant, large, small rooms; every convenience.

22D ST., 29 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

29TH, 118 EAST.—Small and large rooms; private family; all conveniences; telephone.

30TH, 119 EAST.—Large, newly furnished room; modern conveniences; gentlemen.

34TH ST., 46 EAST.—Elegant room, with bath, electricity; $6.50; telephone.

35TH, 20 EAST.—Floor, one flight; two large rooms, bath; together, separate; all conveniences; private house; exceptional; gentlemen.

37TH, 18 EAST.—Large, nicely furnished rooms, $6 to $10; bath; telephone.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Comfortable room; private bath; square room, single room; references.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring Beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV, 886, (near 81st.)—Elegant, sunny rooms in private house; absolutely clean; all conveniences; breakfast; references; telephone.

LEXINGTON AV, 265, (near 36th.)—Attractive large front room; bath. Murray Hill 728.

MADISON AV., 220.—Desirable rooms; running water; furnished, unfurnished; adjoining bath; electricity, telephone.

MADISON AV., 529.—Beautifully furnished rooms, with, without private baths; phone; electricity.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

A REFINED private family having beautiful home, one hour from New York, would like elderly gentleman as paying guest. Address Refined, 950 6th Av.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-shaded grounds; river view. W. H. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

WHAT ARE YOUR
LIVING EXPENSES?
THE MAN WHO PAYS $50 OR MORE A MONTH FOR RENT SPENDS AN ADDITIONAL HUNDRED FOR OTHER EXPENSES, HIS WIFE HAS THE PETTY WORRIES OF KEEPING HOUSE, OF SOLVING THE PROBLEM OF HELP.
LET US SHOW YOU A BEAUTIFUL WAY TO LIVE FOR LESS THAN YOU NOW PAY. TWENTY-NINE MINUTES FROM BROADWAY, FREEDOM FROM SUBWAY RIDING, SELECT NEIGHBORHOOD, TENNIS COURTS, BALLROOM, SUN PARLORS, EXCELLENT CUISINE.
FOR BOOKLET AND RATES ADDRESS
F. B. ALVORD, PROP.,
BRICK CHURCH STATION,
EAST ORANGE, N. J.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington,
East Orange, N. J.
"80 Minutes from Broadway."
Why live in a crowded flat when you can get an apartment consisting of parlor, bedroom and private bath with delicious meals and first-class service for $25 per week for two persons. Exclusive and homelike. Take Lackawanna, at Hoboken; Marlborough one block from East Orange Station. Send for booklet. Phone Orange 2620. Only a few suites left for Winter booking.
W. T. READE, Prop.

Connecticut.

Good, homelike accommodations; French cuisine; beautiful rides. Rosemary, Fairfield, Conn.; hour out.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming suite for bachelors; hot water, electricity; references.

12TH, 145 WEST.—Private family; airy room; modern conveniences; apartment 5; references.

12TH, 111 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; private house; references.

15TH, 349 WEST.—Single room, $2.50; double, $5; exclusive residence; telephone; desirable.

23D, 326 WEST.—Large rooms, $3-$5; hall rooms, $2.50; light housekeeping.

28TH, 4 WEST.—Newly furnished; fireplace; large cldsets; separate entrance; private family; $4; references; apply mornings. Beals.

49TH, 59 WEST.
Exceptionally desirable rooms in private house.

32D ST. AND BROADWAY.—Permanent rates; rooms, with and without private baths, 1 or 2 persons, $6 to $12 per week; single rooms, $7 per week; parlor bedroom and bath, 1 or 2 persons, $15 per week. Hotel New Strand.

52D, 55 WEST.—Room; private bath, electricity, telephone; vacant October; reasonable; gentlemen; references.

53D, 62 WEST.—Large and small rooms, every convenience; desirable home; references.

55TH, 49 WEST.—Exceptionally large, well-furnished rooms; private bath; gentlemen; references.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Two handsomely furnished single rooms; electricity, elevator, telephone. Keen.

57TH, 264 WEST.—Large front corner room; bath, electricity, steam; beautifully furnished.

57TH, 109 WEST.—Large room; hot, cold water, electricity, telephone; reference required.

58TH ST, 21 WEST.—Large rooms; private baths, kitchenette, electricity, telephone, $7, $8, $10.

58TH, 122 WEST.—Bachelors; perfectly appointed; splendidly-kept house; rooms, $6-$12.50.

58TH, 118 WEST.—Beautiful room, private bath; select, quiet home location; small room.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Parlor floor studio suite, with grand piano; also small room.

61ST, 119 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private bath; hot water constantly; telephone.

65TH, 5 WEST.—Front room with alcove, telephone; one flight; $6. Beeson.

69TH, 142 WEST.—Attractive living, bed room; exclusive apartment; shower, electricity; breakfast. Wilde.

69TH, 139 WEST.—Attractive furnished rooms; baths, running water, telephone; references.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive rooms; single, suite; electricity; steam; hot water; phone.

70TH ST., 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms for gentlemen; suite, with private bath, or single; up-to-date in every particular.

71ST, 163 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large rooms; absolutely clean; excellent maid service.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Attractive, newly decorated, furnished rooms; baths; electricity; meals optional.

71ST, 218 WEST.—Electricity; parquet floors; hot, cold water; no rooming house.

72D, 136 WEST.—Very desirable location; tastefully furnished rooms, with and without private baths; very reasonable prices.

73D, 173 WEST.—Nicely furnished, comfortable rooms; moderate; references.

73D, 255 WEST.—Two exceptional, nicely furnished rooms; every convenience; references.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large front rooms, with private baths; small room; board; quiet location; phone; near Riverside Drive.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive single and double rooms; private baths; subway express; references.

75TH, 111 WEST.—New, large, small suites; continuous hot water, electricity, telephone; references.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Large rooms; also front parlor; connecting bedroom; $6, $8; telephone.

75TH, 104 WEST.—Parlor floor, bath, electricity, also large single, adjoining bath.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, small rooms; dressing room; private bath; telephone.

76TH, 119 WEST.—Attractively furnished room; suitable two, with large dressing room; running water; exclusive neighborhood; telephone.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive rooms, including handsome back parlor, with private bath.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Attractive, homelike, sunny rooms; near bath; continuous hot water; electricity.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Large, airy front room; southern exposure; conveniences; reference; reasonable.

77TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms, newly furnished; breakfast optional; moderate.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.
Very attractive, pleasant rooms; home comforts.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, large room; private house; suitable one, two; references.

77TH, 125 WEST.—Desirable, homelike rooms; quiet, private house; telephone; references.

77TH, 64 WEST.—Beautiful rooms facing museum; board optional. MacGregor.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; shower baths; select.

78TH, 166 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; large, small; electricity, telephone; subway, "L."

79TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive small rooms; also large rooms adoining private baths; references.

79TH, 216 WEST.—Large rooms, suitable three; rooms, private bath; single room; electricity.

80TH, 305 WEST. (SCHUYLER 3917.)
Attractive room, adjoining bath; apartment; bachelor.

80TH, 119 WEST.—Newly furnished house; suites and single rooms.

81ST, 265 WEST. (West End.)—Large, suite, separate; running water; shower; elevator. Pearson.

82D, 134 WEST.—Large, handsome second-floor rooms; private baths; single room; references.

82D, 230 WEST.—Attractive front bedroom; medium service; quiet house; private. Solly.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large furnished front room, private bath, electric light; references.

82D, 109 WEST.—Large room, nicely furnished; suitable for two; Koenig.

83D, 42 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; excellent cuisine; house just opened; table guests.

86TH, 55 WEST.—Exceptional second floor, private baths; continuous hot water; other rooms.

86TH, 337 WEST.—Large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; breakfast.

87TH, 173 WEST.—Parlor, back parlor, bath; 2d floor, two rooms, bath; porch; en suite, single; electricity; meals optional.

88TH, 173 WEST.—Attractive, homelike, sunny rooms; near bath; continuous hot water; electricity.

90TH, 58 WEST.—Newly furnished, attractive, large, medium-sized rooms, with private bath, telephone; references; private house.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

91ST, 54 WEST.—Just opened, newly furnished house; rooms, en suite with baths, or single, $5, $7, $10; convenient "L."

91ST, 64 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable rooms; shower baths; refined private house; references.

91ST, 21 WEST.—Elegant, newly decorated, comfortably furnished rooms; private bath; telephone; references.

91ST, 38 WEST.—Newly furnished house; large, sunny rooms; private baths; electricity.

91ST, 46 WEST.—Desirable, furnished, large room; private bath; select, private house.

93D, 253 WEST, (Broadway.)—Handsomely furnished large room; suite; baths; private residence; references.

93D, 251 WEST.—Beautiful large, connecting rooms; southern exposure; also single rooms. Crane.

95TH 330 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, all conveniences; near subway; gentlemen only. Apartment 6.

95TH, (710 West End Av.)—Comfortable rooms; running water; moderate. Dick.

96TH, 38 WEST.—Large and small rooms, bath connecting; board optional.

97TH ST., 147 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive; well furnished room; bath; telephone.

97TH, 316 WEST.—One door from Riverside; single, en suite; gentleman; reference.

97TH, 126 WEST.—Newly furnished large room, with bath; private house.

101ST, 16 WEST.—Light, attractive rooms; telephone, electricity; housekeeping; $2.50 to $5. McNamara.

102D, 254 WEST.—Private house; refined environment; two attractive rooms; adjoining bath.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house, Riverside Drive; nicely furnished room, piano, bath.

104TH, 254 WEST.—Private house; desirable room; reasonable; references exchanged; near Subway. "L."

105TH, 221 WEST.—Neatly furnished parlor, bedroom; piano; heated; kitchen privileges. Arnest.

105TH ST., 248, (Broadway.)—Pleasant room, adjoining shower bath; private family; elevator. Phillips.

109TH, 301 WEST.—Three comfortable rooms; private home; entirely new; gentlemen. 3 B.

111TH ST., 504 WEST.—Attractive, light room, bath adjoining; exquisite elevator apartment; no other roomers. Apt. 10.

112TH, 536 WEST.—Large, attractive, cool room; high-class elevator apartment; gentlemen. Bridges.

112TH, 605 WEST, Apartment 1.—Large front room; reasonable; only roomer; southern exposure.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Two very desirable adjoining rooms, suitable two gentlemen. Apt. 3.

114TH, 611 WEST.—Large outside room; running water; private family; breakfast optional; single gentleman. Apartment 22.

114TH, 528 WEST.—Attractive, homelike rooms; private house; near Columbia University; convenient transportation.

114TH ST., 610 WEST.—KITCHENETTE, PRIVATE BATH, LABORATORY; REASONABLE.

115TH, 419 WEST.—Large, sunny room; hall room; breakfast optional. Warington.

116TH ST., 420 WEST.—Exceptional single, double rooms obtainable at $25 and upward per month; excellent service included. Write, call, or phone 5800 Morningside.

116TH, 404 WEST.—Two attractive, sunny rooms; running water; private family. Apt. 2.

118TH, 430 WEST.—Homes for one or two; opposite Columbia; subway; all conveniences; unusual furnishings and care. Emmett.

118TH, 155 WEST.—Attractive room, bath; private house; refined Jewish family; gentlemen.

118TH, 401 WEST.—Southeast corner rooms; Morningside Drive, near Columbia; suite two rooms, private bath, kitchenette; $4-$7.

118TH, 423 WEST.—$3, $4, $4.50, $5.50, $6, $6.50; board, $5. Gayer.

119TH, WEST, (Claremont Av., 49.)—Large outside room, beautifully furnished; opposite Columbia.

121ST, 420 WEST.—Outside double room; overlooking Columbia; elevator; electricity; shower. Apt. 53.

121ST, 402 WEST.—Single, double outside rooms, overlooking Columbia; modern. Apartment 23.

122D ST., (130 Claremont Av.)—Overlooking Hudson; large; small; suite; conveniences. Wells.

122D ST., 514 WEST.—Large outside room; 1 or 2 persons; no other roomers. Apt. 2W.

128TH, 618 WEST.—Cozy single rooms; private house; bath, telephone; gentlemen; references.

144TH, 513 WEST.—Handsome room, 16x16; alcove; running water, bath, shower; telephone; private house; clean, quiet; gentleman; permanent.

148, (3,604 Broadway.)—Bachelor (29) will rent large, airy room, all improvements. Mayer.

152D, 511 WEST.—Private family will rent beautiful front room or floor, with kitchenette; young couple, gentlemen; private house.

A PROFESSIONAL COUPLE, having ground-floor apartment, 56th, near subway, elevated, will let to one or two business people large, sunny room and living room, furnished in mahogany; many books; steam; kitchen privileges; $8 weekly. Editor, Box 961, General Post Office.

BROADWAY, 2,181, (74th.)—Elegant room, bath adjoining; private home; breakfasts, gentleman. Potter.

CONVENT AV., 425, (148th St., West.)—Single room; private family; gentleman; telephone.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106.—Delightful, outside front rooms; overlooking Hudson, park. Apt. 92.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 452.—Attractive outside room, bath; private family; excellent service. Apartment 3A.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 745.—Suite two rooms, facing Drive; private family. Apartment 13.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583, (Corner 135th.)—Sunny room; elevator, shower; private family; 65.

SOUTHEAST CORNER 118TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV.—Handcomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

SUPERIOR accommodation in exclusive apartment near Riverside; express, subway. Telephone Riverside 5015.

WEST END AV, 589, (86th Subway.)—Desirable rooms; steam heat; gentlemen; references.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

40th, 66 West.—High-class house; private bath; electricity; bright, airy; meals a la carte; references.

85TH, 300 WEST.—Studio suite or separate; private dwelling; refined surroundings; subway.

488 West 145th St.—Top floor of private house to rent for private flat.

794 West End Av. (98th), two rooms, private bath; maid service; low rent.

Rooms Wanted

Furnished.

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

YOUNG CHRISTIAN COUPLE desires comfortable room with congenial, refined private family; convenient to board and within half hour Battery; piano, phone, and reasonable rent required; state price; references. A 306 Times Downtown.

Business woman, Presbyterian, wants medium-size room near 45th St. and 8th Av.; references. Particulars to 41 Wall St., Room 2,112.

WITH PRIVATE FAMILY; no other roomers; gentleman wants neat, reasonable room; state price. M 34 Times.

Unfurnished.

By young business woman, unfurnished, medium-sized room, with private bath, about $35 month; Gramercy Park section preferred; references required and given. A 312 Times Downtown.

REFINED YOUNG LADY wishes one or two unfurnished rooms, top floor, private house, with meal, not above 72d St.; reference exchanged. M 38 Times.

Unfurnished room desired by refined young man; good family; reasonable. M 51 Times.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, competent office assistant; accurate, reliable; salary, $15. A 313 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly understands credits, collections, &c.; also capable correspondent. L 182 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly competent; 4 years' experience; salary, $10. A 314 Times Downtown.

COOK.—Excellent private family cook; best city reference. Hassett, 144 East 97th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Colored dressmaker; competent, makes women's dresses, also children's fine hand-made dresses. Mitchell, 214 West 84th St.

DRESSMAKER, experienced, out by the day, $6. Tel. 1780 Aud. S. Riehl, 503 W. 181st.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

$25 REWARD

Will be paid for each legitimate prospect or lead of persons contemplating purchasing an automobile and eventually terminating into a sale.

This offer is made in good faith and represents one of the most reputable standard-made cars on the market selling around $1,250. Give your telephone number if possible.

ADDRESS Z 289 TIMES ANNEX.

A.—A.—PRIVATE PARTY WILL SACRIFICE CONTENTS OF PRIVATE GARAGE regardless of cost; two late model up to date automobiles, electric starter and electric equipment throughout, every possible equipment, extra tires, tubes, rims and tools, &c.; small foredoor Hudson, price $550; small 5-passenger Studebaker, price $375; above cars have been used very little, practically new; must be seen and demonstrated to be appreciated. See coachman private estate, 921 Putnam Av., two blocks off Broadway, Brooklyn. Telephone 7112 Bushwick.

GENUINE BARGAIN
I will sacrifice either one or my two up-to-date touring cars, Cadillac or Studebaker; self-starter, electric lights, &c.; fine condition; inspection invited. Call from 9 until 6, private, 1,385 Pacific St., corner New York Av., two blocks from Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Telephone 257W Bushwick.

Cadillac touring, 1914; in appearance and condition practically a new car; newly painted, electric lights, self-starter, good shoes, two extra shoes, silk mohair top; completely equipped; ready for immediate delivery. F. B. Stearns Company, 417 West 55th St. Phone 7600 Columbus.

Stearns Knight, 1913, Touring, 4 cylinder, 7 passenger; electric lights and dynamo; new slip covers, complete equipment; thoroughly overhauled and sold with new car guarantee; ready for immediate delivery. Stearns Company, 417 West 55th St. Phone 7600 Columbus.

Big sacrifice, $800; Krit light 5-passenger touring; purchased 1914; completely and luxuriously equipped, including electrical equipment; painted rich royal purple and green; any demonstration and trial allowed. Melrose 8649.

Stearns-Knight, 1915, touring, only used 1,000 miles; owner leaving town, will sell sacrifice price; see salesrooms Charles E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway. L. T. Hollister, 19 Liberty St.

Packard (1916) limousine, 88 h. p. Rolls-Boyce (1915) five passenger touring. Cadillac (1914) touring; like new. Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

White Steamer.—Exceptional sacrifice; cost $3,500 new; excellent condition; $325, with extras. Viehmann, 735 Albert St., Astoria, L. I.

Oldsmobile Special, 1912 six-cylinder seven-passenger touring car; elegant condition; big bargain at $350. Lowa, 197 South Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.

Packard, (6-48,) touring; Holbrook body; Victoria top; run 4,000 miles; absolutely perfect; sacrificing. C. W. Shay, 216 West 76th.

I can offer you a 14-months-old, 5-ton, steel body, tail-dump truck, with a hydraulic hoist, at a very low figure. Z 275 Times Annex.

Five-passenger touring car; latest equipment; classy runabout; fully equipped; electric light; Maxwell racebout; private. 427 E. 57.

1914 Overlands, $400, $450; other Overlands equally cheap. 1,763 Broadway, (short flight up.)

Regal, 1913 coupe, first-class condition; run less than 5,000 miles. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

5-passenger touring; latest equipment. Classy runabout; fully equipped, electric light. Maxwell racer, private. 427 East 57th.

I can save a buyer $50 on a Model 43, 1916 Oldsmobile Touring Car; prompt delivery. Phone Greeley 5600.

Rauch & Lang dual controlled coach, like new; Edison batteries. X 233 Times Annex.

Rauch & Lang worm-drive brougham; owner leaving city; must sell at once. S 12 Times.

Automobiles for Rent.

Renault and Packard cars for hire, hour, day, or month; classy and up to date; reliable chauffeurs. Lavis, Hotalites Garage, 20 West 60th St. Phone 1509 Columbus.

Glassy six-cylinder car, five or seven passenger electric equipped; owner drives; rates $350 month. Phone Columbus 10241.

Most Elegant 7-passenger Packard limousine in New York; this is an exceptionally beautiful car. Rates reasonable. M 47 Times.

Beautiful Garford Six; seven-passenger touring; like new; wire wheels; hour, week, or month; owner drives. Lenox 8767.

Practically new Packard, $2.50 hourly upward; experienced owner drives; references. Harlem 8818.

Beautiful Fiat landaulet, by hour, day; special rate for month or season. Bord, 114 West 50th. Circle 1420.

O'Connor Rental Company; Packard cars for hire. 285 West 50th. Tel. 2177.

Large five-passenger touring car Coney Mardi Gras; evenings. Phone 429 Madison.

Automobiles Wanted.

Wanted, spot cash bargain in high class 1914 or 1915 seven-passenger touring car in good condition; no dealers; give full particulars. M 27 Times.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 552-556 W. 58th St. Col. 3440.

Automobile Instruction.

Largest and Best School in WEST SIDE U. S. Send for Booklet and Y. M. C. A. Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 302 W. 57th St. Col. Special class for women.

Owners will profit greatly by taking our special six weeks' course. Y. M. C. A. Automobile School, 1,121 Fedford Av., Brooklyn. Booklet and pass to school free.

STEWART Booklet explains WHY our AUTOMOBILE course is BEST. Inspect SCHOOL, our plant and be convinced. 225 W. 57th St. Ladies' classes.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

GENEVAN TEACHER.—Select, private school, wishes position as governess, companion; French, English, German; begin piano; long experience intellectual training, character building; tactful,

PERKINS PROMISES TO FIGHT TAMMANY

If Defeated for Nomination He Says He Will Work for Anti-Murphy Candidate.

MORE ATTACKS ON MOSS

Declares He Will Conduct His Office Without Trying Cases in the Newspapers.

District Attorney Charles A. Perkins, who is a candidate on the Republican ticket for nomination to his present office, continued to attack his opponent, Frank Moss, who is also seeking the Republican nomination, in a number of speeches last night. Mr. Perkins spoke at the headquarters of four Republican district organizations, beginning with the First Assembly District, at 30 Macdougal Street. From there he went to the Fifth District headquarters, at 257 West Fourteenth Street, then to the Seventh District, at 269 Eighth Avenue, and wound up at the Ninth Assembly District organization club, at 474 West Thirty-fourth Street.

In his speeches, which were practically the same at each headquarters, Mr. Perkins said that Mr. Moss had been going around telling the voters not to vote for him because he, Mr. Perkins was unable to make a speech. While not conceding that he did not know how to make a speech, Mr. Perkins said he was convinced that Mr. Moss does not know how to refrain from making one. He said:

"If what you want is a District Attorney who will talk upon every occasion and who will appear constantly in the press with letters of explanation of what he is doing and what he is not doing, by all means cast your ballot for Mr. Moss. You will not be disappointed with the result, and if that is what you want you will be disappointed if you nominate and elect me. For I am a firm believer that the public prosecutor, who is only the attorney for the people in their criminal cases, should conduct the office in the same way in which any reputable attorney carries on his own private practice—preparing his cases without publicity, trying them in the courts, and not in the newspapers, and confining his public talk about his cases strictly to the communication of facts in which the public has a legitimate interest, without comment and, above all, without menace."

Mr. Perkins said he had done no more talking since taking office than he had been forced to do, but that his time had been spent in endeavoring to produce the greatest quantity of result in the time at his disposal. He said that 500 more cases have been disposed of in the eight months he has been in office than were ever disposed of in the same length of time in any calendar year; that more homicide cases were disposed of in the same months than in any other full calendar year with a single exception, that the standing calendar was never so low at this time of the year before, and that there never were so few prisoners in the city prison awaiting trial at this time of the year. He went on:

"Much as I wish the nomination and election, and I am sure, if nominated, I can be elected, provided there are but two candidates in the field, there is one thing which I desire more, and that is that the office be kept out of the hands of Tammany Hall. I assure you that if I am your nominee I shall work as hard for the election of the anti-Tammany candidate as I would work for my own. I believe any candidate asking your support should make the same pledge."

MOSS WOULD NAME NEGRO.

Promises Club He Will Appoint One as Assistant if Elected.

Frank Moss declared that he was responsible for the success of Governor Charles S. Whitman as District Attorney in an address last night at the Cosmopolitan Club, a negro organization, at 135th Street and Seventh Avenue. C. W. McDougald, a colored member of Mr. Whitmans staff, ousted by Mr. Perkins when he became District Attorney, presided.

"There should always be a negro on the District Attorney's staff," Mr. Moss declared. "If I am elected District Attorney, I will see to it that there is one. The colored assistant heretofore has received little aid from his colleagues in trying difficult cases. But my colored assistant could expect from me the same aid that I would give any of my white assistants."

He told of his work as First Assistant to Mr. Whitman and explained his efforts in the Becker and other famous cases. He had been largely responsible for the results obtained by Mr. Whitman, he declared.

PRIMARIES IN MARYLAND.

Weller (Rep.) Wins Gubernatorial Nomination—Democrat in Doubt.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 14.—Returns from today's primary election in Maryland show that Ovington E. Weller of Baltimore County won the Republican Gubernatorial nomination from William T. Warburton of Cecil County.

The result of the Democratic primary is in doubt owing to the long ballot and the fact that Republican ballots were counted first. At a late hour tonight United States Senator Blair Lee was leading State Controller Emerson C. Harrington in Baltimore City by a small margin. Harrington was leading in many of the counties.

Bangor Rejects Commission Plan.

BANGOR, Me., Sept. 14.—This city today rejected the act passed by the last Legislature, providing for a commission form of municipal government. The vote was, for, 1,509; against, 2,178.

TAX RATE TO JUMP, THE MAYOR ADMITS

Difficult Problem to Reach Billions of Personalty Never Yet Assessed.

CALLS LAW UNSCIENTIFIC

Sub-Committee on Budget Cuts Some Bronx County Salaries and Abolishes a Few Places.

While experts in the Tax Department figured yesterday how to increase the personal assessment lists for 1916, which, it was admitted, might go as high as $4,000,000,000, and, while the sub-committee of the Tax Budget Committee continued to pare down department estimates, Mayor Mitchel admitted that the tax rate for next year would take a big jump.

Just how much the increase in the tax rate would amount to the Mayor said he could not determine at present, but he said that, owing to the imposition of the direct State tax of $13,000,000 and the probable increase of $1,000,000 in budget expenditures, the rate would go up one point for each $800,000. The present rate for Manhattan is 1.87 and the average rate for all the boroughs is 1.92. It was stated that the rate for next year might be any amount between 2.09 and 2.15. Should it reach the latter figure, it would mean an increase of twenty-eight points.

When asked about the determination of the Tax Commissioners to raise the assessments on personal property, the Mayor said he did not know what the Commissioners' figures were, but he did know that they had been instructed to raise every penny possible outside of the tax on real estate. He said there were billions of dollars of personal property in the city that had never been assessed, and just how to bring this within reach of the tax collectors was the problem.

"What do you think about the report that next year's personal assessment roll will reach $4,000,000,000?" the Mayor was asked.

Trying to Reach Dodgers.

"As I said before," the Mayor replied, "I do not know anything about the items of the Tax Commissioners, and those figures are too nebulous for me. Four billion dollars sounds big."

Later the Mayor made this statement:

"In view of the statements concerning the action of the Tax Department in attempting to assess at actual value personal estates, and the speculation concerning the results of that action, I wish to make clear the attitude of the administration upon this question.

"Tax experts generally, and all those who have studied the personal property tax law as it exists in this city, agree that it is bad and unscientific. It is often confiscatory. It is easily evaded except by estates and those least able to pay. Personal assessments are a hit and miss affair, arrived at by guess work and without scientific basis, whereas they should be made through self-assessment.

"The law, however, is on the books, and it is the duty of the city administration to enforce it until replaced by a more just law and one capable of scientific and equitable enforcement.

"In the meantime we all recognize that many individuals and business houses are paying only a small proportion of what they should pay as their contribution to the cost of government. In view of the absolute necessity for relief to real estate, and in view also of the exigency created by the imposition of the crushing burden of the direct State tax, $13,000,000 of which the city must carry in its budget, the Tax Board is making a determined effort to reach persons under the law as it exists who have not hitherto borne their proper share of the burden of government. What additional revenue, if any, will be obtained remains to be seen.

"At any event, we are doing only what is our duty under the law, and it is hoped that our efforts will result in some measure of relief. Even if we could look upon the matter as one in which we had discretion, we would be forced by the imposition of the direct State tax this year to take unusual steps to procure additional revenue in order, in some degree, to lessen the fearful burden under which the city is compelled to stagger."

City's Protest Against $616,608.

The construction put upon the tax law by the State authorities threatens to add $616,608 to the amount which New York City will have to pay as its share of the direct tax, and the Corporation Counsel's office yesterday filed with State Controller Travis a formal protest against such construction. The protest was sent to Albany by messenger. The difference of opinion hinges upon the question: Shall the value of bank shares be included in the assessed valuations upon the basis of which the tax is fixed and collected? Controller Prendergast holds that the tax law contemplates the levying of the tax upon the valuation of real and personal property, exclusive of bank shares, and in this view he is supported by the Corporation Counsel. The Corporation Counsel's office says that the State cannot legally assess the tax on the basis proposed, and in the letter of protest are given in detail the reasons behind this contention.

If bank shares are added to real and personal property, this will add $826,024 to the total amount of the direct tax, and $616,608 to New York City's share. The increase would bring New York City's entire contribution to the direct State tax up to $18,975,021. It was pointed out by the Corporation Counsel that bank shares are taxable anyway under Section 24 of the tax law, quite without regard to the direct State tax.

George H. Stege, President of the Society for the Prevention of Municipal Waste, said yesterday that it was absurd to expect the administration to raise the assessment on personal property to $4,000,000,000 or anything like that figure.

Unpaid Taxes of $50,000,000.

"The amount assessed in 1914," said Mr. Stege, "was $340,000,000, after combing the city and assessing men and women long since deceased, and others who had moved from the city years ago. In fact, in Brooklyn, the old city directory was used, and in Manhattan, hotel registers and the records of apartment houses. Of the tax of $6,622,118 approximately levied, only $4,000,000 was collected up to and including June 30, 1915, although personal taxes are all due May 1.

"Unpaid personal taxes are turned over to the Corporation Counsel for suit, and yet on June 30, 1915, there remained on the books of the Controller unpaid $50,081,196.71 of personal taxes. There were also unpaid $10,930,801.09 unpaid special franchise tax, and over $20,000,000 taxes on real estate of corporations."

Mr. Stege submitted a list showing how the city could save $17,926,000, "if the administration wants to keep the tax rate down." Among the reforms he mentioned was for the city to turn over the Ashokan Dam project to the Water Department; have the Controller collect the water taxes; do away with city automobiles; cut the engineering bill of the Public Service Commission in half; get rid of many secretaries; abolish the City Chamberlain's office, and the Commissioner of Accounts; have one administrative head for libraries and for parks; consolidate the Department of Bridges with the Dock Department; abolish the Board of Incbriety; have an unpaid Commission run the Department of Correction; abolish many committees of the Board of Estimate; make the City Record a department of purchase; abolish all unnecessary printing of reports; establish a central bureau of engineering; have the Controller prune down his own department; restrict the activities of the Board of Health; put all charities under one head; abolish the Bureau of Fire Prevention; limit the expenses of the Board of Education, and cut the salaries of court attachés.

F. C. Leubuscher, President of the Society to Lower Rents and Reduce Taxes on Homes, said the Mayor's order to his Tax Commissioners to enforce the personal property tax was "a notice to the public that the Mayor intends to have the city tax the workers' wages for the benefit of land speculators and other wealthy privileged classes here." He said the personal property tax is repudiated by every intelligent, unbiased tax expert in the country, and that Mayor Gaynor's commission on new sources of city revenue had stated that the personal property tax should be entirely abolished.

Some Places Abolished.

The sub-committee of the Tax Budget Committee, at its hearing yesterday, took up the question of the administration and running expenses of the four offices of Public Administrator in the greater city. Incidentally the position of Administrator's Agent in New York County was abolished by Chairman Wallstein, Commissioner of Accounts, for the time being at least. The job was originally held by Edgerton Kelly at $1,400 a year, but Kelly has been ill for the last year and a half and F. W. Arnold, Assistant Public Administrator of New York, who was on the stand, admitted that the position had remained unfilled during the period of Kelly's indisposition.

"If you have got along without an agent for a year and a half you will be able to continue," said Chairman Wallstein.

Charles S. Devoy, County Clerk of Kings, told the sub-committee that if fees were changed for work done for the District Attorney's office and the Corporation Counsel's office, it would save Kings County $100,000 a year.

"We are doing work for the Corporation Counsel's office that is worth $12,000 a year in fees at least," said Mr. Devoy. "We save the District Attorney's office about $30,000 in fees they do not have to pay us. If we were allowed to collect the standard fees for preparing documents, recording and filing them, the income of the Kings County Clerk's office would easily be $150,000.

County Salaries Cut.

The salaries of nine out of the thirteen appointments in the County Clerk's office in the Bronx were cut by the sub-committee. The salary of Samuel W. Phillips, Secretary to Supreme Court Justice Gibbs, was reduced from $3,000 to $2,150. Edward J. O'Brien, Special Deputy Clerk, was reduced from $3,500 to $1,800. Louis F. Haffen and William Lyons, Assistant Special Deputy Clerks, were reduced from $2,500 to $1,800. On a pay roll of $37,700 a year the total cut and saving to the city will amount to $4,480 and will go into effect on Jan. 1 next.

Edward R. Carroll, clerk in General Sessions, submitted requests for appropriations increasing last year's figures from $395,245 to $407,420 for 1916. The sub-committee recommended $380,300. The position of executive clerk of the Board of Assessors of the Finance Department, which pays $5,000 a year and which was held by St. George Tucker, brother-in-law of Ogden Mills, was cut out of the budget for next year.

John Quincy Adams of the Municipal Art Commission appeared before the sub-committee and the salary of his stenographer and typewriter was cut $200 a year. The hearing will be continued this morning.

BANKER'S DAUGHTER PLUNGES FROM ROOF

Miss Fenley Climbs to Top of Eight-Story Loft Building in Search of Death.

NERVES AFFECTED BY HEAT

Came from Kentucky for Medical Treatment—Had Accompanied Relative to Station.

As Henry Meyborg stood at the window of his home at 35 West Eighth Street, at 6 o'clock yesterday evening, with a vacant lot between him and the eight-story loft building at 39 West Eighth Street, he saw a woman's body fall, apparently from the roof of the loft building. He ran down, got a ladder, and scaled the high fence of corrugated iron which inclosed the lot that was being excavated for a building. Inside he found the body of a well-dressed woman, who had fallen so that her head was crushed back into her shoulders, but she was still breathing. Meyborg called his mother, Mrs. Annie Meyborg, who tried to aid the injured woman while her son summoned Patrolman Cassidy, who sent a hurry call for St. Vincent's ambulance. The woman died on the way to the hospital.

The body was clothed in a blue silk dress, and attached to her belt was a black leather handbag containing more than $15 in money and a slip of paper on which was written: "Dr. Pritchard, 143 West Seventy-second Street."

The police notified Dr. William Broaddus Pritchard, who identified the woman as Miss Elizabeth Fenley of Louisville, Ky., 31 years old, daughter of Oscar Fenley, President of the Kentucky National Bank of Louisville and a Director of the St. Louis Federal Reserve Bank. She had come to him here, he said, several weeks ago to be treated for a nervous disorder, and had been living in care of one of his nurses, Miss Edith Hebb, at the Hotel Majestic, at Seventy-second Street and Central Park West.

"Miss Fenley came here two months ago," said Dr. Pritchard. "She was a highly accomplished woman, but she had been suffering from a nervous disorder, and her family wanted her under the care of a nurse.

"She lived at the Majestic with Miss Hebb, who was her constant attendant wherever she went. Two weeks ago Miss Fenley's aunt, Miss Short from Louisville, visited her and my patient seemed to get much pleasure from her company. Yesterday Miss Short returned to Louisville on the 2 o'clock train from the Pennsylvania Station and Miss Fenley insisted on accompanying her to the train.

"It was unwise of her to make the trip because the heat of the past few days had greatly aggravated her nervousness. She had complained of not being able to sleep, and indeed I feared she would be completely prostrated. She went to the station and after that none of us had the slightest idea where she went; perhaps shopping we thought, or perhaps just for a trip downtown. She was a great reader and very much interested in everything about New York."

Miss Hebb, the nurse, came with Dr. Pritchard to identify the body, but was too overcome by the fate of her charge to say anything except that she had no idea how Miss Fenley came to leap from the roof.

On the ground floor of the loft building is an antique shop, but no one was there at 6 o'clock yesterday evening, the hour at which Miss Fenley fell to her death. On the iron stairway leading from the top floor to the roof were found Miss Fenley's black straw hat with a long black feather, which she had evidently put there beside the book, Alice Brown's "Children of Earth," which she had been reading, the play that won the $10,000 prize and then failed on the stage in New York last year.

The police are inclined to accept Dr. Pritchard's theory that the heat affected Miss Fenley, who wandered to the roof of the loft building and then either jumped or fell off. Her father was notified of his daughter's death, and ordered Dr. Pritchard to take charge of the body until he should arrive.

SCHOOLS WANT $43,894,524.

Board of Education Budget Shows Increase of $4,000,000.

The Finance Committee of the Board of Education has completed its revision of the departmental budget for 1916. It amounts to $43,894,524.21 which is an increase of $4,053,542.68 over this year's appropriation. The bulk of the estimate and most of the increase is in the general fund, from which the expenses of instruction are paid. This estimate is $36,096,637.41, an increase of $3,342,136.49. For the special or maintenance fund $7,797,886.80 is asked, an increase of $711,406.19.

The committee explains that the increase in the general fund is larger than it ordinarily would be because there are material shortages in the fund for this year. There was, for instance, no provision for vacation schools. Promotion of teachers, made possible by settlement of litigation, will require $280,280. An item included for the first time is $22,000 for vacation pay of per diem school clerks and substitutes. Forty additional attendance officers require $36,000, and $45,000 is wanted for 200 temporary officers.

The budget will be considered by the Board of Education at its meeting today.

Schneider's Men Protest Pay Cut.

The employes in the office of County Clerk Schneider met after office hours yesterday to discuss what action should be taken to prevent the reduction in the pay of many of them by the Board of Estimate. Mr. Schneider made a speech. Deputy Clerk William B. Selden also spoke. He advised the men to stick together, to battle for their rights in the open, and not to attempt to use any private influence. The meeting appointed a Chairman, and a committee was named to prepare a plan of protest.



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POPULAR MAT. TODAY ENTIRE ORCHESTRA $1.00
HAUNTING MELODIES. "AN OPERETTA THAT ACKNOWLEDGES NO DEBT TO THE MERRY WIDOW."—Times. The Sensational Musical Comedy Success.
THE GIRL WHO SMILES
EXQUISITE SCENES. BY THE AUTHORS OF "ADELE," "ALMA," ETC., WITH Natalie Alt, Geo. Baldwin, Wm. Danforth AND AN OPERA SINGING CHORUS.

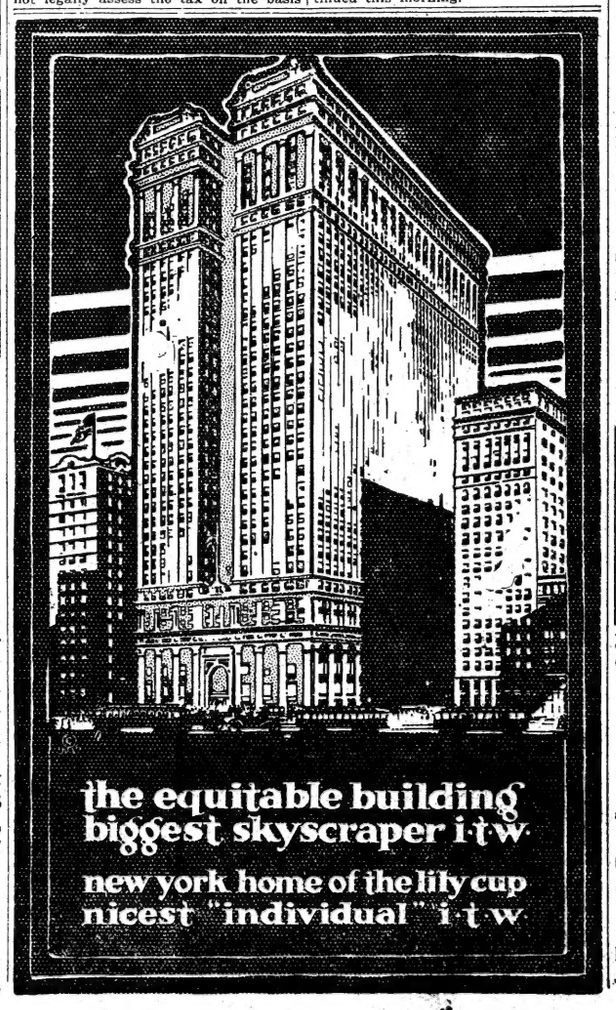
NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.
EMPIRE B'way and 40 St. Evs. 8.15. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2.15. MR. CYRIL MAUDE in his international triumph. GRUMPY
LYCEUM West 45th St. Evening 8.15. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2.15. in the Double Comedy Bill MARIE TEMPEST J. M. BARRIE'S ROSALIND and THE DUKE OF KILLICRANKIE.
NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d Street. Evenings 8.10. LAST 6 TIMES. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2.10. The Greatest Musical Show Ever Produced. ZIEGFELD FOLLIES. After the Play Visit NEW ZIEGFELD FROLIC Atop This Theatre DANSE DE FOLLIES.
NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE—SPECIAL MIDNIGHT MONDAY, SEPT. 20—Seats Tomorrow. HOLBROOK BLINN'S COMPANY IN A PLAY ABOUT WAR, by Beulah M. Dix. MOLOCH
YOUNG AMERICA IS OUR IDEA OF A GOOD PLAY."—Eve. Sun. GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evs., 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Sat. SEATS 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. TODAY and Sat. 2:15. UNDER FIRE with WM. COURTENAY.
HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15. "Exciting, Surprising, Amusing. A Positive Thrill."—Eve. Post. Rolling Stones
FULTON 46th St., nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:25. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:25. SOME BABY! "A Laughing Triumph."—N.Y.American
GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea., B'y & 43 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:20. JULIAN ELTINGE in "COUSIN LUCY" by CHARLES KLEIN.
THE BIRTH OF A NATION AT THE LIBERTY W. 42d St. 2:15 & 8:15. TWICE Daily, Incl. Sunday. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Matinees, 25c, 50c & $1. D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of 40.
REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:20. COMMON CLAY with JOHN MASON and JANE COWL SEATS SELLING 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:20. "Three Acts of Good Fun."—N. Y. Sun. THE BOOMERANG
Park Col. Circle. Phone 9590 Col. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat. May Irwin "Laugh Genius" in the new comedy "33 WASHINGTON SQUARE" Mat. Today Best Seats, $1.
GLOBE B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:15. ALWAYS COOL—SLIDING ROOF. MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN
GARRICK 35th St., 6th Ave. Phone 6597 Greeley. 10-15-25c. TO-DAY 1 TO 11 P. M. LAURENCE D'ORSAY in "THE EARL OF PAWTUCKET." Other Sp'l Features. Symph Orch. Every Tuesday, "NEAL OF THE NAVY."
STRAND B'way & 47th St. Noon to 11:30. 10c to 50c. BLANCHE SWEET in "The Case of Becky." Strand Orch. & Soloists. Next Week, Lou-Tellegen in "The Explorer."
PALISADES Amusement PARK OPEN EVERY SUNDAY IN SEPTEMBER. SURF BATHING EVERY DAY.
Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Eve. at 8:15. 12-Act Vaudeville Show ALL SEATS RESERVED DELIGHTFUL PROMENADE. 25c, 35c, 50c.
COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Burlesque Matinee Today. THE MERRY ROUNDERS

VITAGRAPH THEATRE Broadway, 44th St. Twice Today & Every Day 2:30 and 8:30. "GREATEST WAR DRAMA EVER FILMED."—G. H. MELTZER, N. Y. American.
THE BATTLE CRY of PEACE
By J. STUART BLACKTON featuring the distinguished actor CHARLES RICHMAN
PRICES: Mat. (except Sat.) $1.00, 50-25c. EVE. & SAT. MAT. $2.00, $1.00, 75-50-25c. "A Call to Arms—Against War"

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Initial presentation of the biggest musical production ever attempted, "NED WAYBURN'S TOWN TOPICS"
30 SCENES—30 MUSICAL NUMBERS—BEAUTY CHORUS OF 100—200 SUPERNUMERARIES — WORLD'S GREATEST DANCING CHORUS AND IMMENSE CAST OF INTERNATIONAL STARS.
Prices { Evenings.....$2 to 25c. Sun.Evs. & Sat.Mats. $1.50 to 25c. Tues. and Thurs. Bargain Mats. from $1.00 to 25c. No higher.

ASTOR Broadway & 45th St. Evs. at 8:20. MATINEE TODAY 2:20. "THE OVERWHELMING SUCCESS OF THE YEAR."—Globe. COHAN'S GREAT AMERICAN FARCE HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY with FRED NIBLO. "GREATEST TRIUMPH OF COHAN'S CAREER."—Journal.
CANDLER W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15 Sharp. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:15. THE HOUSE OF GLASS By MAX MARCIN. Best American Melodrama
LEXINGTON 51st & Lex. Av. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Tomorrow 25c & 50c. A. H. Woods Presents THE YELLOW TICKET
STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Tomorrow 25c & 50c. Selwyn & Co. Presents "TWIN BEDS"
YORK 116 St., nr. Lenox Av. Phone 1884 Morn. Ev. 25c to $1. Mat. Tomorrow 25 & 50c. H. H. Frazee Presents "A FULL HOUSE"
B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY AT 47 ST. D'ly Mat. 25c to $1. NORA BAYES, WILLIAM A. BRADY'S "THE HONEYMOONERS," ROSHANARA, LADDIE CLIFF, "The Slave Dealers," Harry Gilfoil.
COLONIAL MAT. DAILY 25c. Fannie Brice, "Woman Proposes," Dooley & Sales, Taylor Granville & Co., others.
YORKVILLE 86th St. at 3d Ave. Burlesque AMERICAN BELLES Mat. Today 15c to 50c. Smoking Permitted

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MAJESTIC EVERY NIGHT. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday. OLIVER MOROSCO Presents PEG O' MY HEART. Prices: Evs. & Sat. Mat. 25 to $1. Wed. Mat. 25 & 50



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MENU: Little Neck Clams, Cherry Stone. Consommé in Jelly, Frog Legs, Sauté Meunière, Crab Meat Ravigote, Half Fried Chicken, Virginia Corn on Cob, Candied Sweet Potatoes, Salad, Peach Ice Cream, Watermelon, Cantaloupe, Cheese, Demi-Tasse.
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